

Laboratory Session 5

Procedure

1. Exercise 1: Int2Hex Converter. (50pts)

Write a program that

- 1.1 Read in **ONE** unsigned integer in the range 0 to 15. Print out that number in hexadecimal. For example, given the input 13, print out 0xD. (**lab5_1_1.s**)
- 1.2 Modify the previous assembly, create a procedure `printHex(int num)`. This procedure takes in a number and print it out in hexadecimal. (**lab5_1_2.s**)
- 1.3 Modify the previous assembly so that it can print out hexadecimal of any 32-bit integer input. For example, read in number 546263, print out 0x855D7. (**lab5_1_3.s**)

2. Exercise 2: Fibonacci number (50 pts)

The Fibonacci series is defined as:

1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, 21, 34, 55, ...

Each term in the series is the sum of the preceeding two terms. So, for example, the term 13 is the sum of the terms 5 and 8.

2.1 Write the program as a counting loop that terminates when the first 100 terms of the series have been computed. Use a register for the current term and a register for the previous term. Each execution of the loop computes a new current term and then copies the old current term to the previous term register. Print out the series. (Use no function) (**lab5_2_1.s**)

2.2 Rewrite the program using function

```
void fibonacci(int numOfTerms); // this is C
prototype
```

This function print out the Fibonacci series with one input is the number of terms numOfTerms.

2.3 Rewrite the program using recursion. The `fib` function should compute the n^{th} term as such:

```
int fib (int N) {
    return return fib(N - 1) + fib(N - 2);
}
```

Reference:

1. https://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/MIPS_Assembly/Pseudoinstructions
2. <https://courses.missouristate.edu/KenVollmar/MARS/Help/SyscallHelp.html>
3. https://www.assemblylanguagetuts.com/mips-assembly-programming-tutorials/#MIPS_Data_Types
4. https://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/MIPS_Assembly/Arithmetic_Instructions
5. <https://gab.wallawalla.edu/~curt.nelson/cptr280/lecture/mips%20arithmetic%20instructions.pdf>