Digital Electronics and Microprocessor Systems (ELEC211)

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Week 1 – Lecture 01 Microprocessor Systems





How many ARM microprocessors were sold in the 3 month period that is the financial quarter reported in June 2019?





5,600,000,000

- ARM7, 9, 11: 10% (18% in previous year)
- Cortex-A: 21% (20% in previous year)
- Cortex-R: 8% (9% in previous year)
- Cortex-M: 61% (53% in previous year)
- Figures quoted in SoftBank financial results.
- SoftBank receive an average royalty of about 5.5 cents for each ARM microprocessor.





What is the equivalent of 0011 1100 0100 0001 0101 0010 0100 1101₂ in hexadecimal?





Hex ⇔ binary conversion

The binary number:

0011 1100 0100 0001 0101 0010 0100 11012

converts to the following hexadecimal number:

 $3C41524D_{16}$ or 0x3C41524D

Ox denotes a hexadecimal number





What does the following ASCII code say?

3C41524D2E504F57455245443E0D0A





The ASCII code for

3C 41 52 4D 2E 50 4F 57 45 52 45 44 3E 0D 0A is

<ARM.POWERED>\r\n

Where '\r' is the carriage return and '\n' is line feed.



Week 1 – Lecture 02 Microprocessor Systems





How many kibibytes are there in a gibibyte?





There are 1048576 (2²⁰) kibibytes in one gibibyte

Since there are 1024 kibibyte in a mebibyte and there are 1024 'megs' in a 'gig'.





For the ARM processor, how many words are there in a kibibyte?





For the ARM processor there are 256 words in one kibibyte.

Since there are 1024 byte in one kibibyte and a word is equal to 4 bytes in a 32 bit processor.





How many bits are there in a kibibyte?





There are 8192 bits in one kibibyte.

Since there are 1024 byte in one kibibyte and a word is equal to 8 bits in a byte.





How many bytes are there in 31 kibibytes?





There are 31744 bytes in 31 kibibyte.

 $31744 = 31 \times 1024$



Week 1 – Lecture 03 Microprocessor Systems





How many bits do we need to address the general purpose registers in the register bank?





The number of general purpose registers in the register bank is 15 (r0 to r14) and each of them can hold 32 bits.

So the required bits are

$$480 = 15 \times 32$$





A 16 bit instruction is stored at addresses 0x00008002 and 0x00008003.

Where would the following 16 bit instruction be stored at?





The next 16 bit instruction would be stored at 0x00008004 and 0x00008005 and so on.





A 16 bit instruction is stored at addresses 0x00008004 and 0x00008005.

Where would the following 32 bit instruction be stored at?





The next 32 bit instruction would be stored at addresses <u>0x00008006</u>, <u>0x00008007</u>, <u>0x00008008</u>, <u>0x00008009</u> and so on.

