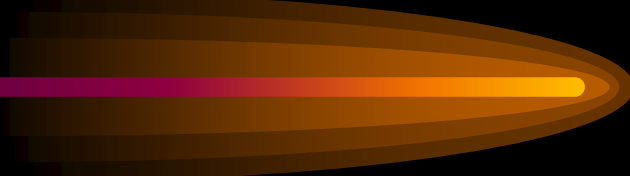


What does it do?


0 01000000000000101
1 00010000000000100
2 01010000000000101
3 11110000000000000
4 00000000000001010

1111	STP	Stop the computer
0001	ADD	Add accum. to operand
0010	SUB	Subtract operand from accum.
0011	LOD	Load memory cell into accum.
0100	LDI	Load immediate into accum.
0101	STO	Store accum. into memory cell
0110	INP	Input value and store into accum.
0111	OUT	Output the value from accum.
1000	JMP	Jump to instruction
1001	JNG	Jump to instruction if accum<0
1010	JZR	Jump to instruction if accum=0



SSC Programs

```
0    0100000000000101
    LDI 5      load the number 5
1    000100000000100
    ADD 4      add contents of memory location 4
2    010100000000101
    STO 5      store result in memory location 5
3    1111000000000000
    STOP
4    000000000001010
    <data>     number to add
5    <data>     place to put result
```



SSC Programs

LDI 5 load the number 5

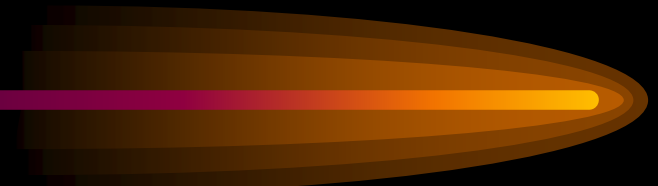
ADD 4 add contents of memory location 4

STO 5 store result in memory location 5

STOP

4 **<data>** number to add

5 **<data>** place to put result



SSC Programs

LDI 5 load the number 5

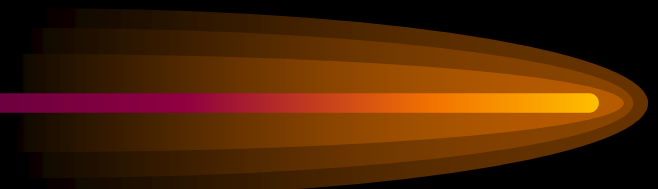
ADD X add contents of memory location 4

STO Y store result in memory location 5

STOP

X **<data>** number to add

Y **<data>** place to put result



Assembly Language

- Mnemonic codes represent machine language instructions
 - Write these alphanumeric codes instead of binary (Yea!)

```
LDI 5
ADD X
STO Y
STP
X DAT 10
Y DAT 0
```



Assemble

```
0 0100000000000101
1 000100000000100
2 010100000000101
3 111100000000000
4 000000000001010
5 000000000000000
```

Assembly Language

- Mnemonic codes represent machine language instructions
 - Decode binary into codes

```
0  LDI 5
1  ADD 4
2  STO 5
3  STP
4  DAT 10
5  DAT 0
```



```
0  0100000000000101
1  000100000000100
2  010100000000101
3  111100000000000
4  000000000001010
5  000000000000000
```



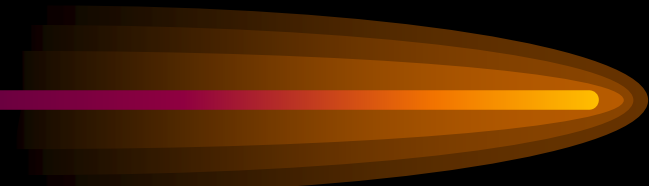
Assembly Language

- Mnemonic codes represent machine language instructions
 - Decode binary into codes
 - Humanize

```
LDI 5
ADD X
STO Y
STP
X DAT 10
Y DAT 0
```



```
0 0100000000000101
1 000100000000100
2 010100000000101
3 111100000000000
4 000000000001010
5 000000000000000
```



Assembly Language

- Mnemonic codes represent machine language instructions
 - Decode binary into codes
 - Humanize

```
LDI 5
ADD X
STO Y
OUT
STP
X DAT 10
Y DAT 0
```



Assemble

```
0 0100000000000101
1 000100000000100
2 010100000000101
3 111100000000000
4 000000000001010
5 000000000000000
```


Assembly Language

- Mnemonic codes represent machine language instructions
 - Decode binary into codes
 - Humanize

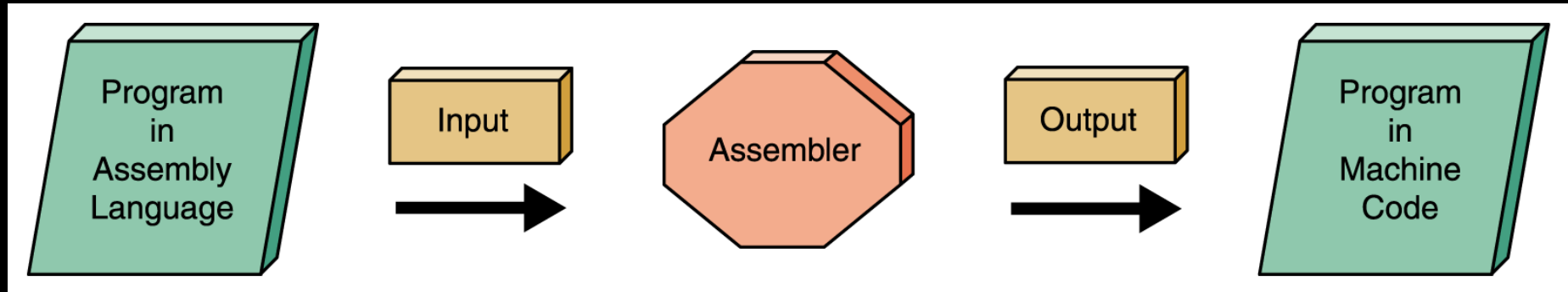
```
LDI 5
ADD X
STO Y
OUT
STP
X DAT 10
Y DAT 0
```



Assemble

```
0 0100000000000101
1 000100000000101
2 010100000000110
3 011100000000000
4 111100000000000
5 000000000001010
6 000000000000000
```

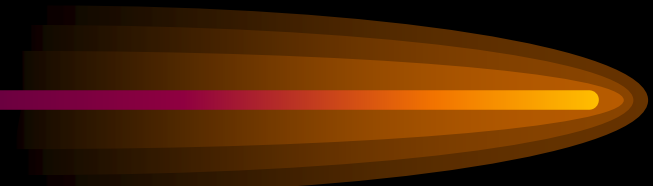
Assembly Process



LOAD Program into memory

EXECUTE

Set Program Counter to 0 and Fetch



SSC Programs

0	INP	get a number from the input field
1	OUT	write the acc. to the output field
2	STOP	stop



SSC Assembly Language...

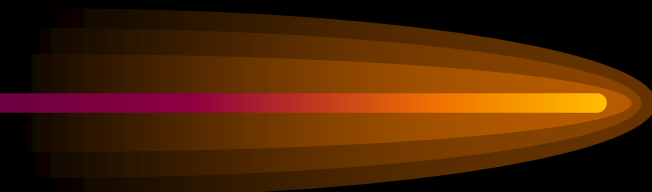
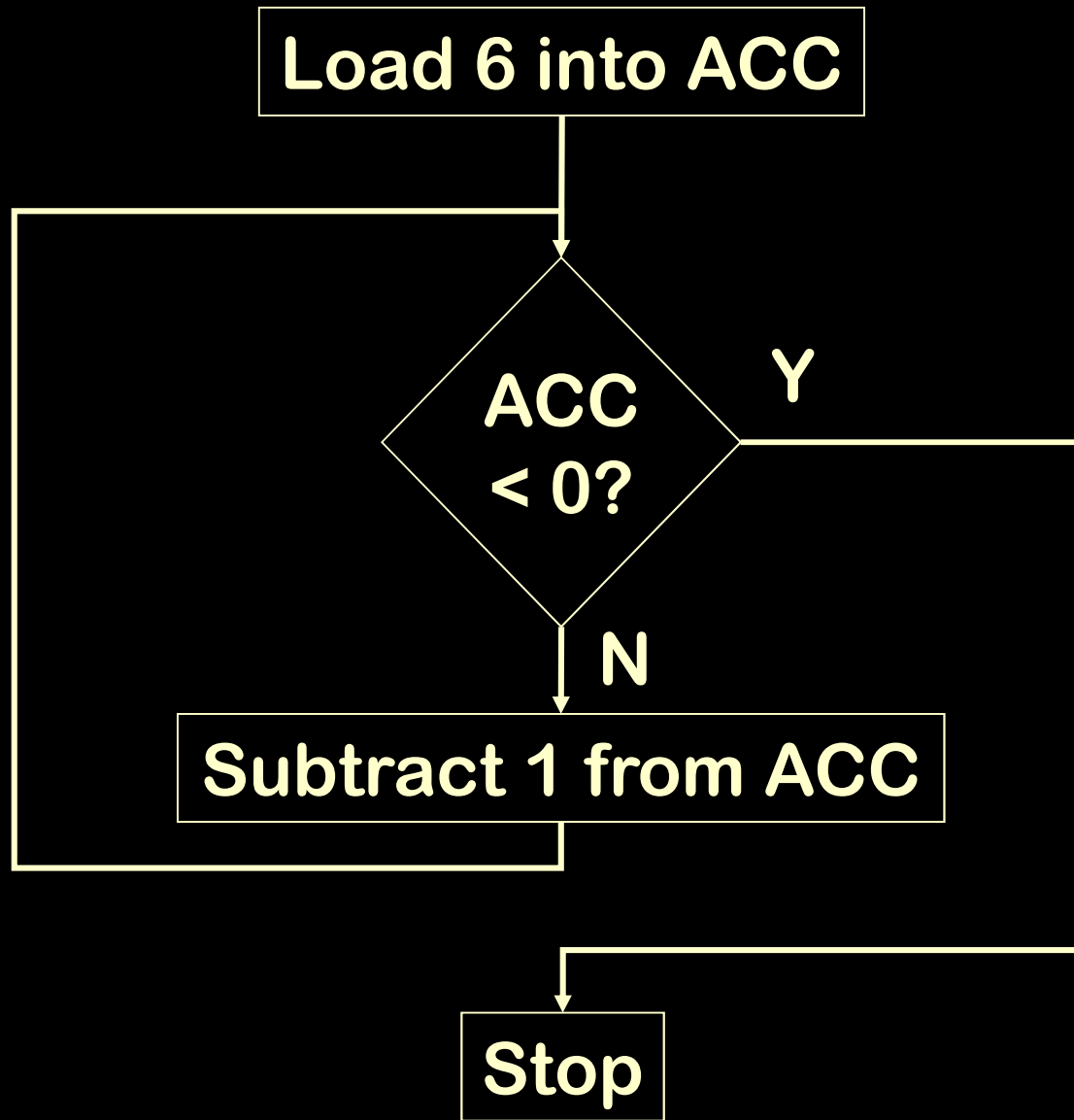


Counting Loop

0	LDI	6	put "6" into accumulator
1	JNG	4	if acc < 0, jump to step 4
2	SUB	5	subtract value in location 5
3	JMP	1	jump to step 1
4	STP		stop
5	DAT	1	data, value is 1

Accumulator:







hiera

nd

if

ails

methods functions

0

variable

e

ency FB

0.25

2

(100%)

= <None>

= solid

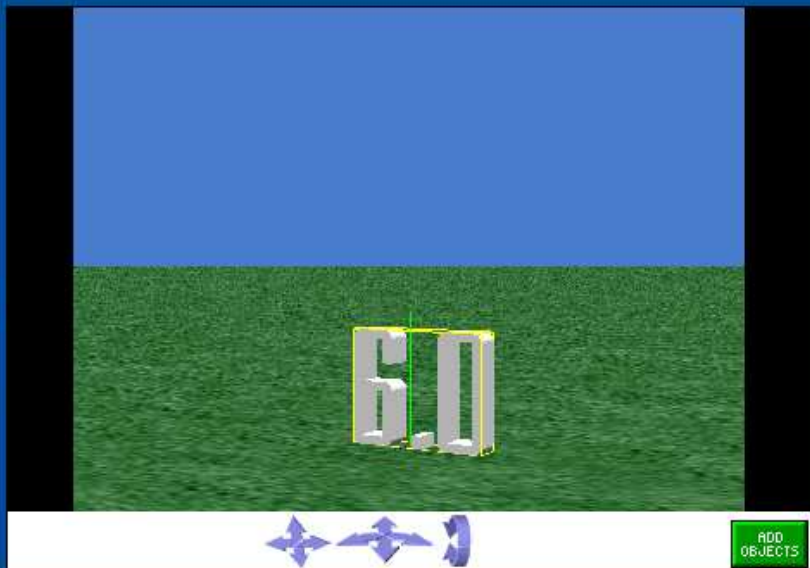
world

= true

v = position: 0, 0, 0; orientation

Used Properties

Maps



Events create new event

When the world starts, do world.my first method

world.my first method

world.my first method No parameters

No variables

Loop 6 times times show complicated version

Wait 1 second

decrement Timer.value by 1 duration = 0 seconds more...

Timer set text to Timer.value as a string duration = 0 seconds more...