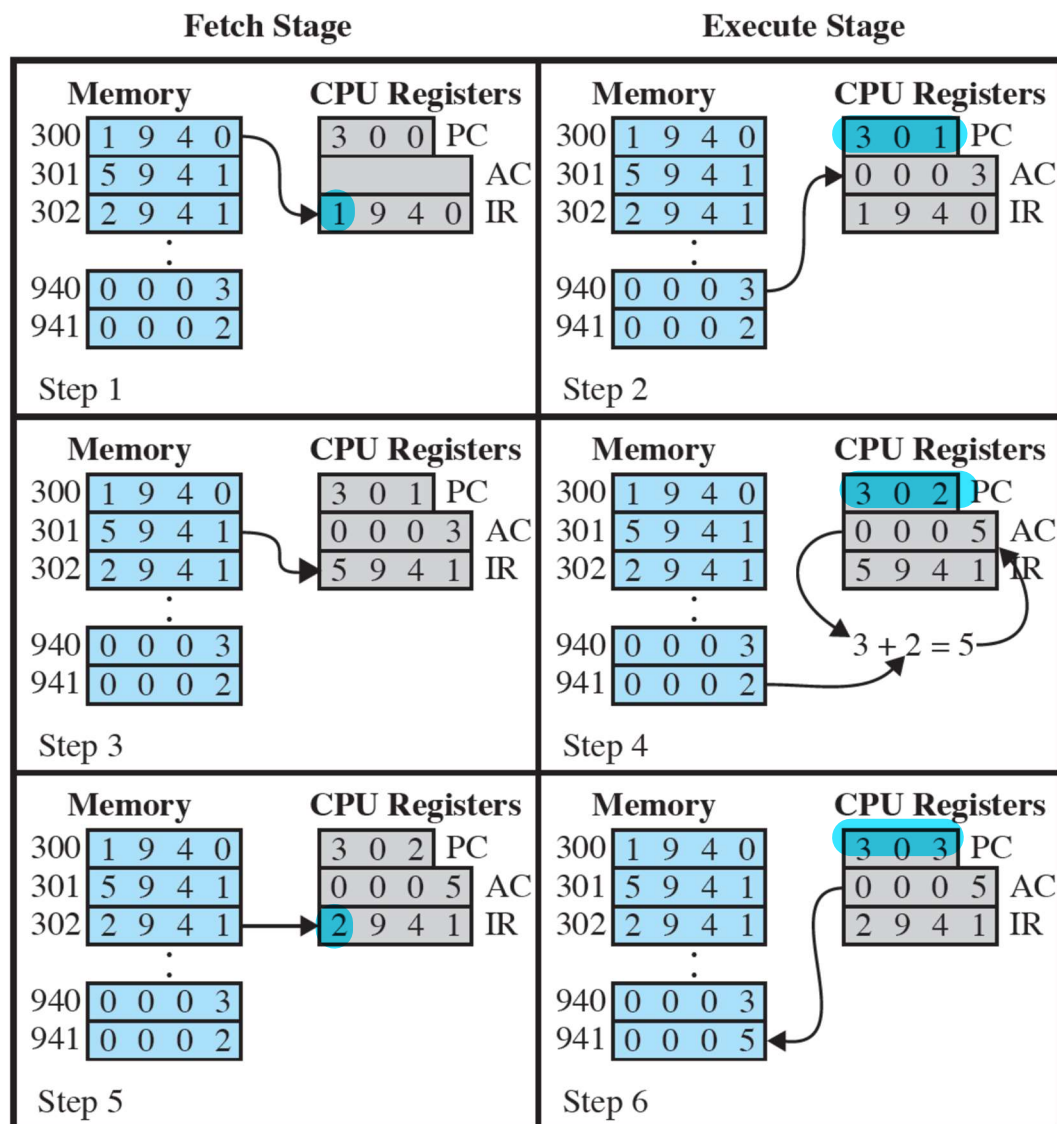


1. Answer:

- Step 1: Fetch the first instruction into the IR. (Since the PC contains 300, the address of the first instruction.)
- Step 2a: Increment the PC to 301.
- Step 2b: Load AC from the memory location 940.
- Step 3: Fetch the second instruction into the IR.
- Step 4a: Increment the PC to 302.
- Step 4b: Add to AC from the memory location 941.
- Step 5: Fetch the third instruction into the IR.
- Step 6a: Increment the PC to 303.
- Step 6b: Store AC to memory location 941.



2. Answer:

The hit ratio has to be 0.95. Then the average time to access a word is

$$(0.95)(0.1\mu s) + (0.05)(0.1\mu s + 1\mu s) = 0.095 + 0.055 = 0.15\mu s$$

$$x(0.1) + (1-x)(0.1+1) = 0.1 \times 1.5$$

3. Answer:

a)

- Spatial locality can be exploited by using larger cache blocks.
- Temporal locality can be exploited by keeping recently used instruction and data values in cache memory.

b)

transfer the whole block of data to the cache

(i) A reference to the first instruction is immediately followed by a reference to the second.

(ii) The ten accesses to $a[i]$ within the inner for loop occur within a short interval of

time. Least Recent Used (LRU) -> low chance for using -> remove from cache

Self-test

1. D
2. C
3. B
4. D
5. D
6. A