

CSE 334 Microprocessors Spring 2016

Assignment 2

Due date April 4, Tuesday 17:00 (No late submissions)

Write an assembly program that performs the following operations when the following commands are given:

1. **Put:** "put <data> <address>"
Puts the given number to the given address. For instance
put 23 \$1200
Then loads number 23 to \$1200.
2. **Copy:** "cp <address> <address>"
Copies an address vcontent to another address. For instance
cp \$1500 \$1200
Then copies the content of \$1500 to the location \$1200.
3. **Clear:** "clr <address> <numberOfLocations>"
Clears a number of locations starting with an address. For instance:
clr \$1500 12
Then writes zero to 12 locations between \$1500 and \$150B.
4. **Add:** "add <address> <address> <resultAddress>"
Adds two numbers taken from the given addresses and puts the result to the resultAddress. For instance:
add \$1200 \$1201 \$1202
Then adds the contents of \$1200 and \$1201 and puts the result to \$1202.
5. **Gcd:** "gcd <address> <address> <resultAddress>"
Computes greatest common divisor of two numbers taken from the given addresses and puts the result to the resultAddress. For instance:
gcd \$1200 \$1201 \$1202
Then computes greatest common divisor (OBEB) of the contents of \$1200 and \$1201 and puts the result to \$1202. (You will get 3x more grade when compared with other commands if you implement this instruction correctly)

Your assembly program will understand if a command different than the above 4 command is given. If such a case occurs your program will output \$FF on PORTB. If a right command is given your program should count the commands and output the number of commands from PORTB. The commands will be taken starting from the address \$1800. The end of commands will be understood when the program realizes the word "OVER".

Example: For instance lets assume that there is the following string starting at address \$1800.

\$1800	'p'	'u'	't'	' '	'1'	'8'	' '	'\$'	'1'	'2'	'0'	'5'	'\n'	'c'	'p'	' '
\$1810	'\$'	'1'	'2'	'0'	'5'	' '	'\$'	'1'	'2'	'0'	'6'	'\n'	'a'	'd'	'd'	' '
\$1820	'\$'	'1'	'2'	'0'	'5'	' '	'\$'	'1'	'2'	'0'	'6'	' '	'\$'	'1'	'2'	'0'
\$1830	'7'	'\n'	'0'	'V'	'E'	'R'										

For such memory contents your program will:

- Put 18 to address \$1205.
- Copy 18 to address \$1206.
- Add contents of \$1205 and \$1206 and put the result to address \$1207.
- Then finish the program realizing “OVER” at the end.
- At the end PORTB will be 3 as three commands are executed.
- If there were a wrong usage or unknown command PORTB would be \$FF.

Comment almost all lines of your assembly. Use a subroutine for each of the commands.

BONUS

1. Insert a new command of your own. (+10 points)
2. Support hexadecimal numbers with '\$' sign in put command (+10 points)

Assembly code that does not build or execute will get at most 20 points whether the error is small or big.

Cheating will result in -100 for both sides. Any help or cooperation is forbidden.

Do on your own!

ERBOL
METHODS OF RESEARCH

Advantages:-

- **Performance:** An expert Assembly language programmer can often produce code that is much smaller and much faster than a high level language programmer can. For some applications speed and size are critical. Eg:- code on a smart card, code in a cellular telephone, device drivers, BIOS routines etc.
- 2. **Access to the Machine:** Procedures can have complete access to the Hardware (Not possible in High level language)
eg: low level interrupt and trap handlers in OS