■ README.md

Austin Bumbalough CPE 325-08 Lab 05 10/01/2019

Lab 05 Solution

Part 1

In Lab 5 part 1, I wrote an assembly program to perform element-wise multiplication on two one-dimensional arrays and store the result in a third array. I implemented the multiplication using two seperate subroutines for software multiplication using shift and add algorithm, and hardware multiplication using MSP430 16-bit multiplier peripheral.

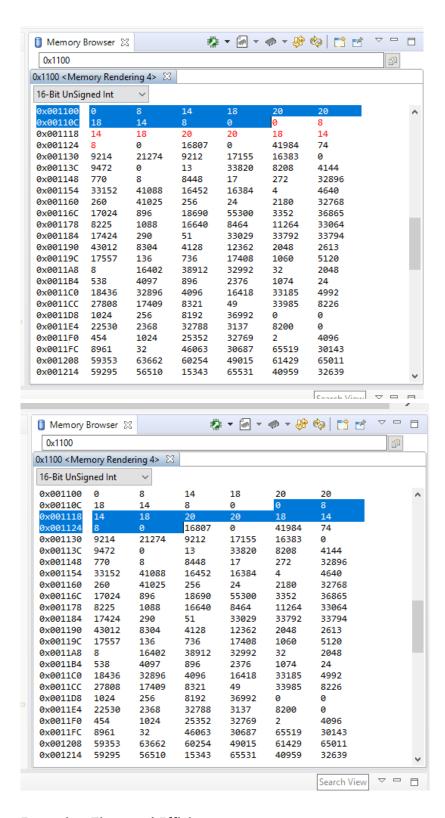
The two input arrays are

```
arr1: .int 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9
arr2: .int 9, 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, 0
```

Uninitialized space was allocated for two output arrays, software multiplication output and hardware multipliciation output.

```
.bss arrOut_sw, 20, 2; Located at 0x1100 .bss arrOut_hw, 20, 2; Located at 0x1114
```

I used the processor stack to pass the input parameters and return values between the main function and the subroutines. After running the program, the contents of the output arrays are:



Execution Time and Efficiency

The software emulated multiplication subroutine took 867 clock cycles to evaluate 10 elements, averaging approximately 87 cycles per element. At a speed of 1 MHz, the MSP430 can evaluate 11,494 elements per second using software-emulated multiplication.

The hardware multiplication subroutine took 212 cycles to evaluate the same 10 elements, at an average of 22 cycles per element. At 1 MHz, the processor can evaluate 45,454 elements per second.

The hardware multiplier is more efficient because it completes the exact same task in a quarter of the cycles required for software multiplication.

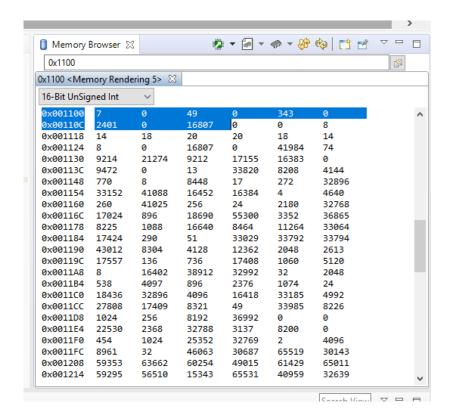
```
.cdecls C,LIST,"msp430.h"
                                           ; Include device header file
.def RESET
                                             ; Export program entry-point to
                                             ; make it known to linker.
           .text
                                                            ; Assemble into program memory.
           .retain
                                                            ; Override ELF conditional linking
                                                            ; and retain current section.
           .retainrefs
                                                            ; And retain any sections that have
                                                            ; references to current section.
                      int 9, 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, 0; Declare input array 1; Declare input array 1;
arr1:
arr2:
                      .bss arrOut_sw, 20, 2
                                                           ; Allocate unitialized space
                      .bss arrOut_hw, 20, 2
                                                           ; for output arrays
;-----
                     mov.w #__STACK_END,SP ; Initialize stackpointer
RESET:
                     mov.w #WDTPW|WDTHOLD,&WDTCTL ; Stop watchdog timer
; Main loop here
                      mov.b #10, R4 ; Number of array elements
mov.w #arr1, R5 ; Starting address of input array 1
mov.w #arr2, R6 ; Starting address of input array 2
                      mov.w #arrOut_sw, R7 ; Starting address of output arrays
                      mov.w #arrOut_hw, R8 ;
                      push R4
                      push R5
                      push R6
                      push R7
                      call #SW_product
                      add.w #8, SP
                                             ; Collapse stack after subroutine execution
                      mov.w #arr1, R5 ; Reload program for hardware multiplication mov.w #arr2, R6 ;
                      push R4
                                            ;
                      push R5
                                            ;
                      push R6
                      push R8
                      call #HW_product
                      add.w #8, SP
                                           ; Collapse stack after subroutine execution
                                           ; End of program
progEnd:
; SW_Multiply Subroutine - Only supports up to 8-bit multiplication
SW_product: push R9 ; Save current program state
                      push R10
                      push R11
                      push R12
                                           ; Retrieve parameters from stack
                      mov.w 16(SP), R4 ; Array length mov.w 14(SP), R5 ; arr1 address mov.w 12(SP), R6 ; arr2 address
                      mov.w 10(SP), R7
                                           ; arrOut address
getNext:
                      clr.w R12
                                       ; Get next operands
                      mov.w @R5+, R9
                      mov.w @R6+, R10
                      sxt R9
                                             ; Sign extend the operands
                      sxt R10
                                           ; Use R11 as loop counter
                      mov.b #8, R11
                                           ; Test bit 0 of R10
mul loop:
                      bit.w #1, R10
```

```
jz shift
                  add.w R9, R12
shift:
                  rla.w R9
                  rra.w R10
                  dec.w R11
                  jnz mul_loop
                  bit.w #1, R10
                  jz mul_end
                  inv.w R9
                                  ; 2's complement of R9
                  add.w #1, R9
                  add.w R9, R12
mul_end:
                  mov.w R12, 0(R7)
                  add.w #2, R7
                                   ; Point arrOut to the next element
                                  ; Decrement loop counter
                  dec.w R4
                  jnz getNext
                                  ; Collapse stack and
                  pop R12
                                  ; return from subroutine
                  pop R11
                  pop R10
                  pop R9
                 ret
;------
; HW_Multiply Subroutine
HW_product:
                 mov.w 12(SP), R4; Array length
                 mov.w 10(SP), R5
                                  ; arr1 address
                 mov.w 8(SP), R6
                                  ; arr2 address
                 mov.w 6(SP), R8
                                  ; arrOut address
                 mov.w @R5+, R9
                                   ; Get operands
loop:
                 mov.w @R6+, R10
                 mov.b R9, &MPYS ; Load first operand - Use signed multiply mode mov.b R10, &OP2 ; Load second operand
                  mov.w &RESLO, 0(R8) ; Store result in arrOut
                  add.w #2, R8
                  dec.w R4
                  jnz loop
                                  ; Collapse stack and
                  pop R10
                  pop R9
                                   ; return from subroutine
; Stack Pointer definition
;------
        .global __STACK_END
         .sect .stack
[------
; Interrupt Vectors
;-----
        .sect ".reset"
                          ; MSP430 RESET Vector
        .short RESET
```

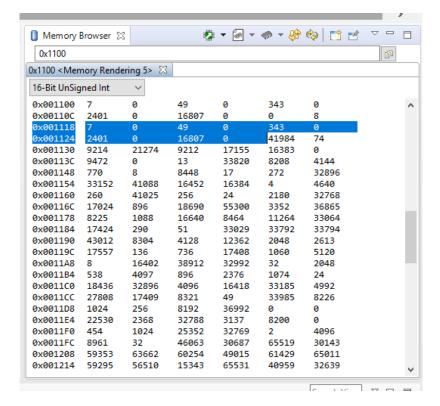
Part 2 (Bonus)

In Lab 5 part 2, I created an assembly program to compute the first five powers of a given positive integer base. Since the assignment states that results are assumed to be no longer than 16 bits, we are restricted to 8-bit multiplication. Thus, valid inputs would be 1, 2, and 3. By extending the program to support 16-bit multiplication, valid inputs are integers between 1 and 8. Again, the resulting arrays are stored in memory. Since the program supports 16-bit multiplication, results in the output arrays are double words (4 bytes in length).

The contents of memory after running with input base 7 and using software-emulated multiplication are:



and with hardware multiplication the contents are:



Source Code

```
; and retain current section.
           .retainrefs
                                                    ; And retain any sections that have
                                                    ; references to current section.
                      .bss power_sw, 20, 2
                                                    ; Allocate unitialized space for outputs
                      .bss power_hw, 20, 2
£-----
                      mov.w #__STACK_END,SP ; Initialize stackpointer
RESET:
                      mov.w #WDTPW|WDTHOLD,&WDTCTL ; Stop watchdog timer
; Main loop here
                      \mbox{mov.w} #power_sw, R14 \, ; Load result address to register \mbox{mov.w} #power_hw, R15 \, ;
                      mov.w #5, R4 ; Power
                                          ; Base low word
                      mov.w #7, R5
mov.w #0, R6
                                          ; Base high word
                      add.w #16, R14
                      add.w #20, R15
                                           ;
                                           ; Pass exponent on stack
main_loop:
                      push R4
                      push R5
                                           ; Pass base on stack
                      push R6
                                           ; -
                      push R7
                                           ; Pass space for return value on stack
                      push R8
                                           ; -
                      call #power_sp
                      pop R8
                                            ; Pop return value from stack
                      pop R7
                      add.w #6, SP
                                           ; Collapse stack after subroutine return
;------
; Uncomment this block for Software Multiply
                      mov.w R7, 0(R14) ; Store result in memory mov.w R8, 2(R14) ; - add.w #-4, R14 ; Decrement result pointed
                                           ; Decrement result pointer
; Uncomment this block for Hardware Multiply
                     mov.w R7, 0(R15) ; Store result in memory mov.w R8, 2(R15) ; - add.w #-4, R15 ; Decrement result pointer
;------
                    ; End of program
; Power Subroutine
                      power_sp:
                      push R5
                      push R6
                      push R7
                      push R8
                      mov.w 20(SP), R4 ; Retrieve loop counter from stack mov.w 18(SP), R5 ; Retrieve OP1 LB mov.w 16(SP), R6 ; Retrieve OP1 UB

      mov.w #1, R7
      ; ketrieve

      mov.w #0, R8
      ; Retrieve OP2 UB

      ; Pass OP1 on stace

                                           ; Pass OP1 on stack
power_loop:
                                           ; -
                      push R6
                                   ; Pass OP2 on stack
                      push R7
                      push R8
                                           ; -
; Uncomment this block for Software Multiply
```

; Override ELF conditional linking

.retain

```
call #swMult ;
pop R8 ; Pop return value from stack
                      pop R7
                                            ; -
; Uncomment this block for Hardware Multiply
                      call #hwMult
                                    ;
                                   ; Pop return value from stack
                      pop R8
                      pop R7
                                           ; -
                                         ; Collapse stack after subroutine return
                      add.w #4, SP
                                           ; Decrement loop counter
                      dec.w R4
                      jnz power_loop
                                           ; Return result on stack
power_end:
                      mov.w R7, 14(SP)
                      mov.w R8, 12(SP)
                                            ; -
                      pop R8
                                            ; Restore program state
                      pop R7
                      pop R6
                                            ;
                      pop R5
                                             ;
                      pop R4
                                             ;
; SW_Multiply Subroutine - Only supports up to 16-bit multiplication
swMult:
                      push R4
                                             ; Save program state
                      push R5
                      push R6
                      push R7
                      push R8
                      push R9
                      push R10
                      clr.w R9
                      clr.w R10
                      mov.w #16, R4
                      mov.w 22(SP), R5
mov.w 20(SP), R6
mov.w 18(SP), R7
mov.w 16(SP), R8
                                           ; Retrieve OP1 LB from stack
                                           ; Retrieve OP1 UB
                                           ; Retrieve OP2 LB
                                           ; Retrieve OP2 UB
                                             ; Test R7 bit 0
mul loop:
              bit.w #1, R7
                      jz shift
                      add.w R5, R9
                                            ; 16-bit add
                      addc.w R6, R10
                                            ; -
shift:
                                             ; 16-bit left shift
              rla.w R5
                      rlc.w R6
                                            ; -
                      rra.w R7
                                            ; 16-bit right shift
                      rrc.w R8
                                             ; -
                      dec.w R4
                      jnz mul_loop
                      bit.w #1, R7
                                            ; Test R7 bit 0
                      jz mul_end
                      inv.w R5
                                             ; 16-bit 2's complement
                      inv.w R6
                      add.w #1, R5
                      addc.w #0, R6
                      add.w R5, R9
                                             ; 16-bit add
                      addc.w R6, R10
             mov.w R9, 18(SP)
                                             ; Return result on stack
mul_end:
                      mov.w R10, 16(SP)
                                             ; -
                      pop R10
                                             ; Restore program state
                      pop R9
                      pop R8
                                             ;
                      pop R7
                                             ;
                      pop R6
                                             ;
                      pop R5
```