David J Tinley 10/03/2023 Lab 2.2 Report Computer Organization

Again, I was able to use all my previously written macros for part 2 of this lab. The only new macro that I wrote was for the swapping of the two values.

```
dtinley — lab2.2.asm (~/Desktop/dtinley) - VIM — vim — Vim lab2.2.asm — 91×52
lab2.2.asm ≡
                                                                      buffers
  1 # Lab_2.2 - Computer_Organization-
 2 # David J Tinley
 3 # 10/03/2023-
 5 #_Swap_the_contents_of_two_registers,-
 6 #_assume_there_is_only_one_additional_register-
 7 # that can be destroyed.
 9 #_Your_program_should_initially_read_values-
10 #_(of_type_integer,_float_or_string)_into_registers.-
11 #_Next, it_will_swap_the_values_read, then_print_the-
12 #_final_contents_of_each_register-
17 .macro_print_string(%string)_#_macro_for_printing_strings-
18 li_$v0,_4____#_load_syscall_for_print_string_into_$v0¬
      la $a0, %string # load address of string to be printed-
syscall # print the string-
21 .end_macro-
23 .macro_input(%num) #_macro_for_inputting_an_integer¬
24 li $v0, 5 # load_syscall_for_reading_in_a_integer¬
25 la $a0, %num # load_address_of_integer_to_be_input¬
26 syscall #_read_in_the_integer¬
27 .end_macro-
29 .macro_print_int(%num) #_macro_for_printing_an_integer-
30 li $v0, 1 # load syscall for printing an integer
31 ____la_$a0, (%num) _____#_load_address_of_integer_to_be_printed-
    ___syscall_____#_print_the_integer-
33 .end_macro¬
36 la $t2, (%num1) # load num1 into temporary storage $t2-
37 ____la_%num1, (%num2)-
38 la %num2, ($t2)-
39 .end_macro-
41 .macro_end()-
  li $v0, 10
syscall
                           # macro to end program. 10 = exit-
                          ...# exit the program-
44 .end_macro-
NORMAL > SPELL [EN]
                  lab2.2.asm
                                            asm ≡ ≺
                                                    "lab2.2.asm" 106L, 3267B
```

The screenshot below continues with all the data that is declared for the program. Three integer variables are made for holding the two values input and the third is for the swapping function. The rest of the data are strings for printing prompts and printing results. Next in the text section I start with displaying the prompts one at a time and reading the input for the two variables. After input, the variables are loaded into temporary registers and then the swap macro is performed on them. The swap macro uses the basic algorithm of introducing a third variable to temporarily store the values in as you swap them. And finally, the new values of w and x are printed and the program calls the end macro that I made.

```
📷 dtinley — lab2.2.asm (~/Desktop/dtinley) - VIM — vim — Vim lab2.2.asm — 91×52
lab2.2.asm ≡
                                                                         buffers
_w:_.align_2_ #_w_variable_(32_bit_integer)-
          .word 0
      _x:_.align_2_ #_x_variable_(32_bit_integer)¬
          .word 0
      _t:_.align_2__#_temporary_storage_variable_(32_bit_integer)¬
          .word 0
      _new_line:_.asciiz_"\n"
                                            #_new_line_character-
      _w_prompt:_,asciiz_"Enter_a_value_for_w:_"_#_input_prompt_for_variable_w-
      _w_prompt:_,ascitz__enter_a_value_for_x:_" #_input_prompt_for_variable_x¬
_x_prompt:_,ascitz_"Enter_a_value_for_x:_" #_input_prompt_for_variable_x¬
_x_result:_,ascitz_"X_is_now_equal_to:_" #_print_x_result¬
_w_result:_,ascitz_"W_is_now_equal_to:_" #_print_w_result¬
  main:-
         _print_string(_w_prompt)_#_print_w_input_prompt¬
         input(_w)
                               _#_input_value_for_w._stored_in_$v0¬
         la $t0, ($v0)
                               # transfer w value into $t0-
         print_string(_x_prompt)_#_print_x_input_prompt-
         input( x)
                               _#_input_value_for_x._stored_in_$v0¬
         la_$t1,_($v0)__
                              # transfer_x_value_into_$t1
         swap($t0, $t1) # swap $t0 to $t1-
         print_string(_w_result)_#_print_w's_new_value-
         print_int($t1)-
         print_string(_new_line)_#_print_new_line_character-
         print_string(_x_result)_#_print_x's_new_value¬
         print_int($t0)-
         end()
                               _#_exit_the_program-
  NORMAL > SPELL [EN] lab2.2.asm
                                            asm ≡
                                                    utf-8 € 77% \ :82/106≡ %1
```

In conclusion I found part two of the lab assignment to be the easier one. I did not run into any issues for this one after learning more about the memory alignment from part 1.



