

## EXERCISE 1

**EXERCISE 1**

Write a function that, given a list on input, give the address of the last node as output.

*(Note: An arrow points from the word "list" to the word "linked" in the original image.)*



```
code: lw a1, 4(a0)
      beq a1, zero, fine
```

```
if zero, exit
```

// a0 contains address of 1<sup>st</sup> value  
with an offset of 4, you can  
find next address

```
ciclo:    mv    a0, a1
          lw    a1, 4(a1)
          bne   a1, zero, ciclo
          jalr   zero, ra, 0
```

// a1 contains address of next value, if you do +4, you get next address

## EXERCISE 2

Given two linked list, concatenate them.



We can use the `code` function.

- text

EW aD, lista 1  
jal code.

```
// lista1 contains address of 1st element
```

ew to, lista2

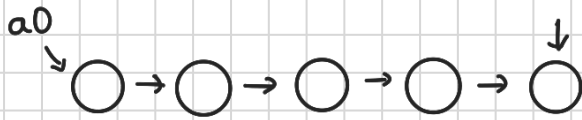
// to contains address of 1<sup>st</sup> el of 2<sup>nd</sup> list

SW to, 4(00)

// saves to in the last node of 1st list where there is 0.

## EXERCISE 3

Given a list of integers, count how



n01: . word 7, 0x10010010

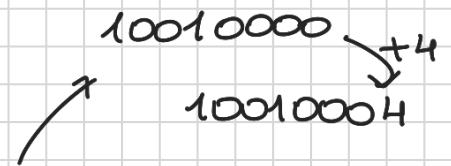
n02: . word 2, 0

→ n03: . word -1, n02

n01: . word 7, n02

n02: . word -1, n03 →

n03: . word 2, 0



. word 7, 0x10010008  
 . word -1, 0x10010010  
 . word 2

<u>7</u>	0x10010000
<u>0x10010010</u>	0x10010004
→ 2	0x10010008
0	0x1001000c
<u>-1</u>	0x10010010 ←
0x10010008	0x10010014

<u>7</u>	0x10010000
<u>0x10010008</u>	0x10010004
<u>-1</u>	0x10010008
<u>0x10010010</u>	0x1001000c
<u>2</u>	0x10010010
<u>0x00</u>	0x10010014

