

# 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.js`：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_lexue/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      0x00000000000000cba
%rsp: 0x0000000000000000      0x00000000000000200

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_lexue/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      0x0000000000000cba
%rsp: 0x0000000000000000      0x0000000000000200

Changes to memory:
0x01a8: 0x0000000000000000      0x000000000000008a
0x01b0: 0x0000000000000000      0x0000000000000038
0x01b8: 0x0000000000000000      0x00000000000000b0
0x01c0: 0x0000000000000000      0x000000000000008a
0x01c8: 0x0000000000000000      0x0000000000000028
0x01d0: 0x0000000000000000      0x000000000000000a
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  $0x00a \oplus 0x0b0 \oplus 0xc00 = 0xcba$  验证正确，与预期一致。

```
(base) laonuo@DESKTOP-VARHBN1:/mnt/d/CSAPP-Experiments/Exp.4_lexue/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      0x00000000000000c0
%rsp: 0x0000000000000000      0x0000000000000020
%rsi: 0x0000000000000000      0x0000000000000048
%rdi: 0x0000000000000000      0x0000000000000030
%r8:  0x0000000000000000      0x0000000000000008
%r9:  0x0000000000000000      0x0000000000000001

Changes to memory:
0x0030: 0x0000000000000111      0x000000000000000a
0x0038: 0x0000000000000222      0x00000000000000b0
0x0040: 0x0000000000000333      0x00000000000000c0
0x01f0: 0x0000000000000000      0x000000000000006f
0x01f8: 0x0000000000000000      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 ← C:0</code> , <code>rA:rB ← M1[PC+1]</code> , <code>valC ← M8[PC+2]</code> , <code>valP ← PC+10</code>
译码	<code>valB ← R[rB]</code>
执行	<code>valE ← valB + valC</code> , 设置条件码 (ZF, SF, OF)
访存	(无操作)
写回	<code>R[rB] ← valE</code>
更新 PC	<code>PC ← 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, IMRMVQ,
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, IMRMVQ, IIADDQ };      # + IIADDQ
10
11 ## Fetch 阶段: 需要立即数
12 bool need_valC =
13     icode in { IIRMOVQ, IRMMOVQ, IMRMVQ,
14               IJXX, ICALL, IIADDQ };                    # + IIADDQ
15
16 ## Decode 阶段: 从 rB 读取
17 word srcB = [
18     icode in { IOPQ, IRMMOVQ, IMRMVQ, 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, IMRMVQ, 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, IMRMVQ, 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_lexue/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_lexue/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
cjr.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 cjr.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_lexue/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.py` 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.py` 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：

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

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× 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

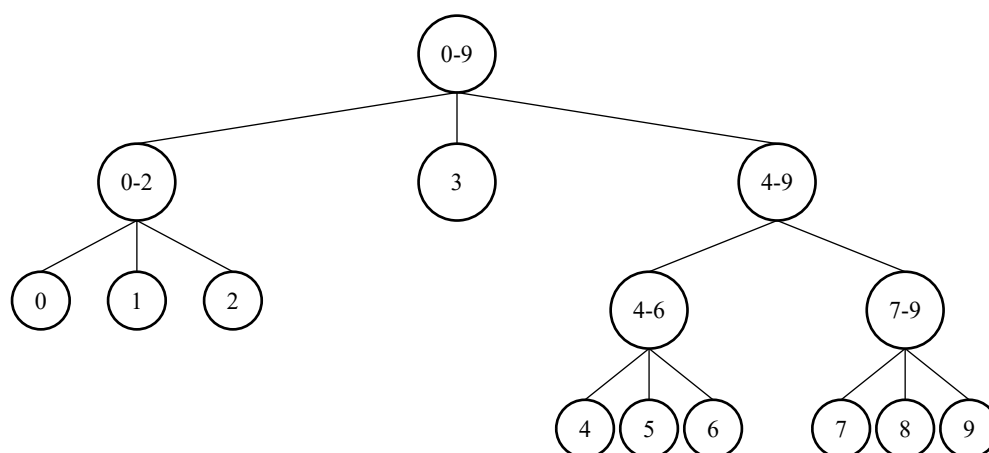
循环展开后需处理 0-9 个剩余元素。一种简单的处理方法是写成一个独立的循环依次处理，虽然简单，但是效率低下；另外一种改进方法是采用**达夫设备 (Duff's Device) 优化**，将余数处理的循环也展开，并借助跳转表直接跳转到对应的余数处理，这能够在  $O(1)$  时间复杂度内找到跳转目标。

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      # 跳转表基地址
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, IPOPOQ } &&
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) laoru@DESKTOP-VARHBN1:/mnt/d/CSAPP-Experiments/Exp.4/lexue/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
cjr.pipe:ISA Check Succeeds
cjr.pipe:ISA Check Succeeds
cjr.pipe:ISA Check Succeeds
cjr.pipe:ISA Check Succeeds
cjr.pipe:ISA Check Succeeds
cjr.pipe:ISA Check Succeeds
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cjr.pipe:ISA Check Succeeds
cjr.pipe:ISA Check Succeeds
cjr.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 popstest.pipe pushquestion.pipe pushtest.pipe prog1.pipe prog2.pipe prog3.pipe prog4.pipe prog
5.pipe prog6.pipe prog7.pipe prog8.pipe ret-hazard.pipe
```

pctest 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.js` 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	<b>7.46</b>

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 `rmovq + 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.y

```
1  .pos 0
2  # sum.y - 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.y

```

1  .pos 0
2  # rsum.y - 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 0x0b0
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.y

```
1  .pos 0
2  # copy.y - 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 0x0b0
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  #
5  #   Copyright (C) Randal E. Bryant, David R. O'Hallaron, 2010      #
6  #####
7  ## Your task is to implement the iaddq instruction
8  ## The file contains a declaration of the icodes
9  ## for iaddq (IIADDQ)
10 ## Your job is to add the rest of the logic to make it work
11
12
13 #####
14 #   姓名: 左逸龙
15 #   学号: 1120231863
16 #   Instruction: iaddq V, rB
17 #   Fetch:      icode:ifun <- C:0, rA:rB <- M[PC+1], valC <- M[PC+2],
18 #               valP <- PC+10
19 #   Decode:     valB <- R[rB]
20 #   Execute:    valE <- valB + valC, condition codes updated
21 #   Memory:     (no access)
22 #   Write:      R[rB] <- valE
23 #   PC:         valP
24 #####
25
26 #####
27 #   C Include's.  Don't alter these                                #
28 #####
29 quote '#include <stdio.h>'
30 quote '#include "isa.h"'
31 quote '#include "sim.h"'
32 quote 'int sim_main(int argc, char *argv[]);'
33 quote 'word_t gen_pc(){return 0;}'
34 quote 'int main(int argc, char *argv[])'
35 quote '    {plusmode=0;return sim_main(argc,argv);}'
36
37 #####
38 #   Declarations.  Do not change/remove/delete any of these      #
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 #####
102# Control Signal Definitions. #
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, IMRMVQ,
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, IMRMVQ, IIADDQ };
127
128# Does fetched instruction require a constant word?
129bool need_valC =
130    icode in { IIRMOVQ, IRMMOVQ, IMRMVQ, 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, IMRMVQ, 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 { IMRMVQ, 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, IMRMVQ, 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, IMRMVQ, 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
193 bool mem_read = icode in { IMRMOVQ, IPOPQ, IRET };
194
195 ## Set write control signal
196 bool mem_write = icode in { IRMMOVQ, IPUSHQ, ICALL };
197
198 ## Select memory address
199 word 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
206 word 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
215 word 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
226 word 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, 跳转树的效率更高
39 #
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 icodes
9  ## for iaddq (IIADDQ)
10 ## Your job is to add the rest of the logic to make it work
11
12
13 #####
14 # 姓名: 左逸龙
15 # 学号: 1120231863
16 #
17 # ===== 实现说明 =====
18 #
19 # 1. iaddq 指令实现
20 #
21 # iaddq V, rB: 将立即数 V 加到寄存器 rB, 同时设置条件码
22 #
23 # 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 #####
83 #   Declarations. Do not change/remove/delete any of these   #
84 #####
85
86 ##### Symbolic representation of Y86-64 Instruction Codes
87 #####
88 wordsig INOP  'I_NOP'
89 wordsig IHALT 'I_HALT'
90 wordsig IRRMOVQ 'I_RRMOVQ'
91 wordsig IIRMOVQ 'I_IRMOVQ'
92 wordsig IRMMOVQ 'I_RMMOVQ'
93 wordsig IMRMOVQ 'I_MRMOVQ'
94 wordsig IOPQ  'I_ALU'
95 wordsig IJXX  'I_JMP'
96 wordsig ICALL 'I_CALL'
97 wordsig IRET  'I_RET'
98 wordsig IPUSHQ 'I_PUSHQ'
99 wordsig IPOPQ 'I_POPQ'
100 # Instruction code for iaddq instruction
101 wordsig IIADDQ 'I_IADDQ'
102
103 ##### Symbolic representations of Y86-64 function codes
104 #####
105 wordsig FNONE  'F_NONE'          # Default function code
106
107 ##### Symbolic representation of Y86-64 Registers referenced
108 #####
109 wordsig RRSP    'REG_RSP'          # Stack Pointer
110 wordsig RNONE   'REG_NONE'         # Special value indicating "no
111 register"
112
113 ##### ALU Functions referenced explicitly #####
114 wordsig ALUADD  'A_ADD'            # ALU should add its arguments
115
116 ##### Possible instruction status values #####
117 wordsig SBUB   'STAT_BUB'         # Bubble in stage
118 wordsig SAOK   'STAT_AOK'         # Normal execution
119 wordsig SADR   'STAT_ADR'         # Invalid memory address
120 wordsig SINS   'STAT_INS'         # Invalid instruction
121 wordsig SHLT   'STAT_HLT'         # Halt instruction encountered
122
123 ##### Signals that can be referenced by control logic #####
124
125 ##### 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
222word 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?
230bool need_regids =
231     f_icode in { IRRMOVQ, IOPQ, IPUSHQ, IPOPQ,
232                 IIRMOVQ, IRMMOVQ, IMRMVQ, IIADDQ };
233
234# Does fetched instruction require a constant word?
235bool need_valC =
236     f_icode in { IIRMOVQ, IRMMOVQ, IMRMVQ, IJXX, ICALL, IIADDQ };
237
238# Predict next value of PC
239word 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?
248word d_srcA = [
249     D_icode in { IRRMOVQ, 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?
255word d_srcB = [
256     D_icode in { IOPQ, IRMMOVQ, IMRMVQ, 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?
262word d_dstE = [
263     D_icode in { IRRMOVQ, 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?
269word d_dstM = [
270     D_icode in { IMRMVQ, 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 { IRRMOVQ, IOPQ } : E_valA;
300    E_icode in { IIRMOVQ, IRMMOVQ, IMRMVQ, 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, IMRMVQ, 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         IRET in { D_icode, E_icode, M_icode };
417
418 # Should I stall or inject a bubble into Pipeline Register E?
419 # At most one of these can be true.
420 bool E_stall = 0;
421 bool E_bubble =
422     # Mispredicted branch
423     (E_icode == IJXX && !e_Cnd) ||
424     # Conditions for a load/use hazard (relaxed for load forwarding)
425     E_icode in { IMRMOVQ, IPOPQ } &&
426     (
427         E_dstM == d_srcB ||
428         (E_dstM == d_srcA && !(D_icode in { IRMMOVQ, IPUSHQ })))
429     );

```



```

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 */

```