

## Description

In this homework, you are going to use Jupiter RISC-V simulator to implement the Fibonacci sequence and the inorder traversal of a complete binary tree.

After finishing this homework, you will be familiar with Jupiter basic I/O, RISC-V calling convention, and the implementation of array and pointer in assembly level.

## Requirements

### 1. Fibonacci Sequence

Given an integer  $n$ , your program should output the  $n^{th}$  item of the Fibonacci sequence.

The definition of Fibonacci sequence is as follows.

$$\begin{aligned}F_0 &= 0 \\F_1 &= 1 \\F_n &= F_{n-1} + F_{n-2}\end{aligned}$$

Input format

$n$  ( $0 \leq n \leq 15$ )

Output format

[Result of  $F_n$ ]

Sample Input 1

0

Sample Output 1

0

Sample Input 2

2

Sample Output 2

1

Sample Input 3

5

Sample Output 3

5

## 2. Inorder traversal of a complete binary tree

Given a complete binary tree, your program should output the inorder traversal of such a tree.

A complete binary tree is a binary tree in which every level, except possibly the last, is completely filled, and all nodes in the last level are as far left as possible. Take Figure 1 as an example, tree (a) and tree (b) are complete binary trees, while tree (c) is not.

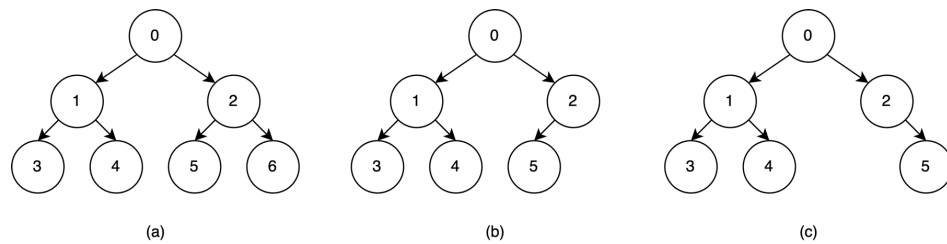


Figure 1. Complete Binary Tree

### Input

The first line of input for each test case contains a single integer  $n$ , the number of nodes of the complete binary tree.

This is followed by  $n$  lines, each corresponding to a node value of the complete binary tree. These  $n$  node values are stored in an array  $a_0 \dots a_{n-1}$  in sequence to represent a complete binary tree. We define that given a parent node  $a_i$ , the left child node can be accessed using  $a_{i*2+1}$  and the right child node can be accessed using  $a_{i*2+2}$ . Figure 2 gives an example of the memory layout.

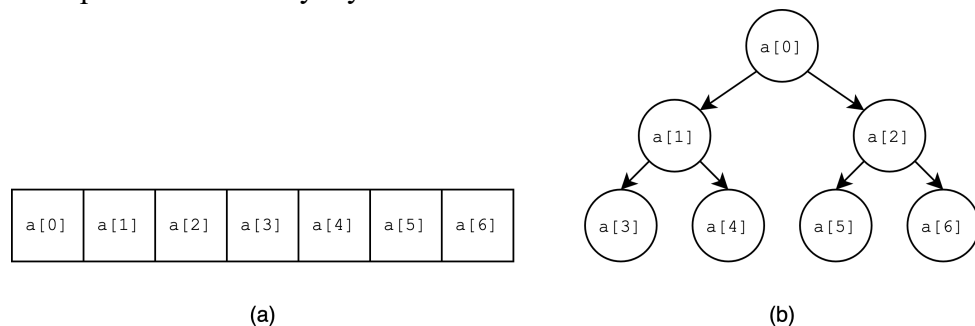


Figure 2. Memory layout of a complete binary tree

## Output

The output should contain  $n$  numbers, each separated by a space. For simplicity, the trailing space is allowed. (1 2 3 and 1 2 3 are the same.)

These  $n$  numbers are the node values of the complete binary tree, following by the order of inorder traversal.

If  $n$  is equal to 0, your output should be empty.

### Input format

$n$  ( $0 \leq n \leq 10,000$ )

$a_0$  ( $0 \leq a_i \leq 2,147,483,647$ )

$a_1$

...

$a_{n-1}$

### Output format

[Inorder traversal of  $a_0 \dots a_{n-1}$ ]

### Sample Input 1

0

### Sample Output 1

< empty >

### Sample Input 2

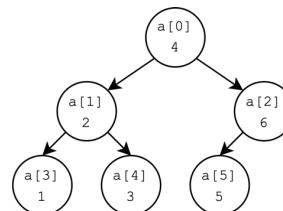
1

3

### Sample Output 2

3

a[0] 4	a[1] 2	a[2] 6	a[3] 1	a[4] 3	a[5] 5
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### Sample Input 3

6

4

2

6

1

3

5

### Sample Output 3

1 2 3 4 5 6

## Grading policy

We will judge the correctness of your program by running the following commands.

```
$ jupiter [student_id]_hw2_fibonacci.s < input_file
```

```
$ jupiter [student_id]_hw2_inorder.s < input_file
```

- There are 6 testcases for the Fibonacci sequence, 4 testcases for the inorder traversal of a complete binary tree, 10 points per testcase.
- Time limit: 60 seconds per testcase.
  - Time limit is only used for auto judgement. If you can output correct answers but can't meet the timing requirement, please contact TA using email.
  - However, it's very likely that your program has some bugs if it's stuck for 1 minutes. (infinite loop, stack become a mess...etc)
- 10 points off per day for late submission.
- You will get zero point if we find out that you solve the problem without using recursion.
- You will get zero point if we find out that you solve the problem by storing all possible answers and print it out directly.
- You will get zero point for plagiarism.

## Submission

Due date: 10/18 23:59

You are required to submit **.zip** file to NTU Cool.

Please rename your program **[student\_id]\_hw2\_fibonacci.s** for the Fibonacci sequence, **[student\_id]\_hw2\_inorder.s** for the inorder traversal of a complete binary tree and pack 2 files using the following folder structure:

```
[student_id (lower-cased)].zip
  /[student_id]/ <-- folder
    [student_id]_hw2_fibonacci.s <-- file
    [student_id]_hw2_inorder.s <-- file
```

For example, if your student id is **b12345678**, your zip file should have followed structure:

```
b12345678.zip
  /b12345678/ <-- folder
    b12345678_hw2_fibonacci.s <-- file
    b12345678_hw2_inorder.s <-- file
```

## Reference

- Lecture slides
- Jupiter RISC-V simulator  
<https://github.com/andreescv/Jupiter>
- Jupiter RISC-V simulator docs  
<https://github.com/JupiterSim/Docs>
- RISC-V Instruction Set Manual  
<https://github.com/riscv/riscv-isa-manual>  
<https://riscv.org/technical/specifications>