### **Homework 4 Answer Sheet**

Please state the name, SID and email of each member of your group.

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A. Do all members make significant contributions to this homework? If not, please specify the details.

Yes all the members contributed equally.

- B. Which version of Logisim was used for your design of the circuits?
  - 2.7.1
- C. Please explain how many types of instructions are supported in your processor, and explain the format of each type of instructions (e.g., which bits are used as the operation or function code, which bits are used to index the 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup> or 3<sup>rd</sup> operand, and which bits are used to store the immediate number). You can draw figures to better explain your answer.

All 20 instructions are supported(r-type, i-type, j-type). The first 5 bits are used as the opcode in all the instructions. The next 3 bits are used as the index of the write/destination register except for ble and store. After that the next 3 bits become the index of the read register 1 except for branch or store. The next 5 bits are used for the index of the read register 2 except for the ble and in other situations can possibly be ignored. The proper implementation of each instruction has been explained below as in some instructions such as store and load there are variations in the bits being ignored or being used as the entire index of the register. It is to be noted whenever we mention below that we are using more than 3 bits to represent a register you will be writing the register number in those number of bits. Moreover, the binary mapping for each register is binary of register index = binary of register index -1, such that r1 is mapped to 000 and r2 is mapped to 001 all the way to r8 which is mapped to 111. Thus as mentioned in the store instruction below when we ask you to represent the register index in 8 bits and you want to represent the r2 you will be writing 00000001 in the machine code. Viewing the detail below and the machine code illustrations should suffice.

D. Please explain the format of each instruction (including the format of this instruction and its operation codes, and other information if needed).

li	Opcode: 01100
	next 3 bits: destination register
	rest of the bits: Immediate number to be loaded
add	
	Opcode: 00000
	next 3 bits: Destination register
	next 3 bits: Source register 1
	rest 5 bits: Source register 2
and	
ana	Opcode: 00111
	next 3 bits: Destination register
	next 3 bits: Source register 1
	rest 5 bits: Source register 2
	rest 5 bits. Source register 2
or	Opcode: 01001
	next 3 bits: Destination register
	next 3 bits: Source register 1
	rest 5 bits: Source register 2

neg	Opcode: 00010
	next 3 bits: Destination register next 8 bits: Source register
load	Opcode: 01011
	next 3 bits: Destination register rest 8 bits: Source register
store	Opcode: 01101
	next 3 bits: read register for data coming to be written to memory
	rest 8 bits: Write register containing the address of the memory to be written.
move	
	Opcode:01110 next 3 bits: destination register
	next 3 bits: Source register
	rest of the bits to be ignored
addi	Opcode: 00001
	next 3 bits: destination register
	next 3 bits: source register remaining 5 bits: Immediate number to be added with source register

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andi	Opcode: 01000 next 3 bits: destination register next 3 bits: source register remaining 8 bits: immediate number used to perform AND operation with source register.
ori	Opcode: 01010 next 3 bits: destination register next 3 bits: source register rest 5 bits: immediate number to be compared with source register using OR.
ble	Opcode: 00110 next 3 bits: Source1 register next 3 bits: Source1 register rest 5 bits: jump to this address if source1 is less than or equal to source2
slt	Opcode: 00101 next 3 bits: Destination register to be set to 1 or 0 next 3 bits: Source register 1 rest 5 bits: Source register 2
Isl	Opcode: 00011 next 3 bits: Destination register next 3 bits: Source register 1 rest 5 bits: Source register 2
Isr	Opcode: 00100 next 3 bits: Destination register next 3 bits: Source register 1 rest 5 bits: Source register 2

jump	Opcode: 01111
	rest 11 bits: For immediate number to be added to PC
call	Opcode: 10000
	rest 11 bits: For immediate number to be added to PC
rtn	Opcode: 10001
	rest 11 bits to be ignored
reboot	Opcode: 10010
	rest 11 bits: Ignored
halt	Opcode: 10011
	rest 11 bits: Ignored

# E. Fill the following tables with the machine codes of each instruction of the testing programs:

## Test program 1:

instruction	machine code (binary)	machine code (hex)
li \$r1, 1	011000000000001	6001
li \$r2, 2	0110000100000010	6102
li \$r3, 10	0110001000001010	620a
add \$r2, \$r1, \$r2	000000100000001	0101
ble \$r2, \$r3, -1	0011000101011111	315f
slt \$r4, \$r3, \$r2	0010101101000001	2b41
halt	100110000000000	9800

## Test program 2:

instruction	machine code (binary)	machine code (hex)
li \$r1, 3	011000000000011	6003
li \$r2, 5	0110000100000101	6105
andi \$r3, \$r1, 3	0100001000000011	4203
ori \$r4, \$r3, 8	0101001101001000	5348
neg \$r5, \$r4	0001010000000011	1403
lsl \$r6, \$r5, \$r1	0001110110000000	1d80
lsr \$r7, \$r5, \$r2	0010011010000001	2681
halt	100110000000000	9800

## Test program 3:

instruction	machine code (binary)	machine code (hex)
li \$r1, 6	011000000000110	6006
li \$r2, 5	0110000100000101	6105
and \$r3, \$r1, \$r2	0011101000000001	3a01
li \$r8, 0	0110011100000000	6700
store \$r3, \$r8	0110101000000111	6a07

or \$r4, \$r1, \$r2	0100101100000001	4b01
li \$r8, 1	0110011100000001	6701
store \$r4, \$r8	0110101100000111	6b07
li \$r8, 1	0110011100000001	6701
load \$r7, \$r8	0101111000000111	5e07
reboot	100100000000000	9000
halt	100110000000000	9800

## Test program 4:

instruction	machine code (binary)	machine code (hex)
li \$r1, 6	011000000000110	6006
li \$r2, 4	0110000100000100	6104
call 7	100000000000111	8007
move \$r4, \$r3	0111001101000000	7340
li \$r1, 7	011000000000111	6007
li \$r2, 8	0110000100001000	6108
call 3	100000000000011	8003
move \$r5, \$r3	0111010001000000	7440
jump 3	011110000000011	7803
add \$r3, \$r1, \$r2	00000100000001	0201
rtn	100010000000000	8800
halt	100110000000000	9800