## DHBW Duale Hochschule Baden-Württemberg

#### Rechnerarchitektur

#### Termin 2

Umgang mit dem Befehlssatz eines MU1 Prozessors

# RECHNERARCHITEKTUR Termin 2 Umgang Befehlssatz eines MU1 Prozessors

S. Berninger Termin2 1/9

**Vorbereitung**Bereiten Sie die Lösungen daheim so vor, dass Sie die Ergebnisse zum Praktikumstermin präsentieren können.

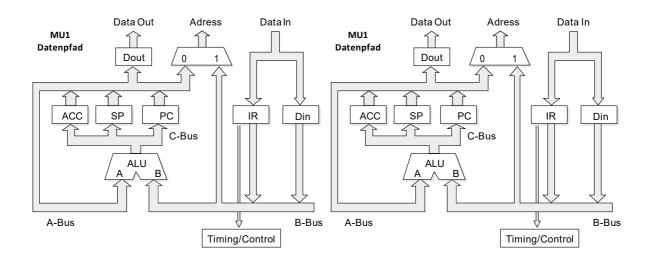
#### Aufgabe1:

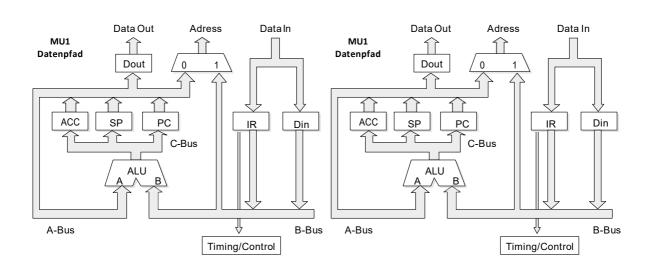
Zeichnen Sie für die untenstehenden Befehle den jeweiligen Datenfluss und füllen Sie die Steuerungstabelle aus.

#### Befehlstabelle für MU1

Instruction	Effekt
Reset	PC = 0
LDA S	ACC = [S]
STO S	[S] = ACC
ADD S	ACC = ACC + [S]
JUMP S	PC = S
JGE S	IF ACC >= 0 PC = S
JNE S	IF ACC = 0 PC = S
STOP	stop
CALL S	SP = SP-1, [SP] = PC, PC = S
RETURN	PC = [SP], SP = SP + 1
PUSH	SP = SP-1, [SP] = ACC
POP	ACC = [SP], SP = SP + 1
LDR S	ACC = [[S]]
STR S	[[S]] = ACC
MOV PC	PC = ACC
MOV SP	SP = ACC

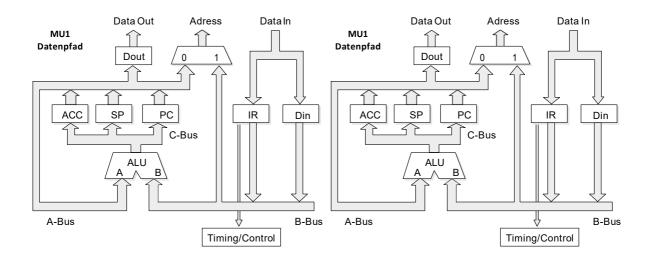
#### **Der Befehl Push**

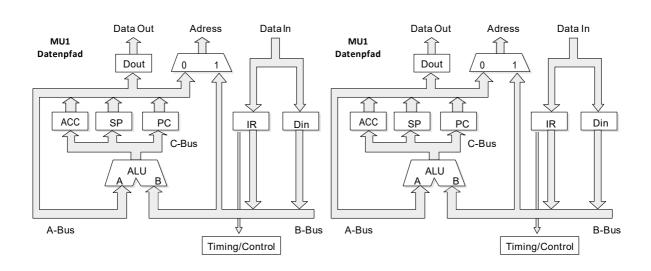




	In	put	S										(	Out	put	:S							Description
Instruction	Opcode	/Reset	Step	ACC <sub>z</sub> / Zero	ACC₁₅/Negativ	Step	Adress	ACCoe	ACC <sub>ie</sub>	PC。	$PC_ie$	IRoe	R <sub>e</sub>	SP。	SP <sub>ie</sub>	DIN <sub>oe</sub>	DINie	DOUT	DOUT <sub>ie</sub>	ALU Function	MEMrq	RnW	
PUSH																							

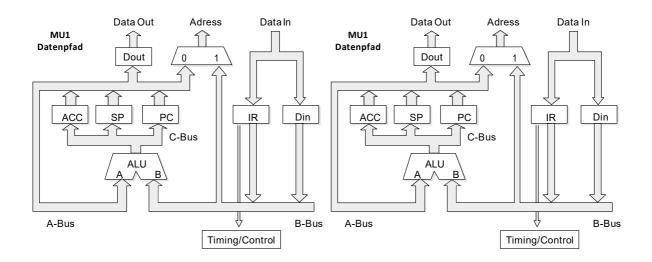
#### **Der Befehl Pop**

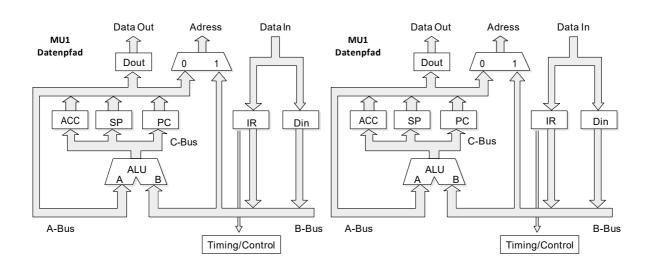




	In	put	ts										(	Out	put	:S							Description
Instruction	Opcode	/Reset	Step	ACC <sub>z</sub> / Zero	ACC <sub>15</sub> /Negativ	Step	Adress	ACCOE	ACCie	PC。	PÇ	Roe	₹ ĕ	SP <sub>®</sub>	SP <sub>i</sub>	DIN。	DINie	DOUT	DOUTie	ALU Function	MEMrq	RnW	
POP																							
ш.																							

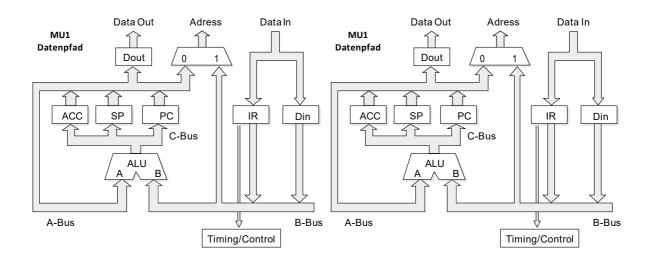
#### Der LDR S Befehl

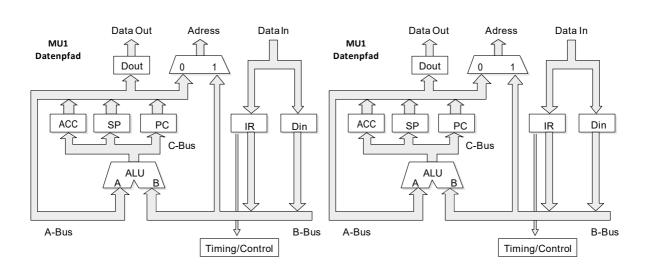




	In	put	ts										(	Out	put	S							Description
Instruction	Opcode	/Reset	Step	ACCz/Zero	ACC₁₅/Negativ	Step	Adress	ACCoe	ACCie	PC。	PC <sub>ie</sub>	IRoe	Rie	SP <sub>o</sub> e	SP <sub>ie</sub>	DIN <sub>oe</sub>	DINie	DOUT	DOUTie	ALU Function	MEMrq	RnW	
LDR S																							

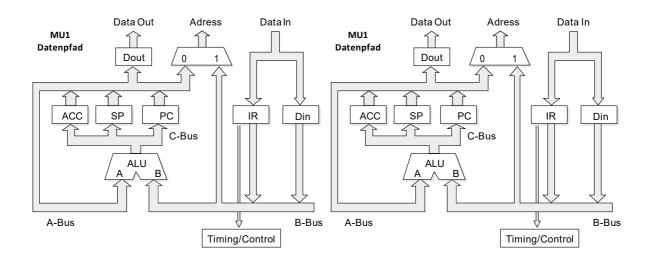
#### Der STR S Befehl

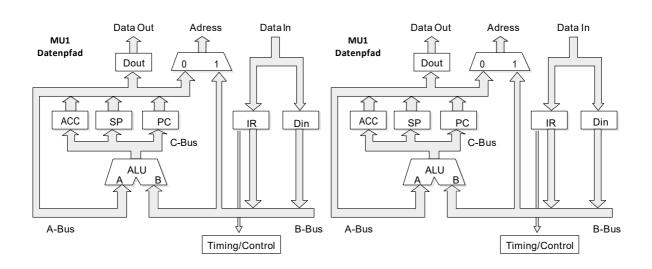




	In	put	ts										(	Out	put	:S							Description
Instruction	Opcode	/Reset	Step	ACC <sub>z</sub> / Zero	ACC₁₅/Negativ	Step	Adress	ACCoe	ACCie	PC。	$PC_ie$	IR <sub>oe</sub>	R <sub>e</sub>	SP。	SP <sub>ie</sub>	DIN <sub>oe</sub>	DINie	DOUT	DOUTie	ALU Function	MEMrq	RnW	
STR S																							

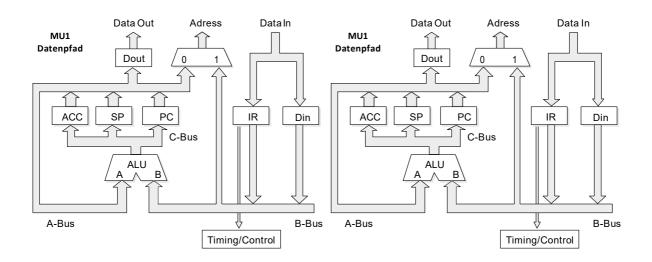
#### **Der MOV PC Befehl**

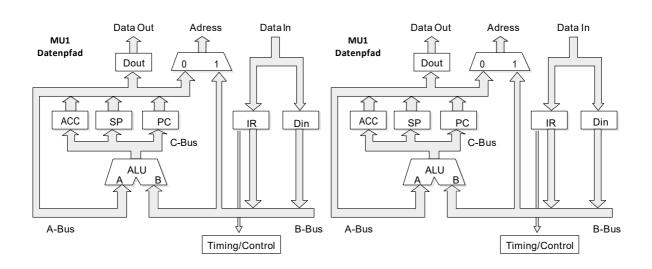




	In	put	ts										(	Out	put	S							Description
Instruction	Opcode	/Reset	Step	ACC <sub>z</sub> / Zero	ACC₁₅/Negativ	Step	Adress	ACCoe	ACCie	PC。	$PC_le$	R <sub>oe</sub>	R <sub>e</sub>	SP。	SP <sub>ie</sub>	DIN <sub>oe</sub>	DINie	DOUT	DOUTie	ALU Function	MEMrq	RnW	
MOV PC																							

#### **Der MOV SP Befehl**





	In	put	ts										(	Out	put	S							Description
Instruction	Opcode	/Reset	Step	ACC <sub>z</sub> / Zero	ACC₁₅/Negativ	Step	Adress	ACCoe	ACC <sub>ie</sub>	PC。	$PC_ie$	IRoe	R <sub>e</sub>	SP。	SP <sub>ie</sub>	DIN <sub>oe</sub>	DINie	DOUT	DOUTie	ALU Function	MEMrq	RnW	
MOV SP																							

#### Aufgabe2:

Versuchen Sie, das Beispielprogramm aus der Vorlesung mit den neuen Befehlen LDR S und STR S so umzuschreiben, dass sie keinen selbst modifizierenden Code mehr benötigen.

Loop: Add_instr:	LDA ADD STO LDA ADD STO LDA SUB STO JGE STP	Total Table Total Add_instr One Add_instr Count One Count Loop	; Accumulate total ; Begin at head of table ; ; Change address ; by modifying instruction! ; ; Count iterations ; Count down to zero ; ; If >= 0 repeat ; Halt execution
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;Data det	finitions	
Total	DEFW 0	; Total - initiallyzero
One	DEFW 1	; The number one
Count DE	EFW 4	; Loop counter (loop 5x)
Table	DEFW 39	; Loop counter (loop 5x) ; The numbers to total
	DEFW 25	•
	DEFW 4	
	DEFW 98	•
	DEFW 17	
		•