COMPITO di ARCHITETTURA DEI CALCOLATORI del 25-07-2023

MATRICOLA _____

COGNOME _____

NOME _____

DA RESTITUIRE INSIEME AGLI ELABORATI e A TUTTI I FOGLI
→ NON USARE FOGLI NON TIMBRATI
→ ANDARE IN BAGNO PRIMA DELL'INIZIO DELLA PROVA
→ NO FOGLI PERSONALI, NO TELEFONI, SMARTPHONE/WATCH, ETC

NOTA: dovrà essere consegnato l'elaborato dell'es.1 come file **<COGNOME>.s** e quelli dell'es. 4 come files **<COGNOME>.v** e **<COGNOME>.png**

1) [10/30] Trovare il codice assembly RISC-V corrispondente al seguente micro-benchmark (**utilizzando solo e unicamente istruzioni dalla tabella sottostante**), rispettando le convenzioni di uso dei registri dell'assembly (riportate qua sotto, per riferimento).

```
int hcf(int x, int y) {
  int t;
  while (y != 0) {
    t = x % y; x = y; y = t;
  }
  return x;
}

int relprime(int x, int y) {
  return hcf(x, y) == 1;
}

int euler(int n) {
  int length = 0, i;
  for (i = 1; i < n; i++)
    if (relprime(n, i)) length++;
  return length;
}
```

Nota: 'int' è un intero a 64 bit.

```
int sumTotient(int lower, int upper) {
  int sum = 0, i;
  for (i = lower; i <= upper; i++)
    sum = sum + euler(i);
  return sum;
}

int main() {
  int n = sumTotient(1,30);
  print_int(n);
  exit(0);
}
```

RISCV Instructions (RV64IMFD) **v221117**

Instruction coding (hexadecimal)			Instruction	Example	Register operation	Meaning (** instructions available only in RV64, i.e. 64-bit case)
funct7/imm	funct3	opcode				
00	0	33/3b	**add**	`add/addw x5,x6,x7`	x5 ← x6 + x7	Add two operands; exception possible (addw**)
20	0	33/3b	**subtract**	`sub/subw x5,x6,x7`	x5 ← x6 – x7	Subtracts two operands; exception possible (subw**)
imm	0	13/1b	**add immediate**	`addi/addiw x5,x6,100`	x5 ← x6 + 100	Add a constant ; exception possible (addiw**)
01	0	33/3b	**multiply**	`mul/mulw x5,x6, x7`	x5 ← x6 * x7	(signed/word) Lower 64 bits of 128-bits product (mulw**)
01	1	33	**multiply high**	`mulh x5,x6,x7`	x5 ← x6 * x7	Higher 64bits of 128-bits product
01	4	33/3b	**division**	`div/divw x5,x6,x7`	x5 ← x6/x7	(signed/word) division (divw**)
01	6	33/3b	**reminder**	`rem/remw x5,x6,x7`	x5 ← x6 % x7	Reminder of the division (remw**)
00	2/3	33	**set on less than**	`slt/sltu x5,x6,x7`	if (x6 < x7) x5 ← 1; else x5 ← 0	signed compare x6 and x7 (less than)
imm	2/3	13	**set on less than immediate**	`slti/sltiu x5,x6,100`	if (x6 < 100) x5← 1; else x5 ← 0	unsigned compare x6 and 100 (less than)
00	7/6/4	33	**and / or / xor**	`and/or/xor x5,x6,x7`	x5← x6&x7 / x6|x7 / x6^ x7	Logical AND/OR/XOR register operand
imm	7/6/4	13	**and /or / xor immediate**	`andi/ori/xori x5,x6,100`	x5 ← x6&100 / x6|100 / x6^100	Logical AND/OR/XOR constant operand
0	1	33/3b	**shift left logical**	`sll/sllw x5,x6,x7`	x5 ← x6 << x7	Shift left by register (sllw**)
imm	1	13/1b	**shift left logical immediate**	`slli/slliw x5,x6,10`	x5 ← x6 << 10	Shift left by the immediate value (slliw**)
0	5	33/3b	**shift right logical**	`srl/srlw x5,x6,x7`	x5 ← x6 >> x7	Shift right by register (srlw**)
imm	5	13/1b	**shift right logical immediate**	`srli/srliw x5,x6,10`	x5 ← x6 >> 10	Shift left by immediate value (srliw**)
20	5	33/3b	**shift right arithmetic**	`sra/sraw x5,x6,x7`	x5 ← x6 >> x7 (arith.)	Shift right by register (sign is preserved) (sraw**)
imm	5	13/1b	**shift right arithmetic immediate**	`srai/sraiw x5,x6,10`	x5 ← x6 >> 10 (arith.)	Shift right by immediate value (sraiw**)
imm	3/2/0	03	**load dword / word / byte**	`ld/lw/lb x5,100(x6)`	x5 ← MEM[x6+100]	Data from memory to register
imm	6/4	03	**load word / byte unsigned**	`lwu/lbu x5,100(x6)`	x5 ← MEM[x6+100]	Data from mem. To reg.; no sign extension (lwu**)
imm	3/2	23	**store dword / word / byte**	`sd/sw/sb x5,100(x6)`	MEM[x6+100] ← x5	Data from register to memory (sw**)
imm[31:12]	-	37	**load upper immediate**	`lui x5,0x12345`	x5 ← 0x1234'5000	Load most significant 20 bits
PSEUDOINSTRUCTION			**load address**	`la x5,var`	x5 ← &var **(PSEUDO INST.)** load address of 'var' in x5	`REAL: lui x5,H20(&var);ori x5, L12(&var)` `INST.` (H20=high 20 bits of &var; L12=low 12 bits of &var)
imm[31:12] (rd=0) imm[11:0] (rs1=rs2=0)	- 0	6f/63	**jump/branch**	`j/b label`	PC+=off (off=PC-&label) **(PS.INST.)**	`REAL INST.: jal x0,offset/beq x0,x0,offset`
imm[31:12] (rd=1)	-	6f	**jump and link (offset)**	`jal label`	x1←(PC+4); PC+=offset **(PS. INST.)**	`REAL INST.: jal x1,offset` (offset=PC-&label)
Imm (rd=0,rs=1)	0	67	**return from procedure**	`ret`	PC←x1 **(PSEUDO INST.)**	`REAL INST.: jalr x0,0(x1)`
imm	0	67	**jump and link register**	`jalr x1, 100(x5)`	x1 ← (PC + 4); PC=x5+100	Procedure return; indirect call
imm÷2	0/1	63	**branch on equal / not-equal**	`beq/bne x5,x6,100`	if (x5 = =/!= x6) PC=PC+100	Equal / Not-equal test; PC relative branch
00 (rs1=0,rs2=0,rd=0)	0	73	**ecall**	`ecall`	SEPC←PC;PC←STVEC;save PL/IE;PL=1;IE=0	Call OS (service number in a7); PL= privilege lev; IE=int.en.
08 (rs1=0,rs2=2,rd=0)	0	73	**sret**	`sret`	PC←SEPC; restore PL/IE	Exit supervisor mode; PL= privilege lev; IE=int.en.
PSEUDOINSTRUCTION			**move**	`mv x5,x6`	x5 ← x6 **(PSEUDO INST.)**	`REAL INST.: add x5,x0,x6`
PSEUDOINSTRUCTION			**load immediate**	`li x5,100`	x5 ← 100 **(PSEUDO INST.)**	`REAL INST.: addi x5,x0,100`
PSEUDOINSTRUCTION			**no operation (nop)**	`nop`	do nothing **(PSEUDO INST.)**	`REAL INST.: addi x0,x0,0`
{0,1} / {4,5}	0	53	**floating point add/sub**	`fadd/fsub.{s,d} f0,f1,f2`	f0←f1+f2 / f0←f1-f2	Single or double precision add / subtract
{8,9} / {c,d}	0	53	**floating point multiplication/division**	`fmul/fdiv.{s,d} f0,f1,f2`	f0←f1*f2 / f0←f1/f2	Single or double precision multiplication / division
PSEUDOINSTRUCTION			**floating point move between f-regs**	`fmv.{s,d} f0,f1`	f0←f1 **(PSEUDO INST.)**	`REAL INST.: fsgnj.{s,d} f0,f1,f1`
PSEUDOINSTRUCTION			**floating point negate**	`fneg.{s,d} f0,f1`	f0← – (f1) **(PSEUDO INST.)**	`REAL INST.: fsgnjn.{s,d} f0,f1,f1`
PSEUDOINSTRUCTION			**floating point absolute value**	`fabs.{s,d} f0,f1`	f0← | f1 | **(PSEUDO INST.)**	`REAL INST.: fsgnjx.{s,d} f0,f1,f1`
{50,51}	0/1/2	53	**floating point compare**	`fle/flt/feq.{s,d} x5,f0,f1`	x5← (f0<f1)	Single and double: compare f0 and f1 <=,<,==
{70,71} (rs2=0)	0	53	**move between x (integer) and f regs**	`fmv.x.{s,d} x5,f0`	x5←f0 (no conversion)	Copy (no conversion)
{78,79} (rs2=0)	0	53	**move between f and x regs**	`fmv.{s,d}.x f0,x5`	f0←x5 (no conversion)	Copy (no conversion)
imm	2	7	**load/store floating point (32bit)**	`flw/fsw f0,0(x5)`	f0←MEM[x5] / MEM[x5]←f0	Data from FP register to memory
imm	3	7	**load/store floating point (64bit)**	`fld/fsd f0,0(x5)`	f0←MEM[x5] / MEM[x5]←f0	Data from FP register to memory
21/20 (rs2=0)	7	53	**convert to/from double from/to single**	`fcvt.d.s/fcvt.s.d f0,f1`	f0← (double)f1 / f0← (single)f1	Type conversion
{60,61} (rs2=0)	7	53	**convert to integer from {single,double}**	`fcvt.w.{s,d} x5,f0`	x5← (int)f0	Type conversion
{68,69} (rs2=0)	7	53	**convert to {single,double} from integer**	`fcvt.{s,d}.w f0,x5`	f0← ({single,double})x5	Type conversion
{2c,2d} (rs2=0)	0	53	**square root**	`fsqrt.{s,d} f0,f1`	f0← square root of f1	Single or double square root
{10,11}	0/1/2	53	**sign injection**	`fsgnj/jn/jx.{s,d} f0,f1,f2`	f0←sgn(f2)|f1| / –sgn(f2)|f1| / sgn(f2)f1	Extract the mantissa and exp. from f1 and sign from f2

Register Usage

Register	ABI Name	Usage
x10-x11	**a0-a1**	arguments and results
x9, x18-x27	**s1, s2-s11**	Saved
x5-7, x28-x31	**t0-t2, t3-t6**	Temporaries
x12-x17	**a2-a7**	Arguments

Register	ABI Name	Usage
x0	**zero**	The constant value 0
x8, x2	**s0/fp, sp**	frame pointer, stack pointer
x1, x3	**ra, gp**	return address, global pointer
x4	**tp**	thread pointer

Register	ABI Name	Usage
f10-f11	**fa0-fa1**	Argument and Return values
f8-f9, f18-f27	**fs0-fs1, fs2-fs11**	Saved registers
f0 – f7, f28-f31	**ft0-ft7, ft8-ft11**	Temporaries registers
f12-17	**fa2-fa7**	Function arguments

System calls

Service Name	Serv.No.(a7)	INPUT Arguments	OUTPUT Args
print_int	1	a0=integer to print	---
print_float	2	fa0=float to print	---
print_double	3	fa0=double to print	---
print_string	4	a0=address of ASCIIZ string to print	---
read_int	5	---	a0=integer

Service Name	Serv.No.(a7)	INPUT Arguments	OUTPUT Arguments
read_float	6	---	fa0=float
read_double	7	---	fa0=double
read_string	8	a0=address of input buffer, a1=max chars to read	---
sbrk	9	a0=Number of bytes to be allocated	a0=pointer to allocated memory
exit	10	---	---

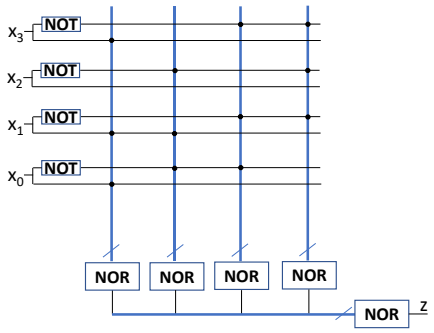
COMPITO di ARCHITETTURA DEI CALCOLATORI del 25-07-2023

SOLUZIONE

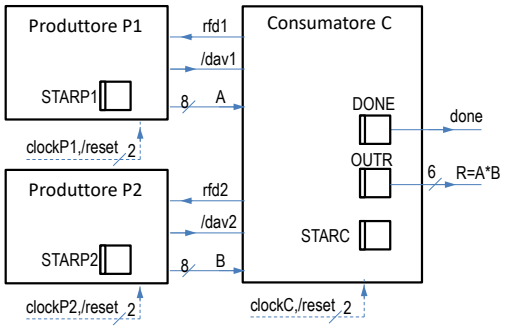
2) [5/30] Calcolare il tempo di esecuzione (TCPU) del seguente frammento di codice, ipotizzando che vengano eseguiti su un processore RISC-V (ideale) con frequenza di clock pari a 1 GHz, assumendo i seguenti valori per il CPI di ciascuna categoria di istruzioni: aritmetico-logiche-salti 1, branch 5, load-store 10 cicli di clock (cc):

```
main:   addi t1,x0,100
loop:   mul  t2,t1,t1
        xor  a0,t2,t1
        jal  funz1
        sd   a0,0(t2)
        addi t0,t0,1
        bne  t0,t1,loop
funz1:  ld   a0,0(a0)
        addi a0,a0,123
        ret
```

3) [4/30] Data la seguente rete combinatoria: i) disegnare la mappa di Karnaugh; ii) inserendo in tale mappa dei non-specificato (simbolo 'X') in corrispondenza degli ingressi $x_3\ x_2\ \overline{x_1}\ x_0$ $x_3\ \overline{x_2}\ x_1\ x_0$, ricavare un'equazione booleana in forma "somma di prodotti" che descriva la nuova mappa in modo da usare sottocubi di dimensione maggiore possibile:



4) [11/30] Descrivere e sintetizzare in Verilog il modulo **C** di figura che funziona nel seguente modo: richiede 2 interi a 8 bit rispettivamente da due produttori **P1** e **P2** attraverso l'usuale protocollo produttore-consumatori, gestendo in modo asincrono i segnali **rfd** e **/dav** di ciascuno (v. figura).
Una volta che i due interi sono acquisiti nei registri interni A e B ne viene effettuato il prodotto e viene presentato in uscita il risultato R=A*B per 5 cicli di clock di **C**; il segnale "done" resta alto per i suddetti 5 cicli per indicare la validità del dato di uscita. Il segnale di reset è comune a tutti e tre i moduli e ognuno di essi lavora in maniera localmente sincronizzata con periodo di clock: clockP1=2ns, clockP2=5ns, clockC=3ns. **Tracciare il diagramma di temporizzazione (punti 5/11)** come verifica della correttezza del modulo realizzato.




```
module testbench;
  reg [7:0] seed1,seed2; initial begin seed1=13; seed2=17; end
  reg reset_; initial begin reset_=0;#5 reset_=1;#200;$stop; end
  reg clockP1; initial clockP1 =0; always #1 clockP1<=(!clockP1)
  wire[1:0] STARP1=P1.STAR;
  wire[7:0] A; wire rfd1, dav1_;
  reg clockP2; initial clockP2 =0; always #2.5 clockP2 <=(!clock
  wire[1:0] STARP2=P2.STAR;
  wire[7:0] B; wire rfd2, dav2_;
  reg clockC; initial clockC =0; always #1.5 clockC <=(!clockC);
  wire[1:0] STARC=C.STAR;
  wire[7:0] R; wire done;
  PROD P1(seed1,rfd1,clockP1,reset_,     dav1_,A);
  PROD P2(seed2,rfd2,clockP2,reset_,     dav2_,B);
  CONS C(dav1_,A,dav2_,B,clockC,reset_,  rfd1,rfd2,done,R);
endmodule
```

```
module PROD(seed,rfd,clock,reset_,     dav_,Z);
  input[7:0] seed; output[7:0] Z;
  input rfd,clock,reset_; output dav_;
  reg DAV_; assign dav_=DAV_;
  reg[7:0] N; assign Z=N;
  reg[1:0] STAR; parameter S0=0, S1=1, S2=2;
  reg t;

  always @(reset_==0) begin DAV_<=1; STAR<=S0; N=seed; end
  always @(posedge clock) if (reset_==1) #0.1
    casex (STAR)
      S0: begin DAV_=1; STAR<=(rfd==1)?S1:S0; end
      S1: begin DAV_=0; //generate a pseudo-random number via LFSR
          t = N[0] ^ N[1] ^ N[3] ^N[4]; N = {N[6:0], t};
          STAR<=S2; end
      S2: begin STAR<=(rfd==1)?S2:S0;end
    endcase
endmodule
```