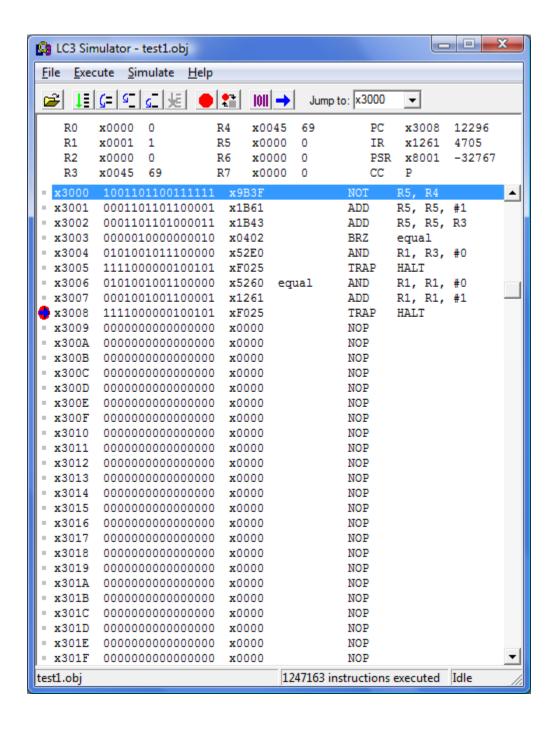
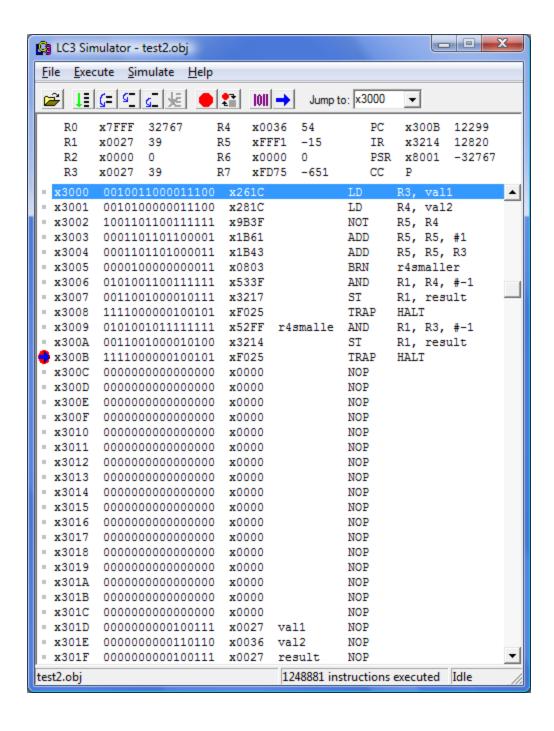
Solution for Homework -6

Problem 1

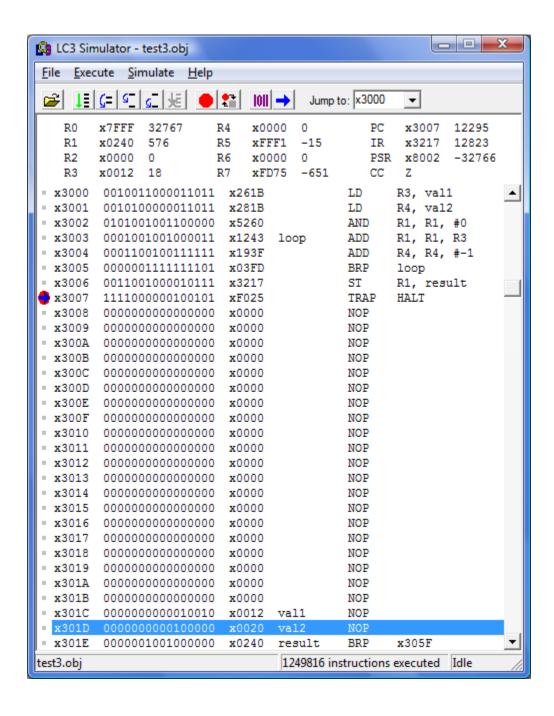
Write a LC3 program which checks for the equality of two numbers in R3 and R4. If the numbers are equal, register R1 must contain the value 1. Else, it must contain the value 0. For the screenshot, make R3 = x0045 and R4 = x0045



Write a LC3 program which compares two numbers in memory locations 0x301D and 0x301E and puts the smaller number in memory location 0x301F. For the screenshot, make the value in memory location x301D to be x0027 and the value in memory location x301E to be x0036. Your screenshot should show memory location x301F.



Write a LC3 program which multiplies two numbers in memory locations 0x301C and 0x301D and puts the result in memory location 0x301E. For the screenshot, make the value in memory location x301C to be x0012 and the value in memory location x301D to be x0020. Your screenshot should show memory location x301E.



Assume R1 has the value 0 initially. R4 has the value 2. Say what will be in the register R1 after the execution of the following program.

(i) Program 1

0001001001101010

0001100100111111

000000111111111111

1111000000100101

Answer: 20

(ii) Program 2

0001001001101010

00011001001111111

1111000000100101

Answer: 20

(iii) Program 3

0001001001101010

0001100100111111

000001111111111111

1111000000100101

Answer: 30

(iv) Program 4

0001001001101010

00011001001111111

1111000000100101

Answer: Infinite Loop

- i. Do all operate instructions require two source operands? If not, mention the instruction(s) that require(s) one source operand.
- ii. Given instructions AND, LD, STI identify whether the instructions are operate instructions, data movement instructions or control instructions. For each instruction list the addressing modes that can be used with the instruction.

Solution:

i. NOT instruction is the only operate instruction that performs a unary operation i.e. it requires one source operand

AND: operate instruction

- register addressing for destination and source 1
- register or immediate addressing for source 2

LD: data movement instruction

• PC relative addressing

STI: data movement instruction

• Indirect addressing

Problem 6

Debugged code with corrections highlighted.

.orig x3000

AND R0,R0,#0

AND R1,R1,#0

AND R2,R2,#0

AND R3,R3,#0

AND R4,R4,#0

AND R5,R5,#0

AND R6,R6,#0

AND R7,R7,#0

O_loop AND R1,R1,#0

ADD R1,R1,#9 #8

LD R7,val

ADD R0,R0,#-1

BRZ end

I_loop LDR R3,R7,#0

LDR R4,R7,#1

ADD R6,R4,#0

NOT R6,R6

ADD R6,R6,#1

ADD R5,R3,R6

BRN BRP swap

ADD R7,R7,#1

ADD R1,R1,#-1

BRZ I_loop O_loop

BRP O_loop I_loop

swap STR R3,R7,#1

STR R4,R7,#0

ADD R7,R7,#1

ADD R1,R1,#-1

BRZ O_loop

BRP I_loop

end HALT

val .fill x3030

.end

