CCCN 221 – Computer Architecture

LAB#5 Task4

Task Date: As per BB

Submission Date: As per BB

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Note: Student must attach the code and the screenshot of the Final output using

MIPS or Qtsmpm.

Marks:

Exercises	1	2	3	Total
Allocated	1	1	1	3
Obtained				
CLO, PLO, SO	3.1, V3, S05	3.1, V3, S05	3.1, V3, S05	

1. Task

Implement the following assembly program in Mars MIPS that performs the following tasks:

Program to find the largest of 3 numbers. Read Lab5 sheet.

screenshot of the Final output using MIPS or Qtsmpm

Solution at the end of this file

Output Sample.

Enter first number: 15
Enter second number: 3
Enter third number: 20
20 is the greatest number

-- program is finished running --

2. Task

Implement the following assembly program in Mars MIPS that performs the following tasks:

Program to find the smallest of 3 numbers. Read Lab5 sheet.

screenshot of the Final output using MIPS or Qtsmpm

Solution at the end of this file

Output Sample.

Enter first number: 15
Enter second number: 3
Enter third number: 20
3 is the smallest number is
-- program is finished running --

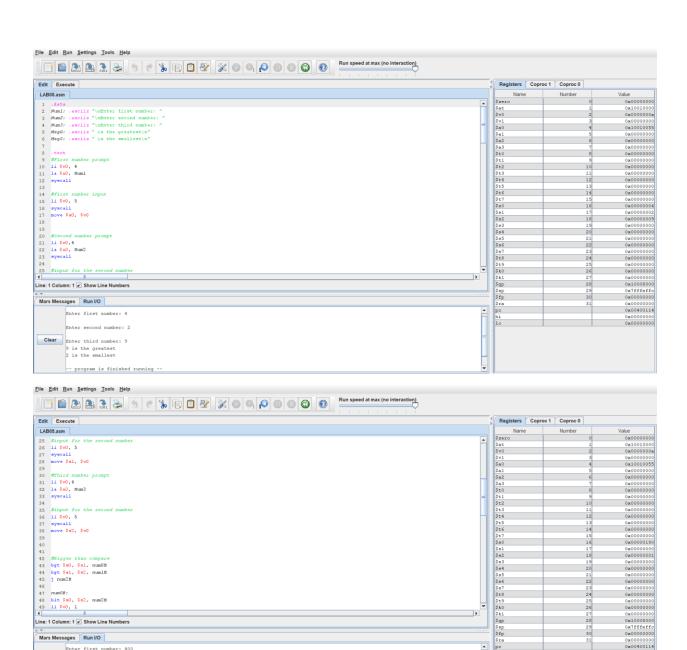
3. Answer the Question with the Reason without explanation, answered will be not considered. Read Lab5 sheet.

To what address will the following instruction jump when the branch is taken? The instruction is at address 12.

- a. 76
- b. 32
- c. 80
- d. 28

Because the branch will jump to the current PC in addition to the immediate 16 bits times 4 then finally, we add 2 << 2 which is 4

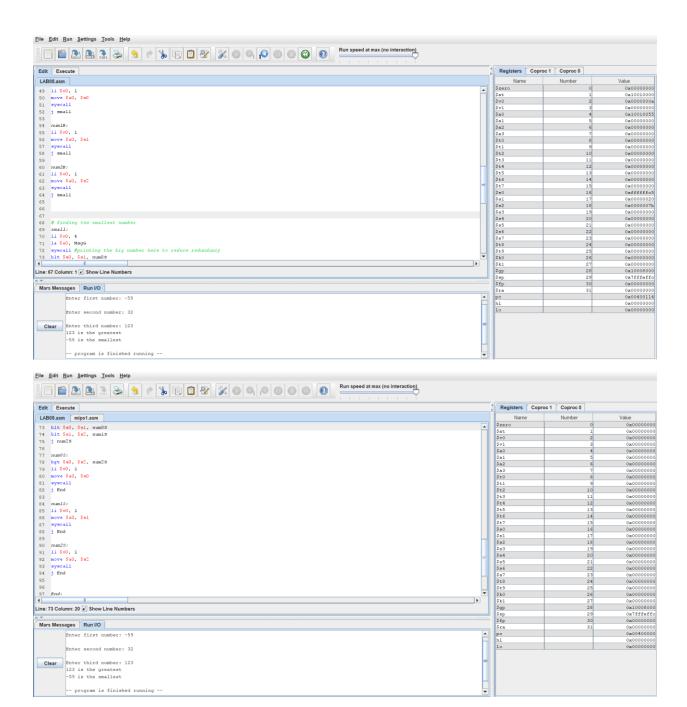
I have solved task 1 and task 2 on a single programme

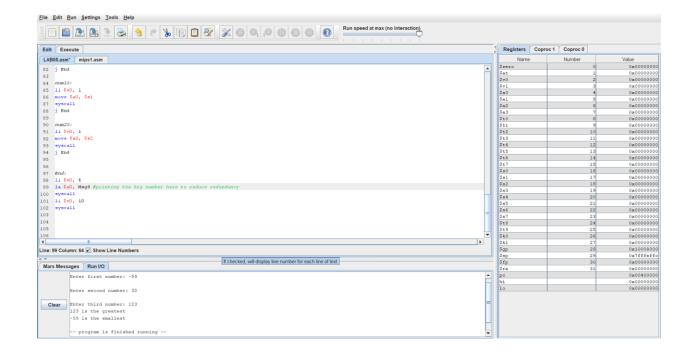


Enter first number: 400

-- program is finished running --

Clear
Enter third number: 1
400 is the greatest
0 is the smallest





Code:

.data

Num1: .asciiz "\nEnter first number: "

Num2: .asciiz "\nEnter second number: "

Num3: .asciiz "\nEnter third number: "

MsgG: .asciiz " is the greatest\n"

MsgS: .asciiz " is the smallest\n"

.text

#First number prompt

li \$v0, 4

la \$a0, Num1

syscall

```
#first number input
li $v0, 5
syscall
move $s0, $v0
#Second number prompt
li $v0,4
la $a0, Num2
syscall
#input for the second number
li $v0, 5
syscall
move $s1, $v0
#Third number prompt
li $v0,4
la $a0, Num3
syscall
#input for the second number
li $v0, 5
syscall
```

```
move $s2, $v0
#Bigger than compare
bgt $s0, $s1, num0B
bgt $s1, $s2, num1B
j num2B
num0B:
blt $s0, $s2, num2B
li $v0, 1
move $a0, $s0
syscall
j small
num1B:
li $v0, 1
move $a0, $s1
syscall
j small
num2B:
li $v0, 1
```

```
move $a0, $s2
syscall
j small
# finding the smallest number
small:
li $v0, 4
la $a0, MsgG
syscall #printing the big number here to reduce redunduncy
blt $s0, $s1, num0S
blt $s1, $s2, num1S
j num2S
num0S:
bgt $s0, $s2, num2S
li $v0, 1
move $a0, $s0
syscall
j End
num1S:
li $v0, 1
```

```
move $a0, $s1
syscall
j End
num2S:
li $v0, 1
move $a0, $s2
syscall
j End
End:
li $v0, 4
la $a0, MsgS #printing the big number here to reduce redunduncy
syscall
li $v0, 10
syscall
```