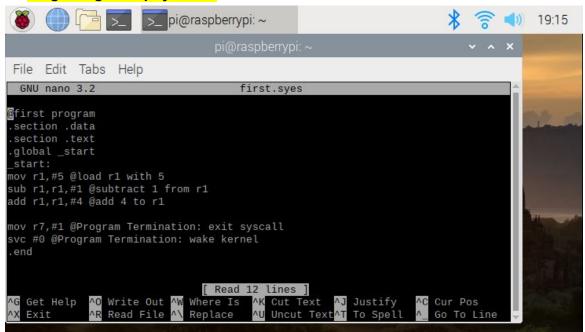
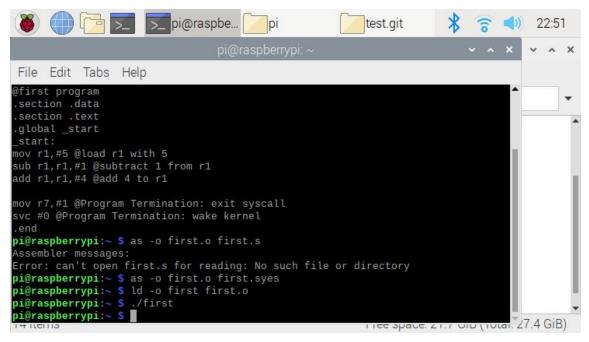
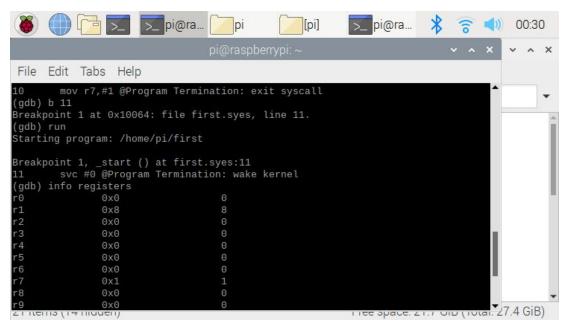
Beginning of Supriya Arun



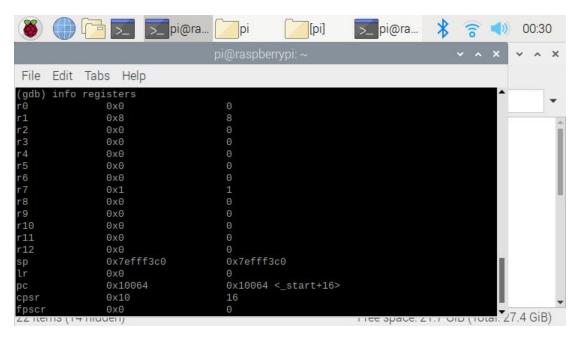
Source code for first.s (first program) in the nano editor



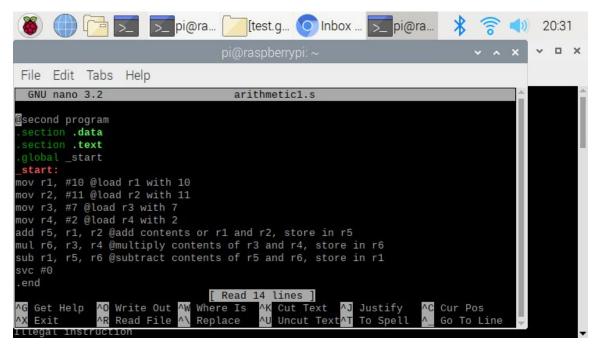
There was no output after entering ./first because the code in first.s only manipulates the numbers in the registers and does not print or return any values. Therefore, there is no output.



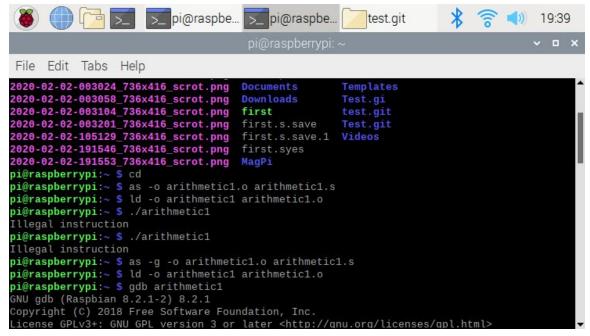
In order to view the registers, it is important to stop the program execution which is done by setting a breakpoint. So, b 11 will stop the program execution before line 11.



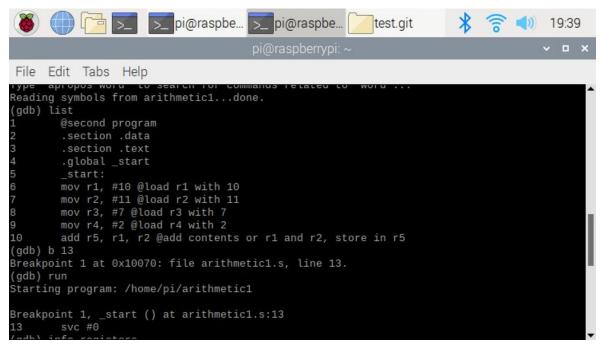
Since the code was dealing with only registers r1 and r7, it is clearly shown that all registers are empty except r1 and r7. Based on the source code(load 5 into r1, subtract 1 from r1, add 4 to r1=8 in r1; load 1 into r7=1 in r7), we can conclude that the output is valid.



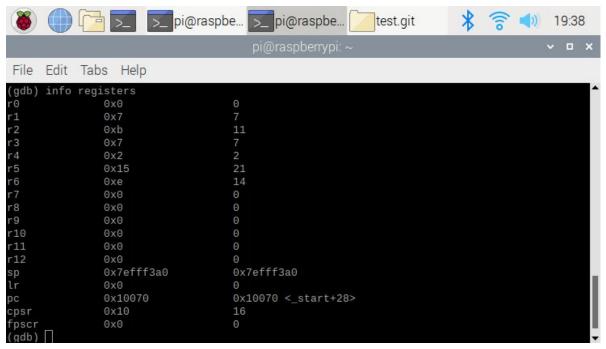
Source code for arithmetic1 (second program) in the nano editor



Command ./arithmetic1 does not execute anything because the code in arithmetic1. s just manipulates the numbers in the registers and does not print or return any values. Therefore, there is no output.



Command b 13 was set as a breakpoint so that the program does not terminate after the arithmetic operations. And by this command, the registers can be examined while the program is running.



Registers of arithmetic1. Based on the source code, the output is valid because r2, r3, and r4 have the values of B, C, and D respectively and r1 has the final value of A (7), rather than the initial value of A (10). r5 shows the result of A+B (10+11) which is 21, r6 shows the result of C*D (7*2) which is 14 and r1 has the result of r5-r6 (21-14) which is 7.

Ending of Supriya Arun