Part II: Python Code to Assembly Language

2. Convert the following Python code into assembly language code. Start your code at memory cell 0 and assume that variables a, b, c, & d are stored in memory cells 101, 102, 103, & 104.

o load A

T jumpeg 11

d = a + b - c

if a > b:

c = a

3 stole D

4 load B

5 compare A

6 jumpgt 9

11 halt

3. Convert the following Python code into assembly language code. Start your code at memory cell 0 and assume that variables a, b, c, & d are stored in memory cells 101, 102, 103, & 104 (Hint: Your answer from the question above may be a good start.)

d=a+b-c
ifa>b:
c=a
ifa==b:
a=b-c

0 load A
1 load B
11 jump 15
12 load B
13 subtract
13 subtract
14 store A
15 jump 15
15 halt
17 jump 29
15 load A

jump 17 load B

4. Convert the following Python code into assembly language code. Start your code at memory cell 0 and assume that variables a, b, c, & d are stored in memory cells 101, 102, 103, & 104 (Hint: Your answer from the question above may be a good start.)

d=a+b-c
ifa>b:
c=a
elifa==b:
a=b-c
else:
a=a-1

brace

| confare
|

16 docrement A 17 halt

Part III: Assembly Language to Python Code

5. Convert the following assembly language code into Python code; assume that variables A, B, and C are stored in memory cells 101, 102, and 103, respectively.

Address	Instruction	
1	LOAD C	
2	SUBTRACT A	
3	ADD B	
4	ADD B	
5	STORE C	
6	INCREMENT A	
7	HALT	

$$C = C - A + B + B$$

 $A = A + 1$

6. Convert the following assembly language code into Python code. In your answer, the variables stored at locations 101, 102, & 103 should be named a, b, & c.

	Registers	Memory Address	Instruction or Data
PC		#1	LOAD 102 7
R		#2	COMPARE 191 A
IR		#3	JUMPLT 9
CCR		#4	JUMPEQ 9
		#5	LOAD 103 C SUBSTRACT 101 A
		#6	SUBSTRACT 101 A
		#7	STORE 103 C
		#8	JUMP 11
		#9	LOAD 101 A
		#10	STORE 102 B
		#11	DECREMENT 101 A
		#12	HALT
		#100	
		#101-	
		#102	
		#103	