

CSCI 210: Computer Architecture

Lecture 29: More Pipelining

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Slides from Cynthia Taylor

Announcements

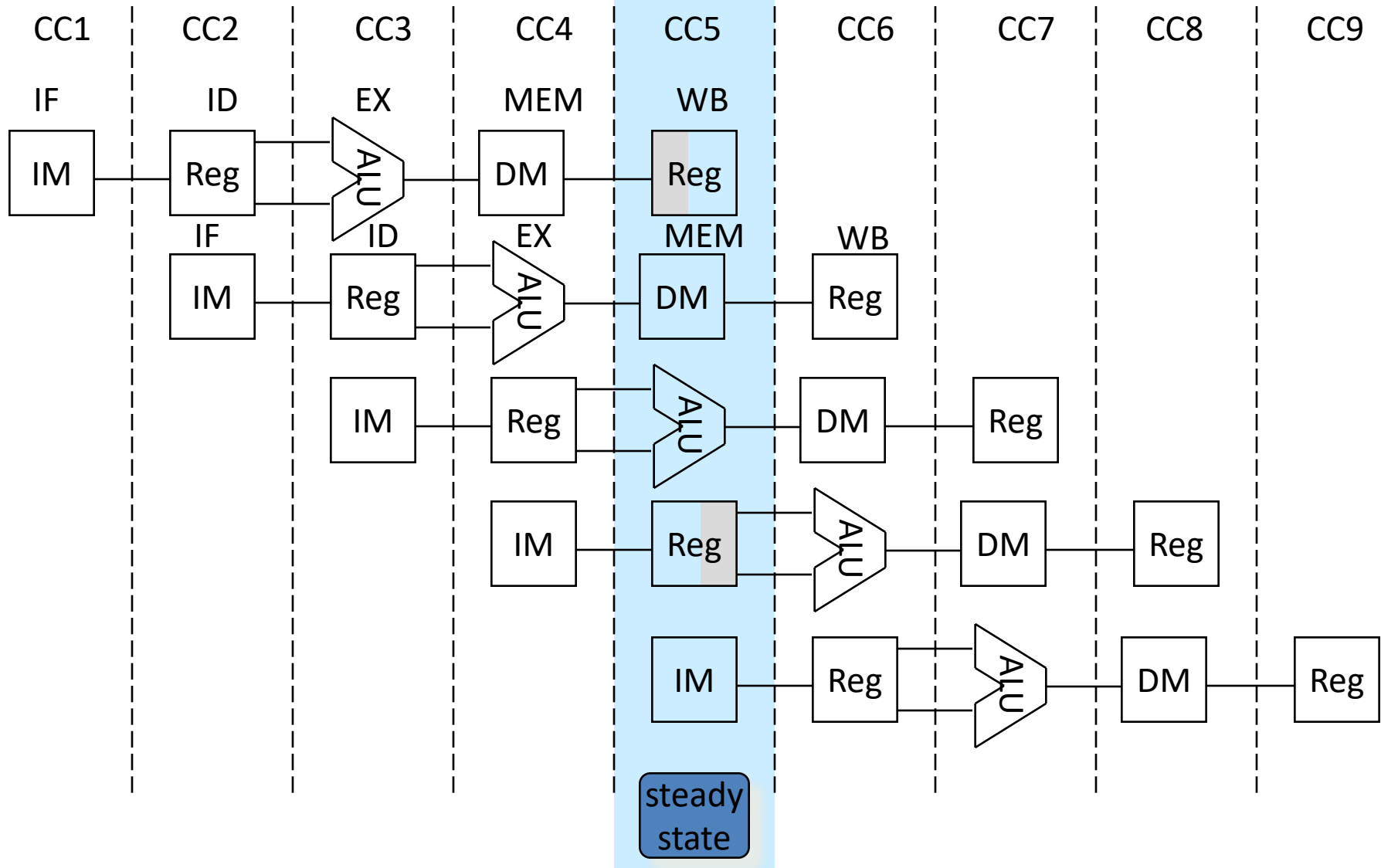
- Problem Set 9 due Friday
- Lab 8 due Sunday
- Office hours Friday 13:30–14:30

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



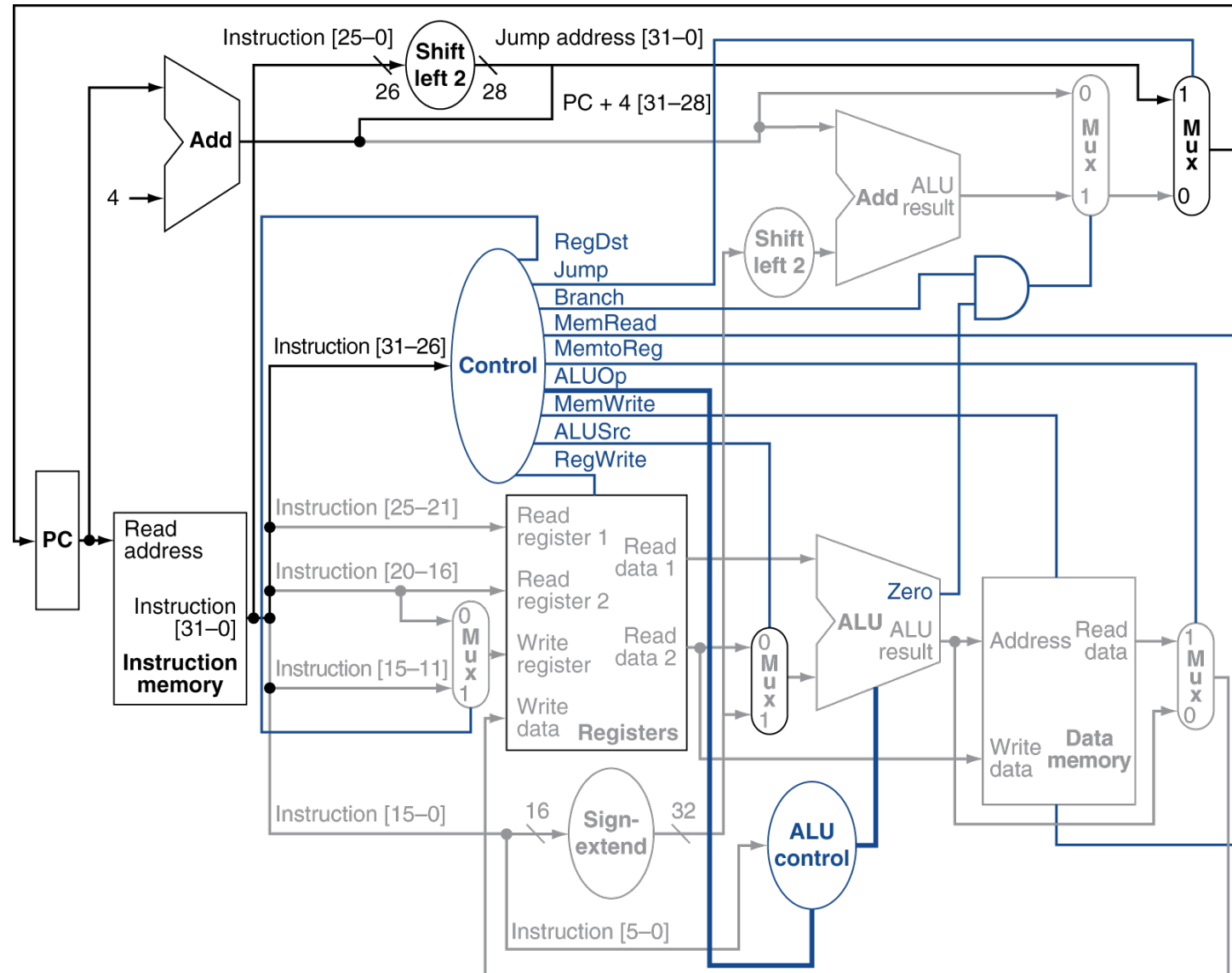
We can perform a register read and a register write in the same cycle. Which should we do first?

A. Read

B. Write

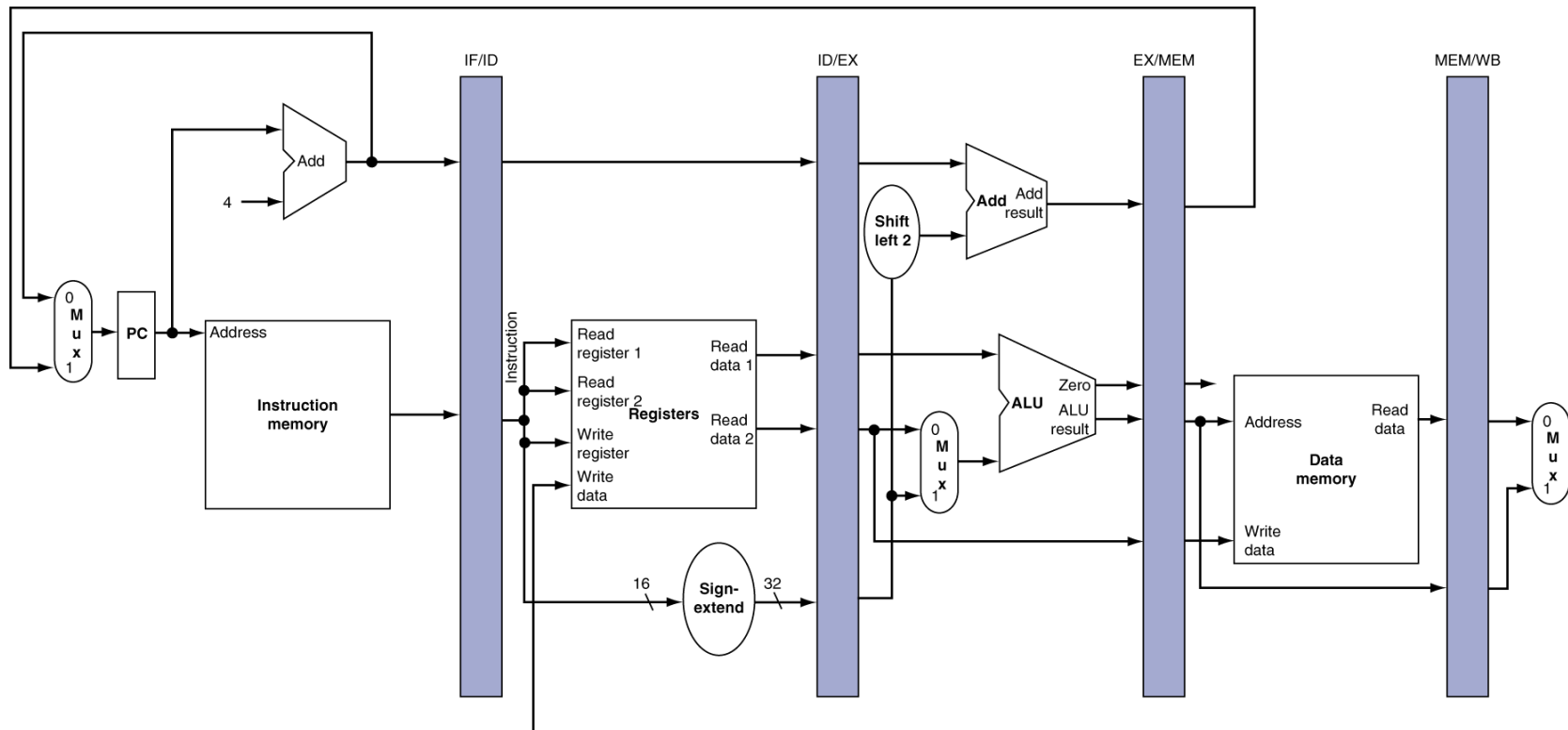
C. It doesn't matter

Single Cycle Datapath

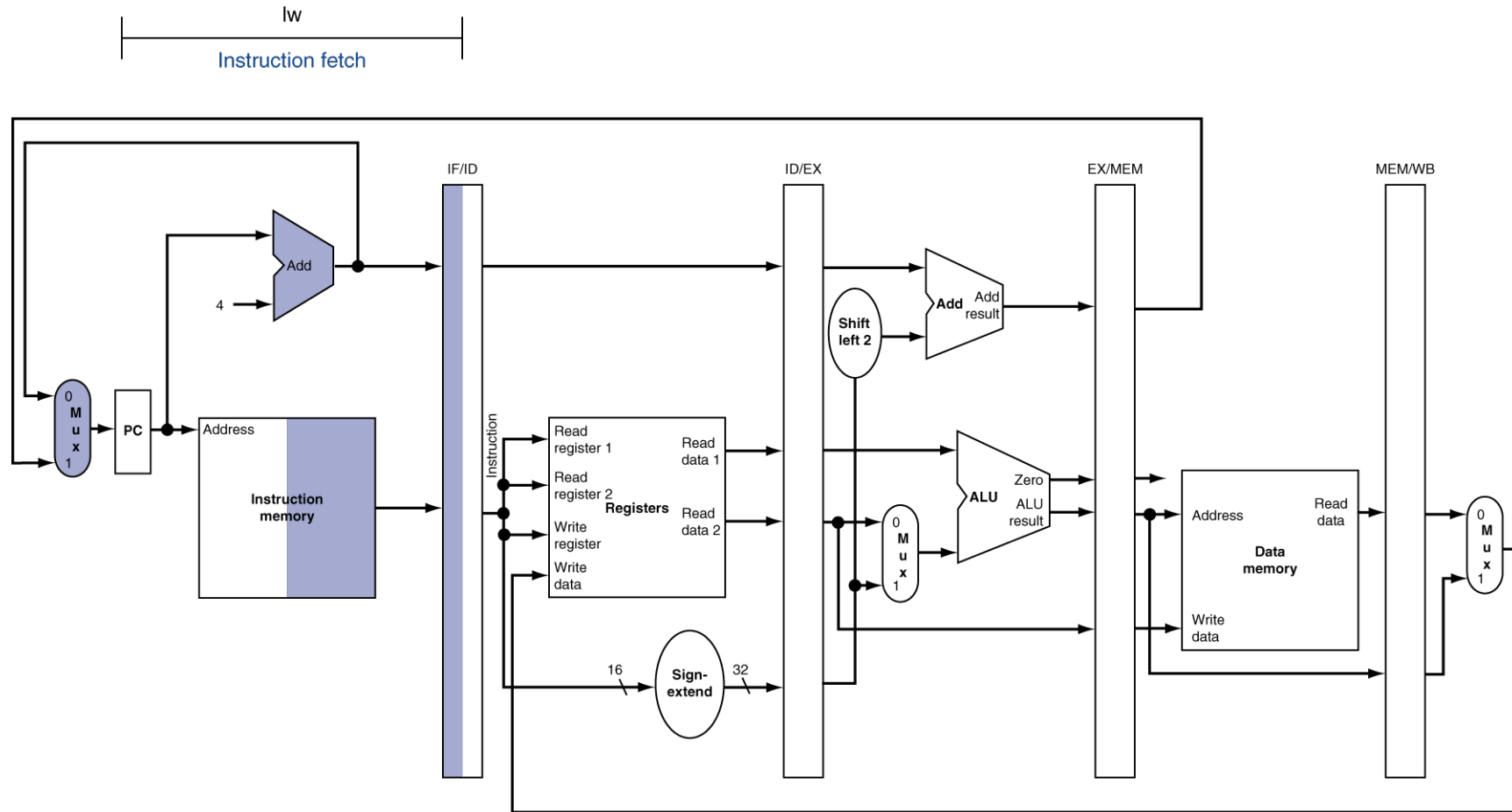


Pipeline registers

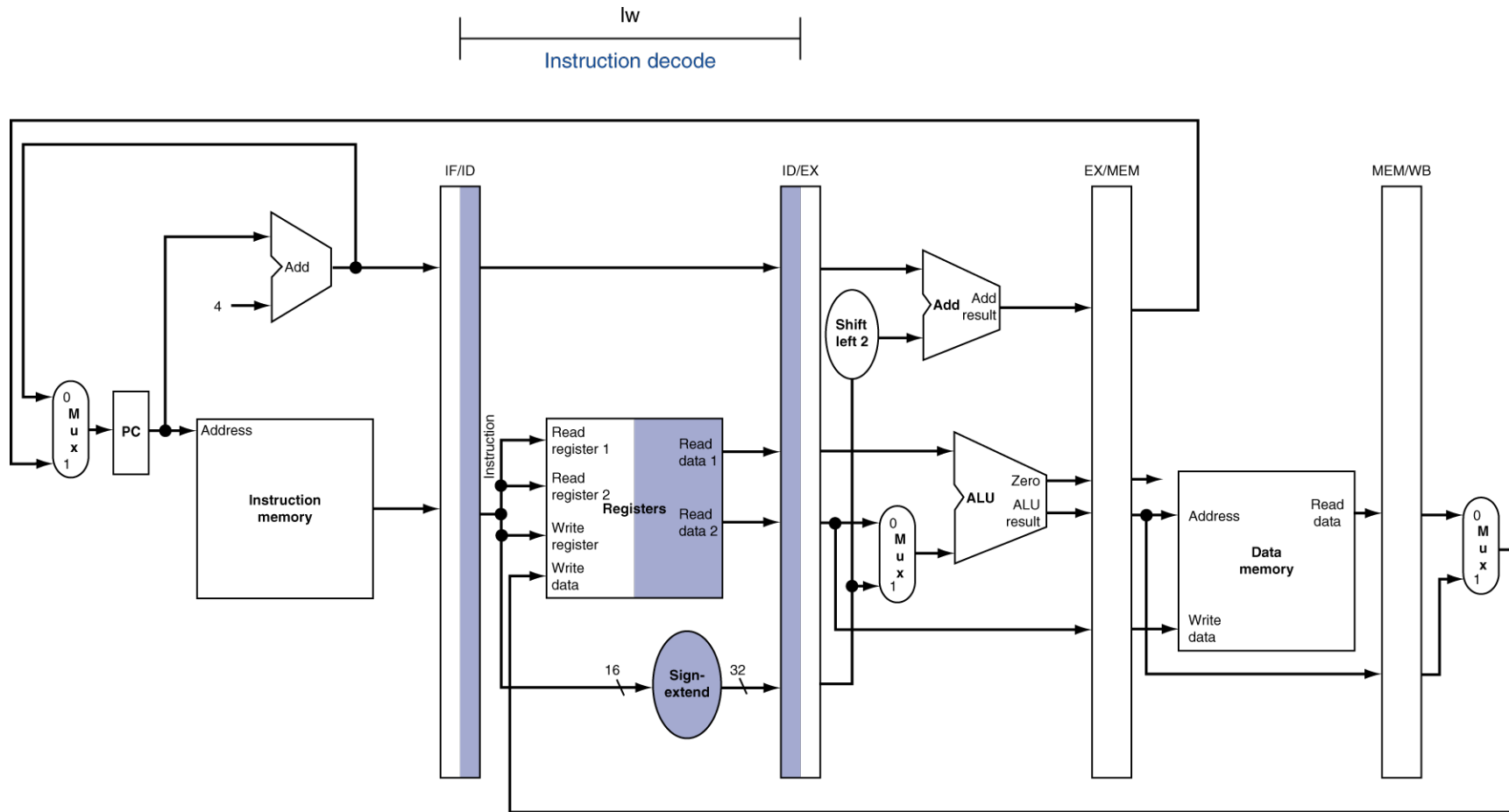
- Need registers between stages
 - To hold information produced in previous cycle



IF for Load, Store, ...



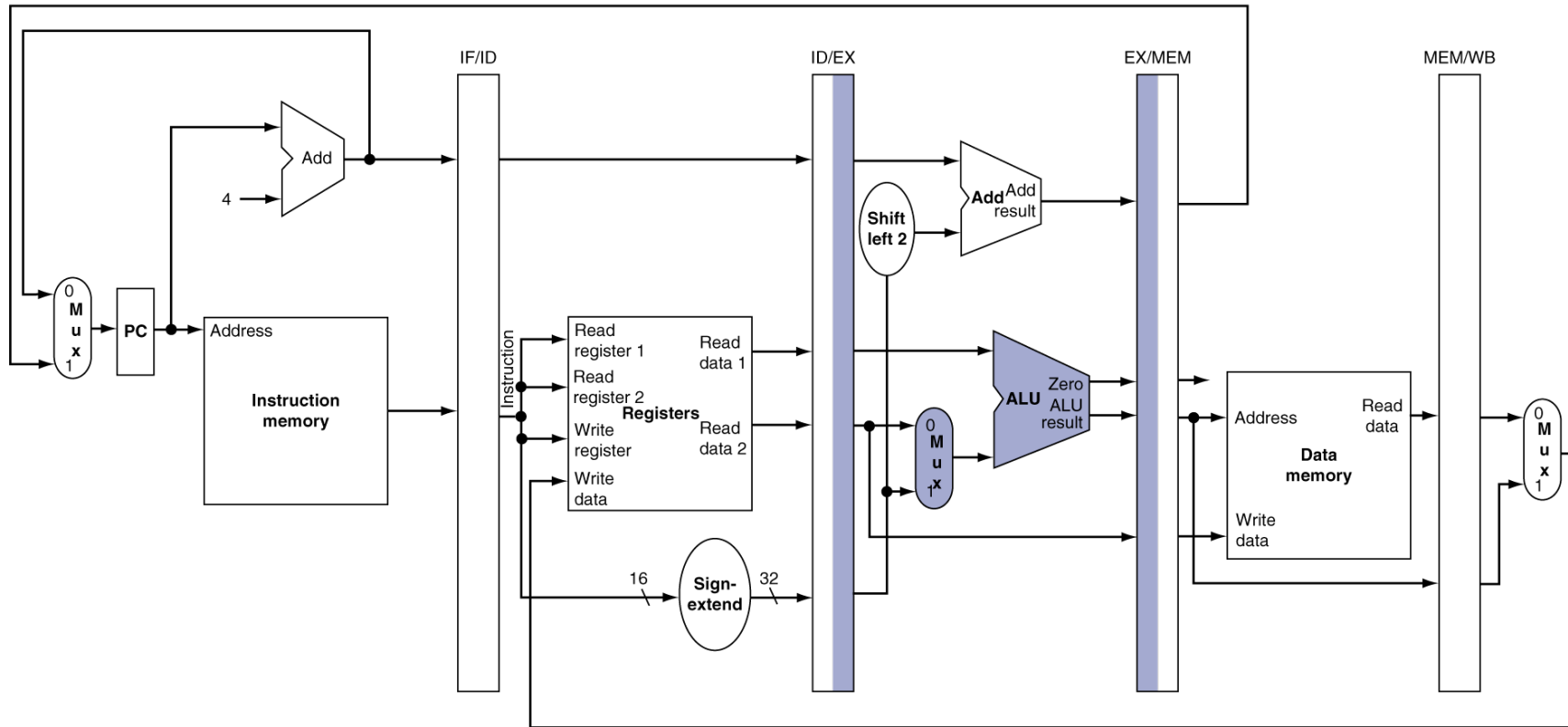
ID for Load, Store, ...



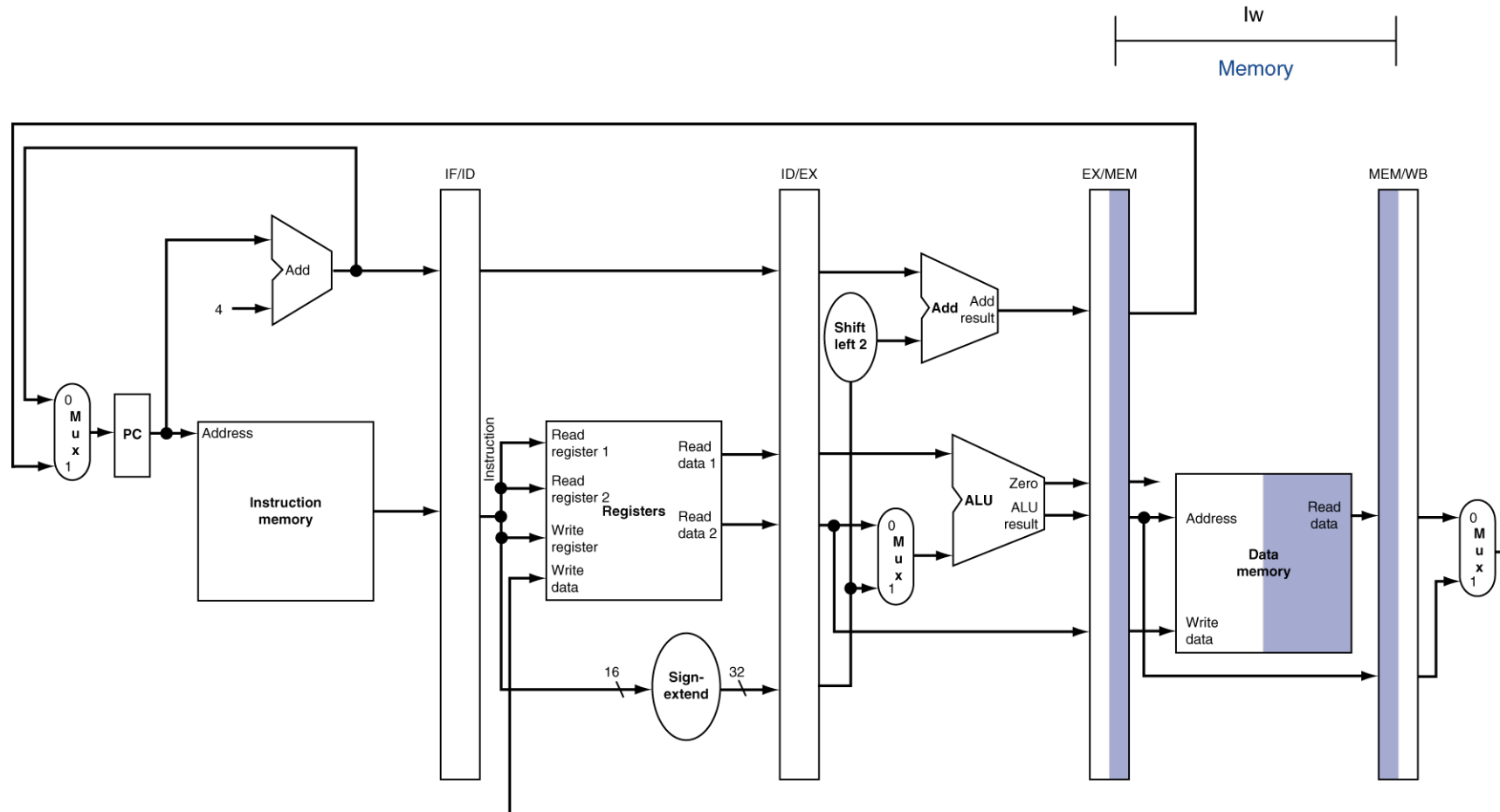
The register file will output data from both read registers, but load will only use one of them. We should

- 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

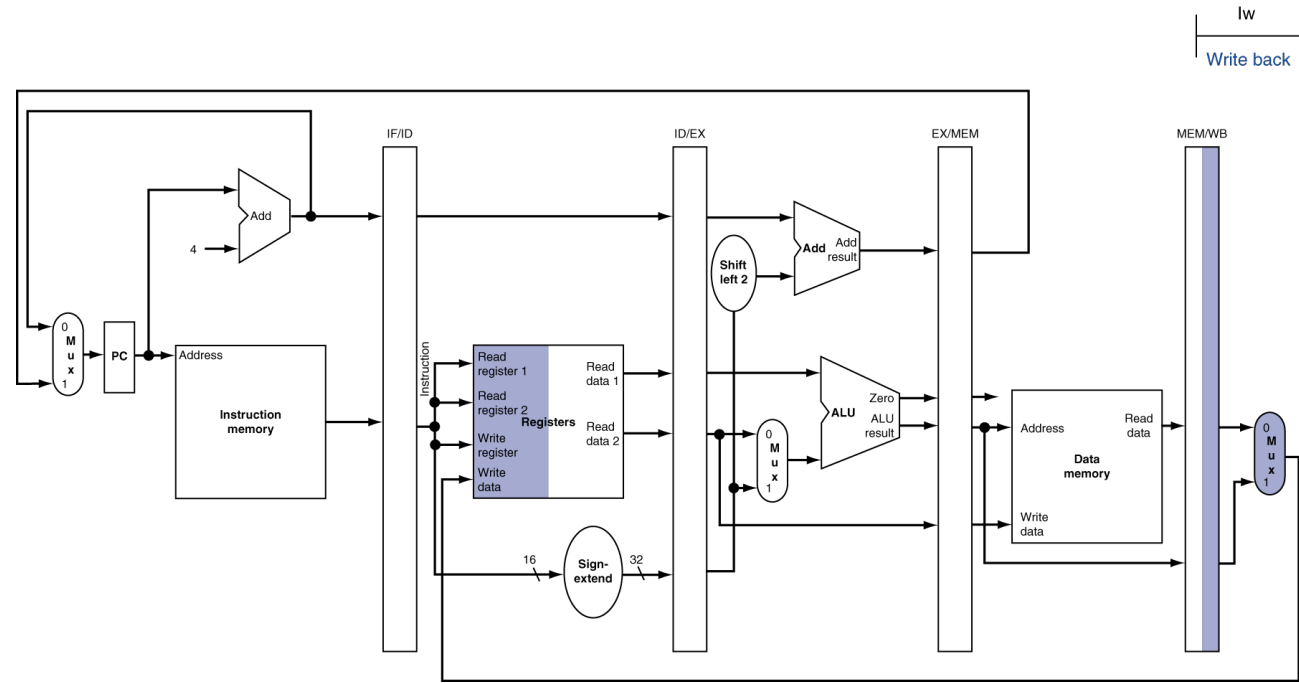


MEM for Load

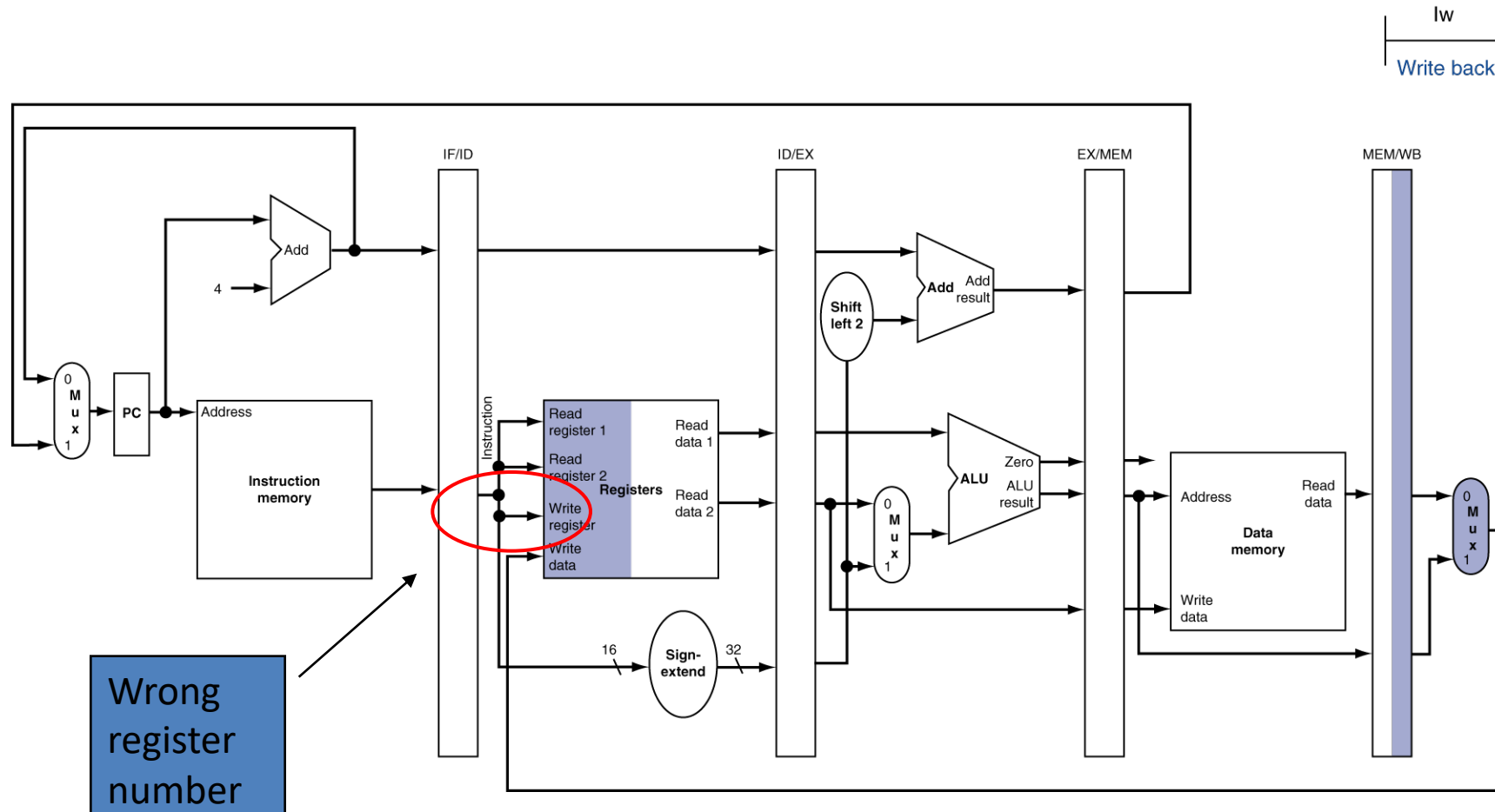


When we do WB for load

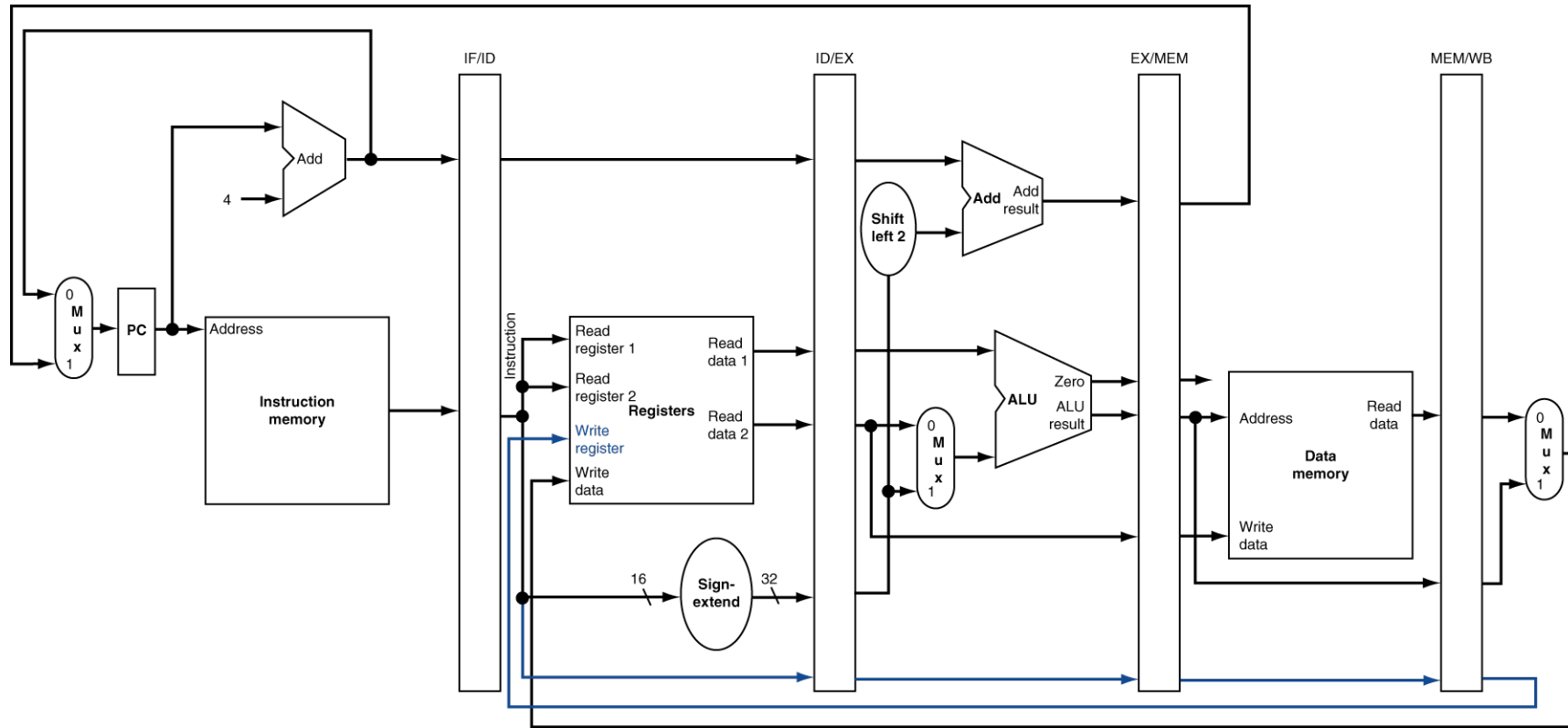
- A. Everything will be fine
- B. The data to write to the register will be wrong
- C. The register number to write to will be wrong

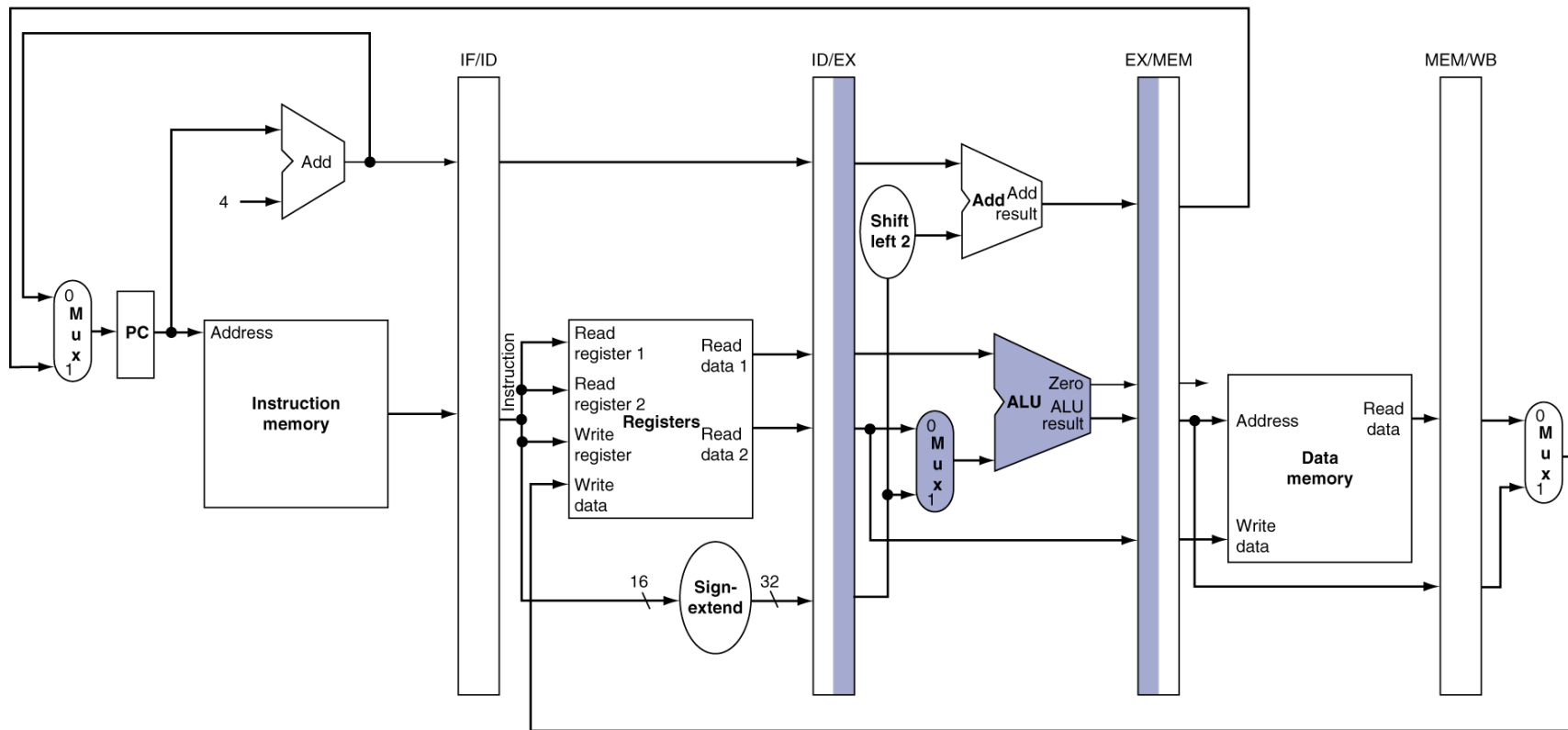


WB for Load

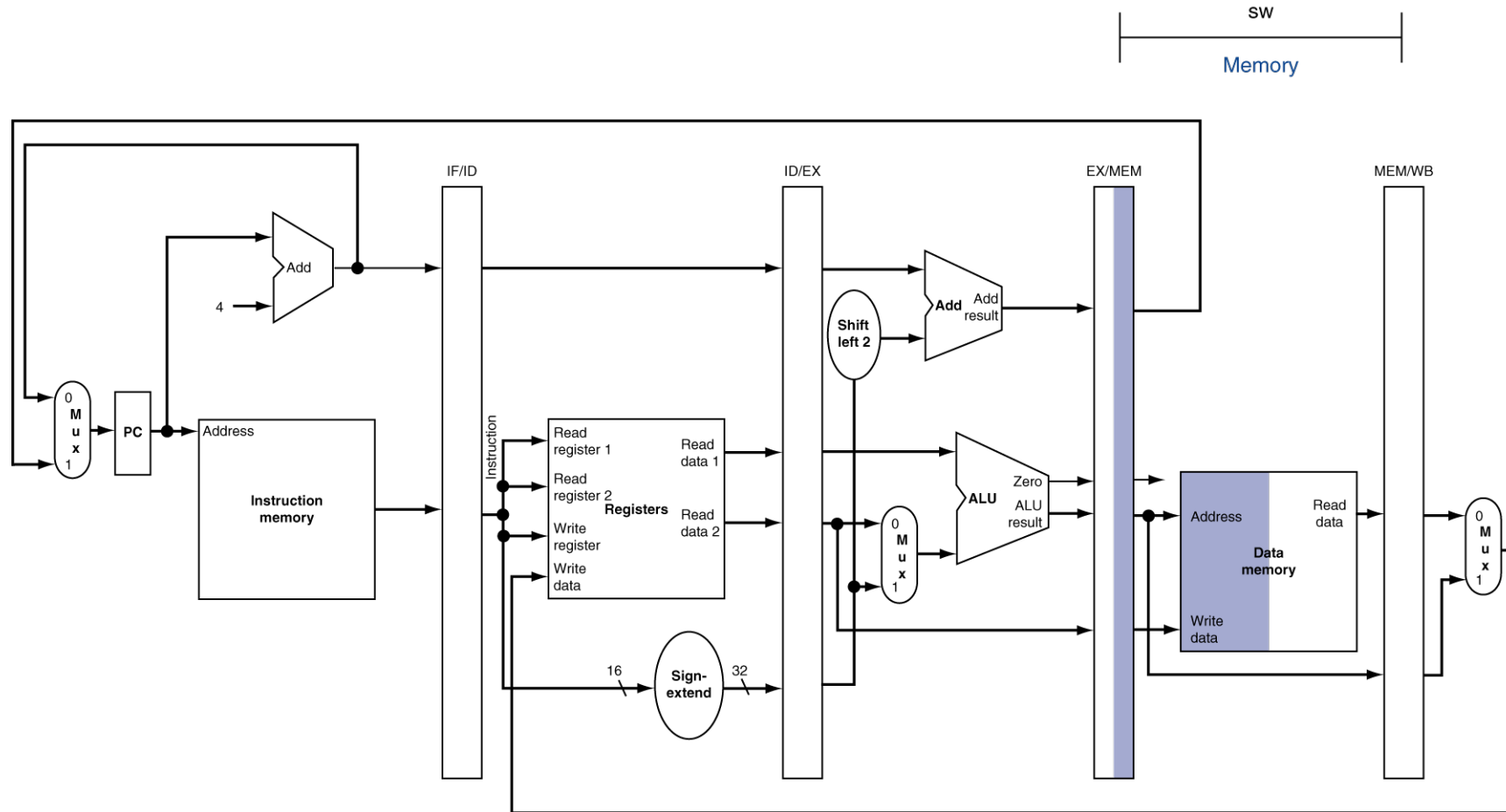


Corrected Datapath for Load

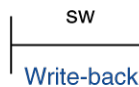




MEM for Store



SW
Write-back



Reading

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