

hroac2HW4

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Hannah Roach 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

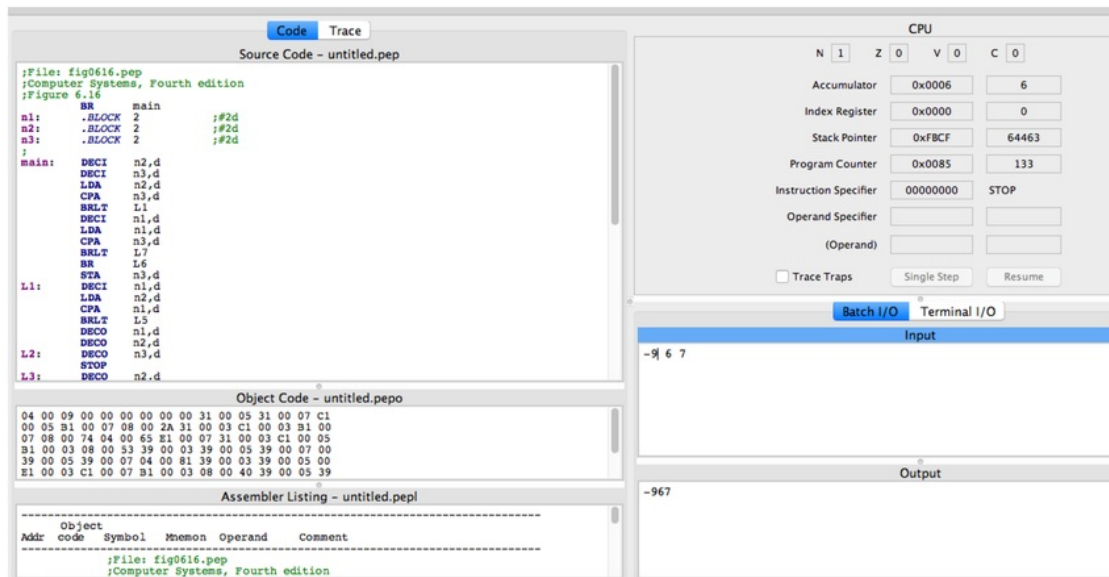
a) Show 3 screen shots with different inputs, including the output using Batch I/O

The following table summarizes the CPU state and memory contents from the three screenshots:

Register	Screenshot 1	Screenshot 2	Screenshot 3
N	0	1	1
Z	0	0	0
V	0	0	0
C	1	0	0
Accumulator	0x0019 (25)	0xFFFF (-1)	0xFFFF (-1)
Index Register	0x0000 (0)	0x0000 (0)	0x0000 (0)
Stack Pointer	0xFBCF (64463)	0xFBCF (64463)	0xFBCF (64463)
Program Counter	0x0085 (133)	0x007E (126)	0x007E (126)
Instruction Specifier	00000000 (STOP)	00000000 (STOP)	00000000 (STOP)
Operand Specifier			
(Operand)			
Trace Traps	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Single Step	<input type="button"/>	<input type="button"/>	<input type="button"/>
Resume	<input type="button"/>	<input type="button"/>	<input type="button"/>

Memory contents (Address 0x0000 to 0x000F):

Address	Value
0x0000	04 00 09 00 00 00 00 00 31 00 05 31 00 07 C1
0x0001	00 05 B1 00 07 08 00 2A 31 00 03 C1 00 03 B1 00
0x0002	07 08 00 74 04 00 65 E1 00 07 31 00 03 C1 00 05
0x0003	B1 00 03 08 00 53 39 00 03 39 00 05 39 00 07 00
0x0004	39 00 05 39 00 07 04 00 81 39 00 03 39 00 05 00
0x0005	E1 00 03 C1 00 07 B1 00 03 08 00 40 39 00 05 39



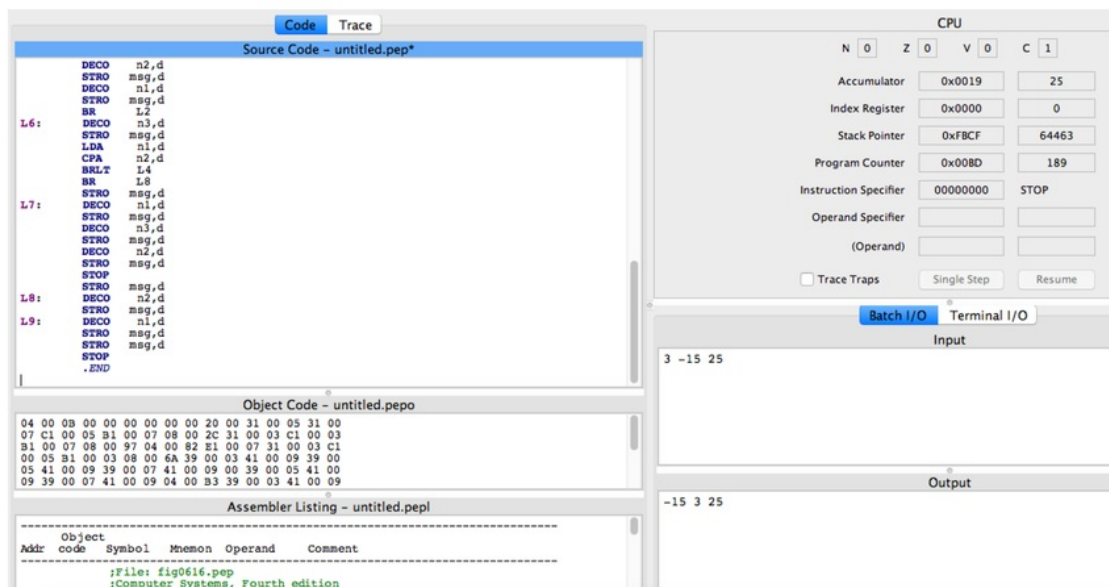
b) State in one sentence, what does this program do?

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.



The image displays two screenshots of an assembly simulator, illustrating spaghetti code. The top screenshot shows a program with multiple loops (L6, L7, L8, L9) that branch back to the start of each loop. The bottom screenshot shows a similar program but with a different loop structure. Both screenshots include source code, object code, assembler listing, and CPU register status.

Top Screenshot:

- Source Code - untitled.pep***

```

DECO    n2,d
STRO    msg,d
DECO    n1,d
STRO    msg,d
BR       L2
L6:     DECO    n3,d
STRO    msg,d
LDA      n1,d
CPA      n2,d
BRLT     L4
BR       L8
L7:     STRO    msg,d
DECO    n1,d
STRO    msg,d
DECO    n3,d
STRO    msg,d
DECO    n2,d
STRO    msg,d
STOP     msg,d
L8:     STRO    msg,d
DECO    n2,d
STRO    msg,d
L9:     DECO    n1,d
STRO    msg,d
STRO    msg,d
STOP
.END

```
- Object Code - untitled.pepo**

```

04 00 03 00 00 00 00 00 20 00 31 00 05 31 00
07 C1 00 05 B1 00 07 08 00 2C 31 00 03 C1 00 03
B1 00 07 08 00 97 04 00 82 E1 00 07 31 00 03 C1
00 05 B1 00 03 08 00 6A 39 00 03 41 00 09 39 00
05 41 00 09 39 00 07 41 00 09 00 39 00 05 41 00
09 39 00 07 41 00 09 04 00 B3 39 00 03 41 00 09

```
- Assembler Listing - untitled.pepl**

```

-----
Object
Addr code Symbol Memon Operand Comment
-----
;File: fig0616.pep
;Computer Systems, Fourth edition

```
- CPU**
 - N 1 Z 0 V 0 C 0
 - Accumulator: 0xFFFF, -13
 - Index Register: 0x0000, 0
 - Stack Pointer: 0xFBCF, 64463
 - Program Counter: 0x00AA, 170
 - Instruction Specifier: 00000000, STOP
 - Operand Specifier: (Operand)
 - Trace Traps: ☐ Single Step Resume
- Batch I/O Terminal I/O**
 - Input: 10 -5 -13
 - Output: -13 -5 10

Bottom Screenshot:

- Source Code - untitled.pep***

```

DECO    n2,d
STRO    msg,d
DECO    n1,d
STRO    msg,d
BR       L2
L6:     DECO    n3,d
STRO    msg,d
LDA      n1,d
CPA      n2,d
BRLT     L4
BR       L8
L7:     STRO    msg,d
DECO    n1,d
STRO    msg,d
DECO    n3,d
STRO    msg,d
DECO    n2,d
STRO    msg,d
STOP     msg,d
L8:     STRO    msg,d
DECO    n2,d
STRO    msg,d
L9:     DECO    n1,d
STRO    msg,d
STRO    msg,d
STOP
.END

```
- Object Code - untitled.pepo**

```

04 00 03 00 00 00 00 00 20 00 31 00 05 31 00
07 C1 00 05 B1 00 07 08 00 2C 31 00 03 C1 00 03
B1 00 07 08 00 97 04 00 82 E1 00 07 31 00 03 C1
00 05 B1 00 03 08 00 6A 39 00 03 41 00 09 39 00
05 41 00 09 39 00 07 41 00 09 00 39 00 05 41 00
09 39 00 07 41 00 09 04 00 B3 39 00 03 41 00 09

```
- Assembler Listing - untitled.pepl**

```

-----
Object
Addr code Symbol Memon Operand Comment
-----
;File: fig0616.pep
;Computer Systems, Fourth edition

```
- CPU**
 - N 1 Z 0 V 0 C 0
 - Accumulator: 0x0006, 6
 - Index Register: 0x0000, 0
 - Stack Pointer: 0xFBCF, 64463
 - Program Counter: 0x00BD, 189
 - Instruction Specifier: 00000000, STOP
 - Operand Specifier: (Operand)
 - Trace Traps: ☐ Single Step Resume
- Batch I/O Terminal I/O**
 - Input: -9 6 7
 - Output: -9 6 7

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

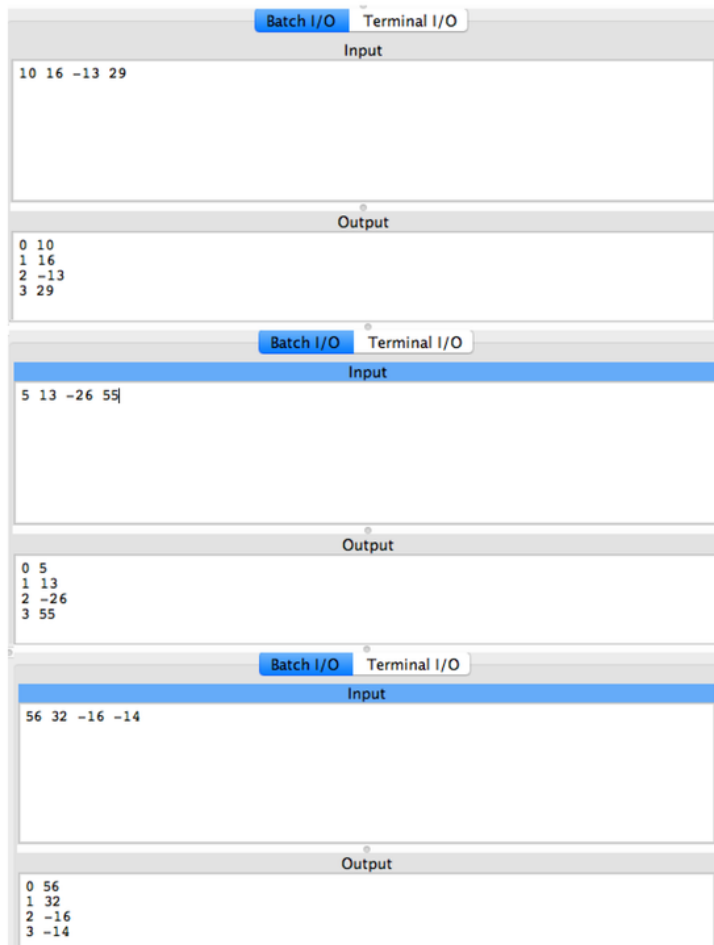
- Start with Assembly code for Fig 6.36 (Use Pep8 help)
- Change to output array in same order as input
- Add function twoVect
- Pass array as parameter as shown in Fig 6.38
- Use trace tags on all variables.

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

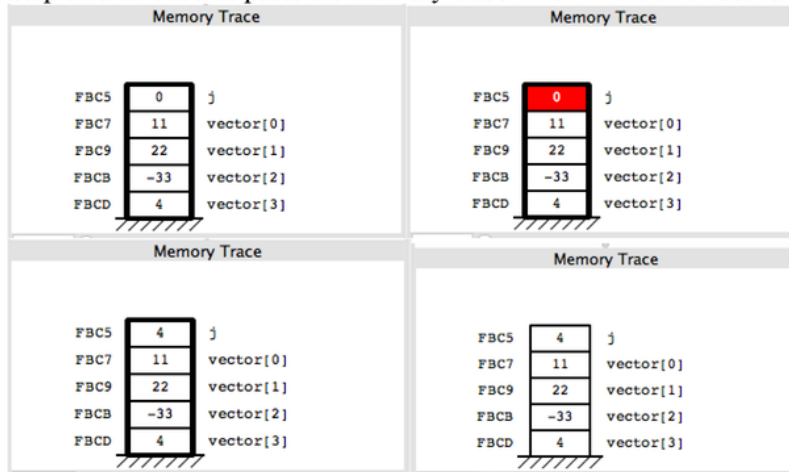
```
BR main
;
;***** toVect (int v[], int n)
v2: .Equate 3 ;formal parameter #2h
n2: .Equate 4 ;formal parameter #2d
j2: .Equate 0 ;formal parameter #2d
toVect: SUBSP 0,i ;allocate #j2 ;WARNING: Number of bytes allocated (0) not equal to number
of bytes listed in trace tag (2).
endFor1: LDX 0,i ;for (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.



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

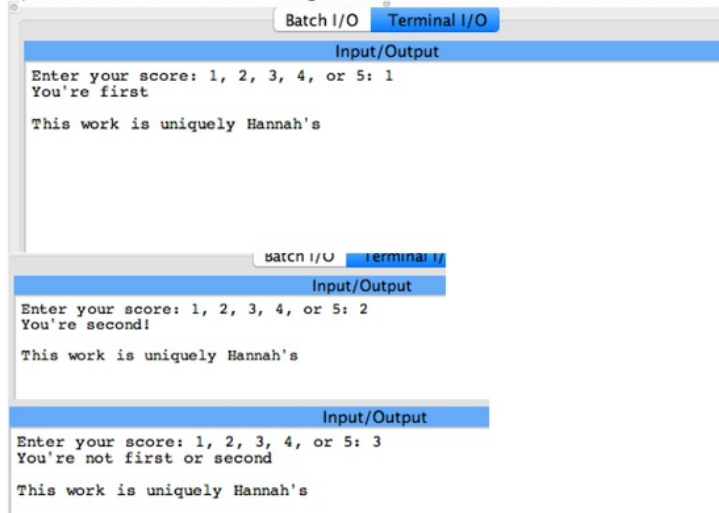
```

```

.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.



FB

CD

5

score

FB

CD

5

score

FB

CD

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.

Input
b

Output
c This code is uniquely Hannah's.

Input
B

Output
B This code is uniquely Hannah's.

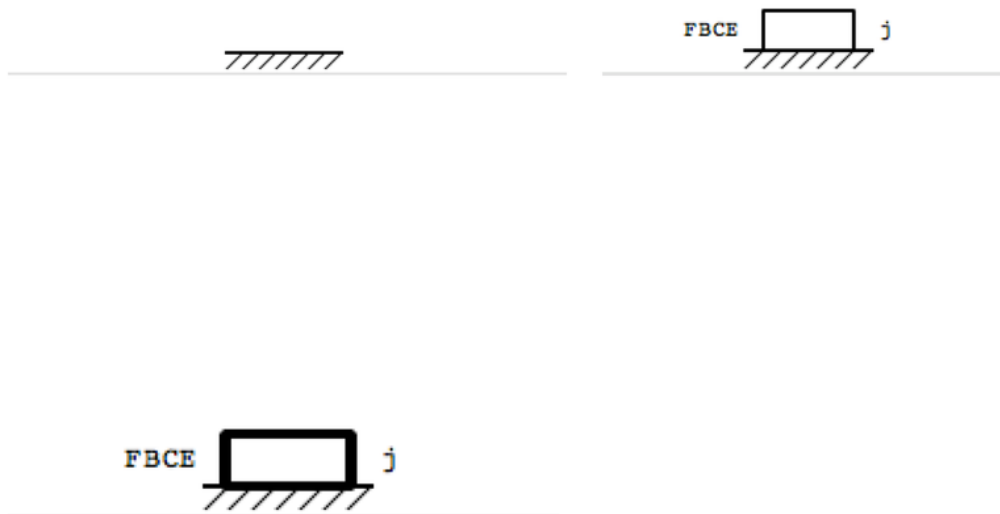
Input
!

Output
! This code is uniquely Hannah's.

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



FINAL GRADE

GENERAL COMMENTS

Instructor

47/50


PAGE 1

PAGE 2

PAGE 3

PAGE 4

PAGE 5

 **Comment 1**
Double and output in order

PAGE 6

PAGE 7

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1A2 / 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)

1B2 / 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)

FULL CREDIT

(2)

MINUS 1

(1)

MINUS 2

(0)

MINUS 3

(0)

MINUS 4

(0)

MINUS 5

(0)

MINUS 6

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NO CREDIT

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1D

2 / 2

FULL CREDIT

(2)

MINUS 1

(1)

MINUS 2

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MINUS 3

(0)

MINUS 4

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MINUS 5

(0)

MINUS 6

(0)

NO CREDIT

(0)

2A

4 / 7

FULL CREDIT
(7)

MINUS 1
(6)

MINUS 2
(5)

**MINUS 3
(4)**

MINUS 4
(3)

MINUS 5
(2)

MINUS 6
(1)

NO CREDIT
(0)

2B

4 / 4

FULL CREDIT
(4)

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(3)

MINUS 2
(2)

MINUS 3
(1)

MINUS 4
(0)

MINUS 5
(0)

MINUS 6
(0)

NO CREDIT
(0)

2C

3 / 3

FULL CREDIT
(3)

MINUS 1
(2)

MINUS 2
(1)

MINUS 3
(0)

MINUS 4
(0)

MINUS 5
(0)

MINUS 6
(0)

NO CREDIT
(0)

3A

7 / 7

FULL CREDIT
(7)

MINUS 1
(6)

MINUS 2
(5)

MINUS 3
(4)

MINUS 4
(3)

MINUS 5
(2)

MINUS 6
(1)

NO CREDIT
(0)

3B

4 / 4

FULL CREDIT

(4)

MINUS 1

(3)

MINUS 2

(2)

MINUS 3

(1)

MINUS 4

(0)

MINUS 5

(0)

MINUS 6

(0)

NO CREDIT

(0)

3C

3 / 3

FULL CREDIT

(3)

MINUS 1

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MINUS 2

(1)

MINUS 3

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MINUS 4

(0)

MINUS 5

(0)

MINUS 6

(0)

NO CREDIT

(0)

4A

2 / 2

FULL CREDIT

(2)

MINUS 1
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(0)

MINUS 4
(0)

MINUS 5
(0)

MINUS 6
(0)

NO CREDIT
(0)

4B

7 / 7

FULL CREDIT
(7)

MINUS 1
(6)

MINUS 2
(5)

MINUS 3
(4)

MINUS 4
(3)

MINUS 5
(2)

MINUS 6
(1)

NO CREDIT
(0)

4C

3 / 3

FULL CREDIT
(3)

MINUS 1

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MINUS 2

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MINUS 3

(0)

MINUS 4

(0)

MINUS 5

(0)

MINUS 6

(0)

NO CREDIT

(0)

4D

2 / 2

FULL CREDIT

(2)

MINUS 1

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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)