

PCS3432 - Laboratório de Processadores

Relatório - E2

Bancada B8

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2.4 Exercises

These exercises give you a chance to compile, step through, and examine code.

Para o exercício 2.4, utilizamos o código abaixo:

```
.text
.globl main

main:
    MOV r0, #15
    MOV r1, #20
    BL firstfunc
    MOV r0, #0x18
    LDR r1, =0x20026
    SWI 0x123456
firstfunc:
    ADD r0, r0, r1
    MOV pc, lr
.end
```

2.4.1 Compiling, making, debugging, and running

Copy the code from Building a program on page 2-3 into CodeWarrior. There are separate functions in CodeWarrior to compile, make, debug and run a program. Experiment with all four and describe what each does.

```
$ arm build -o a.out ex-2-4.s
$ arm debug a.out
```

```

Register group: general
r0      0x1      1
r2      0xffffeedc -69924
r4      0x103ec 66540
r6      0x102d8 66264
r8      0x0      0
r10     0xff7ee000 -8462336
r12     0xffffedf8 -70152
lr      0xff6657b4 -10070092
cpsr    0x60000010 1610612752
fpsid   0x410430f0 1090793712
AMAIRO S 0x0      0
r1      0xffffeed4 -69932
r3      0x103c8 66504
r5      0x0      0
r7      0x0      0
r9      0x0      0
r11     0x0      0
sp      0xffffeed80 0xffffeed80
pc      0x103c8 0x103c8 <main>
fpscr   0x0      0
fpexc   0x40000000 1073741824
AFSR0 EL1 0x0      0

ex-2-4.s
1      .text
2      .globl main
3
4      main:
B->5      MOV r0, #15
6      MOV r1, #20
7      BL firstfunc
8      MOV r0, #0x18
9      LDR r1, =0x20026
10     SWI 0x123456
11     firstfunc:

remote Thread 1.6298 In: main
(gdb)
L5 PC: 0x103c8

```

2.4.2 Stepping and stepping in

Debug the code from Building a program on page 2-3. Instead of running the code, step all the way through the code using both the step method and the step in method. What is the difference between the two methods of stepping through the assembly code?

Quando a função step in (executada com s ou step) encontra uma chamada de função, ela entra nela e permite a execução de cada uma de suas instruções individualmente, como pode ser observado no print abaixo:

```

Register group: general
r0      0xf      15
r2      0xffffeedc -69924
r4      0x103ec 66540
r6      0x102d8 66264
r8      0x0      0
r10     0xff7ee000 -8462336
r12     0xffffedf8 -70152
lr      0x103d4 66516
cpsr    0x60000010 1610612752
fpsid   0x410430f0 1090793712
AMAIRO S 0x0      0
r1      0x14      20
r3      0x103c8 66504
r5      0x0      0
r7      0x0      0
r9      0x0      0
r11     0x0      0
sp      0xffffeed80 0xffffeed80
pc      0x103e0 0x103e0 <firstfunc>
fpscr   0x0      0
fpexc   0x40000000 1073741824
AFSR0 EL1 0x0      0

ex-2-4.s
8      MOV r0, #0x18
9      LDR r1, =0x20026
10     SWI 0x123456
11     firstfunc:
>12     ADD r0, r0, r1
13     MOV pc, lr
14     .end

remote Thread 1.6298 In: firstfunc
(gdb) s
(gdb) s
(gdb) s
firstfunc () at ex-2-4.s:12
(gdb)
L12 PC: 0x103e0

```

Já a função step, (executada com n ou next) quando encontra uma função, executa todas suas instruções ininterruptamente, e exibe a instrução seguinte, como observado no print abaixo:

```

Register group: general
r0      0x23      35      r1      0x14      20
r2      0xffffeedc -69924  r3      0x103c8  66504
r4      0x103ec   66540  r5      0x0      0
r6      0x102d8   66264  r7      0x0      0
r8      0x0       0      r9      0x0      0
r10     0xff7ee000 -8462336 r11     0x0      0
r12     0xffffedf8 -70152  sp      0xffffeed80 0xffffeed80
lr      0x103d4   66516  pc      0x103d4   0x103d4 <main+12>
cpsr    0x60000010 1610612752 fpscr   0x0      0
fpsid   0x410430f0 1090793712 fpexc   0x40000000 1073741824
AMAIRO S 0x0       0      AFSR0_EL1 0x0      0

ex-2-4.s
1      .text
2      .globl main
3
4      main:
B+ 5      MOV r0, #15
6      MOV r1, #20
7      BL firstfunc
>8      MOV r0, #0x18
9      LDR r1, =0x20026
10     SWI 0x123456
11     firstfunc:

remote Thread 1.8131 In: main L8 PC: 0x103d4
(gdb) b main
Ponto de parada 1 at 0x103c8: file ex-2-4.s, line 5.
(gdb) c
Continuing.

Breakpoint 1, main () at ex-2-4.s:5
(gdb) n
(gdb) n
(gdb) n
(gdb)

```

2.4.3 Data formats

Sometimes it is very useful to view registers in different formats to check results more efficiently. Run the code from Building a program on page 2-3. Upon completion, view the different formats of r0 and record your results. Specifically, view the data in hexadecimal, decimal, octal, binary, and ASCII.

Como solicitado no enunciado, foram executados os comandos p/x \$r0, que exibe o valor hexadecimal, p/t \$r0, que exibe o valor binário de r0, p/o \$r0, que exibe o valor octal de r0, p/d \$r0, que exibe o valor decimal de r0, p/c \$r0, que exibe o valor em ASCII de r0.

```

Register group: general
r0      0xf       15      r1      0xffffeed4 -69932
r2      0xffffeedc -69924  r3      0x103c8  66504
r4      0x103ec   66540  r5      0x0      0
r6      0x102d8   66264  r7      0x0      0
r8      0x0       0      r9      0x0      0
r10     0xff7ee000 -8462336 r11     0x0      0
r12     0xffffedf8 -70152  sp      0xffffeed80 0xffffeed80
lr      0xff6657b4 -10070092 pc      0x103cc   0x103cc <main+4>
cpsr    0x60000010 1610612752 fpscr   0x0      0
fpsid   0x410430f0 1090793712 fpexc   0x40000000 1073741824
AMAIRO S 0x0       0      AFSR0_EL1 0x0      0

ex-2-4.s
1      .text
2      .globl main
3
4      main:
B+ 5      MOV r0, #15
>6      MOV r1, #20
7      BL firstfunc
8      MOV r0, #0x18
9      LDR r1, =0x20026
10     SWI 0x123456
11     firstfunc:

remote Thread 1.9879 In: main L6 PC: 0x103cc
(gdb) s
(gdb) p/x $r0
$1 = 0xf
(gdb) p/t $r0
$2 = 1111
(gdb) p/o $r0
$3 = 017
(gdb) p/d $r0
$4 = 15
(gdb) p/c $r0
$5 = 15 '\017'
(gdb)

```

3.10.1 Signed and unsigned addition

For the following values of A and B, predict the values of the N, Z, V and C flags produced by performing the operation $A + B$. Load these values into two ARM registers and modify the program created in Building a program on page 2-3 to perform an addition of the two registers. Using the debugger, record the flags after each addition and compare those results with your predictions. When the data values are signed numbers, what do the flags mean? Does their meaning change when the data values are unsigned numbers?

0xFFFF0000	0xFFFFFFFF	0x67654321	(A)
+ 0x87654321	+ 0x12345678	+ 0x23110000	(B)

```
.text
.globl main

main:
    LDR r0, =0xFFFF0000
    LDR r1, =0x87654321
    BL firstfunc

    LDR r0, =0xFFFFFFFF
    LDR r1, =0x12345678
    BL firstfunc

    LDR r0, =0x67654321
    LDR r1, =0x23110000
    BL firstfunc

    MOV r0, #0x18
    LDR r1, =0x20026
    SWI 0x123456
firstfunc:
    ADDS r0, r0, r1
    MOV pc, lr
.end
```

O código acima foi executado com o debugger, e o estado do cpsr foi registrado nas etapas a seguir:

Antes da primeira soma, o cpsr continha um valor aleatório.

Register group: general

r0	0xffff0000	-65536	r1	0x87654321	-2023406815
r2	0xfffeedc	-69924	r3	0x103c8	66504
r4	0x10418	66584	r5	0x0	0
r6	0x102d8	66264	r7	0x0	0
r8	0x0	0	r9	0x0	0
r10	0xff7ee000	-8462336	r11	0x0	0
r12	0xfffeedf8	-70152	sp	0xfffeed80	0xfffeed80
lr	0xff6657b4	-10070092	pc	0x103d0	0x103d0 <main+8>
cpsr	0x60000010	1610612752	fpscr	0x0	0
fpsid	0x410430f0	1090793712	fpexc	0x40000000	1073741824
AMAIRO S	0x0	0	AFSR0 EL1	0x0	0

ex-3.s

```
1      .text
2      .globl main
3
4      main:
B+ 5      LDR r0, =0xFFFF0000
6      LDR r1, =0x87654321
>7      BL firstfunc
8
9      LDR r0, =0xFFFFFFFF
10     LDR r1, =0x12345678
11     BL firstfunc
```

remote Thread 1.11057 In: main L7 PC: 0x103d0

(gdb) b main
Ponto de parada 1 at 0x103c8: file ex-3.s, line 5.
(gdb) c
Continuing.

Breakpoint 1, main () at ex-3.s:5
(gdb) n
(gdb) n
(gdb) p/x \$cpsr
\$1 = 0x60000010
(gdb) █

```
(gdb) p/x $cpsr
$1 = 0x60000010
```

Após a primeira soma, o cpsr continha o valor 1010.

N	Z	C	V
1	0	1	0

A partir dessas flags, podemos averiguar que o resultado foi negativo, não foi nulo, a operação produziu um carry out, e a operação não resultou em overflow.

```
Register group: general
r0      0x87644321      -2023472351      r1      0x87654321      -2023406815
r2      0xffffeedc      -69924           r3      0x103c8         66504
r4      0x10418         66584           r5      0x0            0
r6      0x102d8         66264           r7      0x0            0
r8      0x0             0               r9      0x0            0
r10     0xff7ee000      -8462336         r11     0x0            0
r12     0xffffedf8      -70152           sp      0xffffed80     0xffffed80
lr      0x103d4         66516           pc      0x103d4        0x103d4 <main+12>
cpsr    0xa0000010      -1610612720     fpscr   0x0            0
fpsid   0x410430f0     1090793712      fpexc   0x40000000     1073741824
AMAIR0_S 0x0            0               AFSR0_EL1 0x0         0

ex-3.s
1      .text
2      .globl main
3
4      main:
B+ 5      LDR r0, =0xFFFF0000
6      LDR r1, =0x87654321
7      BL firstfunc
8
>9      LDR r0, =0xFFFFFFFF
10     LDR r1, =0x12345678
11     BL firstfunc

remote Thread 1.11057 In: main                                     L9    PC: 0x103d4
(gdb) c
Continuing.

Breakpoint 1, main () at ex-3.s:5
(gdb) n
(gdb) n
(gdb) p/x $cpsr
$1 = 0x60000010
(gdb) n
(gdb) p/x $cpsr
$2 = 0xa0000010
(gdb) |
```

```
(gdb) p/x $cpsr
$2 = 0xa0000010
```

Estado antes da segunda soma:

```
Register group: general
r0      0xffffffff      -1              r1      0x12345678     305419896
r2      0xffffeedc      -69924          r3      0x103c8         66504
r4      0x10418         66584          r5      0x0            0
r6      0x102d8         66264          r7      0x0            0
r8      0x0             0               r9      0x0            0
r10     0xff7ee000      -8462336        r11     0x0            0
r12     0xffffedf8      -70152          sp      0xffffed80     0xffffed80
lr      0x103d4         66516           pc      0x103dc        0x103dc <main+20>
cpsr    0xa0000010      -1610612720     fpscr   0x0            0
fpsid   0x410430f0     1090793712      fpexc   0x40000000     1073741824
AMAIR0_S 0x0            0               AFSR0_EL1 0x0         0

ex-3.s
6      LDR r1, =0x87654321
7      BL firstfunc
8
9      LDR r0, =0xFFFFFFFF
10     LDR r1, =0x12345678
>11     BL firstfunc
12
13     LDR r0, =0x87654321
14     LDR r1, =0x23110000
15     BL firstfunc
16

remote Thread 1.11057 In: main                                     L11   PC: 0x103dc
(gdb) p/x $cpsr
$1 = 0x60000010
(gdb) n
(gdb) p/x $cpsr
$2 = 0xa0000010
(gdb)
(gdb) ``command indefinido: "". Tente "help".
(gdb) n
(gdb) n
(gdb) p/x $cpsr
$3 = 0xa0000010
(gdb) |
```

```
(gdb) p/x $cpsr
$3 = 0xa0000010
```

Após a segunda soma, o cpsr continha o valor 0010.

N	Z	C	V
0	0	1	0

A partir dessas flags, podemos averiguar que o resultado foi negativo, não foi nulo, a operação produziu um carry out, e a operação não resultou em overflow, como esperado após a soma de dois números de sinais diferentes.

```
Register group: general
r0      0x12345677      305419895
r2      0xffffeedc      -69924
r4      0x10418         66584
r6      0x102d8         66264
r8      0x0             0
r10     0xff7ee000      -8462336
r12     0xffffedf8      -70152
lr      0x103e0         66528
cpsr    0x20000010      536870928
fpsid   0x410430f0     1090793712
AMAIR0_S 0x0           0
r1      0x12345678      305419896
r3      0x103c8         66504
r5      0x0             0
r7      0x0             0
r9      0x0             0
r11     0x0             0
sp      0xffffed80      0xffffed80
pc      0x103e0         0x103e0 <main+24>
fpscr   0x0             0
fpexc   0x40000000     1073741824
AFSR0_EL1 0x0         0

ex-3.s
6      LDR r1, =0x87654321
7      BL firstfunc
8
9      LDR r0, =0xFFFFFFFF
10     LDR r1, =0x12345678
11     BL firstfunc
12
>13    LDR r0, =0x67654321
14     LDR r1, =0x23110000
15     BL firstfunc
16

remote Thread 1.11057 In: main
(gdb) p/x $cpsr
$2 = 0xa0000010
(gdb)
(gdb) ``command indefinido: ".". Tente "help".
(gdb) n
(gdb) n
(gdb) p/x $cpsr
$3 = 0xa0000010
(gdb) n
(gdb) p/x $cpsr
$4 = 0x20000010
(gdb)
```

```
(gdb) p/x $cpsr
$4 = 0x20000010
```

Estado antes da terceira soma:

Register group: general

r0	0x67654321	1734689569	r1	0x23110000	588316672
r2	0xffffeedc	-69924	r3	0x103c8	66504
r4	0x10418	66584	r5	0x0	0
r6	0x102d8	66264	r7	0x0	0
r8	0x0	0	r9	0x0	0
r10	0xff7ee000	-8462336	r11	0x0	0
r12	0xffffedf8	-70152	sp	0xffffed80	0xffffed80
lr	0x103e0	66528	pc	0x103e8	0x103e8 <main+32>
cpsr	0x20000010	536870928	fpscr	0x0	0
fpsid	0x410430f0	1090793712	fpexc	0x40000000	1073741824
AMAIR0_S	0x0	0	AFSR0_EL1	0x0	0

ex-3.s

>15

BL firstfunc

11

BL firstfunc

12

13

LDR r0, =0x67654321

14

LDR r1, =0x23110000

15

BL firstfunc

16

17

MOV r0, #0x18

18

LDR r1, =0x20026

19

SWI 0x123456

20

firstfunc:

21

ADDS r0, r0, r1

remote Thread 1.11057 In: main

L15 PC: 0x103e8

(gdb) n

(gdb) n

(gdb) p/x \$cpsr

\$3 = 0xa0000010

(gdb) n

(gdb) p/x \$cpsr

\$4 = 0x20000010

(gdb) n

(gdb) n

(gdb) p/x \$cpsr

\$5 = 0x20000010

(gdb)

```
(gdb) p/x $cpsr
$5 = 0x20000010
```

Após a terceira soma, o cpsr continha o valor 1001.

N	Z	C	V
1	0	0	1

A partir dessas flags, podemos averiguar que o resultado foi negativo, não foi nulo, a operação não produziu um carry out, e a operação resultou em overflow, já que a soma de dois números positivos

resultou em um número negativo.

```
Register group: general
r0      0x8a764321      -1971961055
r2      0xffffeedc      -69924
r4      0x10418         66584
r6      0x102d8         66264
r8      0x0             0
r10     0xff7ee000      -8462336
r12     0xffffedf8      -70152
lr      0x103ec         66540
cpsr    0x90000010      -1879048176
fpsidr  0x410430f0      1090793712
AMAIR0 S 0x0           0
r1      0x23110000      588316672
r3      0x103c8         66504
r5      0x0             0
r7      0x0             0
r9      0x0             0
r11     0x0             0
sp      0xffffed80      0xffffed80
pc      0x103ec         0x103ec <main+36>
fpscr   0x0             0
fpexc   0x40000000      1073741824
AFSR0 EL1 0x0           0

ex-3.s
11      BL firstfunc
12
13      LDR r0, =0x67654321
14      LDR r1, =0x23110000
15      BL firstfunc
16
>17     MOV r0, #0x18
18      LDR r1, =0x20026
19      SWI 0x123456
20      firstfunc:
21      ADDS r0, r0, r1

remote Thread 1.11057 In: main
$3 = 0xa0000010
(gdb) n
(gdb) p/x $cpsr
$4 = 0x20000010
(gdb) n
(gdb) n
(gdb) p/x $cpsr
$5 = 0x20000010
(gdb) n
(gdb) p/x $cpsr
$6 = 0x90000010
(gdb) |
```

```
(gdb) p/x $cpsr
$6 = 0x90000010
```

3.10.2 Multiplication

Change the ADD instruction in the example code from Building a program on page 2-3 to a MULS. Also change one of the operand registers so that the source registers are different from the destination register, as the convention for multiplication instructions requires. Put 0xFFFFFFFF and 0x80000000 into the source registers. Now rerun your program and check the result.

1. Does your result make sense? Why or why not?

Código utilizado:

```
.text
.globl main

main:
    LDR r0, =0xFFFFFFFF
    LDR r1, =0x80000000
    BL firstfunc

    MOV r0, #0x18
    LDR r1, =0x20026
    SWI 0x123456
firstfunc:
    MULS r2, r0, r1
```

```
MOV pc, lr
.end
```

Após executar a operação de multiplicação, o resultado não atendeu às nossas expectativas, uma vez que esperávamos que uma multiplicação entre -1 (decimal) e -2147483648 (decimal) resultasse na inversão do sinal do segundo número e isso não aconteceu. O resultado obtido foi exatamente o valor do r1.

No entanto, isso faz sentido, pois a multiplicação de dois números de 32 bits resulta em um número de 64 bits. Portanto, o bit indicativo do sinal do resultado da multiplicação estaria na 64ª posição (primeiro da sequência), que não aparece no registrador r2 que possui 32 bits.

O cpsr após a multiplicação foi de:

N	Z	C	V
1	0	1	0

A partir dessas flags, podemos averiguar que o resultado foi negativo, não foi nulo, a operação produziu um carry out, e a operação não resultou em overflow.

```
Register group: general
r0 0xffffffff -1
r2 0xfffeedc -69924
r4 0x103ec 66540
r6 0x102d8 66264
r8 0x0 0
r10 0xff7ee000 -8462336
r12 0xfffeedf8 -70152
lr 0xff6657b4 -10070092
cpsr 0x60000010 1610612752
fpsid 0x410430f0 1090793712
AMAIR0 S 0x0 0
r1 0x80000000 -2147483648
r3 0x103c8 66504
r5 0x0 0
r7 0x0 0
r9 0x0 0
r11 0x0 0
sp 0xfffeed80 0xfffeed80
pc 0x103d0 0x103d0 <main+8>
fpscr 0x0 0
fpexc 0x40000000 1073741824
AFSR0 EL1 0x0 0

ex-3-2.s
1 .text
2 .globl main
3
4 main:
B+ 5 LDR r0, =0xffffffff
6 LDR r1, =0x80000000
>7 BL firstfunc
8
9 MOV r0, #0x18
10 LDR r1, =0x20026
11 SWI 0x123456

remote Thread 1.13181 In: main L7 PC: 0x103d0
(gdb) b main
Ponto de parada 1 at 0x103c8: file ex-3-2.s, line 5.
(gdb) c
Continuing.

Breakpoint 1, main () at ex-3-2.s:5
(gdb) s
(gdb) s
(gdb) █
```

```

Register group: general
r0      0xffffffff -1
r2      0x80000000 -2147483648
r4      0x103ec 66540
r6      0x102d8 66264
r8      0x0 0
r10     0xff7ee000 -8462336
r12     0xfffeedf8 -70152
lr      0x103d4 66516
cpsr    0xa0000010 -1610612720
fpsid   0x410430f0 1090793712
AMAIR0 S 0x0 0
r1      0x80000000 -2147483648
r3      0x103c8 66504
r5      0x0 0
r7      0x0 0
r9      0x0 0
r11     0x0 0
sp      0xfffeed80 0xfffeed80
pc      0x103d4 0x103d4 <main+12>
fpscr   0x0 0
fpexc   0x40000000 1073741824
AFSR0_EL1 0x0 0

ex-3-2.s
1      .text
2      .globl main
3
4      main:
B+ 5      LDR r0, =0xffffffff
6      LDR r1, =0x80000000
7      BL firstfunc
8
>9      MOV r0, #0x18
10     LDR r1, =0x20026
11     SWI 0x123456

remote Thread 1.13181 In: main
(gdb) p/x $cpsr
$1 = 0xa0000010
(gdb)

```

2. Assuming that these two numbers are signed integers, is it possible to overflow in this case?

Levando em consideração que se trata de uma multiplicação do conteúdo de dois registradores de 32 bits, o resultado não poderá ultrapassar os 64 bits. Como a instrução MUL trunca o resultado para 32 bits, não ocorre overflow nunca. De qualquer forma, o resultado da multiplicação mostrado no registrador pode ser incondizente com o valor esperado, em casos em que a soma dos bits dos parâmetros é maior que 32.

3. Why is there a need for two separate long multiply instructions, UMULL and SMULL? Give an example to support your answer.

Código utilizado:

```

.text
.globl main

main:
    LDR r2, =0xffffffff
    LDR r3, =0x00000010
    BL firstfunc
    BL secondfunc

firstfunc:
    SMULL r4, r8, r2, r3
    MOV pc, lr

secondfunc:
    UMULL r4, r8, r2, r3
    MOV pc, lr

.end

```

Após rodar SMULL entre os registradores r2 = 0xFFFFFFFF e r3 = 0x10, foi obtido o resultado -16 combinando o conteúdo dos registradores r8 = 0xFFFFFFFF (bits mais significativos) e r4 = 0xFFFFFFFF0 (bits menos significativos):

```

Register group: general
r0      0x1          1          r1      0xfffec74      -70540
r2      0xffffffff   -1          r3      0x10          16
r4      0xffffffff0  -16          r5      0x0           0
r6      0x102d8      66264        r7      0x0           0
r8      0xffffffff   -1          r9      0x0           0
r10     0xff7ee000    -8462336    r11     0x0           0
r12     0xfffeeb98    -70760      sp      0xfffeeb20    0xfffeeb20
lr      0x103d4       66516        pc      0x103e8      0x103e8 <firstfunc+4>

ex-3-2-3.s
13      LDR r1, =0x20026
14      SWI 0x123456
15      firstfunc:
16      SMULL r4, r8, r2, r3
>17     MOV pc, lr
18      secondfunc:
19      UMULL r4, r8, r2, r3
20      MOV pc, lr
21

remote Thread 1.174103 In: firstfunc L17 PC: 0x103e8
(gdb) c
Continuing.

Breakpoint 1, main () at ex-3-2-3.s:6
(gdb) s
(gdb) s
(gdb) s
firstfunc () at ex-3-2-3.s:16
(gdb) s
(gdb)

```

Já após rodar a instrução UMULL com os mesmos parâmetros, o resultado combinado dos registradores de resultado r8 e r4 foi de 0xFFFFFFFF0, que corresponde à multiplicação sem sinal dos parâmetros.

```

Register group: general
r0      0x1          1          r1      0xfffec74      -70540
r2      0xffffffff   -1          r3      0x10          16
r4      0xffffffff0  -16          r5      0x0           0
r6      0x102d8      66264        r7      0x0           0
r8      0xf          15          r9      0x0           0
r10     0xff7ee000    -8462336    r11     0x0           0
r12     0xfffeeb98    -70760      sp      0xfffeeb20    0xfffeeb20
lr      0x103d8       66520        pc      0x103f0      0x103f0 <secondfunc+4>

ex-3-2-3.s
16      SMULL r4, r8, r2, r3
17      MOV pc, lr
18      secondfunc:
19      UMULL r4, r8, r2, r3
>20     MOV pc, lr
21
22      .end

remote Thread 1.174103 In: secondfunc L20 PC: 0x103f0
(gdb) s
secondfunc () at ex-3-2-3.s:19
(gdb) s
(gdb) p/x r8
No symbol "r8" in current context.
(gdb) p/x $r8
$1 = 0xf
(gdb) p/t $r8
$2 = 1111
(gdb)

```

Portanto, é necessário haver instruções diferentes para os casos em que é necessário realizar multiplicações contabilizando ou não o sinal.

3.10.3 Multiplication shortcuts

Assume that you have a microprocessor that takes up to eight cycles to perform a multiplication. To save cycles in your program, construct an ARM instruction that performs a multiplication by 32 in a single cycle.

Para realizar uma multiplicação por 32 em um único ciclo basta realizar um shift de 5 bits:

```
MOV r0, #15
LSL r4, r0, #5
```

Nesse caso, o registrador r4 será igual a $32 * r0 = 480$.

3.10.4 Register-swap algorithm

The EOR instruction is a fast way to swap the contents of two registers without using an intermediate storage location such as a memory location or another register. Suppose two values A and B are to be exchanged. The following algorithm could be used:

$A = A \oplus B$

$B = A \oplus B$

$A = A \oplus B$

Write the ARM code to implement the above algorithm, and test it with the values of $A = 0xF631024C$ and $B = 0x17539ABD$. Show your instructor the contents before and after the program has run.

Código utilizado:

```
.text
.globl main
main:
    LDR r1, =0xF631024C
    LDR r2, =0x17539ABD
    BL firstfunc
    MOV r0, #0x18
    SWI 0x0
firstfunc:
    EOR r1, r1, r2
    EOR r2, r1, r2
    EOR r1, r1, r2
    MOV pc, lr
```

Estado dos registradores antes de rodar a função:

```
Register group: general
r0      0x1      1      r1      0xf631024c    -164560308
r2      0x17539abd 391355069  r3      0x103c8      66504
r4      0x103f4    66548    r5      0x0          0
r6      0x102d8    66264    r7      0x0          0
r8      0x0        0      r9      0x0          0
r10     0xff7ee000 -8462336  r11     0x0          0
r12     0xfffeeb98 -70760    sp      0xfffeeb20    0xfffeeb20
lr      0xff65f7b4 -10094668 pc      0x103d0      0x103d0 <main+8>

3-10-4.s
2          .text
3          .globl main
4          main:
B+ 5          LDR    r1, =0xF631024C
6          LDR    r2, =0x17539ABD
>7          BL     firstfunc
8          MOV    r0, #0x18
9          SWI     0x0
10         firstfunc:

remote Thread 1.177270 In: main L7 PC: 0x103d0
(gdb) b main
Breakpoint 1 at 0x103c8: file 3-10-4.s, line 5.
(gdb) c
Continuing.

Breakpoint 1, main () at 3-10-4.s:5
(gdb) s
(gdb) s
(gdb) |
```

Estado dos registradores após rodar a função:

```
Register group: general
r0      0x1      1      r1      0x17539abd 391355069
r2      0xf631024c -164560308  r3      0x103c8      66504
r4      0x103f4    66548    r5      0x0          0
r6      0x102d8    66264    r7      0x0          0
r8      0x0        0      r9      0x0          0
r10     0xff7ee000 -8462336  r11     0x0          0
r12     0xfffeeb98 -70760    sp      0xfffeeb20    0xfffeeb20
lr      0x103d4    66516    pc      0x103d4      0x103d4 <main+12>

3-10-4.s
2          .text
3          .globl main
4          main:
B+ 5          LDR    r1, =0xF631024C
6          LDR    r2, =0x17539ABD
7          BL     firstfunc
>8          MOV    r0, #0x18
9          SWI     0x0
10         firstfunc:

remote Thread 1.177270 In: main L8 PC: 0x103d4
(gdb) b main
Breakpoint 1 at 0x103c8: file 3-10-4.s, line 5.
(gdb) c
Continuing.

Breakpoint 1, main () at 3-10-4.s:5
(gdb) s
(gdb) s
(gdb) n
(gdb) |
```

É possível observar que os registradores r1 e r2 foram trocados após a execução da função.

Isso acontece pois $x \oplus x = 0$, portantoo

$a = a \oplus b$

$b = a \oplus b$, que equivale a: $a \oplus b \oplus b = a$

$a = a \oplus b$, que equivale a: $a \oplus b \oplus a = b$