

Computer Organization And Microprocessors ENCS2380

**By:
Mohammed Saada**

Extra Questions

Q.1 : use 8-bit floating-point number representation as shown in the following figure to represent $(-3.75)_{10}$

1 bit sign bit	3 bits exponent	4 bits significand
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Given the following segment of a byte-addressable memory [i.e. one cell is one byte] in a little-endian machine [i.e. least significant byte at the lowest address]:

Address	Memory Content [Hex]
20	00
21	80
22	DD
23	C1
24	00
...	...

Answer the following questions:

What is the decimal value of the 8-bit number at address 22 if we consider it as an unsigned integer?

= _____ (decimal)

What is the decimal value of the 8-bit number at address 23 if we consider it as 2's complement signed integer?

= _____ (decimal)

What is the decimal value of the 16-bit number at address 20 if we consider it as sign-magnitude integer?

= _____ (decimal)

What is the decimal value of the 8-bit number at address 23 if we consider it is an 8-bit floating-point number with the following representation:

Sign: 1 bit	Exponent: 3 bits	Significant: 4 bits
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What is the decimal value of the 32-bit number at address 20, if we consider it as standard IEEE 32-bit floating-point number

Q.2 :

A 16-bit memory location contains $(FFE0)_{16}$. Find the value of this if it represents:

1) Two's complement signed integer [2pts]

2) Sign magnitude signed integer [2pts]

3) Un-signed integer [2pts]

4) 16-bit floating-point number represented as follow: [4pts]

1 bit Sign bit	6 bits exponent	9 bits significant
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Q3 : Use Booth's algorithm to Find the result of multiplying (8) by (-5). Clearly show all steps and verify your final answer.

[illegible]

Q.4: How many addition and how many subtraction operations are needed when using Booth's algorithm to multiply a number X by the multiplier "00110110100"

Number of Addition Operations : ____

Number of Subtraction operations:

Q. 5:

A given ARM chip has the following address assignments. Calculate the space and the amount of memory given to each section.

- (a) Address range of 0x00100000 – 0x00100FFF for EEPROM
- (b) Address range of 0x40000000 – 0x40007FFF for SRAM
- (c) Address range of 0x00000000 – 0x0007FFFF for Flash
- (d) Address range of 0xFFFC0000 – 0xFFFFFFFF for peripherals

Q.6 : Find the address space range of each of the following memory of an ARM chip:

(a) 2 KB of EEPROM starting at address 0x80000000

(b) 16 KB of SRAM starting at address 0x90000000

(c) 64 KB of Flash ROM starting at address 0xF0000000

```
LDR R1,=0xAAAAAAAA
MVN R0,#0
EOR R2,R1,R0
```

The correct answer is: 55555555

```
LDR R0,=0x4321
EORS R0, R0, R0
```

0000 ✓

1 ✓

```
MOV R0,#0xF0
MOV R1,#0x89
BIC R2,R1,R0
```

Answer: 09

The correct answer is: 9

6. If $C = 1$, $R2 = 0x95$, and $R3 = 0x4F$ prior to the execution of “SBC $R2, R2, R3$ ”, what will be the contents of $R2$ after the subtraction? **$0x46$**
7. In unsigned multiplication of “MUL $R2, R3, R4$ ”, the product will be placed in register **$R2$** .
8. In unsigned multiplication of “MUL $R1, R2, R4$ ”, the $R2$ can be maximum of **1** if $R4 = 0xFFFFFFFF$.
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4. Give the value in $R2$ after the following code is executed:

MOV $R0, \#0xF0$

MOV $R1, \#0x55$

BIC $R2, R1, R0$

5. Give the value in $R2$ after the following code is executed:

LDR $R1, =0x55555555$

MVN $R0, \#0$

EOR $R2, R1, R0$

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14. Using MOV instruction, show how you rotate left the fixed value of $0x33$ total of
a) 4, b) 8, and c) 12 times. Also give the value in the register after the rotation.
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-

15. Write a program to convert 0x76 from packed BCD number to ASCII. Place the ASCII codes into R1 and R2.
16. For 3 and 2 the keyboard gives 0x33 and 0x32, respectively. Write a program to convert 0x33 and 0x32 to packed BCD and store the result in R2.

Example 4-8

Example 4-5

Example 4-5

Assume address location 0x200000 is assigned to an input port address and connected to 8 DIP switches. Write a simple short program to check the PORT and whenever both pins 4 or 6 are LOW, R4 register is incremented.