





Spike扩展方式简介

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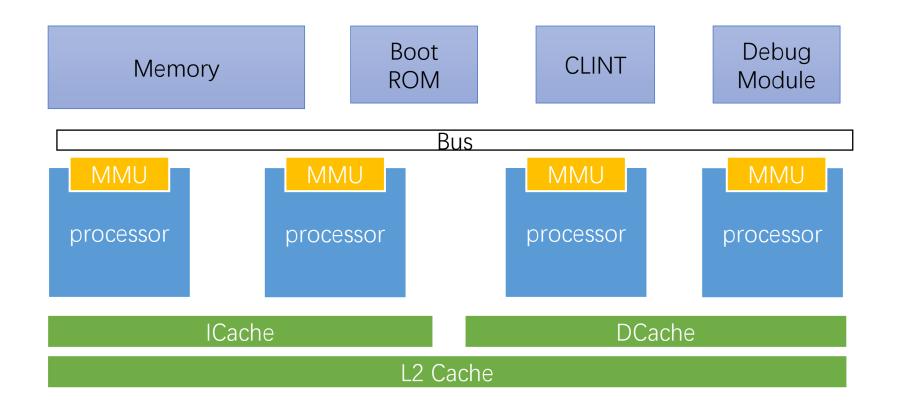
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Spike简介

Spike是针对RISCV的轻量级指令集模拟器

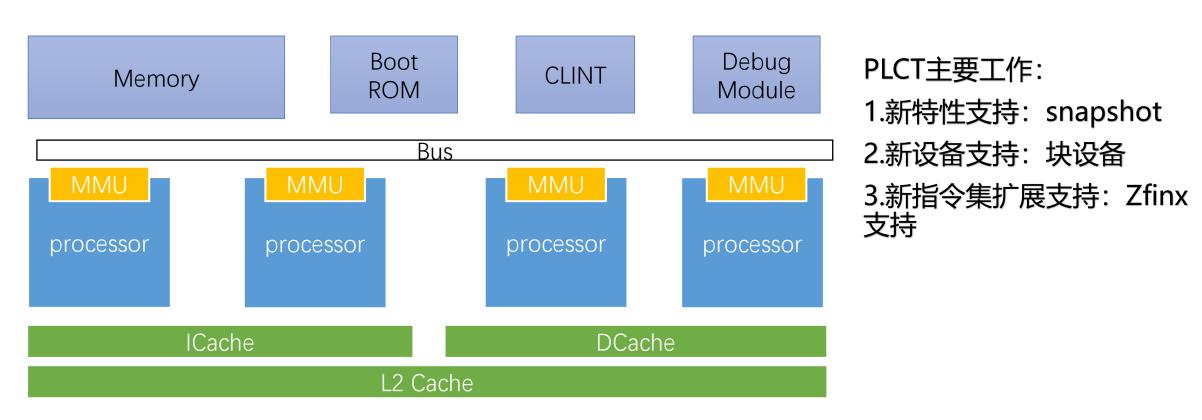






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Spike是针对RISCV的轻量级指令集模拟器







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指令集





std::vector<bool> extension_table;

std::vector<insn_desc_t> instructions;

fadd_s:

```
require_extension('F');
require_fp;
softfloat_roundingMode = RM;
WRITE_FRD(f32_add(f32(FRS1), f32(FRS2)));
set_fp_exceptions;
```

```
struct insn_desc_t
{
  insn_bits_t match;
  insn_bits_t mask;
  insn_func_t rv32;
  insn_func_t rv64;
};
```





指令集支持

• 指令集选项: --isa

默认支持: RV64IMAFDC

- 普通指令集
- 固有扩展指令集
- 外部扩展指令集



指令集支持

• 指令集选项: --isa

- 普通指令集: 单字符
- 固有扩展指令集
- 外部扩展指令集

```
if (islower(*p)) {
    max_isa |= 1L << (*p - 'a');
    extension_table[toupper(*p)] = true;

if (strchr(all_subsets, *p)) {
    p++;
    }
    ...
}</pre>
```





指令集支持

• 指令集选项: --isa

- 普通指令集
- 固有扩展指令集: _<name>
- 外部扩展指令集

```
if (*p == '_') {
   const char* ext = p + 1, *end = ext;
   if (*ext == 'x') {
     p++;
     continue;
    while (islower(*end))
     end++;
    auto ext_str = std::string(ext, end - ext);
   printf("-ext:%s\n", ext_str.c_str());
   if (ext_str == "zfh") {
     extension_table[EXT_ZFH] = true;
```



指令集支持

• 指令集选项: --isa

- 普通指令集
- 固有扩展指令集
- · 外部扩展指令集:x<name>

```
if (*p == 'x') {
    const char* ext = p + 1, *end = ext;
    while (islower(*end) || *end == '_')
        end++;

auto ext_str = std::string(ext, end - ext);
    if (ext_str != "dummy")
        register_extension(find_extension(ext_str.c_str())());
    p = end;
}
```





```
void processor_t::register_extension(extension_t* x)
 for (auto insn : x->get_instructions())
  register_insn(insn);
 build_opcode_map();
 if (disassembler)
  for (auto disasm_insn : x->get_disasms())
   disassembler->add_insn(disasm_insn);
 if (ext != NULL)
  throw std::logic_error("only one extension may be
registered");
 ext = x;
 x->set_processor(this);
```

```
void processor_t::register_insn(insn_desc_t
desc)
{
  instructions.push_back(desc);
```



```
customext/cflush.c
```

```
class register_##name { \
class cflush_t : public extension_t
                                                    public: register_##name() { register_extension(#name, constructor); }
                                                    }; static register_##name dummy_##name;
std::vector<insn_desc_t> get_instructions() {
  std::vector<insn_desc_t> insns;
  insns.push_back((insn_desc_t){0xFC000073, 0xFFF07FFF, custom_cflush, custom_cflush});
 ... return insns;
 std::vector<disasm_insn_t*> get_disasms() {
  std::vector<disasm_insn_t*>insns;
  insns.push_back(new disasm_insn_t("cflush.d.l1", 0xFC000073, 0xFFF07FFF, {&xrs1}));
... return insns;
REGISTER_EXTENSION(cflush, []() { return new cflush_t; })
```

#define REGISTER_EXTENSION(name, constructor) \



指令支持

• 指令注册

```
void processor_t::register_base_instructions()
 #define DECLARE_INSN(name, match, mask) \
  insn_bits_t name##_match = (match), name##_mask = (mask);
 #include "encoding.h"
 #undef DECLARE_INSN
 #define DEFINE_INSN(name) \
  REGISTER_INSN(this, name, name##_match, name##_mask)
 #include "insn_list.h"
 #undef DEFINE_INSN
 register_insn({0, 0, &illegal_instruction, &illegal_instruction});
 build_opcode_map();
```





指令支持

• 指令注册

```
void processor_t::register_base_instructions()
 #define DECLARE_INSN(name, match, mask) \
  insn_bits_t name##_match = (match), name##_mask = (mask);
 #include "encoding.h"
 #undef DECLARE INSN
 #define DEFINE_INSN(name) \
  REGISTER_INSN(this, name, name##_match, name##_mask)
 #include "insn list.h"
 #undef DEFINE INSN
 register_insn({0, 0, &illegal_instruction, &illegal_instruction});
 build_opcode_map();
```

```
#define MATCH_BEQ 0x63
#define MASK_BEQ 0x707f
#define MATCH_BNE 0x1063
#define MASK_BNE 0x707f
...

DECLARE_INSN(beq, MATCH_BEQ, MASK_BEQ)
DECLARE_INSN(bne, MATCH_BNE, MASK_BNE)
```





指令支持

指令注册

```
void processor_t::register_base_instructions()
 #define DECLARE_INSN(name, match, mask) \
  insn_bits_t name##_match = (match), name##_mask = (mask);
 #include "encoding.h"
 #undef DECLARE INSN
 #define DEFINE_INSN(name) \
  REGISTER_INSN(this, name, name##_match, name##_mask)
#include "insn_list.h"_
 #undef DEFINE INSN
 register_insn({0, 0, &illegal_instruction, &illegal_instruction});
 build_opcode_map();
```

```
#define REGISTER_INSN(proc, name, match, mask) \
 extern reg_t rv32_##name(processor_t*, insn_t, reg_t); \
 extern reg_t rv64_##name(processor_t*, insn_t, reg_t); \
 proc->register_insn((insn_desc_t){match, mask,
rv32_##name, rv64_##name});
```

DEFINE_INSN(amoadd_d) DEFINE_INSN(amoadd_w) DEFINE_INSN(amoand_d) DEFINE_INSN(amoand_w)



指令支持

- 指令功能模板: riscv/insn_template.c
- 指令功能代码: riscv/insns/<name>.h
- add.h

```
WRITE_RD(sext_xlen(RS1 + RS2));
```

riscv/decode.h

```
#define RS1 READ_REG(insn.rs1())
#define RS2 READ_REG(insn.rs2())
#define RS3 READ_REG(insn.rs3())
#define READ_REG(reg) STATE.XPR[reg]
```

```
reg_t rv32_NAME(processor_t* p, insn_t insn, reg_t pc)
 int xlen = 32;
 reg_t npc = sext_xlen(pc + insn_length(OPCODE));
 #include "insns/NAME.h"
 trace_opcode(p, OPCODE, insn);
 return npc;
reg_t rv64_NAME(processor_t* p, insn_t insn, reg_t pc)
int xlen = 64;
 reg_t npc = sext_xlen(pc + insn_length(OPCODE));
 #include "insns/NAME.h"
 trace_opcode(p, OPCODE, insn);
 return npc;
```



指令支持

- 指令执行流程: riscv/execute.cc
- step()

```
insn_fetch_t fetch = mmu->load_insn(pc);
if (debug && !state.serialized)
  disasm(fetch.insn);
pc = execute_insn(this, pc, fetch);
advance_pc();
```

```
struct insn_fetch_t
{
  insn_func_t func;
  insn_t insn;
};
```

```
tatic reg_t execute_insn(processor_t* p, reg_t pc,
insn_fetch_t fetch)
{
...
    npc = fetch.func(p, fetch.insn, pc);
...
}
```



riscv/processor.cc

```
insn_func_t processor_t::decode_insn(insn_t insn)
 // look up opcode in hash table
 size_t idx = insn.bits() % OPCODE_CACHE_SIZE;
 insn_desc_t desc = opcode_cache[idx];
 if (unlikely(insn.bits() != desc.match)) {
  // fall back to linear search
  insn_desc_t* p = &instructions[0];
  while ((insn.bits() & p->mask) != p->match)
   p++;
  desc = *p;
```

```
if (p->mask != 0 \&\& p > \&instructions[0]) {
   if (p-)match != (p-1)-)match && p-)match != (p+1)-
>match) {
    // move to front of opcode list to reduce miss penalty
     while (--p \ge \&instructions[0])
      *(p+1) = *p;
    instructions[0] = desc;
  opcode_cache[idx] = desc;
  opcode_cache[idx].match = insn.bits();
```



riscv/processor.cc

```
insn_func_t processor_t::decode_insn(insn_t insn)
 // look up opcode in hash table
 size_t idx = insn.bits() % OPCODE_CACHE_SIZE;
 insn_desc_t desc = opcode_cache[idx];
 if (unlikely(insn.bits() != desc.match)) {
  // fall back to linear search
  insn_desc_t* p = &instructions[0];
  while ((insn.bits() & p->mask) != p->match)
   p++;
  desc = *p;
```

```
if (p->mask != 0 \&\& p > \&instructions[0]) {
   if (p-)match != (p-1)-)match && p-)match != (p+1)-
>match) {
    // move to front of opcode list to reduce miss penalty
     while (--p \ge \&instructions[0])
      *(p+1) = *p;
    instructions[0] = desc;
  opcode_cache[idx] = desc;
  opcode_cache[idx].match = insn.bits();
```





以zfinx扩展为例

• 添加新的指令集标志,类似于zfh: parse_isa_string

```
if (ext_str == "zfinx") {
    extension_table[EXT_ZFINX] = true;
    max_isa |= 1L << ('f' - 'a');
}</pre>
```

regfile_t<reg_t, NXPR, true> XPR;
regfile_t<freg_t, NFPR, false>
FPR;

· 修改浮点指令功能实现,以fadd_s为例

```
require_extension('F');
require_fp;
softfloat_roundingMode = RM;
WRITE_FRD(f32_add(f32(FRS1), f32(FRS2)));
set_fp_exceptions;
```

```
#define FRS1 READ_FREG(insn.rs1())
#define FRS2 READ_FREG(insn.rs2())
#define READ_FREG(reg)

STATE.FPR[reg]
```

#define READ_FREG(reg) STATE.XPR[reg]





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己支持的设备类型

```
riscv/devices.h
```

```
class bus_t : public abstract_device_t
class rom_device_t : public abstract_device_t
class mem_t : public abstract_device_t
class clint_t : public abstract_device_t
class debug_module_t : public abstract_device_t
class mmio_plugin_device_t : public abstract_device_t
```



己支持的设备类型

riscv/devices.h

```
class bus_t : public abstract_device_t
class rom_device_t : public abstract_device_t
class mem_t : public abstract_device_t
class clint_t : public abstract_device_t
class debug_module_t : public abstract_device_t
class mmio_plugin_device_t : public abstract_device_t
```

```
class abstract_device_t {
  public:
  virtual bool load(reg_t addr, size_t len, uint8_t* bytes) = 0;
  virtual bool store(reg_t addr, size_t len, const uint8_t* bytes) =
  0;
  virtual ~abstract_device_t() {}
};
```



己支持的设备类型

Mmio plugin设备

riscv/devices.h

```
class mmio_plugin_device_t : public abstract_device_t
public:
 mmio_plugin_device_t(const std::string& name,
const std::string& args);
 virtual ~mmio_plugin_device_t() override;
 virtual bool load(reg_t addr, size_t len, uint8_t* bytes)
override;
 virtual bool store(reg_t addr, size_t len, const uint8_t*
bytes) override;
private:
mmio_plugin_t plugin;
 void* user_data;
```



plugin设备接口

riscv/mmio_plugin.h

```
typedef struct {
 // Allocate user data for an instance of the <u>plugin</u>.
 void* (*alloc)(const char*);
 // Load a memory address of the MMIO <u>plugin</u>. The parameters are the
user_data
 bool (*load)(void*, reg_t, size_t, uint8_t*);
 // Store some bytes to a memory address of the MMIO <u>plugin</u>. The parameters
are
 bool (*store)(void*, reg_t, size_t, const uint8_t*);
 // Deallocate the data allocated during the call to <u>alloc</u>. The parameter is a
 void (*dealloc)(void*);
 mmio_plugin_t;
```



己支持的设备类型

Mmio plugin设备

riscv/devices.cc

```
mmio plugin device t::mmio plugin device t(const std::string& name,
                         const std::string& args)
 : plugin(mmio_plugin_map().at(name)), user_data((*plugin.alloc)(args.c_str()))
mmio_plugin_device_t::~mmio_plugin_device_t()
 (*plugin.dealloc)(user_data);
bool mmio plugin device t::load(reg_t addr, size_t len, uint8_t* bytes)
 return (*plugin.load)(user_data, addr, len, bytes);
bool mmio plugin device t::store(reg_t addr, size_t len, const uint8_t* bytes)
 return (*plugin.store)(user_data, addr, len, bytes);
```





已支持的设备类型

Mmio plugin设备注册

using mmio_plugin_map_t = std::map<std::string, mmio_plugin_t>;

riscv/devices.cc





已支持的设备类型

Mmio plugin设备注册

riscv/devices.cc

```
using mmio_plugin_map_t = std::map<std::string, mmio_plugin_t>;
```



以块设备功能实现

```
void* test_mmio_plugin_alloc(const char* args)
  printf("ALLOC -- ARGS=%s\n", args);
  int fd = open(args, O_RDWR, 0);
  struct stat st; //定义文件信息结构体
  int r=fstat(fd,&st);
  * biov
p=mmap(NULL,len,PROT_READ|PROT_WRITE,MAP_S
HARED,fd,0);
  return p;
```

```
bool test_mmio_plugin_load(void* self, reg_t addr, size_t len,
uint8_t* bytes)
{
   memcpy(bytes, (char *)self + addr, len);
   return true;
}
```

```
bool test_mmio_plugin_store(void* self, reg_t addr, size_t
len, const uint8_t* bytes)
{
    memcpy((char *)self + addr, bytes, len);
    msync((char *)self + addr,len,0);
    return true;
}
```

```
void test_mmio_plugin_dealloc(void* self)
{
    munmap(self, len);
    printf("DEALLOC -- SELF=%p\n", self);
}
```



以块设备为例

```
_attribute__((constructor)) static void on_load()
 static mmio_plugin_t test_mmio_plugin = {
   test_mmio_plugin_alloc,
   test_mmio_plugin_load,
   test_mmio_plugin_store,
   test_mmio_plugin_dealloc
register_mmio_plugin("test_mmio_plugin",
&test_mmio_plugin);
```

```
spike --extlib=<plugin-path>/plugin.so
    --device=test_mmio_plugin,0x10000000,<fs-path>
    --dtb=a.dtb
```

https://github.com/isrc-cas/PLCT-Open-Reports/blob/master/20200812-Linux设备树介绍及加载过程分析-王萌.pdf https://www.bilibili.com/video/BV1Ti4y1g7oH





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processor

IC DC

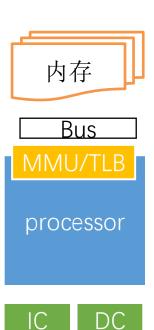


取指

riscv/mmu.h

```
inline insn_fetch_t load_insn(reg_t addr)
{
  icache_entry_t entry;
  return refill_icache(addr, &entry)->data;
}
```

```
inline icache_entry_t* refill_icache(reg_t addr, icache_entry_t* entry)
{
   auto tlb_entry = translate_insn_addr(addr);
   insn_bits_t insn = from_le(*(uint16_t*)(tlb_entry.host_offset + addr));
   ...
}
```





```
取指
```

```
inline tlb_entry_t translate_insn_addr(reg_t addr) {
 reg_t vpn = addr >> PGSHIFT;
 if (likely(tlb_insn_tag[vpn % TLB_ENTRIES] == vpn))
  return tlb_data[vpn % TLB_ENTRIES];
 tlb_entry_t result;
 if (unlikely(tlb_insn_tag[vpn % TLB_ENTRIES] != (vpn | TLB_CHECK_TRIGGERS))) {
  result = fetch_slow_path(addr);
 } else {
  result = tlb_data[vpn % TLB_ENTRIES];
 if (unlikely(tlb_insn_tag[vpn % TLB_ENTRIES] == (vpn | TLB_CHECK_TRIGGERS))) {
  uint16_t* ptr = (uint16_t*)(tlb_data[vpn % TLB_ENTRIES].host_offset + addr);
  int match = proc->trigger_match(OPERATION_EXECUTE, addr, from_le(*ptr));
  if (match >= 0) {
   throw trigger_matched_t(match, OPERATION_EXECUTE, addr, from_le(*ptr));
 return result;
```





processor

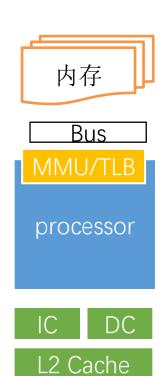
IC DC





取指

```
riscv/mmu.cc
     tlb_entry_t mmu_t::fetch_slow_path(reg_t vaddr)
       reg_t paddr = translate(vaddr, sizeof(fetch_temp), FETCH, 0);
       if (auto host_addr = sim->addr_to_mem(paddr)) {
        return refill_tlb(vaddr, paddr, host_addr, FETCH);
       } else {
        if (!mmio_load(paddr, sizeof fetch_temp, (uint8_t*)&fetch_temp))
         throw trap_instruction_access_fault(vaddr, 0, 0);
        tlb_entry_t entry = {(char*)&fetch_temp - vaddr, paddr - vaddr};
        return entry;
```



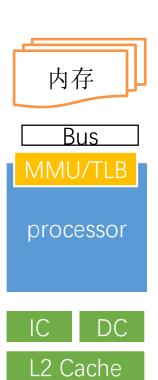




取指

riscv/sim.cc

```
char* sim t::addr to mem(reg_t addr) {
  if (!paddr_ok(addr))
    return NULL;
  auto desc = bus.find_device(addr);
  if (auto mem = dynamic_cast<mem_t*>(desc.second))
    if (addr - desc.first < mem->size())
    return mem->contents() + (addr - desc.first);
  return NULL;
}
```





加载内存

WRITE_RVC_RS2S(MMU.load_int32(RVC_RS1S + insn.rvc_lw_imm()));

```
load_func(int8, load, 0)
 #define load_func(type, prefix, xlate_flags) \
                                                                  load_func(int16, load, 0)
  inline type##_t prefix##_##type(reg_t addr) { \
                                                                  load_func(int32, load, 0)
                                                                  load_func(int64, load, 0)
   reg_t vpn = addr >> PGSHIFT; \
   size_t size = sizeof(type##_t); \
   if (likely(tlb_load_tag[vpn % TLB_ENTRIES] == vpn)) { \
    if (proc) READ_MEM(addr, size); \
    return from_target(*(target_endian<type##_t>*)(tlb_data[vpn %
TLB_ENTRIES].host_offset + addr)); \
   load_slow_path(addr, sizeof(type##_t), (uint8_t*)&res, (xlate_flags)); \
  return from_target(res)
```



L Bus
MMU/TLB

processor

C DC



加载内存

```
void mmu_t::load_slow_path(reg_t addr, reg_t len, uint8_t* bytes, uint32_t xlate_flags)
                                                                                            内存
 reg_t paddr = translate(addr, len, LOAD, xlate_flags);
                                                                                             Bus
 if (auto host_addr = sim->addr_to_mem(paddr)) {
  memcpy(bytes, host_addr, len);
  if (tracer.interested_in_range(paddr, paddr + PGSIZE, LOAD))
   tracer.trace(paddr, len, LOAD);
                                                                                          processor
  else
   refill_tlb(addr, paddr, host_addr, LOAD);
 } else if (!mmio_load(paddr, len, bytes)) {
                                                                                                 DC
  throw trap_load_access_fault(addr, 0, 0);
                                                                                          L2 Cache
```



以snapshot功能为例: 为了降低存储空间,snapshot采用类似于copy-on-write的策略,将对修改的内存进行保存

```
void mmu_t::store_slow_path(reg_t addr, reg_t len, const uint8_t* bytes,
uint32_t xlate_flags)
 reg_t paddr = translate(addr, len, STORE, xlate_flags);
 if (auto host_addr = sim->addr_to_mem(paddr)) {
  (*sim -> get_tags())[paddr >> PGSHIFT] = true;
  memcpy(host_addr, bytes, len);
  if (tracer.interested_in_range(paddr, paddr + PGSIZE, STORE))
   tracer.trace(paddr, len, STORE);
  else
   refill_tlb(addr, paddr, host_addr, STORE);
 } else if (!mmio_store(paddr, len, bytes)) {
  throw trap_store_access_fault(addr, 0, 0);
```





未来工作

- 继续完成Zfinx扩展支持
- 新的指令集扩展支持
- 进一步完善块设备的支持,并尝试添加新的设备支持
- 欢迎伙伴们提出自己的需求

https://github.com/isrc-cas/plct-spike

· 欢迎实习生加入!

谢谢各位

欢迎提问、讨论、交流合作