1. Which of the following steps corresponds to instruction encoding?

   (a) Algorithm to HLL code
   (b) HLL code to assembly code
   (c) Assembly code to machine code
   (d) Machine code to digital logic

   Answer: (c)

2. Why does MIPS choose a uniform 32-bit length for all its instructions?

   (a) This is because it has 32 registers
   (b) This is because each of its registers is 32-bit wide
   (c) This is because the PC is 32 bits wide
   (d) Uniform instruction width leads to regularity which leads to a simple and efficient implementation

   Answer: (d)

3. Why does MIPS have different instructions encoded similarly?

   (a) All instructions perform similar functionality
   (b) Similar encoding leads to a simple and thus efficient implementation

   Answer: (b)