

Physical thread => 对应core.h phythread[threadnum] var

Structure

表示硬件上的物理thread实体

Cnt		
Fe_active		
Al_active		
Available		
Thread_using		
Cid		
Context[MAX_CONTEXT_NUM]	表示当发生mispredict的情况下，function model可以执行的最大的错误分支路径包括 rat_table, partial_flag	
	Context_s	
	Tid	
	Phytid	
	Prev_cid	
	Next_cid	
	Depth	
	Prev_rob	
	Prev_store_tail	
	Al_active	
	Rat	Mapping
	Partial_flags	
	Simrunner	
	Stew	
	Bigstew	
	Ras_stack	
	Ras_tos	
	Call_depth	
	Global_history	
	Target	VA
	Last_br	CpuframeworkUop
	Reached_rat	
Clonenum		
Deletenum		
Context_active_list		
Context_free_list		
Fe_mode		
Fe_prev_mode		
Fe_current_instr_disasm		
Fe_current_instr_bytes		
Fe_fetch_plr		
Plr_id		
Fe_fetch_stall		
Fe_icache_itlb_stall		
Fe_fetch_stall_reason		
Fe_stall_btb_notstalled		
Fe_uq_stall		
Is_64bit_mode		
Fe_transition_point		
Fe_restart		
Fe_sild_mode		
Fe_seen_prefix_bubble		
Uq_is_empty		
Fe_current_instr	CpuframeworkInstr_s	
Fe_prev_first_uop	CpuframeworkUop_s	
Cycle_last_clear		
Fe_sb_occupied	Sb=stream-buffer	
Fe_sb_excellent_line		
Fe_stream_sent		
Fe_mtf_lip		

Fe_il1_line	
Fe_seen_ms	
Fetch_ul2_checked	
Fe_sild_addr	
Fe_in_irq	
Fe_excellent_address	Va
Fe_excellent_address_paddr	Pa
Fe_last_btflush	Va
Fe_btflush_queue	
Inst_had_il1_miss	
Fe_previous_pos_in_line	
Fe_previous_line_number	
Fe_trace_plr	
Ms_ignore_fusing	
Itlb_miss	
Itlb_write	
Miss_in_itlb	
Tid	
Uops_fetched	
Uops_scheduled	
Uops_retired	
Al_stall	
Al_stall_bubble	
Mwaiting	
Block_younger_loads	
Look_for_store_unlock	
Lock_uop_num	
Lock_paddr	VA?
Lock_vaddr	Va
Num_locks	
Last_uop_retire_time	
Last_inst_retire_time	
Last_retired_uop_alloc_time	
Last_retired_uop_fetch_time	
Earliest_next_retire_time	
Last_retired_uop_action	Beuflush_action_t
Stalled_fro_rob_entries	

Physical thread selection policy

- POLICY_INDEPENDENT
- POLICY_PHYTHREAD_INTERLEAVE
- POLICY_PHYTHREAD_ROUNDROBIN
- POLICY_ICOUNT
- POLICY_OLDEST_FIRST
- POLICY_LEAST_RECENTLY_SERVICED
- POLICY_REPLICATE
- POLICY_TIME_INTERLEAVE
- POLICY_THREAD_UNAWARE

Logical thread => 对应core.h thread[threadnum] var

表示OS看到的logic CPU的实体

State	THREAD_STATE THREAD_ACTIVE THREAD_READY THREAD_STALLED THREAD_ACTIVE_IDLE
Active	
Active_stall	
Phytid	
Last_phytid	
Num_stall_events	
Imiss_stall	
Cycle_last_end_drain	
Cycle_last_activate	
Cycle_last_inactivate	
Uop_fetch_last_inactivate	
Uop_retire_last_activate	
Cycles_last_act	
Retry_cycle	
Al_prevent_switch	

Miss_vaddr	VA
Miss_paddr	PA

Core的physical thread的轮询模板

```
ThreadState
struct ThreadState {
    int phytid; // 当前T正在处理的physical thread
    int save_g_phytid; // 当前T开始轮询前的初始physical thread, 这个变量由global_thread_priority或是g_phytid[all_core][phytid_idx]决定
    int count; // 当前T正在处理的physical thread处理了多少请求
    int phytids_used_count; // 当前T已经有多少个physical thread已经处理过了
    int phytids_used[MAX_THREADS]; // 当前T哪些physical thread处理了, 哪些没有处理
    float min_used; // 资源使用情况, 只记录占用量最小的, (float)used_resource/limit_resource
};
g_phytid[all_core][phytid_idx]是个函数内的static变量, 用于保存当前T执行完后, 下一个T用于获取初始physical thread的信息, 更新规则为: 如果当前T有处理请求, 则把最后服务的physical thread记录到phytid_idx(仅仅是轮询时用的索引变量, 与physical thread无关)的索引中
```

目前physical thread轮询支持的Policy

```
enum {
    POLICY_INDEPENDENT;
    // 遍历所有的physical thread, 只要满足处理条件全部处理
    POLICY_PHYTHREAD_INTERLEAVE;
    // 找出满足条件的physical thread, 处理一次, 如果没有处理, 则查找下个满足条件的physical thread, 直到有一个可以处理或是遍历所有physical thread
    POLICY_PHYTHREAD_ROUNDROBIN;
    // 当前T遍历所有的满足条件的physical thread
    POLICY_ICOUNT;
    // 首先找出使用资源最少的physcal thread进行处理; 如果ThreadState.count已经处理过了, 则当前T结束, 否则轮询下个资源使用最少的physical thread
    POLICY_OLDEST_FIRST;
    // 同PHYTHREAD_ROUNDROBIN
    POLICY_LEAST_RECENT_SERVICED;
    // 同PHYTHREAD_ROUNDROBIN
    POLICY_REPLICATED;
    // 同PHYTHREAD_ROUNDROBIN
    POLICY_TIME_INTERLEAVE;
    // 只处理当前初始选择的physical thread, 无论处理条件是否满足
    POLICY_THREAD_UNWARE;
    // 同PHYTHREAD_ROUNDROBIN
};
```