**CS2202 (Computer Architecture) Assignment1 After the Midterm**

1. The MIPS architecture has a register set that consists of 32-bit registers. Is it possible to design computer architecture without a register set? If so, briefly describe the architecture, including the instruction set. What are advantages and disadvantages of this architecture over the MIPS architecture?
2. Differentiate the RISC (Reduced Instruction Set Computer) and CISC (Complex Instruction Set Computer) architectures.
3. Briefly describe the **four state elements** of MIPS system.
4. Show MIPS **single cycledata path** for the following *store instruction* (where **S0** and **S1** are 32-bit general purpose registers and S0 has initialized with a value of zero):

 **sw S1, 15(S0)**

1. Consider the following MIPS assembly code (where S0, S1, and S2 are 32-bit general purpose registers, and S0 has initialized with a value of zero):

 **i) addi S0, S0,7**

ii) **sw S1, 8(S0)**

 iii) **addi S0, S0,4**

iv) **lw S2, 4(S0)**

 5.1) Show the **immediate value** (in hexadecimal) in register  **S0** after the execution of the instruction (i) and (iii).

 5.2) Show the **32-bit physical memory addresses** (in hexadecimal) of the instructions (ii), and (iv).

1. Consider the following MIPS assembly code (where S0, S1, and S6 are 32-bit general purpose registers and S0 has initialized with zero):

 i) **addi S0, S0,5**

ii) **lw S6, 5(S0)**

iii) **sw S1, 8(S0)**

 6.1) [2 points] Show the **immediate value** in register **S0** after executing the instruction (i).

 6.2) [2 points] Show the **physical addresses** of the memory access instructions (ii and iii).

1. Assume that a user on a MIPS system creates the following (C/C++/Java) source code (where i, j, f, g, and h are integer variables):

**if(i == j)**

 **f = g + h;**

**else**

 **f = f - 1;**

Show its equivalent **assembly code**.

1. Consider the following MIPS instruction (where S0 and S1 are two 32-bit general purpose integer registers):

 **sw S1, 15(S0)**

Assume that S0 is initialized with a value of zero and S1 has a 32-bit number, **0xFF223344**. Show the **byte addressable** **memory** of the MIPS system after the execution of the store instruction.

1. Assume that a compiler (C/C++/Java) which is running on a MIPS system generates the following assembly code (where S0, S1, S2, S3, and S4 are 32-bit general purpose registers):

 **bne S3, S4, next**

 **add S0, S1, S2**

 **j L1**

**next:**

 **sub S0, S0, S3**

 **L1:**

 Show the **equivalent high level code** for the assembly code.

1. Discuss the importance of **dynamic data segment**memory in MIPS systems (*your description should show how the memory sections of this segment support dynamic data allocation during run-time*).
2. Discuss the importance of ***text segment*** memory in MIPS systems.
3. Discuss the importance of ***dynamic data segment*** in MIPS systems.
4. What memory format used by the MIPS system for its *load* and *store* operations?
5. In a MIPS system, the **program counter** (**PC**)increments by 4 after each instruction fetch during its *sequential execution*, why?
6. Consider a **32-bit word** which is stored at memory **word 4** in a ***byte addressable*** memory;

 15.1) What is the **byte address** of memory **word 4** (in hexadecimal)?

 15.2) Draw memory locations where a 32-bit number, **0xFF223344** is stored at **word 4** in **big-endian** and **little-endian** formats*.*

 15.3) What memory format used by the MIPS system for its load and store operations?

1. “A 32-bit MIPS system needs 5 bits addressing mechanism to accessits **register file**”, point out the reason(s).
2. Consider memory storage of a **32-bit word** stored at memory **word 4** in a byte-addressable memory.

 17.1) What is the byte address of memory word 4?

 17.2) What are the byte addresses that memory word 4 spans?

 17.3) Draw the number 0xFF223344 stored at word 4 in both **big-endian** and **little-endian** machines (your drawing should clearly label the byte address corresponding to each data byte value).