

Computer Architecture HW1: RARS Simulator

TA: 何承叡 (Ray)

Due: 2022/10/10 23:59 (UTC+8)

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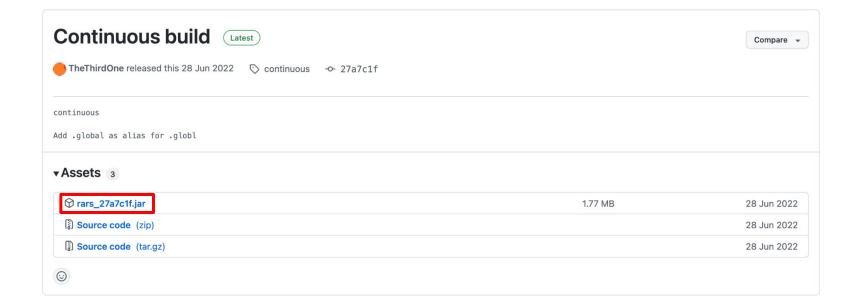
Outline

- RARS: RISC-V Simulator
- GUI of RARS
- HW1-1 Sort Procedure
- HW1-2 Salt-and-Pepper noise denoiser with median filter
- Submission
- Rules



RARS: RISC-V Simulator

- An open source RISC-V assembler and runtime simulator
- Support riscv32 and riscv64 on Windows/Mac/Linux
- Download the .jar file here: https://github.com/TheThirdOne/rars/releases/tag/continuous





RARS: RISC-V Simulator

- To launch .jar file, make sure you install java
- https://www.java.com/en/download/

Download Java

By downloading Java you acknowledge that you have read and accepted the terms of the Oracle Technology Network License Agreement for Oracle Java SE

Click the .jar file to open it



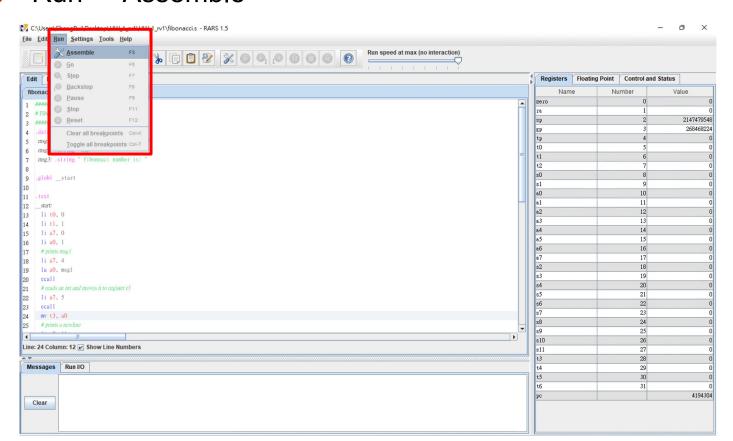
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Executable Jar File

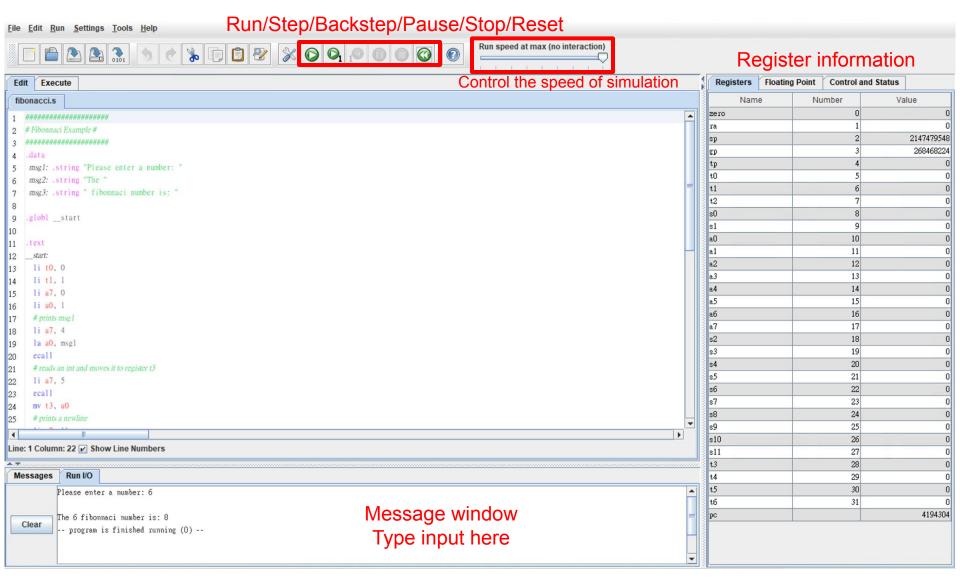
1,812 KB



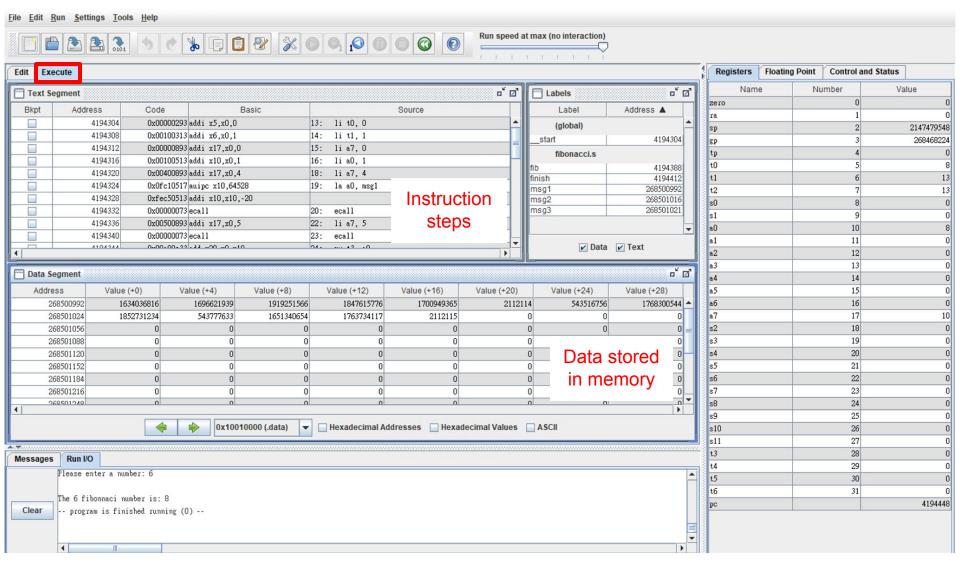
- Open a file
 - ◆ File -> Open
- Run the code
 - Run -> Assemble





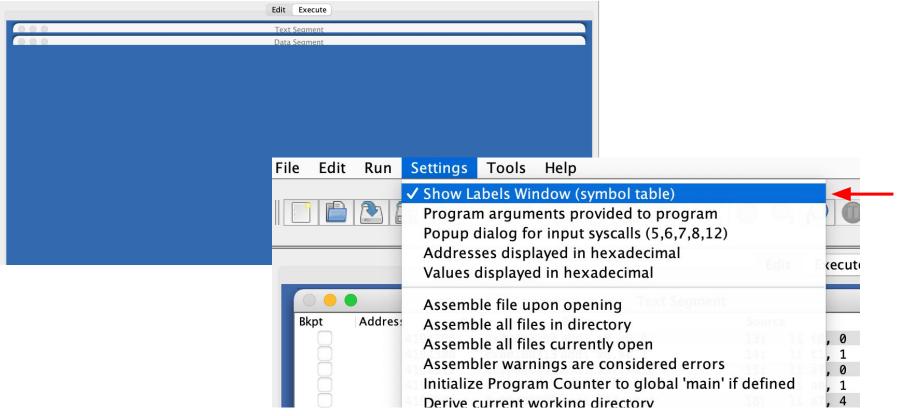






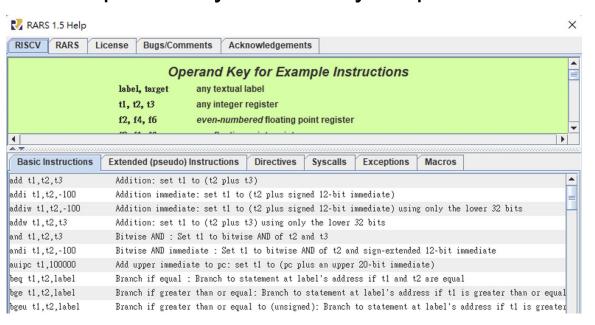


- If you cannot open Text and Data section window successfully (especially for Mac user)
 - Settings -> Show Labels Window
 - Issue: https://github.com/TheThirdOne/rars/issues/116





- RARS information
 - Help -> Help
- Change to 64-bit RISC-V
 - Settings -> 64 bit
- Dump memory
 - File -> Dump Memory -> Select your preference





HW1-1: Sort Procedure

- Modify HW1_1.s to implement a sorting function
- Input
 - An integer array
 - **♦** {10, -2, 4, -7, 6, 9, 3, 1, -5, -8}
- Output
 - A sorted array in ascending order
- Useful sorting algorithm
 - Bubble sort...
- Submission
 - Snapshot the sorting result

```
This is HW1_1:
Before sorting:
1 -3 5 2 -4 10 -9 8 -11 23
After sorting:
-11 -9 -4 -3 1 2 5 8 10 23
-- program is finished running (0) --
Screenshot example
```



Template of HW1-1

- The num address is stored in a2
- The length of num is stored in a3
- The output num address should be stored in a2
- Write your code in the red frame

```
# Print initiate
  li a7, 4
  la a0, strl
  ecall
  # a2 stores the num address, a3 stores the length of num
  li a3, 10
  jal prints
  la a2, num
  jal sort
  li a7, 4
  la a0, str2
  ecall
  la a2, num
  li a3, 10
  jal prints
  # End the program
  li a7, 10
sort:
### To Do ###
  jr ra
  my t0, zero # for(i=0)
  # a2 stores the num address, a3 stores the length of num
```



- Salt-and-pepper noise is an impulse noise caused by sharp and sudden disturbances in an image
 - Since the noise is whether white or black, it can be denoised by a median filter
- For a 3x3 median filter, the filter sorts all 9 numbers in the array and replaces the center element with the median of the sorted array

7	5	3	Sorting: 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8	7	5	3
1	0	4	→	1	4	4
6	2	8		6	2	8



 Apply 3x3 median filter on a 128x128 an image with salt-and-pepper noise

	20		
Pixel [1]	Pixel [2]	Pixel[3]	 Pixel [128]
Pixel [129]	Pixel [130]	Pixel [131]	 Pixel [256]
Pixel [257]			
:			
•			

- The filter only work on the input image, which means the previous updated pixel won't affect the latter result
- Do not consider boundary condition, so you don't need to calculate when the center pixel is on or out of the boundaries
 - 128x128 input image -> 126x126 output image



- After you finish the median filter operation, please store your output(median) in the output array data_o
 - Do not modify the input array data_i
- Feel free to use the buffer array buffer if you need to store some temporary data

```
# 128*128 input
data_i: .dword 38, 19, 174, 42, 115, 184, 188, 232, 77
data_o: .dword 0:15876 #initiate 15876 dwords with value 0
data_size: .dword 128, 128

buffer: .dword 0:9
.glob1 main
```



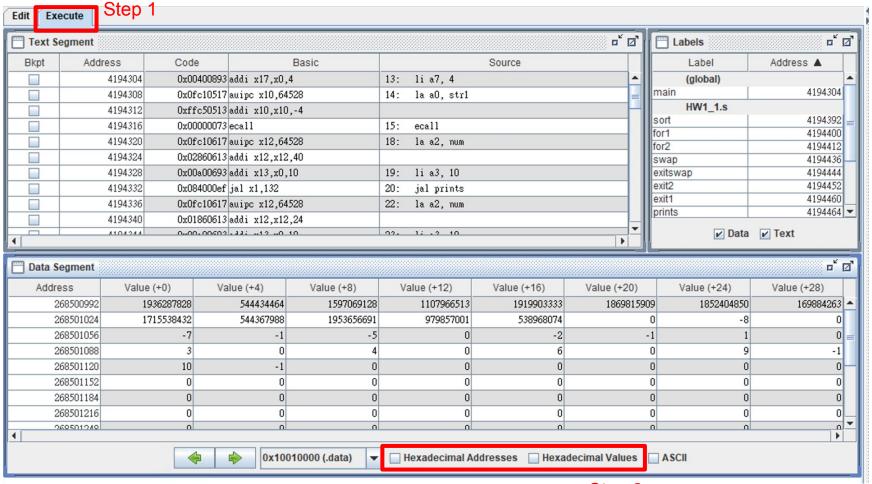
- Modify HW1_2.s to complete your denoising procedure
 - We also provide two small arrays (7x7 and 10x14) in testing_data.txt for you to debug easier
- You should dump memory.txt for our convenience to verify the answer (input image 128x128 version)
 - File -> Dump Memory -> Memory Segment(.data) -> Text/Data
 -> Dump To File... -> memory.txt
 - Remember to uncheck Hexadecimal Addresses and Hexadecimal Values before dumping memory

Address	Value (+0)	Value (+4)	Value (+8)	Value (+12)	Value (+16)	Value (+20)	Value (+24)	Value (+28)
268500992	1936287828	544434464	1597069128	1461729842	543716457	1702521203	706740256	1107951648
268501024	1919903333	670309	1970496850	171603052	167774464	0	162	(
268501056	162	0	166	0	155	0	157	(
268501088	154	0	153	0	156	0	154	- 1
268501120	158	0	166	0	171	0	172	(
268501152	168	0	147	0	130	0	97	(
268501184	88	0	104	0	105	0	110	1
268501216	104	0	108	0	110	0	109	(
268501248	104	0	109	0	113	0	112	



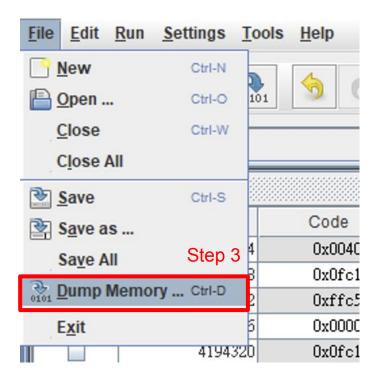
Dump Memory File

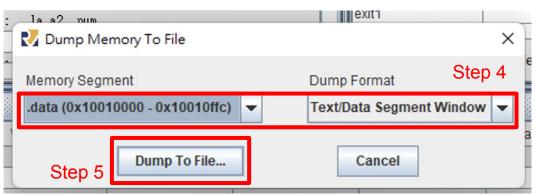
 Uncheck Hexadecimal Addresses and Hexadecimal Values

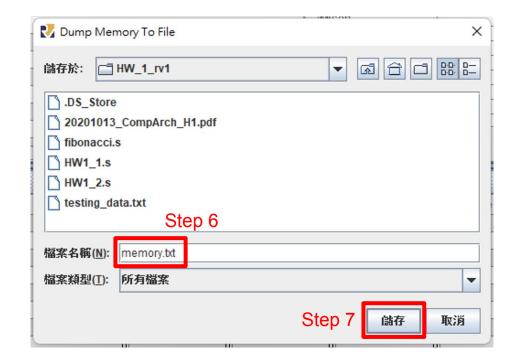




Dump Memory File









Submission

- HW1-1: snapshot the sorting result on console window and save as HW1_1.jpg
- HW1-2: dump data memory into file memory.txt
- If you have trouble in HW1-2, you can write the implementation details in report.pdf to get partial credit!



Submission

- Deadline: 2022/10/10 23:59 (UTC+8)
 - No late submission allowed
- Hand in results on NTU COOL
- Your homework should be copied into a folder and packed into a zip file with the following naming rules (5% penalty for wrong format)

```
hw1_<student_id>.zip
```

```
hw1_<student_id>
```

HW1_1.s, HW1_2.s (assembly code)

HW1_1.jpg (HW1-1 sorting result screenshot)

memory.txt (HW1-2 memory data file)

report.pdf (If you can't finish memory.txt)

README (If you think you need it)

Ex: hw1_r10943006.zip



Rules

- You should finish your homework on your own
- Do NOT share your codes or copy other people's codes
- Do NOT modify the input, output, and any provided instructions