

Laboratory Exercise 4

Arithmetic and Logical operation

Goals

After this laboratory exercise, you should know how to use arithmetic, logic, and shift instructions. In addition, you should also understand overflow in arithmetic operation and how to detect it.

Literature

Behrooz Parhami (CAMS): Section 5.3

Preparation

Before you start the exercise, you should review the textbook, section 5.3 and read this laboratory carefully. You should also review Laboratory Exercise 2.

Assignments at Home and at Lab

Home Assignment 1

The sum of two 32-bit integers may not be representable in 32 bits. In this case, we say that an overflow has occurred. Overflow is possible only with operands of the same sign. For two non-negative (negative) operands, if the sum obtained is less (greater) than either operand, overflow has occurred. The following program detects overflow based on this rule. Two operands are stored in register \$s1 and \$s2, the sum is stored in register \$s3. If overflow occurs, \$t0 register is set to 1 and clear to 0 in otherwise.

```
#Laboratory Exercise 4, Home Assignment 1
.text
start:
    li    $t0,0                #No Overflow is default status
    addu  $s3,$s1,$s2          # s3 = s1 + s2
    xor   $t1,$s1,$s2          #Test if $s1 and $s2 have the same sign

    bltz  $t1,EXIT             #If not, exit
    slt   $t2,$s3,$s1
    bltz  $s1,NEGATIVE         #Test if $s1 and $s2 is negative?
    beq   $t2,$zero,EXIT       #s1 and $s2 are positive
    # if $s3 > $s1 then the result is not overflow
    j     OVERFLOW
NEGATIVE:
    bne   $t2,$zero,EXIT       #s1 and $s2 are negative
    # if $s3 < $s1 then the result is not overflow
OVERFLOW:
    li    $t0,1                #the result is overflow
EXIT:
```

Home Assignment 2

The following program demonstrates how to use logical instructions to extract information from one register. We can extract one bit or more according to the mask we use. Read this example carefully and explain each line of code.

```
#Laboratory Exercise 4, Home Assignment 2
.text
    li    $s0, 0x0563      #load test value for these function
    andi   $t0, $s0, 0xff   #Extract the LSB of $s0
    andi   $t1, $s0, 0x0400 #Extract bit 10 of $s0
```

Home Assignment 3

This example shows how the shift operations are used to implement other instructions, such as multiplying by a small power of 2.

```
#Laboratory Exercise 4, Home Assignment 3
.text
    li    $s0, 1           #s0=1
    sll   $s1, $s0, 2       #s1=s0*4
```

Assignment 1

Create a new project to implement Home Assignment 1. Compile and upload to simulator. Initialize two operands (register \$s1 and \$s2), run this program step by step, observe memory and register value.

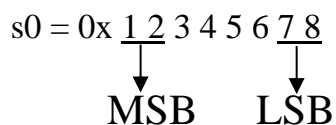
Assignment 2

Write a program to do the following tasks:

- Extract MSB of \$s0
- Clear LSB of \$s0
- Set LSB of \$s0 (bits 7 to 0 are set to 1)
- Clear \$s0 (\$s0=0, must use logical instructions)

MSB: Most Significant Byte

LSB: Least Significant Byte



Assignment 3

Pseudo instructions in MIPS are not-directly-run-on-MIPS-processor instructions which need to be converted to real-instructions of MIPS. Re-write the following pseudo instructions using real instructions understood by MIPS processors:

- abs \$s0, \$s1
 \$s0 <= | \$s1 |
- move \$s0, \$s1
 \$s0 <= \$s1
- not \$s0, \$s1
 \$s0 <= bit invert (\$s1)
- ble \$s1, \$s2, label

```
if ($s1 <= $s2)
    j label
```

Assignment 4

To detect overflow in additional operation, we also use other rule than the one in Assignment 1. This rule is: when add two operands that have the same sign, overflow will occur if the sum doesn't have the same sign with either operand. You need to use this rule to write another overflow detection program.

Assignment 5

Write a program that implements multiply by a small power of 2. (2, 4, 8, 16, etc for example).

Conclusions

Before you pass the laboratory exercise, think about the questions below:

- What is the difference between SLLV and SLL instructions?
- What is the difference between SRLV and SRL instructions?