Homework #7 (1)

- Write a function called NumSort to sort an integer array from the smallest to the biggest.
- Two arguments will be passed into your function by the APCS rule
 - Array size
 - The address of the first element in array
- The result of NumSort
 - A result array in which each element is sorted from the smallest to the biggest. (原來的integer array沒有 被修改,只是讀取原integer array,排序好的結果存放 於result array)
 - Register r0 will have the address of the result array.

Homework #7 (2)

Homework #6:

- hw6_test.s => 設定欲搜尋的資料, 呼叫ARM組合語言寫 成的NumSort function。
- numsort.s => ARM組合語言寫成的NumSort function。
- 透過stack與自訂的規則來傳遞資料。

Homework #7 :

- call_numsort.c => 以C語言撰寫,設定欲排序的資料, 呼叫ARM組合語言寫成的NumSort function。
- numsort.s => ARM組合語言寫成的NumSort function。
- 透過APCS規範來傳遞資料。

Homework #7 (3)

call_numsort.c:以C語言撰寫,設定欲排序的資料,呼叫ARM組合語言寫成的NumSort function。

```
extern int* NumSort(int, int*);
int main(void)
  int* result;
  /* initial a integer array */
  /* call NumSort function */
  result = NumSort(array_size, array_address);
  /* print out integer array */
               輸出部分,請使用printf印出所排序好的資料,每
  return 0;
               個integer由一個空格隔開
```

Homework #7 (4)

- call_numsort.c最後的輸出部分請由printf印出排序好的integer,每個integer由空格隔開。
- Ex: 4 8 10 11
- 在執行insight debugger時,請先打開GDB console,就可以看到輸出的結果。

Homework #7 (5)

• 若在homework#6裡,存放搜尋結果的記憶 體區域是在 hw6_test.s 裡宣告,則在homework#7裡,需要移到numsort.s的檔案宣告。

How to Compile Your Program?

 %arm-elf-gcc –g call_numsort.c numsort.s –o \ call numsort.exe

Homework #7 (6)

- Program should be assembled and linked by gcc (ARM-ELF format)
 - 使用於作業一所編譯完成的cross compiler與cross binutils
- Program should be executed under GDB ARM simulator
- 程式中應有適當的說明(註解)
- You should turn in to ECOURSE
 - "README" file: 文字檔,描述你程式的內容、如何編譯程式、如何執行你的程式
 - Your ARM assembly procedure, 檔名為:numsort.s
 - A C program which uses your sorting procedure to demo your sorting algorithm, 檔名為:call_numsort.c
 - Any file needed in your work (ex: Makefile)
 - Deadline: December 13 (Sunday), 2015

Assembly Language, CSIE, CCU