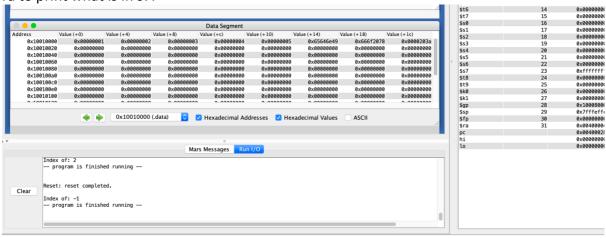
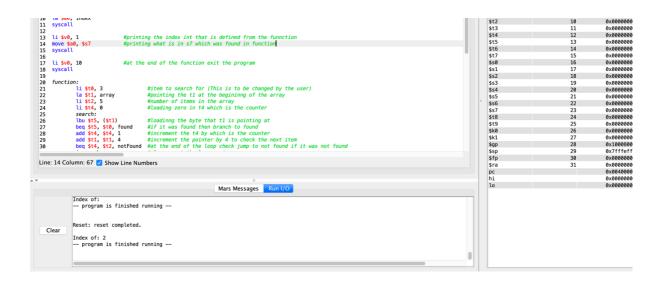
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## Problem 1:

In this problem we were asked to search for an element and print the index, else -1. What I've done is the function only which was what the question asked for. The array contains 5 elements for example from 1-5. The t0 is to be set to change the item to search for. This is assuming that this function would be used in a custom program. I have the main label and the function label, with jal to function to have the ra set to the printing instruction after that and then exit the program. The function will search by incrementing the pointer of array, and checks if it was found. If it was found then the s7 register is set to the index, and jr the ra to print what is in s7.

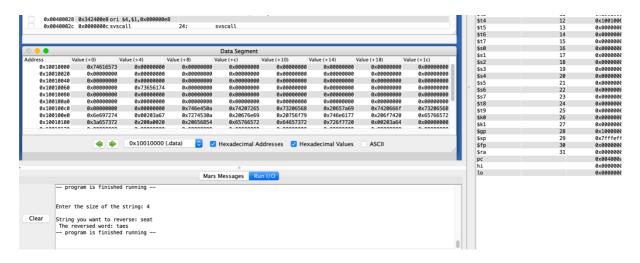




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## Problem 2:

In this problem, I simply had a pointer to the beginning of the string entered. I also reserved space for another string to be storing the reverse. I set the pointer of the second string to the end. In a loop, I load the byte in the first pointer of the first string, and then I store its item in the other pointer of the second string. I increment the pointer of the first string and decrement the second pointer, until the pointer points to zero, then print the reversed string.



## Problem 3:

In this problem, I made the conversion into 6 main function to convert from a number to another, instead of 12. I made any number entered converted to a decimal number. This decimal number is then converted to binary or hexa or octal based on the user's desired input. First of all I retrieve the user input size which is very important in my program to keep looping over the string plus which makes in consideration the two bytes for the prefixes. This string is parsed from the beginning and checked if it contains b, O, or X in their second element in the string. The handlers are activated based in the that, otherwise it goes to the decimal handler immediately. The handlers makes the string ready to enter the decimal conversion function by increasing the pointer and decreasing to the size. After the number goes to the decimal conversion, the user is then asked to enter the prefix related to the desired conversion. The conversion is made through the check1 function and goes to either binary, or octal, or hexa functions. After the conversion is made the result is stored in the bin\_string, or octal\_string, or hexa\_string, or dec\_string, and then printed. The conversion from the number to another was made by parsing the string and then loading them into registers which are then compared with their appropriate signs. The hexa letter are translated into their equivalent ascii numbers such that is works. We assumed the user is entering the exact numbers as the characters in the string, otherwise the program will go into an infinite loop. The conversion from the number to another was made by parsing the string and then loading them into registers which are then compared with their appropriate signs.

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