



Department of Artificial Intelligence & Data Science

AY: 2024-25

Class:	SE	Semester:	III
Course Code:	CSC 304	Course Name:	DLCA

Name of Student:	Archita Deepak Gupta
Roll No. :	19
Assignment No.:	04
Title of Assignment:	Compare hardwired & microprogrammed control unit for CPU
Date of Submission:	
Date of Correction:	

Evaluation

Performance Indicator	Max. Marks	Marks Obtained
Completeness	5	4
Demonstrated Knowledge	3	3
Legibility	2	1
Total	10	8

Performance Indicator	Exceed Expectations (EE)	Meet Expectations (ME)	Below Expectations (BE)
Completeness	5	3-4	1-2
Demonstrated Knowledge	3	2	1
Legibility	2	1	0

Checked by

Name of Faculty :

Signature

Date

: Bhat
: 11/10/24

write a microprogram for the instruction ADD R₁, R₂

T-state	Operation	microinstructions-
T ₁	PC → MAR	PCout, MARin, Read, clear y, Set Cin, Add, Zin
T ₂	m → MBR PC ← PC + 1	Zout, PCin, Wait for memory fetch cycle.
T ₃	MBR → IR	MBRout, IRin
T ₄	R ₁ → x	R1out, Xin, CLRC
T ₅	R ₂ → ALU	R2out, ADD, Zin
T ₆	Z → R ₁	Zout, R1in
T ₇	check for intr	Assumption enabled intr pending CLR x, SET C, SPout, SUB, Zin
T ₈	SP ← SP - 1	Zout, SPin, MARin
T ₉	PC → MDR	PCout, MDRin, WRITE
T ₁₀	MDR → [SP]	wait for mem access
T ₁₁	PC ← 15 Raddr	PCin 15 Raddr out

Q2. compare and contrast Handwired control unit and microprogrammed control unit.

Soln. control unit can be designed using two ways

1. Handwired control unit
2. Microprogrammed control unit.

Aspect	Handwired control unit	microprogrammed control unit
1. Design	Built using fixed combinational logic circuits	It uses a microprogram stored in a control memory.
2. Control signal generation	Directly generated by hardware circuits.	Generated by fetching microinstructions from control memory.
3. Speed.	Faster, as signals are directly produced by the hardware.	Slower as each instruction involves memory fetch cycles.
4. flexibility	less flexible: hard to modify or update instruction sets.	more flexible: instruction set can be easily modified.
5. complexity	complex design; difficult to implement for large instruction sets	simpler design; easier to handle larger instruction sets.

DATE:

Aspect	Hardwired Control unit	Microprogrammed Control unit.
6. Cost	Higher initial design cost due to complex hardware design.	Lower initial cost, but requires additional memory.
7. Performance -e.	High performance, suitable for system needing speed.	Moderate performance, better suited for system needing versatility.
8. Modification -n.	Difficult; requires redesign of hardware circuit	Easier; changes can be made by updating microinstructions.