

Computer Systems - Architecture

Main Memory Tutorial - Solutions

- 1 (a) $4\text{G} \times 32\text{-bit} = 4 \times 2^{30} = 2^2 \times 2^{30} = 2^{32}$
Therefore **32 bits** are required to uniquely address each 32-bit word.
- (b) Each word is 32 bits = 4 bytes, so if main memory is byte-addressable we have 4 x 4 Gigabytes i.e. $4 \times 4 \times 2^{30} = 2^2 \times 2^2 \times 2^{30} = 2^{34}$
Therefore **34 bits** are required to uniquely address each byte.

- 2 (a) **Big-endian**
- | | | | |
|---------------|---|---------------------|---|
| Word 0 | = | Byte 0 | Byte 1 |
| Hex | | FF | 01 |
| Binary | | 1111 1111 0000 0001 | -ve => take 2's complement |
| 2s Complement | | 0000 0000 1111 1111 | is 255 in decimal => negate to get result |
- Therefore Word 0 holds the integer **-255**

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- (b) **Little-endian**
- | | | | |
|--------|---|---------------------|--------------------------|
| Word 0 | = | Byte 1 | Byte 0 |
| Hex | | 01 | FF |
| Binary | | 0000 0001 1111 1111 | +ve => is 511 in decimal |
- Therefore Word 0 holds the integer **+511**

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- 3 a) RAM chips per memory module = $32\text{bit}/4\text{bit} = 8$
b) Memory Modules = $\text{Memory rows} / \text{Module Rows} = 1\text{G}/256\text{M} = 4$
c) RamChips = $\text{MemoryModules} \times \text{ChipsPerModule} = 4 \times 8 = 32$ or $(1\text{G} \times 32) / (256\text{M} \times 4) = 32$
d) 256M module rows = 2^{28} . Therefore **28** address bits are needed.
e) Memory is word-addressed, 1G words = 2^{30} Therefore **30** address bits are needed
f) $14 \text{ div } 256\text{M}$ (Module Length) = Memory Module **0**
g) $14 \text{ mod } 4$ (Memory Modules) = Memory Module **2**

- 4 a) If memory is byte-addressable, $1\text{G} \times 4 \text{ bytes} = 2^{30} \times 2^2 = 2^{32}$ Therefore **32** address bits are needed

For (b) & (c) we need to divide the address by the number of bytes in a memory word since we have byte addressing, e.g. in this case divide by 4 since there are 4 bytes in a 32-bit memory-word.

- b) $(14/4) \text{ div } 256\text{M}$ (Module Length) = Memory Module **0**
c) $(14/4) \text{ mod } 4$ (Memory Modules) = Memory Module **3 (see below)**

- 5 For some types & sizes of data we would have to re-order the transmitted data. Students should be able to give examples of which types of data need to be re-ordered.

Memory layout for question 4(c)

Module	Word				Byte			
0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3
	4	4	4	4	16	17	18	19
	8	8	8	8	32	33	34	35
	12	12	12	12	48	49	50	51

1	1	1	1	1	4	5	6	7
	5	5	5	5	20	21	22	23
	9	9	9	9	36	37	38	39
	13	13	13	13	52	53	54	55

2	2	2	2	2	8	9	10	11
	6	6	6	6	24	25	26	27
	10	10	10	10	40	41	42	43
	14	14	14	14	56	57	58	59

3	3	3	3	3	12	13	14	15
	7	7	7	7	28	29	30	31
	11	11	11	11	44	48	46	47
	15	15	15	15	60	64	62	63
