

Assignment - 2

TT0L - GROUP 0

Person 1	1111111111
Person 2	1111111111

$$(\text{Person 1 ID} + \text{Person 2 ID}) \% 30 = 25$$

Q25. The 32 bits value stored in 0x2000 till 0x2000 + 36 is actually the timestamp in BCD format. For example, 00:HH:MM:SEC. For example 0x00233435 is represented as 23 hour 34 min 35 second. If the time format is valid, store “1111” in 0x2100 till (0x2100 + 36). Else store “2222” in 0x2100 till (0x2100 + 36).

Initialized data and stored it in 0x2000 - 0x2024 (0x2000 + 36)

0x11111111 (0x2000)

0x22223333 (0x2004)

0x31111111 (0x2008)

0x42223333 (0x200C)

0x51111111 (0x2010)

0x62223333 (0x2014)

0x71111111 (0x2018)

0x82000000 (0x201C)

0x91111111 (0x2020)

0xA2223333 (0x2024)

Program Snapshot

```
106      mov      r0, #0x2000 ; point back to the first data in 0x2000
107
108      mov      r1, #0xA ; Counter for loop
109
110      ;          Start loop
111 loop
112      ldr      r5, [r0] ; Load a value from memory pointed by r0 into r5
113
114      sub      r1, r1, #1 ; Decrement counter
115      mov      r2, #1 ; Set r2 to 1 (initially assume data is valid)
116
117      bl       check ; Call the check function to validate the loaded data, If valid r2 = 1 else r2 = 0
118
119      cmp      r2, #0 ; Compare r2 and 0
120
121      ;          If r1 = 0, output 0x2222 to memory
122      moveq    r8, #0x2200
123      addeq    r8, r8, #0x22
124
125      cmp      r2, #1 ; Compare r2 and 1
126
127      ;          If r1 = 1, output 0x1111 to memory
128      moveq    r8, #0x1100
129      addeq    r8, r8, #0x11
130
131      ;          Store the value to memory
132      str      r8, [r0, #0x100] ; Store the value of r8 into the memory address of (r0 + #0x100)
133      add      r0, r0, #0x4 ; increment r0 by 4 to get the data of next address
134      cmp      r1, #0
135      bgt      loop ; Loop again if the value of r1 > 0
136      end
```

```
139 check
140      ;          Check 00
141      and      r6, r5, #0xFF000000 ; Get the first two nibbles
142      cmp      r6, #0x00 ; Compare them to 0x00
143      movne    r2, #0 ; If they are not the same, set the flag to 0
144
145      ;          Check HH
146      and      r6, r5, #0x00F00000 ; Get the third nibble
147      and      r7, r5, #0x000F0000 ; Get the fourth nibble
148
149      mov      r6, r6, lsr #20 ; Shift the value of r6 to the right (#0x00F00000 -> #0x0000000F)
150      mov      r7, r7, lsr #16 ; Shift the value of r7 to the right (#0x000F0000 -> #0x0000000F)
151
152      cmp      r6, #0x2 ; Compare the first nibble to 2
153      movgt    r2, #0 ; If it's greater, then the data is invalid
154
155      cmp      r7, #0x9 ; Compare the second nibble to 9
156      movgt    r2, #0 ; If it's greater, then the data is invalid
157
158      cmp      r6, #0x2 ; Check if the first nibble is 2 and...
159      cmpeq    r7, #3 ; the second nibble is more than 3
160      movgt    r2, #0 ; In which case, the data is invalid
161
162      ;          Check MM
163      and      r6, r5, #0x0000F000 ; Get the fifth nibble
164      and      r7, r5, #0x00000F00 ; Get the sixth nibble
165
166      mov      r6, r6, lsr #12 ; Shift the value of r6 to the right (#0x0000F000 -> #0x0000000F)
167      mov      r7, r7, lsr #8 ; Shift the value of r7 to the right (#0x00000F00 -> #0x0000000F)
168
169      cmp      r6, #0x5 ; Check if the first nibble is greater than 0x5
170      movgt    r2, #0 ; If the data is invalid
171
172      cmp      r7, #0x9 ; Check if the second nibble is greater than 0x9
173      movgt    r2, #0 ; If the data is invalid
174
175      ;          Check SS
176      and      r6, r5, #0x000000F0 ; Get the last two nibbles
177      and      r7, r5, #0x0000000F
178
179      mov      r6, r6, lsr #4 ; Shift the value of r6 to the right (#0x000000F0 -> #0x0000000F)
```

```

180
181      cmp      r6, #0x5 ; Check if the first nibble is greater than 0x5
182      movgt    r2, #0 ; If the data is invalid
183
184      cmp      r7, #0x9 ; Check if the second nibble is greater than 0x9
185      movgt    r2, #0 ; If the data is invalid
186
187      ;        Return address
188      mov      pc, lr
189

```

Snapshot of memory address

Word Address	Byte 3	Byte 2	Byte 1	Byte 0	Word Value
0x2000	0x11	0x11	0x11	0x11	0x11111111
0x2004	0x22	0x22	0x33	0x33	0x22223333
0x2008	0x31	0x11	0x11	0x11	0x31111111
0x200C	0x42	0x22	0x33	0x33	0x42223333
0x2010	0x51	0x11	0x11	0x11	0x51111111
0x2014	0x62	0x22	0x33	0x33	0x62223333
0x2018	0x71	0x11	0x11	0x11	0x71111111
0x201C	0x82	0x22	0x33	0x33	0x82223333
0x2020	0x91	0x11	0x11	0x11	0x91111111
0x2024	0xA2	0x22	0x33	0x33	0xA2223333
0x2100	0x0	0x0	0x22	0x22	0x2222
0x2104	0x0	0x0	0x22	0x22	0x2222
0x2108	0x0	0x0	0x22	0x22	0x2222
0x210C	0x0	0x0	0x22	0x22	0x2222
0x2110	0x0	0x0	0x22	0x22	0x2222
0x2114	0x0	0x0	0x22	0x22	0x2222
0x2118	0x0	0x0	0x22	0x22	0x2222
0x211C	0x0	0x0	0x22	0x22	0x2222
0x2120	0x0	0x0	0x22	0x22	0x2222
0x2124	0x0	0x0	0x22	0x22	0x2222

All the initialized time format are invalid as the first two nibbles of all the values are not equal to 00

Modified initialized data with the test data given in the instructions

0x11111111 -> 0x00000001

0x22223333 -> 0x00990011

0x31111111 -> 0x00009901

0x42223333 -> 0x00000060

0x51111111 -> 0x00000100

0x62223333 -> 0x00010000

Data from 0x2018 - 0x2024 will remain unchanged.

Word Address	Byte 3	Byte 2	Byte 1	Byte 0	Word Value
0x2000	0x0	0x0	0x0	0x1	0x1
0x2004	0x0	0x99	0x0	0x11	0x990011
0x2008	0x0	0x0	0x99	0x1	0x9901
0x200C	0x0	0x0	0x0	0x60	0x60
0x2010	0x0	0x0	0x1	0x0	0x100
0x2014	0x0	0x1	0x0	0x0	0x10000
0x2018	0x71	0x11	0x11	0x11	0x71111111
0x201C	0x82	0x22	0x33	0x33	0x82223333
0x2020	0x91	0x11	0x11	0x11	0x91111111
0x2024	0xA2	0x22	0x33	0x33	0xA2223333
0x2100	0x0	0x0	0x11	0x11	0x1111
0x2104	0x0	0x0	0x22	0x22	0x2222
0x2108	0x0	0x0	0x22	0x22	0x2222
0x210C	0x0	0x0	0x22	0x22	0x2222
0x2110	0x0	0x0	0x11	0x11	0x1111
0x2114	0x0	0x0	0x11	0x11	0x1111
0x2118	0x0	0x0	0x22	0x22	0x2222
0x211C	0x0	0x0	0x22	0x22	0x2222
0x2120	0x0	0x0	0x22	0x22	0x2222
0x2124	0x0	0x0	0x22	0x22	0x2222

The value in 0x2100, 0x2110 and 0x2114 is valid.