

# Chapter 4 Homework

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**Problem 4.1.** If *r0* initially contains 1, what will it contain after the third instruction in the sequence below?

```
add    r0, r0, #1      @r0=2
mov     r1, r0          @r1=2
add     r0, r1, r0 lsl #1  @r0=6
```

*r0* = 6

**Problem 4.2.** What will *r0* and *r1* contain after each of the following instructions? Give your answers in base 10.

```
mov     r0, #1          @r0=1
mov     r1, #0x20        @r1=32
orr     r1, r1, r0        @r1=33
lsl     r1, #0x2         @r1=132
orr     r1, r1, r0        @r1=133
eor     r0, r0, r1        @r0=132
lsr     r1, r0, #3        @r1=1056
```

*r0* = 132

*r1* = 1056

**Problem 4.3.** What is the difference between *lsr* and *asr*?

The *lsr* and *asr* operations do similar things. They both shifts each bit *n* bits to the right, losing the least significant *n* bits.

With the *lsr* operation, zero is shifted into the *n* most significant bits. However, with the *asr* operation, the *n* most significant bits become copies of the sign bit (bit 31).

**Problem 4.4.** Write the ARM assembly code to load the numbers stored in *num1* and *num2*, add them together, and store the result in *numsum*. Use only *r0* and *r1*.

```

ldr    r0, =num1
ldr    r1, =num2
ldr    r0, [r0]
ldr    r1, [r1]
add    r0, r0, r1

ldr    r1, =numsum
str    r0, [r1]

```

**Problem 4.5.** Given the following variable definitions:

```

num1:  .word x
num2:  .word y

```

where you do not know the values of  $x$  and  $y$ , write a short sequence of ARM assembly instructions to load the two numbers, compare them, and move the largest number into register  $r0$ .

```

ldr    r1, =num1
ldr    r2, =num2
ldr    r0, [r1]    @assume x>=y
ldr    r2, [r2]
cmp    r0, r2      @change r0=y if x<y

bge    done
mov    r0, r2

done:

```

**Problem 4.6.** What will  $r0$  and  $r1$  contain after each of the following instructions? Give your answers in base 10.

```

mov    r0, #1      %r0=1
mov    r1, #0x20   %r1=32
orr    r1, r1, r0   %r1=33
lsl    r1, #0x2     %r1=132
orr    r1, r1, r0   %r1=133
eor    r0, r0, r1   %r0=132
lsr    r1, r0, #3   %r1=1056

```

**Solution**

$r0 = 132$

$r1 = 1056$