



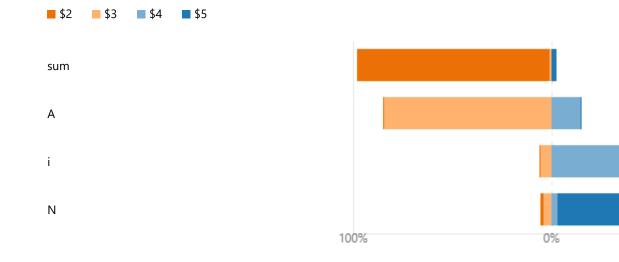
100%

COMP - Intro to Compilers II (MIEIC - Compilers - 2021)

:::

1. Consider the following C function and the output assembly code by gcc -O0 for MIPS: int sum(int A[], int N) { int i, sum = 0; for(i=0; i<N; i++) { sum = sum + A[i]; } return sum; } //sum(int*, int): 1. blez \$5,\$L4 2. sll \$5,\$5,2 3. addu \$5,\$4,\$5 move \$2,\$0 \$L3: 5. \$3,0(\$4) 6. addiu \$4,\$4,4 7. 4. bne \$5,\$4,\$L3 addu \$2,\$2,\$3 \$2,\$0 8. 9. j \$31 9. nop \$L4: 10. i \$31 11. move

2. Indicate the register the compiler assigned to each variable: (1 point)



3. Why did the compiler output an instruction after each j (jump) instruction? (1 point) 86% of respondents (113 of 131) answered this question correctly.

■ because the target MIPS proc... 113 ✓

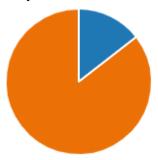
because the branch may not b... 18



4. The compiler optimized the code considering that the loop executes at least 1 iteration (1 point) 85% of respondents (112 of 131) answered this question correctly.

TRUE 19

FALSE
112 ✓



5. The implementation of the FOR loop is similar to (1 point) 76% of respondents (99 of 131) answered this question correctly.

a do...while
 a while
 32



6. Consider the following C function and the output assembly code by gcc -O0 for MIPS:

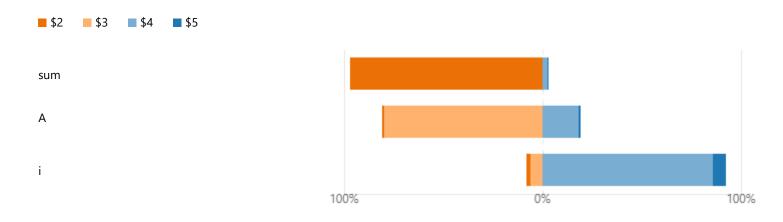
#define N 1000 int sum(int A[]) { int i, sum = 0; for(i=0; i<N; i++) { sum = sum + A[i]; }

return sum; } //sum(int*): 1. addiu \$5,\$4,4000 2. move \$2,\$0 \$L2:

3. lw \$3,0(\$4) 4. addiu \$4,\$4,4 5. bne \$5,\$4,\$L2 6. addu \$2,\$2,\$3

7. j \$318. nop

7. Indicate the register the compiler assigned to each variable: (1 point)



8. The compiler optimized the code considering that the loop executes at least 1 iteration (1 point) 94% of respondents (123 of 131) answered this question correctly.



9. The implementation of the FOR loop is similar to (1 point) 88% of respondents (115 of 131) answered this question correctly.

