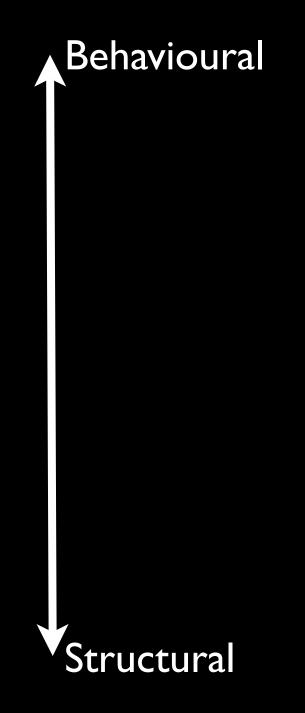
Chalk

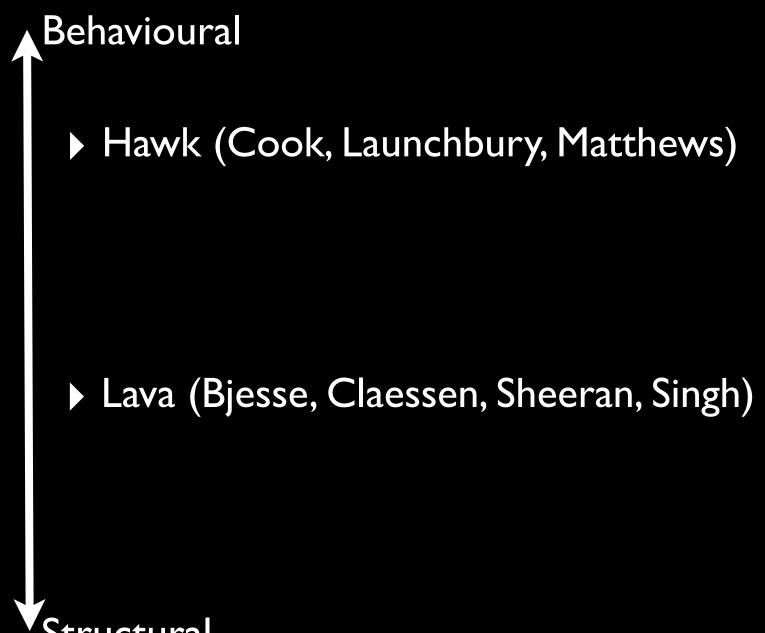
A tool for architecture design

Wouter Swierstra joint work with Koen Claessen, Carl Seger, Mary Sheeran, and Emily Shriver

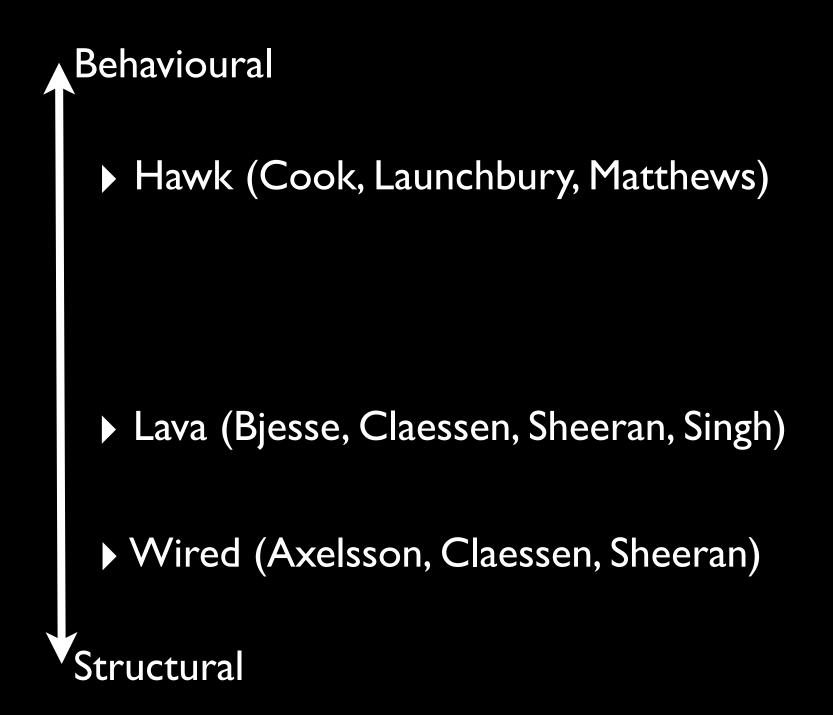
Aim

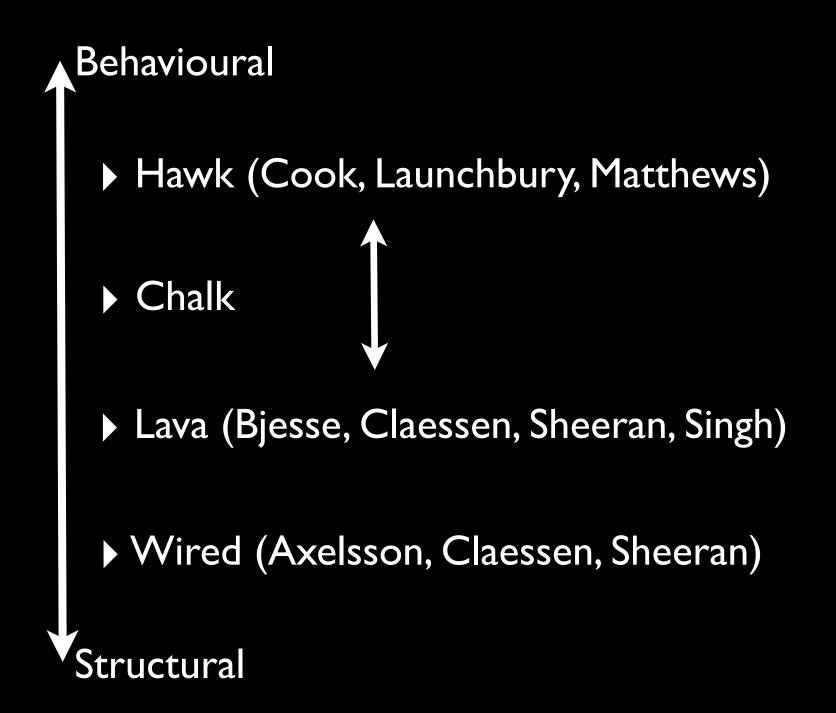
- Try to design an architecture description language that:
 - can work at different levels of abstraction;
 - is capable of early estimations of performance and power;
 - builds on our functional programming expertise.











Lava

A data type for primitive gates (and, not,...);
 Describe the structure of circuits:

 mux (c,t,e) = or2 (and2 (not c) t)
 (and2 c e)

Lava

- Haskell combinators to assemble circuits (sequential composition, butterfly circuits, ...)
- Simulation and testing using QuickCheck;
- VHDL generation for circuits;
- Hooks into automatic theorem provers.

Hawk

- Idea: use Haskell as an executable hardware specification language.
- "Shallow embedding" there is no separate data type to represent the AST.

Hawk - Signals

Signals assign values to every clock cycle:
 type Signal a = [a]

Hawk combinators – I

Haskell functions to manipulate signals:

constant :: a -> Signal a
constant x = repeat x

lift :: (a -> b) -> Signal a -> Signal b
lift f signal = map f signal

Hawk combinators – II

delay :: a -> Signal a -> Signal a
delay x s = x :: s

```
mux :: Signal Bool
  -> Signal a -> Signal a -> Signal a
mux cs ts es = zipWith3 cond cs ts es
  where
```

cond c t e = if c then t else e

Slightly non-trivial examples

- Hawk has been used to describe microprocessors
 - ALU and register files;
 - pipelining;
 - branch prediction.

Hawk review

- **Pro**: easy to write down executable specs;
- **Con**: you can't do anything with these specs besides execute them.
 - No generating VHDL;
 - No automatic theorem proving;
 - No "non-functional" analysis.

Chalk

- Chalk is a Hawkish specification language that aims:
 - to provide more functionality than just executable specifications;
 - to support hierarchical architecture descriptions that can be refined incrementally.

A deeper embedding

data Circuit a where
Pure :: a -> Circuit a
App :: Circuit (b -> a) -> Circuit b
 -> Circuit a
Delay :: a -> Circuit a -> Circuit a
Component :: String -> Circuit a ->
 -> Circuit a

A deeper embedding

data Circuit a where
Pure :: a -> Circuit a
App :: Circuit (b -> a) -> Circuit b
 -> Circuit a
Delay :: a -> Circuit a -> Circuit a
Component :: String -> Circuit a ->
 -> Circuit a

I'll use an infix operator <*> instead of App

Example - mux

ALU

data Cmd = ADD SUB INCR

alu :: Circuit Cmd -> Circuit (Int,Int) -> Circuit Int

alu cmds args = component "ALU" \$

pure eval <*> cmds <*> args

where eval ADD (x,y) = x + y

eval SUB (x, y) = x - y

eval INCR (x,) = x + 1

Register file

data Reg = R0 R1 R2 R3 **type** Regs = (Int, Int, Int, Int) regFile :: Signal (Reg, Int) -> Signal Reg -> Signal Reg -> (Signal Int, Signal Int) regFile = loop initRegs regStep where loop :: s -> (s -> (a,s)) -> Signal a regStep :: Regs -> ((Int,Int), Regs)

Simple Hawk Microprocessor

• We can assemble these pieces:

sham :: (Signal Cmd, Signal Reg, Signal Reg, Signal Reg) -> (Signal Reg, Signal Int) sham (cmds, destReg, srcA, srcB) = ...

- ... by using our register file to lookup the state of the source registers;
- and passing this on to the ALU.

Simulation

It is easy to extract original Hawk signal functions:

simulate :: Circuit a -> [a] simulate (Pure x) = repeat x simulate (Delay x h) = x : simulate h simulate (App f x) = zipWith (\$) (simulate f) (simulate x)

Recap

- Hypothesis: writing specs using these combinators is no harder than in Hawk;
- ...but we now have more structure at our disposal.
- We can use this info to do other analyses.

Future work

- Circuit size;
- Graph visualisation;
- Symbolic performance analysis;
- Type-directed analyses;
- Non-standard interpretations;