

CS 31 Homework 3: ARM64 Arithmetic

Due at the start of class Thursday, September 29, 2022

Your Name(s):

1. Assume the CPU is executing a program and the state of some of its registers is given in the table below. Show how the registers would be updated by the sequence of ARM64 instructions listed below by filling in the **Final Value** column. Show your work by listing the intermediate values of the registers.

Register	Current Value (show work here)	Final Value
x0	0	
x1	1	
x2	2	
x3	3	

Update the register state based on these instructions:

```
add x0, x0, #20
add x1, x0, x1
sub x2, x2, x1
add x2, x2, #3
sub x3, x3, x2
add x3, x3, x3
sub x3, x3, #1
lsr x1, x1, #4
and x3, x3, #0xfe /* this is tricky */
eor x0, x0, x0 /* this is tricky */
orr x2, x2, #0
/* think about these next two before answering */
mvn x1, x1
add x1, x1, #1
```

2. Assume the CPU is executing a function that has local variables `x`, `y`, and `z` allocated on the stack, and that `x` is allocated at the memory address that is 16 bytes from the address value stored in register `sp`, or `[sp, #16]`. Assume `y` is stored at `[sp, #8]`, and `z` is at `[sp]`.

For the assembly code and register values listed below:

(1) Show the values that will be stored in the registers and in memory when execution of these instructions is complete. If the value is unknown, write “?”.

(2) Write a C code translation of the assembly code sequence. You may assume that `x`, `y`, and `z` have already been declared as `long` variables in the C code. You do not need to write the entire function, just the lines of C that might have generated the ARM64 instructions. Hint: our solution is 4 lines of C code.

C Code Translation

```

mov x0, #2
mov x1, #3
str x0, [sp, #16]
str x1, [sp, #8]
add x0, x0, x1
str x0, [sp]
lsl x1, x1, #1
str x1, [sp, #8]

```

Memory Address	Final Value
0xff30	
0xff38	
0xff40	
0xff48	
0xff50	
0xff58	
0xff60	

Register	Initial Value	Final Value
x0	4	
x1	7	
sp	0xff48	