Department of Computer Science National Tsing Hua University CS4100 Computer Architecture

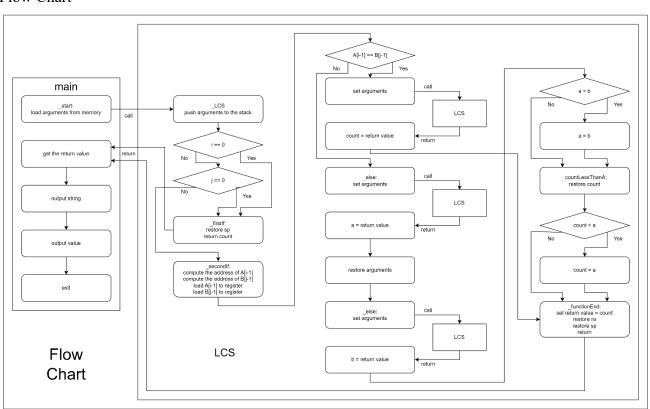
Spring, 2024, Homework 5 Due date: 5/26/2024 23:59

1. Assembly Coding

a. Test Result

```
Testcase 1
                                                                                          Testcase 2
Source code
                                        Input type: O Assembly
                                                                   Source code
                                                                                                             Input type: O Assembly
                                                                    10 # strOutput: .string "Max length of common subarray: "
  1 # Reference: https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/longest-common
                                                                    11 # output: Max length of common subarray: 0
  2 .data
                                                                    12 # ===========
  3 .align 4
  5 # ======testcase1======
                                                                    14 # ======testcase2======
  6 A: .word 1, 2, 3, 2, 1
                                                                    15 A: .word 1, 2, 8, 2, 1
  7 i: .word 5
                                                                    16 i: .word 5
  8 B: .word 8, 7, 6, 4
                                                                    17 B: .word 8, 2, 1, 4, 7
  9 j: .word 4
                                                                    18 j: .word 5
 10 strOutput: .string "Max length of common subarray: "
                                                                    19 strOutput: .string "Max length of common subarray: "
 11 # output: Max length of common subarray: 0
                                                                    20 # output: Max length of common subarray: 3
                                                                    21 # ===
                                                                    22
 14 # ======testcase2====
                                                                    23 .text
 15 # A: .word 1, 2, 8, 2, 1
                                                                    24 .global _start
 16 # i: .word 5
Console
                                                                   Console
                                                                   Max length of common subarray: 3
Max length of common subarray: 0
```

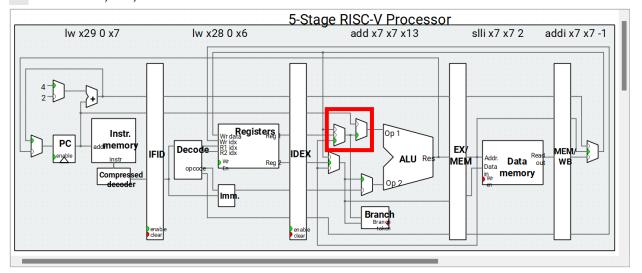
b. Flow Chart



2. Hazard in Your Code

• Type 1:

```
# count B[i-1] address
mv t2, a4
addi t2, t2, -1
slli t2, t2, 2
add t2, t2, a3
```



t2 是 slli t2, t2, 2 的 rd, 又被 add t2, t2, a3 當作 rs1, 因此會產生 Type 1 hazard, 紅色框框圈 起來的 mux 顯示了為了要解決這個 hazard, 把 EX/MEM 存的值(上一個 ALU 結果) forward 給 ALU, 這樣就可以拿到正確的值做計算。

• Type 2:

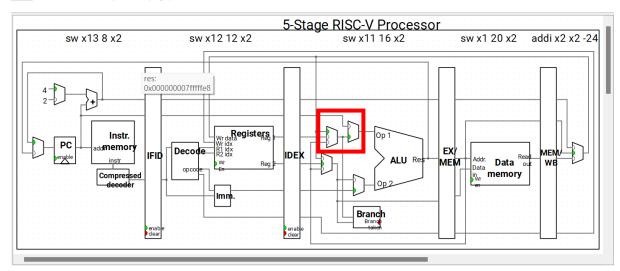
```
55 _LCS:

56  # save data

57  addi sp, sp, -24

58  sw ra, 20(sp)

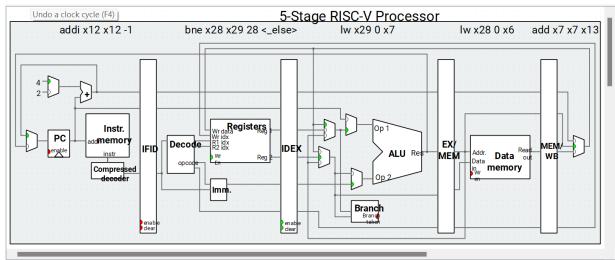
59  sw a1, 16(sp)
```

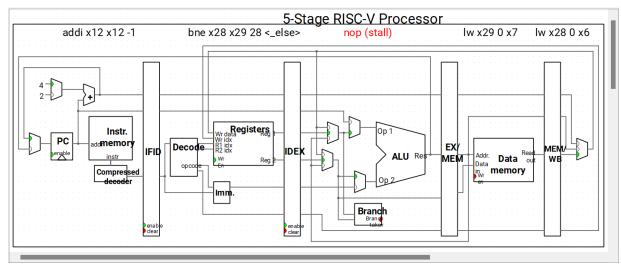


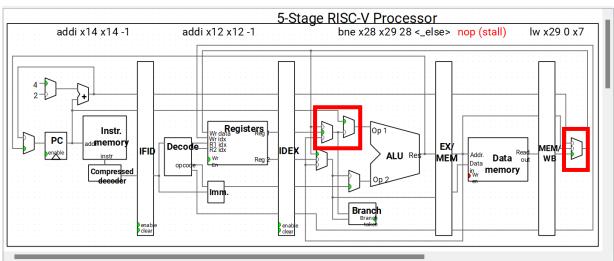
sp 是 addi sp, sp, -24 的 rd, 也是 sw a1, 16(sp)的 rs1, 因此會有 Type 2 hazard, 但因為結果早就算出來了,所以只需要從 MEM/WB 將正確的值 forward 給 ALU 就可以解決這個 hazard 了。

• Type 3:

```
89  # load A[i-1] to t3
90  lw t3, 0(t1)
91
92  # load B[j-1] to t4
93  lw t4, 0(t2)
94
95  # (A[i-1] != B[j-1]) => _else
96  bne t3, t4, _else
```







lw t4, 0(t2)與 bne t3, t4, _else 會有 Type 3 hazard,ID/EX 的 clear 訊號被設成 1,IF/ID 的 enable 訊號被設成 0,PC 的 enable 訊號被設成 0,使處理器 stall 一個 cycle,產生一個 bubble 等待 load 指令從 memory 拿到正確的值,然後透過 foward 的方式(紅色框框),將正確 的值 forward 給 ALU 的 input,以解決 hazard 的問題。

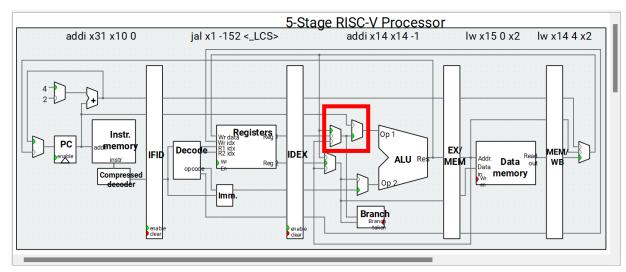
• Type 4:

```
120 lw a4, 4(sp)

121 lw a5, 0(sp)

122

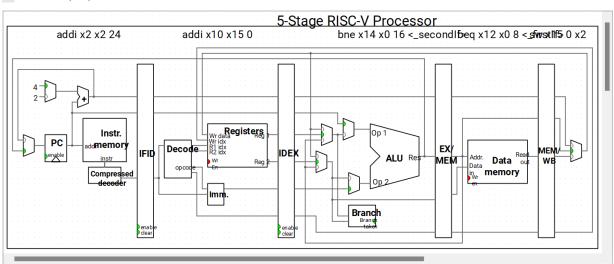
123 # b(t6) = LCS(i, addi a4, a4, -1
```

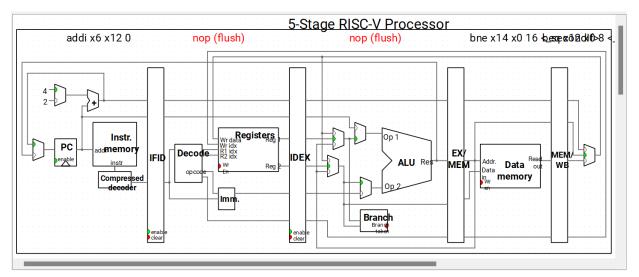


lw a4, 0(sp)與 addi a4, a4, -1 會產生 Type 4 hazard,與 Type 3 不同的是,由於正確的值已經被算出來了,因此不用 stall,只需要將 MEM/WB 的值 forward 給 ALU,就可以解決這個 hazard。

• Type 5:

```
# (i == 0 || j == 0)
beq a2, zero, _firstIf # c
    bne a4, zero, _secondIf #
68
69 _firstIf:
      # return count
71
      mv a0. a5
      addi sp, sp, 24
      jr ra
74
75
76 _secondIf:
77
      # count A[i-1] address
      mv t1, a2
      addi t1, t1, -1
```





branch taken 後若 branch 指令後面還有指令執行的話需要 flush 掉,當偵測到 Type 5 hazard 後,IF/IF 和 ID/EX 的 clear 訊號都被設成 1,以 flush 掉不需要執行的指令,並從已經算好的新 PC 位址拿到正確的指令,以解決這個 hazard。