# CS2610: Computer Organization and Architecture

## Lab 7: Report

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## Objective

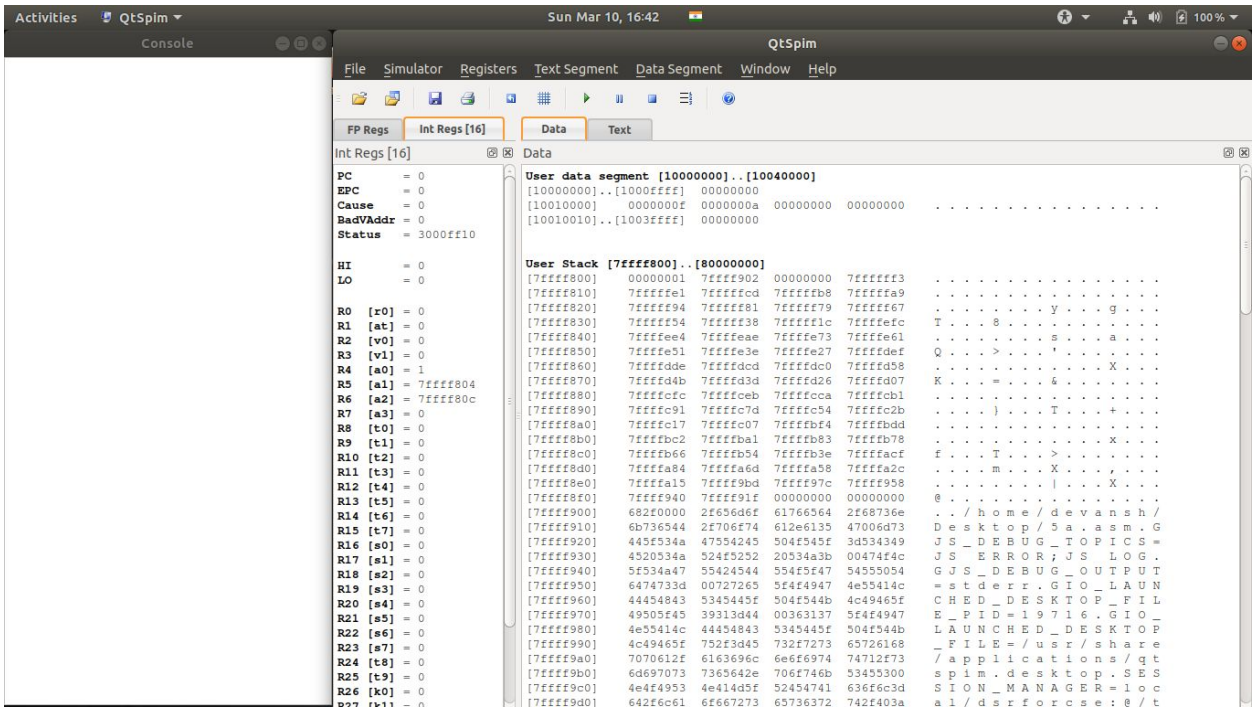
In this lab you will familiarize with MIPS relational instructions, branching instructions, arrays, stack operations, floating point operations using the QtSpim simulator.

## Problem

Illustrate the following using QtSpim:
(1) Compare two numbers A=0xFFFFFFFF, B=0x0000000F.
(2) Introduction to arrays
(3) Compute the total age in the array
(4) Introduction to stack operations
(5) Floating point arithmetic

## Implementation

*Initial Snapshot of Registers, Data Segments, and Console:*



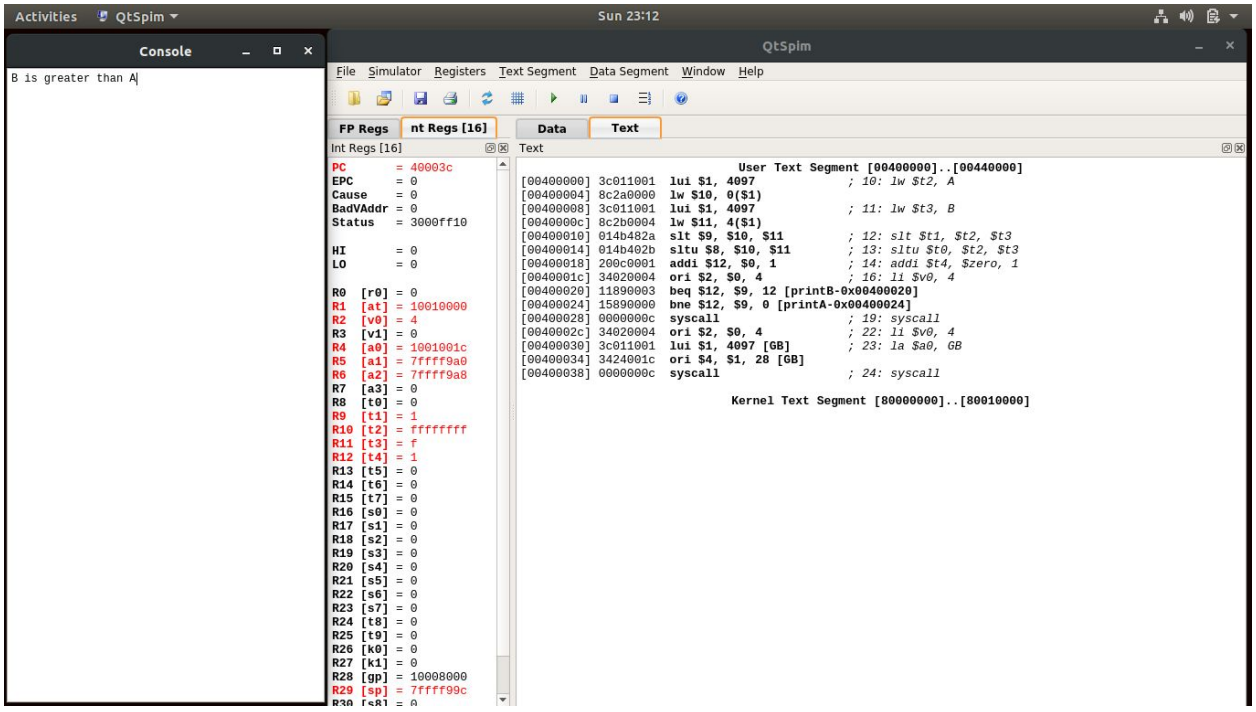
## (1) Compare two numbers A=0xFFFFFFFF, B=0x0000000F::

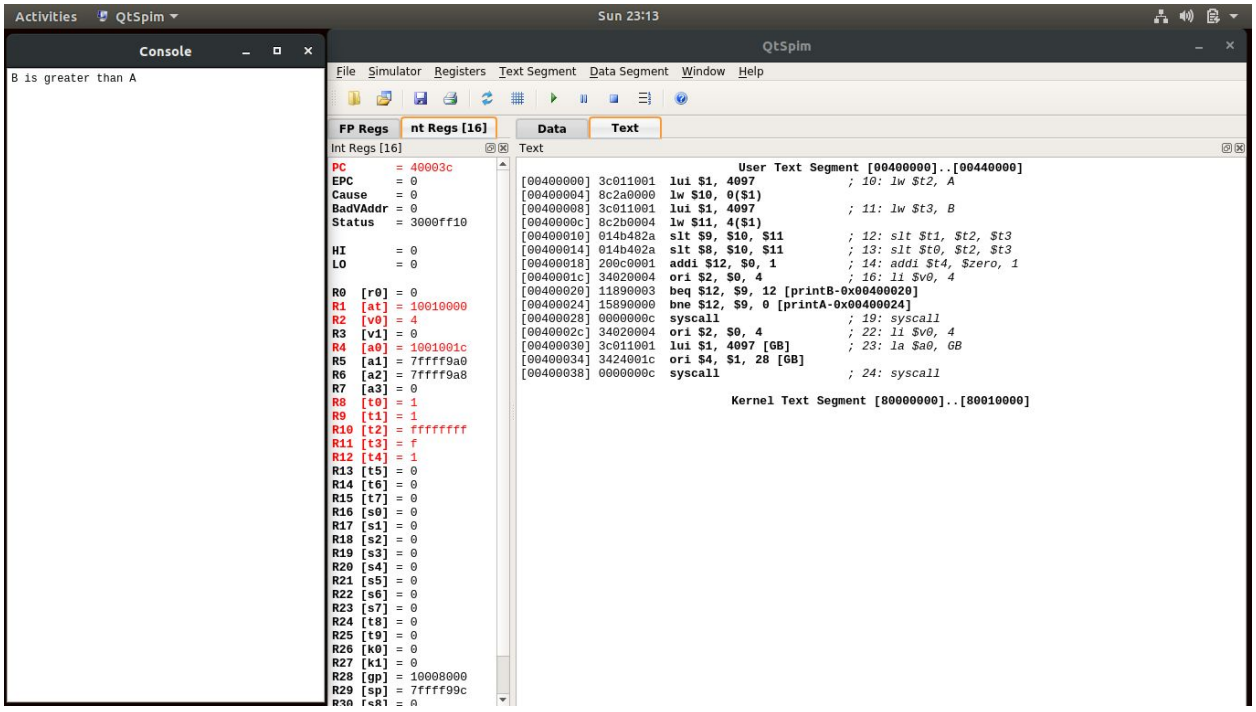
**CODE:**

**#l1::**

```
.data
A: .word 0xFFFFFFFF
B: .word 0x0000000F
GA: .asciiz "A is greater than B"
GB: .asciiz "B is greater than A"
.text
main:
lw $t2, A
lw $t3, B
slt $t1, $t2, $t3
sltu $t0, $t2, $t3
addi $t4, $zero, 1

li $v0, 4
beq $t4, $t1, printB
bne $t4, $t1, printA
syscall

printB:
li $v0, 4
la $a0, GB
syscall
```

**CHANGES IN REGISTERS/DATA SEGMENTS(Final Snapshots after program execution):**




**EXPLANATION:**

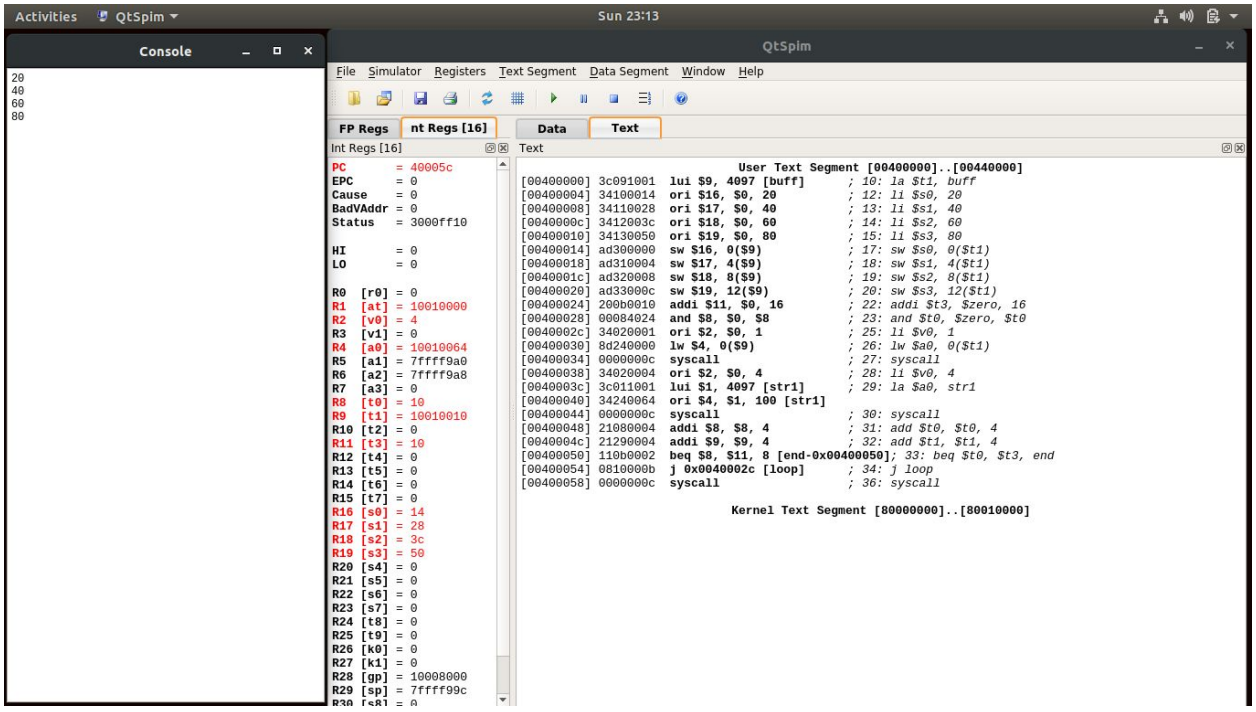
Firstly two numbers were compared as an unsigned numbers and in the later case they were compared as signed numbers. For that we need to make comparison operator from sltu to slt.

## (2) Introduction to arrays:

**CODE:**

```
#l2::

.data

buff: .space 100
str1: .asciiz "\n"
.text

main:
la $t1, buff

li $s0, 20
li $s1, 40
li $s2, 60
li $s3, 80

sw $s0, 0($t1)
sw $s1, 4($t1)
sw $s2, 8($t1)
sw $s3, 12($t1)

addi $t3, $zero, 16
and $t0, $zero, $t0
loop:
li $v0, 1
lw $a0, 0($t1)
syscall
li $v0, 4
la $a0, str1
syscall
add $t0, $t0, 4
add $t1, $t1, 4
beq $t0, $t3, end
j loop
end:
syscall
```

**CHANGES IN REGISTERS/DATA SEGMENTS(Final Snapshots after program execution):**




**EXPLANATION:**

Following the simple process of loop initialization, repeated steps, and then the end procedural call.

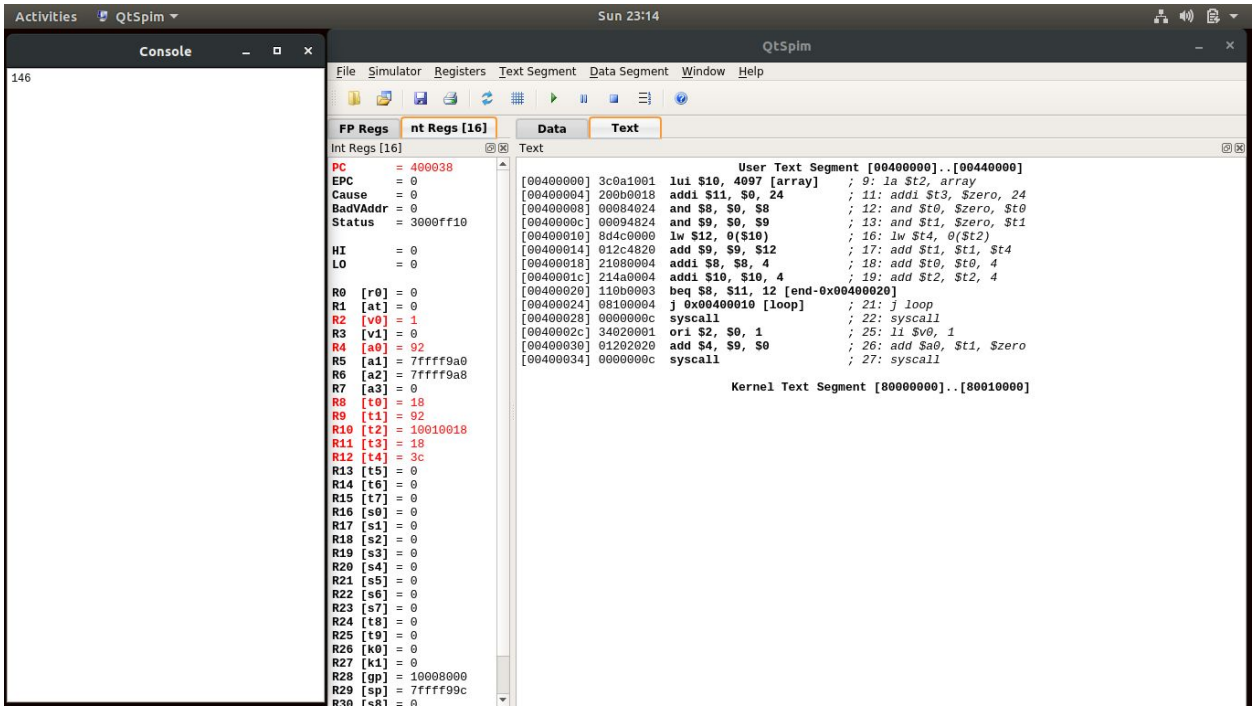
## (3) Compute the total age in the array:

**CODE:**

```
#13::

.data

array: .word 1 3 20 30 32 60
.text

main:
la $t2, array

addi $t3, $zero, 24
and $t0, $zero, $t0
and $t1, $zero, $t1

loop:
lw $t4, 0($t2)
```

```
add $t1, $t1, $t4
add $t0, $t0, 4
add $t2, $t2, 4
beq $t0, $t3, end
j loop
syscall

end:
li $v0, 1
add $a0, $t1, $zero
syscall
```

**CHANGES IN REGISTERS/DATA SEGMENTS(Final Snapshots after program execution):**




**EXPLANATION:**

The idea is to store the elements as the data elements in .word format and extract them in a loop.

## (4) Introduction to stack operations:

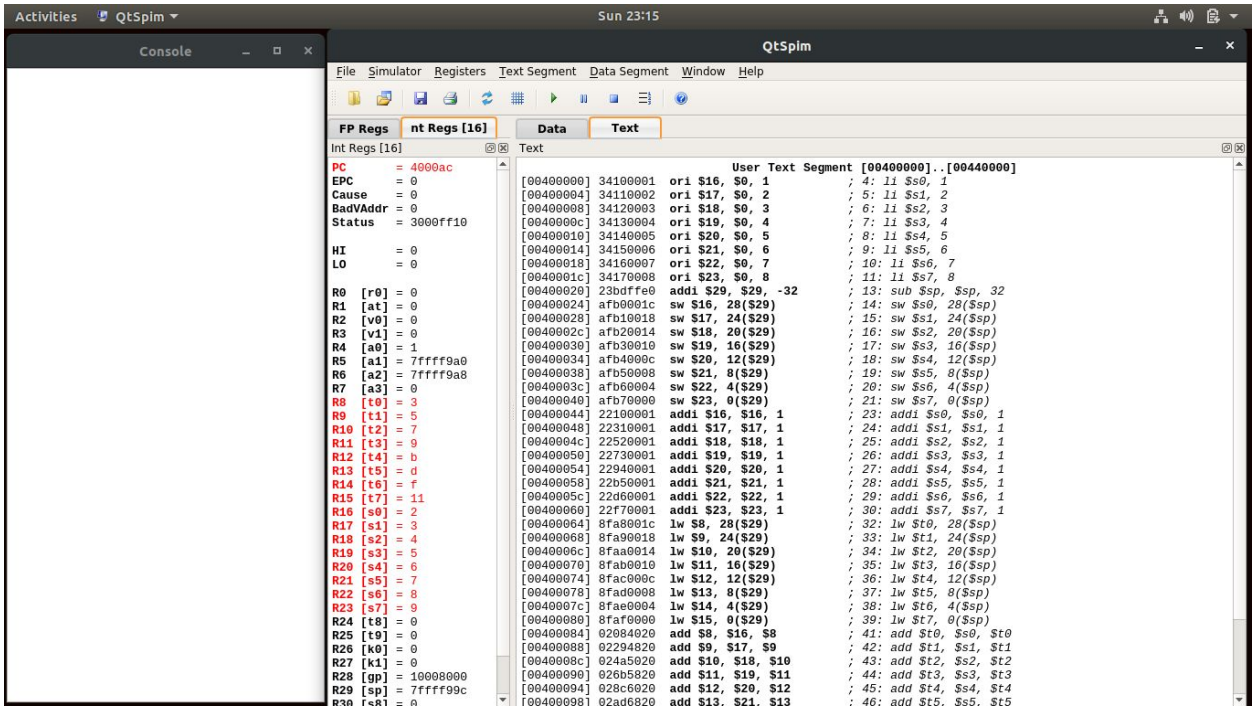
**CODE:**

```
#l4:
```

```
.text
li $s0, 1
li $s1, 2
li $s2, 3
li $s3, 4
li $s4, 5
li $s5, 6
li $s6, 7
li $s7, 8

sub $sp, $sp, 32
sw $s0, 28($sp)
sw $s1, 24($sp)
sw $s2, 20($sp)
sw $s3, 16($sp)
sw $s4, 12($sp)
sw $s5, 8($sp)
sw $s6, 4($sp)
sw $s7, 0($sp)

addi $s0, $s0, 1
addi $s1, $s1, 1
addi $s2, $s2, 1
addi $s3, $s3, 1
addi $s4, $s4, 1
addi $s5, $s5, 1
addi $s6, $s6, 1
addi $s7, $s7, 1

lw $t0, 28($sp)
lw $t1, 24($sp)
lw $t2, 20($sp)
```

```
lw $t3, 16($sp)
lw $t4, 12($sp)
lw $t5, 8($sp)
lw $t6, 4($sp)
lw $t7, 0($sp)

add $t0, $s0, $t0
add $t1, $s1, $t1
add $t2, $s2, $t2
add $t3, $s3, $t3
add $t4, $s4, $t4
add $t5, $s5, $t5
add $t6, $s6, $t6
add $t7, $s7, $t7

addiu $sp, $sp, 32

syscall
```

**CHANGES IN REGISTERS/DATA SEGMENTS(Final Snapshots after program execution):**




**EXPLANATION:**
Following simple stack operations and extracting elements in reverse order.

## (5) Floating point arithmetic:

**CODE:**

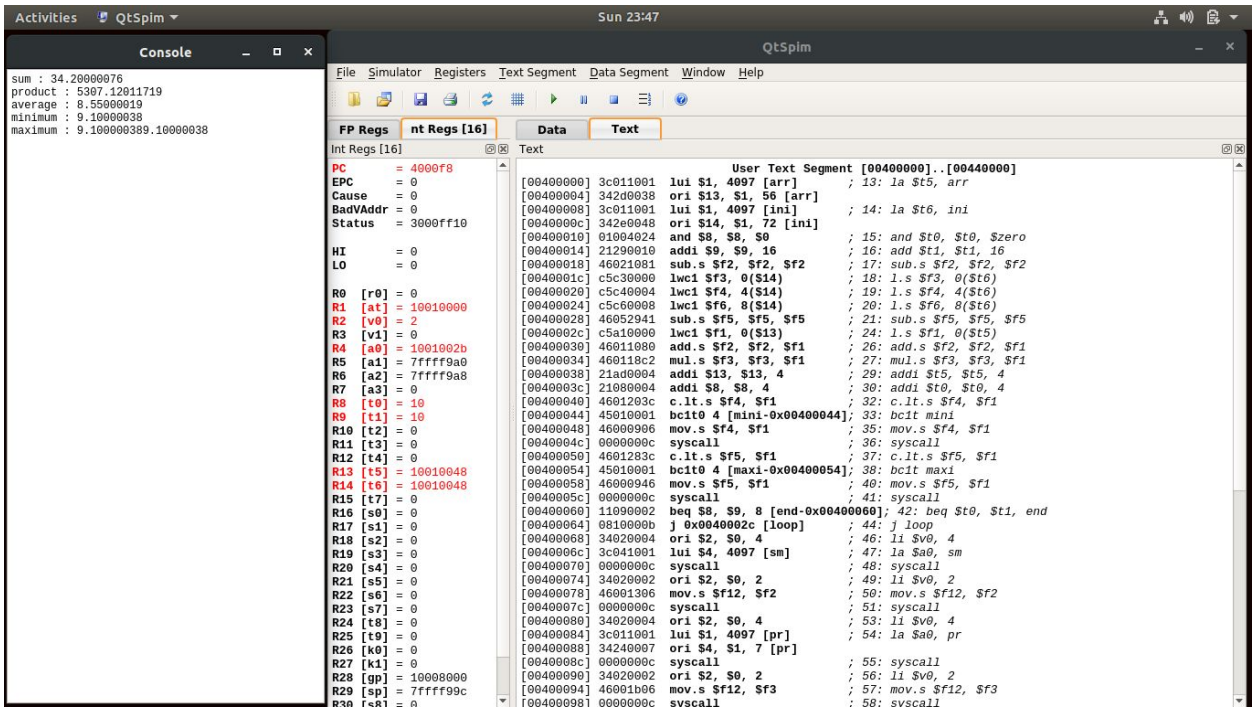
```
#15:

.data
sm: .asciiz "sum : "
pr: .asciiz "\nproduct : "
av: .asciiz "\naverage : "
mi: .asciiz "\nminimum : "
ma: .asciiz "\nmaximum : "
arr: .float 8.0 8.1 9.0 9.1
ini: .float 1.0 10.0 4.0

.text
la $t5, arr
```

```
la $t6, ini
and $t0, $t0, $zero
add $t1, $t1, 16
sub.s $f2, $f2, $f2
l.s $f3, 0($t6)
l.s $f4, 4($t6)
l.s $f6, 8($t6)
sub.s $f5, $f5, $f5

loop:
l.s $f1, 0($t5)

add.s $f2, $f2, $f1
mul.s $f3, $f3, $f1

addi $t5, $t5, 4
addi $t0, $t0, 4

c.lt.s $f4, $f1
bc1t mini
mini:
mov.s $f4, $f1
syscall

c.lt.s $f5, $f1
bc1t maxi
maxi:
mov.s $f5, $f1
syscall
beq $t0, $t1, end

j loop
```

```
end: li $v0, 4
la $a0, sm
syscall
li $v0, 2
mov.s $f12, $f2
syscall

li $v0, 4
la $a0, pr
syscall
li $v0, 2
mov.s $f12, $f3
syscall

li $v0, 4
la $a0, av
syscall
li $v0, 2
div.s $f2 ,$f2, $f6
mov.s $f12, $f2
syscall

li $v0, 4
la $a0, mi
syscall
li $v0, 2
mov.s $f12, $f4
syscall

li $v0, 4
la $a0, ma
```

```
syscall
li $v0, 2
mov.s $f12, $f5
syscall
syscall
```

**CHANGES IN REGISTERS/DATA SEGMENTS(Final Snapshots after program execution):**




**EXPLANATION:**

**The process requires simple floating point operations in a loop and using special operations (.s) for single point float operations, bc1t for calling the procedural function if the above respective conditional statements are satisfied.**

# Observations

Key observations in performing the above executions in mips:

1. For comparing signed integers we need to use the slt operation, while for the unsigned once, we need to use sltu operation.

2. Asciiz is different from ascii, as asciiz is terminated by ‘\0’ and hence it is often referred as C-string.

3. For extracting out elements and putting elements in the stack, we need to work in reverse index order.
4. Bc1t operation enables procedural call, provided the preceding condition is satisfied.
5. C.lt.s. Enables single precision floating point less than comparision.
6. “.s ” instruction enables single precision floating point arithmetic operations.

## Conclusions

We dealt with the basics of MIPS assembly programming using the QtSpim simulator and performed operations with arrays, floating point numbers, and arithmetic operations.