ARM Assembly for Embedded Applications 5th edition DANIEL W LEWIS

ARM Instructions Worksheet #11

Constant Multiples

Prerequisite Reading: Chapter 7

Revised: May 11, 2020

Objectives: To use the web-based simulator ("CPULator") to better understand ...

- 1. That multiplying by a constant requires two instructions one to load a register with the constant followed by a MUL.
- 2. The use of a single addition or subtraction with shifting to compute N times a variable without multiplying.
- 3. The use of a two-instruction sequence to compute N times a variable in the same time as using a MUL.

To do offline: Answer the questions that follow the listing below. (Numbers at far left are memory addresses.)

```
.global
                                  start
                     .syntax
                                  unified
00000000 _start:
                    LDR
                                  R1,=1 // *** EXECUTION STARTS HERE ***
                    // Creating multiples using 1 instruction (faster than MUL)
00000004
                    LSL
                                  R0,R1,3
80000008
                    ADD
                                  R0,R1,R1,LSL 3
000000C
                    RSB
                                  R0,R1,R1,LSL 3
00000010
                    SUB
                                  R0,R1,R1,LSL 3
00000014
                    MVN
                                  R0,R1,LSL 3
                    // Creating multiples using 2 instructions (same time as MUL)
                                  R0,R1,R1,LSL 2
00000018
                    ADD
0000001C
                    LSL
                                  R0,R0,1
00000020
                    ADD
                                  R0,R1,R1,LSL 2
00000024
                    ADD
                                  R0,R1,R0,LSL 2
00000028
                    ADD
                                  R0,R1,R1,LSL 4
                                  R0, R0, R1, LSL 2
0000002C
                    SUB
                                  R0,R1,R1,LSL 3
00000030
                    RSB
00000034
                    LSL
                                  R0, R0, 1
00000038
                    ADD
                                  R0,R1,R1,LSL 2
                                  R0,R1,R0,LSL 2
0000003C
                    RSB
00000040 done:
                                  done
                                        // Infinite loop
                     .end
```

What is in register R0 after executing the LSL instruction at address 00000004₁₆?

What is in register R0 after executing the RSB instruction at address 0000000C₁₆?

What is in register R0 after executing the SUB instruction at address 00000010₁₆?

What is in register R0 after executing the MVN instruction at address 00000014₁₆?

What is in register R0 after executing the LSL instruction at address 0000001C₁₆?

What is in register R0 after executing the ADD instruction at address 0000001C₁₆?

What is in register R0 after executing the SUB instruction at address 0000002C₁₆?

What is in register R0 after executing the LSL instruction at address 0000003C₁₆?

What is in register R0 after executing the LSL instruction at address 0000003C₁₆?

R0 (as decimal signed)
R0 (as decimal signed)

Getting ready: Now use the simulator to collect the following information and compare to your earlier answers.

- 1. Click <u>here</u> to open a browser for the ARM instruction simulator with pre-loaded code.
- 2. Change the number format in the "Settings" window to signed decimal.

Step 1: Press F2 once per ARM instruction as needed to see what the simulator says for the following:

R0 (as decimal signed)
R0 (as decimal signed)
R0 (as decimal signed)