

# THE DSPACE SDE

**DSPACE**

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# OUTLINE

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- ✓ Requirements
- ✓ SDE modules and architecture
- ✓ Usage and Examples
- ✓ Conclusions

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# MAIN REQUIREMENTS

# WHY A DSPACE SDE?

- The DSPACE is a new VLIW Digital Signal Processor
  - New hardware architecture
  - New instructions Set
- Existing software products cannot be used to operate on this device
- A new set of dedicated tools must be provided as a necessary supplement to the hardware
  - Compiler
  - Debugger
  - Assembler
  - Simulator
  - Linker
  - Device drivers
- The DSPACE SDE (Software Development Environment) is the collection of software components that programmers can use to develop DSPACE software



# MAIN REQUIREMENTS

- To provide a consistent **Software Development Environment (SDE)** for the DSPACE is a task of critical importance
- A comprehensive, easy to use, reliable software environment with standard functionality is required
  - Programmers want to be able to write code for the new processor the way they are accustomed to, using well-known interfaces
- The use of existing software, where applicable, is strongly encouraged

# AVAILABLE TOOLS

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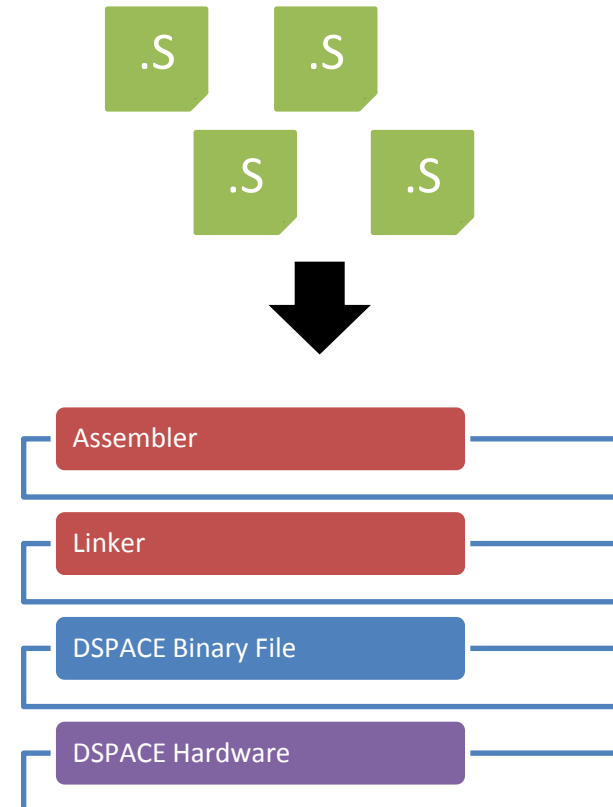
- The DSPACE processor architecture has been described using the LISA language
- From the LISA description, the following tools were automatically generated
  - Assembler
  - Linker
  - Other tools (e.g., debugger, simulator)

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# MODULES AND ARCHITECTURE

# A POSSIBLE WORKFLOW

- With the Assembler and the Linker a first development workflow is made possible
  - Source code is written in the DSPACE **assembly** language
  - Object code is generated by the **Assembler**
  - The **Linker** creates the final executable





# BEYOND ASSEMBLY SUPPORT

- To manually write assembly code is generally a poor solution for developers
  - Error prone
  - Hard to maintain
  - Time-consuming
  - Difficult to implement (VLIW architecture)
    - Resource allocation
    - Code scheduling
    - Register spilling
    - Parallel instructions
- Common practice to optimize small critical code portions
- This is not enough to ensure the success of the new hardware
- Developers must be provided with a C source code compiler

# BUILDING A DSPACE C COMPILER

- New module to let programmers develop in C
- Requirements for a DSPACE C Compiler module
  - Assembler and linker already available
  - **Compile C source code into DSPACE Assembly**
  - This completes the tool-chain
- Implementation strategies
  - Create a new dedicated compiler from scratch
  - Build on top of existing software components (e.g. reuse C front-end capabilities)
- Survey of existing software tool-chains led to **gcc**-based implementation
  - Usability
  - Maturity
  - Reliability
  - Quality
  - Licensing
  - Source code availability

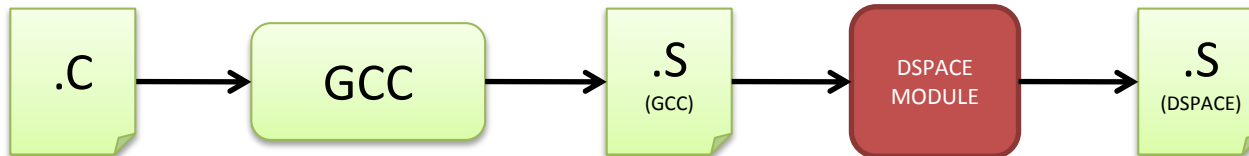
# GCC INTEGRATION SCHEMES

- Different integration schemes were envisaged in order to build the **DSPACE compiler** from the **GCC**

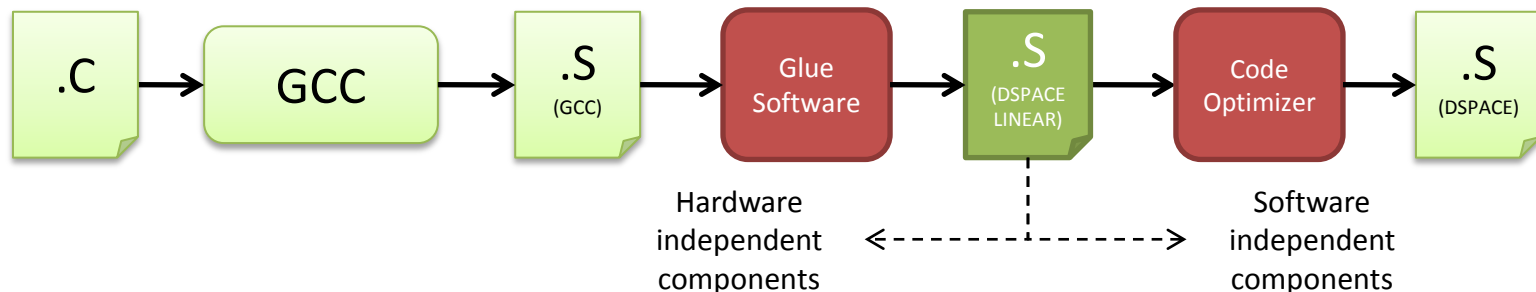
- Extend the GCC compiler back-end by accessing its source code



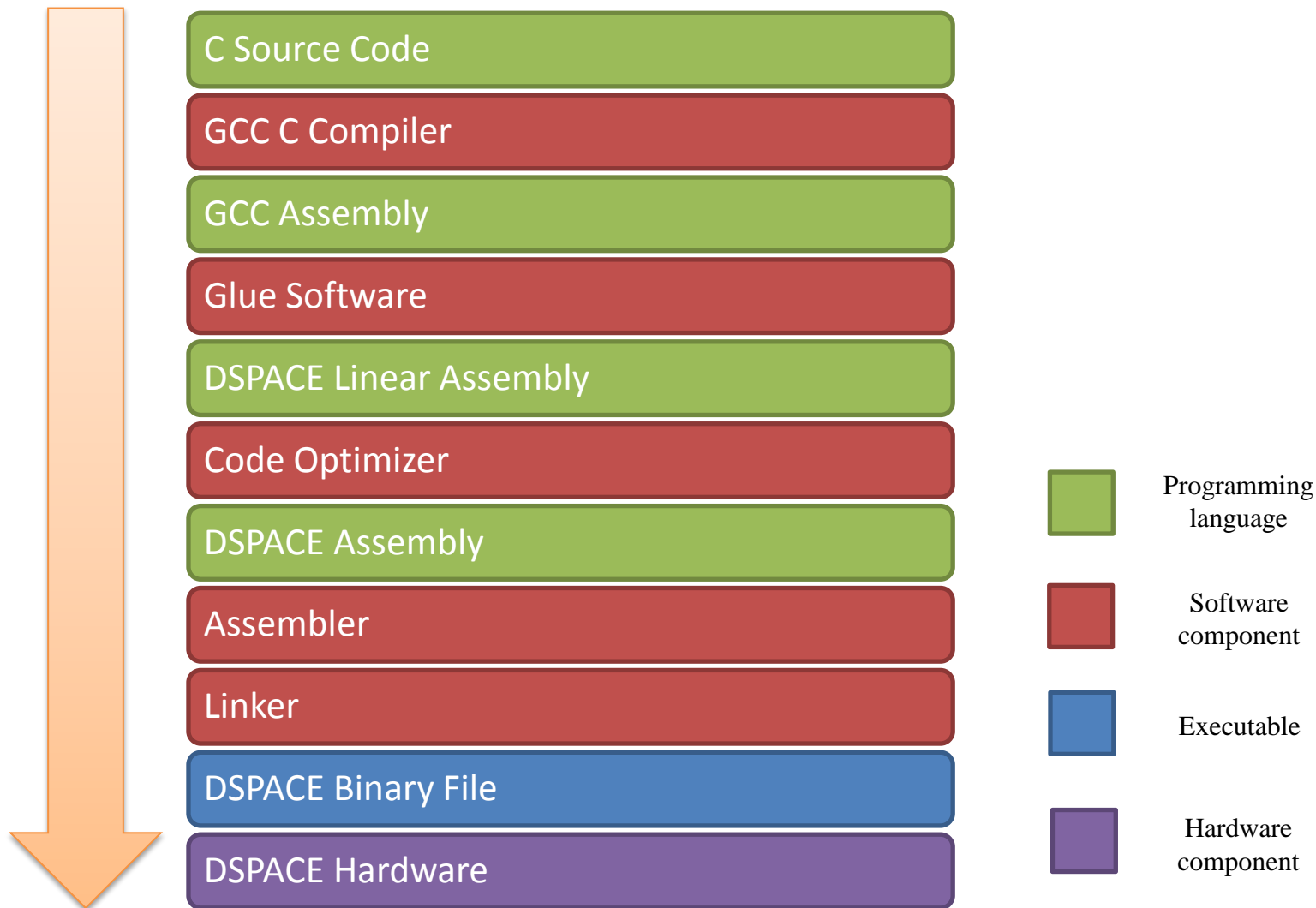
- Single component adapting GCC output to DSPACE



- Two components creating an abstraction layer between software and hardware

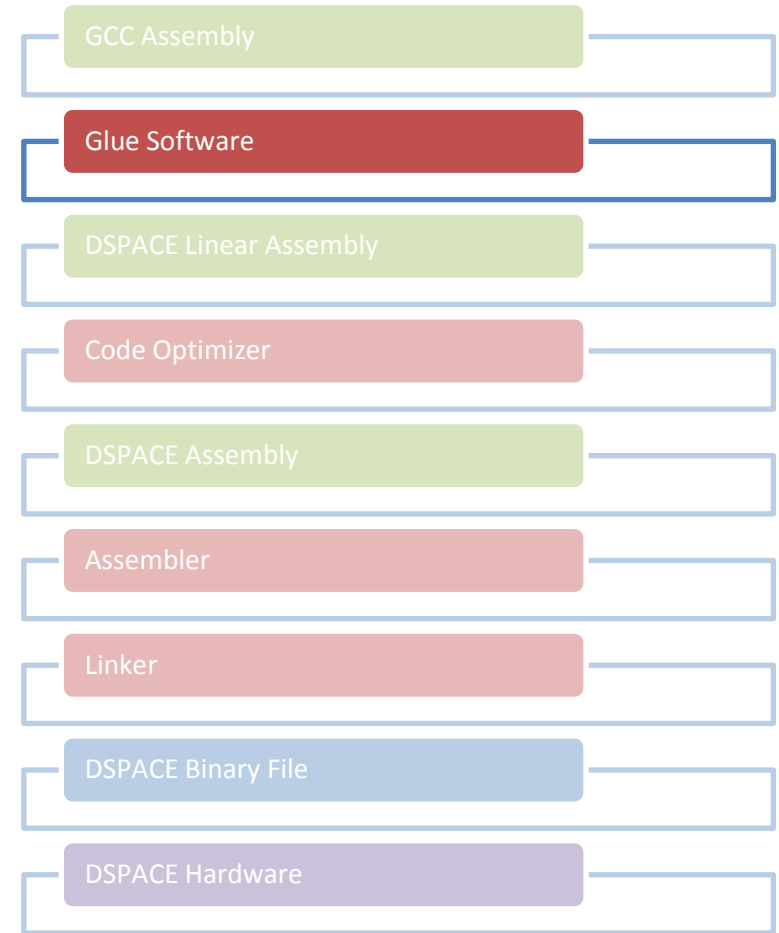


# COMPLETE DSPACE TOOL-CHAIN



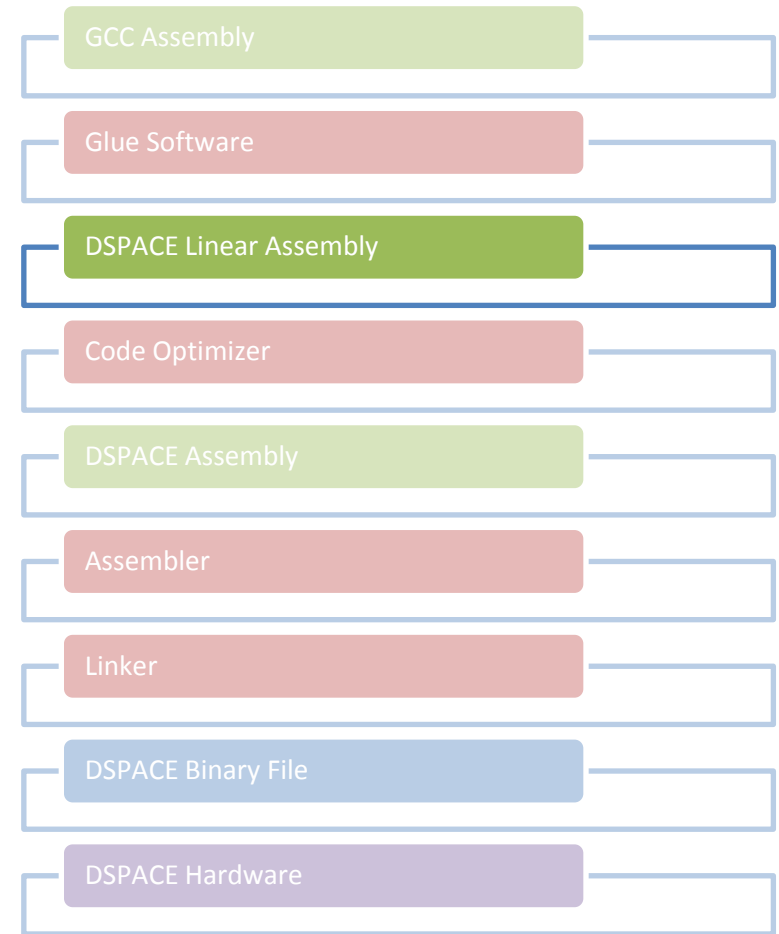
# THE GLUE SOFTWARE

- INPUT
  - Assembly code generated by the **GCC**
- OPERATIONS
  - Source code parsing
  - Code transformations for hardware abstraction (e.g., SSA)
    - Enables for more code optimizations
    - Removes hardware constraints
    - (Hardware independent optimizations are kept from the GCC)
  - Instruction set translation
- OUTPUT
  - DSPACE **Linear** Assembly

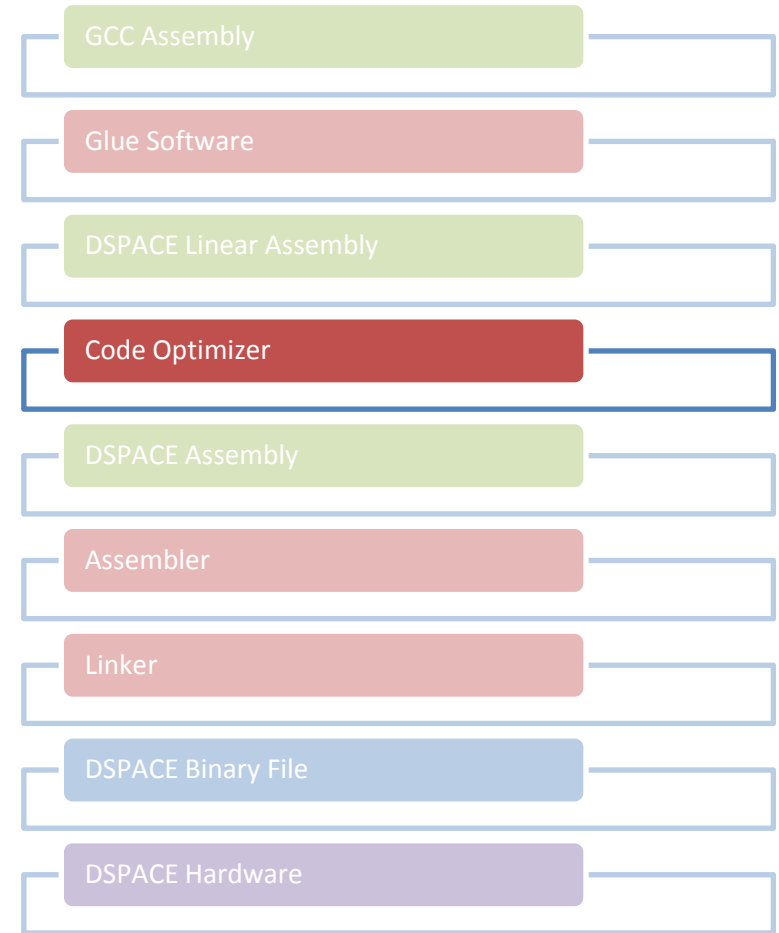


# DSPACE LINEAR ASSEMBLY

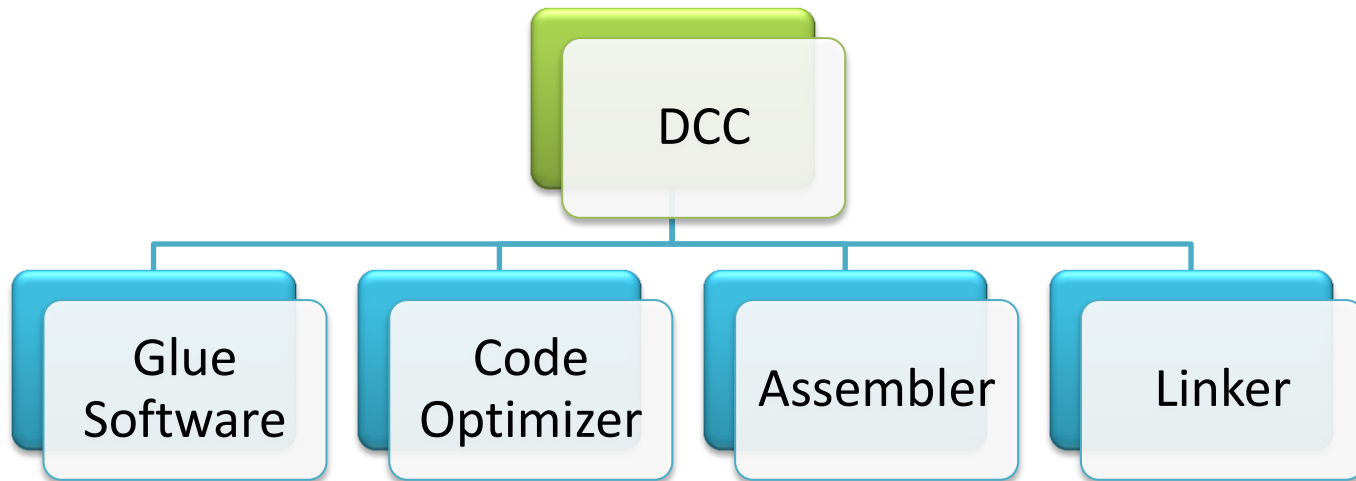
- Language specification
- Hardware independent form of DSPACE Assembly (w/DSPACE instruction set)
  - No functional units specification
  - No code scheduling
    - ❑ Order of statements corresponds to order of execution (no delay slots)
  - Virtual registers (infinite number of registers)
  - No parallel statements
- Abstract interface between Glue Software and Code Optimizer
  - Decouples hardware from software (and vice-versa)
  - Makes the development of the tool-chain easier
- Can be easily developed manually



- INPUT
  - DSPACE Linear Assembly
- OPERATIONS
  - Code scheduling
  - Registers allocation
  - Functional units assignment
  - Introduction of VLIW parallelism
  - Code Optimizations
- OUTPUT
  - DSPACE Assembly



- The DCC is the single DSPACE software component that calls the modules of the tool-chain
- It globally operates as a static binary translation compiler
- It has the same Command Line Interface as the **gcc** (plus DSPACE specific options)





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# USAGE AND EXAMPLES

# DCC CLI USAGE

- Usage:

```
dcc [options] file...
```

- Options:

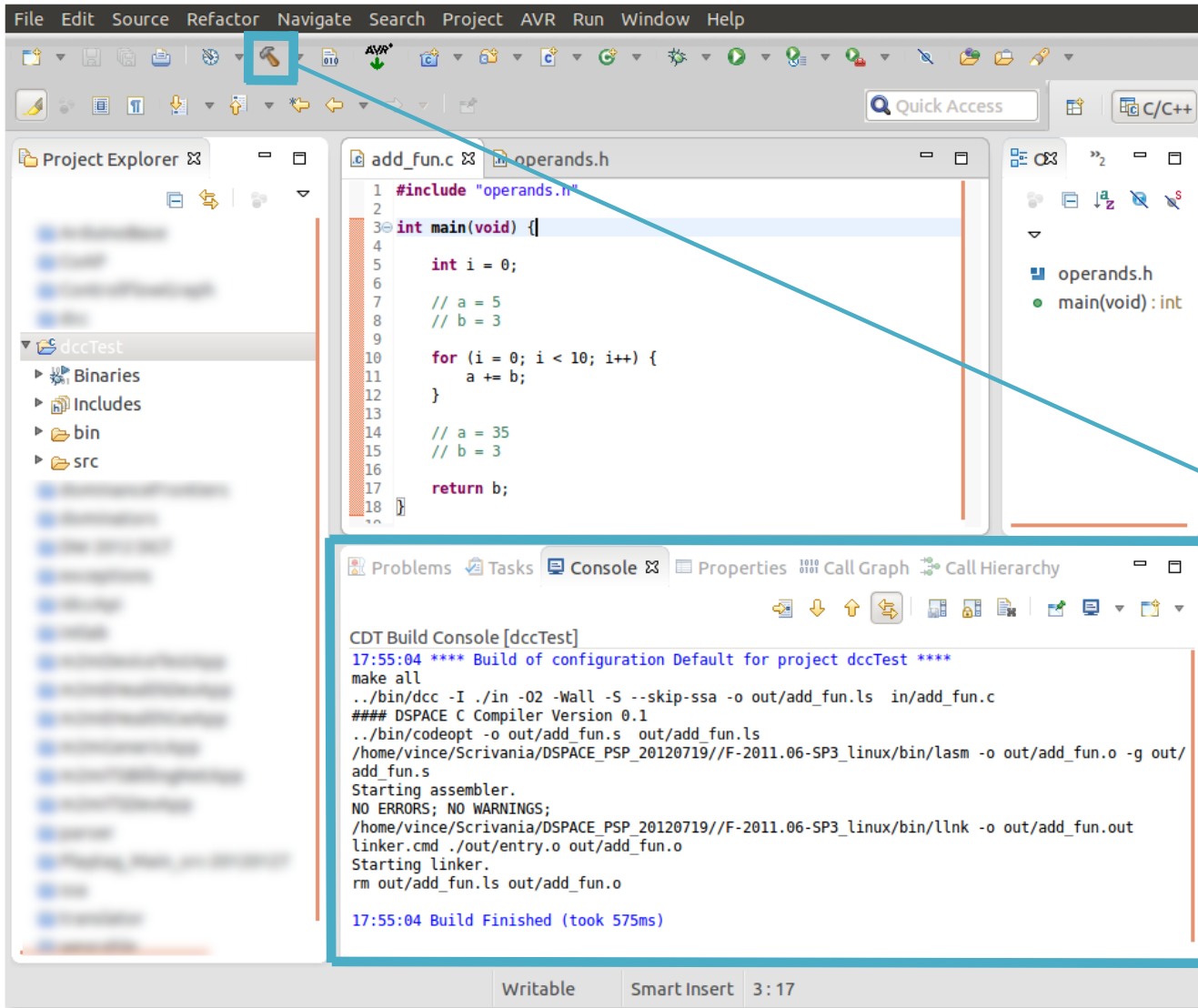
- Same as GCC, plus DSPACE specific

- Example:

```
dcc -O2 -Wall main.c --keep-temps -I../include/
```

# ECLIPSE INTEGRATION - BUILD

INTERNAL USE ONLY - REPRODUCTION FORBIDDEN



The screenshot shows the Eclipse IDE interface. The top menu bar includes File, Edit, Source, Refactor, Navigate, Search, Project, AVR, Run, Window, and Help. The toolbar contains various icons, with the Build icon (a hammer) highlighted by a blue box. The Project Explorer on the left shows a project named 'dccTest' with folders for Binaries, Includes, bin, and src. The main editor displays a C source file 'add\_func.c' with the following code:

```
1 #include "operands.h"
2
3 int main(void) {
4
5     int i = 0;
6
7     // a = 5
8     // b = 3
9
10    for (i = 0; i < 10; i++) {
11        a += b;
12    }
13
14    // a = 35
15    // b = 3
16
17    return b;
18 }
```

The right-hand side of the IDE shows the 'C/C++' perspective with a file tree containing 'operands.h' and 'main(void) : int'. The bottom console window, titled 'CDT Build Console [dccTest]', displays the following build output:

```
17:55:04 **** Build of configuration Default for project dccTest ****
make all
../bin/dcc -I ./in -O2 -Wall -S --skip-ssa -o out/add_func.ls in/add_func.c
#### DSPACE C Compiler Version 0.1
../bin/codeopt -o out/add_func.s out/add_func.ls
/home/vince/Scrivania/DSPACE_PSP_20120719//F-2011.06-SP3_linux/bin/lasm -o out/add_func.o -g out/add_func.s
Starting assembler.
NO ERRORS; NO WARNINGS;
/home/vince/Scrivania/DSPACE_PSP_20120719//F-2011.06-SP3_linux/bin/llnk -o out/add_func.out linker.cmd ./out/entry.o out/add_func.o
Starting linker.
rm out/add_func.ls out/add_func.o

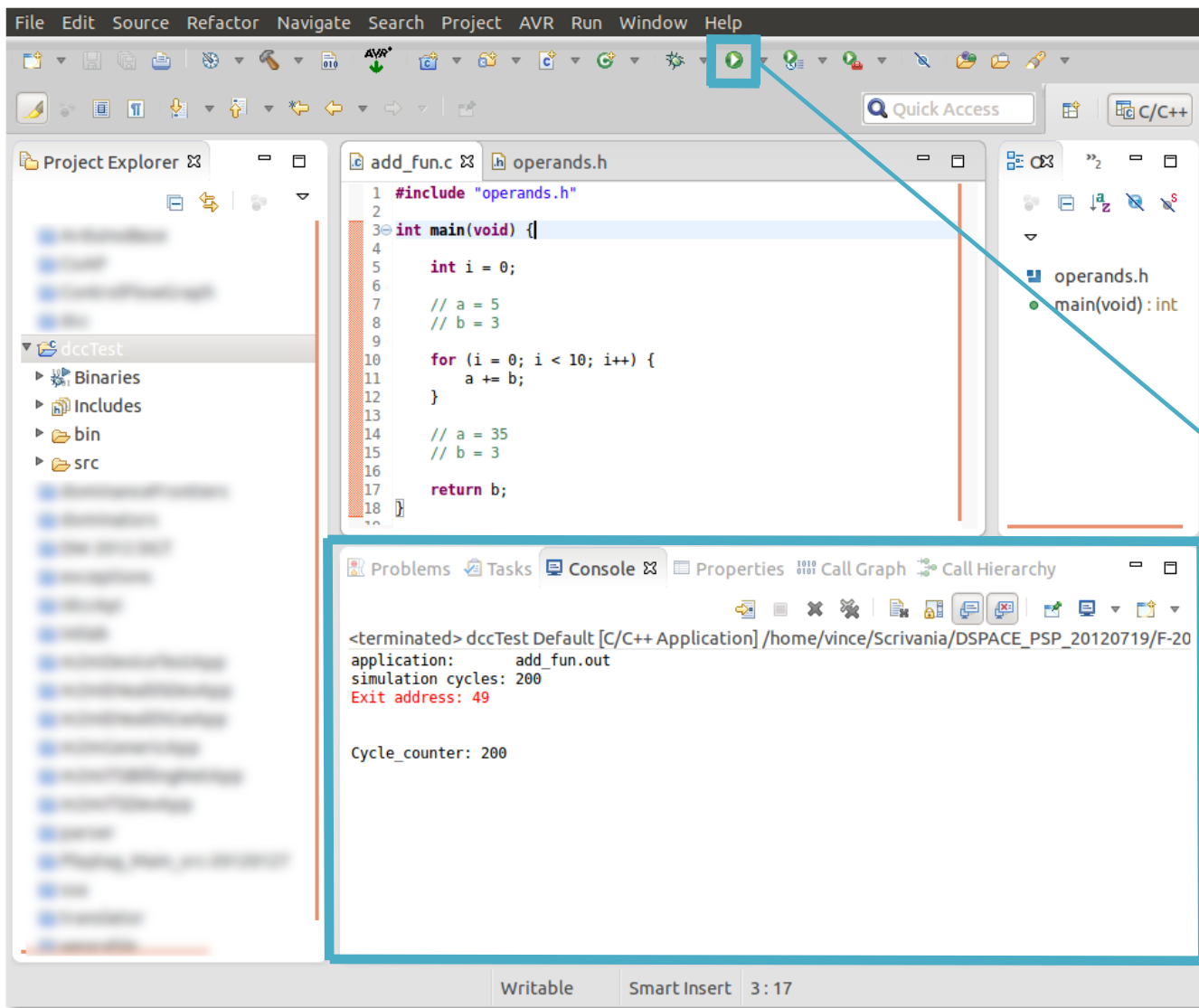
17:55:04 Build Finished (took 575ms)
```

The status bar at the bottom indicates 'Writable', 'Smart Insert', and '3:17'.

DSPACE  
Tool-Chain  
Eclipse  
Integration

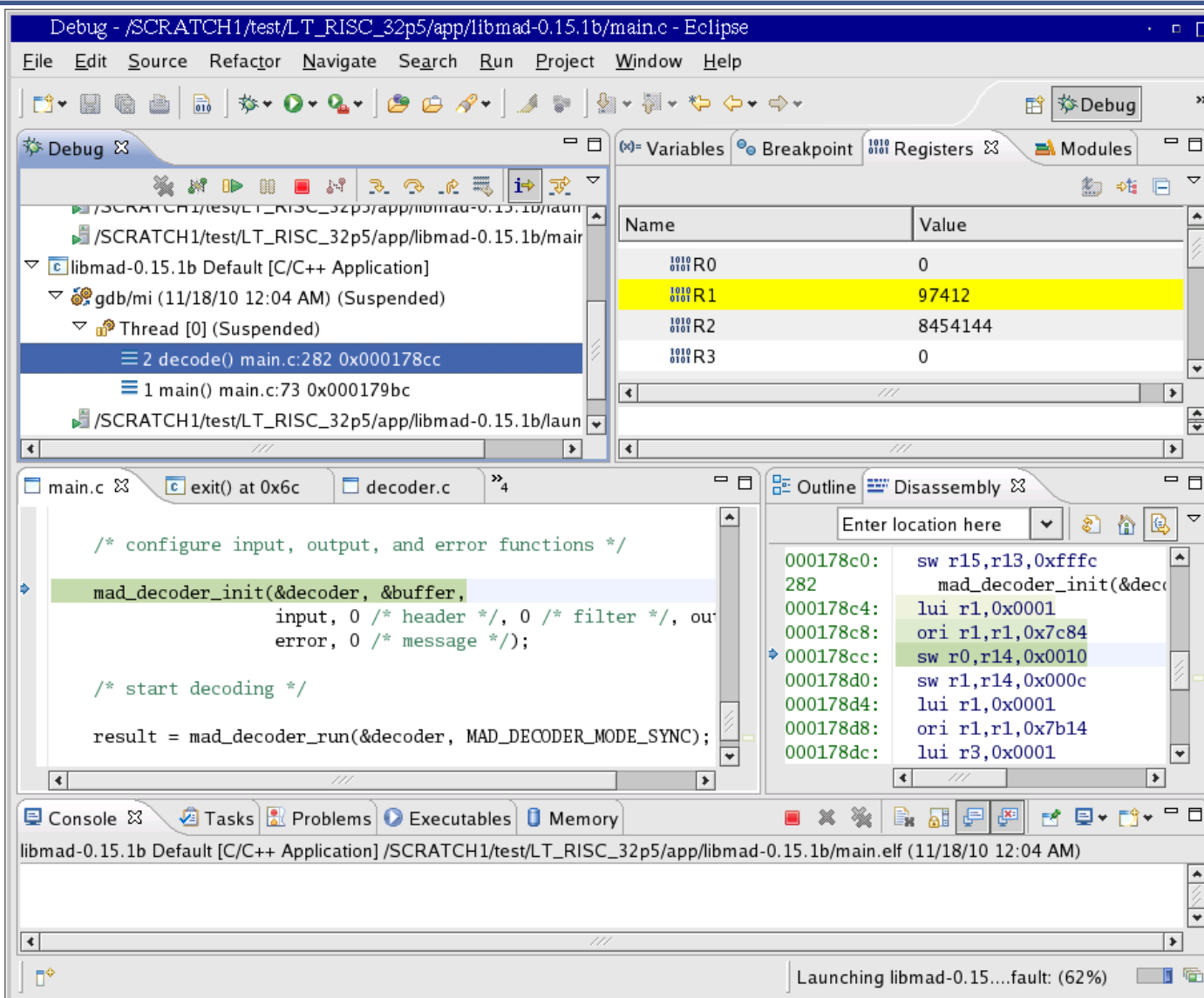
# ECLIPSE INTEGRATION - RUN

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DSPACE  
Simulator  
Eclipse  
Integration

# ECLIPSE INTEGRATION - DEBUGGER



Debug - /SCRATCH1/test/LT\_RISC\_32p5/app/libmad-0.15.1b/main.c - Eclipse

File Edit Source Refactor Navigate Search Run Project Window Help

Debug Console

Variables Breakpoint Registers Modules

Name	Value
R0	0
R1	97412
R2	8454144
R3	0

```

/* configure input, output, and error functions */
mad_decoder_init(&decoder, &buffer,
                 input, 0 /* header */, 0 /* filter */, ou
                 error, 0 /* message */);

/* start decoding */

result = mad_decoder_run(&decoder, MAD_DECODER_MODE_SYNC);

```

Outline Disassembly

Enter location here

```

000178c0: sw r15,r13,0xffff
282      mad_decoder_init(&dec
000178c4: lui r1,0x0001
000178c8: ori r1,r1,0x7c84
000178cc: sw r0,r14,0x0010
000178d0: sw r1,r14,0x000c
000178d4: lui r1,0x0001
000178d8: ori r1,r1,0x7b14
000178dc: lui r3,0x0001

```

Console

libmad-0.15.1b Default [C/C++ Application] /SCRATCH1/test/LT\_RISC\_32p5/app/libmad-0.15.1b/main.elf (11/18/10 12:04 AM)

Launching libmad-0.15....fault: (62%)

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# CONCLUSIONS

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- A new DSP processor has been designed within the DSPACE FP7 project
- For the success of the processor among software developers a complete tool-chain was strongly required
- We have developed the components for a DSPACE dedicated tool-chain that include hardware specific optimizations
- The DCC (DSPACE C Compiler) can be used from the command line with a well-known and standard interface or integrated into famous IDEs such as Eclipse

**THANK YOU!**

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