# **CSCE 212 Project 3 Report**

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## 1.0 Program Input and Output

For the first program we created, we first outputted a prompt to the user asking for 3 input values. We then took in 3 inputs from the user in the form of variables a,b, and c. Then, based off of the program, we returned a statement to let the user know which input had the greatest value. For the second program, We took in no input from the user. The necessary values came from the interior of the program. However, based on the unique values, we outputted the calculated variable BMI to the user. Based on this value we also returned if the value was in the underweight, overweight, or normal region. For the third and final program, we took in a total of four inputs from the user. We took in an homework count and an exercise count, along with an average hour value for each count. We then used this data to calculate and output the total number of hours the user spent on work.

### 2.0 Program Design

In order to start the first program, we initialized prompts to print out the user to start the program and to finish it. We then printed a prompt out asking the user for three inputs of numbers. We took each of these inputs and stored them in temporary registers. We then took each input and compared it to another in order to find which one had the greatest value. Once we found whichever one it was, we returned it back out to the user. For the second program, we started the program by creating 6 floating point constant numbers and 3 prompts for the end of the program. We then stored all of the fp numbers into registers. We then used the given values to calculate the BMI using the formula provided. After we found the BMI, we checked to see where it fell on the scale. If it was less than 18.5, the user was informed they were underweight and the value. If it was in between 18.5 and 24.9, the user was informed they were healthy. If it

was over 25, the user was informed they were overweight. All of this was done by comparing the calculated value to the interval values. The final program we created 4 prompts for the user. We then prompted the user to enter in their average homework time, amount of homework, average exercise time, amount of exercises. We stored all four of these values into registers. We then multiplied the hours times the amount for both the homework and the exercise. We then took these calculated values and added them together. We took this value and printed it back out to the user.

# 3.0 Symbol Table

Registers	Usage
\$v0	Contains address of allocated memory
\$a0	The number of bytes to be allocated
\$s0	Used to store input along with output
\$s1	Used to store input along with output
\$s2	Used to store user input along with output
\$s3	Used to store input along with output
\$s4	Used to store input along with output
\$s5	Used to store input along with output
\$s6	Used to store input along with output
\$t0	Primarily used to store variables, sums, products, differences, and quotients between registers
\$t1	Primarily used to store variables, sums, products, differences, and quotients between registers
\$t2	Primarily used to store variables, sums, products, differences, and quotients between registers

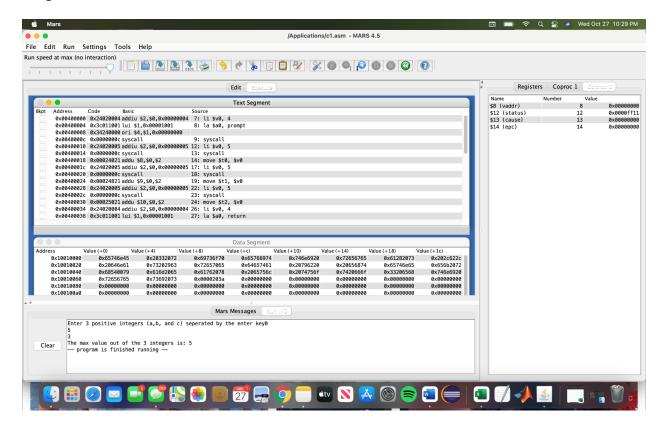
\$t3	Primarily used to store variables, sums, products, differences, and quotients between registers
\$f1	Single precision floating point register
\$f2	Single precision floating point register
\$f3	Single precision floating point register
\$f4	Single precision floating point register
\$f5	Single precision floating point register
\$f6	Single precision floating point register

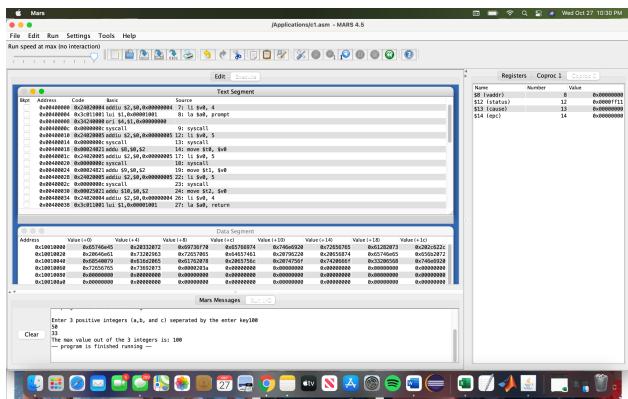
# 4.0 Learning Coverage

- Learned how to utilize a stack in order to store data in specific amounts of bits within MIPS
- 2. How to utilize floating point registers effectively in MIPS in order to conduct math operations
- 3. The ability to utilize the jump unconditionally function in order travel between functions and registers
- 4. When to use the jump and link command in order to connect a function to another part of the assembly code
- 5. How to compare two different values in order to determine which one is greater than or less than and use that to determine where to go next

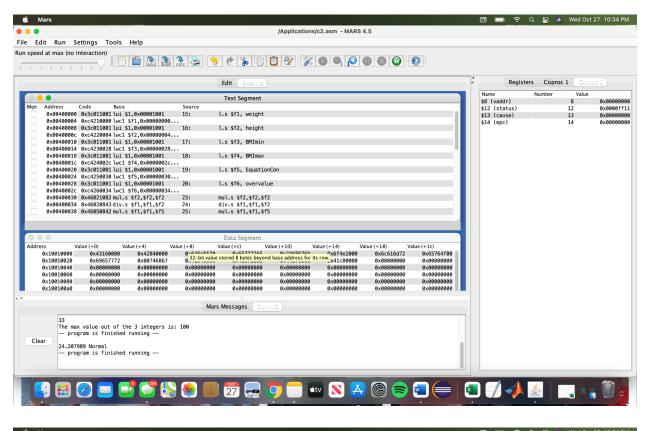
#### 5.0 Test Results

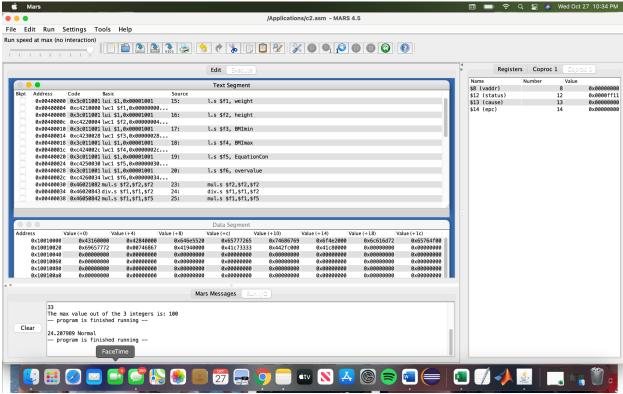
### **Program 1**





### **Program 2**





### **Program 3**

