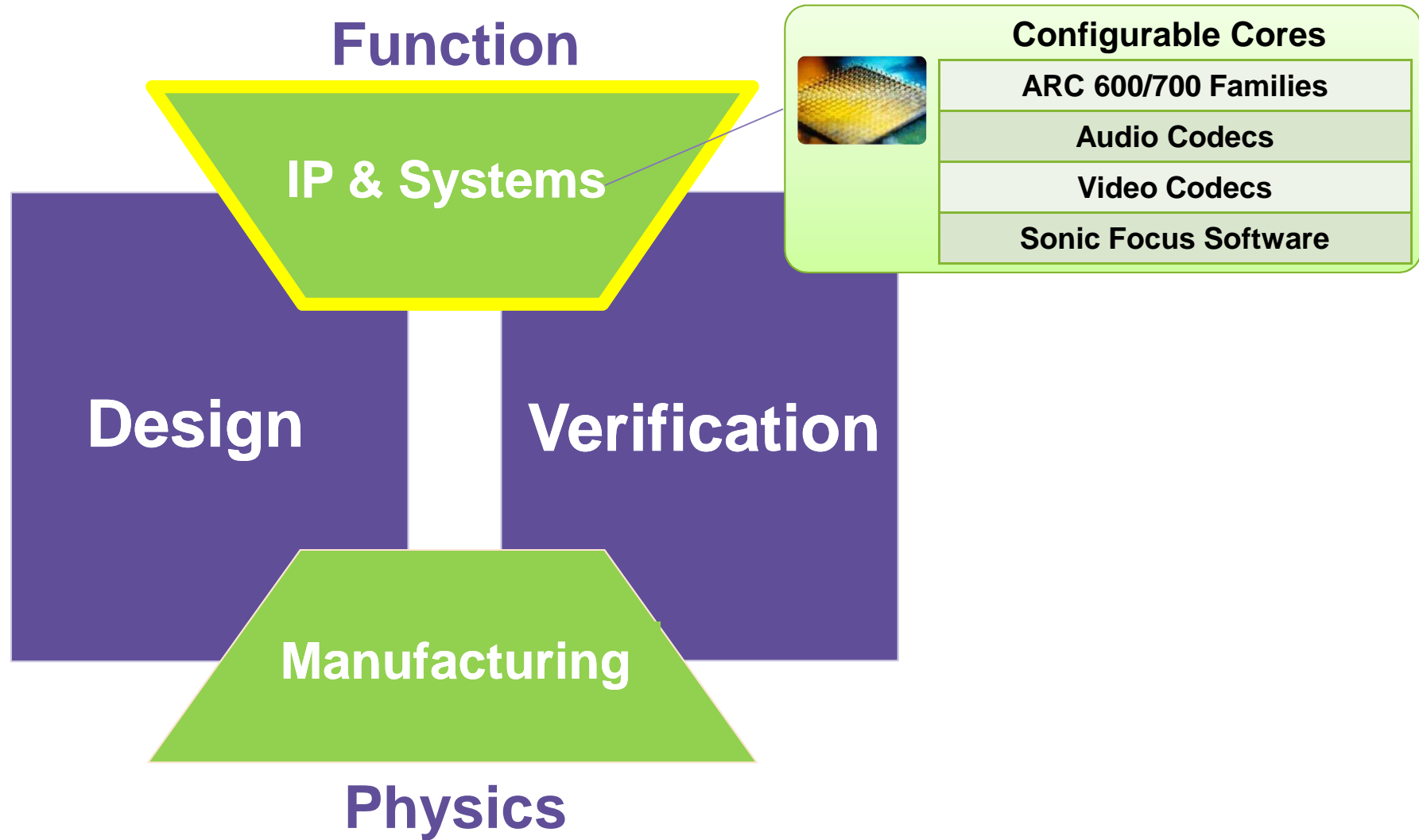


# **Experience with GNU, LINUX, and other Open Source on ARC Processors**

**Portability Is For  
People Who Cannot  
Write New Programs**

ELC-Europe 2010, Cambridge, October 27/28  
Mischa Jonker, Ruud Derwig

# Synopsys & ARC Introduction



# DesignWare ARC Processors

## A History of Customer Success

- #2 supplier of embedded 32-bit Processor IP cores
  - 160+ licensees (7 of the top 10 semis)
  - >550 million ARC-based™ chips shipping annually
  - Thousands of successful customer tapeouts

- Complete Multimedia Solutions

- Configurable & Extendible Technologies to meet your needs

- Full suite of software & hardware development tools

- The Most Size and Power Efficient Cores!

- 1.52 DMIPS/MHz, 0.13mw/MHz, 11.7 DMIPS/mW

TOSHIBA

SanDisk



CVRx



FUJITSU



OKI



ZORAN



Anobit TECHNOLOGIES

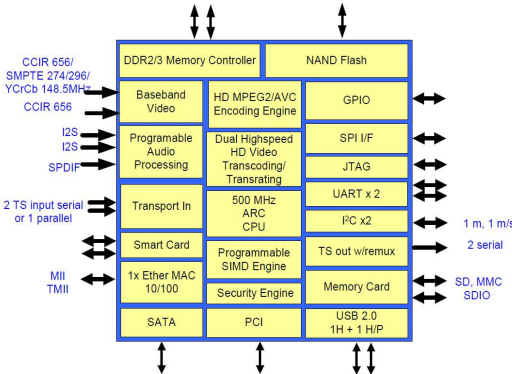


# Some example products ...

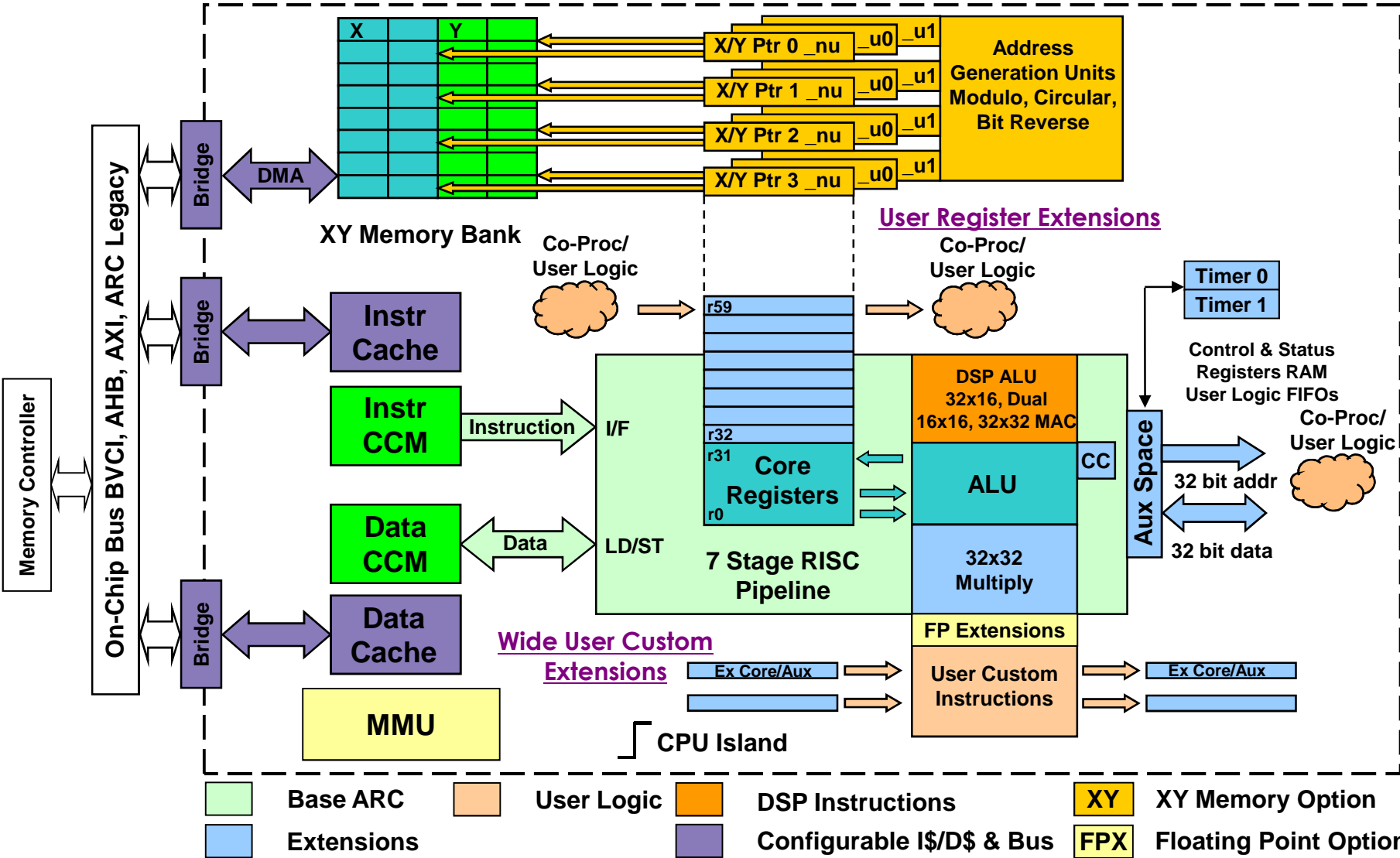
- 2.5" 1080p FULLHD Player, MP4 Player
- 3.5" SATA 1080p FULL HD Network Media Player (based on AMLogic chipset )



- DVR, STB players (based on ViXS chipset)



# DW ARC 7xx – Configurable & Extendable



# DW ARC 7xx – Configurable & Extendable

- Targeting host and application processors: up to 1.2GHz at 40G delivering 1800 DMIPS
- 7 stage scalar, interlocked pipeline, with Dynamic Branch Prediction (with 512 entry branch target address cache)
- 64KB I-cache/D-cache
- MMU with 128 entry 2-way set associative main TLB
- Configurable bus masters (BVCI/AHB/AXI, 32/64 bit)
- “Direct Memory Interface” for instruction and data CCMs
- ARCompact ISA : hybrid 16/32 bit instructions for minimal code size
- DSP extensions and custom instructions: customers can define their own application specific instructions to accelerate

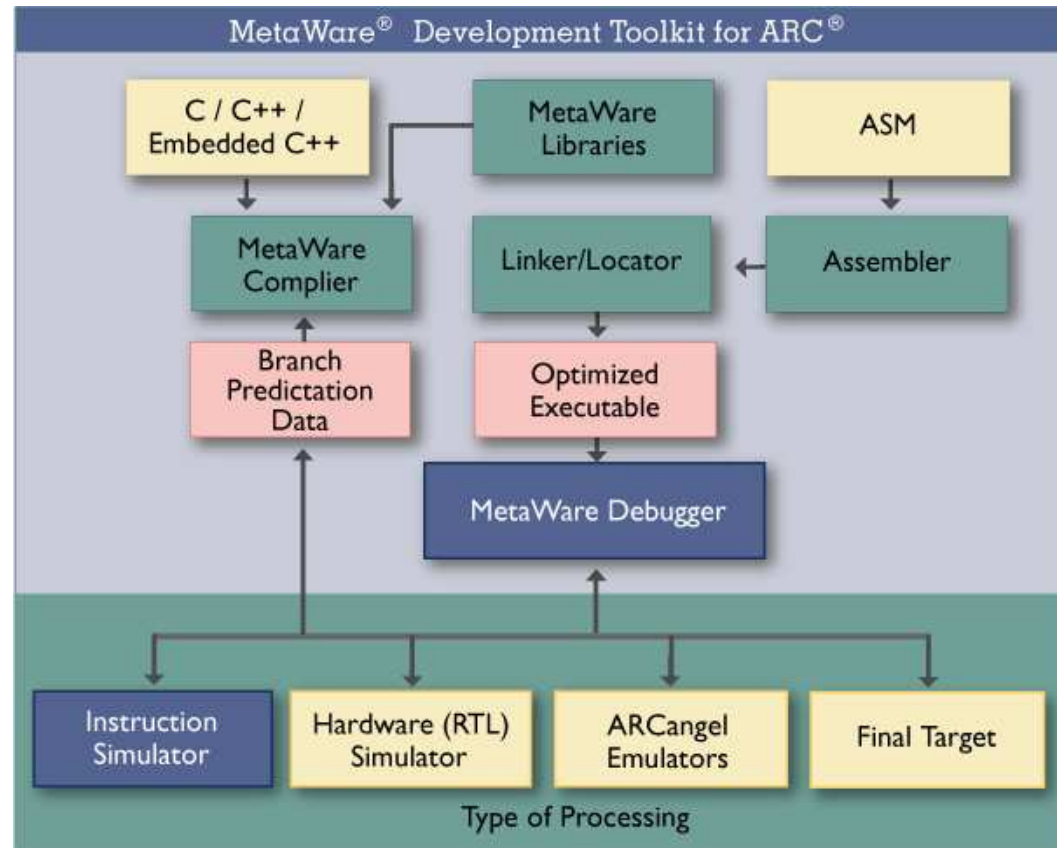
# Overview of porting steps

- Toolchain
- C runtime library
- Kernel
- Userland packages
- Distribution / delivery
- The return path

# Toolchain

- Metaware toolchain
  - Proven technology;
  - Adapted to ARC architecture: makes use of most ARC-specific enhancements;
  - Not very suitable for building Linux, because of usage of GCC extensions:

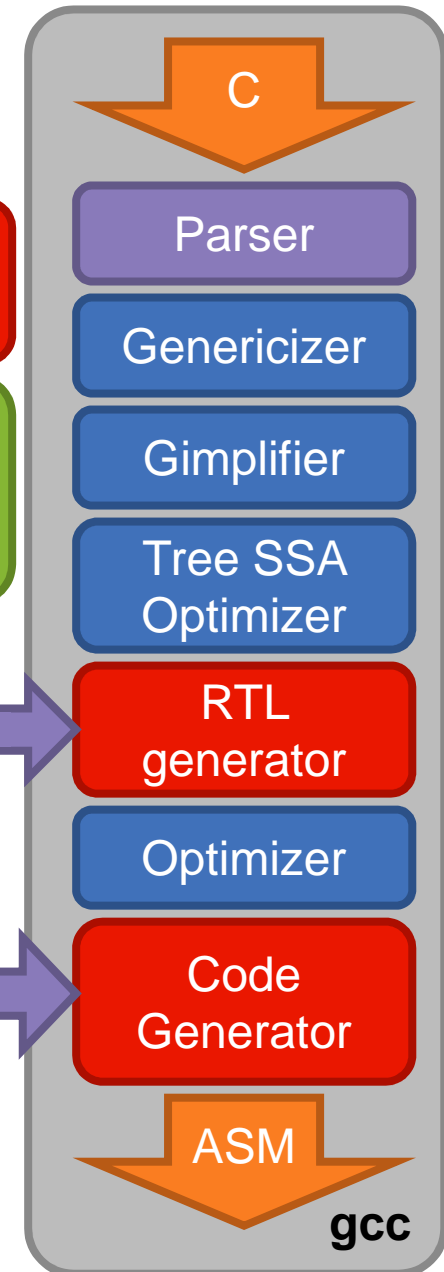
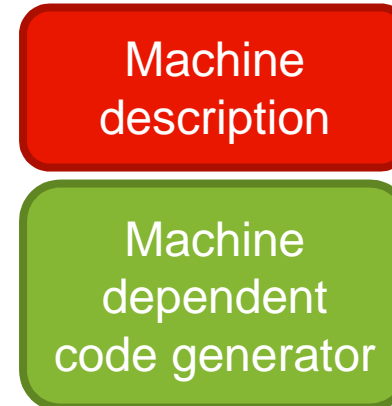
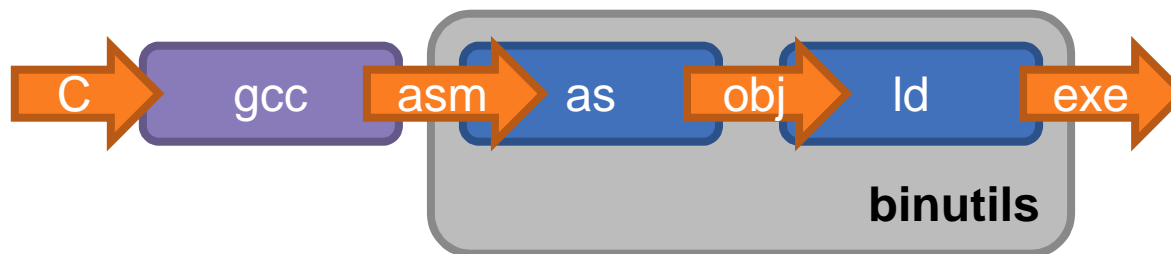
```
switch (major_idx) {  
case 0:          return SCSI_DISK0_MAJOR;  
case 1 ... 7:   return SCSI_DISK1_MAJOR + major_idx - 1;  
case 8 ... 15: return SCSI_DISK8_MAJOR + major_idx - 8;  
default:        BUG();  
                return 0;  
}
```





# Toolchain: porting GCC

- Machine description:
  - **gcc/config/arc/arc.md**: contains templates that convert from an intermediate representation to actual ARC assembly.
  - **gcc/config/arc/arc.c**: the description often uses C functions to assist in generating ASM.
  - **gcc/config/arc/ieee-754**: handlers for software floating point
- Optimization/tuning:
  - **MilePost**: machine learning and iterative feedback mechanism for finding the optimum tuning options for a specific architecture
- Key issues:
  - Correctness of code, performance



# Example

- Brcb instruction: compare and branch:
  - Limited range, when out of range needs to be split into cmp and bcc

```
breq.d r1, 0, .Label  
sub.ne r2, r2, 1
```

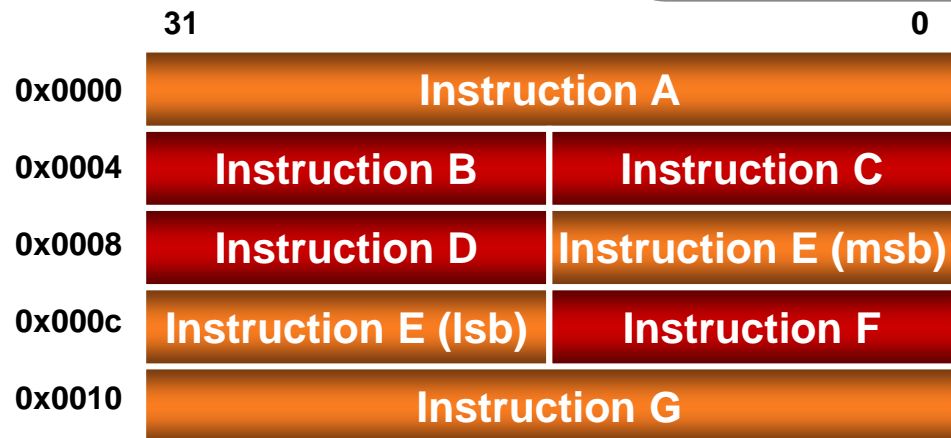
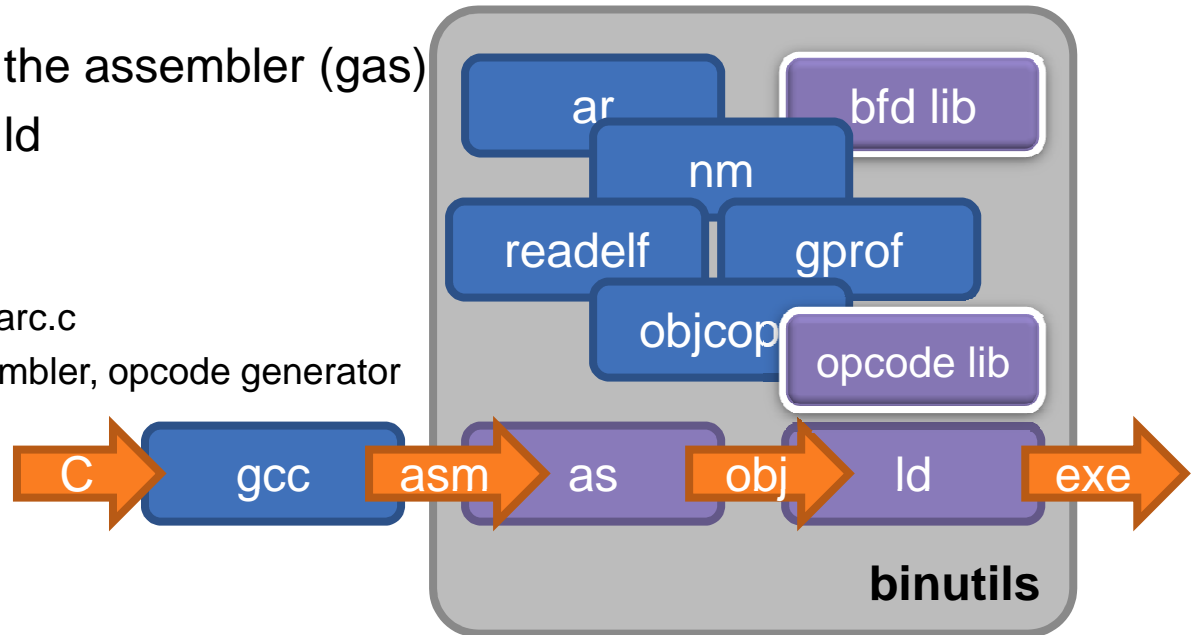


```
cmp    r1, 0  
beq.d  r1, 0, .Label  
sub.ne r2, r2, 1
```

Conditional instruction fails  
because of extra cmp

# Toolchain: porting binutils

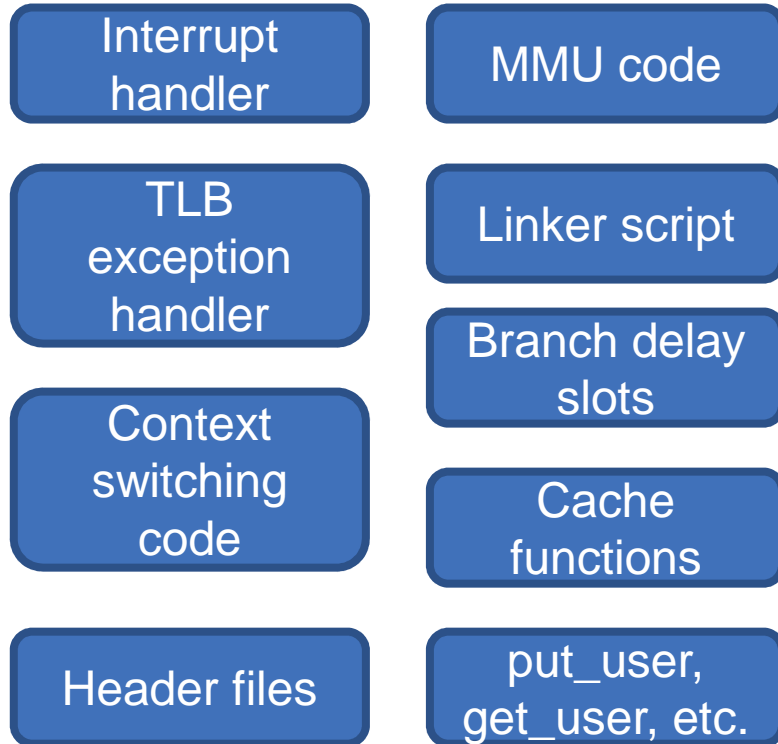
- Adding support for ARC in the assembler (gas)
- Adding support for ARC in ld
  - Adding linker scripts
- But also:
  - BFD library: cpu-arc.c, elf32-arc.c
  - Opcode library: ARC disassembler, opcode generator
- 16/32 bits instructions:
  - Mixed endianness;
  - Unaligned relocations



# Runtime libraries: uClibc

- Just compile and go... not:-(
  - C-runtime entry code
  - Architecture-specific header files
  - Dynamic linker, difference between code/data
    - Relocatable code, little/big endian 16/32 bit
  - System call handlers
  - Hand-optimized memcpy, strcpy, etc.
  - Hand-written implementations for longjmp, but also some system calls like clone()
  - Handlers for atomic operations
  - TLS

# The kernel

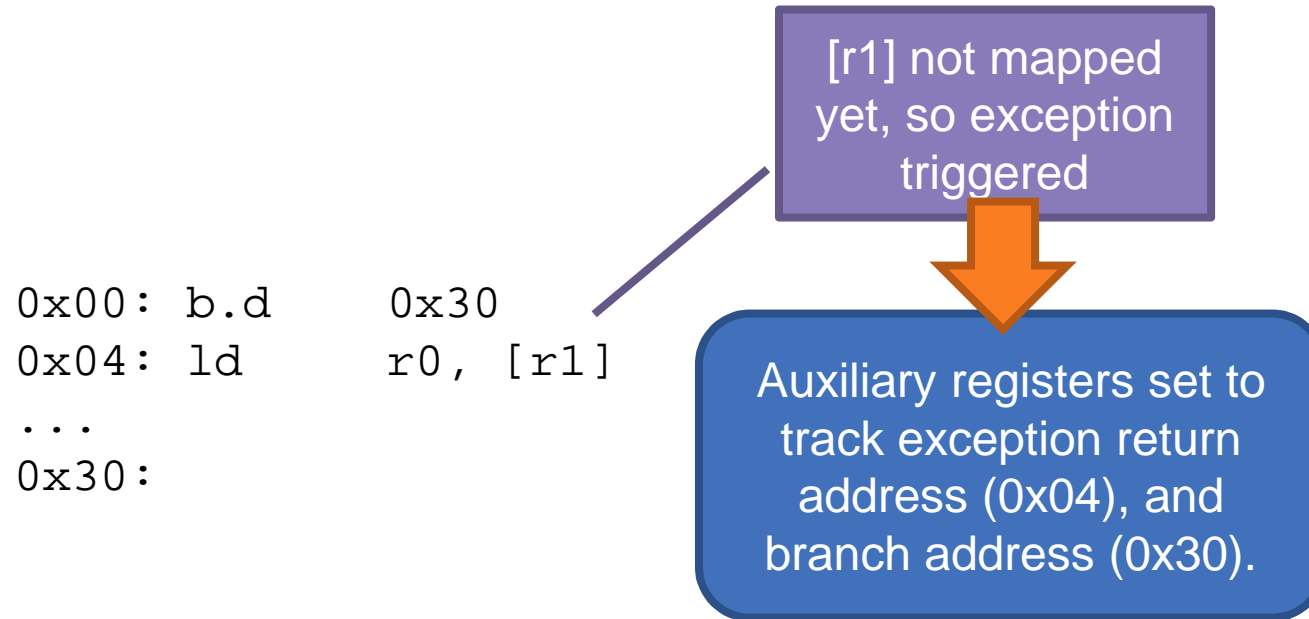


**Architecture specific changes**



**Reuse of generic kernel components**

# Example (branch delay slot):



What happens if we get a task switch now??



*Make sure that complete processor status is saved and restored...*

# Userland

- Alignment issues, hidden assumptions (i.e. 8KB page size)
- Thread local storage → emulation
- Linking sometimes needs tuning with large objects
- Architecture-specific code in userland packages
- Example: Webkit: knows about ARM, but not about ARC

```
// FIXME: perhaps we should have a more abstract macro that indicates when
// going 4 bytes at a time is unsafe
#if CPU(ARM) || CPU(SH4)
    const UChar* stringCharacters = string->characters();
    for (unsigned i = 0; i != length; ++i) {
        if (*stringCharacters++ != *characters++)
            return false;
    }
    return true;
#else
    /* Do it 4-bytes-at-a-time on architectures where it's safe */

    const uint32_t* stringCharacters = reinterpret_cast<const uint32_t*>(string->characters());
    const uint32_t* bufferCharacters = reinterpret_cast<const uint32_t*>(characters);
```

# Distribution / delivery

- Customers expect more than kernel + toolchain
- Many (all) customers have their own preference
  - What flavor to choose?
- There's a lot to leverage from OSS community
- Started with minimal approach:
  - Kernel, toolchain and minimal Root FS on SourceForge;
  - Supporting customers in porting their libraries.
- Will be extended over time
  - Extend distribution by adding packages and libraries



# The return path

- Being a good citizen... or sound business sense?
  - ARC GCC 2.3 and ARC Linux 1.3 (based on Linux 2.6.30 and GCC 4.2.1) available at:  
<http://sourceforge.net/projects/arc-linux/>
- Next steps:
  - Get ARC Linux merged into Linux kernel
  - Learn to play according the OSS community rules

# Future work

- Linux audio/video solutions, including highly optimized codecs
  - ARC can reduce porting effort because of the single processor architecture for both host (ARC Linux) and DSP (ARC Media subsystems).
- Mainlining Linux kernel and tools

# Conclusions

- ARC and Linux work together and form a nice alternative with size, power and configurability benefits
- In general: the further down the chain you get, the easier it gets to port it;
- However, core-specific optimizations and assumptions are often well hidden and require some debugging/porting effort;
- Portability is for people who cannot write new programs; verdict: busted/plausible/confirmed

# SYNOPSYS®

Predictable Success