



## Assignment 2 – FALL 2024

|   |                                      |                      |         |               |                               |
|---|--------------------------------------|----------------------|---------|---------------|-------------------------------|
| Course Title:   | Computer Organization & Architecture | Course Code:         | CPE 343 | Credit Hours: | 4(3,1)                        |
| Course Instructor:  | Dr. Muhammad Naeem Awais             | Program Name:        | BCE     |               |                               |
| Semester:   | 5 <sup>th</sup>                      | Batch:               | FA21    | Section:      | A, B                          |
| Submission Date:  | 15 <sup>th</sup> October, 2024       | Maximum Marks:       | 30      | Date Given:   | 8 <sup>th</sup> October, 2024 |
| Name:   |                                      | Registration Number: |         |               |                               |
| <b>Important Instructions / Guidelines:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Draw neat schematics wherever needed</li><li>• <b>Do your own work, PLAGARISM will be graded as ZERO</b></li><li>• <b>No late submission.</b></li></ul> |                                      |                      |         |               |                               |

### Question 1: [CLO3-PLO2-C3] [10 Marks]

For the given piece of C code, **produce** the equivalent MIPS assembly code.

```
For (i = 20; i >= 0; i = i - 1)
    W[i+1] = X[i-1] + s*Y[i];
```

While generating the assembly code, assume that W, X and Y are arrays and their base addresses are in registers \$s0 to \$s2. Whereas s is a 32-bit number that corresponds to \$t0 and i is an array index that corresponds to \$t1.

### Question 2: [CLO3-PLO2-C3] [10 Marks]

For the given piece of C code, **produce** the equivalent MIPS assembly code.

```
While (s*Y[i] != X[j])
    X[j] = X[i] + 100;
    i += 1;
    j += 1;
```

While generating the assembly code, assume that X and Y are arrays and their base addresses are in registers \$s0 to \$s1. Whereas s is a 32-bit number that corresponds to \$t0 and i and j are array indices that corresponds to \$t1 and \$t2 respectively.

### Question 3: [CLO3-PLO2-C3] [10 Marks]

For the given piece of C code, **produce** the equivalent MIPS assembly code using **STACK**:

```
int exampleprocedure (int g, int h, int i)
{
    int f = 0;

    while (g!=h)
    {
        f = f*i*X[h];h--;
    }
}
```

```
return f;}
```

While translating the code, assume that g, h, i correspond to parameter registers \$a0 to \$a2 and f corresponds to \$s0 whereas X is an array and its base address is stored in registers \$s1. Assume array X is accessed in descending order and has total 10 elements.