

University of Dhaka

Department of Computer Science and
Engineering

**CSE 3113 - Microprocessor and Assembly
Language Lab**

Batch 28 / 3RD Year 1ST Semester

Lab 2

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1 Lab Tasks

1.1 Task 1

Write an assembly language to perform to add the contents of the 16-bit variable X to the contents of the 16-bit variable Y and place the result in the 16-bit variable Result.

1.1.1 Screenshot that shows the state of the system after the code has been loaded.

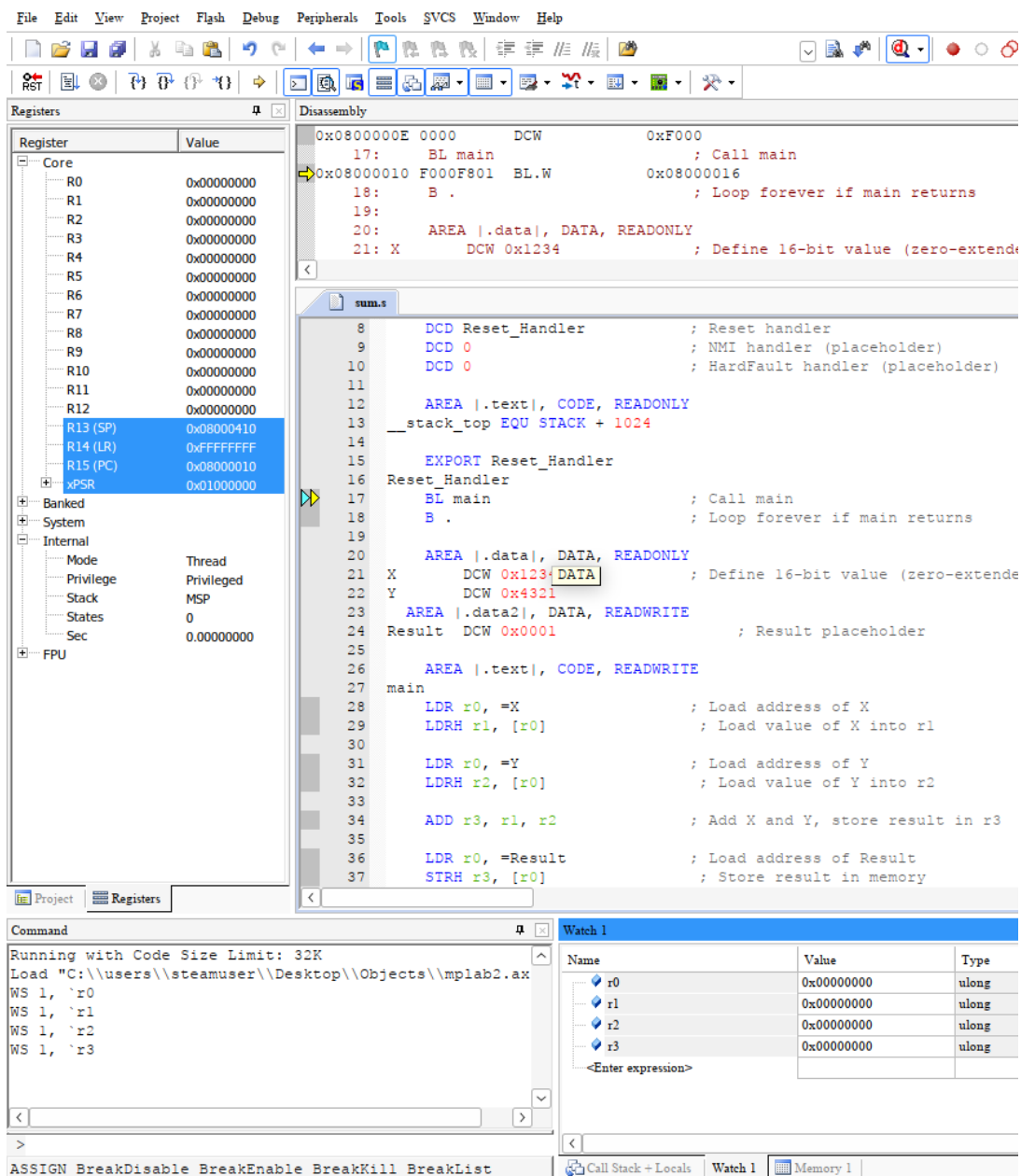


Figure 1: After build and debugging, this is the state

1.1.2 Screenshot that shows the situation after the code has been executed.

In this section, the R15 which is **PC**(program Counter) is changing it's value to point to the next instruction. It is a 32-bit register that holds the address of the next instruction to be executed. R13 is **stack pointer**(Points to the top of the stack), R14 is **link Register**(Holds the return address after a function call), **xPSR**(Program Status Register) holds the status flags.

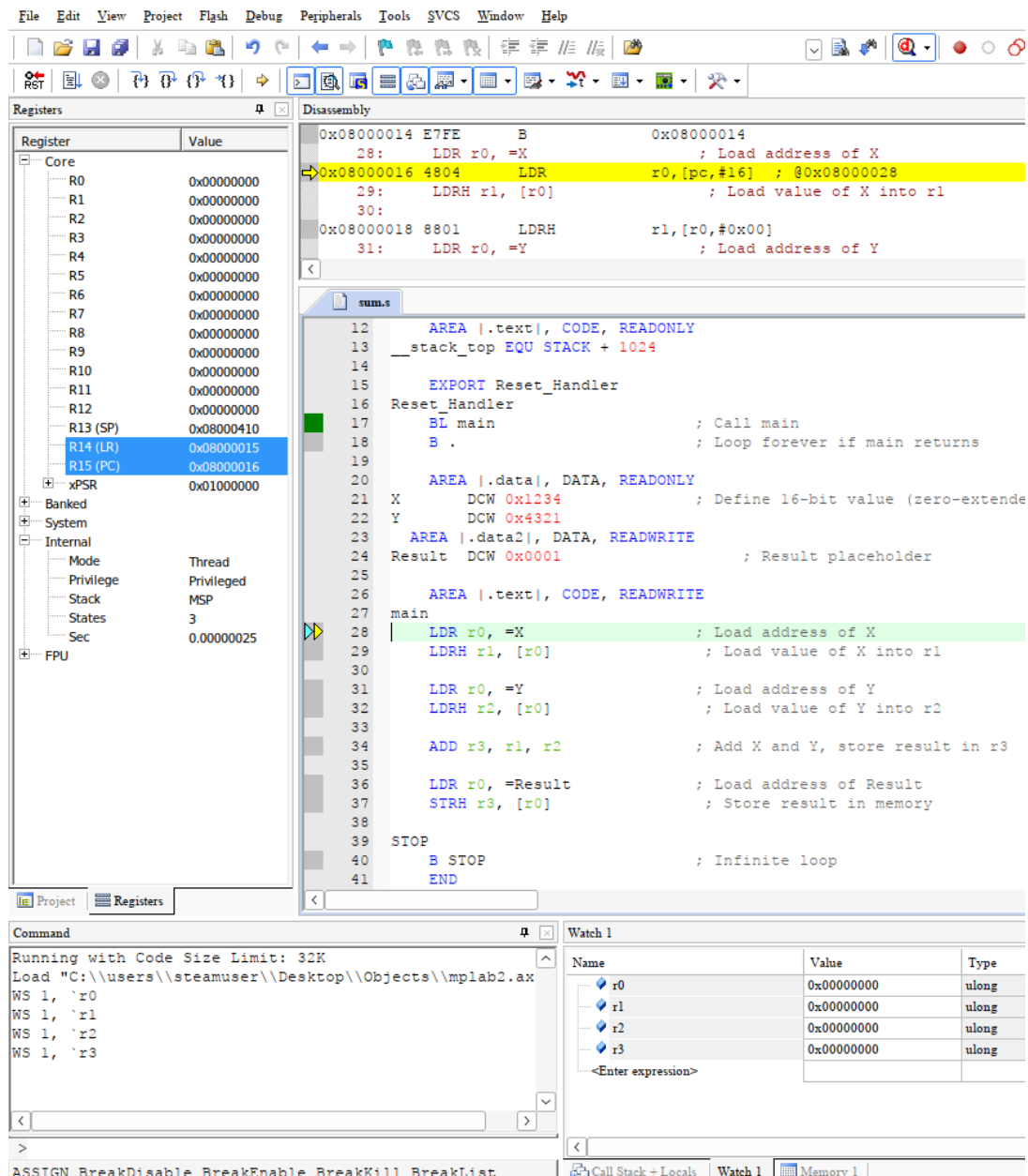


Figure 2: Call of main

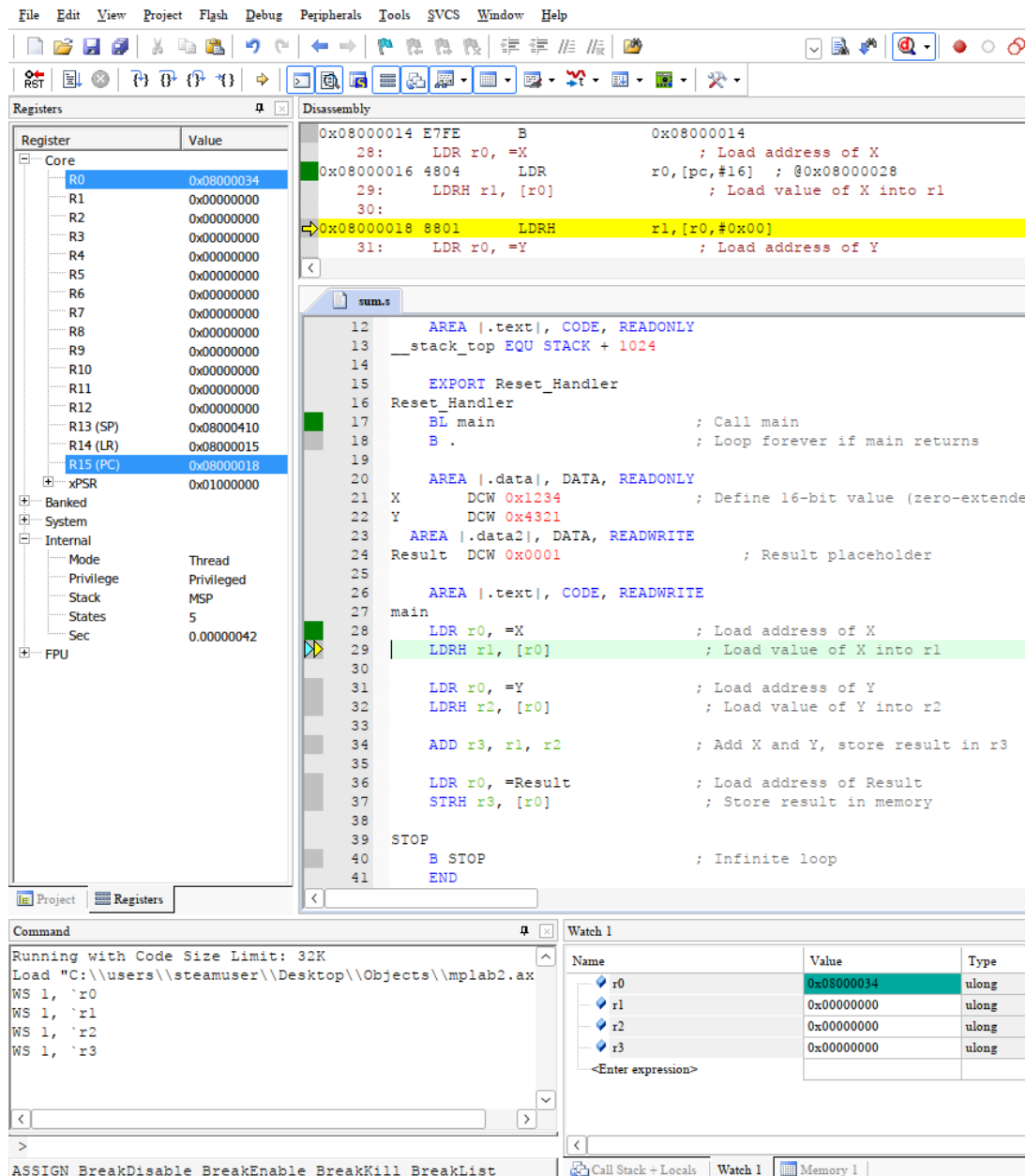


Figure 3: Loaded the address of X in r0 register

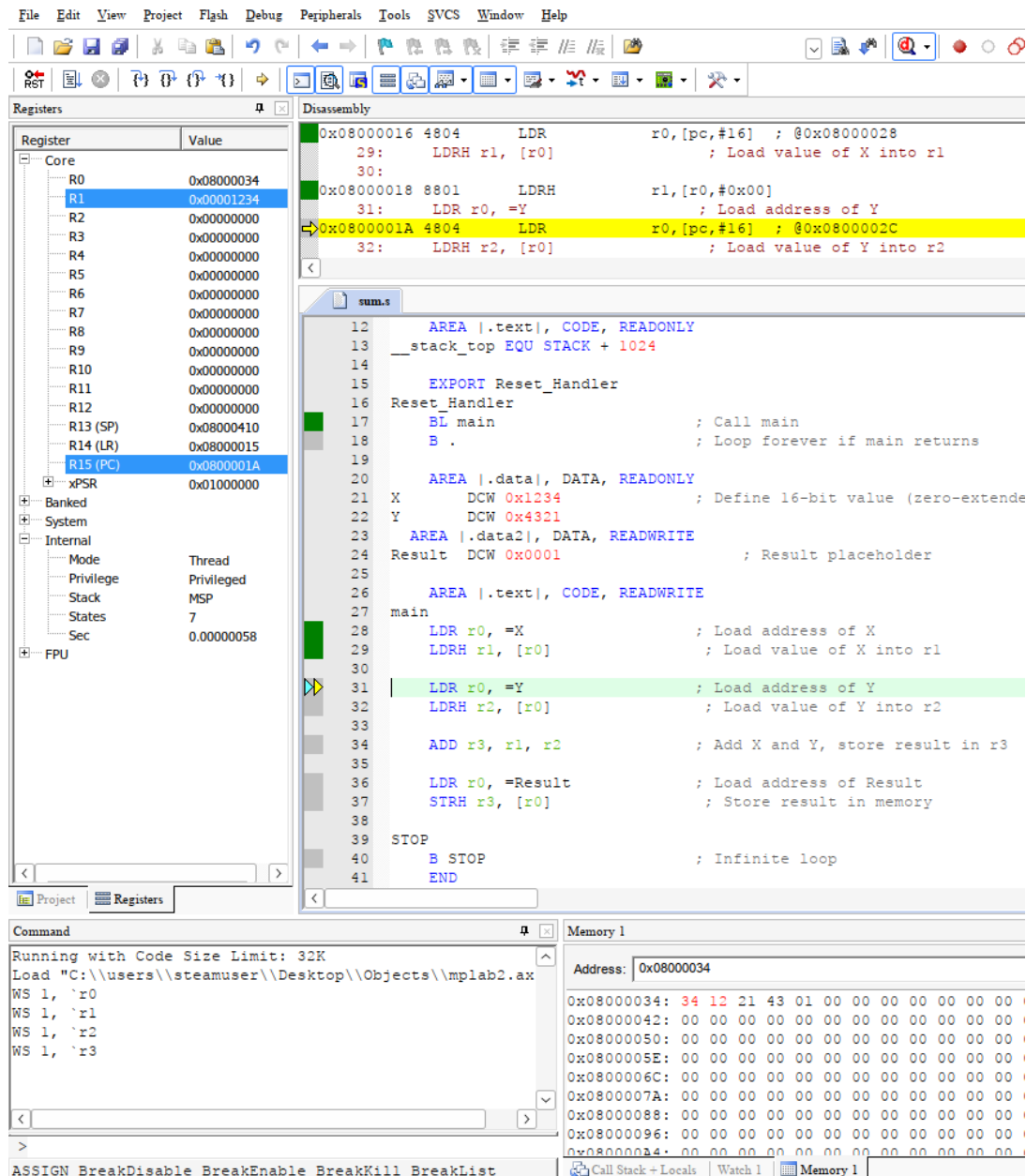


Figure 4: Loaded the content of X in r1

We can see the data of a particular address of memory in the memory view. CortexM4 is **little-endian**. Little-endian is a byte-ordering method where the least significant byte of a multi-byte data value is stored at the lowest memory address.

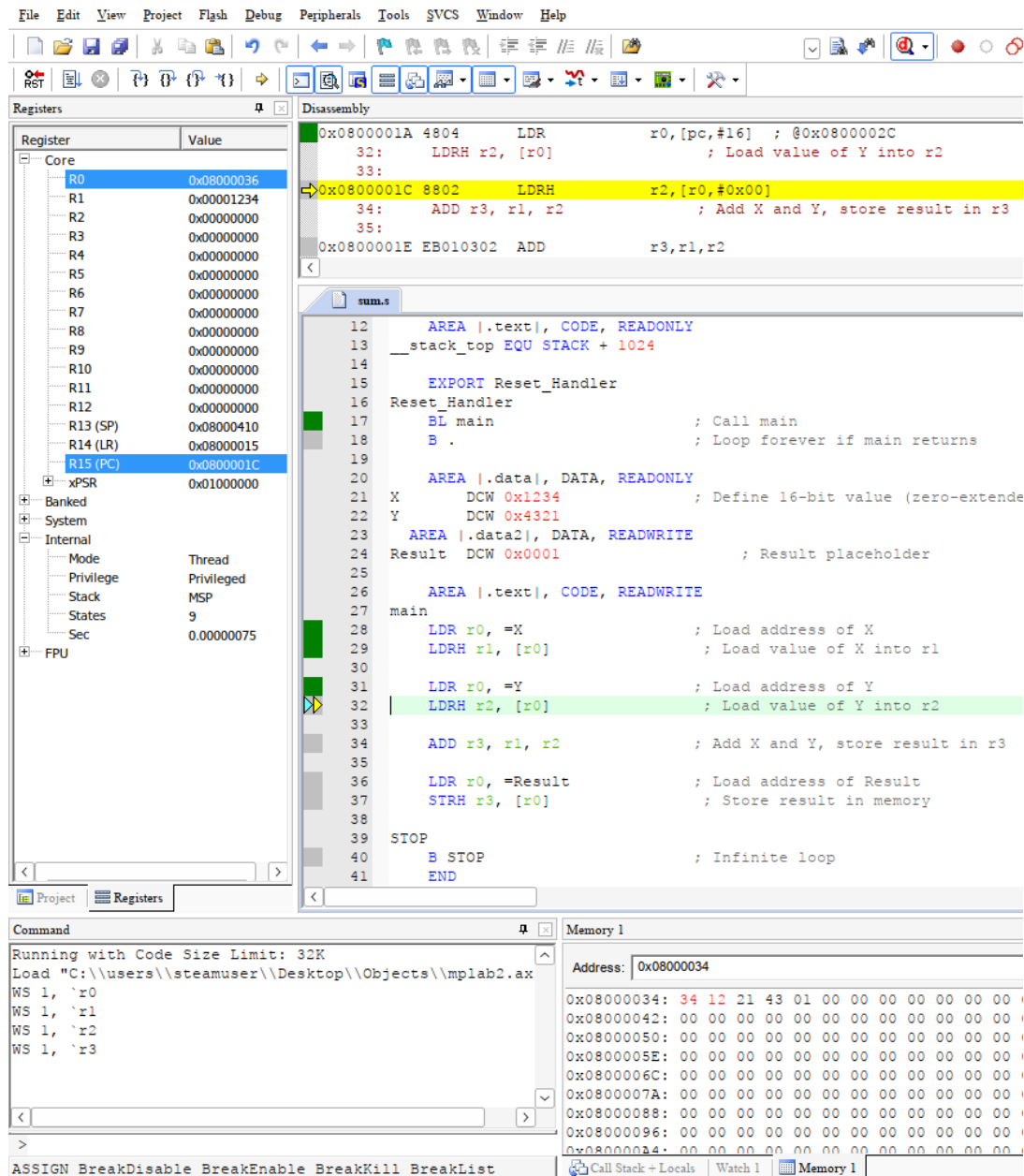


Figure 5: Loaded the address of Y in r0 register

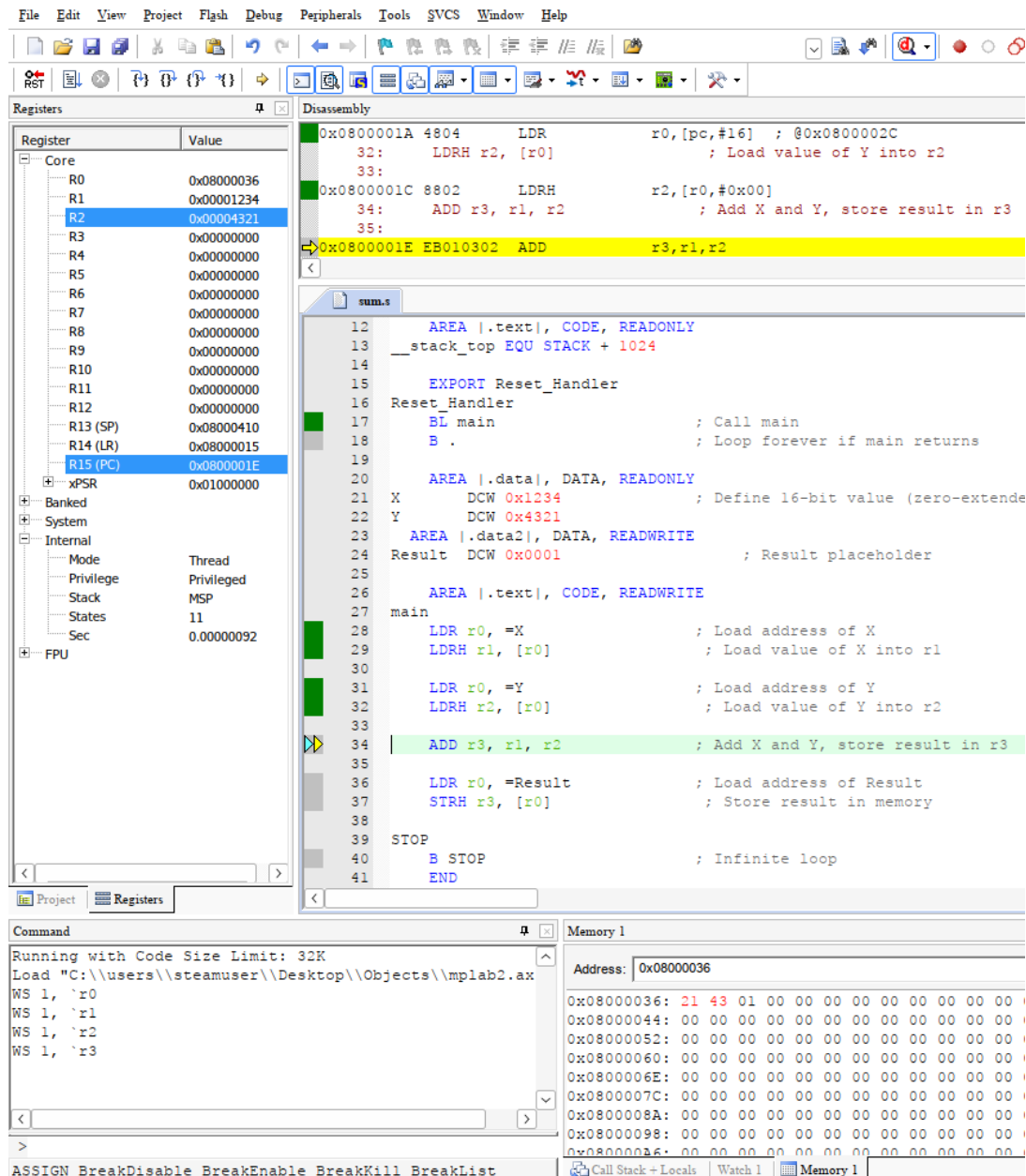


Figure 6: Loaded the content of Y in r2

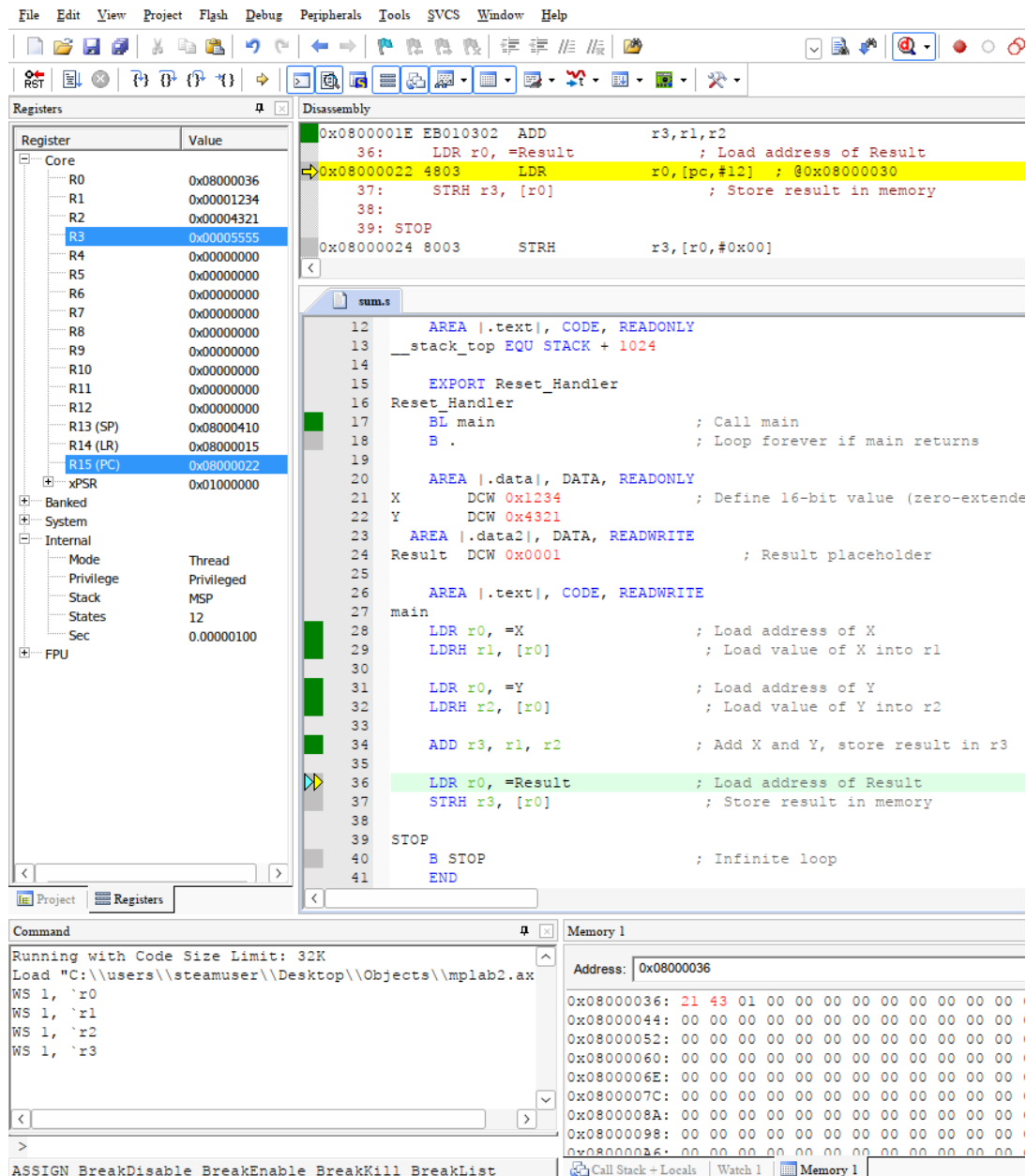


Figure 7: Added the value of r1, r2 and placed the result in r3

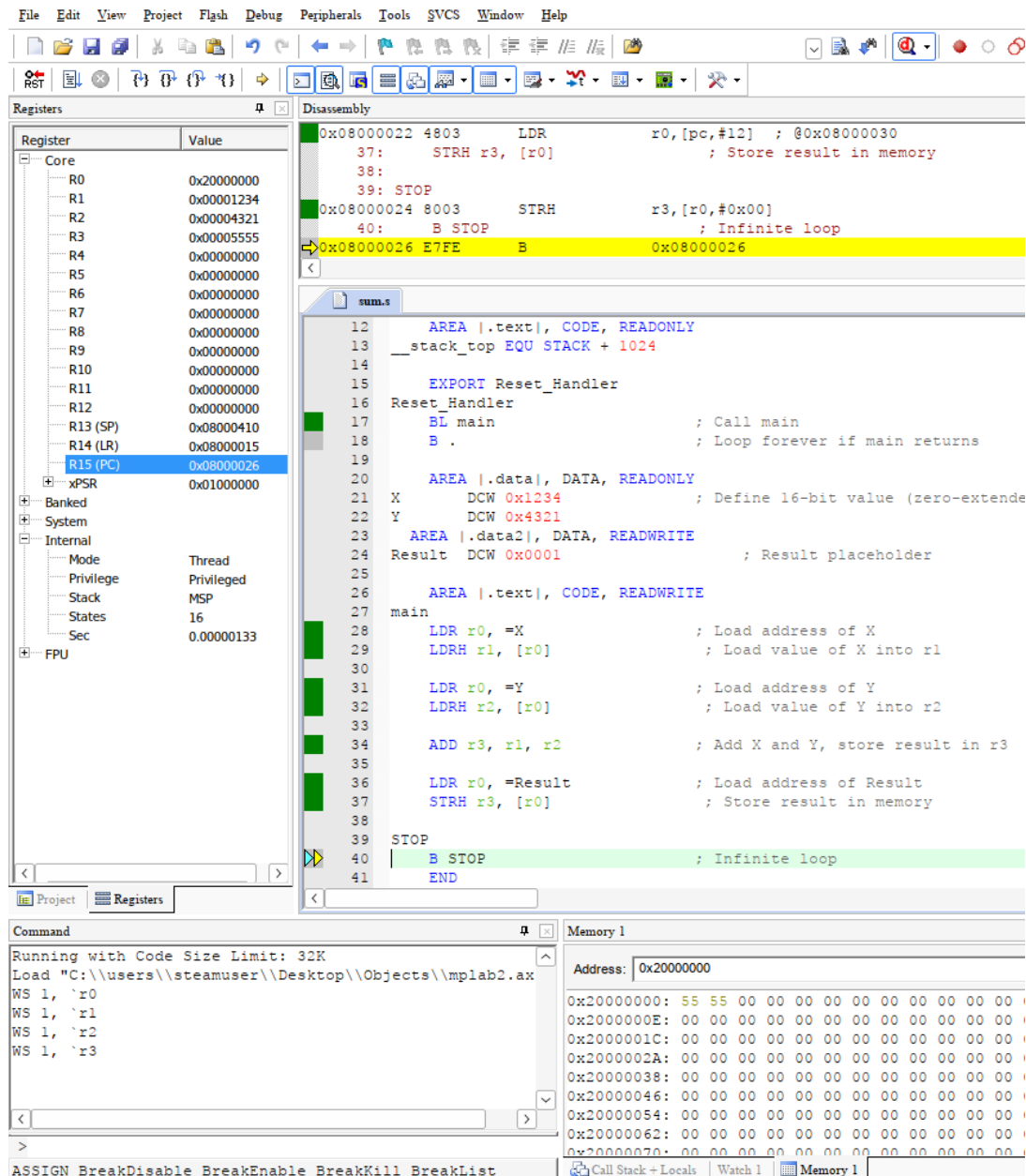


Figure 8: Loaded the address of Result in r3 and store the data of r3 in Result

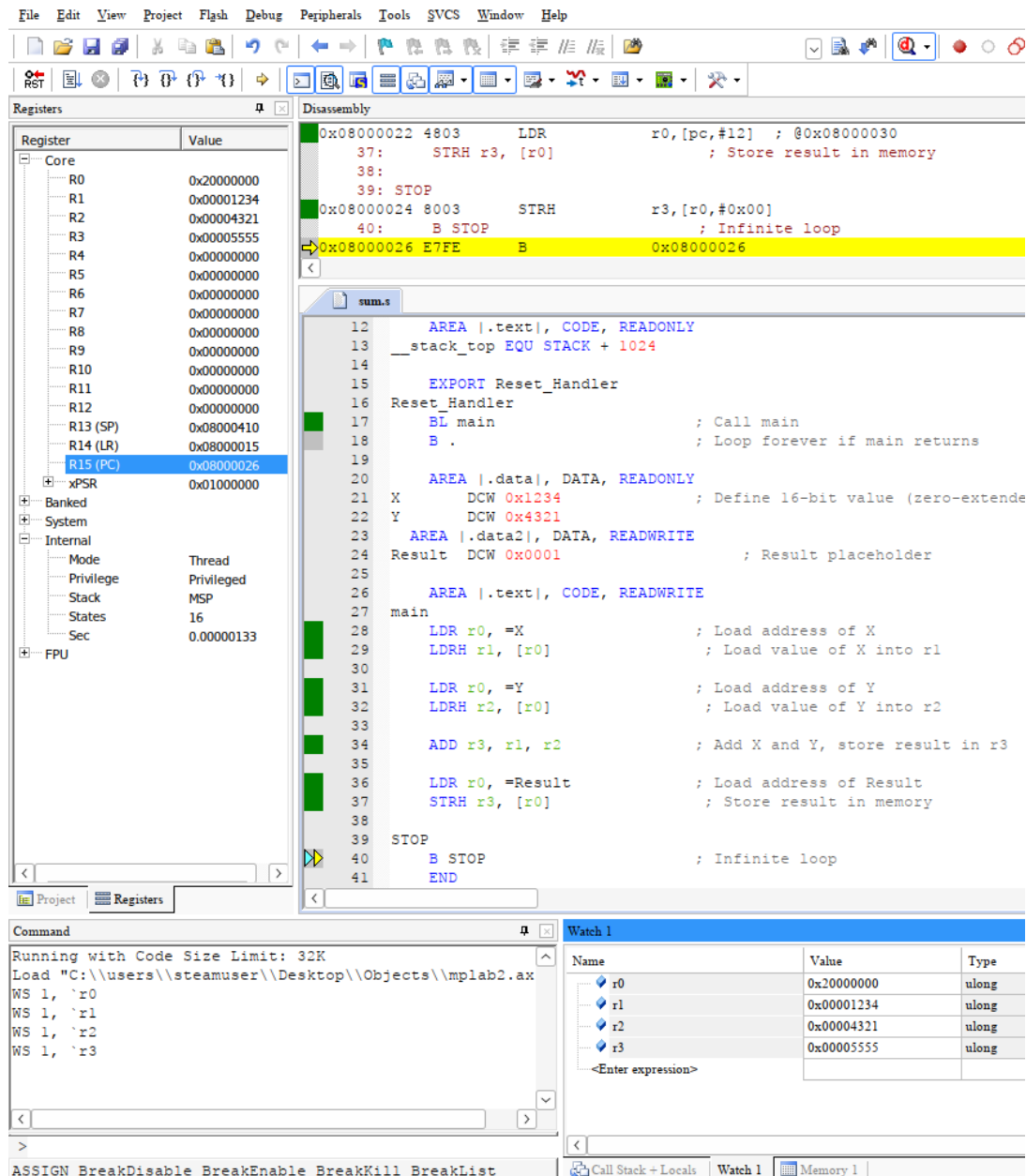


Figure 9: End state

1.2 Task 2

Write an assembly language to perform all the arithmetic operations (Addition, Subtraction and Multiplication) on two variables X and Y. You don't have to handle overflow. You will put the data in memory in the form of constants before the program runs.

1.2.1 Screenshot that shows the state of the system after the code has been loaded.

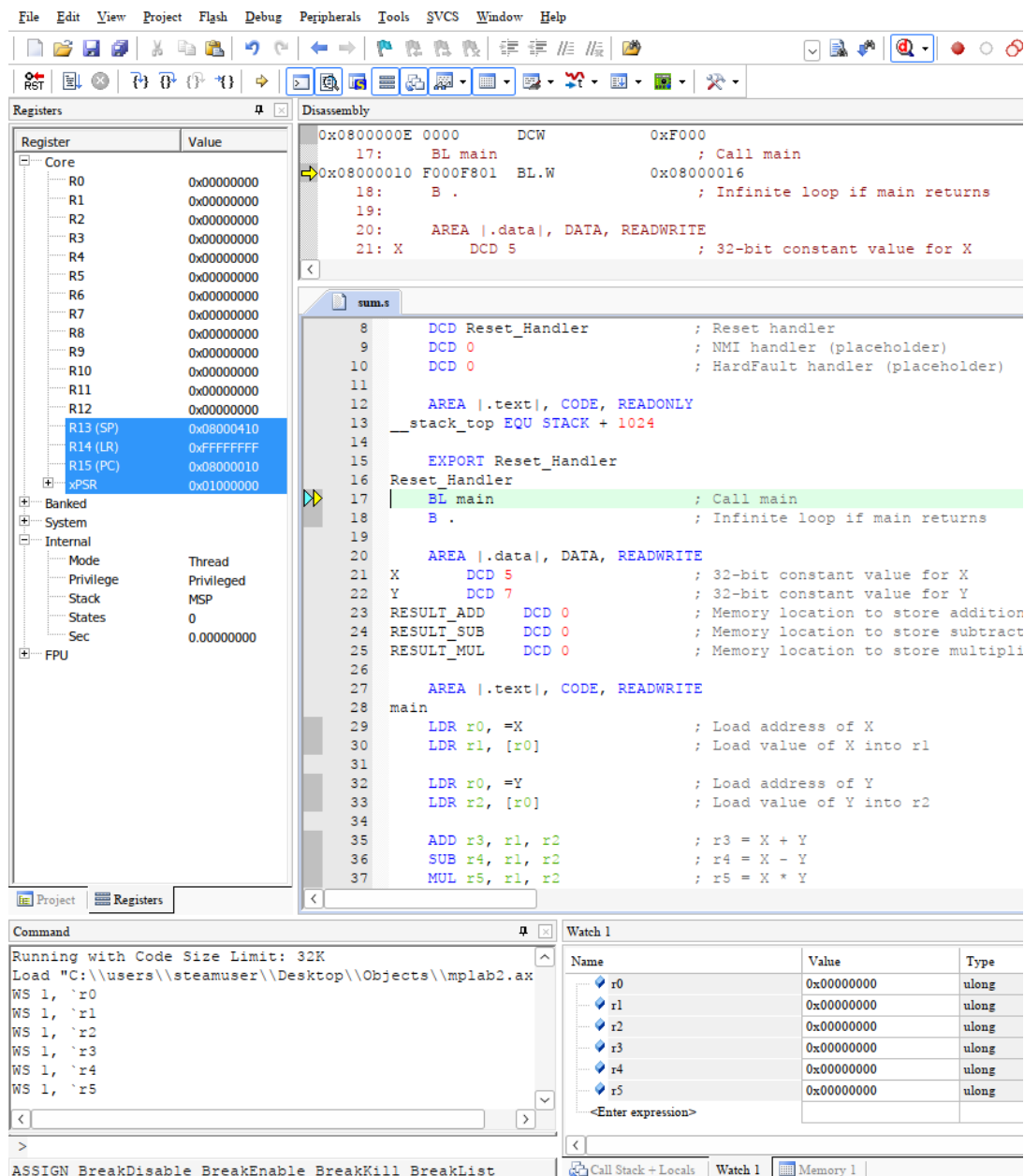


Figure 10: After build and debugging, this is the state

1.2.2 Screenshot that shows the situation after the code has been executed.

The screenshot displays a debugger interface with the following components:

- Registers Window:**

Register	Value
R0	0x00000000
R1	0x00000000
R2	0x00000000
R3	0x00000000
R4	0x00000000
R5	0x00000000
R6	0x00000000
R7	0x00000000
R8	0x00000000
R9	0x00000000
R10	0x00000000
R11	0x00000000
R12	0x00000000
R13 (SP)	0x08000410
R14 (LR)	0x08000015
R15 (PC)	0x08000016
xPSR	0x01000000
- Disassembly Window:**

```

0x08000014 E7FE B 0x08000014
29: LDR r0, =X ; Load address of X
0x08000016 4808 LDR r0, [pc, #32] ; @0x08000038
30: LDR r1, [r0] ; Load value of X into r1
31:
0x08000018 6801 LDR r1, [r0, #0x00]
32: LDR r0, =Y ; Load address of Y

```
- Source Code Window (sum.s):**

```

20 AREA |.data|, DATA, READWRITE
21 X DCD 5 ; 32-bit constant value for X
22 Y DCD 7 ; 32-bit constant value for Y
23 RESULT_ADD DCD 0 ; Memory location to store addition
24 RESULT_SUB DCD 0 ; Memory location to store subtract
25 RESULT_MUL DCD 0 ; Memory location to store multipli
26
27 AREA |.text|, CODE, READWRITE
28 main
29 LDR r0, =X ; Load address of X
30 LDR r1, [r0] ; Load value of X into r1
31
32 LDR r0, =Y ; Load address of Y
33 LDR r2, [r0] ; Load value of Y into r2
34
35 ADD r3, r1, r2 ; r3 = X + Y
36 SUB r4, r1, r2 ; r4 = X - Y
37 MUL r5, r1, r2 ; r5 = X * Y
38
39 LDR r0, =RESULT_ADD ; Store result of addition
40 STR r3, [r0]
41
42 LDR r0, =RESULT_SUB ; Store result of subtraction
43 STR r4, [r0]
44
45 LDR r0, =RESULT_MUL ; Store result of multiplication
46 STR r5, [r0]
47
48 STOP
49 B STOP ; Infinite loop

```
- Command Window:**

```

Running with Code Size Limit: 32K
Load "C:\\users\\steamuser\\Desktop\\Objects\\mplab2.ax
WS 1, 'r0
WS 1, 'r1
WS 1, 'r2
WS 1, 'r3
WS 1, 'r4
WS 1, 'r5

```
- Watch Window:**

Name	Value	Type
r0	0x00000000	ulong
r1	0x00000000	ulong
r2	0x00000000	ulong
r3	0x00000000	ulong
r4	0x00000000	ulong
r5	0x00000000	ulong

Figure 11: Call of main

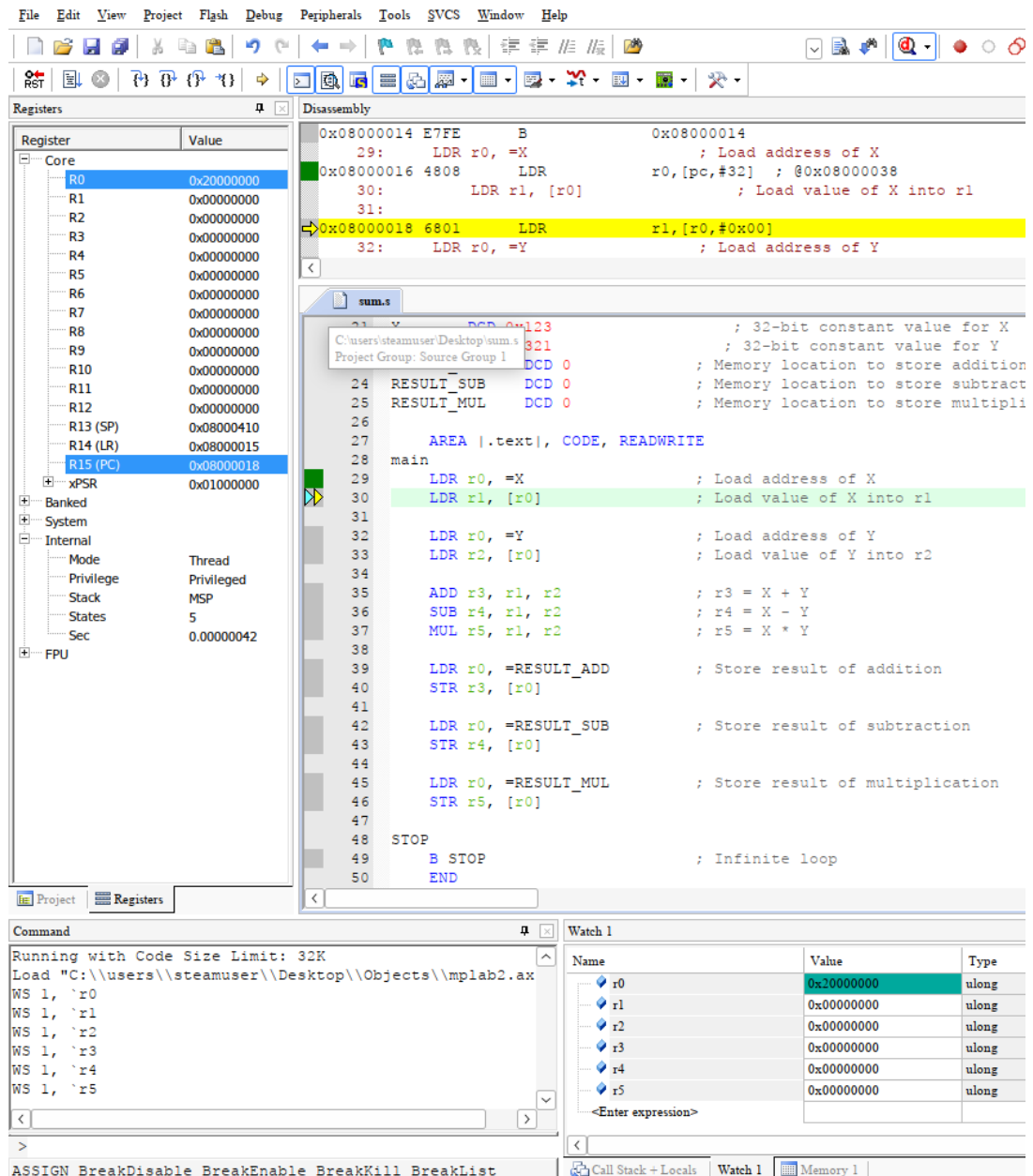


Figure 12: Loaded the address of X in r0 register, From the **window**(in below right position) view, we can see the value of register content(data)

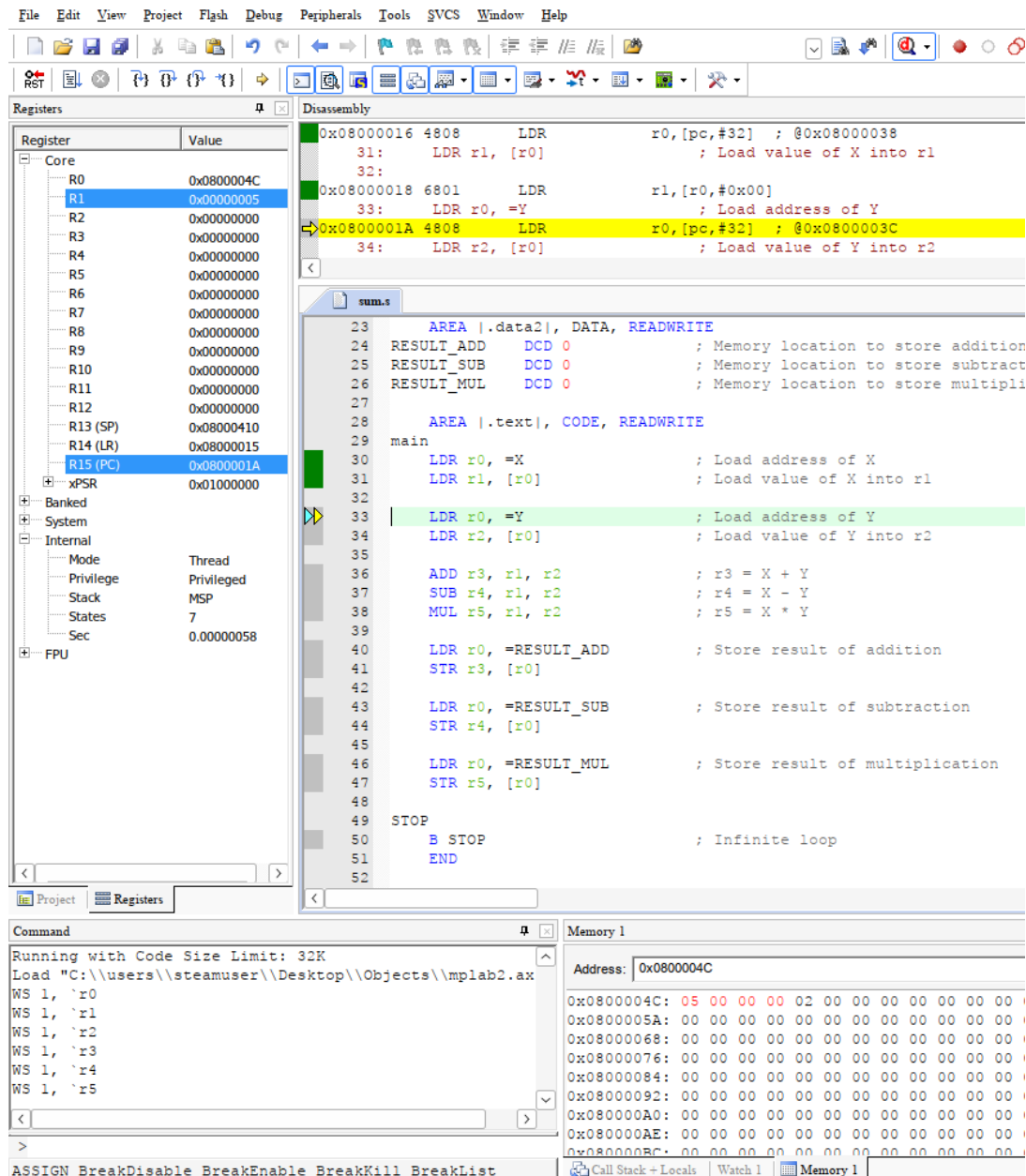


Figure 13: Loaded the content of X in r1

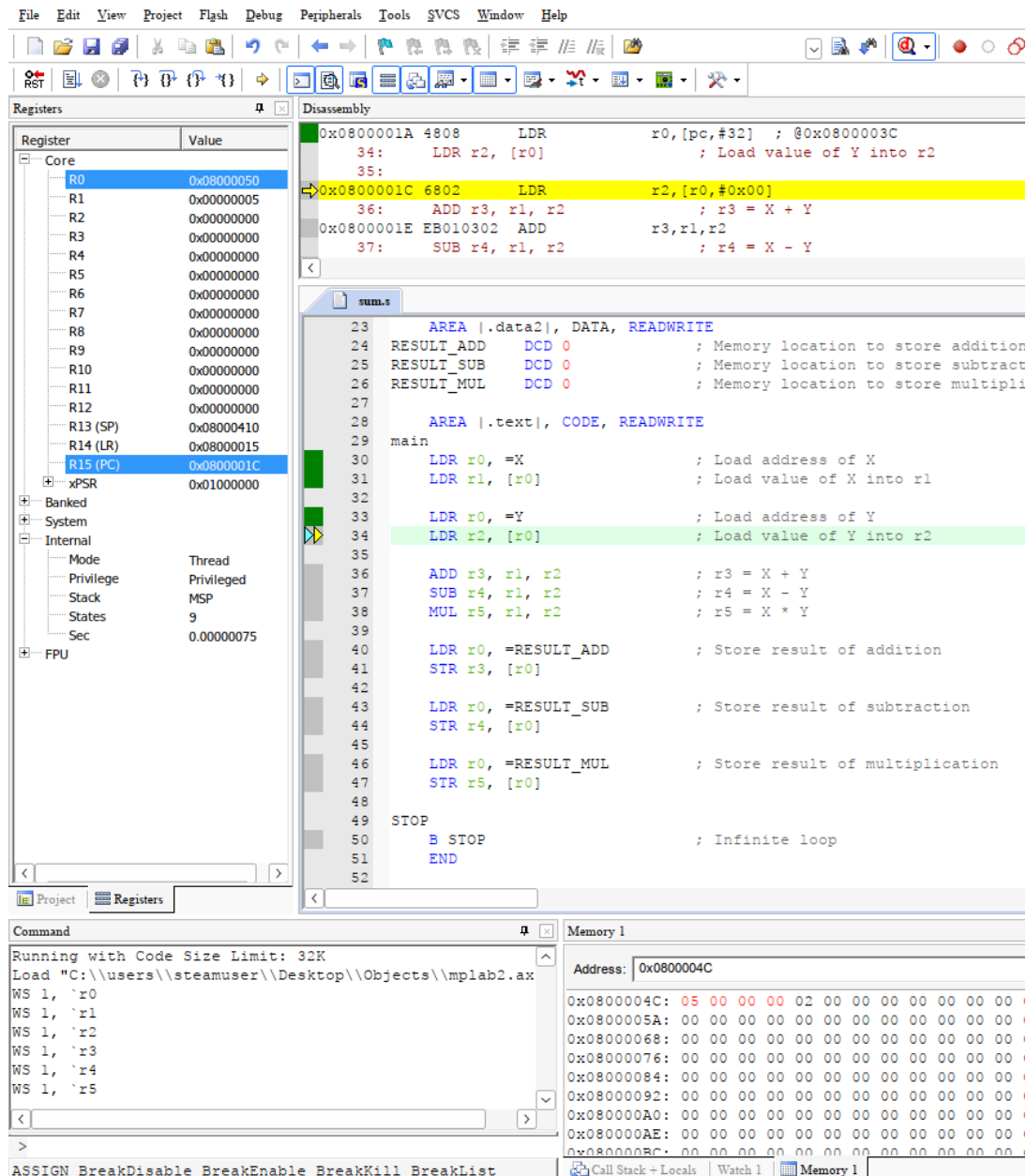


Figure 14: Loaded the address of Y in r0 register

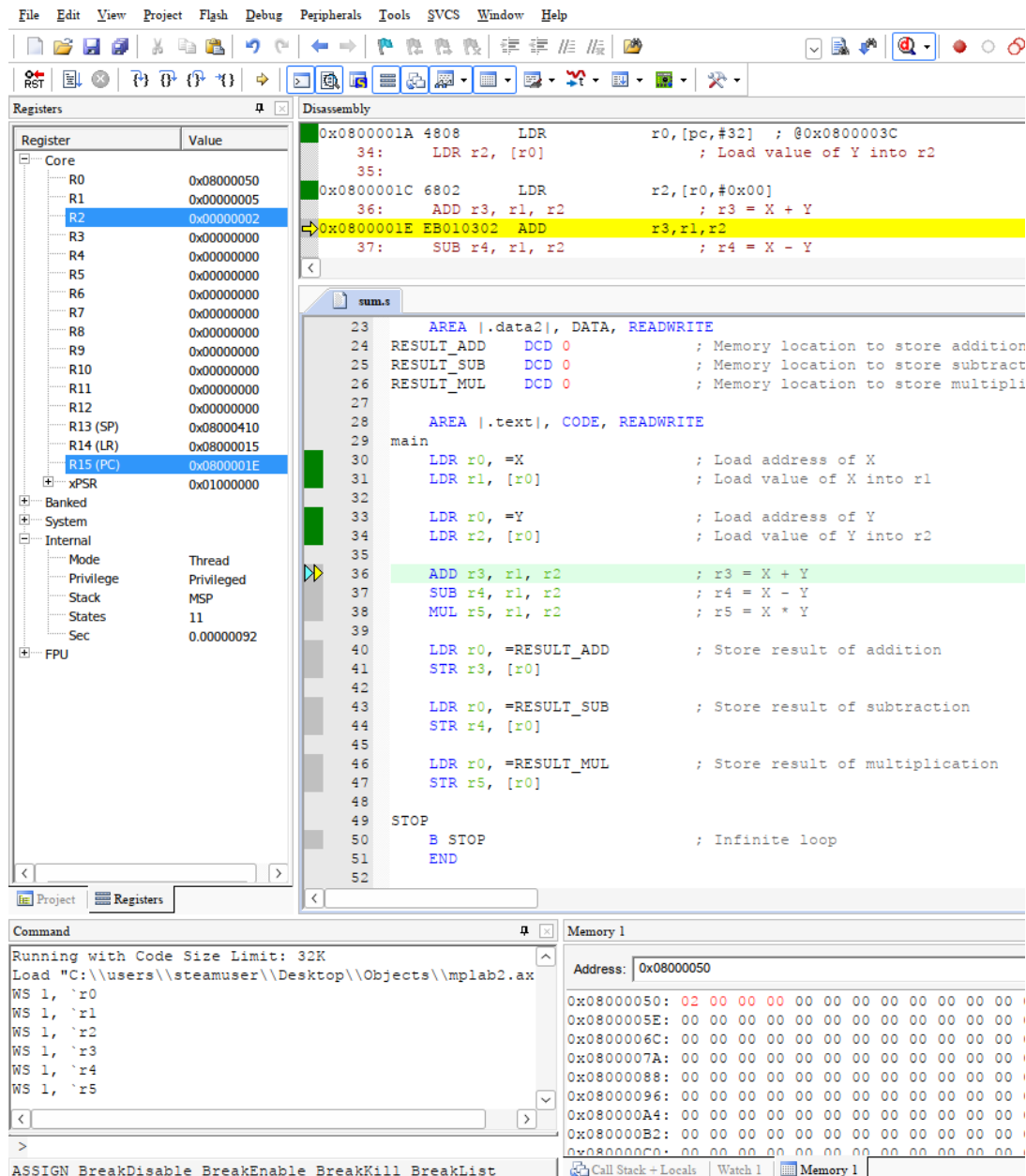


Figure 15: Loaded the content of Y in r2

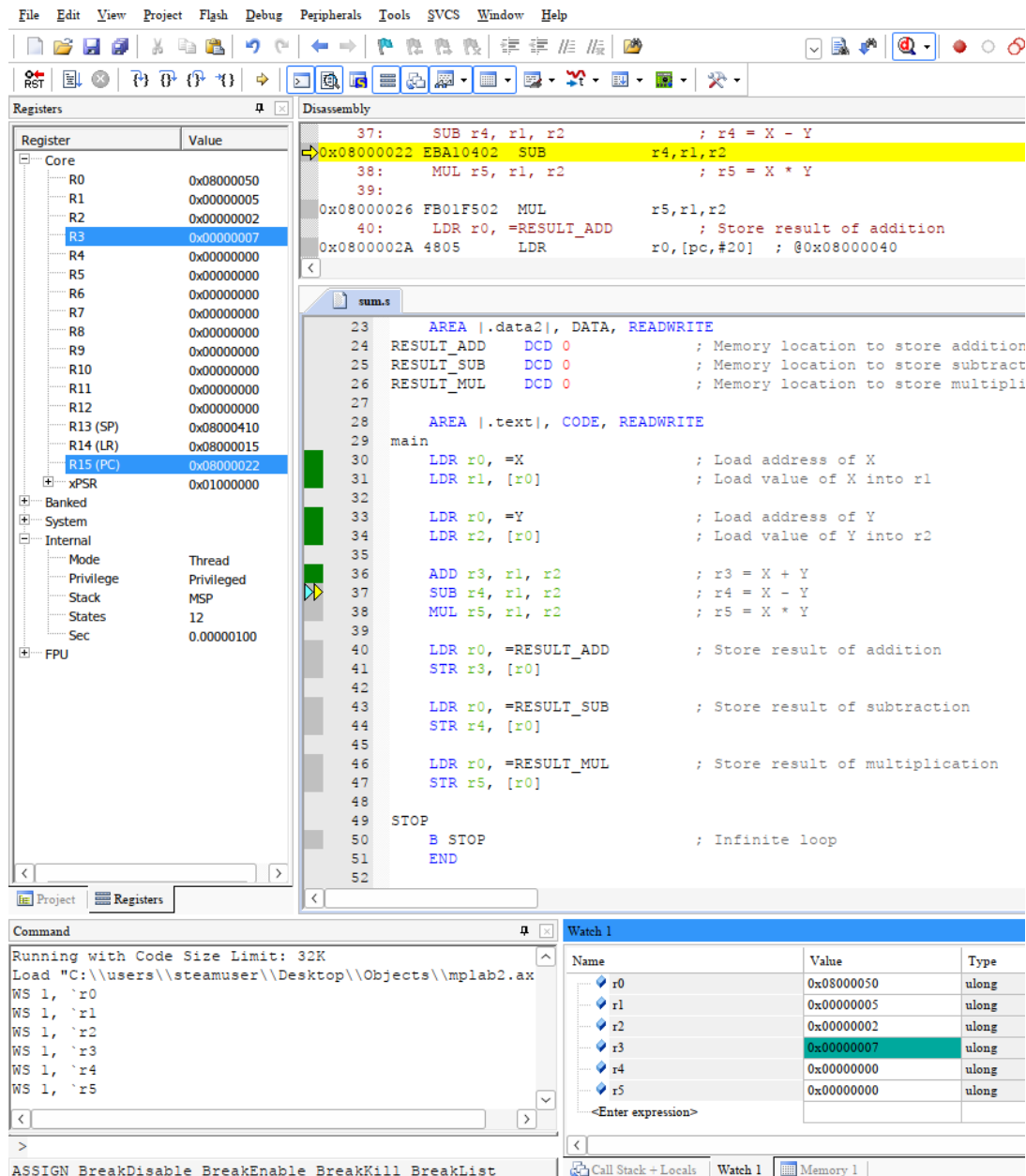


Figure 16: Added the value of r1, r2 register and placed it in r3 register

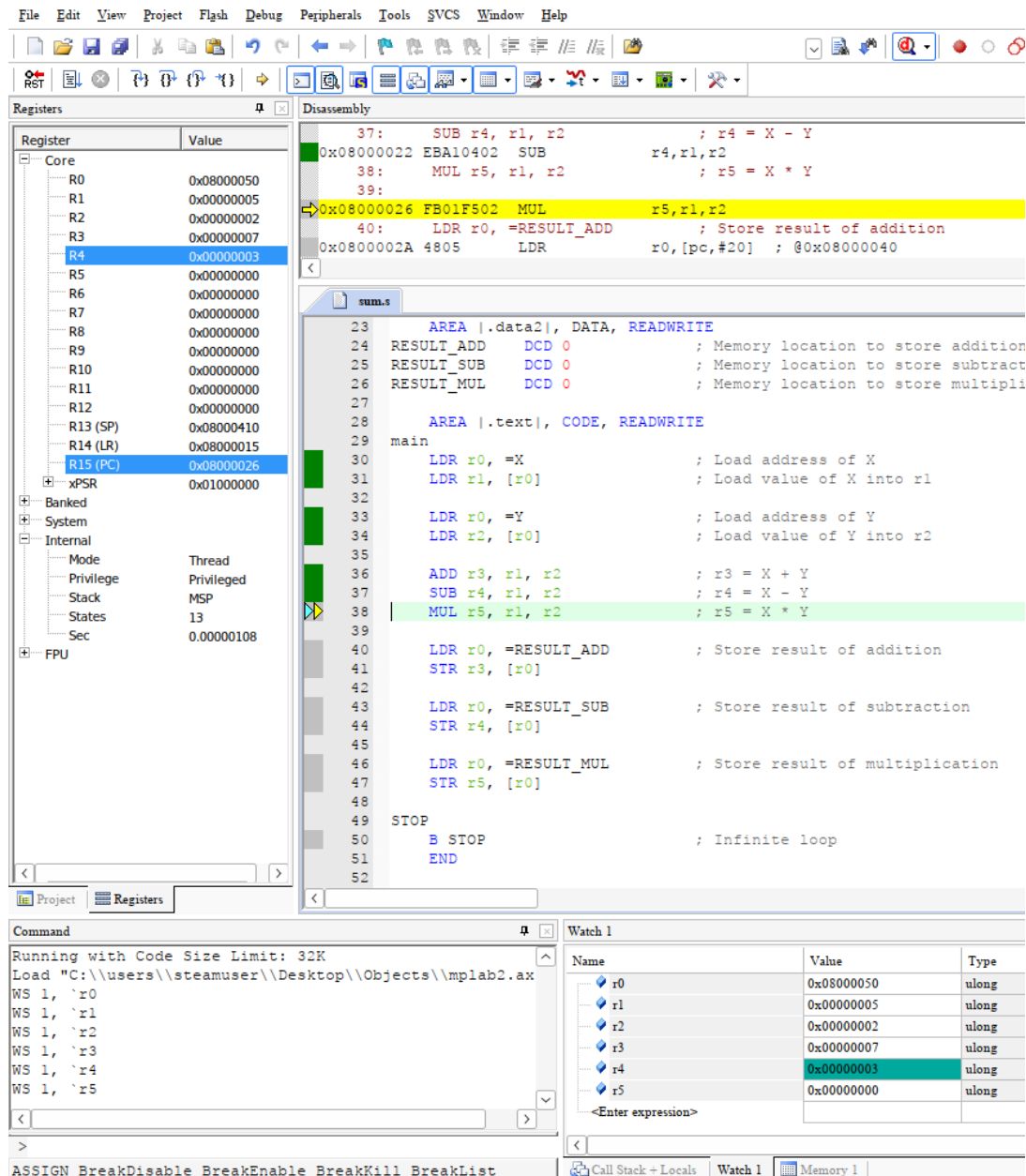


Figure 17: Subtracted the value of r1, r2 register and placed it in r4 register

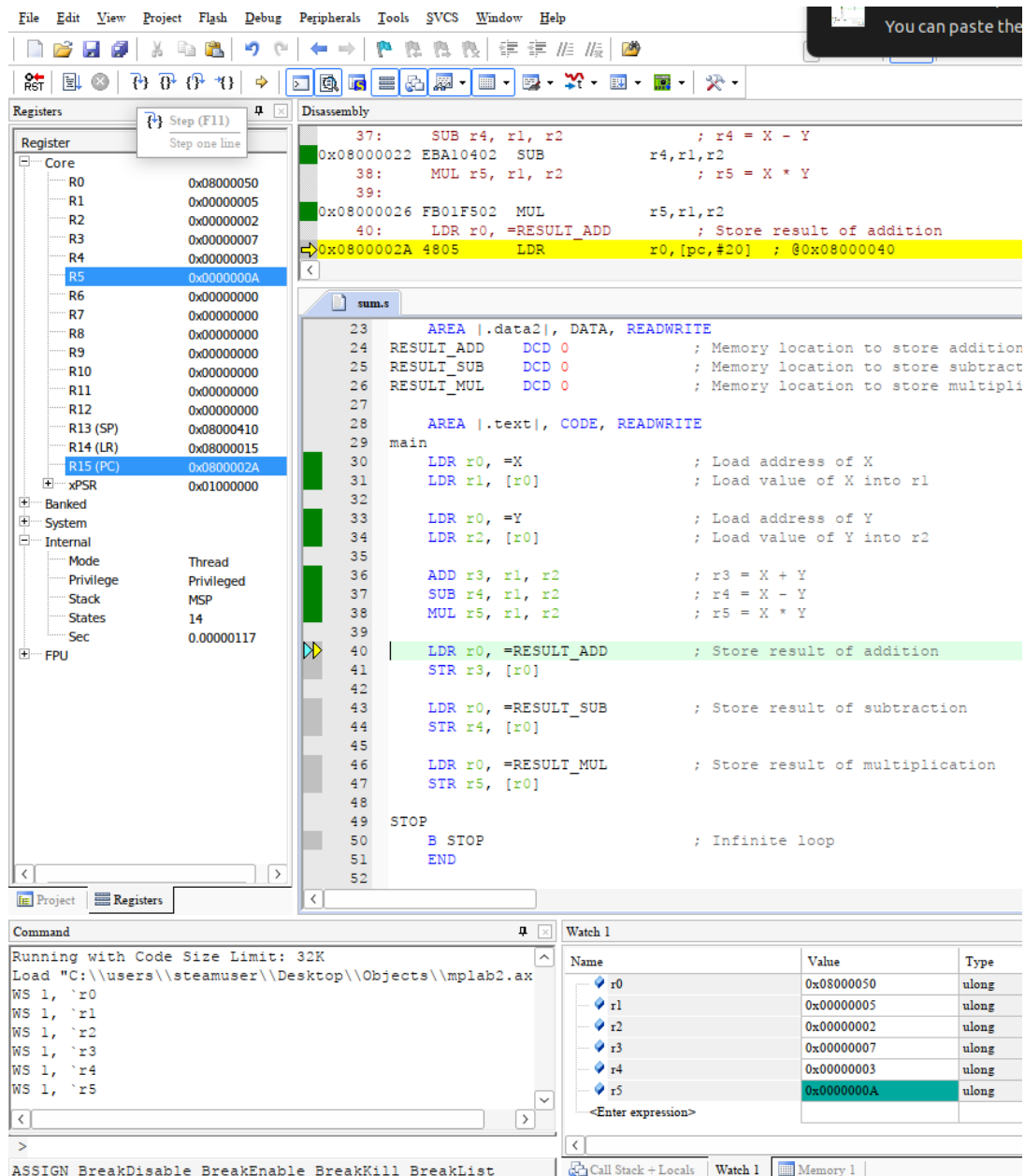


Figure 18: Multiply the value of r1, r2 register and placed it in r5 register

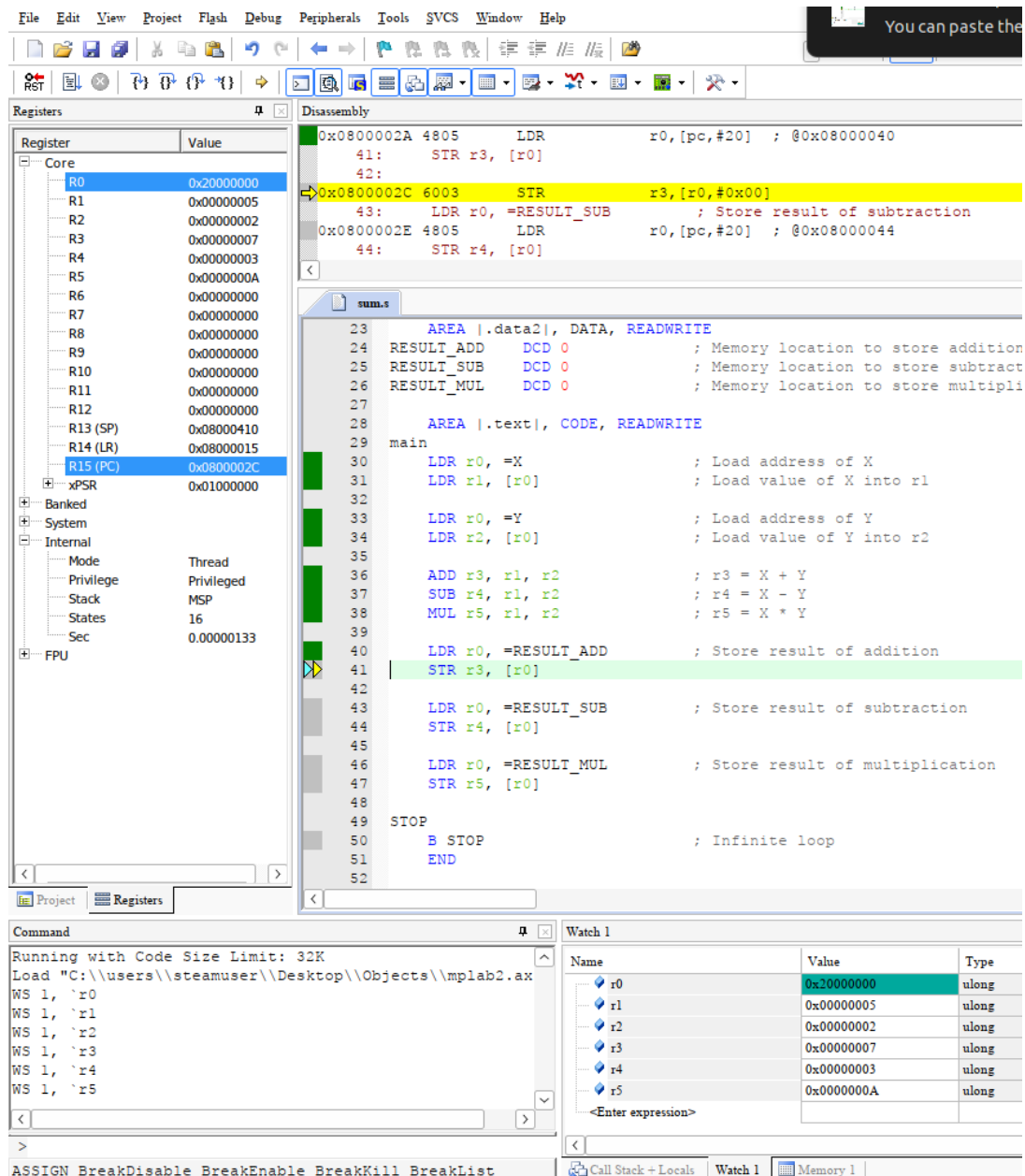


Figure 19: Loaded the address of Result_add in r0 register

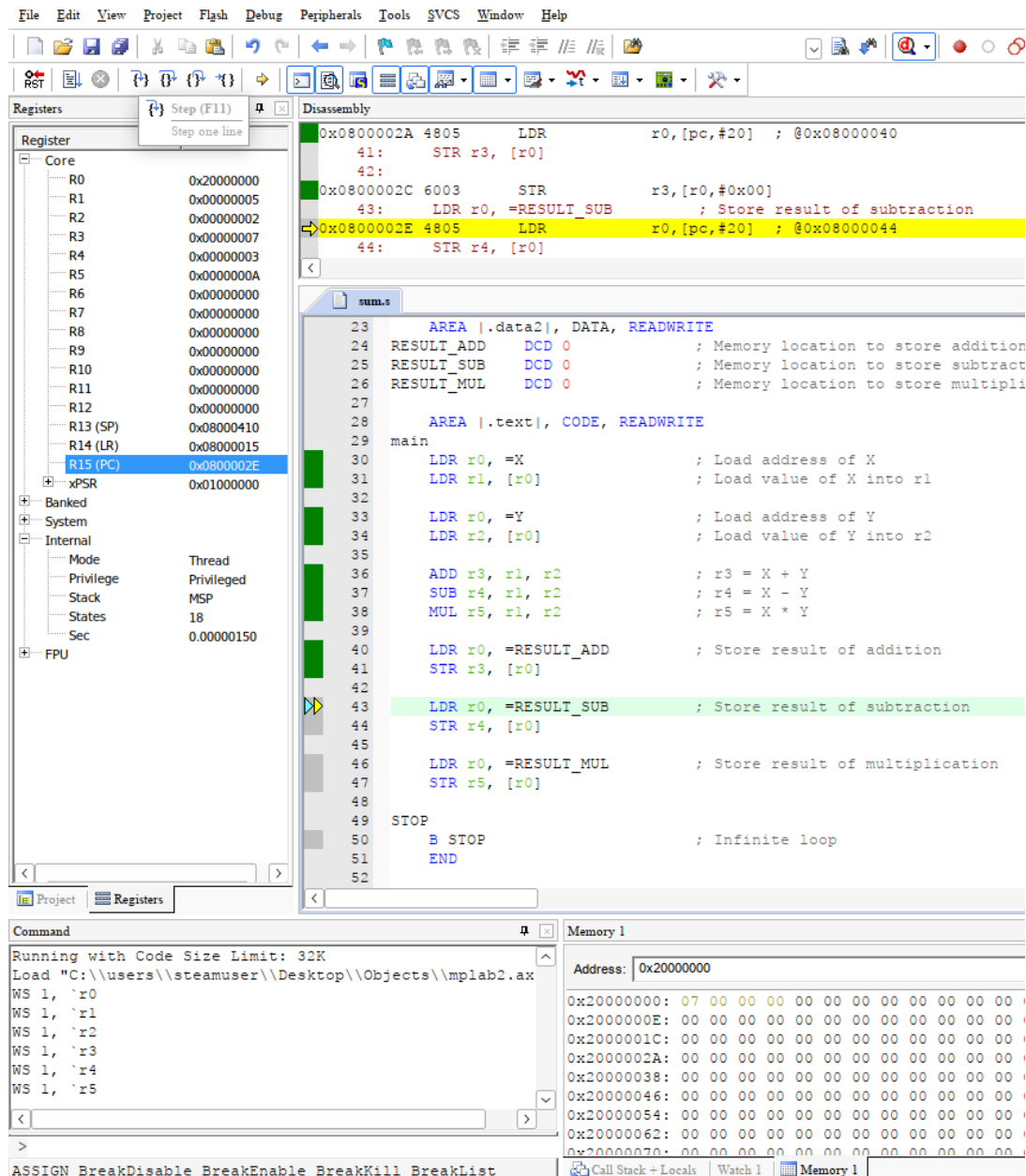


Figure 20: Store the value of r3 in Result.add address location

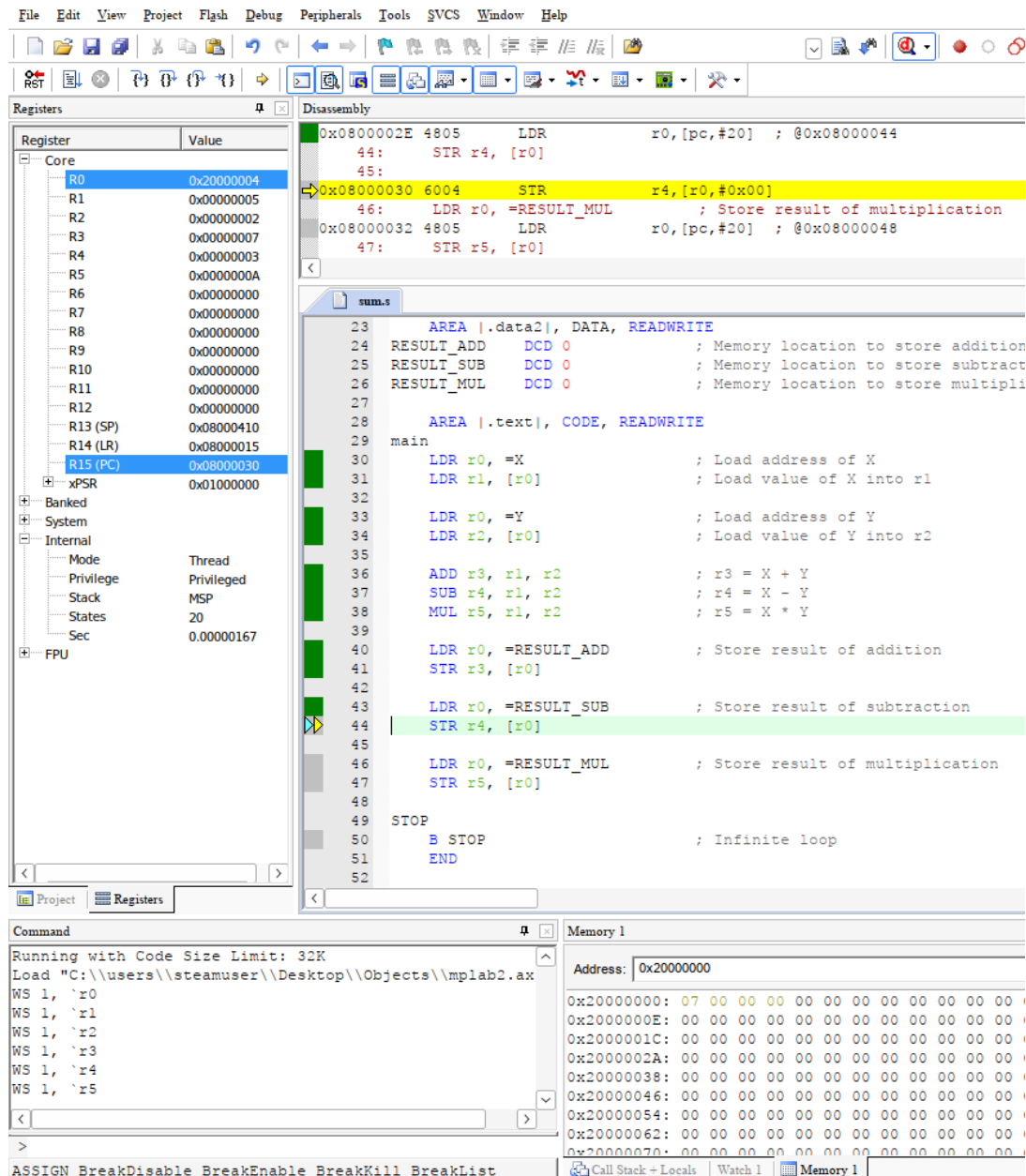


Figure 21: Loaded the address of Result_sub in r0 register

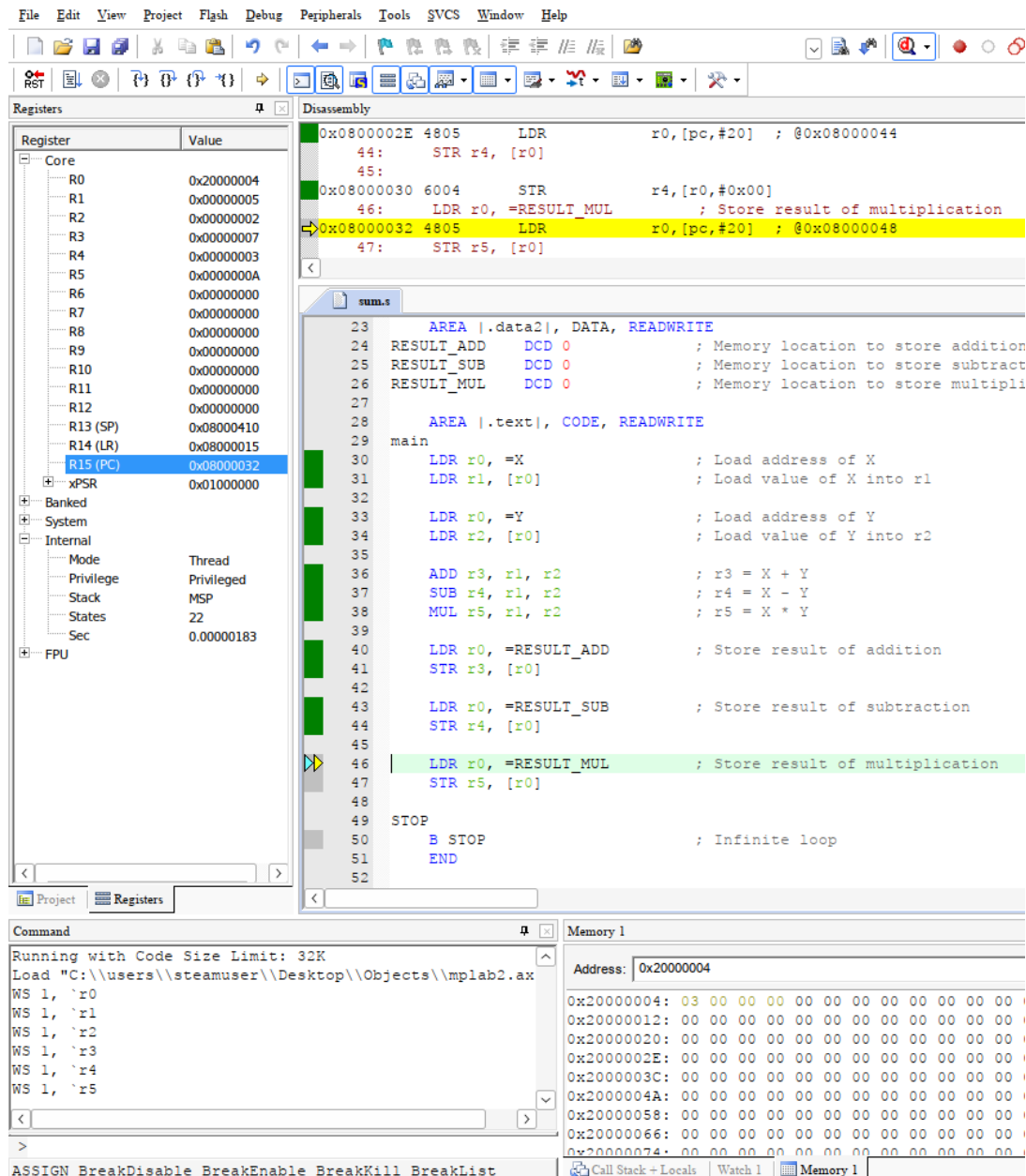


Figure 22: Store the value of r4 in Result.sub address location

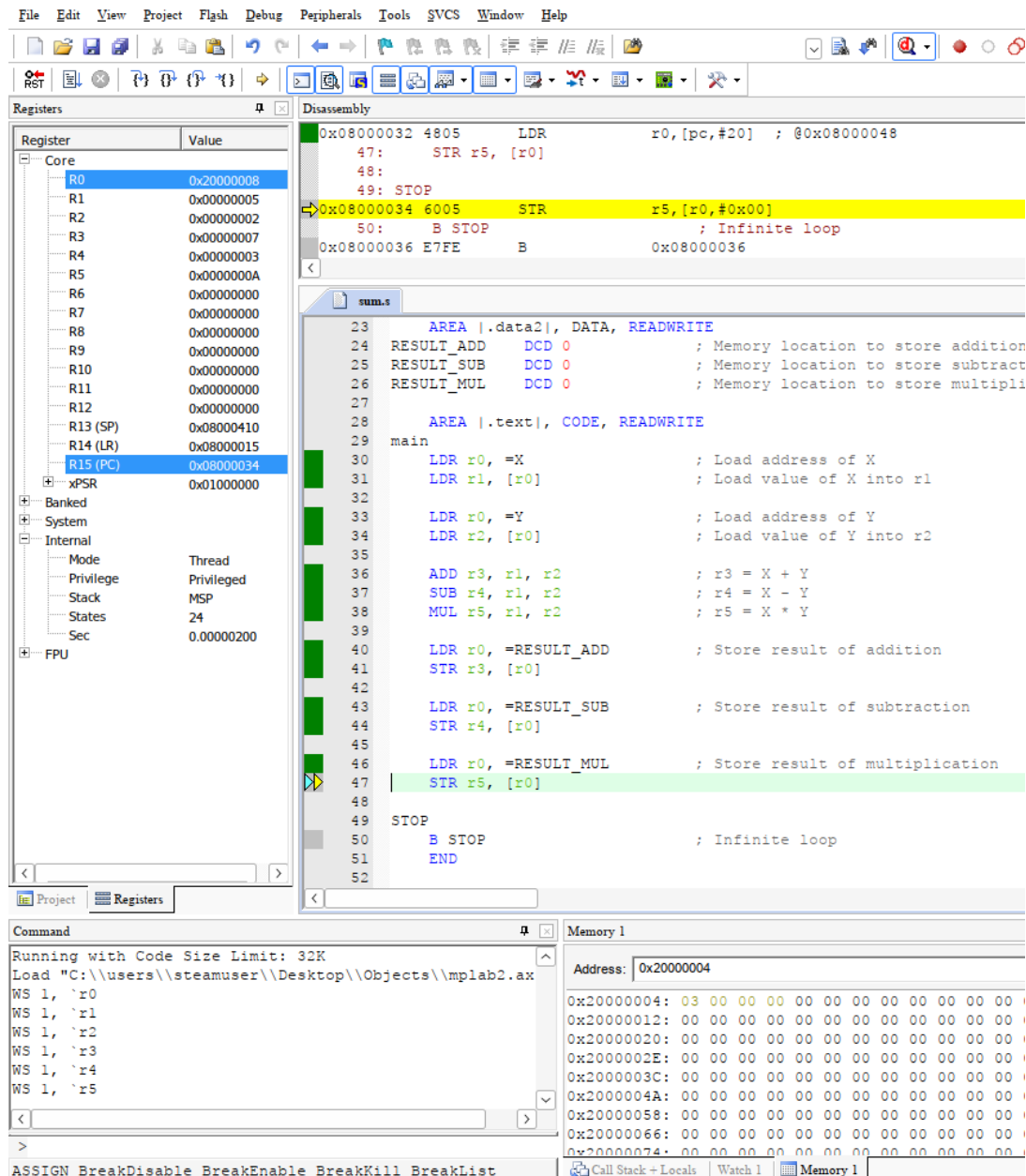


Figure 23: Loaded the address of Result_mul in r0 register

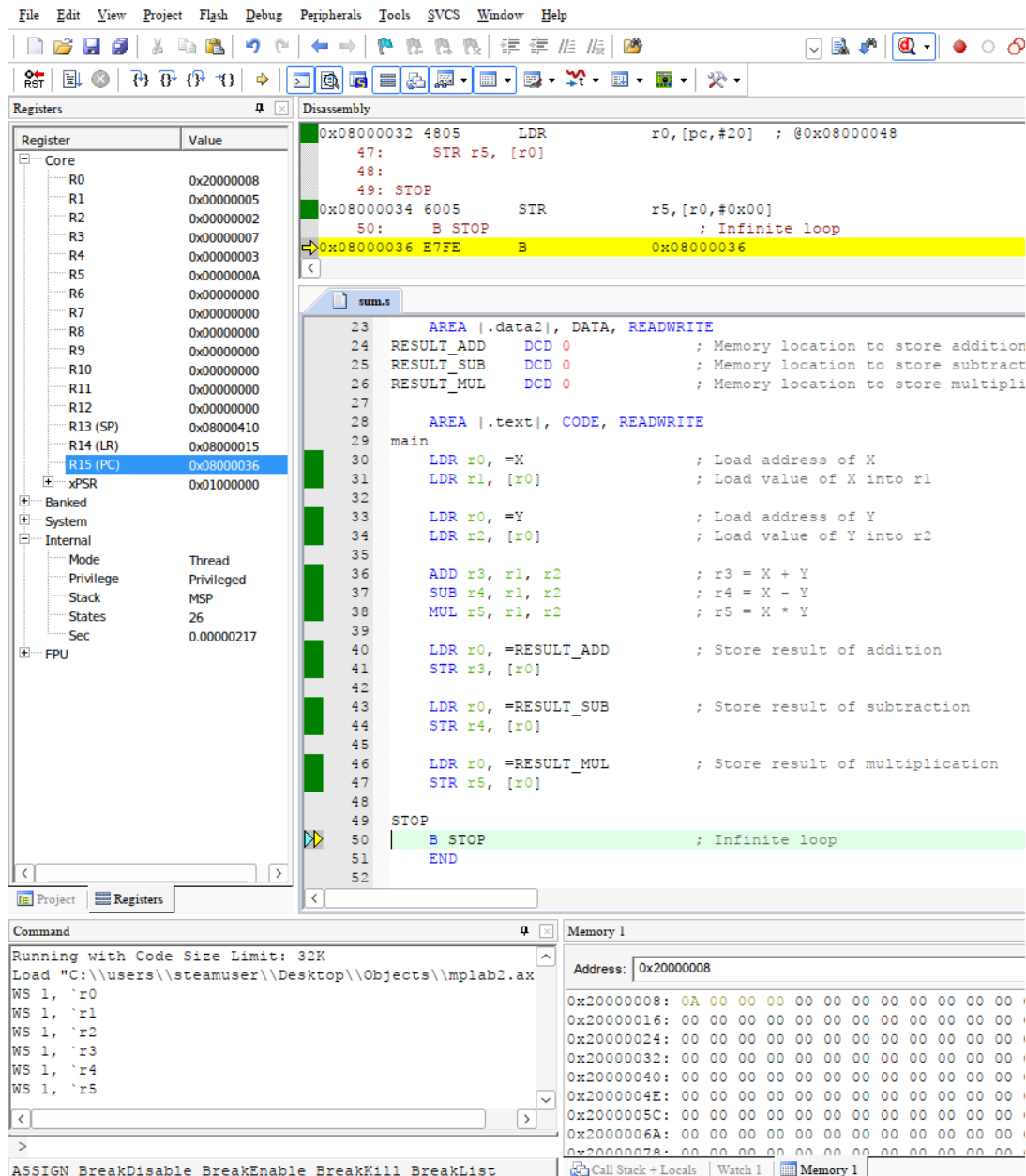


Figure 24: Store the value of r3 in Result_mul address location

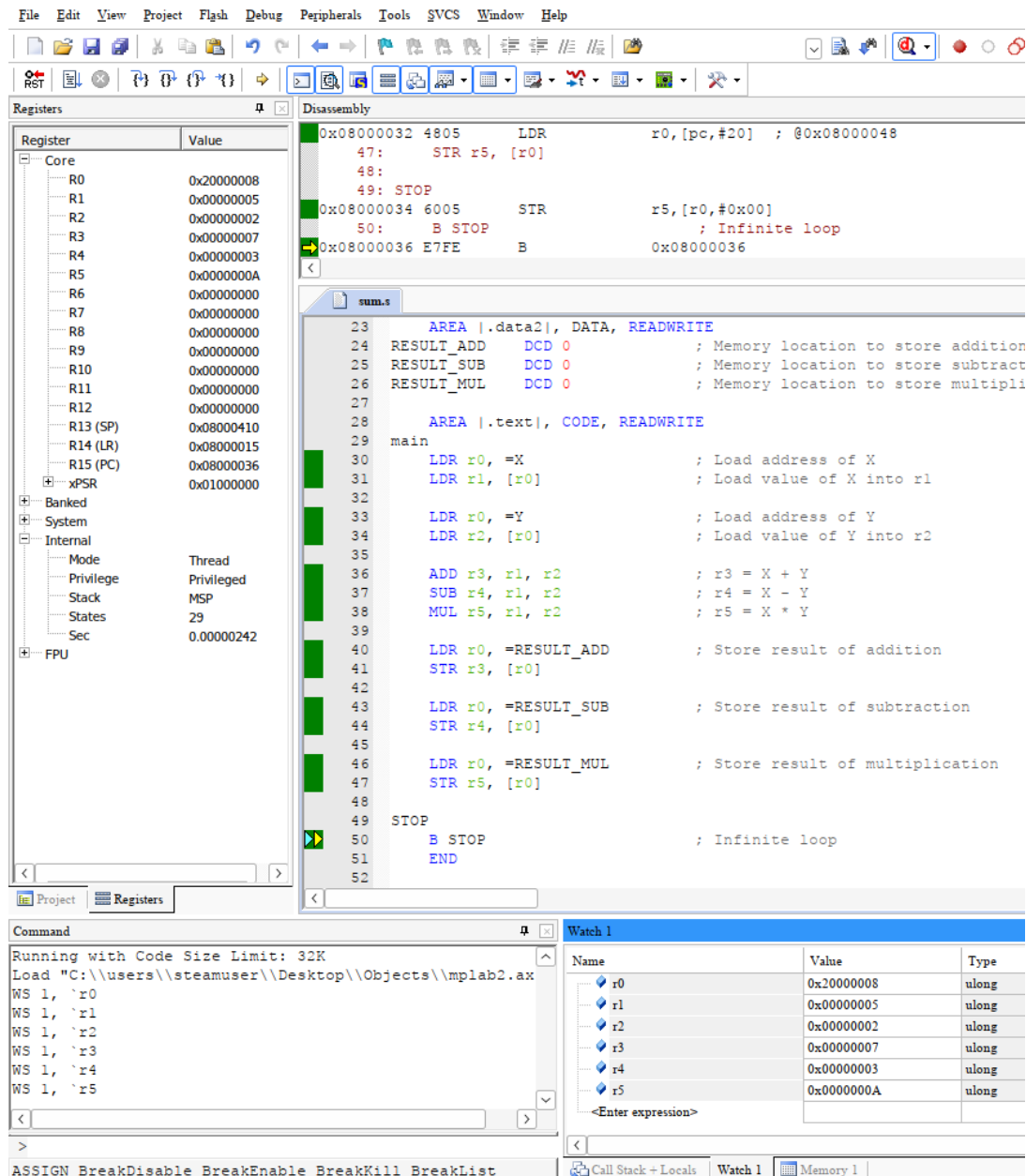


Figure 25: Stop position

1.3 Task 3

Write an assembly language to find the smaller of two integer numbers.

1.3.1 Screenshot that shows the state of the system after the code has been loaded.

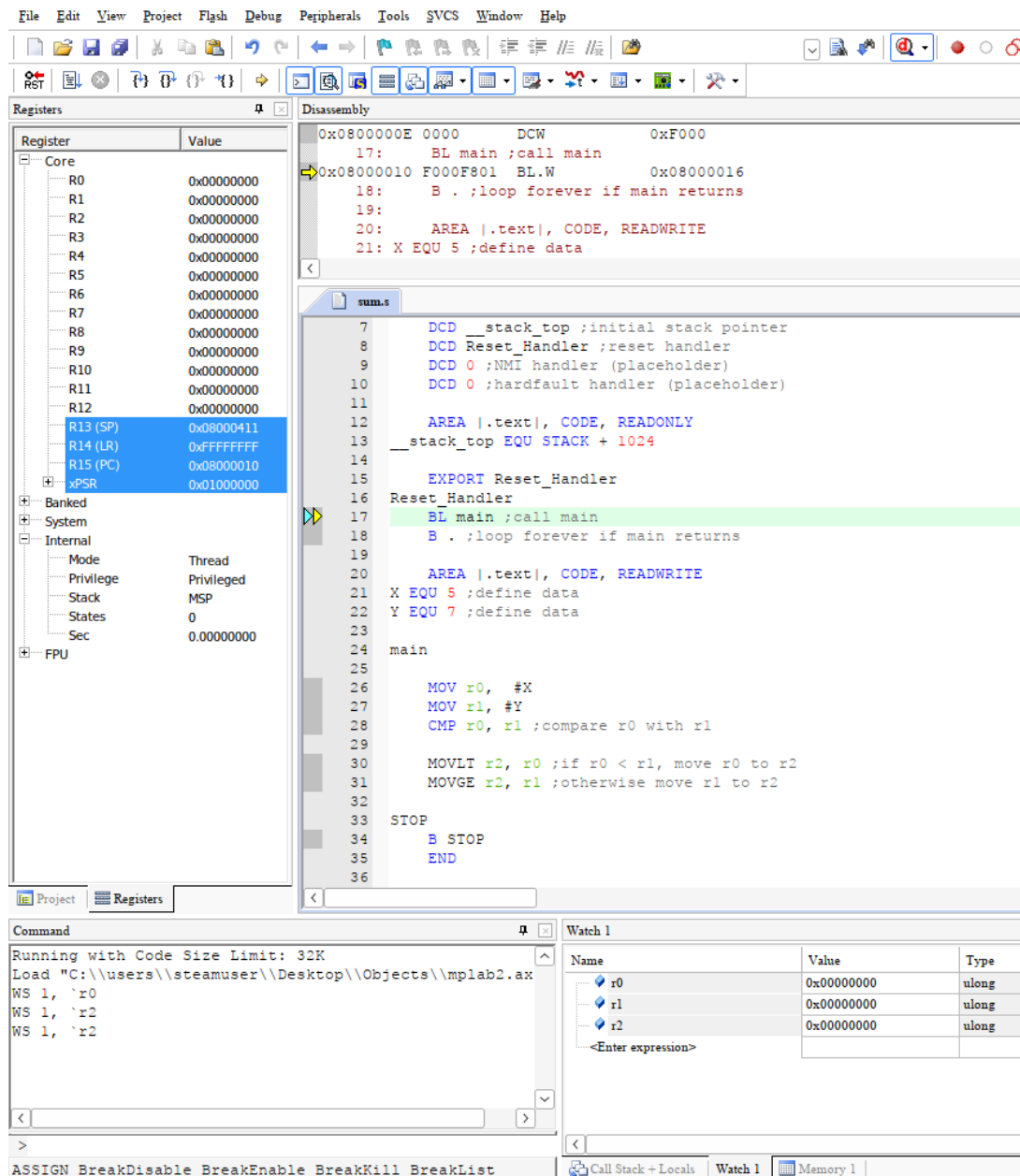


Figure 26: After build and debugging

1.3.2 Screenshot that shows the situation after the code has been executed.

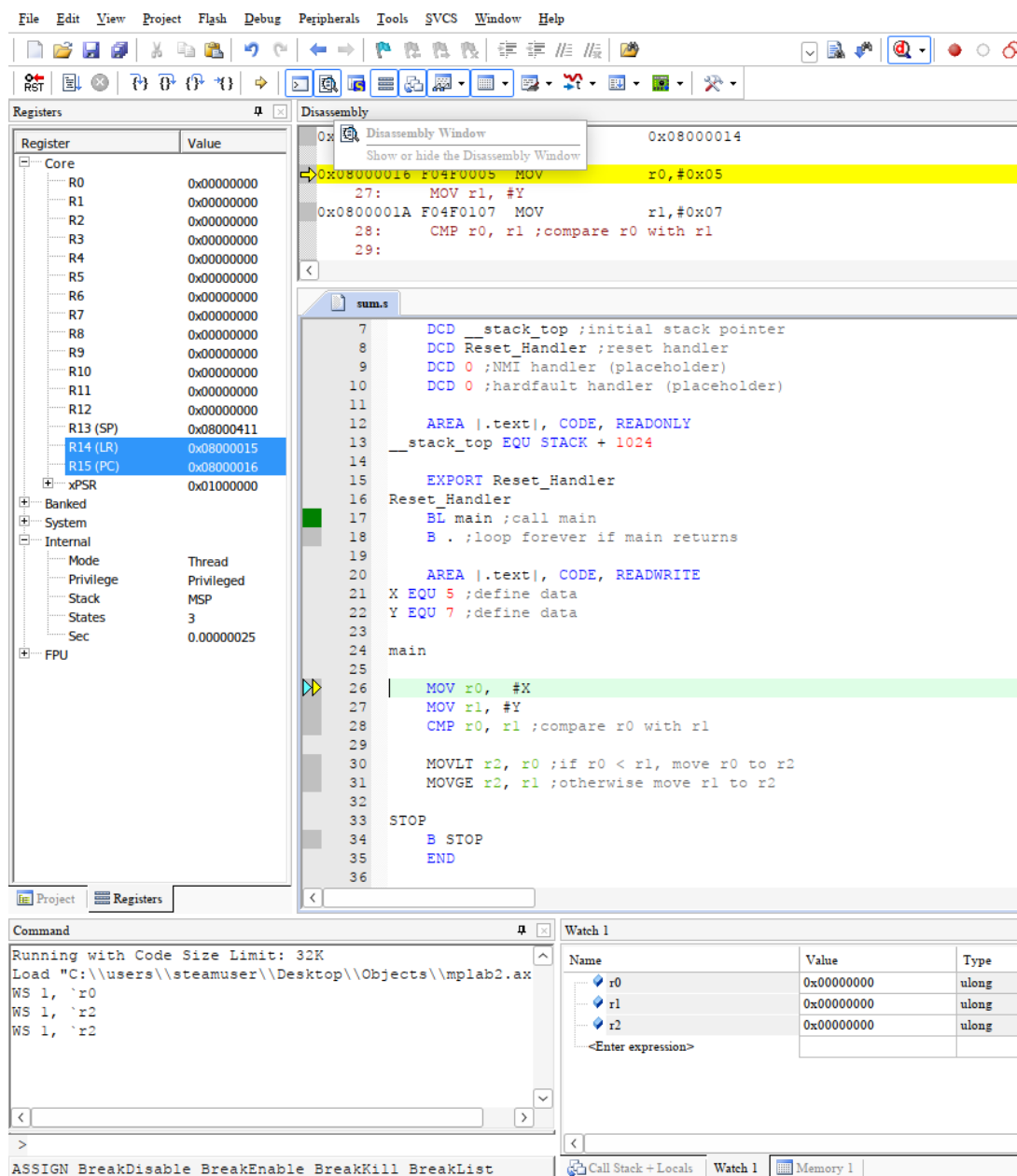


Figure 27: Call of main

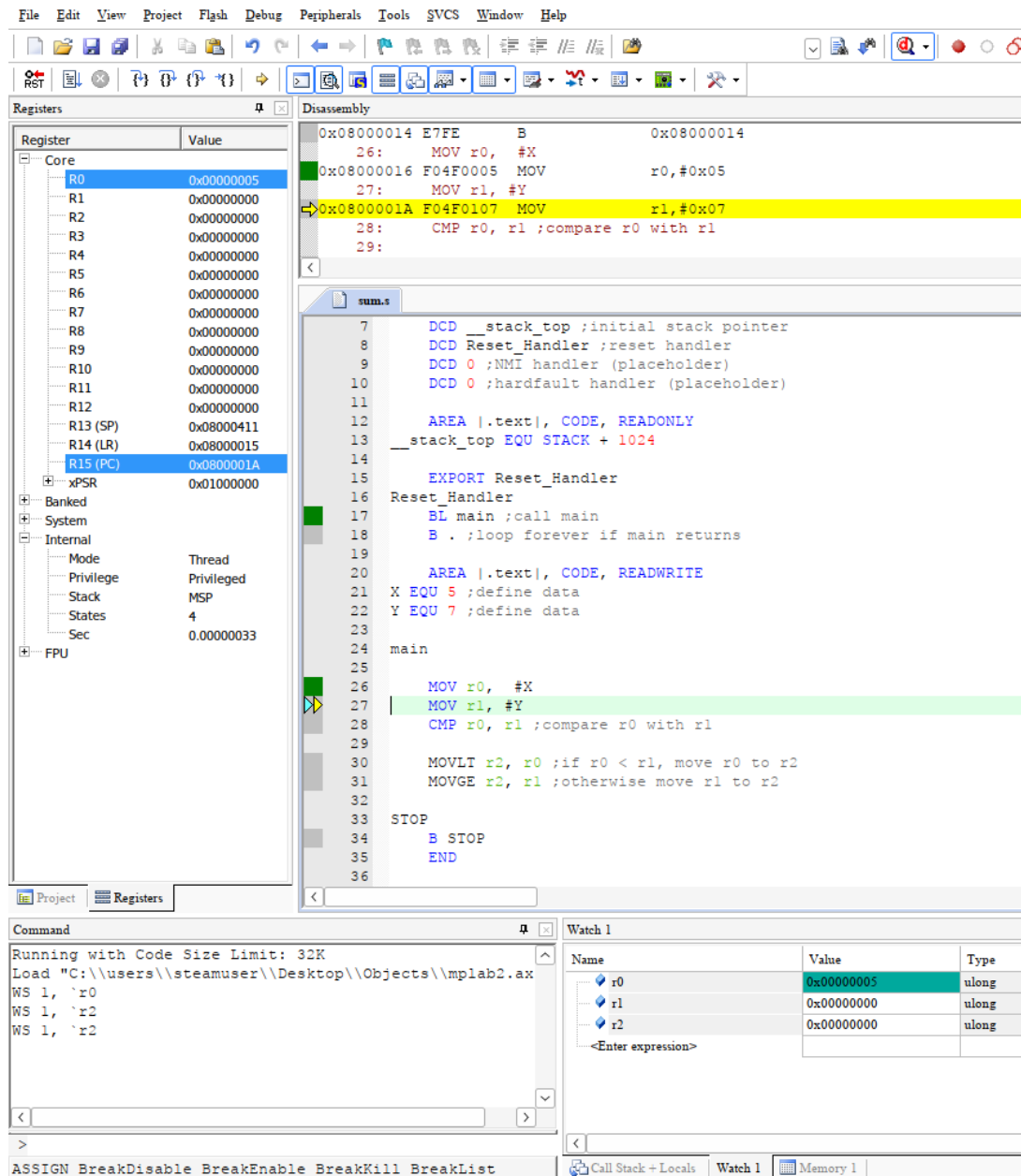


Figure 28: Move the value of X in r0

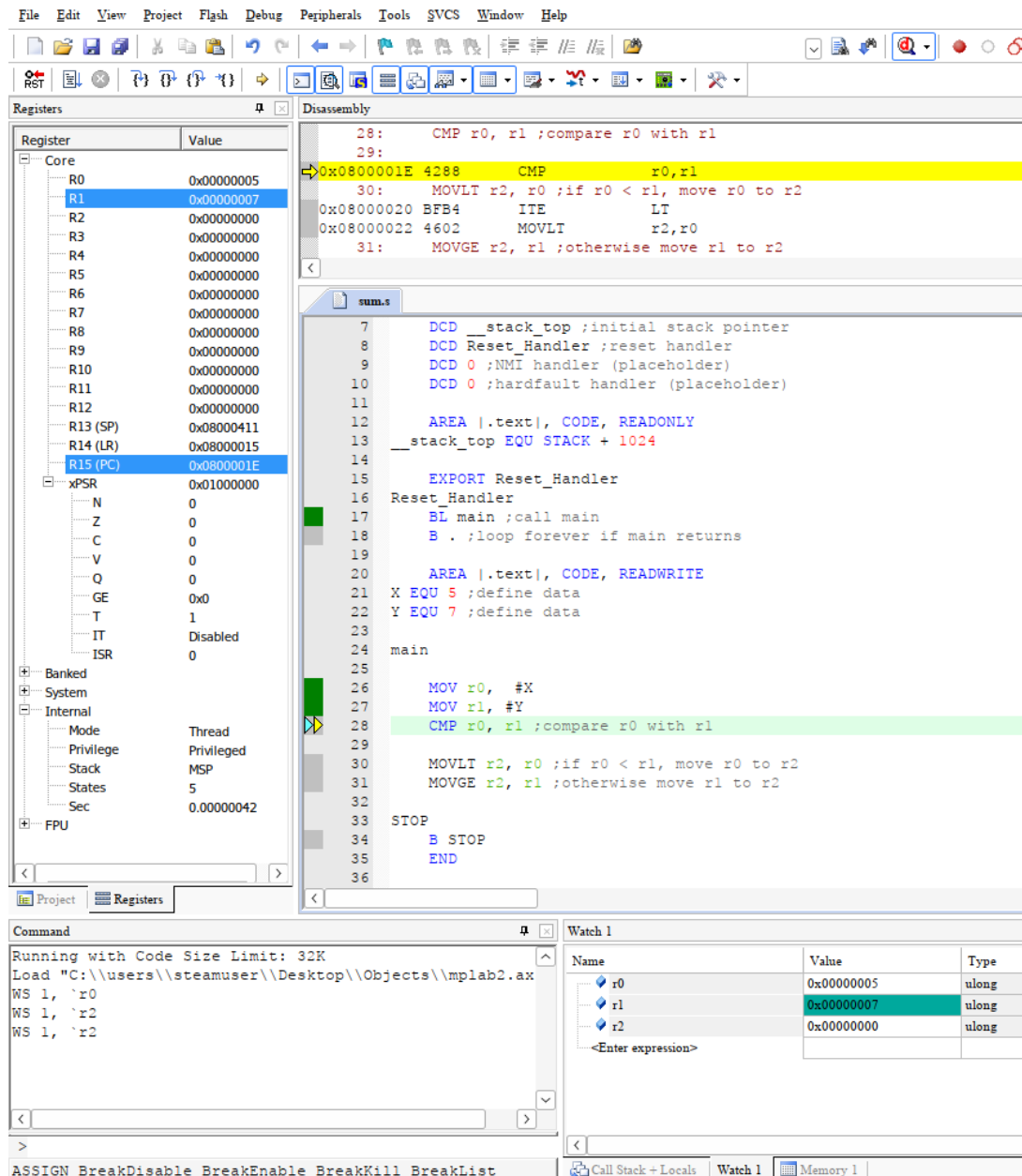


Figure 29: Move the value of Y in r1

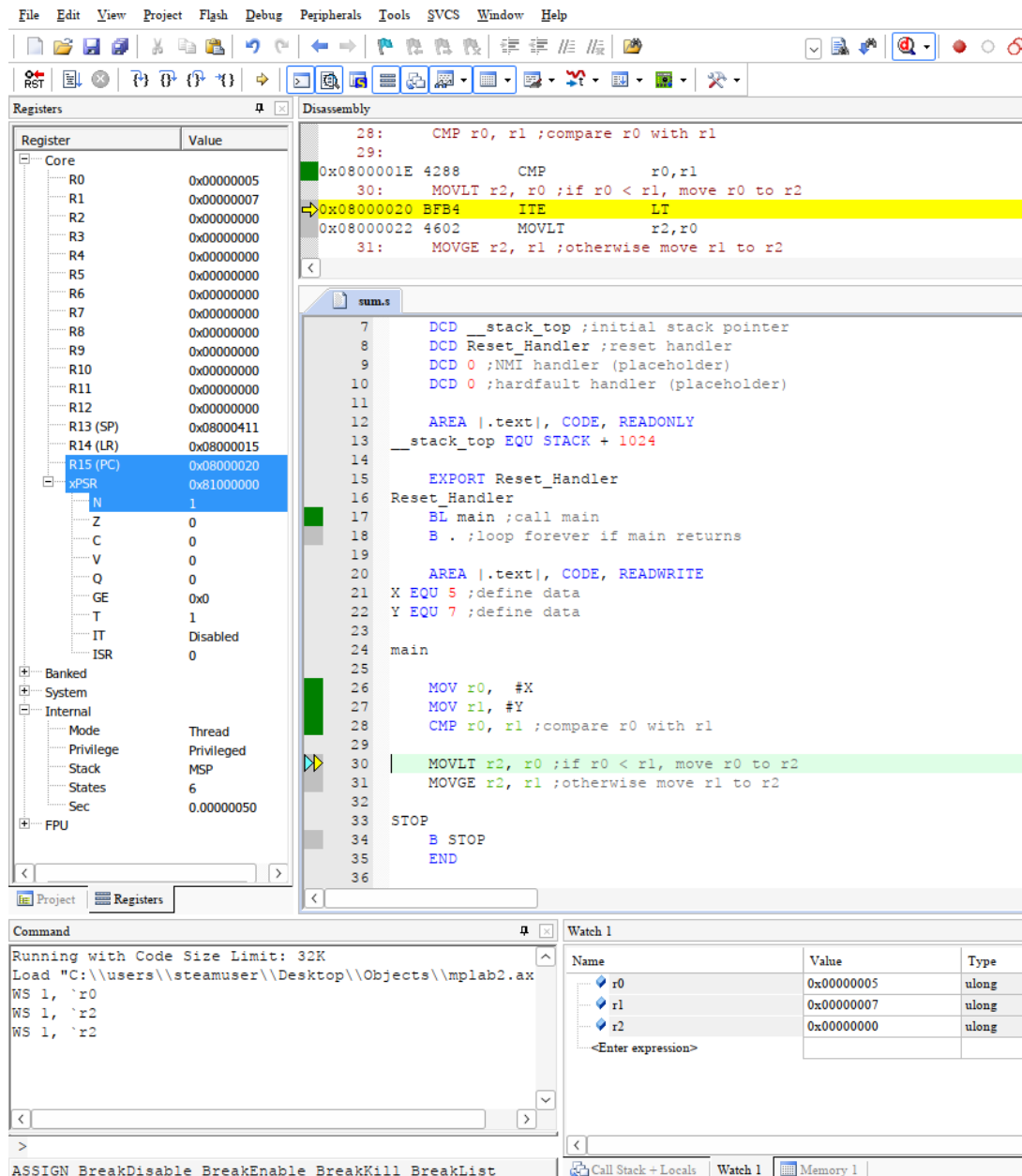


Figure 30: Comparing the value of r0 with r1

Here in xPSR register field, N field is set to 1 which indicates negative.

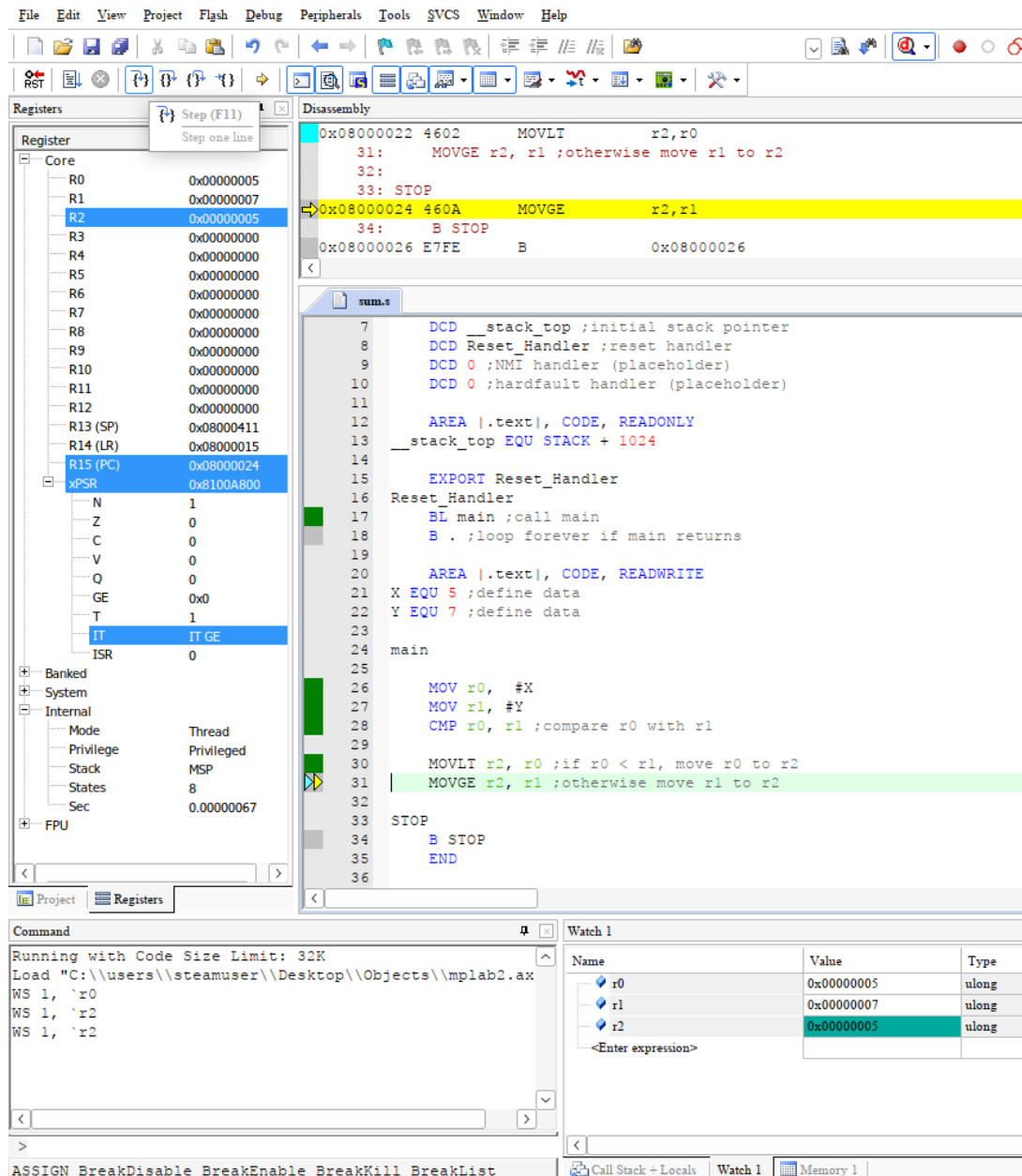


Figure 31: Moved r0 value in r2. IT (if-then) is set to GE

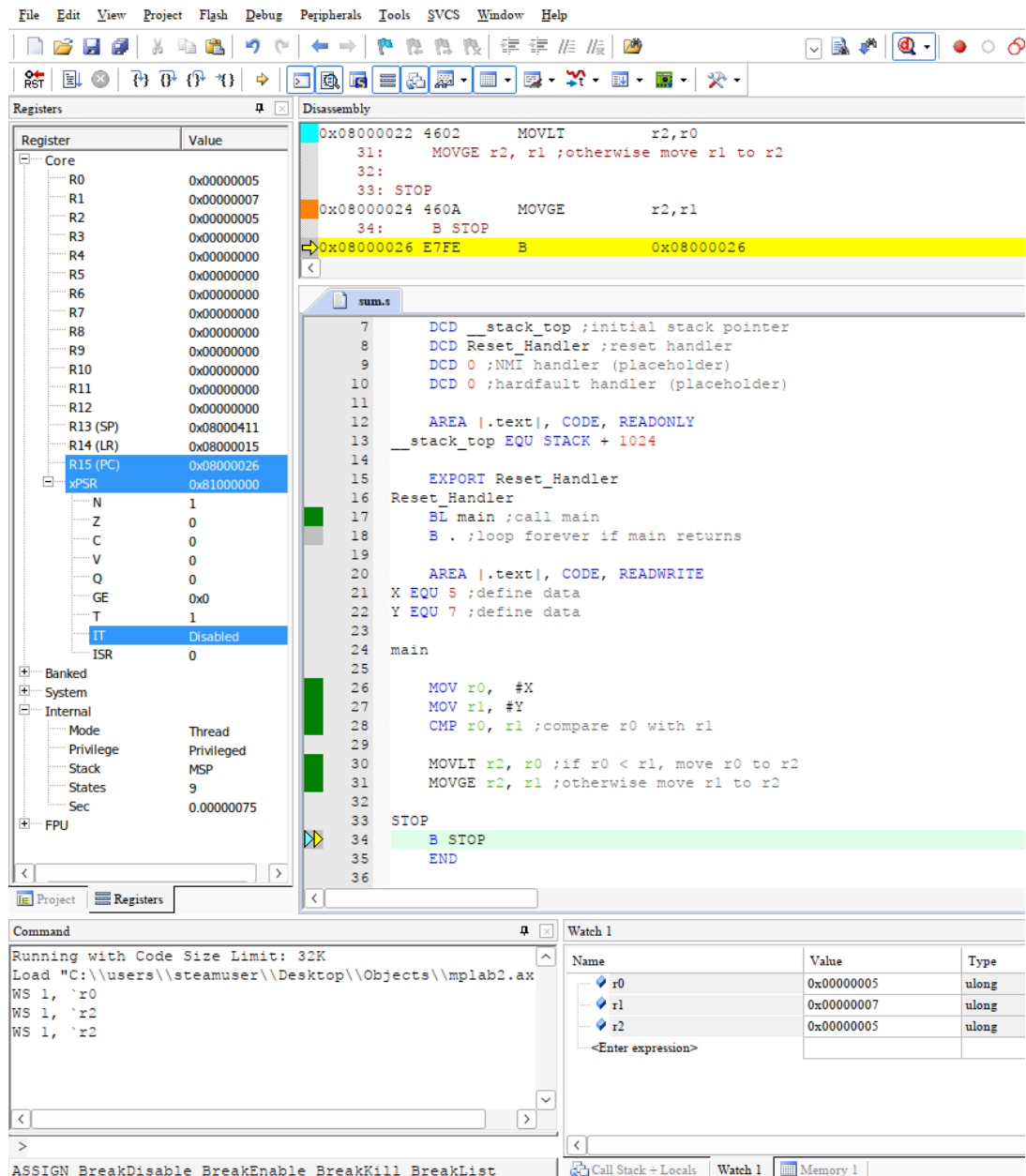


Figure 32: MOVGE is not transferring data as condition is not met. IT is set to disabled

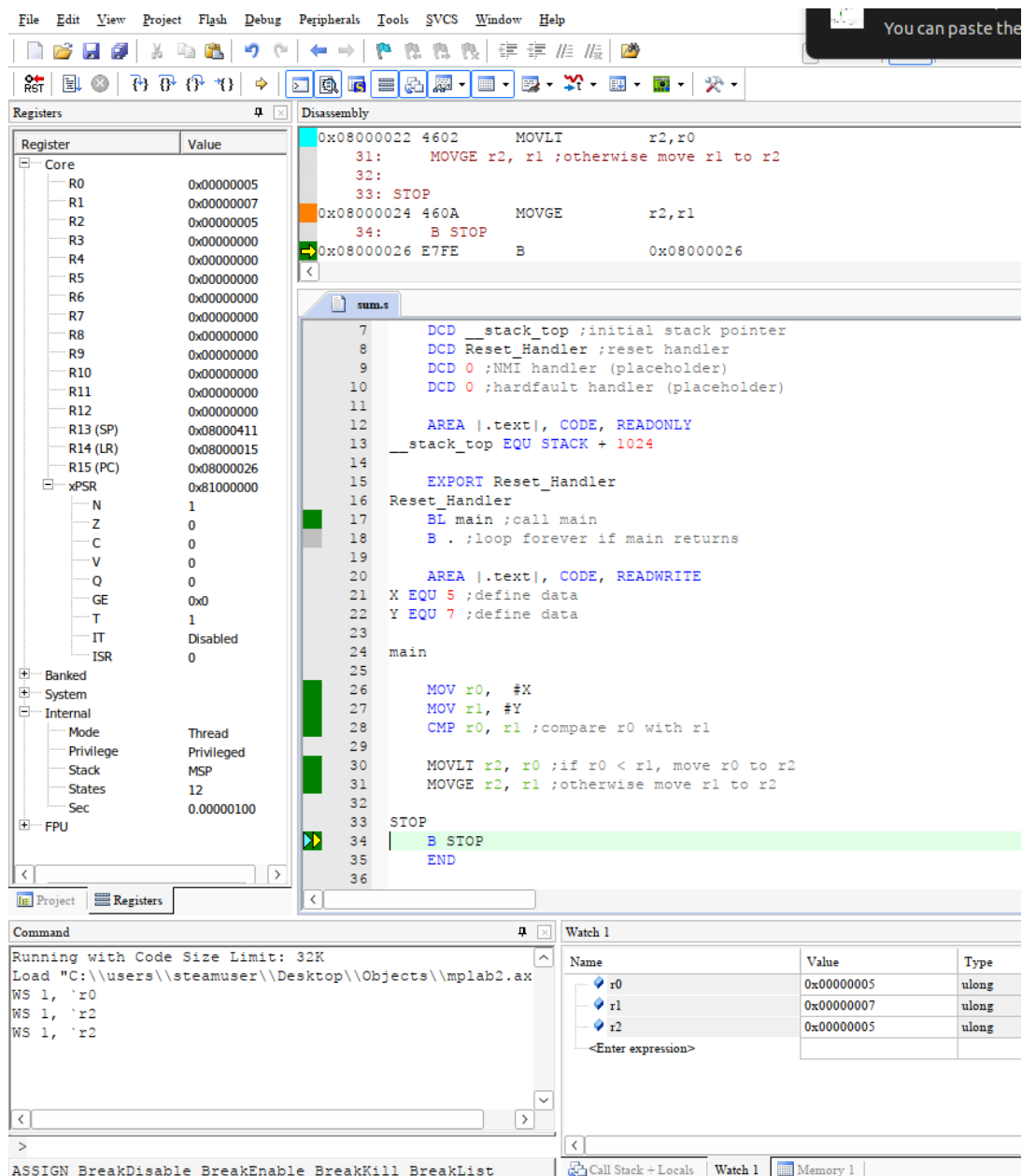


Figure 33: Stop state