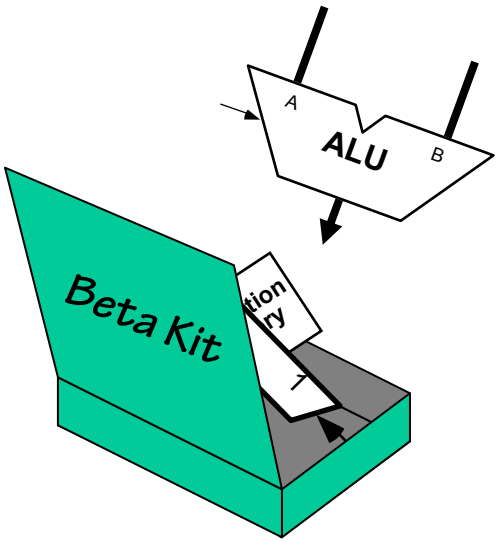
Building the Beta



CPU Design Tradeoffs

Maximum Performance: measured by the numbers of instructions executed per second

Minimum Cost : measured by the size of the circuit.

Best Performance/Price: measured by the ratio of MIPS to size. In power-sensitive applications MIPS/Watt is important too.

Performance Measure

Millions of Instructions per Second

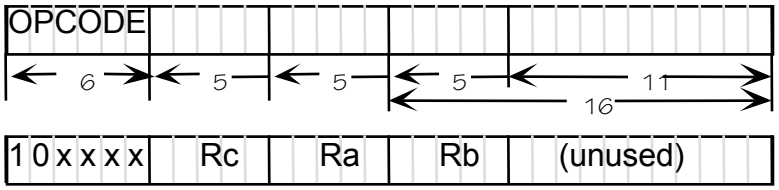
$$\text{MIPS} = \frac{\text{Clock Frequency (MHz)}}{\text{C.P.I.}}$$

Clocks per instruction

PUSHING PERFORMANCE ...

TODAY: 1 cycle/inst.
NEXT TIME: more MHz via pipelining
NEXT NEXT TIME: fixing various pipelining issues

The Beta ISA



Operate class: Reg[Rc] ← Reg[Ra] op Reg[Rb]

Operate class: Reg[Rc] ← Reg[Ra] op SXT(C)

Opcodes, both formats:

ADD	SUB	MUL*	DIV*	*optional
CMPEQ	CMPLE	CMPLT		
AND	OR	XOR		
SHL	SHR	SRA		

LD: Reg[Rc] ← Mem[Reg[Ra]+SXT(C)]

ST: Mem[Reg[Ra]+SXT(C)] ← Reg[Rc]

JMP: Reg[Rc] ← PC+4; PC ← Reg[Ra]

BEQ: Reg[Rc] ← PC+4; if Reg[Ra]=0 then PC ← PC+4+4*SXT(C)

BNE: Reg[Rc] ← PC+4; if Reg[Ra]≠0 then PC ← PC+4+4*SXT(C)

LDR: Reg[Rc] ← Mem[PC + 4 + 4*SXT(C)]

Instruction classes distinguished by OPCODE:

- OP
- OPC
- MEM
- Transfer of Control

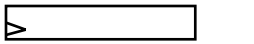
Approach: Incremental Featurism

Each instruction class can be implemented using a simple component repertoire. We'll try implementing data paths for each class individually, and merge them (using MUXes, etc).

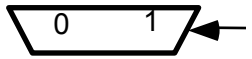
Steps:

1. Operate instructions
2. Load & Store Instructions
3. Jump & Branch instructions
4. Exceptions
5. Merge data paths

Our Bag of Components:

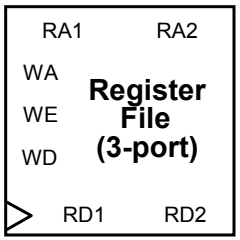


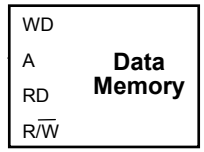
Registers



Muxes

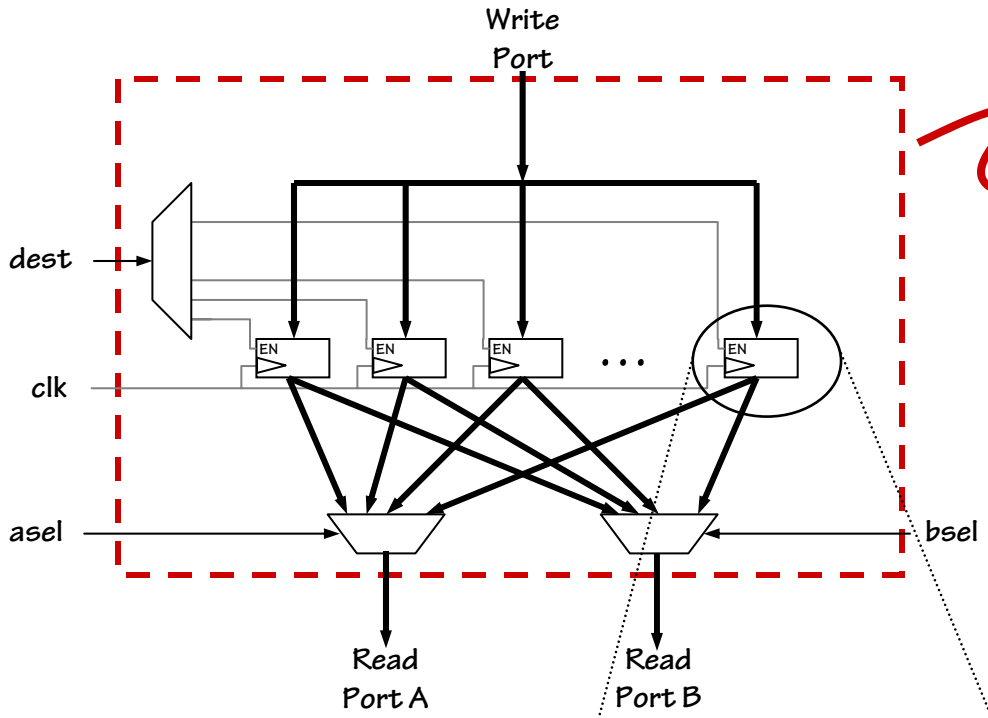
"Black box" ALU

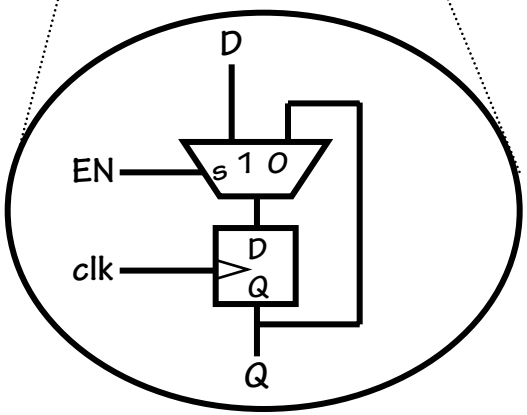


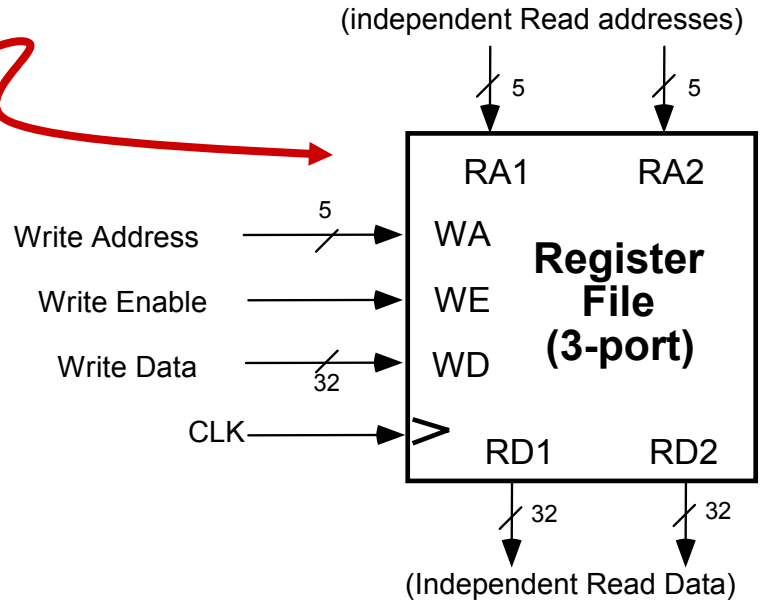


Memories

Multi-Port Register Files





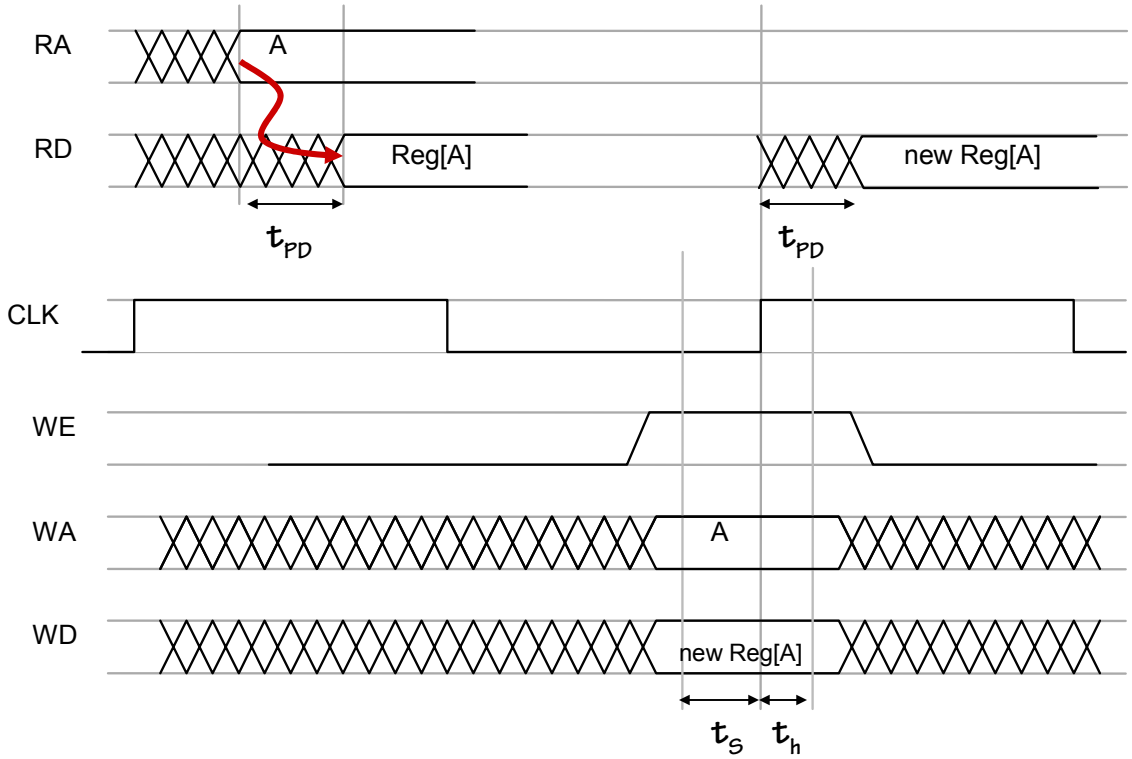


2 combinational READ ports*,
1 clocked WRITE port

*internal logic ensures Reg[31] reads as 0

Register File Timing

2 combinational READ ports, 1 clocked WRITE port

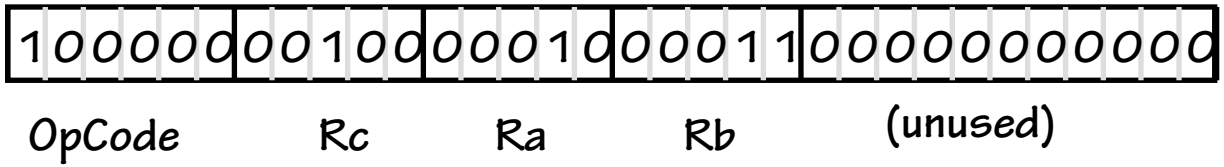


What if (say) WA=RA1???

RD1 reads "old" value of Reg[RA1] until next clock edge!

Starting point: ALU Ops

32-bit (4-byte) ADD instruction:



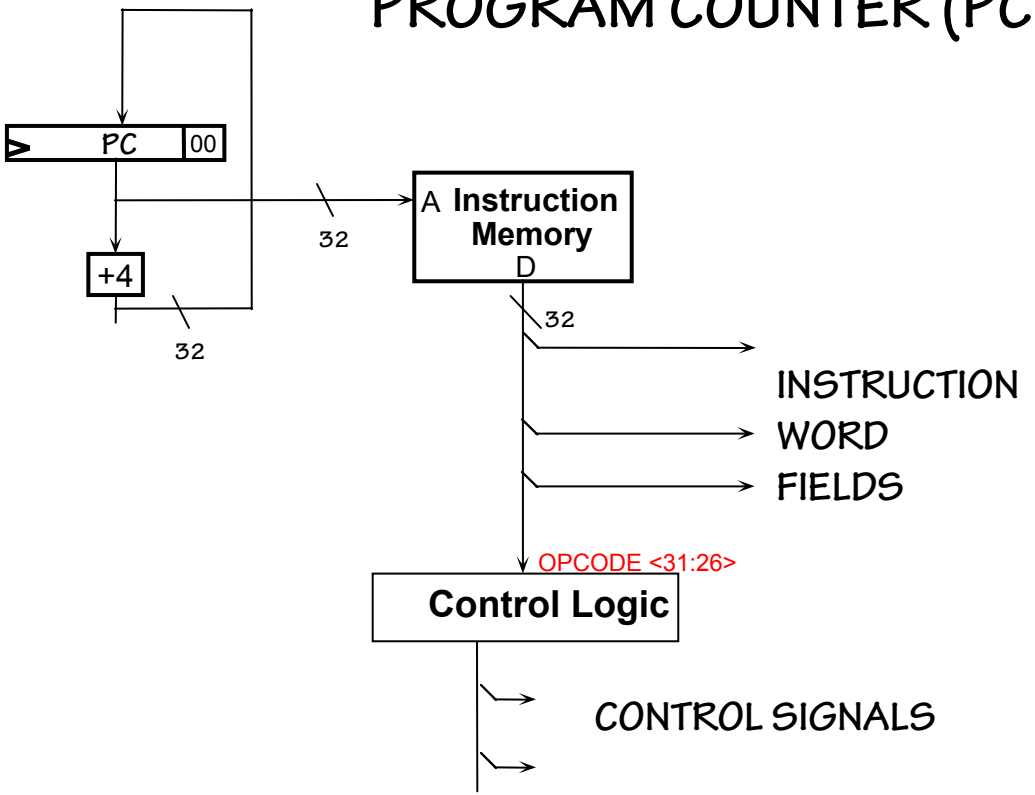
Means, to BETA, Reg[R4] ← Reg[R2] + Reg[R3]

First, we'll need hardware to:

- Read next 32-bit instruction
- DECODE instruction: ADD, SUB, XOR, etc
- READ operands (Ra, Rb) from Register File;
- PERFORM indicated operation;
- WRITE result back into Register File (Rc).

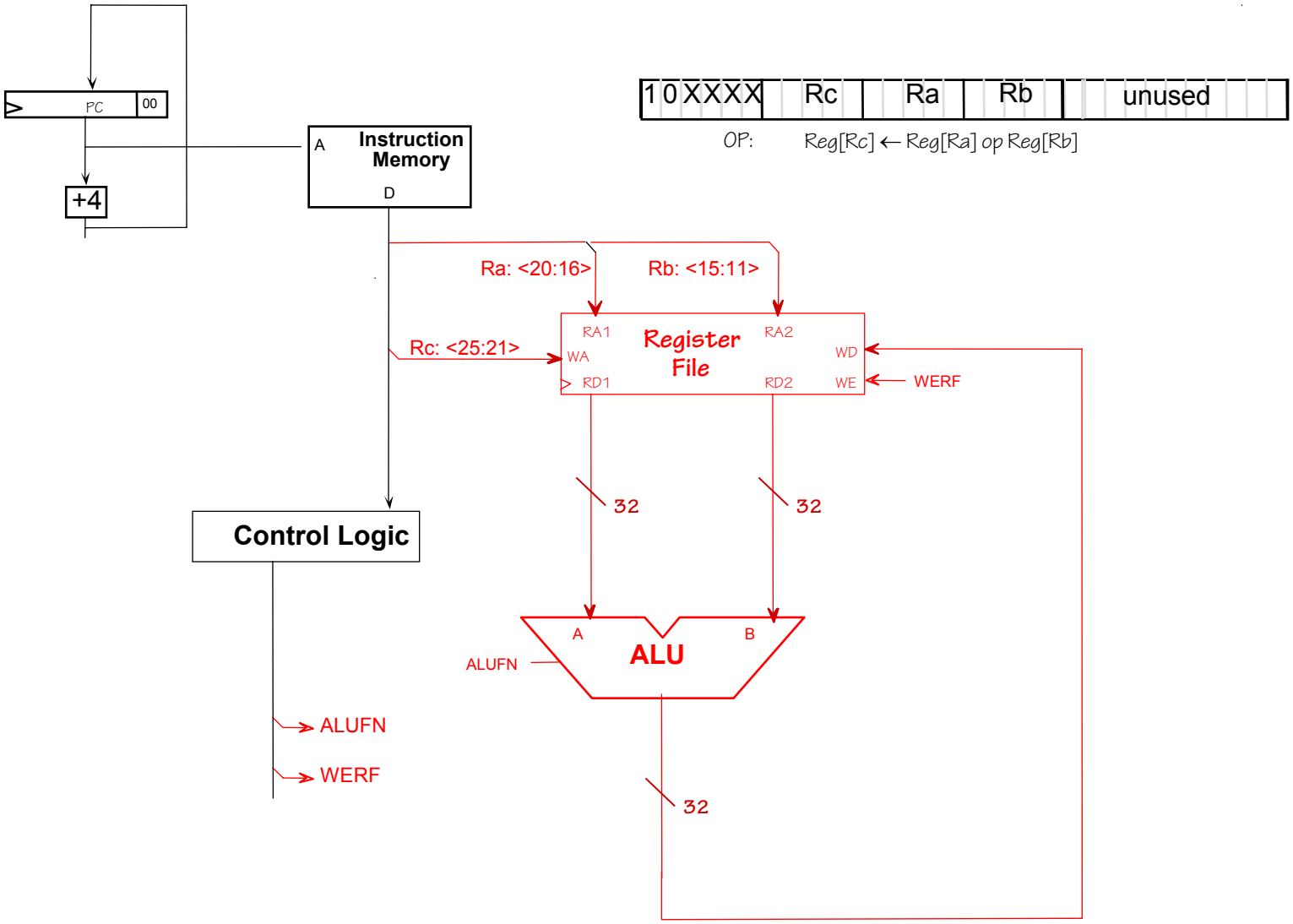
Instruction Fetch/Decode

- Use a counter to FETCH the next instruction:
  PROGRAM COUNTER (PC)

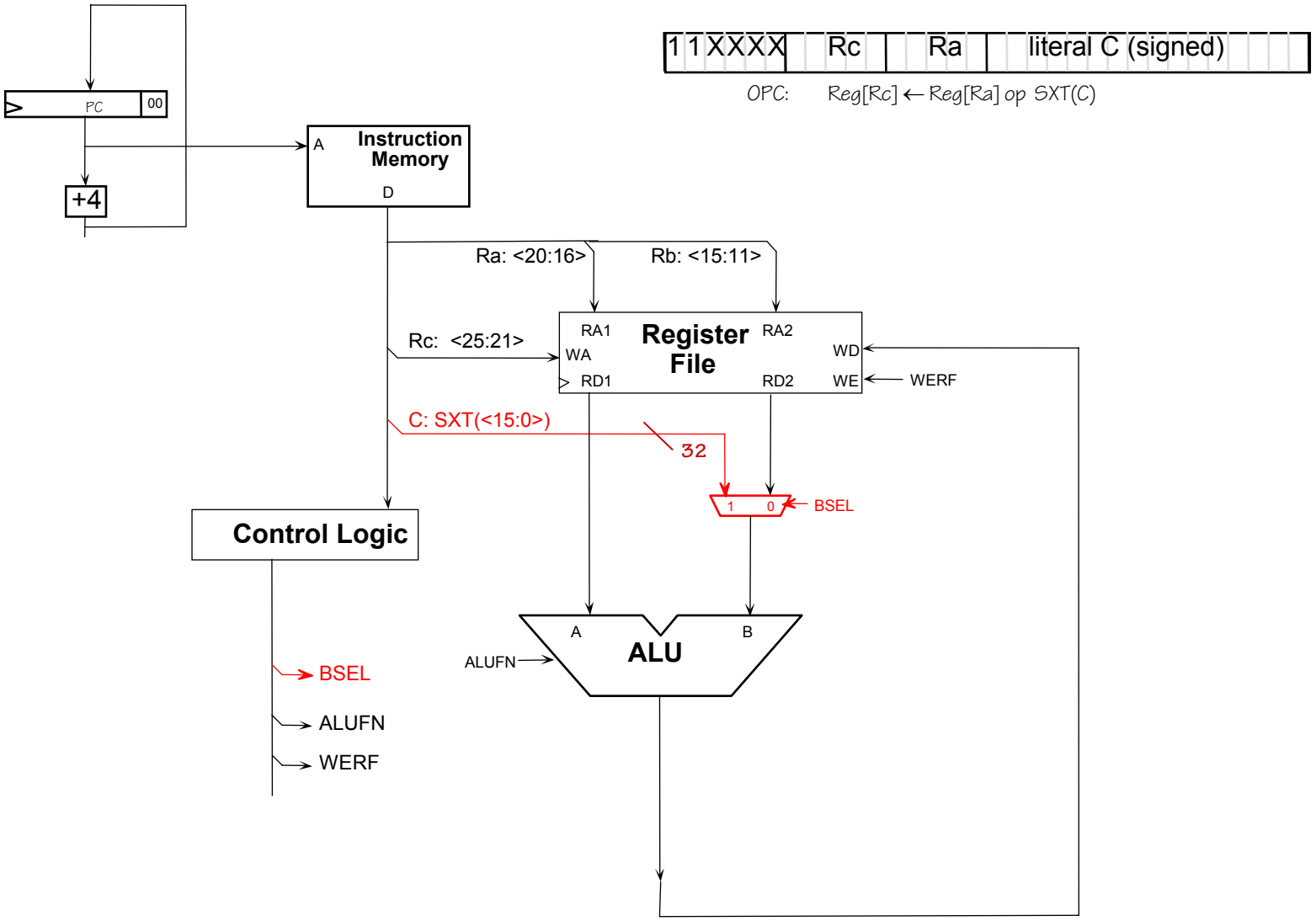


- use PC as memory address
- add 4 to PC, load new value at end of cycle
- fetch instruction from memory
  - use some instruction fields directly (register numbers, 16-bit constant)
  - use bits <31:26> to generate controls

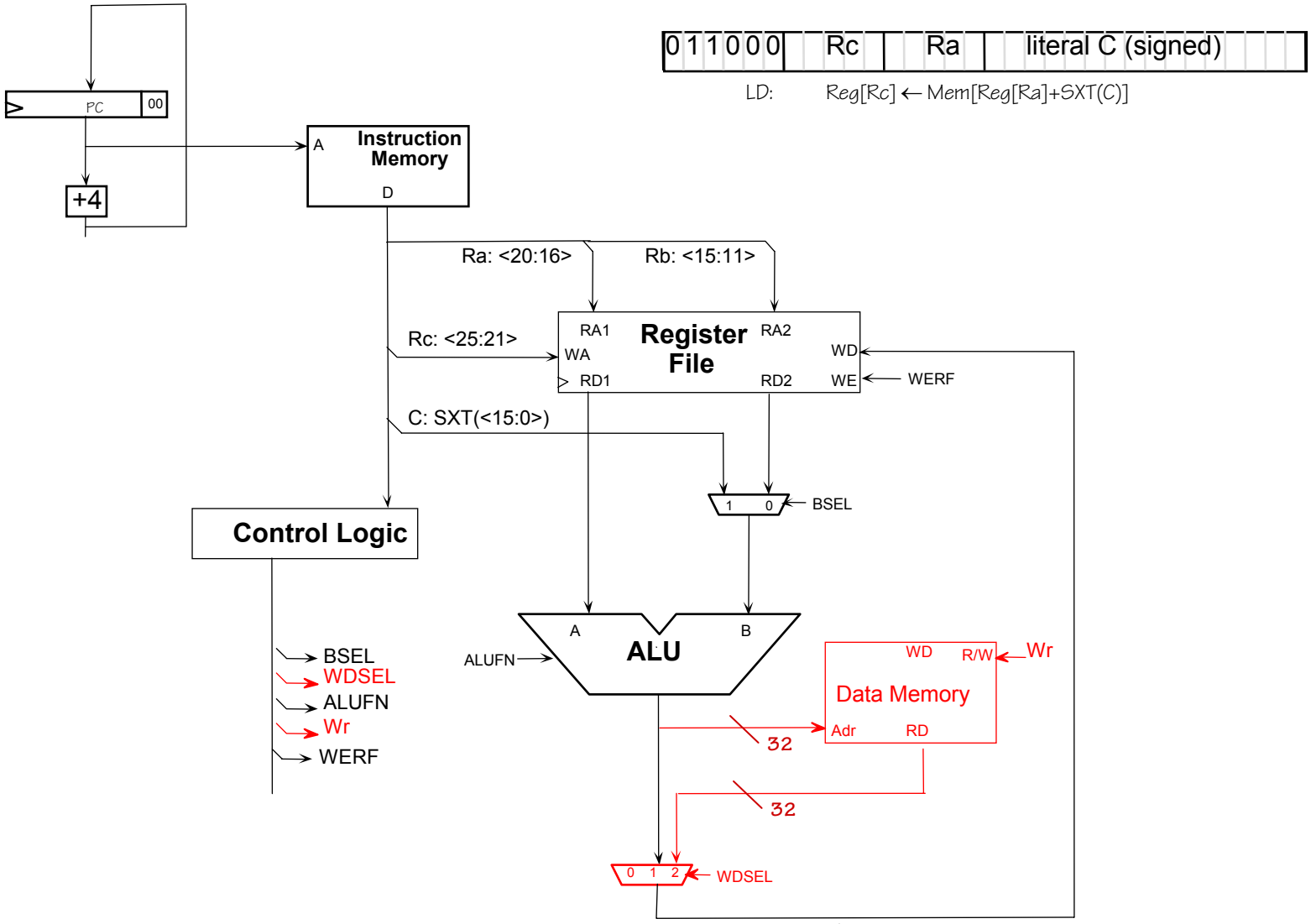
ALU Op Data Path



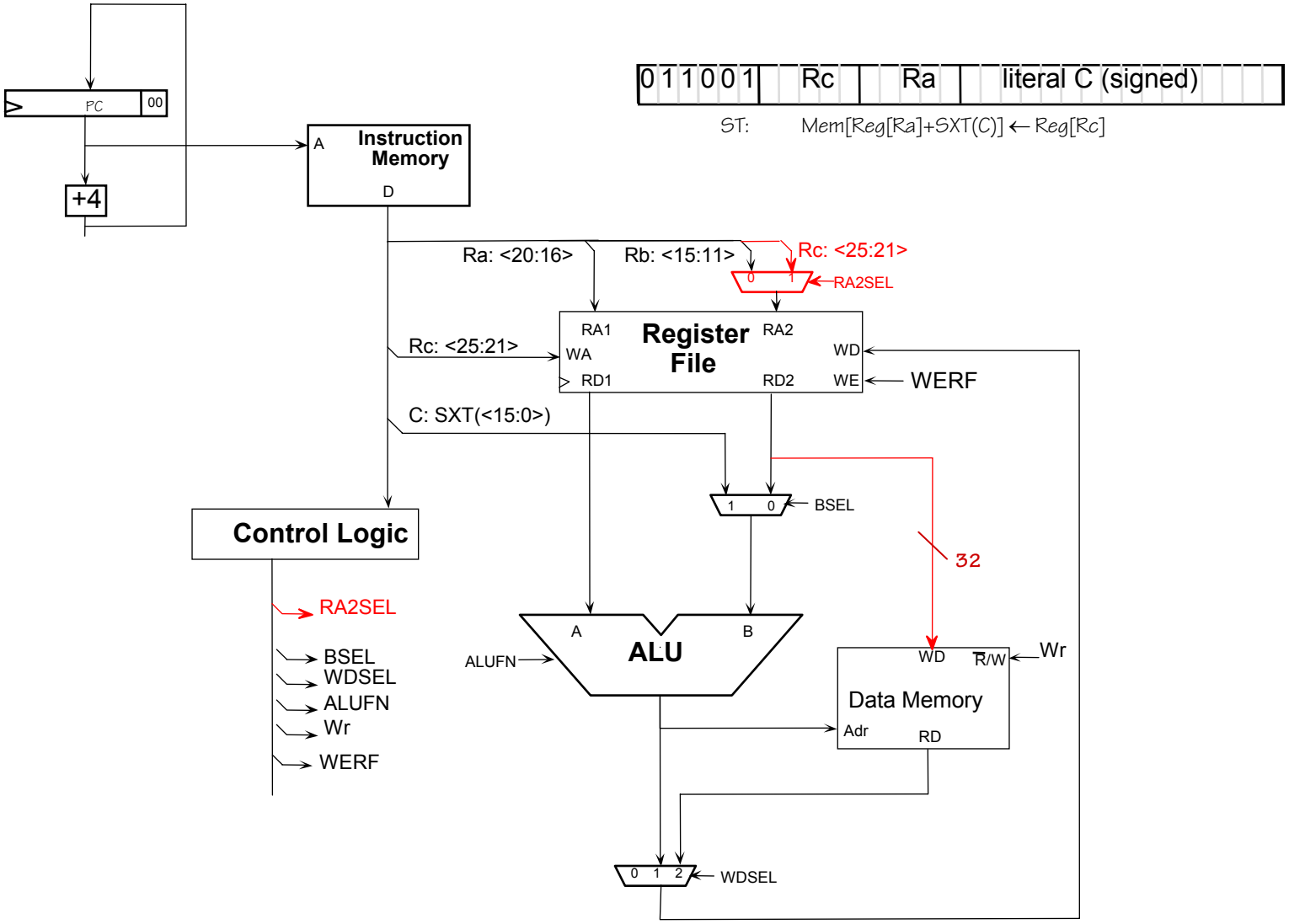
ALU Operations (w/constant)



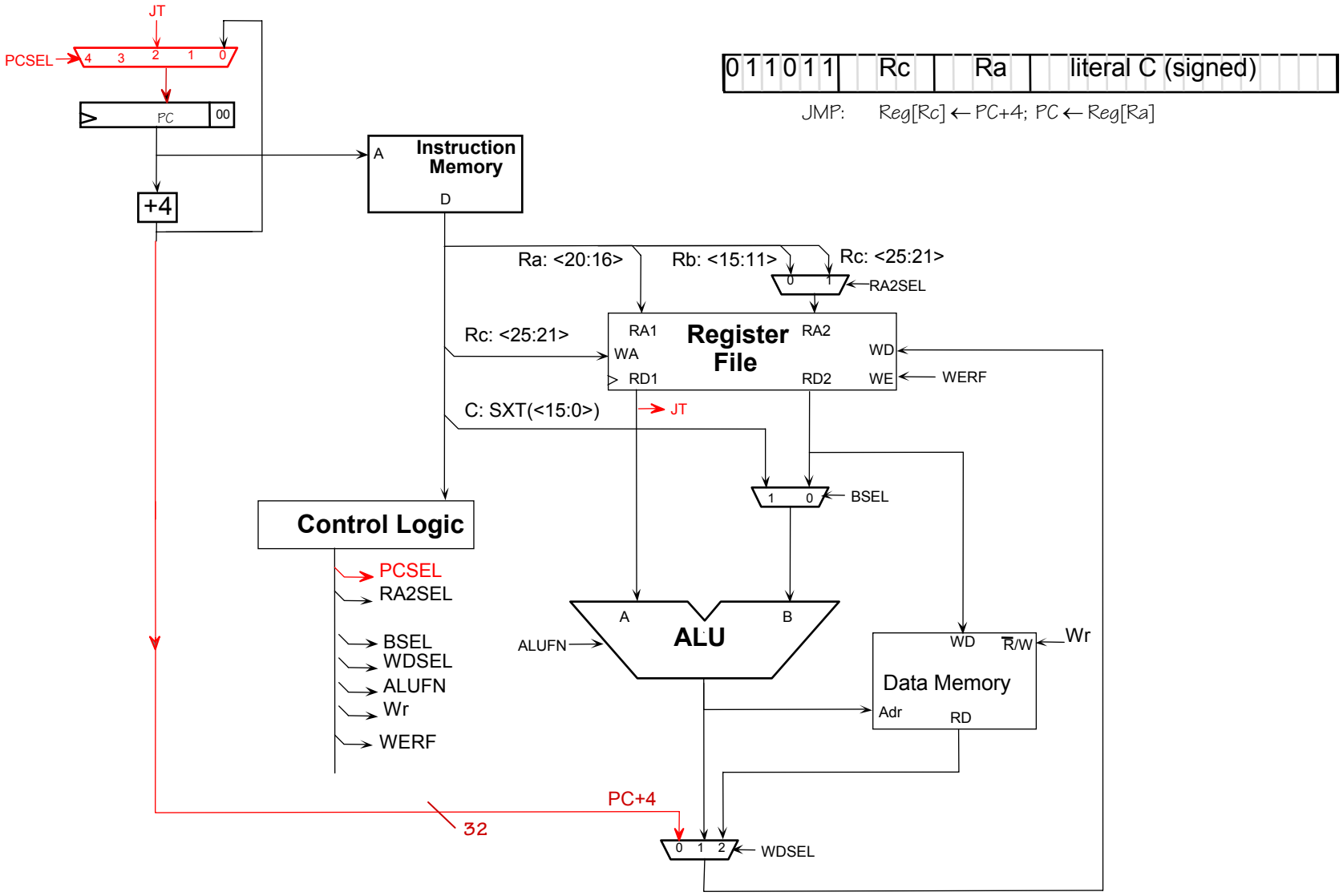
Load Instruction



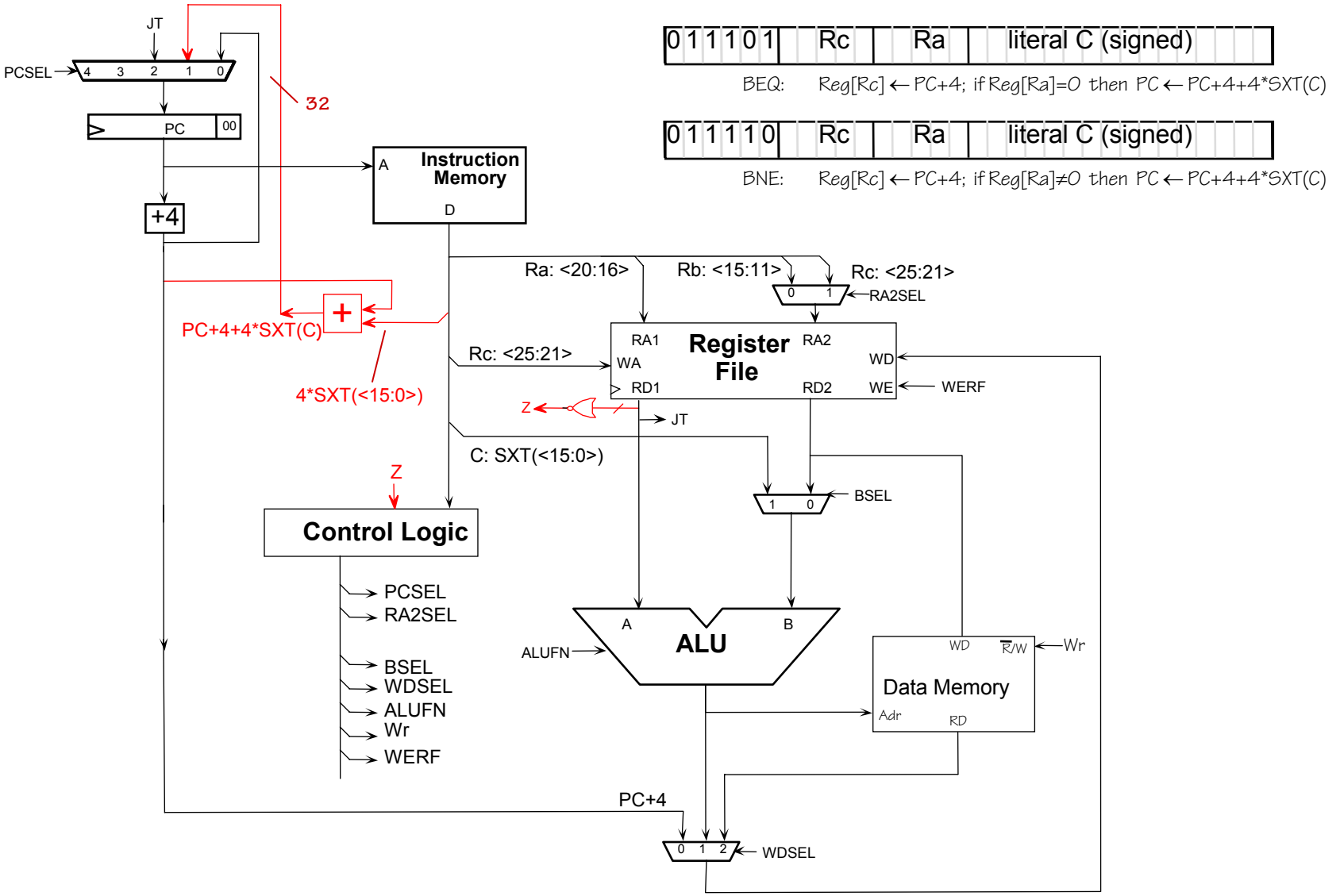
Store Instruction



JMP Instruction



BEQ/BNE Instructions



Load Relative Instruction

LDR: Reg[Rc] ← Mem[PC + 4+ 4*SXT(C)]

Hey, WAIT A MINUTE. What's Load Relative good for anyway??? I thought

- Code is "PURE", i.e. READ-ONLY; and stored in a "PROGRAM" region of memory;
- Data is READ-WRITE, and stored either
  - On the STACK (local); or
  - In some GLOBAL VARIABLE region; or
  - In a global storage HEAP.

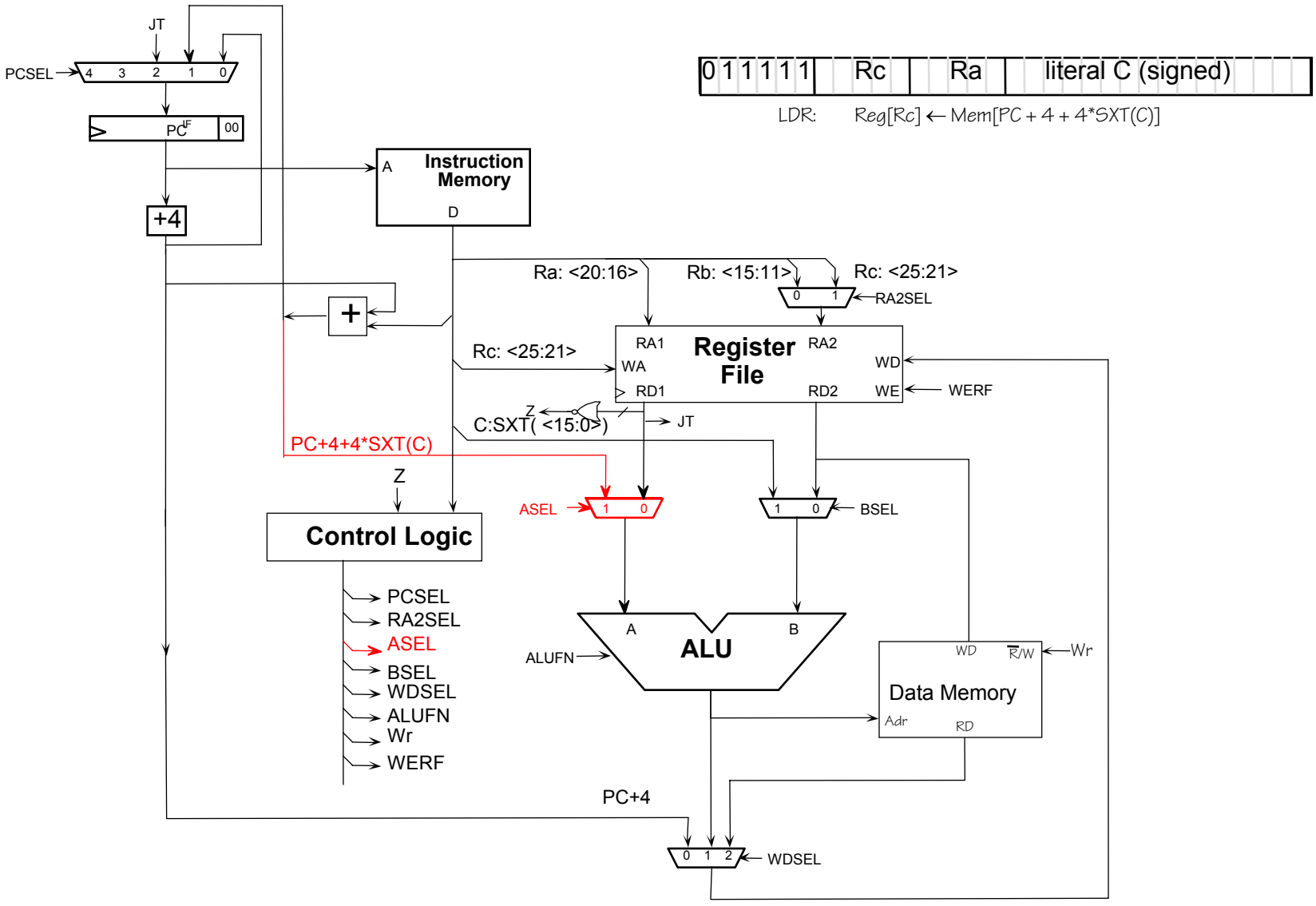
So why an instruction designed to load data that's "near" the instruction???

Addresses & other large constants

```
C:    X = X * 123456;

BETA:
      LD(X, r0)
      LDR(c1, r1)
      MUL(r0, r1, r0)
      ST(r0, X)
      ...
c1:   LONG(123456)
```

LDR Instruction



Exception Processing

Plan:

- Interrupt running program
- Invoke exception handler (like a procedure call)
- Return to continue execution.

We'd like RECOVERABLE INTERRUPTS for

- Synchronous events, generated by CPU or system
  FAULTS (eg, Illegal Instruction, divide-by-0, illegal mem address)
  TRAPS & system calls (eg, read-a-character)

- Asynchronous events, generated by I/O
  (eg, key struck, packet received, disk transfer complete)

KEY: TRANSPARENCY to interrupted program.

- Most difficult for asynchronous interrupts

Implementation…

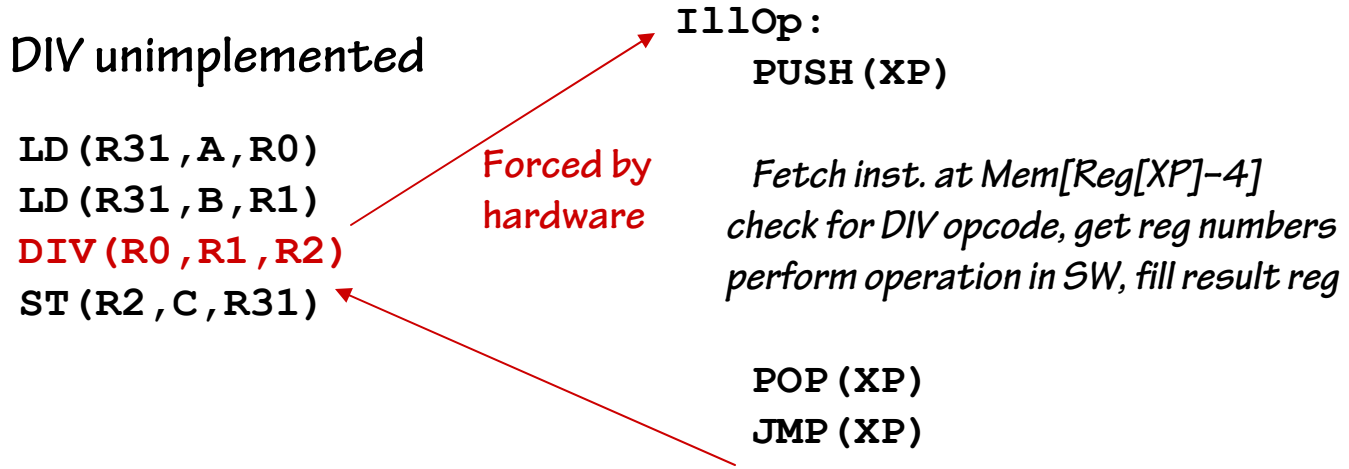
How exceptions work:

- Don't execute current instruction
- Instead fake a "forced" procedure call
  - save current PC (actually current PC + 4)
  - load PC with exception vector
    - 0x4 for synch. exception, 0x8 for asynch. exceptions

Question: where to save current PC + 4?

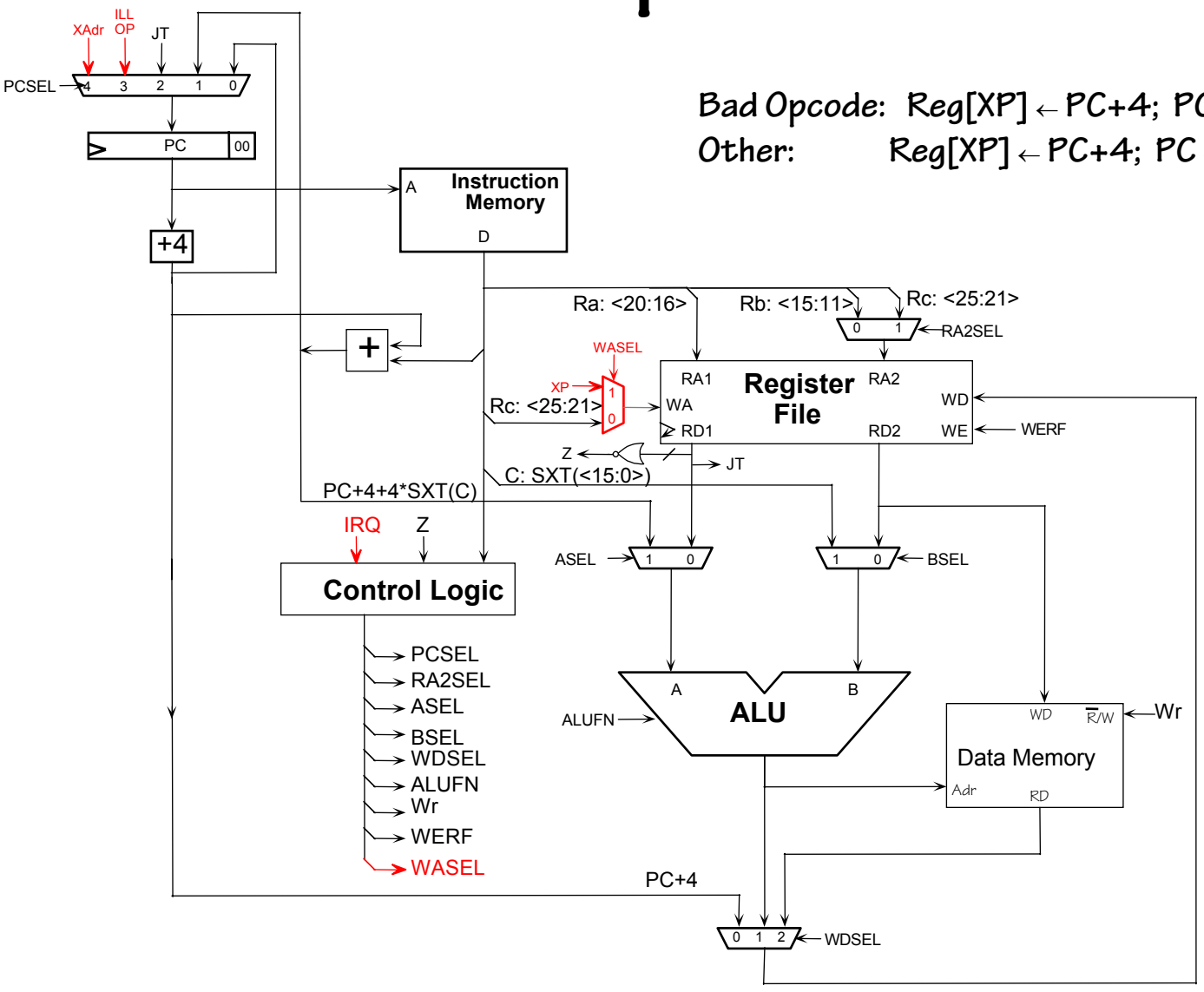
- Our approach: reserve a register (R30, aka XP)
- Prohibit user programs from using XP. Why?

Example: DIV unimplemented



Exceptions

Bad Opcode: Reg[XP] ← PC+4; PC ← "IllOp"
Other: Reg[XP] ← PC+4; PC ← "Xadr"



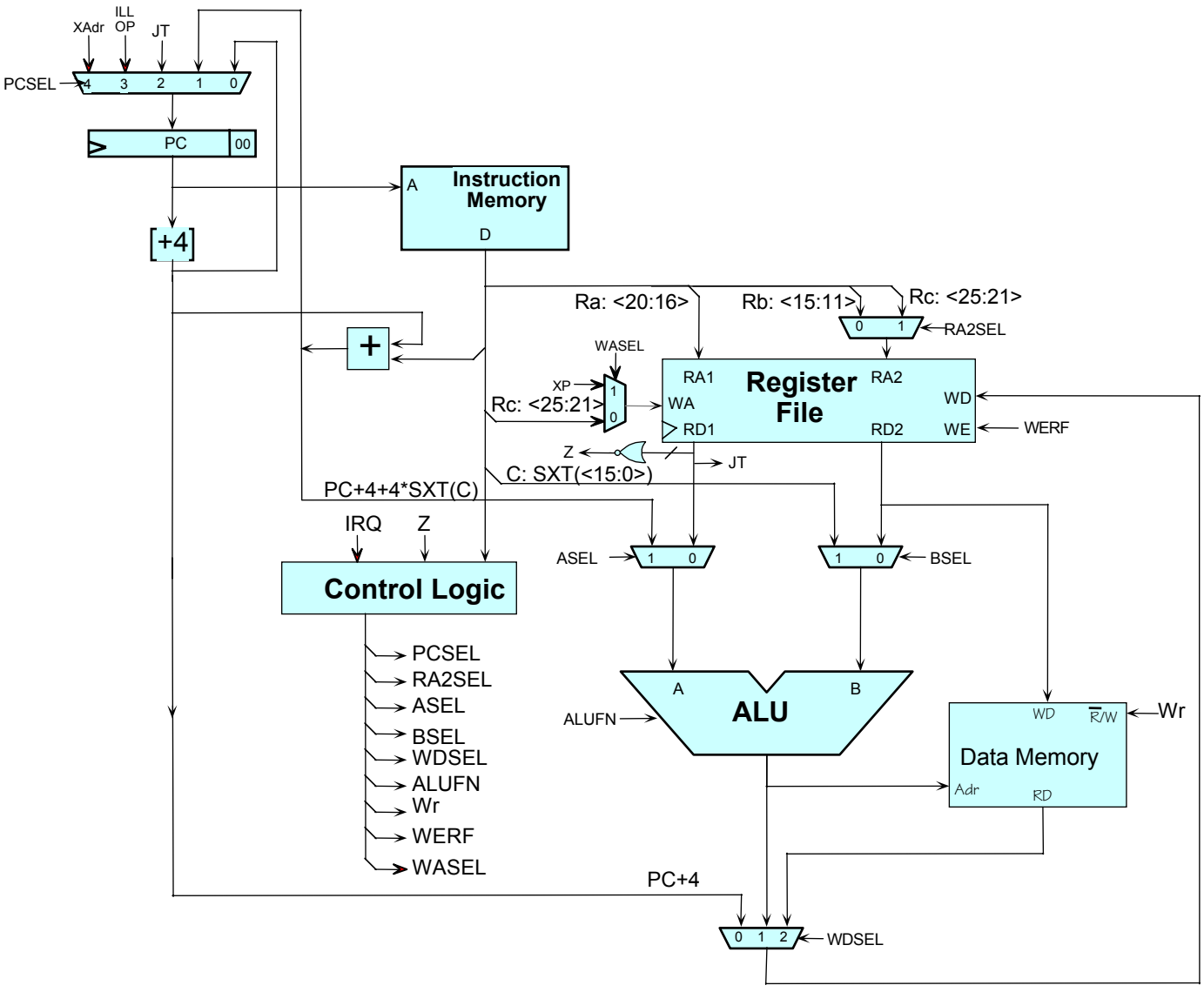
Control Logic

	OP	OPC	LD	ST	JMP	BEQ	BNE	LDR	Illop	trap
ALUFN	F(op)	F(op)	"+"	"+"	—	—	—	"A"	—	—
WERF	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1
BSEL	0	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
WDSEL	1	1	2	—	0	0	0	2	0	0
WR	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
RA2SEL	0	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
PCSEL	0	0	0	0	2	Z ? 1 : 0	Z ? 0 : 1	0	3	4
ASEL	0	0	0	0	—	—	—	1	—	—
WASEL	0	0	0	—	0	0	0	0	1	1

Implementation choices:

- ROM indexed by opcode, external branch & trap logic
- PLA
- "random" logic (eg, standard cell gates)

Beta: Our "Final Answer"



Next Time: Pipelined Betas