

# Laboratory Exercise 6 – Report:

## Array and Pointer

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### 1. Assignment 1

- Mã nguồn:

#Laboratory Exercise 6, Home Assignment 1

.data

A: .word -2, 0, -1, 9, -4, 5, 0, -8 #MSSV 20194508

.text

main: la \$a0,A

li \$a1,8

#-----

#Procedure mspfx

# @brief find the maximum-sum prefix in a list of integers

# @param[in] a0 the base address of this list(A) need to be processed

# @param[in] a1 the number of elements in list(A)

# @param[out] v0 the length of sub-array of A in which max sum reaches.

# @param[out] v1 the max sum of a certain sub-array

#-----

#Procedure mspfx

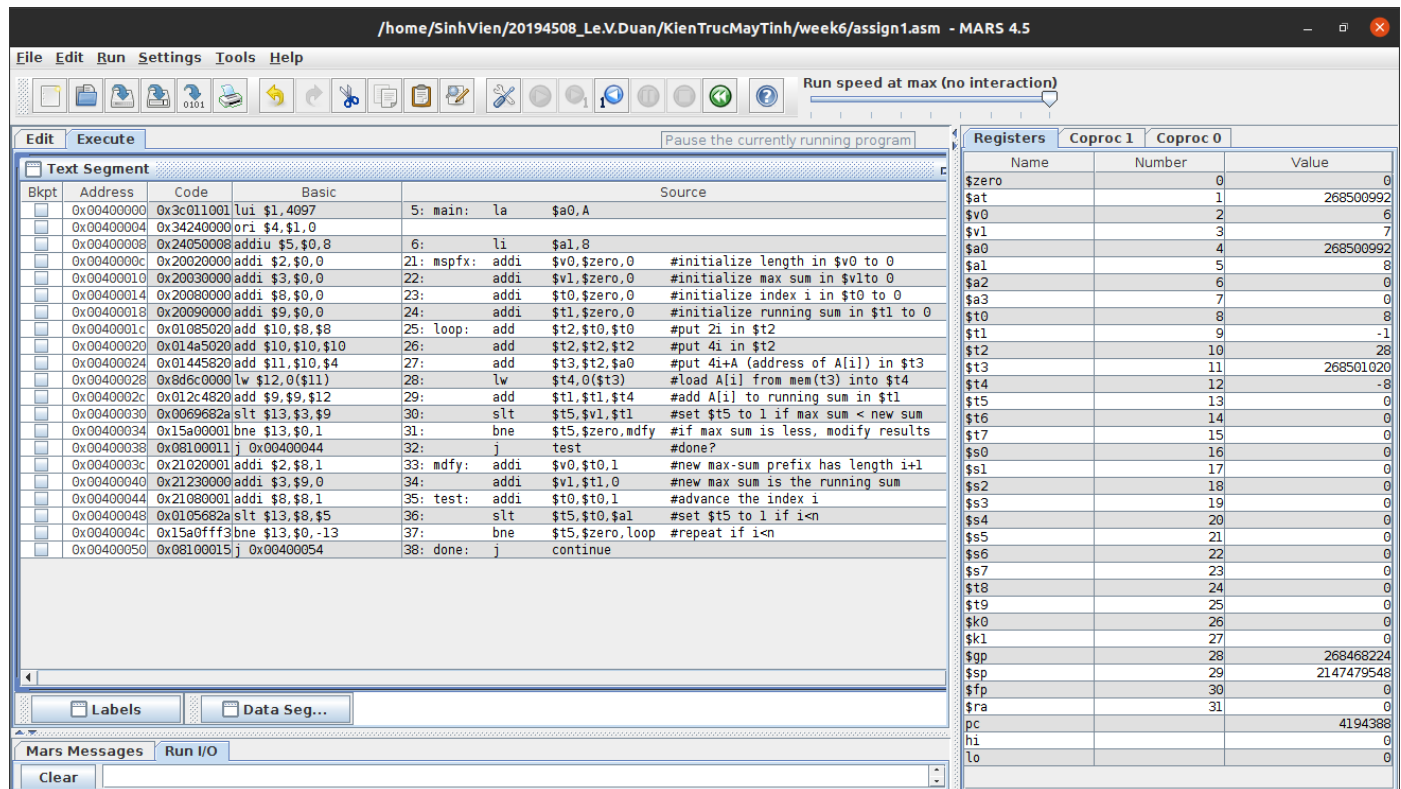
#function: find the maximum-sum prefix in a list of integers

#the base address of this list(A) in \$a0 and the number of  
#elements is stored in a1

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mspfx:      addi  $v0,$zero,0 #initialize length in $v0 to 0
addi  $v1,$zero,0 #initialize max sum in $v1to 0
addi  $t0,$zero,0 #initialize index i in $t0 to 0
addi  $t1,$zero,0 #initialize running sum in $t1 to 0
loop: add  $t2,$t0,$t0 #put 2i in $t2
add  $t2,$t2,$t2 #put 4i in $t2
add  $t3,$t2,$a0 #put 4i+A (address of A[i]) in $t3
lw   $t4,0($t3) #load A[i] from mem(t3) into $t4
add  $t1,$t1,$t4 #add A[i] to running sum in $t1
slt  $t5,$v1,$t1 #set $t5 to 1 if max sum < new sum
bne  $t5,$zero,mdfy #if max sum is less, modify results
j    test        #done?
mdfy:      addi  $v0,$t0,1 #new max-sum prefix has length i+1
addi  $v1,$t1,0 #new max sum is the running sum
test: addi  $t0,$t0,1 #advance the index i
slt  $t5,$t0,$a1 #set $t5 to 1 if i<n
bne  $t5,$zero,loop #repeat if i<n
done: j    continue
mspfx_end:

continue:
```

- Kết quả chạy mô phỏng:



- Giải thích:

+ Kết quả chạy lưu trong thanh ghi \$v0 và \$v1 với \$v0 là chiều dài và \$v1 là tổng lớn nhất tìm được

\$v0	2	6
\$v1	3	7

+ Như mảng ví dụ: -2, 0, -1, 9, -4, 5, 0, -8 thì kết quả đúng như chạy mô phỏng:

$-2 + 0 + -1 + 9 + -4 + 5 = 7$  với 6 phần tử.

## 2. Assignment 2

- Mã nguồn:

## #Laboratory Exercise 6, Home Assignment 2

.data

A: .word 7, -2, 5, 1, 5, 2, 0, 1, 9, 4, 5, 0, 8 #MSSV 20194508

Aend: .word

.text

main: la \$a0,A # \$a0 = Address(A[0])

la \$a1,Aend

addi \$a1,\$a1,-4 # \$a1 = Address(A[n-1])

j sort #sort

after\_sort: li \$v0, 10 #exit

syscall

end\_main:

#-----

#procedure sort (ascending selection sort using pointer)

#register usage in sort program

# \$a0 pointer to the first element in unsorted part

# \$a1 pointer to the last element in unsorted part

# \$t0 temporary place for value of last element

# \$v0 pointer to max element in unsorted part

# \$v1 value of max element in unsorted part

#-----

sort: beq \$a0,\$a1,done #single element list is sorted

j max #call the max procedure

after\_max: lw \$t0,0(\$a1) #load last element into \$t0

sw \$t0,0(\$v0) #copy last element to max location

sw \$v1,0(\$a1) #copy max value to last element

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addi $a1,$a1,-4    #decrement pointer to last element
j sort            #repeat sort for smaller list
done: j after_sort

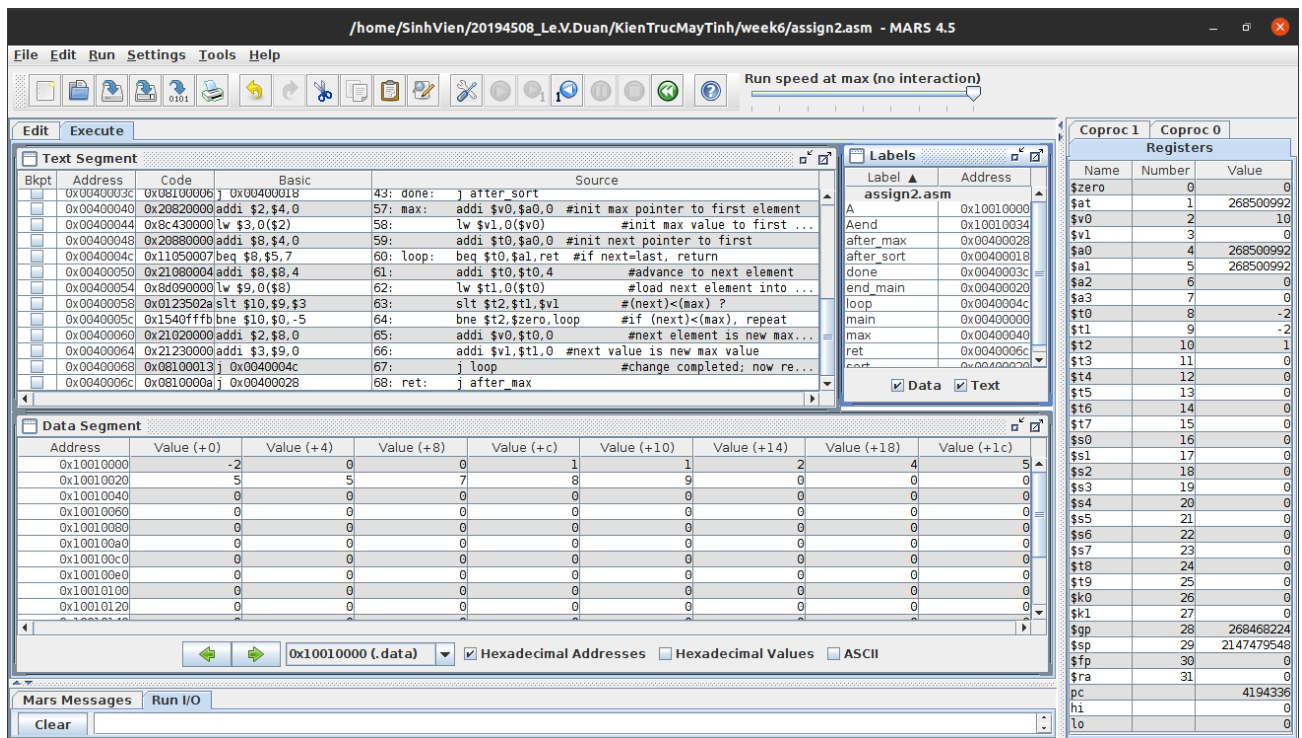
#-----

#Procedure max
#function: find the value and address of max element in the list
#$a0 pointer to first element
#$a1 pointer to last element
#-----

max: addi $v0,$a0,0    #init max pointer to first element
lw $v1,0($v0)         #init max value to first value
addi $t0,$a0,0        #init next pointer to first
loop: beq $t0,$a1,ret   #if next=last, return
addi $t0,$t0,4         #advance to next element
lw $t1,0($t0)         #load next element into $t1
slt $t2,$t1,$v1       #(next)<(max) ?
bne $t2,$zero,loop     #if (next)<(max), repeat
addi $v0,$t0,0         #next element is new max element
addi $v1,$t1,0        #next value is new max value
j loop               #change completed; now repeat
ret: j after_max

```

- Kết quả chạy:



- Giải thích:

Chương trình sắp xếp mảng đầu vào và kết quả được hiển thị ở data segment

Với mảng đầu vào: 7, -2, 5, 1, 5, 2, 0, 1, 9, 4, 5, 0, 8

kết quả chạy đúng như mong đợi: -2, 0, 0, 1, 1, 2, 4, 5, 5, 5, 7, 8, 9

Address	Value (+0)	Value (+4)	Value (+8)	Value (+c)	Value (+10)	Value (+14)	Value (+18)	Value (+1c)
0x10010000	-2	0	0	1	1	2	4	5
0x10010020	5	5	7	8	9	0	0	0
0x10010040	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0x10010060	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

### 3. Assignment 3

-Mã nguồn:

#Laboratory Exercise 6, Home Assignment 3

.data

A: .word 2, 0, 1, 9, 4, 5, 0, 8

.text

main: la \$a0,A # \$a0 = Address(A[0])

add \$a1, \$0, 8      # size of A = n

j BubbleSort      #sort

end\_main:

BubbleSort: add    \$t0,\$0,\$0    # i = 0

loop1:      addi    \$t0,\$t0,1    # i++

slt    \$t5, \$t0, \$a1# if i < n set \$t5 = 1

beq    \$t5, \$zero, endloop1

add    \$t1, \$0,\$a1    # j = n

loop2:      slt    \$t6, \$t1, \$t0 # set \$t6 = 0 if j <= i

bne    \$t6, \$zero, loop1 # j <= i -> loop1

add    \$t1,\$t1,-1    # j--

mul    \$t4,\$t1,4    # \$t4 = 4j

addi    \$t3,\$t4,-4    # \$t3 = 4j - 4

add    \$t7,\$t4,\$a0 # \$t7 = 4j + \$a0 = address A[j]

add    \$t8,\$t3,\$a0 # \$t8 = 4j - 4 + \$a0 = address A[j-1]

lw    \$t5,0(\$t7)    # load word A[j] to \$t5

lw    \$t6,0(\$t8)    # load word A[j-1] to \$t6

slt    \$t9,\$t6,\$t5 # if A[j-1] < A[j] set \$t9 = 1

bne    \$t9,\$zero,loop2 # if A[j-1] < A[j] -> countinue loop

# \$t9 = 0 or if A[j-1] > A[j]

# swap A[j-1] and A[j]

sw \$t5,0(\$t8)

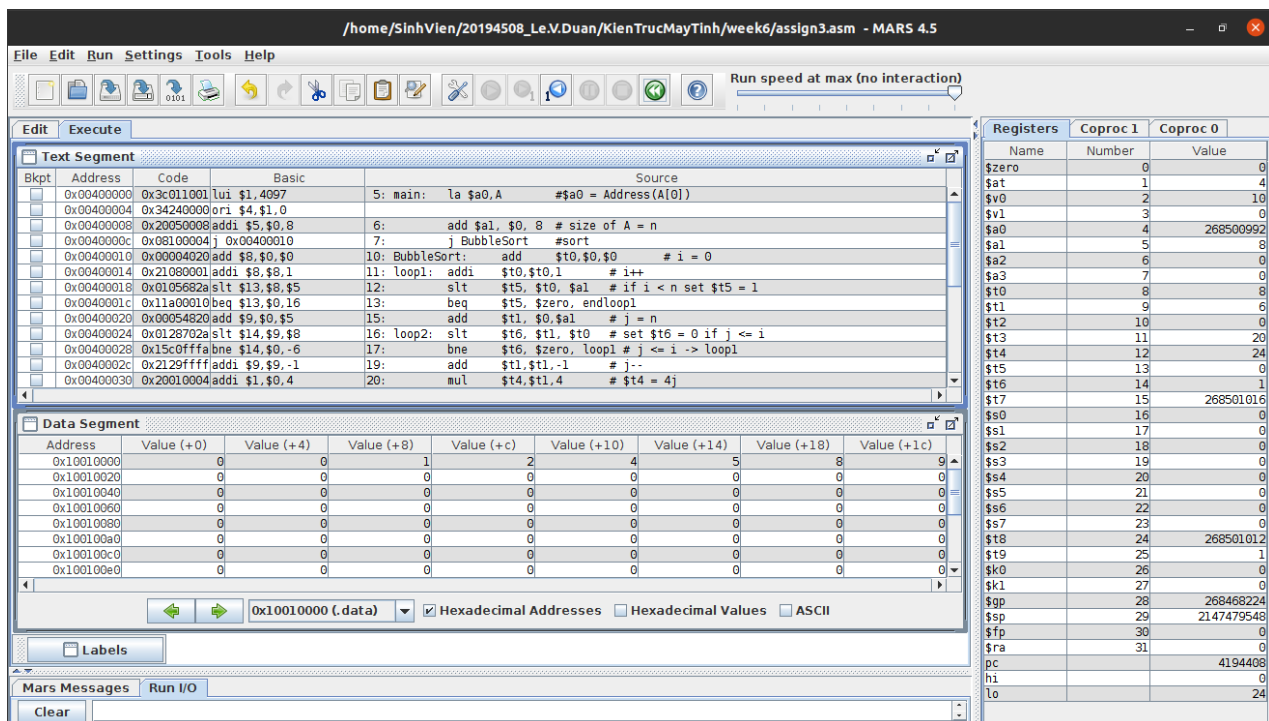
sw \$t6,0(\$t7)

j loop2

endloop1: li \$v0, 10 #exit

syscall

- Kết quả chạy mô phỏng:



- Giải thích:

Sử dụng thuật toán bubble sort với 2 vòng lặp loop1 và loop2 với 2 biến chạy từ 2 đầu của dãy

Swap 2 giá trị bằng cách sw chéo 2 địa chỉ của 2 phần tử cần swap

Với dãy đầu vào: 2, 0, 1, 9, 4, 5, 0, 8

kết quả chạy đúng như mong đợi ở data segment: 0, 0, 1, 2, 4, 5, 8, 9



## 4. Assignment 4

- Mã nguồn:

#Laboratory Exercise 6, Home Assignment 4

.data

A: .word 2, 0, 1, 9, 4, 5, 0, 8

.text

main: la \$t0, A

li \$7, 7 # size of A - 1

li \$2, 1 # i = 1

j InsertionSort #sort

end\_main:

# Use \$2 to hold firstUnsortedIndex

# Use \$3 to hold testIndex

# Use \$4 to hold elementToInsert

# Use \$5 to hold value of numbers[ .. ]

# Use \$6 to calculate the address of numbers[ ... ] in

# Use \$7 to hold the value of (length-1)

# Use \$8 to hold the base/starting address of the numbers array

InsertionSort:

forLoop: bgt \$2, \$7, endFor

sub \$3, \$2, 1

mul \$6, \$2, 4 # address of A[i]= base addr of numbers + i\*(element size)

add \$6, \$8, \$6

lw \$4, 0(\$6)

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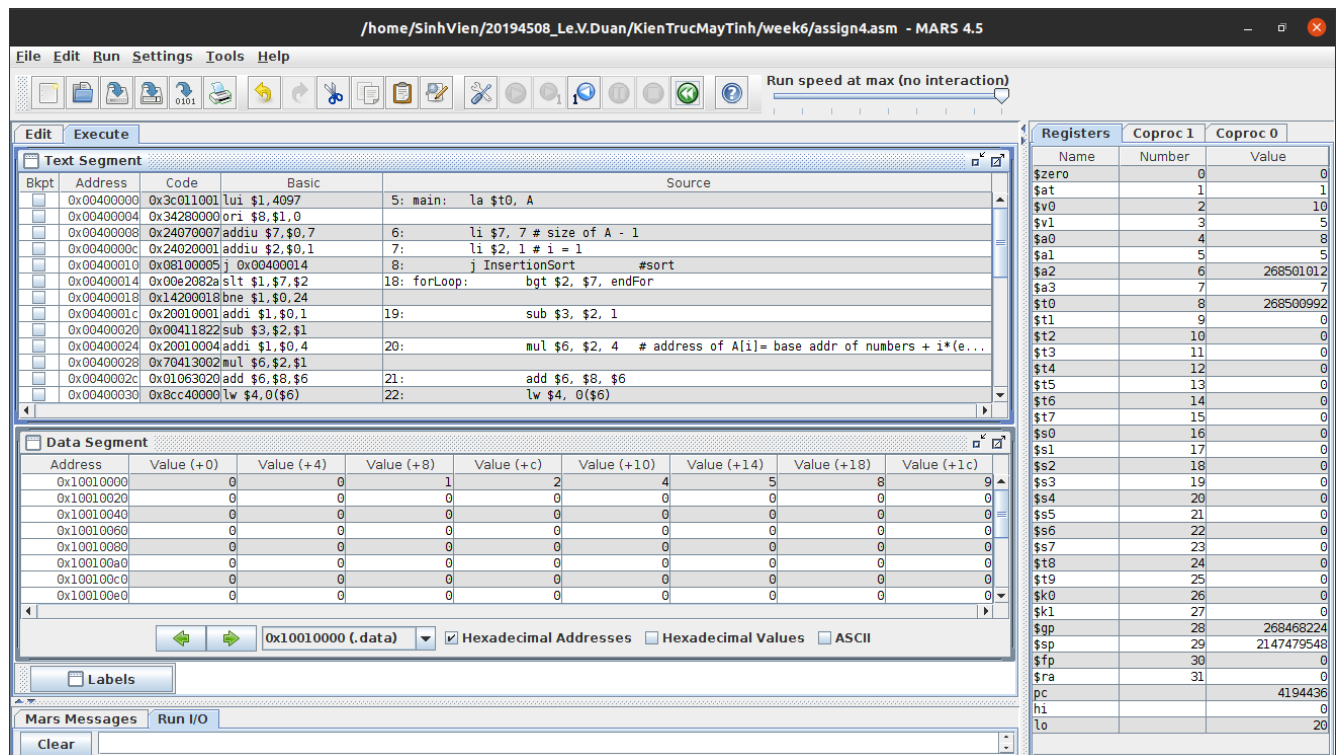
while:      blt $3, 0, endWhile
mul $6, $3, 4 # address of numbers[i]= base addr of numbers + i*(element size)
add $6, $8, $6
lw $5, 0($6)
ble $5, $4, endWhile
sw $5, 4($6)
sub $3, $3, 1
j while

endWhile:   mul $6, $3, 4 # address of numbers[i]= base addr of numbers +
i*(element size)
add $6, $8, $6
sw $4, 4($6)
addi $2, $2, 1
j forLoop

endFor:     li $v0, 10 # system call to exit
syscall

- Kết quả chạy:

```



- Giải thích:

Sử dụng thuật toán insertion sort để sắp xếp mảng cho sẵn

Sử dụng 1 vòng lặp forLoop và 1 vòng lặp while

Với dãy đầu vào: 2, 0, 1, 9, 4, 5, 0, 8

kết quả chạy đúng như mong đợi ở data segment: 0, 0, 1, 2, 4, 5, 8, 9