

# Chapter 2

# Computer Organisation

# Lesson 5

## Arithmetic Logic Unit

### Objective —

- **Understand the operations in ALU**

# ALU for Program instructions

- The arithmetic and logic unit (ALU) performs the instructed operation on the operands.
- The instruction set of a processor contains the instructions that a given processor ALU can execute.

# Operands in Program instructions

- Source Operands
- Destination Operand
- Implied Accumulator as one of the source and the destination operands

# Operands Load and Store

- Most often, the required operands are *loaded* in the register from the memory *before* the arithmetic or logic operation instruction.
- Most often, the operands are *stored* from the register to the memory address *after* the arithmetic or logic operation instruction

# ALU arithmetic operations on two operands

(a) addition,

(b) addition with previous operation carry,

(c) subtract,

(d) subtract with previous operation borrow,

# ALU arithmetic operations on two operands

(e) multiply integers without sign considerations,

(f) multiply integers with sign considerations,

# ALU arithmetic operations on two operands

**(g) divide integers without sign considerations,**

**(h) Divide integers with sign considerations,**

**(i) Increment, decrement, and negate (multiply by  $-1$ ]**



# ALU Logic Operations

- AND, OR, and XOR. NOT operation on an operand is also done.

# ALU Logic Operations

- Test (hypothetical AND, and set flags as per result of ANDing) and Compare (hypothetical subtraction and set flags as per result of comparing - equal or greater or less).

# ALU Logic Operations

- (a) left shift by one or specified number of bits,
- (b) right shift by one or specified number of bits,
- (c) arithmetic shift-right by one or specified number of bits,

# ALU Logic Operations

- (d) rotate left by one or specified number of bits, and
- (e) rotate right by one or specified number of bits

# Example The processor 8086 ALU

Executes most of the arithmetic and logic instructions and also provides a number of addressing modes for one of the source operands

# Example ARM processor ALU MLA instruction

- Multiply one register by another and add the result into the first register. The ARM processor ALU adds one register operand by other operand after left-shift by  $n$  bits. [Left shift by 2 is equivalent to multiply by  $2^2$  and thus the operation is  $A + 4 \times B$ .]

# Summary

# We learnt

ALU does all the arithmetic and logic operations which instruction set provides and uses addressing mode provided in an instruction



End of Lesson 5 on  
**Arithmetic Logic Unit**

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