Lab6
CS211
Dynamic Memory Allocation

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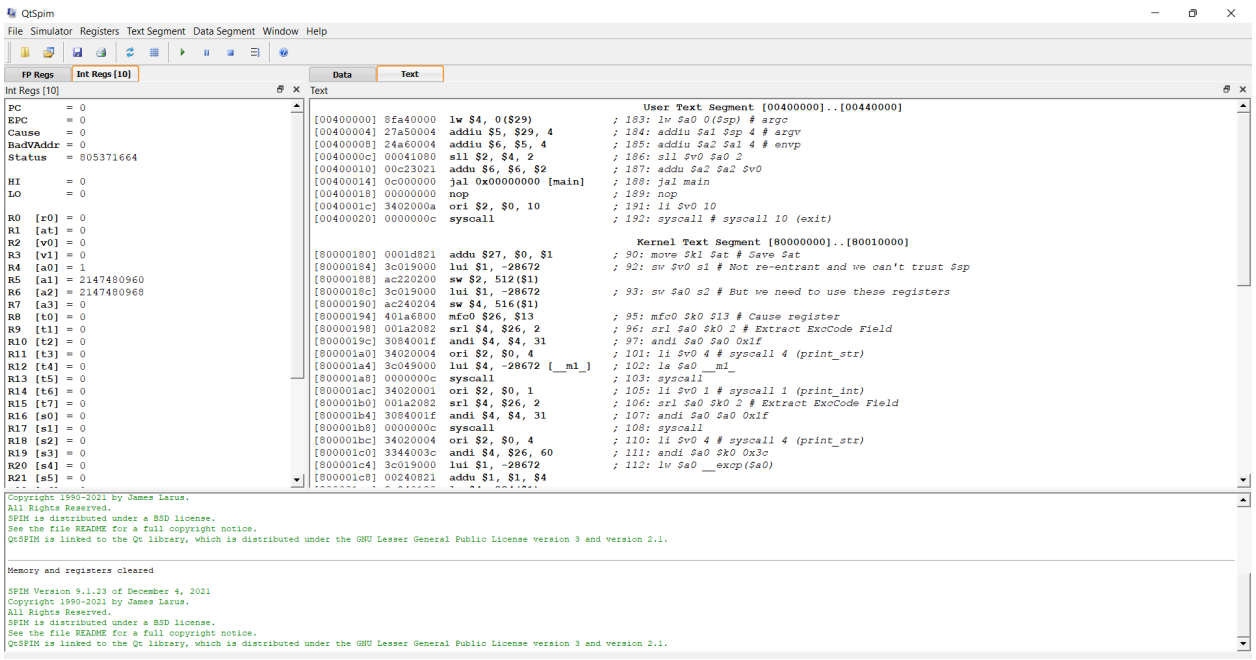


Interface before loading any file

1) Dynamically allocate memory to store a structure 'Date', which has three variables of integer type, namely date, month and year. The values for the same have to be entered by the user.Place the next date in next memory location and also display it on the screen.

```
# Author-Pranav Tambe
# Roll No-2106339


.data
date: .asciiz "Enter the date : "
month:.asciiz "Enter the month : "
year :.asciiz "Enter the year : "
next_date: .asciiz "\nThe next date is: "
```

```
slash : .asciiz"/"

.text
main:
  # Dynamically allocate memory for storing date and next date
  li $a0, 24
  li $v0, 9
  syscall
  move $s1, $v0


  la $a0, date
  li $v0, 4
  syscall
  li $v0, 5
  syscall
  sw $v0, 0($s1)

  la $a0, month
  li $v0, 4
  syscall
  li $v0, 5
 syscall
  sw $v0, 4($s1)

  la $a0, year
  li $v0, 4
  syscall
  li $v0, 5
  syscall
  sw $v0, 8($s1)

# calculate next date
  lw $t0, 0($s1) # load date
  lw $t1, 4($s1) # load month
  lw $t2, 8($s1) # load year

  beq $t1, 2, febCheck

  addi $t0, $t0, 1 # increment date
```

```
  beq $t0, 32, next_month # check if date overflows
  # 4, 6, 9, 11 are months with 30 days
  beq $t1,4,April_June_sept_Nov
  beq $t1,6,April_June_sept_Nov
  beq $t1,9,April_June_sept_Nov
  beq $t1,11,April_June_sept_Nov

  j print_next_date


next_month:
  addi $t1, $t1, 1 # increment month
  li $t0, 1 # set date to 1
  beq $t1, 13, next_year # check if date overflows
  j print_next_date

next_year:
  addi $t2, $t2, 1 # increment year
  li $t0, 1 # set date to 1
  li $t1,1
  j print_next_date



febCheck:
    # check if it's a leap year
    li $t3, 0 # initialize $t3 to 0
    rem $t3, $t2, 400 # check if the year is divisible by 400
    beq  $t3, 0, leap_year # if it's divisible by 400, it's a leap year
    rem $t3, $t2, 100 # check if the year is divisible by 100
    beq $t3, 0, not_leap_year # if it's not divisible by 100, it's a leap
year
    rem $t3, $t2, 4 # check if the year is divisible by 4
    beq $t3, 0, leap_year # if it's not divisible by 4, it's not a leap
year
    j not_leap_year

not_leap_year:
  addi $t0, $t0, 1 # increment date
  beq $t0,29,next_month
```

```
  j print_next_date


leap_year:
  addi $t0, $t0, 1 # increment date
  beq $t0,30,next_month
  j print_next_date

April_June_sept_Nov:
  beq $t0,31,next_month
  j print_next_date

print_next_date:
  # prompt user for input
  la $a0, next_date
  li $v0, 4 # print string syscall
  syscall

  li $v0,1 # system call for printing the integer
  move $a0,$t0 # move that integer from $t1 to $a0
  sw $t0, 12($s1)
  syscall # call operating system to perform the operation

  la $a0, slash
  li $v0, 4 # print string syscall
  syscall

  li $v0,1 # system call for printing the integer
  move $a0,$t1 # move that integer from $t1 to $a0
  sw $t1, 16($s1)
  syscall # call operating system to perform the operation

  la $a0, slash
  li $v0, 4 # print string syscall
  syscall

  li $v0,1 # system call for printing the integer
  move $a0,$t2 # move that integer from $t1 to $a0
  sw $t2, 20($s1)
  syscall # call operating system to perform the operation
```

```
li $v0, 10 # System call code for exit
syscall # Exit program
```

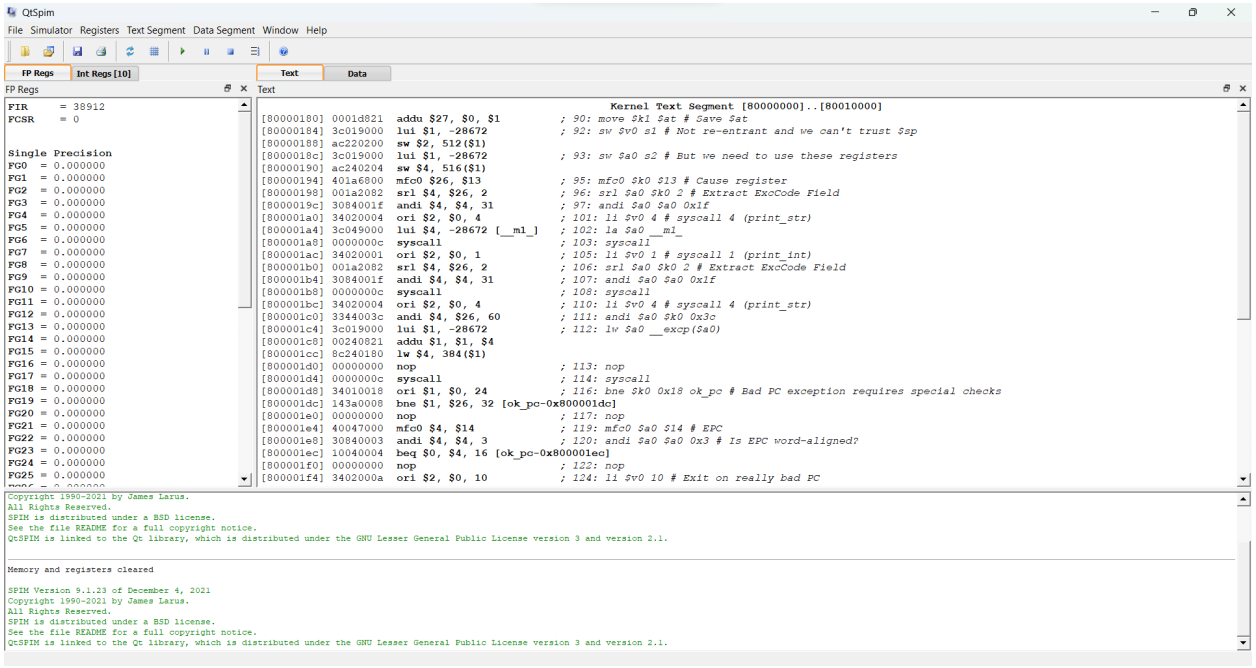
Brief overview of the code section

The program dynamically allocates memory for storing the user's input and next date. Then, it prompts the user to input the date, month, and year, and the values are stored in the allocated memory using the "sw" instruction.

The program then calculates the next date using a series of conditional statements. If the month is February, it checks whether the year is a leap year or not to determine the number of days in the month. If the month has 30 days, the program increments the date if it is not the last day of the month. If the month has 31 days, the program increments the date unless it is the last day of the month.

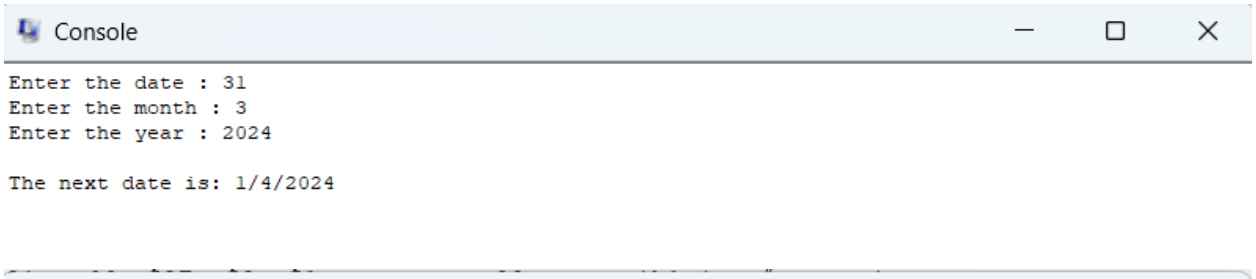
Finally, the program prints the next date by retrieving the values stored in memory using the "lw" instruction and prints them using the "syscall" instruction.

After loading the file

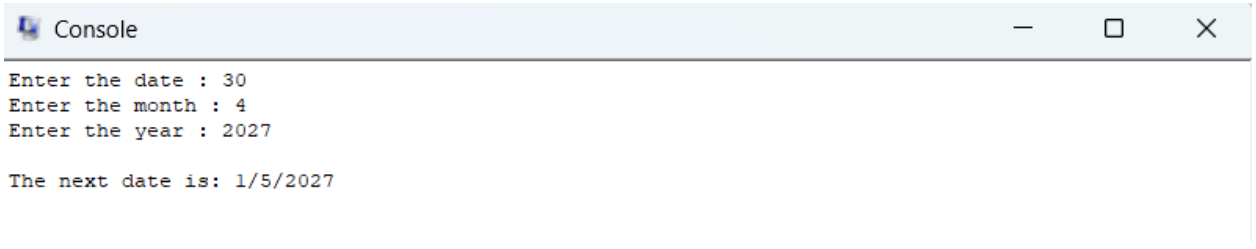


Console


Console
Enter the date : 28
Enter the month : 2
Enter the year : 2019
The next date is: 1/3/2019


Console
Enter the date : 31
Enter the month : 3
Enter the year : 2024
The next date is: 1/4/2024

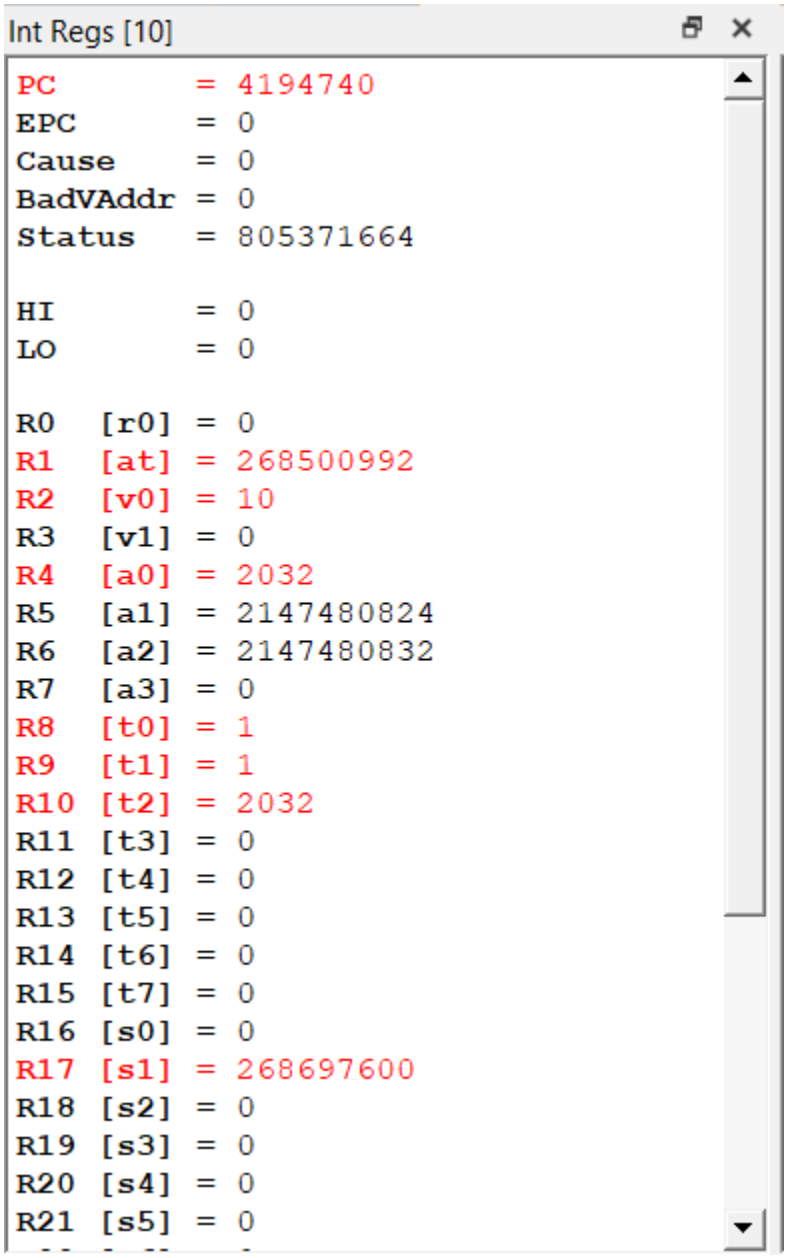

Console
Enter the date : 28
Enter the month : 2
Enter the year : 1900
The next date is: 1/3/1900


Console
Enter the date : 30
Enter the month : 4
Enter the year : 2027
The next date is: 1/5/2027


Console
Enter the date : 31
Enter the month : 12
Enter the year : 2031
The next date is: 1/1/2032


Console
Enter the date : 29
Enter the month : 2
Enter the year : 2000
The next date is: 1/3/2000

Registers after execution of the code



Dynamic memory allocation

```
User data segment [10000000]..[10040000]
[10000000]..[1000ffff]  00000000
[10010000]    1702129221  1752440946  1633951845  0975201652
[10010010]    1850015776  0544367988  0543516788  1953394541
[10010020]    0540680296  1953383680  1948283493  2032166248
[10010030]    0544366949  0167780410  0543516756  1954047342
[10010040]    1952539680  1936269413  0788537402  0000000000
[10010050]..[1003ffff]  00000000
```

Q.2) Create a linked list of integers entered by user. Sort the list and print the same. Take user input initially for the total number of nodes.

```
.data
prompt1: .asciiz "Enter the number of nodes: "
prompt2: .asciiz "Enter a value: "
output: .asciiz "The sorted linked list is : "
space_char : .asciiz " "
.space 4
.text
.globl main

# main function
main:
    # prompt user for number of nodes
    li $v0, 4
    la $a0, prompt1
    syscall

    # read number of nodes
    li $v0, 5
    syscall
    move $t0, $v0 # store number of nodes in $t0
    addi $t4,$t0,0
    addi $t5,$zero,0
    # initialize linked list
    li $t1, 0 # head of linked list
    li $t2, 0 # current node of linked list

loop:
    # prompt user for value
```

```
    li $v0, 4
    la $a0, prompt2
    syscall

    # read value
    li $v0, 5
    syscall
    move $t3, $v0 # store value in $t3

    # create new node
    li $v0, 9 # allocate memory for a new node
    li $a0, 8 # size of node is 8 bytes (4 for value, 4 for pointer)
    syscall
    sw $t3, ($v0) # store value in node
    sw $t1, 4($v0) # store address of next node in node
    move $t1, $v0
    addi $t0,$t0,-1
    # add node to linked list
    beq $t0, $zero, end_loop # if head of linked list is null, set head to
new node
    j loop
end_loop:
    # print linked list
    li $v0, 4
    la $a0, output
    syscall
    la $t2, 0($t1) # start at head of linked list
    addi $t6,$zero,1
bubble_sort_outer_loop:
    beq $t6,$t4,print_loop # exit the function if $t6 == $t4
    la $t2, 0($t1) # load the address of the head of the linked list into
$t2
    addi $t6,$t6,1 # increment the outer loop counter ($t6)

bubble_sort_inner_loop:
    lw $t7,0($t2) # load the value at the current node of the linked list
into $t7
    lw $t8,4($t2) # load the address of the next node in the linked list
into $t8
```

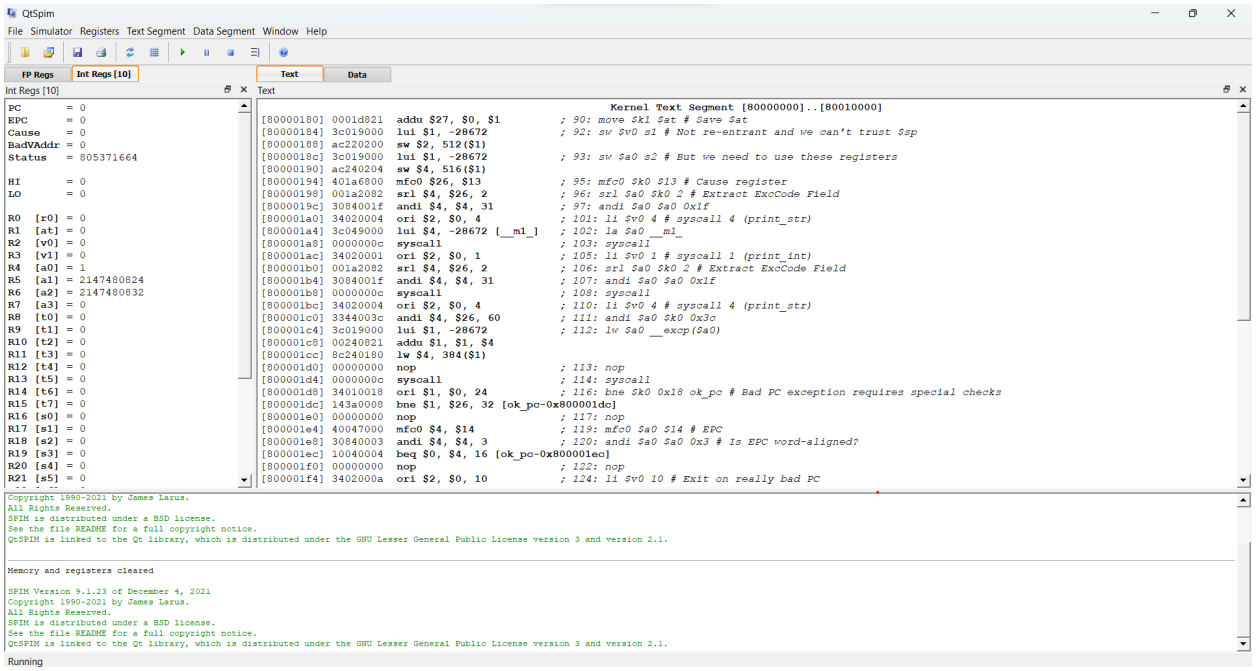
```
    beq $t8,$0,bubble_sort_outer_loop # if the next node is NULL, exit the
inner loop
    lw $t9,($t8) # load the value at the next node into $t9
    slt $s0,$t7,$t9 # if $t7<$t8, set $s0 to 1, otherwise set it to 0
    beq $s0,$0,swap_function # if $t7>=$t8, skip the swap_function and
continue with the inner loop
    addi $s1, $s1,-1 # decrement the inner loop counter ($s1)
    lw $t2, 4($t2) # move to the next node in the linked list
    j bubble_sort_inner_loop # jump back to the beginning of the inner
loop
swap_function:
    sw $t9,($t2) # store the value of the next node into the current node
    sw $t7,($t8) # store the value of the current node into the next node
    addi $s1, $s1,1 # increment the inner loop counter
    lw $t2, 4($t2) # move to the next node in the linked list
    j bubble_sort_inner_loop # jump back to the beginning of the inner
loop
print_loop:
    beq $t4,$t5,end_print_loop # exit the function if $t4 == $t5
    lw $a0, ($t1) # load the value at the current node of the linked list
into $a0
    li $v0, 1 # load the print integer system call code into $v0
    syscall # print the integer value in $a0
    li $v0, 4 # load the print string system call code into $v0
    la $a0,space_char # load the address of the space character into $a0
    syscall # print a space character
    addi $t5,$t5,1 # increment the print loop counter ($t5)
    lw $t1, 4($t1) # move to the next node in the linked list
    j print_loop # jump back to the beginning of the print loop

end_print_loop:
    li $v0, 10 # load the exit system call code into $v0
    syscall # exit the program
```

Brief overview of the code section

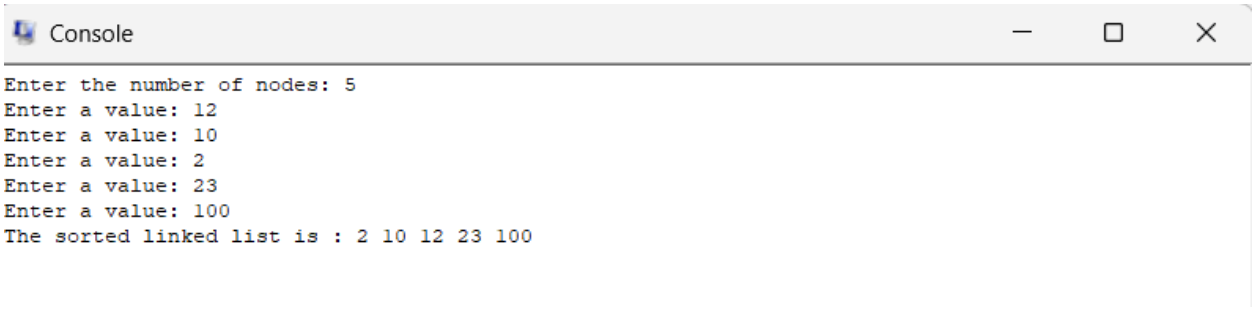
program prompts the user to enter the number of nodes for a linked list, reads the values, and sorts the linked list using the bubble sort algorithm. The program then prints the sorted linked list to the console. The main function first prompts the user for the number of nodes and reads the value. It then creates a new node and adds it to the linked list. The program then enters a loop

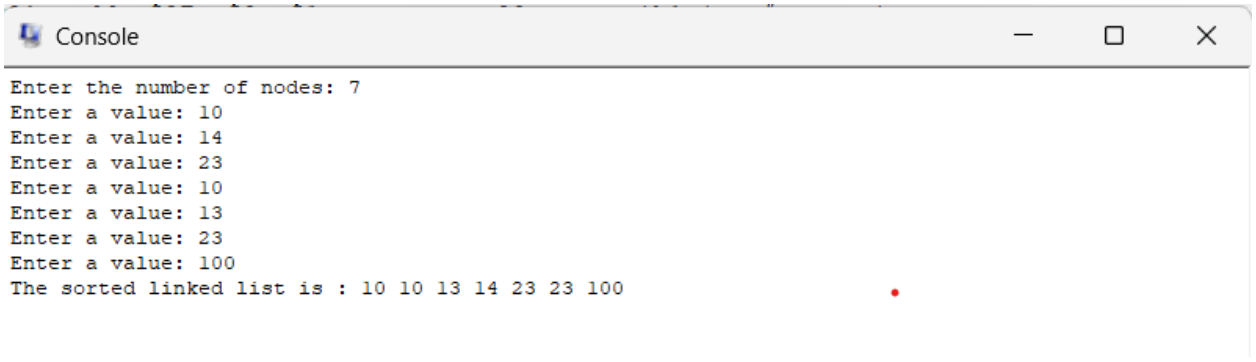
to prompt the user for more values until the linked list is complete. After creating the linked list, the program enters the bubble sort algorithm to sort the linked list. It uses two nested loops to iterate over the linked list and compare each node to its next node. If a node is greater than its next node, the nodes are swapped. After sorting the linked list, the program enters a loop to print the values of the sorted linked list to the console. Finally, the program exits.

After loading the file



Console images





Bubble_sort_loops:

```
[004000a0] 200e0001  addi $14, $0, 1          ; 61: addi $t6,$zero,1
[004000a4] 11cc0011  beq $14, $12, 68 [print_loop-0x004000a4]
[004000a8] 212a0000  addi $10, $9, 0          ; 65: la $t2, 0($t1) # start at head of linked list
[004000ac] 21ce0001  addi $14, $14, 1         ; 66: addi $t6,$t6,1
[004000b0] 8d4f0000  lw $15, 0($10)           ; 69: lw $t7,0($t2)
[004000b4] 8d580004  lw $24, 4($10)           ; 71: lw $t8,4($t2)
[004000b8] 1300fffb  beq $24, $0, -20 [bubble_sort_outer_loop-0x004000b8]
[004000bc] 8f190000  lw $25, 0($24)           ; 73: lw $t9,($t8)
[004000c0] 01f9802a  slt $16, $15, $25        ; 74: slt $s0,$t7,$t9 # if $t7
[004000c4] 12000004  beq $16, $0, 16 [swap_function-0x004000c4]
```

```
[004000bc] 8f190000  lw $25, 0($24)           ; 73: lw $t9,($t8)
[004000c0] 01f9802a  slt $16, $15, $25        ; 74: slt $s0,$t7,$t9 # if $t7
[004000c4] 12000004  beq $16, $0, 16 [swap_function-0x004000c4]
[004000c8] 2231ffff  addi $17, $17, -1        ; 76: addi $s1, $s1,-1
[004000cc] 8d4a0004  lw $10, 4($10)           ; 77: lw $t2, 4($t2)
[004000d0] 0810002c  j 0x004000b0 [bubble_sort_inner_loop]
[004000d4] ad590000  sw $25, 0($10)           ; 83: sw $t9,($t2)
[004000d8] af0f0000  sw $15, 0($24)           ; 84: sw $t7,($t8)
[004000dc] 22310001  addi $17, $17, 1         ; 85: addi $s1, $s1,1
```

Registers after execution of the code