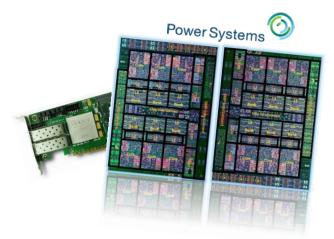


CAPI SNAP Education Series: User Guide

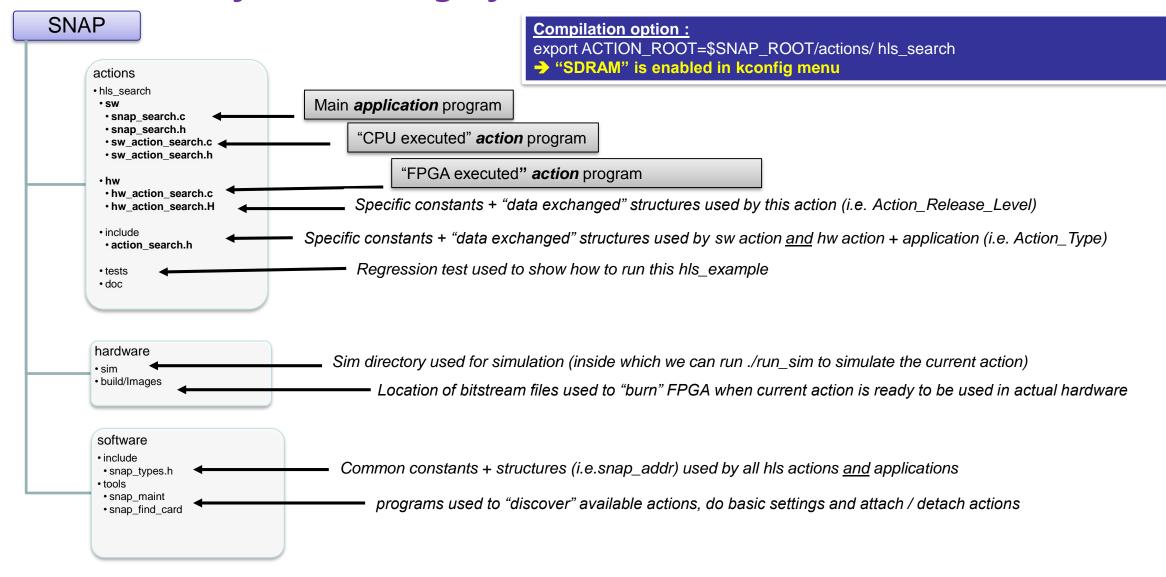
CAPI SNAP Education hls_search: howto? V2.2





Architecture of the SNAP git files





Action overview



<u>Purpose:</u> Search a Pattern in a text and count number of occurrences

- Pattern is in host memory, Text is in DDR (or NVMe soon)
- Compare HW "data access + processing" vs SW "data access + processing" times

When to use it:

- Understand basic access to different interfaces
- Processing data in array vs data in a streaming flow
- Understand insertion of code in the SNAP environment
- Multiple calls of action to perform different code

Memory management:

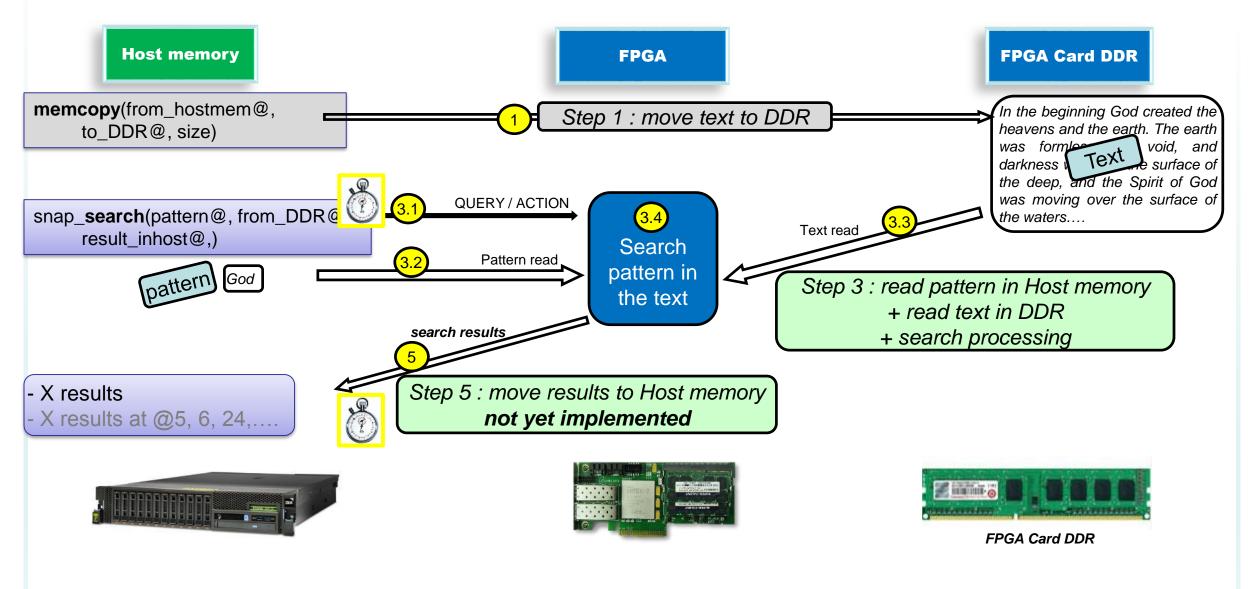
- Step1: (HW+SW) Action transfers Text from Host memory to DDR
- Step2: (SW only) Action transfers Text from DDR to Host memory
- Step3: (HW only) Search is done in hardware action Result is written in register
- Step4: (SW only) Search is done in software application
- Step5: (HW only) (soon) Action reports pattern positions from DDR to Host memory

Known limitations:

- HLS requires transfers to be 64 byte aligned and a size of multiples of 64 bytes
- DDR simulation model reads will return wrong values if non 64 bytes words or non initialized words are read (this is due to the simulation model only)

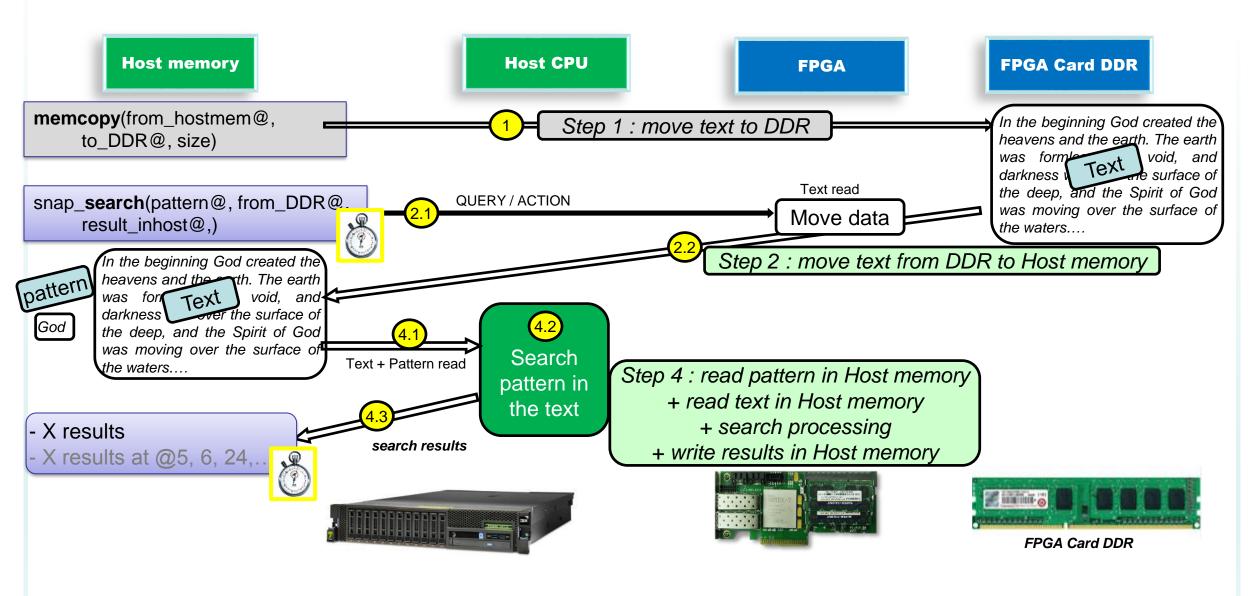
Hardware Search processing: FPGA pattern search in a text located in DDR





Software Search processing: CPU pattern search in a text located in DDR





Action usage



```
Usage:
         ./snap search [-h] [-v, --verbose] [-V, --version]
           -C, --card \langle cardno \rangle can be (0...3)
           -s, --s of tware Test the software flow (Step 2 + 4)
           -m, --method Can be (0,1,2) different method search (1=Naïve - 2=KMP, 0=Streaming)
           -i, --input <data.bin> Input data.
           -I, --items <items> Max items to find.
           -p, --pattern <str> Pattern to search for
           -E, --expected <num> Expected # of patterns to find
           -t, --timeout <num> timeout in sec (default 10 sec)
           -N, --no irq
                                 Disable IROs
```

Example:

```
export SNAP TRACE=0x0
snap maint -vv
```

echo \"Hardware\" search pattern looking for the word \"include\" in ~snap/software/examples/search.txt snap search -t5000 -m1 -X -E88 -i ../../../actions/hls search/sw/snap search.txt -p include

echo \"Software\" search pattern looking for the word \"include\" in ~snap/software/examples/search.txt snap search -t5000 -m1 -X -E88 (-s) _-i ../../../ actions/hls search/sw/snap search.txt -p include

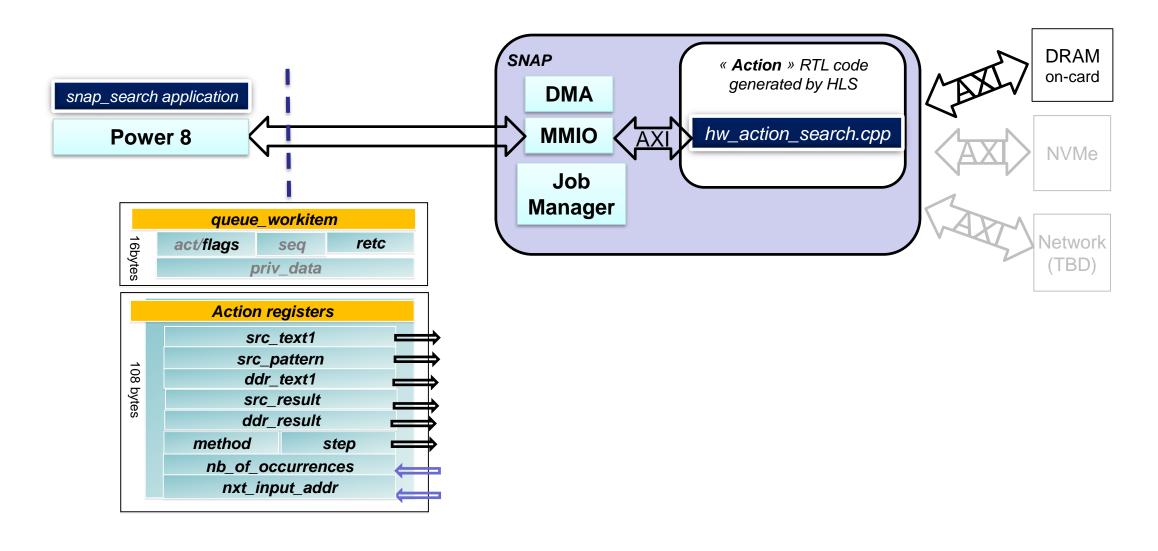
Software data move + search (Step2+4)

Options:

```
SNAP TRACE=0x0 \rightarrow no debug trace
SNAP TRACE=0xF → full debug trace
SNAP CONFIG=FPGA → hardware execution
SNAP CONFIG=CPU → software execution
```

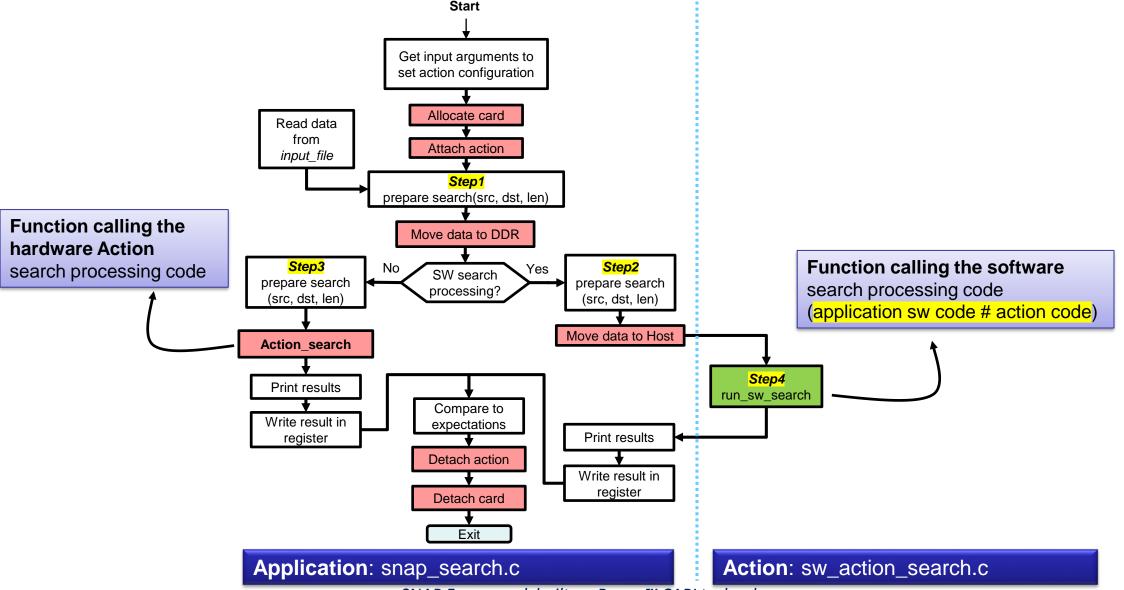
Search registers





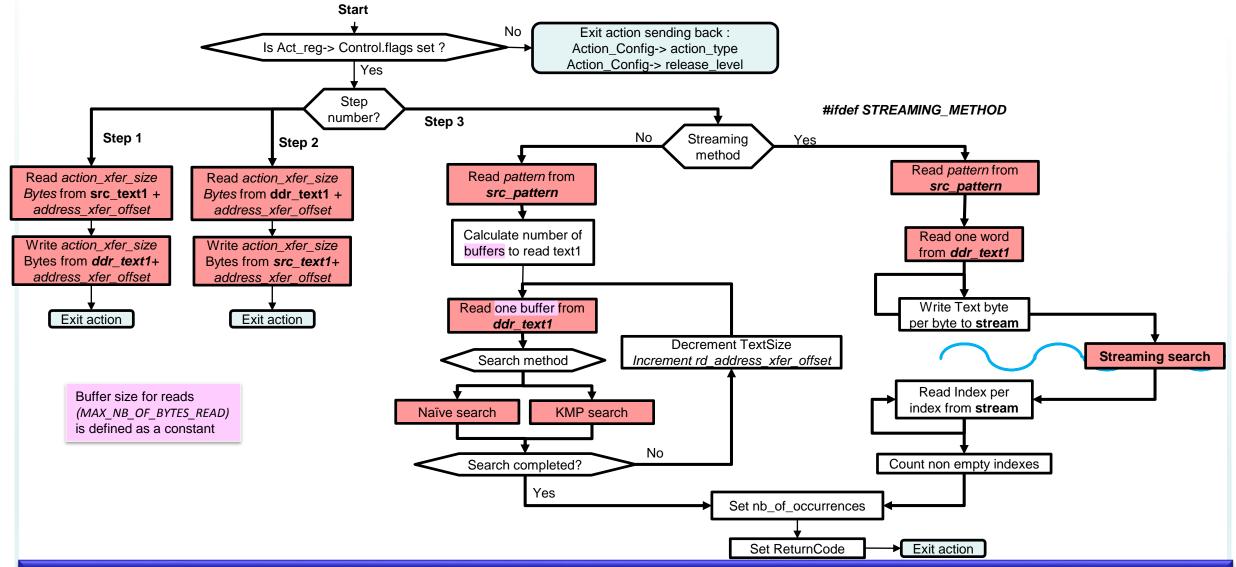
Application Code: what's in it?





Action search Code: what's in it?





Action: hw_action_search.cpp

Constants - Ports



Constants:

Constant name	Value	Туре	Definition location	Usage
SEARCH_ACTION_TYPE	0x10141003	Fixed	\$ACTION_ROOT/include/action_search.h	Search ID - list is in snap/ActionTypes.md
RELEASE_LEVEL	0x00000022	Variable	\$ACTION_ROOT/hw/hw_action_search. H	release level – user defined
MAX_NB_OF_BYTES_READ	(4 * 1024)	Variable	\$ACTION_ROOT/hw/hw_action_search. H	Max size in Bytes of the buffer for read/write access
MAX_NB_OF_WORDS_READ	(MAX_NB_OF_BYTES_READ/BPERDW)	Operation	\$ACTION_ROOT/hw/hw_action_search. H	Max size in 64B words of the buffer for read/write access
CARD_DRAM_SIZE	(1 * 1024 *1024 * 1024)	Variable	\$ACTION_ROOT/hw/hw_action_search. H	Max size of the DDR – unused here
PATTERN_SIZE	BPERDW	Variable	\$ACTION_ROOT/hw/hw_action_search. H	Max size of the pattern – Limiting to 64 Bytes so that reading pattern is done in a single word access.
TEXT_SIZE	4096 * MAX_NB_OF_BYTES_READ	Variable	\$ACTION_ROOT/hw/hw_action_search. H	Max size of the text – used for streaming mode only

Ports used:

Ports name	Description	Enabled
din_gmem	Host memory data bus input Addr : 64bits - Data : 512bits	Yes
dout_gmem	Host memory data bus output Addr : 64bits - Data : 512bits	Yes
d_ddrmem	DDR3 - DDR4 data bus in/out Addr : 33bits - Data : 512bits	Yes
	NVMe data bus in/out Addr : 32bits - Data : 32bits	No

MMIO Registers



Read and	Read and Write are considered from the application / software side											
act_re	g.Control	This header is initialized by the SNAP job manager. The action will update the Return code and read the flags value.										
con	CONTROL If the flags value is 0, then action sends only the action_RO_config_reg value and exit the action, otherwise it will process the action											
Simu - WR	Write@	Read@	3	2	1	0	Typical W	/rite value	Typical Read value			
0x3C40	0x100	0x180	sequ	ence	short action type	f001_01_00						
0x3C41	0x104	0x184		Retc (return co	de 0x102/0x104)		0		0x102 - 0x104	SUCCESS/FAILURE		
0x3C42	0x108	0x188		Privat	te Data		c0febabe					
0x3C43	0x10C	0x18C		Privat	te Data	deadbeef						

action	_reg.Data	Action sp	tion specific - user defined - need to stay in 108 Bytes									
searc	ch_job_t	This is th	e way for application and action to exchange information through this set of registers									
Simu - WI	R Write@	Read@	3 2 1 0									
0x3C44	0x110	0x190	[snap_addr] src_text1 .addr (LSB)									
0x3C45	0x114	0x194		[snap_addr]src_text1.addr (MSB)								
0x3C46	0x118	0x198		[snap_addr] src_text1 .size								
0x3C47	0x11C	0x19C	[snap_addr]src_text	1.flags (SRC, DST,)	[snap_addr]src_text1	type (DRAM, NVME,)						
0x3C48	0x120	0x1A0		[snap_addr] src_	pattern.addr (LSB)							
0x3C49	0x124	0x1A4		[snap_addr]src_pattern.addr (MSB)								
0x3C4A	0x128	0x1A8		[snap_addr] s	rc_pattern.size							
0x3C4B	0x12C	0x1AC	[snap_addr]src_patte	[snap_addr]src_pattern.flags (SRC, DST,) [snap_addr]src_pattern.type (DRAM, NVME,								
0x3C4C	0x130	0x1B0	[snap_addr] ddr_text1 .addr (LSB)									
0x3C4D	0x134	0x1B4	[snap_addr] ddr_text1 .addr (MSB)									
0x3C4E	0x138	0x1B8	[snap_addr] ddr_text1 .size									
0x3C4F	0x13C	0x1BC	[snap_addr]ddr_text1.flags (SRC, DST,) [snap_addr]ddr_text1.type (DRAM, NVME,)									
0x3C50	0x140	0x1C0	[snap_addr] src_result .addr (LSB)									
0x3C51	0x144	0x1C4	[snap_addr] src_result .addr (MSB)									
0x3C52	0x148	0x1C8		[snap_addr]	src_result.size							
0x3C53	0x14C	0x1CC	[snap_addr]src_resu	[snap_addr]src_result.flags (SRC, DST,) [snap_addr]src_result.type (DRAM, NVME,]								
0x3C54	0x150	0x1D0		[snap_addr] dd r	_result.addr (LSB)							
0x3C55	0x154	0x1D4		[snap_addr]ddr_result.addr (MSB)								
0x3C56	0x158	0x1D8	[snap_addr] ddr_result .size									
0x3C57	0x15C	0x1DC	[snap_addr]ddr_result.flags (SRC, DST,) [snap_addr]ddr_result.type (DRAM, NVME									
0x3C58	0x160	0x1E0	method step									
0x3C59	0x164	0x1E4	nb_of_occurrences									
0x3C5A	0x168	0x1E8		next_inpu	t_addr (LSB)							
0x3C5B	0x16C	0x1EC	next_input_addr (MSB)									


```
$SNAP_ROOT/actions/include/hls_snap.H
typedef struct {
    snapu8_t sat; // short action type
    snapu8_t flags;
    snapu16_t seq;
    snapu32_t Retc;
    snapu64_t Reserved; // Priv_data
} CONTROL:
```

Typical Write value

```
$$NAP_ROOT/software/include/snap_types.h
typedef struct snap_addr {
    uint64_t addr;
    uint32_t size;
    snap_addrtype_t type; /* DRAM, NVME, ... */
    snap_addrflag_t flags; /* SRC, DST, EXT, ... */
} snap_addr_t;
```

Performances



hls_search	KU3 board	KU3 board			Step 1	Step 3		HW total	Step 2	Step 4		SW Total	SW Total
SNAP_CONFIG = 0x0		Size	Size		Host to DDR	HW Naive	HW KMP	best HW total	DDR to Host	SW Naive processing	SW KMP processing	SW Naive	SW KMP
text	pattern	Text (Bytes)	Pattern	Matches	(µs)	(μs)	(μs)	(µs)	(μs)	(µs)	(μs)	(μs)	(μs)
random (4096*4k)	pr	16,777,216	2	#290	10,542	311,092	578,440	311,092	10,027	29,360	72,515	39,387	82,542
random (8192*4k)	pr	33,554,432	2	#520	20,641	622,127	1,156,712	622,127	21,245	58,403	145,071	79,648	166,316

These performances almost shows performances differences between the algorithm used. No optimization was done in C code yet to try and get the best performances!

What else?



Path of improvement?

- 1. DMA pipelining which could increase bandwidth sending the next Host memory access request before having all results from the initial request.
- 2. Improving data types cast
- 3. Improving streaming mode when AXI streaming ports will be available
- 4. Optimize code to get better results





V2.0: initial document

V2.1: new files directory structure applied

V2.2: cleaning code