| Name: <br> (as it would appear on official course roster) |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| UCSB email address: | @ucsb.edu |
| Lab Section Time: |  |
| Optional: <br> name you wish to be called if different from above |  |
| Optional: name of "homework buddy" <br> leaving this blank signifies "I worked alone") |  |

## Assignment 01: MIPS Assembly \& Logic Refresher

## Assigned: Friday, January 10th, 2020 <br> Due: Wednesday, January 15th, 2020 <br> Points: $\quad 60$ (normalized to 100 in gradebook)

- You may collaborate on this homework with AT MOST one person, an optional "homework buddy".
- MAY ONLY BE TURNED IN ON GRADESCOPE as a PDF file (see instructions in online lab01 description).
- There is NO MAKEUP for missed assignments.
- We are strict about enforcing the LATE POLICY for all assignments (see syllabus).

Only use the space provided for answers. Use clear and clean handwriting (or typing).

1. ( 1 pt ) Go to $\mathrm{http}: / /$ spimsimulator.sourceforge.net and re-familiarize yourself with SPIM (as used in CS 64). If you do not already have it, download SPIM on your personal computer (this is completely optional). PLEASE NOTE - you do NOT need to download it on the CSIL computers as it is already installed on there. Also, go to our main class website and under "Documentation", find the file called "spim.pdf" and use it as a reference. If you have notes from CS 64, this may be a good time to put them aside, should you need them.
2. ( 9 pts ) Log into your CSIL account, write/copy this assembly program below into a text file, save it as simple.asm, and execute it on SPIM. Then answer the questions below:
```
.text
main:
li $a0, 1
li $a1, 5 #
addi $a0, $a0, 5 #
add $a1, $a1, $a0 #
li $v0, 1
move $a0, $a1
syscall #
li $v0, 10
syscall #
```

a. (2 pts) What is the Linux command you typed to execute this program?

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b. (2 pts) What did you see on your terminal window (exact replica please)?
c. (5 pts) There are five hashtags in the program above (comments in MIPS assembly). What comments would you write after each of them? Show each comment here and be brief, that is, only describe what the relevant lines are doing.

Comment 1: $\qquad$
Comment 2: $\qquad$
Comment 3: $\qquad$
Comment 4: $\qquad$
Comment 5: $\qquad$
3. (20 pts) Consider the following MIPS assembly program fragment which swaps values of two locations in memory. The program assumes two parameters $\mathbf{v}$ and $\mathbf{k}$ which are in registers \$a0 and \$a1, respectively. Note that the line numbers shown here are NOT part of the program, but for your reference only.
1: swap:
2: sll \$t1, \$a1, 2
3: add \$t1, \$a0, \$t1
4: lw \$t0, 0(\$t1)
5: lw \$t2, 4(\$t1)
6: sw \$t2, 0(\$t1)
7: sw \$t0, 4(\$t1)

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a. (6 pts) Write commentary to lines 2 thru 7 of the MIPS assembly program to describe what is happening:

Comment line 2: $\qquad$

Comment line 3: $\qquad$
Comment line 4: $\qquad$
Comment line 5: $\qquad$
Comment line 6: $\qquad$
Comment line 7: $\qquad$
b. (2 pts) What additional instructions to the beginning of the program will place the integer array $\mathbf{v}=[\mathbf{1 3}, \mathbf{1 7}, \mathbf{1 9}, \mathbf{2 3}, 29]$ in MIPS memory?
c. (2 pts) What instruction would place the starting address of $\mathbf{v}$ (i.e. $\boldsymbol{\&} \mathbf{v}[0])$ into the register \$a0?
d. ( 2 pts ) What instruction would place the value of $\mathbf{k}=\mathbf{3}$ into the register $\$ \mathbf{a}$ ?
e. (2 pts) What are the final values inside registers $\$ \mathbf{a} \mathbf{0}$ and $\$ \mathbf{a} \mathbf{1}$ when this is executed?
f. (2 pts) Write the lines of code instructions in MIPS assembly that would print out the values inside registers \$a0 and \$a1.

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g. (4 pts) Write/type-up the entire program up with the additions made thus far, add program exit instructions. Execute the program to make sure it runs without errors. Write/print/paste the entire program here AND tell me what did you see on your terminal window when you executed this program (exact replica please)?

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4. (20 pts) Refresher on digital logic design:
a. (3 pts) What is a 1-bit 2:1 mux? Describe all its I/O. Draw a representative symbol (not the entire logic, just the symbol) illustrating this.
b. (3 pts) What is a 3-bit 5:1 mux? Describe all its I/O. Draw a representative symbol illustrating this.
c. (2 pts) Is there such a thing as a 2-bit 2:2 mux? Why or why not?
d. ( 8 pts ) Consider a simplified 1-bit ALU that has 2 inputs: A and B , and 2 outputs: R and Cout, that can compute one of 3 functions:
$\mathbf{R}=\mathbf{A} \& \mathbf{B}, \quad \mathbf{R}=\mathbf{A} \mathbf{X N O R} \mathbf{B}$, and $\mathbf{R}, \mathbf{C o u t}=\mathbf{A}+\mathbf{B}$ (addition with carry-out)
i. (3 pts) Draw a symbol describing this, showing all its I/O.
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ii. (5 pts) Design and draw the digital logic inside this simplified ALU. You may use any combinatorial digital logic to do this (example:
AND/OR/NOT/NOR gates, Muxes)
e. (2 pts) What type of sequential digital logic would a CPU register be designed with? Why?
f. (2 pts) What type of sequential digital logic would a finite state machine (FSM) that might be found inside the control unit of a CPU be designed with? Why?

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5. (10 pts) Assume a 15 cm diameter wafer has a cost of $\$ 12$, contains 84 dies, and has 0.020 defects $/ \mathrm{cm}^{2}$. Assume a 20 cm diameter wafer that has a cost of $\$ 15$, contains 100 dies, and has 0.031 defects $/ \mathrm{cm}^{2}$.
a. (5 pts) Find the yield for both wafers. Show your calculations.
b. (5 pts) Find the cost per die for both wafers. Show your calculations.

