ESCOLA POLITÉCNICA DA UNIVERSIDADE DE SÃO PAULO



Experiência 5

Relatório

Turma: 02

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5.5.1 - For Loop

Code the following C code in assembly. The arrays a and b are located in memory at 0x4000 and 0x5000 respectively. You may wish to type your code into the assembler to check for syntax.

```
for (i=0; i<8; i++) {
    a[i] = b[7-i];
}</pre>
```

A listagem abaixo mostra a implementação do algoritmo

```
text
global main
```

```
main:
LDR
      r1, =a
      r2, =b
LDR
MOV
      r3, #0
MOV
loop:
CMP
      r3, #10
BGT
      fim
RSB
      r5, [r2, r5, LSL #2] @ r5 = b[7-i]
LDR
STR
      r5, [r1, r3, LSL #2] @ a[i] = r5 = b[7-i]
ADD
В
      loop
fim:
SWI
      0x123456
.data
a:
b:
.space 100 @ abrindo um espaco de 100 bytes para armazenar a array
.align 1 @ align to even bytes REQUIRED!!!
```

```
FI.
                   tomas@tomas-Latitude-3420: ~/LabDig/E5
                                                          Q
                                                                          Register group: general-
                 0x1
                                       1
 г0
                 0x30028
                                       196648
 г1
 г2
                 0x30048
                                       196680
 г3
                 0xb
                                       11
                 0x5
                                       5
 г4
                 0x2
                                       2
 г5
                 0x2ff14
 гб
                                       196372
                 0x3ffff048
 г7
                                       1073737800
 г8
                 0x103ec
                                       66540
 г9
                 0x3fffed78
                                       1073737080
                                                         @ a[i]
        14
                              r5, [r1, r3, LSL #2]
                                                                   г5
                                                                        b[7-i]
        15
                              r3, r3, #1
        16
                      В
        17
                     SWI
                              0x123456
 B+>
        18
        19
        20
        21
         22
         23
         24
remote Thread 1.6179 In: fim
                                                             L18
                                                                    PC: 0x10418
(gdb) b fim
Breakpoint 1 at 0x10418: file item-5.5.1.s, line 18.
(gdb) c
Continuing.
Breakpoint 1, fim () at item-5.5.1.s:18
(gdb) x/8d &a
                 7
                          б
                                            4
                          2
                                   1
                                            0
                 3
(gdb) x/8d &b
                 0
                                            3
                          1
                                   2
                 4
                          5
(gdb)
```

5.5.2 Factorial Calculation

To take advantage of the idea of conditional execution, let's examine the algorithm for computing n!, where n is an integer, defined as:

For a given value of n, the algorithm iteratively multiplies a current product by a number one less than the number it used in the previous multiplication. The code would continue to loop until it is no longer necessary to perform a multiplication, first by subtracting one from the next multiplier value and stopping if it is equal to zero. Here we can use the concepts of:

- conditional execution to conditionally perform the multiplication
- saving of the current product into a temporary register

• branch back to the start of the loop.

In writing routines that have loops and branches, many programmers start with a nonzero value and count down, rather than up, because you can use the Z flag to quickly determine whether the loop count has been exhausted.

Fill in the blanks in the following code segment. Then run the code on the evaluation board by including the necessary header information and compiler directives. Using a starting value of 10 for n, demonstrate the result to your lab instructor and print out the register bank before and after the program runs.

```
factorial MOV r6,#0xA; load 10 into r6
MOV r4,r6; copy n into a temp register
loop SUBS _____; decrement next multiplier
MULNE _____; perform multiply
MOVNE _____; save off product for another loop
BNE loop; go again if not complete
```

Nesta implementação optamos por não usar a instrução MOVNE, pois, como não havia nenhuma instrução acerca de manter o valor de r6 inalterado, fomos armazenando o resultado do fatorial no próprio r6.

Nesse caso, a execução condicional permite não ter um branch direto para o "fim" na condição de parada.

```
@ Descrição do algoritmo
@ -------
@ Algoritmo calcula fatorial de um número (n!)
@
@ Lista de Registradores
@ -------
@ r6 : valor de n; ao final da execução, ele
@ armazena o valor de n!
@ r4 : registrador de trabalho
@
@ Instruções de uso
@ ------
@ arm build ex_5_5_2.s (montagem)
@ arm debug (depuração)
.text
```

```
ſŦ
                  tomas@tomas-Latitude-3420: ~/LabDig/E5
                                                        Q
                                                                        Register group: general-
                0x1
                                      1
 г0
                 0x40800054
                                      1082130516
 г1
 г2
                 0x4080005c
                                      1082130524
 г3
                 0x103ec
                                      66540
                 0x0
 г4
                 0x1
 г5
 гб
                 0x375f00
                                      3628800
                 0x3ffff048
                                      1073737800
 г7
 г8
                0x103ec
                                      66540
 г9
                 0x3fffed78
                                      1073737080
                                              @ decrement next multiplier
         9
                     SUBS r4, r4, #1
        10
                                              @ perform multiply
                     MULNE r6, r6, r4
        11
                     BNE loop
                                              @ go again if not complete
        12
                     SWI 0x123456
B+>
        13
        14
        15
        16
        17
        18
        19
remote Thread 1.7184 In: fim
                                                                 PC: 0x10400
                                                           L13
(gdb) b fim
Breakpoint 1 at 0x10400: file item-5.5.2.s, line 13.
(gdb) c
Continuing.
Breakpoint 1, fim () at item-5.5.2.s:13
(gdb) p/d $r6
$1 = 3628800
(gdb)
```

5.5.3 Find maximum value

In this exercise, you are to find the largest integer in a series of 32-bit unsigned integers. The length of the series is determined by the value in register r5. The maximum value is stored in the memory location 0x5000 at the end of the routine. The data values begin at memory location 0x5006. Choose 11 or more integers to use. Use as much conditional

execution as possible when writing the code. Demonstrate the program to your lab instructor and print out the memory space starting at 0x5000 before and after the program runs. Be sure to include enough memory space to show all of your 32-bit integer values.

Tratamos esse problema como um quase idêntico aos de iterações sobre as posições de um *array,* mas com o diferencial que, ao ler uma nova posição, comparamos seu valor com o do registrador que contém o máximo, nesse caso o r4, e se a posição lida for maior que r4, mover esse valor para r4.

```
@ r2 : contador
text
global main
main:
LDR r1, =a
MOV r5, #8 @ r5 = 8 (tamanho da sequência)
MOV r2, #0 @ r2 = 0
LDR r4, [r1] @ r4 = a[0]
```

```
loop:
CMP
      r2, #10
BEQ
      fim
LDR
      r3, [r1, r2, LSL #2] @ r3 recebe a[i]
CMP
MOVGT r4, r3
ADD
В
      loop
fim:
SWI
      0x123456 @ termina execução
a:
.space 100 @ abrindo um espaco de 100 bytes para armazenar a array
align 1 @ align to even bytes REQUIRED!!!
```

```
F
                   tomas@tomas-Latitude-3420: ~/LabDig/E5
                                                            Q
                                                                            -Register group: general-
                  0x1
                                        1
 Γ0
                                        196648
                  0x30028
 г1
 г2
                  0xa
                                        10
 г3
                  0x0
                                        0
                  0xf
                                        15
 г4
                  0x8
 г5
                                        8
                  0x2ff14
                                        196372
                  0x3ffff048
                                        1073737800
 г7
 г8
                  0x103ec
                                        66540
 г9
                 0x3fffed78
                                        1073737080
  item-5.5.3.s-
                      LDR
          8
                               r4, [r1]
                                                          0 \, \Gamma 4 =
                                                                  a[0]
          9
         10
                               r2, #10
                                                          @ compara r3 com 10
         11
                      BE<sub>0</sub>
                               fim
                                                          @ r3 recebe a[i]
         12
                      LDR
                               г3,
                                   [r1, r2, LSL #2]
         13
                               г3, г4
         14
                      MOVGT
                               г4, г3
         15
                               г2, г2,
                                        #1
         16
                      В
         17
                               0x123456
         18
                      SWI
remote Thread 1.8773 In: fim
                                                              L18
                                                                     PC: 0x10418
(gdb) b fim
Breakpoint 1 at 0x10418: file item-5.5.3.s, line 18.
(gdb) c
Continuing.
Breakpoint 1, fim () at item-5.5.3.s:18
(gdb) x/8d &a
                  5
                                   2
                                            15
                 8
(gdb) p/d $r4
$1 = 15
(gdb)
```

5.5.4 Finite state machines: a nonresetting sequence recognizer

1. Consider an FSM with one input X and one output Z. The FSM asserts its output Z when it recognizes an input bit sequence of b1011. The machine keeps checking for the sequence and does not reset when it recognizes the sequence. Here is an example input string X and its output Z:

```
X = ...0010110110...
```

```
Z = ...0000010010...
```

Write ARM assembly to implement the sequence recognizer. Start with the initial input X in r1. Finish with the output Z in r2 at the end of the program.

2. Now write the code to recognize any sequence Y up to 32 bits. Start with the recognizing sequence Y in r8 and the size of Y in r9. For example, to recognize the sequence Y = b0110110, then r8 = 0x36 and r9 = 0x7 before program execution. Everything else should be the same is in Step 1. Make sure that your program works for every case, including the case when r9 = 1 or r9 = 32.

A ideia inicial para esta implementação era a de emular uma máquina de Mealy, com condições específicas para cada estado. Depois de começar a esboçar a máquina, percebemos que o requisito de que não "resetar" após reconhecer a sequência torna a resolução por esse caminho quase que "inviável".

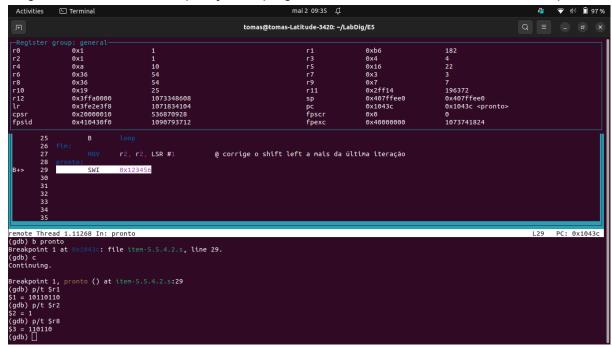
Para esse problema, basta isolar os fragmentos de tamanho igual a sequência a ser reconhecida, comparando-os.

```
text
```

```
global main
main:
LDR
      r1, =0b0010110110 @ r1 = x
LDR
      r2, =0
MOV
      r3, #0
LDR
LDR
MOV
      r4, #10
SUB
RSB
      r5, r4, #32  @ r5 = 32 - tamanho da sequência
RSB
     r10, r9, #32 @ tamanho da palavra - tamanho da sequência
a ser reconhecida
loop:
CMP
      fim
BGT
      r6, r5, r3
ADD
      r6, r1, LSL r6 @ r6 = trecho de 4 bits a ser analisado
MOV
deslocado p/ esquerda
     r6, r6, LSR r10 @ desloca para direita para isolar segmento
MOV
de 4 bits
setado:
CMP
      r6, r8
ADDEQ r2, r2, #1 @ 1 em r2 se for igual
      r2, r2, LSL #1 @ também passa r2 para próximo bit
MOV
ADD
B loop
fim:
      r2, r2, LSR #1 @ corrige o shift left a mais da última
MOV
```

```
pronto:
SWI 0x123456
```

A figura abaixo mostra a depuração do programa usando as entradas indicadas na apostila:



A figura abaixo mostra a depuração do programa usando as entradas indicados no roteiro do experimento (moodle):

```
mai 2 09:29 📫

    Terminal

                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           ♥ ฆ 🗎 98%
                                                                                                                                             tomas@tomas-Latitude-3420: ~/LabDig/E5
                                    o: general
0x1
0x15552aaa
0x20
0x2
0x5
0x1d
0x3ffa0000
0x3fe2e3f8
0x20000010
0x410430f0
                                                                                                                                                                                                                      0x5555aaaa
0x1e
0x1e
0x0
0x1d
0x3
0x2ff14
0x407ffee0
0x1043c
0x0
0x400000000
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       1431677610
 r0
r2
r4
r6
r8
r10
r12
lr
cpsr
fpsid
                                                                                     1
357903018
32
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       1451677610
30
0
29
3
196372
0x407ffee0
0x1043c <pronto>
                                                                                     5
29
1073348608
1071834104
536870928
1090793712
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       1073741824
                  25
26
27
28
29
30
31
32
33
34
35
                                                                                                                            @ corrige o shift left a mais da última iteração
remote Thread 1.10847 In: pronto
(gdb) b pronto
Breakpoint 1 at 0x1043c: file item-5.5.4.2.s, line 29.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            L29 PC: 0x1043c
Breakpoint 1, pronto () at item-5.5.4.2.s:29
(gdb) p/t Sr1
51 = 10101010101010101010101010101010
(gdb) p/t Sr2
52 = 1010101010101010101010101010101010
(gdb) [
```