

```

        AREA Fctrl,CODE,READONLY      ; declare Fctrl
        ENTRY                          ;
        CODE32                        ; declare 32 b ARM
START
        LDR R6,=0x4000 ; A[] frist address sent to r6
        LDR R7,=0x5032 ; B[] frist address sent to r7
        MOV R9,#0 ; init temp
        MOV R8,#8 ; init i
Loop    ; for swap
        LDR R9,[R6] ;temp save value
        SWP R9,R9,[R7]; SAVE [R7] IN R9, SAVE [R6] IN R7
        STR R9,[R6]; SAVE [R7] IN [R6]
        ADD R6,#4;
        ADD R7,#-4;
        SUB R8,R8,#1 ; i--
        CMP R8,#0 ;
        BNE Loop
Stop
        B Stop
        END

```

The screenshot displays a debugger interface with four main panels:

- Registers:** Shows the current state of registers R0 through R15, CPSR, and SPSR. R15 (PC) is highlighted with a value of 0x00000030.
- Disassembly:** Shows assembly instructions from address 17 to 20. Instruction 17 is 'BNE Loop', 18 is 'Stop', 19 is 'B Stop', and 20 is 'END'. Instruction 19 is highlighted in yellow.
- Command:** Shows error messages related to memory access violations, such as 'Non-aligned Access: ARM Instruction at 00000014H, Memory Access at 0000501AH' and 'error 65: access violation at 0x00004018: no 'write' permission'.
- Watch 1:** Shows the values of variables being watched: 'result' (cannot evaluate), R9 (0x00000000), R8 (0x00000000), R7 (0x00005012), and R6 (0x00004020).

第六题:

代码如下:

```

        AREA Fctrl,CODE,READONLY      ; declare Fctrl
        ENTRY                          ;
        CODE32                        ; declare 32 b ARM
START
        MOV R6, #0 ; save sum

```

```

MOV R7, #5 ; R7 from 5 begin
loop2 ;this is FOR i--
MOV R8, R7 ; init low bit , such as calculate 4!, R7 give 4 to R8
MOV R9, #0 ; init high bit
SUB R0, R8, #1 ; init R0
Loop ; for calculate i!
MOV R1, R9 ;temp save high bit value
UMULL R8, R9, R0, R8 ;[R9:R8]=R0*R8
MLA R9, R1, R0, R9 ; R9=R1*R0+R9
SUBS R0, R0, #1 ; R0 from 9 to 0 loop
BNE Loop ;if not 0 continue loop ,dont' need cmp is ok . SUBS S will influence CPSR,
compare with zero
ADD R6, R8, R6 ; SUM =SUM + I!
SUBS R7, R7, #1 ;
BNE loop2
Stop
B Stop
END
结果保存在 R6

```

The screenshot displays an ARM assembly debugger interface. On the left, the 'Registers' window shows the current state of registers R0 through R15, CPSR, and SPSR. R0 is highlighted with a value of 0xFFFFFFFF. The main window shows assembly code for 'Homeworkchapter6problem6.s', with lines 12 through 22 visible. Line 16 is highlighted in green, showing a BNE instruction. The bottom window, 'Watch 1', shows a list of variables being watched: 'result' (uchar, cannot evaluate), R9 (ulong, 0), R8 (ulong, 0), R7 (ulong, 1), and R6 (ulong, 152).

Register	Value
R0	0xFFFFFFFF
R1	0x00000000
R2	0x00000000
R3	0x00000000
R4	0x00000000
R5	0x00000000
R6	0x00000098
R7	0x00000001
R8	0x00000000
R9	0x00000000
R10	0x00000000
R11	0x00000000
R12	0x00000000
R13 (SP)	0x00000000
R14 (LR)	0x00000000
R15 (PC)	0x00000024
CPSR	0x800000B3
SPSR	0x00000000

Name	Value	Type
result	<cannot evaluate>	uchar
R9	0	ulong
R8	0	ulong
R7	1	ulong
R6	152	ulong