

LSW_i: 01010101,
 LSW_{i < 4}: 01010000

mem[0] }
 mem[1] } → 101_0101_0101

p8 = 1^0^1^0^1^0^1^0^1

p4 = 1^0^1^0^1^0^1^0^1

x x x b8 - b7 b6 b5 b4

Program 1 (forward error correction block coder/transmitter)
 Given a series of fifteen 11-bit message blocks in data mem[0:29], generate the corresponding 16-bit encoded versions and store these in data mem[30:59].

Input and output formats are as follows:

input MSW = 0 0 0 0 0 b11 b10 b09
 LSW = b8 b7 b6 b5 b4 b3 b2 b1, where bx denotes a data bit

output MSW = b11 b10 b9 b8 b7 b6 b5 p8
 LSW = b4 b3 b2 p4 b1 p2 p1 p16, where px denotes a parity bit

Example, to clarify "endianness": binary data value = 101_0101_0101

mem[1] = 00000101 -- 5 bits zero pad followed by b11:b9 = 00000_101
 mem[0] = 01010101 -- lower 8 data bits b8:b1

You would generate and store:

mem[31] = 10101010 -- b11:b5, p8 = 1010101_0
 mem[30] = 01011010 -- b4:b2, p4, b1, p2:p1, p16 = 010_1_1_01_0

p8 = ^ (b11:b5) = 0;
 p4 = ^ (b11:b8, b4, b3, b2) = 1;
 p2 = ^ (b11, b10, b7, b6, b4, b3, b1) = 0;
 p1 = ^ (b11, b9, b7, b5, b4, b2, b1) = 1;
 p16 = ^ (b11:1, p8, p4, p2, p1) = 0;

int_8_t = 0x40
 => 1
 0x7f

int_8_t = 0x40
 => 1
 0x48

var MSW0 = ((MSW_i & 0xf) << 5) | ((LSW_i >> 3) & 0x1e) | p8;
 LSW0 = ((LSW_i << 4) & 0xed) | p4;
 STORE -> mem i needed

PI on ARM?

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