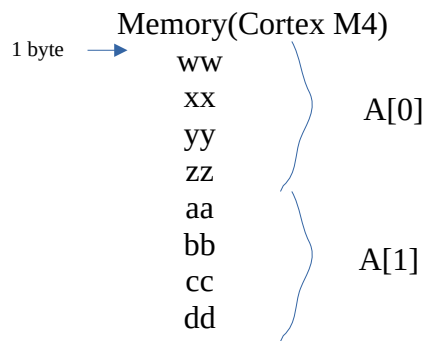


### Hints:

- **How to calculate 1 second delay of a system?**
  - Lets the clock frequency of your system = C MHz
  - Delay count= C/desired time duration (for your case, it is 1sec) = C/1= X clock cycles , which means you have to wait X clock cycles for a 1 sec delay in your program.
- **Problem 6:**
  - Declare two registers as two counters C1 and C2 for 1's and 10's place tracking
  - Initially both are zero.
  - Increment 1's place counter
  - Chk whether 1's place reach '10' or not
    - Yes: then increment 10's place counter and handle the 1's place counter accordingly
    - No: Chk whether 10's place reach '10' or not
      - No: introduce delay and display
      - Yes: reset both the counters to 0 means start from beginning "00".
- **Problem 4 and 8:**
- 4 bytes= 32 bits
  - **Problem 4:** d\_array DCD 0xaabbccdd, 0xeeffgghh, ..... ; Data array
  - **Problem 8:** d\_array DCD 0xaabbcc, 0xeeffgg, ..... ; Data array
- Memory arrangement:



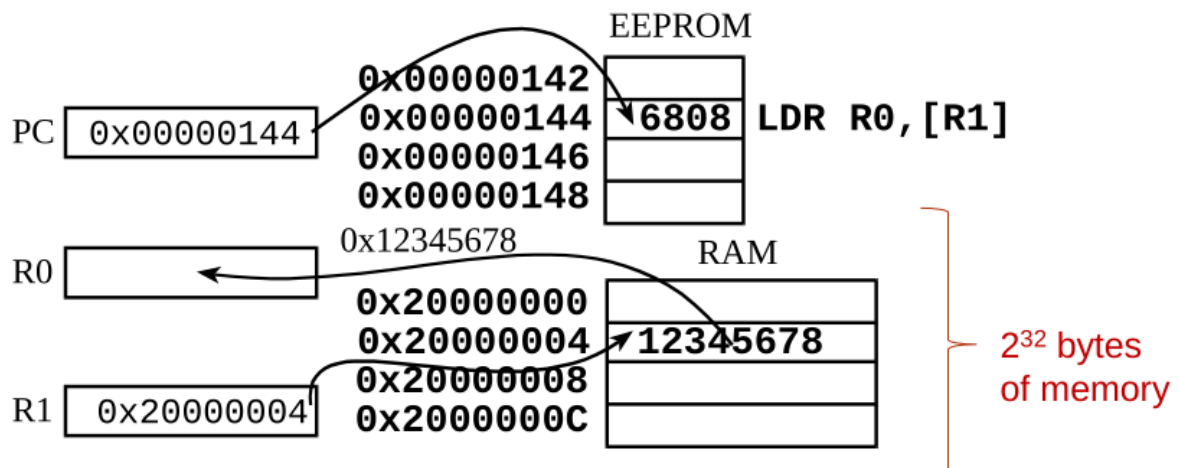
- For byte operation, use LDRB, then you can handle all the bytes separately.
- Separate the bytes using LDRB and also with register indirect addressing mode to traverse through individual bytes [you need to use pre-index and post-index addressing mode] where the incremental value is 1.

- **Reviewing the Addressing Modes of Cortex M4:**

- Memory Operand: **Register-Indexed** Addressing

- A register contains the memory address of (*points to*) the data
- *Address* equivalent to an *index* into the array of memory bytes

**LDR R0, [R1] ; R0= value pointed to by R1**



## Example

**STR r1, [r0, #4]! ;pre-increment**  
**; r0 = 0x20008000, r1=0x76543210**

r0 before store

0x20008000

r0 after store

0x20008004

Memory Address	Memory Data
0x20008007	0x76
0x20008006	0x54
0x20008005	0x32
0x20008004	0x10
0x20008003	0x00
0x20008002	0x00
0x20008001	0x00
0x20008000	0x00

## Example

**STR r1, [r0], #4 ;post-increment**  
**; r0 = 0x20008000, r1=0x76543210**

r0 before store

0x20008000

r0 after store

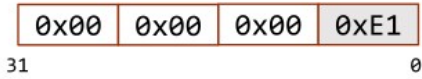
0x20008004

Memory Address	Memory Data
0x20008007	0x00
0x20008006	0x00
0x20008005	0x00
0x20008004	0x00
0x20008003	0x76
0x20008002	0x54
0x20008001	0x32
0x20008000	0x10

# Load a Byte, Half-word, Word

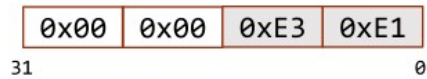
## Load a Byte

LDRB r1, [r0]



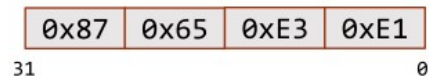
## Load a Halfword

LDRH r1, [r0]



## Load a Word

LDR r1, [r0]



0x20000003	0x87
0x20000002	0x65
0x20000001	0xE3
0x20000000	0xE1

Little Endian

Assume  
r0 = 0x20000000