

CENG 3420 Lab1 Report

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Lab1.1

Step by step algorithm:

First of all, I need to define two variable one is var1 and the other one is var2 which is stored with 15 and 19 respectively. After that, the program will print the address of them which is using la a0, var1 and var2 to print the address with address 268501020, and 268501024. Then, I use addi to increase var1 by 1 and use li t0, 4 and mul a0, a0, t0 to load the imm 4 and multiply with the var2. After that we will get 16 and 76. Finally, we need to swap the two number which var1 is 16 and var2 is 76. I use lw to load the word to the address and la for remember the address. After that sw to store back the word to the remember address.

Main Code:

Print Address:

Add and Multiply:

Swap:



Console results:

Name	Number	Value
zero	0	0x00000000
ra	1	0x00000000
sp	2	0xffffffff
gp	3	0x10010000
tp	4	0x00000000
t0	5	0x1001001c
t1	6	0x10010020
t2	7	0x00000000
s0	8	0x00000000
s1	9	0x00000000
a0	10	0x10010050
a1	11	0x0000004c
a2	12	0x00000000
a3	13	0x00000000
a4	14	0x00000000
a5	15	0x00000000
a6	16	0x00000000
a7	17	0x0000000a
s2	18	0x00000000
s3	19	0x00000000
s4	20	0x00000000
s5	21	0x00000000
s6	22	0x00000000
s7	23	0x00000000
s8	24	0x00000000
s9	25	0x00000000
t3	26	0x00000000
x1	27	0x00000000
t3	28	0x00000000
t4	29	0x00000000
t5	30	0x00000000
t6	31	0x00000000
pc		0x0004005194

```

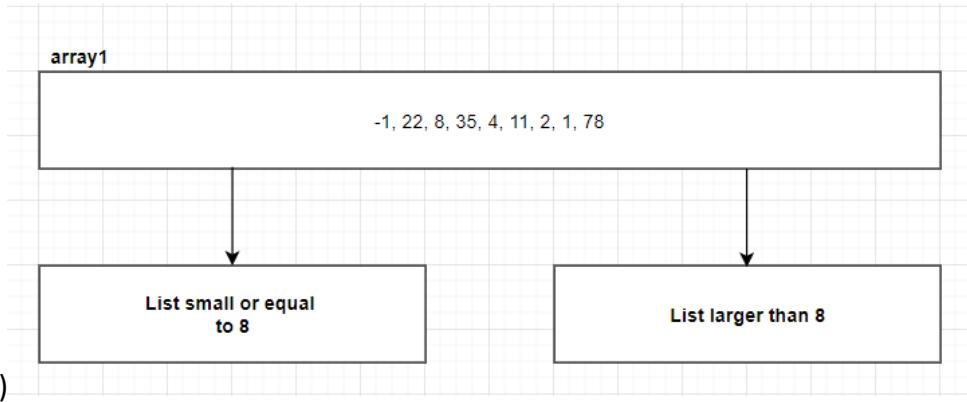
Messages Run IO
NG Hoi Lung 1155109654
var1 address: 268501020
var2 address: 268501024
var1: 16
var2: 76
Swap var1: 76
Swap var2: 16
-- program is finished running (0) --

```

Lab1.2

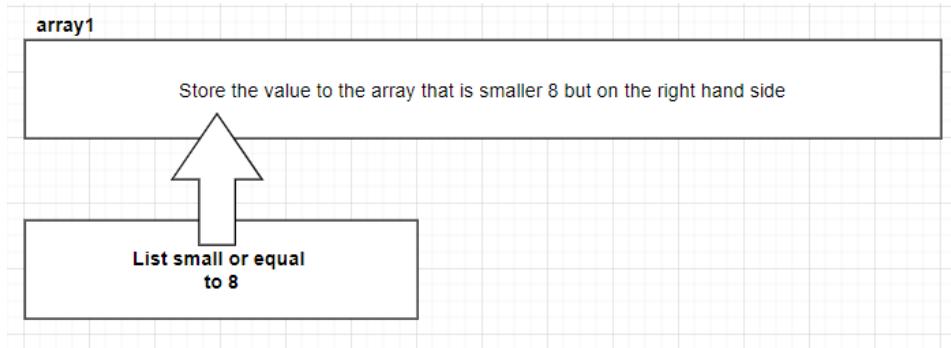
Step by step algorithm:

In this lab, 8 is the middle value the left-hand side will have -1, 5, 4, 2, 1 and the right-hand side will have 22, 35, 11, 78 which requirement the lab requirement. The method I am using will be shown in the graph below:



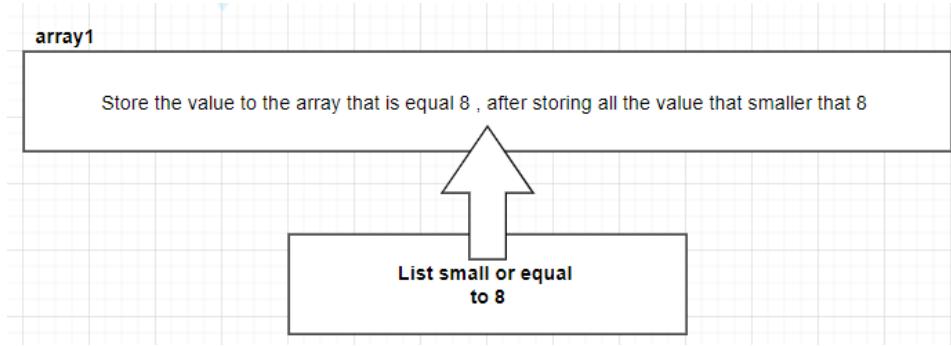
1)

I am going to separate array1 which two list which is the list that small and equal to third element 8 and the list larger than 8.



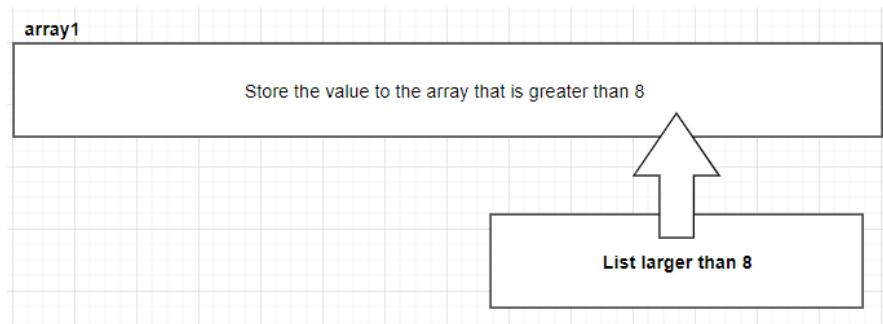
2)

First, I store the value that smaller than the third element 8.



3)

After storing all the smaller value, than we can store the third element of 8 to the array1.



4)

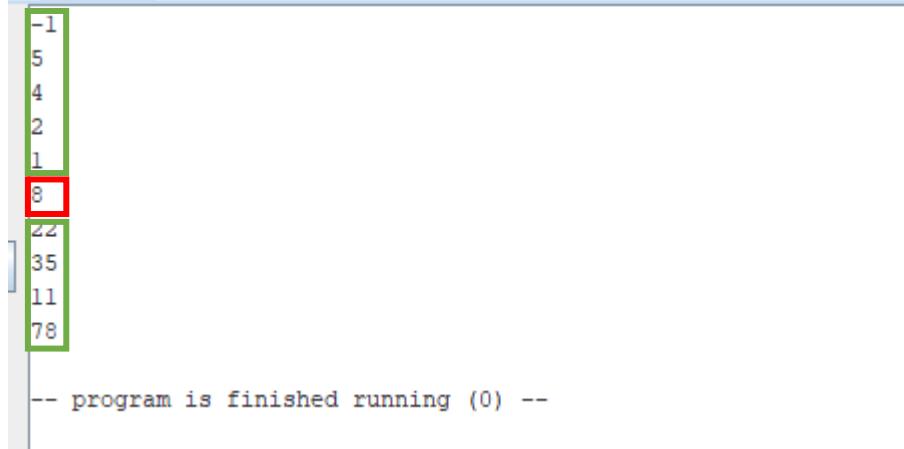
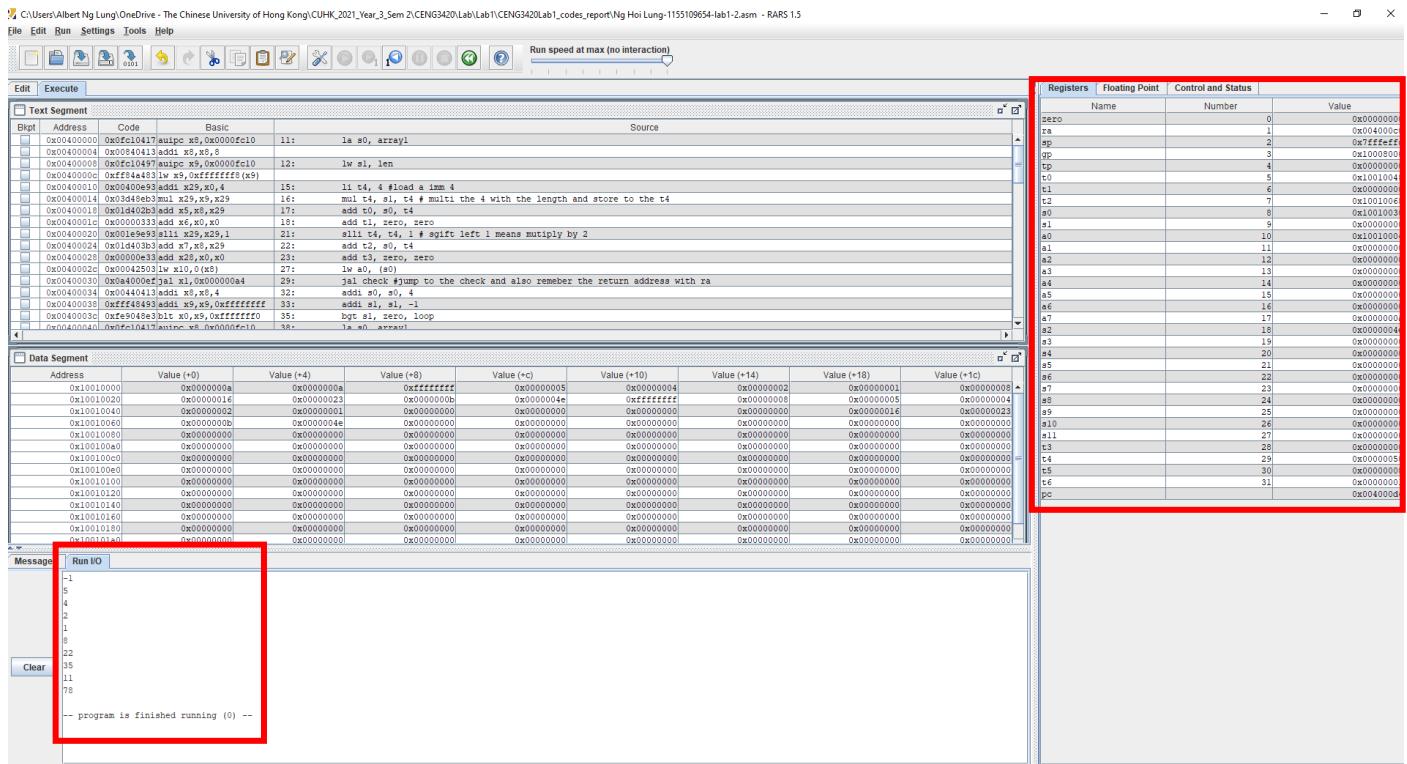
Finally, we store the remain element that is smaller than the third element of 8 to the array1.

At last the array1 will be replaced by the new arrangement to fit the requirement.

Console results:

Input: `array1: .word -1 22 8 35 5 4 11 2 1 78`

Output:



Lab1.3

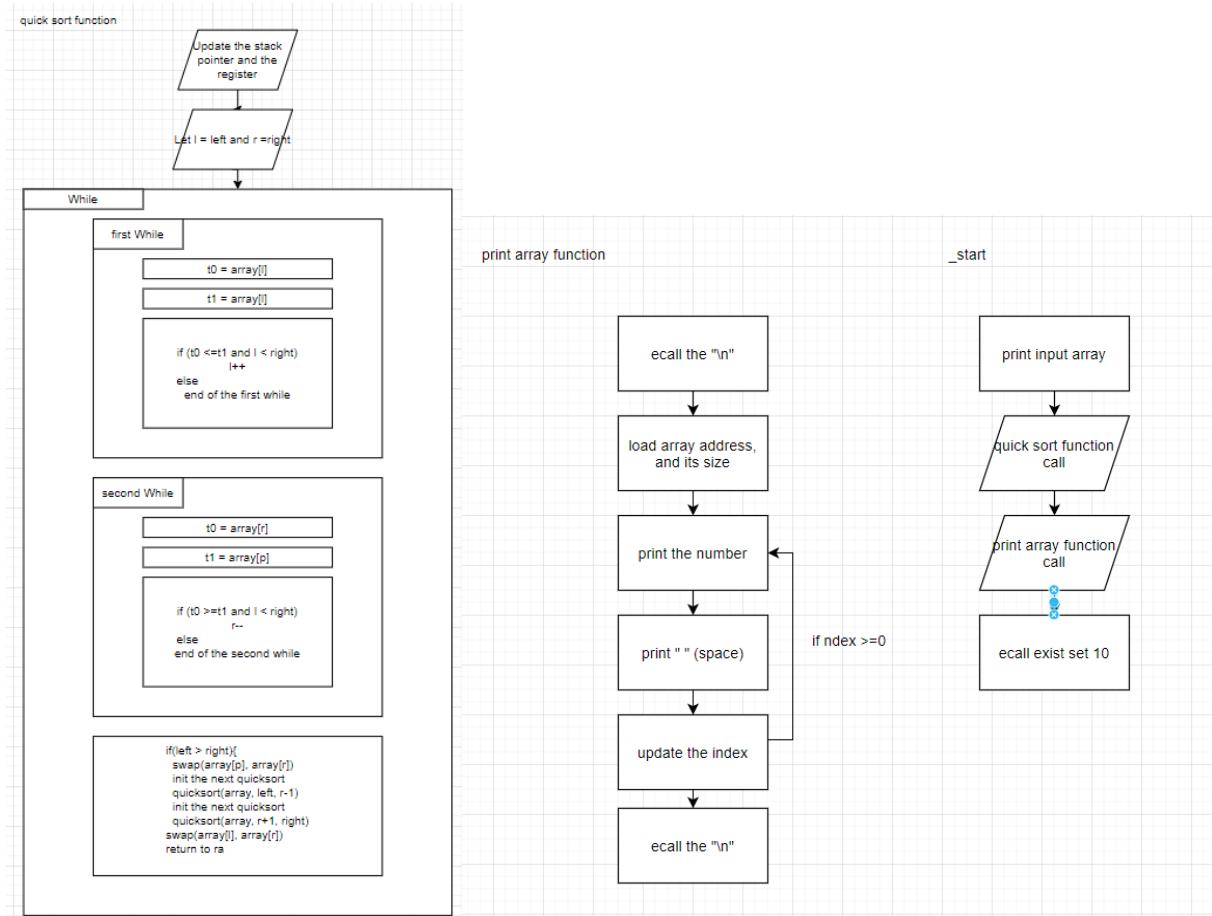
Step by step algorithm:

Assembly implementation fuction:

(quick sort function)

(print function)

(_start)



Assembly key code:

```

149    p2
150
151
152
153
154
155
156
157
158
159
160
161
162
163
164
165
166
167
168
169
170
171
172
173
174
175

27    q#
28    ##
29
30
31
32
33
34
35
36
37    #
38
39
40
41
42    #
43    Ld
44
45
46
47
48
49
50
51
52
53
54
55

```

If_quick1_jump:

```
# SDT
# s
# a
# s
#
# l
# s
sw
j Loop_
```

C Code:

```
1 void quicksort(int *arr, int left, int right) {
2     int l = left, r = right, p = left;
3     while (l < r) {
4         while (arr[l] <= arr[p] && l < right)
5             l++;
6         while (arr[r] >= arr[p] && r > left)
7             r--;
8         if (l >= r) {
9             SWAP(arr[p], arr[r]);
10            quicksort(arr, left, r - 1);
11            quicksort(arr, r + 1, right);
12            return;
13        }
14        SWAP(arr[l], arr[r]);
15    }
16 }
17
18 void SWAP (int *x, int *y){
19     int swapArray = array[x];
20     array[x] = array[y];
21     array[y] = swapArray;
22 }
```

Console results:

In ascending order

The screenshot shows the RARS 5 debugger interface with several windows open:

- Registers**: Shows the CPU register state with values from 0 to 31.
- Data Segment**: Shows memory dump starting at address 0x10010000, with a red box highlighting the value 0x00000000 at address 0x101010a0.
- Messages**: Displays the output of the program's print statements, showing the arrays in ascending order.

Assembly code (Text Segment):

```
0x00400000 0x4c534541 movl $1,0x00000014 12:    jsl print_array # print array
0x00400004 0x4cfc1051 nopl 0x0000000010 14:    la $0, array # load array to $0
0x00400008 0x4f6e5051 addl $10,$10,0xfffffe, 15:    li $1, 0 # load 0 to $1
0x0040000c 0x40000593 addl $11,$10,0xfffffe, 16:    lw $0, array_size
0x00400010 0x4fc10297 lui $5,x5,24(x5)
0x00400014 0x4fcfc2a23 lw $5,24(x5)
0x00400018 0x4fcfc2a23 lw $5,24(x5),0xffffffff 17:    addi $2, $0, -1 * $2 - array_size - 1
0x0040001c 0x40000591 addl $1,0x00000010 18:    jal QWORD # QuickSort
0x00400020 0x41200004fjal $1,0x000000128 21:    jal print_array # print updated array
0x00400024 0x400a00893 addl $17,$10,24(x5) 24:    li $7, 10
0x00400028 0x400000073 calll 25:    ecall
0x0040002c 0xe010113 addl $x2,$x2,0xfffffe8 30:    addi $sp,$sp,-24      # update sp
0x00400030 0x40000593 addl $1,0x00000000 31:    sw $1,($sp)      # store $1
0x00400034 0x40012233 lw $1,4($2) 32:    sw $1,4($sp)    # store $1
0x00400038 0x4012124233 lw $15,$x2) 33:    sw $2,8($sp)    # store $2
0x0040003c 0x400b126233 lw $11,$12($2) 34:    sw $1,12($sp)   # store $1
0x00400040 0x40000000000000000000000000000000 35:    sw $2,16($sp)   # store $2
0x00400044 0x40000000000000000000000000000000 36:    sw $2,16($sp)   # store $2
```

Message window content:

```
Show and Print the Array:
-1 22 8 35 4 5 11 2 1 78

Show and Print the Array:
-1 1 2 4 5 6 11 22 35 78

-- program is finished running (0) --
```

```
es Run I/O
Show and Print the Array:
-1 22 8 35 5 4 11 2 1 78
Show and Print the Array:
-1 1 2 4 5 8 11 22 35 78
-- program is finished running (0) --
```

Reference: TextBook -Computer Organization and Design_ The Hardware Software Interface [RISC-V Edition]