

1. For each problem below assume that GPIOA has been setup for all output. Briefly explain what each sequence does.

A)	B)	C)
<pre>ldr r2, =GPIOA_OD; movs r3, #1; movs r1, #12; Lp1 str r3, [r2];     lsls r3, #1;     subs r1, #1;     BNE Lp1;</pre>	<pre>ldr r3, =GPIOA_OD; movs r1, #0; movs r2, #5; Lp2 str r1, [r3]     adds r1, #1;     cmp r1, r2;     BNE Lp2;</pre>	<pre>ldr r3, =GPIOA_OD movs r0, #1 ldr r1, =100; Lp4 ldr r2, =200; Lp5 str r1, [r3]     mvn r1, r1     subs r2, #1;     BNE Lp5;     subs r1, #1;     BNE Lp4;</pre>

2. The following loop runs 40 times. What would you have to change to get it to go 400 times?

```
movs r2, #40;
Lp2 ;Loop body goes here
    adds r1, #1;
    cmp r1, r2;
    BNE Lp2;
```

3. The instruction

```
ldr r3, =0x40020014
```

is not a "real" assembly language instruction. It is a pseudo assembly language instruction. Explain.

4. We often find assembly code that looks something like the following at the beginning of an assembly language program:

```
gpioa_moder equ 0x50000000
gpioa_pupdr equ 0x50000004
gpioa_ospeede equ 0x50000008
gpioa_otyper equ 0x5000000c
gpioa_idr equ 0x50000010
gpioa_odr equ 0x50000014
RCC_IOPENR equ 0x4002102C
```

Why is this used, what does it do, and is it necessary?

5. When we use assembly and c-code together we often see statements in the c-code like this:

```
extern void DtoASetup(int);
extern void DtoA(int DtoANum, int value);
```

What do these do?

6. Explain how the ARM c-compiler passes parameters.

7. The code below has a main program which calls a subroutine which calls a second subroutine.

The code is incorrect and will not run. Fix it.

Main program	Sub1	Sub2
...	...	...
bl Sub1	bl Sub2	pop {pc}
...	pop {pc}	

8. What is the difference between the following instructions?

```
lsls R2, R3, #5;      shift right R3 5 times and store in R2
asrs R2, R3, #5;      arithmetic shift right R3 5 times and store in R2
```

9. What does the following assembler directive do and how could we use it?

```
MyData DCD 0x87654321, 0x45362718
```

10. For assembly language functions we make use of three directives: PROC, ENDP, and END. Explain what each of these does.