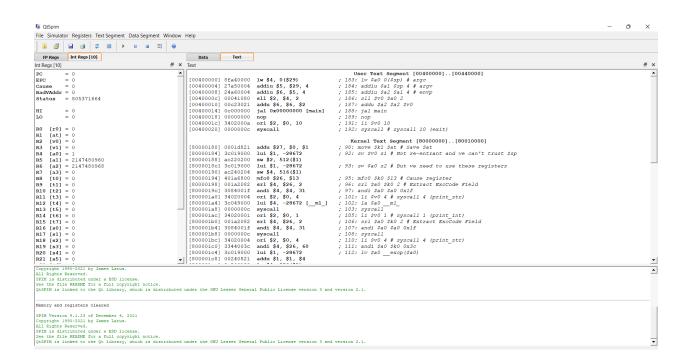
Lab1 Introduction to QtSpim

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Interface before loading any file

Some common features

.text this tells assembler to switch to the text segment or succeeding lines contains instructions .globl main this is assembler directive

main: start of code section

for comments

Register 0 stores value 0 initially

Q.1 Add numbers 100 and -82 and store the result in register \$10.(Hint: Find 2's complement of 82 and add it to 100)

```
[00400024] 34080064 ori $8, $0, 100

OR with 0

[00400028] 2009ffae addi $9, $0, -82

immidiate with reg 0

[0040002c] 01095020 add $10, $8, $9
```

Code from first question in stimulator after loading the file in the simulator

Analysis of code section

Instruction1 ori \$8, \$0, 0x64 #100

ori==OR immediate operation between value stored in register no 0 which is 0 and hexadecimal representation of 100 which is ox64 is stored in register 8.

So now register 8 has 100 in hexadecimal

Instruction2 addi \$9, \$0, 0xFFFFFAE

Then addi == add immediate takes value from register 0 and adds with given value and stores in register 10 which is 16's complement of -82

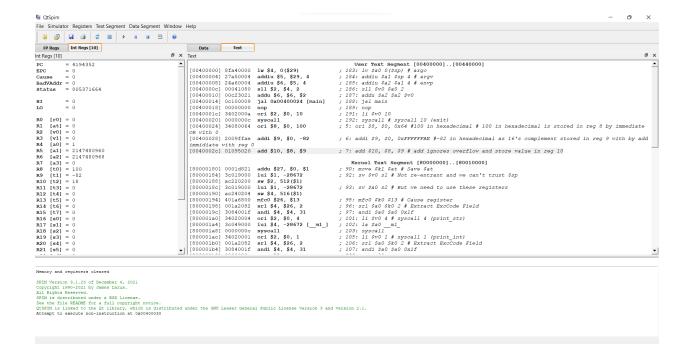
Calculated by oxfffffff-ox52+ox1==oxffffae

Instruction3 add \$10, \$8, \$9

add == addition of two values from registers and stored in destination register 10

```
PC = 4194352
EPC
       = 0
Cause = 0
BadVAddr = 0
Status = 805371664
      = 0
_{	t HI}
       = 0
LO
R0 [r0] = 0
R1 [at] = 0
R2 \quad [v0] = 0
R3 [v1] = 0
R4 [a0] = 1
R5 [a1] = 2147480960
R6 [a2] = 2147480968
R7 [a3] = 0
R8 [t0] = 100
R9 [t1] = -82
R10 [t2] = 18
R11 [t3] = 0
R12 [t4] = 0
R13 [t5] = 0
R14 [t6] = 0
R15 [t7] = 0
R16 [s0] = 0
R17 [s1] = 0
R18 [s2] = 0
R19 [s3] = 0
R20 [s4] = 0
R21 [s5] = 0
```

In screenshot values are in decimal 100 -82==18 in register 10



Q.2 b) Store FFFF in \$8. Left shift it 2 times and store the result in memory location 0x10000000.

```
[00400024] 3408ffff ori $8, $0, -1

value in reg 8

[00400028] 00084880 sll $9, $8, 2

0s from left and stores in reg 9

[0040002c] 3c0a1000 lui $10, 4096

[00400030] ad490000 sw $9, 0($10)

10 ,value in () is treated as memory address
```

Code from the second question in stimulator after loading the file in the simulator

Analysis of code section

Instruction1 ori \$8, \$0, 0xFFFF

ori==OR immediate operation between value stored in register no 0 which is 0 and hexadecimal oxFFFF which is stored in register 8.

So now register 8 has oxFFFFin hexadecimal

Instruction2 sll \$9, \$8,2

Then sll==shift logical left takes value from register 8 and left shifts the given value and stores in register 9

Instruction3 add \$10, \$0, 0x10000000

add == addition takes value from register 0 and adds with given value and stores in register 10 which is an memory address

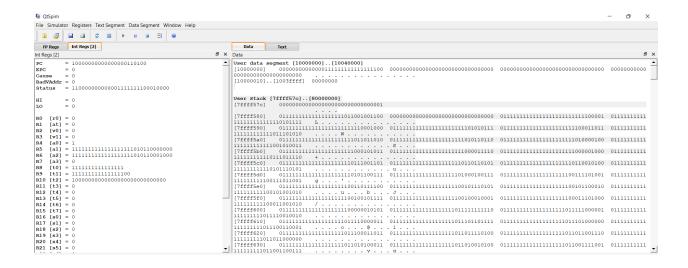
Instruction4 sw \$9,(\$10)

sw==store word (word==16 bits) takes two argument first as a source register then the destination address where we have to store the source value ()==parenthesis tells that it's a memory address Imm is 0 by default

In screenshot we can see the value stored at memory location Left shift of 111111111111111 two times 1111111111111100 in register 9

```
R0
   [r0] = 0
  [at] = 0
R1
R2
   [v0] = 0
R3
   [v1] = 0
   [a0] = 1
R4
R5
   [a1] = 11111111111111111111010110000000
R6
   [a2] = 11111111111111111111010110001000
R7
   [a3] = 0
R8
   [t0] = 1111111111111111111
   [t1] = 111111111111111100
R9
R11 [t3] = 0
R12 [t4] = 0
R13 [t5] = 0
R14 [t6] = 0
R15 [t7] = 0
R16 [s0] = 0
```

Value 0000000000000111111111111111100 stored at memory location 0x10000000.



Q.3) Evaluate the expression (2x+3) ^2 where x is the content in register \$10 based on exercise (a). Store the result in register \$13.

```
[00400024] 34080064
                     ori $8, $0, 100
by immediate OR with 0
[00400028] 2009ffae addi $9, $0, -82
9 with by add immidiate with reg 0
[0040002c] 01095020
                     add $10, $8, $9
[00400030] 014a5821
                     addu $11, $10, $10
reg 11
[00400034] 216c0003
                     addi $12, $11, 3
[00400038] 018c0019
                     multu $12, $12
in LO
[0040003c] 00006812
                     mflo $13
```

Kon

Code from the third question in stimulator after loading the file in the simulator

Analysis of code section

First three instructions are from part 1 We have 18 stored in register 10

Instruction4 addu \$11, \$10,\$10 2*x

addu == addition unsigned takes value from register 10 and adds withitself and stores in register 11 so,now register 10 has 36 stored in it.

Instruction5 addi \$12,\$11,0x3

2*x+3

Then addi == add immediate takes value from register 11 and adds with given value which is 3 and stores in register 12 so now register 12 has 39 stored

Instruction6 multu \$12,\$12 (2*x+3)^2

mult == multiplication takes value from register 12 and multiplies with itself now the value generated by multiplication is stored in LO register

Values generated by multiplication or division are stored in HO and Lo register first 16 bits in LO and if there are more bits then those 16 bits are stored in HO

Instruction6 mflo \$13

So we need to move those bits from there to the destination register by mflo (Move from Io) or by mfhi(Move from HI)

So now register 13 has value 1521 which is square of 39

```
ΗI
         = 0
        = 1521
LO
R0 [r0] = 0
R1 [at] = 0
R2 \quad [v0] = 0
R3
   [v1] = 0
R4
   [a0] = 1
R5
   [a1] = 2147480960
R6
   [a2] = 2147480968
R7 [a3] = 0
R8
   [t0] = 100
R9
    [t1] = -82
R10 [t2] = 18
R11 [t3] = 36
R12 [t4] = 39
R13 [t5] = 1521
R14 [t6] = 0
```

