EncoderDecoder

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1 Encoder Decoder

Transfering MIPS assembly code to machine code and reverse.

1.1 Assemble the code: XOR \$s7, \$a3, \$t5

XOR:

• Type: R format instruction

• opcode: 000000

• funct: 100110

\$s7:

• Type: Saved register from \$s0 (\$16) to \$s7 (\$23)

• Number: \$23

\$a3:

• Type: Procedure Argument register from \$a0 (\$4) to \$a3 (\$7)

• Number: \$7

\$t5:

• Type: Temperory register from \$t0 (\$8) to \$t7 (\$15)

• Number: \$13

Every instruction in MIPS assembly language is 32 bit, all of them are equal in length. R format instructions are devided into these segements:

```
| opcode | rs | rt | rd | shamt | funct |
| 000000 | 5 bit | 5 bit | 5 bit | 6 bit |
```

1.1.1 Solution

Human readable format of the machine code of the command is:

• $(000000)_{\text{two}} (23)_{\text{ten}} (7)_{\text{ten}} (13)_{\text{ten}} (00000)_{\text{two}} (100110)_{\text{two}}$

Full binary format:

• 000000 10111 00111 01101 00000 100110

Compact:

• 00000010111001110110100000100110

Hex format

1	0000		0010		1110		0111		0110		1000		0010		0110	. <u> </u>
	0		2		e		7		6		8		2		6	

• 0x2e76826

1.2 Disassemble the code: 0x288900F8

First we should transfer this hex value into a binary format

1.2.1 Bin format

$$(2)_{\text{hex}} \to (0010)_{\text{bin}}$$

$$(8)_{\rm hex} \rightarrow (1000)_{\rm bin}$$

$$(9)_{\rm hex} \rightarrow (1001)_{\rm bin}$$

$$(0)_{\rm hex} \to (0000)_{\rm bin}$$

$$(F)_{\text{hex}} \rightarrow (1111)_{\text{bin}}$$

 $(00101000100010010000000011111000)_{\text{bin}} \rightarrow 32 \text{ bit}$

All MIPS instructions have an opcode section which is 6 bit long, so the opcode of this instructions is: 001010 If we check the MIPS Reference card, this opcode belongs to: slti set less than immediate.

This is an I format instruction. So let's disassemble it into it's parts:

	opcode	 	rs	 		rt		immediate	-
1	000000		5 bit		5	bit		16 bit	-

So according to the instruction format and instruction parts:

- Opcode: 001010
- rs: $(00100)_{\rm bin} = (4)_{\rm decimal} \to $a0$
- rt: $(01001)_{\text{bin}} = (9)_{\text{decimal}} \rightarrow \$t1$
- immediate: $(0000000011111000)_{\text{bin}} = (248)_{\text{decimal}}$