# CS1021 Tutorial #6 Using Memory

#### 1 Pseudo-code to ARM Assembly Language

Translate the following pseudo-code extract into ARM Assembly Language. Assume that a, b, c, N and address are unsigned values stored in R0, R1, R2, R3 and R4 respectively. The syntax Memory.Word[address] is intended to represent loading the word-size value from memory at the specified address.

```
a=0;
c=0;
while (a < N) {
    address = b + (a * 4);
    c = c + Memory.Word[address];
    a = a + 1;
}</pre>
```

What does the program above do?

## 2 String Length

Assume that a NULL-terminated string of ASCII characters is stored in memory beginning at the address contained in R1. Design and write an ARM Assembly Language program to compute the length (number of characters) in the string, excluding the NULL character. Store the result in R0.

## 3 String Duplication

Design and write an ARM Assembly Language program to create a new string in memory that is a duplicate of an existing string, also stored in memory.

Assume that R1 contains the address of the existing string and R0 contains the address where the new string should be stored, as illustrated in the template code on the following page.

```
LDR\ R1\,,\ = \!string\,A
                             ; Load start address of stringA
      LDR\ R0\,,\ = \! string\, B
                             ; Load start address of stringB
       ; your program to duplicate the string
10
           stop
11
      AREA
               TestData, DATA, READWRITE
13
       ; Test Data
14
15
  stringA
16
      DCB "motor",0
                       ; NULL terminated test string
17
18
19
                128; 128 bytes of reserved memory to store the duplicated string
20
       SPACE
21
      END
22
```

### 4 String Reversal

Design and write an ARM Assembly Language program to create a new string in memory that is the reverse of an existing string, also stored in memory.

For example, if the original string was "hello", your program should store the string "olleh" in memory.

Assume that R1 contains the address of the existing string and R0 contains the address where the new string should be stored.