# 计算机组成原理 实验报告

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## 实验题目

汇编程序设计

## 实验目的

- 熟悉RISC-V汇编指令的格式
- 熟悉CPU仿真软件Ripes,理解汇编指令执行的基本原理(数据通路和控制器的协调工作过程)
- 熟悉汇编程序的基本结构,掌握简单汇编程序的设计
- 掌握汇编仿真软件RARS(RISC-V Assembler & Runtime Simulator)的使用方法,会用该软件进行汇编程序的仿真、调试以及生成CPU测试需要的指令和数据文件(COE)
- 理解CPU调试模块PDU的使用方法

## 实验平台

FPGAOL Ripes Rars

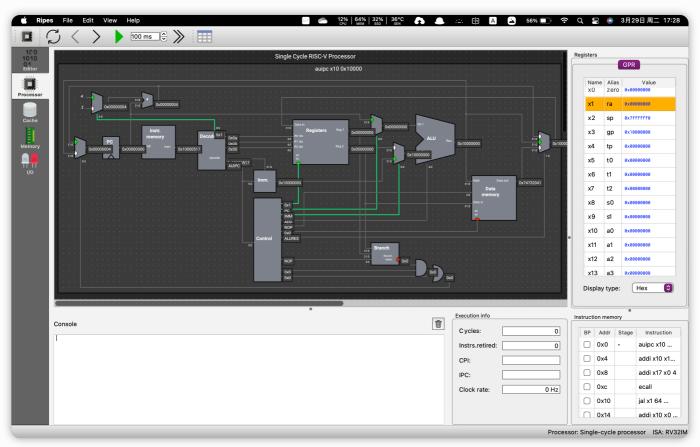
## 实验过程

### Step 1: 理解并仿真RIPES示例汇编程序

consolePrinting.s 程序打印字符串、数字、字符、浮点数到控制台。

在 String printing 中,程序先将str的地址存到a0寄存器中 再调用系统调用向控制台输出打印此字符串。 之后的 jal printNewline 是函数调用,用于打印换行符,其中a7中的值决定了ecall调用打印数据的类型。 在 Integer printing 中,程序先把数字的范围(-10到10)分别存到a0和a1寄存器中,之后调用函数 LoopPrint 循环输出整数和分隔符到控制台。

之后的浮点数和字符的输出类似以上两个。



```
1
    # This example demonstrates how strings, integers, chars and floating point
 2
    # values may be printed to the console
 3
 4
    .data
    str:
 5
                             "A string"
                .string
                             "\n"
 6
    newline:
                .string
 7
    delimiter: .string
                             п, п
 8
 9
    .text
10
    # ----- String printing -----
11
        la a0, str # Load the address of the string, placed in the static data segment
        li a7, 4  # Argument '4' for ecall instructs ecall to print to console
12
13
        ecall
14
15
        jal printNewline
16
    # ----- Integer printing -----
17
18
    # Print numbers in the range [-10:10]
19
        li a0, -10
20
        li a1, 10
21
        li a2, 1
22
        jal loopPrint
23
```

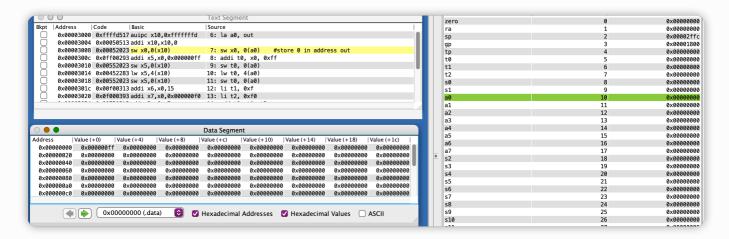
```
24
        jal printNewline
25
    # ----- Float printing -----
26
27
    # Print an approximation of Pi (3.14159265359)
28
        li a0, 0x40490FDB
29
        li a7, 2
30
        ecall
31
32
        jal printNewline
33
34
    # ----- ASCII character printing -----
35
    # Print ASCII characters in the range [33:53]
36
        li a0, 33
37
        li a1, 53
38
        li a2, 11
39
        jal loopPrint
40
41
        # Finish execution
42
        jal exit
43
44
    # ===== Helper routines =====
45
    printNewline:
46
        la a0, newline
47
        li a7, 4
48
        ecall
49
        jr x1
50
51
   # --- LoopPrint ---
   # Loops in the range [a0;a1] and prints the loop invariant to console
52
53
   # a0: range start
54
   # a1: range stop
55
   # a2: print method (ecall argument)
56
    loopPrint:
57
        mv t0 a0
58
        mv t1 a1
59
        # Print value in a0 as specified by argument a2
60
61
        mv a0 t0
        mv a7 a2
62
63
        ecall
        # Print a delimiter between the numbers
64
65
        li a7, 4
        la a0, delimiter
66
67
        ecall
68
        # Increment
69
        addi t0, t0, 1
70
        ble t0, t1, loop
71
        jr x1
72
    exit:
73
74
        # Exit program
75
        li a7, 10
```

### Step 2:设计汇编程序 验证6条指令功能

需要验证的指令为sw lw add addi beq jal

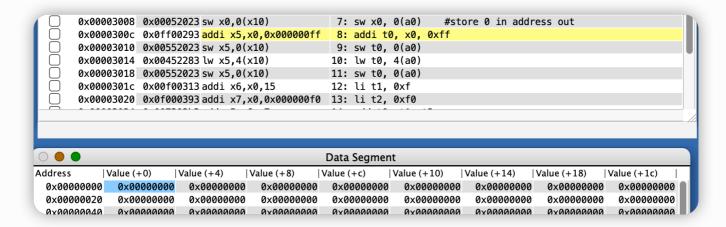
```
.data
 2
    out: .word 0xff
 3
    in: .word 0
 4
 5
    .text
 6
    la a0, out
 7
    sw x0, 0(a0) #store 0 in address out
 8
    addi t0, x0, 0xff
 9
    sw t0, 0(a0)
10
    lw t0, 4(a0)
    sw t0, 0(a0)
11
12
    li t1, 0xf
13
    li t2, 0xf0
14
    add t0, t1, t2
15
16
    li t2, 0xf
    beq t1, t2, equal
17
18
    jal exit
19
20
    equal:
21
    li t3, 0xee
22
    jal exit
23
24
    exit:
25
    li a7, 10
26
    ecall
```

单步运行至0x3008 a0被置为0。

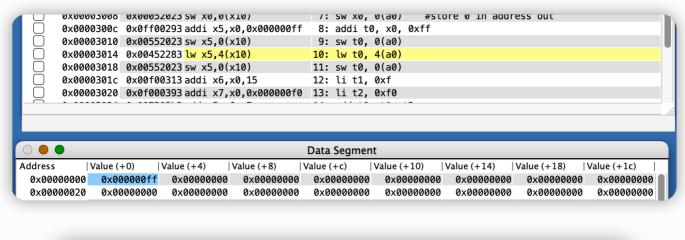


下一步.data(+0)处数据被置为0,说明sw运行正确。

addi将0xff存入x5寄存器结果正确。

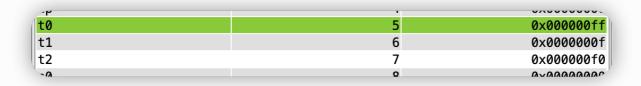


#### lw将t0寄存器置0

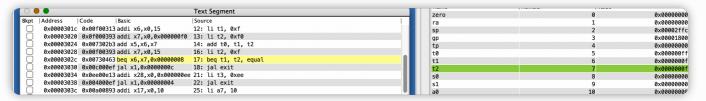


(tp	4	0×00000000
t0	5	0×00000000
t1	6	0×00000000
t2	7	0×00000000

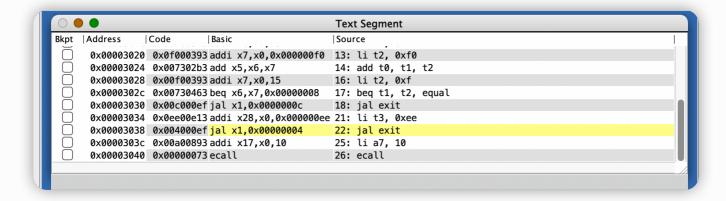
add操作t3 = t1 + t2.



#### beq操作 若t1 = t2时跳转到标签equal处:



jal跳转到exit函数:



至此 验证完成。

#### ins.coe

```
memory_initialization_radix = 16;
 2
    memory_initialization_vector =
 3
    ffffd517
    00050513
 4
 5
    00052023
 6
    0ff00293
    00552023
 8
    00452283
 9
    00552023
10
   00f00313
11
    0f000393
12
    007302b3
13
   00f00393
14
   00730463
15
    00c000ef
16
    0ee00e13
17
    004000ef
18
    00a00893
19
    00000073
```

#### data.coe

```
memory_initialization_radix = 16;
memory_initialization_vector =
0000000ff
00000000
...
```

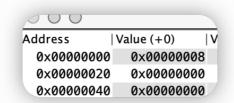
### Step 3:

#### fib.asm

```
1 .data
2 out: .word 0
3 in: .word 4 #存储输入输出
```

```
4
 5
   .text
 6 li t1, 1
 7 li t2, 2
8 la a0, out
9
   lw t3, 4(a0)
10 beq t1, t3, first
11 beq t2, t3, second #特殊判断 n = 1、2的情况
12 addi t3, t3, -2
13 loop: #循环 一般的情况
14 add t4, t1, t2
15 addi t1, t2, 0
16 addi t2, t4, 0
17 addi t3, t3, -1
18 bgtz t3, loop
19 sw t4, 0(a0)
20 jal exit
21
22 first:
23 sw t1, 0(a0)
24 jal exit
25
26 second:
27 sw t2, 0(a0)
28 jal exit
29
30 exit:
31 li a7, 10
32 ecall
```

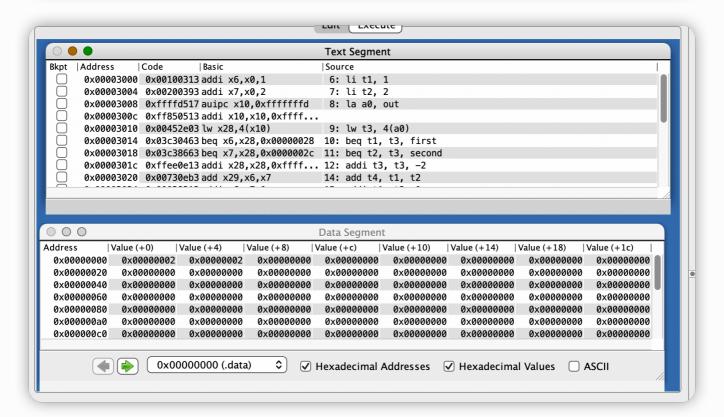
e.x 当在输入地址的数据为5时(即 in: .word 5)输出如下:



结果为8正确。

当在输入地址的数据为1、2时输出如下:

					Text S	egmen	it			
Bkpt	Address	Code	Basic		Source					
	0×0000300	0 0x0010	0313 addi x6,	x0,1	6: li	t1, 1	l			
	0×0000300	4 0x0020	0393 addi x7,	x0,2	7: li	t2, 2	2			
	0×0000300	8 0xffff	d517 auipc x1	L0,0xfffffffd	8: la	a0, d	out			
	0×0000300	c 0xff85	0513 addi x10	,x10,0xffff.						
	0×0000301	.0 0x0045	2e03 lw x28,4	l(x10)	9: lw	t3, 4	4(a0)			
	0x0000301	.4 0x03c3	0463 beq x6,x	(28,0x0000002	8 10: be	q t1,	t3, first			
	0x0000301	.8 0x03c3	8663 beq x7,x	(28,0x0000002	c 11: be	q t2,	t3, second			
	0×0000301	.c 0xffee	0e13 addi x28	3,x28,0xffff.	12: ad	ldi t3,	, t3, -2			
$\cup$	0,0000000									
			0eb3 add x29,	.x6,x7	14: ad	ld t4,	t1, t2			
	0x0000302		0eb3 add x29,	x6,x7						
ddress	0x0000302				Data Se	gment		Value (+14)	Value (+18)	Value (+1c)
ddress	0x0000302	0 0×0073	Value (+4)	Value (+8)	Data Se	gment				
ddress 0x000	0×0000302	20 0x0073	Value (+4) 0x00000001	Value (+8) 0x00000000	Data Se  Value (+c)	gment	/alue (+10)	0×00000000	0×00000000	0×00000000
ddress 0x000 0x000	Value	20 0x0073 2 (+0) 200000001	Value (+4) 0x00000001 0x00000000	Value (+8)  0x00000000000000000000000000000000000	Data Se   Value (+c)   0	gment 0  \	/alue (+10) 0x00000000	0×00000000 0×00000000	0×00000000 0×00000000	0×00000000 0×00000000
ddress 0x000 0x000 0x000	Value   000000	e (+0) 00000001	Value (+4) 0x00000001 0x00000000 0x00000000	Value (+8)  0x00000000  0x00000000  0x00000000	Data Se  Value (+c)   0x0000   0x0000	gment 0   V 00000 00000	/alue (+10) 0x00000000 0x00000000	0×00000000 0×00000000 0×00000000	0×00000000 0×00000000 0×00000000	0×00000000 0×00000000 0×00000000
ddress 0x000 0x000 0x000 0x000	Valu   000000	e (+0) 000000001 00000000000000000000000000	Value (+4) 0x00000001 0x00000000 0x00000000	Value (+8)  0x00000000  0x00000000  0x00000000	Data Se  Value (+c)   0 0x0000   0 0x0000   0 0x0000	gment )   \ ) ) ) ) ) ) ) ) ) ) ) ) ) ) ) )	/alue (+10) 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000	0×00000000 0×00000000 0×00000000 0×000000	0×00000000 0×00000000 0×00000000 0×000000	0×00000000 0×00000000 0×00000000 0×000000
ddress 0x000 0x000 0x000 0x000 0x000	Valux   Oxen   Oxen	e (+0) 00000001 00000000 00000000	Value (+4) 0×00000000 0×00000000 0×00000000 0×00000000	Value (+8) 0×00000000 0×00000000 0×00000000 0×00000000	Data Se   Value (+c) 0 0x0000 0 0x0000 0 0x0000 0 0x0000	gment )  \ 00000 00000 00000 00000	/alue (+10) 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x000000	0×00000000 0×00000000 0×00000000 0×000000	0×00000000 0×00000000 0×00000000 0×000000	0×00000000 0×00000000 0×00000000 0×000000



#### 结果正确。

#### fib.coe

```
1  memory_initialization_radix = 16;
2  memory_initialization_vector =
3  00100313
4  00200393
5  ffffd517
6  ff850513
7  00452e03
```

```
8 03c30463
9 03c38663
10 ffee0e13
11 00730eb3
12 00038313
13 000e8393
14 fffe0e13
15 ffc048e3
16 01d52023
17 014000ef
18 00652023
19 00c000ef
20 00752023
21 004000ef
22 00a00893
23 00000073
```

#### fib\_data.coe

```
memory_initialization_radix = 16;
memory_initialization_vector =
00000002
...
```

# 心得体会

通过本次实验,学到了很多关于RISC-V汇编语言编写的知识。

最重要的是Ripes和Rars这两个软件的使用。由于以前使用过LC-3 tools、gdb并且接触过LC-3的汇编语言和x86汇编语言 且RISC-V语言与其有很多相似之处,本次实验上手较快。