

第 4 章实验 - 优化 Y86-64 流水线处理器性能

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1 实验环境

本实验在 Windows 10 操作系统下通过 WSL2 完成，具体环境如下：

- **操作系统**: Windows 10 (Build 19045) + WSL2
- **Linux 发行版**: Ubuntu 24.04.1 LTS
- **内核版本**: 6.6.87.2-microsoft-standard-WSL2

2 Part A: Y86-64 汇编程序设计

2.1 任务概述

Part A 要求编写三个 Y86-64 汇编程序，分别实现链表迭代求和、链表递归求和、块复制与异或校验功能。以下分别介绍这三个程序的实现以及测试结果。

2.2 sum.ys : 链表迭代求和

`sum_list` 函数采用迭代方式遍历链表，累加每个节点的值并返回总和。链表节点结构为 `{val, next}`，每个字段占 8 字节。核心实现如下：

```
1  sum_list:  
2      pushq %rbx          # 保存被调用者保存寄存器  
3      xorq %rax, %rax      # 初始化返回值 sum = 0  
4      jmp test             # 跳转到循环条件判断  
5  
6  loop:  
7      mrmovq (%rdi), %rbx    # 读取当前节点的 val  
8      addq %rbx, %rax        # sum += val  
9      mrmovq 8(%rdi), %rdi    # rdi = rdi->next  
10  
11 test:  
12      andq %rdi, %rdi      # 测试 rdi 是否为 NULL  
13      jne loop              # 非空则继续循环  
14  
15 done:  
16      popq %rbx            # 恢复被调用者保存寄存器  
17      ret
```

程序运行结果如下图所示，返回值 `%rax = 0xcba` (即 $10 + 176 + 3072 = 3258$) 与预期一致。

```
(base) laonuo@DESKTOP-VARHBN1:/mnt/d/CSAPP-Experiments/Exp.4_lecture/sim/misc$ ./yis sum.yo
Stopped in 28 steps at PC = 0x13. Status 'HLT', CC Z=1 S=0 O=0
Changes to registers:
%rax: 0x0000000000000000      0x000000000000cba
%rsp: 0x0000000000000000      0x000000000000200

Changes to memory:
0x01f0: 0x0000000000000000      0x000000000000005b
0x01f8: 0x0000000000000000      0x0000000000000013
```

2.3 rsum.yo：链表递归求和

`rsum_list` 函数采用递归方式实现链表求和。递归的基例是空指针返回 0，递归步骤是当前节点值加上剩余链表的和。

核心实现如下：

```
1  rsum_list:
2      andq %rdi, %rdi          # 测试 rdi 是否为 NULL
3      je base_case            # 空指针跳转到基例
4      pushq %rbx              # 保存 %rbx
5      pushq %r12              # 保存 %r12
6      mrmovq (%rdi), %rbx    # 保存当前节点的 val
7      mrmovq 8(%rdi), %r12    # 获取 next 指针
8      rrmovq %r12, %rdi       # 设置递归调用参数
9      call rsum_list           # 递归调用
10     addq %rbx, %rax         # sum = val + rsum_list(next)
11     popq %r12               # 恢复寄存器
12     popq %rbx
13     ret
14
15 base_case:
16     xorq %rax, %rax         # 返回 0
17     ret
```

注意这里递归的实现需要使用额外的被调用者保存寄存器 (`%rbx` 和 `%r12`) 保存当前节点的值和 `next` 指针，以确保递归返回后能正确累加。运行结果如下图所示，返回值同样为 `0xcba`，与预期一致。

```
(base) laonuo@DESKTOP-VARHBN1:/mnt/d/CSAPP-Experiments/Exp.4_lexer/sim/misc$ ./yis rsum.yo
Stopped in 46 steps at PC = 0x13. Status 'HLT', CC Z=0 S=0 O=0
Changes to registers:
%rax: 0x0000000000000000      0x000000000000cba
%rsp: 0x0000000000000000      0x0000000000000200

Changes to memory:
0x01a8: 0x0000000000000000      0x000000000000008a
0x01b0: 0x0000000000000000      0x0000000000000038
0x01b8: 0x0000000000000000      0x00000000000000b0
0x01c0: 0x0000000000000000      0x000000000000008a
0x01c8: 0x0000000000000000      0x0000000000000028
0x01d0: 0x0000000000000000      0x000000000000008a
0x01d8: 0x0000000000000000      0x000000000000008a
0x01f0: 0x0000000000000000      0x000000000000005b
0x01f8: 0x0000000000000000      0x0000000000000013
```

2.4 copy.yo : 块复制与异或校验

`copy_block` 函数将源数组复制到目标数组，同时计算所有元素的异或校验和。

核心实现如下：

```

1  copy_block:
2      pushq %rbx          # 保存被调用者保存寄存器
3      xorq %rax, %rax    # 初始化 result = 0
4      irmovq $8, %r8      # 常量 8 (指针步进)
5      irmovq $1, %r9      # 常量 1 (计数器递减)
6      jmp test
7
8  loop:
9      mrmovq (%rdi), %rbx  # 读取 src[i]
10     rmmovq %rbx, (%rsi)  # 写入 dst[i]
11     xorq %rbx, %rax    # result ^= src[i]
12     addq %r8, %rdi      # src++
13     addq %r8, %rsi      # dst++
14     subq %r9, %rdx      # len--
15
16 test:
17     andq %rdx, %rdx    # 测试 len > 0
18     jg loop             # 正数则继续循环
19
20 done:
21     popq %rbx
22     ret
```

由于 Y86-64 缺少立即数加法指令 (Part B 将添加 `iaddq`)，因此这里需要使用寄存器 `%r8` 和 `%r9` 存储常量 8 和 1。运行结果如下图所示，异或校验和 $0x00a \wedge 0xb0 \wedge 0xc00 = 0xcb0$ 验证正确，与预期一致。

```
(base) laonuo@DESKTOP-VARHBN1:/mnt/d/CSAPP-Experiments/Exp.4_lexer/sim/misc$ ./yis copy.yo
Stopped in 41 steps at PC = 0x13. Status 'HLT', CC Z=1 S=0 O=0
Changes to registers:
%rax: 0x0000000000000000      0x000000000000cba
%rsp: 0x0000000000000000      0x000000000000200
%rsi: 0x0000000000000000      0x000000000000048
%rdi: 0x0000000000000000      0x000000000000030
%r8: 0x0000000000000000      0x000000000000008
%r9: 0x0000000000000000      0x000000000000001

Changes to memory:
0x0030: 0x000000000000111      0x000000000000000a
0x0038: 0x000000000000222      0x000000000000b0
0x0040: 0x000000000000333      0x000000000000c00
0x01f0: 0x000000000000000      0x000000000000006f
0x01f8: 0x000000000000000      0x0000000000000013
```

3 Part B：扩展 SEQ 处理器支持 `iaddq` 指令

3.1 任务概述

Part B 要求修改 `seq-full.hcl`，使 SEQ 处理器支持 `iaddq V, rB` 指令。该指令将立即数 V 加到寄存器 rB，并更新条件码。

3.2 `iaddq` 指令分析

- 指令格式

`iaddq` 指令的编码格式如下图所示，共占 10 字节：

icode	ifun	rA	rB	V
C	0	F	rB	8 字节立即数
1 字节	1 字节			8 字节

其中 `rA` 字段固定为 `F` (表示不使用)，`rB` 指定目标寄存器。

- 各阶段行为

阶段	操作
取指	<code>icode:ifun</code> \leftarrow C:0, <code>rA:rB</code> \leftarrow M1[PC+1], <code>valC</code> \leftarrow M8[PC+2], <code>valP</code> \leftarrow PC+10
译码	<code>valB</code> \leftarrow R[rB]
执行	<code>valE</code> \leftarrow <code>valB</code> + <code>valC</code> , 设置条件码 (ZF, SF, OF)
访存	(无操作)
写回	<code>R[rB]</code> \leftarrow <code>valE</code>
更新 PC	<code>PC</code> \leftarrow <code>valP</code>

3.3 HCL 修改详解

`iaddq` 指令的行为与 `OPq` 类似 (执行算术运算并设置条件码)，但操作数来源不同：一个来自立即数 `valC`，另一个来自寄存器 `valB`。对 `seq-full.hcl` 的修改涉及以下部分：

```
1 ## Fetch 阶段: 添加为合法指令
2 bool instr_valid = icode in
3     { INOP, IHALT, IRRMOVQ, IIRMOVQ, IRMMOVQ, IMRMMOVQ,
4         IOPQ, IJXX, ICALL, IRET, IPUSHQ, IPOPQ, IIADDQ }; # + IIADDQ
5
6 ## Fetch 阶段: 需要寄存器字节
7 bool need_regids =
8     icode in { IRRMOVQ, IOPQ, IPUSHQ, IPOPQ,
9                 IIRMOVQ, IRMMOVQ, IMRMMOVQ, IIADDQ }; # + IIADDQ
10
11 ## Fetch 阶段: 需要立即数
12 bool need_valC =
13     icode in { IIRMOVQ, IRMMOVQ, IMRMMOVQ,
14                 IJXX, ICALL, IIADDQ }; # + IIADDQ
15
16 ## Decode 阶段: 从 rB 读取
17 word srcB = [
18     icode in { IOPQ, IRMMOVQ, IMRMMOVQ, IIADDQ } : rB; # + IIADDQ
19     ...
20 ];
21
22 ## Decode 阶段: 写回 rB
23 word dstE = [
24     icode in { IRRMOVQ } && Cnd : rB;
25     icode in { IIRMOVQ, IOPQ, IIADDQ } : rB; # + IIADDQ
26     ...
27 ];
28
29 ## Execute 阶段: ALU 输入 A 使用立即数
30 word aluA = [
31     icode in { IRRMOVQ, IOPQ } : valA;
32     icode in { IIRMOVQ, IRMMOVQ, IMRMMOVQ, IIADDQ } : valC; # +
IIADDQ
33     ...
34 ];
35
36 ## Execute 阶段: ALU 输入 B 使用寄存器值
37 word aluB = [
38     icode in { IRMMOVQ, IMRMMOVQ, IOPQ, ICALL,
39                 IPUSHQ, IRET, IPOPQ, IIADDQ } : valB; # + IIADDQ
40     ...
41 ];
42
43 ## Execute 阶段: 设置条件码
44 bool set_cc = icode in { IOPQ, IIADDQ }; # + IIADDQ
```

3.4 测试结果

ISA 检查通过，验证 `iaddq` 指令行为正确：

```
(base) laonuo@DESKTOP-VARHBN1:/mnt/d/CSAPP-Experiments/Exp.4_lexer/sim/seq$ ./ssim -t ..//y86-code/asumi.yo | tail -12
32 instructions executed
Status = HLT
Condition Codes: Z=1 S=0 O=0
Changed Register State:
%rax: 0x0000000000000000      0x0000abcdabcdabcd
%rsp: 0x0000000000000000      0x0000000000000100
%rdi: 0x0000000000000000      0x0000000000000038
%r10: 0x0000000000000000      0x0000a000a000a000
Changed Memory State:
0x00f0: 0x0000000000000000      0x0000000000000055
0x00f8: 0x0000000000000000      0x0000000000000013
ISA Check Succeeds
```

y86-code 回归测试全部通过：

```
(base) laonuo@DESKTOP-VARHBN1:/mnt/d/CSAPP-Experiments/Exp.4_lexer/sim/y86-code$ make testssim | tail -18
Makefile:42: warning: ignoring prerequisites on suffix rule definition
Makefile:45: warning: ignoring prerequisites on suffix rule definition
Makefile:48: warning: ignoring prerequisites on suffix rule definition
Makefile:51: warning: ignoring prerequisites on suffix rule definition
grep "ISA Check" *.seq
asum.seq:ISA Check Succeeds
asumr.seq:ISA Check Succeeds
cj.r.seq:ISA Check Succeeds
j-cc.seq:ISA Check Succeeds
poptest.seq:ISA Check Succeeds
prog1.seq:ISA Check Succeeds
prog2.seq:ISA Check Succeeds
prog3.seq:ISA Check Succeeds
prog4.seq:ISA Check Succeeds
prog5.seq:ISA Check Succeeds
prog6.seq:ISA Check Succeeds
prog7.seq:ISA Check Succeeds
prog8.seq:ISA Check Succeeds
pushquestion.seq:ISA Check Succeeds
pushtest.seq:ISA Check Succeeds
ret-hazard.seq:ISA Check Succeeds
rm asum.seq asumr.seq cj.r.seq j-cc.seq poptest.seq pushquestion.seq pushtest.seq prog1.seq prog2.seq prog3.seq prog4.seq prog5.seq prog6.seq prog7.seq prog8.seq ret-hazard.seq
```

ptest 测试套件 (含 `iaddq` 测试) 全部通过：

```
(base) laonuo@DESKTOP-VARHBN1:/mnt/d/CSAPP-Experiments/Exp.4_lexer/sim/ptest$ make SIM=../seq/ssim TFLAGS=-i
./optest.pl -s ../seq/ssim -i
Simulating with ../seq/ssim
  All 58 ISA Checks Succeed
./jtest.pl -s ../seq/ssim -i
Simulating with ../seq/ssim
  All 96 ISA Checks Succeed
./ctest.pl -s ../seq/ssim -i
Simulating with ../seq/ssim
  All 22 ISA Checks Succeed
./htest.pl -s ../seq/ssim -i
Simulating with ../seq/ssim
  All 756 ISA Checks Succeed
```

4 Part C：优化 `ncopy` 函数与 PIPE 处理器

4.1 任务概述

Part C 的目标是优化 `ncopy.yo` (复制数组并统计正数个数) 和 `pipe-full.hcl` (流水线处理器)，使平均 CPE 尽可能低，同时满足以下约束：

- `ncopy.ys` 代码不超过 1000 字节
- `pipe-full.hcl` 必须通过所有标准测试，保证正确无误
- `ncopy.ys` 必须通过 `./correctness.pl` 正确性测试

4.2 优化策略一：`iaddq` 指令

首先，我们可以将 Part B 实现的 `iaddq` 指令迁移到 PIPE 处理器中，替代 `irmovq + addq` 组合，以减少指令数量，例如：

1 # 优化前	# 优化后
2 <code>irmovq \$8, %r10</code>	<code>iaddq \$8, %rdi</code>
3 <code>addq %r10, %rdi</code>	

这一优化可以使每次指针更新从 2 条指令减少为 1 条。

4.3 优化策略二：10× 循环展开

循环展开是减少循环控制开销的经典方法。通过测试，我发现代码大小与展开因子近似成正比 ($8 \times \approx 800$ 字节, $12 \times \approx 1200$ 字节)，结合题目要求的 1000 字节限制，因此选择了 $10 \times$ 展开。

每个元素的处理模式如下：

```

1 L0:
2     mrmovq (%rdi), %r8          # 从 src 读取元素
3     rmmovq %r8, (%rsi)          # 写入 dst
4     andq %r8, %r8              # 设置条件码
5     jle L1                      # 非正数跳过计数
6     iaddq $1, %rax             # count++
7 L1:
8     mrmovq 8(%rdi), %r8          # 处理下一个元素
9     rmmovq %r8, 8(%rsi)
10    andq %r8, %r8
11    jle L2
12    iaddq $1, %rax
13 L2:
14    # ... 重复至 L9 ...

```

循环尾部更新指针并判断是否继续：

```

1     iaddq $80, %rdi            # src += 10
2     iaddq $80, %rsi            # dst += 10
3     iaddq $-10, %rdx           # len -= 10
4     jge L0                      # len >= 0 继续循环

```

4.4 优化策略三：达夫设备 (Duff's Device) 优化+跳转树

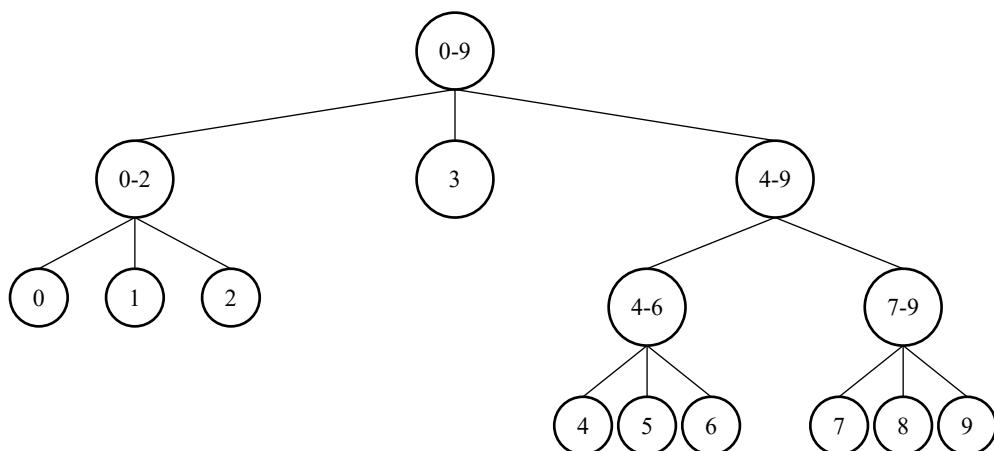
循环展开后需处理 0–9 个剩余元素。一种简单的处理方法是写成一个独立的循环依次处理，虽然简单，但是效率低下；另外一种改进方法是采用达夫设备 (Duff's Device) 优化，将余数处理的循环也展开，并借助跳转表直接跳转到对应的余数处理，这能够在 $O(1)$ 时间复杂度内找到跳转目标。

但是在实际实现过程当中发现，由于 Y86-64 处理器不支持间接跳转，因此需要使用 `pushq` 和 `ret` 指令组合来实现跳转表的跳转，代码如下：

```
1 # 假设跳转表存储在 jump_table, 余数在 %rdx (范围 0-9)
2 # 每个跳转地址占 8 字节
3
4 irmovq jump_table, %r8          # 跳转表地址
5 addq %rdx, %rdx                # rdx *= 2
6 addq %rdx, %rdx                # rdx *= 2 (现在 rdx *= 4)
7 addq %rdx, %rdx                # rdx *= 8 (计算偏移量)
8 addq %rdx, %r8                # r8 = &jump_table[rdx]
9 mrmovq (%r8), %r8            # r8 = 目标地址
10 pushq %r8                     # 将目标地址压栈
11 ret                           # 弹出并跳转
12
13 .align 8
14 jump_table:
15     .quad R0
16     .quad R1
17     .quad R2
18     # ... R3 到 R9 ...
```

其中不仅存在 Load-Use 冒险，`ret` 也会产生 3 个周期的延迟，实际效率并没有想象中的高。事实上，跳转表更加适合余数范围较大的场景，而我们的余数范围较小，因此可以考虑采用跳转树的方法来优化跳转目标的查找。

4.4.1 跳转树结构



4.4.2 设计亮点

- **非平衡树设计**: 以 3 为界而非 4 或 5, 可以使小余数分支深度更浅。之所以要这样处理, 是因为实际评测当中, 小数组占多数, 可以观察到小余数(0-3)的处理频率更高, 且小数组中余数处理 CPE 权重高, 因此优先优化小余数处理可显著降低平均 CPE。
- **Fall-through 结构**: 余数处理代码采用“瀑布式”设计, 例如 R9 直接 fall-through 到 R8, R8 到 R7, 以此类推, 避免多余跳转指令。这与达夫设备的设计思路类似, 但更加灵活, 可以根据实际分支情况调整结构。

```
1 R9:  
2     mrmovq 64(%rdi), %r8  
3     rmmovq %r8, 64(%rsi)  
4     andq %r8, %r8  
5     jle R8  
6     iaddq $1, %rax  
7 R8:                                # 直接 fall-through 到 R8, 避免跳转  
8     mrmovq 56(%rdi), %r8  
9     rmmovq %r8, 56(%rsi)  
10    # ... 以此类推 ...
```

4.5 优化策略四：加载转发 (Load Forwarding)

4.5.1 问题分析

主循环中 `mrmovq` 紧跟 `rmmovq` 的序列存在 Load-Use 冒险。标准 PIPE 处理器采用加载互锁 (Load Interlock) 解决, 即暂停一个周期等待 `mrmovq` 完成内存访问。

```
1 mrmovq (%rdi), %r8      # Memory 阶段产生 valM  
2 rmmovq %r8, (%rsi)      # Decode 阶段需要 %r8 → 冲突!
```

教材指出“Load-Use 冒险不能通过转发解决”, 因为 `mrmovq` 在 Memory 阶段才会产生 `valM`, 而 `rmmovq` 在 Decode 阶段需要用到 `valA`, 因此无法通过转发解决。

但是通过实际分析后, 我发现 `rmmovq` 虽然在 Decode 阶段读取了 `%r8`, 但真正使用这个值是在 **Memory 阶段** (写入内存)。当 `rmmovq` 到达 Execute 阶段时, 前一条 `mrmovq` 也同时进入 Memory 阶段, 此时 `m_valM` 可用。因此可在 Execute 阶段新增转发路径, 用正确的 `m_valM` 覆盖错误的 `valA`。

4.5.2 HCL 修改

在 `pipe-full.hcl` 中新增 `e_valA` 信号，并放宽冒险检测条件：

```
1 ## Execute 阶段：加载转发
2 word e_valA = [
3     # rmmovq/pushq 且 srcA 冲突时，直接转发 m_valM
4     E_icode in { IRMMOVQ, IPUSHQ } && E_srcA == M_dstM : m_valM;
5     1 : E_valA;      # 默认使用原值
6 ];
7
8 ## 放宽冒险检测条件（仅 srcB 冲突或 srcA 冲突且非 rmmovq/pushq 时才暂停）
9 bool F_stall =
10    E_icode in { IMRMOVQ, IPOPQ } &&
11    (
12        E_dstM == d_srcB ||
13        (E_dstM == d_srcA && !(D_icode in { IRMMOVQ, IPUSHQ })))
14    ) ||
15    IRET in { D_icode, E_icode, M_icode };
```

类似修改同样应用于 `D_stall`、`D_bubble`、`E_bubble`。

4.6 测试结果

PIPE 回归测试通过：

```
(base) laonuo@DESKTOP-VARHBH1:/mnt/d/CSAPP-Experiments/Exp.4_lexer/sim/y86-code$ make testpsim | tail -18
Makefile:42: warning: ignoring prerequisites on suffix rule definition
Makefile:45: warning: ignoring prerequisites on suffix rule definition
Makefile:48: warning: ignoring prerequisites on suffix rule definition
Makefile:51: warning: ignoring prerequisites on suffix rule definition
grep "ISA Check" *.pipe
asum.pipe:ISA Check Succeeds
asumr.pipe:ISA Check Succeeds
cjr.pipe:ISA Check Succeeds
j-cc.pipe:ISA Check Succeeds
poptest.pipe:ISA Check Succeeds
prog1.pipe:ISA Check Succeeds
prog2.pipe:ISA Check Succeeds
prog3.pipe:ISA Check Succeeds
prog4.pipe:ISA Check Succeeds
prog5.pipe:ISA Check Succeeds
prog6.pipe:ISA Check Succeeds
prog7.pipe:ISA Check Succeeds
prog8.pipe:ISA Check Succeeds
pushquestion.pipe:ISA Check Succeeds
pushtest.pipe:ISA Check Succeeds
ret-hazard.pipe:ISA Check Succeeds
rm asum.pipe asumr.pipe cjr.pipe j-cc.pipe poptest.pipe pushquestion.pipe pushtest.pipe prog1.pipe prog2.pipe prog3.pipe prog4.pipe prog5.pipe prog6.pipe prog7.pipe prog8.pipe ret-hazard.pipe
```

ptest 测试套件通过 (含 iaddq) :

```
(base) laonuo@DESKTOP-VARHBN1:/mnt/d/CSAPP-Experiments/Exp.4_lexue/sim/ptest$ make SIM=../pipe/psim TFLAGS=-i
./optest.pl -s ../pipe/psim -i
Simulating with ../pipe/psim
  All 58 ISA Checks Succeed
./jtest.pl -s ../pipe/psim -i
Simulating with ../pipe/psim
  All 96 ISA Checks Succeed
./ctest.pl -s ../pipe/psim -i
Simulating with ../pipe/psim
  All 22 ISA Checks Succeed
./htest.pl -s ../pipe/psim -i
Simulating with ../pipe/psim
  All 756 ISA Checks Succeed
```

ncopy.yo 正确性测试与字节数通过：

```
(base) laonuo@DESKTOP-VARHBN1:/mnt/d/CSAPP-Experiments/Exp.4_lexue/sim/pipe$ ./correctness.pl | tail -1 && ./correctness.pl -p | tail -1 && ./check-len.pl < ncopy.yo
68/68 pass correctness test
68/68 pass correctness test
ncopy length = 997 bytes
```

Benchmark 结果：

```
(base) laonuo@DESKTOP-VARHBN1:/mnt/d/CSAPP-Experiments/Exp.4_lexue/sim/pipe$ ./benchmark.pl | tail -2
Average CPE    7.46
Score   60.0/60.0
```

优化阶段	CPE
原始版本	15.18
+ iaddq	11.46
+ 10× 展开	9.18
+ 余数处理优化	7.88
+ 加载转发	7.46

最终 CPE 为 **7.46**，达到满分标准 (< 7.5)。

5 实验心得

本次实验围绕 Y86-64 处理器的设计与优化展开，主要收获集中在以下两个技术点：

5.1 跳转树优化与设计

循环展开是经典的优化手段，但展开后的余数处理往往被忽视。本实验中，通过对达夫设备进行改进，将跳转表替换为跳转树。更关键的是，通过分析评测数据分布（小数组权重高），采用非平衡设计优先优化小余数情况，进一步提升了平均 CPE 表现。这一思路体现了“面向评测优化”的工程实践方法。

5.2 加载转发的突破

教材明确指出 Load-Use 冒险不能通过转发解决，需要使用加载互锁。本实验中，通过分析 `mrmovq` + `rmmovq` 序列的特殊性——`rmmovq` 在 Memory 阶段

才真正需要数据——发现可以在 Execute 阶段新增转发路径，绕过加载互锁的限制。这一优化将每个元素的处理周期减少 1，进一步降低了 CPE。

这一经历提示，在工程实践中，教材结论往往基于一般情况，针对特定场景进行深入分析可能发现突破口。

6 附录：源代码

源代码文件也一并提交至附件。

6.1 sum.ys

```
1 .pos 0
2 # sum.ys - Iteratively sum linked list elements
3 # 姓名: 左逸龙
4 # 学号: 1120231863
5     irmovq stack, %rsp
6     call main
7     halt
8
9 .align 8
10 ele1:
11     .quad 0x00a
12     .quad ele2
13 ele2:
14     .quad 0x0b0
15     .quad ele3
16 ele3:
17     .quad 0xc00
18     .quad 0
19
20 main:
21     irmovq ele1, %rdi
22     call sum_list
23     ret
24
25 sum_list:
26     pushq %rbx
27     xorq %rax, %rax
28     jmp test
29
30 loop:
31     mrmovq (%rdi), %rbx
32     addq %rbx, %rax
33     mrmovq 8(%rdi), %rdi
34
35 test:
36     andq %rdi, %rdi
37     jne loop
38
```

```

39 done:
40     popq %rbx
41     ret
42
43 .pos 0x200
44 stack:

```

6.2 rsum.ys

```

1  .pos 0
2  # rsum.ys - Recursively sum linked list elements
3  # 姓名: 左逸龙
4  # 学号: 1120231863
5      irmovq stack, %rsp
6      call main
7      halt
8
9  .align 8
10 ele1:
11     .quad 0x00a
12     .quad ele2
13 ele2:
14     .quad 0xb0
15     .quad ele3
16 ele3:
17     .quad 0xc00
18     .quad 0
19
20 main:
21     irmovq ele1, %rdi
22     call rsum_list
23     ret
24
25 rsum_list:
26     andq %rdi, %rdi
27     je base_case
28     pushq %rbx
29     pushq %r12
30     mrmovq (%rdi), %rbx
31     mrmovq 8(%rdi), %r12
32     rrmovq %r12, %rdi
33     call rsum_list
34     addq %rbx, %rax
35     popq %r12
36     popq %rbx
37     ret
38
39 base_case:
40     xorq %rax, %rax
41     ret
42

```

```
43 .pos 0x200
44 stack:
```

6.3 copy.ys

```
1 .pos 0
2 # copy.ys - Copy block and return XOR checksum
3 # 姓名: 左逸龙
4 # 学号: 1120231863
5     irmovq stack, %rsp
6     call main
7     halt
8
9 .align 8
10 src:
11     .quad 0x00a
12     .quad 0xb0
13     .quad 0xc00
14 dest:
15     .quad 0x111
16     .quad 0x222
17     .quad 0x333
18
19 main:
20     irmovq src, %rdi
21     irmovq dest, %rsi
22     irmovq $3, %rdx
23     call copy_block
24     ret
25
26 copy_block:
27     pushq %rbx
28     xorq %rax, %rax
29     irmovq $8, %r8
30     irmovq $1, %r9
31     jmp test
32
33 loop:
34     mrmovq (%rdi), %rbx
35     rmmovq %rbx, (%rsi)
36     xorq %rbx, %rax
37     addq %r8, %rdi
38     addq %r8, %rsi
39     subq %r9, %rdx
40
41 test:
42     andq %rdx, %rdx
43     jg loop
44
45 done:
46     popq %rbx
```

```
47     ret
48
49 .pos 0x200
50 stack:
```

6.4 seq-full.hcl

```
1 /* $begin seq-all-hcl */
2 #####
3 # HCL Description of Control for Single Cycle Y86-64 Processor SEQ
#
4 # Copyright (C) Randal E. Bryant, David R. O'Hallaron, 2010      #
5 #####
6
7 ## Your task is to implement the iaddq instruction
8 ## The file contains a declaration of the icode
9 ## for iaddq (IIADDQ)
10 ## Your job is to add the rest of the logic to make it work
11
12 #####
13 # 姓名: 左逸龙
14 # 学号: 1120231863
15 # Instruction: iaddq V, rB
16 #   Fetch:    icode:ifun <- C:0, rA:rB <- M[PC+1], valC <- M[PC+2],
valP <- PC+10
17 #   Decode:   valB <- R[rB]
18 #   Execute:  valE <- valB + valC, condition codes updated
19 #   Memory:   (no access)
20 #   Write:    R[rB] <- valE
21 #   PC:       valP
22 #####
23
24 #####
25 #   C Include's. Don't alter these      #
26 #####
27
28 quote '#include <stdio.h>'
29 quote '#include "isa.h"'
30 quote '#include "sim.h"'
31 quote 'int sim_main(int argc, char *argv[])'
32 quote 'word_t gen_pc(){return 0;}'
33 quote 'int main(int argc, char *argv[])'
34 quote ' {plusmode=0;return sim_main(argc,argv);}'
35 #####
36 #
37 #   Declarations. Do not change/remove/delete any of these      #
38 #####
39
40 ##### Symbolic representation of Y86-64 Instruction Codes
```

```

#####
41 wordsig INOP    'I_NOP'
42 wordsig IHALT   'I_HALT'
43 wordsig IRRMOVQ 'I_RRMOVQ'
44 wordsig IIRMOVQ 'I_IRMOVQ'
45 wordsig IRMMOVQ 'I_RMMOVQ'
46 wordsig IMRMOVQ 'I_MRMOVQ'
47 wordsig IOPQ    'I_ALU'
48 wordsig IJXX    'I JMP'
49 wordsig ICALL   'I_CALL'
50 wordsig IRET    'I_RET'
51 wordsig IPUSHQ  'I_PUSHQ'
52 wordsig IPOPQ   'I_POPQ'
53 # Instruction code for iaddq instruction
54 wordsig IIADDQ  'I_IADDQ'
55
56 ##### Symbolic representations of Y86-64 function codes
#####
57 wordsig FNONE   'F_NONE'          # Default function code
58
59 ##### Symbolic representation of Y86-64 Registers referenced
explicitly #####
60 wordsig RRSP    'REG_RSP'        # Stack Pointer
61 wordsig RNONE   'REG_NONE'       # Special value indicating "no
register"
62
63 ##### ALU Functions referenced explicitly
#####
64 wordsig ALUADD  'A_ADD'         # ALU should add its arguments
65
66 ##### Possible instruction status values
#####
67 wordsig SAOK    'STAT_AOK'       # Normal execution
68 wordsig SADR    'STAT_ADR'       # Invalid memory address
69 wordsig SINS    'STAT_INS'       # Invalid instruction
70 wordsig SHLT    'STAT_HLT'       # Halt instruction encountered
71
72 ##### Signals that can be referenced by control logic
#####
73
74 ##### Fetch stage inputs #####
75 wordsig pc 'pc'               # Program counter
76 ##### Fetch stage computations #####
77 wordsig imem_icode 'imem_icode' # icode field from instruction
memory
78 wordsig imem_ifun  'imem_ifun'  # ifun field from instruction
memory
79 wordsig icode   'icode'        # Instruction control code
80 wordsig ifun    'ifun'         # Instruction function
81 wordsig rA      'ra'           # rA field from instruction
82 wordsig rB      'rb'           # rB field from instruction
83 wordsig valC   'valc'         # Constant from instruction
84 wordsig valP   'valp'         # Address of following instruction

```

```

85 boolsig imem_error 'imem_error'    # Error signal from instruction
memory
86 boolsig instr_valid 'instr_valid' # Is fetched instruction valid?
87
88 ##### Decode stage computations #####
89 wordsig valA 'vala'      # Value from register A port
90 wordsig valB 'valb'      # Value from register B port
91
92 ##### Execute stage computations #####
93 wordsig valE 'vale'      # Value computed by ALU
94 boolsig Cnd 'cond'      # Branch test
95
96 ##### Memory stage computations #####
97 wordsig valM 'valm'      # Value read from memory
98 boolsig dmem_error 'dmem_error'  # Error signal from data memory
99
100#####
101##### Control Signal Definitions. #####
102#####
103#####
104#####
105##### Fetch Stage #####
106
107# Determine instruction code
108word icode = [
109  imem_error: INOP;
110  1: imem_icode;   # Default: get from instruction memory
111];
112
113# Determine instruction function
114word ifun = [
115  imem_error: FNONE;
116  1: imem_ifun;   # Default: get from instruction memory
117];
118
119bool instr_valid = icode in
120  { INOP, IHALT, IRRMOVQ, IIRMOVQ, IRMMOVQ, IMRMOVQ,
121    IOPQ, IJXX, ICALL, IRET, IPUSHQ, IPOPQ, IIADDQ };
122
123# Does fetched instruction require a regid byte?
124bool need_regids =
125  icode in { IRRMOVQ, IOPQ, IPUSHQ, IPOPQ,
126    IIRMOVQ, IRMMOVQ, IMRMOVQ, IIADDQ };
127
128# Does fetched instruction require a constant word?
129bool need_valC =
130  icode in { IIRMOVQ, IRMMOVQ, IMRMOVQ, IJXX, ICALL, IIADDQ };
131
132##### Decode Stage #####
133
134## What register should be used as the A source?
135word srcA =
136  icode in { IRRMOVQ, IRMMOVQ, IOPQ, IPUSHQ } : rA;

```

```

137  icode in { IPOPQ, IRET } : RRSP;
138  1 : RNONE; # Don't need register
139 ];
140
141## What register should be used as the B source?
142word srcB = [
143  icode in { IOPQ, IRMMOVQ, IMRMOVQ, IIADDQ } : rB;
144  icode in { IPUSHQ, IPOPQ, ICALL, IRET } : RRSP;
145  1 : RNONE; # Don't need register
146 ];
147
148## What register should be used as the E destination?
149word dstE = [
150  icode in { IRRMOVQ } && Cnd : rB;
151  icode in { IIRMOVQ, IOPQ, IIADDQ } : rB;
152  icode in { IPUSHQ, IPOPQ, ICALL, IRET } : RRSP;
153  1 : RNONE; # Don't write any register
154 ];
155
156## What register should be used as the M destination?
157word dstM = [
158  icode in { IMRMOVQ, IPOPQ } : rA;
159  1 : RNONE; # Don't write any register
160 ];
161
162##### Execute Stage #####
163
164## Select input A to ALU
165word aluA = [
166  icode in { IRRMOVQ, IOPQ } : valA;
167  icode in { IIRMOVQ, IRMMOVQ, IMRMOVQ, IIADDQ } : valC;
168  icode in { ICALL, IPUSHQ } : -8;
169  icode in { IRET, IPOPQ } : 8;
170  # Other instructions don't need ALU
171 ];
172
173## Select input B to ALU
174word aluB = [
175  icode in { IRMMOVQ, IMRMOVQ, IOPQ, ICALL,
176              IPUSHQ, IRET, IPOPQ, IIADDQ } : valB;
177  icode in { IRRMOVQ, IIRMOVQ } : 0;
178  # Other instructions don't need ALU
179 ];
180
181## Set the ALU function
182word alufun = [
183  icode == IOPQ : ifun;
184  1 : ALUADD;
185 ];
186
187## Should the condition codes be updated?
188bool set_cc = icode in { IOPQ, IIADDQ };
189

```

```

190 ##### Memory Stage #####
191
192## Set read control signal
193bool mem_read = icode in { IMRMOVQ, IPOPQ, IRET };
194
195## Set write control signal
196bool mem_write = icode in { IRMMOVQ, IPUSHQ, ICALL };
197
198## Select memory address
199word mem_addr = [
200  icode in { IRMMOVQ, IPUSHQ, ICALL, IMRMOVQ } : valE;
201  icode in { IPOPQ, IRET } : valA;
202  # Other instructions don't need address
203];
204
205## Select memory input data
206word mem_data = [
207  # Value from register
208  icode in { IRMMOVQ, IPUSHQ } : valA;
209  # Return PC
210  icode == ICALL : valP;
211  # Default: Don't write anything
212];
213
214## Determine instruction status
215word Stat = [
216  imem_error || dmem_error : SADR;
217  !instr_valid: SINS;
218  icode == IHALT : SHLT;
219  1 : SAOK;
220];
221
222##### Program Counter Update #####
223
224## What address should instruction be fetched at
225
226word new_pc = [
227  # Call. Use instruction constant
228  icode == ICALL : valC;
229  # Taken branch. Use instruction constant
230  icode == IJXX && Cnd : valC;
231  # Completion of RET instruction. Use value from stack
232  icode == IRET : valM;
233  # Default: Use incremented PC
234  1 : valP;
235];
236/* $end seq-all-hcl */

```

6.5 ncopy.ys

```
1  /* $begin ncopy-ys */
2  #####
3  # ncopy.ys - Copy a src block of len words to dst.
4  # Return the number of positive words (>0) contained in src.
5  #
6  # 姓名: 左逸龙
7  # 学号: 1120231863
8  #
9  # ===== 优化说明 =====
10 #
11 # 1. 加载转发 (Load Forwarding) - 配合 pipe-full.hcl 的修改
12 #   - 问题: 标准 PIPE 中, mrmovq 后紧跟 rmmovq 使用同一寄存器会产生
13 #         1 个周期的气泡 (load-use 冒险)
14 #   - 解决: 在 pipe-full.hcl 中修改 e_valA 信号, 当 Execute 阶段的
15 #         rmmovq 需要的数据正好由 Memory 阶段的 mrmovq 产生时, 直接转发
16 #         m_valM, 避免暂停
17 #   - 效果: 每个元素节省 1 个周期
18 #
19 # 2. 10x 循环展开 (Loop Unrolling)
20 #   - 思路: 每次循环处理 10 个元素, 减少循环控制开销
21 #   - 展开因子选择: 10x 在代码大小 (<1000字节) 和性能之间取得平衡
22 #   - 每个元素的处理模式:
23 #     mrmovq offset(%rdi), %r8 # 从 src 读取
24 #     rmmovq %r8, offset(%rsi) # 写入 dst (加载转发消除了气泡)
25 #     andq %r8, %r8           # 设置条件码
26 #     jle NextLabel           # 如果 <= 0 跳过计数
27 #     iaddq $1, %rax          # count++
28 #
29 # 3. iaddq 指令
30 #   - 使用 iaddq 替代 irmovq + addq 组合, 减少指令数量
31 #   - 例如: iaddq $80, %rdi 代替 irmovq $80, %r10 + addq %r10, %rdi
32 #
33 # 4. 达夫设备 (Duff's Device) 优化+跳转树
34 #   - 问题: 循环展开后需要处理 0-9 个剩余元素
35 #   - 思路: 使用达夫设备 (Duff's Device) 优化+跳转树减少平均分支次数
36 #   - 结构: 先与 3 比较分为 [0-2], [3], [4-9] 三组
37 #         再递归细分各子区间
38 #   - 优势: 平均只需 2-3 次比较即可定位到正确的处理入口, 相比跳转表, 跳转树的效
39 #         率更高
40 #####
41 # Do not modify this portion
42 # Function prologue.
43 # %rdi = src, %rsi = dst, %rdx = len
44 ncopy:
45
46 #####
47 # You can modify this portion
48
```

```

49  # ====== 主循环: 10x 展开 ======
50  # 首先将 len 减 10, 判断是否能进入主循环
51  iaddq $-10, %rdx
52  jl Rem      # len < 10, 跳转到余数处理
53
54 L0:
55  # 处理第 0 个元素
56  mrmovq (%rdi), %r8
57  rmmovq %r8, (%rsi)
58  andq %r8, %r8
59  jle L1
60  iaddq $1, %rax
61 L1:
62  # 处理第 1 个元素
63  mrmovq 8(%rdi), %r8
64  rmmovq %r8, 8(%rsi)
65  andq %r8, %r8
66  jle L2
67  iaddq $1, %rax
68 L2:
69  # 处理第 2 个元素
70  mrmovq 16(%rdi), %r8
71  rmmovq %r8, 16(%rsi)
72  andq %r8, %r8
73  jle L3
74  iaddq $1, %rax
75 L3:
76  # 处理第 3 个元素
77  mrmovq 24(%rdi), %r8
78  rmmovq %r8, 24(%rsi)
79  andq %r8, %r8
80  jle L4
81  iaddq $1, %rax
82 L4:
83  # 处理第 4 个元素
84  mrmovq 32(%rdi), %r8
85  rmmovq %r8, 32(%rsi)
86  andq %r8, %r8
87  jle L5
88  iaddq $1, %rax
89 L5:
90  # 处理第 5 个元素
91  mrmovq 40(%rdi), %r8
92  rmmovq %r8, 40(%rsi)
93  andq %r8, %r8
94  jle L6
95  iaddq $1, %rax
96 L6:
97  # 处理第 6 个元素
98  mrmovq 48(%rdi), %r8
99  rmmovq %r8, 48(%rsi)
100 andq %r8, %r8
101 jle L7

```

```

102 iaddq $1, %rax
103 L7:
104 # 处理第 7 个元素
105 mrmovq 56(%rdi), %r8
106 rmmovq %r8, 56(%rsi)
107 andq %r8, %r8
108 jle L8
109 iaddq $1, %rax
110 L8:
111 # 处理第 8 个元素
112 mrmovq 64(%rdi), %r8
113 rmmovq %r8, 64(%rsi)
114 andq %r8, %r8
115 jle L9
116 iaddq $1, %rax
117 L9:
118 # 处理第 9 个元素
119 mrmovq 72(%rdi), %r8
120 rmmovq %r8, 72(%rsi)
121 andq %r8, %r8
122 jle Nxt
123 iaddq $1, %rax
124 Nxt:
125 # 更新指针, 准备下一轮迭代
126 iaddq $80, %rdi    # src += 10
127 iaddq $80, %rsi    # dst += 10
128 iaddq $-10, %rdx   # len -= 10
129 jge L0      # 如果 len >= 0, 继续循环
130
131 # ===== 余数处理: 二叉搜索 =====
132 # 此时 rdx 在 [-10, -1], 表示剩余 0-9 个元素
133 Rem:
134 iaddq $7, %rdx    # rdx = len - 3 (因为之前减了10, 现在+7相当于原始
len-3)
135 jl R02      # len < 3 → 处理 0-2 个元素
136 jg R49      # len > 3 → 处理 4-9 个元素
137      # len = 3 → 直接 fall-through 到 R3
138
139 # ----- 处理 3, 2, 1 个元素 (fall-through 结构) -----
140 R3:
141 mrmovq 16(%rdi), %r8
142 rmmovq %r8, 16(%rsi)
143 andq %r8, %r8
144 jle R2
145 iaddq $1, %rax
146 R2:
147 mrmovq 8(%rdi), %r8
148 rmmovq %r8, 8(%rsi)
149 andq %r8, %r8
150 jle R1
151 iaddq $1, %rax
152 R1:
153 mrmovq (%rdi), %r8

```

```

154  rmmovq %r8, (%rsi)
155  andq %r8, %r8
156  jle Done
157  iaddq $1, %rax
158  ret      # 直接返回, 节省 jmp Done 的 8 字节
159
160  # ----- 处理 4-9 个元素 -----
161 R49:
162  iaddq $-4, %rdx    # rdx = len - 7
163  jl R46      # len < 7 → 处理 4-6 个元素
164  je R7       # len = 7
165  iaddq $-1, %rdx
166  je R8       # len = 8
167      # len = 9 → fall-through
168
169  # 9-4 个元素的处理 (fall-through 到 R3)
170 R9:
171  mrmovq 64(%rdi), %r8
172  rmmovq %r8, 64(%rsi)
173  andq %r8, %r8
174  jle R8
175  iaddq $1, %rax
176 R8:
177  mrmovq 56(%rdi), %r8
178  rmmovq %r8, 56(%rsi)
179  andq %r8, %r8
180  jle R7
181  iaddq $1, %rax
182 R7:
183  mrmovq 48(%rdi), %r8
184  rmmovq %r8, 48(%rsi)
185  andq %r8, %r8
186  jle R6
187  iaddq $1, %rax
188 R6:
189  mrmovq 40(%rdi), %r8
190  rmmovq %r8, 40(%rsi)
191  andq %r8, %r8
192  jle R5
193  iaddq $1, %rax
194 R5:
195  mrmovq 32(%rdi), %r8
196  rmmovq %r8, 32(%rsi)
197  andq %r8, %r8
198  jle R4
199  iaddq $1, %rax
200 R4:
201  mrmovq 24(%rdi), %r8
202  rmmovq %r8, 24(%rsi)
203  andq %r8, %r8
204  jle R3
205  iaddq $1, %rax
206  jmp R3      # 继续处理剩余的 3 个元素

```

```

207
208 # ----- 处理 4-6 个元素的分支入口 -----
209 R46:
210 iaddq $2, %rdx    # rdx = len - 5
211 jl R4      # len = 4
212 je R5      # len = 5
213 jmp R6      # len = 6
214
215 # ----- 处理 0-2 个元素的分支入口 -----
216 R02:
217 iaddq $2, %rdx    # rdx = len - 1
218 jl Done      # len = 0
219 je R1      # len = 1
220 jmp R2      # len = 2
221
222 ######
223 # Do not modify the following section of code
224 # Function epilogue.
225 Done:
226 ret
227 #####
228 # Keep the following label at the end of your function
229 End:
230 /* $end ncopy-ys */

```

6.6 pipe-full.hcl

```

1 /* $begin pipe-all-hcl */
2 #####
3 #   HCL Description of Control for Pipelined Y86-64 Processor #
4 #   Copyright (C) Randal E. Bryant, David R. O'Hallaron, 2014 #
5 #####
6
7 ## Your task is to implement the iaddq instruction
8 ## The file contains a declaration of the icode
9 ## for iaddq (IIADDQ)
10 ## Your job is to add the rest of the logic to make it work
11
12 #####
13 # 姓名: 左逸龙
14 # 学号: 1120231863
15 #
16 # ===== 实现说明 =====
17 #
18 # 1. iaddq 指令实现
19 #
20 # iaddq V, rB: 将立即数 V 加到寄存器 rB, 同时设置条件码
21 #
22 # 各阶段行为:

```

```

23 #   Fetch:  icode:ifun <- C:0
24 #           rA:rB <- M[PC+1]  (rA = F, 表示不使用)
25 #           valC <- M[PC+2]  (8字节立即数)
26 #           valP <- PC + 10
27 #   Decode:  valB <- R[rB]      (读取目标寄存器的当前值)
28 #   Execute: valE <- valB + valC, 设置 CC (条件码)
29 #   Memory:  (无操作)
30 #   Write:    R[rB] <- valE      (写回结果)
31 #   PC:       PC <- valP
32 #
33 # HCL 修改点:
34 #   - instr_valid: 添加 IIADDQ
35 #   - need_regids: 添加 IIADDQ (需要读取 rB)
36 #   - need_valC:   添加 IIADDQ (需要立即数)
37 #   - d_srcB:     添加 IIADDQ (从 rB 读取)
38 #   - d_dstE:     添加 IIADDQ (写入 rB)
39 #   - alua:        添加 IIADDQ -> valC
40 #   - alub:        添加 IIADDQ -> valB
41 #   - set_cc:      添加 IIADDQ (需要设置条件码)
42 #
43 # 2. 加载转发优化 (Load Forwarding)
44 #
45 # 问题背景:
46 # 在标准 PIPE 处理器中, 以下代码会产生 1 个周期的暂停:
47 #     mrmovq (%rdi), %r8  # 从内存加载到 r8
48 #     rmmovq %r8, (%rsi)  # 立即使用 r8 -> load-use 冒险!
49 #
50 # 原因: mrmovq 在 Memory 阶段产生 valM, 而 rmmovq 在 Decode
51 # 阶段就需要读取 r8。即使有转发, 当 rmmovq 进入 Execute 时,
52 # mrmovq 刚离开 Memory 阶段, 数据无法及时转发。
53 #
54 # 解决方案:
55 # 观察到 rmmovq 实际上在 Memory 阶段才需要 valA (用于写内存),
56 # 而此时 mrmovq 已经完成 Memory 阶段, m_valM 可用。
57 # 因此可以将 m_valM 直接转发到 Execute 阶段的 e_valA。
58 #
59 # 实现修改:
60 #   1. e_valA 信号: 当 Execute 阶段是 rmmovq/pushq 且其 srcA
61 #       与 Memory 阶段的 dstM 匹配时, 使用 m_valM
62 #
63 #   2. 冒险检测条件 (F_stall, D_stall, D_bubble, E_bubble):
64 #       放宽 load-use 冒险的检测条件, 当下一条指令是 rmmovq/pushq
65 #       且冲突发生在 srcA 时, 不产生暂停 (因为可以转发)
66 #       条件变为: 只有当 dstM == srcB, 或者
67 #               (dstM == srcA 且 下一条指令不是 rmmovq/pushq) 时才暂停
68 #
69 #####
70 #####
71 #   C Include's. Don't alter these                         #
72 #####

```

```

73
74 quote '#include <stdio.h>'
75 quote '#include "isa.h"'
76 quote '#include "pipeline.h"'
77 quote '#include "stages.h"'
78 quote '#include "sim.h"'
79 quote 'int sim_main(int argc, char *argv[]);'
80 quote 'int main(int argc, char *argv[]){return sim_main(argc,argv);}'
81
82 ##### Declarations. Do not change/remove/delete any of these #####
83 #   Declarations. Do not change/remove/delete any of these      #
84 #####
85
86 ##### Symbolic representation of Y86-64 Instruction Codes
#####
87 wordsig INOP  'I_NOP'
88 wordsig IHALT 'I_HALT'
89 wordsig IRRMOVQ 'I_RRMQVQ'
90 wordsig IIRMOVQ 'I_IRMMOVQ'
91 wordsig IRMMOVQ 'I_RMMOVQ'
92 wordsig IMRMOVQ 'I_MRMQVQ'
93 wordsig IOPQ  'I_ALU'
94 wordsig IJXX  'I_JMP'
95 wordsig ICALL  'I_CALL'
96 wordsig IRET   'I_RET'
97 wordsig IPUSHQ 'I_PUSHQ'
98 wordsig IPOPQ  'I_POPQ'
99 # Instruction code for iaddq instruction
100 wordsig IIADDQ 'I_IADDQ'
101
102##### Symbolic representations of Y86-64 function codes
#####
103 wordsig FNONE    'F_NONE'          # Default function code
104
105 ##### Symbolic representation of Y86-64 Registers referenced
#####
106 wordsig RRSP     'REG_RSP'        # Stack Pointer
107 wordsig RNONE    'REG_NONE'       # Special value indicating "no
register"
108
109 ##### ALU Functions referenced explicitly #####
110 wordsig ALUADD  'A_ADD'          # ALU should add its arguments
111
112 ##### Possible instruction status values #####
113 wordsig SBUB    'STAT_BUB' # Bubble in stage
114 wordsig SAOK    'STAT_AOK' # Normal execution
115 wordsig SADR    'STAT_ADR' # Invalid memory address
116 wordsig SINS    'STAT_INS' # Invalid instruction
117 wordsig SHLT    'STAT_HLT' # Halt instruction encountered
118
119 ##### Signals that can be referenced by control logic #####
120
121 ##### Pipeline Register F #####

```

```

122
123 wordsig F_predPC 'pc_curr->pc'          # Predicted value of PC
124
125 ##### Intermediate Values in Fetch Stage #####
126
127 wordsig imem_icode  'imem_icode'        # icode field from instruction
memory
128 wordsig imem_ifun   'imem_ifun'         # ifun  field from instruction
memory
129 wordsig f_icode   'if_id_next->icode'  # (Possibly modified)
instruction code
130 wordsig f_ifun    'if_id_next->ifun'   # Fetched instruction function
131 wordsig f_valC   'if_id_next->valc'   # Constant data of fetched
instruction
132 wordsig f_valP   'if_id_next->valp'   # Address of following
instruction
133 boolsig imem_error 'imem_error'       # Error signal from instruction
memory
134 boolsig instr_valid 'instr_valid'      # Is fetched instruction valid?
135
136 ##### Pipeline Register D #####
137 wordsig D_icode  'if_id_curr->icode'  # Instruction code
138 wordsig D_rA    'if_id_curr->ra'      # rA field from instruction
139 wordsig D_rB    'if_id_curr->rb'      # rB field from instruction
140 wordsig D_valP  'if_id_curr->valp'   # Incremented PC
141
142 ##### Intermediate Values in Decode Stage #####
143
144 wordsig d_srcA   'id_ex_next->srca'  # srcA from decoded instruction
145 wordsig d_srcB   'id_ex_next->srcb'  # srcB from decoded instruction
146 wordsig d_rvalA  'd_regvala'        # valA read from register file
147 wordsig d_rvalB  'd_regvalb'        # valB read from register file
148
149 ##### Pipeline Register E #####
150 wordsig E_icode  'id_ex_curr->icode'  # Instruction code
151 wordsig E_ifun   'id_ex_curr->ifun'   # Instruction function
152 wordsig E_valC  'id_ex_curr->valc'   # Constant data
153 wordsig E_srcA  'id_ex_curr->srca'  # Source A register ID
154 wordsig E_valA  'id_ex_curr->vala'  # Source A value
155 wordsig E_srcB  'id_ex_curr->srcb'  # Source B register ID
156 wordsig E_valB  'id_ex_curr->valb'  # Source B value
157 wordsig E_dstE  'id_ex_curr->deste' # Destination E register ID
158 wordsig E_dstM  'id_ex_curr->destm' # Destination M register ID
159
160 ##### Intermediate Values in Execute Stage #####
161 wordsig e_valE  'ex_mem_next->vale'  # valE generated by ALU
162 boolsig e_Cnd   'ex_mem_next->takebranch' # Does condition hold?
163 wordsig e_dstE  'ex_mem_next->deste' # dstE (possibly modified to
be RNONE)
164
165 ##### Pipeline Register M #####
166 wordsig M_stat  'ex_mem_curr->status' # Instruction status
167 wordsig M_icode  'ex_mem_curr->icode' # Instruction code

```

```

168 wordsig M_ifun  'ex_mem_curr->ifun' # Instruction function
169 wordsig M_valA  'ex_mem_curr->vala'      # Source A value
170 wordsig M_dstE  'ex_mem_curr->deste' # Destination E register ID
171 wordsig M_valE  'ex_mem_curr->vale'      # ALU E value
172 wordsig M_dstM  'ex_mem_curr->destm' # Destination M register ID
173 boolsig M_Cnd  'ex_mem_curr->takebranch' # Condition flag
174 boolsig dmem_error 'dmem_error'          # Error signal from
instruction memory
175
176 ##### Intermediate Values in Memory Stage #####
177 wordsig m_valM 'mem_wb_next->valm' # valM generated by memory
178 wordsig m_stat 'mem_wb_next->status' # stat (possibly modified to be
SADR)
179
180 ##### Pipeline Register W #####
181 wordsig W_stat 'mem_wb_curr->status'      # Instruction status
182 wordsig W_icode 'mem_wb_curr->icode'       # Instruction code
183 wordsig W_dstE 'mem_wb_curr->deste' # Destination E register ID
184 wordsig W_valE  'mem_wb_curr->vale'      # ALU E value
185 wordsig W_dstM  'mem_wb_curr->destm' # Destination M register ID
186 wordsig W_valM  'mem_wb_curr->valm' # Memory M value
187
188 #####
189 #   Control Signal Definitions.           #
190 #####
191
192 ##### Fetch Stage      #####
193
194 ## What address should instruction be fetched at
195 word f_pc = [
196   # Mispredicted branch. Fetch at incremented PC
197   M_icode == IJXX && !M_Cnd : M_valA;
198   # Completion of RET instruction
199   W_icode == IRET : W_valM;
200   # Default: Use predicted value of PC
201   1 : F_predPC;
202 ];
203
204 ## Determine icode of fetched instruction
205 word f_icode = [
206   imem_error : INOP;
207   1: imem_icode;
208 ];
209
210 # Determine ifun
211 word f_ifun = [
212   imem_error : FNONE;
213   1: imem_ifun;
214 ];
215
216 # Is instruction valid?
217 bool instr_valid = f_icode in
218 { INOP, IHALT, IRRMOVQ, IIRMOVQ, IRMMOVQ, IMRMOVQ,

```

```

219     IOPQ, IJXX, ICALL, IRET, IPUSHQ, IPOPQ, IIADDQ };
220
221 # Determine status code for fetched instruction
222 word f_stat = [
223     imem_error: SADR;
224     !instr_valid : SINS;
225     f_icode == IHALT : SHLT;
226     1 : SAOK;
227 ];
228
229 # Does fetched instruction require a regid byte?
230 bool need_regids =
231     f_icode in { IRMMOVQ, IOPQ, IPUSHQ, IPOPQ,
232                 IIRMOVQ, IRMMOVQ, IMRMMOVQ, IIADDQ };
233
234 # Does fetched instruction require a constant word?
235 bool need_valC =
236     f_icode in { IIRMOVQ, IRMMOVQ, IMRMMOVQ, IJXX, ICALL, IIADDQ };
237
238 # Predict next value of PC
239 word f_predPC = [
240     f_icode in { IJXX, ICALL } : f_valC;
241     1 : f_valP;
242 ];
243
244 ##### Decode Stage #####
245
246
247 ## What register should be used as the A source?
248 word d_srcA = [
249     D_icode in { IRMMOVQ, IRMMOVQ, IOPQ, IPUSHQ } : D_rA;
250     D_icode in { IPOPQ, IRET } : RRSP;
251     1 : RNONE; # Don't need register
252 ];
253
254 ## What register should be used as the B source?
255 word d_srcB = [
256     D_icode in { IOPQ, IRMMOVQ, IMRMMOVQ, IIADDQ } : D_rB;
257     D_icode in { IPUSHQ, IPOPQ, ICALL, IRET } : RRSP;
258     1 : RNONE; # Don't need register
259 ];
260
261 ## What register should be used as the E destination?
262 word d_dstE = [
263     D_icode in { IRMMOVQ, IIRMOVQ, IOPQ, IIADDQ } : D_rB;
264     D_icode in { IPUSHQ, IPOPQ, ICALL, IRET } : RRSP;
265     1 : RNONE; # Don't write any register
266 ];
267
268 ## What register should be used as the M destination?
269 word d_dstM = [
270     D_icode in { IMRMMOVQ, IPOPQ } : D_rA;
271     1 : RNONE; # Don't write any register

```

```

272 ];
273
274## What should be the A value?
275## Forward into decode stage for valA
276word d_valA = [
277  D_icode in { ICALL, IJXX } : D_valP; # Use incremented PC
278  d_srcA == e_dstE : e_valE;      # Forward valE from execute
279  d_srcA == M_dstM : m_valM;      # Forward valM from memory
280  d_srcA == M_dstE : M_valE;      # Forward valE from memory
281  d_srcA == W_dstM : W_valM;      # Forward valM from write back
282  d_srcA == W_dstE : W_valE;      # Forward valE from write back
283  1 : d_rvalA;    # Use value read from register file
284 ];
285
286word d_valB = [
287  d_srcB == e_dstE : e_valE;      # Forward valE from execute
288  d_srcB == M_dstM : m_valM;      # Forward valM from memory
289  d_srcB == M_dstE : M_valE;      # Forward valE from memory
290  d_srcB == W_dstM : W_valM;      # Forward valM from write back
291  d_srcB == W_dstE : W_valE;      # Forward valE from write back
292  1 : d_rvalB;    # Use value read from register file
293 ];
294
295##### Execute Stage #####
296
297## Select input A to ALU
298word aluA = [
299  E_icode in { IRMOVQ, IOPQ } : E_valA;
300  E_icode in { IIRMOVQ, IRMMOVQ, IMRMOVQ, IIADDQ } : E_valC;
301  E_icode in { ICALL, IPUSHQ } : -8;
302  E_icode in { IRET, IPOPQ } : 8;
303  # Other instructions don't need ALU
304 ];
305
306## Select input B to ALU
307word aluB = [
308  E_icode in { IRMMOVQ, IMRMOVQ, IOPQ, ICALL,
309             IPUSHQ, IRET, IPOPQ, IIADDQ } : E_valB;
310  E_icode in { IRRMOVQ, IIRMOVQ } : 0;
311  # Other instructions don't need ALU
312 ];
313
314## Set the ALU function
315word alufun = [
316  E_icode == IOPQ : E_ifun;
317  1 : ALUADD;
318 ];
319
320## Should the condition codes be updated?
321bool set_cc = E_icode in { IOPQ, IIADDQ } &&
322  # State changes only during normal operation
323  !m_stat in { SADR, SINS, SHLT } && !W_stat in { SADR, SINS, SHLT };
324

```

```

325## Generate valA in execute stage
326## Load forwarding: forward valM from memory stage for rmmovq/pushq
327word e_valA = [
328  E_icode in { IRMMOVQ, IPUSHQ } && E_srcA == M_dstM : m_valM;
329  1 : E_valA;      # Pass valA through stage
330];
331
332## Set dstE to RNONE in event of not-taken conditional move
333word e_dstE = [
334  E_icode == IRRMOVQ && !e_Cnd : RNONE;
335  1 : E_dstE;
336];
337
338##### Memory Stage #####
339
340## Select memory address
341word mem_addr = [
342  M_icode in { IRMMOVQ, IPUSHQ, ICALL, IMRMOVQ } : M_valE;
343  M_icode in { IPOPQ, IRET } : M_valA;
344  # Other instructions don't need address
345];
346
347## Set read control signal
348bool mem_read = M_icode in { IMRMOVQ, IPOPQ, IRET };
349
350## Set write control signal
351bool mem_write = M_icode in { IRMMOVQ, IPUSHQ, ICALL };
352
353/* $begin pipe-m_stat-hcl */
354## Update the status
355word m_stat = [
356  dmem_error : SADR;
357  1 : M_stat;
358];
359/* $end pipe-m_stat-hcl */
360
361## Set E port register ID
362word w_dstE = W_dstE;
363
364## Set E port value
365word w_valE = W_valE;
366
367## Set M port register ID
368word w_dstM = W_dstM;
369
370## Set M port value
371word w_valM = W_valM;
372
373## Update processor status
374word Stat = [
375  W_stat == SBUB : SAOK;
376  1 : W_stat;
377];

```

```

378
379 ##### Pipeline Register Control #####
380
381 # Should I stall or inject a bubble into Pipeline Register F?
382 # At most one of these can be true.
383 bool F_bubble = 0;
384 bool F_stall =
385   # Conditions for a load/use hazard (relaxed for load forwarding)
386   E_icode in { IMRMOVQ, IPOPQ } &&
387   (
388     E_dstM == d_srcB ||
389     (E_dstM == d_srcA && !(D_icode in { IRMMOVQ, IPUSHQ })))
390   ) ||
391   # Stalling at fetch while ret passes through pipeline
392   IRET in { D_icode, E_icode, M_icode };
393
394 # Should I stall or inject a bubble into Pipeline Register D?
395 # At most one of these can be true.
396 bool D_stall =
397   # Conditions for a load/use hazard (relaxed for load forwarding)
398   E_icode in { IMRMOVQ, IPOPQ } &&
399   (
400     E_dstM == d_srcB ||
401     (E_dstM == d_srcA && !(D_icode in { IRMMOVQ, IPUSHQ })))
402   );
403
404 bool D_bubble =
405   # Mispredicted branch
406   (E_icode == IJXX && !e_Cnd) ||
407   # Stalling at fetch while ret passes through pipeline
408   # but not condition for a load/use hazard (relaxed for load
409   # forwarding)
410   !( 
411     E_icode in { IMRMOVQ, IPOPQ } &&
412     (
413       E_dstM == d_srcB ||
414       (E_dstM == d_srcA && !(D_icode in { IRMMOVQ, IPUSHQ })))
415     )
416   ) &&
417   IRET in { D_icode, E_icode, M_icode };
418
419 # Should I stall or inject a bubble into Pipeline Register E?
420 # At most one of these can be true.
421 bool E_stall = 0;
422 bool E_bubble =
423   # Mispredicted branch
424   (E_icode == IJXX && !e_Cnd) ||
425   # Conditions for a load/use hazard (relaxed for load forwarding)
426   E_icode in { IMRMOVQ, IPOPQ } &&
427   (
428     E_dstM == d_srcB ||
429     (E_dstM == d_srcA && !(D_icode in { IRMMOVQ, IPUSHQ })))

```

```
430
431# Should I stall or inject a bubble into Pipeline Register M?
432# At most one of these can be true.
433bool M_stall = 0;
434# Start injecting bubbles as soon as exception passes through memory
stage
435bool M_bubble = m_stat in { SADR, SINS, SHLT } || W_stat in { SADR,
SINS, SHLT };
436
437# Should I stall or inject a bubble into Pipeline Register W?
438bool W_stall = W_stat in { SADR, SINS, SHLT };
439bool W_bubble = 0;
440/* $end pipe-all-hcl */
```