

**Problem PA-3 (3 parts)****Function and Stack**

**Part A** The program `Sort` calls a subroutine `Mystery` (defined on next page). Complete the program `Sort` by adding MIPS code to correctly preserve appropriate registers before the `jal` by pushing them on the stack and to restore them after the subroutine call. Assume `Mystery` can modify any registers, not just the ones modified in the code on the next page.

Sort:	<code>addi \$1, \$0, 4</code>	# init Array index to 1
OuterLoop:	<code>lw \$3, Array(\$1)</code>	# load in current element X
	<code>add \$2, \$1, \$0</code>	# reinitialize Array index I
	<code>jal Mystery</code>	# in: \$2, \$3; out: \$2
	<code>sw \$3, Array(\$2)</code>	# store current value here
	<code>addi \$1, \$1, 4</code>	# move current to next element
	<code>slti \$5, \$1, 400</code>	# all elements inserted?
	<code>bne \$5, \$0, OuterLoop</code>	# if not, then continue
	<code>addi \$1, \$0, 196</code>	# point to 49th element
	<code>lw \$3, Array(\$1)</code>	# load 49th element
	<code>addi \$1, \$1, 4</code>	# point to 50th element
	<code>lw \$4, Array(\$1)</code>	# load 50th element
	<code>add \$3, \$3, \$4</code>	# sum 49th and 50th
	<code>sra \$2, \$3, 1</code>	# compute median (average)
	<code>jr \$31</code>	# return to caller

Now consider the following MIPS subroutine that takes two inputs: an array index `I` in `$2` and an integer array element `Value` in `$3`. Its result is placed in `$2`. The label `Array` is the base address of array `A`.

Label	Instruction	Comment
<b>Mystery:</b>	...	# L0
<b>InnerLoop:</b>	<b>addi \$4, \$2, -4</b>	# L1
	<b>lw \$4, Array(\$4)</b>	# L2
	<b>slt \$5, \$3, \$4</b>	# L3
	<b>beq \$5, \$0, Exit</b>	# L4
	<b>sw \$4, Array(\$2)</b>	# L5
	<b>addi \$2, \$2, -4</b>	# L6
	<b>bne \$2, \$0, InnerLoop</b>	# L7
<b>Exit:</b>	<b>jr \$31</b>	# L8

**Part B** If `$2` holds index `I` into array `A`, what does `$4` hold at line `L3`?

**\$4 =**

**Part C** Write C code that is equivalent to the `InnerLoop` body of the `Mystery` subroutine. Assume `A` is a globally defined array. *For maximum credit, choose the most appropriate loop construct and declare and initialize variables as needed.*

```
int A[] = {9, 33, -15, ...};
int Mystery(int I, int Value){
```

```
    return(I);
}
```