## CSE 3666 - Lab 2

## Jonathan Ameri

```
CSE 3666 Lab 2
1
 2
3
            .globl main
 4
            .text
5
    main:
 6
 7
            # read one integer from the console and
8
 9
            # print the number in binary
10
            # use system call 5 to read integer
11
12
            addi
                    a7, x0, 5
13
            ecall
14
            addi
                    s1, a0, 0
            # use system call 35 to print a0 in binary
15
16
            # a0 has the integer we want to print
17
            addi
                    a7, x0, 35
            ecall
18
            # TODO
19
            # Add you code here
20
21
            # print newline
22
            li a0, '\n'
li a7, 11
                             #loads the intermediate value of '\n' into a0
23
                             #load code 11 into a7, code 11 -> printChar
24
25
            ecall
26
27
               print 32 bits in s1, using a loop
28
            #s1 already has our signed int in it
29
            #set t0 as mask variable
            lui t0, 0x80000
                                     #lui deals with setting the upper 20 bits
30
31
            addi t0, t0, 0x000
                                     #addi deals with setting the remaining 12 bits
32
33
            beq, x0, x0, test
                                     #start by testing
    loop:
            and t1, t0, s1
                                     #t1 = t0 \& s0
34
35
            beq t1, x0, print0
                                     #if t1 == 0, print a 0, else, print a 1
    print1: li a0, 1
36
            li a7, 1
37
            ecall
38
39
            beq x0, x0, pre
                                     #in either case, we have to increment the mask (t0) variable
    print0: li a0, 0
40
41
            li a7, 1
42
            ecall
                                     #in either case, we have to increment the mask (t0) variable
43
            beq x0, x0, pre
            srli t0, t0, 1
44
    pre:
                                     #shift mask by 1 bit to the right
    test:
            bne t0, x0, loop
                                     #as long as the mask isn't 0, we loop again
45
46
47
            # print newline
            li a0, '\n'
li a7, 11
ecall
48
49
50
51
            # exit
52
53
    exit:
            addi
                    a7, x0, 10
            ecall
54
55
```

Describe the results of the code. Does the code work or only work for some inputs? Include a screenshot of "Run I/O" tab showing a few runs of the code.

The code works for all decimal numbers that can be represented with 32 bits. The largest integer that you could use would be 2,147,483,647 and the smallest would be -2,147,483,648. The code works with both positive and negative numbers.