Computer Architecture Assignment-1

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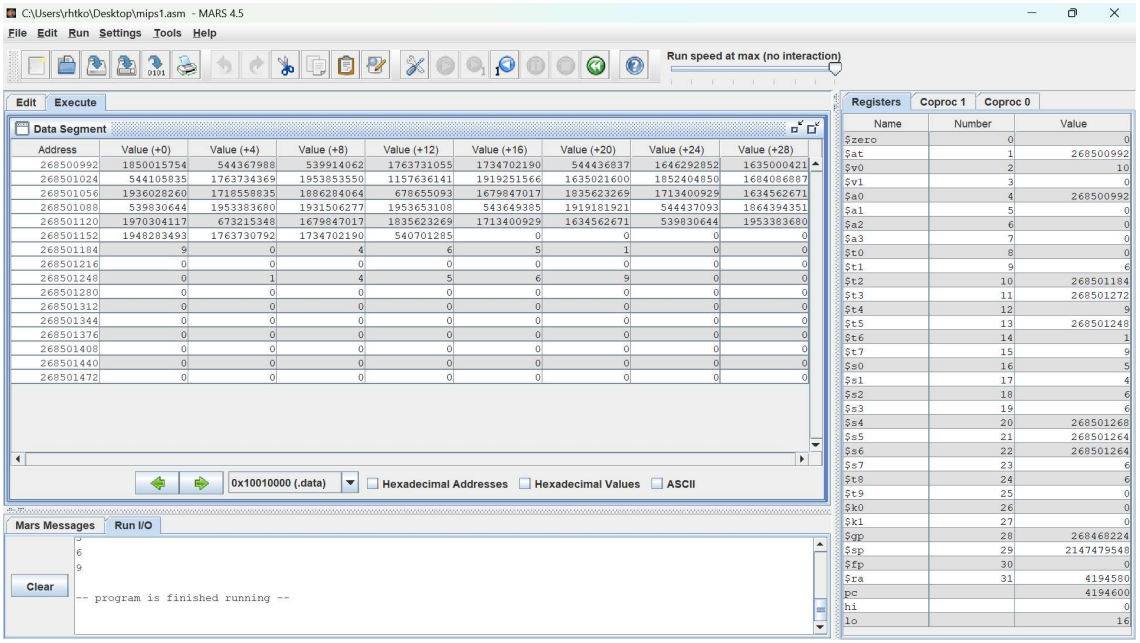
We chose to implement a sorting algorithm in MIPS assembly for the first question. The algorithm we had written is Selection Sort. This code sorts integers in ascending order. When integrated with template.asm, this code first takes input an integer n – number of elements to be stored in the array, then takes input the starting address of the inputs , then the starting address of outputs and finally inputs n integers- the numbers which are to be sorted. For example, if the number of integers to be entered is 6, the starting input address is 268501184, the starting output address is 268501248 and the numbers are entered in the following order 9 0 4 6 5 1,the output will be :

0
1
4
5
6
9

As shown in the Data Segment attached below.

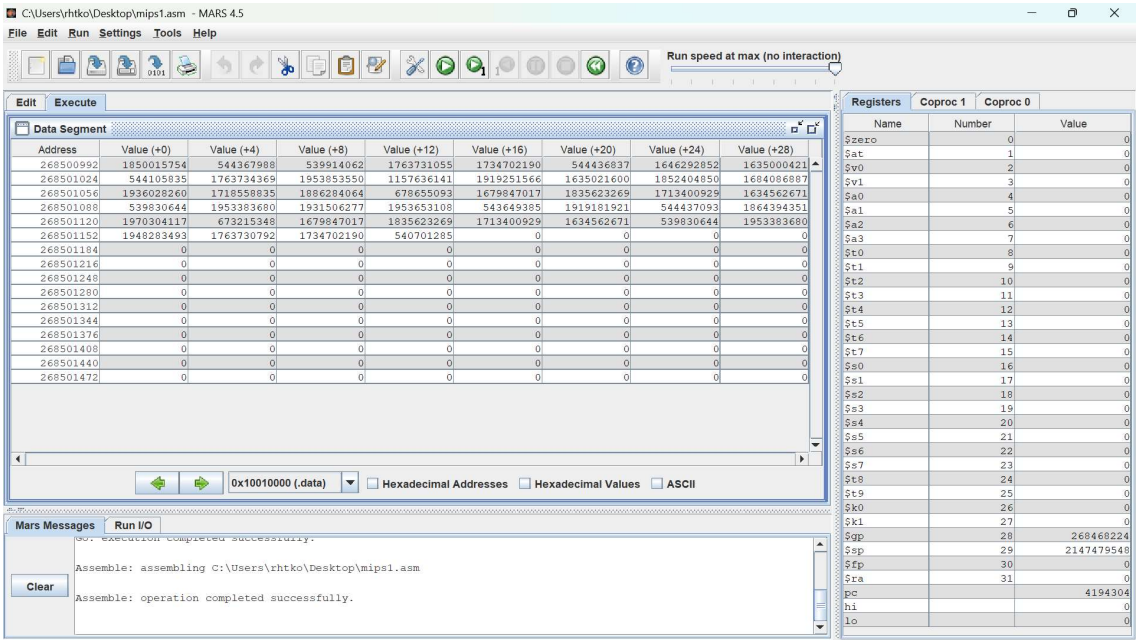


The below table shows the Console taking user input and giving desired output.

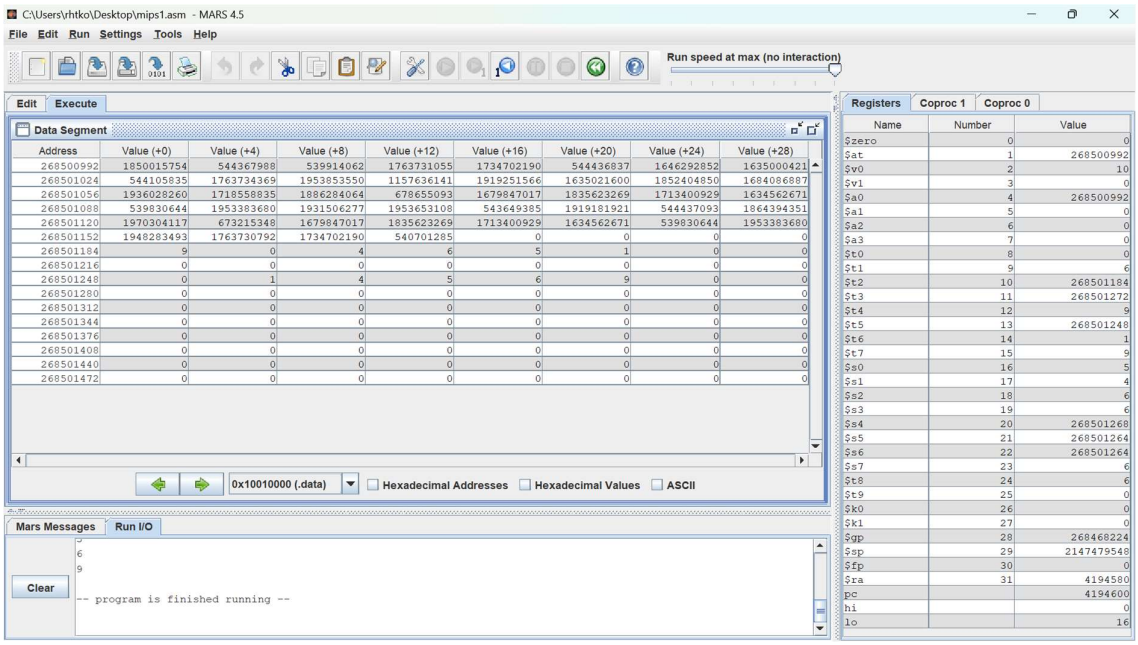
```
Enter No. of integers to be taken as input- 6
Enter starting address of inputs(in decimal format)- 268501184
Enter starting address of outputs (in decimal format)- 268501248
Enter the integer: 9
Enter the integer: 0
Enter the integer: 4
Enter the integer: 6
Enter the integer: 5
Enter the integer: 1
0
1
4
5
6
9

-- program is finished running --
```

Values in the registers before the program is executed.



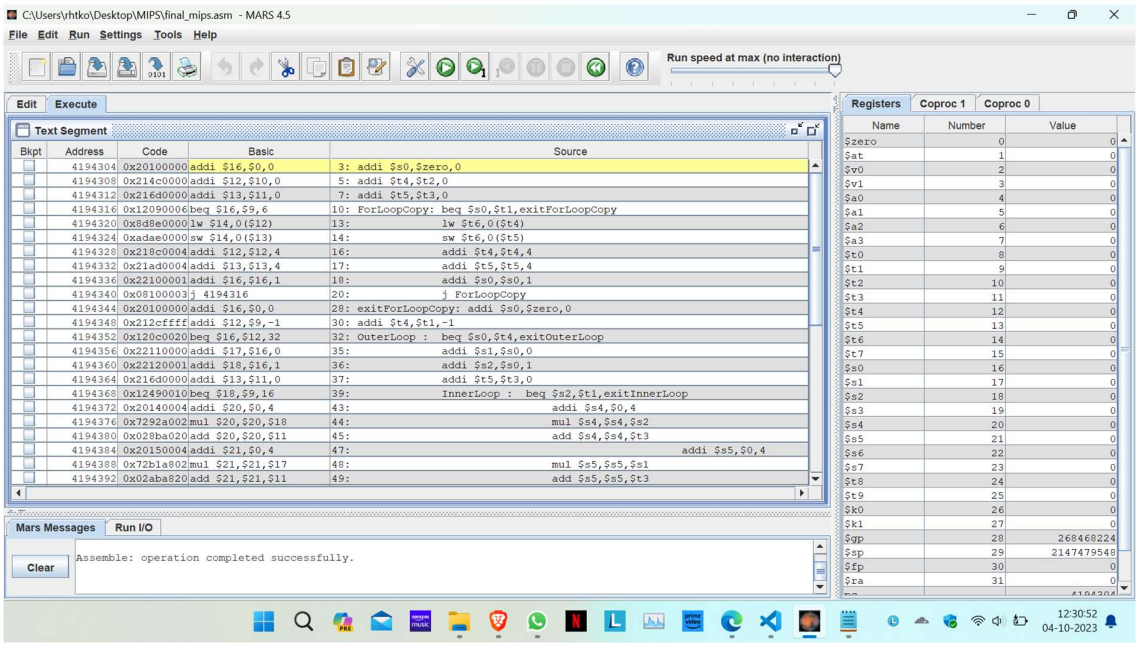
Values in the registers after the program is executed.

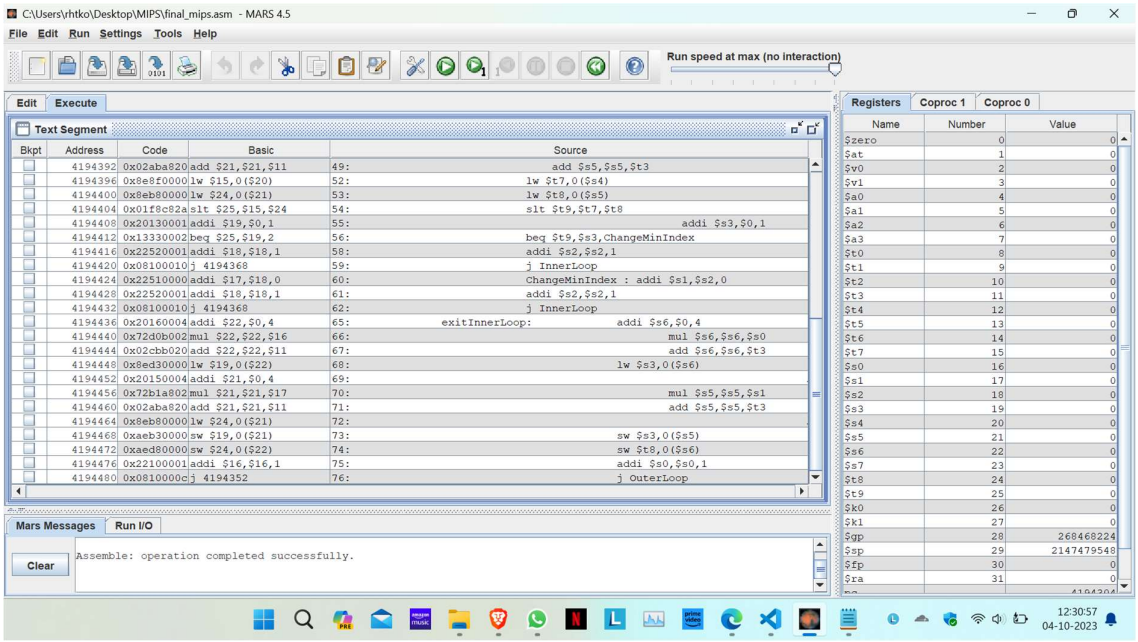


For the second question, we chose to write an assembler in python. In the code, first we read the input file and store it. Then we loop through the file first and store all the labels, instructions and data in the corresponding list or dictionary (data_memory for data, instruction_memory for instructions and labels for labels). Then we run through the instruction_memory and we execute it as if it was being assembled in an assembler and give output in machine code(in hexadecimal).

In the code, we have opcode and registers mapping . The data_memory list stores data values, instruction_memory list stores list of all instructions and labels dictionary stores key-value pairs of all labels in the form of label-address mapping. load_program function processes the code line-by-line and then stores the instructions and data in the corresponding lists. It also identifies the labels and maps them according to their addresses. The assemble_program function translates the assembly code to machine code referring to the corresponding opcode, registers and labels mappings and their addresses.

The output(Machine Code) as shown in MARS.





The output(Machine Code) as shown in Python by the MIPSAssembler in Python.