

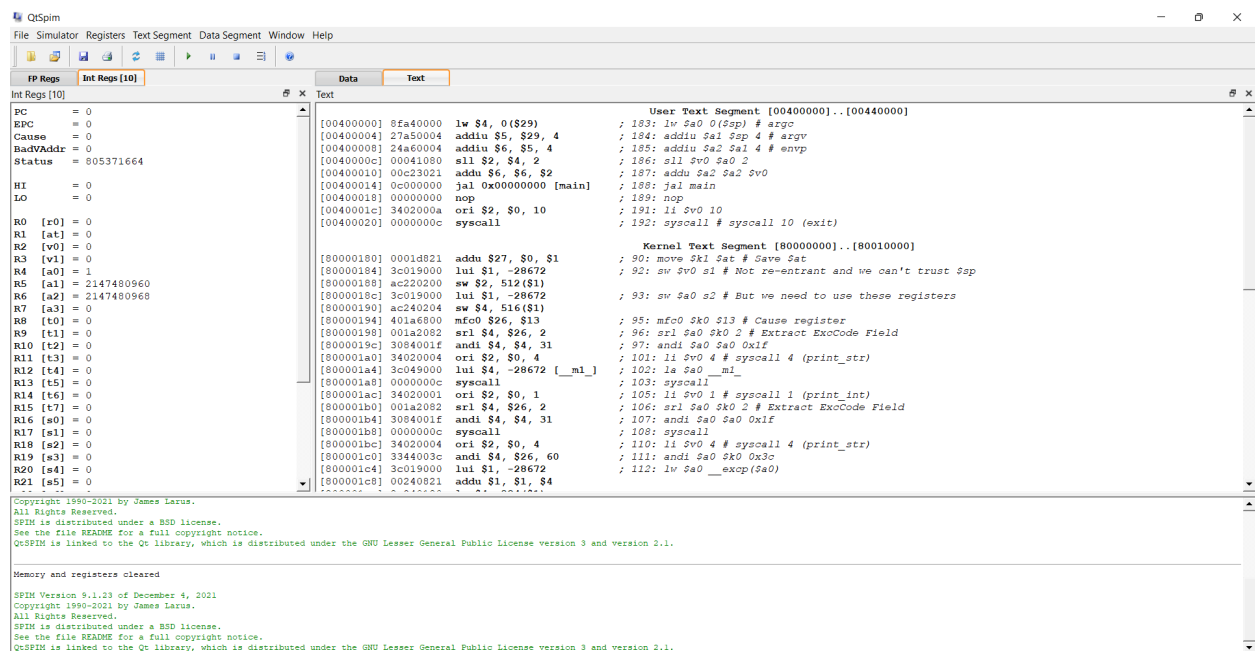
# Lab6

## 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
```

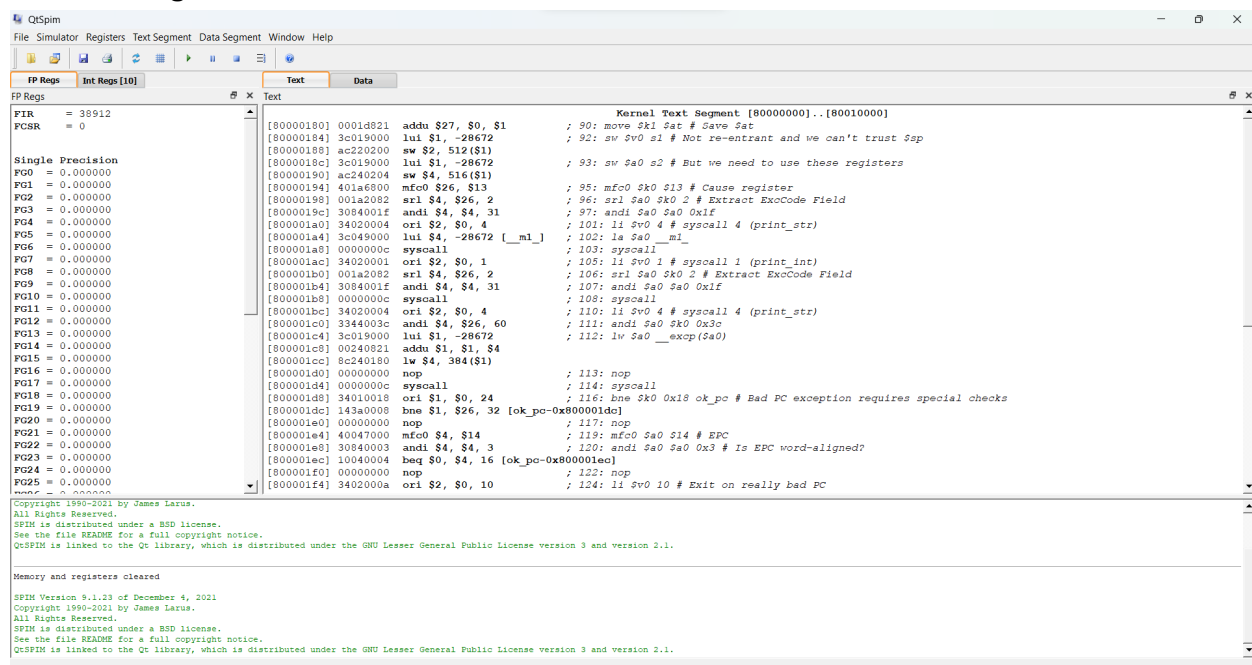
## Brief overview of the code section

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



The screenshot shows the QtSpim MIPS simulator interface. The main window displays the assembly code for the "Kernel Text Segment [80000000]..[80010000]". The code includes instructions for saving registers, saving the user's input (date, month, year), calculating the next date, and printing the result. The registers are listed on the left, and the assembly code is shown in the center. The status bar at the bottom indicates that the memory and registers are cleared.

```
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Memory and registers cleared

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```

## Console



The screenshot shows the QtSpim console window. It displays the prompts "Enter the date : 29", "Enter the month : 2", and "Enter the year : 2020". The output shows "The next date is: 1/3/2020".

```
Enter the date : 29
Enter the month : 2
Enter the year : 2020

The next date is: 1/3/2020
```

```
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

Int Regs [10]			▲
PC	=	4194740	
EPC	=	0	
Cause	=	0	
BadVAddr	=	0	
Status	=	805371664	
HI	=	0	
LO	=	0	
R0	[r0]	= 0	
R1	[at]	= 268500992	
R2	[v0]	= 10	
R3	[v1]	= 0	
R4	[a0]	= 2032	
R5	[a1]	= 2147480824	
R6	[a2]	= 2147480832	
R7	[a3]	= 0	
R8	[t0]	= 1	
R9	[t1]	= 1	
R10	[t2]	= 2032	
R11	[t3]	= 0	
R12	[t4]	= 0	
R13	[t5]	= 0	
R14	[t6]	= 0	
R15	[t7]	= 0	
R16	[s0]	= 0	
R17	[s1]	= 268697600	
R18	[s2]	= 0	
R19	[s3]	= 0	
R20	[s4]	= 0	
R21	[s5]	= 0	▼

### 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: .ascii "Enter the number of nodes: "
prompt2: .ascii "Enter a value: "
output: .ascii "The sorted linked list is : "
space_char : .ascii " "
.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

The screenshot shows the QtSpim MIPS simulator. The 'Text' window displays the assembly code for a program that prompts the user for the number of nodes and values, sorts them using bubble sort, and prints the sorted linked list. The code is as follows:

```

[00000180] 0001d021 addu $27, $0, $1      ; Kernel Text Segment [80000000]..[80010000]
[00000184] 3c019000 lui $1, -28672          ; 90: move $21 $at # Save $at
[00000188] ac220200 sw $2, 512($1)         ; 92: sw $v0 $1 # Not re-entrant and we can't trust $sp
[0000018c] 3c019000 lui $1, -28672          ; 93: sw $a0 $2 # But we need to use these registers
[00000190] ac240204 sw $4, 516($1)         ;
[00000194] 401a6500 mfc0 $26, $13         ; 95: mfc0 $k0 $13 # Cause register
[00000198] 001a2082 srl $4, $26, 2         ; 96: srl $a0 $k0 2 # Extract ExCoDe Field
[0000019c] 3084001f andi $4, $4, 31        ; 97: andi $a0 $a0 0x1f
[000001a0] 34020004 ori $2, $0, 4         ; 101: li $v0 4 # syscall 4 (print_str)
[000001a4] 3c049000 lui $4, -28672 [__ml_] ; 102: la $a0 __ml_
[000001a8] 0000000c syscall            ; 103: syscall
[000001ac] 34020001 ori $2, $0, 1         ; 105: li $v0 1 # syscall 1 (print_int)
[000001b0] 001a2082 srl $4, $26, 2         ; 106: srl $a0 $k0 2 # Extract ExCoDe Field
[000001b4] 3084001f andi $4, $4, 31        ; 107: andi $a0 $a0 0x1f
[000001b8] 0000000c syscall            ; 108: syscall
[000001bc] 34020004 ori $2, $0, 4         ; 110: li $v0 4 # syscall 4 (print_str)
[000001c0] 3344003c andi $4, $26, 60       ; 111: andi $a0 $k0 0x3c
[000001c4] 3c019000 lui $1, -28672          ; 112: lw $a0 __excp($a0)
[000001c8] 00240821 addu $1, $1, $4         ;
[000001cc] 8c240180 lw $4, 384($1)        ;
[000001d0] 00000000 nop                ; 113: nop
[000001d4] 0000000c syscall            ; 114: syscall
[000001d8] 3401001b ori $1, $0, 24         ; 116: bne $k0 0x18 ok_pc # Bad PC exception requires special checks
[000001dc] 143a0008 bne $1, $26, 32 [ok_pc-0x800001dc] ; 117: nop
[000001e0] 00000000 nop                ;
[000001e4] 40047000 mfc0 $4, $14         ; 119: mfc0 $a0 $14 # EPC
[000001e8] 30840003 andi $4, $4, 3         ; 120: andi $a0 $a0 0x3 # Is EPC word-aligned?
[000001ec] 10040004 beq $0, $4, 16 [ok_pc-0x800001ec] ;
[000001f0] 00000000 nop                ; 122: nop
[000001f4] 3402000a ori $2, $0, 10        ; 124: li $v0 10 # Exit on really bad PC

```

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Running

## Console images

The first screenshot shows the console output for 5 nodes:

```

Enter the number of nodes: 5
Enter a value: 12
Enter a value: 10
Enter a value: 2
Enter a value: 23
Enter a value: 100
The sorted linked list is : 2 10 12 23 100

```

The second screenshot shows the console output for 7 nodes:

```

Enter the number of nodes: 7
Enter a value: 10
Enter a value: 14
Enter a value: 23
Enter a value: 10
Enter a value: 13
Enter a value: 23
Enter a value: 100
The sorted linked list is : 10 10 13 14 23 23 100

```

## 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] 1300ffff 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

Int Regs [10]			✖
PC	=	4194584	▲
EPC	=	0	
Cause	=	0	
BadVAddr	=	0	
Status	=	805371664	
HI	=	0	
LO	=	0	
R0	[r0]	= 0	
R1	[at]	= 268500992	
R2	[v0]	= 10	
R3	[v1]	= 0	
R4	[a0]	= 268501065	
R5	[a1]	= 2147480824	
R6	[a2]	= 2147480832	
R7	[a3]	= 0	
R8	[t0]	= 0	
R9	[t1]	= 0	
R10	[t2]	= 268697600	
R11	[t3]	= 23	
R12	[t4]	= 6	
R13	[t5]	= 6	
R14	[t6]	= 6	
R15	[t7]	= 23	
R16	[s0]	= 1	
R17	[s1]	= -1	
R18	[s2]	= 0	
R19	[s3]	= 0	
R20	[s4]	= 0	
R21	[s5]	= 0	▼