

CSCI 210: Computer Architecture

Lecture 29: More Pipelining

Stephen Checkoway

Oberlin College

May 4, 2022

Slides from Cynthia Taylor

Announcements

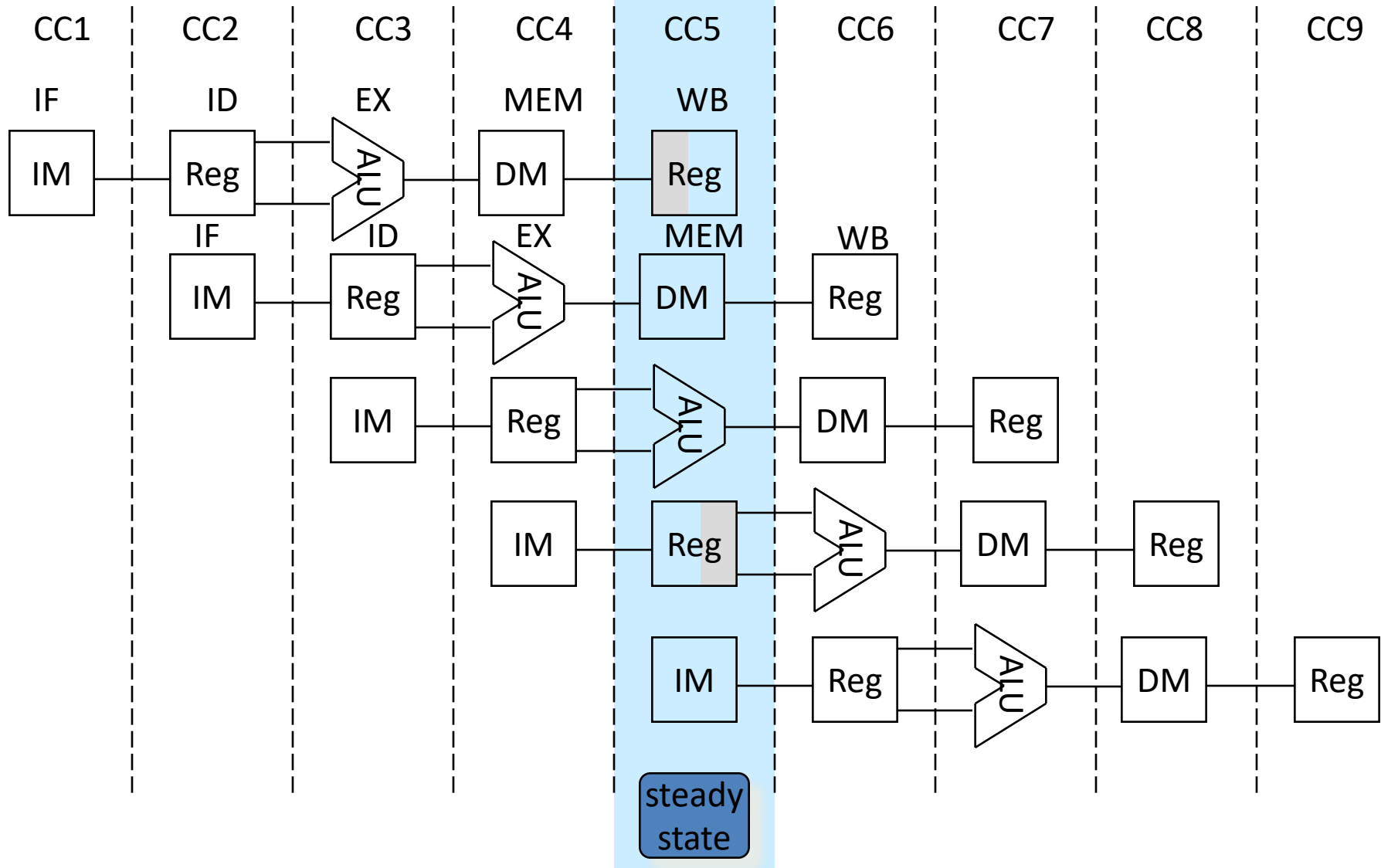
- Problem Set 9 due Friday
- Lab 8 due Sunday
- Office hours today 13:30–14:30

MIPS Pipeline

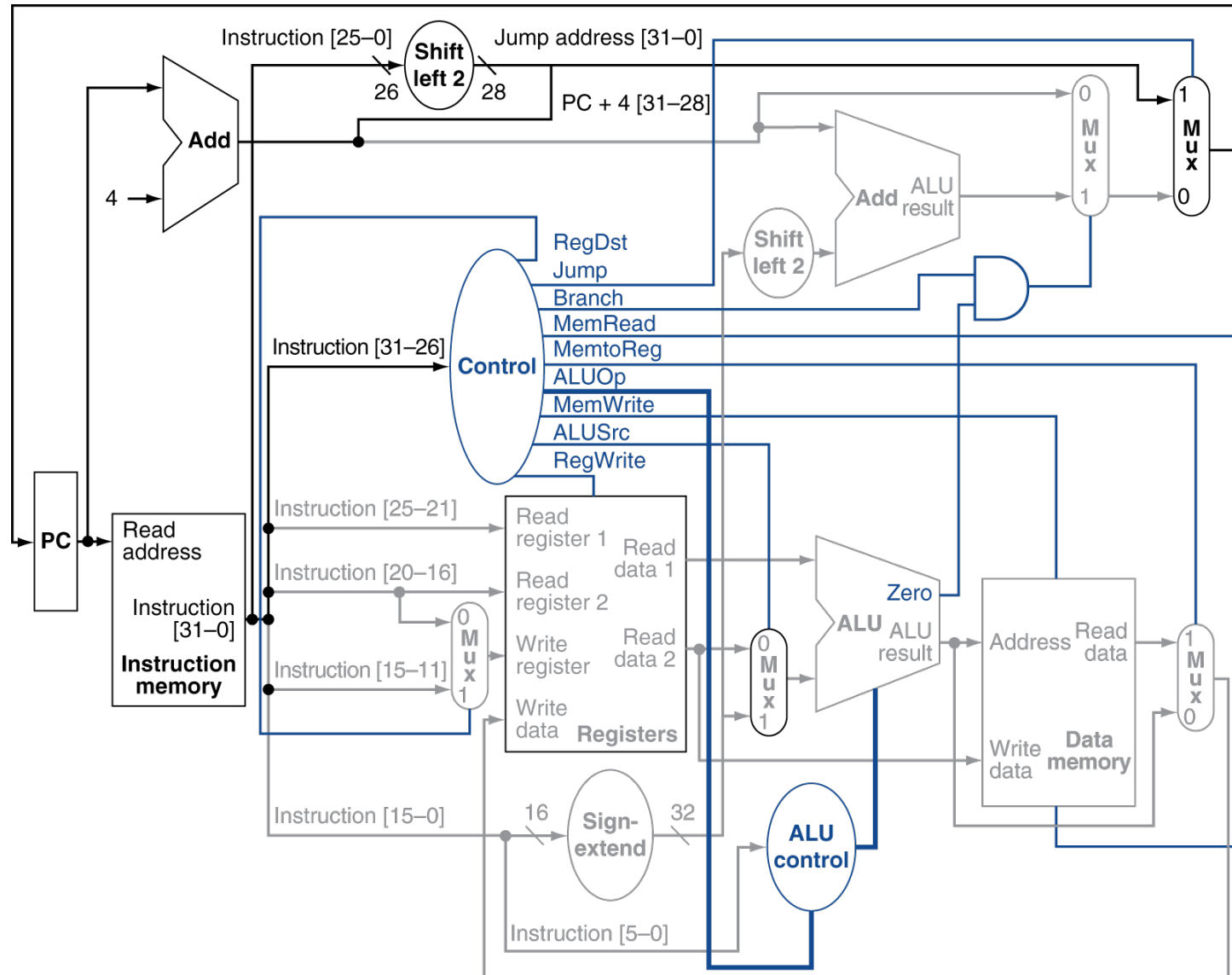
Five stages, one step per stage, one clock cycle per stage

1. IF: Instruction fetch from memory
2. ID: Instruction decode & register read
3. EX: Execute operation or calculate address
4. MEM: Access memory operand
5. WB: Write result back to register

Execution in a Pipelined Datapath

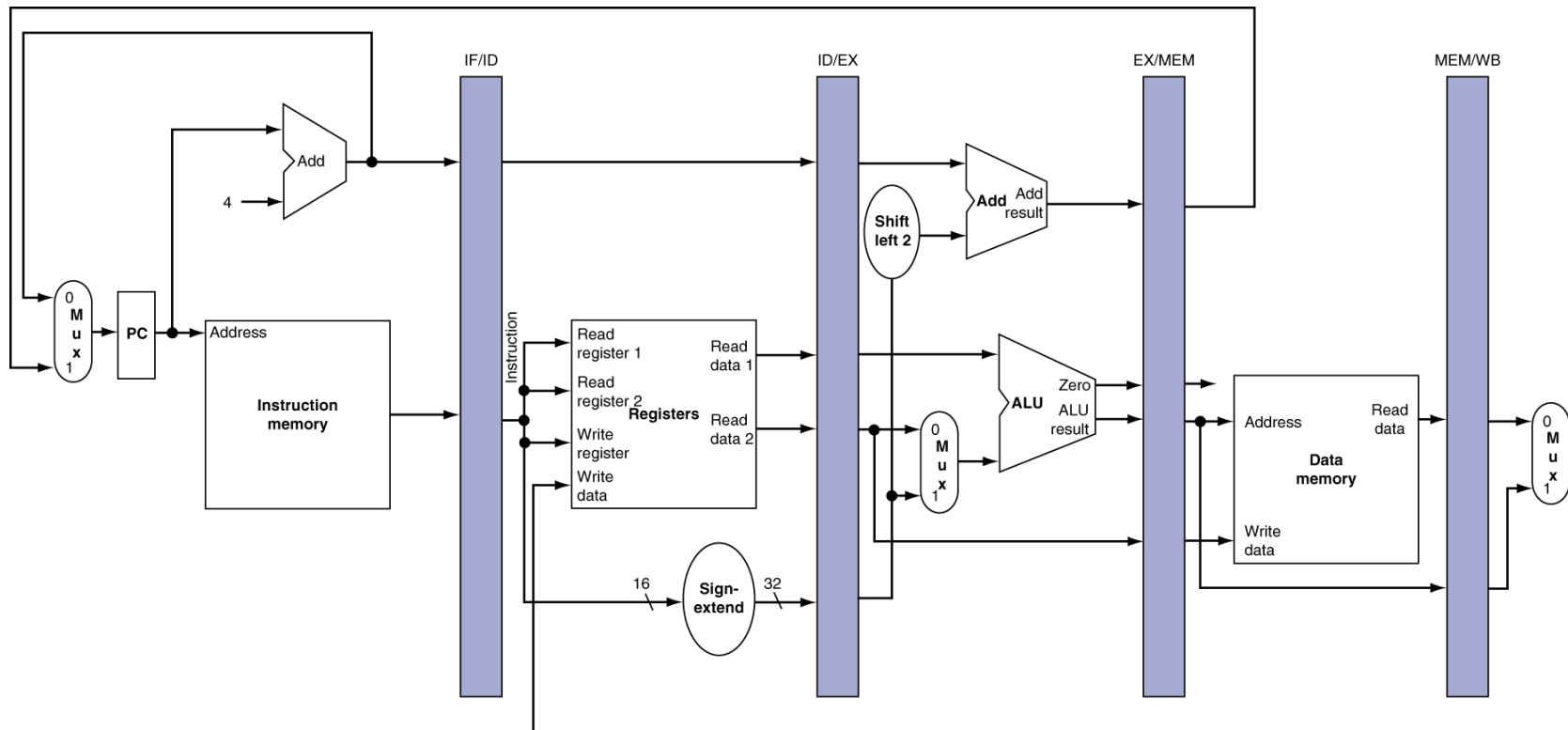


Single Cycle Datapath

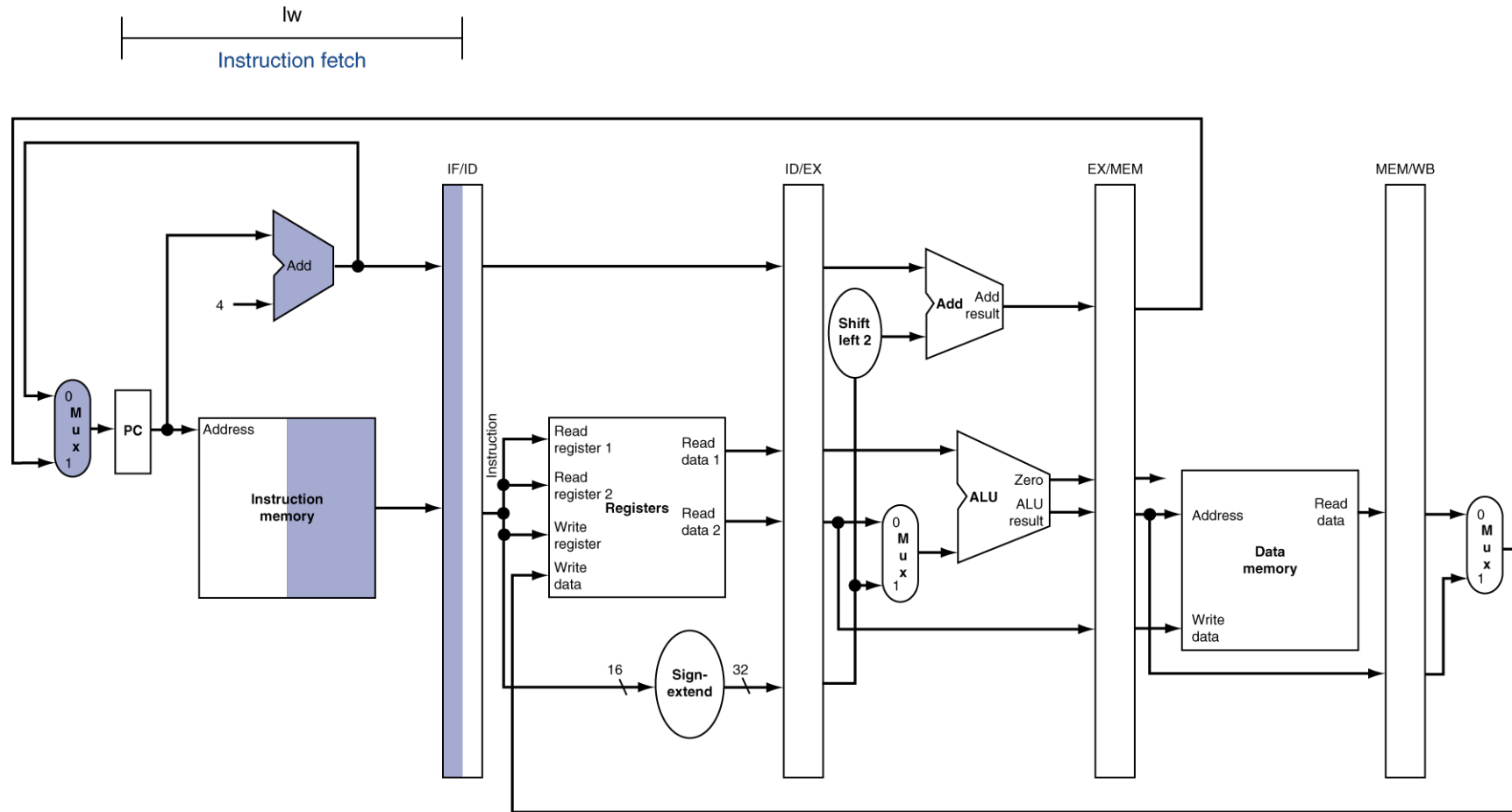


Pipeline registers

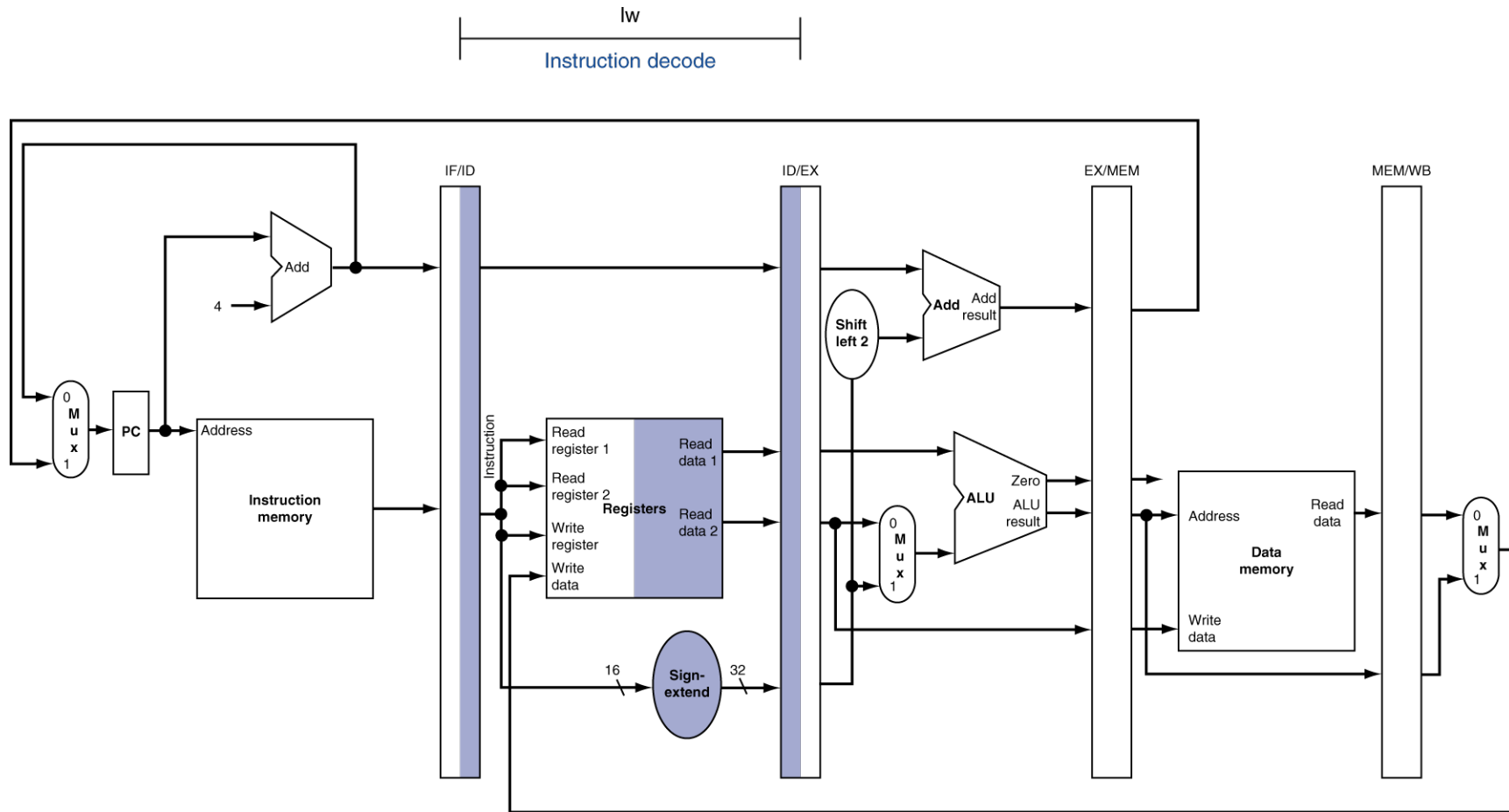
- Need registers between stages
 - To hold information produced in previous cycle



IF for Load, Store, ...



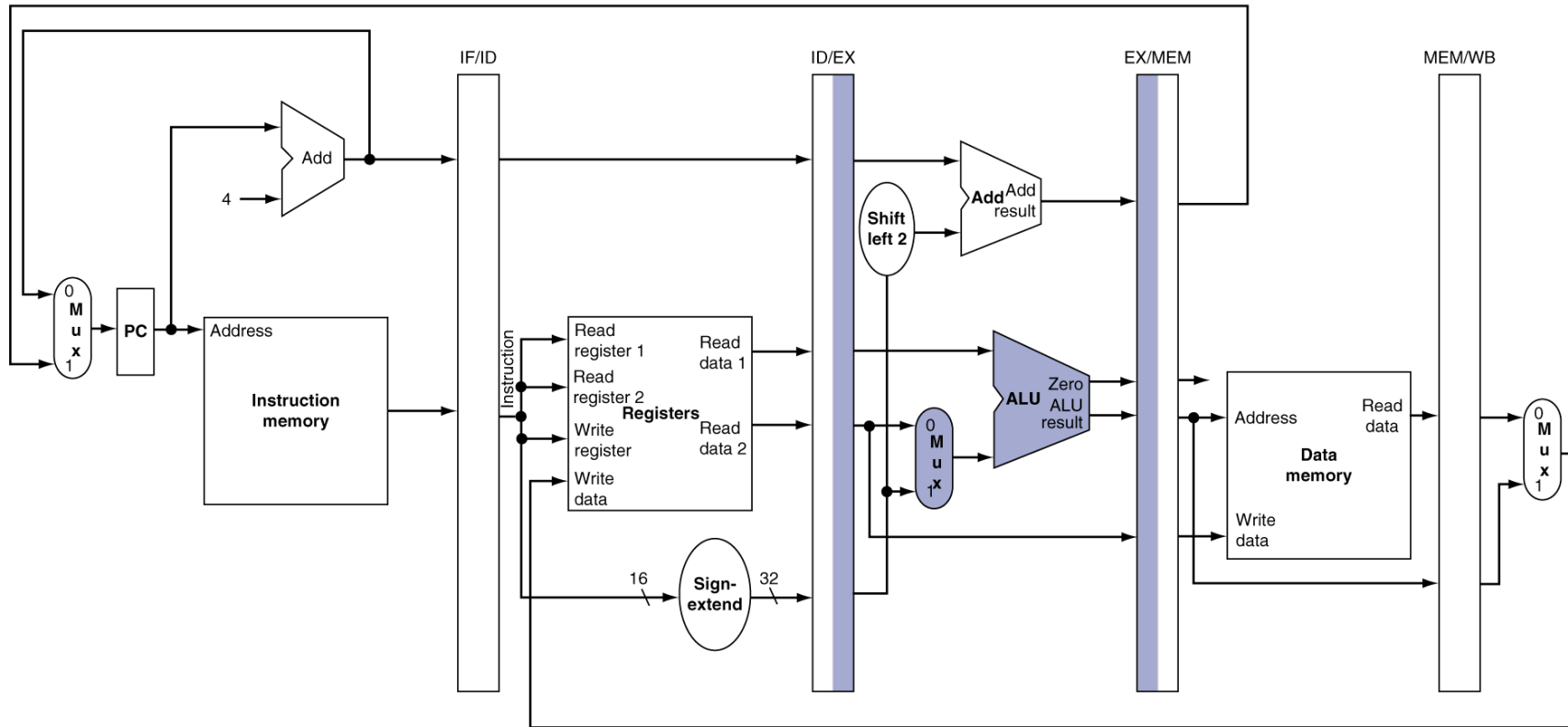
ID for Load, Store, ...



The register file will output data from both read registers, but load will only use one of them. We should

- A. Save both of them in ID/EX
- B. Only save the one we will use in ID/EX
- C. Do something else

EX for Load

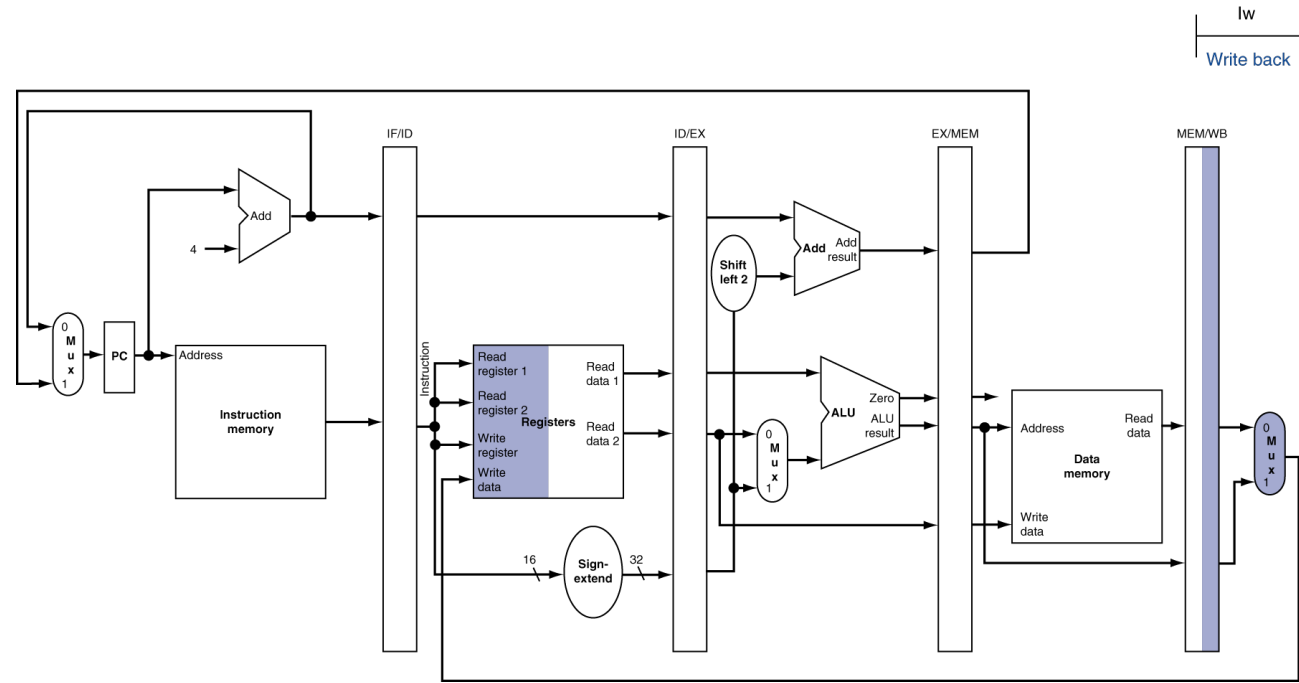


A horizontal line segment with vertical end caps. Above the segment is the label lw . Below the segment is the label **Memory**.

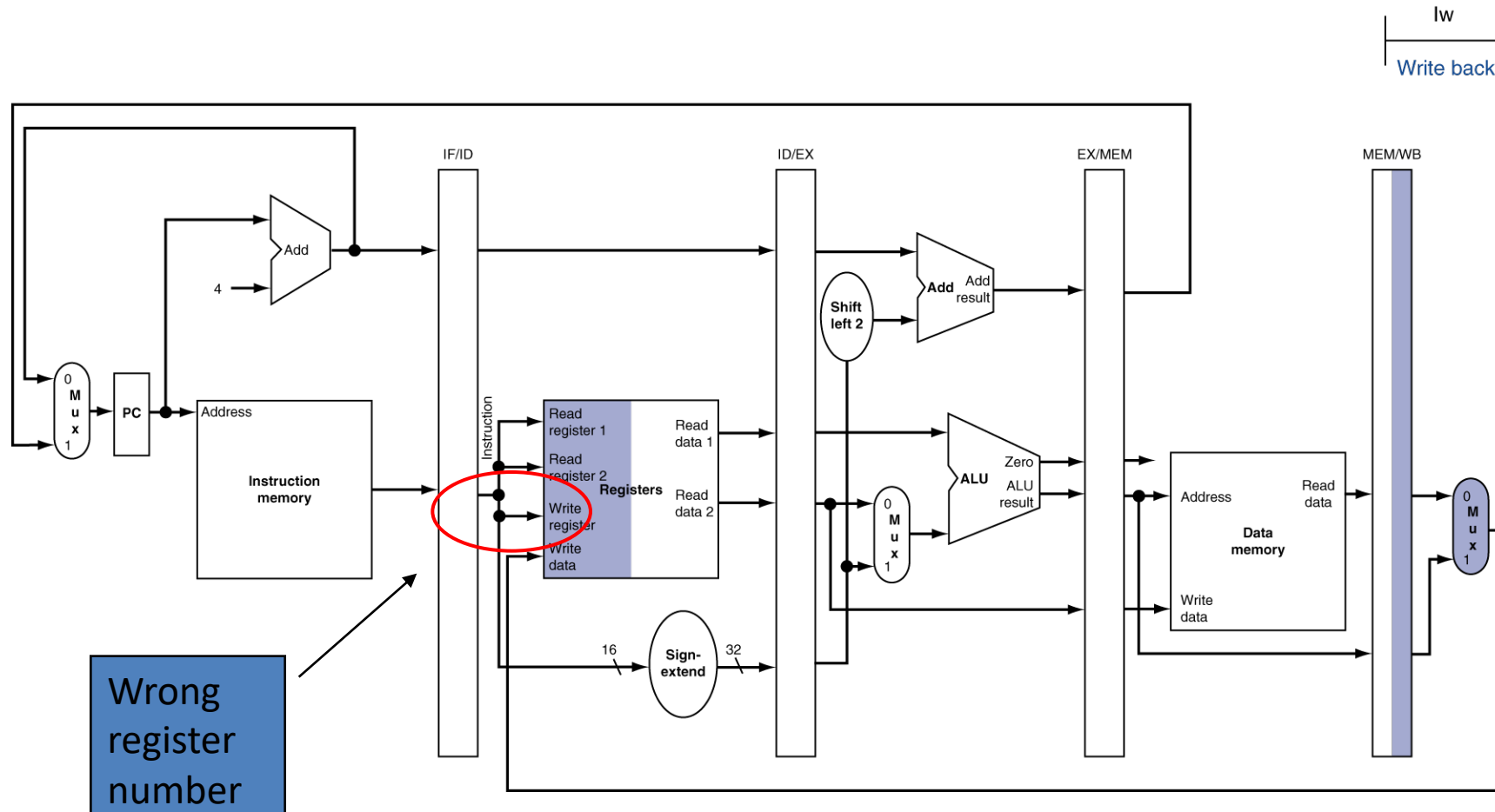


When we do WB for load

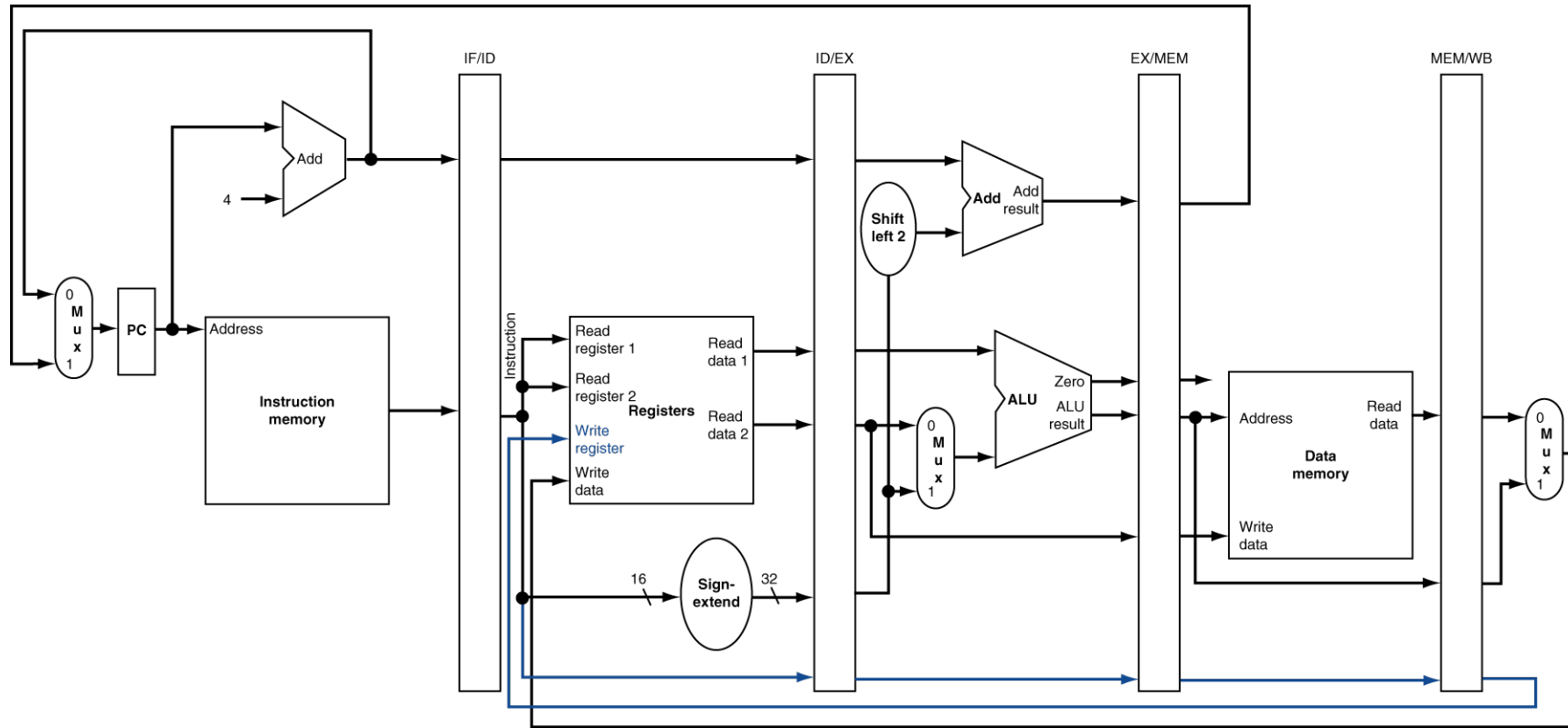
- A. Everything will be fine
- B. The data to write to the register will be wrong
- C. The register number to write to will be wrong



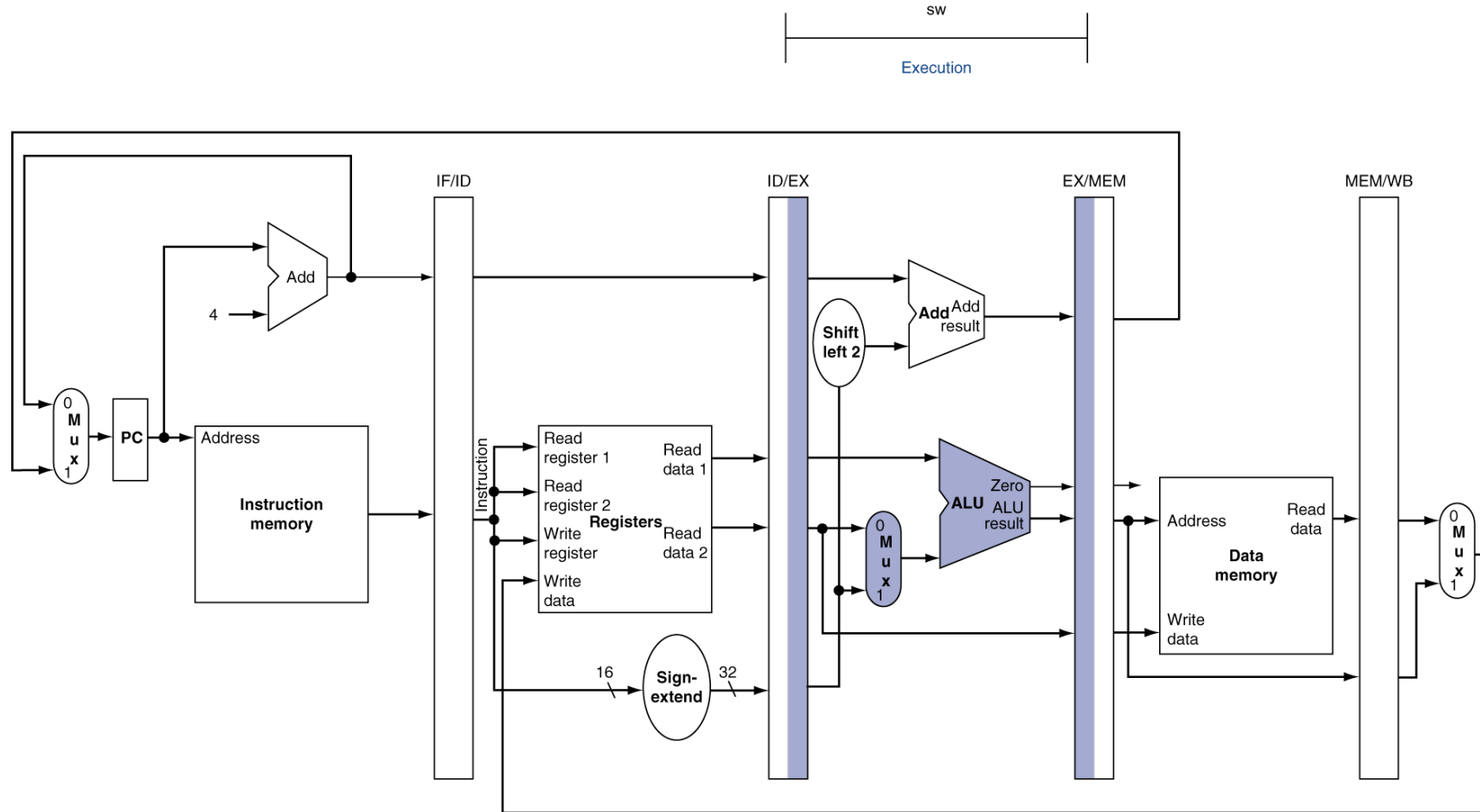
WB for Load



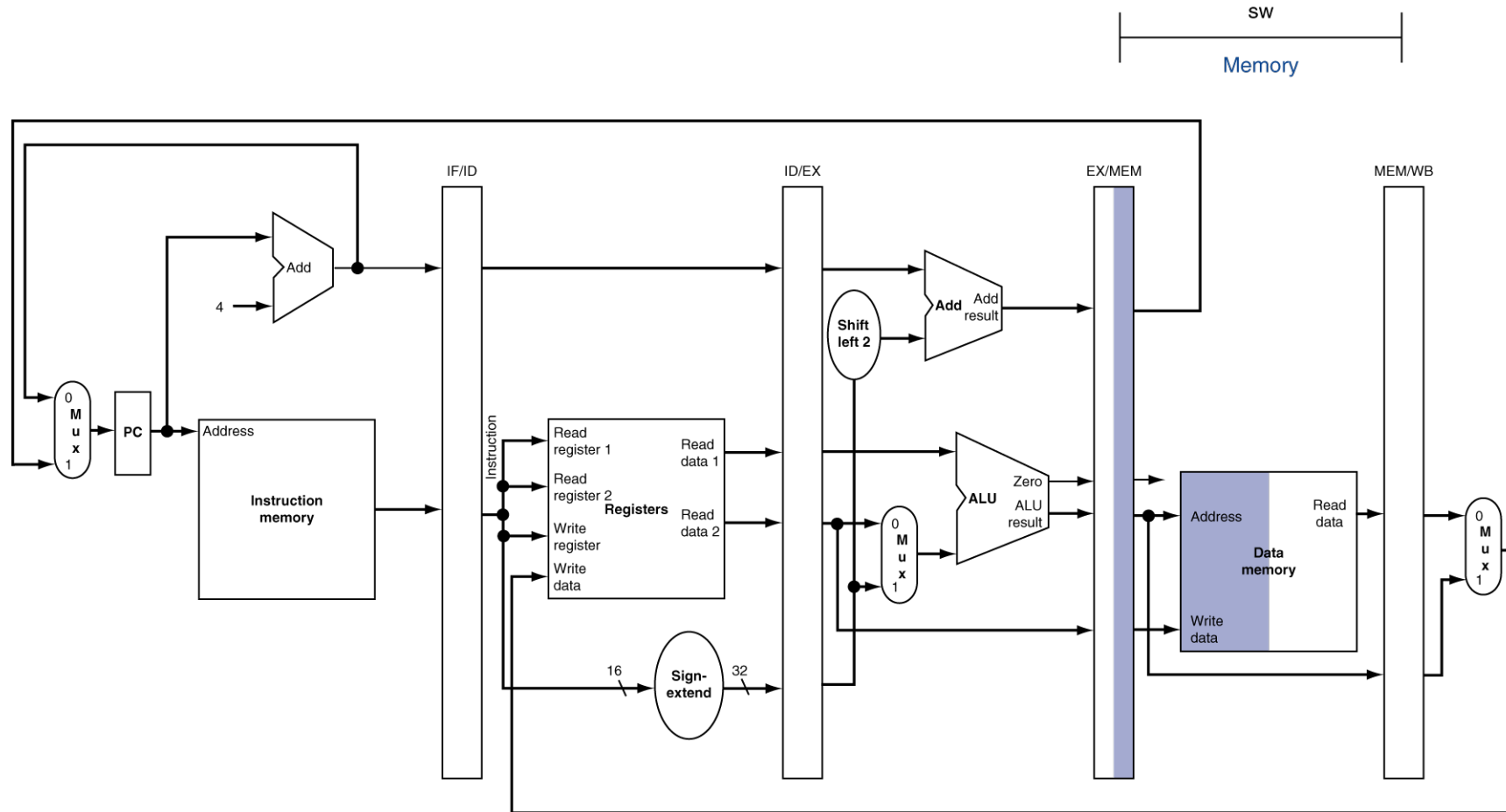
Corrected Datapath for Load



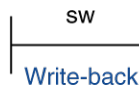
EX for Store



MEM for Store



SW
Write-back



Reading

- Next lecture: Pipelined Datapath
 - Section 5.7
- Problem Set 9 due Friday
- Lab 8 due Sunday