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CS61C : Machine Structures

Lecture 25 – Single Cycle CPU Datapath

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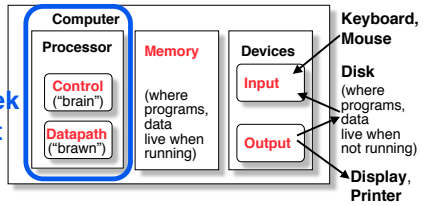
Paid to write a Mac virus?! ⇒

A Symantec employee claimed "Macs aren't more secure, there are just fewer virus writers!". DVForge, believing that Macs WERE more secure, initially offered $25K to anyone ($50K if from Symantec) who could infect a honeypot mac. They later retracted the offer.

www.dvforge.com/virus.shtml

Anatomy: 5 components of any Computer

This week and next



Outline of Today's Lecture

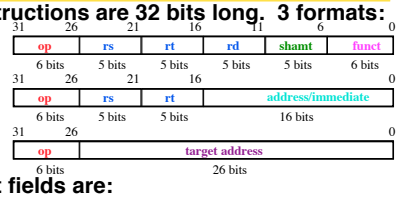
- Design a processor: step-by-step
- Requirements of the Instruction Set
- Hardware components that match the instruction set requirements

How to Design a Processor: step-by-step

- 1. Analyze instruction set architecture (ISA) => datapath requirements
  - meaning of each instruction is given by the *register transfers*
  - datapath must include storage element for ISA registers
  - datapath must support each register transfer
- 2. Select set of datapath components and establish clocking methodology
- 3. Assemble datapath meeting requirements
- 4. Analyze implementation of each instruction to determine setting of control points that effects the register transfer.
- 5. Assemble the control logic

Review: The MIPS Instruction Formats

- All MIPS instructions are 32 bits long. 3 formats:

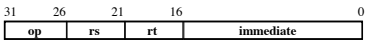


- The different fields are:
  - op: operation ("opcode") of the instruction
  - rs, rt, rd: the source and destination register specifiers
  - shamt: shift amount
  - funct: selects the variant of the operation in the "op" field
  - address / immediate: address offset or immediate value
  - target address: target address of jump instruction

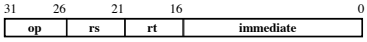
Step 1a: The MIPS-lite Subset for today

- ADDU and SUBU

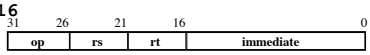
  - `addu rd,rs,rt`
  - `subu rd,rs,rt`
- OR Immediate:



  - `ori rt,rs,imm16`
- LOAD and STORE Word



  - `lw rt,rs,imm16`
  - `sw rt,rs,imm16`
- BRANCH:



  - `beq rs,rt,imm16`

Register Transfer Language

- RTL gives the meaning of the instructions

{op , rs , rt , rd , shamt , funct} = MEM[PC]

{op , rs , rt , Imm16} = MEM[PC]

- All start by fetching the instruction

inst	Register Transfers	
ADDU	R[rd] = R[rs] + R[rt];	PC = PC + 4
SUBU	R[rd] = R[rs] – R[rt];	PC = PC + 4
ORI	R[rt] = R[rs] | zero_ext(Imm16);	PC = PC + 4
LOAD	R[rt] = MEM[R[rs] + sign_ext(Imm16)];	PC = PC + 4
STORE	MEM[R[rs] + sign_ext(Imm16)] = R[rt];	PC = PC + 4
BEQ	if (R[rs] == R[rt]) then PC = PC + 4 + (sign_ext(Imm16) || 00) else PC = PC + 4	

Step 1: Requirements of the Instruction Set

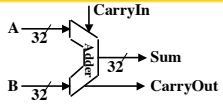
- Memory (MEM)
  - instructions & data
- Registers (R: 32 x 32)
  - read RS
  - read RT
  - Write RT or RD
- PC
- Extender (sign extend)
- Add and Sub register or extended immediate
- Add 4 or extended immediate to PC

Step 2: Components of the Datapath

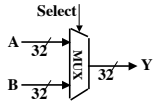
- Combinational Elements
- Storage Elements
  - Clocking methodology

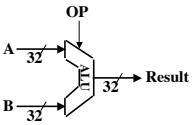
Combinational Logic Elements (Building Blocks)

- Adder



- MUX





- ALU

ALU Needs for MIPS-lite + Rest of MIPS

- Addition, subtraction, logical OR, ==:

```
ADDU  R[rd] = R[rs] + R[rt]; ...
SUBU  R[rd] = R[rs] - R[rt]; ...
ORI   R[rt] = R[rs] |
 zero_ext(Imm16)...
BEQ   if ( R[rs] == R[rt] )...
```

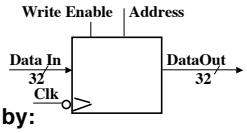
- Test to see if output == 0 for any ALU operation gives == test. How?
- P&H also adds AND, Set Less Than (1 if A < B, 0 otherwise)
- ALU follows chap 5

Administrivia

- Final Exam location TBA (exam grp 5)
  - Sat, 2005-05-14, 12:30–3:30pm
  - ALL students are required to complete ALL of the exam (even if you aced the midterm)
  - Same format as the midterm
    - 3 Hours
    - Closed book, except for 2 study sheets + green
    - Leave your backpacks, books at home
- Homework 6 out today, due in a week (mon)

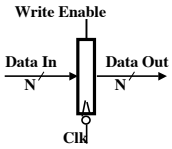
Storage Element: Idealized Memory

- Memory (idealized)
  - One input bus: Data In
  - One output bus: Data Out
- Memory word is selected by:
  - Address selects the word to put on Data Out
  - Write Enable = 1: address selects the memory word to be written via the Data In bus
- Clock input (CLK)
  - The CLK input is a factor ONLY during write operation
  - During read operation, behaves as a combinational logic block:
    - Address valid => Data Out valid after "access time."



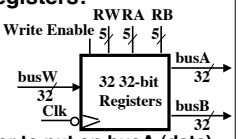
Storage Element: Register (Building Block)

- Similar to D Flip Flop except
  - N-bit input and output
  - Write Enable input
- Write Enable:
  - negated (or deasserted) (0): Data Out will not change
  - asserted (1): Data Out will become Data In



Storage Element: Register File

- Register File consists of 32 registers:
  - Two 32-bit output busses: busA and busB
  - One 32-bit input bus: busW
- Register is selected by:
  - RA (number) selects the register to put on busA (data)
  - RB (number) selects the register to put on busB (data)
  - RW (number) selects the register to be written via busW (data) when Write Enable is 1
- Clock input (CLK)
  - The CLK input is a factor ONLY during write operation
  - During read operation, behaves as a combinational logic block:
    - RA or RB valid => busA or busB valid after "access time."

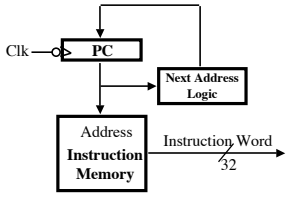


Step 3: Assemble DataPath meeting requirements

- Register Transfer Requirements ⇒ Datapath Assembly
- Instruction Fetch
- Read Operands and Execute Operation

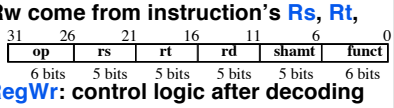
3a: Overview of the Instruction Fetch Unit

- The common RTL operations
  - Fetch the Instruction: mem[PC]
  - Update the program counter:
    - Sequential Code: PC = PC + 4
    - Branch and Jump: PC = "something else"

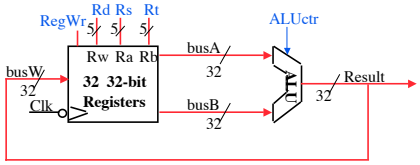


3b: Add & Subtract

- R[rd] = R[rs] op R[rt] Ex.: `addU rd,rs,rt`
  - Ra, Rb, and Rw come from instruction's Rs, Rt, and Rd fields



  - ALUctr and RegWr: control logic after decoding the instruction



- Already defined register file, ALU

Peer Instruction

A. We should use the main ALU to compute PC=PC+4

B. We're going to be able to read 2 registers and write a 3rd in 1 cycle

C. Datapath is hard, Control is easy

	ABC
1:	FFF
2:	FFT
3:	FTF
4:	FTT
5:	TFF
6:	TFT
7:	TTF
8:	TTT

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- 3. Assemble datapath meeting requirements
- 4. Analyze implementation of each instruction to determine setting of control points that effects the register transfer.
- 5. Assemble the control logic (hard part!)