EE2016 – LAB REPORT

EXPERIMENT - 3

ARM ASSEMBLY - COMPUTATIONS IN ARM

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AIM OF THE EXPERIMENT:

- To learn the architecture of ARM processor
- To learn the basics of ARM instruction set, in particular the ARM instructions pertaining to computations
- To go through example programs
- To write assembly language programs for the given set of (computational) problems

QUESTIONS (FROM THE HANDOUT):

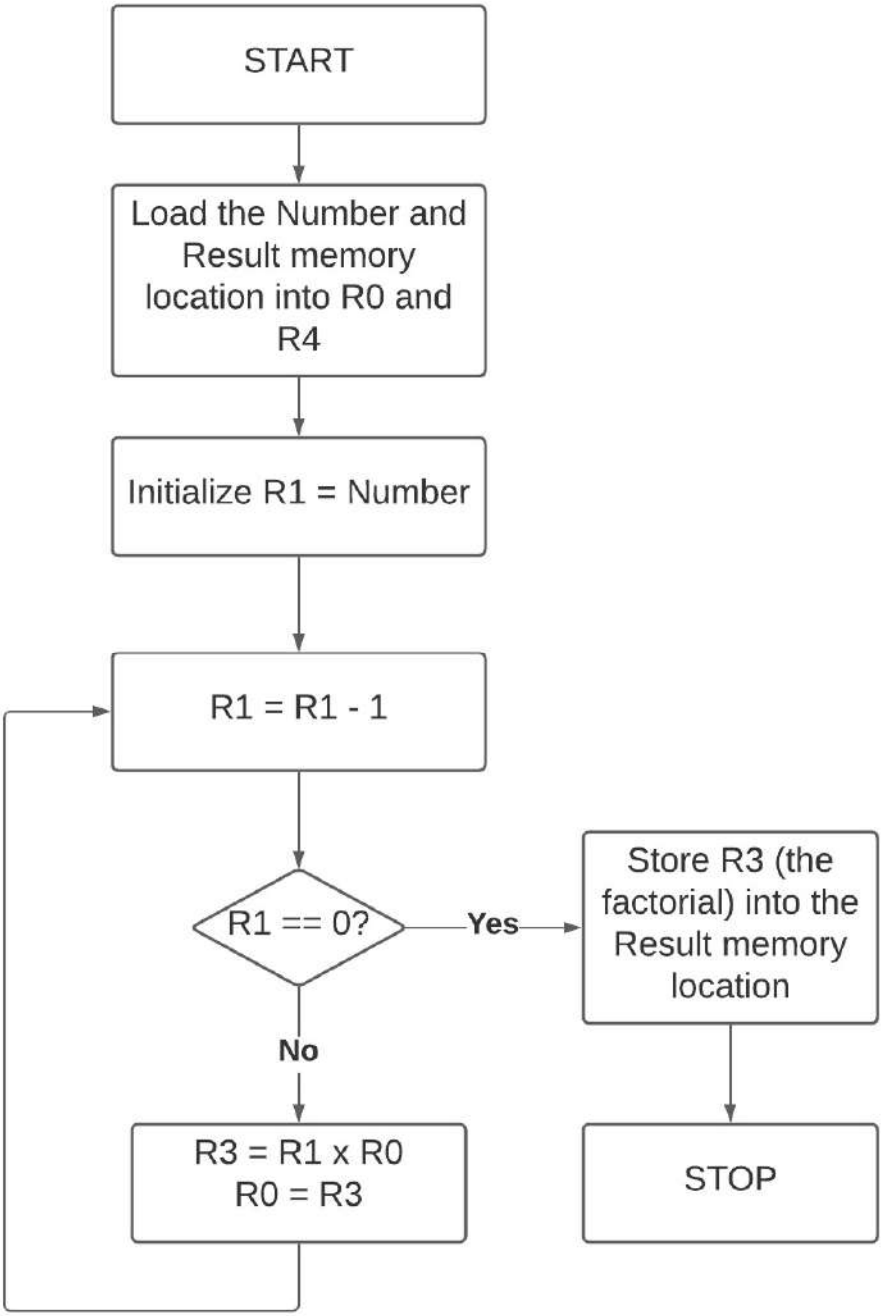
1. Compute the factorial of a given number using ARM processor through assembly programming

2. Combine the low four bits of each of the four consecutive bytes beginning at LIST into one 16-bit halfword. The value at LIST goes into the most significant nibble of the result. Store the result in the 32-bit variable RESULT.

3. Given a 32-bit number, identify whether it is an even or odd. (The implementation should not involve division).

SOLUTIONS TO THE QUESTIONS:

1. (a) Flowchart/Logic Explanation:



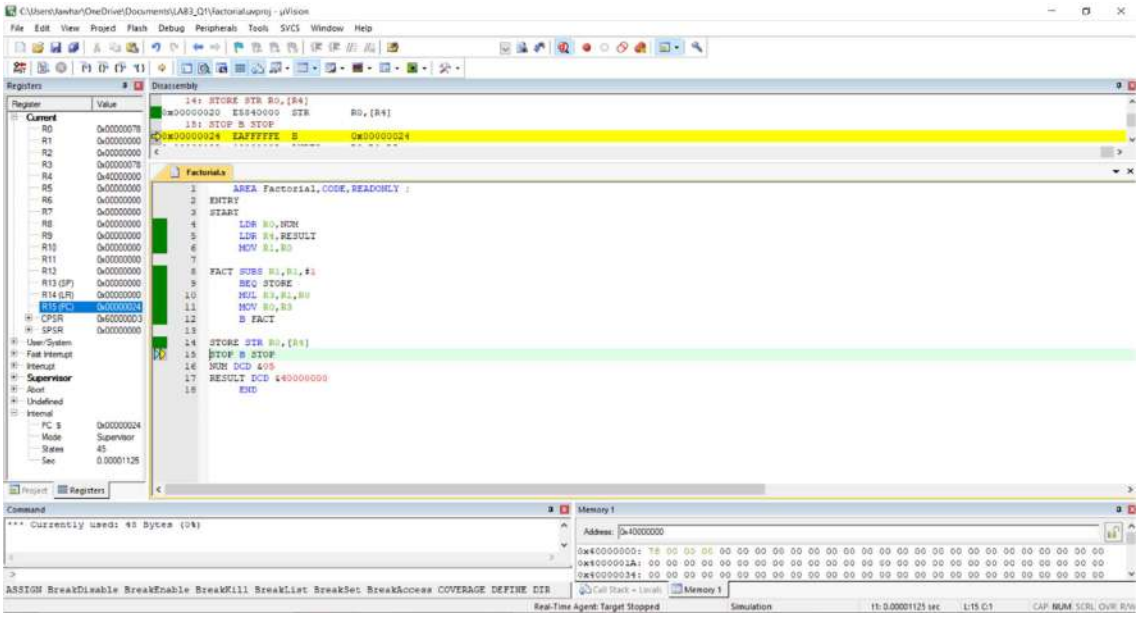
1.(b) Code:

```
        AREA Factorial,CODE,READONLY ;
ENTRY
START
    LDR R0,NUM
    LDR R4,RESULT
    MOV R1,R0

FACT SUBS R1,R1,#1
    BEQ STORE
    MUL R3,R1,R0
    MOV R0,R3
    B FACT

STORE STR R0,[R4]
STOP B STOP
NUM DCD &05
RESULT DCD &40000000
    END
```

The number taken in this program is 5. The factorial of the number (i.e., 120 which is 0x78) computed would be stored at location 0x40000000.



2.(a) Flowchart/Logic Explanation:

The test case used for understanding the problem statement is given in the ARM Book by Welsh.

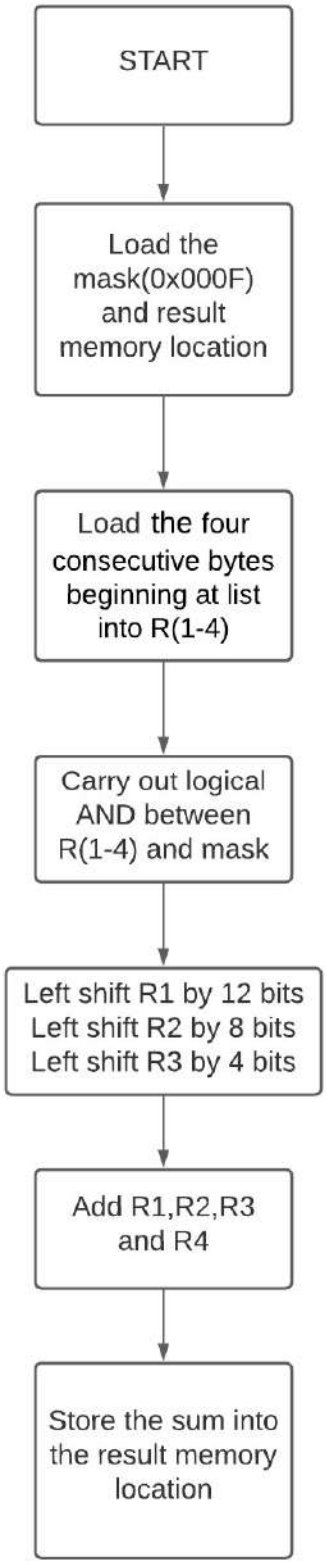
6.3.4 Halfword Assembly

Combine the low four bits of each of the four consecutive bytes beginning at LIST into one 16-bit halfword. The value at LIST goes into the most significant nibble of the result. Store the result in the 32-bit variable RESULT.

Sample Problems

Input:	LIST	0C
		02
		06
		09
Output:	RESULT	0000C269

The code and logic used for solving the problem is by assuming the above Input-Output requirements.

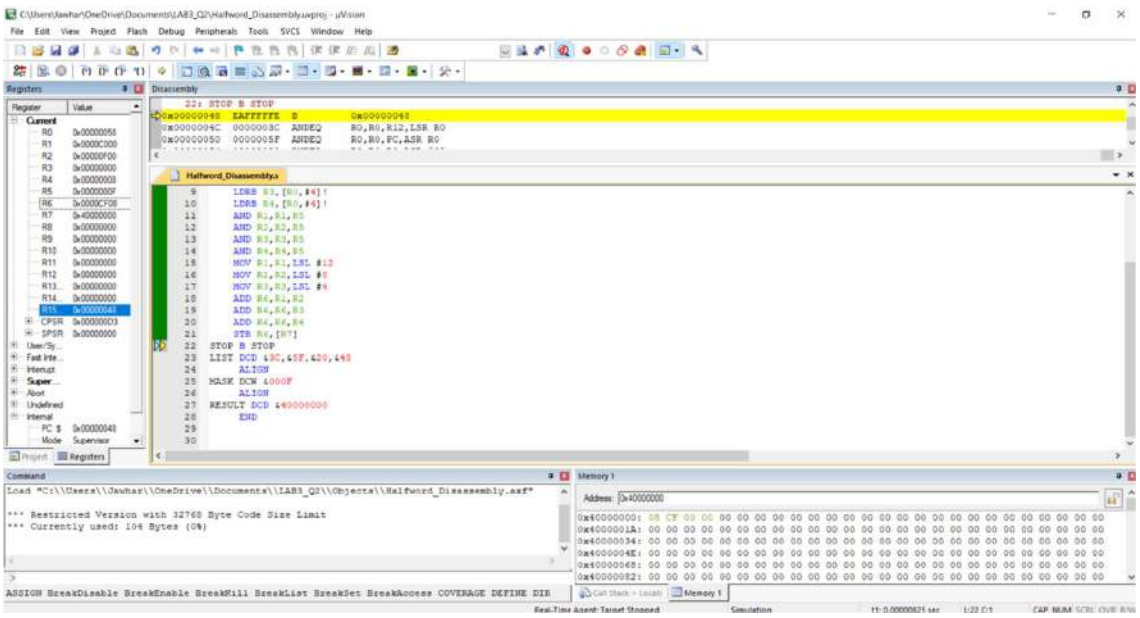


R(1-4) stands for R1,R2,R3 and R4

2.(b) Code:

```
        AREA HALFWORDASSEMBLY,CODE,READONLY
ENTRY
START
        LDR R5,MASK
        LDR R7,RESULT
        LDR R0,=LIST
        LDRB R1,[R0]
        LDRB R2,[R0,#4]!
        LDRB R3,[R0,#4]!
        LDRB R4,[R0,#4]!
        AND R1,R1,R5
        AND R2,R2,R5
        AND R3,R3,R5
        AND R4,R4,R5
        MOV R1,R1,LSL #12
        MOV R2,R2,LSL #8
        MOV R3,R3,LSL #4
        ADD R6,R1,R2
        ADD R6,R6,R3
        ADD R6,R6,R4
        STR R6,[R7]
STOP B STOP
LIST DCD &3C,&5F,&20,&48
```

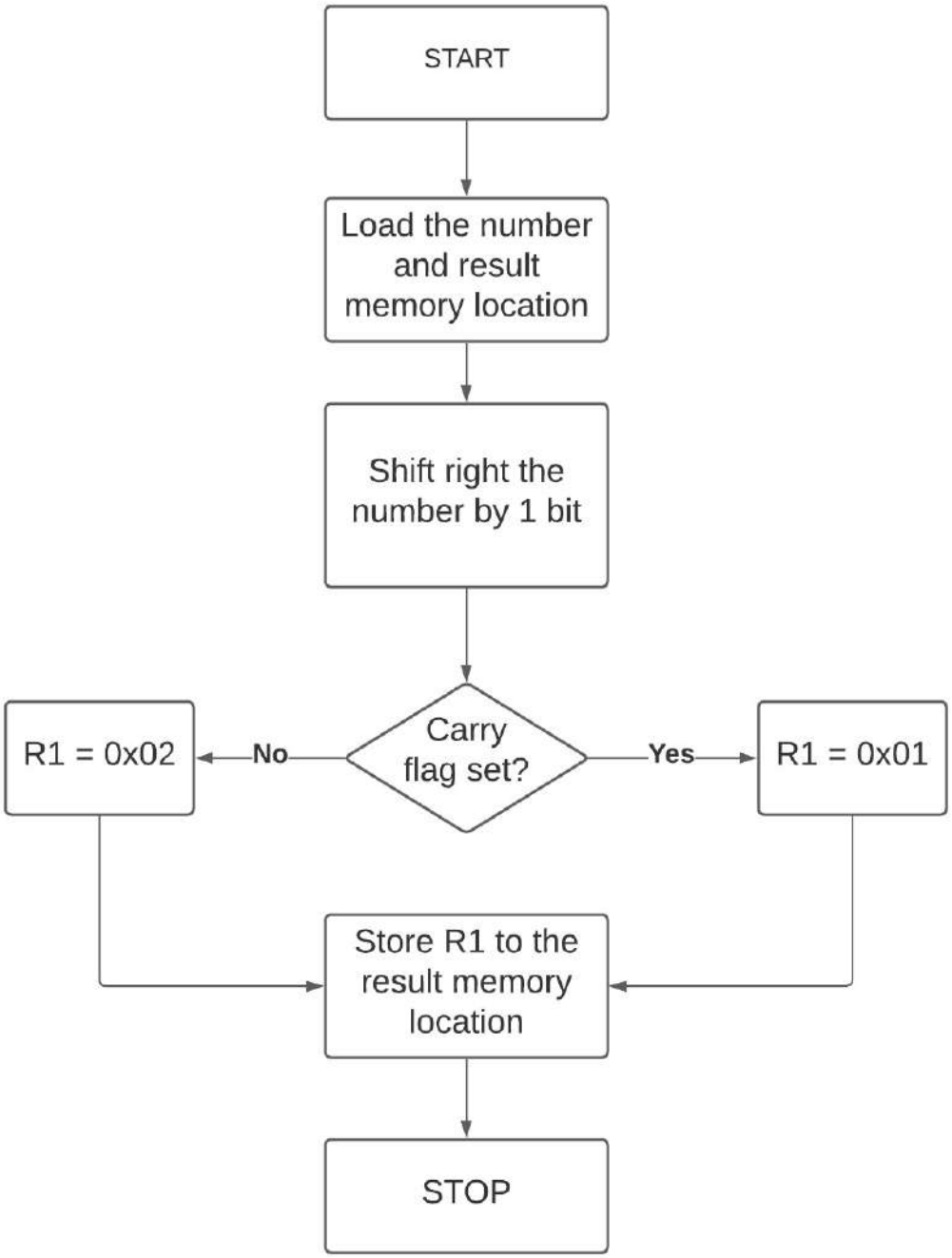
```
        ALIGN
MASK DCW &000F
    ALIGN
RESULT DCD &40000000
        END
```



The four consecutive bytes beginning at LIST taken in this program are 0x3C, 0x5F, 0x20 and 0x48. The output obtained by combining the low four bits of each of the four consecutive bytes (i.e., 0xCF08) would be stored at location 0x40000000.

3.(a) Flowchart/Logic Explanation:

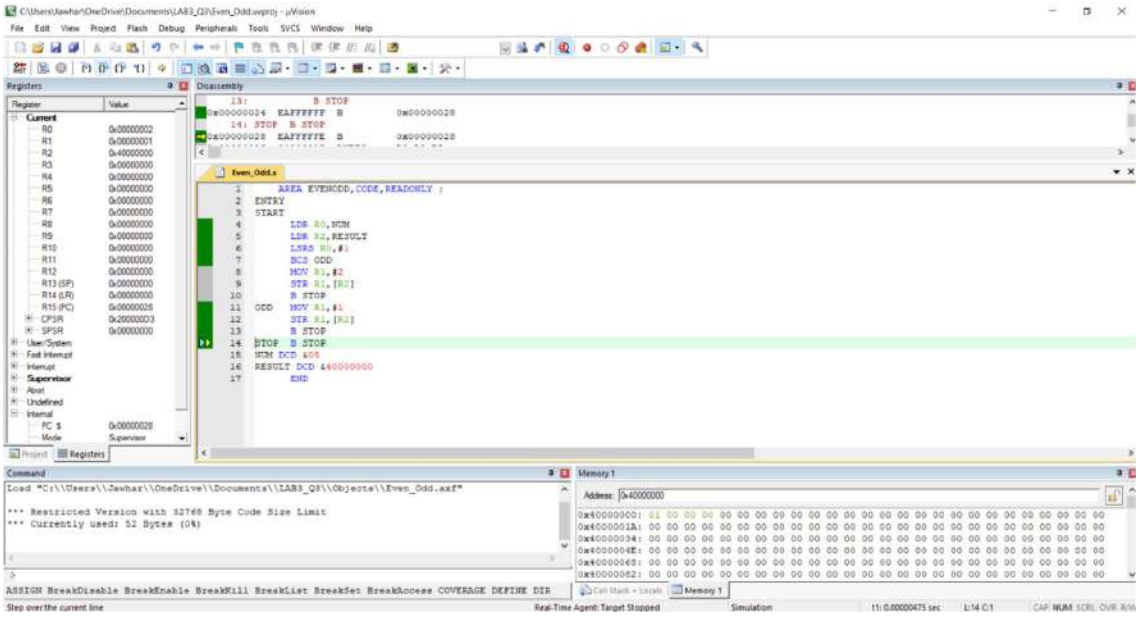
2 is loaded into R1 if the number is even and 1 is loaded into R1 if the number is odd.



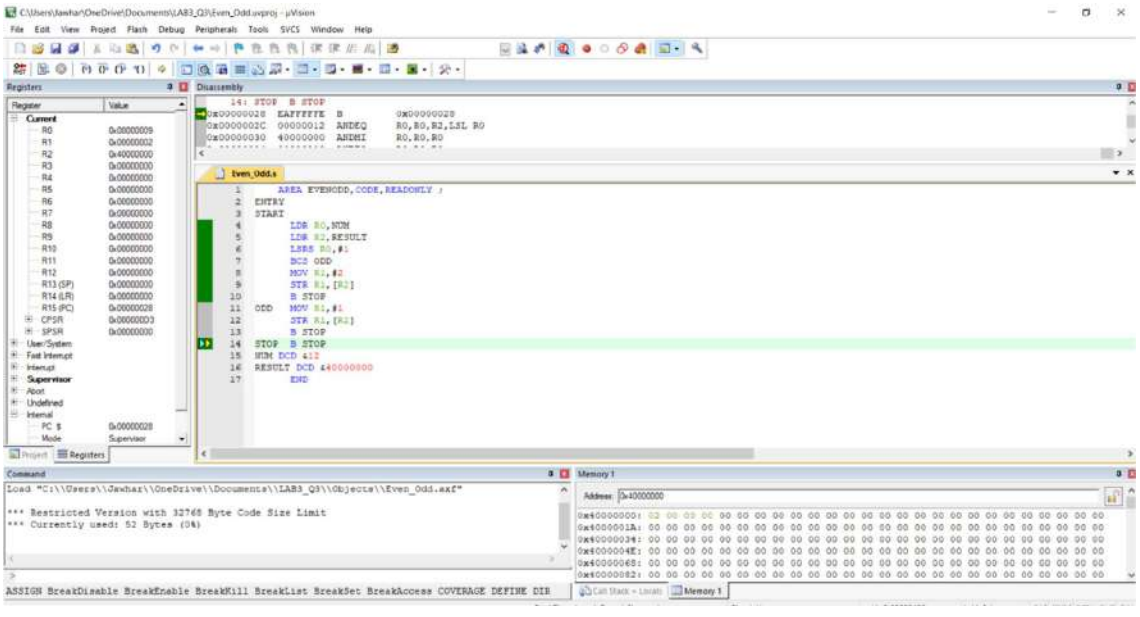
3.(b) Code:

```
        AREA EVENODD,CODE,READONLY ;
ENTRY
START
    LDR R0,NUM
        LDR R2,RESULT
        LSRS R0,#1
        BCS ODD
        MOV R1,#2
        STR R1,[R2]
        B STOP
ODD   MOV R1,#1
        STR R1,[R2]
        B STOP
STOP  B STOP
NUM DCD &05
RESULT DCD &40000000
        END
```

- When the number is odd:



- When the number is even:



INFERENCES/LEARNINGS FROM THE EXPERIMENT:

- Learnt about the ARM Architecture: various processor modes, flags and General-Purpose Registers (GPRs) in ARM.
- Learnt about the ARM ISA, in particular understood the various instructions used for computations in ARM.
- Installed Kiel software and configured it to use it as a simulator.
- Understood the example programs by debugging them in Kiel software.
- Learnt how to transfer the contents in memory to GPRs and vice-versa in ARM.
- Learnt about branching, arithmetic and logical instructions and used some of them to write the codes for the questions given in the handout.