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Course: EE126

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Lab Report 3

I. Introduction:

- The goal of this lab is to implement the previous components from the earlier lab to form a single-cycle CPU that runs LEGv8 Instructions set.

II. Procedure:

- The final test of the program consists of these instructions and contents of the registers and memory are as follows
- Instruction in IMEM:

```
--This is the instruction currently in IMEM
ADDI        X9, X9, 1
ADD         X10,X9,X11
STUR        X10, [X11,0]
LDUR        X12, [X11, 0]
CBZ         X9, 2
B           3
ADD         X9, X10, X11
ADD         X9, X10, X11
ADDI        X9, X9, 1
ADD         X21, X10, X9
LSL         X9, 2
LSR         X9, 2

--Reset
```

- Contents of Memory and Register:

Registers

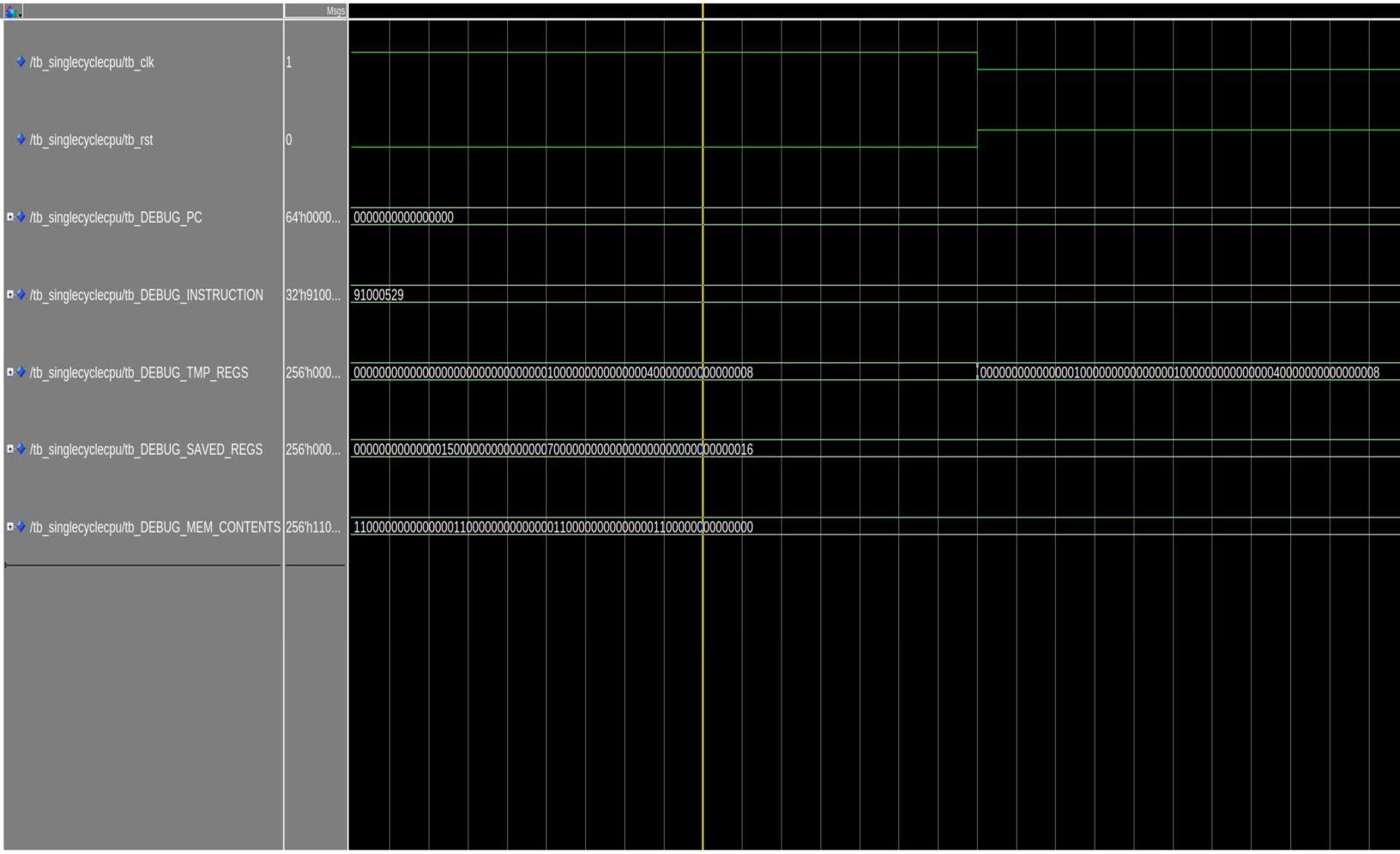
```
$X9 -> 0000000000000000
$X10 -> 0000000000000001
$X11 -> 0000000000000004
$X12 -> 0000000000000008
$X19 -> 0000000000000015
$X20 -> 0000000000000007
$X21 -> 0000000000000000
$X22 -> 0000000000000016
```

DMEM

```
MEM[0-7] -> 00000011 Hex
MEM[8-15] -> 00000011 Hex
MEM[16-23]-> 00000011 Hex
MEM[24-31]-> 00000011 Hex
```

- Signal of Waveform Notation
    - DEBUG_PC: Program Counter
    - DEBUG_INSTRUCTIONS: Instruction that currently being executed
    - DEBUG_TMP_REGS: X9 & X10 & X11 & X12
    - DEBUG_SAVE_REZGS: X19 & X20 & X21 & X22
    - DEBUG_MEM_CONTENTS: mem (0) & … & mem (31)
- Each Registers index are 16 bytes
- Each Memory index are 2 bytes

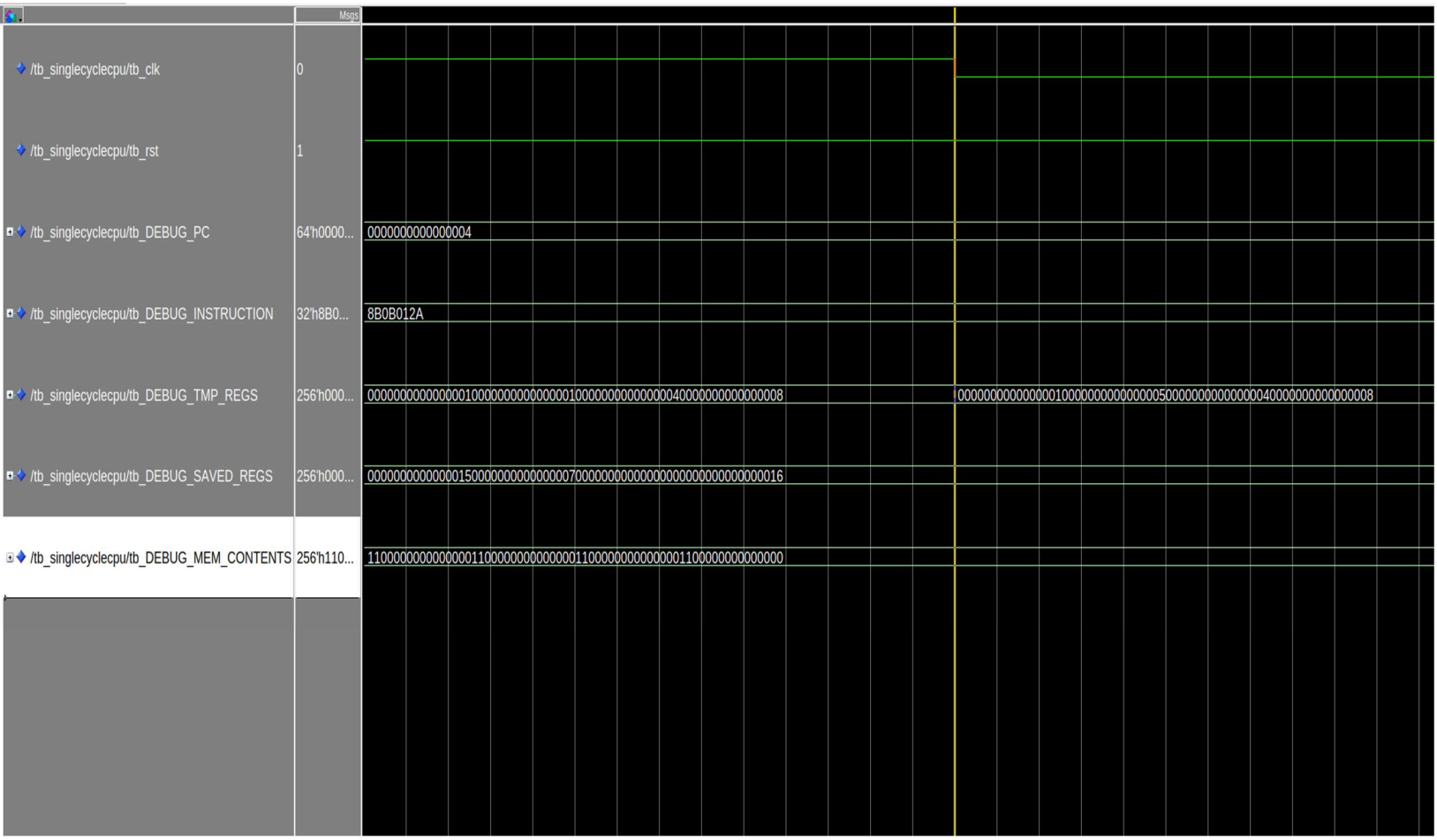
Cycle 1:



ADDI X9, X9, 1

- Program Counter starts at 0x0000000000000000
- It fetches the 32-bit instruction in hexadecimal
- Register X9 changes from 0x000 to 0x001 in the DEBUG_TMP_REGS, which the original content is 0x000.
- Nothing changes in other registers or memory contents

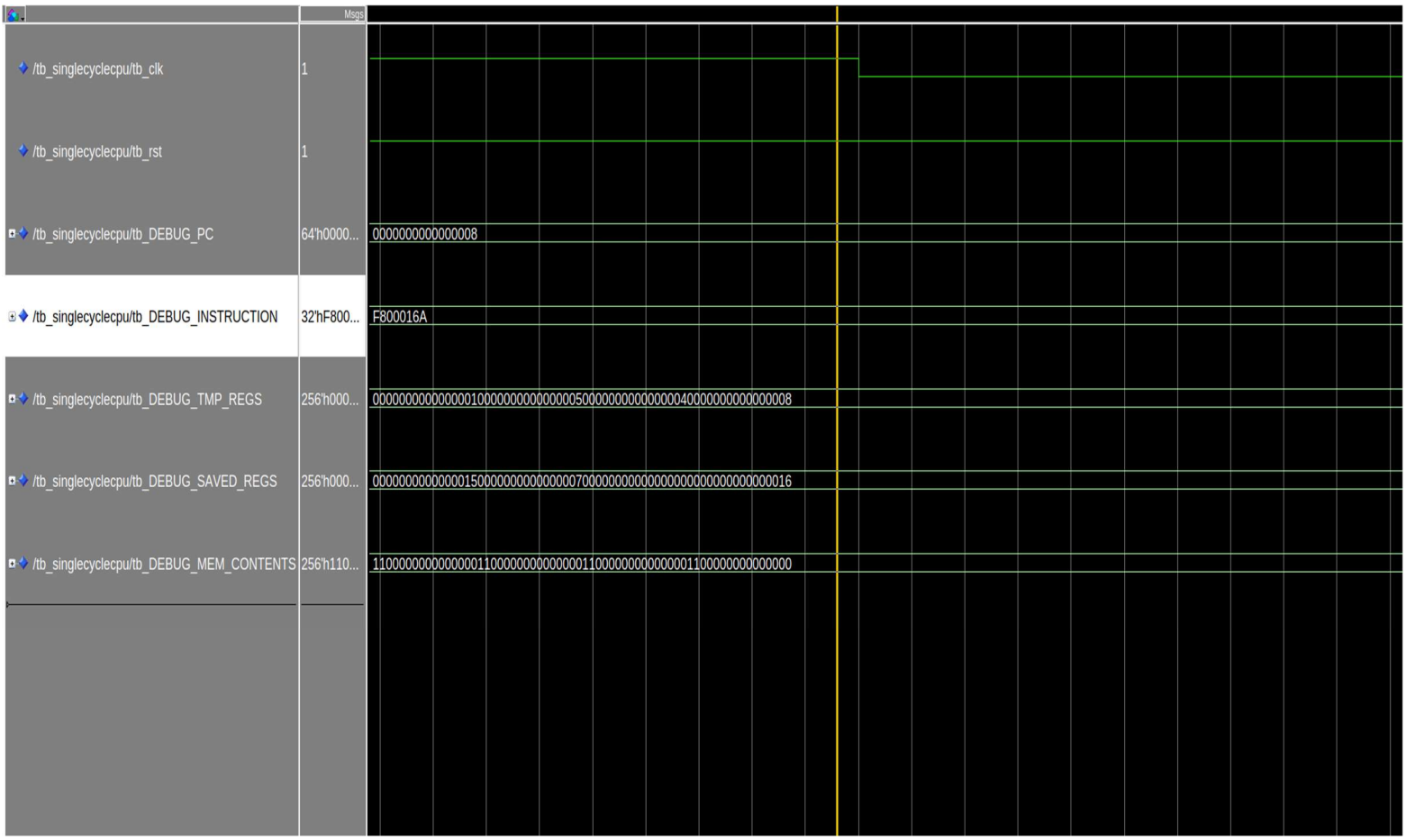
Cycle 2:



ADD X10, X9, X11

- Program Counter increment to 0x0000000000000004
- It fetches the 32-bit instruction in hexadecimal
- Register X10 changes from 0x001 to 0x005 in the DEBUG_TMP_REGS because the addition of X11 (0x004) and X9 (0x001) is 0x005.
- Nothing changes in other registers or memory contents

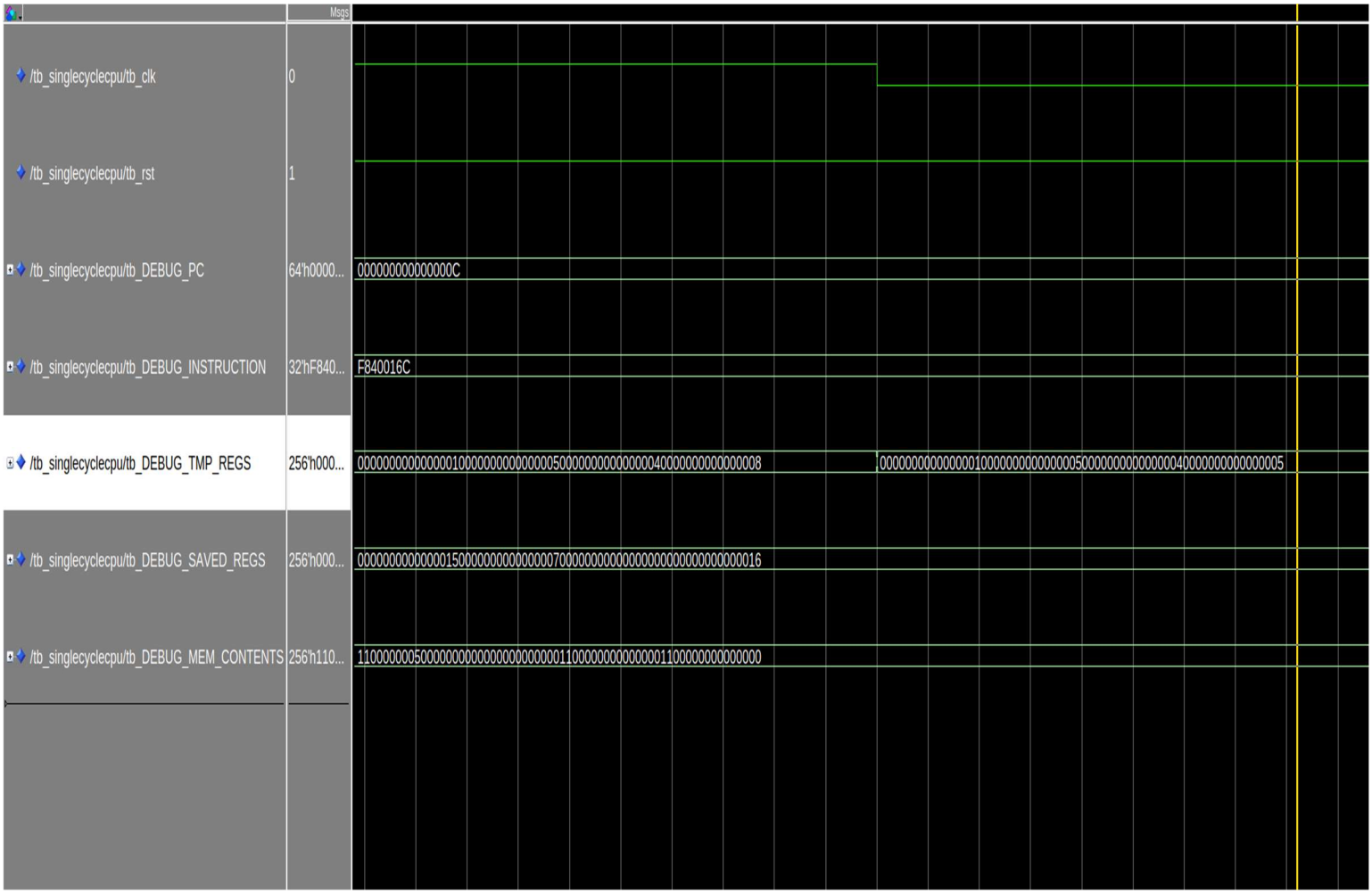
Cycle 3:



STUR X10, [X11, 0]

- Program Counter increment to 0x0000000000000008
- It fetches the 32-bit instruction in hexadecimal
- The CPU is storing the value of X10, 0x005, to memory contents mem(4) because X11 is 0x004
- Nothing appears in the waveform because the data is going to be ready in the next clock cycle

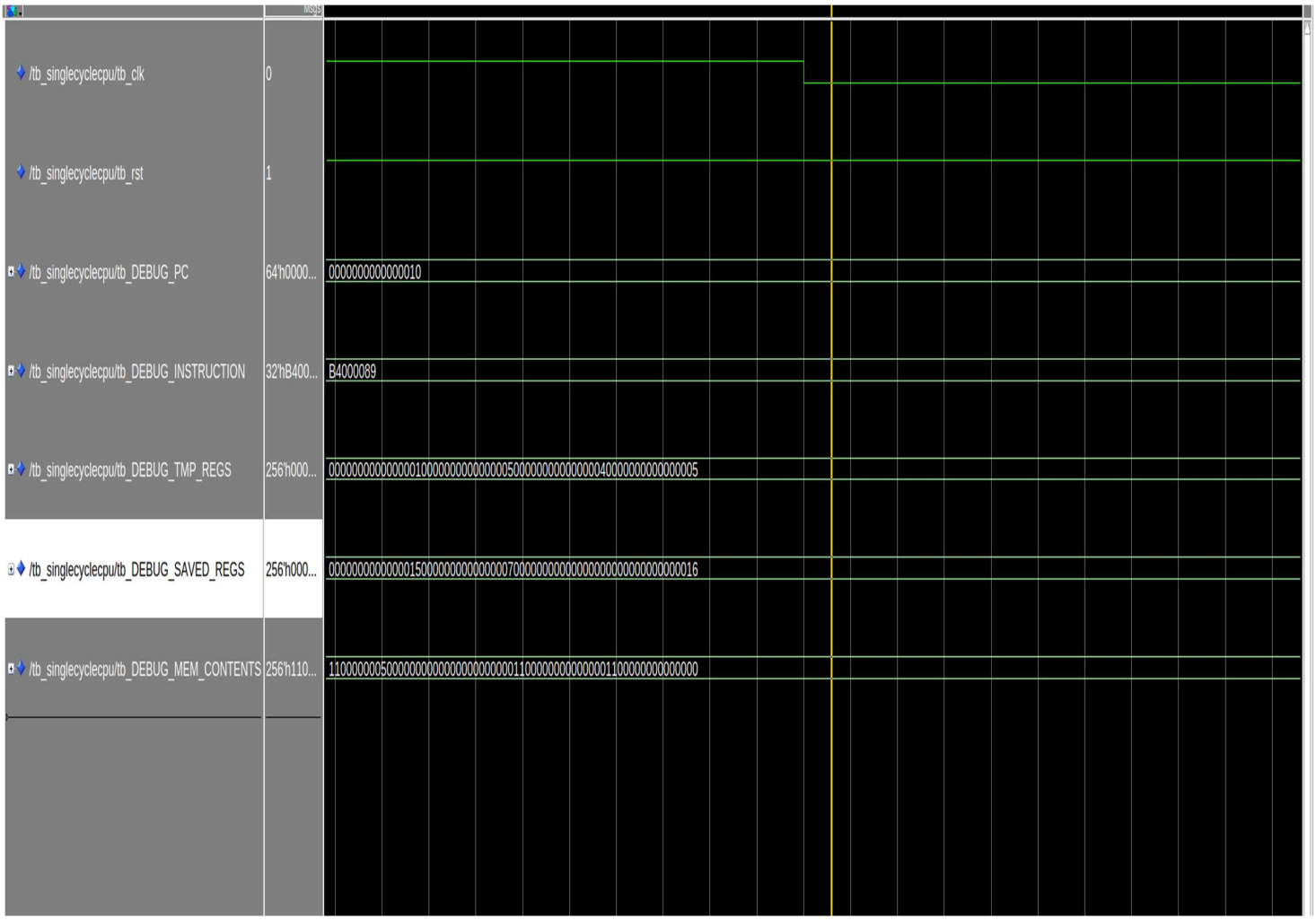
Cycle 4:



LDUR X12, [X11, 0]

- Program Counter increment to 0x000000000000000C
- It fetches the 32-bit instruction in hexadecimal
- In the rising edge of the clock, we can see that the contents of DEBUG_MEM_CONTENTS has changes to 0x005 in mem(4)
- Moreover, in the falling edge of the clock, the CPU writes into the register X12 the contents of mem(4) which is 0x005

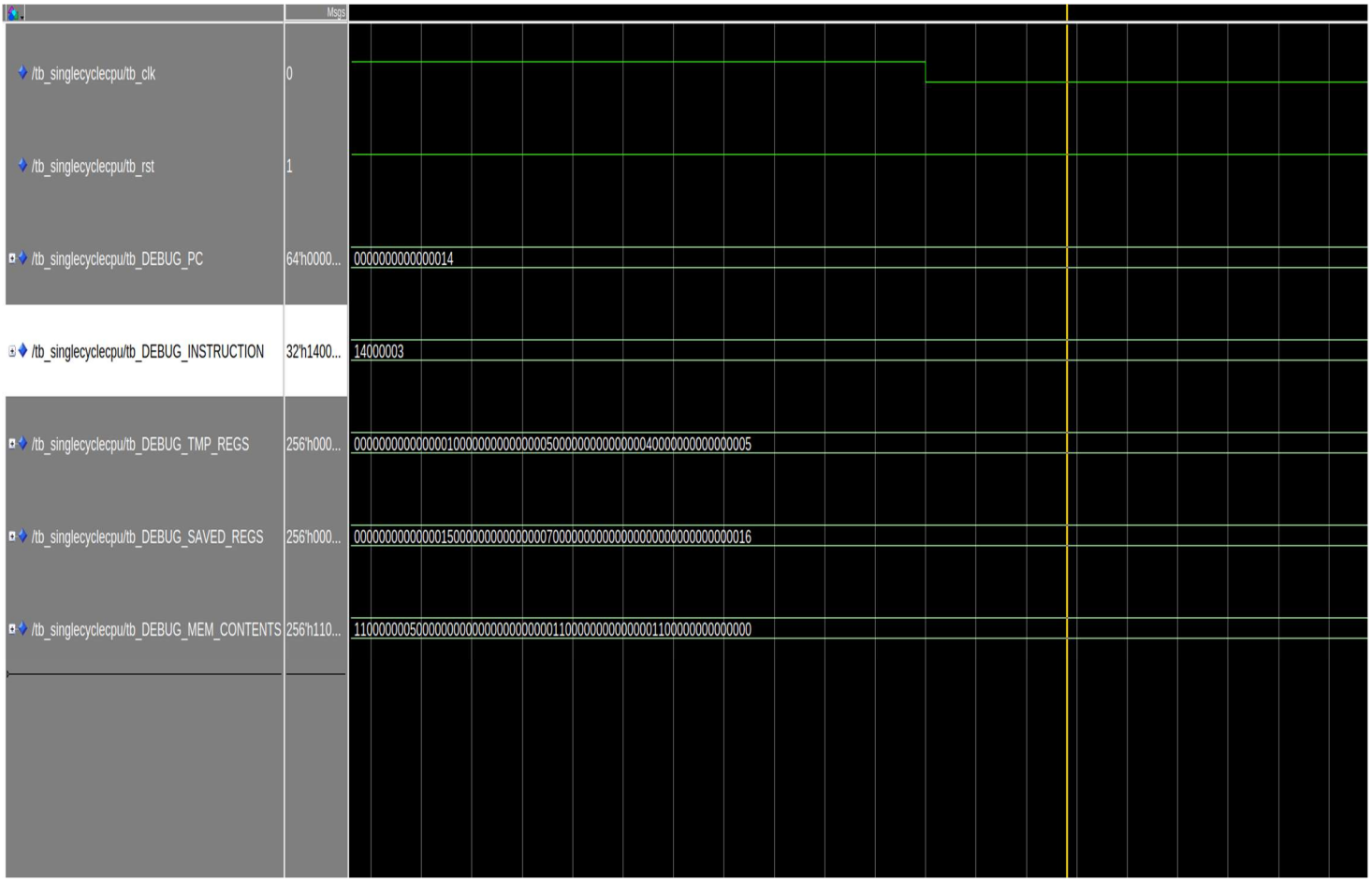
Cycle 5:



CBZ X9, 2

- Program Counter increment to 0x0000000000000010
- It fetches the 32-bit instruction in hexadecimal
- Nothing happen here because the register X9 is not 0, so it will not jump

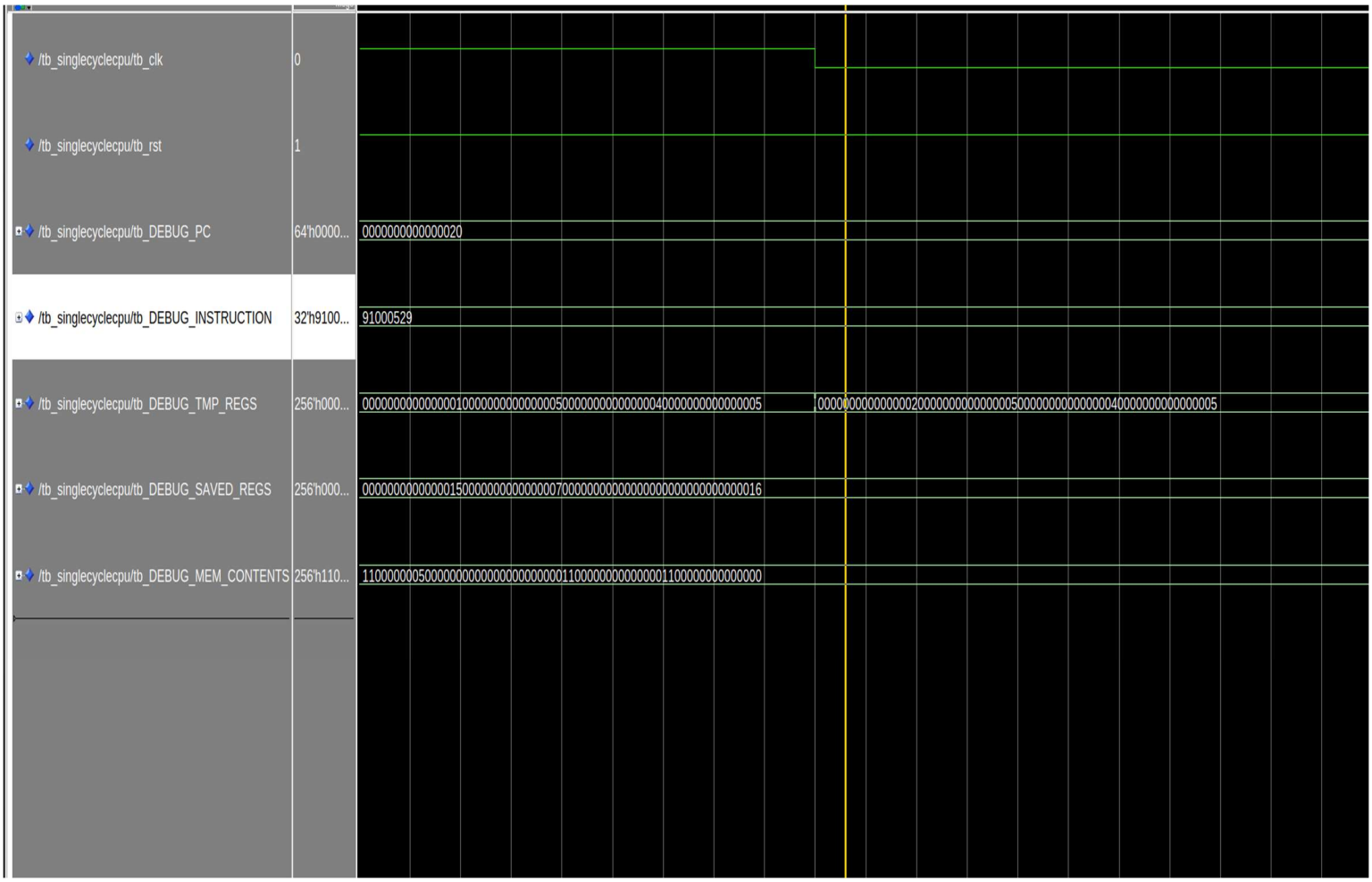
Cycle 6:



B 3

- Program Counter increment to 0x0000000000000014
- It fetches the 32-bit instruction in hexadecimal
- The program counter will jump to the offset + program counter location in the next clock cycle after executing this instruction

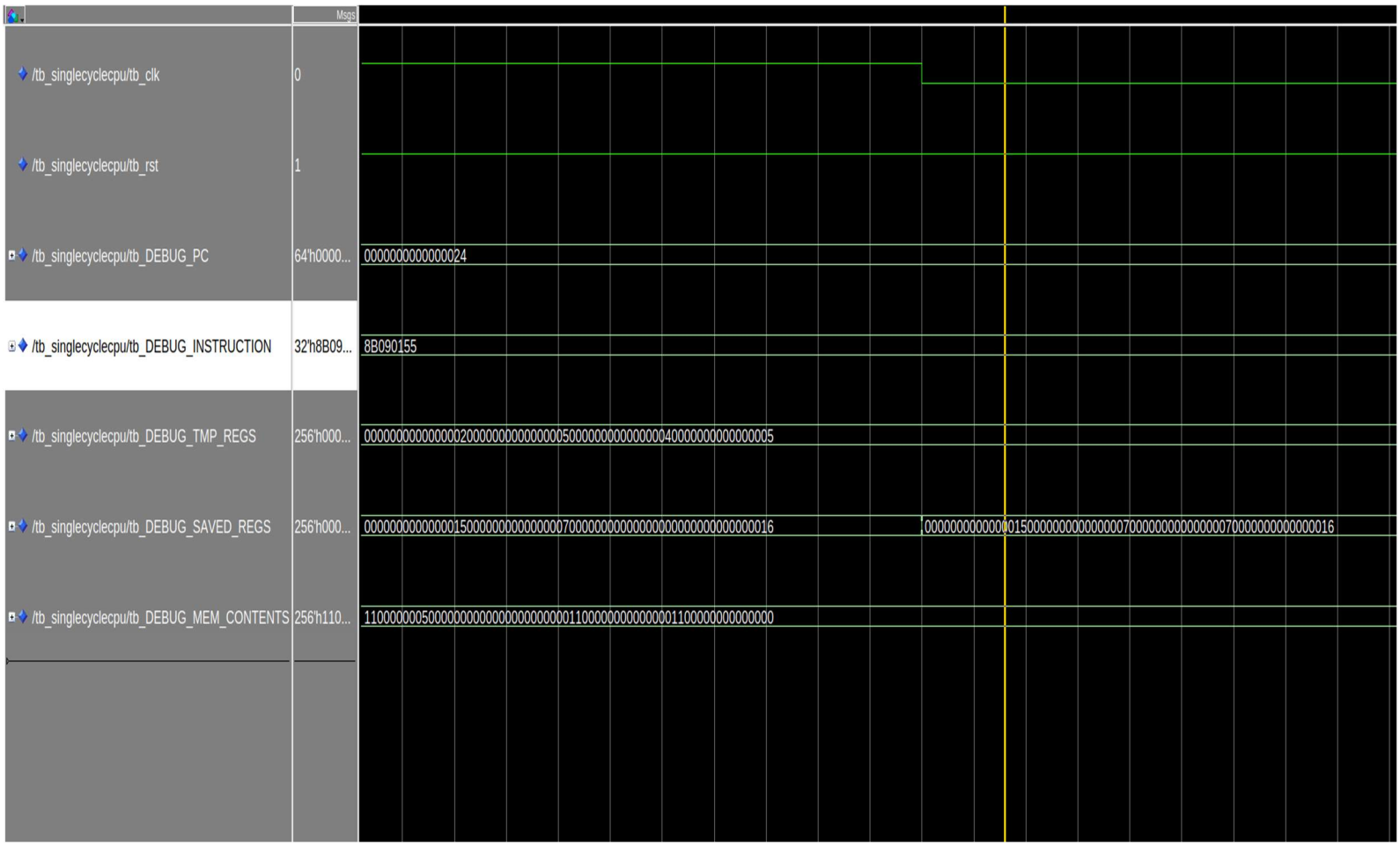
Cycle 7:



ADD X9, X9, 1

- Program Counter branch to 0x0000000000000020 instead of incrementing by 4 to 0x0000000000000014
- It fetches the 32-bit instruction in hexadecimal
- The registers X9 got updated into 0x002 because of X9 = X9 + 1, in which the previous contents of X9 is 0x001

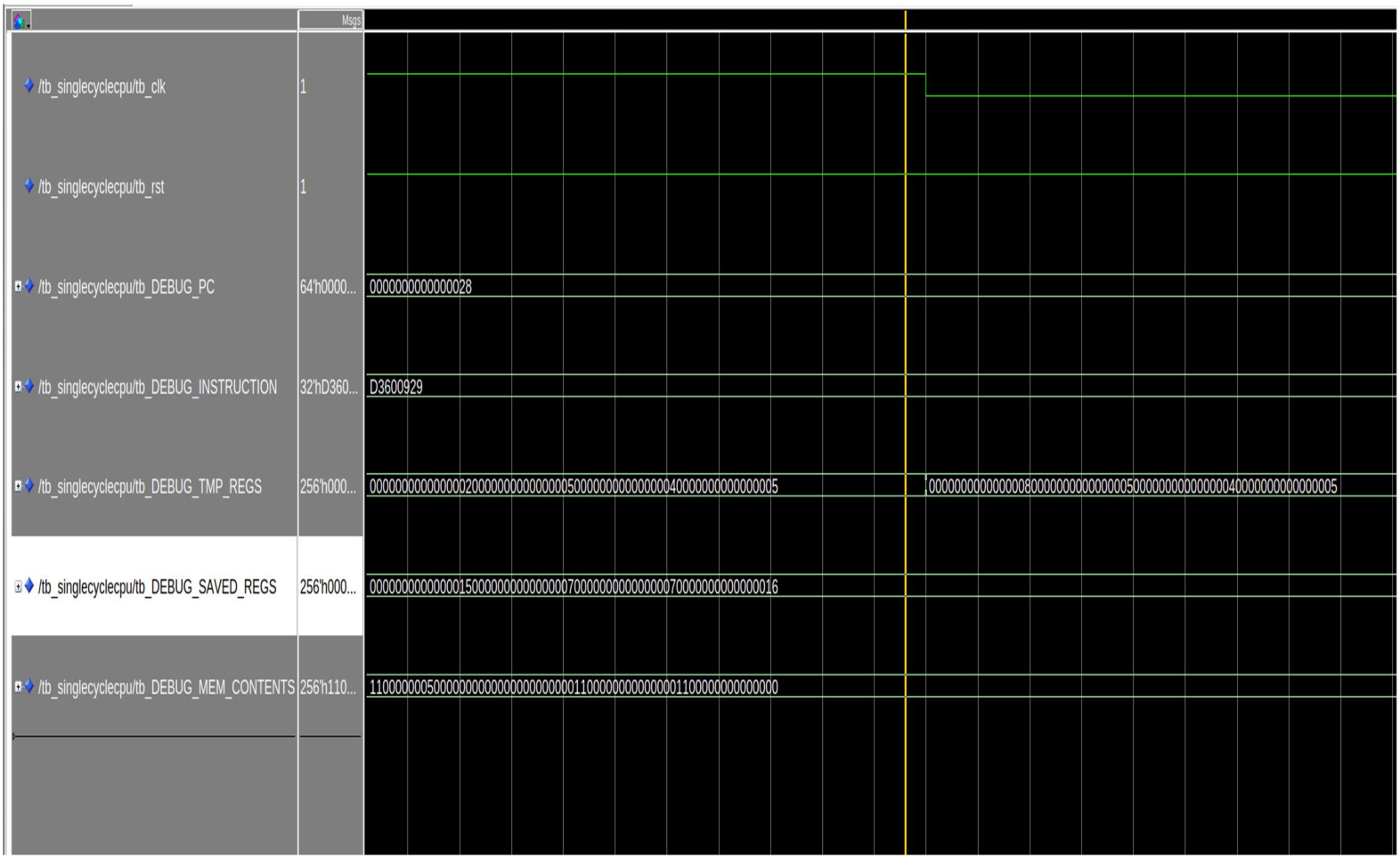
Cycle 8:



ADD X21, X10, X9

- Program Counter increments to 0x0000000000000024
- It fetches the 32-bit instruction in hexadecimal
- The summation of X10, 0x005, and X9, 0x002, is 0x007, which is being stored in X21

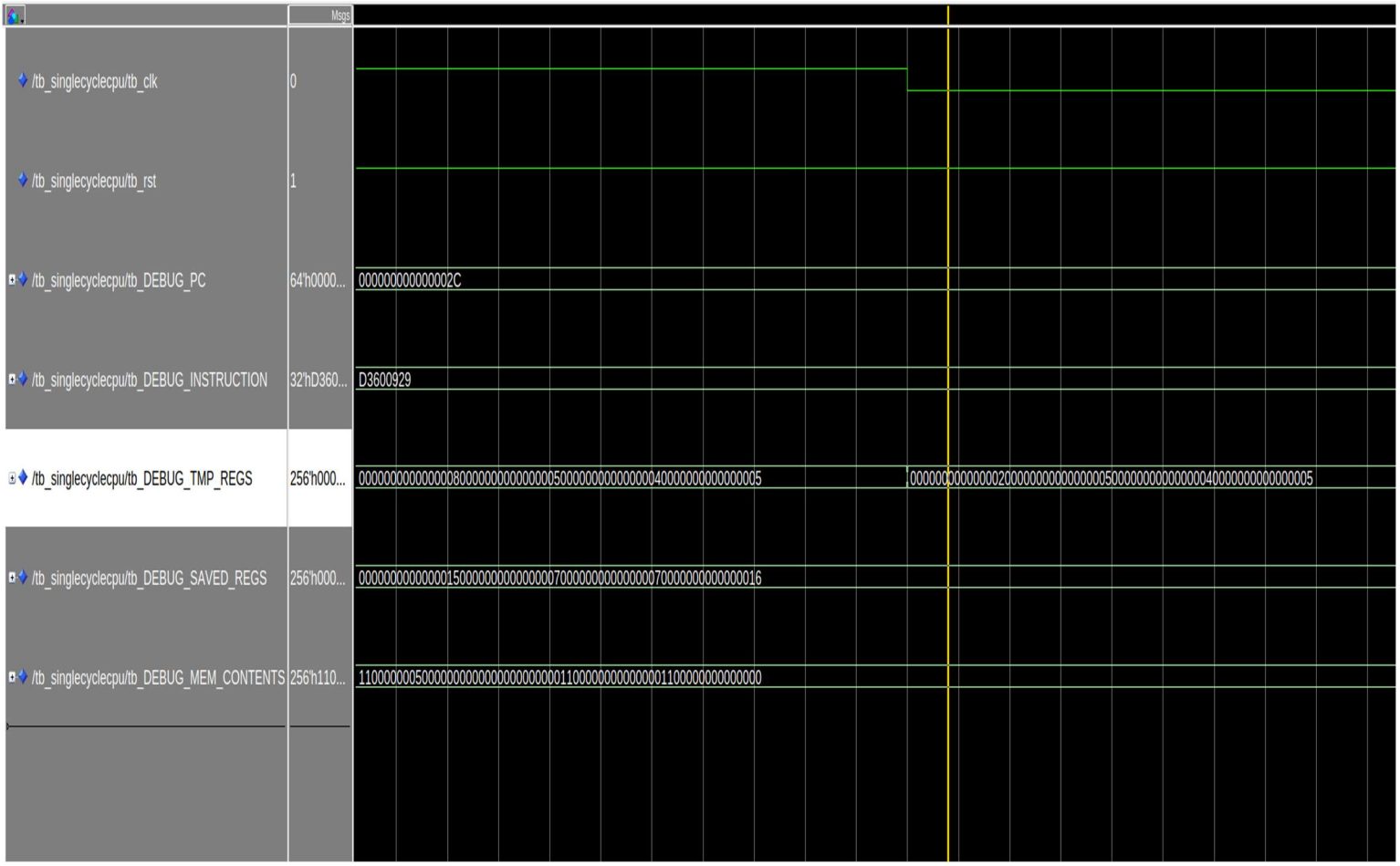
Cycle 9:



LSL X9, X9, 2

- Program Counter increments to 0x0000000000000028
- It fetches the 32-bit instruction in hexadecimal
- X9 being shift left by 2, which turns 0x002 into 0x008, and the value is stored in X9

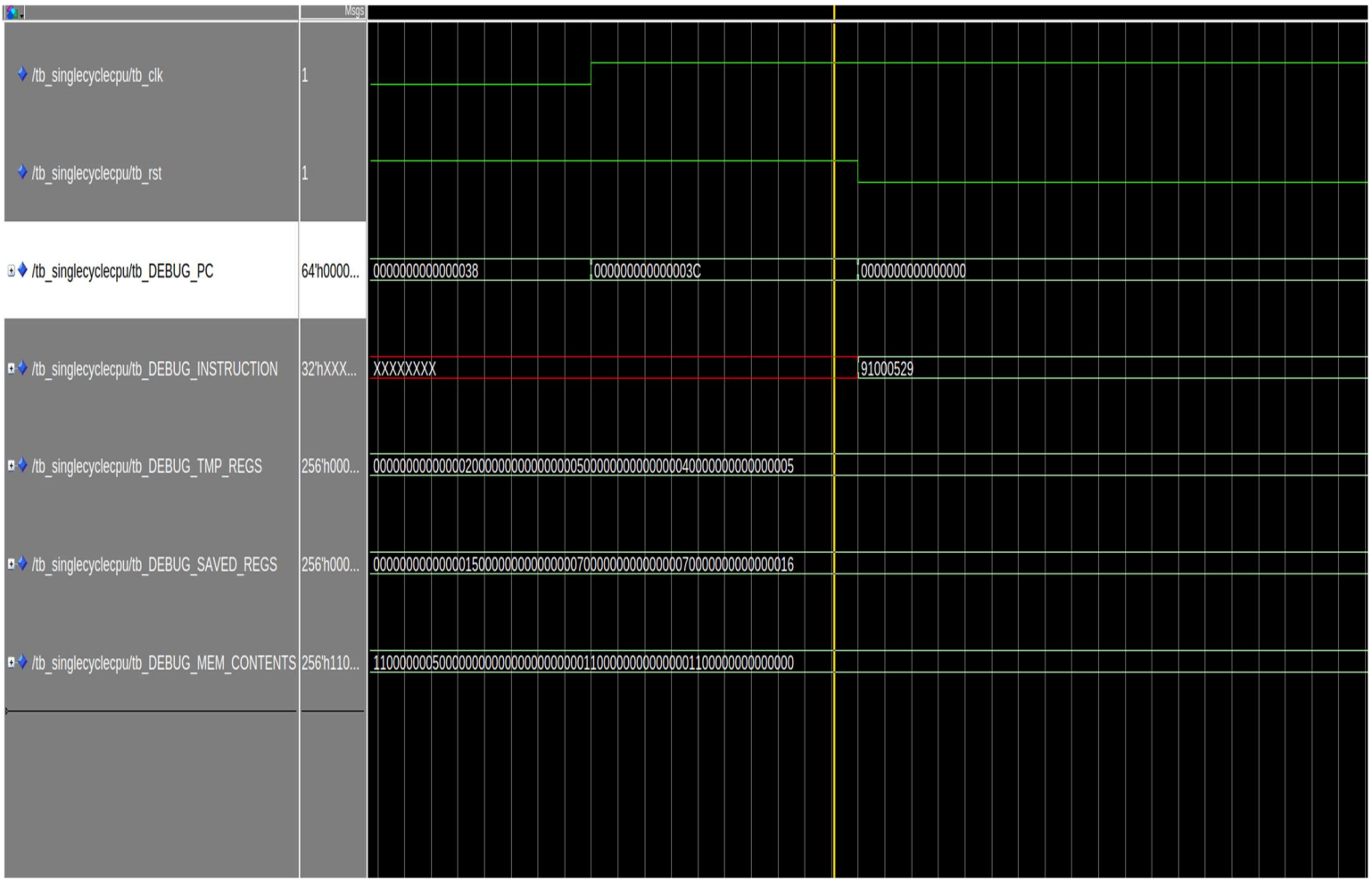
Cycle 10:



LSR X9, X9 , 2

- Program Counter increments to 0x000000000000002C
- It fetches the 32-bit instruction in hexadecimal
- X9 being shift right by 2, which turns 0x008 into 0x002, and the value is stored in X9

Reset Cycle:



Reset:

- After finishing the instruction sets, I assert the reset signal and turn the program counter back to 0x0000000000000000.