

CS 211

LAB 4 : Stack and Subroutines

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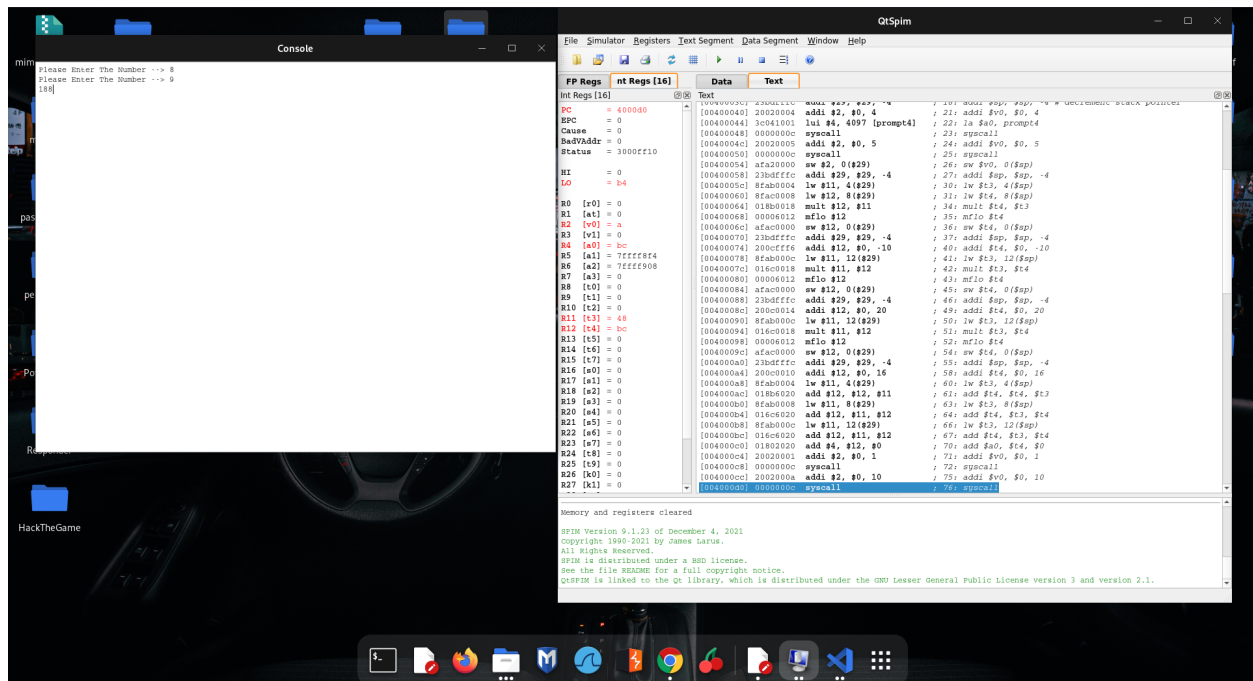
Branch – Computer Science Engineering

[PART B]

Write the following MIPS assembly language programs and run them using the single step method. This will help you understand the stack push and pop operations and also the flow of program in case of the subroutines.

1) Evaluate the expression 'ab-10a+20b+16'. Consider that only \$t0 and \$t1 are available to store temporary values. Store a=10 and b=20 in data section. Use stack for other memory requirements. Display the sum.

Output -



2) Find the maximum of the three expressions: $x*x$; $x*y$; $y*5$. Take x and y as input from user. Write a global subroutine, in another file, to calculate values of these expressions. Write a subroutine to find maximum of two integers and use it to find the maximum of these three expressions. Display the result.

Output -

The screenshot displays the QtSpim MIPS simulator interface. The console window on the left shows the program's execution flow, including prompts for input values X and Y, and the final output of the maximum value. The main window shows the assembly code for the program, which implements the logic to calculate the maximum of the three expressions $x*x$, $x*y$, and $y*5$.

Console Output:

```

Now, Please Enter the value of X --> 7
Now, Please Enter the value of Y --> 8
64

```

Assembly Code (Text Window):

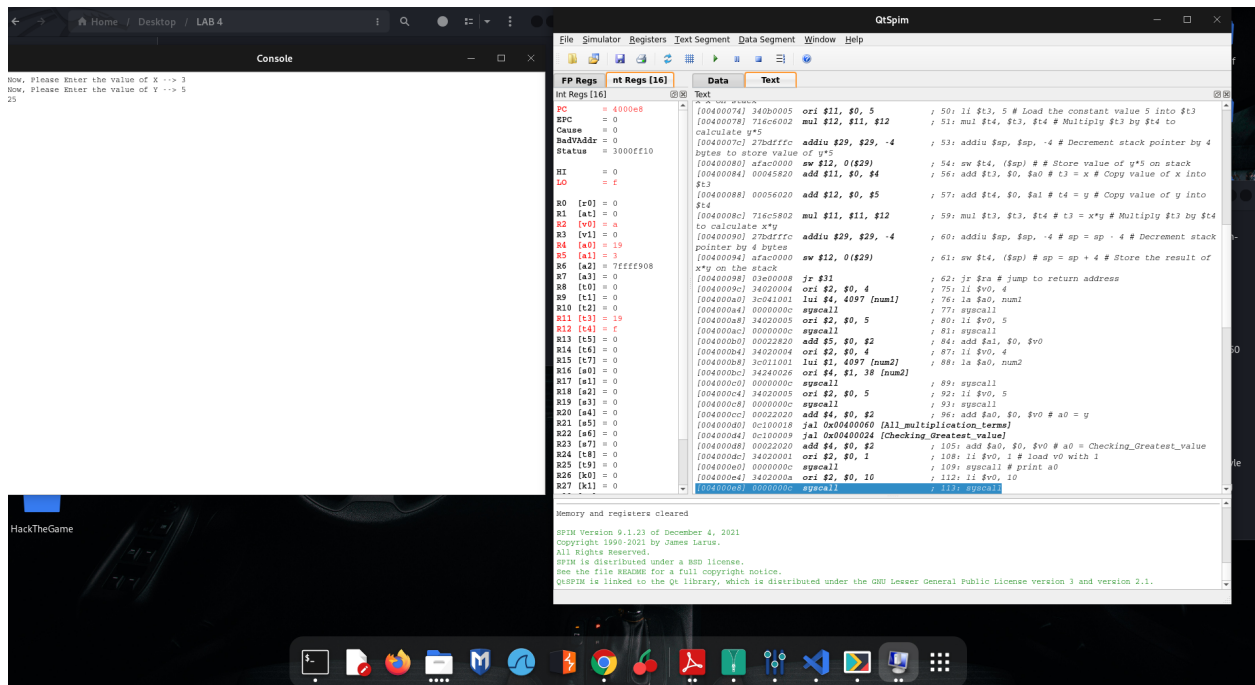
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00400074 340b0005 ori $11, $0, 5      ; 50: li $t3, 5 # Load the constant value 5 into $t3
00400078 716c5002 mul $12, $11, $12   ; 51: mul $t4, $t3, $t4 # Multiply $t3 by $t4 to
                                ; calculate y*5
0040007c 27bdfffc addiu $29, $29, -4   ; 53: addiu $sp, $sp, -4 # Decrement stack pointer by 4
                                ; bytes to store value of y*5
00400080 afac0000 sw $12, 0($29)   ; 54: sw $t4, ($sp) # Store value of y*5 on stack
00400084 00045820 add $11, $0, $4    ; 56: add $t3, $0, $a0 # t3 = x # Copy value of x into
                                ; $t3
00400088 00056020 add $12, $0, $5    ; 57: add $t4, $0, $a1 # t4 = y # Copy value of y into
                                ; $t4
0040008c 716c5802 mul $11, $11, $12   ; 59: mul $t3, $t3, $t4 # t3 = x*y # Multiply $t3 by $t4
                                ; to calculate x*y
00400090 27bdfffc addiu $29, $29, -4   ; 60: addiu $sp, $sp, -4 # Decrement stack
                                ; pointer by 4 bytes
00400094 afac0000 sw $12, 0($29)   ; 61: sw $t4, ($sp) # sp = sp + 4 # Store the result of
                                ; x*y on the stack
00400098 03e00008 jr $31             ; 62: jr $ra # jump to return address
0040009c 34020004 ori $2, $0, 4        ; 75: li $v0, 4
004000a0 2c041001 lui $4, 4097 [num1] ; 76: li $a0, num1
004000a4 0000000c syscall           ; 77: syscall
004000a8 34020005 ori $2, $0, 5        ; 80: li $v0, 5
004000ac 0000000c syscall           ; 81: syscall
004000b0 00022820 add $5, $0, $2      ; 84: add $a1, $0, $v0
004000b4 34020004 ori $2, $0, 4        ; 87: li $v0, 4
004000b8 2c021001 lui $3, 4097 [num2] ; 88: li $a0, num2
004000bc 34240026 ori $4, $1, 38 [num2] ; 89: syscall
004000c0 0000000c syscall           ; 92: li $v0, 5
004000c4 34020005 ori $2, $0, 5        ; 93: syscall
004000c8 0000000c syscall           ; 94: add $a0, $0, $v0 # a0 = y
004000cc 00022020 add $4, $0, $2      ; 96: add $a0, $0, $v0 # a0 = y
004000d0 0c100018 jal 0x04000060 [all_multiple_location_term] ; 105: add $a0, $0, $v0 # a0 = Checking_Greatest_value
004000d4 0c100009 jal 0x04000024 [Checking_Greatest_value] ; 108: li $v0, 1 # load v0 with 1
004000d8 00022020 add $4, $0, $2      ; 109: syscall # print a0
004000dc 34020001 ori $2, $0, 1        ; 112: li $v0, 10
004000e0 0000000c syscall           ; 113: li $v0, 10
004000e4 3402000a ori $2, $0, 10      ; 114: li $v0, 10

```

Memory and registers cleared

SPIM Version 9.1.23 of December 4, 2021
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Thank You