

# Project 2: Security Lock

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A dark blue diagonal gradient bar that starts from the bottom left and extends towards the top right, covering the lower half of the slide.

# Goals of the Security Lock



A screenshot of a Microsoft login interface. At the top is the Microsoft logo. Below it is a back arrow and the email address 'example@nc.gov'. The main heading is 'Enter password'. There is a password input field with a 'Password' label and a small icon of a person with a lock. Below the input field is a link that says 'Forgot my password'. At the bottom right is a blue 'Sign in' button.

We want this security lock to:

- Contain two inputs: the employee identification number (16 bits) and employee's password (4 bits)
- The company will contain 20 employees, and we need to construct the database to store that memory
- The output is one bit (0/1) that means (denied/allowed)

# Starting at the Database

```
# Set entry as main
.globl main

.data
# Employee IDs
# 16 bits, min 0, max 65535
eids: .word 1, 4, 19, 240, 564, 46641, 6888, 43534, 16989, 12602, 48381, 56703, 54094, 26643, 53314, 24920, 8362, 25825, 42408, 4648

# Passwords
# 8 bits, min 0, max 255
pwds: .word 189, 18, 12, 53, 75, 123, 212, 32, 92, 11, 53, 54, 91, 223, 154, 177, 244, 88, 67, 69
```

- The first requirement that we must have is the data structure `.word` to store both the 16 bit employee IDs and the 8 bit passwords
- For the program to work, we also need to add the inputs for both the employee ID and the passwords from the user

```
# Inputs
ineid: .word 240
inpwd: .word 53
```

# A look at main

```
.text
# Jump to main to avoid unwanted calls (because sometimes globl doesn't set entry point right)
j main
```

- The first thing we do after declaring main is to jump down to it

- After we make it to main, we take the inputs from the employee ID and the password, and jump to searching the EID list
- s3 is declared to help traverse the tree, as it represents the current loop address, for the find\_eid function

```
# Starting position, sets up inputs and jumps to find_eid
main:
    # $s1 = input eid
    # $s2 = input pwd
    # $s3 = loop offset
    lw $s1, ineid
    lw $s2, inpwd
    li $s3, 0
    j find_eid
```

# Confirming the EID

- The first thing that happens is the eid list being loaded
  - After this, we traverse the tree by adding s3 to it, traversing the tree by passing through every ID and stores it in t2 to check
  - s3 has four added to it, as it is the length of .word in bytes
  - After checking t2 if it matches, it jumps to eid matched if it does
  - If it doesn't match, then find\_eid is called again
- 
- When eid is matched, we load the password list, and then take the offset from the employee search and add s3 to it to find where the password is
  - After going to the proper point in the list, it checks to see if it matches the list or not

```
# Loops through eids and checks for input eid. If found, jump eid_matched, else exit
find_eid:
    # Max loop offset in bytes
    li $t0, 80
    find_eid_loop:
        # If s3 >= 640, j exit
        bge $s3, $t0, exit

        # Load from eids with offset of s3 into t2.
        # We do this by loading the address of eids to t4, adding s3 to it, and then loading t4 to t2
        la $t4, eids
        add $t4, $t4, $s3
        lw $t2, ($t4)

        # If s1 == t2, j eid_matched
        beq $s1, $t2, eid_matched

        # Add 4 to s1 (length of word in bytes)
        addi $s3, 4

        # Jump start of loop
        j find_eid_loop

eid_matched:
    # Load from pwds with offset of s3 into t2.
    # We do this by loading the address of pwds to t4, adding s3 to it, and then loading t4 to t2
    li $t4, 0
    la $t4, pwds

    add $t4, $t4, $s3
    lw $t2, ($t4)

    # If s2 == t2, j success
    beq $s2, $t2, success

    # Else j exit
    j exit
```

# Confirming the EID

- If we reach the end of the tree, the program is exited and we return zero and make a syscall to exit the program
- If the program succeeds, we return a one and make a syscall to exit the program

exit:

```
# Load 4 to v0 (syscall for print) and 0 to a0 (auxiliary for syscall)
li $v0, 1
li $a0, 0
syscall

# Load 10 to v0 (syscall for exit execution)
li $v0, 10
syscall
```

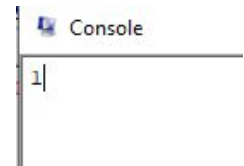
success:

```
# Load 4 to v0 (syscall for print) and 1 to a0 (auxiliary for syscall)
li $v0, 1
li $a0, 1
syscall

# Load 10 to v0 (syscall for exit execution)
li $v0, 10
syscall
```

# Test Cases

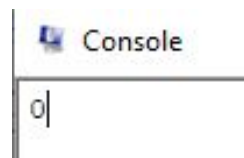
Inputs: 240, 53



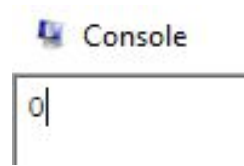
Inputs: 53, 240



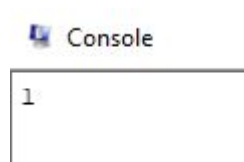
Inputs: 1, 69



Inputs: 564, 99999



Inputs: 564, 75



Have a Great  
Winter Break!