

CT1 Exercises Data Transfer

1. What is a load/store architecture?
2. What is the difference between a MOV and a MOVS instruction?
3. Which data transfer instructions should you use if at least one high register is an operand?
4. List different ways of initializing a low register with an immediate value. What are the advantages/disadvantages?
5. What is a pseudo-Instruction? Explain what is done with a <LDR Rn, = literal> pseudo-instruction.

6. Consider the following assembled listing.
- For all the LDR instructions, calculate the value of imm and write the instructions in the form LDR <Rt>,[PC,#<imm>]
 - Replace *yyyy* with the appropriate machine code
 - Do you understand what the <B loop> instruction does? If not, look this up in the assembly document on OLAT.
 - What do you think will happen during the program execution if there was no <B loop> instruction after ADD R0,R1?

```

                                CONST_VALUE_X EQU      123456
00000000
00000000  yyyy  loop  LDR      R0, =0xFF55AAB0
00000002  yyyy          LDR      R1, =CONST_VALUE_X
00000004  yyyy          LDR      R2, myval2
00000006  yyyy          LDR      R3, myval3
00000008  yyyy          LDR      R4, myval4
0000000A  yyyy          LDR      R5, myval5
0000000C  yyyy          LDR      R6, myval6
0000000E  yyyy          LDR      R7, myval7
00000010  4408          ADD      R0, R1
00000012  E7F5          B        loop
00000014
00000014  33445566
myval3 DCD      0x33445566
00000018  0000FFAA
myval4 DCD      0x00FFAA
0000001C  00110044
myval5 DCD      0x110044
00000020  00AABBCC
myval7 DCD      0xAABBCC
00000024  7788ABCD
myval6 DCD      0x7788ABCD
00000028  33445555
myval2 DCD      0x33445555
0000002C
0000002C
0000002C
0000002C
                                FF55AAB0
                                0001E240

```

7. Consider the following listing.

- Compute on the basis of the opcode (marked in blue) the position where data is read to load registers
- The opcodes for <LDR R0, lit1> and <LDR R0, =lit1> are the same. But where are the operands? Explain the differences between the 2.
- Suppose that the first operation (0x00000000 in the listing) is effectively at address 0x08000008 after linking and loading. Compute the contents of the registers after each instruction is executed once.

00000000	4804	again	LDR	R0, lit1
00000002	480A		LDR	R0, =lit1
00000004	4A04		LDR	R2, lit2
00000006	4A0A		LDR	R2, =lit2
00000008	4B04		LDR	R3, lit3
0000000A	4C04		LDR	R4, lit3
0000000C	4E09		LDR	R6, =lit4
0000000E	4F09		LDR	R7, =lit4
00000010	4408		ADD	R0, R1
00000012	E7F5		B	again
00000014				
00000014	00000001			
	xxx DCD	0x01		
00000018	00000002			
	xxx DCD	0x02		
0000001C	00000003			
	xxx DCD	0x03		
00000020	00000004			
	xxx DCD	0x04		
00000024	00000005			
	xxx DCD	0x05		
00000028	00000006			
	xxx DCD	0x06		
0000002C				
0000002C				
0000002C				
0000002C				
	00000000			
	00000000			
	00000000			
	00000000			

8. Whenever possible, work out the contents of registers or memory positions that have changed.

again	LDR	R0,=0xFF
	LDR	R1, lit1
	LDR	R2, lit2
	LDR	R3,=0x55AA
	MOV	R4, R1
	MOV	R4, R2
	MOV	R6, R3
	MOVS	R7, #04
	LDR	R0,=lit1
	LDR	R1,=lit2
	LDR	R2,=lit3
	LDRB	R5,[R2]
	LDRH	R6,[R2,#2]
	LDR	R2,[R0]
	LDR	R3,[R0,#4]
	STR	R3,[R1]
	STR	R2,[R1,#8]
	STR	R4,[R1,R7]
	LDR	R5,=lit5
	MOVS	R0,#0
	ADDS	R7,R0,#1
	LDRSB	R6,[R5,R0]
	LDRSH	R6,[R5,R7]
	B	again
lit1	DCD	0xEFAA
lit2	DCD	0x12345
lit3	DCD	0x8F1097
lit4	DCD	0xFF76552F
lit5	DCD	0xAA654389
lit6	DCD	0x0165
Var1	DCD	0x23
Var2	DCD	0x24
Var3	DCD	0x23455678
Var4	DCD	0xE4568900

9. Write down the assembly instructions to perform the following actions.
- a) Copy contents of R1 in R3 (flags unchanged)
 - b) Initialize R0 with 0xAA (flags unchanged)
 - c) Initialize R1 with 234 (flags modified)
 - d) Initialize R4 with 0x55AACC
 - e) Copy contents of R9 in R3.
 - f) Initialize R10 with 0x345678
 - g) Copy contents of R8 in R9

10. Code the following C programs in assembly

a)

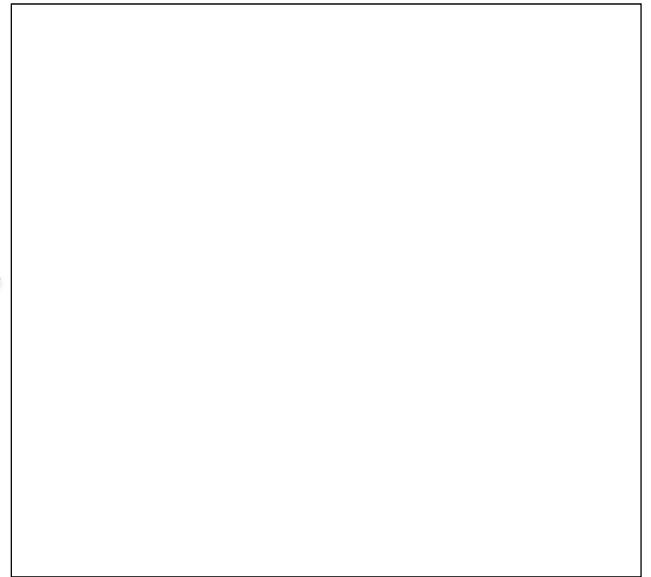
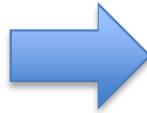
Code this in
assembly

```
// C-Code
int x;
int y;
int *xp;

void main(void) {

    x = 3;
    xp = &x;
    y = *xp;

}
```



b)

Code this in
assembly

```
// C-Code
char demoArray[2];
char *xp;

void main(void) {
    demoArray[0] = 10;
    demoArray[1] = 11;
    xp = demoArray;
    *xp = 111;
    xp++;
    *xp = 112;
}
```

