

**NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND
TECHNALOGY**

**DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER AND SOFTWARE
ENGINEERING**

PIPELINING
Lab Report # 11

Course Instructor: Dr Shahid Ismail Lab

Instructor: Usama Shoukat

Sr. No.	Student's Name	CMS ID
01	SHAZIL	532263

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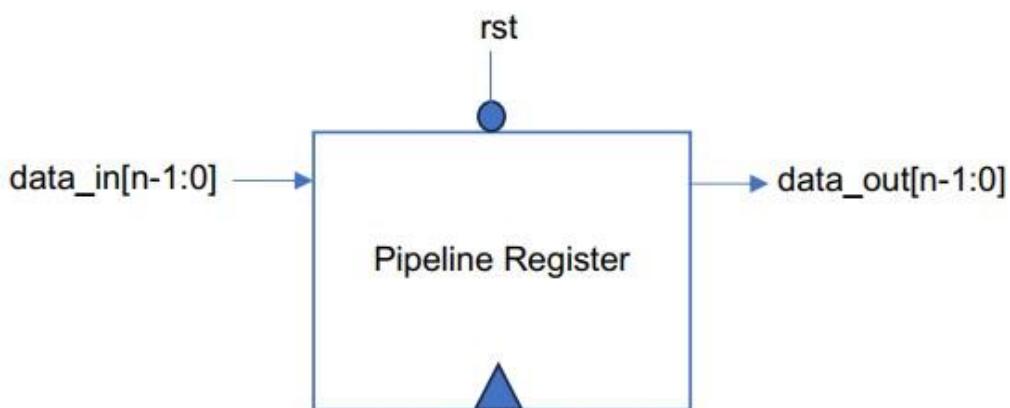
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INTRODUCTION:

Pipelining: Datapath

A pipelined datapath needs to “separate” the five stages so that each stage can process data from different instruction. To obtain this functionality, intermediate states between different stages must be stored in a state element i.e. a pipeline register.

A pipeline register may have an n-bit input, a reference clock, a reset signal and a n-bit output. A reference block diagram is shown in the figure below.



There are two main benefits of pipelining the data and control paths

1. Reduces the critical path, and hence increases the maximum operating frequency.
2. Allows instruction level parallelism, i.e. multiple instructions are being executed in different stages of the processor.

Although these benefits may be at the cost of increased execution time of a single instruction, the true effect of pipelining can be observed in longer executions of entire programs.

OBJECTIVE:

The objective of this lab is to Pipeline the Design to Enhance the Number Instructions Executed Per Cycle

SOFTWARE\TOOL USED:

Xilinx Vivado

Task:

Design and integrate a pipeline register into the data and control path designed previously.

OUTPUT:

PC MODULE:

```
22
23 module PC #(parameter N = 32)
24 (
25     input logic clk,
26     input logic reset,
27     output logic [N-1:0] add
28 );
29 always_ff@(posedge clk)
30 begin
31 if(reset == 1'b1)
32     add <= 0;
33 else
34     add <= add+4 ;
35 end
36 endmodule
37
```

INSTRUCTION MEMORY

```

20 ///////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////
21 module InsMemory #(parameter length = 116 , width = 32 , N = 8)
22 (
23     input logic [width-1:0] addr,
24     output logic [width-1:0] dataR
25 );
26     logic [N-1:0] InsMem [0:length-1];
27 initial
28 begin
29     $readmemh("IMdata.mem" , InsMem);
30 end
31
32 always_comb
33 begin
34     dataR = {InsMem[addr+3],InsMem[addr+2],InsMem[addr+1],InsMem[addr]};
35 end
36 endmodule
37

```

DATA MEMORY:

```

/////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////
module data_mem #(
    parameter DEPTH = 1024
) (
    input  logic      clk,
    input  logic      mem_read,
    input  logic      mem_write,
    input  logic [2:0] funct3,
    input  logic [31:0] addr,
    input  logic [31:0] dataW,
    output logic [31:0] dataR
);

    logic [7:0] mem [0:DEPTH-1];

    initial begin
        $readmemh("DataMemory.mem", mem);
    end

    logic [31:0] word;
    logic [31:0] write_word;
    logic [31:0] result;

```

```

initial begin
    $readmemh("DataMemory.mem", mem);
end

logic [31:0] word;
logic [31:0] write_word;
logic [31:0] result;

always_comb begin
    word = { mem[addr+3], mem[addr+2], mem[addr+1], mem[addr] };

    case(func3)
        3'b000: result = {{24{mem[addr][7]}}, mem[addr]};
        3'b100: result = {24'b0, mem[addr]};

        3'b001: result = {{16{word[15]}}, word[15:0]};
        3'b101: result = {16'b0, word[15:0]};

        3'b010: result = word;

        default: result = 32'h0;
    endcase

    if(mem_read)
        dataR = result;
    else
        dataR = 32'h0;
end

```



```

always_ff @(posedge clk)
begin
    if(mem_write)
        begin
            case(func3)
                3'b000: mem[addr] <= dataW[7:0];

                3'b001: begin
                    mem[addr] <= dataW[7:0];
                    mem[addr+1] <= dataW[15:8];
                end

                3'b010: begin
                    mem[addr] <= dataW[7:0];
                    mem[addr+1] <= dataW[15:8];
                    mem[addr+2] <= dataW[23:16];
                    mem[addr+3] <= dataW[31:24];
                end
            endcase
        end
    end

    final begin
        $writememh("DataMemory.mem", mem);
    end
endmodule

```

REGISTER FILE:

```

1 module Reg_file#(
2     parameter DATA_WIDTH = 32,
3     parameter NUM_REGS  = 32,
4     parameter e =6
5 )(
6     input logic clk,
7     input logic we,
8     input logic [e-1:0]rs1,
9     input logic [e-1:0]rs2,
10    input logic [e-1:0]rsw,
11    input logic [DATA_WIDTH-1:0]dataw,
12    output logic [DATA_WIDTH-1:0]data1,
13    output logic [DATA_WIDTH-1:0]data2
14 );
15     logic [DATA_WIDTH-1:0] regfile [0:NUM_REGS-1];
16 initial
17 begin
18 $readmemh("rfdata.mem" , regfile);
19 end
20
21 always_ff@(posedge clk)
22 begin
23 if(we && rsw !=0)
24 begin
25     regfile[rsw] <= dataw;
26     $display("Time=%0t | Wrote %h to regfile[%0d]", $time, dataw, rsw);
27 end
28
29 assign data1 = regfile[rs1];
30 assign data2 = regfile[rs2];
31
32 endmodule

```

IMMEDIATE GENERATOR:

```

23 module ImmGen(
24     input logic [31:0] instr,
25     output logic [31:0] imm
26 );
27 logic [11:0] imm_I;
28 logic [11:0] imm_S;
29 logic [20:0] imm_J;
30 assign imm_I = instr[31:20];
31 assign imm_S = {instr[31:25], instr[11:7]};
32 assign imm_J = {instr[31], instr[19:12], instr[20], instr[30:21], 1'b0};|  

33 always_comb begin
34 case (instr[6:0])
35     7'b0000011: imm = {{20{imm_I[11]}}, imm_I}; // LOAD
36     7'b0100011: imm = {{20{imm_S[11]}}, imm_S}; // STORE
37     7'b1101111: imm = {{11{imm_J[20]}}, imm_J}; // JAL
38     7'b1100111: imm = {{20{imm_I[11]}}, imm_I}; // JALR
39     default: imm = {{20{imm_I[11]}}, imm_I}; // I-type
40 endcase
41 end

```

ALU MODULE:

```

24  ) (
25      input  logic [WIDTH-1:0] A,
26      input  logic [WIDTH-1:0] B,
27      input  logic [3:0] opcode,
28      output logic [WIDTH-1:0] result,
29      output logic zeroFlag
30  );
31  always_comb begin
32  case(opcode)
33  4'b0000:
34      result = A + B;
35  4'b0001:
36      result = A - B;
37  4'b0010:
38      result = A & B;
39  4'b0011:
40      result = A | B;
41  4'b0100:
42      result = A ^ B;
43  4'b0101:
44      result = ($signed(A) < $signed(B)) ? 32'd1 : 32'd0;
45  4'b0110:
46      result = (A < B) ? 32'd1 : 32'd0;
47  4'b0111:
48      result = A << B[4:0];
49  4'b1000:
50      result = A >> B[4:0];
51  4'b1001:
52      result = $signed(A) >>> B[4:0];
53  default:
54      result = 32'd0;
55  endcase
56  assign zeroFlag = (result == 32'b0);
57  , , ,

```

CONTROL UNIT:

```

20   //////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////
21   module control_unit(
22     input logic [6:0]opcode,
23     output logic regwrite,
24     output logic alusrc,
25     output logic memread,
26     output logic memwrite,
27     output logic memtoreg,
28     output logic branch,
29     output logic [1:0]aluop
30   );
31   always_comb
32   begin
33     regwrite = 1'b0;
34     alusrc  = 1'b0;
35     memread = 1'b0;
36     memwrite = 1'b0;
37     memtoreg = 1'b0;
38     branch   = 1'b0;
39     aluop    = 2'b00;
40
41   case(opcode)
42     7'b0000011: //lw
43     begin
44       regwrite = 1'b1;
45       alusrc  = 1'b1;
46       memread = 1'b1;
47       memwrite = 1'b0;
48       memtoreg = 1'b1;
49       branch   = 1'b0;
50       aluop    = 2'b00;
51     end
52
53   7'b0110011:

```

```

83   7'b1100011:
84   begin
85     regwrite = 1'b0;
86     alusrc  = 1'b0;
87     memread = 1'b0;
88     memwrite = 1'b0;
89     memtoreg = 1'b0;
90     branch   = 1'b1;
91     aluop    = 2'b01;
92   end
93   7'b1100111: //jalr
94   begin
95     regwrite = 1'b1;
96     alusrc  = 1'b1;
97     memread = 1'b0;
98     memwrite = 1'b0;
99     memtoreg = 1'b0;
100    branch  = 1'b1;
101    aluop   = 2'b10;
102  end
103  7'b1100111: //jal
104  begin
105    regwrite = 1'b1;
106    alusrc  = 1'bX;
107    memread = 1'b0;
108    memwrite = 1'b0;
109    memtoreg = 1'b0;
110    branch  = 1'b1;
111    aluop   = 2'bXX;
112  end
113  endcase
114 end
115 endmodule
116

```

ALU_CONTROL:

```
/////////
module alucontrol(
    input  logic [1:0] op,
    input  logic [2:0] x,
    input  logic      y,
    output logic [3:0] out
);

    always_comb begin
        case(op)
            2'b00: out = 4'b0000;
            2'b01: out = 4'b0001;
            2'b10: begin
                case(x)
                    3'b000: out = y ? 4'b0001 : 4'b0000;
                    3'b010: out = 4'b0101;
                    3'b011: out = 4'b0110;
                    3'b100: out = 4'b0100;
                    3'b110: out = 4'b0011;
                    3'b111: out = 4'b0010;
                    3'b001: out = 4'b0111;
                    3'b101: out = y ? 4'b1001 : 4'b1000;
                    default: out = 4'b0000;
                endcase
            end
            default: out = 4'b0000;
        endcase
    end
endmodule
```

Pipelined Registers Module:

```
| module PipelinedRegister_File #(parameter N = 64)
|
|     input logic clk,
|     input logic reset,
|     input logic [N-1:0] in,
|     output logic [N-1:0] out
| );
|     always_ff@(posedge clk or posedge reset)
|     begin
|         if(reset)
|             begin
|                 out <= 0;
|             end
|         else
|             begin
|                 out <= in;
|             end
|     end
| endmodule
```

TOP MODULE:

```
1 module Top#(
2     parameter A = 32,
3     parameter B = 182,
4     parameter E = 32,
5     parameter D = 8,
6     parameter NUM_REG = 32,
7     parameter G = 5,
8     parameter H = 32,
9     parameter I = 7,
10    parameter Z = 64,
11    parameter Y = 143,
12    parameter X = 112,
13    parameter W = 70
14 )(
15     input  logic clk,
16     input  logic reset
17 );
18     logic [A-1:0] pc_out, pc_in;
19     logic [E-1:0] instruction;
20     logic [G-1:0] rsadd1, rsadd2, rdadd;
21     logic [I-1:0] opcode;
22     logic [E-1:0] wdata, reg_result1, reg_result2, alu_result, mux_res, imm_res, memresult;
23     logic [2:0] func3;
24     logic [6:0] func7;
25     logic [3:0] op;
26     logic we, alusrc, memwrite, memread, memtoreg, branch, zeroFlag, branch_taken;
27     logic [A-1:0] add1, add2, shift;
```

```
logic [Z-1:0] IF_ID_out;
logic [Y-1:0] ID_EXE_out;
logic [X-1:0] EXE_MEM_out;
logic [W-1:0] MEM_WB_out;

PC pc_inst (
    .clk(clk),
    .reset(reset),
    .pc_in(pc_in),
    .add(pc_out)
);

InsMemory #(B,E,D) insmemory_inst (
    .addr(pc_out),
    .dataR(instruction)
);

PipelinedRegister_File #(Z) IF_ID (
    .clk(clk),
    .reset(reset),
    .in({pc_out, instruction}),
    .out(IF_ID_out)
);

Decoder decoder_inst (
    .instruction(IF_ID_out[31:0]),
    .opcode(opcode),
    .rdadd(rdadd),
    .func3(func3),
    .rsadd1(rsadd1),
    .rsadd2(rsadd2),
    .func7(func7)
);
```

```
PipelinedRegister_File #(Y) ID_EXE (
    .clk(clk),
    .reset(reset),
    .in({
        IF_ID_out[63:32],
        reg_result1,
        reg_result2,
        imm_res,
        IF_ID_out[30],
        IF_ID_out[14:12],
        IF_ID_out[11:7],
        we, aluSrc, memread, memwrite, memtoreg, branch, op
    )),
    .out(ID_EXE_out)
);

mux mux_inst (
    .ri(ID_EXE_out[72:41]),
    .li(ID_EXE_out[104:73]),
    .sl(ID_EXE_out[138]),
    .res(mux_res)
);

ALU #(H) alu_inst(
    .A(ID_EXE_out[136:105]),
    .B(mux_res),
    .opcode(ID_EXE_out[142:139]), |
    .result(alu_result),
    .zeroFlag(zeroFlag)
);

assign shift = ID_EXE_out[40:9] << 1;
assign add1 = IF_ID_out[63:32] + 4;           // PC+4
```

```

PipelinedRegister_File #(X) EXE_MEM (
    .clk(clk),
    .reset(reset),
    .in({
        add2,           // branch target
        alu_result,    // ALU result
        ID_EXE_out[72:41], // reg_result2 (for store)
        ID_EXE_out[12:8], // rd
        ID_EXE_out[142:137] // control: {branch, memtoreg, memwrite, memread, we}
    }),
    .out(EXE_MEM_out)
);

data_mem #(1024) datamem_inst (
    .clk(clk),
    .mem_read(EXE_MEM_out[3]),
    .mem_write(EXE_MEM_out[2]),
    .funct3(func3),
    .addr(EXE_MEM_out[101:70]),
    .dataW(EXE_MEM_out[69:38]),
    .dataR(memresult)
);

PipelinedRegister_File #(W) MEM_WB (
    .clk(clk),
    .reset(reset),
    .in({
        EXE_MEM_out[101:70], // ALU result
        memresult,           // memory read
        EXE_MEM_out[37:33], // rd
        EXE_MEM_out[1:0]     // control: {memtoreg, we}
    }),
    .out(MEM_WB_out)
);

```

```

mux wb_mux (
    .ri(MEM_WB_out[68:37]),
    .li(MEM_WB_out[36:5]),
    .sl(MEM_WB_out[0]),
    .res(wdata)
);
BranchUnit bu(
    .branch(EXE_MEM_out[0]),
    .func3(func3),
    .zeroFlag(zeroFlag),
    .alu_result(EXE_MEM_out[101:70]),
    .branch_taken(branch_taken)
);

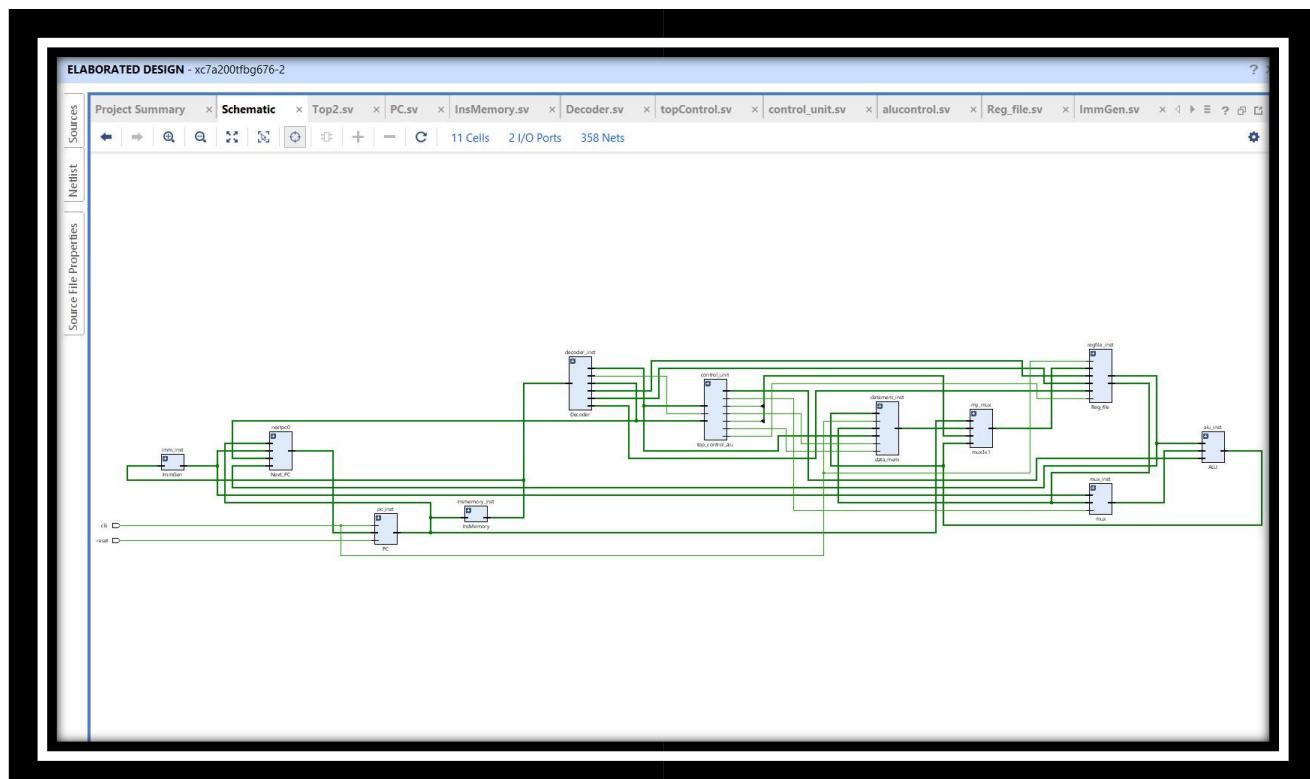
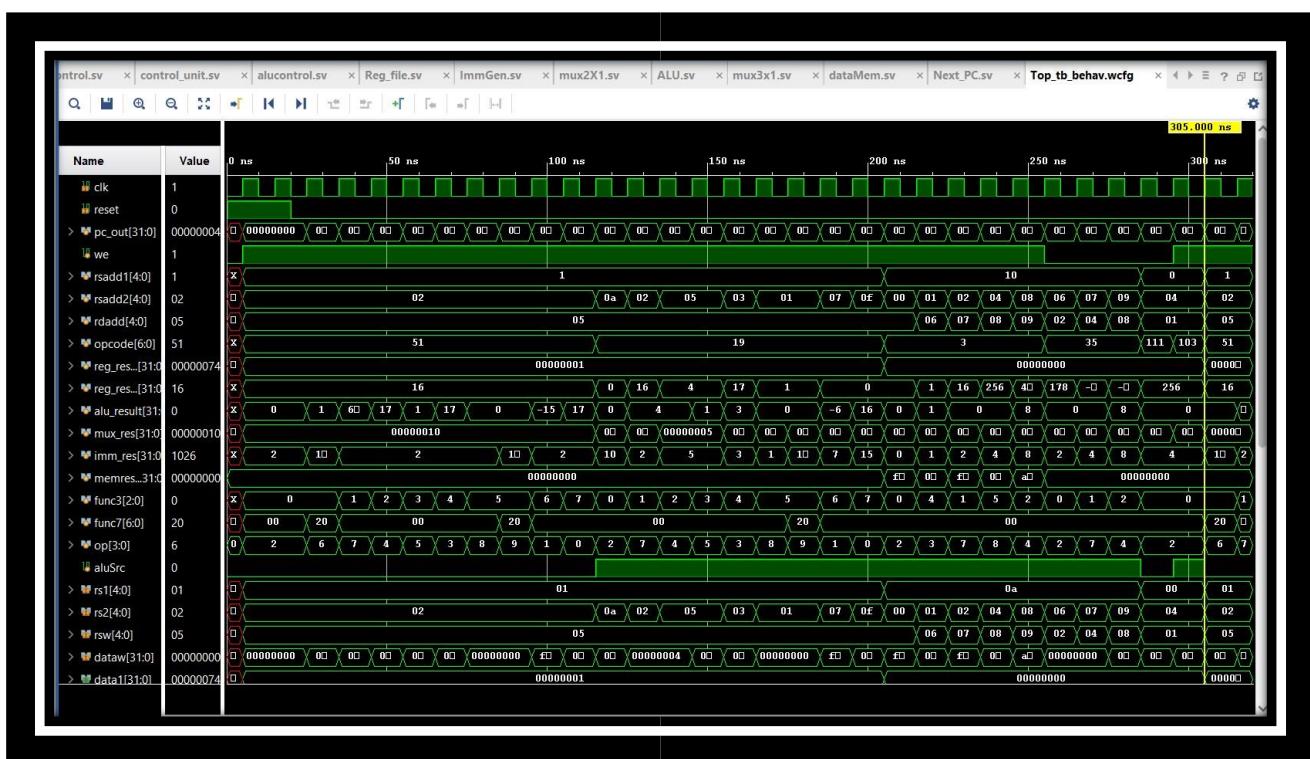
mux branch_mux (
    .ri(add1),
    .li(add2),
    .sl(branch_taken),
    .res(pc_in)
);
endmodule

```

TOP TB FILE:

```
module Top_tb;
    logic clk;
    logic reset;
    Top dut (
        .clk(clk),
        .reset(reset)
    );
    initial clk = 0;
    always #5 clk = ~clk;
    initial begin
        reset = 1;
        #20 reset = 0;

        #500;
        $finish;
    end
    initial begin
        $dumpfile("Top_tb.vcd");
        $dumpvars(0, Top_tb);
    end
    always @(posedge clk) begin
        if (!reset) begin
            $display("Time: %0t | IF/ID PC: %0h | Instruction: %0h",
                    $time, dut.IF_ID_out[63:32], dut.IF_ID_out[31:0]);
            $display("Time: %0t | ID/EXE rs1: %0h | rs2: %0h | imm: %0h | rd: %0d",
                    $time, dut.ID_EXE_out[136:105], dut.ID_EXE_out[72:41], dut.ID_EXE_out[104:73], dut.ID_EXE_out[12:8]);
            $display("Time: %0t | EXE/MEM ALU result: %0h | branch target: %0h | rd: %0d",
                    $time, dut.EXE_MEM_out[101:70], dut.EXE_MEM_out[111:102], dut.EXE_MEM_out[37:33]);
            $display("Time: %0t | MEM/WB rd: %0d | WB data: %0h",
                    $time, dut.MEM_WB_out[37:33], dut.MEM_WB_out[36:5]);
            $display("-----");
        end
    end
end
```



CONCLUSION:

Now our processor fetches instructions, decodes them, executes ALU operations, accesses memory, and writes results back. The pipeline moves data across stages every clock. You saw that wrong PC updates and wrong pipeline slicing can stop instructions from advancing. You confirmed that instruction memory must be initialized. You saw that each stage must get correct control bits or the ALU and memory give wrong outputs. The lab showed you how to trace signals, how to check pipeline flow, and how to validate each stage cycle by cycle. You learned how to use a testbench to watch PC, instructions, register values, ALU outputs, and write back results. The main value is that you now understand how a pipelined datapath works, how pipeline registers hold state, and how control signals must align with data.