CS 241 Tutorial 1

Graham Cooper

May 15th, 2015

```
Fibonacci Numbers f_n = f_{n-1} + f_{n-2}
where f_0 = 1 and f_1 = 1 and n \ge 2
```

Topics

- 1. MIPS Loops
- 2. Printing and using the stack
- 3. How to create and use procedures

1)

\$1 containts $n \geq 0$, find f_n and place it in \$3

```
; \$3 = f_n
; \$4 = f_n-1
add \$3, \$0, \$0; begin \$3 at 0
lis \$4
.word 1; begin \$4 at 1
add \$5, \$0, \$4; store 1 somewhere
loop: beq \$1, \$0, ...; brance if our counter is 1
add \$4, \$3, \$4; put the next fib number in 4
sub \$1, \$1, \$5; n -= 1
sub \$3, \$4, \$3;
beq \$0, \$0, loop
jr \$31; return
```

2)

Convert problem 1 into a procedure name fib, apart from \$3, upon return, every register should have the ssame value upon return as it had when the procedure was called.

```
fib: \mathbf{sw} $4, -4(\$30); name our procedure \mathbf{sw} $5, -8(\$30); store all of our used values in RAM \mathbf{sw} $1, -12(\$30) lis $4
```

```
. word 12
sub $30, $30, $4; State how far we have used RAM
add $3, $0, $0; begin $3 at 0
lis $4
.word 1; begin $4 at 1
add $5, $0, $4; store 1 somewhere
loop: beq $1, $0, ___; brance if our counter is 1
add $4, $3, $4; put the next fib number in 4
sub $1, $1, $5; n = 1
sub $3, $4, $3;
beq $0, $0, loop
lis $4
. word 12
add $30, $30, $4; Restore the last used memory location
lw \$4, -4(\$30); restore all of our memory
1w $5, -8($30)
lw \$1, -12(\$30)
jr $31 ; return
```

Printing to Stdout and using the stack

- \$1 contains $n \ge 1$ using fib, print the first n fibonacci numbers in reverse
- assume print procedure "print" uses \$1 as input

```
lis $4
.word fib
lst $5
.word print
list $6
.word 4
sw $31, -4($30)
sub $30, $30, $6
add $7, $0, $0
lis $8
.word 1
loop: beq $1, $7, endloop
add $7, $7, $8
jalr $4, ; call fib
```