

System Programming: Assignment 1

1. Explain SIC and SIC/XE
2. Describe addressing modes used in SIC/XE
3. Explain RISC and CISC machines.
4. Write a Sequence of instruction for SIC to clear a 20 byte string to all blanks
5. With an example explain I/O operation of SIC/XE.
6. Translate (by hand) the following assembly program to SIC/XE object code. Starting address program is 1000(H) .Also assume Opcode for instruction. The output format will contains H record, T record, and E record.

```
STRCP2    START    1000
FIRST     LDT       #11
          LDX       #0
MOVECH    LDCH      STR1,X
          STCH      STR2,X
          TIXR      T
          JLT       MOVECH

STR1      BYTE      C'TEST STRING'
STR2      RESB 11
          END       FIRST
```

6. Explain program block with an example, a machine independent assembler feature .
7. Explain the following machine independent features of assembler
 - Literals
 - Symbol defining statements
 - Expressions
8. Explain control section and program linking.
9. Write LOCCTR, Object Code and Object program for the following

```
          START    1000
FIRST     STL      RETADR  Store return address
          LDX      #LENGTH Load length of input
          JSUB     RDREC   Read first number
          JSUB     CONVRT  Convert from character to numeric
          STA      NUM1   Store first number
          JSUB     RDREC   Read second number
          JSUB     CONVRT  Convert from character to numeric
          STA      NUM2   Store second number
          LDA      NUM1   Load first number
          ADD      NUM2   Add second number
          STA      RESULT Store result
          JSUB     WRREC   Write result to output
          J        @RETADR Return to caller
RETADR    RESW     1      Return address storage
NUM1      RESW     1      First number storage
NUM2      RESW     1      Second number storage
```

RESULT	RESW	1	Result storage
LENGTH	WORD	6	Length of input buffer
BUFFER	RESB	6	Input buffer
	END	FIRST	
RDREC	CLEAR	X	Clear index register
	CLEAR	A	Clear accumulator
	CLEAR	S	Clear status register
RLOOP	TD	INPUT	Test device status
	JEQ	RLOOP	Wait for device to be ready
RD	INPUT	X	Read character from input
	COMP	X,#6	Check for end of line
	JEQ	EXIT	If end of line, exit loop
	STCH	BUFFER,X	Store character in buffer
	TIX	LENGTH	Increment buffer index
	JLT	RLOOP	Continue reading characters
EXIT	STX	LENGTH	Store length of buffer
	RSUB		Return to caller
WRREC	CLEAR	X	Clear index register
	CLEAR A		Clear accumulator
	CLEAR S		Clear status register
WLOOP	TD	OUTPUT	Test device status
	JEQ	WLOOP	Wait for device to be ready
	LDCH	BUFFER,X	Load character from buffer
	WD	OUTPUT	Write character to output
	TIX	LENGTH	Increment buffer index
	JLT	WLOOP	Continue writing characters
	RSUB		Return to caller
CONVRT	CLEAR	A	Clear accumulator
	CLEAR	X	Clear index register
	LDX	#0	Initialize index register
CLOOP	TD	BUFFER,X	Test for end of input
	JEQ	CXIT	If end of input, exit loop
	ADDR	A,X	Add index to address
	LDA	BUFFER,X	Load character from buffer
	SUB	#C_ZERO	Convert character to numeric
	STA	BUFFER,X	Store numeric value back
	TIX	LENGTH	Increment buffer index
	JLT	CLOOP	Continue processing characters
	CXIT	RSUB	Return to caller
INPUT	BYTE	X'F1'	Input device

OUTPUT BYTE X'05' Output device
C_ZERO BYTE X'30' ASCII value for zero

10. Relocate the above program into different memory of your choice and write the resulting object program with the suitable modification record.
11. Divide the program above into different program blocks and write the resulting opcode along with all data structures.
12. Refer the page number 91 of the textbook, and write the resulting object program with D, R and revised M record.
13. Define CSECT, EXTDEF and EXTREF.
14. Explain load and go assembler.
15. Explain multipass assembler.