Bluespec-4
Modules and Type Classes

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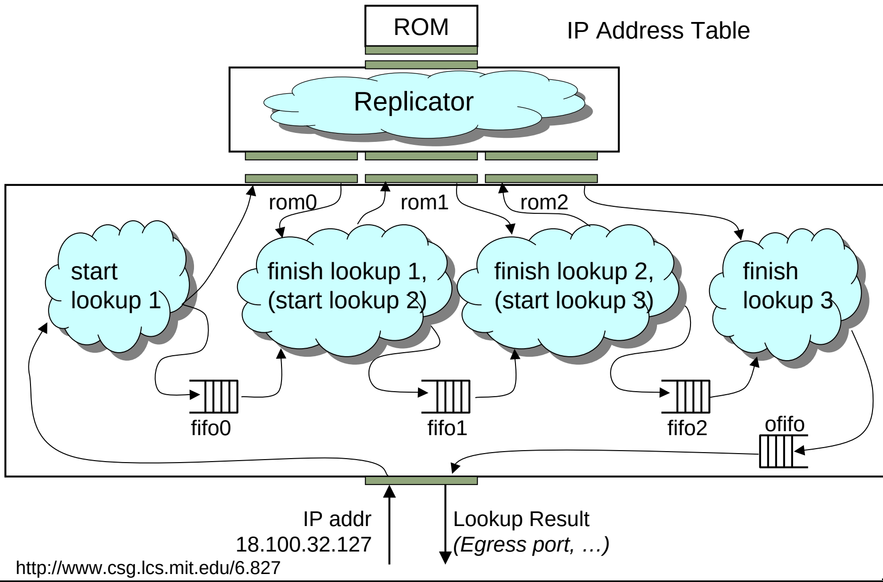
Lecture 20

Outline

- Phase 1 compilation: Flattening the modules ⇐
- Type classes
  - Class Eq
  - Type Bit and Class Bits
  - Type Integer and Class literal
- **`ListN`**: Lists of fixed size

LPM: Straight Pipeline Solution



Bluespec code: Straight pipeline

```
mkLPM :: AsyncROM  lat  LuAddr  LuData -> Module LPM
mkLPM rom =
  module
    (rom0, rom1, rom2) <- mk3ROMports rom

    fifo0 :: FIFO Mid <- mkFIFO
    fifo1 :: FIFO Mid <- mkFIFO
    fifo2 :: FIFO Mid <- mkFIFO
    ofifo :: FIFO LuResult <- mkFIFO

    rules

      ... for Stages 1, 2 and Completion ...

    interface
      -- Stage 0
      luReq ipa = action  rom0.read (zeroExtend ipa[31:16])
                          fifo0.enq (Lookup (ipa << 16))
      luResp    = ofifo.first
      luRespAck = ofifo.deq
```

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Straight pipeline *cont.*

```
data Mid = Lookup IPaddr | Done LuResult
mkLPM rom =
  module
    ... state is rom0, rom1, rom2, fifo0, fifo1, fifo2, ofifo
    rules
      -- Stage 1: lookup, leaf
      when Lookup ipa <- fifo0.first,
           Leaf res <- rom0.result
              ==> action fifo0.deq
                         rom0.ack
                         fifo1.enq (Done res)
      -- Stage 1: lookup, node
      when Lookup ipa <- fifo0.first,
           Node res <- rom0.result
              ==> action fifo0.deq
                         rom0.ack
                         rom1.read (addr+(zeroExt ipa[31:24]))
                         fifo1.enq (Lookup (ipa << 8))
    interface
```


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LPM code structure

```
mkLPM rom =
    module
      (rom0, rom1, rom2) <- mk3ROMports rom
      fifo0 <- mkFIFO
      fifo1 <- mkFIFO
      fifo2 <- mkFIFO
      ofifo <- mkFIFO
      rules
        RuleStage1Leaf(fifo0, fifo1, rom0)
        RuleStage1Node(fifo0, fifo1, rom0, rom1)
        RuleStage2Noop(fifo1, fifo2)
        RuleStage2Leaf(fifo1, fifo2, rom1)
        RuleStage2Node(fifo1, fifo2, rom1, rom2)
        RuleCompletionNoop(fifo2, ofifo)
        RuleCompletionLeaf(fifo2, ofifo, rom2)
        RuleCompletionNode(fifo2, ofifo, rom2)
      interface
          luReq = EluReq(fifo0, rom0)
          luResp = EluResp(ofifo)
          luRespAck = EluRespAck(ofifo)
```

Free variables of the rule

Port replicator code structure

```
mk3ROMports rom =
  module
    tags <- mkSizedFIFO
    let
      mkPort i =
        module
          out <- mkSizedFIFO
          cnt <- mkCounter
          rules
            RuleTags(i, rom, tags, out)
          interface
            read = Eread(i, rom, tags, cnt)
            result = Eresult(out)
            ack = Eack(out, cnt)
    port0 <- mkPort 0        substitute
    port1 <- mkPort 1
    port2 <- mkPort 2
    interface (port0, port1, port2)
```


Port replicator – after step 1

```
mk3ROMports rom =
  module
    tags <- mkSizedFIFO
    port0 <-
        module
          out <- mkSizedFIFO
          cnt <- mkCounter
          rules
            RuleTags(0, rom, tags, out)
          interface
            read = Eread(0, rom, tags, cnt)
            result = Eresult(out)
            ack = Eack(out, cnt)

    port1 <- ...similarly...
    port2 <- ...similarly...
    interface (port0, port1, port2)
```

Step 2: Flatten the module *renaming bound variables*

Port replicator – after step 2

```
mk3ROMports rom =
  module
    tags <- mkSizedFIFO

    out0 <- mkSizedFIFO
    cnt0 <- mkCounter
    rules
       RuleTags(0, rom, tags, out0)
    let port0 = interface
                     read = Eread(0, rom, tags, cnt0)
                     result = Eresult(out0)
                     ack = Eack(out0, cnt0)

    port1 <- ...similarly...
    port2 <- ...similarly...
    interface (port0, port1, port2)
```


Port replicator – final step

```
mk3ROMports rom =
  module
    tags <- mkSizedFIFO
    out0 <- mkSizedFIFO ;  cnt0 <- mkCounter
    out1 <- mkSizedFIFO ;  cnt1 <- mkCounter
    out2 <- mkSizedFIFO ;  cnt2 <- mkCounter
    rules
       RuleTags(0, rom, tags, out0)
       RuleTags(1, rom, tags, out1)
       RuleTags(2, rom, tags, out2)
    let port0 = interface
                     read = Eread(0, rom, tags, cnt0)
                     result = Eresult(out0)
                     ack = Eack(out0, cnt0)
        port1 = interface
                     read = Eread(1, rom, tags, cnt1)
                     ...
        port2 = interface ...
    interface (port0, port1, port2)
```

Next step: substitute mk3ROMports into mkLPM

Port replicator call

```
(rom0, rom1, rom2) <- mk3ROMports rom

tags <- mkSizedFIFO
out0 <- mkSizedFIFO ;  cnt0 <- mkCounter
out1 <- mkSizedFIFO ;  cnt1 <- mkCounter
out2 <- mkSizedFIFO ;  cnt2 <- mkCounter
rules
   RuleTags(0, rom, tags, out0)
   RuleTags(1, rom, tags, out1)
   RuleTags(2, rom, tags, out2)
let port0 = interface
                read = Eread(0, rom, tags, cnt0)
                result = Eresult(out0)
                ack = Eack(out0, cnt0)
    port1 = interface ...
    port2 = interface ...

    (rom0, rom1, rom2) = (port0, port1, port2)
```

substitutue
for ports
next

After Port replicator call susbtitution

```
(rom0, rom1, rom2) <- mk3ROMports rom
```

```
tags <- mkSizedFIFO
out0 <- mkSizedFIFO ;  cnt0 <- mkCounter
out1 <- mkSizedFIFO ;  cnt1 <- mkCounter
out2 <- mkSizedFIFO ;  cnt2 <- mkCounter
rules
   RuleTags(0, rom, tags, out0)
   RuleTags(1, rom, tags, out1)
   RuleTags(2, rom, tags, out2)
let rom0 = interface
                read = Eread(0, rom, tags, cnt0)
                result = Eresult(out0)
                ack = Eack(out0, cnt0)
    rom1 = interface ...
    rom2 = interface ...
```

LPM code after flattening

```
mkLPM rom =
    module
       tags <- mkSizedFIFO;
       out0 <- mkSizedFIFO;  cnt0 <- mkCounter;
       out1 <- mkSizedFIFO;  cnt1 <- mkCounter;
       out2 <- mkSizedFIFO;  cnt2 <- mkCounter;
       fifo0 <- mkFIFO; fifo1 <- mkFIFO; fifo2 <- mkFIFO;
       ofifo <- mkFIFO;
       rules
         RuleTags(0, rom, tags, out0)...
       let rom0 = interface
                     read = Eread(0, rom, tags, cnt0)
                     result = Eresult(out0)
                     ack = Eack(out0, cnt0)
           rom1 = interface ... ; rom2 = interface ...
         RuleStage1Leaf(fifo0, fifo1, rom0)...
        interface
           luReq = EluReq(fifo0, rom0)
           luResp = EluResp(ofifo)
           luRespAck = EluRespAck(ofifo)
```


Outline

- Phase 1 compilation: Flattening the modules √
- Type classes ⇐
  - Class Eq
  - Type Bit and Class Bits
  - Type Integer and Class literal
- **`ListN`**: Lists of fixed size

Type classes

- Type classes may be seen as a systematic mechanism for *overloading*
  - Overloading: using a common name for similar, but conceptually distinct operations
  - Example:
    - `n1 < n2` where n1 and n2 are integers
    - `s1 < s2` where s1 and s2 are strings
  - *Distinct*: integer "<" and string "<" (using, say, lexicographic ordering) may not have anything to do with each other. In particular, their implementations are likely to be totally different
  - *Similar*: integer "<" and string "<" may share some common properties, such as
    - transitivity (a < b and b < c ➔ a < c)
    - irreflexivity (a < b ➔ not b < a)

Type classes

- A type class is a collection of types, all of which share a common set of operations with similar type signatures
- Examples:
  - All types t in the "Eq" class have equality and inequality operations:

```
class Eq t where
  (==) :: t -> t -> Bool
  (/=) :: t -> t -> Bool
```

  - All types t and n in the "Bits" class have operations to convert objects of type t into bit vectors of size n and back:

```
class Bits t n where
  pack   :: t -> Bit n
  unpack :: Bit n -> t
```

How does a type become a member of a class?

- Membership is not automatic: a type has to be declared to be an *instance* of a class, and implementations of the corresponding operations must be supplied
  - Until t is a member of Eq, you cannot use the "==" operation on values of type t
  - Until t is a member of Bits, you cannot store them in hardware state elements like registers, memories and FIFOs
- The general way to do this is with an "**`instance`**" declaration
- A frequent shortcut is to use a "**`deriving`**" clause when declaring a type

The Bits class

- Example:

```
data Day = Sun | Mon | Tue | Wed | Thu | Fri | Sat
         deriving (Bits)
```

- The "deriving" clause
  - Declares type Day to be an instance of the Bits class
  - Defines the two associated functions

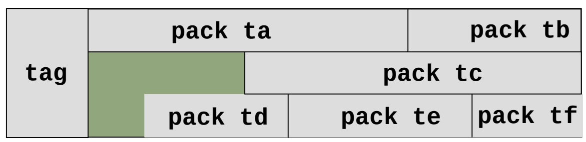
```
pack   :: Day -> Bit 3
unpack :: Bit 3 -> Day
```

"deriving (Bits)" for algebraic types

- Given an algebraic type such as:

```
data T = C0 ta tb | C1 tc | C2 td te tf
        deriving (Bits)
```

the canonical "pack" function created by "deriving (Bits)" produces packings as follows:



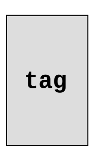
where "tag" is 0 for C0, 1 for C1, and 2 for C2, and has enough bits to represent C2

"deriving (Bits)" for algebraic types

- Thus, for:

```
data Day = Sun | Mon | Tue | Wed | Thu | Fri | Sat
          deriving (Bits)
```

the canonical "pack" function produces:



where "tag" is 0 for Sun, 1 for Mon, ..., 6 for Sat, and is a Bit 3

Class "(Bits)" for algebraic types

- What if we had to inter-operate with hardware that used a different representation (e.g., 0-5 for M-Sa and 6 for Su)?
  - We use an explicit "instance" decl. instead of "deriving"

```
data Day = Sun | Mon | Tue | Wed | Thu | Fri | Sat

instance Bits Day 3 where
    pack Sun = 6
    pack Mon = 0
    ...
    pack Sat = 5

    unpack 0 = Mon
    ...
    unpack 6 = Sun
```

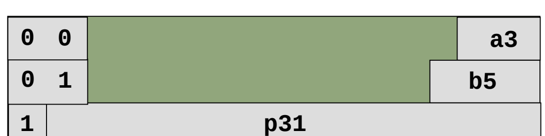

Class "(Bits)" for algebraic types

- Explicit "instance" decls. may also permit more efficient packing

```
data T = A (Bit 3) | B (Bit 5) | Ptr (Bit 31)

instance Bits T 32 where
  pack (A a3)    = (00)::(Bit 2) ++ (zeroExtend a3)
  pack (B b5)    = (01)::(Bit 2) ++ (zeroExtend b5)
  pack (Ptr p31) = (1)::(Bit 1) ++ p31

  ...
  unpack ...
```



"deriving (Bits)" for structs

- The canonical "pack" function simply bit-concatenates the packed versions of the fields:

```
struct PktHdr =
    node    :: Bit 6          -- NodeID
    port    :: Bit 5          -- PortID
    cos     :: Bit 3          -- CoS
    dp      :: Bit 2          -- DropPrecedence
    ecn     :: Bool
    res     :: Reserved 1
    length  :: Bit 14         -- PacketLength
    crc     :: Bit 32
  deriving (Bits)
```

Bit 6	Bit 5	Bit 3	...

Class "Eq"

- Class "Eq" contains the equality (==) and inequality (/=) operators
- "deriving (Eq)" will generate the natural versions of these operators automatically
  - Are the tags equal?
  - And, if so, are the corresponding fields equal?
- An "instance" declaration may be used for other meanings of equality, e.g.,
  - "two pointers are equal if their bottom 20 bits are equal"
  - "two values are equal if they hash to the same address"

Type "Integer" and class "Literal"

- The type "Integer" refers to pure, unbounded, mathematical integers
  - and, hence, Integer is *not* in class Bits, which can only represent bounded quantities
  - Integers are used only as compile time entities

- The class "Literal" contains a function:

```
fromInteger :: Integer -> t
```


Class "Literal"

- Types such as (Bit n), (Int n), (Uint n) are all members of class Literal
  - Thus,

```
(fromInteger 523) :: Bit 13
```

will represent the number 523 as a 13-bit quantity

- This is how all literal numbers in the program text, such as "0" or "1", or "23", or "523" are treated, i.e., they use the systematic overloading mechanism to convert them to the desired type

Type classes for numeric types

- More generally, type classes can be seen as *constraints* on types
- Examples:
  - For all numeric types t1, t2, t3 in the "Add" class, the value of t3 is the sum of the values of t1 and t2.
  - For all numeric types t1, t2 in the "Log" class, the value of t2 is large enough that a (Bit t2) value can represent values in the range 0 to valueOf t1-1
- These classes are used to represent/derive relationships between various "sizes" in a piece of hardware

Type classes for numeric types

- Example: bit concatenation:

```
(++) :: (Add n m k) => Bit n -> Bit m -> Bit k
```

and its inverse:

```
split :: (Add n m k) => Bit k -> (Bit n,Bit m)
```

Type classes for numeric types

- Example: a lookup table containing up to *n* elements, each of type *t*
  - Suppose we store the elements in an array of *n* locations. An index into the array needs $k = \log_2(n)$ bits to represent values in the range 0 to n-1

```
mkTable :: (Log n k) => Table n t
mkTable =
    module
        a :: Array (Bit k) t
        a <- mkArrayFull

        index :: Reg (Bit k)
        index <- mkRegU
        ...
```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The type ListN

- Unlike the type "List t", which represents a list of zero or more elements of type t, the type
  ListN n t
  represents a list of exactly n elements of type t
- Advantage over List:
  - Can be converted into bits & wires, stored in registers and FIFOs, etc., since size is known
  - Can assert exactly how many items there are, e.g., "The arbiter module has a list of 16 interfaces"
- Disadvantage:
  - Cannot write recursive programs on ListN, if the size of the list keeps changing from call-to-call.
  - Alleviated by a rich library of functions like map, foldl, zip, ... where the size transformation is known (e.g., map preserves length)

Examples of ListN functions

- map preserves length

```
map :: (a->b) -> ListN n a -> ListN n b
```

- foldl's result has nothing to do with the input list's length

```
foldl :: (b->a->b) -> b -> ListN n a -> b
```

- genList creates a list 1..n, but does not need an argument telling it about n!
  - The compiler figures it out from the type

```
genList :: ListN n Integer
```

Examples of ListN functions *cont.*

- Conversion to and from ListN and List

```
toList :: ListN n a -> List a

toListN :: List a -> ListN n a
```