



IN1006 Systems Architecture (PRD1 A 2022/23)

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Started on Thursday, 24 November 2022, 3:40 PM

State Finished

Completed on Thursday, 24 November 2022, 3:52 PM

Time taken 12 mins 13 secs

Grade 10.00 out of 10.00 (**100**%)

Ouestion 1

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

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

Clear

Add X

Store Sum

LoopC, Skipcond 800

Jump LoopEnd

Loop, Output

Subt Y

Jump LoopC

LoopEnd, Halt

X, Dec 10

Y, Dec 4

Sum, Dec 0

Select one:

- a. The program will output 4 for three consecutive times before ending.
- b. The program will compute the expression 10+6+2 (i.e., 18) before ending.
- o. The program will compute the expression 10, 8, 6, 4 and 2 before ending.
- d. The program will output the decimal numbers 10, 8, 6, 4, 2 and 0 before ending.
- e. The program will output the decimal numbers 10, 6 and 2 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 10 (>0) and thus the instruction at the position "Loop" will be executed outputing 10 (i.e., the current value of AC). Then 4 will be subtracted from AC and the execution will continue from LoopC (due to the "Jump LoopC" instruction). This time the AC will be 6 so the evaluation of Skipcond will make the program continue from "Loop" again, this time outputing 6 first and then subtracting 4 from it. This will continue until AC becomes -2, at which point the program execution will jump to "LoopEnd" and will be halted. Thus, the program will output the values 10, 6, and 2 before halting.

The correct answer is: The program will output the decimal numbers 10, 6 and 2 before ending.

Question **2**Correct
Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Consider the following MARIE code. What does this code do?

If, Load X

Subt Y

Skipcond 400

Jump Else

Then, Load X

Add X

Output

Jump Endif

Else, Load Y

Subt X

Store Y

Endif, Halt

X, Dec 10

Y, Dec 5

Select one:

- a. It will compute the decimal value -5, store it in Y and terminate.
- b. It will compute and store the decimal value 5.
- c. It will store the hexadecimal value -5 in the memory address X and terminate.
- d. It will store the octal value 5 and terminate.
- e. It will output the hexadecimal value -5 and terminate.

This program executes an "If, then, else" statement using the Skipcond instruction. In this case, the condition in Skipcond is 01. So, PC will become PC+1 if AC=0 and the "Then" part of the code will be executed. If AC <> 0 then the "Else" part of the code will be executed. After the execution of the first two statements, AC will be 5, so the "Else" part of the code will be executed. So the program will compute Y-X=-5, store this value in Y and terminate.

The correct answer is: It will compute the decimal value -5, store it in Y and terminate.

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

Clear

Add X

LoopC, Skipcond 800

Jump LoopEnd

Loop, Output

Subt Y

Jump LoopC

LoopEnd, Halt

X, Dec 5

Y, Dec 1

Select one:

- a. The program will output the decimal numbers 5, 4, 3, 2 and 1 before ending.
- b. The program will do nothing.
- \circ c. The program will compute the expression 5 + 4 + 3 + 2 +1 (i.e., 15) before ending.
- od. The program will compute the expression 5 4 3 -2 -1 (i.e., 5) before ending.
- The program will output the decimal numbers 5, 4, 3, 2, 1 and 0 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 5 (>0) and thus the instruction at the position "Loop" will be executed outputing 5 (i.e., the current value of AC). Then 1 will be subtracted from AC and the execution will continue from LoopC (due to the "Jump LoopC" instruction). This time the AC will be 4 so the evaluation of Skipcond will make the program continue from "Loop" again, this time outputing 4 first and then subtracting 1 from it. 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 output the values 5, 4, 3, 2 and 1 before halting.

The correct answer is: The program will output the decimal numbers 5, 4, 3, 2 and 1 before ending.

Question 4

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

Which MARIE instruction is being carried out by the microoperation that follows?

PC ←X

Select one:

- a. Load X
- Ob. Add X
- c. Jump X
- od. Don't know/No answer
- e. Store X

The correct answer is: Jump X

Question **5**Correct
Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

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

Clear

Add X

Store Sum

LoopC, Skipcond 800

Jump LoopEnd

Loop, Output

Subt Y

Jump LoopC

LoopEnd, Halt

X, Dec 10

Y, Dec 2

Sum, Dec 0

Select one:

- a. The program will output the decimal numbers 10, 8, 6, 4 and 2 before ending.
- b. The program will compute the expression 10, 9, 8, 7 and 6 before ending.
- oc. The program will output the decimal numbers 10, 8, 6, 4, 2 and 0 before ending.
- d. The program will output 2 for five consecutive times before ending.
- The program will compute the expression 10+8+6+4+2 (i.e., 30) 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 10 (>0) and thus the instruction at the position "Loop" will be executed outputing 10 (i.e., the current value of AC). Then 2 will be subtracted from AC and the execution will continue from LoopC (due to the "Jump LoopC" instruction). This time the AC will be 8 so the evaluation of Skipcond will make the program continue from "Loop" again, this time outputing 8 first and then subtracting 2 from it. 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 output the values 10, 8, 6, 4 and 2 before halting.

The correct answer is: The program will output the decimal numbers 10, 8, 6, 4 and 2 before ending.

Question 6 Correct Mark 1.00 out of 1.00 Which of the following statements best describes the FDE cycle? FDE cycle is ... Select one: • a. ...an important hardware technology used to build processors. • b. ... loop instruction in MARIE architecture. oc. ... part of the Input/Output subsystem of the von Neumann model. od. ...the series of steps that a computer carries out when it runs a program This is correct. is the series of steps that a computer carries out when it runs a program is the series of steps that a computer carries out when it runs a program e. Don't know/No response Your answer is correct. The correct answer is: ...the series of steps that a computer carries out when it runs a program is the series of steps that a computer carries out when it runs a program is the series of steps that a computer carries out when it runs a program Question **7** Correct Mark 1.00 out of 1.00 Which MARIE instruction is being carried out by the microoperations that follow? $MAR \leftarrow X$ $MBR \leftarrow M [MAR]$ $AC \leftarrow AC - MBR$ Select one: a. Load X b. Store X oc. Subt X Od. Jump X e. Don't know/No answer

The correct answer is: Subt X

Which MARIE instruction is being carried out by the microoperations that follow? $MAR \leftarrow X$ $MBR \leftarrow AC$ $M [MAR] \leftarrow MBR$	ruction is being carried out by the microoperations that follow?		
Select one:			
○ a. Don't know/No answer			
○ b. Jump X			
○ c. Load X			
○ d. Add X			
● e. Store X			
The correct answer is: Store X			
Question 9			
Correct			
Mark 1.00 out of 1.00			
What is the difference when executing instructions LOAD $ \mathbf{x} $ and LOADI $ \mathbf{x} $?			
Select one:			
\bigcirc a. LOAD loads the value at address x to the AC; LOADI loads the value x to the AC			
 b. LOAD x loads the value of MBR to AC; LOADI loads the value of MAR to AC. 			
o. There is no difference if x is the current value of MBR			
\circ d. LOAD loads the value x to the AC; LOADI loads the value found at x to the AC			
 e. LOAD loads the value at address x to the AC; the LOADI loads the value found in the location addressed by the value in x to the AC 			
LOAD x loads the value of the memory word with address x to the AC whereas LOADI x loads 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: LOAD loads the value at address x to the AC; the LOADI loads the value found in the location addressed by

Question **8**Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

the value in x to the AC

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. Load X
○ b. Don't know/No answer
○ c. Store X
○ d. Jump X
● e. Add X
The correct answer is: Add X
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Question **10**Correct

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