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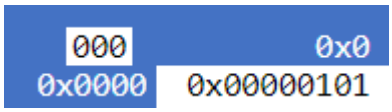
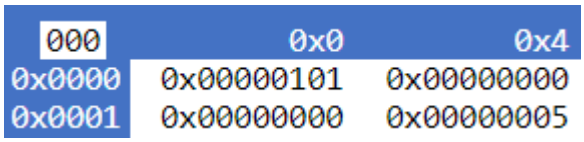
7.1.1 What value is displayed ? Why ?

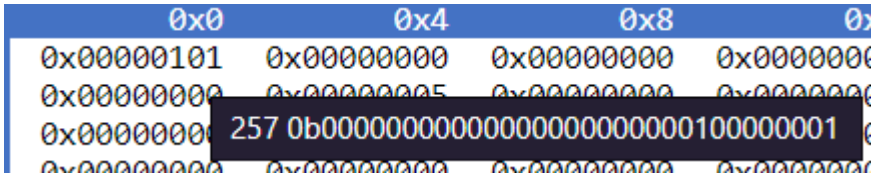


7.1.2 What value is displayed, and why?



7.1.3 What value is displayed, and why?

When I hover my cursor over the entered value, a tooltip displayed:



Which is the binary representation of the entered value and its value in decimal.

Changing the grid display to Decimal (unsigned) gave us:

Memory

000	0x0	0x4	0x8	0xc
0x0000	257	0	0	0
0x0001	0	5	0	0
0x0002	101	0	0	0
0x0003	0	0	0	0
0x0004	0	0	0	0
0x0005	0	0	0	0
0x0006	0	0	0	0
0x0007	0	0	0	0
0x0008	0	0	0	0
0x0009	0	0	0	0
0x000a	0	0	0	0
0x000b	0	0	0	0
0x000c	0	0	0	0
0x000d	0	0	0	0
0x000e	0	0	0	0
0x000f	0	0	0	0
0x0010	0	0	0	0
0x0011	0	0	0	0
0x0012	0	0	0	0
0x0013	0	0	0	0
0x0014	0	0	0	0
0x0015	0	0	0	0
0x0016	0	0	0	0
0x0017	0	0	0	0
0x0018	0	0	0	0
0x0019	0	0	0	0
0x001a	0	0	0	0
0x001b	0	0	0	0
0x001c	0	0	0	0
0x001d	0	0	0	0
0x001e	0	0	0	0
0x001f	0	0	0	0

And when you hover your cursor over any of the three previously entered values, it will display the its value in hex and binary.

7.1.4: Does changing the representation of the data in memory also change the representation of the row and column-headers (the white digits on a blue background)? Should it ?

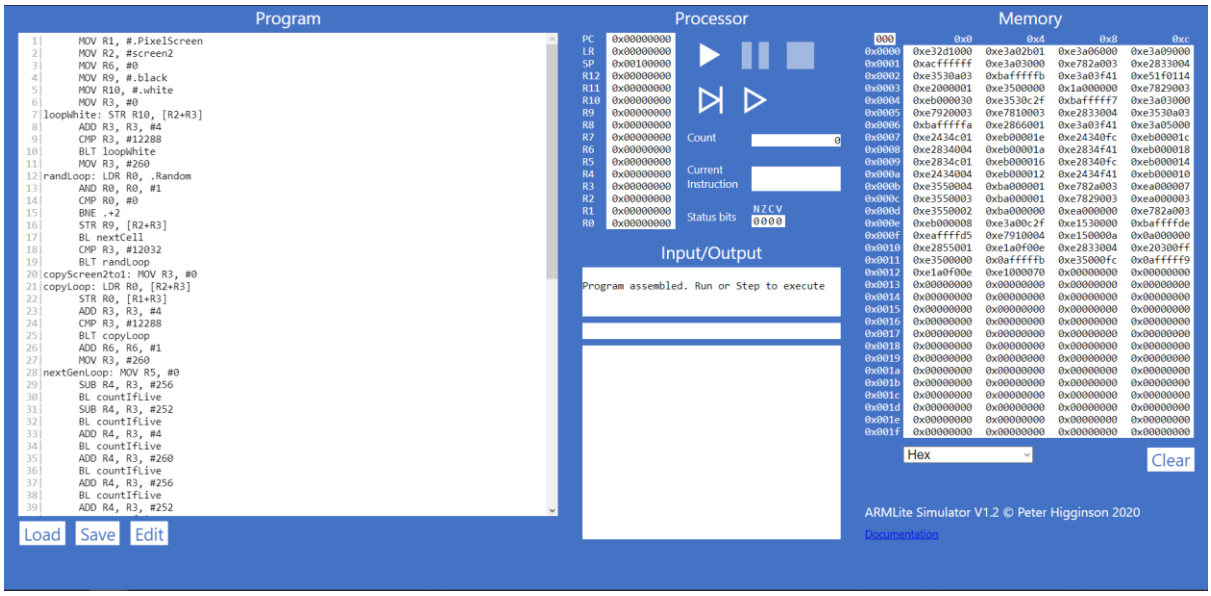
When changing the representation of the data from hex to decimal (unsigned), the row and column-headers remains.

I think it shouldn't as the row and column-headers are more like location for storing value or data, changing them wouldn't change where you wouldn't store your value or data.

7.2.1 Notice these column header memory address offsets go up in multiples of 0x4. Why is this ?

Each block in ARMLite is represented by 8 hex digits (all initialised to 0) representing a 32 bit word. To represent all 32 bits, you need 4 blocks, with 8 hex digits each, so the offset is 0x4.

7.3.1 Take a screen shot of the simulator in full and add it to your submission document



7.3.2 Based on what we've learnt about assemblers and Von Neuman architectures, explain what you think just happened.

ARMlite take the source code that we just submitted and compiled it into Machine code. Then the simulated hardware in ARMlite read those Machine code and turn them into components to be put into the Memory section.

The 5 digits hex that displayed when we hover our cursor over. For instance, when hovering over.

```
MOV R2, #screen2
```

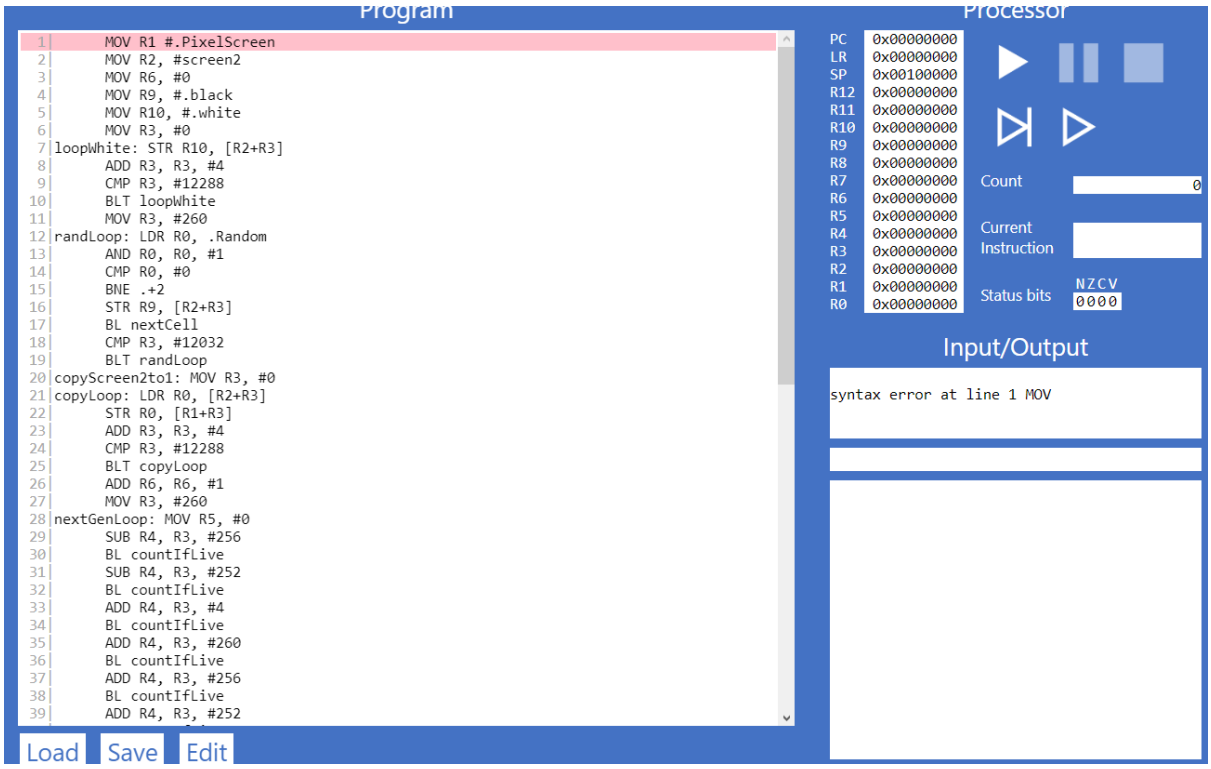
: it displayed 0x00004. Which is the value we move into R2.

7.3.3 Based on what we have learnt about memory addressing in ARMlite, and your response to 7.3.2, what do you think this value represents ?

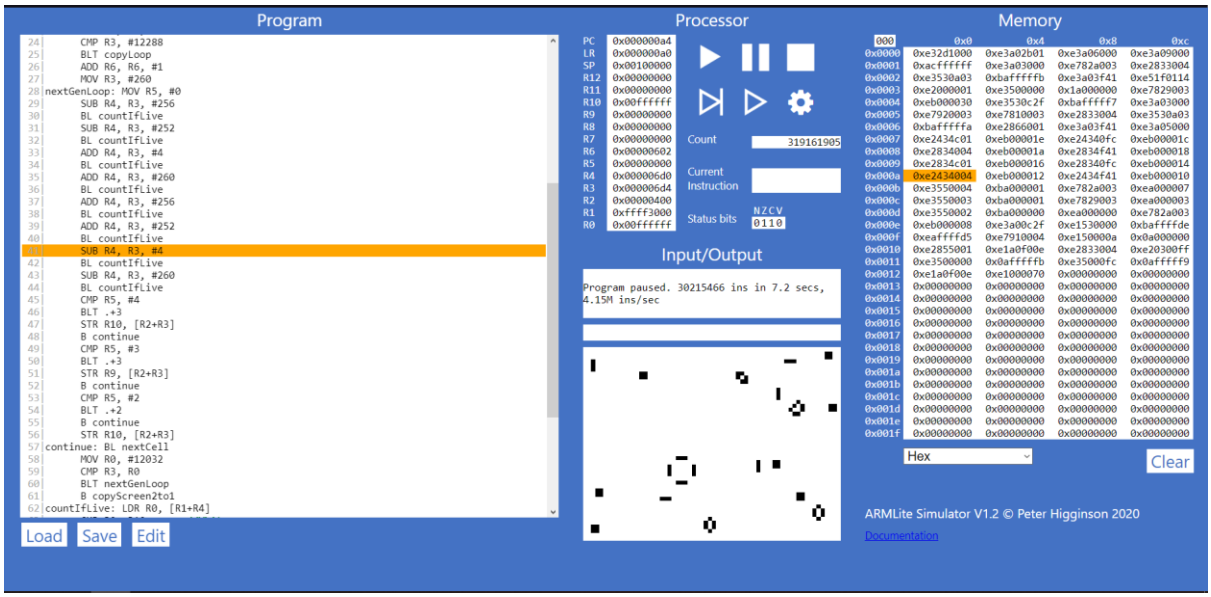
What has happened to them when hitting submit:

- The blank lines: they are removed
- Additional spaces: they are removed
- The comments: they will be highlighted in green
- The line numbers: they will disappeared
- The total number of instructions that end up as words in memory? (Why?). 74, because the other three instructions are have no values.

Removing the comma from the first line in the source code will prompt an error message.



7.4.1 What do you think the highlighting in both windows signifies ?



The highlighted part on both windows signifies where the program is paused.

7.4.2 What do you think happens when you click the button circled in red ?

7.4.3 Has the processor paused just before, or just after executing the line with the breakpoint ? Before the breakpoint.

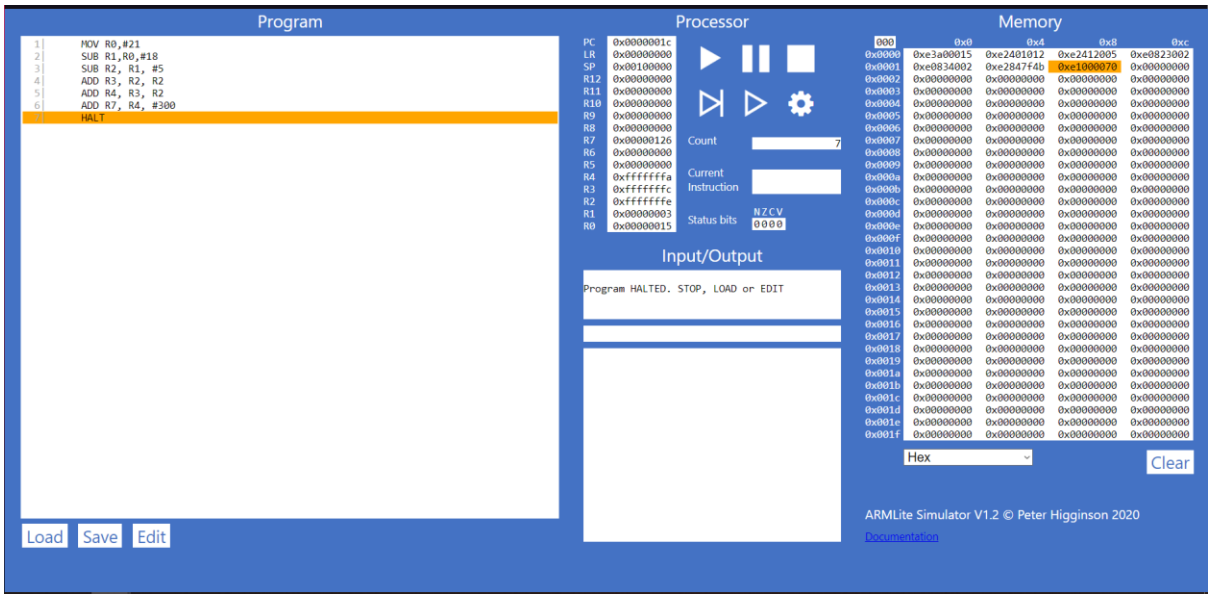
7.5.1 Before executing this instruction, describe in words what you think this instruction is going to do, and what values you expect to see in R0 and R1 when it is complete ?

```
MOV R0,#1  //Take 1 and move it to register 0
ADD R1,R0,#8 //Add 8 and the value in R0 together then store it in R
1
ADD R2,R1,#100 //Add 100 and the value in R1 together then store it
in R2
SUB R3,R2,#25 //Subtract 25 in R2 then store it in R3
HALT //Tell the program to stop
```

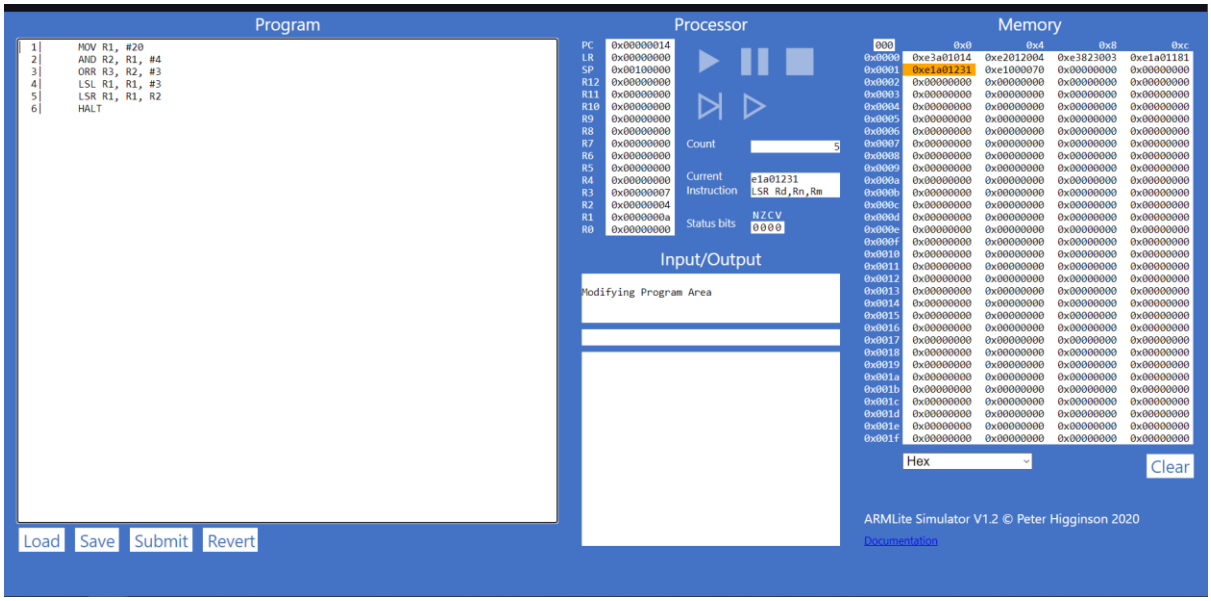
The program complete when it hit execute halt.

7.5.3 Task: **Your 6 initial numbers are now 300, 21, 5, 64, 92, 18. Write an Assembly Program that uses these values to compute a final value of 294 (you need only use MOV, ADD and SUB). Place your final result in register R7 (don't forget the HALT instruction)**

When the program is complete, take a screen shot of the code and the register table.



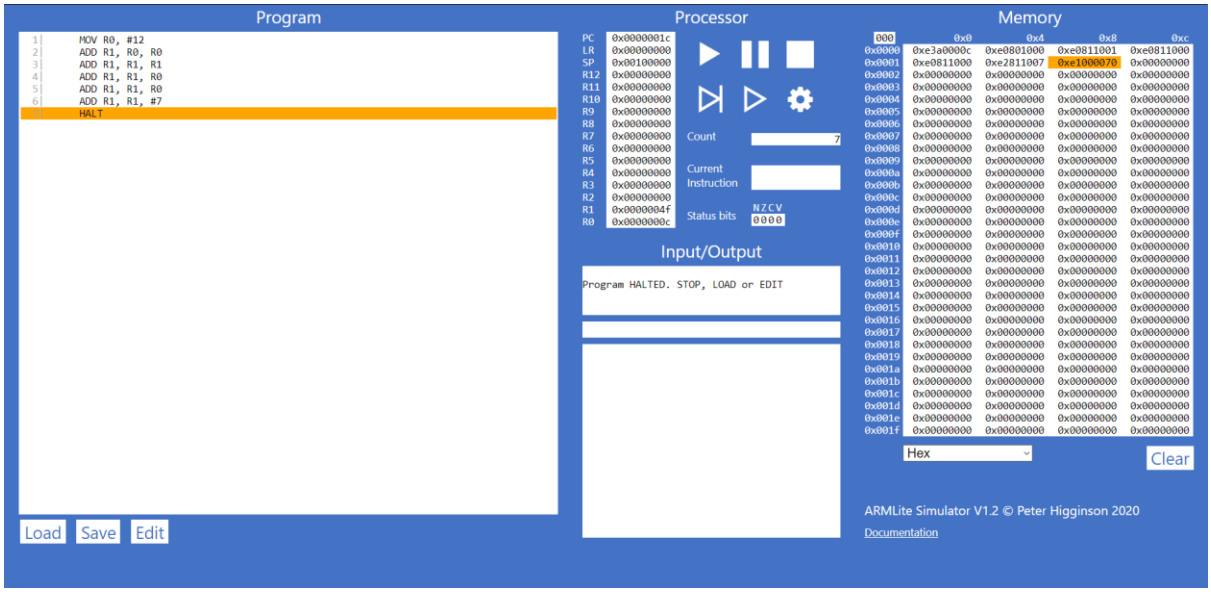
7.5.4 Task: ***Write your own simple program, that starts with a MOV (as in the previous example) followed by five instructions, using each of the five new instructions listed above, once only, but in any order you like – plus a HALT at the end, and with whatever immediate values you like.***



Instruction	Decimal value of the destination register after executing this instruction	Binary value of the destination register after executing this instruction
MOV R1, #20	20	0b00001010
AND R2, R1, #4	4	0b00000100
ORR R3, R2, #3	7	0b00001110
EOR R1, R1, #15	27	0b00011011
LSL R1, R1, #3	216	0b11011000
LSR R1, R1, R2	13	0b00001101

Task 7.5.5 Lets play the game we played in 7.5.3, but this time you can use any of the instructions listed in this lab so far (ie,. MOV, AND, OR, and any of the bit-wise operators).

Your six initial numbers are: 12, 11, 7, 5, 3, 2 and your target number is: 79



Task 7.5.6: Let's play again !

Your six initial numbers are: 99, 77, 33, 31, 14, 12 and your target number is: 32

7.6.1 - Why is the result shown in R1 a negative decimal number, and with no obvious relationship to 9999 ?

It show negative decimal number because we shifted the value in R0 by #18 which flip the value of 9999 backward and gave us this value in binary `0b10011100001111000000000-00000000`, however ARMlite interpret number in Little Endian thus this number is a negative number and display the value of `-1673789440`.

7.6.3 - What is the binary representation of each of these signed decimal numbers: 1, -1, 2, -2
What pattern do you notice ? Make a note of these in your submission document before reading on.

0b00000001 : 1

0b11111111: -1

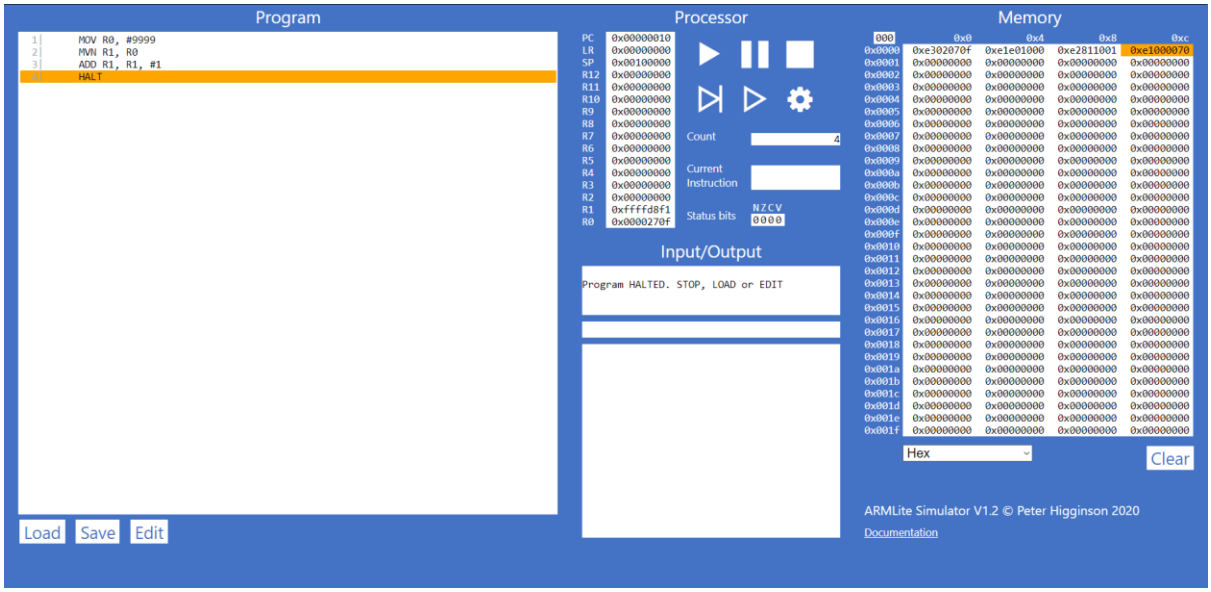
0b00000010: 2

0b11111101: -2

The relation between the two are profound, as the negative decimal value of its positive value are just flip version of the positive counterpart with the part that represent the positive decimal value remains unflip.

It does represent 2's Compliment for signed integer values.

7.6.4 - Write an ARM Assembly program that converts a positive decimal integer into its negative version. Start by moving the input value into R0, and leaving the result in R1.



Works just like 2’s Compliment.