CS/ECE 252: INTRODUCTION TO COMPUTER ENGINEERING

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN—MADISON

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Midterm Examination 4

In Class (50 minutes)

Wednesday, December 10, 2014

Weight: 17.5%

NO: BOOK(S), NOTE(S), OR CALCULATORS OF ANY SORT.

The exam has ten pages. Circle your final answers. Plan your time carefully since some problems are longer than others. You must turn in the pages 1-8. Use the blank sides of the exam for scratch work.

Note: LC-3 instruction set is provided on Page 9. Trap Codes and Assembler directives are provided on page 10

LAST NAME: ___________________________________________________________

FIRST NAME: ___________________________________________________________

ID#: ________________________________________________________________
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Problem</th>
<th>Maximum Points</th>
<th>Points Earned</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>30</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Problem 1: Short answer questions (10 points)

a) (1 point) How many accesses to memory are made after the instruction fetch phase of a LDI instruction? Show your work.

2

b) (1 point) For rare events, would you prefer interrupt-driven I/O or polling I/O? Justify your answer.

Interrupt-driven I/O, because polling I/O will waste a lot of time checking for the next input.

c) (1 point) Briefly explain what the difference between asynchronous and synchronous I/O events.

Synchronous I/O events occur at fixed, predictable rates, so the processor can read or write at fixed time intervals. Asynchronous events occur at an unpredictable rate, such as a person typing on a keyboard.
d) (2 points) An LC-3 assembly program contains the following instruction:

\[
\text{MAIN} \quad \text{LD R5, MAIN}
\]

The symbol table entry for MAIN is x3000. What will be the value of R5 after the execution of the above instruction? Show your work.

Binary code for the instruction, 'LD R5, MAIN,' is 0010 101 11111111.

Therefore, R5 will be x2BFF.

e. (2 points) Briefly describe what happens during the linking and loading phases of an assembly program?

Loading: leads to copying an executable image into memory.

Linking: leads to resolving symbols between independent object files.

f. (3 points) Identify three assembly errors in the following code:

```
.ORIG x3000
LEA R1, NUMBER
LD R1, NUMBER
LOOP NOT R5, #2
TRAP x29
BRzp LOOP2
AND R1, R1, FIVE
LD R1, FIVE
BRp LOOP

LOOP   HALT
FIVE    .FILL #5
NUMBER  .FILL x60
```
Problem 2: Two-pass assembly process  (8 points)

a) (3 points) Consider the following LC-3 assembly program.

```assembly
.ORIG x3000
LEA R2, STRING
LD R3, NUMBER
HERE ADD R1, R2, R3
ADD R2, R1, #0
LDR R0, R1, #0
BRz DONE
OUT
BR HERE

THIS .BLKW 7
STRING .STRINGZ "2down_3to_go"
NUMBER .FILL x4

DONE HALT

.END
```

What would be the output on the console if you run the above code in Pennsim?

no

b) (3 points) In the first pass, the assembler creates the symbol table. Fill in the symbol table created by the assembler for this program

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Address</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Here</td>
<td>3002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>This</td>
<td>3008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>String</td>
<td>300F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number</td>
<td>301C</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
c) **(2 points)** In the second pass, the assembler creates a binary version (.obj) of the program, using the entries from the symbol table shown below. Given that the following symbol table entries were generated in the first pass of assembly (for another program), fill in the binary code generated by the assembler for the two instructions located at x3000 and x3001.

Symbol Table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Label</th>
<th>Address</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ADDRESS</td>
<td>x3015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NEXT</td>
<td>x3016</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Assembly code</th>
<th>Binary Code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>x3000</td>
<td>LD R0, ADDRESS</td>
<td>0010 000 000010100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>x3001</td>
<td>BRnp NEXT</td>
<td>0000 101 000010100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Consider the program below, the goal of which is to multiply the value in memory location corresponding to label Input1 with the value in memory location corresponding to label Input2 and store the result in the memory location corresponding to label RESULT.

```
.ORIG x3000
LD R2, ZERO
LD R0, Operand1
LD R1, Operand2

LOOP    BRn DONE
ADD R2, R2, R0
ADD R1, R1, -1   
BR LOOP

DONE    ST R2, RESULT
HALT

RESULT .FILL   x0000
ZERO     .FILL   x0000
Input1   .FILL   x0006
Input2   .FILL   x0002
.END
```

a. **(2 points)** What is the value at RESULT after executing the HALT instruction? Write the answer in hexadecimal. Show your work.

0x12

b. **(2 points)** From your answer from 3a, you would have noticed that the answer is not the result of multiplication of input1 and input2. Identify what caused this error, and how do you fix it?

Instead of computing \((\text{the value in M0}) \times (\text{the value in M1})\), the program above computes \((\text{the value in M0}) \times (\text{the value in M1 + 1})\). We could fix that by changing “BRn DONE” to “BRz DONE” or “BRnz DONE”.
Problem 4: Traps and Subroutines

Suppose we want to write a new TRAP subroutine, TRAP x02. This subroutine takes an input from the caller of the subroutine through register R2. R2 has the memory address of the first character of a string. The subroutine then prints all characters that are not ‘a’. Fill in the missing blanks to complete this subroutine code. Assume that we are implementing a callee-save subroutine. Save only those registers that are necessary.

Assume that the trap vector table (also known as the system control block) is shown below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>x0001</td>
<td>x2400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>x0002</td>
<td>x2500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>x0003</td>
<td>x2600</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

.ORIG x2500_____

STORE ST R0__, SAVREG1
ST R2__, SAVREG2
ST R5__, SAVREG3
ST R7__, SAVREG4

LOOP LDR R0, R2, #0 ;Load a character from the string.
BRz RESTORE__ ;If there are no more characters, goto RESTORE
LD R5, neg_aASCII ;Load negative of ASCII of ‘a’ into R5.
ADD R2, R2, #1 ;Increment pointer to get next character.
ADD R5, R5, R0 ;Determine if current character equals ‘a’.
BRz LOOP ;If character is ‘x’, go load next character.
OUT ;Print the extracted character.
BR LOOP ;Branch to LOOP.

RESTORE LD __, SAVREG1
LD __, SAVREG2
LD __, SAVREG3
LD __, SAVREG4
RET
Problem 5: I/O

(2 points)

The following code segment should display the string specified at the “STRING” label on to the console. Write the missing assembly instructions of the program (without using PUTS/PUTC/OUT/TRAP instructions).

Hint: Make use of DSR, DDR

.ORIG x3000

LEA R3, STRING
NEXT LDR R0, R3, #0

POLL

ADD R3, R3, #1 ; Point to the next character
BR NEXT
END

HALT

STRING .STRINGZ "Enjoy_your_holidays!" ; String to display
DSR .FILL xFE04 ; Display status register location
DDR .FILL xFE06 ; Display data register location

.END
LC 3 Instruction Set to be provided here
TRAP CODES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Equivalent</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HALT</td>
<td>TRAP x25</td>
<td>Halt execution and print message to console.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IN</td>
<td>TRAP x23</td>
<td>Print prompt on console, read (and echo) one character from keybd. Character stored in R0[7:0].</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OUT</td>
<td>TRAP x21</td>
<td>Write one character (in R0[7:0]) to console.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GETC</td>
<td>TRAP x20</td>
<td>Read one character from keyboard. Character stored in R0[7:0].</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PUTS</td>
<td>TRAP x22</td>
<td>Write null-terminated string to console. Address of string is in R0.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ASSEMBLER DIRECTIVES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opcode</th>
<th>Operand</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>.ORIG</td>
<td>address</td>
<td>starting address of program</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.END</td>
<td></td>
<td>end of program</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.BLKW</td>
<td>n</td>
<td>allocate n words of storage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.FILL</td>
<td>n</td>
<td>allocate one word, initialize with value n</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.STRINGZ</td>
<td>n-character string</td>
<td>allocate n+1 locations, initialize w/characters and null terminator</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>