

- 由于简单RAW冒险程序、load-use冒险程序、控制冒险程序中包含不含任何RAW冒险的指令，故不单独列出不含任何RAW冒险的程序。
- 运行程序时，可以通过选择INSMem和DataMem中的imem dmem选择不同的测试程序

```

114      imem.open( s: "imem-controllHazard.txt");
115      //      imem.open("imem-load-useHazard.txt");
116      //      imem.open("imem-simpleDataHazard.txt");

154      //      dmem.open("dmem-simpleData.txt");
155      dmem.open( s: "dmem-load-use&controll.txt");

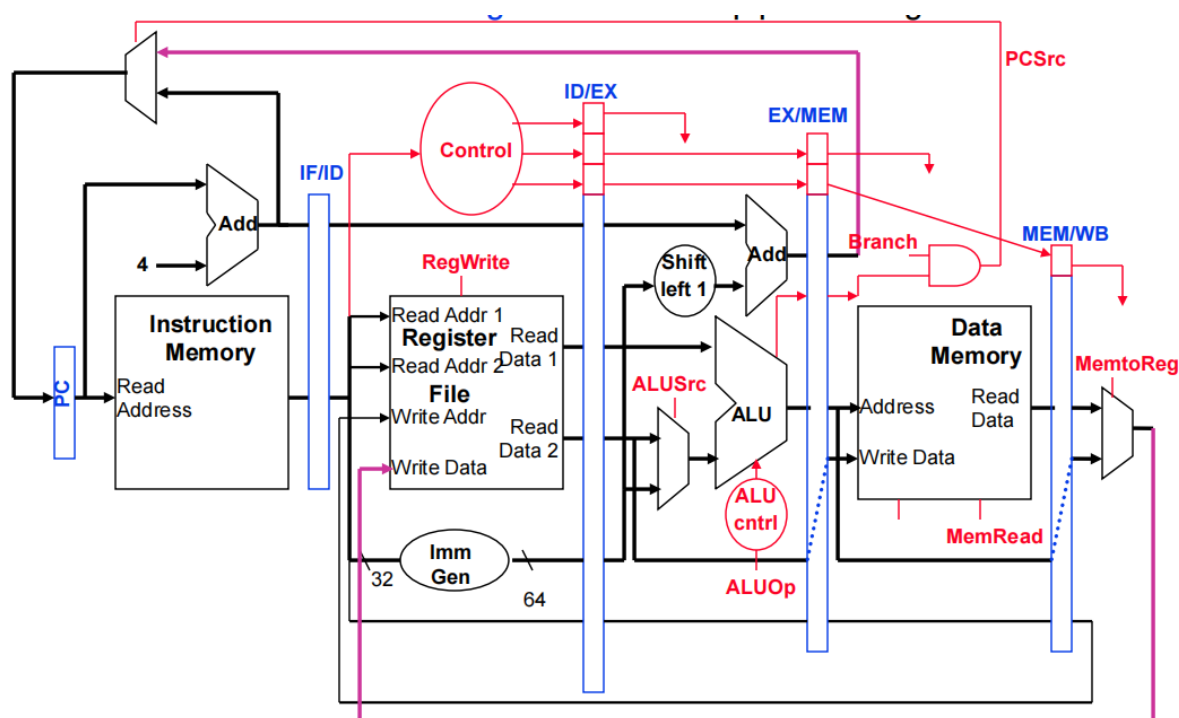
```

实验目的

在C++中为一个5阶段流水线的RISC-V处理器实现一个周期级精确的模拟器。该模拟器支持RISC-V指令集的一个子集，并且应该对每个指令的执行周期进行建模。

实验原理

流水线



冒险

数据冒险

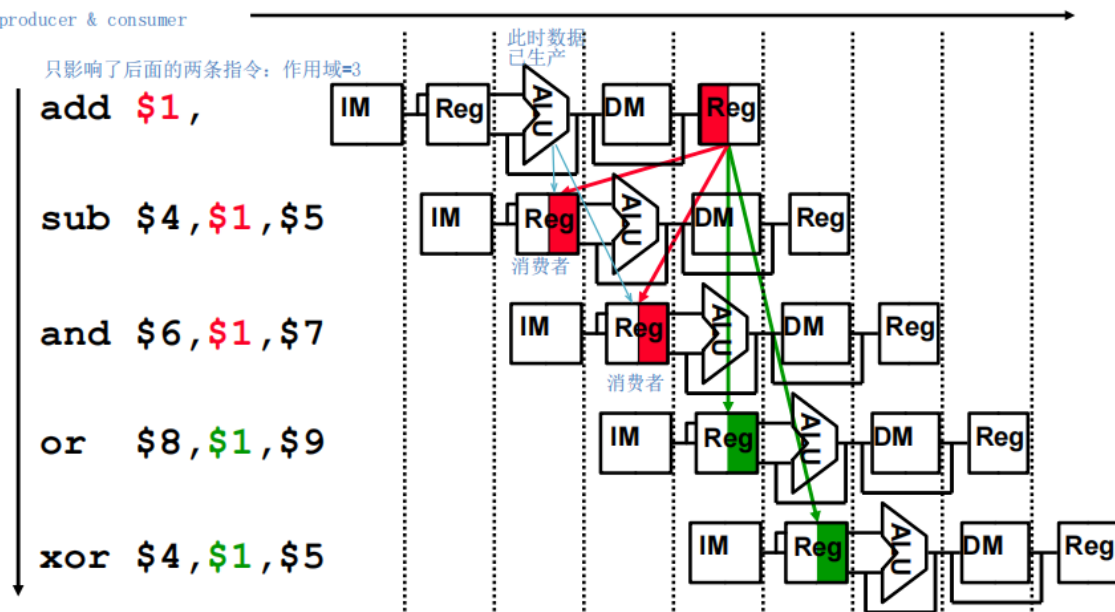
R类型

指令之间的相互依赖关系造成

Register Usage Can Cause Data Hazards

□ Dependencies backward in time cause hazards

producer & consumer



□ Read before write data hazard

解决方法

由于第一条指令在EX阶段末尾即可得到Rd需要的结果，可以不需要等到MEM阶段再传递数据，直接在EX末尾转发。

ID/EX是新进来的指令，从EX/MEM或MEM/WB（相邻老指令或次相邻老指令）中获得Rd值

冒险条件

由于某些指令可能并没有写寄存器，所以判断一下regwrite

相邻转发

1. EX Forward Unit:

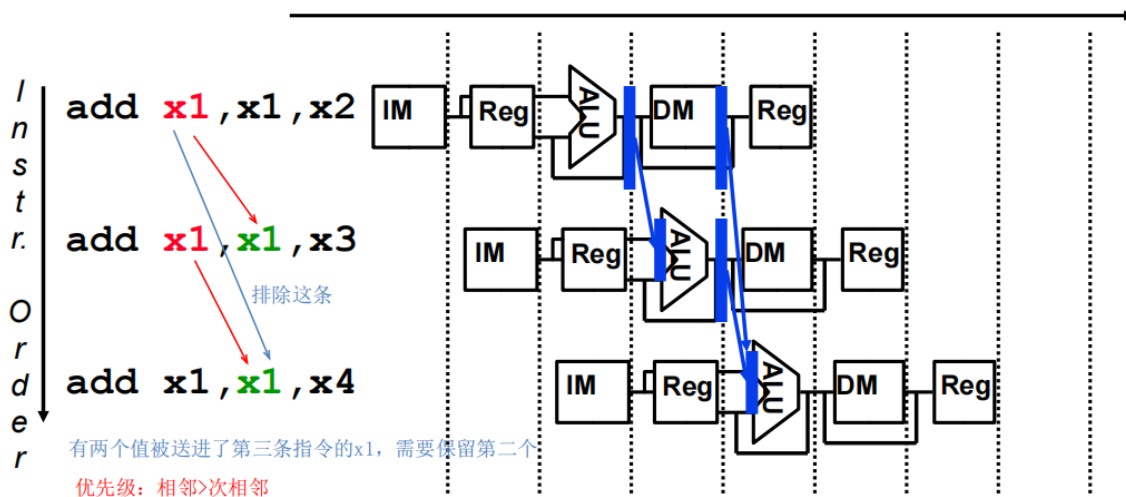
```
if (EX/MEM.RegWrite ALU后的阶段寄存器，判断这是一个R类型的指令
and (EX/MEM.RegisterRd != 0)
and (EX/MEM.RegisterRd = ID/EX.RegisterRs1)) 前一个寄存器/下一条指令
    ForwardA = 10
if (EX/MEM.RegWrite 存在依赖关系
and (EX/MEM.RegisterRd != 0)
and (EX/MEM.RegisterRd = ID/EX.RegisterRs2))
    ForwardB = 10
```

次相邻

2. MEM Forward Unit:

```
if (MEM/WB.RegWrite
and (MEM/WB.RegisterRd != 0)
and (MEM/WB.RegisterRd = ID/EX.RegisterRs1))
    ForwardA = 01
if (MEM/WB.RegWrite
and (MEM/WB.RegisterRd != 0)
and (MEM/WB.RegisterRd = ID/EX.RegisterRs2))
    ForwardB = 01
```

进一步问题



此时需要修改次相邻转发条件判断，需要保证没有相邻情况

2. MEM Forward Unit:

```

if (MEM/WB.RegWrite
and (MEM/WB.RegisterRd != 0) 保证没有相邻
and (EX/MEM.RegisterRd != ID/EX.RegisterRs1)
and (MEM/WB.RegisterRd = ID/EX.RegisterRs1))
    ForwardA = 01

```

```

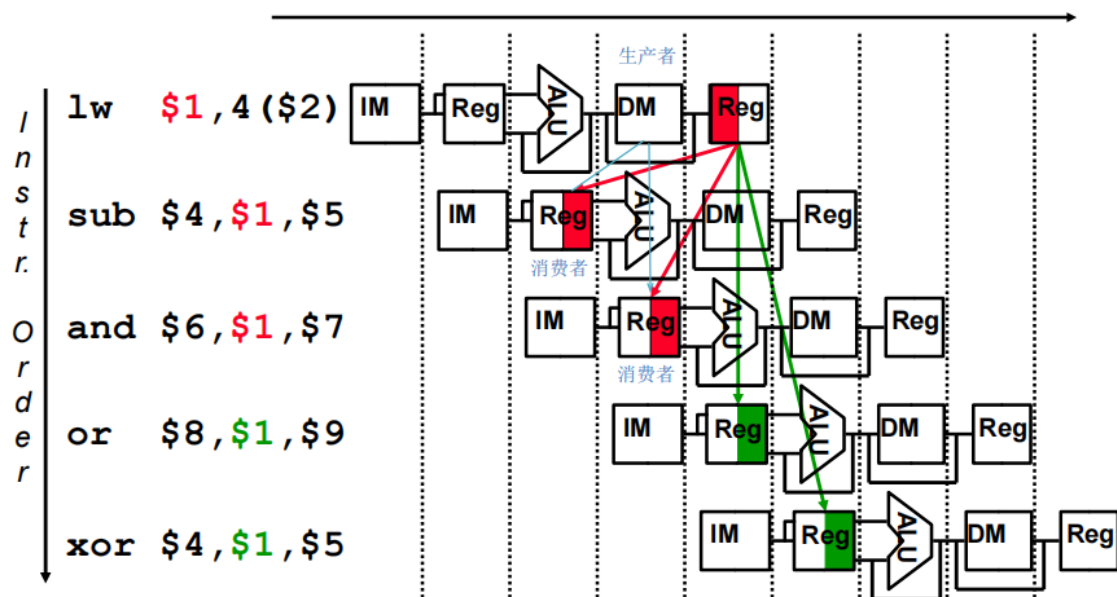
if (MEM/WB.RegWrite
and (MEM/WB.RegisterRd != 0)
and (EX/MEM.RegisterRd != ID/EX.RegisterRs2)
and (MEM/WB.RegisterRd = ID/EX.RegisterRs2))
    ForwardB = 01

```

load-use

Loads Can Cause Data Hazards

□ Dependencies backward in time cause hazards



□ Load-use data hazard

解决方法

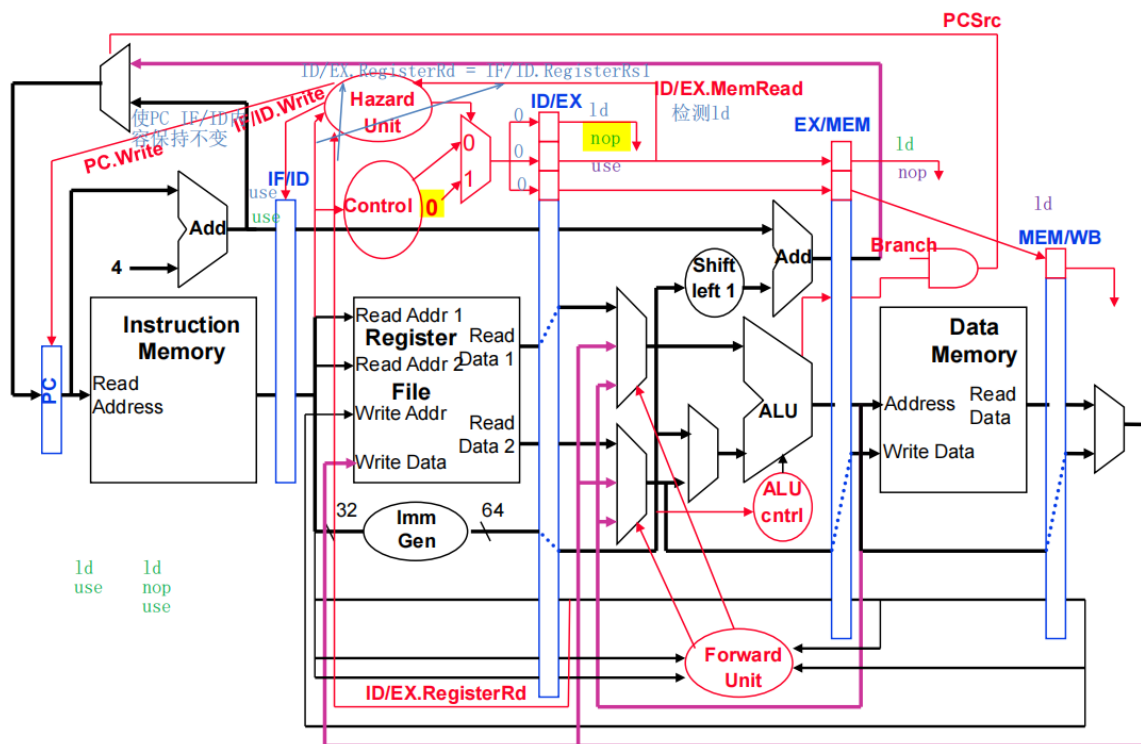
冒险控制加在ID级，在load use之间加入noop

1. ID Hazard detection Unit:

```

if (ID/EX.MemRead load use
and ((ID/EX.RegisterRd = IF/ID.RegisterRs1)
or (ID/EX.RegisterRd = IF/ID.RegisterRs2)))
    stall the pipeline 插入NOOP

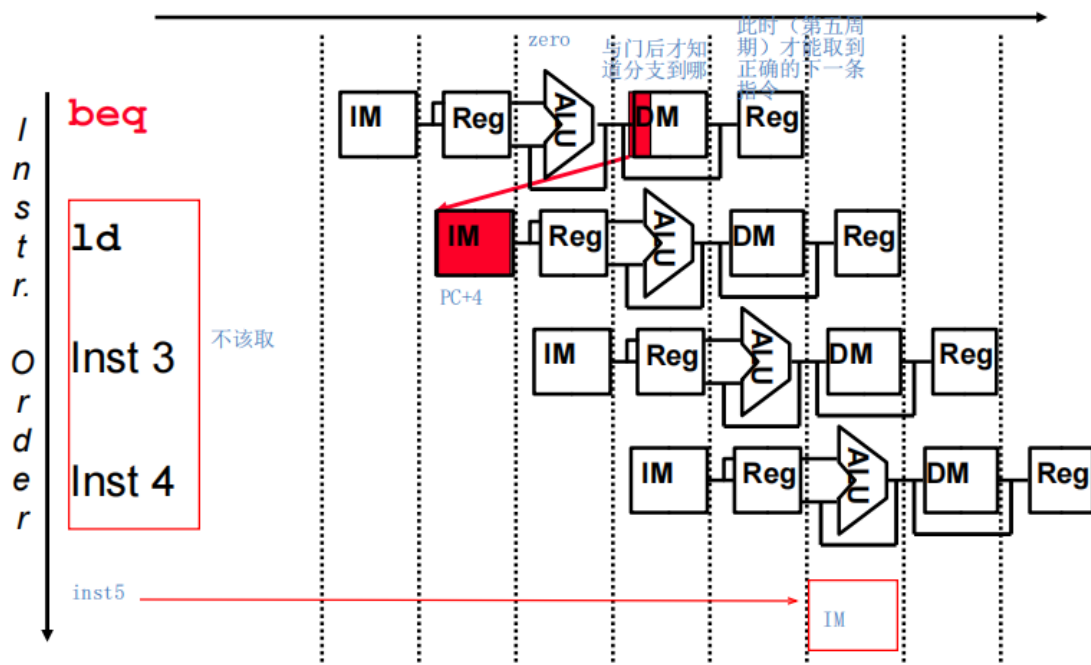
```



控制冒险

Branch Instructions Cause Control Hazards

- Dependencies backward in time cause hazards



解决方法

前移决策点，缩短分支的延迟

提前以下两个动作

- 计算分支目标地址

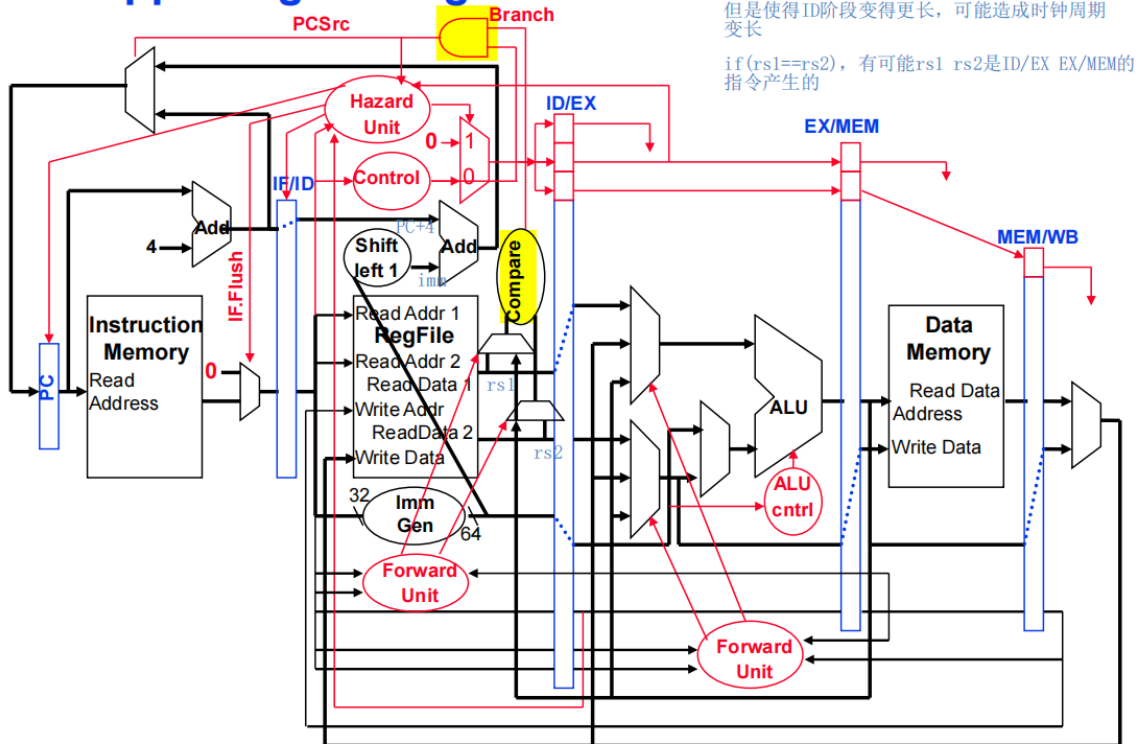
由于在IF/ID中已经有了PC和Imm，分支地址计算可从EX提前到ID

分支目标地址对所有指令计算，但只有需要时才使用

- 判断分支条件

比较从ID级取到的两个寄存器的值是否相等

Supporting ID Stage Branches



实验步骤

流水线

WB

- 修改Reg file
- 承接上一级的相关信息

```
1 if(!state.WB.nop){
2     if(state.WB.wrt_enable){
3         cout<<"writeRF:"<<state.WB.Wrt_reg_addr.to_ulong()<<'
'<<state.WB.Wrt_data.to_ulong()<<endl;
4         myRF.writeRF(state.WB.Wrt_reg_addr,state.WB.Wrt_data);
5     }
6 }
7 state.WB.nop = state.MEM.nop;
```

MEM

- 对ld和sd指令读/写内存
- 承接上一级的相关信息

```
1 if(!state.MEM.nop)
2 {
```

```

3      // ld:rd<-(rs1+offset)
4      // 64位数据->32位地址
5      bitset<32> tmpALUResult=bitset<32>
(state.MEM.ALUresult.to_string().substr(32,32));
6      if(state.MEM.rd_mem)
7      {
8          state.WB.Wrt_data=myDataMem.readDataMem(tmpALUResult);
9      }
10     // R:rd<-(rs1+rs2/imm)
11     else
12         state.WB.Wrt_data=state.MEM.ALUresult;
13
14     // sd:rs2->(rs1+offset)
15     if(state.MEM.wrt_mem)
16     {
17         myDataMem.writeDataMem(tmpALUResult,state.MEM.Store_data);
18         state.WB.Wrt_data=state.MEM.Store_data;
19     }
20     state.WB.Rs=state.MEM.Rs;
21     state.WB.Rt=state.MEM.Rt;
22     state.WB.Wrt_reg_addr=state.MEM.Wrt_reg_addr;
23     state.WB.wrt_enable=state.MEM.wrt_enable;
24 }
25 state.MEM.nop=state.EX.nop;

```

EX

- 得到ALU结果
- 承接上一级相关信息
- 处理memory-to-memory copies

```

1      if(!state.EX.nop){
2          bitset<64> data;
3          data = state.EX.Read_data2;
4          if(state.EX.is_I_type){
5              data = state.EX.Imm;//直接将立即数读入
6          }
7          if(state.EX.wrt_mem) //sd
8          {
9              data=state.EX.Imm;
10         }
11
12         //add
13         if(state.EX.alu_op){
14             state.MEM.ALUresult = bitset<64>
(state.EX.Read_data1.to_ulong()+data.to_ulong());
15         }
16         //sub
17         else{
18             state.MEM.ALUresult = bitset<64>
(state.EX.Read_data1.to_ulong() - data.to_ulong());
19         }
20     }
21     state.MEM.Store_data = state.EX.Read_data2;
22     state.MEM.Rt = state.EX.Rt;
23     state.MEM.Rs = state.EX.Rs;
24     state.MEM.Wrt_reg_addr = state.EX.Wrt_reg_addr;

```

```

25     state.MEM.wrt_enable = state.EX.wrt_enable;
26     state.MEM.rd_mem = state.EX.rd_mem;
27     state.MEM.wrt_mem = state.EX.wrt_mem;
28
29     //ld&sd相连
30     if(state.MEM.Rt == state.WB.Wrt_reg_addr ){
31         state.MEM.Store_data = state.WB.Wrt_data;
32     }
33
34     state.EX.nop = state.ID.nop;

```

ID

- 解码
- 处理RAW hazard, load-use hazard, controll hazard
- 承接上一级相关信息

```

1         if(!state.ID.nop){
2             //判断是否是I-type
3             // 不是
4             if(state.ID.Instr.to_string().substr(25,7) != "0010011" &&
state.ID.Instr.to_string().substr(25,7) != "0000011"){
5                 state.EX.is_I_type = false;
6                 //确定rs1, rs2
7                 state.EX.Rs = bitset<5>
(state.ID.Instr.to_string().substr(12,5));
8                 state.EX.Rt = bitset<5>
(state.ID.Instr.to_string().substr(7,5));
9                 state.EX.Read_data1 = myRF.readRF(state.EX.Rs);
10                state.EX.Read_data2 = myRF.readRF(state.EX.Rt);
11                state.EX.rd_mem= false;
12                state.EX.wrt_enable = true;
13            }
14            // 是
15            else{
16                state.EX.is_I_type = true;
17                // rs1
18                state.EX.Rs = bitset<5>
(state.ID.Instr.to_string().substr(12,5));
19                state.EX.Read_data1 = myRF.readRF(state.EX.Rs);
20                // rd
21                state.EX.Wrt_reg_addr = bitset<5>
(state.ID.Instr.to_string().substr(20,5));
22            }
23
24            // ld
25            if(state.ID.Instr.to_string().substr(25,7) == "0000011"){
26                state.EX.rd_mem = true;
27                state.EX.wrt_enable= true;
28                state.EX.alu_op= true;
29                state.EX.Imm = bitset<64>
(state.ID.Instr.to_string().substr(0,12)); //立即数
30                if(state.EX.Imm[11]){ //如果是负数
31                    state.EX.Imm = bitset<64>
(string(52,'1')+state.ID.Instr.to_string().substr(0,12)); //立即数

```



```

32         }
33     }
34     // sd
35     if(state.ID.Instr.to_string().substr(25,7) == "0100011"){
36         state.EX.Imm=bitset<64>
37         (state.ID.Instr.to_string().substr(0, 7) +
38         state.ID.Instr.to_string().substr(20, 5));
39         state.EX.wrt_mem = true;
40         state.EX.alu_op= true;
41     }
42     // R
43     if(state.ID.Instr.to_string().substr(25,7) == "0110011"){
44         state.EX.wrt_enable = true;
45         state.EX.Wrt_reg_addr = bitset<5>
46         (state.ID.Instr.to_string().substr(20,5)); //rd
47         // add
48         if(state.ID.Instr.to_string().substr(0, 7) ==
49         string("0000000"))
50             state.EX.alu_op= true;
51         // sub
52         if(state.ID.Instr.to_string().substr(0, 7) ==
53         string("0100000"))
54             state.EX.alu_op= false;
55     }
56     // branch
57     if(state.ID.Instr.to_string().substr(25,7) == "1100011")
58     {
59         state.EX.Imm=bitset<64>
60         (state.ID.Instr.to_string().substr(0,1)+state.ID.Instr.to_string().substr(2
61         4,1)+state.ID.Instr.to_string().substr(1,6)+state.ID.Instr.to_string().subs
62         tr(20,4));
63     }
64
65     //处理raw hazard, 不包括load-use 冒险
66     if(!state.EX.rd_mem){
67         int flag=0; // 是否处理过相邻
68         if(state.MEM.wrt_enable){ //需要写回数据, 相邻的优先级应该大于次相
69             邻
70             if(state.EX.Rs == state.MEM.Wrt_reg_addr){
71                 flag=1;
72                 state.EX.Read_data1 = state.MEM.ALUresult;
73                 cout<<"RAW11 hazard cycle:"<<cycle<<" reg:"
74                 <<state.MEM.Wrt_reg_addr<<endl;
75             }
76             if(state.EX.Rt == state.MEM.Wrt_reg_addr){
77                 flag=1;
78                 state.EX.Read_data2 = state.MEM.ALUresult;
79                 cout<<"RAW12 hazard cycle:"<<cycle<<" reg:"
80                 <<state.MEM.Wrt_reg_addr<<endl;
81             }
82         }
83     }
84     if(state.WB.wrt_enable&&flag==0){ //需要写回数据
85         if(state.EX.Rs == state.WB.Wrt_reg_addr){
86             state.EX.Read_data1 = state.WB.Wrt_data;

```

```

78         cout<<"RAW21 hazard cycle:"<<cycle<<" reg:"
<<state.MEM.Wrt_reg_addr<<endl;
79     }
80     if(state.EX.Rt == state.WB.Wrt_reg_addr){
81         state.EX.Read_data2 =state.WB.Wrt_data;
82         cout<<"RAW22 hazard cycle:"<<cycle<<" reg:"
<<state.MEM.Wrt_reg_addr<<endl;
83     }
84
85     }
86 }
87 //ld指令
88 else
89 {
90     int flag=0;
91     //ld作为consumer
92     if(state.EX.Rs == state.MEM.Wrt_reg_addr){
93         // x0不可能被写，只能是初始化值还未修改
94         if(state.MEM.Wrt_reg_addr.to_string()!="00000"){
95             flag=1;
96             state.EX.Read_data1 = state.MEM.ALUresult;
97             cout<<"RAW31 hazard cycle:"<<cycle<<" reg:"
<<state.MEM.Wrt_reg_addr<<endl;
98         }
99
100     }
101     if(state.EX.Rs == state.WB.Wrt_reg_addr&&flag==0){
102         if(state.WB.Wrt_reg_addr.to_string()!="00000"){
103             state.EX.Read_data1 = state.WB.Wrt_data;
104             cout<<"RAW32 hazard cycle:"<<cycle<<" reg:"
<<state.MEM.Wrt_reg_addr<<endl;
105         }
106     }
107     // load-use
108
109     if(state.EX.Wrt_reg_addr.to_string()==myInsMem.readInstr(state.IF.PC).to_string().substr(12,5)||
110
111     state.EX.Wrt_reg_addr.to_string()==myInsMem.readInstr(state.IF.PC).to_string().substr(7,5))
112     {
113         if(state.EX.Wrt_reg_addr.to_string()!="00000")
114         // x0不可能被写，只能是初始化值还未修改
115         {
116             lu_flag=1;
117             cout<<"load-use hazard cycle:"<<cycle<<" reg:"
<<state.EX.Wrt_reg_addr<<endl;
118             state.ID.nop = true;//flush
119         }
120     }
121
122     // branch
123     if(state.ID.Instr.to_string().substr(25,7) == "1100011"){
124         cout<<"branch: "<<state.EX.Rs<<' '<<state.EX.Rt<<' '<<endl;
125         if(state.EX.Read_data1 != state.EX.Read_data2){//不相等需要跳
转
126             cout<<"imm: "<<state.EX.Imm<<' '<<endl;

```

```

126         string s = state.ID.Instr.to_string();
127         bitset<32> addressExtend;
128         addressExtend = bitset<32>
(s.substr(0,1)+s.substr(24,1)+s.substr(1,6)+s.substr(20,4));
129         cout<<"addressExtend: "<<addressExtend<<' '<<endl;
130         if(state.EX.Imm[11]){
131             addressExtend = bitset<32>(string(20,'1') +
addressExtend.to_string().substr(20,12)); //立即数
132             addressExtend.flip();
133             cout<<"addressExtend-after: "<<addressExtend<<'
'<<endl;
134             state.IF.PC = bitset<32>(state.IF.PC.to_ulong()-
(addressExtend.to_ulong()+1)); //如果是负数
135         }
136         else{
137             state.IF.PC = bitset<32>
(addressExtend.to_ulong()+state.IF.PC.to_ulong());
138         }
139         state.EX.nop = true;
140     }
141 }
142
143 }
144 // nop, 清空所有控制信号
145 else
146 {
147     state.EX.is_I_type= false;
148     state.EX.rd_mem= false;
149     state.EX.wrt_mem= false;
150     state.EX.alu_op= false;
151     state.EX.wrt_enable= false;
152
153 }
154 if(!lu_flag)
155     state.ID.nop = state.IF.nop;

```

IF

- 取指
- 更新PC

```

1         if(!state.IF.nop)
2         {
3             if(!lu_flag)
4             {
5                 // 取指
6                 state.ID.Instr=myInsMem.readInstr(state.IF.PC);
7                 // 更新PC
8                 state.IF.PC = bitset<32>(state.IF.PC.to_ulong() + 4);
9             }
10            else
11            {
12                lu_flag=0;
13            }
14            //判断是否需要终止
15
16            if(state.ID.Instr.to_string()=="11111111111111111111111111111111")

```

```

16         {
17             state.IF.nop= true;
18             state.ID.nop= true;
19         }
20     }

```

冒险

简单RAW冒险

对指令： `B[1] = A[i-j]`，涉及到

```

1 // data hazard, both EX forwarding and MEM forwarding
2 sub x30, x28, x29 // compute i-j
3 add x30, x30, x30 // multiply by 8 to convert the double word offset to a
  byte offset
4 add x30, x30, x30
5 add x30, x30, x30
6 add x10, x10, x30
7
8 // data hazard
9 add x10, x10, x30
10 ld x30, 0(x10) // load A[i-j]
11
12 // memory-to-memory copies
13 ld x30, 0(x10) // load A[i-j]
14 sd x30, 8(x12) // store in B[1]

```

设计DMEM

```

1 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000
2 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000001 //j=1
3 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000
4 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000010 //i=2
5 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000
6 00000000 00000000 00000000 00101000 //A的地址=5*8=40
7 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000
8 00000000 00000000 00000000 01000000 //B的地址= 8*8=64 需要修改
9 11111111 11111111 11111111 11111111
10 01111111 11111111 11111111 11111110 //
11 11111111 11111111 11111111 11111111
12 01111111 11111111 11111111 11111110 //A[0]
13 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000
14 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000111 //A[I-J]=7/A[1]=7
15 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000
16 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000111 //A[2]=A[J]
17 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000
18 00000000 00000000 00000000 11111111 //B[0]
19 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000
20 00000000 00000000 00000000 11111111 //B[1]
21 11111111 11111111 11111111 11111111
22 11111111 11111111 11111111 11111111

```

设计汇编代码

```
1  ld x29 0(x0) // j
2  ld x28 8(x0) // i
3  ld x10 16(x0) // &A
4  ld x12 24(x0) // &B
5  sub x30, x28, x29 // compute i-j
6  add x30, x30, x30 // multiply by 8 to convert the double word offset to a
   byte offset
7  add x30, x30, x30
8  add x30, x30, x30
9  add x10, x10, x30
10 ld x30, 0(x10) // load A[i-j]
11 sd x30, 8(x12) // store in B[1]
```

设计二进制指令

```
1  00000000 00000000 00111110 10000011
2  00000000 10000000 00111110 00000011
3  00000001 00000000 00110101 00000011
4  00000001 10000000 00110110 00000011
5  01000001 11011110 00001111 00110011
6  00000001 11101111 00001111 00110011
7  00000001 11101111 00001111 00110011
8  00000001 11101111 00001111 00110011
9  00000001 11100101 00000101 00110011
10 00000000 00000101 00111111 00000011
11 00000001 11100110 00110100 00100011
12 11111111 11111111 11111111 11111111
```

实验结果

dmemresult.txt, 地址=72处B[1]获得数据7

78	00000000
79	00000000
80	00000111

load-use冒险

对指令 `i=3*j`

设计DMEM

1	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	
2	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000100	/j=4, 以下沿用
3	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	
4	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000001	
5	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	
6	00000000	00000000	00000000	00101000	
7	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	
8	00000000	00000000	00000000	01000000	
9	11111111	11111111	11111111	11111111	
10	01111111	11111111	11111111	11111110	
11	11111111	11111111	11111111	11111111	
12	01111111	11111111	11111111	11111110	
13	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	
14	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000111	
15	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	
16	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000111	
17	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	
18	00000000	00000000	00000000	11111111	
19	00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	
20	00000000	00000000	00000000	11111111	
21	11111111	11111111	11111111	11111111	
22	11111111	11111111	11111111	11111111	

汇编指令

```
1 ld x29,0(x0) // j
2 add x28,x29,x29 // i=2*j
3 add x28,x28,x29 // i=3*j
```

IMEM

1	00000000	00000000	00111110	10000011
2	00000001	11011110	10001110	00110011
3	00000001	11011110	00001110	00110011
4	11111111	11111111	11111111	11111111

实验结果

RResult.txt中, (x28)=12, (x29)=4, 即 $i=j*3=12$

[illegible]

控制冒险

对指令

```
1 int i=1,j=4;
2 i*=2;
3 while(i!=j)
4     i*=2;
5 j*=2;
```

设计DMEM

沿用load-use

汇编指令

```
1 1d x29, 0(x0)
2 1d x28, 8(x0)
3 Loop: add x28, x28, x28
4 1d x10 16(x0) // 为了不造成数据依赖
5 1d x12 24(x0)
6 bne x28,x29, Loop
7 add x29,x29,x29
```

IMEM

1	00000000	00000000	00111110	10000011
2	00000000	10000000	00111110	00000011
3	00000001	00000000	00110101	00000011
4	00000001	10000000	00110110	00000011
5	00000001	11001110	00001110	00110011
6	00000001	00000000	00110101	00000011
7	00000001	10000000	00110110	00000011
8	11111111	11011110	00000000	11100011
9	00000001	11011110	10001110	10110011
10	11111111	11111111	11111111	11111111

实验结果

在RFresult.txt中, x28=4, x29=8

[illegible]

