Microprocessor Simulators:
Fundamentals, Techniques and Validation

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Abril-Juny 2000

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Goals

- **Understand the fundamentals of processor simulators**
- **Understand that all simulators are incorrect**
  - Inherent modeling error always present
  - Error margin must be known to interpret simulator outputs
  - User must choose an 'acceptable' error margin
- **Learn techniques to validate simulators**
  - Establish the error margin
  - Uncover bugs in ***your*** simulator

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Basic Bibliography

- **IEEE Micro, May/June 1999**
  - "*Challenges in Processor Modeling and Validation*",
    Pradip Bose, Thomas M. Conte, and Todd M. Austin
  - "*Environment for PowerPC Microarchitecture Exploration*"
    Mayan Moudgill, John-David Wellman, and Jaime H. Moreno
  - "*An Integrated Functional Performance Simulator*"
    C. Bechem, J. Combs, N. Utamaphethai, B. Black, R.D. Shawn Blanton, and J.P. Shen
  - "*Using Term Rewriting Systems to Design and Verify Processors*"
    Arvind and Xiaowei Shen
  - "*Verifying the FM9801 Microarchitecture*"
    Warren A. Hunt, Jr., and Jun Sawada
  - "*Performance Analysis and Verification of the picoJava Processor*"
    Sudheendra Hangal and Mike O'Connor

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Basic Bibliography

- **IEEE Computer, May 1998**
  - "*Performance Analysis and Its Impact on Design*",
    Pradip Bose, Thomas M. Conte
  - "*Performance Simulation of an Alpha Microprocessor*"
    Matt Reilly, John Edmondson
  - "*Calibration of Microprocessor Performance Models*"
    Bryan Black, John Paul Shen

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Other Resources

- **Conferences and Workshops**
  - Performance Analysis and Its Influence on Design (PAID)
  - Intl. Workshop on Microprocessor Test and Verification
  - Intl. High Level Design Validation and Test Workshop
- **John Paul Shen's Group at ece.cmu.edu**
  - Several Papers by Utamaphethai, Blanton and Shen:
    - "*Validation of Speculative and Out-of-order Execution Microarchitecture*"
    - "*Superscalar Processor Validation at the Microarchitecture Level*"
    - "*A Buffer-Oriented Methodology for Microarchitecture Validation*"
    - ...

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Course Outline

- **Fundamentals of Microprocessor Simulators**
- **Developing a Simulator**
- **Validating a Performance Simulator**
- **Performance/Event Counters**

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Part 1: Fundamentals of Microprocessor Simulators

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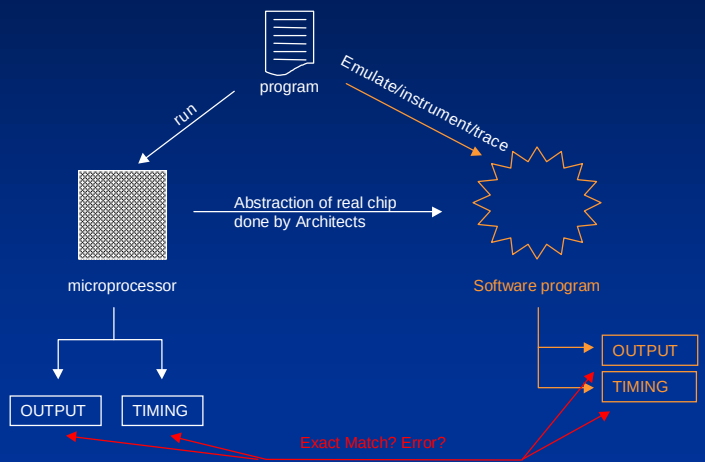
Simulator

- **A <u>software model</u> of the functional and timing behavior of a microprocessor**



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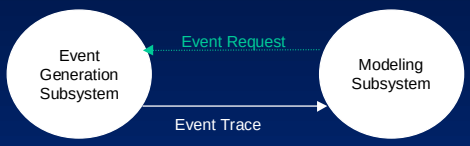
Simulator Components



- **A) Event generation subsystem (feeder)**
  - Generates the sequence of events used to feed the model
- **B) Interface between subsystems**
- **C) Modeling subsystem (simulator)**
  - Consumes the sequence of events and produces some statistic:
    - Execution cycles
    - cache hit rate
    - Coherency messages
    - Packet frequency
    - ….

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A) Event Generation Subsystem

- **Typical goal for microprocessor simulations**
  - Generation of instruction trace from
    - A standalone program (user level trace)
    - A program + OS interaction (user+system trace)
    - A full system (user+system+interrupts generated by IO)
- **Other types of simulations**
  - Networking
    - Gather packets traveling on a network
    - Requests arriving at a router
    - TCP/IP stack
  - IO
    - Requests made to an IO device (disk/tape/graphic card)
    - Traffic on a PCI bus

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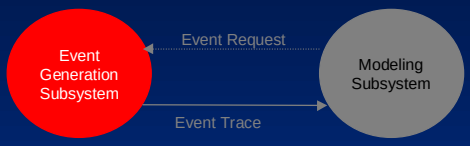
Event Generation Techniques



- **An instruction "trace" can be generated using**
  - Hardware probes
  - Microcode modification
  - Step-by-step execution
  - Program instrumentation
  - ISA emulation

\- Software effort +

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1. Hardware Probes

- **Connect a logic analyzer to the microprocessor pins**
  - Gather the information at microprocessor speed
  - Buffer information gathered in some external memory area
  - Dump buffer periodically to disk/tape
- **Pros**
  - Very detailed
  - Covers both user and system instructions/memory requests
  - No slowdown!
- **Cons**
  - Can only analyze events that "reach" the external pins
    - i.e., the L1 cache events are not "visible" externally
    - Today's machines have "too much" on chip
  - Can only provide physical addresses
  - Not portable at all
- **Example: Analysis of VAX-11/780 [Cla83]**

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2. Microcode Modification

- **Only useful if microprocessor has microcode**
- **Example: VAX-8200, ATUM [ASH86]**
  - Microcode modified to gather address traces as program runs
  - Microcode would make a copy of every address generated in a reserved memory area.
- **PROS**
  - Good slowdown (only around 20)
  - Captures user+system traces
- **CONS**
  - Tailored to each machine
  - Requires microcode (not very useful nowadays)

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3. Step-by-Step execution

- **Most Unix implementations provide a "trace" bit**
  - Program executes 1 instruction and returns control to OS
  - Used by debuggers to trace program execution
  - OS offers interface to query the state of the traced program
- **PROS**
  - Flexible, portable, low cost
- **CONS**
  - Can only provide user level traces
  - No speculative execution trace possible
  - Very large slowdown (100-10.000) [Hol91]

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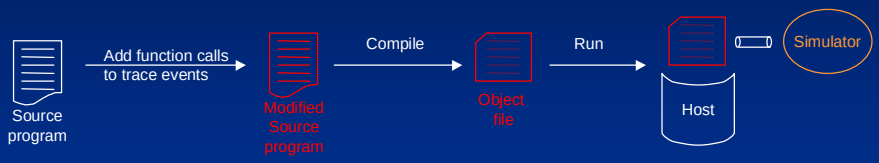
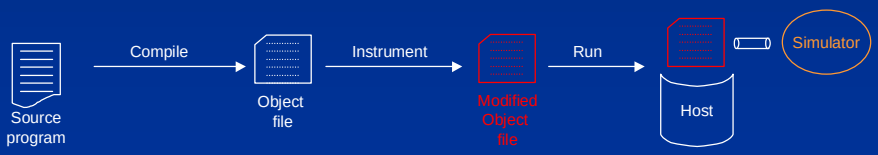
4. Program Instrumentation

- **Insert {instructions, function calls} in a program to**
  - Record those events interesting to the user
- **Source-code level (High Level or Assembler)**



- **Object/Binary file level**



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Object Level Instrumentation

```
sub   r6, r3, r9
add   r1, r6, r8
ld    r2,4(r1)
add   r5,r6,r2
st    r5, 8(r1)
bne   r5, loop
```

```
sub   r6, r3, r9
add   r1, r6, r8
add   t1,r1,4
st    t1,trace(t2)
add   t2,t2,4
ld    r2,4(r1)
add   r5,r6,r2
add   t1,r1,4
st    t1,trace(t2)
add   t2,t2,4
st    r5, 8(r1)
bne   r5, loop
```

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Drawbacks of Instrumentation

- **Perturbations to original program**
  - Instruction positions are changed
    - Could affect branch prediction if 'pc' locations change
    - Easily compensated
  - If text area grows by more than a page…
    - Heap/Stack areas could be displaced
    - Data addresses change
  - A jump with a very long displacement might cause trouble
    - If text area grows, maybe an indirect jump is needed
- **No speculative execution trace**

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ATOM

- **Instrumentation of Alpha binaries**
- **Unlike most other instrumentation tools, ATOM provides a lot of flexibility on:**
  - What 'events' are to be traced
    - Function entry/exit
    - Instructions
    - Memory references
    - Branches
  - How exactly the instrumentation code has to be placed
    - Before/after
- **Gives access to all register values**

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Some Instrumentation Tools

Level	Name	Processor	Interface	Slowdown
Source Code	TRAPEDS	IPSC/2	Direct Call	20-30
	MPtrace	I386	File + processing	1000+
	AE	MIPS,SPARC	File	20-65
	Tangolite	MIPS	Mem. buffer	45
Object File	Epoxie	Titan	Global buffer	8-12
	Epoxie2	R3000	Global buffer	15
	ATOM	Alpha	Direct call	6-13
Binary File	Pixie	MIPS	File / Pipe	10
	Goblin	RS/6000	Direct Call	20
	IDTrace	I486	File / Pipe	12
	Qpt	MIPS,SPARC	File + processing	10-60

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5. ISA Emulation

- **ISA = Instruction Set Architecture**
  - The programmer visible state of a given microprocessor
  - Usually does not change across different implementations
    - Instructions may be added,
    - Usually, instructions are not removed

- **ISA examples**
  - Alpha (Compaq)
  - Mips (Mips)
  - IA32 and IA64 (Intel)
  - PowerPC (IBM, Motorola, Apple)
  - PA-RISC (HP)
  - Sparc V9 (Sun)

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Emulation Concepts

- **A microprocessor is an emulator of a given ISA**
- **The microprocessor…**
  - accepts programs written in the ISA
  - Starts executing at a given PC in the program
  - Fetches, Decodes and executes one instruction at a time
- **A software program that performs the same tasks is called an emulator.**

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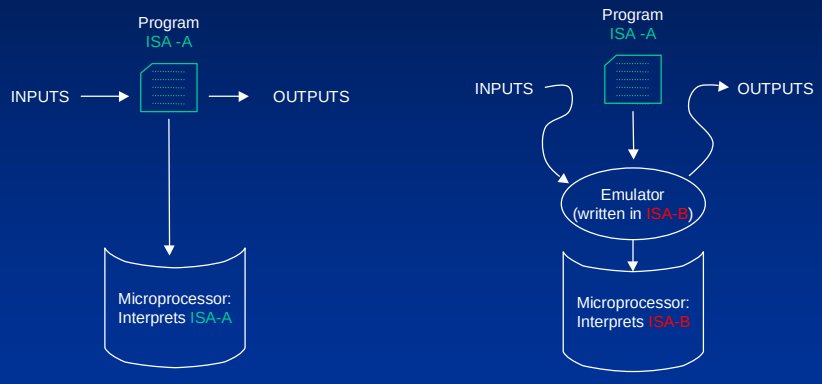
Software Emulators

- **An emulator executes/interprets programs written in ISA-A using a (possibly different) ISA-B**



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Emulator Skeleton

```
PC = get_entry_point();
While ( 1 ) {
 Service_Routine = decode_instruction(PC);
 PC = (*Service_Routine)(PC);
}
```

```
FUNC *Decode_instruction(UINT64 PC)
{
 opcode = text[PC] >> 26;
 switch ( opcode ) {
   case ADD: return &emulated_add();
   case SUB: return &emulated_sub();
   case MUL: return &emulated_mul();
   …
   case LOAD: return &emulated_load();
 }
}
```

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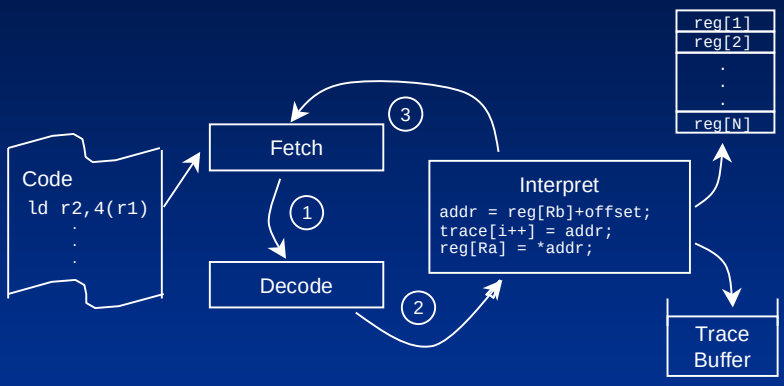
Iterative Interpretation



- **Mable [DLH94]**

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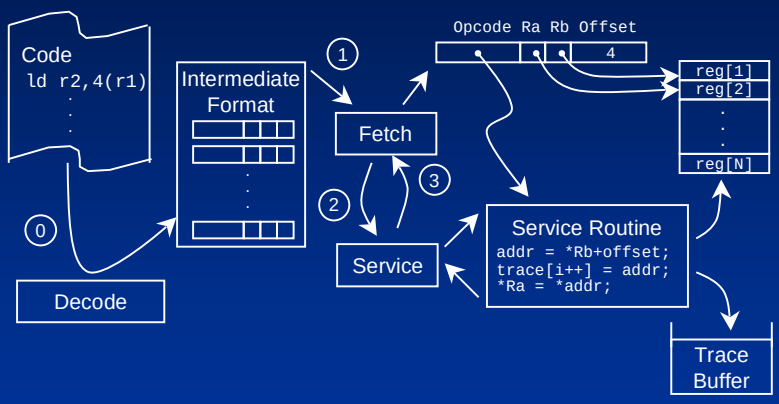
Predecoding of Instructions



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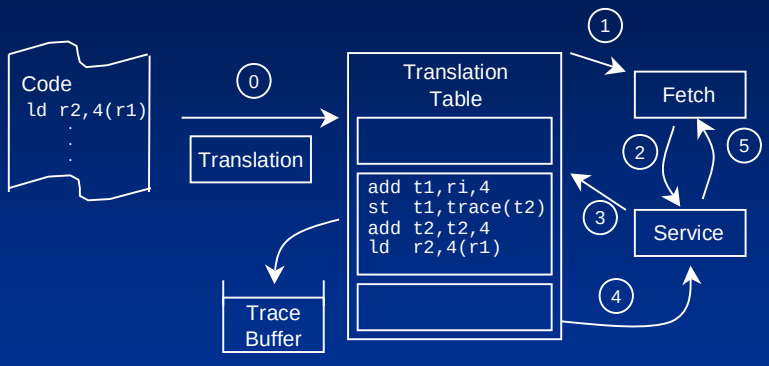
Dynamic Translation



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Emulators: Pros and Cons

- **PRO**
  - Can provide speculative (wrong-path) instructions
  - Can provide correct register values down wrong-path
  - Can be used to help validate semantic correctness of simulator (MINT/AINT)
- **CON**
  - Speed
    - If cross-emulating, speed will be a concern
    - On same architecture, the hardware can be used to speed up instruction execution
  - OS calls
    - Trivial if target and host environments are same
    - Very tricky for cross-emulation

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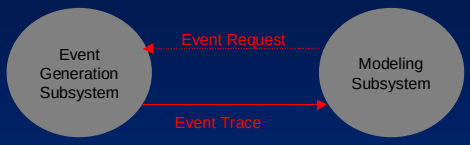
B) Interface between subsystems



- **Important tradeoff between**
  - Cost of generating the trace
  - Cost of storing the trace
  - Cost/Type of communication
- **Three main styles**
  - Trace-driven simulation
  - Execution-driven simulation
  - Emulation-driven simulation

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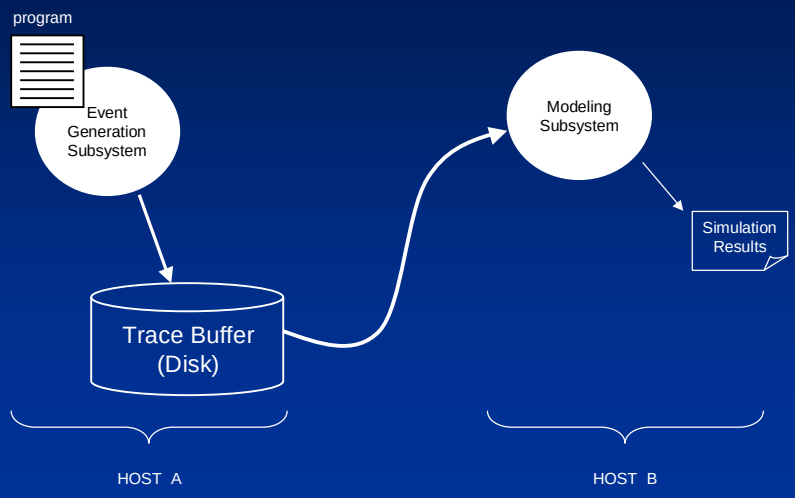
Trace-Driven Simulation

Step 1: Generate trace **Step 2: Consume trace**



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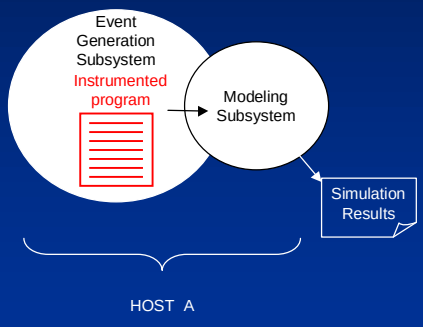
Execution-Driven Simulation (1)

Step 1: Instrument Program

Step 2: Run Program, Generate Trace on-the-fly, Simulate



✓ Direct Call Interface (Single Process)

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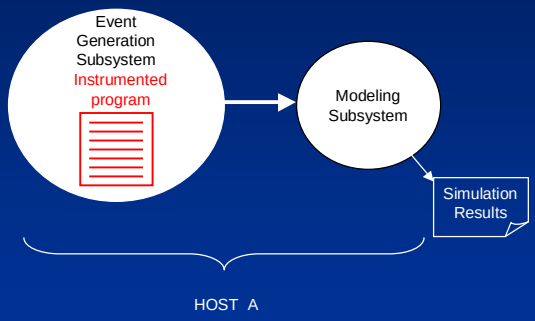
Execution-Driven Simulation (2)

Step 1: Instrument Program

Step 2: Run Program, Generate Trace on-the-fly, Simulate



✓Multiple Processes using pipes/shared mem.

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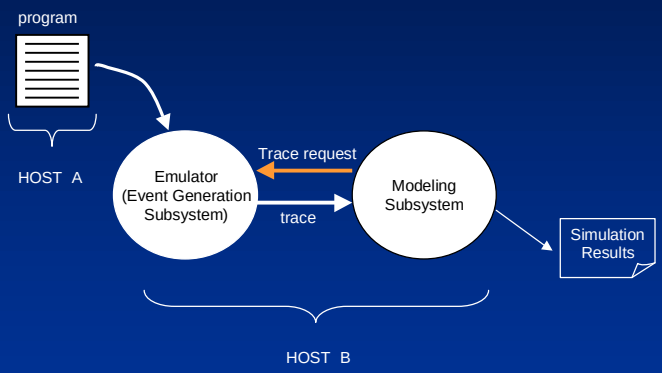
Emulation-Driven Simulation



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Emulation-Driven Simulation

- **Interface can be either**
  - Direct Call
  - Using pipes/shared memory
- **The Modeling Subsystem DRIVES the simulations**
  - Speculative execution IS POSSIBLE!
- **The modeling subsystem**
  - Requests an instruction at a particular PC
  - The emulator must be able to detect it is going down a wrong path
  - The emulator must be able to recover from wrong path

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Brief List of Simulation Tools

- **ATOM [SE94]: Instruments alpha binaries and provides an execution-driven environment for simulation.**
- **G88 [Bed90]: Motorola 88000 simulator. Accepts user and system traces. Dynamically translates instructions to the native host (68000, 88000 or Sparc)**
- **MINT [VF94]: Simulator for memory references in a multiprocessing environment. Emulates using a hybrid between interpretation and dynamic translation**
- **Pixie [Smi91]: Instrumentation tool that works for Mips and Alpha binaries. Generates instruction and data reference traces**
- **Shade [CK94]: Emulator that heavily uses dynamic translation techniques with a cache for translated instructions. Accepts as inputs Sparc and Mips binaries and runs on Sparc.**
- **SimOS [RHW96]: Simulator for a full computer (including processor, memory, IO devices and OS). Runs on Alpha, Mips.**

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SimpleScalar [BAB96]

- **Emulation-driven simulation with direct call interface**
- **Accepts two ISAs (v3.0)**
  - PISA (Portable ISA, a MIPS derivative)
  - Alpha
- **Runs on multiple platforms (x86, Sparc, Alpha, Mips)**
- **Provides gcc compiler suite that generates PISA code**
- **Models a very simplistic OoO superscalar**
  - 5-stage pipeline
  - Reorder Buffer
  - Idealized L1 cache

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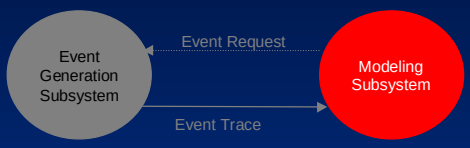
C) Modeling Subsystem



- **The topic for part (2) of this course**
- **Some examples**
  - Cache/Memory system simulator
  - Processor pipeline simulator
- **Major types**
  - Cycle-by-Cycle vs. Event-List
  - Structural vs. Procedural

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Part 2:
Developing a Simulator

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Psychological Challenges

- **Common Misbelieves:**
  - "A *true* Ph.D. student in Computer Architecture must have his/her own simulator!"
  - "Simulator XXX is really baaad! I'll do my own, which, of course, will be waaaay better, since I am the best programmer in the world"
  - "I can have a simulator ready in 3 weeks"
  - "Simulator XXX is used in every paper I read… Therefore it must be a good simulator"
  - "As soon as I'm done with this paper I''ll forget about this simulator"
  - "MY SIMULATOR DOES NOT HAVE BUGS!" ← Worst of All!

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Simulators last many years

- More years than you might believe today
- At least, as long as your thesis (>5 years)
- And, if your thesis is any good, it will outlast you!

- Therefore, start obsessing today about…
  - Code Readability
  - Code Quality
  - Software Reuse
  - Version Control
  - TESTING

- Take some time to choose your simulation technology

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Software Engineering Challenges

- Large number of parameters
- Code readability
- Code extensibility
- Hardware is parallel, software is not!
- Matching simulation results and software version
- Deterministic behavior (reproducibility)
- Modeling Style
  - Structural vs. Procedural
- Implementation Style
  - Cycle-by-Cycle vs. Event-List
  - Implicit time flow vs. Explicit time flow

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Large Number of Parameters

- **Even a modest simulator has many parameters to tune**
- **Run-time or compile-time?**
  - Run-time requires a variable per parameter
    - Usually easier to code
    - Single binary used across all simulations
    - SLOWER
  - Compile-time requires either
    - A really ugly command line
    - A pre-processor to “specialize” the simulator
    - FASTER
- **Behavior changes substantially across parameter values**
- **Verification…**
  - For which parameter set?
  - Coverage Analysis should be an important tool

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Code Readability

- **Most important attribute of a long-lasting program?**
  - READABILITY!!!!
  - Code must be easy to read
  - Code must easily “show” the hardware being modeled
- **“What-if” experiments can destroy your simulator**
  - What if I add 2 more ports to my cache?
  - What if I have a second level TLB?
  - …. (and countless more) …
- **Lot of effort goes into abstracting and re-coding**
  - Don’t be afraid to re-implement a piece of your simulator to make it look nicer
- **If you ever share your simulator in the future**
  - You do not want to be embarrassed
  - You want your work to be useful to other people

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Code Extensibility

- **"What-if" experiments can destroy your simulator**
- **How can one extend the simulator…**
  - From in-order to out-of-order
  - From non-multithreaded to multithreaded
  - Adding a detailed memory system
- **… without loosing its previous code?**
  - Very difficult
  - Requires lot of software abstraction
  - CASE tools would be useful (but we don't know them)
- **How should we "deprecate" pieces of code?**
  - Old models that are no longer interesting
  - Experiments that ended up making no sense

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Hardware is parallel, software is not!

- **CAM structures are very common in HW**
  - Instruction Queue wakeup & select
  - TLB lookup
  - Cache lookup
  - Killing instructions in flight
- **Hardware CAMs are parallel!**
- **Software is not parallel**
  - Carefully choose CAM simulation algorithms
    - Fast-but-complicated better than slow-but-simple
  - Invest in sophisticated data structures
    - It will pay off in simulation time

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Matching Results and Simulator

- **Four months after a paper has been accepted**
  - Will you be able to reproduce the experiments?
  - Will you be able to simply read the simulator code you used?
- **Make sure the simulator output file**
  - Has a meaningful name
  - Has a date and time stamp
  - Has each and every parameter value listed
  - Identifies each and every source file used in the simulator
    - List every source file and its RCS id string
    - If a source file is not up-to-date,
      - mark output file as DANGEROUS
- **Use some versioning software (CVS)**

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Deterministic Behavior

- **Same simulator and same input**
  - Should produce exactly the same output file
    - Exact instruction count
    - Exact number of cache misses
    - Exact cycle count
  - Regardless of
    - Host where simulation was run (abrell vs. kemet)
    - Day when simulation was run (Monday vs. Tuesday)
    - OS version (Tru64 4.0D vs. 4.0F)
- **Yet, this is very difficult to achieve**
  - In trace-driven simulators: relatively easy (for user-level trace)
  - In execution-driven simulators: almost impossible
  - In emulation-driven simulators: very hard, but not impossible

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Modeling and Implementation Style

- **Modeling Style**
  - Structural vs. Procedural
- **Implementation Style**
  - How does time flow?
  - Where does time flow?
- **Style chosen has impact on final accuracy**
  - Avoid cheating in your simulator
    - Decode should not be allowed to “peek” at the Queue Internals
      - I.e. communication can NOT happen faster than speed-of-light
  - Each style has advantages and drawbacks
    - Speed vs Accuracy
    - Unfortunately, the classical “procedural,cycle-by-cycle” style allows too much cheating

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Procedural Modeling Style

- **Typically, single file for most pipeline stages**
- **A procedure corresponds to a pipe stage**
- **Passing information between pipe stages is**
  - “ad-hoc”
  - Difficult to modify
- **As programmers, we tend to unify similar things**
  - Same code for FP and INT queue
  - Yet, they are seldom the same!
    - If we care about accuracy, we will pay a high price
- **Difficult to extend machine with new pipe stages**

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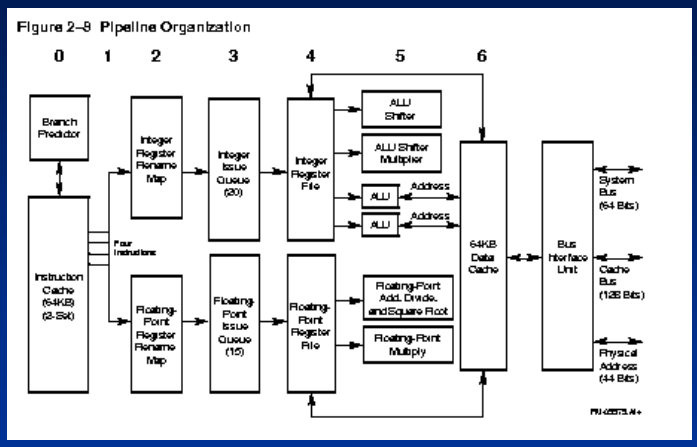
21264 Pipe Diagram



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An example of Procedural Style

```
main()
{
 while ( end_of_sim == 0 ) {
  do_commit();
  do_memory();
  do_issue();
  do_decode();
  do_fetch();
  now++;
 }
}
```

```
do_decode()
{
 if ( iqueue.full ) return;

 insn = . . . decode instruction . . .

 iqueue.data[iqueue.idx++] = insn;
 if ( iqueue.idx == iqueue.max ) {
  iqueue.full = TRUE;
 }

 . . .
```

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Comments

- **Procedures help in cheating because**
  - Can modify each others data structures
  - Can look at the state of far away data structures
- **Adding a pipe stage is difficult**
  - Either need a new function
    - Performance suffers
  - Either you can add time stamps in the ‘iqueue’

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Structural Modeling Style

- **A procedure/file unit closely matches a hardware structure**
- **A software box is isolated from other boxes**
  - As much as possible
  - Defines clear input/output interface
  - Inputs/outputs are “models” of real hardware buses/wires
  - A box CAN NOT look into other boxes code
- **Resembles a “block diagram”**
- **Better for**
  - Modeling BW bottlenecks
  - Adding new features
  - Accuracy (more real)

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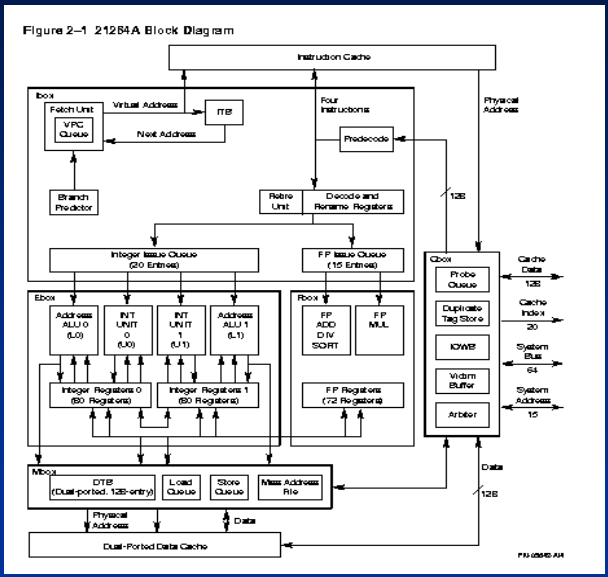
21264 Block Diagram



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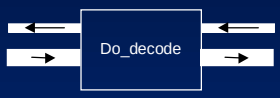
An example of Structural Style

```
main()
{
 while ( end_of_sim == 0 ) {
  do_commit();
  do_memory();
  do_issue();
  do_decode();
  do_fetch();
  now++;
 }
}
```




```
do_decode()
{
 get_signal_val(IQFull,&iqf);
 while ( get_signal_val(Icache, &insn[I]) > 0) {
  nin++
 }

 if ( iqf ) set_signal_val(DecFull,TRUE);
 else {
  . . . Decode insn[i] for i=0..N  . . .
  set_signal_val(DecodeOut[i], insn[i])
 }
```

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Comments

- **do_decode is independent of all other code**
- **“Signal” interface improves**
  - Modularity
  - Adding pipe stages
  - Replacing this decode routine by a different one

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Implementation Style

- **Two major decisions:**
  - How does time flow?
  - Where does time flow?

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How does time flow?

- **In Increments of 1 cycle (a.k.a. Cycle-by-Cycle)**
  - Most common in microprocessor simulators
- **In Increments of N cycles (a.k.a. Event-List)**
  - N varies
  - VHDL and logic simulators

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Cycle-by-Cycle

```
main()
{
 while ( end_of_sim == 0 ) {
  do_commit();
  do_memory();
  do_issue();
  do_decode();
  do_fetch();
  now++;
 }
}
```

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Event-Driven

- **Central event list ordered by "time of event"**
- **When simulator wants to perform an action**
  - Creates a new event
  - Sets a particular time for that event
  - Enqueues (ordered) in the event list
- **Simulator core is a loop that advances from event to event**
- **Time can "jump" in increments of N cycles depending on distance to next event**
- **Not very common in pipeline simulations**
  - Because there is always an event in next cycle

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Where does time flow?

- **Three major abstractions**
  - Implicit through variables (Simplescalar)
  - Explicit through Communication Links (ASF)
  - Event Queue (for event-based simulators)

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Implicit Time flow

```
main()
{
 while ( end_of_sim == 0 ) {
  do_commit();
  do_memory();
  do_issue();
  do_decode();
  do_fetch();
  now++;
 }
}
```

```
do_decode()
{
 if ( iqueue.full ) return;

 insn = . . . decode instruction . . .

 iqueue.data[iqueue.idx++] = insn;
 if ( iqueue.idx == iqueue.max ) {
  iqueue.full = TRUE;
 }

 . . .
```

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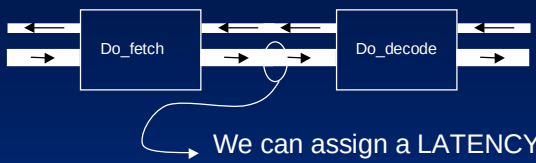
Explicit Time Flow



We can assign a LATENCY to this bus
We can also assign a BANDWIDTH to it

```
do_decode()
{
 get_signal_val(IQFull,&iqf);
 while ( get_signal_val(Icache, &insn[I]) > 0) {
  nin++
 }

 if ( iqf ) set_signal_val(DecFull,TRUE);
 else {
  . . . Decode insn[i] for i=0..N  . . .
  set_signal_val(DecodeOut[i], insn[i])
 }
```

We do not know when these instructions will reach their destination (and its none of our business)

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Lab Session 1:
A “Wire” Package

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Lab Session 2:
Structural Model of 21264

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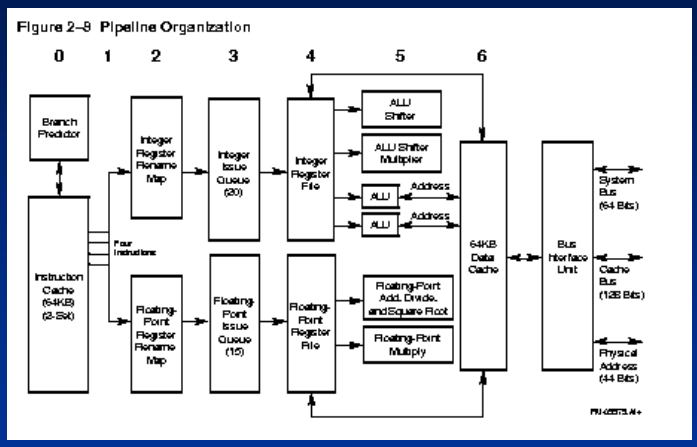
21264 Pipe Diagram



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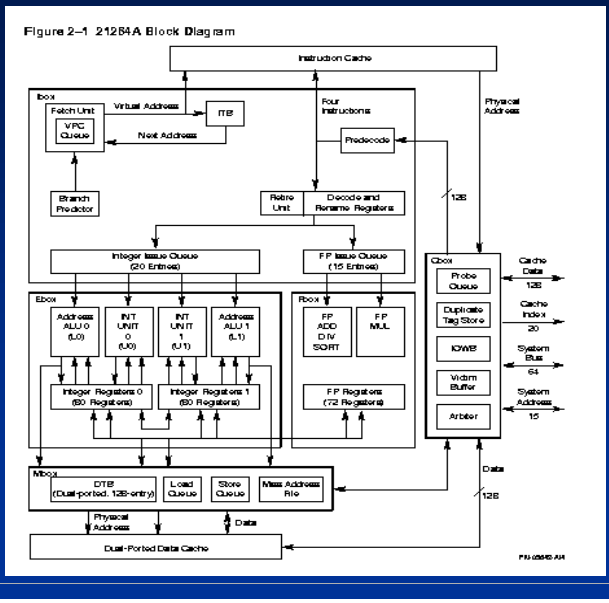
21264 Block Diagram



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Lab Session 3: Structural Model of 21264 (cont)

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Part 3: Validating a Performance Simulator

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Microprocessor Validation

- **General Goal**
  - Demonstrate that a given chip truly *implements* the architecture as described in the Reference Manual
- **Many levels of validation**
  - Transistor-level, EM checks, signal integrity, etc…
  - Simplified gate-level validation (0/1 model)
  - Gate-level vs RTL
  - RTL vs functional specification
  - RTL vs performance model
  - Performance model vs what?

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Performance Simulator

- **Initial model of a future architecture**
  - A bunch of architects get together and
    - Develop new ideas
    - Code them in the performance model
    - Evaluate performance on benchmarks
    - Go back to step 1
- **The performance model is a software program**
  - To get these early stage evaluations done
  - Timing is more important than “correctness”
  - The verification team is NOT working with the architects at this stage of the project
    - Probably busy debugging the previous chip

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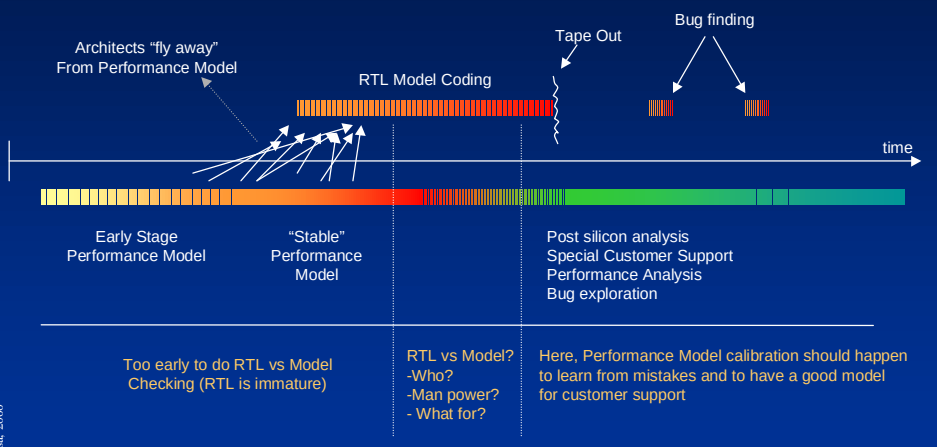
Performance Model Lifetime



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This course

- **We will focus on validating a Performance Model**
  - Different from validating the RTL/VHDL model
- **Two major aspects must be validated**
  - SEMANTICS
    - Does the performance model implement the architecture correctly?
  - TIMING/PERFORMANCE
    - Does the performance model predict correctly the number of cycles that a given program takes?

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Validating Semantics of a Performance Model

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Validating PM Semantics

- **Usually PM does not get the "royal treatment"**
  - The verification team works on RTL
    - Hardly ever on the PM
  - Although the test suite for RTL is available
    - Not used against PM
    - Most PMs only are an abstraction of timing
      - Test suite would only be useful if PM core-dumps!
      - How can semantics be checked?

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Approaches to Validating Semantics

- **Add some semantic information to timing model**
  - Model reading/writing register values
  - Model reading/writing data caches
  - …
  - Then check against functional simulator
- **Indirectly by measuring "coverage" of the model**
  - Coverage = Given a set of tests, what fraction of all the simulator code is exercised?
  - Assume that high coverage means "few bugs"
- **Model processor as a set of FSM-like buffers**
  - Add checking code to measure coverage of the FSM transitions
  - Use coverage of FSM transitions to drive ATPG tool

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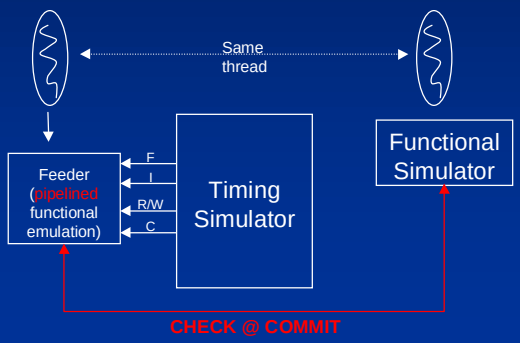
Adding Semantic Actions to PM

- **"Feeder" is MINT-like (an emulator)**
  - Emulation broken into phases
    - Fetch, Issue, Read/Write, Commit
- **If timing model drives feeder incorrectly**
  - Errors will show up when checking against Functional Simulator



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Software Coverage

- **Most compilers have a flag to generate coverage info**
  - Counts number of times each source code line is executed
- **Feed "test programs" to the simulator until 100% coverage is achieved**
  - Tests can come from
    - Popular benchmarks: spec, oracle, specjvm, mpeg, …
    - Random test generator
- **100% coverage doesn't guarantee much…**
  - But, at least, model is fully exercised
  - Useful to get rid of "embarrassing" core dumps ;-)
  - Useful also to check combinations of parameters

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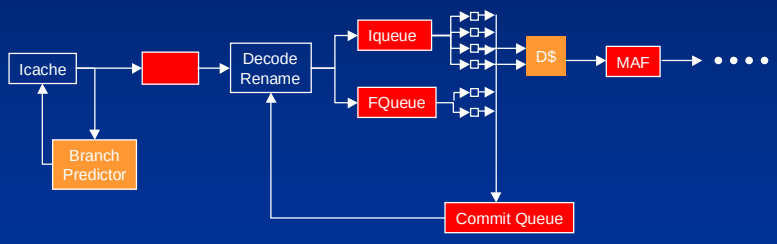
Buffer-Oriented Validation Methodology

- **Proposed by Utamaphethai, Blanton and Shen**
  - Model architecture as set of performance-critical buffers
  - Entries in buffers modeled as FSM



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Model Buffer Entries as FSM

- **An entry usually contains**
  - Data (instruction, value, miss request, etc.)
  - Status Bits (in-flight, completed, pending, etc.)
- **An entry can be viewed as being in one of several states**
  - Status Bits updates correspond to state transitions
  - Entry can be modeled as small FSM
- **Entry behavior can be validated by exercising the FSM model**
  - Check all states can be entered
  - Check all states transitions can be performed
  - Check the FSM behavior exhaustively

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Example

- **From N. Utamaphethai, R.D. Blanton, J.P. Shen "A Buffer-Oriented Methodology for Microarchitecture Validation", In *Journal of Electronic Testing (JETTA)*, Vol 16 n. 1-2, pp. 49-65, Feb 2000**

- **Software model of the PowerPC 604**
  - Modeled buffers:
    - BTAC: Branch Target Address Cache
    - BHT: Branch History Table
    - Rename Registers: GRB, FRB, CRB
    - Reservation Stations (1 operand and 2 operand): SFX0, SFX1, CFX, FPU

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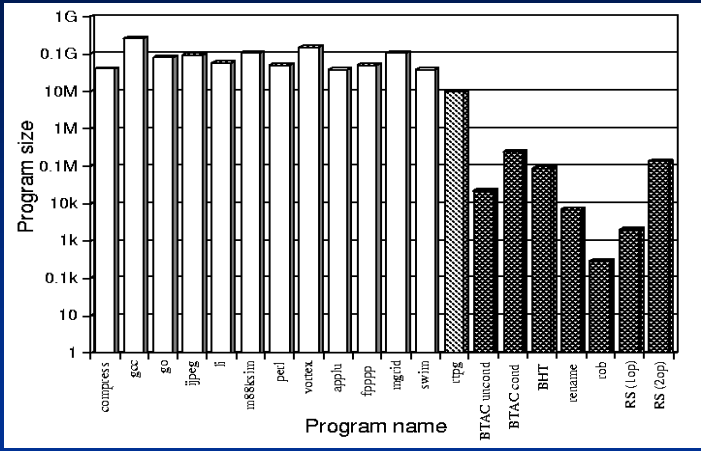
Instructions Executed



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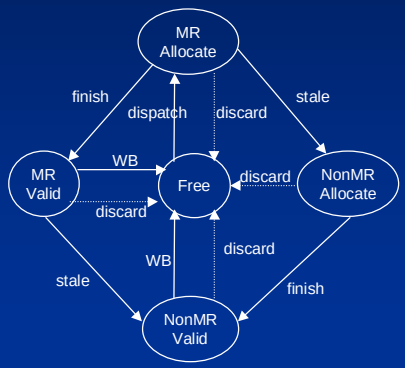
Rename Buffers FSM Model

- **PowerPC rename buffers**
  - MR = most recent value for a given logical register
  - Valid for GRB, FRB and CRB



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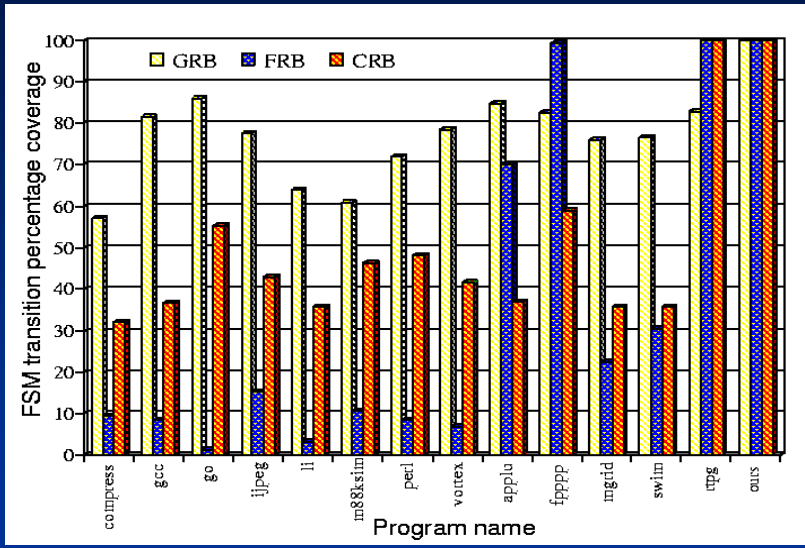
Rename Buffers Transition Coverage



From N. Utamaphethai, R.D. Blanton, J.P. Shen "A Buffer-Oriented Methodology for Microarchitecture Validation", In *Journal of Electronic Testing (JETTA)*, Vol 16 n. 1-2, pp. 49-65, Feb 2000

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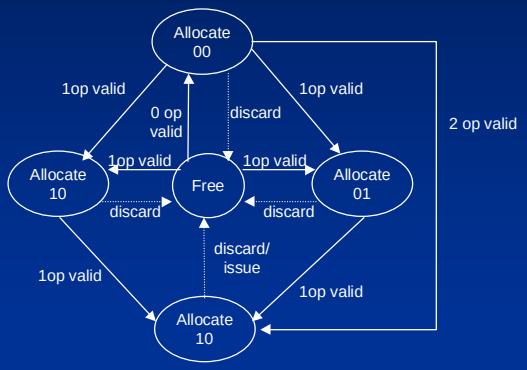
Reservation Station FSM Model

- **PowerPC rename buffers**
  - MR = most recent value for a given logical register
  - Valid for GRB, FRB and CRB



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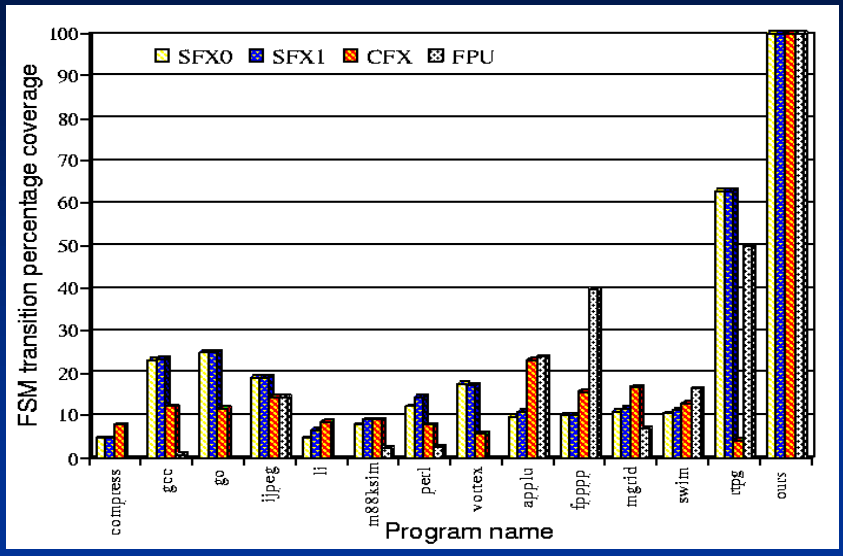
Reservation Station Transition Coverage



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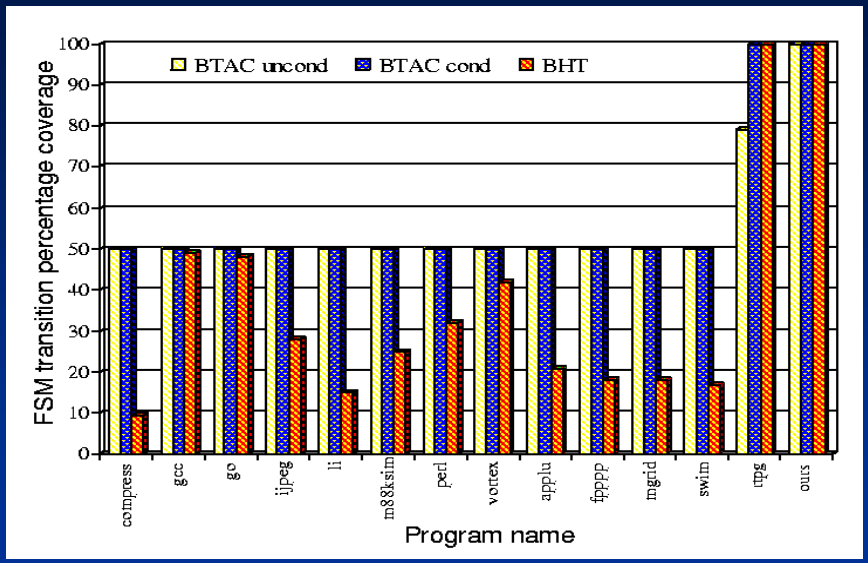
BTAC Transition Coverage



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Validating Timing of a Performance Model

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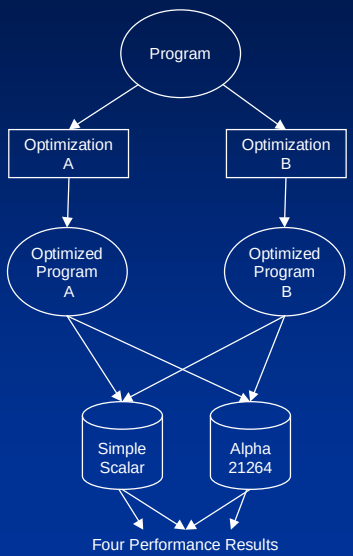
A Simple Experiment…



- **Compare the speedups obtained by optimizations A and B**
  - On SimpleScalar simulator
  - On real Alpha 21264
- **Comparing direct cycle counts**
  - Is difficult
  - Might be unfair
- **Expectation is that**
  - Performance trends will be the same
- **Data from M. Fernández, UPC**

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