

# 计算机组成原理实验报告

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# 一、实验目的

- 1.1 练习并熟练掌握基于 MIPS 的汇编语言的基本操作:包括加减乘除等算数计算、数据的装载(load)、系统命令(输出),变量定义和特定寄存器的使用(如 hi,lo)等。
- 1.2 练习并熟悉基于 MIPS 的汇编语言的基本操作和数据读入
- 2. 练习和辨析三种寻址方式:直接寻址、间接寻址、基线寻址。熟悉算数计算和内存的装载和储存。

#### 二、实验内容

- 1. 在以下两种情况下计算并输出(a+b\*c)/d的商和余数,同时输出自己的学号和姓名。
  - 1.1. a,b,c,d 的值在 source file 中给定 (a,b,c,d 为整型数)
  - 1.2. a,b,c,d 的值由用户给定(a,b,c,d 为整型数)
- 2. 将字符串"abc"改为大写样式, 在屏幕上打印输出。

#### 三、实验步骤(阐述代码思路或操作步骤)

详细实验步骤及实验思路(红色)均在代码的注释内给出以及每个操作的目的、结果和寄存器的变化(蓝色)

1.1

.data

# define the variables and notes that will be used in memory

a: .word 1

b: .word 2

c: .word 3

d: .word 4

n: .asciiz"\n"

str1: .asciiz "The Quotient is: " str2: .asciiz " ,reminder is: "

sid: .asciiz "SID: 11710823"

name: .asciiz "Name: Yanbin Wei"

note: .asciiz "Set a=1,b=2,c=3,d=4, calculate (a+b\*c)/d."

#### .text

#### main:

# #load a,b,c,d from memory to the registers

Iw \$t0 a #t0: 1

lw \$t1 b #t1: 2

lw \$t2 c #t1: 3

lw \$t3 d #t2: 4



# #print the note: value and question

li \$v0 4 #v0: 4

la \$a0 note #a0: the adress of note syscall #print the notation la \$a0 n #a0: the adress of n syscall #change a line

# #compute the formula

mul \$t4 \$t1 \$t2 #t4: 6 add \$t5 \$t0 \$t4 #t5: 7 divu \$t5 \$t3 #lo: 1 hi: 3 mflo \$t6 #t6: 1 mfhi \$t7 #t7: 3

# #print the quotient

li \$v0 4 #v0: 4

la \$a0 str1 #a0: address of str1 syscall #print note str1

li \$v0 1 #v0: 1 move \$a0 \$t6 #a0: 1

syscall #print the quotient

#### #print the reminder

li \$v0 4 #v0: 4

la \$a0 str2 #a0: address of str2 syscall #print note str2

li \$v0 1 #v0: 1 move \$a0 \$t7 #a0: 3

syscall #print reminder

li \$v0 4 #v0: 4

la \$a0 n #a0: address of n syscall #change a line

# #print my student sid

li \$v0 4 #v0: 4

la \$a0 sid #a0:address of sid syscall #print my student id la \$a0 n #a0:address of n syscall #change a line

# #print my name

la \$a0 name #a0:address of name



syscall #print my name

la \$a0 n #a0: the address of n

syscall #change a line

# #exit the program

li \$v0 10 #v0: 10 syscall #exit

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# 1.2

.data

# # define the variables and notes that will be used in memory

n: .asciiz"\n"

str1: .asciiz "The Quotient is: " str2: .asciiz " ,reminder is: " sid: .asciiz "SID: 11710823"

name: .asciiz "Name: Yanbin Wei"

note: .asciiz "Set a=1,b=2,c=3,d=4, calculate (a+b\*c)/d."

#### .text

main:

#### #read a

li \$v0 5 #v0: 5 syscall #read a move \$t0 \$v0 #t0: a

#### #read b

li \$v0 5

syscall #read b move \$t1 \$v0 #t1: b

#### #read c

li \$v0 5

# #read d

li \$v0 5

syscall #read d move \$t3 \$v0 #t3: d

#print the note: value and question



li \$v0 4 #v0: 4

la \$a0 note #a0: the adress of note syscall #print the notation la \$a0 n #a0: the adress of n

syscall #change a line

# #compute the formula

mul \$t4 \$t1 \$t2 #t4: 6 add \$t5 \$t0 \$t4 #t5: 7 divu \$t5 \$t3 #lo: 1 hi: 3 mflo \$t6 #t6: 1 mfhi \$t7 #t7: 3

#### #print the quotient

li \$v0 4 #v0: 4

la \$a0 str1 #a0: address of str1 syscall #print note str1

li \$v0 1 #v0: 1 move \$a0 \$t6 #a0: 1

syscall #print the quotient

# #print the reminder

li \$v0 4 #v0: 4

la \$a0 str2 #a0: address of str2 syscall #print note str2

li \$v0 1 #v0: 1 move \$a0 \$t7 #a0: 3

syscall #print reminder

li \$v0 4 #v0: 4

la \$a0 n #a0: address of n syscall #change a line

# #print my student sid

li \$v0 4 #v0: 4

la \$a0 sid #a0:address of sid syscall #print my student id la \$a0 n #a0:address of n syscall #change a line

# #print my name

la \$a0 name #a0:address of name syscall #print my name



la \$a0 n #a0: the address of n

syscall #change a line

# #exit the program

li \$v0 10 #v0: 10 syscall #exit

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#### 2. .data

str: .asciiz "a","b","c"

.text

# #load "a","b","c" to regester

li \$v0 4 #v0 4

la \$a0 str #a0:address of str lb \$t0 (\$a0) #t0:ascii of a lb \$t1 2(\$a0) #t1:ascii of b

Ib \$t2 4(\$a0) #t2:ascii of c

#### #use sub to decrease ascii

subi \$t0,\$t0,32 #t0: ascii of A subi \$t1,\$t1,32 #t1: ascii of B subi \$t2,\$t2,32 #t2: ascii of C

# #store the result return to the memory

sb \$t0 (\$a0)

sb \$t1 2(\$a0)

sb \$t2 4(\$a0)

syscall #print A

addi \$a0,\$a0,2 #a0: address of str+2

syscall #print B

addi \$a0,\$a0,2 #a0: address of str+4

syscall #print C

# #exit

li \$v0 10

syscall #exit

# 四、实验结果(截图并配以适当的文字说明)

1.1

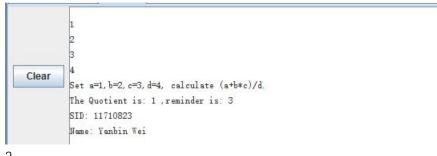
运行结果如下,输出包含题目要求的答案和所设定好的提示信息



Set a=1, b=2, c=3, d=4, calculate (a+b\*c)/d. The Quotient is: 1 , reminder is: 3 SID: 11710823 Clear Name: Yanbin Wei - program is finished running —

1.2

运行结果如下,前四行是输入的 a,b,c,d 的值 输出包含题目要求的答案和提示信息



运行结果如下、输出按题目要求、将"abc""转化为了"ABC"

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- program is finished running -
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#### 五、实验分析(遇到的问题以及解决方案)

问题 1: 输出并非预测的值而是地址

解决: 检查发现对 load 操作的使用有误, 此处应当使用 lw 间接取值而非 la 的直接取址

问题 2: 实验报告 word 排版十分复杂 解决: 使用高亮对代码注释进行分类标记

### 六、实验小结与体会

练习并熟悉了汇编语言基于寄存器的几项基本操作(算数计算、数据装载、系统命令(输 入输出), 变量定义和特定寄存器的使用等)

辨析了三种不同的寻址方式

体会到了汇编语言相对于高级语言的基础性和底层性

(请写完后另存为 PDF 再提交, 其他格式包括 word 一律扣分)