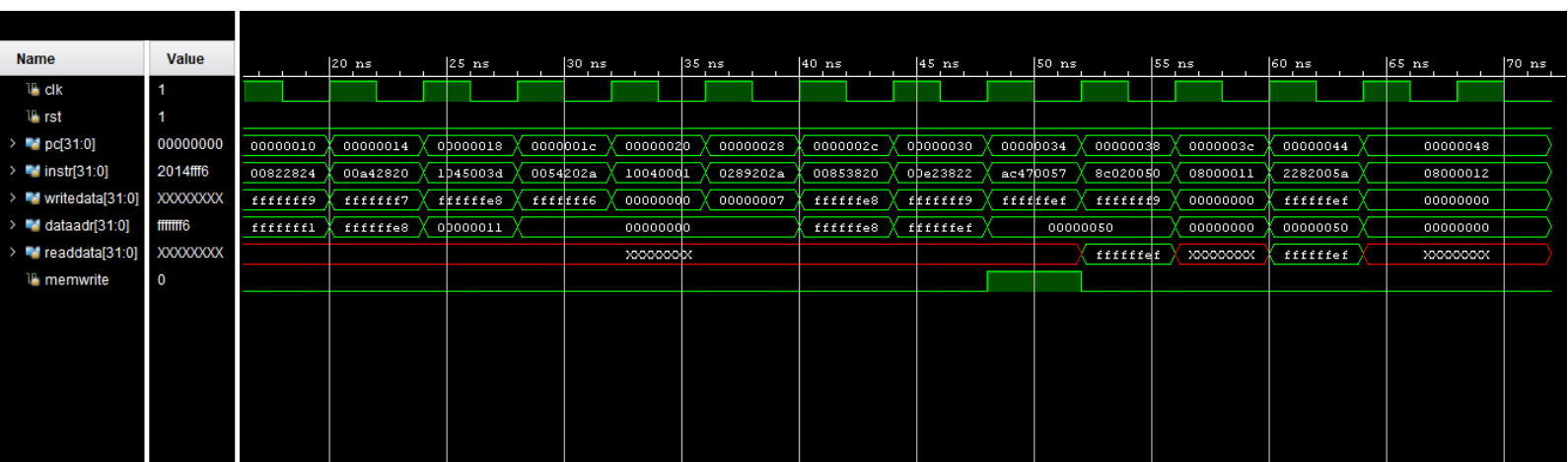
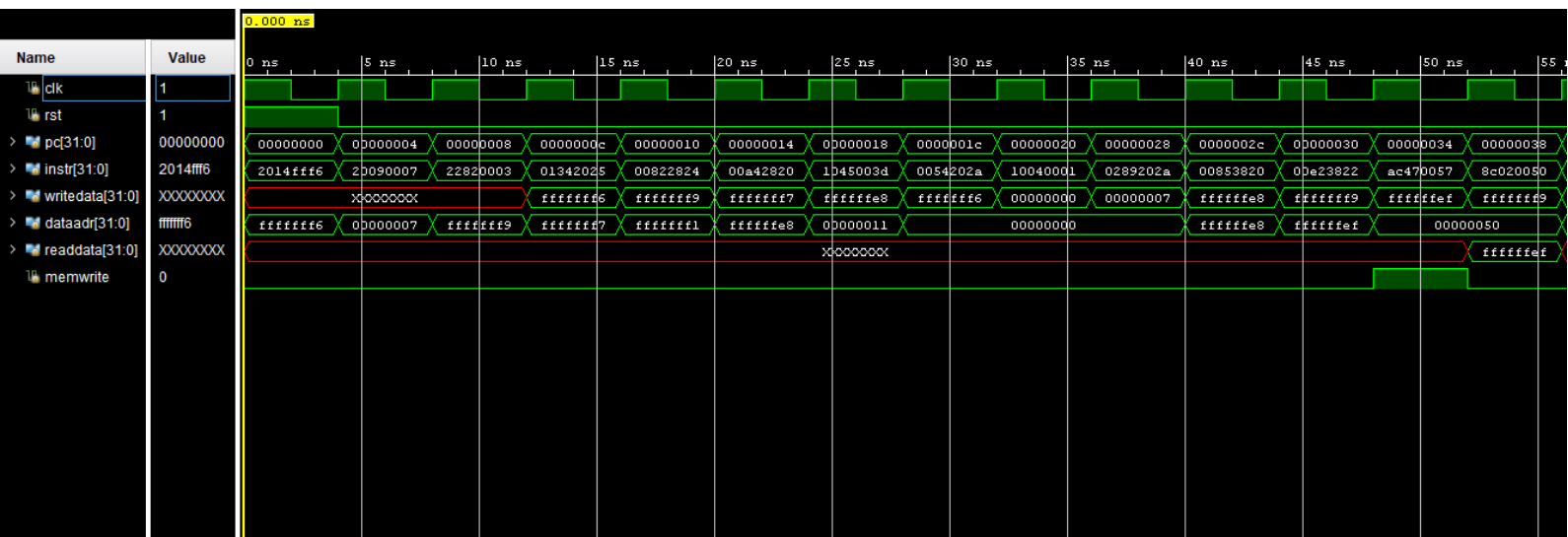


CS 224
LAB 4
SECTION 6
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1. a

Location (Hex)	Machine Instruction (Hex)	Assembly Language Equivalent
00	2014fff6	addi \$s4, \$zero, 0xffff6
04	20090007	addi \$t1, \$zero, 0x0007
08	22820003	addi \$v0, \$s4, 0x0003
0C	01342025	or \$a0, \$t1, \$s4
10	00822824	and \$a1, \$a0, \$v0
14	00a42820	add \$a1, \$a1, \$a0
18	1045003d	beq \$v0, \$a1, 0x003d
1C	0054202a	slt \$a0, \$v0, \$s4
20	10040001	beq \$zero, \$a0, 0x0001
24	00002820	add \$a1, \$zero, \$zero
28	0289202a	slt \$a0, \$s4, \$t1
2C	00853820	add \$a3, \$a0, \$a1
30	00e23822	sub \$a3, \$a3, \$v0
34	ac470057	sw \$a3, 0x0057(\$v0)
38	8c020050	lw \$v0, 80(\$zero)
3C	08000011	j 0x0011 \equiv j 44
40	20020001	addi \$v0, \$zero, 1
44	2282005a	addi \$v0, \$s4, 0x005a
48	08000012	j 0x0012 \equiv j 48

1. d



1. e

i. The second operand, which is the rt register in assembly language format, is writedata.

ii. Because the first 3 instructions, where writedata is undefined, are not R-type instructions. Instead they are I-type instructions.

iii. For sw instructions, memwrite changes to 1.

iv. It's likely that the ALU is conducting the addition operation using two's complement arithmetic, which is frequently employed for signed integers in computer systems if the result arriving from the ALU in a single cycle MIPS processor is -24 instead of 24. The result could be calculated as -24 by treating the decimal numbers 9 and 15 as signed integers. The ALU should conduct the addition using unsigned

arithmetic or interpret the operands as unsigned integers in order to yield the desired result of 24. To accomplish this, use the addu instruction instead of the add instruction, which conducts unsigned addition.

v. When we read from the memory (RAM) by giving specific address values to instructions or by using the lw instruction which is an instruction that loads a word from the memory directly, the output of read data becomes defined because we need to read the data for these instructions to take place properly.

1. f

```
module alu(input logic [31:0] a, b,
          input logic [2:0] alucont,
          output logic [31:0] result,
          output logic zero);

    always_comb
    case(alucont)
        3'b010: result = a + b;
        3'b011: result = a ^ b;
        3'b110: result = a - b;
        3'b000: result = a & b;
        3'b001: result = a | b;
        3'b111: result = (a < b) ? 1 : 0;
        default: result = {32{1'bx}};
    endcase

    assign zero = (result == 0) ? 1'b1 : 1'b0;
endmodule
```

2. a

jr

```
IM[PC]
PC ← RF[rs]
```

xori

```
IM[PC]
ALUResult ← RF[rs] XOR SignExt(immed)
RF[rs] ← ALUResult
PC ← PC + 4
```

2. c



Instruction	Opcode	RegWrite	RegDst	ALUSrc	Branch	MemWrite	MemToReg	ALUOp	Jump	JumpReg
R-type	000000	1	1	0	0	0	0	10	0	0
lw	100011	1	0	1	0	0	1	00	0	0
sw	101011	0	X	1	0	1	X	00	0	0
beq	000100	0	X	0	1	0	X	01	0	0
addi	001000	1	0	1	0	0	0	00	0	0
j	000010	0	X	X	X	0	X	XX	1	0
jr	000011	X	0	X	0	X	X	XX	0	1
xori	001110	1	0	1	0	0	0	11	0	0

ALUOp	Funct	ALUControl
00	X	010 (add)
01	X	110 (subtract)
10	100000 (add)	010 (add)
10	100010 (sub)	110 (subtract)
10	100100 (and)	000 (and)
10	100101 (or)	001 (or)
10	101010 (slt)	111 (set less than)
11	X	011 (xor)