Lab 4: Requirement Description

2021/10/19

注意: 進階題 goto 以及 b 開頭的 branch 指令不能使用,且必須在程式中更改 PCL

- Macro & Subroutine 教學
 - 影片

https://youtu.be/yw8xRusVn3U

o Hackmd:

https://hackmd.io/ HTeeEEmQqiWHKojzt4cWw?view

- 基本題 (70%) :
 - 題目敘述:給長方形對角頂點 A(x1,y1)、B(x2,y2)且 x1<x2,y1<y2、設計以下 2 個 macro 算出長方形面積。
 - 1. MOVLF literal, F

功能: 將常數放到指定 register F 裡。 Ex. MOVLF 0x06,0x25 ; [0x25] =0x06

2. RECT addr_x1, addr_y1, addr_x2, addr_y2, F

功能:算出長方形面積 · 前四個參數對應頂點座標 x1,y1,x2,y2 存放的位置 · F 為面積存放的 register ·

Ex. RECT 0x00,0x01,0x02,0x03, 0x04

 $[0x04] = ([0x02]-[0x00]) \times ([0x03]-[0x01])$

- o 評分標準:
 - 1. 會檢查是否有建立並使用題目敘述中的兩個 macro·macro 的名稱和參數名稱需與敘述一致。
 - 2. 組語中最後一個指令需為 RECT。
 - 3. Demo 時測資為 A(0x03,0x09)、B(0x07,0x0F)、需在 data memory 0x000~0x003 顯示出 x1,y1,x2,y2 的值並且在 0x004 出示結果、如下圖一。

Address 00 01 02 03 04 000 03 09 07 0F 18

● 進階題 (30%) :

 題目敘述:寫一個名為 Fib 的 subroutine 算出費波那契數列的值,在
Fib 裡需使用迴圈並以更改 program counter(PCL)取代 goto 以及 bra 指令,將結果放入位置 0x000 中。

費波那契數列:F0 = 0, F1 = 1, Fn = Fn-1 + Fn-2

- o 評分標準:
 - 1. 會檢查是否有名為 Fib 的 subroutine。
 - 2. 需使用到 rcall 指令。
 - 3. 需使用迴圈。

- 4. 不能出現 goto 以及 b 開頭的 branch 指令(ex. BRA、BZ、BN...)。
- 5. Demo 時請出示 F6 的值, F6 為 8。
- 6. 結果需放在位置 0x000。
- 7. 在程式中必須更改 PCL

● 加分題 (20%) :

- o 題目敘述:寫一個名為 Fib_recur 的 subroutine 算出費波那契數列的值,需用遞迴的方式撰寫。
- o 評分標準:
 - 1. 會檢查是否有名為 Fib_recur 的 subroutine。
 - 2. 需用遞迴撰寫。
 - 3. Demo 時請出示 F6 的值, F6 為 8。
 - 4. 結果需存在 0x000。
- o 提示:
 - 1. 同學可以自己建 software stack 來存變數。

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Notice: You cannot used goto and branch instructions that first character are B and you must modify PCL in your program in Advanced.

● Macro & Subroutine 教學

Video:

https://youtu.be/yw8xRusVn3U

o Hackmd:

https://hackmd.io/ HTeeEEmQqiWHKojzt4cWw?view

• Basic (70%):

Description: Give two opposite vertices of rectangle $A(x1,y1) \cdot B(x2,y2)$ and x1 < x2,y1 < y2. Design two macros below and use them to calculate the area of the rectangle.

1. MOVLF literal,F

Description: Put literal in register F. Ex. MOVLF 0x06,0x25 ; [0x25] = 0x06

2. RECT addr_x1, addr_y1, addr_x2, addr_y2, F

Description: calculate the area of the rectangle. The first four arguments map to the address of coordinates x1,y1,x2,y2 and F stores the result.

Ex. RECT 0x00,0x01,0x02,0x03,0x04 $[0x04] = ([0x02]-[0x00]) \times ([0x03]-[0x01])$

- Standard of grading:
 - We will check whether you use two macros mentioned above. Macros' arguments and name must be the same as the description.
 - 2. The last instruction of your code must be RECT.
 - 3. You need to show the value of x1,y1,x2,y2 in data memory $0x000\sim0x003$ and the result in 0x004 with $A(0x03,0x09) \sim B(0x07,0x0f)$. See Figure 1 below.

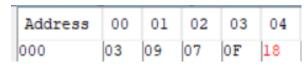


Figure 1

• Advanced (30%):

 Description: Write a subroutine called Fib to calculate Fibonacci sequence. You need to use loop in Fib, replace goto and bra instructions by changing program counter(PCL), and put result in 0x000. Fibonacci sequence: F0 = 0, F1 = 1, Fn = Fn-1 + Fn-2

- o Standard of grading:
 - 1. We will check whether you have a subroutine called Fib.
 - 2. You must use rcall instruction.
 - 3. You must use loop.
 - 4. You cannot used goto and branch instructions which first character is B(ex. BRA \ BZ \ BN...).
 - 5. You need to show F6, F6 is 8.
 - 6. The result must be stored in 0x000.
 - 7. You must modify PCL in your program.

• Bonus (20%):

- Description: Write a <u>subroutine</u> called <u>Fib_recur</u> to calculate Fibonacci sequence. You need to get the answer by using recursion.
- o Standard of grading:
 - 1. We will check whether you have a subroutine called Fib_recur.
 - 2. You need to use recursion.
 - 3. You need to show F6, F6 is 8.
 - 4. The result must be stored in 0x000.
- o hint:
 - 1. You can create software stack by yourself to store variables.