Lab 4 实验报告

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实验内容

阅读并理解给出的代码,将其中的缺失的部分(x)补充完整,使得程序完成指定的功能。

Task 1

题目代码:

```
x3000; 1110010000001110; LEA R2, x300F
x3001; 0101000000100000; AND R0, R0, #0
x3002; 010010000000000x; JSR?
x3003; 1111000000100101; HALT
x3004; 0111111010000000; STR R7, R2, #0
x3005; 000101001010x001; ADD R2, R2, #?
x3006; 0001000000100001; ADD R0, R0, #1
x3007; 0010001000010001; LD R1, x3019
x3008; 0001001x01111111; ADD R1, ?, #-1
x3009; 0011001000001111; ST R1, x3019
x300A; 0000010000000001; BRz x300C
x300B; 0100111111111000; JSR x3004
x300C; 0001010010111111; ADD R2, R2, #-1
x300D; 01x0111010000000; ?
x300E; 1100000111000000; RET
x300F; 0000000000000000;
x3010; 00000000000000000;
x3011; 0000000000000000;
x3012; 0000000000000000;
x3013; 0000000000000000;
x3014; 0000000000000000;
x3015; 0000000000000000;
x3016; 0000000000000000;
x3017; 00000000000000000;
x3018; 0000000000000000;
x3019; 0000000000000101;
```

程序运行结束后,要求

```
R0 = 5, R1 = 0, R2 = 300F, R3 = 0
R4 = 0, R5 = 0, R6 = 0, R7 = 3003
```

观察代码,可以看到在 x300A 和 x300B 处有两个跳转,

x300A 处的跳转相当于跳过了 x300B,

x300B 处的跳转回到了 x3004 , 并在之后的代码中将 R7 写入 R2 所指向的内存。

显然这是一个递归的结构, x300A 处的跳转则是递归的边界条件。

继而向上阅读递归部分,可以了解到 RO 是递归次数的计数器, R2 指向记录递归所用的栈。

递归部分负责每层令 R1 自减, 直到 R1 减为 0。

因此 x3008 的代码应当为 x3008; 0001001001111111; ADD R1, R1, #-1

x3005的代码应当为 x3005; 0001010010100001; ADD R2, R2, #1

考虑到程序最终的 R7 为 x3003 , 这就证明程序的第一层递归入口在 x3002 处。

所以 x3002 处的跳转应当与 x300B 处相同,都是跳转到 x3004 ,

因此 x3002 的代码应当为 x3002; 010010000000001; JSR x3004

最后考虑 x300D 处的代码,由于程序是递归的,每次执行 RET 指令时,应当将上一层的地址读入 R7,

因此 x300D 处应当是一个读入操作, 故代码为 x300D; 01x01110100000000; LDR R7, R2, #0

最终程序为

```
x3000; 1110010000001110;
                           LEA R2, x300F
x3001; 0101000000100000;
                           AND R0, R0, #0
x3002; 0100100000000001;
                           JSR x3004
x3003; 1111000000100101;
                           HALT
x3004; 0111111010000000;
                           STR R7, R2, #0
x3005; 0001010010100001;
                           ADD R2, R2, #1
                           ADD R0, R0, #1
x3006; 0001000000100001;
x3007; 0010001000010001;
                           LD R1, x3019
x3008; 0001001001111111;
                           ADD R1, R1, #-1
x3009; 0011001000001111;
                           ST R1, x3019
x300A; 0000010000000001;
                           BRz x300C
x300B; 0100111111111000;
                           JSR x3004
x300C; 0001010010111111;
                           ADD R2, R2, #-1
                           LDR R7, R2, #0
x300D; 01x0111010000000;
x300E; 1100000111000000;
x300F; 0000000000000000;
x3010; 0000000000000000;
x3011; 0000000000000000;
x3012; 0000000000000000;
x3013; 0000000000000000;
x3014; 0000000000000000;
x3015; 00000000000000000;
x3016; 0000000000000000;
x3017; 00000000000000000;
x3018; 0000000000000000;
x3019; 0000000000000101;
```

Task 2

题目代码:

```
x3000;
       0010001000010101;
                         LD R1 x3016
x3001;
       0100100000001000; JSR x300A
x3002; 0101010001100111; AND R2, R1, #7
x3003; 0001001010000100; ADD R1, R2, R4
x3004; 00010000xxx11001; ADD R0, ?, ?
x3005; 00000011xxx11011; BRp?
x3006; 00010000xxx11001; ADD R0, ?, ?
x3007; 000010000000001; BRn x3009
x3008; 0001001001111001; ADD R1, R1, #-7
x3009; 1111000000100101;
                         HALT
x300A;
       0101010010100000; AND R2, R2, #0
                         AND R3, R3, #0
x300B;
       0101011011100000;
x300C; 0101100100100000; AND R4, R4, #0
x300D; 0001010010100001; ADD R2, R2, #1
x300E; 0001011011101000; ADD R3, R3, #8
x300F; 0101101011000001;
                         AND R5, R3, R1
x3010; 0000010000000001; BRz x3012
x3011; 0001100010000100; ADD R4, R2, R4
x3012; 0001010010000010; ADD R2, R2, R2
x3013; 0001xxx011000011; ADD ?, R3, R3
x3014; 0000xxx111111010; BR? x300F
x3015; 1100000111000000;
                          RET
x3016; 0000000100100000;
                          x0120
```

该程序完成的功能为对一个数进行模 7 操作。

首先,程序将 x3016 的值读入 R1,程序将通过一系列操作将其模 7的结果存入 R1。

观察 x3004 和 x3005 行,这两行均实现了一个加操作,并且其第 3 、 4 为均为 1,

所以这两条加指令一定是一个寄存器加一个五位立即数,故这两条指令为

```
x3004; 00010000xx111001; ADD R0, ?, #-7
x3006; 00010000xx111001; ADD R0, ?, #-7
```

观察 x300F 到 x3014 , 可以看出, 这个循环的结束依赖于 R3 + R3 的状态码。

而在 x300F 行,进行了 R3 与 R1 的操作,想到 lab 1 中的 p 版本乘法,可以猜测这里 R3 的功能为取出 R1 中的每一位。

因此 x3013 行应该是 x3013; 0001011011000011; ADD R3, R3, R3

x3014 行应该是 x3014; 0000001111111010; BRp x300F

补全该部分后,可以知道 x300F 到 x3014 的循环统计了 R1 整除 8 的结果,将结果保存在 R4。

$$x = 8k + b = k + b \mod 7$$

因此最终保存在 R1 中的数应该是 R1 模 8 的结果加 R4。

由 x3002 x3003 可以验证这一猜想。

最后,由于通过上述方法得到的 R1 并不一定小于 7,需要通过多次迭代,将新的 R1 放入程序中计算。

故 x3004 到 x3006 行为

```
x3004; 0001000001111001; ADD R0, R1, #-7
x3005; 0000001111111011; BRp x3001
x3006; 0001000001111001; ADD R0, R1, #-7
```

最终程序为

```
x3000; 0010001000010101; LD R1 x3016
x3001; 010010000001000; JSR x300A
x3002; 0101010001100111; AND R2, R1, #7
x3003; 0001001010000100; ADD R1, R2, R4
x3004; 0001000001111001; ADD R0, R1, #-7
        0000001111111011; BRp x3001
x3005;
x3006; 0001000001111001; ADD R0, R1, #-7
x3007; 000010000000001; BRn x3009
        0001001001111001; ADD R1, R1, #-7
x3008;
x3009; 1111000000100101; HALT
        0101010010100000; AND R2, R2, #0
x300A;
x300B; 0101011011100000; AND R3, R3, #0
x300C;
        0101100100100000; AND R4, R4, #0
        0001010010100001; ADD R2, R2, #1
x300D;
        0001011011101000; ADD R2, R2, #1
x300E;
        0101101011000001; AND R5, R3, R1
x300F;
x3010;
        0000010000000001; BRz x3012
x3011; 0001100010000100; ADD R4, R2, R4
x3012; 0001010010000010; ADD R2, R2, R2
        0001011011000011; ADD R3, R3, R3
x3013;
        0000001111111010; BRp X300F
x3014;
x3015; 1100000111000000; RET
x3016;
        0000000100100000; x0120
```