

# Lab 3 : Instruction Set

- Link

- [Document](#)
- [Video](#)

- **Basic (50%)**

- **Description**

Use **bitwise instructions** (NOT, AND, OR, XOR and ROTATE) to implement bit reversal on **TRISA**.

- **Example**

$$\begin{array}{ccc} 01011011 & \xrightarrow{\text{bit reversal}} & 11011010 \\ 0x5B & & 0xDA \\ \\ 11001100 & \xrightarrow{\text{bit reversal}} & 00110011 \\ 0xCC & & 0x33 \end{array}$$

- **Standard of grading**

1. Use **at least one bitwise instruction** to implement it.
2. Do not use **branch-related** instructions, including CPFSGT, CPFSLT, CPFSEQ, TSTFSZ, and GOTO.
3. Points will be deducted for any violation.

- **Advance (30%)**

- **Description**

Please implement a 16-bit subtractor.

- **Example**

$$7458-4046=3412(\text{hex})$$

Address	00	01
000	74	58
010	40	46
020	34	12

- **Standard of grading**

1. Place the minuend at **[0x000]–[0x001]**, the subtrahend at **[0x010–0x011]** and store the result at **[0x020]–[0x021]**.
2. Do not use **SUBWFB**.

3. Points will be deducted for any violation.

- **Hard (20%)**

- **Description**

Store two 4-bit signed numbers (range: -8 to 7) in memory locations **[0x000]** and **[0x001]**. Implement multiplication of these two numbers and store the result in memory location **[0x002]**. All numbers are represented in two's complement form.

- **Example**

Address	Testcase 1	Testcase 2
<b>[0x000]</b>	0xFE	0x04
<b>[0x001]</b>	0x05	0x05
<b>[0x002]</b>	0xF6	0x14

- **Standard of grading**

1. You must store the results in correct memory locations.
2. Do not use **MUL-related** instructions.
3. Do not expand and add them directly.
4. Points will be deducted for any violation.

- **Hint**

You may first handle the sign conversion, and then proceed with the implementation of the multiplier logic.