

CSCI 2500 — Computer Organization
Homework 06 (document version 1.0) — Due November 23, 2021
Pipelining in MIPS

- This homework is due by the midnight EDT on the above date via a Submittity gradeable.
- This homework is to be completed **individually**. Do not share your code with anyone else.
- Homework assignments are available approximately ten calendar days before they are due. Plan to start each homework early. You can ask questions during office hours, in the Submittity forum, and during your lab session.
- You **must** use C for this homework assignment, and your code **must** successfully execute on Submittity to receive credit.

Homework Specifications

For this individual homework assignment, you will work on a mixture of textbook problems and C code.

First, start with some “warm-up” exercises, which you will **not** submit as part of this assignment. In other words, do these “warm-up” exercises as practice and to prepare to work on the actual problems you will submit for credit.

Warm-Up Exercises (for Practice)

1. Textbook Problem 4.1 (all sub-parts)
2. Textbook Problem 4.3 (all sub-parts)
3. Textbook Problem 4.11 (all sub-parts)

Homework Problems (to Submit for Credit)

- Answer the questions and provide solutions to all problems given below.
- You **MUST** type up your answers. Handwritten solutions will not be accepted or graded, even if they are scanned into a PDF file.
- We recommend using LaTeX (<https://www.latex-project.org/>). If you have never used LaTeX, you might want follow some tutorial, like this one: <https://www.latex-tutorial.com/tutorials/>. There is a convenient online LaTeX editor called Overleaf (<https://www.overleaf.com/>) that has a free plan for students.
- Submit your answers on Submittity as a single PDF file named `hw6.pdf`.
- This part of the homework will be manually graded by our TAs.
- Explicitly denote any assumptions you need to make.
- **Show all work!**

- Clearly label every problem. If a problem has a single answer, like **200 ps**, make it bold, use a larger font, and enclose in a box for better visibility, like this: **200 ps**. You still need to show all work!

1. **Textbook Problem 4.5 (all sub-parts)**
2. **Textbook Problem 4.7 (all sub-parts)**
3. **Textbook Problem 4.10 (all sub-parts)**
4. **Textbook Problem 4.16 (all sub-parts)**

Coding Problem (to Submit for Credit)

You will use C to implement a simulation of MIPS pipelining. As we've covered in lecture, there are five stages to the pipeline, i.e., IF, ID, EX, MEM, and WB.

For your simulation, you are required to support the **add**, **addi**, **sub**, **and**, **andi**, **or**, **ori**, **lw**, and **sw** instructions. More specifically, you must simulate (and output) how a given sequence of instructions would be pipelined in a five-stage MIPS implementation.

Do **not** implement forwarding in your simulation.

You can assume that each given instruction will be syntactically correct. You can also assume that there is a single space character between the instruction and its parameters. Further, each parameter is delimited by a comma or parentheses. Below are a few example instructions that you must support:

```
add $t0,$s2,$s3
addi $t1,$t3,73
or $s0,$s0,$t3
lw $a0,12($sp)
sw $t6,32($a1)
```

Required Command-Line Argument

Your program must accept one command-line argument as input. This argument (i.e., `argv[1]`) specifies the input file containing MIPS code to simulate. You may assume that no more than five instructions are given in the input file. Note that each instruction will end with a newline character (i.e., `'\n'`, ASCII code `0xa`).

Required Output

For your output, you must show *each cycle* of program execution. Each cycle will correspond to a column of output. Initially, each column is empty, indicated by a period (i.e., '.'). Use TAB characters (i.e., '\t') to delimit each column. And assume that you will have no more than nine cycles to simulate.

Recall that a *data hazard* describes a situation in which the next instruction cannot be executed in the next cycle until a previous instruction is complete. Your code should be able to detect when it is necessary to insert one or more “bubbles” (see Section 4.7 of the textbook and corresponding lecture notes for more details).

More specifically, you will need to properly handle data hazards by adding **nop** instructions as necessary. Show these cases by indicating an asterisk (i.e., '*') in the appropriate columns and adding the required number of **nop** instructions. To ensure proper formatting, add an extra TAB character after the **nop**.

On the next few pages, we present a few example runs of your program that you should use to better understand how your program should work, how you can test your code, and what output formatting to use for Submittity.

The first example (i.e., **ex01.s**) includes no data hazards.

START OF SIMULATION

CPU Cycles ==>	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
add \$s1,\$s0,\$s0 IF	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
add \$t2,\$s0,\$s5 .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
addi \$t4,\$s3,70 .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

CPU Cycles ==>	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
add \$s1,\$s0,\$s0 IF	ID	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
add \$t2,\$s0,\$s5 .	IF	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
addi \$t4,\$s3,70 .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

CPU Cycles ==>	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
add \$s1,\$s0,\$s0 IF	ID	EX	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
add \$t2,\$s0,\$s5 .	IF	ID	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
addi \$t4,\$s3,70 .	.	IF	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

CPU Cycles ==>	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
add \$s1,\$s0,\$s0 IF	ID	EX	MEM	.	.	.	.	.	.
add \$t2,\$s0,\$s5 .	IF	ID	EX	.	.	.	.	.	.
addi \$t4,\$s3,70 .	.	IF	ID	.	.	.	.	.	.

CPU Cycles ==>	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
add \$s1,\$s0,\$s0 IF	ID	EX	MEM	WB	.	.	.	.	.
add \$t2,\$s0,\$s5 .	IF	ID	EX	MEM	.	.	.	.	.
addi \$t4,\$s3,70 .	.	IF	ID	EX	.	.	.	.	.

CPU Cycles ==>	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
add \$s1,\$s0,\$s0 IF	ID	EX	MEM	WB	.	.	.	.	.
add \$t2,\$s0,\$s5 .	IF	ID	EX	MEM	WB	.	.	.	.
addi \$t4,\$s3,70 .	.	IF	ID	EX	MEM	.	.	.	.

CPU Cycles ==>	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
add \$s1,\$s0,\$s0 IF	ID	EX	MEM	WB	.	.	.	.	.
add \$t2,\$s0,\$s5 .	IF	ID	EX	MEM	WB	.	.	.	.
addi \$t4,\$s3,70 .	.	IF	ID	EX	MEM	WB	.	.	.

END OF SIMULATION

The second example (i.e., ex02.s) includes a dependency on register \$t1.

START OF SIMULATION

CPU Cycles ==>	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
add \$t1,\$s0,\$s0 IF	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
addi \$t2,\$s0,42 .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
addi \$t4,\$t1,70 .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

CPU Cycles ==>	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
add \$t1,\$s0,\$s0 IF	ID	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
addi \$t2,\$s0,42 .	IF	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
addi \$t4,\$t1,70 .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

CPU Cycles ==>	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
add \$t1,\$s0,\$s0 IF	ID	EX	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
addi \$t2,\$s0,42 .	IF	ID	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
addi \$t4,\$t1,70 .	.	IF	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

CPU Cycles ==>	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
add \$t1,\$s0,\$s0 IF	ID	EX	MEM	.	.	.	.	.	.
addi \$t2,\$s0,42 .	IF	ID	EX	.	.	.	.	.	.
addi \$t4,\$t1,70 .	.	IF	ID	.	.	.	.	.	.

CPU Cycles ==>	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
add \$t1,\$s0,\$s0 IF	ID	EX	MEM	WB	.	.	.	.	.
addi \$t2,\$s0,42 .	IF	ID	EX	MEM	.	.	.	.	.
nop .	.	IF	ID	*	.	.	.	.	.
addi \$t4,\$t1,70 .	.	IF	ID	ID	.	.	.	.	.

CPU Cycles ==>	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
add \$t1,\$s0,\$s0 IF	ID	EX	MEM	WB	.	.	.	.	.
addi \$t2,\$s0,42 .	IF	ID	EX	MEM	WB	.	.	.	.
nop .	.	IF	ID	*	*	.	.	.	.
addi \$t4,\$t1,70 .	.	IF	ID	ID	EX	.	.	.	.

CPU Cycles ==>	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
add \$t1,\$s0,\$s0 IF	ID	EX	MEM	WB	.	.	.	.	.
addi \$t2,\$s0,42 .	IF	ID	EX	MEM	WB	.	.	.	.
nop .	.	IF	ID	*	*	*	.	.	.
addi \$t4,\$t1,70 .	.	IF	ID	ID	EX	MEM	.	.	.

CPU Cycles ==>	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
add \$t1,\$s0,\$s0 IF	ID	EX	MEM	WB	.	.	.	.	.
addi \$t2,\$s0,42 .	IF	ID	EX	MEM	WB	.	.	.	.
nop .	.	IF	ID	*	*	*	.	.	.
addi \$t4,\$t1,70 .	.	IF	ID	ID	EX	MEM	WB	.	.

END OF SIMULATION

The third example (i.e., `ex03.s`) includes two dependencies on register `$t2`.

START OF SIMULATION

CPU Cycles ==>	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
lw \$t2,20(\$a0)	IF	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
and \$t4,\$t2,\$t5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
or \$t8,\$t2,\$t6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

CPU Cycles ==>	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
lw \$t2,20(\$a0)	IF	ID	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
and \$t4,\$t2,\$t5	.	IF	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
or \$t8,\$t2,\$t6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

CPU Cycles ==>	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
lw \$t2,20(\$a0)	IF	ID	EX	.	.	.	.	.	.
and \$t4,\$t2,\$t5	.	IF	ID	.	.	.	.	.	.
or \$t8,\$t2,\$t6	.	.	IF	.	.	.	.	.	.

CPU Cycles ==>	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
lw \$t2,20(\$a0)	IF	ID	EX	MEM	.	.	.	.	.
nop	.	IF	ID	*	.	.	.	.	.
and \$t4,\$t2,\$t5	.	IF	ID	ID	.	.	.	.	.
or \$t8,\$t2,\$t6	.	.	IF	IF	.	.	.	.	.

CPU Cycles ==>	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
lw \$t2,20(\$a0)	IF	ID	EX	MEM	WB	.	.	.	.
nop	.	IF	ID	*	*	.	.	.	.
nop	.	IF	ID	ID	*	.	.	.	.
and \$t4,\$t2,\$t5	.	IF	ID	ID	ID	.	.	.	.
or \$t8,\$t2,\$t6	.	.	IF	IF	IF	.	.	.	.

CPU Cycles ==>	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
lw \$t2,20(\$a0)	IF	ID	EX	MEM	WB	.	.	.	.
nop	.	IF	ID	*	*	*	.	.	.
nop	.	IF	ID	ID	*	*	.	.	.
and \$t4,\$t2,\$t5	.	IF	ID	ID	ID	EX	.	.	.
or \$t8,\$t2,\$t6	.	.	IF	IF	IF	ID	.	.	.

CPU Cycles ==>	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
lw \$t2,20(\$a0)	IF	ID	EX	MEM	WB	.	.	.	.
nop	.	IF	ID	*	*	*	.	.	.
nop	.	IF	ID	ID	*	*	*	.	.
and \$t4,\$t2,\$t5	.	IF	ID	ID	ID	EX	MEM	.	.
or \$t8,\$t2,\$t6	.	.	IF	IF	IF	ID	EX	.	.

CPU Cycles ==>	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
lw \$t2,20(\$a0)	IF	ID	EX	MEM	WB	.	.	.	.
nop	.	IF	ID	*	*	*	.	.	.
nop	.	IF	ID	ID	*	*	*	.	.
and \$t4,\$t2,\$t5	.	IF	ID	ID	ID	EX	MEM	WB	.
or \$t8,\$t2,\$t6	.	.	IF	IF	IF	ID	EX	MEM	.

```

CPU Cycles ==> 1      2      3      4      5      6      7      8      9
lw $t2,20($a0) IF    ID    EX    MEM    WB    .    .    .    .
nop                .    IF    ID    *    *    *    .    .    .
nop                .    IF    ID    ID    *    *    *    .    .
and $t4,$t2,$t5 .    IF    ID    ID    ID    EX    MEM    WB    .
or $t8,$t2,$t6 .    .    IF    IF    IF    ID    EX    MEM    WB

END OF SIMULATION

```

Assumptions

Given the complexity of this assignment, you can make the following assumptions:

- Assume all input files are valid.
- Assume the length of `argv[1]` is at most 128 characters.
- Assume the maximum number of cycles to be 9. As shown in the examples, always output 9 cycles/columns, regardless of the fact that fewer may be required.

Submission and Grading Criteria

For this assignment, you will submit both your code and your PDF (i.e., `hw6.pdf`) with your answers to the textbook problems into the Submittity gradeable. As a reminder, you **must** use C for the coding part of this homework assignment. Your code **must** successfully compile and run on Submittity, which uses Ubuntu v20.04. Grading criteria for this assignment are as follows.

1. Textbook problems: 40%
2. Code correctness as determined by standard visible and hidden Submittity autograded test cases: 50%
3. Coding problem TA grading: 10%
 - Code has clear and logical organization and is well structured. For example, functions have well defined responsibilities, there are no huge "God" functions, arguments and return values are properly used to pass data between callers and callees, there are no (or very few) global data items, etc.
 - Code is properly formatted, commented, and consistently follows some C style guidelines (see https://www.gnu.org/prep/standards/html_node/Writing-C.html or <http://www.literateprogramming.com/indhill-annot.pdf> as examples).