

# Spim Download

<http://sourceforge.net/projects/spimsimulator/files/>

Latest version of Spim is QtSpim.

QtSpim is available on Microsoft Windows, Mac OS X and Linux environment.

Downloading previous version is possible, but using Qtspim is preferred.

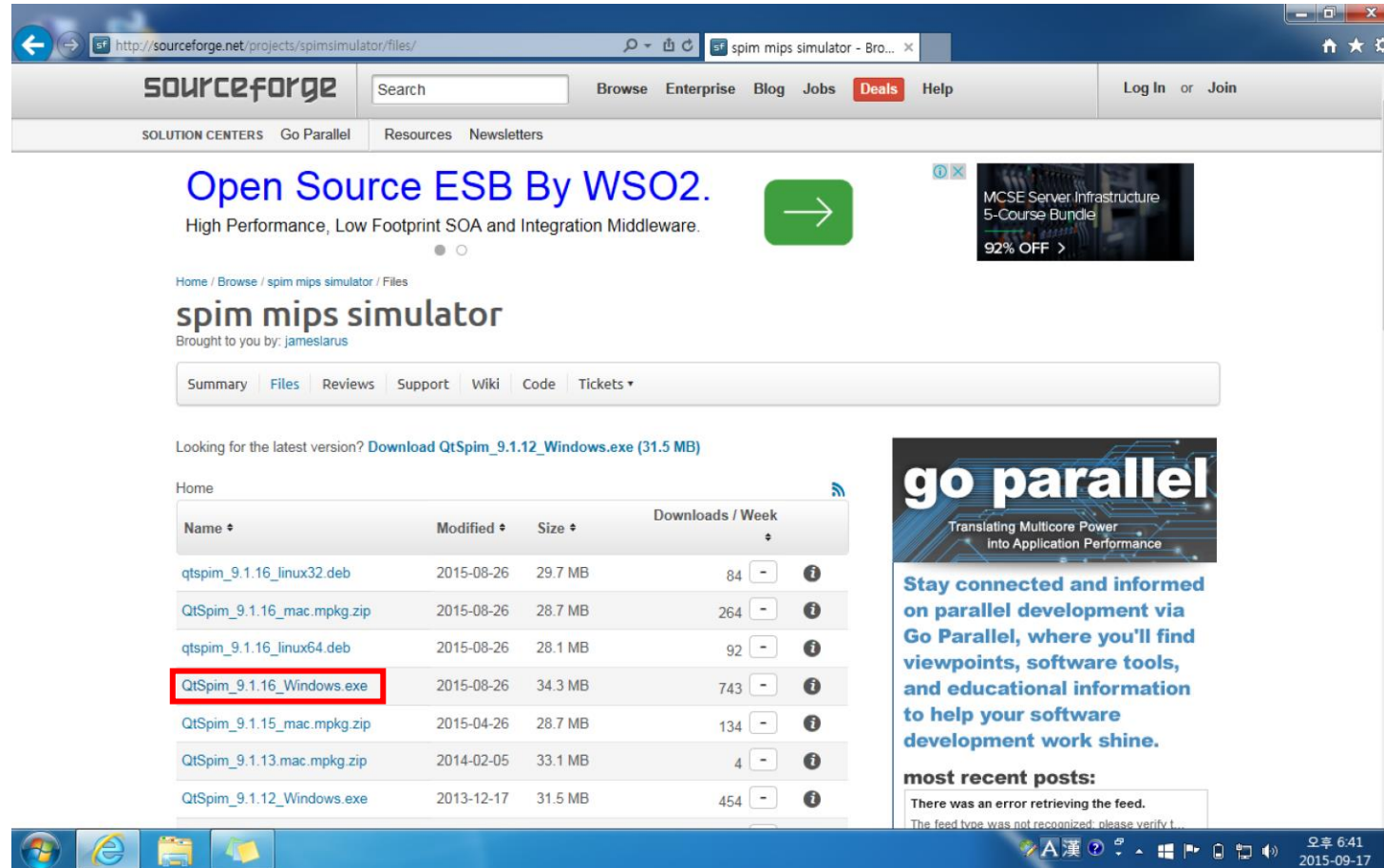
Go to url above and download appropriate file for your OS.

—Linux – qtspim\_9.1.16\_linux32.deb (32-bit), qtspim\_9.1.16\_linux64.deb (64-bit)

—Mac OS X – QtSpim\_9.1.16\_mac.mpkg.zip

—Windows – QtSpim\_9.1.16\_Windows.exe

# Download and Install



The screenshot shows the SourceForge project page for 'spim mips simulator'. The browser address bar shows the URL 'http://sourceforge.net/projects/spimsimulator/files/'. The page header includes the SourceForge logo, a search bar, and navigation links like 'Browse', 'Enterprise', 'Blog', 'Jobs', 'Deals', and 'Help'. Below the header, there's a promotional banner for 'Open Source ESB By WSO2.' and a sidebar with a 'go parallel' advertisement. The main content area features the project name 'spim mips simulator' and a list of download links. A table lists the available files with columns for Name, Modified, Size, and Downloads / Week. The file 'QtSpim\_9.1.16\_Windows.exe' is highlighted with a red box. The Windows taskbar at the bottom shows the system clock as 6:41 PM on 2015-09-17.

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Looking for the latest version? [Download QtSpim\\_9.1.12\\_Windows.exe \(31.5 MB\)](#)

Name	Modified	Size	Downloads / Week
qtspim_9.1.16_linux32.deb	2015-08-26	29.7 MB	84
QtSpim_9.1.16_mac.mpkg.zip	2015-08-26	28.7 MB	264
qtspim_9.1.16_linux64.deb	2015-08-26	28.1 MB	92
QtSpim_9.1.16_Windows.exe	2015-08-26	34.3 MB	743
QtSpim_9.1.15_mac.mpkg.zip	2015-04-26	28.7 MB	134
QtSpim_9.1.13_mac.mpkg.zip	2014-02-05	33.1 MB	4
QtSpim_9.1.12_Windows.exe	2013-12-17	31.5 MB	454

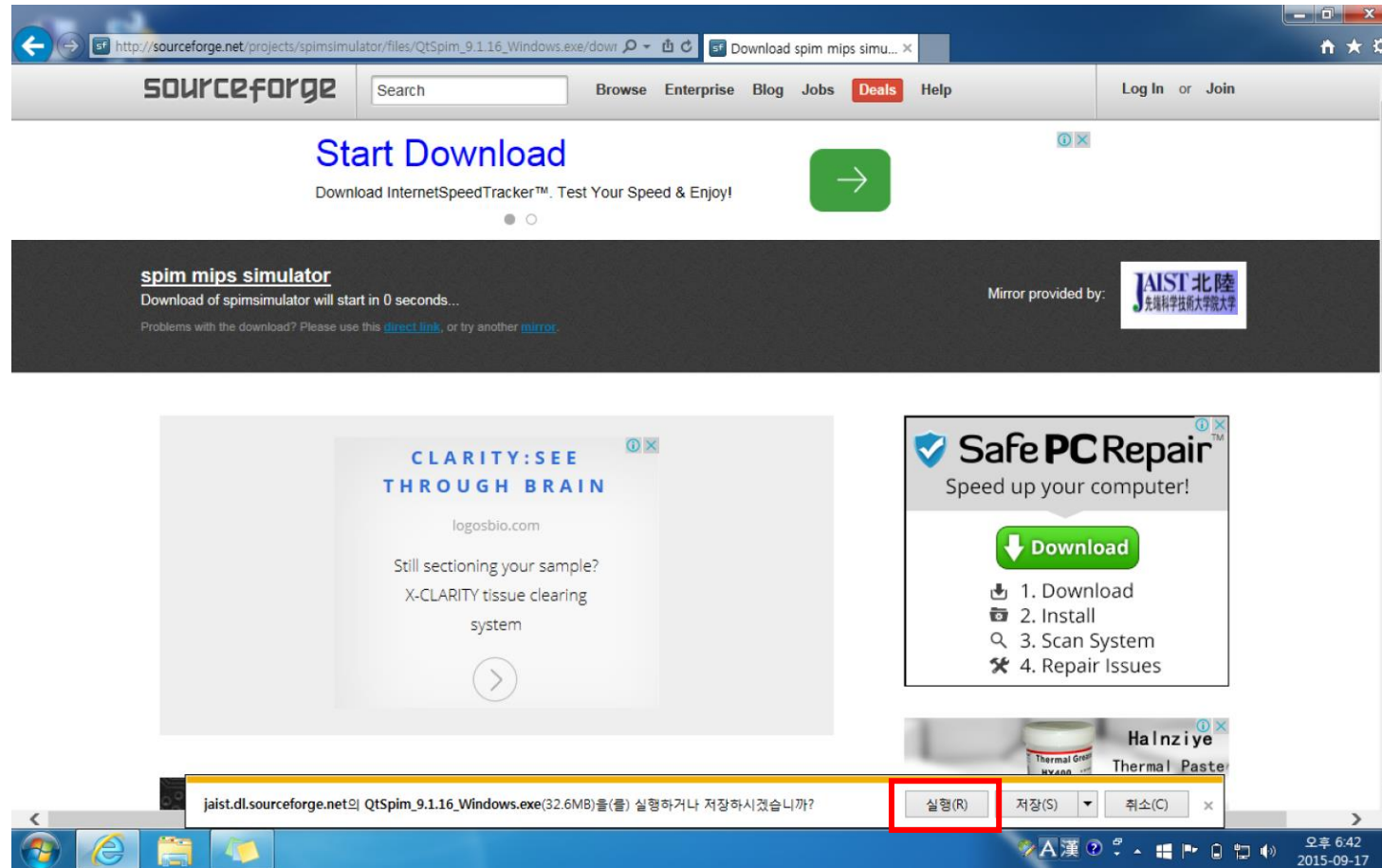
go parallel  
Translating Multicore Power into Application Performance

Stay connected and informed on parallel development via Go Parallel, where you'll find viewpoints, software tools, and educational information to help your software development work shine.

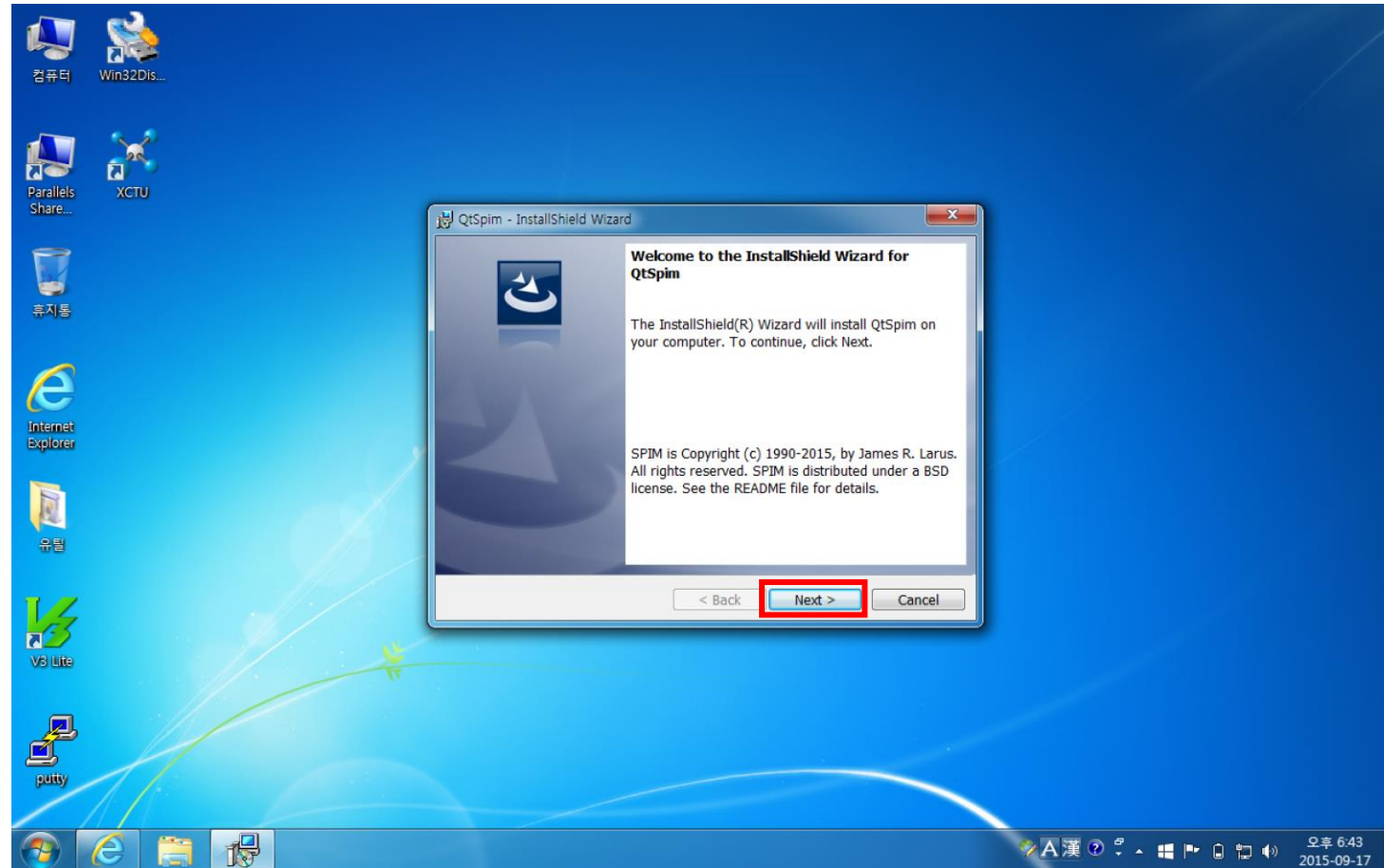
most recent posts:  
There was an error retrieving the feed.  
The feed type was not recognized: please verify t...

오후 6:41  
2015-09-17

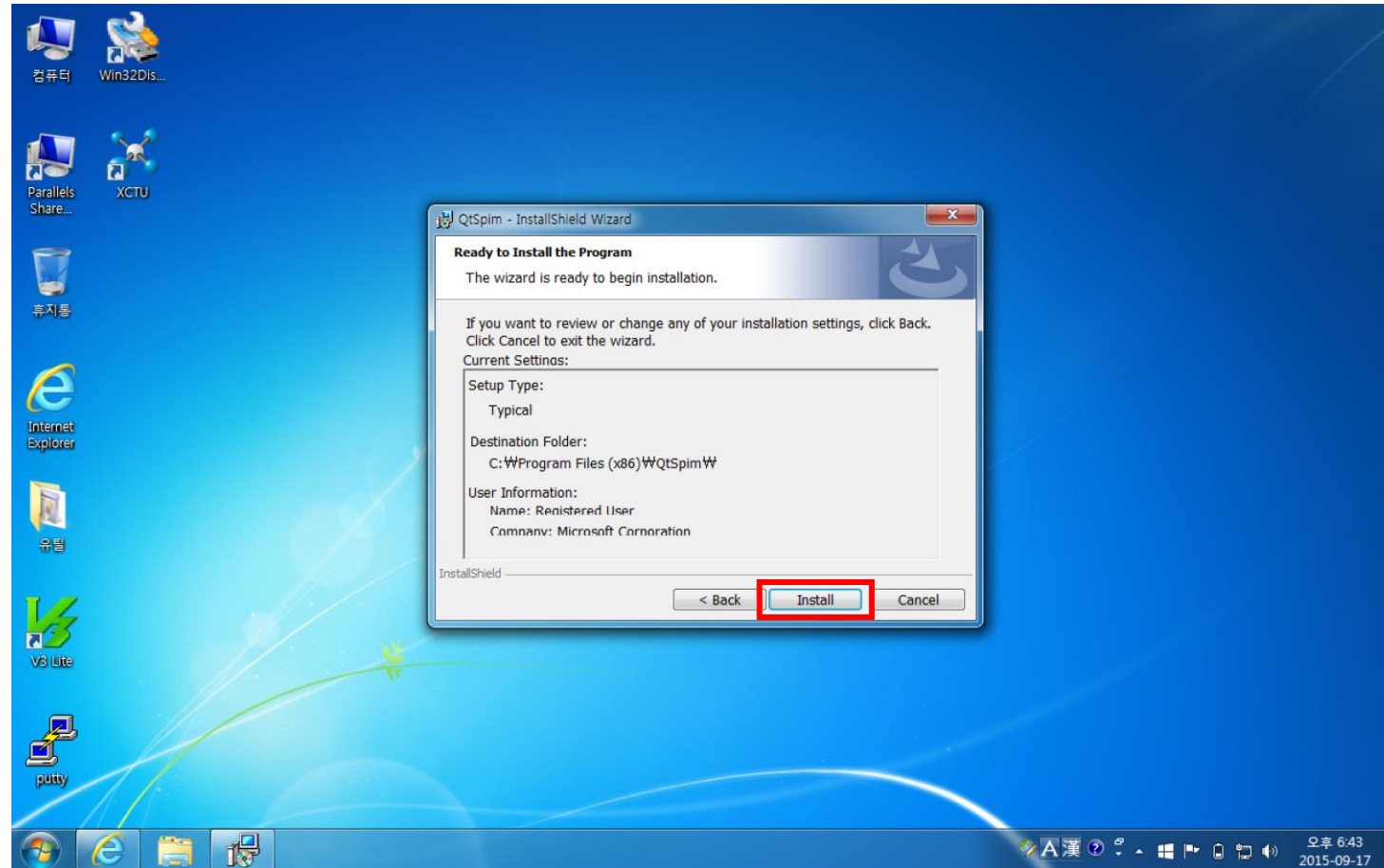
# Download and Install



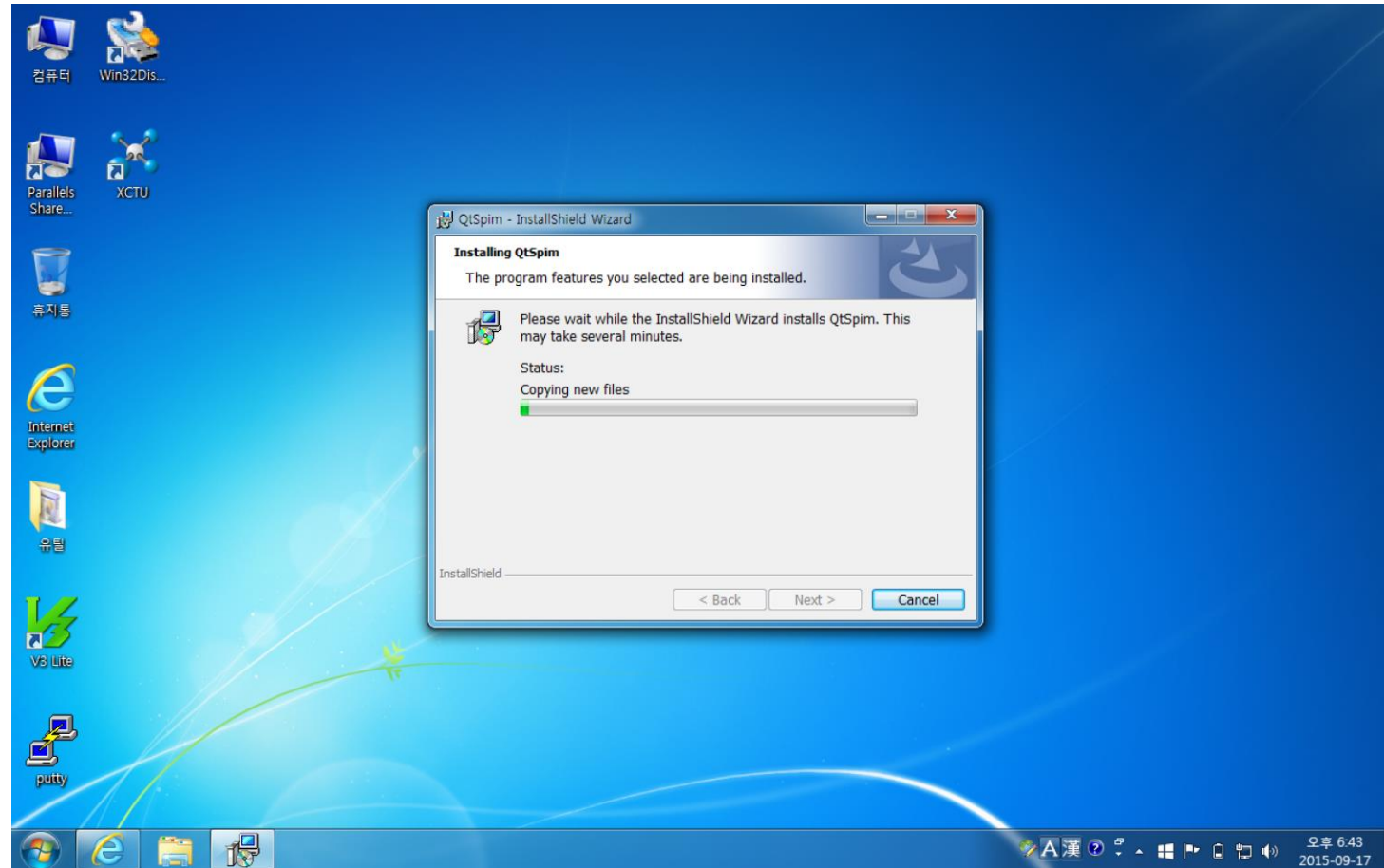
# Download and Install



# Download and Install

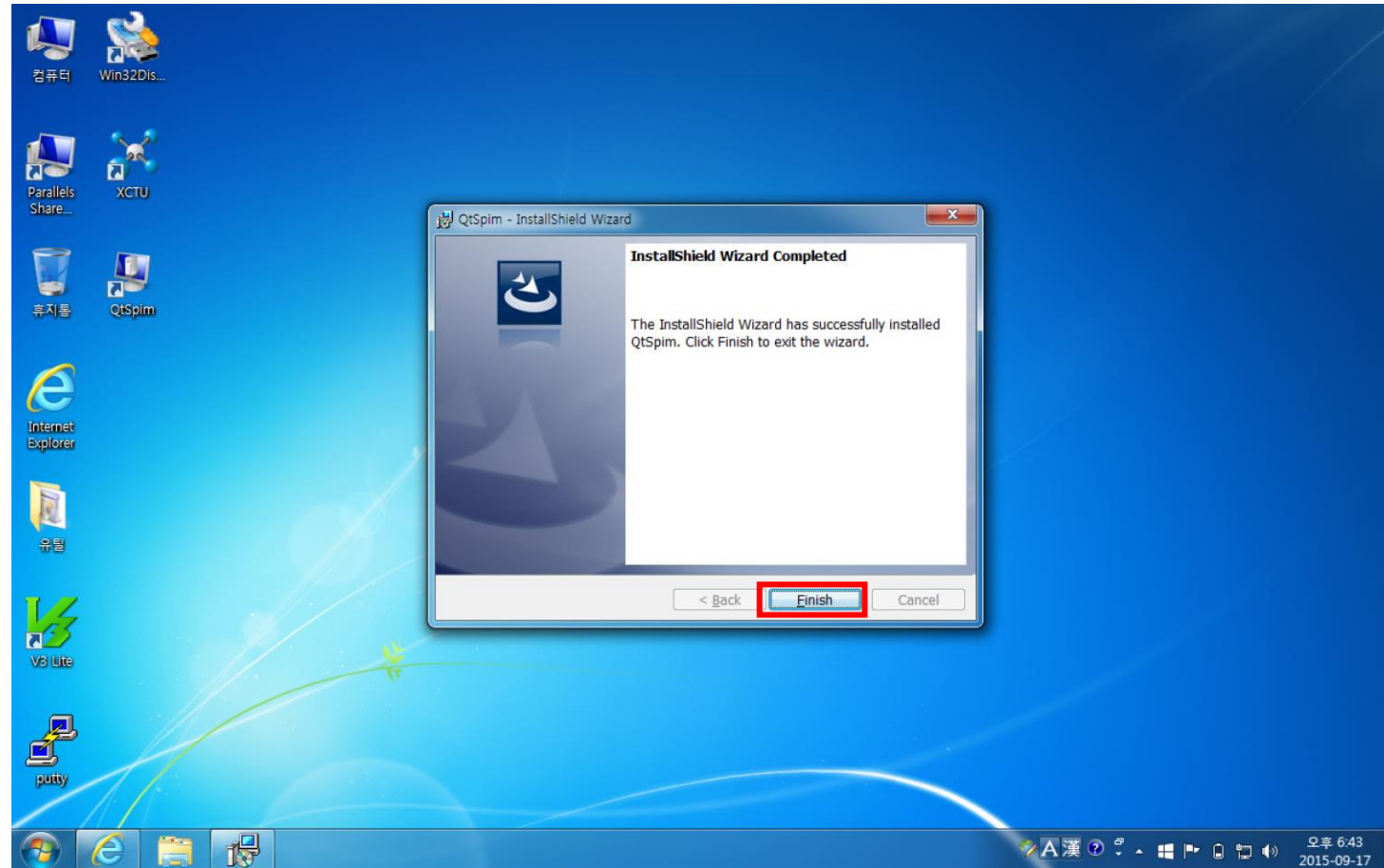


# Download and Install





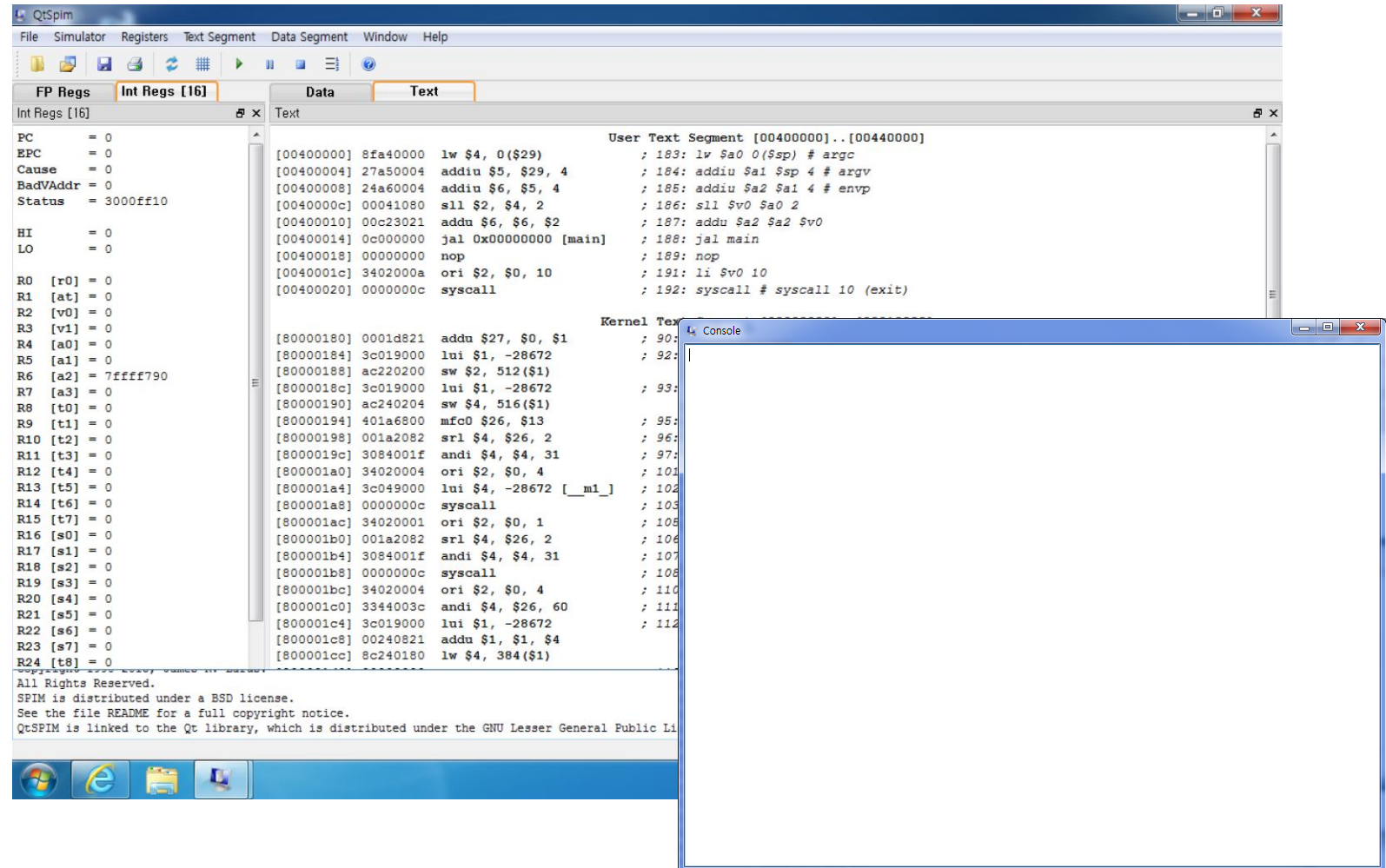
# Download and Install



# First screen of QtSpim

A window such as right picture and console window will be shown together.

You can check the result with console window.

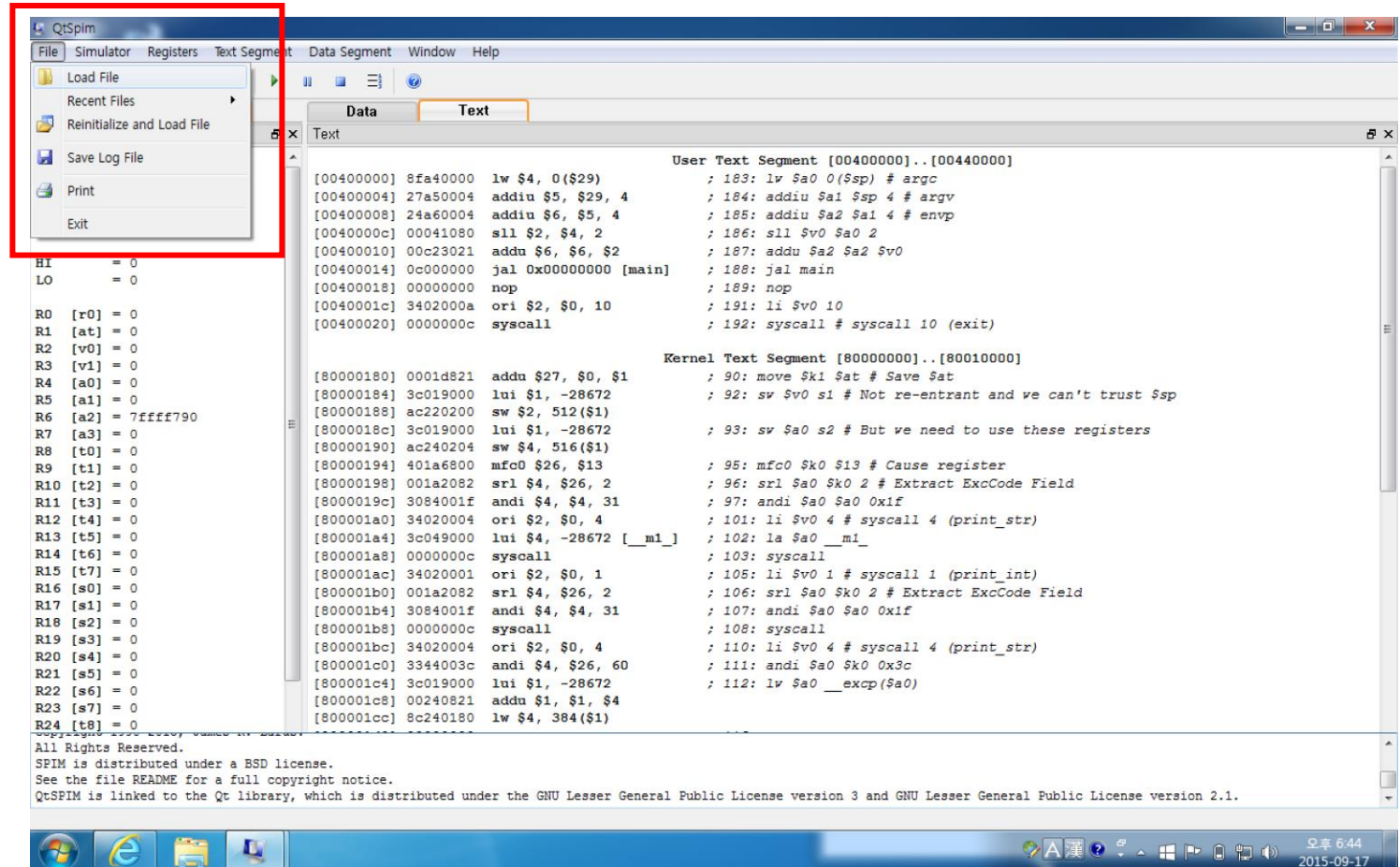




# Loading assembly language file

Go to 'File' → 'Load File', then the load assembly language file.

(extension will be .a .s or .asm)



# User file displayed

When file is open, code will appear on the red square.

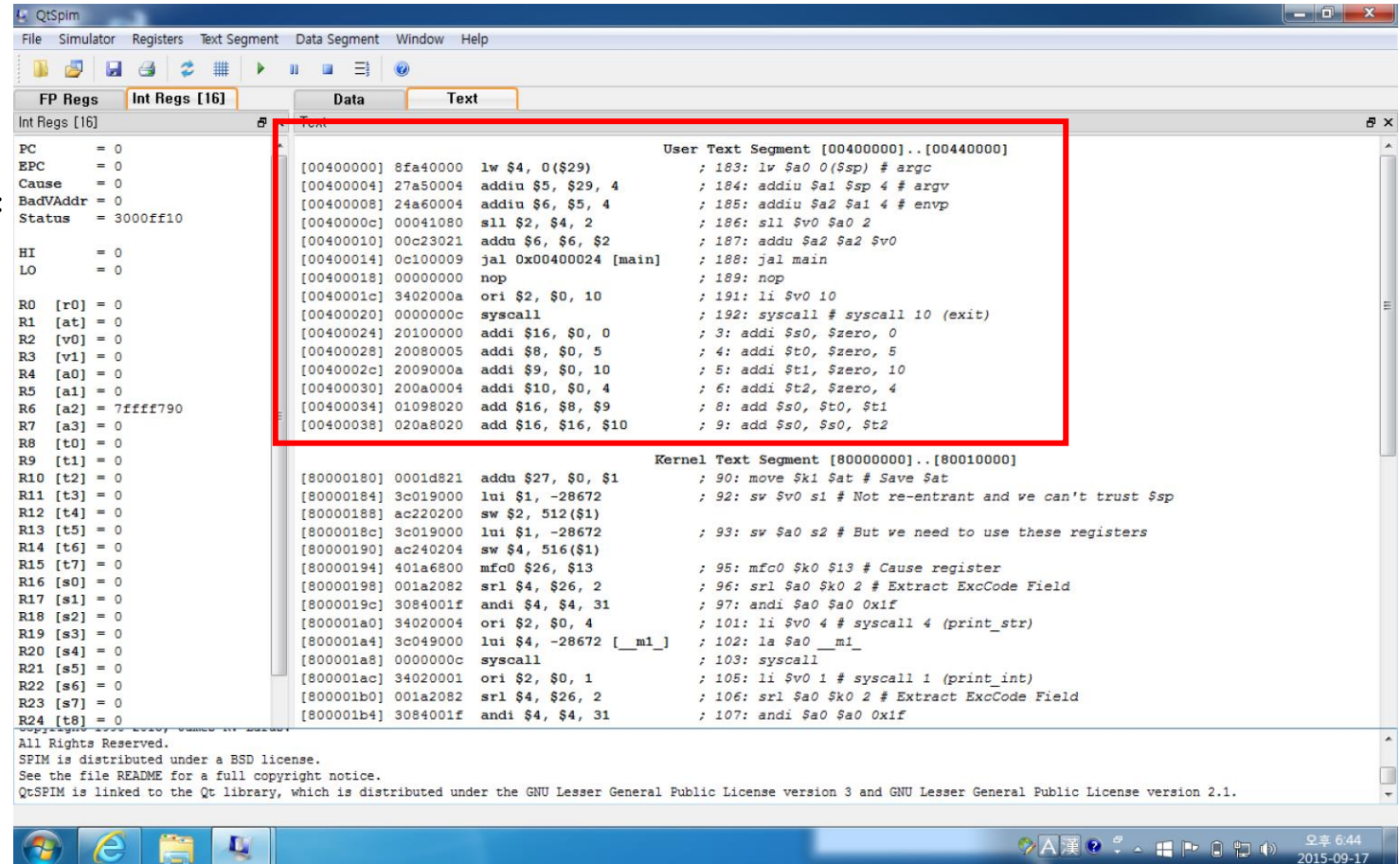
Other part show detailed procedure of transformation of assembly code to machine language.

(The code below is source used in example.)

```
.text
main:
    addi $s0, $zero, 0
    addi $t0, $zero, 5
    addi $t1, $zero, 10
    addi $t2, $zero, 4

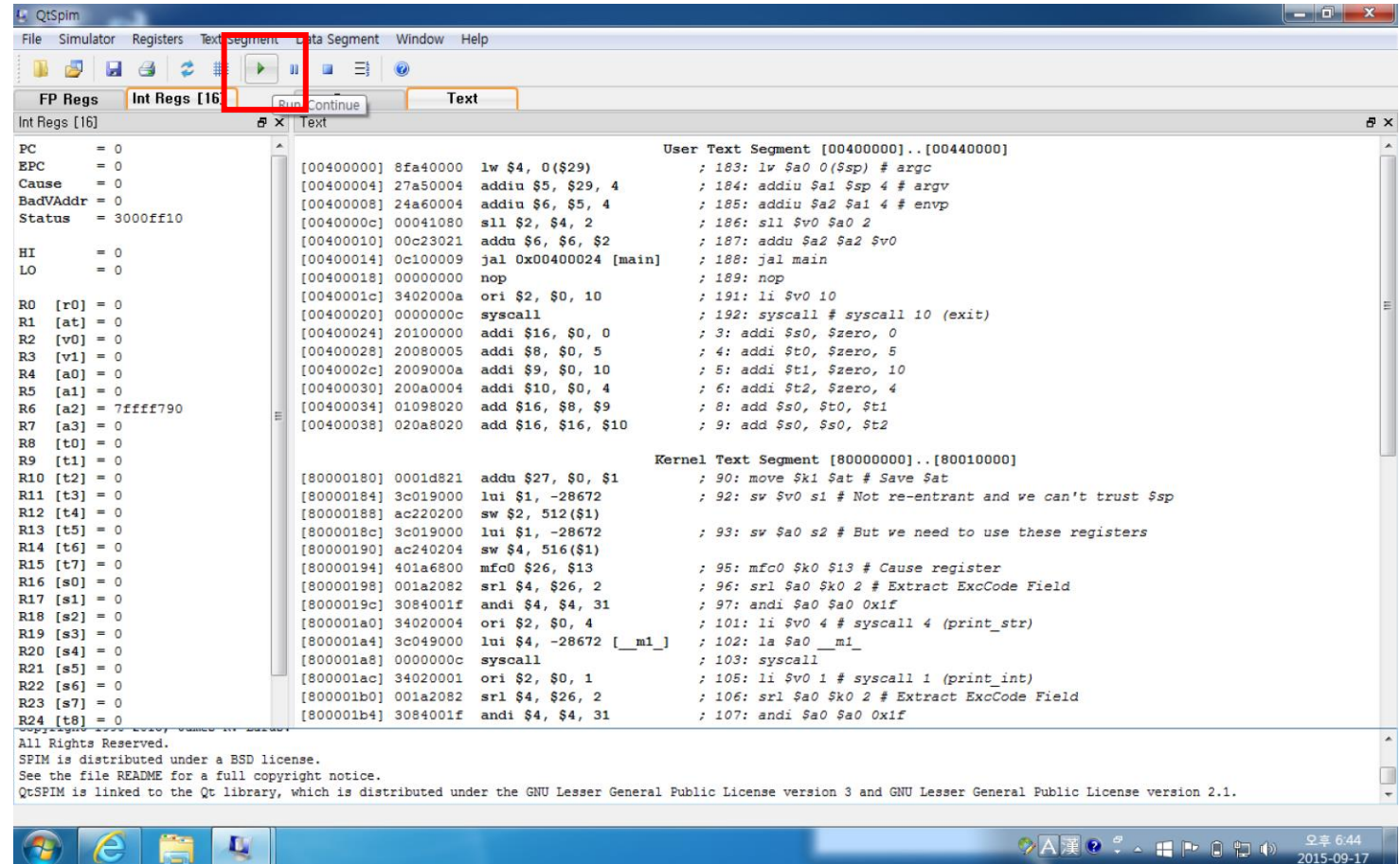
    add $s0, $t0, $t1
    add $s0, $s0, $t2

.end
```



# Execution

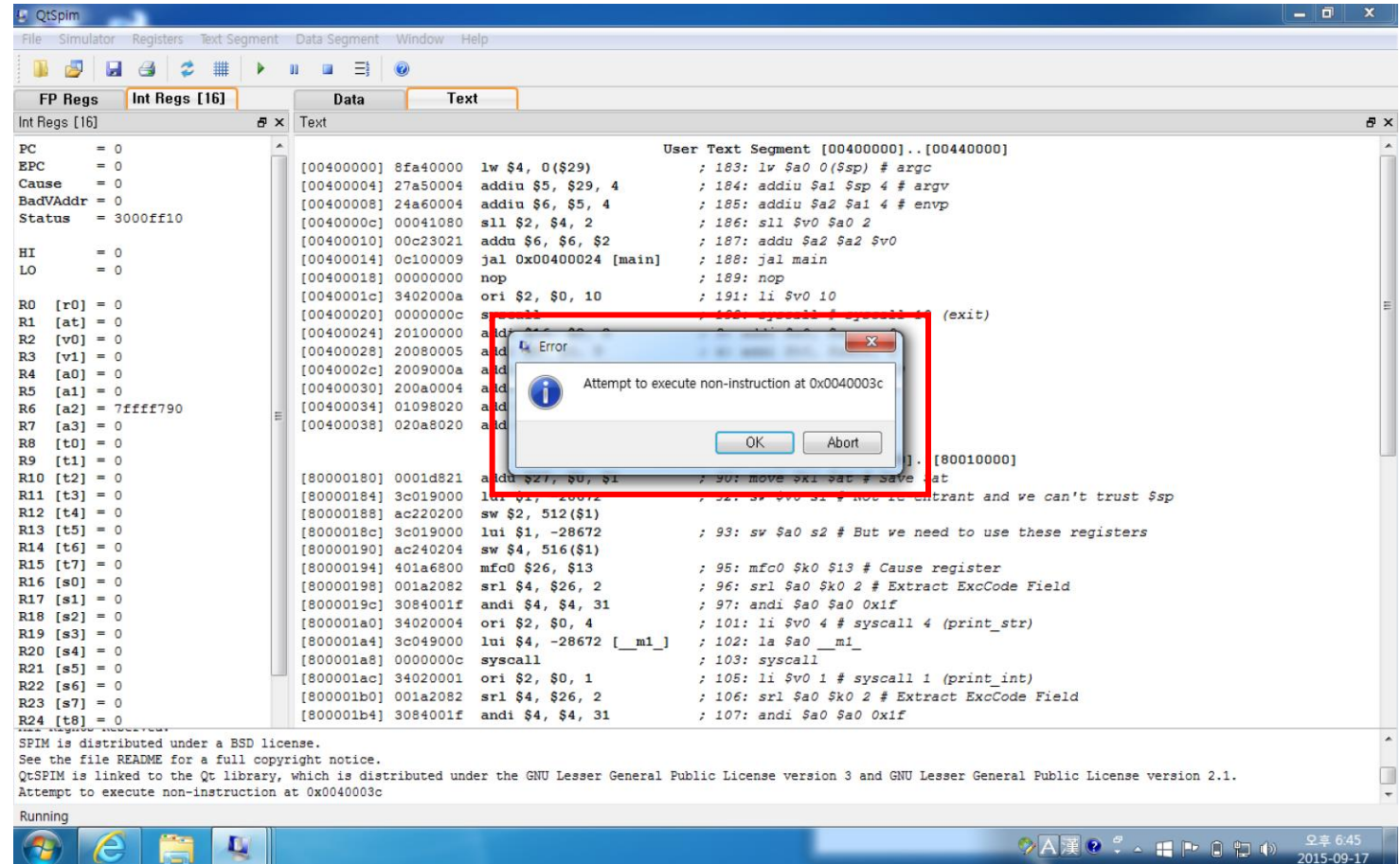
When F5 or button in red box is pressed, assembly code will be executed.





# Message

When assembly code is executed, message on right side will be popped up. Then just press 'OK' button.



# Checking register value

After execution of code, you can check each register value on left side of window.

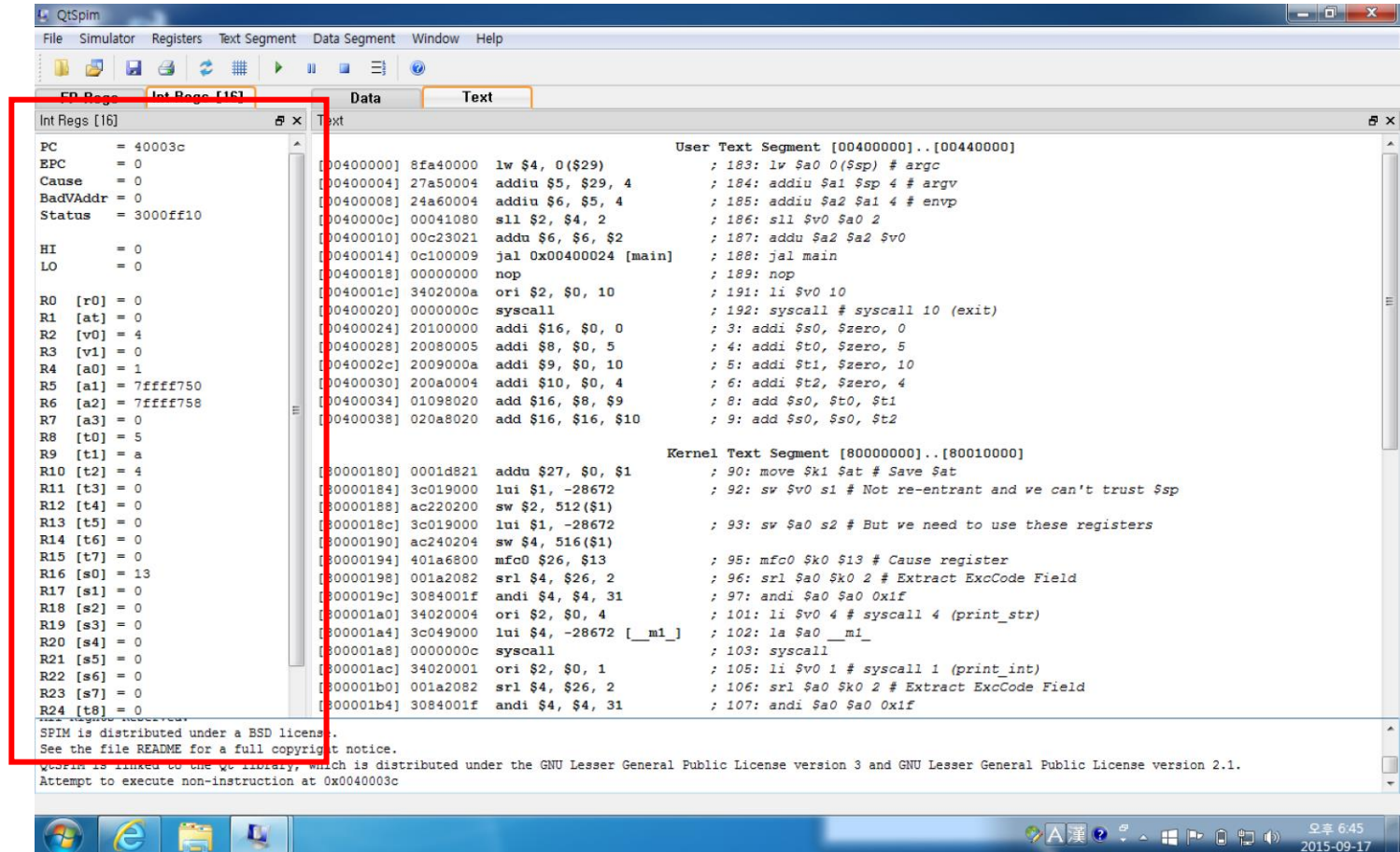
You can check the result of below source code.

$\$t0 = 5$ ,  $\$t1 = a$ ,  $\$t2 = 4$ ,  $\$s0 = 13$

```
.text
main:
    addi $s0, $zero, 0
    addi $t0, $zero, 5
    addi $t1, $zero, 10
    addi $t2, $zero, 4
```

```
    add $s0, $t0, $t1
    add $s0, $s0, $t2
```

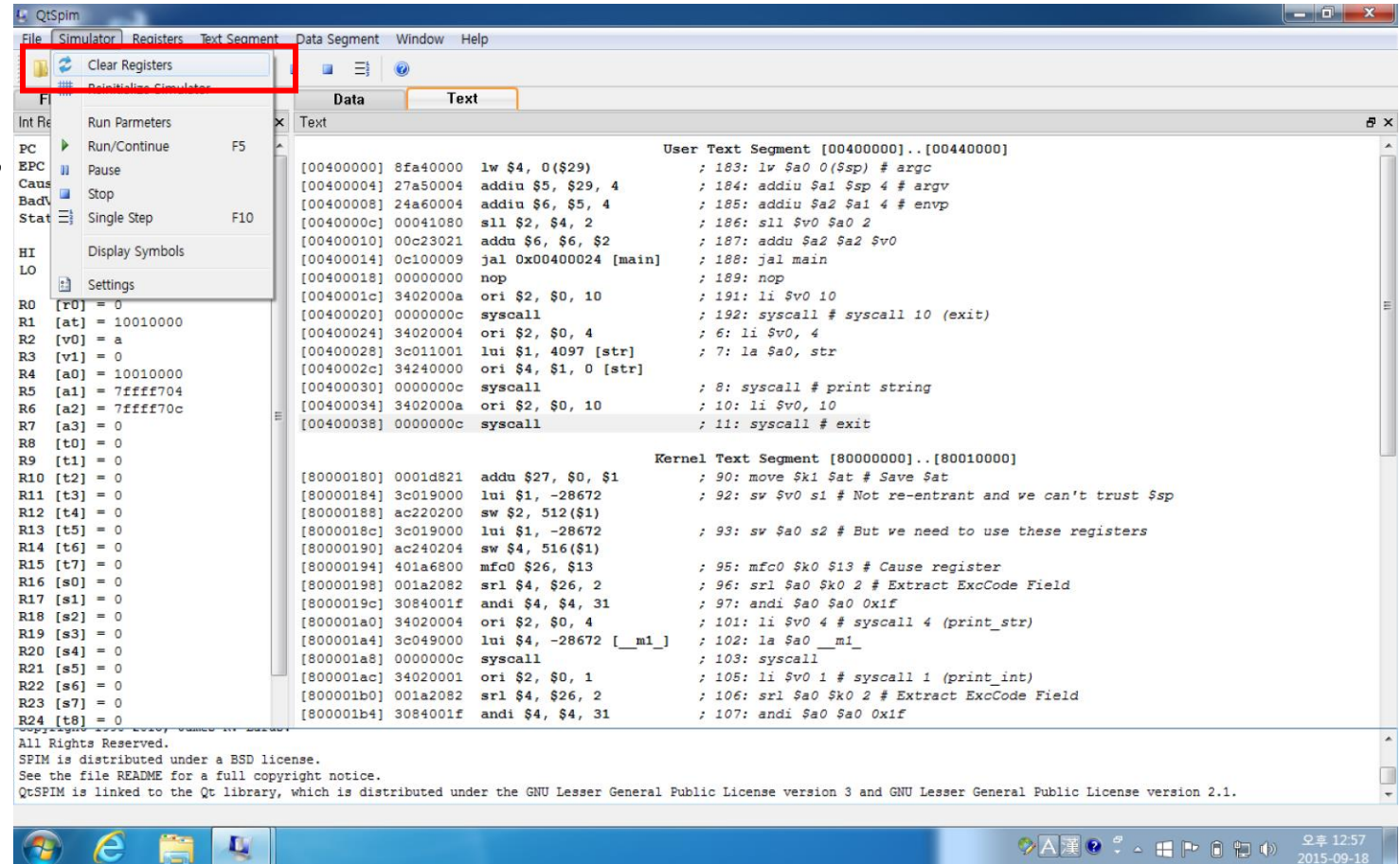
```
.end
```



Register value is hexadecimal number

# Re-Execution

If you want to re-execute source code, go to 'Simulator' → 'Clear Registers' and execute source file.



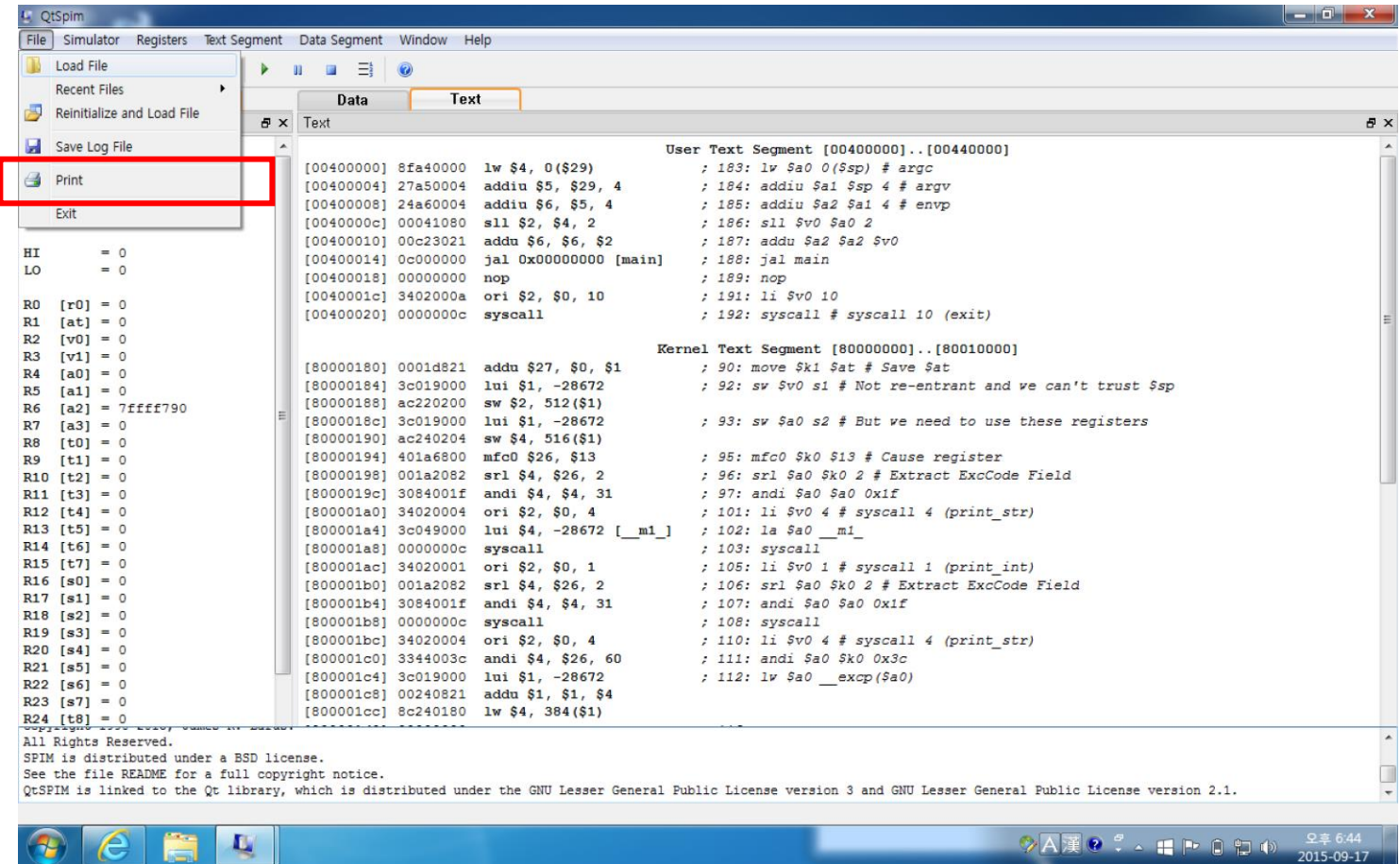


# Loading another file

If you want to load another assembly file you can do it with

‘File’ → ‘Reinitialize and Load File’

Even when message below shows up, press ‘File’ → ‘Reinitialize and Load File’

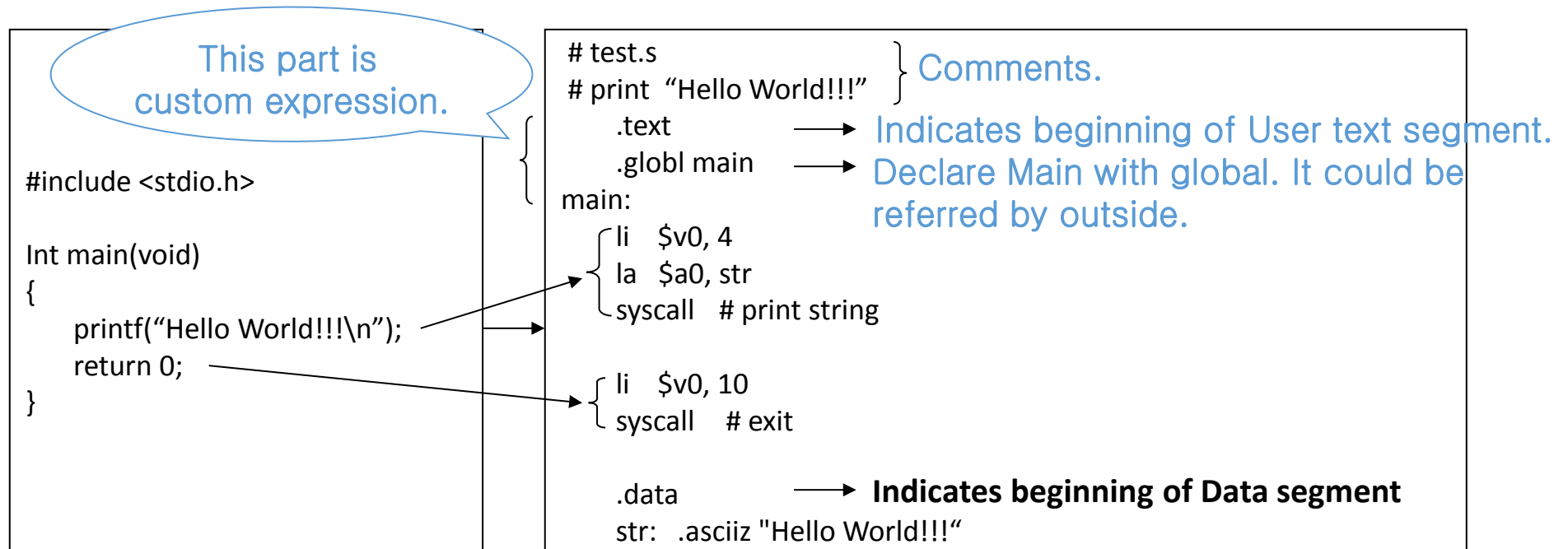


spim: (parser) Label is defined for the second time on line 9 of file

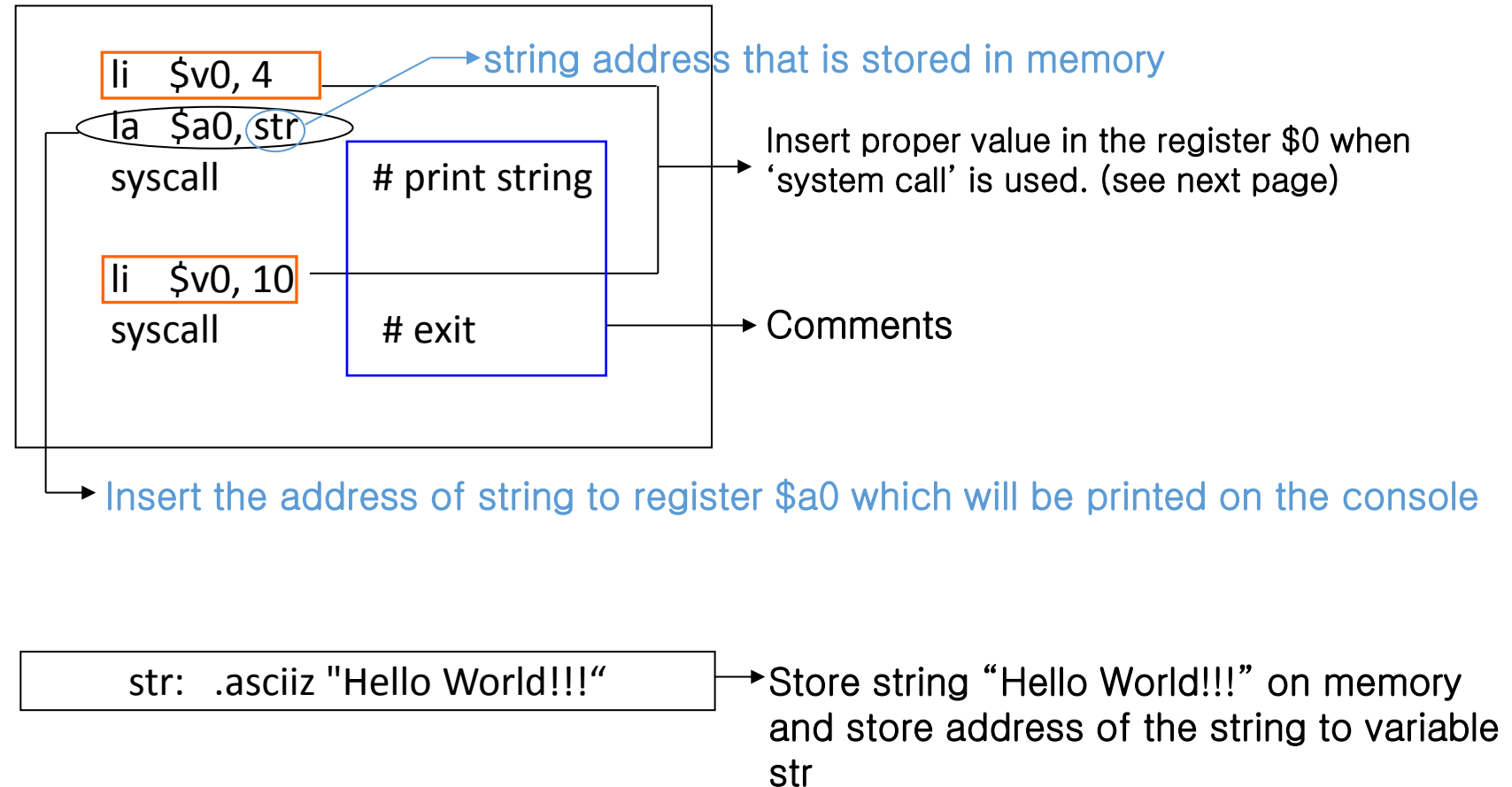
main:

^

# Example



# System call



# System Call (System services)

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		integer (in \$v0)
read_float	6		float (in \$f0)
read_double	7		double (in \$f0)
read_string	8	\$a0 = buffer, \$a1 = length	
sbrk	9	\$a0 = amount	address (in \$v0)
exit	10		
print_char	11	\$a0 = char	
read_char	12		char (in \$v0)
open	13	\$a0 = filename (string), \$a1 = flags, \$a2 = mode	file descriptor (in \$a0)
read	14	\$a0 = file descriptor, \$a1 = buffer, \$a2 = length	num chars read (in \$a0)
write	15	\$a0 = file descriptor, \$a1 = buffer, \$a2 = length	num chars written (in \$a0)
close	16	\$a0 = file descriptor	
exit2	17	\$a0 = result	

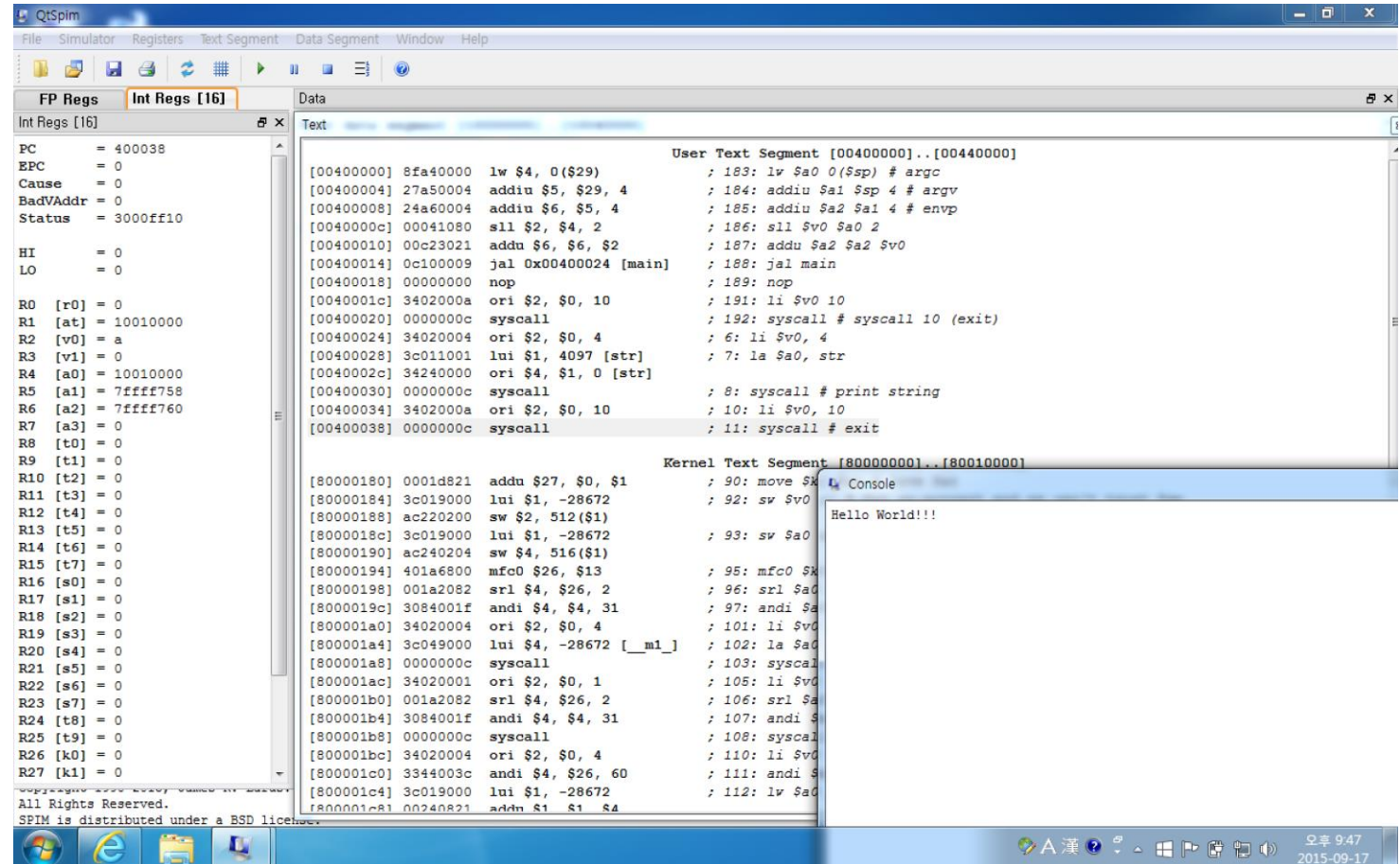
**FIGURE B.9.1** System services.

# Previous Example

```
# test.s
# print "Hello World!!!"
.text
.globl main
main:
    li $v0, 4
    la $a0, str
    syscall      # print string

    li $v0, 10
    syscall      # exit

.data
str: .asciiz "Hello World!!!"
```



# Pseudo Assembly Instruction

- `move $rt, $rs`: copy contents of \$rs to \$rt
- `li $rs, immed`: Load immediate value(immed) to \$rs
- `la $rs, addr`: Load address(addr) to \$rs
- `lw $rt, big($rs)`: Load the value of \$rs which the offset is added and store this value to \$rt



# System Call (syscall)

- Load 'system call code' that you want to use on the register \$v0
- Use \$a0 ~ \$a3 to load argument (If value is floating-point, use \$f12)

```
li    $v0, 4    # system call code for print_str
la    $a0, str  # address of string to print
syscall        # print the string

li    $v0, 1    # system call code for print_int
li    $a0, 5    # integer to print
syscall        # print it
```

Print string in \$a0

Print integer in \$a0

System call code that prints string

System call code that prints integer

# System Call (syscall)

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		integer (in \$v0)
read_float	6		float (in \$f0)
read_double	7		double (in \$f0)
read_string	8	\$a0 = buffer, \$a1 = length	
sbrk	9	\$a0 = amount	address (in \$v0)
exit	10		
print_char	11	\$a0 = char	
read_char	12		char (in \$v0)
open	13	\$a0 = filename (string), \$a1 = flags, \$a2 = mode	file descriptor (in \$a0)
read	14	\$a0 = file descriptor, \$a1 = buffer, \$a2 = length	num chars read (in \$a0)
write	15	\$a0 = file descriptor, \$a1 = buffer, \$a2 = length	num chars written (in \$a0)
close	16	\$a0 = file descriptor	
exit2	17	\$a0 = result	

**FIGURE B.9.1** System services.

# System Call (syscall)

This program receives string from user and prints this string.

```
.data
buffer: .space 20
str1: .asciiz "Enter string(max 20 chars): "
str2: .asciiz "You wrote:\n"
```

Declare the variables which will be used.

```
.text
.globl main
main:
    la $a0, str1      # load and print str1
    li $v0, 4         # print_string system call code
    syscall
```

```
    li $v0, 8         # read_string system call code
    la $a0, buffer    # load the byte space for string
    move $t0, $a0     # save string to $t0
    syscall
```

Code that receive string.

```
    la $a0, str2      # load and print str2
    li $v0, 4         # print_string system call code
    syscall
```

```
    la $a0, buffer    # reload byte space
    move $a0, $t0     # load string to $a0
    li $v0, 4
    syscall
```

```
    li $v0, 10        # exit system call code
    syscall
```

# System Call (syscall)

The screenshot displays the QtSpim MIPS simulator interface. The top menu bar includes QtSpim, File, Simulator, Registers, Text Segment, Data Segment, Window, and Help. The status bar at the top right shows system icons and the time 11:48.

The main window is divided into several panes. On the left, the 'Int Regs [16]' pane shows the current state of MIPS registers. The 'Text' pane on the right displays assembly code with comments. A red rectangle highlights a specific section of the assembly code, and the 'Console' pane at the bottom right shows the output of the program.

**Int Regs [16] Pane:**

```
PC = 400068
EPC = 0
Cause = 0
BadVAddr = 0
Status = 3000fff10
HI = 0
LO = 0
R0 [r0] = 0
R1 [at] = 10010000
R2 [v0] = a
R3 [v1] = 0
R4 [a0] = 10010000
R5 [a1] = 7ffffe04
R6 [a2] = 7ffffe0c
R7 [a3] = 0
R8 [t0] = 10010000
R9 [t1] = 0
R10 [t2] = 0
R11 [t3] = 0
R12 [t4] = 0
R13 [t5] = 0
R14 [t6] = 0
R15 [t7] = 0
R16 [s0] = 0
R17 [s1] = 0
R18 [s2] = 0
R19 [s3] = 0
R20 [s4] = 0
R21 [s5] = 0
R22 [s6] = 0
R23 [s7] = 0
R24 [s8] = 0
R25 [s9] = 0
R26 [k0] = 0
R27 [k1] = 0
R28 [gp] = 10008000
R29 [sp] = 7ffffe00
R30 [s8] = 0
R31 [ra] = 400018
```

**Text Pane (Assembly Code):**

```
00400000 8fa40000 lw $4, 0($29) ; 183: lw $a0 0($sp) # argc
00400004 27a50004 addiu $5, $29, 4 ; 184: addiu $a1 $sp 4 # argv
00400008 24a60004 addiu $6, $5, 4 ; 185: addiu $a2 $a1 4 # envp
0040000c 00a41080 sll $2, $4, 2 ; 186: sll $v0 $a0 2
00400010 00c23021 addu $6, $6, $2 ; 187: addu $a2 $a2 $v0
00400014 0c100009 jal 0x00400024 [main] ; 188: jal main
00400018 00000000 nop ; 189: nop
0040001c 3402000a ori $2, $0, 10 ; 191: li $v0 10
00400020 0000000c syscall ; 192: syscall # syscall 10 (exit)
00400024 3c011001 lui $1, 4097 [str1] ; 9: la $a0, str1 # load and print str1
00400028 34240014 ori $4, $1, 20 [str1] ; 10: li $v0, 4 # print_string system call code
0040002c 34020004 ori $2, $0, 4 ; 11: syscall
00400030 0000000c syscall ; 13: li $v0, 8 # read_string system call code
00400034 34020008 ori $2, $0, 8 ; 14: la $a0, buffer # load the byte space for string
00400038 3c041001 lui $4, 4097 [buffer] ; 16: move $t0, $a0 # save string to $t0
0040003c 00044021 addu $8, $0, $4 ; 17: syscall
00400040 0000000c syscall ; 19: la $a0, str2 # load and print str2
00400044 3c011001 lui $1, 4097 [str2] ; 20: li $v0, 4 # print_string system call code
00400048 34240031 ori $4, $1, 49 [str2] ; 21: syscall
0040004c 34020004 ori $2, $0, 4 ; 23: la $a0, buffer # reload byte space
00400050 0000000c syscall ; 24: move $a0, $t0 #
00400054 3c041001 lui $4, 4097 [buffer] ; 25: li $v0, 4
00400058 00082021 addu $4, $0, $8 ; 26: syscall
0040005c 34020004 ori $2, $0, 4 ; 28: li $v0, 10 # exit system call code
00400060 0000000c syscall ; 29: syscall
00400064 3402000a ori $2, $0, 10
00400068 0000000c syscall
```

**Console Pane:**

```
Enter string(max 20 chars): hello world!
You wrote:
hello world!
```

**Footer:**

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See the file README for a full copyright notice.

# Breakpoint

- When an appropriate instruction is determined, move the cursor to the instruction address and right-click. The right-click will display the breakpoint menu as shown in the image below.

# Breakpoint

