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Assignment 1:

```
.data
test: .asciiz "Hello World"
.text
li $v0, 4
la $a0, test
syscall
```

The screenshot shows the Mars MIPS simulator interface. The top toolbar includes icons for file operations, execution, and debugging. The main window is divided into several panes:

- Text Segment:** Displays the assembly code with columns for Bkpt, Address, Code, Basic, and Source. The code is as follows:

Bkpt	Address	Code	Basic	Source
	0x00400000	addiu \$2,\$0,0x00000004	4: li \$v0, 4	
	0x00400004	lui \$1,0x00001001	5: la \$a0, test	
	0x00400008	ori \$4,\$1,0x00000000		
	0x0040000c	syscall	6: syscall	
- Data Segment:** Shows the memory layout with columns for Address, Value (+0), Value (+4), Value (+8), Value (+c), Value (+10), Value (+14), Value (+18), and Value (+1c). The memory contains the string "Hello World" starting at address 0x10010000.
- Registers:** A table showing the state of the MIPS registers. The registers are organized into three sections: \$zero, \$at, \$v0-\$v1, \$a0-\$a7, \$t0-\$t7, \$s0-\$s7, \$k0-\$k1, \$gp, \$sp, \$fp, and \$ra. The values are mostly zero, except for \$v0 which is 4 and \$a0 which is 0x10010000.

The bottom pane shows the Mars Messages window, which displays the output of the program: "Hello World".

Assignment 2:

```
.data
str1: .asciiz "The sum of "
str2: .asciiz " and "
str3: .asciiz " is "
.text
li $s0, 29 #s0=29
li $s1, 11 #s1=11
add $s2, $s0, $s1 #s0 + s1 = 40
li $v0, 4
la $a0, str1
syscall #print string "The sum of"
li $v0, 1
move $a0, $s0
syscall #print s0
li $v0, 4
la $a0, str2
syscall #print string "and"
li $v0, 1
move $a0, $s1
syscall #print s1
li $v0, 4
la $a0, str3
syscall #print string "is"
li $v0, 1
move $a0, $s2
syscall #print s2
```

The screenshot displays the MARS MIPS simulator interface. The top toolbar includes icons for file operations, execution, and debugging. The main window is divided into several panels:

- Text Segment:** A table showing assembly instructions with their addresses, codes, basic forms, and sources. The instructions include loading registers, adding, printing strings, and moving values.
- Data Segment:** A table showing memory addresses and their corresponding values in hexadecimal and ASCII. The data includes the strings "The sum of", " and ", and " is ".
- Labels:** A table showing labels and their addresses. The labels are "demolab 5", "str1", "str2", and "str3".
- Registers:** A table showing the state of MIPS registers. The registers are organized into columns for Name, Number, and Value. The registers shown include \$zero, \$at, \$v0, \$v1, \$a0, \$a1, \$a2, \$a3, \$t0, \$t1, \$t2, \$t3, \$t4, \$t5, \$t6, \$t7, \$s0, \$s1, \$s2, \$s3, \$s4, \$s5, \$s6, \$s7, \$t8, \$t9, \$k0, \$k1, \$gp, \$sp, \$fp, \$ra, and \$pc.

The bottom panel shows the "Mars Messages" window, which displays the output of the program: "The sum of 29 and 11 is 40".

Assignment 3:

```
.data
X: .space 10      # destination string x, empty
Y: .asciiz "Hello" # source string y
.text
strcpy: li $s0, 0  #s0 =i =0
loop:   la $a0, X   #load address of string X into a0
        la $a1, Y   #load address of string Y into a1
        add $t1,$s0,$a1 #t1 = s0 + a1 = i + y[0]
                # = address of y[i]
        lb $t2,0($t1) #t2 = value at t1 = y[i]
        add $t3,$s0,$a0 #t3 = s0 + a0 = i + x[0]
                # = address of x[i]
        sb $t2,0($t3) #x[i]= t2 = y[i]
        beq $t2,$0,end #if y[i]==0, exit
        nop
        addi $s0,$s0,1 #s0=s0 + 1 <-> i=i+1
        j loop        #next character
        nop
end:
```

The screenshot shows the Mars MIPS simulator interface. The **Text Segment** window displays the assembly code with addresses and comments. The **Data Segment** window shows the memory layout, with the destination string 'x' at address 0x10010000. The **Registers** window shows the current state of the registers, with \$s0 containing 0 and \$a0 containing 0x10010000. The **Run I/O** window shows the current state of the simulator.

Bkpt	Address	Code	Basic	Source
	0x00400004	0x3c011001	lui \$t1,0x00001001	6: loop: la \$a0, X #load address
	0x00400008	0x34240000	ori \$t4,\$t1,0x00000000	
	0x0040000c	0x3c011001	lui \$t1,0x00001001	7: la \$a1, Y #load address
	0x00400010	0x3425000a	ori \$t5,\$t1,0x0000000a	
	0x00400014	0x02054820	add \$t1,\$t5,\$t5	8: add \$t1,\$s0,\$a1 #t1 = s0
	0x00400018	0x812a0000	lb \$t2,0(\$t1)	10: lb \$t2,0(\$t1) #t2 = y[i]
	0x0040001c	0x02045820	add \$t1,\$t1,\$t4	11: add \$t3,\$s0,\$a0 #t3 = s0
	0x00400020	0xafe40000	sb \$t2,0(\$t3)	13: sb \$t2,0(\$t3) #x[i]= t2
	0x00400024	0x11400004	beq \$t2,\$0,0x00000004	14: beq \$t2,\$0,end #if y[i]==0

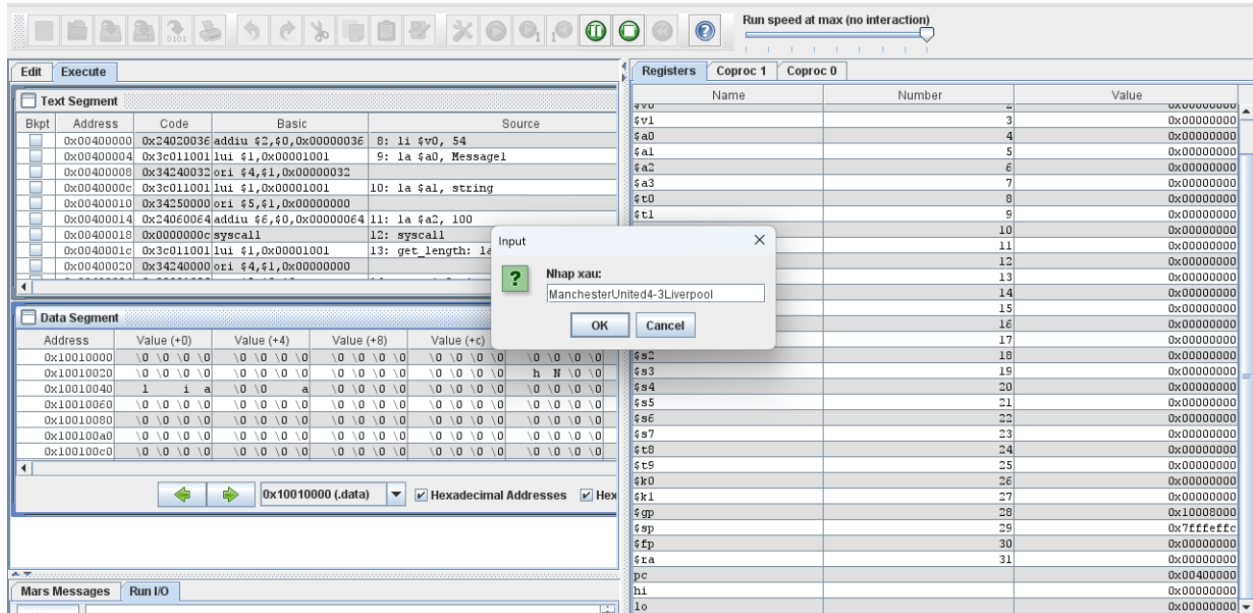
Address	Value (+0)	Value (+4)	Value (+8)	Value (+c)	Value (+10)
0x10010000	1 1 e H	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0
0x10010020	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0
0x10010040	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0
0x10010060	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0
0x10010080	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0
0x100100a0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0
0x100100c0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0

Name	Number	Value
\$v0	2	0x00000000
\$v1	3	0x00000000
\$a0	4	0x10010000
\$a1	5	0x1001000a
\$a2	6	0x00000000
\$a3	7	0x00000000
\$t0	8	0x00000000
\$t1	9	0x1001000f
\$t2	10	0x00000000
\$t3	11	0x10010005
\$t4	12	0x00000000
\$t5	13	0x00000000
\$t6	14	0x00000000
\$t7	15	0x00000000
\$s0	16	0x00000005
\$s1	17	0x00000000
\$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	0x7fffffc0
\$fp	30	0x00000000
\$ra	31	0x00000000
pc		0x00400038
hi		0x00000000
lo		0x00000000

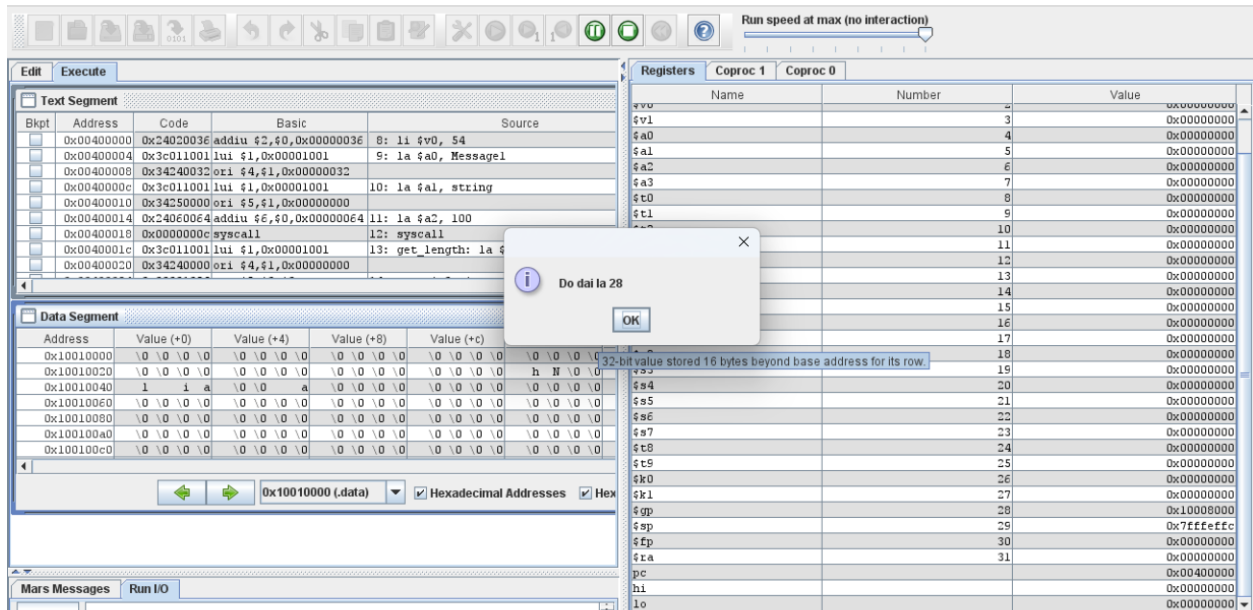
Assignment 4:

```
.data
string: .space 50
Message1: .asciiz "Nhap xau:"
Message2: .asciiz "Do dai la "
.text
main:
get_string:
li $v0, 54
la $a0, Message1
la $a1, string
la $a2, 100
syscall
get_length: la $a0, string # a0 = Address(string[0])
xor $v0, $zero, $zero # v0 = length = 0
xor $t0, $zero, $zero # t0 = i = 0
check_char: add $t1, $a0, $t0 # t1 = a0 + t0
            # = Address(string[0]+i)
            lb $t2, 0($t1) # t2 = string[i]
            beq $t2,$zero,end_of_str # Is null char?
            addi $s0, $s0, 1 # v0=v0+1->length=length+1
            addi $t0, $t0, 1 # t0=t0+1->i = i + 1
            j check_char
end_of_str:
end_of_get_length:
print_length:
li $v0,56
la $a0, Message2
add $s0, $s0, -1 # delete null character at the end of the string
add $a1, $s0, $0 # a1=s0=length
syscall
```

-Nhập xâu “ManchesterUnited4-3Liverpool”



-Trả về độ dài ký tự xâu



Assignment 5:

```
.data
string: .space 21
Message: .ascii "Nhap xau: "
ReverseMessage: .ascii "Xau dao nguoc la: "

.text
    li $v0, 4
    la $a0, Message
    syscall                #print string "Nhap xau: "

    li $v0, 8
    la $a0, string
    li $a1, 21
    syscall                # read the string from the user

    li $t0, 0              # counter for the length of string
find_length:
    lb $t1, string($t0)    # load byte from the entered string
    beqz $t1, check_length # if end of string, proceed to check length
    addi $t0, $t0, 1       # t0 =t0 +1
    blt $t0, 20, find_length # continue if length is less than 20
    j end                  # terminate if length exceeds 20

check_length:

    li $v0, 4
    la $a0, ReverseMessage
    syscall                # print string "Xau dao nguoc la: "

    li $t0, 20             # initialize counter for reverse string
print_reverse:
    beqz $t0, end          # if counter is 0, exit loop
    addi $t0, $t0, -1      # t0 = t0 -1
    lb $a0, string($t0)    # load byte from the entered string
    li $v0, 11
    syscall                # print the character
    j print_reverse        # repeat loop

end:
```

