

## EXPERIMENT 1

### **Aim:**

Write program in ARM Assembly language for the below Experiments:

- a. Load Value to register R0 and copy it in to other general purpose registers using move command.
- b. Add two values with
  1. Immediate Addressing
  2. Direct Addressing
  3. Indirect Addressing

**Tool used:** Keil uVision4

### **Theory:**

The ARM is a Reduced Instruction Set Computer (RISC) system. In ARM Processor, all instructions are 32 bits long. Most instructions execute in a single cycle. Every instruction can be conditionally executed. LDR instruction is used to Load the value in the register and MOV instruction is used to move the content of one register to another register. Here we have loaded the value of R0 using '=' keyword.

Three types of addressing are:

1. **Immediate Addressing:** It is used to load a constant value into register. Example:  
MOV R0, #10
2. **Register Direct Addressing:** It is used to move data between two registers.  
Example: MOV R0, R1
3. **Register Indirect Addressing:** It is used to load data from an address stored in a register. Example: LDR R0, [R1]

### **Code:**

#### **a) Copy content of R0 into R1 to R14**

```
AREA PROGRAM, CODE, READONLY
ENTRY
MAIN
LDR R0, =0X00000001
MOV R1, R0
MOV R2, R0
MOV R3, R0
MOV R4, R0
MOV R5, R0
MOV R6, R0
MOV R7, R0
```

```

MOV R8, R0
MOV R9, R0
MOV R10, R0
MOV R11, R0
MOV R12, R0
MOV R13, R0
MOV R14, R0
END

```

### **Register Output:**

Registers	
Register	Value
<b>Current</b>	
R0	0x00000001
R1	0x00000001
R2	0x00000001
R3	0x00000001
R4	0x00000001
R5	0x00000001
R6	0x00000001
R7	0x00000001
R8	0x00000001
R9	0x00000001
R10	0x00000001
R11	0x00000001
R12	0x00000001
R13 (SP)	0x00000001
R14 (LR)	0x00000001
R15 (PC)	0x0000003C
CPSR	0x000000D3
SPSR	0x00000000

## **b) Modes of Addressing:**

### **1. Immediate Addressing:**

#### **Code:**

```

AREA PROGRAM, CODE, READONLY
ENTRY
MAIN
;immediate addressing mode
LDR R0,=0X00000001
LDR R1,=0X00000002
ADD R2,R1,R0
END

```

### **Register Output:**

Registers	
Register	Value
<b>Current</b>	
R0	0x00000001
R1	0x00000002
R2	0x00000003
R3	0x00000000
R4	0x00000000
R5	0x00000000
R6	0x00000000
R7	0x00000000
R8	0x00000000
R9	0x00000000
R10	0x00000000
R11	0x00000000
R12	0x00000000
R13 (SP)	0x00000000
R14 (LR)	0x00000000
R15 (PC)	0x0000000C

## 2. Register Direct Addressing: Code:

```

AREA PROGRAM, CODE, READONLY
ENTRY
MAIN
;direct addressing mode
LDR R0,VALUE1
LDR R1,VALUE2
ADD R2,R1,R0
AREA PROGRAM, DATA, READONLY
VALUE1 DCD &00000001
VALUE2 DCD &00000002
END

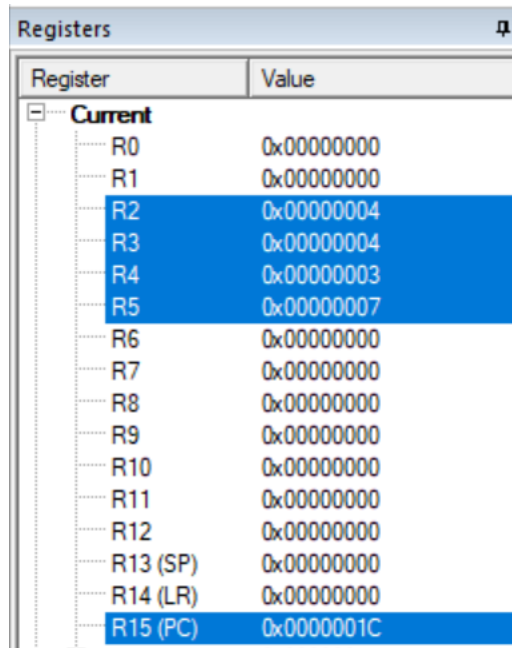
```

## Register Output:

Registers	
Register	Value
<b>Current</b>	
R0	0x00000001
R1	0x00000002
R2	0x00000003
R3	0x00000000
R4	0x00000000
R5	0x00000000
R6	0x00000000
R7	0x00000000
R8	0x00000000
R9	0x00000000
R10	0x00000000
R11	0x00000000
R12	0x00000000
R13 (SP)	0x00000000
R14 (LR)	0x00000000
R15 (PC)	0x00000014
CPSR	0x000000D3

[illegible]

### Register Output:

A screenshot of a 'Registers' window from a debugger. The window has a title bar 'Registers' and a maximize button. It contains a table with two columns: 'Register' and 'Value'. The table lists registers R0 through R15. Registers R2, R3, R4, R5, and R15 (PC) are highlighted in blue. The values for these registers are 0x00000004, 0x00000004, 0x00000003, 0x00000007, and 0x0000001C respectively. Registers R0, R1, R6, R7, R8, R9, R10, R11, R12, R13 (SP), and R14 (LR) have values of 0x00000000.

Register	Value
<b>Current</b>	
R0	0x00000000
R1	0x00000000
R2	0x00000004
R3	0x00000004
R4	0x00000003
R5	0x00000007
R6	0x00000000
R7	0x00000000
R8	0x00000000
R9	0x00000000
R10	0x00000000
R11	0x00000000
R12	0x00000000
R13 (SP)	0x00000000
R14 (LR)	0x00000000
R15 (PC)	0x0000001C

### **Result:**

All the parts of the experiments are performed successfully and their results are also verified correctly.