基于 MIPS 汇编的冒泡排序程序

姓名: 廖洲洲 学号: PB17081504 实验日期: 2019-4-19

一、实验题目:

基于 x86 或 MIPS 汇编,设计一个冒泡排序程序

二、实验目的:

使用 MIPS 汇编语言编写一个冒泡排序程序,并对其进行调试

三、实验平台:

MARS 4.5

四、实验过程:

写出冒泡排序的 c 语言代码

```
#include<stdio.h>
  #include<stdlib.h>
  #include<malloc.h>
   int main() {
                 printf("Please input the number of Numbers to sort:\n");
                 scanf ("%d", &num);
                 int *v;
                 int i, j, temp;
                 v=(int *)malloc(num*sizeof(int));
printf("Please input the Numbers:\n");
                 for (i=0; i < num; i++)
                          scanf("%d", &v[i]);
                 for (i=0: i < num: i++)
                          for (j=0; j< num-i-1; j++)
                                  if(v[j] < v[j+1]) {
                                           temp=v[j];
                                           v[j] = v[j+1];
                                           v[j+1] = temp;
                 printf("After sorted:\n");
                 for (i=0; i \le num; i++)
                          printf("%d ", v[i]);
编写汇编指令(关键代码)
```

- - 输出调试

```
stringl: .asciiz "Please input the number of Numbers to sort: \n"
.globl main
main:
la $a0 , string1
li $v0 , 4
syscall #系统调用输出提示
```

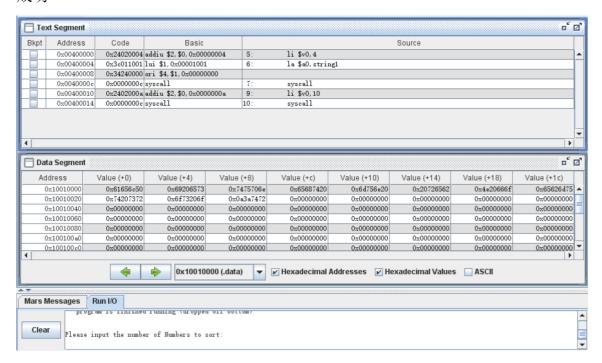
刚开始时未将 stringl 放入. data 段,结果报错,明白了数据段不能放 入代码段,修正后成功输出。

报错

Assemble: assembling C:\Users\廖洲洲\Desktop\mips2.asm

Error in C:\Users\廖洲洲\Desktop\mips2.asm line 3 column 10: ".asciiz" directive cannot appear in text segment Assemble: operation completed with errors.

成功



● 分配内存

要通过

array: space 128

和 la \$t6, array # \$t6 是数组首地址

来获得相应内存

● 输入调试

在这里,要通过系统调用来接收数据,然后再将数据存在相应的寄存器,分别用了\$t7,\$t8,\$t9存储了i,num,j,其中\$t6存储了数组首地址

li \$v0 , 5 #系统调用接收数组大小,存在\$v0 syscall

la \$t6, array # \$t6 是数组首地址 move \$t7, \$zero # i move \$t8, \$v0 # num move \$t9, \$zero # j

input: # 数组元素的输入

la \$a0 , string2

1i \$v0, 4

syscall # 打印字符串,提示用户输入数组的元素

li \$v0, 5 syscall

move \$t0 , \$t7

```
mul $t0, $t0, 4 # $to=i*4
addu $t1, $t0, $t6 #得到新地址
sw $v0, 0($t1)

addi $t7,$t7,1
blt $t7,$t8,input #i 和 num 不相等,继续输入
move $t7,$zero # 输入结束将循环变量置为 0
调试输入 1 2 3 后可以看到内存中存储了 1 2 3
```

| kpt | Address | Code | Basic | | | | Source | | |
|------------------------|-----------------|--|---|---|--|---|--|--|---|
| | 0x00400000 | 0x3c011001 | lui \$1,0x00001001 | 11: | la \$a0 , string1 | | | | |
| | 0x00400004 | 0x34240400 | ori \$4,\$1,0x000004 | :00 | | | | | |
| | 0x00400008 | 0x24020004 | addiu \$2,\$0,0x0000 | 00004 12: | li \$v0 , 4 | | | | |
| | 0x0040000c | 0x0000000c | syscall | 13: | syscall #系统调片 | 目输出提示 | | | |
| | 0x00400010 | 0x24020005 | addiu \$2,\$0,0x0000 | 00005 15: | li \$v0 , 5 #系统 | 売调用接收数组大/ | 小,存在 \$ v0 | | |
| | 0x00400014 | 0x0000000c | syscall | 16: | syscall | | | | |
| | 0x00400018 | | lui \$1,0x00001001 | 18: | la \$t6 , array | # \$t6 是数组首 | '地址 | | |
| | 0x0040001c | | ori \$14,\$1,0x00000 | | | | | | |
| | 000400000 | 0-00007001 | - 11- dis do do | 19: | | # 2 | | | |
| | 0x00400020 | 0x00007821 | addu \$15, \$0, \$0 | 19: | move \$t7 , \$zero | # 1 | | | |
| | 0x00400020 | 0x00007821 | addu \$15, \$0, \$0 | 19: | move \$t/, \$zero | # 1 | | | |
| | a Segment | | | | | | | | 0 |
| Ad | a Segment | Value (+0) | Value (+4) | Value (+8) | Value (+c) | Value (+10) | Value (+14) | Value (+18) | Value (+1c) |
| Ad 0 | dress | Value (+0) 0x00000001 | Value (+4) 0x00000002 | Value (+8) 0x00000003 | Value (+c) 0x00000000 | Value (+10) 0x00000000 | 0x00000000 | 0x00000000 | Value (+1c) |
| Ad 0 | a Segment | Value (+0) | Value (+4) 0x00000002 | Value (+8) | Value (+c) 0x00000000 | Value (+10) | | , , | Value (+1c) 0x0000000 |
| Ad: 0 | a Segment dress | Value (+0) 0x00000001 0x00000000 0x00000000 | Value (+4) 0x0000002 0x0000000 0x0000000 | Value (+8) 0x0000003 0x0000000 0x00000000 | Value (+c) 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 | Value (+10) 0x0000000 0x0000000 0x00000000 | 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 | 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 | Value (+1c) 0x0000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 |
| Ad 0 | a Segment dress | Value (+0) 0x00000001 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 | Value (+4) 0x0000002 0x0000000 0x0000000 0x00000000 | Value (+8) 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x000000 | Value (+c) 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x000000 | Value (+10) 0x0000000 0x0000000 0x0000000 0x0000000 | 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x000000 | 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x000000 | Value (+1c) 0x0000000 0x0000000 0x0000000 0x0000000 |
| Ad: 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 | dress | Value (+0) 0x0000001 0x0000000 0x0000000 0x00000000 | Value (+4) 0x0000002 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 | Value (+8) 0x0000003 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 | Value (+c) 0x0000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x000000 | Value (+10) 0x0000000 0x0000000 0x0000000 0x0000000 | 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x000000 | 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x000000 | Value (+1c) 0x0000000 0x0000000 0x0000000 0x0000000 |
| Ad 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 | a Segment dress | Value (+0) 0x00000001 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 | Value (+4) 0x0000002 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 | Value (+8) 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x000000 | Value (+c) 0x0000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x000000 | Value (+10) 0x0000000 0x0000000 0x0000000 0x0000000 | 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x000000 | 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x00000000 0x000000 | Value (+1c) 0x0000000 0x0000000 0x0000000 0x0000000 |

排序

通过内外两层对内存中的数据进行冒泡排序,本排序将大的排在前

```
loop1:
   move $t9, $zero # 第一层循环, $t9 为 j, 执行完后赋值为 0
10op2:
   move $t0, $t9
                    # a[j]
   mul $t0, $t0, 4
   addu $t1, $t0, $t6
   1w $t2,0($t1)
   addi $t0, $t9, 1
                  # a[j+1]
   mul $t0, $t0, 4
   addu $t4, $t0, $t6
   1w $t3,0($t4)
   bge $t2, $t3, skip # 如果 a[j] > a[j+1], 不交换, 否则交换两者的值
   sw $t3,0($t1)
   sw $t2,0($t4)
skip:
  addi $t9,$t9,1
                 # j=j+1
  addi $t0, $t9, 1
  sub $t1, $t8, $t7
  blt $t0,$t1,loop2 # 如果满足,则跳转到loop1
                 # 如果不满足,则不跳转,继续执行下面的代码
  addi $t7, $t7, 1
  sub $t2, $t8, 1
  blt $t7, $t2, loop1
```

● 排序后输出

仍需要一个循环, 然后系统调用将内存中的数依次输出

```
li v0, 4
la a0, string3 # After sort
```

```
syscall
move $t7,$zero # i=0

print: # 输出
move $t0,$t7
mul $t0,$t0,4
addu $t1,$t0,$t6
lw $a0,0($t1) #v[i]
li $v0,1
syscall

la $a0,string4
li $v0,4
syscall

addi $t7,$t7,1
blt $t7,$t8,print # 如果满足循环条件,跳转到print 继续执行循环
```

● 加入时间测试

刚开始把初始时间记录设置程序的开头,发现时间过长,可能输入时耗费的时间也记录在了其中,故把初始时间的记录设置在实现冒泡的双重循环之前。

记录初始时间

```
1i $v0,30
   add $a2, $a1, $zero
   syscal1
          $v0,
   1i
                  30
    syscal1
                                         #record system time
                  $a0,
   add
          $s2,
                          second{a} $zero #$s0=$a0=low 32 bit of system time
   add
            $s3,
                    $a1, $zero
记录结束时间
   1i $v0,30
   syscall
                                 #record system time
   add $s4, $a0, $zero
                         \#$s0=$a0=low 32 bit of system time
   add $s5, $a1, $zero
```

五、实验结果:

输入31234输出43321(未加时间)

加时间后:

```
Please input the number of Numbers to sort:

Please input the numbers:
1 2 3 4 5
Reset: reset completed.

Please input the number of Numbers to sort:

Please input the numbers:
1
Please input the numbers:
2
Please input the numbers:
3
Please input the numbers:
4
Please input the numbers:
5
After sort:
5 4 3 2 1
starttime:362910028780
finishtime:362910028781
duration:1
— program is finished running (dropped off bottom) —
```

输入12345输出54321时间1

```
Please input the numbers:
10
After sort :
10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1
starttime:362910121968
finishtime: 362910121971
duration:3
 — program is finished running (dropped off bottom) —
```

输入 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 输出 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 时间 3

六、心得体会:

通过本次实验,我发现汇编代码的编写实在是复杂,它需要你自己去精确控制每个寄存器,因此用汇编来写程序相对于 c 语言需要更多的耐心和细心。但是这次作业确实让我了解了更多汇编指令,初步熟悉了汇编程序的编写。