

Project 07 – DLX Hazards

Procedure

The goal of this project was to handle all of the data and control hazards. This would allow our code to run without the inclusion of no-ops. In order to handle data hazards we implemented a fast forwarding mechanism in our processor to push results from both the memory stage and the write-back stage directly back into the ALU when required by a sequence of instructions.

In order to handle control hazards, we implemented a mechanism which always assumes the branch will not be taken, then the pipeline can be flushed if that assumption proves wrong. We took this approach because the instructions following the branching instructions enter the pipeline already without any modification to our system. Assuming that branches are always taken would have required a more substantial change to our system.

We were not able to completely debug our system, and our factorial program still requires a few no-ops, but it has been greatly reduced as a result of our work. The before and after comparison of our program is shown in Figure 1.

```
1 DEPTH = 1024;
2 WIDTH = 32;
3 ADDRESS_RADIX = HEX;
4 DATA_RADIX = HEX;
5 CONTENT
6 BEGIN
7
8 000 : 04200000; --LW R1, n(R0)
9 001 : 00000000; --NOP
10 002 : 00000000; --NOP
11 003 : 00000000; --NOP
12 004 : 10410000; --ADDI R2, R1, 0
13 005 : 00000000; --NOP
14 006 : 20420001; --SUBUI R2, R2, 1
15 007 : 00000000; --NOP
16 008 : 20420001; --SUBUI R2, R2, 1
17 009 : 10600000; --ADDI R3, R0, 0
18 00A : 00000000; --NOP
19 00B : 00000000; --NOP
20 00C : 00000000; --NOP
21 00D : 00020001; --SLEI R4, R2, 1
22 00E : 00000000; --NOP
23 00F : 00000000; --NOP
24 010 : 00000000; --NOP
25 011 : 00000040; --SNEZ R4, R4D
26 012 : 00000000; --NOP
27 013 : 00000000; --NOP
28 014 : BC0001F; --JAL R1F
29 015 : 00000000; --NOP
30 016 : 00000000; --NOP
31 017 : 00000000; --NOP
32 018 : 00000000; --NOP
33 019 : 10730000; --ADDI R1, R3, 0
34 01A : 04000000; --J 000
35 01B : 00000000; --NOP
36 01C : 00000000; --NOP
37 01D : 00000000; --NOP
38 01E : 00000000; --NOP
39 01F : 10A00001; --ADDI R5, R0, 1
40 020 : 10C00000; --ADDI R6, R0, 0
41 021 : 00000000; --NOP
42 022 : 00000000; --NOP
43 023 : 00000000; --NOP
44 024 : 2CE51000; --AND R7, R5, R2
45 025 : 00000000; --NOP
46 026 : 00000000; --NOP
47 027 : 00000000; --NOP
48 028 : A1070000; --SEUI R0, R7, 0
49 029 : 00000000; --NOP
50 02A : 00000000; --NOP
51 02B : 00000000; --NOP
52 02C : B1000030; --SNEZ R0, R36
53 02D : 00000000; --NOP
54 02E : 00000000; --NOP
55 02F : 00000000; --NOP
56 030 : 00000000; --NOP
57 031 : 42130000; --SL R0, R1, R6
58 032 : 00000000; --NOP
59 033 : 00000000; --NOP
60 034 : 00000000; --NOP
61 035 : 00C34000; --AND R3, R3, R0
62 036 : 40A50001; --SLI R5, R5, 1
63 037 : 10C00001; --ADDI R6, R6, 1
64 038 : 00000000; --NOP
65 039 : 00000000; --NOP
66 03A : A1050000; --SEUI R0, R5, 0
67 03B : 00000000; --NOP
68 03C : 00000000; --NOP
69 03D : 00000000; --NOP
70 03E : B1000040; --SNEZ R0, R40
71 03F : 00000000; --NOP
72 040 : 00000000; --NOP
73 041 : 00000000; --NOP
74 042 : 00000000; --NOP
75 043 : 04000024; --J 024
76 044 : 00000000; --NOP
77 045 : 00000000; --NOP
78 046 : 00000000; --NOP
79 047 : 00000000; --NOP
80 048 : 001F0000; --JR R31
81 049 : 00000000; --NOP
82 04A : 00000000; --NOP
83 04B : 00000000; --NOP
84 04C : 00000000; --NOP
85 04D : 00200001; --SW f(R0), R1
86 04E : 04000040; --J 04E
```

Figure 1: Final Factorial Code Reduction

As a result, our program execution greatly improved as well. We saw a 30% improvement in execution time according to ModelSim. The before and after execution results are shown in Figures 2 and 3. The flag marker in both figures shows the end of execution before entering the final “done” loop.

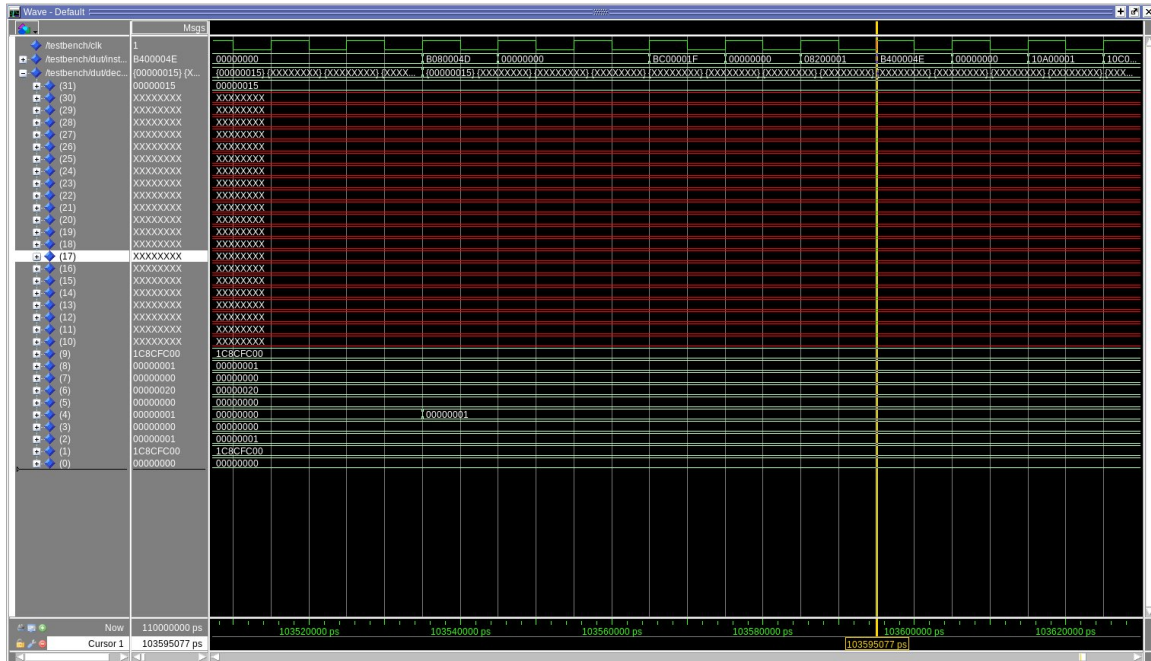


Figure 2: Initial Execution

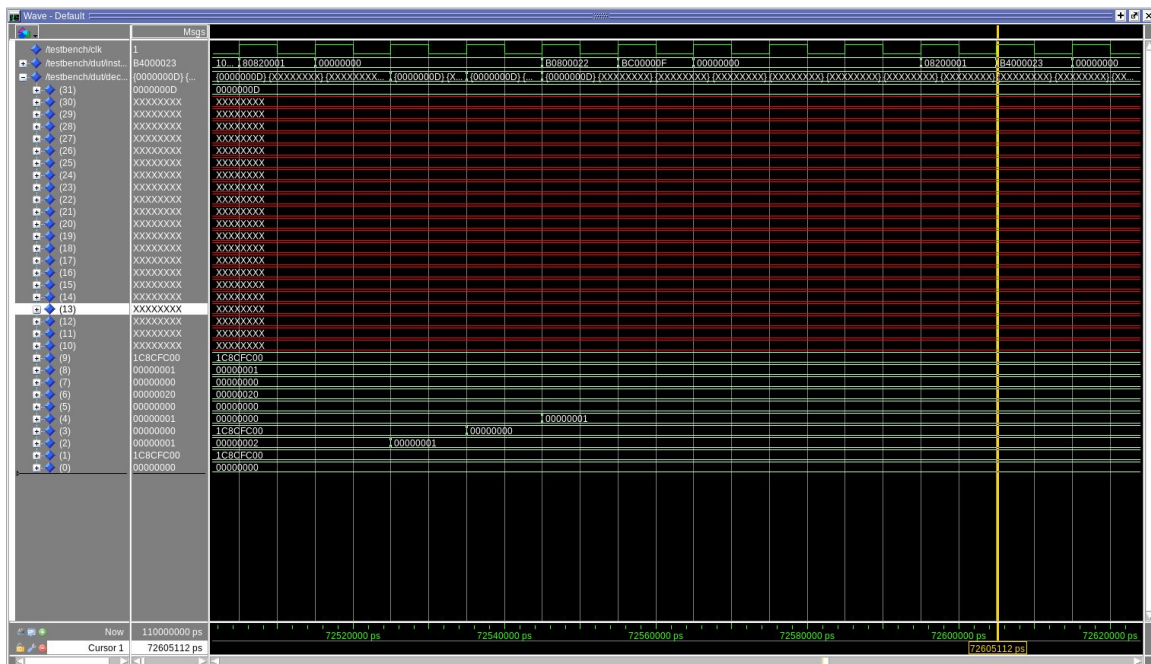


Figure 3: Final Execution

Results

We were mostly successful in eliminating the data and control hazards in our DLX processor, improving the efficiency greatly.

Conclusions

While this stage of design was not as successful as we had hoped, we definitely have everything in place to finish later this week. The majority of hazards are handled successfully, and the few that are not should be a matter of minor debugging. We just ran out of time.