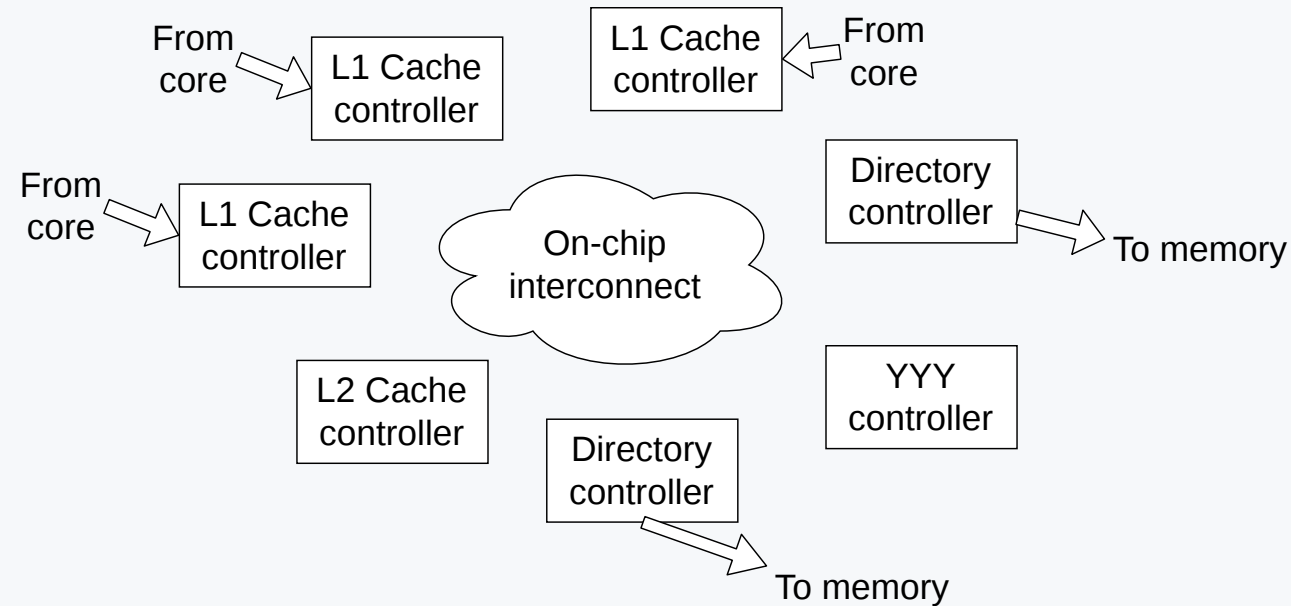


Modeling the on-chip network



Review of Ruby

- **Controller Models** (*e.g, caches*): Manage coherence state and issue requests
- **Controller Topology** (*how the caches are connected*): Determines how messages are routed
- **Interconnect Model** (*e.g., on-chip routers*): Determines performance of routing
- **Interface** (*how to get messages in/out of Ruby*)



Network on chip

Made up of both **topology** and **interconnect** model

Topology

Specified in the Python configuration with how routers/switches are connected

Interconnect

- Simple: Fast, can only change link bandwidth/latency
- Garnet: Detailed model for routers, flow control, and link architecture

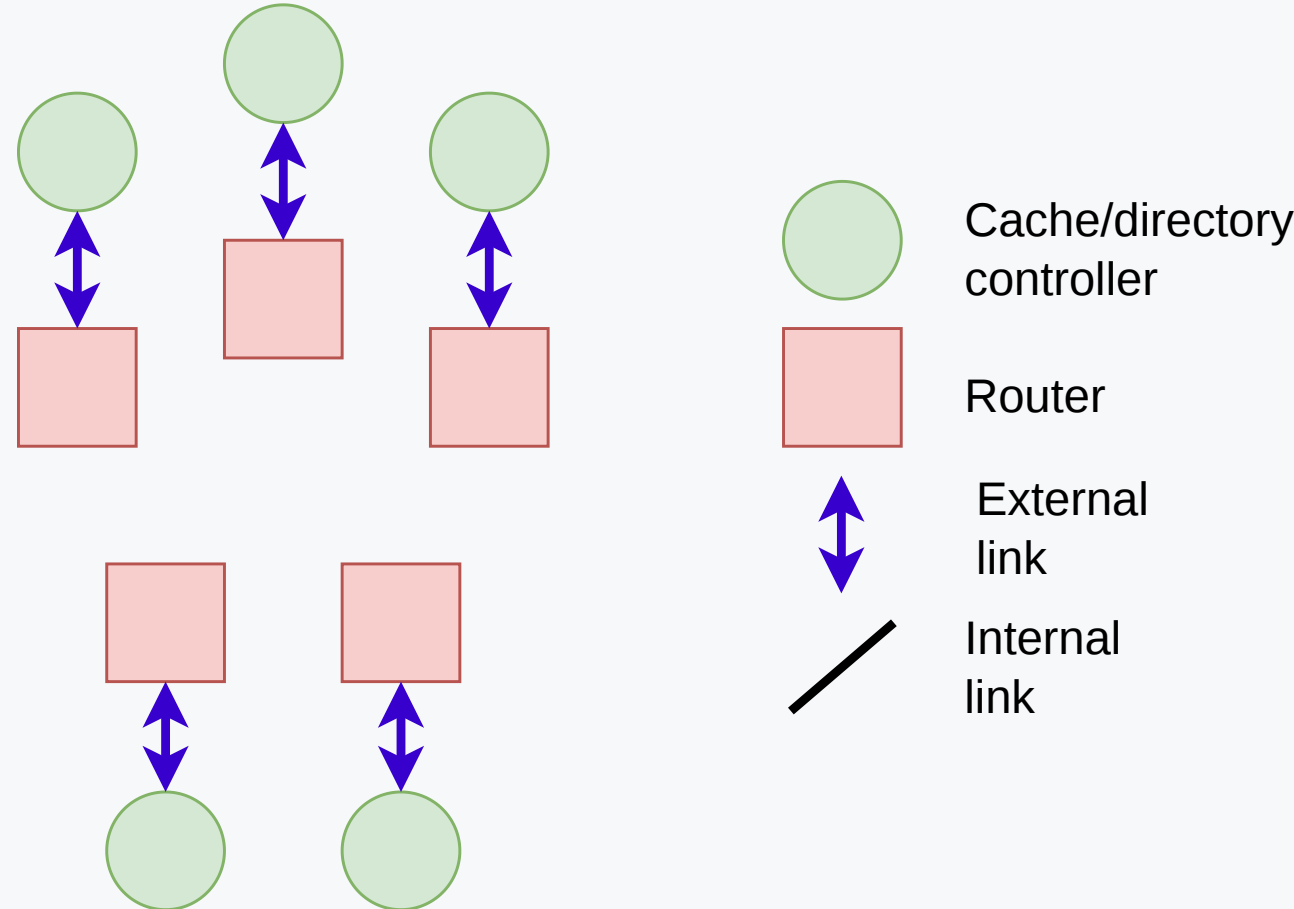
First we'll create a new topology (a ring). Since Garnet is more complex and simulations take longer, we will not use it in this chapter.

Creating a new topology

From [Modeling Cache Coherence](#)

Need an *external link* between each controller and a router.

```
self.routers = [  
    Switch(router_id = i)  
    for i in range(len(controllers))  
]  
self.ext_links = [  
    SimpleExtLink(  
        link_id=i, ext_node=c,  
        int_node=self.routers[i])  
    for i, c in enumerate(controllers)  
]
```

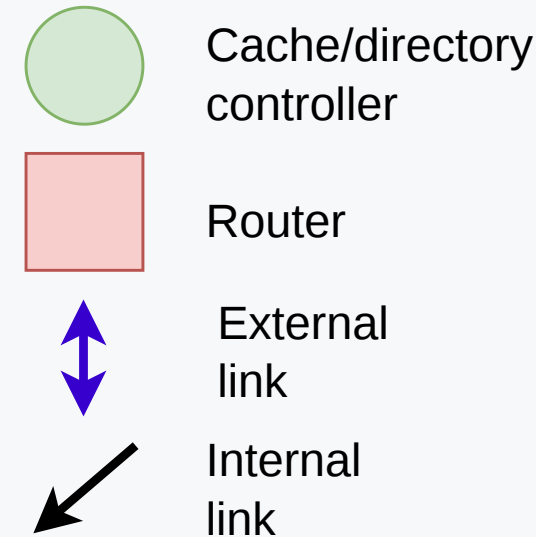
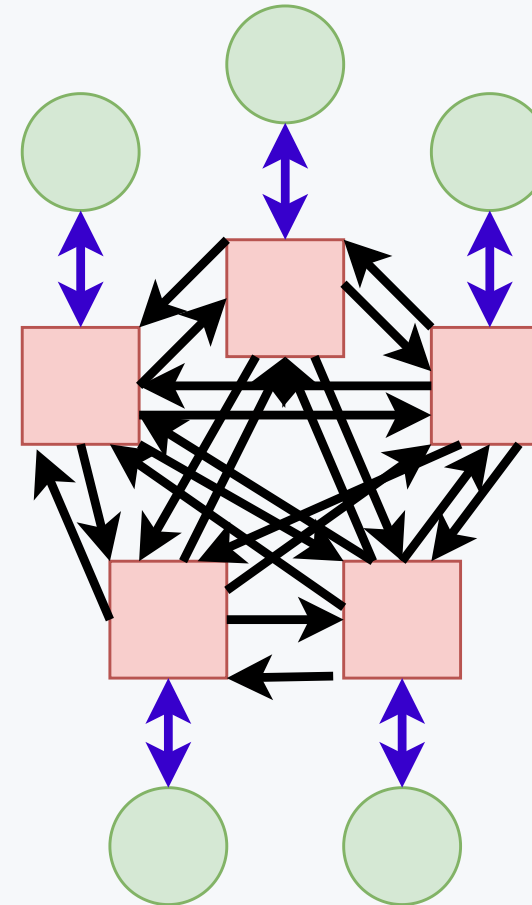


Creating a new topology

From [Modeling Cache Coherence](#)

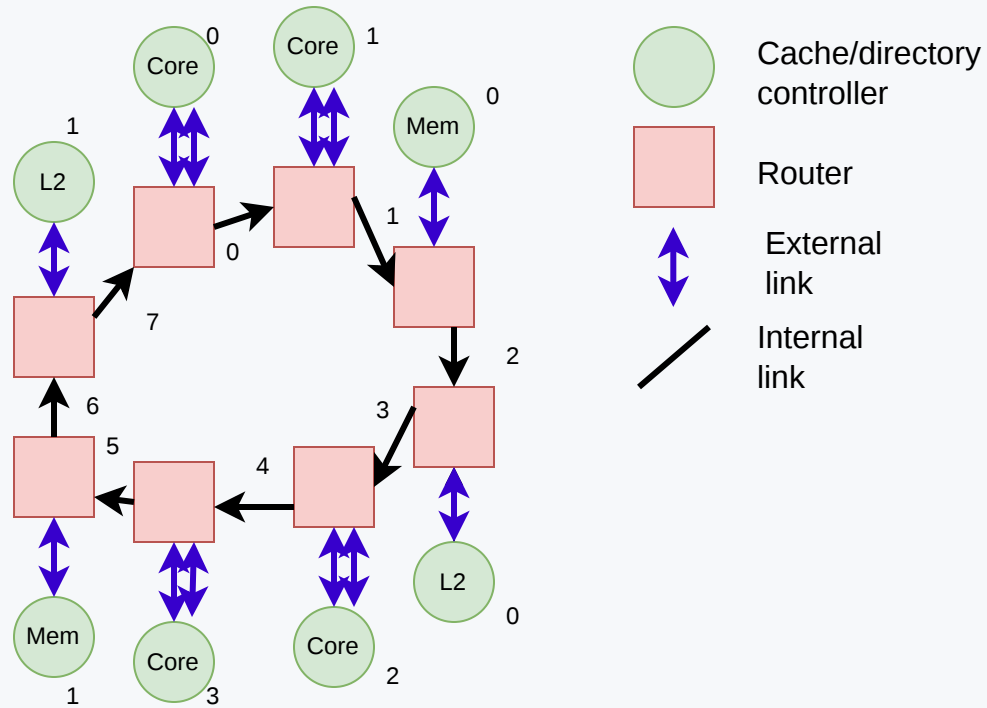
Create internal links between routers.

```
for ri in self.routers:
    for rj in self.routers:
        # Don't connect a router to itself!
        if ri == rj: continue
        link_count += 1
        self.int_links.append(
            SimpleIntLink(
                link_id = link_count,
                src_node=ri, dst_node=rj
            )
        )
```



Let's create a ring topology for the CHI protocol

Building off of [CHI protocol](#)



Create the topology file

Open `materials/03-Developing-gem5-models/08-ruby-network/ring.py`

Note: There are a lot off oddities in this code. Most of it, you'll just have to take my word for it...

Extend the `SimpleNetwork` class

```
class Ring(SimpleNetwork):  
    def __init__(self, ruby_system):  
        super().__init__()  
        self.netifs = []  
        self.ruby_system = ruby_system
```

Note that netifs is only used for Garnet. Also, the `ruby_system` has to be set manually.

The **connectControllers** method

This is where the meat of the topology is created.

In our case, we are going to make this topology very specific.

Important note: the layout of the topology is tightly related to the number of cores, L2 banks, memory controllers, etc.

Think about how you would lay out a mesh topology, for instance.

```
def connectControllers(  
    self, l1i_ctrls, l1d_ctrls, l2_ctrls, mem_ctrls, dma_ctrls  
):  
    assert len(l1i_ctrls) == 4  
    assert len(l1d_ctrls) == 4  
    assert len(l2_ctrls) == 2  
    assert len(mem_ctrls) == 2
```

Create routers for the L1D and L1I caches

L1I and L1D can share the same router. L2s get their own routers.

```
self.l1_routers = [Switch(router_id=i) for i in range(4)]
self.l1i_ext_links = [
    SimpleExtLink(link_id=i, ext_node=c, int_node=self.l1_routers[i])
    for i, c in enumerate(l1i_ctrls)
]
self.l1d_ext_links = [
    SimpleExtLink(link_id=4+i, ext_node=c, int_node=self.l1_routers[i])
    for i, c in enumerate(l1d_ctrls)
]
```

Note: the `link_id` is important. You have to manually increment it and make sure that the ids are all unique for each type.

Like many things, there are probably better ways, but this is how it's done...

Create routers for the L2s and memory

```
self.l2_routers = [Switch(router_id=4+i) for i in range(2)]
self.l2_ext_links = [
    SimpleExtLink(link_id=8+i, ext_node=c, int_node=self.l2_routers[i])
    for i, c in enumerate(l2_ctrls)
]

self.mem_routers = [Switch(router_id=6+i) for i in range(2)]
self.mem_ext_links = [
    SimpleExtLink(link_id=10+i, ext_node=c, int_node=self.mem_routers[i])
    for i, c in enumerate(mem_ctrls)
]
```

Don't forget the link ids!

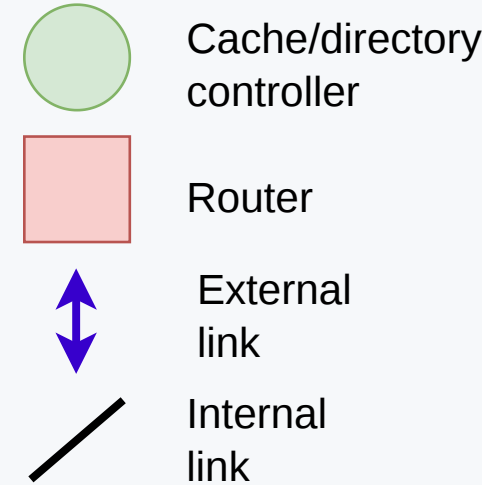
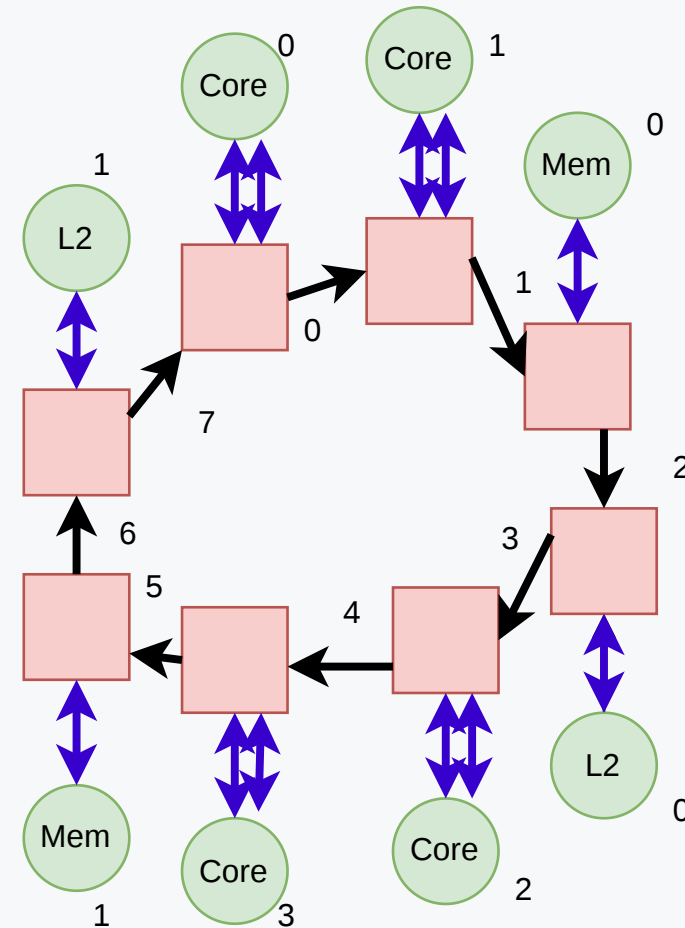
Finally, if we're running in FS mode, we need DMAs

```
if dma_ctrls:
    self.dma_ext_links = [
        SimpleExtLink(
            link_id=12+i, ext_node=c, int_node=self.mem_routers[0]
        )
        for i, c in enumerate(dma_ctrls)
    ]
```

Create internal links

This is where we create our ring.
For something different, let's do a uni-directional ring.

```
self.int_links = [  
    SimpleIntLink(  
        link_id=0,  
        src_node=self.l1_routers[0],  
        dst_node=self.l1_routers[1],  
    ),  
    SimpleIntLink(  
        link_id=1,  
        src_node=self.l1_routers[1],  
        dst_node=self.mem_routers[0],  
    ),  
    ...  
]
```



A little more boilerplate

We have to tell the parent network class about our links and routers. It requires the member variables `routers`, `ext_links`, and `int_links`.

```
self.ext_links = (  
    self.l1i_ext_links  
    + self.l1d_ext_links  
    + self.l2_ext_links  
    + self.mem_ext_links  
    + getattr(self, "dma_ext_links", [])  
)  
self.routers = (  
    self.l1_routers  
    + self.l2_routers  
    + self.mem_routers  
)
```

Testing results

```
gem5 run-test.py
```

```
board.processor.cores0.generator.readBW 2095164513.646249  
board.processor.cores1.generator.readBW 2219964305.979394  
board.processor.cores2.generator.readBW 2057532576.265793  
board.processor.cores3.generator.readBW 2124156465.403641
```

Note: this is almost 10% lower than what we saw with point-to-point!

Idea! Swap the L2 and the memory

```
        dst_node=self.l2_routers[0],
    ),
    SimpleIntLink(
        link_id=2,
        src_node=self.l2_routers[0],
        dst_node=self.mem_routers[0],
    ),
    SimpleIntLink(
        link_id=3,
        src_node=self.mem_routers[0],
        dst_node=self.l1_routers[2],
```

```
SimpleIntLink(
    link_id=5,
    src_node=self.l1_routers[3],
    dst_node=self.l2_routers[1],
),
SimpleIntLink(
    link_id=6,
    src_node=self.l2_routers[1],
    dst_node=self.mem_routers[1],
),
SimpleIntLink(
    link_id=7,
    src_node=self.mem_routers[1],
```


Run again

```
gem5 run-test.py
```

```
board.processor.cores0.generator.readBW 2370664319.434113  
board.processor.cores1.generator.readBW 2472807299.127889  
board.processor.cores2.generator.readBW 2414887877.684990  
board.processor.cores3.generator.readBW 2504614981.400951
```