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1. Assume a 32bit number in 40000004H add nibble 4 and nibble 0, and store the result in 4000000CH

area nib,code,readonly

entry

main

ldr r0,value1

ldr r1,[r0] ;address of r0 to r1

mov r2,#0x0000000F ; move this value into r2

mov r3,#0x000F0000 ; move this value into r3

and r4,r1,r2 ; Masking of r1 bits with r2 value(anding) keeps

and r5,r1,r3 ; Masking of r1 bits with r3 value(anding)

lsr r5,r5,#16 ; logical right shift by 16bits as nibble 4 is on 17th bit

add r6,r4,r5 ; adding of shifted bits

ldr r0,result ; storing result address in r0

str r6,[r0] ; storing final nibble addition result in r6.

value1 dcd &40000004 ;define variable and assign address

result dcd &4000000c ; define variable and assign address

end

The screenshot displays an ARM assembler/disassembler interface. On the left, the 'Registers' window shows the current state of registers R0 through R15, with R0 containing 0x4000000C. The 'Disassembly' window shows the assembly code being executed, with the following instructions highlighted:

```
12:      add r6,r4,r5
0x0000001C  E0846005  ADD     R6,R4,R5
13:      ldr r0,result
0x00000020  F59F0004  LDR     R0,[PC,#0x0004]
```

The 'NIBBLE_CODE.s' window shows the source code being assembled:

```
1  ttl vinayakbadiger
2  area nib,code,readonly
3  entry
4  main
5      ldr r0,value1
6      ldr r1,[r0]
7      mov r2,#0x0000000F
8      mov r3,#0x000F0000
9      and r4,r1,r2
10     and r5,r1,r3
11     lsr r5,r5,#16
12     add r6,r4,r5
13     ldr r0,result
14     str r6,[r0]
15
16 value1 dcd &40000004
17 result dcd &4000000c
18 end
19
```

The 'Memory 1' window shows the memory dump, with the address 0x4000000C highlighted, indicating the location where the result of the nibble addition is stored.

nibble 0 and nibble 4 addition

2. Consider array of numbers present from 40000004h. add only if numbers are positive
40000000h has the count of the array

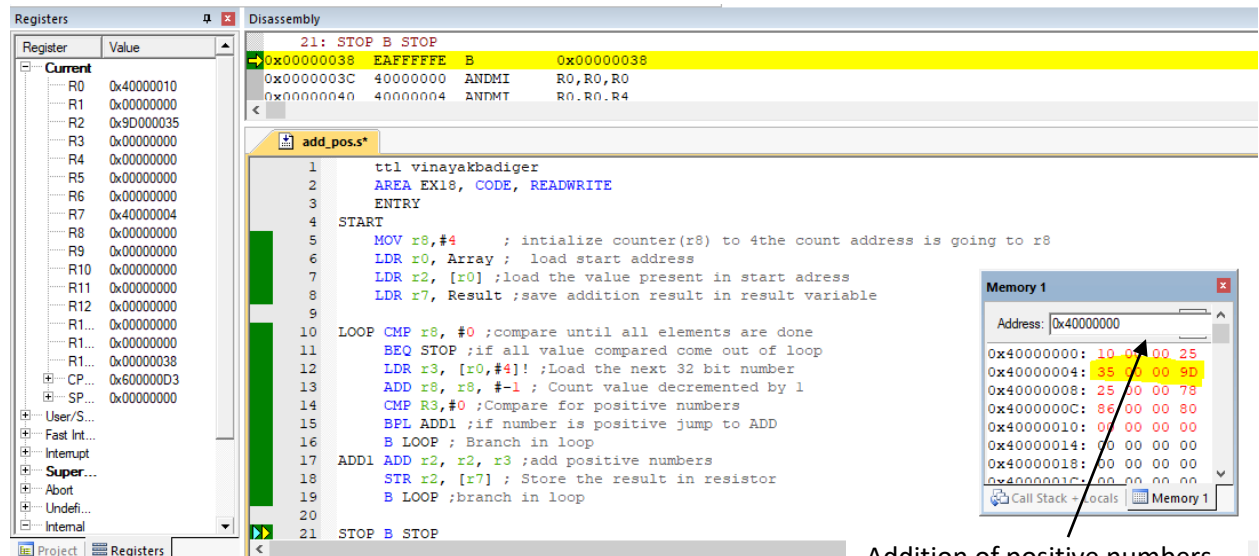
```

                ttl vinayakbadiger
                AREA EX18, CODE, READWRITE
                ENTRY
START
                MOV r8,#4      ; initialize counter(r8) to 4the count address is going to r8
                LDR r0, Array ; load start address
                LDR r2, [r0] ;load the value present in start address
                LDR r7, Result ;save addition result in result variable

                LOOP CMP r8, #0 ;compare until all elements are done
                    BEQ STOP ;if all value compared come out of loop
                    LDR r3, [r0,#4]! ;Load the next 32 bit number
                    ADD r8, r8, #-1 ; Count value decremented by 1
                    CMP R3,#0 ;Compare for positive numbers
                    BPL ADD1 ;if number is positive jump to ADD
                    B LOOP ; Branch in loop
                ADD1 ADD r2, r2, r3 ;add positive numbers
                    STR r2, [r7] ; Store the result in resistor
                    B LOOP ;branch in loop

                STOP B STOP
                Array DCD &40000000
                Result DCD &40000004
                END

```



Addition of positive numbers
saved in 04 address