

# 處理器設計與實作

CS250 組合語言與計算機組織

## LAB2: Describe C code in MIPS assembly

# 實驗目的

1. 了解C程式與組合語言程式的關係
2. MIPS定址法
3. 比較LAB1進階題與自己所想的Assembly Code有何不同 (探討LAB1進階題)
4. 了解Assembly Code執行流程&結果

# Tool used

實驗環境:

1. Linux
2. MIPS Cross compiler( Compile program)
3. Modelsim (Run CPU simulator)
4. Java

Example: Fibonacci數列

## 探討LAB1進階題 - Fibonacci數列

```
1  #include<stdio.h>
2  main()
3  {
4      int n, first = 0, second = 1, next, c;
5      n = 10 ;
6      volatile int * base = (int*) 0x20000000;
7      for ( c = 0 ; c < n ; c++ )
8      {
9          if ( c <= 1 )
10             next = c;
11         else
12         {
13             next = first + second;
14             first = second;
15             second = next;
16         }
17         base[c]= next ;
18     }
19     return 0;
20 }
```

# Fibonacci Assembly Code from gcc Compiler

```
main:
    .frame    $sp,0,$31                # vars= 0, regs= 0/0, args= 0, gp= 0
    .mask     0x00000000,0
    .fmask    0x00000000,0
    .set      noreorder
    .set      nomacro

    move      $6,$0
    li        $5,1                     # 0x1
    li        $8,10                    # 0xa
    li        $7,536870912             # 0x20000000
    move      $4,$0

.L7:
    slt       $2,$4,2
    bne       $2,$0,.L6
    move      $3,$4

    addu      $3,$6,$5
    move      $6,$5
    move      $5,$3

.L6:
    sll       $2,$4,2
    addu      $2,$2,$7
    sw        $3,0($2)
    addiu     $4,$4,1
    slt       $2,$4,$8
    bne       $2,$0,.L7
    move      $2,$0

    j         $31
    nop
```

表示整個FOR迴圈(line:7-18)

表示IF判斷式(line:9-10)

表示ELSE判斷式(line:11-16)

表示每次把記憶體位址+4並store value(line:17)

# Compile C Code to Assembly Code

將Ubuntu開機後，打開Terminal並輸入以下指令

```
[cs250a] sde-gcc -S fib.c -o fib.s
```

① -S: 僅將C code轉為Assembly code，不做後續的assemble跟link

```
ubuntu@ubuntu-VirtualBox:~/cs250a/share$ sde-gcc -S fib.c -o fib.s
ubuntu@ubuntu-VirtualBox:~/cs250a/share$ ls
bonus.c  call_function.c  converter  data_struct.c  fib.c  fib.s  MIPS_cpu_test
ubuntu@ubuntu-VirtualBox:~/cs250a/share$
```



# Compile Assembly Code

輸入以下指令產生fib.conv

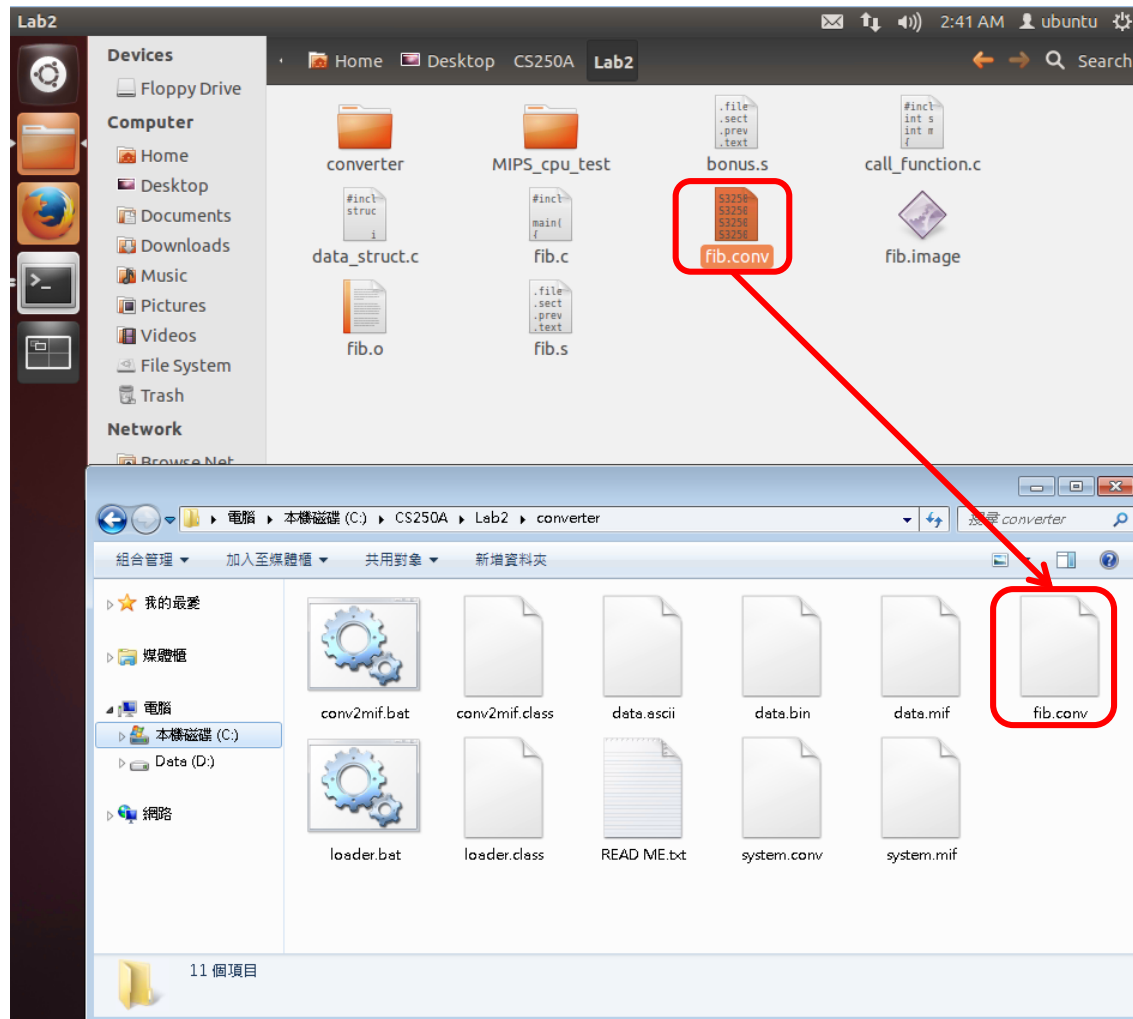
```
[cs250a] sde-as fib.s -g -o fib.o
[cs250a] sde-ld fib.o -Ttext 0x00008000 -o fib.image
[cs250a] sde-conv fib.image -o fib.conv
```

```
ubuntu@ubuntu-VirtualBox:~/cs250a/share$ sde-gcc -S fib.c -o fib.s
ubuntu@ubuntu-VirtualBox:~/cs250a/share$ ls
bonus.c  call_function.c  converter  data_struct.c  fib.c  fib.s  MIPS_cpu_test
ubuntu@ubuntu-VirtualBox:~/cs250a/share$ sde-as fib.s -g -o fib.o
ubuntu@ubuntu-VirtualBox:~/cs250a/share$ sde-ld fib.o -Ttext 0x00008000 -o fib.image
sde-ld: warning: cannot find entry symbol __start; defaulting to 0000000000000800
ubuntu@ubuntu-VirtualBox:~/cs250a/share$ sde-conv fib.image -o fib.conv
ubuntu@ubuntu-VirtualBox:~/cs250a/share$ ls
bonus.c          converter  fib.c  fib.image  fib.s
call_function.c  data_struct.c  fib.conv  fib.o      MIPS_cpu_test
ubuntu@ubuntu-VirtualBox:~/cs250a/share$
```

# Copy conv file

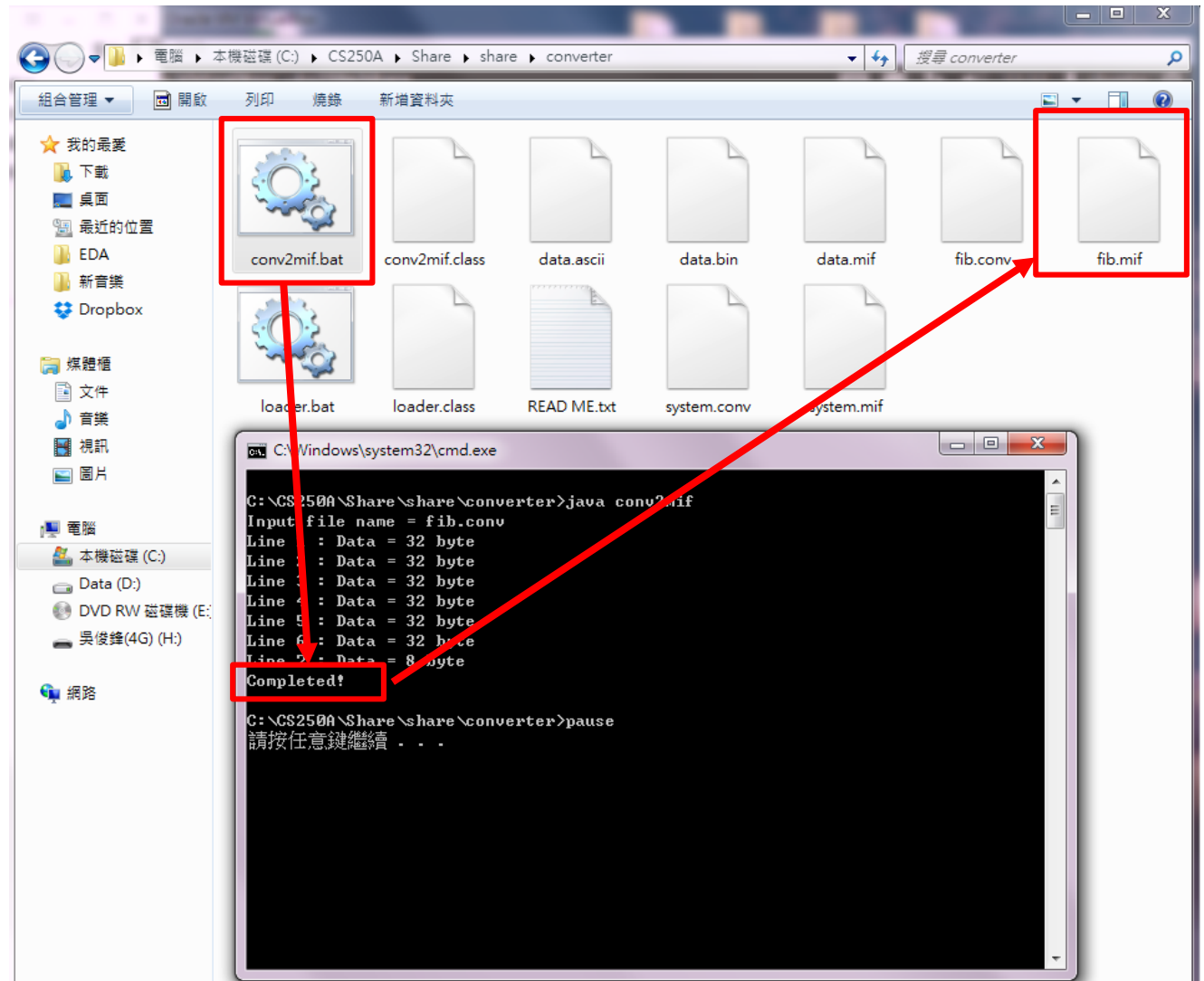
將編好的fib.conv複製到Windows中以下路徑：

C:\CS250A\Lab2\converter



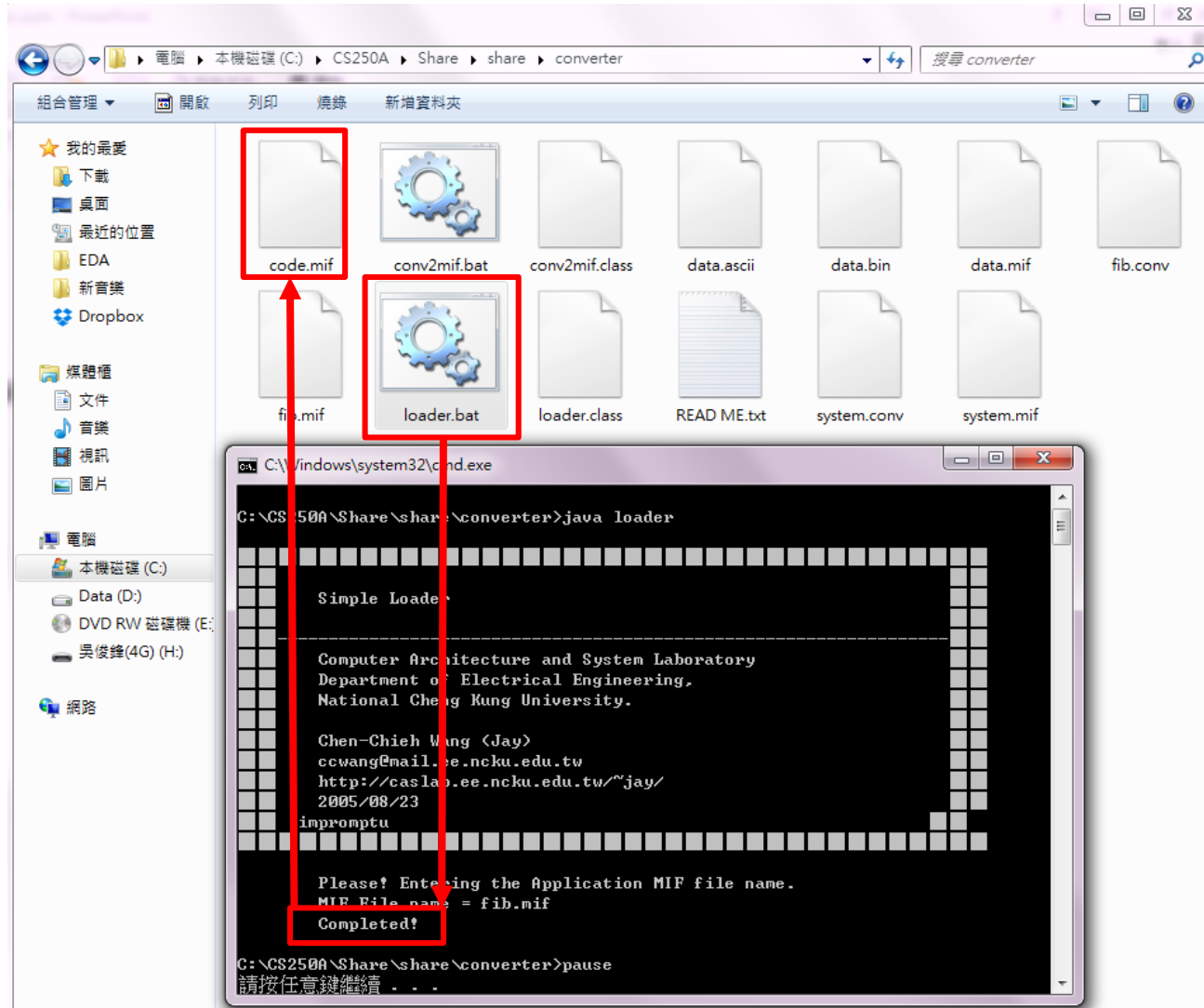
# Conv2mif

在windows底下執行conv2mif.bat，輸入檔名fib.conv按下Enter  
產生fib.mif檔



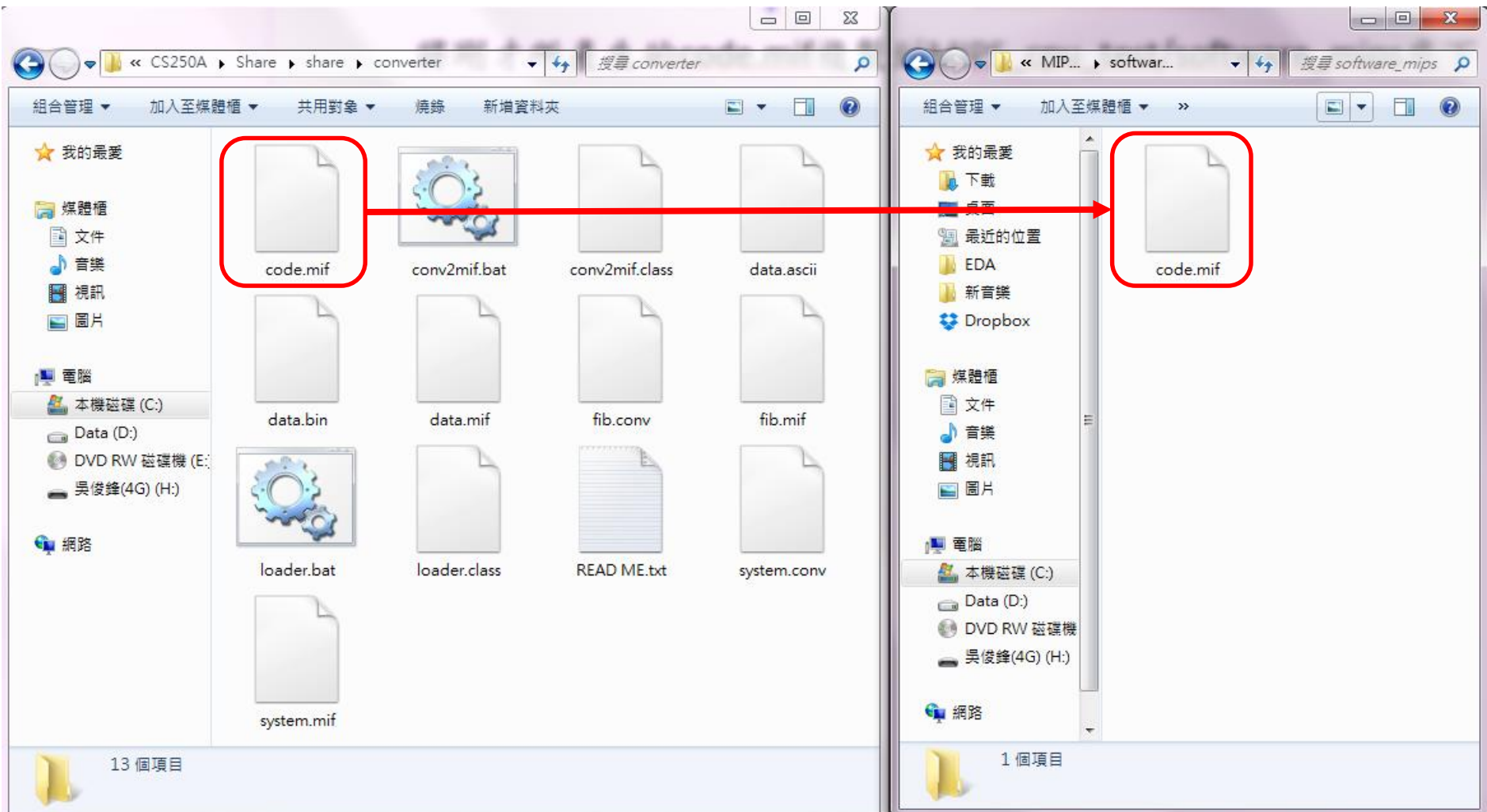
# Loader

執行loader.bat，輸入剛才所產生的fib.mif按下Enter  
產生code.mif檔



# Prepare for ModelSim

將剛才所產生的code.mif複製到MIPS\_cpu\_test/software\_mips底下

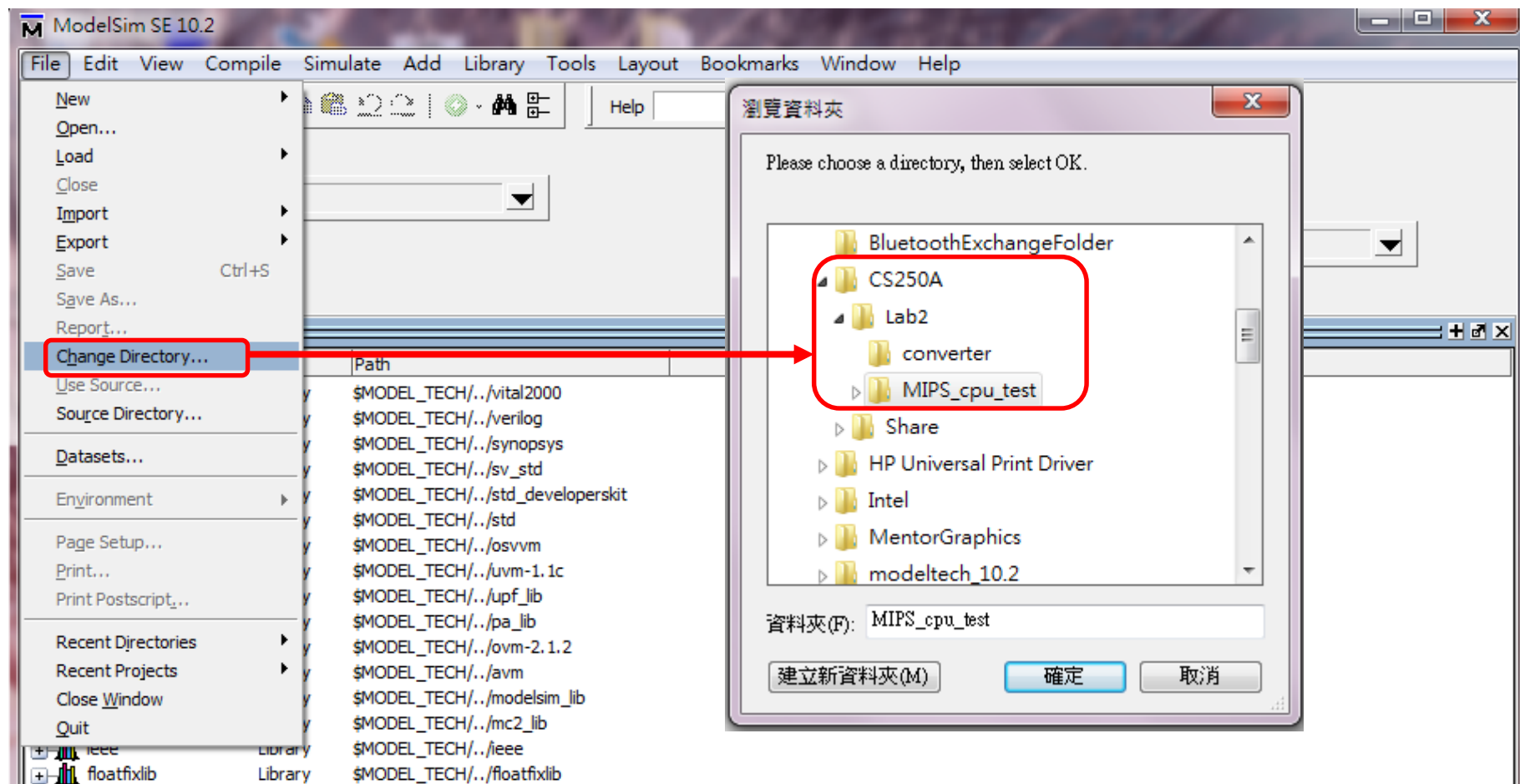


# ModelSim 驗證教學

## Step.1: change to LAB1 file location

打開modelsim後,在File下選擇change directory到你放\\...\MIPS\_cpu\_test的地方

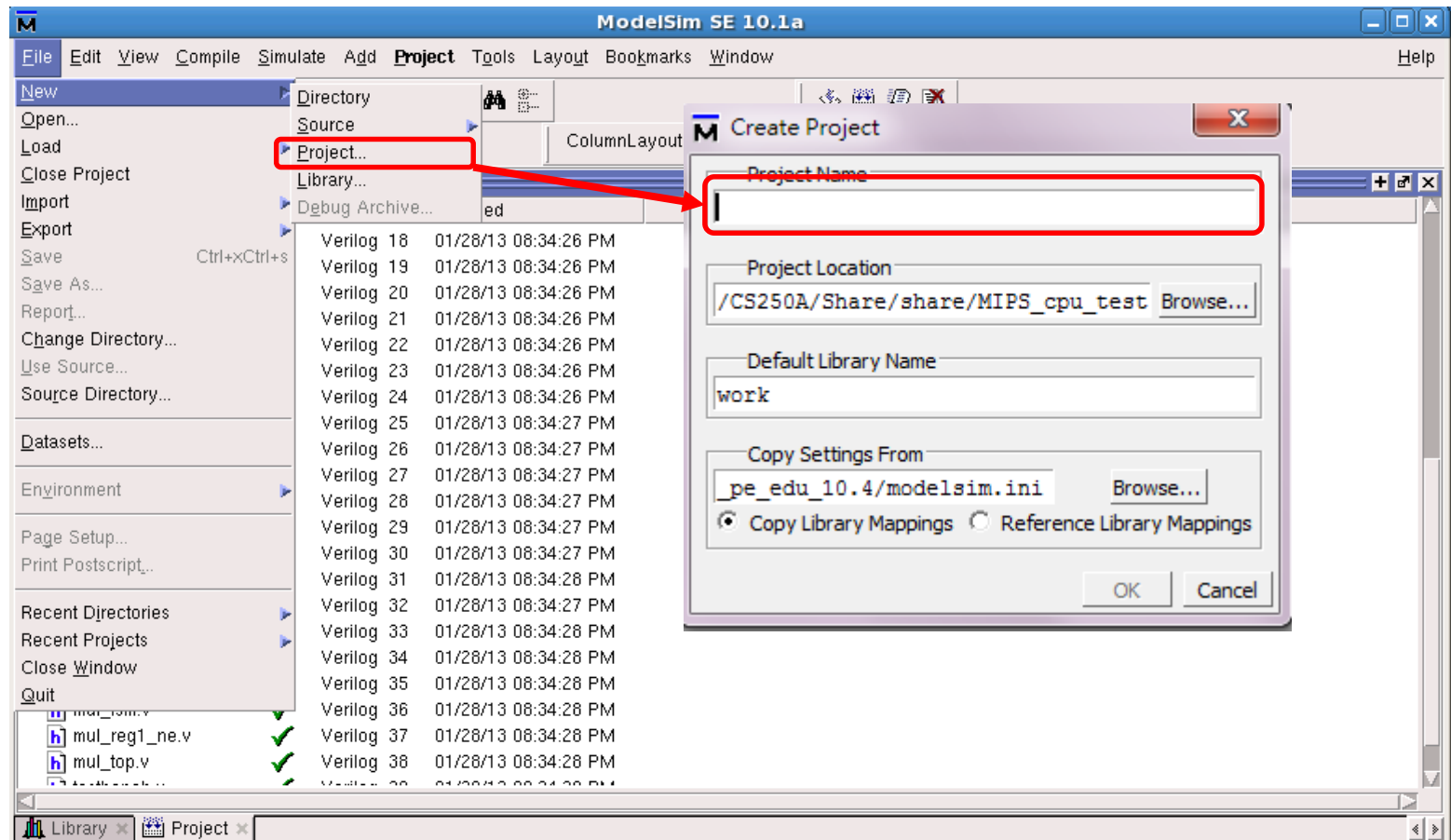
注意:路徑不可以有中文



# ModelSim 驗證教學

## Step.2: new project

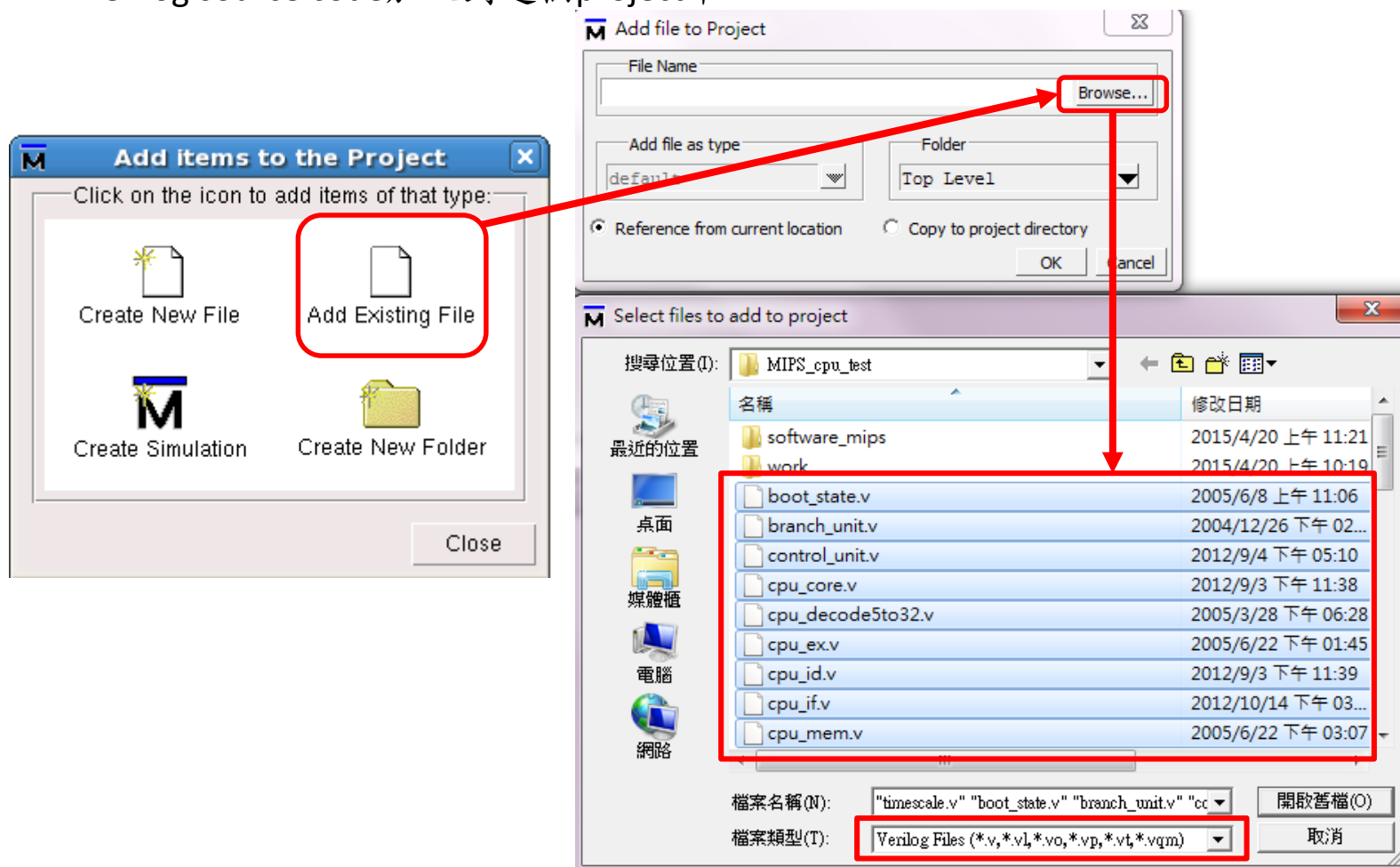
接著new一個project(名稱自訂)



# ModelSim 驗證教學

## Step.3: add source code

新增完project後,會跳出一個視窗(如左圖),點選Add Existing File將所有的Verilog source code加入到這個project中

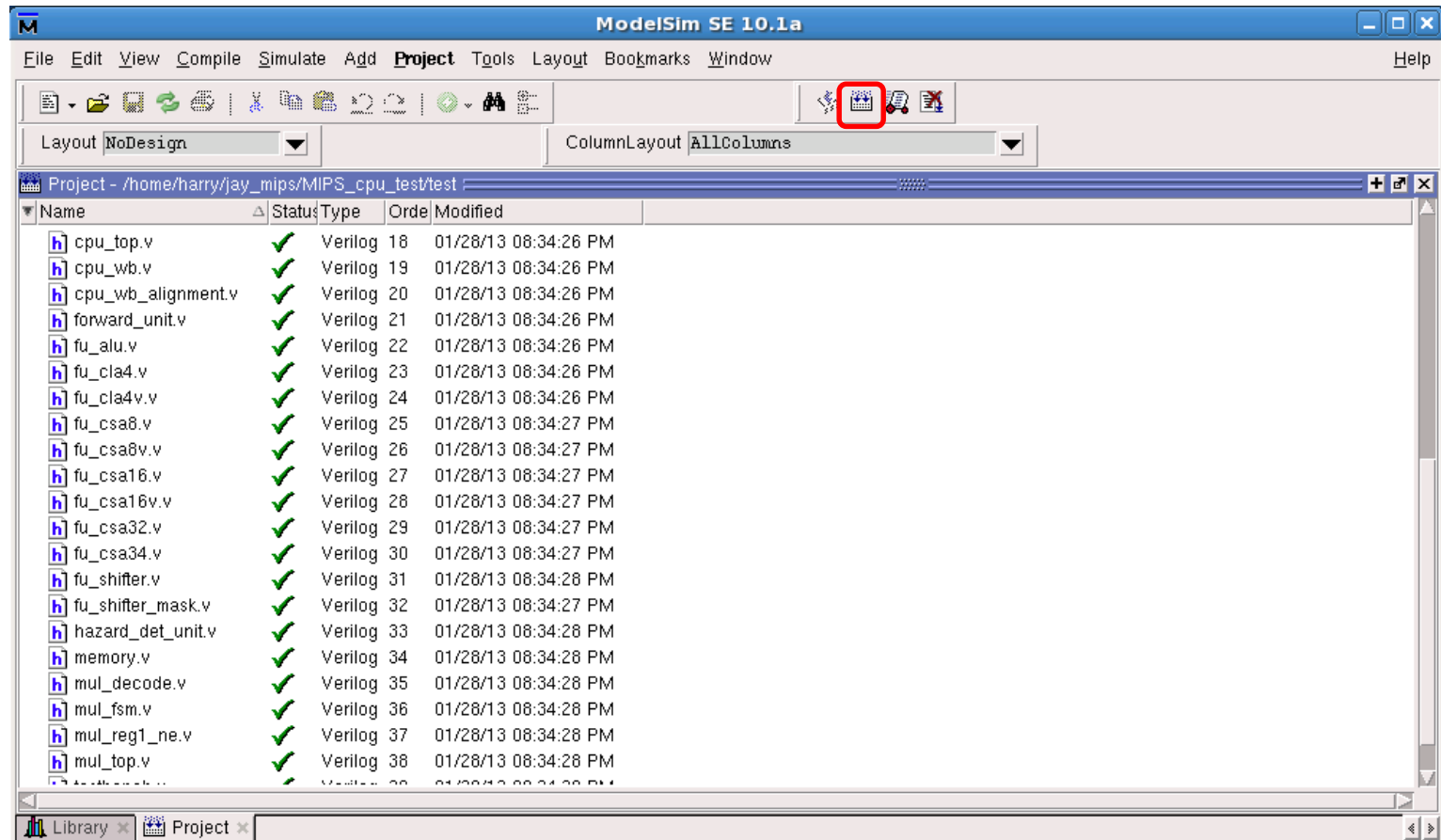




# ModelSim 驗證教學

## Step.4: compile source code

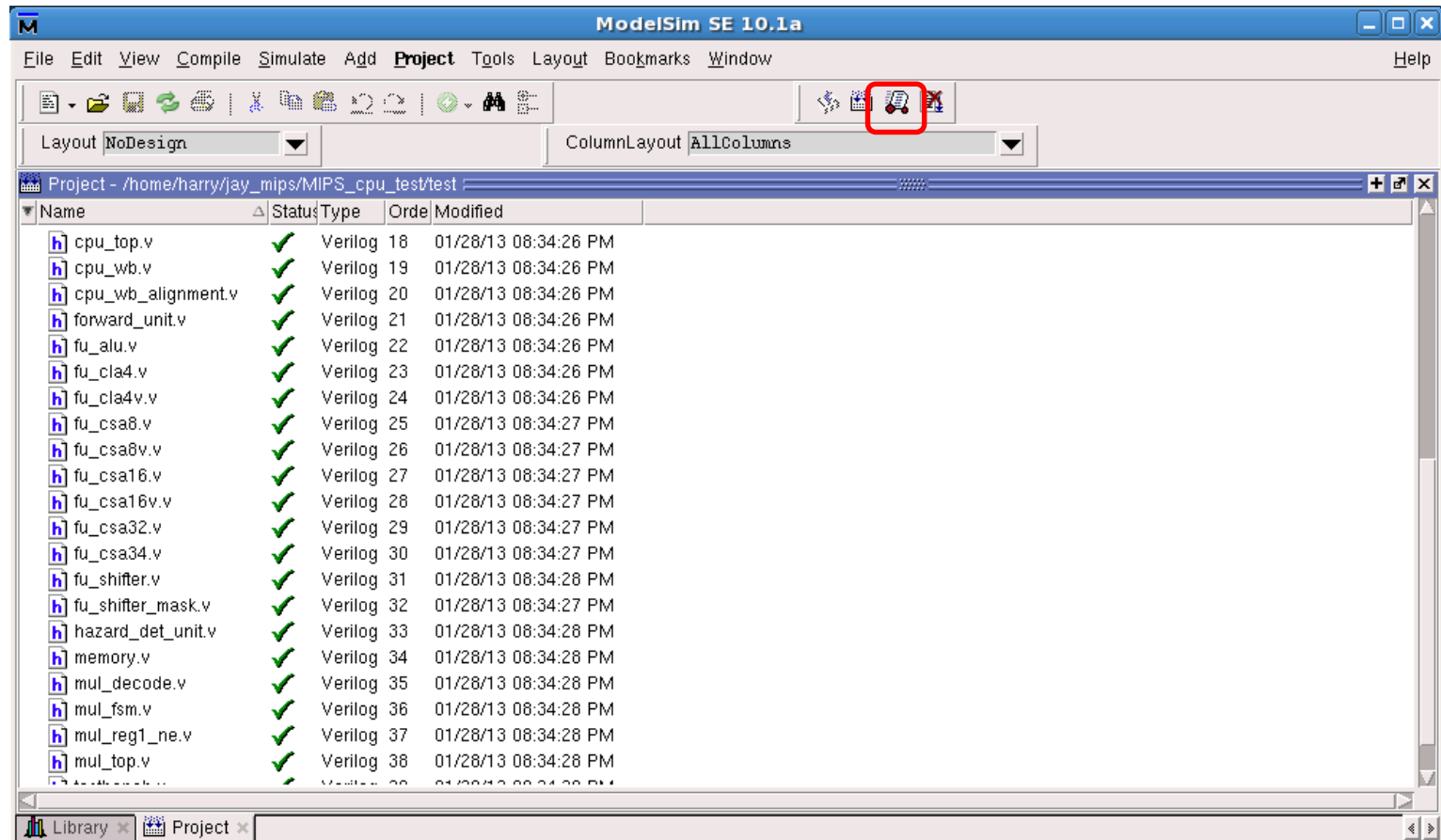
點擊Compile All



# ModelSim 驗證教學

## Step.5: simulate source code

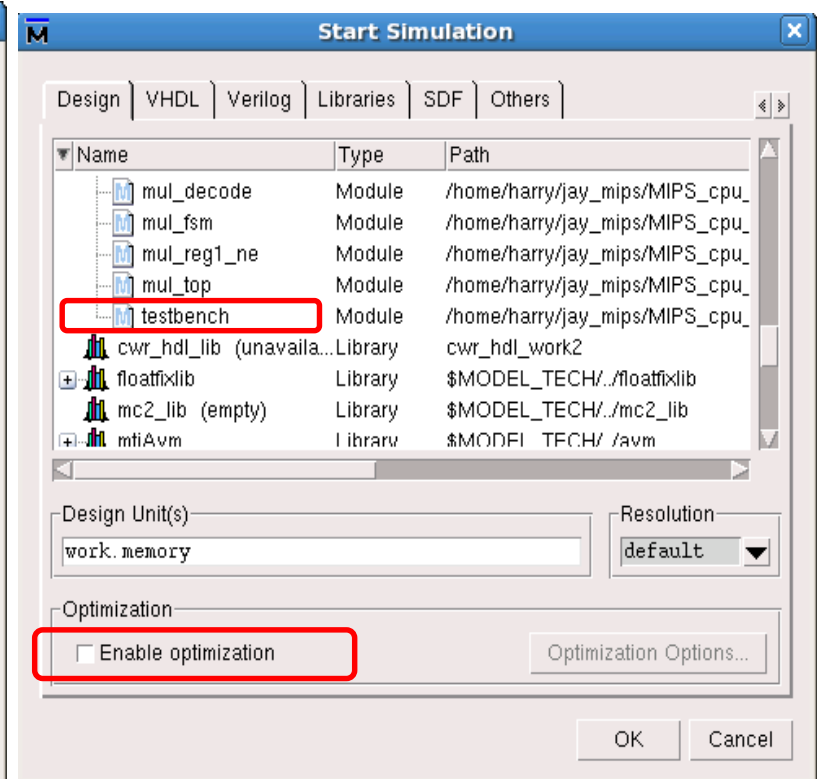
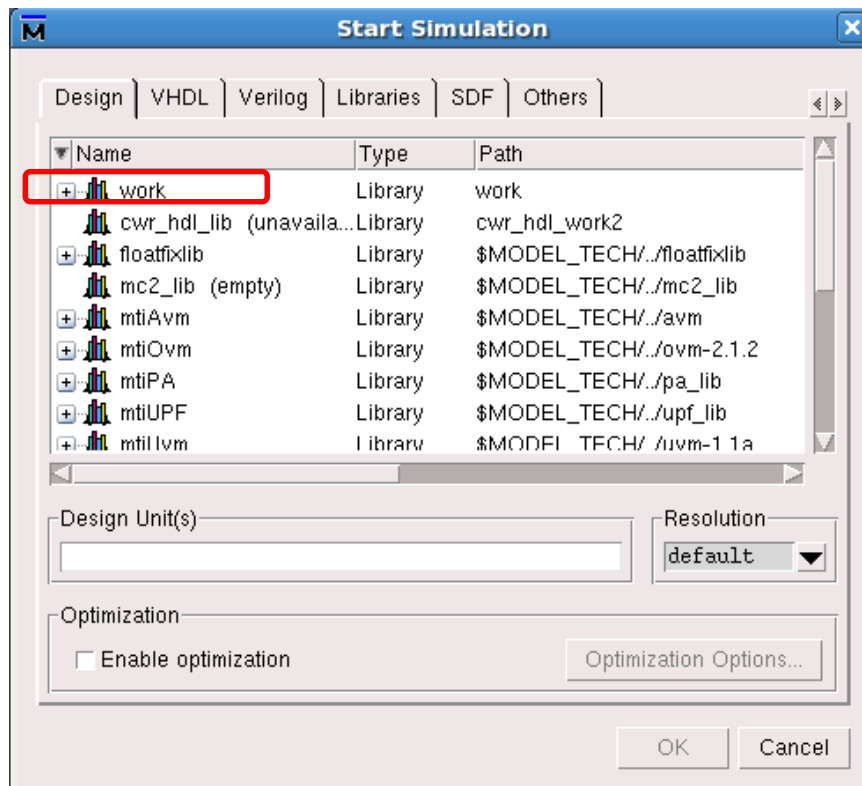
Compile成功後點擊simulate



# ModelSim 驗證教學

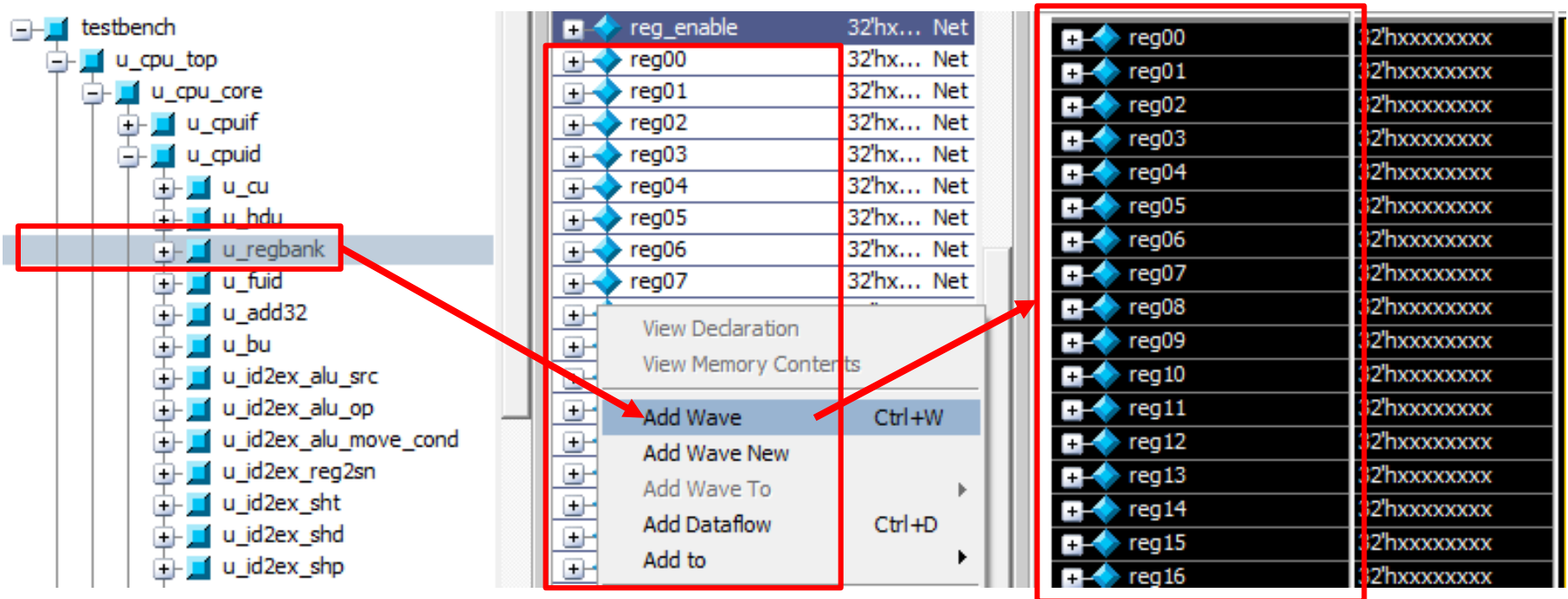
## Step.6: choose testbench and enable optimization

打開work後選testbench並取消最佳化



# Add Wave of Registers

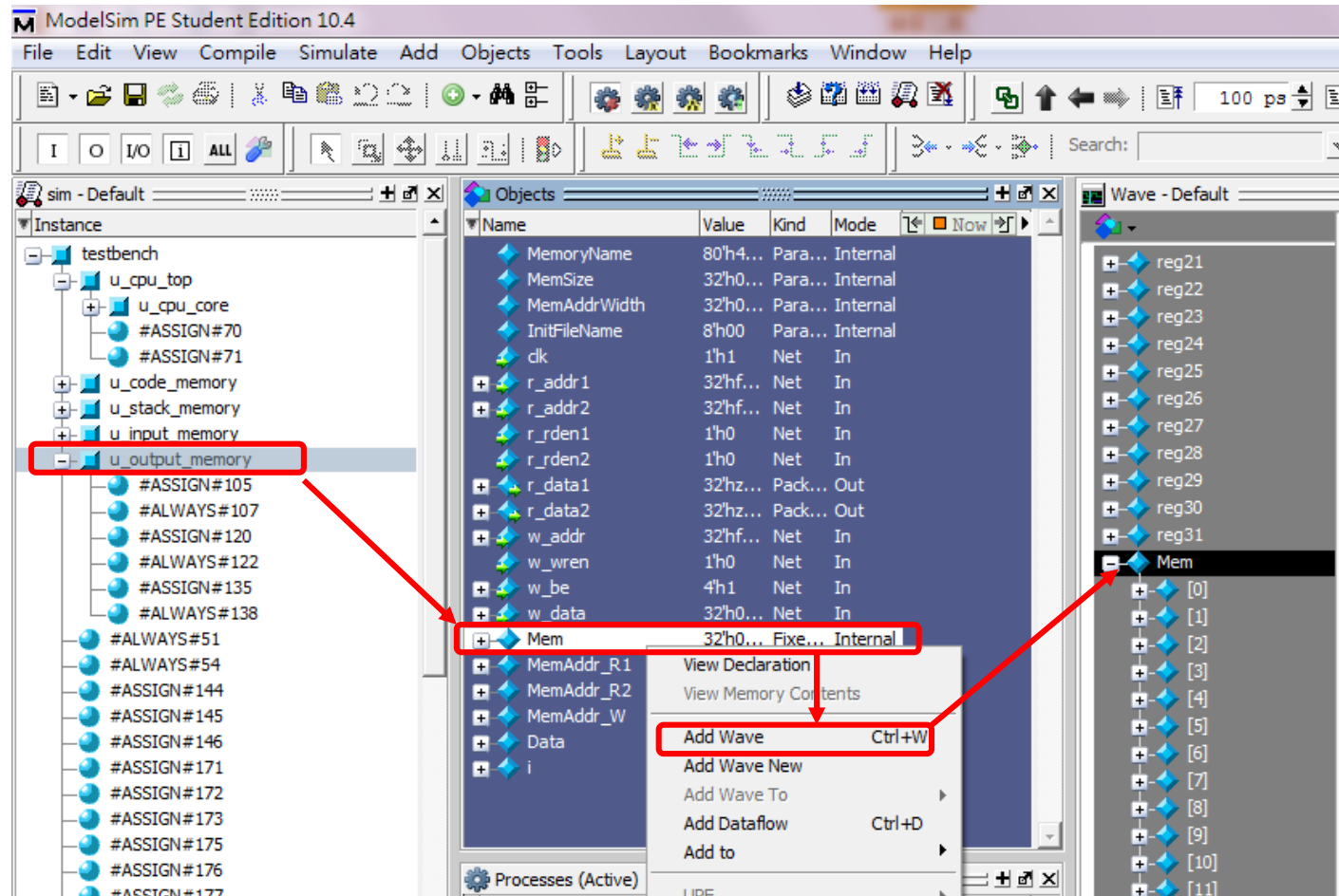
將你要看的訊號線按右鍵add wave,在這裡我們選擇所有的register  
(u\_cpu\_top → u\_cpu\_core → u\_cpuid → u\_regbank)



# Add Wave of Memory

在這邊要新增與記憶體相關的wave

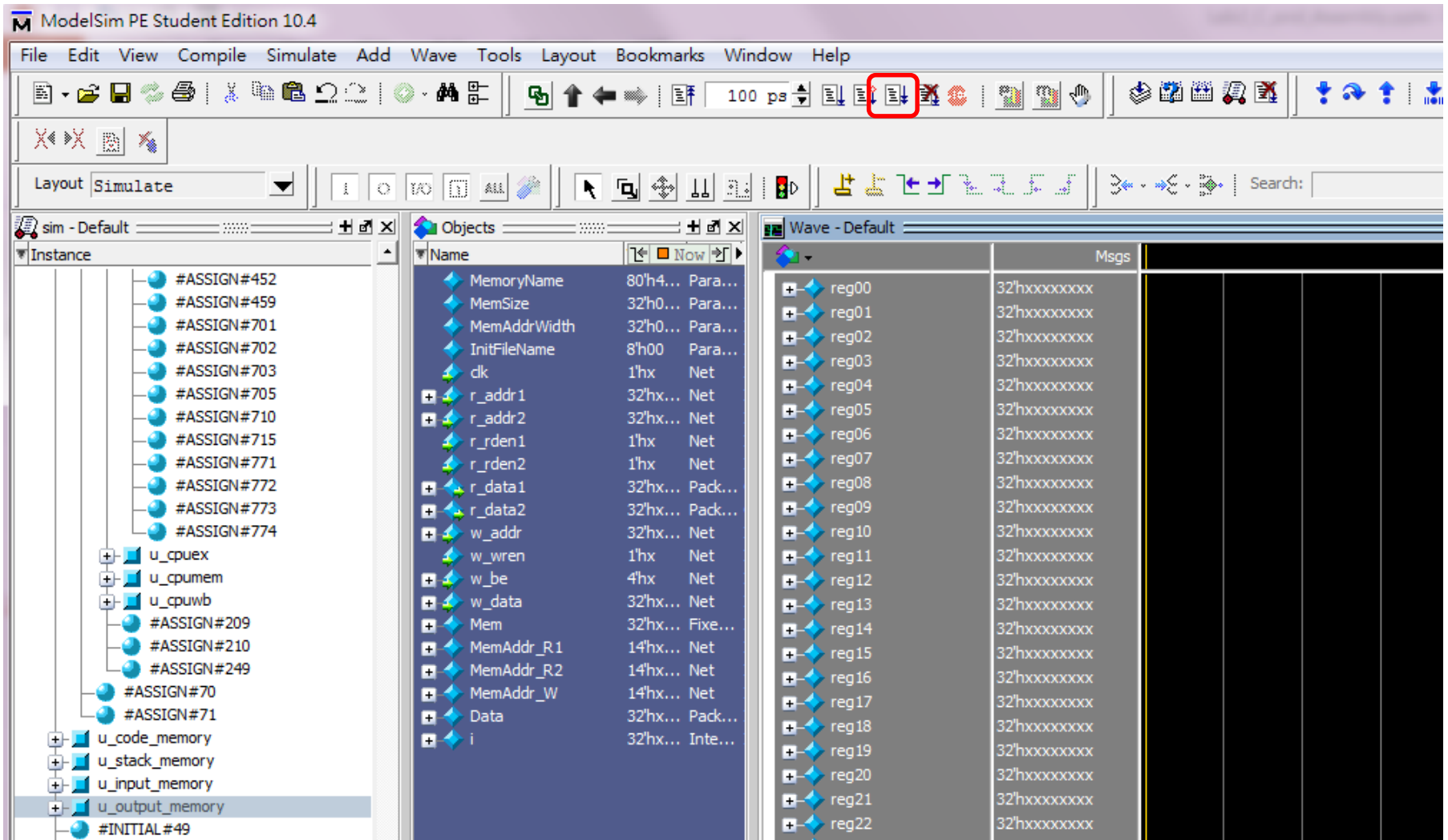
(u\_output\_memory → Mem)



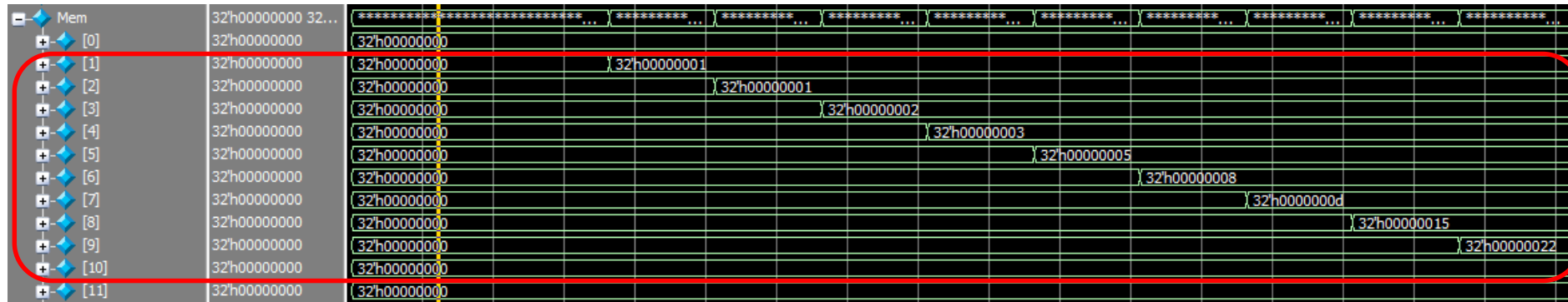
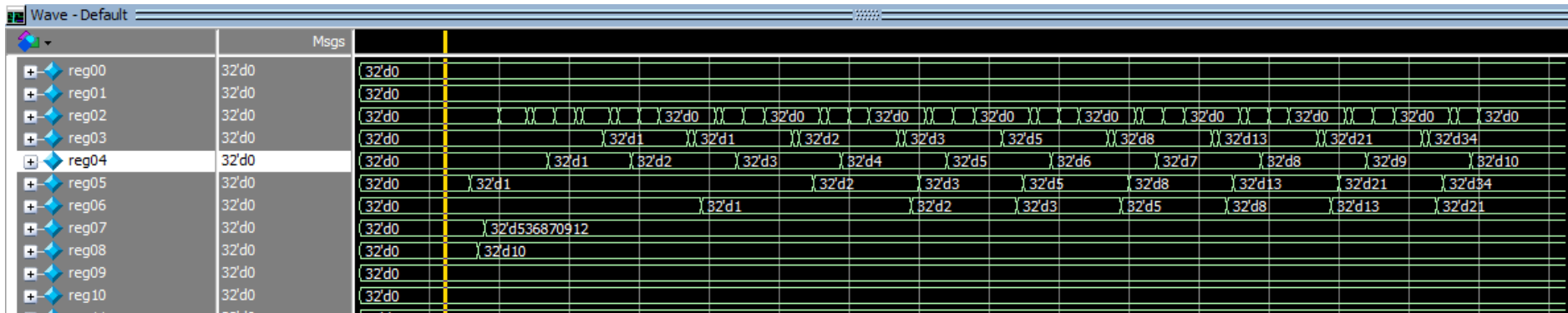
# ModelSim 驗證教學

## Step.7: run simulation

點擊Run-all



## ModelSim – 波形結果



# Project Assignment



## 實作(一) – C/C++ struct

```
1  #include <stdio.h>
2
3  struct student{
4      int mathGrade;
5      int csGrade;
6      int englishGrade;
7  };
8  main(){
9
10     volatile struct student* A =(struct student*) 0x20000000;
11     volatile struct student* B =(struct student*) 0x20000020;
12     struct student s1 = {60,70,70};
13     struct student s2 = {70,50,80};
14
15     *A = s1;
16     *B = s2;
17 }
```

# 實作(一) – assembly code

```
.LC0:
    .word    60
    .word    70
    .word    70
    .align   2
.LC1:
    .word    70
    .word    50
    .word    80
    .text
    .align   2
    .globl   main
    .set     nomips16
    .ent     main

main:
    .frame    $sp,32,$31        # vars= 32, regs= 0/0, args= 0, gp= 0
    .mask     0x00000000,0
    .fmask     0x00000000,0
    .set      noreorder
    .set      nomacro

    addiu     $sp,$sp,-32
    li        $4,536870912      # 0x20000000
    ori        $6,$4,0x20
    lui        $2,%hi(.LC0)
    lw         $9,%lo(.LC0)($2)
    addiu      $2,$2,%lo(.LC0)
    lw         $7,4($2)
    lw         $8,8($2)
    lui        $2,%hi(.LC1)
    lw         $5,%lo(.LC1)($2)
    addiu      $2,$2,%lo(.LC1)
    lw         $3,4($2)
    lw         $2,8($2)
    sw         $5,16($sp)
    sw         $3,20($sp)
    sw         $2,24($sp)
    sw         $9,0($4)
    sw         $7,4($4)
    sw         $8,8($4)
    lw         $3,20($sp)
    lw         $4,24($sp)
    lw         $2,16($sp)
    sw         $2,0($6)
    sw         $3,4($6)
    sw         $4,8($6)
    j          $31
    addiu      $sp,$sp,32
```

## 實作(二) – function call

```
1  #include<stdio.h>
2
3  int sum(int,int,int);
4  int main()
5  {
6      int a=44,b=87,c=2;
7      volatile int* n = (int*) 0x20000000;
8      *n=sum(a,b,c);
9      return 0;
10 }
11
12 int sum(int a,int b,int c)
13 {
14     int n;
15     n=a+b+c;
16     return n;
17 }
```

## 實作(二) – assembly code

```
main:
    .frame $sp,24,$31      # vars= 0, regs= 1/0, args= 16, gp= 0
    .mask 0x80000000,-8
    .fmask 0x00000000,0
    .set    noreorder
    .set    nomacro

    addiu    $sp,$sp,-24
    sw      $31,16($sp)
    li      $4,44          # 0x2c
    li      $5,87          # 0x57
    jal     sum
    li      $6,2           # 0x2

    li      $3,536870912    # 0x20000000
    sw      $2,0($3)
    move     $2,$0
    lw      $31,16($sp)
    j       $31
    addiu    $sp,$sp,24

    .set     macro
    .set     reorder
    .end     main
    .size    main,.-main
    .align   2
    .globl   sum
    .set     nomips16
    .ent     sum

sum:
    .frame $sp,0,$31      # vars= 0, regs= 0/0, args= 0, gp= 0
    .mask 0x00000000,0
    .fmask 0x00000000,0
    .set     noreorder
    .set     nomacro

    addu     $2,$4,$5
    j        $31
    addu     $2,$2,$6
```

# Project Assignment

- ⊕ 請同學完成上述兩個實作，將C code轉為Assembly code，最後完成在ModelSim的驗證，將結果寫成一份報告上傳至Portal
  - 檔案格式：s+你的學號\_hw2.docx  
(ex: s1234567\_hw2.docx)
  
- ⊕ 報告須包含以下幾個部分
  - 編譯後的Assembly code
  - 實驗結果
    - 波形圖
    - 根據你得到的波形圖，解釋Assembly code與C code之間的關係
  - 實驗心得

## Bonus – 進階題

請分析Lab2底下bonus.s這份assembly code

1. 寫出每次迴圈執行後memory的變化(共四次)
2. 簡單描述此code意義為何

main:

```
.frame $sp,0,$31
.mask 0x00000000,0
.fmask 0x00000000,0
.set noreorder
.set nomacro
```

```
li $8,536870912
li $9,5
li $2,10
sw $2,0($8)
li $2,92
sw $2,4($8)
li $2,55
sw $2,8($8)
li $2,1
sw $2,12($8)
li $2,46
sw $2,16($8)
move $7,$0
addiu $10,$9,-1
```

.L10:

```
subu $2,$9,$7
addiu $2,$2,-1
blez $2,.L14
move $5,$0
```

```
subu $2,$9,$7
addiu $6,$2,-1
sll $2,$5,2
```

.L15:

```
addu $4,$2,$8
lw $2,4($4)
lw $3,0($4)
slt $2,$2,$3
beq $2,$0,.L7
nop
```

```
lw $3,0($4)
lw $2,4($4)
sw $2,0($4)
sw $3,4($4)
```

.L7:

```
addiu $5,$5,1
slt $2,$5,$6
bne $2,$0,.L15
sll $2,$5,2
```

.L14:

```
addiu $7,$7,1
slt $2,$7,$10
bne $2,$0,.L10
move $2,$0
```

```
j $31
nop
```