Project 2 Report

Anna Phan

1.0: Program Input/Output

Program 1: The input of the program is the user putting in two positive numbers. The output would be the number calculate using multiplication procedures.

Program 2: The input of the program is the user entering in three signed numbers. The output of would be the answer of the equation on the worksheet along with a message saying whether or not here is overflow.

Program 3: The input of the program is the user entering in Instruction Count, CPI (Clock Per Instruction), and Clock Rate in GHz for processor A and the same for processor B. The output be telling the user which one is faster.

2.0: Program Design

Program 1: The program will prompt the use to enter in two positive integers. The program will take the put the first number into a loop. The loop will start at 1 and go till the it is equal to the second number. Within the loop, the first number will add to itself and move the loop to the next number. Once the loop is equal to the second number, the loop will end and print out the number.

Program 2: The program will prompt the user to enter in three signed numbers. It will have a loop so the result of the loop will be the second powered by the third number. Then it will as the first number to the result. It will square the first number and have the third number subtracted from it. The program will take those number and diver the first result by the second result. Next the program will multiple the second number with 3 and have that added to the result we already have. The program will then check for overflow.

Program 3: The program will prompt the user for Instruction Count, CPI, and Clock Rate in GHz for processor A. It will then calculate the CPU time for processor A. The program will prompt the user for the same information but from processor B. It will calculate the CPU time for processor B. The program will compare the two to see which has the bigger CPU time and print out the appropriate one that is fast and how many times it faster than the other.

3.0: Symbol Table

Register	Purpose & Label
\$v0	1: prints an integer
	2: prints a float
	4: prints a string
	5: saves an integer from user
	6: saves a float from user
\$a0	Argument of syscall to print string
\$t0	C1: temporary place for the add number
	C2: temporary place for the second number powered by the third
	number. temporary place for that number added with the first
	number
\$t1	C2: temporary place for the square root of the first number.
	Temporary place for the result minus by the third number.
\$t2	C2: temporary place for the second number multiplied by 3
\$s0	C1: save the first number the user entered
	C2: save the first number the user entered
\$s1	C1: save the second number the user entered
	C2: save the second number the user entered
\$s2	C1: save the number that the loop starts on
	C2: save the third number the user entered

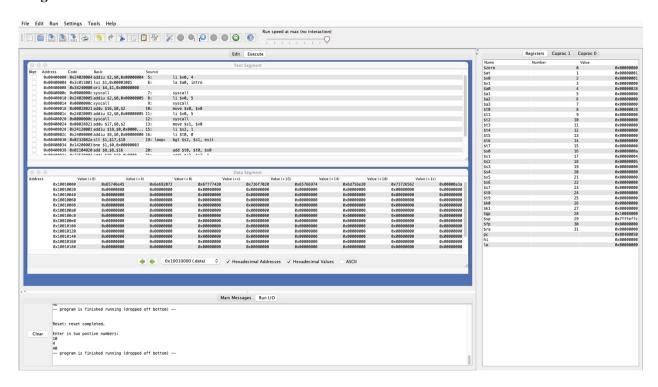
\$s4	C2: save the result after the calculations
\$f0	C3: used to transfer the user input into a different register
\$f1	C3: temporary place for processor A's Instruction Count
\$f2	C3: temporary place for processor A's Clock Per Instruction
\$f3	C3: temporary place for processor A's Clock Rate in GHz
\$f4	C3: temporary zero
\$f5	C3: temporary place for processor A's CPU Time
\$f6	C3: temporary place for processor B's Instruction Count
\$f7	C3: temporary place for processor B's Clock Per Instruction
\$f8	C3: temporary place for processor B's Clock Rate in GHz
\$f9	C3: temporary place for processor B's CPU Time
\$f12	C3: passes the number so it can be printed

4.0: Learning Coverage

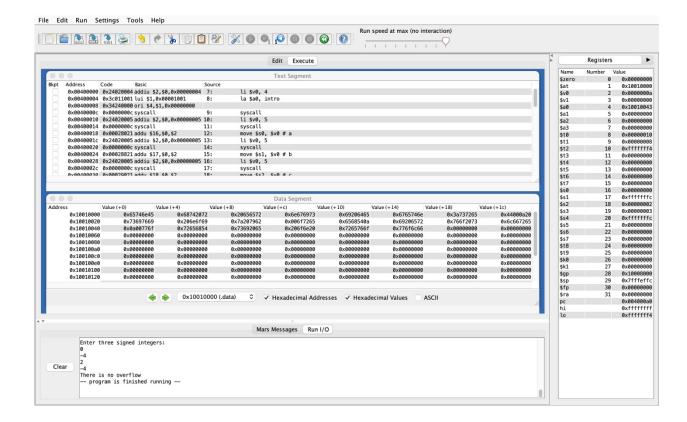
- 1. CPU Performance
- 2. Storing multiple floats from user input
- 3. Printing floats
- 4. Checking for overflow
- 5. Using a loop to perform multiplication procedures

5.0: Test Results

Program 1:



Program 2:



Program 3:

