

1. ① keyboard 产生 Value ② keyboard 至 状态位加 1 ③ Processor 改变状态位 ④ Processor 通过 Value 并  
Keyboard status register  
KBDR 高 8 位 [5:0] 为 0, 低 8 位为 8-bit ASCII | KBDR 最高位第 15 位为 Status bit, 1: ready 0: not ready

2. Display: ① Processor 写入 DDR, P 地址至状态位加 0 ② Display 读取端口 ③ Display 使能 ④ Processor 等待状态位变化后  
DDR 高位 [5:0] 为 0, 低位 [7:0] 为 2EXT 8-bit ASCII. | DSR 最高位 [5] + Status bit  
DSR . FILL x FE04 查看 x FE04 地址内值 | DDR . FILL x FE00 填入 x FE00 地址内

3. LD & LD 注意区别. LD R4, DSR (DSR 为地址) | LD R3, ZERO (ZERO 的值) | STI R0, DDR  
4. JMP BaseR; PC ← BaseR | JSR: R7 ← PC, PC ← PC + SEXT16 (PC offset) | JSRR: R7 ← PC, PC ← BaseR

5. B 为某 - Register, 若子程序运行后 B 改变, 则为 Caller-Saved, 若 B 不改变, 则为 Callee-Saved 程序内部 ST, LD3.  
| R7 和 any output register 都为 Caller-Saved ↑

6. Subroutine Calling Interface: ① Subroutine input ② Subroutine Output ③ Ownership of other registers ④ Side Effect

7. PSR = 0 (privileged), PSR = 1 (unprivileged)

8. TRAP: R7 ← PC, PC ← M[2EXT16(Vec8)], X0000-X00FF 中存的是 TRAP 子程序的启始地址 (叫做 Trap Vector Table)

9. Stack: Push: ADD R6, R6, #1 | Pop: ADD R6, R6, #-1

10. 栈帧 Stack frame: ① 局部变量 ② Caller Stack Frame 的地址 ③ 返回地址 ④ Output ⑤ Input

11. C 的 IO: "\\" 代表一个反斜杠 | printf: %e: double as decimal scientific notation, %f(%.9f): double as decimal,  
%x: 十六进制, %X: 大写十六进制, %%: 打印一个百分号, %u: unsigned int as decimal

Scarf: %f: Convert decimal real number to float, %Lf: convert decimal real number to double  
, %u: unsigned int %x or %X: 十六进制转为 unsigned int

Scarf 变量前要加 & | printf 返回被打印的字符串, 0 on error, scanf 返回 the number of conversions performed successfully,  
or -1 for no conversions (-1: 未转换)

12. 除法 "/": round towards 0. A % B 定义为: (A/B)\*B + (A % B) is equal to A.

取模 "%" 和除法 "/" 都是先做正数算然后考虑符号, Eg. (-11 % 3) 是 -2

13. 左移 >> | 2's complement: 算数左移, 左移 <<: 带进位左移  
unsigned: 逻辑左移

左移均为下取整: A >> n =  $\lfloor \frac{A}{2^n} \rfloor$ , -120 >> 4 =  $\lfloor \frac{-120}{2^4} \rfloor = -8$ , 120 >> 4 =  $\lfloor \frac{120}{2^4} \rfloor = 7$

14. 负数值号左侧必须有明确的地址 (错误例子: A + B = 42)

A = B = 0; & A = (B=0); 等价. A = x 这个表达式本身的返回值为 "=" 右侧的值, printf(B=0) 返回 0

15. Be careful with Auto-Conversion!

16. && 和 || 都是短路的, -=, \*=, /=, %=, |=, ^=, &=, <<=, >>= 都可以使用

17. i++: read the value, then increment;

i++: increment i, then read it

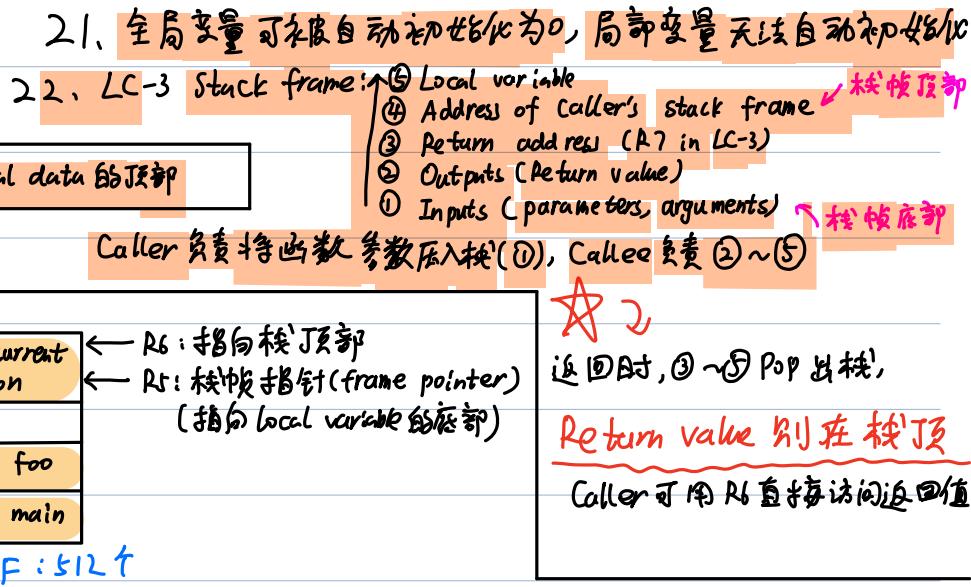
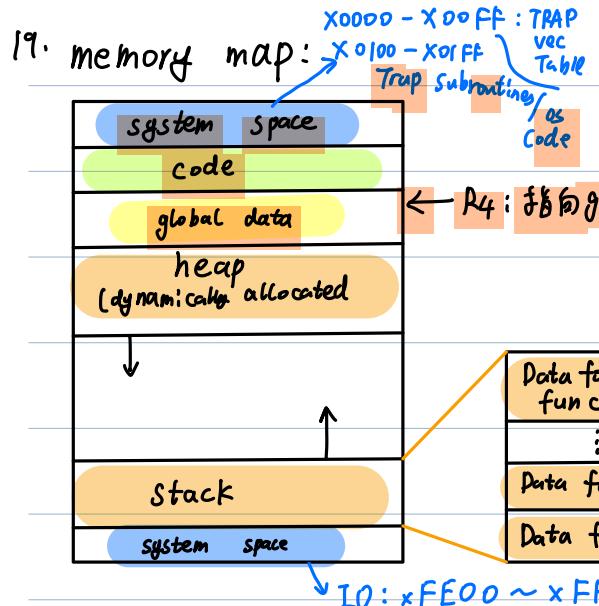
18. C 的 Storage Class: Static (全局), automatic (局部), dynamic (临时)  
(global data) (stack) (heap, 堆) ← Must be tracked by program

Static 在函数外全局变量 (作用域为整个文件) { To static: Global scope  
No static: File scope }

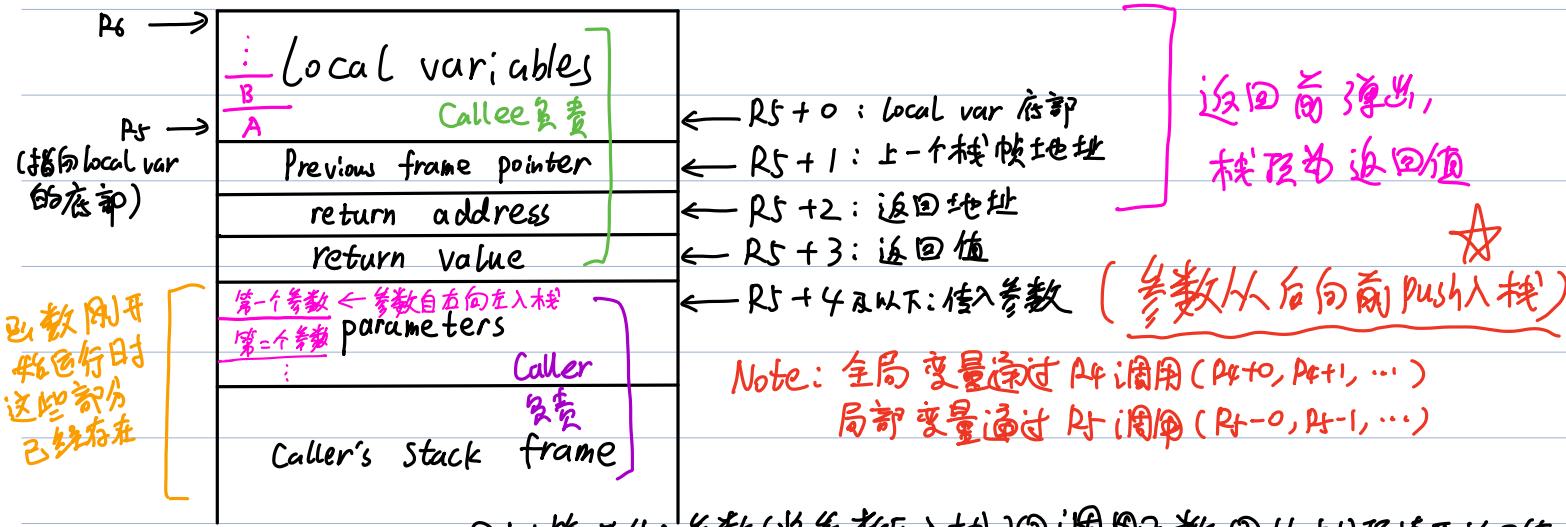
总结: 带 "static" 的 fb & static (global data)

Static 在函数内, 改善存储类 (storage class) { To static: automatic (stack)  
但作用域为 function/block scope } To static: static (global data)

存在 global data 区域



### 23. Stack Map



24. 调用函数步骤：①计算并压入参数(将参数压入栈)②调用函数③从栈顶读取返回值④返回值和传入参数出栈

25. 函数代码部分：①设置栈帧②运行程序③拆除栈帧④返回 return

栈帧设置方法：  
ADD R6, R6, #4 → make space for the remainder of the stack frame  
STR R5, R6, #1 → Save Caller's frame pointer into stack frame  
ADD R5, R6, #0 → Set frame pointer  
STR R7, R5, #2 → Save return address into stack frame

返回值存储：LDR R0, R5, #2  
STR R0, R5, #3

返回步骤：LDR R7, R5, #2 → restore return address from the stack frame  
LDR R5, R5, #1 → restore Caller's frame pointer from the stack frame  
ADD R6, R6, #3 → Pop down to return value  
RET

26. 如果一个子程序本身还调用了其它子程序，则必须要保存 R7 ☆

27. Static 变量仅初始化一次，之后保留上一次运算后的值 ☆

28. A B C D E F  
10 11 12 13 14 15  
1010 1011 1100 1101 1110 1111

别遗漏分号在语句结束!!!



(NOT A = xFFFF - A , -A = x10000 - A = xFFFF - A + 1)