

Help

In this module we learn how a processor splits its work into many smaller steps (called pipelining). This is analogous to a manufacturing plant that breaks work down into smaller steps on an assembly line. Just as in manufacturing, by breaking work down into smaller tasks we can get a higher rate of completion (higher throughput). We will split our instruction execution into a 5-stage pipeline.

By the end of this module you will be able to:

- Describe the 5 phases of instruction processing for pipelining: instruction fetch, decode, execute, memory access, and writeback.
- Describe which instruction execution operations are performed in each phase.
- Describe how a pipeline improves throughput in a processor.
- Describe the changes needed in the LC-3 to support pipelining.
- Explain the flow of instructions through a 5-stage pipeline.

INTRODUCING PIPELINING

3:44 / 3:44

1.0x

Download transcript .txt

[Show Discussion](#)[New Post](#)[Help](#)

edX offers interactive online classes and MOOCs from the world's best universities. Online courses from MITx, HarvardX, BerkeleyX, UTx and many other universities. Topics include biology, business, chemistry, computer science, economics, finance, electronics, engineering, food and nutrition, history, humanities, law, literature, math, medicine, music, philosophy, physics, science, statistics and more. EdX is a non-profit online initiative created by founding partners Harvard and MIT.

© 2015 edX Inc.

EdX, Open edX, and the edX and Open edX logos are registered trademarks or trademarks of edX Inc.

[Terms of Service and Honor Code](#)

[Privacy Policy \(Revised 10/22/2014\)](#)

POWERED BY
OPENedX

About edX

[About](#)

[News](#)

[Contact](#)

[FAQ](#)

[edX Blog](#)


[Donate to edX](#)

[Jobs at edX](#)


Follow Us


 [Facebook](#)

 [Twitter](#)


 [LinkedIn](#)

 [Google+](#)

 [Tumblr](#)

 [Meetup](#)

 [Reddit](#)

 [Youtube](#)