

# SPU wrangling job management and debugging

jonathan garrett

[jonny@insomniacgames.com](mailto:jonny@insomniacgames.com)

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# introduction

- SPU system management at Insomniac
  - job-manager (PPU and GPU jobs)
  - job-manager debugging help
  - SPU debugging in general
  - debugging case studies

# job-manager

- basic job-manager (small - less than 2k)
- just loads jobs onto specific SPUs
- launched at game start
  - hogs SPU – doesn't yield
  - overwrites anything residing on SPU from init
  - most of local-store available

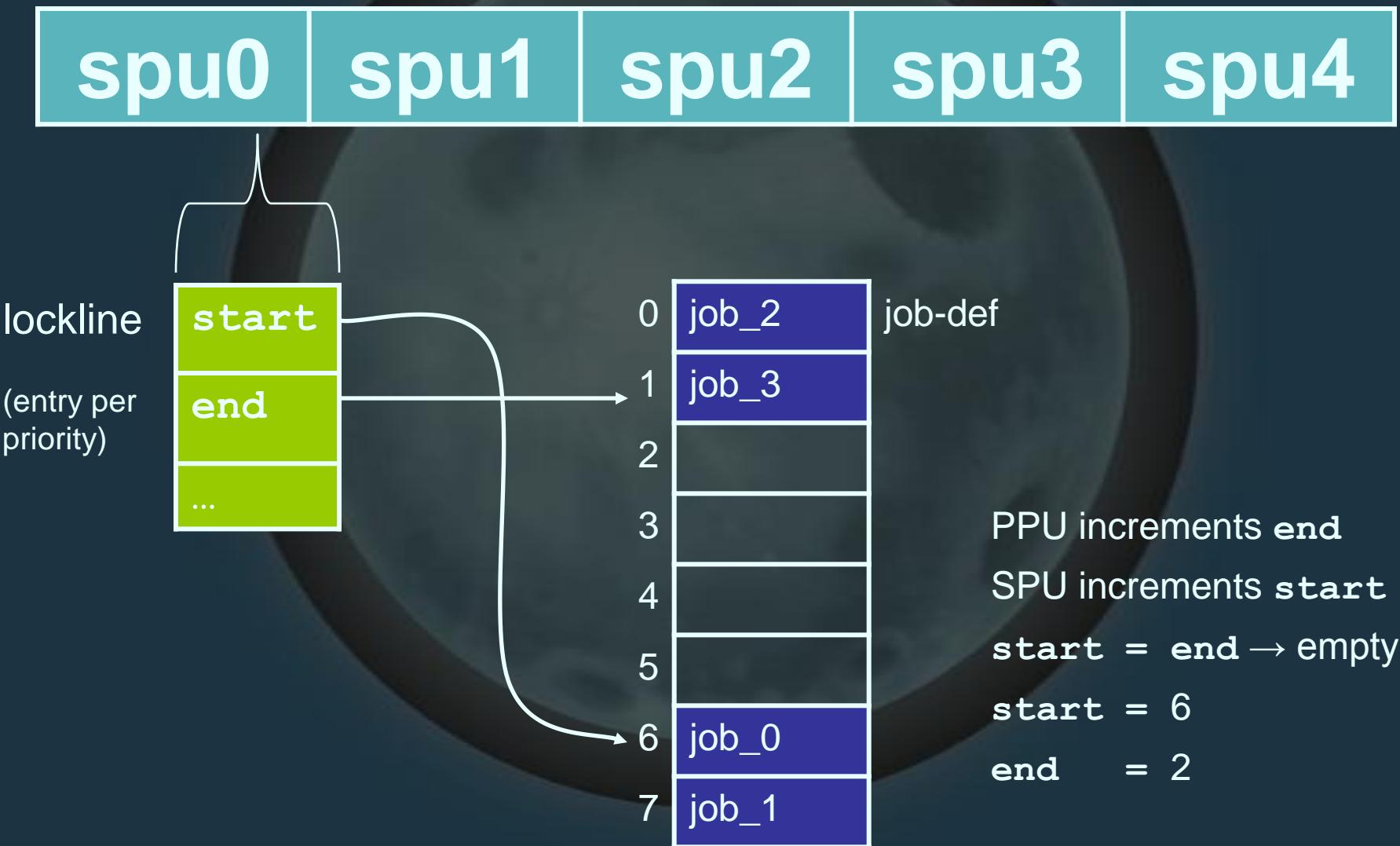
# job-manager

- jobs have large granularity (whole system)
  - sub-job management up to individual system
  - load-balancing up to individual system
- we only use a couple of middleware modules
  - libs – driver code is in our system

# job-manager

- jobs processed in submission-order
  - simple 3-level priority scheme
- ring-buffer per SPU
  - PPU adds a job to a specific queue
- support for GPU triggered jobs
  - PPU adds job to highest priority queue
  - GPU triggers - sync primitive to hold up
- uses lockline to avoid busy-waiting

# job-manager – job-list



# job-manager job-triggering

- busy waiting:

```
while(1)
{
    dma in ring_buffer_end from PPU
    sync dma

    if (ring_buffer_start != ring_buffer_end)
    {
        break; // we have new job
    }

    delay(); ← spin
}

// grab job at ring_buffer_start

ring_buffer_start = ((ring_buffer_start + 1) & ring_buffer_size_mask);
dma out ring_buffer_start to PPU

// process job
```

# job-manager job-triggering

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# job-manager job-triggering

- lockline waiting
  - dma 128-bytes (ring-buffer) from PPU and make a *reservation* on that address
  - process new job as appropriate
  - wait for reservation-lost event
    - SPU blocks on **rdch**
    - *sleeps* until PPU / GPU writes to reserved address
  - avoids repeated bus access

# job-manager job-triggering

- lockline waiting:

```
while(1)
{
    dma_llar ring_buffer_end from PPU
    sync dma_llar

    if (ring_buffer_start != ring_buffer_end)
    {
        break; // we have new job
    }

    wait_reservation_lost(); ← block till written (PPU / GPU write)
}

// grab job at ring_buffer_start

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# job-manager – GPU interaction

- GPU renders frame-deferred
- SPU job issued in update-frame – runs during next frame
- GPU can write 16-bytes to main memory
- triggers SPU to process new job
- SPU job end triggers GPU semaphore to continue

# job-manager – GPU interaction

PPU	update 0	...	...	...	...
GPU	...	render 0	...	...	...
TV	...	...	display 0	...	...
SPU	...	...	...	...	...

# job-manager – GPU interaction

PPU	update 0	...	...	...	...
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TV	...	...	display 0	...	...
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# job-manager – GPU interaction

PPU	update 0	update 1	...	...	...
GPU	...	render 0	render 1	...	...
TV	...	...	display 0	display 1	...
SPU	...	assist 0	assist 1	...	...

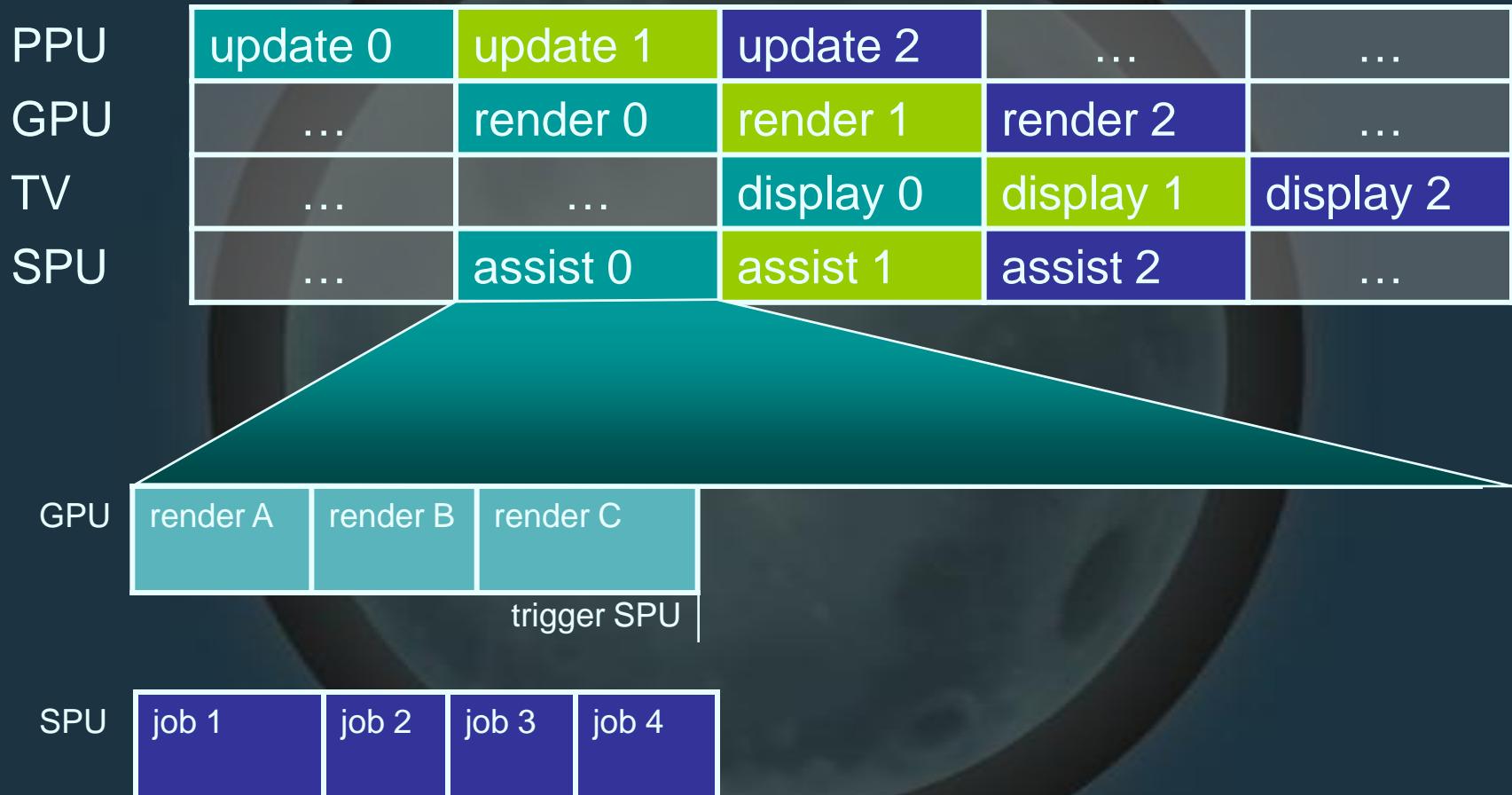
# job-manager – GPU interaction

PPU	update 0	update 1	update 2	...	...
GPU	...	render 0	render 1	render 2	...
TV	...	...	display 0	display 1	display 2
SPU	...	assist 0	assist 1	assist 2	...

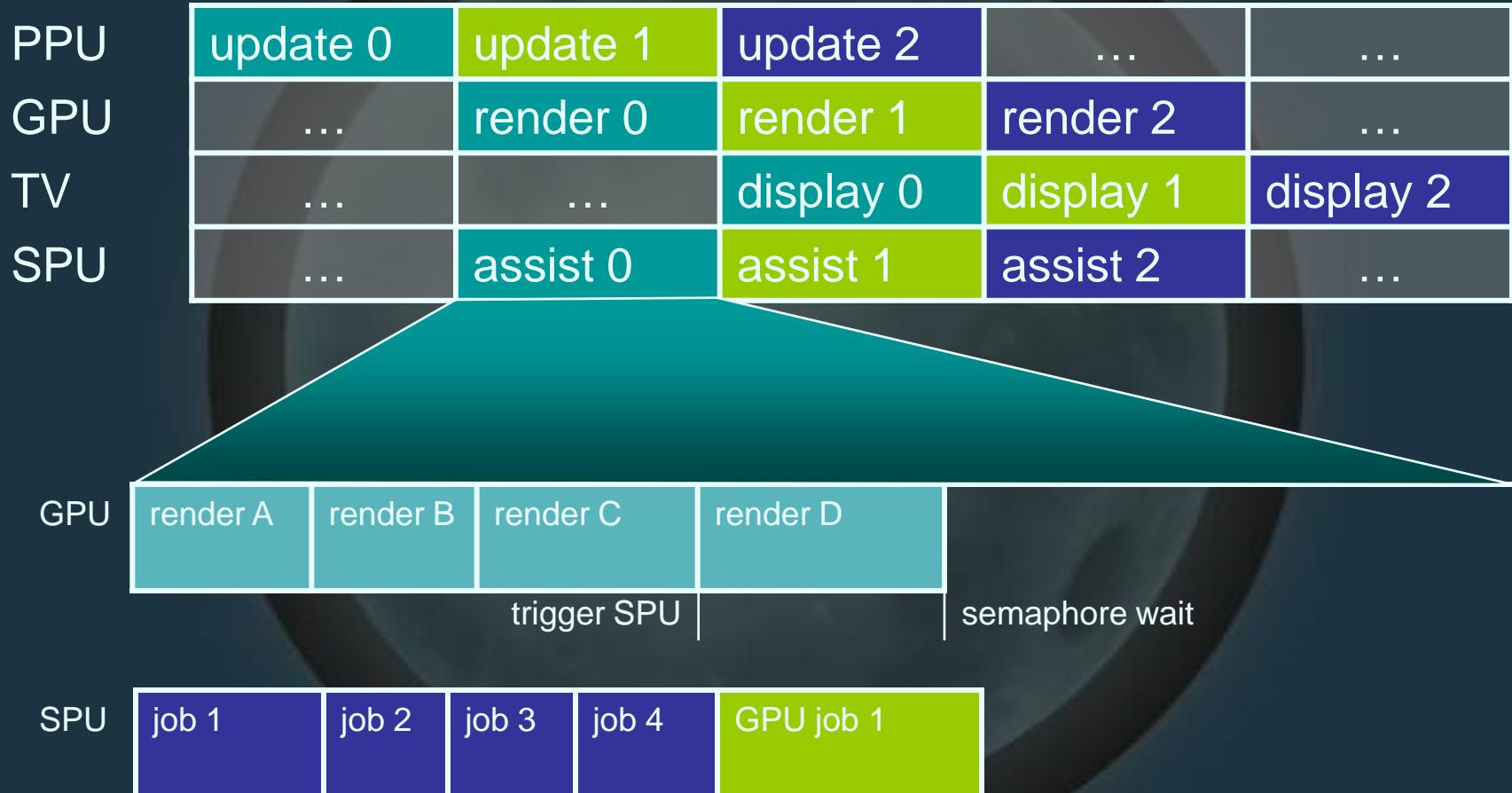
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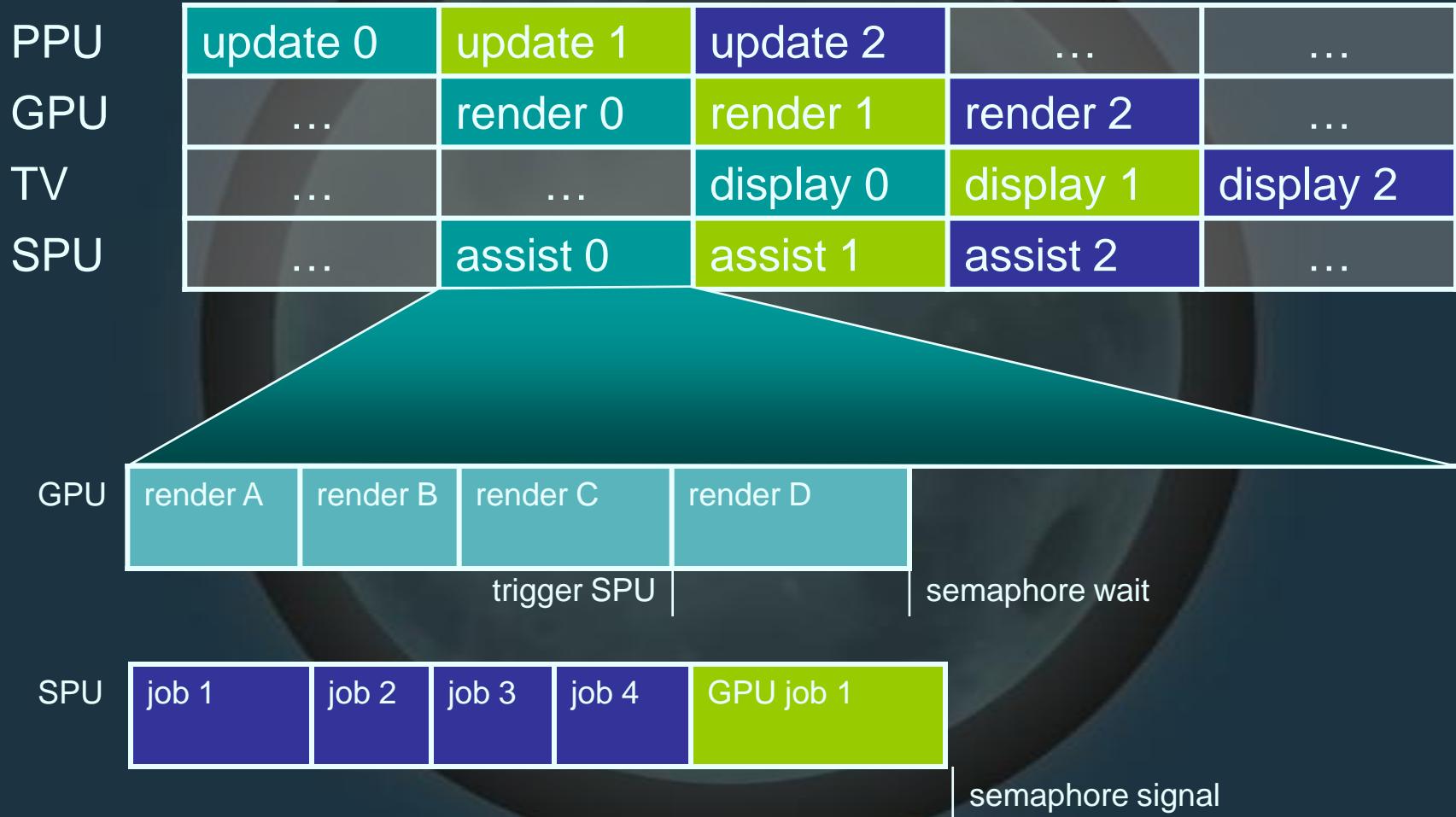
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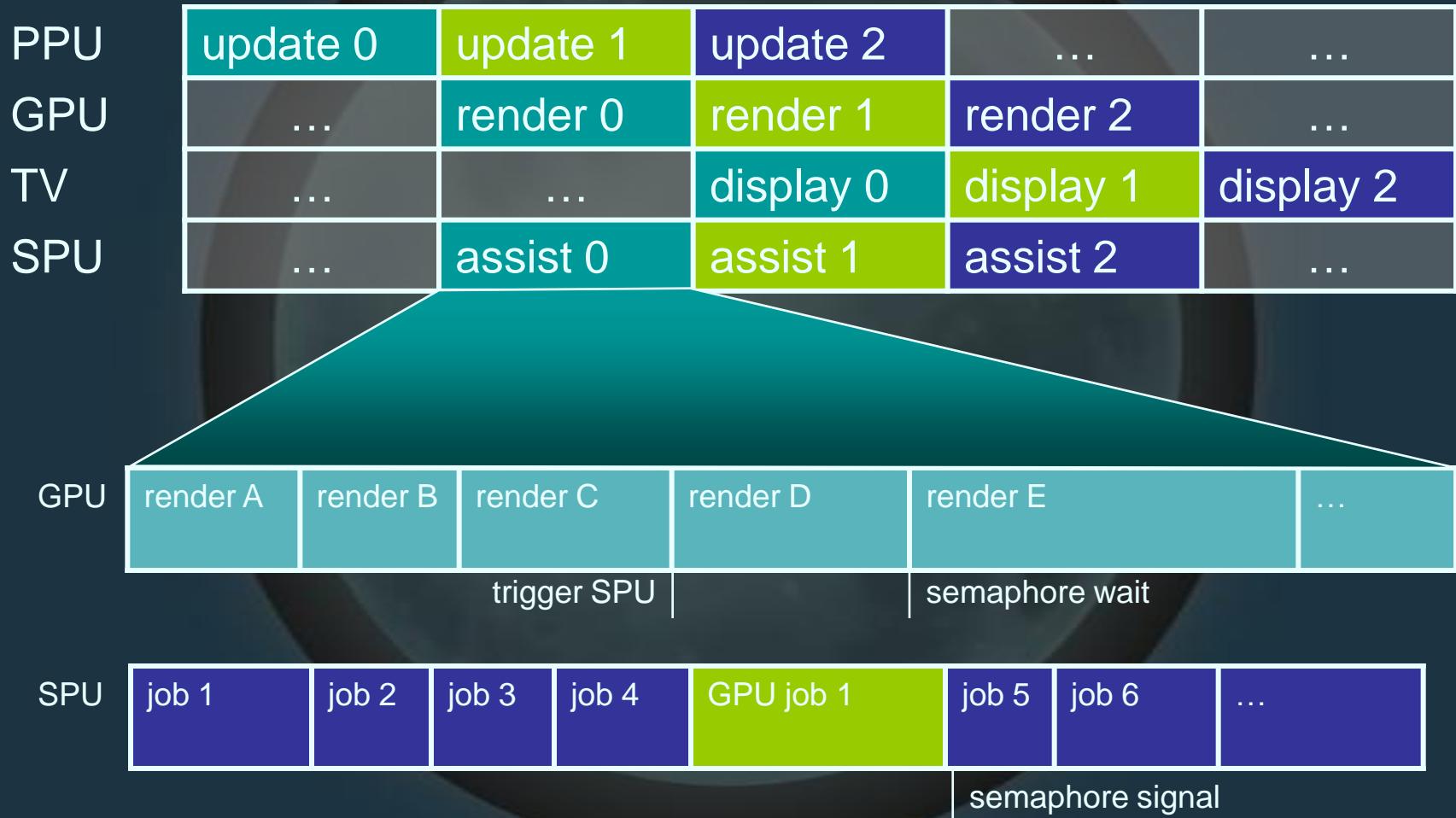
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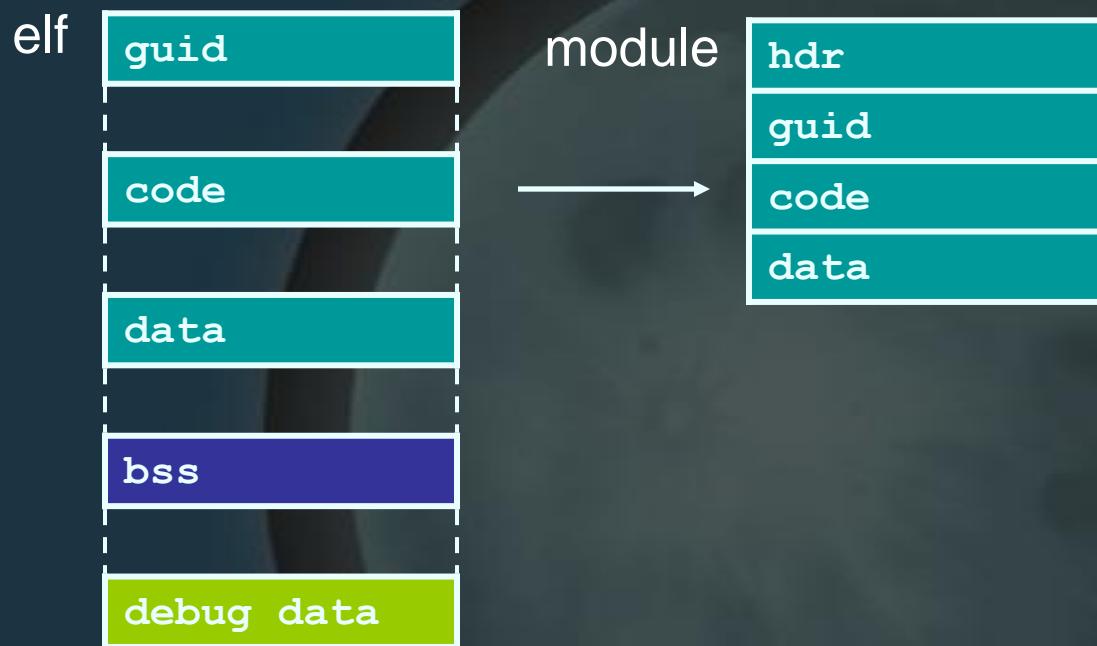


# SPU elf



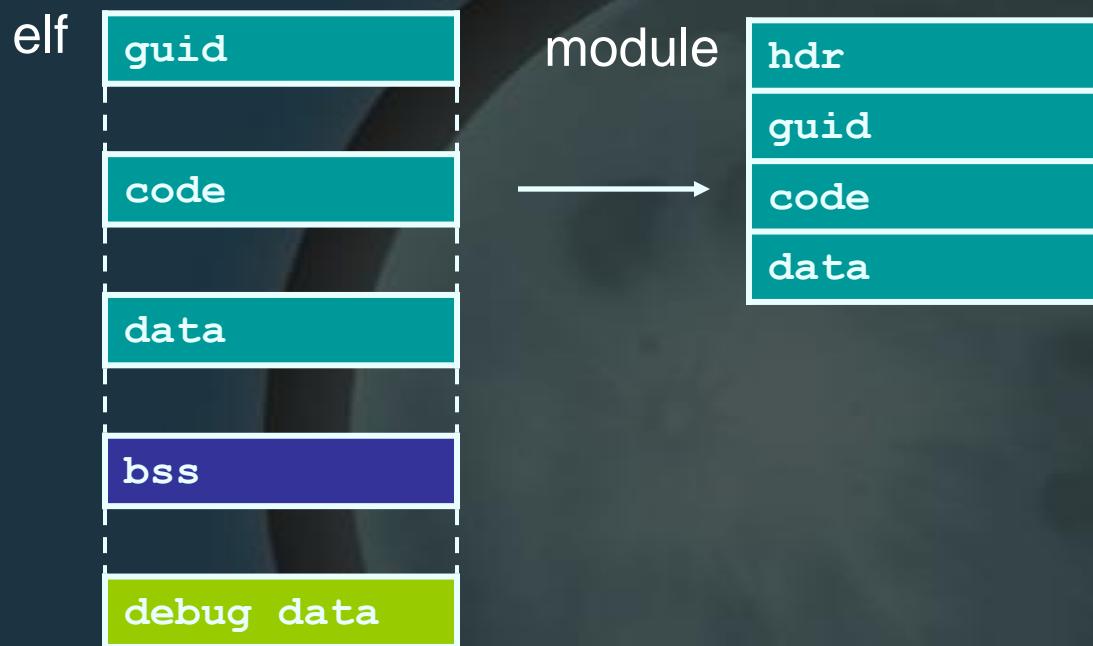
- linker outputs SPU elf (used by debugger)
- **spu-objcopy** to stripped block
- **ppu-objcopy** to output PPU linkable OBJ
- loader dmas block and clears bss

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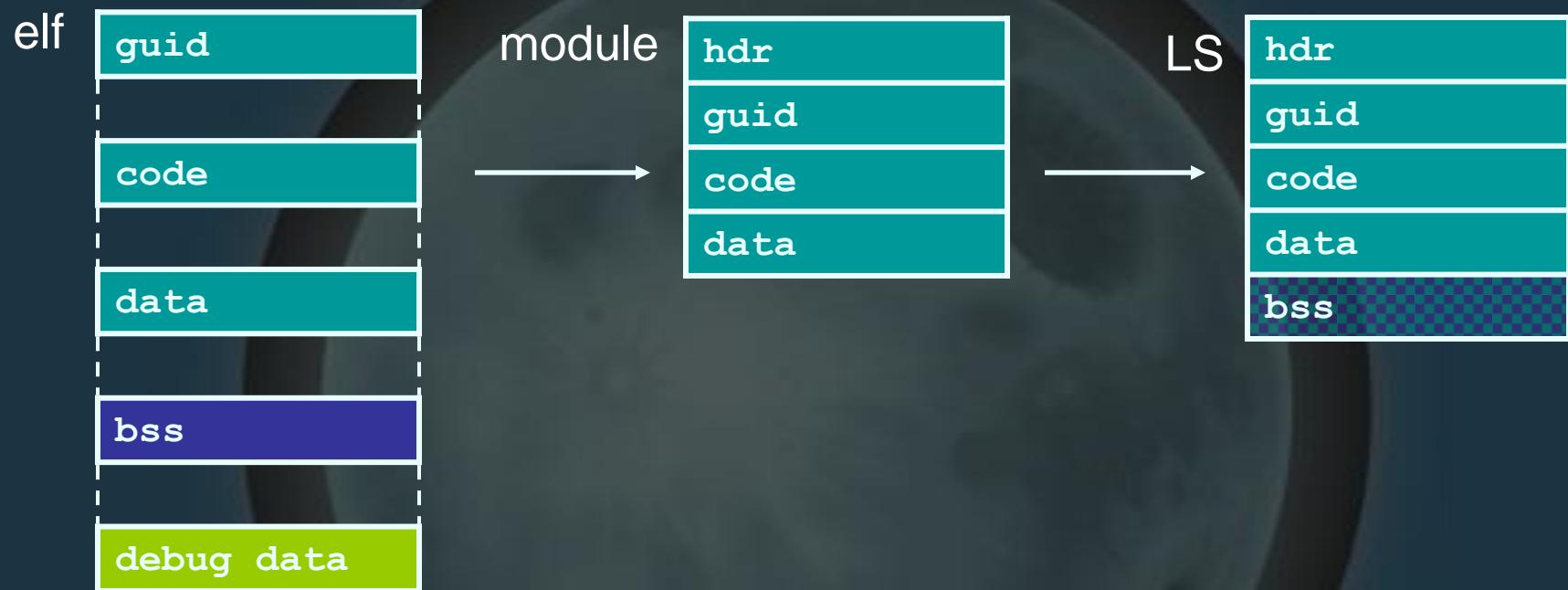
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# job-manager

- lives at top 2k of memory
  - jobs have LS access from `0x100` → `0x3f800`
- standard DMA calls can be used
  - free use of DMA tags - system uses 30 and 31
  - jobs can use these but may stall on a system DMA
- system handles job `start` / `stop` profile trace
  - api allows jobs to emit more trace packets (shaders)
  - support for profiler-tool trace visualization

# job-manager

- user-specified stack-size
- or defaults to be from module-end to loader-start
- remaining LS used as a work-buffer
  - api to query base/size

# job-def

- **job-def** struct defines a job

u16	m_ls;	// LS load address
u16	m_size;	total LS size
u16	m_dma_size;	// dma_size >> 2
u16	m_bss;	bss LS address
u16	m_bss_size;	bss size
u16	m_entry;	module entry
u16	m_stack_size;	// stack_size >> 2
u16	m_flags;	misc flags
qword	m_params_a;	// JobMain parameters
qword	m_params_b;	

- first block from SPU elf hdr (custom link-script)
- second block at runtime

# job-manager – LS layout



# job-manager – LS layout



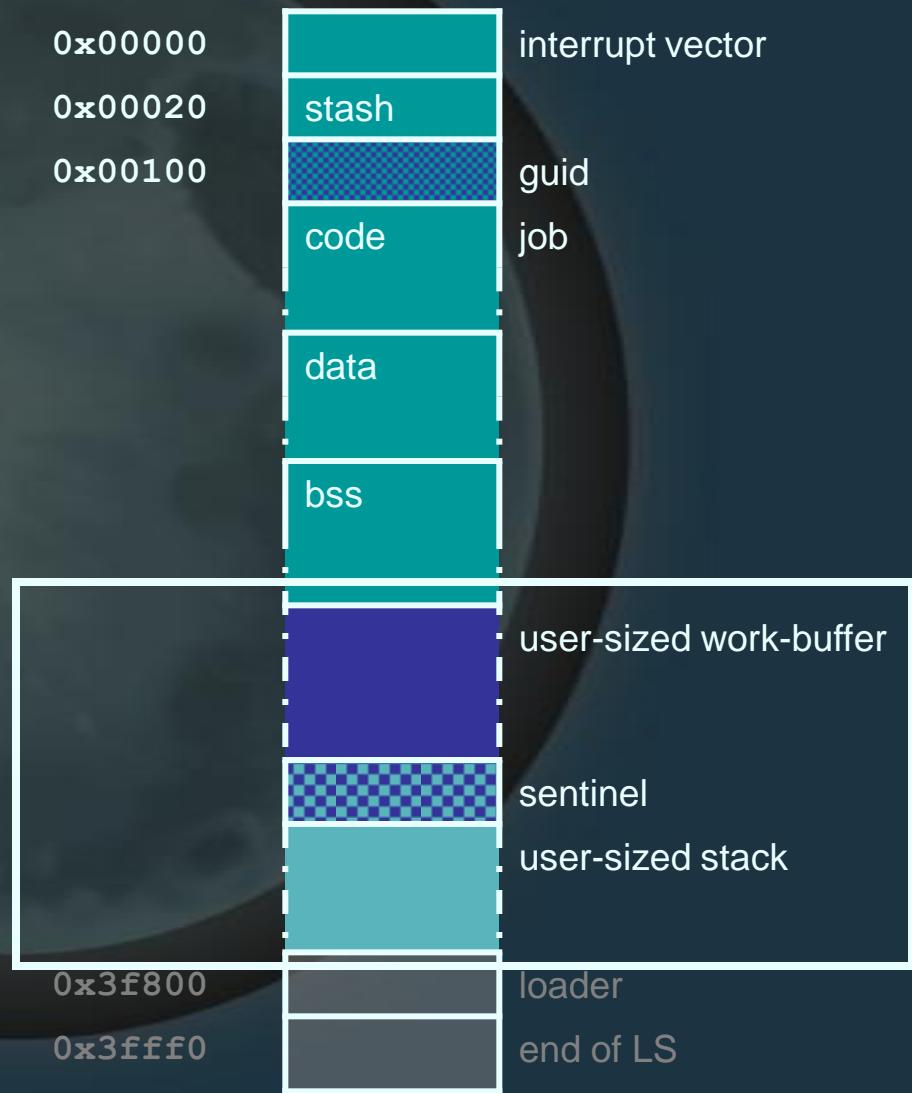
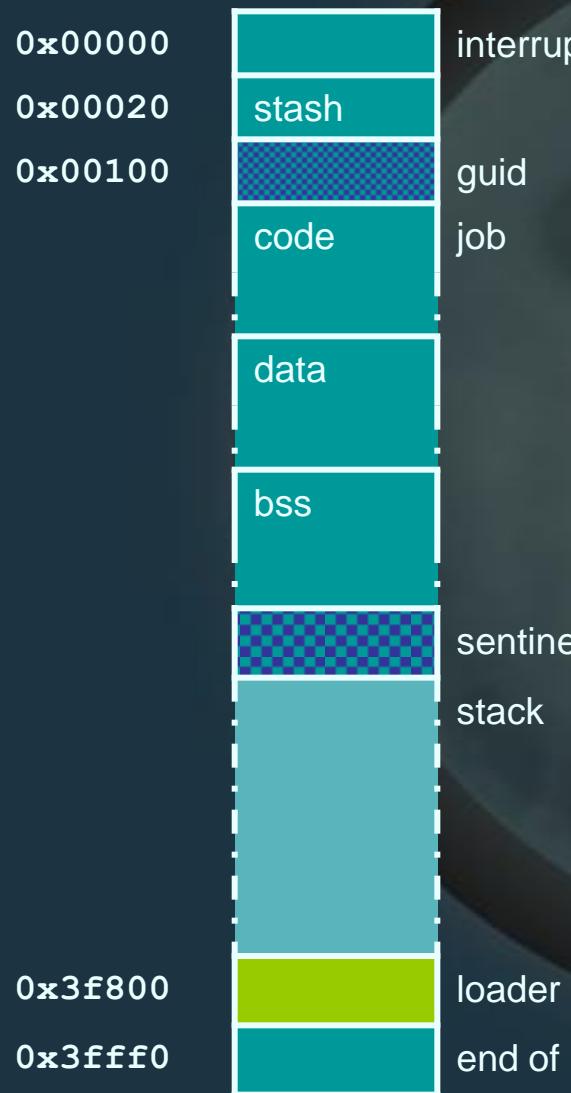
# job-manager – LS layout



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# job-manager – LS layout



# job-manager – LS layout



# debugging support

- low memory used as a stash for job-related / debug data

**0x00020**

– job-def

**0x00030**

– job params-a

**0x00040**

– job params-b

**0x00050**

– stack-top

**0x00060**

– stack-bottom

**0x00070**

– LS-buffer-size

**0x00080 – 0x000f0** – user-debug stash

# debugging support

- **job-def** flags allow breaking just before entry to **JobMain**
- can also break just before calls to “constructors” / “destructors”
  - step through asm to debug each one
- interrupts off - interrupt vector overwritten with **0x0000dead**
  - **stop 0x1lead** to trap jumps to **0x00000**

# debugging support

- system stashes sentinel to stack-end
  - asserts it's intact on job-exit
- DMA wrappers validate calls
  - alignment, size, etc. – compiles out in FINAL
  - stashes arguments to globals
    - `g_DEBUG_DmaEa`, `g_DEBUG_DmaLs`, `g_DEBUG_DmaSize`
  - software break (put / get – EA / LS addr)
    - `g_DEBUG_DmaGetBreakLs`,
    - `g_DEBUG_DmaGetBreakEa` etc.

# timeouts

- PPU watchdog ensures SPU job completed within reasonable timeframe
  - either through frame or next frame
- dumps job-queues – shows which jobs have run and which have yet to run
- dumps *user-debug stash*
- helpful info from QA

# asserts

- standard assert performs **print** and then **stops**
  - print interrupts PPU – does the real work
  - SPU stacks args and issues mailbox-interrupt
  - we also stash **SP** and **LR**
- PPU identifies standard print vs assert print
  - assert walks stack using **SP**, **LR**
  - calls user-handler with debug-stash
    - eg. anim handler dumps specific stash entries (**stash[0].m\_u32[0]** = moby ptr)
  - continuable from PPU (visual assert)
    - SPU waits on mailbox read – returns whether continue or stop

# asserts

SPU

assert

# asserts

SPU

assert

stack args, SP, LR

# asserts

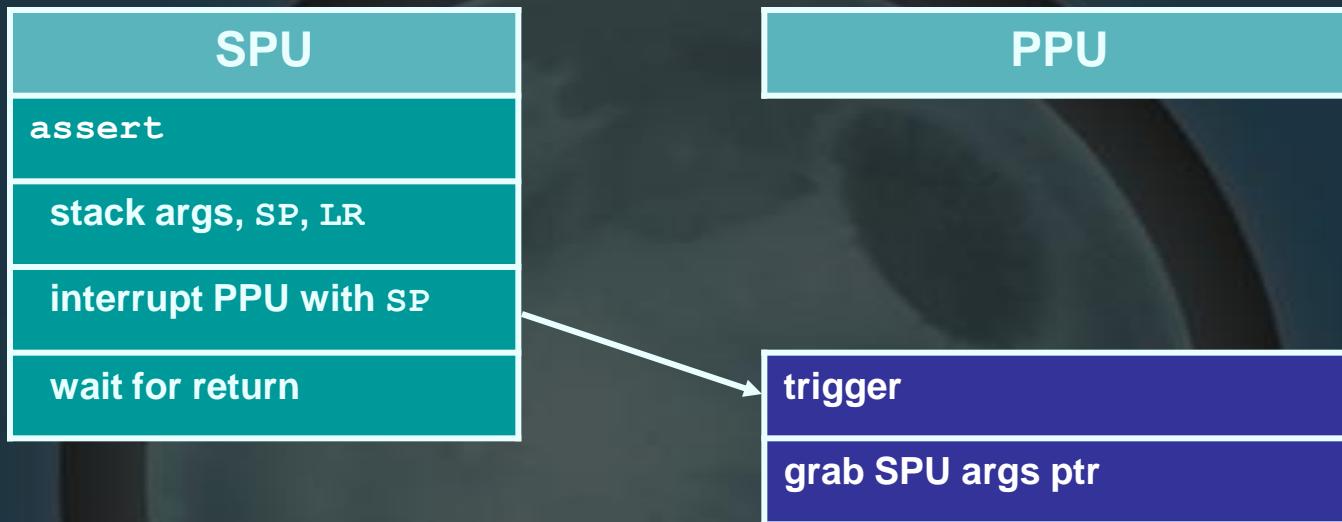
SPU

assert

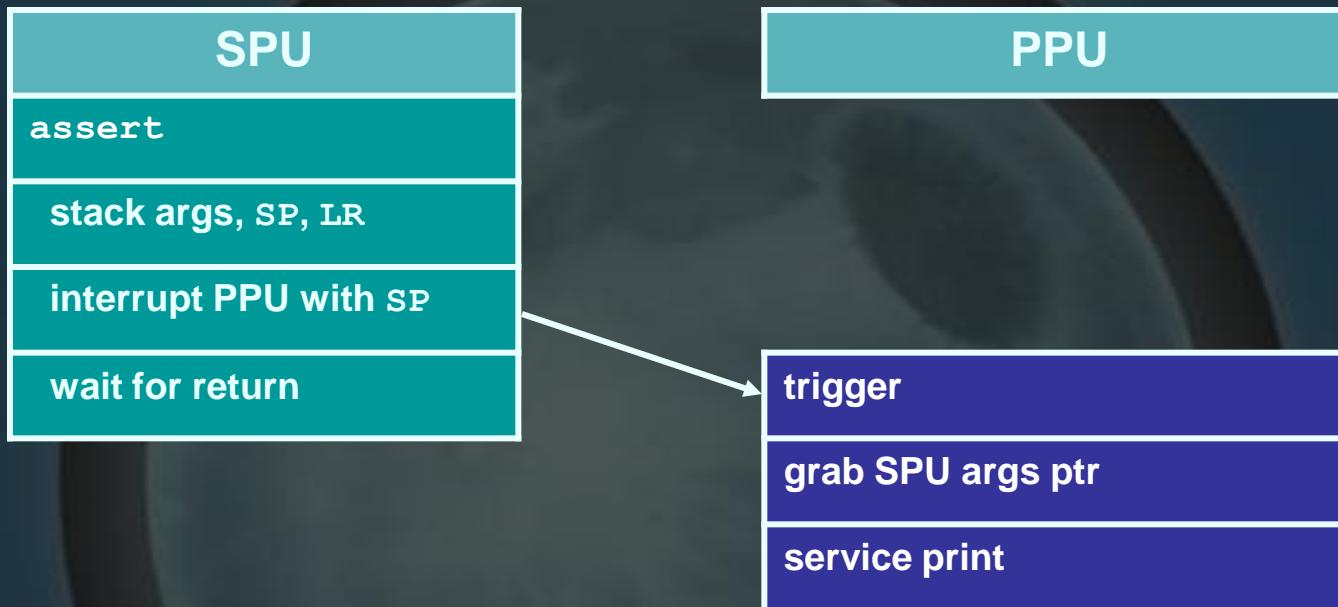
stack args, SP, LR

interrupt PPU with SP

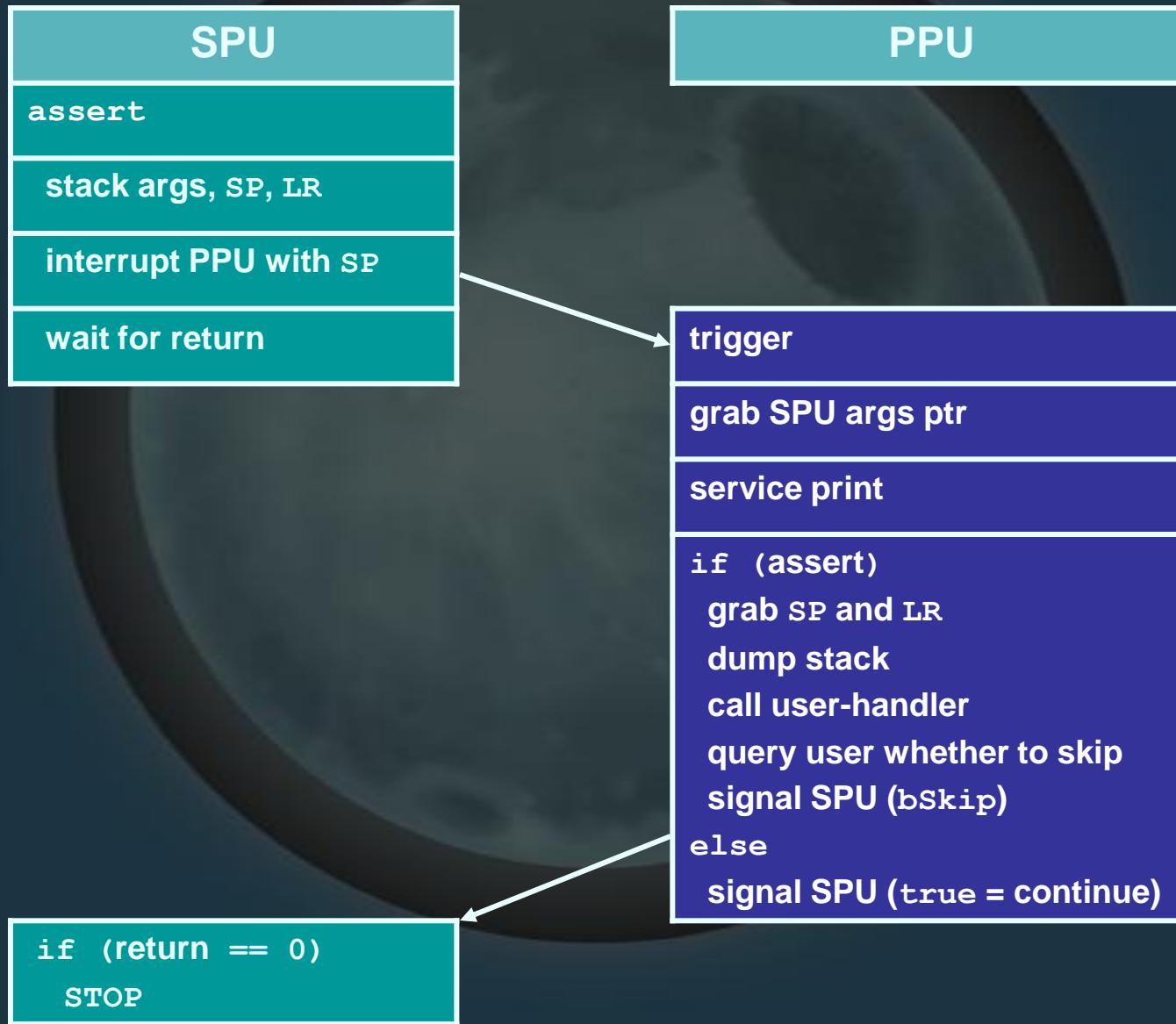
# asserts



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# asserts



# asserts

- asserts add bloating debug-only code
- standard assert (with / without skip-check):

```
#define IG_ASSERT(x_)  
if EXPECT_FALSE(!(x_))  
{  
    if (ASSERT_ERR("ASSERT FAILED [expr='%s', %s (line %d)]",  
                  #x_, __FILE__, __LINE__))  
    {  
        IG_STOP();  
    }  
}
```

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# asserts

```
u32 func_a(u32 val_)

{
    IG_ASSERT((val_ & 0xf) == 0);
    return 123;
}
```

```
00000038 <_z5func_aj>:
 38: andi    $2,$3,15          $2 = (val_ & 0xf)
 3c: stqd    $0,16($1)
 40: ila     $4,0
 44: stqd    $1,-32($1)
 48: ila     $3,0
 4c: ai      $1,$1,-32
 50: brnz   $2,64             branch if ((val_ & 0xf) != 0)
 54: ai      $1,$1,32
 58: il      $3,123            load return value 123
 5c: lqd    $0,16($1)
 60: bi      $0                return
 64: ila     $5,0
 68: il      $6,142
 6c: brsl   $0,0               call print
 70: stopd  $0,$1,$1           stop!
 74: br      54                branch back to return
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<u>60: bi      \$0</u>	return
64: ila     \$5,0	
68: il      \$6,142	
6c: brs1   \$0,0	call print
70: stopd  \$0,\$1,\$1	stop!
<u>74: br      54</u>	branch back to return

# asserts

- smaller asserts:

```
#define IG_ASSERT_FAST(cond_)    spu_hcmpeq((u32)(cond_), 0U)
```

```
u32 func_b(u32 val_)
{
    IG_ASSERT_FAST((val_ & 0xf) == 0);
    return 123;
}
```

```
000000c8 <_Z6func_bj>:
    c8: andi    $4,$3,15          $2 = (val_ & 0xf)
    cc: ceqi    $2,$4,0           (val_ & 0xf) == 0 ?
    d0: sfi     $3,$2,0           negate
    d4: heqi    $0,$3,0           halt if ((val_ & 0xf) != 0)
    d8: il      $3,123            load return value 123
    dc: bi      $0                return
```

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    dc: bi      $0                return
```

# asserts

- careful with **halt**
  - non-exact (PC stops a few instructions later)
  - can't be continued
- another variant:

```
#define IG_ASSERT_ID(cond, id_) if (!( (u32)cond_))
                                asm ("stopd 0, "#id_, "#id_");
```

- both versions reduce code-bloat in debug and release builds

# exceptions

- own exception-handler
  - runs after system handler
  - dumps any relevant data
    - state of job-queues
    - user-debug stash
    - working on stack walk
  - calls user-function with debug-stash
    - module specific – knows what to expect in debug-stash
      - anim: `stash[0] = moby ea`
- output added to QA reports

# general SPU debugging

- SPU debugging strategies we use
- nothing special, but might be useful

# general SPU debugging

- complications:
  - not sure when our module will run
  - not sure which SPU it'll run on
  - not sure when the thing we're interested in will be processed
  - have helpers in place
    - compile out in RELEASE / FINAL
    - but also need to debug FINAL

# detour - abi

- often need to debug at the asm level
- very useful – don't be intimidated
- the more asm you know, the more sense it'll make
  - SDK / IBM docs have everything you need
- ABI defines register usage (including how parameters passed between functions)

<b>r0</b>	link register ( <b>LR</b> )
<b>r1</b>	stack ptr ( <b>SP</b> )
<b>r2</b>	volatile (caller save)
<b>r3</b>	volatile (caller save) – first function argument (or <b>this</b> ) and return
<b>r4 – r79</b>	volatile (caller save) – next 76 function arguments
<b>r80 – r127</b>	non-volatile (callee save) - locals

# general SPU debugging

- simplify (always the key!)
  - disable unrelated code
  - break on entry to our module / shader
  - change to run on a single SPU
  - embed break-flag in element struct
- embed debug info in your SPU structs
  - AnimStack - **m\_pad** = ea of moby
  - Collision job – debug-sequence counter
  - ptr to locally allocated buffers in LS

# general SPU debugging

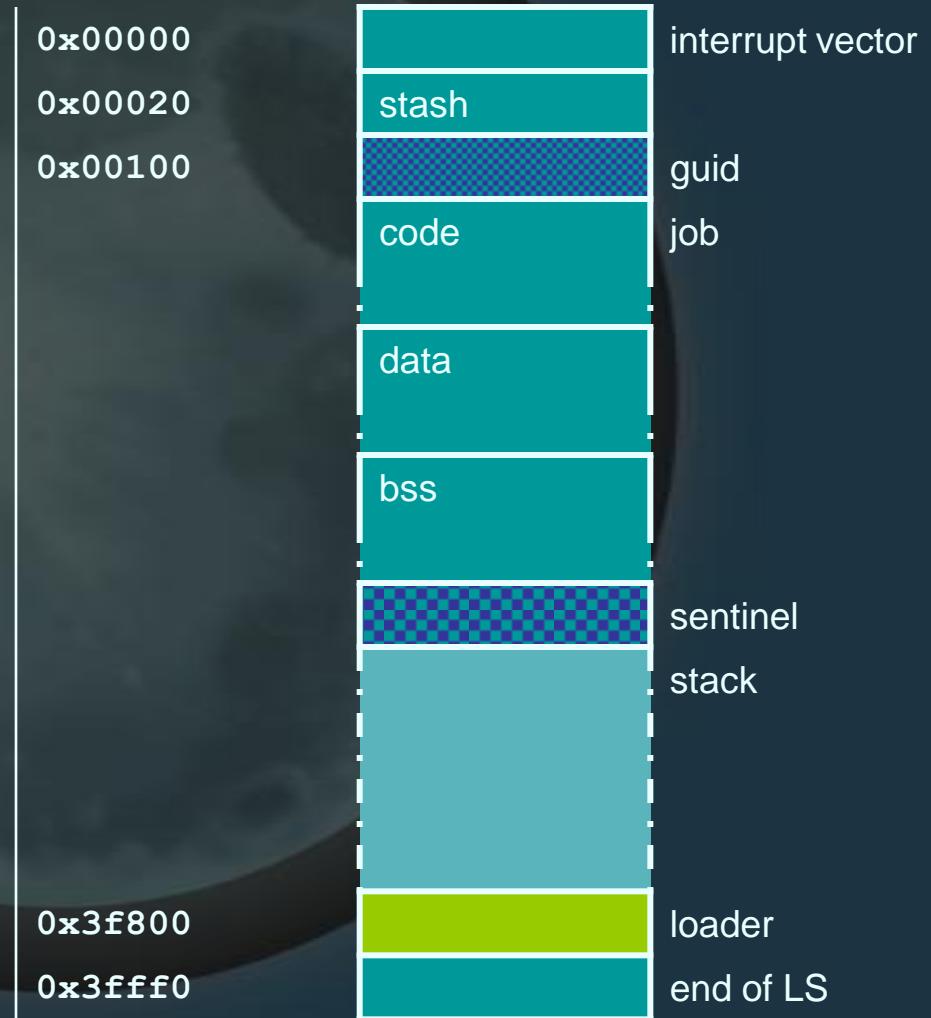
- PPU timeout fired – only a few causes:
  - jump to NULL (= **stop 0x1ead**)
  - “infinite” loop – try stopping the SPU
  - **stop** – from assert / manually placed **IG\_STOP**
    - if assert, TTY might show output
  - bad DMA LS (wait on bad DMA)
  - **readch** – blocking wait for DMA complete
    - which ? – debugger help
  - other blocking **readch** (deadlock ?)
  - illegal instruction ? – memory stomp

# general SPU debugging

- initial assumption is that the timeout system's module stopped
  - callstack / TTY should show which one
  - misleading - depends on submit vs sync order
  - debugger can tell us currently active module

# general memory layout

- bottom = **0x00000**
- top = **0x40000**
- interrupt vector at **0x00000**
- module layout:
  - code
  - data
  - bss
  - stack



# general memory layout

- no protection - easy to trash memory
  - can write over bss, then data, then code
  - bad ptr can trash anything
  - bad dma-LS can trash anything
- memory wraps
  - can trash from low to high, all the way to **0x3ffff0** and wrap to **0x00000**
  - or backwards and wrap in at top
- so many opportunities!

# general memory layout

- stack grows from high address to low address
- frames *allocated / freed* on function entry / exit
  - function return address (**LR**) stored in caller's frame
  - stack frame created (**SP** updated)
  - function executed
  - return address loaded to **LR**
  - return

# debugging - stack check

- compile option: **-fstack-check**
- standard SP:  
`r001 = 0x033f0 | 0x033f0 | 0x033f0 | 0x033f0`
- with **-fstack-check**:  
`r001 = 0x03ff0 | 0x04c00 | 0x03ff0 | 0x03ff0`  
 $0x4c00 = 19k$  of stack free
- prolog: `r001.y -= stack_frame_size`  
`halt if r001.y -ve`
- epilog: `r001.y += stack_frame_size`
- useful - but if you're tight on space, the act of turning it on can push you over the edge!

# trace

- trace all flow through your module
  - loads of output, but can be very useful
- TRACE macro (compiles out)

```
#ifdef DO_TRACE
#define TRACE(fmt_, args...) \
    printf("\x1b[34m" \
          "TRC_SPU{anim}: " \
          fmt_ \
          "\x1b[30m", ##args_);
#else
#define TRACE(fmt, args...)
#endif
```

← blue  
← identify our module  
← default color

# desperation

- **printf** – old friend! – surprisingly effective
  - if affects timing can dma back to PPU ringbuffer
- stash to persistent LS (debug stash)
  - 128 bytes from **0x00080** – **0x000f0** available:  
**\* (u32\*) 0x00080 = my\_id;**
  - dumped to TTY by timeout code – helpful info in QA reports

# debugging - stack walk

- walking SPU stack is easy:
  - **\$001 (SP)** points to most recent stack frame
  - view memory at **\$001** as 4 columns of words
  - SP points to current stack-frame
  - 1<sup>st</sup> word at SP points to next stack-frame
  - 1<sup>st</sup> word at SP+16 points to function return
  - remember: return is actually stored in *parent's*-frame before current-frame created

# stack walk

# stack walk

03E580   0003E620	00002CA0	0003E620	0003E620	link ↴
03E590   000060BC	00000000	00000000	00000000	return = 0x060bc
03E5A0   00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	Upd_SimEmitterParticles
...				0060B8 brsl r000, Upd_SimBatch
				↓
03E620   0003E7A0	00002E20	0003E7A0	0003E7A0	link ↴
03E630   0000CC98	00000000	00000000	00000000	return = 0xcc98
03E640   01E04000	005D0000	01000000	00000000	Upd_SimStep
...				00CC94 brsl r000, Upd_SimParticles
				↓
03E7A0   0003E8D0	00002F50	0003E8D0	0003E8D0	link ↴
03E7B0   00017364	00000000	00000000	00000000	return = 0x17364
03E7C0   40002400	00000000	00000000	00000000	Upd_RunProcessList
...				017360 brsl r000, Upd_SimStep
				↓
03E8D0   0003E910	00002F90	0003E910	0003E910	link ↴
03E8E0   0000E618	00000000	00000000	00000000	return = 0xE618
03E8F0   4057C080	DEADDEAD	005E9380	00560528	JobMain
...				00E614 brsl r000, Upd_RunProcessList

# stack walk

03E580   0003E620	00002CA0	0003E620	0003E620	link ↳
03E590   000060BC	00000000	00000000	00000000	return = 0x060bc
03E5A0   00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	Upd_SimEmitterParticles
...				0060B8 brsl r000, Upd_SimBatch
				↓
03E620   0003E7A0	00002E20	0003E7A0	0003E7A0	link ↳
03E630   0000CC98	00000000	00000000	00000000	return = 0x0cc98
03E640   01E04000	005D0000	01000000	00000000	Upd_SimStep
...				00CC94 brsl r000, Upd_SimParticles
				↓
03E7A0   0003E8D0	00002F50	0003E8D0	0003E8D0	link ↳
03E7B0   00017364	00000000	00000000	00000000	return = 0x17364
03E7C0   40002400	00000000	00000000	00000000	Upd_RunProcessList
...				017360 brsl r000, Upd_SimStep
				↓
03E8D0   0003E910	00002F90	0003E910	0003E910	link ↳
03E8E0   0000E618	00000000	00000000	00000000	return = 0x0E618
03E8F0   4057C080	DEADDEAD	005E9380	00560528	JobMain
...				00E614 brsl r000, Upd_RunProcessList

# stack walk

03E580   0003E620	00002CA0	0003E620	0003E620	link ↳
03E590   000060BC	00000000	00000000	00000000	return = 0x060bc
03E5A0   00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	Upd_SimEmitterParticles
...				0060B8 brsl r000, Upd_SimBatch
				↓
03E620   0003E7A0	00002E20	0003E7A0	0003E7A0	link ↳
03E630   0000CC98	00000000	00000000	00000000	return = 0xcc98
03E640   01E04000	005D0000	01000000	00000000	Upd_SimStep
...				00CC94 brsl r000, Upd_SimParticles
				↓
03E7A0   0003E8D0	00002F50	0003E8D0	0003E8D0	link ↳
03E7B0   00017364	00000000	00000000	00000000	return = 0x17364
03E7C0   40002400	00000000	00000000	00000000	Upd_RunProcessList
...				017360 brsl r000, Upd_SimStep
				↓
03E8D0   0003E910	00002F90	0003E910	0003E910	link ↳
03E8E0   0000E618	00000000	00000000	00000000	return = 0xE618
03E8F0   4057C080	DEADDEAD	005E9380	00560528	JobMain
...				00E614 brsl r000, Upd_RunProcessList

# stack walk

03E580   0003E620	00002CA0 0003E620 0003E620	link ↴ return = 0x060bc <u>Upd_SimEmitterParticles</u> 0060B8 brsl r000, Upd_SimBatch
03E590   000060BC	00000000 00000000 00000000	
03E5A0   00000000	00000000 00000000 00000000	
...		
03E620   0003E7A0	00002E20 0003E7A0 0003E7A0	link ↴ return = 0x0cc98 <u>Upd_SimStep</u> 00CC94 brsl r000, Upd_SimParticles
03E630   0000CC98	00000000 00000000 00000000	
03E640   01E04000	005D0000 01000000 00000000	
...		
03E7A0   0003E8D0	00002F50 0003E8D0 0003E8D0	link ↴ return = 0x17364 <u>Upd_RunProcessList</u> 017360 brsl r000, Upd_SimStep
03E7B0   00017364	00000000 00000000 00000000	
03E7C0   40002400	00000000 00000000 00000000	
...		
03E8D0   0003E910	00002F90 0003E910 0003E910	link ↴ return = 0x0E618 <u>JobMain</u> 00E614 brsl r000, Upd_RunProcessList
03E8E0   0000E618	00000000 00000000 00000000	
03E8F0   4057C080	DEADDEAD 005E9380 00560528	
...		

# stack walk

03E580   0003E620	00002CA0	0003E620	0003E620	link ↳
03E590   000060BC	00000000	00000000	00000000	return = 0x060bc
03E5A0   00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	Upd_SimEmitterParticles
...				0060B8 brsl r000, Upd_SimBatch
03E620   0003E7A0	00002E20	0003E7A0	0003E7A0	link ↳
03E630   0000CC98	00000000	00000000	00000000	return = 0xcc98
03E640   01E04000	005D0000	01000000	00000000	Upd_SimStep
...				00CC94 brsl r000, Upd_SimParticles
03E7A0   0003E8D0	00002F50	0003E8D0	0003E8D0	link ↳
03E7B0   00017364	00000000	00000000	00000000	return = 0x17364
03E7C0   40002400	00000000	00000000	00000000	Upd_RunProcessList
...				017360 brsl r000, Upd_SimStep
03E8D0   0003E910	00002F90	0003E910	0003E910	link ↳
03E8E0   0000E618	00000000	00000000	00000000	return = 0xE618
03E8F0   4057C080	DEADDEAD	005E9380	00560528	JobMain
...				00E614 brsl r000, Upd_RunProcessList

# stack walk

03E580   0003E620	00002CA0	0003E620	0003E620	link ↳
03E590   000060BC	00000000	00000000	00000000	return = 0x060bc
03E5A0   00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	Upd_SimEmitterParticles
...				0060B8 brsl r000, Upd_SimBatch
03E620   0003E7A0	00002E20	0003E7A0	0003E7A0	link ↳
03E630   0000CC98	00000000	00000000	00000000	return = 0xcc98
03E640   01E04000	005D0000	01000000	00000000	Upd_SimStep
...				00CC94 brsl r000, Upd_SimParticles
03E7A0   0003E8D0	00002F50	0003E8D0	0003E8D0	link ↳
03E7B0   00017364	00000000	00000000	00000000	return = 0x17364
03E7C0   40002400	00000000	00000000	00000000	Upd_RunProcessList
...				017360 brsl r000, Upd_SimStep
03E8D0   0003E910	00002F90	0003E910	0003E910	link ↳
03E8E0   0000E618	00000000	00000000	00000000	return = 0xE618
03E8F0   4057C080	DEADDEAD	005E9380	00560528	JobMain
...				00E614 brsl r000, Upd_RunProcessList

# stack walk

03E580		0003E620	00002CA0	0003E620	0003E620	link ↳
03E590		000060BC	00000000	00000000	00000000	return = 0x060bc
03E5A0		00000000	00000000	00000000	00000000	Upd_SimEmitterParticles
...						0060B8 brsl r000, Upd_SimBatch
03E620		0003E7A0	00002E20	0003E7A0	0003E7A0	link ↳
03E630		0000CC98	00000000	00000000	00000000	return = 0x0cc98
03E640		01E04000	005D0000	01000000	00000000	Upd_SimStep
...						00CC94 brsl r000, Upd_SimParticles
03E7A0		0003E8D0	00002F50	0003E8D0	0003E8D0	link ↳
03E7B0		00017364	00000000	00000000	00000000	return = 0x17364
03E7C0		40002400	00000000	00000000	00000000	Upd_RunProcessList
...						017360 brsl r000, Upd_SimStep
03E8D0		0003E910	00002F90	0003E910	0003E910	link ↳
03E8E0		0000E618	00000000	00000000	00000000	return = 0x0E618
03E8F0		4057C080	DEADDEAD	005E9380	00560528	JobMain
...						00E614 brsl r000, Upd_RunProcessList

# tight on LS

- modules are often very tight on LS in debug builds – options:
  - smaller buffers in DEBUG build – smaller batches - more looping (collision)
  - most files **-O2/3**, turn on **-O0** for the one(s) want to debug (specify per file options in devstudio / makefile)
  - create a separate file which is always compiled **-O0** and temporarily move your function(s) into it

# case study – R2 timeout



# case study – R2 timeout

- SPU timeout running from a FINAL-ish disc
- IG prints disabled
- no debugger access (wasn't launched with “enable debugging of module”)
- do have OS TTY though (what luxury!)

# case study – R2 timeout

- exception trace:

```
lv2(2) : spu_thread (xxx) stopped due to exceptions
lv2(2) :   thread: 0x00010100 (CellXXX0)
lv2(2) :   group: 0x04010100 (CellXXXGroup)
lv2(2) :   process: 0x01010500 (/dev_...)
lv2(2) : exception causes:
lv2(2) : Stop break
lv2(2) : SPU context:
lv2(2) :   SPU_NPC    : 0x0001e459
lv2(2) :   SPU_Status: 0x3fff0002
...
...
```

# case study – R2 timeout

- exception trace:

```
lv2(2) : spu_thread (xxx) stopped due to exceptions
lv2(2) :   thread: 0x00010100 (CellXXX0)
lv2(2) :   group: 0x04010100 (CellXXXGroup)
lv2(2) :   process: 0x01010500 (/dev...)
lv2(2) : exception causes:
lv2(2) :   Stop break
lv2(2) : SPU context:
lv2(2) :   SPU_NPC    : 0x0001e459
lv2(2) :   SPU_Status: 0x3fff0002
...
...
```

# case study – R2 timeout

- easy – we hit a **STOP**
- try find a **STOP** at PC **0x01e459**
- search our spu modules

# case study – R2 timeout

- disassemble all modules:

```
spudisall elf\spu\*.elf
```

batchfile:

```
for %%f in (%1) do (
echo spu-objdump -d %%f to %%f_dis.s
spu-objdump -d %%f > %%f_dis.s
)
```

# case study – R2 timeout

- trace: **SPU\_NPC:** **0x0001e459**
- is fibbing - PC is really **0x1e458**  
(4-byte alignment)
- and for a **STOP** is probably **0x1e454**  
(PC will be +4 from the **STOP**)

# case study – R2 timeout

- search our disassembled modules:

```
grep -i 1e458: -A 4 -B 4 elf\spu\*.s
```

```
igFXVisSpu.elf_dis.s-0x0001E448: ceqbi r002,r002,0x0000
igFXVisSpu.elf_dis.s-0x0001E44C: xsbh  r002,r002
igFXVisSpu.elf_dis.s-0x0001E450: brhnz r002,0x01E458
igFXVisSpu.elf_dis.s-0x0001E454: stopd
igFXVisSpu.elf_dis.s:0x0001E458: lqd    r002,0x00B0(r001)
igFXVisSpu.elf_dis.s-0x0001E45C: lr     r003,r002
igFXVisSpu.elf_dis.s-0x0001E460: il     r004,0x0010
igFXVisSpu.elf_dis.s-0x0001E464: brsl   r000,DMA_IsAligned(...)
```

# case study – R2 timeout

- load `igFXVisSpu.elf_dis.s`
  - search up from the `0x0001E454` line
  - find `DmaLargeGet`
- assert in dma wrapper
- misaligned ptr being passed to a large-dma get / put
- easy fix

# case study – R2 timeout



# case study – R2 timeout

- PPU timeout code fired
  - no assert – launched from debugger – no exception dump - examine SPUs

```
...  
FFFFFC 00000000 stop 0x0000  
000000 0000DEAD stop 0x1EAD  
000004 0000DEAD stop 0x1EAD  
000008 0000DEAD stop 0x1EAD      ← pc  
00000C 0000DEAD stop 0x1EAD  
000010 42002800 ila   r000,0x000050  
...
```

- callstack:

Type	Function
???	0x00000008

- how helpful!

# case study – R2 timeout

- registers:

**r000 [004C0003 00000000 00000000 00000000] = LR = return address**

**r001 [0003D8E0 00001F60 0003D8E0 0003D8E0] = SP**

- SPU memory wraps:

**0x004c0003**

**AND 0x0003ffff**

**0x00000003**

- looks like we branched to **0x000003** then stopped - PC:

**000004 0000DEAD stop 0x1EAD**

**000008 0000DEAD stop 0x1EAD ← pc**

- lets dump the stack (from **SP** till we feel like stopping)

03D8E0	0003DDA0	00002420	0003DDA0	0003DDA0	link
03D8F0	004C0003	00000000	00000000	00000000	return
...					
	0003E360	000029E0	0003E360	0003E360	link
03DDA0	000270F8	00000000	00000000	00000000	return
03DDB0					
...	0003E580	00002C00	0003E580	0003E580	...
	00004F98	00000000	00000000	00000000	...
03E360					
03E370	0003E620	00002CA0	0003E620	0003E620	
...	000060BC	00000000	00000000	00000000	
03E580	0003E7A0	00002E20	0003E7A0	0003E7A0	
03E590	0000CC98	00000000	00000000	00000000	
...					
03E620	0003E7A0	00002E20	0003E7A0	0003E7A0	...
03E630	0000CC98	00000000	00000000	00000000	...
...					

03D8E0	0003DDA0	00002420	0003DDA0	0003DDA0	link
03D8F0	004C0003	00000000	00000000	00000000	return = ???
...					
03DDA0	0003E360	000029E0	0003E360	0003E360	link
03DDB0	000270F8	00000000	00000000	00000000	return 0x270F8
...					shader_update_particles_simple
03E360	0003E580	00002C00	0003E580	0003E580	...
03E370	00004F98	00000000	00000000	00000000	return 0x04F98
...					Upd_SimPrepedParticleBatch
03E580	0003E620	00002CA0	0003E620	0003E620	...
03E590	000060BC	00000000	00000000	00000000	return 0x060BC
...					Upd_SimEmitterParticles
03E620	0003E7A0	00002E20	0003E7A0	0003E7A0	...
03E630	0000CC98	00000000	00000000	00000000	return 0x0CC98
...					Upd_SimStep

# case study – R2 timeout

- stomp is return of current stack-frame:

03D8E0	0003DDA0 00002420 0003DDA0 0003DDA0	link
03D8F0	004C0003 00000000 00000000 00000000	return ← stomp!
...		

- remember the ABI
  - return address stashed in *parent's* frame before new frame created
- **0x3d8f0** is the return for the function after this

# case study – R2 timeout

- frame before the stomp was `fxvis_shader_update_particles_simple`

```
03D8E0 0003DDA0 00002420 0003DDA0 0003DDA0 link
03D8F0 004C0003 00000000 00000000 00000000 return = ???
...
03DDA0 0003E360 000029E0 0003E360 0003E360 link
03DDB0 000270F8 00000000 00000000 00000000 return 0x270F8
...
                                         shader_update_particles_simple
```

- calls `update_api.Emitter_StandardParticleSpawn()`;

```
0270E8 lqx    r009,r088,r011
0270EC stqd   r010,0x0260(r001)
0270F0 rotqby r003,r009,r004
0270F4 bisl   r000,r003
0270F8 ilhu   r013,0x3B80      ← return
```

- from the code, this is `Upd_StandardParticleSpawn`

# case study – R2 timeout

- frame with the stomp:

03D8E0	0003DDA0 00002420 0003DDA0 0003DDA0 link
03D8F0	004C0003 00000000 00000000 00000000 return = ???
03D900	404641D4 40B1AFCD 40C4D07C 40A609F6
...	

- so this is the stack frame for `Upd_StandardParticleSpawn`
- quick check:

`Upd_StandardParticleSpawn()`

007228 40FDA00B il r011,-0x04C0

...

007310 1802C081 a r001,r001,r011

- allocates a `0x4c0` (1216) byte stack frame
- frame we dumped is `0x03d8e0 -> 0x03dda0 = 0x4c0` bytes - huzzah!

# case study – R2 timeout

- so we called a function
  - it stashed the return address into this frame
- at some point that return was trashed
- tried to return to bad address
- lets try find out which function we called
- **Upd\_StandardParticleSpawn** has about 15 branches (joy!)
- lets look at the most recent (freed) stack frame

# case study – R2 timeout

```
03D790 0003D8E0 00001F60 0003D8E0 0003D8E0 link
03D7A0 0002A3F0 00000000 00000000 00000000 return 0x2a3f0
...
03D8E0 0003DDA0 00002420 0003DDA0 0003DDA0 link
03D8F0 004C0003 00000000 00000000 00000000 return = ???
```

shader\_particle\_spawn\_style\_disc\_perp  
02A3E8 nop  
02A3EC bisl r000,r029  
02A3F0 ai r001,r001,0x0150

- SO **Upd\_StandardParticleSpawn** called something
- that function called **shader\_particle\_spawn\_style\_disc\_perp**
- previous stack-frame is valid
  - **fxvis\_shader\_particle\_spawn\_style\_disc\_perp** also called / returned
  - we know this as the return was stashed into the parent frame and actual stack ptr was adjusted

# case study – R2 timeout

03D8E0	0003DDA0 00002420 0003DDA0 0003DDA0 link
03D8F0	004C0003 00000000 00000000 00000000 return = ???

- this is the stack frame of  
`Upd_StandardParticleSpawn`
- assume  
`shader_particle_spawn_style_disc_perp` or  
something it called trashed the parent stack-frame
- let's look at  
`shader_particle_spawn_style_disc_perp`

# case study – R2 timeout

```
shader_particle_spawn_style_disc_perp
029DB0 nop
029DB4 stqd r094,-0x00F0(r001)
029DB8 il r094,0x0034
029DBC stqd r000,0x0010(r001) 1
...
029E50 ai r001,r001,-0x0150 2
...
<stuff here>
...
```

02A3F0	ai	r001,r001,0x0150	4
02A5EC	lqd	r000,0x0010(r001)	5
02A5F0	lqd	r080,-0x0010(r001)	
...			
02A640	bi	r000	6

- 1: preserve LR and friends
- 2: *allocate frame*
- 3: do stuff

- 4: *free frame*
- 5: restore LR and friends
- 6: return

# case study – R2 timeout

- so, we called  
**shader\_particle\_spawn\_style\_disc\_perp**
  - it preserved the return address and set up a stack-frame
  - it called some other functions – they returned
- either one of those functions or this function itself trashed the parents stack-frame
- we then restored the LR and jumped to the trashed address (**0x004C0003 = 0x00003**)
- what fun!

# summary

- looked at Insomniac SPU job-manager
  - very simple - fits our model well
- discussed some of our SPU debugging strategies
- looked at some case-studies
- what are your SPU debugging tricks and tips ?

# end!

- thanks for turning up
- thanks to everyone on the Insomniac engine team
- questions ?

jonathan garrett

[jonny@insomniacgames.com](mailto:jonny@insomniacgames.com)