COMPUTER ORGANIZATION AND DESIGN

The Hardware/Software Interface



Chapter 2

Instructions: Language of the Computer

指令: 机器的语言

目录

- 机器语言——指令集
 - 操作码、操作数 (寄存器、内存地址、小常量)
- 数据的二进制表示
 - **■无符号数、有符号数(二进制补码)**
- ■指令的二进制表示
 - 算术逻辑、访存、控制、函数调用
- 其他表示
 - 字符串、常量、数组与指针
- 并行与同步指令
- 程序的编译与运行

Character Data

- 单字节的字符集
 - ASCII码: 128 个字符
 - 95 个图形化可见字符, 33 个控制字符
 - Latin-1码: 256 个字符
 - ASCII码, +96 more graphic characters
- Unicode: 32位的字符集
 - 用于Java, C++宽字符集, ...
 - 覆盖世界上的绝大多少字符, 以及符号
 - UTF-8, UTF-16: 变长编码

单字节/多字节 指令

- RISC-V 单字节/多字节 load/store指令
 - Load byte/halfword/word: 符号扩展到64 位 in rd
 - lb rd, offset(rs1)
 - Th rd, offset(rs1)
 - lw rd, offset(rs1)
 - Load byte/halfword/word unsigned: 零扩展到64 位 in rd
 - lbu rd, offset(rs1)
 - Thu rd, offset(rs1)
 - lwu rd, offset(rs1)
 - Store byte/halfword/word: Store 最右边的8/16/32位
 - sb rs2, offset(rs1)
 - sh rs2, offset(rs1)
 - sw rs2, offset(rs1)

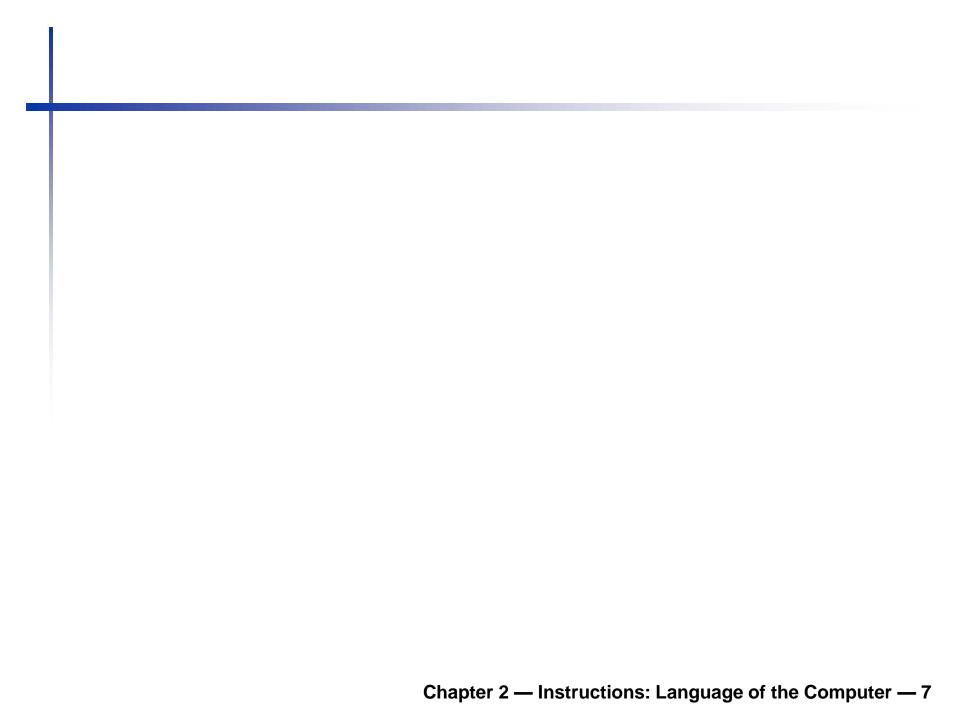
String Copy Example

C code: void strcpy (char x[], char y[]) unsigned i; i = 0;while $((x[i]=y[i])!='\setminus 0')$ i += 1;

String Copy Example

```
RISC-V code:
strcpy:
    addi sp,sp,-8
    sd s2,0(sp)
    add s2,x0,x0
L1: add t0,s2,a1
    1bu t1,0(t0)
    add t2,s2,a0
    t1,0(t2)
   beg t1,x0,L2
   addi s2, s2, 1
    jal x0,L1
L2: 1d s2,0(sp)
    addi sp,sp,8
    jalr x0,0(x1)
```

```
void strcpy (char x[], char y[])
{ unsigned i;
  i = 0:
  while ((x[i]=y[i])!='\setminus 0')
    i += 1:
// adjust stack for 1 double word
      // push s2
       // i=0
      // t0 = addr of y[i]
// t1 = y[i]
      // t2 = addr of x[i]
// x[i] = y[i]
// if y[i] == 0 then exit
      // i = i + 1
// next iteration of loop
       // restore saved s2
// pop 1 double word from stack
// and return
```





Which of the following is TRUE?

- add a0,t0,4(x12) is valid in RV32
- B. can byte address 8GB of memory with an RV32 word
- c. imm must be multiple of 4 for Iw a0,imm(a0) to be valid
- None of the above

32位常量(大常量)

- 程序使用的绝大多数常量都很小
 - 12位立即数基本够了
- 偶尔需要使用 32-bit 常量 lui rd, constant
 - Copies 20-bit constant to bits [31:12] of rd
 - Extends bit 31 to bits [63:32]
 - Clears bits [11:0] of rd to 0

U-Format for "Upper Immediate" instructions

31		12 11	7 6	0
imm[31:1	2]	rd	opcode	
20		5	7	
U-immediate	[31:12]	dest	LUI	
U-immediate	[31:12]	dest	AUIPC	

- Has 20-bit immediate in upper 20 bits of 32-bit instruction word
- One destination register, rd
- ■一共两条U型指令
 - LUI Load Upper Immediate
 - AUIPC Add Upper Immediate to PC

LUI to create long immediates

- LUI 指令
 - 拷贝20位常量到bits [31:12] of rd, Extends bit 31 to bits [63:32], Clears bits [11:0] of rd to 0.
- ADDI指令
 - 设置低12位
- 合起来, 在寄存器中存入一个32位的常量值

lui s2, 976 // 0x003D0

addi s2,s2,1280 // 0x500

思考:如果要得到0xDEADBEEF,如何?

一个特殊情况

如何存入 OxDEADBEEF?

LUI t0, 0xDEADB # t0 = 0xDEADB000 ADDI t0, t0, 0xEEF# t0 = 0xDEADAEEF

如果低12位的最高位为1会发生什么? Why?

- ADDI 12-bit immediate 总是有符号扩展的, if top bit is set, it would have subtracted 2^12. To compensate for this error, we need to add 1 into upper 20 bits

解决方案

How to set 0xDEADBEEF?

LUI t0, 0xDEADC # t0 = 0xDEADC000

ADDI t0, t0, 0xEEF # t0 = 0xDEADBEEF

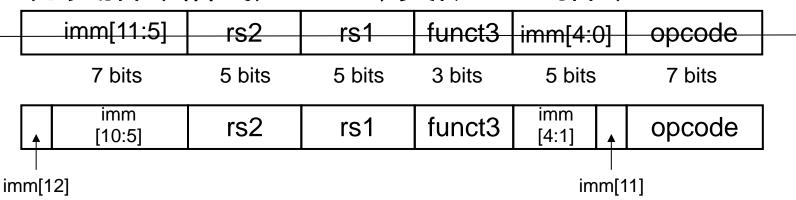
如果低12位的最高位为1,则需要提前给高20位的 值加个1

伪指令:

li t0, 0xDEADBEEF # Creates two instructions

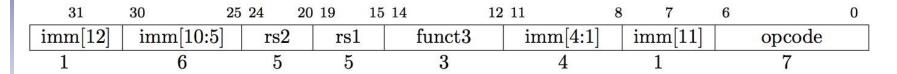
分支目标地址的寻址

- 分支指令指定
 - 操作码, 两个寄存器, 目标地址
- 绝大多数情况下,分支目标靠近分支指令本身
 - Forward or backward
- 分支指令格式为SB型, 类似 S-型指令:



- PC相对寻址
 - 目标地址 = PC + immediate × 2

RISC-V 中SB-型指令——分支指令

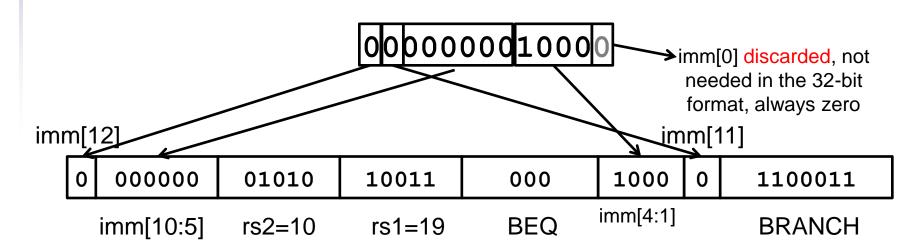


- SB-型几乎跟S-型指令一样, 有2个源寄存器 (rs1/rs2) 和 12位常量
- 但是常量代表的值的范围为: -4096 to +4094 in 2-byte increments
- 12位常量本质上编码了13-位 有符号的字节偏移(lowest bit of offset is always zero, so no need to store it)

分支指令的例子

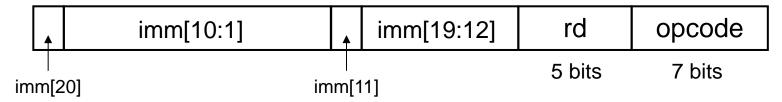
beq s2,t0, offset = 16 bytes

13-bit immediate, imm[12:0], with value 16



跳转目标地址的寻址

- Jump and link (jal) saves PC+4 in register rd (the return address)
 - "j"是一条伪指令: JAL x0, imm, 放弃了保存返回地址
- 目标地址使用20-位立即数来支持更大范围的跳转:
 - ±2²⁰ byte addresses, ±2¹⁹ locations, 2-byte addresses
- 跟分支指令相似,优化了立即数的编码来节省硬件成本
- UJ format:



- 还可以利用jalr支持32位的长距离跳转:
 - lui: load address[31:12] to temp register
 - jalr: add address[11:0] and jump to target

JAL的例子

无条件跳转
j 伪指令
j Label = jal x0, Label # Discard return address
vs jal ra, Label

函数调用
 # Call function within ±2¹⁸ 32-bit instructions of PC jal ra, FuncName

JALR 指令 (I-型)

immediate	rs1	funct3	rd	opcode
12 bits	5 bits	3 bits	5 bits	7 bits
offset[11:0]	base	0	dest	JALR

JALR rd, rs, immediate

- Writes PC+4 to rd (return address)
- Sets PC = rs + immediate
- 跟load指令一样,使用12位常量编码字节地址
 - no multiplication by 2 bytes

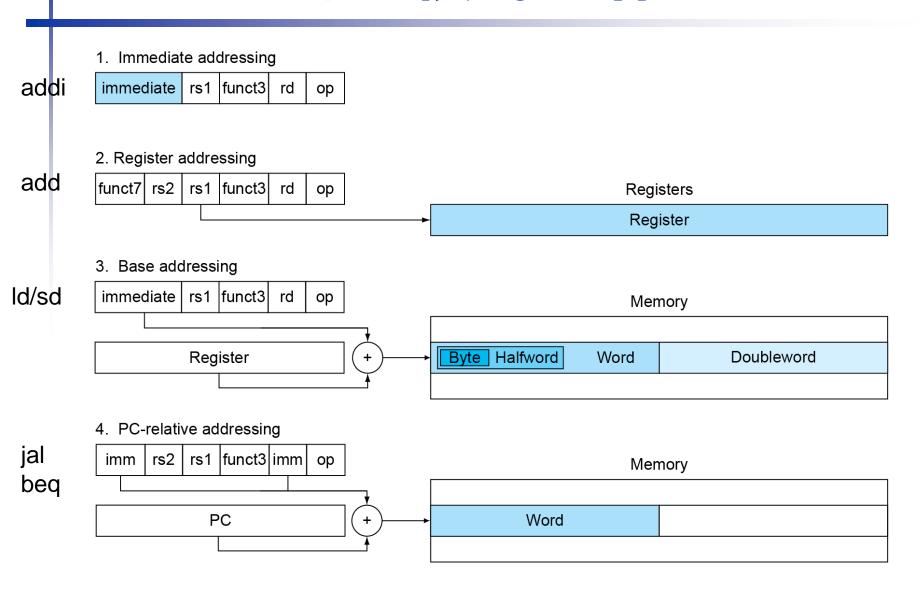
JALR的例子

```
# 返回指令: ret and jr 伪指令
ret = jr ra = jalr x0, ra, 0
# long call指令-绝对地址:
lui x1, <hi20bits>
jalr ra, x1, <lo12bits>
# long jump指令-相对地址: Jump PC-relative with 32-bit offset
auipc x1, <hi20bits> # Adds upper immediate value to PC寄存器
                      # and places result in x1
jalr x0, x1, <lo12bits> # 注意:有符号扩展
# 间接跳转/间接函数调用: return under indirect jump
     with/without saving return address into ra
```

回顾JAL 和JALR指令

- JAL
 - 调用一个函数: jal ra, Func
 - 保存返回地址: PC + 4 -> ra
 - 跳转: Func (PC + imm) -> PC
 - 跳转: jal x0, Label
 - (PC + imm) -> PC
- JALR
 - 间接调用 a function: jalr ra, x1, imm
 - PC + 4 -> ra; (X1 + imm) -> PC
 - 间接跳转: jalr x0, x1, imm
 - 返回: jalr x0, ra, 0
 - long call:

RISC-V 寻址模式总结



RISC-V指令格式总结

Additional opcode Sou bits/immediate Reg				Source Desti Reg. 1 Reg. 1		estina Reg			•			
		24 21		20	19	15	14		11 8	7	6 0	(1
fun	ict7	r	s2		rs1		fun	ct3	rc	L	opcode	R-type
	imm[11	1:0]			rs1		fun	ict3	ro	l	opcode	I-type
imm	[11:5]	r	s2		rs1		fun	ct3	imm	[4:0]	opcode	S-type
imm[12]	imm[10:5]	r	s2		rs1		fun	ict3	imm[4:1]	imm[11]	opcode	B-type
imm[31:12]						ro	L	opcode	U-type			
imm[20]	imm[10):1]	in	nm[11]	imn	n[1	9:12]	75	ro	Į.	opcode	J-type

- 指令的内存地址按照4字节对齐
- 立即数的符号位总是在第31位
- 寄存器的位置绝对不变
- 操作码在最右边

数组 vs. 指针

- 数组的索引计算需要
 - 索引i乘以元素的宽度
 - 再加上数组的基地址
- 指针就是内存地址
 - 可以避免索引计算

例子: 清空一个数组

```
clear1(long array[], long size) {
                                         clear2(long *array, int size) {
 long i;
                                          int *p;
 for (i = 0; i < size; i += 1)
                                          for (p = \&array[0]; p < \&array[size];
   array[i] = 0;
                                               p = p + 8
                                            *p = 0:
                                        }
  1i \quad x5,0 \quad // i = 0
                                           mv x5,a0 // p = address of
                                        array[0] mv 将一个寄存器拷贝到另一个寄存器
loop1:
                                           slli t1.a1.3 // t1 = size * 8
  slli t1, x5, 3 // t1 = i * 8
                                           add t2.a0.t1 // t2 = address of
  add t2,a0,t1 // t2 = address of
                                        array[size]
array[i]
                                        loop2:
  x_0,0(t_2) // array[i] = 0
                                           x_0,0(x_5) // Memory[p] = 0
  addi x5, x5, 1 // i = i + 1
                                           addi x5, x5, 8 // p = p + 8
  blt x5,a1,loop1 // if (i<size)
                                           bltu x5,t2,loop2
                     // go to loop1
                                                          // if (p<&array[size])</pre>
                                                          // go to loop2
```

Array vs. Ptr

- 乘法可以替换成移位"strength reduced"
- 数组版本,需要在循环内部移位
 - 索引的计算需要增加i移位,加基地址,计算内存地址
- 指针版本
 - 直接增加指针的值
- 编译器可以自动优化成指针版本

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- 为什么需要同步——共享变量
 - 两个并发线程:下列2种情形,谁会开心?

```
int withdraw(account, amount) {
  int balance = get_balance(account);
  balance -= amount;
  put_balance(account, balance);
  spit out cash;
}
```

```
int withdraw(account, amount) {
  int balance = get_balance(account);
  balance -= amount;
  put_balance(account, balance);
  spit out cash;
}
```

```
balance = get_balance(account);
balance -= amount;

balance = get_balance(account);
balance -= amount;

put_balance(account, balance);
spit out cash;

put_balance(account, balance);
spit out cash;

put_balance(account, balance);
spit out cash;
```

余额: 100 100-10 = 90

context switch

读余额: 100 100-10 = 90

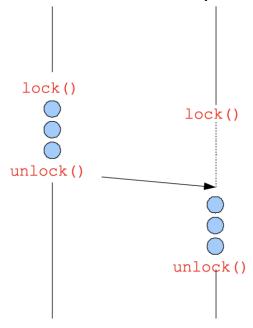
写余额: 90 收现金: 10

context switch

写余额: 90 收现金: 10

问题:没有确保"读-计算-写回"的原子性!

- 如何实现同步
- 利用**原子锁**,确保一个事务的**原子性**
 - 原子锁lock()的语义
 - **如果当前是开锁**状态,则授权**上锁(...**后续可以工作)
 - 如果当前是**上锁**状态,则不能授权
 - 原子锁unlock()的语义
 - 开锁走人
 - 能否实现同步?



- 如何实现原子锁
 - ■需求
 - 检查锁状态load—开锁状态,则授权上锁store
 - 至少需要保证load&store的原子化
 - 挑战
 - CPU调度以指令为基本单位。对于调度来说,单条指令是原子的;多条指令则不是
 - 方案: 一条指令完成?
 - 该指令会很复杂
 - 方案: 多条指令完成(类似于同步库函数)
 - load-reserved + store-conditional,构成automic

- Load-reserved and StoreConditional
 - load-reserved <==> LoadLinked
 - load
 - 同时reserve register记录load时的memory address
 - StoreConditional
 - 如果自load以来没被写过,则store并返回1;否则返回0

```
int LoadLinked(int *ptr) {
    return *ptr;
}

int StoreConditional(int *ptr, int value) {
    if (no update to *ptr since LoadLinked to this address) {
        *ptr = value;
        return 1; // success!
    } else {
        return 0; // failed to update
    }
}
```

lock的C实现

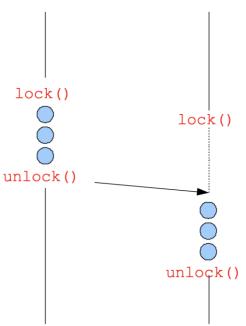
```
void lock(lock_t *lock) {
while (LoadLinked(&lock->flag) ||
!StoreConditional(&lock->flag, 1))
; // spin
}
```

■ lock的汇编实现:

sd

// free lock

x0,0(x20)



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Synchronization

- Two processors sharing an area of memory
 - e.g., P1 read&write, P2 read&write
 - the prevous bank example
 - Data race if P1 and P2 don't synchronize
 - Result depends of order of accesses
- Hardware support required
 - Atomic read &write memory operation
 - No other access to the location allowed between the read and write
- Could be a single instruction
 - E.g., atomic swap of register → memory
 - Or an atomic pair of instructions

Synchronization in RISC-V

- Load reserved: lr.d rd, (rs1)
 - Load from address in rs1 to rd
 - Place reservation on memory address
- Store conditional: sc.d rd, rs2, (rs1)
 - Store from rs2 to address in rs1
 - Succeeds if location not changed since the 1r.d
 - Returns 0 in rd
 - Fails if location is changed
 - Returns non-zero value in rd

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fuHwmyZXnPAhttps://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pcNCw8iAp8A

Synchronization in RISC-V

Example 1: atomic swap (to test/set lock variable)

```
again: lr.d t0,(s3) //; amount -> t0
sc.d t0,(s3),x23 // t0 = status; ; new
amount ->
bne t0,x0,again // branch if store failed
addi x23,t0,0 // x23 = loaded value
```

Example 2: lock

```
addi x12,x0,1 // copy locked value
again: lr.d t0,(s3) // read lock
bne t0,x0,again // check if it is 0 yet
sc.d t0,(s3),x12 // attempt to store
bne t0,x0,again // branch if fails
```

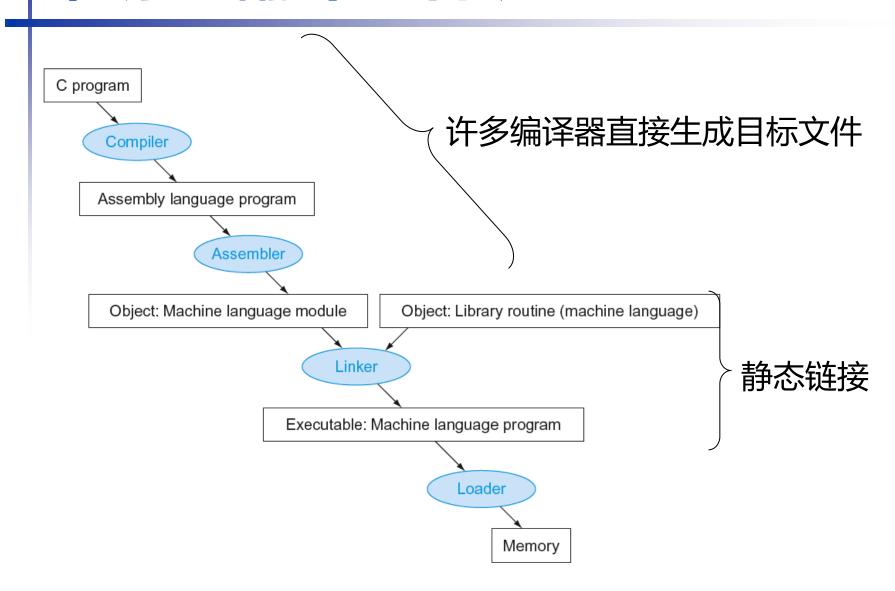
Unlock:

```
sd x0,0(s3) // free lock
```

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程序的翻译与启动



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生成一个目标模块文件

- 编译器将单个源代码文件翻译成单个机器指令文件
 - 称为目标模块 (object module)
- 目标模块中,提供用于构建完整程序所需的信息
 - Header: 描述目标模块的内容
 - Text segment: 包含翻译后的机器指令
 - Static data segment: 全程序生命期的数据(全局、静态数据)
 - Relocation info: 记录暂缺信息的部分(比如另一个模块中函数的地址),需要链接时修改
 - Symbol table: 本模块提供或引用的全局函数/数据
 - Debug info: 用于关联到源代码的位置信息

链接多个目标模块文件

- 生成一个可执行的镜像文件
 - 1. 合并多个模块中同名的segments
 - 2. 解析外部符号 (同时确定外部符号的地址)
 - 3. 修改依赖外部符号的指令/数据信息
- 可能需要动态链接
 - 如果外部符号的地址需要运行时才能动态确定

装载一个程序

- ▶将可执行镜像文件从磁盘装入内容
 - 1. 读取header信息,确定segment的位置和大小
 - 2. 创建虚拟地址空间(一个数据结构)
 - 3. 将代码和初始化数据拷贝到内存
 - 也可以利用页表缺页处理延迟拷贝
 - 4. 在栈上准备参数
 - 5. 初始化寄存器 (包括sp, fp, gp)
 - 6. 跳转到程序中的启动函数 (startup routine)
 - 将命令行参数拷贝到 a0, ... 寄存器, 然后调用main
 - 当main函数返回时,调用 exit系统调用

动态链接

- 概念
 - 仅当调用发生时,才链接和装载库代码
 - 需要库函数允许在运行时重新分配地址的
- 优点
 - 允许运行时多个程序复用共同的库代码
 - 可以避免静态链接一次性链接所有依赖库导致的代码膨胀
 - 当库代码的版本更新时,可以在运行时自动重新链接到新版本

一个完整的例子:排序算法

- 展示一个C语言冒泡排序算法的汇编指令
- Swap函数(叶子函数)

■ 假设: v in a0, k in a1, temp in t0

swap函数

swap:

```
slli t1,a1,3
add t1,a0,t1
ld t0,0(t1)
ld t2,8(t1)
sd t2,0(t1)
sd t0,8(t1)
ialr x0,0(x1)
```

```
// reg t1 = k * 8
// reg t1 = v + (k * 8)
    // reg t0 (temp) = v[k]
    // reg t2 = v[k + 1]
// v[k] = reg t2
// v[k+1] = reg t0 (temp)
// return to calling routine
```

sort函数

■ 非叶子函数 (调用swap) void sort (long long int v[], long long int n) long long int i, j; for (i = 0; i < n; i += 1) { for (j = i - 1;j >= 0 && v[j] > v[j + 1];i -= 1) { swap(v,j);■ 假设: v in a0, n in a1, i in s2, j in s3

外层循环

■ 外层循环的框架:

v in a0, n in a1, i in s2, j in s3

• for (i = 0; i < n; i += 1) {

```
li s2,0 // i = 0
for1tst:

bge s2,a1,exit1 // go to exit1 if s2 \geq a1 (i\geqn)
```

(循环体)

```
addi s2,s2,1 // i += 1
j for1tst // 跳转到外层循环的条件检测
exit1:
```

内层循环

```
v in a0, n in a1, i in s2, j in s3
内层循环的框架:
 • for (j = i - 1; j \ge 0 \&\& v[j] \ge v[j + 1]; j - = 1) \{ swap(v, j);
  addi s3, s2, -1 // j = i -1
for2tst:
    blt s3,x0,exit2 // go to exit2 if s3 < 0 (j < 0)
    slli t0,s3,3
                      // \text{ reg t0} = i * 8
    add t0,a0,t0
                         reg t0 = v + (i * 8)
    ld t1,0(t0)
                       // reg t1 = v[i]
    1d t2,8(t0)
                          reg t2 = v[j + 1]
    ble t1,t2,exit2 // go to exit2 if t1 \leq t2
                     // copy parameter a0 into s4, 保护
    mv s4, a0
 caller-save寄存器
    mv s5, a1
                     // copy parameter a1 into s5,保护
 caller-save寄存器
    mv a0, s4
                     // first swap parameter is v,传参数
    mv a1, s3
                     // second swap parameter is j,传参
 数
  jal x1,swap
                   // call swap
                   // j -= 1 Instructions: Language of the Computer — 47
 addi
      s3,s3,-1
                   // 跳转到内层循环的条件检测
       for2tst
```

保护Registers

callee保护寄存器:

```
addi sp,sp,-40 // 为5个寄存器分配了40字节的空间 (此例子中寄存器为64位宽)

sd x1,32(sp) // save x1 on stack

sd s5,24(sp) // save s5 on stack

sd s4,16(sp) // save s4 on stack

sd s3,8(sp) // save s3 on stack

sd s2,0(sp) // save s2 on stack
```

callee恢复寄存器:

```
exit1:

ld s2,0(sp) // restore s2 from stack

ld s3,8(sp) // restore s3 from stack

ld s4,16(sp) // restore s4 from stack

ld s5,24(sp) // restore s5 from stack

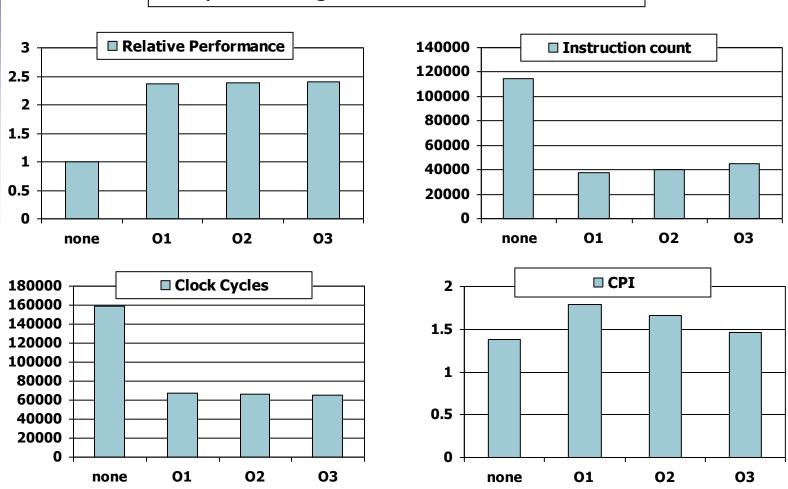
ld x1,32(sp) // restore x1 from stack

addi sp,sp, 40 // restore stack pointer

jalr x0,0(x1)
```

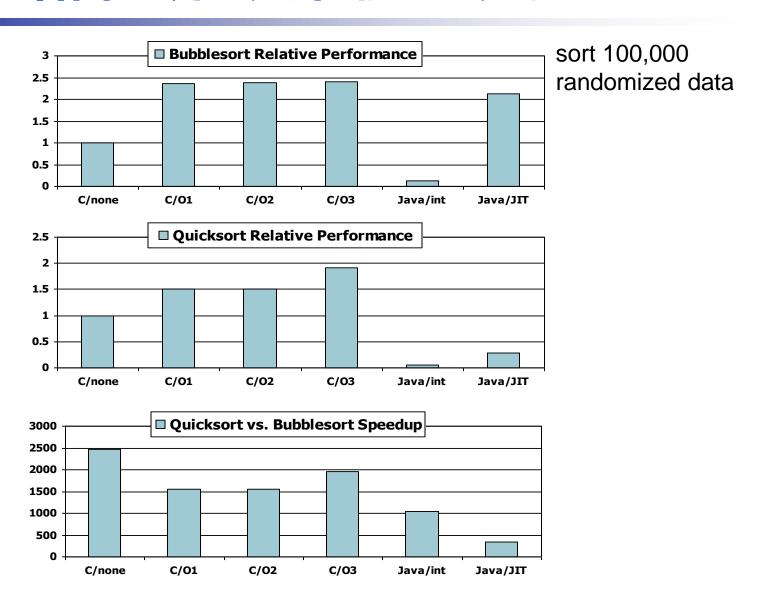
编译器优化对性能的影响





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编程语言与算法对性能的影响



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经验与教训

- 指令的总数 和 CPI 不能单独作为性能指标
- 编译优化的效果,受到算法的影响
- Java/JIT compiled code is significantly faster than JVM interpreted
 - Comparable to optimized C in some cases
- Nothing can fix a dumb algorithm!

其他RISC-V指令

- 其他基本的整数指令 (RV64I)
 - auipc rd, immed // rd = (imm<<12) + pc</p>
 - follow by jalr (adds 12-bit immed) for long jump
 - slt, sltu, slti, sltui: set less than (like MIPS)
 - addw, subw, addiw: 32-bit add/sub
 - sllw, srlw, srlw, slliw, srliw, sraiw: 32-bit shift
- 32-bit variant: RV32I
 - registers are 32-bits wide, 32-bit operations

指令集的扩展

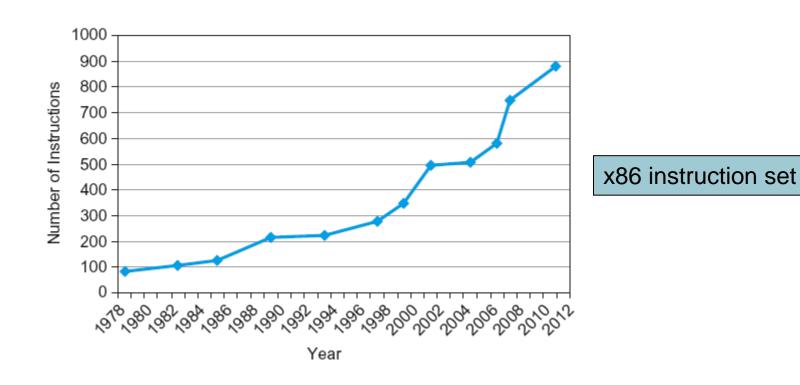
- M: integer multiply, divide, remainder
- A: atomic memory operations
- F: single-precision floating point
- D: double-precision floating point
- C: compressed instructions
 - 对高频使用的的指令,采取16-位编码

误解

- 强大的指令 ⇒ 更好的性能
 - Fewer instructions required
 - But complex instructions are hard to implement
 - May slow down all instructions, including simple ones
 - Compilers are good at making fast code from simple instructions
- 汇编编程可以获得更好的性能
 - But modern compilers are better at dealing with modern processors
 - More lines of code ⇒ more errors and less productivity

误解

- 后向兼容 ⇒ 指令集不再变化
 - 但是,确实导致指令集的膨胀



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总结

- Design principles
 - 1. Simplicity favors regularity
 - 2. Smaller is faster
 - 3. Good design demands good compromises
- Make the common case fast
- Layers of software/hardware
 - Compiler, assembler, hardware
- RISC-V: typical of RISC ISAs