实验1 学习使用gem5模拟器

1编译gem5模拟器

运行下列指令,配置环境后对gem5模拟器进行编译:

```
sudo apt install build-essential git m4 scons zlib1g zlib1g-dev libprotobuf-dev
protobuf-compiler libprotoc-dev libgoogle-perftools-dev python-dev python
sudo apt install libhdf5-dev
sudo apt install libpng-dev
scons build/X86/gem5.opt -j7
CPU_MODELS=AtomicSimpleCPU, TimingSimpleCPU, O3CPU, MinorCPU
```

编译后terminal显示结果如下,编译后得到的可执行文件可以在 build 文件夹下找到:

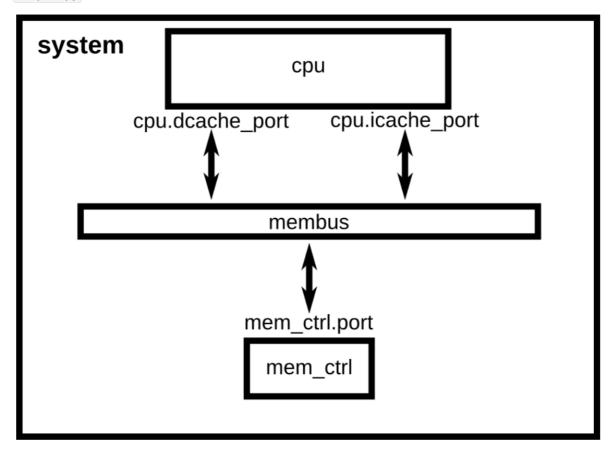
2运行simple.py

```
(base) → gem5-stable git:(master) X build/X86/gem5.opt configs/tutorial/part1/simple.py
gem5 Simulator System. http://gem5.org
gem5 is copyrighted software; use the --copyright option for details.

gem5 version 21.2.1.0
gem5 compiled Mar 16 2022 21:30:22
gem5 started Mar 17 2022 20:44:55
gem5 executing on mingkai-HP-ZHAN-66-Pro-14-G2, pid 5815
command line: build/X86/gem5.opt configs/tutorial/part1/simple.py

Global frequency set at 10000000000000 ticks per second
warn: No dot file generated. Please install pydot to generate the dot file and pdf.
build/X86/mem/mem_interface.cc:791: warn: DRAM device capacity (8192 Mbytes) does not match the address range assigned (512 Mbytes)
0: system.remote_gdb: listening for remote gdb on port 7000
Beginning simulation:
build/X86/sim/simulate.cc:194: info: Entering event queue @ 0. Starting simulation...
Hello world:
Exiting @ tick 508536000 because exiting with last active thread context
(base) → gem5-stable git:(master) X ■
```

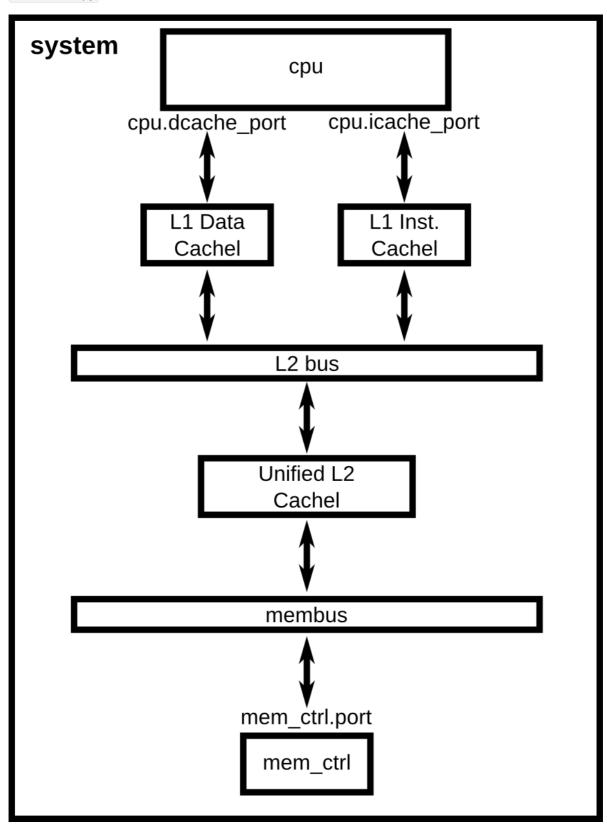
simple.py 描述了如下的体系结构:



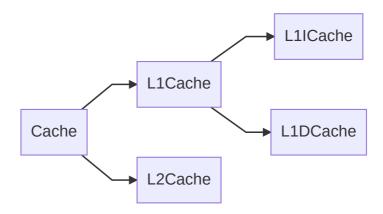
由于所有的class都是系统预设的,所以可以直接将这些预设class实例化。需要注意的是,在port之间的连接时,需要遵循request port到response port的连接准则。具体来说,request port作为 = 的左值,response port作为 = 的右值,如此进行port之间的连接。另外一点需要注意的是,在设置path时(包括binary的path和调用包的path),需要根据当前python程序的实际位置进行相对位置的设置。

3运行two_level.py

two_level.py 描述了如下的体系结构:



由于L1的Data Cache、Instruction Cache和L2 Cache都是自定义的,这些class需要在 cache.py 中进行定义。它们之间的继承关系如下所示:



在对这些class进行妥善定义后,对各个部件进行实例化。和 simple.py 类似,按照request port到 response port的连接方式即可在 two_level.py 中对该体系结构进行描述。需要注意的是,任意两个部件之间需要有bus的参与,它们往往在系统中以预设的class存在。