

9 VLIW [60 points]

You are the human compiler for a VLIW processor whose specifications are as follows:

- There are a total of 7 functional units: 3 load units, 1 store unit, 1 addition unit, 1 multiplication unit, and 1 branch unit.
- The VLIW processor can **only** execute assembly operations listed in Table 1. The table shows the instructions that each functional unit can execute and each instruction's semantics. Note that the `load_inc/store_inc` instructions automatically increment the address source register `r_src2` by 1, *after* data is loaded/stored.
- All assembly operations have a 1-cycle latency (including `load`, `load_inc`, `store`, and `store_inc`).
- This machine has 32 registers (`r0`, `r1`, ..., `r31`).
- The registers are read at the rising edge and written at the falling edge of the clock.
- The memory is word-addressable (1 word = 4 bytes).
- The VLIW processor operates at 1 GHz.

Functional Unit Type	Operation (in assembly notation)	Semantics
load	<code>load r_dst, [r_src1, r_src2, #offset]</code>	$r_{dst} := \text{MEM}[r_{src1} + r_{src2} + \#offset]$
	<code>load_inc r_dst, [r_src1, r_src2, #offset]</code>	$r_{dst} := \text{MEM}[r_{src1} + r_{src2} + \#offset]$ $r_{src2} := r_{src2} + 1$
store	<code>store [r_src1, r_src2, #offset], r_src3</code>	$\text{MEM}[r_{src1} + r_{src2} + \#offset] := r_{src3}$
	<code>store_inc [r_src1, r_src2, #offset], r_src3</code>	$\text{MEM}[r_{src1} + r_{src2} + \#offset] := r_{src3}$ $r_{src2} := r_{src2} + 1$
addition	<code>add r_dst, r_src1, r_src2</code>	$r_{dst} := r_{src1} + r_{src2}$
multiplication	<code>mult r_dst, r_src1, r_src2</code>	$r_{dst} := r_{src1} \times r_{src2}$
branch	<code>bne r_src1, #offset, TARGET</code>	branch to TARGET if <code>r_src1</code> is not equal to <code>#offset</code>
(any of the above)	NOP	Functional unit is idle for one cycle

Table 1: Assembly operations of the target VLIW processor. `#offset` indicates an immediate value.

Figure 1 shows the C code and its equivalent assembly code for the application that we will execute in this VLIW processor. Assume that ***N* is an even positive integer** throughout this question.

In the assembly code, registers `r29`, `r30`, and `r31` hold the base addresses of the C-code arrays `A`, `B`, and `C`, respectively. Register `r0` is initialized with 0 and register `r1` is initialized with 1.

C code	Assembly code
<pre>// An integer is 4 bytes long int A[N+1]; int B[N+1]; int C[N+1]; ... // code to initialize A and B for (int i = 1; i <= N; i++) C[i] = C[i-1] * A[i] + B[i];</pre>	<pre>LOOP: (v1) load_inc r2, [r31, r0, #0] // r2 := [r31 + r0 + #0]; r0 := r0 + 1 (v2) load r3, [r29, r1, #0] // r3 := [r29 + r1 + #0] (v3) load r4, [r30, r1, #0] // r4 := [r30 + r1 + #0] (v4) mult r5, r2, r3 // r5 := r2 * r3 (v5) add r6, r5, r4 // r6 := r5 + r4 (v6) store_inc [r31, r1, #0], r6 // [r31 + r1 + #0] := r6; r1 := r1 + 1 (v7) bne r1, #N, LOOP // branch to LOOP if r1 not equal to #N</pre>

Figure 1: C and assembly codes. (v1) .. (v7) are instruction labels.

- (a) [30 points] Your goal in this question is to statically schedule the instructions in Figure 1 to the VLIW processor specified above. Table 2 (on the next page) represents the occupancy of each functional unit during the execution of the assembly code in Figure 1.

For the assembly code given in Figure 1, **fill in Table 2** with the appropriate VLIW instructions.

In your solution, **minimize the number of VLIW instructions**, and ensure that each instruction is scheduled to execute **as soon as possible**. Table 2 should only contain assembly operations supported by the VLIW processor, as described in Table 1.

VLIW Instruction	Functional Unit						
	Load	Load	Load	Store	Mult	Add	Branch
1 LOOP:	load_inc r2, [r31, r0, #0]	load r3, [r29, r1, #0]	load r4, [r30, r1, #0]	NOP	NOP	NOP	NOP
2	NOP	NOP	NOP	NOP	mult r5, r2, r3	NOP	NOP
3	NOP	NOP	NOP	NOP	NOP	add r6, r5, r4	NOP
4	NOP	NOP	NOP	store_inc [r31, r1, #0], r6	NOP	NOP	NOP
5	NOP	NOP	NOP	NOP	NOP	NOP	bne r1, #N, LOOP
6							
7							
8							
9							
10							
11							
12							
13							
14							
15							

Table 2

- (b) [15 points] What is the ratio between the number of useful operations and the number of VLIW instructions in your code? A useful operation refers to any assembly operation that is *not* a NOP.

$\frac{7}{5}$ useful operations per VLIW instruction.

Explanation.

There are a total of 7 assembly operations (excluding NOPs) composing 5 VLIW instructions.

- (c) [15 points] What is the execution time (in cycles) of the VLIW processor when executing the sequence of instructions in Table 2, as a function of the loop counter N ? Show your work.

$Execution\ time = 5 \times N.$

Explanation.

A single iteration of the loop takes 5 clock cycles to execute. Since the loop repeats N times, the total execution time is equal to $5 \times N$.