

## ***Exercício Prático 06***

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### **Parte 1:**

**Questão 01:**

A) um arquivo de texto que contém instruções de linguagem de programação.

**Questão 02:**

B) uma parte do processador que possui um padrão de bits.

**Questão 03:**

A) #

**Questão 04:**

C) 32

**Questão 05:**

D) parte do processador que contém o endereço da próxima instrução de máquina para ser obtida.

**Questão 06:**

C) 4

**Questão 07:**

D) uma declaração que diz ao montador algo sobre o que o programador quer, mas não corresponde diretamente a uma instrução de máquina.

**Questão 08:**

D) um nome usado no código-fonte em linguagem assembly para um local na memória.

**Questão 09:**

B) 0x00400000

**Questão 10:**

A) operando imediato

**Questão 11:**

B) operação bitwise

**Questão 12:**

D) Cada um dos registradores deve possuir 32 bit.

**Questão 13:**

B) Os dados são estendidos em zero à esquerda por 16 bits.

**Questão 14:**

C) ori \$5, \$0, 48

**Questão 15:**

A) Não.

**Questão 16:**

D) andi \$8, \$8, 0xFF

**Questão 17:**

A) Todos os bits em zero.

**Questão 18:**

A) Não. Diferentes instruções de máquina possuem campos diferentes.

**Parte 2: Implementar em MIPS/MARS os seguintes programas:**

**Programa 1:**

```
1  .text
2  .globl main
3
4  main:
5      addi $s0, $zero, 2 # a = 2;
6      addi $s1, $zero, 3 # b = 3;
7      addi $s2, $zero, 4 # c = 4;
8      addi $s3, $zero, 5 # d = 5;
9
10     # x = (a + b) - (c + d)
11     add $t0, $s0, $s1 # t0 = a + b
12     add $t1, $s2, $s3 # t1 = c + d
13     sub $s4, $t0, $t1 # x = t0 - t1;
14
15     # y = a - b + x;
16     sub $t0, $s0, $s1 # t0 = a - b
17     add $s5, $t0, $s4 # y = t0 + x
18
19     # b = x - y;
20     # valor original de b será perdido ao fazer essa conta, para não perder teria que ser feito
21     # add $a0, $zero, $s1 para salvar o valor em outra variável
22     sub $s1, $s4, $s5
23
24     # fim
```

## Programa 2:

```
1 .text
2 .globl main
3
4 # Associações:
5 # s0 = x
6 # s1 = y
7
8 main:
9     addi $s0, $zero, 1 # x = 1;
10
11 # y = 5*x + 15;
12     # 5 * x
13     add $t0, $s0, $s0 # t0 = x + x ou 2x
14     add $t0, $t0, $t0 # t0 = t0 + t0 ou 2x + 2x, resultando 4x
15     add $t0, $t0, $s0 # t0 = t0 + x ou 4x + x, resultando 5x
16
17     addi $s1, $t0, 15 # y = t0 + 15 ou 5x + 15
18
19 # fim
```

## Programa 3:

```
1 .text
2 .globl main
3
4 # Associações:
5 # s0 = x
6 # s1 = y
7 # s3 = z
8
9 main:
10     addi $s0, $zero, 3 # x = 3;
11     addi $s1, $zero, 4 # y = 4 ;
12
13 # z = (15*x + 67*y)* 4
14     # t0 = 15 * x
15     add $t0, $s0, $s0 # t0 = x + x ou t0 = 2x
16     add $t0, $t0, $t0 # t0 = 2x + 2x ou t0 = 4x
17     add $t0, $t0, $t0 # t0 = 4x + 4x ou t0 = 8x
18     add $t0, $t0, $t0 # t0 = 8x + 8x ou t0 = 16x
19     sub $t0, $t0, $s0 # t0 = 16x - x ou t0 = 15x
20
21     # t1 = 67 * y
22     add $t1, $s1, $s1 # t1 = y + y ou t1 = 2y
23     add $t1, $t1, $t1 # t1 = 2y + 2y ou t1 = 4y
24     add $t1, $t1, $t1 # t1 = 4y + 4y ou t1 = 8y
25     add $t1, $t1, $t1 # t1 = 8y + 8y ou t1 = 16y
26     add $t1, $t1, $t1 # t1 = 16y + 16y ou t1 = 32y
27     add $t1, $t1, $t1 # t1 = 32y + 32y ou t1 = 64y
28     add $t1, $t1, $s1 # t1 = 64y + y ou t1 = 65y
29     add $t1, $t1, $s1 # t1 = 65y + y ou t1 = 66y
30     add $t1, $t1, $s1 # t1 = 66y + y ou t1 = 67y
31
32     # t2 = 15x + 67y
33     add $t2, $t0, $t1 # t2 = t0 + t1
34
35     # t3 = t2 * 4
36     add $t3, $t2, $t2 # t3 = t2 + t2 ou t3 = 2t2
37     add $t3, $t3, $t3 # t3 = 2t2 + 2t2 ou t3 = 4t2
```

## Programa 4:

```
1  .text
2  .globl main
3
4  # Associações:
5  # s0 = x
6  # s1 = y
7  # s2 = z
8
9  main:
10 addi $s0, $zero, 3 # x = 3;
11 addi $s1, $zero, 4 # y = 4;
12
13 # z = ( 15*x + 67*y)*4
14     # t0 = 15 * x
15         sll $t0, $s0, 4 # t0 = x * (2 elevado a 4), ou seja, t0 = 16x
16         sub $t0, $t0, $s0 # t0 = t0 - x, ou seja, t0 = 15x
17
18     # t1 = 67 * y
19         sll $t1, $s1, 6 # t1 = y * (2 elevado a 6), ou seja, t1 = 64y
20         add $t1, $t1, $s1 # t1 = t1 + y, ou seja, t1 = 65y
21         add $t1, $t1, $s1 # t1 = t1 + y, ou seja, t1 = 66y
22         add $t1, $t1, $s1 # t1 = t1 + y, ou seja, t1 = 67y
23
24     # t2 = 15x + 67y
25         add $t2, $t0, $t1 # t2 = t0 + t1
26
27     # z = t2 * 4
28         sll $s2, $t2, 2 # s2 = t2 * (2 elevado a 2), ou seja, s2 = 4t2
29
30 \#fim
```

## Programa 5:

```
1 # x -> s0; y -> s1; z -> s2
2 .text # x = 100000; y = 200000; z = x + y;
3 .globl main
4 main:
5 ori $t0, $zero, 20000 # x = 100000
6 sll $t0, $t0, 2
7 addi $s0, $t0, 20000
8
9 add $s1, $s0, $s0 # y = 200000
10
11 add $s2, $s0, $s1 # z = x + y;
```

Text Segment						
Bkpt	Address	Code	Basic	Source		
<input type="checkbox"/>	0x00400000	0x2010186a	addi \$16,\$0,6250	8: addi \$s0, \$zero, 0x186A	# x = 0x186A	
<input type="checkbox"/>	0x00400004	0x00108100	sll \$16,\$16,4	9: sll \$s0, \$s0, 4	# x = 100000	
<input type="checkbox"/>	0x00400008	0x201130d4	addi \$17,\$0,12500	10: addi \$s1, \$zero, 0x30D4	# y = 0x30D4	
<input type="checkbox"/>	0x0040000c	0x00118900	sll \$17,\$17,4	11: sll \$s1, \$s1, 4	# y = 200000	
<input type="checkbox"/>	0x00400010	0x02119020	add \$18,\$16,\$17	12: add \$s2, \$s0, \$s1	# z = x + y	

Data Segment								
Address	Value (+0)	Value (+4)	Value (+8)	Value (+c)	Value (+10)	Value (+14)	Value (+18)	
0x10010000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0x10010020	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0x10010040	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0x10010060	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0x10010080	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0x100100a0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0x100100c0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0x100100e0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0x10010100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0x10010120	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0x10010140	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0x10010160	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0x10010180	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0x100101a0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0x100101c0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

## Programa 6:

```

1
2  addi $s0, $zero, 0x7FFF
3  sll $s0, $s0, 16
4  ori $s0, $s0, 0xFFFF
5
6  addi $s1, $zero, 25000
7  sll $s1, $s1, 2
8  sll $s2, $s1, 1
9  add $s1, $s2, $s1
10
11
12 add $s2, $s0, $s1

```

Bkpt	Address	Code	Basic	Source
<input type="checkbox"/>	0x00400000	0x20107fff	addi \$16,\$0,32767	2: addi \$s0, \$zero, 0x7FFF
<input type="checkbox"/>	0x00400004	0x00109400	sll \$16,\$16,16	3: sll \$s0, \$s0, 16
<input type="checkbox"/>	0x00400008	0x3610ffff	ori \$16,\$16,65535	4: ori \$s0, \$s0, 0xFFFF
<input type="checkbox"/>	0x0040000c	0x201161a8	addi \$17,\$0,25000	6: addi \$s1, \$zero, 25000
<input type="checkbox"/>	0x00400010	0x00118880	sll \$17,\$17,2	7: sll \$s1, \$s1, 2
<input type="checkbox"/>	0x00400014	0x00119040	sll \$18,\$17,1	8: sll \$s2, \$s1, 1
<input type="checkbox"/>	0x00400018	0x02518820	add \$17,\$18,\$17	9: add \$s1, \$s2, \$s1
<input type="checkbox"/>	0x0040001c	0x02119020	add \$18,\$16,\$17	12: add \$s2, \$s0, \$s1

Data Segment								
Address	Value (+0)	Value (+4)	Value (+8)	Value (+c)	Value (+10)	Value (+14)	Value (+18)	
0x10010000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0x10010020	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0x10010040	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0x10010060	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0x10010080	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0x100100a0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0x100100c0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0x100100e0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0x10010100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0x10010120	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0x10010140	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0x10010160	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0x10010180	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0x100101a0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0x100101c0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

☐ Data Segment
 ☐ 0x10010000 (.data)
 ☒ Hexadecimal Addresses
 ☐ Hexadecimal Values
 ☐ ASCII

## Programa 7:

```

3  .text
4  .globl main
5  main:
6  ori $8, $0, 0x01
7  ori $8, $0, 15
8  sll $8, $8, 28
9  sra $8, $8, 28
10
11
12

```

The screenshot displays a debugger interface with two main panels. The left panel shows the assembly code being executed, and the right panel shows the state of the CPU registers.

**Assembly Code Panel:**

Step	Address	Code	Basic	Source
0	0x00401000	ori \$8, \$0, 0x01	ori \$8, \$0, 0x01	
1	0x00401004	ori \$8, \$0, 15	ori \$8, \$0, 15	
2	0x00401008	sll \$8, \$8, 28	sll \$8, \$8, 28	
3	0x0040100c	sra \$8, \$8, 28	sra \$8, \$8, 28	

**Registers Panel:**

Register	Name	Number	Value
\$zero		0	0x00000000
\$at		1	0x00000000
\$v0		2	0x00000000
\$v1		3	0x00000000
\$a0		4	0x00000000
\$a1		5	0x00000000
\$a2		6	0x00000000
\$a3		7	0x00000000
\$t0		8	0x00000001
\$t1		9	0x00000000
\$t2		10	0x00000000
\$t3		11	0x00000000
\$t4		12	0x00000000
\$t5		13	0x00000000
\$t6		14	0x00000000
\$t7		15	0x00000000
\$s0		16	0x00000000
\$s1		17	0x00000000
\$s2		18	0x00000000
\$s3		19	0x00000000
\$s4		20	0x00000000
\$s5		21	0x00000000
\$s6		22	0x00000000
\$s7		23	0x00000000
\$t8		24	0x00000000
\$t9		25	0x00000000
\$k0		26	0x00000000
\$k1		27	0x00000000
\$k2		28	0x00000000
\$k3		29	0x00000000
\$k4		30	0x00000000
\$k5		31	0x00000000

The registers panel shows that register \$t0 (index 8) contains the value 0x00000001, which corresponds to the first instruction in the assembly code. The other registers are currently zero.

## Programa 8:

```
3 .text
4 .globl main
5 main:
6 ori $8, $0, 0x1234 #$8 = 0x12345678
7 sll $8, $8, 16
8 ori $8, $8, 0x5678
9 #$9 = 0x12
10 ori $9, $0, 0x12
11 #$10 = 0x34
12 ori $10, $0, 0x34
13 #$11 = 0x56
14 ori $11, $0, 0x56
15 #$12 = 0x78
16 ori $12, $0, 0x78
17
18
```

[illegible]



## Programa 9:

```

1  .text
2  .globl main
3  main:
4  lui $t0, 0x1001          # t0 = end.base
5
6  lw $s0, 0($t0)           # s0 = 15
7  lw $s1, 4($t0)           # s1 = 25
8  lw $s2, 8($t0)           # s2 = 13
9  lw $s3, 12($t0)          # s3 = 17
10
11 add $s4, $s0, $s1        # s4 = x1+x2
12 add $s4, $s4, $s2        # s4 = s4+x3
13 add $s4, $s4, $s3        # s4 = s4+x4
14
15 sw $s4, 16($t0)          #MEM[soma] = s4
16
17 .data
18 x1: .word 15
19 x2: .word 25
20 x3: .word 13

```

Line: 20 Column: 13 ☒ Show Line Numbers

Mars Messages

Run I/O

-- program is finished running (dropped off bottom) --

Data Segment										Source										Data Segment																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
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### Programa 10:

```
main:
lui $t0, 0x1001                # t0 = end. base

lw $s0, 0($t0)                 # x = 5
lw $s1, 4($t0)                 # z = 7

sll $t1, $s0, 7                # t1 = 128x
sub $t1, $t1, $s0              # t1 = 127x

sll $t2, $s1, 6                # t2 = 64z
add $t2, $t2, $s1              # t2 = 65z

addi $s2, $t1, 1               # s2 = 127x + 1
sub $s2, $s2, $t2              # s2 = s2 - 65z
sw $s2, 8($t0)                 # MEM[Y] = s2

.data
x: .word 5
z: .word 7
y: .word 0
```

**Text Segment**

Offset	Address	Code	Basic	Source
0x00400000	0xc3c081001	lui \$8, 4097	4: lui \$t0, 0x1001	# t0 = end_base
0x00400004	0xc0100000	lw \$t0, 0(16)	6: lw \$s9, 0(\$t0)	# x = 5
0x00400008	0xc0100004	lw \$t1, 4(16)	7: lw \$s1, 0(\$t0)	# z = 7
0x0040000c	0x001040c0	sl \$t1, \$s9, 7	9: sl \$t1, \$s9, 7	# t1 = 128x
0x00400010	0xc0100022	sub \$9, \$s9, \$t1	10: sub \$t1, \$t1, \$s0	# t1 = 127x
0x00400014	0x00115100	sl \$t1, \$s1, 6	12: sl \$t2, \$s1, 6	# t2 = 64z
0x00400018	0x00151020	add \$t0, \$t1, \$t2	13: add \$t2, \$t2, \$s1	# t2 = 65z
0x0040001c	0x1230001	addi \$t0, \$t0, 1	15: addi \$t2, \$t1, 1	# s2 = 127x + 1
0x00400020	0x02409022	sub \$t0, \$t0, \$t2	16: sub \$t2, \$t2, \$t2	# s2 = s2 - 65z
0x00400024	0xad120000	sw \$t0, 8(\$t0)	17: sw \$s2, 8(\$t0)	# MEM[V] = s2

**Registers**

Register	Name	Number	Value
\$zero		0	
\$at		1	
\$v0		2	
\$v1		3	
\$a0		4	
\$a1		5	
\$a2		6	
\$a3		7	
\$t0		8	
\$t1		9	
\$t2		10	
\$t3		11	
\$t4		12	
\$t5		13	
\$t6		14	
\$t7		15	
\$t8		16	
\$t9		17	
\$s0		18	
\$s1		19	
\$s2		20	
\$s3		21	
\$s4		22	
\$s5		23	
\$s6		24	
\$s7		25	
\$s8		26	
\$s9		27	
\$k0		28	
\$k1		29	
\$fp		30	
\$ra		31	
\$pc			4194
\$hi			
\$lo			

**Data Segment**

Address	Value (+0)	Value (+4)	Value (+8)	Value (+c)	Value (+10)	Value (+14)	Value (+18)	Value (+1c)
0x10010000	5	7	0	0	0	0	0	0
0x10010020	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0x10010040	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0x10010060	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0x10010080	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0x100100a0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0x100100c0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0x100100e0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0x10010100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0x10010120	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0x10010140	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0x10010160	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0x10010180	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0x100101a0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0x100101c0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

☒ 0x00100000 (.data)
 ☒ Hexadecimal Addresses
 ☐ Hexadecimal Values
 ☐ ASCII

### Programa 11:

```

1  .text
2  .globl main
3  main:
4  lui $t0, 0x1001           # t0 = end. base
5
6  lw $s0, 0($t0)           # x = 100000
7  lw $s1, 4($t0)           # z = 200000
8
9  addi $t1, $zero, 0x493E   # t1 = 0x493E
10 sll $t1, $t1, 4           # t1 = 300000
11
12 add $s2, $s0, $t1         # s2 = x + t1
13 sub $s2, $s2, $s1         # s2 = s2 - z
14 sw $s2, 8($t0)           # MEM[Y] = s2
15
16 .data
17 x: .word 100000
18 z: .word 200000
19 y: .word 0

```

### Test Segment

addr	Address	Code	Basic	Source
0x00400000	0x3081001	lui	\$8, 4009	4: lui \$t0, 0x1001      # t0 = end_base
0x00400004	0x0d100000	lw	\$16, 0(\$0)	6: lw \$s0, 0(\$t0)      # x = 100000
0x00400008	0x00100004	lw	\$17, 0(\$0)	7: lw \$s1, 0(\$t0)      # z = 200000
0x0040000C	0x200493e	addi	\$t1, \$zero, 0x493e	9: addi \$t1, \$zero, 0x493e      # t1 = 0x493e
0x00400010	0x0004900	sll	\$t1, \$t1, 4	10: sll \$t1, \$t1, 4      # t1 = 380000
0x00400014	0x0000020	add	\$18, \$16, \$19	12: add \$s2, \$s0, \$s1      # s2 = x + t1
0x00400018	0x02510022	sub	\$18, \$18, \$17	13: sub \$s2, \$s2, \$s1      # s2 = s2 - z
0x0040001c	0x0d120008	sw	\$18, 8(\$0)	14: sw \$s2, 8(\$t0)      # MEM(t) = s2

### Registers

Name	Number	Value
\$zero	0	
\$at	1	
\$v0	2	
\$v1	3	
\$a0	4	
\$a1	5	
\$a2	6	
\$a3	7	
\$t0	8	268400
\$t1	9	
\$t2	10	
\$t3	11	
\$t4	12	
\$t5	13	
\$t6	14	
\$t7	15	
\$s0	16	
\$s1	17	
\$s2	18	
\$s3	19	
\$s4	20	
\$s5	21	
\$s6	22	
\$s7	23	
\$t8	24	
\$t9	25	
\$k0	26	
\$k1	27	
\$gp	28	268468
\$sp	29	2147479
\$fp	30	
\$ra	31	
\$hi		4194
\$lo		

### Data Segment

Address	Value (+0)	Value (+4)	Value (+8)	Value (+c)	Value (+10)	Value (+14)	Value (+18)	Value (+1c)
0x10010000	100000	200000	0	0	0	0	0	0
0x10010004	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0x10010008	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0x1001000c	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0x10010010	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0x10010014	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0x10010018	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0x1001001c	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0x10010020	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0x10010024	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0x10010028	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0x1001002c	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0x10010030	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0x10010034	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0x10010038	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0x1001003c	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0x10010040	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0x10010044	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0x10010048	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0x1001004c	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0x10010050	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0x10010054	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0x10010058	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0x1001005c	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0x10010060	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

☒ 0x10010000 (.data)
 ☒ Hexadecimal Addresses
 ☐ Hexadecimal Values
 ☐ ASCII

## Programa 12:

```
.text
.globl main
main:
lui $t0, 0x1001           # t0 = end. base
addi $t1, $t0, 4          # t1 = 0x10010004
addi $t2, $t0, 8          # t2 = 0x10010008
addi $t3, $t0, 12         # t3 = 0x1001000C
sw $t0, 0($t1)            # MEM[1] = &i
sw $t1, 0($t2)            # MEM[2] = &&i
sw $t2, 0($t3)            # MEM[3] = &&&i

lw $s0, 0($t3)
lw $s0, 0($s0)
lw $s0, 0($s0)
lw $s0, 0($s0)           # k = i

sll $s0, $s0, 1          # k = 2k
sw $s0, 0($t0)

.data
i: .word 2
```

Address	Code	Basic	Source
0x00400000	0x3c081001	lui \$t0, 0x1001	# t0 = end. base
0x00400004	0x21090004	addi \$t1, \$t0, 4	# t1 = 0x10010004
0x00400008	0x210a0008	addi \$t2, \$t0, 8	# t2 = 0x10010008
0x0040000c	0x210b000c	addi \$t3, \$t0, 12	# t3 = 0x1001000C
0x00400010	0xad200000	sw \$t0, 0(\$t1)	# MEM[1] = &i
0x00400014	0xad400000	sw \$t1, 0(\$t2)	# MEM[2] = &&i
0x00400018	0xad6a0000	sw \$t2, 0(\$t3)	# MEM[3] = &&&i
0x0040001c	0xbcd70000	lw \$s0, 0(\$t3)	
0x00400020	0xbcd70000	lw \$s0, 0(\$s0)	
0x00400024	0xbcd70000	lw \$s0, 0(\$s0)	
0x00400028	0xbcd70000	lw \$s0, 0(\$s0)	
0x0040002c	0x00100040	sll \$s0, \$s0, 1	# k = 2k
0x00400030	0xad100000	sw \$s0, 0(\$t0)	

Address	Value (+0)	Value (+4)	Value (+8)	Value (+c)	Value (+10)	Value (+14)	Value (+18)	Value (+1c)
0x10010000	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0x10010020	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0x10010040	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0x10010060	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0x10010080	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0x100100a0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0x100100c0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0x100100e0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0x10010100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0x10010120	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0x10010140	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0x10010160	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0x10010180	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0x100101a0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0x100101c0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

### Programa 13:

```

1  .text
2  .globl main
3  main:
4  lui $t0, 0x1001           # t0 = end. base
5  lw $s0, 0($t0)           # s0 = A
6
7  sra $t1, $s0, 31
8  beq $t1, $zero, endIf
9      sub $s0, $zero, $s0 # mod(A)
10 endIf:
11
12 sw $s0, 0($t0)
13
14 .data
15 A: .word -2

```

[illegible]

### Programa 14:

```

1 .text
2 .globl main
3 main:
4 lui $t0, 0x1001          # t0 = end. base
5
6 lw $s0, 0($t0)           # s0 = A
7
8 andi $s0, $s0, 0x0001
9 beq $s0, $zero, par
10     addi $t1, $zero, 1
11     j endif
12 par:
13     addi $t1, $zero, 0
14 endif:
15
16 sw $t1, 4($t0)
17
18 .data
19 A: .word 0

```

Skpt	Address	Code	Basic	Source
<input type="checkbox"/>	0x00400000	0x3c081001	lui \$8,4097	4: lui \$t0, 0x1001 # t0 = end. base
<input type="checkbox"/>	0x00400004	0x8d100000	lw \$16,0(\$8)	6: lw \$s0, 0(\$t0) # s0 = A
<input type="checkbox"/>	0x00400008	0x32100001	andi \$16,\$16,1	8: andi \$s0, \$s0, 0x0001
<input type="checkbox"/>	0x0040000c	0x12000002	beq \$16,\$0,2	9: beq \$s0, \$zero, par
<input type="checkbox"/>	0x00400010	0x20090001	addi \$9,\$0,1	10: addi \$t1, \$zero, 1
<input type="checkbox"/>	0x00400014	0x08100007	j 0x0040001c	11: j endif
<input type="checkbox"/>	0x00400018	0x20090000	addi \$9,\$0,0	13: addi \$t1, \$zero, 0
<input type="checkbox"/>	0x0040001c	0xad090004	sw \$9,4(\$8)	16: sw \$t1, 4(\$t0)

Data Segment							
Address	Value (+0)	Value (+4)	Value (+8)	Value (+c)	Value (+10)	Value (+14)	Value (+18)
0x10010000	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
0x10010020	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0x10010040	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0x10010060	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0x10010080	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0x100100a0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0x100100c0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0x100100e0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0x10010100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0x10010120	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0x10010140	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0x10010160	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0x10010180	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

## Programa 15:

```

1 .text
2 .globl main
3 main:
4 lui $s0, 0x1001          # s0 = end. base
5 addi $s1, $zero, 100     # i = 100
6
7 do:
8 addi $s1, $s1, -1        # i = i - 1
9 sll $t0, $s1, 2          # t0 = 4i
10 add $t0, $s0, $t0        # to = end. [i]
11 sll $t1, $s1, 1         # t1 = 2i
12 addi $t1, $t1, 1        # t1 = t1 + 1
13 sw $t1, 0($t0)          #MEM[i] = t1
14 bne $s1, $zero, do

```



## Programa 17:

```

1  .data # k = x * y
2  x: .word 0x3
3  y: .word 0x2
4
5  .text
6  .globl main
7  main:
8  ori $t0, $t0, 0x1001 # posicao
9  sll $t0, $t0, 16
10 lw $t1, 0($t0) # t1 <- x
11 lw $t2, 4($t0) # t2 <- y
12
13 function: # multiplicação
14 add $t3, $t3, $t1 # valor t3 = t3 + t1
15 addi $t4, $t4, 1 # contador
16 beq $t4, $t2, fim # se contador == y, fim
17 j function
18
19 fim:
20 sw $t3, 8($t0)

```

The screenshot displays a debugger interface with three main panels:

- Test Segment:** Shows assembly instructions with their addresses, codes, and comments. The code corresponds to the assembly provided in Programa 17.
- Labels:** A list of labels defined in the code, including `main` and `function`.
- Data Segment:** A table showing memory values at various addresses. The values are mostly 0, with some non-zero values at higher addresses (e.g., 240440224, 214747547, 819480).

At the bottom, there is a status bar indicating "program is finished running (stopped off button)".

## Programa 18:



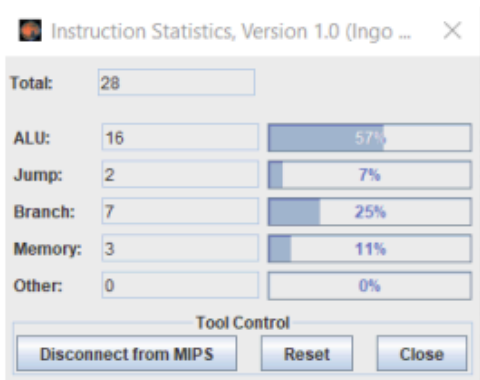
```

1  .data # k = x ^ y
2  x: .word 0x2
3  y: .word 0x3
4
5  .text
6  .globl main
7  main:
8  ori $t0, $t0, 0x1001 # posicao
9  sli $t0, $t0, 16
10 lw $t1, 0($t0) # t1 <- x
11 lw $t2, 4($t0) # t2 <- y
12
13 elevado:
14 or $t4, $0, $0 # zera o contador mult
15 addi $t5, $t5, 1 # contador da elevacao
16 beq $t5, $t2, fim # se contador == x, fim
17
18 function: # multiplicação
19 add $t3, $t3, $t1 # valor t3 = t3 + t1
20 addi $t4, $t4, 1 # contador da mult
21 beq $t4, $t1, elevado # se contador == x, elevado
22 j function
23
24 fim:
25 sw $t3, 8($t0)

```

The screenshot displays a MIPS simulator interface with three main panels:

- Assembly Panel (Top Left):** Shows the assembly code being executed, with line numbers 1 through 25. The code includes data declarations, a main function, and a loop for calculating  $x^y$ .
- Registers Panel (Top Right):** Displays the current state of MIPS registers. Register \$t0 is highlighted, showing its value as 0x1001.
- Memory Panel (Bottom):** Shows the memory dump, including addresses, hexadecimal values, and their corresponding ASCII representations. The memory at address 0x1001 contains the value 0x2.



## Desafio:

```
1 .data
2 num1: .word 3      # Primeiro número a ser multiplicado
3 num2: .word 4      # Segundo número a ser multiplicado
4 result_low: .word 0 # Parte inferior do resultado (32 bits)
5 result_high: .word 0 # Parte superior do resultado (32 bits)
6
7 .text
8 .globl main
9
10 main:
11     # Carregar os números da memória para os registradores
12     lw $t0, num1      # Carregar num1 em $t0
13     lw $t1, num2      # Carregar num2 em $t1
14
15     # Realizar a multiplicação
16     mult $t0, $t1      # Multiplica $t0 por $t1. Resultado de 64 bits em hi:lo
17
18     # Mover os resultados dos registradores hi e lo para registradores gerais
19     mflo $t2           # Move a parte inferior do resultado para $t2
20     mfhi $t3           # Move a parte superior do resultado para $t3
21
22     # Armazenar o resultado na memória
23     sw $t2, result_low # Armazenar a parte inferior do resultado (lower 32 bits)
24     sw $t3, result_high # Armazenar a parte superior do resultado (upper 32 bits)
25
26     # Encerrar o programa (utilizando uma syscall para saída)
27     li $v0, 10         # Código de syscall para exit
28     syscall            # Chamar a syscall para terminar o programa
```

## Perguntas finais:

**Questão 01:**

C) 64

**Questão 02:**

B) hi e lo

**Questão 03:**

A) mult

**Questão 04:**

C) mflo \$8

**Questão 05:**

B) 32

**Questão 06:**

A) lo

**Questão 07:**

D) div

**Questão 08:**

A) 1110 0110

**Questão 09:**

A) Se o inteiro for unsigned, o shift o divide por 2. Se o inteiro for signed, o shift o divide por 2.

**Questão 10:**

A) ori \$3,\$0,3  
mult \$8,\$3  
mflo \$9  
addi \$9,\$9,7

## Programas finais:

### Programa 19:

```
1  .data
2  num1: .word 0x12345678
3  num2: .word 0x00ABCDEF
4
5  .text
6  .globl main
7
8  main:
9      # Carregar números da memória para os registradores $s0 e $s1
10     lw $s0, num1
11     lw $s1, num2
12
13     # Calcular quantidade de bits significantes de $s0
14     move $t2, $s0
15     li $t0, 0
16 count_bits_s0:
17     beqz $t2, end_count_s0
18     srl $t2, $t2, 1
19     addi $t0, $t0, 1
20     j count_bits_s0
21 end_count_s0:
22
23     # Calcular quantidade de bits significantes de $s1
24     move $t3, $s1
25     li $t1, 0
26 count_bits_s1:
27     beqz $t3, end_count_s1
28     srl $t3, $t3, 1
29     addi $t1, $t1, 1
30     j count_bits_s1
31
32 end_count_s1:
33
34     # Multiplicação dos números em $s0 e $s1
35     mult $s0, $s1
36     mflo $s2 # Resultado menos significativo
37     mfhi $s3 # Resultado mais significativo
38
39     # Verificar se ambos os contadores são menores que 32
40     li $t4, 32
41     blt $t0, $t4, check_s1
42     j store_hi_lo
43 check_s1:
44     blt $t1, $t4, store_lo_only
45
```

```

45
46 store_lo_only:
47     # Ambos os contadores são menores que 32
48     move $s2, $s2
49     li $s3, 0
50     j end_program
51
52 store_hi_lo:
53     # Um ou ambos os contadores são 32 ou maiores
54     move $s2, $s2
55     move $s3, $s3
56
57 end_program:
58     # Fim do programa
59     li $v0, 10

```

## Programa 20:

```

1      .data
2      x:  .word 5
3      y:  .space 4
4
5      .text
6      .globl main
7
8      main:
9          # Carregar x da memória para o registrador $s0
10         lw $s0, x
11
12         # Verificar se x é par ou ímpar
13         andi $t0, $s0, 1    # Coloca 1 em $t0 se x é ímpar, 0 se é par
14         beq $t0, $zero, calc_even    # Se $t0 for 0, x é par
15
16         # Cálculo para x ímpar: y = x^5 - x^3 + 1
17         # Calcular x^2 e armazenar em $t1
18         mul $t1, $s0, $s0
19
20         # Calcular x^3 e armazenar em $t2
21         mul $t2, $t1, $s0
22
23         # Calcular x^5 e armazenar em $t3
24         mul $t3, $t2, $t1
25
26         # Calcular y = x^5 - x^3 + 1
27         sub $t4, $t3, $t2
28         addi $s1, $t4, 1
29         j store_result
30
31     calc_even:
32         # Cálculo para x par: y = x^4 + x^3 - 2x^2
33         # Calcular x^2 e armazenar em $t1
34         mul $t1, $s0, $s0
35
36         # Calcular x^3 e armazenar em $t2
37         mul $t2, $t1, $s0
38
39         # Calcular x^4 e armazenar em $t3
40         mul $t3, $t1, $t1
41
42         # Calcular -2x^2 e armazenar em $t5
43         li $t4, 2
44         mul $t5, $t4, $t1
45         sub $t5, $zero, $t5
46
47         # Calcular y = x^4 + x^3 - 2x^2
48         add $t6, $t3, $t2
49         add $s1, $t6, $t5
50
51     store_result:
52         # Armazenar y na memória
53         sw $s1, y
54
55         # Encerrar o programa
56         li $v0, 10
57         syscall
58

```

**Programa 21:**

```

1      .data
2      x: .word -5      # Exemplo de valor de x
3      y: .space 4      # Espaço para armazenar o valor de y
4
5      .text
6      .globl main
7
8      main:
9          # Carregar x da memória para o registrador $s0
10         lw $s0, x
11
12         # Verificar se x > 0
13         blez $s0, calc_non_positive # Se x <= 0, ir para calc_non_positive
14
15         # Cálculo para x > 0: y = x^3 + 1
16         # Calcular x^2 e armazenar em $t1
17         mul $t1, $s0, $s0
18
19         # Calcular x^3 e armazenar em $t2
20         mul $t2, $t1, $s0
21
22         # Calcular y = x^3 + 1
23         addi $s1, $t2, 1
24         j store_result
25
26     calc_non_positive:
27         # Cálculo para x <= 0: y = x^4 - 1
28         # Calcular x^2 e armazenar em $t1
29         mul $t1, $s0, $s0
30
31         # Calcular x^4 e armazenar em $t3
32         mul $t3, $t1, $t1
33
34         # Calcular y = x^4 - 1
35         addi $s1, $t3, -1
36
37     store_result:
38         # Armazenar y na memória
39         sw $s1, y
40
41         # Encerrar o programa
42         li $v0, 10
43         syscall

```