

Code

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0011000000000000    .ORIG x3000

0101110110100000    AND R6, R6, #0
0001110110100111    ADD R6, R6, #7
0101111111100000    AND R7, R7, #0
0001111111100001    ADD R7, R7, #1

0011110011111100    ST R6, #252
0010000011111010    LD R0, #250
0000010000000101    BRz #5

0101001000000111    AND R1, R0, R7
0000001000000011    BRp #3

1001000000111111    NOT R0, R0
0001000000100001    ADD R0, R0, #1
0000111000000001    BRnzp #1

0001110110100001    ADD R6, R6, #1
0101001000000111    AND R1, R0, R7
0000001000000001    BRp #1
0001110110100001    ADD R6, R6, #1
00011111111000111    ADD R7, R7, R7
0000011111111011    BRzp #-5

0011110011101111    ST R6, #239
1111000000100101    TRAP x25
                        .END

```

Procedure

Step1: Init: Add the last bit of my ID to R6 and store R6 to x3101 Load the number to R0 from x3100(If input is “0”, jump to calculate)

Step2: Detect the last bit of the input number

Step3: if ODD: R6 += 1;
if EVEN: Do nothing.

Step4: Calculate: Using R7 as bit mask, AND R7 with the number so that we can fetch the specific bit that we want to process. If the bit we fetched is 0, than we ADD R6 by 1, esle we do nothing. Then we ADD R7 by itself, which can make the “1” in bit mask move to the left (e.g. 00010 + 00010 = 00100). LOOP this step until R7 is negative.

Step5: Sotre the final result to x3102

Result

My ID is PB22051087, which means the last bit of my ID is “7”. So if the number that I input is 5, the output will be $14 + 7 = 21$. If the input is 100, the output will be $4 + 7 = 11$. If the input is “0”, the output should be $16 + 7 = 23$.

Now I'll attach the results of my run in the emulator.

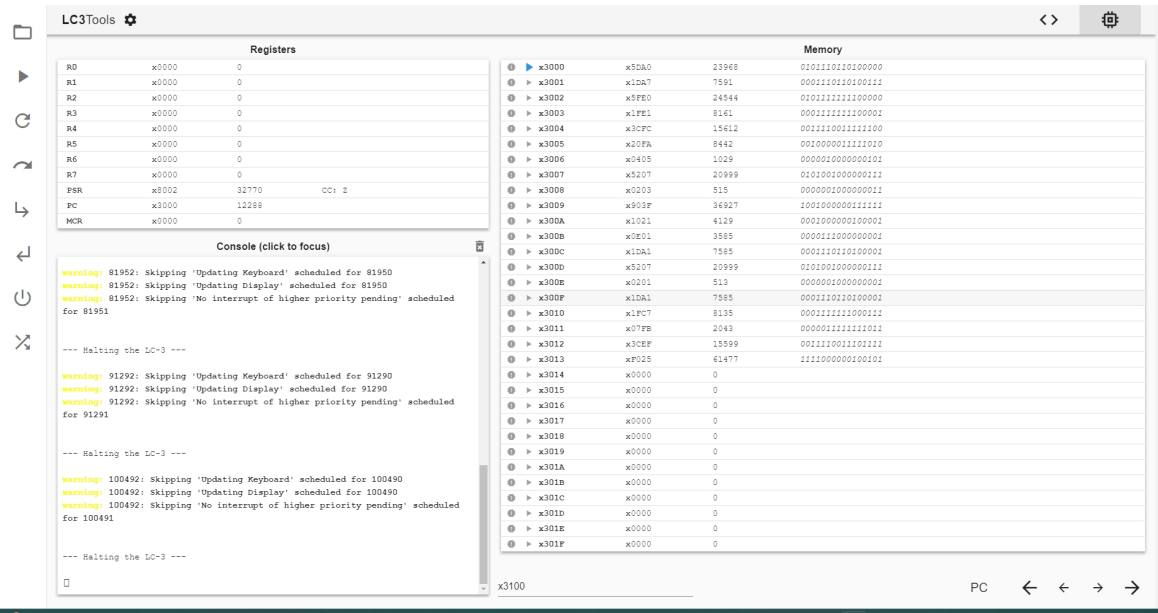


Figure 1: Before

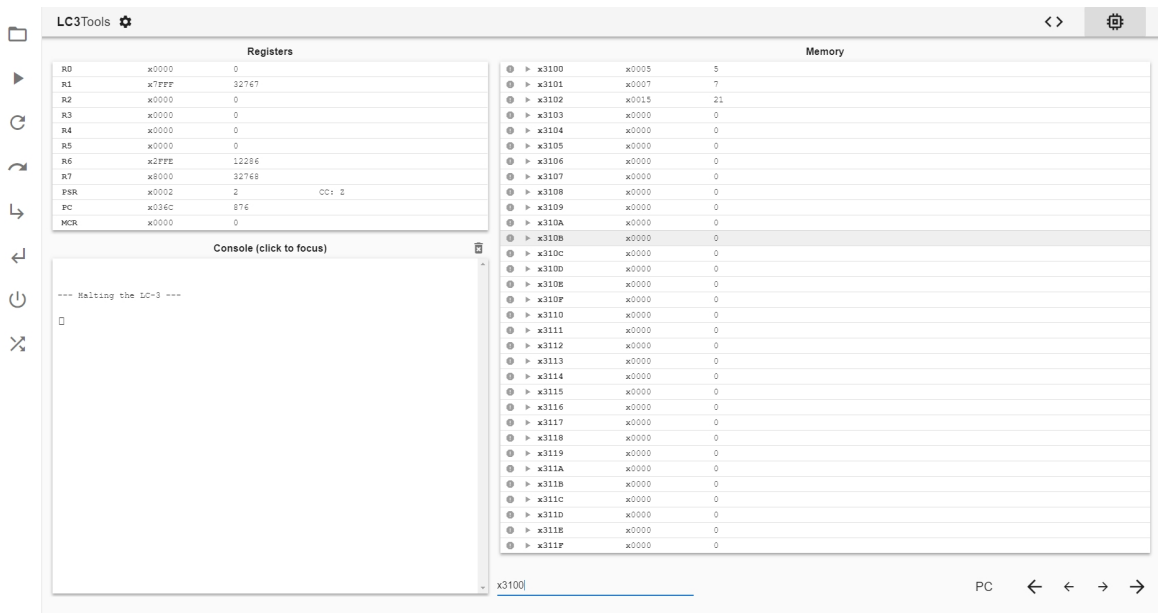


Figure 2: Input: 5

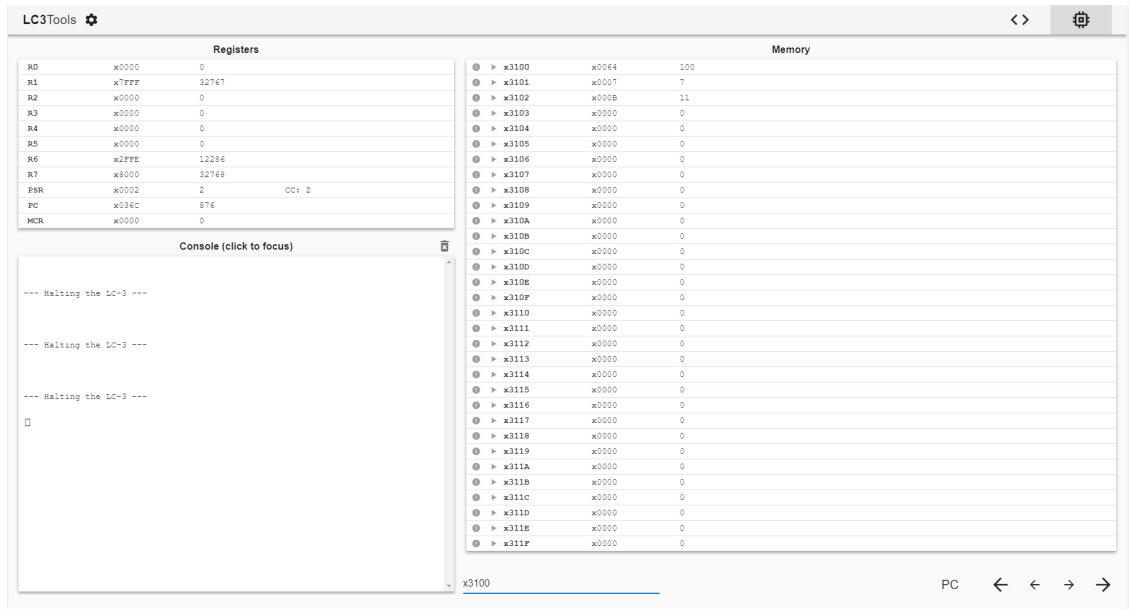


Figure 3: Input: 100

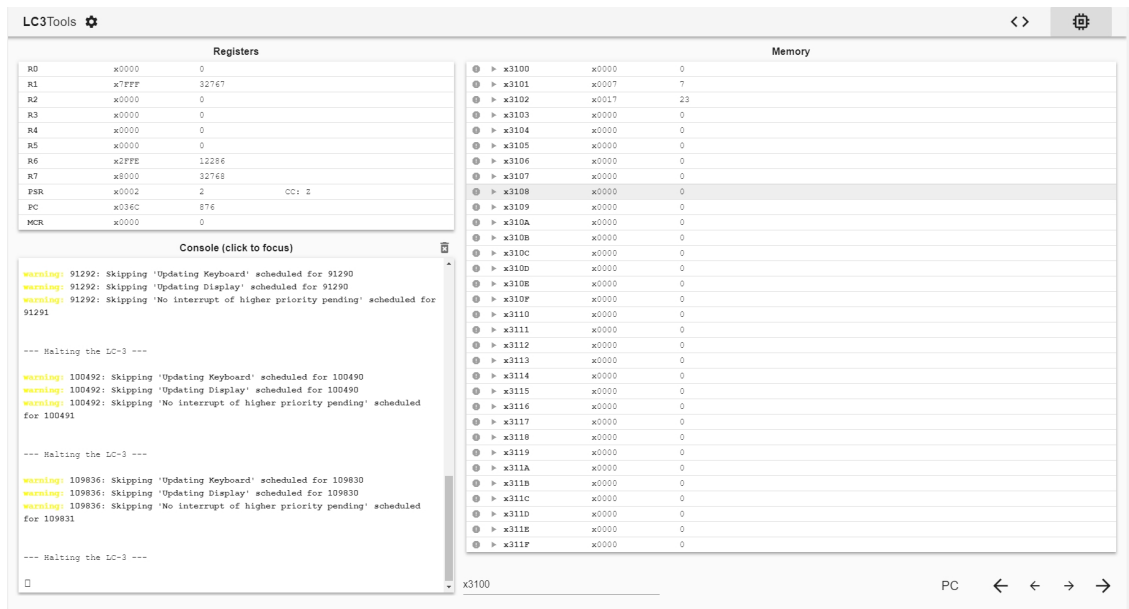


Figure 4: Input: 0