

## Homework 3

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## Homework 3

## 1a

*What is the output of the following PEP 8 program.*

```
-202
99
cat
```

## 1b

*Explain how each of the 5 outputs are produced from the 4 inputs:*

The fourth input is a .WORD input of 2 bytes, and is comprised of the 'at' ASCII.

## 2a

*Cut & paste the Assembler Listing including the symbol table at the bottom.*

-----					
Object					
Addr	code	Symbol	Mnemon	Operand	Comment
-----					
0000	040007		BR	three	
0003	0010	one:	.WORD	16	
0005	0016	two:	.WORD	0x0016	
;					
0007	390003	three:	DECO	one,d	
000A	50000A		CHARO	'\n',i	
000D	390005		DECO	two,d	
0010	50000A		CHARO	'\n',i	
0013	390007		DECO	three,d	
0016	00		STOP		
0017			.END		
-----					

## Symbol table

-----			
Symbol	Value	Symbol	Value
-----			
one	0003	three	0007
two	0005		
-----			

## 2b

*Explain the values of the symbols one, two, and three in the symbol table.*

The values described in the symbol table are addresses of the data that each symbol describes, or in the case of symbol three, the place in which the imperative part of the program will begin.

## 2c

*Explain the values of the output of DECO one, DECO two & DECO three*

DECO one prints 16<sub>10</sub> represented as 16<sub>10</sub> or 10<sub>16</sub>

DECO two prints 22<sub>10</sub> represented as 16<sub>16</sub>

DECO three looks at the word stored at the location of symbol three. What it finds is the first 'print' machine code instruction. The instruction 39 00 03 becomes 3900<sub>16</sub> and is printed as 14592<sub>10</sub>

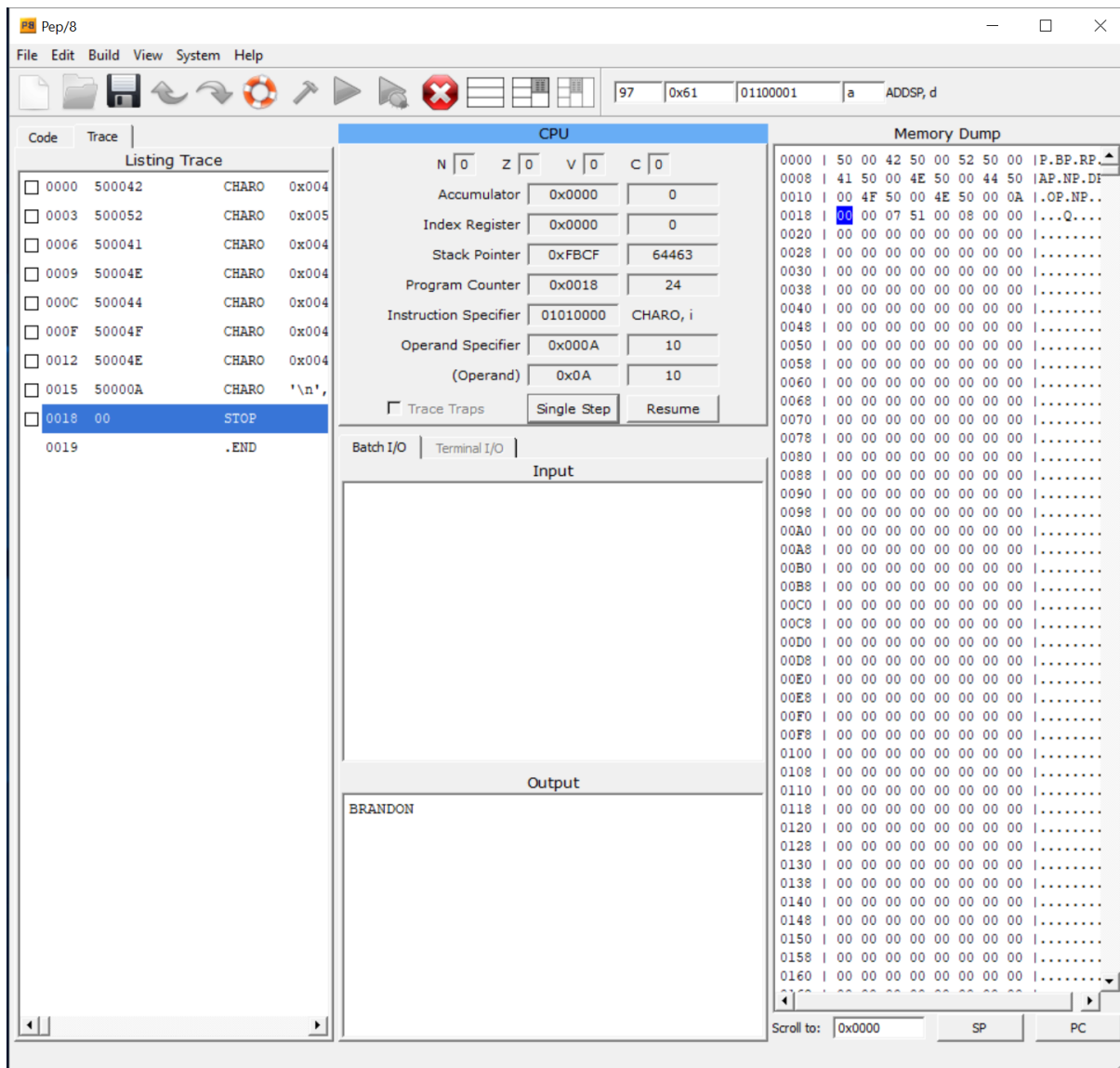
## 3

*Write an assembly language program that prints your first name on the screen.*

*Use immediate addressing with a hexadecimal constant to designate the operand of CHARO for each letter of your name. Comment each line except STOP & .END. Cut & paste the Assembler Listing into your document and paste a screen shot of the Output area of the PEP/8.*

## Object

Addr	code	Symbol	Mnemon	Operand	Comment
0000	500042		CHARO	0x0042,i	;Print B
0003	500052		CHARO	0x0052,i	;Print R
0006	500041		CHARO	0x0041,i	;Print A
0009	50004E		CHARO	0x004E,i	;Print N
000C	500044		CHARO	0x0044,i	;Print D
000F	50004F		CHARO	0x004F,i	;Print O
0012	50004E		CHARO	0x004E,i	;Print N
0015	50000A		CHARO	'\n',i	;Newline
0018	00		STOP		
0019			.END		



4

Write an assembly language program that prints your full name on the screen. Use .ASCII pseudo-op to store the characters at the top of your program. Use BR to branch around the characters and use STRO to output your name. Comment each line except STOP & .END. Cut & paste the Assembler Listing into your document and paste a screen shot of the Output area of the PEP/8.

#### Object

Addr	code	Symbol	Mnemon	Operand	Comment
0000	04000C		BR	two	
0003	425241	one:	.ASCII	"BRANDON\n\n\x00"	
	4E444F				
	4E0A00				
000C	410003	two:	STRO	one,d	

```

000F 00          STOP
0010          .END

```

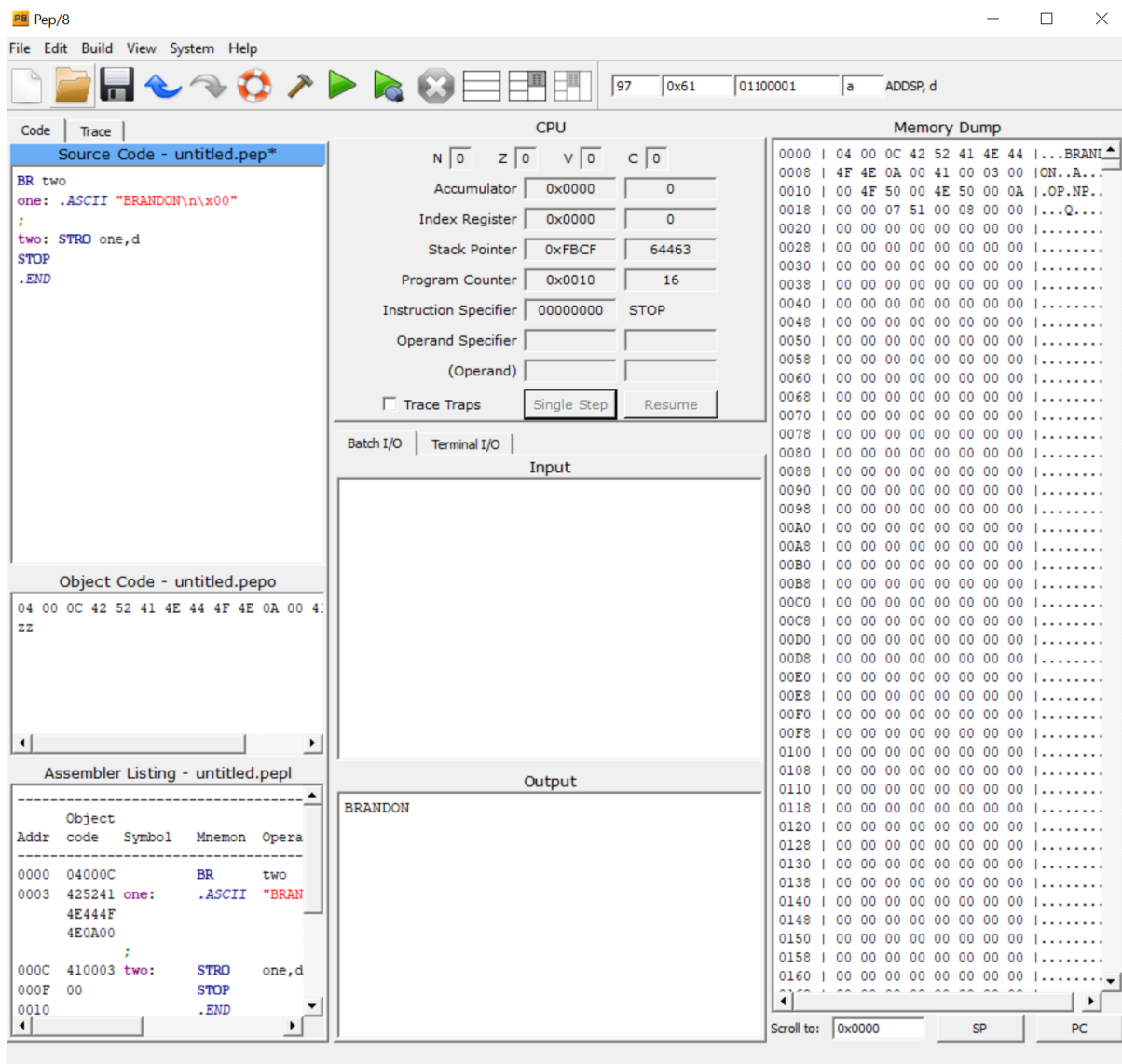
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Symbol table

---

Symbol	Value	Symbol	Value
one	0003	two	000C

---



5a

Write an assembly language program (no loops!) that starts at 8 and counts down by 2 to 0. The C++ program is shown below. Comment each line except STOP & .END. Add something to the output that makes this program uniquely yours. Cut &

paste the Assembler Listing into your document and paste a screen shot of the Output area of the PEP/8.

### Object

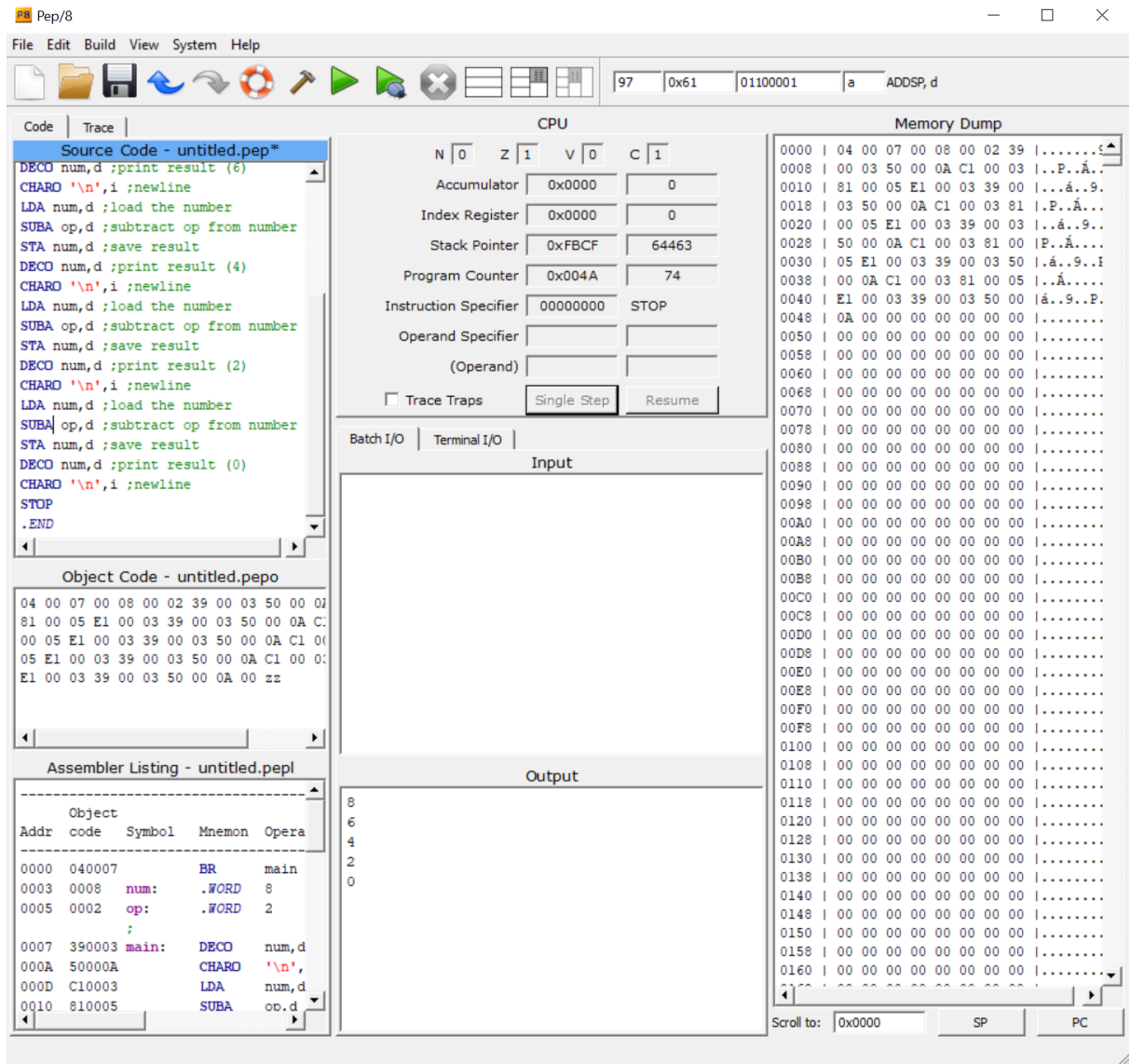
Addr	code	Symbol	Mnemon	Operand	Comment
0000	040007		BR	main	
0003	0008	num:	.WORD	8	
0005	0002	op:	.WORD	2	
;					
0007	390003	main:	DECO	num,d	;Print Original(8)
000A	50000A		CHARO	'\n',i	;newline
000D	C10003		LDA	num,d	;load the number
0010	810005		SUBA	op,d	;subtract op from number
0013	E10003		STA	num,d	;save result
0016	390003		DECO	num,d	;print result (6)
0019	50000A		CHARO	'\n',i	;newline
001C	C10003		LDA	num,d	;load the number
001F	810005		SUBA	op,d	;subtract op from number
0022	E10003		STA	num,d	;save result
0025	390003		DECO	num,d	;print result (4)
0028	50000A		CHARO	'\n',i	;newline
002B	C10003		LDA	num,d	;load the number
002E	810005		SUBA	op,d	;subtract op from number
0031	E10003		STA	num,d	;save result
0034	390003		DECO	num,d	;print result (2)
0037	50000A		CHARO	'\n',i	;newline
003A	C10003		LDA	num,d	;load the number
003D	810005		SUBA	op,d	;subtract op from number
0040	E10003		STA	num,d	;save result
0043	390003		DECO	num,d	;print result (0)
0046	50000A		CHARO	'\n',i	;newline
0049	00		STOP		
004A			.END		

### Symbol table

Symbol	Value	Symbol	Value
main	0007	num	0003
op	0005		

5b

Cut and paste a screen shot of the Output of the PEP/8



5c

Explain the status bit(s) NZVC at the point that STOP is loaded.

N = 0

Z = 1

V = 0

C = 1

6a

Write an assembly language program that corresponds to the following C++ program. Comment each line except STOP & .END. Add something to the output that makes this program uniquely yours. Cut & paste the Source Code into your document. (Hint: PEP/8 does not have a divide instruction; however we have discussed an instruction that divides by 2. Please use that instruction.)

Source Code:

```

BR main
numA: .WORD 0

```

```
numB: .WORD 0
numC: .WORD 0
numD: .WORD 0
sum: .WORD 0
avg: .WORD 0
labA: .ASCII "input a = \x00"
labB: .ASCII "input b = \x00"
labC: .ASCII "input c = \x00"
labD: .ASCII "input d = \x00"
labSum: .ASCII "sum = \x00"
labAvg: .ASCII "average = \x00"
;set the variables
main: LDA 2,i
STA numA,d ;set a = 2
LDA 4,i
STA numB,d ;set b = 4
LDA 5,i
STA numC,d ;set c = 5
LDA 1,i
STA numD,d ;set d = 1
;calculate results
LDA numA,d ;load a
ADDA numB,d ;add b
ADDA numC,d ;add c
ADDA numD,d ;add d
STA sum,d ;store sum
;calculate simple average
LDA sum,d ;load sum
ASRA ;Arithmetic left(proxy division by 2)
ASRA ;As above
STA avg,d ;store average
;tell the variables
STRO labA,d ;print a label
DECO numA,d ;Print a
CHARO '\n',i ;newline
STRO labB,d ;print b label
DECO numB,d ;Print b
CHARO '\n',i ;newline
STRO labC,d ;print c label
DECO numC,d ;Print c
CHARO '\n',i ;newline
STRO labD,d ;print d label
DECO numD,d ;Print d
CHARO '\n',i ;newline
STRO labSum,d ;print sum label
DECO sum,d ;Print sum
CHARO '\n',i ;newline
STRO labAvg,d ;print average label
```



```

DECO avg,d ;Print average
STOP
.END

```

Assembler Listing:

```

-----
Object
Addr  code  Symbol  Mnemon  Operand  Comment
-----
0000  04004D          BR      main
0003  0000  numA:    .WORD   0
0005  0000  numB:    .WORD   0
0007  0000  numC:    .WORD   0
0009  0000  numD:    .WORD   0
000B  0000  sum:     .WORD   0
000D  0000  avg:     .WORD   0
000F  696E70 labA:    .ASCII  "input a = \x00"
757420
61203D
2000
001A  696E70 labB:    .ASCII  "input b = \x00"
757420
62203D
2000
0025  696E70 labC:    .ASCII  "input c = \x00"
757420
63203D
2000
0030  696E70 labD:    .ASCII  "input d = \x00"
757420
64203D
2000
003B  73756D labSum:   .ASCII  "sum = \x00"
203D20
00
0042  617665 labAvg:   .ASCII  "average = \x00"
726167
65203D
2000
;set the variables
004D  C00002 main:    LDA     2,i
0050  E10003          STA     numA,d    ;set a = 2
0053  C00004          LDA     4,i
0056  E10005          STA     numB,d    ;set b = 4
0059  C00005          LDA     5,i
005C  E10007          STA     numC,d    ;set c = 5
005F  C00001          LDA     1,i
0062  E10009          STA     numD,d    ;set d = 1

```

```

;calculate results
0065 C10003      LDA      numA,d      ;load a
0068 710005      ADDA      numB,d      ;add b
006B 710007      ADDA      numC,d      ;add c
006E 710009      ADDA      numD,d      ;add d
0071 E1000B      STA      sum,d        ;store sum
;calculate simple average
0074 C1000B      LDA      sum,d        ;load sum
0077 1E          ASRA                      ;Arithmetic left(proxy division by 2)
0078 1E          ASRA                      ;As above
0079 E1000D      STA      avg,d        ;store average
;tell the variables
007C 41000F      STRO      labA,d      ;print a label
007F 390003      DECO      numA,d      ;Print a
0082 50000A      CHARO     '\n',i      ;newline
0085 41001A      STRO      labB,d      ;print b label
0088 390005      DECO      numB,d      ;Print b
008B 50000A      CHARO     '\n',i      ;newline
008E 410025      STRO      labC,d      ;print c label
0091 390007      DECO      numC,d      ;Print c
0094 50000A      CHARO     '\n',i      ;newline
0097 410030      STRO      labD,d      ;print d label
009A 390009      DECO      numD,d      ;Print d
009D 50000A      CHARO     '\n',i      ;newline
00A0 41003B      STRO      labSum,d     ;print sum label
00A3 39000B      DECO      sum,d        ;Print sum
00A6 50000A      CHARO     '\n',i      ;newline
00A9 410042      STRO      labAvg,d     ;print average label
00AC 39000D      DECO      avg,d        ;Print average
00AF 00          STOP
00B0             .END

```

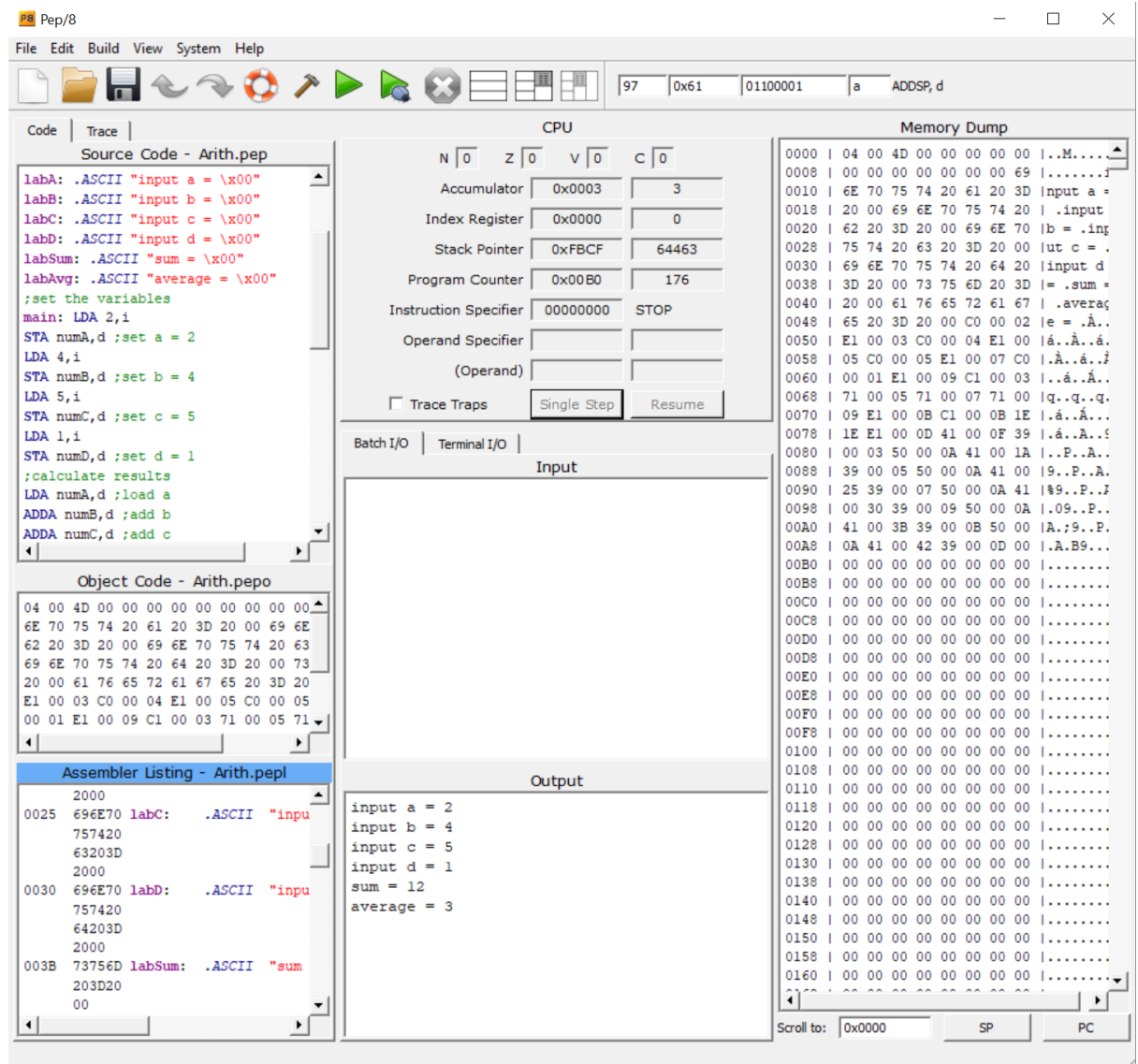
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### Symbol table

Symbol	Value	Symbol	Value
avg	000D	labA	000F
labAvg	0042	labB	001A
labC	0025	labD	0030
labSum	003B	main	004D
numA	0003	numB	0005
numC	0007	numD	0009
sum	000B		

6b

Run it twice – once with values that yield a output that is within the range of the PEP/8 and once with values that yield a output that is outside the range of the PEP/8. Explain the limits. Paste screen shots of the Output area of the PEP/8 for both runs.



The screenshot shows the Pep/8 emulator interface. The main window is titled "Pep/8" and contains several panes:

- Source Code - Arith.pep\***: Displays assembly code for a program that calculates the average of four numbers (a, b, c, d). The code includes labels for input, variable declarations, and calculation steps.
- Object Code - Arith.pepo**: Shows the compiled object code in hexadecimal.
- Assembler Listing - Arith.pepl**: Provides a detailed listing of the assembly code, including addresses, codes, symbols, mnemonics, and operands.
- CPU**: Displays the current state of the CPU registers and flags. The flags are N=1, Z=0, V=0, C=0. The Accumulator contains 0xF530 (-2768), the Index Register is 0x0000 (0), the Stack Pointer is 0xFBCF (64463), and the Program Counter is 0x00B0 (176). The Instruction Specifier is 00000000, and the Operand Specifier is empty. The (Operand) field is also empty.
- Memory Dump**: Shows a dump of memory starting at address 0000. The dump includes hexadecimal values and their corresponding ASCII representations.
- Input/Output**: The "Input" pane shows the values of variables a, b, c, and d. The "Output" pane shows the calculated sum and average.

6c

Explain the status bit(s) NZVC at the point that STOP is loaded for the invalid run.

N = 1

Z = 0

V = 1

C = 0

## References

Warford, J. (2009). *Computer systems* (4th ed.). Jones and Bartlett.