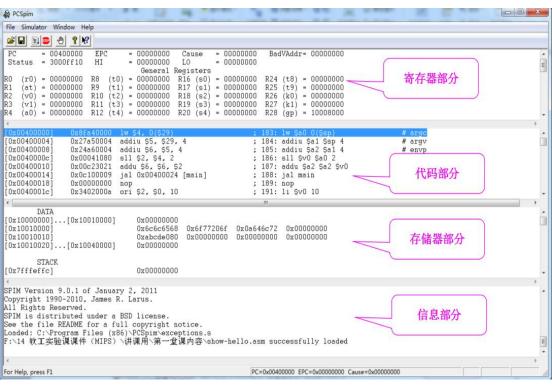
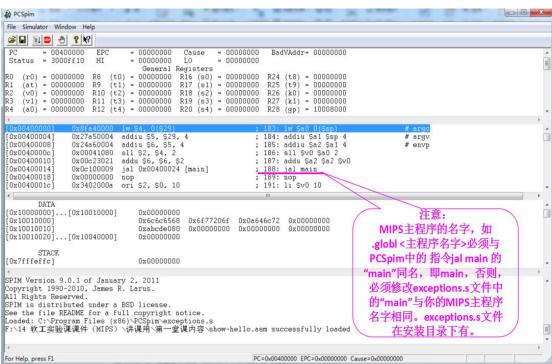
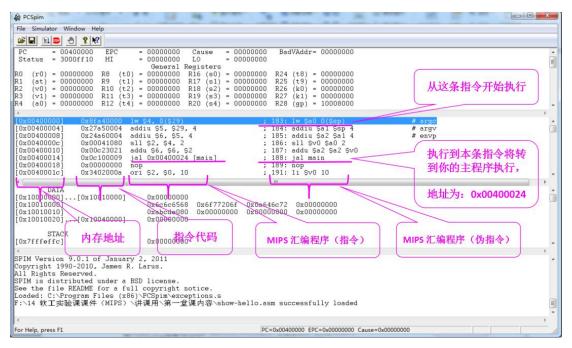
PCSpim 模拟器界面介绍









(一)以下程序输出字符串"hello world",以及分析字符串与数据的存储结构。以上的介绍也是用这个例子来说明的。

```
# 代码段 声明
glob1 main # glob1 指明程序的入口地址 main
main: # 入口地址 main
la $a0, str # 取字符串地址
li $v0, 4 # 4号功能调用,输出字符串
syscall # 系统调用,输出字符串

1i $v0, 10 # 退出
```

syscall # 系统调用

.data # 数据段 声明

str: # 变量名称

.asciiz "hello world\n" # 字符串定义

memory: # 变量名称,说明:这个数据定义在本程序中无意义,只是借用说明一下数据存储结构!

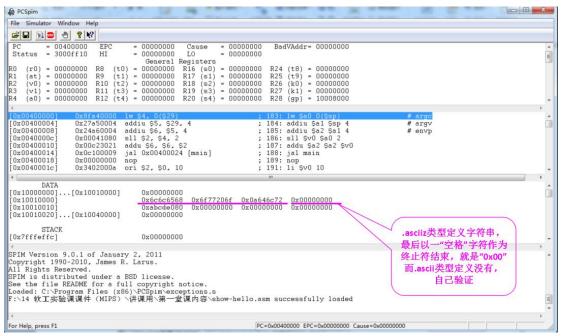
.word 0xabcde080 # 数据定义, 32 位长度

(1) 以下分析数据段部分(变量定义与存储情况,字符串):

.data # 数据段

str: # 变量名称

.asciiz "hello world\n" # 字符串定义



字符串:模拟器中是以8位长度的十六进制数为一个显示表示单位,但存储是以字节为单位,即一个字符为存储单位。字符串存储按字符串顺序存放在内存中(字符从左到右,地址由低到高),当然,保存在内存中是它们的 ASCII 码值。

存储结构分析: 关于"hello world\n",如,[0x10010000]=0x68('h'),[0x10010001]=0x65('e'),

十六进制 ASCII 码值: 20 (sp 空格) , 0a (LF,换行符\n)

分解:

十六进制 ASCII 码值: 0x6c 6c 65 68 0x6f 77 20 6f 0x0a 64 6c 72 对应字符: 1 1 e h n d 1 ro w 十进制 ASCII 码值: 108 108 101 104 <u>111 119 32 111</u> **10** 100 **108** 114 对应字符: o w 空格 1 1 e h n d

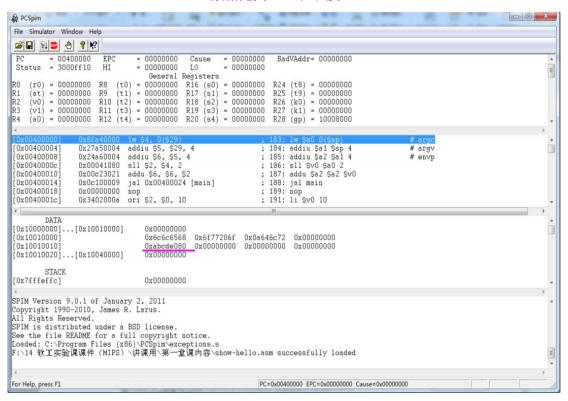
显示字符简易操作: 按【ALT】键 + 小键盘输入'104' => 显示'h'

(2) 以下分析数据段部分(变量定义与存储情况,数据):

.data # 数据段声明

memory: # 变量名称

.word 0xabcde080 # 数据定义, 32 位长度



数据:模拟器中是以 8 位长度的十六进制数为一个显示表示单位,但存储是以<mark>字节为单位,低位数存储在低位地址</mark>单元中,数据由低位到高位顺序存储,小端模式。"0xabcde080"在以上图中只是显示的表示形式,并非存储结构。

而在存储器中是这样存储的: (0x10010010 等为内存地址,本例上图)

[0x10010010]=10000000,即 0x80;[0x10010011]=11100000,即 0xe0;[0x10010012]=11001101,即 0xcd;[0x10010013]=10101011,即 0xab。

可以通过以下程序来认识:

.text # 代码段

.globl main #程序从此开始

main: # 主程序

1w \$t0, memory # 从存储器中读取一个字的数据到寄存器中,整 32 位 WORD

1h \$t1, memory # 从存储器中读取半个字的数据到寄存器中,半字符号扩展 HALFWORD

1b \$t2, memory # 从存储器中读取一个字节的数据到寄存器中,字节符号扩展 BYTE

1hu \$t3, memory # 从存储器中读取半个字的数据到寄存器中,无符号扩展 HALFWORD

1bu \$t4, memory # 从存储器中读取一个字节的数据到寄存器中,无符号扩展 BYTE

1b \$s4, memory+1 #(取 memory 第二个单元数据)从存储器中读取一

个字节的数据到寄存器中,字节符号扩展 BYTE

1i \$v0, 10 # 退出

syscall # 系统调用

memory:

变量名称

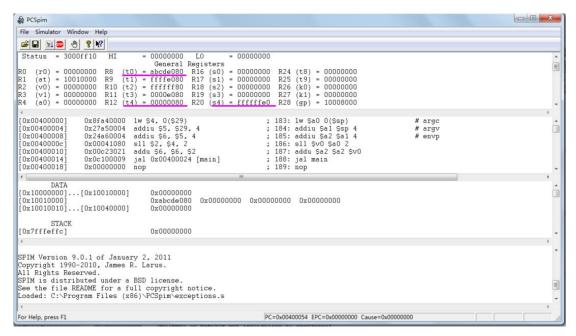
.word 0xabcde080

数据定义-字(32位)

以上程序执行结果,相应寄存器中的内容为:

```
(\$t0) = abdce080, (\$t1) = ffffe080, (\$t2) = ffffff80, (\$t3) = 0000e080,
```

(\$t4) = 000000<mark>80</mark>, (\$s4) = ffffffe0, 看下图:



(二)以下是系统调用相关内容:

System Call

| Service | System Call Code | Arguments | Result | | | | |
|--------------|------------------|------------------------------|-------------------|--|--|--|--|
| print_int | 1 | \$a0 = integer | | | | | |
| print_float | 2 | \$f12 = float | | | | | |
| print_double | 3 | \$f12 = double | | | | | |
| print_string | 4 | \$a0 = string | | | | | |
| read_int | 5 | (3 /) | integer (in \$v0) | | | | |
| read_float | 6 | | float (in \$f0) | | | | |
| read_double | 7 | | double (in \$f0) | | | | |
| read_string | 8 | \$a0 = buffer, \$a1 = length | A) 50 | | | | |
| sbrk | 9 | \$a0 = amount | address (in \$v0) | | | | |
| exit | 10 | | 1000 | | | | |

SYSCALL 系统功能调用表详细说明

| Service | 区厕用农併细况明 Trap code | Input | Output | Notes | | | | | | |
|--------------|--|--------------------|--------------------------|------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| | | \$a0 = integer to | prints \$a0 to | | | | | | | |
| print_int | v0 = 1 | print | standard output | | | | | | | |
| | | \$f12 = float to | prints \$f12 to | | | | | | | |
| print_float | v0 = 2 | print | standard output | | | | | | | |
| | | \$f12 = double to | prints \$f12 to | | | | | | | |
| print_double | v0 = 3 | print | standard output | | | | | | | |
| | | | | prints a | | | | | | |
| | | \$a0 = address of | | character string | | | | | | |
| print_string | v0 = 4 | first character | | to standard | | | | | | |
| | | | | output | | | | | | |
| | | | integer read from | | | | | | | |
| read_int | v0 = 5 | | standard input | | | | | | | |
| | | | placed in \$v0 | | | | | | | |
| | | | float read from | | | | | | | |
| read_float | v0 = 6 | | standard input | | | | | | | |
| | | | placed in \$f0 | | | | | | | |
| | | | double read from | | | | | | | |
| read_double | v0 = 7 | | standard input | | | | | | | |
| | | | placed in \$f0 | | | | | | | |
| | \$v0 = 8 | \$a0 = address to | reads standard | | | | | | | |
| read_string | | place string, | input into | | | | | | | |
| reau_string | \$VV - 8 | \$a1 = max string | address in \$a0 | | | | | | | |
| | | length | audress in pao | | | | | | | |
| sbrk | \$v0 = 9 | \$a0 = number of | \$v0= address of | Allocates memory | | | | | | |
| SULK | 410 | bytes required | allocated memory | from the heap | | | | | | |
| | heap: 是由 malloc 2 | 之类函数分配的空间所 | f在地。 <mark>地址是由低向</mark> | 高增长的。 | | | | | | |
| | stack::是自动分配变量,以及函数调用的时候所使用的一些空间, <mark>地址是由高向低</mark> | | | | | | | | | |
| | 减少的。 | I | | I | | | | | | |
| exit | v0 = 10 | | | 退出 | | | | | | |
| print_char | \$v0 = 11 | \$a0 = character | | | | | | | | |
| _ | | (low 8 bits) | | | | | | | | |
| | | | \$v0 = character | | | | | | | |
| read_char | v0 = 12 | | (no line feed) | | | | | | | |
| | | | echoed | | | | | | | |
| | | \$a0 = full path | | | | | | | | |
| | | (zero terminated | | | | | | | | |
| | | string with no | | | | | | | | |
| file_open | v0 = 13 | line feed), \$a1 = | \$v0 = file | | | | | | | |
| | | flags, \$a2 = UNIX | descriptor | | | | | | | |
| | | octal file mode | | | | | | | | |
| | | (0644 for | | | | | | | | |
| | | rw-rr) | | | | | | | | |

| | | \$a0 = file | \$v0 = amount of | |
|------------|------------------|--|--|--|
| | | descriptor, \$a1 = | data in buffer | |
| file_read | v0 = 14 | buffer address, | from file (-1 = | |
| | | \$a2 = amount to | error, 0 = end of | |
| | | read in bytes | file) | |
| file_write | \$v0 = 15 | <pre>\$a0 = file descriptor, \$a1 = buffer address, \$a2 = amount to</pre> | \$v0 = amount of data in buffer to file (-1 = error, | |
| | | write in bytes | 0 = end of file) | |
| file_close | \$v0 = 16 | \$a0 = file | | |
| | ψ 1 0 | descriptor | | |

ASCII 字符代码表

ASCII 字符代码表 一

| 1 # | 四位 | | ASCII非打印控制字符 | | | | | | | | | ASCII 打印字符 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------|----|-----|--------------|------|-----|-------|-----|---------------|------|-----|--------|------------|----|------|----|------|----|------|----|------|----|------|----|---------------|
| 1, | | | 0000 | | | | | 0001 | | | | 0010 | | 0011 | | 0100 | | 0101 | | 0110 | | 0111 | | |
| No. | | 0 | | | | 1 | | | | 2 | | 3 | | 4 | | 5 | | 6 | | | 7 | | | |
| 低四 | 位 | 十进制 | 字符 | ctrl | 代码 | 宇符解释 | 十进制 | 字符 | etrl | 代码 | 字符解释 | +进制 | 字符 | 十进制 | 字符 | ctrl |
| 0000 | 0 | 0 | BLANK | ^0 | NUL | 2 | 16 | • | ^P | DLE | 数据链路转意 | 32 | | 48 | 0 | 64 | @ | 80 | P | 96 | • | 112 | p | |
| 0001 | 1 | 1 | 0 | ^ A | SOH | 头标开始 | 17 | • | ^Q | DC1 | 设备控制 1 | 33 | ! | 49 | 1 | 65 | Α | 81 | Q | 97 | a | 113 | q | |
| 0010 | 2 | 2 | • | ^B | STX | 正文开始 | 18 | 1 | ^R | DC2 | 设备控制 2 | 34 | " | 50 | 2 | 66 | В | 82 | R | 98 | b | 114 | r | |
| 0011 | 3 | 3 | ٧ | ^c | ETX | 正文结束 | 19 | !! | ^s | DC3 | 设备控制 3 | 35 | # | 51 | 3 | 67 | С | 83 | S | 99 | С | 115 | s | |
| 0100 | 4 | 4 | | ^D | EOT | 传输结束 | 20 | 1 | ٩T | DC4 | 设备控制 4 | 36 | \$ | 52 | 4 | 68 | D | 84 | Т | 100 | d | 116 | t | |
| 0101 | 5 | 5 | * | ^E | ENQ | 查询 | 21 | 9 | ^U | NAK | 反确认 | 37 | % | 53 | 5 | 69 | Ε | 85 | U | 101 | е | 117 | u | |
| 0110 | 6 | 6 | ٨ | ^F | ACK | 确认 | 22 | | ^ V | SYN | 同步空闲 | 38 | & | 54 | 6 | 70 | F | 86 | ٧ | 102 | f | 118 | ٧ | |
| 0111 | 7 | 7 | • | ^ G | BEL | 震铃 | 23 | 1 | ^ ¥ | ETB | 传输块结束 | 39 | • | 55 | 7 | 71 | G | 87 | W | 103 | g | 119 | W | |
| 1000 | 8 | 8 | | ^H | BS | 退格 | 24 | 1 | ^X | CAN | 取消 | 40 | (| 56 | 8 | 72 | Н | 88 | Χ | 104 | h | 120 | х | |
| 1001 | 9 | 9 | 0 | ŶΙ | TAB | 水平制表符 | 25 | 1 | ^ Y | EM | 媒体结束 | 41 |) | 57 | 9 | 73 | 1 | 89 | Y | 105 | i | 121 | у | |
| 1010 | A | 10 | 0 | ^J | LF | 换行/新行 | 26 | \rightarrow | ^Z | SUB | 發換 | 42 | * | 58 | : | 74 | J | 90 | Z | 106 | j | 122 | z | |
| 1011 | В | 11 | ď | ^K | VT | 空直制表符 | 27 | ← | 1^ | ESC | 转意 | 43 | + | 59 | ; | 75 | K | 91 | 1 | 107 | k | 123 | { | |
| 1100 | С | 12 | Q | ^L | FF | 换页/新页 | 28 | L | ^\ | FS | 文件分隔符 | 44 | , | 60 | < | 76 | L | 92 | 1 | 108 | 1 | 124 | I | |
| 1101 | D | 13 | P | ^n | CR | 回车 | 29 | | ^] | GS | 组分隔符 | 45 | - | 61 | = | 77 | М | 93 |] | 109 | m | 125 | } | |
| 1110 | E | 14 | .1 | ^n | S0 | 移出 | 30 | • | ^6 | RS | 记录分隔符 | 46 | | 62 | > | 78 | N | 94 | ^ | 110 | n | 126 | ~ | |
| 1111 | 3 | 15 | C | 10 | SI | 移入 | 31 | • | ^- | us | 单元分隔符 | 47 | 1 | 63 | ? | 79 | 0 | 95 | | 111 | 0 | 127 | Δ | Back Space |

注: 表中的ASCII字符可以用:ALT + "小键盘上的数字键" 輸入