

# 实验 1：MIPS 程序设计

实验时间：2025/2/19 - 2025/2/22

实验人员：李维杰，23307140052

指导老师：王雪平

## 1 实验目的

实验目的：

- 熟悉 QtSPIM 模拟器；
- 熟悉编译器、汇编程序和链接器；
- 熟悉 MIPS 体系结构的计算，包括
  - a. MIPS 的数据表示；
  - b. 熟悉 MIPS 指令格式和寻址方式；
  - c. 熟悉 MIPS 汇编语言；
  - d. 熟悉 MIPS 的各种机器代码表示，包括
    - 1) 选择结构；
    - 2) 循环结构；
    - 3) **过程调用：调用与返回、栈、调用约定等；**
    - 4) 系统调用。

其中加粗的部分要特别注意掌握。

## 2 实验过程

### 2.1 调试

P1.asm 运行结果：

```
PC      = 40003c
EPC     = 0
Cause   = 0
BadVAddr = 0
Status  = 3000ff10

HI      = 0
LO      = 0

R0 [r0] = 0
R1 [at] = 0
R2 [v0] = a
R3 [v1] = 0
R4 [a0] = 1
R5 [a1] = 7ffff480
R6 [a2] = 7ffff488
R7 [a3] = 0
R8 [t0] = 0
R9 [t1] = 0
R10 [t2] = 28
R11 [t3] = 39
R12 [t4] = 0
R13 [t5] = 0
R14 [t6] = 0
R15 [t7] = 0
R16 [s0] = 0
```

P2. asm 运行结果:

```
PC      = 40003c
EPC     = 0
Cause   = 0
BadVAddr = 0
Status  = 3000ff10

HI      = 0
LO      = 0

R0 [r0] = 0
R1 [at] = 12340000
R2 [v0] = a
R3 [v1] = 0
R4 [a0] = 1
R5 [a1] = 7ffff480
R6 [a2] = 7ffff488
R7 [a3] = 0
R8 [t0] = 0
R9 [t1] = 0
R10 [t2] = 12340028
R11 [t3] = 12340028
R12 [t4] = 0
R13 [t5] = 0
R14 [t6] = 0
R15 [t7] = 0
R16 [s0] = 0
```

P3. asm 运行结果:

```
PC      = 400044
EPC     = 0
Cause   = 0
BadVAddr = 0
Status  = 3000ff10

HI      = 0
LO      = 0

R0 [r0] = 0
R1 [at] = 10010000
R2 [v0] = a
R3 [v1] = 0
R4 [a0] = 1
R5 [a1] = 7ffff480
R6 [a2] = 7ffff488
R7 [a3] = 0
R8 [t0] = 10010040
R9 [t1] = 10010000
R10 [t2] = 28
R11 [t3] = 3b
R12 [t4] = 0
R13 [t5] = 0
R14 [t6] = 0
R15 [t7] = 0
R16 [s0] = 0
```

## 2.2 改写程序

翻译代码 (源码见 p1-new.asm)

```
.data

msg1: .ascii "Please enter 1st number: "
msg2: .ascii "Please enter 2nd number: "
msg3: .ascii "The result of "
msg4: .ascii " & "
msg5: .ascii " is: "
msg6: .ascii "\nDo you want to try another(0-continue/1-
exit): "

.text
```

```

        .globl main

main:
loop:
    li $v0, 4
    la $a0, msg1
    syscall

    li $v0, 5
    syscall
    move $t1, $v0

    li $v0, 4
    la $a0, msg2
    syscall

    li $v0, 5
    syscall
    move $t2, $v0

    add $t0, $t1, $t2

    li $v0, 4
    la $a0, msg3
    syscall

    li $v0, 1
    move $a0, $t1
    syscall

    li $v0, 4
    la $a0, msg4
    syscall

    li $v0, 1
    move $a0, $t2
    syscall

    li $v0, 4
    la $a0, msg5
    syscall

    li $v0, 1
    move $a0, $t0

```

```

syscall

li $v0, 4
la $a0, msg6
syscall

li $v0, 5
syscall
move $t3, $v0

bne $t3, $0, done
j loop
done:
li $v0, 10
syscall

```

运行结果如图：

```

Console
Please enter 1st number: 20
Please enter 2nd number: 50
The result of 20 & 50 is: 70
Do you want to try another (0 to continue/1 to exit):

```

## 2.3 把 C 代码翻译成 MIPS 代码

翻译代码（源码见 p4.asm）

```

.data

arrs: .word 9, 7, 15, 19, 20, 30, 11, 18 # 数组 arrs
N: .word 8 # 数组长度 N
msg: .asciiz "The result is: " # 输出的字符串

.text
.globl main

sumn:
    # 参数: $a0 -> arr, $a1 -> n
    # 返回值: $v0 -> sum

    move $t0, $0 # sum = 0
    move $t1, $0 # idx = 0

loop:
    slt $t2, $t1, $a1

```

```

        beq     $t2, 0, done
sll     $t3, $t1, 2 # 计算 arr[idx] 的地址偏移 (idx * 4)
add     $t3, $t3, $a0      # arr + (idx * 4)
lw      $t4, 0($t3)
add     $t0, $t0, $t4
addi    $t1, $t1, 1
j       loop

done:
        move    $v1, $t0
        jr      $ra

main:
        la      $a0, arrs
        lw      $a1, N

        jal     sumn

        li      $v0, 4
        la      $a0, msg
        syscall

        li      $v0, 1
        move    $a0, $v1
        syscall

        li      $v0, 10
        syscall

```

## 2.4 优化代码

优化代码（源码见 fib-op.asm）

```

## Daniel J. Ellard -- 02/27/94
## fib-o.asm-- A program to compute Fibonacci numbers.
## An optimized version of fib-t.asm.
## main--
## Registers used:
## $v0 - syscall parameter and return value.
## $a0 - syscall parameter-- the string to print.

.text
main:
        subu    $sp, $sp, 32      # Set up main's stack frame:

```

```

sw $ra, 28($sp)
sw $fp, 24($sp)
addu $fp, $sp, 32

## Get n from the user, put into $a0.
li $v0, 5           # load syscall read_int into $v0.
syscall             # make the syscall.
move $a0, $v0       # move the number read into $a0.
jal fib             # call fib.

move $a0, $v0
li $v0, 1           # load syscall print_int into
$v0.
syscall             # make the syscall.

la $a0, newline
li $v0, 4
syscall             # make the syscall.

li $v0, 10          # 10 is the exit syscall.
syscall             # do the syscall.

## fib-- (hacked-up caller-save method)
## Registers used:
## $a0 - initially n.
## $t0 - parameter n.
## $t1 - fib (n - 1).
## $t2 - fib (n - 2).

.text
fib:
    bgt $a0, 1, fib_recurse # if n < 2, then just return a 1,
    li $v0, 1               # don't build a stack frame.
    jr $ra

# otherwise, set things up to handle
fib_recurse:                # the recursive case:
    li $t0, 0
    li $t3, 0
    li $t4, 1
    li $t5, 1
loop:
    slt $t1, $t0, $a0
    beq $t1, 0, done

```

```
    add $t5, $t3, $t4
    move $t3, $t4
    move $t4, $t5
    addi $t0, $t0, 1
    j    loop
done:
    move $v0, $t5
    jr   $ra
## data for fib-o.asm:
.data
newline: .asciiz "\n"
```

说明：优化部分在于把递归改写为循环，使得求解的时间复杂度降为  $O(n)$ 。

### 3 实验结论

无

### 4 实验感想

学到了很多 MIPS 语言及应用，在学习过程中常与 C 语言作比较，对照着学可以轻松不少。