

# Hardwired, Non-pipelined ISA Implementation

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Computer Science & Artificial Intelligence Lab  
M.I.T.

# Administrivia

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- TA: Ryan Lee
- Contact: [6823-tas@lists.csail.mit.edu](mailto:6823-tas@lists.csail.mit.edu)  
or [hrlee@csail.mit.edu](mailto:hrlee@csail.mit.edu)
- Please use Piazza extensively for questions!
- Office Hours: Wed. 4-5:30pm, 32-G725 or by appointment
- Tutorials every week (optional)
  - First two will cover background materials
  - Cover lab tools (Intel Pin, Murphi)
  - Go over problem sets, quiz prep
  - Two sessions will be reserved for Quizzes. Do not miss them!

# Last Lecture...

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    - > Instruction Set Architecture (ISA)
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- Today: single-cycle implementation of a processor

# Processor Performance

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$$\frac{\text{Time}}{\text{Program}} = \frac{\text{Instructions}}{\text{Program}} * \frac{\text{Cycles}}{\text{Instruction}} * \frac{\text{Time}}{\text{Cycle}}$$

- Instructions per program depends on source code, compiler technology and ISA
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Microarchitecture	CPI	cycle time
Microcoded	>1	short
Single-cycle unpipelined	1	long
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rest of  
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# Hardware Elements

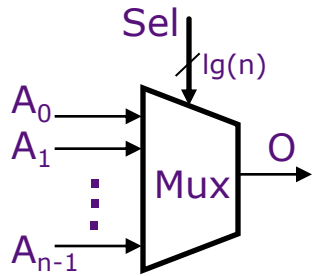
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- Combinational circuits
  - Mux, Demux, Decoder, ALU, ...

# Hardware Elements

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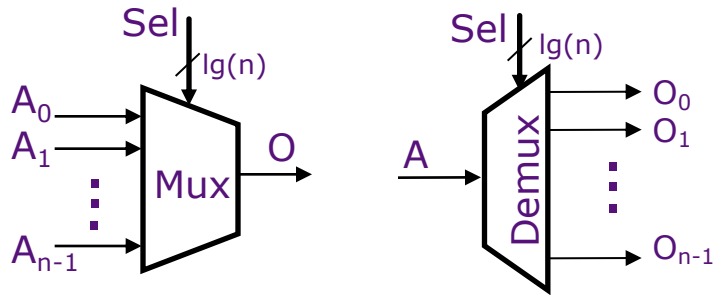
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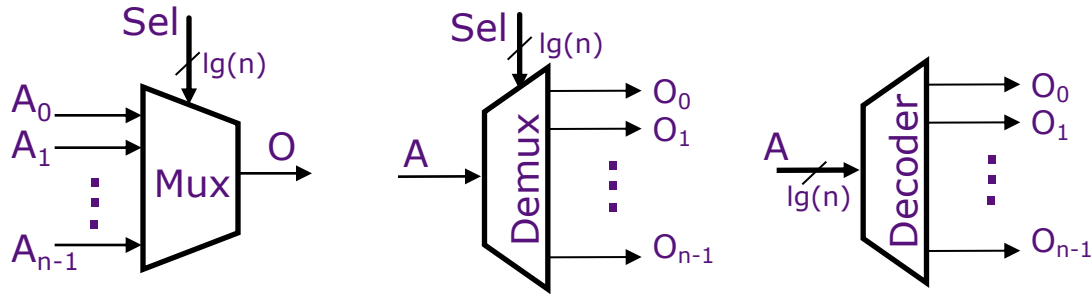
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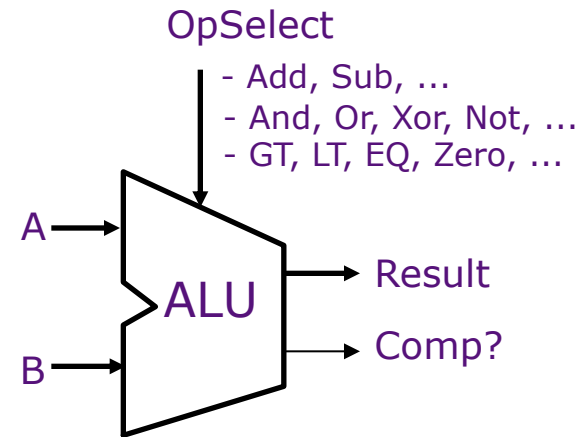
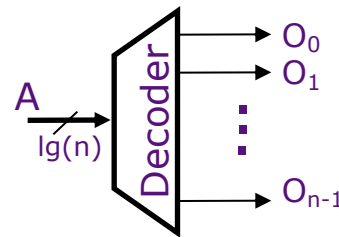
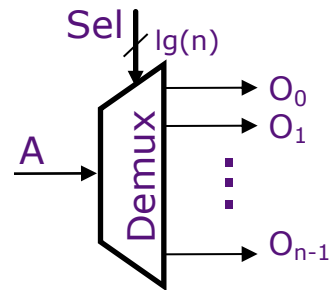
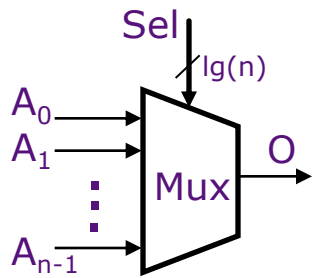
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- Combinational circuits

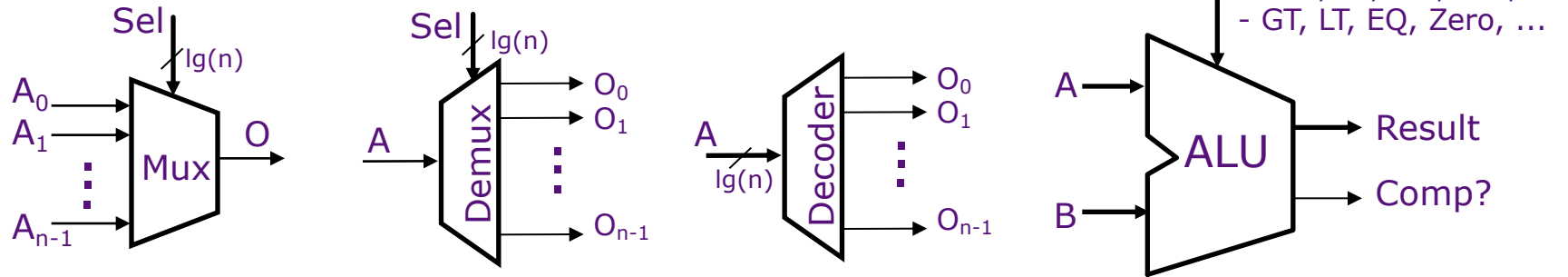
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# Hardware Elements

- Combinational circuits

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- Synchronous state elements

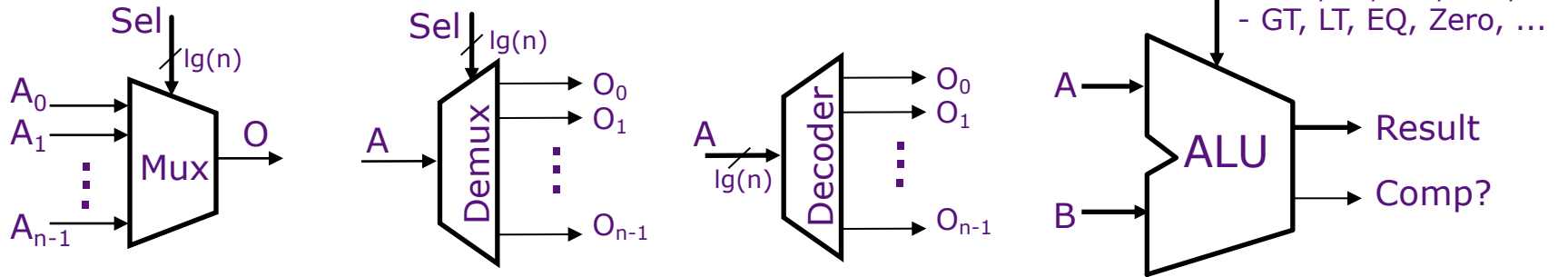
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# Hardware Elements

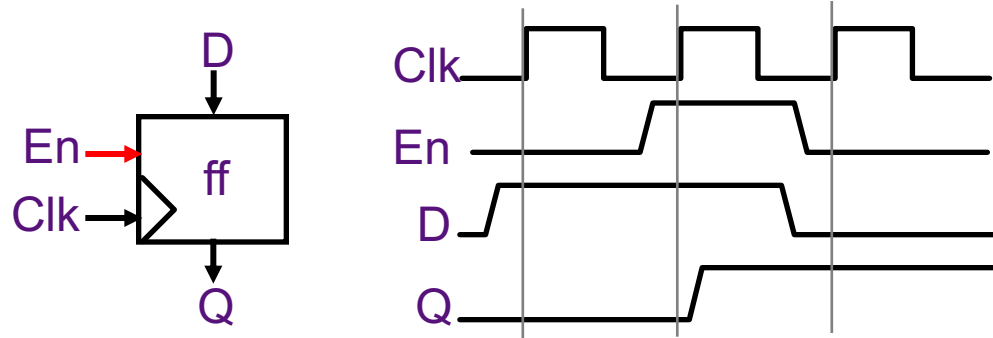
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- Synchronous state elements

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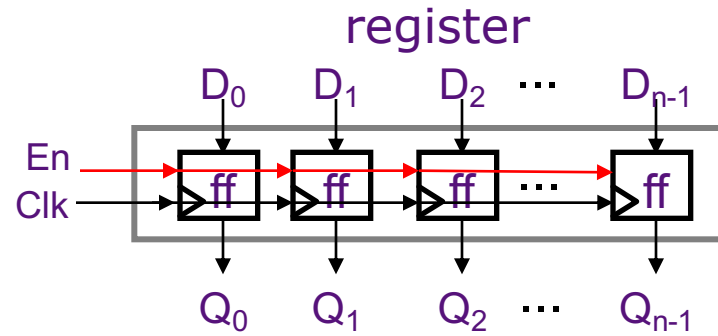
*Edge-triggered: Data is sampled at the rising edge*

# Register Files

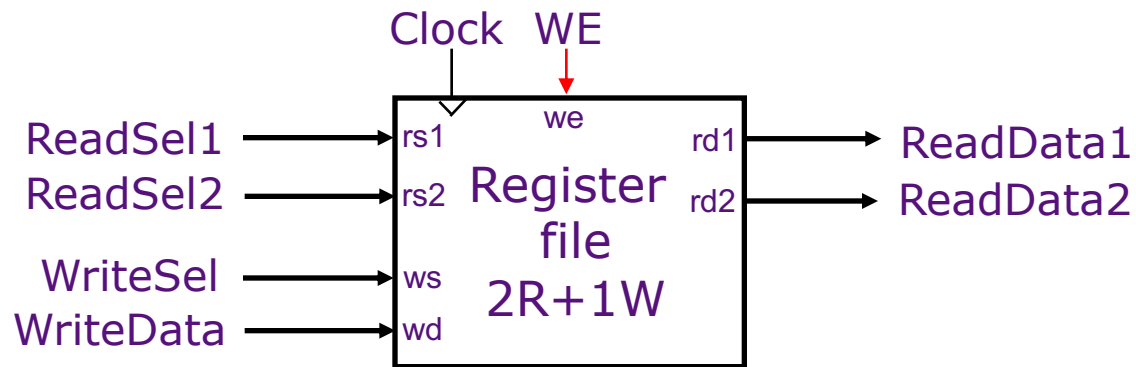
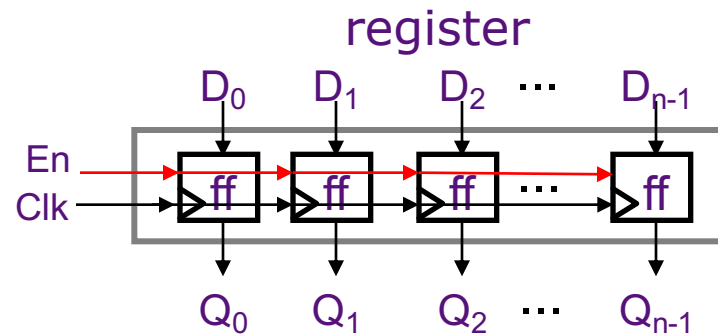
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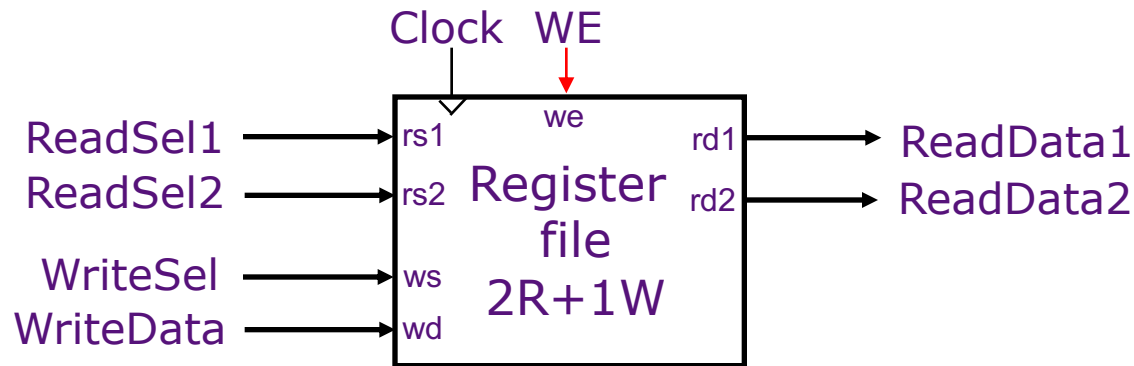
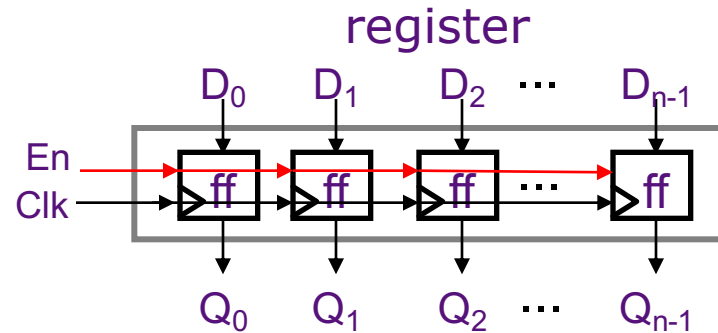
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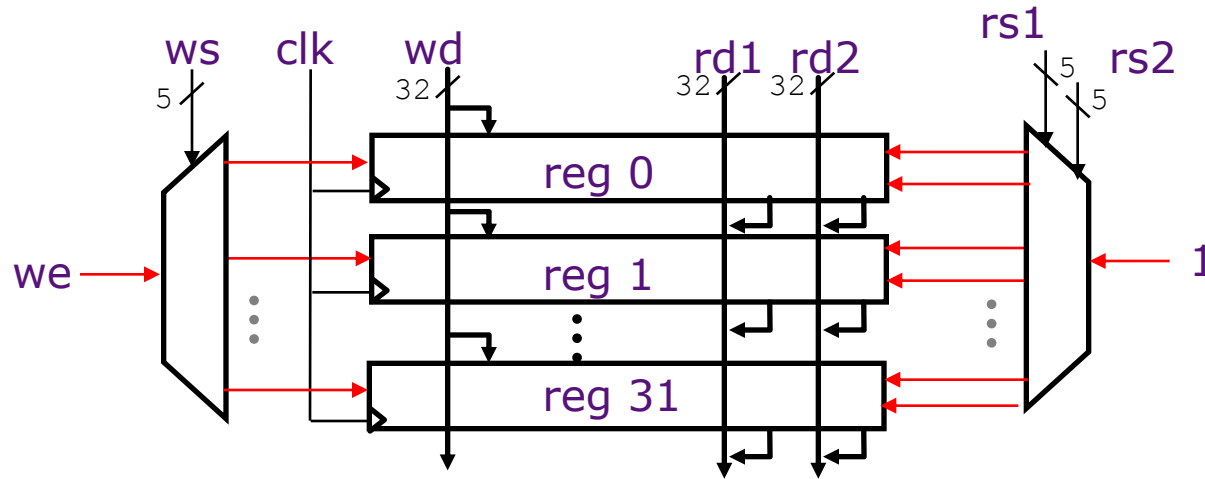
# Register Files



No timing issues when reading and writing the same register  
(writes happen at the end of the cycle)

# Register File Implementation

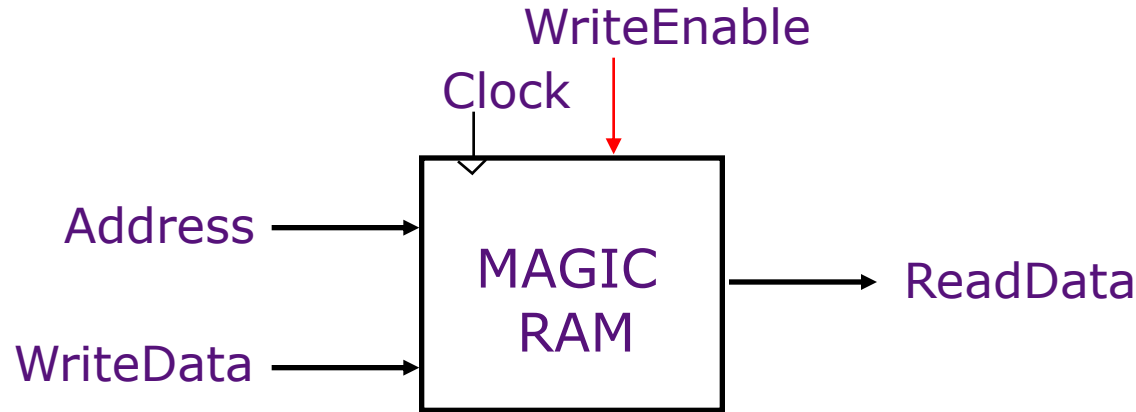
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- Register files with a large number of ports are difficult to design
  - Area scales with ports<sup>2</sup>
  - Almost all Alpha instructions have exactly 2 register source operands
  - *Intel's Itanium GPR File has 128 registers with 8 read ports and 4 write ports!!*

# A Simple Memory Model

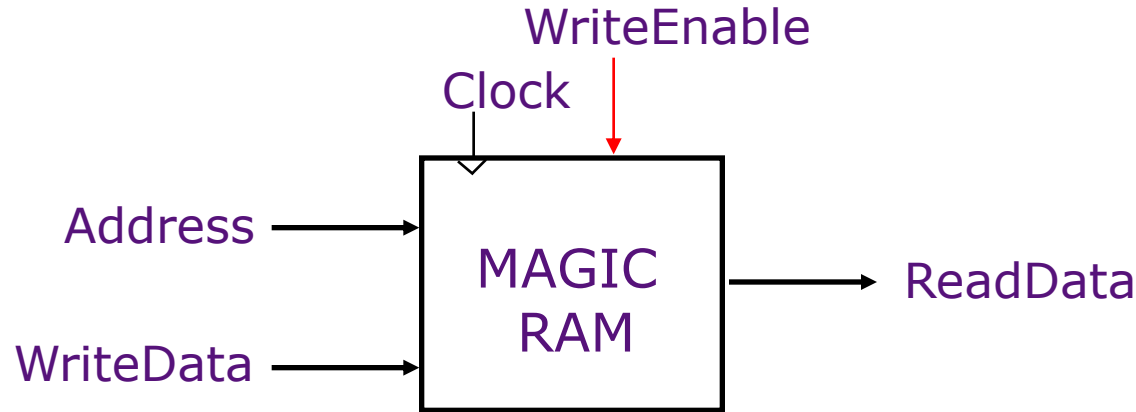
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- Reads and writes are always completed in one cycle
  - A Read can be done any time (i.e., combinational)
  - If enabled, a Write is performed at the rising clock edge  
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*Later in the course we will present a more realistic model of memory*



# Implementing MIPS: Single-cycle per instruction datapath & control logic

# The MIPS ISA

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## Processor State

- 32 32-bit GPRs, R0 always contains a 0
- 32 single precision FPRs, may also be viewed as
  - 16 double precision FPRs
- FP status register, used for FP compares & exceptions
- PC, the program counter
- Some other special registers

## Data types

- 8-bit byte, 16-bit half word
- 32-bit word for integers
- 32-bit word for single precision floating point
- 64-bit word for double precision floating point

## Load/Store style instruction set

- Data addressing modes: immediate & indexed
- Branch addressing modes: PC relative & register indirect
- Byte-addressable memory, big-endian mode

**All instructions are 32 bits**

# Instruction Execution

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1. Instruction fetch

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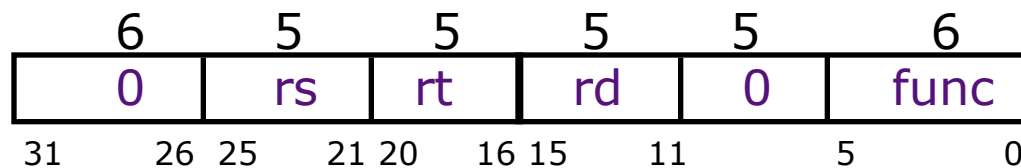
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And computing the address of the  
*next instruction (next PC)*

# Datapath: Reg-Reg ALU Instructions

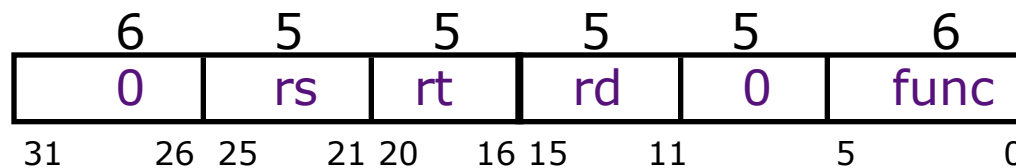
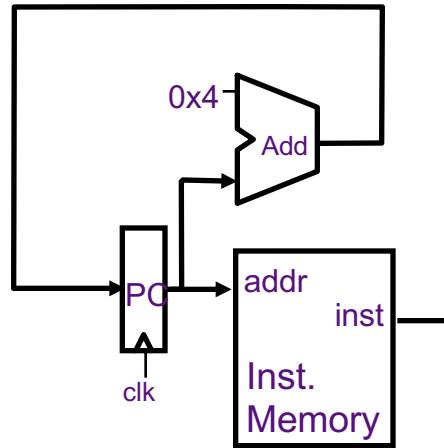
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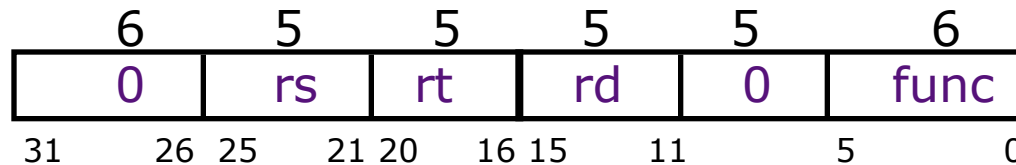
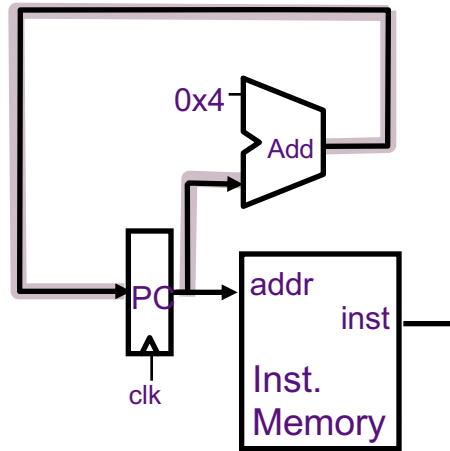
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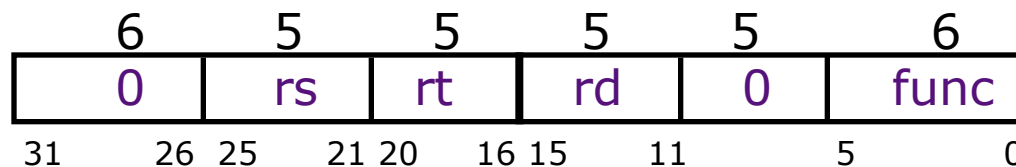
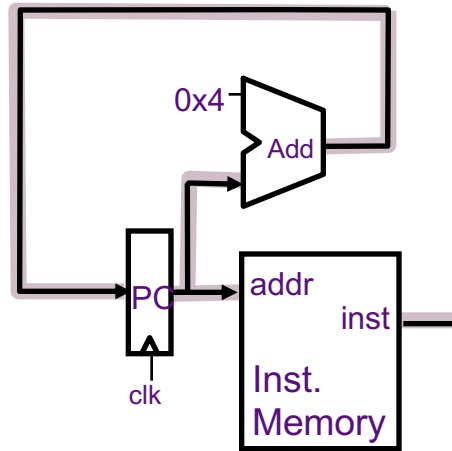
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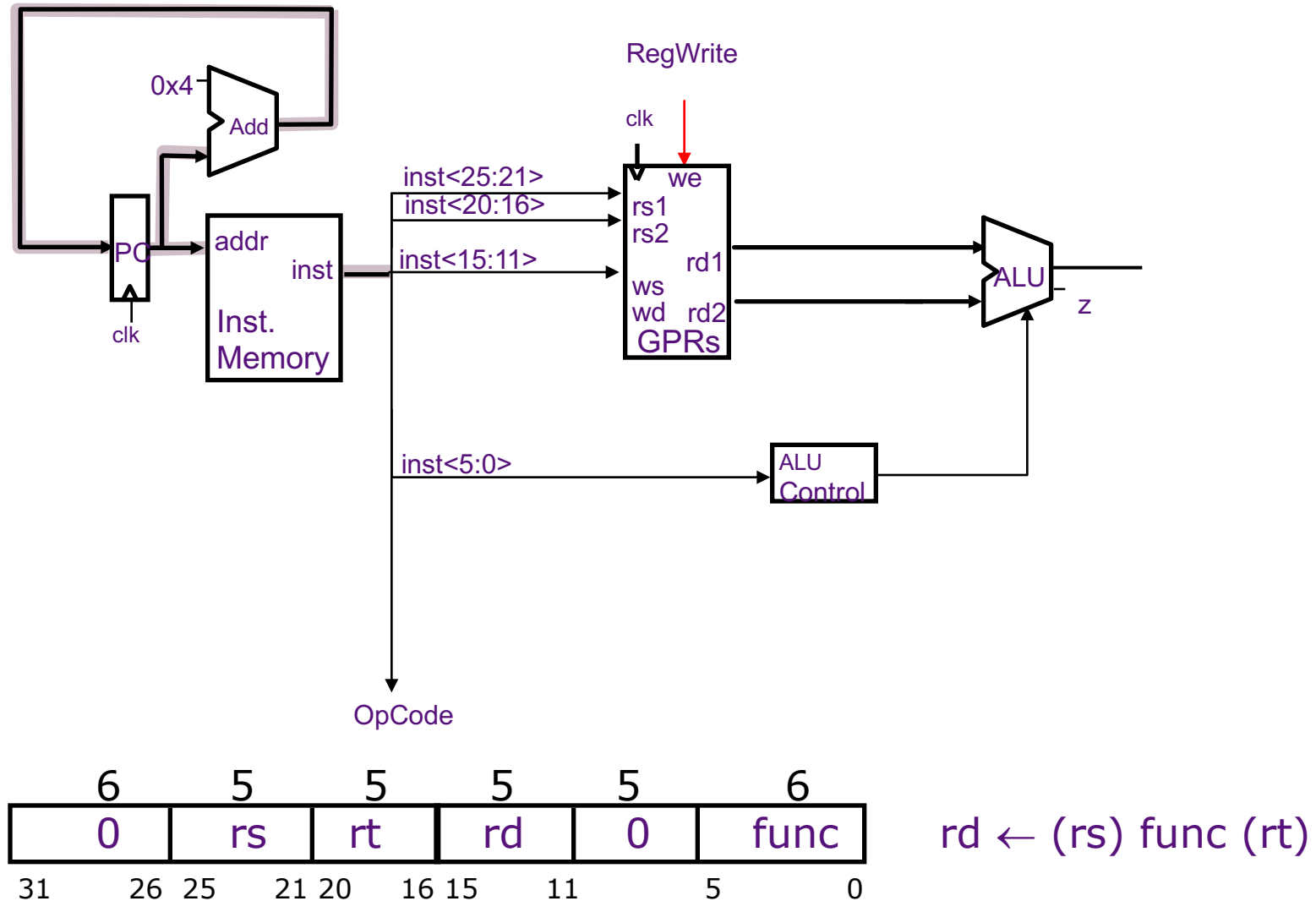
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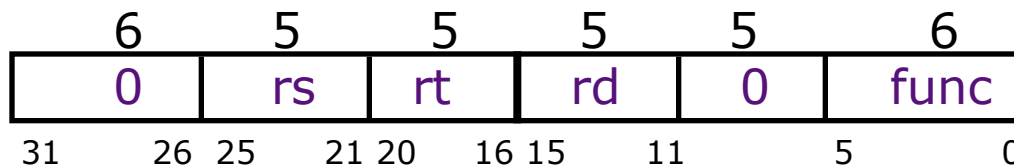
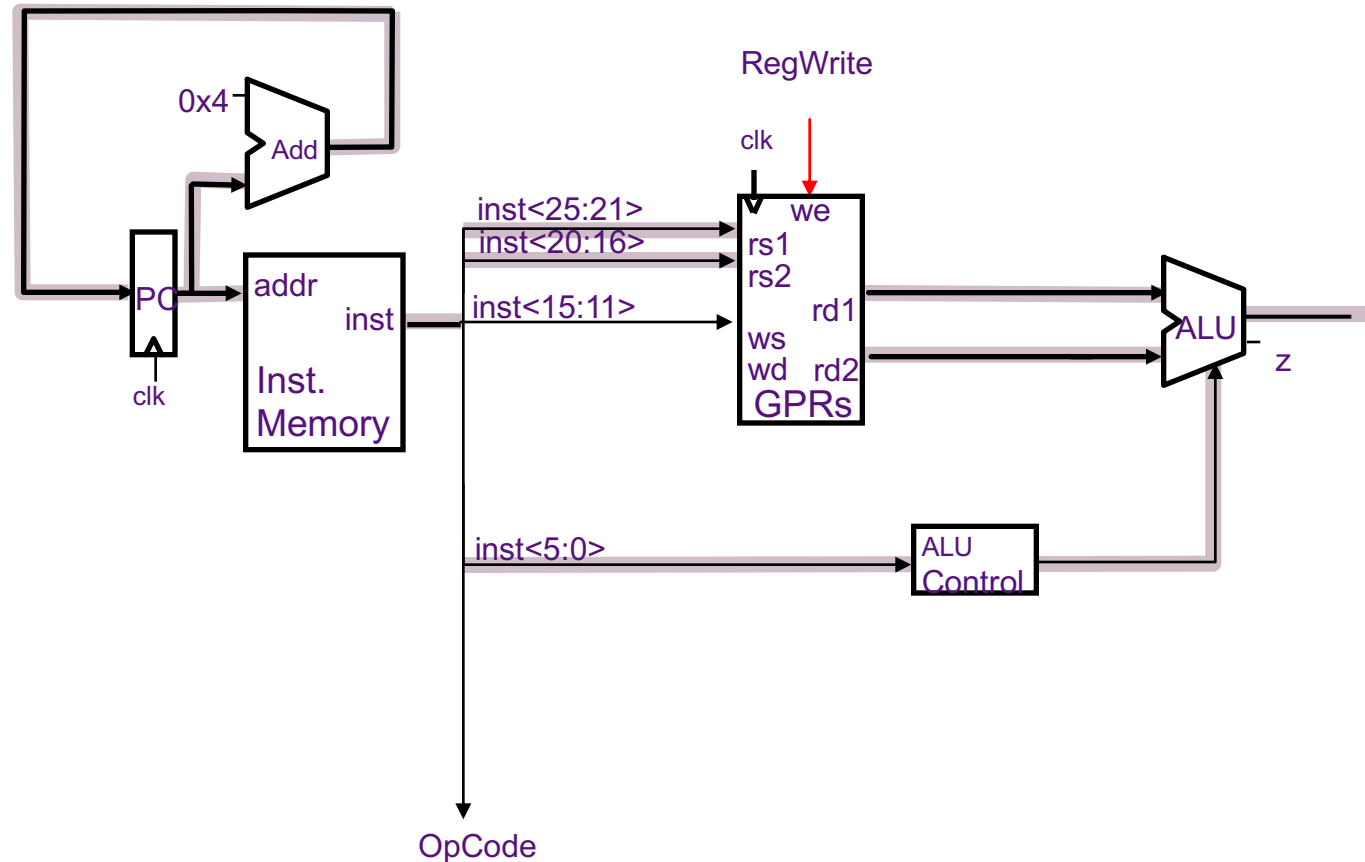


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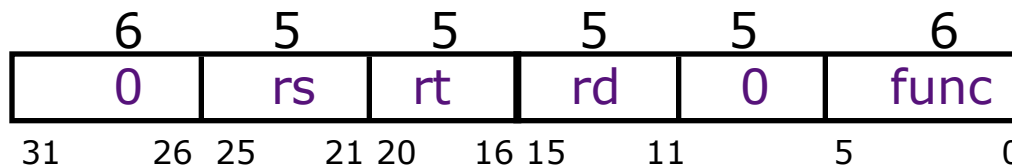
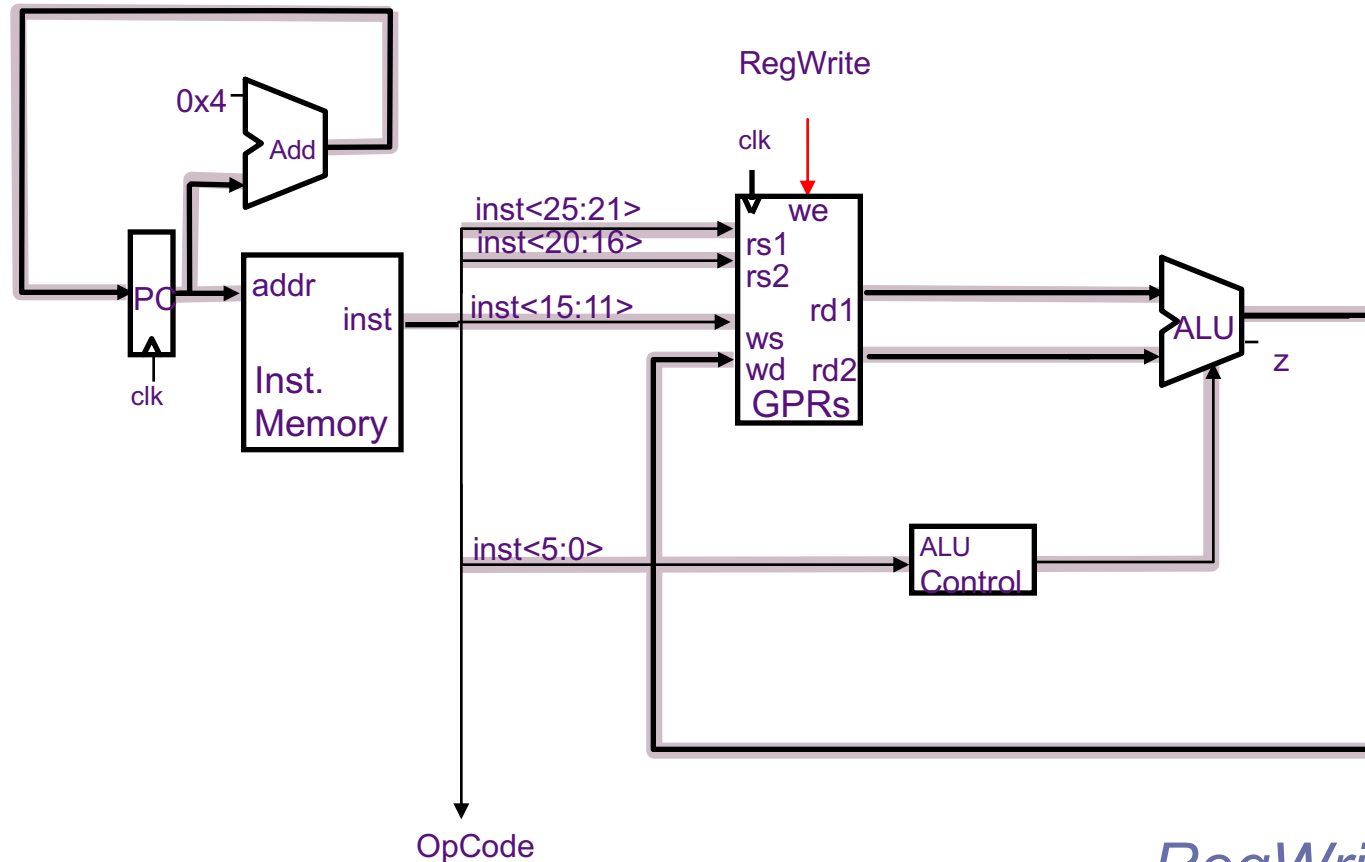
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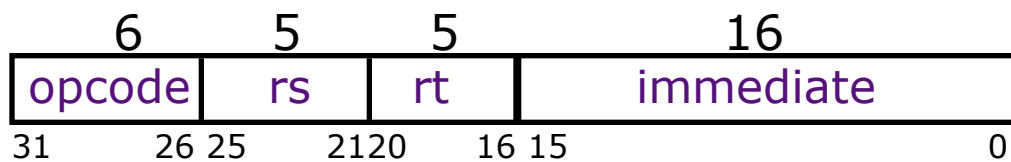
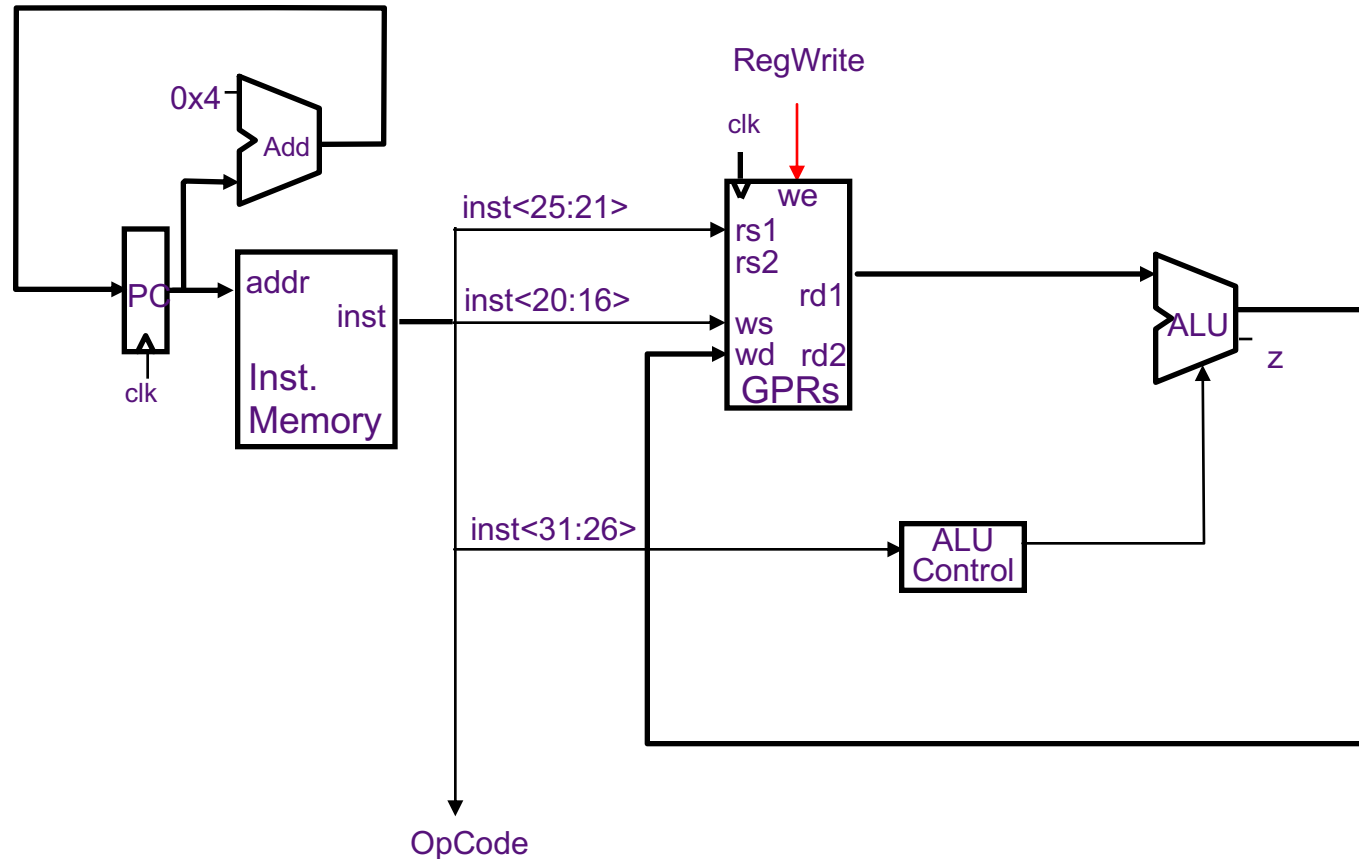
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*RegWrite Timing?*

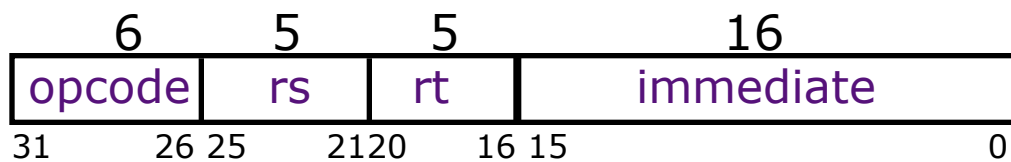
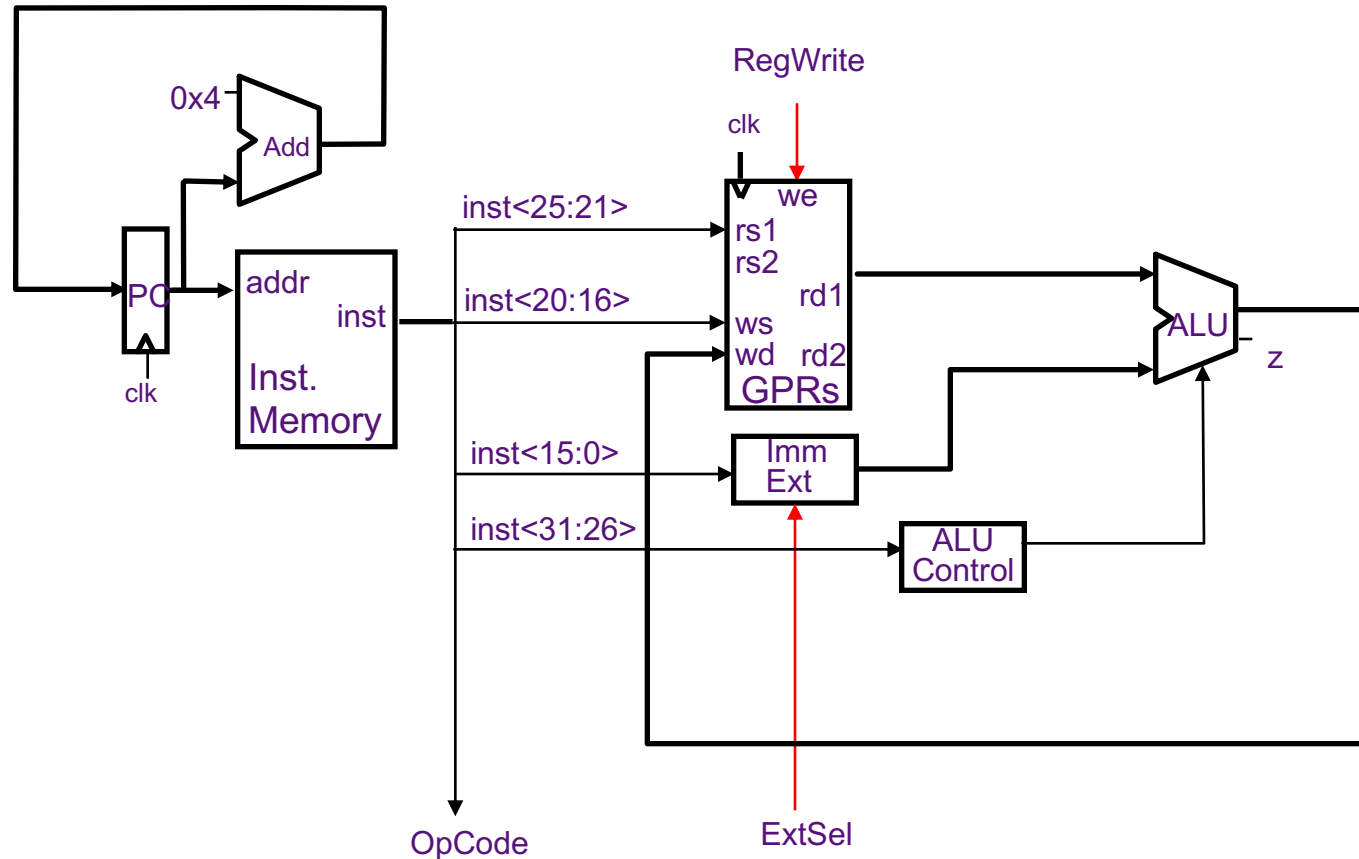
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# Datapath: Reg-Imm ALU Instructions



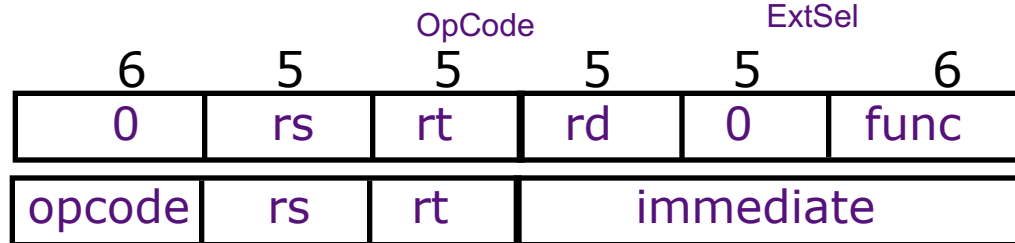
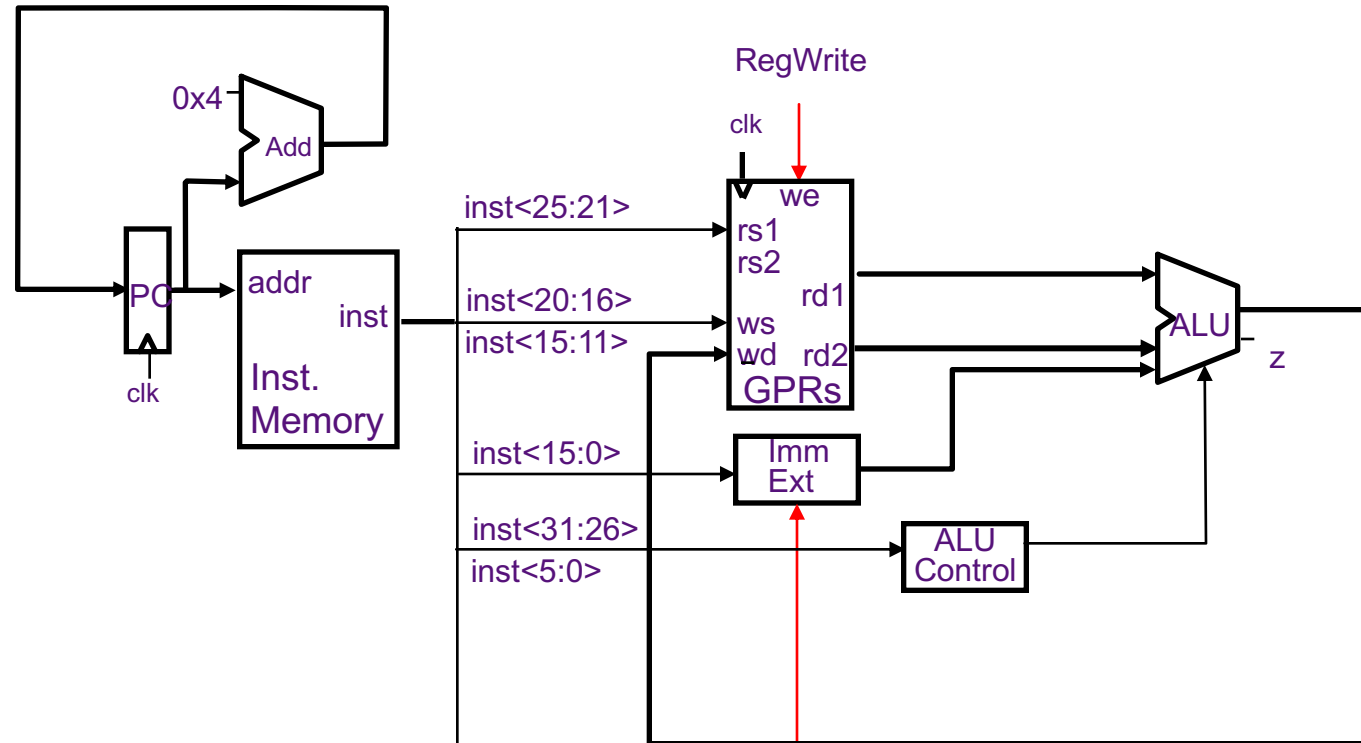
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# Datapath: Reg-Imm ALU Instructions



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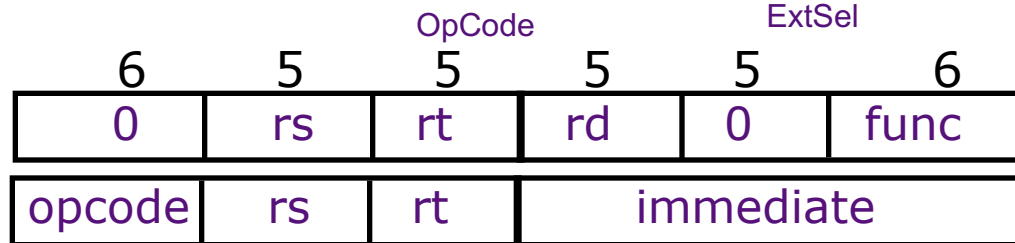
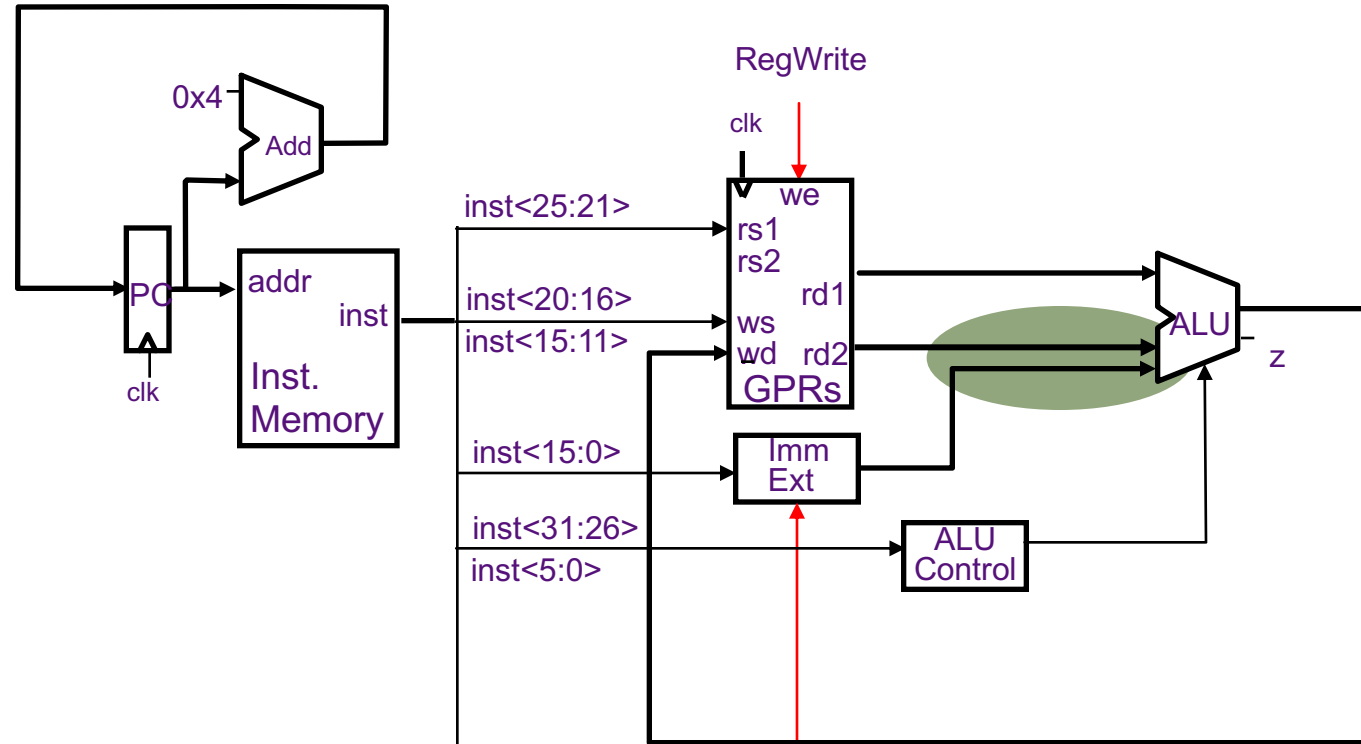
# Conflicts in Merging Datapath



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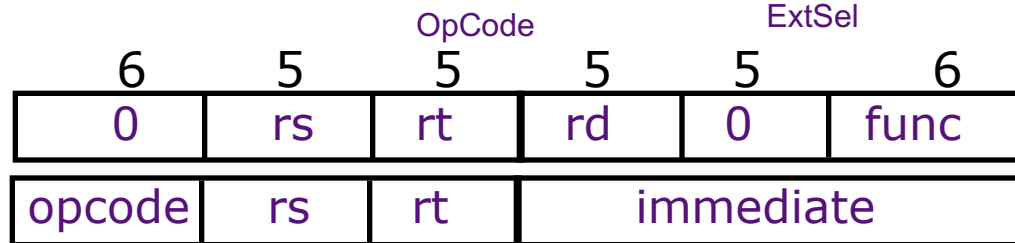
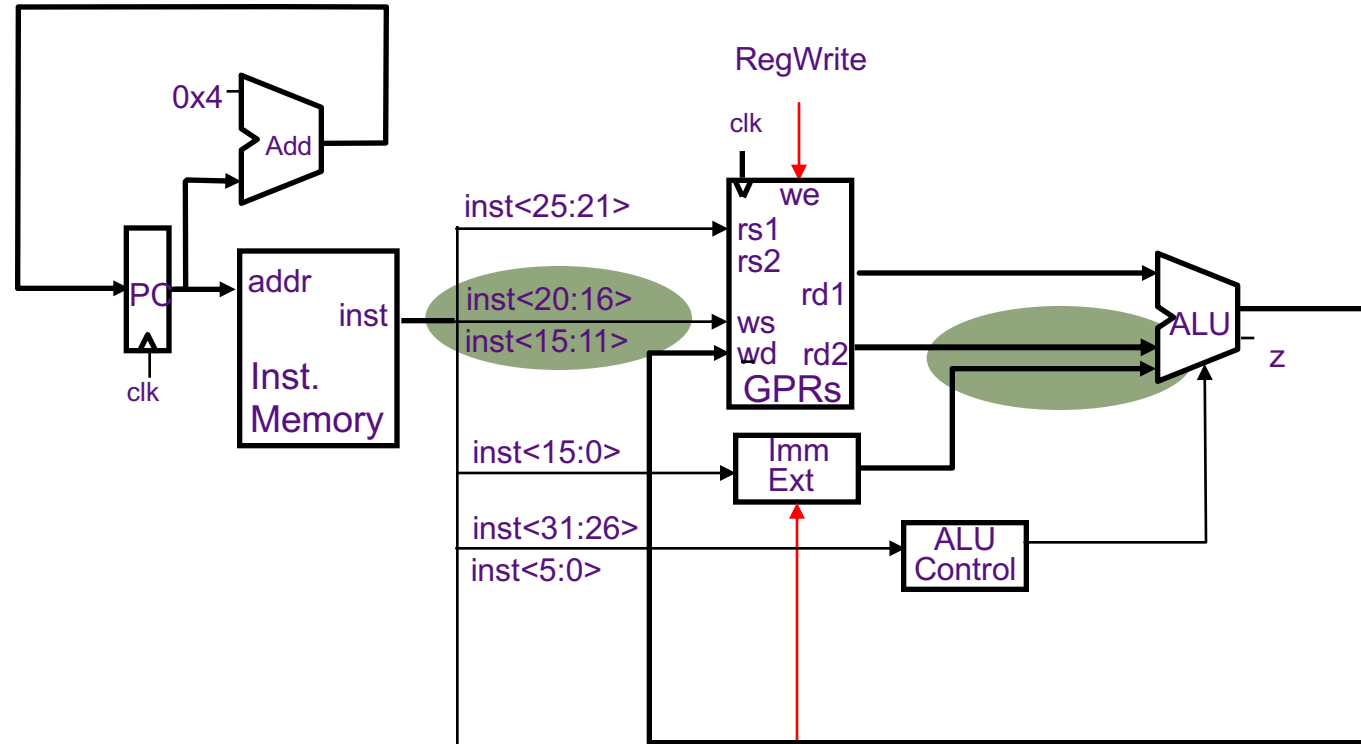
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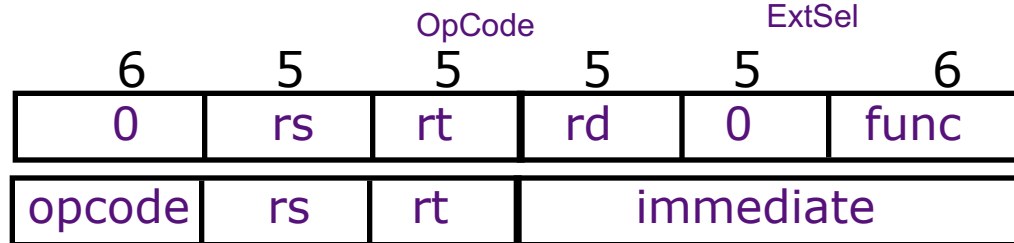
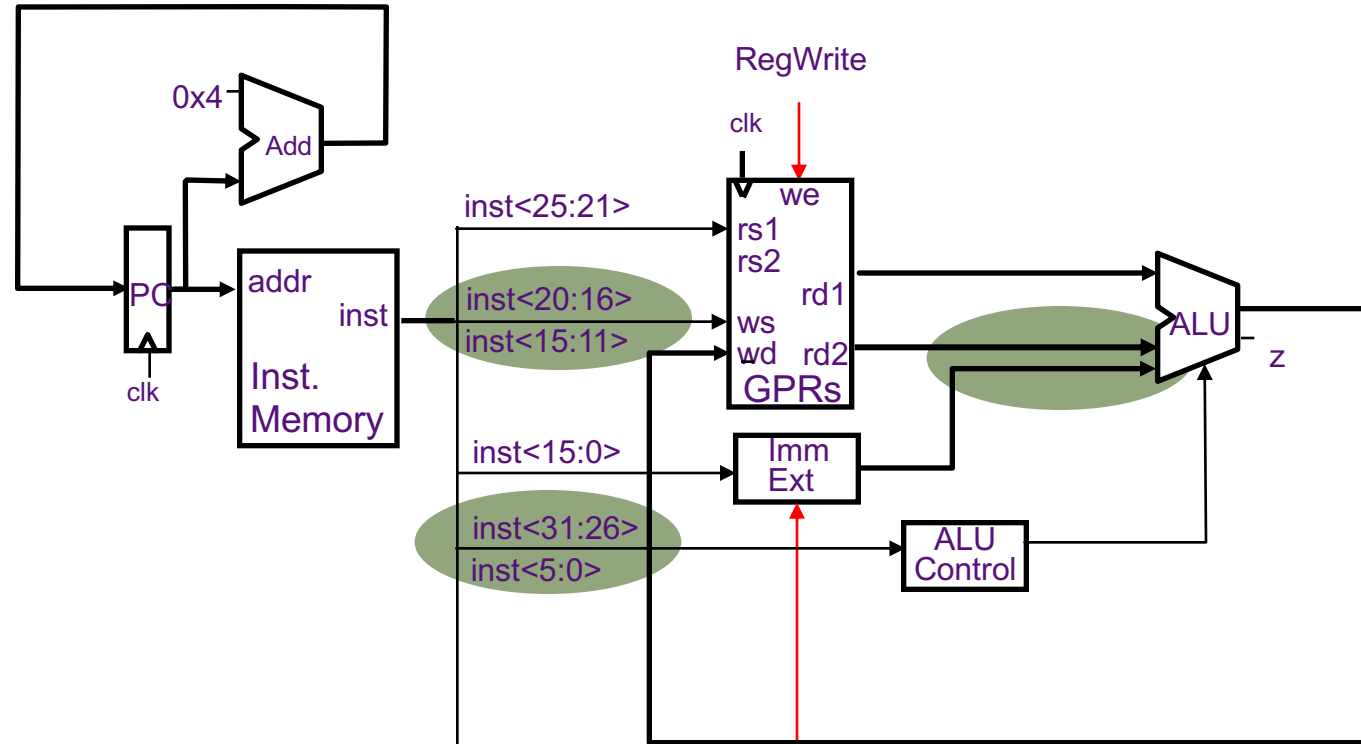
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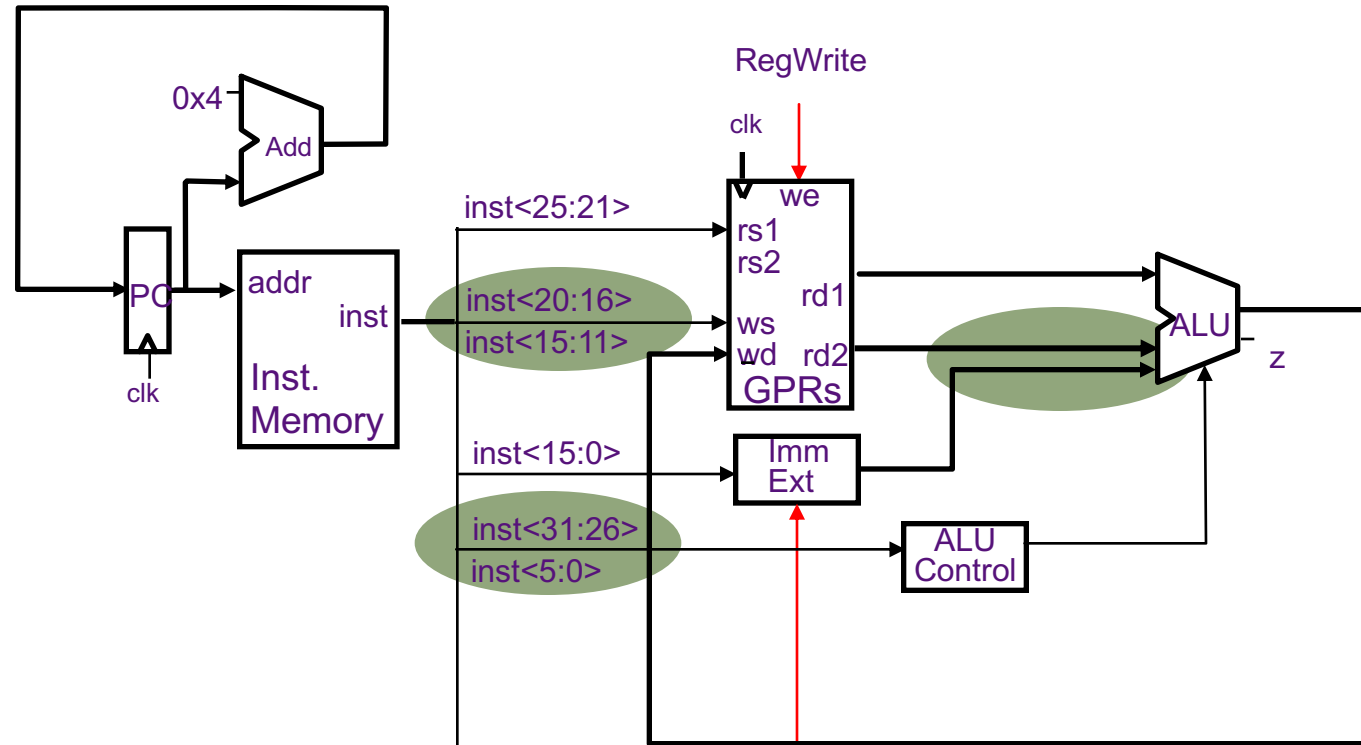
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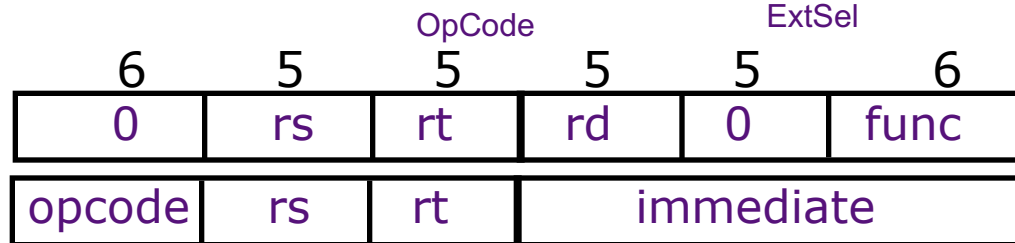
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# Conflicts in Merging Datapath



Introduce  
muxes

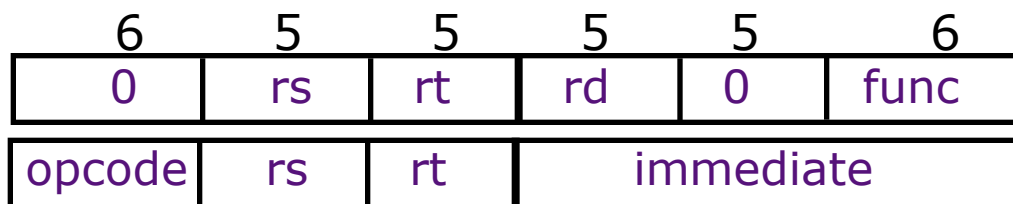
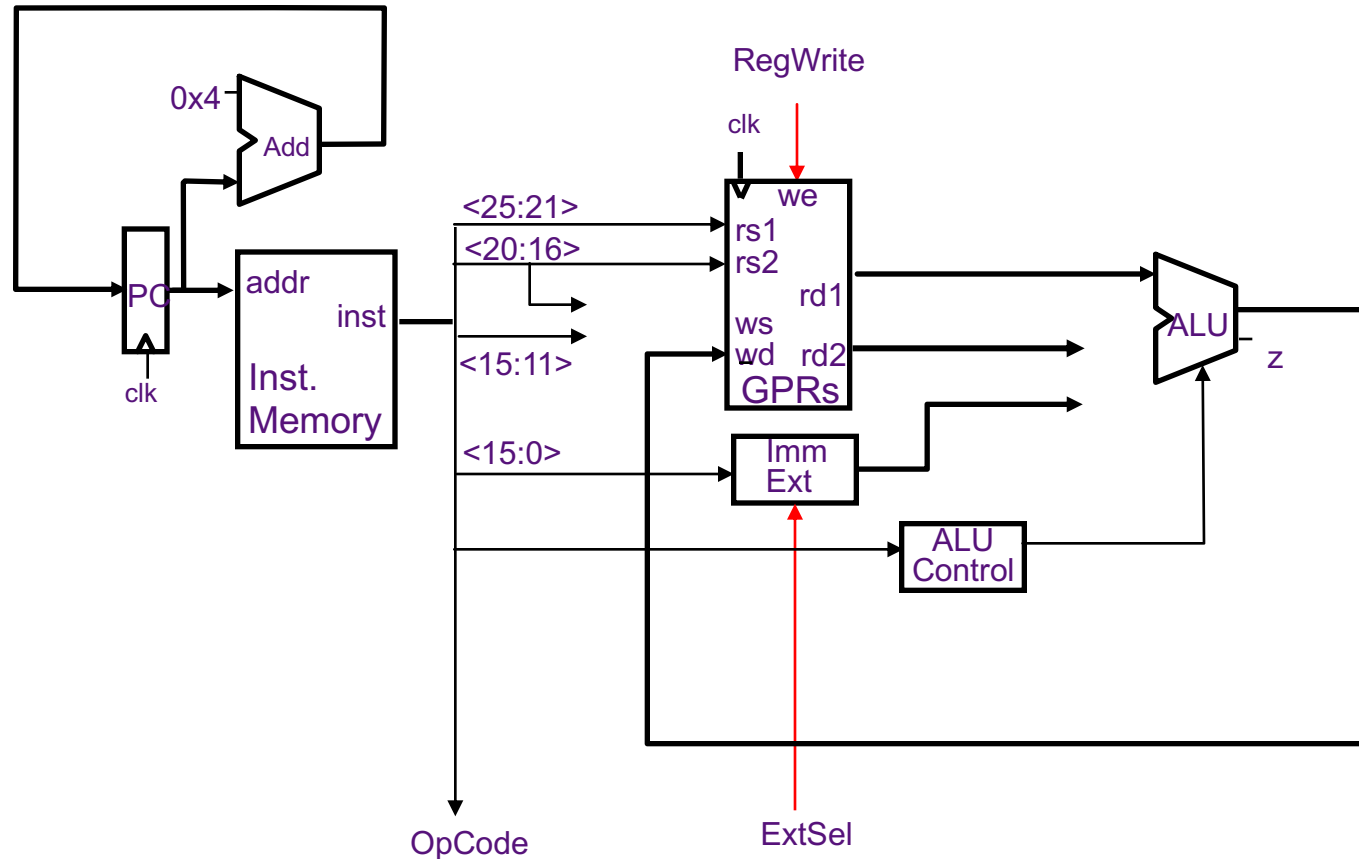


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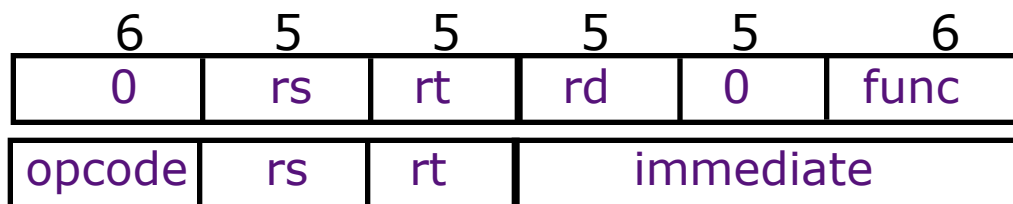
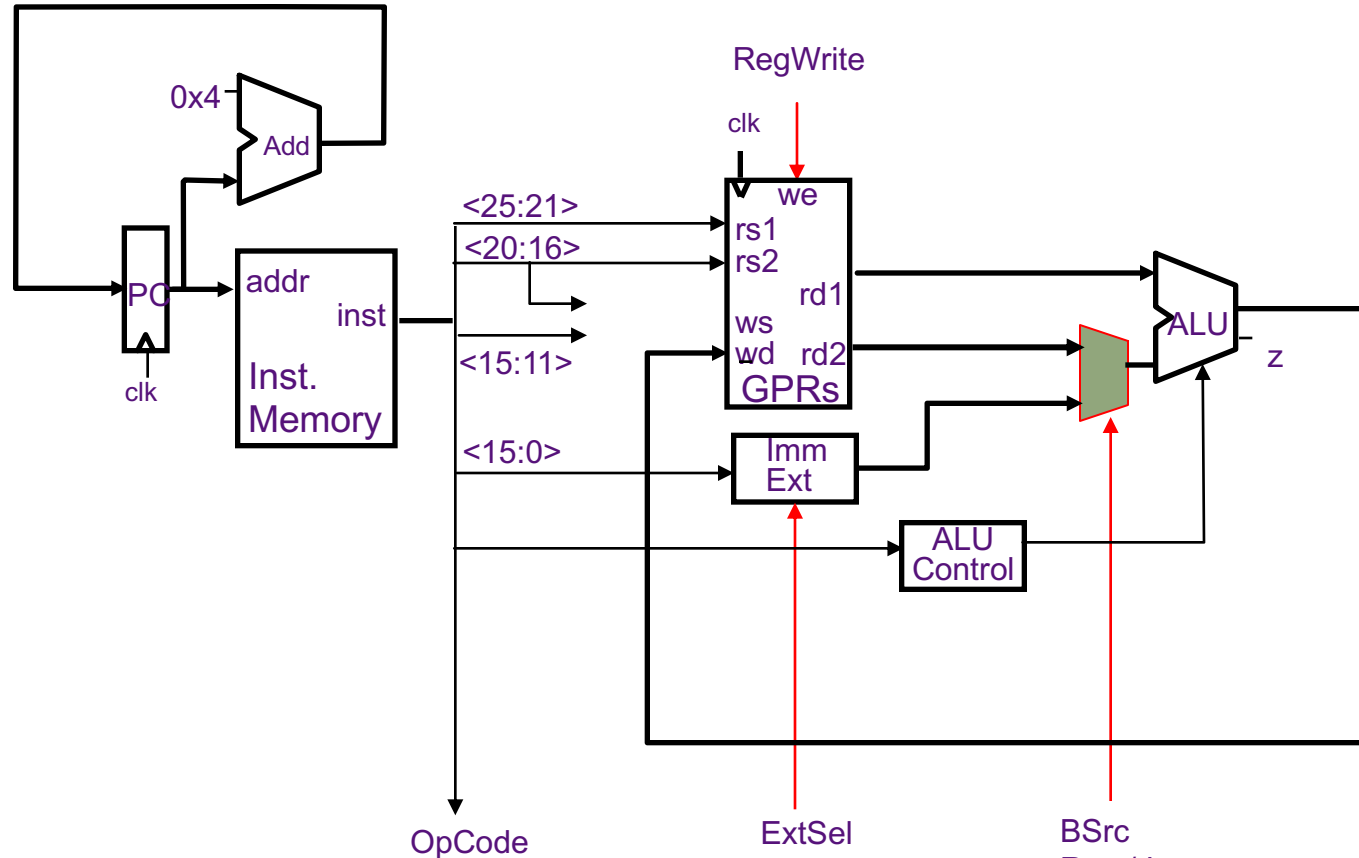
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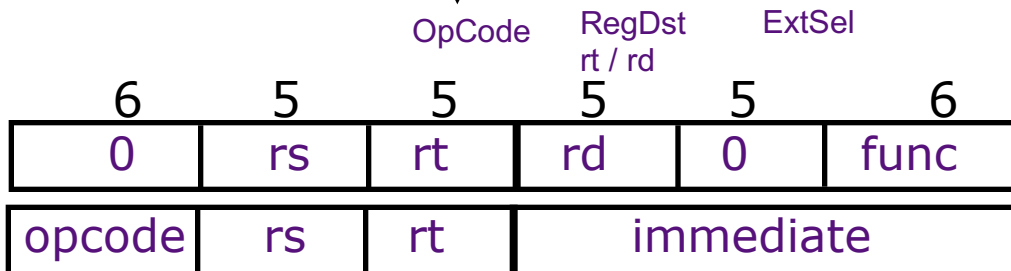
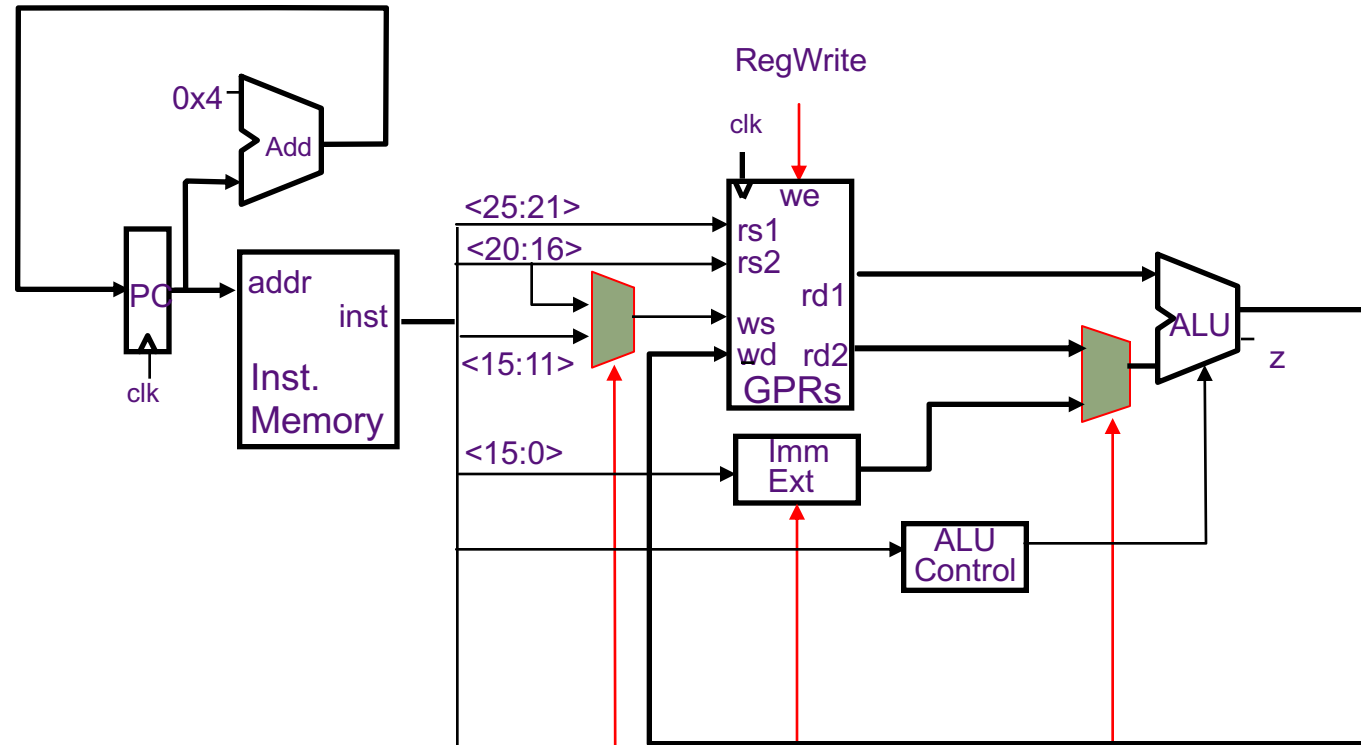
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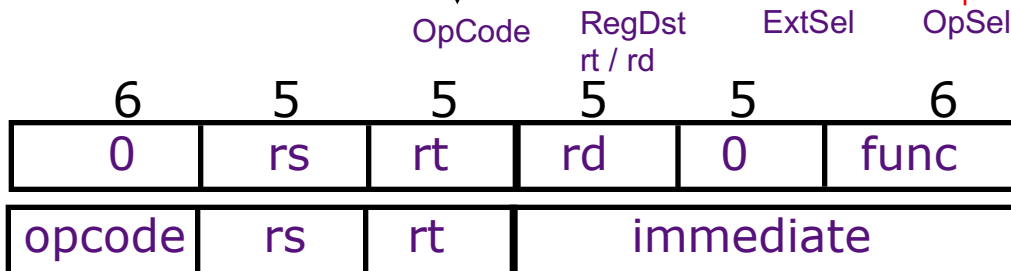
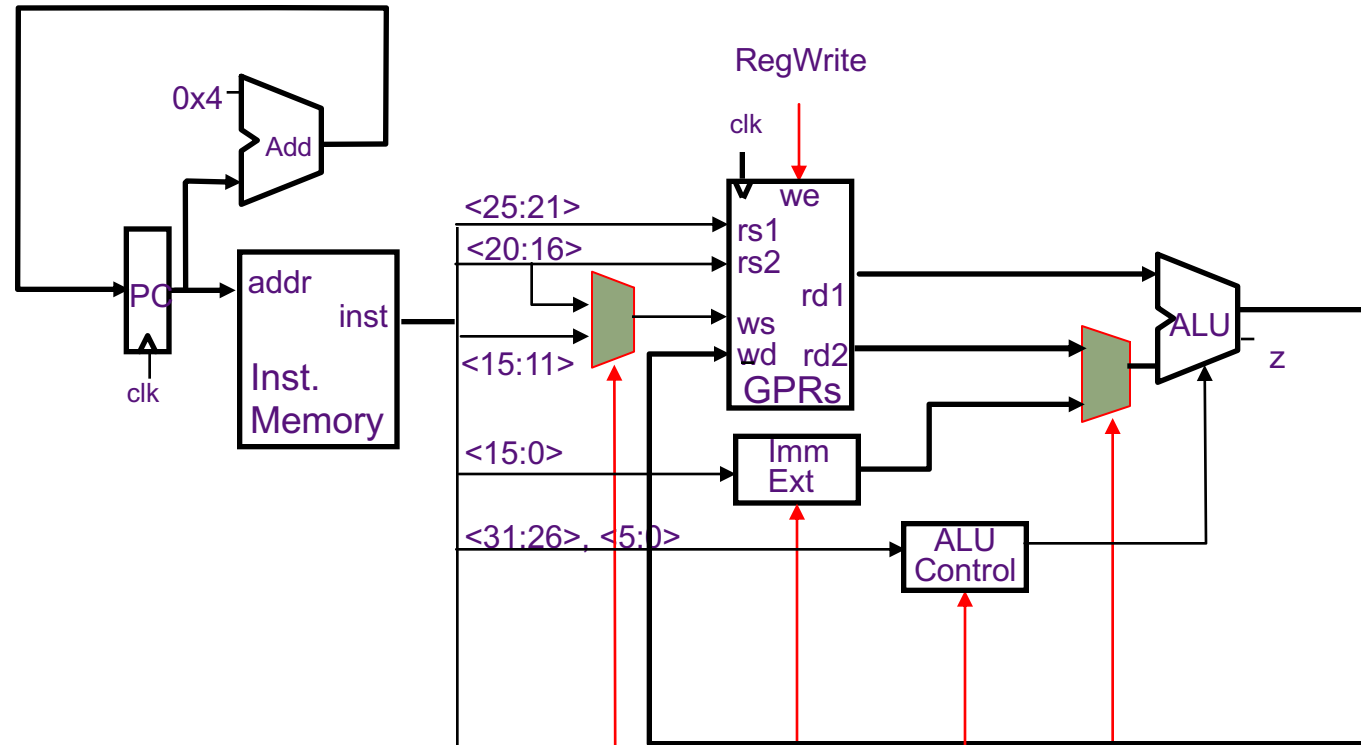
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# Datapath for Memory Instructions

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Should program and data memory be separate?

*Harvard style: separate* (Aiken and Mark 1 influence)

- read-only program memory
- read/write data memory

*Princeton style: the same* (von Neumann's influence)

- single read/write memory for program and data

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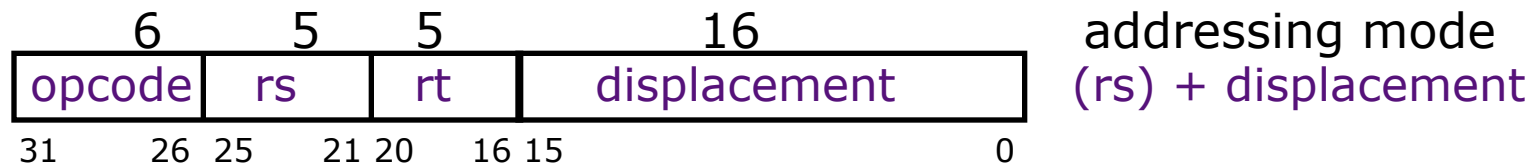
- Note:

Executing a Load or Store instruction requires accessing the memory more than once

# Load/Store Instructions

## *Harvard Datapath*

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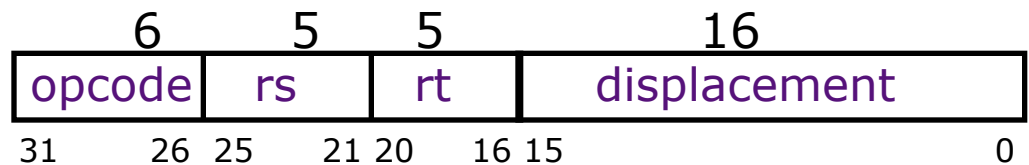
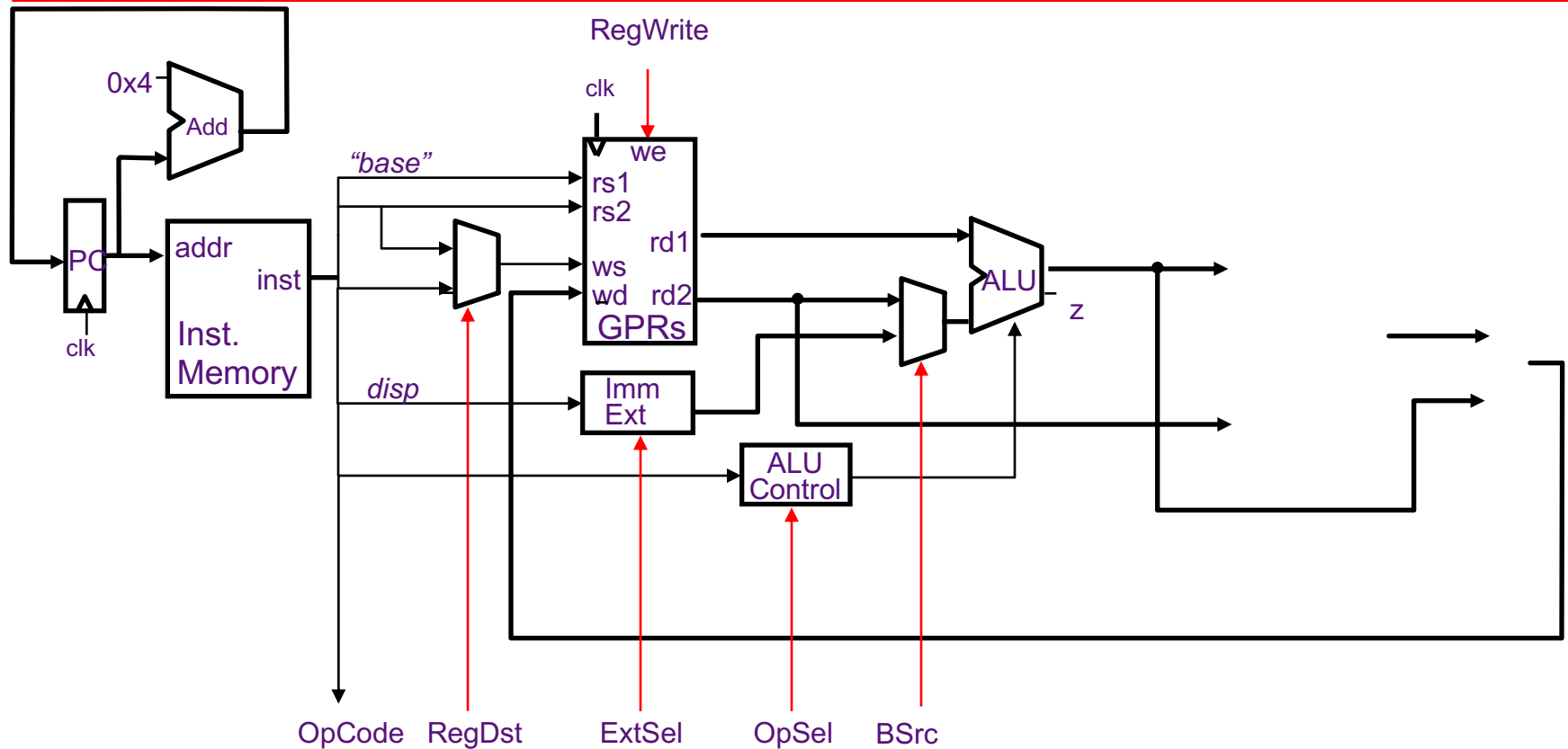
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# Load/Store Instructions

## Harvard Datapath



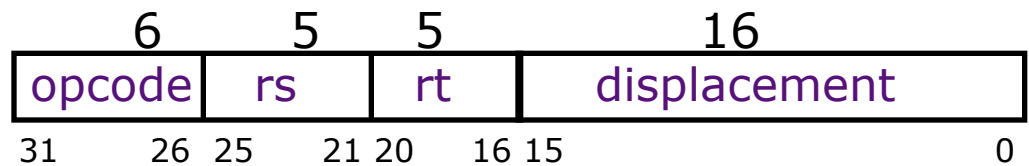
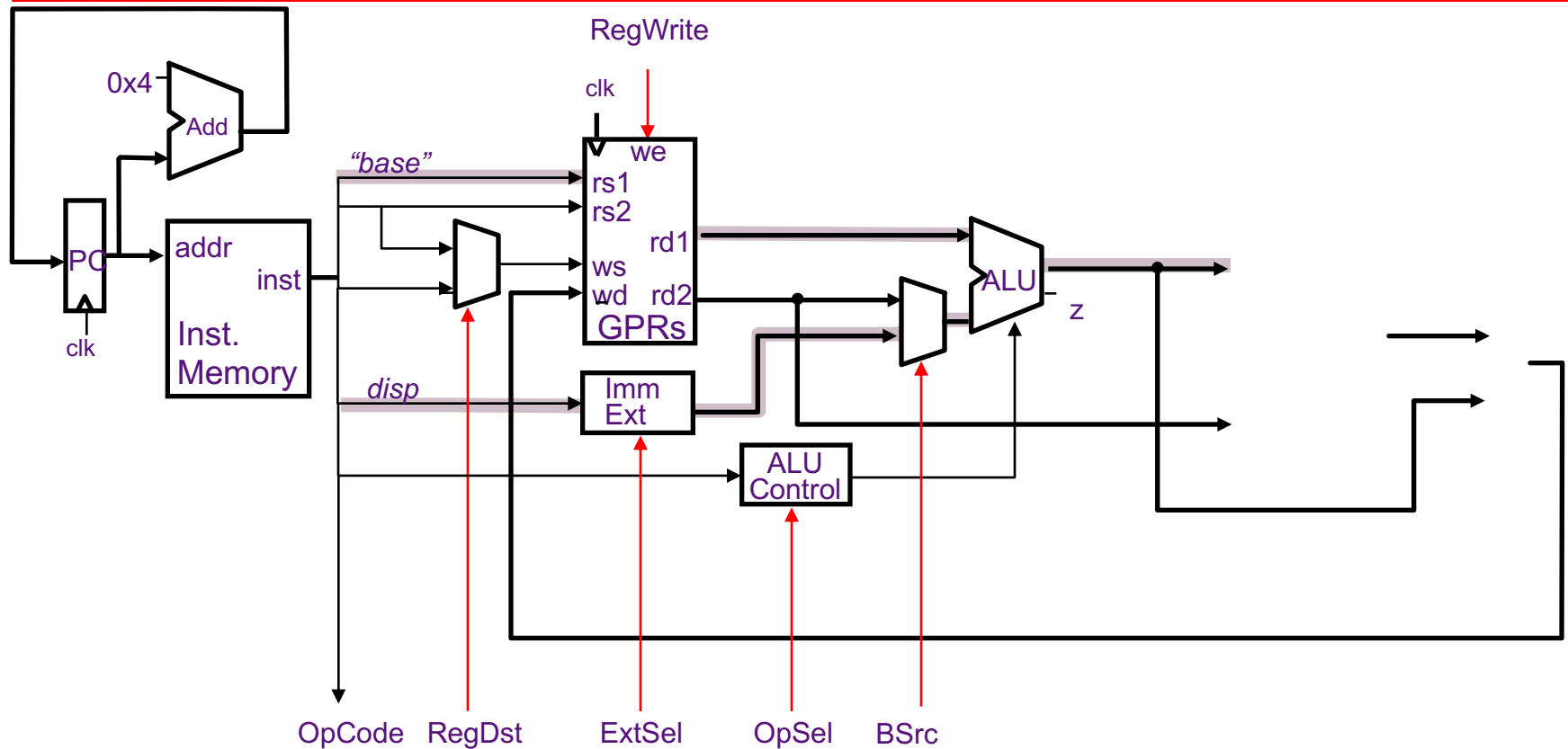
addressing mode  
(rs) + displacement

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# Load/Store Instructions

## Harvard Datapath



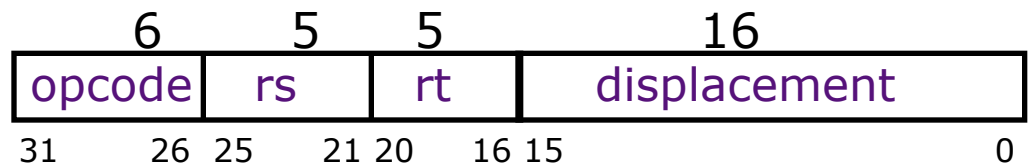
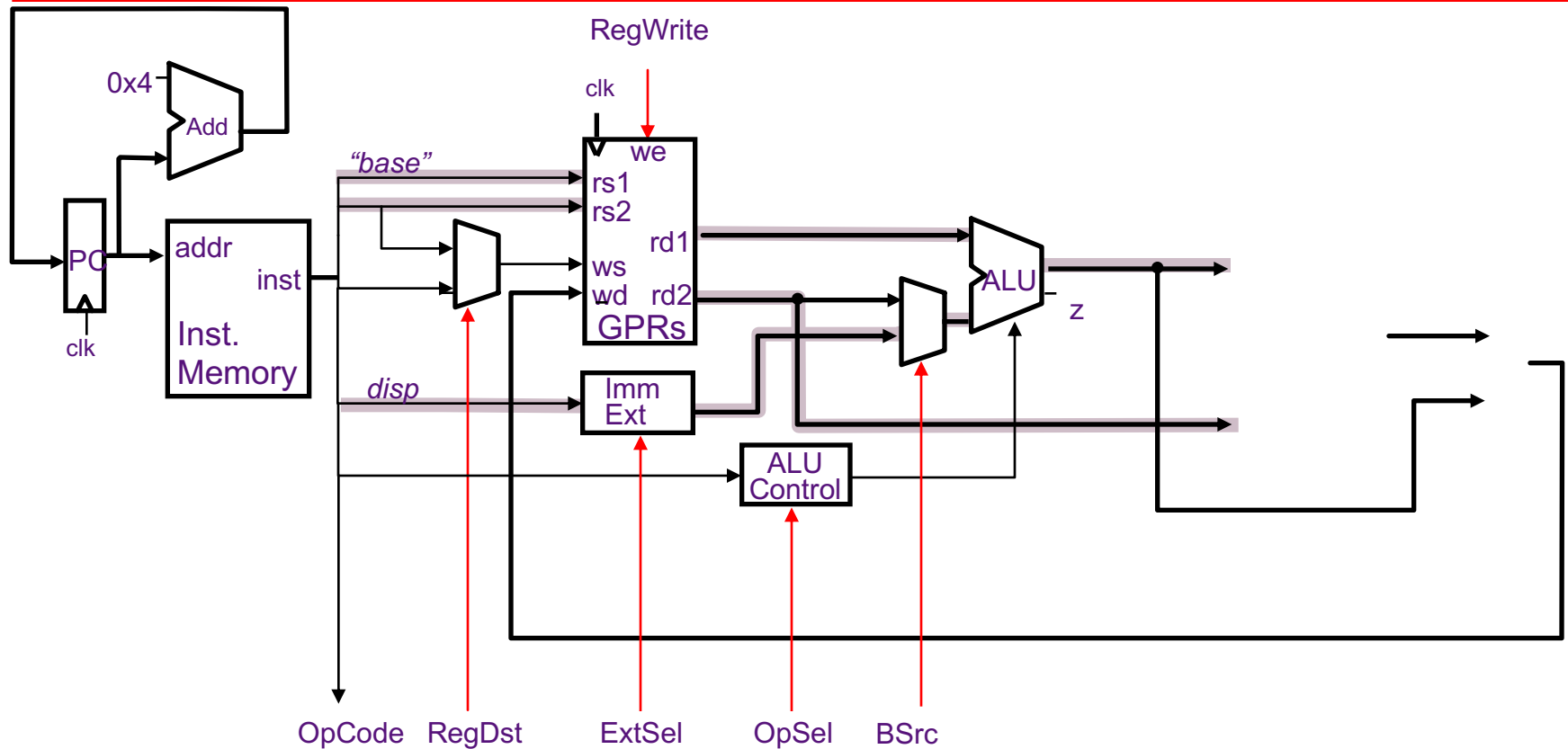
addressing mode  
(rs) + displacement

rs is the base register

rt is the destination of a Load or the source for a Store

# Load/Store Instructions

## Harvard Datapath



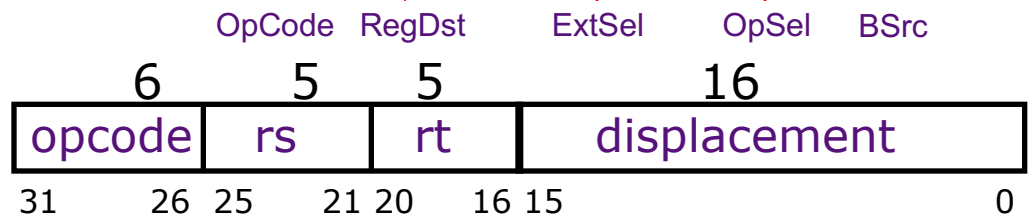
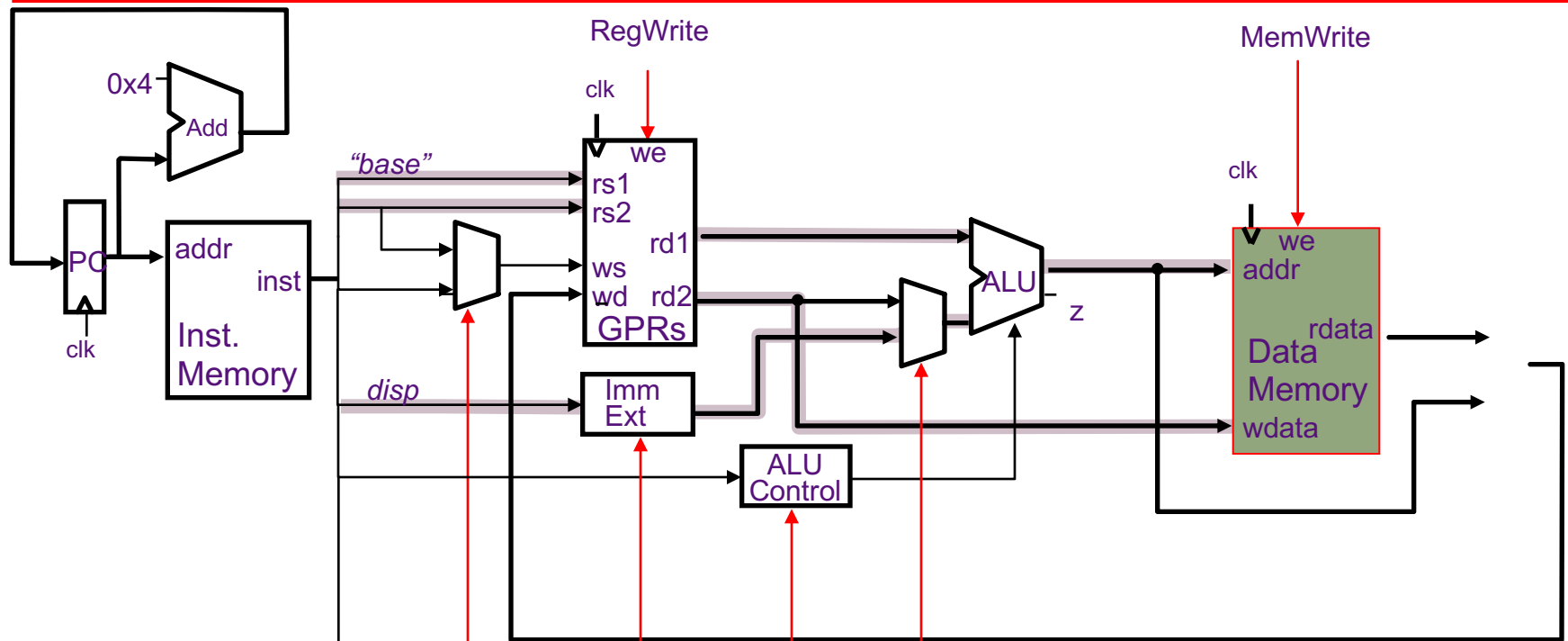
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# Load/Store Instructions

## Harvard Datapath



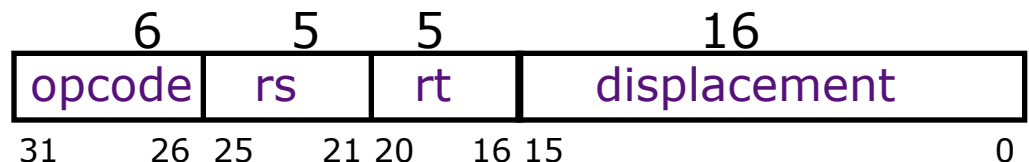
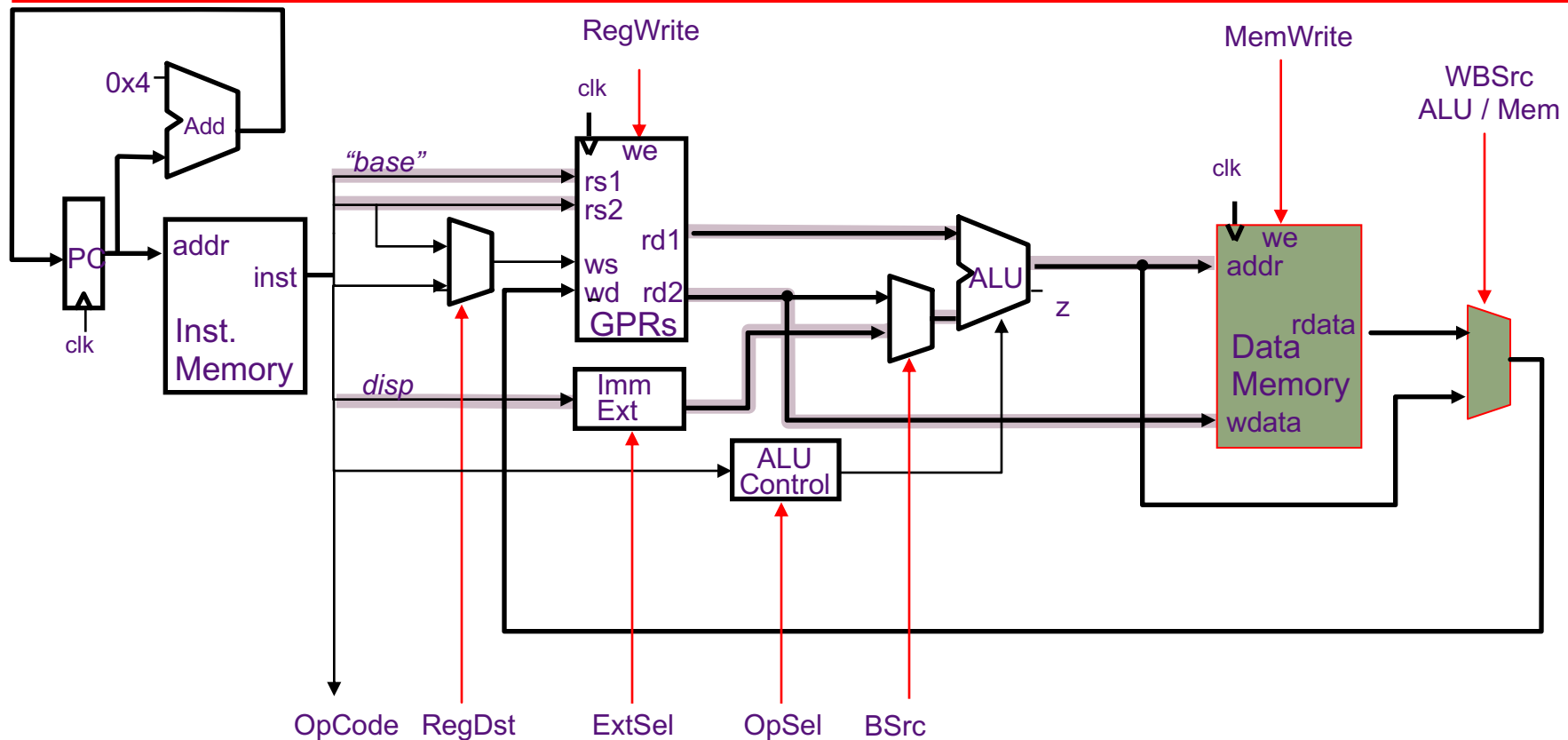
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# Load/Store Instructions

## Harvard Datapath



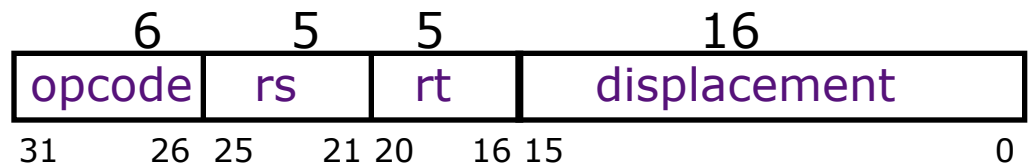
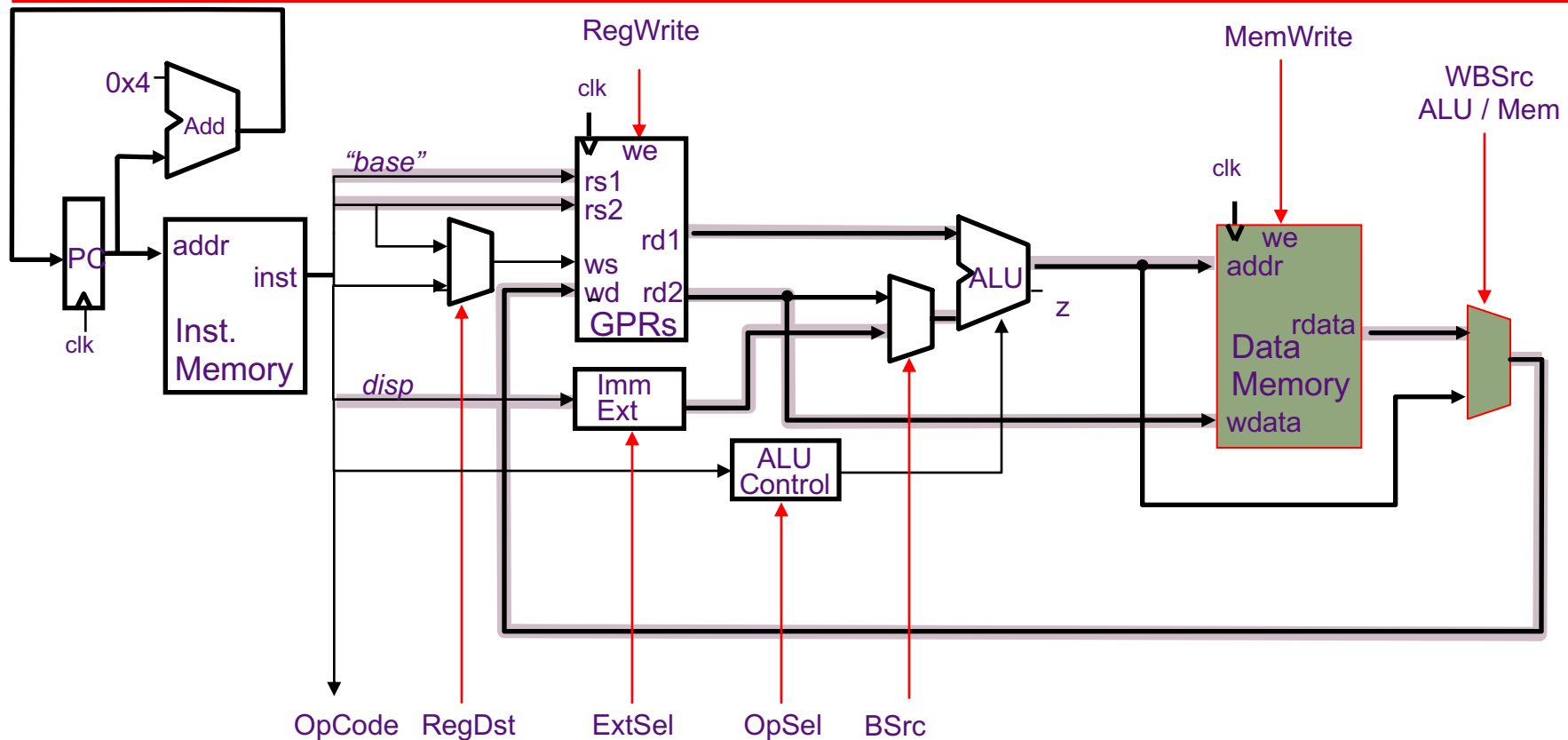
addressing mode  
(rs) + displacement

rs is the base register

rt is the destination of a Load or the source for a Store

# Load/Store Instructions

## Harvard Datapath



addressing mode  
(rs) + displacement

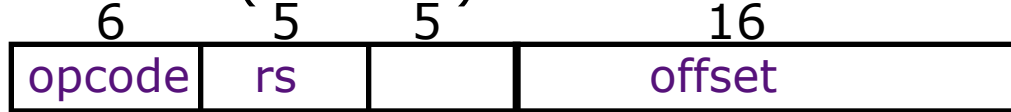
rs is the base register

rt is the destination of a Load or the source for a Store

# MIPS Control Instructions

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Conditional (on GPR) PC-relative branch



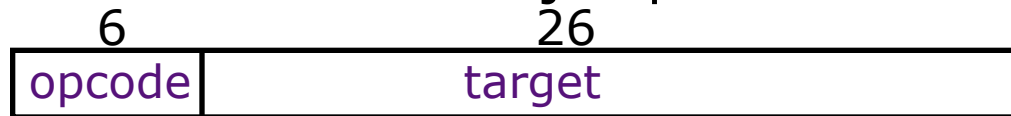
BEQZ, BNEZ

Unconditional register-indirect jumps



JR, JALR

Unconditional absolute jumps



J, JAL

# MIPS Control Instructions

Conditional (on GPR) PC-relative branch



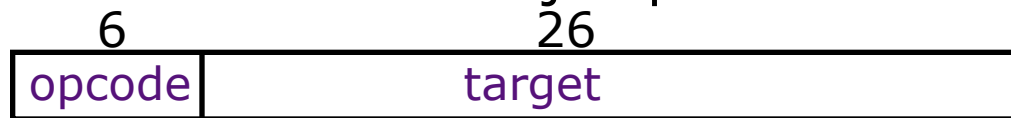
BEQZ, BNEZ

Unconditional register-indirect jumps



JR, JALR

Unconditional absolute jumps



J, JAL

	Target PC	Condition
BEQZ	PC+4+offset*4	(rs)==0
BNEZ		(rs)!=0
JR, JALR	(rs)	Always taken
J, JAL	PC[31:28]  target*4	Always taken

- Jump-&-link stores PC+4 into the link register (R31)



# MIPS Control Instructions

Conditional (on GPR) PC-relative branch



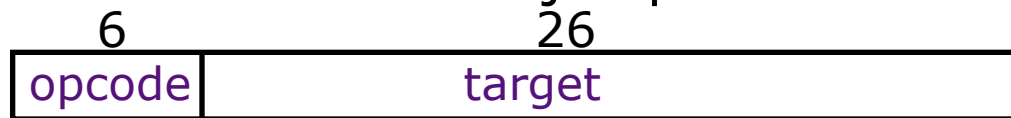
BEQZ, BNEZ

Unconditional register-indirect jumps



JR, JALR

Unconditional absolute jumps

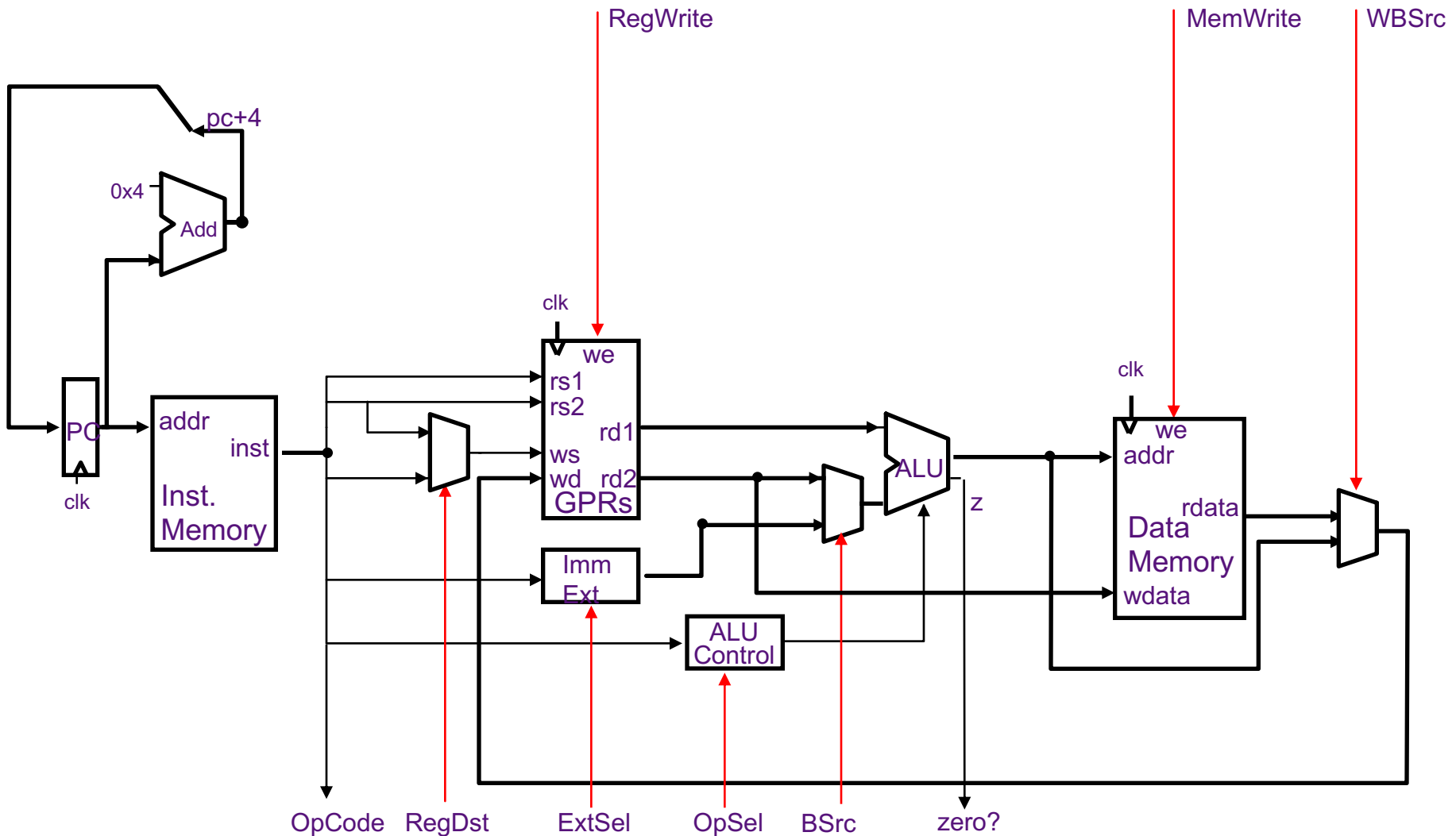


J, JAL

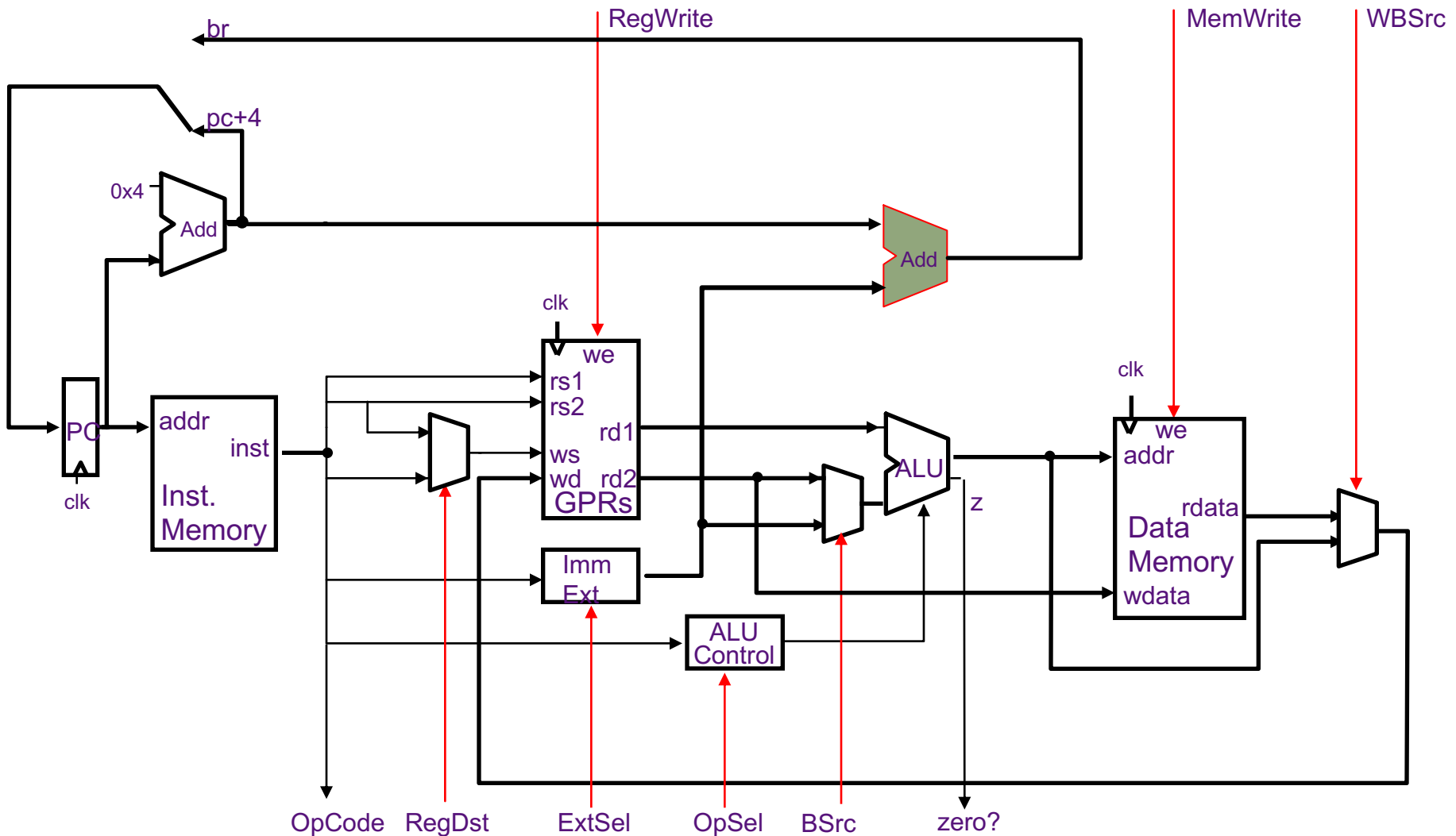
	Target PC	Condition
BEQZ	PC+4+offset*4	(rs)==0
BNEZ		(rs)!=0
JR, JALR	(rs)	Always taken
J, JAL	PC[31:28]  target*4	Always taken

- Jump-&-link stores PC+4 into the link register (R31)
- Control transfers are not delayed  
*we will worry about the branch delay slot later*

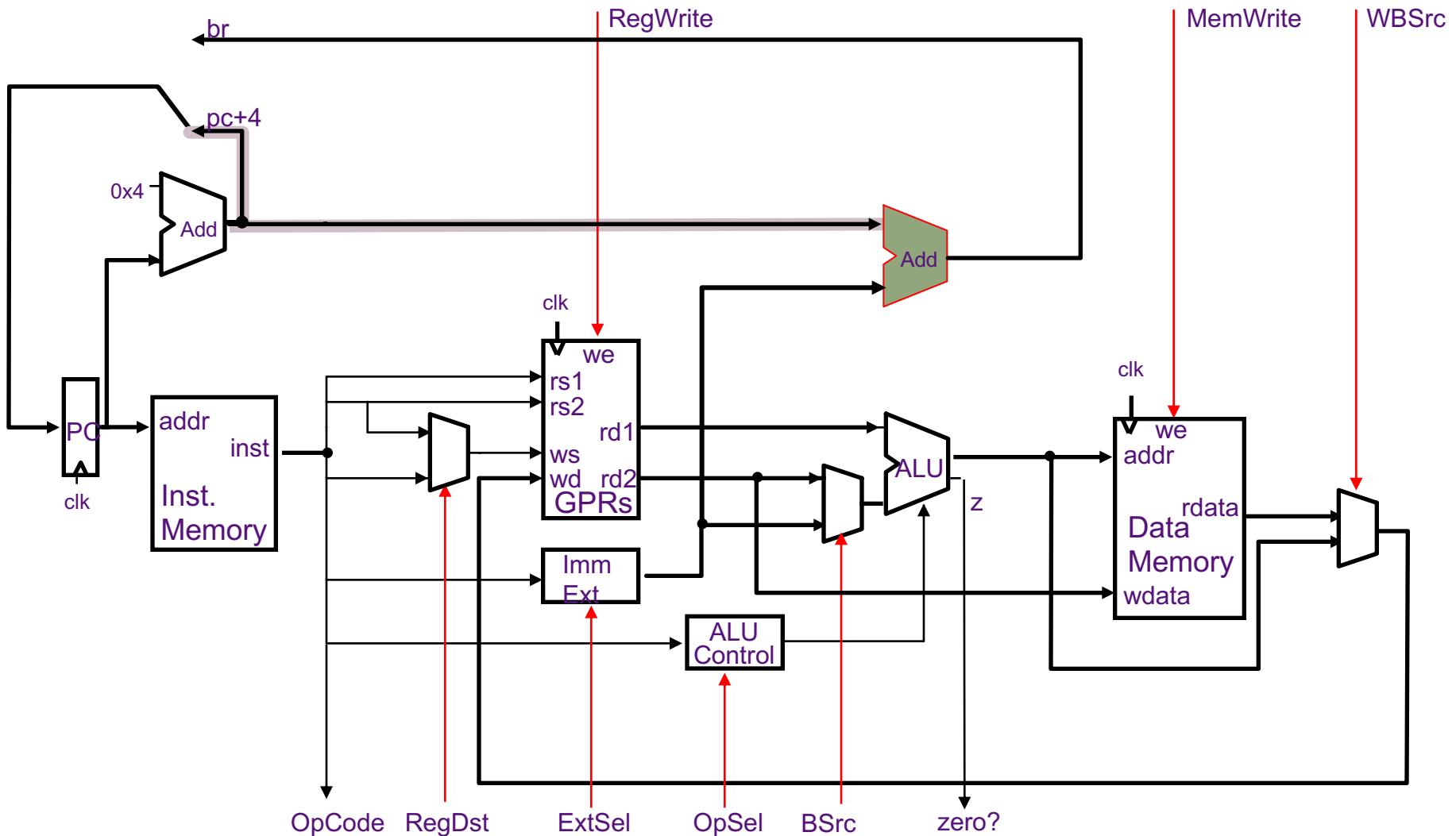
# Conditional Branches (BEQZ, BNEZ)



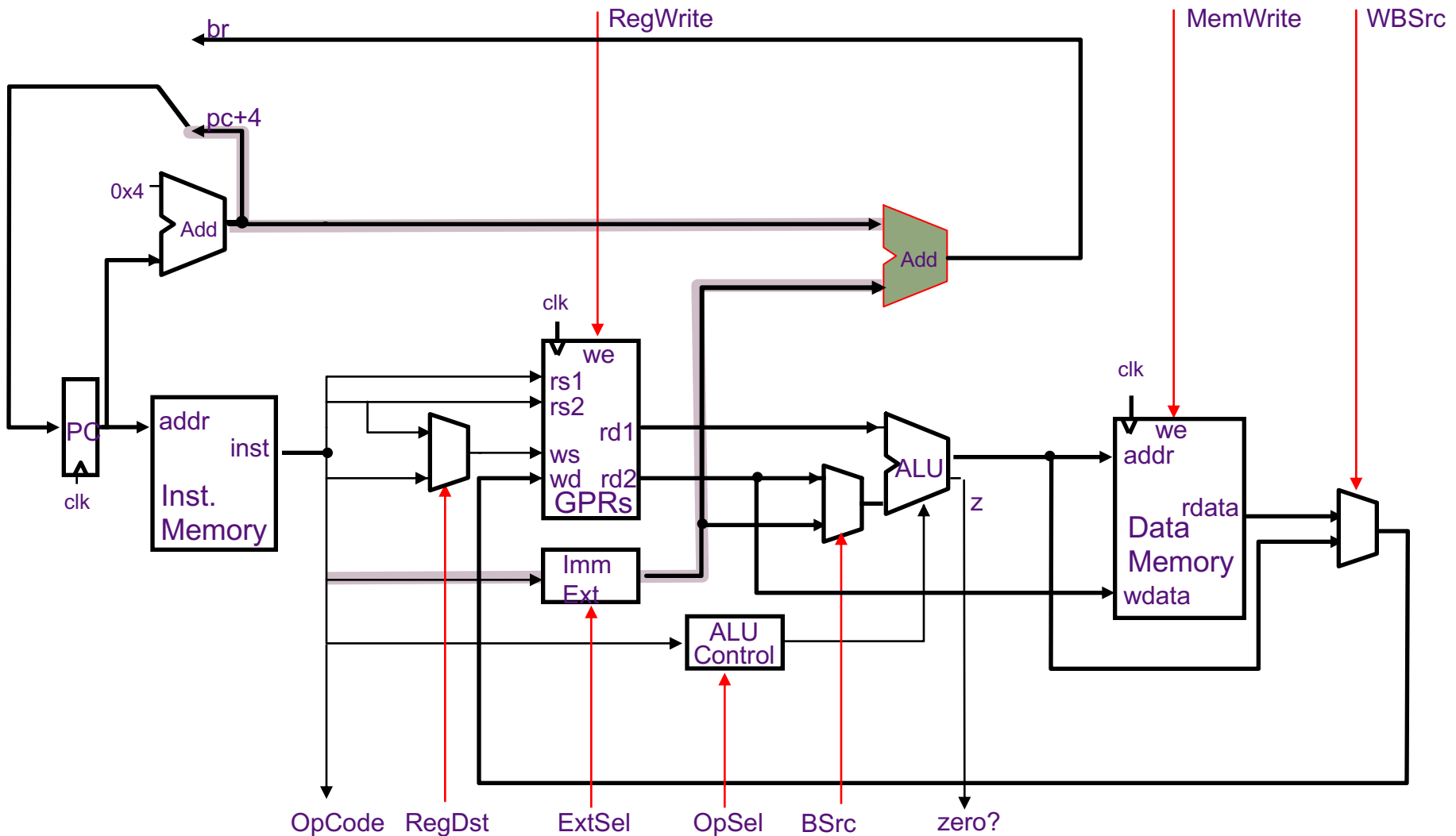
# Conditional Branches (BEQZ, BNEZ)



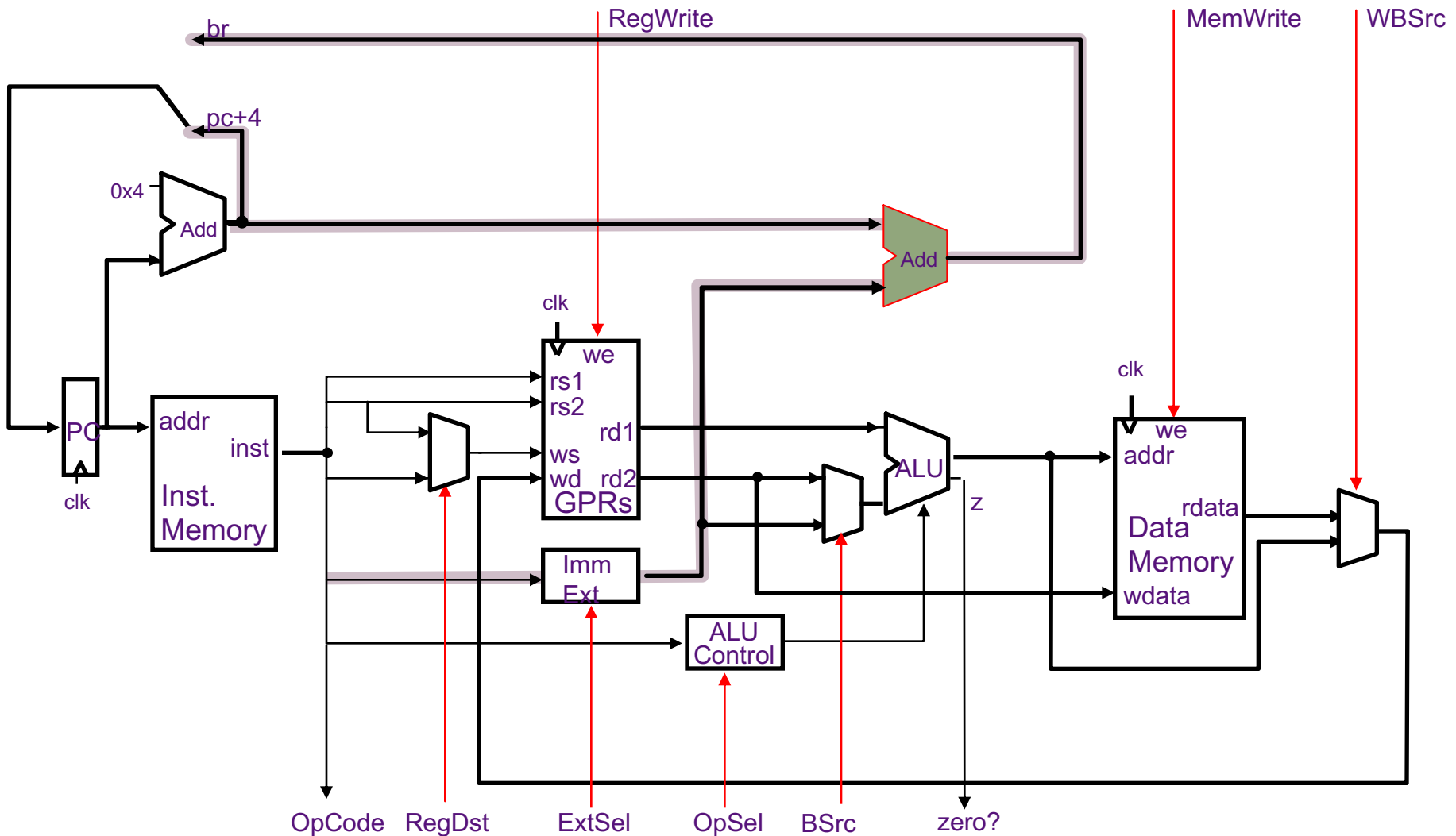
# Conditional Branches (BEQZ, BNEZ)



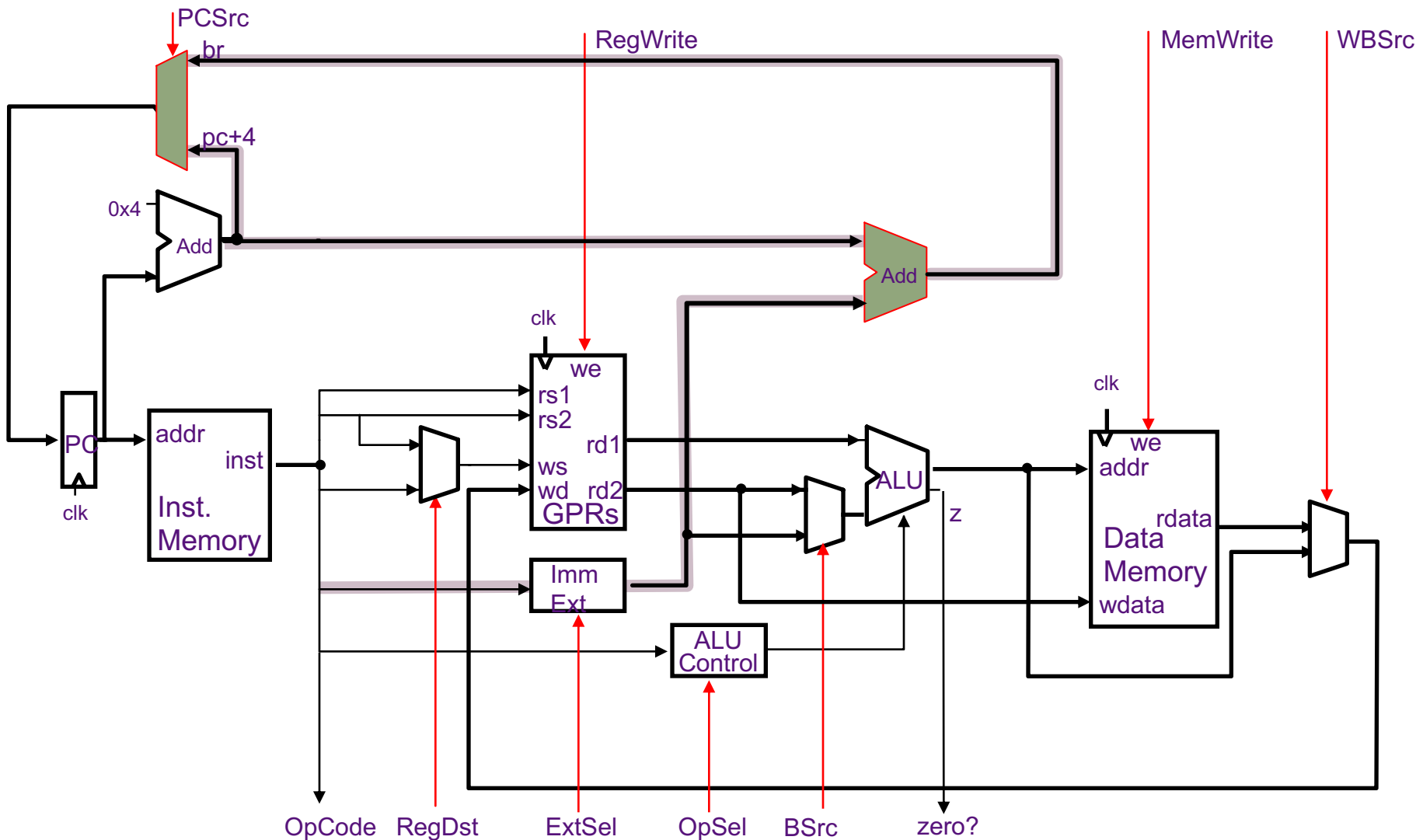
# Conditional Branches (BEQZ, BNEZ)



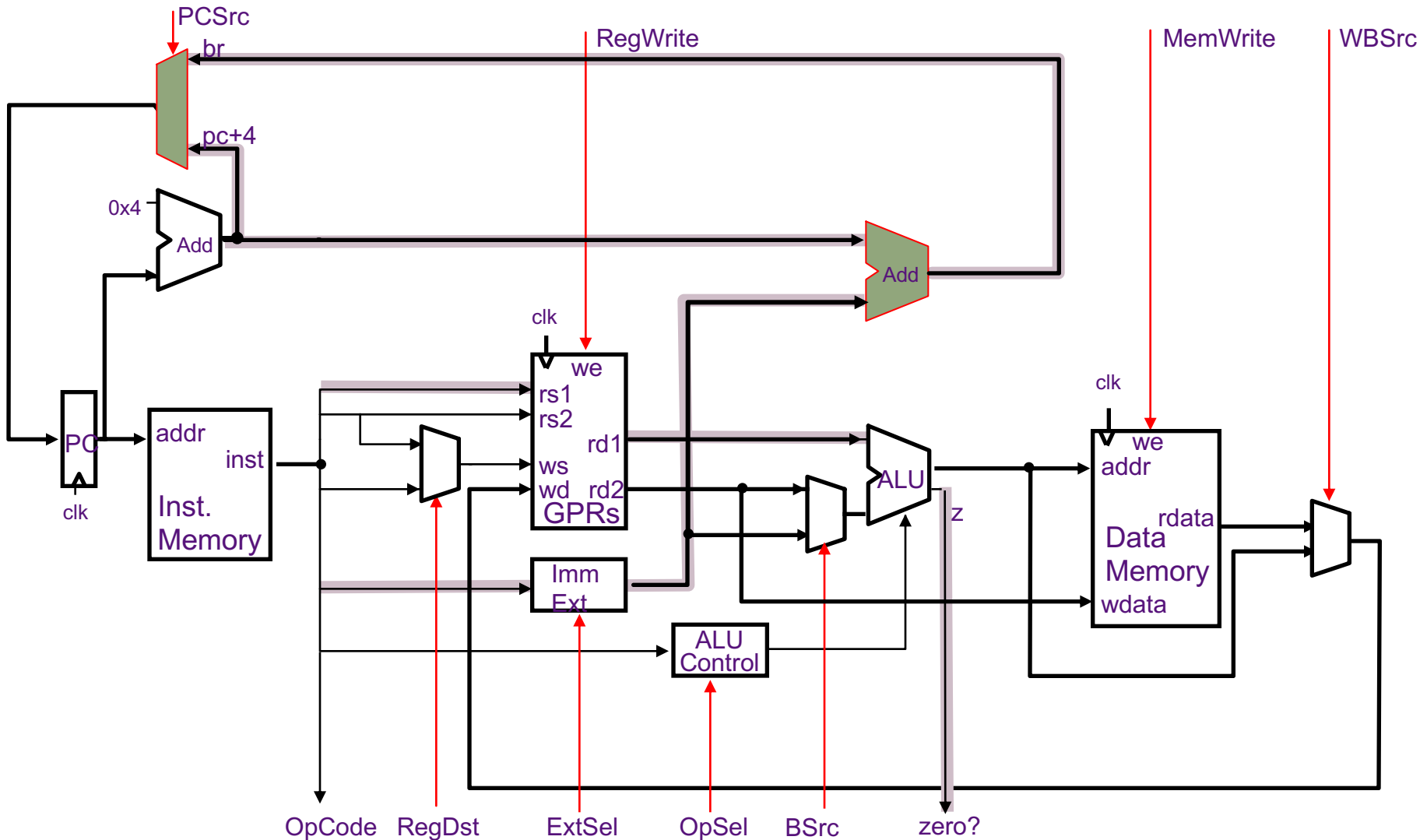
# Conditional Branches (BEQZ, BNEZ)



# Conditional Branches (BEQZ, BNEZ)

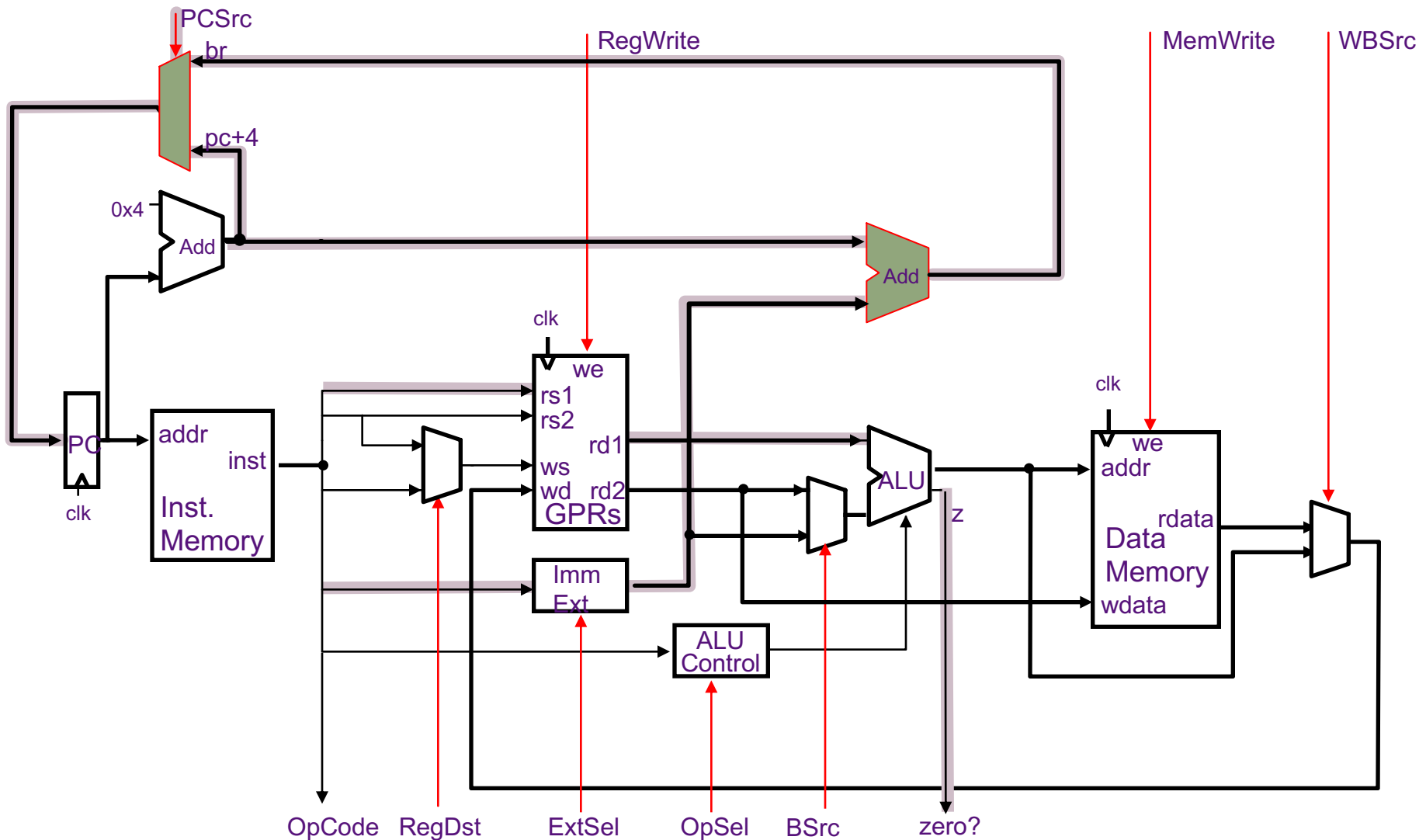


# Conditional Branches (BEQZ, BNEZ)

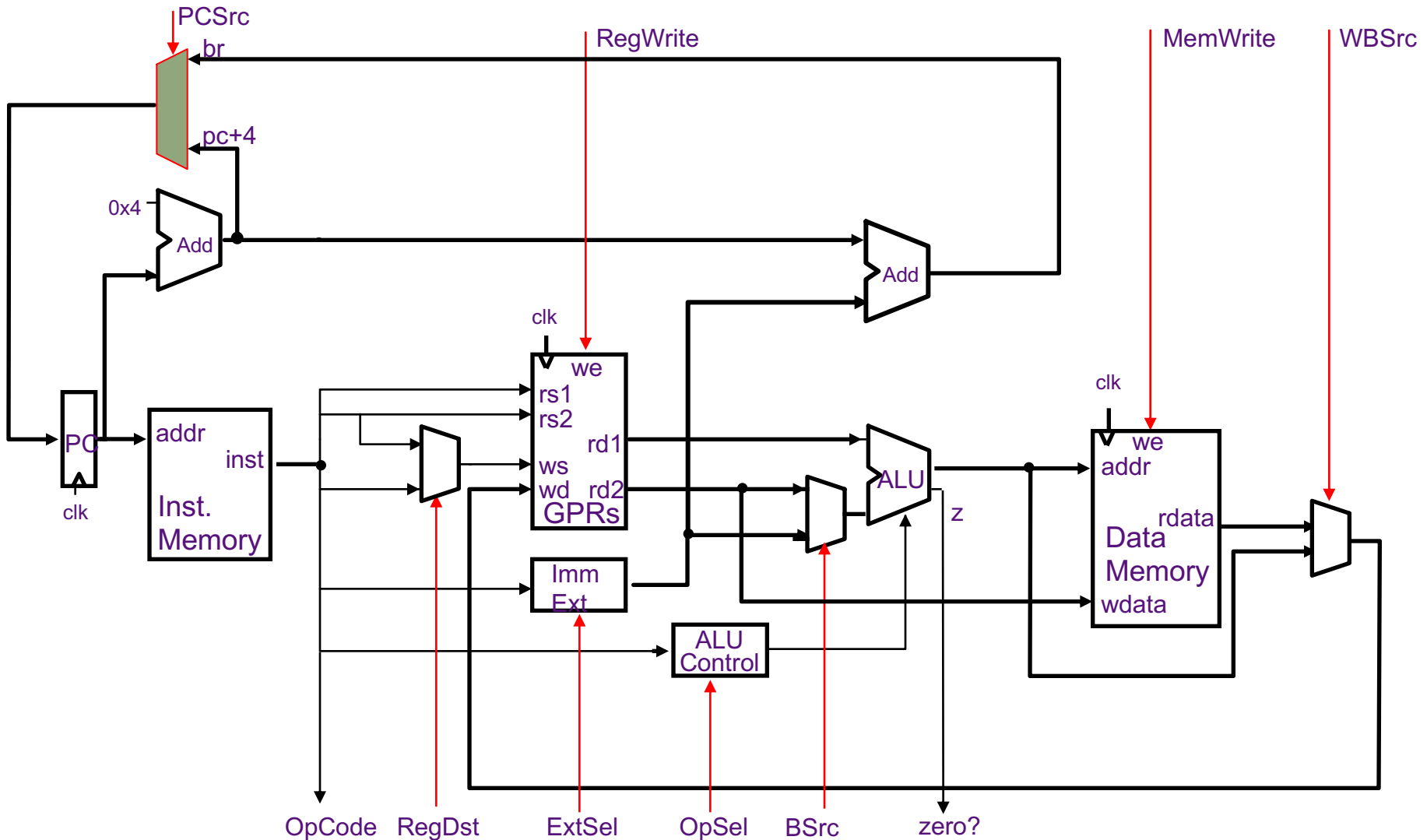




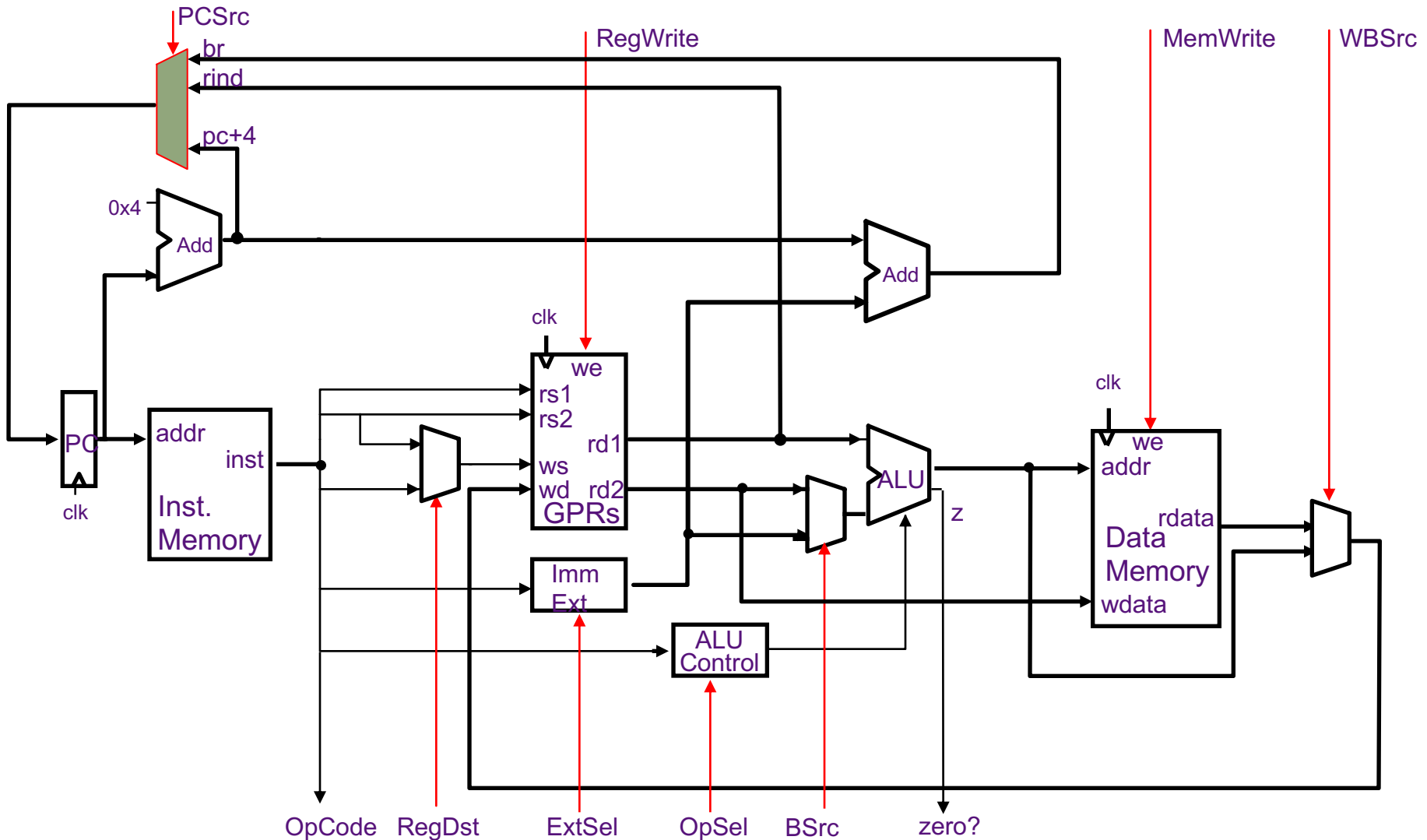
# Conditional Branches (BEQZ, BNEZ)



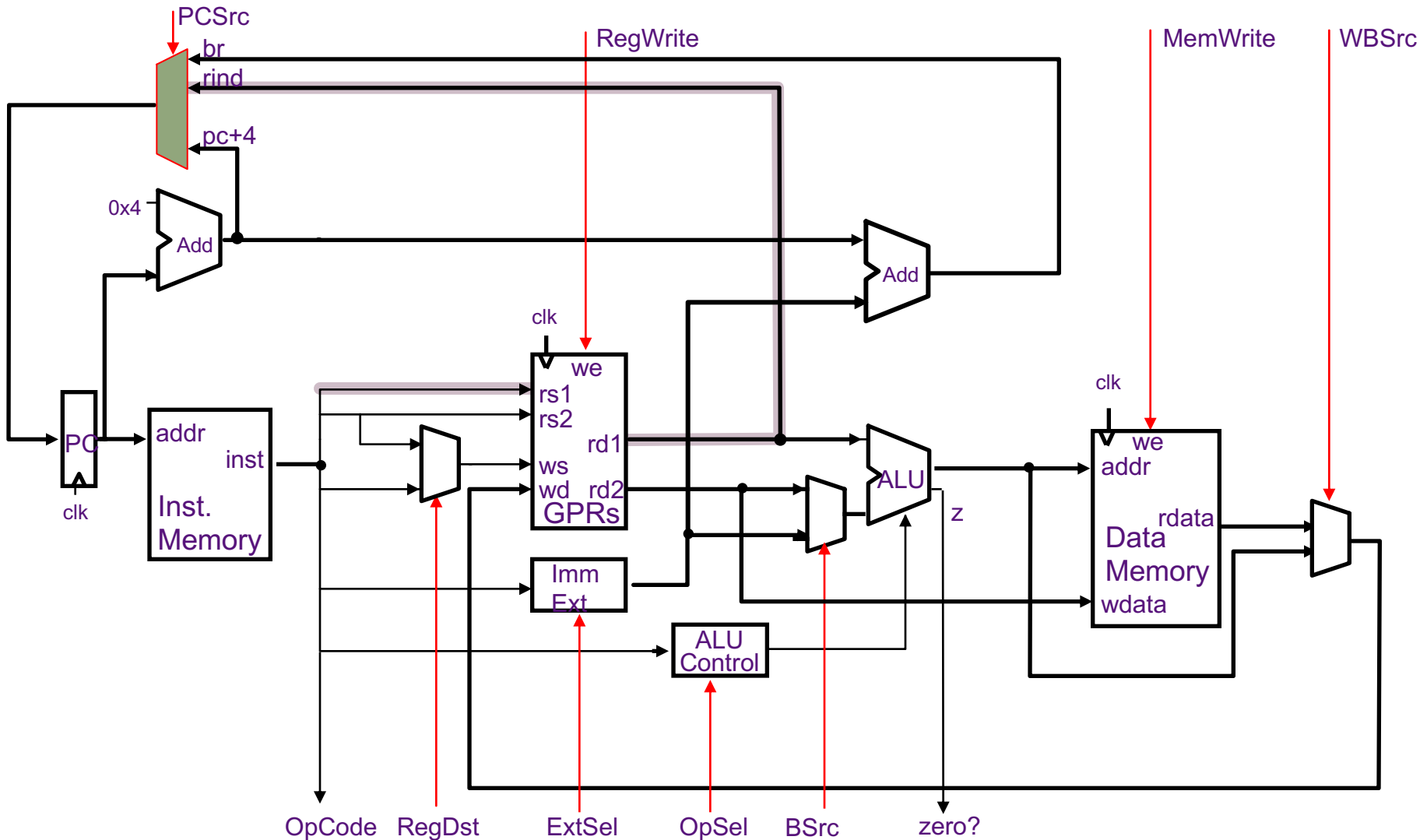
# Register-Indirect Jumps (JR)



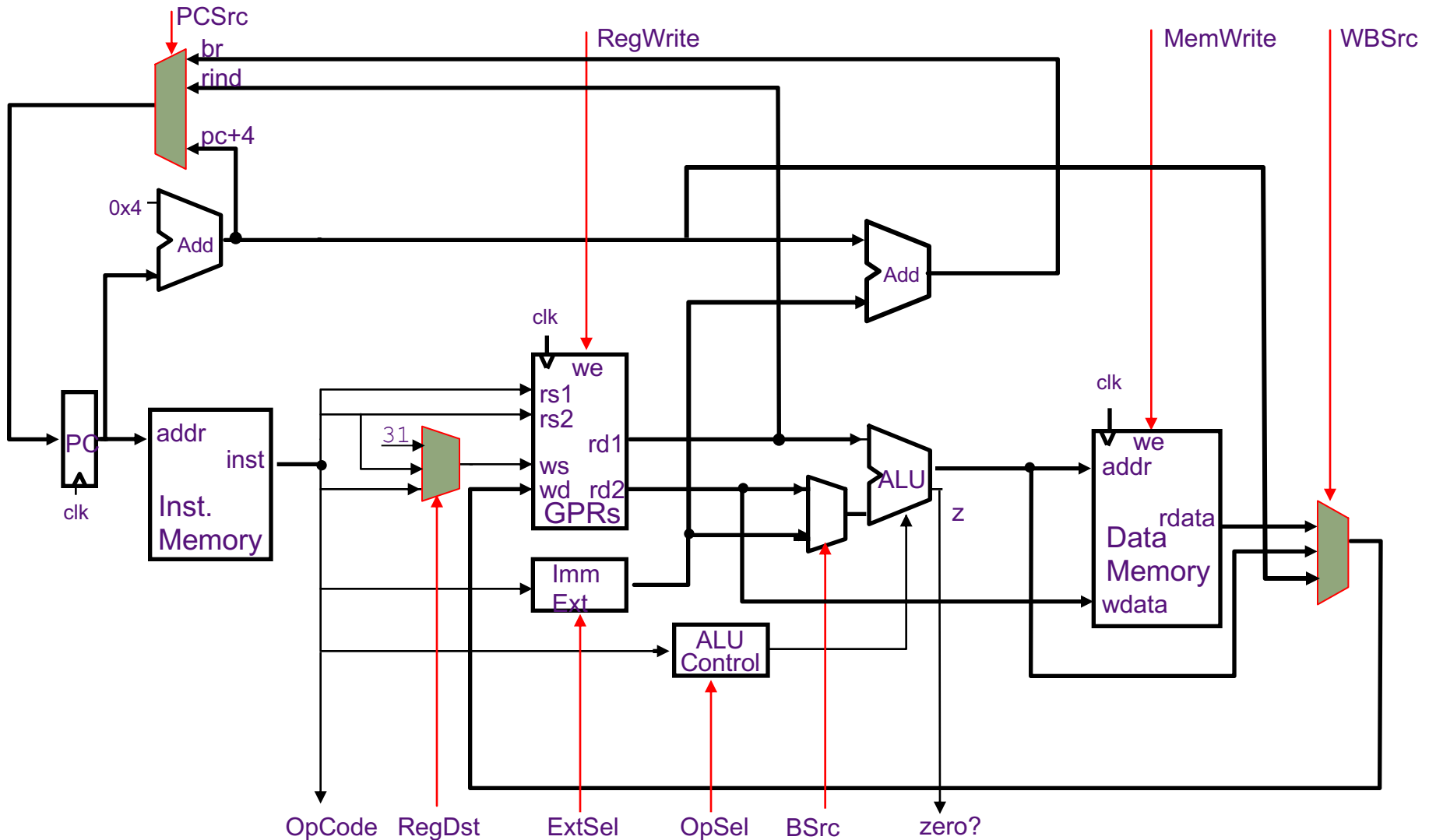
# Register-Indirect Jumps (JR)



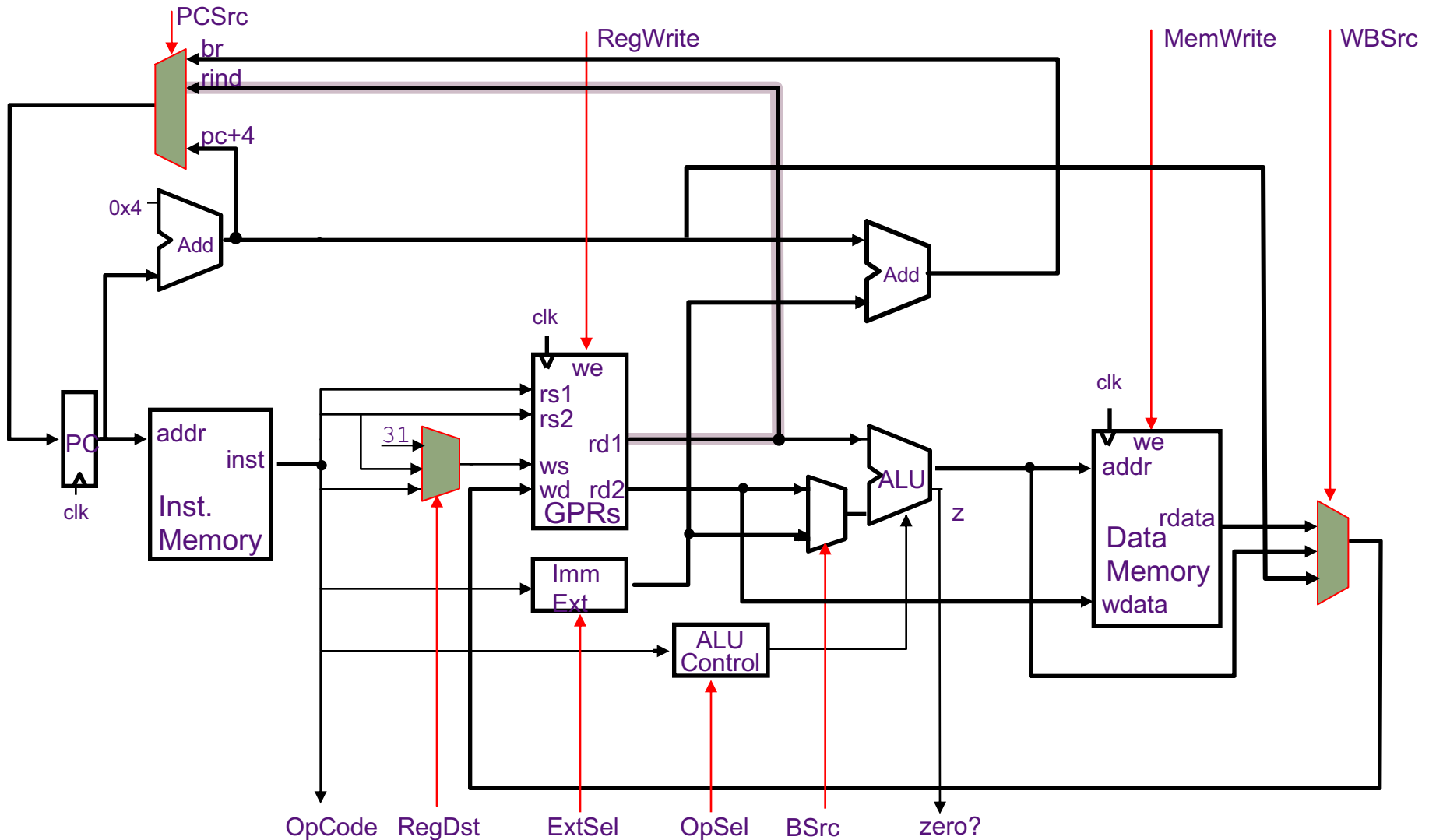
# Register-Indirect Jumps (JR)



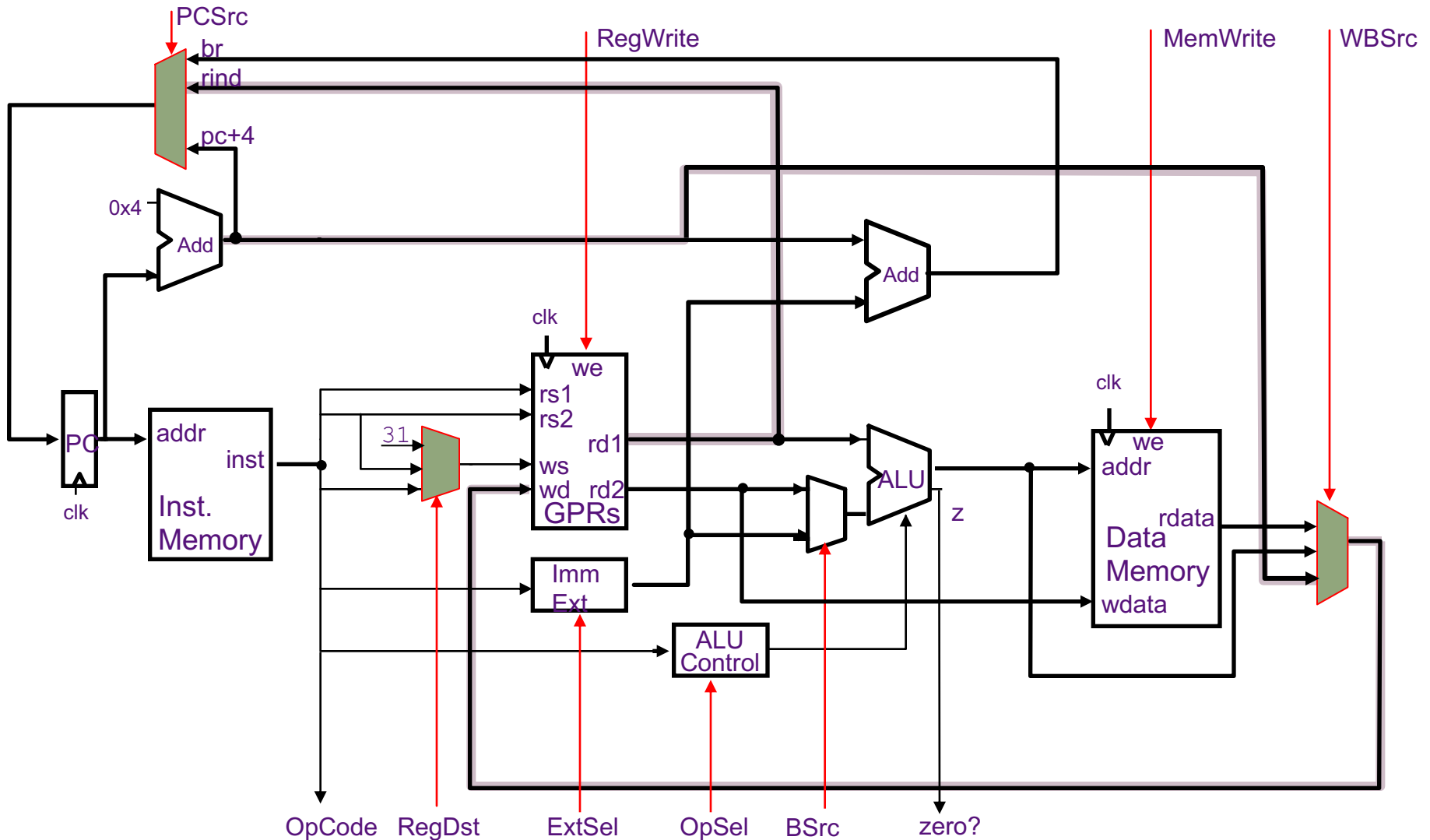
# Register-Indirect Jump-&-Link (JALR)



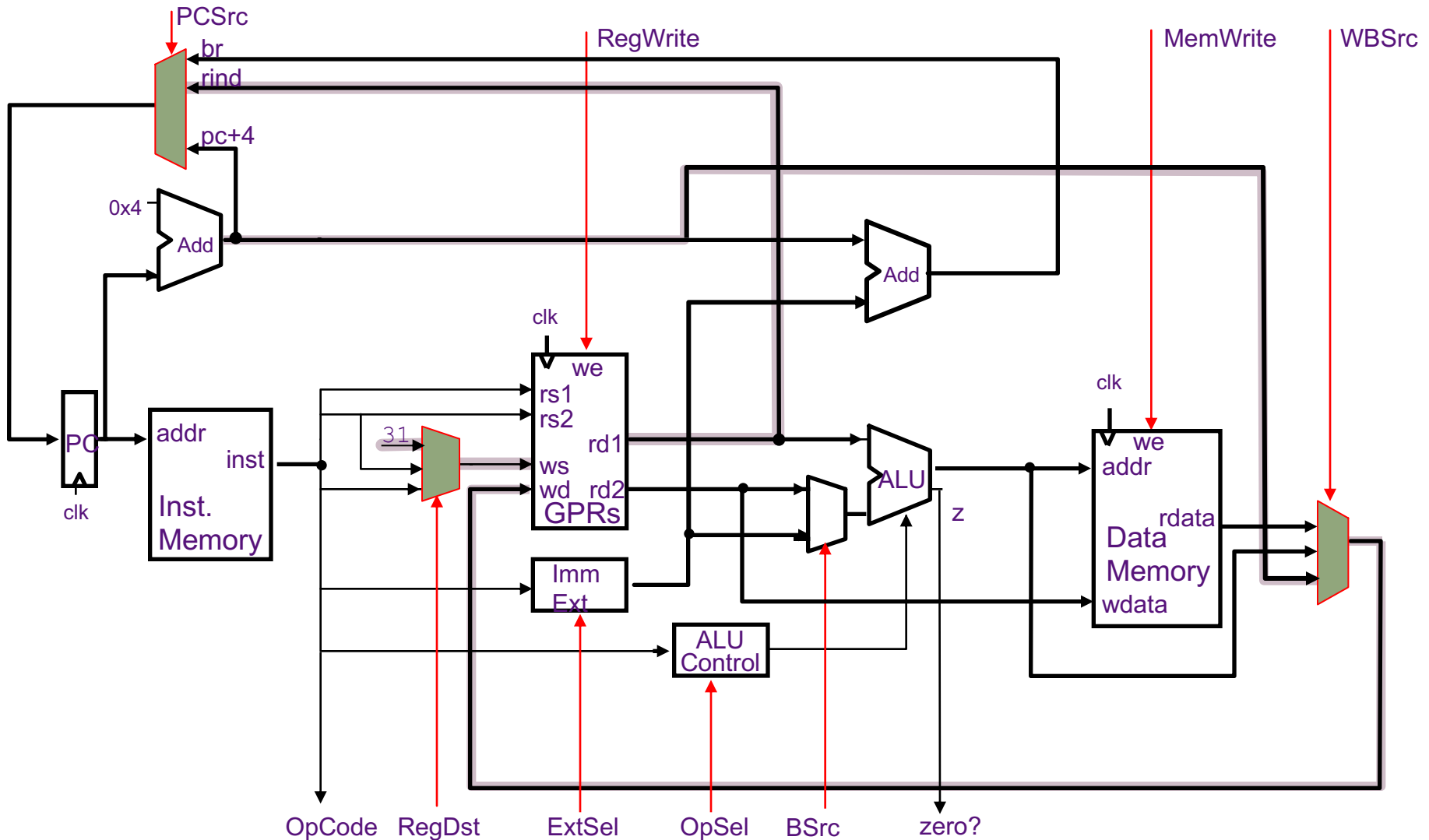
# Register-Indirect Jump-&-Link (JALR)



# Register-Indirect Jump-&-Link (JALR)

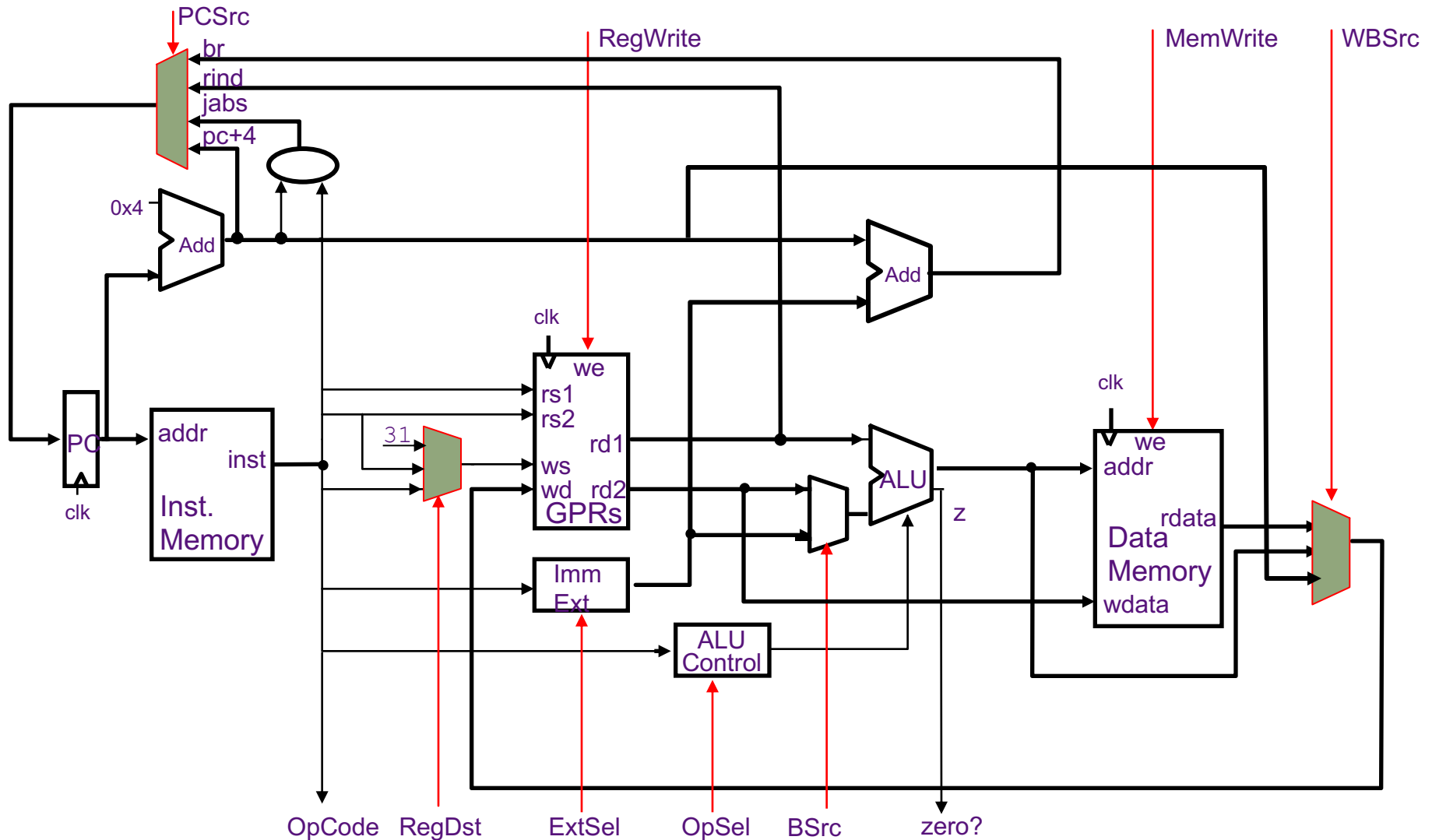


# Register-Indirect Jump-&-Link (JALR)

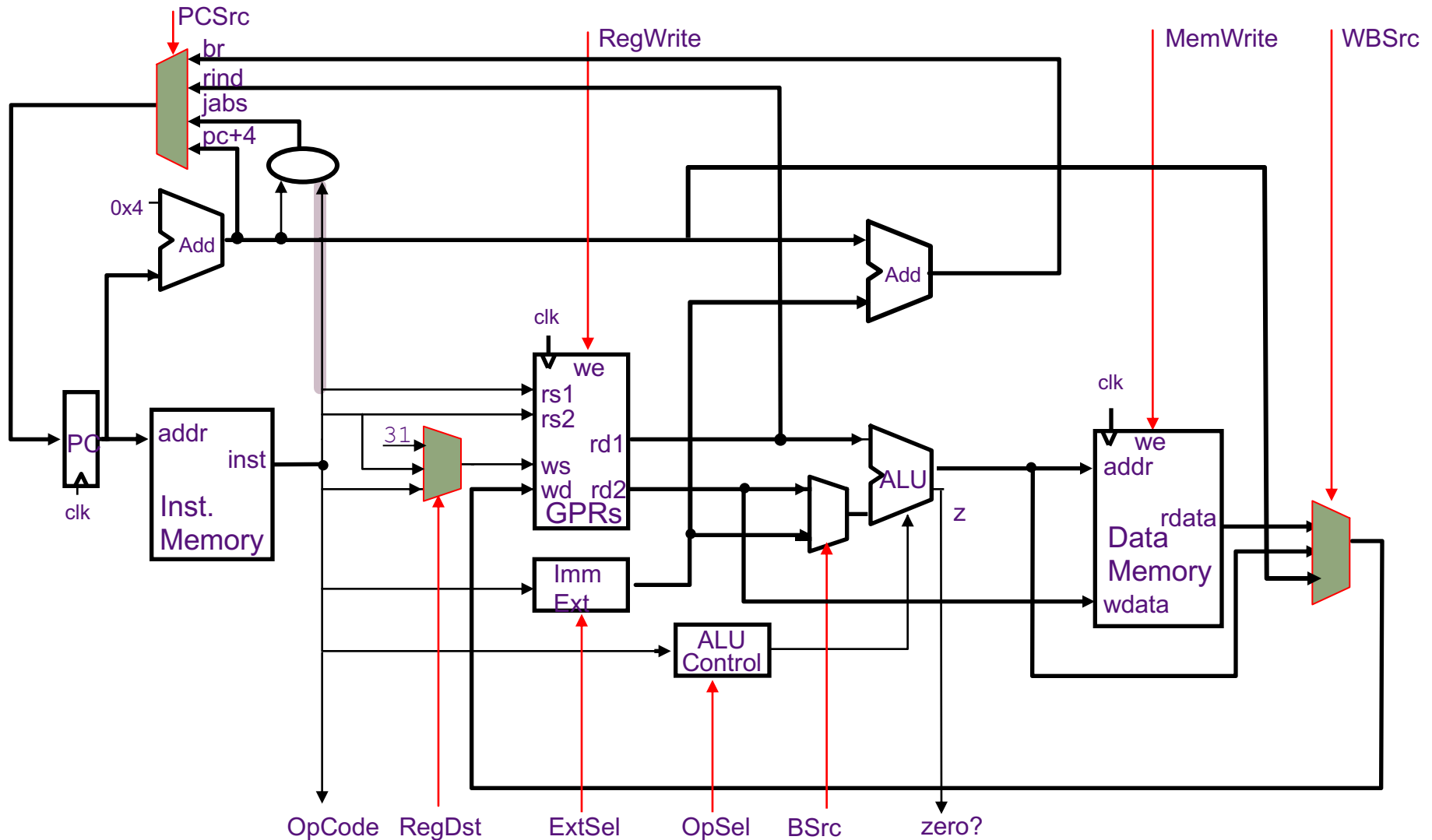




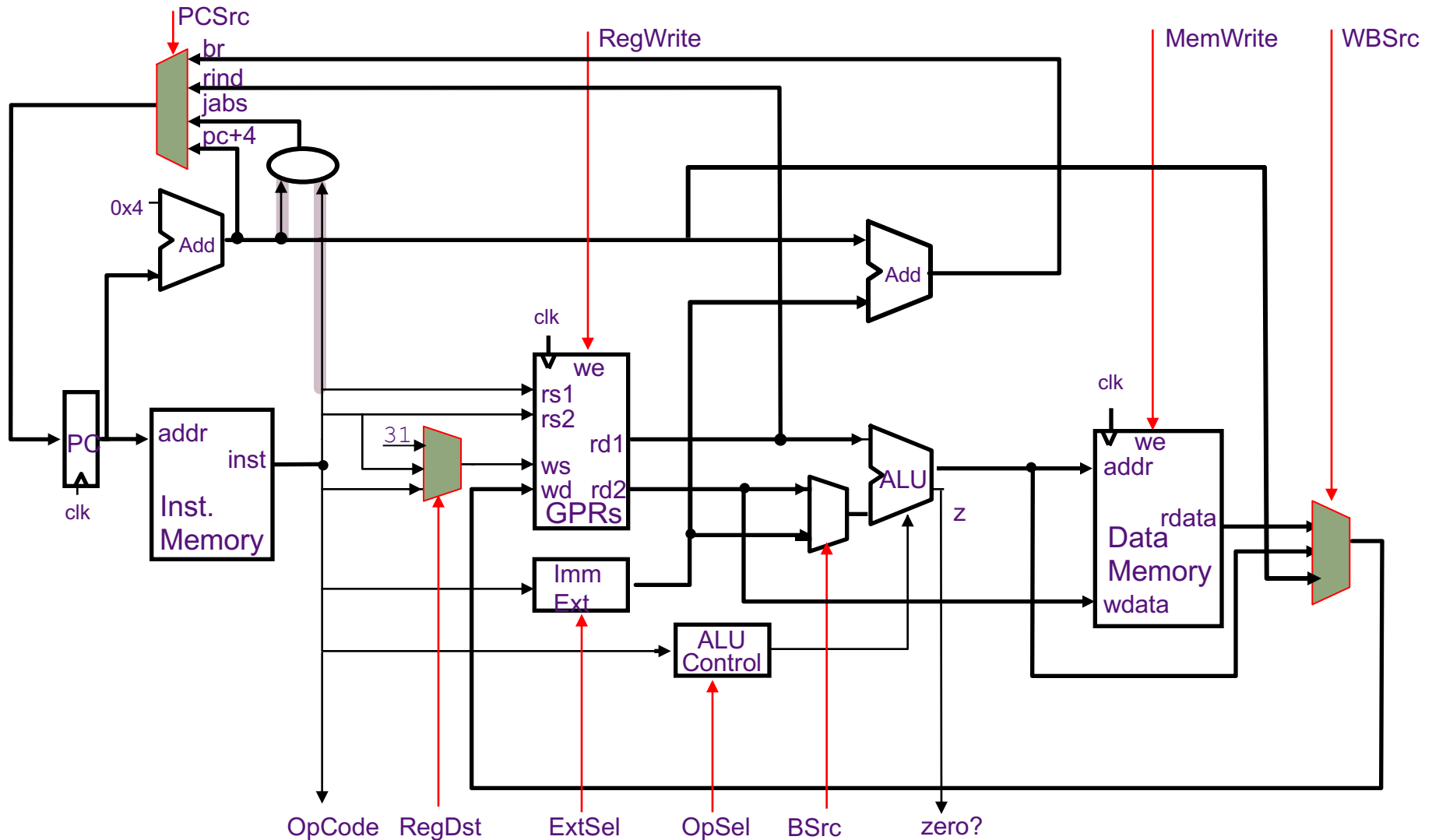
# Absolute Jumps (J, JAL)



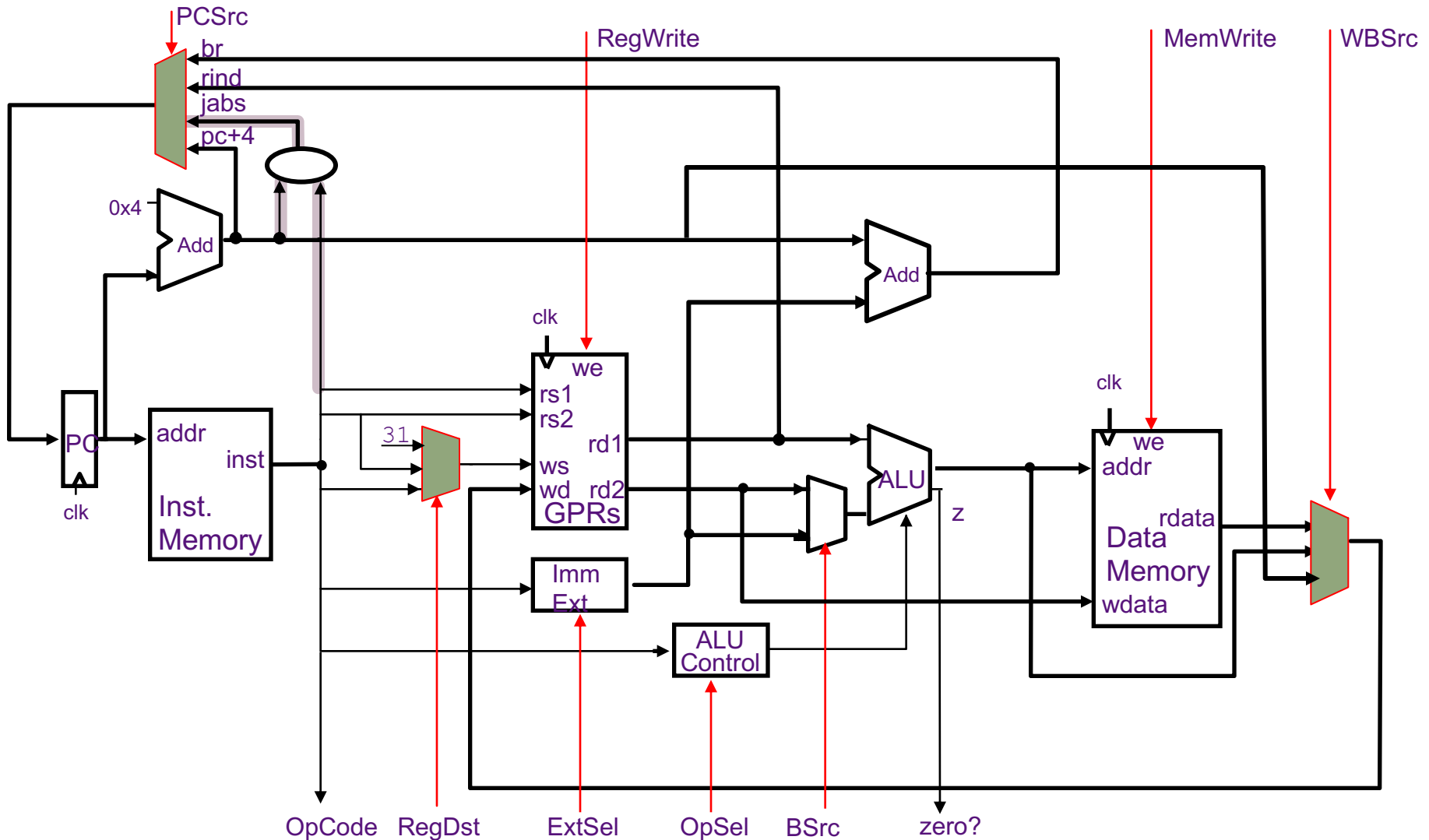
# Absolute Jumps (J, JAL)



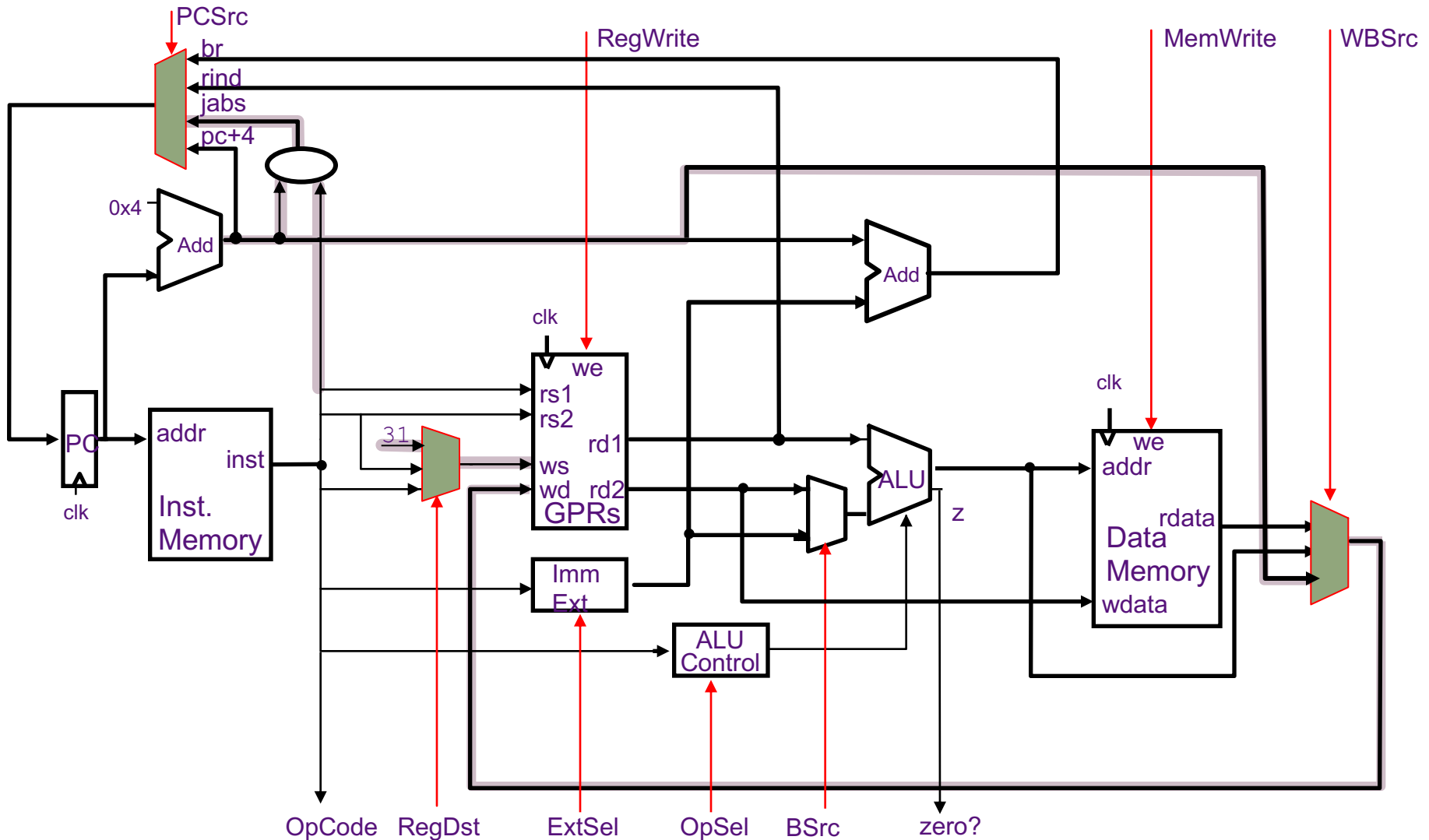
# Absolute Jumps (J, JAL)



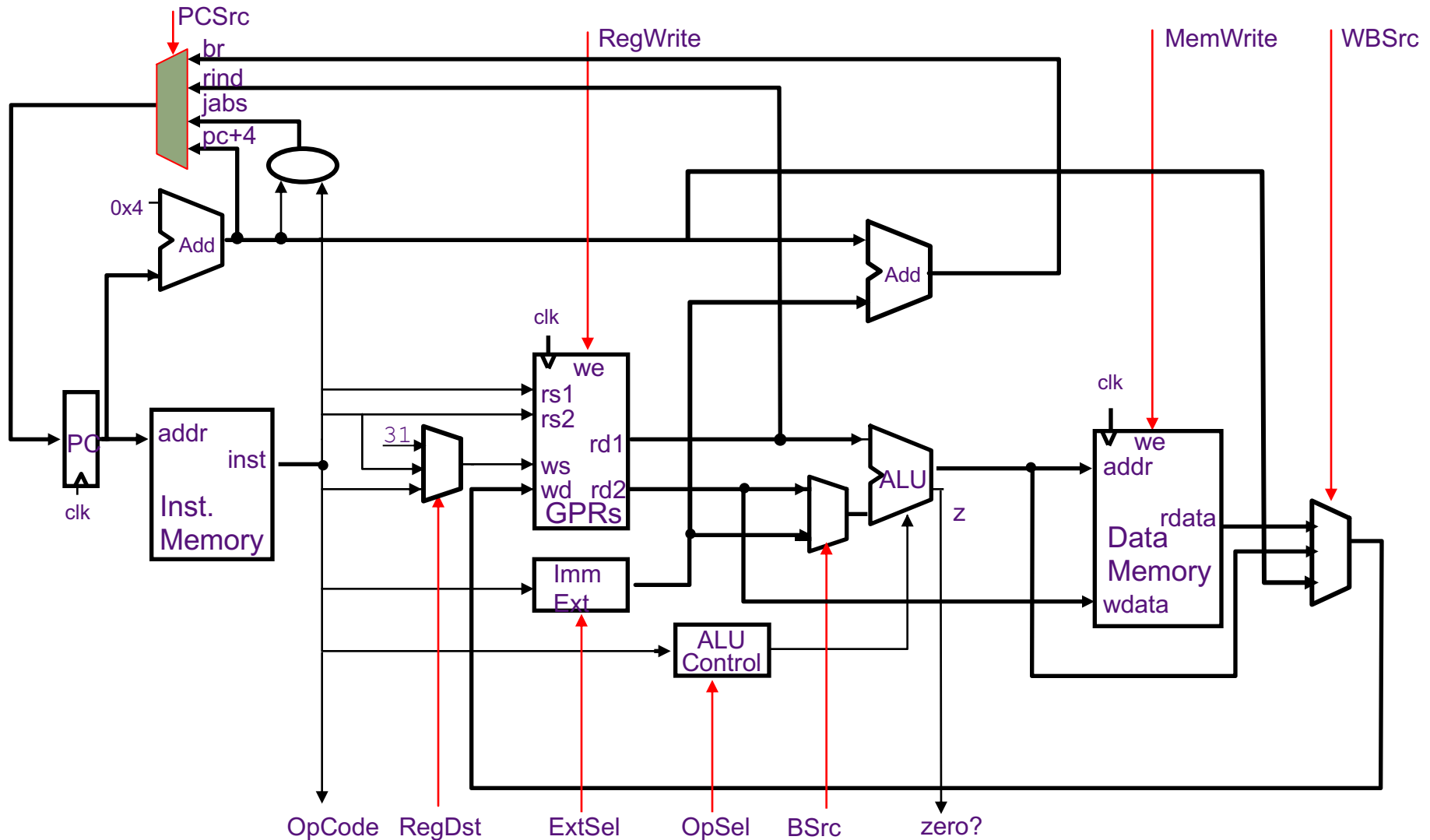
# Absolute Jumps (J, JAL)



# Absolute Jumps (J, JAL)

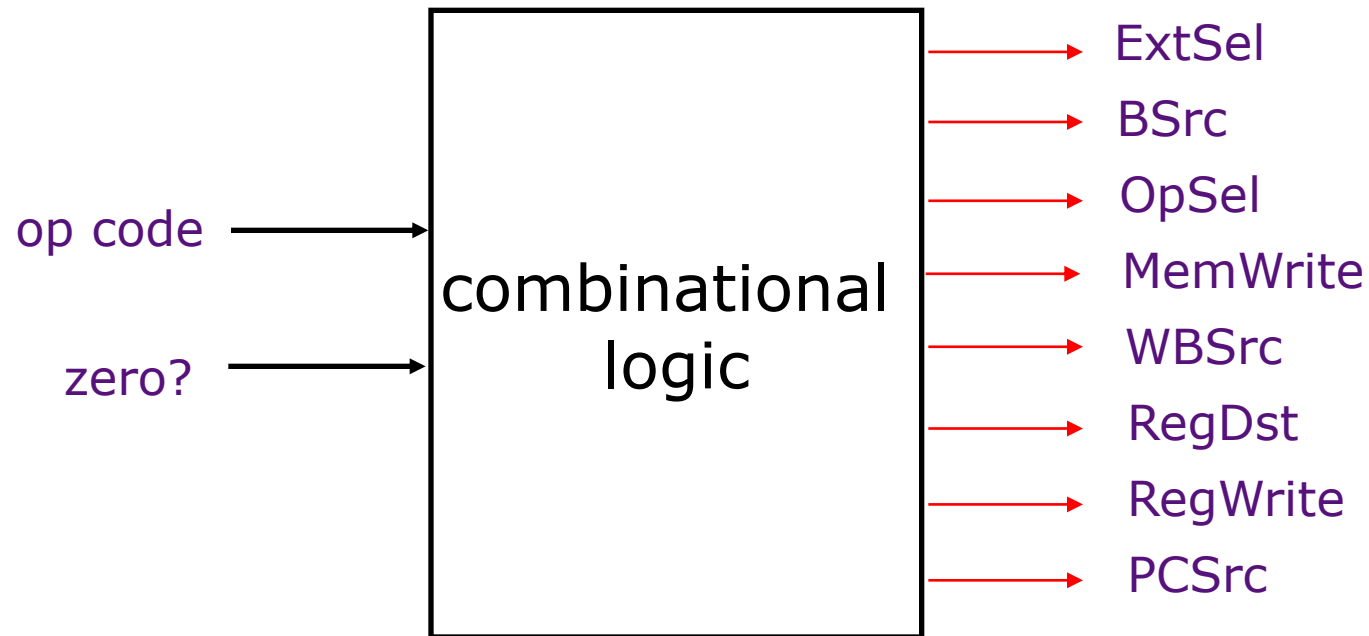


# Harvard-Style Datapath for MIPS

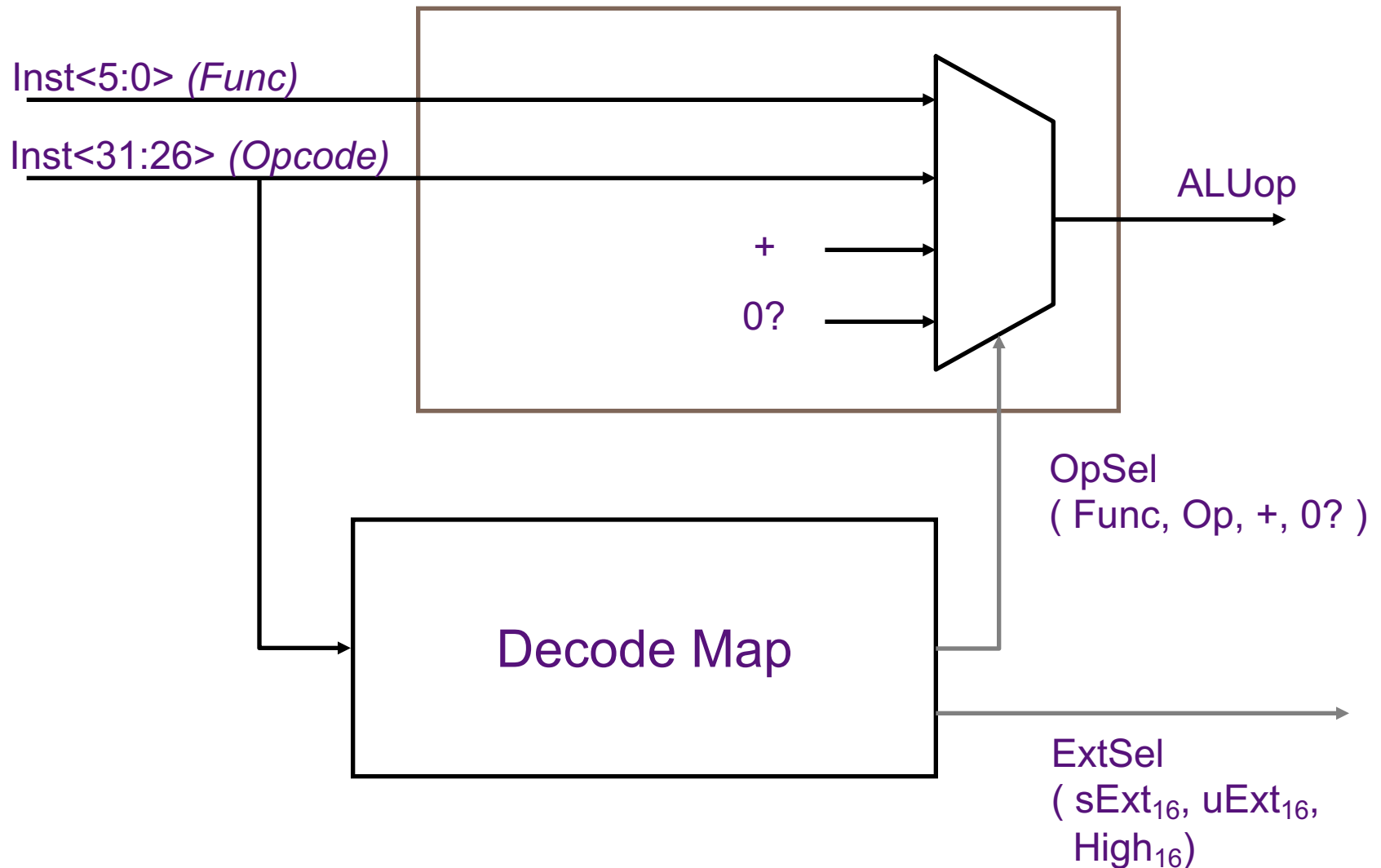


# Hardwired Control is pure Combinational Logic

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# ALU Control & Immediate Extension





# Hardwired Control Table

Opcode	ExtSel	BSrc	OpSel	MemW	RegW	WBSrc	RegDst	PCSrc
ALU								
ALUi								
ALUiu								
LW								
SW								
BEQ $Z_{z=0}$								
BEQ $Z_{z=1}$								
J								
JAL								
JR								
JALR								

BSrc = Reg / Imm  
 RegDst = rt / rd / R31

WBSrc = ALU / Mem / PC  
 PCSrc = pc+4 / br / rind / jabs

# Hardwired Control Table

Opcode	ExtSel	BSrc	OpSel	MemW	RegW	WBSrc	RegDst	PCSrc
ALU	*							
ALUi								
ALUiu								
LW								
SW								
BEQ <sub>Z=0</sub>								
BEQ <sub>Z=1</sub>								
J								
JAL								
JR								
JALR								

BSrc = Reg / Imm  
 RegDst = rt / rd / R31

WBSrc = ALU / Mem / PC  
 PCSrc = pc+4 / br / rind / jabs

# Hardwired Control Table

Opcode	ExtSel	BSrc	OpSel	MemW	RegW	WBSrc	RegDst	PCSrc
ALU	*	Reg						
ALUi								
ALUiu								
LW								
SW								
BEQ <sub>Z=0</sub>								
BEQ <sub>Z=1</sub>								
J								
JAL								
JR								
JALR								

BSrc = Reg / Imm  
 RegDst = rt / rd / R31

WBSrc = ALU / Mem / PC  
 PCSrc = pc+4 / br / rind / jabs

# Hardwired Control Table

Opcode	ExtSel	BSrc	OpSel	MemW	RegW	WBSrc	RegDst	PCSrc
ALU	*	Reg	Func					
ALUi								
ALUiu								
LW								
SW								
BEQ <sub>Z=0</sub>								
BEQ <sub>Z=1</sub>								
J								
JAL								
JR								
JALR								

BSrc = Reg / Imm  
 RegDst = rt / rd / R31

WBSrc = ALU / Mem / PC  
 PCSrc = pc+4 / br / rind / jabs

# Hardwired Control Table

Opcode	ExtSel	BSrc	OpSel	MemW	RegW	WBSrc	RegDst	PCSrc
ALU	*	Reg	Func	no				
ALUi								
ALUiu								
LW								
SW								
BEQ <sub>Z=0</sub>								
BEQ <sub>Z=1</sub>								
J								
JAL								
JR								
JALR								

BSrc = Reg / Imm  
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# Hardwired Control Table

Opcode	ExtSel	BSrc	OpSel	MemW	RegW	WBSrc	RegDst	PCSrc
ALU	*	Reg	Func	no	yes			
ALUi								
ALUiu								
LW								
SW								
BEQZ <sub>z=0</sub>								
BEQZ <sub>z=1</sub>								
J								
JAL								
JR								
JALR								

BSrc = Reg / Imm  
 RegDst = rt / rd / R31

WBSrc = ALU / Mem / PC  
 PCSrc = pc+4 / br / rind / jabs

# Hardwired Control Table

Opcode	ExtSel	BSrc	OpSel	MemW	RegW	WBSrc	RegDst	PCSrc
ALU	*	Reg	Func	no	yes	ALU		
ALUi								
ALUiu								
LW								
SW								
BEQ <sub>Z=0</sub>								
BEQ <sub>Z=1</sub>								
J								
JAL								
JR								
JALR								

BSrc = Reg / Imm  
 RegDst = rt / rd / R31

WBSrc = ALU / Mem / PC  
 PCSrc = pc+4 / br / rind / jabs

# Hardwired Control Table

Opcode	ExtSel	BSrc	OpSel	MemW	RegW	WBSrc	RegDst	PCSrc
ALU	*	Reg	Func	no	yes	ALU	rd	
ALUi								
ALUiu								
LW								
SW								
BEQ <sub>Z=0</sub>								
BEQ <sub>Z=1</sub>								
J								
JAL								
JR								
JALR								

BSrc = Reg / Imm  
 RegDst = rt / rd / R31

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# Hardwired Control Table

Opcode	ExtSel	BSrc	OpSel	MemW	RegW	WBSrc	RegDst	PCSrc
ALU	*	Reg	Func	no	yes	ALU	rd	pc+4
ALUi								
ALUiu								
LW								
SW								
BEQ <sub>Z=0</sub>								
BEQ <sub>Z=1</sub>								
J								
JAL								
JR								
JALR								

BSrc = Reg / Imm  
 RegDst = rt / rd / R31

WBSrc = ALU / Mem / PC  
 PCSrc = pc+4 / br / rind / jabs

# Hardwired Control Table

Opcode	ExtSel	BSrc	OpSel	MemW	RegW	WBSrc	RegDst	PCSrc
ALU	*	Reg	Func	no	yes	ALU	rd	pc+4
ALUi	sExt <sub>16</sub>							
ALUiu								
LW								
SW								
BEQZ <sub>z=0</sub>								
BEQZ <sub>z=1</sub>								
J								
JAL								
JR								
JALR								

BSrc = Reg / Imm  
 RegDst = rt / rd / R31

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 PCSrc = pc+4 / br / rind / jabs

# Hardwired Control Table

Opcode	ExtSel	BSrc	OpSel	MemW	RegW	WBSrc	RegDst	PCSrc
ALU	*	Reg	Func	no	yes	ALU	rd	pc+4
ALUi	sExt <sub>16</sub>	Imm						
ALUiu								
LW								
SW								
BEQZ <sub>z=0</sub>								
BEQZ <sub>z=1</sub>								
J								
JAL								
JR								
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 PCSrc = pc+4 / br / rind / jabs

# Hardwired Control Table

Opcode	ExtSel	BSrc	OpSel	MemW	RegW	WBSrc	RegDst	PCSrc
ALU	*	Reg	Func	no	yes	ALU	rd	pc+4
ALUi	sExt <sub>16</sub>	Imm	Op					
ALUiu								
LW								
SW								
BEQZ <sub>z=0</sub>								
BEQZ <sub>z=1</sub>								
J								
JAL								
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# Hardwired Control Table

Opcode	ExtSel	BSrc	OpSel	MemW	RegW	WBSrc	RegDst	PCSrc
ALU	*	Reg	Func	no	yes	ALU	rd	pc+4
ALUi	sExt <sub>16</sub>	Imm	Op	no	yes	ALU		pc+4
ALUiu								
LW								
SW								
BEQZ <sub>z=0</sub>								
BEQZ <sub>z=1</sub>								
J								
JAL								
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Opcode	ExtSel	BSrc	OpSel	MemW	RegW	WBSrc	RegDst	PCSrc
ALU	*	Reg	Func	no	yes	ALU	rd	pc+4
ALUi	sExt <sub>16</sub>	Imm	Op	no	yes	ALU	rt	pc+4
ALUiu								
LW								
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BEQZ <sub>z=0</sub>								
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J								
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Opcode	ExtSel	BSrc	OpSel	MemW	RegW	WBSrc	RegDst	PCSrc
ALU	*	Reg	Func	no	yes	ALU	rd	pc+4
ALUi	sExt <sub>16</sub>	Imm	Op	no	yes	ALU	rt	pc+4
ALUiu	uExt <sub>16</sub>							
LW								
SW								
BEQZ <sub>z=0</sub>								
BEQZ <sub>z=1</sub>								
J								
JAL								
JR								
JALR								

BSrc = Reg / Imm  
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# Hardwired Control Table

Opcode	ExtSel	BSrc	OpSel	MemW	RegW	WBSrc	RegDst	PCSrc
ALU	*	Reg	Func	no	yes	ALU	rd	pc+4
ALUi	sExt <sub>16</sub>	Imm	Op	no	yes	ALU	rt	pc+4
ALUiu	uExt <sub>16</sub>	Imm	Op	no	yes	ALU	rt	pc+4
LW								
SW								
BEQZ <sub>z=0</sub>								
BEQZ <sub>z=1</sub>								
J								
JAL								
JR								
JALR								

BSrc = Reg / Imm  
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# Hardwired Control Table

Opcode	ExtSel	BSrc	OpSel	MemW	RegW	WBSrc	RegDst	PCSrc
ALU	*	Reg	Func	no	yes	ALU	rd	pc+4
ALUi	sExt <sub>16</sub>	Imm	Op	no	yes	ALU	rt	pc+4
ALUiu	uExt <sub>16</sub>	Imm	Op	no	yes	ALU	rt	pc+4
LW	sExt <sub>16</sub>							
SW								
BEQZ <sub>z=0</sub>								
BEQZ <sub>z=1</sub>								
J								
JAL								
JR								
JALR								

BSrc = Reg / Imm  
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# Hardwired Control Table

Opcode	ExtSel	BSrc	OpSel	MemW	RegW	WBSrc	RegDst	PCSrc
ALU	*	Reg	Func	no	yes	ALU	rd	pc+4
ALUi	sExt <sub>16</sub>	Imm	Op	no	yes	ALU	rt	pc+4
ALUiu	uExt <sub>16</sub>	Imm	Op	no	yes	ALU	rt	pc+4
LW	sExt <sub>16</sub>	Imm						
SW								
BEQZ <sub>z=0</sub>								
BEQZ <sub>z=1</sub>								
J								
JAL								
JR								
JALR								

BSrc = Reg / Imm  
 RegDst = rt / rd / R31

WBSrc = ALU / Mem / PC  
 PCSrc = pc+4 / br / rind / jabs

# Hardwired Control Table

Opcode	ExtSel	BSrc	OpSel	MemW	RegW	WBSrc	RegDst	PCSrc
ALU	*	Reg	Func	no	yes	ALU	rd	pc+4
ALUi	sExt <sub>16</sub>	Imm	Op	no	yes	ALU	rt	pc+4
ALUiu	uExt <sub>16</sub>	Imm	Op	no	yes	ALU	rt	pc+4
LW	sExt <sub>16</sub>	Imm	+					
SW								
BEQZ <sub>z=0</sub>								
BEQZ <sub>z=1</sub>								
J								
JAL								
JR								
JALR								

BSrc = Reg / Imm  
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WBSrc = ALU / Mem / PC  
 PCSrc = pc+4 / br / rind / jabs

# Hardwired Control Table

Opcode	ExtSel	BSrc	OpSel	MemW	RegW	WBSrc	RegDst	PCSrc
ALU	*	Reg	Func	no	yes	ALU	rd	pc+4
ALUi	sExt <sub>16</sub>	Imm	Op	no	yes	ALU	rt	pc+4
ALUiu	uExt <sub>16</sub>	Imm	Op	no	yes	ALU	rt	pc+4
LW	sExt <sub>16</sub>	Imm	+	no				
SW								
BEQZ <sub>z=0</sub>								
BEQZ <sub>z=1</sub>								
J								
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BSrc = Reg / Imm  
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# Hardwired Control Table

Opcode	ExtSel	BSrc	OpSel	MemW	RegW	WBSrc	RegDst	PCSrc
ALU	*	Reg	Func	no	yes	ALU	rd	pc+4
ALUi	sExt <sub>16</sub>	Imm	Op	no	yes	ALU	rt	pc+4
ALUiu	uExt <sub>16</sub>	Imm	Op	no	yes	ALU	rt	pc+4
LW	sExt <sub>16</sub>	Imm	+	no	yes			
SW								
BEQZ <sub>z=0</sub>								
BEQZ <sub>z=1</sub>								
J								
JAL								
JR								
JALR								

BSrc = Reg / Imm  
RegDst = rt / rd / R31

WBSrc = ALU / Mem / PC  
PCSrc = pc+4 / br / rind / jabs

# Hardwired Control Table

Opcode	ExtSel	BSrc	OpSel	MemW	RegW	WBSrc	RegDst	PCSrc
ALU	*	Reg	Func	no	yes	ALU	rd	pc+4
ALUi	sExt <sub>16</sub>	Imm	Op	no	yes	ALU	rt	pc+4
ALUiu	uExt <sub>16</sub>	Imm	Op	no	yes	ALU	rt	pc+4
LW	sExt <sub>16</sub>	Imm	+	no	yes	Mem		
SW								
BEQZ <sub>z=0</sub>								
BEQZ <sub>z=1</sub>								
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BSrc = Reg / Imm  
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SW								
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SW	sExt <sub>16</sub>	Imm	+	yes	no	*	*	pc+4
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SW	sExt <sub>16</sub>	Imm	+	yes	no	*	*	pc+4
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SW	sExt <sub>16</sub>	Imm	+	yes	no	*	*	pc+4
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BEQZ <sub>z=0</sub>	sExt <sub>16</sub>	*	0?	no	no	*	*	br
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SW	sExt <sub>16</sub>	Imm	+	yes	no	*	*	pc+4
BEQZ <sub>z=0</sub>	sExt <sub>16</sub>	*	0?	no	no	*	*	br
BEQZ <sub>z=1</sub>	sExt <sub>16</sub>	*	0?	no	no	*	*	
J								
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SW	sExt <sub>16</sub>	Imm	+	yes	no	*	*	pc+4
BEQZ <sub>z=0</sub>	sExt <sub>16</sub>	*	0?	no	no	*	*	br
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J								
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J	*	*	*					
JAL								
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BEQZ <sub>z=0</sub>	sExt <sub>16</sub>	*	0?	no	no	*	*	br
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J	*	*	*	no	no	*	*	
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BEQZ <sub>z=1</sub>	sExt <sub>16</sub>	*	0?	no	no	*	*	pc+4
J	*	*	*	no	no	*	*	jabs
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SW	sExt <sub>16</sub>	Imm	+	yes	no	*	*	pc+4
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J	*	*	*	no	no	*	*	jabs
JAL	*	*	*	no				
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SW	sExt <sub>16</sub>	Imm	+	yes	no	*	*	pc+4
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J	*	*	*	no	no	*	*	jabs
JAL	*	*	*	no	yes			
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JAL	*	*	*	no	yes	PC	R31	jabs
JR	*	*	*					
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JAL	*	*	*	no	yes	PC	R31	jabs
JR	*	*	*	no	no	*	*	
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JAL	*	*	*	no	yes	PC	R31	jabs
JR	*	*	*	no	no	*	*	rind
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J	*	*	*	no	no	*	*	jabs
JAL	*	*	*	no	yes	PC	R31	jabs
JR	*	*	*	no	no	*	*	rind
JALR	*	*	*	no	yes	PC	R31	rind

BSrc = Reg / Imm  
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# Single-Cycle Hardwired Control:

## *Harvard architecture*

---

We will assume

- Clock period is sufficiently long for all of the following steps to be “completed”:

1. instruction fetch
2. decode and register fetch
3. ALU operation
4. data fetch if required
5. register write-back setup time

$$\Rightarrow t_C > t_{IFetch} + t_{RFetch} + t_{ALU} + t_{DMem} + t_{RWB}$$

- At the rising edge of the following clock, the PC, the register file and the memory are updated

# Princeton challenge

---

- What problem arises if instructions and data reside in the same memory?

# Princeton challenge

---

- What problem arises if instructions and data reside in the same memory?

At least the instruction fetch and a Load (or Store) cannot be executed in the same cycle

# Princeton challenge

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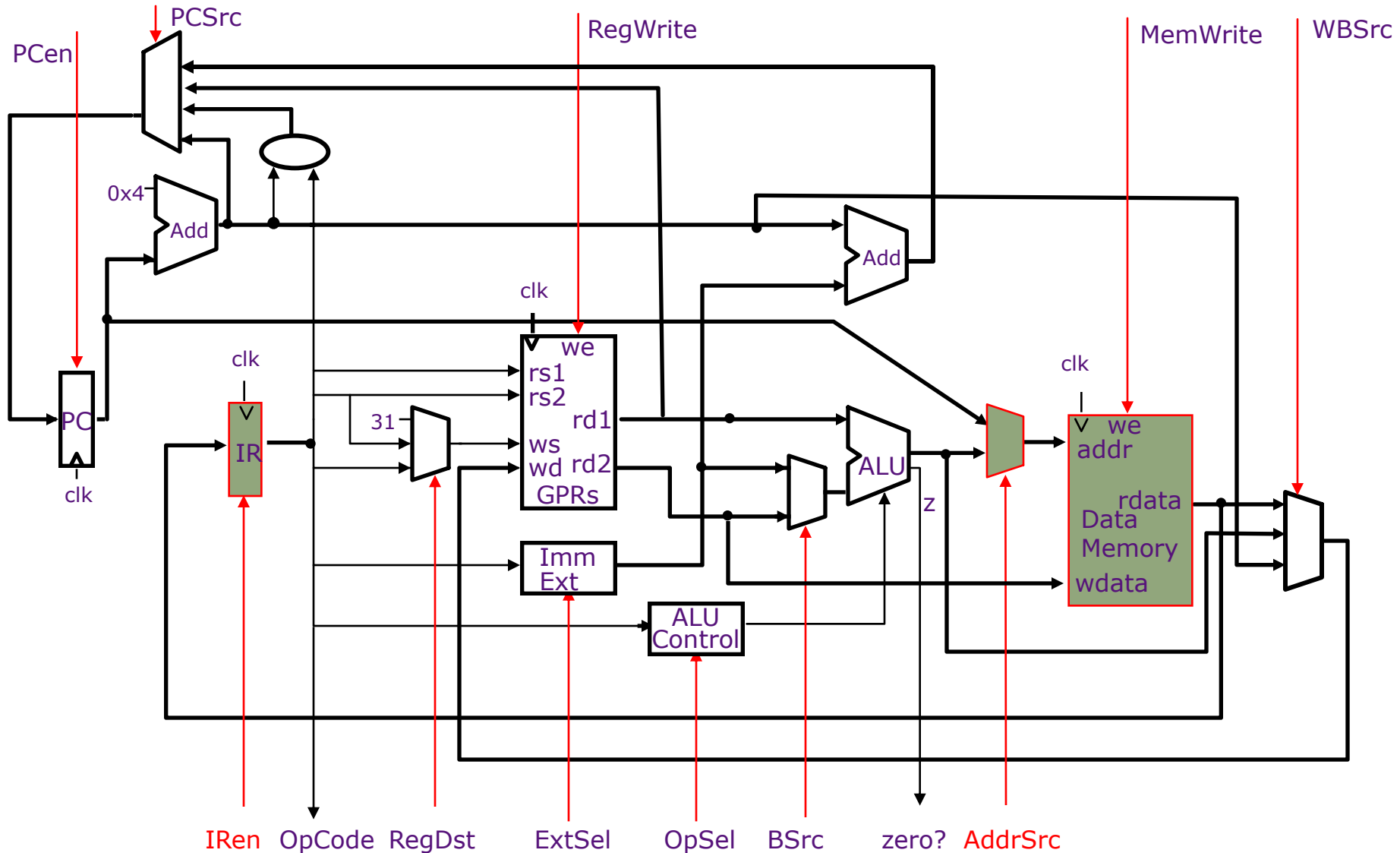
At least the instruction fetch and a Load (or Store) cannot be executed in the same cycle

Structural hazard



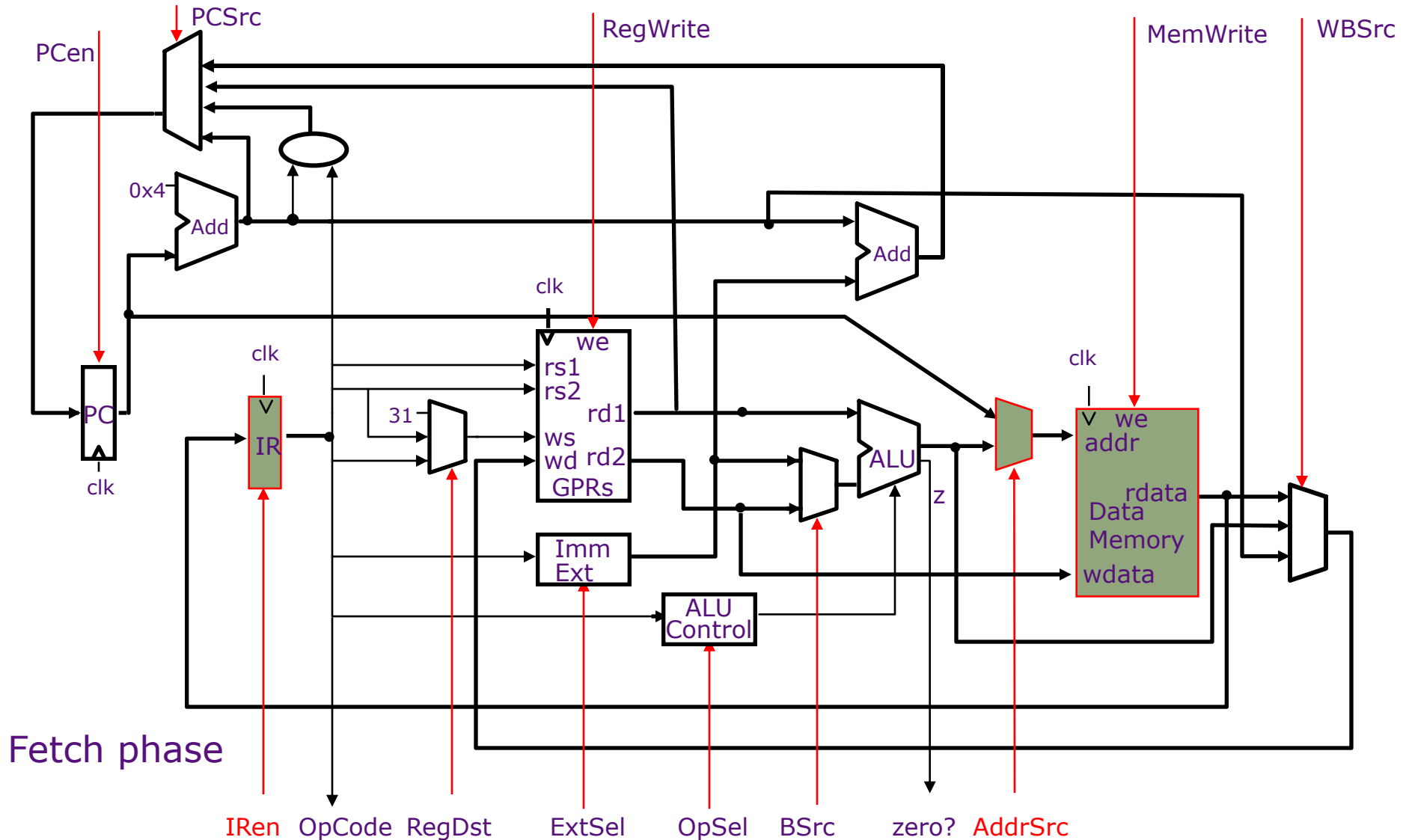
# Princeton Microarchitecture

## Datapath & Control



# Princeton Microarchitecture

## Datapath & Control

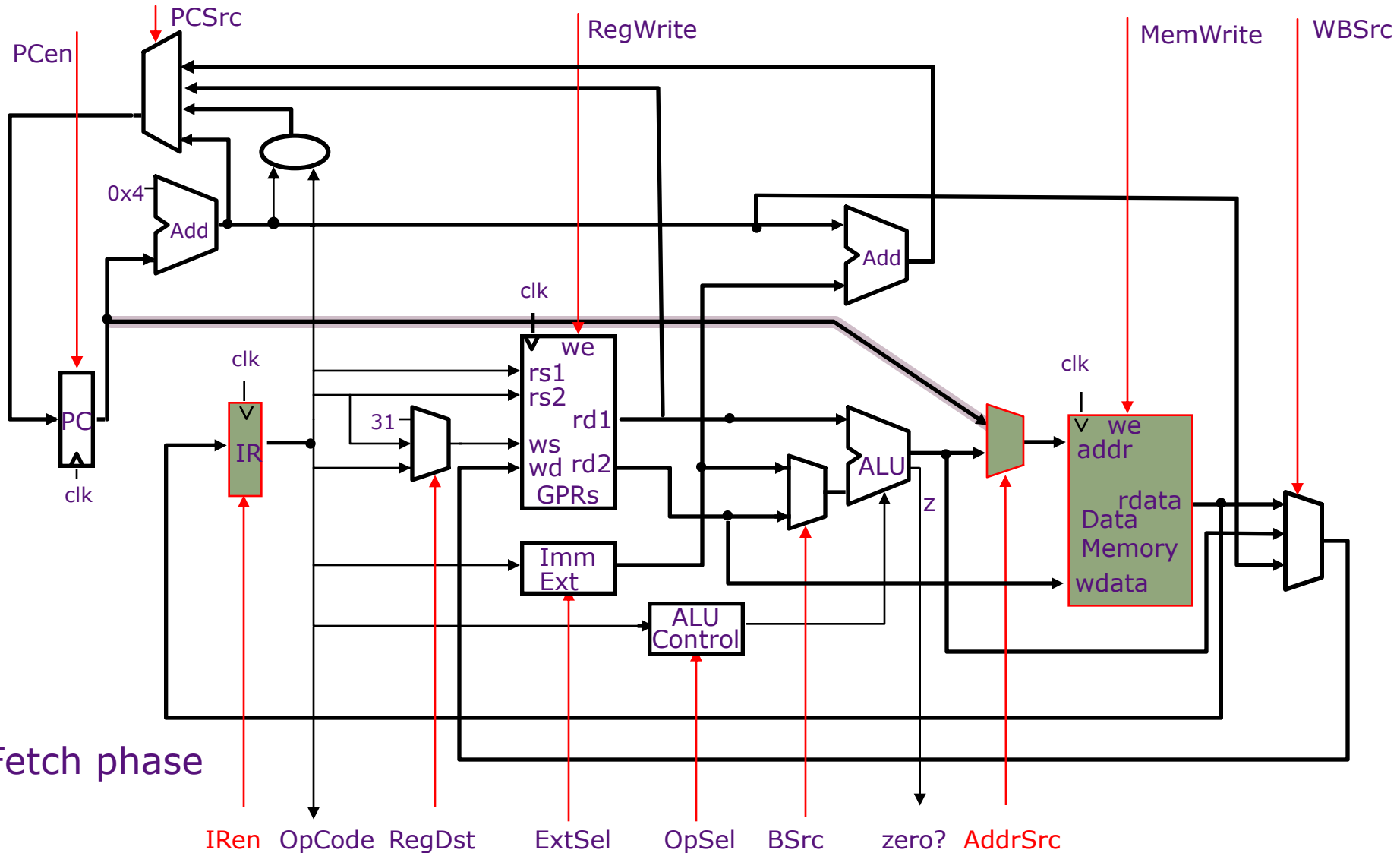


Fetch phase

`Iren` `OpCode` `RegDst` `ExtSel` `OpSel` `BSrc` `zero?` `AddrSrc`

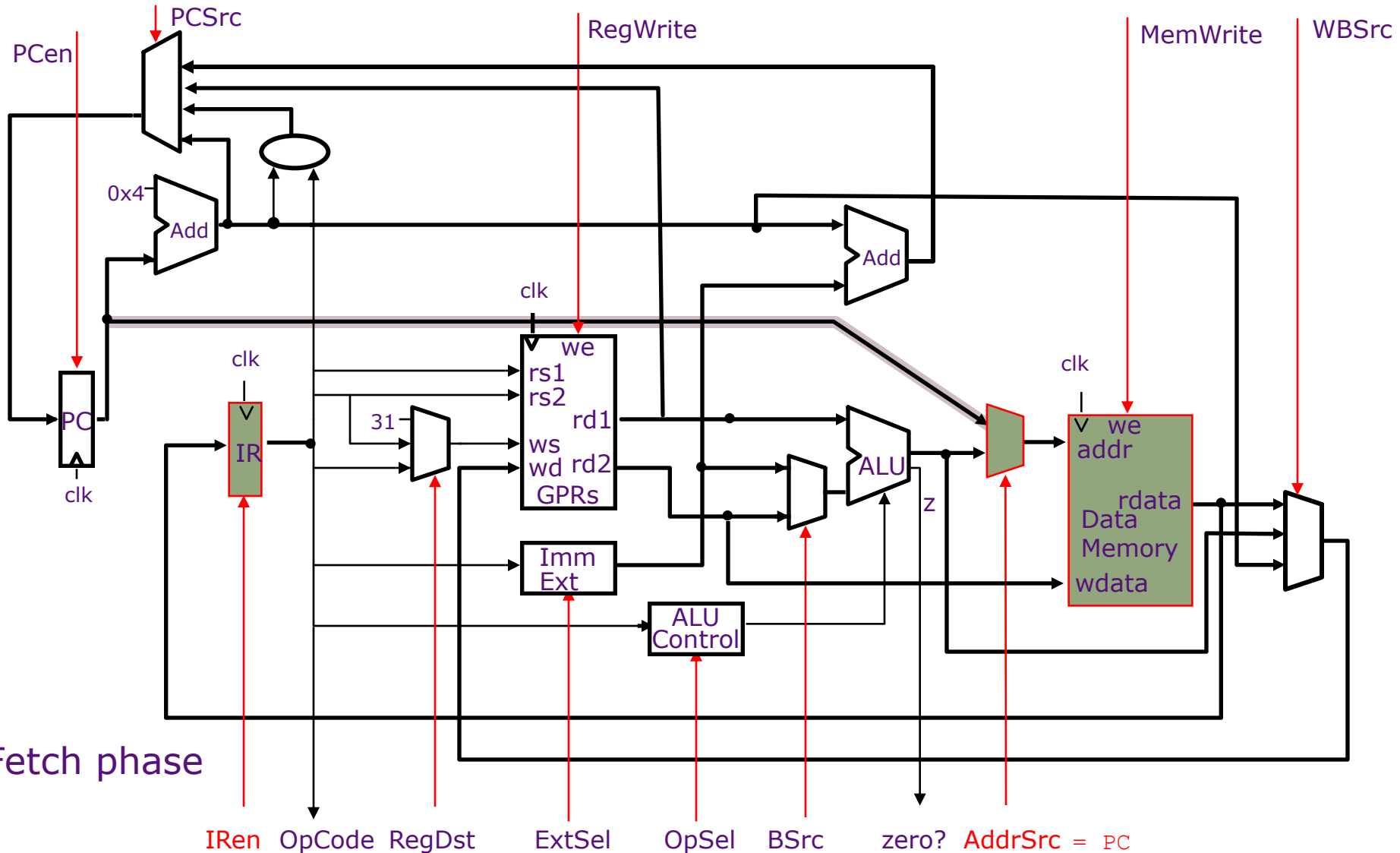
# Princeton Microarchitecture

## Datapath & Control



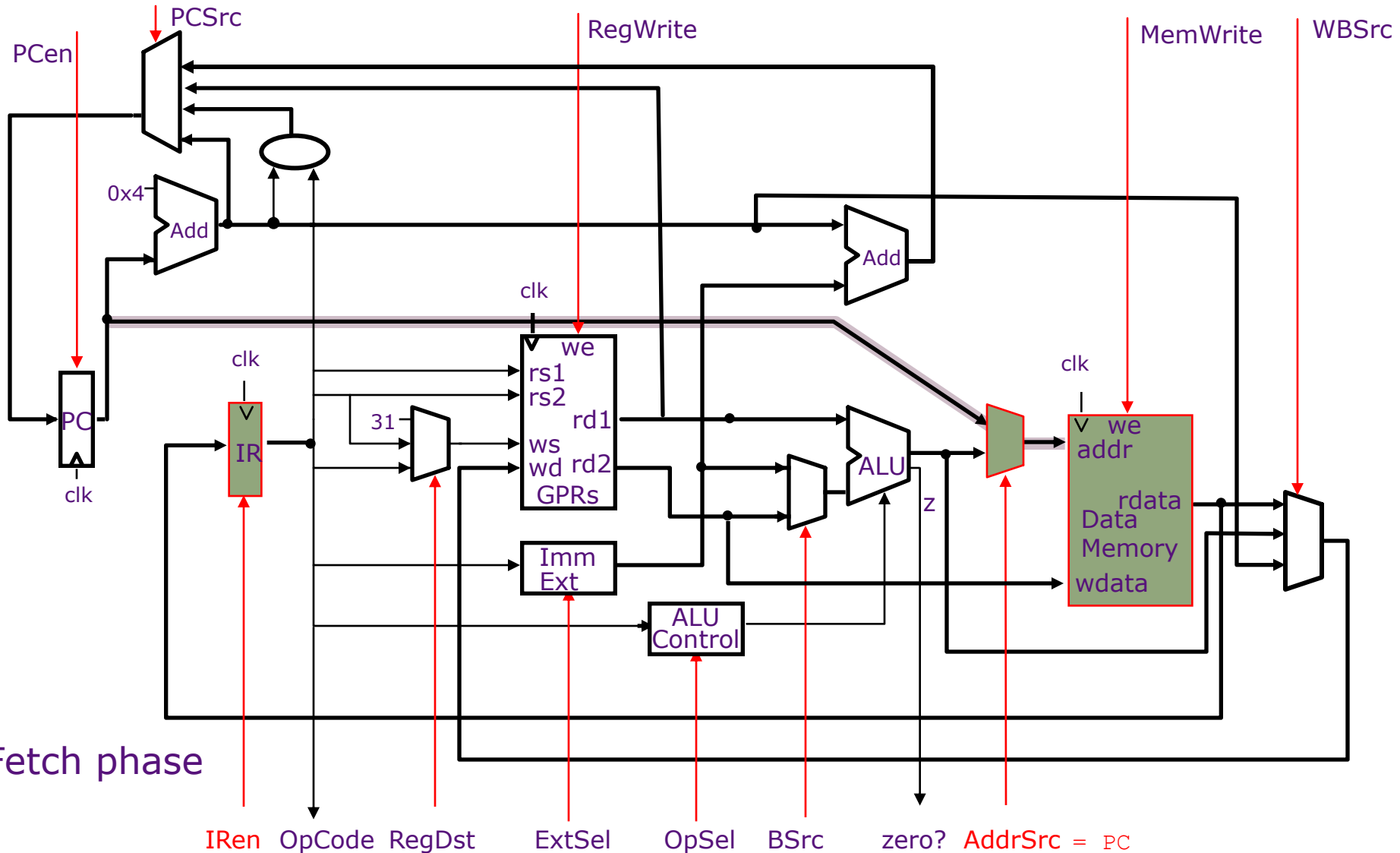
# Princeton Microarchitecture

## Datapath & Control



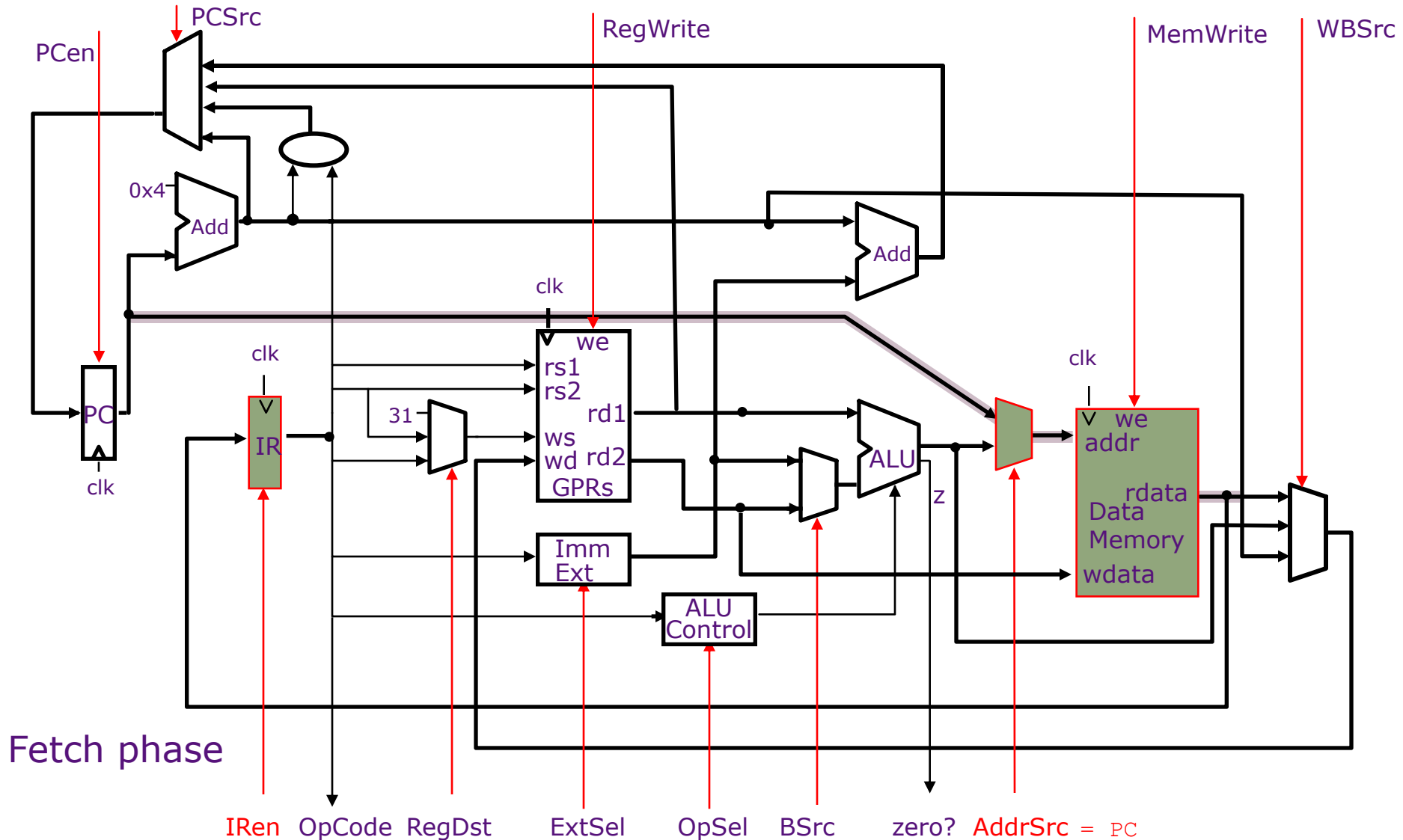
# Princeton Microarchitecture

## Datapath & Control



# Princeton Microarchitecture

## Datapath & Control

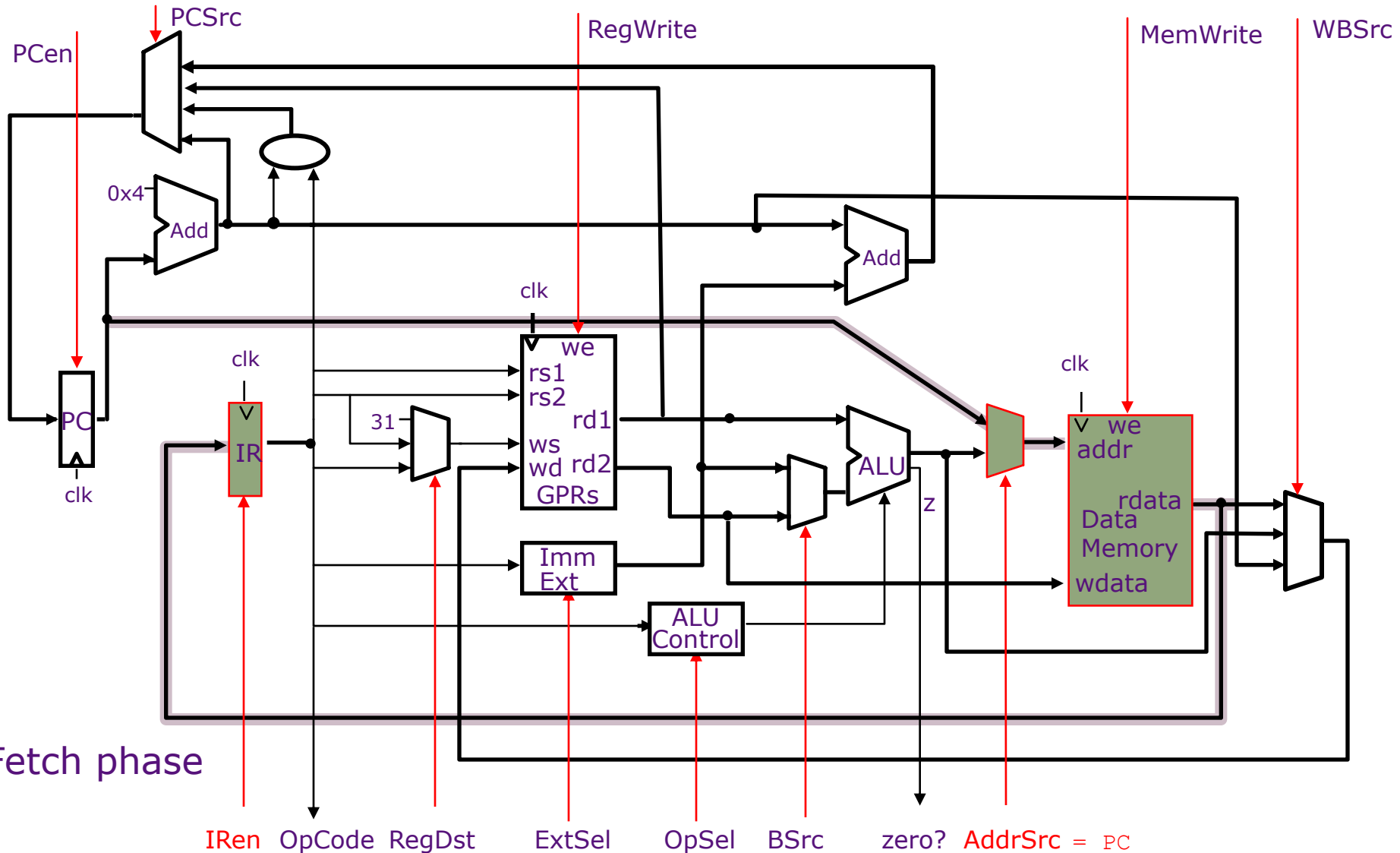


Fetch phase

`Iren` `OpCode` `RegDst` `ExtSel` `OpSel` `BSrc` `zero?` `AddrSrc = PC`

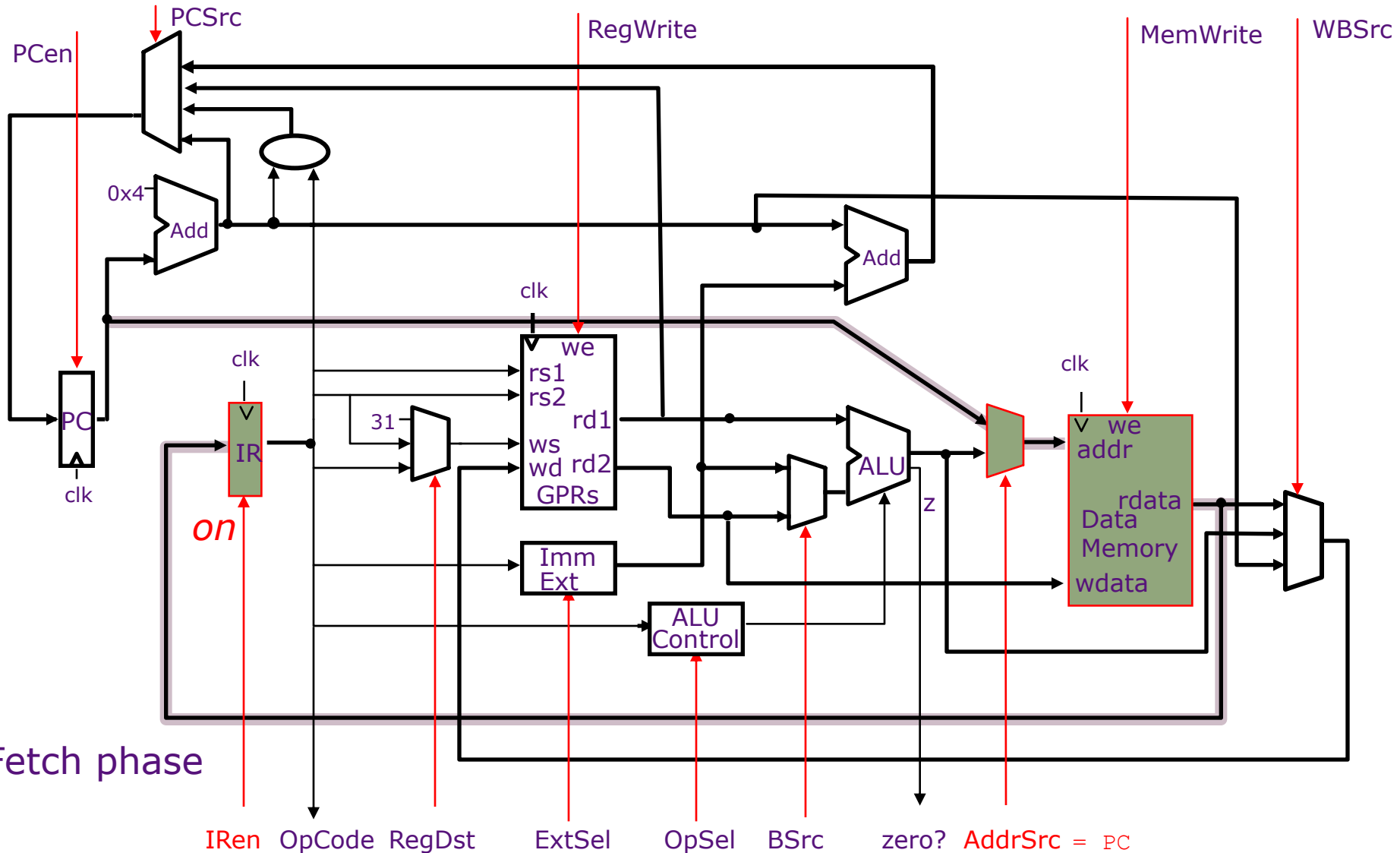
# Princeton Microarchitecture

## Datapath & Control



# Princeton Microarchitecture

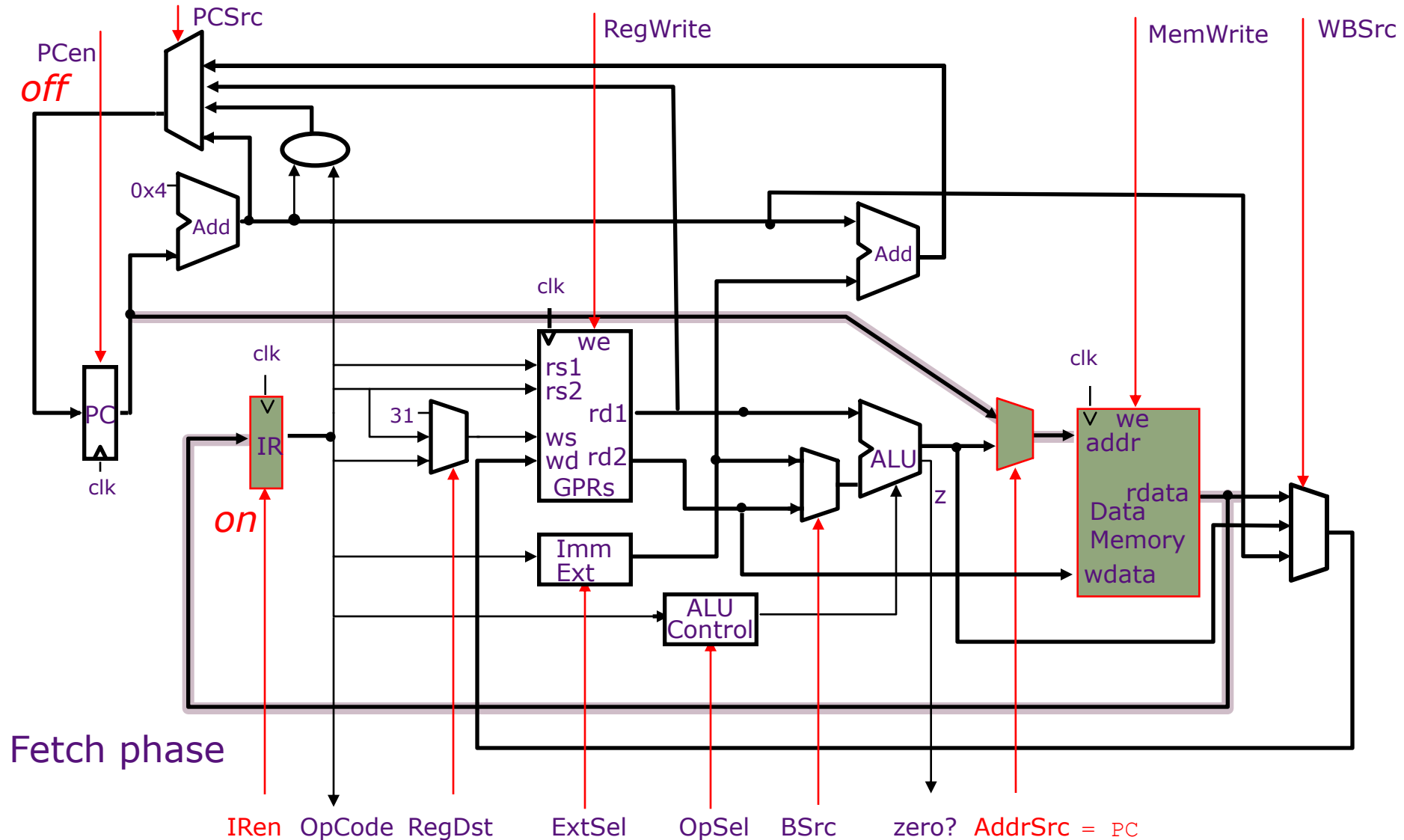
## Datapath & Control





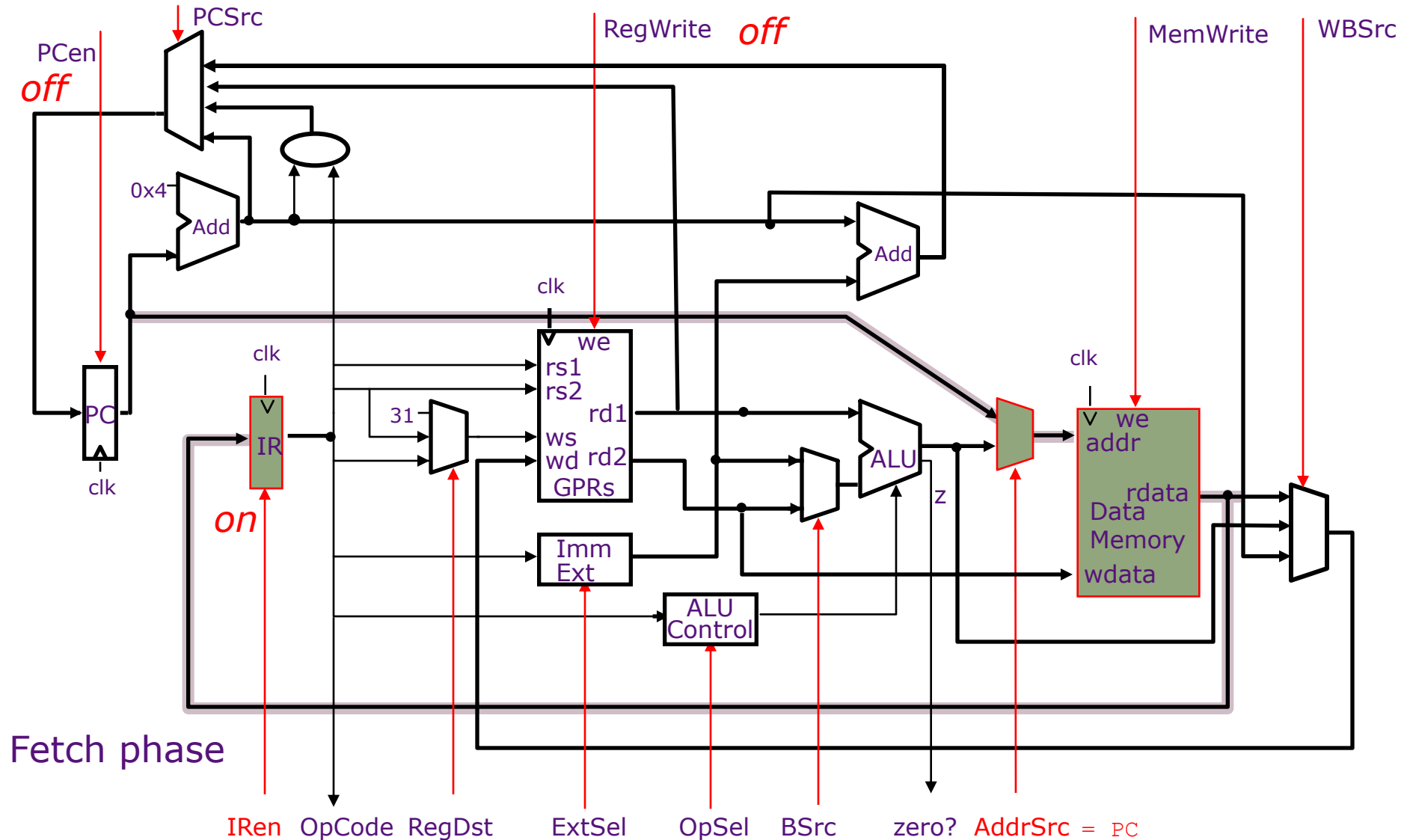
# Princeton Microarchitecture

## Datapath & Control



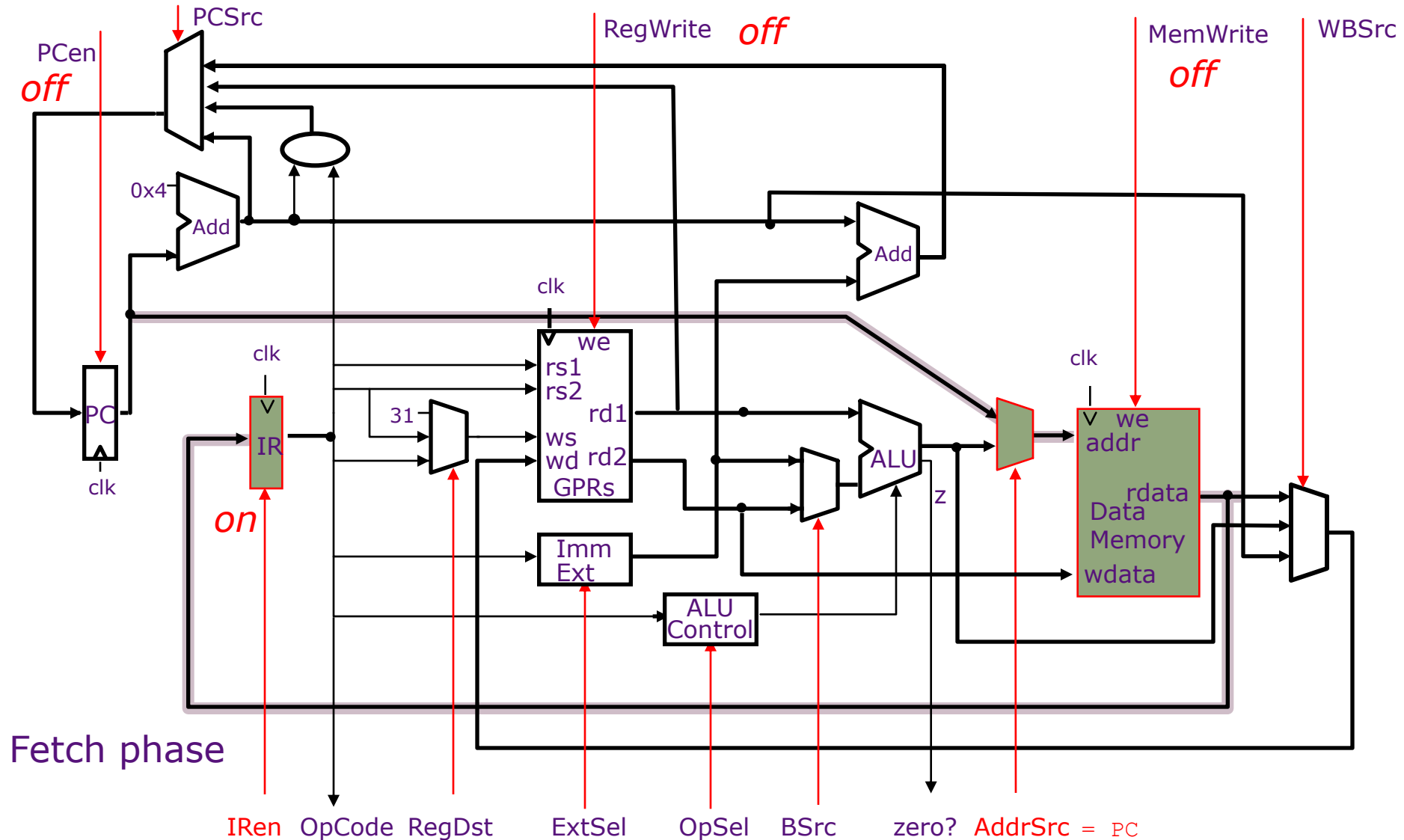
# Princeton Microarchitecture

## Datapath & Control



# Princeton Microarchitecture

## Datapath & Control

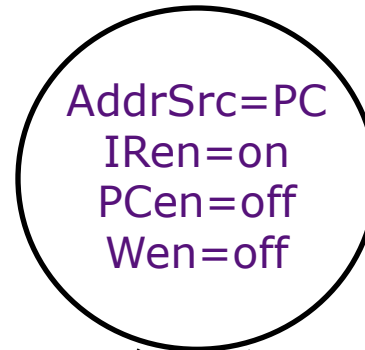


# Two-State Controller:

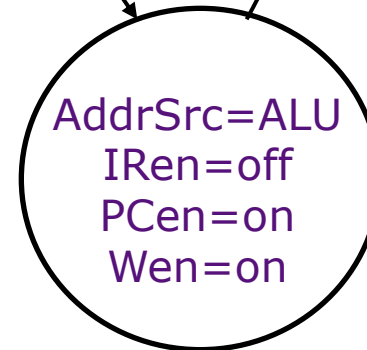
## *Princeton Architecture*

---

*fetch phase*



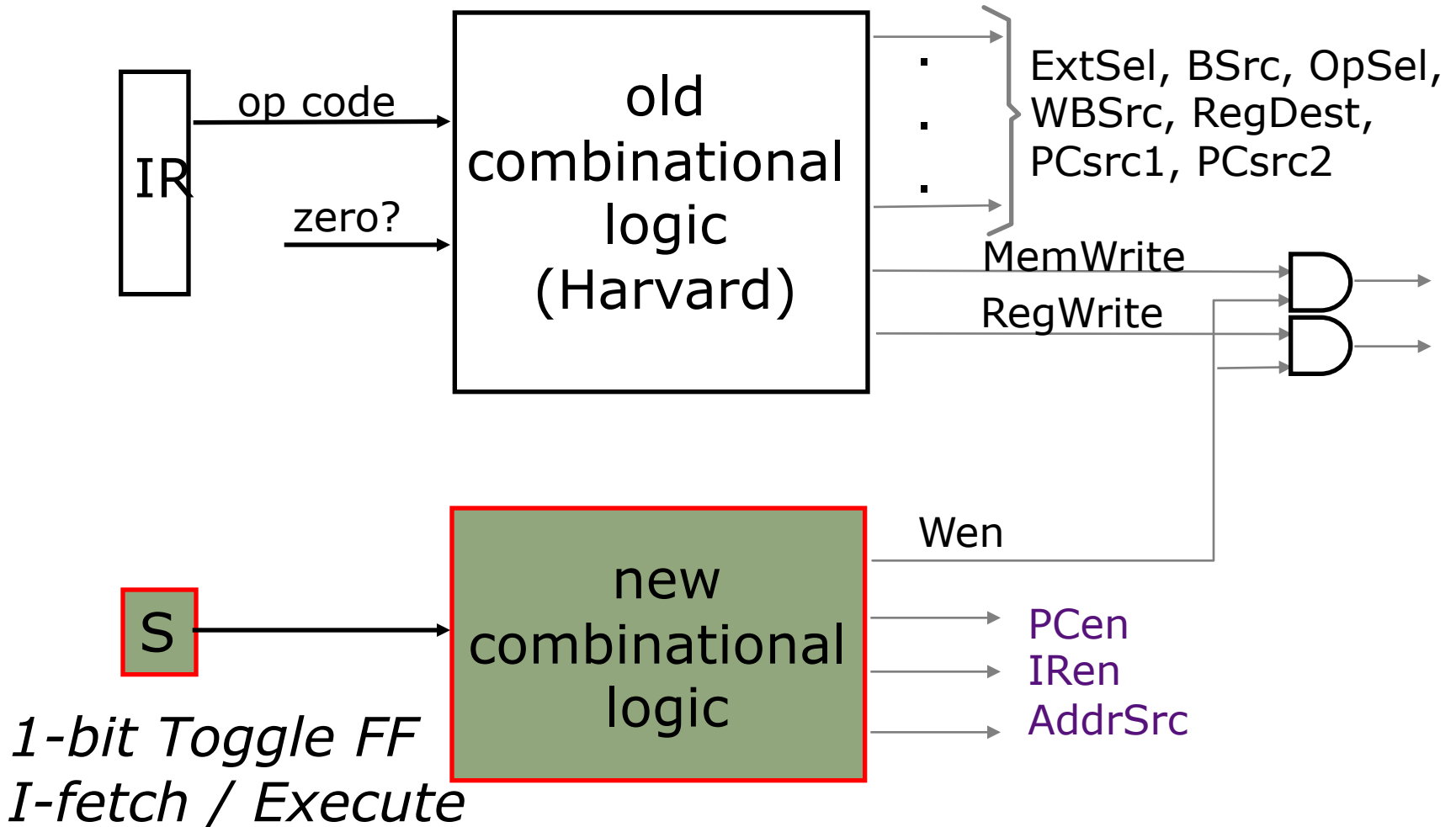
*execute phase*



A flipflop can be used to remember the phase

# Hardwired Controller:

## *Princeton Architecture*



# Clock Rate vs CPI

---

$$t_{\text{C-Princeton}} > \max \{t_M, t_{\text{RF}} + t_{\text{ALU}} + t_M + t_{\text{WB}}\}$$

$$t_{\text{C-Princeton}} > t_{\text{RF}} + t_{\text{ALU}} + t_M + t_{\text{WB}}$$

$$t_{\text{C-Harvard}} > t_M + t_{\text{RF}} + t_{\text{ALU}} + t_M + t_{\text{WB}}$$

Suppose  $t_M \gg t_{\text{RF}} + t_{\text{ALU}} + t_{\text{WB}}$

$$t_{\text{C-Princeton}} = 0.5 * t_{\text{C-Harvard}}$$

$$\text{CPI}_{\text{Princeton}} = 2$$

$$\text{CPI}_{\text{Harvard}} = 1$$

*No difference in performance!*

Is it possible to design a controller for the Princeton architecture with  $\text{CPI} < 2$  ?

*CPI = Clock cycles Per Instruction*

*Stay tuned!*