

# Simulation of CPUID of Intel Architecture

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## Abstract

In this paper we give an overview of existing microprocessor features identification facilities. Then we describe our approach to implementation of a software model of Intel IA-32 CPUID instruction. The described solution allows to define all recent CPUs' features, as well as future extensions. Our model was incorporated into the Wind River Simics\* simulator framework.

Key words: cpu identification, cpu simulation, CPUID, Simics.

## 1 Introduction

**TODO** Write me

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## 1.1 Contributions

In this paper we make the following contributions.

1. Evaluate and compare existing means of processor features identification of different architectures.
2. Describe, implement and evaluate a structured solution to the simulation of CPUID instruction of Intel IA-32.

## 2 Overview of Processor Identification

This section outlines mechanisms for processor identification offered by several general purpose microprocessor architectures. We do not attempt to give exhaustive descriptions here, but only to reveal data that will allow us to see differences and similarities. More details can be found in documentation to respective architectures.

### 2.1 MIPS

This architecture processor identification with PRid register [1], which is the 15<sup>th</sup> register in Coprocessor 0. It contains 32 bits of information (Fig. 1), part of which is vendor-specific.

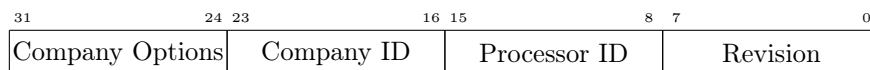


Figure 1: MIPS PRid register fields

**TODO** Check this  
[http://hwdb.mipt.cc/MIPS\\_PRId\\_register](http://hwdb.mipt.cc/MIPS_PRId_register)  
<http://code.google.com/p/phantomuserland/source/browse/trunk/phantom/dev/mips/cpuid.c?r=1094>  
<http://www.imgtec.com/mips/mips32-architecture.asp>

### 2.2 ARM

The popular RISC architecture provides certain means of a processor identification with CPUID base register [2]. It contains 32 bits of information (Fig. 2).

**TODO** Chehk this  
[http://infocenter.arm.com/help/topic/com.arm.doc.dai0099c/DAI0099C\\_core\\_type\\_rev\\_id.pdf](http://infocenter.arm.com/help/topic/com.arm.doc.dai0099c/DAI0099C_core_type_rev_id.pdf)  
<http://infocenter.arm.com/help/index.jsp?topic=/com.arm.doc.ddi0363e/ch01s11s01.html>  
<http://infocenter.arm.com/help/index.jsp?topic=/com.arm.doc.ddi0363e/Bcgdjadd.html>  
<http://infocenter.arm.com/help/index.jsp?topic=/com.arm.doc.ddi0388f/Babififh.html>  
<http://forum.xda-developers.com/showthread.php?t=480226>

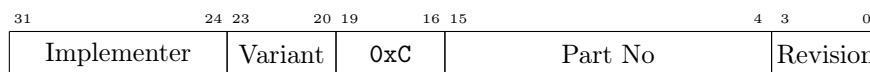


Figure 2: ARM CPUID base register fields

Examples of values [3]: Intel (XScale) PXA272 – 0x69054117, Qualcomm MSM7200A — 0x4117b362.

### 2.3 IBM System z

IBM System z10 [4] provides STSI and STIDP instructions. The information is rather scarce on the subject. **TODO** Expand

### 2.4 PowerPC

PowerPC [5] offers a 32-bit PVR register that contains just version and revision numbers.

**TODO** See also

[http://cache.freescale.com/files/archives/doc/support\\_info/PPCPVR.pdf](http://cache.freescale.com/files/archives/doc/support_info/PPCPVR.pdf)

## 2.5 SPARC

The SPARC standard [6] leaves quite a number of details implementation specific. To distinct between version a 64-bit register VER is defined (Fig. 3).

63	4847	3231	2423	1615	8	7	5	4	0
Manufacturer		Implementation		Revision	—	Max trap levels		—	Max window

Figure 3: SPARC VER register

## 2.6 Intel IA-64 (Itanium)

Intel Itanium™ [7] was designed later after the original 80x86 series and was meant to supplant it. A set of CPUID registers is used for identification purposes. The set’s design somewhat resembles IA-32 CPUID instruction (discussed later) — its register numbers loosely resemble leaves of the latter. Five registers are guaranteed to be present, and bits 0–7 of CPUID [3] store the actual size of the register set (thus it is limited to 256 entries).

An example of Itanium CPUID registers content is given on Fig. 4.

## 2.7 Intel IA-32 and Intel 64

The common PC architecture, starting from Intel Pentium and its clones, provides CPUID [8, 9] instruction.

Since its inception it has been extended numerous number of times.

On Figure 5 an output of all defined leaves and subleaves for a modern Intel processor (microarchitecture Ivy Bridge) is demonstrated. The resulting table contains 25 tuples of 4 values of 32 bit width each, total of more than 3 kb of information. Essentially a number of values can be deduced from it.

- Processor producer brand (leaf 0) and SKU naming (leaves 0x80000002–0x80000004).
- Availability of ISA extensions such as 64 bit mode, SSEx, AVX, MOVBE etc.
- Cache configuration of all layers, both in legacy format (leaf 2) and in current format (leaf 4 with subleaves)
- Multi-processor configuration knowledge, such as availability of Intel HyperThreading, relative position inside CPU package (topology), presence of APIC (interrupt controller)
- Numerous architectural variables, such as addresses widths (leaf 0x80000008), availability of dynamic frequency scaling etc.

## 2.8 Comparison of Processor Identification

Based on the presented data several conclusions can be made.

- CPU identification facilities differ greatly between architectures. They may be represented by instructions, registers, or groups of both.
- The most common thing that can be specified through a CPUID is a vendor identification. The next on popularity is indication of ISA extensions.
- The complexity/completeness of CPUID facilities depends on whether there are requirements to run the same binary code on hardware from multiple vendors and/or of different generations. If, in order to perform efficiently, software must “know” a list of supported instruction extensions and other types of model specific configuration, there has to be a documented way to obtain such knowledge.

**TODO** Collect it

Figure 4: Contents CPUID registers of Intel Itanium

Leaf	Subleaf	EAX	EBX	ECX	EDX
<hr/>					
0	0	0xd	0x756e6547	0x6c65746e	0x49656e69
0x1	0	0x306a9	0x6100800	0x7f9ae3bf	0xbfebfbff
0x2	0	0x76035a01	0xf0b0ff	0	0xca0000
0x4	0	0x1c004121	0x1c0003f	0x3f	0
0x4	0x1	0x1c004122	0x1c0003f	0x3f	0
0x4	0x2	0x1c004143	0x1c0003f	0x1ff	0
0x4	0x3	0x1c03c163	0x2c0003f	0x1fff	0x6
0x5	0	0x40	0x40	0x3	0x1120
0x6	0	0x77	0x2	0x9	0
0x7	0	0	0x281	0	0
0xa	0	0x7300803	0	0	0x603
0xb	0	0x1	0x1	0x100	0x6
0xb	0x1	0x4	0x4	0x201	0x6
0xb	0x2	0	0	0x2	0x6
0xb	0x3	0	0	0x3	0x6
0xd	0	0x7	0x340	0x340	0
0xd	0x1	0x1	0	0	0
0xd	0x2	0x100	0x240	0	0
0x80000000	0	0x80000008	0	0	0
0x80000001	0	0	0	0x1	0x28100800
0x80000002	0	0x20202020	0x20202020	0x65746e49	0x2952286c
0x80000003	0	0x726f4320	0x4d542865	0x35692029	0x3534332d
0x80000004	0	0x50432030	0x20402055	0x30312e33	0x7a4847
0x80000006	0	0	0	0x1006040	0
0x80000007	0	0	0	0	0x100
0x80000008	0	0x3024	0	0	0

Figure 5: Output of CPUID instruction obtained for Intel®Core™i5-3450 using `ggg-cpuid` [10]

```

flags :  fpu vme de pse tsc msr pae mce cx8 apic sep mtrr pge mca cmov pat pse36 clflush
dts acpi mmx fxsr sse sse2 ss ht tm pbe syscall nx rdtscp lm constant_tsc arch_perfmon
pebs bts nopl xtopology nonstop_tsc aperfmperf pni pclmulqdq dtes64 monitor ds_cpl vmx
est tm2 ssse3 cx16 xtpr pdcm pcid sse4_1 sse4_2 x2apic popcnt tsc_deadline_timer xsave
avx lahf_lm arat epb xsaveopt pln pts dtherm tpr_shadow vnmi flexpriority ept vpid

```

Figure 6: Part of output of `cat /proc/cpuinfo` command on GNU/Linux on a recent Intel CPU

- Conversely, CPUs provided by a single vendor and/or designed for specific software usually provide less means of self-identification. Most microcontrollers for embedded applications hardly provide even an idea of CPUID, compared to general purpose processors, because software is often written to be run on a specific HW; binaries are not meant to be moved to some other incarnation of the same architecture.

### 3 What is so hard about Intel CPUID

We now concentrate solely on the Intel IA-32 architecture and the single CPUID instruction. A complete definition of CPUID in [8] takes about 40 pages.

There is a number of complications that have resulted from long uncontrolled expansion of the CPUID.

**Influence of Multiple Vendors** Until recently, there were numerous CPU vendors that offered processors compatible with Intel architecture, including IBM, Cyrix, VIA, Centaur, Transmeta etc. By 2014, only two companies remain — Intel itself and AMD. Competition lead to the numerous small and subtle but essential differences in implementation. Until CPUID was introduced,

In the past, a robust identification of IA-32 processor brand and model required surprisingly intricate methods [11]. At present times, things are somewhat well documented. But then, another

**Long history that lead to extremely long list of extensions.** With 40 years of backwards-compatible development the IA-32 architecture collected a number of additions. Consider a list of flags which a modern GNU/Linux operating system shows for a CPUID of the laptop this paper is being written on (Fig. 6). It should be noted that only a part of information from CPUID is actually present on this list.

Now, moving to details of CPUID operation, we will show more complexity that arises from the semantics of CPUID instruction.

**Elements adressng** To inspect a value of a particular

- Leaves
- Subleaves
- Registers
- Bit range

**Non-constant values** Firmware is able to suppress certain features indicated by CPUID by manipulating bits of model specific register (MSR) IA32\_MISC\_ENABLE. For example: **TODO** NX, Leaf3, 1GB pages

**Topology-variable elements** Finally, it should be noted that, besides EAX, EBX, ECX, EDX, one more register may be affected by CPUID, namely IA32\_SIGNATURE **TODO**.

### 4 Existing Approaches to CPUID Simulation

Every software simulator, emulator or virtual machine of a recent (Pentium or later) IA-32 system must guarantee CPUID operation of certain accuracy. If such tool is used for system firmware development, which is even more sensitive to identification information, the following requirements should be.

- Be accurate **TODO**
- Be configurable **TODO**

## 4.1 Bochs

## 4.2 Xen

## 4.3 Qemu

## 4.4 Simics

# 5 The Structured Approach

The described approach

It has the following advantages

- Uses natural unit of configuration state — a field.
- In the meantime, it allows its users to operate in terms of 32 bit leaves values which are more convenient and compact in many cases.
- 

# 6 Evaluation

## 6.1 Compatibility with existing code

“legacy”

## 6.2 Extensions

**TODO** Field flags, such as “hidden”.

# 7 Conclusions

In this paper we described our approach to simulation of a single but complex processor instruction CPUID

**Model specific registers.** Besides CPUID, processors of Intel architecture may have a quite extensive of model specific registers (MSRs), which can be read/written with RDMSR/WRMSR instructions, and also contain bits of processor identification. The simulation of MSRs is also an important aspect, but it is out of this paper focus. Other architectures may have similar facilities, e.g. special purpose registers (SPRs) in PowerPC.

# 8 Acknowledgements

Thanks to my parents for raising an awesome me.

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