

Design Project 4: Simple Computer Assembly Language Programming

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Last Four Digits of Student ID: 3855

ECE 2504: Introduction to Computer Engineering

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```

shl r0, r0
jmp r0

// The following set of load instructions read the final values of the variables in
// memory locations into r1-r5 so that we can see them on the LEDs.
// Your code must jump to this point after it has stored the results in data memory.
// You should jump to location 4.
// address 0x04
xor r0, r0, r0
ld r1, r0          //r1<-M[0x00]
inc r0, r0
ld r2, r0          //r2<-M[0x01]
inc r0, r0
ld r3, r0          //r3<-M[0x02]
inc r0, r0
ld r4, r0          //r4<-M[0x03]
inc r0, r0
ld r5, r0          //r5<-M[0x04]
                    // Now loop forever

ldi r0, 0

                    //The address of this brz is the one used in validation: Address 0x0F.
brz r0, 0

                    // Your last instruction should be a jump to location 4
                    // in order to read the variables into registers r1-r5.
                    // address 0x10

//creating the last 4 digits of the student ID (3855) and storing them while using register 5 as a pointer to
memory location 4
ldi r6, 3
shl r6, r6
shl r6, r6
shl r6, r6
shl r6, r6
adi r6, r6, 7
adi r6, r6, 1      //this will now make it 8
shl r6, r6

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shl r6, r6
shl r6, r6
shl r6, r6
adi r6, r6, 5
shl r6, r6
shl r6, r6
shl r6, r6
shl r6, r6
adi r6, r6, 5
ldi r3, 4           //r3 points to the memory address 4, which the student id should be stored in
st r3, r6

//Create a zero register: r0
ldi r0, 0

//derive a for loop counter (x): r1
// derive a general DM pointer: r3
ldi r3, 1

ld r1, r3           //r1 = x
dec r1, r1          //This allows us to start with the comparison of the current max and the next
                    // value without over iterating

//derive an array pointer(y): r2
ldi r3, 0
ld r2, r3           //r2 = y

//derive a max and min: r4
ld r4, r2           //register 4(the max holder) is initialized to be the first value in the array

//START OF THE FOR LOOP
inc r2, r2          // i = 1
ld r6, r2           //r6 = a[i] the next value in the array

//CREATE THE MASK USED FOR ONLY COMPARING THE SIGN OF THE FPs
ldi r5, 7
adi r5, r5, 1       //Now is the value 8
shl r5, r5
shl r5, r5
shl r5, r5
shl r5, r5

```



```

add r4, r0, r4    // If brn passes that means that the current max had a 0 as its sign, thus meaning it was
                  // positive. There the current max remains the max

brz r0, 30        // TO THE END OF ALL THE IF ELSE STATEMENTS SO THAT SKIPS TO THE
                  // INCREMENTING AND DECREMENTING

brz r0, -30       // TO THE BEGINNING OF ALL THE IF ELSE STATEMENTS SO THAT IT CONTINUES
                  // THE LOOP

//THIS WILL MARK THE END OF CHECKING THE SIGNS OF THE MAX AND THE NEXT VALUE IN
//THE ARRAY. WE WILL NOW PROCEED TO CHECKING THE 4 BITS OF THE EXPONENT OF THE
//CURRENT MAX AND THE NEXT VALUE IN THE ARRAY IF NECESSARY

ldi r0, 1
ldi r5, 7
shl r5, r5
shl r5, r5
shl r5, r5
shl r5, r5
adi r5, r5, 7
adi r5, r5, 1      //Now the value is 8
shl r5, r5
shl r5, r5
shl r5, r5
shl r5, r5
adi r5, r5, 0
shl r5, r5
shl r5, r5
shl r5, r5
shl r5, r5
adi r5, r5, 0      //the mask is now equal to 7800 in hex which is 16'b0111 1000 0000 0000

and r7, r4, r5     //Using a selective hold or mask to only maintain the exponent bits of the current max. It
                  // will be held in r7 for later comparison

                  //r5 will no longer be need for bit masking at this point so we can use for maintaining the
                  // result of the bit masking of the next value in the array

and r5, r6, r5     //Using a selective hold or mask to only maintain the exponent bits of the next value in
                  // the array. It will be held in r5 for later comparison

                  //Next we will check to make sure the max and the next value in the array DON'T have
                  // the same exponent bits and the result of the comparison will be stored in r3

xor r3, r5, r7

```

```

//Now we use brz to determine whether the max and the next value in the array have the
// same exponent bits

brz r3, 9    //IF they have the same exponent bits as each other (r3 = 0) then we must continue
             // checking the rest of the bits

             //ELSE we will check whether the max or the next value in the array is greater through
             // means of subtraction

ldi r0, 0
sub r3, r7, r5

brn r3, 3    //If this fails then that means the current max has a larger exponent thus it stays as the
             // max

add r4, r0, r4 //The max shall stay the new max

brz r0, 2    // TO THE END OF ALL THE IF ELSE STATEMENTS SO THAT SKIPS TO THE
             // INCREMENTING AND DECREMENTING

add r4, r0, r6 //If brn passed then that means the next value in the array had a larger exponent and
             // thus should become the max

brz r0, 3    // TO THE END OF ALL THE IF ELSE STATEMENTS SO THAT SKIPS TO THE
             // INCREMENTING AND DECREMENTING

brz r0, -30  // TO THE BEGINNING OF ALL THE IF ELSE STATEMENTS SO THAT IT CONTINUES
             // THE LOOP

//THIS WILL MARK THE END OF CHECKING THE 4 BITS OF THE EXPONENT OF THE MAX AND
//THE NEXT VALUE IN THE ARRAY. WE WILL NOW PROCEED TO CHECKING THE 11 BITS OF THE
//MANTISSA OF THE CURRENT MAX AND THE NEXT VALUE IN THE ARRAY IF NECESSARY

ldi r0, 1

brz r0, 30  // TO THE END OF ALL THE IF ELSE STATEMENTS SO THAT SKIPS TO THE
             // INCREMENTING AND DECREMENTING

brz r0, -3  // TO THE BEGINNING OF ALL THE IF ELSE STATEMENTS SO THAT IT CONTINUES
             // THE LOOP

ldi r5, 0
shl r5, r5
shl r5, r5
shl r5, r5
shl r5, r5
adi r5, r5, 7
shl r5, r5
shl r5, r5
shl r5, r5
shl r5, r5
adi r5, r5, 7

```

```

adi r5, r5, 7
adi r5, r5, 1           //Now the value is 15
shl r5, r5
shl r5, r5
shl r5, r5
shl r5, r5
adi r5, r5, 7
adi r5, r5, 7
adi r5, r5, 1           //Now the value 15
                        //the mask is now equal to 07FF in hex which is 16'b0000 0111 1111 1111
and r7, r4, r5           //Using a selective hold or mask to only maintain the mantissa bits of the current
                        // max. It will be held in r7 for later comparison
                        //r5 will no longer be need for bit masking at this point so we can use for
                        // maintaining the result of the bit masking of the next value in the array
and r5, r6, r5           //Using a selective hold or mask to only maintain the mantissa bits of the next
                        // value in the array. It will be held in r5 for later comparison
                        //Next we will check to make sure the max and the next value in the array DON'T have
                        // the same mantissa bits and the result of the comparison will be stored in r3
xor r3, r5, r7
                        //Now we use brz to determine whether the max and the next value in the array have the
                        // same mantissa bits
brz r3, 9               //IF they have the same mantissa bits as each other (r3 = 0) then the current max and the
                        // next value in the array must be the same, thus we can just maintain the same max
                        //ELSE we will check whether the max or the next value in the array is greater through
                        // means of subtraction
ldi r0, 0
sub r3, r7, r5
brn r3, 3               //If this fails then that means the current max has a larger mantissa thus it remains the
                        // max
add r4, r0, r4          //The current max shall remain as the max
brz r0, 4               // TO THE END OF ALL THE IF ELSE STATEMENTS SO THAT SKIPS TO THE
                        // INCREMENTING AND DECREMENTING
add r4, r0, r6          //If brn passed then that means the next value in the array had a larger mantissa and thus
                        // should be made the new max
brz r0, 2               // TO THE END OF ALL THE IF ELSE STATEMENTS SO THAT SKIPS TO THE
                        // INCREMENTING AND DECREMENTING
brz r0, -32             // TO THE BEGINNING OF ALL THE IF ELSE STATEMENTS SO THAT IT CONTINUES
                        // THE LOOP

```


//THIS WILL MARK THE END OF COMPARISON ALGORITHM.

//Decrement the counter to indicate that I have completed an iteration also increment
// second counter (register 6) for going through the values in the array

inc r2, r2 //ptr++ (array pointer++)

dec r1, r1 //loop counter--

//END OF THE LOOP!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

//Check the value of the counter register to see if it's done with the for loop. If it's done go
// 2 spots forward in the instructions and continue,

//else move forward once in the instructions (brz r0 will cause it to repeat the loop)

brz r1, 2

brz r0, -4 //DON'T FORGET TO SET THE OFFSET SO THAT IT REPEATS THE COMPARISON
// ALGORITHM IF THE LOOP IS NOT DONE!!!!!!

//The following will occur after the for loop has ended

//Now we store the max (register 4) into its appropriate location in data memory

ldi r3, 2

st r3, r4

/////////////////////////////////NOW TO CHECK FOR THE MIN/////////////////////////////////

//derive a for loop counter (x): r1

// derive a general DM pointer: r3

ldi r3, 1

ld r1, r3 //r1 = x

dec r1, r1 //This allows us to start with the comparison of the current min and the
// next value without over iterating

//derive an array pointer(y): r2

ldi r3, 0

ld r2, r3 //r2 = y

//derive a max and min: r4

ld r4, r2 //register 4(the max holder) is initialized to be the first value in the array

//START OF THE FOR LOOP

inc r2, r2 // i = 1

ld r6, r2 //r6 = a[i] the next value in the array

//CREATE THE MASK USED FOR ONLY COMPARING THE SIGN OF THE FPs////////////////////////////////////

```
ldi r5, 7
adi r5, r5, 1          //Now is the value 8
shl r5, r5
shl r5, r5
shl r5, r5
shl r5, r5
adi r5, r5, 0
shl r5, r5
shl r5, r5
shl r5, r5
shl r5, r5
adi r5, r5, 0
shl r5, r5
shl r5, r5
shl r5, r5
shl r5, r5
adi r5, r5, 0          //the mask is now equal to 8000 in hex which is 16'b1000 0000 0000 0000
and r7, r4, r5          //Using a selective hold or mask to only maintain the sign bit of the current min. It
                        // will be held in r7 for later comparison

shr r7, r7              //We will have to shift the bit to the right one so that it is at location 15 of the 16 bit
                        // number (therefore there will only be positive values for comparing)

                        //r5 will no longer be need for bit masking at this point so we can use for holding the
                        // result of the bit masking of the next value in the array

and r5, r6, r5          //Using a selective hold or mask to only maintain the sign bit of the next value in the
                        // array. It will be held in r5 for later comparison

shr r5, r5              //We will have to shift the bit to the right one so that it is at location 15 of the 16 bit
                        // number (therefore there will only be positive values for comparing)

                        //Next we will check to make sure the min and the next value in the array DON'T have the
                        // same sign and the result of the comparison will be stored in r3

xor r3, r5, r7

                        //Now we use brz to determine whether the min and the next value in the array have the
                        // same sign

brz r3, 8               //IF they have the same sign as each other (r3 = 0) then we must continue checking the
                        // rest of the bits
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```

//ELSE we will check whether the min or the next value in the array is lesser through
// means of subtraction

sub r3, r7, r5

brn r3, 3      // If this fails then that means the current min had a 1 as it's sign, thus meaning it was
               // negative. Therefore, it is the min.

add r4, r0, r4 // This means that brn failed and that the next value in the array was the one with a 0 as
               // its sign, thus meaning it was positive.

brz r0, 2      // TO THE END OF ALL THE IF ELSE STATEMENTS SO THAT SKIPS TO THE
               // INCREMENTING AND DECREMENTING

add r4, r0, r6 // If brn passes that means that the current min had a 0 as its sign, thus meaning it was
               // positive. Therefore, the next value in the array is the new min

brz r0, 30     // TO THE END OF ALL THE IF ELSE STATEMENTS SO THAT SKIPS TO THE
               // INCREMENTING AND DECREMENTING

brz r0, -30    // TO THE BEGINNING OF ALL THE IF ELSE STATEMENTS SO THAT IT CONTINUES
               // THE LOOP

//THIS WILL MARK THE END OF CHECKING THE SIGNS OF THE MIN AND THE NEXT VALUE IN
//THE ARRAY. WE WILL NOW PROCEED TO CHECKING THE 4 BITS OF THE EXPONENT OF THE
//CURRENT MIN AND THE NEXT VALUE IN THE ARRAY IF NECESSARY

ldi r0, 1
ldi r5, 7
shl r5, r5
shl r5, r5
shl r5, r5
shl r5, r5
adi r5, r5, 7
adi r5, r5, 1      //Now the value is 8
shl r5, r5
shl r5, r5
shl r5, r5
shl r5, r5
adi r5, r5, 0
shl r5, r5
shl r5, r5
shl r5, r5
shl r5, r5
adi r5, r5, 0      //the mask is now equal to 7800 in hex which is 16'b0111 1000 0000 0000

```

```

and r7, r4, r5    //Using a selective hold or mask to only maintain the exponent bits of the current min. It
                  // will be held in r7 for later comparison

                  //r5 will no longer be need for bit masking at this point so we can use for maintaining the
                  // result of the bit masking of the next value in the array

and r5, r6, r5    //Using a selective hold or mask to only maintain the exponent bits of the next value in
                  // the array. It will be held in r5 for later comparison

                  //Next we will check to make sure the min and the next value in the array DON'T have the
                  // same exponent bits and the result of the comparison will be stored in r3

xor r3, r5, r7

                  //Now we use brz to determine whether the min and the next value in the array have the
                  // same exponent bits

brz r3, 9          //IF they have the same exponent bits as each other (r3 = 0) then we must continue
                  // checking the rest of the bits

                  //ELSE we will check whether the min or the next value in the array is lesser through
                  // means of subtraction

ldi r0, 0
sub r3, r7, r5
brn r3, 3          // If this fails then that means the current min has a smaller exponent thus it is the min
add r4, r0, r4     //The current min shall remain the min
brz r0, 2          // TO THE END OF ALL THE IF ELSE STATEMENTS SO THAT SKIPS TO THE
                  // INCREMENTING AND DECREMENTING

add r4, r0, r6     //If brn passed then that means the next value in the array had a smaller exponent and
                  // thus it should be the new min

brz r0, 3          // TO THE END OF ALL THE IF ELSE STATEMENTS SO THAT SKIPS TO THE
                  // INCREMENTING AND DECREMENTING

brz r0, -30        // TO THE END OF ALL THE IF ELSE STATEMENTS SO THAT SKIPS TO THE
                  // INCREMENTING AND DECREMENTING

//THIS WILL MARK THE END OF CHECKING THE 4 BITS OF THE EXPONENT OF THE MIN AND THE
//NEXT VALUE IN THE ARRAY. WE WILL NOW PROCEED TO CHECKING THE 11 BITS OF THE
//MANTISSA OF THE CURRENT MIN AND THE NEXT VALUE IN THE ARRAY IF NECESSARY

ldi r0, 1
brz r0, 30        // TO THE END OF ALL THE IF ELSE STATEMENTS SO THAT SKIPS TO THE
                  // INCREMENTING AND DECREMENTING

brz r0, -3        // TO THE BEGINNING OF ALL THE IF ELSE STATEMENTS SO THAT IT CONTINUES
                  // THE LOOP

ldi r5, 0
shl r5, r5
shl r5, r5
shl r5, r5

```

```

shl r5, r5
adi r5, r5, 7
shl r5, r5
shl r5, r5
shl r5, r5
shl r5, r5
adi r5, r5, 7
adi r5, r5, 7
adi r5, r5, 1           //Now the value is 15
shl r5, r5
shl r5, r5
shl r5, r5
shl r5, r5
adi r5, r5, 7
adi r5, r5, 7
adi r5, r5, 1           //Now the value is 15
                           //the mask is now equal to 07FF in hex which is 16'b0000 0111 1111 1111
and r7, r4, r5           //Using a selective hold or mask to only maintain the mantissa bits of the current
                           // min. It will be held in r7 for later comparison

                           //r5 will no longer be need for bit masking at this point so we can use for
                           // maintaining the result of the bit masking of the next value in the array
and r5, r6, r5           //Using a selective hold or mask to only maintain the mantissa bits of the next value in the
                           // array. It will be held in r5 for later comparison

                           //Next we will check to make sure the min and the next value in the array DON'T have the
                           // same mantissa bits and the result of the comparison will be stored in r3
xor r3, r5, r7

                           //Now we use brz to determine whether the min and the next value in the array have the
                           // same mantissa bits
brz r3, 9                //IF they have the same mantissa bits as each other (r3 = 0) then the current min and the
                           // next value in the array must be the same, Thus we can just maintain the same min

                           //ELSE we will check whether the min or the next value in the array is lesser through
                           // means of subtraction

ldi r0, 0
sub r3, r7, r5
brn r3, 3                //If this fails then that means the current min has a larger mantissa thus it should NOT
                           // stay the min

```

```

add r4, r0, r6    //The current min is replaced by the next value in the array as the new min
brz r0, 4          // TO THE END OF ALL THE IF ELSE STATEMENTS SO THAT SKIPS TO THE
                  // INCREMENTING AND DECREMENTING

add r4, r0, r4    //If brn passed then that means the next value in the array had a larger mantissa and thus
                  // the current min REMAINS as the min

brz r0, 2          // TO THE END OF ALL THE IF ELSE STATEMENTS SO THAT SKIPS TO THE
                  // INCREMENTING AND DECREMENTING

brz r0, -32        // TO THE BEGINNING OF ALL THE IF ELSE STATEMENTS SO THAT IT CONTINUES
                  // THE LOOP

//THIS WILL MARK THE END OF COMPARISON ALGORITHM.

                //Decrement the counter to indicate that I have completed an iteration also increment
                // second counter (register 6) for going through the values in the array

inc r2, r2          //ptr++ (array pointer++)
dec r1, r1          //loop counter--

                //END OF THE LOOP!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

                //Check the value of the counter register to see if it's done with the for loop. If it's done go
                // 2 spots forward in the instructions and continue, else move forward once in the
                // instructions (brz r0 will cause it to repeat the loop)

brz r1, 2

brz r0, -4          //DON'T FORGET TO SET THE OFFSET SO THAT IT REPEATS THE COMPARISON
                  // ALGORITHM IF THE LOOP IS NOT DONE!!!!!!

//The following will occur after the for loop has ended

//Now we store the max (register 4) into its appropriate location in data memory

ldi r3, 3
st r3, r4

//Give the register 0 the location in the instructions (Stating from 0 aka the top of the instructions)

ldi r0, 4

jmp r0             // to jump back to where the final data will be stored in the specified registers for viewing
                  // on the DE0 Nano Board

```

Test 1:

Floating Point values used in the test and their decimal values:

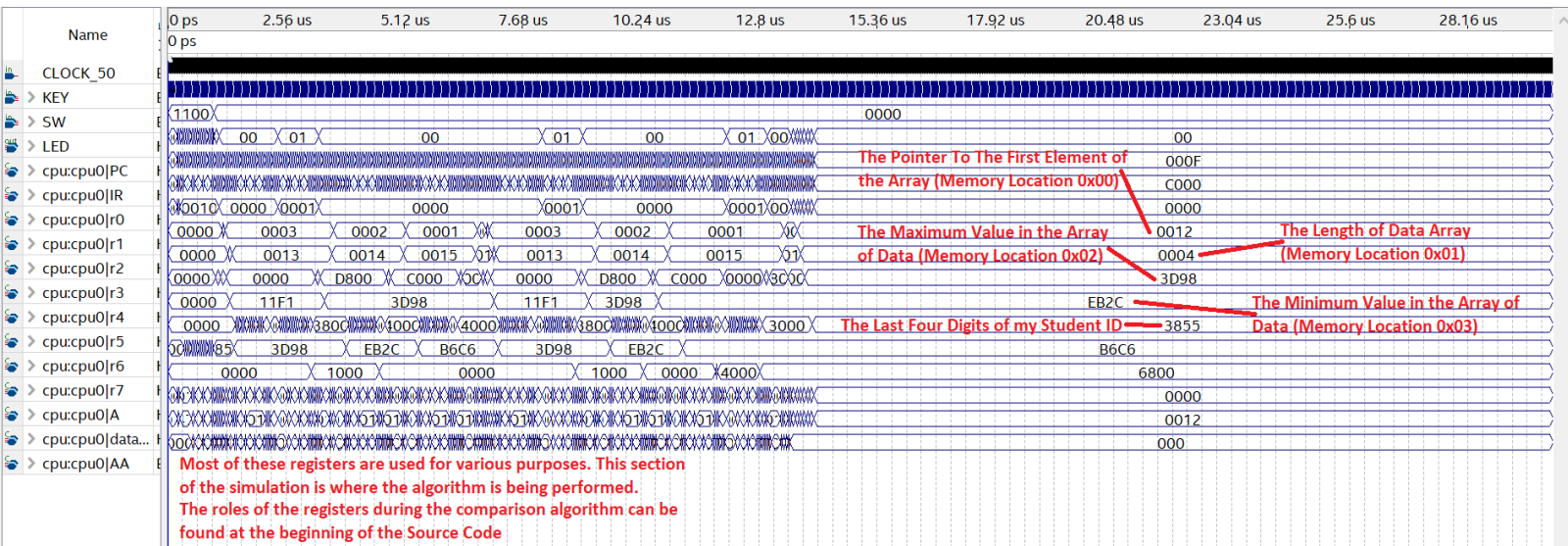
11F1: 0.038833618

3D98: 1.69921875 (This should be the Maximum Value)

EB2C: -89.375 (This should be the Minimum Value)

B6C6: -0.923339844

Full Simulation Results:



Timing diagram showing the relationship between the clock signal (CLOCK_50) and various digital signals (KEY, SW, LED, and CPU registers) over time. The diagram is divided into three sections, each showing a different time scale.

Section 1: 0 ps to 880,0 ns

Signals shown: CLOCK_50, KEY, SW, LED, > cpucpu0|PC, > cpucpu0|IR, > cpucpu0|r0, > cpucpu0|r1, > cpucpu0|r2, > cpucpu0|r3, > cpucpu0|r4, > cpucpu0|r5, > cpucpu0|r6, > cpucpu0|r7, > cpucpu0|A, > cpucpu0|data...

Section 2: 880,0 ns to 1,76 us

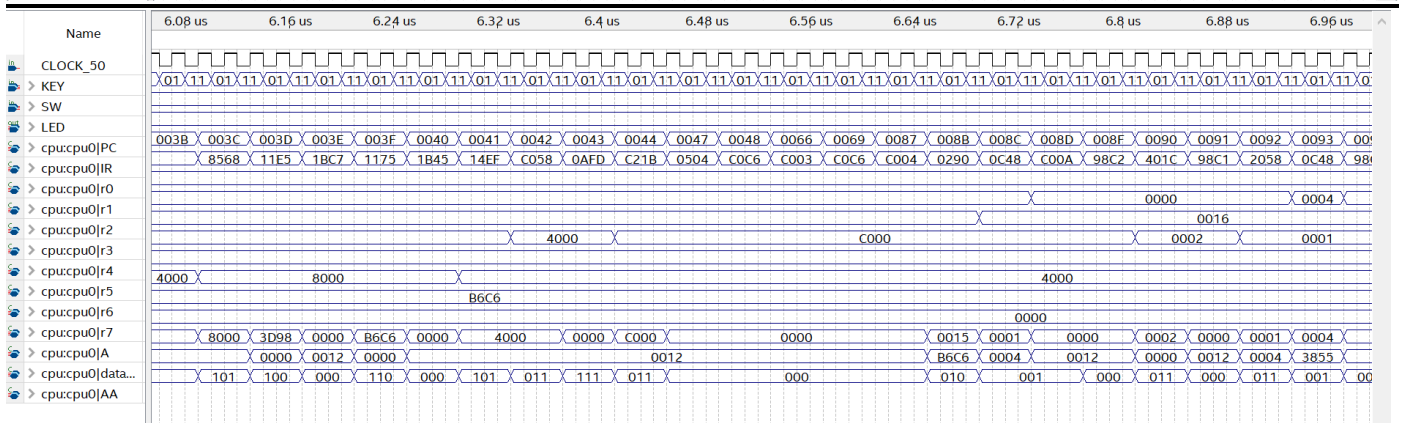
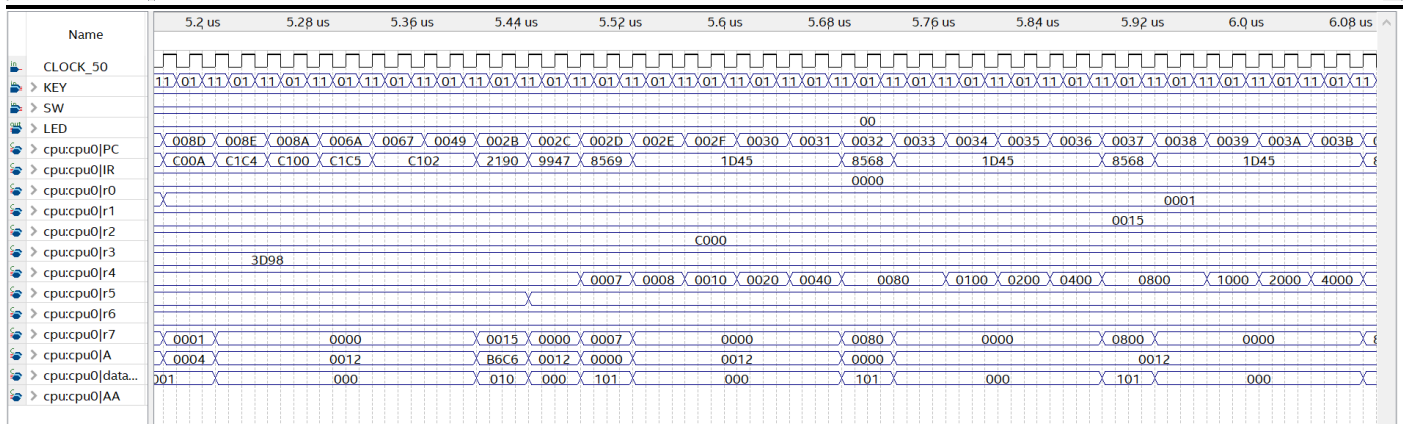
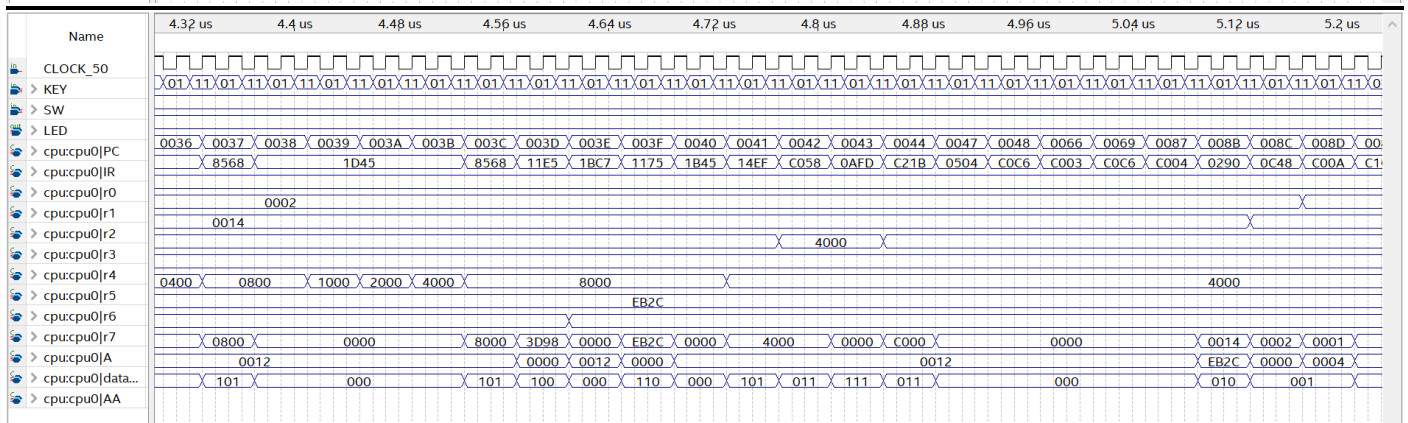
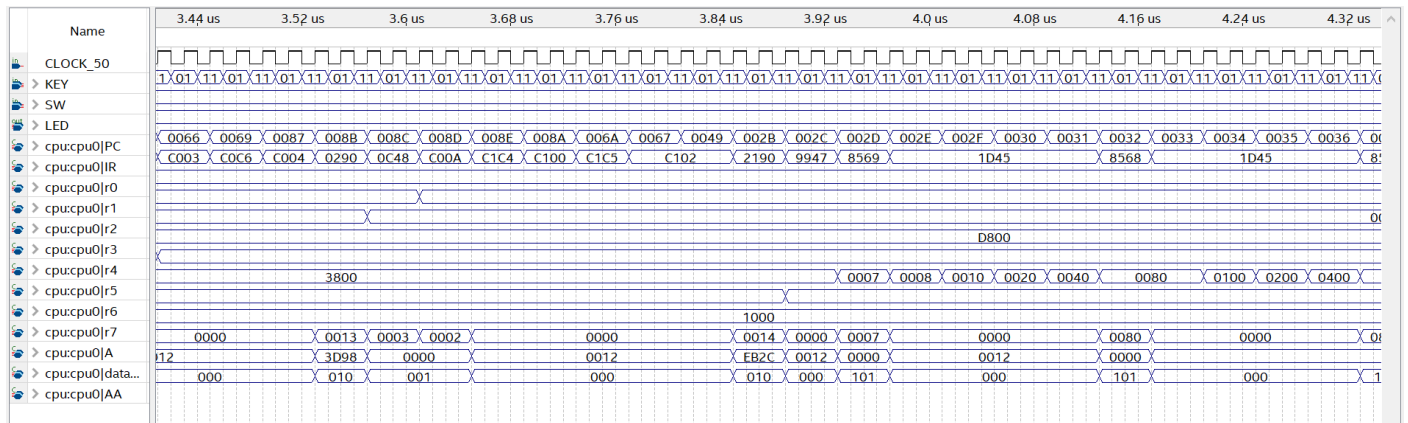
Signals shown: CLOCK_50, KEY, SW, LED, > cpucpu0|PC, > cpucpu0|IR, > cpucpu0|r0, > cpucpu0|r1, > cpucpu0|r2, > cpucpu0|r3, > cpucpu0|r4, > cpucpu0|r5, > cpucpu0|r6, > cpucpu0|r7, > cpucpu0|A, > cpucpu0|data..., > cpucpu0|AA

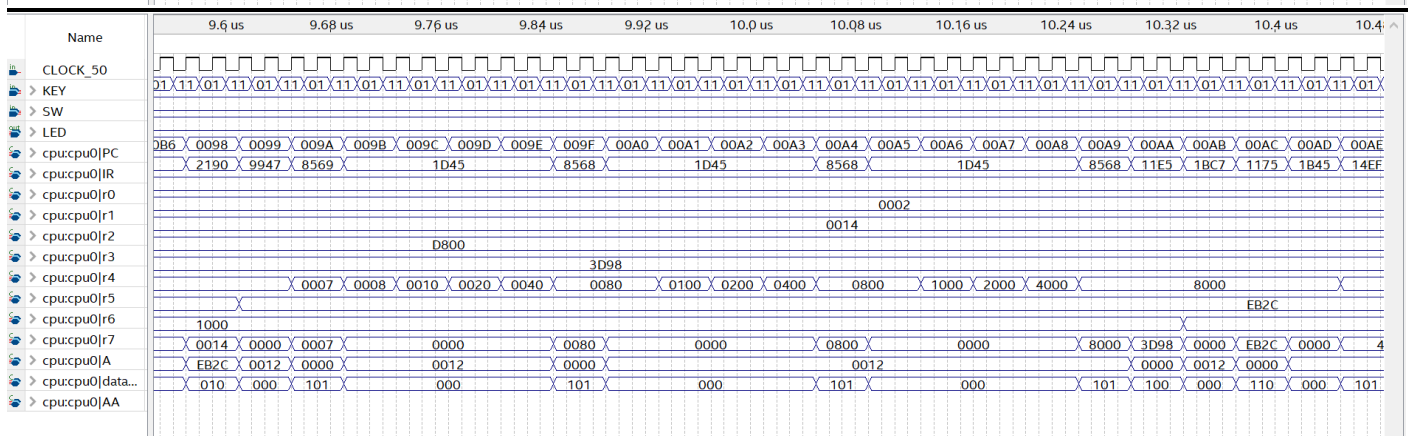
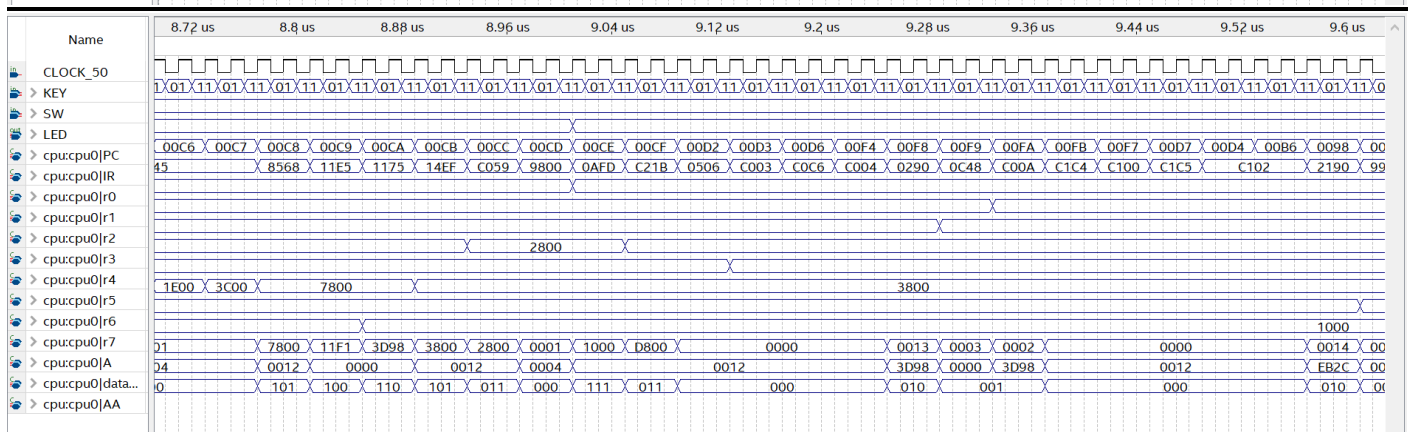
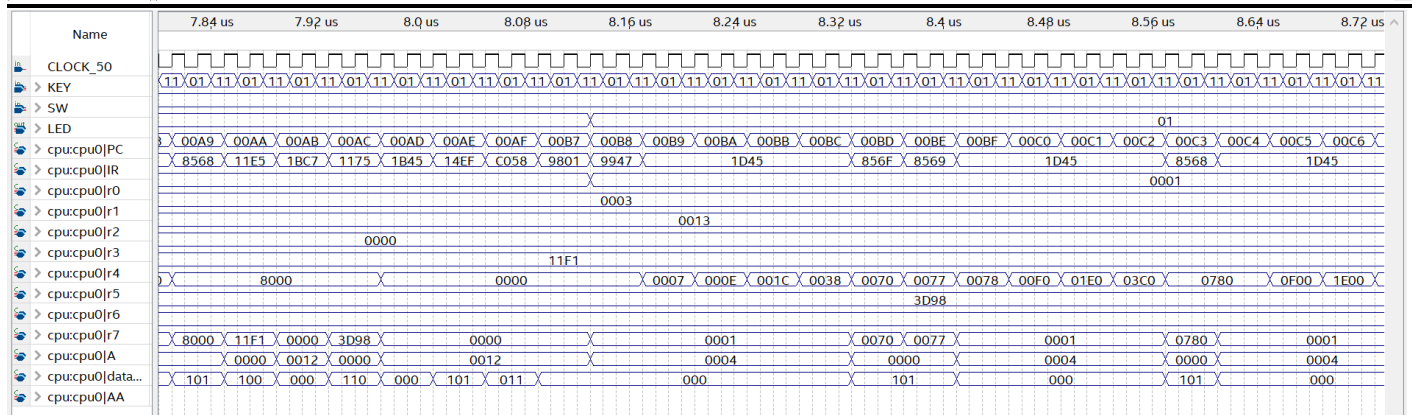
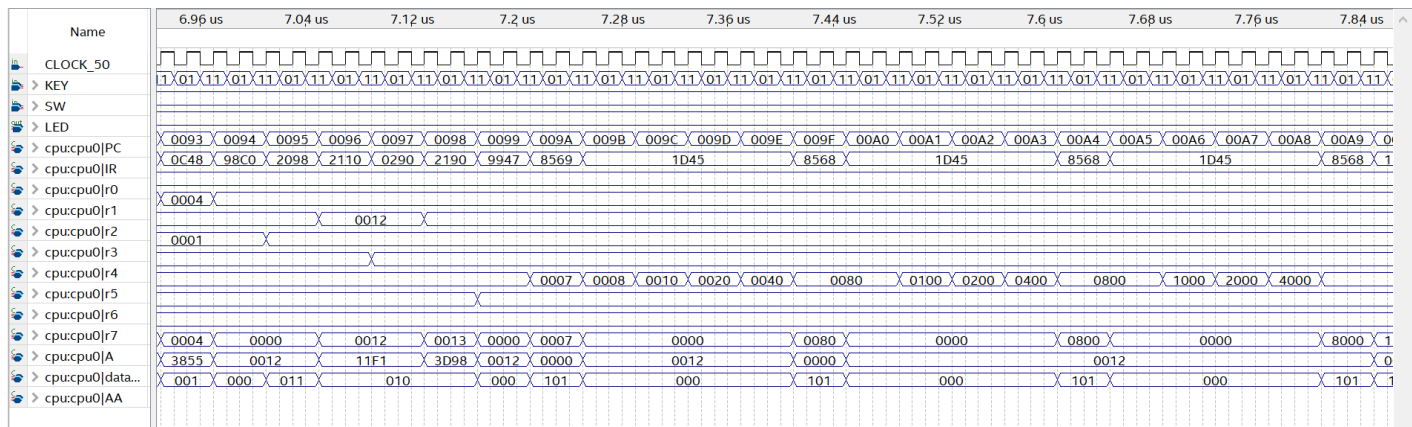
Section 3: 1,76 us to 2,64 us

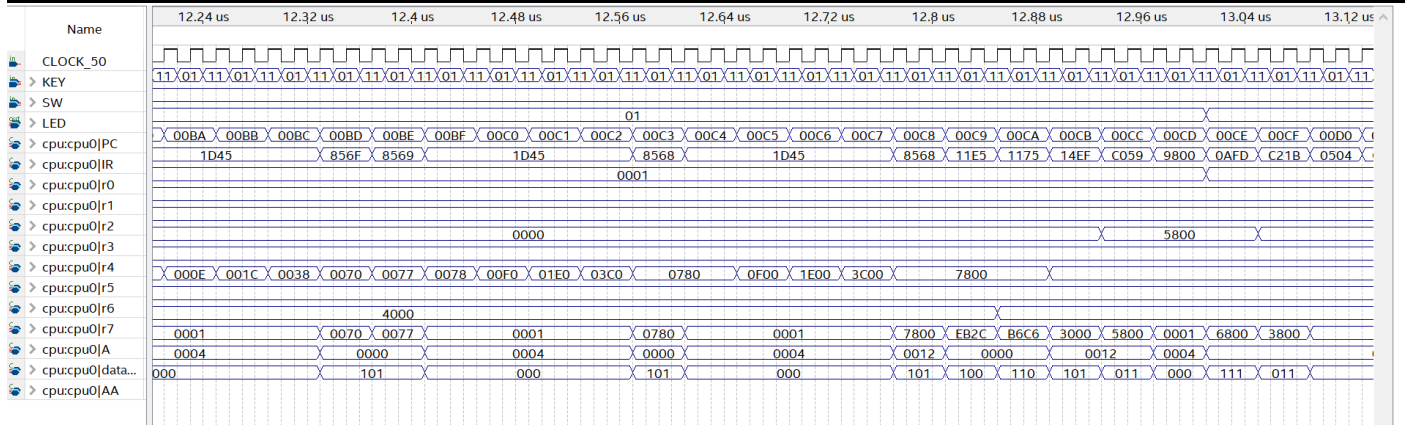
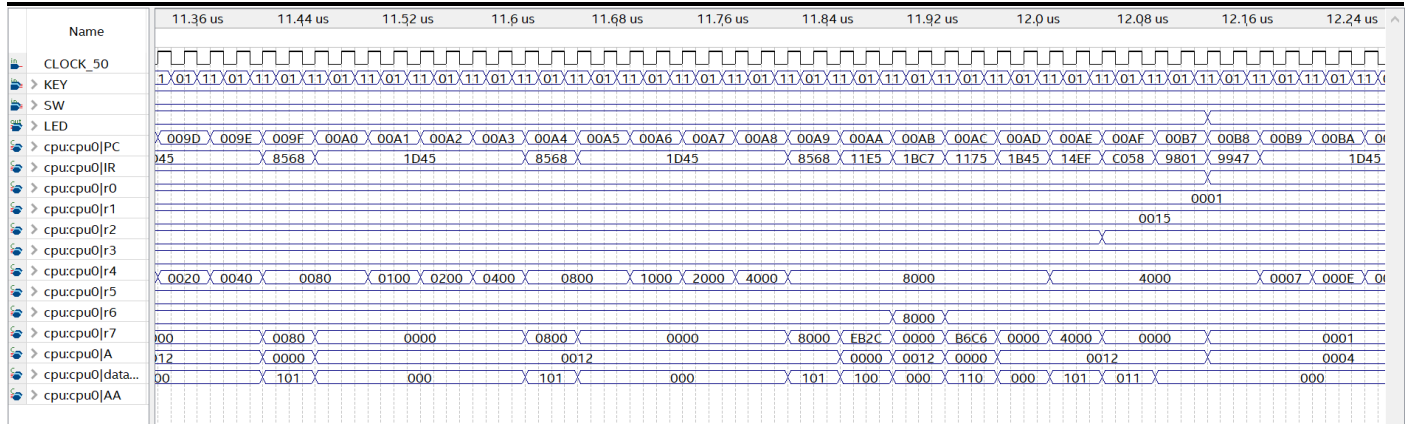
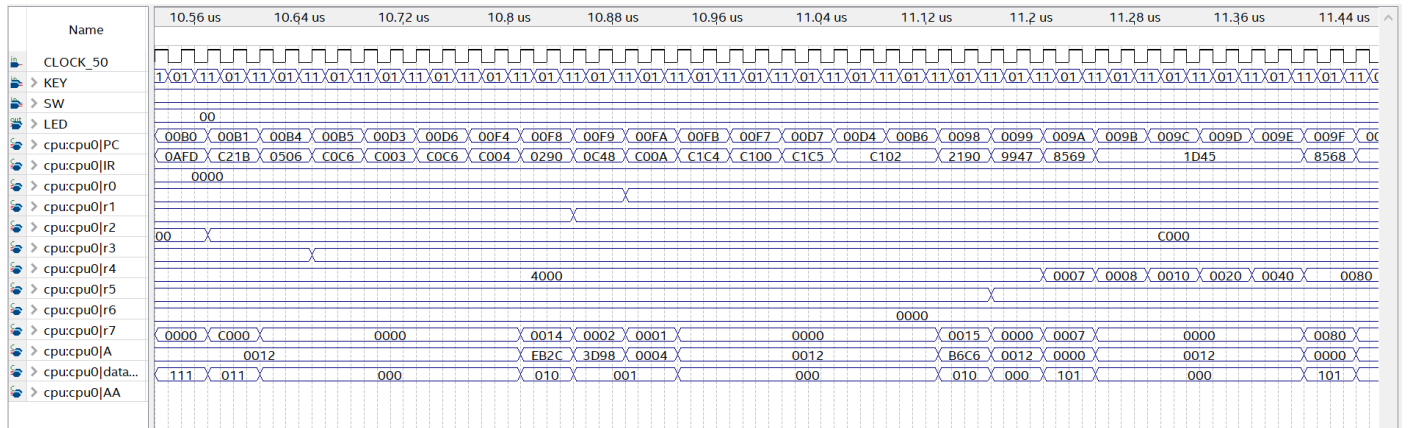
Signals shown: CLOCK_50, KEY, SW, LED, > cpucpu0|PC, > cpucpu0|IR, > cpucpu0|r0, > cpucpu0|r1, > cpucpu0|r2, > cpucpu0|r3, > cpucpu0|r4, > cpucpu0|r5, > cpucpu0|r6, > cpucpu0|r7, > cpucpu0|A, > cpucpu0|data..., > cpucpu0|AA

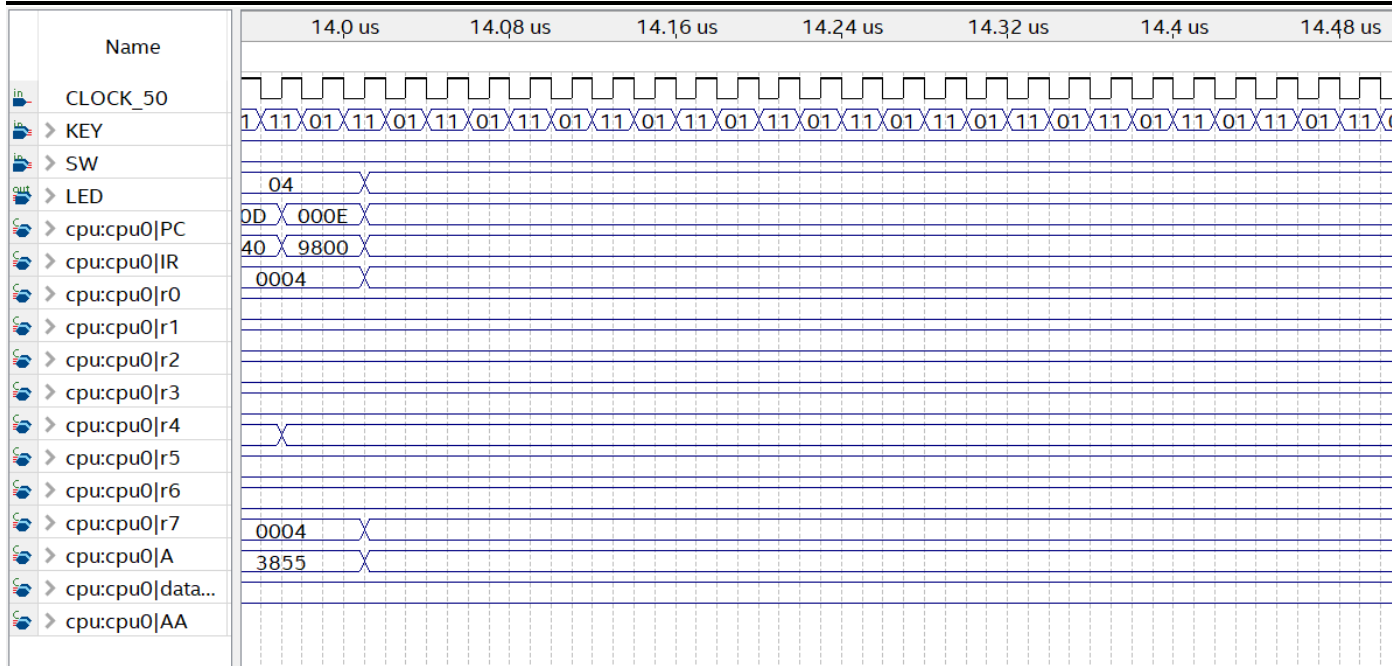
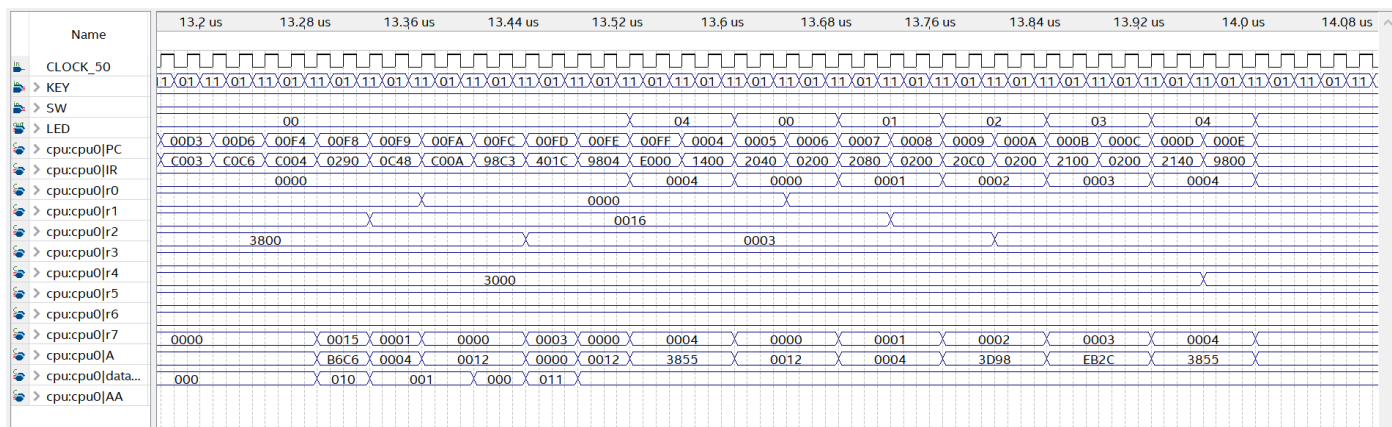
Section 4: 2,64 us to 3,52 us

Signals shown: CLOCK_50, KEY, SW, LED, > cpucpu0|PC, > cpucpu0|IR, > cpucpu0|r0, > cpucpu0|r1, > cpucpu0|r2, > cpucpu0|r3, > cpucpu0|r4, > cpucpu0|r5, > cpucpu0|r6, > cpucpu0|r7, > cpucpu0|A, > cpucpu0|data..., > cpucpu0|AA









Test 2:

Floating Point values used in the test and their decimal values:

4AEC: 5.4609375

1DA0: 0.106445313

A75B: -0.239929199

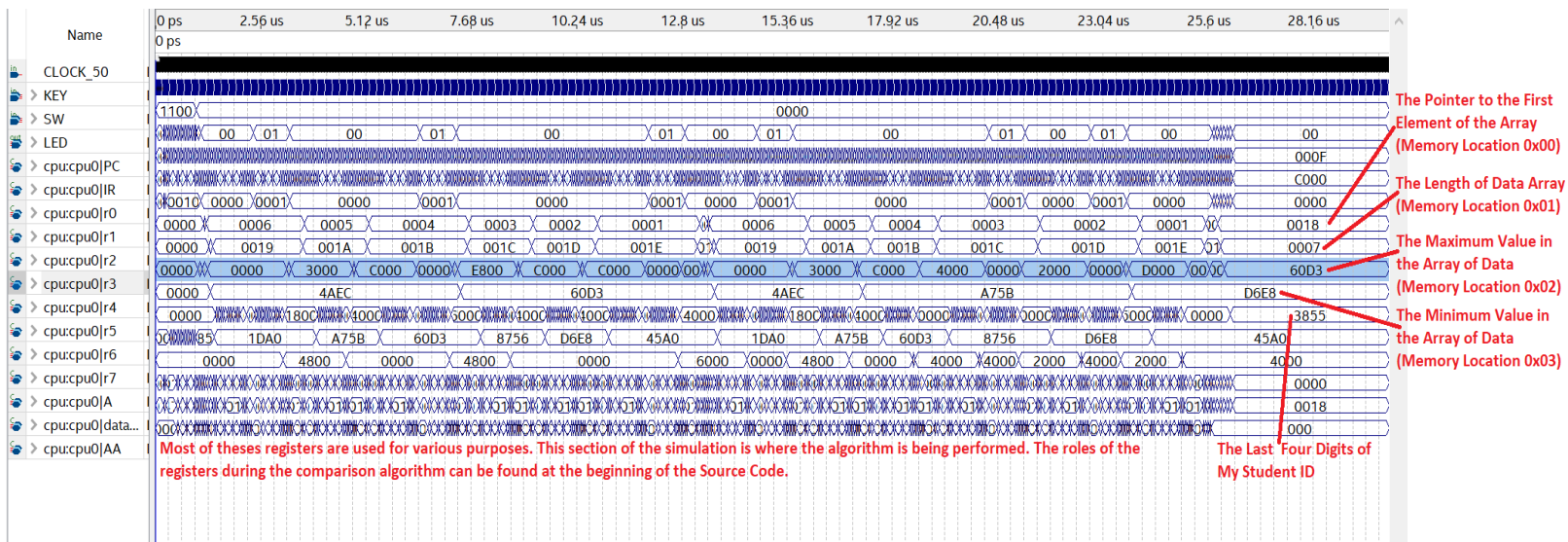
60D3: 35.296875 (This should be the Maximum Value)

8756: -0.014976501

D6E8: -14.90625 (This should be the Minimum Value)

45A0: 3.40625

Full Simulation Results:



Test 2 Zoomed In Until Final Results of Simulation Are Generated:

