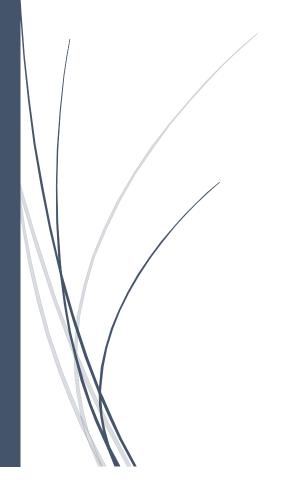
12/16/2022

# Processor Architectures

Project: RISC-V Bubble sort



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# 1. Problem description

The bubble sort algorithm sorts and array of elements by repeatedly iterating through the array and comparing adjacent elements. If the elements are in the wrong order, they are swapped. This process is repeated until the array is sorted.

#### Pseudocode of bubble sort:

```
bubble_sort(A)
1. repeat
2.  swapped = false
3.  for i = 1 to length(A) - 1
4.   if A[i] > A[i + 1]
5.    swap A[i] and A[i + 1]
6.   swapped = true
7. until not swapped
8. return A
```

# 2. High level implementation

The bubble sort algorithm in java:

```
public static int[] bubble sort(int[] A) {
    boolean swapped;
    do {
        swapped = false;
        // iterate through the array
        for (int i = 0; i < A.length - 1; i++) {</pre>
            // if the current element is greater than the next
element, swap them
            if (A[i] > A[i + 1]) {
                int temp = A[i];
                A[i] = A[i + 1];
                A[i + 1] = temp;
                swapped = true;
    } while (swapped);
    return A;
}
```

Java version of the algorithm uses temporary variable (int temp) to store the item because it is not possible to swap items in array in java, but the idea is still the same.

# 3. Low level implementation

#### RISC-V assembly code with comments:

```
#creating array and saving it to memory (you can change the values
manually)
addi x1, x0, 5
sw x1, 4(x0)
addi x1, x0, 8
sw x1, 8(x0)
addi x1, x0, 3
sw x1, 12(x0)
addi x1, x0, 1
sw x1, 16(x0)
addi x1, x0, 4
sw x1,20(x0)
#save number corresponding to total number of instances to x4
addi x4, x0, 5
#save number to x6 which will be deleted from x4 to check if all cells are
sorted
addi x6, x0, 1
loop:
add x5, x0, x4
compare0:
#load [0] and [1] compare them
1w \times 1, 4(x0)
1w \times 2, 8 (x0)
blt x1, x2, compare1
#if [0] > [1] swap places and remove x6 from x4 so check knows to repeat
the loop
sw x2, 4(x0)
sw x1, 8(x0)
sub x5, x4, x6
compare1:
#compare [1] and [2]
lw x1,8(x0)
```

```
1w \times 2, 12(x0)
blt x1, x2, compare3
sw x2,8(x0)
sw x1, 12(x0)
sub x5, x4, x6
compare3:
#compare [2] and [3]
1w \times 1, 12 (x0)
lw x2, 16(x0)
blt x1, x2, compare4
sw x2, 12(x0)
sw x1, 16(x0)
sub x5, x4, x6
compare4:
#compare [1] and [2]
lw x1, 16(x0)
1w x2,20(x0)
blt x1, x2, check
sw x2, 16(x0)
sw x1,20(x0)
sub x5, x4, x6
#both operations go the check method but first one skips the swapping
#if those elements are already sorted
check:
#if x4 and x5 are equal jump to exit = array is sorted, else: repeat the
beq x4, x5, exit
jal ra, loop
exit:
```

In the code I create array [5,8,3,1,4] and sort it with using:

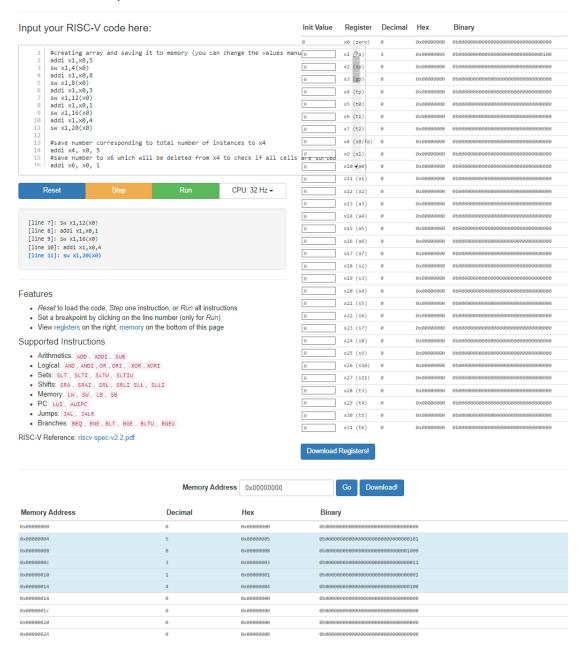
https://www.cs.cornell.edu/courses/cs3410/2019sp/riscv/interpreter/

Now algorithm can only sort arrays which have five items, but it can be edited in way to sort different number of items.

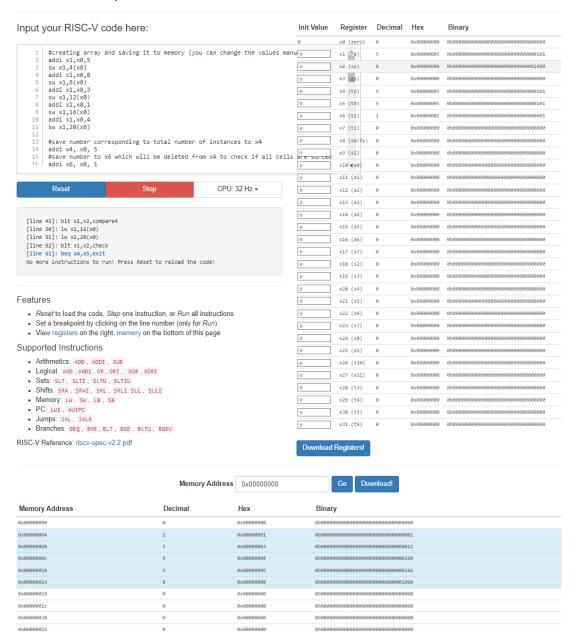
## 4. Simulation results

#### First test:

## **RISC-V Interpreter**



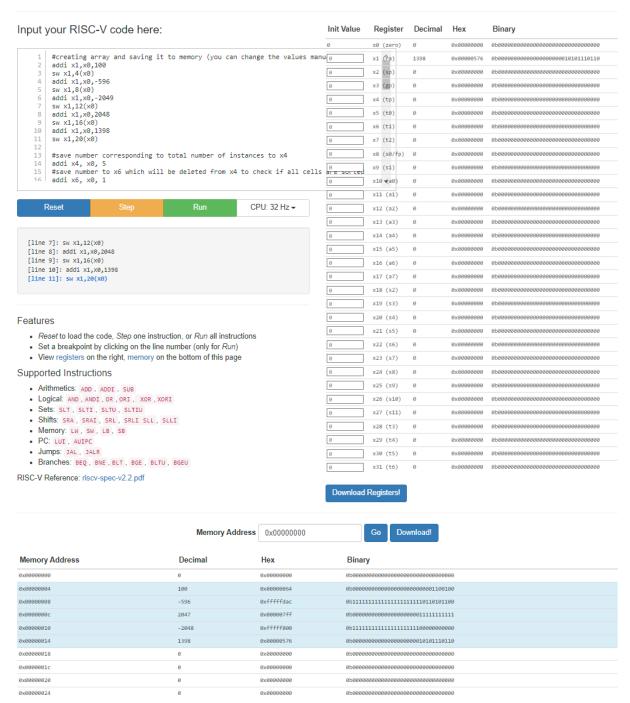
## **RISC-V Interpreter**



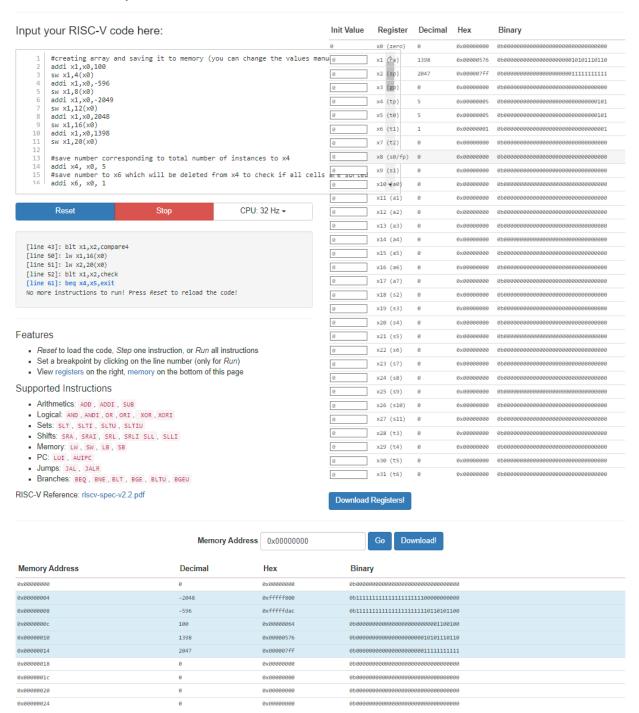
From the first test where array is set to [5,8,3,1,4] program sorts it correctly and exits when done.

#### Second test:

# **RISC-V Interpreter**



## **RISC-V Interpreter**



From the second test I find out that if I set number to 2048 = < x <= 2049 program does not work, because it does not understand the values greater than 2047 or lower than -2048.

## 5. Inference

From the testing I found out that the algorithm works if any of the numbers are not equal with each other, if the numbers are greater than 2047 or less than -2048 it does not work. That is because addi's immediate field is limited to [-2048, 2047]. Algorithm is also quite limited because it does not support more than five at time, at least in this version.