

Exercise C

bin_and_hex.asm

```
# bin_and_hex.asm
# ENCM 369 Winter 2016 Lab 5 Exercise C Partial Solution
#
# Author: S. Norman

# BEGINNING of start-up & clean-up code. Do NOT edit this code.

    .data
exit_msg_1:
    .asciiz "***About to exit. main returned "
exit_msg_2:
    .asciiz ".***\n"
main_rv:
    .word    0

    .text
# adjust $sp, then call main
addi    $t0, $zero, -32        # $t0 = 0xffffffff0
and     $sp, $sp, $t0          # round $sp down to multiple of 32
jal     main
nop

# when main is done, print its return value, then halt the program
sw      $v0, main_rv
la      $a0, exit_msg_1
addi    $v0, $zero, 4
syscall
nop
lw      $a0, main_rv
addi    $v0, $zero, 1
syscall
nop
la      $a0, exit_msg_2
addi    $v0, $zero, 4
syscall
nop
addi    $v0, $zero, 10
syscall
nop
```

```

# END of start-up & clean-up code.

# int main(void)
#
    .text
    .globl main
main:
    addi    $sp, $sp, -32
    sw      $ra, 0($sp)

    li      $a0, 0x76543210
    jal     test
    li      $a0, 0x89abcdef
    jal     test
    li      $a0, 0
    jal     test
    li      $a0, -1
    jal     test

    add     $v0, $zero, $zero        # r.v. = 0

    lw      $ra, 0($sp)
    addi    $sp, $sp, 32
    jr      $ra

# void test(int test_value)
#
# arg / var      memory location
# test_value      44($sp)
# char str[40]    40 bytes starting at 0($sp)
#
    .data
STR1: .ascii "\n\n"
    .text
    .globl test
test:
    addi    $sp, $sp, -64
    sw      $a0, 44($sp)
    sw      $ra, 40($sp)

    addi    $a0, $sp, 0              # $a0 = &str[0]

```

```

        lw        $a1, 44($sp)           # $a1 = test_value

        jal       write_in_hex

        addi      $a0, $sp, 0            # $a0 = &str[0]
        addi      $v0, $zero, 4          # $v0 = code to print a string
        syscall

        addi      $a0, $zero, '\n' # $a0 = '\n'
        addi      $v0, $zero, 11         # $v0 = code to print a char
        syscall


        addi      $a0, $sp, 0            # $a0 = &str[0]
        lw        $a1, 44($sp)           # $a1 = test_value
        jal       write_in_binary

        addi      $a0, $sp, 0            # $a0 = &str[0]
        addi      $v0, $zero, 4          # $v0 = code to print a string
        syscall

        la        $a0, STR1              # $a0 = STR1
        addi      $v0, $zero, 4          # $v0 = code to print a string
        syscall


        lw        $ra, 40($sp)
        addi      $sp, $sp, 64
        jr        $ra


# void write_in_hex(char *str, int word)
#
# arg / var      register
# str    $a0
# word   $a1
# digit_list    $t9
#
        .data
hex_digits:
        .asciiz "0123456789abcdef"

        .text
        .globl write_in_hex
write_in_hex:

```

```

ori    $t0, $zero, '0'
sb     $t0, 0($a0)          # str[0] = '0'
ori    $t0, $zero, 'x'
sb     $t0, 1($a0)          # str[1] = 'x'
ori    $t0, $zero, '_'
sb     $t0, 6($a0)          # str[6] = '_'
sb     $zero, 11($a0)       # str[11] = '\0'

la     $t9, hex_digits      # digit_list = hex_digits

srl    $t1, $a1, 28         # $t1 = word >> 28
andi   $t2, $t1, 0xf       # $t2 = $t1 & 0xf
add    $t3, $t9, $t2        # $t3 = &digit_list[$t2]
lb     $t4, ($t3)           # $t4 = digit_list[$t2]
sb     $t4, 2($a0)          # str[2] = $t4

srl    $t1, $a1, 24         # $t1 = word >> 24
andi   $t2, $t1, 0xf       # $t2 = $t1 & 0xf
add    $t3, $t9, $t2        # $t3 = &digit_list[$t2]
lb     $t4, ($t3)           # $t4 = digit_list[$t2]
sb     $t4, 3($a0)          # str[3] = $t4

srl    $t1, $a1, 20         # $t1 = word >> 20
andi   $t2, $t1, 0xf       # $t2 = $t1 & 0xf
add    $t3, $t9, $t2        # $t3 = &digit_list[$t2]
lb     $t4, ($t3)           # $t4 = digit_list[$t2]
sb     $t4, 4($a0)          # str[4] = $t4

srl    $t1, $a1, 16         # $t1 = word >> 16
andi   $t2, $t1, 0xf       # $t2 = $t1 & 0xf
add    $t3, $t9, $t2        # $t3 = &digit_list[$t2]
lb     $t4, ($t3)           # $t4 = digit_list[$t2]
sb     $t4, 5($a0)          # str[5] = $t4

srl    $t1, $a1, 12         # $t1 = word >> 12
andi   $t2, $t1, 0xf       # $t2 = $t1 & 0xf
add    $t3, $t9, $t2        # $t3 = &digit_list[$t2]
lb     $t4, ($t3)           # $t4 = digit_list[$t2]
sb     $t4, 7($a0)          # str[7] = $t4

srl    $t1, $a1, 8          # $t1 = word >> 8
andi   $t2, $t1, 0xf       # $t2 = $t1 & 0xf

```

```

        add    $t3, $t9, $t2        # $t3 = &digit_list[$t2]
        lb     $t4, ($t3)           # $t4 = digit_list[$t2]
        sb     $t4, 8($a0)          # str[8] = $t4

        srl    $t1, $a1, 4          # $t1 = word >> 4
        andi   $t2, $t1, 0xf        # $t2 = $t1 & 0xf
        add    $t3, $t9, $t2        # $t3 = &digit_list[$t2]
        lb     $t4, ($t3)           # $t4 = digit_list[$t2]
        sb     $t4, 9($a0)          # str[9] = $t4

        andi   $t2, $a1, 0xf        # $t2 = word & 0xf
        add    $t3, $t9, $t2        # $t3 = &digit_list[$t2]
        lb     $t4, ($t3)           # $t4 = digit_list[$t2]
        sb     $t4, 10($a0)         # str[10] = $t4

        jr     $ra

```

```

# write_in_binary(char *str, int word)

```

```

#

```

```

# Students have to replace the code for this procedure

```

```

# with code that implements the given C code.

```

```

        .text
        .globl write_in_binary
write_in_binary:
        # underscore $t0
        # digit0 $t1
        # digit1 $t2
        # bn $t3
        # p $t4
        # str $a0
        # word $a1

        addi   $t0, $zero, '_'      # underscore = '_'
        addi   $t1, $zero, '0'      # digit0 = '0'
        addi   $t2, $zero, '1'      # digit1 = '1'

        sb     $zero, 39($a0)        # str[39] = '\0'
        add    $t3, $zero, $zero     # bn = 0
        addi   $t5, $zero, 39        # $t5 = 39
        add    $t4, $a0, $t5         # p = str + 39

L1:      addi   $t4, $t4, -1          # p--

```

```

        andi    $t5, $a1, 1           # $t5 = word & 1
        bne     $t5, $zero, L2        # if ($t5 != 0) goto L2
        sb      $t1, 0($t4)           # *p = digit0
        j       L3                    # goto L3
L2:      sb      $t2, 0($t4)           # *p = digit1
L3:      addi    $t5, $zero, 31        # $t5 = 31
        beq     $t3, $t5, L5          # if (bn == $t5) goto L5
        andi    $t5, $t3, 3           # $t5 = bn & 3
        addi    $t6, $zero, 3         # $t6 = 3
        bne     $t5, $t6, L4          # if ($t5 != $t6) goto L4
        addi    $t4, $t4, -1          # p--
        sb      $t0, 0($t4)           # *p = underscore
L4:      addi    $t3, $t3, 1           # bn++
        srl     $a1, $a1, 1           # word = word >> 1
        j       L1                    # goto L1
L5:      jr      $ra

```

Exercise D

```

L1:      lbu     $t9, ($s1)            # 0x0040_1034
        beq     $t9, $zero, L2        # 0x0040_1038
        . . .                          # 26 instructions
        addi    $s1, $s1, 1           # 0x0040_10a4
        j       L1                    # 0x0040_10a8
L2:      or      $s3, $s1, $zero       # 0x0040_10ac

```

beq \$t9, \$zero, L2:

\$t9 is the 25th register

\$zero is the 0th register

(0x004010ac-0x0040103c) = 0x70 = 112 = 28 words

beq is an I-type instruction with an opcode of 4 (Table B.1)

op	rs	rt	imm	
000100	11001	00000	00000000000011100	= 0x1320001c
4	25	0	28	

j L1:

The instruction L1 refers to has an address of 0x00401034
(4198452)

j is a J-type instruction with an opcode of 2

op	addr	
000010	00010000000001000000110100	= 0x08401034

2	4198452
---	---------

Exercise E

CPU Times for compilation with gcc main.c functions.c

index_version (s)	pointer_version (s)
10.7470000000	9.2200000000
10.6860000000	9.4220000000
10.6850000000	9.5000000000
10.7320000000	9.3600000000
10.6860000000	9.3440000000
10.7630000000	9.1580000000
10.7170000000	9.1410000000
10.5920000000	9.3280000000
10.6540000000	9.4860000000
10.9500000000	9.3140000000
Average: 10.6606000000	Average: 9.2322000000

How much time was used by index_version?

10.661 seconds

How much time was used by pointer_version?

9.232 seconds

$$Speedup = \frac{T_{index}}{T_{pointer}} = \frac{10.6606s}{9.2322s} = 1.154719352$$

CPU Times for compilation with gcc -O2 main.c functions.c

index_version (s)	pointer_version (2)
1.7010000000	1.7000000000
1.7160000000	1.7000000000
1.7000000000	1.7000000000
1.7000000000	1.7160000000
1.7000000000	1.7160000000
1.7000000000	1.7000000000
1.7000000000	1.7000000000
1.7000000000	1.7000000000
1.7000000000	1.7000000000
1.7160000000	1.6840000000
Average: 1.7000000000	Average: 1.6968000000

$$Index Speedup = \frac{T_{old}}{T_{new}} = \frac{10.6606s}{1.7000s} = 6.270941176$$

$$Pointer Speedup = \frac{T_{old}}{T_{new}} = \frac{9.2322s}{1.6968s} = 5.440947666$$

With optimization, pointer_version is not significantly faster than index_version
Asking for optimization is a more important factor for array-processing speed.

CPU Times for compilation with gcc -O2 -funroll-loops main.c functions.c

index_version (s)	pointer_version (s)
1.2940000000	1.3110000000
1.3100000000	1.2950000000
1.3100000000	1.3100000000
1.3100000000	1.3100000000
1.3100000000	1.3260000000
1.2940000000	1.3110000000
1.3100000000	1.3100000000
1.2940000000	1.3260000000
1.3100000000	1.3260000000
1.3100000000	1.3260000000
Average: 1.3004000000	Average: 1.3072000000

$$Speedup = \frac{T_{pointer_O2}}{T_{pointer_O2_funroll}} = \frac{1.6968s}{1.3072s} = 1.298041616$$

Exercise F

Loop instructions:

```

    movl    $0, -4(%rbp)
    jmp     .L2
.L3:
    movl    -4(%rbp), %eax
    cltq
    leaq    0(,%rax,4), %rdx
    movq    16(%rbp), %rax
    addq    %rdx, %rax
    movl    (%rax), %eax
    addl    %eax, -8(%rbp)
    addl    $1, -4(%rbp)
.L2:
    movl    -4(%rbp), %eax
    cmpl    24(%rbp), %eax
    jl      .L3

```

The machine code for `movl $0x0, -0x8(%rbp)` is `0xc745f80000000000` (line 0xf)

for `(i = 0; i < ARRAY_SIZE; i++)` gets replaced with
for `(i = 0; i < 4000; i++)`

The machine code for `cmpl $0xf9f, -0x4(%rbp)` is `0x817dfc9f0f000000` (line 0x43)