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1. 撰寫 MIPS 程式 (共 2 題, 100 分, 滿分 100 分)

請於 2023/12/12 前上傳至 M 數位園區作業區繳交

請安裝 QtSpim (<http://spimsimulator.sourceforge.net/>) 模擬器，並請詳細參考課本第二章及附錄 A 的介紹，於 QtSpim 模擬器環境下，撰寫一完整的 MIPS 核心指令集版本的程式。(需貼完整程式碼，截圖呈現結果並文字說明。)

- (1) 實作第二章範例階層計算 fact()，須包含呼叫階層計算之主函式，觀察暫存器及記憶體狀態並說明程式之運作。(50 分)

```
int fact (int n)
{
    if (n < 1) return (1);
    else return (n * fact(n - 1));
}
```

程式碼如下

```
main:
    addi $a0, $zero, 4 #n=a0=4
    jal fact           #進去fact函式
    j exit             #完成結束
fact:
    addi $sp,$sp,-8   #預存2個位置堆疊
    sw $ra,0($sp)     #ra和a0
    sw $a0,4($sp)

    slti $t0,$a0,1    # t0=1 看a0<1
    beq $t0,$zero,L1  #yes=> go in L1
    addi $v0,$zero,1   #n0 => v0=1
    addi $sp,$sp,8
    jr $ra              #return ra
L1:
    addi $a0,$a0,-1   #n=n-1
    jal fact           #f(n-1)
    lw $a0, 4($sp)
    mul $v0,$a0,$v0   #計算n*f(n-1)
    lw $ra, 0($sp)
    addi $sp,$sp,8

    jr $ra

exit:
```

直接在 main 設定 n=4
 並且執行 f(4)
 在 fact 上
 堆疊分配 2 個值的空間
 返回地址 ra 和參數 a0 保存在裡面
 如果 n<=1 值 v0=1
 那如果大於 1 就進入 L1function
 L1:
 n=n-1
 fact(n-1)
 計算 n*fact(n-1)
 返回結束

User Text Segment [00400000]..[00440000]		
[00400000]	8fa40000	lw \$4, 0(\$29) ; 183: lw \$a0 0(\$sp) # argc
[00400004]	27a50004	addiu \$5, \$29, 4 ; 184: addiu \$a1 \$sp 4 # argv
[00400008]	24a60004	addiu \$6, \$5, 4 ; 185: addiu \$a2 \$a1 4 # envp
[0040000c]	00041080	sll \$2, \$4, 2 ; 186: sll \$v0 \$a0 2
[00400010]	00c23021	addu \$6, \$6, \$2 ; 187: addu \$a2 \$a2 \$v0
[00400014]	0c100009	jal 0x00400024 [main] ; 188: jal main
[00400018]	00000000	nop ; 189: nop
[0040001c]	3402000a	ori \$2, \$0, 10 ; 191: li \$v0 10
[00400020]	0000000c	syscall ; 192: syscall # syscall 10 (exit)
[00400024]	20040004	addi \$4, \$0, 4 ; 3: addi \$a0, \$zero, 4 #n=a0=4
[00400028]	0c10000c	jal 0x00400030 [fact] ; 4: jal fact #進去fact函式
[0040002c]	0810001b	j 0x0040006c [exit] ; 5: j exit #完成結束
[00400030]	23bdffff	addi \$29, \$29, -8 ; 8: addi \$sp,\$sp,-8 #預存2個位置堆疊
[00400034]	aEbf0000	sw \$31, 0(\$29) ; 9: sw \$ra,0(\$sp) #ra和a0
[00400038]	aFa40004	sw \$4, 4(\$29) ; 10: sw \$a0,4(\$sp)
[0040003c]	28880001	slti \$8, \$4, 1 ; 12: slti \$t0,\$a0,1 # t0=1 當a0
[00400040]	11000004	beq \$8, \$0, 16 [L1-0x00400040]; 13: beq \$t0,\$zero,L1 #yes=> go in L1
[00400044]	20020001	addi \$2, \$0, 1 ; 14: addi \$v0,\$zero,1 #no => v0=1
[00400048]	23bd0008	addi \$29, \$29, 8 ; 15: addi \$sp,\$sp,8
[0040004c]	03e00008	jr \$31 ; 16: jr \$ra #return ra
[00400050]	2084ffff	addi \$4, \$4, -1 ; 18: addi \$a0,\$a0,-1 #n=n-1
[00400054]	0c10000c	jal 0x00400030 [fact] ; 19: jal fact #f(n-1)
[00400058]	8fa40004	lw \$4, 4(\$29) ; 20: lw \$a0, 4(\$sp)
[0040005c]	70821002	mul \$2, \$4, \$2 ; 21: mul \$v0,\$a0,\$v0 #計算n*f(n-1)
[00400060]	8fbf0000	lw \$31, 0(\$29) ; 22: lw \$ra, 0(\$sp)
[00400064]	23bd0008	addi \$29, \$29, 8 ; 23: addi \$sp,\$sp,8
[00400068]	03e00008	jr \$31 ; 25: jr \$ra

Kernel Text Segment [80000000]..[80010000]		
[80000180]	0001d821	addu \$27, \$0, \$1 ; 90: move \$k1 \$at # Save Sat
[80000184]	3c019000	lui \$1, -28672 ; 92: sw \$v0 \$1 # Not re-entrant and we can't trust \$sp
[80000188]	ac220200	sw \$2, 512(\$1)
[8000018c]	3c019000	lui \$1, -28672 ; 93: sw \$a0 \$2 # But we need to use these registers

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執行結果

(2) 實作第二章範例泡泡排序演算法，須包含 sort()函式及 swap()函式，觀察暫存器及記憶體狀態並說明程式之運作。(50 分)

根據投影片的提示，我只需要設定初始的值以及 main 的部分
初始的陣列我設定是 3,1,2,5,6

```
.data
arr: .word 3, 1, 2, 5, 6
num: .word 5
```

預設結果會是 1,2,3,5,6
下圖程式碼

```
.data
arr: .word 3, 1, 2, 5, 6
num: .word 5
.text
.globl main
main:

    la    $a0,arr      #a0放陣列
    lw    $a1,num       #a1放長度5

    addi $sp,$sp,-20      #設定堆疊 排序
    sw    $ra,16($sp)     #ra s3 s2 s1 s0保存進堆疊
    sw    $s3,12($sp)
    sw    $s2,8($sp)
    sw    $s1,4($sp)
    sw    $s0,0($sp)
    move $s2,$a0      #搬移參數
    move $s3,$a1
    move $s0,$0

    li $v0, 10
    syscall

for1tst:
    slt  $t0,$s0,$s3      #判斷外部迴圈
    beq  $t0,$zero,exit1
    addi $s1,$s0,-1
for2tst:
    slti $t0,$s1,0        #內部迴圈
    bne  $t0,$s1,exit2
    sll  $t1,$s1,2
    add  $t2,$s2,$t1
    lw   $t3,0($t2)
    lw   $t4,4($t2)
    slt  $t0,$t4,$t3
    beq  $t0,$zero,exit2

    move $a0,$s2
    move $a1,$s1
    jal swap

    addi $s1,$s1,-1
    j   for2
```

```

exit2:
    addi $s0,$s0,1
    j for2

exit1:
    lw    $ra,16($sp)
    lw    $s3,12($sp)
    lw    $s2,8($sp)
    lw    $s1,4($sp)
    lw    $s0,0($sp)
    addi $sp,$sp,20
    jr    $ra

swap:
    sll $t1,$a1,2 #$t1=k*4
    add $t1,$t1,$a1 #$t1=v+(k*4)
    lw   $t0,0($t1)  #$t0(temp)=v[k]
    lw   $t2,4($t1)  #$t2=v[k+1]
    sw   $t0,4($t1)  #v[k]=t2
    sw   $t2,0($t1)  #v[k+1]=t0
    jr    $ra

```

這個氣泡排序法

他會有兩個迴圈 所以我用 for1st 和 for2st 表示

由小排到大

所以在外部迴圈 她可以一步一步確定最小的排在第一個 依序排
而內部迴圈是為了要解決大小的關係，如果目標數值大於就交換往後排
這樣一來一往最後就可以解決排序的問題

```

User data segment [10000000]..[10040000]
[10000000]..[1000ffff] 00000000
[10010000] 00000003 00000001 00000002 00000005 . . . . .
[10010010] 00000006 00000005 00000000 00000000 . . . . .
[10010020]..[1003ffff] 00000000

User Stack [7ffff7e4]..[80000000]
[7ffff7e4] 00000000 00000000 00000000 . . . . .
[7ffff7f0] 00000000 00400018 00000001 7ffff8b0 . . . . . @ . . . .
[7ffff800] 00000000 7fffffe1 7fffffb0 7ffff8a . . . . .
[7ffff810] 7fffffe4 7fffff00 7fffff00 7ffffedc N . . . . .
[7ffff820] 7fffffea 7fffffe9e 7fffffe6d 7ffffe45 . . . . . m . . . E . .
[7ffff830] 7fffffe38 7ffffe23 7fffffd9a 7ffffddc 8 . . . # . . . .
[7ffff840] 7fffffdc4 7fffffd4 7fffffd96 7ffffbd4 . . . . .
[7ffff850] 7fffffb9c 7fffffb7 7fffffb37 7ffffb24 . . . . .
[7ffff860] 7fffffb0c 7fffffa1 7fffffad3 7fffffaaa . . . . .
[7ffff870] 7fffffa8c 7fffffa21 7fffffa0 7ffff9f6 . . . ! . . . .
[7ffff880] 7ffff9e7 7ffff9d1 7ffff9ab 7ffff986 . . . . .
[7ffff890] 7ffff96b 7ffff941 7ffff933 7ffff919 k . . . A . . . 3 . . . .
[7ffff8a0] 7ffff8df 7ffff8cd 00000000 00000000 . . . . .
[7ffff8b0] 552f3a43 73726573 4953432f 65442f45 C : / U s e r s / C S I E / D e
[7ffff8c0] 6f746b73 36302f70 732e3233 6e697700 s k t o p / 0 6 3 2 . s . w i n
[7ffff8d0] 3d726964 575c3a43 4f444e49 56005357 d i r = C : \ W I N D O W S . V
[7ffff8e0] 5f584f42 5f49534d 54534e49 5f4c4c41 B O X _ M S I _ I N S T A L L _
[7ffff8f0] 48544150 5c3a433d 676f67250 206d6172 P A T H = C : \ P r o g r a m
[7ffff900] 656c6946 724f5c73 656c6361 7269565c F i l e s \ O r a c l e \ V i r
[7ffff910] 6c617574 5c786f42 45535500 4f525052 t u a l B o x \ . U S E R P R O
[7ffff920] 454c4946 5c3a433d 72657355 53435c73 F I L E = C : \ U s e r s \ C S
[7ffff930] 55004549 4e524553 3d454d41 45495343 I E . U S E R N A M E = C S I E
[7ffff940] 45535500 4d4f4452 5f4e4941 4d414f52 . U S E R D O M A I N _ R O A M
[7ffff950] 50474e49 49464f52 443d454c 544b5345 I N G P R O F I L E = D E S K T
[7ffff960] 332d504f 34500455 55003235 4524553 O P - 3 U O P 4 5 2 . U S E R D
[7ffff970] 49414d4f 45443d4e 4f544b53 55332d50 O M A I N = D E S K T O P - 3 U
[7ffff980] 3534504f 4d540032 3a433d50 6573555c O P 4 5 2 . T M P = C : \ U s e
[7ffff990] 435c7372 5c454953 44707041 5c617461 r s \ C S I E \ A p p D a t a \
[7ffff9a0] 61636f4c 65545c6c 5400706d 3d504d45 L o c a l \ T e m p . T E M P =

```

sense.
right notice.

紅色框起來得部分 可以知道我設定的陣列 和長度都有在上面

The screenshot shows the QtSPIM assembly debugger interface. The 'Text' tab is selected, displaying assembly code for the User Text Segment. A red box highlights the instruction `0000000c syscall` at address `0x00400058`. The assembly code includes various instructions like `lw`, `addiu`, `sll`, `addu`, `ori`, `addi`, `sv`, and `syscall`. The code is annotated with comments explaining its purpose, such as setting up arguments, performing arithmetic operations, and exiting the program via a syscall. The registers pane at the top shows initial values for PC, EPC, Cause, BadVAddr, Status, HI, LO, R0 through R27, and K1. The memory pane shows the initial state of memory locations.

```
User Text Segment [00400000]..[00440000]
[00400000] 8fa40000 lw $4, 0($29)      ; 183: lr $a0,0($sp) # argv
[00400004] 27a50004 addiu $5, $29, 4    ; 184: addiu $a1, $sp, 4 # argc
[00400008] 24a60004 addiu $6, $5, 4      ; 185: addiu $a2, $a1, 4 # envp
[0040000c] 00041080 sll $2, $4, 2        ; 186: sll $v0, $a0, 2
[00400010] 00c23021 addu $6, $6, $2      ; 187: addu $a2, $a2, $r0
[00400014] 0c100009 jal 0x00400024 [main] ; 188: jal main
[00400018] 00000000 nop                  ; 189: nop
[0040001c] 3402000a ori $2, $0, 10       ; 191: li $v0, 10
[00400020] 0000000c syscall              ; 192: syscall # syscall 10 (exit)
[00400024] 3c041001 lui $4, 4097 [arr]   ; 8: la $a0, arr # a0放變列
[00400028] 3c011001 lui $1, 4097        ; 9: lv $a1, num # a1放長度5
[0040002c] 8c250014 lw $5, 20($1)       ; 11: addi $sp, $sp, -20 # 設定堆疊 緒序
[00400030] 23bdffec addi $29, $29, -20 ; 12: sv $ra, 16($sp) # ra s3 $s2 $s1 $0 保存堆疊
[00400034] afbf0010 sw $31, 16($29)     ; 13: sv $s3, 12($sp)
[00400038] afb3000c sv $19, 12($29)     ; 14: sv $s2, 8($sp)
[0040003c] afb20008 sv $18, 8($29)      ; 15: sv $s1, 4($sp)
[00400040] afb10004 sv $17, 4($29)      ; 16: sv $s0, 0($sp)
[00400044] afb00000 sv $16, 0($29)      ; 17: move $s2, $s0 # 滸移參數
[00400048] 00049021 addu $18, $0, $4      ; 18: move $s3, $a1
[0040004c] 00059821 addu $19, $0, $5      ; 19: move $s0, $s0
[00400050] 00008021 addu $16, $0, $0      ; 21: li $v0, 10
[00400054] 3402000a ori $2, $0, 10      ; 22: syscall
[00400058] 0000000c syscall              ; 23: syscall
[0040005c] 0213402a slt $8, $16, $19      ; 25: slt $t0, $s0, $s3 # 判斷外部迴圈
[00400060] 11000011 beg $8, $0, 68 [exit1-0x00400060]
[00400064] 2211ffff addi $17, $16, -1    ; 27: addi $s1, $s0, -1
[00400068] 2a280000 slti $8, $17, 0       ; 29: slti $t0, $s1, 0 # 內部迴圈
[0040006c] 1511000c bne $8, $17, 48 [exit2-0x0040006c]
[00400070] 00114880 sll $9, $17, 2        ; 31: sll $t1, $s1, 2
[00400074] 02495020 add $10, $18, $9      ; 32: add $t2, $s2, $t1
[00400078] 8d4b0000 lw $11, 0($10)        ; 33: lv $t3, 0($t2)
[0040007c] 8d4c0004 lw $12, 4($10)        ; 34: lv $t4, 4($t2)
[00400080] 018b402a slt $8, $12, $11      ; 35: slt $t0, $t4, $t3
```

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