Effat University

FALL 2021

COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING – DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE

Marie project

Students Information:

Student Name:	Reem Alsharabi	Layan Jaman	Joud Kaki
Student ID:	S20106353	S20106590	S20106234
Date of submission:	13/12/2021		

The goal of the project is to implement a complete Marie program. It is also a chance to practice Marie programming before your final lab exam.

The steps are the following:

1- Choose your problem (any problem you would like to solve on Marie like sorting an array for example)
   The problem should be complicated enough to use all of the Marie instructions categories (Arithmetic, Data transfer, I/O, Branch, Subroutine, Indirect Addressing)
   Take some time to learn about the two categories "Subroutine" and "Indirect Addressing"
2- Write your program in C++ (do not forget to comment your program)
3- Write your program on Marie (do not forget to comment your program)
4- Test it and verify that is working well using many test cases.
5- Write your report
6- Prepare your presentation

Your report should:

1- State the problem
2- Include your C++ program
3- Include your Marie program
4- All the explanations of the programs
5- The tests
6- Comparison between the C++ program (written in high-level language) and the Marie program (written in low-level language)
7- Conclusion

Take care of the report clarity and presentation.
The coding rubrics are available in your syllabus.
Your presentation duration is 10 minutes + 10 minutes of questions about the code.
The rubrics of the presentation will be available soon on BB.

The Problem:

Our program requires the user to input an array of elements of his/her choice of numbers, while our C++ and Marie assembly code provides a solution to this problem by outputting the smallest element within the list. Our program aims to find the smallest element from the user's input.

C++ Code:

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int main(){

   int size, i, smallest; //declaring variables

   //get the array size and store it
   cout << "Enter Number of Elements in Array\n";
   cin >> size;
   if (size > 0)
  {
      cout << "Enter " << size << " numbers \n"; // get the elements
      int arr[size];
      for(i = 0; i < size; i++)  // Read the array elements and store them
      {
         cin >> arr[i];
      }
      smallest = arr[0];    // set smallest = first element
      for(i = 1; i < size; i++)   // search for the smallest through the array
     {
          if(arr[i] < smallest) // if the current element is less than the smallest
         {
               smallest = arr[i]; // set smallest = current element
         }
      }

      // display the smallest number
       cout  << "Minimum Element\n" << smallest;
    }
    // end
   return 0;
}
```

```cpp
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int main(){

    int size, i, smallest; //declaring variables

    //get the array size and store it
    cout << "Enter Number of Elements in Array\n";
    cin >> size;
    if (size > 0)
    {
        cout << "Enter " << size << " numbers \n"; // get the elements
        int arr[size];
        for(i = 0; i < size; i++)  // Read the array elements and store them
        {
            cin >> arr[i];
        }
        smallest = arr[0];    // set smallest = first element
        for(i = 1; i < size; i++)   // search for the smallest through the array
       {
            if(arr[i] < smallest) // if the current element is less than the smallest
            {
                  smallest = arr[i]; // set smallest = current element
            }
        }

        // display the smallest number
         cout  << "Minimum Element\n" << smallest;
      }
      // end
     return 0;
}

```

The Execution:

Case 1: size > 0

```
Enter Number of Elements in Array
5
Enter 5 numbers
3
11
7
1
9
Minimum Element
1
```

Case 2: size <= 0

```
Enter Number of Elements in Array
0
```

In the C++ code:

- We started the code by declaring three integers "size", "i", and "smallest" .
- Then, the code will ask the user to input the number of elements in the array and store it in the size variable (cin >> size)
- If size < = 0, the program will end.
- Else, the code will repeat a set of instructions to get the values of the elements from the user and store them in the array. This will repeat until we reach the end of the array.
- The smallest number will be set as the first element in the array
- The program will go to the next loop to find the actual smallest number, it will compare each element with the smallest. If arr[i] < smallest, it will set smallest = arr[i]. Else, the smallest won't change. Then, it will check the next element. This will be repeated until we check all the elements in the array. (while the counter is less than array size, and the counter will be increased each time)
- Finally, the code will then output the smallest element within the list.

Marie Program:

```
        Input           / get the array size
        Store      SIZE
        Skipcond 800 / if size > 0 skip the next instruction
        Jump           END
        Load            ARR     / else, Array address in AC arr[0]
        Store           ARRELEMENT / store Arr address in ARRELEMENT
/ first loop to get the array elements
GETVALUE,       Load       SIZE
                Subt       INDEX     / SIZE - INDEX (while i<size)
                Skipcond    800              / if SIZE > INDEX we're not done yet
                Jump       FIND   / if we entered all elements, go look for the smallest
                Input           / else, read the next element
                StoreI     ARRELEMENT / store in (arr[i+1] = ARRELEMENT)
                Load       ARRELEMENT
                Add        ONE
                Store      ARRELEMENT / ARRELEMENT++
                Load       INDEX
                Add        ONE
                Store      INDEX / INDEX++
                Jump       GETVALUE  / get the next element

/ make index = 1, start from the first element and set it as SMALLEST
FIND,           load            ARR     / copy array address into ARRELEMENT
                store           ARRELEMENT / to start from the first element
                Load            ONE
                store           INDEX  / INDEX = 1
                LoadI           ARRELEMENT / first element
                Store           SMALLEST / SMALLEST = first element
                JnS             FUNCTION / jump and store the address of the next instruction
                 Jump           PRINT
FUNCTION,       Dec     0       / the address of the instruction after JnS will be stored here
FINDSMALLEST,   Load            SIZE / while i<size
                Subt            INDEX
                Skipcond 800 / if we reach the end of the array
                JumpI           FUNCTION / go back where we called the function
                Load            ARRELEMENT / else get arr[element]
                Add             ONE
                Store           ARRELEMENT / ARRELEMENT++
                Load            INDEX
                Add             ONE
                Store           INDEX  / INDEX++
```

```
                Jump        SUB / function to check if arr[element+1]<arr[element]
                JumpI       FUNCTION / go back where we called the function

SUB,        LoadI       ARRELEMENT / arr[element] (because we increased ARRELEMENT)
            Subt        SMALLEST / if arr[element] - NUM < 0 then it's smaller
            Skipcond 000        / if AC < 0 (if it's smaller set as SMALLEST)
            Jump        FINDSMALLEST / else go to the next element
            / set as smallest
            LoadI       ARRELEMENT / arr[element]
            Store       SMALLEST / SMALLEST = arr[index+1]
            Jump        FINDSMALLEST / repeat

/ display the smallest number on the screen
PRINT,      Load        SMALLEST
            Output
            Jump        END / end the program

SIZE,       Dec         0       / user chosen array size
INDEX,      Dec         0       / current array index
SMALLEST,   Dec         0       / value of smallest element
ONE,        Dec         1       / for ++
ARRELEMENT,     Dec     80      / address of current array index (current element) arr[0]
ARR,        Dec     80      / address for start of the array storage arr[0]
END,        Halt
```

```
    Input               / get the array size
    Store       SIZE
    Skipcond 800 / if size > 0 skip the next instruction
    Jump        END
    Load        ARR     / else, Array address in AC arr[0]
    Store       ARRELEMENT / store Arr address in ARRELEMENT
/ first loop to get the array elements
GETVALUE,   Load        SIZE
            Subt        INDEX   / SIZE - INDEX (while i<size)
            Skipcond    800     / if SIZE > INDEX we're not done yet
            Jump        FIND   / if we entered all elements, go look for the smallest
            Input               / else, read the next element
            StoreI      ARRELEMENT / store in (arr[i+1] = ARRELEMENT)
            Load        ARRELEMENT
            Add         ONE
            Store       ARRELEMENT / ARRELEMENT++
            Load        INDEX
            Add         ONE
            Store       INDEX / INDEX++
            Jump        GETVALUE  / get the next element

/ make index = 1, start from the first element and set it as SMALLEST
FIND,       load        ARR     / copy array address into ARRELEMENT
            store       ARRELEMENT / to start from the first element
            Load        ONE
            store       INDEX  / INDEX = 1
            LoadI       ARRELEMENT / first element
            Store       SMALLEST / SMALLEST = first element
            JnS         FUNCTION / jump to the function and store the address of the next
            Jump        PRINT
FUNCTION,       Dec 0 / the address of the instruction after JnS will be stored here
FINDSMALLEST,   Load    SIZE / while i<size
                Subt    INDEX
                Skipcond 800 / if we reach the end of the array
                JumpI   FUNCTION / go back where we called the function
                Load    ARRELEMENT / else get arr[element]
                Add     ONE
                Store   ARRELEMENT / ARRELEMENT++
                Load    INDEX
                Add     ONE
                Store   INDEX / INDEX++
                Jump    SUB / function to check if arr[element+1]<arr[element]
                JumpI   FUNCTION / go back where we called the function

SUB,            LoadI   ARRELEMENT / arr[element] (because we increased ARRELEMENT)
                Subt    SMALLEST
                / if arr[element] - NUM < 0 then it's smaller
                Skipcond 000 / if AC < 0 (if it's smaller set as SMALLEST)
                Jump    FINDSMALLEST / else go to the next element
                / set as smallest
                LoadI   ARRELEMENT / arr[element]
```

```
52                  Store   SMALLEST / SMALLEST = arr[index+1]
53                  Jump    FINDSMALLEST / repeat
54
55  / display the smallest number on the screen
56  PRINT,          Load SMALLEST
57                  Output
58                  Jump END / end the program
59
60  SIZE,           Dec         0       / user chosen array size
61  INDEX,          Dec         0       / current array index
62  SMALLEST,       Dec         0       / value of smallest element
63  ONE,            Dec         1       / for ++
64  ARRELEMENT,     Dec         80      / address of current array index (current element) ar
65  ARR,            Dec         80      / address for start of the array storage arr[0]
66  END,            Halt
```

In the Marie code:

- Reading the input and storing it in the variable we declared (SIZE).
- If the size < 0, the program will stop. Else, the elements will be stored in the address and each time we will go to the next address. So, we will increase the variable ARRELEMENT (which has the array address) by adding one and storing it in the same variable (ARRELEMENT), then we will get the element as an input and store it in the address in ARRELEMENT.
- Then, the index will be increased by adding one to it and storing it in the same variable (INDEX) each time we get an input. This will be repeated as long as the index is less than size, which we tested be (SIZE - INDEX) and then Skipcond 800.

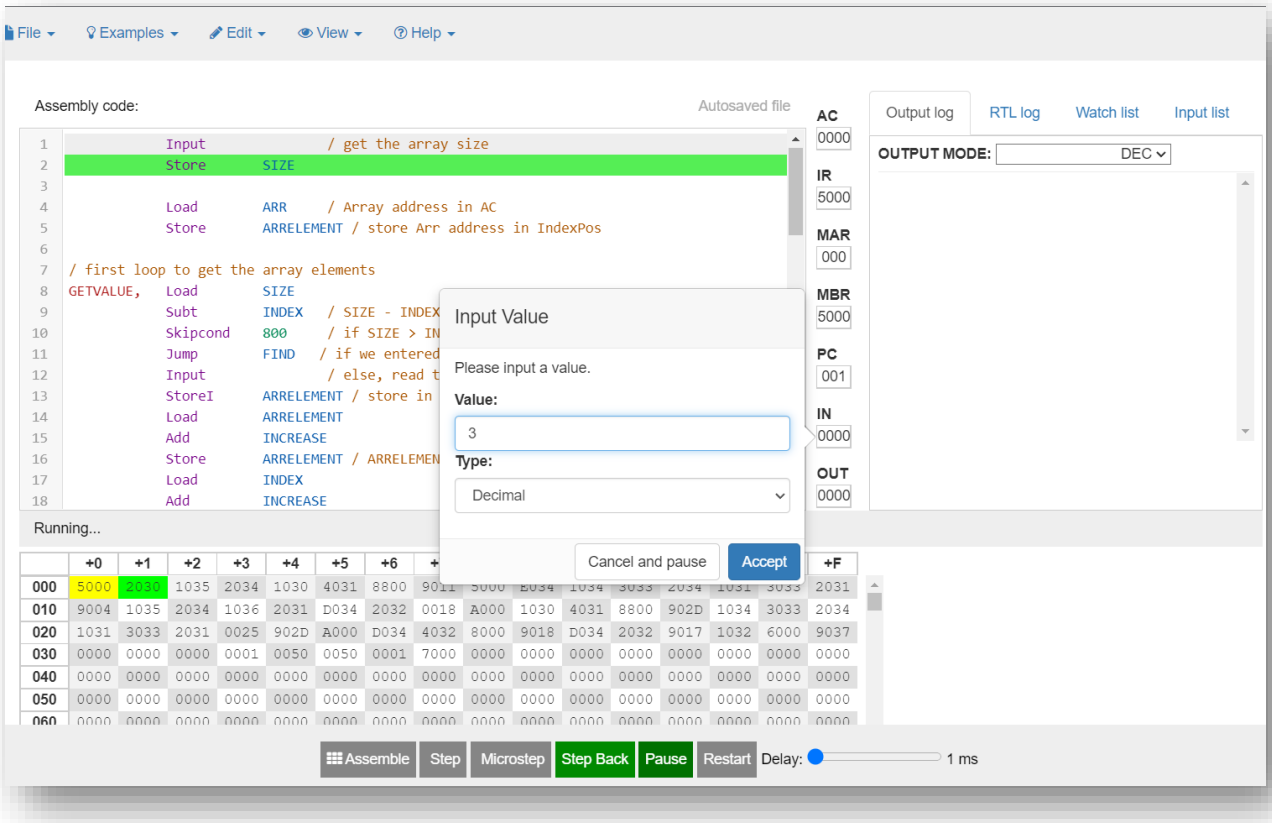
- Then, we start searching for the smallest value, we started from the first element in the array by loading the array address to the AC (variable ARR) and storing it in the variable ARRELEMENT, then we loaded the number 1 to the AC (variable ONE) and stored it in INDEX to start from index one.
- then we loaded the data in the ARRELEMENT address which represents the first element in the array, and stored it in the variable SMALLEST, we tagged this set of instructions as FIND.

- Then, to find the smallest, we jump to FUNCTION and store the address of the next instruction (which is print)
- After FUNCTION, we will start the loop from FINDSMALLEST, here we will repeat the following instructions as long as INDEX<SIZE. The index will be increased by 1, it will stop (jump back to the stored address in FUNCTION) if INDEX<SIZE (we tested that condition by size – index and then Skipcond 800). Else, it will continue, also, we added one to ARRELEMENT to go to the next element. This set of instructions was tagged as FINDSMALLEST.
- So, while we did not go through the whole array, we jumped to SUBT tag, which tested if the element is less than the SMALLEST by loading the element in the address ARRELEMENT and subtracting the SMMALLEST, if the result was less than zero, it means the element is less than SMALLEST, this was tested using Skipcond 000. If the element was smaller, it will be loaded in the AC and stored in the variable SMALLEST, then it will jump back to FINDSMALLEST to check the next element. (if the subtraction result was not less than 0, it will jump to FINDSMALLEST without setting the element to SMALLEST)
- After checking all elements, we will jump back to the stored address in FUNCTION which will take us to the instruction (Jump PRINT)
- In PRINT, we will load the SMALLEST, output it, and Jump END which will halt the program

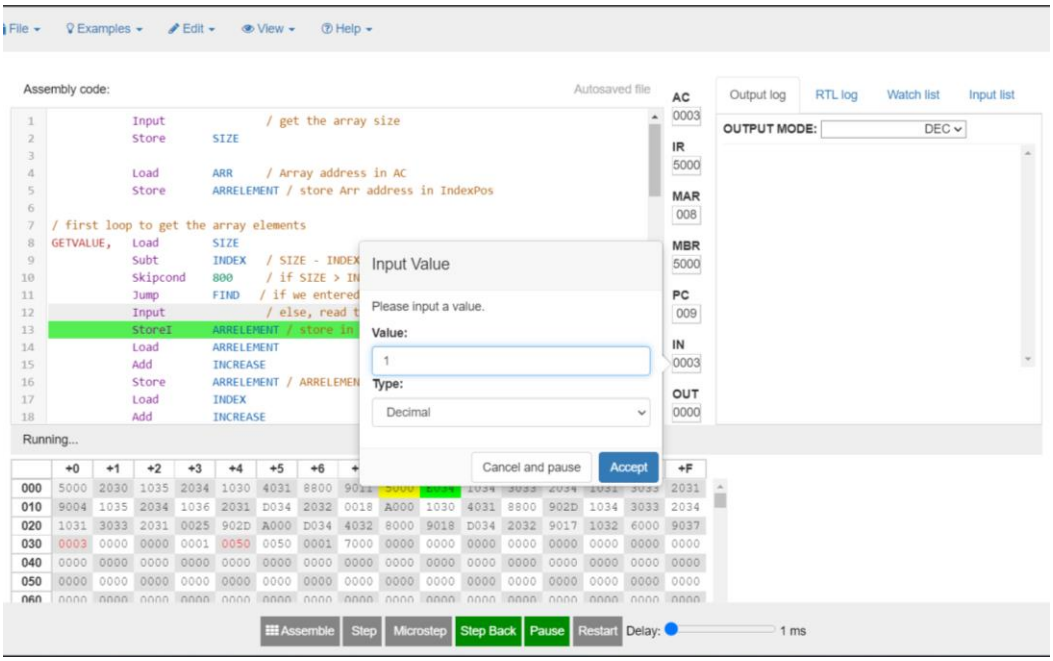
Cases:

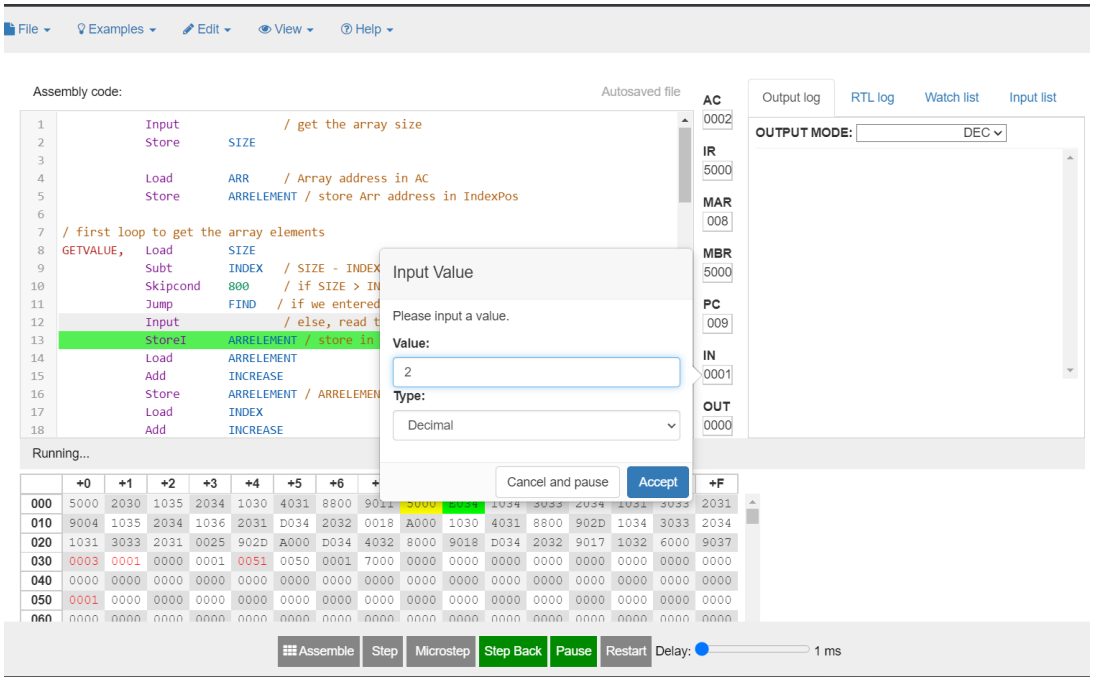
Case1: Sorted array of positive numbers (ascending)
Case2: Sorted array of positive numbers (descending)
Case3: Sorted array of negative numbers (ascending)
Case4: Sorted array of negative numbers (descending)
Case5: Unsorted array of negative numbers
Case6: Unsorted array of positive numbers
Case7: array of the same number
Case8: array of integers
Case9: array of size 0 or less

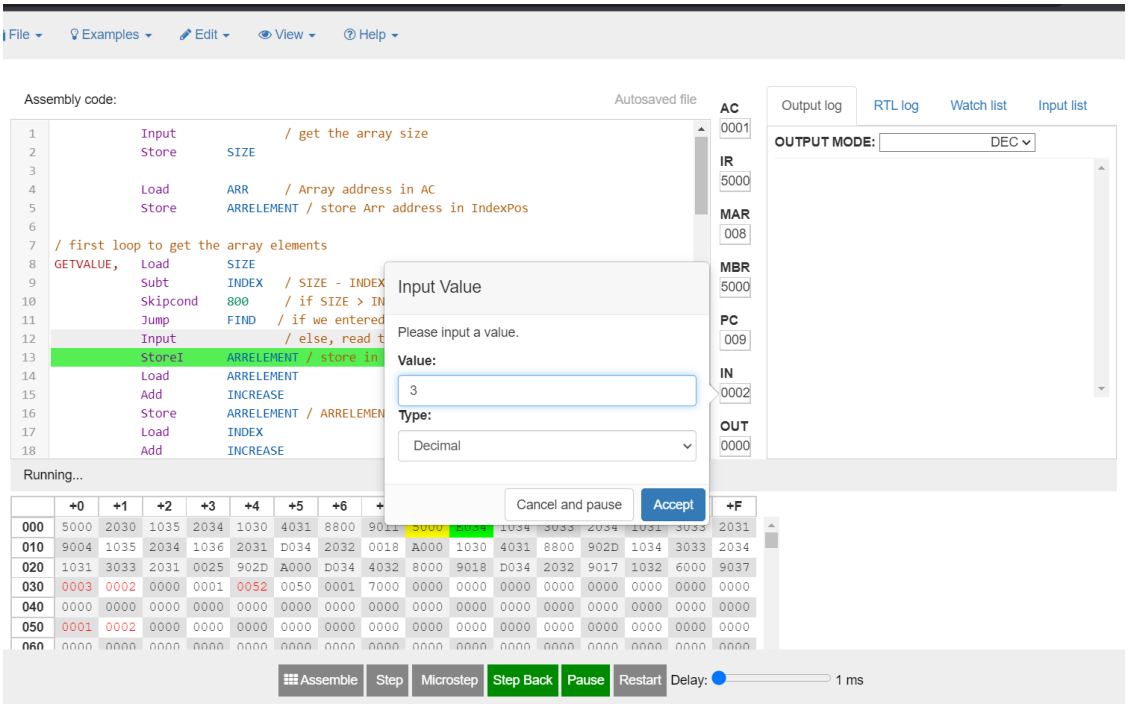
In all cases: array size = 3 (except for the last case)



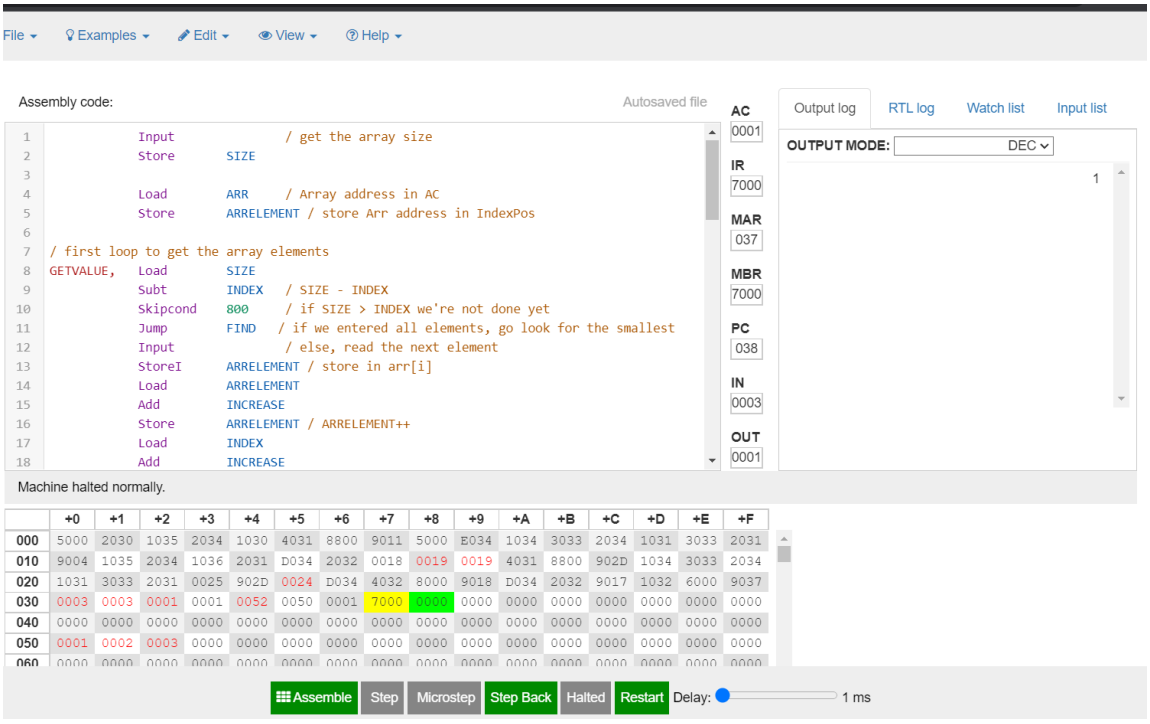
Case 1: Sorted array of positive numbers (ascending) [1, 2, 3]






File
Examples
Edit
View
Help
Assembly code:
Autosaved file
Input / get the array size
Store SIZE
Load ARR / Array address in AC
Store ARRELEMENT / store Arr address in IndexPos
/ first loop to get the array elements
GETVALUE, Load SIZE
Subt INDEX / SIZE - INDEX
Skipcond 800 / if SIZE > IN
Jump FIND / if we entered
Input / else, read t
StoreI ARRELEMENT / store in
Load ARRELEMENT
Add INCREASE
Store ARRELEMEN / ARRELEMEN
Load INDEX
Add INCREASE
Input Value
Please input a value.
Value:
3
Type:
Decimal
Cancel and pause
Accept
Output log
RTL log
Watch list
Input list
OUTPUT MODE:
DEC
AC 0001
IR 5000
MAR 008
MBR 5000
PC 009
IN 0002
OUT 0000
Running...
Assemble
Step
Microstep
Step Back
Pause
Restart
Delay:
1 ms

Output:


File
Examples
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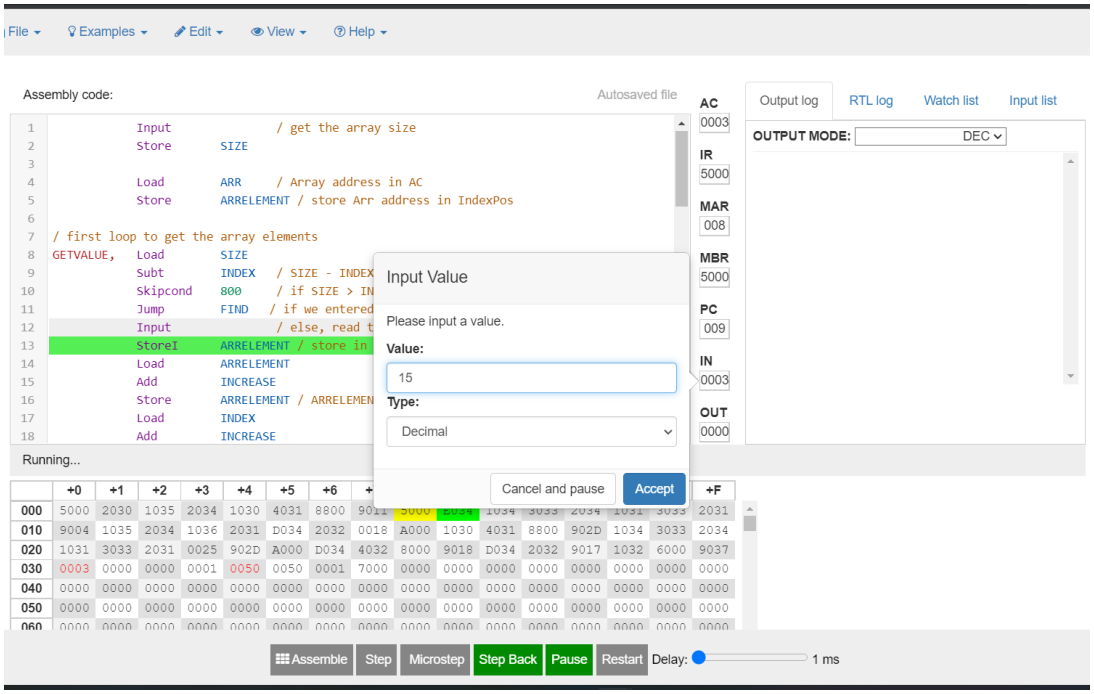
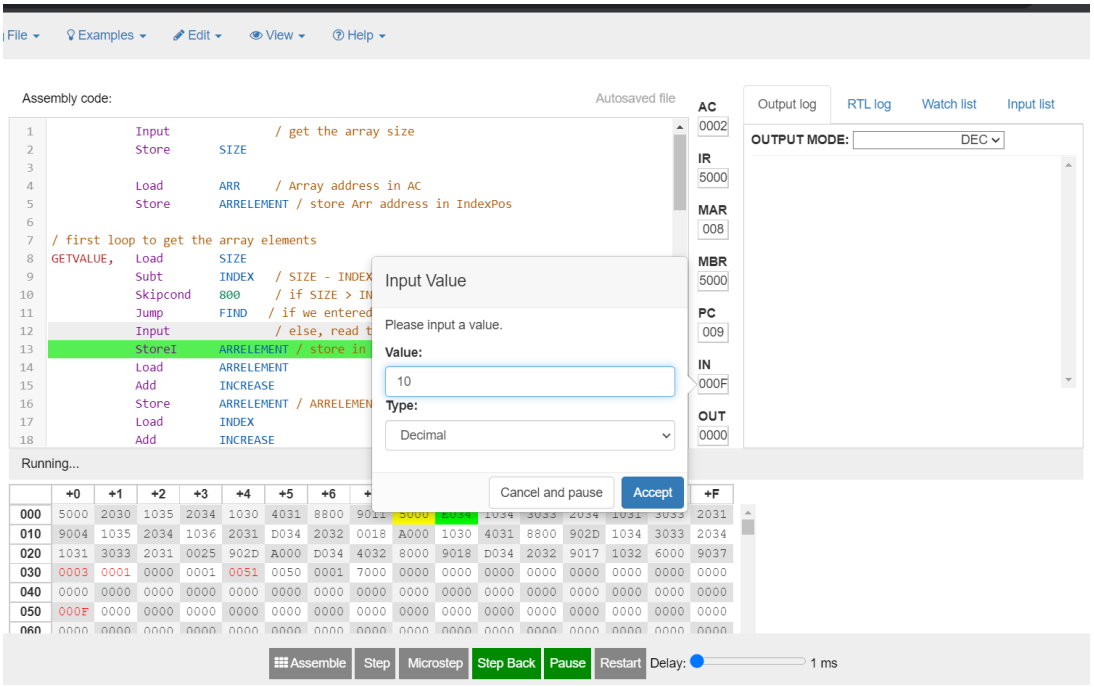
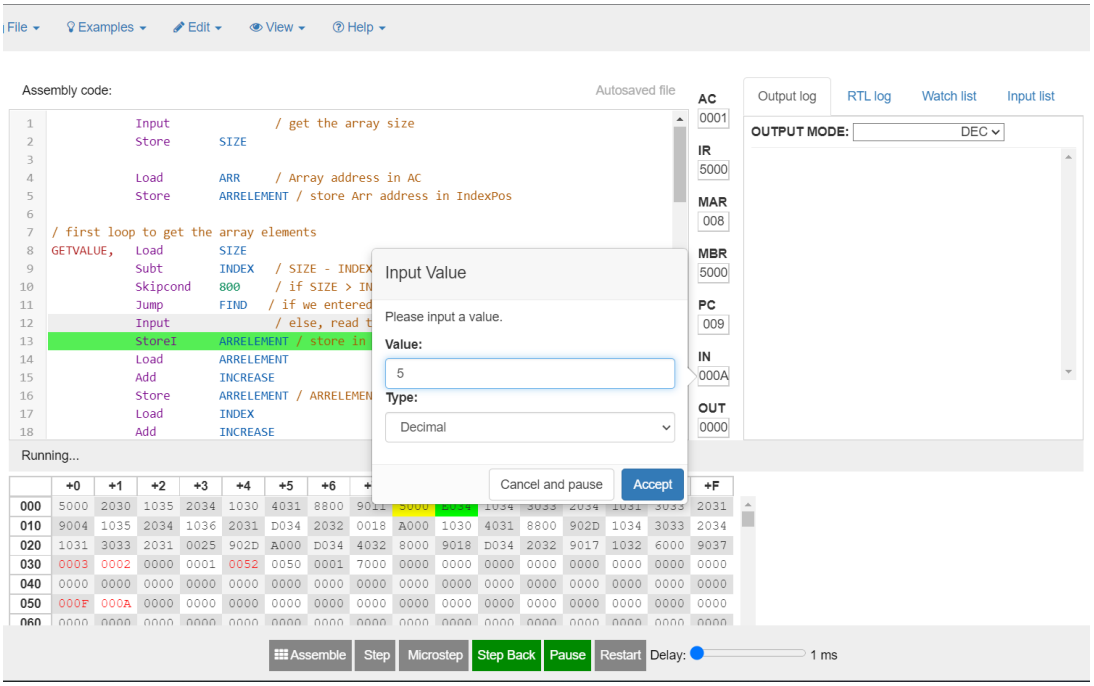
Assembly code:
Autosaved file
Input / get the array size
Store SIZE
Load ARR / Array address in AC
Store ARRELEMENT / store Arr address in IndexPos
/ first loop to get the array elements
GETVALUE, Load SIZE
Subt INDEX / SIZE - INDEX
Skipcond 800 / if SIZE > INDEX we're not done yet
Jump FIND / if we entered all elements, go look for the smallest
Input / else, read the next element
StoreI ARRELEMENT / store in arr[i]
Load ARRELEMENT
Add INCREASE
Store ARRELEMENT / ARRELEMENT++
Load INDEX
Add INCREASE
Output log
RTL log
Watch list
Input list
OUTPUT MODE:
DEC
1
AC 0001
IR 7000
MAR 037
MBR 7000
PC 038
IN 0003
OUT 0001
Machine halted normally.
Assemble
Step
Microstep
Step Back
Halted
Restart
Delay:
1 ms

Case 2: Sorted array of positive numbers (descending) [15, 10, 5]






File
Examples
Edit
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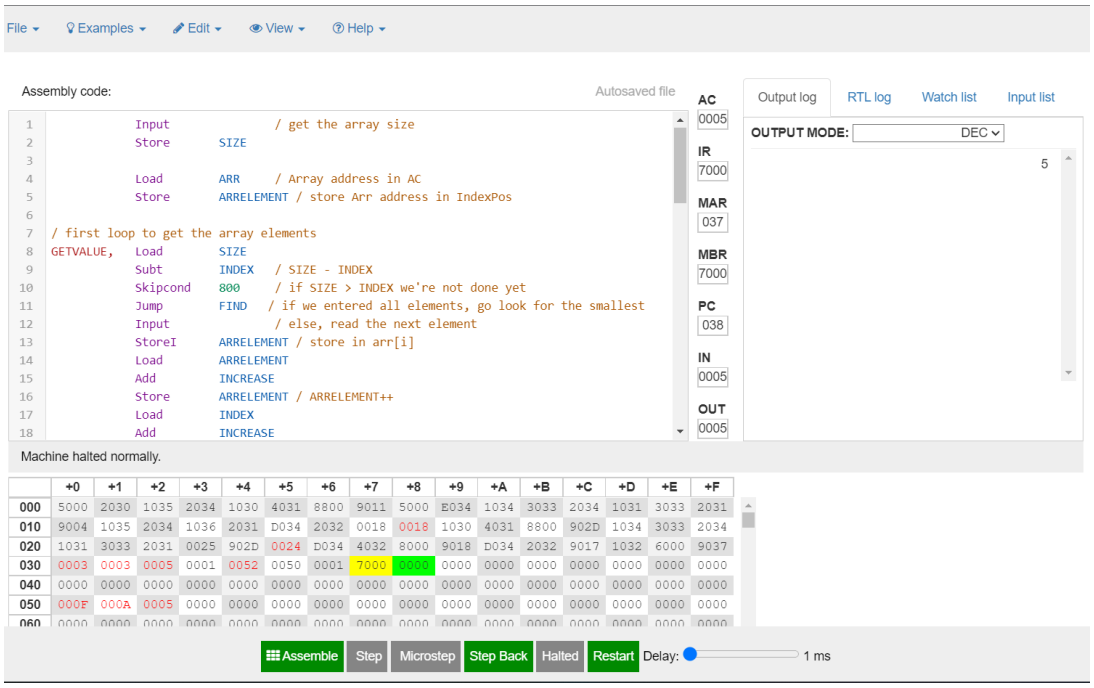
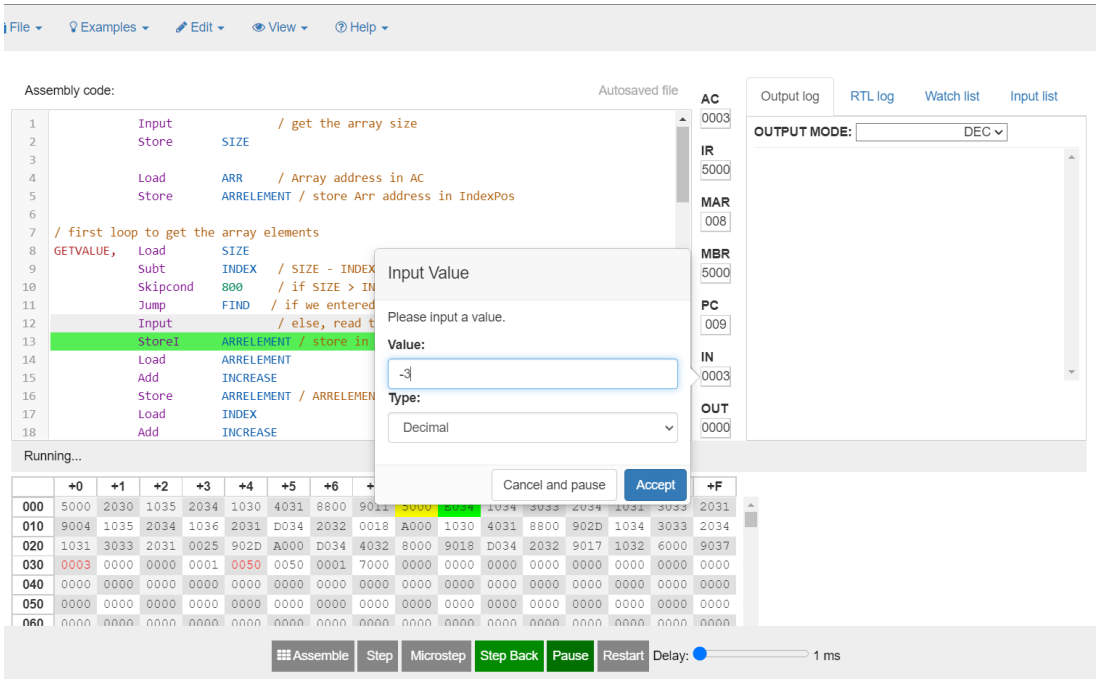
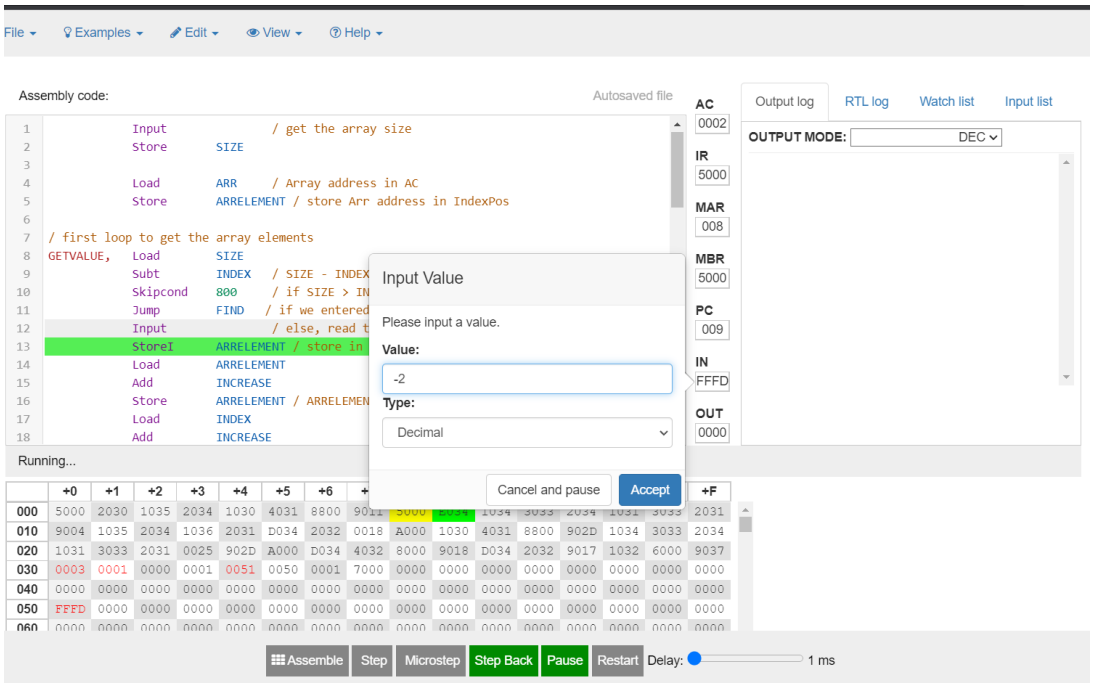
Help
Assembly code:
Autosaved file
Input / get the array size
Store SIZE
Load ARR / Array address in AC
Store ARRELEMENT / store Arr address in IndexPos
/ first loop to get the array elements
GETVALUE, Load SIZE
Subt INDEX / SIZE - INDEX
Skipcond 800 / if SIZE > IN
Jump FIND / if we entered
Input / else, read t
StoreI ARRELEMENT / store in
Load ARRELEMENT
Add INCREASE
Store ARRELEMEN
Load INDEX
Add INCREASE
Input Value
Please input a value.
Value:
5
Type:
Decimal
Cancel and pause
Accept
Output log
RTL log
Watch list
Input list
OUTPUT MODE:
DEC
AC 0001
IR 5000
MAR 008
MBR 5000
PC 009
IN 000A
OUT 0000
Running...
Assemble
Step
Microstep
Step Back
Pause
Restart
Delay:
1 ms

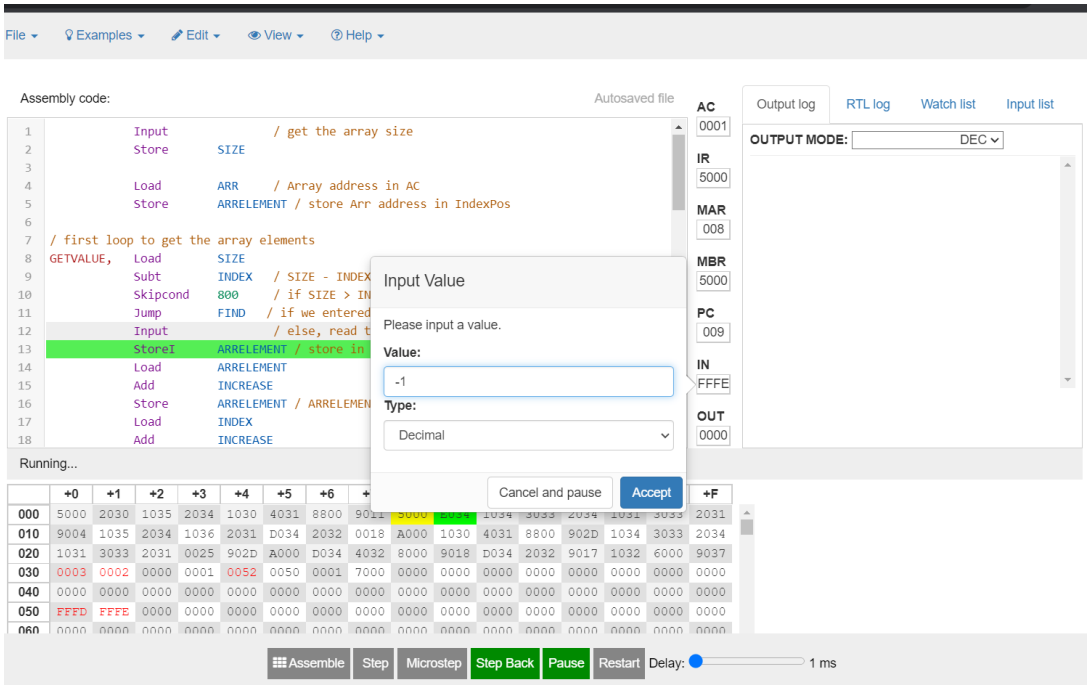
Output:


File
Examples
Edit
View
Help
Assembly code:
Autosaved file
Input / get the array size
Store SIZE
Load ARR / Array address in AC
Store ARRELEMENT / store Arr address in IndexPos
/ first loop to get the array elements
GETVALUE, Load SIZE
Subt INDEX / SIZE - INDEX
Skipcond 800 / if SIZE > INDEX we're not done yet
Jump FIND / if we entered all elements, go look for the smallest
Input / else, read the next element
StoreI ARRELEMENT / store in arr[i]
Load ARRELEMENT
Add INCREASE
Store ARRELEMENT / ARRELEMENT++
Load INDEX
Add INCREASE
Output log
RTL log
Watch list
Input list
OUTPUT MODE:
DEC
5
AC 0005
IR 7000
MAR 037
MBR 7000
PC 038
IN 0005
OUT 0005
Machine halted normally.
Assemble
Step
Microstep
Step Back
Halted
Restart
Delay:
1 ms

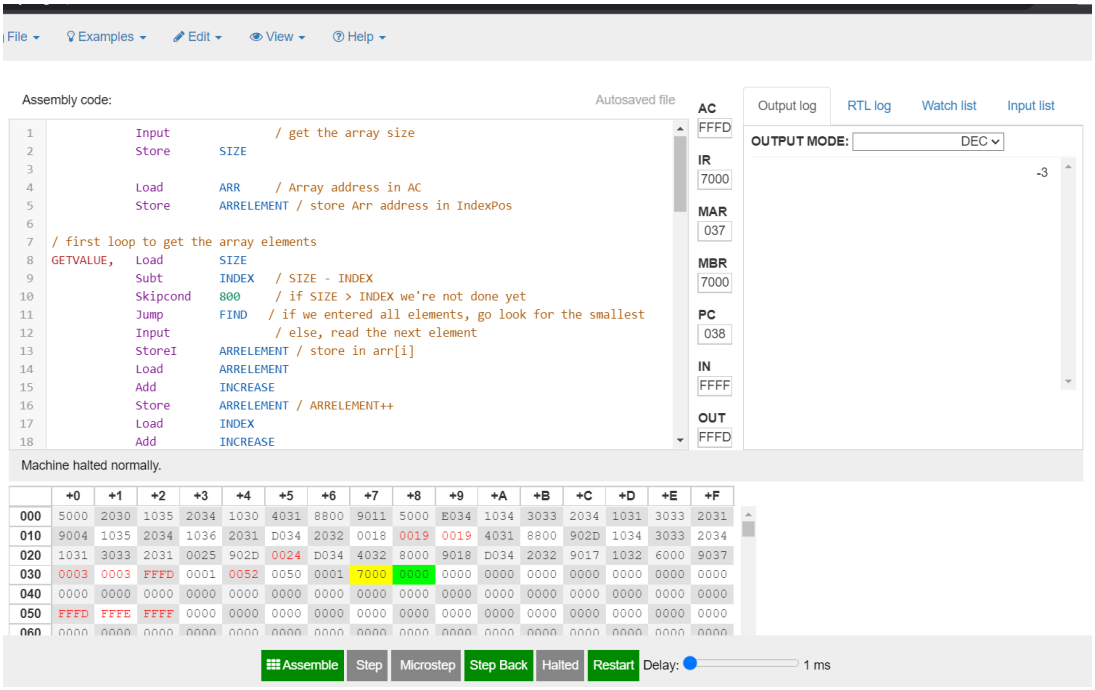
Case 3: Sorted array of negative numbers (ascending) [-3, -2, -1]



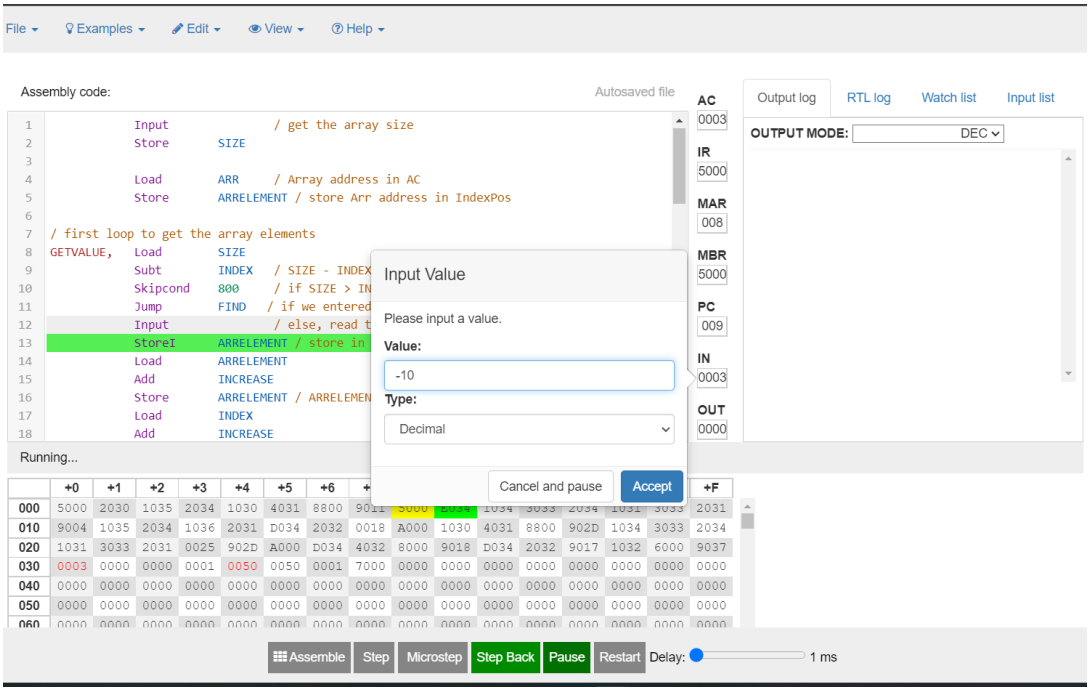


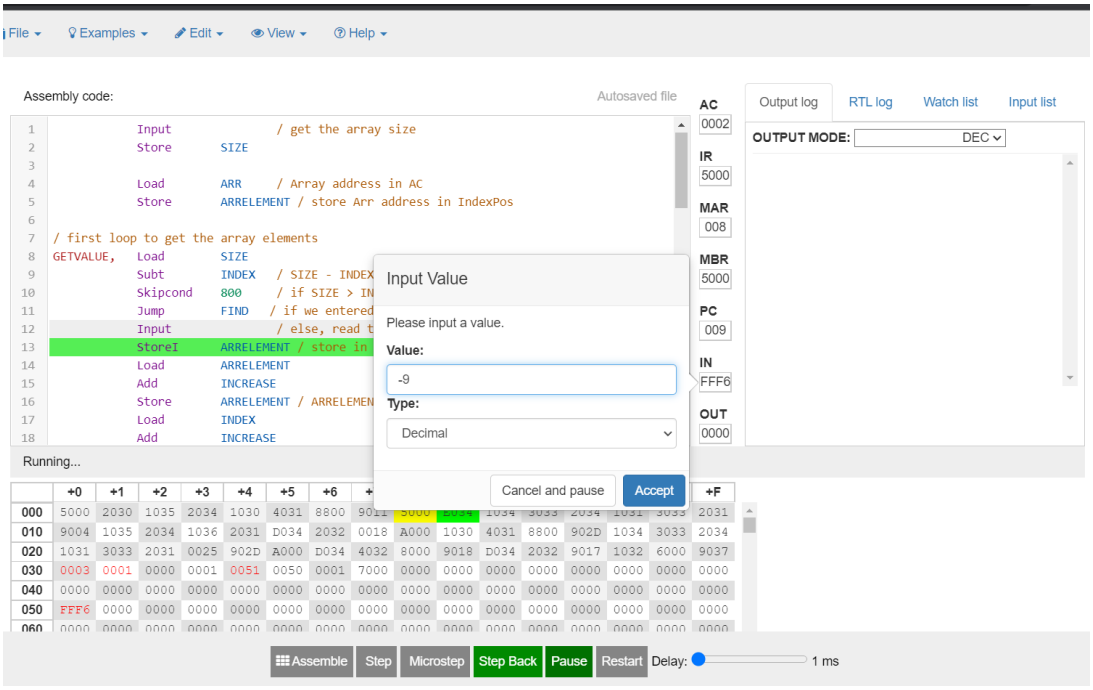

File
Examples
Edit
View
Help
Assembly code:
Autosaved file
Input / get the array size
Store SIZE
Load ARR / Array address in AC
Store ARRELEMENT / store Arr address in IndexPos
/ first loop to get the array elements
GETVALUE, Load SIZE
Subt INDEX / SIZE - INDEX
Skipcond 800 / if SIZE > IN
Jump FIND / if we entered
Input / else, read t
StoreI ARRELEMENT / store in
Load ARRELEMENT
Add INCREASE
Store ARRELEMEN
Load INDEX
Add INCREASE
Input Value
Please input a value.
Value:
-1
Type:
Decimal
Cancel and pause
Accept
Output log
RTL log
Watch list
Input list
OUTPUT MODE:
DEC
AC 0001
IR 5000
MAR 008
MBR 5000
PC 009
IN FFFE
OUT 0000
Running...
Assemble
Step
Microstep
Step Back
Pause
Restart
Delay:
1 ms

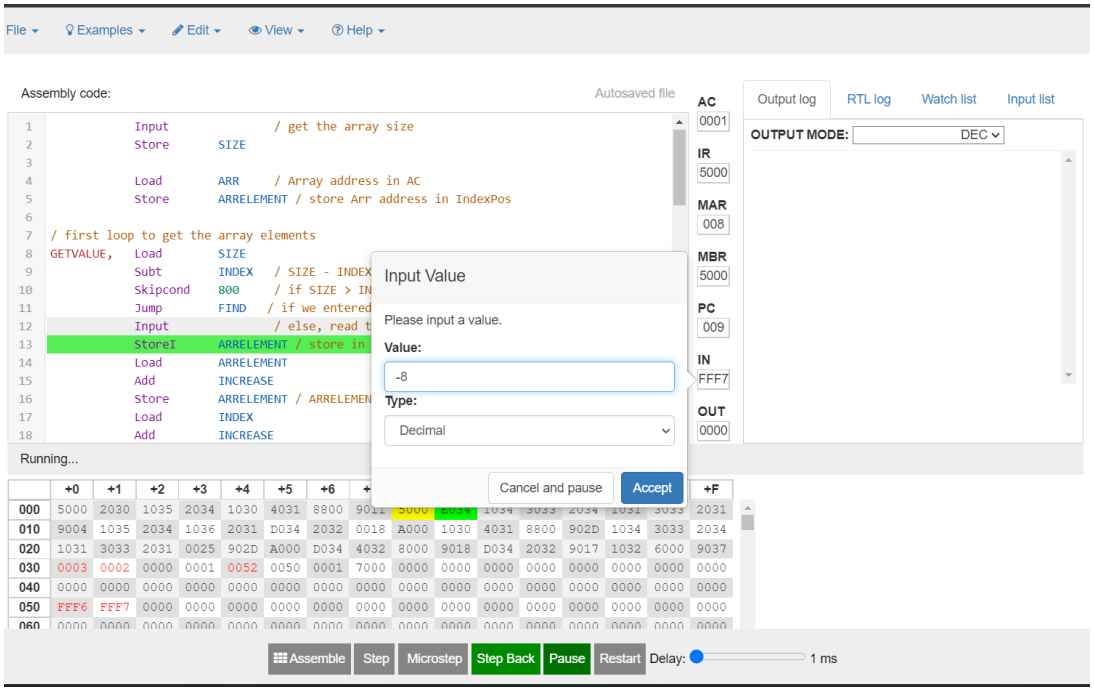
Output:


File
Examples
Edit
View
Help
Assembly code:
Autosaved file
Input / get the array size
Store SIZE
Load ARR / Array address in AC
Store ARRELEMENT / store Arr address in IndexPos
/ first loop to get the array elements
GETVALUE, Load SIZE
Subt INDEX / SIZE - INDEX
Skipcond 800 / if SIZE > INDEX we're not done yet
Jump FIND / if we entered all elements, go look for the smallest
Input / else, read the next element
StoreI ARRELEMENT / store in arr[i]
Load ARRELEMENT
Add INCREASE
Store ARRELEMENT / ARRELEMENT++
Load INDEX
Add INCREASE
Output log
RTL log
Watch list
Input list
OUTPUT MODE:
DEC
-3
AC FFFD
IR 7000
MAR 037
MBR 7000
PC 038
IN FFFF
OUT FFFD
Machine halted normally.
Assemble
Step
Microstep
Step Back
Halted
Restart
Delay:
1 ms

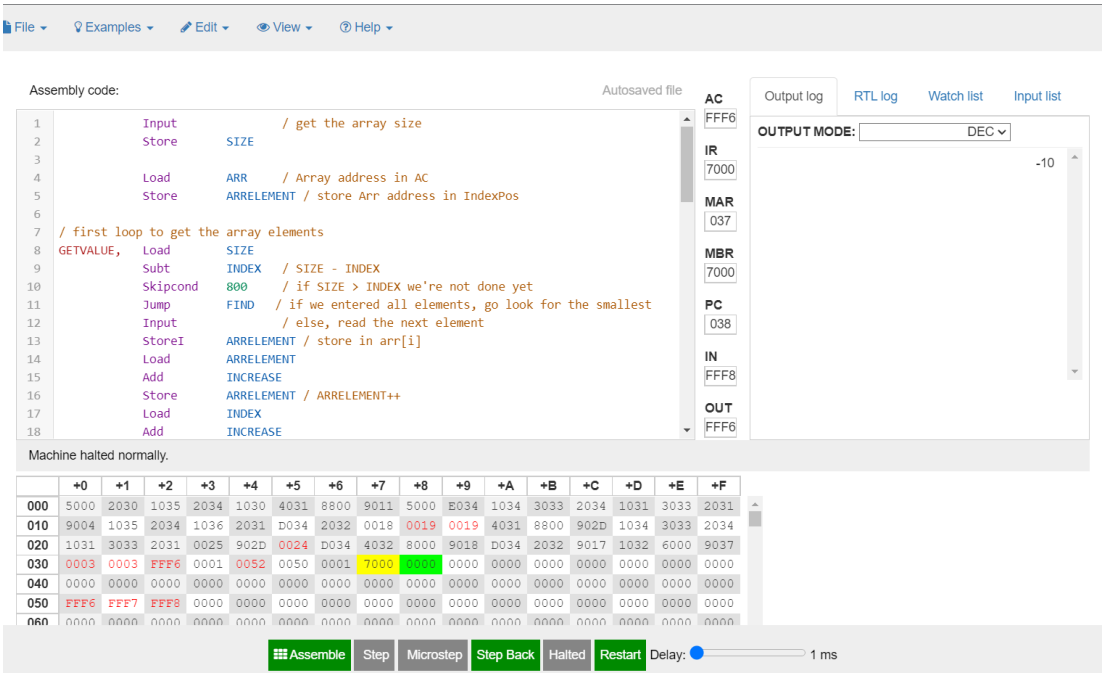
Case 4: Sorted array of negative numbers (descending) [-10, -9, -8]



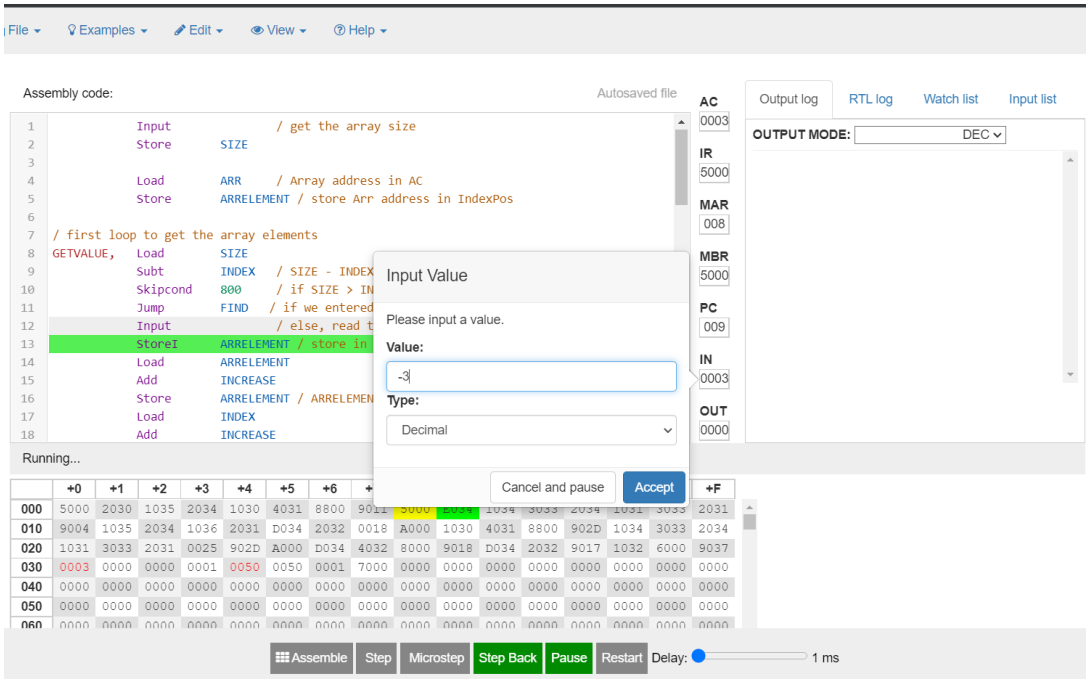


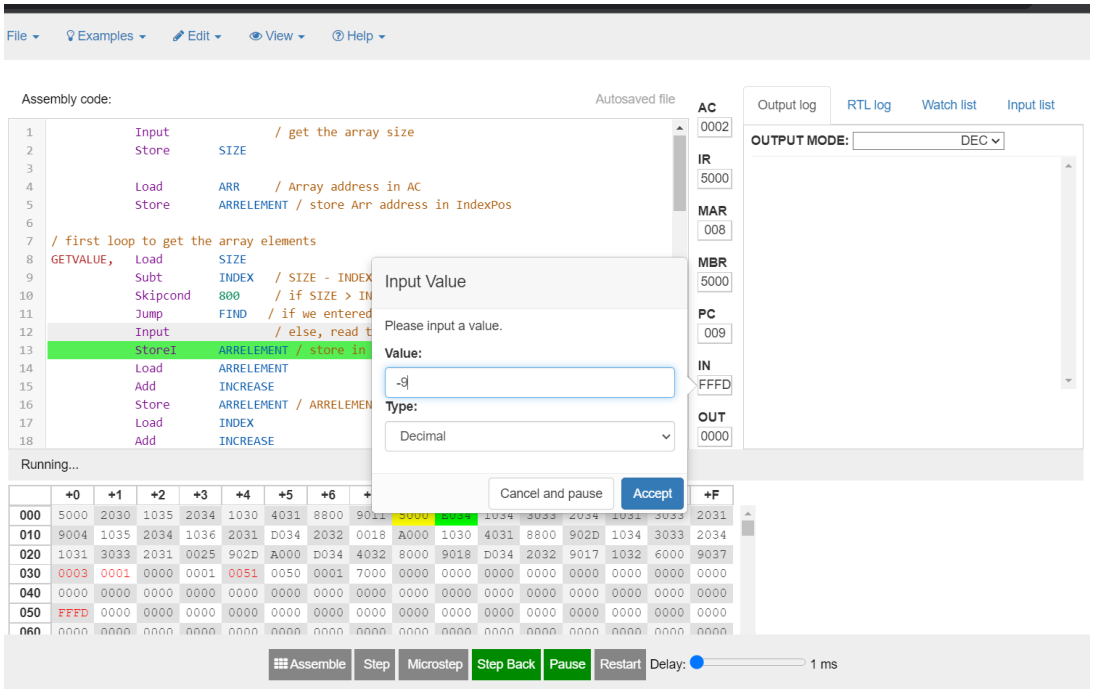

File
Examples
Edit
View
Help
Assembly code:
Autosaved file
Input / get the array size
Store SIZE
Load ARR / Array address in AC
Store ARRELEMENT / store Arr address in IndexPos
/ first loop to get the array elements
GETVALUE, Load SIZE
Subt INDEX / SIZE - INDEX
Skipcond 800 / if SIZE > IN
Jump FIND / if we entered
Input / else, read t
StoreI ARRELEMENT / store in
Load ARRELEMENT
Add INCREASE
Store ARRELEMEN
Load INDEX
Add INCREASE
Input Value
Please input a value.
Value:
-8
Type:
Decimal
Cancel and pause
Accept
AC 0001
IR 5000
MAR 008
MBR 5000
PC 009
IN FFF7
OUT 0000
Output log
RTL log
Watch list
Input list
OUTPUT MODE: DEC
Running...
Assemble
Step
Microstep
Step Back
Pause
Restart
Delay:
1 ms

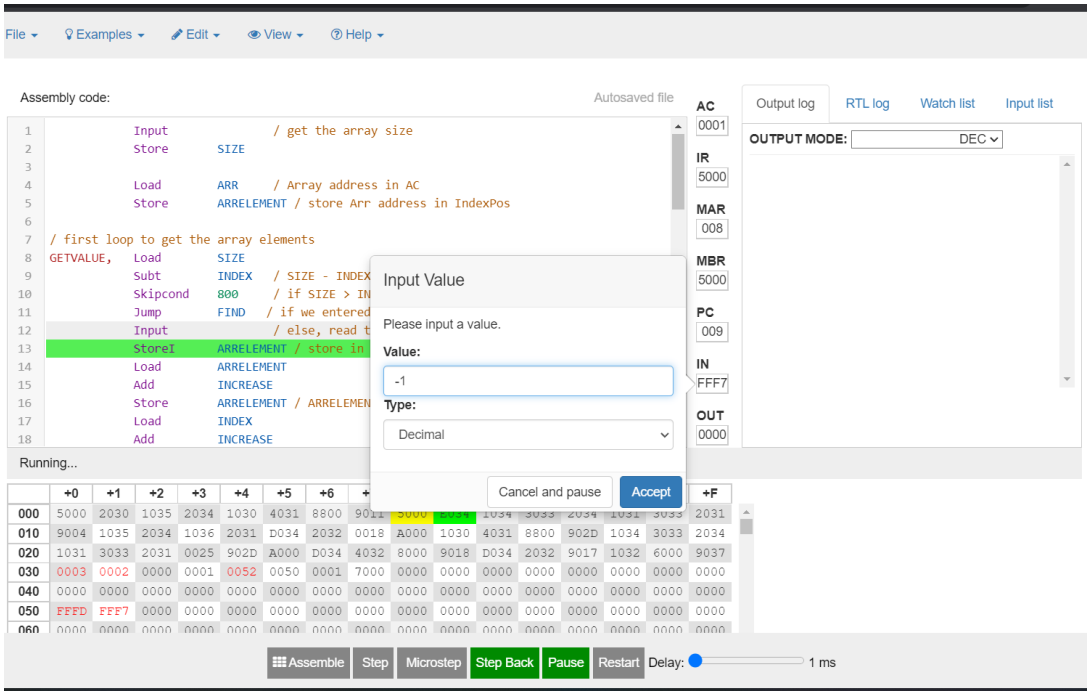
Output:


File
Examples
Edit
View
Help
Assembly code:
Autosaved file
Input / get the array size
Store SIZE
Load ARR / Array address in AC
Store ARRELEMENT / store Arr address in IndexPos
/ first loop to get the array elements
GETVALUE, Load SIZE
Subt INDEX / SIZE - INDEX
Skipcond 800 / if SIZE > INDEX we're not done yet
Jump FIND / if we entered all elements, go look for the smallest
Input / else, read the next element
StoreI ARRELEMENT / store in arr[i]
Load ARRELEMENT
Add INCREASE
Store ARRELEMENT / ARRELEMENT++
Load INDEX
Add INCREASE
AC FFF6
IR 7000
MAR 037
MBR 7000
PC 038
IN FFF8
OUT FFF6
Output log
RTL log
Watch list
Input list
OUTPUT MODE: DEC
-10
Machine halted normally.
Assemble
Step
Microstep
Step Back
Halted
Restart
Delay:
1 ms

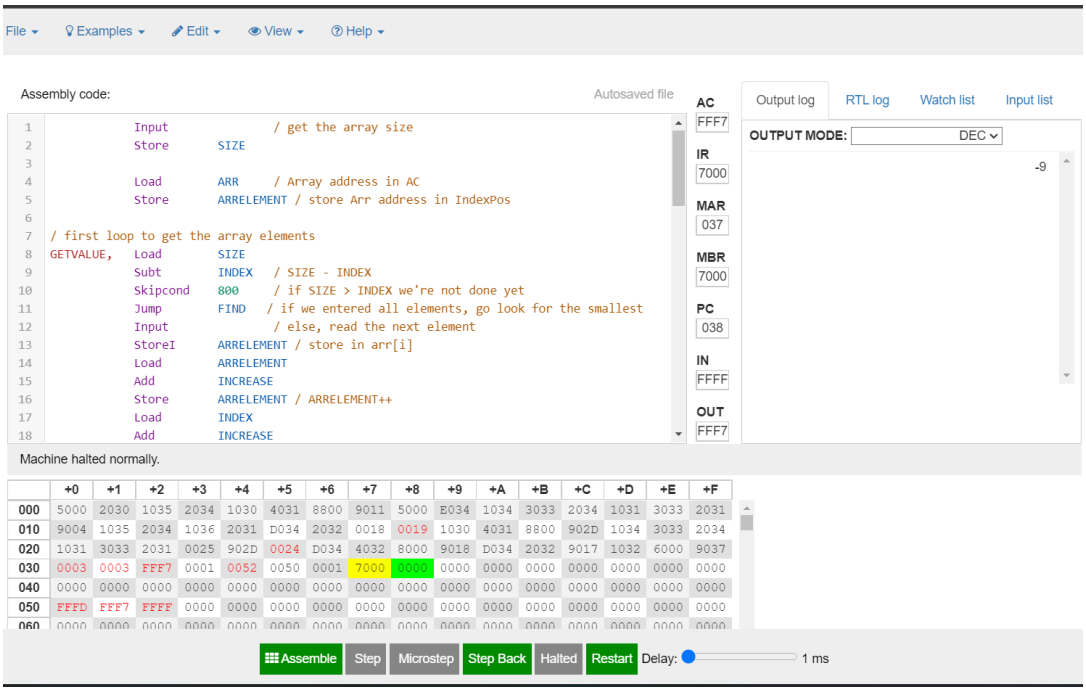
Case 5: Unsorted array of negative numbers [-3, -9, -1]



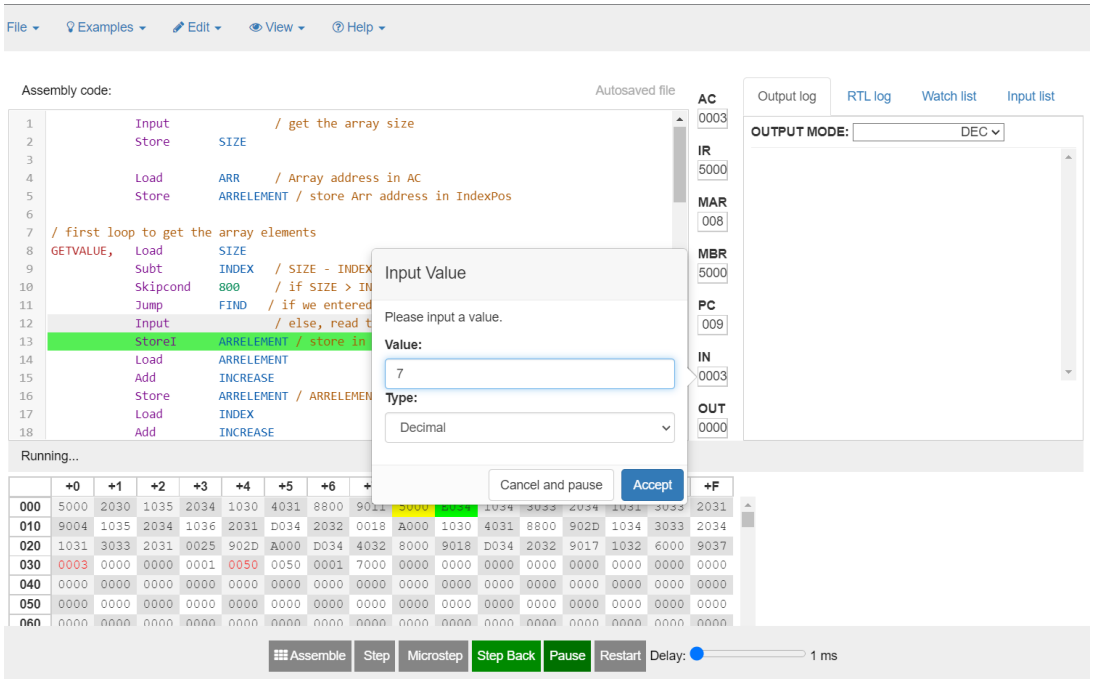


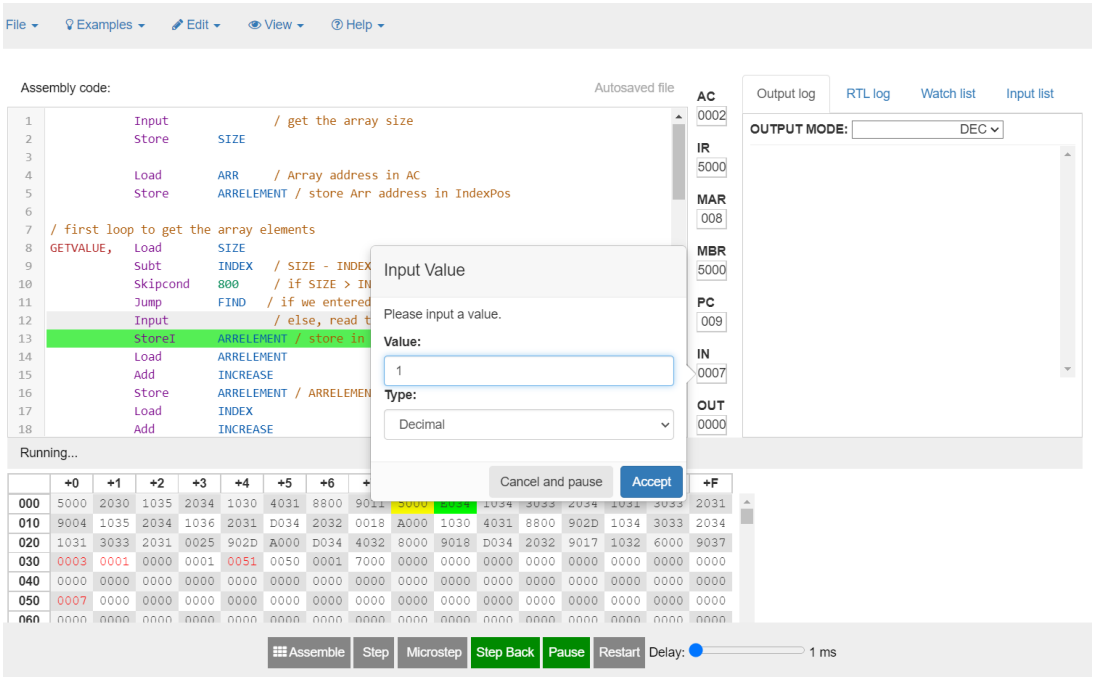

File
Examples
Edit
View
Help
Assembly code:
Autosaved file
Input / get the array size
Store SIZE
Load ARR / Array address in AC
Store ARRELEMENT / store Arr address in IndexPos
/ first loop to get the array elements
GETVALUE, Load SIZE
Subt INDEX / SIZE - INDEX
Skipcond 800 / if SIZE > IN
Jump FIND / if we entered
Input / else, read t
StoreI ARRELEMENT / store in
Load ARRELEMENT
Add INCREASE
Store ARRELEMEN
Load INDEX
Add INCREASE
Input Value
Please input a value.
Value:
-1
Type:
Decimal
Cancel and pause
Accept
Output log
RTL log
Watch list
Input list
OUTPUT MODE:
DEC
AC 0001
IR 5000
MAR 008
MBR 5000
PC 009
IN FFF7
OUT 0000
Running...
Assemble
Step
Microstep
Step Back
Pause
Restart
Delay:
1 ms

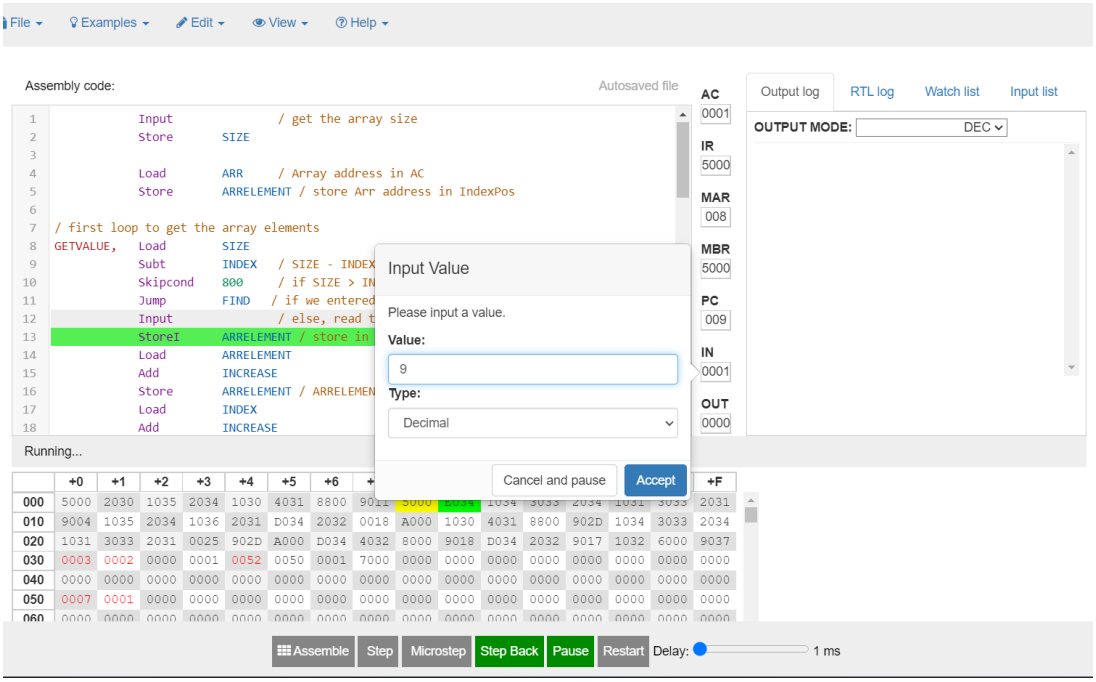
Output:


File
Examples
Edit
View
Help
Assembly code:
Autosaved file
Input / get the array size
Store SIZE
Load ARR / Array address in AC
Store ARRELEMENT / store Arr address in IndexPos
/ first loop to get the array elements
GETVALUE, Load SIZE
Subt INDEX / SIZE - INDEX
Skipcond 800 / if SIZE > INDEX we're not done yet
Jump FIND / if we entered all elements, go look for the smallest
Input / else, read the next element
StoreI ARRELEMENT / store in arr[i]
Load ARRELEMENT
Add INCREASE
Store ARRELEMENT / ARRELEMENT++
Load INDEX
Add INCREASE
Output log
RTL log
Watch list
Input list
OUTPUT MODE:
DEC
-9
AC FFF7
IR 7000
MAR 037
MBR 7000
PC 038
IN FFFF
OUT FFF7
Machine halted normally.
Assemble
Step
Microstep
Step Back
Halted
Restart
Delay:
1 ms

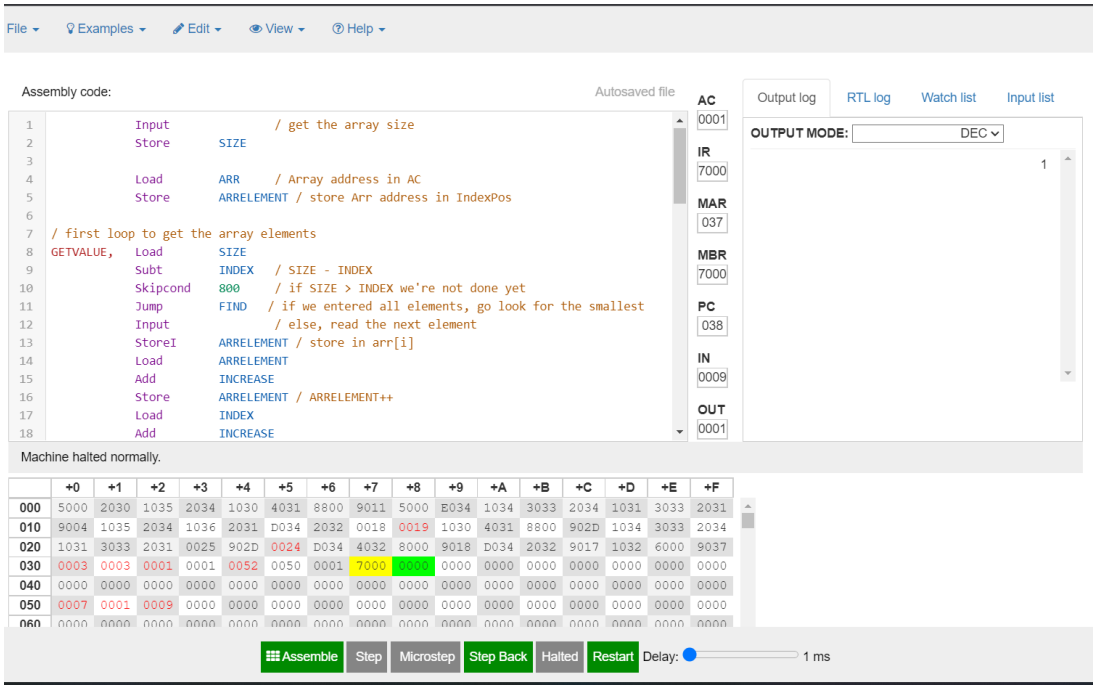
Case 6: Unsorted array of positive numbers [7, 1, 9]



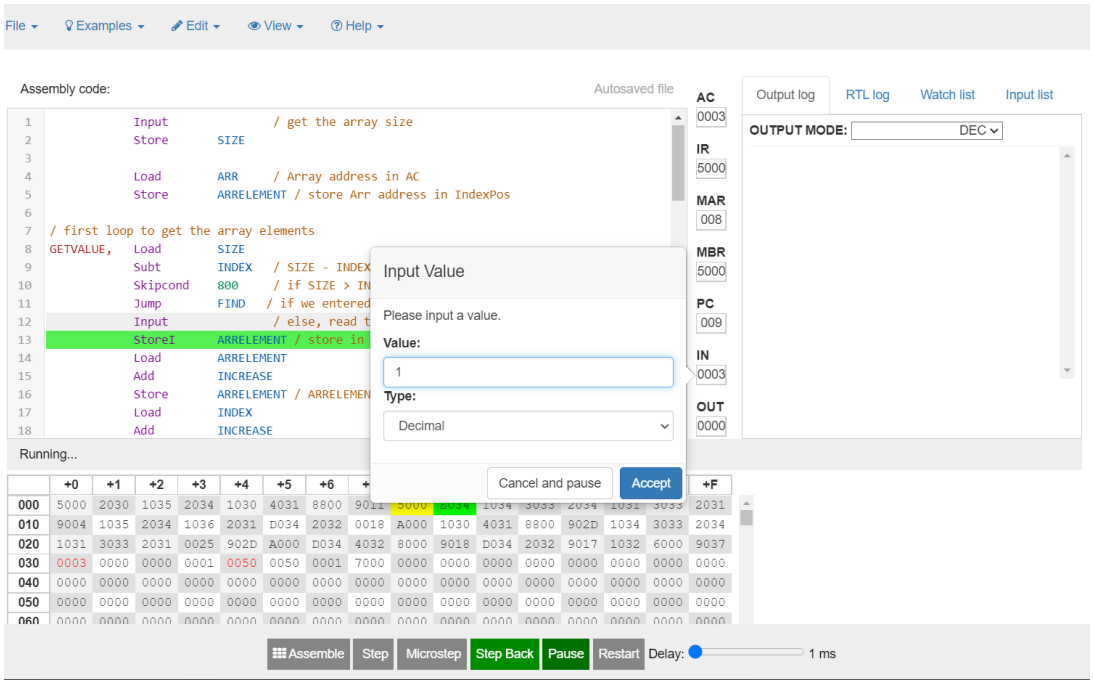



File
Examples
Edit
View
Help
Assembly code:
Autosaved file
Input / get the array size
Store SIZE
Load ARR / Array address in AC
Store ARRELEMENT / store Arr address in IndexPos
/ first loop to get the array elements
GETVALUE, Load SIZE
Subt INDEX / SIZE - INDEX
Skipcond 800 / if SIZE > IN
Jump FIND / if we entered
Input / else, read t
StoreI ARRELEMENT / store in
Load ARRELEMENT
Add INCREASE
Store ARRELEMENT / ARRELEMEN
Load INDEX
Add INCREASE
Input Value
Please input a value.
Value:
9
Type:
Decimal
Cancel and pause
Accept
Output log
RTL log
Watch list
Input list
OUTPUT MODE:
DEC
AC 0001
IR 5000
MAR 008
MBR 5000
PC 009
IN 0001
OUT 0000
Running...
Assemble
Step
Microstep
Step Back
Pause
Restart
Delay:
1 ms

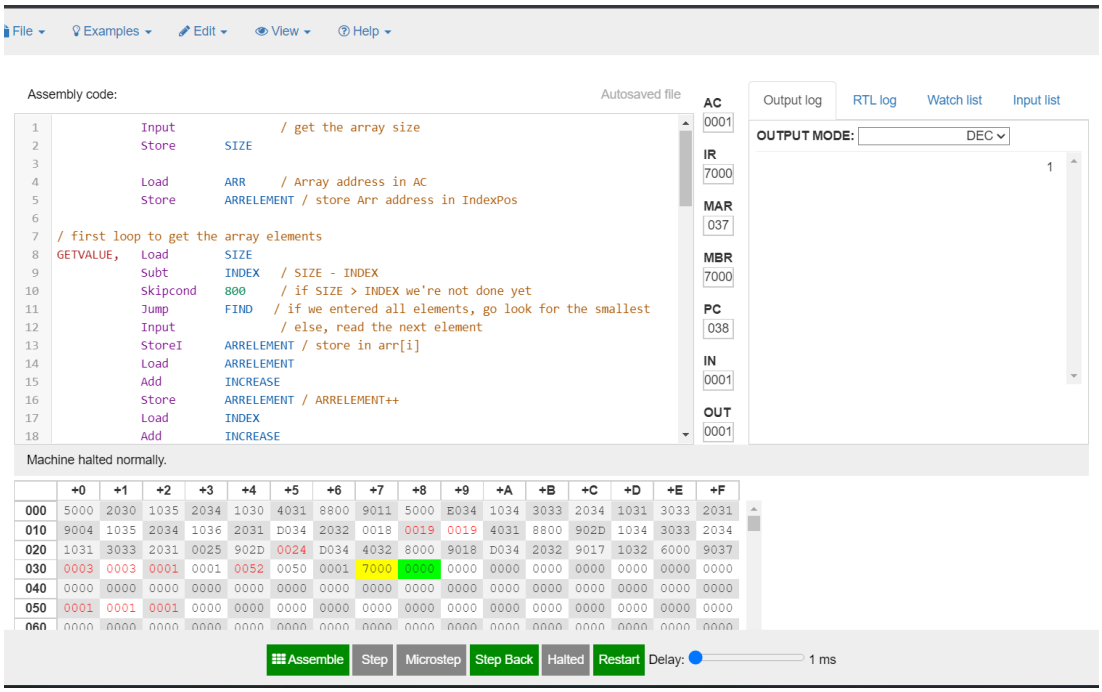
Output:


File
Examples
Edit
View
Help
Assembly code:
Autosaved file
Input / get the array size
Store SIZE
Load ARR / Array address in AC
Store ARRELEMENT / store Arr address in IndexPos
/ first loop to get the array elements
GETVALUE, Load SIZE
Subt INDEX / SIZE - INDEX
Skipcond 800 / if SIZE > INDEX we're not done yet
Jump FIND / if we entered all elements, go look for the smallest
Input / else, read the next element
StoreI ARRELEMENT / store in arr[i]
Load ARRELEMENT
Add INCREASE
Store ARRELEMENT / ARRELEMENT++
Load INDEX
Add INCREASE
Output log
RTL log
Watch list
Input list
OUTPUT MODE:
DEC
1
AC 0001
IR 7000
MAR 037
MBR 7000
PC 038
IN 0009
OUT 0001
Machine halted normally.
Assemble
Step
Microstep
Step Back
Halted
Restart
Delay:
1 ms

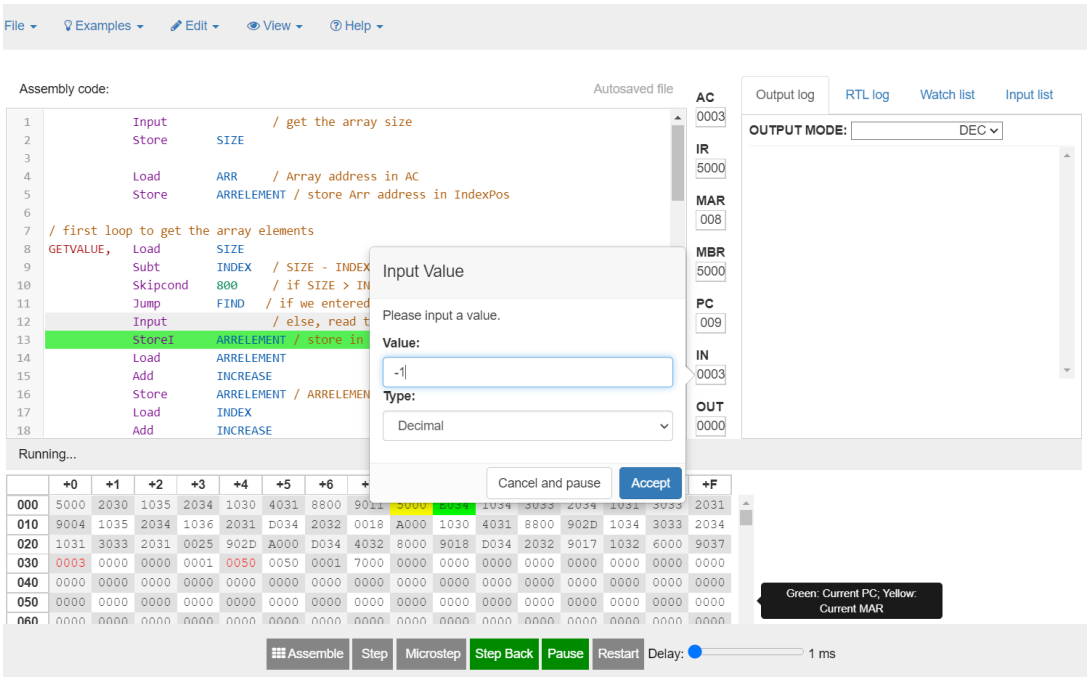
Case 7: array of the same number [1, 1, 1]

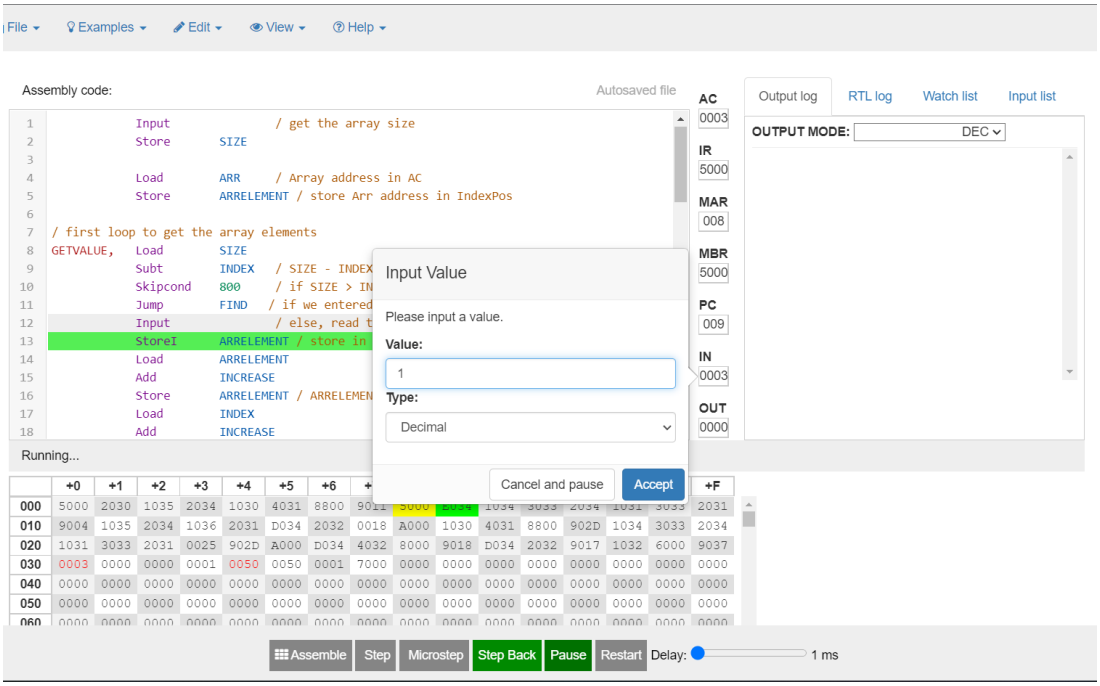


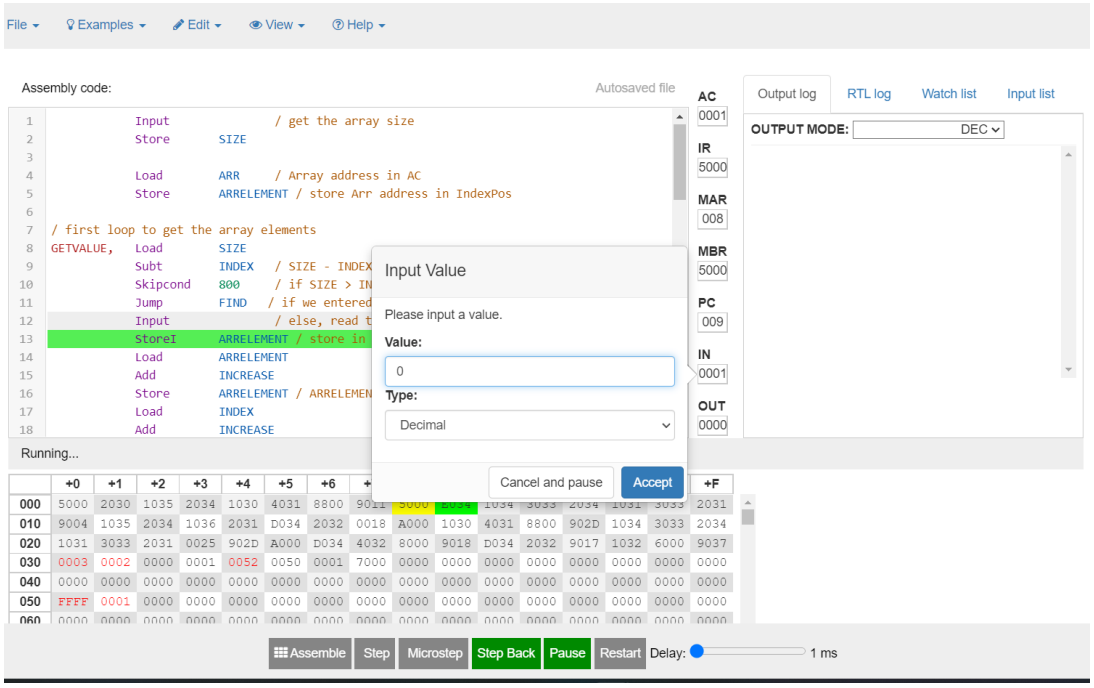
Output:



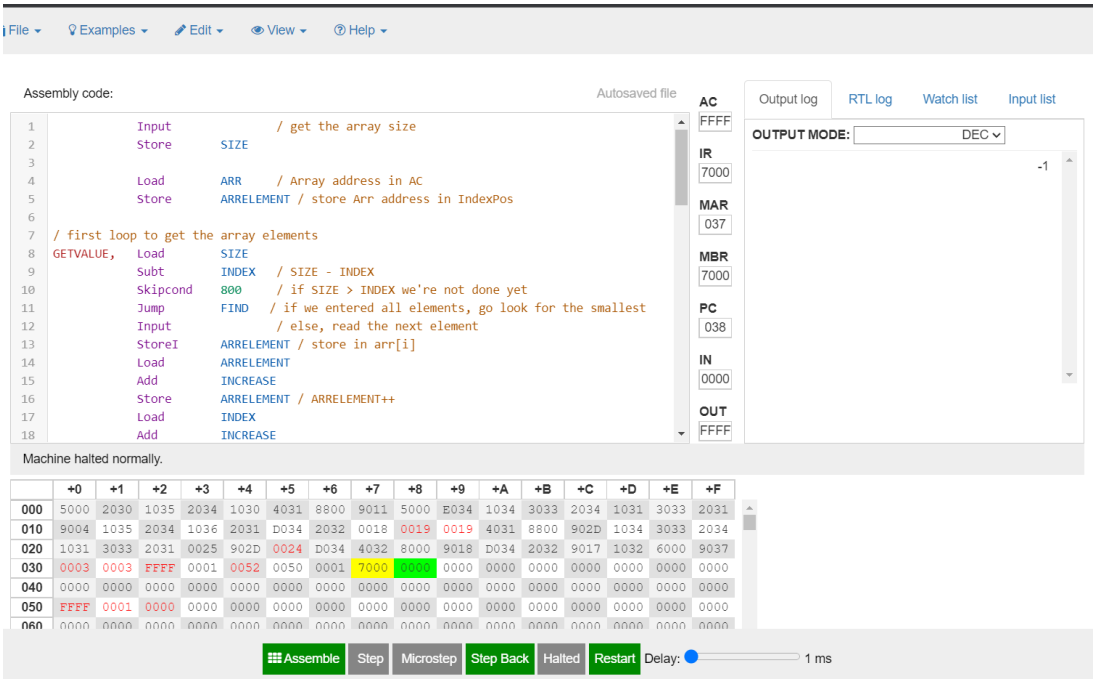
Case 8: array of integers [-1, 1, 0]



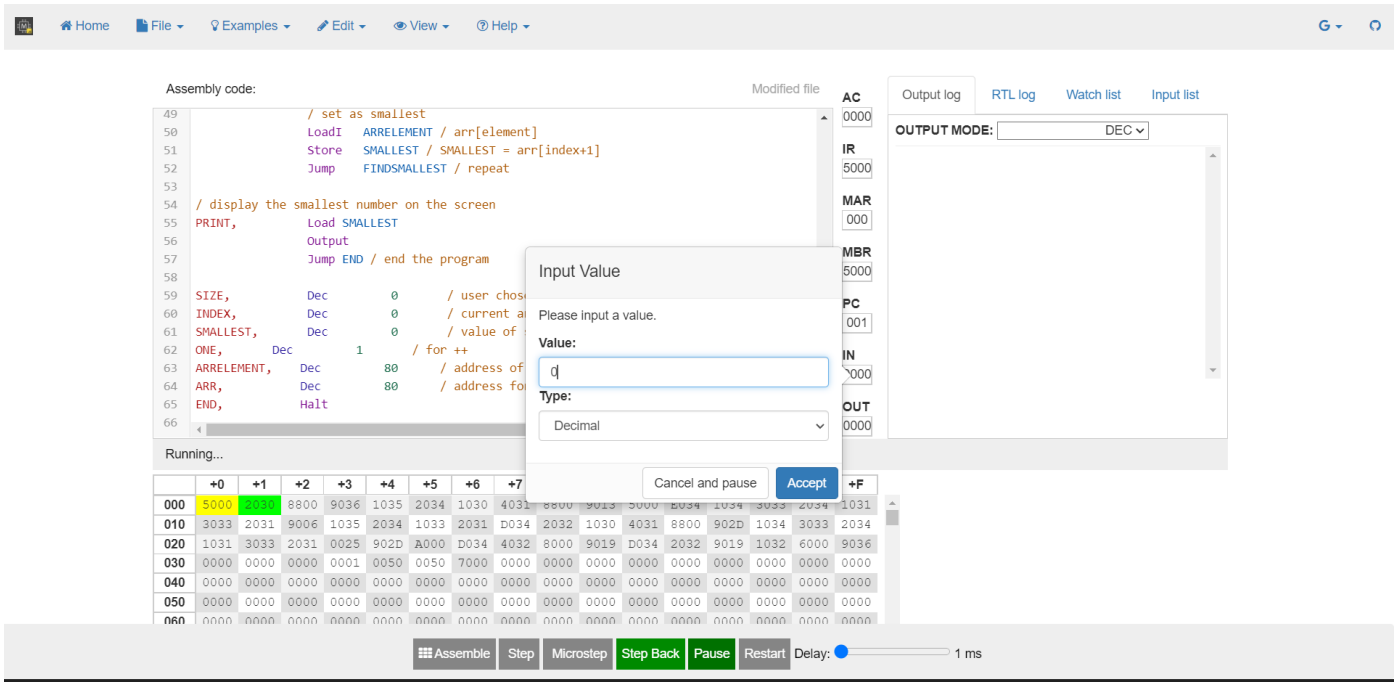



File
Examples
Edit
View
Help
Assembly code:
Autosaved file
Input / get the array size
Store SIZE
Load ARR / Array address in AC
Store ARRELEMENT / store Arr address in IndexPos
/ first loop to get the array elements
GETVALUE, Load SIZE
Subt INDEX / SIZE - INDEX
Skipcond 800 / if SIZE > IN
Jump FIND / if we entered
Input / else, read t
StoreI ARRELEMENT / store in
Load ARRELEMENT
Add INCREASE
Store ARRELEMEN / ARRELEMEN
Load INDEX
Add INCREASE
Input Value
Please input a value.
Value:
0
Type:
Decimal
Cancel and pause
Accept
Output log
RTL log
Watch list
Input list
OUTPUT MODE:
DEC
AC 0001
IR 5000
MAR 008
MBR 5000
PC 009
IN 0001
OUT 0000
Running...
Assemble
Step
Microstep
Step Back
Pause
Restart
Delay:
1 ms

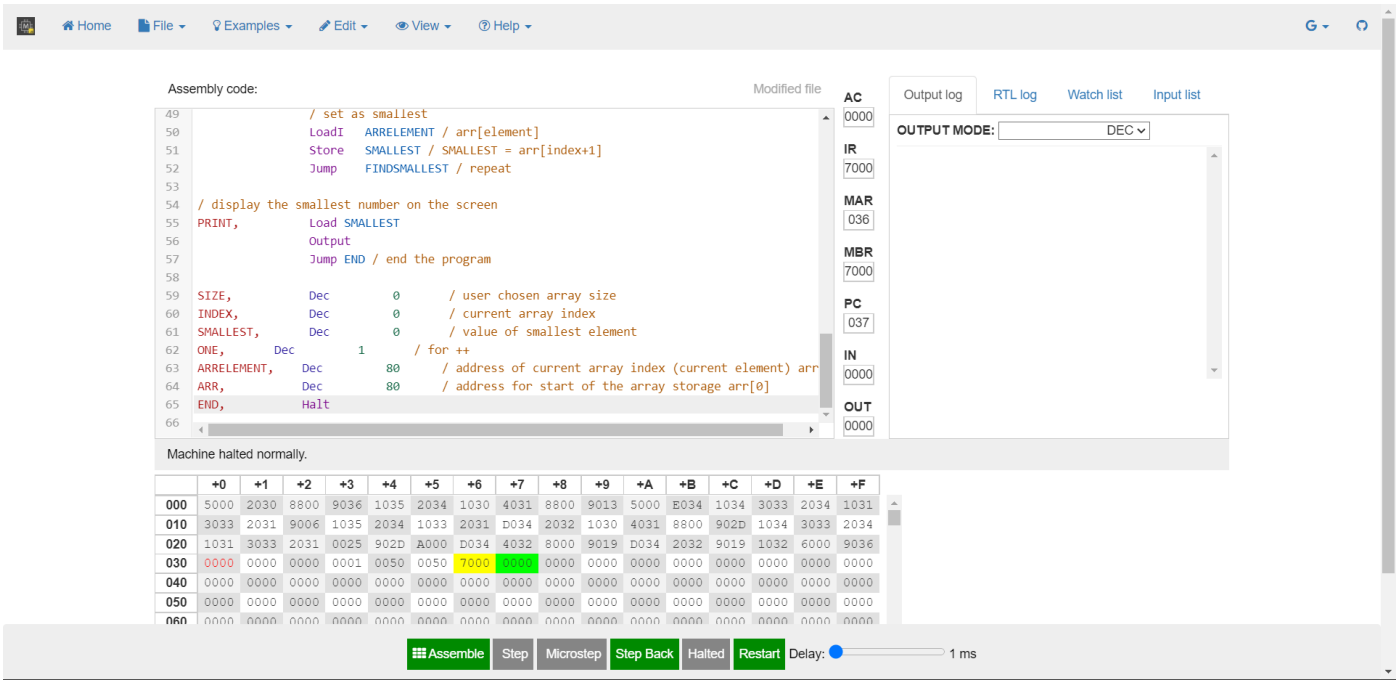
Output:


File
Examples
Edit
View
Help
Assembly code:
Autosaved file
Input / get the array size
Store SIZE
Load ARR / Array address in AC
Store ARRELEMENT / store Arr address in IndexPos
/ first loop to get the array elements
GETVALUE, Load SIZE
Subt INDEX / SIZE - INDEX
Skipcond 800 / if SIZE > INDEX we're not done yet
Jump FIND / if we entered all elements, go look for the smallest
Input / else, read the next element
StoreI ARRELEMENT / store in arr[i]
Load ARRELEMENT
Add INCREASE
Store ARRELEMENT / ARRELEMENT++
Load INDEX
Add INCREASE
Output log
RTL log
Watch list
Input list
OUTPUT MODE:
DEC
-1
AC FFFF
IR 7000
MAR 037
MBR 7000
PC 038
IN 0000
OUT FFFF
Machine halted normally.
Assemble
Step
Microstep
Step Back
Halted
Restart
Delay:
1 ms

Case 9: size = 0



Output:



Comparison between the C++ program (High level language) and Marie Program(Low level language):

	C++	*Marie*
Variables	We declared them with the data type and the variable name.	The variables will be declared using tags and its value.
Storing the elements	The elements will be stored in the array we declared and each time we will go to the next index using for loop, we will increase the index i by one each time (i++) and check if (i<size). Then, we read and store the element in arr[i]. this will be repeated until we reach the end of the array.	The elements will be stored in the array address and each time we will go to the next address using jump, and each time we will go to the next array address by increasing the variable ARRELEMENT by adding one and storing it in the same variable (ARRELEMENT), and while we did not reach the end of the array, we will get the element as an input and store it in the address in ARRELEMENT. we will increase the index by adding one to it and storing it in the same variable (INDEX) each time we get an input. This will be repeated as long as the index is less than size, which we tested be (SIZE-INDEX) and then Skipcond 800 to make sure we didn't reach the end of the array.
find the smallest	we used a for loop and the counter i which was increased by one each time, and the loop will only stop if i is not less than the size. To find the smallest, we started by setting the smallest to the first element in the array arr[0]. Then in the loop, we tested if the next element is less than the smallest by using the logical operator less than (arr[i]<smallest). If the condition was correct, it will set the array element to be the smallest and repeat, (if the element was not smaller, it will repeat without setting it to smallest)	To start searching for the smallest, we started from the first element in the array by loading the address to the AC (variable ARR) and storing it in the variable ARRELEMENT, then we loaded the number 1 to the AC (variable ONE) and stored it in INDEX to start from index one, then we loaded the data in the array address (variable ARRELEMENT) which represents the first element in the array, and stored it in the variable SMALLEST. We tagged this set of instructions as FIND. Then, to find the smallest, we jump to FUNCTION and store the address of the next instruction (which is print)

		After FUNCTION, we will start the loop from FINDSMALLEST, here we will repeat the following instructions as long as INDEX<SIZE. The index will be increased by loading it to the AC and adding one and storing the result in the same variable (INDEX), it will stop (jump back to the stored address in FUNCTION) if INDEX<SIZE (we tested that condition by size – index and then Skipcond 800). Else, it will continue, also, we added one to ARRELEMENT to go to the next element. This set of instructions was tagged as FINDSMALLEST. So, while we did not go through the whole array, we jumped to SUBT tag, which tested if the element is less than the SMALLEST by loading the element in the address ARRELEMENT and subtracting the SMMALLEST, if the result was less than zero, it means the element is less than SMALLEST, this was tested using Skipcond 000. If the element was smaller, it will be loaded in the AC and stored in the variable SMALLEST, then it will jump back to FINDSMALLEST to check the next element. (if the subtraction result was not less than 0, it will jump to FINDSMALLEST without setting the element to SMALLEST) After checking all elements, we will jump back to the stored address in FUNCTION which will take us to the instruction (Jump PRINT)
Output	Using cout to display the variable “smallest”	Using load the variable smallest to AC then outputting it then jumping to END
End	The program will stop when it reaches return 0 in the main function	The program will stop when it reaches the instruction halt.

Conclusion:

This project was extremely beneficial for each one of us, although we faced some complex difficulties our teamwork helped us through them all. Marie isn't the easiest coding language yet we managed to create a program that finds the smallest element from all inputs by the user. After finishing this project, we also understood the difference between C++ "high level language" and Marie "low-level language"; Assembly language is used to write a code that interacts with the hardware, while C++ is a language with a user interface and much simpler commands to get the same result.