中国科学技术大学计算机学院《计算机组成原理实验》报告



实验题目: CPU 测试及汇编程序设计

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完成日期**:** __2020/4/19___

计算机实验教学中心制 2020年09月

【实验题目】

CPU 测试及汇编程序设计

【实验目的】

- 掌握 CPU 下载调试方法,以及测试数据(COE 文件)的生成方法
- 熟悉汇编程序的基本结构、仿真和调试的基本方法
- 理解机器指令实现的基本原理(数据通路和控制器的协调工作过程)

【实验环境】

Ripes, Rars

【实验练习】

1. 仿真 RIPES 示例汇编程序(Console Printing)

Console Printing 示例展示了如何用汇编程序输出字符串、整数、浮点数、ASCII 字符:

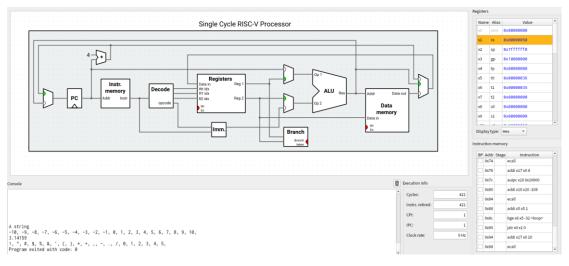
```
1. .data
               .string
2. str:
                            "A string"
3. newline:
               .string
                            "\n"
4. delimiter: .string
5.
6. .text
7. # ----- String printing ------
       la a0, str # Load the address of the string, placed in the static data s
   egment
9.
       li a7, 4  # Argument '4' for ecall instructs ecall to print to console
10.
       ecall
11.
       jal printNewline
12.
13.
14. # ----- Integer printing -----
```

```
15. # Print numbers in the range [-10:10]
16.
       li a0, -10
       li a1, 10
17.
18.
       li a2, 1
19.
       jal loopPrint
20.
21.
       jal printNewline
22.
23. # ------ Float printing ------
24. # Print an approximation of Pi (3.14159265359)
       li a0, 0x40490FDB
25.
26.
       li a7, 2
27.
       ecall
28.
29.
       jal printNewline
30.
31. # ----- ASCII character printing -----
32. # Print ASCII characters in the range [33:53]
       li a0, 33
33.
34.
       li a1, 53
       li a2, 11
35.
       jal loopPrint
36.
37.
38.
       # Finish execution
39.
       jal exit
40.
41. # ===== Helper routines =====
42. printNewline:
43.
       la a0, newline
       li a7, 4
44.
45.
       ecall
46.
       jr x1
47.
48. # --- LoopPrint ---
49. # Loops in the range [a0;a1] and prints the loop invariant to console
50. # a0: range start
51. # a1: range stop
52. # a2: print method (ecall argument)
53. loopPrint:
       addi t0, a0 0
54.
55.
       addi t1, a1 0
56. loop:
57.
       # Print value in a0 as specified by argument a2
       addi a0, t0, 0
58.
```

```
59.
       addi a7, a2, 0
60.
        # Print a delimiter between the numbers
61.
62.
       li a7, 4
        la a0, delimiter
63.
64.
        ecall
        # Increment
65.
        addi t0, t0, 1
66.
        ble t0, t1, loop
67.
        jr x1
68.
69.
70. exit:
71.
        li a7, 10
        ecall
72.
```

阅读汇编程序可以看出程序分为几个部分,分别是:字符串输出、整数输出、浮点数输出、ASCII字符输出、换行、循环输出。

逐条运行并观察数据通路的传输情况,最终运行的结果如下所示:



2. 设计汇编程序,实现人工检查 6 条指令功能,并生成 COE 文件设计的汇编程序如下所示:

```
    ...data
    in: .word 3
    out: .word 0
    str1: .string "test lw\n"
    str2: .string "test sw\n"
    str3: .string "test add\n"
    str4: .string "test addi\n"
```

```
8. str5: .string "test bep\n"
       str6: .string "test jal\n"
       str7: .string "The function has been tested!\n"
10.
11.
       newline: .string
                            "\n"
12.
13. .text
14.
       la s0, in
15. #test lw
       la a0, str1
17.
       li a7, 4
18.
      ecall
19.
20.
       lw a1, 0(s0)
       addi a0, a1, 0
21.
22.
      li a7, 1
23.
       ecall
24.
25.
       jal printNewline
26. #test sw
27.
       la a0, str2
       li a7, 4
28.
29.
       ecall
30.
31.
       sw a1, 0(a2)
32.
       lw s1, 0(a2)
33.
       addi a0, s1, 0
34.
       li a7, 1
35.
       ecall
36.
37.
       jal printNewline
38. #test add
       la a0, str3
39.
       li a7, 4
40.
41.
       ecall
42.
43.
       lw a3, 4(s0)
44.
       add a3, a1, a1
45.
       addi a0, a3, 0
       li a7, 1
46.
47.
       ecall
48.
       jal printNewline
49.
50. #test addi
51.
       la a0, str4
```

```
52.
      li a7, 4
53.
       ecall
54.
       lw a3, 4(s0)
55.
       addi a3, a1, 9
56.
57.
       addi a0, a3, 0
58.
       li a7, 1
59.
       ecall
60.
61.
       jal printNewline
63. #test jal
       la a0, str6
64.
       li a7, 4
65.
66.
       ecall
67.
68.
       jal TestBeq
69.
70. #test beq
71.
       la a0, str5
72.
       li a7, 4
73.
       ecall
74.
       lw a1, 0(s0)
75.
       lw a2, 0(s0)
76.
77.
       beq a1, a2, TestBeq
78.
79.
       jal printNewline
80.
81.
       j exit
82. printNewline:
       la a0, newline
83.
84.
       li a7, 4
85.
       ecall
86.
       jr x1
87.
88. TestBeq:
       la a0, str7
89.
90.
       li a7, 4
91.
       ecall
92.
       jr x1
93.
94. exit:
```

运行结果如下所示:

```
test lw
3
test sw
3
test add
6
test addi
12
test jal
The function has been tested!

The function has been tested!

The function has been tested!
```

3. 设计汇编程序,实现计算斐波那契-卢卡斯数列,并生成 COE 文件 汇编程序如下所示:

```
1. .data
2.
                              #The value of the first element initialization
          in1: .word 1
          in2: .word 2
                              #The value of the secnd element initialization
3.
4.
   .text
          la s0, in1
6.
7.
          lw a1, 0(s0)
                              #Enter the first element of the sequence
          addi a0, a1, 0
8.
          li a7, 1
10.
          ecall
11.
          jal PrintSpace
12.
          lw a2, 4(s0)
                              #Enter the second element of the sequence
          addi a0, a2, 0
13.
14.
          li a7, 1
          ecall
15.
          jal PrintSpace
16.
          addi a3, a2, 0
17. LOOP:
18.
           add a2, a1 ,a2
19.
           addi a0, a2, 0
20.
           li a7, 1
21.
           ecall
22.
           jal PrintSpace
23.
            addi a1, a3, 0
24.
            j LOOP
25.
26. PrintSpace:
            li a0 32
27.
28.
            li a7 11
29.
            ecall
30.
            jr x1
```

运行结果如下所示:

```
1 2 3 5 8 13 21 34 55 89 144 233 377 610 987 1597 2584 4181 6765
```

【总结与思考】

通过本次实验,我了解了汇编语言的基本语法、汇编程序的基本结构、仿真和调试的基本方法,理解了机器指令的数据通路和控制器的协调工作过程。本次实验难度不大,根据实验说明的指导就可以完成实验操作,实验题目的难度层层递进,有基础操作的考核,也有所学知识的综合,难易结合,既有复习又有思考,让所学在实践中得以运用,加深了我对计算机组成原理知识的理解。希望今后实验可以保持本次实验中详细实验指导描述的优点,辅助完成每项试验内容。