

Program Assembly Code:

```
        AREA Reset, CODE, Readonly
ENTRY
ADD0 EQU 0x40000000
ADDR RN R0
COUNT RN R1
NUM1P1 RN R2
NUM1P2 RN R3
NUM1P3 RN R4
NUM2P1 RN R5
NUM2P2 RN R6
NUM2P3 RN R7
HOLD1 RN R8
HOLD2 RN R9
HOLD3 RN R10

        ;load address1 into r1
        LDR ADDR,=ADD0
        MOV COUNT,#99
        ;initializing values
        MOV NUM1P1, #0
        MOV NUM1P2, #0
        MOV NUM1P3, #0
        MOV NUM2P1, #0
        MOV NUM2P2, #0
        MOV NUM2P3, #1

AGAIN
        ;add numbers
        ADDS HOLD3, NUM1P3, NUM2P3
        ADCS HOLD2, NUM1P2, NUM2P2
        ADC HOLD1, NUM1P1, NUM2P1

        ;store numbers
        STR HOLD3, [ADDR]
        ADD ADDR, ADDR, #4
        STR HOLD2, [ADDR]
        ADD ADDR, ADDR, #4
        STR HOLD1, [ADDR]
        ADD ADDR, ADDR, #4

        ;num2 = new num1
        MOV NUM1P1, NUM2P1
        MOV NUM1P2, NUM2P2
        MOV NUM1P3, NUM2P3

        ;hold = new num2
        MOV NUM2P1, HOLD1
        MOV NUM2P2, HOLD2
        MOV NUM2P3, HOLD3

        ;loop to count times
        SUBS COUNT,COUNT,#1

        ;branch to again if count is not yet done
        BNE AGAIN

stop B stop
        END
```

Snapshots of Code:

```

1      AREA Reset, CODE, Readonly
2      ENTRY
3      ADD0 EQU 0x40000000
4      ADDR RN R0
5      COUNT RN R1
6      NUM1P1 RN R2
7      NUM1P2 RN R3
8      NUM1P3 RN R4
9      NUM2P1 RN R5
10     NUM2P2 RN R6
11     NUM2P3 RN R7
12     HOLD1 RN R8
13     HOLD2 RN R9
14     HOLD3 RN R10
15
16     ;load address1 into r1
17     LDR ADDR,=ADD0
18     MOV COUNT,#99
19     ;initializing values
20     MOV NUM1P1, #0
21     MOV NUM1P2, #0
22     MOV NUM1P3, #0
23     MOV NUM2P1, #0
24     MOV NUM2P2, #0
25     MOV NUM2P3, #1

```

Figure 2.1 - Snapshot of Code in Keil

```

27 AGAIN
28 ;add numbers
29 ADDS HOLD3, NUM1P3, NUM2P3
30 ADCS HOLD2, NUM1P2, NUM2P2
31 ADC HOLD1, NUM1P1, NUM2P1
32
33 ;store numbers
34 STR HOLD3, [ADDR]
35 ADD ADDR, ADDR, #4
36 STR HOLD2, [ADDR]
37 ADD ADDR, ADDR, #4
38 STR HOLD1, [ADDR]
39 ADD ADDR, ADDR, #4
40
41 ;num2 = new num1
42 MOV NUM1P1, NUM2P1
43 MOV NUM1P2, NUM2P2
44 MOV NUM1P3, NUM2P3
45
46 ;hold = new num2
47 MOV NUM2P1, HOLD1
48 MOV NUM2P2, HOLD2
49 MOV NUM2P3, HOLD3
50
51 ;loop to count times
52 SUBS COUNT, COUNT, #1
53
54 ;branch to again if count is not yet done
55 BNE AGAIN

```

Figure 2.2 - Snapshot of Code in Keil

In Figure 2.1 which shows lines 1-25 I first declared all of the registers and constants I would use throughout the code. Second I initialized the first two values of the Fibonacci sequence by moving 0 into num1 and 1 into num2. Finally I split up the numbers into three registers so that I wouldn't run into any problems when I reached the higher numbers that would be too big to be represented by 32 bits. In Figure 2.2 which shows lines 27-55 I made a loop that would first add all three parts of the number and store them in a separate variable called hold. I then stored the numbers into their respective addresses and added 4 to the address so the next part of the number saved would not overwrite the last saved one. Next, I stored the hold into num2, num2 into num1 so the sequence could continue the next loop around. Finally I had a counter that would subtract once after every loop and a check to make sure the program did not run infinitely. Once the count reached 0 after 100 loops the program was done.

SRAM Memory Locations:

[illegible]

Figure 2.3 - SRAM Memory Location starting at 0x40000000 after program execution

CPSR Register:

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	CPSR	0x600000D3
	N	0
	Z	1
	C	1
	V	0
	I	1
	F	1
	T	0
	M	0x13

Figure 2.4 - CPSR Register after program execution

Used Registers after Code Execution:

Register	Value	Register	Value
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Current		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Current	
R0	0x400004A4	R0	0x4000024C
R1	0x00000000	R1	0x00000000
R2	0x0000000B	R2	0x00000000
R3	0xDE2AB8CE	R3	0x00000001
R4	0xCAFB7902	R4	0xCFA62F21
R5	0x00000013	R5	0x00000000
R6	0x33DB76A7	R6	0x00000002
R7	0xC594BFC3	R7	0xEE333961
R8	0x00000013	R8	0x00000000
R9	0x33DB76A7	R9	0x00000002
R10	0xC594BFC3	R10	0xEE333961
R11	0x00000000	R11	0x00000000
R12	0x00000000	R12	0x00000000
R13 (SP)	0x00000000	R13 (SP)	0x00000000
R14 (LR)	0x00000000	R14 (LR)	0x00000000
R15 (PC)	0x00000064	R15 (PC)	0x00000064

Figure 2.5 - After 100 loops(full program) Figure 2.6 - After 50 loops (half program)

To confirm that my program worked I was able to check through the registers tab. As I explained I stored the numbers added into a temporary variable named hold broken into 3 parts in registers R8-R10. In Figure 2.5 you can see R8 holds 0x13, R9 holds 0x33DB76A7, and R10 holds 0xC594BFC3. When you store those values next to each other in memory as I did as shown in Figure 2.3 you get 0x1333DB76A7C594BFC3 which equals the 100th Fibonacci number when converted to decimal. Just to be safe I also checked the 50th number in Figure 2.6 where R9 and R10 combined to hold 0x2EE333961 which is the 50th number in the Fibonacci sequence in hexadecimal.