

Course : Computer Organization –
ENCM 369

Lab # : Lab 5

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Lab Section : B04

t5 0x 6a00 - 9005
t6 0x 0fff - a000

lui t0 , 0x0b670
srl t1 , t0 , 5
slli t2 , t0 , 3
or t3 , t5 , t6
andi t4 , t5 , 0x3ff
xor s0 , t5 , t6
xori s1 , t5 , -16

final values
t0 = 0x 0b67 - 0000
t1 = 0x 005B - 3800
t2 = 0x 5B38 - 0000
t3 = 0x 6fff - b005
t4 = 0x 0000 - 0005
t5 = 0x 6a00 - 9005
t6 = 0x 0fff - a000
s0 = 0x 65ff - 3005
s1 = 0x 95ff - 6fff

srl: (5)

t0	0000	1011	0110	0111	0000	0000	0000	0000
	0000	0000	0101	1011	0011	1000	0000	0000
	0	0	5	B	3	8	0	0

slli: (3)

t0	0000	1011	0110	0111	0000	0000	0000	0000
	0101	1011	0011	1000	0000	0000	0000	0000
	5	B	3	8	0	0	0	0

or

t5	0110	1010	0000	0000	1001	0000	0000	0101
t6	0000	1111	1111	1111	1010	0000	0000	0000
	0110	1111	1111	1111	1011	0000	0000	0101
	6	f	f	f	B	0	0	5

andi

t5	0110	1010	0000	0000	1001	0000	0000	0101
	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0011	1111	1111
	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0101
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5

xor

t5	0110	1010	0000	0000	1001	0000	0000	0101
t6	0000	1111	1111	1111	1010	0000	0000	0000
	0110	0101	1111	1111	0011	0000	0000	0101
	6	5	f	f	3	0	0	5

15	0110	1010	0000	0000	1001	0000	0000	0101
	1111	1111	1111	1111	1111	1111	1111	0000
	1001	0101	1111	1111	0110	1111	1111	0101
	9	5	8	8	6	8	8	5

16 = 0001 0000

-16 = 1110 1111

2's complement = 1111 0000 //

① value of aiupc shifted 12 bits = 0x0fc1.0000
 address of aiupc = 0x0040.0000
 0x1001.0000 //

② '16' is in decimal but when converted to hex it is
 adding it to t0 gives us the address of alpha
 0x1001.0000
 0x0000.0010
 0x1001.0010 //

③ value of aiupc shifted 12 bits = 0x0fc1.0000
 address of aiupc = 0x0040.0000
 0x1001.0000 //

④ '8' is in decimal but when converted to hex it is
 also '8'
 adding it to t3 gives us the address of Beta
 0x1001.0000
 0x0000.0008
 0x1001.0008 //

① L1 : lbu t6, (s1) 0x0040-1034 38 3C 40 5 6 7 8 9
 beq t6, zero, L2 38 40
 L2 : addi s1, s1, 1 24 a0 24 a8 24 a0
 J s3, s1, zero 0x0040-104C

machine code for beq

t6, zero, L2

$$\text{offset} = \frac{0x0040-104C - 0x0040-1038}{4} = 29 \text{ jumps} = 116 \text{ bytes}$$

7 5 5 3 5 7
 0000 011 00000 1111 000 10100 1100011
 zero t6 beq jump branch

hex = 0x60F8AG3

②

$$\text{offset} = \frac{0x0040-1034 - 0x0040-10A8}{4} = -29 \times 4 = -116$$

116 = 111 0100 000 1011
 1111 1111 1111 1000 1100 1100 1100 1100
 1111 1111 1111 1100 1100 1100 1100 1100

imm rd op
 1 1111000110 1 111111 0000 110 1111
 20 10:1 11 19:12

Hex = F8DFF06F

Exercise D

run 5%

pointers% 178258

indexes% 196672

run 10%

pointers% 180497

indexes% 196784.00

run 6%

pointers% 180647

indexes% 196751.00

PART I

Avg ptrs% 179800.67

Avg indexes% 196735.67

$$\text{Speedup} = \frac{196735.67}{179800.67} = 1.094$$

Part II

run 9:

pointers% 49415.00

index% 49398.00

AVG Pointers: 49430

AVG indexes: 49407

run 4

pointers% 49421.00

index% 49392.00

Speedup pointers: $\frac{179800.67}{49430} = 3.637$

Speedup indexes: $\frac{196735.67}{49407} = 3.982$

run 2:

pointers% 49454

index% 49431

- Asking for compiler optimization is more important to get the speed. Having compiler optimized has more impact on speedup ratio than changing arithmetic to pointers.

part III

run 9:

pointer: 45888.00
index: 45891.00

pointer: 46196.33
index: 46231.33

run 10:

pointer: 45821.00
index: 45895.00

pointer ↓
Speedup $\frac{49430}{46196.33} = 1.07$

run 4:

pointer: 46880.00
index: 46908.00

Speedup - index $\frac{49407}{46231.33} = 1.069$

Exercise E:

2)

```

24      jmp .L2
25      .L4:
26      movq    -24(%rbp), %rax
27      movl    (%rax), %eax
28      cmpl    %eax, -12(%rbp)
29      jge     .L3
30      movq    -24(%rbp), %rax
31      movl    (%rax), %eax
32      movl    %eax, -12(%rbp)
33      .L3:
34      addq    $4, -24(%rbp)
35      .L2:
36      movq    -24(%rbp), %rax
37      cmpq    -8(%rbp), %rax
38      jne     .L4
    
```

3) • machine code for `addl $0x1, -0x8(%rbp)` is 83 45 F8 01

4) • `for(int i=0; i < ((int)1e5); i++)`

• 81 7d c4 9f 86 01 00