

一、实验题目

LC-3 Machine Language Program

二、设计思路

这里要实现使x3100中的数左移n位（n储存在x3101中）后将结果储存在x3102中的过程。首先通过LD指令将x3100和x3101中的值取出到寄存器中，然后将x3101的值作为counter,在循环的过程中递减，每次循环的过程将寄存器R0中的数字左移一位。

循环的过程：对要操作的数进行判断，判断其最高位是否为1，如果是0，则直接将其值×2即可得到左移后的数，如果是1，则需要将×2后的值+1后在将其储存在x3102中。

三、具体代码实现

```
0011 0000 0000 0000;start from x3000
0101 000 000 1 00000;clear the register
0101 001 001 1 00000;
0101 010 010 1 00000
0101 011 011 1 00000
0101 100 100 1 00000
0010 000 011111010;LD R0,INPUT
0010 001 011111010;LD R1 NUM
0010 010 011111000;LD R2 INPUT
0001 001 001 1 00000;Put R1 in the PSR for the judgement
0000 001 000000000;loop
0001 100 000 1 00000;R4<-R0
0001 000 000 0 00000;R0=R0*2
0001 100 100 1 00000;Put R4 in the PSR for the judgement
0000 100 000000110; if the first number of the num is 1,then enter the following
session,else do the loop
0001 100 000 1 00000;R4<-R0
0001 001 001 1 11111;R1--
0000 001 111111010;whether to jump out of the loop
0001 011 000 1 00000;ADD R3,R0,#0
0011 011 011101111;STR the output
1111 0000 00100101;HALT
0001 000 000 1 00001;add1 part,R0<-R0+1
0001 100 000 1 00000;R4<-R0
0001 001 001 1 11111;R1<-R1-1
0000 001 111110011;go back to the loop
0001 011 000 1 00000;R3<-R0
0011 011 011101000;STR
1111 0000 00100101;HALT
```

四、测试结果

【测试数据1】

将256对应的二进制数左移5,6,7,8,9,10位，得到的结果如下：

!	▶	x3100	x0100	256
!	▶	x3101	x0005	5
!	▶	x3102	x2000	8192
!	▶	x3103	x0000	0
!	▶	x3104	x0000	0
!	▶	x3105	x0000	0

▶	x3100	x0100	256
▶	x3101	x0006	6
▶	x3102	x4000	16384
▶	x3103	x0000	0

!	▶	x3100	x0100	256
!	▶	x3101	x0007	7
!	▶	x3102	x8000	32768
!	▶	x3103	x0000	0
!	▶	x3104	x0000	0
!	▶	x3105	x0000	0

▶	x3100	x0100	256
▶	x3101	x0008	8
▶	x3102	x0001	1
▶	x3103	x0000	0
▶	x3104	x0000	0

▶	x3100	x0100	256
▶	x3101	x0009	9
▶	x3102	x0002	2
▶	x3103	x0000	0
▶	x3104	x0000	0

▶ x3100	x0100	256
▶ x3101	x000A	10
▶ x3102	x0004	4
▶ x3103	x0000	0
▶ x3104	x0000	0

【测试用例2】

用负数进行测试，选取测试的数据为xA500,分别将其移位1,2,3位，得到结果如下：

▶ x3100	xA500	42240
▶ x3101	x0001	1
▶ x3102	x4A01	18945
▶ x3103	x0000	0
▶ x3104	x0000	0
▶ x3100	xA500	42240
▶ x3101	x0002	2
▶ x3102	x9402	37890
▶ x3103	x0000	0
▶ x3104	x0000	0
▶ x3100	xA500	42240
▶ x3101	x0003	3
▶ x3102	x2805	10245
▶ x3103	x0000	0
▶ x3104	x0000	0

【测试用例3】

输入数据为xF500,将其移位1,2,3,5位，得到的数据为：

▶ x3100	xF500	62720
▶ x3101	x0001	1
▶ x3102	xEA01	59905
▶ x3103	x0000	0
▶ x3104	x0000	0

▶ x3100	xF500	62720
▶ x3101	x0002	2
▶ x3102	xD403	54275
▶ x3103	x0000	0
▶ x3104	x0000	0

▶ x3100	xF500	62720
▶ x3101	x0003	3
▶ x3102	xA807	43015
▶ x3103	x0000	0
▶ x3104	x0000	0

▶ x3100	xF500	62720
▶ x3101	x0005	5
▶ x3102	xA01E	40990
▶ x3103	x0000	0
▶ x3104	x0000	0

五、源代码

```

0011 0000 0000 0000
0101 000 000 1 00000
0101 001 001 1 00000
0101 010 010 1 00000
0101 011 011 1 00000
0101 100 100 1 00000
0010 000 011111010
0010 001 011111010
0010 010 011111000
0001 001 001 1 00000
0000 001 000000000;loop
0001 100 000 1 00000
0001 000 000 0 00000
0001 100 100 1 00000
0000 100 000000110;brnadd1
0001 100 000 1 00000
0001 001 001 1 11111
0000 001 111111010;loop
0001 011 000 1 00000;ADD R3,R0,#0
0011 011 011101111;STR
1111 0000 00100101
0001 000 000 1 00001;add1

```

```
0001 100 000 1 00000
0001 001 001 1 11111
0000 001 111110011;loop
0001 011 000 1 00000
0011 011 011101000;STR
1111 0000 00100101
```