



a-)

1		.data			
2	A:	.word	44	! First multiplier	
3	B:	.word	03	! Second multiplier	
4	R:	.word	900	! Result address	
5					
6		.text			
7	start:	sethi	A	%r1	
8		sethi	B	%r2	
9		sethi	0	%r5	
10	loop:	and	%r1	01	%r3 ! Check if the first multiplier is odd.
11		be	skip		! If the first multiplier is even, skip the adding operation.
12		add	%r5	%r2	%r5 ! Else add the second multiplier to the result.
13	skip:	sll	%r2	1	%r2 ! Multiply the second multiplier by two
14		srl	%r1	1	%r1 ! Divide the first multiplier by two
15		bne	loop		! If the first multiplier is not zero, repeat the process
16		sethi	R	%r4	
17		st	%r5	[%r4]	! Else, store the results in the memory cell at address 900.
18	end:	ta	0		

When using pipelining, there can be two pipeline hazards. First hazard is at line 12. Addition operation is done not depending upon the branch condition. The other hazard is at line 16. The program stores R value into R4 for each iteration.

b-)

1		.data			
2	A:	.word	44		
3	B:	.word	03		
4	R:	.word	900		
5					
6		.text			
7	start:	sethi	A	%r1	
8		sethi	B	%r2	
9		sethi	0	%r5	
10	loop:	and	%r1	01	%r3
11		be	skip		

12		nop			
13		add	%r5	%r2	%r5
14	skip:	sll	%r2	1	%r2
15		srl	%r1	1	%r1
16		bne	loop		
17		nop			
18		sethi	R	%r4	
19		st	%r5	[%r4]	
20	end:	ta	0		

c-)

1		.data			
2	A:	.word	44		
3	B:	.word	03		
4	R:	.word	900		
5					
6		.text			
7	start:	sethi	A	%r1	
8		sethi	B	%r2	
9		sethi	0	%r5	
10	loop:	and	%r1	01	%r3
11		be	skip		
12		srl	%r1	1	%r1
! M1 should always be divided by 2 in each iteration.					
We can insert this instruction after the conditional branch.					
13		add	%r5	%r2	%r5
! The program adds the second multiplier to the result only if the branch is not taken.					
14	skip:	bne	loop		
! This branch is used for controlling if the multiplication is complete. The multiplication is complete if the first or second multiplier is zero.					
15		sll	%r2	1	%r2
! M2 should always be divided by 2 in each iteration.					
16		sethi	R	%r4	
17		st	%r5	[%r4]	
18	end:	ta	0		