

- **SLT**: for SLT all we did was modify ALU and ALU Control: in ALU control we added a case where the op was 6'b000000 (for R type instruction), and set the ALUop equal to 3'd5. In ALU, we added a case where instruction = 0 and ALUop = 3'd5 and did  $(a < b)$ ? 1:0 to implement the SLT.
- **ADDI**: for ADDI we added an instance to the Control unit. In this instance we set RegDst = 0 since in I type the register destination is the second register in the instruction, we set ALUSrc = 1'b1 to force the ALU to take the immediate as input, and we set RegWrite = 1 to write back to the register.
- **J**: for the J instruction we added a module to shift the lower 26 bits of the instruction to the left by 20 bits, and then we added a module to concatenate the upper 4 bits of the output of the PC adder (to get PC + 4) with the now 28 bits from the instruction to get the new address of the next instruction. This was then mux'd with the output of the PC mux (taking a new control signal "jump" as select) to get the input to the program counter module.
- **BNE**: for BNE, we added a "not zero" output to the ALU and a branch\_ne signal to the control, and then we put those two through an AND gate (when branch\_ne and not\_zero both are 1, the CPU branches), and then OR'd that output with the output of the AND gate for BEQ that is already implemented (if 1 of the outputs is 1 then branch). That output was then fed into the branch mux as the select.
- **LUI**: for LUI, we added a module that takes the lower 16 bits of the input (for I type instructions the lower 16 bits are the immediate), and puts those 16 bits into the upper 16 bits of a 32 bit wire. The lower 16 bits of the wire are given 0. Then this output goes through a mux, with the other input of the mux being the write\_data from the data memory mux, and a new lui signal from control being the select. This output is then fed into the write data port of the register file.

