Res. 2333 del 2012

Vigilada Mineducación Resolución 12220 de 2016

ARQUITECTURA DE COMPUTADORES II: LABORATORY.

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Subject: AC182_

Session 1.

- IDE's installation.
- Presentation and mail list.
- Score, bibliography and course overview.
- Previous Knowledge.
- Introduction to ASM ARM.
- "Hello world" in ASM.

www.umbctraining.com/Courses/catalog/IT-4916C

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ARM ASSEMBLER PROGRAMMING LANGUAGE

OVERVIEW

This course introduces the student to low-level software development using ARM assembly language. The course will cover Arm Architecture, instruction set, data movement, various addressing modes, arithmetic and logic operations, using loop structures, basic data structures including tables, lists, stacks and strings. Course activities include setting up the development environment, using cross compilers and off-chip debugging techniques, writing new programs as well as reverse engineering and modifying existing programs without access to the source code.

PREREQUISITES

Some programming experience in required. Native programming experience in languages like C or C++ is highly recommended. Exposure to computer architecture or operating systems concepts like memory protection, kernel and user modes at least on a level of one undergraduate course is helpful.

DURATION

- 5-Day Class – $2995.00
- 10-Day Class – $3995.00

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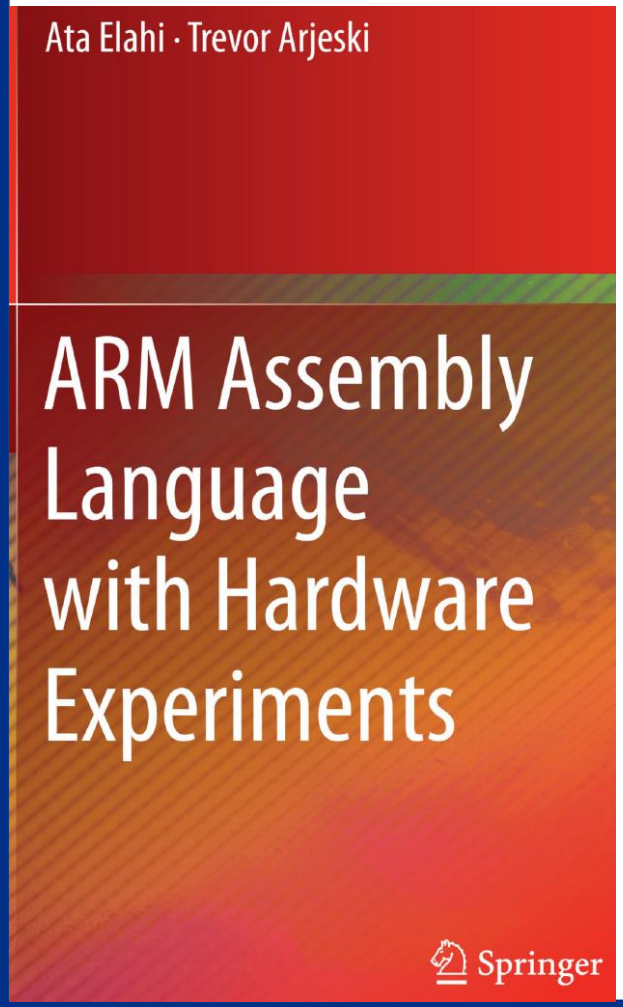
TOPICS

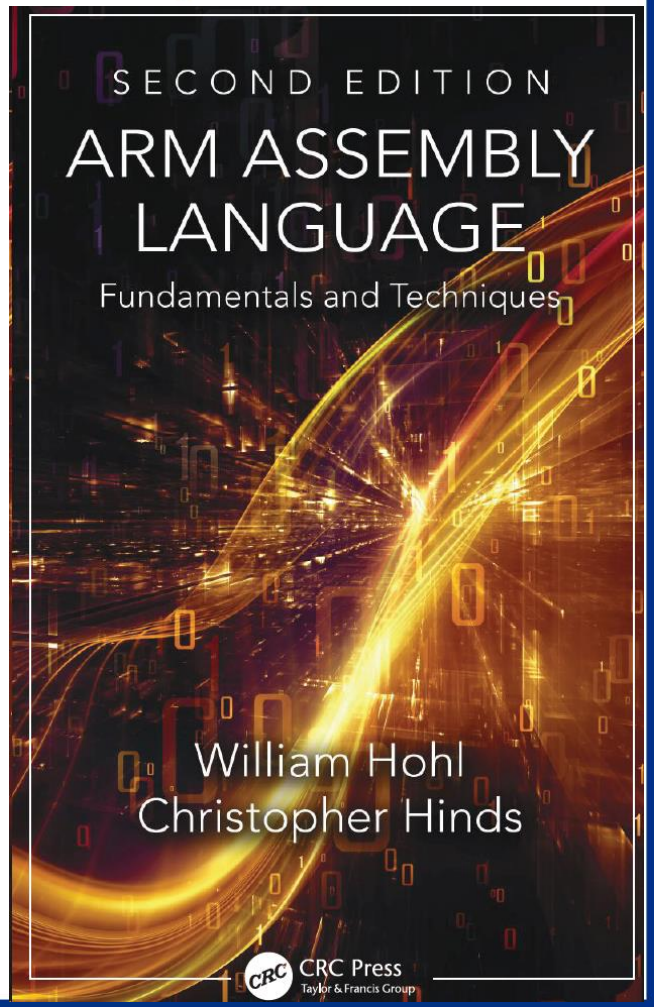
- Arm history and ecosystem
- ARM Architecture
- Instruction Set
- Addressing Modes
- Programs
- Data Movement
- Logic
- Arithmetic
- Barrel shifter
- Conditional execution
- Program Loops
- Strings
- Tables and Lists
- Stacks
- Subroutines
- Interrupts
- Code Conversion
- Cross compiling
- Reverse engineering

Course Evaluation.

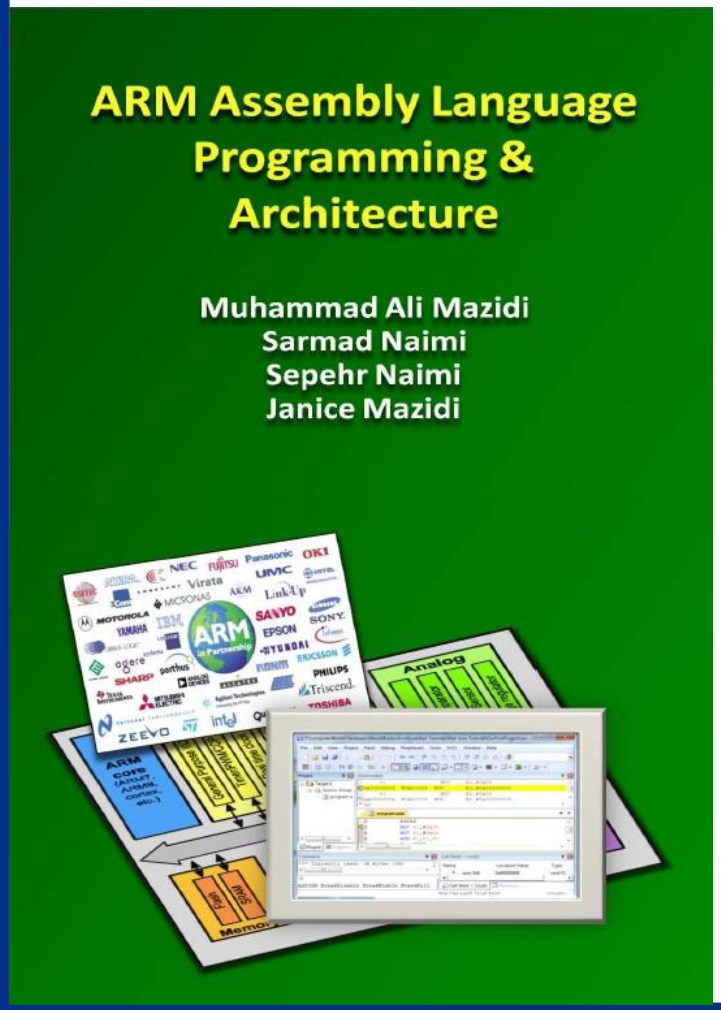
- Laboratory: 10%.
- Final Project: 25%.

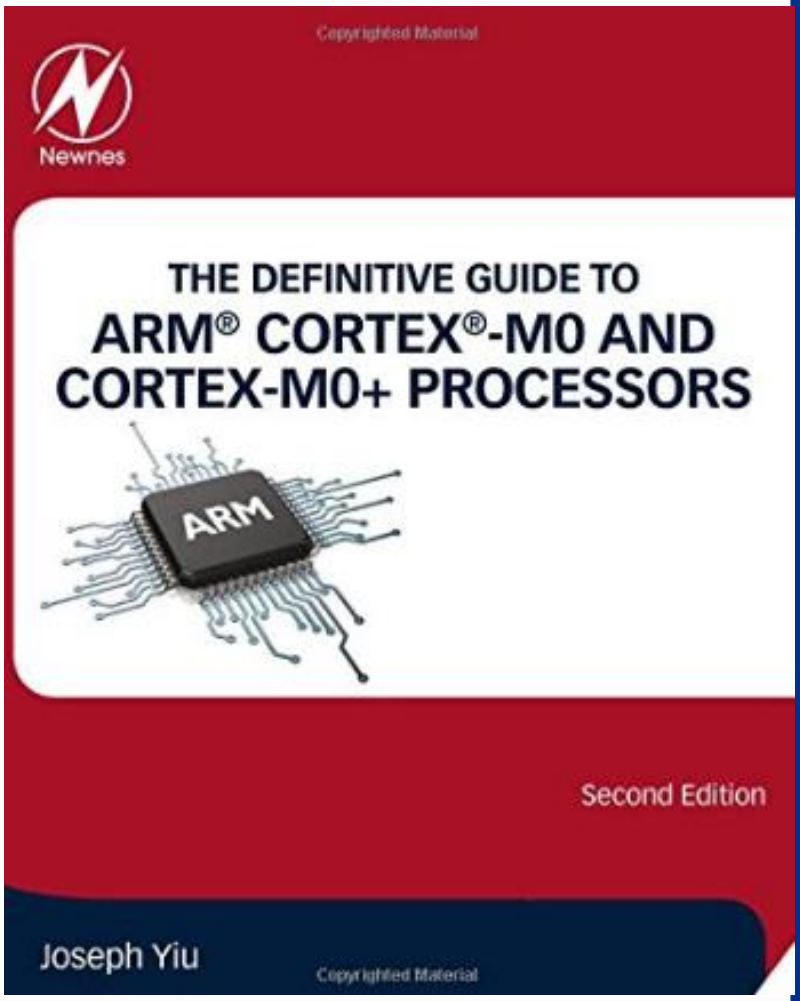
Bibliografía

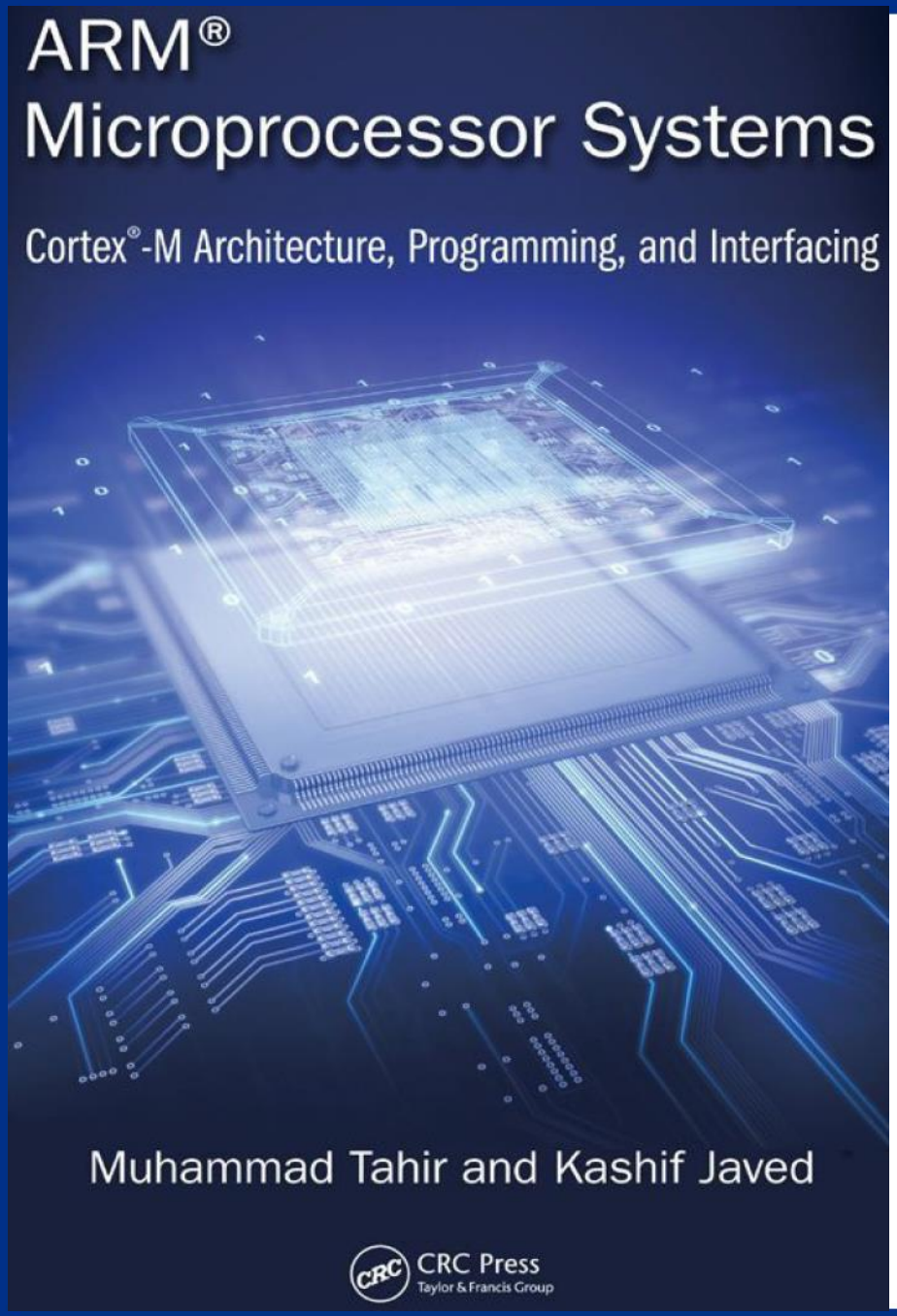




Bibliografía







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Reasons to Learn Assembly

- the first steps in booting the computer,
- code to handle interrupts,
- low-level locking code for multi-threaded programs,
- code for machines where no compiler exists,
- code which needs to be optimized beyond the limits of the compiler,
- on computers with very limited memory, and
- code that requires low-level access to architectural and/or processor features.

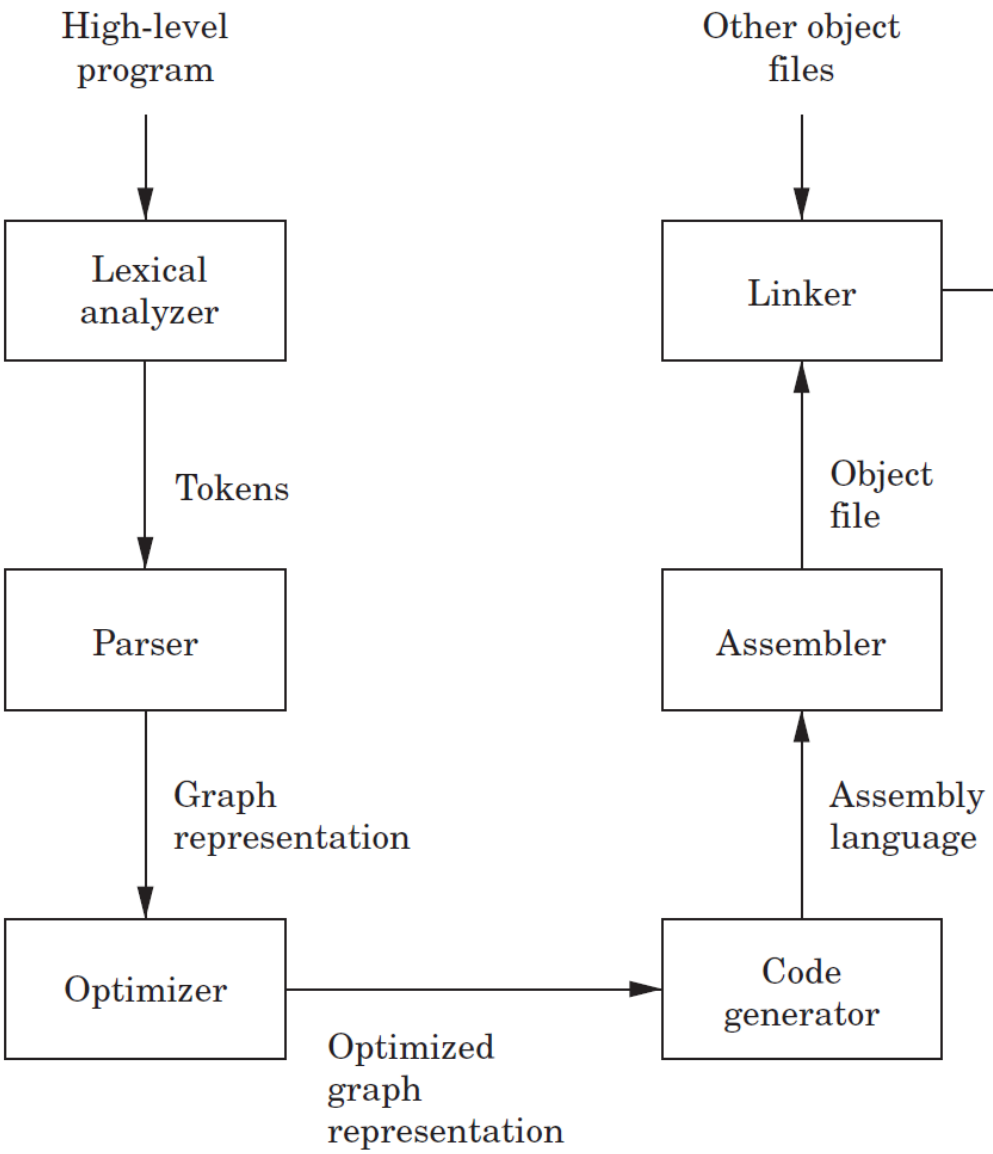
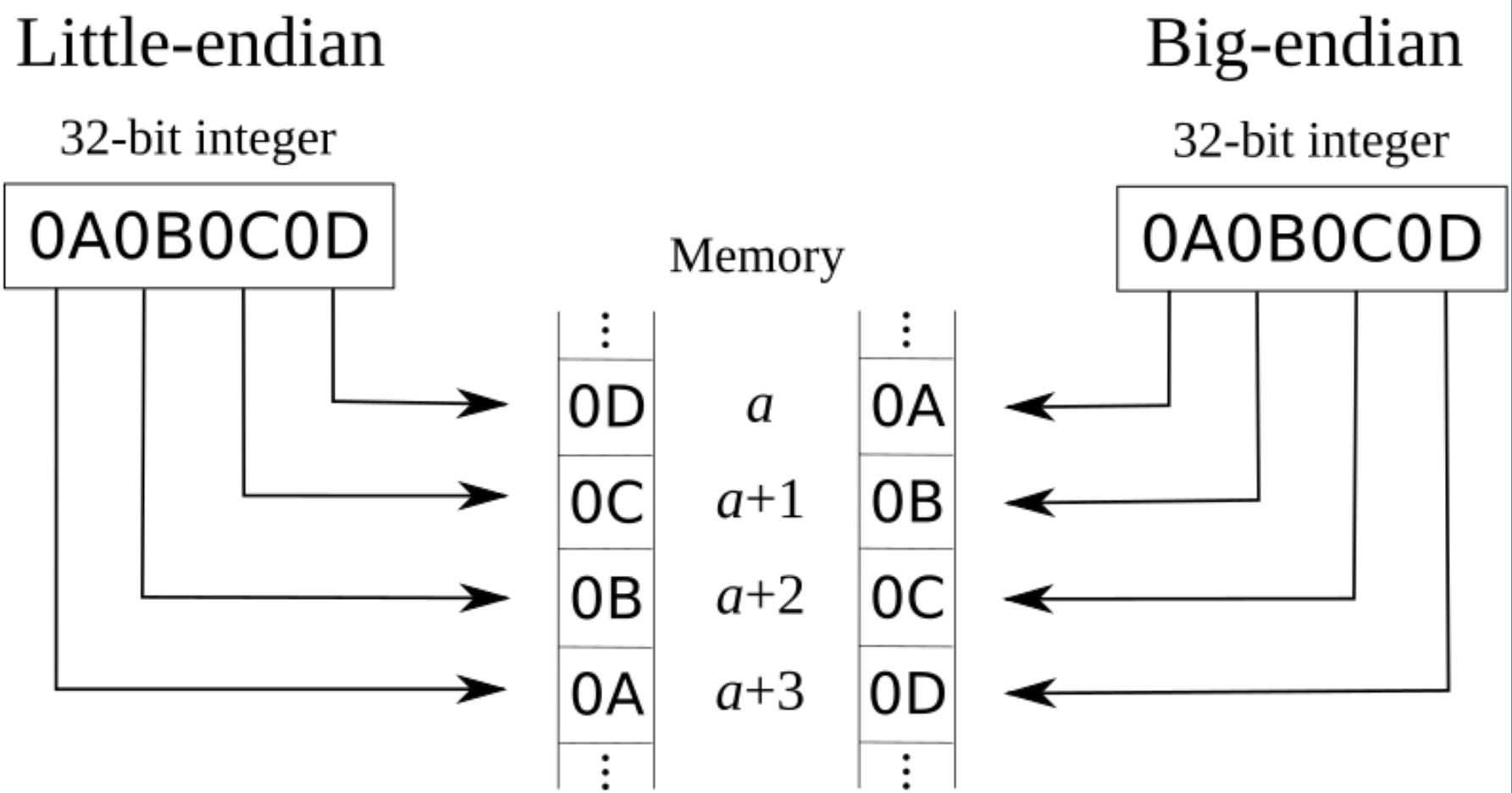


Figure 1.2
Stages of a typical compilation sequence.

Little Endian

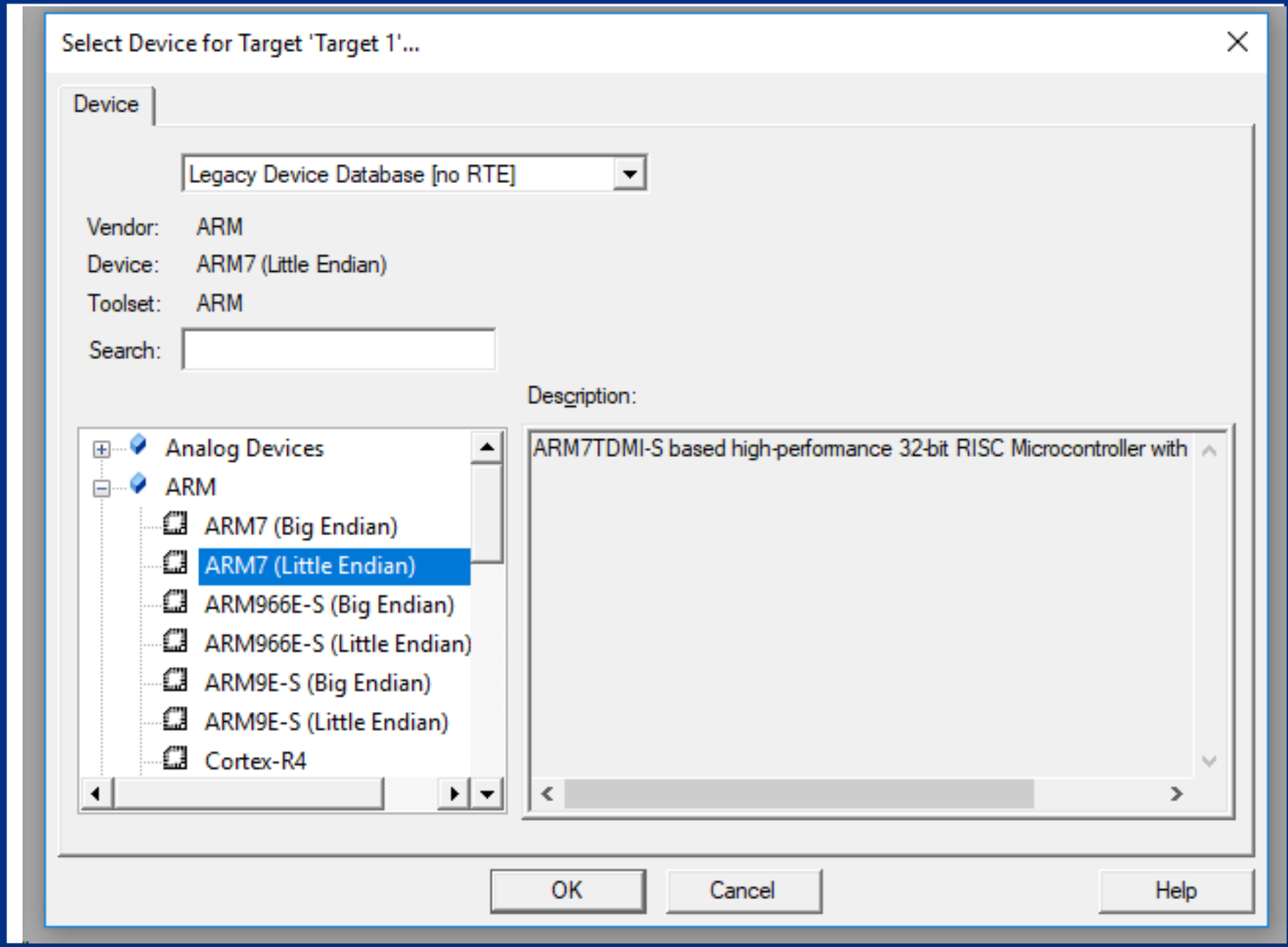


IDE.

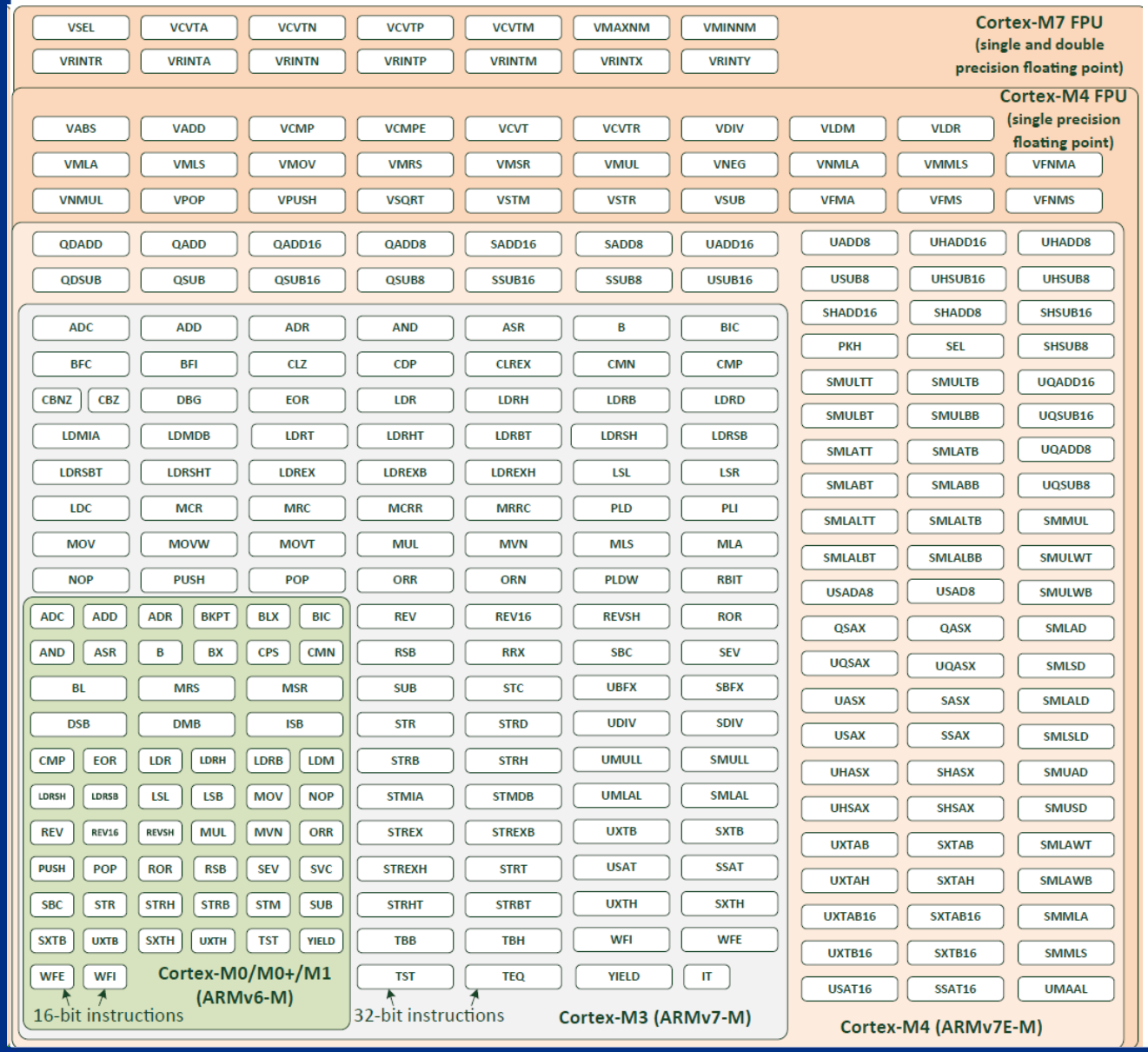
- https://www.keil.com/download/product/
  versión 5.25 MDK (Microcontroller Development Kit) (837 MB).

- Fill the required information.

- http://www2.keil.com/mdk5/legacy/ Legacy Support for ARM7 (127 MB).


Select Device for Target 'Target 1'...
Device
Legacy Device Database [no RTE]
Vendor: ARM
Device: ARM7 (Little Endian)
Toolset: ARM
Search:
Description:
ARM7TDMI-S based high-performance 32-bit RISC Microcontroller with
Analog Devices
ARM
ARM7 (Big Endian)
ARM7 (Little Endian)
ARM966E-S (Big Endian)
ARM966E-S (Little Endian)
ARM9E-S (Big Endian)
ARM9E-S (Little Endian)
Cortex-R4
OK
Cancel
Help

Instruction Set Cortex -M family



ARM Directives

Directive	Description
AREA	Instructs the assembler to assemble a new code or data section
END	Informs the assembler that it has reached the end of a source file.
ENTRY	Declares an entry point to a program.
EQU	Gives a symbolic name to a numeric constant, a register-relative value or a PC-relative value.
INCLUDE	It adds the contents of a file to our program.

[label] mnemonic [operands] [;comment]

AREA

Microprocessor programs often contain several **AREA** statements for the following purposes:

- Reset (startup) address
- Interrupt service addresses
- Trap (software interrupt) addresses
- RAM storage
- Stack
- Main program
- Subroutines
- Input/Output

The AREA statement at the start of an ARM program is required, and its absence will cause the assembly to fail.

END, marks the end of the assembly language source program. This must appear in the file or a "missing END directive" error will occur.

ENTRY is beginning of the code.

4.3.7. MOV and MVN

Move and Move Not.

Syntax

```
MOV{S}{cond} Rd, Operand2
MOV{cond} Rd, #imm16
MVN{S}{cond} Rd, Operand2
```

where:

`S`
: is an optional suffix. If `S` is specified, the condition code flags are updated on the result of the operation (see *Conditional execution*).

`cond`
: is an optional condition code (see *Conditional execution*).

`Rd`
: is the destination register.

`Operand2`
: is a flexible second operand. See *Flexible second operand* for details of the options.

`imm16`
: is any value in the range 0-65535.

- Notice the # before immediate value.
- “immediate”” is a constant value that must be provided right there with the instruction.

Certain 32-bit values cannot be represented as an immediate operand to a single 32-bit instruction, although you can load these values from memory in a single instruction.

MOV can load any 8-bit immediate value, giving a range of 0x0-0xFF (0-255). It can also rotate these values by any **even** number.


```
1           AREA PRUEBA1, CODE, READONLY
2       ENTRY
3           MOV R1,#0X23
4HERE       B HERE
5       END
```