

## Lab assignment 1

**Q1.** Run the demo to see if the output is same with the sample picture below ?If not please find the reason and modify it.

```
please input an integer : 3
it is an odd number (0: false,1:true) : 1
```

```
.include "macro_print_str.asm"
.text
main:
    print_string("please input an integer : ")
    li $v0,5
    syscall
    move    $t0, $v0
    nor     $t1, $zero, $zero
    sra     $t2, $t1, 31
    and     $a0, $t2, $t0
```

```
print_string("it is an odd number (0:
false,1:true) : ")
    li $v0,1
    syscall

end
```

please submit the modified asm file(**LabA1Q1\_yourID.asm**) and "macro\_print\_str.asm" in Sakai site, write down the reasons which mentioned in the Q1 to the report (**LabA1\_yourID.pdf** ).

**Q2.** We have already introduced three addressing methods of memory before winter holidays, they're direct addressing, indirect addressing and baseline addressing, and we have also known how to move an immediate value to general purpose registers (we can call this as immediate value addressing, it is a kind of register addressing method, but not a kind of memory addressing method, please note this), so four kinds of addressing method are represented.

In this homework, **please accomplish addition, subtraction, multiplication and division operations of two integers once (so four equations are enough)**, and the operands sent to registers are fetched by **different addressing method** for each operation, and the **results are expected to store in memory** (when storing the results, you can choose any kind of addressing method). After storing the results, please **print the equations** in screen. And **detailed comments** are also expected.

**In both multiplication and division operations, the hi and lo registers shouldn't be zero after running, and both values should be stored in memory and printed in screen.**

Please run the codes in QtSpim or Mars, and capture the **screenshot of data segment** both before and after the code running, and **point out where the operands and results are** in data segment as Fig. 1 and Fig. 2 showed.

At last, please submit two files in Sakai site, one is source code file(**LabA1Q2\_yourID.asm**), and the other is screenshot of data segment(**LabA1\_yourID.pdf** ).

1) Tips1: You can design your code as the comments showed

```
#.data
```

```
#distribute all the integer operands for calculating
```

```
# tdata: .word ****
```

```
#.....
```

```
#define all the labels of address in memory in which the results are stored
```

#.text

#immediate value addressing

#fetch two integers for immediate value addressing method using li instruction

#store the result at address 0x\*\*\*\*\*

#print the equation on screen in the form of A + B = C

#direct addressing

#fetch two integers for direct value addressing method using la or lb or lw instruction

#.....

#indirect addressing

#.....

#baseline addressing

#.....

## 2) Tips2: screenshots of data segment

Addressing: immediate value addressing  
Address: 0x00400003  
Operand of addition

Addressing: immediate value addressing  
Address: 0x00400007  
Operand of addition

Address	Value (+0)	Value (+4)	Value (+8)	Value (+c)	Value (+10)	Value (+14)	Value (+18)	Value (+1c)
0x10010000	0x00000000	0x00000004	0x00000000	0x00000000	0x00000000	0x00000000	0x00000000	0x00000000
0x10010004	0x00000000	0x00000000	0x00000000	0x00000000	0x00000000	0x00000000	0x00000000	0x00000000
0x10010008	0x00000000	0x00000000	0x00000000	0x00000000	0x00000000	0x00000000	0x00000000	0x00000000
0x1001000c	0x00000000	0x00000000	0x00000000	0x00000000	0x00000000	0x00000000	0x00000000	0x00000000
0x10010010	0x00000000	0x00000000	0x00000000	0x00000000	0x00000000	0x00000000	0x00000000	0x00000000
0x10010014	0x00000000	0x00000000	0x00000000	0x00000000	0x00000000	0x00000000	0x00000000	0x00000000
0x10010018	0x00000000	0x00000000	0x00000000	0x00000000	0x00000000	0x00000000	0x00000000	0x00000000
0x1001001c	0x00000000	0x00000000	0x00000000	0x00000000	0x00000000	0x00000000	0x00000000	0x00000000
0x10010020	0x00000000	0x00000000	0x00000000	0x00000000	0x00000000	0x00000000	0x00000000	0x00000000
0x10010024	0x00000000	0x00000000	0x00000000	0x00000000	0x00000000	0x00000000	0x00000000	0x00000000
0x10010028	0x00000000	0x00000000	0x00000000	0x00000000	0x00000000	0x00000000	0x00000000	0x00000000
0x1001002c	0x00000000	0x00000000	0x00000000	0x00000000	0x00000000	0x00000000	0x00000000	0x00000000
0x10010030	0x00000000	0x00000000	0x00000000	0x00000000	0x00000000	0x00000000	0x00000000	0x00000000
0x10010034	0x00000000	0x00000000	0x00000000	0x00000000	0x00000000	0x00000000	0x00000000	0x00000000
0x10010038	0x00000000	0x00000000	0x00000000	0x00000000	0x00000000	0x00000000	0x00000000	0x00000000
0x1001003c	0x00000000	0x00000000	0x00000000	0x00000000	0x00000000	0x00000000	0x00000000	0x00000000
0x10010040	0x00000000	0x00000000	0x00000000	0x00000000	0x00000000	0x00000000	0x00000000	0x00000000

Addressing: direct addressing  
Address: 0x10010000  
Operand of subtraction

Addressing: direct addressing  
Address: 0x10010004  
Operand of subtraction

Fig.1. screenshot of data segment before running

Addressing: immediate value addressing  
 Address: 0x00400003  
 Operand of addition

Addressing: immediate value addressing  
 Address: 0x00400007  
 Operand of addition

Addressing: baseline addressing  
 Address: 0x10010008  
 Result of addition

Addressing: direct addressing  
 Address: 0x10010000  
 Operand of subtraction

Addressing: direct addressing  
 Address: 0x10010004  
 Operand of subtraction

Addressing: baseline addressing  
 Address: 0x1001000C  
 Result of subtraction

Fig.2. screenshot of data segment after running