CS184b: Computer Architecture (Abstractions and Optimizations)

Day 7: April 11, 2005
Instruction Level Parallelism
ILP 1

Today

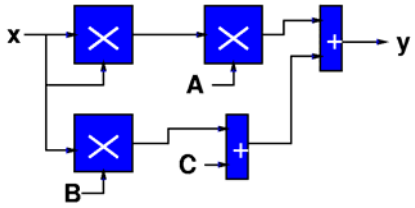
- ILP – beyond 1 instruction per cycle
  - Parallelism
  - Dynamic exploitation
    - Scoreboarding
    - Register renaming
  - Control flow
    - Prediction
    - Reducing

Real Issue

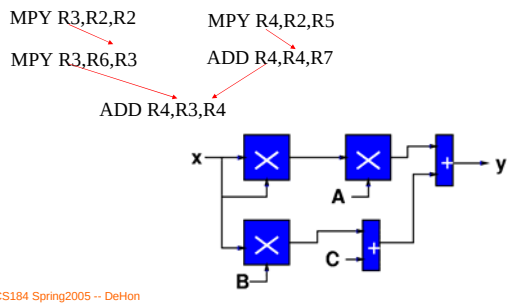
- Sequential ISA Model adds an artificial constraint to the computational problem.
- Original problem (real computation) is **not** sequentially dependent as a long critical path.
  - Path Length != # of instructions

Dataflow Graph

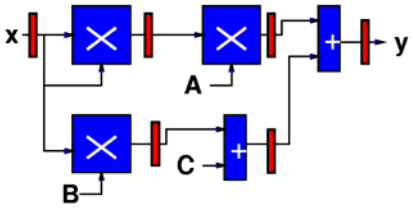
- Real problem is a graph



Task Has Parallelism



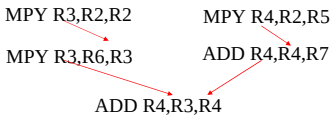
More when pipelined



- Working on stream (loop)
- may be able to perform all ops at once
  - …appropriately staggered in time.

Problem

- For sequential ISA:
  - must linearize graph
  - create false dependencies



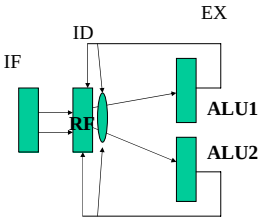
MPY R3,R2,R2
MPY R3,R6,R3
MPY R4,R2,R5
ADD R4,R4,R7
ADD R4,R3,R4

ILP

- The original problem had parallelism
- Can we exploit it?
- Can we rediscover it after?
  - linearizing
  - scheduling
  - assigning resources

If we can find the parallelism...

- …and will spend the silicon area
- can execute multiple instructions simultaneously



MPY R3,R2,R2; MPY R4,R2,R5
MPY R3,R6,R3; ADD R4,R4,R7
ADD R4,R3,R4

First Challenge: Multi-issue, maintain depend

- Like Pipelining
- Let instructions go if no hazard
- Detect (potential hazards)
  - stall for data available

Scoreboarding

- Easy conceptual model:
  - Each Register has a valid bit
  - At issue, read registers
  - If all registers have valid data
    - mark result register invalid (stale)
    - forward into execute
  - else stall until all valid
  - When done
    - write to register
    - set result to valid

Scoreboard

MPY R3,R2,R2
MPY R4,R2,R5
MPY R3,R6,R3
ADD R4,R4,R7
ADD R4,R3,R4

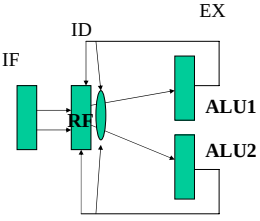
2: 1
3: 1
4: 1
5: 1
6: 1
7: 1

R2.valid=1

issue

Set R3.valid=0

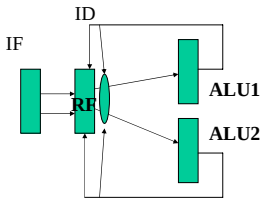
2: 1
3: 0
4: 1
5: 1
6: 1
7: 1



Scoreboard

MPY R3,R2,R2
MPY R4,R2,R5
MPY R3,R6,R3
ADD R4,R4,R7
ADD R4,R3,R4

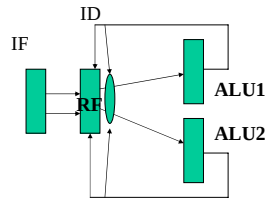
2: 1		2: 1
3: 0	R2.valid=1	3: 0
4: 1	R5.valid=1	4: 0
5: 1	issue	5: 1
6: 1		6: 1
7: 1	Set R4.valid=0	7: 1



Scoreboard

MPY R3,R2,R2
MPY R4,R2,R5
MPY R3,R6,R3
ADD R4,R4,R7
ADD R4,R3,R4

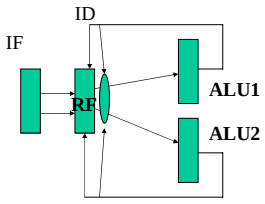
2: 1		2: 1
3: 0	R3.valid=0	3: 0
4: 0	R6.valid=1	4: 0
5: 1	stall	5: 1
6: 1		6: 1
7: 1		7: 1



Scoreboard

MPY R3,R2,R2
MPY R4,R2,R5
MPY R3,R6,R3
ADD R4,R4,R7
ADD R4,R3,R4

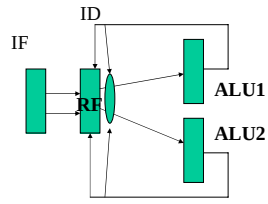
2: 1		2: 1
3: 0	MPY R3	3: 1
4: 0	complete	4: 0
5: 1		5: 1
6: 1		6: 1
7: 1	Set R3.valid=1	7: 1



Scoreboard

MPY R3,R2,R2
MPY R4,R2,R5
MPY R3,R6,R3
ADD R4,R4,R7
ADD R4,R3,R4

2: 1		2: 1
3: 1	R3.valid=1	3: 0
4: 0	R6.valid=1	4: 0
5: 1	issue	5: 1
6: 1		6: 1
7: 1	Set R3.valid=0	7: 1



Scoreboard

- Of course, bypass
  - bypass as we did in pipeline
  - incorporate into stall checks
    - so can continue as soon as result shows up
- Also, careful not to issue
  - when result register invalid (WAW)

Ordering

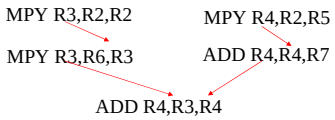
- As shown
  - issue instructions in order
  - stall on first dependent instruction
    - get head-of-line-blocking
- Alternative
  - Out of order issue

Example

```
MPY R3,R2,R2
MPY R4,R2,R5
MPY R3,R6,R3
ADD R4,R4,R7
ADD R4,R3,R4
```

Another linearization →

```
MPY R3,R2,R2
MPY R3,R6,R3
MPY R4,R2,R5
ADD R4,R4,R7
ADD R4,R3,R4
```



Example

- This sequence block on in-order issue
  - second instruction depend on first
- But 3rd instruction not depend on first 2.

```
MPY R3,R2,R2
MPY R3,R6,R3
MPY R4,R2,R5
ADD R4,R4,R7
ADD R4,R3,R4
```


Example

- Out of Order
  - look beyond head pointer for enabled instructions
  - issue and scoreboard next found

```
MPY R3,R2,R2
MPY R3,R6,R3
MPY R4,R2,R5
ADD R4,R4,R7
ADD R4,R3,R4
```

MPY R3,R6,R3 stalls for R3 to be computed

MPY R4,R2,R5 can be issued while R3 waiting

False Sequentialization on Register Names

- **Problem**: reuse of small set of register names may introduce false sequentialization

```
ADD R2,R3,R4
SW  R2,(R1)
ADD R1,1,R1
ADD R2,R5,R6
SW  R2,(R1)
```

```
ADD R2,R3,R4
SW  R2,(R1)
ADD R1,1,R1
ADD R2,R5,R6
SW  R2,(R1)
```


False Sequentialization

- Recognize:
  - register names are just a way of describing local **dataflow**

```
ADD R2,R3,R4
SW  R2,(R1)
ADD R1,1,R1
ADD R2,R5,R6
SW  R2,(R1)
```

This says:
the result of adding R5 and R6 gets stored into the address pointed to by R1

R2 only describes the dataflow.

Renaming

- Trick:
  - separate ISA ("architectural") register names from functional/physical registers
  - allocate a new register on definitions
    - (compare def-use chains in cs134b?)
  - keep track of all uses (until next definition)
  - assign all uses the new register name at issue
  - use new register name to track dependencies, bypass, scoreboarding...

Example

→
ADD R2,R3,R4
SW R2,(R1)
ADD R1,1,R1
ADD R2,R5,R6
SW R2,(R1)

Rename Table
R1: P2
R2: P6
R3: P7
R4: P8
R5: P9
R6: P10

Free Table:
P1
P3
P4
P11

Example

→ ADD R2,R3,R4
SW R2,(R1)
ADD R1,1,R1
ADD R2,R5,R6
SW R2,(R1)

Allocate P1 for R2

Issue: ADD P1,P7,P8

Rename Table
R1: P2
R2: P6
R3: P7
R4: P8
R5: P9
R6: P10

Free Table:
P1
P3
P4
P11

Rename Table
R1: P2
R2: P1
R3: P7
R4: P8
R5: P9
R6: P10

Free Table:
P3
P4
P11

Example

ADD R2,R3,R4
→ SW R2,(R1)
ADD R1,1,R1
ADD R2,R5,R6
SW R2,(R1)

Issue: SW P1,(P2)

Rename Table
R1: P2
R2: P1
R3: P7
R4: P8
R5: P9
R6: P10

Free Table:
P3
P4
P11

Rename Table
R1: P2
R2: P1
R3: P7
R4: P8
R5: P9
R6: P10

Free Table:
P3
P4
P11

Example

ADD R2,R3,R4
SW R2,(R1)
→ ADD R1,1,R1
ADD R2,R5,R6
SW R2,(R1)

Allocate P3 for R1

Issue: ADD P3,1,P2

Rename Table
R1: P2
R2: P1
R3: P7
R4: P8
R5: P9
R6: P10

Free Table:
P3
P4
P11

Rename Table
R1: P3
R2: P1
R3: P7
R4: P8
R5: P9
R6: P10

Free Table:
P4
P11

Example

ADD R2,R3,R4
SW R2,(R1)
ADD R1,1,R1
→ ADD R2,R5,R6
SW R2,(R1)

Allocate P4 for R2

Issue: ADD P4,P9,P10

Rename Table
R1: P3
R2: P1
R3: P7
R4: P8
R5: P9
R6: P10

Free Table:
P4
P11

Rename Table
R1: P3
R2: P4
R3: P7
R4: P8
R5: P9
R6: P10

Free Table:
P11

Example

ADD R2,R3,R4
SW R2,(R1)
ADD R1,1,R1
ADD R2,R5,R6
→ SW R2,(R1)

Issue: SW P4,(P3)

Rename Table
R1: P3
R2: P4
R3: P7
R4: P8
R5: P9
R6: P10

Free Table:
P11

Rename Table
R1: P3
R2: P4
R3: P7
R4: P8
R5: P9
R6: P10

Free Table:
P11

Free Physical Register

- Free after **complete** last use
- Identify last use by next def?
  - Wait for all users to complete…
- Or, allocate in order (LRU)
  - interlock if re-assignment conflict
  - (should correspond to having no free physical registers)

Tomasulo

- Register renaming
- Scoreboarding
- Bypassing
- IBM 1967
- …what's keeping x86 ISA alive today
  - compensate for small number of arch. registers
  - dusty deck code

Parallelism and Control

- Seen can turn a basic block
  - (code between branches)
- Into executing dataflow graph
  - *i.e.* once issues, only dataflow dependencies limit parallelism
- …all the more reason to want large basic blocks (minimize branch, branch effects)

Avoiding Control Flow Limits

Control Flow

- Previously saw data hazards on control force stalls
  - for multiple cycles
- With superscalar, may be issuing multiple instructions per cycle
- Makes stalls even more expensive
  - wasting n slots per cycle
  - *e.g.*
    - with 7 instructions / branch
    - issue 7 instructions, hit branch, stall for instructions to complete...

Control/Branches

- Cannot afford to stall on branches for resolution
- Limit parallelism to basic block
  - average run length between branches
    - …which is typically 5--7

Idea

- Predict branch direction
- Execute as if that's correct
- Commit/discard results after know branch direction
- Use ideas from precise exceptions to separate
  - working values
  - architecture state

Goal

- Correctly predicted branches run as if they weren't there (noops)
- Maximize the expected run length between mis-predicted branches

Expected Run Length

- E(l) = L1 + L2*P1+L3*P1*P2+L4*P1*P2*P3
- Li=L, Pi=p
- $E(l)=L(1+p+p^2+p^3+\ldots)$
- E(l)=L/(1-p)
- E(l) = L/(probability of mispredict)

Expected Run Length

- P=0.9 10L
- p=0.95 20L
- p=0.98 50L
- p=0.99 100L

- Halving mispredict rate → doubles run length

IPC

- Run for E(l) instructions
- Then mispredict
  - waste ~ pipeline delay cycles (and all work)
- Pipe delay: d
- Base IPC: n
- E(l)/n cycles issue n
- d cycles issue nothing useful
- IPC=E(l)/(E(l)/n+d)=n/(1+dn/E(l))

Example

- IPC=E(l)/(E(l)/n+d)=n/(1+dn/E(l))
- Say E(l)=100, n=7, d=10
- 7/(1+70/100)=7/1.7≈4

Branch Prediction

- Previous runs
- (dynamic) History
- Correlated

Previous Run

- **Hypothesis**: branch behavior is largely a characteristic of the **program**.
  - Can use data from previous runs (different input data set)
  - to predict branch behavior
- Fisher: Instructions/mispredict: 40-160
  - even with different data sets

Data Prediction

- Example shows value (and validity) of feedback
  - run program
  - measure behavior
  - use to inform compiler, generate better code
- Static/procedural analysis
  - often cannot yield enough information
  - most behavioral properties are undecidable

Branch History Table

- **Hypothesis**: we can predict the behavior of a branch based on its recent past behavior.
  - If a branch has been taken, we'll predict it's taken this time.
- To exploit dynamic strength, would like to be responsive to changing program behavior.

Branch History Table

- Implementation
  - Saturating counter
    - count up branch taken; down on branch not taken
  - Predict direction based on majority (which side of mid-point) of past branches
- Saturation
  - keeps counter small (cheap)
    - typically 2b
  - limits amount of history kept
    - time to "learn" new behavior

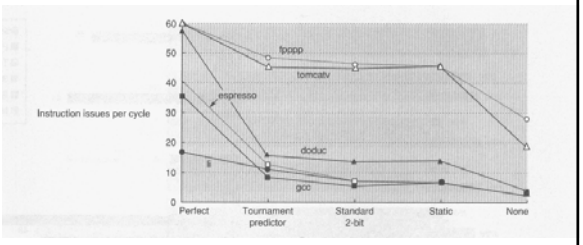
Correlated Branch Prediction

- **Hypothesis**: branch directions are highly correlated
  - a branch is likely to depend on branches which occurred before it.
- Implementation
  - look at last m branches
    - shift register on branch directions
  - use a separate counter to track each of the 2^m cases
  - contain cost: only keep a small number of entries and allow aliasing

Branch Prediction

- …whole host of schemes and variations proposed in literature

Branch Prediction



[Hennessey & Patterson Fig 3.38/e3]

Prediction worked for Direction...

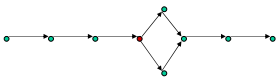
- Note:
  - have to decode instruction to figure out if it is a branch
  - then have to perform arithmetic to get branch target
- So, don't know where the branch is going until cycle (or several) after fetch
  - IF ID EX

Branch-Target Buffer

- Take it one step back and predict target address
- Cache
  - in parallel with Memory Fetch (IF)
  - stores predicted target PC
    - and branch prediction
  - tagged with PC to avoid aliasing

Reducing Number of Branches

- A mispredicted branch costs more than a few cycles in these wide-issue machines
  - potentially n*d
- Especially in cases of reconvergent flow and even branch probabilities



Conditional Operations

- **Idea:** create guarded operations
  - only change register if some result holds
- *e.g.*
  - 8b saturating add
    - c=a+b
    - if (t1>255) c=255
    - if (t1<0) c=0

```
ADD R1,R2,R3
SUB  R4,R1,#255
CMOVP R1,#255,R4
COMVN R1,#0,R1
```

Two Control Options

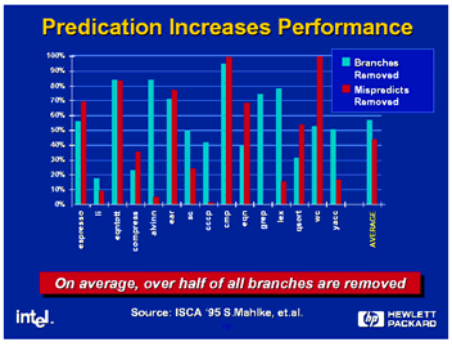
1. Local control
   - unify choices
     - build all options into spatial compute structure and select operation
2. Instruction selection
   - provide a different instruction (instruction sequence) for each option
   - selection occurs when chose which instruction(s) to issue

Conditional execution is local control.

Conditional Operation Prospect

- For unpredictable branch (p~=0.5)
  - E(wasted issue slots) = p*n*d (n*d/2)
- With conditional move
  - assume l cycles inside conditional clauses
  - one sided if:
    - E(wasted) = p*l *e.g.* (l/2)
  - two sided (both length l)
    - E(wasted) = l
- Net benefit for short guarded blocks
  - on wide issue machines

Impact of Conditional Operations



Speculation

- Branch prediction allows us to continue executing
- still have to deal with branch being wrong
- In simple pipelined ISA
  - outstanding branch resolved before writeback

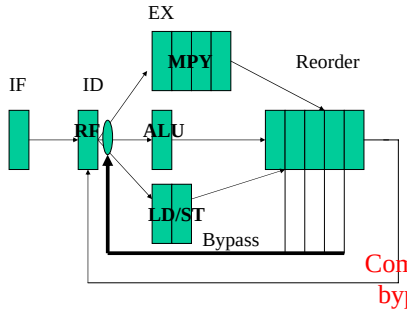
Speculation

- Wide-issue ISA?
  - Likely to have more instructions in flight than mean latency between branches (nd>l)
  - to exploit parallelism, need to continue computing assuming the chosen path is correct
    - means making result values visible to subsequent instructions which may be wrong if control flow goes another way

Old Problem

- Mostly the same problem as precise exceptions
  - want to continue computing forward with tenative values
  - want to preserve old state so can roll-back to known state

Revisit Re-Order



Complex (big) bypass logic.

Speculation and Re-Order Buffer

- Compute and bypass values from re-order buffer
- At end of re-order buffer
  - commit to RF (architectural state) in proper program order after branches resolved
  - if branch wrong,
    - nullify its effect (results predicated upon)
      - flush re-order buffer (pipeline)
    - direct control flow back to correct branch direction

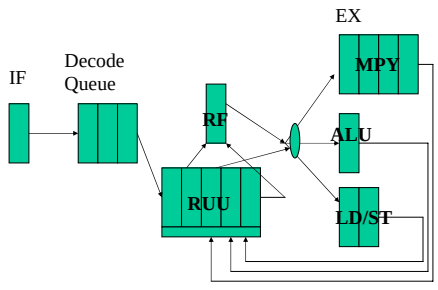
Details

- As before,
  - exception delivery must be deferred until can commit instruction
  - memory operations require re-order/bypass/commit as well
- History/Future File work
  - …but transfer time may be more critical in this case

Register Update Unit (RUU)

- Simplescalar uses this
- FIFO unit for instruction management serves for both issue and in-order commit
- Decode: fills empty slots
- Issue: picks next set of runnable instructions
- Execution results return here
- Commit: completed instructions in order from head of FIFO

RUU



RUU

- Needs to hold all outstanding instructions
  - from: considering for issue
  - to: completion and final RF writeback
- Needs to be relatively large
- Complex?

Admin

- Feedback for deLorimier, Caspi lecture
- P2: project
- W: Michael on SMVM
  - GM style application
  - Project network design relevant to
- F: ILP2
- M,W: no class
  - Will be new assignment out M

Big Ideas

- Parallelism **does** exist in the problem
  - obscured by ISA linearization
- Dataflow Interpretation
  - preserve dependencies, not control flow sequence
  - rediscover non-linear "graph"

Big Ideas

- Interruptions in Control Flow limit our ability to exploit parallelism
- There is structure in programs
  - predictability in control flow
- Make the common case fast
- Predict/guess common case control flow
  - to generate larger blocks
- Nullify effects of erroneous instructions when guess wrong