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Assignment 1:

```
.text
start:
li $s1,0x7FFFFFFF
li $s2,8
li $t0,0 #No Overflow is default status
addu $s3,$s1,$s2 # s3 = s1 + s2
xor $t1,$s1,$s2 #Test if $s1 and $s2 have the same sign
bltz $t1,EXIT #If not, exit
slt $t2,$s3,$s1
bltz $s1,NEGATIVE #Test if $s1 and $s2 is negative?
beq $t2,$zero,EXIT #s1 and $s2 are positive
    # if $s3 > $s1 then the result is not overflow
j OVERFLOW
NEGATIVE:
bne $t2,$zero,EXIT #s1 and $s2 are negative
    # if $s3 < $s1 then the result is not overflow
OVERFLOW:
li $t0,1 #the result is overflow
EXIT:
```

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

- Text Segment:** Shows the assembly code being executed. The instructions are: `addu $s3,$s1,$s2`, `xor $t1,$s1,$s2`, `bltz $t1,EXIT`, `slt $t2,$s3,$s1`, `bltz $s1,NEGATIVE`, `beq $t2,$zero,EXIT`, `j OVERFLOW`, `bne $t2,$zero,EXIT`, `OVERFLOW: li $t0,1`, and `EXIT:`. The basic and source columns provide a more detailed view of the instructions.
- Data Segment:** Shows memory addresses and values. The values are mostly zero, except for the address `0x10010000` which contains the value `0x7FFFFFFF`.
- Registers:** Shows the state of MIPS registers. The register `$t0` is highlighted with a value of `0x00000001`, indicating that the result is overflow.

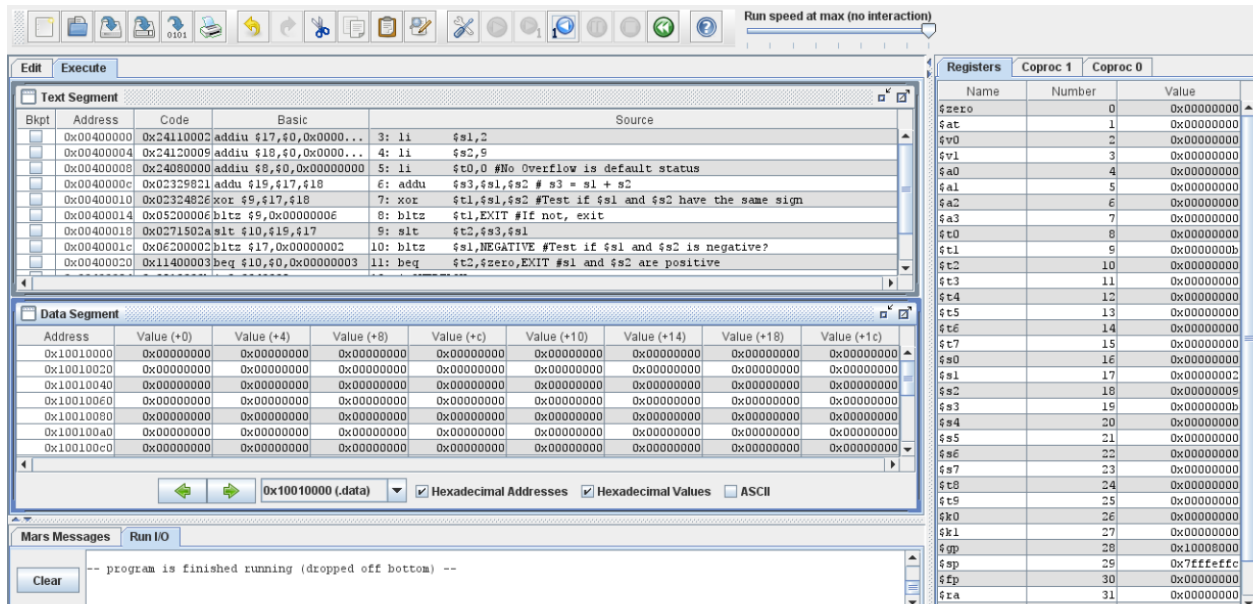
The Messages window at the bottom shows the message: `-- program is finished running (dropped off bottom) --`.

- Trường hợp 1: Xảy ra overflow với $s1 = 7FFFFFFF$, $s2 = 8 \Rightarrow s3 = 80000007$

```

.text
start:
li $s1,2
li $s2,9
li $t0,0 #No Overflow is default status
addu $s3,$s1,$s2 # s3 = s1 + s2
xor $t1,$s1,$s2 #Test if $s1 and $s2 have the same sign
bltz $t1,EXIT #If not, exit
slt $t2,$s3,$s1
bltz $s1,NEGATIVE #Test if $s1 and $s2 is negative?
beq $t2,$zero,EXIT #s1 and $s2 are positive
    # if $s3 > $s1 then the result is not overflow
j OVERFLOW
NEGATIVE:
bne $t2,$zero,EXIT #s1 and $s2 are negative
    # if $s3 < $s1 then the result is not overflow
OVERFLOW:
li $t0,1 #the result is overflow
EXIT:

```



- Trường hợp 2: Không xảy ra overflow với $s1 = 2$, $s2 = 9 \Rightarrow s3 = 11$

Assignment 2:

- Extract MSB of \$s0

```
.text
li $s0, 0x12345678 #Load test value for the function
andi $t0,$s0, 0xff000000 #Extract the MSB of $s0
```

The screenshot shows the Mars MIPS simulator interface. The **Text Segment** window displays the following assembly code:

Bkpt	Address	Code	Basic	Source
	0x00400000	0x3c011234	lui \$1,0x00001234	2: li \$s0, 0x12345678 #Load test value for the function
	0x00400004	0x34305678	ori \$16,\$1,0x00005678	
	0x00400008	0x3c01ffff	lui \$1,0xffffffff	3: andi \$t0,\$s0, 0xff000000 #Extract the MSB of \$s0
	0x0040000c	0x34210000	ori \$1,\$1,0x00000000	
	0x00400010	0x02014024	and \$8,\$16,\$1	

The **Data Segment** window shows memory addresses and values. The **Registers** window shows the state of the MIPS registers. The register \$t0 is highlighted with a value of 0x12000000.

- Clear LSB of \$s0

```
.text
li $s0, 0x12345678 #Load test value for the function
andi $t0,$s0, 0xffffffff00 #Clear the LSB of $s0
```

The screenshot shows the Mars MIPS simulator interface. The **Text Segment** window displays the following assembly code:

Bkpt	Address	Code	Basic	Source
	0x00400000	0x3c011234	lui \$1,0x00001234	2: li \$s0, 0x12345678 #Load test value for the function
	0x00400004	0x34305678	ori \$16,\$1,0x00005678	
	0x00400008	0x3c01ffff	lui \$1,0xffffffff	3: andi \$t0,\$s0, 0xffffffff00 #Clear the LSB of \$s0
	0x0040000c	0x3421ff00	ori \$1,\$1,0x0000ff00	
	0x00400010	0x02014024	and \$8,\$16,\$1	

The **Data Segment** window shows memory addresses and values. The **Registers** window shows the state of the MIPS registers. The register \$t0 is highlighted with a value of 0x12345600.

- Set LSB of \$s0 (bits 7 to 0 are set to 1)

```
.text
li $s0,0x12345678 # load test value for these function
ori $s0,$s0,0x0087 # Set LSB of $s0 (bits 7 to 0 are set to 1)
```

The screenshot shows the Mars MIPS simulator interface. The **Text Segment** window displays the assembly code:

```

Bkpt  Address      Code      Basic      Source
-----
0x00400000 0x3c011234 lui $1,0x00011234 2: li $s0,0x12345678 # load test value for these function
0x00400004 0x34305678 ori $16,$1,0x00005678
0x00400008 0x3e100087 ori $16,$16,0x00000087 3: ori $s0,$s0,0x0087 # Set LSB of $s0 (bits 7 to 0 are set to 1)

```

The **Data Segment** window shows memory addresses and values. The **Registers** window shows the state of MIPS registers, with \$s0 highlighted in green and containing the value 0x123456ff.

- Clear \$s0 (s0=0, must use logical instructions)

```
.text
li $s0,0x12345678 # load test value for these function
andi $s0,$s0,0x00000000 # Clear $s0 (s0=0, must use logical instructions)
```

The screenshot shows the Mars MIPS simulator interface. The **Text Segment** window displays the assembly code:

```

Bkpt  Address      Code      Basic      Source
-----
0x00400000 0x3c011234 lui $1,0x00011234 2: li $s0,0x12345678 # load test value for these function
0x00400004 0x34305678 ori $16,$1,0x00005678
0x00400008 0x32100000 andi $16,$16,0x00000000 3: andi $s0,$s0,0x00000000 # Clear $s0 (s0=0, must use logical instructions)

```

The **Data Segment** window shows memory addresses and values. The **Registers** window shows the state of MIPS registers, with \$s0 highlighted in green and containing the value 0x00000000.

Assignment 3:

- a. `abs $s0,$s1`
`s0 <= | $s1 |`

```
.text
li $s1, -129
li $t0,0xffffffff
bltz $s1,exit1 # if s1<0 goto exit1
j exit2 # else goto exit2
exit1:
xor $s0,$s1,$t0 # tim so bu 1 cua s1
addi $s0,$s0,0x00000001 # so bu 2(so am) cua s1
j exit
exit2:
andi $s0,$s1,0xffffffff
exit:
```

The screenshot displays the Mars MIPS simulator interface. The main window is divided into several panes:

- Text Segment:** Shows the assembly code being executed, with columns for Bkpt, Address, Code, Basic, and Source. The code includes instructions like `li $s1, -129`, `li $t0, 0xffffffff`, `bltz $s1, exit1`, `j exit2`, `xor $s0, $s1, $t0`, `addi $s0, $s0, 0x00000001`, `j exit`, `exit2:`, `andi $s0, $s1, 0xffffffff`, and `exit:`.
- Data Segment:** Shows memory addresses and their corresponding values. The address `0x10010000` is highlighted, showing a value of `0x00000000`.
- Registers:** A table showing the state of MIPS registers. The register `$s0` is highlighted, showing a value of `0x00000001`. Other registers like `$zero`, `$at`, `$v0`, `$v1`, `$a0`, `$a1`, `$a2`, `$a3`, `$t0`, `$t1`, `$t2`, `$t3`, `$t4`, `$t5`, `$t6`, `$t7`, `$s1`, `$s2`, `$s3`, `$s4`, `$s5`, `$s6`, `$s7`, `$t8`, `$t9`, `$k0`, `$k1`, `$gp`, `$sp`, `$fp`, and `$ra` are also listed.

At the bottom, there are buttons for `Labels`, `Mars Messages`, and `Run I/O`.

b. `move $s0,s1`
`s0 <= $s1`

```
.text
li $s1, -129
li $t0, 0xffffffff
and $s0, $s1, $t0 #giu nguyen tat ca cac bit cua s1 va dua vao s0
```

The screenshot shows the Mars MIPS simulator interface. The 'Text Segment' window displays the following instructions:

Bkpt	Address	Code	Basic	Source
0x00400000	0x241fff7f	addiu \$t0, \$0, 0xffff...	2: li \$s1, -129	
0x00400004	0x2400ffff	addiu \$t0, \$0, 0xffffffff	3: li \$t0, 0xffffffff	
0x00400008	0x02280024	and \$s0, \$s1, \$t0	4: and \$s0, \$s1, \$t0 #giu nguyen tat ca cac bit cua s1 va dua vao s0	

The 'Data Segment' window shows memory addresses from 0x10010000 to 0x100100c0. The 'Registers' window shows the state of registers, with \$s0 and \$s1 highlighted.

c. `not $s0`
`s0 <= bit invert (s0)`

```
.text
li $s0, -129
xori $s1, $s0, 0xffffffff # dao bit cua s0
```

The screenshot shows the Mars MIPS simulator interface. The 'Text Segment' window displays the following instructions:

Bkpt	Address	Code	Basic	Source
0x00400000	0x241fff7f	addiu \$t0, \$0, 0xffff...	2: li \$s0, -129	
0x00400004	0x3c01ffff	lui \$t1, 0xffffffff	3: xori \$s1, \$s0, 0xffffffff # dao bit cua s0	
0x00400008	0x3421ffff	xori \$s1, \$s0, 0xffffffff		
0x0040000c	0x02018026	xori \$s1, \$s0, 0xffffffff		

The 'Data Segment' window shows memory addresses from 0x10010000 to 0x100100c0. The 'Registers' window shows the state of registers, with \$s0 and \$s1 highlighted.

d. ble \$s1,\$s2,L

if (\$s1 <= \$s2) j L

```
.text
li $s1, 11 #s1 = 11
li $s2, 29 #s2 = 29
slt $t0,$s2,$s1 #s1<s2 => t0 = 0
beq $t0,$zero,L#branch to L if s2 > s1
j exit
L:
exit:
```

The screenshot displays the Mars MIPS simulator interface. The main window is divided into several sections:

- Text Segment:** A table showing assembly instructions with their addresses, codes, basic instructions, and source code. The instructions are:
 - 0x00400000: addiu \$t0,\$zero,0
 - 0x00400004: addiu \$t0,\$zero,0
 - 0x00400008: addiu \$t0,\$zero,0
 - 0x0040000c: addiu \$t0,\$zero,0
 - 0x00400010: addiu \$t0,\$zero,0
- Data Segment:** A table showing memory addresses and their corresponding values. The values are all 0x00000000.
- Registers:** A table showing the state of MIPS registers. The registers are numbered 0 to 31, and their values are all 0x00000000.
- Labels:** A section for defining labels, currently empty.
- Mars Messages:** A section for displaying messages, currently empty.

The interface also includes a toolbar with buttons for running, stepping, and other simulation controls.

Assignment 4:

```
.text
start:
li $s1,0x7FFFFFFF
li $s2,8
li $t0,0 # No Overflow is default status
addu $s3,$s1,$s2 # s3 = s1 + s2
xor $t1,$s1,$s2 # Test if $s1 and $s2 have the same sign
bltz $t1,EXIT # If not, exit
xor $t2,$s3,$s1 # Test if $s3 and $s1 have the same sign
bltz $t2,OVERFLOW #if not, overflow
j EXIT
OVERFLOW:
li $t0,1# the result is overflow
EXIT:
```

The screenshot displays the Mars MIPS simulator interface. The main window shows the assembly code being executed, with the following instructions visible:

```
0x00400000: 0x24120000 addiu $t0, $0, 0x00000000 4: li $t0, 0
0x00400004: 0x24080000 addiu $s3, $0, 0x00000000 5: li $s3, 0
0x00400008: 0x02329821 addu $s3, $s1, $s2 6: addu $s3, $s1, $s2
0x0040000c: 0x02324826 xor $t1, $s1, $s2 7: xor $t1, $s1, $s2
0x00400010: 0x05200004 bltz $t1, EXIT 8: bltz $t1, EXIT
0x00400014: 0x02715026 xor $t2, $s3, $s1 9: xor $t2, $s3, $s1
0x00400018: 0x05400001 bltz $t2, OVERFLOW 10: bltz $t2, OVERFLOW
0x0040001c: 0x0810000b j EXIT 11: j EXIT
0x00400020: 0x24080001 addiu $t0, $0, 0x00000001 13: li $t0, 1
```

The Data Segment window shows memory addresses from 0x10010000 to 0x100100c0, all containing 0x00000000. The Registers window shows the following values:

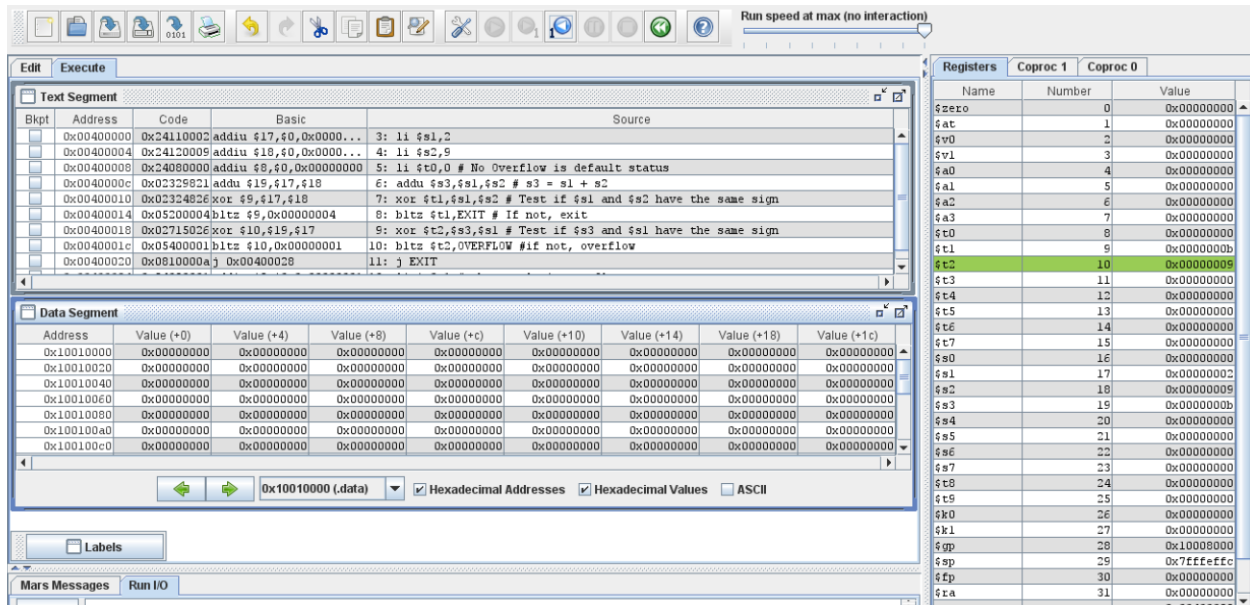
Name	Number	Value
\$zero	0	0x00000000
\$at	1	0x7ffff000
\$v0	2	0x00000000
\$v1	3	0x00000000
\$a0	4	0x00000000
\$a1	5	0x00000000
\$a2	6	0x00000000
\$a3	7	0x00000000
\$t0	8	0x00000001
\$t1	9	0x7fffffff
\$t2	10	0xffffffff
\$t3	11	0x00000000
\$t4	12	0x00000000
\$t5	13	0x00000000
\$t6	14	0x00000000
\$t7	15	0x00000000
\$s0	16	0x00000000
\$s1	17	0x7fffffff
\$s2	18	0x00000008
\$s3	19	0x80000007
\$s4	20	0x00000000
\$s5	21	0x00000000
\$s6	22	0x00000000
\$s7	23	0x00000000
\$s8	24	0x00000000
\$s9	25	0x00000000
\$k0	26	0x00000000
\$k1	27	0x00000000
\$gp	28	0x10008000
\$sp	29	0x7ffff000
\$fp	30	0x00000000
\$ra	31	0x00000000

- Trường hợp 1: Xảy ra overflow với $s1 = 7FFFFFFF$, $s2 = 8 \Rightarrow s3 = 80000007$


```

.text
start:
li $s1,2
li $s2,9
li $t0,0 # No Overflow is default status
addu $s3,$s1,$s2 # s3 = s1 + s2
xor $t1,$s1,$s2 # Test if $s1 and $s2 have the same sign
bltz $t1,EXIT # If not, exit
xor $t2,$s3,$s1 # Test if $s3 and $s1 have the same sign
bltz $t2,OVERFLOW #if not, overflow
j EXIT
OVERFLOW:
li $t0,1 # the result is overflow
EXIT:

```



- Trường hợp 2: Không xảy ra overflow với $s1 = 2$, $s2 = 9 \Rightarrow s3 = 11$

Assignment 5:

```
.text
li $s0, 11 #Dua so bi nhan vao thanh ghi $s0
li $s1, 2048 #Dua so nhan vao thanh ghi $s1
li $t0, 1 #Cai dat thanh $t0 co gia tri 1
loop:
beq $s1, $t0, exit #Neu $s1 (So nhan) chi con gia tri la 1 thi ket thuc vong
lap=
sll $s0, $s0, 1 #s0=s0*2
srl $s1, $s1, 1 #s1=s1/2
j loop #Lap lai
exit:
add $t1, $zero, $s0 #Luu ket qua vao thanh ghi $t1
```

The screenshot shows the Mars MIPS simulator interface. The main window is divided into several panes:

- Text Segment:** Displays the assembly code with addresses and comments. The code is as follows:

```
0x00400000: addiu $t6,$0,0x0000... 2: li $s0, 11 #Dua so bi nhan vao thanh ghi $s0
0x00400004: addiu $t7,$0,0x0000... 3: li $s1, 2048 #Dua so nhan vao thanh ghi $s1
0x00400008: addiu $t8,$0,0x00000001 4: li $t0, 1 #Cai dat thanh $t0 co gia tri 1
0x0040000c: beq $s1, $t0, exit #Neu $s1 (So nhan) chi con gia tri la 1 thi ket t...
0x00400010: sll $s0, $s0, 1 #s0=s0*2
0x00400014: srl $s1, $s1, 1 #s1=s1/2
0x00400018: j loop #Lap lai
0x0040001c: add $t1, $zero, $s0 #Luu ket qua vao thanh ghi $t1
```
- Data Segment:** Shows memory values for addresses from 0x10010000 to 0x100100c0. All values are 0x00000000.
- Registers:** Shows the state of MIPS registers. The \$t1 register is highlighted with a value of 0x00005800.
- Labels:** A section for defining labels.
- Mars Messages / Run I/O:** A section for messages and I/O.

The Registers window shows the following registers and their values:

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	0x00005800
\$t2	10	0x00000000
\$t3	11	0x00000000
\$t4	12	0x00000000
\$t5	13	0x00000000
\$t6	14	0x00000000
\$t7	15	0x00000000
\$s0	16	0x00005800
\$s1	17	0x00000001
\$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
\$gp	28	0x10008000
\$sp	29	0x7ffffffc
\$fp	30	0x00000000
\$ra	31	0x00000000