基于MIPS汇编的冒泡排序程序

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实验环境:

• MARS4_5模拟环境(基于javac 12.0.1)

实验代码

首先说明寄存器含义:

```
$t0 存储计数变量i(外层)
$t1 存储计数变量j(内层)
$s0 - $s4 存储array原始数据
$s5 存储array首地址
$s7 作为比大小时slt的结果
$t3, $t4 作为swap时临时变量的暂存
$t7 存储i的偏移量
$t8 存储i的偏移量与j的和(内层循环退出的判据)
```

```
.data
        MyArray: .space 20
        space: .asciiz " "
        huiche: .asciiz "\n"
        speak1: .asciiz "Before Sort : "
        speak2: .asciiz "After Sort : "
.text
main:
                                        #initial
        addi $s0, $zero, 3
        addi $s1, $zero, 4
        addi $s2, $zero, 10
        addi $s3, $zero, 5
        addi $s4, $zero, 3
        addi $t0, $zero, 0
        sw $s0, MyArray($t0)
        addi $t0, $zero, 4
        sw $s1, MyArray($t0)
        addi $t0, $zero, 8
        sw $s2, MyArray($t0)
        addi $t0, $zero, 12
```

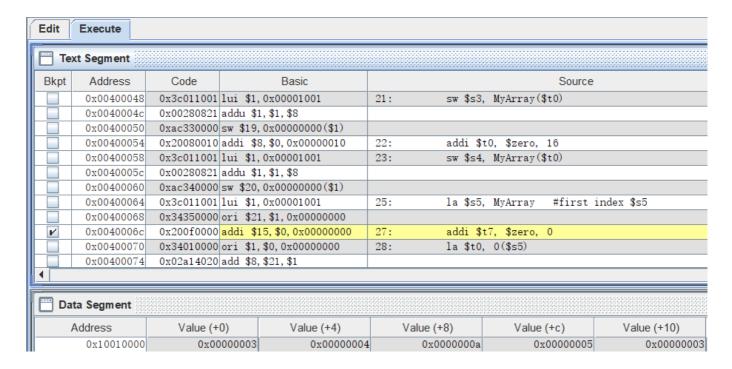
```
sw $s3, MyArray($t0)
        addi $t0, $zero, 16
        sw $s4, MyArray($t0)
                                        #initial end
        la $s5, MyArray
                                        #first index $s5
                                        #print before sort
printarray1:
       addi $t7, $zero, 0
       la $t0, 0($s5)
       li $v0, 4
       la $a0, speak1
       syscall
while1:
       beq $t7, 5, exit1
       lw $t8, 0($t0)
       li $v0, 1
       move $a0, $t8
       syscall
       li $v0, 4
       la $a0, space
       syscall
        addi $t7, $t7, 1
       addi $t0, $t0, 4
        j while1
exit1:
       li $v0, 4
       la $a0, huiche
       syscall
       li $v0, 30 #打印系统时间
       syscall
       li $v0, 1
       syscall
       li $v0, 4
       la $a0, huiche
       syscall
       la $t0, ($s5)
                                       #i $t0
                                       #j $t1
       la $t1, ($s5)
       la $t5, 20($s5)
                                       # 相当于20
       la $t6, 16($s5)
                                       # 相当于16
       addi $t7, $zero, 0
        addi $t8, $zero, 0
while_out:
                                       #outside while
        beq $t0, $t5, exit_out
        la $t1, ($s5) #j = i
                                       #inside while
while_in:
       sub $t7, $t0, $s5
                                           #i 的偏移量
        add $t8, $t1, $t7
       beq $t8, $t6, exit_in
       lw $t3, 0($t1)
                                           #array[j]
       lw $t4, 4($t1)
                                           \#array[j + 1]
       slt $s7, $t3, $t4
       bne $s7, $zero, goon
        sw $t3, 4($t1)
```

```
sw $t4, 0($t1)
goon:
        addi $t1, $t1, 4
        j while_in
exit_in:
                                         #在外层循环结束一次时打印时间
       li $v0, 30
       syscall
       li $v0, 1
       syscall
       li $v0, 4
       la $a0, huiche
        syscall
update:
        addi $t0, $t0, 4
        j while_out
exit_out:
printarray:
        addi $t7, $zero, 0
        la $t0, 0($s5)
        li $v0, 4
        la $a0, speak2
        syscall
while:
        beq $t7, 5, exit
        lw $t8, 0($t0)
        li $v0, 1
        move $a0, $t8
        syscall
        li $v0, 4
        la $a0, space
        syscall
        addi $t7, $t7, 1
        addi $t0, $t0, 4
        j while
exit:
        li $v0, 10
        syscall
```

调试过程

我在内部循环退出和交换发生处设置了断点,下面展示调试截图

• 初始

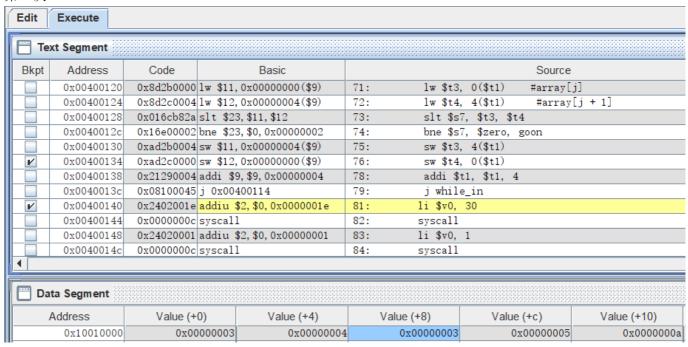


• 内部循环退出

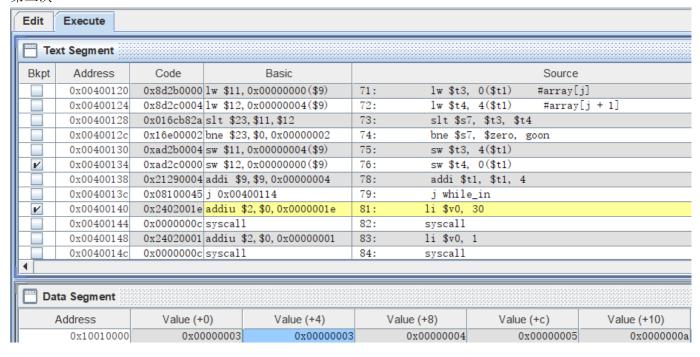
第一次

Edit Execute										
Text Segment										
Bkpt	Address	Code	Basic			Source				
	0x00400120	0x8d2b0000 1	w \$11,0x0000000(\$9)	71: lw	\$t3, 0(\$t1)	#array[j]			
	0x00400124	0x8d2c0004 1	w \$12,0x0000004(\$9)	72: 1w	\$t4, 4(\$t1)	#array	[j + 1]			
	0x00400128	0x016cb82a s	slt \$23, \$11, \$12	73: sl	\$s7, \$t3, \$	t4				
	0x0040012c	0x16e00002 b	one \$23, \$0, 0x00000002	74: bn	\$s7, \$zero,	goon				
	0x00400130	0xad2b0004 s	sw \$11,0x0000004(\$9)	75: sw	\$t3, 4(\$t1)					
ľ	0x00400134	0xad2c0000 s	sw \$12,0x0000000(\$9)	76: sw	\$t4, 0(\$t1)					
	0x00400138	0x21290004 a	addi \$9,\$9,0x00000004	78: ad	di \$t1, \$t1, 4	4				
	0x0040013c		j 0x00400114	79: j	while_in					
V	0x00400140	0x2402001e a	addiu \$2,\$0,0x0000001e	81: li	v0, 30					
	0x00400144	0x0000000c s	syscall	82: sys	all					
	0x00400148	0x24020001 a	addiu \$2, \$0, 0x00000001	83: li	v0, 1					
	0x0040014c	0x0000000c s	syscall	84: sys	all					
1										
Data Segment										
Address		Value (+0) Value (+4)	Value (+8)	Value	e (+c)	Value (+10)			
	0x10010000	0x000	000003 0x00000004	0x00000	0005	0x00000003	0x0000000a			

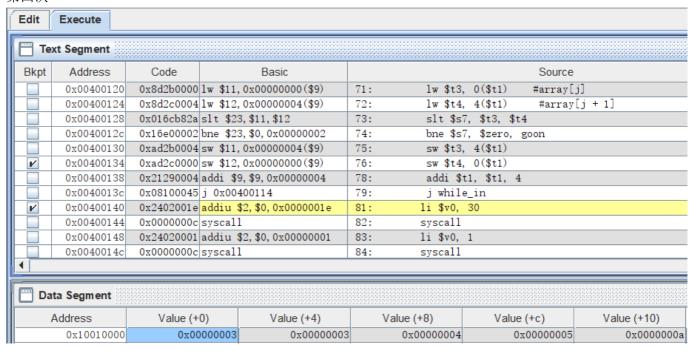
第二次



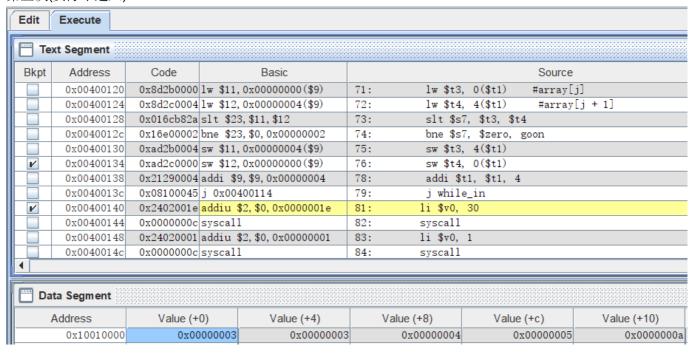
第三次



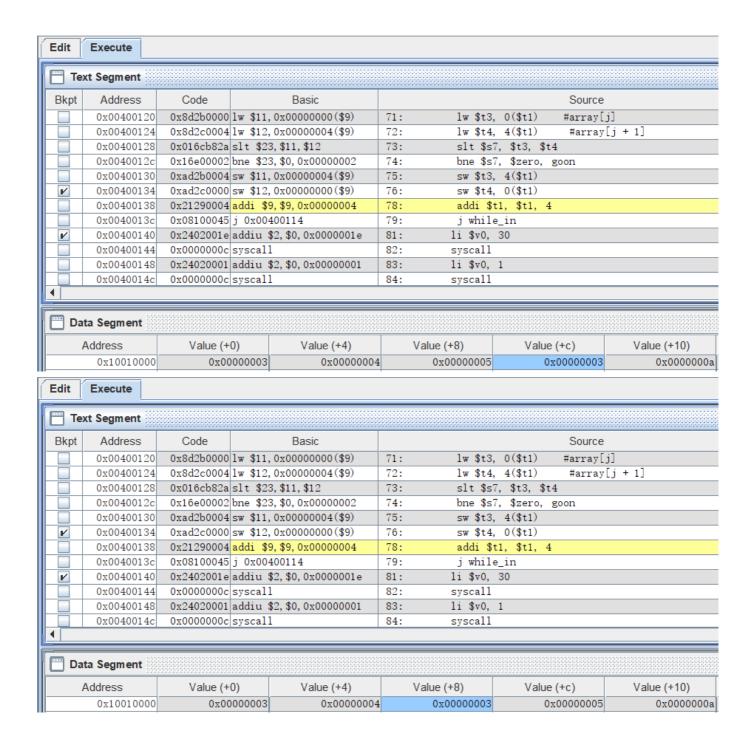
第四次

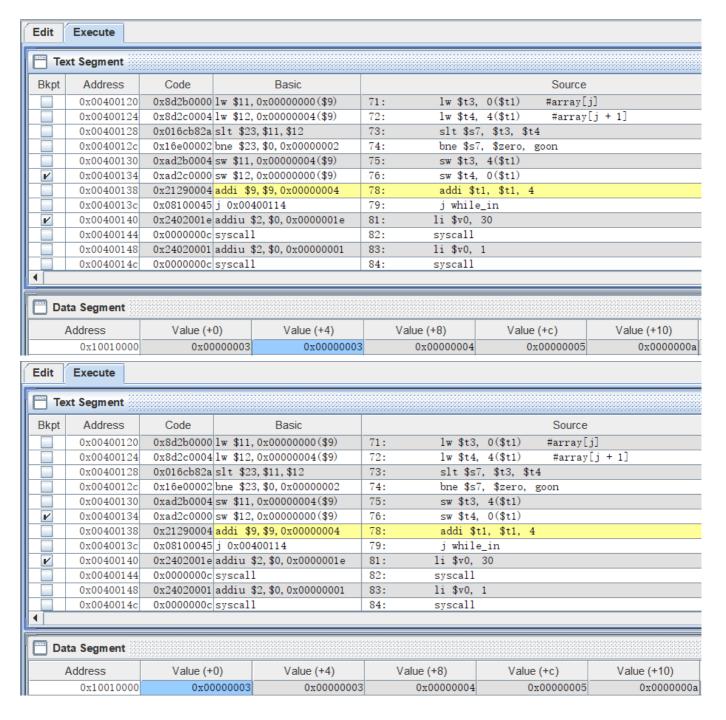


第五次(实际未进入)



• swap发生的时候:

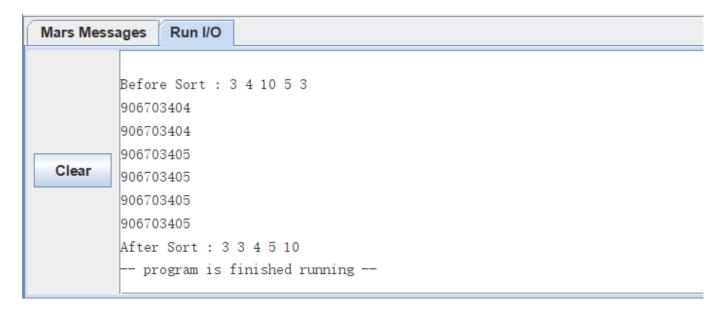




• 寄存器,存储器截图: (不一一列出)

Registers	Coproc 1	Coproc 0			
Name	Numbe	er	Value		
\$zero		0	0x00000000		
\$at		1	0x00000005		
\$v0		2	0x0000000a		
\$v1		3	0x00000000		
\$a0		4	0x10010014		
\$a1		5	0x0000016a		
\$a2		6	0x00000000		
\$a3		7	0000000000		
\$t0		8	0x10010014		
\$t1		9	0x10010000		
\$t2		10	0x00000000		
\$t3		11	0x00000003		
\$t4		12	0x00000003		
\$t5		13	0x10010014		
\$t6		14	0x10010010		
\$t7		15	0x00000005		
\$s0		16	0x00000003		
\$s1		17	0x00000004		
\$s2		18	0x0000000a		
\$s3		19	0x00000005		
\$s4		20	0x00000003		
\$s5		21	0x10010000		
\$s6		22	0x00000000		
\$s7		23	0x00000000		
\$t8		24	0x0000000a		
\$t9		25	0x00000000		
\$k0		26	0x00000000		
\$k1		27	0x00000000		
\$gp		28	0x10008000		
\$sp		29	0x7fffeffc		
\$fp		30	0x00000000		
\$ra		31	0x00000000		
рс			0x004001a4		
hi			0x00000000		
10			0x00000000		

实验结果



结果分析:

- 第一个时间时初始时间,算法开始执行的时间,后面的时间是退出内循环的时间
- 通过syscall打印了系统时间,通过查阅资料,这一时间以ms为单位,所以代码运行时间不会超过2 ms
- 另外,前面内层循环退出时交换的次数多,比较的次数多,所以"较慢",后面的循环在ms量级下不显著

实验体会

- 1. 通过本次实验,我学习了mips的指令写法,学习了syscall和debug的方式
- 2. 通过本次实验,我学习了打印system time的方法
- 3. 通过本次实验,我更加理解了la和lw的区别,理解了偏移寻址的方式,感觉收获很大!

不足之处

代码复用性不好,没有发挥label的优势,写得过于冗长