



RAPORT MIPS CICLU UNIC

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1.Instructiuni suplimentare: xor si slt de tip R, ori si bne de tip I

- XOR : xor \$rd,\$rs,\$rt
 - Face operatia de sau exclusiv intre registrii rs si rt, rezultatul fiind salvat in registrul rd
 - RTL abstract : RF[rd] <- RF[rs] ^ RF[rt]
 - 000_sss_ttt_ddd_0_110
- SLT : slt \$rd,\$rs,\$rt
 - Daca rs este mai mic decat rt, atunci rd va primi 1, altfel 0
 - RTL abstract: if(RF[rs] < RF[rt]) then RF[rd] <- 1 else RF[rd] <- 0
 - 000_sss_ttt_ddd_0_111
- ORI : ori \$rt,\$rs,imm
 - rt primeste rezultatul aplicarii unui sau logic intre rs si imediat extins cu 0
 - RTL abstract: RF[rt] <- RF[rs] | Z_Ext(imm)
 - 101_sss_ttt_iiiiii
- LUI : lui \$rt,imm
 - rt primeste jumatarea de sus a imediatului
 - RTL abstract: RF[rt] <- imm || 0x0000
 - 110_000_ttt_iiiiii

2.Semnale de control:

Semnale control MIPS16 pentru Anexa 5

 $\langle ? \rangle \in \{GEZ, NE, GTZ\}$

Tipuri de operații care se pun în paranteză la ALUOp și ALUCtrl: {(+), (-), (&), (!), (^), (<<l), (<<lv), (>>l), (>>a), (<)}, ^ - XOR, ! - logic, & - aritmetic, v - cu variabilă

Instrucțiune	Opcode Instr(15-13)	RegDst	ExtOp	ALUSrc	Branch	Br<?> (optional)	Jump	MemWrite	MemtoReg	RegWrite	ALUOp (1:0)	func Instr(2-0)	ALUCtrl (2:0)	JmpR (optional)
1.add	000	1	0	0	0		0	0	0	1	000	000	000	
2.sub	000	1	0	0	0		0	0	0	1	000	001	001	
3.sll	000	1	0	0	0		0	0	0	1	000	010	010	
4.srl	000	1	0	0	0		0	0	0	1	000	011	011	
5.and	000	1	0	0	0		0	0	0	1	000	100	100	
6.or	000	1	0	0	0		0	0	0	1	000	101	101	
7.xor	000	1	0	0	0		0	0	0	1	000	110	110	
8.slt	000	1	0	0	0		0	0	0	1	000	111	111	
9.addi	001	0	1	1	0		0	0	0	1	001(+)	xxx	000	
10.lw	010	0	1	1	0		0	0	1	1	001(+)	xxx	000	
11.sw	011	0	1	1	0		0	1	0	0	001(+)	xxx	000	
12.beq	100	0	1	0	1		0	0	0	0	010(-)	xxx	001	
13.ori	101	0	1	1	0		0	0	0	1	101()	xxx	101	
14.lui	110	0	1	1	0		0	0	0	1	001(+)	xxx	001	
15.j	111	0	1	0	0		1	0	0	0	Xxx	xxx	000	

URL: https://drive.google.com/open?id=1SI7x2Gp_2m3SEkwnXuGt4ns4voYzpGBH

3.Cod

Programul trebuie sa returneze daca suma numerelor din sirul lui Fibonacci dintr-un interval (a,b) este numar prim.

Cod C:

```
#include <iostream>
#include <stdlib.h>

using namespace std;

int main()
{
    cin>>a>>b;

    int t1=0, t2=1, nextTerm=0,suma = 0;;
    while(t2<=b) {
        nextTerm = t1 + t2;
        t1 = t2;
        t2 = nextTerm;
        if(t2>=a) suma = suma + t2;
    }

    for (int i = 2; i < suma; i++){
        for (int j = i; j <= suma; j = j + i)
            if (j == n) ok = 0;
    }
    if (ok == 1)
        printf(" e prim\n");
    else printf("nu e prim\n");
}
```

Cod Asseembly:

```

0      ADDI $$1, $s0, 1 #ultimul
1      ADDI $$2, $s0, 0 #penultimul
2      ADDI $$3, $s0, 6 #a
3      ADDI $$4, $s0, 30 #b
4      ADDI $$5, $s0, 0 #suma
5      ADDI $$7, $s0, 1 #pt verificare
6      loop:   ADDI $$6, $s0, 0 #verificare interval
7      SLT $$6, $$4, $$1 # daca a iesit din interval
8      BEQ $$6, $$7, verif_prim # sare la verif_prim
9      ADDI $$6, $s0, 0 #verificare interval
10     SLT $$6, $$3, $$1 # daca a intrat in interval
11     BEQ $$6, $$7, add_to_sum
12     ADD $$1, $$1, $$2 #ultimul
13     SUB $$2, $$1, $$2 #penultimul
14     J loop
15     add_to_sum: ADD $$1, $$1, $$2 #ultimul
16     SUB $$2, $$1, $$2 #penultimul
17     ADD $$5, $$5, $$2 #suma
18     J loop
19     verif_prim: ADDI $$1, $s0, 1 #counter
20     ADDI $$2, $s0, 0 #j
21     ADDI $$4, $s0, 0 #rez
22     ADDI $$7, $s0, 1 #verif
23     BEQ $$5, $$1, nu_e_prim
24     loop2  :ADDI $$1, $$1, 1
25     BEQ $$1, $$5, end # for i,n

```

```

26      ADD $s2, $s0, $s1 # for j=i,n,j=j+i
27      loop3: BEQ $s2, $s5, nu_e_prim
28      ADD $s2, $s2, $s1 # j = j + i
29      ADDI $s6, $s0, 0 #verificare interval
30      SLT $s6, $s5, $s2
31      BEQ $s6, $s0, aici
32      J loop2
32      aici: J loop3
33      nu_e_prim: ADDI $s4, $s0, 0 # NOT_PRIME
34      J FINAL
35      end: ADDI $s4, $s0, 1 # IS_PRIME
36      FINAL: sw $s5,10($s0)
37      sw $s4,11($s0)

```

Trasarea executiei programului:

ADDI \$s1, \$s0, 1 -- RD1 = 0 , Ext_imm = 1 , ALURes = 1

ADDI \$s2, \$s0, 0 -- RD1 = 0 , Ext_imm = 0 , ALURes = -1

ADDI \$s3, \$s0, 6 #a -- RD1 = 0 , Ext_imm =6, ALURes = 6

ADDI \$s4, \$s0, 30 #b -- RD1 = 0 , Ext_imm = 30 , ALURes = 30

ADDI \$s5, \$s0, 0 #suma -- RD1 = 0 , Ext_imm = 0 , ALURes = 0

ADDI \$s7, \$s0, 1 #pt verificare -- RD1 = 0 , Ext_imm = 1 , ALURes = 1

loop:

ADDI \$s6, \$s0, 0 #verificare interval -- RD1 = 0 , Ext_imm = 0 , ALURes = 0

SLT \$s6, \$s4, \$s1 # daca a iesit din interval -- RD1 = 30 , RD2 = 1 , ALURes = 0

BEQ \$s6, \$s7, verif_prim # sare la verif_prim -- RD1 = 0 , RD2= 1 , ALURes=-1 => next address

ADDI \$s6, \$s0, 0 #verificare interval -- RD1 = 0 , Ext_imm = 0 , ALURes = 0

SLT \$s6, \$s3, \$s1 # daca a intrat in interval -- RD1 = 6 , RD2 = 1 , ALURes = 4

BEQ \$s6, \$s7, add_to_sum -- RD1 = 0 , RD2 = 1 , ALURes = -1 => next address



ADD \$s1, \$s1, \$s2 #ultimu -- RD1 = 1 , RD2 = 0, ALURes = 1

SUB \$s2, \$s1, \$s2 #penultimu -- RD1 = 1, RD2 = 0 , ALURes = 1

J loop -- PC = offset(loop) = 6

loop:

ADDI \$s6, \$s0, 0 #verificare interval -- RD1 = 0 , Ext_imm = 0 , ALURes = 0

** SLT \$s6, \$s4, \$s1 # daca a iesit din interval -- RD1 = 30 , RD2 = 0 , ALURes = 0

BEQ \$s6, \$s7, verif_prim # sare la verif_prim -- RD1 = 0 , RD2= 1 , ALURes=-1 => next address

ADDI \$s6, \$s0, 0 #verificare interval -- RD1 = 0 , Ext_imm = 0 , ALURes = 0

* SLT \$s6, \$s3, \$s1 # daca a intrat in interval -- RD1 = 6 , RD2 = 0 , ALURes = 0

BEQ \$s6, \$s7, add_to_sum -- RD1 = 0 , RD2 = 1 , ALURes = -1 => next address

ADD \$s1, \$s1, \$s2 #ultimul -- RD1 = 0 , RD2 = 1 , ALURes = 1

SUB \$s2, \$s1, \$s2 #penultimul -- RD1 = 1 , RD2 = 0 , ALURes = 1

J loop -- PC = offset(loop) = 6

.....

* SLT \$s6, \$s3, \$s1 # daca a intrat in interval -- RD1 = 6 , RD2 = 8 , ALURes = 1

BEQ \$s6, \$s7, add_to_sum -- RD1 = 1 , RD2 = 1 , ALURes = 0 => add_to_sum

J loop -- sarim peste

add_to_sum:

ADD \$s1, \$s1, \$s2 #ultimu -- RD1 = 8 , RD2 = 5 , ALURes = 13

SUB \$s2, \$s1, \$s2 #penultimu -- RD1 = 13 , RD2 = 5 , ALURes = 8

ADD \$s5, \$s5, \$s2 #suma -- RD1 = 0 , RD2 = 8 , ALURes = 8

J loop -- PC = offset(loop) = 6

.....

** SLT \$s6, \$s4, \$s1 # daca a iesit din interval -- RD1 = 30 , RD2 = 34 , ALURes = 1

BEQ \$s6, \$s7, verif_prim # sare la verif_prim -- RD1 = 1 , RD2= 1 , ALURes=0 => verif_prim

verif_prim: (in acest moment suma din \$s5 va fi 34, adica 13 + 21 si vom verifica daca e numar prim)

ADDI \$s1, \$s0, 1 #counter -- RD1 = 0 , Ext_imm = 1 , ALURes = 1

ADDI \$s2, \$s0, 0 #j -- RD1 = 0 , Ext_imm = 0 , ALURes = 1

ADDI \$s4, \$s0, 0 #rez --RD1 = 0 , Ext_imm = 0, ALURes = 0;

ADDI \$s7, \$s0, 1 #verif --RD1 = 0 , Ext_imm = 1, ALURes = 1;

BEQ \$s5, \$s1, nu_e_prim --RD1 = 34 , RD2 = 1, ALURes = 33;

loop2:

ADDI \$s1, \$s1, 1 --RD1 = 1 , Ext_imm = 1, ALURes = 2;

BEQ \$s1, \$s5, end # for i,n --RD1 = 2 , Ext_imm = 34, ALURes = -32;

ADD \$s2, \$s0, \$s1 # for j=i,n,j=j+i --RD1 = 0 , RD2 = 2, ALURes = 2;

loop3:

BEQ \$s2, \$s5, nu_e_prim --RD1 = 2 , RD2 = 34, ALURes = -32;

ADD \$s2, \$s2, \$s1 # j = j + i --RD1 = 2 , RD2 = 2, ALURes = 4;

ADDI \$s6, \$s0, 0 #verificare interval --RD1 = 0 , Ext_imm = 0, ALURes = 0;

SLT \$s6, \$s5, \$s2 --RD1 = 34 , RD2 = 4, ALURes = 0;

BEQ \$s6, \$s0,aici --RD1 = 0 , RD2 = 0, ALURes = 0 => next address = aici

J loop3 – PC = offset(loop3) = 27

aici : J loop2 –PC=offset(loop2) = 24

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Programul continua sa verifice daca suma noastră are multiplii

Se va opri cand \$s2 va ajunge la valoarea 34, deci numarul nu este prim deoarece e divizibil cu 2

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nu_e_prim:

ADDI \$s4, \$s0, 0 # NOT_PRIME --RD1 = 0 , Ext_imm = 0, ALURes = 0;

J FINAL

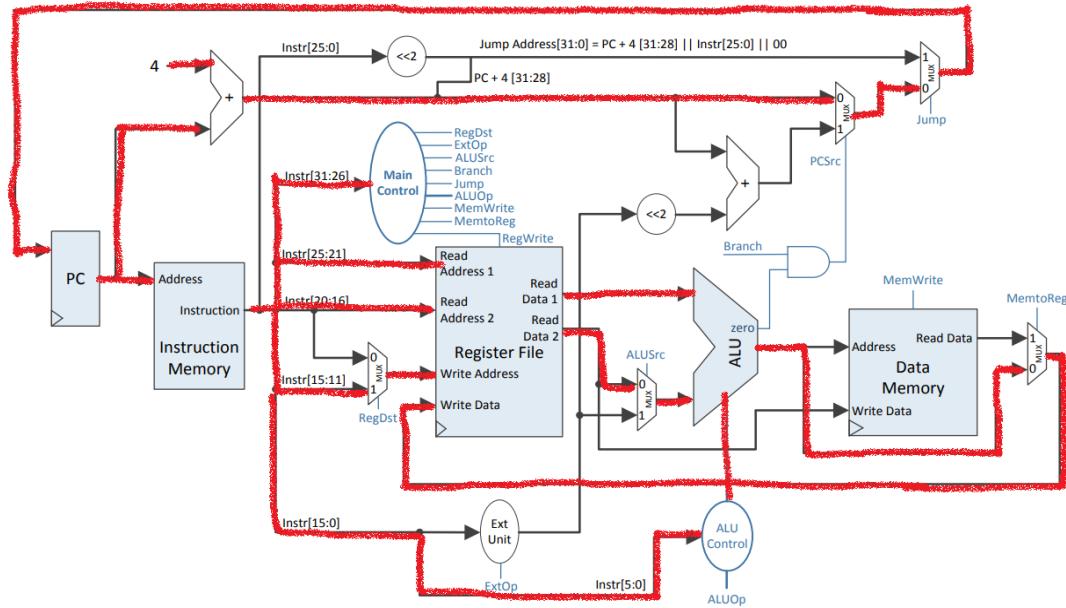
end:

ADDI \$s4, \$s0, 1 # IS_PRIME --sarim peste

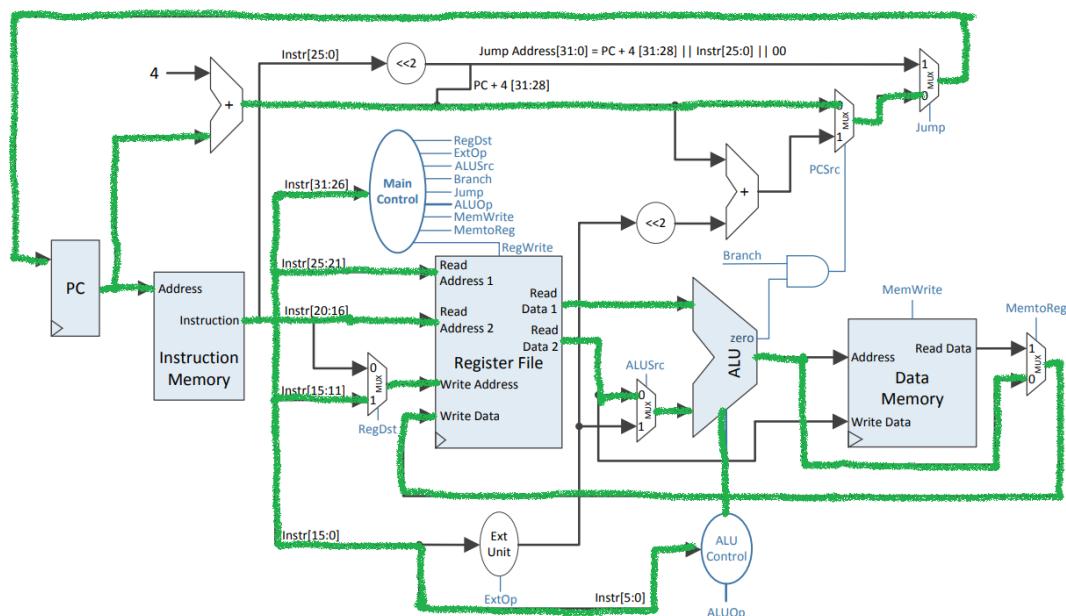
FINAL: sw \$s5,10(\$s1) --stocam suma din \$s5 pentru a o putea verifica la sfarsitul programului

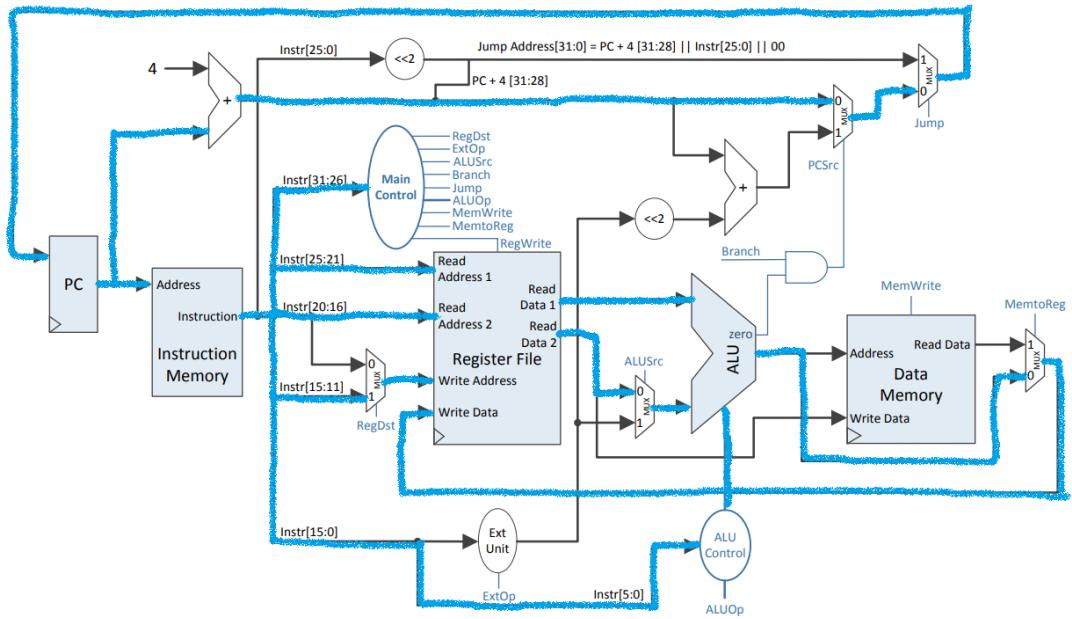
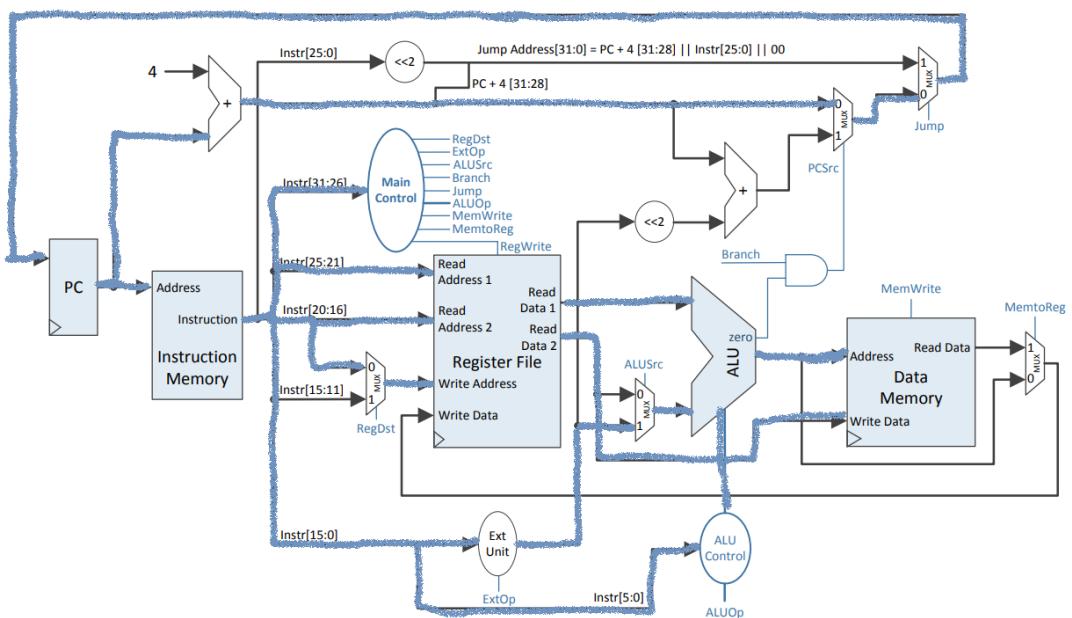
Sw \$s4,11(\$s0) --stocam si pe \$s4 pentru a verifica daca e prim. \$s4=0, deci numarul nu este prim

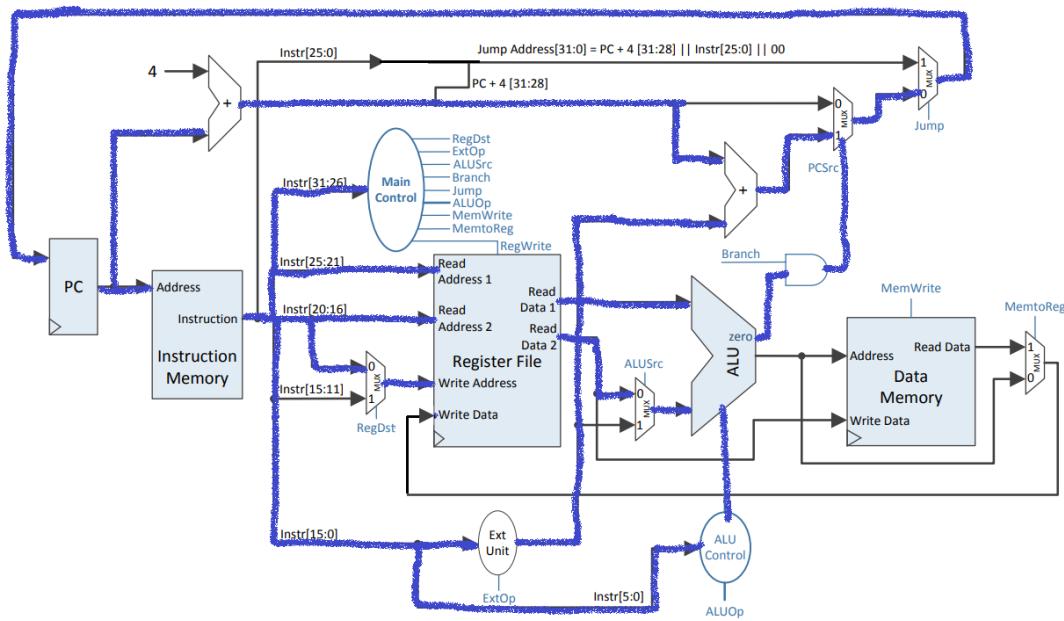
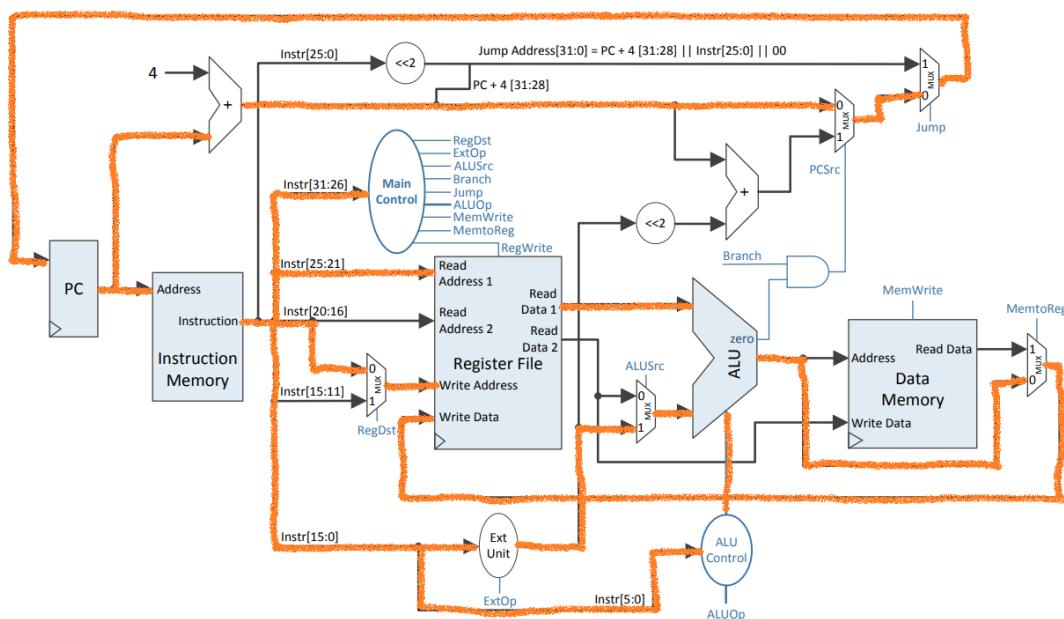
add



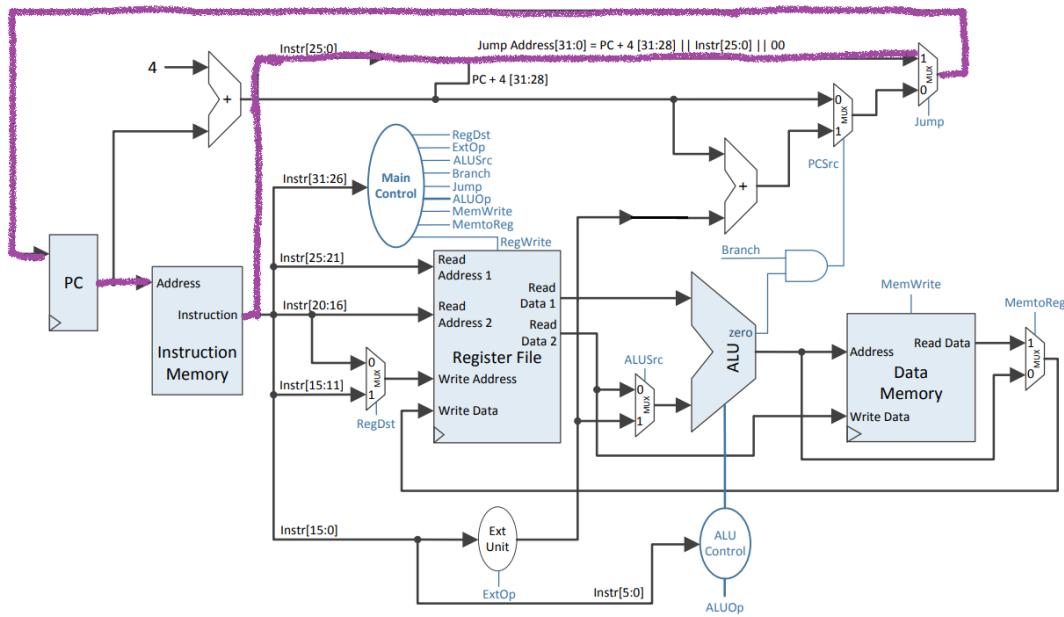
sub



slt**SW**

beq**addi**

j



Observatie: in codul din vivado am pus intervalul (a,b) mai mic pentru a putea fi mai usor verificat.

