

Name:

ID

Quiz 9 key

a) What is the machine code (in HEX) of the blez instruction in the following code:

```
Test: addi $2 $0 5
      syscall
      add $9 $9 $2
      addi $6 $6 4
      lw $16 ($6)
      blez $16 Test
```

Given that the blez opcode is 6.

The immediate is the offset which is -6 (in 16 bits binary: Binary 1111 1111 1111 1010)

000110 10000 00000 1111 1111 1111 1010

0x1A00FFFA

b) What is the machine code for: L1: j L2, given that the opcode is 2 and L1, L2 addresses are 0x2023078C, 0x20003204

Write L2 in Binary: 0010 0000 0000 0000 0011 0010 0000 0100

Then remove the 2 from right and 4 from left to get your 26 bits to use in the machine code.

The 26 bits are:

0000 0000 0000 0011 0010 0000 01

Add to the left yjr 6 bits op code:

000010 0000 0000 0000 0011 0010 0000 01

Organize by 4 bits (to get the HEX)

0000 1000 0000 0000 0000 1100 1000 0001

0x08000C81

a)The following questions are related to the register file:

- If the output ports are implemented using decoders and tri-state buffers:
 - What is the required decoder size? 5×32
 - How many decoders are needed? 2
 - How many **total** tri-state buffers are required? 64
- If the output ports are implemented using multiplexers:
 - How many multiplexers are required? 2
 - What is the size (input vs. output configuration) of each multiplexer? 32×1

b) If another processor (not related to the above one) has the following truth table for 3 of its control signals (namely: CS1, CS2, CS3). Sketch a complete circuit that can generate the three control signals.

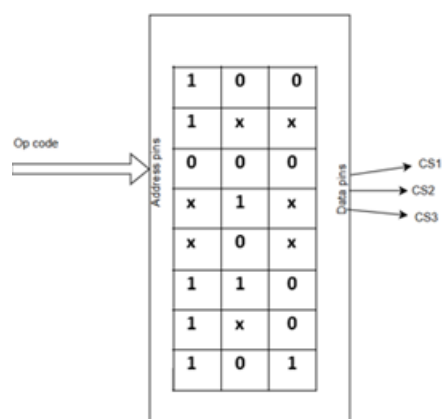
Op code In decimal	CS1	CS2	CS3
0	1	0	0
1	1	x	x
2	0	0	0
3	x	1	x
4	x	0	x
5	1	1	0
6	1	x	0
7	1	0	1

One Solution: use ROM of min size of 8×3

Store the Truth table in the ROM

Connect the op code to the address pins

The control signal are connected to the data pins

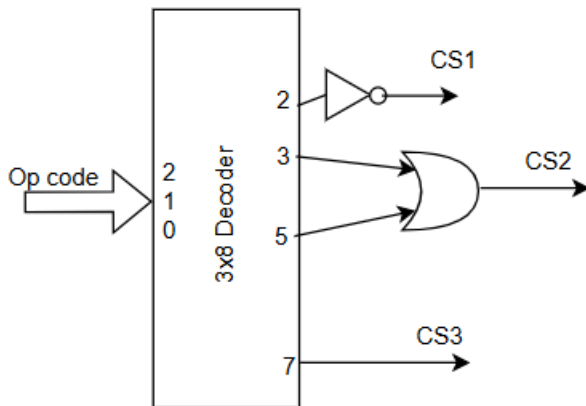


Another Solution: use 3×8 decoder

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c) For a MIPS single cycle circuit discussed in the class, it is executing the following instruction:

lw \$16 20(\$24) which has the following machine code: 0x8F100014.

Assume that every register has a value = its number x 1000 (For example, register 16 has 16000).

Also assume that the data memory is filled with all 1s (every byte of the memory =0xFF)

Answer the following questions:

- What is the value coming out of BUSA : 2400
- What is the value coming of BUSB: 1600
- What is the output of the extender 20
- What is the output of the ALU 2420
- What is the value of RW 16
- What is the value of BUSW -1