



Bit operations

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1. bitwise operations (1 points)

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Write the answers in hexadecimal

```
mov r0, #0x3a
mov r1, #97      @ r1=00000061
mov r2, #161     @ r2=000000A1
and r3, r1, r2   @ r3=00000021
orr r4, r1, r0    @ r4=0000007B
eor r5, r4, r1    @ r5=0000001A
mvn r0, r5        @ r5=FFFFFFE5
eor r0, r0        @ r0=00000000
```

2. (1 points)

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```
mov r1, #15
mov r0, r1
lsl r0, #4      @r0 = 000000F0
mov r1, #9
orr r0, r1      @r0 = 000000F9
lsl r0, #5      @r0 = 00001F20
orr r0, r1      @r0 = 00001F29C
mov r1, #14
eor r0, r1      @r0 = 00001F27
```

3. Odd or even (1 points)

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Complete the following code so it executes the code at odd if the rightmost bit of r0 is set, and even if it is not

```
oddeven:
    mov     r0, #23
     r0, #1
     even
odd:
    mov     r1, #17
    b       1f
even:
    mov     r1, #4
1:
```

At the end of the code (at label 1:), what is the value of r1?

4. Set the middle bits (1 points)

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The first instruction loads a hex number with a zero in it.
Using or and shifting, replace the 00 with AA

```
ldr    r0, =0xfab900dc
mov    r1, #0xAA
lsl    r1, #8
orr    r0, r1
```

5. clear the middle bits (1 points)

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The first instruction loads a hex number with a zero in it.
Using and and shifting, replace the F8 with 00

```
ldr    r0, =0x34BF83DC
ldr    r1, =0xFFFF00FF
AND    r0, r1
```

6. clear the middle bits using BIC (1 points)

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The first instruction loads a hex number with a zero in it.
Using and and shifting, replace the F8 with 00

```
ldr    r0, =0x34BF83DC
ldr    r1, =0xFFFF00FF
and    r0, r1
```

7. Replace the nibble (1 points)

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The first instruction loads a hex number with a 2 in it.
Replace it with A. To do this, shift the mask in r1 to the left,
clear the bits, and write new ones using OR

```
ldr    r0, =0x34bf235c
mov    r1, #f
lsl    r1, #12
bic    r0, r1
mov    r1, #0xA
lsl    r1, #12
orr    r0, r1
```

8. Now do it with 6 bits (1 points)

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This problem is similar, but now the number of bits is different so you will not be changing only a single hex digit. The first instruction loads a number.
Given that bit 0 is the rightmost bit, replace bits 14-19 with the value 27.

```
ldr    r0, =0x12345678
mov    r1, #0xFC @ figure out how to write 6 bits in hex
lsl    r1, #12 @ shift it into position
bic    r0, r1 @ clear out the desired bits
mov    r1, #27 @ load in the new, desired number
lsl    r1, #12 @ shift it into position
orr    r0, r1 @ write in the new bits
```

9. Unix file permissions (1 points)

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In Unix, files have permissions read (r), write (w) and execute (x). A file has an owner and a group. The basic permissions take 9 bits. The first 3 describe what the owner of the file can do. The second 3 describe what anyone in the same group can do. The last 3 describe what anyone on the computer may do.

For example, given permissions:

```
rw----- dkruger tomcat myfile.txt
```

The file myfile.txt may be read and written by owner dkruger, read by anyone in the group, and read by anyone else on the computer. The corresponding bits are:

```
110000000
```

Given the above permissions are set, write ARM assembler instructions to remove the write for everyone. Then add the right to read for everyone. The resulting bits should be 10010100.

```
ldr    r0, =0x0180          @ load initial permissions
mov     r1, #0x0100         @ load a single mask to clear the desired bits
bic     r0, r1              @ clear out the desired bits
ldr     r1, =0xA8           @ set up second mask to write in 1 bits
orr     r0, r1              @ write in the new bits
```

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