

## Machine Level Programming (CS2253) Assignment

### Instructions:

- Answer all questions.
  - Show all necessary calculations and explanations.
  - Submit your assignment in PDF format.
  - Ensure MIPS assembly code is properly commented.
  - Late submissions will incur a penalty unless prior arrangements are made.
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### Question 1: MIPS Instruction Analysis (20 Marks)

Explain the difference between **R-type**, **I-type**, and **J-type** instructions in MIPS architecture. Provide an example of each type and describe the format and purpose of the fields involved.

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### Question 2: Assembly Code Conversion (20 Marks)

Convert the following high-level C code into MIPS assembly code:

```
int x = 10, y = 20, z;
```

```
if (x < y) {
```

```
    z = x * 2;
```

```
} else {
```

```
    z = y * 2;
```

```
}
```

- Assume x, y, and z are stored in registers \$t0, \$t1, and \$t2 respectively.
  - Comment on the branching logic used.
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### Question 3: Complex Loop Implementation (20 Marks)

Write MIPS assembly code to implement the following nested loop:

```
int sum = 0;
```

```
for (int i = 1; i <= 5; i++) {  
    for (int j = 1; j <= 3; j++) {  
        sum += i * j;  
    }  
}
```

- Store sum in register \$s0, i in \$s1, and j in \$s2.
  - Explain how nested loops are handled in MIPS, focusing on loop control instructions and register usage.
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#### Question 4: Memory Addressing (20 Marks)

Consider an array A of integers. Write MIPS assembly code to compute the sum of the first five elements of the array.

- Assume the base address of A is stored in \$s3, and each element is 4 bytes.
  - Store the result in \$s0.
  - Explain the memory addressing techniques used.
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#### Question 5: Advanced Logical Operations in MIPS (20 Marks)

Write MIPS assembly code to perform the following operations:

1. Perform a bitwise AND between the values in \$t0 and \$t1, then shift the result left by 3 bits and store it in \$t2.
2. Perform a bitwise OR between \$t2 and \$t3, followed by an XOR operation with \$t4, and store the final result in \$t5.
3. Check if the result in \$t5 is zero. If it is, set \$t6 to 1; otherwise, set \$t6 to 0.

Provide comments explaining each operation, including the use of shift and conditional logic to manipulate data.

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**Submission Deadline:** [2025-05-23]

**Total Marks:** 100

