## **Assignment-1 Report**

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- Q1. We have implemented the <u>Bubble sort algorithm</u> to sort the elements in ascending order.
  - Firstly, let's look at the pseudocode of Bubble sort algorithm:

This basically compares the adjacent elements of the given array. If the adjacent elements are out of order(i.e increasing/decreasing depends on what the user chooses to have), they are swapped. This process is repeated iteratively throughout the array and so at the end of all iterations, we find the elements at their correct positions in order.

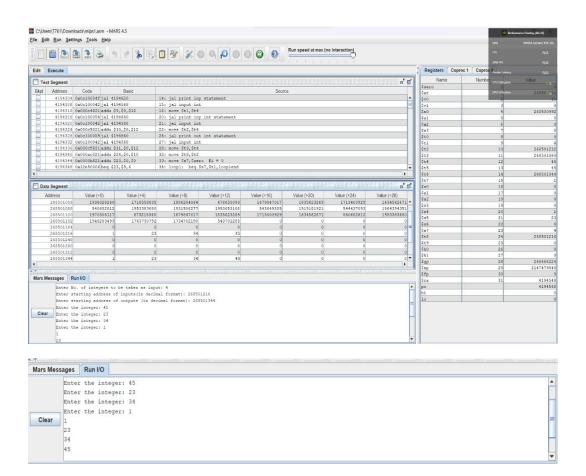
• Explanation of the code we wrote( for step by step detailed explanation please refer to the comments of the code):

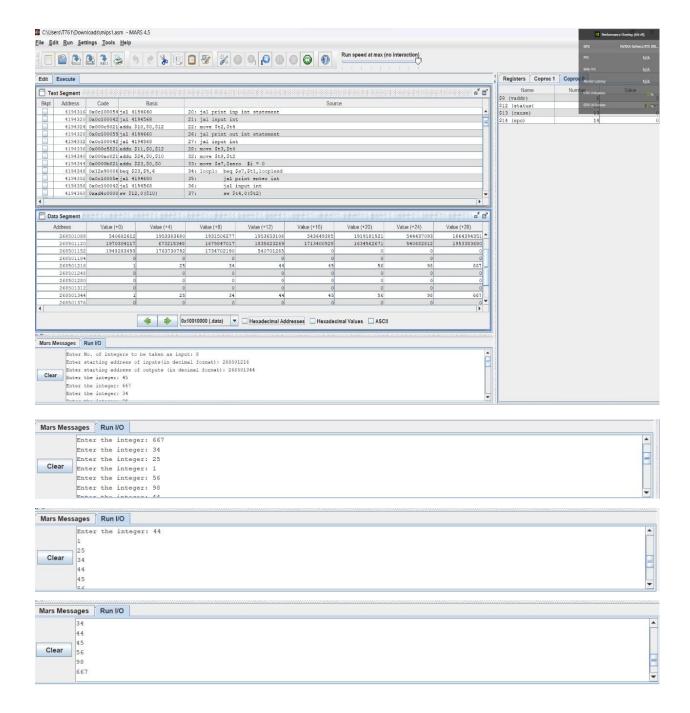
It can be divided into several parts:

- 1. Initialisation:
  - $\rightarrow$  Set \$t5 to n 1 (assuming \$t1 contains n)
  - → Initialize outer loop iterator to 0
  - → Store the input address in \$t8
- 2. Outer loop(loop 2):
  - → Check if outer loop iterator is equal to n 1, exit if true
- 3. Inner loop(loop 3) within outer loop:
  - $\rightarrow$  Set \$t7 to n i 1 (where i is the outer loop iterator)
  - → Initialize inner loop iterator to 0
  - → Restore the original input address for the inner loop
- 4. Inner loop body(loop 3):
  - → Check if inner loop iterator is equal to n i 1, exit if true
  - $\rightarrow$  Load arr[j] into \$s4
  - → Load arr[j+1] into \$s5
  - $\rightarrow$  If arr[j] > arr[j+1], jump to swap
  - → Increment j
  - → Increment inner loop iterator
  - → Jump back to the start of inner loop
- 5. Swap function:
  - → move arr[j] to a temporary register for swapping if the condition arr[j]>arr[j+1] is satisfied
  - → move arr[j+1] to arr[j]
  - → move value of arr[j] which was stored in a temporary register into arr[j+1] and hence swapping is completed
  - → store the value of arr[j] in the memory
  - → store the value of arr[j+1] in the memory
  - → increment j
  - → increment the iterator of inner loop
  - → jump back to the start of inner loop
- 6. End of outer loop (loop 2):
  - → Restore the original input address

- → Store the original output address in \$t6
- → Initialize iterator for the next loop to 0
- 7. Copy result to output(loop 4):
  - → Check if iterator is equal to n, exit if true
  - → Load the first element of the input array into \$t5
  - → Store that element in the memory at the given output
  - → Move to the next element of the output array
  - → Move to the next element of the input array
  - → Increment iterator
  - → Jump back to the start of this loop
- 8. End of loop 4:
  - → Restore the original output address into \$t3
- Sample outputs:

1.





## Q2. Assembler for the sorting algorithm:

{NOTE: We have only created the code which gives the machine code of the sorting algorithm part not input and outputs. So, the machine code generated by the code will be the subset of the actual code generated by MARS)

We have named the code generated by assembler as "machine code.txt"

We have named the code generated by assembler as "machinecode7.txt"

## **Explanation:**

- Step 1: Initialization and Definitions
- → The code begins by defining dictionaries for opcodes, function codes, register codes, numeric values, and label addresses. These dictionaries provide mappings between assembly mnemonics and their binary representations.
- → Additionally, the code initializes an empty list (`machine\_code`) to store the generated machine code. Another dictionary (`label\_dict`) is created to store labels and their corresponding addresses.
  - Step 2: Function Definitions

The code defines several functions that will be used to assemble different types of MIPS instructions:

- → assemble\_r\_type(parts): Assembles R-type instructions.
- → assemble\_i\_type(parts): Assembles I-type instructions.
- → assemble\_lw\_sw\_type(parts): Assembles LW/SW-type instructions.
- → assemble\_j\_type(parts): Assembles J-type instructions.
- → process\_line(line, lineno, pass\_no): Processes each line of the assembly code during both passes, collecting labels in the first pass and generating machine code in the second pass.
  - Step 3: First Pass (Label Collection)

The code opens the input file ('mips.txt') and iterates through each line. In the first pass, it collects labels and their corresponding addresses:

- → It skips empty lines and removes comments and whitespace.
- → For lines with labels, it extracts the label and stores its address.
- → The line number is incremented.
  - Step 4: Second Pass (Code Generation)

The code clears the `machine\_code` list and opens the input file again. During the second pass, it generates machine code:

- → For each line, it skips empty lines and removes comments and whitespace.
- → It calls the `process\_line` function to assemble instructions based on their types.
- → Special handling is provided for the `move` and `bgt` instructions as they are pseudo-instructions consisting of more than one instruction.
  - `move` is implemented as an `addu` instruction.
  - 'bgt' is implemented as 'slt' followed by 'bne'.
  - Step 5: Output

The generated machine code is written to an output file ('machine code.txt').

