UNIVERSIDADE DO VALE DO ITAJAÍ
CAMPUS KOBRASOL – SÃO JOSÉ
CIÊNCIA DA COMPUTAÇÃO

Arquitetura de Computadores

Avaliação 01 – Programação em linguagem de montagem

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C++ 1

```
// Disciplina: Arquitetura e Organização de Computadores
// Atividade: Avaliação 01 – Programação em C++
// Programa 01
// Grupo: - Matheus Henrique Schaly

#include <iostream>

using namespace std;

int main()
{
    int vector1[8], vector2[8];
    int numElementos;
    while (true) {
        cout << "Enter with array's size (max. = 8):\n";
        cin >> numElementos;
        if (numElementos > 0 && numElementos < 9) {
            break;
        }
        cout << "Invalid value.\n";
    }
    for (int i = 0; i < numElementos; i++) {
        cout << "Vector1[" << i << "] = ";
        cin >> vector1[i];
    }
    for (int i = 0; i < numElementos; i++) {
        cout << "Vector2[" << i << "] = ";
        cin >> vector2[i];
    }
    int temp;
    for (int i = 0; i < numElementos; i++) {
        temp = vector1[i];
        vector1[i] = vector2[i];
        vector2[i] = temp;
    }
    cout << "\n";
    for (int i = 0; i < numElementos; i++) {
        cout << "Vetor1[" << i << "] = " << vector1[i] << "\n";
    }
    for (int i = 0; i < numElementos; i++) {
        cout << "Vetor2[" << i << "] = " << vector2[i] << "\n";
    }
}
```

Assembly MIPS 1

```
# Disciplina: Arquitetura e Organização de Computadores
# Atividade: Avaliação 01 – Programação em Linguagem de Montagem
# Programa 01
# Grupo: - Matheus Henrique Schaly

.data

	#Creates RAM variables
	vector1:	.word  0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0  #Inicializing vector 1
	vector2:	.word  0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0  #Inicializing vector 2
	mensagem1: .asciiz "Enter with array's size (max. = 8):\n"    #Message prompting
vectors size
	mensagem2: .asciiz "Invalid value.\n"    #Message warning invalid value
	mensagem3: .asciiz "Vector1["
	mensagem4: .asciiz "] = "
	mensagem5: .asciiz "Vector2["
	mensagem6: .asciiz "\n"		#Jump line

.text

	#Creates while's bounds
	addi	$t1,	$zero, 0		#Store 0 at t1 (while's lower bound)
	addi	$t2,	$zero, 9		#Store 9 at t2 (while's upper bound)

	#Prompt arrays' size
while:
	#Prints mensagem1
	li	$v0,	4			#Command to print a text
	la	$a0,	mensagem1		#Load address of mensagem1 to a0
	syscall					#Do it

	#Reads integer
	li	$v0,	5			#Read an integer and store it in v0
	syscall					#Do it

	#Stores integer
	move	$t0,	$v0			#Move to t0 (arrays' size) the integer in v0

	#While's first if condition
	bgt	$t0	$t1	secondCondition	#Branch to secondCondition if t0 (arrays'
size) is greater than t1 (while's lower bound)

	# Prints mensagem2
	li	$v0,	4			#Command to print a text
	la	$a0,	mensagem2		#Load address of mensagem2 to a0
	syscall					#Do it

	#Restarts while loop
```

```
        j while                         #Jump to while

        #While's second if condition
secondCondition:
        blt     $t0     $t2     exit    #Branch to exit if t0 (arrays' size) is less than t2
(while's lower bound)

        # Prints mensagem2
        li      $v0,    4               #Command to print a text
        la      $a0,    mensagem2       #Load address of mensagem2 to a0
        syscall                         #Do it

        #Restarts while
        j       while                   #Jump to while
exit:

        #Loads array1's base address
        la      $t2,    vector1         #Load array1's base address to t2 (array1's base
address)

        #Loads array2's base address
        la      $t5,    vector2         #Load array2's base address to t5 (array2's base
address)

        #Creates loop's index
        addi    $t1,    $zero, 0        #Add zero and 0 and store it in t1 (loop's index)

        #First for loop to gather array1's values
for1:
        #Loop's if condition
        beq     $t1,    $t0,    for1Exit    #Branch to for1Exit if t1 (loop's index) is equal to
t0 (arrays' size)

        #Prints mensagem3
        li      $v0,    4               #Command to print a text
        la      $a0,    mensagem3       #Load address of mensagem3 to a0
        syscall                         #Do it

        #Prints index
        li      $v0,    1               #Command to print a integer
        move    $a0,    $t1             #Move t1 (loop index) to a0
        syscall                         #Do it

        #Prints mensagem4
        li      $v0,    4               #Command to print a text
        la      $a0,    mensagem4       #Load address of mensagem4 to a0
        syscall                         #Do it

        #Reads integer
        li      $v0,    5               #Read an integer and store it in v0 (it now has the
input)
        syscall                         #Do it
```

```
	#Calculates the array1's addres to store the integer
	sll	$t3,	$t1,	2		#Multiply t1 (loop's index) by 4 and put the result into t3 (bytes to be moved from array's base address)
	add	$t3,	$t3,	$t2		#Add t2 (array's base) and t3 (bytes to be moved from array's base address) and put it back into t3 (array's fully calculated address)

	#Stores the input in array
	sw	$v0,	($t3)			#Store word from v0 (that has the imput) in t3 (array's fully calculated address)

	#Increases loop's index
	addi	$t1,	$t1,	1		#Increase t1 (loop's index) by 1

	#Restarts for loop
	j	for1				#Jump to for1

	#Exits first for loop
for1Exit:

	#Resets loop's index to 0
	addi	$t1,	$zero, 0		#Add zero and 0 and store it in t1 (loop's index)

	#Second for loop to gather array2's values
for2:
	#Loop's if condition
	beq	$t1,	$t0,	for2Exit	#Branch to for2Exit if t1 (loop's index) is equal to t0 (arrays' size)

	#Prints mensagem3
	li	$v0,	4			#Command to print a text
	la	$a0,	mensagem5		#Load address of mensagem3 to a0
	syscall					#Do it

	#Prints index
	li	$v0,	1			#Command to print a integer
	move	$a0,	$t1			#Move t1 (loop index) to a0
	syscall					#Do it

	#Prints mensagem4
	li	$v0,	4			#Command to print a text
	la	$a0,	mensagem4		#Load address of mensagem4 to a0
	syscall					#Do it

	#Reads integer
	li	$v0,	5			#Read an integer and store it in v0 (it now has the input)
	syscall					#Do it

	#Calculates the array2's addres to store the integer
	sll	$t3,	$t1,	2		#Multiply t1 (loop's index) by 4 and put the result into t3 (bytes to be moved from array's base address)
```

```
        add     $t3,    $t3,    $t5             #Add t5 (array's base) and t3 (bytes to be moved from array's base address) and put it back into t3 (array's fully calculated address)

        #Stores the input in array
        sw      $v0,    ($t3)                   #Store word from v0 (that has the imput) in t3 (array's fully calculated address)

        #Increases loop's index
        addi    $t1,    $t1,    1               #Increase t1 (loop's index) by 1

        #Restarts for loop
        j       for2                            #Jump to for2

        #Exits second for loop
for2Exit:

        #Resets loop's index to 0
        addi    $t1,    $zero, 0                #Add zero and 0 and store it in t1 (loop's index)

        #Third for loop to swap arrays' values
for3:
        #Loop's if condition
        beq     $t1,    $t0,    for3Exit        #Branch to for3Exit if t1 (loop's index) is equal to t0 (arrays' size)

        #Calculates the array1's addres to load an integer
        sll     $t3,    $t1,    2               #Multiply t1 (loop's index) by 4 and put the result into t3 (bytes to be moved from array's base address)
        add     $t3,    $t3,    $t2             #Add t2 (array1's base) and t3 (bytes to be moved from array1's base address) and put it back into t3 (array1's fully calculated address)

        #Loads the input from array1
        lw      $t4,    ($t3)                   #Load word from t3 (array1's fully calculated address) to t4 (array1's value)

        #Calculates the array2's addres to load an integer
        sll     $t6,    $t1,    2               #Multiply t1 (loop's index) by 4 and put the result into t6 (bytes to be moved from array's base address)
        add     $t6,    $t6,    $t5             #Add t5 (array2's base) and t6 (bytes to be moved from array2's base address) and put it back into t6 (array2's fully calculated address)

        #Loads the input from array2
        lw      $t7,    ($t6)                   #Load word from t6 (array2's fully calculated address) to t7 (array2's value)

        #Stores array1's value in array2's
        sw      $t4,    ($t6)                   #Store word from t4 (array1's value) in t6 (array2's fully calculated address)

        #Stores array2's value in array1's
        sw      $t7,    ($t3)                   #Store word from t7 (array2's value) in t3 (array1's fully calculated address)
```

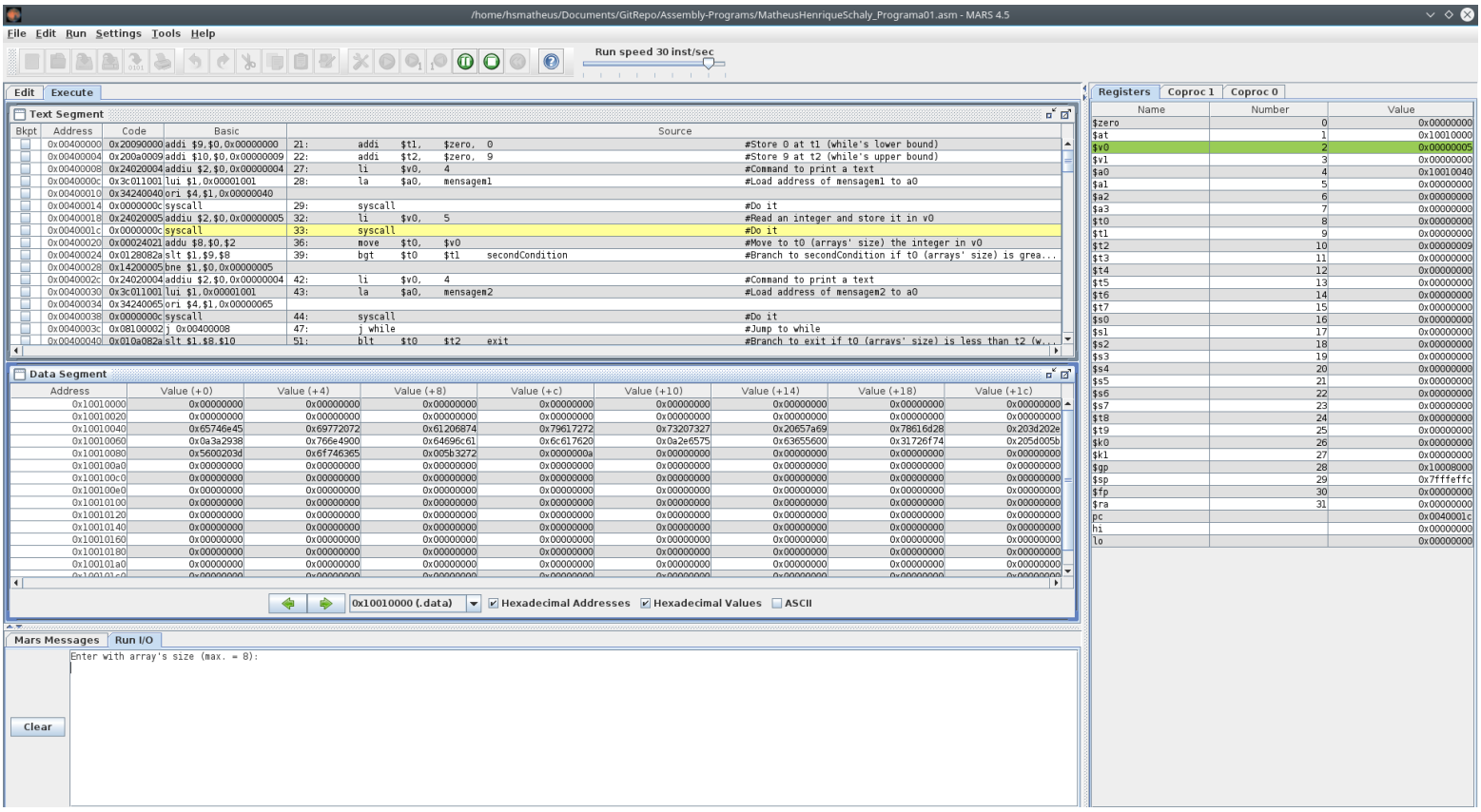
```
        #Increases loop's index
        addi    $t1,    $t1,    1               #Increase t1 (loop's index) by 1

        #Restarts for loop
        j       for3                            #Jump to for3

        #Exits third for loop
for3Exit:

        #Prints mensagem6
        li      $v0,    4                       #Command to print a text
        la      $a0,    mensagem6               #Load address of mensagem6 to a0
        syscall                                 #Do it

        #Resets loop's index to 0
        addi    $t1,    $zero, 0                #Add zero and 0 and store it in t1 (loop's index)

        #Forth for loop to print array1's values
for4:
        #Loop's if condition
        beq     $t1,    $t0,    for4Exit        #Branch to for4Exit if t1 (loop's index) is equal to
t0 (arrays' size)

        #Prints mensagem3
        li      $v0,    4                       #Command to print a text
        la      $a0,    mensagem3               #Load address of mensagem3 to a0
        syscall                                 #Do it

        #Prints index
        li      $v0,    1                       #Command to print a integer
        move    $a0,    $t1                     #Move $t1 (loop index) to a0
        syscall                                 #Do it

        #Prints mensagem4
        li      $v0,    4                       #Command to print a text
        la      $a0,    mensagem4               #Load address of mensagem4 to a0
        syscall                                 #Do it

        #Calculates the array1's addres to load an integer
        sll     $t3,    $t1,    2               #Multiply t1 (loop's index) by 4 and put the result
into t3 (bytes to be moved from array's base address)
        add     $t3,    $t3,    $t2             #Add t2 (array1's base) and t3 (bytes to be moved
from array's base address) and put it back into t3 (array's fully calculated address)

        #Loads the input from array1
        lw      $t4,    ($t3)                   #Load word from t3 (array1's fully calculated
address) to t4 (array1's value)

        #Prints array1 at index t1
        li      $v0,    1                       #Command to print a integer
        move    $a0,    $t4                     #Move t4 (the value) to a0
```

```
        syscall                         #Do it

        #Prints mensagem6
        li      $v0,    4               #Command to print a text
        la      $a0,    mensagem6       #Load address of mensagem6 to a0
        syscall                         #Do it

        #Increases loop's index
        addi    $t1,    $t1,    1       #Increase t1 (loop's index) by 1

        #Restarts for loop
        j       for4                    #Jump to for4

        #Exits forth for loop
for4Exit:

        #Resets loop's index to 0
        addi    $t1,    $zero, 0        #Add zero and 0 and store it in t1 (loop's index)

        #Fifth for loop to print array2's values
for5:
        #Loop's if condition
        beq     $t1,    $t0,    for5Exit        #Branch to for5Exit if t1 (loop's index) is equal to
t0 (arrays' size)

        #Prints mensagem3
        li      $v0,    4               #Command to print a text
        la      $a0,    mensagem5       #Load address of mensagem5 to a0
        syscall                         #Do it

        #Prints index
        li      $v0,    1               #Command to print a integer
        move    $a0,    $t1             #Move $t1 (loop index) to a0
        syscall                         #Do it

        #Prints mensagem4
        li      $v0,    4               #Command to print a text
        la      $a0,    mensagem4       #Load address of mensagem4 to a0
        syscall                         #Do it

        #Calculates the array2's addres to load an integer
        sll     $t3,    $t1,    2               #Multiply t1 (loop's index) by 4 and put the result
into t3 (bytes to be moved from array's base address)
        add     $t3,    $t3,    $t5             #Add t5 (array2's base) and t3 (bytes to be moved
from array's base address) and put it back into t3 (array's fully calculated address)

        #Loads the input from array2
        lw      $t4,    ($t3)           #Load word from t3 (array1's fully calculated
address) to t4 (array1's value)

        #Prints array2 at index t1
        li      $v0,    1               #Command to print a integer
```

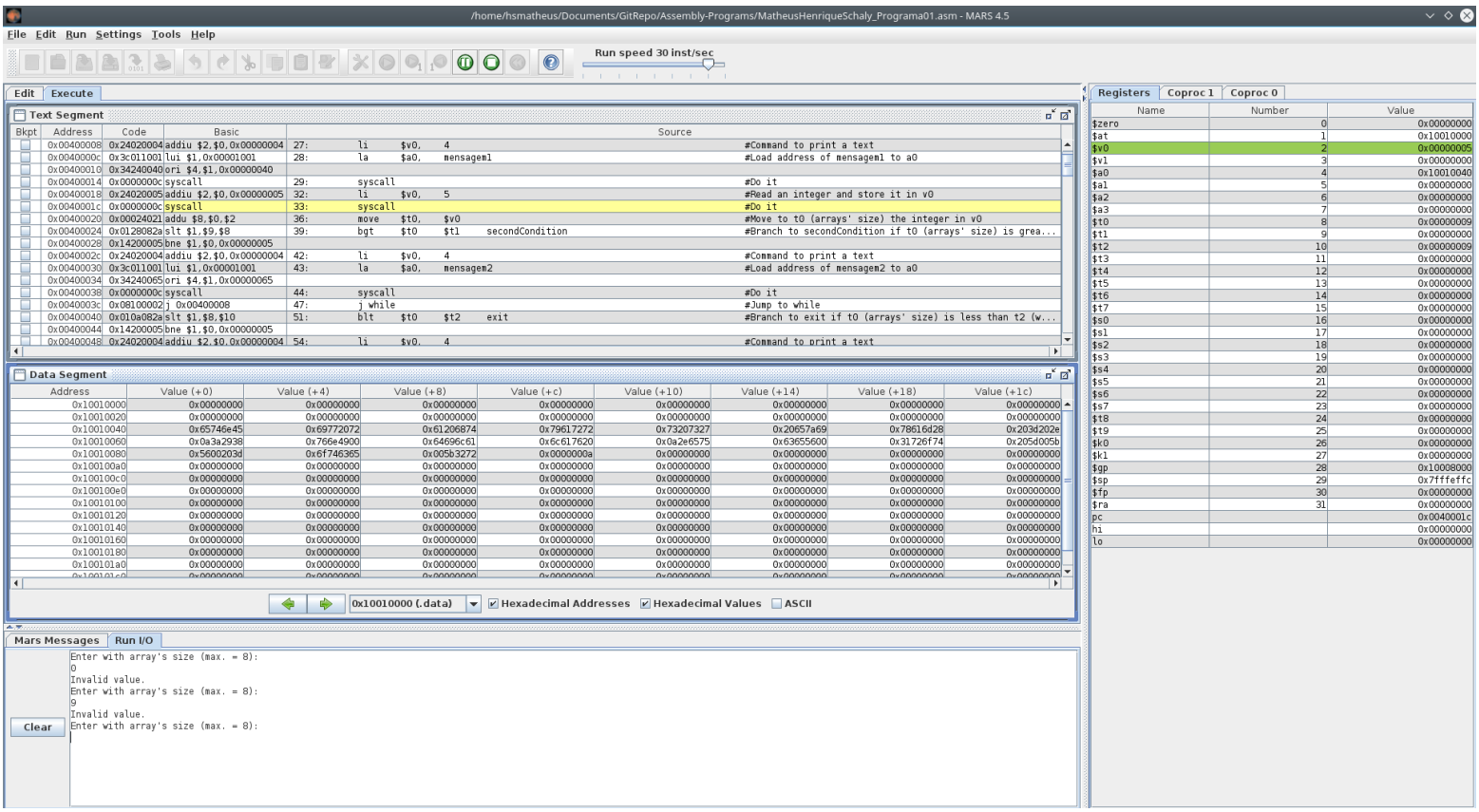
```
        move  $a0,    $t4               #Move t4 (the value) to a0
        syscall                         #Do it

        #Prints mensagem6
        li      $v0,    4               #Command to print a text
        la      $a0,    mensagem6       #Load address of mensagem6 to a0
        syscall                         #Do it

        #Increases loop's index
        addi    $t1,    $t1,    1       #Increase t1 (loop's index) by 1

        #Restarts for loop
        j       for5                    #Jump to for5

        #Exits fifth for loop
for5Exit:
```

Capturas de Tela 1:

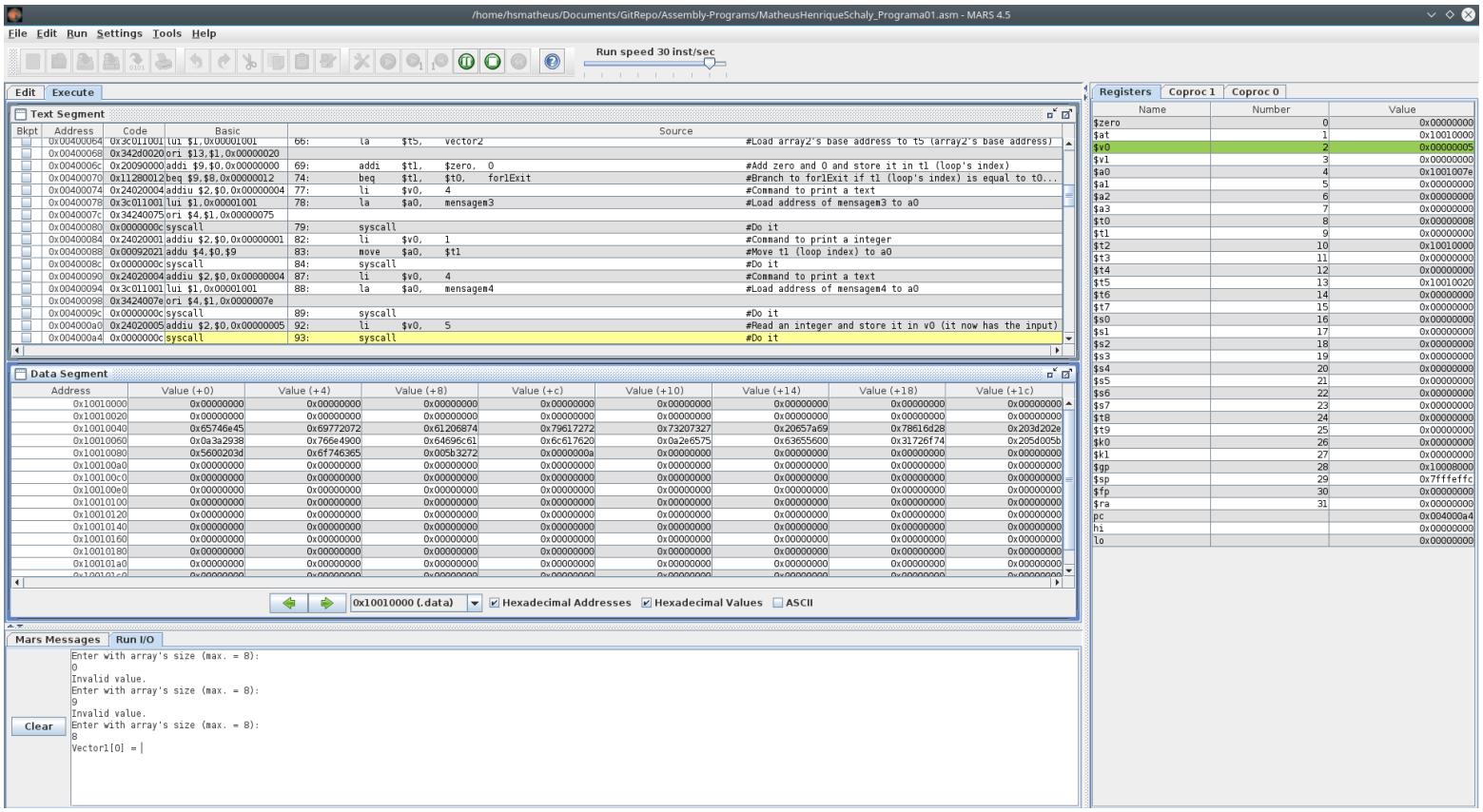
Pergunta o tamanho do vetor:



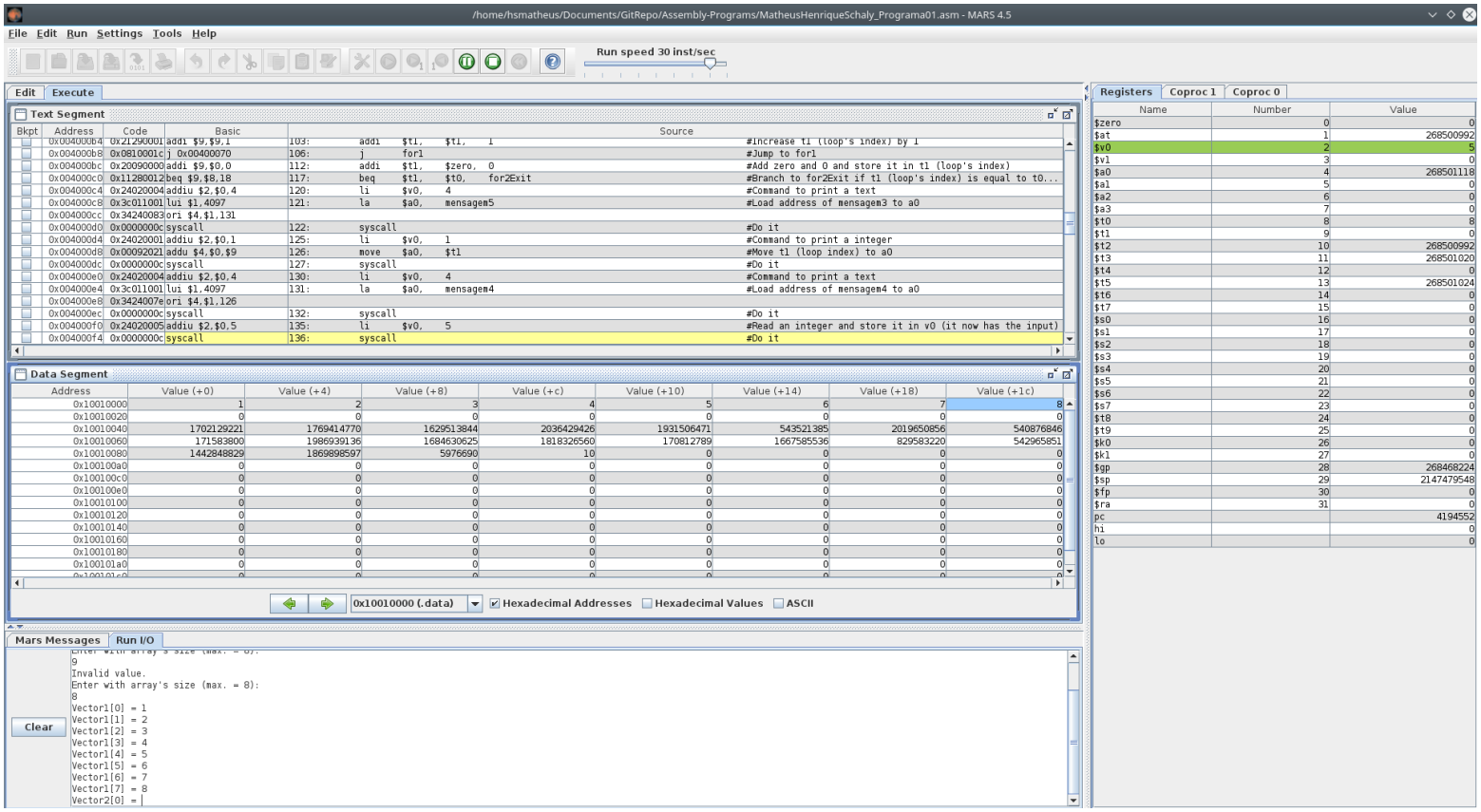
Possíveis valores inválidos:



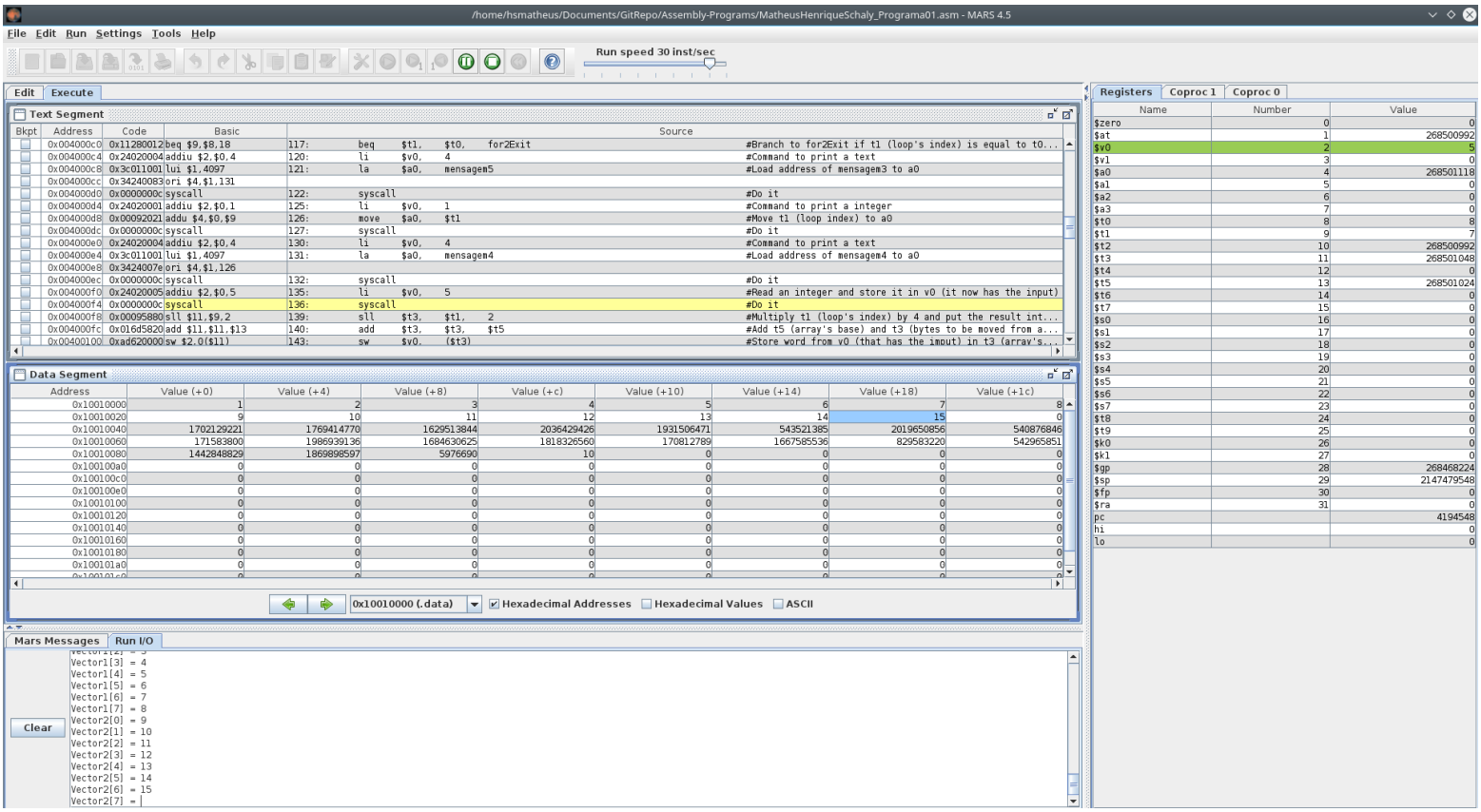
Entrada de um valor correto:



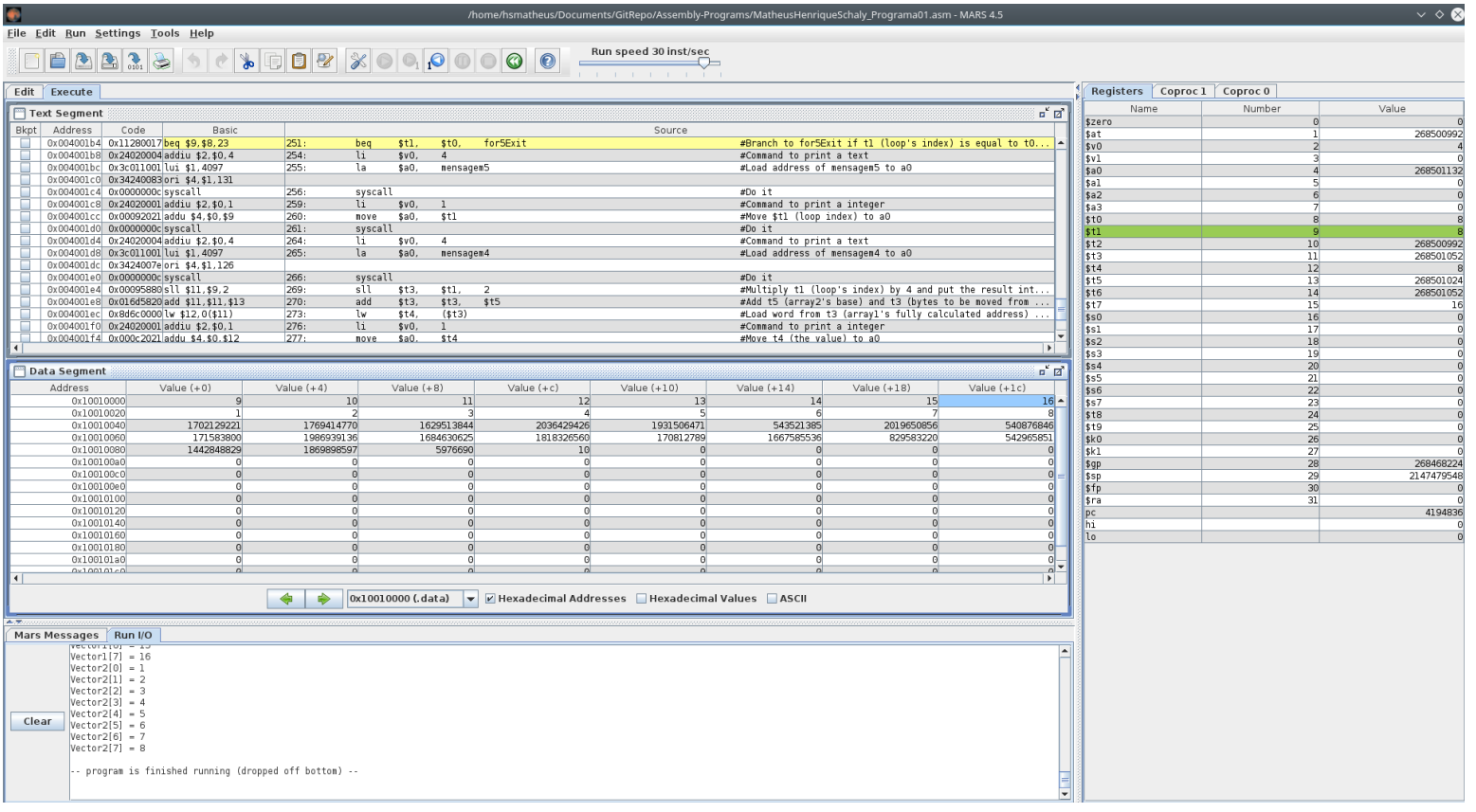
Entrada de valores no vetor1:



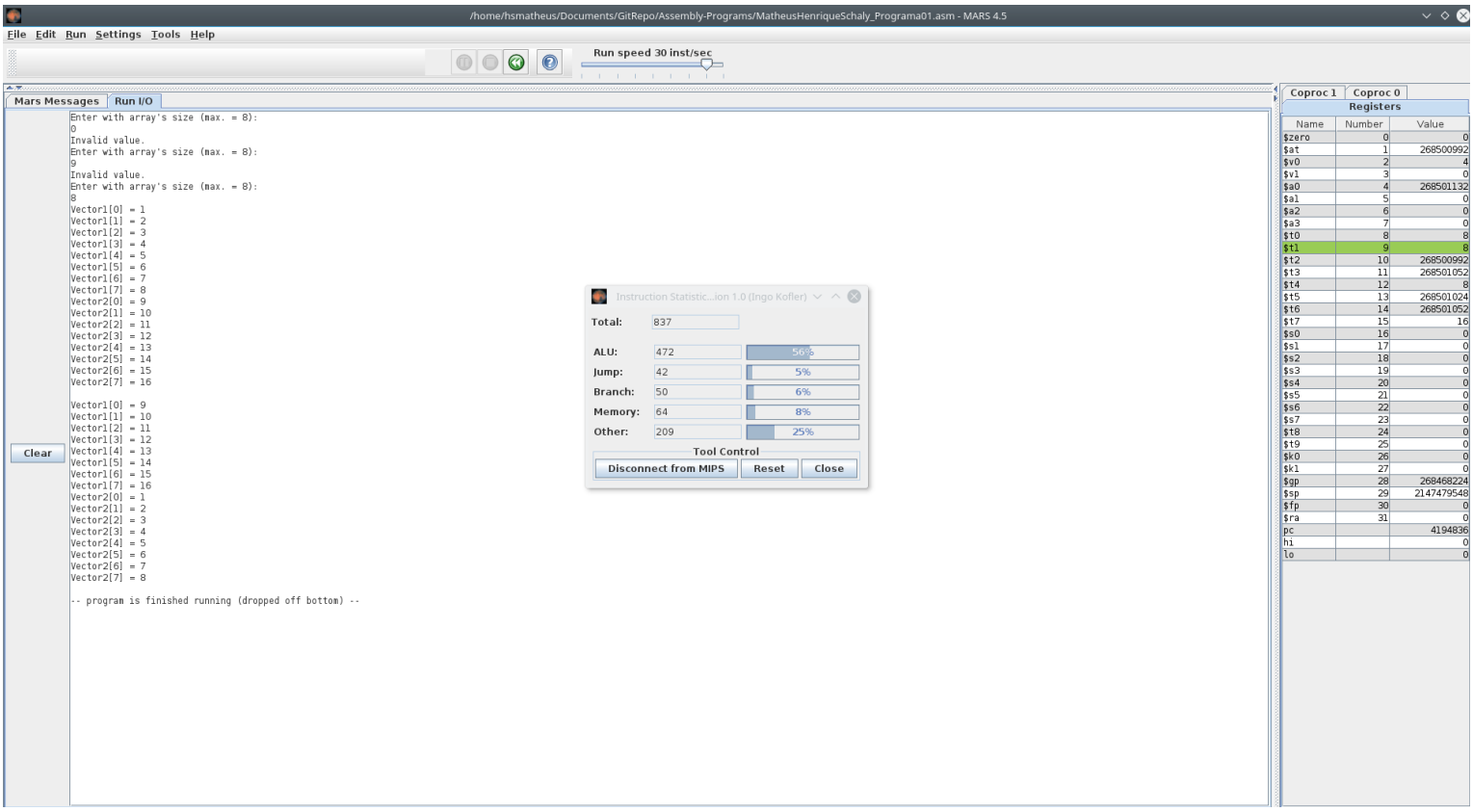
Entrada de valores no vetor2:



Resultado final, com valores já trocados:



Quadro de análise das instruções:



C++ 2

```
// Disciplina: Arquitetura e Organização de Computadores
// Atividade: Avaliação 01 – Programação em C++
// Programa 02
// Grupo: - Matheus Henrique Schaly

#include <iostream>
#include <algorithm>

using namespace std;

int main()
{
    int record[16][32], student, myClass, presence;

    for (int i = 0; i < 16; i++) {
        for (int j = 0; j < 32; j++) {
            record[i][j] = 1;
        }
    }

    while (true) {
        do {
            cout << "Enter class' number (0 to 15): ";
            cin >> myClass;
        } while (myClass < 0 || myClass > 15);
        do {
            cout << "Enter student's number (0 to 31): ";
            cin >> student;
        } while (student < 0 || student > 31);
        do {
            cout << "Enter register's type (presence = 1; absence = 0): ";
            cin >> presence;
        } while (presence < 0 || presence > 1);
        record[myClass][student] = presence;
    }
}
```

Assembly MIPS 2

```
# Disciplina: Arquitetura e Organização de Computadores
# Atividade: Avaliação 01 – Programação em Linguagem de Montagem
# Programa 02
# Grupo: - Matheus Henrique Schaly

#Data stored in RAM
.data
	#Creates RAM variables
	message1:	.asciiz		"Enter class' number (0 to 15): "
	message2:	.asciiz		"Enter student's number (0 to 31): "
	message3:	.asciiz		"Enter register's type (presence = 1; absence = 0): "
	message4:	.asciiz		"Changed vector's word:\n"
	message5:	.asciiz		"\n\n"
	presenceVector:	.word		0xFFFFFFFF, 0xFFFFFFFF, 0xFFFFFFFF, 0xFFFFFFFF, 0xFFFFFFFF, 0xFFFFFFFF, 0xFFFFFFFF, 0xFFFFFFFF, 0xFFFFFFFF, 0xFFFFFFFF, 0xFFFFFFFF, 0xFFFFFFFF, 0xFFFFFFFF, 0xFFFFFFFF, 0xFFFFFFFF, 0xFFFFFFFF	#Create a vector with 16 elements, each of them has 32 bits, that are all set to 1
	mask:		.word		1	#Mask with 32 bits, with only its last bit set to 1

.text

	#Loads array1's base address
	la	$t3,	presenceVector		#Load presenceVector's base address to t3 (presenceVector's base address)

	#Creates while's lower bound
	addi	$t6,	$zero, 0		#Store 0 at t6 (while's lower bound)

	#Inifinite loop
start:

	#Creates/Resets while's upper bound
	addi	$t7,	$zero, 15		#Store 15 at t7 (while's upper bound)

	#Do while loop to get class' number
getClass:

	#Prints a text
	li	$v0,	4			#Command to print a text
	la	$a0,	message1		#Load address of mensagem1 to a0
	syscall					#Do it

	#Reads integer
	li	$v0,	5			#Read an integer and store it in v0
	syscall

	#Stores integer
	move	$t0,	$v0			#Move to t0 (class' number) the integer in v0

	#While's first if condition
	bge	$t0	$t6	secondCondition1	#Branch to secondCondition if t0 (class' number) is greater than or equal t6 (while's lower bound)
	j	getClass			#Jump to getClass
```

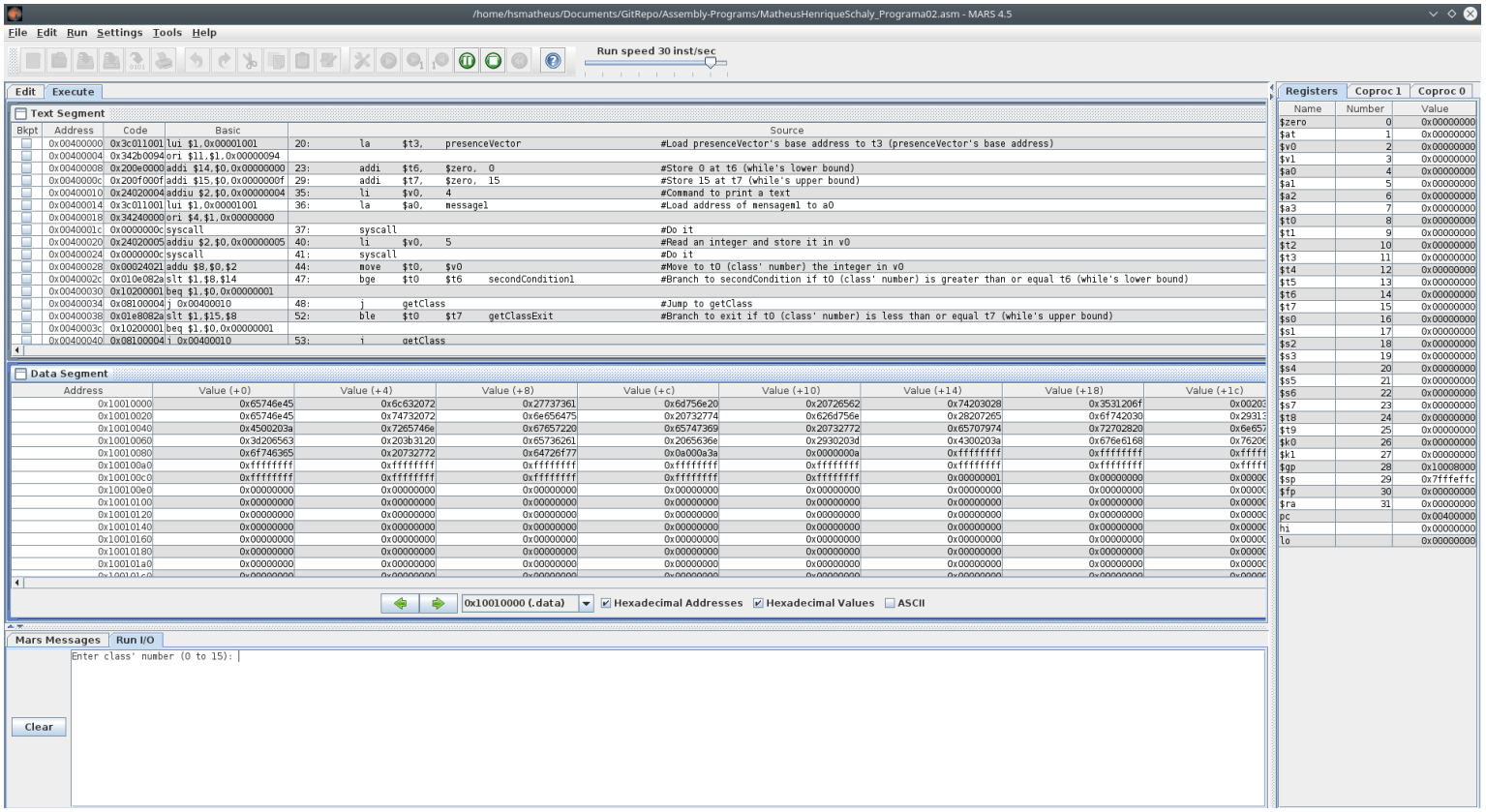
```
        #While's second if condition
secondCondition1:
        ble     $t0     $t7     getClassExit    #Branch to exit if t0 (class' number) is less than or equal t7 (while's upper bound)
        j       getClass

getClassExit:

        #Readjusts while's upper bound
        addi    $t7,    $zero, 31               #Store 31 at t7 (while's upper bound)

        #Do while loop to get student's number
getStudent:

        #Prints a text
        li      $v0,    4                       #Command to print a text
        la      $a0,    message2                #Load address of mensagem2 to a0
        syscall                                 #Do it

        #Reads integer
        li      $v0,    5                       #Read an integer and store it in v0
        syscall                                 #Do it

        #Stores integer
        move    $t1,    $v0                     #Move to t1 (student's number) the integer in v0

        #While's first if condition
        bge     $t1,    $t6     secondCondition2 #Branch to secondCondition if t1 (student's number) is greater than or equal t6 (while's lower bound)
        j       getStudent                      #Jump to getStudent

        #While's second if condition
secondCondition2:
        ble     $t1,    $t7     getStudentExit  #Branch to exit if t1 (student's number) is less than or equal t7 (while's upper bound)
        j       getStudent

getStudentExit:

        #Readjusts while's upper bound
        addi    $t7,    $zero, 1                #Store 31 at t7 (while's upper bound)

        #Do while loop to get student's presence
getPresence:

        #Prints a text
        li      $v0,    4                       #Command to print a text
        la      $a0,    message3                #Load address of mensagem3 to a0
        syscall                                 #Do it

        #Reads integer
        li      $v0,    5                       #Read an integer and store it in v0
```

```
        syscall

        #Stores integer
        move  $t2,    $v0                #Move to t2 (student's presence) the integer in v0

        #While's first if condition
        bge   $t2,    $t6    secondCondition3  #Branch to secondCondition if t2 (student's presence) is greater than or equal t6 (while's lower bound)
        j     getPresence                #Jump to getPresence

        #While's second if condition
secondCondition3:
        ble   $t2,    $t7    getPresenceExit  #Branch to exit if t2 (student's presence) is less than or equal t7 (while's upper bound)
        j     getPresence

getPresenceExit:

        #A - Calculates the presenceVector's address to be changed
        sll   $t4,    $t0,   2          #Multiply t0 (class' number) by 4 and put the result into t4 (bytes to be moved from presenceVector's base address)
        add   $t4,    $t4,   $t3        #Add t3 (presenceVector's base) and t4 (bytes to be moved from presenceVector's base address) and put it back into t4 (presenceVector's fully calculated address)

        #Loads the input from presenceVector
        lw    $t5,    ($t4)             #Load word from t4 (presenceVector's fully calculated address) to t5 (presenceVector's value)

        #B - Calculates how many mask's bits will be moved
        lw    $t7,    mask              #Load address of mask to t7 (original mask)
        sllv  $t7,    $t7,   $t1        #Multiply t7 (original mask) by t1 (student's number) and put the result into t7 (mask bits moved for t1 times)

        #C - If condition to check if student is or not present
        beq   $t2,    $t6,   registerAusence  #Branch to registerAusence if t2 (student's presence) is equal to t6 (while's lower bound (which is 0))

        #Register a presence

        #OR mask and presenceVector's single position
        or    $t5,    $t5,   $t7        #OR t7 (changed mask) and t5 (presenceVector's value) then put the result into t5 (presenceVector's changed value)

        #Stores presenceVector's changed value back
        sw    $t5,    ($t4)             #Store word from t5 (presenceVector's changed value) in t4 (presenceVector's fully calculated address)

        #Restarts the whole loop
        j     print                     #Jump to start

        #Register a ausence
registerAusence:

        #XOR mask and 32 bits (all set to 1)
        xori  $t7,    $t7,   0xFFFFFFFF  #XOR (exclusive OR) t7 (changed mask) and 32 bits (all set to 1) then put the result into t7 (XORed mask)
```

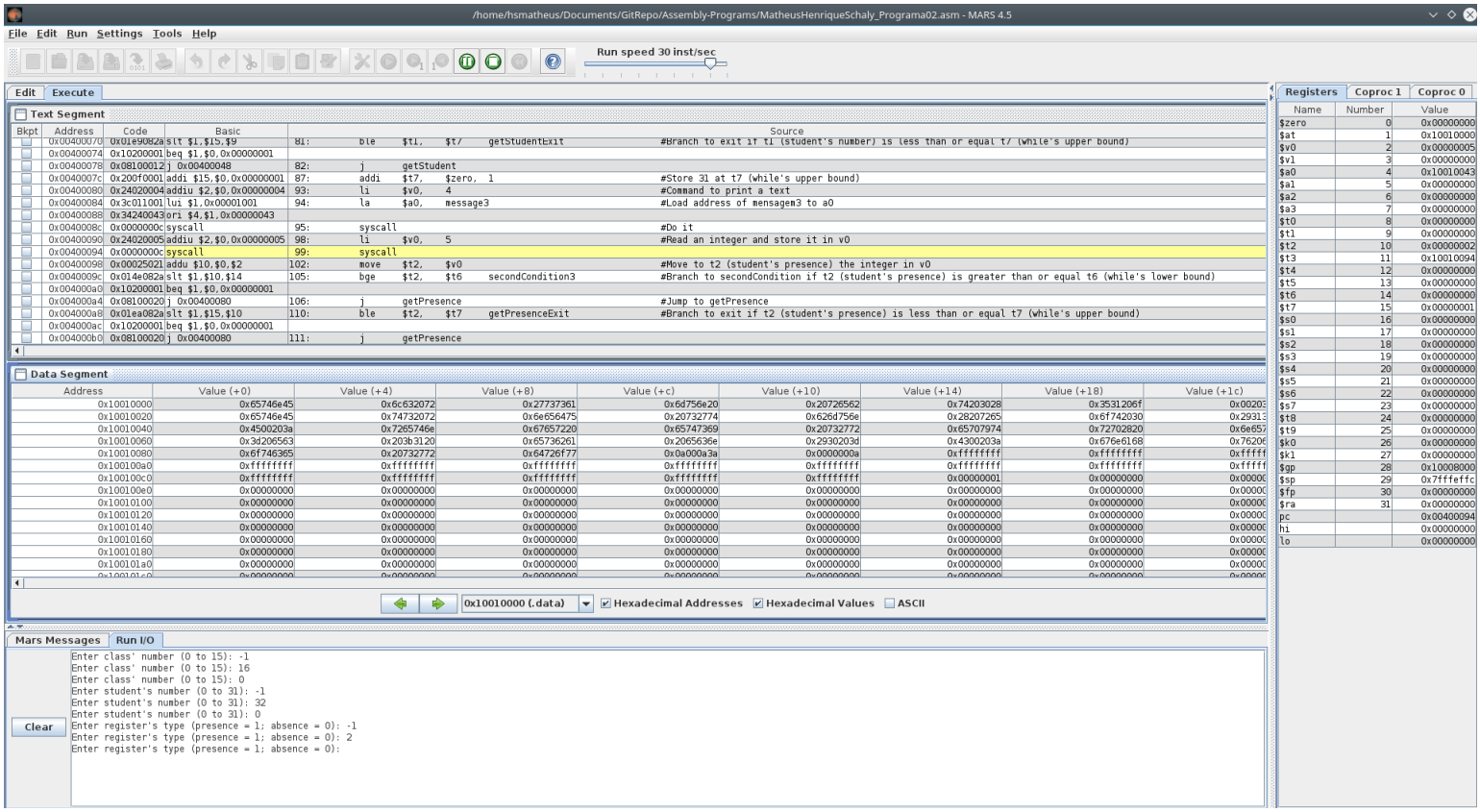
```
        #AND XORed mask and presenceVector's single position
        and     $t5,    $t7,    $t5             #OR t7 (XORed mask) and t5 (presenceVector's value) then put
the result into t5 (presenceVector's changed value)

        #Stores presenceVector's changed value back
        sw      $t5,    ($t4)                   #Store word from t5 (presenceVector's changed value) in t4
(presenceVector's fully calculated address)

        #Prints the value that has returned to presenceVector and new lines
print:

        #Prints mensagem4
        li      $v0,    4                       #Command to print a text
        la      $a0,    message4                #Load address of message4 to a0
        syscall                                 #Do it

        #Prints the value that has returned to presenceVector
        la      $v0,    35                      #Command to print a integer as binary
        la      $a0,    ($t5)                   #Load word of t5 (presenceVector's value) to a0
        syscall                                 #Do it

        #Prints mensagem5
        li      $v0,    4                       #Command to print a text
        la      $a0,    message5                #Load address of message5 to a0
        syscall                                 #Do it

        #Restarts the whole loop
        j       start                           #Jump to start
```

Capturas de Tela 2:

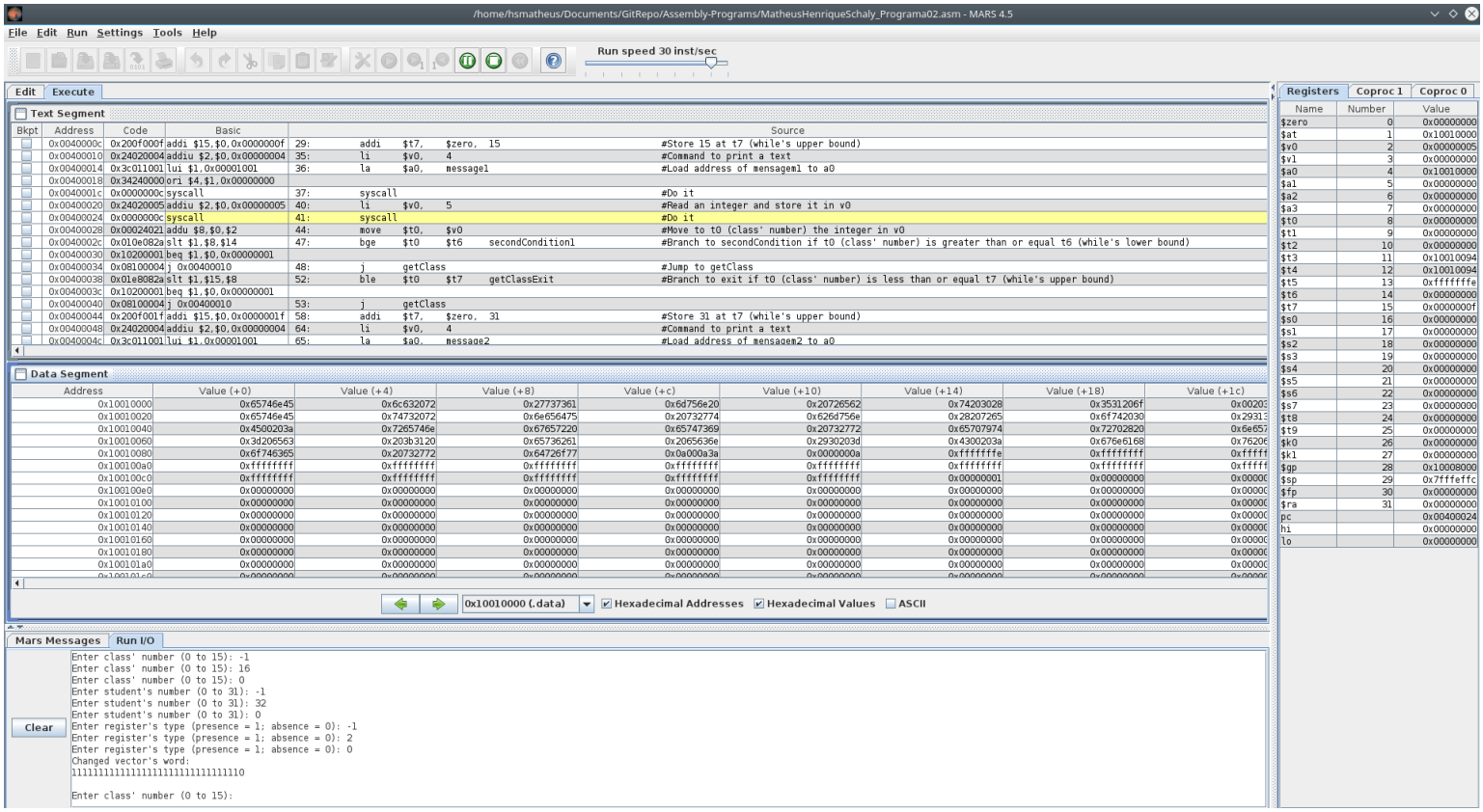
Inicializando programa:



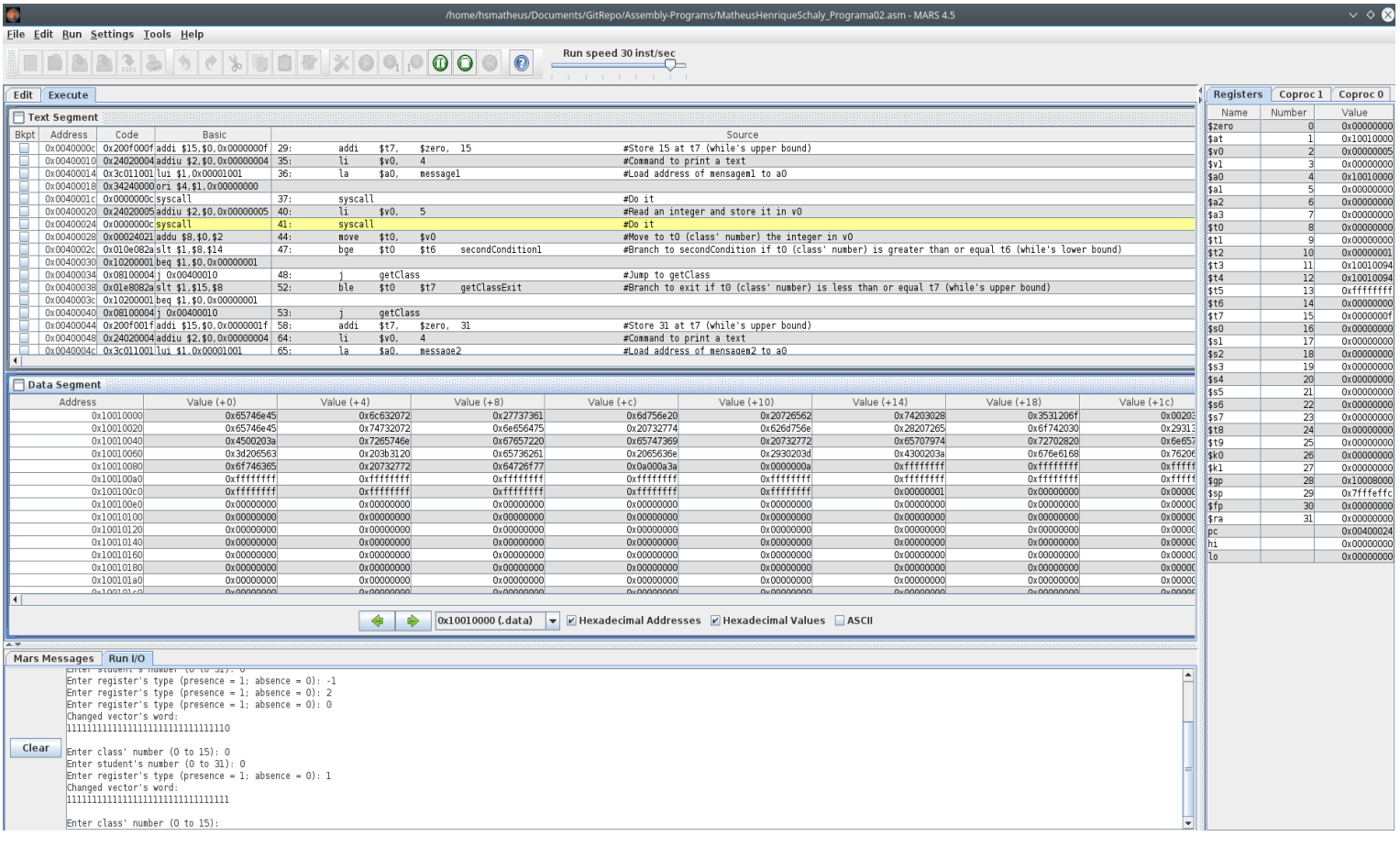
Possíveis valores inválidos e em seguida entrada correta:



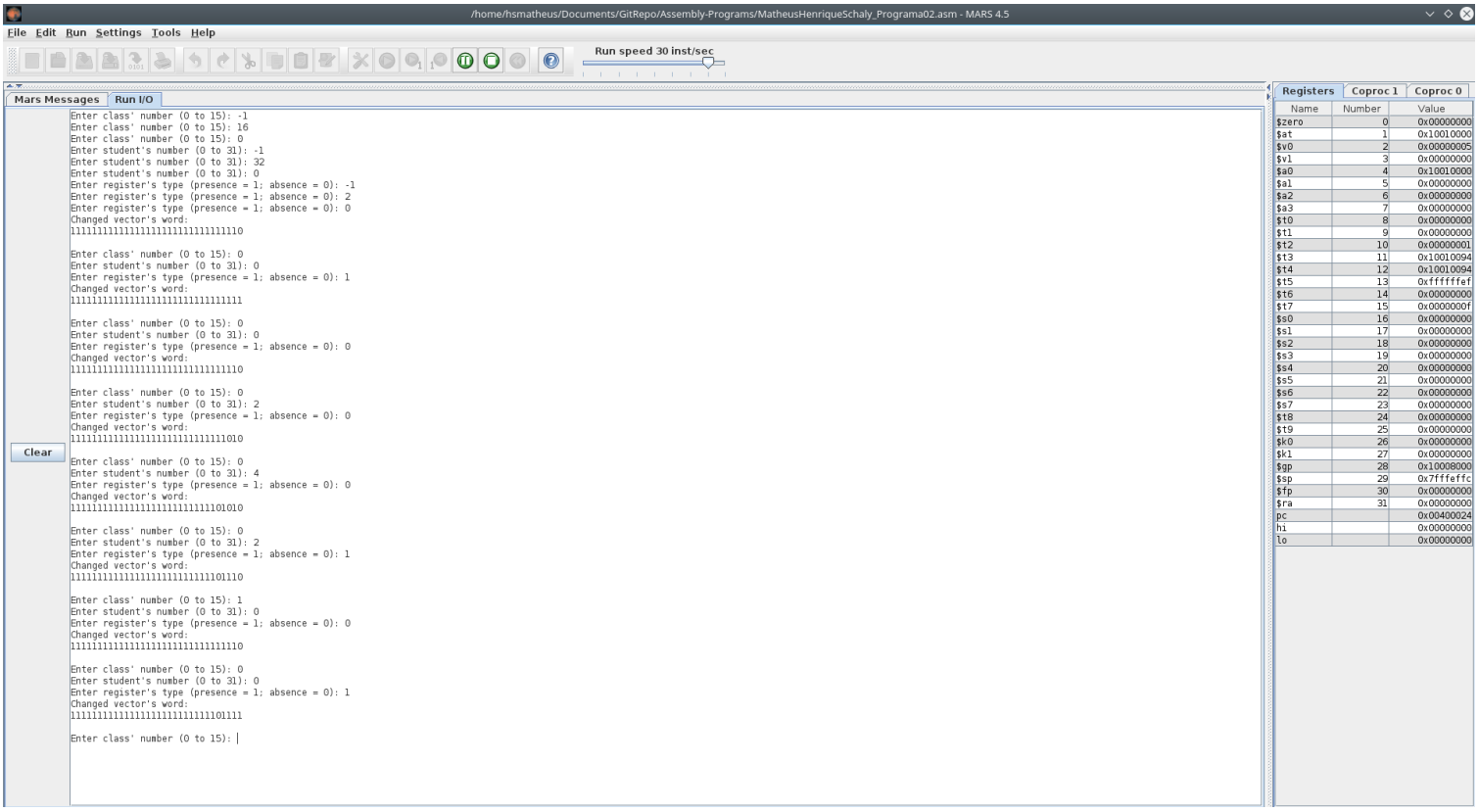
Após entrada de valores, o valor da coluna Value(+14) e linha 0x10010080 (que simboliza o primeiro elemento do vetor) passa de 0xffffffff para 0xfffffffe, ou seja, um de seus bits foi alterado. Neste caso o primeiro bit (índice 0) foi alterado, como é demonstrado mais explicitamente na saída do programa, onde o primeiro bit (índice 0) passa de 1 para 0:



Retornando o valor do primeiro elemento do vetor para 0xffffffff, acompanhado pela demonstração binária na saída do programa:



Exemplos do programa em execução:



Quadro de análise das instruções (apenas um loop):