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## PROGRAMMING ASSIGNMENT 2

Discussion on a high level with your colleagues is encouraged. Make sure the work submitted is your own. When in doubt, ask a TA or the instructor. If you are not sure what constitutes academic dishonesty, please refer to the AISC web site: <a href="https://aisc.uci.edu/">https://aisc.uci.edu/</a>.

You can fill out your answers below in text, paste screenshots, and/or include images (make sure the image is right side up & legible).

This homework covers:

LC-3 Machine Language to Assembly – Part 1

#### **AISC**

Please initial here to indicate you understand UCI's Academic Integrity Policy and confirm that this is your own work you are submitting (this counts for points): CPZ

#### UPDATED CODE SCREENSHOT

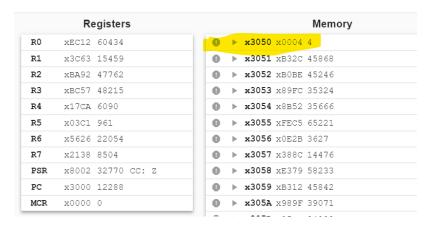
```
power2.bin
1 ; Purpose: Figure out if a number (positive 2's complement integer) is a power of 2 => only one 1 bit.
  2 ; Code starts @ x3000
  3 ; Input: positive two's complement number stored in x3050 (doesn't handle 0 case properly)
  4
    ; Output: 1 @ x3051 = power of two; 0 @ x3051 = not a power of two
5 ;
  6
 7
    0011 0000 0000 0000
                            ;starting address of x3000
 8
  9 0101 010 010 1 00000
                            ;AND, DR=R2, SR=R2, #0
                                                     // R2<-0
                            ;LDI, DR=R0, offset=#7 // R0<-M[M[x3009]] == R0<-M[x3050] == R0<-(#)
 10 1010 000 000000111
                            ;BR, NZP=010, off=#4 // If R0 = 0, store right away (not a power of 2);ADD, DR=R1, SR=R0, -#1 // R1<-R0-#1
                           ;BR, NZP=010, off=#4
 11 0000 010 000000100
 12 0001 001 000 1 11111
 13 0101 000 000 0 00 001
                            ;AND, DR=R0, SR=R0, SR=R1 // R0<-R0 AND R1
 14 0000 101 000000001
                            ;BR, NZP=101, off=#1 // If R0 not 0, skip next line (not power of 2)
                                                    // R2<-R2+#1 == R2<-1 (is power of 2)
 15 0001 010 010 1 00001
                            ;ADD, DR=R2, SR=R2, #1
 16 1011 010 000000010
                             ;STI, SR=R2, off=#2
                                                     // M[M[x300A]] < -R2 == M[x3051] < -R2
 17 1111 0000 0010 0101
                            ;TRAP, x25
 18
 19 ;hardcoded values
                           ;Address x3009: value x3050
 20 0011 0000 0101 0000
 21 0011 0000 0101 0001
                            ;Address x300A: value x3051
```

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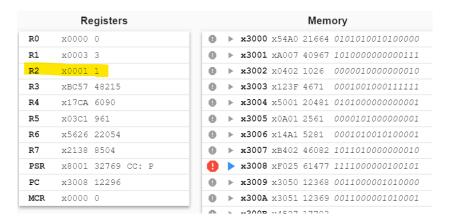
## SCREENSHOT OF POSITIVE NUMBER THAT IS A POWER OF 2

BE SURE TO SHOW VALUES @ X3050 & X3051 AS WELL AS REGISTERS JUST BEFORE HALT INSTRUCTION

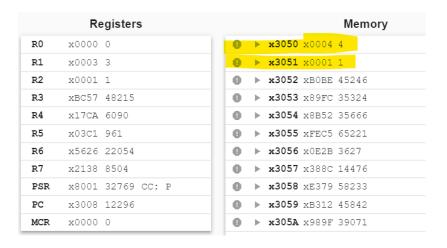
## First test 4, which is a power of 2



#### R2 = 1 as we wanted.



The value stored in x3051 is 1, indicating it is a power of 2.

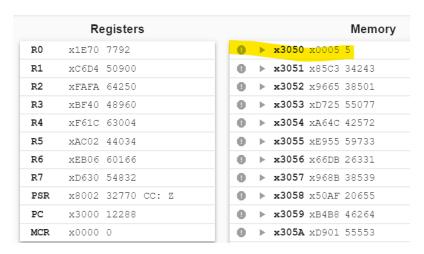


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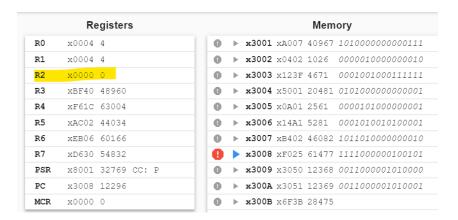
## SCREENSHOT OF POSITIVE NUMBER THAT IS NOT A POWER OF 2

BE SURE TO SHOW VALUES @ X3050 & X3051 AS WELL AS REGISTERS JUST BEFORE HALT INSTRUCTION

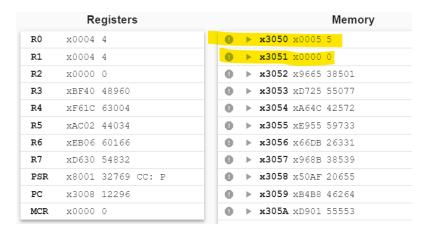
# Next test 5, which is not a power of 2



#### R2 = 0 as we wanted.



The value stored in x3051 is 0, indicating it is not a power of 2.

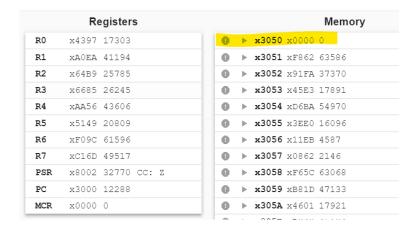


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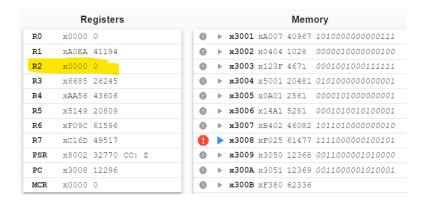
## SCREENSHOT OF 0 CASE

BE SURE TO SHOW VALUES @ X3050 & X3051 AS WELL AS REGISTERS JUST BEFORE HALT INSTRUCTION

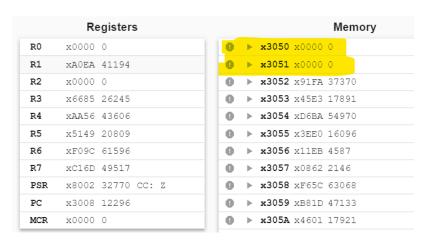
## Finally test 0, which is not a power of 2



#### R2 = 0 as we wanted.



The value stored in x3051 is 0, indicating it is not a power of 2.



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