

ECE 265

Homework #3

Problems:

1. What would be the value of the CCR after the instruction **CMPB #85** is executed if CCR is initially \$00 and B contains:
 - a) \$35?
 - b) \$A7?
 - c) \$85?

Note that the **CMPB** (compare) instruction is exactly like the **SUBB** instruction except that it does not change the contents of the B register.

2. Suppose the contents of the registers are A=\$07, B=\$89, and CCR=\$00 before executing the following *program*:

ABA
DAA

Fill in the tables below for the contents of the registers after the **ABA** instruction and after the **DAA** instruction if the numbers to be added are unsigned positive numbers, signed 2's complement numbers, or BCD (decimal) numbers. Be sure to fill in the initial values as well.

	Unsigned				CCR Hex
	A		B		
	Hex	Dec	Hex	Dec	
<i>initial values:</i>					
Contents after ABA					
Contents after DAA					

Is the sum of the unsigned numbers correct after the **ABA** instruction?

Is the sum of the unsigned numbers correct after the **DAA** instruction?

	Signed				CCR Hex
	A		B		
	Hex	Dec	Hex	Dec	
<i>initial values:</i>					
Contents after ABA					
Contents after DAA					

Is the sum of the signed numbers correct after the ABA instruction?

Is the sum of the signed numbers correct after the DAA instruction?

	BCD				CCR Hex
	A		B		
	Hex	Dec	Hex	Dec	
<i>initial values:</i>					
Contents after ABA					
Contents after DAA					

Is the sum of the BCD numbers correct after the ABA instruction?

Is the sum of the BCD numbers correct after the DAA instruction?

3. Assume that each one of the following branch instructions is fetched from address \$F000 and executed. Also, assume that BACK is a label that corresponds to address \$EFFF. What is the value of the PC after execution of the individual instruction if the initial contents of CCR is \$00 or \$04? Also, what is the machine code for the instruction?

<i>initial value:</i>	PC		Machine Code
	CCR=\$00	CCR=\$04	
BRA BACK			
BEQ \$F9			
BNE 10			

4. Fill in the table below by giving the contents of each of the registers whose contents change after execution of the individual instruction. (Note: start with the initial values each time.) Also, fill in the Effective Address (EA) of the data loaded from memory.

Assume that the instruction is fetched from location \$E000. Also, assume that the contents at any address of the data memory is just equal to the lower order byte of the address. (See the figure below on the right.)

Instruction	X	Y	D	SP	EA
<i>initial values:</i>	\$0102	\$0111	\$0A32	\$0102	
LDX \$01FF					
LDD \$FF,Y					
LDX 10,X					
LDY \$FF					
LDAA #\$AB					
PULX					

Data Memory

○	
○	
\$00	\$0100
\$01	\$0101
\$02	\$0102
○	
○	
○	
\$0F	\$010F
\$10	\$0110
\$11	\$0111
○	
○	
○	
\$FE	\$01FE
\$FF	\$01FF
\$00	\$0200
○	
○	
○	