Lab 7

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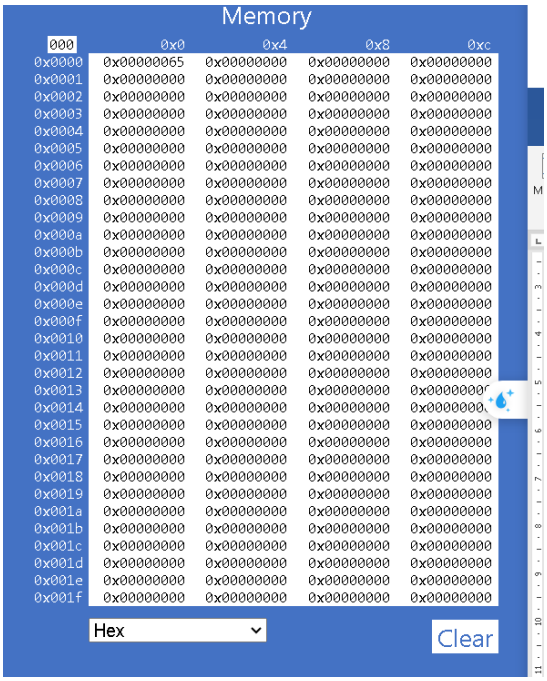
7.1.1 What value is displayed? Why?

When enter 101 into a memory the value displayed will likely be 0x00000065. This is because 101 in decimal is equivalent to 65 in hexadecimal. The ARMLite simulator stores values in hexadecimal format.

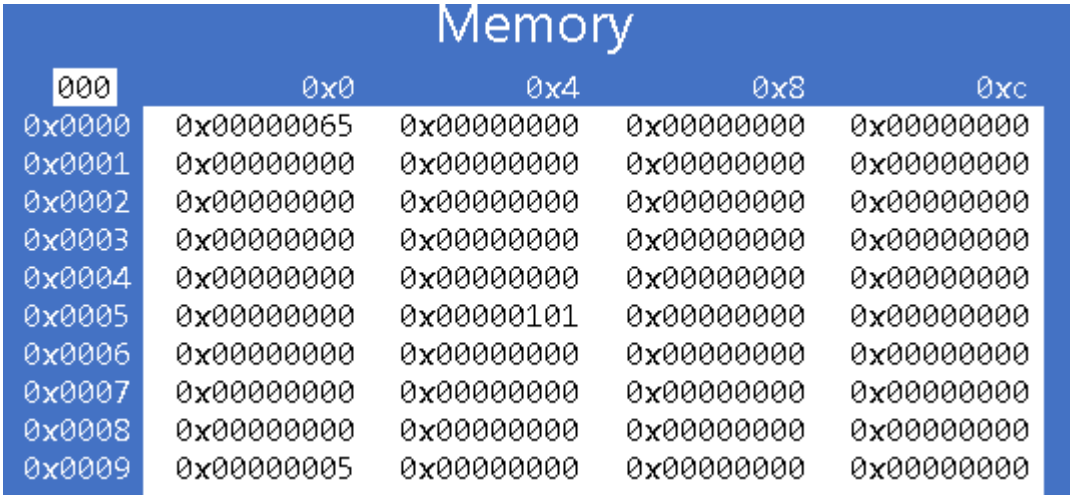


7.1.2 What value is displayed, and why?

When enter 0x101 into a memory word, the value displayed will be 0x00000101. This is because 0x101 is already in hexadecimal format.

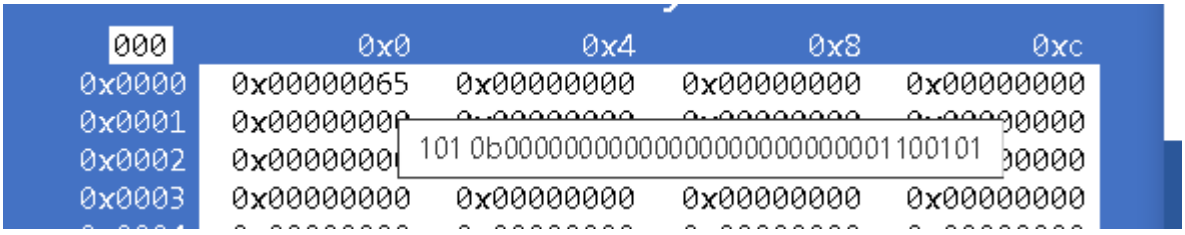
7.1.3 What value is displayed, and why?

When enter 0b101 into a memory word, the value displayed will likely be 0x00000005. This is because 0b101 is in binary format, which is equivalent to 5 in decimal and 0x00000005 in hexadecimal.



7.1.4 What does the tooltip tell you?

The tooltip likely tells the decimal value of the memory word that are hovering over. This can be helpful for understanding the value in a more familiar format.



Does changing the representation of the data in memory also change the representation of the row and column-headers? Should it?

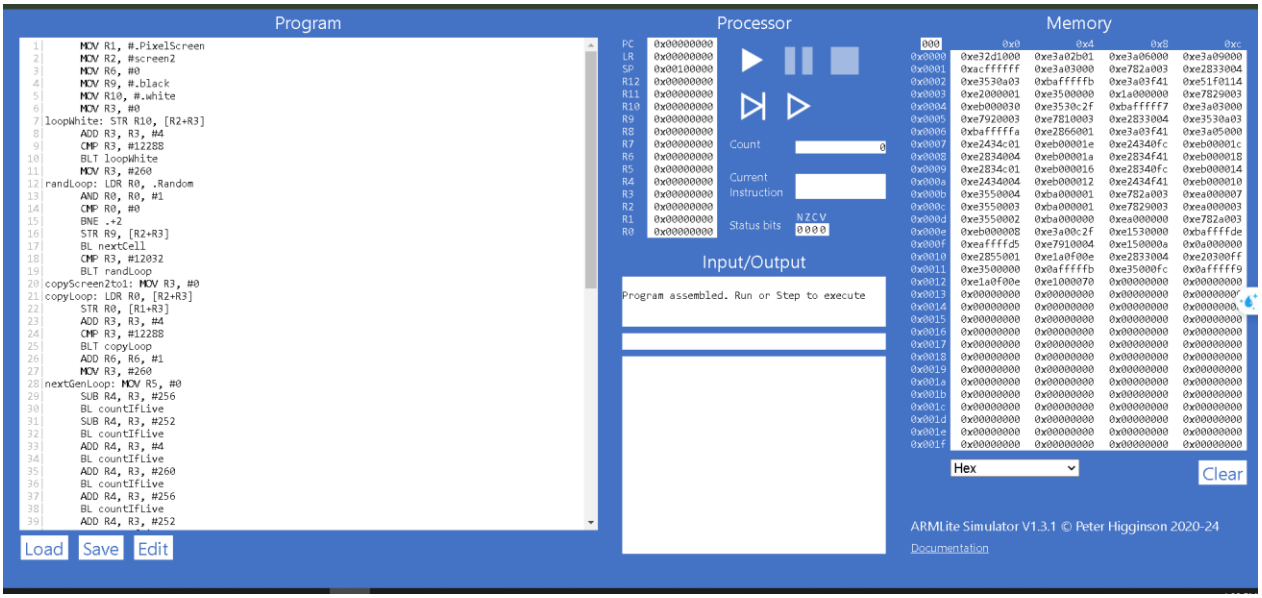
Changing the representation of the data in memory does not change the representation of the row and column-headers. This is because the row and column-headers represent the memory addresses, which are always displayed in hexadecimal format. It would not be useful to change the representation of the memory addresses, as this would make it difficult to identify specific locations in memory.

Question 7.2.1:

Why are the column headers in the ARMLite simulator increasing by 0x4?

The column header memory address offsets are in multiples of 0x4 because each memory word is 32 bits long, which is equivalent to 4 bytes.

7.3.1 Take a screen shot of the simulator in full and add it to your submission document



7.3.2 Based on what we've learnt about assemblers and Von Neuman architectures, explain what you think just happened.

When submitted the assembly code, the assembler translated it into machine code. This machine code is then loaded into memory. The ARMLite simulator executes this machine code, which causes the memory contents to change.

7.3.3 Based on what we have learnt about memory addressing in ARMlite, and your response to 7.3.2, what do you think this value represents?

The value represents the memory address where the instruction is stored. This is because the ARMlite simulator uses a Von Neuman architecture, where instructions and data are stored in the same memory space.

7.4.1 What do you think the highlighting in both windows signifies?

The highlighting in both windows signifies the current line of code being executed and the corresponding memory address. This is helpful for debugging, as it allows you to see which part of the code is being executed and what data is being accessed.

7.4.2 What do you think happens when you click the button circled in red?

The button circled in red is the step-by-step button. When you click it, the simulator executes one instruction at a time. This is useful for debugging, as it allows you to carefully examine the state of the program after each instruction.

7.4.3 Has the processor paused just before or just after executing the line with the breakpoint?

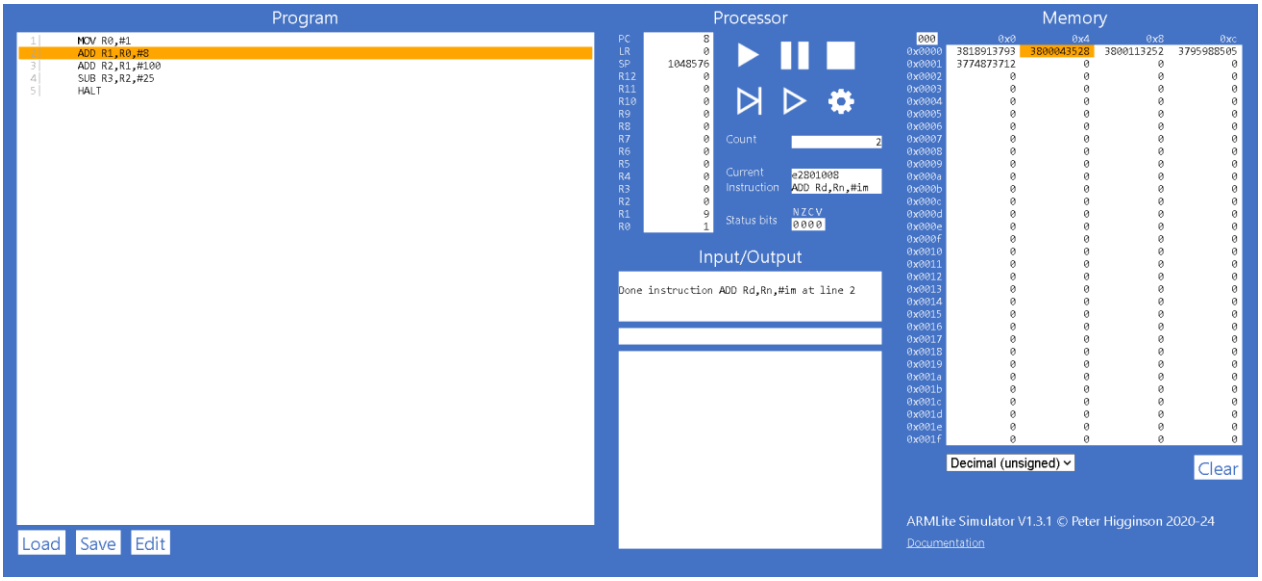
The processor has paused just before executing the line with the breakpoint. This is because breakpoints are set at the beginning of instructions.

Task 7.5.1

ADD R1, R0, #8

My expectation is R0 will remain unchanged and R1 = R0 + 8 and the result will store in R1.

Task 7.5.2



Task 7.5.3

MOV R0, #300

SUB R1, R0, #21

ADD R2, R1, #5

MOV R3, #64

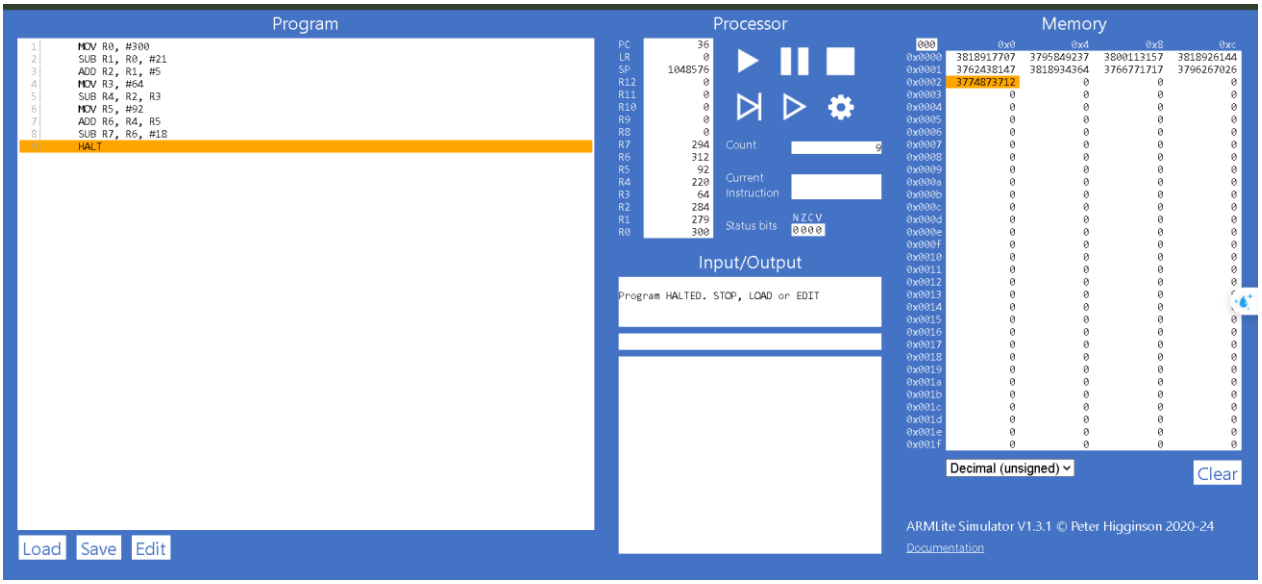
SUB R4, R2, R3

MOV R5, #92

ADD R6, R4, R5

SUB R7, R6, #18

HALT



Task 7.5.4

1| MOV R0, #50

2| AND R1, R0, #17

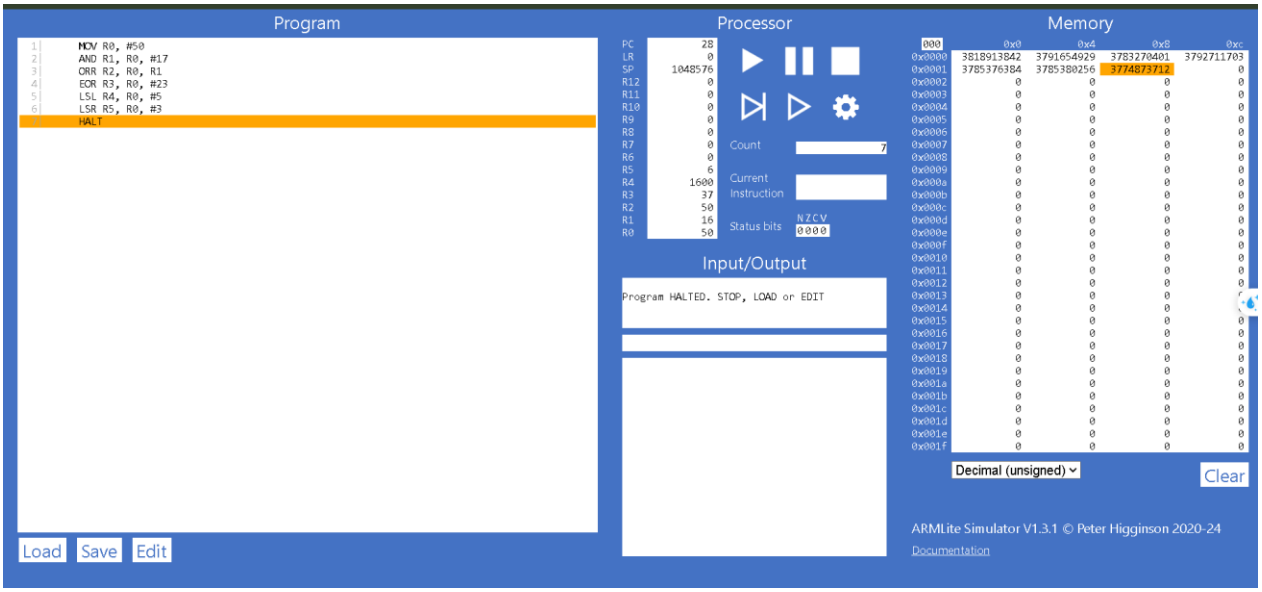
3| ORR R2, R0, R1

4| EOR R3, R0, #23

5| LSL R4, R0, #5

6| LSR R5, R0, #3

7| HALT



Instruction	Decimal value of the destination register	Binary value of the destination register
MOV R0, #50	50	0011 0010
AND R1, R0, #17	16	0001 0000
ORR R2, R0, R1	62	0011 1110
EOR R3, R0, #23	27	0001 1011
LSL R4, R0, #5	320	1010 0000
LSR R5, R0, #3	6	0000 0110

Task 7.5.5

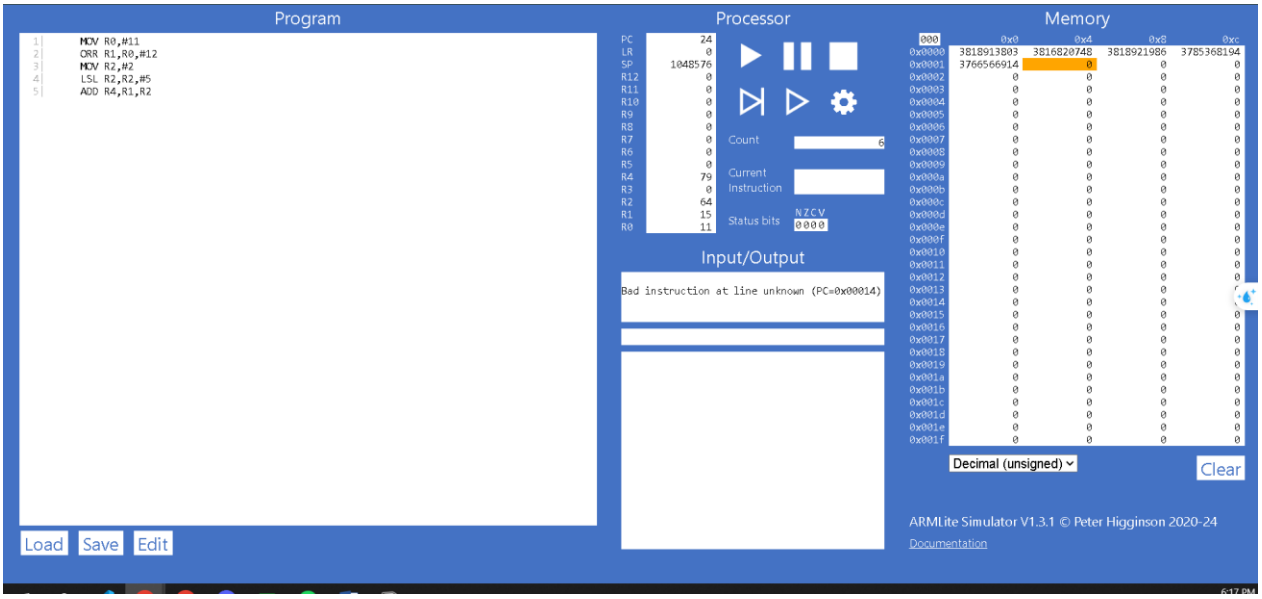
1| MOV R0,#11

2| ORR R1,R0,#12

3| MOV R2,#2

4| LSL R2,R2,#5

5| ADD R4,R1,R2



Task 7.5.6

```
1|    MOV R0, #99
2|    AND R1, R0, #15
3|    LSL R1, R1, #2
4|    MOV R2, #14
5|    AND R2, R2, #2
6|    ORR R1, R1, R2
7|    LSL R1, R1, #1
8|    MOV R3, #32
9|    EOR R3,R3,#77
10|   MOV R5,#77
11|   LSR R4,R3,#3
12|   SUB R6,R3,R5
13|   HALT
```

Task 7.6.1

The result shown in **R1** is negative due to the behavior of the **LSL** (Logical Shift Left) operation. Shifting a positive number left by 18 bits results in a large number, exceeding the range of a signed 32-bit integer, which causes it to wrap around and become negative.

Task 7.6.3

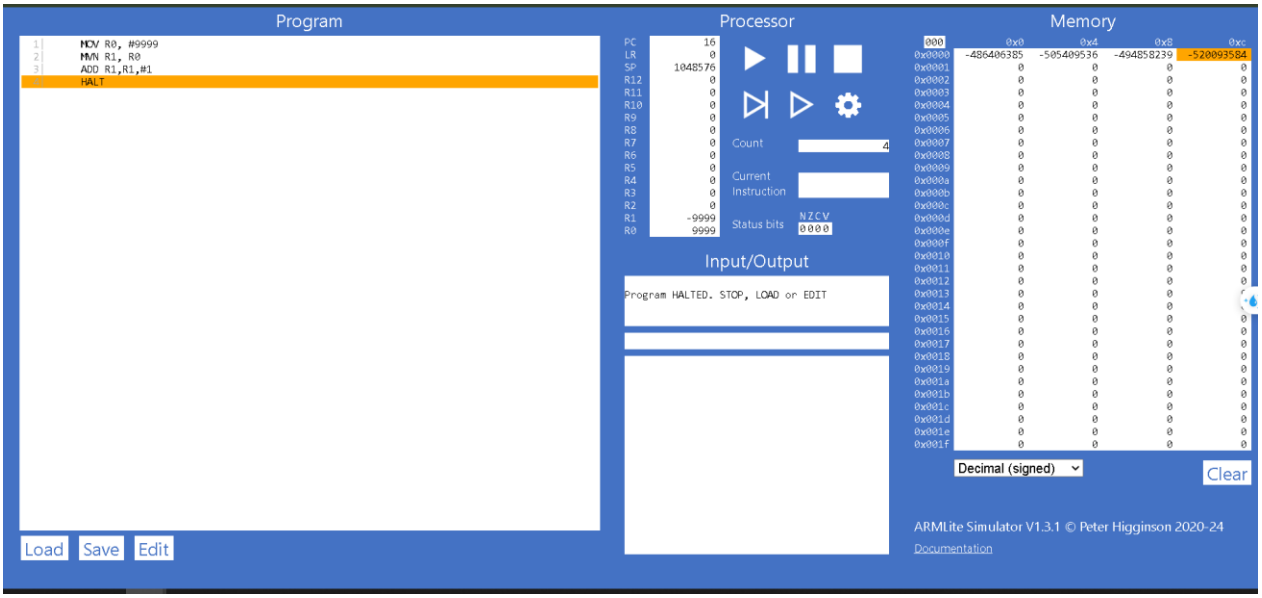
The binary representations are:

- **1**: 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0001
- **-1**: 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111
- **2**: 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0010
- **-2**: 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1110

Pattern Observed

The pattern shows that the negative representation of a number is obtained by inverting its bits and adding **1**, confirming the two's complement system used for signed integers.

Task 7.6.4


Program
1 MOV R0, #9999
2 MVN R1, R0
3 ADD R1,R1,#1
4 HALT
Load
Save
Edit
Processor
PC 16
LR 0
SP 1048576
R12 0
R11 0
R10 0
R9 0
R8 0
R7 0
R6 0
R5 0
R4 0
R3 0
R2 0
R1 -9999
R0 9999
Count 4
Current Instruction
Status bits N Z C V 0 0 0 0
Input/Output
Program HALTED. STOP, LOAD or EDIT
Memory
000 0x0 0x4 0x8 0xc
0x0000 -486406385 -505409536 -494858239 -520093584
Decimal (signed)
Clear
ARMLite Simulator V1.3.1 © Peter Higginson 2020-24
Documentation