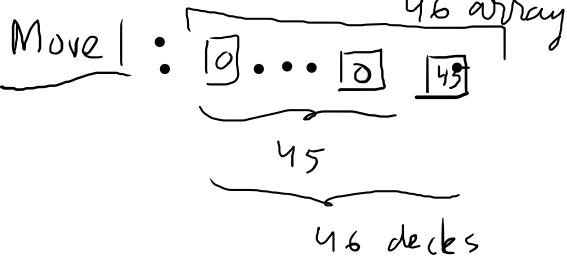


November 1, 2021

Lab #4

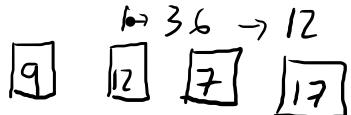
45 - Deck



Decks

ram_allocate

1. gen 1 → 45 ⇒ 9



ldr r0, [fp, #-8]

address of 1st old array

sub sp, sp, #188

check_endgame

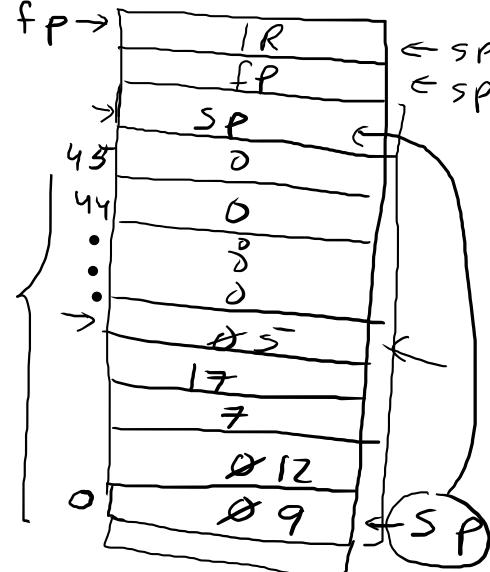
[sp, #(ndeck + 4)]
9 decks

end game
2. play-game
 $r4 = \text{ndeck} = 4$



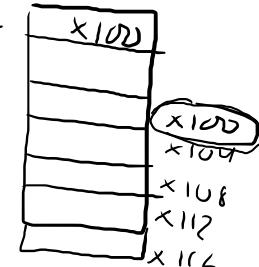
main.o.s

Stack



int a[5];

(sp) a



SP = address at this loc.
< 256

47
*4
188

... 17

2 1 9 7

1 2 3 ... 8 9

ndeck = 5

8 11 6 16 4

ndeck = 6

7 10 5 15 3 5

ndeck = 7

6 9 4 14 2 4 6

ndeck = 8

5 8 3 13 1 3 5 7

ndeck = 8

6 7 2 12 8 2 4 6 8

4 7 2 12 8 2 4 6

while (! endgame (a, ndeck))

{
① make-move

② remove-zero

}

remove-zero

Continue from last week

- main.s
- readmeta.s →

$fp - 8 \rightarrow$ file ptr
 $\rightarrow fp - 12 \rightarrow \#names$
 $fp - 16 \rightarrow$ address of 1st elt
 of my array on
heap space

b1 malloc @ allocate memory for the array

push {r0}

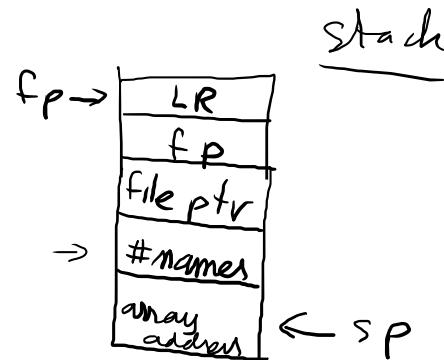
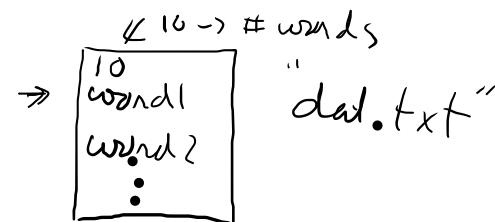
@ read_data(file ptr, #words, array address)

ldr r0, [fp, #-8] @ r0 ← file ptr

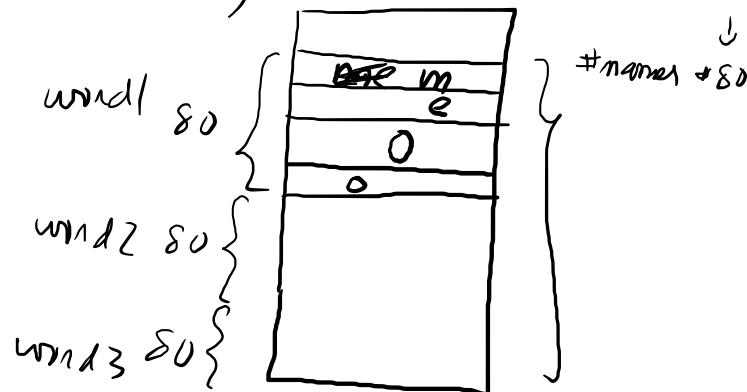
ldr r1, [fp, #-12] @ r1 ← #names

ldr r2, [fp, #-16] @ r2 ← array address

b1 read_data



char x[10][80]; heap space



@ print out names

@ print-names (array address , #names)

ldr r0, [fp, #-16]

ldr r1, [fp, #-12]

b1 print-names

ldr r0, [fp, #-8]

b1 fclose @ fclose (file ptr)

sub sp, fp, #4

pop {fp, pc}

read_data.s

```

.o cpus cortex-a53
.o fpu neon-fp-armv8

.data
str_inp: .ascii "%s"

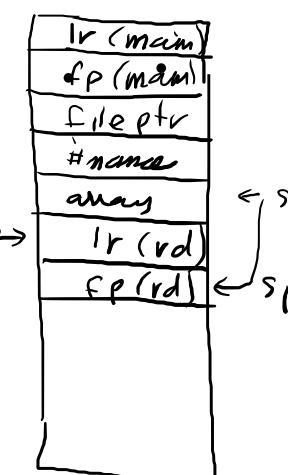
.text
.align 2
.global read_data
.type read_data, %function

read_data:
    push fp, lr
    add fp, sp, #4

```

@ r0 < file ptr
 @ r1 < #names
@ r2 < array address
 @ fscanf(fileptr, "%s", sp) names[][80]
 @ Need to save r0, r1, r2 stack
 mov r4, r0
 mov r5, r1
 mov r6, r2
 mov r10, #0 @ i

read_loop:
 cmp r10, r5 @ i < #names
 bge end_read_loop
 mov r0, r4
 ldr r1, =str_inp
 mov r2, #80
 mul r2, r2, r10
 add r2, r2, r6



The diagram illustrates the stack layout. It shows a vertical stack frame with the following contents from top to bottom:
 - lr (main)
 - fp (main)
 - fileptr
 - #names
 - array
 - lr (rd)
 - fp (rd)
 The stack pointer (sp) is shown pointing to the bottom of the stack frame. Arrows indicate the movement of sp across the stack.

for (i=0; i < #names; i++) {
 fscanf(fileptr, "%s",
 names[i*80]);
}

bl fscanf

add r14, r14, #1 @ i+t

b read_loop

end_read_loop:

sub sp, fp, #4

pop {fp, pc}

@ done with read_data.s

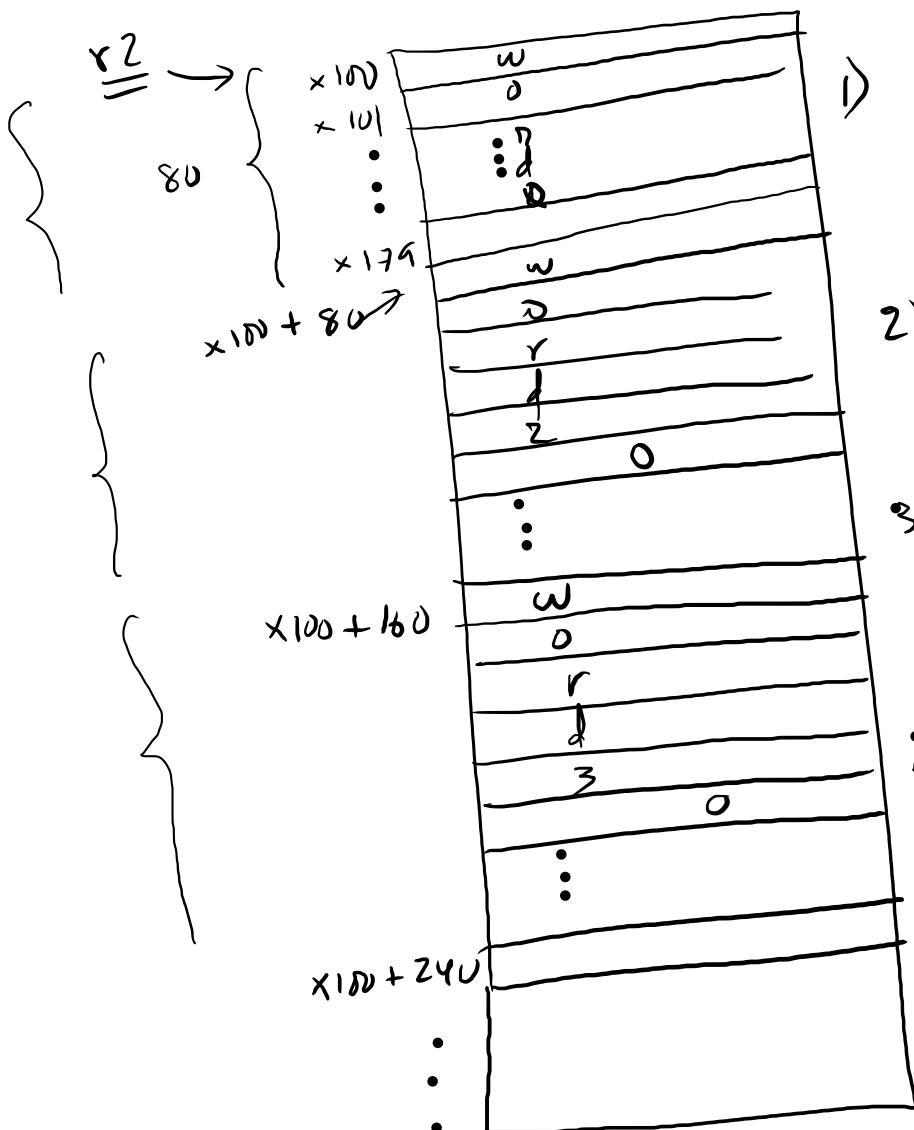
print-names.s

```

.cpu cortex-a53
,fpu neon-fp-armv8
.data
str_out: .ascii "%s"
.text
.align 2
.global print-names
.type print-names, %function
print-names:
    push {fp, lr}
    add fp, sp, #4
    @ r4 ← array
    @ r1 ← #names

```

mov r4, r0 @ saving array
 mov r5, r1 @ and #names
 mov r10, #0
print-loop:
 cmp r10, r5
 bge end-print-loop
 @ printf ("%" , name + i*80)
 mov r1, #80
 mul r1, r1, r10 @ r1 = r10 * 80 + r4
 add r1, r1, r4
 bl printf
 add r10, r10, #1
 b print-loop
end-print-loop:
 sub sp, fp, #4
 pop {fp, pc}



- 1) $fscanf(fp, "%s", \times 100)$
- 2) $fscanf(fp, "%s", \times 100 + 80)$
- 3) $fscanf(fp, "%s", \times 100 + 160)$
- ⋮
- i) $fscanf(fp, "%s", \underbrace{\times 100 + i * 80}_{(r2 + i * 80)})$

char anames[10][80];

