

Chapter 4

The Processor

Fall 2018

Soontae Kim
School of Computing, KAIST

Announcement

- Project #2
 - Due on Nov. 9
 - Studying pipelining with simulator

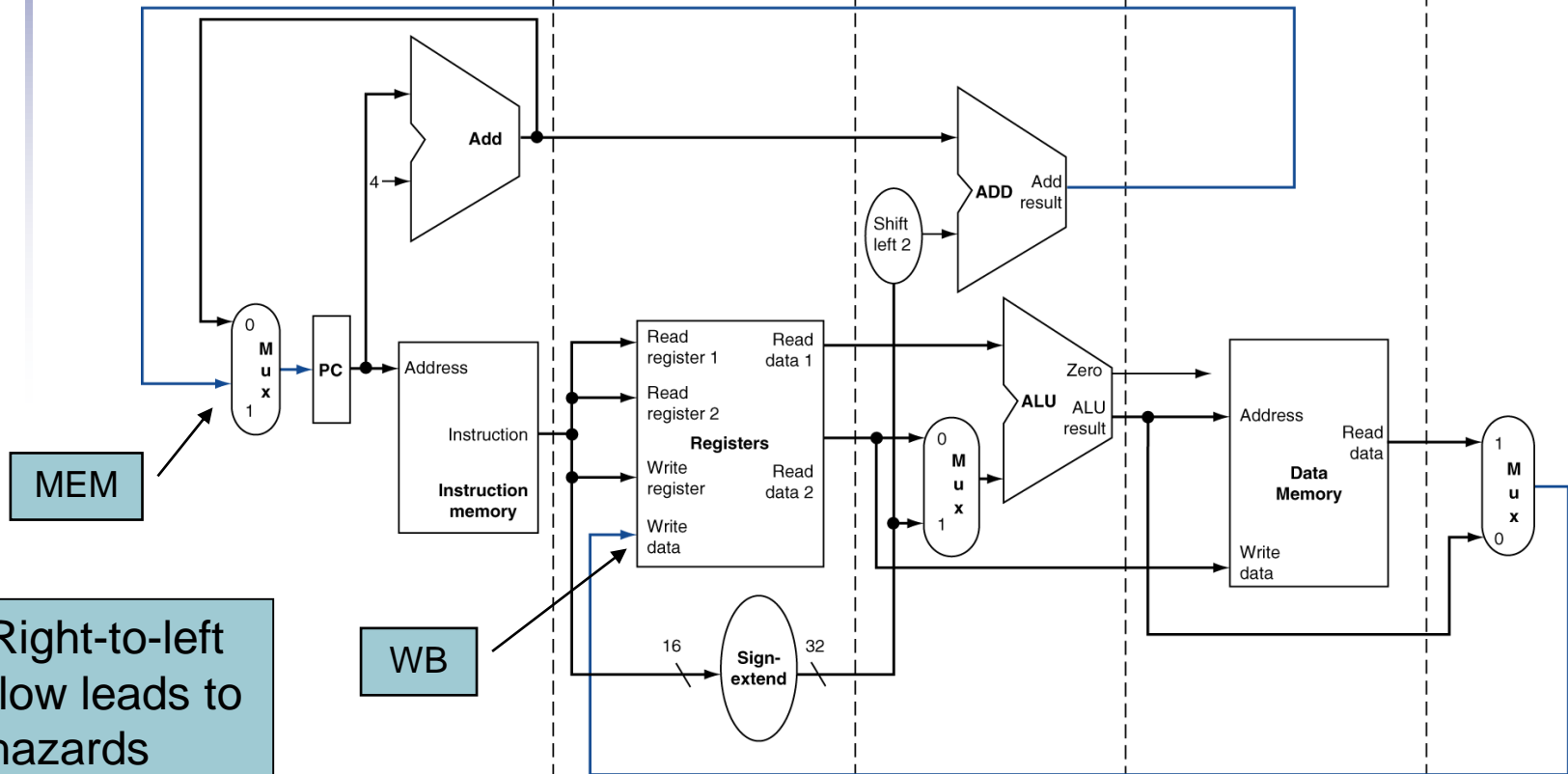
MIPS Pipelined Datapath

IF: Instruction fetch

ID: Instruction decode/
register file readEX: Execute/
address calculation

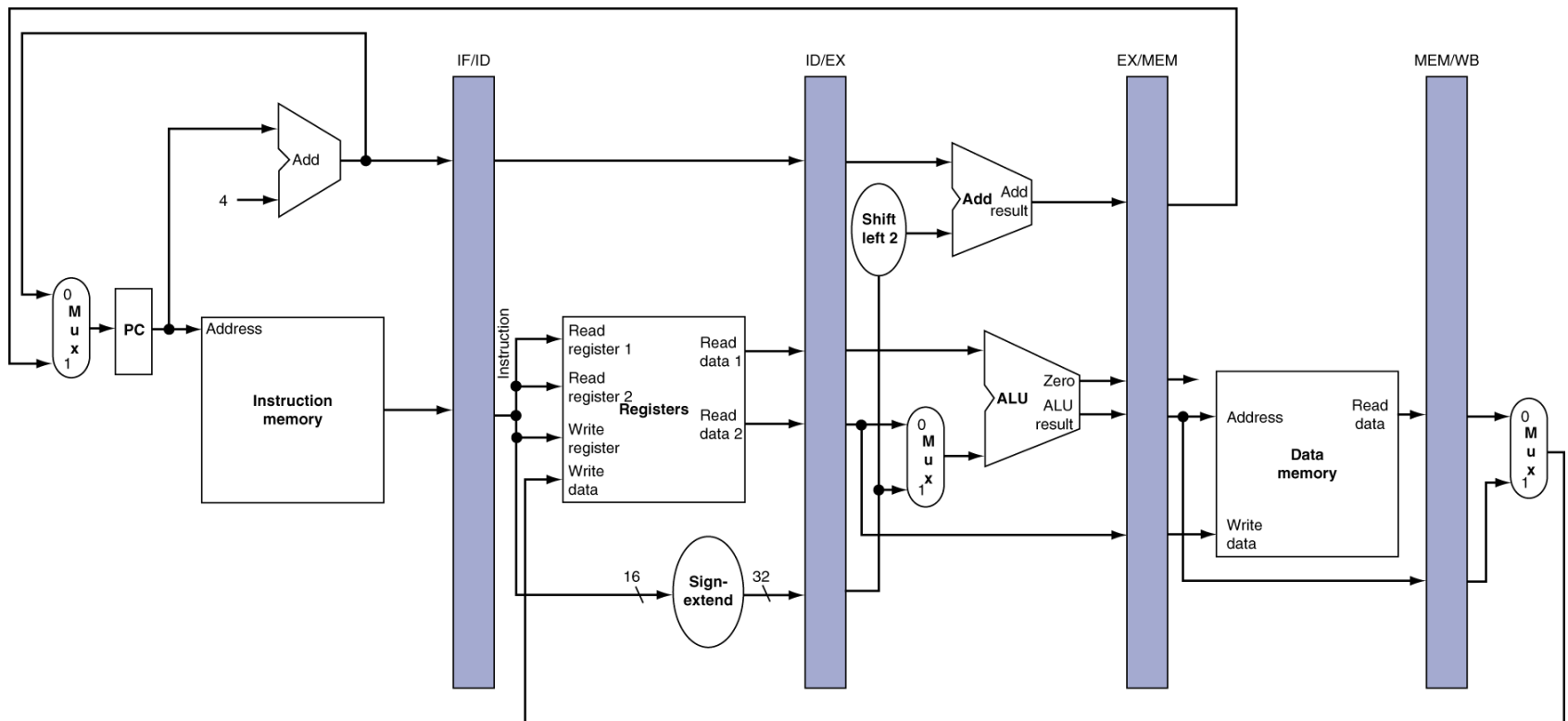
MEM: Memory access

WB: Write back



Pipeline registers

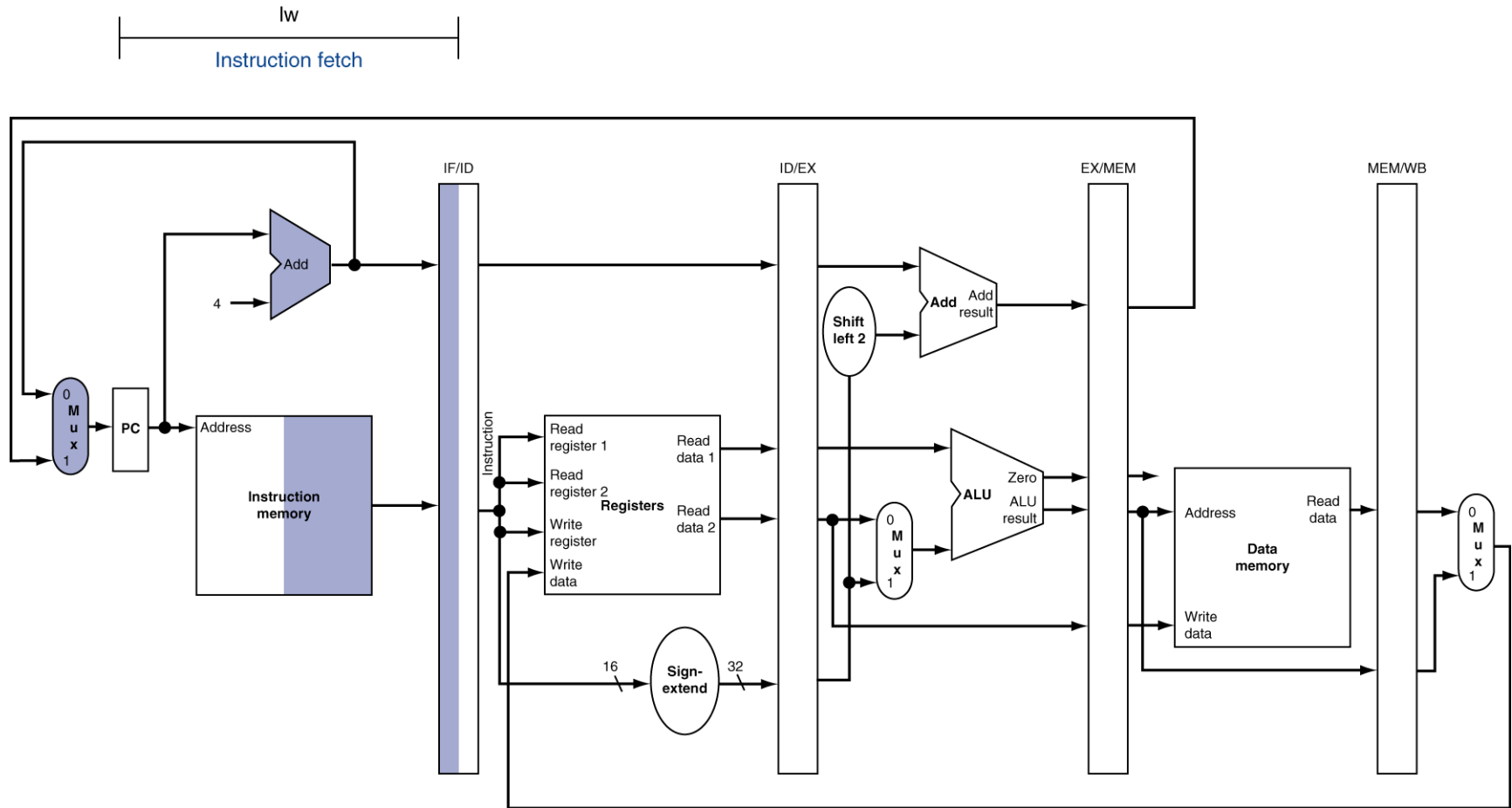
- Need registers between stages
 - To hold information produced in previous cycle



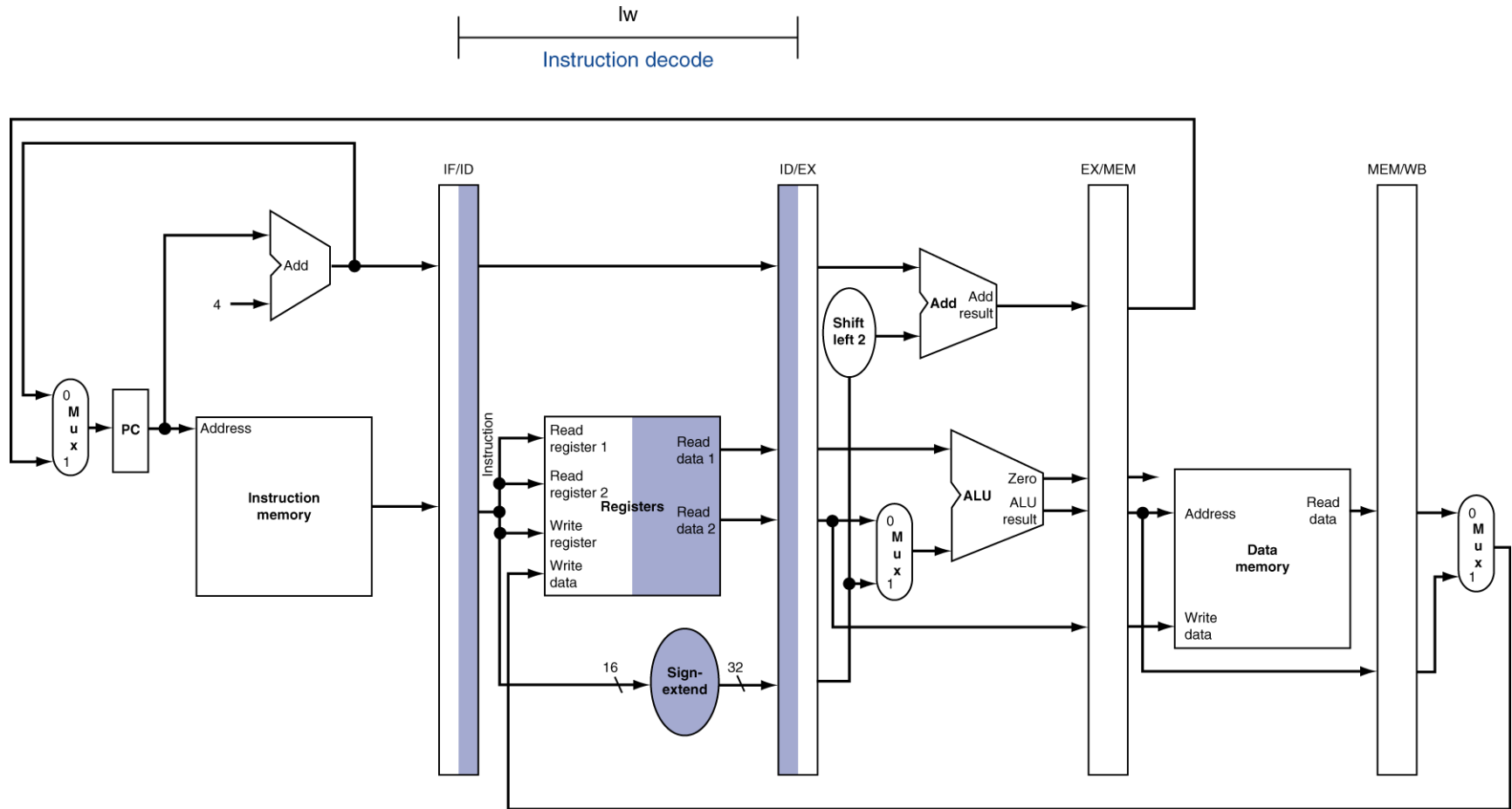
Pipeline Operation

- Cycle-by-cycle flow of instructions through the pipelined datapath
 - “Single-clock-cycle” pipeline diagram
 - Shows pipeline usage in a single cycle
 - Highlight resources used
 - c.f. “multi-clock-cycle” diagram
 - Graph of operation over time
- We’ll look at “single-clock-cycle” diagrams for load & store

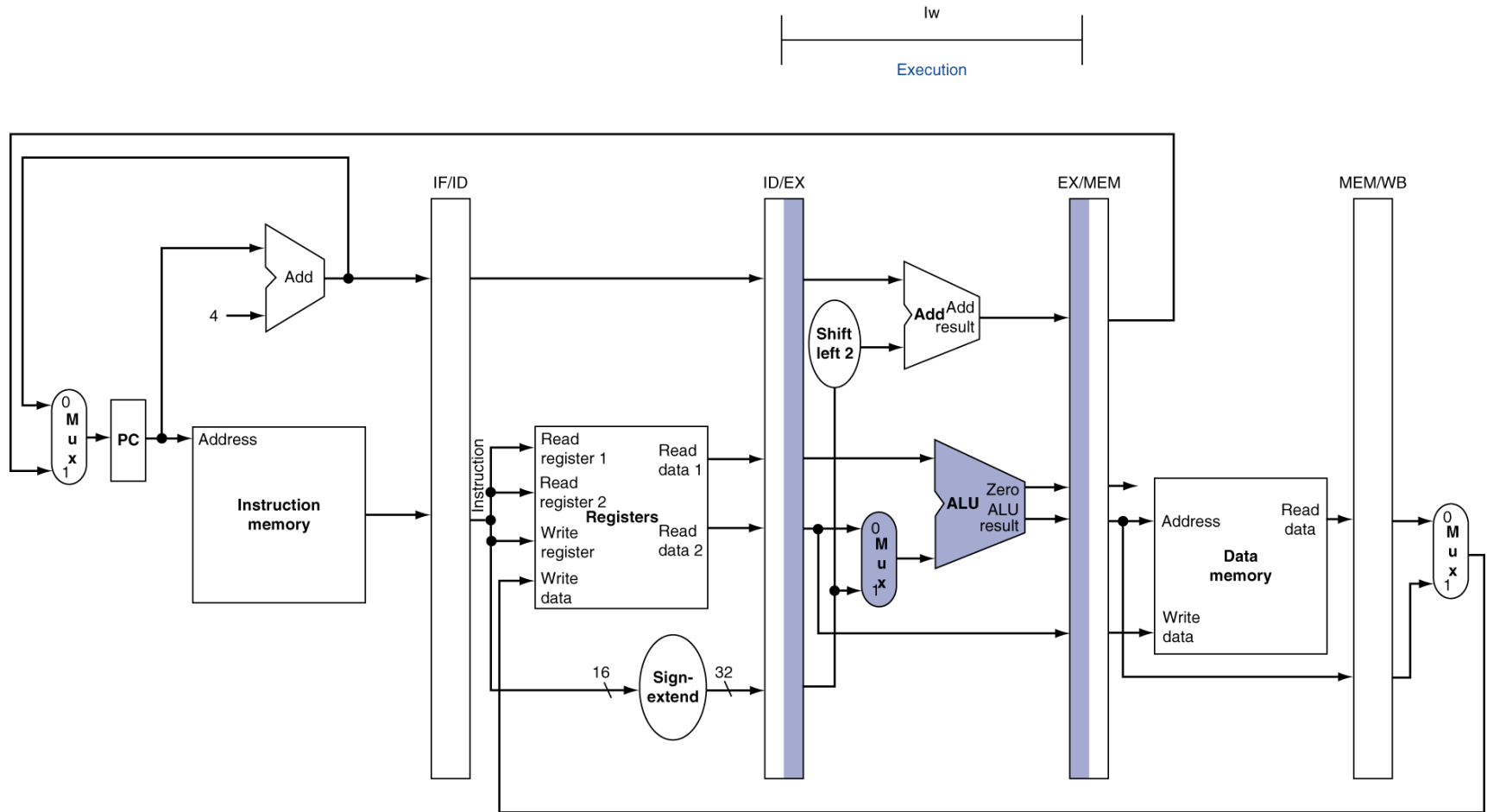
IF for Load, Store, ...



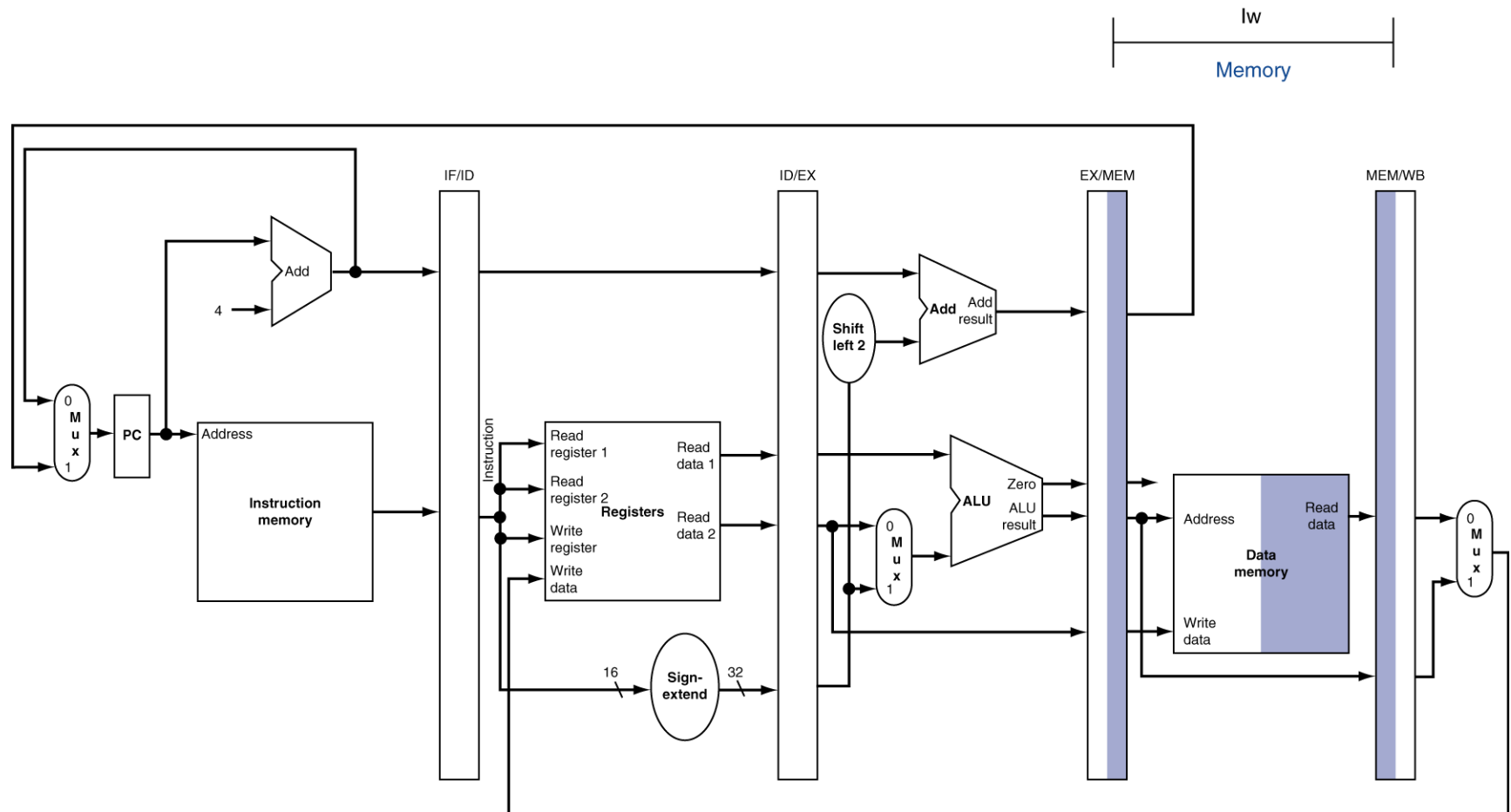
ID for Load, Store, ...



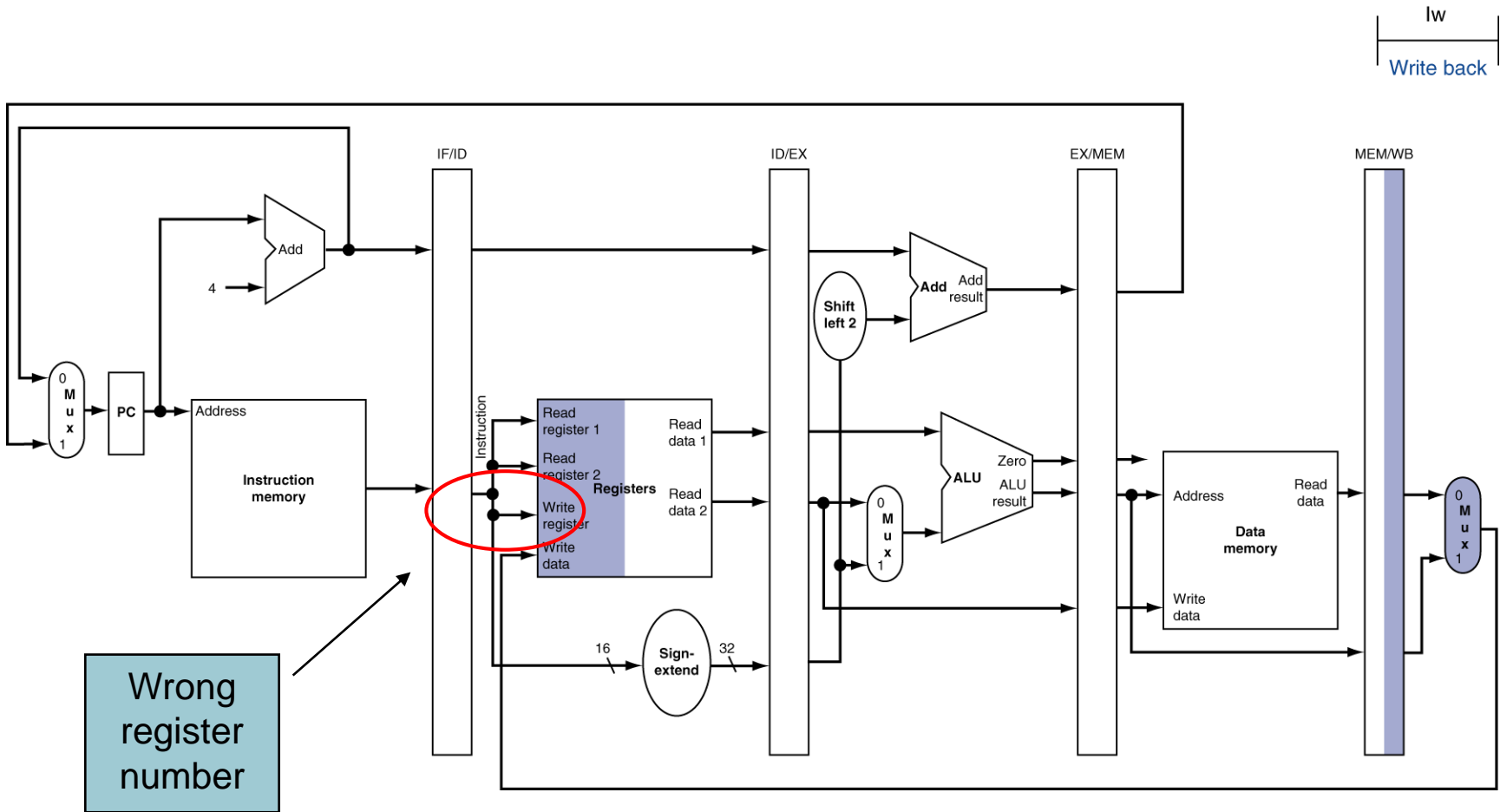
EX for Load



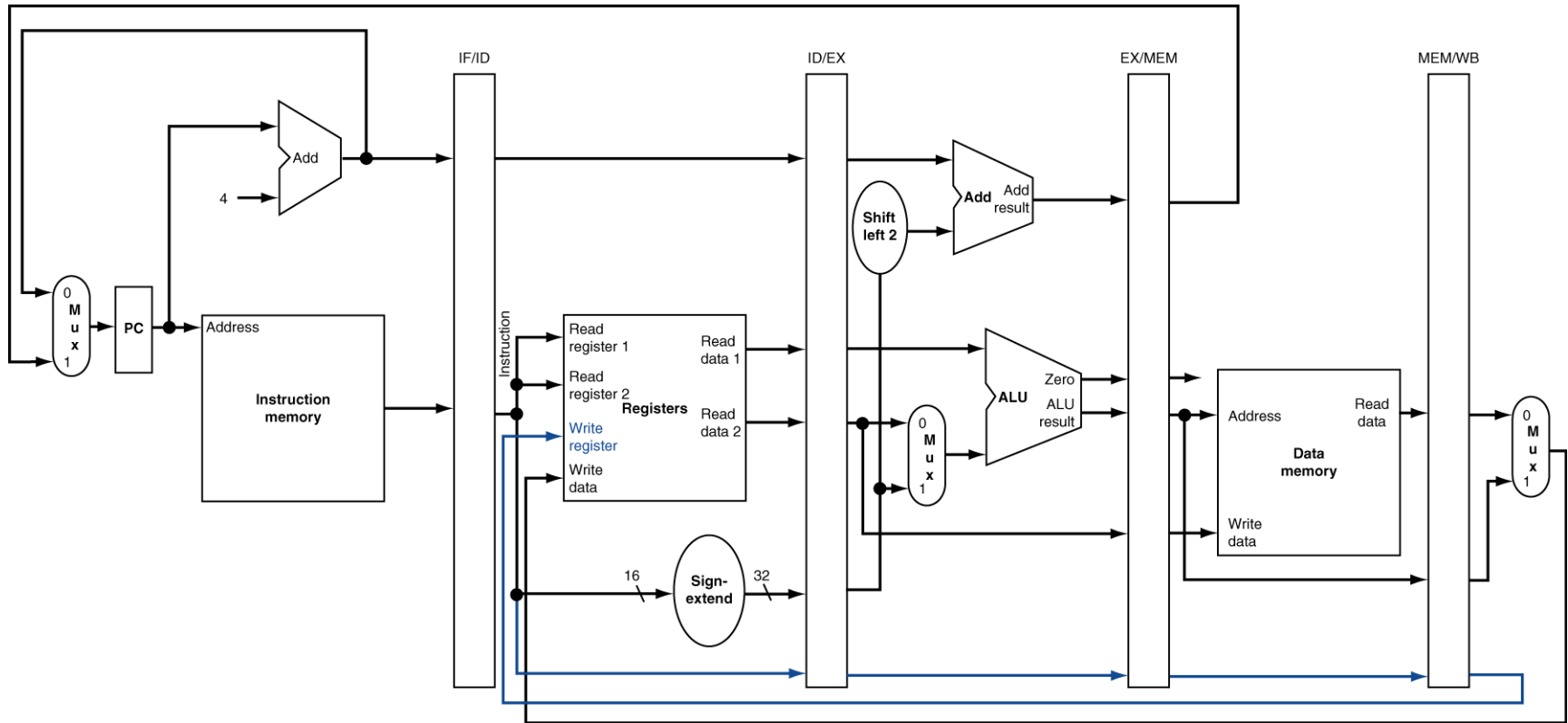
MEM for Load



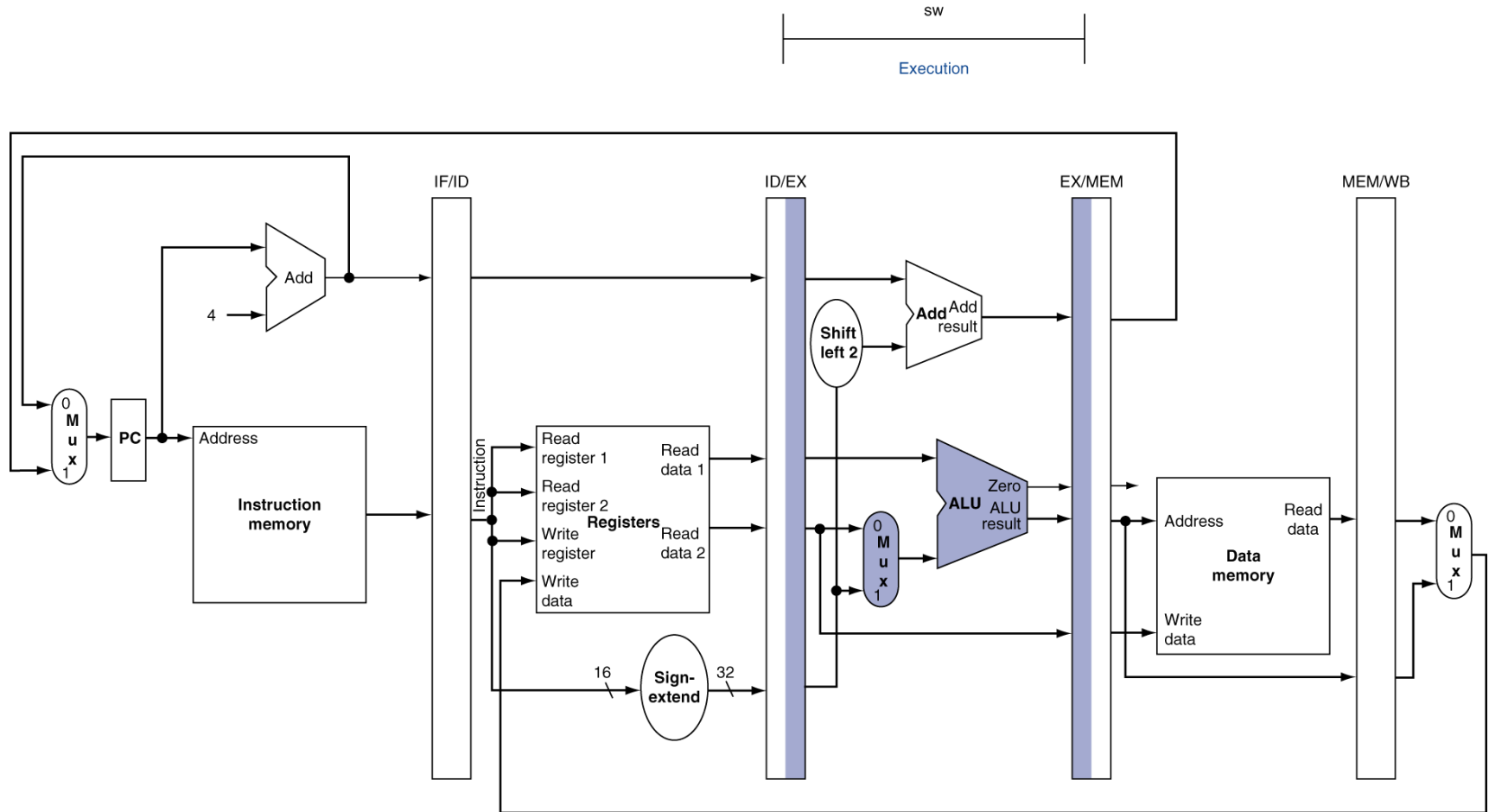
WB for Load



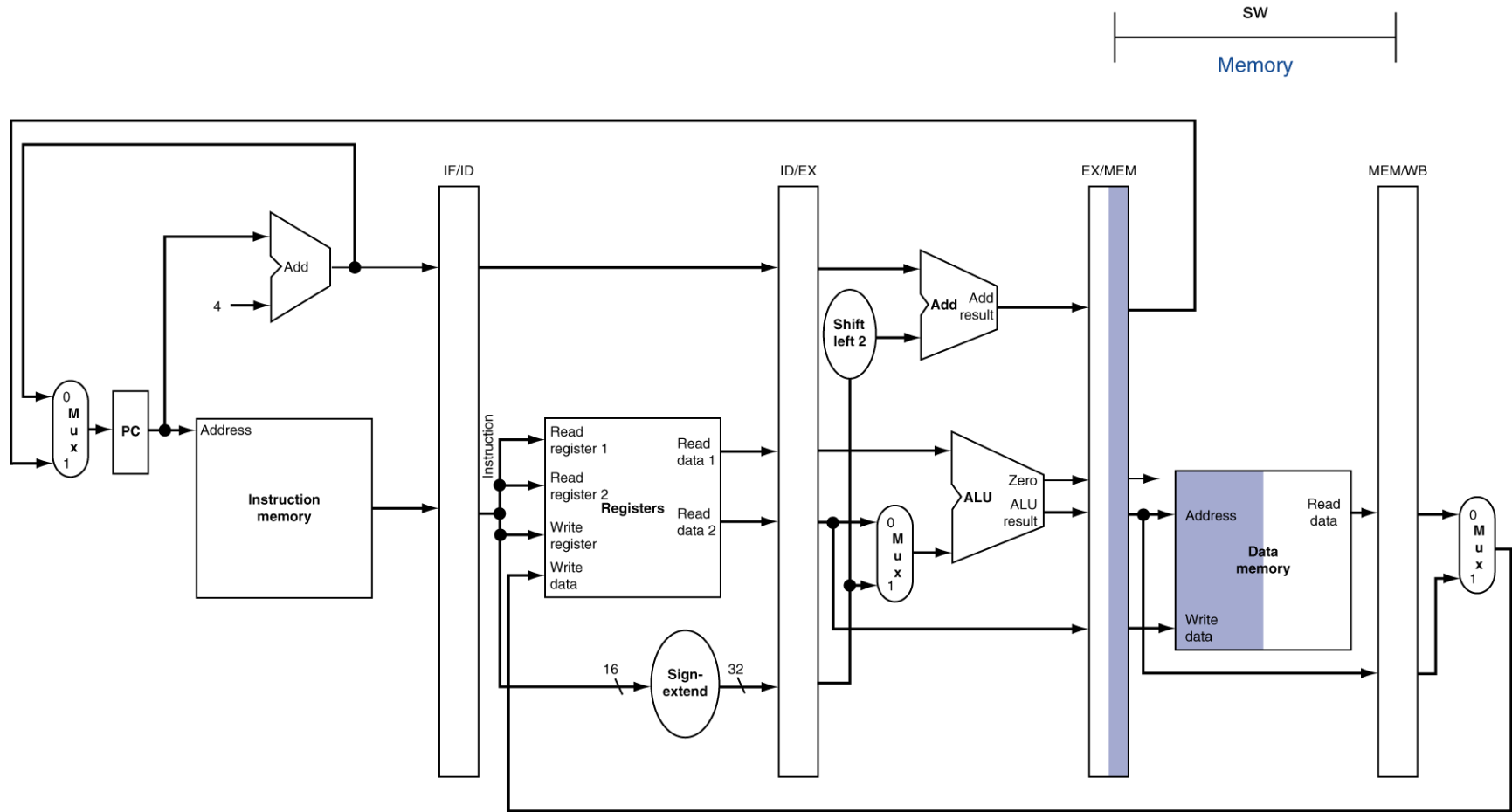
Corrected Datapath for Load



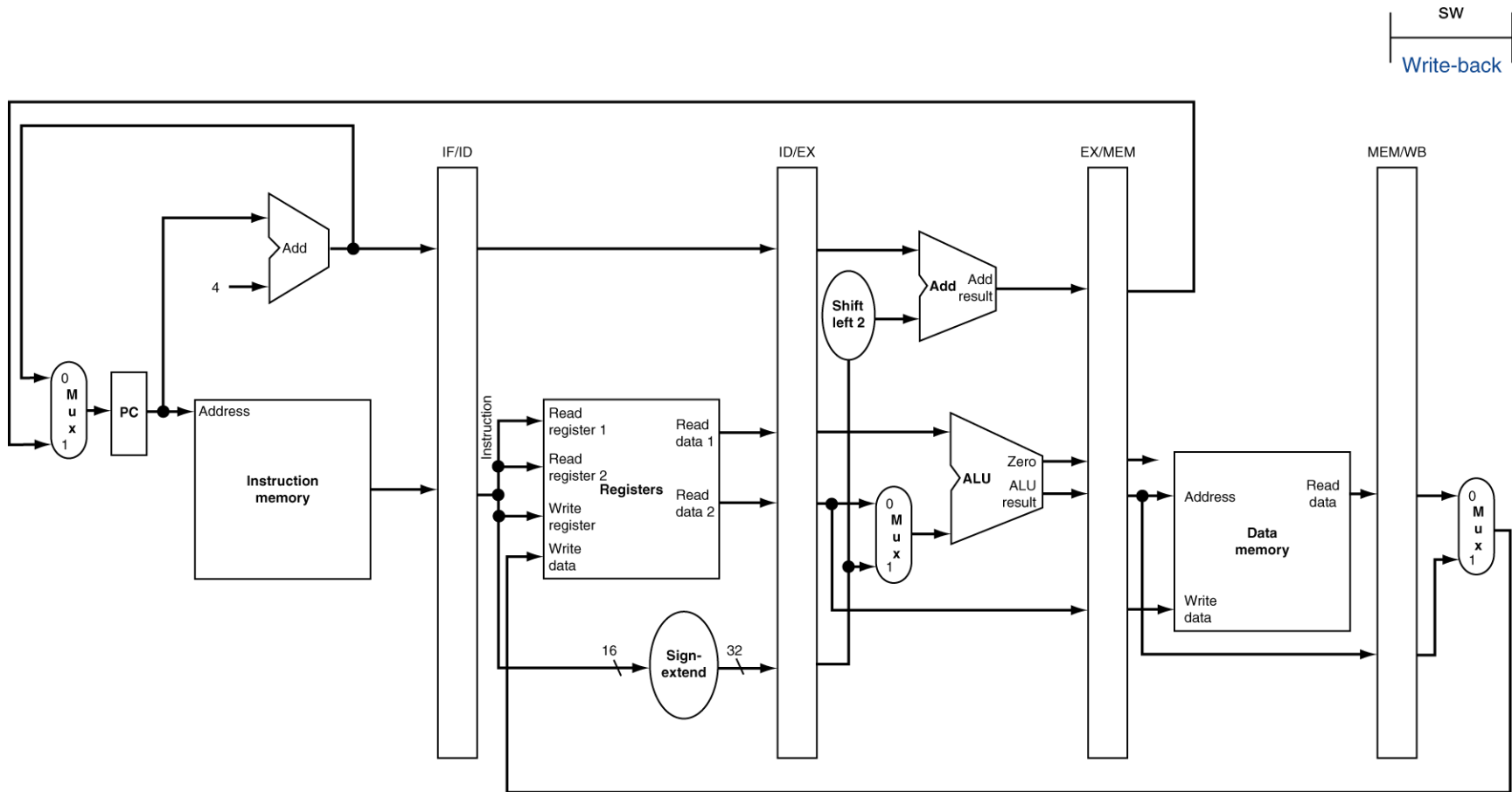
EX for Store



MEM for Store

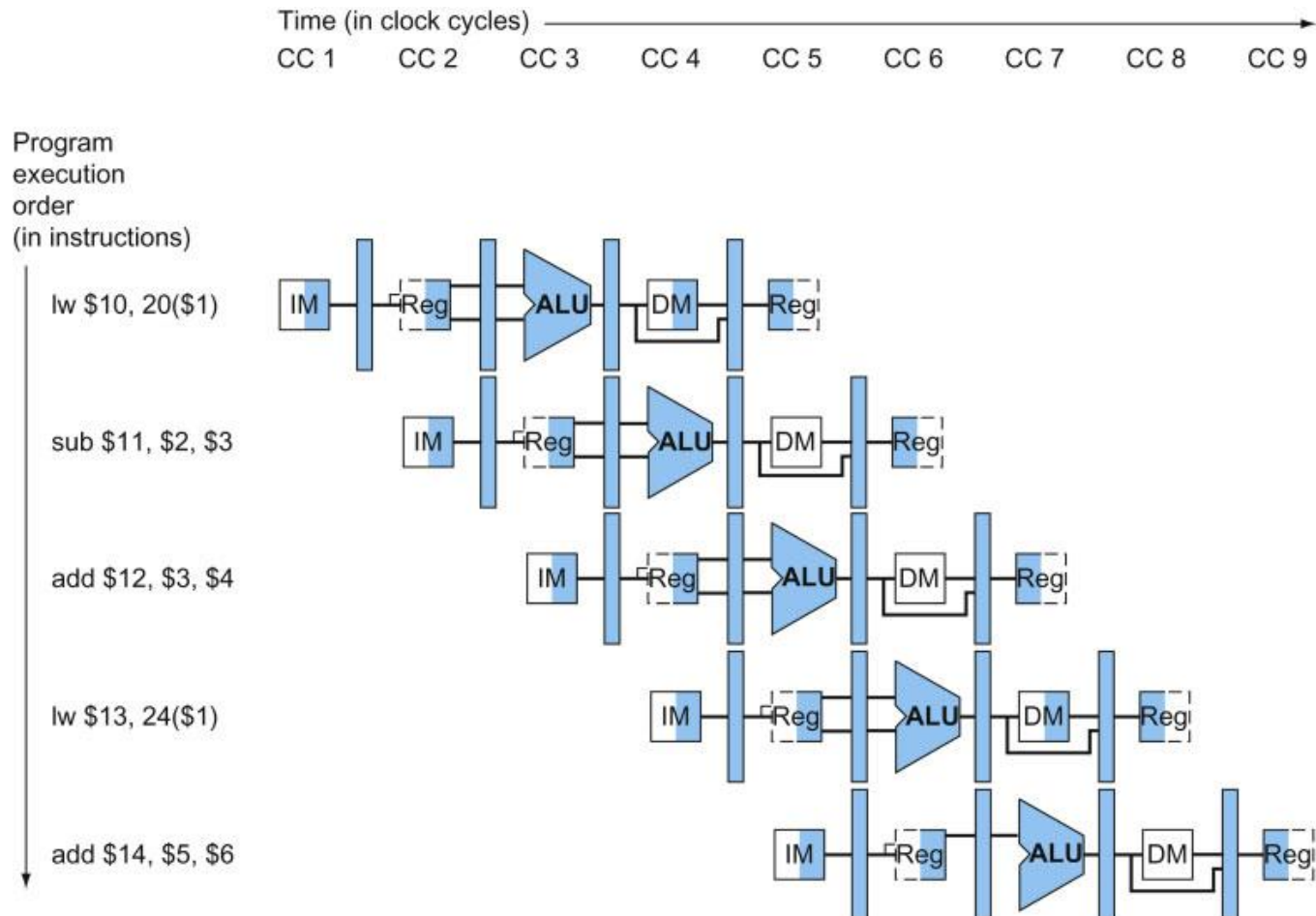


WB for Store



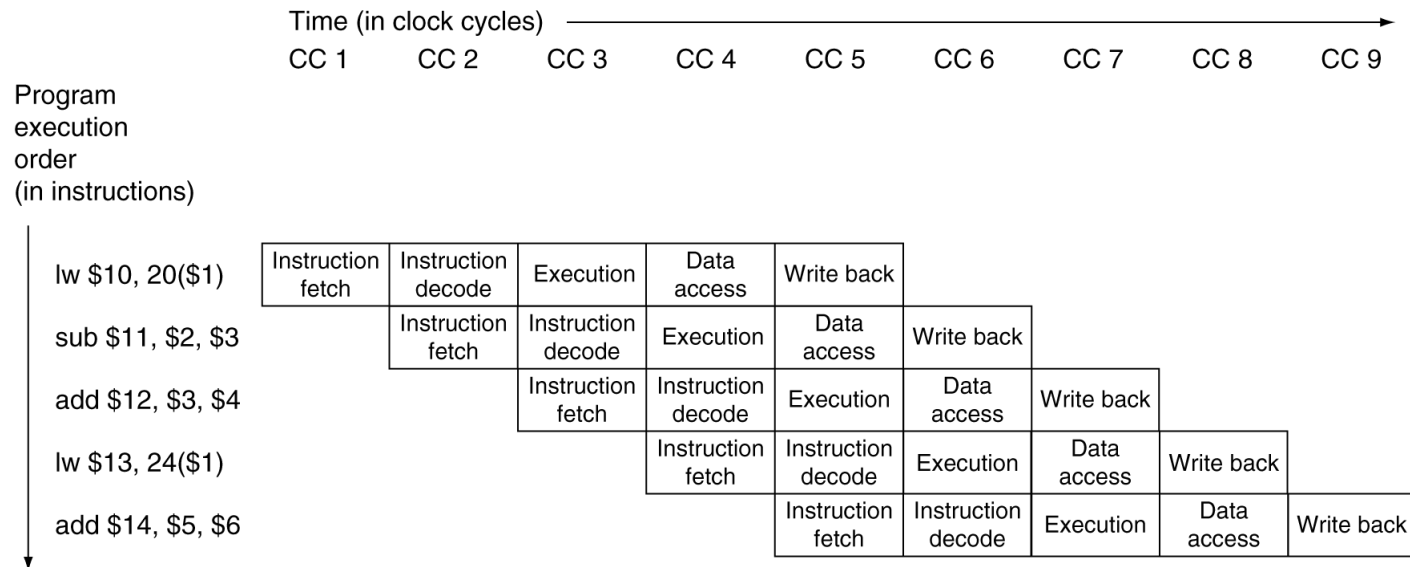
Multi-Cycle Pipeline Diagram

- Form showing resource usage



Multi-Cycle Pipeline Diagram

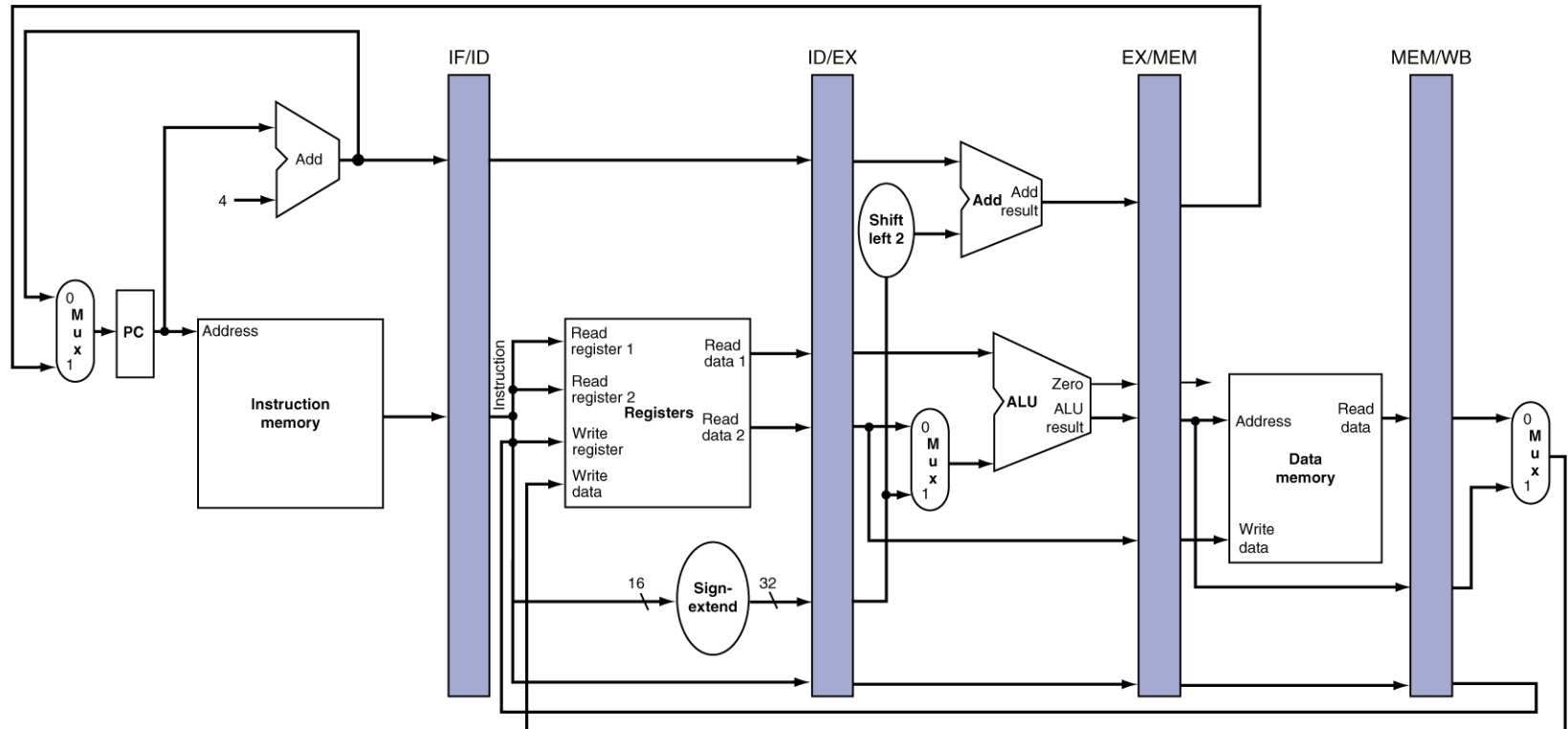
■ Traditional form



Single-Cycle Pipeline Diagram

■ State of pipeline in a given cycle

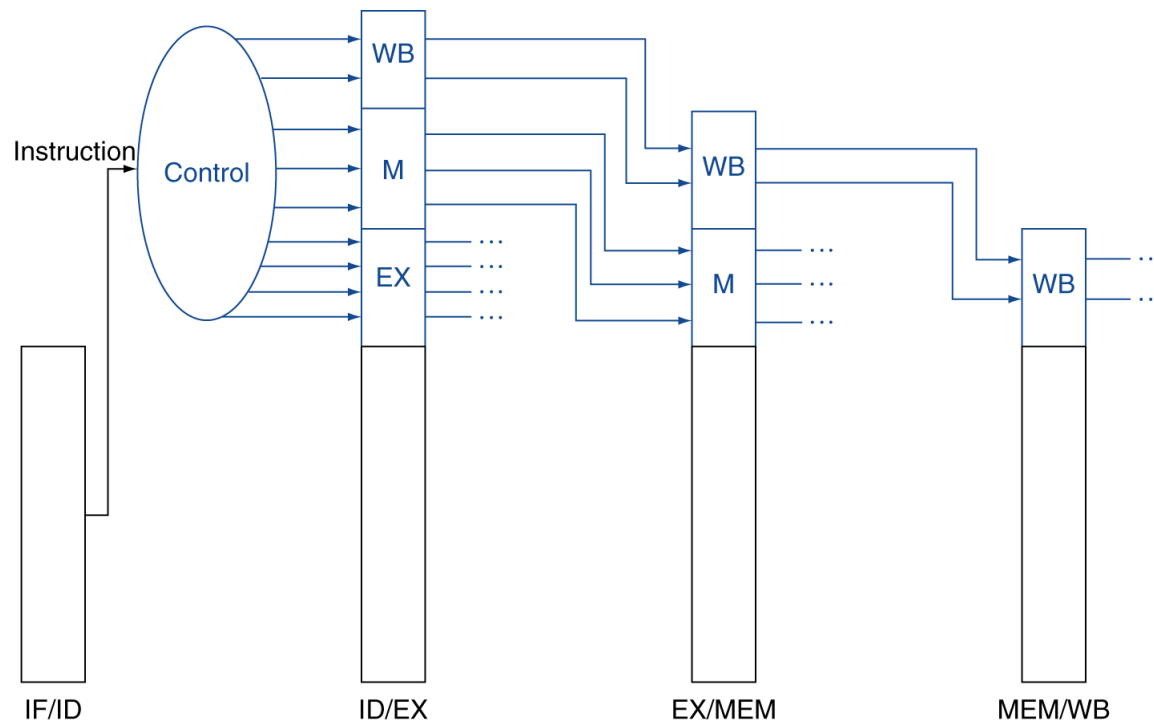
add \$14, \$5, \$6	lw \$13, 24 (\$1)	add \$12, \$3, \$4	sub \$11, \$2, \$3	lw \$10, 20(\$1)
Instruction fetch	Instruction decode	Execution	Memory	Write-back



MK

Pipelined Control

- Control signals derived from instruction
 - As in single-cycle implementation



Pipelined Control

