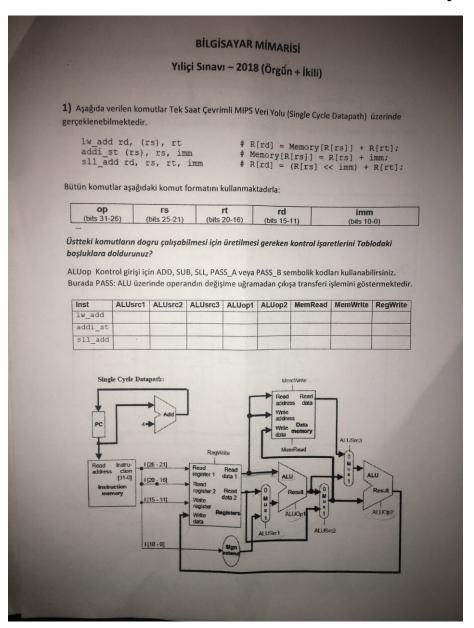
## BİLGİSAYAR MİMARİSİ – 2018- ÖRGÜN + İKİLİ YILİÇİ SINAVI



## 2) a) MIPS Mimarisine aşağıdaki komut ilave edilmek istendiğini düşünün.

Sub3 rd, rs, rt, ru ; rd= ru - rs - rt

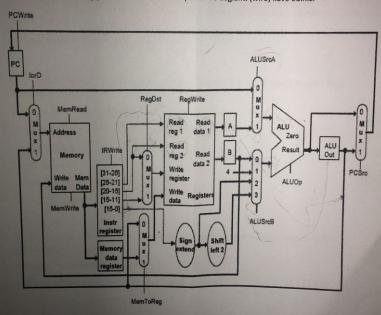
rd= ru - (rs + rt) olarak ta hesaplanabilir.

Aşağıdaki R türü komut formatı üzerindeki shamt değeri ru register tutmak için de kullanılabilir.

OR						
(bits 31-26)	(bits 25-21)	(bits 20-16)	rd (bits 15-11)	shamt/ru (bits 10-6)	func (bits 5-0)	
			(010 10-11)	I IDRS IU-OI	(DIIS 3-01	

Sub3 komutunu aşağıdaki Çok Çevrim MIPS Veri Yolunun desteklemesi için gereken değişimleri blok diyagram üzerinde gösteriniz?

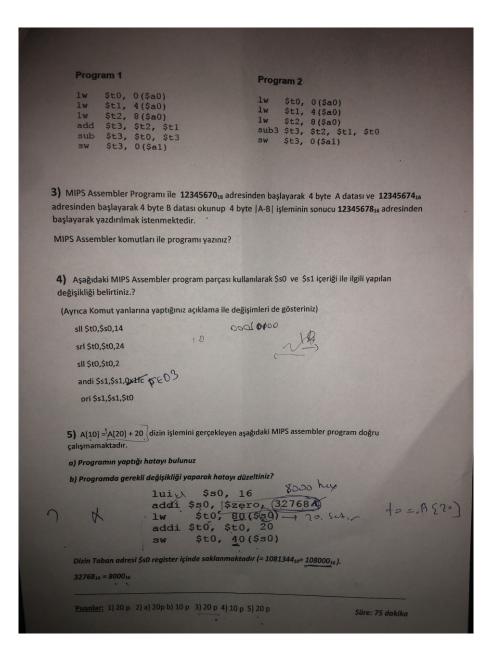
Not: Temel uniteleri değiştirmeden sadece multiplexer ve bağlantı (wire) ilave ediniz.



b) Program 1 klasik add ve sub komutları, Program 2 ise Sub3 komutu (tek komut) kullanarak aynı işlemi yapmaktadırlar.

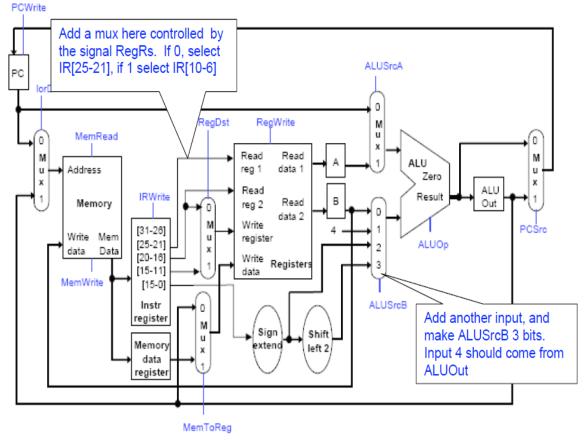
Program 2 , Program 1 'e göre %kaç hızlı icra edilmiş olur?

Not [a) şıkkında görülen MIPS Veri Yolu üzerinde Program 1 ve Program 2 icrasının kaç saat çevrimi süreceğinden yararlanınız].



#### 1-

Inst	ALUsrc1	ALUsrc2	ALUsrc3	ALUop1	ALUop2	MemRead	MemWrite	RegWrite
lw_add	X	1	0	Χ	ADD	1	0	1
addi_st	1	0	X	PASS_B	ADD	0	1	0
sll_add	1	1	1	SLL	ADD	0	0	1



b)

Program 1 27 cycles Program 2 24 cycles

Program 2 is faster by 3/27

3)

# Program to calculate Absolute value of difference between 2 input numbers: |A - B| (demonstrates if)

Program reads A from 4 bytes of memory starting at address  $12345670_{16}$ . Program reads B from 4 bytes of memory starting at address  $12345674_{16}$ . Program writes |A-B| to 4 bytes of memory starting at address  $12345678_{16}$ .

```
Assembler
                           # Comment
 lui
       $10, 0x1234
                            # put address of A into register $10
 ori
        $10, $10, 0x5670
        $4, 0($10)
                            # read A from memory into register $4
  lw
                            # read B from memory into register $5 (A address+4)
        $5, 4($10)
  lw
                            # subtract A from B => B-A into register $12
  sub
        $12, $5, $4
  bgez $12,+1
                            # branch if B-A is positive to 'sw' instruction
                            # subtract B from \bar{A} => A-B into register $12
        $12, $4, $5
  sub
                            # store register $12 value, |A-B|, into memory
        $12, 8($10)
  SW
```

4)

Write a sequence of no more than six MIPS instructions that extracts bits 17:11 of register \$s0 and inserts them into bits 8:2 of register \$s1, leaving all the remaining bits of \$s1 unchanged. You may use \$t registers as temporaries.

```
sll $t0,$s0,14  # turn bits 17:11 of $s0 into bits 8:2 of $t0 srl $t0,$t0,24 sll $t0,$t0,2 # everything else in $t0 should be 0 andi $s1,$s1,0xfe03 # zero out bits 8:2 in $s1 ori $s1,$s1,$t0
```

### **ANSWER**

### As a result of

```
lui $s0, 16
addi $s0, $zero, 32768
```

instructions, the content of  $\$ \pm 0$  is 1015808 (1048576 - 32768), since sign extension in

addi \$s0, \$zero, 32768

turned 32768 into - 32768

### b)

```
lui $s0, 16
ori $s0, $zero, 32768
lw $t0, 80($s0)
addi $t0, $t0, 20
sw $t0, 40($s0)
```