

21AIE112

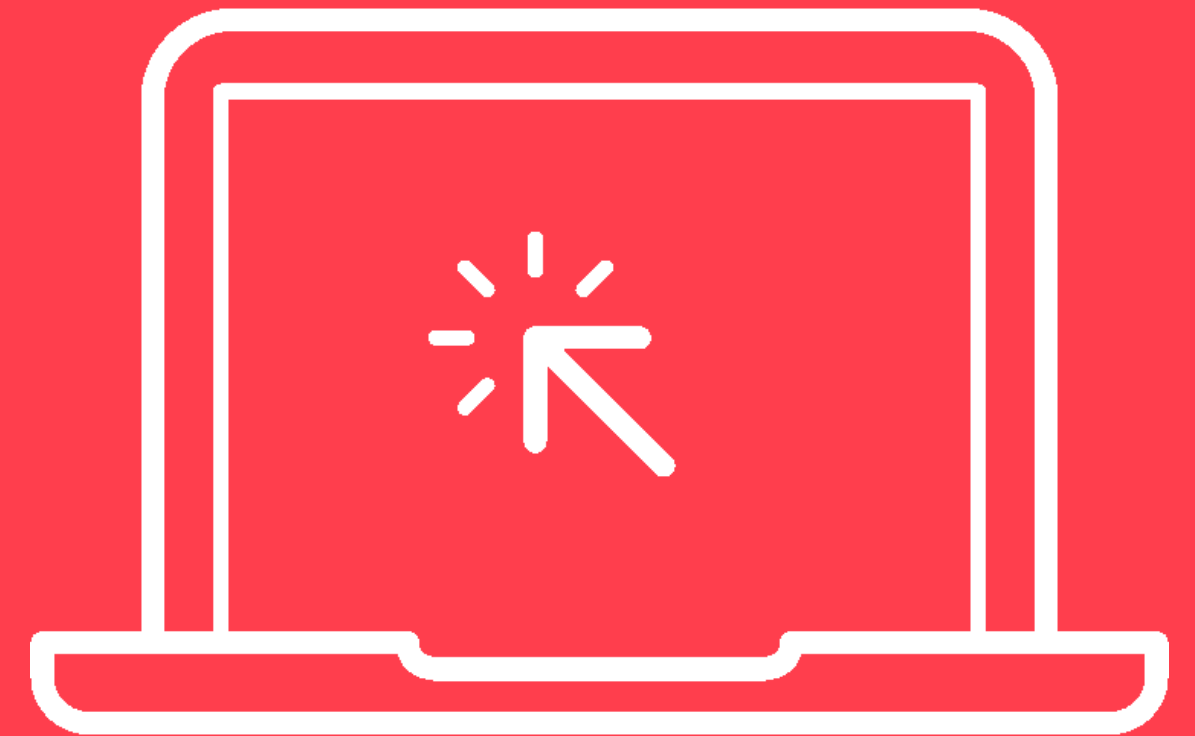
Elements of Computing Systems-II Assignment 2

Batch B Team 17

Team Members	Roll Numbers
Kalyana Sundaram	CB.EN.U4AIE21120
Kaushik Jonnada	CB.EN.U4AIE21122
Subikksha	CB.EN.U4AIE21167
Sarvesh Shashikumar	CB.EN.U4AIE21163

1

Understand the basic concept of hack machine language in working with registers and memory for 'SUB' operation. Write and execute the hack assembly language program.



Code

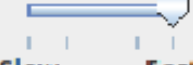









SEM2-Assignments - Sub.asm

```
//subtracting number at ram1 from ram0
@R0      //at Ram0
D=M      //we are storing the value at ram0 to D
@R1      //at Ram1
D=D-M    //subtracting the value at ram1 from the value at ram0
@R2      //at Ram2
M=D      //storing the value at D to ram2

(END)    //end of the program
@END     //at the end of the program
0;JMP    //jump to the end of the program...a loop
```

FileViewRunHelp



Animate:
Program flow

View:
Screen

Format:
Decimal

ROMAsm

0	@0
1	D=M
2	@1
3	D=D-M
4	@2
5	M=D
6	@6
7	0; JMP
8	
9	
10	
11	
12	
13	
14	
15	
16	
17	
18	
19	
20	
21	
22	
23	
24	
25	
26	
27	
28	

PC6

RAM

0	5
1	2
2	3
3	0
4	0
5	0
6	0
7	0
8	0
9	0
10	0
11	0
12	0
13	0
14	0
15	0
16	0
17	0
18	0
19	0
20	0
21	0
22	0
23	0
24	0
25	0
26	0
27	0
28	0

A5

D3

ALU

D Input:3

M/A Input:6

0

ALU output:0

2

Write and execute the hack assembly language program for multiplication of two numbers.

```

SEM2-Assignments - Multiply.asm

@R0      //at ram0
D=M      //value at ram0 is stored in D
@NumToMul //a variable
M=D      //m gets value of D

@Prod    //a variable
M=D      //m gets value of D

@R1      //at ram1
D=M      //value at ram1 is stored in D
@Iter    //iteration starts
M=D      //m gets value of D

(AddLoop) //label

@Iter    //iteration
D=M      //value at iter is stored in D

@STOP    //label
D-1;JEQ  //if D-1>0 then jump to STOP

@NumToMul
D=M      //value at NumToMul is stored in D
@Prod    //a variable
M=D+M    //m gets value of D+m

@Iter
M=M-1    //iteration is decremented

@AddLoop //label
0;JMP    //jump to AddLoop

(STOP)

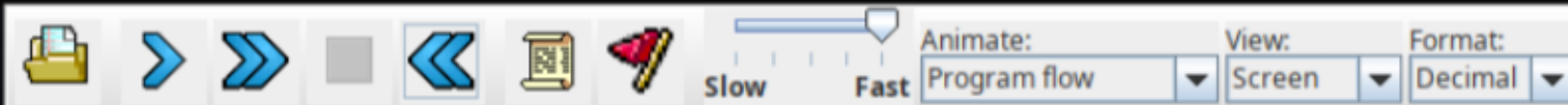
@Prod    //a variable
D=M      //value at Prod is stored in D




@R2      //at ram2
M=D      //value at R2 is stored in M

(END)    //label
@END
0;JMP    //jump to END...loops back

```

Code



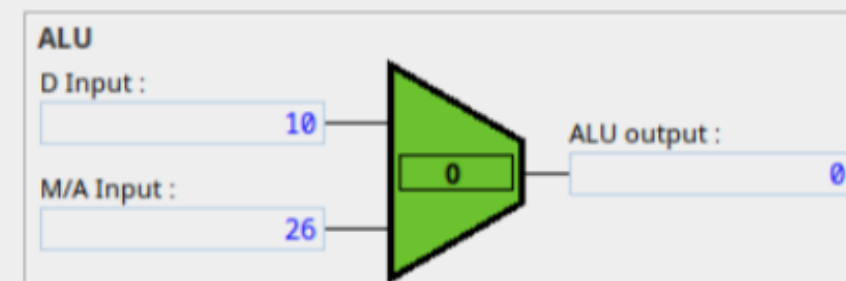
ROM	Asm				
0	@0				
1	D=M				
2	@16				
3	M=D				
4	@17				
5	M=D				
6	@1				
7	D=M				
8	@18				
9	M=D				
10	@18				
11	D=M				
12	@22				
13	D-1; JEQ				
14	@16				
15	D=M				
16	@17				
17	M=D+M				
18	@18				
19	M=M-1				
20	@10				
21	0; JMP				
22	@17				
23	D=M				
24	@2				
25	M=D				
26	@26				
27	0; JMP				
28					

PC 26

RAM	
0	5
1	2
2	10
3	0
4	0
5	0
6	0
7	0
8	0
9	0
10	0
11	0
12	0
13	0
14	0
15	0
16	5
17	10
18	1
19	0
20	0
21	0
22	0
23	0
24	0
25	0
26	0
27	0
28	0

A 26

D	10
---	----



3

Write an assembly language program to execute the following
RAM[5]= x, where x is some value. Apply branching
if RAM[5]>0,
RAM[6]=1
else
RAM[6]=0

Code



SEM2-Assignments - AgtB.asm

```
@R5 //now we are at ram 5
D=M //value of ram 5 gets assigned to D

@GT //goes to the label GT at line 12
D;JGT //if D is greater than 0, jump to GT

@R6 //at ram 6
M=0 //ram 6 gets assigned 0
@END //goes to the label END at line 16
0;JMP //jump to END

(GT) //label GT
@R6 //at ram 6
M=1 //ram 6 gets assigned 1

(END) //label END
@R6 //at ram 6
D=M //value of ram 6 gets assigned to D which is 5 from line 2
@END //goes to the label END at line 16
0;JMP //jump to END(a loop)
```

File View Run Help

Slow Fast Animate: Program flow View: Screen Format: Decimal

ROM Asm

0	@5
1	D=M
2	@8
3	D;JGT
4	@6
5	M=0
6	@10
7	0;JMP
8	@6
9	M=1
10	@6
11	D=M
12	@10
13	0;JMP
14	
15	
16	
17	
18	
19	
20	
21	
22	
23	
24	
25	
26	
27	
28	

RAM

0	0
1	0
2	0
3	0
4	0
5	-5
6	0
7	0
8	0
9	0
10	0
11	0
12	0
13	0
14	0
15	0
16	0
17	0
18	0
19	0
20	0
21	0
22	0
23	0
24	0
25	0
26	0
27	0
28	0

PC 11 A 6

D 0

ALU

D Input : 0

M/A Input : 10

ALU output : 0

Less than 0 case



File View Run Help

Slow Fast Animate: Program flow View: Screen Format: Decimal

ROM	Asm
0	@5
1	D=M
2	@8
3	D; JGT
4	@6
5	M=0
6	@10
7	0; JMP
8	@6
9	M=1
10	@6
11	D=M
12	@10
13	0; JMP
14	
15	
16	
17	
18	
19	
20	
21	
22	
23	
24	
25	
26	
27	
28	

RAM	
0	0
1	0
2	0
3	0
4	0
5	4
6	1
7	0
8	0
9	0
10	0
11	0
12	0
13	0
14	0
15	0
16	0
17	0
18	0
19	0
20	0
21	0
22	0
23	0
24	0
25	0
26	0
27	0
28	0

PC 10 A 10

D 1

ALU

D Input : 1

M/A Input : 10

ALU output : 0

Greater than 0 case

4

Write a hack assembly language program to swap two values using a temporary variable.

```
SEM2-Assignments - SwapTwo.asm

@R0          //at ram0
D=M          //value at ram0 is stored in D

@TempVar     //a variable
M=D          //value in D is stored in TempVar

@R1          //at ram1
D=M          //value at ram1 is stored in D

@R0          //at ram0
M=D          //value in D is stored in ram0(the value in TempVar)

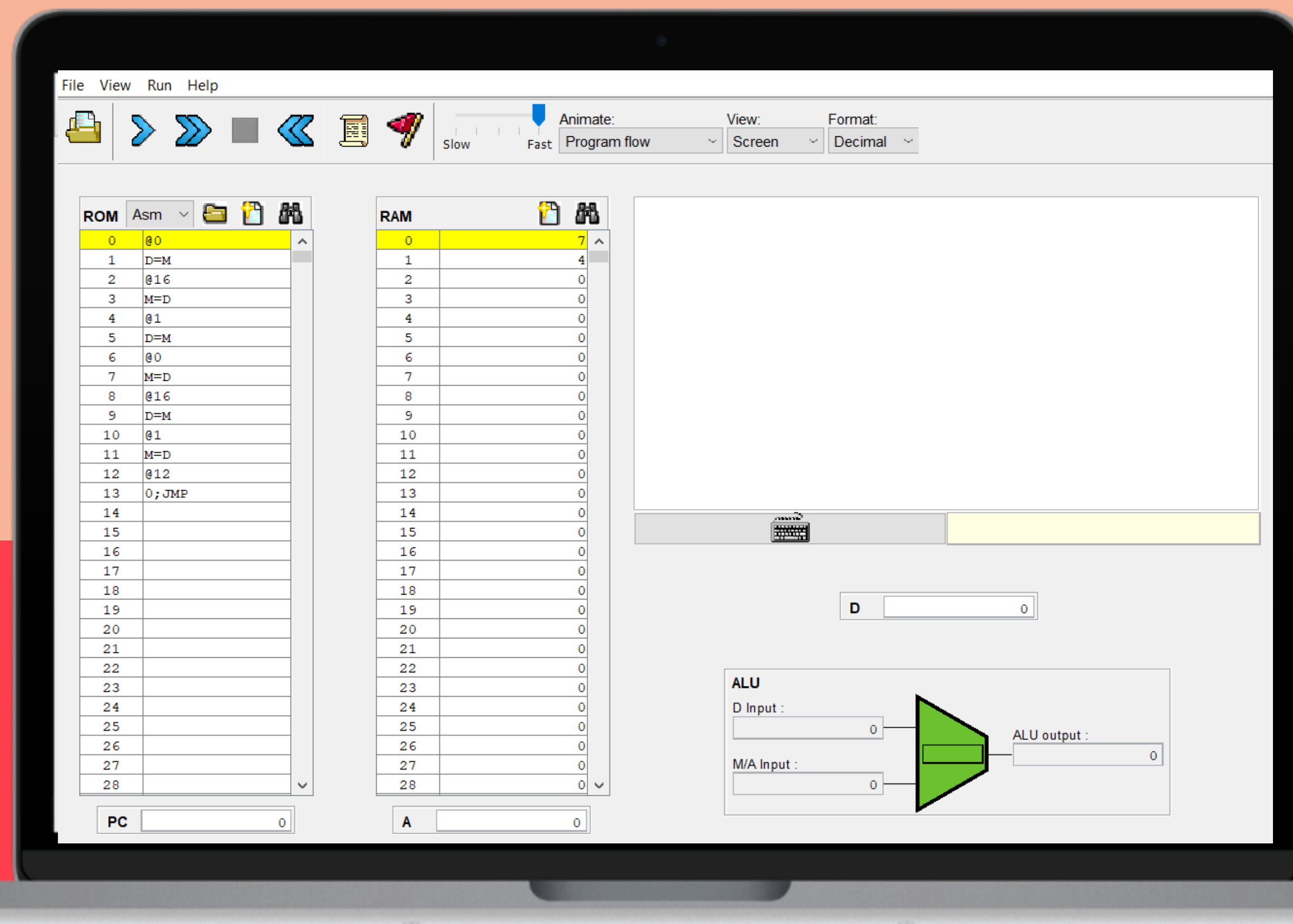
@TempVar     //value in TempVar is stored in D(the second value)
D=M

@R1          //at ram1
M=D          //value in D is stored in ram1(the second value)

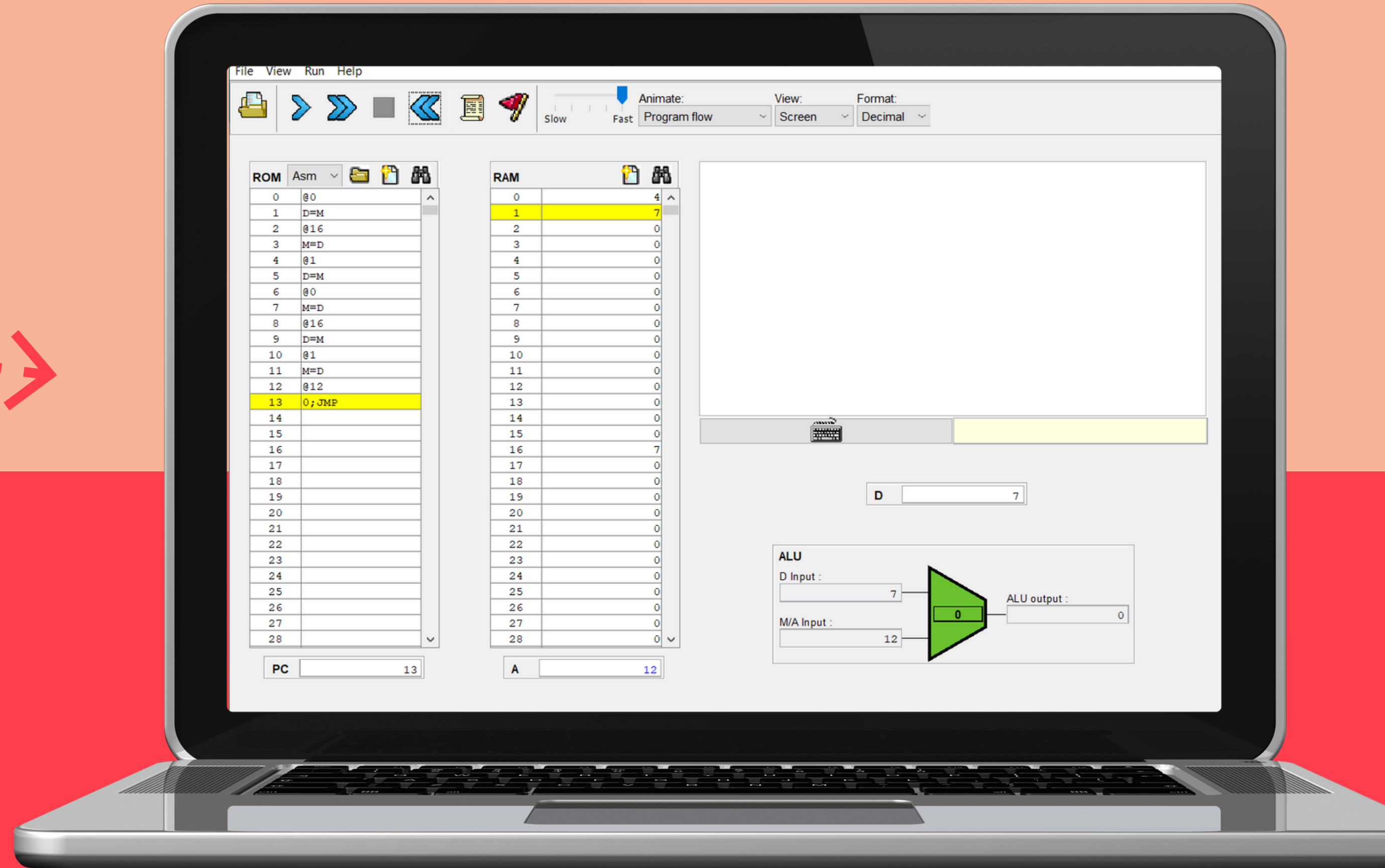
(END)        //label
@END
0;JMP        //loops forever
```

Code

Before swapping



After swapping



5

Write and execute a hack assembly language program to implement the sum of 50 numbers starting from 10.
(Eg: $10+11+12+\dots+50$)

Code

```
SEM2-Assignments - Add10to50.asm

@10    //we set the Value of D as 10
D=A

@R0    //at R0 we are setting Memory as 10
M=D

@Iter  //keeps the loop going
M=D    //M=10

@50    //now again setting D as 50 using A reg
D=A    //D=50

@R1    //at R1 we are setting Memory as 50
M=D    //M=50

@Sum   //a variable which at first has 0 value , cuz obviously we are adding 0+50
M=0

(L00P) //labeling the loop

@Iter  //start of the loop
D=M    //D=10

@Sum   //sum of the previous iteration
M=M+D  //M=0+10=10 for 1st iteration

@Iter  //the next iteration
M=M+1  //adds 1 to the previous M value now M becomes 11 for the start of 2nd iteration
D=M    //D=11 for 2 iteration and it goes on...

@R2    //at R2 we are setting Memory as the count of the iterations
M=D

@R1    //at R1 we are setting Memory as 50
D=M

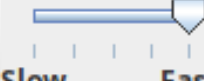







@R2
M=M-D  //so for 2nd iteration the M is 1
D=M

@END   //variable for the end of the loop
D-1;JEQ //if the D-1 equals 0 then jump to END

@LOOP
0;JMP  //dest = comp ; jump

( END )
@END
0;JMP  //runs this 4eva
```

FileViewRunHelp



Animate:
Program flow

View:
Screen

Format:
Decimal

ROMAsm

0	@10
1	D=A
2	@0
3	M=D
4	@16
5	M=D
6	@50
7	D=A
8	@1
9	M=D
10	@17
11	M=0
12	@16
13	D=M
14	@17
15	M=D+M
16	@16
17	M=M+1
18	D=M
19	@2
20	M=D
21	@1
22	D=M
23	@2
24	M=M-D
25	D=M
26	@30
27	D-1; JEQ
28	@12

RAM


0	10
1	50
2	1
3	0
4	0
5	0
6	0
7	0
8	0
9	0
10	0
11	0
12	0
13	0
14	0
15	0
16	51
17	1230
18	0
19	0
20	0
21	0
22	0
23	0
24	0
25	0
26	0
27	0
28	0

PC

31

A

30



D

1

ALU

D Input :
1

M/A Input :
30

0

ALU output :
0

Contributions

Question 1

Combined by
all as an
example

Kalyana Sundaram

Question 2

Kaushik Jonnada

Question 3

Subikksha

Question 4

Sarvesh

Question 5



**Thank
you**