

# 10320 CS410001 – Computer Architecture 2015

## Appendix B - Input Samples

### An Example C program:

```
sum = 0;
for( i = 0; i < 3; i++ ) {
    sum += i;
}
```

Suppose that

1. The sizes of *sum* & *i* are words.
2. The address of *sum* is located at 0x00000000 in D memory, while the address of *i* is at 0x00000008 in D memory.
3. PC is initially 0, and \$sp is initially 0x400.

### Translate into assembly:

```
andi $t0, $0, 0    # sum = $t0 = 0
andi $t1, $0, 0    # i = $t1 = 0
loop: slti $t2, $t1, 3    # $t2 = ( i < 3 )
      beq $t2, $0, end    # if (i >= 3), go to end
      add $t0, $t0, $t1    # sum = sum + i
      addi $t1, $t1, 1    # i++
      j loop              # jump to loop
end: sw $t0, 0($0)      # store sum
      halt
      halt
      halt
      halt
      halt
```

Then, this program will be provided as the following binary contents. Note that no comments are allowed in your submitted input files; the comments are here to help you understand the meaning of each line. Additionally, the content of each line is of hexadecimal format and is irrelevant to little-endian or big-endian.

### iimage.bin:

```
0x00000000 # initial value of PC
0x0000000D # number of words to be loaded into I memory
0x30080000 # contents of I memory begins
0x30090000
0x292A0003
```

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0x11400003  
0x01094020  
0x21290001  
0x08000002  
0xAC080000  
0xFFFFFFFF  
0xFFFFFFFF  
0xFFFFFFFF  
0xFFFFFFFF  
0xFFFFFFFF

dimage.bin:

0x00000400 # initial value of \$sp  
0x00000003 # number of words to be loaded into D memory  
0x12345678 # content of D memory begins  
0x9ABCDEF0  
0x13572468

<NOTE> Here are a few friendly reminders for creating valid testcases.

- i. When initializing I memory or D memory,
  - a. the address should be at most 1023 (1K size).
  - b. the loaded instruction/data should be a complete word.
- ii. Address overflow or misaligned access in I memory is **not allowed during simulation**.
- iii. The total simulation should be less than 500,000 cycles.
- iv. In project 2, at the end of simulation all pipeline stages should be filled with NOP instructions, except when address overflow or misaligned access occurs in D memory.