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### Unit 6 Lab (Group Lab Assignment)

## **The Code & Description**

AREA myData, DATA

```
b EQU 7
c EQU 2
d EQU 5
e EQU 10
f EQU 11
  AREA MYCODE, Code
      ENTRY
      EXPORT __main
 main
  LDR R0, =b
             ; 7
  LDR R1, =c
              ; 2
  LDR R2, =d; 5
  LDR R3, =e; A
  LDR R4, =f ; B
  ADD R6, R0, R1
                   R0 (0x7) + R1 (0x2) = R6 (0x9)
                   ; R6(0x9) - R2(0x5) = R5(0x4)
  SUB R5, R6, R2
  MUL R7, R4, R1
                   ; R4 (0x11) * R1 (0x2) = R7(0x16)
  ADD R8, R6, R3
                   R6(0x9) + R3(0xA) = R8(0x13)
  SUB R9, R7, R1
                   R7 (0x16) - R1 (0x2) = R9 (0x14)
  MOV R10, R1
                   ; R10 = R1 (0x2)
  SUB R11, R10, R1; R10 (0x2) - R1 (0x2) = R11 (0x0)
  MUL R12, R5, R6
                         R5 (0x4) * R6 (0x9) = R12 (0x24)
  SUB R6, R0, R1
                   R1 (0x7) - R0 (0x2) = R6 (0x5)
  ADD R9, R3, R4
                   R3 (0xA) + R4 (0xB) = R9 (0x15)
stop B
        stop
  END
```

### What the code does:

Our program utilizes the different basic instructions in assembly language which executes operation with registers. Our motive for this program is to store our favorite numbers being the most significant starting from register 0 (R0) to the least significant into register 12 (R12).

Lines 4 to 8 pre-defines data into five different variables (b, c, d, e, f) which would later be loaded into the registers for arithmetic operations. Lines 16 to 20 loads all the values from the variables into registers R0 to R4 accordingly. Then, lines 22 to 31 reads from the loaded registers to perform some operations, storing the results into registers R5 to R12. Finally, line 33 calls the *Branching* instruction that branches to the label *stop*, that is itself, creating a forever loop for debugging purposes.

#### **Zoom Recording:**

https://sdccd.us-west-2.instructuremedia.com/embed/424b6874-8174-45e1-a839-6fee2672484b

# **High resolution screen captures:**



