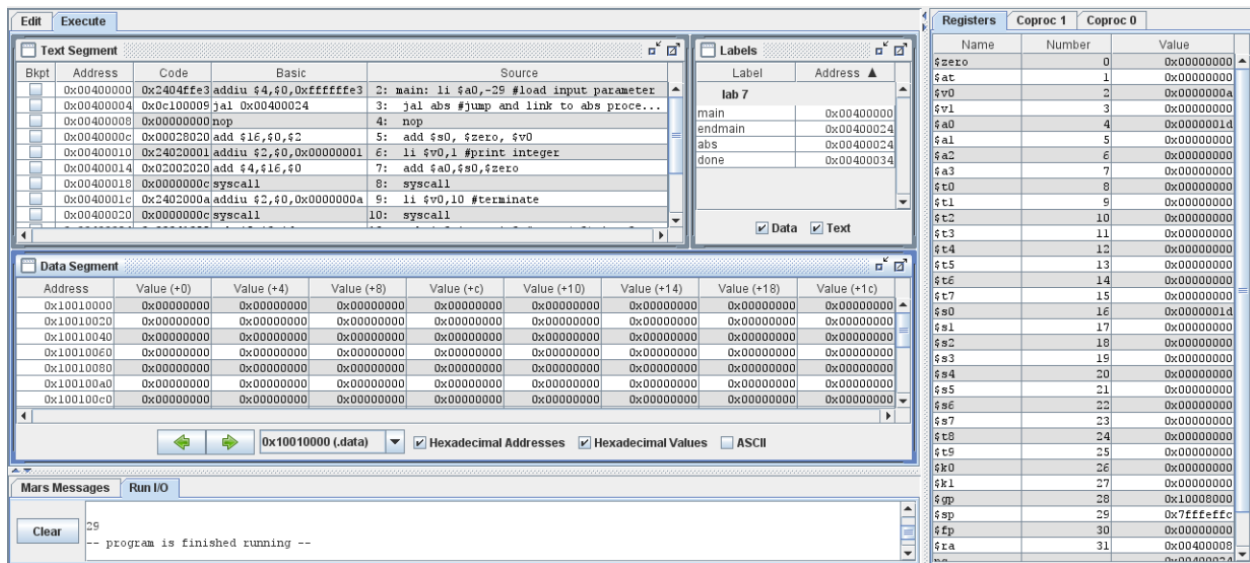


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Assignment 1:

```
.text
main: li $a0,-29 #load input parameter
      jal abs #jump and link to abs procedure
      nop
      add $s0, $zero, $v0
      li $v0,1 #print integer
      add $a0,$s0,$zero
      syscall
      li $v0,10 #terminate
      syscall
endmain:
abs:
      sub $v0,$zero,$a0 #put -(a0) in v0; in case (a0)<0
      bltz $a0,done #if (a0)<0 then done
      nop
      add $v0,$a0,$zero #else put (a0) in v0
done:
      jr $ra
```



⇒ Kết quả chính xác

Assignment 2:

```
.text
main:
    li $a0,29 #load test input
    li $a1,11
    li $s2,12
    jal max    #call max procedure
    nop
    add $a0,$v0,$zero
    li $v0,1 #print the max integer
    syscall
    li $v0,10 #exit
    syscall
end_main:
max:
    add $v0,$a0,$zero #copy (a0) in v0; largest so far
    sub $t0,$a1,$v0   #compute (a1)-(v0)
    bltz $t0,next     #if (a1)-(v0)<0 then no change
    nop
    add $v0,$a1,$zero #else (a1) is largest thus far
next:
    sub $t0,$a2,$v0   #compute (a2)-(v0)
    bltz $t0,done     #if (a2)-(v0)<0 then no change
    nop
    add $v0,$a2,$zero #else (a2) is largest overall
done: jr $ra          #return to calling program
```

The screenshot shows the Mars MIPS simulator interface. The **Text Segment** window displays the assembly code with addresses and comments. The **Data Segment** window shows memory values. The **Registers** window lists registers \$zero through \$ra with their current values. The **Mars Messages** window shows the message "-- program is finished running --".

| Name | Number | Value |
|--------|--------|--------------|
| \$zero | 0 | 0x00000000 |
| \$at | 1 | 0x00000000 |
| \$v0 | 2 | 0x0000000a |
| \$v1 | 3 | 0x00000000 |
| \$a0 | 4 | 0x0000001d |
| \$a1 | 5 | 0x0000000b |
| \$a2 | 6 | 0x00000000 |
| \$a3 | 7 | 0x00000000 |
| \$t0 | 8 | 0xffffffffe3 |
| \$t1 | 9 | 0x00000000 |
| \$t2 | 10 | 0x00000000 |
| \$t3 | 11 | 0x00000000 |
| \$t4 | 12 | 0x00000000 |
| \$t5 | 13 | 0x00000000 |
| \$t6 | 14 | 0x00000000 |
| \$t7 | 15 | 0x00000000 |
| \$s0 | 16 | 0x00000000 |
| \$s1 | 17 | 0x00000000 |
| \$s2 | 18 | 0x00000000 |
| \$s3 | 19 | 0x00000000 |
| \$s4 | 20 | 0x00000000 |
| \$s5 | 21 | 0x00000000 |
| \$s6 | 22 | 0x00000000 |
| \$s7 | 23 | 0x00000000 |
| \$s8 | 24 | 0x00000000 |
| \$s9 | 25 | 0x00000000 |
| \$k0 | 26 | 0x00000000 |
| \$k1 | 27 | 0x00000000 |
| \$gp | 28 | 0x10008000 |
| \$sp | 29 | 0x7fffffc0 |
| \$fp | 30 | 0x00000000 |
| \$ra | 31 | 0x00400010 |

-Số lớn nhất là 29 => Kết quả đúng.

Assignment 3:

```
.text
li $s0, 29 #load test input
li $s1, 11
push: addi $sp,$sp,-8 #adjust the stack pointer
      sw $s0,4($sp) #push $s0 to stack
      sw $s1,0($sp) #push $s1 to stack
work: nop
      nop
      nop
pop:  lw $s0,0($sp) #pop from stack to $s0
      lw $s1,4($sp) #pop from stack to $s1
      addi $sp,$sp,8 #adjust the stack pointer
```

-Ban đầu s0 = 10, s1 = 0 sau khi chạy chương trình => s0 = 11, s1 = 10.

The screenshot shows the Mars MIPS simulator interface. The Text Segment window displays the assembly code with addresses and source code. The Data Segment window shows memory values. The Labels window lists labels and their addresses. The Register window shows the values of registers \$s0 and \$s1.

| Name | Number | Value |
|--------|--------|------------|
| \$zero | 0 | 0 |
| \$at | 1 | 0 |
| \$v0 | 2 | 0 |
| \$v1 | 3 | 0 |
| \$a0 | 4 | 0 |
| \$a1 | 5 | 0 |
| \$a2 | 6 | 0 |
| \$a3 | 7 | 0 |
| \$t0 | 8 | 0 |
| \$t1 | 9 | 0 |
| \$t2 | 10 | 0 |
| \$t3 | 11 | 0 |
| \$t4 | 12 | 0 |
| \$t5 | 13 | 0 |
| \$t6 | 14 | 0 |
| \$t7 | 15 | 0 |
| \$s0 | 16 | 11 |
| \$s1 | 17 | 10 |
| \$s2 | 18 | 0 |
| \$s3 | 19 | 0 |
| \$s4 | 20 | 0 |
| \$s5 | 21 | 0 |
| \$s6 | 22 | 0 |
| \$s7 | 23 | 0 |
| \$t8 | 24 | 0 |
| \$t9 | 25 | 0 |
| \$k0 | 26 | 0 |
| \$k1 | 27 | 0 |
| \$gp | 28 | 268468224 |
| \$sp | 29 | 2147479548 |
| \$fp | 30 | 0 |
| \$ra | 31 | 0 |

Mars Messages: Run I/O

Clear

-- program is finished running (dropped off bottom) --

Assignment 4:

```
.data
Message: .asciiz "Ket qua tinh giai thua la: "
.text
main: jal WARP

print:  add $a1, $v0, $zero # $a0 = result from N!
        li $v0, 56
        la $a0, Message
        syscall
quit:   li $v0, 10 #terminate
        syscall
endmain:

WARP:   sw $fp,-4($sp) #save frame pointer (1)
        addi $fp,$sp,0 #new frame pointer point to the top (2)
        addi $sp,$sp,-8 #adjust stack pointer (3)
        sw $ra,0($sp) #save return address (4)
        li $a0,10 #load test input N
        jal FACT #call fact procedure
        nop

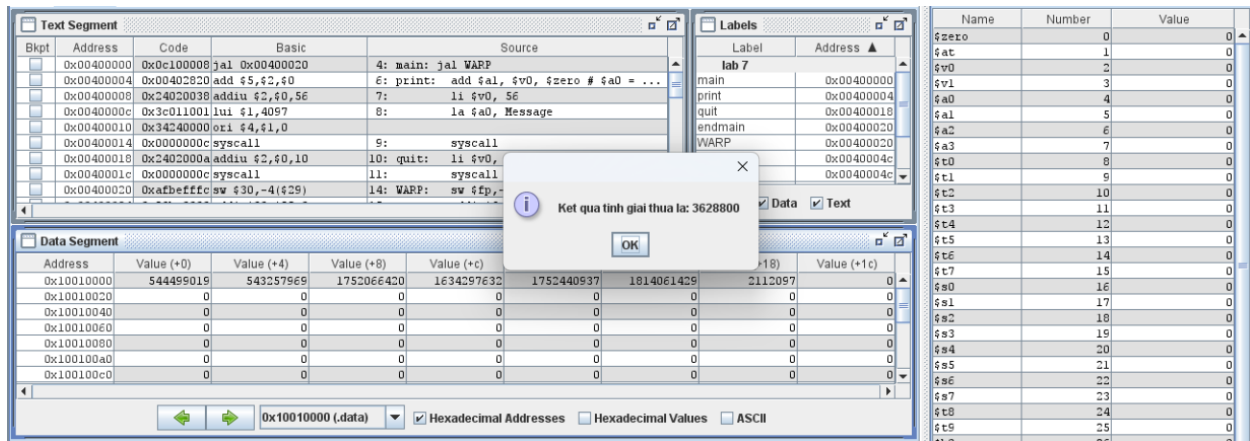
        lw $ra,0($sp) #restore return address (5)
        addi $sp,$fp,0 #return stack pointer (6)
        lw $fp,-4($sp) #return frame pointer (7)
        jr $ra
wrap_end:

FACT:   sw $fp,-4($sp) #save frame pointer
        addi $fp,$sp,0 #new frame pointer point to stack's top
        addi $sp,$sp,-12 #allocate space for $fp,$ra,$a0 in stack

        sw $ra,4($sp) #save return address
        sw $a0,0($sp) #save $a0 register

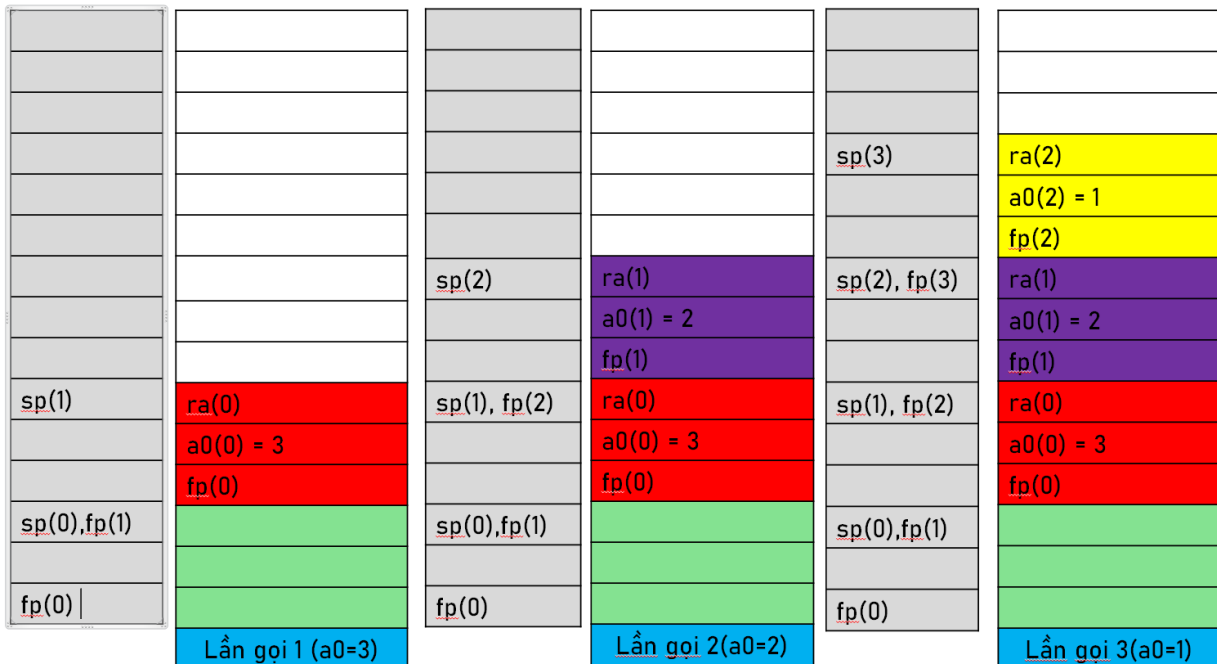
        slti $t0,$a0,2 #if input argument N < 2
        beq $t0,$zero,recursive#if it is false ((a0 = N) >=2)
        nop
        li $v0,1 #return the result N!=1
        j done
        nop
recursive:
        addi $a0,$a0,-1 #adjust input argument
        jal FACT #recursive call
        nop
        lw $v1,0($sp) #load a0
        mult $v1,$v0 #compute the result
        mflo $v0
done:   lw $ra,4($sp) #restore return address
        lw $a0,0($sp) #restore a0
        addi $sp,$fp,0 #restore stack pointer
        lw $fp,-4($sp) #restore frame pointer
```

```
jr $ra #jump to calling
fact_end:
```



10! = 3628800 => Kết quả đúng.

- Draw the stack through this recursive program in case of n=3 (compute 3!).



Assignment 5:

```
.data
mes1: .asciiz "Largest: "
mes2: .asciiz " Smallest: "
.text
main:
    li $s0,2
    li $s1,3
    li $s2,4
    li $s3,6
    li $s4,9
    li $s5,11
    li $s6,-29
    li $s7,-12
    jal max
addi $t0, $v0, 0 # t0 = largest
addi $t1, $v1, 0 # t1 = largest position
print_max: # Print the largest element and the positon of this element
    addi $v0, $0, 4
    la $a0, mes1
    syscall
    addi $v0, $0, 1
    addi $a0, $t0, 0
    syscall
    addi $v0, $0, 11
    addi $a0, $0, 44
    syscall
    addi $v0, $0, 1
    addi $a0, $t1, 0
    syscall
jal min # Print the smallest element and the positon of this element
addi $t2, $v0, 0 # t2 = smallest
addi $t3, $v1, 0 # t3 = smallest position

print_min:
    addi $v0, $0, 4
    la $a0, mes2
    syscall
    addi $v0, $0, 1
    addi $a0, $t2, 0
    syscall
    addi $v0, $0, 11
    addi $a0, $0, 44
    syscall
```

```

        addi $v0, $0, 1
        addi $a0, $t3, 0
        syscall
exit:   addi $v0, $0, 10
        syscall
end_main:
#-----
max: # find the largest element and the position of this element
sw $fp, -4($sp) # store frame pointer
addi $fp, $sp, 0 # fp = sp
addi $sp, $sp, -40 # allocate space in stack
sw $ra, 32($sp) # store return address
sw $s7, 28($sp)
sw $s6, 24($sp)
sw $s5, 20($sp)
sw $s4, 16($sp)
sw $s3, 12($sp)
sw $s2, 8($sp)
sw $s1, 4($sp)
sw $s0, 0($sp)
add $v0, $s0, $0 # set max = s0
addi $v1, $0, 0 # set max_pos = 0
addi $t0, $0, 1 # index i = 0
addi $t1, $0, 8 # t1 = n = 8 (8 registers)
LOOP1: slt $t2, $t0, $t1 # check if i < 8
        beq $t2, $0, end_LOOP1 # if not then end loop
        sll $t2, $t0, 2 # t2 = 4 * i
        add $t2, $sp, $t2 # t2 = sp[i]
        lw $t2, 0($t2) # t2 = si (i in [0, 7])
        slt $t3, $v0, $t2 # check if si > max
        beq $t3, $0, continue1 # if false then skip
        add $v0, $t2, $0 # if true then set max = si
        add $v1, $t0, $0 # and set max_pos = i (which mean largest element is
stored in $si)
        continue1:
        addi $t0, $t0, 1 # i = i + 1
        j LOOP1
end_LOOP1:
lw $s0, 0($sp)
lw $s1, 4($sp)
lw $s2, 8($sp)
lw $s3, 12($sp)
lw $s4, 16($sp)
lw $s5, 20($sp)
lw $s6, 24($sp)

```

```

lw $s7, 28($sp)
lw $ra, 32($sp)    # restore return address
addi $sp, $fp, 0   # restore sp
lw $fp, -4($sp)    # restore fp
jr $ra
min: #find the smallest element and the position of this element
sw $fp, -4($sp)    # store frame pointer
addi $fp, $sp, 0   # fp = sp
addi $sp, $sp, -40 # allocate space in stack
sw $ra, 32($sp)    # store return address
sw $s7, 28($sp)
sw $s6, 24($sp)
sw $s5, 20($sp)
sw $s4, 16($sp)
sw $s3, 12($sp)
sw $s2, 8($sp)
sw $s1, 4($sp)
sw $s0, 0($sp)
add $v0, $s0, $0   # set min = s0
addi $v1, $0, 0    # set min_pos = 0
addi $t0, $0, 1    # i = 0
addi $t1, $0, 8    # t1 = n = 8 (8 registers)
LOOP2: slt $t2, $t0, $t1    # check if i < 8
      beq $t2, $0, end_LOOP2 # if not then end loop
      sll $t2, $t0, 2        # t2 = 4 * i
      add $t2, $sp, $t2      # t2 = sp[i]
      lw $t2, 0($t2)         # t2 = si (i in [0, 7])
      slt $t3, $t2, $v0      # check if si < min
      beq $t3, $0, continue2 # if false then skip
      add $v0, $t2, $0       # if true then set min = si
      add $v1, $t0, $0       # and set min_pos = i (which mean smallest element is
stored in $si)
      continue2:
      addi $t0, $t0, 1       # i = i + 1
      j LOOP2
end_LOOP2:

addi $sp, $fp, 0   # restore sp
lw $fp, -4($sp)    # restore fp
jr $ra

```