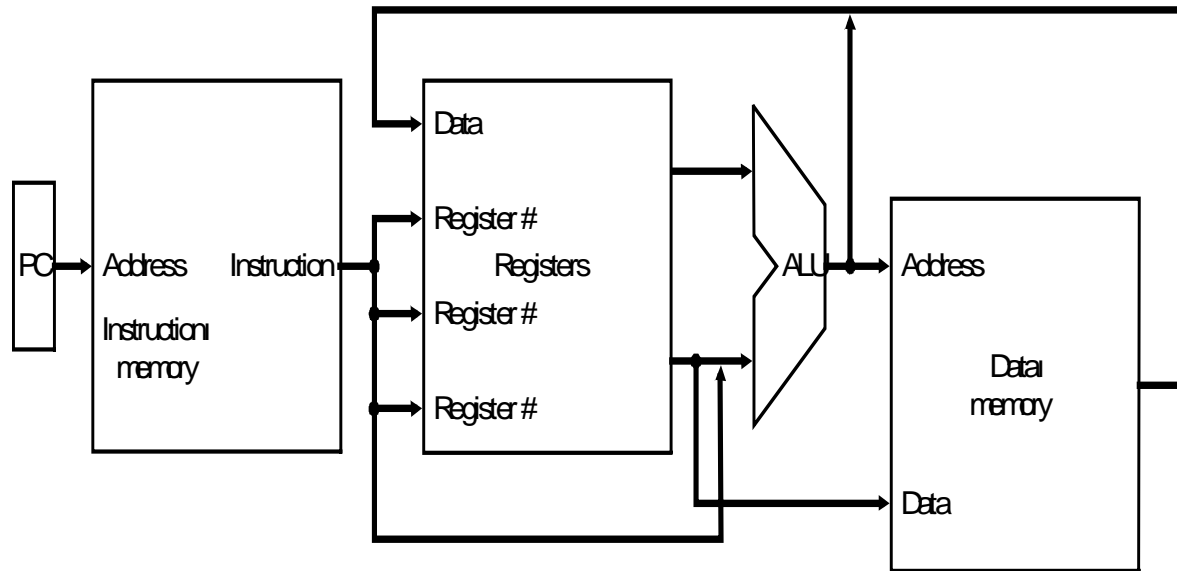


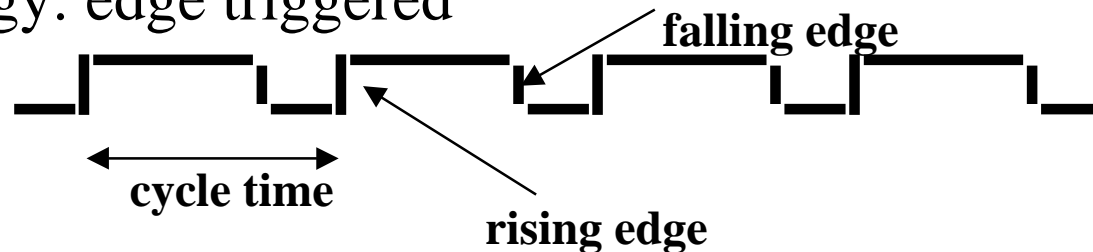
Datapath

- Abstract / Simplified View:

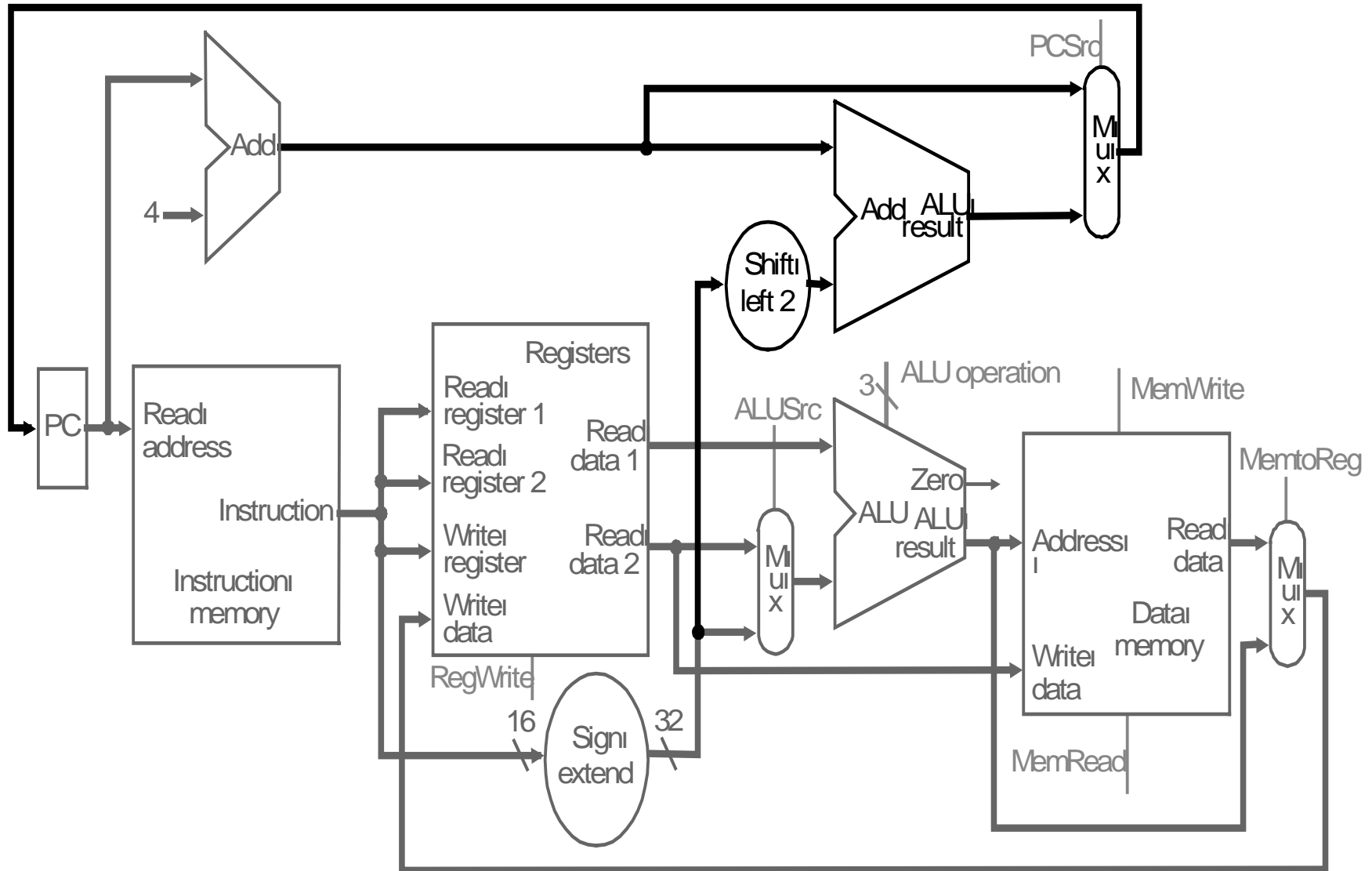


Two types of functional units:

- Combinational logic
- State elements: D-latches and D flip-flops
- Clocking methodology: edge triggered



Building the Datapath



Control

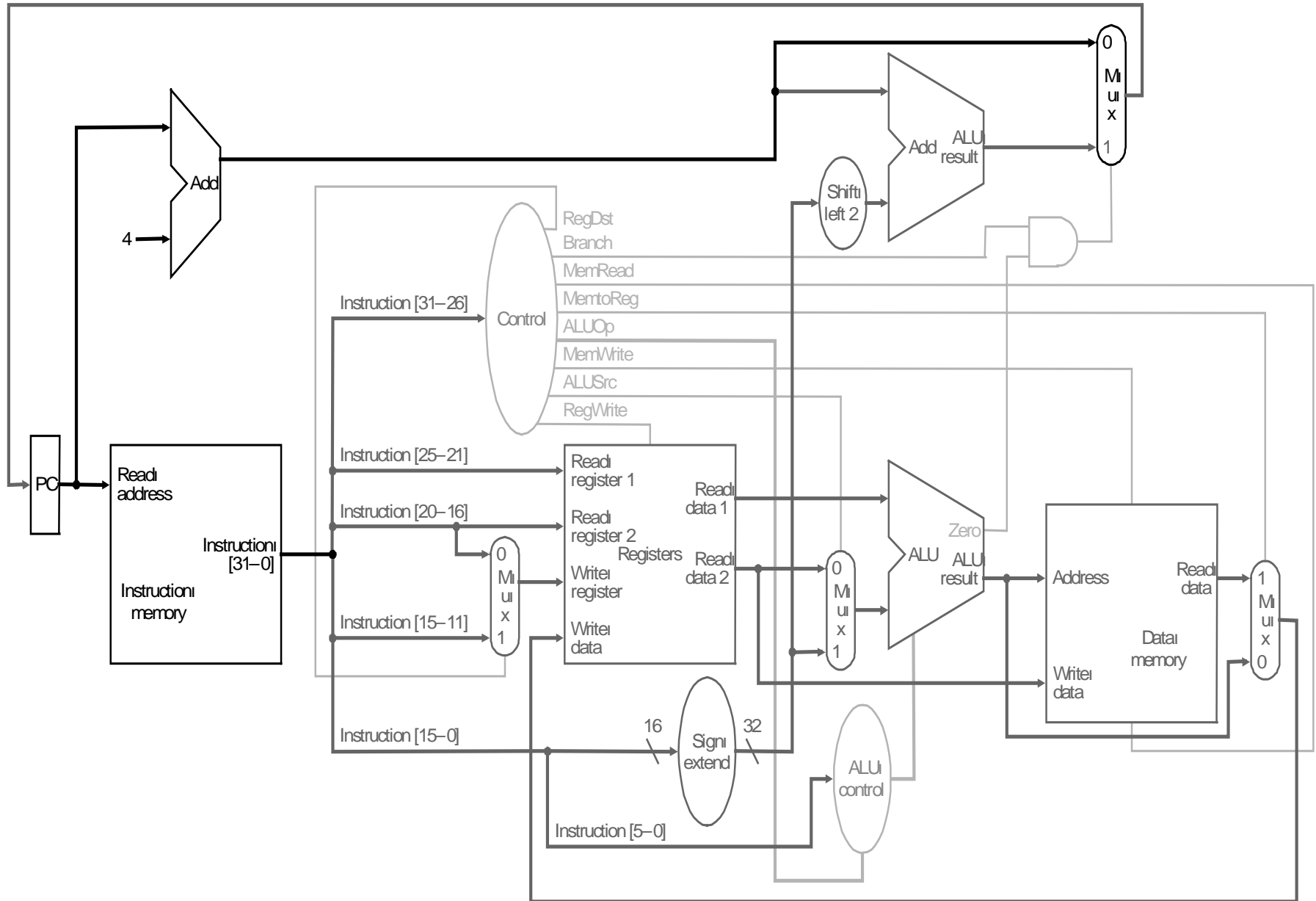
- Selecting the operations to perform (ALU, read/write, etc.)
- Controlling the flow of data (multiplexor inputs)
- Information comes from the 32 bits of the instruction
- Example:

add \$8, \$17, \$18 Instruction Format:

000000	10001	10010	01000	00000	100000
op	rs	rt	rd	shamt	funct

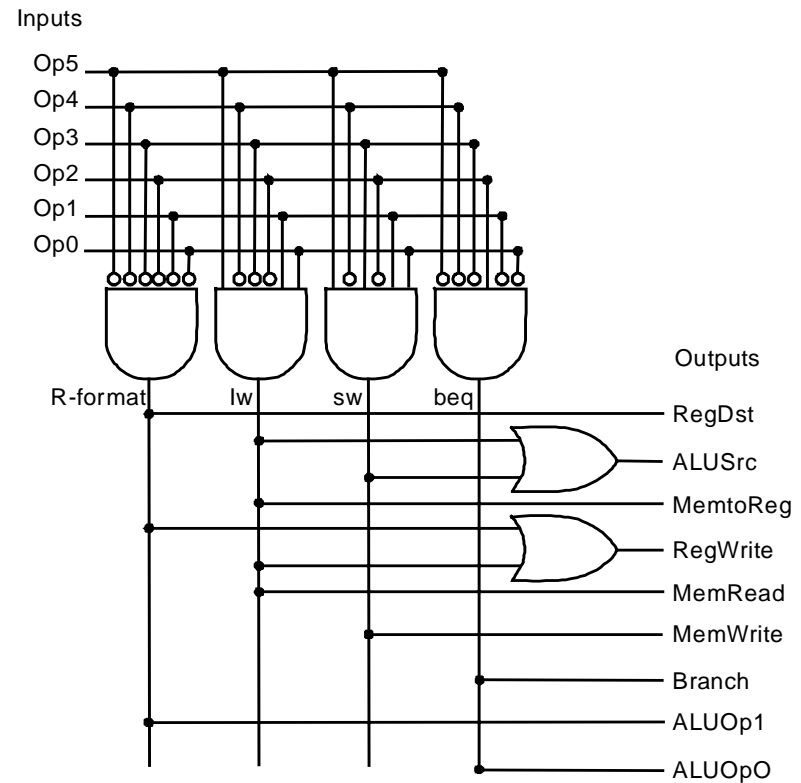
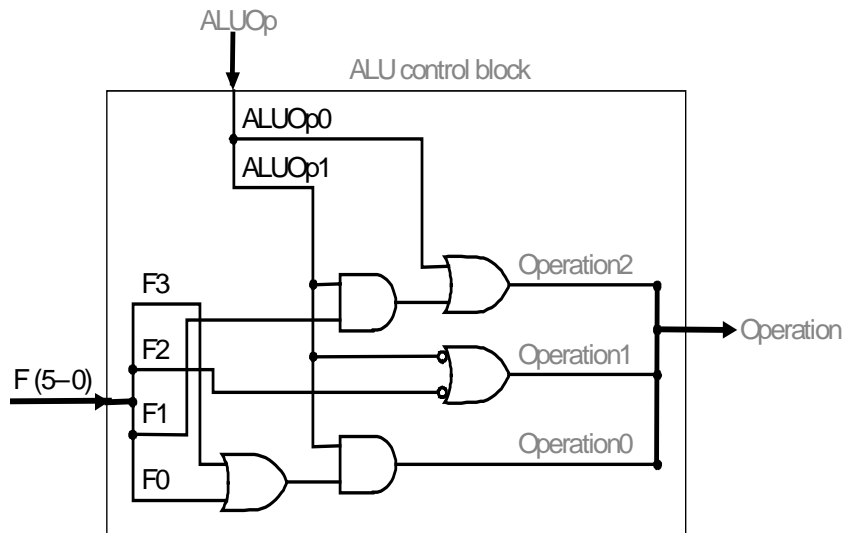
- ALU's operation based on instruction type and function code

Control



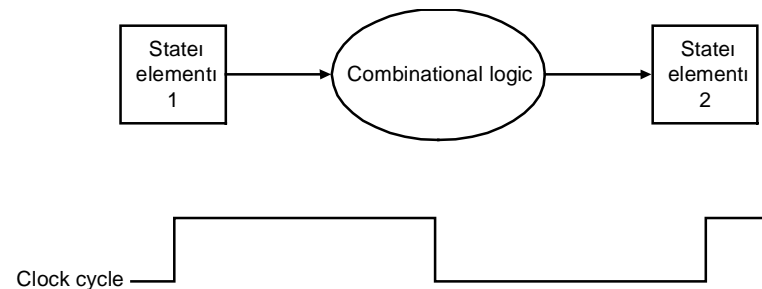
Control

- Simple combinational logic (truth tables)



Our Simple Control Structure

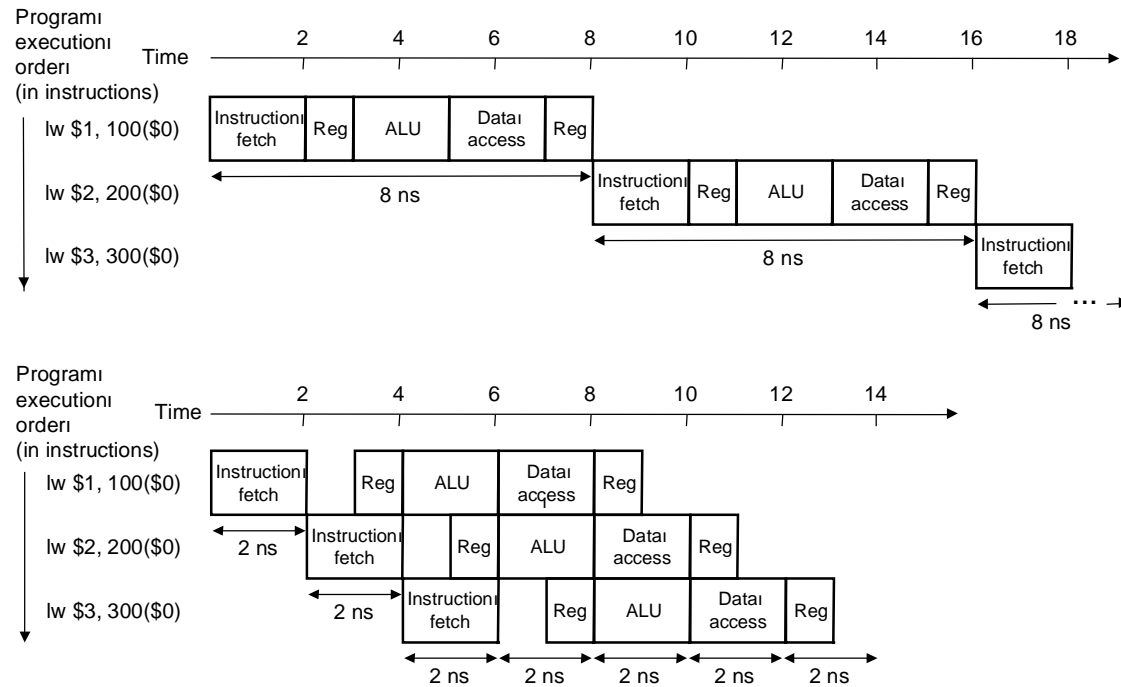
- All of the logic is combinational
- We wait for everything to settle down, and the right thing to be done
 - ALU might not produce “right answer” right away
 - we use write signals along with clock to determine when to write
- Cycle time determined by length of the longest path



We are ignoring some details like setup and hold times

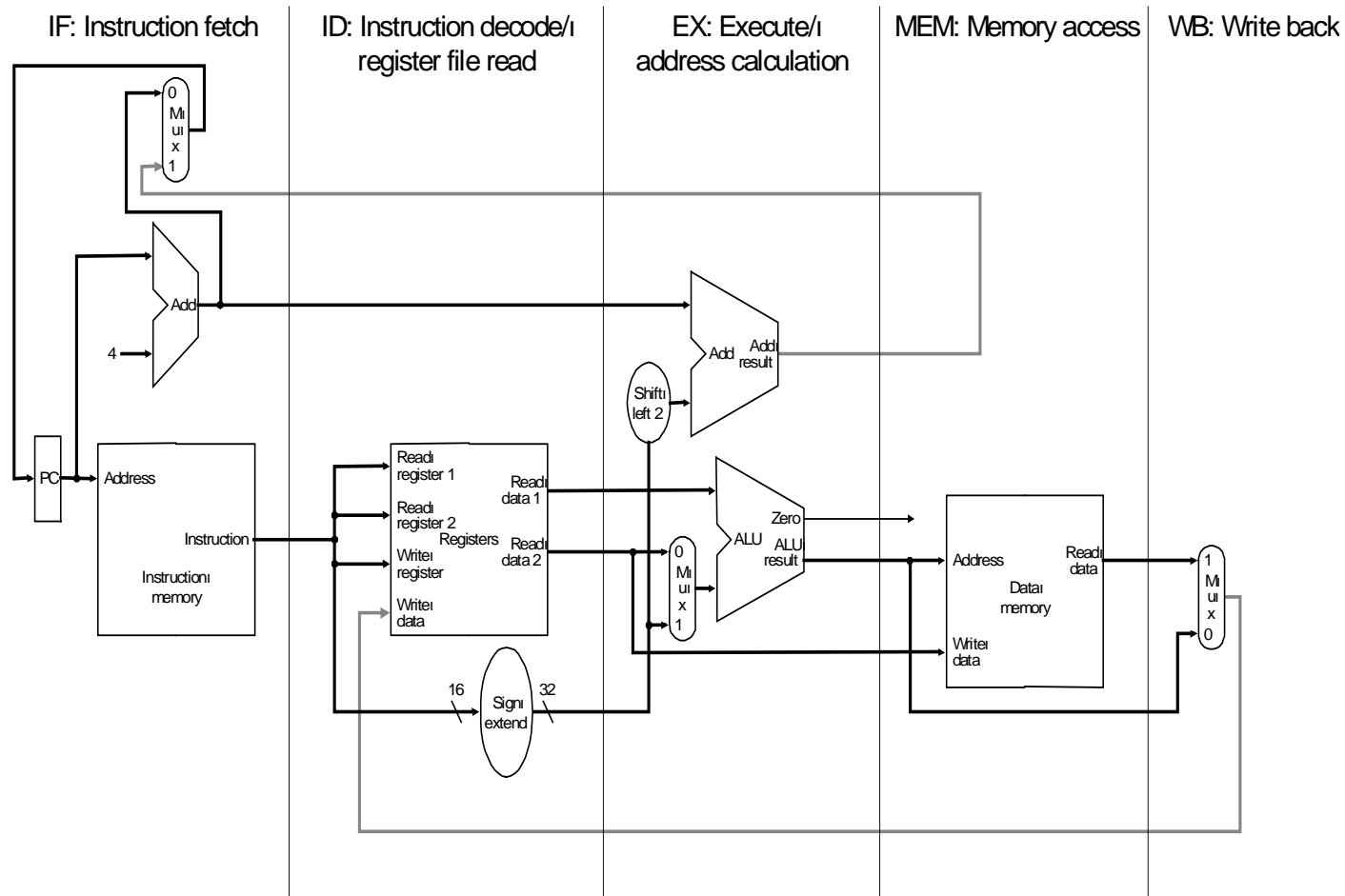
Pipelining

- Improve performance by increasing instruction throughput

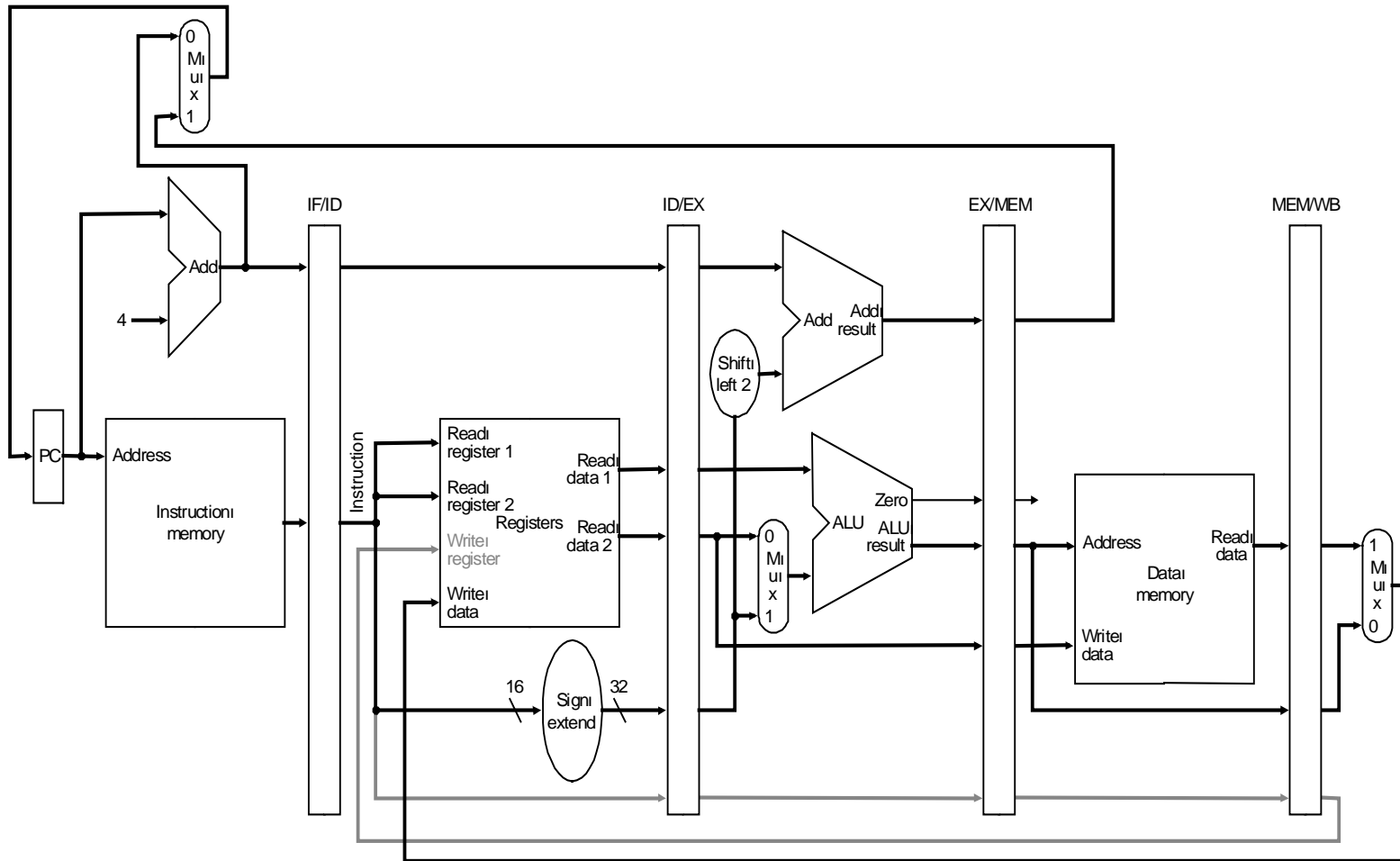


Ideal speedup is number of stages in the pipeline. Do we achieve this?

Implementation of the pipelined datapath

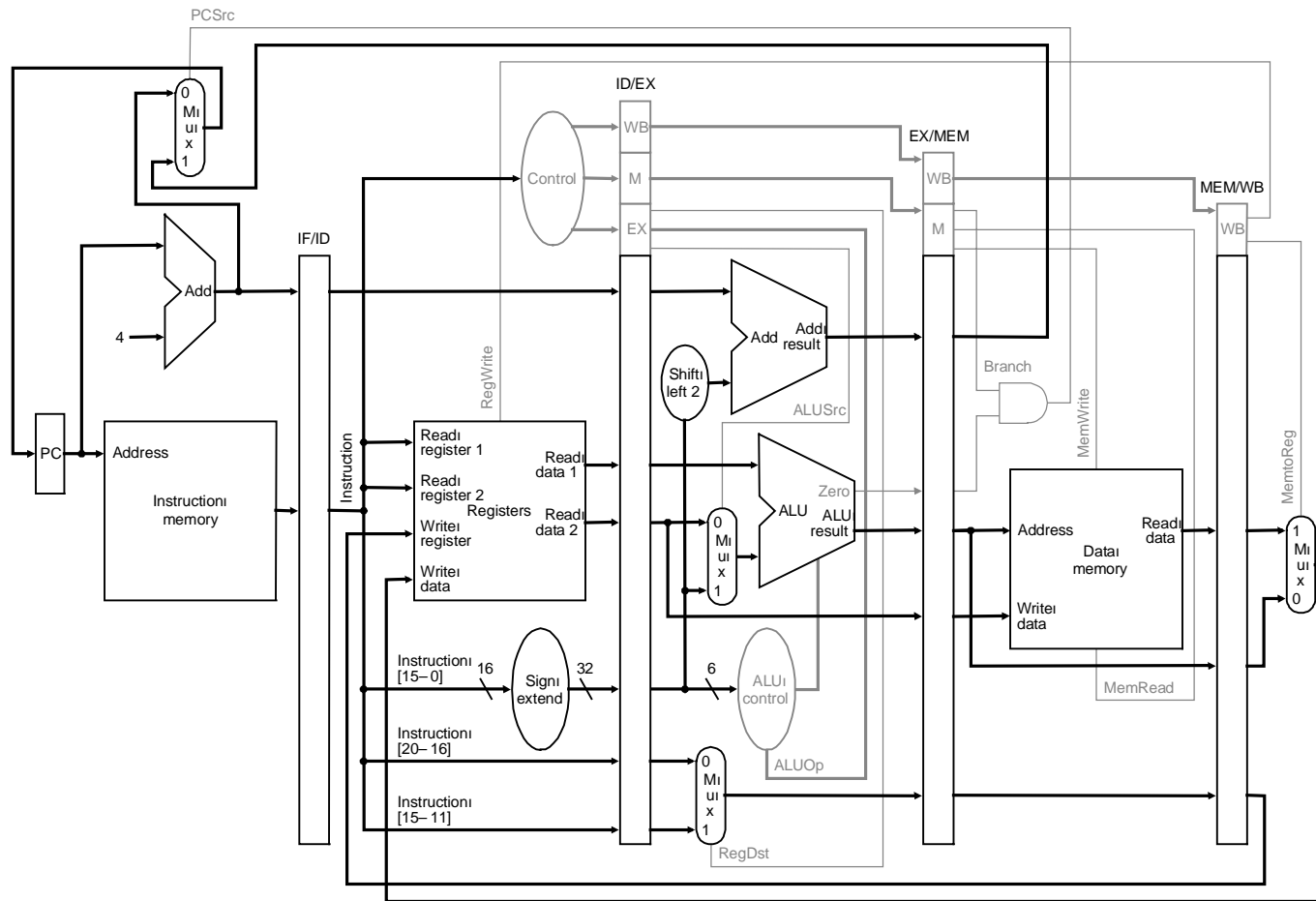


Datapath

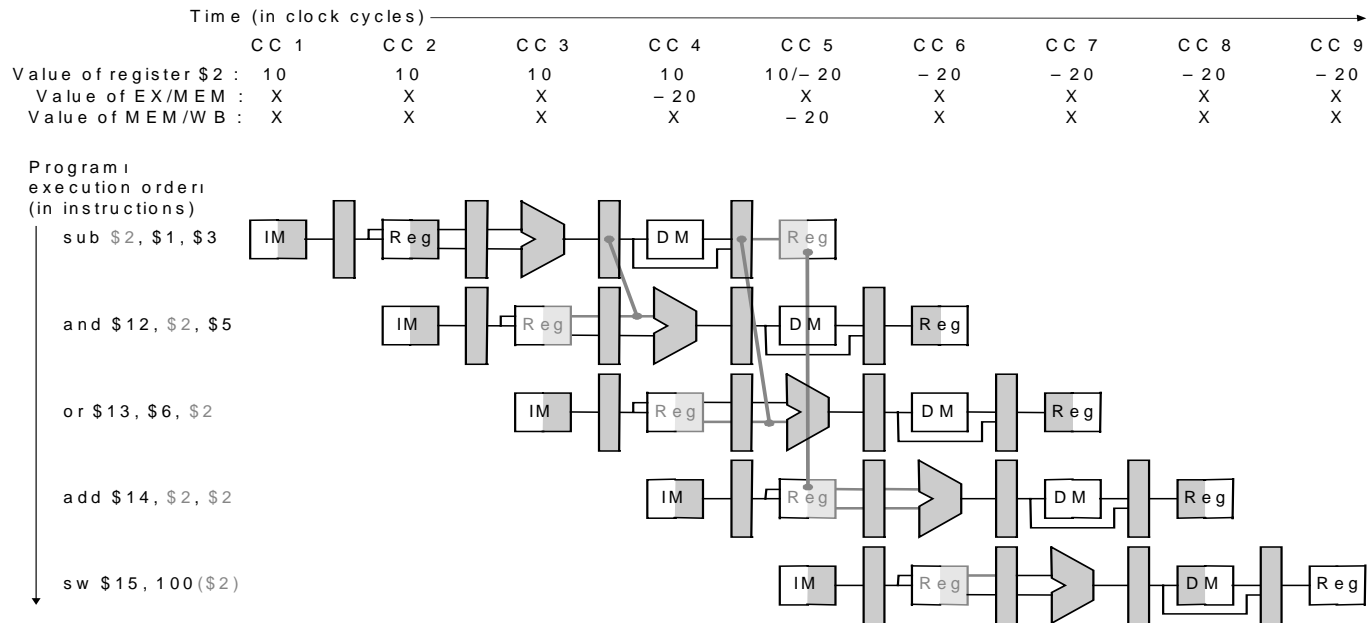
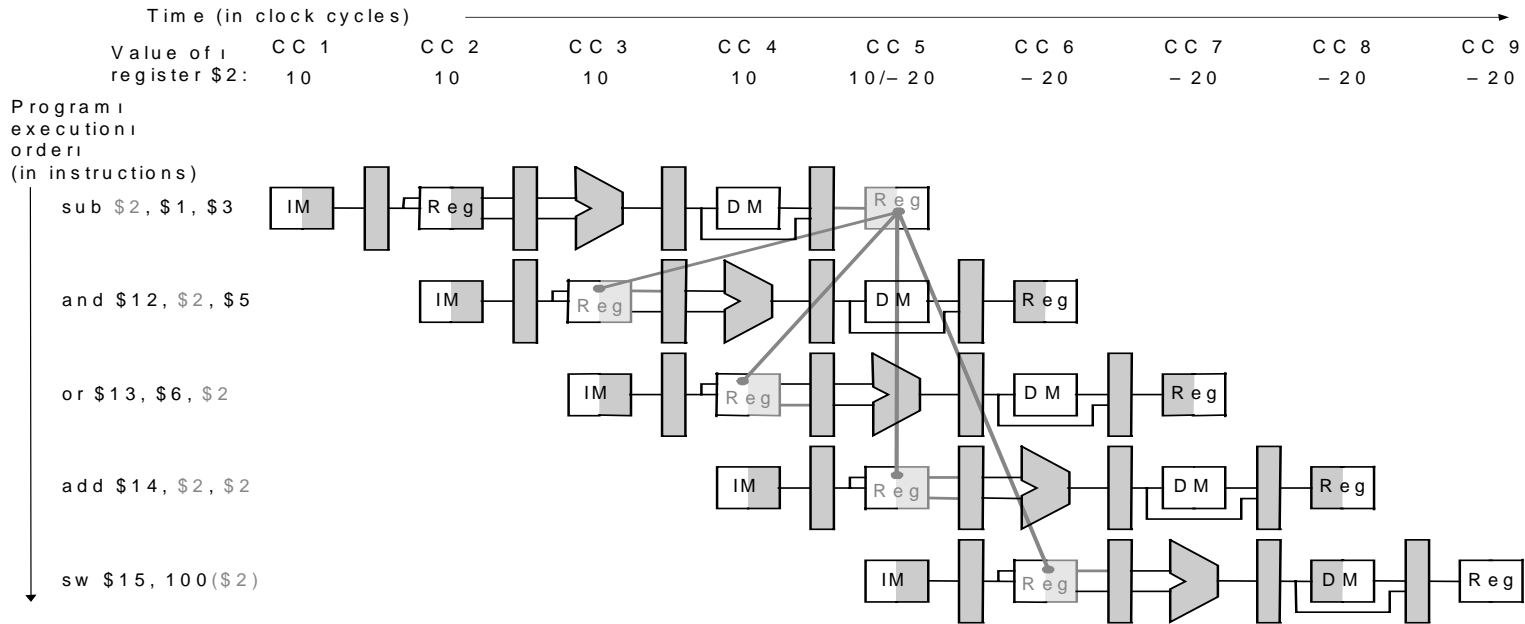


Datapath with Control

Pass control signals along just like the data

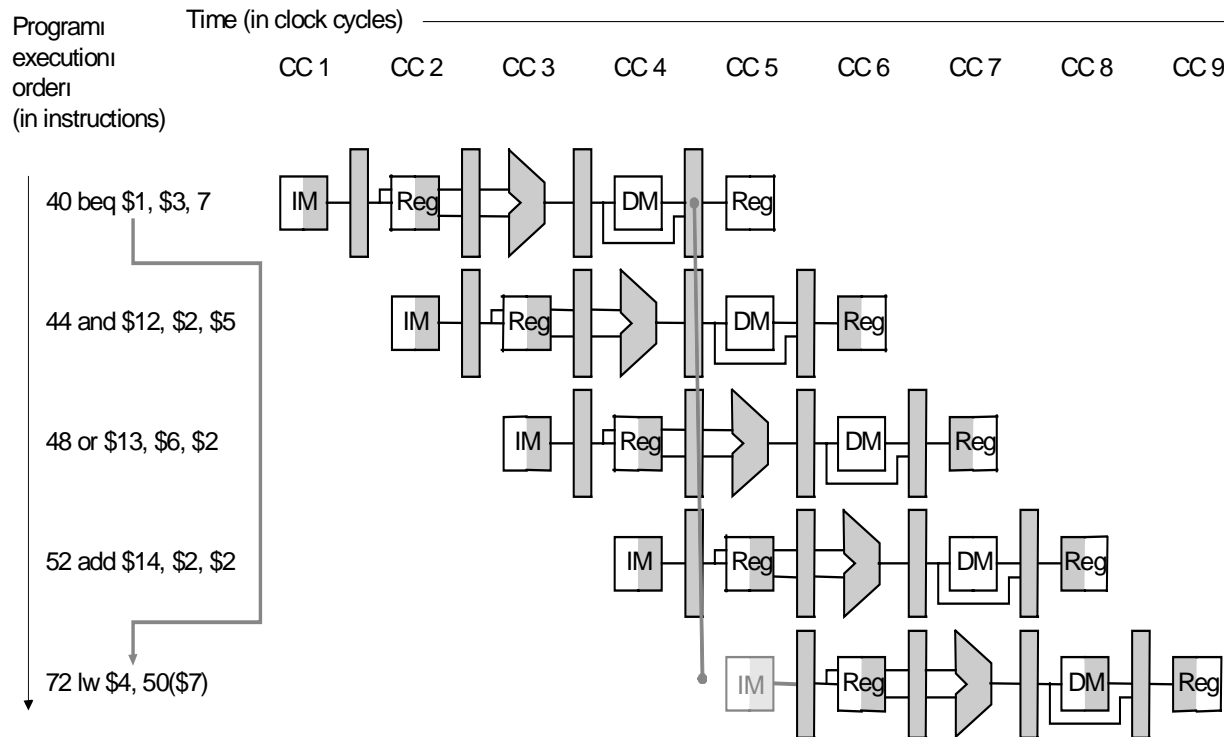


Dependencies and forwarding



Branch Hazards

- When we decide to branch, other instructions are in the pipeline!



Pipeline with hazard detection and forwarding

