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Computer Organization
November 6, 2020

Assembly Code File:

```
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```

```
.data  
    prompt1: .asciiz "Enter an integer for the three variables, x, y and z.\nThis program will choose  
the two highest integers and\nprint the sum of them."  
    prompt2: .asciiz "\n\nEnter a value for x: "  
    prompt3: .asciiz "Enter a value for y: "  
    prompt4: .asciiz "Enter a value for z: "  
    message1: .asciiz "\nThe final sum is: "
```

```
.text
```

```
li $v0, 4      #reading the first prompt  
la $a0, prompt1  
syscall
```

```
li $v0, 4      #reading the second prompt  
la $a0, prompt2  
syscall  
li $v0, 5      #entering user input  
syscall  
move $s0, $v0  #moving user input into saved register
```

```
li $v0, 4      #reading the third prompt  
la $a0, prompt3  
syscall  
li $v0, 5      #entering user input  
syscall  
move $s1, $v0  #moving user input into saved register
```

```
li $v0, 4      #reading the fourth prompt  
la $a0, prompt4  
syscall  
li $v0, 5      #entering user input  
syscall  
move $s2, $v0  #moving user input into saved register
```

```

slt $t0, $s1, $s0      #compare y < x
beq $t0, $zero, else   #if false, go to else
add $t1, $t1, $s0      #add x to sum (temp1)
slt $t0, $s1, $s2      #compare y < z
beq $t0, $zero, else2  #if false, go to else
add $t1, $t1, $s2      #add z to sum
j endif
else2:
add $t1, $t1, $s1      #add y to sum
j endif

else:
add $t1, $t1, $s1      #add y to sum (temp1)
slt $t0, $s0, $s2      #compare x < z
beq $t0, $zero, else3  #if false, go to else
add $t1, $t1, $s2      #add z to sum
j endif
else3:
add $t1, $t1, $s0      #add x to sum
j endif

endif:

li $v0, 4              #reading the final message
la $a0, message1
syscall

li $v0, 1              #displaying total
move $a0, $t1
syscall

li $v0, 10             #terminate program run and exit
syscall

```

Project Implementation:

In order to get this program to work, I first began by reading the initial prompts out and retrieving integers for the three variables used in the program. I used simple la and li instructions and move to achieve this basic part. Next, I had to create an algorithm to achieve the result desired. I began by using slt to compare x and y and create the if statement, then a beq instruction to jump to else if the if statement was false. In the case that the if statement was true, I added the x integer to a temporary register which I designated to be the sum. Next, I had to repeat the process to compare y to z and do the exact same thing with another else statement within the first if else statement. I basically repeated this process for each circumstance, using the same instructions just with the different results of the slt instruction. After I added the two largest integers, I jumped to the endif statement, and displayed the final message and sum. Again, I used basic la and li instructions to display these.

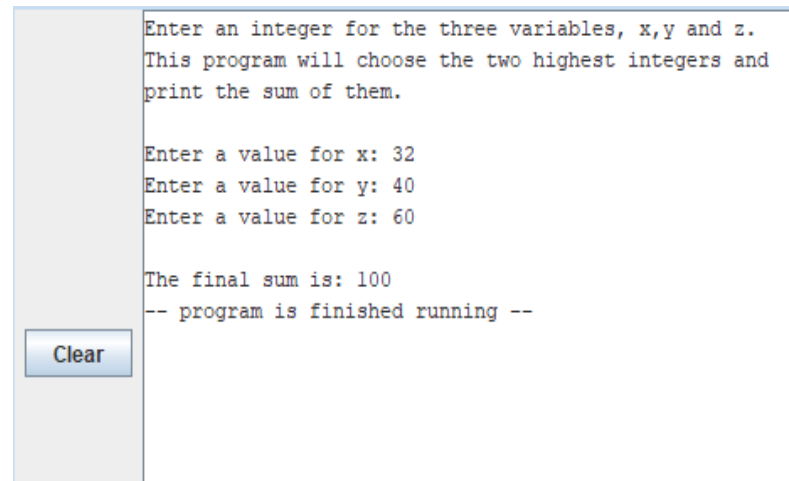
Working Code Screen Print:

Transcription:

Enter an integer for the three variables, x, y and z.
This program will choose the two highest integers and
print the sum of them.

Enter a value for x: 32
Enter a value for y: 40
Enter a value for z: 60

The final sum is: 100
-- program is finished running --

A screenshot of a program execution window. The window has a light gray background. On the left side, there is a vertical bar with a blue button labeled "Clear". The main area of the window displays the following text in a monospaced font: "Enter an integer for the three variables, x,y and z. This program will choose the two highest integers and print the sum of them." followed by "Enter a value for x: 32", "Enter a value for y: 40", and "Enter a value for z: 60". Below these inputs, it shows "The final sum is: 100" and "-- program is finished running --".

```
Enter an integer for the three variables, x,y and z.  
This program will choose the two highest integers and  
print the sum of them.  
  
Enter a value for x: 32  
Enter a value for y: 40  
Enter a value for z: 60  
  
The final sum is: 100  
-- program is finished running --
```

Conclusion:

To conclude, the main lesson that I learned during this part of the lab was using a pen and paper externally in order to figure out my algorithm and keep track of my variables first, before going in and trying to write from scratch. At first, I was trying to write it, and I was getting confused trying to keep track of my variables and registers while I was writing the other sections of the code. So, because of this, I deleted what I had and tried to write it out by hand on paper to get it down. Finally, after I got it fleshed out on paper, I wrote it and it was much easier to do than before. In terms of issues faced, this part gave me way more than the first, however I learned that writing it out was much better. I will definitely do this when writing more difficult code in the future. Big learning lesson here for me. Besides that, I really enjoyed writing this code again and I am enjoying writing in MIPS.