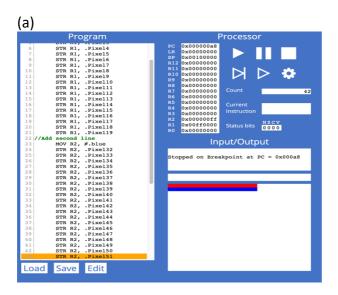
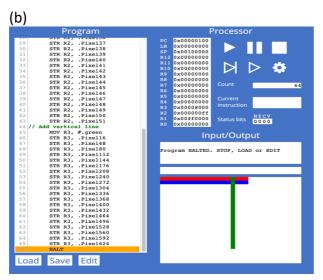
COMPUTER SYSTEMS

LAB 09





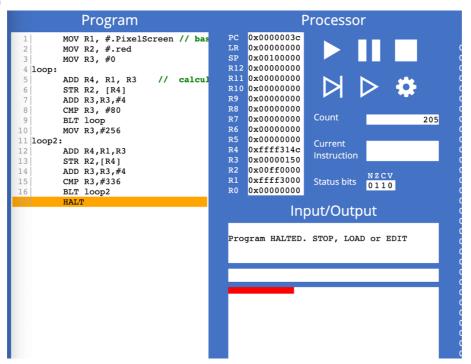
Exercise 9.1.3

(a) The given code is indirect addressing as it can store the specific value of r2 in [r4] which has a memory address and in its own value. In the code it is adding four bytes every time to the pixel until it reaches 80 and moving data to the memory address 4 bytes, 32 bits. and R1 is the base address if we add value in R3 it will add to the R1 which stores the address and which can form the new pointer to the next pixel.

(b)

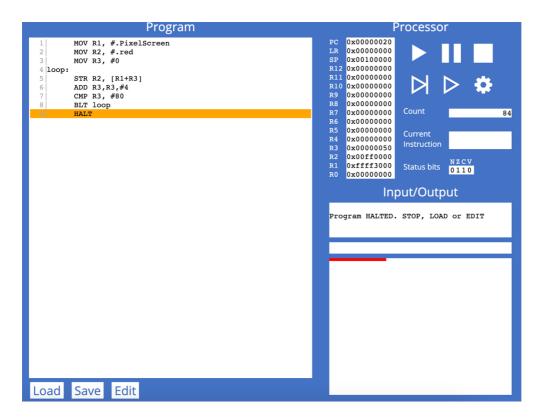
(c)

Load Save Edit

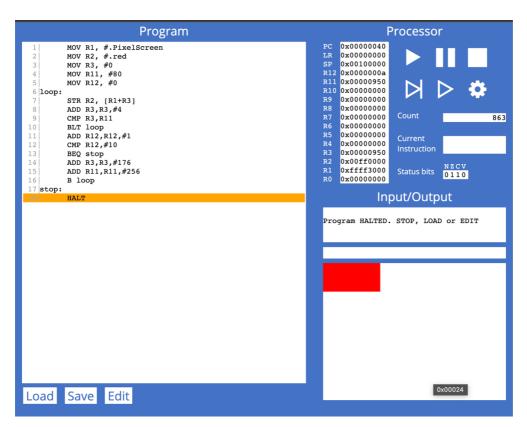


Program 0x00000054 0x00000000 0x00100000 0x0000000 0xffff3380 0x00ff600 0xffff3000 0xffff3000 MOV R1, #.PixelScreen // base address of the medium MOV R2, #.red MOV R3, #0 loop: ADD R4, R1, R3 STR R2, [R4] ADD R3,R3,#4 CMP R3, #80 BLT loop MOV R3,#256 // calculate the byte offset (R1 306 loop2: ADD R4,R1,R3 ADD R4,R1,R3 STR R2,[R4] ADD R3,R3,#4 CMP R3,#336 BLT loop2 MOV R3, #128 Status bits NZCV 0010 Input/Output loop3: ADD R4,R1,R3 STR R2,[R4] ADD R3,R3,#256 CMP R3,#5120 BLT loop3 Program HALTED. STOP, LOAD or EDIT

Exercise 9.2.1



Exercise 9.2.2



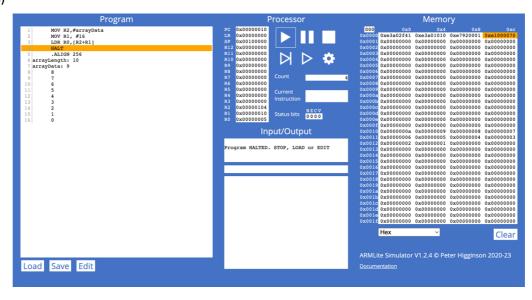
Exercise 9.3.1

(a) The .Align 256 instruction ensures the next instruction is aligned with a word address divisible by 256.

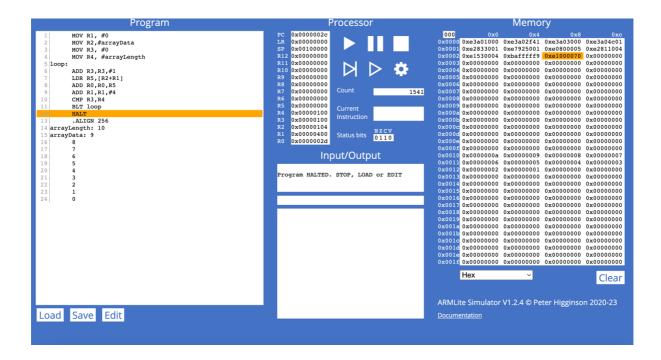
(b)



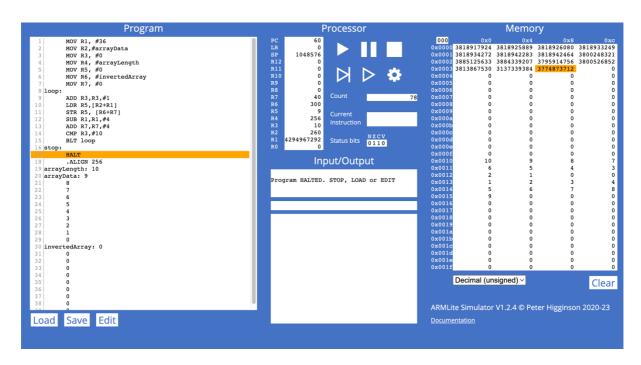
(c)



Exercise 9.3.2



Exercise 9.4.1



Exercise 9.4.2

