

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? **5x32**
  - 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? **32x1**

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.

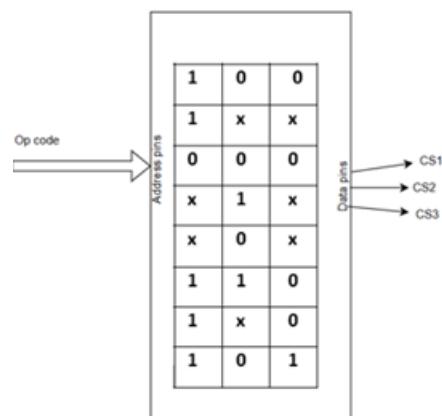
Op code In decimal	CS1	CS2	CS3
0	1	0	0
1	1	x	x
2	0	0	0
3	x	1	x
4	x	0	x
5	1	1	0
6	1	x	0
7	1	0	1

One Solution: use ROM of min size of **8x3**

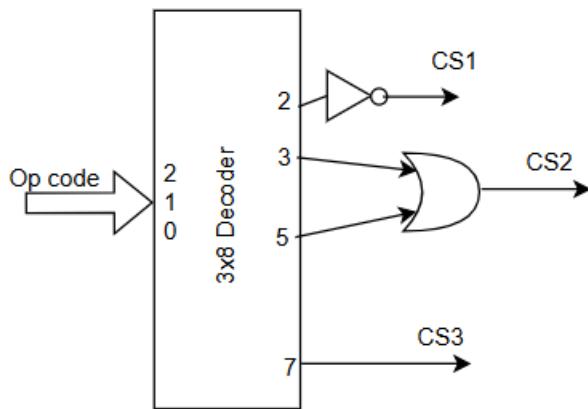
Store the Truth table in the ROM

Connect the op code to the address pins

The control signal are connected to the data pins



Another Solution: use **3x8 decoder**



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**