

B38DF: Computer Architecture and Embedded Systems

Instructions A Simple Processor Assembly Coding Examples

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Assembly Coding with a Six-Instruction Programmable Processor 1

Code the following in
assembler (machine
mnemonics)

D4 = D2 + D1 - D0

Load instruction—**MOV Ra, d**

- specifies the operation $RF[a]=D[d]$.

Store instruction—**MOV d, Ra**

- specifies the operation $D[d]=RF[a]$

Add instruction—**ADD Ra, Rb, Rc**

- specifies the operation $RF[a]=RF[b]+RF[c]$

Load-constant instruction—**0011 r₃r₂r₁r₀ c₇c₆c₅c₄c₃c₂c₁c₀**

- **MOV Ra, #c**—specifies the operation $RF[a]=c$

Subtract instruction—**0100 ra₃ra₂ra₁ra₀ rb₃rb₂rb₁rb₀ rc₃rc₂rc₁rc₀**

- **SUB Ra, Rb, Rc**—specifies the operation $RF[a]=RF[b] - RF[c]$

Jump-if-zero instruction—**0101 ra₃ra₂ra₁ra₀ o₇o₆o₅o₄o₃o₂o₁o₀**

- **JMPZ Ra, offset**—specifies the operation $PC = PC + offset$ if $RF[a]$ is 0

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MOV R2, D2

MOV R1, D1

MOV R0, D0

MOV R4, #0

ADD R4, R1, R2

SUB R4, R4, R0

MOV D4, R4

Assembly Coding with a Six-Instruction Programmable Processor 2

Code the following in assembler (machine mnemonics) .

N is stored in D[9]

```
i = 0;
sum = 0;
while ( i != N ) {
    sum = sum + i;
    i = i + 2;
}
```

Load instruction—**MOV Ra, d**

- specifies the operation $RF[a]=D[d]$.

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Subtract instruction—**0100 ra₃ra₂ra₁ra₀ rb₃rb₂rb₁rb₀ rc₃rc₂rc₁rc₀**

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- **JMPZ Ra, offset**—specifies the operation $PC = PC + offset$ if $RF[a]$ is 0

```
MOV R0, #0    // R0 is "i"
MOV R1, #0    // R1 is "sum"
MOV R2, #2
MOV R3, D[9]  // R3 is "N"
MOV R4, D[9]  // for looping
MOV R5, #0    // for looping

loop:  SUB R4, R3, R0 // R4 = N - i
      JMPZ R4, done
      ADD R1, R1, R0 // sum= sum+i
      ADD R0 R0, R2 // i = i + 2
      JMPZ R5, loop
```

done:

Assembly Coding with a Six-Instruction Programmable Processor 3

Write a program to calculate
 $1+3+5+\dots+19$

```
sum=0, term=1;
for (i=1; i<=10; i++)
{
    sum += term;
    term += 2;
}
```

Load instruction—**MOV Ra, d**

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Assembly Coding with a Six-Instruction Programmable Processor 3

Write a program to calculate
1+3+5+...+19

```
sum=0, term=1;
for(i=1; i<11; i++)
{ sum += term;
  term += 2;
}
```

Load instruction—**MOV Ra, d**

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Store instruction—**MOV d, Ra**

- specifies the operation $D[d]=RF[a]$

Add instruction—**ADD Ra, Rb, Rc**

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Load-constant instruction—**0011 $r_3r_2r_1r_0$ $c_7c_6c_5c_4c_3c_2c_1c_0$**

- **MOV Ra, #c**—specifies the operation $RF[a]=c$

Subtract instruction—**0100 $ra_3ra_2ra_1ra_0$ $rb_3rb_2rb_1rb_0$ $rc_3rc_2rc_1rc_0$**

- **SUB Ra, Rb, Rc**—specifies the operation $RF[a]=RF[b] - RF[c]$

Jump-if-zero instruction—**0101 $ra_3ra_2ra_1ra_0$ $o_7o_6o_5o_4o_3o_2o_1o_0$**

- **JMPZ Ra, offset**—specifies the operation $PC = PC + offset$ if $RF[a]$ is 0

```
.def sum = R0
.def term = R1
.def i = R2
.def tmp = R3
.def one = R4
.def N = R5
.def zero = R7
    MOV sum, #0
    MOV term, #1
    MOV i, #1
    MOV one, #1
    MOV N, #11
    MOV zero, #0
again:
    SUB N, N, one
    JMPZ N, exit
    ADD sum, sum, term
    ADD term, term, one
    ADD term, term, one
    JMPZ zero, again
exit:
```

Assembly Coding with a Six-Instruction Programmable Processor 4

A programme is required to output the Fibonacci series. Using the formula $y(n) = y(n-2) + y(n-1)$, where $y(n)$ is the current number and $y(n-1)$ and $y(n-2)$ are previous two numbers of the series. Write a programme in machine mnemonics to output the first 10 numbers. Start from $y(0) = 0$ and $y(1) = 1$.

Leonardo Fibonacci

(born c. 1170, Pisa? - died after 1240)

1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, 21, 35, 55, ...

Fnext = Fcurrent + Fprevious



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1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, 21, 35, 55, ...

Fnext = Fcurrent + Fprevious

```
Fp=0, Fc=1, tmp=0;
for(i=1; i<10; i++)
{
    tmp = Fc;
    Fc += Fp;
    Fp = tmp;
}
```



Assembly Coding with a Six-Instruction Programmable Processor 4

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Subtract instruction—**0100 ra₃ra₂ra₁ra₀ rb₃rb₂rb₁rb₀ rc₃rc₂rc₁rc₀**

- **SUB Ra, Rb, Rc**—specifies the operation $RF[a] = RF[b] - RF[c]$

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- **JMPZ Ra, offset**—specifies the operation $PC = PC + offset$ if $RF[a]$ is 0

```
Fp=0, Fc=1, tmp=0;
for(i=1; i<10; i++)
{
    tmp = Fc;
    Fc += Fp;
    Fp = tmp;
}
```

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```
Fp=0, Fc=1, tmp=0;
for(i=1; i<10; i++)
{
    tmp = Fc;
    Fc += Fp;
    Fp = tmp;
}
```

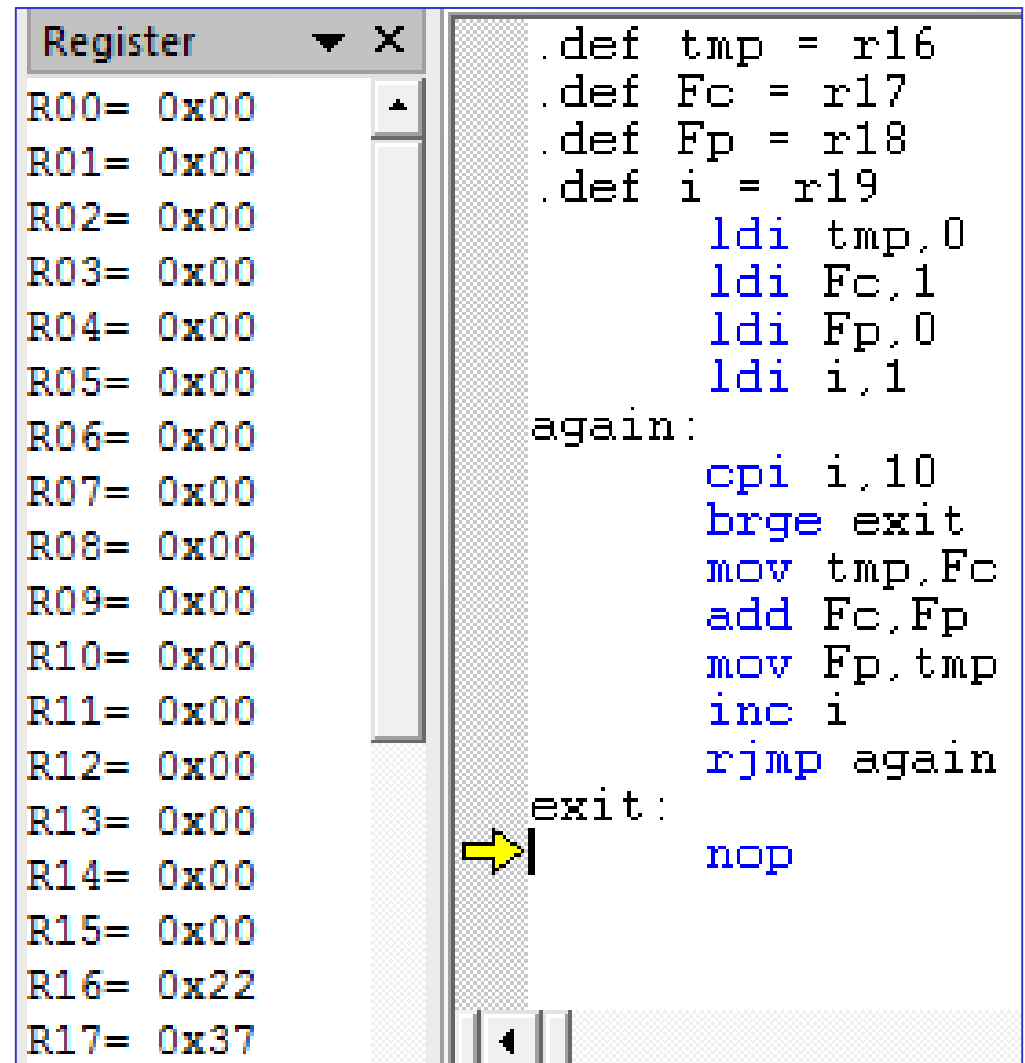
```
MOV tmp, #0
MOV Fc, #1
MOV Fp, #0
MOV N, #11
MOV one, #1
MOV zero, #0
again:
    SUB N, N, one
    JMPZ N, exit
    MOV tmp, Fc
    ADD Fc, Fc, Fp
    MOV Fp, tmp
    JMPZ zero, again
exit:
```

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```
Fp=0, Fc=1, tmp=0;
for(i=1; i<10; i++)
{
    tmp = Fc;
    Fc += Fp;
    Fp = tmp;
}
```

A different set of instructions and different assembly language are used:



The screenshot shows an assembly editor interface. On the left is a 'Register' window with a scroll bar, displaying registers R00 through R17 and their current values. On the right is the assembly code editor, showing a program to calculate the first 10 Fibonacci numbers. The code uses labels 'again:' and 'exit:' and instructions like 'ldi', 'cpi', 'brge', 'mov', 'add', 'inc', 'rjmp', and 'nop'. A yellow arrow points to the 'exit:' label in the code.

Register	Value
R00	0x00
R01	0x00
R02	0x00
R03	0x00
R04	0x00
R05	0x00
R06	0x00
R07	0x00
R08	0x00
R09	0x00
R10	0x00
R11	0x00
R12	0x00
R13	0x00
R14	0x00
R15	0x00
R16	0x22
R17	0x37

```
.def tmp = r16
.def Fc = r17
.def Fp = r18
.def i = r19
    ldi tmp, 0
    ldi Fc, 1
    ldi Fp, 0
    ldi i, 1

again:
    cpi i, 10
    brge exit
    mov tmp, Fc
    add Fc, Fp
    mov Fp, tmp
    inc i
    rjmp again

exit:
    nop
```