Program 1

Source Code

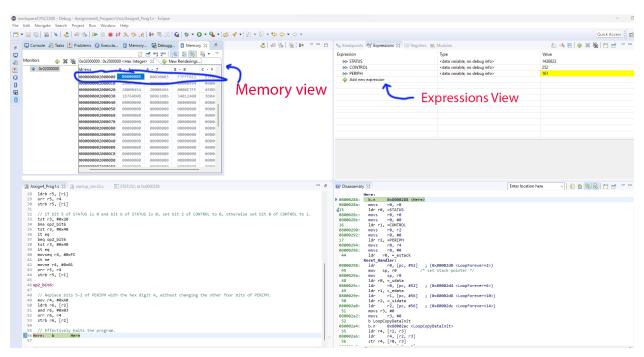
```
.syntax unified
.section .data
.global main
.align 4
STATUS: .byte 0x97
.align 4
CONTROL: .byte 0xEC
.align 4
PERIPH: .byte 0x15
.text
main:
  // Initialize variables
 ldr r0, =STATUS
  ldr r1, =CONTROL
  ldr r2, =PERIPH
  // Load values from memory
  ldrb r3, [r0]
  // If bit 3 of STATUS is 1, set bit 4 of CONTROL to 1, otherwise set bit 5 of
CONTROL to 0.
 tst r3, #8
  it eq
  movseq r4, #0x20
  it ne
  movne r4, #0x10
  ldrb r5, [r1]
  orr r5, r4
  strb r5, [r1]
  // If bit 5 of STATUS is 0 and bit 6 of STATUS is 0, set bit 2 of CONTROL to 0,
otherwise set bit 0 of CONTROL to 1.
  tst r3, #0x20
  bne op2_bit6
  tst r3, #0x40
  it eq
  beq op2_bit6
  tst r3, #0x40
  it eq
  movseq r4, #0xFC
  it ne
  movne r4, #0x01
  orr r5, r4
  strb r5, [r1]
op2_bit6:
```

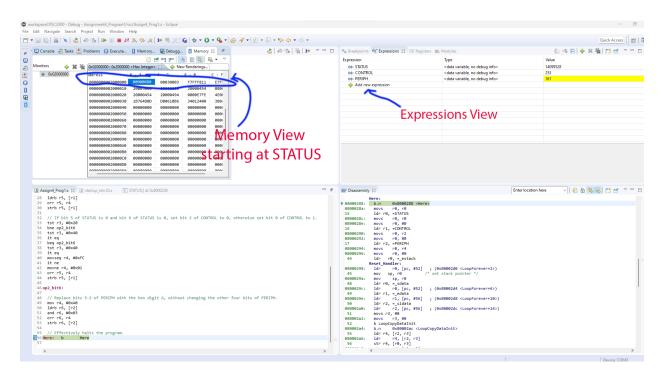
// Replace bits 5-2 of PERIPH with the hex digit A, without changing the other four bits of PERIPH.

mov r4, #0xA0 ldrb r6, [r2] and r6, #0x03 orr r6, r4 strb r6, [r2]

// Effectively halts the program.

Here: b Here





Program 2

Source Code

```
.syntax unified
.equ NULL, 0x00
.equ MAX_LENGTH, 20
.equ ASCII_UPPERCASE_A,
.equ ASCII_UPPERCASE_Z,
.equ ASCII_LOWERCASE_A,
.equ ASCII_LOWERCASE_Z,
                                    '7'
                                    ¹a
.global main
main:
      // Initialize registers
      ldr r0, =0x020000000 // Address of the string
mov r1, #0 // Index of the current character
convert_loop:
// Load the current character
      ldrb r2, [r0, r1]
      // Check if the character is null
      стр г2, #NULL
      beg exit
      // Check if the character is lowercase
     cmp r2, #ASCII_LOWERCASE_A
blt increment_index
cmp r2, #ASCII_LOWERCASE_Z
bgt increment_index
```

```
// Convert the character to uppercase
sub r2, r2, #'a'-'A'
strb r2, [r0, r1]

increment_index:
    // Increment the index
    add r1, r1, #1

    // Check if the maximum length has been reached
    cmp r1, #MAX_LENGTH
    bge exit

// Continue to the next character
    b convert_loop

// Effectively halts the program.
Here: b Here
```

Run number 1 with this set: Includes the null char and 19 other char set {char[20]}0x02000000 = "This is ninTeEnCHar"

Run number 2 with this set: Includes the null char and 12 other char set {char[13]}0x02000000 = "ThirTEenChar"

Program 3

Source Code

```
.syntax unified
.data

PACK: .word 0x13587609

STRG: .byte 8

.align 4
.text
.global main

main:

LDR r0, =PACK
LDR r1, =STRG
```

```
MOV
            r2, #0
loop:
            r3, [r0]
    LDR
    MOV
            r4, #28
digit_loop:
    MOV
            r5, r3, LSR r4
    AND
            r5, r5, #0xF
    LDR
            r6, #0x30
    ADD
            r5, r5, r6
    STRB
            r5, [r1], #1
    SUB
            r4, r4, #4
    ADD
            r2, r2, #1
            r2, #8
    CMP
    BNE
            digit_loop
            r5, #0
    MOV
    STRB
            r5, [r1], #1
Here: b
             Here
```

Program 4

Source Program

.syntax unified

```
// Main program
.section .data
NPOS1: .word 0
LIST2: .word 0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0
NPOS2: .word 0
.section .text
.align
.global main
main:
   // Call the subroutine for LIST1 and store the result in NPOS1
   ldr r0, =LIST1
   1dr r1, =20
   bl count_nonzero_positives
   ldr r1, =NPOS1
   str r0, [r1]
   // Call the subroutine for LIST2 and store the result in NPOS2
   ldr r0, =LIST2
   ldr r1, =12
   bl count_nonzero_positives
   ldr r1, =NPOS2
```

```
str r0, [r1]
   // End the program
   mov r0, #0
   bx lr
// Subroutine to count the number of non-zero positive numbers in an array of signed
32-bit integers
count_nonzero_positives:
   mov r2, #0
loop:
   ldr r3, [r0], #4 // Load the next element of array. increment the pointer next
element
   cmp r3, #0
                      // Compare the loaded value with zero
                       // If it's negative, skip to the next iteration
   blt skip
   add r2, r2, #1
skip:
   subs r1, r1, #1
                      // Decrement the size counter
                       // If there are still elements left, repeat the loop
   bne loop
   mov r0, r2
   bx lr
```

