Computer Architectures

I/O subsystem 2

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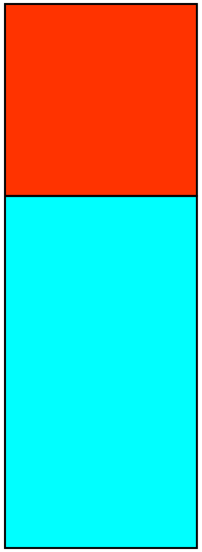
Lecture outline

- I/O subsystem – final part
  - Memory mapped I/O
  - PCI as seen by PC system
  - PCI device controller
- Secondary memory – disk
  - Speedup and reliability
  - RAID – Redundant Array of Inexpensive/ Independent Disks

Memory-mapped I/O

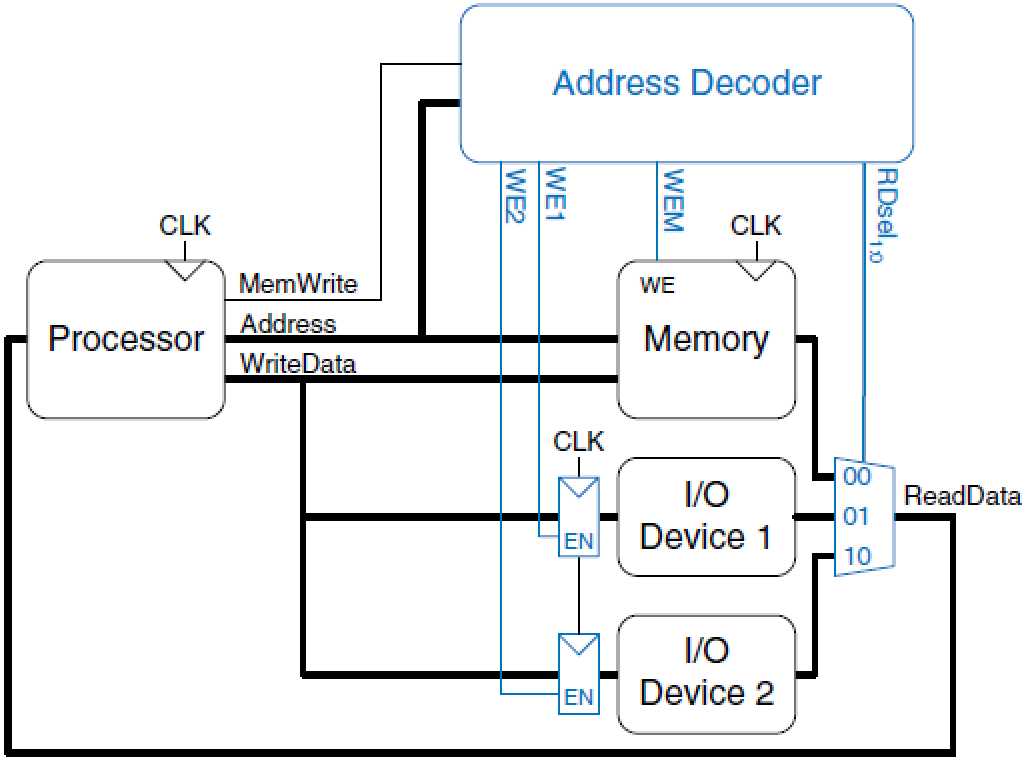
- The idea: Processors can use the interface used for memory access (MIPS: `lw`, `sw` instructions) to communicate with *input/output (I/O)* devices such as keyboards, monitors,

Common address space for I/O and memory



memory-mapped peripheral (I/O) registers

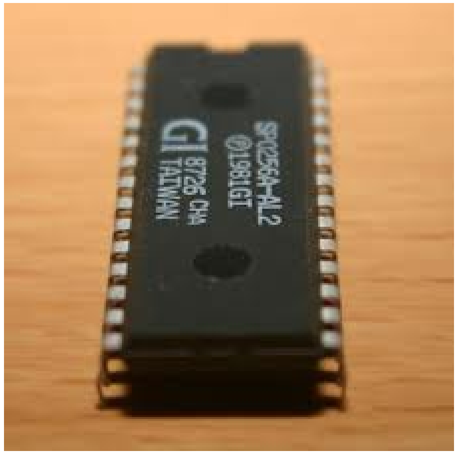
Main/system memory



Support hardware for memory-mapped I/O

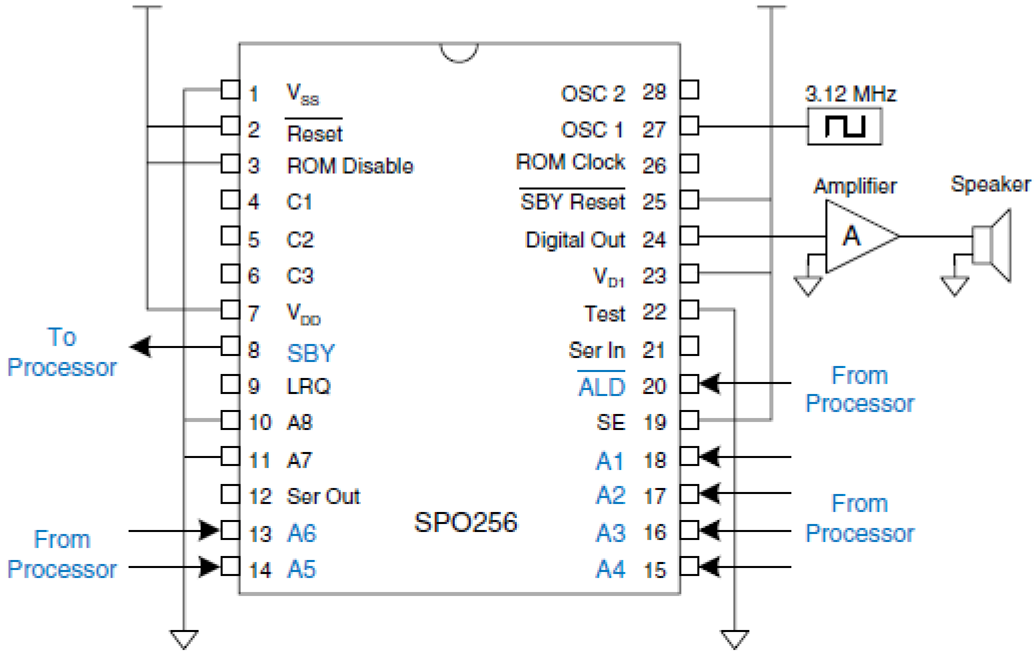
Example: Speech Synthesizer – Hardware

- Words are composed of one or more *allophones*, the *fundamental* units of sound. The 64 different allophones appear in the English language.
- **Problem**: Integrate HW support and write synthesizer driver
- Simplified assumption: 5 units (allophones) are placed at address 0x10000000. They are read by driver and sent to SP0256 synthesizer chip.

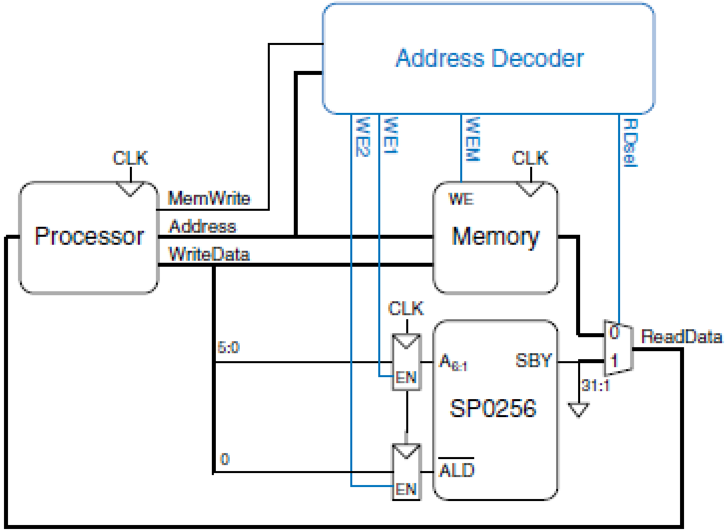


http://little-scale.blogspot.cz/2009/02/sp0256-al2-creative-commons-sample-pack.html

Example: Speech Synthesizer – Integration



SP0256 speech synthesizer chip pinout



Hardware for driving the SP0256 speech synthesizer

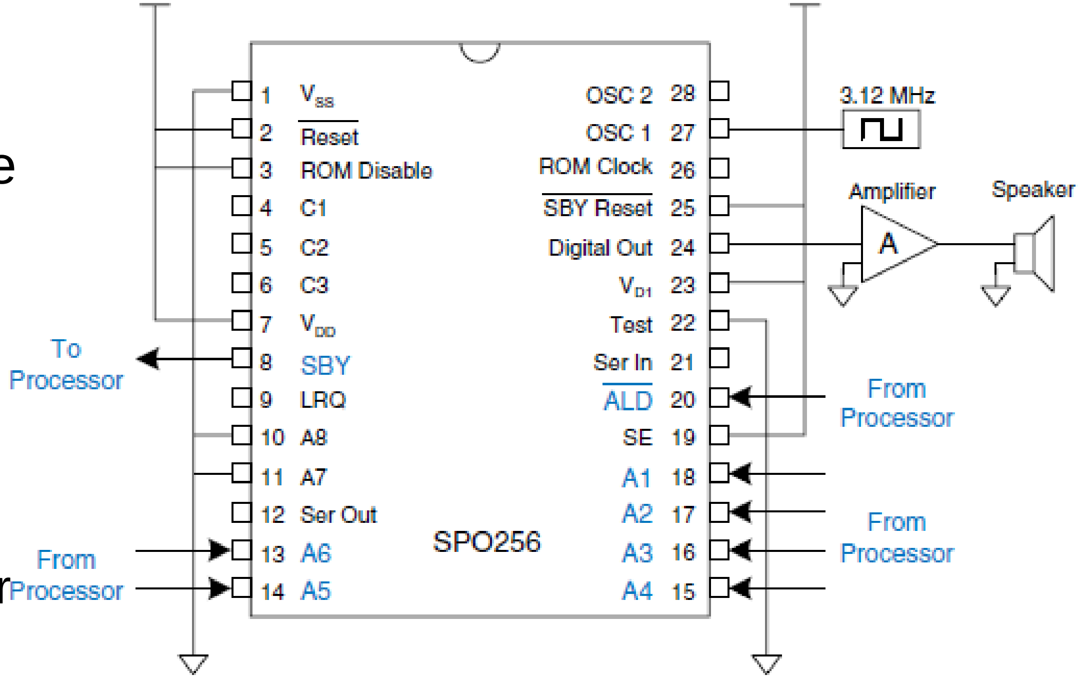
- When the **SBY** output is 1, the speech chip is standing by and is **ready** to receive a new allophone. On the falling edge of the address load input **ALD#**, the speech chip reads the allophone specified by **`A6:1`**.
- We arbitrarily have chosen that the **`A6:1`** port is mapped to address **`0xFFFFFF00`**, **ALD#** to **`0xFFFFFF04`**, and **SBY** to **`0xFFFFFF08`**.

Example: Speech Synthesizer – Driver

The device driver controls the speech synthesizer by sending an appropriate series of allophones over the memory-mapped I/O interface. It follows the protocol expected by the SPO256 chip, given below:

1. Set **`ALD#`** to 1
2. Wait until the chip asserts **SBY** *to indicate that it is finished speaking* the previous allophone and is ready for the next
3. Write a 6-bit code selecting allophone to **`A6:1`**
4. Reset **`ALD#`** *to 0 to initiate speech*

This sequence can be repeated for any number of allophones and speech is synthesized



SP0256 speech synthesizer chip pinout

Example: Speech Synthesizer – Driver on MIPS

1. Set **ALD#** to 1
2. Wait until the chip asserts **SBY** *to indicate that it is finished speaking* the previous allophone and is ready for the next
3. Write a 6-bit allophone code to **A6:1**
4. Reset **ALD#** *to 0 to initiate speech*

Notice polling loop to check for ready to speak condition. CPU is blocked to do useful work.

```
init:
  addi t1,$0,1       // t1 = 1 (value to write to ALD#)
  addi t2,$0,20      // t2 = array size ×4 (20 bytes)
  lui  t3,0x1000     // t3 = array base address
  addi t4,$0,0       // t4 = 0 (array index)
start:
  sw t1,0xFF04($0)   // ALD#=1
loop:
  lw t5,0xFF08($0)   // t5 = SBY (monitor state)
  beq $0,t5,loop     // loop until SBY == 1
  add t5,t3,t4       // t5 = address of allophone
  lw t5,0(t5)        // t5 = allophone
  sw t5,0xFF00($0)   // A6:1 = allophone
  sw $0,0xFF04($0)   // ALD# = 0 (to initiate speech)
  addi t4,t4,4       // increment array index
  beq t4,t2,done     // all allophone in array done?
  j start            // repeat
done:
```

Instead of polling, the processor could use an *interrupt connected to SBY. When SBY rises,* the processor stops what it is doing and jumps to code that handles the interrupt.

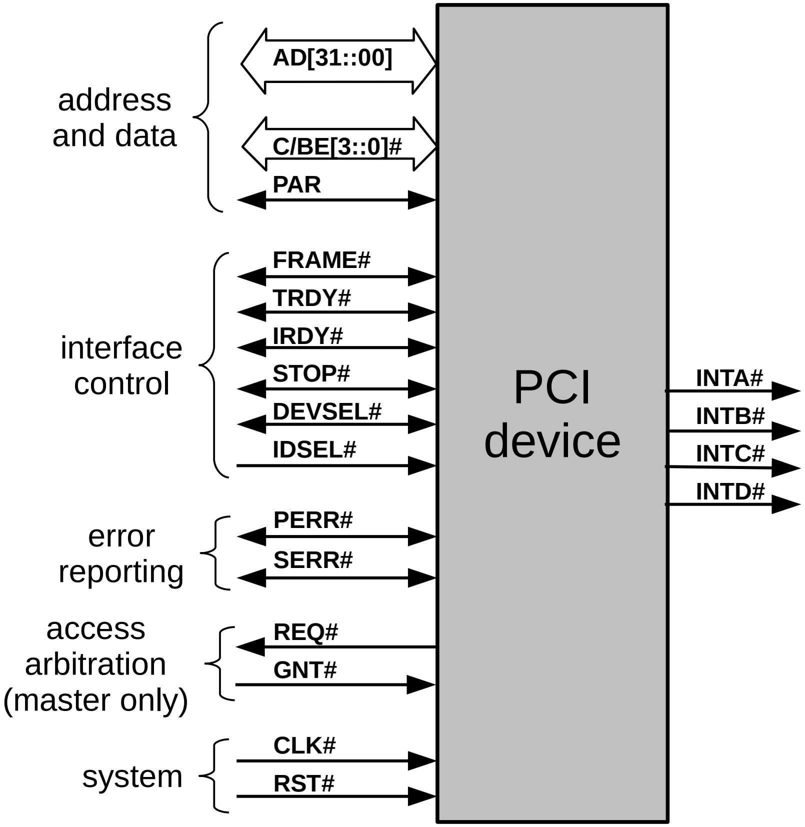
Generalized summary based on example

- There are two methods for I/O devices (peripherals) access
  - memory mapped I/O
  - I/O specialized instructions (if implemented/available) – they use address space independent of memory access
- There are address range(s) dedicated to device access in the case of memory mapped I/O. Reads/writes from/to these addresses are interpreted as commands or data transfers from/to peripheral devices. Memory subsystem is informed about I/O ranges and ignores these accesses. I/O devices/bus controller is aware of addresses assigned to it and fulfills requests.
- The CPU can be informed about I/O device request for service by:
  - repeated monitoring of its ready condition (status register) – **polling**
  - interrupt request – **interrupt-driven I/O** – it is asynchronous to the actual program execution (is initiated by device when it needs servicing)
- Have you noticed address decoder function?
- What about caches in the case of I/O range/region access?

PCI Continued

Some points from last lecture to remember

Why is sending byte bit-by-bit (serial) is faster? Signal interferences, differential signaling, clock skew and different paths lengths, reflection and common voltage.



address and data
AD[31::00]
C/BE[3::0]#
PAR

interface control
FRAME#
TRDY#
IRDY#
STOP#
DEVSEL#
IDSEL#

error reporting
PERR#
SERR#

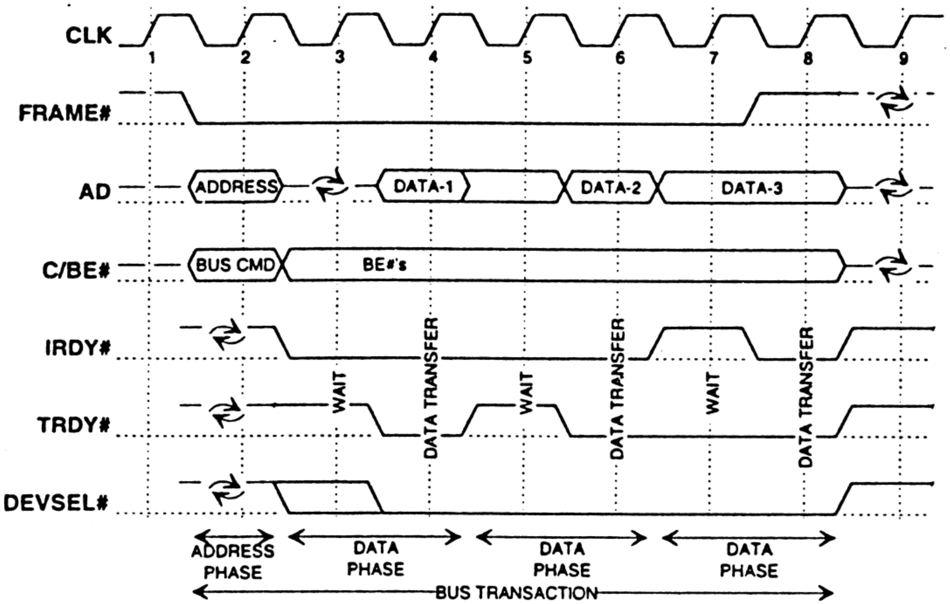
access arbitration (master only)
REQ#
GNT#

system
CLK#
RST#

PCI device

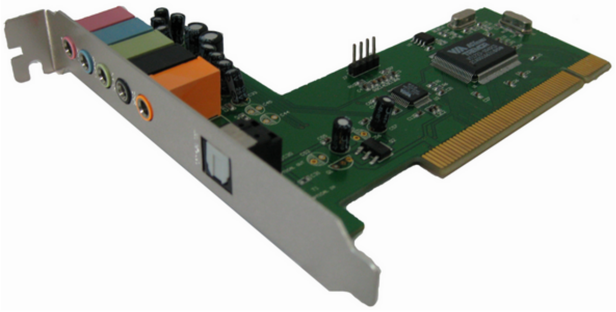
INTA#
INTB#
INTC#
INTD#

Memory read timing

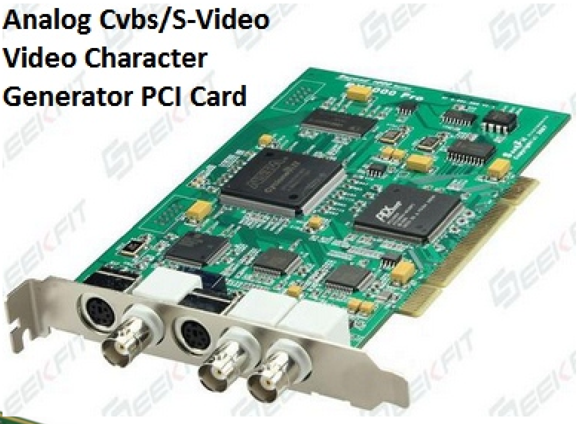


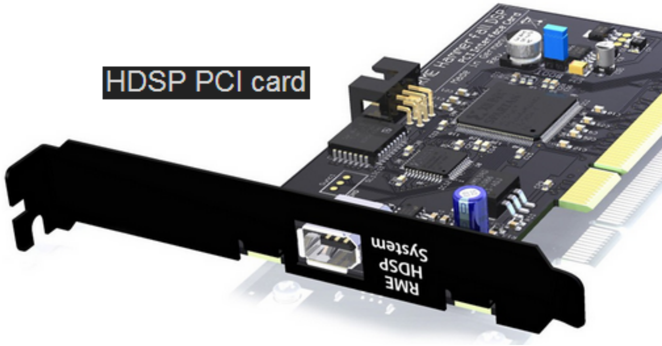
There will be test during week 9

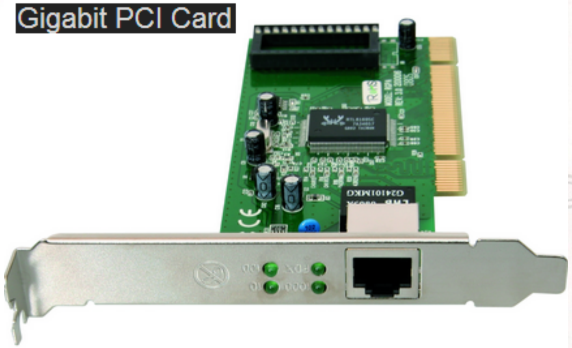
PCI devices examples

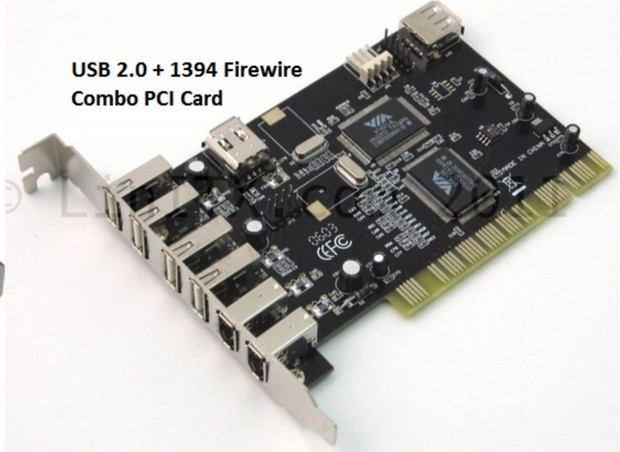

PCI Sound Card 6 Channel

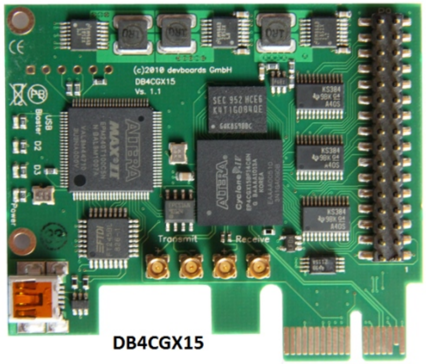

802.11G 54M
Wireless PCI Adapter


Analog Cvbs/S-Video Video Character Generator PCI Card


HDSP PCI card


Gigabit PCI Card


USB 2.0 + 1394 Firewire Combo PCI Card

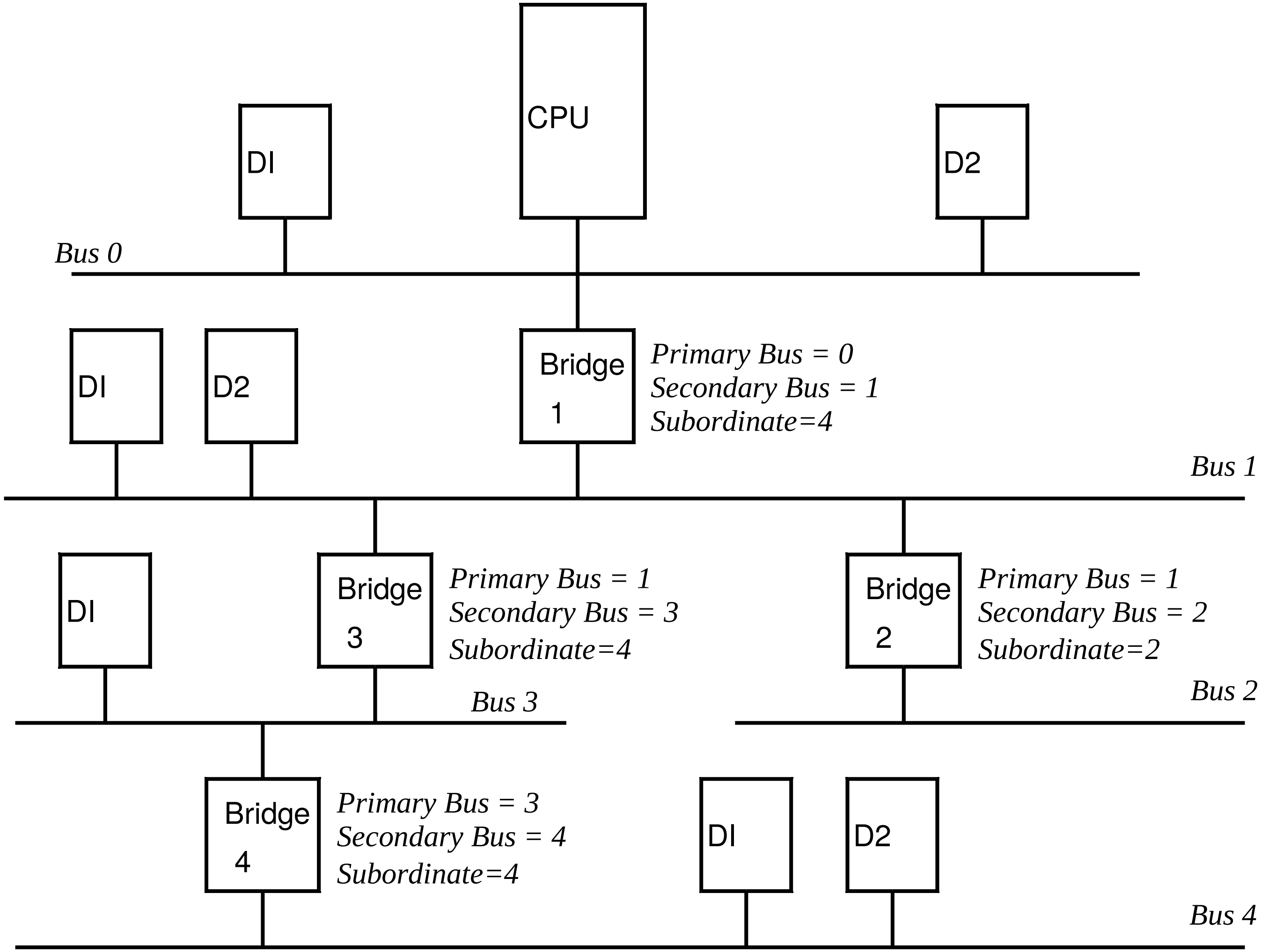

DB4CGX15

Computer startup procedure (from PCI perspective)

1. CPU is directed by BIOS code to retrieve device identification for each PCI slot. This is done by read cycle from PCI **configuration space**. The read (topological) address decodes to **IDSEL** (**Initialization Device Select**) signal to the corresponding PCI slot (bus/device/function) + register number
2. Each device identification (Vendor ID, Device ID) and request for I/O **resources** (sizes of I/O ports and memory ranges and interrupt link (A/B/C/D) use by function) are read. All this information is available in card/slot configuration space. This search is done together with bus numbers assignment when bridge is found.
3. BIOS allocates non-overlapping ranges to the devices. It ensures that there is no collision with system memory and I/O. Interrupts can be, and are, shared but sharing level can be balanced. Allocated ranges/resources are written to the corresponding device/function **Base Address Register** (**BAR**). They usually stay constant till computer power off but OS can reconfigure them under certain circumstances.
4. Operating System is loaded and given control. OS reads devices identifications again from PCI configuration space and locates device drivers according to VID:PID (+class,+subsystem IDs).

- This process of device “searching” is called **enumeration** and is used in some form by each PnP aware bus (PCI, USB, etc.).

PCI bus hierarchy



PCI BUS address space(s)

- PCI bus recognizes three address spaces:
  - **memory** – address is 32 or 64-bit
  - **I/O** – exists mainly for compatibility with x86 specific I/O ports and I/O instructions concept
  - **configuration space** – 256 bytes are assigned to each device function in the basic PCI bus variant, 8 functions per device/slot/card and 32 devices per bus can exist in maximum.
- Each end-point device can implement up to 6 Base Address Registers (BARs) which can define up to 6 independent regions (address ranges) – each for I/O or memory mapped access. For 64-bit ranges BARs are used in pairs. The requested size is obtained by writing ones into BAR bits and reading back where BAR's bits corresponding to the range size are fixed on zero. LSB bits then informs about address space type. Then BIOS/OS writes allocated region start address back to the BAR.

PCI configuration space address and access

1 from n original IDSEL activation address – not used today

31 11	10 8	7 2	1	0
Device Select	Func	Register	0	0

Topological/geographical BDF address

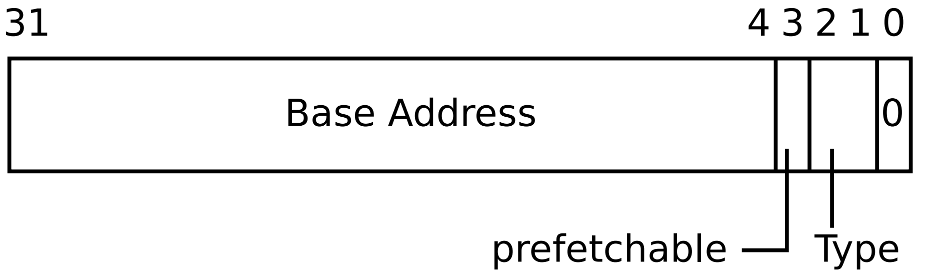
31 24	23 16	15 11	10 8	7 2	1	0
Reserved	Bus	Device	Func	Register	0	1

- There are two mechanisms of accessing configuration space on x86 PC:
  - Through well known I/O ports

    `0xCF8` – PCI CONFIG_ADDRESS (write address first, A0:1=0)

    `0xCFC` – PCI CONFIG_DATA (read/write corresponding byte, 16-bit or 32-bit entity, address bits 0 and 1 added to **`0xCFC`**)
  - Enhanced Configuration Access Mechanism (ECAM) – required for PCI express – 4kB per slot, memory mapped

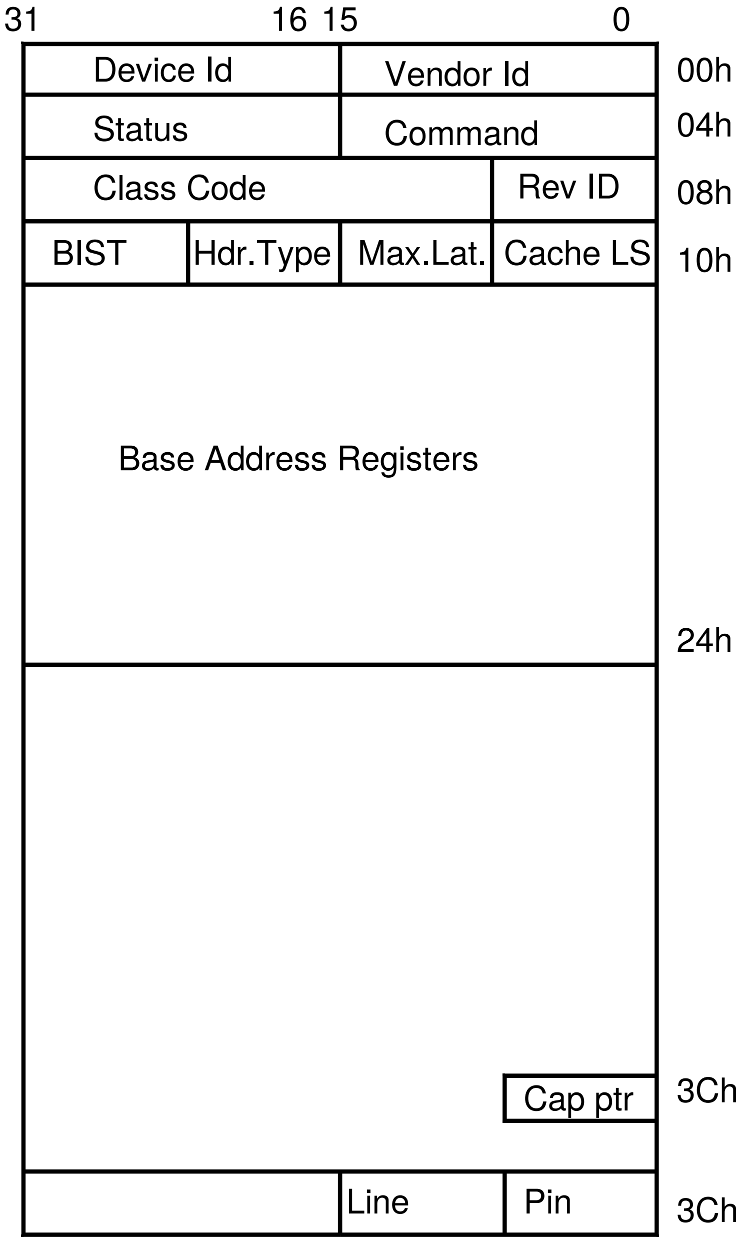
PCI Device Header



Base Address for PCI Memory Space

Base Address for PCI I/O Space

Device's PCI header is located in PCI bus configuration space



PCI Device Header Type 0 – End-point device

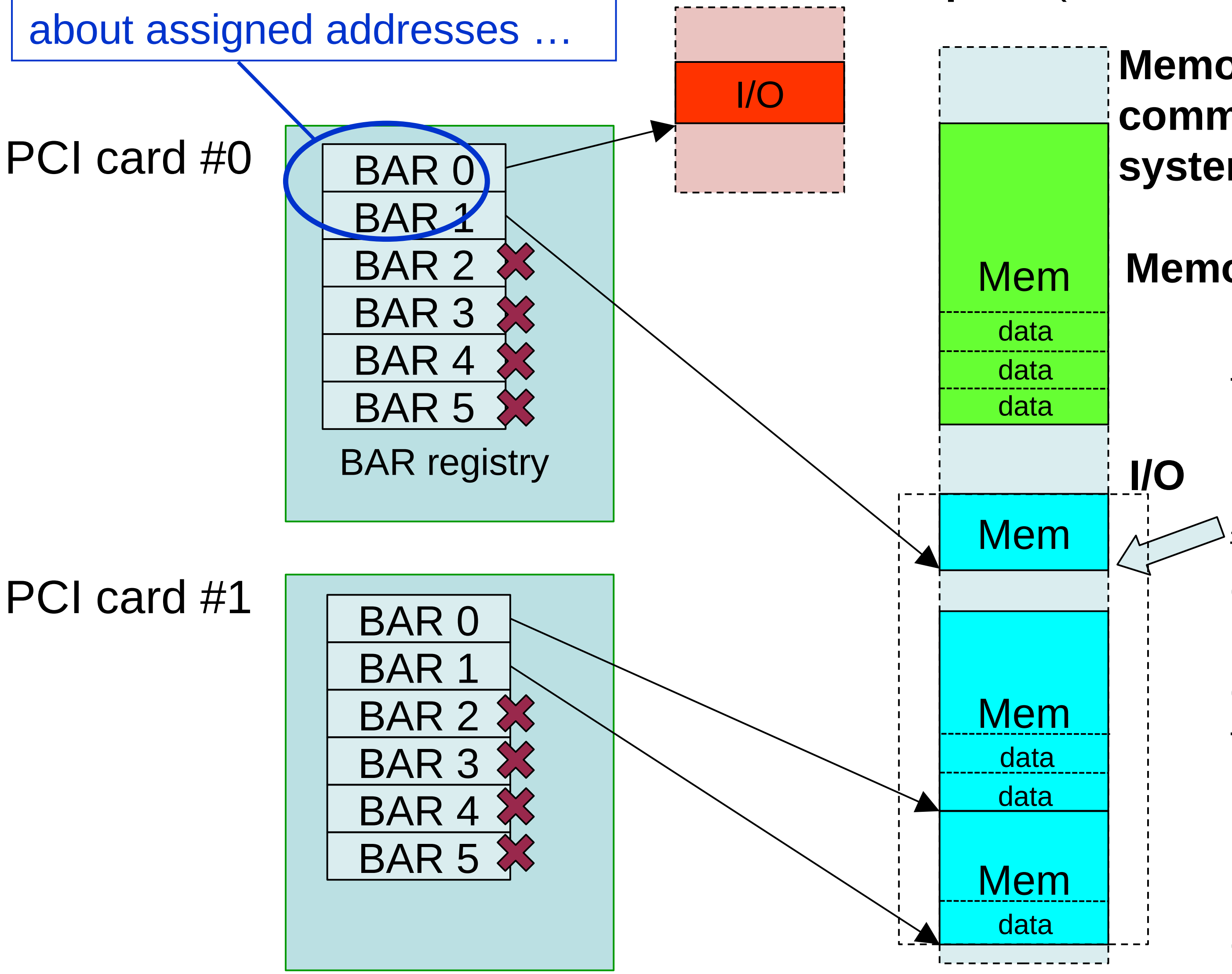
<table>
<tr><th colspan="4"></th><th>Byte
Offset</th></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Device ID</td><td colspan="2">Vendor ID</td><td>00h</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Status</td><td colspan="2">Command</td><td>04h</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Class Code</td><td>Revision ID</td><td>08h</td></tr>
<tr><td>BIST</td><td>Header Type</td><td>Master Lat. Timer</td><td>Cache Line Size</td><td>0Ch</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4" rowspan="6">Base Address Registers
6 max</td><td>10h</td></tr>
<tr><td>14h</td></tr>
<tr><td>18h</td></tr>
<tr><td>1Ch</td></tr>
<tr><td>20h</td></tr>
<tr><td>24h</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4">Cardbus CIS Pointer</td><td>28h</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Subsystem ID</td><td colspan="2">Subsystem vendor ID</td><td>2Ch</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4">Expansion ROM Base Address</td><td>30h</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Reserved</td><td>Capabilities Pointer</td><td>34h</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4">Reserved</td><td>38h</td></tr>
<tr><td>Max_Lat</td><td>Min_Gnt</td><td>Interrupt Pin</td><td>Interrupt Line</td><td>3Ch</td></tr>
</table>

PCI Device Header Type 1 – Bus Bridges

				Byte Offset
Device ID		Vendor ID		00h
Status		Command		04h
Class Code			Revision ID	08h
BIST	Header Type	Master Lat. Timer	Cache Line Size	0Ch
Base Address Register 0				10h
Base Address Register 1				14h
Secondary Latency Timer	Subordinate Bus Number	Secondary Bus Number	Primary Bus Number	18h
Secondary Status		I/O Limit	I/O Base	1Ch
Memory Limit		Memory Base		20h
Prefetchable Memory Limit		Prefetchable Memory Base		24h
Prefetchable Base Upper 32 Bits				28h
Prefetchable Limit Upper 32 Bits				2Ch
I/O Limit Upper 16 Bits		I/O Limit Base Upper 16 Bits		30h
Reserved			Capabilities Pointer	34h
Expansion ROM Base Address				38h
Bridge Control		Interrupt Pin	Interrupt Line	3Ch

PCI device/card is informed about assigned addresses …

I/O address space (x86 in, out instructions)



Memory space: common for I/O and system memory

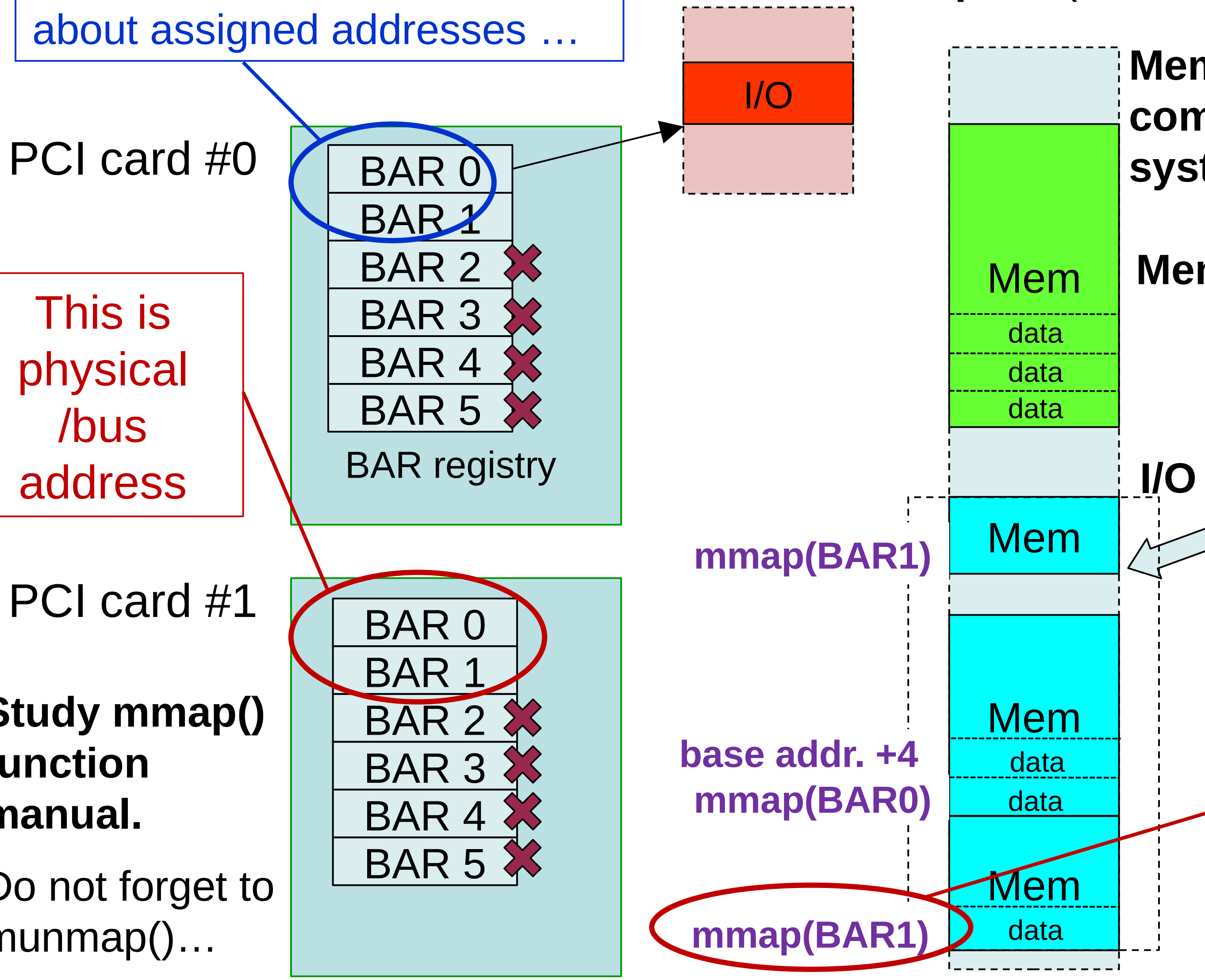
Memory

I/O

If CPU writes to this location, write is recognized by PCI device/card #0. Its effect depends on card logic. I.e. for graphic card frame-buffer it behaves same as regular memory, but data are seen on the screen.

PCI device/card is informed about assigned addresses …

I/O address space (x86 in, out instructions)



Memory space: common for I/O and system memory

Memory

This is physical /bus address

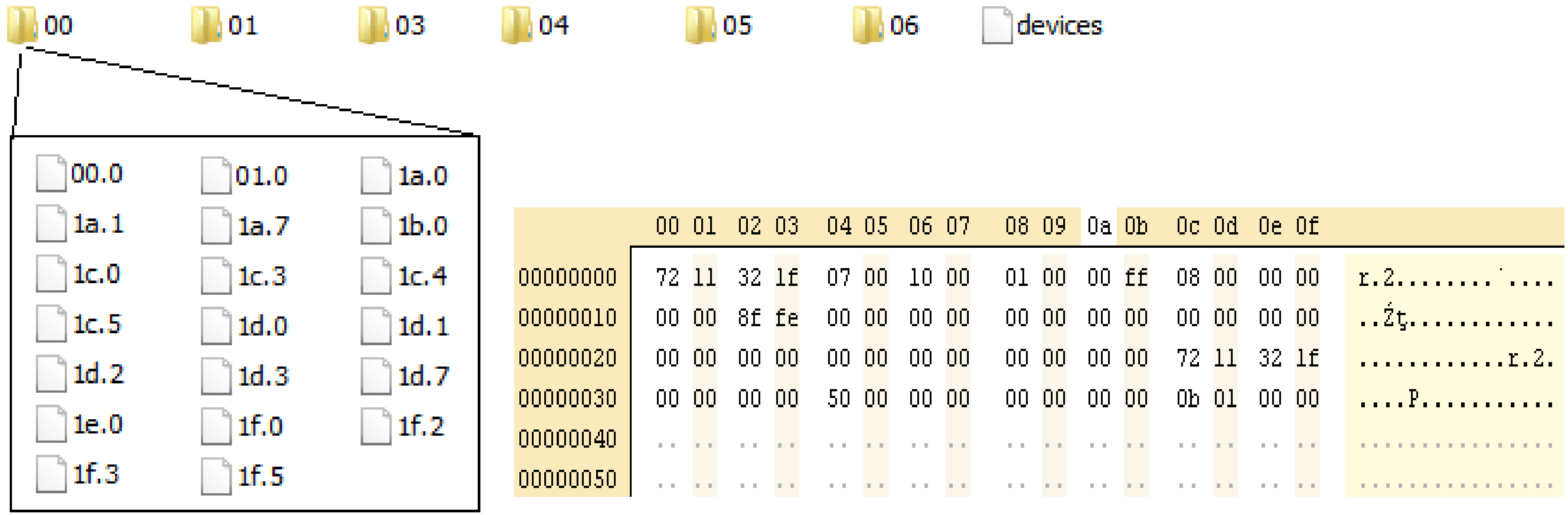
If CPU writes to this location, write is recognized by PCI device/card #0. Its effect depends on card logic…

Study mmap() function manual.

Do not forget to munmap()…

CPU/code use virtual addresses and are translated by MMU !!!

Linux **/proc/bus/pci** directory



```
          00 01  02 03  04 05  06 07  08 09  0a 0b  0c 0d  0e 0f
00000000  72 11  32 1f  07 00  10 00  01 00  00 ff  08 00  00 00   r.2........˙....
00000010  00 00  8f fe  00 00  00 00  00 00  00 00  00 00  00 00   ..Źţ............
00000020  00 00  00 00  00 00  00 00  00 00  00 00  72 11  32 1f   ............r.2.
00000030  00 00  00 00  50 00  00 00  00 00  00 00  0b 01  00 00   ....P...........
00000040  .. ..  .. ..  .. ..  .. ..  .. ..  .. ..  .. ..  .. ..   ................
00000050  .. ..  .. ..  .. ..  .. ..  .. ..  .. ..  .. ..  .. ..   ................
```

- Each directory represents one PCI bus (with its number assigned) and each file mirrors one PCI device function PCI header (the first 64 bytes)
- Homework: Write C/C++ language program that can traverse and open files in given directory and its subdirectory and searches for given sequence of four characters (4B) at each file start. The full path of the first matching file is printed.

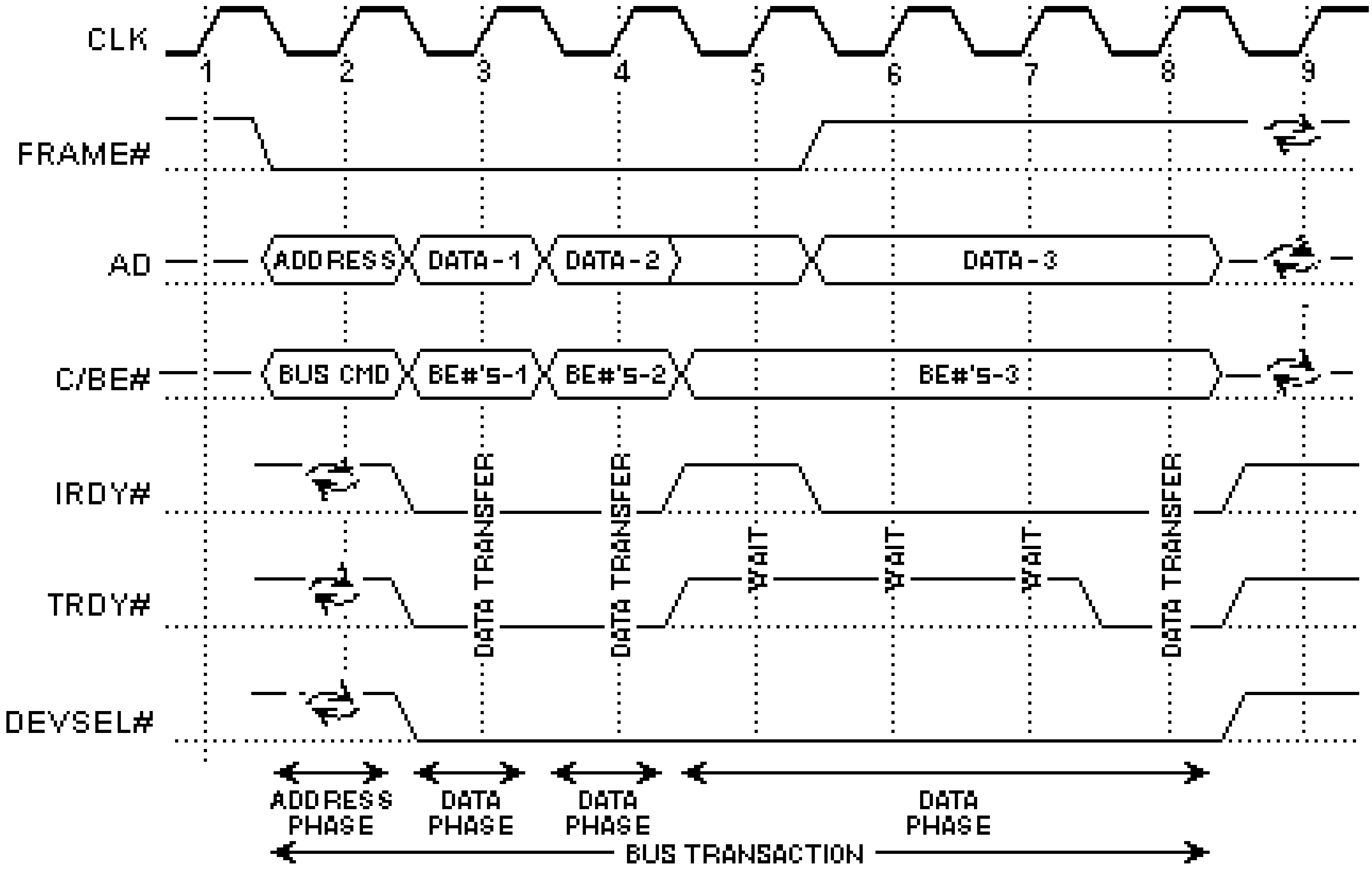
Linux **/proc/bus/pci** directory – command **lspci -vb**

```
00:00.0 Host bridge: Intel Corporation 82X38/X48 Express DRAM Controller
        Subsystem: Hewlett-Packard Company Device 1308
        Flags: bus master, fast devsel, latency 0
        Capabilities: [e0] Vendor Specific Information <?>
        Kernel driver in use: x38_edac
        Kernel modules: x38_edac

00:01.0 PCI bridge: Intel Corporation 82X38/X48 Express Host-Primary PCI
Express Bridge
        Flags: bus master, fast devsel, latency 0
        Bus: primary=00, secondary=01, subordinate=01, sec-latency=0
        I/O behind bridge: 00001000-00001fff
        Memory behind bridge: f0000000-f2ffffff
        Kernel driver in use: pcieport
        Kernel modules: shpchp

00:1a.0 USB Controller: Intel Corporation 82801I (ICH9 Family) USB UHCI
Controller #4 (rev 02)
        Subsystem: Hewlett-Packard Company Device 1308
        Flags: bus master, medium devsel, latency 0, IRQ 5
        I/O ports at 2100
        Capabilities: [50] PCI Advanced Features
        Kernel driver in use: uhci_hcd
```

PCI Device Card Interface Design Example

- The card requires three address ranges
  - Two memory mapped, 4kiB each
  - One I/O space mapped, size 16B
- Design steps
  - Analyze bus cycles sequences that should be recognized
  - Remember electronics (CPU, bus) building blocks
  - Define interface structure
  - Implement address decoder
  - Implement control logic
  - Implement data path
  - And then think what the card should be used for
    - **NO**, regular design starts from function and its needs

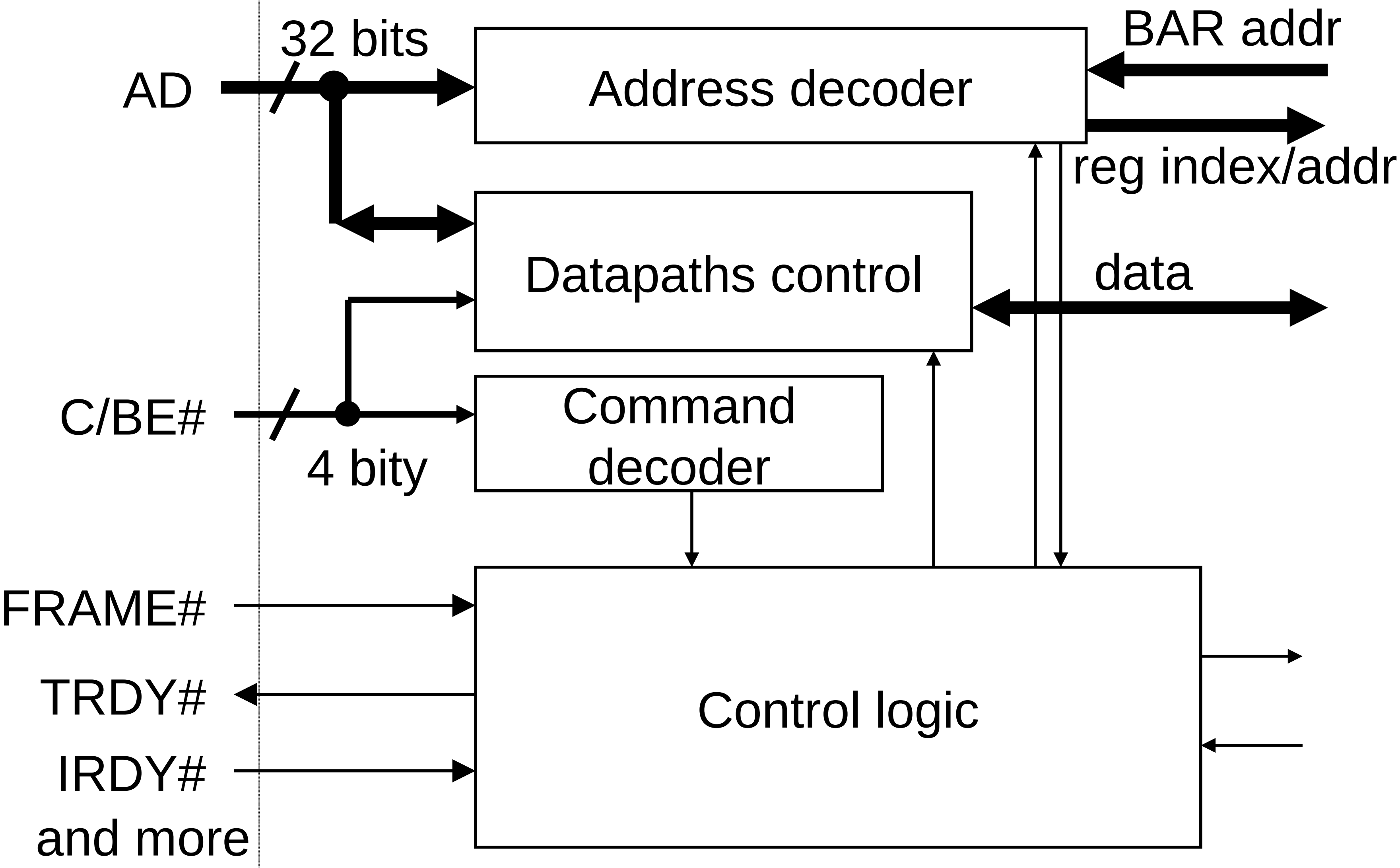
Bus Cycle (Transaction)



Interface Building Blocks

- Data bus and block to control datapath (enable, direction)
- Address signals, address decoder
- Command decoder
- Control logic
- (Interrupt signal generator – INT#)
  - Only when card uses interrupt – but highly desirable
- Logic to request bus control (initiator/master) role from the bus arbiter
  - Only if card is/can act as master (bus master DMA etc.)

PCI Device/Card Interface



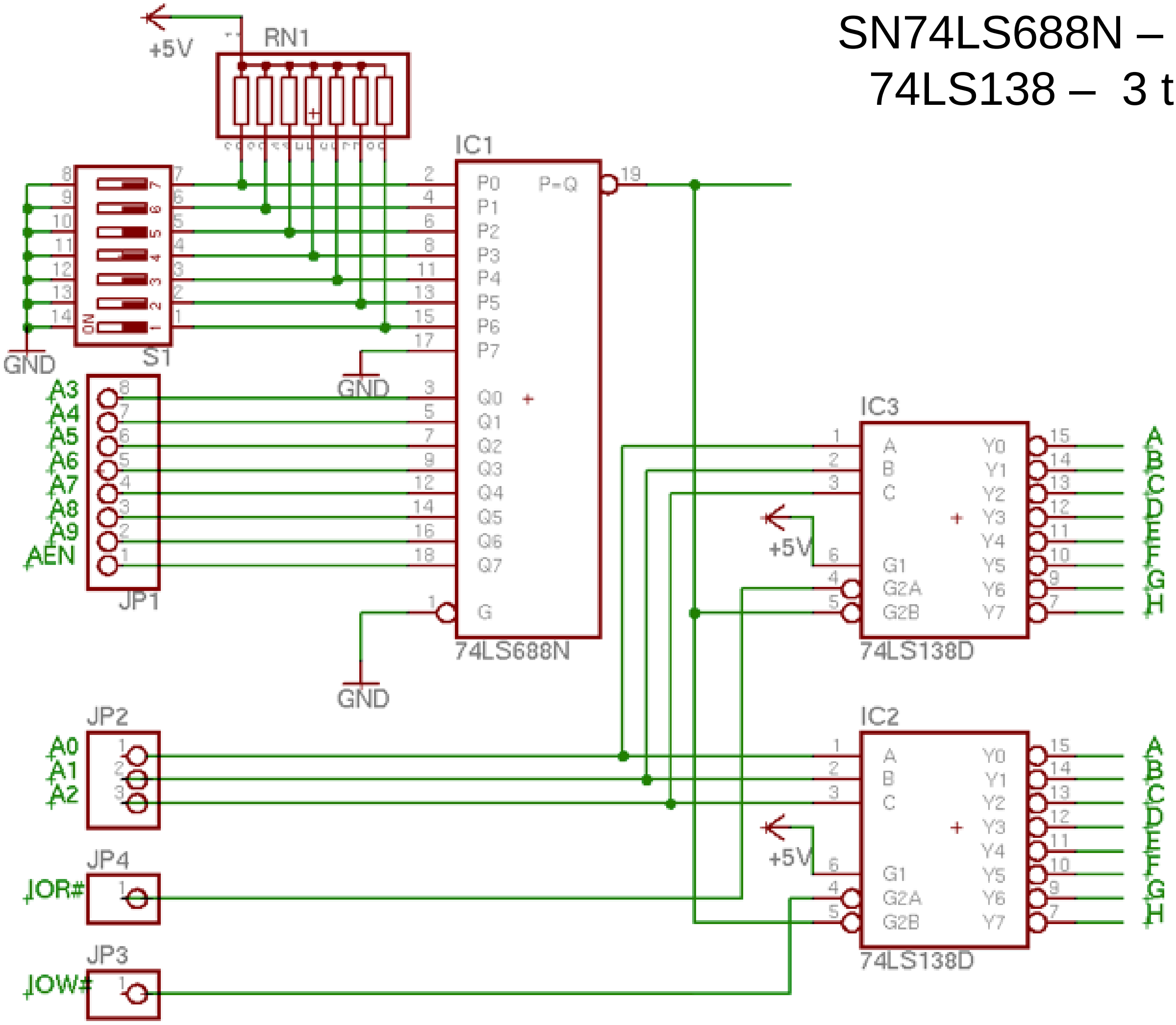
Address Decoder

- The basic block is address comparator
  - It compares significant bits (according to the region size) of the address sent on bus with the address stored in one of the base address registers (one comparator for each BAR)
- Address is present on AD signals only in the first phase of the bus cycle ⇒ the address has to be latched (stored) in card's **address register**
- If block transfers are supported then address register has to provide autoincrement function – it is realized by up counter with parallel preset (LOAD)

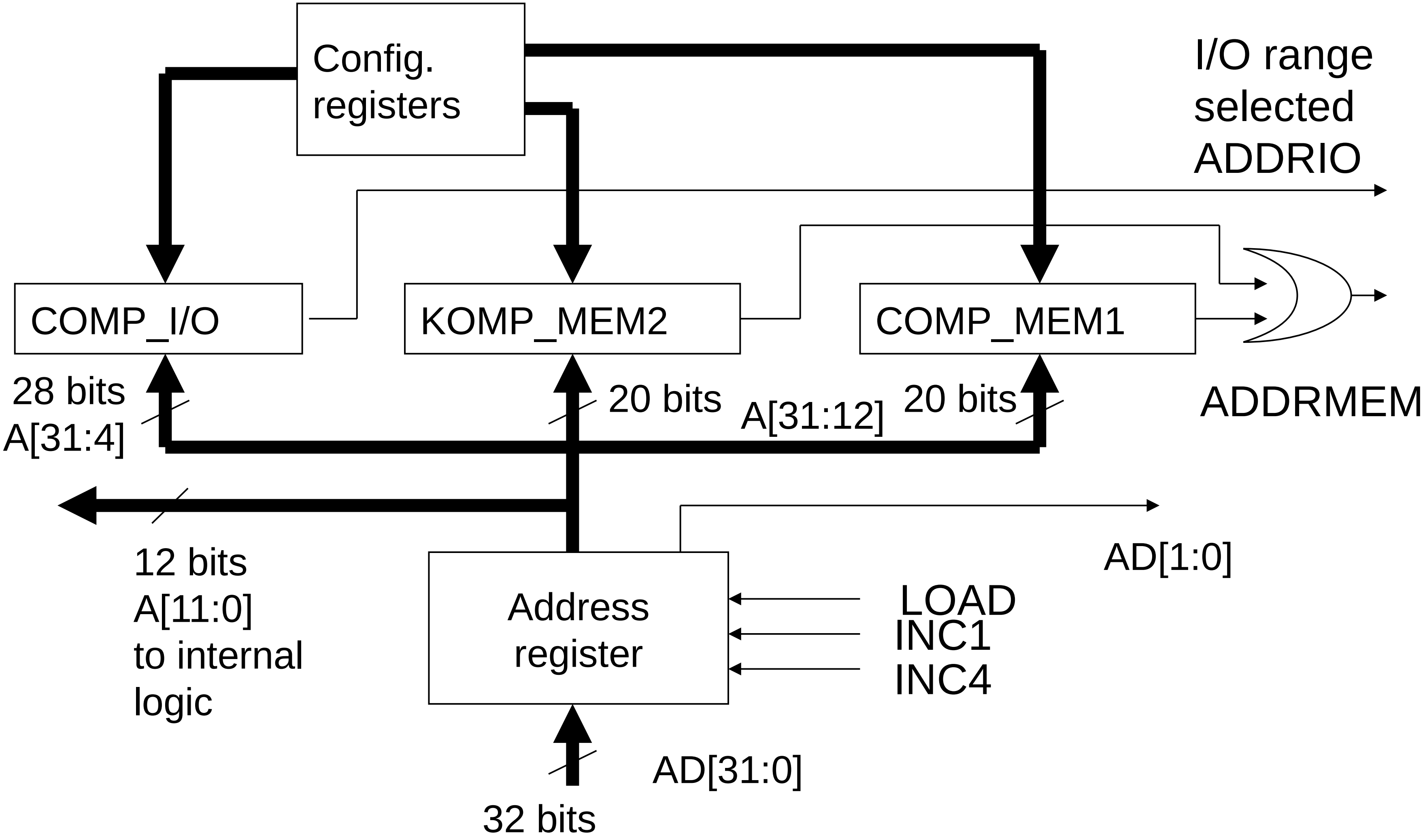
- Consider relocable address decoder. Consider reduced comparator – mirroring.

Example of DIP Switch Programmed Address Decoder

SN74LS688N – 8-bit comparator
74LS138 – 3 to 1of8 decoder



Configurable Address Decoder (i.e. BAR Based)



Configurable Address Decoder Signals

- ADDRIO
  - Address matches I/O range
- ADDRMEM
  - Address matches one of two memory mapped ranges
- Address register is a synchronous counter with parallel synchronous preset
  - LOAD – synchronous address load on the next rising edge of the clocks
  - INC1 – increment stored value/address by 1
  - INT4 – increment stored value/address by 4
- AD[1:0] – informs internal logic about burst mode type

Other Required Blocks

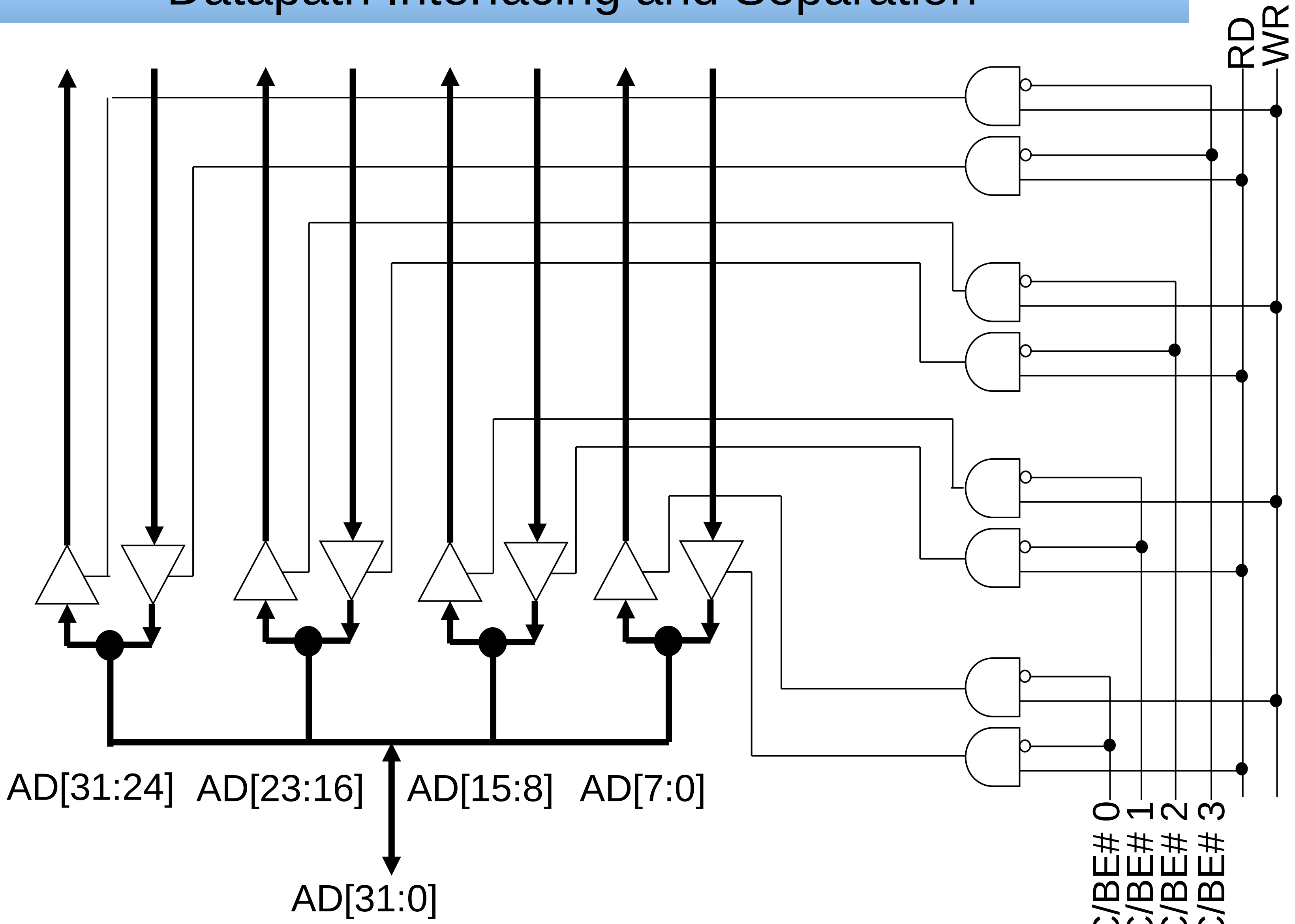
- Configuration space
  - Register array (size 256B). All cells can be read, writes to some registers/bits are ignored (i.e. BAR's low order bits)
- Parity check (generates PERR# signal)
- Error control, i.e. check for the address register/counter overflow during continuous/burst transfer (generates SERR# signal)

- Consider wait cycles logic TRDY# assignment etc.
- Address for memory reads/writes has to be 4 bytes aligned (partial bus use/data validity can be controlled by C/BE[3:0] signals) ⇒ address increment is 4 for memory accesses
- but for I/O byte wide accesses INC1 required as well

Datapaths and their Control

- Data bus is bidirectional ⇒ the interface requires (bidirectional) transceiver with three-state outputs
- 8/16/32-bit data transfers the direction and the high impedance state control is based on command type (read/write) and on mask selecting valid octets of bits on the bus C/BE#

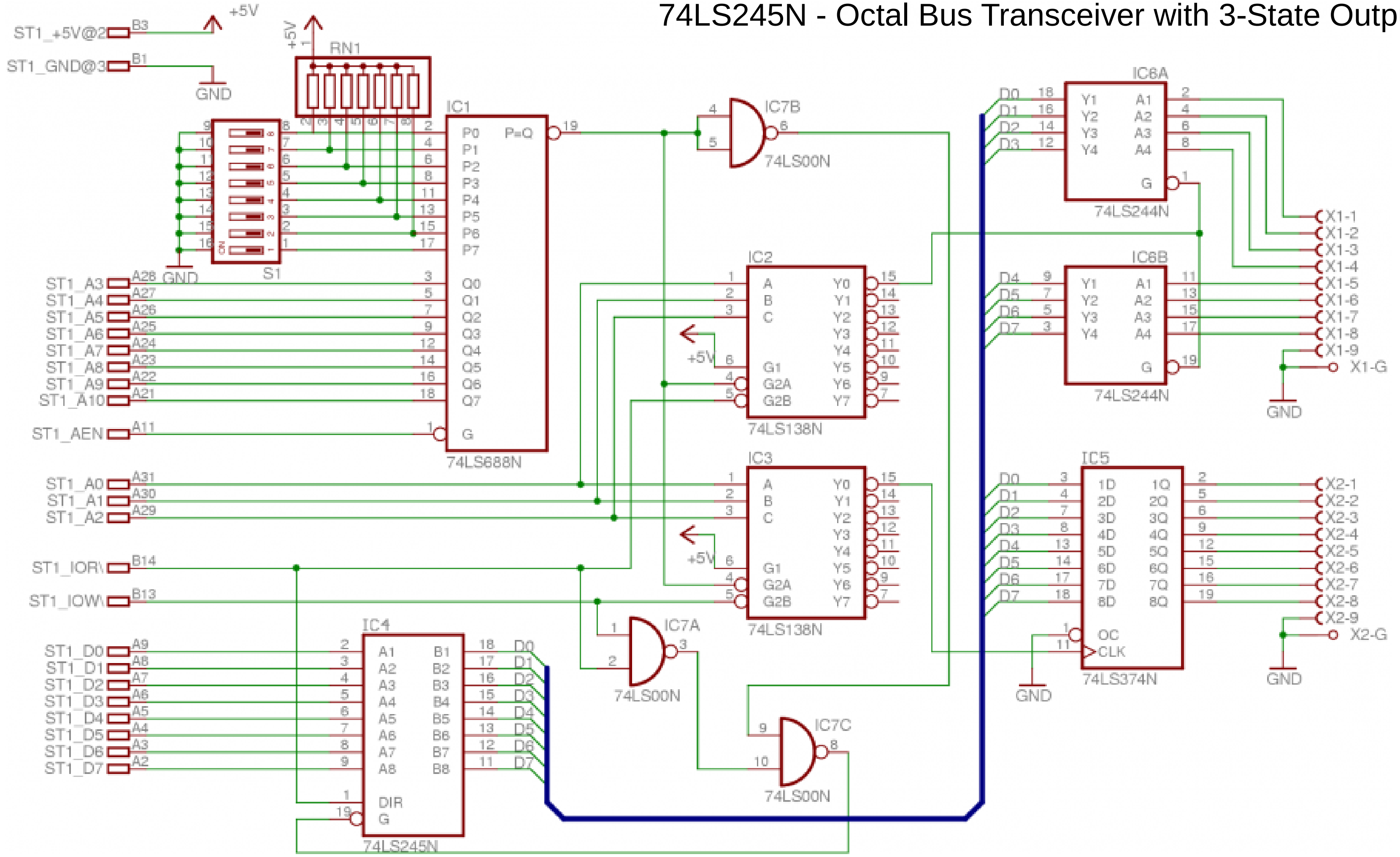
Datapath Interfacing and Separation



Pre-PCI Style I/O Port Realization Example

74LS244N - Edge Triggered Flip-Flop

74LS245N - Octal Bus Transceiver with 3-State Outputs

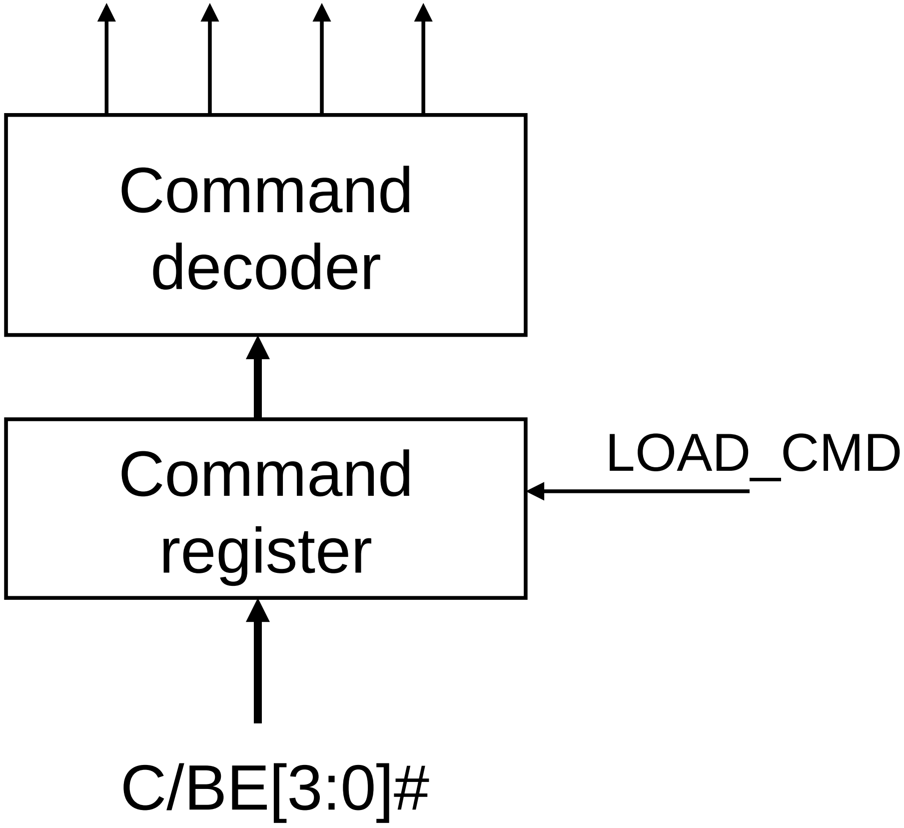


PCI Command Decoder

- Command is latched into command register
- Command decoder is then realized as combinatorial logic
- Outputs are control signals which specify:
  - data transaction direction
  - transaction type

    I/O operation, memory space operation, configuration access/ cycle, interrupt request/acknowledge
- Use of combinatorial decoder simplifies control logic design
  - Compare with opcodes decode and arithmetic operation specifications described in lecture “Processor”

Command Decoder



Command decoder

Command register

LOAD_CMD

C/BE[3:0]#

Command Decode – C/BE[3..0]# Meaning

C/BE[0::3]#	Bus command (BUS CMD)
0000	Interrupt Acknowledge
0001	Special Cycle
0010	I/O Read
0011	I/O Write
0100	Reserved
0101	Reserved
0110	Memory Read
0111	Memory Write
1000	Reserved
1001	Reserved
1010	Configuration Read (only 11 low addr bits for fnc and reg + IDSEL)
1011	Configuration Write (only 11 low addr bits for fnc and reg + IDSEL)
1100	Memory Read Multiple
1101	Dual Address Cycle (more than 32 bits for address – i.e. 64-bit)
1110	Memory Read Line
1111	Memory Write and Invalidate

Command Decoder Output Signals

- RD – read operation
- WR – write operation
- IO – operation targets I/O space
- MEM – operation targets memory space
- CONF – read/write from/to configuration space
- INT – command Interrupt Acknowledge

Interface Control

- Detect start and end of a cycle
- Generates DEVSEL# if address recognized by device/card, controls address register, command register and decoder, monitors IRDY# signal (wait cycle inserted by initiator – master) to inform card logic that given transaction phase is prolonged
- Input signals are
  - FRAME# – controls transaction start and transaction last transfer phase
  - IRDY# – initiator ready/wait request
  - ADDRIO, ADDRMEM, MEM, IO

Interface Control Realization

- Sequential circuit can be described/realized as finite state machine
- PCI clock signal is used as clock input for designed FSM, synchronous bus and control design
- **Quiz**:
- Should be design based on Moore FSM or Meally FSM or it is not important?

Quiz Answer

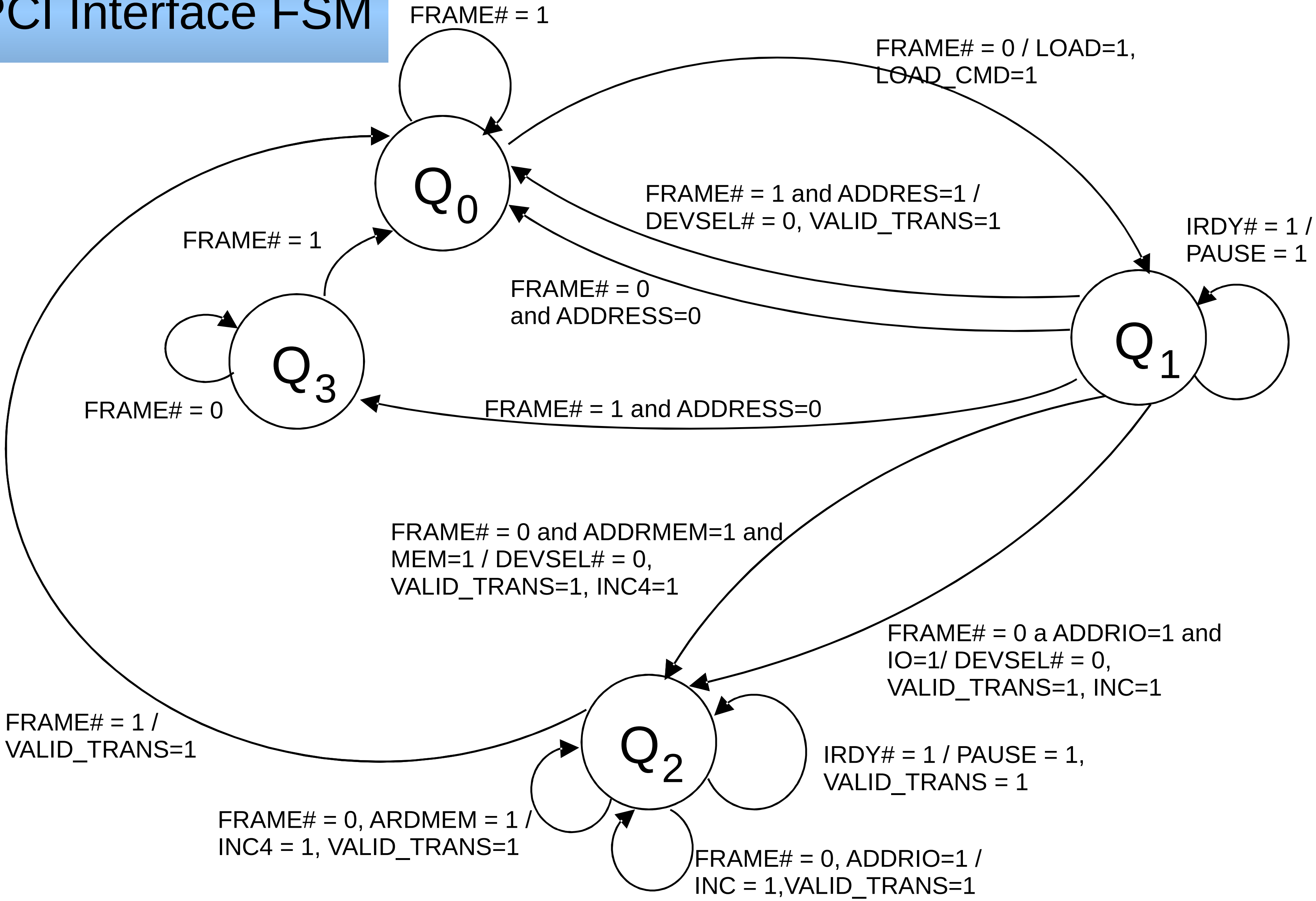
- The control logic design has to be Meally FSM, because control signals have to be prepared even before first rising clock of the PCI clock to select the right function of address latch register and other components
- Design choice
  - We consider all control signals in positive logic for simplicity

Interface Controller/FSM Signals

- Output signals
  - LOAD
  - LOAD_CMD
  - DEVSEL#
  - VALID_TRANS
  - INC1, INC4, PAUSE (wait/phase hold for internal logic)

- Design choices
  - only active output signals are shown in the transition graph
  - ADDRESS = ((ADDRIO==1 and IO==1) or (ADDRMEM==1 and MEM==1))

PCI Interface FSM



Data Path Direction and HiZ Control

- The data path transceiver direction and high impedance state control can be derived from signals
  - VALID_TRANS and WR
  - VALID_TRANS and RD

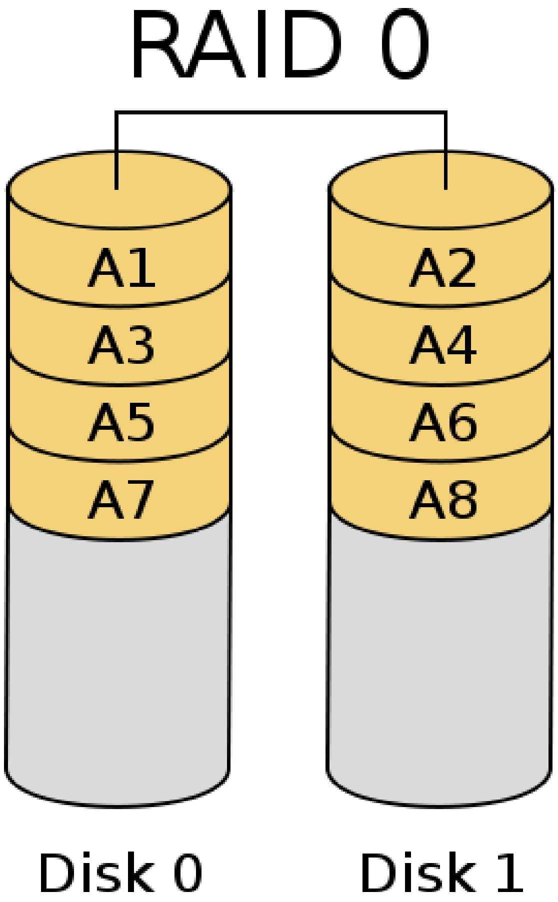
  generated by command decoder

Disk – Another Critical Memory Hierarchy Component

- Enhancement required
  - Speedup
  - Reliability

RAID 0

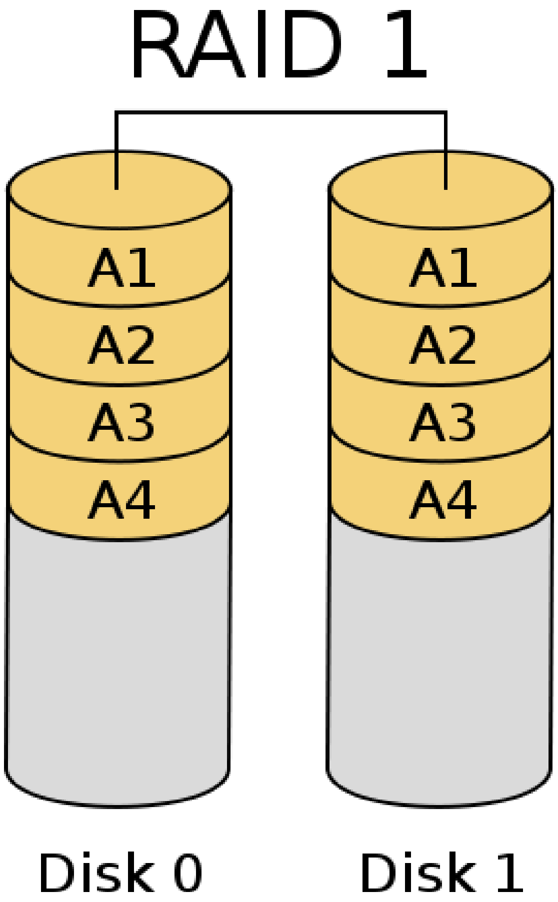
- RAID – Redundant Array of Inexpensive/Independent Disks
- Can be used to achieve higher performance/throughput of the hard disks
- Method called **stripping**
- Raw bandwidth up to two times higher
- Capacity is sum of the both devices



Images source: Wikipedia

RAID 1

- Each data block exists in two copies, each on one of two independent disks
- The total capacity is same as of a single disk
- Data reliability is much higher, probability of coincidence of two independent events (disk failures) is much much lower than for single device
- Method is called **mirroring**
- Write has some overhead against single device. Reads can be optimized for less head movement



RAID 10

- It is combination of both previous techniques
- RAID 0 is created first on two (or more) devices and all data are copied on the second set of devices (same as for RAID1)
- RAID 10 contributes to both – reliability and performance
- Disadvantage – at least 4 drives with same capacity are required.
- Total capacity T, disk capacity D, number of drives n

RAID 0 $n=2\cdot ceil\left(\frac{T}{2\cdot D}\right)$

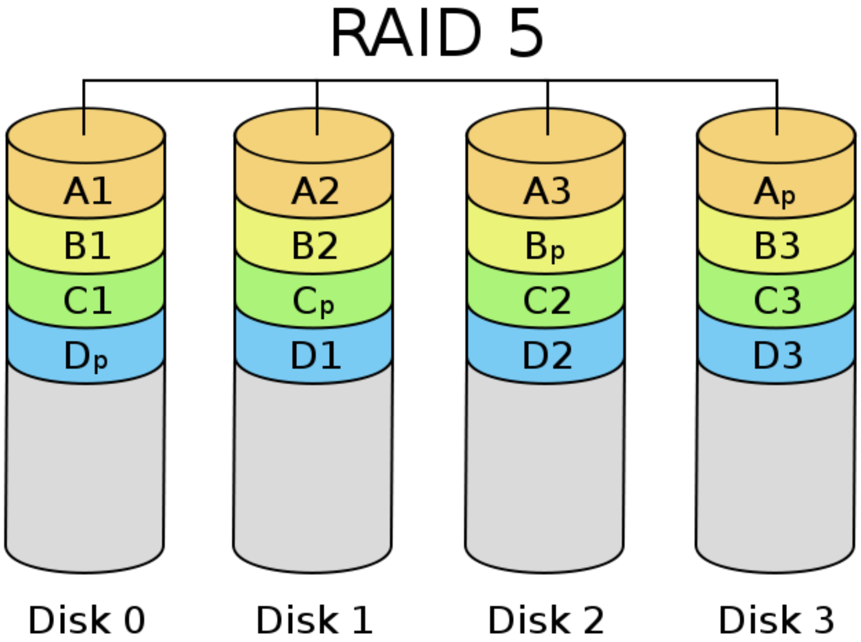
RAID 1 $n=2\cdot ceil\left(\frac{T}{D}\right)$

RAID 10 $n=4\cdot ceil\left(\frac{T}{2\cdot D}\right)$

RAID 5

- The data blocks are distributed over n-1 drives (for each disk LBA) and last block represents parity (XOR for example) of previous blocks
- But disk used for parity is chosen sequentially for each disk LBA – it balances number of rewrites and speed gain for degraded mode
- It speeds-up reads, single block write is slower because of checksum computation overhead

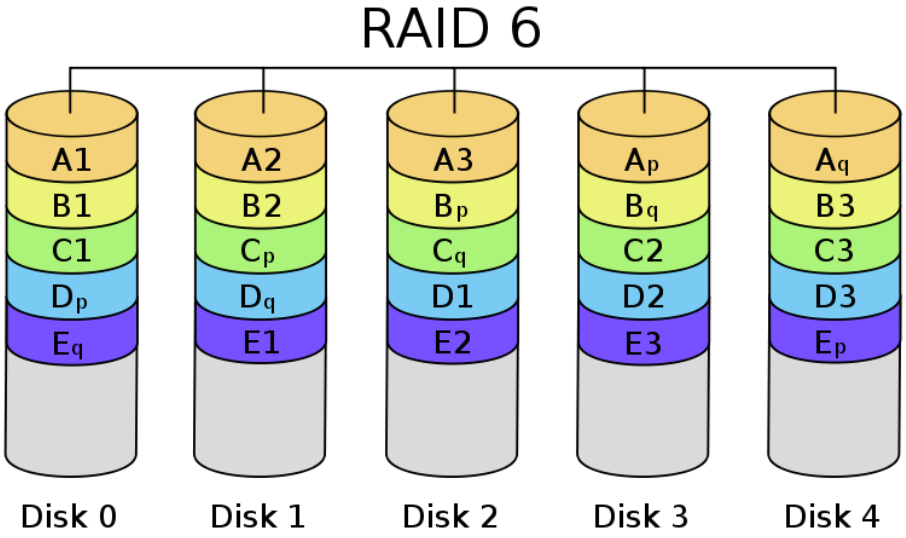
$$n = ceil\left(\frac{T}{D}\right) + 1$$



RAID 6

- Uses two parity blocks on different disks for given disk LBA. Each parity is computed different way.
- It is resistant to two concurrent disk failures
- The read is speed similar to RAID 5, write is more demanding/complex

$$n = ceil\left(\frac{T}{D}\right) + 2$$



Disk 0	Disk 1	Disk 2	Disk 3	Disk 4
A1	A2	A3	A_p	A_q
B1	B2	B_p	B_q	B3
C1	C_p	C_q	C2	C3
D_p	D_q	D1	D2	D3
E_q	E1	E2	E3	E_p