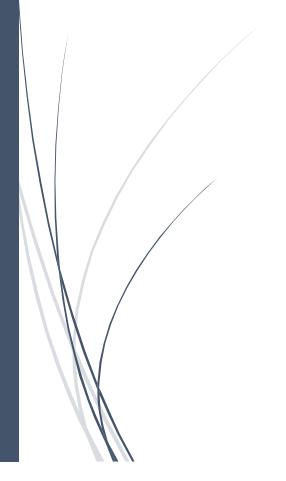
Spring 2023

# Project 2 Report

CSCE 212 - 001



Vu Nguyen

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Subject: Project 2 Report Class: CSCE 212

# 1. Program Input/Output

## 1.1 Program 1:

Output: "Enter number #1:"

Input: 0

Output: "Enter number #2:"

Input: 5

Output: "Enter number #3:"

Input: 3

Output: "The minimum number is: 3"

#### 1.2 Program 2:

Output: "Enter weight (in lbs): "

Input: 150

Output: "Enter height (in feet): "

Input: 5.5

Output: "BMI index is normal" Output: "Enter weight (in lbs):"

## 1.3 Program 3:

Output: "Enter number of homeworks: "

Input: 3

Output: "Enter average time to complete each homework (in hours): "

Input: 1

Output: "Enter number of exercises: "

Input: 2

Output: "Enter average time to complete each exercise (in hours): "

Input: 4

Output: "Total work time is: 11"

# 2. Program Design

## 2.1 Program 1:

This program will prompt user to input 3 numbers separated by Enter key. Every time it loops, it will do the prompting and check the input value if it's a positive number or not. If the input is negative, the program would display error message and ask for another number. If the input is number 0, the program will ignore it and skip the loop by increasing the index by 1. Otherwise, it will compare the newer input to the older one to set minimum. The program, then, prints out the minimum number among the 3 inputs to the console.

## 2.2 Program 2:

This program will prompt user to input their weight in pounds and height in feet separated by Enter key. The program will calculate the input numbers using the BMI formula in which it will multiply the height by 12 to convert from feet to inches, then by itself to make it square, then divide the weight by the squared height, and finally, multiply by 703. After having the result, the program will check if the result is lower than 24.9 or not. If it is higher, display the overweight message. If it is lower, continue to check if it is lower than 18.5 or not. If it is higher, display normal weight message. If it is lower, display underweight message. The program will loop through the process infinitely so at the end of the message displaying, it will prompt the user for inputs again.

## 2.3 Program 3:

This program will prompt user to input 4 decimal integers, separated by Enter key. They represent the number of homework, average time to complete each homework, number of exercises, average time to complete each exercise, respectively. After getting the first 2 input, the program will jump to hw\_func to calculate the amount of time for homework. After the multiplying the number of home and the time for each, it will jump to total (function) to add the calculated value to total and jump back to where it left to get the rest 2 other inputs. It will then jump again, to exercise\_func and do the same thing as with hw func. Finally, the program will display the total amount of time for the works.

# 3. Symbol Table

## 3.1 Program 1:

Register	Purpose & Labels
\$t0	Integer variable for loop counter
\$t1	Integer variable for minimum number
\$t2	Integer variable for user input
\$a0	Argument of syscall to store and print string
\$v0	System call service of results

## 3.2 Program 2:

Register	Purpose & Labels
\$f1	Floating variable to store num1 which has value of 12.0
\$f2	Floating variable to store num2 which has value of 703.0
\$f6	Floating variable to store bmi1 which has value of 18.5
\$f7	Floating variable to store bmi2 which has value of 24.9
\$f3-\$f5	Floating variable for calculation
\$a0	Argument of syscall to store and print string
\$v0	System call service of results

## 3.3 Program 3:

Register	Purpose & Labels
\$s0-\$s3	Integer variable for user input
\$t0	Temporary integer variable for storing multiplication result
\$t1	Integer variable for total work calculation

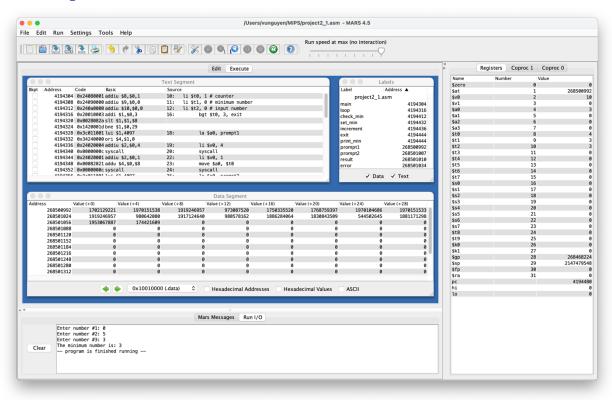
\$sp	Stack pointer register
\$ra	Return address register
\$a0	Argument of syscall to store and print string
\$v0	System call service of results

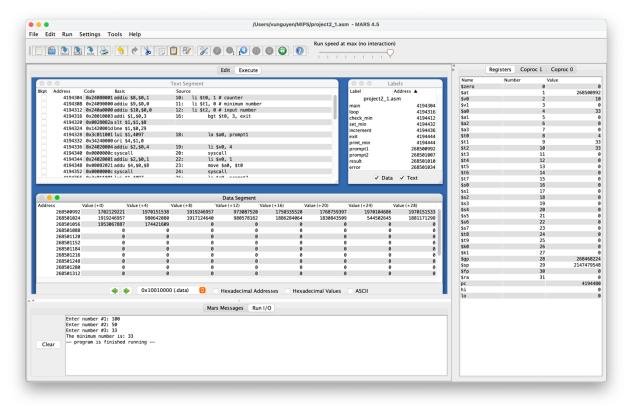
# 4. Learning Coverage

- 1. Implementation of nested non-leaf procedure
- 2. Implementation of leaf procedure
- 3. Using stack register to jump from one function to another and back
- 4. Initializing single precision floating number
- 5. Printing floating number to the console
- 6. Calculation with floating numbers
- 7. Conditioning with floating numbers to jump to other functions

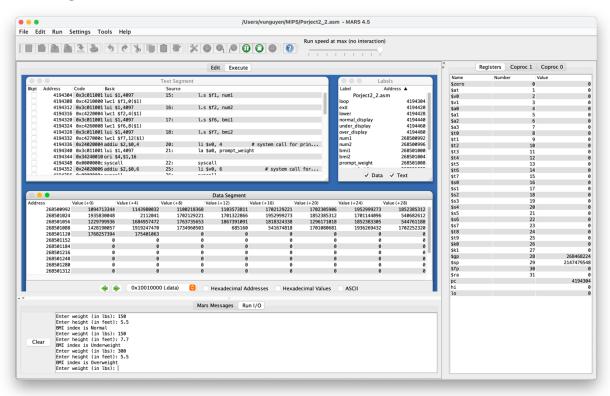
## 5. Test Results

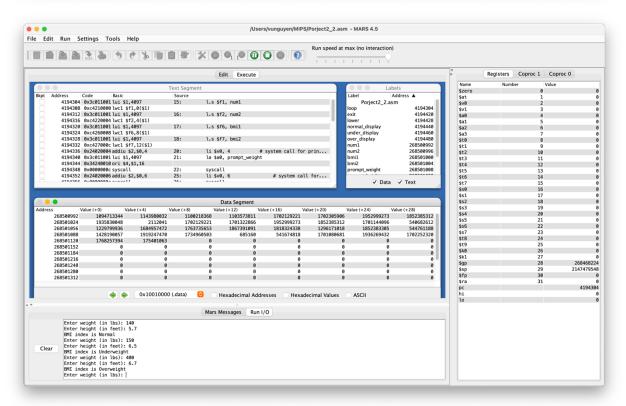
## 5.1 Program 1:





## 5.2 Program 2:





#### 5.3 Program 3:

