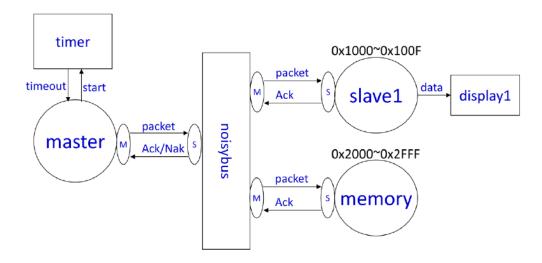
Assignment 1: A Simple Example

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Design Concepts – Basic Architecture



Design Description – Packet

1. 更改 data member 至符合 spec,對於原本既有的 data member 中,我僅保留 seq 這個 int 型別變數作為判斷 packet order 以及是否有 packet dropped 發生的依據(若有 packet dropped 發生則 seq 會被重製回 0), packet 的 data member 如下所示

```
sc_uint<32> addr; // The address field
sc_uint<8> data; // The data field
bool rw; // 1: Write; 0: Read
bool ack; // 1: Ack; 0: Nak
int seq;
```

Design Description – Master

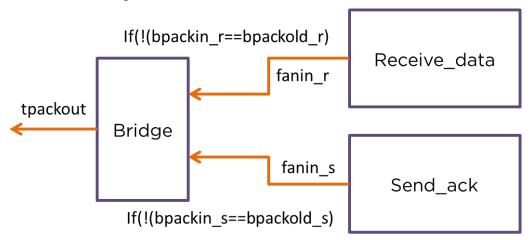
1. 資料擷取實作方法我使用 file stream 開啟檔案並使用 getline 逐行抓取資料到 string 內,再使用 string stream 解析該 string,從 string 長度上來做 input validation,對於較長的 write 指令,{instruction, address, data}字串長度至多 12,因此只要超過便為 invalid input,並如以下輸出:

```
Master Read File = 0 0x11001 0x110F 73
Invalid input was found in MasterLog.txt, it is 0 0x11001 0x110F 73
```

2. 相較於原本的 transmit module,額外再增加一個叫做 receive_data 的 function member 來進行 packet 的接收與寫檔,寫檔部分則同樣使用 fstream 來操作,timeout 部分亦同。

Design Description – Noisybus

- 1. 額外增加兩個 ports 連接 memory,在 receive data 的部分使用兩個 packet_type 型別變數來 記錄上一個 packet(分別名為 mpackold 與 rpackold),由是否與上一個 rpackin 或 mpackin 相 異來判斷該 packet 來自於 slave1 還是 memory。
- 2. 此外在資料處理上為了解決 multiple driver 的問題,新增 function member bridge 來進行連接,在 function member 間的連接使用 sc_signal 溝通,判斷信號來源概念同上。
- 3. 以上兩點設計概念如下表示(以第二點為例),因為不會同時發生兩者 packet 皆有更新的狀況,因此便能解決 multiple driver 的問題。



Design Description –Slave1 & Memory

1. 宣告各自需要的容器(型別使用 sc_uint<8>)在 class 內,便可以完成暫存器的設計,之後只要由 address 判斷資料的位置,便可進行寫入/讀出,片段程式碼如下所示:

```
sc_uint<32> tmp_addr = packin.addr;
cout << "Slave1: got packet no. = " << packin.seq << endl;
int pos = tmp_addr % 16;
if(packin.rw == true) {
    slave1_reg[pos] = packin.data;
}
else {
    packin.data = slave1_reg[pos];
}</pre>
```

Result Display

```
Master Read File = 0 0x1004
Parsing data: [Instr] 0[Addr] 4100[Data] 0
Master: Sending packet no. 20
Timer: timer start detected
Noisybus: Received packet seq no. = 20
Noisybus: Random number = 1131176229
Slave1: got packet no. = 20
Address 0x1004, Read 55 successfully
Display: Data value received, Data = 55
Packet is in noisybus again
Noisybus: Received Ack for packet = 20
Master: Receive packet no. 20
Read 0x1004 55, Aak
```

1. 每個封包資訊皆以虛線切割,對於封包資訊除了各自 Log 內的寫檔外我亦有 cout 至顯示器上,方便追蹤 packet order 以及整體 packet 在 design 中的流動狀況。

Difficulty Encounter & Experience

由於之前沒有使用過 SystemC 的經驗,在 API 的使用上花費了我很多時間,看了很多資料以及經過了不少的 Trial and Error,在 debug 時 trace packet 還是使用基本的 printf 大法,但其實最後發現都是自己考慮不夠周全所致,例如以下 Bug:

```
Read 0x1004 55, Aak

Transmit Read File = 0 0x1003
Parsing data: [instr] 0[addr] 4099[data] transmit: Sending packet no. 21
Transmit: Sending packet seq no. = 21
Noisybus: Received packet seq no. = 21
Noisybus: Random number = 859484421
Receiver: got packet no. = 21
Address 0x1003, Read 4 successfully
Display: Data value received, Data = 4
Hello! You are in noisybus again
Noisybus: Received Ack for packet = 21
Transmit: Receive packet no. 21
Read 0x1003 4, Aak

Transmit: Sending packet no. 22
Receiver: got packet no. = 21
Address 0x1003, Read 4 successfully
Timer: timer start detected
Noisybus: Received packet seq no. = 22
Noisybus: Received packet seq no. = 22
Noisybus: Received Ack for packet = 21
Transmit: Receive packet no. = 21
Read 0x1003 4, Aak
Receiver: got packet no. = 21
Read 0x1003 4, Aak
Receiver: got packet no. = 21
Read 0x1003 4, Aak
Receiver: got packet no. = 21
Address 0x1003, Read 4 successfully
Hello! You are in noisybus again
Noisybus: Received Ack for packet = 21
Read 0x1003 4, Aak
Receiver: got packet no. = 21
Address 0x1003, Read 4 successfully
Hello! You are in noisybus again
Noisybus: Received Ack for packet = 21
```

最後發現只要在讀寫資料改變前先 assign packet 到 packold 便可以輕鬆解決,若能在整體寫程式前先周全的想過,應該便不會走向遲交一途,不過想跟教授建議不知道作業是否能有至少兩個禮拜的期限,因為還有其餘課堂科目,若能有兩個假日的時間將會有更多的時間分配可以利用,謝謝!