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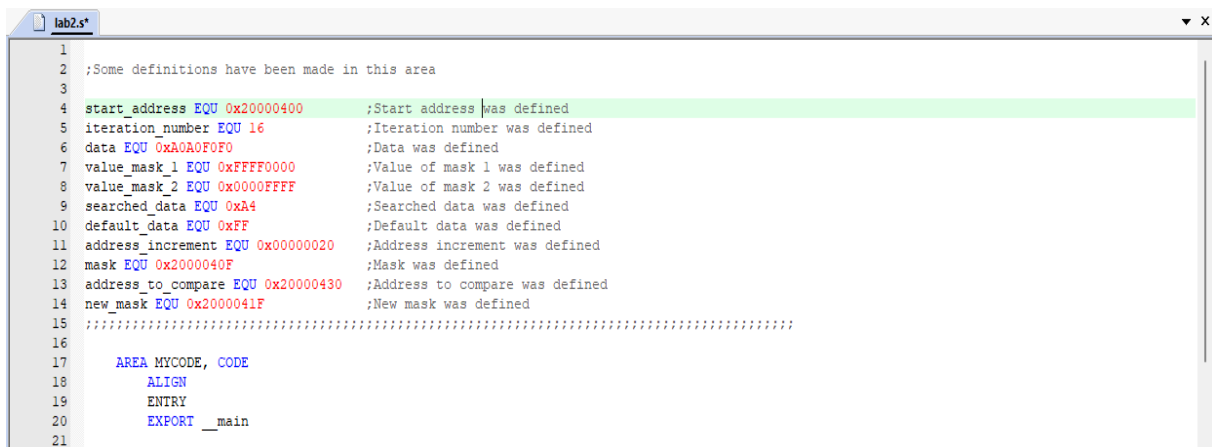


Experiment #2

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First of all, we will understand the code by explaining the screenshots of the code piece by piece.

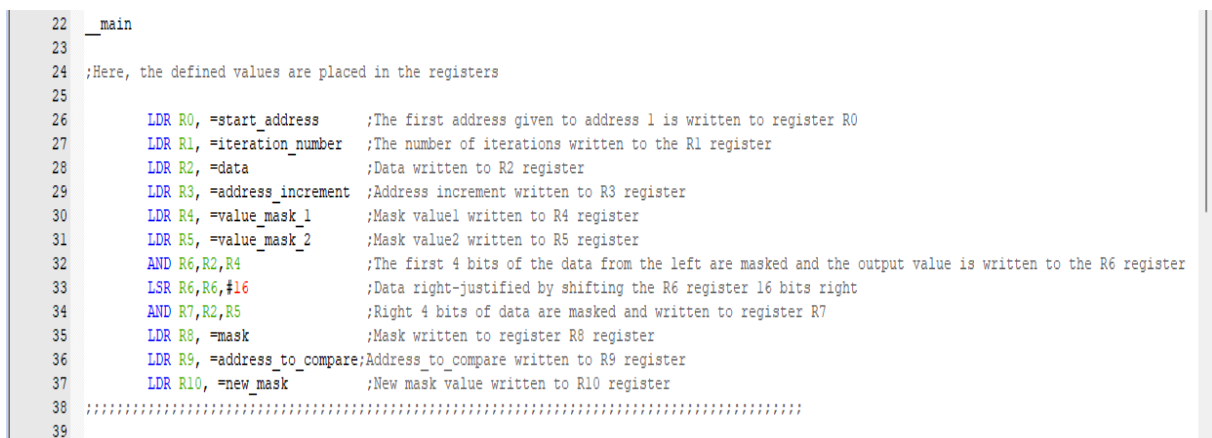
In Figure 1, I made some definitions with the EQU directive. First of all, I defined the address from which address to start writing data. For the loop, I defined the number of iterations for how much it should spin. I have defined the data to be written. I defined 2 masks to divide the data in half. I defined the value to be searched after the data is written to the address. If the searched data is not available at the address, we have defined a default value to indicate that it is not available. I implemented an algorithm to write the values 0xA0Ax and 0xF0Fx in the same loop. I have defined other definitions for this. Their purpose will be explained in the places of use.



```
1
2 ;Some definitions have been made in this area
3
4 start_address EQU 0x20000400 ;Start address was defined
5 iteration_number EQU 16 ;Iteration number was defined
6 data EQU 0xA0A0F0F0 ;Data was defined
7 value_mask_1 EQU 0xFFFF0000 ;Value of mask 1 was defined
8 value_mask_2 EQU 0x0000FFFF ;Value of mask 2 was defined
9 searched_data EQU 0xA4 ;Searched data was defined
10 default_data EQU 0xFF ;Default data was defined
11 address_increment EQU 0x00000020 ;Address increment was defined
12 mask EQU 0x2000040F ;Mask was defined
13 address_to_compare EQU 0x20000430 ;Address to compare was defined
14 new_mask EQU 0x2000041F ;New mask was defined
15 ;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;
16
17 AREA MYCODE, CODE
18 ALIGN
19 ENTRY
20 EXPORT __main
21
```

Figure 1

In Figure 2, I placed the things I defined into the relevant registers. There is one thing I should mention here. In the other stage, I need to complete the data in 16 loops. For this I masked the data with value\_mask\_1(0xFFFF0000) and kept the result in register R6. The result was 0xA0A00000, but I had to right justify meaningful values. For this reason, I wrote the value 0x0000A0A0 to the R6 register by shifting 16 bits. To get the other part of the data, I masked the data with value\_mask\_2(0x0000FFFF) and wrote the result to register r7.



```
22 __main
23
24 ;Here, the defined values are placed in the registers
25
26 LDR R0, =start_address ;The first address given to address 1 is written to register R0
27 LDR R1, =iteration_number ;The number of iterations written to the R1 register
28 LDR R2, =data ;Data written to R2 register
29 LDR R3, =address_increment ;Address increment written to R3 register
30 LDR R4, =value_mask_1 ;Mask value1 written to R4 register
31 LDR R5, =value_mask_2 ;Mask value2 written to R5 register
32 AND R6, R2, R4 ;The first 4 bits of the data from the left are masked and the output value is written to the R6 register
33 LSR R6, R6, #16 ;Data right-justified by shifting the R6 register 16 bits right
34 AND R7, R2, R5 ;Right 4 bits of data are masked and written to register R7
35 LDR R8, =mask ;Mask written to register R8 register
36 LDR R9, =address_to_compare ;Address to compare written to R9 register
37 LDR R10, =new_mask ;New mask value written to R10 register
38 ;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;
39
```

Figure 2

As seen in Figure 3, there is a loop. The purpose of this loop was to write the data as desired to the desired address. This has been done here as well. First of all, the value in the R6 register is written to start\_address(0x20000400). Then the ORR operation was performed with the address R3(0x00000020). Thanks to this operation, the address became 0x20000420 and the value in the R7 register was written to that address and the address was increased by 2. The new value of the address is 0x20000422. After this process was completed, a comparison process was performed. The current address is compared with the register R9(0x20000430). The purpose of this was done because it was needed later. Because we need another mask when the address is 0x2000041x or 0x2000043x in the future. Let's forget about this process for now. The code will come to the AND directive because the CMP result is wrong. Here the last value of the address (0x20000422) is masked with R8(0x2000040F). After masking the address will be 0x20000402. After this process is finished, the value of R6 and R7 will increase by 1. The number of iterations will also be reduced by 1. If the iteration count is equal to 0, it will exit the loop. It will return inside the loop unless they are equal. This time the new R6 (0xA0A1) value will be written to our last address (0x20000402). Then with ORR the address will be 0x20000422 and the new R7(0xF0F1) will be written and increment the address by 2. This will continue until a value is written to address 0x20000428. However, after data is written to address 0x20000428, it will increase by 2 and become 0x20000430. After arriving at this address, another masking process has to be done. Because let's pretend we didn't change it. If we don't change it, we'll have ANDed 0x20000430 with R8(0x2000040F) and the new address becomes 0x20000400 and we start writing to the starting address. To avoid this, we compared the address value with 0x20000430 with CMP. If it is the same, now our new mask value will be 0x2000041F. In this way, if we mask with 0x20000430 and 0x2000041F, the result will be 0x20000410 and we will continue where we left off. In this way, I filled in the rest of the data.

```

40 ;A cycle has been established here. The aim in this loop is to fill the values as desired to the given
41
42 WRITING
43     STRH R6,[R0]           ;It writes the value in R6 to the address of the R0 register.
44     ORR R0,R0,R3           ;Switched to the appropriate address to write the value in the R7 register
45     STRH R7,[R0],#2        ;It writes the value in R7 to the address carried by the R0 register.
46     CMP R0,R9              ;Address value compared to 0x20000430 because we need to change my mask value
47     MOVEQ R8,R10           ;New mask value assigned to current mask value
48     AND R0,R0,R8           ;Switched to the appropriate address to write the value in the R6 register again
49     ADD R6,R6,#0x01        ;Its value in the R6 register is increased by 1
50     ADD R7,R7,#0x01        ;Its value in the R7 register is increased by 1
51     SUB R1,R1,#1           ;Number of iterations reduced by 1
52     CMP R1,#0              ;The iteration count is compared to 0 and if it is not equal to 0 it will loop again
53     BNE WRITING
54
55 ;

```

Figure 3

In Figure 4, we need to make 32 iterations of the address to the starting address for the other search loop. 32 iterations may be too much, but if the searched data is at the end, then 32 will only be enough. We've done that here.

```

56
57     LDR R0,=start_address ;Since address1 has changed above, its first address is written again
58     ADD R1,R1,#32         ;32 has been added to the reset iteration count because I need 32 more iterations in the other loop
59

```

Figure 4

Figure 5 contains the rest of the code. Here I made a loop to find the sought value. In the SEARCHING loop, I checked whether we have the searched value in our addresses. First of all, I checked whether the number of iterations is 0 with the CMP command. The purpose of this is if after looking at all the addresses I have written, if the number sought is still not found, I set the default value to the R11 register and then told it to go to the EXIT command and put it into infinite balance there. Other than that, if my iteration count is not 0, I did the following. I pulled data from R0 to R12 and increased R0 by 2 because I did it to not control the A0 values in between. I reduced the number of iterations by 1. After that operation was done, I compared the searched value with the data I took from R12, and if they are the same, it will go to the FOUND command and write the sought value to the R11 register. In general, the working logic of the code was like this.

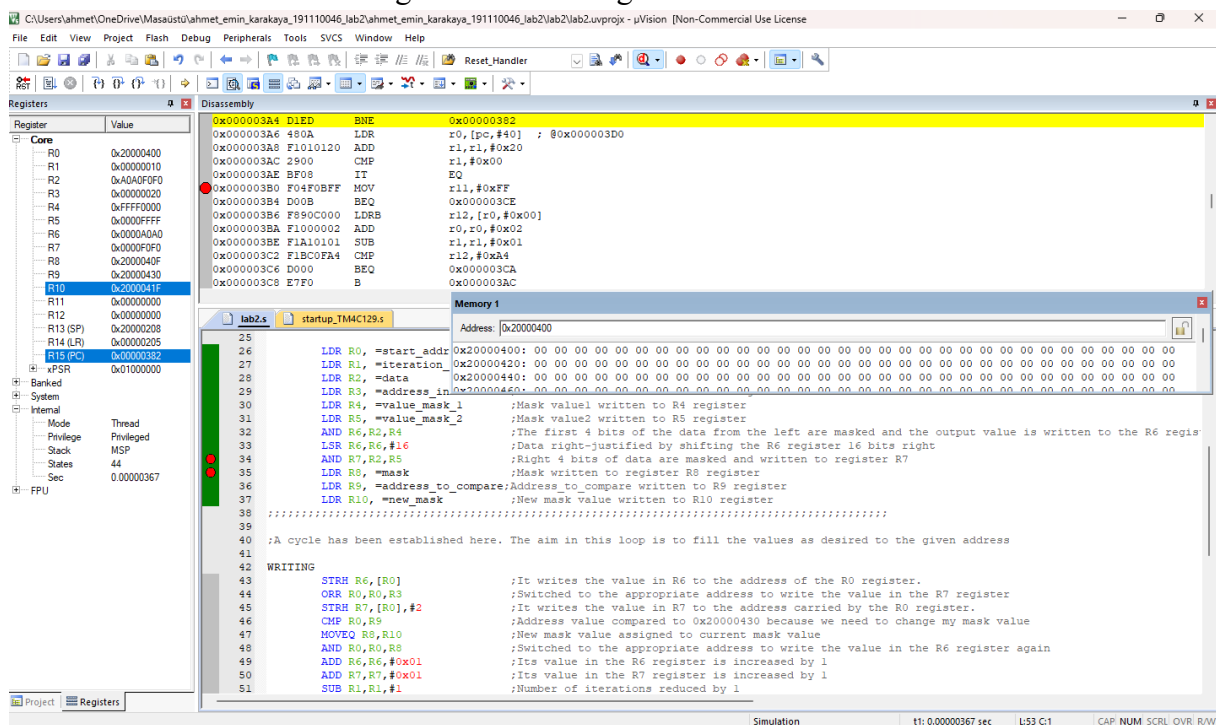
```

60 ;Here, a loop structure was set up again and it was checked whether the values in the addresses whose value was written in the previous loop w
61 ;If there is, the desired value is written to the R11 register. If not, the default value is written to the R11 register.
62
63 SEARCHING
64     CMP R1,#0                ;Comparison with iteration 2 number 0
65     MOVEQ R11,default_data    ;If the number of iterations is equal to 0, the default data is written to the R10 register
66     BEQ EXIT                  ;Searched data not found and jumped to EXIT loop
67     LDRB R12,[R0]             ;Hovered over data at address R0
68     ADD R0,R0,#2              ;R0 register increased by 2
69     SUB R1,R1,#1              ;Number of iterations reduced by 1
70     CMP R12,searched_data     ;Compared with the searched data with the data on
71     BEQ FOUND                 ;FOUND jumped to loop if match result is found
72     B SEARCHING               ;If not found, looped again and continued searching
73
74 FOUND
75     MOV R11,searched_data     ;Search data is written to register R10, so data is found
76
77
78 EXIT B EXIT                  ;Infinitely looped
79     END

```

Figure 5

After that, I put screenshots showing the output of the code I described. In Figure6, it is observed that the relevant assignments to the registers are made.



[illegible]

It's back in the loop. R6 and R7 increased by 1. Number of iterations(R1) decreased by 1. It came to the desired value at the address.(Figure 8)

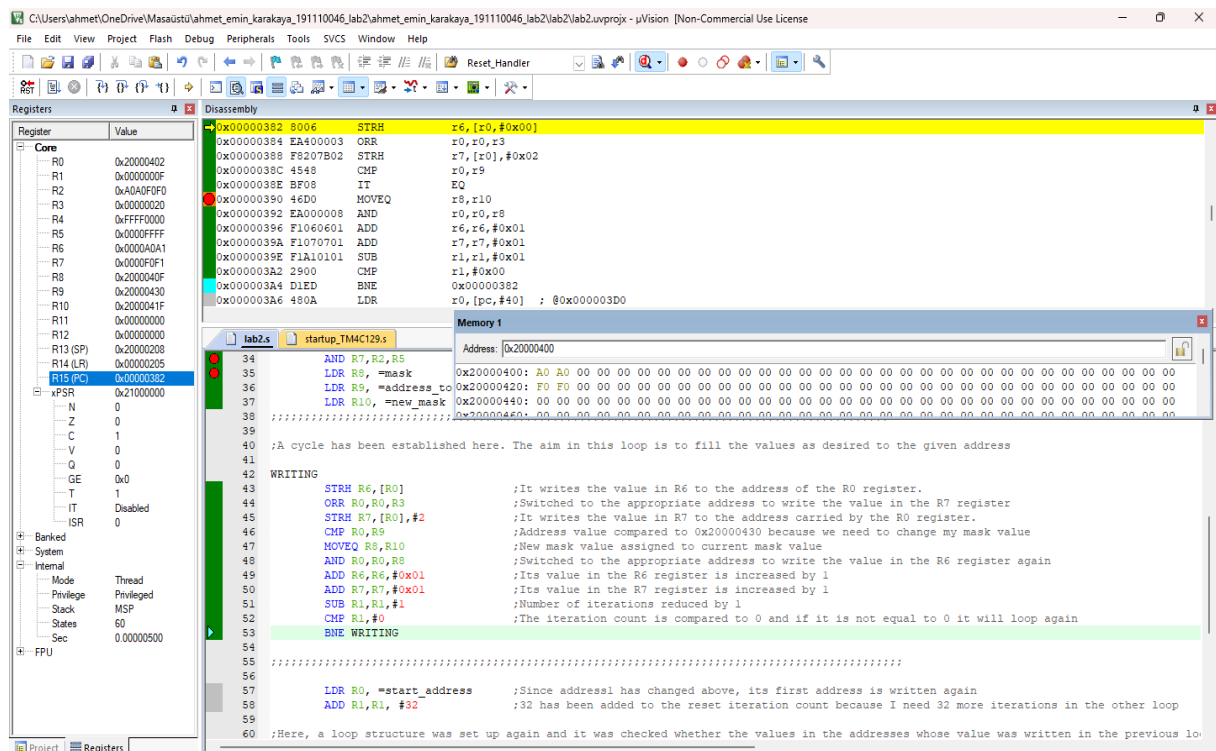


Figure 8



## Next repeat (Figure 9)

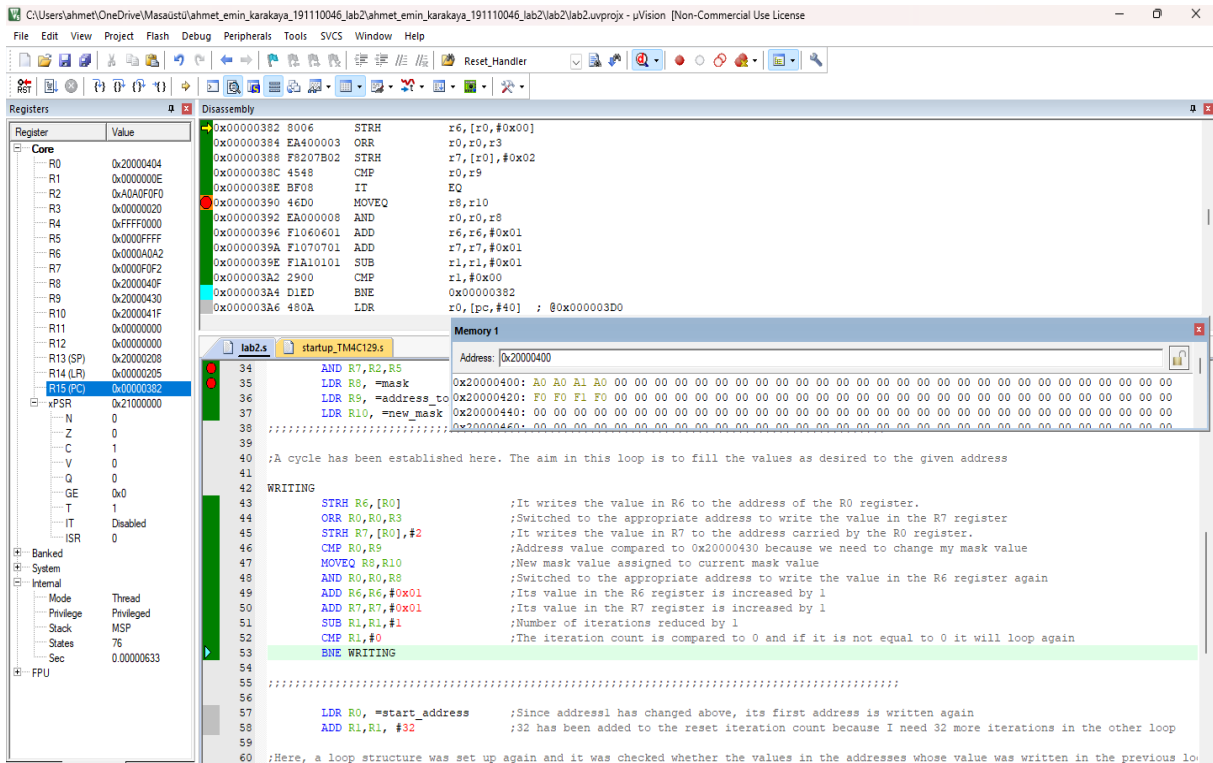


Figure 9

## Next repeat (Figure 10)

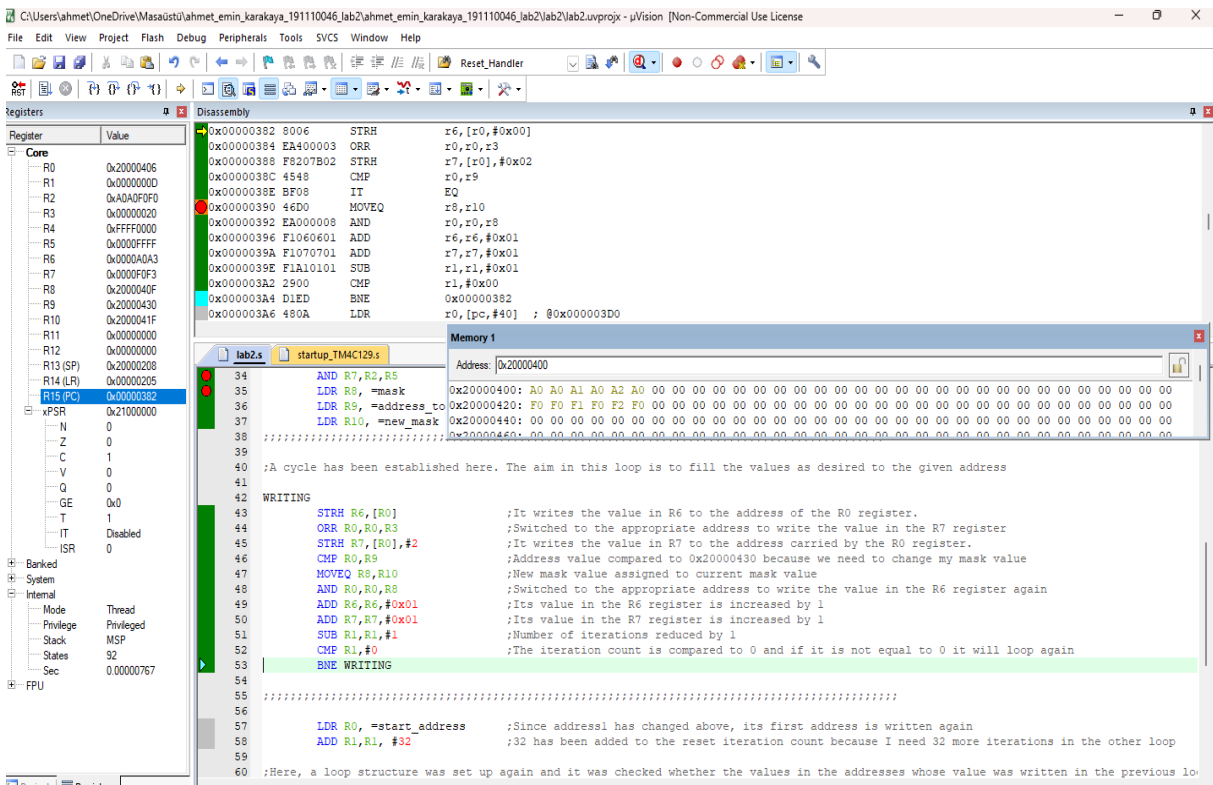


Figure 10

## Next repeat (Figure 11)

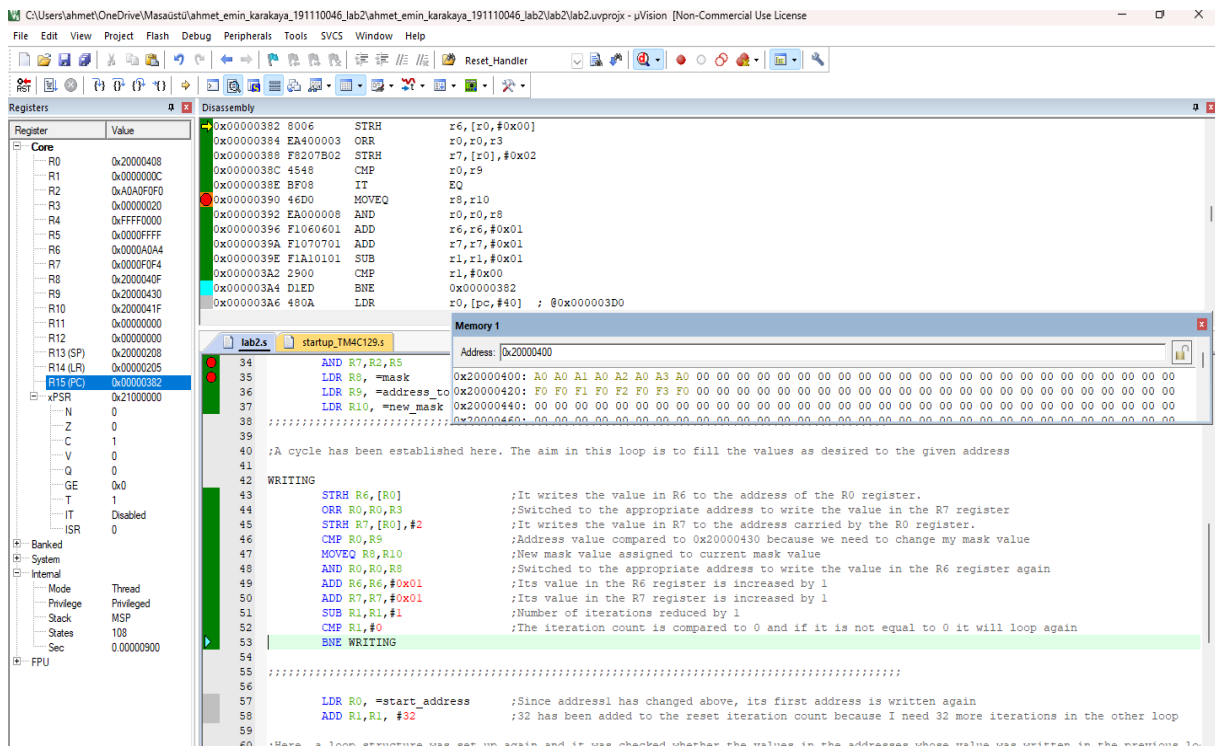


Figure 11

## Next repeat (Figure 12)

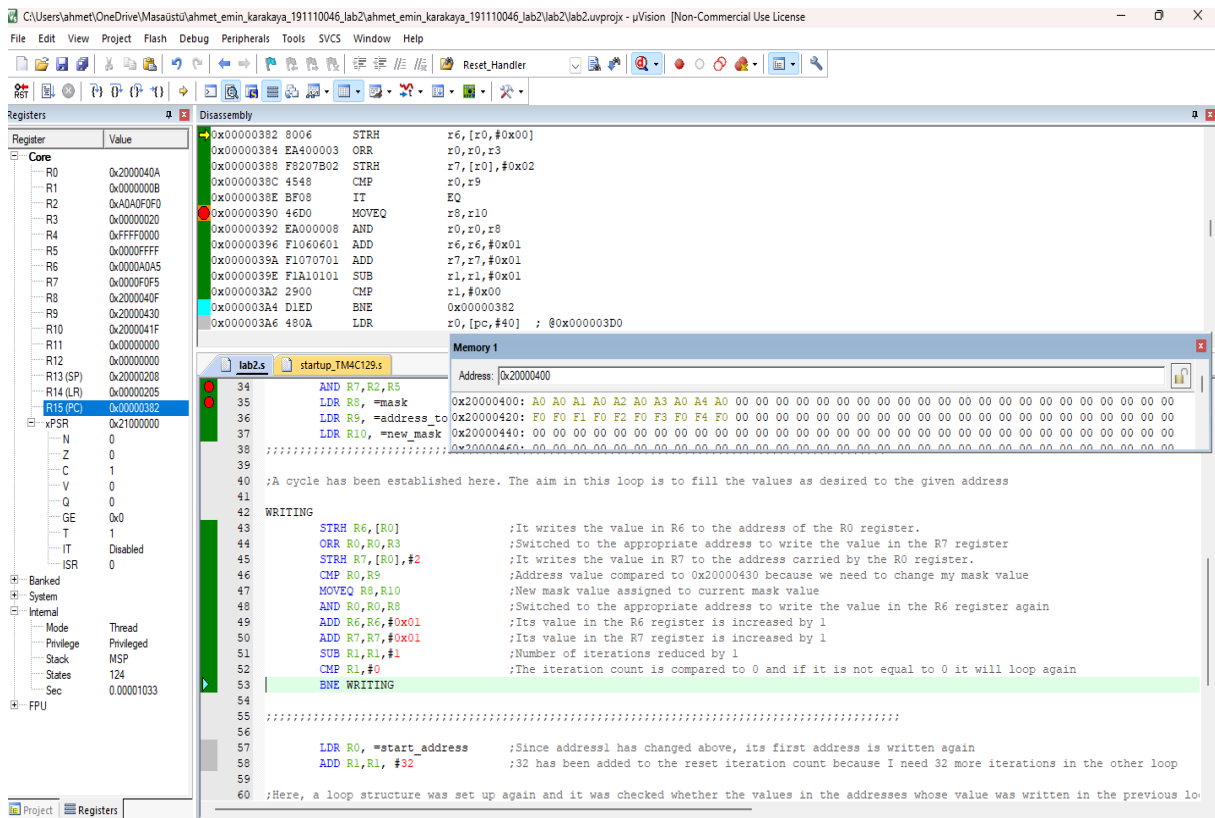


Figure 12

## Next repeat (Figure 13)

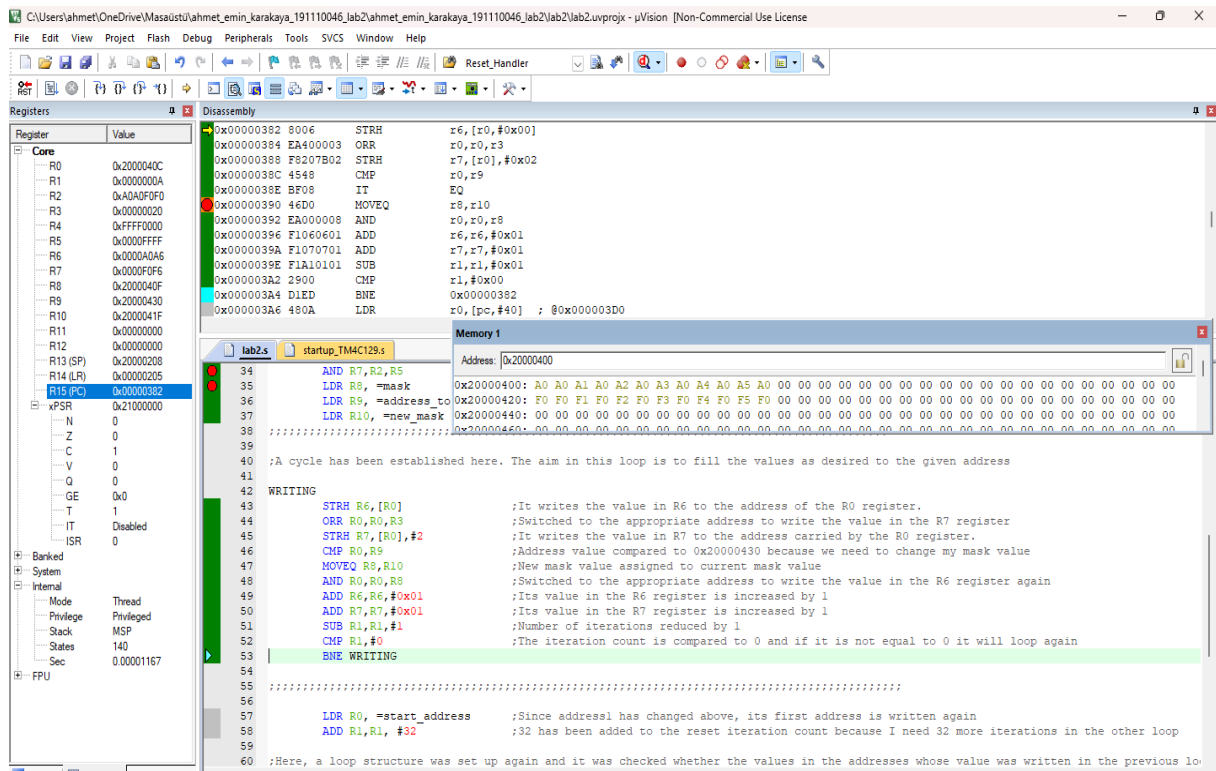


Figure 13

## Next repeat (Figure 14)

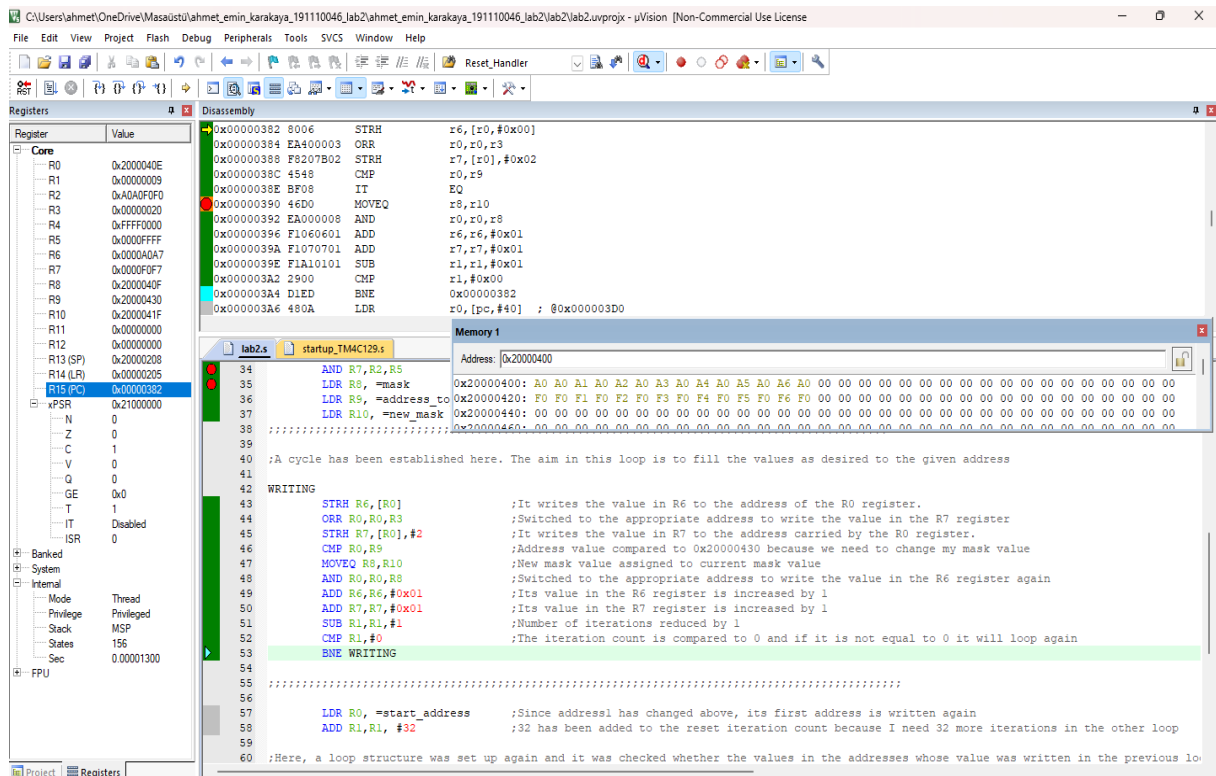


Figure 14



Here, the CMP event that I mentioned in the explanation took place. And the mask value is updated.(Figure 15)

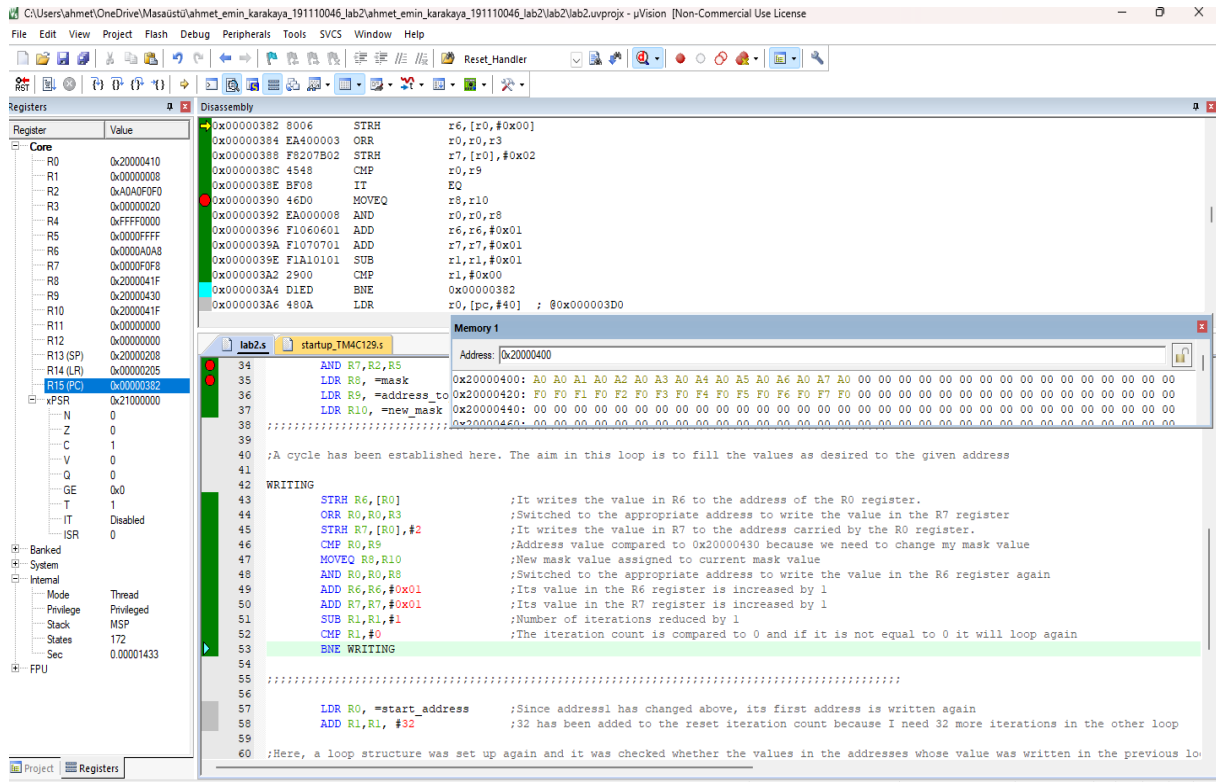


Figure 15

Next repeat (Figure 16)

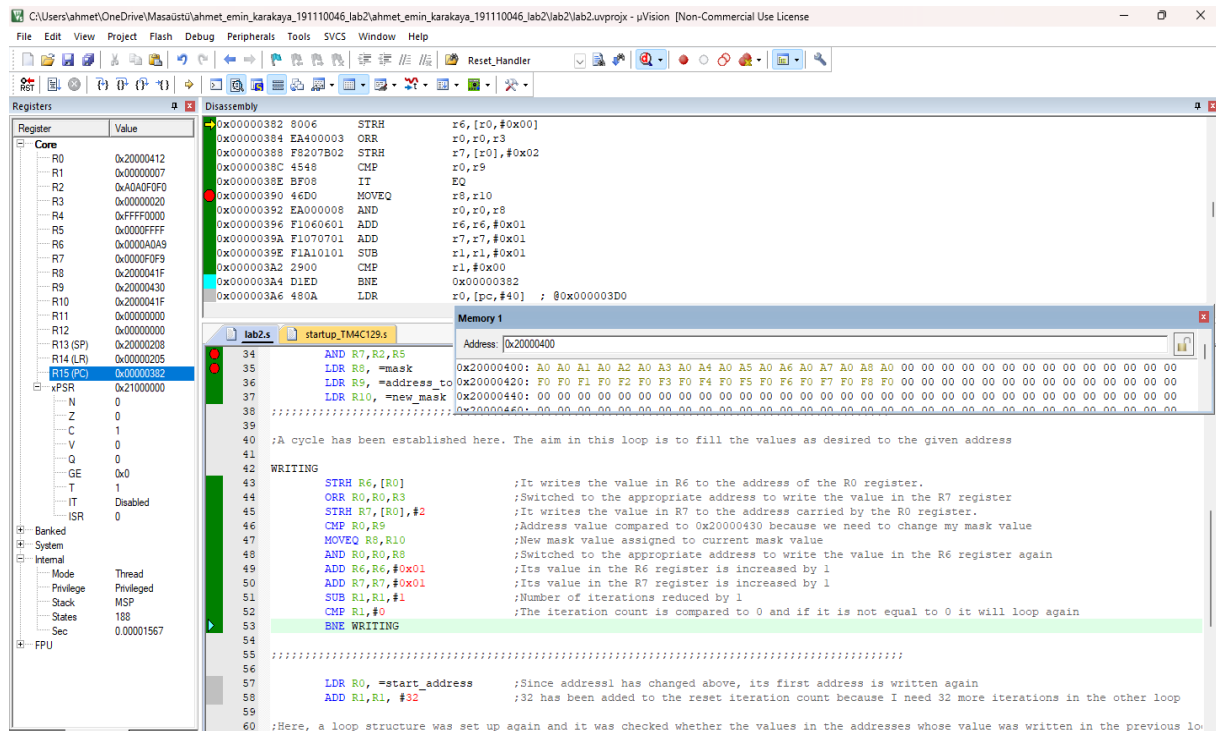


Figure 16

After continuing in this way, I finally placed the data as desired.(Figure 17)

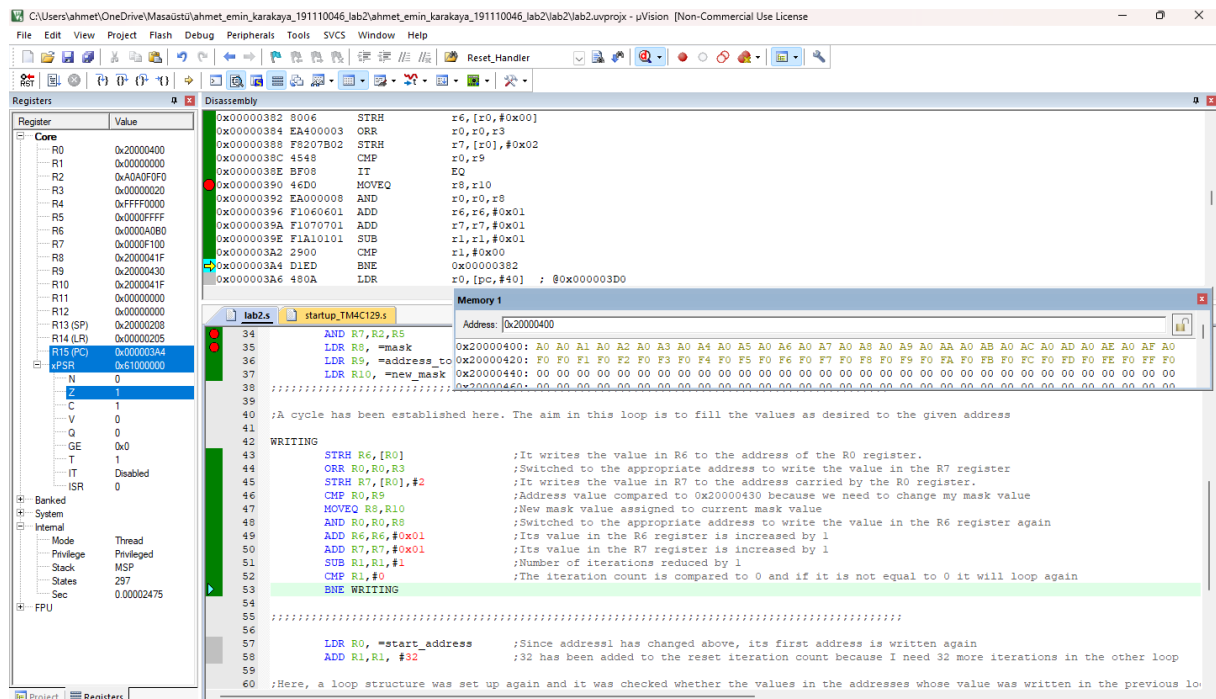


Figure 17

After these screenshots, screenshots will be shown showing that the searched value is found. Trying to find the search value one by one.(Figure 18)

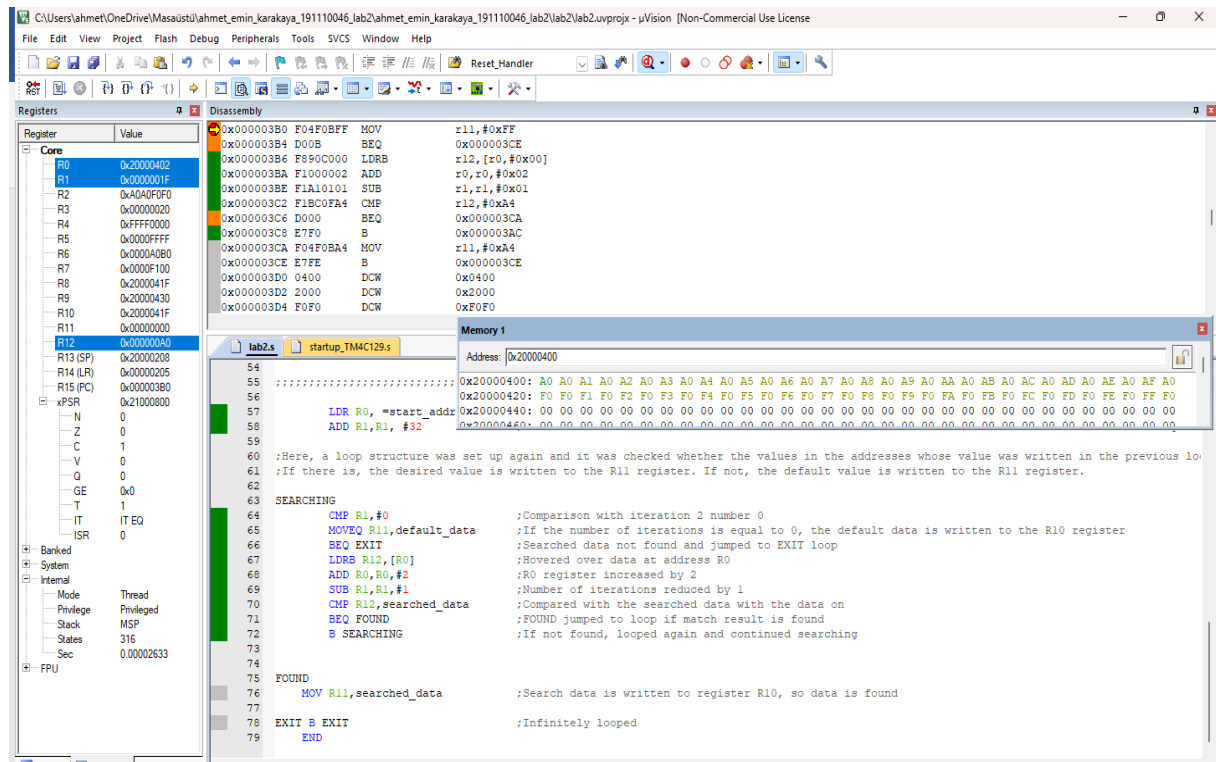


Figure 18

## Compared with A1. (Figure 19)

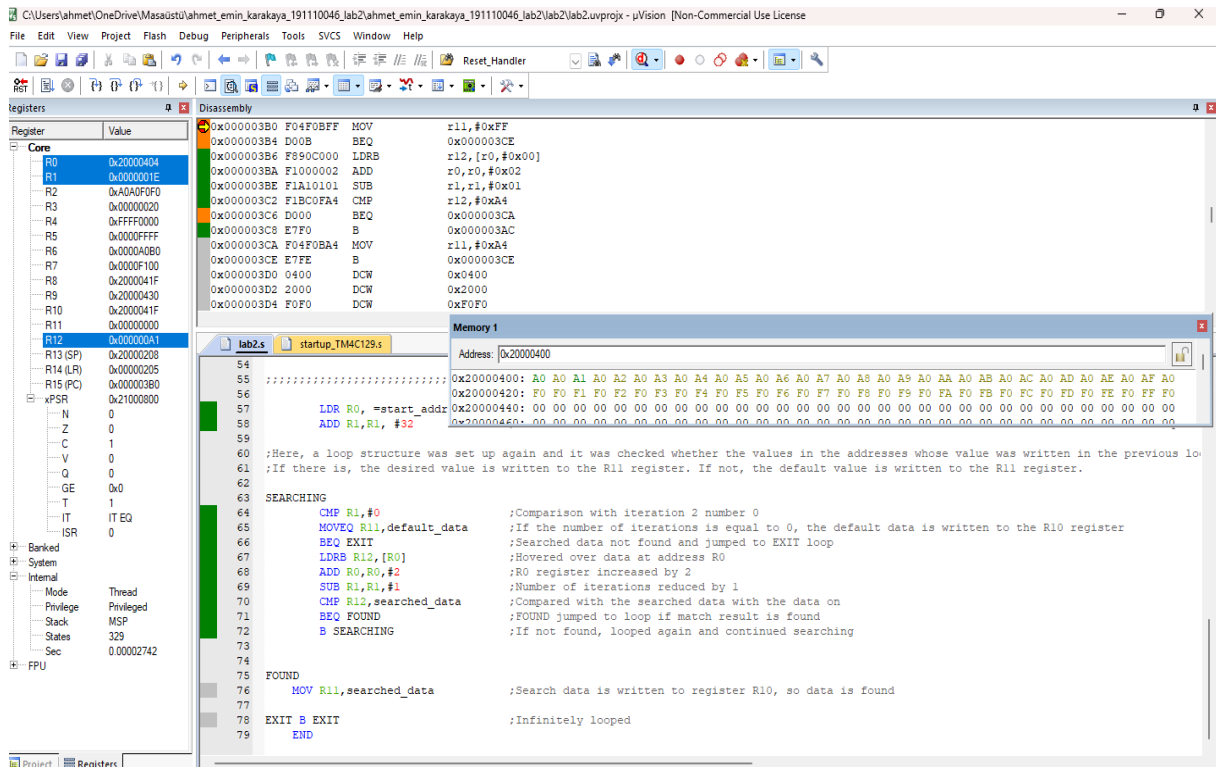


Figure 19

## Compared with A2. (Figure 20)

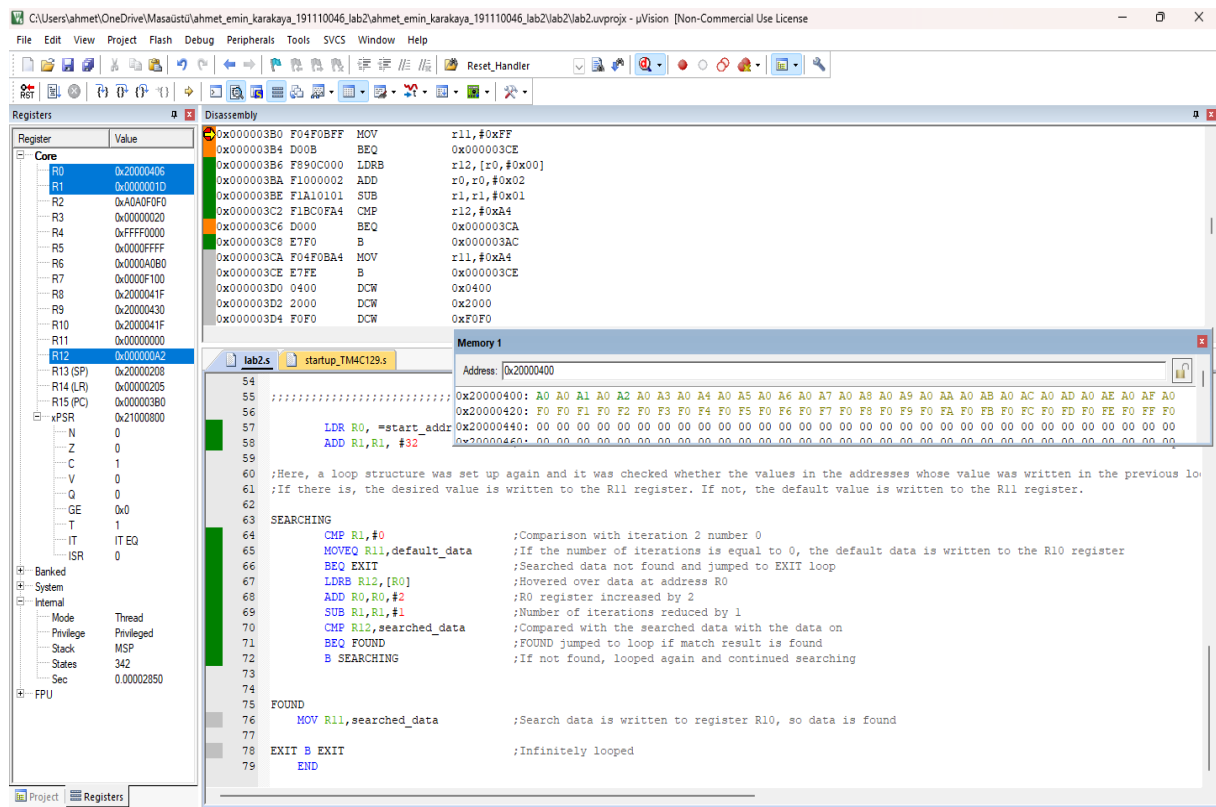


Figure 20

## Compared with A3. (Figure 21)

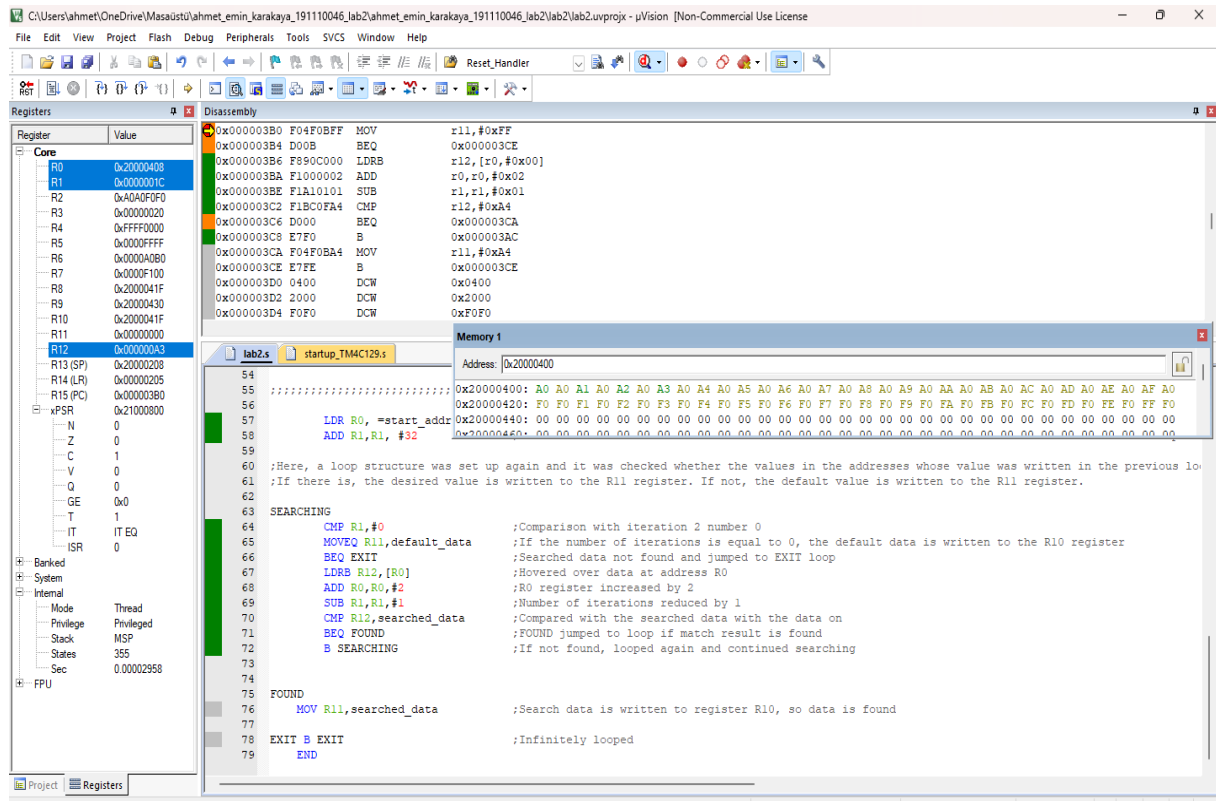


Figure 21

## Compared with A4. (Figure 22)

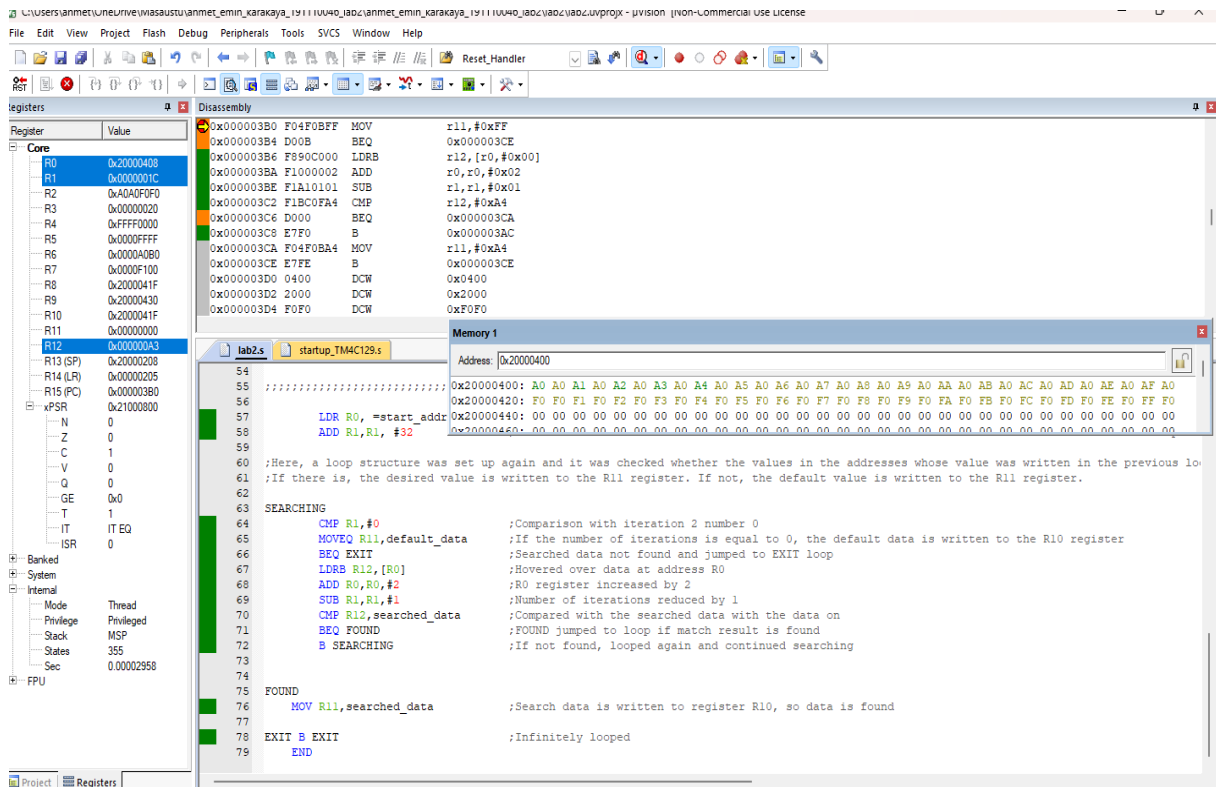


Figure 22

The last one matched and wrote to register R11 to see if it found it. If he couldn't find it, he would have continued to search. (Figure 23)

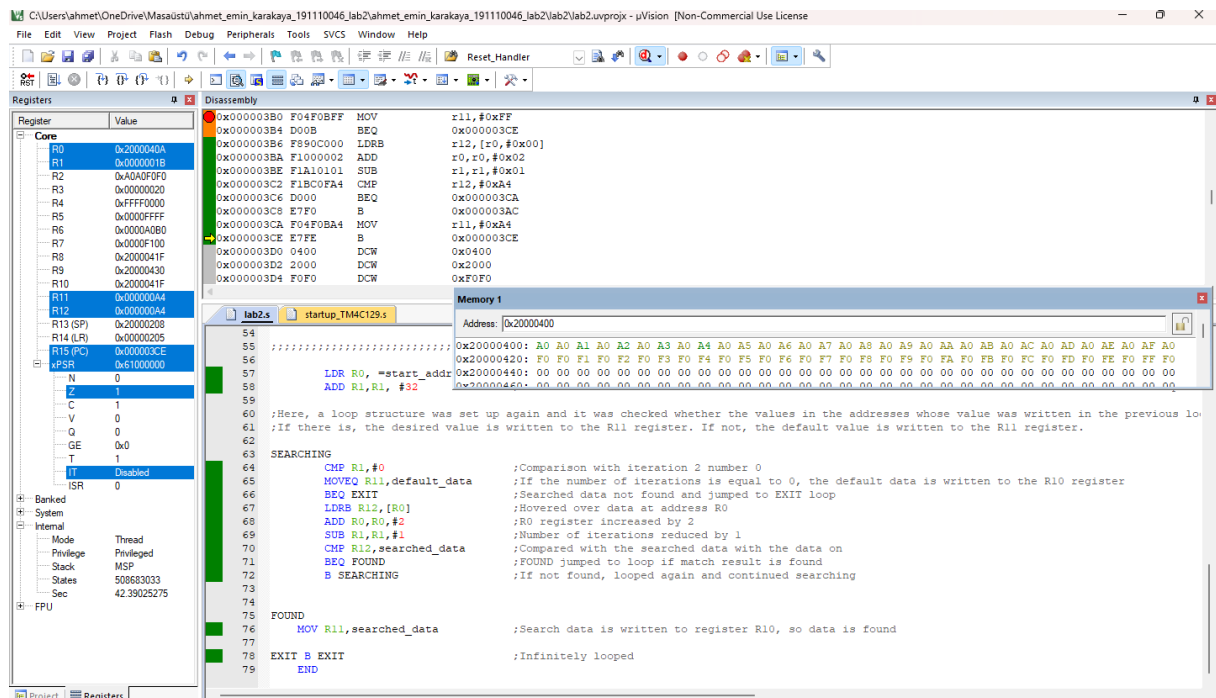


Figure 23