

# For Loops

Lecture 10

Section 2.7

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# 1 For Loops in MIPS

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## Equivalent **while** Loop

```
i = 0;
while (i < limit)
{
    (action)
    i++;
}
```

- Recall the **while** loop equivalent of a **for** loop.

# For Loops in MIPS

## Equivalent Loop in Unstructured C

```
    i = 0;
loop_beg:
    if (i >= limit) goto loop_end;
    {
        (action)
        i++;
        goto loop_beg;
    }
loop_end:
```

- Recall the **while** loop equivalent of a **for** loop.

# For Loops in MIPS

## Equivalent Loop in Unstructured C

```
    i = 0;
    goto loop_end;
loop_beg:
    {
        (action)
        i++;
    }
loop_end:
    if (i < limit) goto loop_beg;
```

- The improved **while** loop.

# For Loops in MIPS

## For Loops in MIPS

```
        li      $t0, 0           # i = 0
        li      $s0, 10         # limit = 10
        j       loop_end        # Jump to test
loop_beg:
        (action)                # Perform action
        addi    $t0, $t0, 1      # i = i + 1
loop_end:
        blt     $t0, $s0, loop_beg # Branch if i < 10
```

- Assume that the counter is in  $\$t0$  and the limit is in  $\$s0$ .

# For Loops in MIPS

## For Loops in MIPS (Count Down)

```
        li      $t0, 10          # i = 10
        j      loop_end        # Jump to test
loop_beg:
        (action)                # Perform action
        addi   $t0, $t0, -1     # i = i - 1
loop_end:
        bgtz   $t0, loop_beg    # Continue if i > 0
```

- Sometimes it is more convenient to count down instead of up in a **for** loop.



# For Loops in MIPS

- Examples
  - Run `count_to_10.asm` example.