Final Exam S3
Computer Architecture

Duration: 1 hr 30 min.

Exercise 1 (9 points)

In this exercise, you should write three subroutines that copy some bytes from a memory location to another memory location. None of the data and address registers should be modified when the subroutine returns. Each of the subroutines has the following inputs:

Inputs: **A1.L** points to the source memory location.
A2.L points to the destination memory location.
D0.L holds the number of bytes to copy (unsigned integer).

Each subroutine can be written independently.

1. Write the **CopyInc** subroutine that copies data by starting with the first byte and that increments the addresses (see the example below). We assume that when **CopyInc** is called:
   - The **D0** register is not null.
   - The **A1** and **A2** registers are not equal.

2. Write the **CopyDec** subroutine that copies data by starting with the last byte and that decrements the addresses (see example below). We assume that when **CopyDec** is called:
   - The **D0** register is not null.
   - The **A1** and **A2** registers are not equal.

3. Write the **Copy** subroutine that calls **CopyInc** if the destination address is smaller than the source address or that calls **CopyDec** if the destination address is greater than the source address. We assume that when **Copy** is called:
   - The **D0** register can be null. If so, no bytes are copied.
   - The **A1** and **A2** registers can be equal. If so, no bytes are copied.

Example for **A1** = $1000, **A2** = $2000 and D0 = 3.	
CopyInc : ($1000) → ($2000)	**CopyDec** : ($1002) → ($2002)
($1001) → ($2001)	($1001) → ($2001)
($1002) → ($2002)	($1000) → ($2000)

Exercise 2 (4 points)

Complete the table shown on the answer sheet. Write down the new values of the registers (except the **PC**) and memory that are modified by the instructions. **Use the hexadecimal representation**. **Memory and registers are reset to their initial values for each instruction**.

Initial values:

```
D0 = $0004FFFF   A0 = $00005000   PC = $00006000
D1 = $0001000A   A1 = $00005008
D2 = $FFFFFFFD   A2 = $00005010

$005000   54 AF 18 B9 E7 21 48 C0
$005008   C9 10 11 C8 D4 36 1F 88
$005010   13 79 01 80 42 1A 2D 49
```

Exercise 3 (3 points)

Determine the missing number for each addition below in order to match the given flags (use the hexadecimal representation). If multiple answers are possible, choose the smallest one. Answer on the answer sheet.

1. 8-bit addition: `$7F + $?` with **N** = 1, **Z** = 0, **V** = 1, **C** = 0
2. 16-bit addition: `$98BD + $?` with **N** = 0, **Z** = 1, **V** = 0, **C** = 1
3. 32-bit addition: `$98BD + $?` with **N** = 1, **Z** = 0, **V** = 0, **C** = 0

Exercise 4 (4 points)

Let us consider the four following programs:

```
Prog1       tst.b    d5
            beq      quit1
            moveq.l  #2,d1
quit1
```

```
Prog2       tst.w    d5
            bpl      quit2
            moveq.l  #2,d2
quit2
```

```
Prog3       move.w   #100,d7
loop3       addq.l   #1,d3
            dbra     d7,loop3     ; DBRA = DBF (DBcc with cc = F)
```

```
Prog4       move.l   #1000,d0
loop4       addq.l   #1,d4
            addi.l   #10,d0
            cmpi.l   #2000,d0
            bne      loop4
```

- Each program is independent.
- The initial values are identical for each program.
- Initial values:

  D1 = `$00000001`

  D2 = `$00000001`

  D3 = `$00000000`

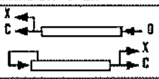
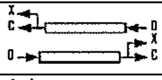
  D4 = `$00000000`

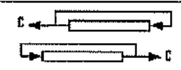
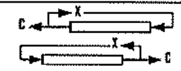
  D5 = `$0067A200`

Answer on the <u>answer sheet</u>.

1. What will the value of **D1** be after the execution of **`Prog1`** ?
2. What will the value of **D2** be after the execution of **`Prog2`** ?
3. What will the value of **D3** be after the execution of **`Prog3`** ?
4. What will the value of **D4** be after the execution of **`Prog4`** ?

EASy68K Quick Reference v1.8 http://www.wowgwep.com/EASy68K.htm Copyright © 2004-2007 By: Chuck Kelly

Opcode	Size	Operand	CCR	Effective Address s=source, d=destination, e=either, i=displacement												Operation	Description
	BWL	s,d	XNZVC	Dn	An	(An)	(An)+	-(An)	(i,An)	(i,An,Rn)	abs.W	abs.L	(i,PC)	(i,PC,Rn)	#n		
ABCD	B	Dy,Dx -(Ay),-(Ax)	*U*U*	e -	- -	- -	- -	- e	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	$Dy_{10} + Dx_{10} + X \rightarrow Dx_{10}$ $-(Ay)_{10} + -(Ax)_{10} + X \rightarrow -(Ax)_{10}$	Add BCD source and eXtend bit to destination, BCD result
ADD [4]	BWL	s,Dn Dn,d	*****	e e	s d[4]	s d	s d	s d	s d	s d	s d	s d	s -	s -	s[4] -	s + Dn → Dn Dn + d → d	Add binary (ADDI or ADDQ is used when source is #n. Prevent ADDQ with #n.L)
ADDA [4]	WL	s,An	-----	s	e	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s + An → An	Add address (.W sign-extended to .L)
ADDI [4]	BWL	#n,d	*****	d	-	d	d	d	d	d	d	d	-	-	s	#n + d → d	Add immediate to destination
ADDQ [4]	BWL	#n,d	*****	d	d	d	d	d	d	d	d	d	-	-	s	#n + d → d	Add quick immediate (#n range: 1 to 8)
ADDX	BWL	Dy,Dx -(Ay),-(Ax)	*****	e -	- -	- -	- -	- e	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	Dy + Dx + X → Dx -(Ay) + -(Ax) + X → -(Ax)	Add source and eXtend bit to destination
AND [4]	BWL	s,Dn Dn,d	-**00	e e	- -	s d	s d	s d	s d	s d	s d	s d	s -	s -	s[4] -	s AND Dn → Dn Dn AND d → d	Logical AND source to destination (ANDI is used when source is #n)
ANDI [4]	BWL	#n,d	-**00	d	-	d	d	d	d	d	d	d	-	-	s	#n AND d → d	Logical AND immediate to destination
ANDI [4]	B	#n,CCR	=====	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	s	#n AND CCR → CCR	Logical AND immediate to CCR
ANDI [4]	W	#n,SR	=====	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	s	#n AND SR → SR	Logical AND immediate to SR (Privileged)
ASL ASR	BWL W	Dx,Dy #n,Dy d	*****	e d -	- - -	- - d	- - d	- - d	- - d	- - d	- - d	- - d	- - -	- - -	- s -		Arithmetic shift Dy by Dx bits left/right Arithmetic shift Dy #n bits L/R (#n: 1 to 8) Arithmetic shift ds 1 bit left/right (.W only)
Bcc	BW[3]	address[2]	-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	if cc true then address → PC	Branch conditionally (cc table on back) (8 or 16-bit ± offset to address)
BCHG	B L	Dn,d #n,d	--*--	e[1] d[1]	- -	d d	d d	d d	d d	d d	d d	d d	- -	- -	- s	NOT(bit number of d) → Z NOT(bit n of d)→ bit n of d	Set Z with state of specified bit in d then invert the bit in d
BCLR	B L	Dn,d #n,d	--*--	e[1] d[1]	- -	d d	d d	d d	d d	d d	d d	d d	- -	- -	- s	NOT(bit number of d) → Z 0 → bit number of d	Set Z with state of specified bit in d then clear the bit in d
BRA	BW[3]	address[2]	-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	address → PC	Branch always (8 or 16-bit ± offset to addr)
BSET	B L	Dn,d #n,d	--*--	e[1] d[1]	- -	d d	d d	d d	d d	d d	d d	d d	- -	- -	- s	NOT(bit n of d) → Z 1 → bit n of d	Set Z with state of specified bit in d then set the bit in d
BSR	BW[3]	address[2]	-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	PC → -(SP); address → PC	Branch to subroutine (8 or 16-bit ± offset)
BTST	B L	Dn,d #n,d	--*--	e[1] d[1]	- -	d d	d d	d d	d d	d d	d d	d d	d d	d d	- s	NOT(bit Dn of d) → Z NOT(bit #n of d) → Z	Set Z with state of specified bit in d Leave the bit in d unchanged
CHK	W	s,Dn	-*UUU	e	-	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	if Dn<0 or Dn>s then TRAP	Compare Dn with 0 and upper bound [s]
CLR	BWL	d	-0100	d	-	d	d	d	d	d	d	d	-	-	-	0 → d	Clear destination to zero
CMP [4]	BWL	s,Dn	-****	e	s[4]	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s[4]	set CCR with Dn – s	Compare Dn to source
CMPA [4]	WL	s,An	-****	s	e	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	set CCR with An – s	Compare An to source
CMPI [4]	BWL	#n,d	-****	d	-	d	d	d	d	d	d	d	-	-	s	set CCR with d - #n	Compare destination to #n
CMPM [4]	BWL	(Ay)+,(Ax)+	-****	-	-	-	e	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	set CCR with (Ax) - (Ay)	Compare (Ax) to (Ay); Increment Ax and Ay
DBcc	W	Dn,addres[2]	-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	if cc false then { Dn-1 → Dn if Dn <> -1 then addr →PC }	Test condition, decrement and branch (16-bit ± offset to address)
DIVS	W	s,Dn	-***0	e	-	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	±32bit Dn / ±16bit s → ±Dn	Dn= [16-bit remainder, 16-bit quotient]
DIVU	W	s,Dn	-***0	e	-	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	32bit Dn / 16bit s → Dn	Dn= [16-bit remainder, 16-bit quotient]
EOR [4]	BWL	Dn,d	-**00	e	-	d	d	d	d	d	d	d	-	-	s[4]	Dn XOR d → d	Logical exclusive OR Dn to destination
EORI [4]	BWL	#n,d	-**00	d	-	d	d	d	d	d	d	d	-	-	s	#n XOR d → d	Logical exclusive OR #n to destination
EORI [4]	B	#n,CCR	=====	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	s	#n XOR CCR → CCR	Logical exclusive OR #n to CCR
EORI [4]	W	#n,SR	=====	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	s	#n XOR SR → SR	Logical exclusive OR #n to SR (Privileged)
EXG	L	Rx,Ry	-----	e	e	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	register ←→ register	Exchange registers (32-bit only)
EXT	WL	Dn	-**00	d	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Dn.B → Dn.W | Dn.W → Dn.L	Sign extend (change .B to .W or .W to .L)
ILLEGAL			-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	PC→-(SSP); SR→-(SSP)	Generate Illegal Instruction exception
JMP		d	-----	-	-	d	-	-	d	d	d	d	d	d	-	↑d → PC	Jump to effective address of destination
JSR		d	-----	-	-	d	-	-	d	d	d	d	d	d	-	PC → -(SP); ↑d → PC	push PC, jump to subroutine at address d
LEA	L	s,An	-----	-	e	s	-	-	s	s	s	s	s	s	-	↑s → An	Load effective address of s to An
LINK		An,#n	-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	An → -(SP); SP → An; SP + #n → SP	Create local workspace on stack (negative n to allocate space)
LSL LSR	BWL W	Dx,Dy #n,Dy d	***0*	e d -	- - -	- - d	- - d	- - d	- - d	- - d	- - d	- - d	- - -	- - -	- s -		Logical shift Dy, Dx bits left/right Logical shift Dy, #n bits L/R (#n: 1 to 8) Logical shift d 1 bit left/right (.W only)
MOVE [4]	BWL	s,d	-**00	e	s[4]	e	e	e	e	e	e	e	s	s	s[4]	s → d	Move data from source to destination
MOVE	W	s,CCR	=====	s	-	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s → CCR	Move source to Condition Code Register
MOVE	W	s,SR	=====	s	-	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s → SR	Move source to Status Register (Privileged)
MOVE	W	SR,d	-----	d	-	d	d	d	d	d	d	d	-	-	-	SR → d	Move Status Register to destination
MOVE	L	USP,An An,USP	-----	- -	d s	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	USP → An An → USP	Move User Stack Pointer to An (Privileged) Move An to User Stack Pointer (Privileged)
	BWL	s,d	XNZVC	Dn	An	(An)	(An)+	-(An)	(i,An)	(i,An,Rn)	abs.W	abs.L	(i,PC)	(i,PC,Rn)	#n		

Opcode	Size	Operand	CCR	Effective Address s=source, d=destination, e=either, i=displacement												Operation	Description
	BWL	s,d	XNZVC	Dn	An	(An)	(An)+	-(An)	(i,An)	(i,An,Rn)	abs.W	abs.L	(i,PC)	(i,PC,Rn)	#n		
MOVEA[4]	WL	s,An	-----	s	e	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s → An	Move source to An (MOVE s,An use MOVEA)
MOVEM[4]	WL	Rn-Rn,d	-----	-	-	d	-	d	d	d	d	d	-	-	-	Registers → d	Move specified registers to/from memory
		s,Rn-Rn		-	-	s	s	-	s	s	s	s	s	s	-	s → Registers	(.W source is sign-extended to .L for Rn)
MOVEP	WL	Dn,(i,An)	-----	s	-	-	-	-	d	-	-	-	-	-	-	Dn → (i,An)...(i+2,An)...(i+4,A.	Move Dn to/from alternate memory bytes
		(i,An),Dn		d	-	-	-	-	s	-	-	-	-	-	-	(i,An) → Dn...(i+2,An)...(i+4,A.	(Access only even or odd addresses)
MOVEQ[4]	L	#n,Dn	-**00	d	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	s	#n → Dn	Move sign extended 8-bit #n to Dn
MULS	W	s,Dn	-**00	e	-	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	±16bit s * ±16bit Dn → ±Dn	Multiply signed 16-bit; result: signed 32-bit
MULU	W	s,Dn	-**00	e	-	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	16bit s * 16bit Dn → Dn	Multiply unsig'd 16-bit; result: unsig'd 32-bit
NBCD	B	d	*U*U*	d	-	d	d	d	d	d	d	d	-	-	-	0 - d_{10} - X → d	Negate BCD with eXtend, BCD result
NEG	BWL	d	*****	d	-	d	d	d	d	d	d	d	-	-	-	0 - d → d	Negate destination (2's complement)
NEGX	BWL	d	*****	d	-	d	d	d	d	d	d	d	-	-	-	0 - d - X → d	Negate destination with eXtend
NOP			-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	None	No operation occurs
NOT	BWL	d	-**00	d	-	d	d	d	d	d	d	d	-	-	-	NOT(d) → d	Logical NOT destination (1's complement)
OR[4]	BWL	s,Dn	-**00	e	-	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s[4]	s OR Dn → Dn	Logical OR
		Dn,d		e	-	d	d	d	d	d	d	d	-	-	-	Dn OR d → d	(ORI is used when source is #n)
ORI[4]	BWL	#n,d	-**00	d	-	d	d	d	d	d	d	d	-	-	s	#n OR d → d	Logical OR #n to destination
ORI[4]	B	#n,CCR	≡≡≡≡≡	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	s	#n OR CCR → CCR	Logical OR #n to CCR
ORI[4]	W	#n,SR	≡≡≡≡≡	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	s	#n OR SR → SR	Logical OR #n to SR (Privileged)
PEA	L	s	-----	-	-	s	-	-	s	s	s	s	s	s	-	↑s → -(SP)	Push effective address of s onto stack
RESET			-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Assert RESET Line	Issue a hardware RESET (Privileged)
ROL	BWL	Dx,Dy	-**0*	e	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		Rotate Dy, Dx bits left/right (without X)
ROR		#n,Dy		d	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	s		Rotate Dy, #n bits left/right (#n: 1 to 8)
	W	d		-	-	d	d	d	d	d	d	d	-	-	-		Rotate d 1-bit left/right (.W only)
ROXL	BWL	Dx,Dy	***0*	e	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		Rotate Dy, Dx bits L/R, X used then updated
ROXR		#n,Dy		d	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	s		Rotate Dy, #n bits left/right (#n: 1 to 8)
	W	d		-	-	d	d	d	d	d	d	d	-	-	-		Rotate destination 1-bit left/right (.W only)
RTE			≡≡≡≡≡	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(SP)+ → SR; (SP)+ → PC	Return from exception (Privileged)
RTR			≡≡≡≡≡	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(SP)+ → CCR, (SP)+ → PC	Return from subroutine and restore CCR
RTS			-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(SP)+ → PC	Return from subroutine
SBCD	B	Dy,Dx	*U*U*	e	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Dx_{10} - Dy_{10} - X → Dx_{10}	Subtract BCD source and eXtend bit from
		-(Ay),-(Ax)		-	-	-	-	e	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	$-(Ax)_{10}$ - $-(Ay)_{10}$ - X → $-(Ax)_{10}$	destination, BCD result
Scc	B	d	-----	d	-	d	d	d	d	d	d	d	-	-	-	If cc is true then 1's → d	If cc true then d.B = 11111111
																else 0's → d	else d.B = 00000000
STOP		#n	≡≡≡≡≡	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	s	#n → SR; STOP	Move #n to SR, stop processor (Privileged)
SUB[4]	BWL	s,Dn	*****	e	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s[4]	Dn - s → Dn	Subtract binary (SUBI or SUBQ used when
		Dn,d		e	d[4]	d	d	d	d	d	d	d	-	-	-	d - Dn → d	source is #n. Prevent SUBQ with #n.L)
SUBA[4]	WL	s,An	-----	s	e	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	An - s → An	Subtract address (.W sign-extended to .L)
SUBI[4]	BWL	#n,d	*****	d	-	d	d	d	d	d	d	d	-	-	s	d - #n → d	Subtract immediate from destination
SUBQ[4]	BWL	#n,d	*****	d	d	d	d	d	d	d	d	d	-	-	s	d - #n → d	Subtract quick immediate (#n range: 1 to 8)
SUBX	BWL	Dy,Dx	*****	e	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Dx - Dy - X → Dx	Subtract source and eXtend bit from
		-(Ay),-(Ax)		-	-	-	-	e	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-(Ax) - -(Ay) - X → -(Ax)	destination
SWAP	W	Dn	-**00	d	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	bits[31:16] ←→ bits[15:0]	Exchange the 16-bit halves of Dn
TAS	B	d	-**00	d	-	d	d	d	d	d	d	d	-	-	-	test d → CCR; 1 → bit7 of d	N and Z set to reflect d, bit7 of d set to 1
TRAP		#n	-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	s	PC → -(SSP);SR → -(SSP);	Push PC and SR, PC set by vector table #n
																(vector table entry) → PC	(#n range: 0 to 15)
TRAPV			-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	If V then TRAP #7	If overflow, execute an Overflow TRAP
TST	BWL	d	-**00	d	-	d	d	d	d	d	d	d	-	-	-	test d → CCR	N and Z set to reflect destination
UNLK		An	-----	-	d	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	An → SP; (SP)+ → An	Remove local workspace from stack
	BWL	s,d	XNZVC	Dn	An	(An)	(An)+	-(An)	(i,An)	(i,An,Rn)	abs.W	abs.L	(i,PC)	(i,PC,Rn)	#n		

Condition Tests (+ OR, ! NOT, ⊕ XOR; [u] Unsigned, [a] Alternate cc)					
cc	Condition	Test	cc	Condition	Test
T	true	1	VC	overflow clear	!V
F	false	0	VS	overflow set	V
HI[u]	higher than	!(C + Z)	PL	plus	!N
LS[u]	lower or same	C + Z	MI	minus	N
HS[u], CC[a]	higher or same	!C	GE	greater or equal	!(N ⊕ V)
LO[u], CS[a]	lower than	C	LT	less than	(N ⊕ V)
NE	not equal	!Z	GT	greater than	![(N ⊕ V) + Z]
EQ	equal	Z	LE	less or equal	(N ⊕ V) + Z

Revised by Peter Csaszar, Lawrence Tech University – 2004-2006

An	Address register (16/32-bit, n=0-7)
Dn	Data register (8/16/32-bit, n=0-7)
Rn	any data or address register
s	Source, **d** Destination
e	Either source or destination
#n	Immediate data, **i** Displacement
BCD	Binary Coded Decimal
↑	Effective address
1	Long only; all others are byte only
2	Assembler calculates offset
3	Branch sizes: .B or .S -128 to +127 bytes, .W or .L -32768 to +32767 bytes
4	Assembler automatically uses A, I, Q or M form if possible. Use #n.L to prevent Quick optimization

SSP	Supervisor Stack Pointer (32-bit)
USP	User Stack Pointer (32-bit)
SP	Active Stack Pointer (same as A7)
PC	Program Counter (24-bit)
SR	Status Register (16-bit)
CCR	Condition Code Register (lower 8-bits of SR)

N negative, **Z** zero, **V** overflow, **C** carry, **X** extend
* set according to operation's result, ≡ set directly
- not affected, **0** cleared, **1** set, **U** undefined