

# Code Explanation 2

# Initial values of the registers

- $R0 = R1 = R2 = R5 = 6$
- $R5 = R5 - 1 = 6 - 1 = 5$
- $R1 = R1 - 1 = 6 - 1 = 5$
- $R2 = R2 - 1 = 6 - 1 = 5$
- Let 'A' be the work register
- $A=0$

# Iteration 1

- Loop2: call mul
- Mul:
- $A = A + R0 = 0 + 6 = 6$
- $R1 = R1 - 1 = 5 - 1 = 4$
- Goto mul (R1 is not zero)

# Iteration 2

- Mul:
- $A = A + R0 = 6 + 6 = 12$
- $R1 = R1 - 1 = 4 - 1 = 3$
- Goto mul (R1 is not zero)

# Iteration 3

- Mul:
- $A = A + R0 = 12 + 6 = 18$
- $R1 = R1 - 1 = 3 - 1 = 2$
- Goto mul (R1 is not zero)

# Iteration 4

- Mul:
- $A = A + R0 = 18 + 6 = 24$
- $R1 = R1 - 1 = 2 - 1 = 1$
- Goto mul (R1 is not zero)

# Iteration 5

- Mul:
- $A = A + R0 = 24 + 6 = 30$
- $R1 = R1 - 1 = 1 - 1 = 0$
- $R0 = 30$  (R1 is zero)
- Return (jumps to next line of call mul)

## Next line of call mul

- $R2 = R2 - 1 = 5 - 1 = 4$
- $A = R2 = 4$
- $R1 = A = 4$
- $A = 0$
- $R5 = R5 - 1 = 4$
- Goto loop2 (R5 is not zero)



# Factorial

- The above code multiplied  $6 * 5$
- It is stored in R0 ( $R0 = 30$ )
- So this process continues until  $R5 = 0$
- Therefore  $R0 = 6 * 5 * 4 * 3 * 2 * 1 = 720$