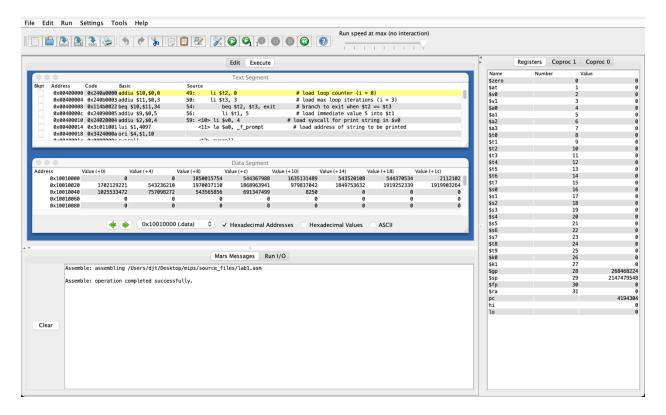
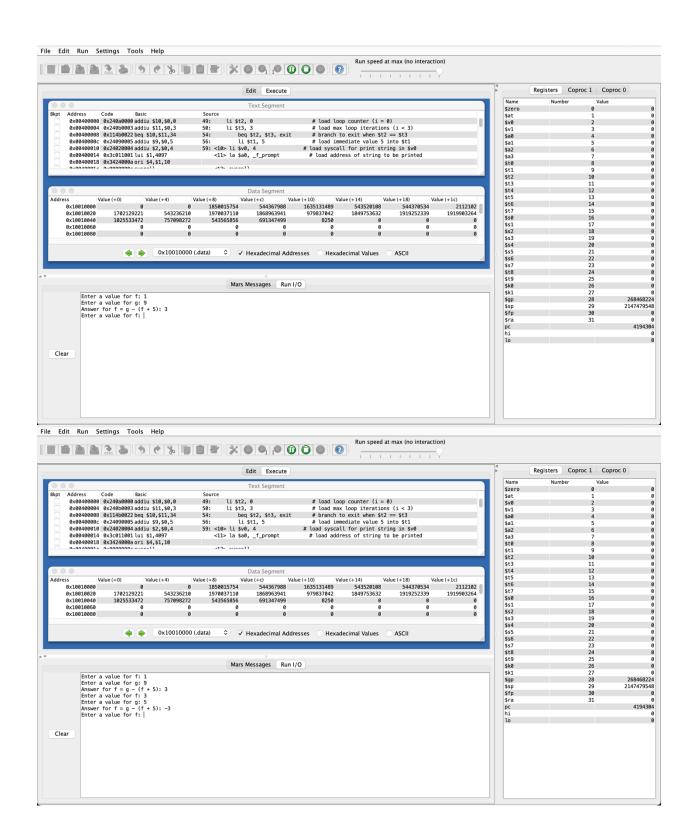
David J Tinley 09/24/2023 Lab 1 Report Computer Organization

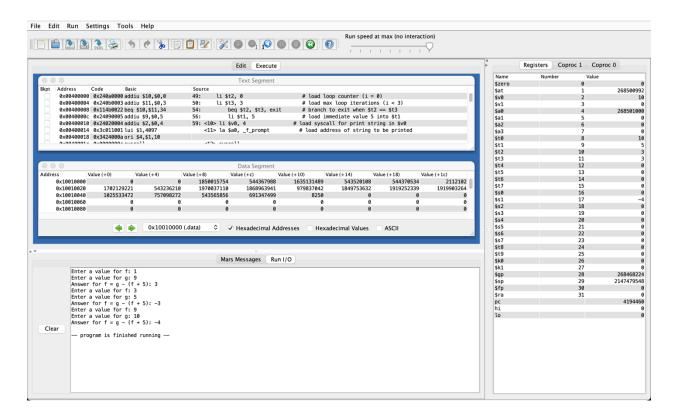
For this lab assignment I was able to utilize macro's that I had learned about online. They are essentially functions that you can write instead of having to write each line of assembly code over and over for things like print or read in the terminal. The second concept I used was a loop. The MIPS loops were like using for loops in C/C++. A big difference being you must declare your loop iterator and maximum loop counter outside of the loop. You also must explicitly tell the program where to branch to after the loop is finished.

```
# Lab 1 - Computer Organization
# David J Tinley
# 09/22/2023
# Write a MIPS program to compute f = g - (f + 5)
.macro print_string(%string) # macro for printing string parameter
 li $v0, 4
                 # load syscall for print string in $v0
 la $a0, %string
                    # load address of string to be printed
 syscall
.end_macro
.macro input(%num)
                       # macro for inputting integer
 li $v0, 5
                # load syscall for reading integer
 la $a0, %num
                   # load address of integer to be input
                 # value stored in $v0
 syscall
end macro
macro print_result(%num) # macro for printing result
 li $v0, 1
                 # load syscall for printing integer
 la $a0, (%num)
                     # load address of integer to be printed
 syscall
end macro
```

```
.align 2
                   # align memory to 2^2, so 4 for word
                 # alignment must be declared before .word???
                 # declaration must also be literally aligned
                 # with .word???
  _f: .word 0
                   # 32 bit integer for f
                    # 32 bit integer for g
  _g: .word 0
 _new_line: .asciiz "\n"
 _f_prompt: .asciiz "Enter a value for f: "
 _g_prompt: .asciiz "Enter a value for g: "
  _answer: .asciiz "Answer for f = g - (f + 5): "
.text
 li $t2, 0
                   # load loop counter (i = 0)
 li $t3, 3
                   # load max loop iterations (i < 3)
 loop:
                    # loop through 3 times total
    beq $t2, $t3, exit # branch to exit when $t2 == $t3
    li $t1, 5
                   # load immediate value 5 into $t1
                   # used for equation (_f + 5)
    print_string(_f_prompt) # print prompt for _f input
    input(_f)
                   # input value for f variable
    la $s1, ($v0) # store value of _f into $s1
    print_string(_g_prompt) # print prompt for _g input
    input(_g)
                      # input value for g
    la $t0, ($v0)  # store value of _g into $t0
    add \$\$1, \$\$1 # \$\$\$1 = ( f + 5)
```







In conclusion, I think the project went well. The biggest issue I faced was understanding how memory alignment works within the code. I was eventually able to figure how the memory must be aligned differently for words, half-words, and so on. I do not fully understand why the alignment call had to be positioned exactly where I had put it in the code though.