# 计算机体系结构

# 实验报告

#### (2022学年秋季学期)

教学班级	计科二班	专业 (方向)	计算机科学与技术
学号	20337263	姓名	<b>俞泽斌</b>

### 一、实验环境

visual studio2019

C++环境 ISO C++14

C环境 旧MSVC

windows10

### 二、实验原理

本次实验是关于tomasulo算法的实现,主要涉及的是以下几个方面

#### ISSUE: 从挂起的指令队列中获取指令。

向空闲保留站发出指令。

所选RS标记为忙。

控制将可用的指令操作数值发送到分配的RS。

尚未可用的操作数被重命名为将产生该操作数的RSs (寄存器重命名)。

#### Execution:对操作数进行操作。

当两个操作数都准备好后,就开始在分配的FU上执行。 如果所有操作数都没有准备好,等待并观察公共数据总线以获得所需的结果。

#### Write result:完成执行。

将公共数据总线上的结果写入所有等待单元 将保留站标记为可用。

### 三、实验过程

由实验原理可知,所要实现的即为上述几个步骤,先开始进行数据的预处理

```
vector<vector<string>> spilt_input(int a)
{
   vector<vector<string>> spilt_instr;
   ifstream infile; //流处理输入
   if (a == 1) {
        infile.open("input1.txt", ios::in);
   }
   else {
```

```
infile.open("input2.txt", ios::in);
}
string line;
string sing;
stringstream ss;
int index1 = 0;
while (getline(infile, line)) { //先分行
    spilt_instr.push_back(vector<string>(4));
    ss << line;
    int index2 = 0;
    while (getline(ss, sing, ' ')) {
        spilt_instr[index1][index2] = sing; //分列
       index2++;
    }
    ss.clear();
    index1++;
}
infile.close();//关闭输入流,防止与输出冲突
```

数据预处理方面,采用的是流的文件输入,并且通过vector对数据进行了行和列的分开,相当于采用二维数组存储。

```
void file_print(int a) {//流输出
  if (a == 1) {
     outfile.open("output1.txt", ios::out);
  }
  else {
     outfile.open("output2.txt", ios::out);
  }
}
```

输出到文件采用了简单的流输出

```
void issue(int index)
   int now_cycle = cycle;
   cout << "issue" << index << " " << now_cycle << endl;</pre>
   instr_cycle[index][0] = now_cycle;
   int RS_No = 0;
   if (instr[index][0] == "ADDD" || instr[index][0] == "SUBD") {
       for (RS_No = 0; RS_No < 3; RS_No++) { //寻找一个空闲的加法器
           if (Add[RS_No].busy == false) {
               break;
           }
       }
       Add[RS_No].busy = true;//将此时选中的加法器改成busy状态
       Add[RS_No].op = instr[index][0];
       Register_condition[Register_index(instr[index][1])].busy = true;
       Register_condition[Register_index(instr[index][1])].status = "Add" +
to_string(RS_No + 1);//以下开始更新每个RS
       if (Register_condition[Register_index(instr[index][2])].busy) {
           Add[RS_No].vj = "";
           Add[RS_No].qj = Register_condition[Register_index(instr[index]
[2])].status;
```

```
}
       else {
            Add[RS_No].vj = Register_condition[Register_index(instr[index]
[2])].value;
           Add[RS_No].qj = "";
       }
       if (Register_condition[Register_index(instr[index][3])].busy) {
           Add[RS_No].vk = "";
           Add[RS_No].qk = Register_condition[Register_index(instr[index]
[3])].status;
       }
       else {
           Add[RS_No].vk = Register_condition[Register_index(instr[index]
[3])].value;
           Add[RS_No].qk = "";
       }
   }
   if (instr[index][0] == "MULTD" || instr[index][0] == "DIVD") {
       for (RS_No = 0; RS_No < 2; RS_No++) {
           if (Mult[RS_No].busy == false) { //寻找一个空闲的乘法器
               break;
           }
       }
       Mult[RS_No].busy = true;
       Mult[RS_No].op = instr[index][0];
       //更新寄存器状态
       Register_condition[Register_index(instr[index][1])].busy = true;
       Register_condition[Register_index(instr[index][1])].status = "Mult" +
to_string(RS_No + 1);
       if (Register_condition[Register_index(instr[index][2])].busy) {
           Mult[RS_No].vj = "";
           Mult[RS_No].qj = Register_condition[Register_index(instr[index])
[2])].status;
       }
       else {
           Mult[RS_No].vj = Register_condition[Register_index(instr[index])
[2])].value;
           Mult[RS_No].qj = "";
       if (Register_condition[Register_index(instr[index][3])].busy) {
           Mult[RS_No].vk = "";
           Mult[RS_No].qk = Register_condition[Register_index(instr[index]
[3])].status;
           Mult[RS_No].vk = Register_condition[Register_index(instr[index]
[3])].value;
           Mult[RS_No].qk = "";
       }
   if (instr[index][0] == "LD") {
       for (RS_No = 0; RS_No < 3; RS_No++) {
            if (Load[RS_No].busy == false) {//寻找一个空闲的load
               break;
            }
```

```
Load[RS_No].busy = true;
       if (instr[index][2] == "0") {
            Load[RS_No].address = "M(" + instr[index][3] + ")";//判断是否有偏移量,
方便之后直接输出位置
       }
       else {
           Load[RS_No].address = "M(" + instr[index][2] + instr[index][3] +
")";
       }
       //更新寄存器状态
       Register_condition[Register_index(instr[index][1])].status = "Load" +
to_string(RS_No + 1);
       Register_condition[Register_index(instr[index][1])].busy = true;
   }
   if (instr[index][0] == "SD") {
       for (RS_No = 0; RS_No < 3; RS_No++) {
           if (Store[RS_No].busy == false) {//寻找一个空闲的store
               break;
            }
       }
       Store[RS_No].busy = true;
       if (instr[index][1] == "0") {
           Store[RS_No].address = "M(" + instr[index][3] + ")";
       }
       else {
            Store[RS_No].address = "M(" + instr[index][2] + instr[index][3] +
")";
       }
       if (Register_condition[Register_index(instr[index][1])].busy) {
            Store[RS_No].vj = "";
           Store[RS_No].qj = Register_condition[Register_index(instr[index])
[1])].status;
       }
       else {
            Store[RS_No].vj = Register_condition[Register_index(instr[index])
[1])].value;
            Store[RS_No].qj = "";
       }
   }
   thread t = thread(execute, index, RS_No);
   t.join();
}
```

issue阶段,主要的操作是对于每一条来的指令,首先找到对应的op,去RS中寻找有没有空闲的对应的加法器乘法器等,如果有空闲的就把空闲的占有(标记为busy状态),如果没有就进行等待。然后对于不同的指令,找到对应的位置后判断这条指令的后面的参数寄存器是否有空,如果没空就把对应的寄存器的状态置入此时占有的RS中的qj中,如果有空就将对应的值放入占有的RS中的Vj中,第二个操作寄存器就也进行上述操作只是改成Qk和Vk,而对于Store和Load因为只有一个操作寄存器地址,只需要qj和vj即可,加入address表示计算后的地址

```
void execute(int index, int RS_No)
{
```

```
int now_cycle = cycle;
    Sleep(10);
   now_cycle = cycle;
   //execution latency
   if (instr[index][0] == "LD") {
        while (cycle != now_cycle + 2);
   }
   if (instr[index][0] == "SD") {
        while (Store[RS_No].qj != "");//先等qj为空
        now_cycle = cycle;
        while (cycle != now_cycle + 2);
    if (instr[index][0] == "ADDD" || instr[index][0] == "SUBD") {
       while (Add[RS_No].qj != "" || Add[RS_No].qk != "");//先等qj和qk均为空
        now_cycle = cycle;
       while (cycle != now_cycle + 2);
    }
    if (instr[index][0] == "MULTD" || instr[index][0] == "DIVD") {
        while (Mult[RS_No].qj != "" || Mult[RS_No].qk != "");//等qj和qk均为空
        now_cycle = cycle;
        if (instr[index][0] == "MULTD") {
           while (cycle != now_cycle + 10);
        }
        else {
           while (cycle != now_cycle + 20);
       }
   }
    cout << "execute" << index << " " << cycle << endl;</pre>
    instr_cycle[index][1] = cycle;
   thread t = thread(write, index, RS_No);
   t.join();
}
```

execute阶段,上面说到了如果寄存器在issue阶段忙的时候就会把对应的状态信息存到qj或者qk中,所以在execute阶段,所需要进行的第一部分等待就是把所有的qj和qk全部等待成空值,第二部分就是execution latency 的等待,也就是pdf中所给出的那张表格,关于每个操作需要进行的延迟

```
void write(int index, int RS_No)
   int now_cycle = cycle;
   string t_address;
   string t_status;
   while (cycle != now_cycle + 1);
   Sleep(20);
   cout << "write" << index << " " << cycle << endl;</pre>
   instr_cycle[index][2] = cycle; //最终每条指令输出的write周期
   while (cycle != now_cycle + 1); //等待一周期
   if (instr[index][0] == "LD") {
       t_status = "Load" + to_string(RS_No + 1);
       t_address = Load[RS_No].address;
       for (int i = 0; i < 16; i++) {
           if (Register_condition[i].busy && Register_condition[i].status ==
t_status) { //以寄存器状态作为判断条件。然后添加寄存器的值
               Register_condition[i].busy = false;
```

```
Register_condition[i].status = "";
               Register_condition[i].value = t_address;
           }
       }
       Load[RS_No].address = "";
       Load[RS_No].busy = false;
    }
   if (instr[index][0] == "SD") {
       t_status = "Store" + to_string(RS_No + 1);//SD指令不需要改变寄存器
       Store[RS_No].address = "";
       Store[RS_No].busy = false;
       Store[RS_No].vj = "";
    }
    if (instr[index][0] == "ADDD" || instr[index][0] == "SUBD") {
       t_status = "Add" + to_string(RS_No + 1);
       if (instr[index][0] == "ADDD") { //加法or减法
           t_address = Add[RS_No].vj + "+" + Add[RS_No].vk;
       }
       else {
           t_address = Add[RS_No].vj + "-" + Add[RS_No].vk;
       }
       for (int i = 0; i < 16; i++) {//以寄存器状态作为判断条件。然后添加寄存器的值
            if (Register_condition[i].busy && Register_condition[i].status ==
t_status) {
               Register_condition[i].busy = false;
               Register_condition[i].status = "";
               Register_condition[i].value = t_address;
           }
       }
       Add[RS_No].busy = false; //重新将寄存器的值归0,表明空闲
       Add[RS_No].op = "";
       Add[RS_No].vj = "";
       Add[RS_No].vk = "";
    if (instr[index][0] == "MULTD" || instr[index][0] == "DIVD") {
       t_status = "Mult" + to_string(RS_No + 1);
       if (instr[index][0] == "MULTD") { //乘法 or 除法
           t_address = Mult[RS_No].vj + "*" + Mult[RS_No].vk;
       }
       else {
           t_address = Mult[RS_No].vj + "/" + Mult[RS_No].vk;
       }
       for (int i = 0; i < 16; i++) {
           if (Register_condition[i].busy && Register_condition[i].status ==
t_status) {
               Register_condition[i].busy = false;
               Register_condition[i].status = "";
               Register_condition[i].value = t_address;
           }
       }
       Mult[RS_No].busy = false;
       Mult[RS_No].op = "";
       Mult[RS_No].vj = "";
       Mult[RS_No].vk = "";
    }
```

```
for (int i = 0; i < 3; i++) {
       if (Add[i].qj == t_status) { //更新加法器的状态
           Add[i].qj = "";
           Add[i].vj = t_address;
       }
       if (Add[i].qk == t_status) {
           Add[i].qk = "";
           Add[i].vk = t_address;
       }
   }
   for (int i = 0; i < 2; i++) {//更新乘法器的状态
       if (Mult[i].qj == t_status) {
           Mult[i].qj = "";
           Mult[i].vj = t_address;
       }
       if (Mult[i].qk == t_status) {
           Mult[i].qk = "";
           Mult[i].vk = t_address;
       }
   }
   for (int i = 0; i < 3; i++) {
       if (Store[i].qj == t_status) {//更新store的状态
           Store[i].qj = "";
           Store[i].vj = t_address;
       }
   }
}
```

write阶段,这个涉及了两方面的更新,一个部分是关于寄存器状态的更新,涉及指令的区分,因为SD指令是不涉及对寄存器的操作的,对于其他指令,计算好的值会被放入指定的寄存器中,并将此时的寄存器改为空闲状态。另一个部分是关于RS状态的更新,主要是将qj为此时write back后的数据的RSqj置为0,vi置为计算后的值,即此时的RS等到了需要的数据

```
void tomasulo()
{
   vector<thread> threads(instr_size);
   file_print(filenum);
   int precycle = 0;
   int cycle_flag[100];
   memset(cycle_flag, 0, sizeof(cycle_flag)); //防止重复输出同一个周期
   for (cycle; cycle <= instr_size; cycle++) {</pre>
       threads[cycle - 1] = thread(instr_wait, cycle - 1); //创建线程,并行执行
       Sleep(80);
       for (int i = 0; i < instr_cycle.size(); i++) { //取巧做法,直接用指令的每个
阶段的周期来表示发生改变的位置,输出那几个周期的内容
            for (int j = 0; j < instr_cycle[i].size(); j++) {</pre>
               if (cycle == instr_cycle[i][j]&&cycle_flag[cycle]==0) {
                   cycle_flag[cycle] = 1;
                   if (cycle - precycle == 1) {
                        if (cycle != 1) {
                                               //没有持续的相同输出
                           cout << "no continued same output " << endl;</pre>
                           outfile << "no continued same output " << endl;</pre>
                           cout << endl;</pre>
                           outfile << endl;</pre>
                       }
```

```
cout << "cycle_" << cycle << ";" << endl;</pre>
                          outfile << "cycle_" << cycle << ";" << endl;</pre>
                          print();
                          precycle = cycle;
                     }
                     else { //有持续的相同周期并且输出最后一个相同周期编号至末尾
                          cout << "same output until cycle_" << cycle - 1 << endl;</pre>
                          outfile << "same output until cycle_" << cycle - 1 <<
end1;
                          cout << endl;</pre>
                          outfile << endl;</pre>
                          cout << "cycle_" << cycle << ";" << endl;</pre>
                          outfile << "cycle_" << cycle << ";" << endl;</pre>
                          print();
                          precycle = cycle;
                     }
                 }
            }
        }
    }
    //print();
    Sleep(20);
    while (cycle <= 60) {
        Sleep(80); //没有指令需要读入,只用考虑输出情况,下面代码和上半部分基本一致
        for (int i = 0; i < instr_cycle.size(); i++) {</pre>
             for (int j = 0; j < instr_cycle[i].size(); j++) {</pre>
                 if (cycle == instr_cycle[i][j] && cycle_flag[cycle] == 0) {
                     cycle_flag[cycle] = 1;
                     if (cycle - precycle == 1) {
                          cout << "no continued same output " << endl;</pre>
                         outfile << "no continued same output " << endl;</pre>
                          cout << endl;</pre>
                          outfile << endl;</pre>
                          cout << "cycle_" << cycle << ";" << endl;</pre>
                         outfile << "cycle_" << cycle << ";" << endl;</pre>
                          print();
                          precycle = cycle;
                     }
                     else {
                          cout << "same output until cycle_" << cycle - 1 << endl;</pre>
                         outfile << "same output until cycle_" << cycle - 1 <<
end1;
                          cout << endl;</pre>
                          outfile << endl;</pre>
                          cout << "cycle_" << cycle << ";" << endl;</pre>
                          outfile << "cycle_" << cycle << ";" << endl;</pre>
                          print();
                          precycle = cycle;
                 }
            }
        }
        Sleep(20);
        cycle++;
```

```
for (auto& th : threads) {
        th.join();
    }
    for (int i = 0; i < instr_size; i++) { //输出最后的各个指令各个阶段的周期编号(指令
最终执行情况表)
        for (int j = 0; j < 3; j++) {
            cout << instr[i][j] << " ";</pre>
            outfile << instr[i][j] << " ";</pre>
        }
        cout << ":";
        outfile << ":";</pre>
        for (int j = 0; j < 3; j++) {
            cout << instr_cycle[i][j] << " ";</pre>
            outfile << instr_cycle[i][j] << " ";</pre>
        }
        cout << endl;</pre>
        outfile << endl;</pre>
    }
    outfile.close();//关闭输出流
}
```

主函数部分,主函数的主要作用其实可能就是来创建线程了,对于每一个到达的指令,都创建一个线程来表示他们可以并行执行,但是每一个部分又对指令进行了有关约束和等待来保持一致性,之后是关于哪个周期该输出,这里做了个取巧,因为按照pdf上的说法,重复的周期只需要输出头和尾的编号即可,而有变化的阶段一定是所有指令的issue,execute,write阶段才会出现,所以这里采用一个precycle变量来存储上一次发生改变的周期,只输出所有指令的issue,execute,write阶段周期的各个RS,FU等的状态,其余皆为重复,用此时的precycle~cycle-1来代表重复周期数。最后将所有的指令以及对应的issue,execute,write阶段周期输出。

# 四、实验结果

实验结果采用文件输出和终端输出两个输出方式

input1的部分:

```
issue0 1
cycle_1;
Load1:Yes,M(34+R2);
Load2:No,;
Load3:No,;
Store1:No,;
Store2:No,;
Store3:No,;
Add1:No,,,,;
Add2:No,,,,;
Add3:No,,,,;
Mult1:No,,,,;
Mult2:No,,,,,;
F0:;F2:;F4:;F6:Load1;F8:;F10:;F12:;F14:;F16:;F18:;F20:;F22:;F24:;F26:;F28:;F30:;
issue1 2
no continued same output
cycle_2;
Load1:Yes,M(34+R2);
Load2:Yes,M(45+R3);
Load3:No,;
Store1:No,;
Store2:No,;
Store3:No,;
Add1:No,,,,;
Add2:No,,,,;
Add3:No,,,,;
Mult1:No,,,,;
Mult2:No,,,,,;
F0:;F2:Load2;F4:;F6:Load1;F8:;F10:;F12:;F14:;F16:;F18:;F20:;F22:;F24:;F26:;F28:;F30:;
execute0 3
issue2 3
no continued same output
```

第一个周期和第二个周期,主要涉及的操作是load操作,可以看到此时的RS的输出中load1在第一个周期被使用,load2在第二个周期被使用,并且在下面的FU中,F6也显示在load1,F2显示在load2状态

```
Microsoft Visual Studio 调试控制台
 cycle_3;
 Load1:Yes,M(34+R2);
 Load2:Yes,M(45+R3);
 Load3:No,;
 Store1:No,;
 Store2:No,;
 Store3:No,;
 Add1:No,,,,;
 Add2:No,,,,;
 Add3:No,,,,,;
Mult1:Yes,MULTD,,,Load2,;
 Mult2:No,,,,;
 F0:Mult1;F2:Load2;F4:;F6:Load1;F8:;F10:;F12:;F14:;F16:;F18:;F20:;F22:;F24:;F26:;F28:;F30:;
 execute1 4
 issue3 4
 write0 4
 no continued same output
 cycle_4;
 Load1:No,;
Load2:Yes,M(45+R3);
 Load3:No,;
 Store1:No,;
 Store2:No,;
 Store3:No,;
 Add1:Yes,SUBD,M(34+R2),,,Load2;
 Add2:No,,,,;
Add3:No,,,,,;
Mult1:Yes,MULTD,,,Load2,;
 Mult2:No,,,,,;
F0:Mult1;F2:Load2;F4:;F6:M(34+R2);F8:Add1;F10:;F12:;F14:;F16:;F18:;F20:;F22:;F24:;F26:;F28:;F30:;
 issue4 5
 write1 5
 no continued same output
```

接下来两个周期,是乘法和加法操作,同时也可以看到此时的RS进行了对应的更新,寄存器状态也进行了改变,并且F6由load1改为了M(34+R2)表明已经开始取数据

```
cycle_5;
Load1:No,;
Load2:No,;
Load3:No,;
Store1:No,;
Store2:No,;
Store3:No,;
Add1:Yes,SUBD,M(34+R2),M(45+R3),,;
Add2:No,,,,;
Add3:No,,,,,;
Mult1:Yes,MULTD,M(45+R3),,,;
Mult2:Yes,DIVD,,M(34+R2),Mult1,;
F0:Mult1;F2:M(45+R3);F4:;F6:M(34+R2);F8:Add1;F10:Mult2;F12:;F14:;F16:;F18:;F20:;F22:;F24:;F26:;F28:;F30:;
no continued same output
cycle_6;
Load1:No,;
Load2:No,;
Load3:No,;
Store1:No,;
Store2:No,;
Store3:No´,;
Add1:Yes,SUBD,M(34+R2),M(45+R3),,;
Add2:Yes,ADDD,,M(45+R3),Add1,;
Add3:No,,,,,;
Mult1:Yes,MULTD,M(45+R3),,,;
Mult2:Yes,DIVD,,M(34+R2),Mult1,;
Mult2:Yes,DIVD,M(34+R2).F4::F6:Add2
F0:Mult1;F2:M(45+R3);F4:;F6:Add2;F8:Add1;F10:Mult2;F12:;F14:;F16:;F18:;F20:;F22:;F24:;F26:;F28:;F30:;
execute3 7
 no continued same output
```

再接下来两个周期,新的指令为DIVD F10 F0 F6 , ADDD F6 F8 F2 , 可以看到此时的ADD已经放入add2中了, divd也放入了mult2 , 同时寄存器状态也进行了更新。

以上都是每个相邻周期都发生变化的情况的输出,可以看到最后一行都加上了no continued output的字样,接下来来一个有重复输出周期的例子

```
cycle 11;
 Load1:No,;
Load2:No,;
Load3:No,;
Store1:No,;
Store2:No,;
Store3:No,;
Add1:No,,,,;
Add2:No,,,,;
same output until cycle_14
cycle_15;
Load1:No,;
Load2:No,;
Load3:No,;
Store1:No,;
Store2:No,;
Store3:No,;
Add1:No,,,,;
Add2:No,,,,;
Add2:No,,,,,,
Add3:No,,,,,,,
Mult1:Yes,MULTD,M(45+R3),,,;
Mult2:Yes,DIVD,,M(34+R2),Mult1,;
F0:Mult1;F2:M(45+R3);F4:;F6:M(34+R2)-M(45+R3)+M(45+R3);F8:M(34+R2)-M(45+R3);F10:Mult2;F12:;F14:;F16:;F18:;F20:;F22:;F24:
F0:Mult1;F2:M(45+R3);F4:;F6:M(34+R2)-M(45+R3)+M(45+R3);F8:M(34+R2)-M(45+R3);F10:Mult2;F12:;F14:;F16:;F18:;F20:;F22:;F24:
F0:Mult1;F2:M(45+R3);F4:;F6:M(34+R2)-M(45+R3)+M(45+R3);F8:M(34+R2)-M(45+R3);F10:Mult2;F12:;F14:;F16:;F18:;F20:;F22:;F24:
```

看第11周期的时候有重复输出,重复输出到14周期,最后输出了一行 same output until cycle\_14 最后看一下具体的各个指令的三个状态的发生周期

```
ycle_37;
 oad1:No,;
 oad2:No,;
Load3:No,;
Store1:No,;
Store2:No,;
Store3:No,;
Add1:No,,,,,;
Add2:No,,,,;
 Add3:No,,,,,;
Mult1:No,,,,;
Mult2:No,,,,,;
F0:M(45+R3)*;F2:M(45+R3);F4:;F6:M(34+R2)-M(45+R3)+M(45+R3);F8:M(34+R2)-M(45+R3);F10:M(45+R3)*/M(34+R2);F12:;F14:;F16:;F1
8:;F20:;F22:;F24:;F26:;F28:;F30:;
LD F6 34+ R2 :1 3 4
LD F2 45+ R3 :2 4 5
MULTD F0 F2 F4 :3 15 16
SUBD F8 F6 F2 :4 7 8
DIVD F10 F0 F6 :5 36 37
 ADDD F6 F8 F2 :6 10 11
```

可以看到符合pdf上的数据,完成本次实验

input2的部分:

首先对于代码中第一部分, 改变文件编号

```
const int filenum = 2; //输入文件编号
```

然后这个部分就不做详细阐述了,看一下几个周期的截图吧

```
cycle_6;
Load1:No,;
Load2:No,;
Load3:No,;
Store1:Yes,M(0R3);
Store2:No,;
Store3:No,;
Add1:Yes,ADDD,M(R3),M(R2),,;
Add2:No,,,,;
Add3:No,,,,,,
Add3:No,,,,,,,
Mult1:Yes,DIVD,M(R3),M(R2),,;
Mult2:Yes,MULTD,,M(R2),Mult1,;
Mult2:Yes,MULTD,H(R3);F6:M
F0:Add1;F2:M(R2);F4:M(R3);F6:Mult2;F8:;F10:;F12:;F14:;F16:;F18:;F20:;F22:;F24:;F26:;F28:;F30:;
execute4 7
no continued same output
cycle_7;
Load1:No,;
Load2:No,;
Load3:No,;
Store1:Yes,M(0R3);
Store2:No,;
Store3:No,;
Add1:Yes,ADDD,M(R3),M(R2),,;
Add2:No,,,,;
Add3:No,,,,,;

Mult1:Yes,DIVD,M(R3),M(R2),,;

Mult2:Yes,MULTD,,M(R2),Mult1,;

F0:Add1;F2:M(R2);F4:M(R3);F6:Mult2;F8:;F10:;F12:;F14:;F16:;F18:;F20:;F22:;F24:;F26:;F28:;F30:;
 no continued same output
```

因为有SD操作是新的,所以截取了第六周期的图片,此时store1中存在数据

```
cycle_41;
Load1:No,;
Load2:No,;
Store1:No,;
Store1:No,;
Store2:No,;
Store3:No,;
Add1:No,,,,,;
Add2:No,,,,,;
Mult1:No,,,,,;
Mult2:No,,,,,;
Mult2:No,,,,,;
Fe:M(R3)+M(R2);F2:M(R2);F4:M(R3);F6:M(R3)+M(R2)*M(R2);F8:;F10:;F12:;F14:;F16:;F18:;F20:;F22:;F24:;F26:;F28:;F30:;
LD F2 0 R2 :1 3 4
LD F4 0 R3 :2 4 5
DTVD F0 F4 F2 :3 25 26
MULTD F6 F0 F2 :4 36 37
ADDD F0 F4 F2 :5 7 8
SD F6 0 R3 :6 39 40
MULTD F6 F0 F2 :27 37 38
SD F6 0 R1 :28 40 41
```

最后的输出(各个指令的三个状态的发生周期)

基本符合tomasulo算法的模拟,本次实验圆满结束,随实验报告附上源码以及output1,2文件