

Video Lecture Follow-Up • Most people who've viewed the one for 2/22 said they found it helpful. (Good! I hoped it would be.)

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MIPS Assembler Directives for Data
• One person asked about .word. Examples may help:
 A: .word 100
 B: .word 1, 2
 C equivalent (assuming 32-bit ints):
 int A = 100;
 int B[] = {1, 2};

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Arithmetic Overflow, Continued

 "Signal exception"? Yes. We'll talk more about this later, but possible to build hardware that detects overflow and does something. (Apparently SPIM doesn't do this.)

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- But since many programming languages ignore overflow, often instructions have signed form that checks and unsigned form that doesn't (e.g., addu versus add).
- Really careful programmers put in their own checks for overflow. May actually be *easier* in assembly language: mult instruction generates 64-bit result in special-purpose registers lo and hi.



SPIM Tips
• Debugging MIPS assembly programs with SPIM can be tedious. I find the
command-line version easier to work with. Some tips:
Can set a breakpoint with breakpoint. Only works with labels defined as
global symbols.
Can print values of variables, but again only if defined as global symbols.
(Example / demo?)
• SPIM also useful as a way to check work, e.g., translating assembly to
machine language, or assembling / linking.
(Example / demo?)

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they may or may not.)



