PROJECT 1 REPORT

Vu Nguyen

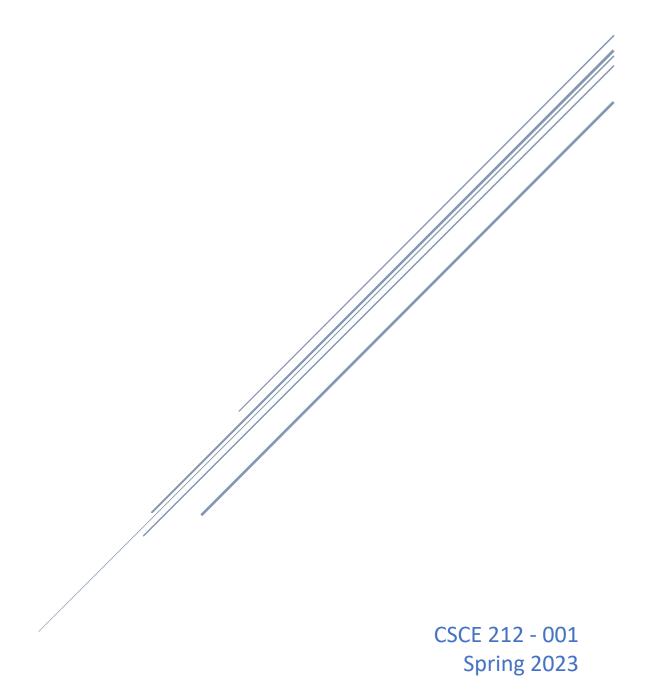


Table of Contents

1.	PR	ROGRAM INPUT/OUTPUT	2
	1.1.	Program 1:	2
	1.2	PROGRAM 2:	2
	1.3	Program 3:	2
	1.4	Program 4:	2
2.	PR	ROGRAM DESIGN	2
	2.1.	Program 1:	2
	2.2.	Program 2:	2
	2.3.	PROGRAM 3:	3
	2.4.	PROGRAM 4:	3
3.	SY	MBOL TABLE	3
	3.1.	Program 1:	3
	3.2.	PROGRAM 2:	3
	3.3.	Program 3:	3
	3.4.	PROGRAM 4:	3
4.	LE	CARNING COVERAGE	4
5.	TE	CST RESULTS	4
	5.1.	Program 1:	4
	5.2.	Program 2:	5
	5.3.	Program 3:	5
	5.4.	Program 4:	6

Date: January 17, 2023
To: Dr. Rasha Karakchi
From: Viet Hoang Vu Nguyen

Subject: Project 1 Report Class: CSCE 212

1. Program Input/Output

1.1. Program 1:

Output 1: "Hello, may I have your name, please?"

Input: "Vu Nguyen"

Output: "Welcome, Vu Nguyen"

1.2 Program 2:

Output 1: "Enter a number for a: "

Input 1: 2

Output 2: "Enter a number for b: "

Input 2: 3

Output 3: "Enter a number for c: "

Input 3: 5

Output 4: "Enter a number for d: "

Input 4: 2

Output 5: "Result (F) = 4"

1.3 Program 3:

Output 1: "Program starts"

Output 2: f = -2

Output 3: f = -1

Output 4: f = 0

Output 5: f = 1

Output 6: f = 2

Output 7: "Program ends"

1.4 Program 4:

Output 1: "Loop starts"
Output 2: "Loop ends"

2. Program Design

2.1. Program 1:

This program has two string constants, *promp1* and *prompt2* which assigned with preset strings "Hello, may I have your name, please?\n" and "Welcome," accordingly. It also has *name* string variable to get user input string. The program will display *prompt1* to ask user for their names and return to new line with '\n'. The user then input their names which is store into *name*. Finally, the program will display *prompt2* and the input name to the terminal and exit.

2.2. Program 2:

This program has five string constants promptInputA, promptInputB, promptInputC, promptInputD to prompt for user number input as a, b, c, d accordingly, and display with the content of "Result (F) = " to display the final result of arithmetic process at the end. The program would let user input 4 numbers a, b, c, d into the terminal, and store them in t0, t1, t2, t3 accordingly. The program would perform the math of F = (a+b) - (c+d) + (b+3). With the arithmetic process, the program would add t0 and t1, store in s0, then t2 and t3 store in s1,

then add immediate number 3 to t1, store in t1, then subtract s0 by s1, store in s0, and add s0 and t1, store in s0. Finally, the program prints *display* followed by the value of s0 and exit.

2.3. Program 3:

This program has four string constants, promptStart "Program starts\n", promptF "f = ", newLine "\n", and promptEnd "Program ends\n". The program assigns \$s0 with 0, \$s1 with 3, and \$s2 with 5 in the beginning as i, j, k accordingly. Initially, it displays promtStart. It performs the math of f = i + j - k and print f to the terminal on each time it loops following the structure of promptF < f's value> newLine. The loop stops when the value of i is equal to 5. Before exiting the program, it would show promptEnd to notify its exit.

2.4. Program 4:

This program has two string constants, *promptStart* "Loop starts\n", *promptEnd* "Loop ends\n", and an array *myArray* with its buffer size is 40 bytes although there are only 5 elements used total. The program assigns 10 to \$s0 and 40 to \$t0 as loop index i, and array index t0 accordingly and displays *promptStart*. It then enters a loop until the loop index is equal to 0. Each time it loops through, it does the math of adding i and 2 and stores in \$s1, then assigns \$s1 to an address of *myArray*. Loop index decreases by 2 each time, and array index decreases by 8 each time. The program prompts ending loop message *promptEnd* before exiting. The reason *myArray* has buffer size of 40 bytes is because of array index t0 has to match with the loop index which start at 10. Although it does not utilize all of the elements, its maximum index is 10. Array index t0 decreases by 8 in order to match with the decrement of 2 of the loop index, so it skips one address in array each time.

3. Symbol Table

3.1. Program 1:

Registers	Purpose & Labels
\$v0	System call service of results
\$a0	Argument of syscall to store and print string
\$a1	Argument of string buffer length

3.2. Program 2:

Registers	Purpose & Labels
\$v0	System call service of results
\$a0	Argument of syscall to print string
\$t0 - \$t3	Integer variable for the 4 numbers input
\$s0	Integer variable for result output
\$s1	Temporary integer variable to store the
	arithmetic function's result

3.3. Program 3:

Registers	Purpose & Labels
\$v0	System call service of results
\$a0	Argument of syscall to print string
\$s0	Integer variable of loop index - i
\$s1	Integer variable resembles j
\$s2	Integer variable resembles k
\$t0	Integer variable of result - f

3.4. Program 4:

Registers	Purpose & Labels

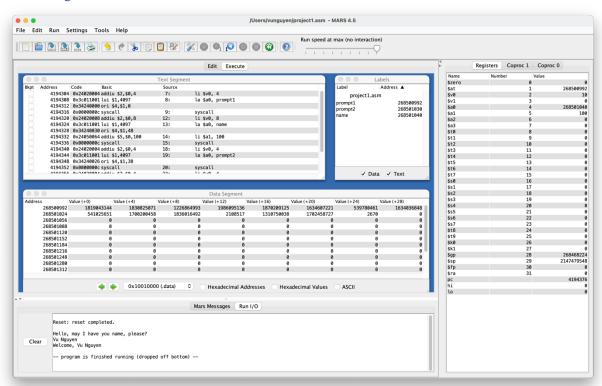
\$v0	System call service of results
\$a0	Argument of syscall to print string
\$s0	Integer variable of loop index - i
\$s1	Temporary integer variable to store the
	arithmetic function's result
\$t0	Integer variable of array index

4. Learning Coverage

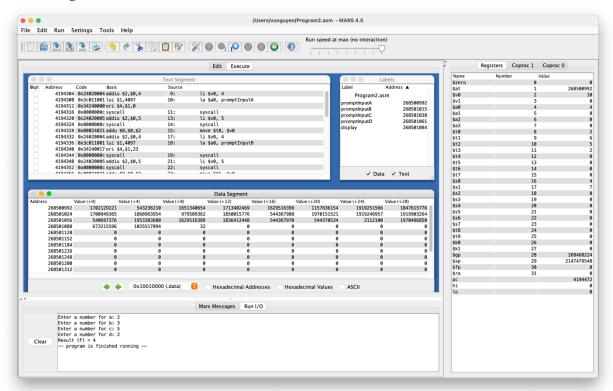
- 1. Loading a string from data and display it to the terminal
- 2. Getting user input from the terminal and store it into a variable for later uses
- 3. Declaring string and array and assign value or buffer size to them
- 4. Getting user input from the terminal for integer and store/move it in a variable
- 5. Displaying integer to the terminal
- 6. Adding, subtracting and overloading variables
- 7. Looping and conditioning the loop
- 8. Storing values to array's addresses
- 9. Changing array's addresses
- 10. Exiting the program

5. Test Results

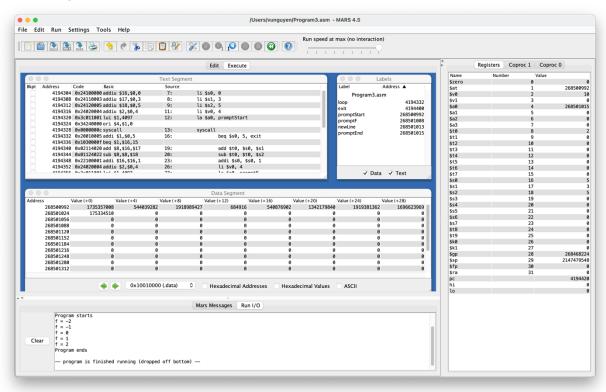
5.1. Program 1:



5.2. Program 2:



5.3. Program 3:



5.4. Program 4:

