ECEC-355 Project 2 Write-up

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Experiment 4

1.

(a) How much space (in byte) does one integer occupy considering a RISC-V architecture? Ans: 8 bytes

(b) Draw the data mapping.

We mapped out the int array of 3 unsigned ints into a 24-byte data memory table seen below.

| 23 | 0x67 |
|----|------|
| 22 | 0x45 |
| 21 | 0x23 |
| 20 | 0x01 |
| 19 | 0x00 |
| 18 | 0x00 |
| 17 | 0x00 |
| 16 | 0x00 |
| 15 | 0x01 |
| 14 | 0xEF |
| 13 | 0xCD |
| 12 | 0xAB |
| 11 | 0x00 |
| 10 | 0x00 |
| 9 | 0x00 |
| 8 | 0x00 |
| 7 | 0x3D |
| 6 | 0x2C |
| 5 | 0x1B |
| 4 | 0x0A |
| 3 | 0x00 |
| 2 | 0x00 |
| 1 | 0x00 |
| 0 | 0x00 |

2. Continuing with 1, what is the value of x10 (assume x23 = 0)?

The value of x10 is A4 in hex or 164 in decimal.

Experiment 5

After our simulation, x9 and x11 were 128. Our code is also attached.

The code utilizes parser.c from project 1 to parse out the instruction set provided in cpu_traces/project_two and convert the instruction into a 32bit binary number. The 32bit instruction is then identified as a certain type and parsed into the RISC-V instruction format. The parsed segments of the instructions are then fed to the appropriate components in the datapath to simulate a single-cycle cpu.