MIPS PROCESSOR DESIGN

Course Name: EG 212 Computer Architecture – Processor

Design Group Number - 10

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INTRODUCTION

This report explores the fundamental concepts of an MIPS Processor through design and analysis. We have written three MARS simulations and designed a processor which takes the machine code from MARS and does the specified computations.

This report include these following files:

- armstrong.asm
- fib.asm
- quadratic.asm
- mips_processor.py

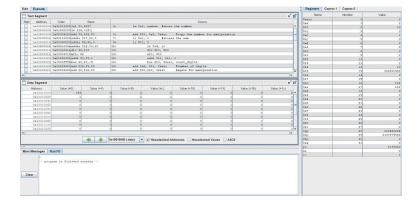
IMPLEMENTATION

Armstrong number:

The first MIPS program takes an integer and prints 1 if the given integer is an armstrong number, else 0. An Armstrong number is a number that is equal to the sum of its own digits each raised to the power of the number of digits.

Screenshot-

```
data
     number: .word 153
text
     lw $s0, number #store the number
      add $t0, $s0, $zero
                           #copy the number for manipulation
     li $s1, 0
                  #stores the sum
     li $t1, 0
      count digits:
             li $t4, 10
             div $t0, $t4
             mflo $t0
             addi $t1, $t1, 1
            bne $t0, $zero, count_digits
      add $s2, $t1, $zero
                           #number of digits
      add $t0,$s0, $zero
                           #again for manipulation
      calculate_sum:
             li $t4, 10
             div $t0, $t4
             mfhi $t1 #storing remainder
             mflo $t0
             add $t2, $s2, $zero
             li $t3, 1
```

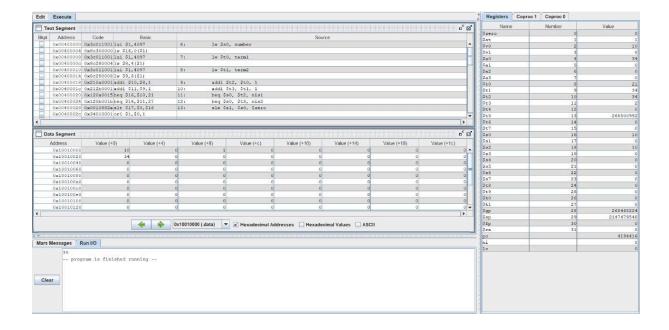


Fibonacci term:

The second MIPS program calculates and prints the given term of the Fibonacci sequence, where n is the integer input by the user. The Fibonacci sequence is a series of numbers where each number is the sum of the two preceding ones, starting with 0 and 1.

Screenshot -

```
fib.asm
 armstrong.asm
    .data
 1
            number: .word 10
2
            term1: .word 0
 3
            term2: .word 1
 4
 5
    . text
            lw $s0, number
 6
            lw $t0, term1
7
            lw $t1, term2
8
            addi $t2, $t0, 1
 9
            addi $t3, $t1, 1
10
            beq $s0, $t2, nis1
11
            beq $s0, $t3, nis2
12
            sle $s1, $s0, $zero
13
            beq $s1, $t1, nisnegative
14
            li $t2, 0
                            #fib3
15
            li $s2, 2
                            #term counter
16
17
            fib:
18
                     add $t2, $t1, $t0
19
                     add $t0, $t1, $zero
20
                     add $t1, $t2, $zero
21
                     addi $s2, $s2, 1
22
                    bne $s2, $s0, fib
23
            li $v0, 1
24
25
            add $a0, $t1, $zero
26
            syscall
            lui $t5, 4097
27
```

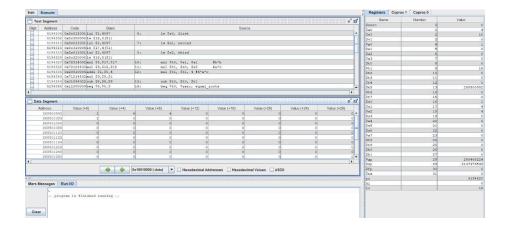


Number of Roots of Quadratic:

The third MIPS program takes three integers as input, representing the coefficients of a quadratic equation ($ax^2 + bx + c = 0$), and determines the number of real roots the quadratic equation has. Then, it prints the number of real roots of the given equation.

screenshot-

```
quardratic.asm
 armstrong.asm
                 fib.asm
 2
            first: .word 1
            second: .word 4
 3
            third: .word 4
 4
 5
            lw $s0, first
 6
            lw $s1, second
 7
            lw $s2, third
 8
 9
                                    #b*b
            mul $t0, $s1, $s1
10
            mul $t1, $s0, $s2
                                     #a*c
11
            mul $t1, $t1, 4 #4*a*c
12
            sub $t0, $t0, $t1
13
            beq $t0, $zero, equal_roots
14
            slt $t1, $t0, $zero
15
16
            beq $t1, 1, no_roots
17
18
            real_roots:
                    li $v0, 1
19
20
                    li $a0, 2
21
                     syscall
                    lui $t5, 4097
22
                     sw $a0, 32($t5)
23
24
                    j exit
25
26
             equal_roots:
                    li $v0, 1
27
```



MIPS Processor:

The processor reads the machine code (data and text) dumped by MARS. It performs certain operations corresponding to different instruction opcodes. It also contains a memory that is used to depict system memory. We save the instructions in the memory and feed to the processor using a while loop. Each register is initialized as an empty string in the beginning.

Screenshot:(only a snippet of the original code)

```
| Compune | Comp
```

```
| Decomposition | Decompositio
```

Link:

https://iiitbac-my.sharepoint.com/:f:/g/personal/harsh_gupta_iiitb_ac_in/ErkDK8m6leNlpt Vb1tSHyeEBZrP044ueWR9qd5ZK-IdtTw?e=SXrLjd