LE10.1.1: Branch Offset

1/1 point (u	ungraded)	
ins	struction is increme ?	cation 0×1000 branches to 0×2000. If the literal field of that ented by 0×10, where will the modified instruction transfer edified BR (HEX): 0x
	2040	✓
re _l wh	presentation for tha nere will the relocat	cation 0×1000 branches to 0×2000. If the binary at BR were moved to location 0×1400 and executed there, ted instruction branch to? cocated BR (in hex): 0x
:	2400	✓
Submi	t	
✓ Cor	rect (1/1 point)	
LE10.1.	2: Beta Assem	bly
A line in a		age program containing "ADDC(R1,2,R3)" is changed to nodified program behave differently when executed?
Ye:	S	
O No		
Ca	n't Tell	
Submi	t	

LE10.1.3: Symbol Table

0.0/1.0 point (ungraded)

When the assembler processes the program shown below, it builds a symbol table that gives the value of each symbol. Assume that the LD instruction in location 0 of main memory.

LD(R31,N,R0) BNE(R0,else,R31) if: then: SUBC(R0,1,R0) BEQ(R31, end, R31) else: ADDC(R0,1,R0) end: ST(R0,M,R31) N: LONG(10) Μ: LONG(0)

Please give the values found in the symbol table after the assembler has finished assembling the program. Enter your answers as a sequence of hex digits.

Value for symbol "if": 0x	
Value for symbol "then": 0x	
Value for symbol "else": 0x	
Value for symbol "end": 0x	
Value for symbol "N": 0x	
Value for symbol "M": 0x	
Value for symbol "R31": 0x	
Submit	

Discussion

Topic: 10. Assembly Language, Models of Computation / LE10.1

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∀	values of N,M and R31 how do the values of "N","M" and "R31" come up to be 18,1C and 1F respectively? please explain th	4
2	Question LE10.1.1: BRANCH OFFSET A. "The literal in the instruction represents the number of words away that the branch instruction wan	3
⋖	BRANCH OFFSET "B" when the binary representation for that BR is moved to location 0×1400, a new offset will be calcul	6
2	else at 0×10 why is else at 0×10?	4