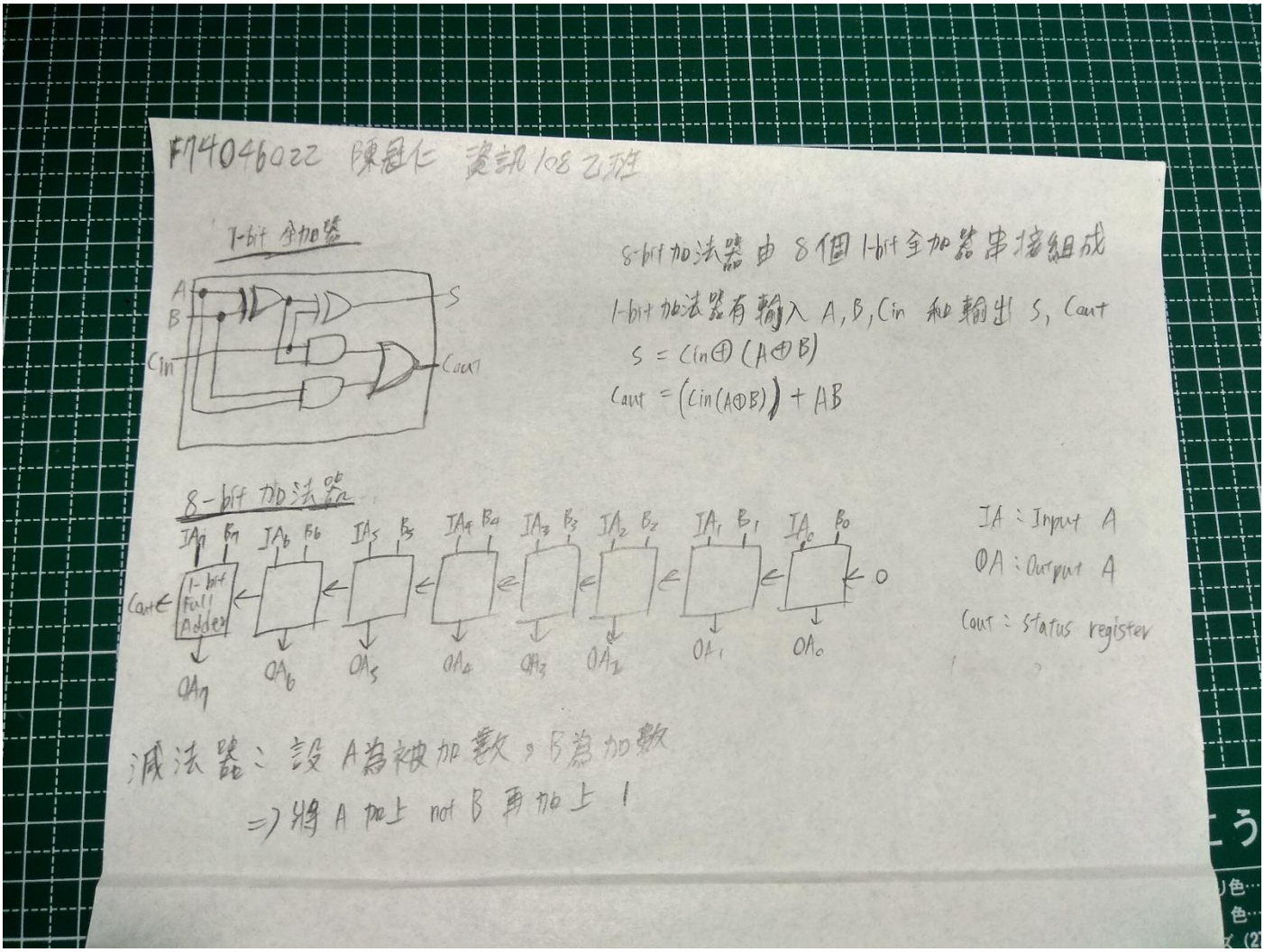
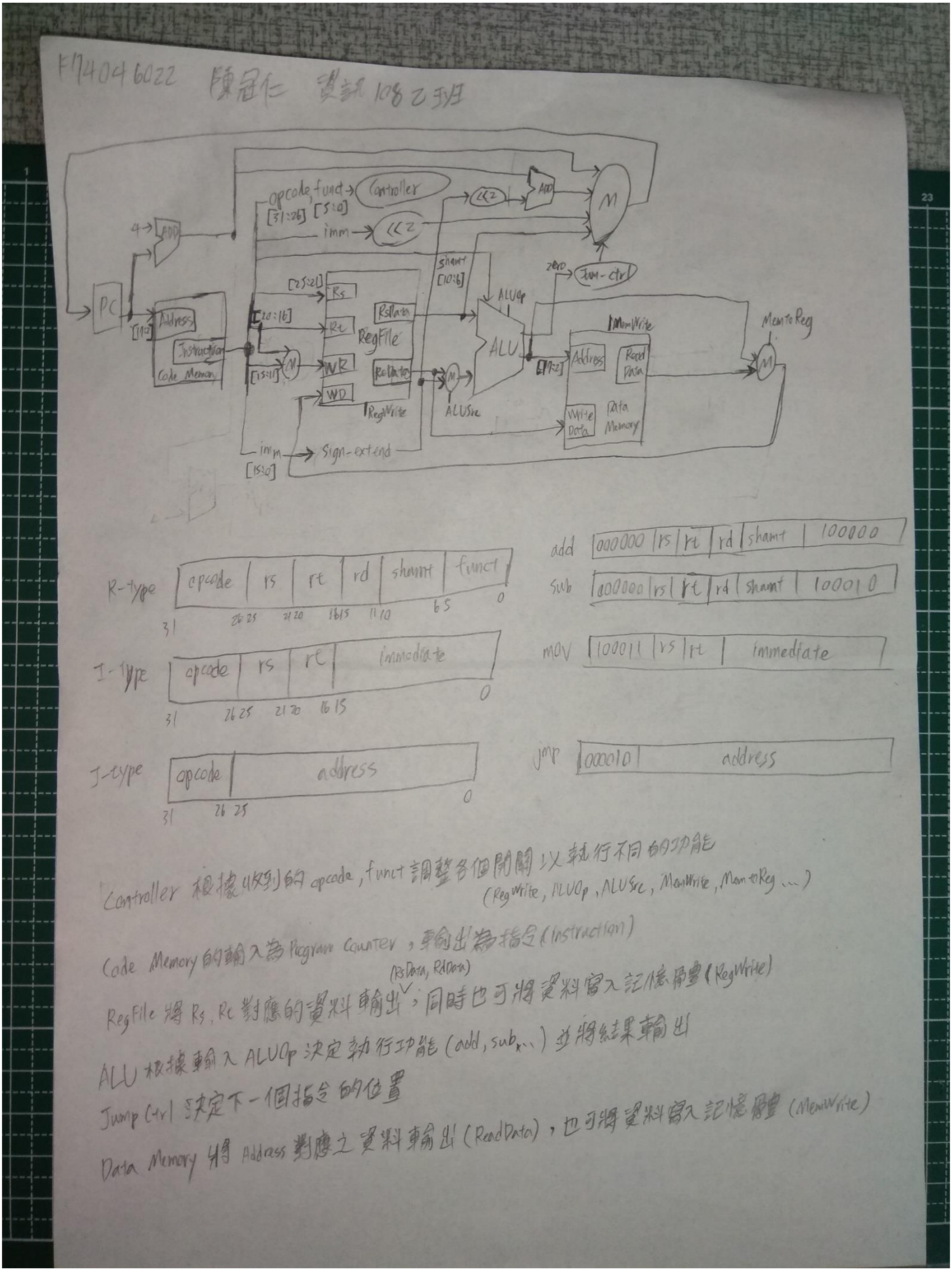
課堂能力測驗訂正上傳

小美的加法器



小明的 CPU



Controller 根據收到的 opcode, funct 調整各個開關以執行不同的功能 (RegWrite, ALUOp, ALUSrc, MemWrite, MemtoReg ...)

Code Memory 的輸入為 Program Counter，輸出為指令 (Instruction)

RegFile 將 Rs, Rt 對應的資料輸出 (RsData, RtData)，同時也可將資料寫入記憶體中 (RegWrite)

ALU 根據輸入 ALUOp 決定執行功能 (add, sub, ...) 並將結果輸出

Jump Ctrl 決定下一個指令的位置

Data Memory 將 Address 對應之資料輸出 (ReadData)，也可將資料寫入記憶體 (MemWrite)

小西的 C 程式

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>

typedef struct Node{
	char ch;
	struct Node* next;
}Node;

typedef struct Stack{
	char data[256];
	int pos;
}Stack;

char remove_from_llist(Node **llist, int n){
	Node *cur=*llist, *prev=NULL;
	char ch;

	if(n==0 && cur!=NULL){
		ch = (*llist)->ch;
		*llist = (*llist)->next;
		return ch;
	}

	while(cur->next!=NULL && n>0){
		prev = cur;
		cur = cur->next;
		--n;
	}

	if(n>0){
		printf("Index out of bound\n");
		return '\0';
	}else{
		prev->next = cur->next;
		ch = cur->ch;
		free(cur);
		return ch;
	}
}
```

```
void push_to_stack(Stack *stack, char ch){
	if (stack->pos>=255){
		printf("StackError: Stack is full\n");
		return;
	}
	stack->data[++stack->pos] = ch;
}

char pop_from_stack(Stack *stack){
	if (stack->pos<0){
		printf("StackError: Stack is empty\n");
		return '\0';
	}
	return stack->data[stack->pos--];
}

void print_stack(Stack *stack){
	int i;
	for(i=0; i<=stack->pos; ++i)
		printf("%c", stack->data[i]);
	printf("\n");
}

void print_llist(Node *llist){
	Node *cur;
	for(cur=llist; cur!=NULL; cur=cur->next)
		printf("%c", cur->ch);
	printf("\n");
}

int main(int argc, char* argv[]){
	char ch = (char)('a'-48);

	Stack *stack = (Stack*) malloc(sizeof(Stack));
	stack->pos=-1;

	Node *llist = (Node*) malloc(sizeof(Node));
	llist->ch = ch;

	Node *cur = llist;
	int i;
	for(i=0; i<50; ++i){
```

```
        cur->next = (Node*) malloc(sizeof(Node));
        cur = cur->next;
        cur->ch = ++ch;
    }

    printf("\nInitial State : (50 nodes in linked list, empty stack)\n");
    printf("Linked list:\t");    print_llist(llist);
    printf("Stack:\t\t");            print_stack(stack);

    printf("\nRemove 1st node from linked list and push it to stack\n");
    push_to_stack(stack, remove_from_llist(&llist, 0));
    printf("Linked list:\t");    print_llist(llist);
    printf("Stack:\t\t");            print_stack(stack);



    printf("\nRemove 10th node from linked list and push it to stack\n");
    push_to_stack(stack, remove_from_llist(&llist, 9));
    printf("Linked list:\t");    print_llist(llist);
    printf("Stack:\t\t");            print_stack(stack);

    printf("\nPop from stack\n");
    pop_from_stack(stack);
    printf("Linked list:\t");    print_llist(llist);
    printf("Stack:\t\t");            print_stack(stack);

    return 0;
}
```

stack 以 C 語言中的 struct 實作
其中包含由 256 個 char 組成的 array 和一個 integer 代表 stack 現在的位置
當 push 時朝高記憶體位置移動，pop 時朝低記憶體位置移動