

Q1(b).

# CS2100 - Tutorial 5 - MIPS: Datapath & Control Week 7

- i. 0x0285c822: sub \$25, \$20, \$5
- ii. 0x8df80000: lw \$24, 0(\$15)
- iii. 0x1023000C: beq \$1, \$3, 12

(a).

Registers File				ALU		Data Memory	
RR1	RR2	WR	WD	Opr1	Opr2	Addr	Write Data
\$20	\$5	\$25	[\$20] - [\$5]	[\$20]	[\$5]		
\$15		[\$24]	Mem ([\$15])	[\$15]	0	[\$15] + 0	Mem([\$15])
\$1	\$3			[\$1]	[\$3]		

[Wr = Write; Rd = Read; M = Mem; R = Reg]

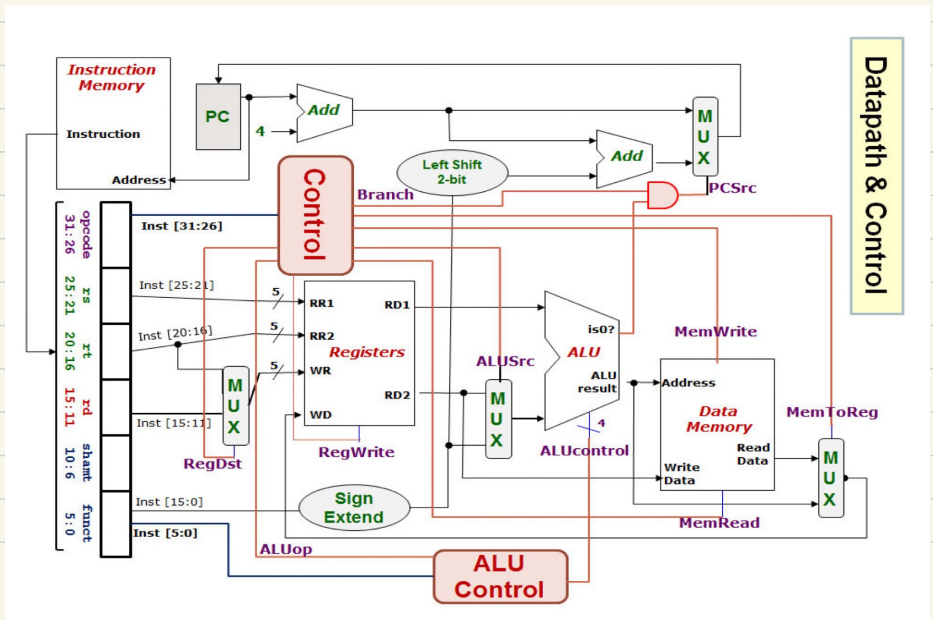
(i).

(ii).

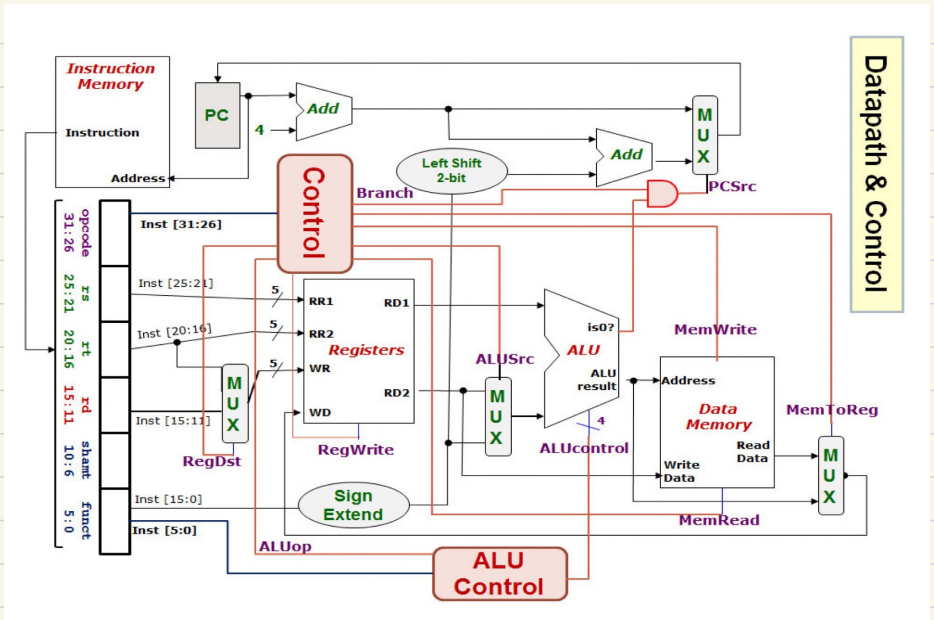
(iii).

RegDst	RegWr	ALUSrc	MRd	MWr	MTor	Brch	ALUop	ALUctrl
1	1	0	0	0	0	0	10	0110
0	1	1	1	0	1	0	00	0010
X	0	0	0	0	X	1	01	0110

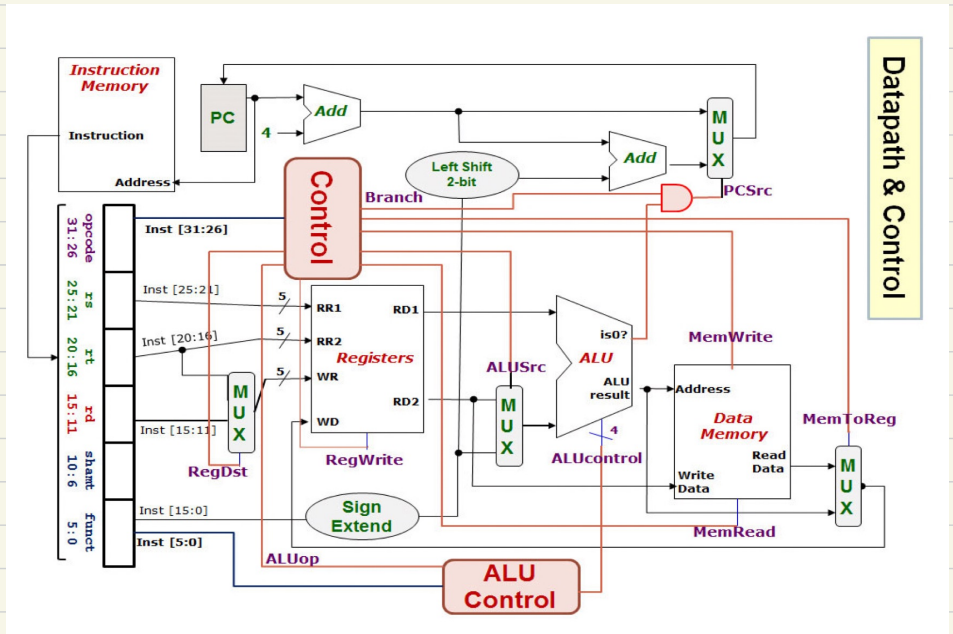
(b)(i).



(b)(ii).



(b)(iii).



## 2. Signals [AY1920 S1 Term Test]

(a). add  $\$t0, \$t0, \$zero$ ,  
where  $[\$t0]$  is any non-zero value

(b).  $0 \rightarrow \$t1$  Imm  
 $PC = PC + 4 + 0$ , so  
instructions carry on as per usual

## 3. Datapath [AY1914 S2 Term Test]

(i) (a). add opcode/funccode:  $0x0/0x20$  32  
 $\therefore$  add  $\$t1, \$t0, \$t1$

(b).  $\$t0 == \$8$   
Imm value should look like:  $4 \times 16^3 = 16384$   
 $0100\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000 \Rightarrow 0x4000 = 16384$   
 $\therefore$  lw  $\$t0, 16384(\$a0)$  doesn't matter

(c). same logic as above  
beq  $\$a0, \$t0, 16384$

(ii) (a). add  $\$t2, \$t0, \$t1$

(b). lw  $\$t1, 0(\$a0)$

(c). beq  $\$a0, \$t1, 0$