## w6: Computer Architecture - Project2

■ Date	@October 19, 2022
⇔ Status	Not started
<b>%</b> Туре	Assignment
Σ 倒數時間	還剩 -4 天
Due date	@November 16, 2022

## 程式說明:

```
respond = []
 sub = []
 #instructions
#zreo, for IType const, arguments, temp, contents for later, temp, OS, ...
 reg = {'$zero': 0,
                              '$at':None,
                              '$v0':None, '$v1':None,
                              '$a0':None, '$a1':None, '$a2':None, '$a3':None,
                              "$t0':None, '$t1':None, '$t2':None, '$t3':None, '$t4':None, '$t5':None, '$t6':None, '$t6':None, '$t6':None, '$t6':None, '$t6':None, '$s0':None, '$s1':None, '$s2':None, '$s3':None, '$s4':None, '$s5':None, '$s6':None, '$s7':None, '$s6':None, '$s6':None, '$s7':None, '$s6':None, '$s6':
                              '$t8':None, '$t9':None,
                              '$k0':None, '$k1':None,
                              '$gp':None,'$sp':None,'$fp':None,'$ra':None }
'$2':'$v0','$3':'$v1',
'$4':'$a0','$5':'$a1','$6':'$a2','$7':'$a3',
'$8':'$t0','$9':'$t1','$10':'$t2','$11':'$t3','$12':'$t4','$13':'$t5','$14':'$t6','$15':'$t7',
                                            '$16':'$$0','$17':'$$1','$18':'$$2','$19':'$$3','$20':'$$4','$21':'$$5','$22':'$$6','$23':'$$7','$24':'$t8','$25':'$t9',
                                              '$26':'$k0','$27':'$k1',
                                              '$28':'$gp','$29':'$sp','$30':'$fp','$31':'$ra'}
```

全域變數有 operation、reg, 和reg\_table等, reg\_table是暫存 器的對照表,reg 負責存暫存器的 值。

```
def parse(User_input):
                                #split and classify line to op or req
    tokens=[]
    splitedLine = re.split('[#:(,\s]+',User_input)
    for c in splitedLine:
       if c != "":
           if c.lower() in operation:
               tokens.append([c,"OPRT"])
           elif isNum(c):
              c = int(c)
               tokens.append([c,"NUM"])
           elif c in reg_table or c in reg_table.values():
               c = c.strip( '$' )
               tokens.append([c,"REG"])
           else:
               tokens.append([c,"Unknown"])
           return False
    return tokens
```

parse()是負責分字和分類詞的類別,方便接下來operation確認正確的格式並且適當回報錯誤訊息。

```
def executeInstr(tokens):
    global respond
    respond = []
    if tokens=False:return False

if(tokens[0][1]=="OPRT"):
        if len(tokens) >= 4:
            if(tokens[0][0].lower() == "add"):
                 add(tokens)
            elif(tokens[0][0].lower() == "sub"):
                 sub(tokens)
            elif(tokens[0][0].lower() == "lw"):
                 lw(tokens)
            elif(tokens[0][0].lower() == "sw"):
                 sw(tokens)
            elif(tokens[0][0].lower() == "sw"):
                 sw(tokens)
            elif(tokens[0][0].lower() == "addi"):
```

executeInstr() 根據parse() 切好的詞組數 量和第一個詞 (通常為 operation)呼 叫對應實作的 function,若 第一個詞則 operation則 可報錯誤,或

```
elif(tokens[0][0].lower() == "addu"):
        addu(tokens)
    elif(tokens[0][0].lower() == "addiu"):
        addiu(tokens)
    elif(tokens[0][0].lower() == "sll" or tokens[0][0].lower() == "srl"):
        shift(tokens)
     \texttt{elif(tokens[0][0].lower() == "and" or tokens[0][0].lower() == "or" or tokens[0][0].lower() == "nor"): } 
        AndOrNor(tokens)
    \verb|elif(tokens[0][0].lower() == "beq" or tokens[0][0].lower() == "bne"): \\
        branch(tokens)
   elif(tokens[0][0].lower() == "slt"):
        slt(tokens)
    elif(tokens[0][0].lower() == "slti"):
    elif(tokens[0][0].lower() == "sltu"):
        sltu(tokens)
elif len(tokens) == 2:
   if(tokens[0][0].lower() == "j" or tokens[0][0].lower() == "jal" or tokens[0][0].lower() == "jr"):
       jump(tokens)
   respond.append(["ERR",f"Error:Expected identifier."])
respond.append(["Error",f"Unexpected Operation: {tokens[0][0]}."])
```

詞組數量不符,例如:缺少暫存器,也回報錯誤。

```
def lw(tokens):
    global respond
    stopExe = False
    for i in range(1,4,1):
        if (i%2==1)and(tokens[i][1] != "REG"):
             respond.append(["Error",f"Malformed~\{tokens[0][0]\}~statement,~no~suitable~register~\{tokens[i][0]\}."])\\
            stopExe = True
        elif(tokens[i][1] == "NUM")and(tokens[i][0] > 65535 or tokens[i][0] < 0):
            respond.append(["Error",f"Malformed \ \{tokens[0][0]\} \ statement, \ \{tokens[i][0]\} \ is \ out \ of \ range."])
             stopExe = True
        elif (tokens[i][1] == "Unknown"):
            respond.append(["Error",f"Unknown identifier \{tokens[i][0]\} \ ."])\\
    respond.\,append(["operation",tokens[0][0]])
    if stopExe == False:
        respond.append(["source 1",f"${tokens[3][0]}"])
        address = f"MEM[${tokens[3][0]}+{tokens[2][0]}]"
        respond.append(["memory address",address])
        respond.append(["desstination",f"${tokens[1][0]}"])
        Itype("100011", tokens[3][0], tokens[1][0], tokens[2][0], 1)\\
```

當operation為lw時,executeInstr() 會呼叫lw()。

首先會先確認operand的類別是否正確,還有立即值是否有超出範圍,若有就將錯誤回報資訊存入respond。

而不管operand是否有錯誤,operation都會回傳,所以將operation的類別存入respond。

最後,如果instruction都沒有回報錯誤,則會將source、destination,和memory address等資訊存入respond中,並且呼叫ltype()。

以下function皆會確認operand、回報錯誤,和呼叫Type:

add, sub, lw, sw, addi, addu, addiu, shift, AndOrNor, branch, slt, slti, sltu, jump

```
def Itype(op,rs,rt,imm,flag):
    respond.append(["opcode",op])
    respond.append(["rs",rs])
    respond.append(["rt",rt])
    if flag==0:
        respond.append(["offset",imm])
    else:
        respond.append(["immediate value",imm])
```

根據instruction回傳的opcode轉成輸出的格式。

instruction不同,會呼叫不同type,除了Itype,還有:

Rtype(op,rs,rt,rd,shamt,funct)、 Jtype(op,address)

```
# GUI
User_input=''
window = tk.Tk()
width = 960
height = 540
```

```
window_width = window.winfo_screenwidth()
window_height = window.winfo_screenheight()
left = int((window\_width - width)/2)
top = int((window_height - height)/2)
Str Len = 30
window.title('MIPS instruction decoder 2')
window.geometry(f'\{width\}x\{height\}+\{left\}+\{top\}') \ \# \ window \ show \ size
window.configure(bg='#fff') # window BG color
label = tk.Label(window, \ bd=10, \ bg='\#ffa', fg='\#000', \ text = "MIPS \ instruction \ decoder"). pack(side="top", fill="x") \ \# \ Title \ Label(window, \ bd=10, \ bg='\#ffa', fg='\#000', \ text = "MIPS \ instruction \ decoder"). pack(side="top", fill="x") \ \# \ Title \ Label(window, \ bd=10, \ bg='\#ffa', fg='\#000', \ text = "MIPS \ instruction \ decoder"). pack(side="top", fill="x") \ \# \ Title \ Label(window, \ bd=10, \ bg='\#ffa', fg='\#000', \ text = "MIPS \ instruction \ decoder"). pack(side="top", fill="x") \ \# \ Title \ Label(window, \ bd=10, \ bg='\#ffa', fg='\#000', \ text = "MIPS \ instruction \ decoder"). pack(side="top", fill="x") \ \# \ Title \ Label(window, \ bd=10, \ bg='\#ffa', fg='\#ffa', fg='\#
# input block
Input_label = tk.Label(window, bg='#fff', text='Please enter MIPS instruction:',font=("Times",14,"bold"))
Input_label.place(relx=0.2,y=100)
entry = tk.Entry(window, width=Str_Len, font=("Times", 16))
entry.place(relx=0.6,y=100)
button = tk.Button(window, width=8, height=1,bg="#ffa", command=lambda:show(entry),text='Decode', font=("Times",10)) # button
button.place(relx=0.5, y=140, anchor = 'center')
def show(self):
               global User_input, respond
              User_input = self.get()
User_input = ''.join(User_input.replace(' ',',',1))
              User_input = User_input.strip( ')' )
              executeInstr(parse(User_input))
              if type(respond) != str:
                              text = tk.Text(window, height=10, font=("Times", 14, "bold"))
                             for res in respond:
                                           text.insert(tk.INSERT,f"{res[0]}: {res[1]}\n")
                             text.place(relx=0.2, rely=0.5)
                                     \texttt{Out\_label} = \texttt{tk.Label(window , text=Txt, font=("Times",14,"bold"), bd=10 , fg='#225', bg= "#fff",justify = 'left',anchor = 'which is a substitution of the subs
                                    Out_label.place(relx=0.2,rely=0.5)
              else:
                               print(type(respond))
                                   Out_label.configure(text=f"{ans}",bd=152 , fg='#225', bg= "#aaa",anchor = 'center')
               return respond
window.mainloop()
print(User_input)
```

## 顯示GUI的部分。

介面包含輸入列、指示文字、按鈕和輸出框,按下按鈕時會執行show()。

show()會將輸入列的文字傳給parse(),並且將respond裡的資料一條條輸出到輸出框上。

## 心得:

我這次使用的程式語言與上次demo使用不一樣,跟C++相比Python實作起來更容易,我可以花更少的時間debug,花更多時間思考function之間的運作和資料傳遞和GUI上,除此之外這次花更多的時間注意各種不同operation的細節。