

# Programming Lab 2: Historical Timelines

EE 306: Introduction to Computing

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**Due: October 19, 2019**

## 1 Overview

This lab is intended to expose you to searching and sorting. By the end of this lab, you should be able to:

- implement a search algorithm in LC3 assembly.
- implement a sort algorithm in LC3 assembly.
- utilize loops and branches in a program.

*Note:* You may NOT talk to or show anyone other than the TAs or the professor your code.

**Any violation of this rule constitutes academic dishonesty.**

## 2 Background

UT Austin and the Cockrell School of Engineering have a rich history that has built them into respected academic institutions. In fact, UT Austin was established and chartered as a public school in the 1876 Texas constitution. The school officially opened its doors on September 15, 1883. The Cockrell School of Engineering was established in 1894, and the electrical engineering department was established in 1903.

In this lab, we will explore the histories of UT Austin, Cockrell, and ECE by constructing various timelines from a given database of UT-related events and their corresponding dates (stored in the given `Lab2data.asm` file). Throughout this lab, we encourage you to explore events listed in the database, as they are interesting milestones for the school outside the context of this lab.

## 3 Lab Specifications

The input dataset for your lab will have the form of a null-terminated list of historical events and dates, stored at `x4000` (see Table 1). The events in the list will come directly from the provided database (`Lab2data.asm`). The events are stored as pointers to null-terminated strings located elsewhere in memory, not necessarily right after the list. The dates are stored as four-digit numbers with each digit as a nibble (for example, year 1970 is represented as `x1970` in memory). Table 1 gives an example of an input list.

Address	Value
x4000	x4007
x4001	x1970
x4002	x400B
x4003	x2001
x4004	x0000
x4005	—
x4006	—
x4007	‘E’
x4008	‘C’
x4009	‘E’
x400A	x0000
x400B	‘C’
x400C	‘I’
x400D	‘V’
x400E	‘I’
x400F	‘L’
x4010	x0000

Table 1: Example list

### 3.1 Part A: Sort

Write a program that creates a timeline of historical events by date from most recent to least recent by sorting the given input list. If two events happen in the same year, sort them alphabetically. In this case, “alphabetically” is defined as the following order: “ABC...XYZabc...xyz”. So “Thirty people” comes before “thirty people”.

### 3.2 Part B: Search

Write a program that creates a frequency table of historical events by half-century and stores it at x6000. A frequency table lists the number of items in the list that fall within a given interval, inclusive. The intervals you will use are: before 1900, between 1901 and 1950, between 1951 and 2000, and 2001 to today. If an event occurs in 1900, it should be placed in the “before 1900” interval, and similarly, if an event occurs in 1901, it should be placed in the “1901-1950” interval.

The frequency table should be stored as a null-terminated list with the beginning year of the interval and the number of events that fall into the interval. For example, if you have 2 events before 1900, 3 events between 1901 and 1950, 2 events between 1951 and 2000, and 1 event since 2001, your frequency table should look like Table 2.

### 3.3 Testcase

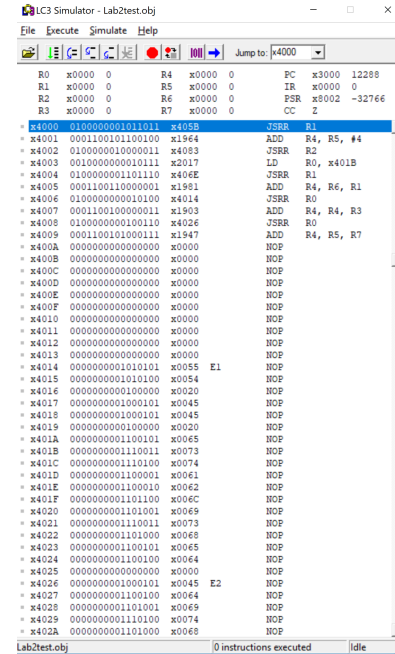
This is an example testcase, taken from the given database. The testcase is provided to you along with this lab document. To use the testcase, assemble the .txt file in the LC3 editor, then load the generated .obj file into LC3 before loading your programs. The testcase is displayed as a text file (Figure 1a) and after being loaded into LC3 (Figure 1b). After Part A is run, your memory should look like Figure 2a. After Part B is run, your memory should look like Figure 2b.

Address	Value
x6000	x1900
x6001	x0002
x6002	x1901
x6003	x0003
x6004	x1951
x6005	x0002
x6006	x2001
x6007	x0001
x6008	x0000

Table 2: Frequency table

```
.ORIG x4000 ; store this at x4000
; List of events and dates
.FILL E3
.FILL x1964
.FILL E5
.FILL x2017
.FILL E4
.FILL x1981
.FILL E1
.FILL x1903
.FILL E2
.FILL x1947
.BLKW 10 ; Data spacer
; Events as strings
E1 .STRINGZ "UT EE established"
E2 .STRINGZ "Edith Clarke becomes first female professor in UT EE"
E3 .STRINGZ "Moore's Law coined"
E4 .STRINGZ "UT EE becomes UT ECE"
E5 .STRINGZ "UT ECE moves into EER"
```

(a) Testcase code



(b) LC3 memory with testcase

Figure 1: Testcase before execution

### 3.4 Notes

1. For your sort program, name your file [EID]\_sort.asm (e.g. jay32\_sort.asm). For your search program, name your file [EID]\_search.asm (e.g. jay32\_search.asm).
2. Start your programs at x3000. (The first line of your program should be .ORIG x3000.)
3. Your programs should not depend on each other (i.e. your solution to part B should not assume that the events are sorted before the program is run).
4. You can edit the provided testcase to create your own testcases that will have the same format.
5. You may assume that the events in the testcases will be printed exactly the same as the ones in the database.

(a) After part A

(b) After part B

Figure 2: Testcase after execution

## 4 Hints and Tips

1. Read the entire lab document CAREFULLY before starting.
2. Attend office hours! We are here to help.
3. Develop an algorithm and have it checked in-person before starting to code. We won't tell you how to code, but we can point you in the right direction.
4. Make good comments in your code to save time and frustration when debugging. Use semi-colons to make comments in the LC3 editor.
5. Debug as much as possible! The most frustrating thing is when you code fails all of the test cases because of a single mistyped number. If that happens, we won't give credit back, unless the autograder fails as a result.
6. Since it is impossible to try all  $2^{36}$  testcases that can be created from the database, try to think of "unique" or "special" edge cases. For example, what if the list is empty? What if it's at its max length?
7. Manage your time wisely! It will take 2-5x longer to debug your code than it will take to write your code.

## 5 Submission

Create a Github repository for your code using the link provided in the Canvas assignment, and push your final code to that repository. For your sort program, name your file [EID]\_sort.asm (e.g. jay32\_sort.asm). For your search program, name your file [EID]\_search.asm (e.g. jay32\_search.asm).

## 6 Further Reading

1. History of Cockrell: <http://www.engr.utexas.edu/about/history>
2. History of ECE: <http://www.ece.utexas.edu/about/history>