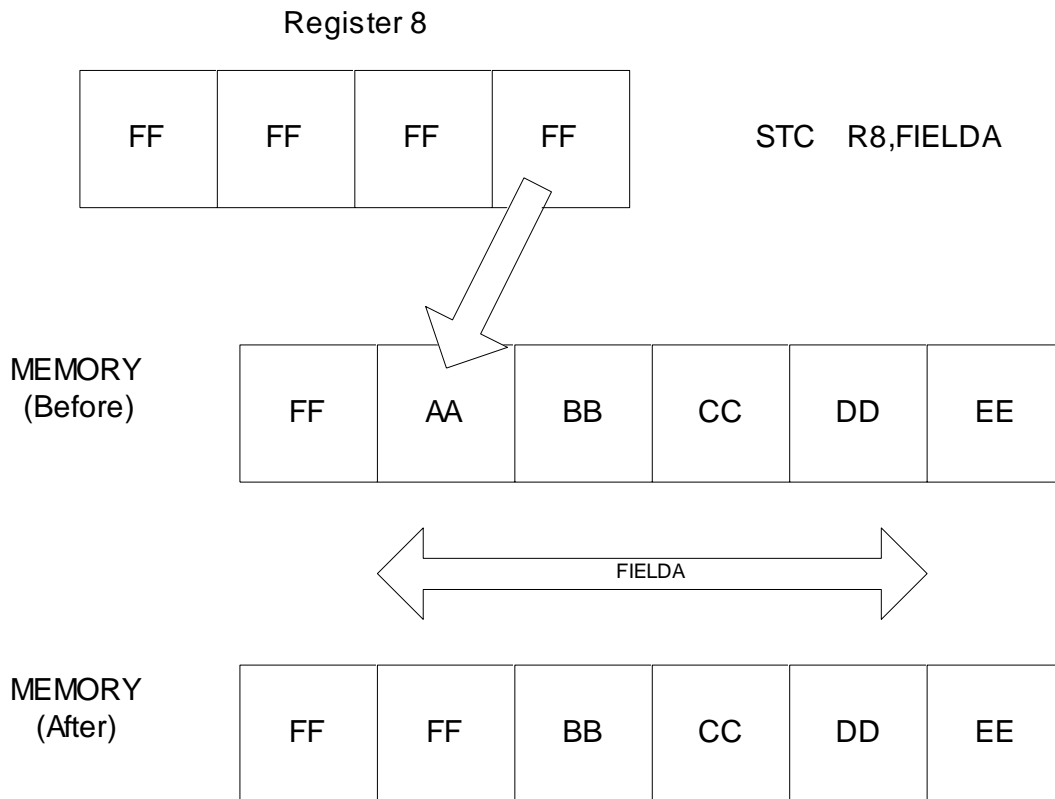


STC is used to copy the rightmost byte of a register into main storage. The register is represented by operand 1, and the main storage area is designated by operand 2. Since **STC** is an RX instruction, the storage area can be designated by using an index register.



The **STC** instruction above takes the rightmost byte of register 8 and copies it into the first byte of FIELDA, a field in main storage. One advantage to **STC** is the ability to use an index register to move a single byte from a register to memory. **STC** and **IC** are the only byte-oriented RX instructions. In the following example we assume that register 5 contains x'000000C1' and that register 7 contains x'00000003'.

STC R5, FIELDA (R7)

The instruction above would store the character “A” (x’C1’) into the fourth byte of FIELDA.



For the following examples, assume that R8 contains x’11223344’ and that R4 contains x’00000002’

FIELDA	DC	X’AABBCCDD’	
FIELDB	DC	C’ABCD’	
			Result:
	STC	R8, FIELDA	FIELDA = x’44BBCCDD’
	STC	R8, FIELDA(R4)	FIELDA = x’AABB44DD’
	STC	R8, FIELDB	FIELDB = x’44C2C3C4’
	STC	R8, FIELDB(R4)	FIELDB = x’C1C244C4’

Tips

1. Remember that **STC** is a byte oriented instruction that only copies the rightmost byte of a register. The companion to **STC** is **IC** (Insert Character).