# Lab 6 Report

#### --PB22111599

## **Purpose**

Show how interrupt-driven I/O can interrupt a program that is running, execute the interrupt service routine, and return to the interrupted program, picking up exactly where it left off(just as nothing had happened).

## **Principles**

- 1. The main program which starts from x3000 will **keep on printing** my student ID which is **PB22111599** onto the console. The ISR expect an input from the keyboard.
- 2. When **a key is struck** the KBSR will change its value and then teh program jumps into the ISR part which starts from x1000.
- 3. The ISR part will **judge if the input character is a decimal number**. If yes, the program will output the factorial of the decimal number and the decimal number will be stored in x3FFF; then the program halts. If no, the ISR part ends and the main program resumes to print.

### Procedure

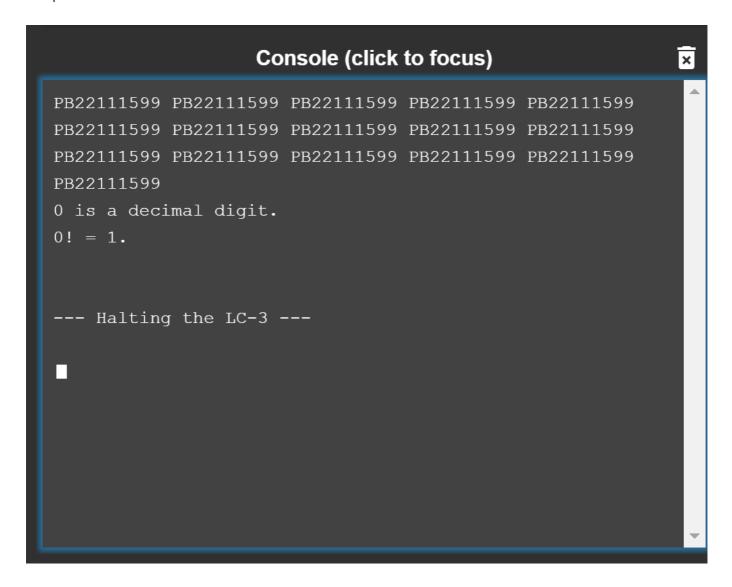
1. Considering that this program only takes 10 numbers into account as "valid", so it is more convenient to implement the factorial calculation by **brute force method**.

141		SI K3, FACI
142		LEA RØ, RES5
143		BR ENDD
144	SKIP5	ADD R0, R0, #-1
145		BRp SKIP6
146		LEA RO, RES6
147		BR ENDD
148	SKIP6	ADD R0, R0, #-1
149		BRp SKIP7
150		LEA RO, RES7
151		BR ENDD
152	SKIP7	ADD R0, R0, #-1
153		BRp SKIP8
154		LEA RØ, RES8
155		BR ENDD
156	SKIP8	LEA RØ, RES9
157		
158	ENDD	PUTS
159		LD R2, FACT
160		STR R3, R2, #0
161		LD R0, NEWLINE
162		OUT; \n
163		HALT
164		
165		RET

# Results

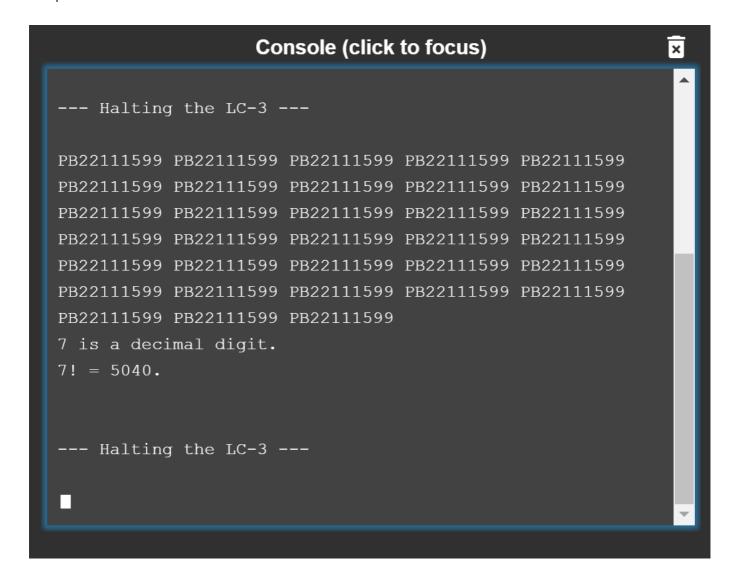
example 1

input 0



### example 2

input 7



example 3

input h then 8

