

CST-305

SYSTEM SOFTWARE Assignment-1

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#1. Write a sequence of instructions for SIC to ALPHA equal to the product of BETA and GAMMA.

Soln:

```
LDA BETA.  
MUL GAMMA.  
STA ALPHA.  
:  
ALPHA RESW 1  
BETA RESW 1  
GAMMA RESW 1
```

#2. Write a sequence of instructions for SIC/XE to set ALPHA equal to $4 * BETA - 9$. Use immediate addressing for the constants.

Soln:

```
LDA BETA  
LDS #4  
MULR S, A  
SUB #9  
STA ALPHA  
:  
BETA RESW 1  
ALPHA RESW 1
```

#3. Write SIC instructions to swap the values of ALPHA and BETA.

Soln:

```
LDA ALPHA  
STA GAMMA  
LDA BETA  
STA ALPHA  
LDA GAMMA  
STA BETA  
:  
ALPHA RESW 1  
BETA RESW 1  
GAMMA RESW 1
```

#4. Write a sequence of instructions for SIC/XE to divide BETA by GAMMA, setting ALPHA to integer portion of the quotient and DELTA to the remainder. Use register-to-register instructions to make the calculation as efficient as possible.

Soln:

```

LDA BETA
LDS GAMMA
DIVR S, A
STA ALPHA
MULR S, A
LDS BETA
SUBR A, S
STS DELTA
:
ALPHA RESW 1
BETA RESW 1
GAMMA RESW 1
DELTA RESW 1

```

#5. Write a sequence of instructions for SIC/XE to clear a 20-byte string to all blanks. Use immediate addressing and register-to-register instructions to make the process as efficient as possible.

Soln:

```

LDT #20
LDX #0
LOOP LDCH #0
STCH STR1, X
TIXR T
JLT LOOP
:
STR1 RESW 20

```

#6 Suppose that ALPHA and BETA are the two arrays of 100 words. Another array of GAMMA elements are obtained by multiplying the corresponding ALPHA element by 4 and adding the corresponding BETA elements.

Soln:

```

LDS #3
LDT #300
LDX #0
ADDLOOP LDA ALPHA, X
        MUL #4
        ADD BETA, X
        STA GAMMA, X
        ADDR S, X
        COMPR X, T
        JLT ADDLOOP
        ;
ALPHA RESW 100
BETA RESW 100
GAMMA RESW 100

```

#7. Suppose that ALPHA is an array of 100 words. Write a sequence of instructions for SIC/XE to set all 100 elements of the array to 0. Use immediate addressing and register-to-register instructions to make the process as efficient as possible.

Soln:

```

LDS #3
LDT #300
LDX #0
LOOP LDA #0
      STA ALPHA, X
      ADDR S, X
      COMPR X, T

```



```

JLT LOOP
:
ALPHA RESW 100

```

#8. Suppose that ALPHA is an array of 100 words. Write a sequence of instructions for SIC/XE to find the maximum element in the array and store results in MAX

Soln:

```

LDS #3
LDT #300
LDX #0
CLOOP LDA ALPHA, X
      COMP MAX
      JLT NOCH
      STA MAX
NOCH  ADDR S, X
      COMPR X, T
      JLT CLOOP
:
ALPHA RESW 100
MAX WORD -32768

```

#9. Suppose that RECORD contains a 100-byte record. Write a sub.routine for SIC that will write this record on to device 05.

Soln:

```

JSUB WRREC
WRREC LDX ZERO
WLOOP TD OUTPUT
JEQ WLOOP

```

```

LDCH  RECORD, X
WD     OUTPUT
TIX    LENGTH
JLT    WLOOP
RSUB
:
ZERO   WORD    0
LENGTH WORD    1
OUTPUT BYTE x "05"
RECORD RESB    100

```

#10. Write a subroutine for SIC/XE that will read a record into a buffer. The record may be any length from 1 to 100 bytes. The end of record is marked with a "null" character (ASCII code 00). The subroutine should place the length of the record read into a variable named LENGTH. Use immediate addressing and register-to-register instructions to make the process as efficient as possible.

Soln:

```

JSUB  RDREC
:
RDREC  LDX  #0
      LDT  #100
      LDS  #0
RLOOP  TD   INDEV
      JEQ  RLOOP
      RD   INDEV
      COMPR A, S
      JEQ  EXIT
      STCH BUFFER, X
      TIXR T
      JLT  RLOOP

```

EXIR STX LENGTH

RSUB.

:

INDEV BYTE X'F1'

LENGTH RESW 1

BUFFER RESB 100