hroac2HW4

by Hannah Roach

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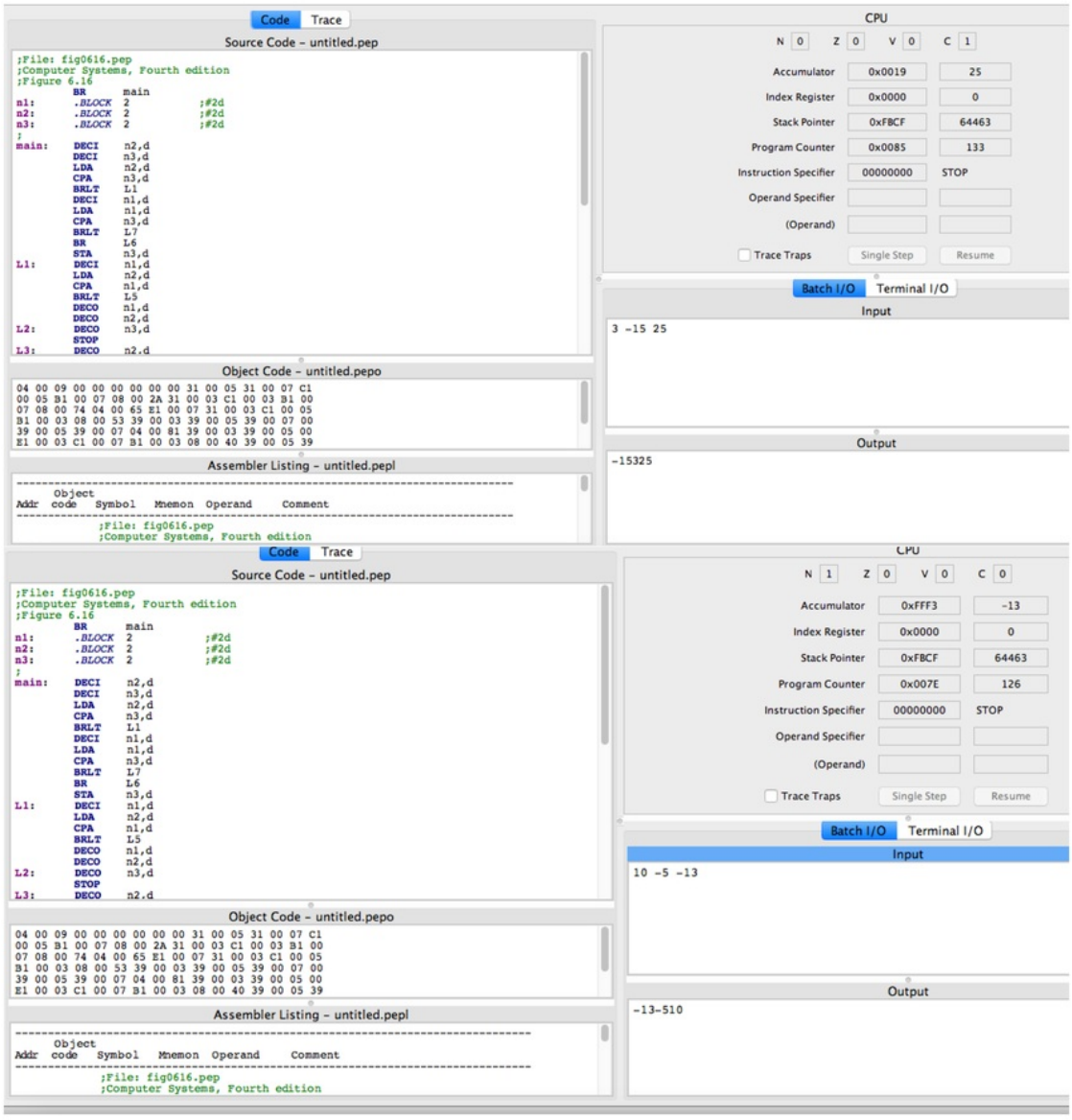
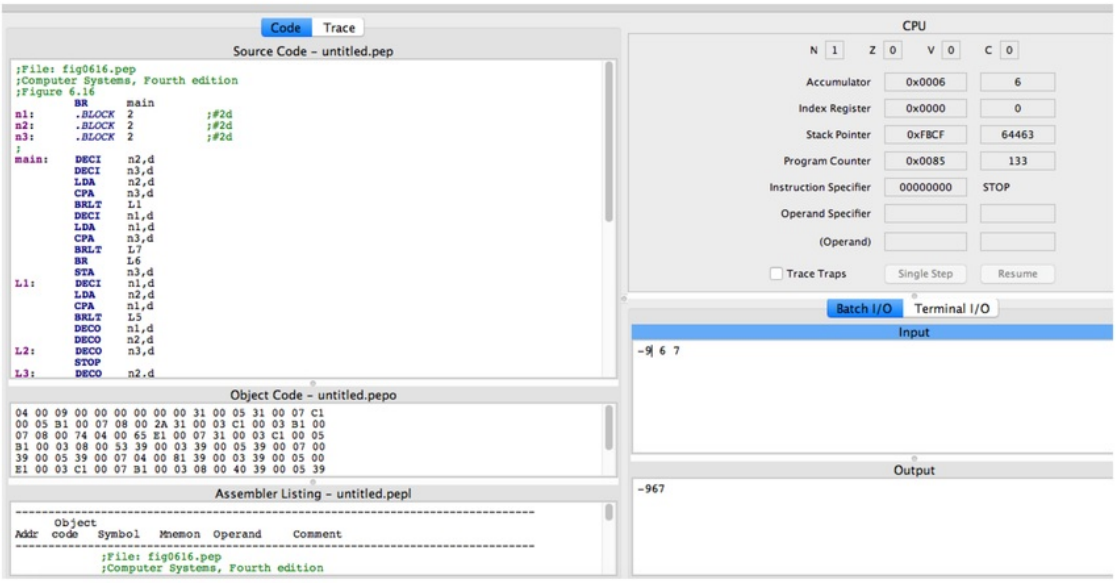
CSC 376 Computer Organization
Homework #4

Problem 1: (8 points)
Run the mystery program from Fig 6.16 with the values supplied in the help solution of Pep8 and some of your own

a) Show 3 screen shots with different inputs, including the output using Batch I/O



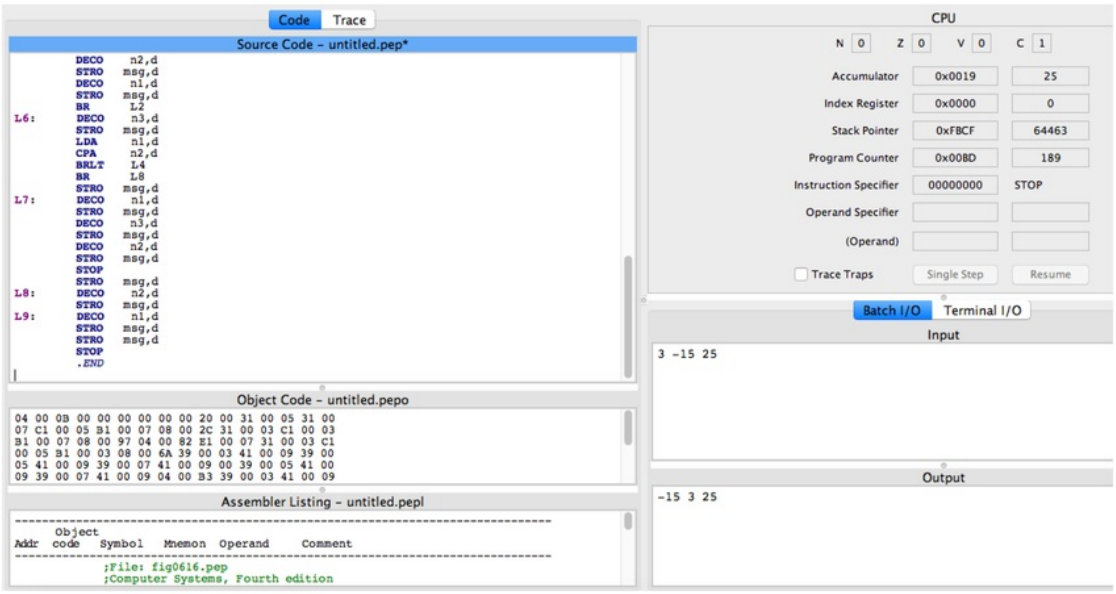


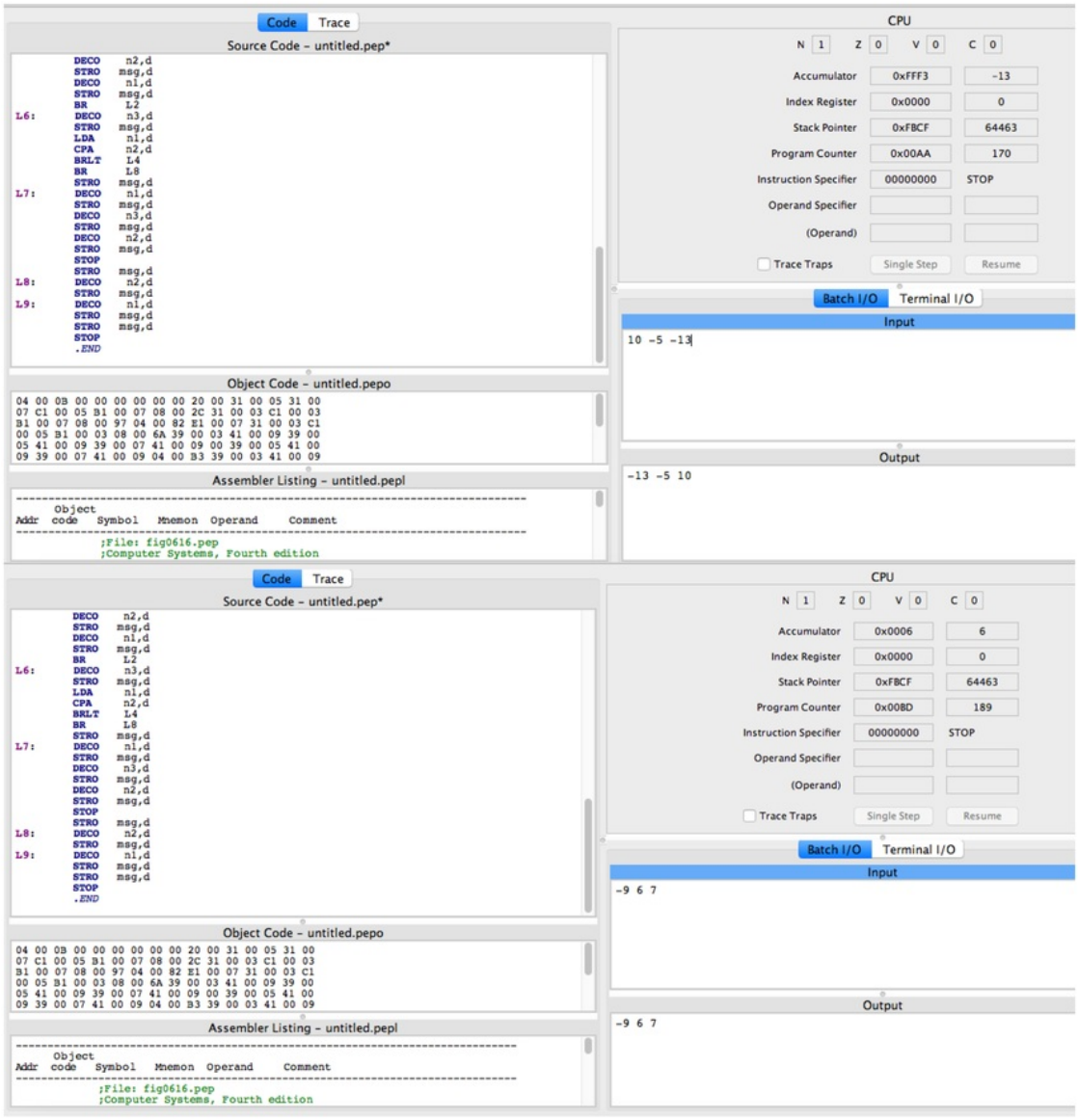
b) State in one sentence, what does this program do?

The program sorts the numbers in ascending order and concatenates results.

c) Modify the program to make the output clearer – Describe – Do not paste the code
Show the same 3 screen shots with the modification

I added STRO to after DECO. I believe the same results could have been achieved with CHARO.





d) Is this spaghetti code or structured code? If it was the other type, would it be easier or harder to modify?

This is spaghetti code because the branching statements occur everywhere in the program. Spaghetti code is much harder to modify.

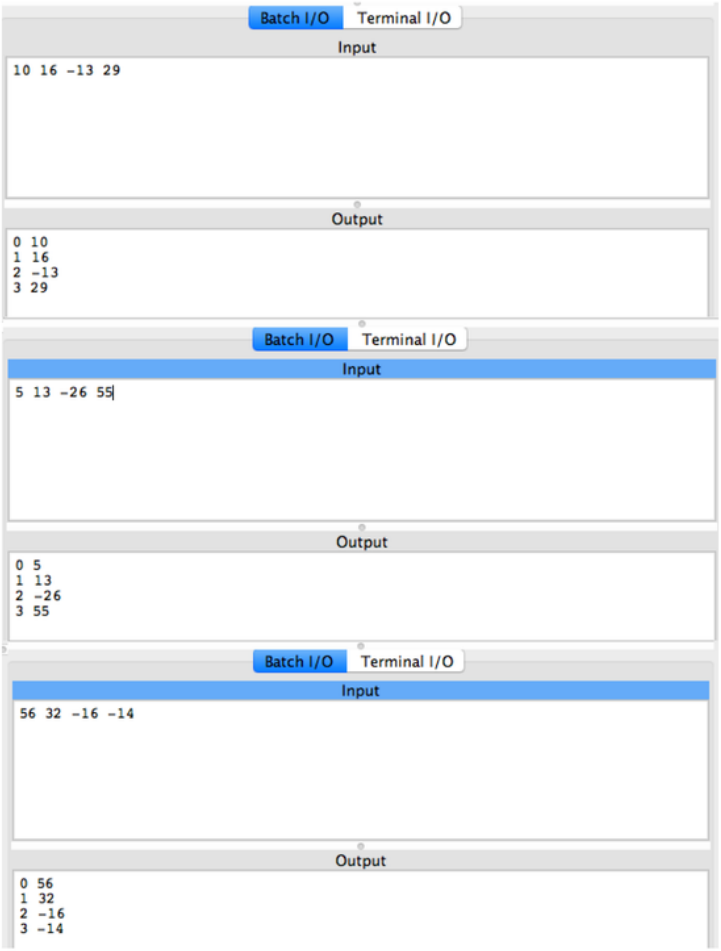
Problem 2: (14 points) Translate the program below into PEP/8 assembly language
- Start with Assembly code for Fig 6.36 (Use Pep8 help)
- Change to output array in same order as input
- Add function twoVect
- Pass array as parameter as shown in Fig 6.38
- Use trace tags on all variables.

a) Comment lines of the source code to trace the C++ code. Cut & paste the Source Code Listing into your assignment document.

```
BR main
;
;******* toVect (int v[], int n)
v2: .Equate 3 ;formal parameter #2h
n2: .Equate 4 ;formal parameter #2d
j2: .Equate 0 ;formal parameter #2d
toVect: SUBSP 0,i ;allocate #j2 ;WARNING: Number of bytes allocated (0) not equal to number
of bytes listed in trace tag (2).
endFor1: LDX 0,i ;for (j = 0
STX j,s
for2: CPX 3,i ; j<3
BRGT endFor2
DECO j,s ; cout << j
CHARO ' ',i ; << ' '
ASLX ; an integer is two bytes
DECO vector,sx ; << vector[j]
CHARO '\n',i ; << endl
LDX j,s ; j++)
ADDX 1,i
STX j,s
BR for2
;
;******* main ()
vector: .EQUATE 2 ;local variable #2d4a
j: .EQUATE 0 ;local variable #2d
main: SUBSP 10,i ;allocate #vector #j
LDX 0,i ;for (j = 0
STX j,s
for1: CPX 4,i ; j < 4
BRGE endFor1
ASLX ; an integer is two bytes
DECI vector,sx ; cin >> vector[j]
LDX j,s ; j++)
ADDX 1,i
STX j,s
BR for1
```

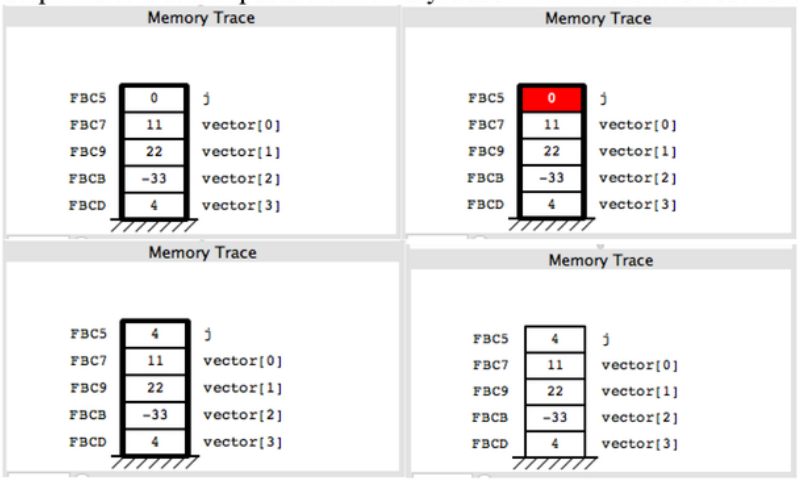
```
CALL toVect ;
endFor2: ADDSP 10,i ;deallocate #j #vector
STOP
.END
```

b) Run for a set of 4 inputs and paste a screen shot of the Output area of PEP/8.



1

c) Step thru & Cut and paste the memory trace when in the twoVect function



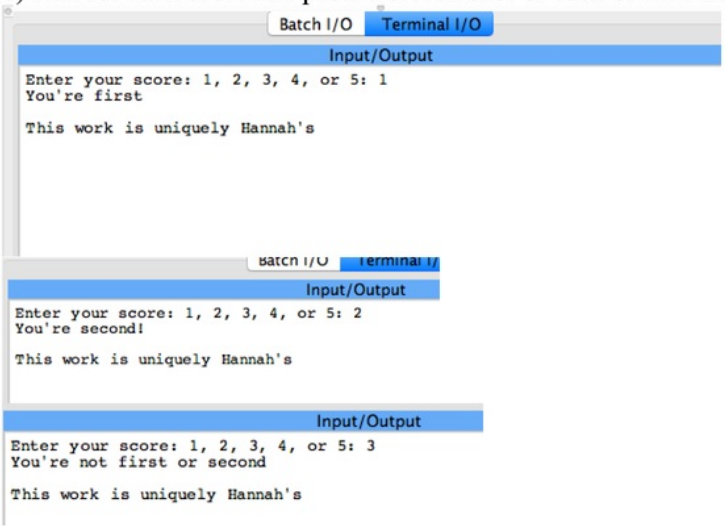
Problem 3: (14 points)
Translate the program below into PEP/8 assembly language
• Use a jump table to implement the switch statement.
• Use trace tags on all variables.
• For invalid scores, output should be the same as the C++ program.
• Add something to the output that makes this program uniquely yours.
• The variable finish needs to be local.
• This is similar to Fig 6.40.

a) Comment lines of the source code to trace the C++ code. Cut & paste the Source Code Listing into your assignment document.

```
BR main
;
;******* main ()
score: .EQUATE 0 ;local variable #2d
main: SUBSP 2,i ;allocate #score
STRO msgIn,d ;cout << "Enter your score: 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5: "
DECI score,s ;cin >> score
LDX score,s ;switch (score)
LDA score,s ;Load into the accumulator
SUBA 1,i ;subtract 1
BRLT errorC,i ;Branch less than 0
LDA score,s ;load score to the accumulator register
SUBA 5,i ;subtract 5
BRGT errorC,i ;Branch greater than 0
ASLX ;addresses occupy two bytes
BR guessJT,x
guessJT: .ADDRSS case0
```

```
.ADDRSS case1
.ADDRSS case2
.ADDRSS case3
.ADDRSS case4
.ADDRSS case5
case0: BR endCase ;break
case1: STRO msg0,d ;cout << "You're first!"
BR endCase ;break
case2: STRO msg1,d ;cout << "You're second!"
BR endCase ;break
case3: STRO msg2,d ;cout << "You're not first or second"
BR endCase ;break
case4: STRO msg2,d ;cout << "You're not first or second"
BR endCase
case5: STRO msg2,d ;cout << "You're not first or second"
BR endCase
errorC: STRO msg3,d ;cout << "You weren't even competing"
endCase: STRO msg4,d
ADDSP 2,i ;deallocate #guess ;WARNING: guess not specified in .EQUATE.
STOP
msgIn: .ASCII "Enter your score: 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5: \x00"
msg0: .ASCII "You're first!\x00"
msg1: .ASCII "You're second!\x00"
msg2: .ASCII "You're not first or second\x00"
msg3: .ASCII "You weren't even competing\x00"
msg4: .ASCII "\n\nThis work is uniquely Hannah's\x00"
.END
```

b) Run for each score and paste a screen shot of each of the PEP/8 Output area.



Input/Output

```
Enter your score: 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5: 4
You're not first or second

This work is uniquely Hannah's
```

Batch I/O | Terminal I/O

Input/Output

```
Enter your score: 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5: 5
You're not first or second

This work is uniquely Hannah's
```

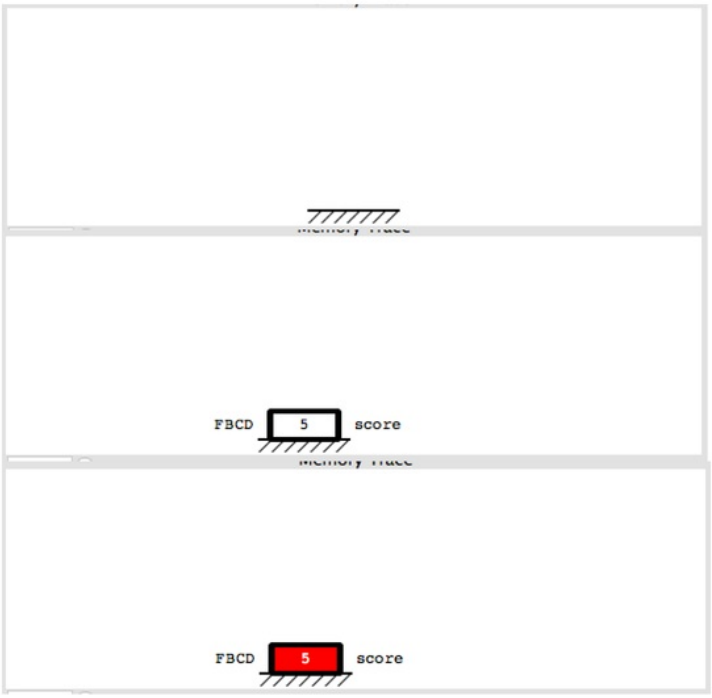
Input/Output

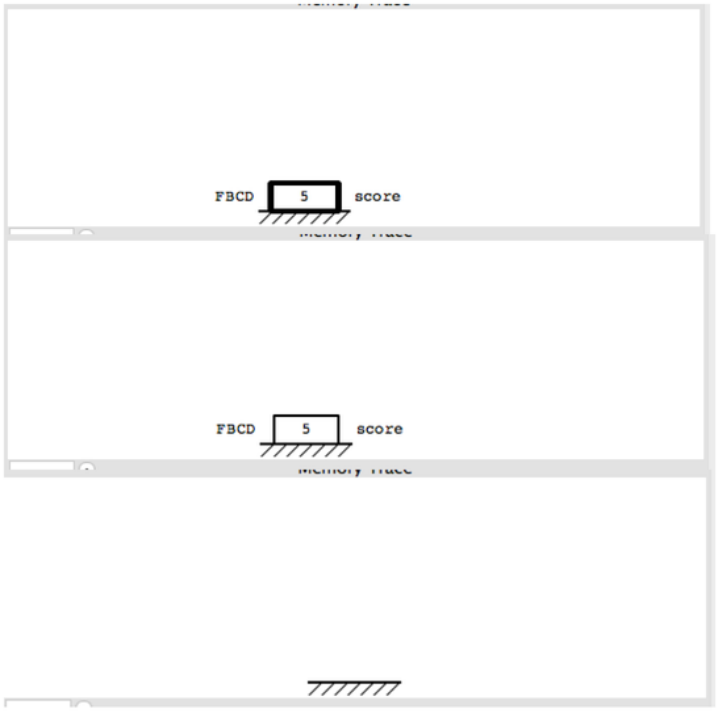
```
Enter your score: 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5: 6
You weren't even competing

This work is uniquely Hannah's
```

Input/Output

```
Enter your score: 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5: 0
You weren't even competing

This work is uniquely Hannah's
```

d) Step thru & Cut and paste the memory trace at any point.




FBCD
5
score
FBCD
5
score

Problem 4: (14 points)
Write a C++ program that inputs a lower case character, converts it to an upper case character using the function below and increments it to the next character (i.e. B will be changed to C). If Z is entered it should be changed to A. If a non-letter character is entered, it should not be changed.

- A character that is not a letter should be returned as is.
- Character variables will need character trace tags.
- Hint: characters only use one byte of storage and should be manipulated with byte instructions.
- Add something to the output that makes this program uniquely yours.
- Then translate it to Assembly language.

a) Cut and paste you C++ Source Code into your assignment document.

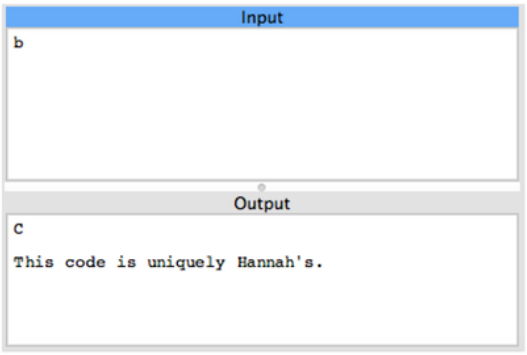
```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;


char uppercase(char ch) {
   if ((ch >= 'a') && (ch <= 'z')) {
      return ch - 'a' + 'A' + 1;
   } else {
      return ch;
   }
}
int main() {
   char character;
   char next_character;
   cin >> character;
   next_character = uppercase(character);
   cout<< next_character<<endl;
}
```

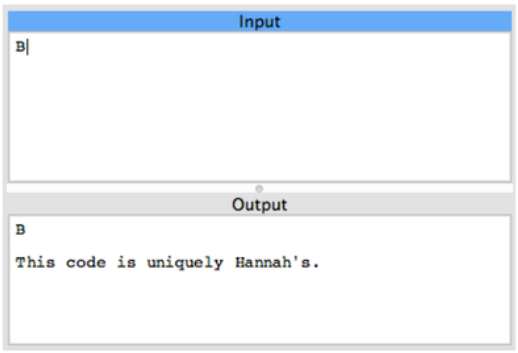
b.) Comment lines of the source code to trace the C++ code. Cut & paste the Assembly Source Code Listing into your assignment document.

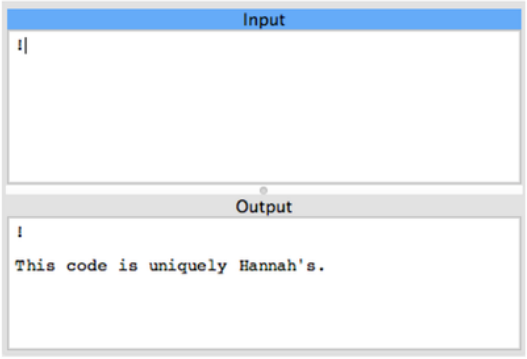
```
BR main
;**** main()
j: .EQUATE 1 ;local variable #1c
main: SUBSP 1,i ;allocate #j
CHARI j,d ;input character
LDBYTEA j,d ; load byte to A
CPA 'a',i ; compare byte to A
BRLT else ; branch if less than
CPA 'z',i ; compare byte to A
BRGT else ; branch if greater to A
```

```
CPA 'z',i ; compare bypte to A
BREQ equal ; branch if equal to
SUBA 0x0020,i ; convert to upper case
ADDA 0x0001,i ; increment by 1
STBYTEA j,d ; store j in A
CHARO j,d ; output j
STRO msg,d ; code is unique
BR endIf ; branch to endIf
else: CHARO j,d ; else print the same character
STRO msg,d ; code is unique
endIf: ADDSP 1,i ; deallocate #j
STOP
equal: CHARO 'A',i ; else print A
STRO msg,d ; code is unique
msg: .ASCII "\n\nThis code is uniquely Hannah's. \x00"
.END
```

c.) Run for 3 inputs: one uppercase, one lowercase, & one non-letter and paste a screen shot of each in the Output area of the PEP/8.



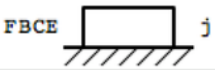


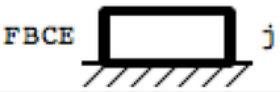


d) Step thru & Cut and paste the memory trace at a point when in uppercase subroutine.

char uppercase (char ch) { if ((ch >= 'a') && (ch <= 'z')) { return ch - 'a' + 'A'; } else { return ch; } }

Memory Trace





hroac2HW4

GRADEMARK REPORT

FINAL GRADE

47 /50

GENERAL COMMENTS

Instructor

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Comment 1

Double and output in order

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1A 2 / 2

FULL CREDIT
(2)

MINUS 1
(1)

MINUS 2
(0)

MINUS 3
(0)

MINUS 4
(0)

MINUS 5
(0)

MINUS 6
(0)

NO CREDIT
(0)

1B 2 / 2

FULL CREDIT
(2)

MINUS 1
(1)

MINUS 2
(0)

MINUS 3
(0)

MINUS 4
(0)

MINUS 5
(0)

MINUS 6
(0)

NO CREDIT
(0)

1C 2 / 2

FULL CREDIT
(2)

MINUS 1
(1)

MINUS 2
(0)

MINUS 3
(0)

MINUS 4
(0)

MINUS 5
(0)

MINUS 6
(0)

NO CREDIT
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1D 2 / 2

FULL CREDIT
(2)

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(0)

MINUS 6
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NO CREDIT
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2A 4 / 7

FULL CREDIT
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MINUS 1
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(3)

MINUS 5
(2)

MINUS 6
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2B 4 / 4

FULL CREDIT
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NO CREDIT
(0)

2C 3 / 3

FULL CREDIT
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MINUS 5
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NO CREDIT
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3A 7 / 7

FULL CREDIT
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MINUS 4
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MINUS 5
(2)

MINUS 6
(1)

NO CREDIT
(0)

3B 4 / 4

FULL CREDIT

(4)

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MINUS 4
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MINUS 5
(0)

MINUS 6
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NO CREDIT
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3C 3 / 3

FULL CREDIT
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MINUS 6
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4A 2 / 2

FULL CREDIT
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MINUS 3
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MINUS 4
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MINUS 5
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MINUS 6
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4B 7 / 7

FULL CREDIT
(7)

MINUS 1
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MINUS 3
(4)

MINUS 4
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MINUS 5
(2)

MINUS 6
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NO CREDIT
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4C 3 / 3

FULL CREDIT
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MINUS 1

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MINUS 3
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MINUS 4
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MINUS 5
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MINUS 6
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NO CREDIT
(0)

4D

FULL CREDIT
(2)

MINUS 1
(1)

MINUS 2
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MINUS 3
(0)

MINUS 4
(0)

MINUS 5
(0)

MINUS 6
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NO CREDIT
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