**Revisions highlighted in yellow: Last revision 9/25/18**

**LABS9-18**

**Classifications for Forwarding:**

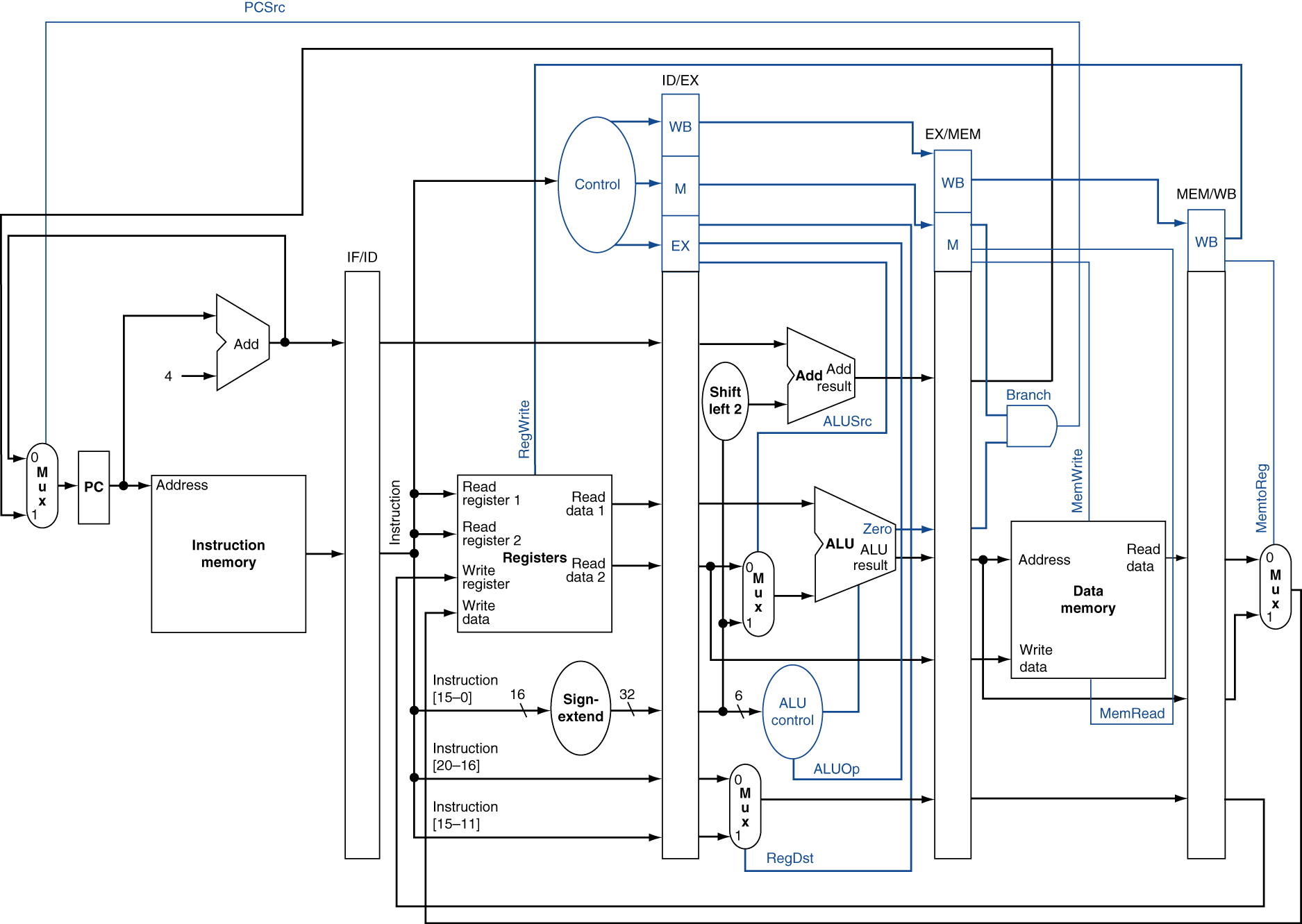
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Type Name: | R-type (0) | InvR-type  (1) | I-type  (2) | InvI-type  (3) | shift-type  (4) | Mult-type  (5) | Mem-type  (6) | BZ-type  (7) |
| Type Format: | rd, rs, rt | rd, rt, rs | rt, rs, imm | rs, rt, imm | rd, rt, smt | rs, rt | rt, imm(rs) | rs,imm |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| MT-type  (8) | MF-type  (9) | Jump-type  (10) | Lui-type  (11) | Sign-type  12 |
| rs | rd | address | rt, imm | rd, rt |

**Table 1.** Required MIPS Operations for the datapath design. **Note that instructions are reorganized based on Phase 1 and Phase2 deliverables.**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Type** | **Instruction** | **Code** | **Type** | **Instruction** | **Code** |
| **Arithmetic** | **Add** | **add** | **Logical** | **And** | **and** |
|  | **Add Immediate Unsigned Word** | **addiu** |  | **And immediate** | **andi** |
|  | **Add Unsigned Word** | **addu** |  | **Or** | **or** |
|  | **Add Immediate** | **addi** |  | **Not or** | **nor** |
|  | **Subtract** | **sub** |  | **Exclusive or** | **xor** |
|  | **Multiply** | **mul** |  | **Or immediate** | **ori** |
|  | **Multiply Word** | **mult** |  | **Exclusive or Immediate** | **xori** |
|  | **Multiply Unsigned Word** | **multu** |  | **Sign-extend half word** | **seh** |
|  | **Multiply and add word to Hi,Lo** | **madd** |  | **Shift left logical** | **sll** |
|  | **Multiply and subract word to Hi,Lo** | **msub** |  | **Shift right Logical** | **srl** |
| **Data** | **Load word** | **lw** |  | **Shift Word Left Logical Variable** | **sllv** |
|  | **Store word** | **sw** |  | **Shift Word Right Logical Variable SRLV** | **srlv** |
|  | **Store byte** | **sb** |  | **Set on less than** | **slt** |
|  | **Load half** | **lh** |  | **set on less than immediate** | **slti** |
|  | **Load byte** | **lb** |  | **move conditional on not zero** | **movn** |
|  | **Store half** | **sh** |  | **move conditional on zero** | **movz** |
|  | **Load Upper Immediate** | **lui** |  | **Rotate Word Right Variable** | **rotrv** |
|  |  |  |  | **Rotate word right** | **rotr** |
|  |  |  |  | **Shift word right arithmetic** | **sra** |
|  |  |  |  | **Shift Word Right Arithmetic Variable** | **srav** |
|  |  |  |  | **Sign-Extend Byte** | **seb** |
| **Branch** | **branch if greater than or equal to zero** | **bgez** |  | **Set on Less Than Immediate Unsigned** | **sltiu** |
|  | **branch on equal** | **beq** |  | **Set on Less Than Unsigned SLTU** | **sltu** |
|  | **branch on not equal** | **bne** |  |  |  |
|  | **branch on greater than zero** | **bgtz** | **Hi/Lo** | **Move to Hi Register** | **mthi** |
|  | **branch on less than or equal to zero** | **blez** |  | **Move to Lo Register** | **mtlo** |
|  | **branch on less than zero** | **bltz** |  | **Move from Hi Register** | **mfhi** |
|  | **jump** | **j** |  | **Move from Lo Register** | **mflo** |
|  | **jump register** | **jr** |  |  |  |
|  | **jump and link** | **jal** |  |  |  |

**Datapath**

****

The datapath figure above is slightly different from the single cycle datapath we covered in the class. This datapath is actually a pipelined version. We will partition the execution of an instruction into 5 stages. These stages are:

1. Instruction Fetch (IF)
2. Instruction Decode (ID)
3. Execute (EX)
4. Memory Access (MEM)
5. Write Back (WB)

Between each stage we have a register file named as IF/ID, ID/EX, EX/MEM and MEM/WB.

The size of the register file depends on the number of bits transferred from one stage to another.

For example:

* IF/ID register is storing the 32 bit PC value and the 32-bit instruction read from the instruction memory.
* ID/EX register stores all the control signal generated by the Controller along with the two regiser values read from the register file, sign extended offset field, potential destination registers (Rd – I[15:0] and Rt – I[20-16])
* EX/MEM stores the control signal needed by the subsequent stages (note that execution stage control signals have already been used to control the MUXes in the EX stage.) the branch target address (output of adder), ALU output, zero flag, and destination register (output of 2:1 mux controlled by RegDst).
* MEM/WB stores control signals needed by the WB stage, ALU output and the Data memory output along with the destination register.

In this design each stage takes 1 clock cycle, meaning a single instruction will go through 5 phases and take 5 clock cycles to complete. You will still be reading an instruction in each clock cycle. Other than the registers introduced between 5 stages, the entire datapath is exactly same as the single cycle datapath.

You will complete the work in two phases. Phase 1 will focus on controller design and supporting arithmetic, logical and Hi/Lo operations. Phase2 will include the data and branch type of operations.

**Phase-1 (Due on Lab 14 day at 2pm, 400pts)**

**TASK1 – Controller Design**

You should start with the “Controller” design. A complete list of control signals required to manage your datapath is essential before attempting to implement the Controller module. Otherwise you may risk the redesign of the entire controller.

**TASK2 – Datapath Design for Arithmetic and Logical Operations**

* **Method:**
  + Design and build a datapath to execute the arithmetic, Hi/Lo, and logic operations listed in Table 1
  + Conduct post routing simulation for functional verification of each instruction
  + Verify that you are able to run a sequence of these instructions in post-routing simulation.
    - You need to create your own test program in assembly that includes all the arithmetic and logical operations
    - Translate this program to binary form and initialize your instruction memory with this test program.
      * You will need to learn how to initialize your instruction memory using the MIPSHelper tool (**more information below, source code given in this folder**).
        + Example:

We strongly recommend you to generate a program with dependent sequence of operations covering all the arithmetic and logical operations. For example:

addi **$t1**, $zero, 6 # t1 = 6

nop # 5 nop instructions

nop # in between each instruction

nop # must be inserted

nop # later we will address this

nop # and remove all nops

addi **$t2**, $zero 8 # t2 = 8

nop

nop

nop

nop

nop

sub **$t3**, **t2,** **t1** # t3 = 8-6 = 2

nop

nop

nop

nop

nop

sll **$t4**, **$t3**, 3 # t4 = 2 << 3 = 16

nop

nop

nop

nop

nop

srl $t5, **$t4**, 2 # t5 = 4

Initialize your registers using “add” and addi” instructions. Note the color coded dependency between the sequential instructions.

Run the MIPShelper tool to generate your instruction memory module

* + - * Synthesize and run the program in post-routing simulation
* **Demonstration:**
  + Functional verification by displaying the value written into the register file after executing each instruction **in post-routing simulation**.
    - During the demonstration day you will be given an assembly program for testing the arithmetic, Hi/Lo and logical operations.
    - All you need to demo is post routing (implementation) simulation of your data path. During demo you will pull out four signals

1) 32 bit program counter.

2) 32 bit write\_data to register file.

3) 32 bit output of HI register.

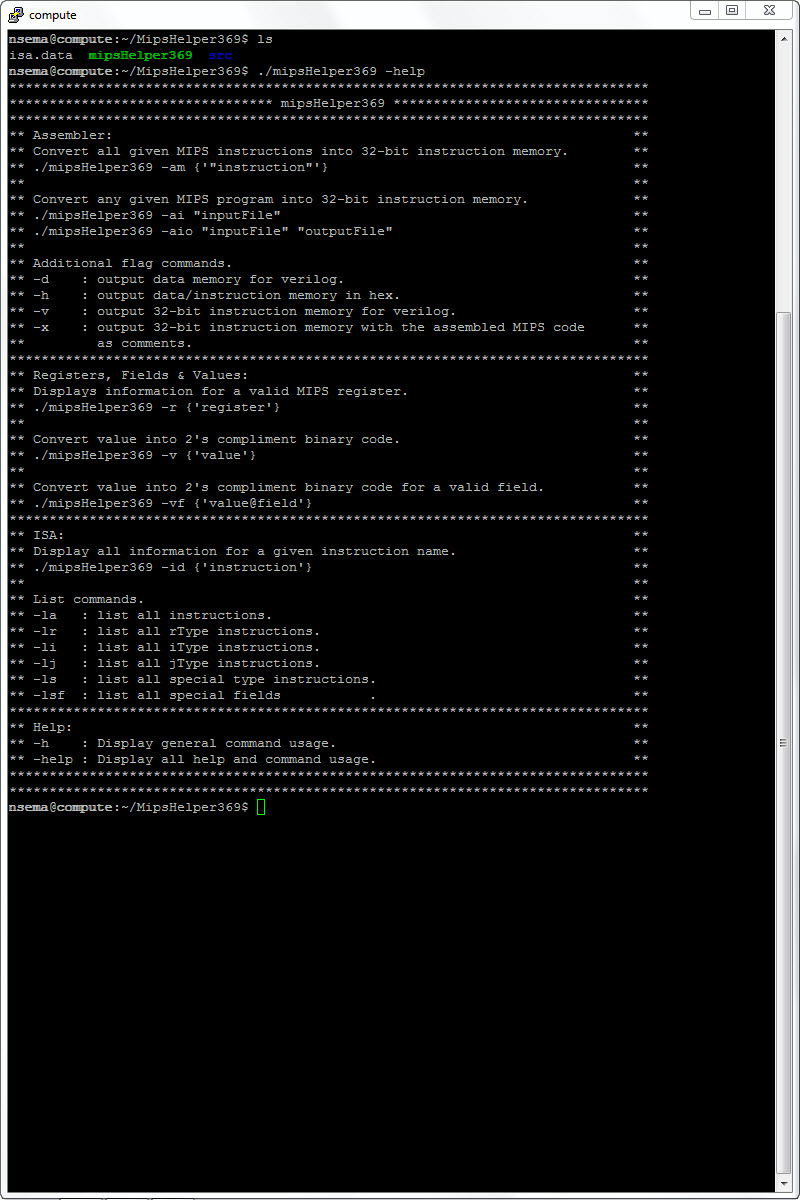
4) 32 output of Lo register.

Make sure the above 32 bit signals are retained (untrimmed) in your post routing simulations.

Assume that first instruction of the test code corresponds to PC value of 0.

* + Optional:
    - After verifying in post-routing simulation, load your bitstream onto the FPGA
    - Display the current PC value and the value that is written into the register file for that instruction on the FPGA as the datapath sequences through the instructions
    - You need to use the “**Two4DigitDisplay**” module provided in this folder. This module displays two 4-digit numbers.
    - It will be convenient if each operation results with a value that can be represented with at most 4 digits (base 10).
    - Multiplication operation generates a 64 bit output that is written into a “hi” and “lo” registers outside the register file. You need to display the content of the “lo” register only with 4 digits on the FPGA for the multiplication operation.
* **Deliverable:**
  + Turn in only .v files used in your design (not zipped, no other format will be accepted) using designated dropbox on D2L (deadline: **Lab 14 day, 2:00pm**)
  + Report percentage effort in top data path module and in the testbench.
* **Penalty Conditions:**
  + Percent effort not reported (20% penalty)
  + Late submission or late demonstration (15% per day)
  + Submitting files in a folder or in compressed form (zip/tar). (10% penalty)
  + Changing the file name or extension. (10% penalty)
  + Failing to demonstrate (80% penalty)
  + Design works in behavioral simulation but fails to synthesize (70% penalty)
  + Design works in behavioral simulation, synthesizes with warnings but post-routing simulation fails (60% penalty)
  + Both team members must attend the demonstration (missing partner receives maximum of 50)
    - Unable to answer questions about your implementation during demo 40%pts penalty
    - Keep in mind that routing process will take time. Therefore, post routing simulations must be ready before the demonstration starts so that the demonstration is completed within 10 minutes.
  + Each unattended lab without notice 25pts penalty.

**mipsHelper** is an assembler tool implemented by Nathaniel Sema while he was taking the ece369a. Tool generates Verilog-based instruction and data memories rapidly for a given MIPS assembly code. Refer to the “mipsHelper” folder for the tutorial and installation instructions (MipsHelper369\_Tutorial.pdf).



The screenshot shows that launching -help command lists the capabilities of the tool

**Known bugs and clarifications:**

1. Branch instructions that have negative offset values need to be adjusted manually.
2. mipsHelper "Warning: Unknown instruction(s) found."

ori $s1, $zero, 0x0FF0

MipsHelper369 does not like hex values, you will have to convert those immediate values to base 10

With the instruction being "ori". The issue is that it will not recognize the hex number 0x0FF0 as an immediate value.

It puts a nop instruction into Instruction memory, how would it be fixed to not compile this way.?

if you look at your IM, it's probably all 32'b00000000000000000000000000000000 for this instruction. You need to manually generate the bnary version of this instruction and set it in your IM.

1. mipsHelper369: Every time we run the program we get an empty file as an output. We have tried multiple formats: with $zero and $0, with commas and spaces, with tabs and spaces.

You need to use a fully functioning mips .s file with the .data, .text, and main such as:

.text

main:

add $t1, $t2, $t2

sub ...

Use:

"./mipsHelper369 -h" and "./mipsHelper369 -help" to get details on arguments.

You can use .txt, .s or any text file. Fields in the code should be defined, i.e. ".data", ".text" and .main.

sample execution to create instruction memory and data memory content:

./mipsHelper369 -aiohdvx input.txt output.txt

This will create two files:

1) output.txt (consists of instruction memory content for verilog initialization)

2) output\_data.txt (Consist of data memory content for verilog initialization)

assuming your mips\_code.s is in the test folder:

try these options:

./mipsHelper369 -ai test/mips\_code.s

./mipsHelper369 -aiv test/mips\_code.s

./mipsHelper369 -aivx test/mips\_code.s

./mipsHelper369 -aivxh test/mips\_code.s

when you have a data segment, you need to initialize the data memory

./mipsHelper369 -aivxd test/mips\_code.s

./mipsHelper369 -aivxdh test/mips\_code.s

other use cases:

./mipsHelper369 -am {'"sub $v0, $t1, $t2"', '"clz $v0, $t1"', '"ori $v0, $zero, 100"'}

./mipsHelper369 -r {'$t1', '$t2', '$t3', '$t4', '$t5'}

./mipsHelper369 -id add

./mipsHelper369 -la

./mipsHelper369 -lr

./mipsHelper369 -li

./mipsHelper369 -v {"30", "300", "3000", "30000"}

./mipsHelper369 -vf {"30@index", "300@index", "3000@index", "30000@index"}

4. MipsHelper command not found

I've been having some connection issues with the server so I installed Ubuntu virtually on my machine. However, when I attempt to run it I keep getting "command not found." Anyone who is more familiar with Linux have any idea what I am doing wrong.

run these commands:

sudo apt-get update

sudo apt-get install default-jre

https://www.digitalocean.com/community/tutorials/how-to-install-java-on-ubuntu-with-apt-get

5. Setting Data Memory

DataMemory: .word 0, 1, 2, 3, 4 , -1 # 'X' is the address of the 1st element in the array to be added

Do we have to manually add this to our DataMemory before we run the instruction set? MIPShelper will create two output files in verilog format. One for data memory and other for instruction memory. To get the output run this command: ./mipsHelper -aio "inputfile" "myoutputFile" for the Instruction Memory. What would the command be in order to get the Instruction Memory output and the Data Memory output?

-d is used to output data memory

The command will be ./mipsHelper - aiodv "inputfile" "myoutputfile"

**Phase-2 (Due on Lab 18 day at 2pm, 150pts)**

* **Method:**
  + Include the MUXes and other needed datapath components
  + Revise the controller
  + Conduct post routing simulation for functional verification of each instruction
  + Create your own test program in assembly that includes all the data transfer, branch and jump instructions listed in Table 1.
    - Assume that first instruction of the test code corresponds to PC value of 0.
    - Translate this program to binary and initialize your instruction memory with this test program.
  + Synthesize and run the program in post-routing simulation
  + Suggested method: We strongly recommend you to generate a program with dependent sequence of operations covering all the operations.

For example:

PC=0 loop: addi $t0, $zero, $zero # t0=0, display 0, 0

nop

nop

nop

nop

nop

PC=24 addi **$t1**, $zero, 6 # t1= 6, display 24, 6

nop

nop

nop

nop

nop

PC=48 addi **$t2**, $zero 10 # t2 = 10, display 48, 10

nop

nop

nop

nop

nop

PC=72 sw **t1**, 0($t0) # display 72, (no register written)

nop

nop

nop

nop

nop

PC=96 sw **t2,** 4($t0) # display 96,

nop

nop

nop

nop

nop

PC=120 lw t3, 0($t0) # t3 = 6, display 120, 6

nop

nop

nop

nop

nop

PC=144 lw t4, 4($t0) # t4 = 10, display 144, 10

nop

nop

nop

nop

nop

PC=168 j loop # display 168,

* + - Initialize your memory with a sequence of sw operations and then read from the memory with the lw. Different from the phase-1, display both current PC and the value written into the destination register. For the “sw”, “branch” and “jump” type of instructions there is no destination register therefore you should display the PC value and 0.
    - It will be convenient if each operation results with a value that can be represented with at most 4 digits.
* **Demonstration:**
  + During the demonstration day you will be given an assembly program for testing the Data Transfer, Branch and Jump instructions.
  + **Functional verification by displaying the value written into the register file after executing each instruction and the PC value of that specific instruction in post-routing simulation**.
    - All you need to demo is post routing (implementation) simulation of your data path. During demo you will pull out four signals

1) 32 bit program counter.

2) 32 bit write\_data to register file.

3) 32 bit output of HI register.

4) 32 output of Lo register.

Make sure the above 32 bit signals are retained (untrimmed) in your post routing simulations.

Optional:

* + After verifying in post-routing simulation load your bitstream onto the FPGA
    - Verify by displaying the PC value and the value written into the register file for each instruction
    - If no value is written into register file, only display the PC value.
* **Deliverable:**
  + Turn in only .v files used in your design (not zipped, no other format will be accepted) using designated dropbox on D2L (deadline: **Lab 18 day, 2:00pm**)
  + Report percentage effort in top data path module and in the testbench.
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  + Design works in behavioral simulation, synthesizes with warnings but post-routing simulation fails (60% penalty)
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**Common Questions**

Questions are organized as ISA, Synthesis and Datapath Components Related Questions.

**ISA Related Questions**

**Q1.** Overflow flag: For add, addi, sub instructions if it results in an overflow, is the destination register modified?

**Answer:** You don't need to worry about overflow or any other exception handling situations.

**Q2.1.** Instructions that involve the Hi and Lo registers: How do we access them when they are special registers and not in our register file component? For madd and msub how is the multiplication and addition handled?

**Answer:** Hi and Lo are two special registers outside the register file. each one is 32 bits wide. when you multiply two 32 bit values you generate a 64 bit value. higher order 32 bits and lower order 32 bits of the product are mapped onto the hi and loo registers respectively.

for the madd operation refer to page 172 of the mips reference.

additionally move to and move from instructions allow moving data from and to the hi and lo registers. for ex: mfhi (move from hi), mthi move to hi instructions for the hi register.

**Q2.2:** If hi and lo are registers, wouldn't that mean that our ALU would have to be clocked then?

**Answer:** if you choose to keep the hi and lo registers inside the alu then yes, you need to use the clock. this may create timing issues when there is sequence of instructions that write into and read from those registers. We recommend having these two registers sit outside the alu. in this case you need to decide where to keep the two registers (decode stage or execution stage).

let's assume they are in the execution stage (where ALU is) in the pipelined datapath.

for madd operation the 64-bit output will be added on top of the combined (hi,lo) 64bit value and written into the hi, lo registers during the execution stage.

when executing the mfhi, second stage of the pipeline decodes the instruction, then during the execution stage you will read the content s of hi register since hi register is in the execution stage, you will feed the data into the memory access stage (4th cycle), finally in the 5th cycle (writeback stage) value will be written into the destination register (rd field for mfhi) in the fifth cycle.

**Q2.3:** Concurrent read/write limitations - Can we read 4 registers from the regfile at once. Also can we write to to register in the regfile at once. Because we need to read hi/lo and also read 1 and read 2 at the same time, so that's 4. And then we need to write into hi/lo, so 2 writes. The only other solution I could think of was putting hi/lo into their own register file? Should we store Hi/Lo in the actual ALU?

**Answer:** For current lab assignment we expect you to write one register at a time and read at max two registers at the same time.

HI/LO registers are not the part of the register file. They are internal registers for ALU explicitly designed for special instructions. You will be designing these registers in execute stage where as registerfile (32 addressable registers) is a part of the decode stage.

You need to create two separate registers for HI/LO. It will be good to create a separate file for implementing HI/LO so that you dont send in a clock to your ALU module. You can create them inside ALU but make sure these registers operate on clock edge whereas ALU is a combinational logic.

**Q2.4** HI LO registers: Still confused about HI and LO register, should we create a separate register file just for these two registers or make our register file 34 registers?

**Answer:** Since they are special registers I think they have to be separate from the register file. On top of that, you wouldn't want to keep them with the rest of your 34 registers because your addressing would take up another bit, which would then require a different instruction set

**Q2.5**  I was thinking of making a registerfile of just two registers for Hi LO but wouldnt that cause the instruction to take more than 5 cycles?

**Answer:** If it's implemented correctly and in the right stage, it shouldn't effect how many cycles the instruction takes to complete

**Q2.6** For Mult, is the Hi register supposed to be sign extended?

**Answer:** For the mult instruction, rs and rt are multiplied and the result is concatenated into Hi and Lo registers. One of the test cases is 32\*-1; our Lo register shows -32 but Hi is only 1 for the 'overflow' values of 32\*-1, but the rest are 0. i.e. Hi='b00000000000000000000000000011111 and Lo=-32 in binary

**Q2.7**  We are confused on how to handle the Hi register. Sign extend doesn't seem feasible as the extend bit would depend on the operands of the mult. Is our output correct or how can we handle this?

**Answer:** You can use $signed(X) , X being the variable and it will multiply the signed values together. This will give you the correct output for this part.

**Q3.1.** Rotr vs srl

The instructions rotr and srl have the exact same field structure, but their operations should be doing slightly different things. How can we differentiate between them if their opcodes and functions codes are the same? Also, sll, srl, sra, and rotr all use bits 10-6 to get the shift amount, but those bits are not connected anywhere in the datapath. Should we instead have a control signal for sign extend to handle that?

**Answer:** You will have to use bit number 21 to differentiate between "ROTR" and "SRL". The given datapath should be taken as a baseline architecture, you will have to add more logic into it depending on the instructions you are implementing.

**Q3.2** SRL

Does anyone know what the 1-bit R field of SRL means. I feel like it's important as an input to the ALU.

**Answer:** If you compare the instruction fields for "ROTR" and "SR", they are exactly same except the one bit (Bit number 21). That R bit is used for differentiating between these two instructions. You can compare them using MIPS reference manual uploaded on d2l.

Depending on the instruction you decode in Decode stage, you will need to control the functionality of ALU for differentiating SRL and ROTR. So the additional one bit can be taken as an input in ALU control.

**Q4** Unsigned/Signed differences: How can we differentiate between two similar instructions, for example add and addu? Both have the same control signals and arithmetic operations. Would we have to create a signed and unsigned version of inputs into the ALU?

**Answer:** Even though add and addu instructions have the same OpCode, they have different functionCode that can be used to differentiate them.

Instruction OpCode FunCode ReferencePage#

add 000\_000 100\_000 44

addu 000\_000 100\_001 48

**Q5.1.** addiu MIPS

addiu s1, zero, -1 is this a mistake,

this causes an issue in my datapath because i zero extend unsigned immediates, i could switch the control signal to take signed version, but then that would defeat the purpose of having unsigned in the first place, also why not use addi if the intended purpose is to get a -1?

**Answer:** Interpret it as

#s1= (-1)signed=(FFFFFFFF)unsigned=4294967295 and you will be all good

**Q5.2** Immediate Field Issues with Test Code

andi $s1 , $s1, 65535 #s1= 65535

My lab partner and I can't figure out how we would know that this is -1 or 65535 in the sign extender. QtSpim is able to find the difference, but both immediate fields would include all 1's. How do we set this case apart?

**Answer:** For "andi" a 16 bit representation of "65535" and "-1" means the same. Qtspim should respond same to -1 and 65535 for "andi".

**Q6** byte and halfword instructions

For sb,sh,lh,lb, does it automatically load/store the least significant 8 or 16 bits of the addressed word?

**Answer:** You would need a control for the Data Memory to select word, halfword, or byte starting at the read address

You need to add more logic to you datapath to decode and execute these instructions.

Read address will indicate which byte or half word you are going to read in a particular four byte word.

Also all memory access are aligned. If instruction is for half word then the instruction will point to either first half word or last half word in a particular memory word location.

**Q7.** sb and sh? So as far as I'm aware I have to be able to store an exact byte or halfword when data memory loads and stores words at a time. Does this mean I have to completely change how the datamemory works or am I going to have to load a full word first, put the byte/halfin and write over it? or is there a simpler solution to this that I'm not seeing?

**Answer:** You may need to add another control to choose word,hw,byte and appropriately mask the input to the write data of the data memory.

**Q8.** BGTZ: The converter converts bgtz to slt followed immediately by a bne.

memory[120] = 32'b00000000000100000000100000101010; // slt $at, $zero, $s0

memory[121] = 32'b00010100001000000000000000011000; // bne $at, $zero, branch3

Should I manually change these instructions with the BGTZ?

**Answer:** Yes. Change location 120 to nop and 121 to bgtz.

**Q9.** JAL MIPS set reference confusion: We know that JAL jumps to the designated address while also storing the address of the next instruction. However, in the MIPS set reference, it says that it should store the second instruction after JAL ( PC + 8). Do we need to follow the MIPS set reference? Or should we only store PC +4 in $ra?

you store PC + 8 in the ra register instead of PC + 4 to avoid executing the subsequent instruction twice by accident if you have kept the branch delay slot in your processor.

**Answer:** The branch delay slot instruction, which is the instruction immediately following the jal instruction is executed before the target instruction that jal jumps to, so if you jumped back to it, then it would execute twice and that's probably not the intention of your program to do that.

If you get rid of the branch delay slot by resolving jumps and branches earlier than the datapath outline we were given, then you have to change the value that the ra register holds to PC + 4, since without the branch delay slot, you are just skipping that instruction entirely.

Otherwise, you should follow the MIPS instruction set reference.

**Q10**. load address? is load address the same as load word? If not on the instructions we must support but its on the file for testcases.s. Do we need to implement the load address operation in order to properly load the DataMemory address onto $a0? When I ran the test case through mipsHelper, the first line is ori $a0, $zero, 0 rather than la $a0, DataMemory.

**Answer:** it's actually the same as the ORI instruction if you look at the binary. It's just loading the starting address of the instruction memory in to $a0, which in our case is 0.

You can use following:

memory[0] = 32'h34040000; // main: ori $a0, $zero, 0

instead of

la $a0, DataMemory

**Synthesis and Verilog Related Questions**

**Q1.** Outputs Must be Reg type? In ALU32Bit.v , The outputs ALUResult and Zero were not declared as a reg type. I tried to assign these outputs values, and got an error "procedural assignment to a non register is not permitted". I declared both outputs as a reg type and the error disappeared. My question is, whether or not we are meant to declare the outputs as reg type, and if not, how are we supposed to assign values to the outputs?

**Answer:** Components given to you is just a reference. You can change the data types and add or remove ports if you think you will need that in your implementation.

One way is to declare two temp variables for ALUResult and Zero as reg types, and then do whatever operation is needed in an always block and assign the result to those temp values. Then outside the always block assign ALUResult and Zero with whatever values are in the temp variables.

**Q2.** pipeline register operation : Do the pipeline registers (IF/ID, ID/EX, EX/MEM, MEM/WB) write on the rising edge of the clock and read on the falling edge of the clock, such as:

always @ (posedge Clk)

ReadData1Out <= temp;

always @ (negedge Clk)

temp <= ReadData1In;

or do they just pass their inputs to their outputs like:

ReadData1Out <= ReadData1In;

**Answer:** Register writes should be clock edge sensitive. Depending on your design you can choose to read on a clock edge or continuously (independent of clock).

**Q3.** Readmem (Verilog): I want to use readmemb for instructionMemory initialization, but I don't know where to put the .txt file. My instruciton memory is xxxxxx upon simulation so it seems like I have it in the wrong place.

**Answer:** Try adding the initialization file in your vivado project otherwise it should be in the project "src" directory.

In Short (In Vivado):

Add Sources --> Add or Create Simulation Sources ---> Change file type to "All Files" --> Select "Instruction\_memory.txt"

**Q4.** IM & DM: "Unconnected ports Address[0] Address[1] Address[9] ..." Synthesis Warnings

Why does the input Address for the memory modules have to be 32 bits? In DataMemory, we only use bits [8:2] for addressing and in InstructionMemory, we only use [11:2] for addressing? I am worried that vivado will not handle these unused Address bits well and I am wondering why we even need them in the first place to be passed to the memory units in the first place. Why cant we send only Address[8:2] into InstructionMemory and only Address[11:2] into DataMemory? If I leave it as is, will these unconnected ports prevent the code from being successfully implemented on the FPGA?

**Answer:** Vivado will trim of unused logic and ports during synthesis and implmentation phase. For example,

if you try to connect "port1[31:0]" to "port2[11:0]". Vivado will trim of "port1[31:12]" and will connect "port1[11:0]" to "port2[11:0]"

**Datapath Components Related Questions**

**Q1.** For the function signExtension are we trying to preserve the signed decimal value?

Example: if 16-bit hex f000 is passed in should the output be 32-bit hex fffff000 or 32-bit hex 0000f000

**Answer:** Yes, this module preserves the signed bit that makes it negative.

If the number is 16'hF000 then the left most significant bit determines the sign of the number,

extended sign would make it 32'hFFFFF000 since F is 1111.

You may need both signed and unsigned versions to cover unsigned type of intrusions as well.

**Q2.** Opcode vs Function code for ALU Control

In the datapath diagram given, the input to ALU control is 6 least significant bits of the Instruction, but doesn't that only work for R-Type? If the Instruction is I-type, then how can the ALU still be use the correct operation? Also, some of the instructions have the same opcode but different operations that need to happen. For example the addiu and sltiu have the same opcode(101001), but they both need to do different things in the ALU. How can that be handled?

**Answer:** please refer to "ALU control" slide on chapter3\_single\_cycle\_datapath.pptx

ALU controller takes least significand 6 bits and the ALU op type to generate the control signal for the ALU. In the class I suggested processing the opcode and function fields within the big controller.

addi opcode is 001001

sltiu opcode is 001011

MIPS Reference manual gives the detailed specs

**Q3**. we were asked to determine the block diagram necessary to support all of the instructions listed, and the width of the ALUop signal. So my question is, why do we need to support so many MIPS instructions? Aren't we ultimately designing this processor to perform only one task? I think our assembly code only used about 10-15 different MIPS instructions.

**Answer:** The course and assignment objective is to expose you to MPIS instruction set, and how this instructions can be implemented in RTL. SAD implementation is just a part of it to keep this interesting. You are designing a general purpose processor. SAD is just a real life application to test your datapath.

**Q4**. I am a bit confused as far as the ALU design. It says that we should be implementing all of the instructions listed, however some of the instructions (particularly branch and data instructions) seem like they wouldn't need an ALU to be completed. Should we only be focusing on the instructions that would required arithmetic operations or should our ALU take care of every single one of the operations given in the documentation?

**Answer:** There are conditional branch instructions which will need ALU involvement. Further, you need to control "zero flag" inside your ALU to enable or disable branching. For Data instructions, you will need ALU to calculate the memory address you want to access in data memory. For instructions related to "move" you can use ALU to assign input to output.

**Q5.** RegisterFile clock

Should our registerFile be running off of a slightly faster clock than our data path? This way it makes each phase clock change?

**Answer:** Your register file is a part of your datapath and all of it should operate at same clock speed. Datapath is edge sensitive, so every time there is a positive (or negative, depending on your design) the signals in your datapath will update.

**Q6.** Setting the ALU Zero Flag

Where is it necessary to set the zero flag in ALU? I think ALU zero flag is used for beq and bne instructions. But is it not only used in this way after a subtract operation is performed by ALU? So could I get away with only setting the zero flag in the sub operation of ALU?

**Answer:** The zero flag should be set whenever the output of the ALU is zero as stated in the comments of the ALU.v

**Q7.** Datapath

Are we suppose to implement the exact datapath in the Word document or can we modify? The reason I ask is for the shifting instructions, we need the shamt field (bits 6 to 10) and that needs to go into the ALU but In the datapath there is no wire for that. Are we allowed to modify?

You will have to make some modifications for it to work, so yes. So long as it is still with the pipelining you should be good.

**Q8.** Online Datapath Maker

Has anyone found a good online datapath creator? Re-writing everytime you change something is very time-consuming and messy.

**Answer:** Lucidchart (has and extension on google drive), or Microsoft Visio are pretty nice ways to electronically draw out the schematic. You do have to initially draw the diagram but once you have the main piece drawn out it is super easy to modify wires, or parts that you change.

You can get Visio for free using your school email

**Q9** Instruction memory: Should instruction memory be clocked to output one Instruction at every posedge of the clock?

**Answer:** The instruction memory should receive an input address corresponding to the desired instruction. This should come from your program counter. The program counter is clocked to update on the posedge of each clock and will provide a new address to the instruction memory. If this is set up right, there is no need for a clock in instruction memory.

**Q10** Instructions repeating? I finally got my datapath to work but around pc 520 it looks like my program starts to execute the instructions from the start. Does anyone have any idea what could have caused that?

**Answer:** Check to make sure you changed your instruction addressing size in the module with all the instructions you generated (if it is 8:2, it is wrong); You need to change to 10:2

# Q11. Synthesis Warning "Ports drive by constant Zero"

Anyone know if this will cause an issue?

**Answer:** Have you tried to open the Schematic? You may have a wire showing that it is hooked up and also running to ground if you have not initialized the wire in the top level design. If all the modules are properly connected then it should not be an issue. Also make sure that all the instruction memory locations are initialized to default values. Initialize all the intermediate signals.

# Q12.1 Sequential element unused removing from toplevel

For some reason the implementation keeps removing a bunch of my wires because they are "unused". I made sure to initialize everything so I have no idea why this is happening. Any ideas? I also checked and made sure that the ports being removed were connected.

**Answer:** During the execution of you instructions, in instruction memory, if certain logic is never being used then vivado will trim of that logic. Since the instructions are hard coded, vivado can narrow down on unused logic and trim it off. It should not be of concern as long as your output is correctly getting updated in post implementation simulation.

**Q12.2** It is removing things like ReadData from register file and the Instruction as it comes out of one of the registers. So implementation is failing because the project is empty

**Answer:** Your top project should have correct output and input ports. If you only have input ports and no (or incorrect) output port then vivado will interpret that the design is empty. Map the write port of registerfile on the output port of your datapath.

If you only have inputs "CLK" and "Reset" but no outputs then your design will be empty during implementation. Pull out ALUresult as output wires in top module.

**Q13.** Inferring Latch/ unused sequential elements: what does inferring a latch mean? I have my case statement with an output for every case I have written, yet it says I am inferring a latch. I do not have every case possible written but every case I have written has an output. Also I am getting a warning about unused sequential elements, however the element it claims is unused is an element that I have connected back to a mux, it is the PC value that can get shifted but doesnt in this lab. Any ideas?

**Answer:** Check all possibilities in case or if/else statements and make sure each output is listed there.

To avoid latches, make sure to give some default values to output and intermediate signals before entering into case or if-else statements.

Errors while trying to implement

inferring latch

referenced signal should be on sensitivity list

case item unreachable

-A latch will be inferred if some signal does not get set in all paths through your code; e.g. a switch statement that sets a variable only in most cases. We will never want a latch.

-You should probably check your sensitivity lists and make sure they cover all signals you care about- how sensitivity lists impact behavior is definitely something that changes when moving away from behavioral simulation.

-"Case item unreachable" sounds like you have defined a case outcome that never occurs, which may or may not be intentional.

**Q14.** Implementation Error

We were able to get every correct output in simulation, but when attempting to Implement we get this cryptic error: [Place 30-119] Unroutable DSP cascade connection found. Port 'PCOUT' of DSP block 'Hi0\_\_1' can drive only 'PCIN' port of different DSP block.

**Answer:** It's probably a problem with your signed multiplication. Using $signed(A) \* $signed(B) will extend A and B to 64-bit values before multiplying. (Of course, using {{32{A[31]},A} \* {{32{B[31]},B}will do exactly the same thing.)

This requires a complicated routing on the FPGA, leading to your problem. I recommend only multiplying 32-bit inputs without the $signed() keyword; using $signed() will, as mentioned above, extend them to 64 bits.

To fix the problem, split the sign bits into their own 32-bit buses and work from there.

**Q15.** Critical warnings due to DEFAULT board connections

The Critical Warning we are getting is: Critical Warning 135 out of 135 logical ports use I/O standard (IOSTANDARD) value 'DEFAULT', instead of a user assigned specific value. We believe this is because our top-level "outputs" that we are using for waveform generation are not considered mapped to any board outputs. There are no other critical errors and our execution waveforms are exactly as we expect. Can we confirm that this type of warning will not cause any penalty in grade?

**Answer:** As long as you are able to see the post implementation simulations for the four signals specified in the demonstration procedure, these warnings are acceptable.

**Q16.** Place Design Error

I keep getting an error labeled as "place\_design error". The information about it states "Check if opt\_design has removed all the leaf cells of your design. Check whether you have instantiated and connected all of the top level ports." Are there some things in general that we could check to fix this issue? Google only states that this is usually a problem when there are no outputs from the top level or Reset/Clk are stuck at a value. Looking at the datapath and what we need to accomplish, I am pretty sure outputs in the top level are unnecessary, and we have tested to see if reset or clk are stuck and they are not.

**Answer:** on your top level, make sure to define your outputs.

**Q17.** [Synth 8-3332] Sequential element " " is unused and will be removed from module TopLevel.

Im getting alot of these errors and I don't understand why. I tried google but there is no relevant solution to this case. Everything is connected the way it should be. any ideas why Im getting these messages?

**Answer:** To get rid of them, you can force Vivado to keep the element by putting the following statement before the declaration of a variable:

(\* keep = "true" \*)

so you would declare a variable like...

(\* keep = "true" \*) reg [31:0] some\_reg;

**Q18.** Post implementation wave form problem

In vivado when i do the normal wave form my processor works just fine. But when i do implementation for some reason the synthesis "Optimizes" my design and deletes half of my processor. Im not really sure how to fix it so that i can get my processor to run on implementation.

**Answer:** Go through and check for errors in the messages console. Also make sure you don't have any inferring latches.

Also if any of the pipeline registers are not clocked they will be treated as a wire in synthesis and implementation and therefore deleted from the design.

**Q19.** RegDest affecting ReadData

When we change our regDst input (to the correct input), read data no longer works, and we get XXXX, but only for the first instruction, but instructions after are fine.

**Answer:** Start your simulations with "Reset" active. set all the register content to 0 or some default values when reset is active. keep reset active for at least 1.50 clock cycle to be safe.

**Q20.1**Pipeline IF/ID Reg to RegisterFile Timing Issue

I am having an issue with my timing between the IF/ID register and the RegisterFile itself. I don't know if this issue has been covered somewhere else, but basically when the Instruction is read from the IF/ID register on the negative edge of the clock it is then fed into the RegisterFile. When the register file gets the registers it needs to read from it then needs to wait one more clock cycle to read the info on the negative edge of the clock and then it is fed into the ID/EX register. At this point it is a clock cycle behind from all the other data being fed into the ID/EX register. The only way I could think to fix this issue is to have the register file read asynchronously. Is there another solution to this problem that i have missed?

**Answer:** Your pipeline registers should "read" new data on the positive edge of the clock but always be "outputting" whatever is stored in them. This should fix your timing error.

Its also why halting the PC and the pipeline register's ability to "read" new data is important when stalling or you'll lose information you don't want to.

**Q20.2** How can I have a register read on posedge of clk, but constantly output? I was having some trouble and bugs with this on my DataMemory module previously, which also implements this idea.

For example, would this work?

always @(posedge clk) begin

reg1 <= input1

end

always @(\*) begin

output1<=reg1

end

**Answer:**

Simple code example:

input Clk, Reset;

input [31:0] Address;

output reg [31:0] Out;

always@(posedge Clk)begin

\_\_if(Reset)begin

\_\_\_\_Out <= 32'd0;

\_end

\_else begin

\_\_\_Out <= Address;

\_end

end

Now, lets say we start with clock origionally at 0 with reset high, our wave form will look like

Clk : \_\_\_---\_\_\_---\_\_\_---\_\_\_---\_\_\_---

Reset: ------\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

So lets break it down cycle by cycle:

Clock Cycle 0:

Wave form segment: \_\_\_

Reset is high.

Our always block is waiting for the clock to change from 0 to 1 before it does anything, so right now nothing much should be on the output signal of our code.

Posedge of Clock Cycle 1:

Wave form segment: ---

Reset is High.

Our always@ statement notices that the clock is now on the positive level and begins implementing the code found within its always block statmenet [always begin .... end].

The code takes as input the Reset value, in this case it is 1 as well as the 32-bit Address signal. However because of our if/else statements our Out Signal is 32'd0 instead of the Address' value.

Negedge of Clock Cycle 1:

Wave form segment: \_\_\_

Reset has now changed from High to Low, in all aspects the code should see that and set Out to be equal to the address, right?

Yes, but just not yet. We are still on the first clock cycle, but entering the time when our clock signal is now 0 instead of 1.

Because our always block is looking only at the Positive Edge of the Clock Signal it is specifically looking for when the clock signal changes from a 0 to a 1.

As such until the next clock cycle our Out signal will continuously pump-out 32'd0 on its' wires.

Posedge of Clock Cycle 2:

Wave form segment: ---

Reset is still low.

Now that the clock has changed from 0 to 1 our always block goes active again. It sees this time that Reset is 0 instead of 1. As such the Out Signal overrides whatever was on it [32'd0 in this example] and begins outputting on its' wires whatever our 32-bit Address Signal is.

It is important to realize that once you place something on an Output Wire it remains there until your override it. That is why you might see red XXXs at the beginning of your waveform but never again there-after, even if your code is no longer doing much of anything.

By saying that the register is "reading" new data on the positive edge of the clock it means that when the clock signal is changing from 0 to 1, the register is going to read whatever is on its' input wires. Based on your always block you will then determine what value gets placed onto the output wire.

Now, let us take a look at our Register Files, which are dual clocked.

On the positive edge of the clock our Register Files take in the data that is on allllll of the Input Wires. These then go to their respective areas within the Register File and do what they need to do.

On the negative edge of the clock our Register Files "read" the data that is within the registers and places in on the output wires (Read Data 1 and Read Data 2).

These values are constantly being outputted from the Register File until the next negative edge'd clock cycle where they are once again overwritten by some other register's values.

Essentially the instruction you want entering the Decode stage isn't actually arriving until the negative edge of the clock. By that time the Register File has already read from the registers, but it'll be the previous instruction's registers not your new ones. So you've essentially opened your pipeline up to run each instruction twice.

But, to make it even more confusing your Controller is not clock based, which means that once your actual Decode instruction comes in all your Control Signals will output their appropriate commands. Unfortunately it'll be using the incorrect data. And you'll see the correct Control Signals running through your pipeline, but not the data you should be seeing running along with them.

I'd get rid of that second always block and the paramaterized register and just do always@(posedge clk)begin output1 <= input1; end

Should start to see the data and signals you were expecting to see / want to see.