

# DIGITAL DESIGN AND COMPUTER ORGANIZATION

Muxes, Decoders, Shifters - 3

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Department of Computer Science and Engineering



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#### **Course Outline**



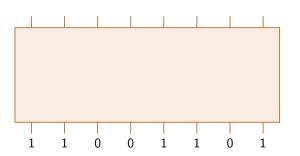
- Digital Design
  - Combinational logic design
    - Muxes, Decoders, Shifters 3
  - Sequential logic design
- Computer Organization
  - Architecture (microprocessor instruction set)
  - Microarchitecure (microprocessor operation)

#### Concepts covered

Barrel shifter

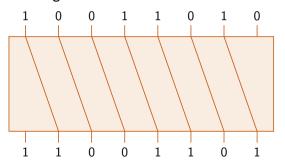


Logic circuit to left shift an 8-bit number:



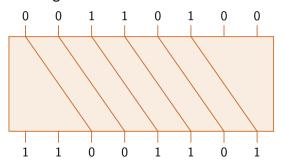


• Logic circuit to left shift an 8-bit number:



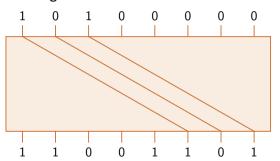


• Logic circuit to left shift an 8-bit number:



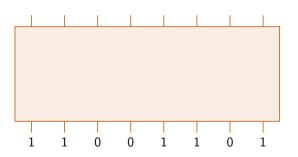


• Logic circuit to left shift an 8-bit number:





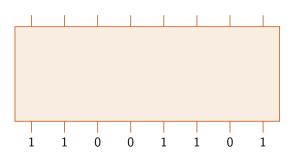
Logic circuit to left shift an 8-bit number:



Shift amount can range from 0 to 7



• Logic circuit to left shift an 8-bit number:

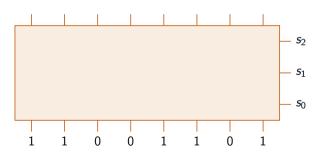


			U	JNIVER
<b>s</b> 2	<b>S</b> 1	<b>S</b> 0	Shift by	ONLI
0	0	0	0	
0	0	1	1	
0	1	0	2	
0	1	1	3	
1	0	0	4	
1	0	1	5	
1	1	0	6	
1	1	1	7	

• Shift amount can range from 0 to 7



• Logic circuit to left shift an 8-bit number:

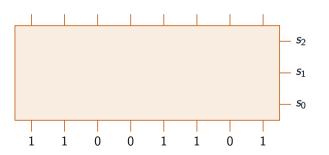


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				۱۲
<b>s</b> 2	<b>S</b> 1	<b>S</b> 0	Shift by	ľ
0	0	0	0	
0	0	1	1	
0	1	0	2	
0	1	1	3	
1	0	0	4	
1	0	1	5	
1	1	0	6	
1	1	1	7	

• Shift amount can range from 0 to 7



• Logic circuit to left shift an 8-bit number:



			U
<b>5</b> 2	<b>S</b> 1	<b>S</b> 0	Shift by
0	0	0	0
0	0	1	1
0	1	0	2
0	1	1	3
1	0	0	4
1	0	1	5
1	1	0	6
1	1	1	7

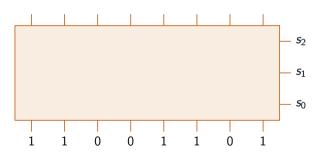
Bit	0	1
<b>s</b> 0	shift by 0	shift by 1
$s_1$	shift by 0	shift by 2
<b>s</b> <sub>2</sub>	shift by 0	shift by 4

Shift amount can range from 0 to 7





• Logic circuit to left shift an 8-bit number:



Shift amount can range from 0 to 7

				U١
S	2 <b>5</b> 1	. <b>S</b> 0	Shift	by
C	) 0	0	0	
C	0	1	1	
C	) 1	0	2	
C	) 1	1	3	
1	. 0	0	4	
1	. 0	1	5	
1	. 1	0	6	
1	1	1	7	

Bit	0	1
<b>s</b> 0	shift by 0	shift by 1
$s_1$	shift by 0	shift by 2
<b>s</b> <sub>2</sub>	shift by 0	shift by 4

 So shifting can be divided into three stages which shift by 1, 2 and 4



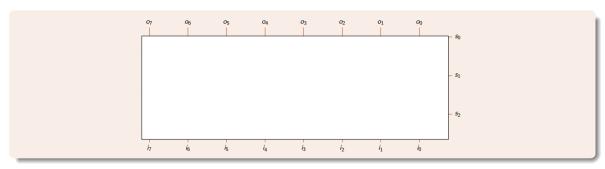
#### Barrel Shifter for N=8



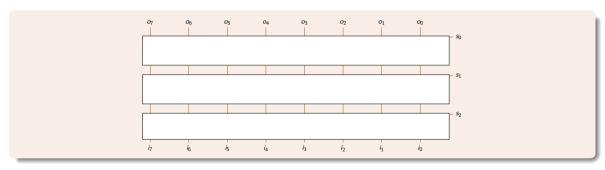
Let the three control inputs be  $s_2$ ,  $s_1$  and  $s_0$ . When  $s_2s_1s_0 = 000$  there is no shift. When  $s_2s_1s_0 = 111$  there is left shift by 7 positions, with zeores being inserted on the right

- When  $s_2 s_1 s_0 = 101$  then:
  - Because  $s_2 = 1$  shift by 4
  - Because  $s_1 = 0$  shift by 0
  - ▶ Because  $s_0 = 1$  shift by 1
- So in general, shift in three stages:
  - If  $s_2 = 1$  shift by 4 else if  $s_2 = 0$  shift by 0
  - If  $s_1 = 1$  shift by 2 else if  $s_1 = 0$  shift by 0
  - If  $s_0 = 1$  shift by 1 else if  $s_9 = 0$  shift by 0

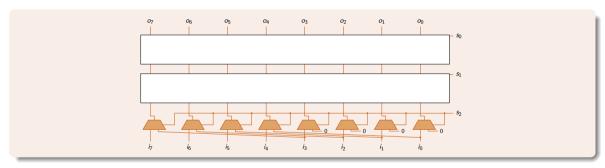




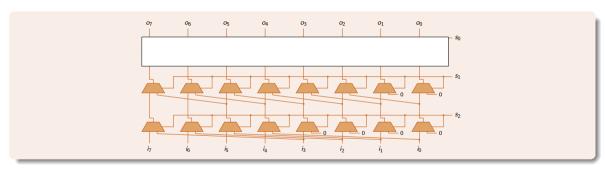




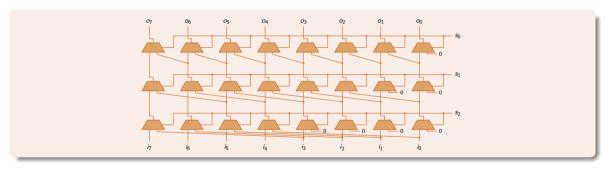












#### Barrel Shifter of Size n



- A barrel shifter with a bitwidth of n,
  - ▶ Number of data inputs is *n*
  - ▶ Number of data outputs is *n*
  - ▶ Shift amout ranges from 0 to n-1
  - ▶ Number of control inputs is  $\lceil \log_2 n \rceil$

#### Think About It



- Consider a left barrel shifter of size n = 4
  - ► How many 2:1 muxes does it contain?
  - Draw its logic circuit
  - Draw the logic circuit of right barrel shifter