

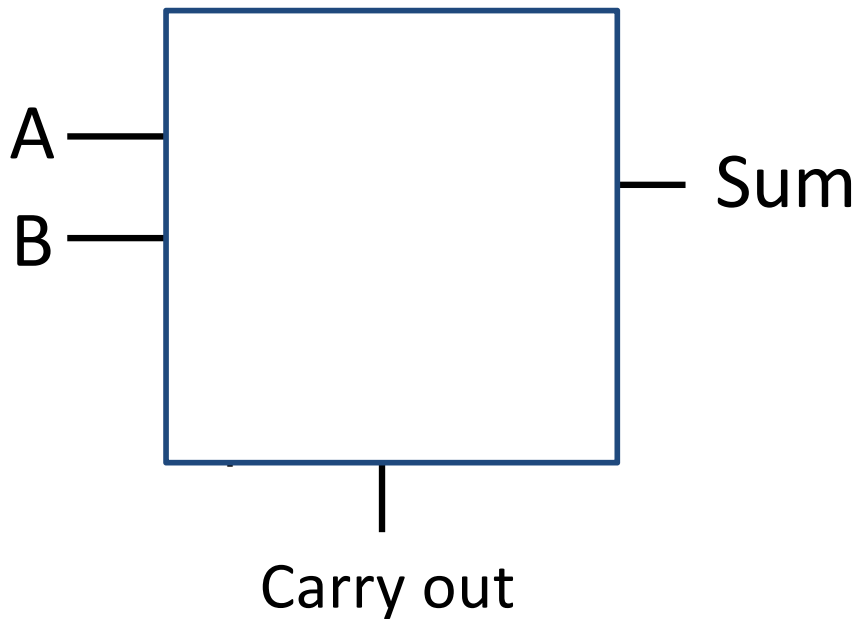
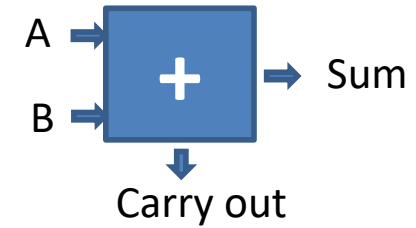


Arithmetic Logic

adders

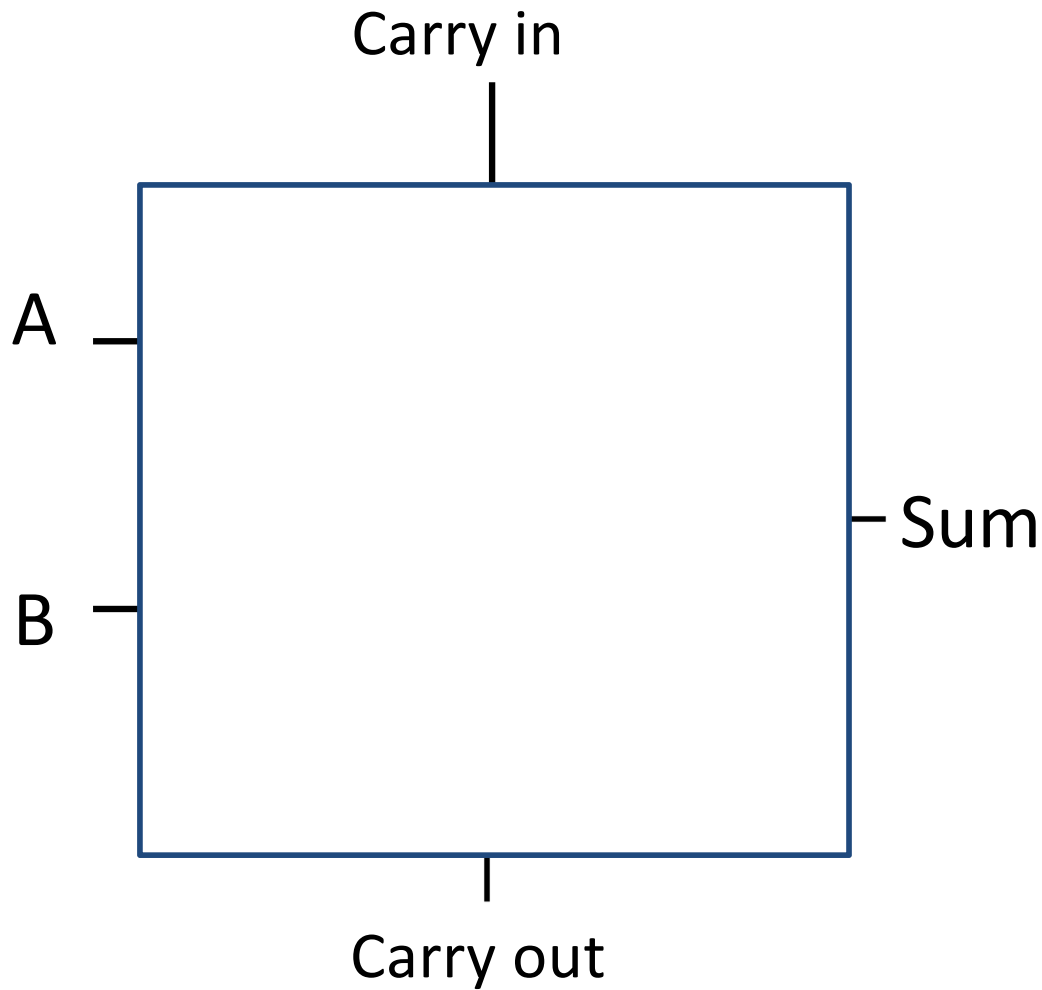
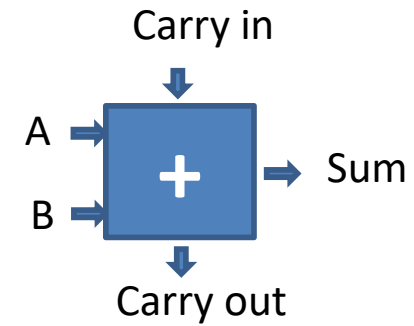
Arithmetic Logic Unit

Addition: 1-bit *half* adder



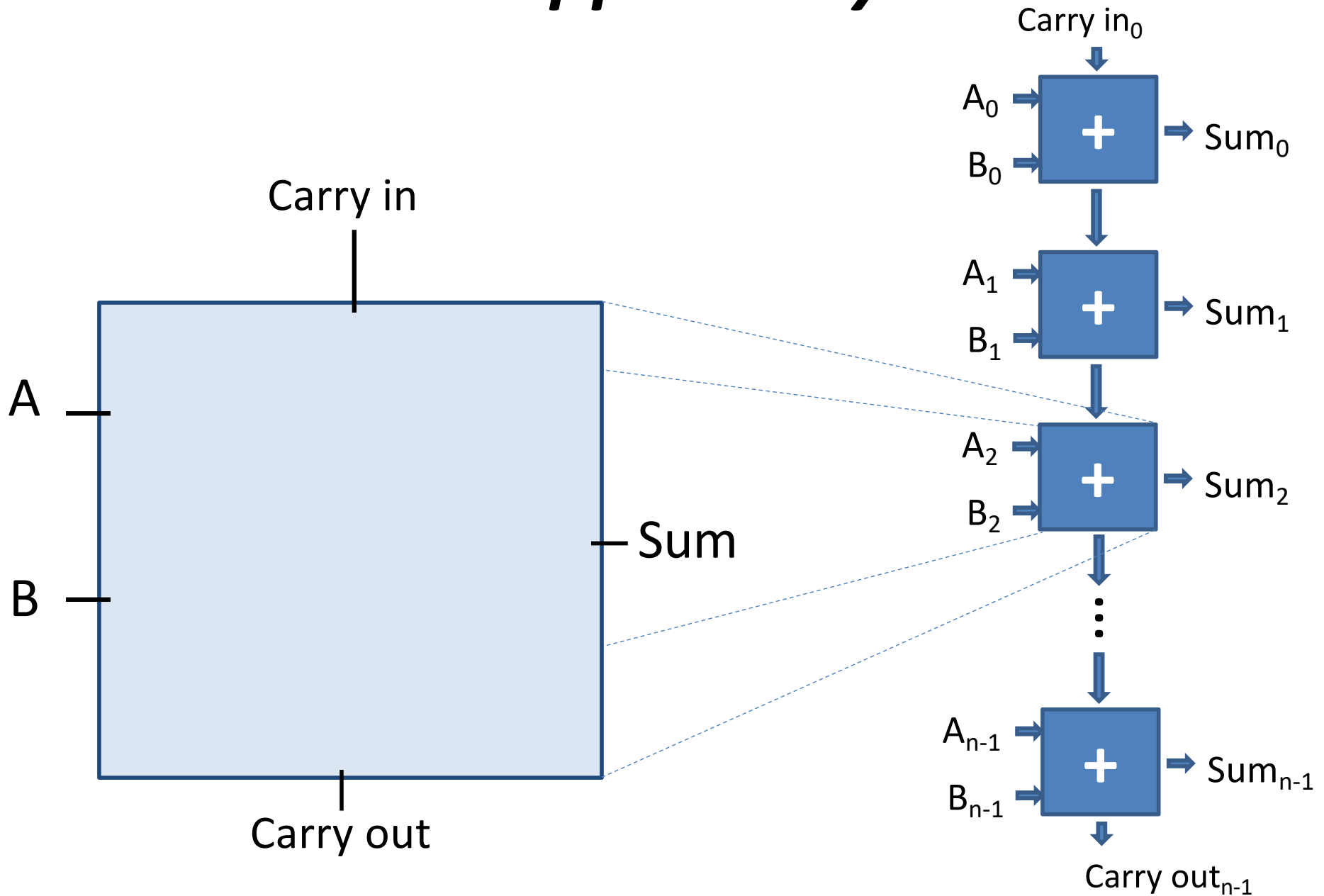
A	B	Carry Out	Sum
0	0	0	0
0	1	0	1
1	0	0	1
1	1	1	0

Addition: 1-bit *full* adder



Carry in	A	B	Carry Out	Sum
0	0	0	0	0
0	0	1	0	1
0	1	0	0	1
0	1	1	1	0
1	0	0	0	1
1	0	1	1	0
1	1	0	1	0
1	1	1	1	1

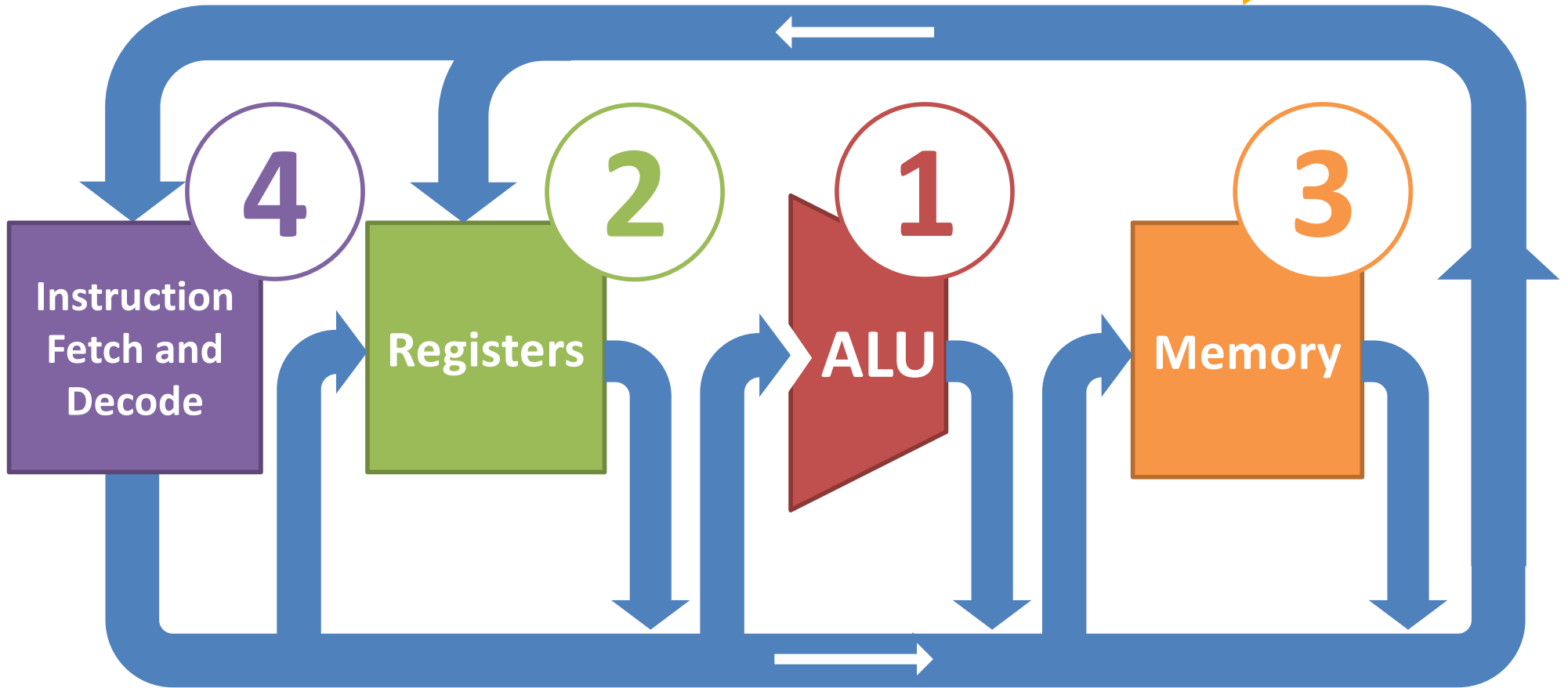
Addition: *n*-bit *ripple-carry* adder



There are faster, more complicated ways too...

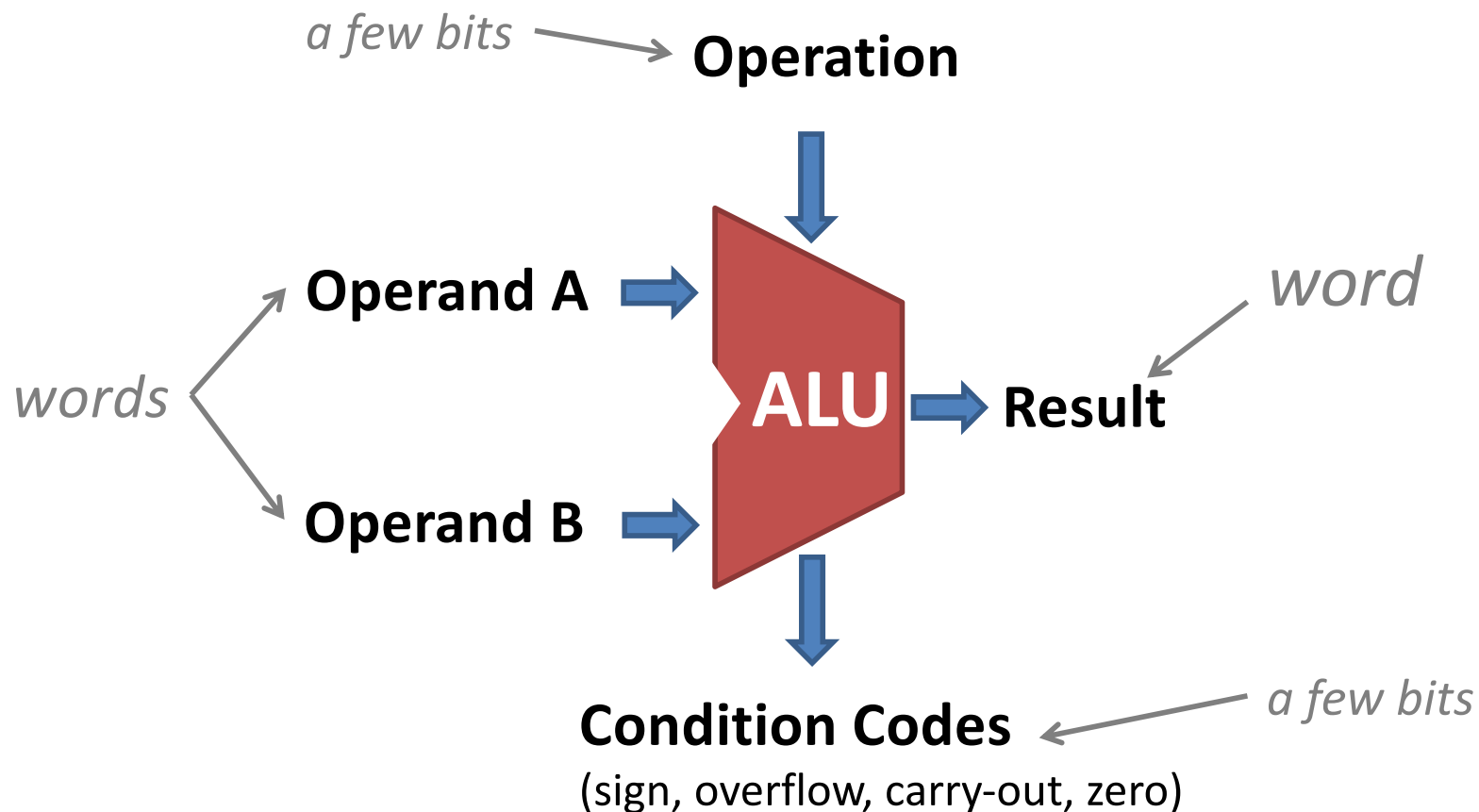
Processor Components

Abstraction!



Arithmetic Logic Unit (ALU)

1



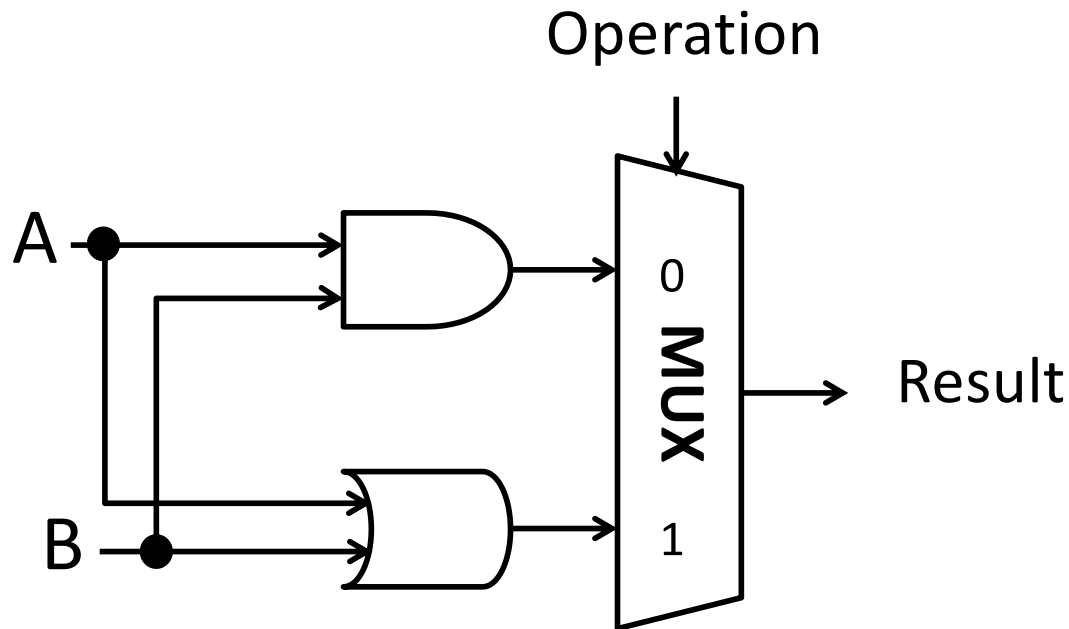
Hardware unit for arithmetic and bitwise operations.

1-bit ALU for bitwise operations



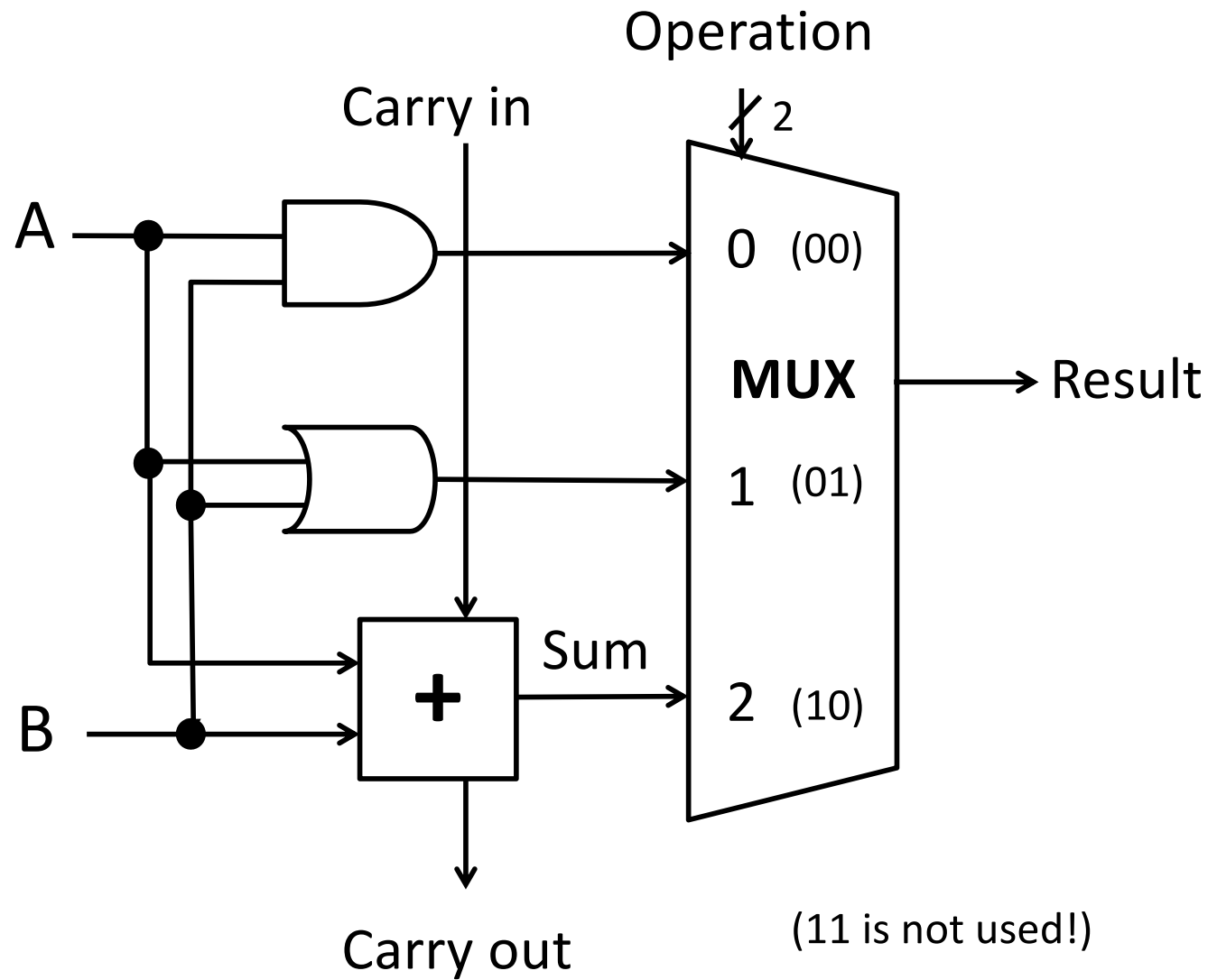
Build an n-bit ALU from n 1-bit ALUs.

Each bit i in the result is computed from the corresponding bit i in the two inputs.

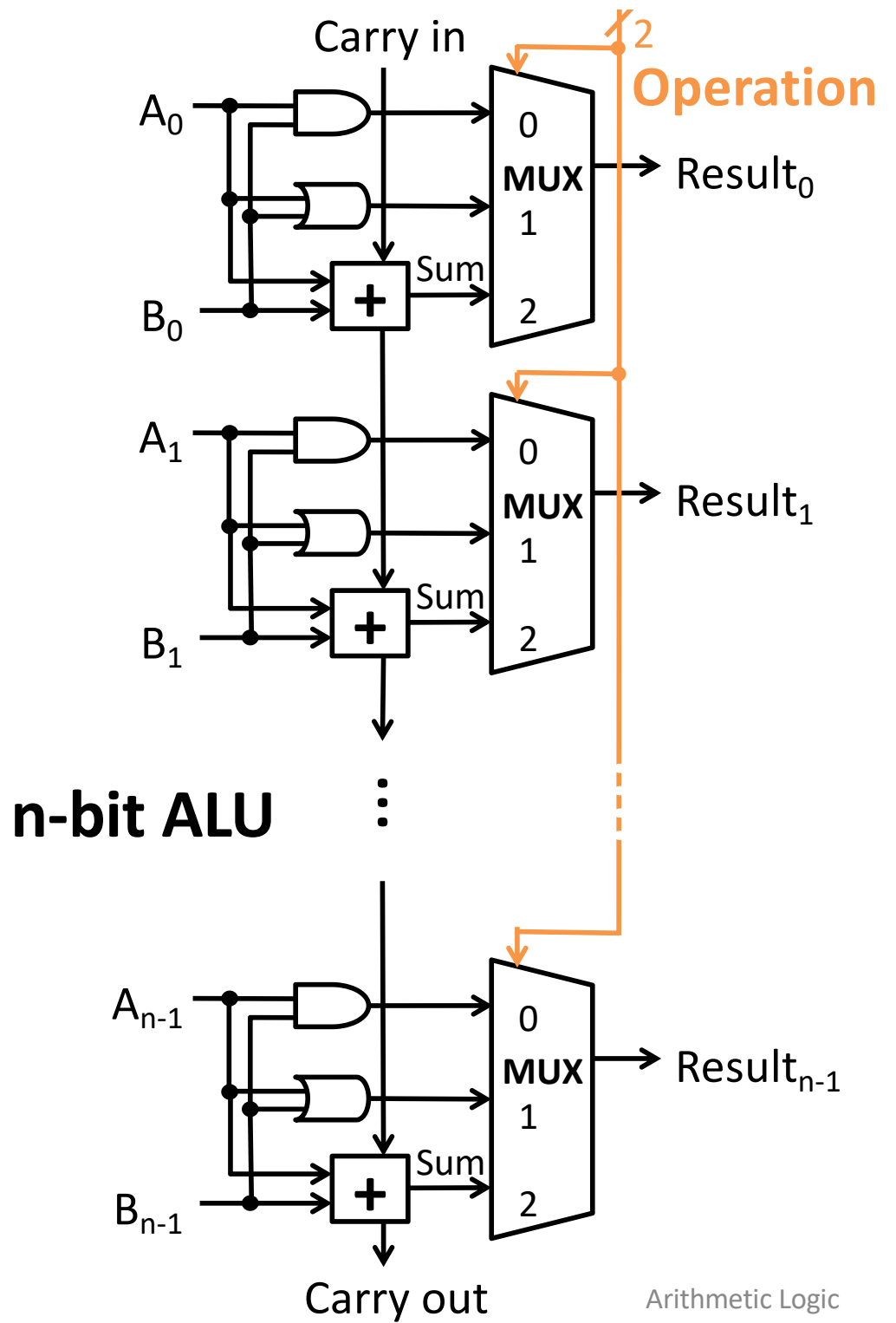
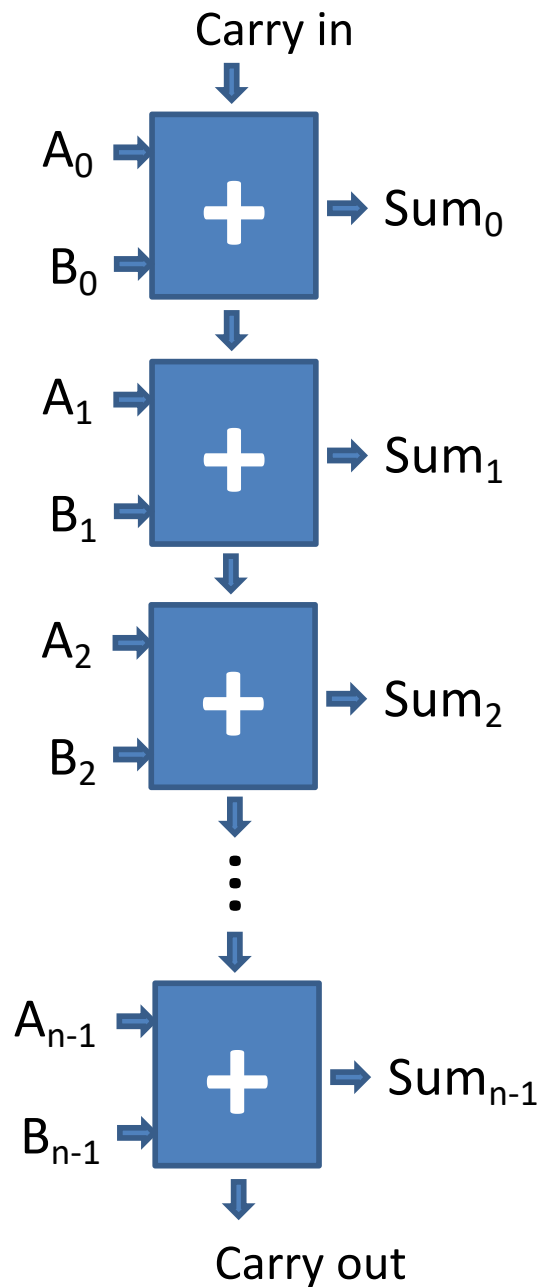


Op	A	B	Result
0	0	0	
0	0	1	
0	1	0	
0	1	1	
1	0	0	
1	0	1	
1	1	0	
1	1	1	

1-bit ALU



n-bit ripple carry adder



ALU conditions

Extra ALU outputs

describing properties of result.

Zero Flag:

ex

1 if result is 00...0 else 0

Sign Flag:

ex

1 if result is negative else 0

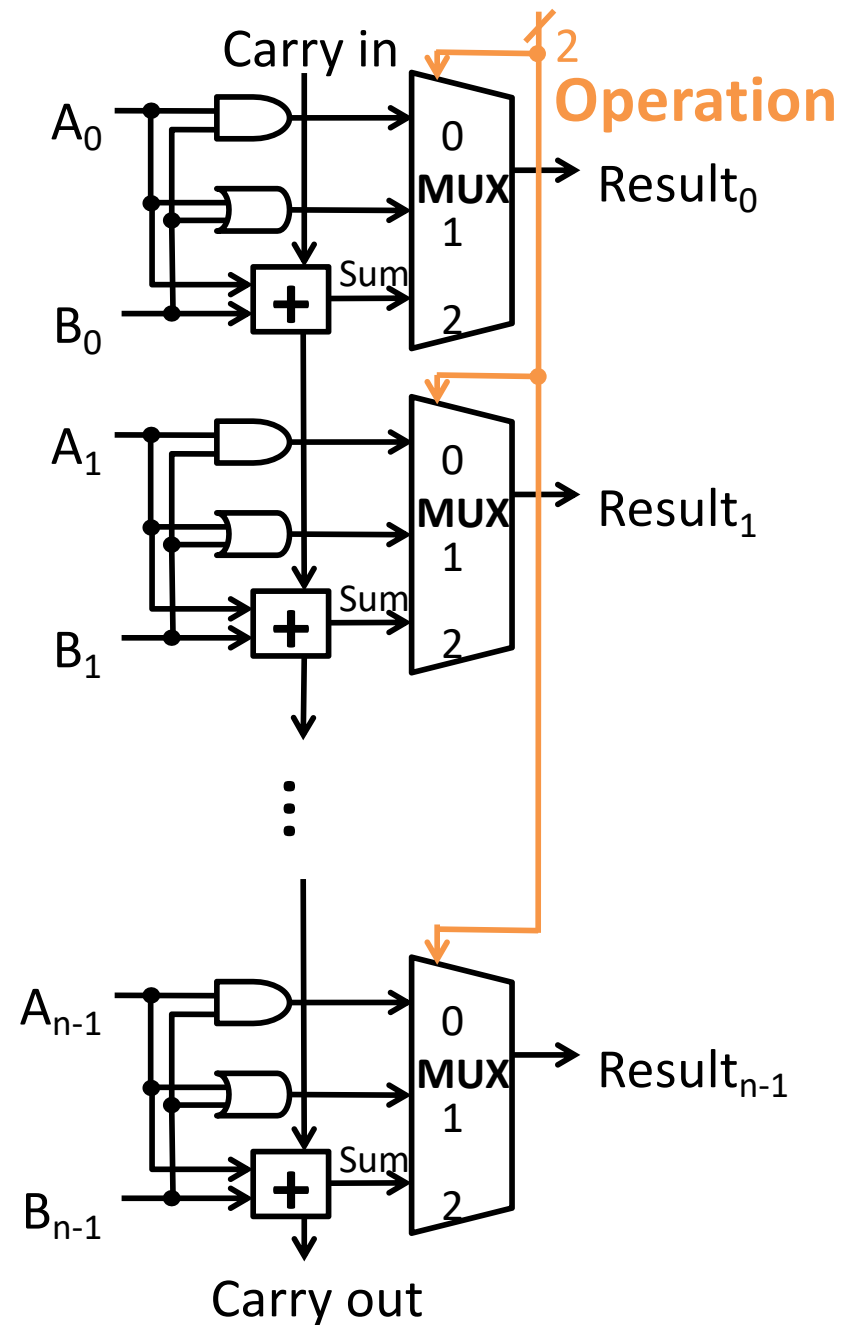
Carry Flag:

1 if carry out else 0

(Signed) Overflow Flag:

1 if signed overflow else 0

*You will implement these
in Circuits Assignment!*



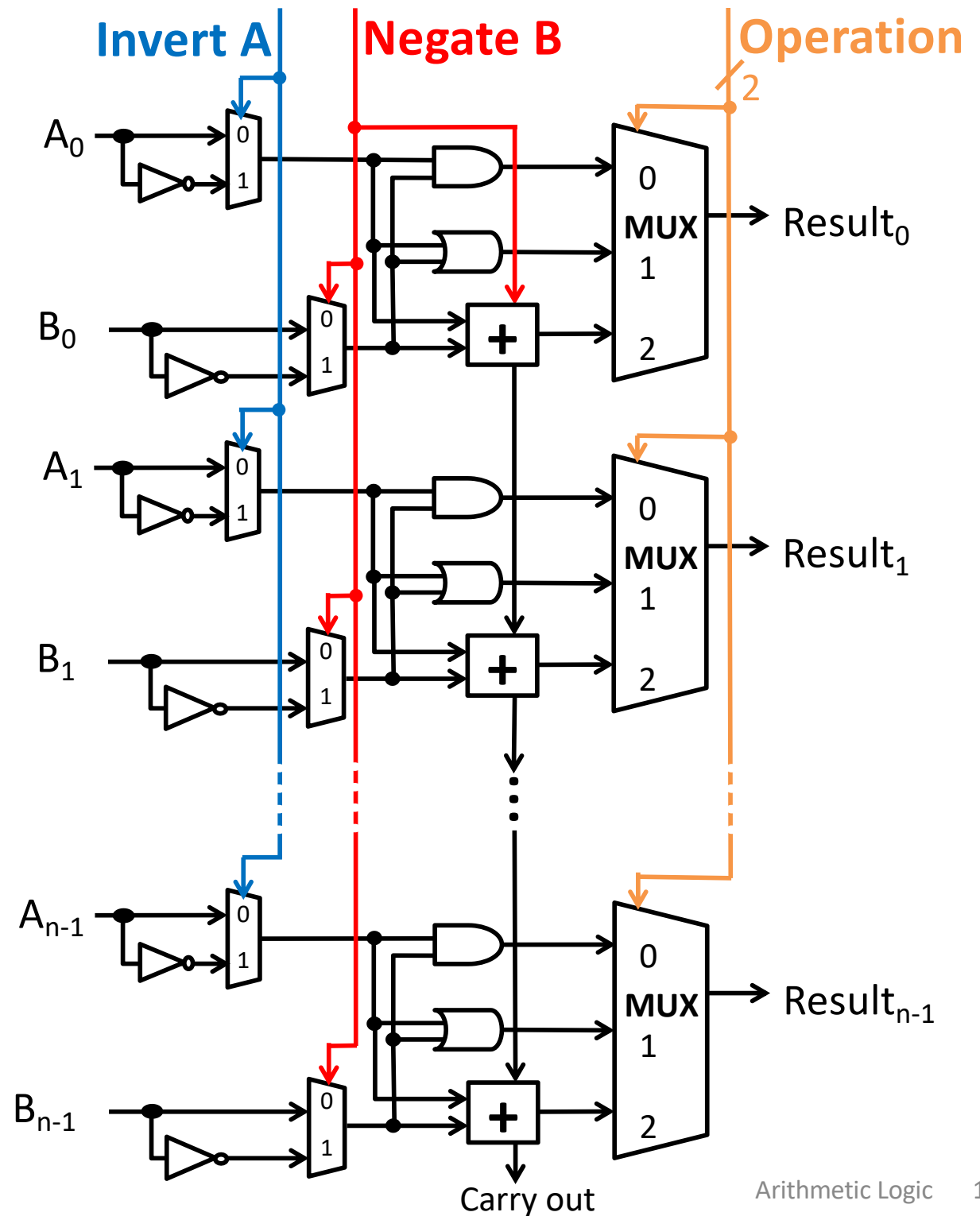
A NAND B

A NOR B

A < B

A == B

How can we control ALU inputs or add minimal new logic to compute each? You will implement these in Circuits Assignment!



Controlling the ALU



ALU control lines	Function
0000	AND
0001	OR
0010	add
0110	subtract
???	NOR

