

**ECE 2300**  
**Digital Logic & Computer Organization**  
**Spring 2025**

**More Single Cycle Microprocessor**

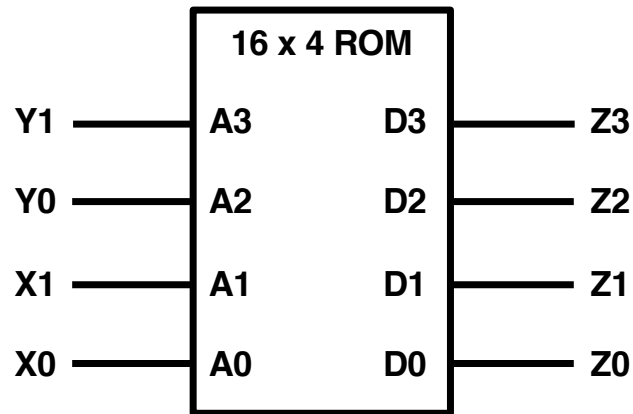


Cornell University

# Announcements

- Lab 3b due tomorrow
- HW6 Q4 diagram updated

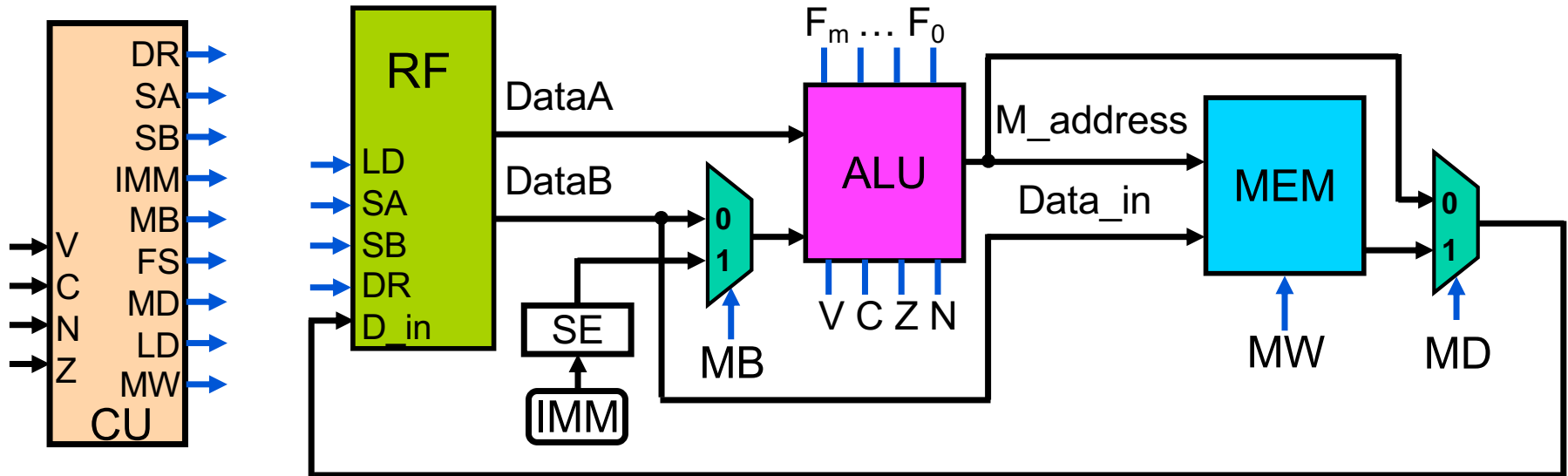
# Exercise: Using Memory for Logic



Y1, Y0, X1, X0 (address)	Z3, Z2, Z1, Z0 (output)
0000	0000
0001	0000
0010	0000
0011	0000
0100	0000
0101	0001
0110	0010
0111	0011
1000	0000
1001	0010
1010	0100
1011	0110
1100	0000
1101	0011
1110	0110
1111	1001

What's the function of  
this ROM?

# Review: Control Word



$R2 \leftarrow R0 + R1$

$R1 \leftarrow M[R2]$

$M[R2] \leftarrow R0$

$R3 \leftarrow R1 - 3$

DR	SA	SB	IMM	MB	FS	MD	LD	MW
010	000	001	x	0	ADD	0	1	0
001	010	x	0	1	ADD	1	1	0
x	010	000	0	1	ADD	x	0	1
011	001	x	3	1	SUB	0	1	0

# Unsigned Multiplication

- Form each partial product by multiplying a single digit of the multiplier by the multiplicand
- Add shifted partial products to get result

<b>multiplicand ( = 5)</b>	<b>101</b>
<b>multiplier ( = 3)</b>	<b>x 011</b>
	<hr/>
<b>partial products</b>	<b>101</b>
	<b>101</b>
	<b>000</b>
	<hr/>
<b>result ( = 15)</b>	<b>01111</b>

# Iterative (Shift and Add) Multiplication

- Multiply  $A_2A_1A_0$  by  $B_2B_1B_0$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 A_2A_1A_0 \\
 B_2B_1B_0 \\
 \hline
 (A_2A_1A_0) \times B_0 \\
 (A_2A_1A_0) \times B_1 \\
 (A_2A_1A_0) \times B_2 \\
 \hline
 P_4P_3P_2P_1P_0
 \end{array}$$

$$P = A \times B$$

**Assumptions:**

- (1) A, B are initially in memory at M[0] and M[1], respectively;
- (2) P will be put back to memory to M[2]
- (3) Registers in RF are 8-bit wide

## Pseudo code

Load A from M[0] (to R1)

Load B from M[1] (to R2)

Initialize P (R3) to 0

Repeat

If (LSB of B)  $\neq$  0,  $P = P + A$

Shift B right one bit (0 into MSB)

Shift A left one bit (0 into LSB)

Until B = 0

Store P (in R3) to M[2]

// M: main memory

// LSB: least significant bit

// MSB: most significant bit

# Iterative Multiplication

- Multiply  $A_2A_1A_0$  by  $B_2B_1B_0$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 A_2A_1A_0 \\
 B_2B_1B_0 \\
 \hline
 (A_2A_1A_0) \times B_0 \\
 (A_2A_1A_0) \times B_1 \\
 (A_2A_1A_0) \times B_2 \\
 \hline
 P_4P_3P_2P_1P_0
 \end{array}$$

$$P = A \times B$$

## Assumptions:

- (1) A, B are initially in memory at M[0] and M[1], respectively;
- (2) P will be put back to memory to M[2]
- (3) Registers in RF are 8-bit wide

## Refined Pseudo code

```

R1 <= M[0]           // Load A from M[0]
R2 <= M[1]           // Load B from M[1]
R3 <= 0              // Initialize P (R3) = 0

(*) R4 <= R2 & 1     // R4 = LSB(B)
if (R4≠0) R3 <= R3+R1 // If LSB(B)=1, P=P+A
R2 <= R2 >> 1       // Shift B right
R1 <= R1 << 1       // Shift A left
if (R2≠0) goto (*)   // Repeat until B=0

M[2] <= R3           // Store P to M[2]
    
```

# Iterative Multiplication

- Multiply  $A_2A_1A_0$  by  $B_2B_1B_0$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 A_2A_1A_0 \\
 B_2B_1B_0 \\
 \hline
 (A_2A_1A_0) \times B_0 \\
 (A_2A_1A_0) \times B_1 \\
 (A_2A_1A_0) \times B_2 \\
 \hline
 P_4P_3P_2P_1P_0
 \end{array}$$

## Refined Pseudo code

```

R1 <= M[0]           // Load A from M[0]
R2 <= M[1]           // Load B from M[1]
R3 <= 0              // Initialize P (R3) = 0
    
```

```

(*) R4 <= R2 & 1      // R4 = LSB(B)
    if (R4≠0) R3 <= R3+R1 // If LSB(B)=1, P=P+A
    R2 <= R2 >> 1     // Shift B right
    R1 <= R1 << 1     // Shift A left
    if (R2≠0) goto (*) // Repeat until B=0
    
```

```

M[2] <= R3           // Store P to M[2]
    
```

**Multiply A=101 by B=011:**  
**Determine the values of R1~R4**  
**at each iteration**

(Here, a new iteration starts each time the line labeled \* runs)

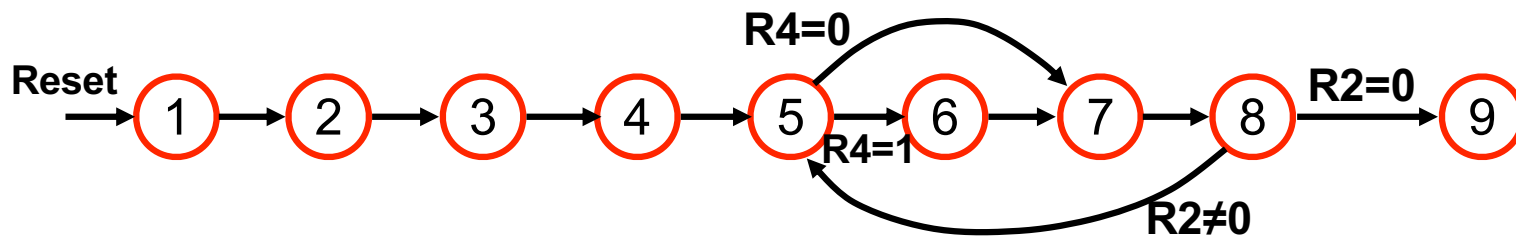
Iteration	R1 (A)	R2 (B)	R3 (P)	R4 (LSB of B)
	00000101	00000011	00000000	



# Operation Sequence for Iterative Multiplication

- S1** R0  $\leftarrow$  R0 - R0
- S2** R1  $\leftarrow$  M[R0]
- S3** R2  $\leftarrow$  M[R0 + 1]
- S4** R3  $\leftarrow$  R3 - R3
- S5** R4  $\leftarrow$  R2 & 1
- S6** R3  $\leftarrow$  R3 + R1
- S7** R2  $\leftarrow$  R2  $\gg$  1
- S8** R1  $\leftarrow$  R1  $\ll$  1
- S9** M[R0 + 2]  $\leftarrow$  R3

DR	SA	SB	IMM	MB	FS	MD	LD	MW
000	000	000	x	0	SUB	0	1	0
001	000	x	0	1	ADD	1	1	0
010	000	x	1	1	ADD	1	1	0
011	011	011	x	0	SUB	0	1	0
100	010	x	1	1	AND	0	1	0
011	011	001	x	0	ADD	0	1	0
010	010	x	x	x	SRL	0	1	0
001	001	x	x	x	SLL	0	1	0
x	000	011	2	1	ADD	x	0	1

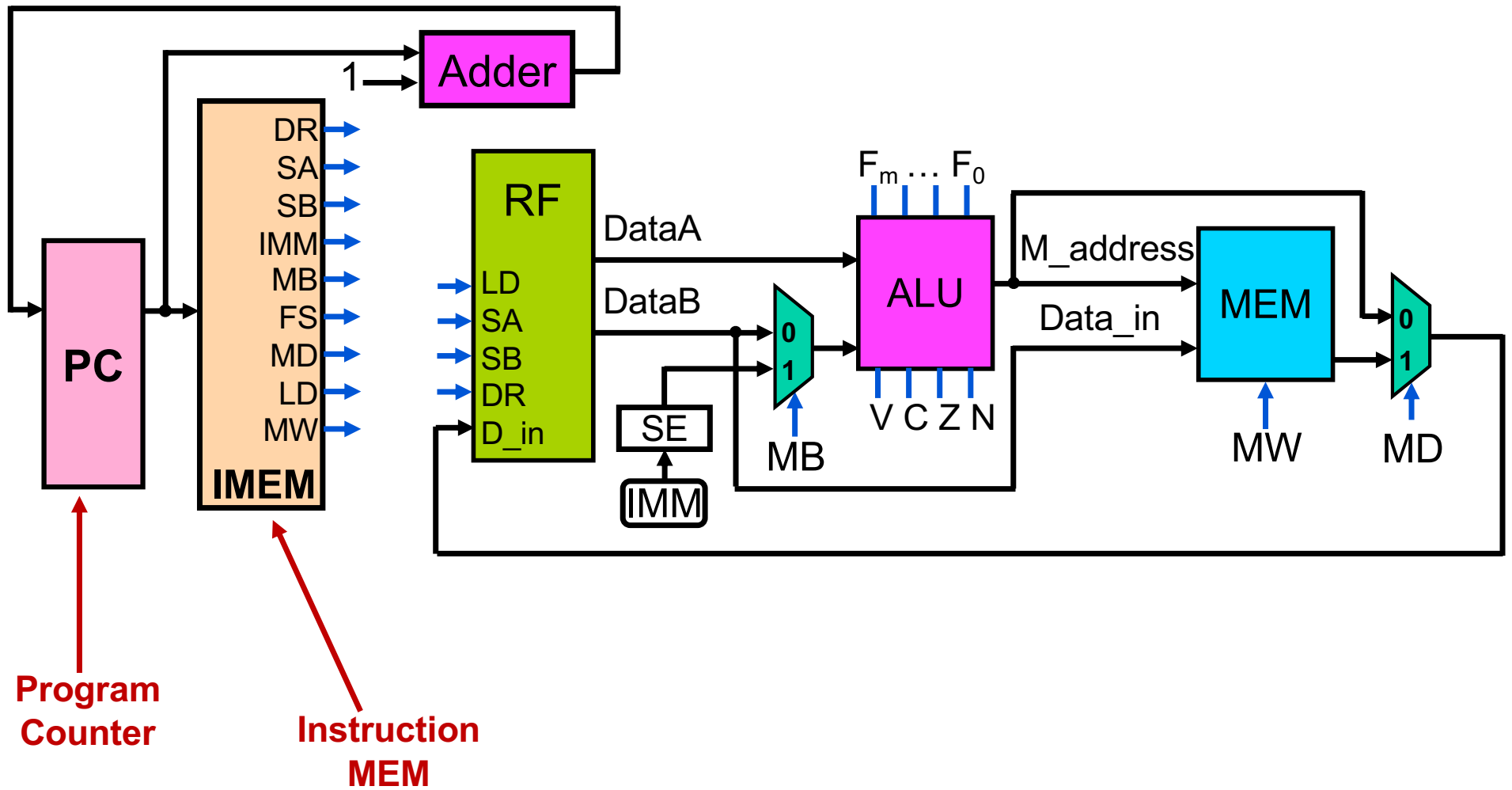


FSM-based control unit (hardwired)

# Programmable Control Unit

- Datapath (RF, ALU, RAM, muxes) is flexible
- However, FSM-based multiplier control unit is “hardwired”
  - New operation sequence would require new state machine
- Programmable control unit
  - Control words stored in RAM
  - State machine replaced by a Program Counter (PC) plus *branch operations*
  - Flexible: Can run different sequences of control words (*programs*)

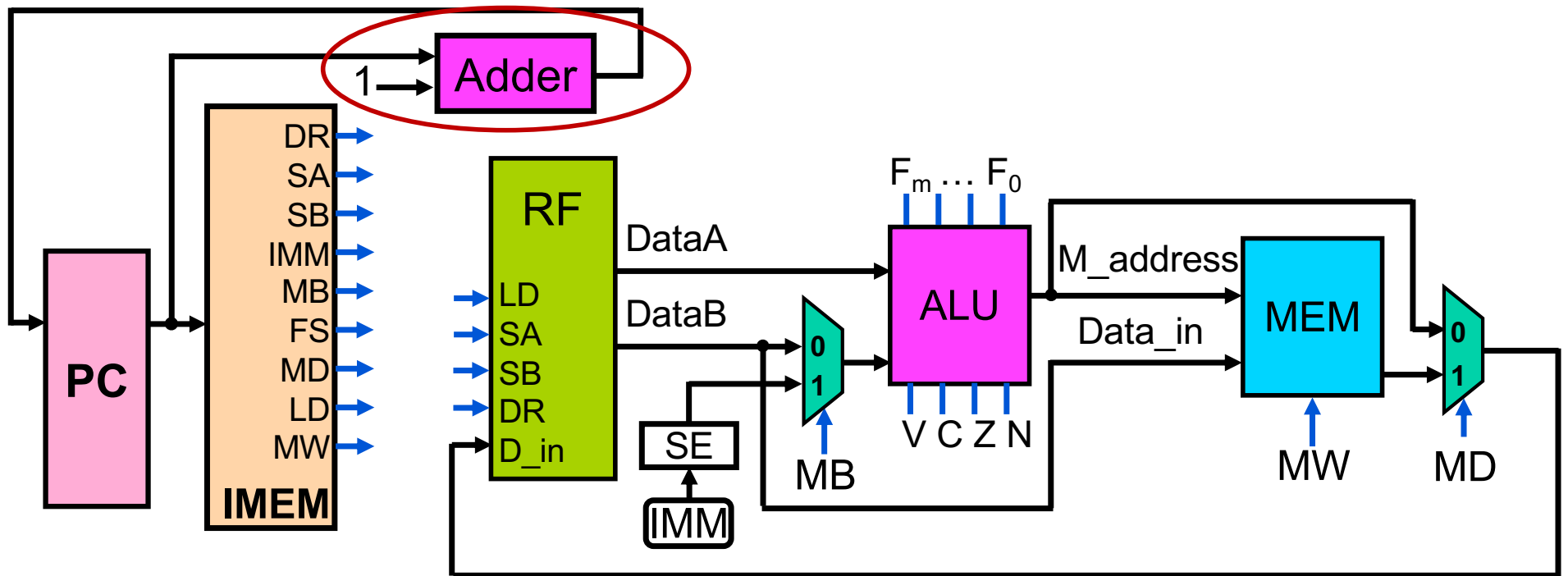
# PC-Based Control Unit



# Program Counter (PC)

- **Special register that points to the location (address) in RAM of the next control word**
- **Updated every clock cycle**
- **Sequential execution (default behavior)**
  - **Control words read from sequential RAM locations**
  - **PC increments after each control word read**
- **Branch operations**
  - **Special control flow operations**
  - ***Condition code* determines whether to branch or not**
  - **If so, next RAM address is  $PC + \text{branch offset}$**

# PC-Based Control Unit



$R0 \leftarrow R0 - R0$   
 $R1 \leftarrow M[R0]$   
 $R2 \leftarrow M[R0+1]$   
 $R3 \leftarrow R3 - R3$   
 $R4 \leftarrow R2 \& 1$

Increment

PC

Instruction Address

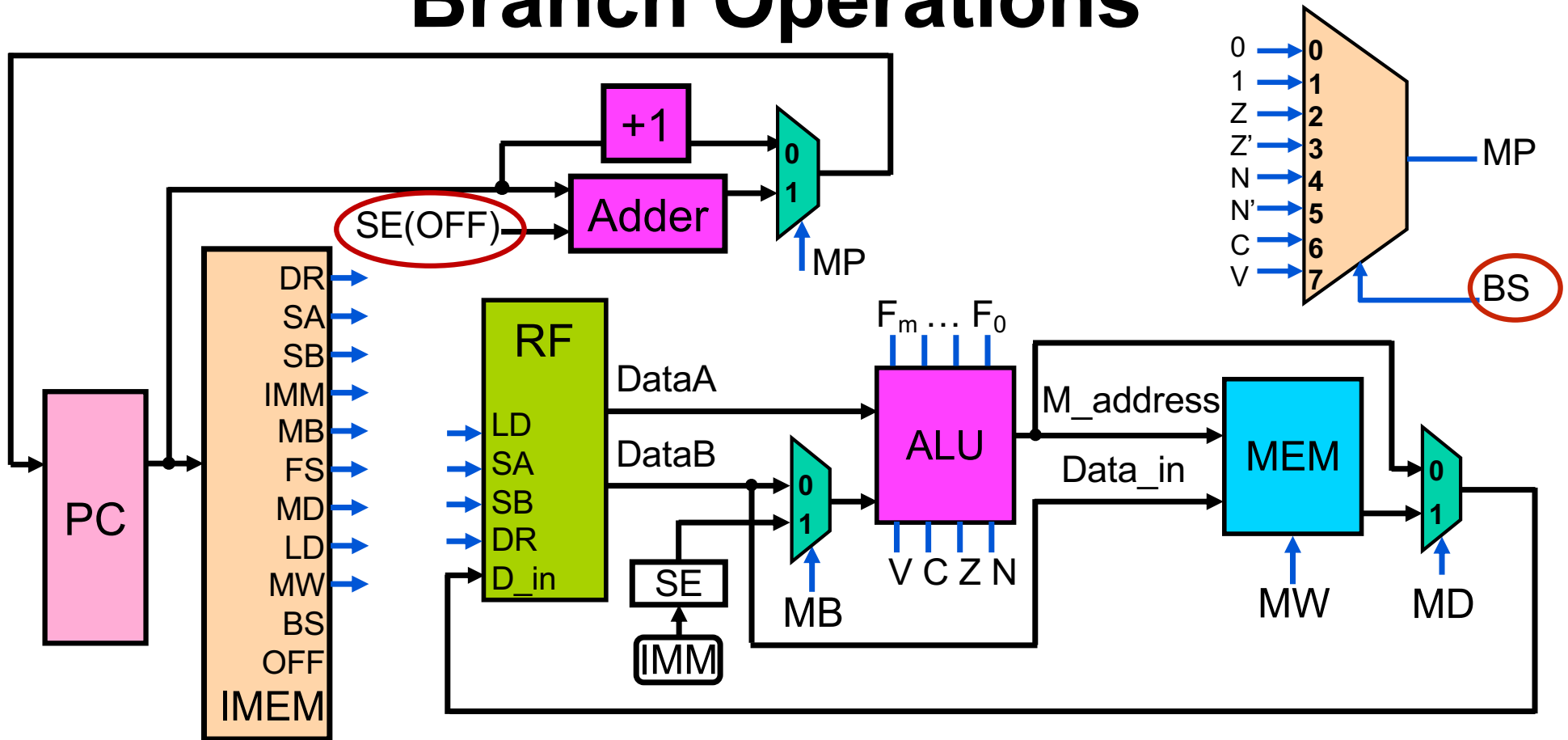
	DR	SA	SB	IMM	MB	FS	MD	LD	MW
0:	000	000	000	x	0	SUB	0	1	0
1:	001	000	x	0	1	ADD	1	1	0
2:	010	000	x	1	1	ADD	1	1	0
3:	011	011	011	x	0	SUB	0	1	0
4:	100	010	x	1	1	AND	0	1	0

Control words stored in a RAM

# Branch Operations

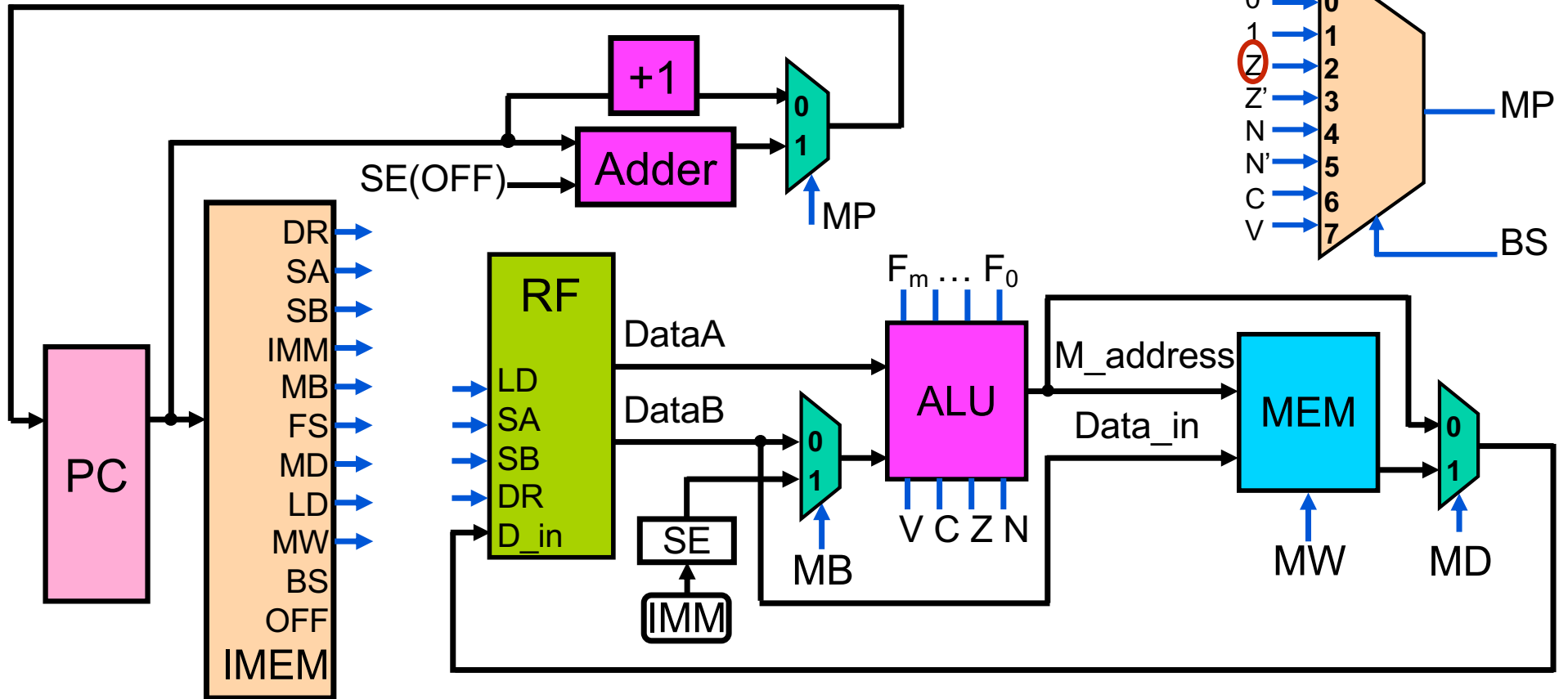
- Used to jump to a different part of the program
- Consists of a *condition* and an *offset*
- **Condition**
  - Checks to see whether the result of the last instruction met a specified criteria, such as
    - Zero ( $Z = 1$ ), Negative ( $N = 1$ )
- **Offset**
  - How far ahead, or back, to jump within the program if the condition is met

# Branch Operations



BS	MP	Branch Type
000	0	Branch Never
001	1	Branch Always
010	Z	Branch if Zero
011	Z'	Branch if Not Zero
100	N	Branch if < Zero
101	N'	Branch if >= Zero
110	C	Branch if Carry Out
111	V	Branch if Overflow

# Branch Operations



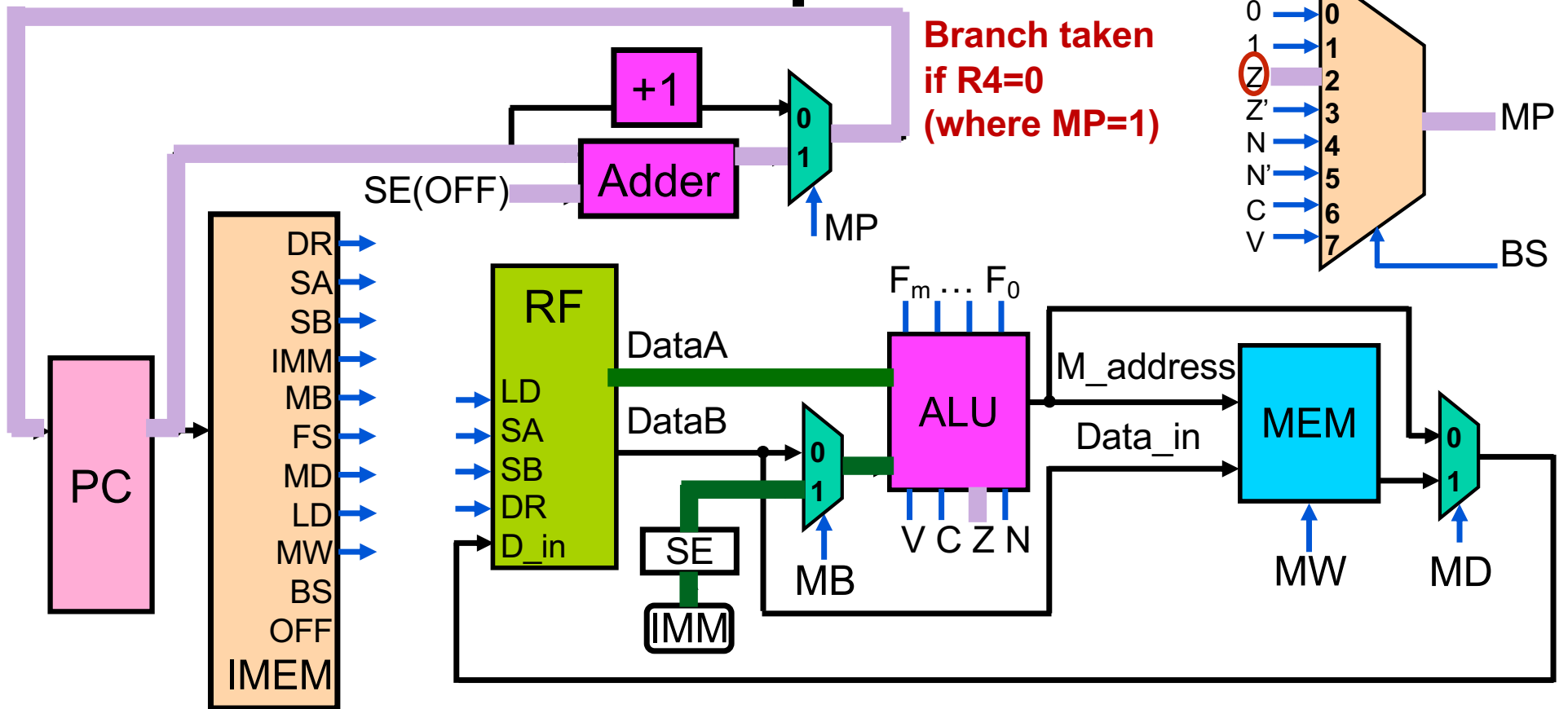
if (R4=0) goto 7  
 R3 <= R3 + R1  
 R2 <= R2 >> 1

	DR	SA	SB	IMM	MB	FS	MD	LD	MW	BS	OFF
5:	x	100	x	0	1	SUB	x	0	0	010	2
6:	011	011	001	x	0	ADD	0	1	0	000	x
7:	010	010	x	x	x	SRL	0	1	0	000	x

Branch if zero



# Branch Operations

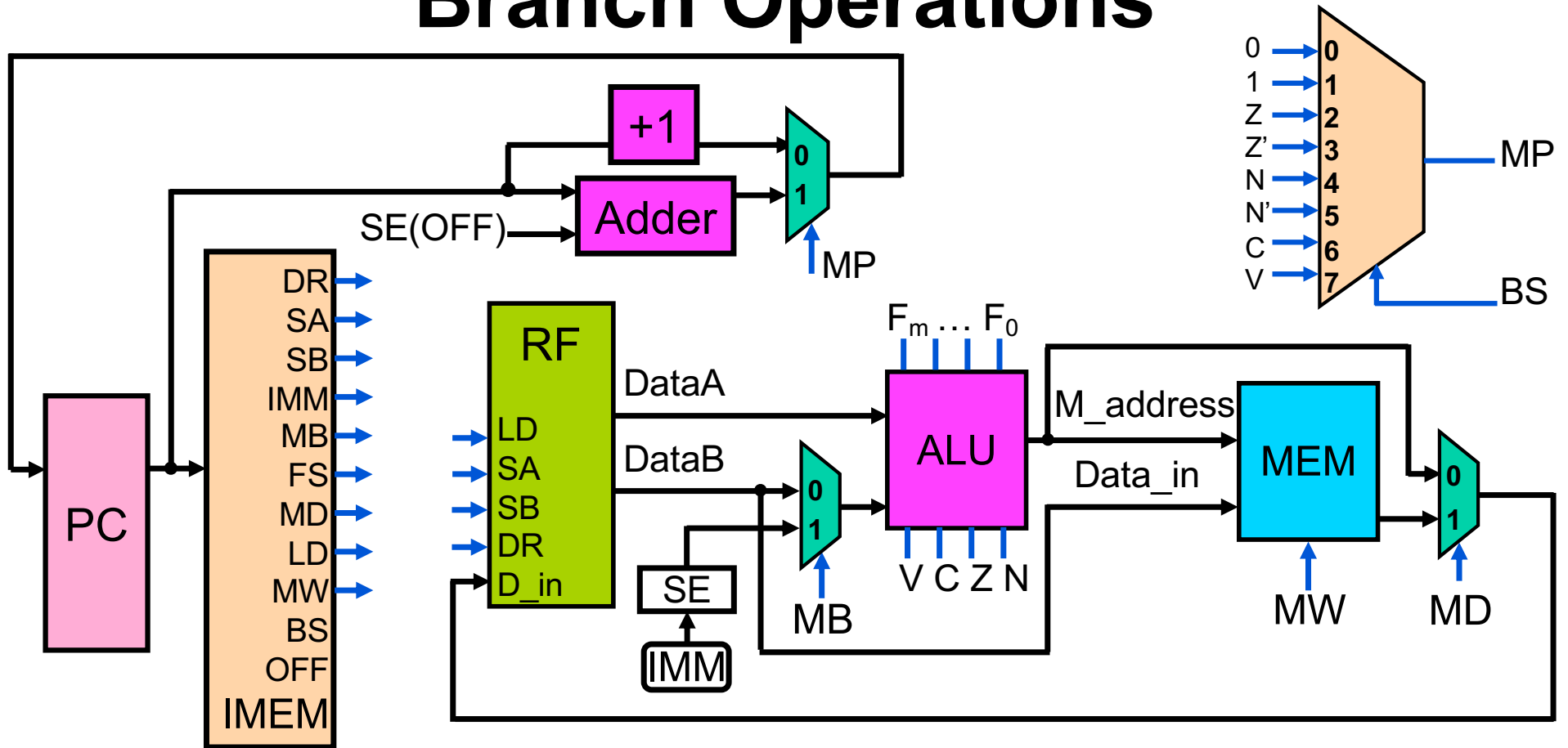


if (R4=0) goto 7  
 $R3 \leftarrow R3 + R1$   
 $R2 \leftarrow R2 \gg 1$

	DR	SA	SB	IMM	MB	FS	MD	LD	MW	BS	OFF
5:	x	100	x	0	1	SUB	x	0	0	010	2
6:	011	011	001	x	0	ADD	0	1	0	000	x
7:	010	010	x	x	x	SRL	0	1	0	000	x

Branch if zero

# Branch Operations



**R1 <= R1 << 1**

**if (R2≠0) goto 4**

**M[R0+2] <= R3**

8:

9:

10:

	DR	SA	SB	IMM	MB	FS	MD	LD	MW	BS	OFF
8:	001	001	x	x	x	SLL	0	1	0	000	x
9:											
10:	x	000	011	2	1	ADD	x	0	1	000	x

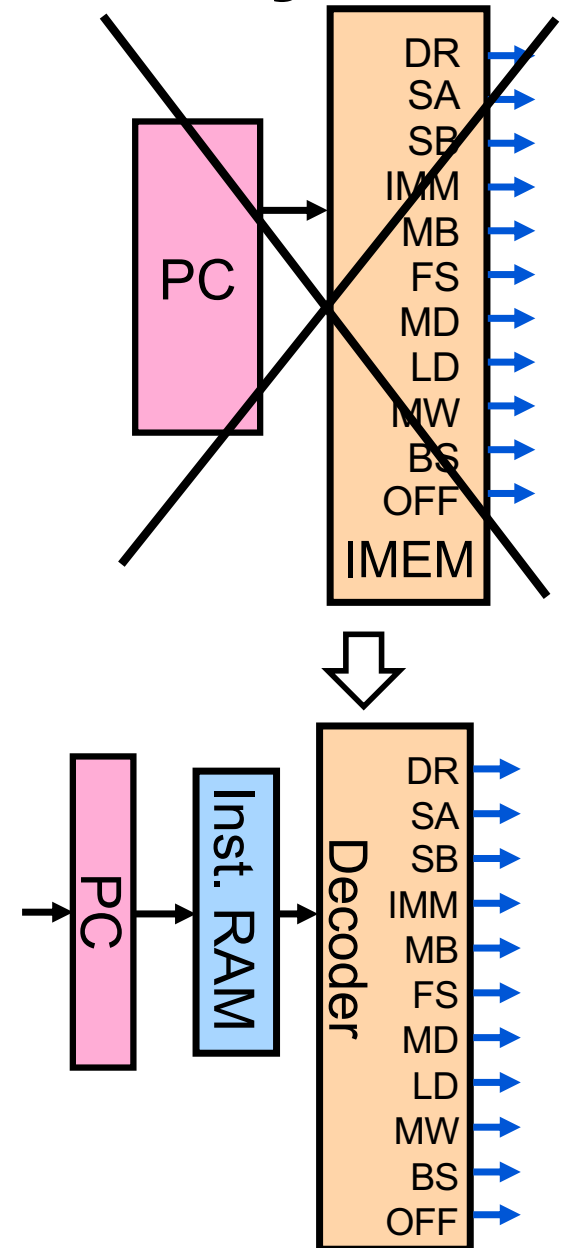
# Programmable Multiplication

- 0:  $R0 \leftarrow R0 - R0$
- 1:  $R1 \leftarrow M[R0]$
- 2:  $R2 \leftarrow M[R0 + 1]$
- 3:  $R3 \leftarrow R3 - R3$
- 4:  $R4 \leftarrow R2 \& 1$
- 5: if ( $R4=0$ ) goto 7
- 6:  $R3 \leftarrow R3 + R1$
- 7:  $R2 \leftarrow R2 \gg 1$
- 8:  $R1 \leftarrow R1 \ll 1$
- 9: if ( $R2 \neq 0$ ) goto 4
- 10:  $M[R0+2] \leftarrow R3$

DR	SA	SB	IMM	MB	FS	MD	LD	MW	BS	OFF
000	000	000	x	0	SUB	0	1	0	000	x
001	000	x	0	1	ADD	1	1	0	000	x
010	000	x	1	1	ADD	1	1	0	000	x
011	011	011	x	0	SUB	0	1	0	000	x
100	010	x	1	1	AND	0	1	0	000	x
x	100	x	0	1	SUB	x	0	0	010	2
011	011	001	x	0	ADD	0	1	0	000	x
010	010	x	x	x	SRL	0	1	0	000	x
001	001	x	x	x	SLL	0	1	0	000	x
x	010	x	0	1	SUB	x	0	0	011	-5
x	000	011	2	1	ADD	x	0	1	000	x

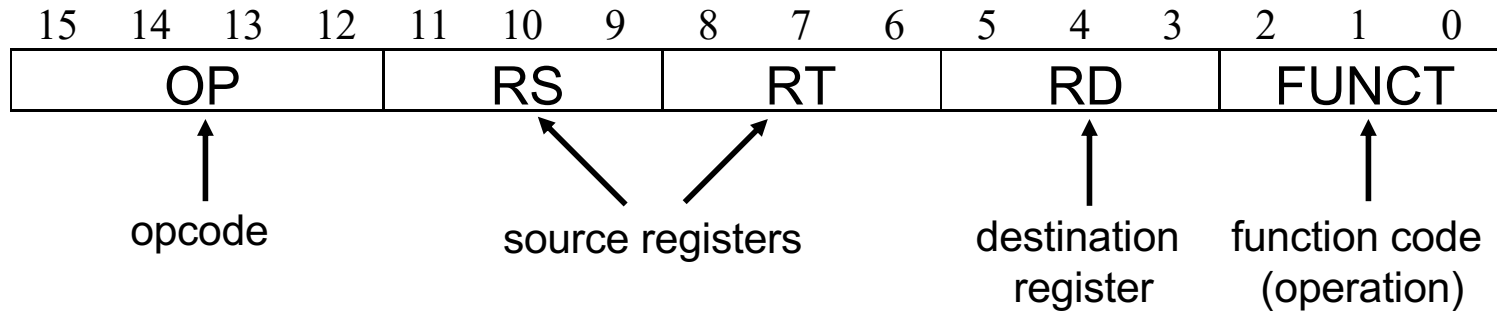
# Providing Even More Flexibility

- **Replace control words with instructions**
  - More intuitive and not specific to particular hardware
  - Shorter than control words
  - Instruction decoder (hardwired logic) creates the control words from the instruction

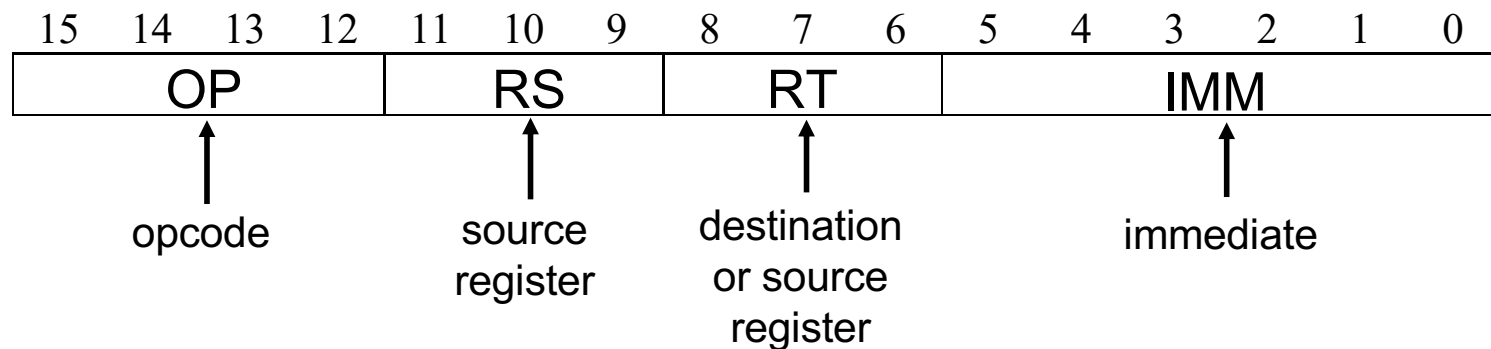


# Our Instruction Formats

## Register to Register (R-Type): ALU operations with 2 source registers



## Immediate (I-Type): ALU operations with immediate, load/store, branch



# ECE-2300 Instructions (A Subset)

Instruction	F	OP	FUNCT	DR	SA	SB	IMM	MB	FS	MD	LD	MW	BS	OFF
ADD rd,rs,rt	R	1111	000	RD	RS	RT	--	0	ADD	0	1	0	000	--
SUB rd,rs,rt	R	1111	001	RD	RS	RT	--	0	SUB	0	1	0	000	--
SRA rd,rs	R	1111	010	RD	RS	--	--	--	SRA	0	1	0	000	--
SRL rd,rs	R	1111	011	RD	RS	--	--	--	SRL	0	1	0	000	--
SLL rd,rs	R	1111	100	RD	RS	--	--	--	SLL	0	1	0	000	--
AND rd,rs,rt	R	1111	101	RD	RS	RT	--	0	AND	0	1	0	000	--
OR rd,rs,rt	R	1111	110	RD	RS	RT	--	0	OR	0	1	0	000	--
NOP	R	0000	000	--	--	--	--	--	--	-	0	0	000	--
HALT	R	0000	001	--	--	--	--	--	--	-	0	0	000	--
LB rt,imm(rs)	I	0010		RT	RS	--	imm	1	ADD	1	1	0	000	--
SB rt,imm(rs)	I	0100		--	RS	RT	imm	1	ADD	-	0	1	000	--
ADDI rt,rs,imm	I	0101		RT	RS	--	imm	1	ADD	0	1	0	000	--
ANDI rt,rs,imm	I	0110		RT	RS	--	imm	1	AND	0	1	0	000	--
ORI rt,rs,imm	I	0111		RT	RS	--	imm	1	OR	0	1	0	000	--
BEQ rt,rs,target	I	1000		--	RS	RT	--	0	SUB	-	0	0	010	imm
BNE rt,rs,target	I	1001		--	RS	RT	--	0	SUB	-	0	0	011	imm
BGEZ rs,target	I	1010		--	RS	--	0	1	SUB	-	0	0	101	imm
BLTZ rs,target	I	1011		--	RS	--	0	1	SUB	-	0	0	100	imm

# Next Class

**Instruction Set Architecture  
Pipelined Microprocessor  
(H&H 7.5.1-7.5.2)**