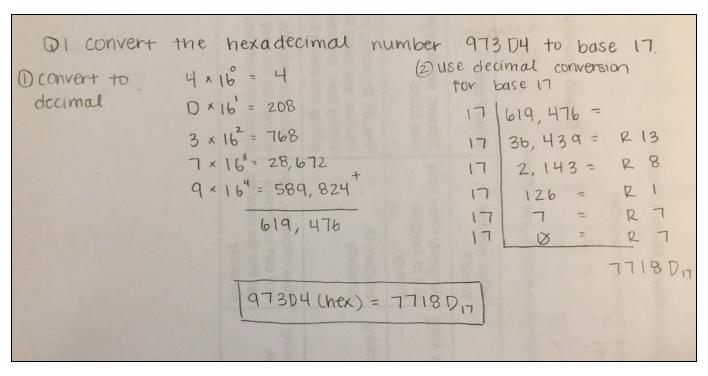
Dwina Solihin April 3, 2017 CSS 422A Professor Folsom

Q1.



Q2.

- a. MOVE.B \$A000, A3
  - i. There is an error because the op-code MOVE.B is used to copy data to a data register. As seen in the instruction above, it is copying data to an address register. To fix this line, you can change A3 to D3 or change the op-code to MOVEA.
- b. ADD.B #\$1000, D2
  - i. There is an error because the op-code says that you want to add a byte to the data in data register D2. However, the hexadecimal value of 1000 exceeds the byte amount it is trying to add. It can be fixed by changing #\$1000 to #\$10.
- c. MOVEA.W \$1234,D0
  - i. There is an error because the op-code MOVEA is used to copy an address to a new address register destination. In the instruction above, you are copying the data into a data register instead of an address register. To fix this line, you change change D0 to A0.
- d. ANDI.B #23, #\$100
  - i. There is an error in the op-code ANDI.B because this op-code is used in order to perform an AND operation of the immediate data (23) with the destination

operand and stores the result in the destination location. In the instruction above, it is not a destination operand that is being called but a hexadecimal value. To fix this line, you would have to change #\$100 to a data register.

Q3. What is the **WORD VALUE** (not byte, or longword) of the data in memory location \$4000, when the program is just about to loop back to the beginning and start over again?

- a. The word value of the data in memory location \$4000 when the program is just about to loop back to the beginning and start over again is:
  - i. 45 15
- b. I was able to reach an answer because I traced the code segment with debugging tools. When going through the the code segment, I stepped through each line one-by-one keeping track of what the data in memory location \$4000 for each line. Once I got to the last line before the loop started over from the start, I saw that the data changed to 45 15 right when the loop started over at the beginning.

```
Q4.
 a) convert -102 and -87 into a nexadecimal number.
                  102/2=51 RD
-102 -> 102
                                  = 1100110
1 take neg into
                   51/2 = 25 R1
                                   = 01100110 8 bit system
  consideration
                   25/2 = 12 12
       later
                   12/2 = 6 20
                                   = 00000000 01100110 16 bit
                   6/2 = 3 RD
                                     2's
                   3/2 = 1 R1
                                                    complement
                   1/2 = 1 R1
                                    1111/1111 1001/1010
                  2 Turn positive
                     number into
                                    F F 9 A = -102
                        binary
                               -102 = nexadecimal FFQA
 -87 → 87
                                    = 1010111
                   87/2 = 43 R1
                   43/2 = 21 R1
                                    = 01010111 8 bit system
                   21/2 = 10 121
                                    = 00000000 01010111 16 bit
                   10/2 = 5
                              20
                                                     z's complement
                   5/2 = 2 R1
                                     2/2 = 1
                              RD
                   1/2 = 1
                              R1
                                     1111/111/1010/1001
                                      FIFIA
                                  -87 = hexadecimal FFA9
b) Add -102 (FF9A) and -87 (FFA9) and state whether sign bit of result
   is 1 and whether overflow occurred
WILMI10011010
                                  sign bit is 1.
                   -102
                   + -87
+ 1111111110101001
                                  overflow does not occur.
-189
```

## C. Screen shot of memory address at address \$5000

