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EXPERIMENT 7

AIM: Study MIPS Assembly Language Programming using MIPS simulator and implement the following:

1) To add 10 numbers
2) To print message "Hello MIPS".
3) To Reverse the input string ("ABC" - "CBA").

THEORY:

MIPS Assembly Language Programming:

MIPS is an acronym for Microprocessor without Interlocked Pipeline Stages. It is a reduced instruction set architecture developed by an organization called MIPS Technologies. The MIPS assembly language is a very useful language to learn because many embedded systems run on the MIPS processor. Knowing how to code in this language brings a deeper understanding of how these systems operate on a lower level.

A MAL program is divided into two types of sections:

Data sections specify actions to be taken during assembly. Usually declare memory variables used by the program.
Text sections define sequences of instructions executed by the program at run time.

Syntax: *label operation operand_list # comment*

Looping in MIPS:

for

```
li $t0, 10 # t0 is a constant 10
li $t1, 0 # t1 is our counter (i)
loop:
beq $t1, $t0, end # if t1 == 10 we are done
loop body
addi $t1, $t1, 1 # add 1 to t1
j loop # jump back to the top
end:
```

while:

```
top_while:
  t0 = evaluate Cond
  beqz $t0,end_while
  execute Statements
  j  top_while
end_while:
```

CODE:

1)Program to add 10 nos.

```
.data
newline: .asciiz "\n"

.text
main:
    li $t0,0
    li $t2,5

loop:
    bgt $t0, 45, exit
    addi $t0, $t0, 5
    li $v0, 1
    move $a0, $t0
    syscall
    li $v0, 4
    la $a0, newline
    syscall
    j loop

exit:
    li $v0,10
    syscall
```

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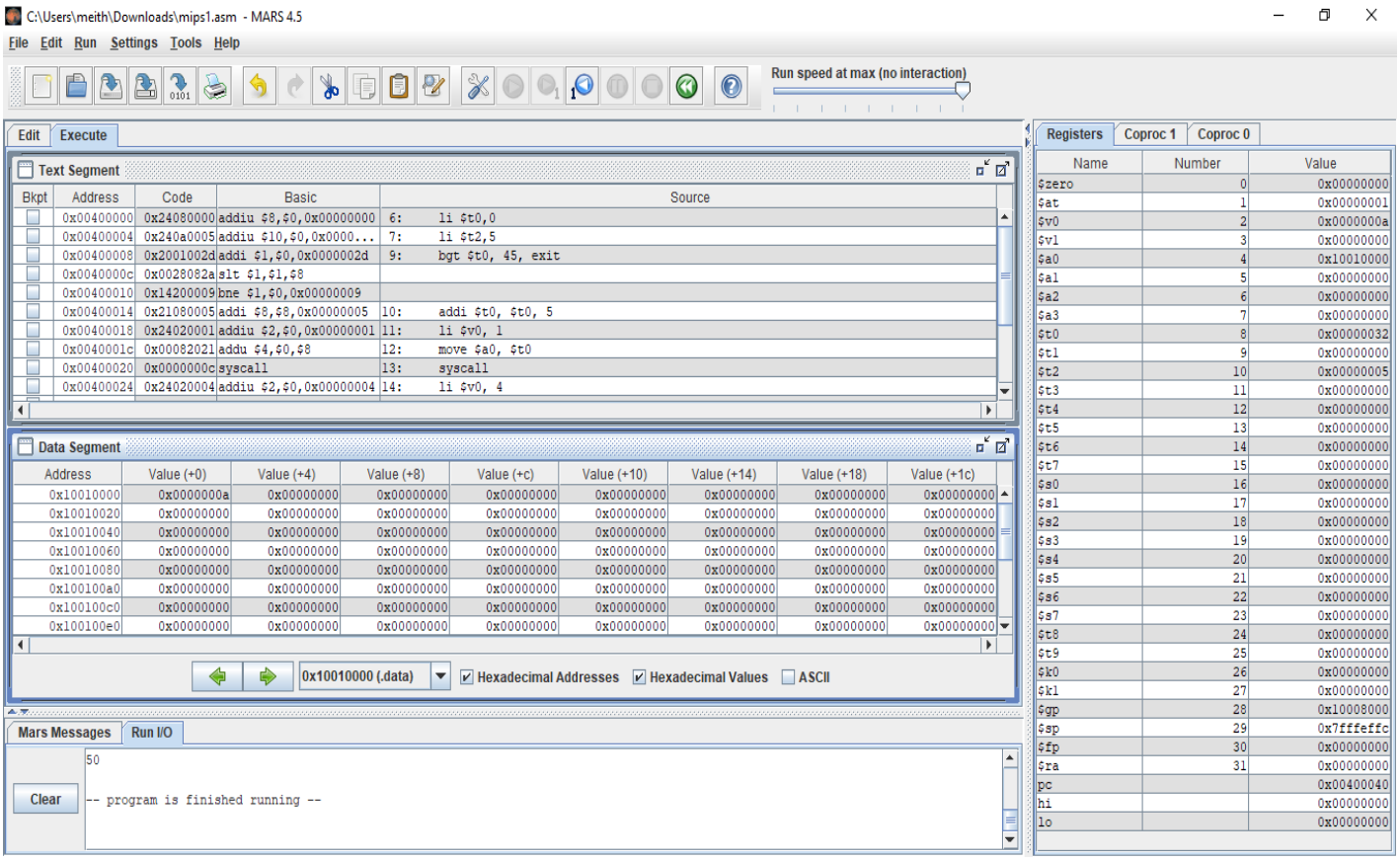
OUTPUT



2) To print hello message

```
.data
myMessage _: .asciiz "Hello MIPS"

.text
main:
li $v0, 4
myMessage syscall

li $v0, 10
syscall
```

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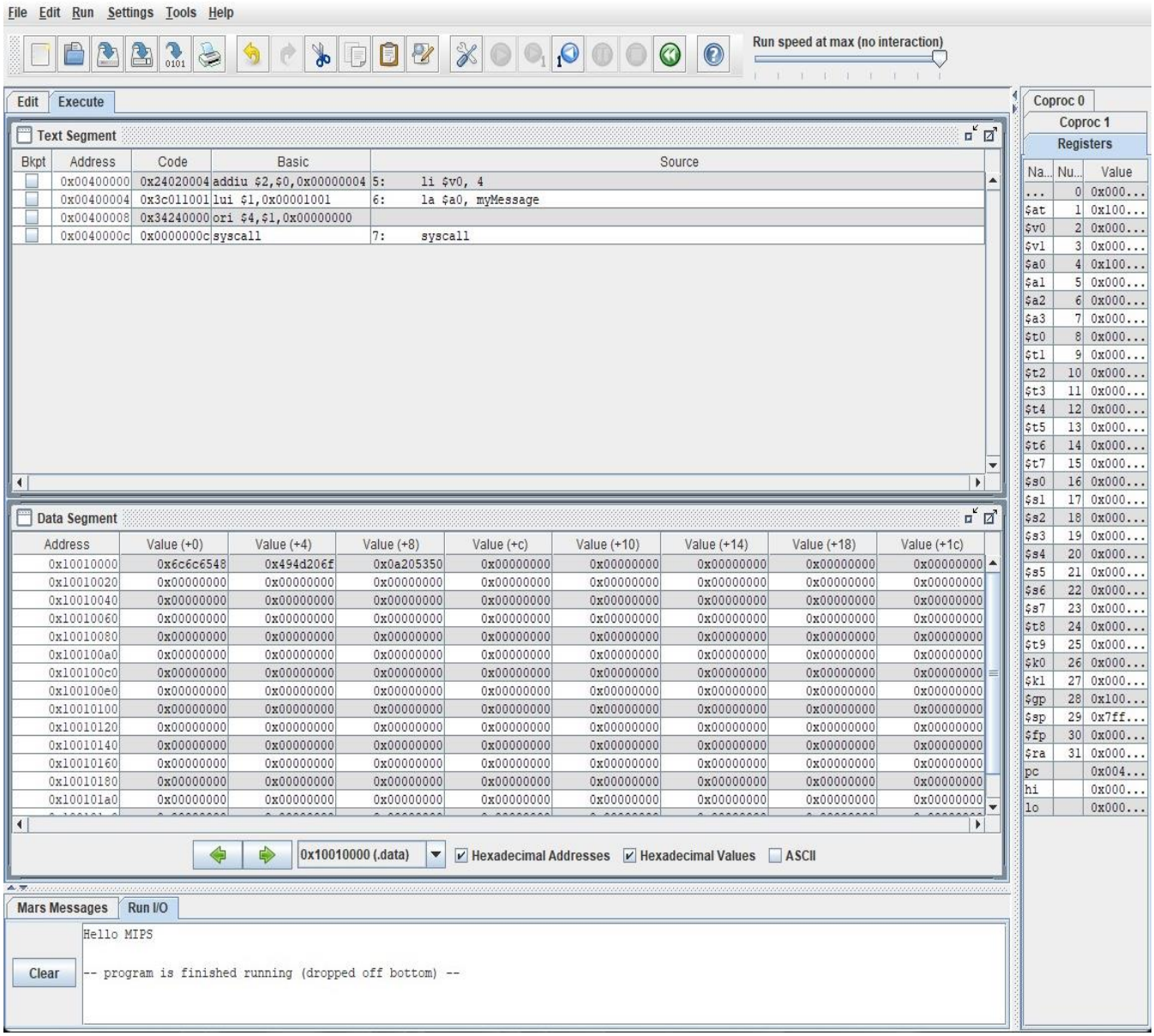
OUTPUT



3) To reverse the input string

```
.data
input:  .space 256
output:.space 256

.text
.globl main
```

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```
main:
        li      $v0, 8
        la      $a0, input
        li      $a1, 256
        syscall

        li      $v0, 4
        la      $a0, input
        syscall

        jal     strlen

        add     $t1, $zero, $v0
        add     $t2, $zero, $a0
        add     $a0, $zero, $v0
        li      $v0, 1
        syscall

reverse:
        li      $t0, 0
        li      $t3, 0

        reverse_loop:
                add     $t3, $t2, $t0
                lb      $t4, 0($t3)
                beqz    $t4, exit
                sb      $t4, output($t1)
                subi    $t1, $t1, 1
                addi    $t0, $t0, 1
                j       reverse_loop

exit:
        li      $v0, 4
        la      $a0, output
        syscall
        li      $v0, 10
        syscall
strlen:
        li      $t0, 0
        li      $t2, 0
```

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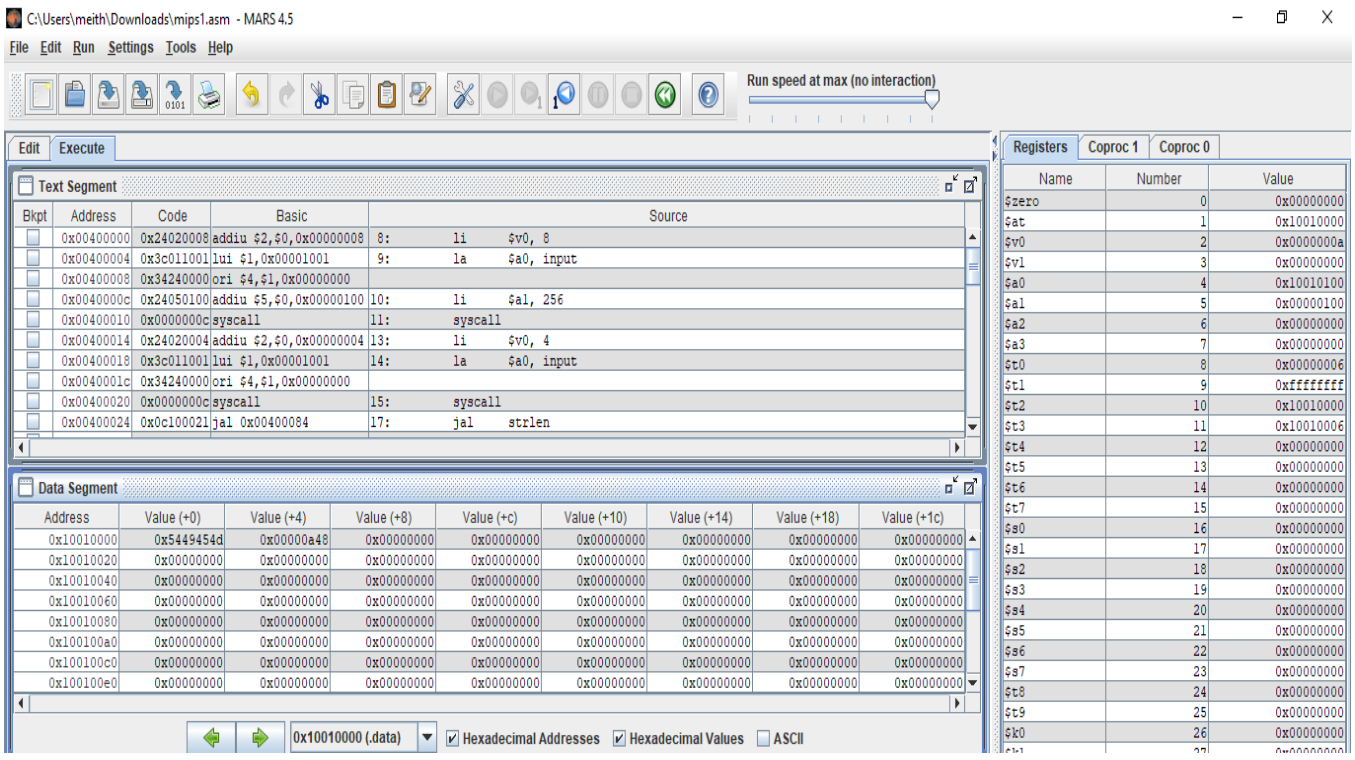
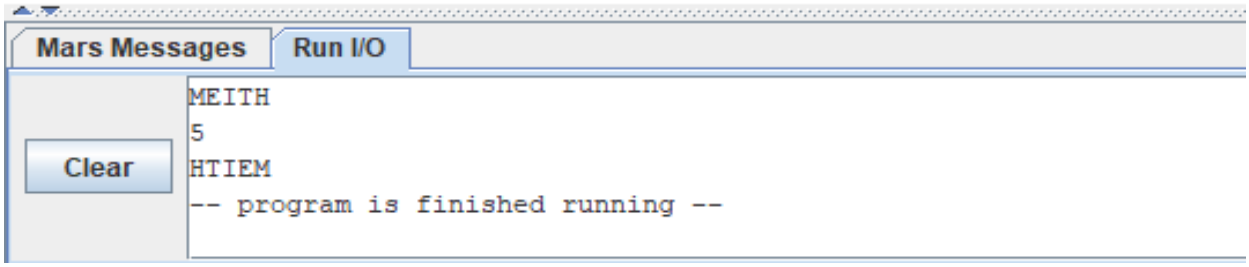
```
strlen_loop:
        add     $t2, $a0, $t0
        lb      $t1, 0($t2)
        beqz    $t1, strlen_exit
        addiu   $t0, $t0, 1
        j       strlen_loop

strlen_exit:
        subi    $t0, $t0, 1
        add     $v0, $zero, $t0
        add     $t0, $zero, $zero
        jr      $ra
```

OUTPUT:





CONCLUSION: In this experiment, I implemented 3 programs in MIPS Assembly Language (MAL) viz, addition of 10 numbers, print “Hello MIPS” and reverse the input string (‘MEITH’ -> ‘HTIEM’) using MIPS stimulator. The MAL is divided into 2 sections: Data and Text section. The Data section usually have declaration of memory variables used by the program and the Text sections define sequences of instructions executed by the program at run time. In this experiment I learnt how to implement loops in the MAL, how to take inputs and print the outputs and convert a complex expression into an assembly language.