Lab 1 Report

COMP3350

Adam Biggs - 8/29/2024

The purpose of this lab was to swap the position of 2 arbitrary elements in an array. Using the template provided I made modifications for readability and functionality. The following is a breakdown of my code and thought process.

Code Breakdown:

Establish Variables. I created an array and 2 integers (word). I also assigned their values. The words n, and m, are arbitrary and can be changed.

.data

A: .word 7, 42, 0, 27, 16, 8, 4, 15, 31, 45 Explanation:

n: .word 3 name: .word value

m: .word 6

Setup Main. This is just setup so the following code runs in main.

.text

.globl main

main:

Load Variables into registers. This just makes it so operations can be performed on the variables. \$a0, \$a1, and \$a2 are all register addresses.

la \$a0, A la(load address), this is necessary because

lw \$a1, n there are multiple elements to be stored

lw \$a2, m lw(load word) loads into register

Calculate offset for N. This takes the binary of word n and shifts its 1's left 2 spaces. And then it takes this new offset and adds it to the address of the array to find a specific element in the array. (\$a1 = n)

sll \$t1, \$a1, 2 sll(shift left logical)

add \$t1, \$a0, \$t1 adds a0 and t1 together and stores in t1

Calculate offset for M. This does the same thing for m. It just finds the address of the input in the array. (\$a2 = m)

sll \$t2, \$a2, 2 sll(result, target, shift amount)

add \$t2, \$a0, \$t2

Load the actual number of addresses in array. This converts and stores the address back into the actual number in it. For purposes of swapping them.

lw \$t4, 0(\$t1) lw(load word), 0(temp1) = 3

lw \$t5, 0(\$t2) lw(load word), 0, (temp2) = 6

Swap the elements. This literally takes the actual number we just set and swaps with the previous positions where the address was stored.

sw \$t4, 0(\$t2) sw(swap) from, 0(to)

sw \$t5, 0(\$t1)

Result. The result of all this code is that the array will now read:

Original: 7, 42, 0, <mark>27</mark>, 16, 8, <mark>4</mark>, 15, 31, 45

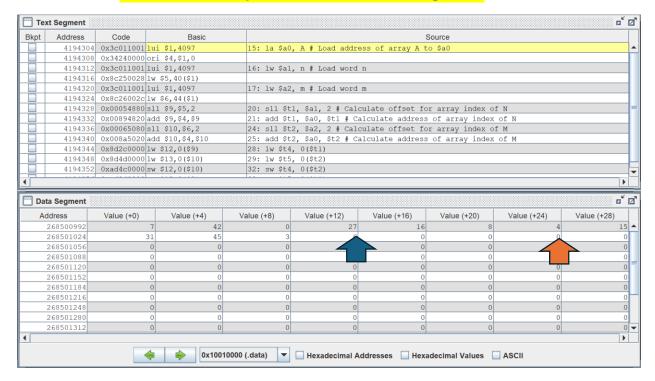
Final: 7, 42, 0, <mark>4</mark>, 16, 8, <mark>27</mark>, 15, 31, 45

Screenshots Below

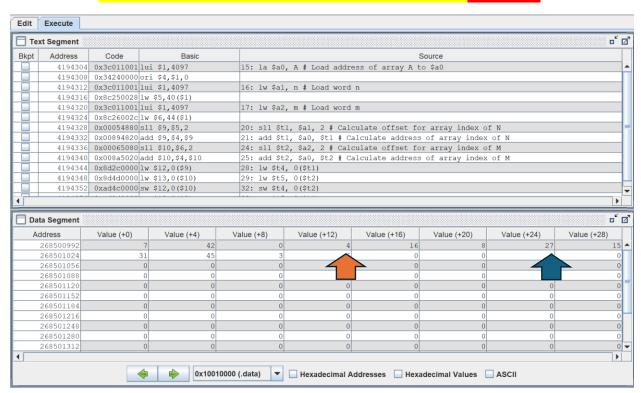


Screenshots Showing results:

Before Run: Notice the array values in the data segment



After Run: Notice the array values in the data segment changed



Registers after run:

Registers Coproc 1 Coproc 0

Name	Number	Value	
\$zero	0	0	
\$at	1	268500992	
\$v0	2	0	
\$v1	3	0	
\$a0	4	268500992	
\$a1	5	3	
\$a2	6	6	
\$a3	7	0	
\$t0	8	0	1 m: .word 6 #int m = 6
\$t1	9	268501004	2
\$t2	10	268501016	3 .text
\$t3	11	0	4 .globl main
\$t4	12	27	5
\$t5	13	4	6 # Swap 2 elements, n, and m
\$t6	14	0	7 main:
\$t7	15	0	8
\$s0	16	0	9 la \$a0, A # Load address of array A to \$a0
\$s1	17	0	10 lw \$al, n # Load word n
\$s2	18	0	11 lw \$a2, m # Load word m
\$s3	19	0	12
\$s4	20	0	13 # Find Address in the Array for N
\$s5	21	0	14 sll \$t1, \$a1, 2 # Calculate offset for array index of N
\$s6	22	0	15 add \$t1, \$a0, \$t1 # Calculate address of array index of M
\$s7	23	0	16
\$t8	24	0	17 # Find Address in the Array for M
\$t9	25	0	18 sll \$t2, \$a2, 2 # Calculate offset for array index of M
\$k0	26	0	19 add \$t2, \$a0, \$t2 # Calculate address of array index of M
\$k1	27	0	20
\$gp	28	268468224	21 # Load actual number of address into temp 4, 5
\$sp	29	2147479548	22 lw \$t4, 0(\$t1)
\$fp	30	0	23 lw \$t5, 0 (\$t2)
\$ra	31	0	24
рс		4194360	25 # Swap Elements Position
hi		0	26 sw \$t4, 0 (\$t2)
10		0	27 sw \$t5, 0(\$t1)
:III			and the state of t