Project 1 Lab Report

1.0 Program Input/Output

The first program we created for the project was dramatically simpler then the second one. To start the first program, we first outputted a greeting to the user along with asking the user for their name. The user then inputted their name. We then returned an output that recognized the user's input and reprinted it back out. That ended the first program. The second program began with outputting asking the user for a positive integer, a. We then stored this value and collected positive integers for variables b, c, and d. We then output the result of the function that we were given using the values we gathered from the user.

2.0 Program Design

To begin the first program, we first established two written messages and one other data storage that was used to store user input. We began by prompting the user with a greeting followed by asking them to enter their name. We did this by calling one of our pre-established written messages. The user then input their name, which was stored in our location for user input. We then printed out a generic welcome back out to the user. Directly following the generic "welcome," we followed it with the user's unique name. To start the second program, we first established 5 messages in data. 4 of the messages were created to prompt the user to input integers for their variables. The last was created for when the final answer would be printed out. After establishing our text, we began the program by asking the user for each individual variable's value. We then took each individual value and stored them in different instances of memory. After collecting all four variables, we conducted multiple math operations. We first added a and b together, and c and d, and b and 3 together. We took these new values and stored these in memory. We then combined b + 3 and a and b together into a new unit in memory. Next, we took this new sum and subtract it by the sum of c + d in memory. This became our final answer. After completing the math operations, we then printed out the final answer back out to the user. We did this by first printing out our

established message in text. Then, we pulled our calculated value out of memory and printed it out to the user.

3.0 Symbol Table

| Registers | Purpose & Labels |
|-----------|--|
| \$a0 | -Stores the opening message in program 1 |
| | -Stores the inputted user name |
| | -stores the second message |
| \$t0 | -Stores the value of a in the second program |
| \$t1 | -Stores the value of b in the second program |
| \$t2 | -Stores the value of c in the second program |
| \$t3 | -Stores the value of d in the second program |
| \$s0 | -Stores the sum of a+b |
| \$s1 | -Stores the sum of c+d |
| \$s2 | -Stores the sum of b+3 |
| \$83 | -\$s0 + \$s2 - \$s1 |
| \$v0 | System Call |
| \$a0 | -Provides the output to the console |

4.0 Learning Coverage

- 1. How to combine multiple registers with identical traits into one register.
- 2. How to reserve a register for later user input in the program.
- 3. The ability to organize code by generating concise comments that highlight your code
- 4. When a output comes from a constant established message in text and when an output is dynamic
- 5. Registers can be reused as you work further down in the program

5.0 Test Results







