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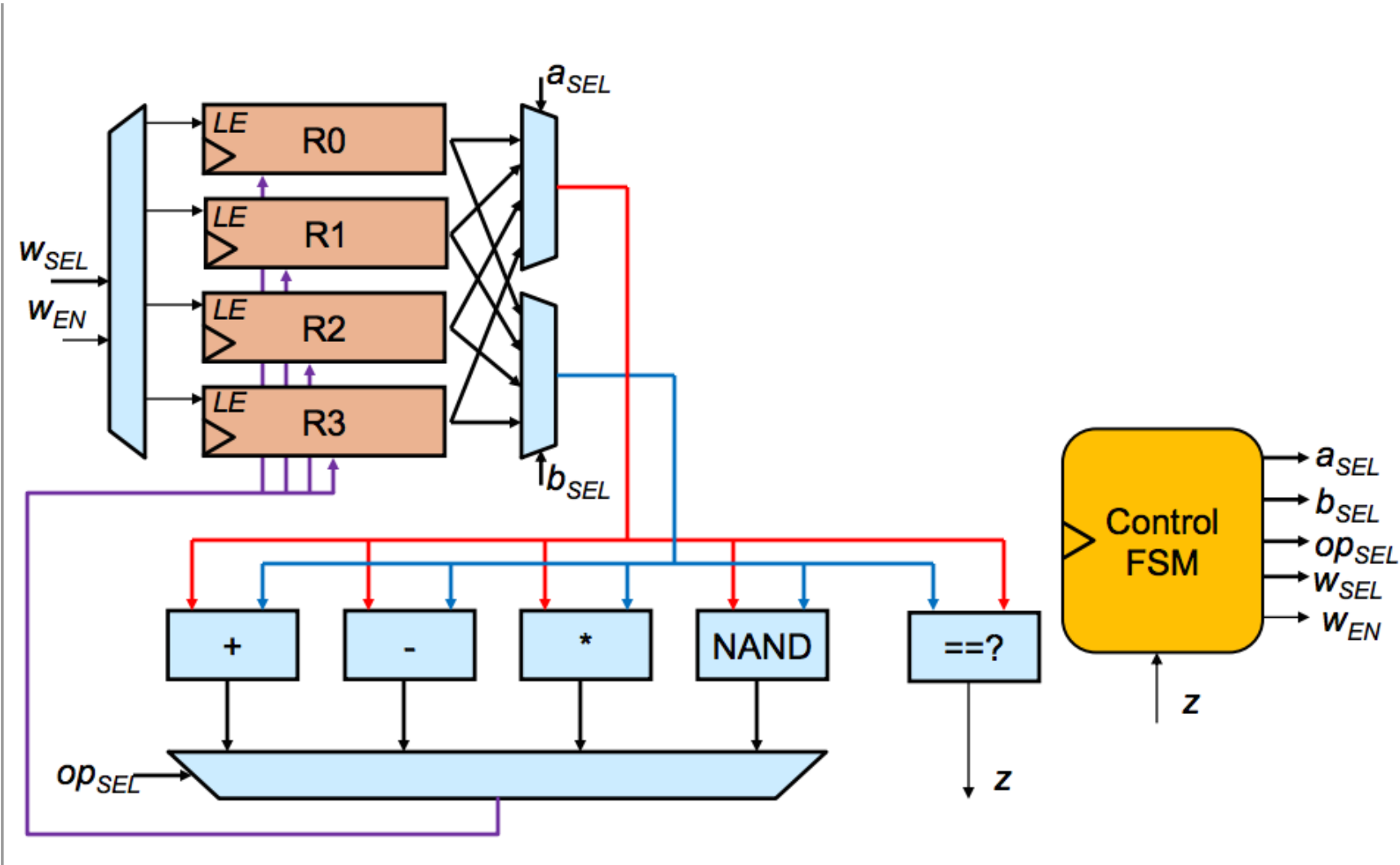
WE9.1

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Video explanation of solution is provided below the problem.

Simple Programmable Datapath

33 points possible (ungraded)
You are given a simple programmable datapath shown below:



This datapath reads two operands A and B from a register file that contains 4 registers R0 - R3. It then performs one of four operations (ADD, SUB, MUL, or NAND) on A and B and optionally writes the result back to another register. It also has logic to determine if A is equal to B or not and sets the control signal Z accordingly.

The control signals for this datapath are described below:

Control ROM Input:

Z 1: A equals B 0: A not equal to B

Control ROM Outputs:

- ASEL 2 bit selector for A input: (00 = R0, 01 = R1, 10 = R2, 11 = R3)
- BSEL 2 bit selector for B input: (00 = R0, 01 = R1, 10 = R2, 11 = R3)
- OPSEL 2 bit selector of operation to perform on A and B (00: ADD, 01: SUB, 10: MUL, 11: NAND)
- WSEL 2 bit selector for destination register for write operations: (00 = R0, 01 = R1, 10 = R2, 11 = R3)
- WEN Write enable - controls whether or not result is written back to a register or not.

You are asked to program this datapath to compute the function $3 * N - 2$, and store the result in R3. A semi-complete list of instructions and control signals is provided in the table below. Complete the missing entries to have the datapath produce the desired result.

Assume that the initial values of the registers are:

- R0 = 1
- R1 = 0
- R2 = -1
- R3 = N

A semi-complete description of what should happen in each state is shown here. You will need to determine the correct values of RX, RY, and RZ.

```
S0: ADD(R2, RX, R2)    - produce -2 in R2
S1: ADD(RY, R0, R1)    - produce 2 in R1
S2: ADD(R0, R1, R1)    - produce 3 in R1
S3: MUL(RZ, R3, R3)    - produce 3*N in R3
S4: ADD(R3, R2, R3)    - produce 3*N - 2 on R3
S5: HALT()
```

Fill in the control ROM so that states S0 through S5 are executed in order to produce 3*N - 2 and store that result into R3. Use X to represent don't cares (i.e., the signal can be either a 0 or a 1).

Instr	S[2:0]	Z	S'[2:0]	ASEL	BSEL	OPSEL
ADD(R2, RX, R2)	000	X	001	10	Select an option ▾	Select an option ▾
ADD(RY, R0, R1)	Select an option ▾	Select an option ▾	Select an option ▾	Select an option ▾	Select an option ▾	ADD
ADD(R0, R1, R1)	Select an option ▾	Select an option ▾		Select an option ▾	Select an option ▾	ADD
MUL(RZ, R3, R3)	011	X	Select an option ▾	Select an option ▾	Select an option ▾	Select an option ▾
ADD(R3, R2, R3)	100	X	Select an option ▾	Select an option ▾	Select an option ▾	Select an option ▾
HALT()	Select an option ▾		Select an option ▾			Select an option ▾
		X		XX	XX	

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Programmable Architectures

Evaluating a function

R0 = 1

R1 = 0

R2 = -1

R3 = N

Compute 3*N – 2 and store result in R3.

S0: ADD(R2, R2, R2) // R2 ← -2

S1: ADD(R0, R0, R1) // R1 ← 2

S2: ADD(R0, R1, R1) // R1 ← 3

S3: MUL(RZ, R3, R3) // R3 ← 3*N

S4: ADD(R3, R2, R3) // R3 ← 3*N-2

S5: HALT()

(Caption will be displayed when you start playing the video.)

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