
Notes:

- The main purpose of this week is to continually practice procedure calls, especially non-leaf procedures.
 - Although there are some questions that can be solved without recursive calling, students should use function/procedure callings in recursive to practice.
 - Students are NOT requested to submit the MIPS programs.
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Question 1. Given the following leaf procedure in ANSI C

```
void swap(int v[], int k)
{
    int temp;
    temp = v[k]
    v[k] = v[k+1];
    v[k+1] = temp;
}
```

Assume that the \$a0 register will store the base address of the v array while the \$a1 register keeps value k. The array v consists of 10 elements in integer and is pre-defined in the data section.

1. Write a main program the receive value k from user, check the value k and call the procedure swap if possible.
2. Watch the \$ra register before and after the jal and jr instructions are executed.

Question 2. Given the following factorial MIPS program in a recursive form (as in the slide)

```
fact: addi $sp, $sp, -8      # adjust stack for 2 items
      sw   $ra, 4($sp)      # save return address
      sw   $a0, 0($sp)      # save argument
      slti $t0, $a0, 1      # test for n < 1
      beq  $t0, $zero, L1
      addi $v0, $zero, 1    # if so, result is 1
      addi $sp, $sp, 8      # pop 2 items from stack
      jr   $ra              # and return
L1:   addi $a0, $a0, -1     # else decrement n
      jal  fact             # recursive call
      lw   $a0, 0($sp)      # restore original n
      lw   $ra, 4($sp)      # and return address
      addi $sp, $sp, 8      # pop 2 items from stack
      mul  $v0, $a0, $v0    # multiply to get result
      jr   $ra              # and return
```

1. Type the above procedure and write a main program that call the above procedure with different n, where n is in the \$a0 register. Watch the results
2. When n is 2, run the program step by step and watch the execution of instructions as well as the \$ra register and values store/load to/from the stack.

—————the end—————