

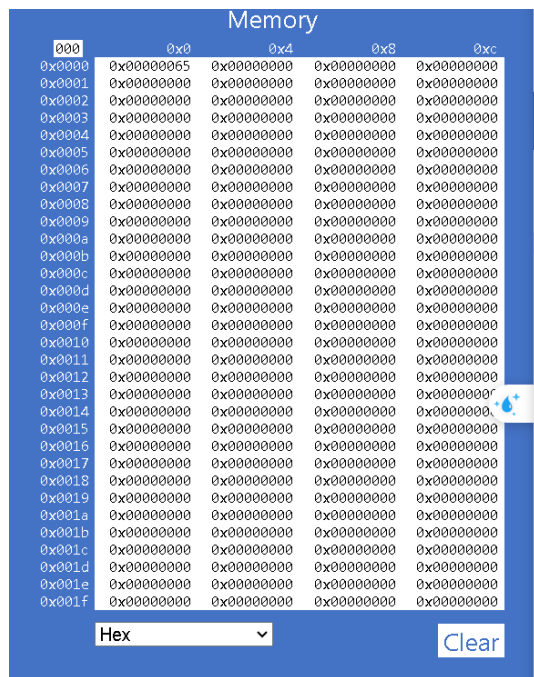
Lab 7

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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.

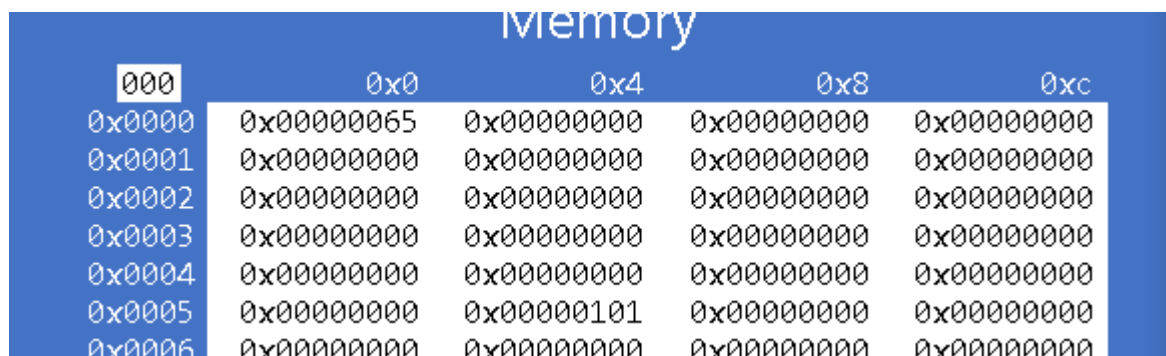


000	0x0	0x4	0x8	0xc
0x0000	0x00000065	0x00000000	0x00000000	0x00000000
0x0001	0x00000000	0x00000000	0x00000000	0x00000000
0x0002	0x00000000	0x00000000	0x00000000	0x00000000
0x0003	0x00000000	0x00000000	0x00000000	0x00000000
0x0004	0x00000000	0x00000000	0x00000000	0x00000000
0x0005	0x00000000	0x00000000	0x00000000	0x00000000
0x0006	0x00000000	0x00000000	0x00000000	0x00000000
0x0007	0x00000000	0x00000000	0x00000000	0x00000000
0x0008	0x00000000	0x00000000	0x00000000	0x00000000
0x0009	0x00000000	0x00000000	0x00000000	0x00000000
0x000a	0x00000000	0x00000000	0x00000000	0x00000000
0x000b	0x00000000	0x00000000	0x00000000	0x00000000
0x000c	0x00000000	0x00000000	0x00000000	0x00000000
0x000d	0x00000000	0x00000000	0x00000000	0x00000000
0x000e	0x00000000	0x00000000	0x00000000	0x00000000
0x000f	0x00000000	0x00000000	0x00000000	0x00000000
0x0010	0x00000000	0x00000000	0x00000000	0x00000000
0x0011	0x00000000	0x00000000	0x00000000	0x00000000
0x0012	0x00000000	0x00000000	0x00000000	0x00000000
0x0013	0x00000000	0x00000000	0x00000000	0x00000000
0x0014	0x00000000	0x00000000	0x00000000	0x00000000
0x0015	0x00000000	0x00000000	0x00000000	0x00000000
0x0016	0x00000000	0x00000000	0x00000000	0x00000000
0x0017	0x00000000	0x00000000	0x00000000	0x00000000
0x0018	0x00000000	0x00000000	0x00000000	0x00000000
0x0019	0x00000000	0x00000000	0x00000000	0x00000000
0x001a	0x00000000	0x00000000	0x00000000	0x00000000
0x001b	0x00000000	0x00000000	0x00000000	0x00000000
0x001c	0x00000000	0x00000000	0x00000000	0x00000000
0x001d	0x00000000	0x00000000	0x00000000	0x00000000
0x001e	0x00000000	0x00000000	0x00000000	0x00000000
0x001f	0x00000000	0x00000000	0x00000000	0x00000000

Hex Clear

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.



000	0x0	0x4	0x8	0xc
0x0000	0x00000065	0x00000000	0x00000000	0x00000000
0x0001	0x00000000	0x00000000	0x00000000	0x00000000
0x0002	0x00000000	0x00000000	0x00000000	0x00000000
0x0003	0x00000000	0x00000000	0x00000000	0x00000000
0x0004	0x00000000	0x00000000	0x00000000	0x00000000
0x0005	0x00000000	0x00000101	0x00000000	0x00000000
0x0006	0x00000000	0x00000000	0x00000000	0x00000000

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.

Memory				
000	0x0	0x4	0x8	0xc
0x0000	0x00000065	0x00000000	0x00000000	0x00000000
0x0001	0x00000000	0x00000000	0x00000000	0x00000000
0x0002	0x00000000	0x00000000	0x00000000	0x00000000
0x0003	0x00000000	0x00000000	0x00000000	0x00000000
0x0004	0x00000000	0x00000000	0x00000000	0x00000000
0x0005	0x00000000	0x00000101	0x00000000	0x00000000
0x0006	0x00000000	0x00000000	0x00000000	0x00000000
0x0007	0x00000000	0x00000000	0x00000000	0x00000000
0x0008	0x00000000	0x00000000	0x00000000	0x00000000
0x0009	0x00000005	0x00000000	0x00000000	0x00000000

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.

	0x0	0x4	0x8	0xc
0x0000	0x00000065	0x00000000	0x00000000	0x00000000
0x0001	0x00000000	0x00000000	0x00000000	0x00000000
0x0002	0x00000000	101 0b000000000000000000000000000001	100101	000000
0x0003	0x00000000	0x00000000	0x00000000	0x00000000

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

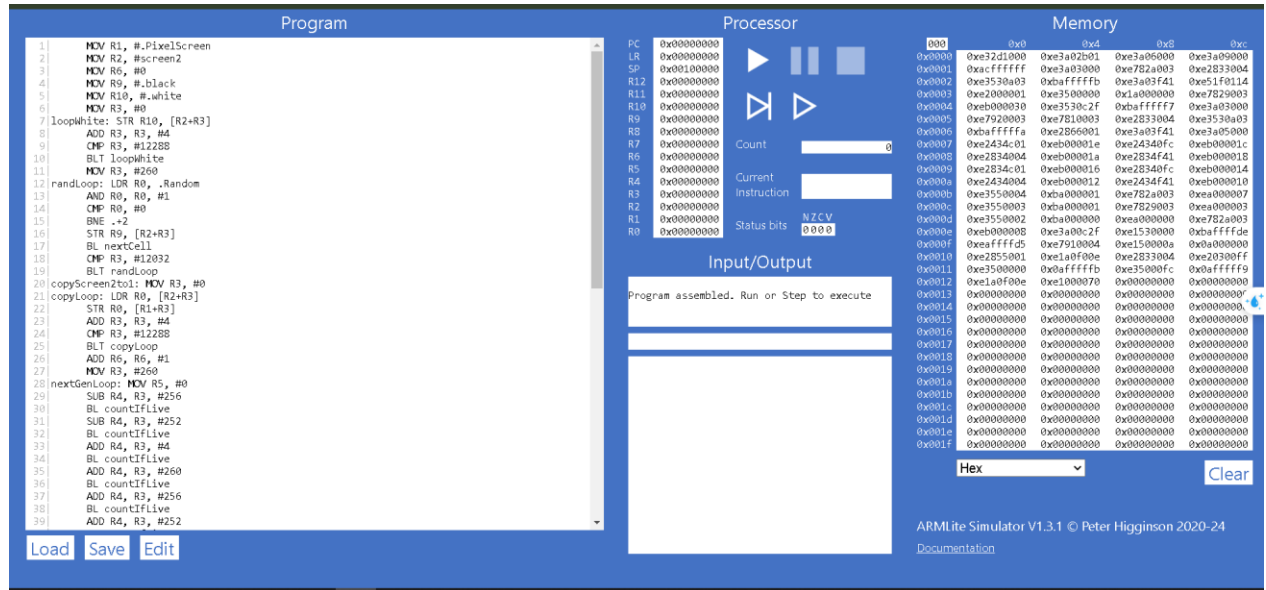
Changing the representation of the data in memory does not change the representation of the row and column-headers. This is because the row and column-headers represent the memory addresses, which are always displayed in hexadecimal format. It would not be useful to change the representation of the memory 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?

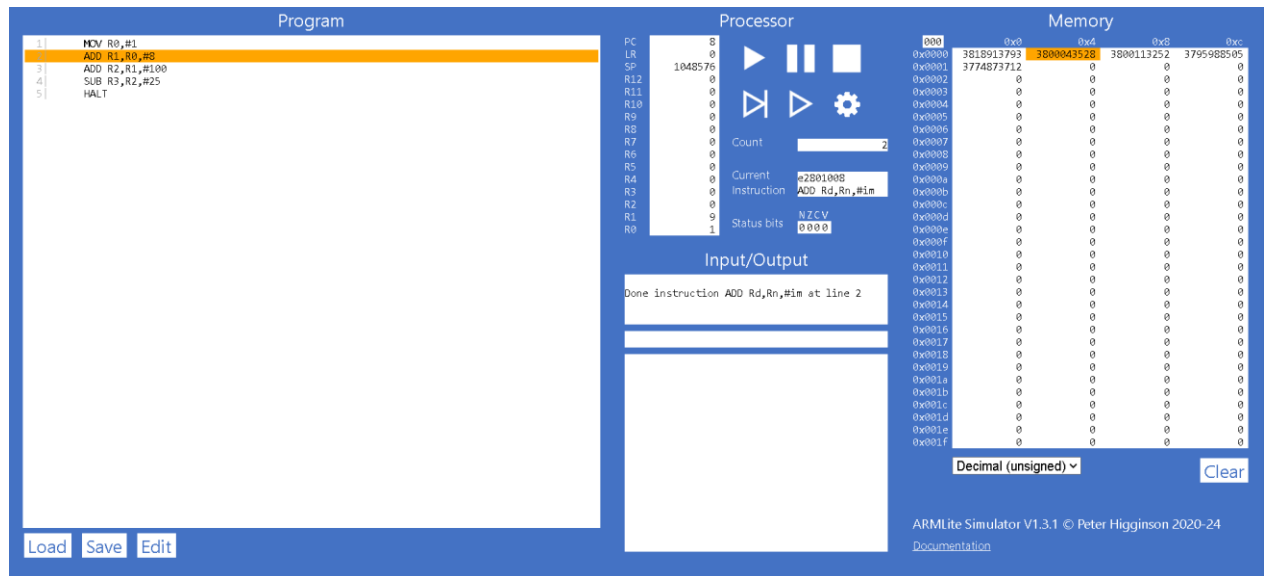
The processor has paused just before executing the line with the breakpoint. This is because breakpoints are set at the beginning of instructions.

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

Program

```

1| MOV R0, #300
2| SUB R1, R0, #21
3| ADD R2, R1, #5
4| MOV R3, #54
5| SUB R4, R2, R3
6| MOV R5, #52
7| ADD R6, R4, R5
8| SUB R7, R6, #18
9| HALT

```

Load Save Edit

Processor

PC	36
LR	0
SP	1048576
R12	0
R11	0
R10	0
R9	0
R8	0
R7	294
R6	312
R5	92
R4	220
R3	64
R2	284
R1	279
R0	300

Count:

Current:

Instruction:

Status bits: N Z C V 0 0 0 0

Input/Output

Program HALTED. STOP, LOAD or EDIT

Memory

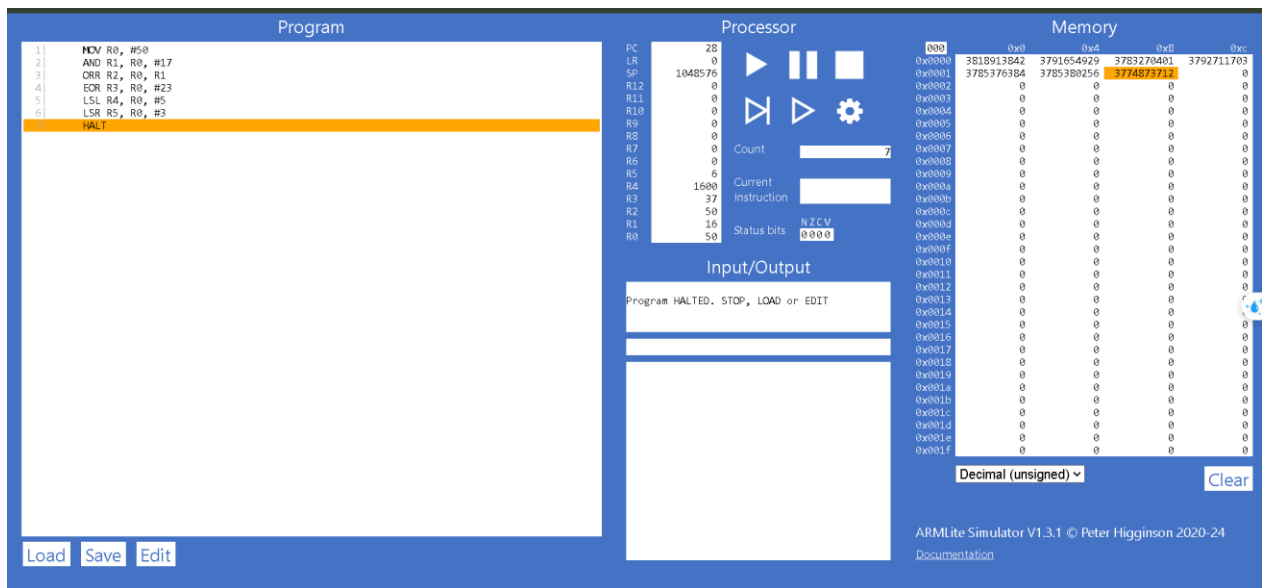
000	0x0	0x4	0x8	0xc
0x0000	3818917707	3795849237	3800113157	3818926144
0x0001	3762438147	3818934364	3766771717	3796267026
0x0002	3774873712	0	0	0
0x0003	0	0	0	0
0x0004	0	0	0	0
0x0005	0	0	0	0
0x0006	0	0	0	0
0x0007	0	0	0	0
0x0008	0	0	0	0
0x0009	0	0	0	0
0x000a	0	0	0	0
0x000b	0	0	0	0
0x000c	0	0	0	0
0x000d	0	0	0	0
0x000e	0	0	0	0
0x000f	0	0	0	0
0x0010	0	0	0	0
0x0011	0	0	0	0
0x0012	0	0	0	0
0x0013	0	0	0	0
0x0014	0	0	0	0
0x0015	0	0	0	0
0x0016	0	0	0	0
0x0017	0	0	0	0
0x0018	0	0	0	0
0x0019	0	0	0	0
0x001a	0	0	0	0
0x001b	0	0	0	0
0x001c	0	0	0	0
0x001d	0	0	0	0
0x001e	0	0	0	0
0x001f	0	0	0	0

Decimal (unsigned) ▼ Clear

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Task 7.5.4

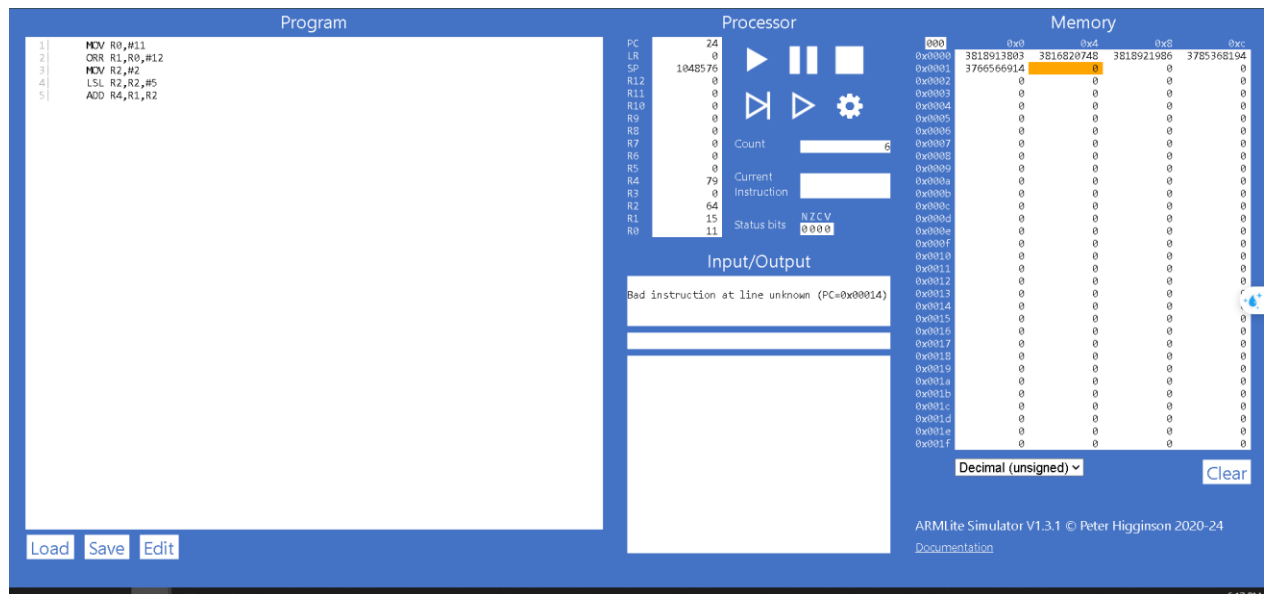
- 1| MOV R0, #50
- 2| AND R1, R0, #17
- 3| ORR R2, R0, R1
- 4| EOR R3, R0, #23
- 5| LSL R4, R0, #5
- 6| LSR R5, R0, #3
- 7| HALT



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

1MOV R0, #9999

2MOV R1, R0

3ADD R1,R1,#1

4HALT

Processor

PC16

LR0

SP1048576

R120

R110

R100

R90

R80

R70

R60

R50

R40

R30

R20

R1-9999

R09999

▶▶■

⏮⏭⚙

Count4

Current

Instruction

Status bitsN I C V0000

Input/Output

Program HALTED. STOP, LOAD or EDIT

Load

Save

Edit

Memory

0000x00x00x0

0x0000-4864063B5

0x0001-505409536

0x0002-494858239

0x0003-520093584

0x0000	0	0	0	0
0x0001	0	0	0	0
0x0002	0	0	0	0
0x0003	0	0	0	0
0x0004	0	0	0	0
0x0005	0	0	0	0
0x0006	0	0	0	0
0x0007	0	0	0	0
0x0008	0	0	0	0
0x0009	0	0	0	0
0x000a	0	0	0	0
0x000b	0	0	0	0
0x000c	0	0	0	0
0x000d	0	0	0	0
0x000e	0	0	0	0
0x000f	0	0	0	0
0x0010	0	0	0	0
0x0011	0	0	0	0
0x0012	0	0	0	0
0x0013	0	0	0	0
0x0014	0	0	0	0
0x0015	0	0	0	0
0x0016	0	0	0	0
0x0017	0	0	0	0
0x0018	0	0	0	0
0x0019	0	0	0	0
0x001a	0	0	0	0
0x001b	0	0	0	0
0x001c	0	0	0	0
0x001d	0	0	0	0
0x001e	0	0	0	0
0x001f	0	0	0	0

Decimal (signed)▼Clear

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