

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.

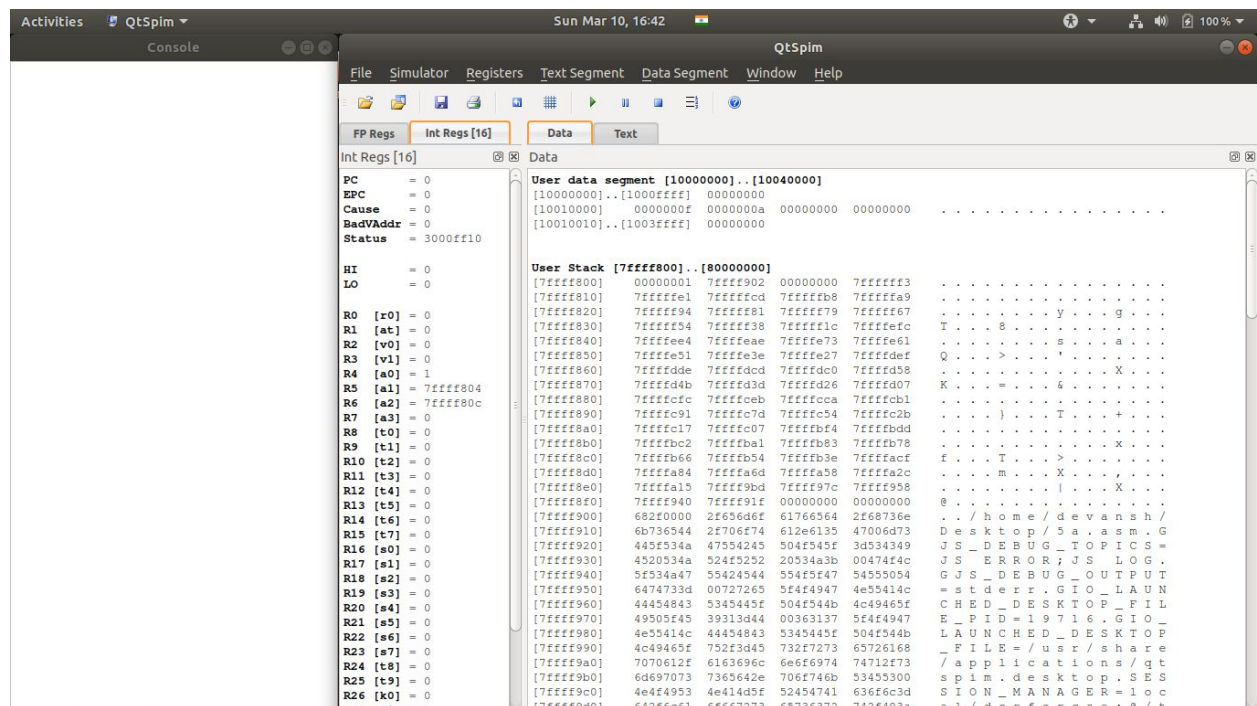
Problem

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

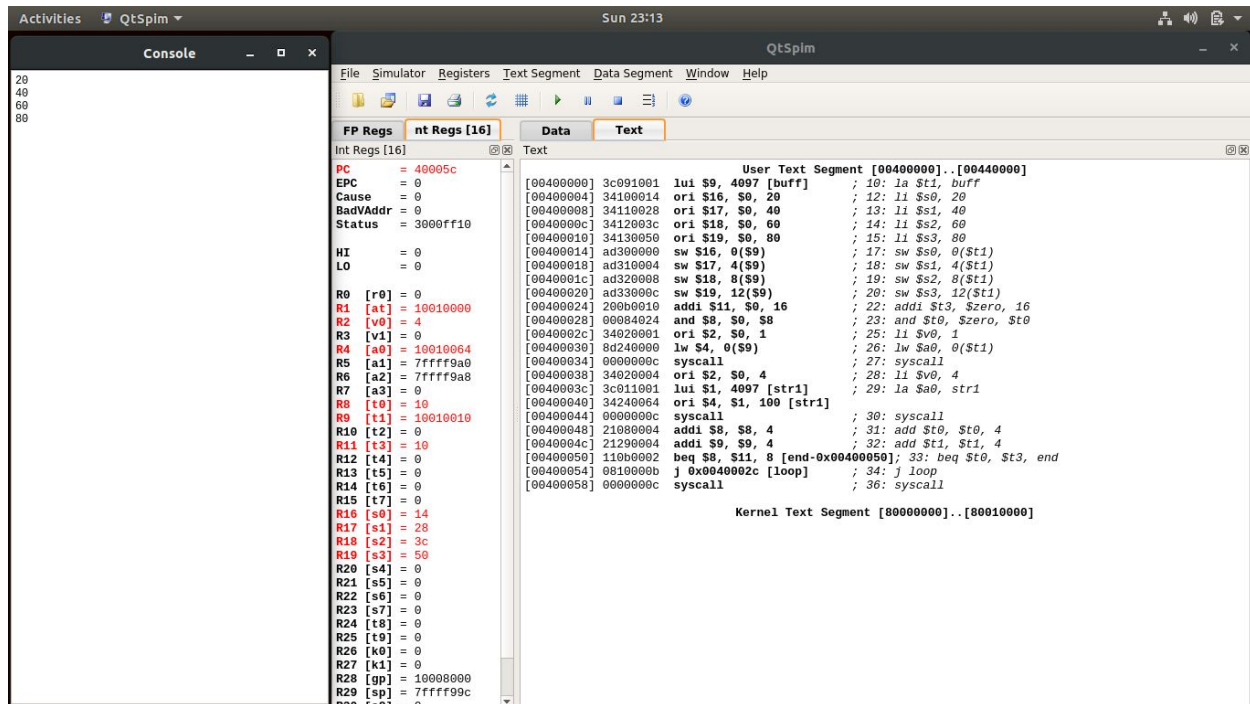
main:
la $t1, buff

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:

```
#l3::

.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):

The screenshot shows the QtSpim MIPS simulator interface. On the left, the 'Console' window displays the address 146. The main window is divided into several panes. The 'Registers' pane on the left shows the final values of the registers:

Register	Value
PC	400038
EPC	0
Cause	0
BadVAddr	0
Status	3000ff10
HI	0
LO	0
R0 [r0]	0
R1 [at]	0
R2 [v0]	1
R3 [v1]	0
R4 [a0]	92
R5 [a1]	7ffff9a0
R6 [a2]	7ffff9a8
R7 [a3]	0
R8 [t0]	18
R9 [t1]	92
R10 [t2]	10010018
R11 [t3]	18
R12 [t4]	3c
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
R22 [s6]	0
R23 [s7]	0
R24 [t8]	0
R25 [t9]	0
R26 [k0]	0
R27 [k1]	0
R28 [gp]	10008000
R29 [sp]	7ffff99c
R30 [ra]	0

The 'Text' pane on the right shows the assembly code for the 'User Text Segment' and 'Kernel Text Segment'. The 'User Text Segment' contains the following instructions:

```

[00400000] 3c0a1001 lui $t0, 4097 [array] ; 0: la $t2, array
[00400004] 200b0018 addi $t1, $0, 24 ; 11: addi $t3, $zero, 24
[00400008] 00094024 and $t0, $t0, $t0 ; 12: and $t0, $zero, $t0
[0040000c] 00094024 and $t0, $t0, $t0 ; 13: and $t1, $zero, $t1
[00400010] 8d4c0000 lw $t2, 0($t0) ; 16: lw $t4, 0($t2)
[00400014] 012c4820 add $t0, $t0, $t2 ; 17: add $t1, $t1, $t4
[00400018] 21080004 addi $t0, $t0, 4 ; 18: add $t0, $t0, 4
[0040001c] 214a0004 addi $t0, $t0, 4 ; 19: add $t2, $t2, 4
[00400020] 110b0003 beq $t0, $t1, 12 [end-0x00400020]
[00400024] 00100004 j 0x00400010 [loop] ; 21: j loop
[00400028] 0000000c syscall ; 22: syscall
[0040002c] 34020001 ori $t2, $0, 1 ; 25: li $v0, 1
[00400030] 01202020 add $4, $t0, $t0 ; 26: add $a0, $t1, $zero
[00400034] 0000000c syscall ; 27: syscall

```

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:

```
#14:
```

```
.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)
```

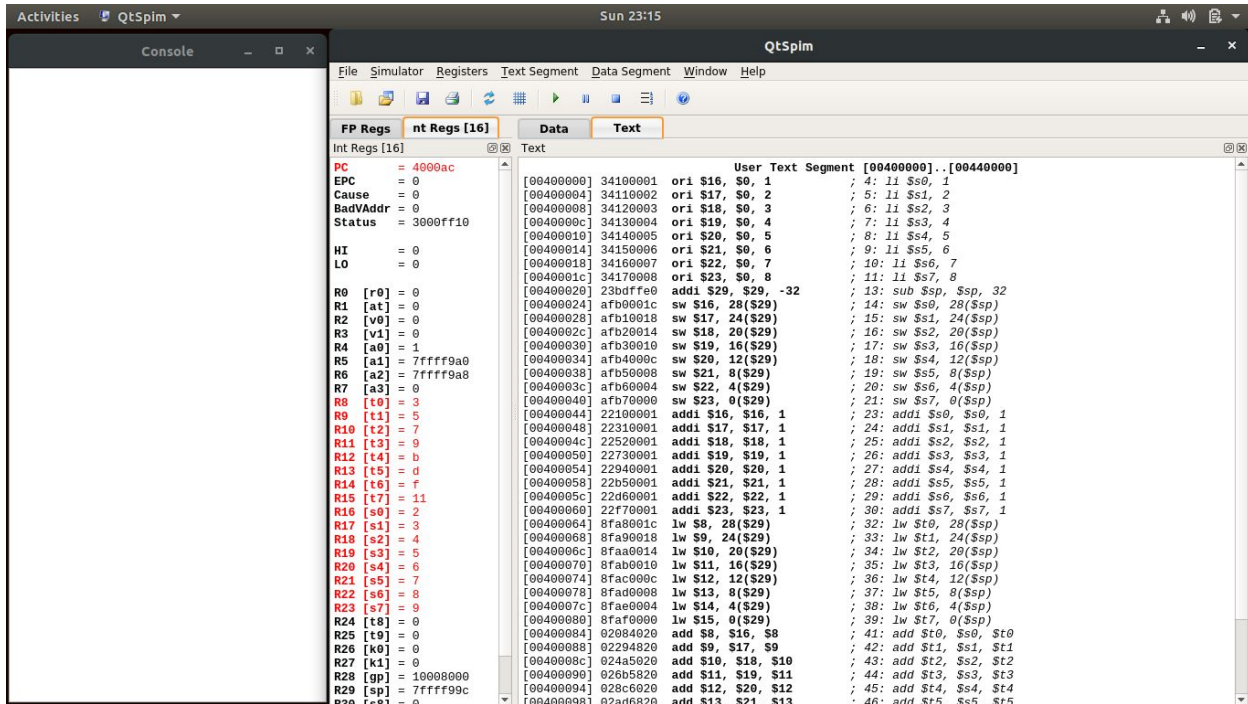
```
lw $t3, 16($sp)
lw $t4, 12($sp)
lw $t5, 8($sp)
lw $t6, 4($sp)
lw $t7, 0($sp)

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:

```
#l5:

.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):

The screenshot displays the QtSpim MIPS simulator interface. On the left, the 'Console' window shows the output of the program: sum: 34.20000076, product: 5397.12811719, average: 0.55000019, minimum: 0.100000038, and maximum: 9.100000389.10000038. The main window shows the 'Registers' tab, listing the state of 32 MIPS registers. Registers R0 through R31 are shown, with R0-R7 being zero, R8-R15 containing various values, and R16-R31 being zero. The 'Text' tab shows the assembly code being executed, including instructions like lui, ori, and syscall. The 'Data' tab is also visible, showing the memory layout.

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. Asciz is different from ascii, as asciz 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 comparison.
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.