

[illegible]

The screenshot displays the Keil uVision IDE interface. At the top, the title bar indicates the project path: "C:\Users\sath\Downloads\Final_Project\422_Final_Project\proj - \uVision [Non-Commercial Use License]". The main menu includes File, Edit, View, Project, Flash, Debug, Peripherals, Tools, SVCS, Window, and Help. The toolbar contains various icons for file operations, editing, and debugging.

The **Registers** window is open, showing a list of registers (R0-R12) and their current values. R0 is highlighted with a value of 0x00000400. The main code editor displays a C program with the following code:

```

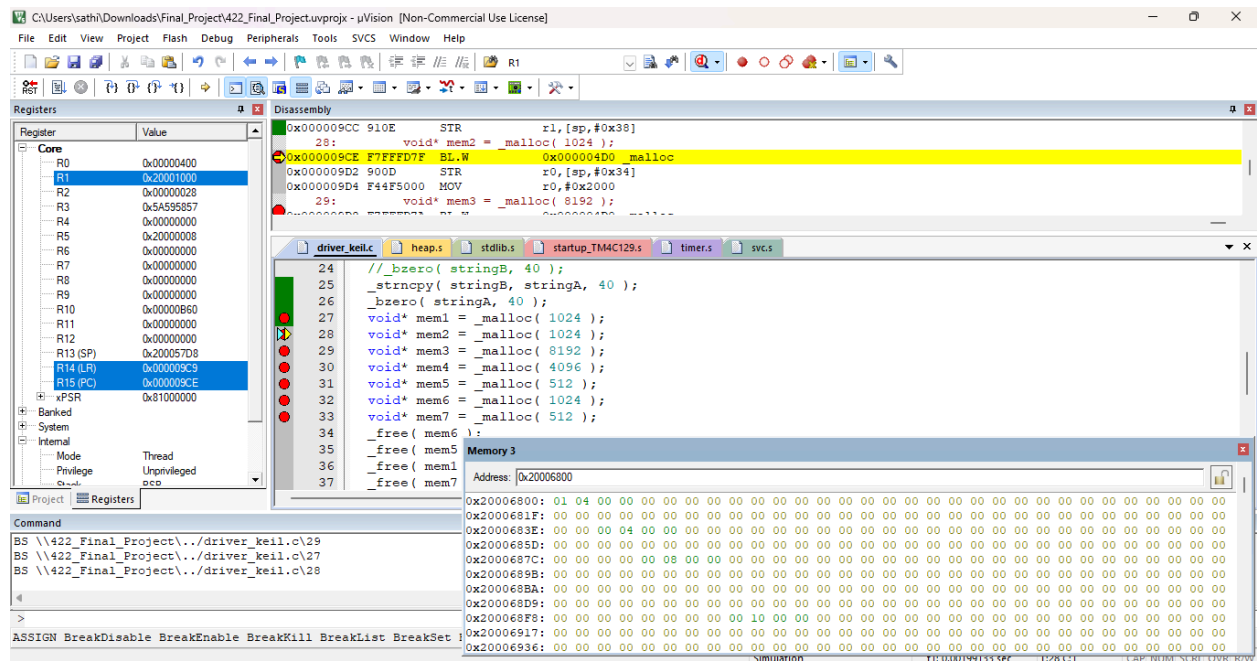
23 char stringB[40];
24 //_bzero( stringB, 40 );
25 _strcpy( stringB, stringA, 40 );
26 _bzero( stringA, 40 );
27 void* mem1 = _malloc( 1024 );
28 void* mem2 = _malloc( 1024 );
29 void* mem3 = _malloc( 8192 );
30 void* mem4 = _malloc( 4096 );
31 void* mem5 = _malloc( 512 );
32 void* mem6 = _malloc( 1024 );
33 void* mem7 = _malloc( 512 );
34 _free( mem6 );
35 _free( mem5 );
36 _free( mem1 );
37 _free( mem7 );

```

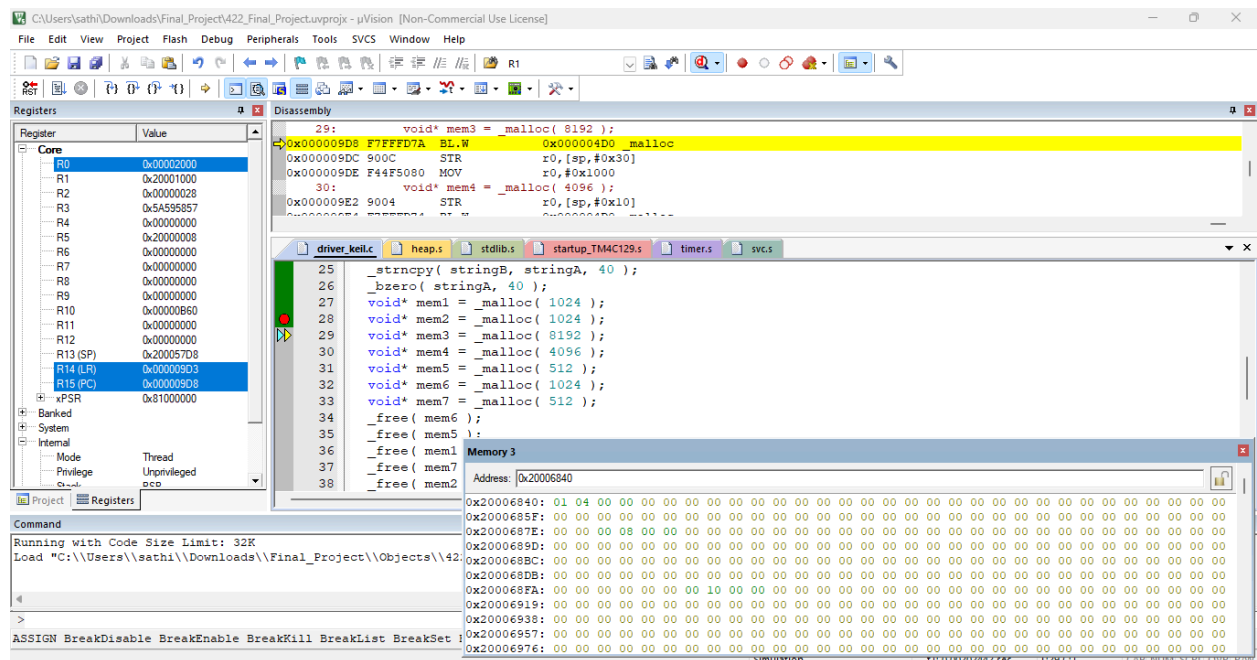
The **Command** window shows the output of the build process, including the command used to run the code size limit check and the resulting output for the project files.

The **Memory** window is also open, showing the memory map for the project. It displays the address range 0x200057F4 to 0x20005968, with the current address set to 0x200057F4. The memory map shows the allocation of various memory blocks, including stringB, mem1, mem2, mem3, mem4, mem5, mem6, and mem7.

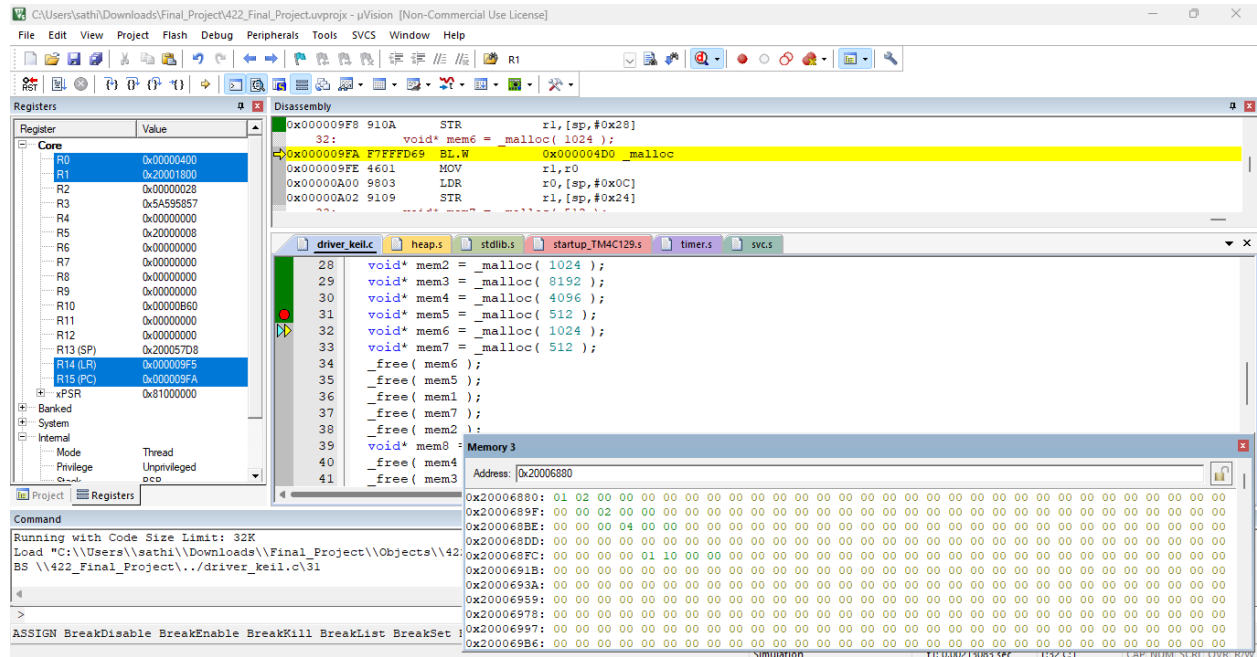
void* mem1 = _malloc(1024);



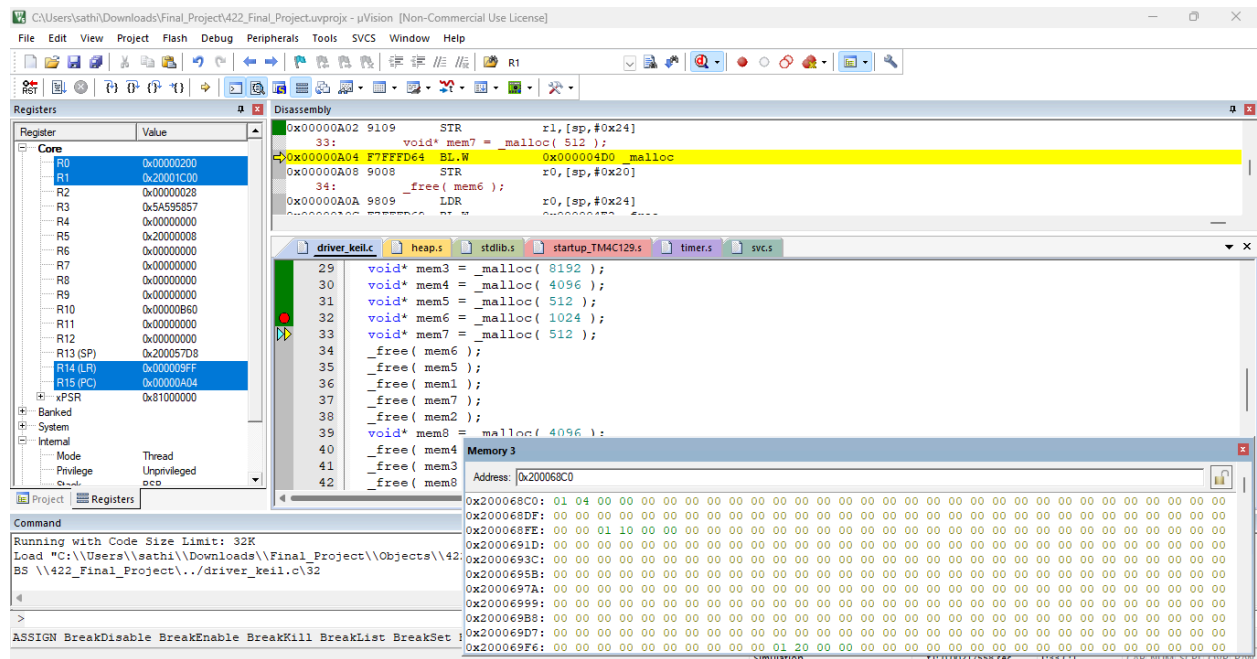
void* mem2 = _malloc(1024);



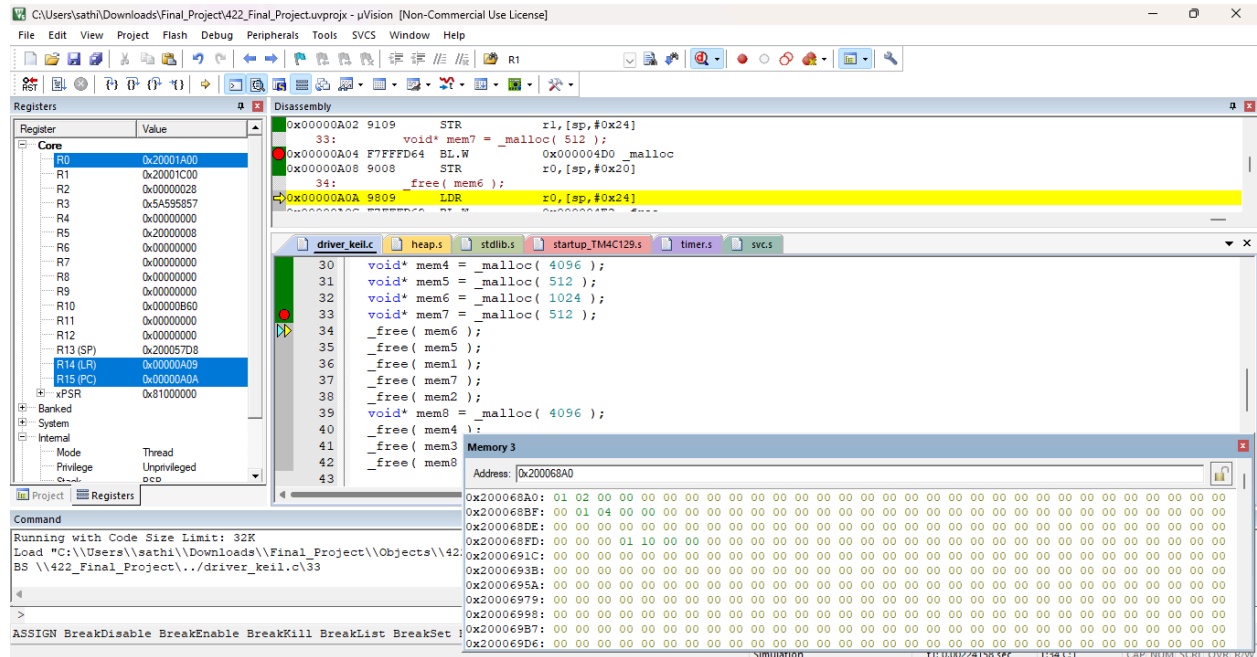
void* mem3 = _malloc(8192);



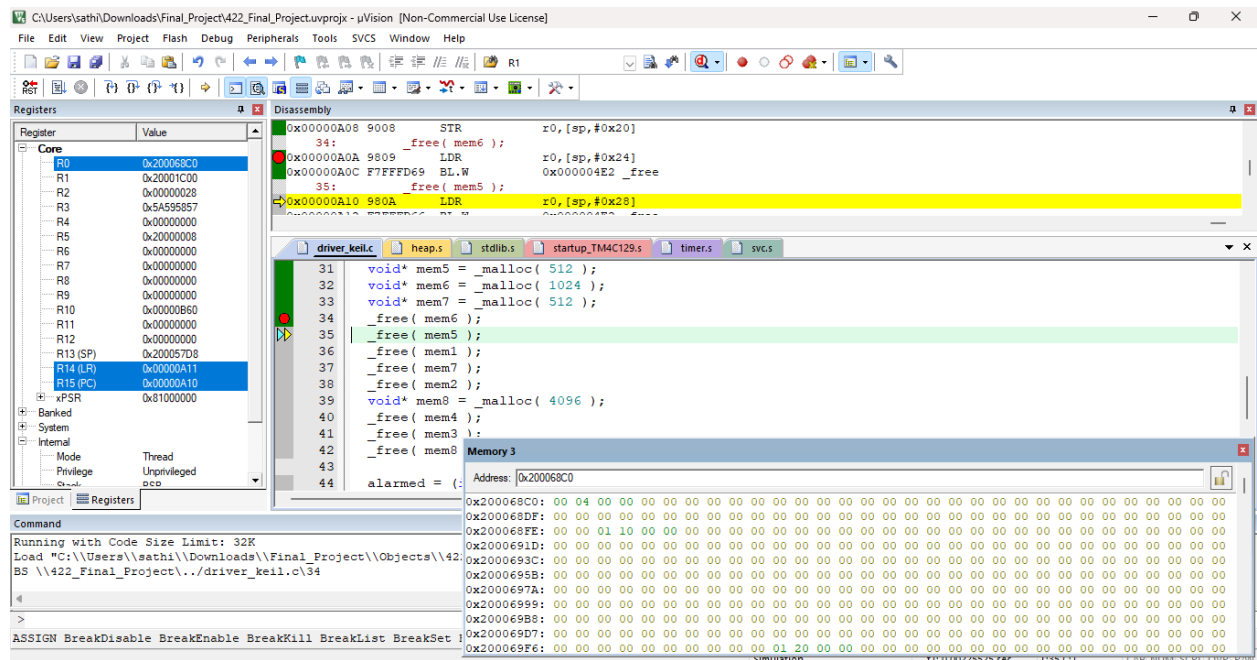
void* mem6 = _malloc(1024);



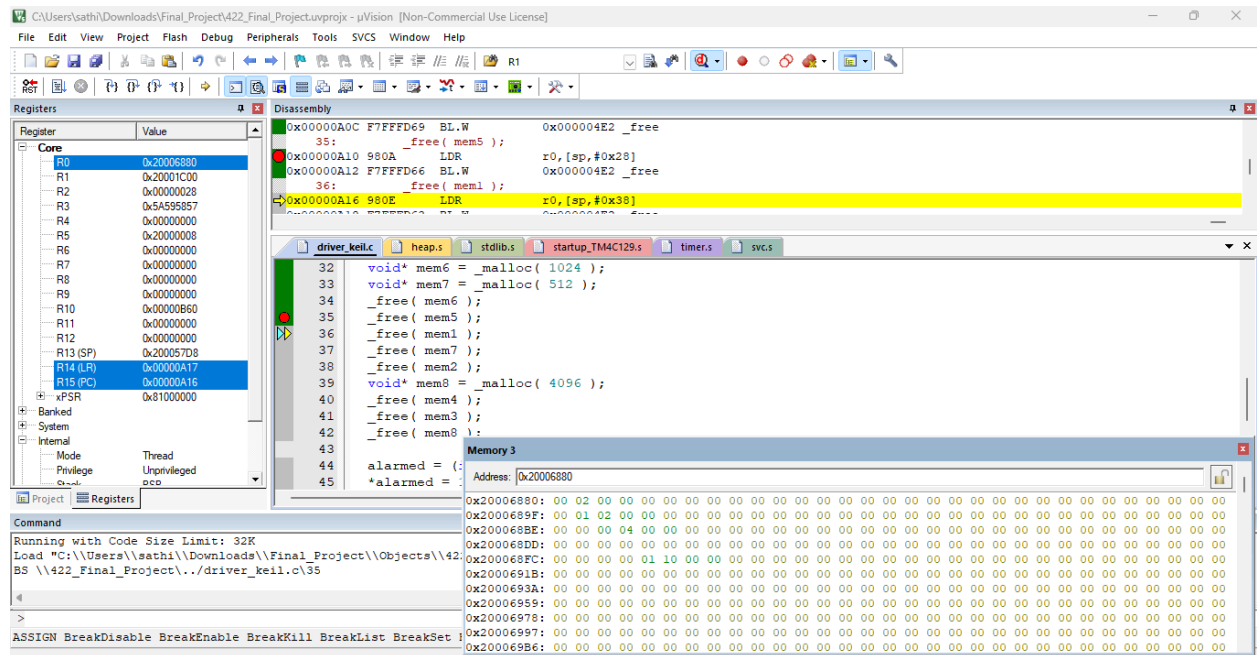
void* mem7 = _malloc(512);



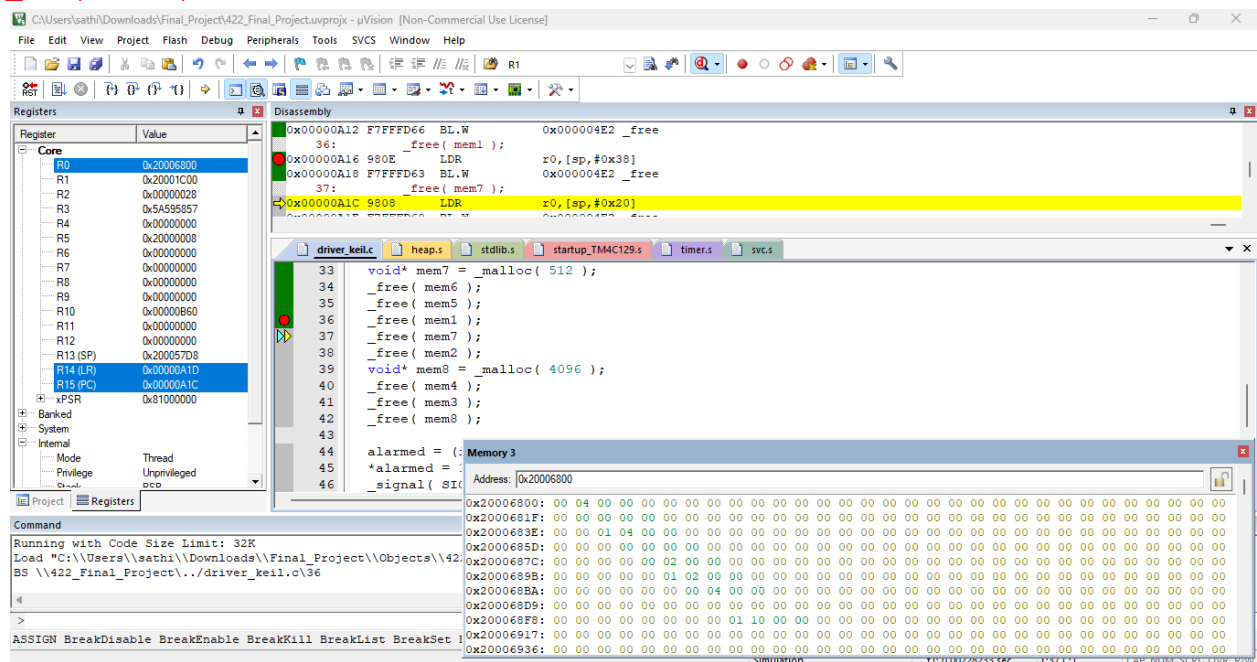
_free(mem6);



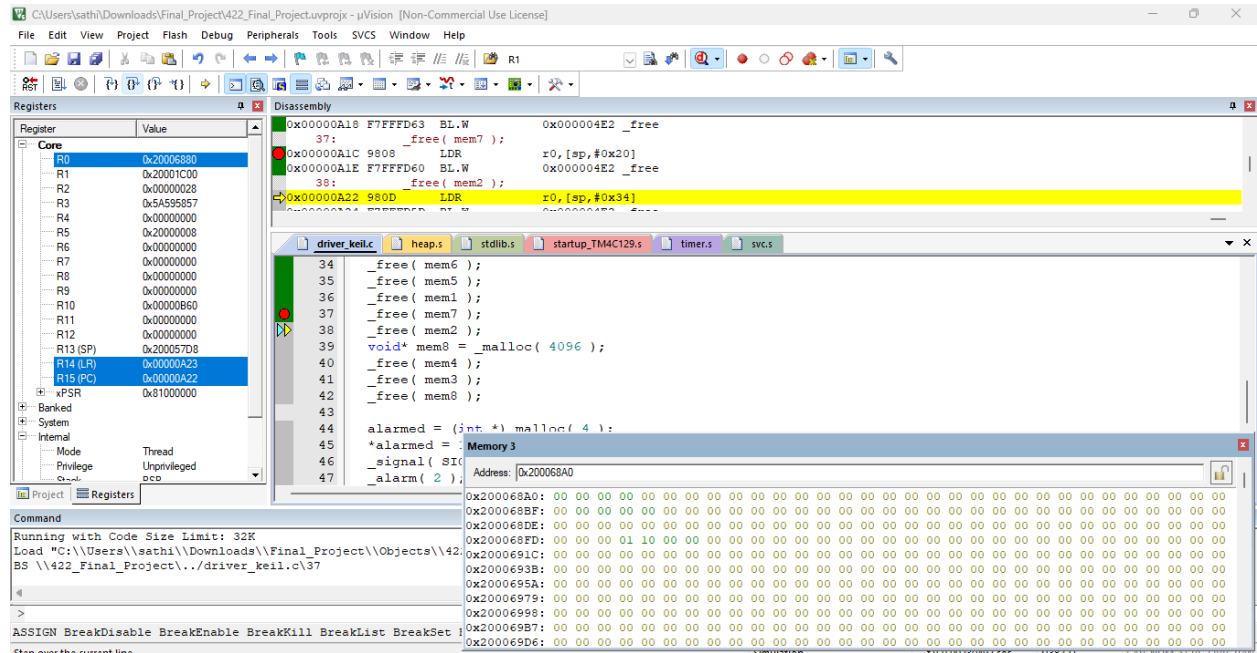
_free(mem5);



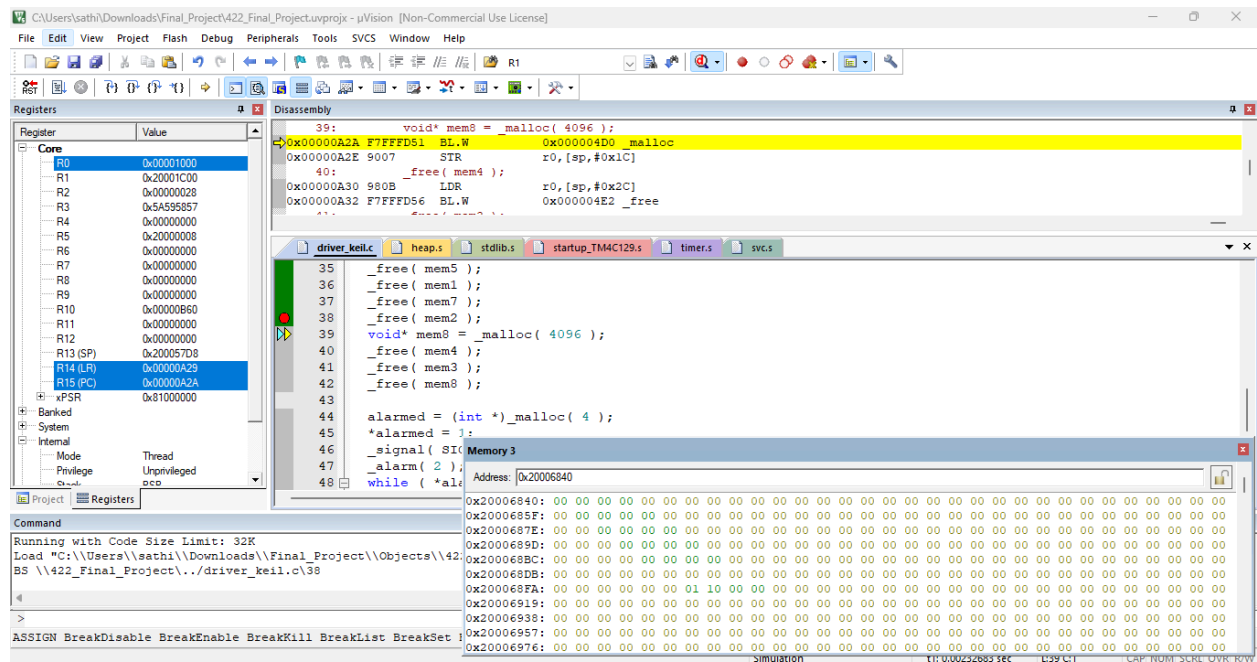
_free(mem1);



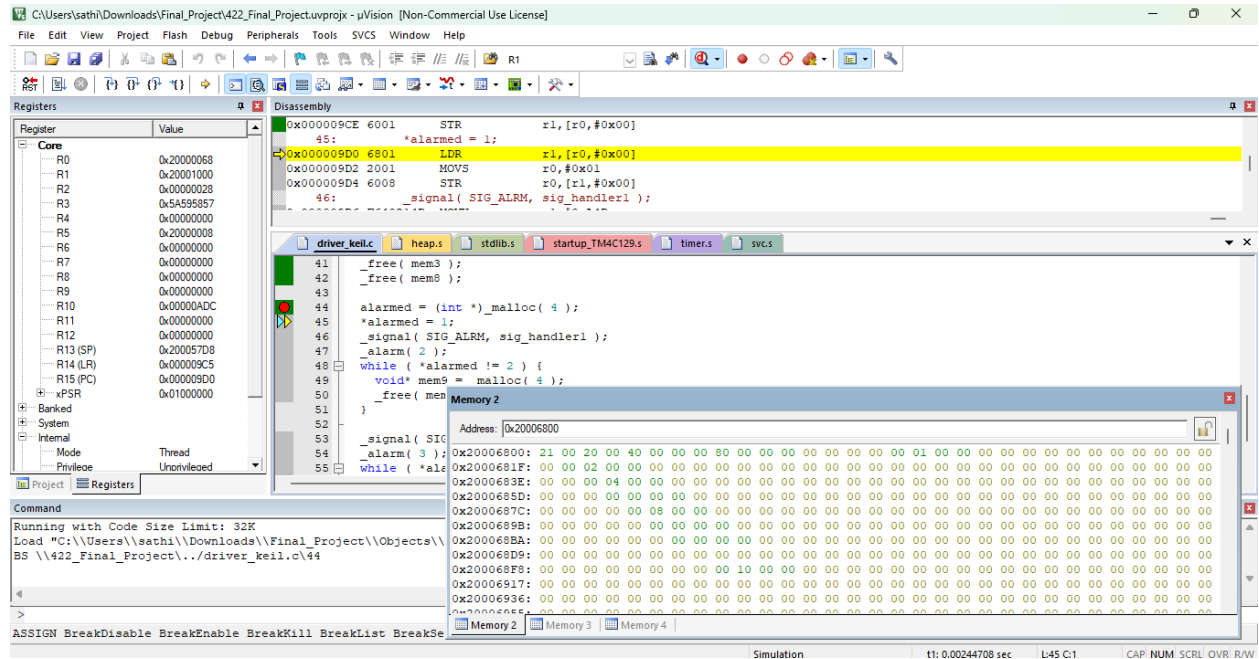
_free(mem7);



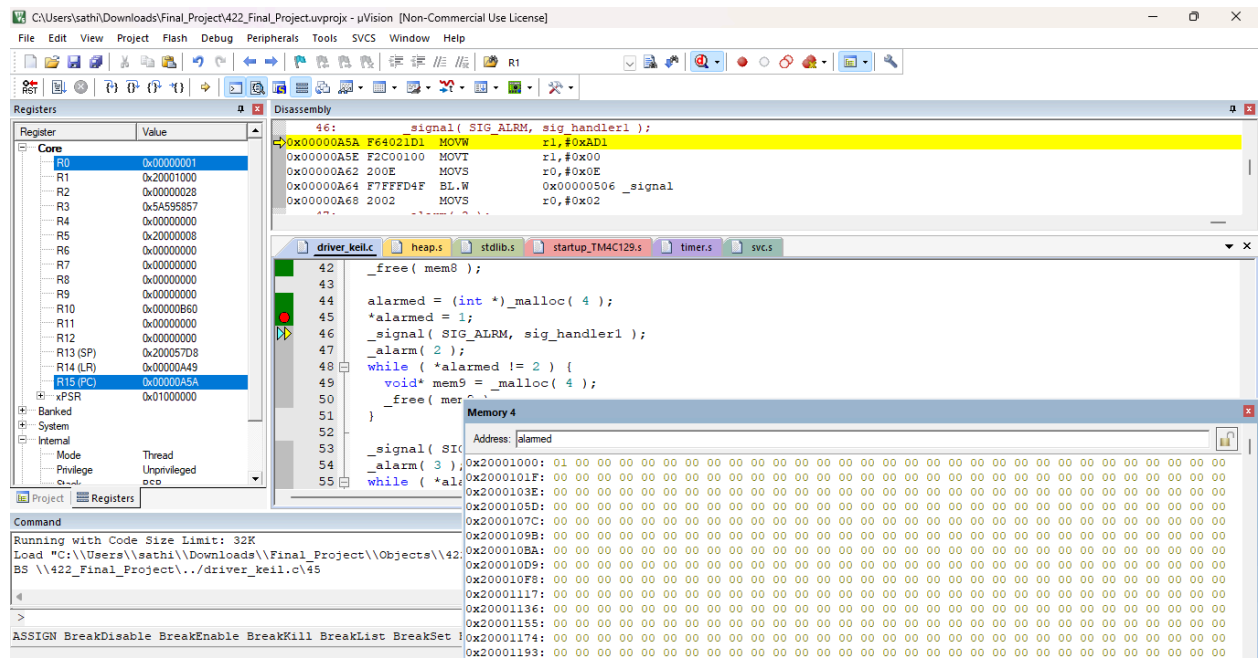
_free(mem2);

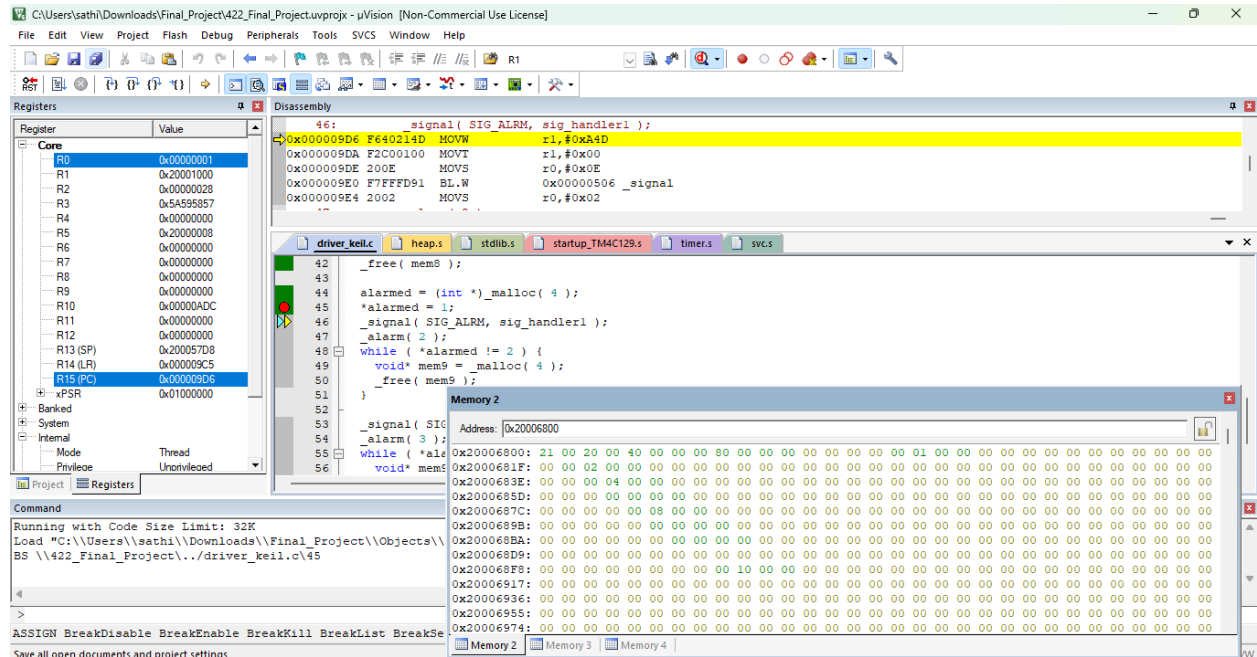


void* mem8 = _malloc(4096);

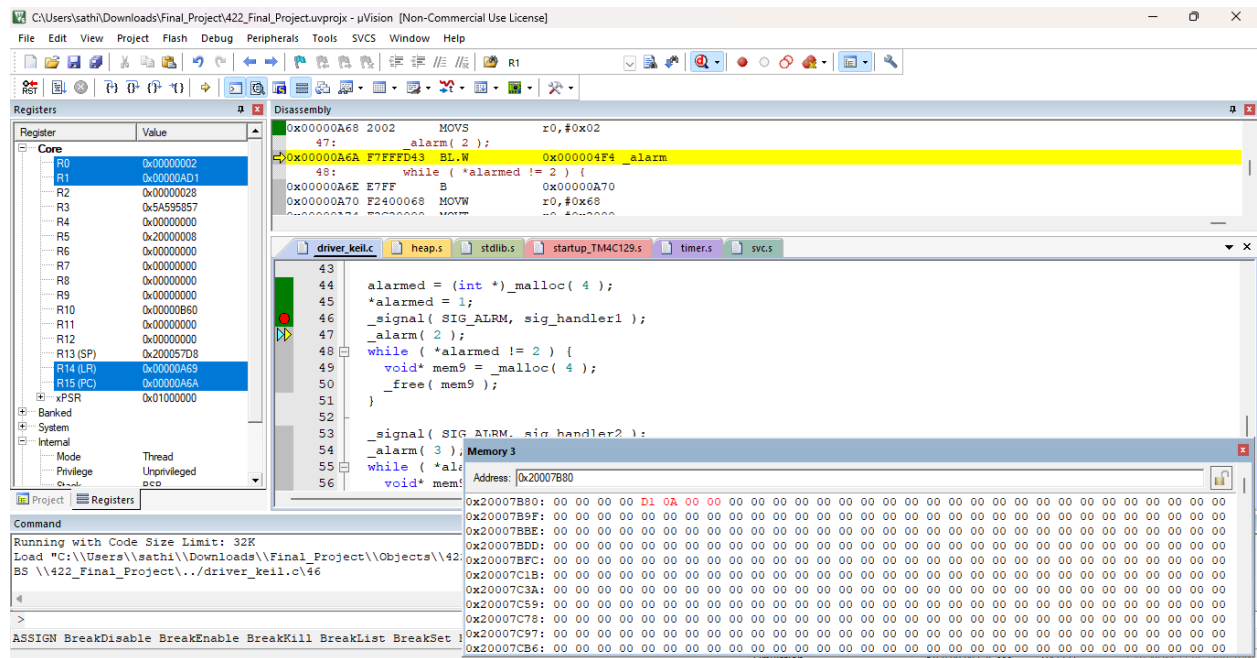


***alarmed = 1;**

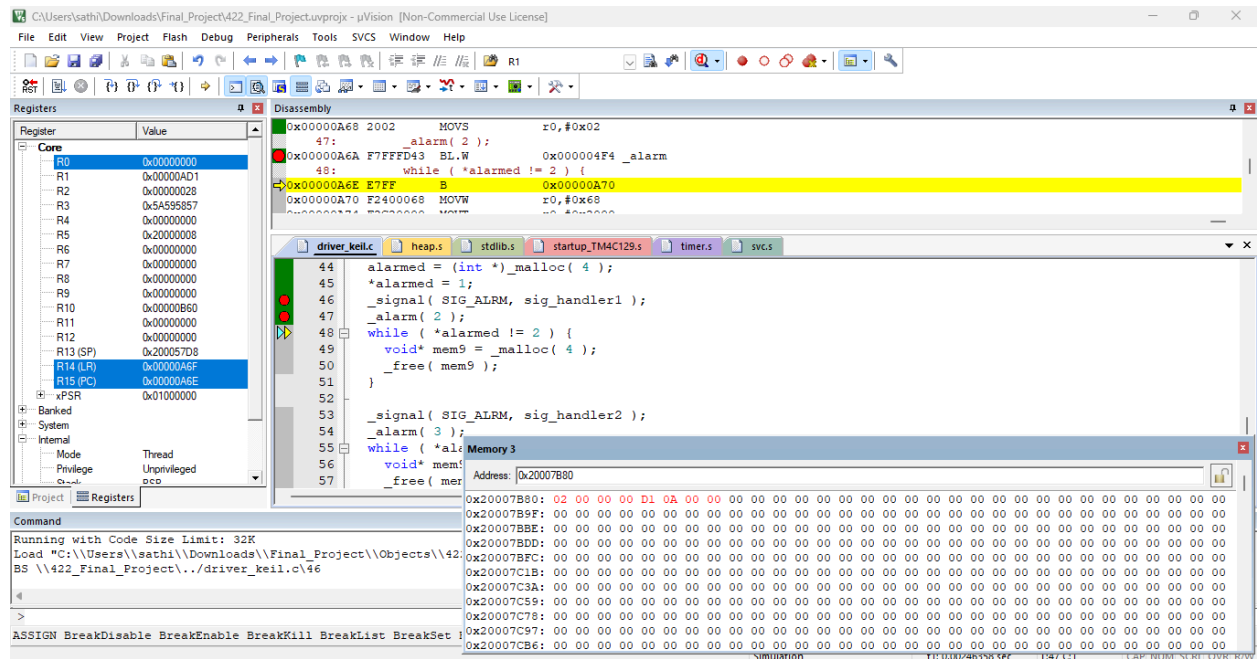




_signal(SIG_ALARM, sig_handler1);



_alarm(2);

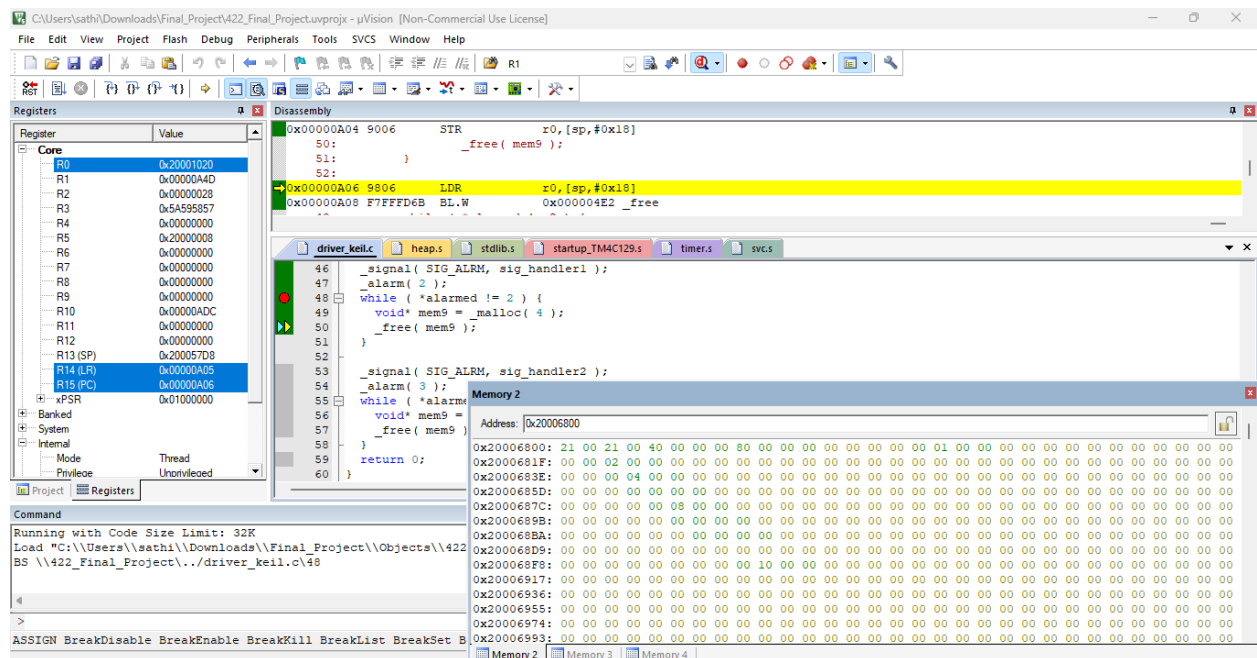


`while (*alarmed != 2) {`

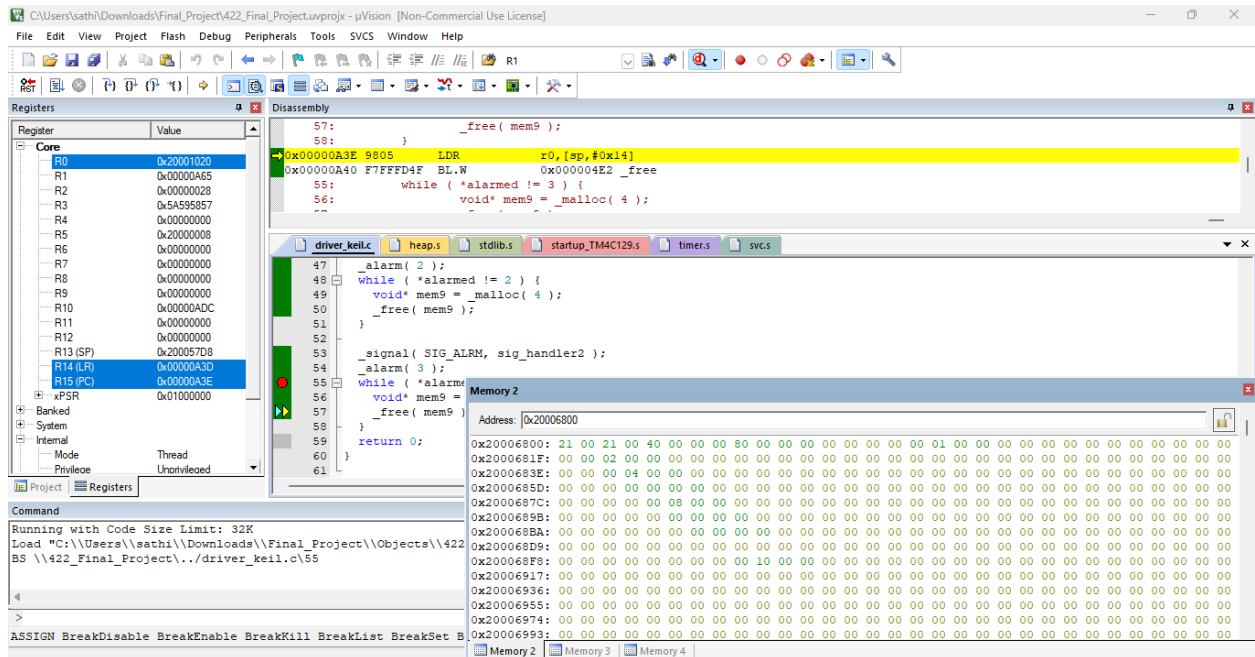
`void* mem9 = _malloc(32);`

`_free(mem9);`

`}`



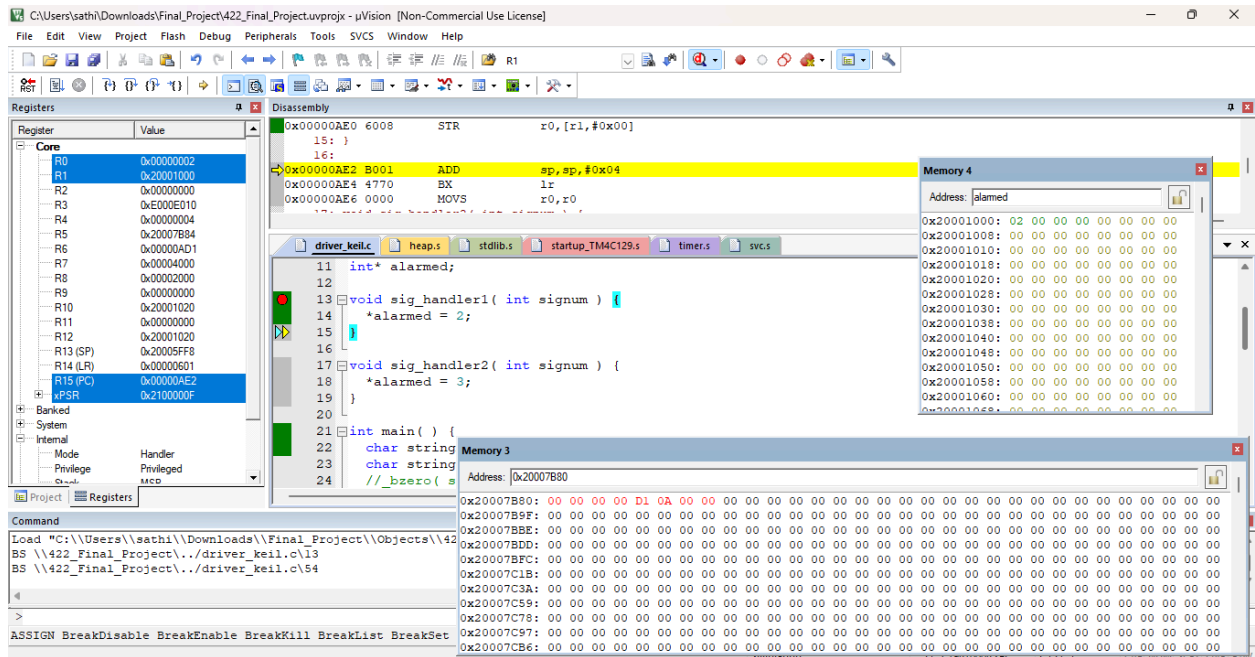
`_signal(SIG_ALARM, sig_handler2);`



`void sig_handler1(int signum) {`

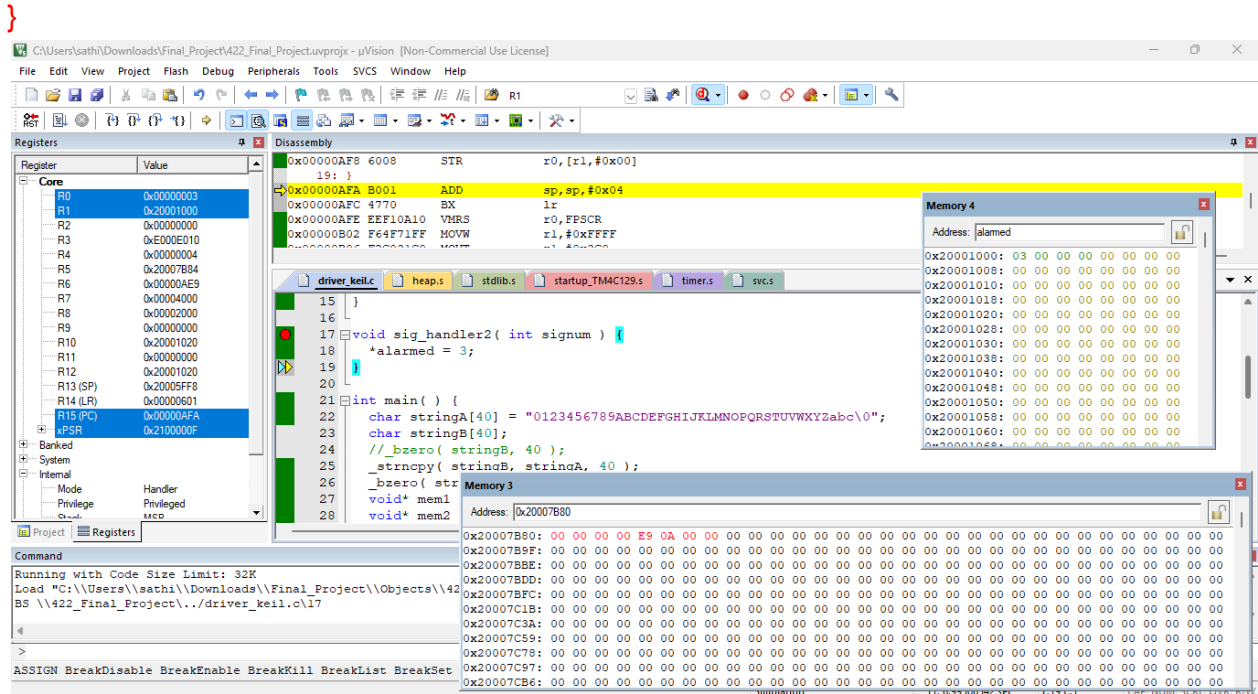
`*alarmed = 2;`

`}`



`void sig_handler2(int signum) {`

`*alarmed = 3;`



EXTRAS CREDIT

_strcmp

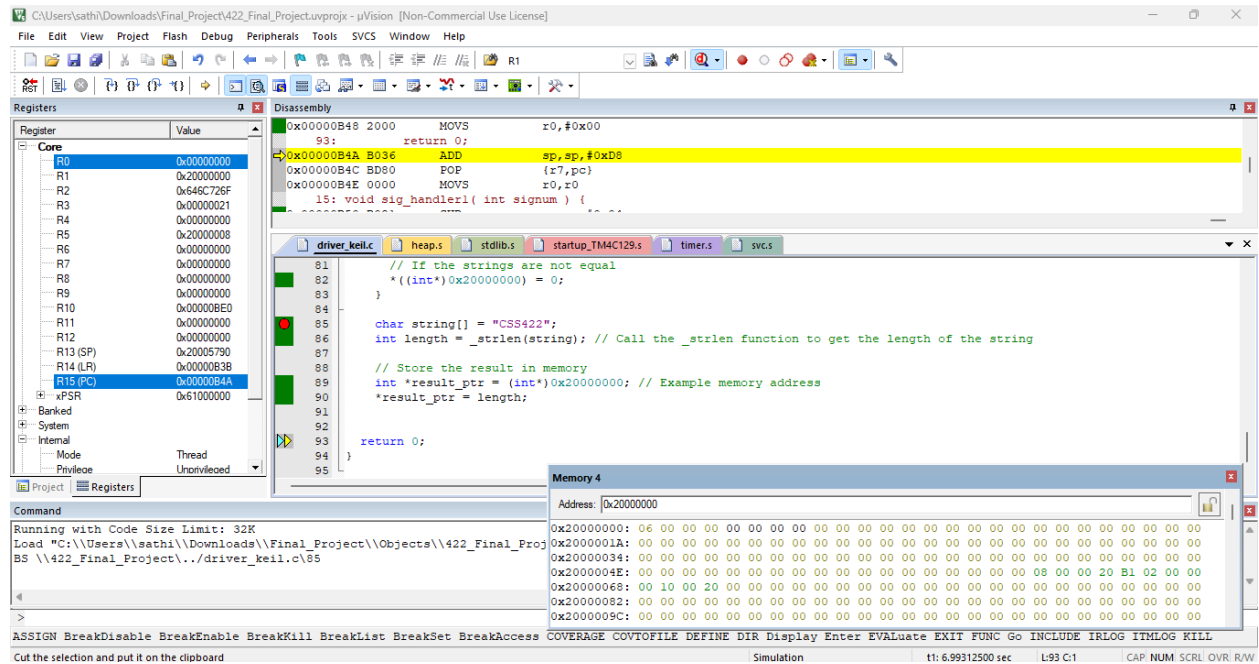
```
char str1[] = "Hello, World!";
char str2[] = "Hello, World!";
char str3[] = "Hello, ARM!";
```

```
int result1 = _strcmp(str1, str2); // result1 should be 0 (equal strings)
int result2 = _strcmp(str1, str3); // result2 should be positive (str1 > str3)
```

```
if (result1 == 0) {
    *((int*)0x20000000) = 1;
} else {
    // If the strings are not equal
    *((int*)0x20000000) = 0;
}
```

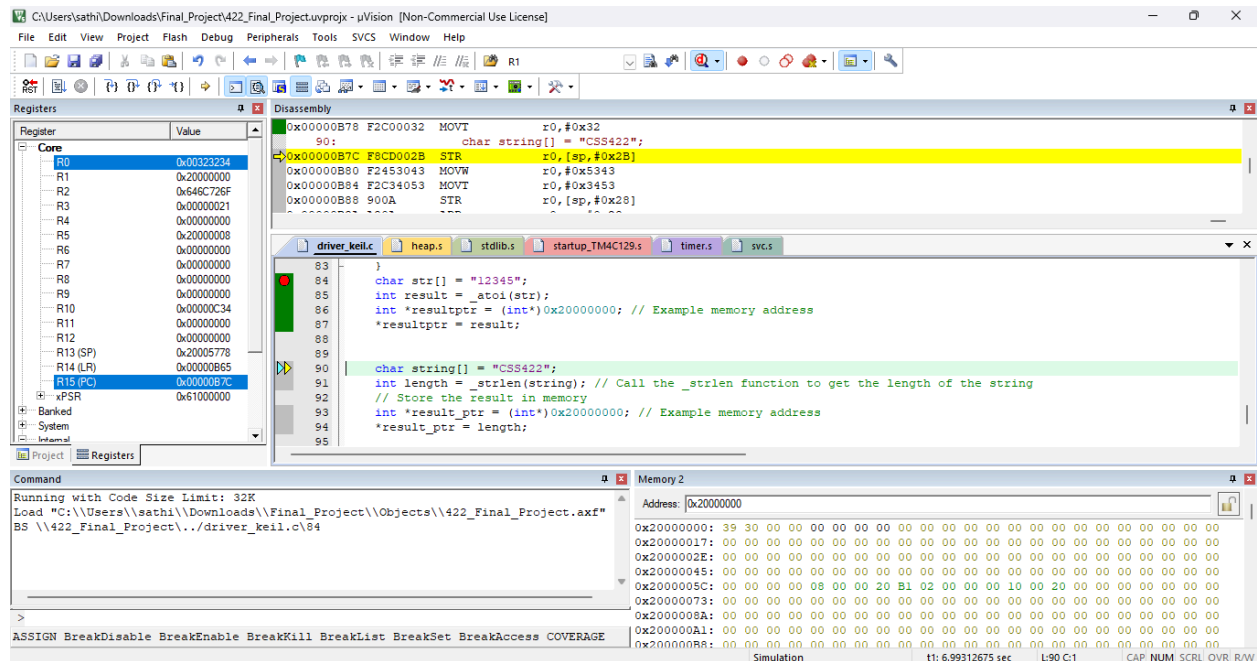

_strlen

```
char string[] = "CSS422";  
int length = _strlen(string); // Call the _strlen function to get the length of the string  
  
// Store the result in memory  
int *result_ptr = (int*)0x20000000; // Example memory address  
*result_ptr = length;
```



_atoi

```
char str[] = "12345";  
int result = _atoi(str);  
int *resultptr = (int*)0x20000000; // Example memory address  
*resultptr = result;
```



_strcpy

// Define source string

char source[] = "Hello, World!";

// Define destination string

char destination[50]; // Make sure it's large enough to hold the source string

// Call the _strcpy function

_strcpy(destination, source);

// Store the result in the designated memory location

```
for (int i = 0; i < 50; i++) {
    RESULT_LOCATION[i] = destination[i];
}
```

