

IN1006 Systems Architecture (PRD1 A 2022/23)

[Home](#) | [My Moodle](#) | [IN1006 PRD1 A 2022-23](#) | [COURSEWORK 1: Weekly Assessed Quiz](#) | [Quiz 4 Weekly Assessed Quiz 2022](#)

Started on Thursday, 24 November 2022, 4:13 PM

State Finished

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Time taken 12 mins 55 secs

Grade 10.00 out of 10.00 (100%)

Question 1

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Does the following sequence of microoperations or any subsequence of it correspond to any MARIE instruction and if so which?

$MAR \leftarrow Y$
 $MBR \leftarrow M[MAR]$
 $MAR \leftarrow MBR$
 $MBR \leftarrow M[MAR]$
 $AC \leftarrow AC + MBR$

Select one:

- ☐ a. LOADI Y+Y
- ☐ b. ADD AC+Y
- ☒ c. ADDI Y
- ☐ d. There is no MARIE instruction that corresponds to the above sequence of micro operations or a subsequence of it.
- ☐ e. LOADI Y



The first microoperation assigns Y to MAR. The next 3 microoperations load the value of the memory word whose address is the value of the memory word with address Y to MBR. And the final microoperation adds the value of MBR to AC. Hence given microoperations correspond to the MARIE instruction ADDI Y.

The correct answer is: ADDI Y

Question **2**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Which MARIE instruction is being carried out by the microoperations that follow?

$MAR \leftarrow X$

$MBR \leftarrow M[MAR]$

$AC \leftarrow AC - MBR$

Select one:

- ☐ a. Store X
- ☒ b. Subt X
- ☐ c. Don't know/No answer
- ☐ d. Jump X
- ☐ e. Load X



The correct answer is: Subt X

Question **3**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Which MARIE instruction is being carried out by the microoperations that follow?

$MAR \leftarrow X$

$MBR \leftarrow AC$

$M[MAR] \leftarrow MBR$

Select one:

- ☐ a. Add X
- ☒ b. Store X
- ☐ c. Don't know/No answer
- ☐ d. Jump X
- ☐ e. Load X



The correct answer is: Store X

Question 4

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Consider the following MARIE program. What is the outcome of the program?

```
          Load X
          Store Sum
LoopC,    Skipcond 800
          Jump LoopEnd
Loop,     Subt Y
          Store W
          Add Sum
          Store Sum
          Load W
          Jump LoopC
LoopEnd,  Halt
X,        Dec 4
Y,        Dec 1
Sum,      Dec 0
W,        Dec 0
```

Select one:

- ☐ a. The program will compute the sum $4+3+2+1+0$ before ending.
- ☐ b. The program will halt immediately after reaching the Skipcond instruction for the first time.
- ☐ c. The program will output the values 4, 3, 2, 1 and 0 before ending.
- ☐ d. The program will compute the expression $4+2+0$ before ending.
- ☒ e. The program will compute the sum $4+3+2+1+0$ and store it in Sum before ending.



This program executes a "Loop" using the Skipcond instruction. In this case, the condition in Skipcond is set to 10 and so IR[11-10] is 10. Thus, if $AC > 0$ then PC will become PC+1 and the execution will continue from "Loop". Otherwise, the execution will continue from "LoopEnd". Initially (after the execution of the first two statements) the AC will be 4 (> 0) and the value 4 will be stored in Sum. Thus the instruction at the position "Loop" will be executed subtracting 1 from AC, adding its value to Sum and storing the updated value to Sum (this will make the value of Sum equal to 7, i.e., $4+3$). Then the execution will continue from LoopC (due to the "Jump LoopC" instruction). This time the AC will be 3 so the evaluation of Skipcond will make the program continue from "Loop" again, this time subtracting 1 first from AC and then adding its value (i.e., 2) to Sum. This will continue until AC becomes 0, at which point the program execution will jump to "LoopEnd" and will be halted. Thus, the program will find the sum of values $4+3+2+1+0$ and store it in the memory position Sum before halting.

The correct answer is: The program will compute the sum $4+3+2+1+0$ and store it in Sum before ending.

Question **5**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Consider the next MARIE instructions: Load, Add, Store, Subt, Input and Output. Which of the following MARIE registers is not always used in the FDE cycle of the above instructions?

Select one:

- ☒ a. InREG ✔ Not used for anything but input (Input instruction)
- ☐ b. AC
- ☐ c. MAR
- ☐ d. PC

The correct answer is: InREG

Question **6**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Which of the following best describes the composition of a 32-bit register.

Select one:

- ☐ a. 32 SR flip-flops
- ☐ b. 32 D flip-flops and 32 SR flip-flops
- ☐ c. Don't know/no answer
- ☐ d. 64 D flip-flops.
- ☒ e. 32 D flip-flops ✔
- ☐ f. 16 D flip-flops and 16 SR flip-flops.

A n-bit register is built from n-D flip-flops connected by a bus.

The correct answer is: 32 D flip-flops

Question **7**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Which MARIE instruction is being carried out by the microoperations that follow?

$MAR \leftarrow X$

$MBR \leftarrow M[MAR]$

$AC \leftarrow MBR$

Select one:

- ☐ a. Add X
- ☐ b. Store X
- ☐ c. Jump X
- ☒ d. Load X
- ☐ e. Don't know/No answer



Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is: Load X

Question **8**

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

How many components of MARIE architecture can use the bus simultaneously?

Select one:

- ☐ a. Don't Know/No answer
- ☐ b. All components
- ☒ c. 1 component
- ☐ d. 3 components
- ☐ e. 2 components



Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is: 1 component

Question 9

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Consider the following MARIE code. The code starts at address 000: the first instruction is saved at address 000.

After the execution of this code what is the value (in decimal) stored in the OutREG register?

```
If,      Load X
          Subt Y
          Skipcond 400
          Jump Else
Then,    Load X
          Add Z
          Output
          Jump Endif
Else,    Load X
          Add X
          Subt Y
          Subt Z
          Output
Endif,   Halt
X,       Dec 9
Y,       Dec 5
Z,       Dec 2
```

Select one:

- ☐ a. 7
- ☐ b. 8
- ☐ c. 18
- ☐ d. 10
- ☒ e. 11



This program executes the "If, then, else" statement using the Skipcond instruction. In this case, the condition in Skipcond is 01. So, the statement (if AC=0 then PC=PC+1) is evaluated and the "Else" part of the code is executed since AC equals to 4 after the execution of the first two instructions of the program. The program then continues to execute and the "Output" instruction outputs the value of OutREG and OutREG=AC and AC is $X+X-Y-Z=11$ and terminates at "Halt". So the answer is 11.

The correct answer is: 11

What is the difference when executing instructions `ADD x` and `ADDI x` ?

Select one:

- ☐ a. `ADD x` loads the value of PC to the AC; `ADDI` loads the value found at `x` to the MBR and adds the value of MBR to the AC
- ☐ b. `ADD x` loads the value at address `x` to the AC; `ADDI x` loads the value `x` to the AC
- ☐ c. `ADD x` loads the value of MBR to AC; `ADDI x` adds the value of IR to AC.
- ☐ d. There is no difference between the two instructions if `x` is the current value of MBR
- ☒ e. `ADD x` adds the value at address `x` to the AC; `ADDI x` adds the value found in the location addressed by the value in location `x` to the AC



`ADD x` adds the value of the memory word with address `x` to the AC, whereas `ADDI x` adds the value of the memory word whose address is the value of the memory word with address `x` to the AC.

The correct answer is: `ADD x` adds the value at address `x` to the AC; `ADDI x` adds the value found in the location addressed by the value in location `x` to the AC

[◀ Quiz 3 _ Weekly Assessed Quiz 2022](#)

Jump to...

[Quiz 5 _ Weekly Assessed Quiz 2022 ▶](#)

Quiz navigation

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
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[Show one page at a time](#)

[Finish review](#)