

School of Sciences and Engineering

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CSCE2303-02 - Computer Organization and Assembly Language Programming

Assembly Simulator

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We have implemented the required simulator using C++ code. We searched for the 37 different RISC-V instructions and their format and implementation. A modular programming approach was used to implement the project as we implemented a function for every command that gets called whenever this command is read while execution. Moreover, we used the suitable data structures, maps, to implement different functionalities in the simulator. For example, only used registers were initialized in a map that maps the name of a register to its content. A similar approach was used in the memory initialization where only the used data addresses where initialized and stored their corresponding values in them. Finally, the final map was a map for the commands of a program where each command was mapped to a specific order in the program to facilitate the process of branching and jumping. These three maps were declared as global variables to be able to use them freely instead of passing them each time they are called to decrease the coding complexity. Also a global Boolean variable was declared to identify whether a program is halted or not as well as the program counter to be able to monitor and edit it freely.

Program Execution Steps:

The simulator runs through a series of steps. First, the program reads the program counter and memory initialization file. It initializes both variables accordingly. Second, the simulator reads the commands file and store them sequentially in a map in which they are mapped to their ascending order according to the program counter. Third, the simulator iterates over the commands map. Note: the iteration over the commands map is not done sequentially, however, the iteration is done according to the specific commands that is mapped to the program counter that has the turn to be executed. Commands are not executed sequentially as the branching and jumping needs to skip some commands. Each command was written an if-else statement in which the its function is called and its parameters are parsed accordingly. We have divided the

parsing functions into two formats where one is responsible for parsing of commands that take two source registers, like ADD and SLL, or commands that take one source register and one immediate value, like ADDI or SRAI. The other parsing function is responsible for parsing commands that take offset values, such as LW or SW. Upon the calling of each command, the program counter before and after the calling is displayed as well as the content of the destination register. Finally, the content of each memory address is edited and the memory file is edited to hold the final values after the execution of the whole program.

Bonuses:

We have opted to outputting the content of the registers in three forms, decimal, binary, and hexadecimal.

Design Decision and Assumptions:

We decided to design the jump and branching commands to deal with the program counter instead of labels, which is accepted in RISC-V commands. Moreover, to further stick to the RISC 32 ISA, we decided to increment the program counter and the memory addresses by 4 each times as this means 4 bytes or 32 bits which the size specified by the ISA for the registers and memory locations.

For the registers, their names are x0,x1,...,x31 and they are case sensitive. As for the initialization files, they are called "Test 1.txt", "Test 2.txt", "Test 3.txt" and they correspond to programs P1, P2, and P3 respectively.

The format of the initialization file is to write the starting address on the first line. The next line are written in the following format: <memory_address> <value>

Bugs:

The simulator was tested multiple times and was fixed to solve all the errors found and there are no remaining bugs.

Guide to Use the simulator:

In order to run the program on a specific test case the user must edit the name of the two text files entered to the simulator which are shown in the screenshots below:

```
int start;
824
            data.open("Test 3.txt");
            if (!data.is_open())
                cout << "Error in opening data file";</pre>
            else
                int address, value;
                getline(data, comm);
                start = stoi(comm);
                pc = start;
                while (!data.eof())
                    getline(data, comm);
                    address = stoi(comm.substr(θ, comm.find(' ')));
841
                    value = stoi(comm.substr(comm.find(' ') + 1, comm.find('\n')));
842
                    mem[address] = value;
            data.close();
846
            file.open("P3.txt");
847
            if (!file.is_open())
848
                cout << "Error";
            else
                while (!file.eof())
                    getline(file, comm);
                    program_mem[pc] = comm;
                    pc += 4;
            pc = start;
            while (cont)
                inst_exec(program_mem[pc]);
            file.close();
            remove("Test 3.txt");
            data.open("Test 3.txt", ios::app);
```

```
EM Microsoft Visual Studio Debug Console
Instruction: AUTPC 1,0
Status: PC before in decimal:1999 PC before in hex:7C6 PC before in binary:1111000110
RC after in decimal:1994
RC after in decimal:1994
RC after in decimal:1994
Notified Register xi in decimal:1996
Notified Register xi in iniary: 11111000110
Notified Register xi in iniary: 11111000110
Notified Register xi in iniary: 11111000110
Status: PC before in decimal:1994 PC before in hex:7CA PC before in binary:1111100110
RC after in decimal:1995
RC after in decimal:1995
RC after in decimal:1996
RC after in decimal:1998
RC after in decimal:1998 RC before in hex:7CA PC before in binary:1111100110
Notified Register x2 in hexadecimal: A
Motified Register x2 in hexadecimal: A
Motified Register x2 in iniary:1010
Instruction: UN x3,14(x1)
Status: PC before in decimal:1998
RC after in decimal:2002
RC after in decimal:2004
ROTIFIED RCG After X2 in decimal:2004
RC after in decimal:2006
RC after in binary:1111100110
RC after in binary:11111010110
RC after in decimal:2006
RC after in decimal:2006
RC after in decimal:2016
RC after in decimal:2016
RC after in decimal:2016
RC after in decimal:2010
RC af
```

```
Microsoft Vasual Studio Debug Console

PC affer in hexadecimal; 70E

refer sho histay:11111011101

Rodified Segister x2 in hexadecimal; 8

Modified Segister x2 in hexadecimal; 804

PC affer in decimal; 2006

RC affer in decimal; 2008

RC affer in decimal; 2008

RC affer in decimal; 2009

PC affer in hexadecimal; 70A

PC affer in hexadecimal; 70A

PC affer in hexadecimal; 70A

PC affer in decimal; 2010

PC affer in hexadecimal; 70A

PC affer in hexadecimal; 70A

PC affer in hexadecimal; 2010

PC a
```

```
Microsoft Youad Stadio Debug Console

PC. after in binary:111101110

Modified Register x2 in decimal: 13

Modified Register x2 in decimal: 13

Modified Register x2 in indeximal: 10

Modified Register x2 in indeximal: 10

Modified Register x2 in indeximal: 10

Modified Register x2 in indeximal: 2006

PC. after in Stadio: 1706

PC. after in Modified Register x3 in indeximal: 2006

PC. after in Modified Register x3 in indeximal: 2006

PC. after in Modified Register x3 in indeximal: 2006

PC. after in Modified Register x3 in indeximal: 2006

PC. after in Modified Register x3 in indeximal: 2006

PC. after in Modified Register x3 in indeximal: 2007

PC. after in Modified Register x3 in indeximal: 2007

Modified Register x3 in indeximal: 2008

PC. after in Modified Register x3 in indeximal: 2008

PC. after in Modified Register x3 in insury: 100110

Instruction Modified Register x3 in insury: 110110

Modified Register x3 in insury: 1110

Modified Register x3 in insury: 1110

Instruction: Mod PC. after in decimal: 2008

PC. after in Modified Register x3 in insury: 1110

Instruction: Mod PC. after in decimal: 2008

PC. after in beautified in
```

```
Monosh Yewai Sandio Debug Console

Modified Register x 2 in decimal: 15
Modified Register x 2 in hexadecimal: F
Modified Register x 2 in hexadecimal: F
Modified Register x 2 in hexadecimal: P

Status: FC Leffors in decimal: 2004 PC before in hex:70E PC before in binary:111101110 PC
C after in decimal: 2006
PC after in hexadecimal: 706
PC after in hexadecimal: 708
PC after in hexadecimal: 70
```

```
Modified Register x2 in hexadecimal: 11
Modified Register x2 in hexadecimal: 11
Modified Register x2 in binary: 18001
Modified Register x2 in binary: 18001
RC after in decimal: 2006
RC after in decimal: 2006
RC after in binary: 11111081011
RC after in decimal: 2006
RC after in binary: 111110810110
RC after in decimal: 2006
RC after in binary: 111110810110
RC after in decimal: 2006
RC after in decimal: 2016
RC after in decimal: 2016
RC after in decimal: 2016
RC after in decimal: 2010
RC after in decimal: 2006
RC after in decimal: 2006
RC after in decimal: 2006
RC after in decimal: 2007
RC after in decimal: 2010
RC after
```

```
Monotol Yourd Sando Debug Contols

Wood Field Right Service 22 in 1971ary: 18811

Wood Field Right Service 23 in 1971ary: 18811

Status: PC before in decimal: 2004

PC before in hexadecimal: 700

PC affer in decimal: 700

PC affer in decimal: 700

PC affer in decimal: 700

PC affer in hexadecimal: 700

PC
```

```
### Reference of history:11111101010
To decimal:
invote Nord: 20 at Memory Address: 2004
To hexadecimal:
invote Nord: 10 at Memory Address: 7D4
To history:
To history:
Andress: 1111010100

D:\Spring: 2022\Assembly Language\Projects\Project 1\trial\Debug\Project2.exe (process 18360) exited with code 0.

Press any Key to close this window . . . .
```

The program then runs and shows the contents of registers are displayed on the console.

Testing Programs:

- 1- P1 and Test 1 are the first test case and they are used to mimic the behavior of a C-code. Given two integers in the memory num1 and num2 where num2>num1, it calculates the summation of integers between them including num1 and excluding num2. It is used to test loading, storing, branching, and adding commands.
- 2- P2 and Test 2 are the second test case and they are used to identify whether two numbers are divisible by each other or not. First it identifies which one of them is bigger and decrements it with the value of the smaller value and if the remainder is zero then they are divisible and a flag is set to 1. Otherwise, they are not divisible and the flag is set to 0. It is used to test loading, storing, branching, setting, and subtracting.
- 3- P3 and Test 3 are the third test case and they are used to test logical and Boolean functions like loading, storing, anding, oring, xoring, and shifting left and right.