

Programming 2 - SS24

Project 1 - Rock Paper Scissors

Authors: Christopher Cohnen, Chi Fang, Elvira Mayer

30. April 2024

Universität des Saarlandes

Overview

- 1. Git introduction
- 2. MARS/MIPS Introduction
- 3. Tests and Debugging
- 4. About the project

Git introduction

Configuration

- \$ git config is used to configure Git repositories.
 - --global sets up the global configuration.
 - user.name "firstname lastname"
 - user.email "...@stud.uni-saarland.de"

Configuration

- \$ git config is used to configure Git repositories.
 - --global sets up the global configuration.
 - user.name "firstname lastname"
 - user.email "...@stud.uni-saarland.de"

Example

\$ git config --global user.name "Konrad Klug"

Git project repository

We can obtain the project using \$ git clone and the following url:

```
ssh://git@dgit.cs.uni-saarland.de:2222/prog2/2024/students/
project-1-<NUMBER>.git
```

<NUMBER> = your matriculation number

Git project repository

We can obtain the project using \$ git clone and the following url:

```
ssh://git@dgit.cs.uni-saarland.de:2222/prog2/2024/students/
project-1-<NUMBER>.git
```

<NUMBER> = your matriculation number

Caution

You must have created and uploaded an ssh-key to dgit.cs.uni-saarland.de beforehand.

Check out the git section in the installation guide.

Submitting the project

- \$ git status list modified files
- \$ git add <file> stage the modified files
- \$ git commit -m "message" commit all the staged files
- \$ git push submit commits

¹anywhere on Earth, AoE

Submitting the project

- \$ git status list modified files
- \$ git add <file> stage the modified files
- \$ git commit -m "message" commit all the staged files
- \$ git push submit commits

Caution

Only the changes you submitted onto the server by Monday, 13th May 2024, end of day¹, are tested and counted as valid submissions.

¹anywhere on Earth, AoE

MARS/MIPS Introduction

Setting up MARS

- Clone your repository
- Download the MARS executable from the dCMS Materials page
- Place Mars4_5.jar into the root directory of your repository

Starting MARS via commandline

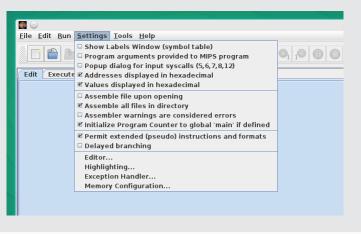
Navigate to the directory in the commandline and execute

\$ java -jar Mars4_5.jar

MARS Settings

Caution

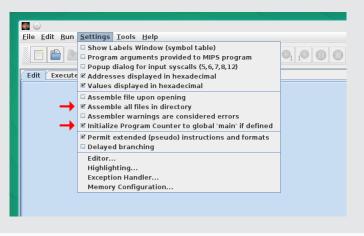
We have to adjust two settings:



MARS Settings

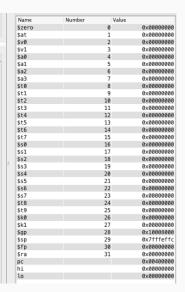
Caution

We have to adjust two settings:



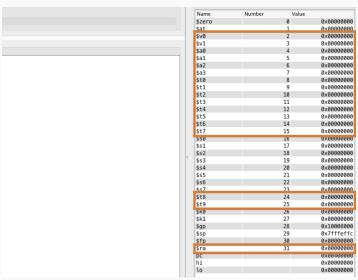
Calling Conventions

Registers



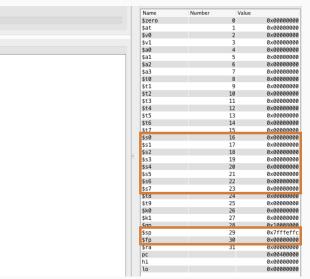
Calling Conventions

Registers - Caller save



Calling Conventions

Registers - Callee save



Tests and Debugging

Tests

- Public Tests come with the project, can run locally
- Regular Tests run on the server after you have pushed your code and pass a sufficient number of public tests
- Eval Tests run after submission

Tests

- Public Tests come with the project, can run locally
- Regular Tests run on the server after you have pushed your code and pass a sufficient number of public tests
- Eval Tests run after submission

Caution

All public tests for a subtask must be passed in order to receive points for that subtask.

Public Tests

We can run the Public Tests in our project folder using \$ python run_tests 2.

Caution

• You need to have Python installed on your machine.

²or \$ python3 run_tests , alternative: \$./run_tests

Public Tests

We can run the Public Tests in our project folder using \$\ \text{python run_tests} \,^3.

Most important arguments

- -h : list of all possible arguments
 - <path_to_test.s> : execute only the test specified in the
 path
- <directory> : execute tests in directory
- -v : additionally shows the printed output of your program

³or \$ python3 run_tests , alternative: \$./run_tests

Writing own tests

We can create our own tests in a tests/custom-folder:

- Create .s -file containing the test (must have a global main label)
- Create ref-file containing the expected output
- Run \$ python run_tests tests/custom

Debug tests

We can debug Public Tests using

```
$ python run_tests <path_to_test.s> --debug .
```

We can then execute and debug the files in the debugbox directory.

Example - Printing

We want to print an ASCII-string to the console.

```
Code
        .globl print
        .text
     print:
        move $a0 $a1
        li $v0 4
        syscall
        ir $ra
```

Example - Testing

```
test.s
        .data
          greetings:
           .asciiz "Hello⊔world!"
        .text
          .globl main
        main:
          la $a1 greetings
          jal print
          li $v0 10
          syscall
```

```
test.ref
Hello world!
```

Questions?

About the project

Assignment 1 - gen_bit

In the file random.s:

Generate 1 random bit

- \$a0 address of configuration
- \$v0 result

Functionality

syscall code 41 ...10011101

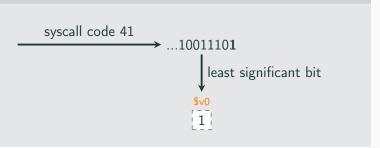
Assignment 1 - gen_bit

In the file random.s:

Generate 1 random bit

- \$a0 address of configuration
- \$v0 result

Functionality



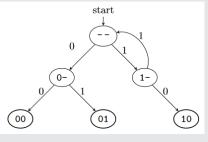
Assignment 2 - gen byte

In the file random.s:

Generate random move

- \$a0 address of configuration
- \$v0 result

Functionality



rock

paper

scissors

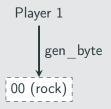
Assignment 3 - play_game_once

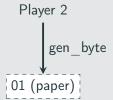
In the file rps.s:

Generate moves for two players and announce who wins

• \$a0 - address of configuration

Functionality





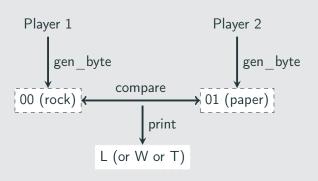
Assignment 3 - play_game_once

In the file rps.s:

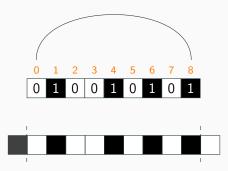
Generate moves for two players and announce who wins

• \$a0 - address of configuration

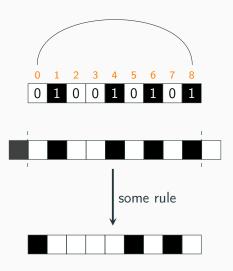
Functionality



Cellular Automaton

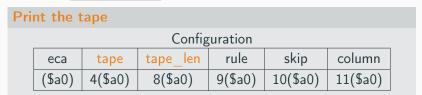


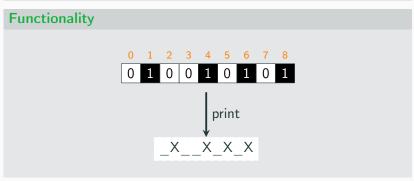
Cellular Automaton



Assignment 4 - print_tape

In the file automaton.s:





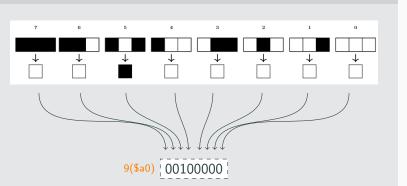
Assignment 5 - simulate_automaton

In the file automaton.s:

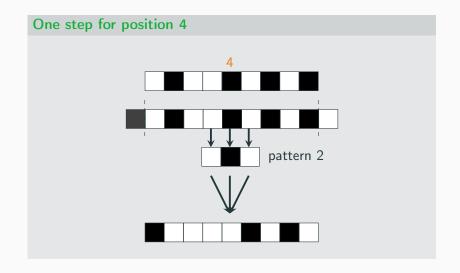
Simulate one step of the automaton

eca	tape	tape_len	rule	skip	column
(\$a0)	4(\$a0)	8(\$a0)	9(\$a0)	10(\$a0)	11(\$a0)

Rule



Assignment 5 - simulate _automaton



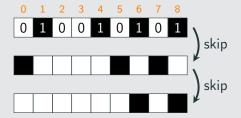
Assignment 6 - gen_bit

In the file random.s:

Simulate automaton and return one position

eca	tape	tape_len	rule	skip	column
(\$a0)	4(\$a0)	8(\$a0)	9(\$a0)	10(\$a0)	11(\$a0)

Functionality



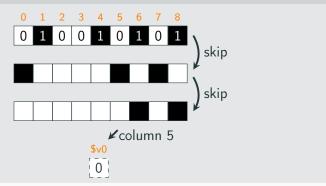
Assignment 6 - gen_bit

In the file random.s:

Simulate automaton and return one position

eca	tape	tape_len	rule	skip	column
(\$a0)	4(\$a0)	8(\$a0)	9(\$a0)	10(\$a0)	11(\$a0)

Functionality



(Probably) Frequent Mistakes

- Calling Convention!
- The tape has no end!
- The argument of all functions is an address!
- The tape cells are counted from left to right, but are on the right (i.e. least significant) side of the register!
- Calling Convention!

Questions?

If you have any problems, use the forum

or come to the Office

Hours!