Chapter 3 – Instruction-Level Parallelism and its Exploitation (Part 3)

ILP vs. Parallel Computers
Dynamic Scheduling (Section 3.4, 3.5)
Dynamic Branch Prediction (Section 3.3, 3.9, and Appendix C)
Hardware Speculation and Precise Interrupts (Section 3.6)
Multiple Issue (Section 3.7)
Static Techniques (Section 3.2, Appendix H)
Limitations of ILP
Multithreading (Section 3.11)
Putting it Together (Mini-projects)
Limits on Pipelining

- Latch overheads & signal skew
- Unpipelined instruction issue logic (Flynn limit: CPI ≥ 1)

Two techniques for parallelism in instruction issue

Superscalar or multiple issue

- Hardware determines which of next $n$ instructions can issue in parallel
- Maybe statically or dynamically scheduled

VLIW – Very Long Instruction Word

- Compiler packs multiple independent operations into an instruction
Simple 5-Stage Superscalar Pipeline

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

i  IF  ID  EX  MEM  WB
i+1 IF  ID  EX  MEM  WB
i+2 IF  ID  EX  MEM  WB
i+3 IF  ID  EX  MEM  WB
i+4 IF  ID  EX  MEM  WB
i+5 IF  ID  EX  MEM  WB
i+6 IF  ID  EX  MEM  WB
i+7 IF  ID  EX  MEM  WB
i+8 IF  ID  EX  MEM  WB
i+9 IF  ID  EX  MEM  WB
Superscalar, cont.

**IF**
Parallel access to I-cache
Require alignment?

**ID**
Replicate logic
Fixed-length instructions?
HANDLE INTRA-CYCLE HAZARDS

**EX**
Parallel/pipelined (as before)

**MEM**
> 1 per cycle?
If so, hazards & multi-ported D-cache

**WB**
Different register files?
Multi-ported register files?

Progression: Integer + floating-point
Any two instructions
Any four instructions
Any n instructions?
Assume two instructions per cycle
   One integer, load/store, or branch
   One floating point

Could require 64-bit alignment and ordering of instruction pair.

| I | F | I | F | | I | F | I | F | |
|---|---|---|---| | ---|---|---|---| |
| OK | NOT | NOT | OK | OK |

Best case
   CPI = 0.5

But ....
Superscalar (Cont.)

Hazards are a big problem

Loads
  Latency is 1 cycle
  Was 1 instruction
  NOW 3 instructions

Branches
  NOW 3 instructions

Floating point loads and stores
  May cause structural hazards
  Additional ports?
  Additional stalls?

Parallelism required =
Hazards are a big problem

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   Latency is 1 cycle
   Was 1 instruction
   NOW 3 instructions

Branches
   NOW 3 instructions

Floating point loads and stores
   May cause structural hazards
   Additional ports?
   Additional stalls?

Parallelism required = superscalar degree \times operation latency
VLIW = Very Long Instruction Word Processors

Static multiple issue

Compiler packs multiple *independent* operations into an instruction
Like horizontal microcode

Versus Superscalar
VLIW = Very Long Instruction Word Processors

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Versus Superscalar

  + Issue logic simpler
  + Potentially exploit more parallelism
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  + Issue logic simpler
  + Potentially exploit more parallelism
  - Code size explosion
  - Complex compiler
  - Binary compatibility difficult across generations
VLIW Processors**

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Recent VLIWs overcome some problems (e.g., Intel/HP IA-64, TI C6)
Limitations of Multi-Issue Machines

Inherent limitations of ILP

Difficulties in building hardware
  - Increase ports to registers
  - Increase ports to memory
  - Duplicate FUs
  - Decoding in superscalar and impact on clock rate

Limitations specific to VLIW
  - Code size, binary compatibility
Many compiler techniques exist

Several used for multiprocessors as well

Our focus on techniques specifically for ILP
Add scalar to vector

Loop:  L.D F0, 0(R1)
       stall
       ADD.D F4, F0, F2
       stall
       stall
       S.D 0(R1), F4
       DSUBUI R1, R1, #8
       stall
       BNEZ R1, Loop
       stall

With scheduling

Loop:  L.D F0, 0(R1)
       DSUBUI R1, R1, #8
       ADD.D F4, F0, F2
       stall
       BNEZ R1, Loop ; Assume delayed branch
       S.D 8(R1), F4
Loop Unrolling

Unrolling the loop

Loop:   L.D F0, 0(R1)
        ADD.D F4, F0, F2
        S.D 0(R1), F4
        L.D F6, -8(R1)
        ADD.D F8, F6, F2
        S.D -8(R1), F8
        L.D F10, -16(R1)
        ADD.D F12, F10, F2
        S.D -16(R1), F12
        L.D F14, -24(R1)
        ADD.D F16, F14, F2
        S.D -24(R1), F16
        DSUBUI R1, R1, #32
        BNEZ R1, Loop;  Assume delayed branch

Rename registers

Remove some branch overhead (calculate intermediate values)
Loop Unrolling

Scheduling the loop for simple pipeline

Loop:  L.D  F0,  0(R1)
       L.D  F6,  -8(R1)
       L.D  F10, -16(R1)
       L.D  F14, -24(R1)
       ADD.D F4, F0, F2
       ADD.D F8, F6, F2
       ADD.D F12, F10, F2
       ADD.D F16, F14, F2
       S.D  0(R1), F4
       S.D  -8(R1), F8
       S.D  -16(R1), F12
       DSUBUI R1, R1, #32
       BNEZ R1, Loop ; Assume delayed branch
       S.D  8(R1), F16

How to schedule for multiple issue?
Software Pipelining (Section H.3)

Pipeline loops in software

Pipelined loop iteration
  
  Executes instructions from multiple iterations of original loop
  
  Separates dependent instructions

Less code than unrolling
Software Pipelining – Example

sum = 0.0;
for (i=1; i<=N; i++) {
    load a[i] ; Ai
    load b[i] ; Bi
    mult ab[i] ; *i
    add sum[i] ; +i
}

sum = 0.0;
START-UP-BLOCK
for (i=3; i<=N; i++) {
    load a[i] ; Ai
    load b[i] ; Bi
    mult ab[i-1] ; *i-1
    add sum[i-2] ; +i-2
}
FINISH-UP-BLOCK

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LOOP</th>
<th>START-UP</th>
<th>i=3 ...</th>
<th>i=N</th>
<th>FINISH-UP</th>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>START-UP</td>
<td>A1</td>
<td>A2</td>
<td>A3</td>
<td>Ai</td>
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<tr>
<td>B1</td>
<td>B2</td>
<td>B3</td>
<td>Bi</td>
<td>BN</td>
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<tr>
<td>*1</td>
<td>*2</td>
<td>*i-1</td>
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<tr>
<td>+1</td>
<td>+i-2</td>
<td>+N-2</td>
<td>+N-1</td>
<td>+N</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Global Scheduling

Loop unrolling and software pipelining work well for straightline code.

What if code has branches?

Global scheduling techniques
  Trace scheduling
Trace Scheduling

Compiler predicts most frequently executed execution path (trace)
Schedules this path and inserts repair code for mispredictions
Trace Scheduling - Example

b[i] = `\'old\'`  
a[i] =  
if (a[i] == 0) then  
    b[i] = `\'new\'`; common case  
else  
    X  
endif  
c[i] =  

Until done  
  Select most common path - a trace  
  Schedule trace across basic blocks  
  Repair other paths  

trace to be scheduled:  
  b[i] = `\'old\'`  
  a[i] =  
  b[i] = `\'new\'`  
  c[i] =  
  if (a[i] != 0) goto A  

B:  

repair code:  
  A: restore old b[i]  
    X  
    maybe recalculate c[i]  
    goto B
Compiler scheduling limited by knowledge of branch behavior

Hardware support to help compiler

- Predicated (or guarded or conditional) instructions

- Hardware support for compiler speculation
Predicated Instructions (Section H.4)

Used to convert control dependence to data dependence

Instruction executed based on a predicate (or guard or condition)

If condition is false, then no result write or exceptions
Example
   if (condition) then {
       A = B;
   }
   ...

Convert to:
   R1 ← result of condition evaluation
   A = B predicated on R1
   ...

Hardware can schedule instructions across the branch
Alpha, MIPS, PowerPC, SPARC V9, x86 (Pentium) have conditional moves
IA-64 has general predication - 64 1-bit predicate bits

Limitations
   Takes a clock even if annulled
Successful compiler scheduling requires
- Preservation of exception behavior on speculation
- Mechanism to speculatively reorder memory operations
What if there is an exception on a speculative instruction?

Distinguish between two classes of exceptions

1. Indicate program error and require termination (e.g., protection violation)
2. Can be handled and program resumed (e.g., page fault)

Type (2) can be handled immediately even for speculative instructions

Type (1) requires more support

Poison bits
Poison Bits

Hardware support

A poison bit for each register

A speculation bit for each instruction

If a speculative instruction sees an exception

it sets poison bit of destination

If a speculative instruction sees poison bit set for source

it propagates poison bit to its destination

If normal instruction sees poison bit for source, takes exception

Normal instruction resets poison bit of destination register
How to reorder memory ops if compiler is not sure of addresses?
Consider moving a load
  Insert a special check instruction at original location of load
  When load is executed, hardware saves its address
  If there is a store to L’s address before the check instruction
    Redo load
    Branch to fix up code if other instructions already used load’s value