



**Computer Organization**

**ENCS2380**

**Assembly Project Report**

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**Section : 2**

## Task 1 : Creating the strings :

I used an read-only data area for strings , and the code is :

```
AREA MYDATA, DATA, READONLY
STR1 DCB "BBaRaa RBBrRM",0
STR2 DCB "BAhmaRd MohammradBB",0
```

And I used read and write data area for the converted ,encrypted string , counters of converted letters and the common characters counter and the code is :

```
AREA WRITEDATA,DATA,READWRITE
;you can change the values of space 30 if you want to do it in a larger string
TEXT1 space 30      ;the samll letter of STR1
Count1 DCB 0        ;count of converted letters from STR1
TEXT2 space 30      ;the samll letter of STR2
Count2 DCB 0        ;count of converted letters from STR2
COMMON DCB 0        ;count of common charcters between them
ENCRYPT1 space 30
ENCRYPT2 space 30
```

## Task 2 : Converting the strings to lower case :

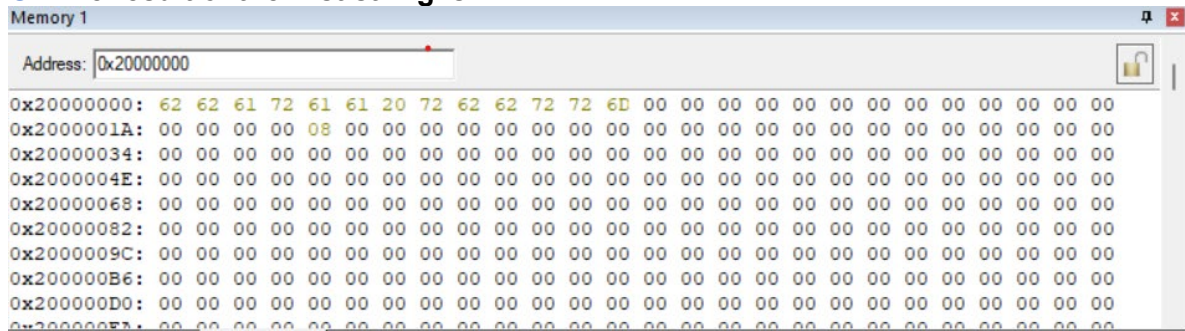
1. In the main I loaded the registers with the starting address value of the first string and the converted string ,then I called the procedure , like this :

```
MOV R3, #0 ; initialize counter for converted letters ..
LDR R0, =STR1 ; R4 points to the first input string
LDR R1, =TEXT1; R5 points to the first output string
LDR R4,=Count1;R2 points to the first string converted charcters counter
BL ToLower
And the same steps for the second string
```

2. The code of the procedure is :

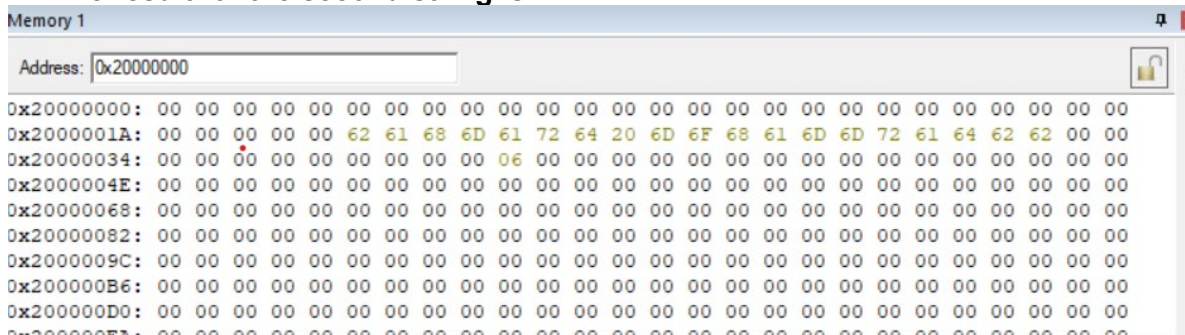
```
ToLower PROC
convert_loop
LDRB R2, [R0], #1 ; load a single character from the input string
CMP R2, #0 ; compare the character with 0
BEQ lowercase_end ; the conversion is done
CMP R2, #'A' ; compare the character with 'A'
BLO store_char ;if its lower it will store it
CMP R2, #'Z' ; if its higher it will store it
BHI store_char
ADD R2, R2, #32 ;else it will add 32 to it to convert to lower case
ADD R3, R3, #1;counter of converted letters
store_char
STRB R2, [R1], #1 ; store the converted character in the output string
B convert_loop ; go to the next character
lowercase_end
STRB R3,[R4] ; store the number of converted letters in the location pointed to by
R2
BX LR
ENDP
```

### 3. The result of the first string is :



The result is : 62 62 61 72 61 61 20 72 62 62 72 72 6D which represents :  
bbaraa rbbrrm which is the lower case version of : BBaRaa RBBrrM  
and 8 is the count of converted charcters

### 4. The result for the second string is :



The result is : 62 61 68 6D 61 72 64 20 6D 6F 68 61 6D 6D 72 61 64 62 62  
which represents :  
bahmard mohammradbb which is the lower case version of : BAhmaRd MohammradBB  
and 6 is the count of converted charcters

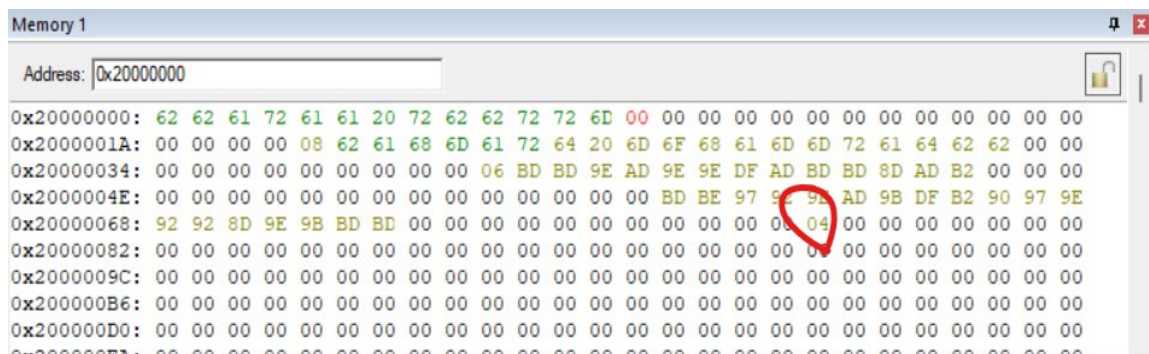
## Task 3 : Counting common characters between the strings :

1. In the main I loaded the registers with the starting address value of the converted version of the first string and the counter address, like this :  
MOV R5,#0 ; the counter of equal characters in str2 from 1  
MOV R11,#0 ; counter for the repeated characters in the first string because it will counted more than one time  
LDR R0,=TEXT1 ;R0 points to the converted version of STR1  
LDR R2,=COMMON ;0 R2 ponits to the common counter  
BL Common\_Count  
If the string isn't already converted you can just call the tolower procedure and then count them , it's a lot easier than checking every character

## 2. The code of the procedure is :

```
Common_Count PROC
common_count_loop1
    LDRB R3,[R0],#1      ;R3 contains the first character in the first string
    CMP R3,#0           ;check if the end of the string is reached
    BEQ store_common    ;if yes it will store the count
    LDR R1,=TEXT2        ; initialize the R1 in each loop for iterating through it
common_count_loop2
    LDRB R4,[R1],#1      ; load a single character from the second string
    CMP R4, #0           ; check if the end of the string has been reached
    BEQ common_count_loop1 ;if yes,go to the next character in the first string
    CMP R3,'#' '         ;not counting the spaces
    BEQ common_count_loop1
    CMP R3,R4
    BEQ addition         ;if they are equal increment the counter and check how many
                        ;times the character in R4 exists in the first string
    B common_count_loop2
addition
    ADD R5,R5,#1         ;increment thhe counter of the common charcters between
                        ;them each repeated character in the first
                        ;string will be counted more than one time
    MOV R6,R0
count_same_characters_loop
    LDRB R7, [R6], #1    ; load a single character from the location that R6 is currently
                        ;pointing to
    CMP R7, #0           ; check if the end of the string has been reached
    BEQ common_count_loop1 ;if yes , return to the first loop
    CMP R7,R4
    BEQ add_count        ;increment the counter of reapedted charcters
    B count_same_characters_loop ;go to the next character
add_count
    ADD R11,R11, #1 ; add to the count
    B common_count_loop1 ;return to the first loop
store_common
    SUB R5,R5,R11; ;subtract the count of repated charcters from R5
    STRB R5,[R2] ;store the count
    BX LR
ENDP
```

## 3. The result will be 4 , the first string is BBaRaa RBBrRM and the second is BAhmaRd MohammadBB and the common characters between them is 'A','B','R' and 'M'



## Task 4 : Encrypting the strings :

- 1. In the main I loaded the registers with the starting address value of the first string and the encrypted string location, like this :**

**LDR R0, =STR1 ; R0 points to the input string**

**LDR R1, =ENCRYPT1 ; R1 points to the output string**

## BL Encrypt

## And the same steps for the second string

- 2. The code of the procedure is :**

## Encrypt PROC

## encrypt\_loop

**LDRB R2, [R0], #1** ; load a single character from the input string

**CMP R2, #0** ; check if the end of the string has been reached

**BEQ END\_** ; if 0,end

**MVN R2, R2** ; invert the bits of the character in R2 and store in R2

STRB R2, [R1], #1 ; store the encrypted character in the output string

## B encrypt\_loop

**END\_**

**BX LR**

**ENDP**

- 3. The result of the encryption of the first and second string respectively :**

[illegible]