Assignment A P1-1 Assembly Program Lab 1. Sum of two values

Submit Items:
GitHub Link to your file directly. (Please make it a link, not a text)
https://github.com/AVC-CS/p1a1-mtvonbargen/blob/2e8a28612e534a9d47ab0717966f8b5d4d0cdc4a/P1A1.asm

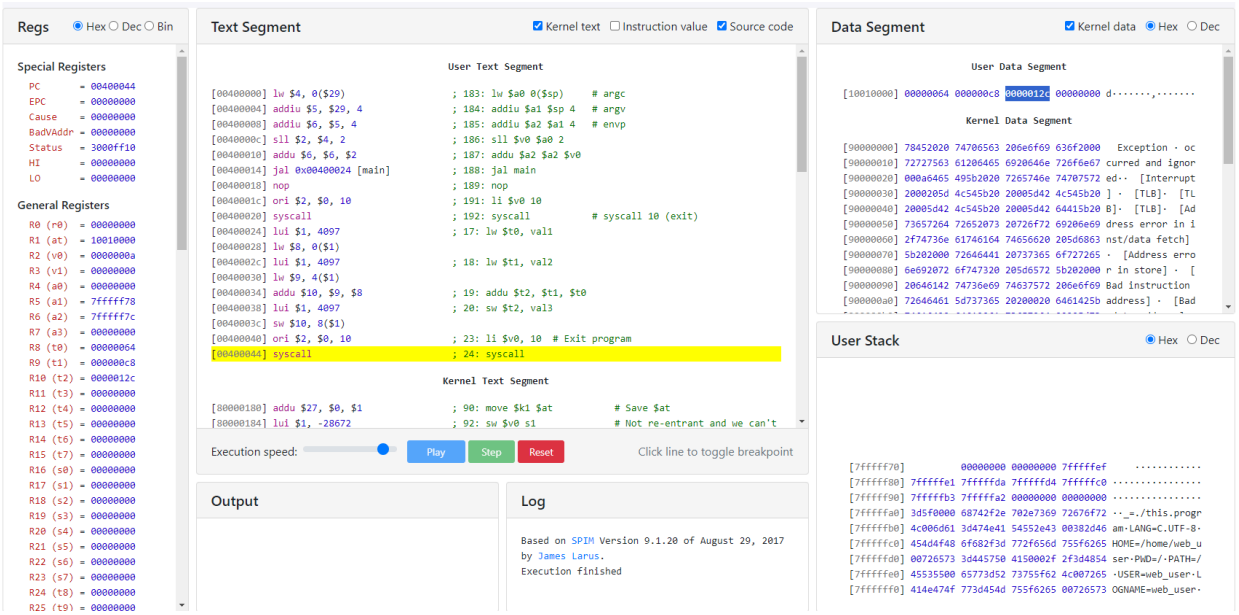
Elaborate on your program

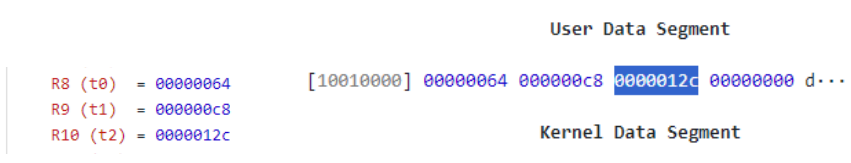
```
################ Data segment ####################
.data
        val1:   .word   100
        val2:   .word   200
        val3:   .word   0

################ Code segment ####################
.text
.globl main

main:
        lw $t0, val1            # load value from memory address 'val1' into register $t0
        lw $t1, val2            # load value from memory address 'val2' into register $t1
        addu $t2, $t1, $t0      # add(unsigned/logically) values stored in registers $t0 and $t1 into register $t2
        sw $t2, val3            # store value from register $t2 into memory address 'val3'
```

Submit the run result(with register value)






```
00000064 = 100
000000c8 = 200
0000012c = 300
```

Register Value. What is the purpose of this register? How is it updated throughout your program?

$t0 = to load the value stored in val1 for future use. It's updated in the line **lw $t0, val1** which specifies $t0 as the destination register, and specifies which memory address to load the value from which is val1.

$t1 = to load the value stored in val2 for future use. It's updated in the line **lw $t1, val2** which specifies $t1 as the destination register, and specifies which memory address to load the value from which is val2.

$t2 = to load the value produced by the addu function. It's updated in the line **addu $t2, $t1, $t0** which specifies $t2 as the destination register, and specifies which registers to add logically/unsigned with, which is $t1 and $t0.

The interaction between register and memory space

The memory spaces are val1, val2, and val3.

Val1 stores the value '100'

Val2 stores the value '200'

And Val3 stores the sum of Val1 and Val 2.

Registers allow us to load the values so that they're able to be instructed upon. Like how we used Addu to add, but needed to load the values first before doing so, so the program knows what exactly to add, and where to allocate that memory in the process.