

GEBZE TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY

CSE 331

COMPUTER ORGANIZATIONS

HW3 Report

Yusuf Can Kan

161044007



1 Datapath

In order to implement datapath, first we need to implement 1,6 and 32 bit adders.

We will use 1 bit adder inside the 32 bit adder and we will use 6 bit adder for counter.

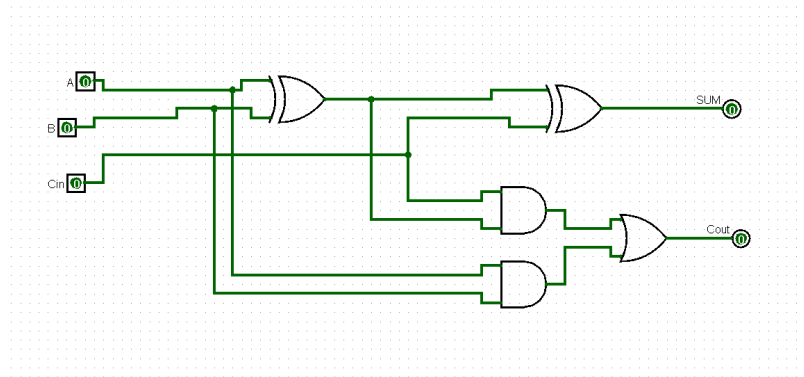


Figure 1: 1-bit adder

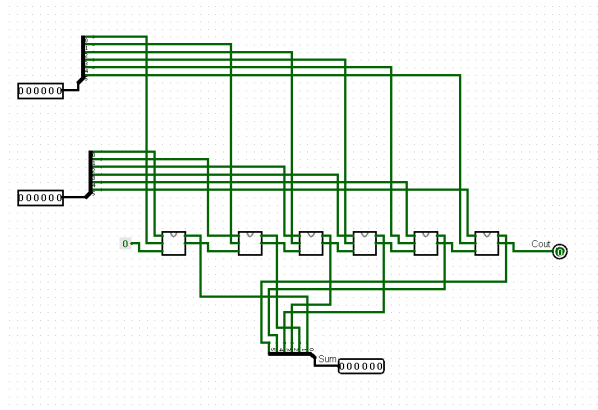


Figure 2: 6-bit adder

After this implementations we need to design shifter for our design. I used 32 bit splitter for the shifter and also I added 1 cout bit input for the case of any carry out comes from multiplication addition. (If cout part if

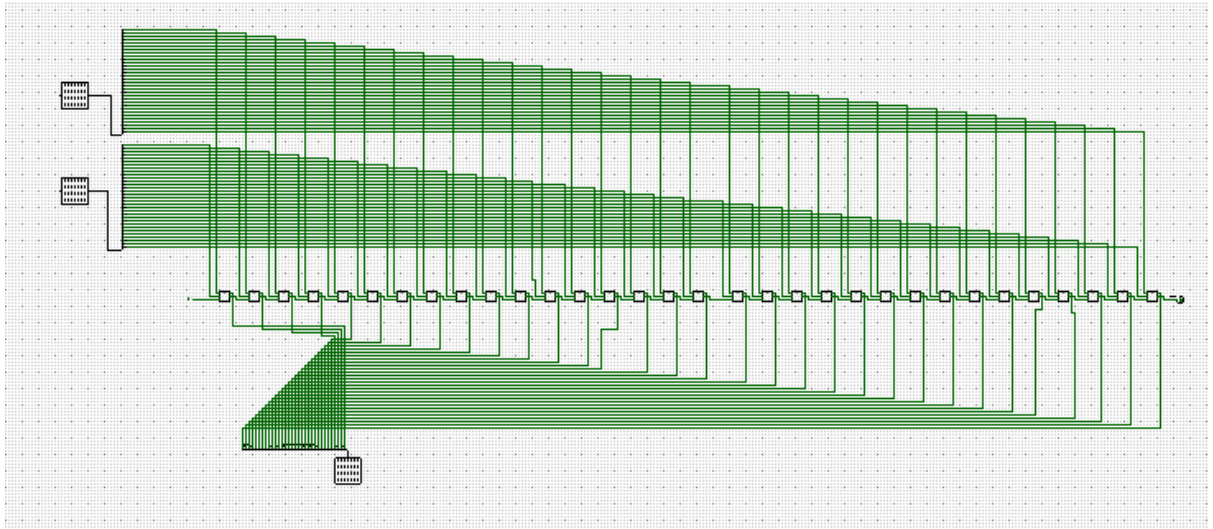


Figure 3: 32-bit adder (The whole design is in datapath.circ file)

multiplication process only calculates shifting' cout will always be 0, but in case of addition and shifting, this cout bit will be cout of the adder.) Also shifter takes 2 32 bit value for calculationg 64 bit shift operation. I t gives 2 32 bit value as a result.

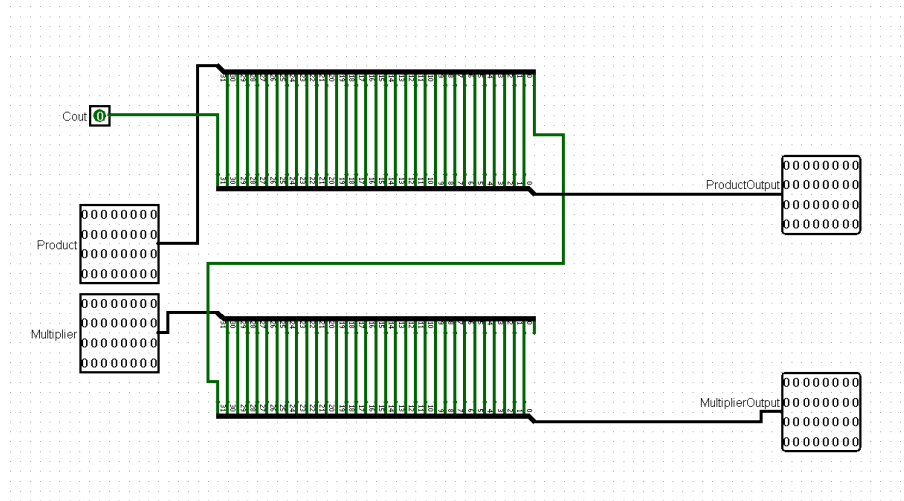


Figure 4: shifter

In addition we need an comparator(just for equal part) for our counter design.

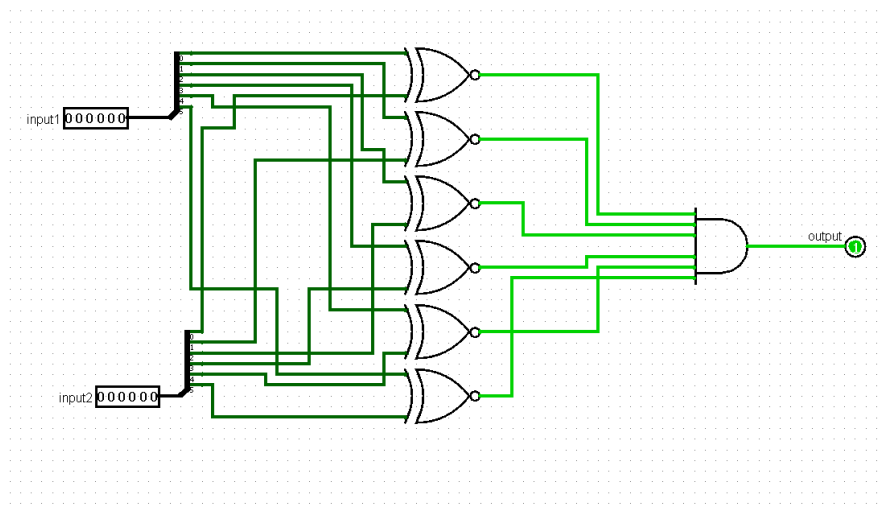


Figure 5: isEqual

The general datapath;

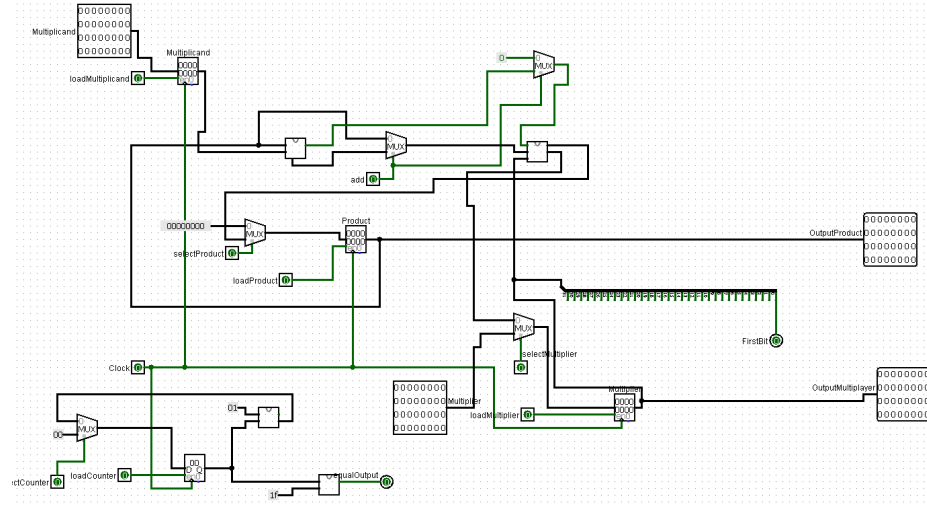


Figure 6: datapath

The datapath supports 32 bit inputs for multiplier and multiplicand. It will give 64 bit output with using 2 32 bit register.

Datapath includes counter for counting how many times shifting operation is made. If process made 32 times, It finish the program.

2 Control Unit

2.1 State Diagram

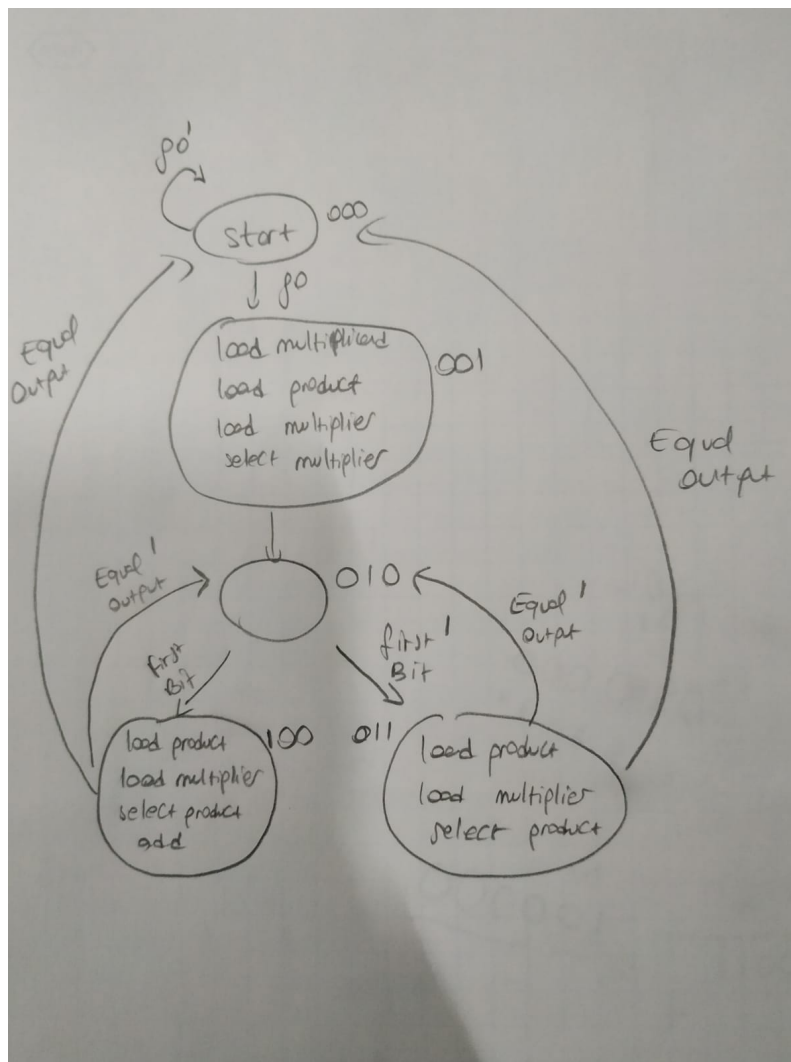


Figure 7: State Diagram

2.2 Tables

	load multiplicand	load product	load multiplier	select multiplier	select product	add	selectCounter	loadCounter
start (000)								
load (001)	1	1	1	1	0	x	1	1
add + shift (100)	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1
shift (011)	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1

INPUT				NEXT STATES			
S2 S1 S0	go	equal Output	firstBit	N2	N1	N0	
0 0 0	0	X	X	0	0	0	0
0 0 0	1	X	X	0	0	0	1
0 0 1	X	X	X	0	1	0	0
0 1 0	X	X	1	1	0	0	0
0 1 0	X	X	0	0	1	1	1
1 0 0	X	0	X	0	1	0	0
1 0 0	X	1	X	0	0	0	0
0 1 1	X	0	X	0	1	0	0
0 1 1	X	1	X	0	0	0	0

Figure 8: Boolean Table

$$N2 = S2'S1S0'firstBit$$

$$N1 = S2'S1'S0 + S2'S1S0'firstBit' + S2S1'S0'equalOutput' + S2'S1S0equalOutput'$$

$$N0 = S2'S1'S0'go + S2'S1S0'firstbit'$$

3 Test Cases

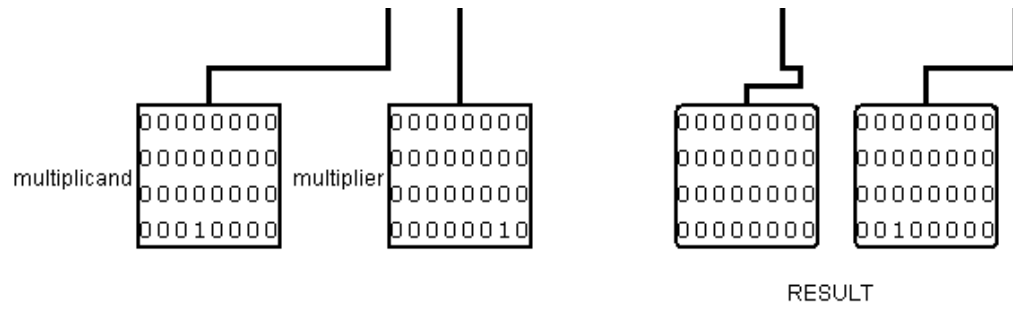


Figure 9: Test 1

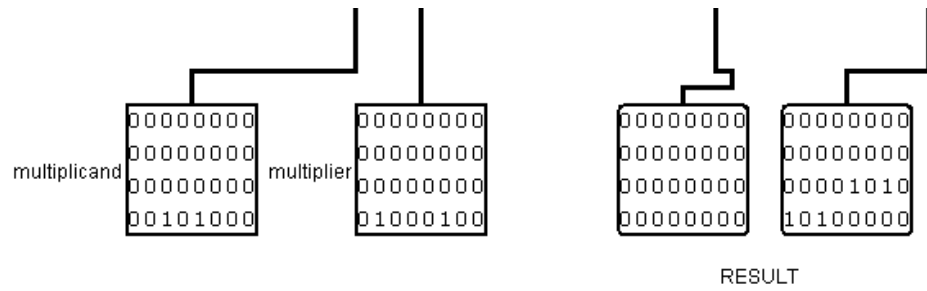


Figure 10: Test 2

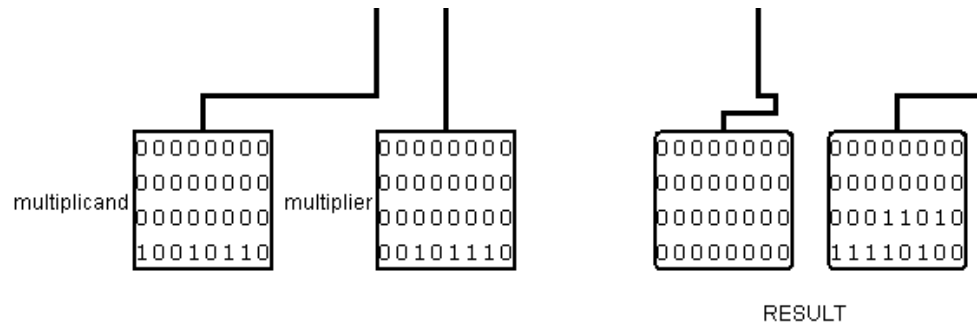


Figure 11: Test 3

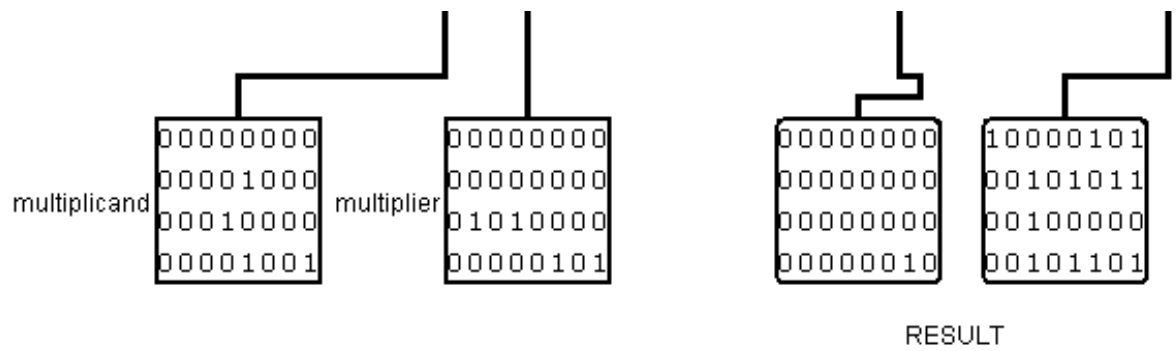


Figure 12: Test 4