

## 1 Precheck

- 1.1 The single cycle datapath makes use of all hardware units for each instruction.
  
- 1.2 It is possible to execute the stages of the single cycle datapath in parallel to speed up execution of a single instruction.
  
- 1.3 If the delay of reading from IMEM is reduced, then any (non-empty) program using the single cycle datapath will speed up.
  
- 1.4 The control signals used throughout all datapath stages to guide a correct 'execution line' all come from decoding an instruction's unique binary encoding only.
  
- 1.5 Storing instructions and loading instructions are the only instructions that require input/output from DMEM.
  
- 1.6 It is possible to use both the output of the immediate generator and the value in register rs2.

## 2 Single-Cycle Datapath

2.1 For this worksheet, we will be working with the single-cycle CPU datapath provided the last page.

- (a) Explain what happens in each datapath stage, and which hardware units in the datapath are used.

**IF** Instruction Fetch

**ID** Instruction Decode

**EX** Execute

**MEM** Memory

**WB** Writeback

- (b) On the datapath, fill in each **round** box with the name of the datapath component, and each **square** box with the name of the control signal.



### 3 Timing the Datapath

#### 3.1 Clocking Methodology

- A **state element** is an element connected to the clock (denoted by a triangle at the bottom). The **input signal** to each state element must stabilize before each **rising edge**.
- The **critical path** is the longest delay path between state elements in the circuit. The circuit cannot be clocked faster than this, since anything faster would mean that the correct value is not guaranteed to reach the state element in the allotted time. If we place registers in the critical path, we can shorten the period by **reducing the amount of logic between registers**.

For this exercise, the delay for each circuit element is given as follows:

Clk-to-Q	RegFile Read	RegFile Setup	Mux
5ns	35ns	20ns	15ns

ALU	Branch Comp	Imm Gen	MEM Read	MEM Write
100ns	50ns	45ns	300ns	200ns

- (a) Mark the stages of the datapath that the following instructions use:

	IF	ID	EX	MEM	WB
add					
ori					
lw					
sw					
beq					
jal					

- (b) How long does it take to execute each instruction? Ignore the length of a clock cycle based off of the critical path, and assume that the setup times to the RegFile and the PC are the same.

1. jal

2. lw

3. sw

- (c) Which instruction(s) exercise the critical path?
  
- (d) What is the fastest you could clock this single cycle datapath?
  
- (e) Why is the single cycle datapath inefficient?
  
- (f) How can you improve its performance? What is the purpose of pipelining?

