
LAB REPORT– EXPERIMENT 5

ARM Assembly - Computations in ARM

BY

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GROUP 3

AIM:

To (a) learn the architecture of ARM processor (b) learn basics of ARM instruction set, in particular the ARM instructions pertaining to computations (c) go through example programs and (d) write assembly language programs for the given set of (computational) problems

PROBLEM STATEMENT:

Solve the following engineering problems using ARM through assembly programs

1. Compute the factorial of a given number using ARM processor through assembly programming
2. Combine the low four bits of each of the four consecutive bytes beginning at LIST into one 16-bit halfword. The value at LIST goes into the most significant nibble of the result. Store the result in the 32-bit variable RESULT.
3. Given a 32-bit number, identify whether it is an even or odd. (Your implementation should not involve division).

CODE FOR FACTORIAL:

```
AREA factorial, CODE
    ENTRY

                                ;program to find factorial
    MOV  R0, #1                ;int c =1
    MOV  R1, #8                ;int n=1
    MOV  R3, #1                ;int fact=8
    BL   loop
    B    STOP

loop
    MUL  R4, R3, R0
    MOV  R3, R4
    ADD  R0, R0, #1
    CMP  R0, R1
    BLE  loop
    BX   LR

STOP B STOP                    ;R4 IS FINAL ANSWER

END
```

CODE FOR EVEN ODD:

ODD:

```
AREA EVENODD, CODE, READONLY
Entry

__main
    LDR  R0, NUM
    LDR  R1, NUM
    LSRS R0, #1
    BCS  NEXT
    LDR  R3, =EVEN
    STR  R1, [R3]
    B    skip
NEXT  LDR  R2, =ODD
skip  STR  R1, [R2]
      SWI  &11

NUM  DCD  0x00000091
      AREA RESULT, DATA, READWRITE
      ODD  DCD  0
      EVEN DCD  0
      END
```

EVEN:

```
AREA EVENODD, CODE, READONLY
Entry
```

```
__main
    LDR R0, NUM
    LDR R1, NUM
    LSRS R0, #1
    BCS NEXT
    LDR R3, =EVEN
    STR R1, [R3]
    B skip
NEXT LDR R2, =ODD
skip STR R1, [R2]
    SWI &11
```

```
NUM DCD 0x0000092
    AREA RESULT, DATA, READWRITE
ODD DCD 0
EVEN DCD 0
    END
```

CODE IS SAME FOR EVEN ODD WE JUST CHANGED VALUES 91 & 92

CODE FOR COMBINATION:

```
AREA program, CODE, READONLY
ENTRY
main
    adr r0, four
    ldr r1, [r0]
    adr r0, three
    ldr r2, [r0]
    adr r0, two
    ldr r3, [r0]
    adr r0, one
    ldr r4, [r0]
    adr r0, mask
    ldr r5, [r0]
    mov r0, r1
    and r1, r0, r5
    mov r0, r2
    and r2, r0, r5
    MOV R2, R2, LSL#0x4
    mov r0, r3
    and r3, r0, r5
    MOV R3, R3, LSL#0x8
    mov r0, r4
    and r4, r0, r5
    MOV R4, R4, LSL#0x0c
    mov r0, 0
    add r0, r1
    add r0, r2
    add r0, r3
```

```

add r0,r4
MOV R0,R0, LSL#0x10
str r0,result
swi &11

one dcb &A
align
two dcb &2
align
three dcb &3
align
four dcb &4
      align
mask dcd &0000000f
result dcb 0
      END

```

Explanation:

Factorial

- Factorial is the product of an integer and all the integers below it; e.g. factorial four (4!) is equal to 24.
- We are writing a code in AVR assembly language to find out the factorial of a given number.
- We are defining our input in register R1.
- As we know, the factorial of a number is the product of all integers less than or equal to the given number. Here we are incrementing the value of register R0 from 0 to 9 (we are taking 9 as input) in a loop and multiplying with R3 (initially 1) and storing the value in R3 and R4 at the end of the loop.
- The final answer gets stored in register R4 in the form of a hexadecimal number.

Combining

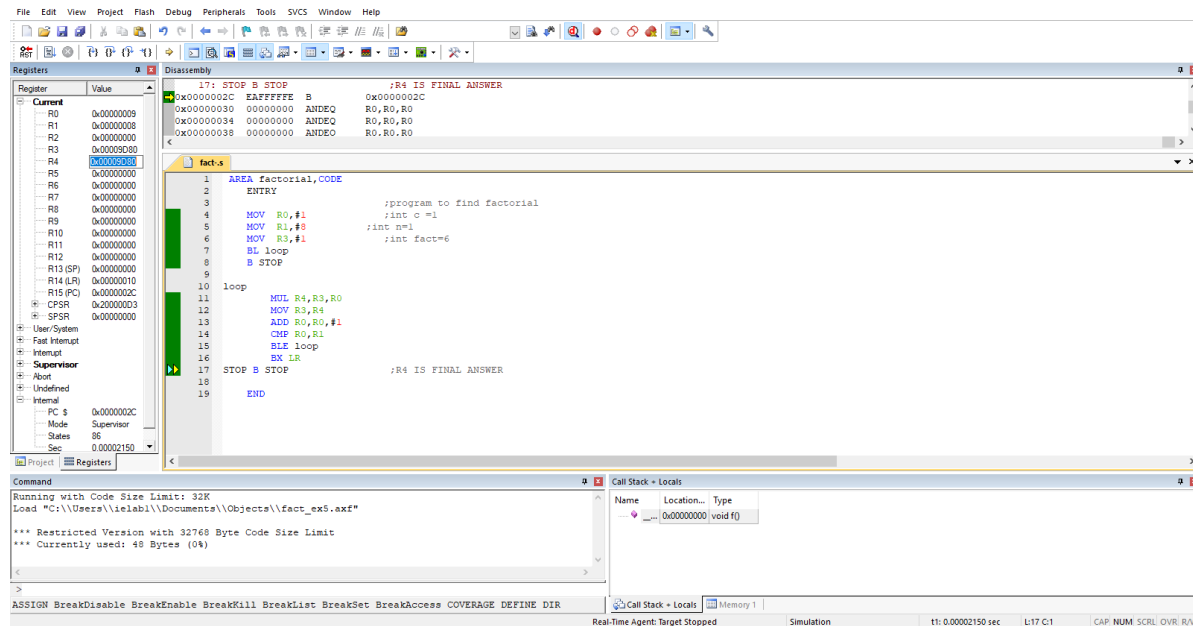
- We are giving four 4-bit numbers as input and expecting a single 16-bit number as output.
- The code works like this: First, the first 4 bits of the number are moved up by 3 places. left. Similarly, the second number is moved two places. Third single digit. And the 4th number doesn't move.
- Then we add all the four numbers after shifting them. This will give us a 16-bit value.
- We will shift the value by four places and this will give us final output.

Even Odd Detection

- In binary if the last digit of the number is 1 then the number is odd, if it is 0 the number is even.
- The code will shift the input by one bit towards the right and the rightmost bit comes out.
- We will check the bit popped out for even or odd.
- If the bit is 0 the number is even and the register R2 will store the value.
- If the bit is 1 the number is odd and the register R3 will store the value.
- In the above code we have taken 92 as input which is even. We can change the input by modifying the code.

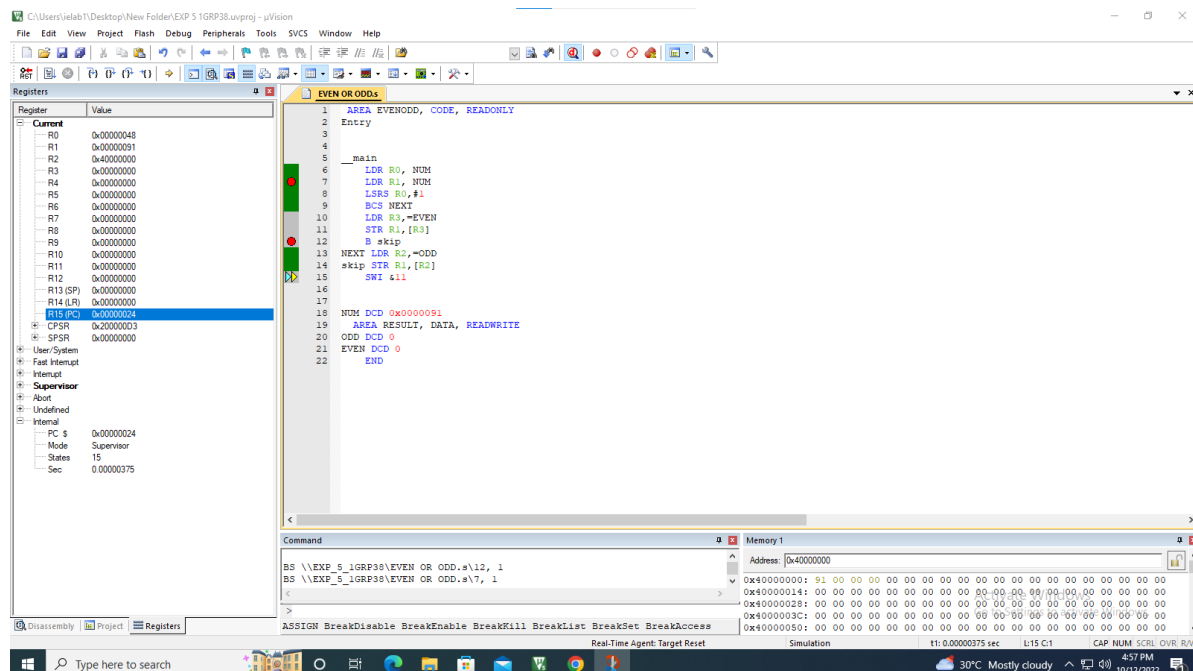
RESULTS:

FACTORIAL:

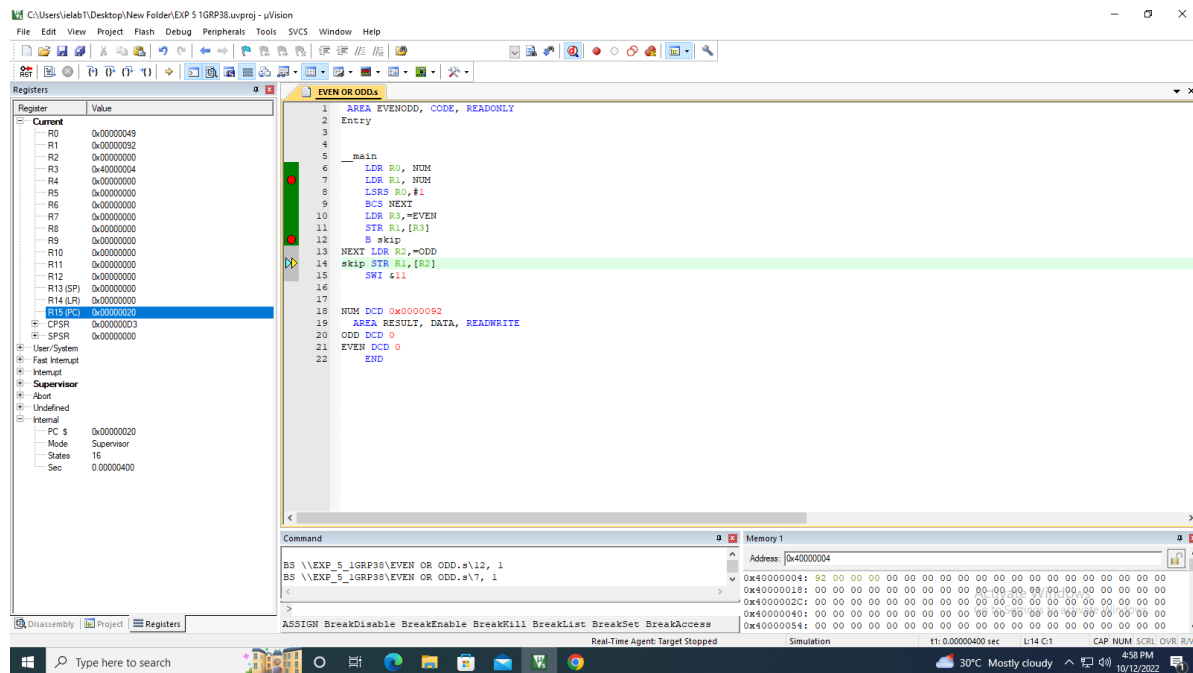


0x00009D80 in decimals is 40320

ODD:



EVEN:



COMBINATION:

