

## CSE 3113: Microprocessor and Assembly Language

### 1. *Assembly Language Syntax*

*label*

*opcode operand1, operand2, ... ; Comment*

#### 2. (i) *label:*

- ◆ *Label is an optional first field of an assembly statement.*
- ◆ *Labels are alphanumeric names used to define the starting location of a block of statements.*
- ◆ *When creating the executable file the assembler will replace the label with the assigned value.*

#### (ii) *Opcode (Mnemonics) :*

- ◆ *Opcode is the second field in assembly language instruction.*
- ◆ *Assembly language consists of mnemonics, each corresponding to a machine instruction.*
- ◆ *Assembler must translate each mnemonic opcode into their binary equivalent.*

#### (iii) *Operands:*

- ◆ *Next to the opcode is the operand field which might contain different number of operands.*
- ◆ *Normally, the first operand is the destination of the operation.*

#### (iv) *Comments:*

*Comments are messages intended only for human consumption.*

### 3. *A Sample ARM Assembly Program*

```
AREA test, CODE, READONLY
ENTRY ; starting point of the code execution
EXPORT main ; the declaration of identifier main
main ; address of the main function
; User code starts from the next line
MOV r0, #4 ; store some arbitrary numbers
MOV r1, #5
ADD r2, r0, r1 ; add the values in r0 and r1 and store the result in r2
STOP B Stop ; Endless loop
END ; End of the program, matched with ENTRY keyword
```

- ◆ *; indicates user-supplied comment.*

- ◆ *AREA test, CODE, READONLY* is an assembler directive and is required to setup the program.
- ◆ *AREA* refers to the segment code, test is the name I have defined,
- ◆ *CODE* means executable code rather than data, and
- ◆ *READONLY* indicates that it cannot be modified at runtime.
- ◆ Anything used in column1 is a label that is used to label that line.
- ◆ *Stop B Stop* means “Branch to line labeled Stop”, used to create an infinite loop. This is a way to end the program.
- ◆ Last line *END* tells the assembler that there is no more code to execute.

#### 4. Assembler Directives:

- ◆ Keil has an ARM assembler which can compile and build ARM assembly language programs.
- ◆ To drive the assembly and linking process, we need to use directives, which are interpreted by the assembler.
- ◆ Assembler directives are commands to the assembler that direct the assembly process.
- ◆ They are executed by the assembler at assembly time not by the processor at run time.
- ◆ Machine code is not generated for assembler directives as they are not directly translated to machine language.

#### 5. AREA Directive

- ◆ *AREA* directive allows the programmer to specify the memory location to store code and data.
- ◆ A name must be specified for an area directive.

#### 6. ENTRY and END Directives

- ◆ The first instruction to be executed within an application is marked by the *ENTRY* directive.
- ◆ Entry point must be specified for every assembly language program.
- ◆ This directive causes the assembler to stop processing the current source file.
- ◆ Every assembly language source module must therefore finish with this directive.

## 7. *EXPORT* Directives

- ◆ A project may contain multiple source files. You may need to use a symbol in a source file that is defined in another source file.
- ◆ In order for a symbol to be found by a different program file, we need to declare that symbol name as a global variable.
- ◆ The *EXPORT* directive declares a symbol that can be used in different program files.

## 8. The *EQUATE* Directive

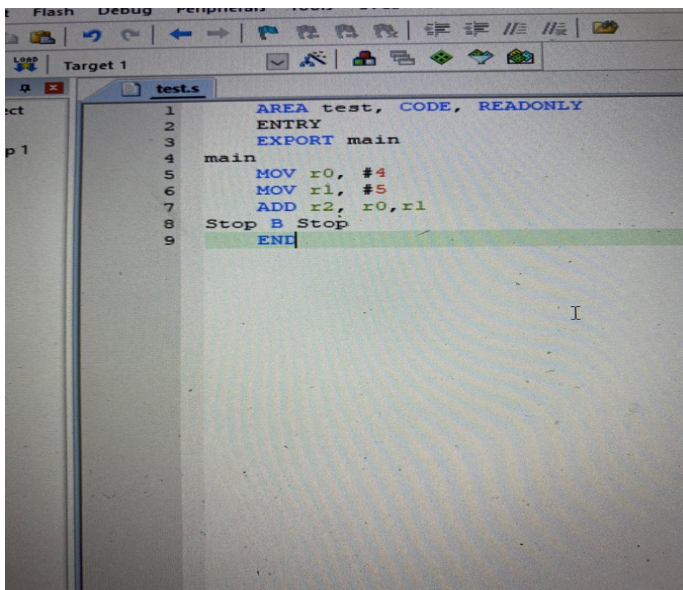
- ◆ The *EQUATE* directive allows the programmer to equate names with addresses or data.
- ◆ This pseudo-operation is almost always given the mnemonic *EQU*.
- ◆ The names may refer to device addresses, numeric data, starting addresses, fixed addresses, etc.

9. *READONLY* as the name indicates protects this area from being overwritten by the program code.

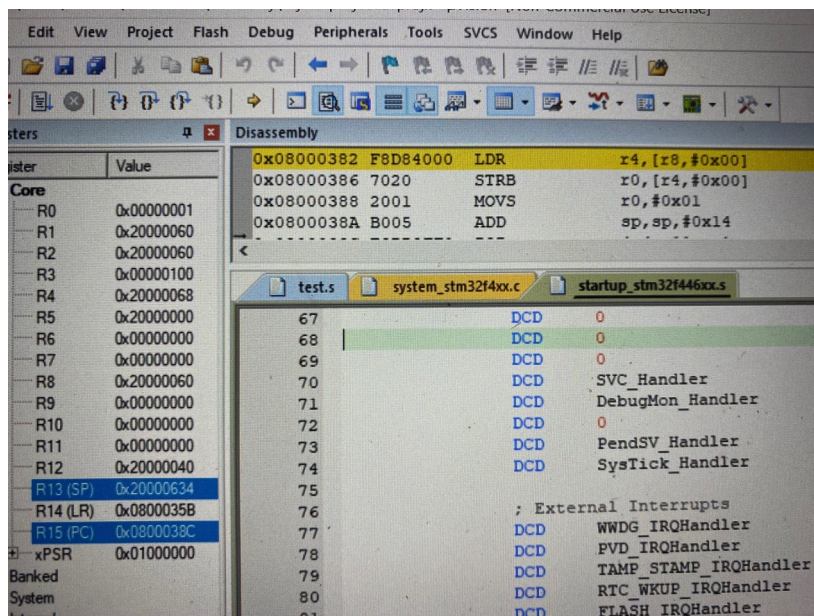
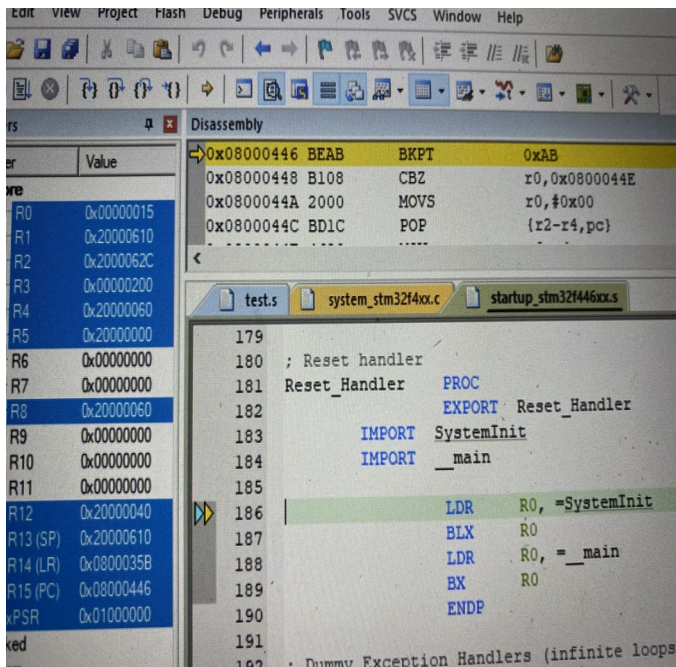
## 10. Some Basic Instruction

- ◆ Data Processing Instructions
- ◆ Arithmetic operations: – *ADD*, *SUB*, *MUL*
- ◆ Bit-wise logical operations: – *AND*, *EOR*, *ORR*, *BIC*
- ◆ Register movement operations: – *MOV*
- ◆ Comparison operations: – *TST*, *TEQ*, *CMP*, *CMN*
- ◆ *LDR*: Load Word from memory to register

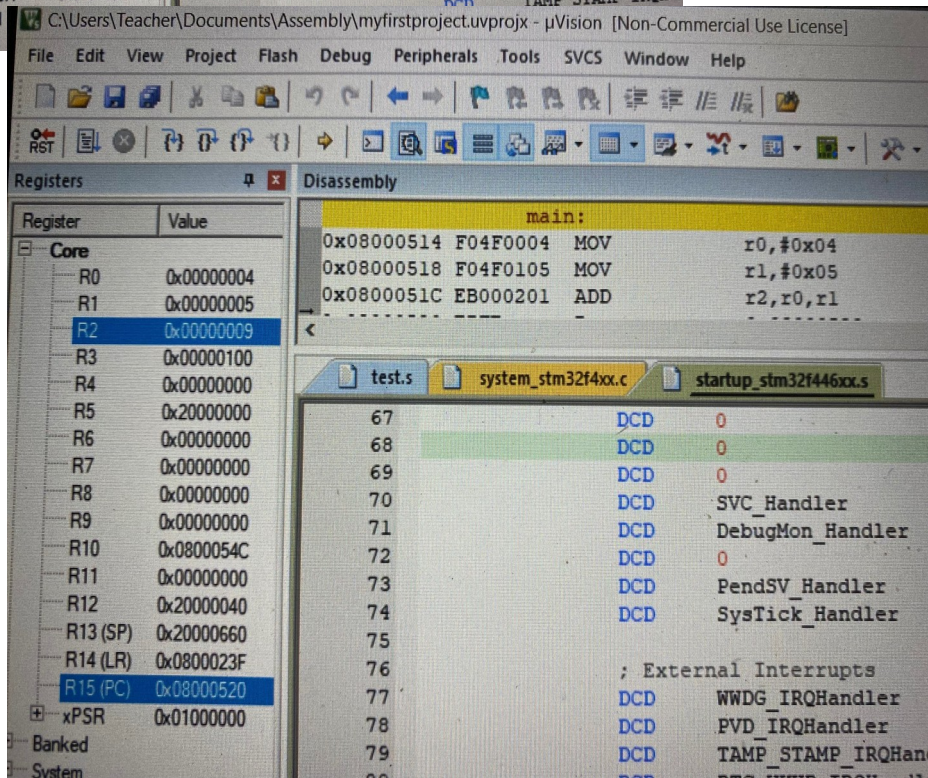
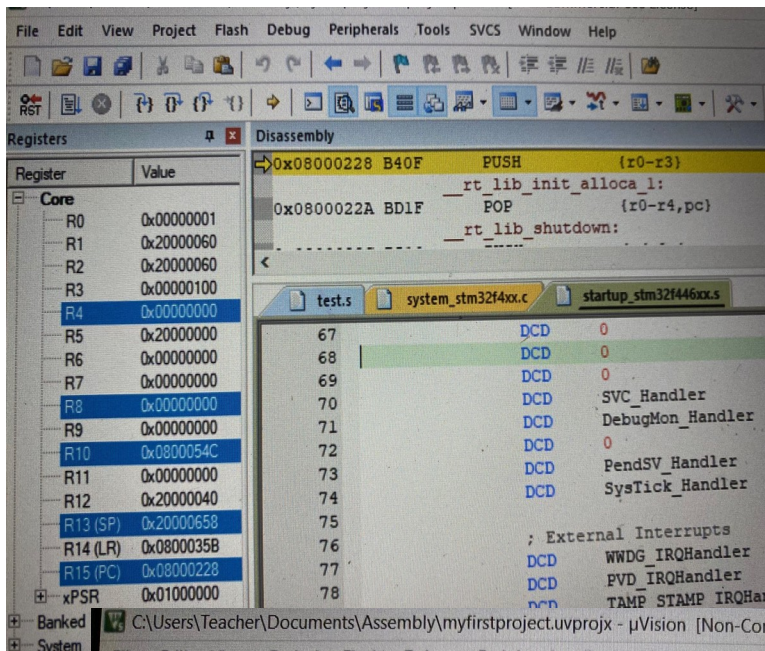
- ◆ *STR*: Store Word from register to memory



## 11. Debug Scenario of the Sample Program







*Thank You !!!!*