

ARM — ASSEMBLY LANGUAGE PROGRAMMING

# **AGENDA**

- 1. Basic Structure
- 2. Assembler Directives in ARM
- 3. Sample Programs

## GENERAL STRUCTURE

operation operand label comments main: R1, value LDR 0 load value R1, result STR #11 SWI .word 0x0000C123 value: result: .word 0

# ASSEMBLER DIRECTIVES IN ARM V4

- TTL Stands for title, optional
- ○AREA Specifies an area
  - OParameters a {name}, type {CODE/DATA} and accessibility status [READONLY, READWRITE etc.]
- Define Data
  - ○DCB Define Byte
  - DCW Define Word
  - DCD Define Constant Data (Half-word aligned)
- OALIGN to word –align data
- EQU to equate a name with data/address
- **OENTRY** and END

#### GENERAL POINTS

- Every program needs an area for CODE, which is usually READONLY
- The executable code is written between 'ENTRY' and 'END'
- •For a program with single function, the first statement can be prefixed with the label Main
- OUsually the last statement before 'END' will be either 'STOP B STOP' or 'SWI &11'
- OWhen you try modifying DCD/DCB/DCW areas, you may get an error as the code area is READONLY.
- o; represents a comment
- o# is used to indicate a constant

## ARITHMETIC OPERATIONS

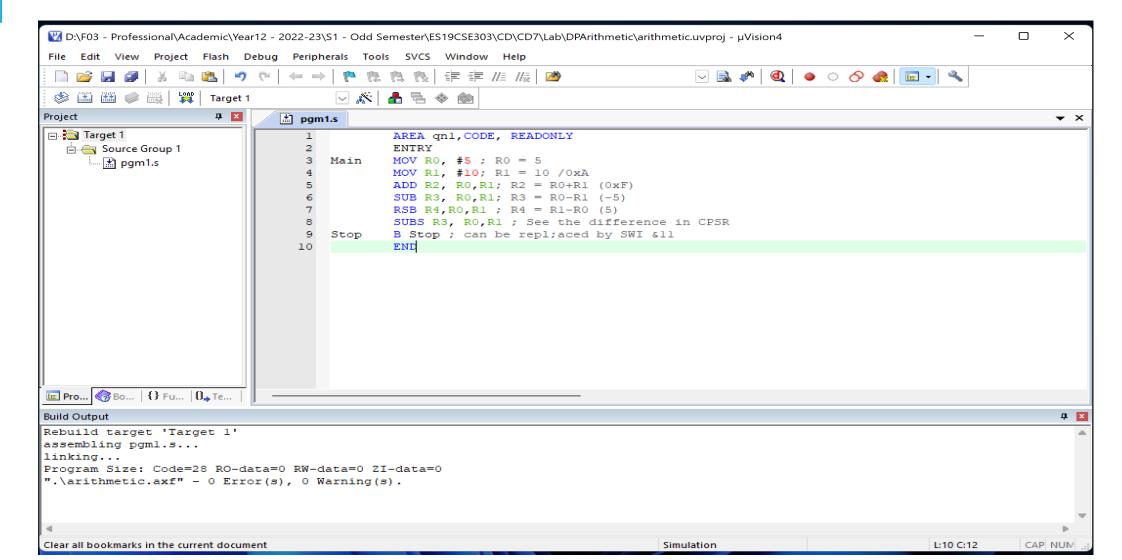
```
AREA qn1,CODE, READONLY
        ENTRY
       MOV RO, #5; RO = 5
Main
        MOV R1, \#10; R1 = 10 /0xA
        ADD R2, R0,R1; R2 = R0+R1 (0xF)
        SUB R3, R0,R1; R3 = R0-R1 (-5)
        RSB R4,RO,R1; R4 = R1-RO (5)
        SUBS R3, R0,R1; See the difference in CPSR
        B Stop; can be repl; aced by SWI &11
Stop
```

**END** 

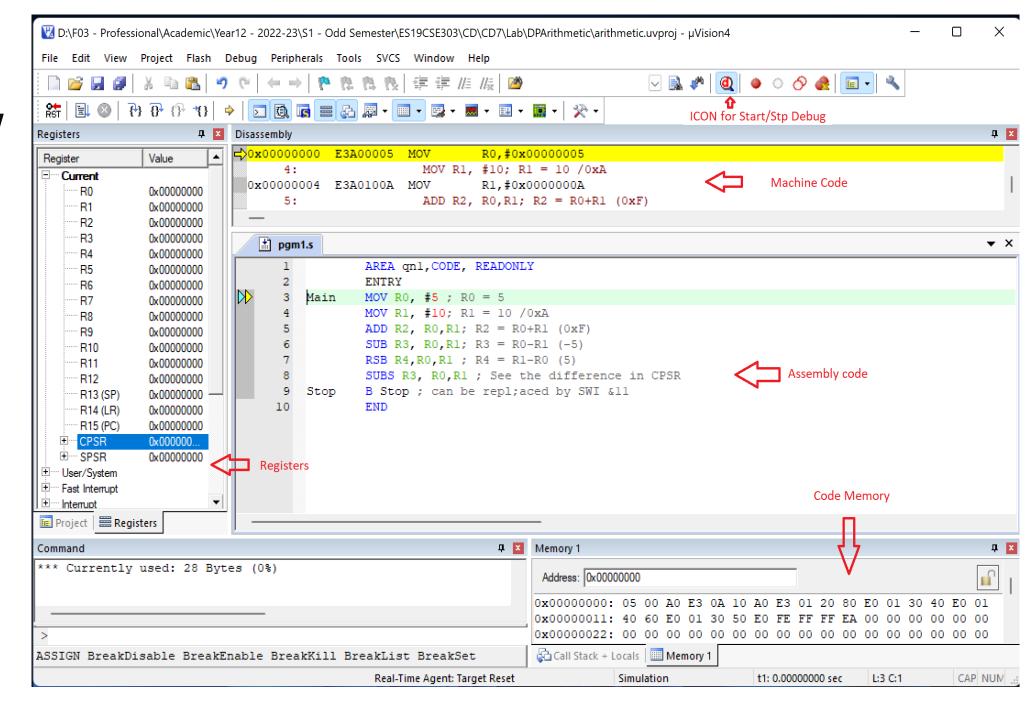
# STEPS TO SEE RESULTS USING KEIL V4

- 1. Create a new project (Project  $\rightarrow$  New Project  $\rightarrow$  Give name)
- Select device as 'LPC2148'
- 3. Give 'No' for 'Copy 'startup.s' to Project Folder?' dialogue box
- Create a new .s file (File → New → Save the file with .s extension (file type should be all files)
- 5. Write the code. Indentation/Spacing is very important.
- 6. Save all files and Build all files
- 7. Go to debug mode
- 8. Execute either completely or go step-by-step

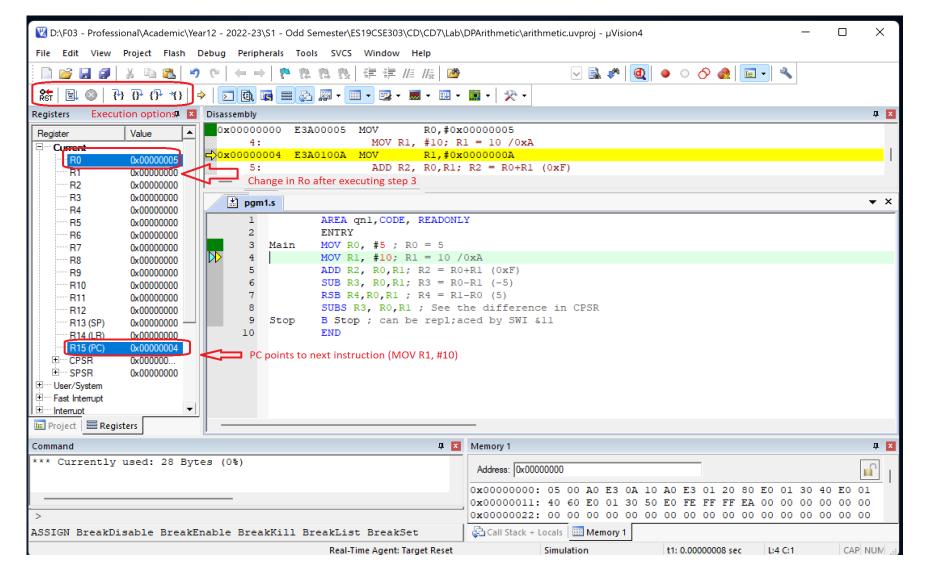
## AFTER DOING TILL STEP 6



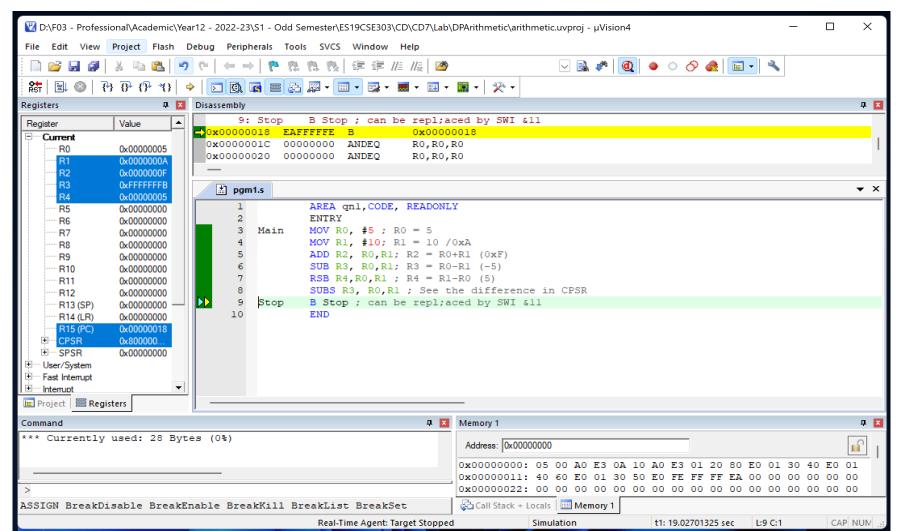
## STEP 7



## STEP 8 — EXECUTING FIRST INSTRUCTION

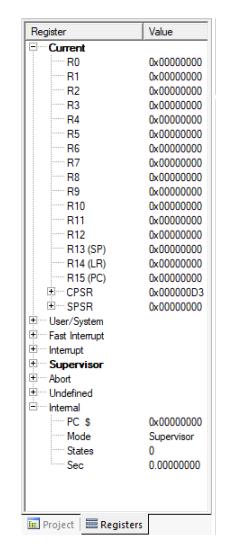


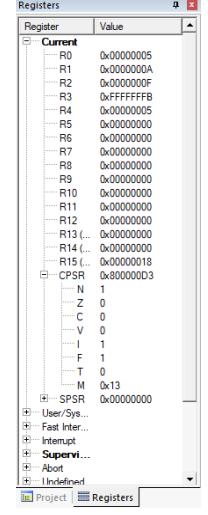
# AFTER FINISHING THE EXECUTION — GETTING STUCK AT 'STOP B STOP' !!!

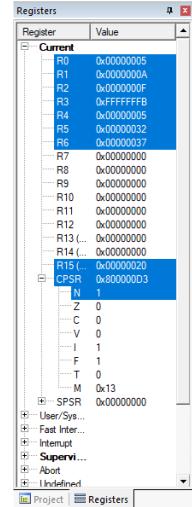


## ARITHMETIC OPERATIONS WITH MULTIPLICATION

	AREA qn1,CODE, READONLY
	ENTRY
Main	MOV RO, $\#5$ ; RO = 5
	MOV R1, #10; R1 = $10 / 0xA$
	ADD R2, R0,R1; $R2 = R0+R1 (0xF)$
	SUB R3, RO,R1; R3 = RO-R1 (-5)
	RSB R4,RO,R1; R4 = R1-RO (5)
	SUBS R3, R0,R1; See the difference in CPSR
	MUL R5,R0,R1; R5 = R0 * R1 = 50 (0x32)
	MLA R6,R0,R1,R0; R6 = $55 (0x37)$
Stop	B Stop ; can be repl;aced by SWI &11
	END







Starting State

Before MUL

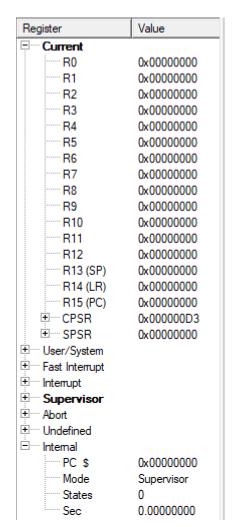
**Execution Ended** 

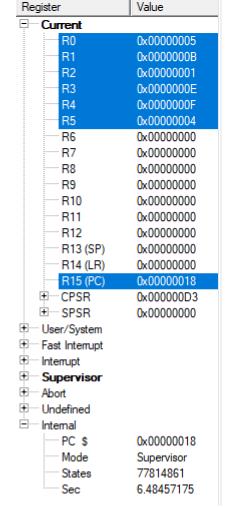
### LOGICAL OPERATIONS

```
AREA qn1,CODE, READONLY
ENTRY

Main MOV R0, #5
MOV R1, #11
AND R2, R0,R1; R2 = 5 & 11 = 1
EOR R3, R0,R1; R3 = 5 XOR 11 = 0xE
ORR R4,R0,R1; R4 = 5 OR 11 = 0xF
BIC R5, R0,R1; Performs (5) & not(11) = 0x4
;(NOT (11) = 0xFFFF FFF4
; NOT(11) & 5 = 0x0000 0004)

Stop B Stop; can be replaced by SWI &11
END
```

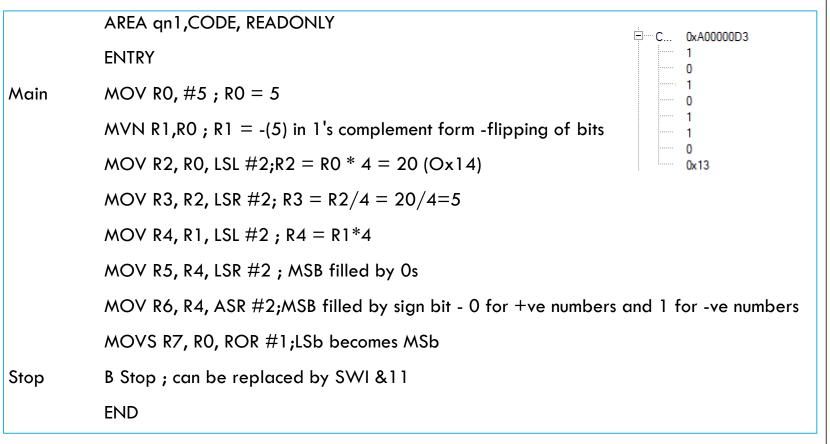


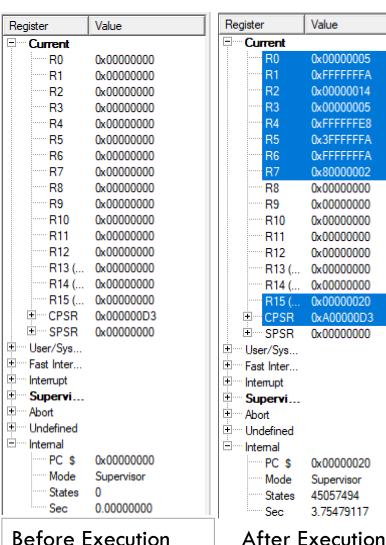


**Before Execution** 

After Execution

#### DATA MOVEMENT WITH BARREL SHIFTER OPERATIONS





## STORE DATA IN MEMORY — STR WITH BRANCH

Qn. Initialize an array of size 5 with numbers from 1 to 5

AREA qn1,CODE, READONLY

**ENTRY** 

Main LDR R1,=0x4000000

; Base address of Array 0x4000 0000 is the location from which data can be written

MOV R2,#0

MOV R3, #5; Number of elements to be stored/ Size of Array

LOOP CMP R2,R3 ; Checking whether index has reached the limit

BGE Stop ; if index >= size, stop

ADD R4, R2,#1; R4 = R2+1

STR R4, [R1],#4

; storing R4 value into memory pointed by R1 and update R1 as R1+4

ADD R2, R2,#1; update R2 as R2+1

BNE LOOP; Repeat search if item is not found yet

Stop B Stop

**END** 

Data Memory before execution

#### 

#### Data Memory after execution

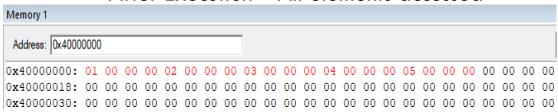
Memory 1																								
Address: 0x4000	0000	1																						
0x40000000:	01	00	00	00	02	00	00	00	03	00	00	00	04	00	00	00	05	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
0x40000018:	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
0x40000030:	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00

### LOAD DATA FROM MEMORY

#### 02

#### Before Execution - Initial Array

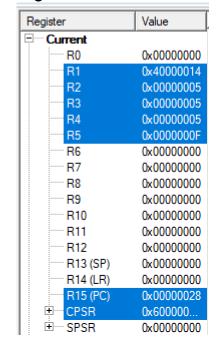
#### After Execution – All elements accessed



#### Registers —Initial values

Register	Value
Current	
R0	0x00000000
R1	0x00000000
R2	0x00000000
R3	0x00000000
R4	0x00000000
R5	0x00000000
R6	0x00000000
R7	0x00000000
R8	0x00000000
R9	0x00000000
R10	0x00000000
R11	0x00000000
R12	0x00000000
R13 (SP)	0x00000000
R14 (LR)	0x00000000
R15 (PC)	0x00000000
	0x000000
i epep	0~0000000

#### Registers – Final Values



#### Qn. Find the sum of array elements

AREA gn1,CODE, READONLY

**ENTRY** 

Main LDR R1,=0x40000000

MOV R2,#0 ;register for array index

MOV R3, #5; Number of elements to be stored/ Size of Array

MOV R5,#0 ;register for array sum

LOOP CMP R2,R3; Checking whether index has reached the limit

BGE Stop ; if index >= size, stop

LDR R4, [R1],#4; Fetch MEM[R1] to R4; update R1 as R1+4

ADD R5,R5,R4; sum of array elements

ADD R2, R2,#1; update R2 as R2+1

BNE LOOP; Repeat search if item is not found yet

Stop B Stop

**END**