Floating Point/Multicycle Pipelining in DLX

• Completion of DLX EX stage floating point arithmetic operations in one or two cycles is impractical since it requires:
  • A much longer CPU clock cycle, and/or
  • An enormous amount of logic.

• Instead, the floating-point pipeline will allow for a longer latency.

• Floating-point operations have the same pipeline stages as the integer instructions with the following differences:
  – The EX cycle may be repeated as many times as needed.
  – There may be multiple floating-point functional units.
  – A stall will occur if the instruction to be issued will either causes a structural hazard for the functional unit or cause a data hazard.

• The latency of functional units is defined as the number of intervening cycles between an instruction producing the result and the instruction that uses the result.

• The initiation or repeat interval is the number of cycles that must elapse between issuing an instruction of a given type.
Extending The DLX Pipeline to Handle Floating-Point Operations:

Adding Non-Pipelined Floating Point Units

FIGURE 3.42  The DLX pipeline with three additional unpipelined, floating-point, functional units.
Extending The DLX Pipeline:
Multiple Outstanding Floating Point Operations

Latency = 6
Initiation Interval = 1
Pipelined

Latency = 3
Initiation Interval = 1
Pipelined

Latency = 6
Initiation Interval = 1
Pipelined

Latency = 24
Initiation Interval = 25
Non-pipelined

Hazards:
- RAW, WAW possible
- WAR Not Possible
- Structural: Possible
- Control: Possible

FIGURE 3.44 A pipeline that supports multiple outstanding FP operations.
Pipeline Characteristics With FP

- Instructions are still processed in-order in IF, ID, EX at the rate of instruction per cycle.
- Longer RAW hazard stalls likely due to long FP latencies.
- Structural hazards possible due to varying instruction times and FP latencies:
  - FP unit may not be available; divide in this case.
  - MEM, WB reached by several instructions simultaneously.
- WAW hazards can occur since it is possible for instructions to reach WB out-of-order.
- WAR hazards impossible, since register reads occur in-order in ID.
- Instructions are allowed to complete out-of-order requiring special measures to enforce precise exceptions.
FP Operations Pipeline Timing Example

All above instructions are assumed independent
FP Code RAW Hazard Stalls Example
(with full data forwarding in place)

LD F4, 0(R2)

MULTD F0, F4, F6

ADDD F2, F0, F8

SD 0(R2), F2

Third stall due to structural hazard in MEM stage
## FP Code Structural Hazards Example

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>CC 1</th>
<th>CC 2</th>
<th>CC 3</th>
<th>CC 4</th>
<th>CC 5</th>
<th>CC 6</th>
<th>CC 7</th>
<th>CC 8</th>
<th>CC 9</th>
<th>CC 10</th>
<th>CC 11</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MULTD</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>F0, F4, F6</td>
<td>IF</td>
<td>ID</td>
<td>M1</td>
<td>M2</td>
<td>M3</td>
<td>M4</td>
<td>M5</td>
<td>M6</td>
<td>M7</td>
<td>MEM</td>
<td>WB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>. . . (integer)</td>
<td>IF</td>
<td>ID</td>
<td>EX</td>
<td>MEM</td>
<td>WB</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>. . . (integer)</td>
<td>IF</td>
<td>ID</td>
<td>EX</td>
<td>MEM</td>
<td>WB</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>ADDD</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F2, F4, F6</td>
<td>IF</td>
<td>ID</td>
<td>A1</td>
<td>A2</td>
<td>A3</td>
<td>A4</td>
<td>MEM</td>
<td>WB</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>. . . (integer)</td>
<td>IF</td>
<td>ID</td>
<td>EX</td>
<td>MEM</td>
<td>WB</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>. . . (integer)</td>
<td>IF</td>
<td>ID</td>
<td>EX</td>
<td>MEM</td>
<td>WB</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>LD</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F2, 0(R2)</td>
<td>IF</td>
<td>ID</td>
<td>EX</td>
<td>MEM</td>
<td>WB</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Maintaining Precise Exceptions in Multicycle Pipelining

• In the DLX code segment:
  
  \[
  \begin{align*}
  &\text{DIVF F0, F2, F4} \\
  &\text{ADDF F10, F10, F8} \\
  &\text{SUBF F12, F12, F14}
  \end{align*}
  \]

• The ADDF, SUBF instructions can complete before DIVF is completed causing out-of-order execution.

• If SUBF causes a floating-point arithmetic exception it may prevent DIVF from completing and draining the floating-point may not be possible causing an imprecise exception.

• Four approaches have been proposed to remedy this type of situation:
  1. Ignore the problem and settle for imprecise exception.
  2. Buffer the results of the operation until all the operations issues earlier are done. (large buffers, multiplexers, comparators)
  3. A history file keeps track of the original values of registers (CYBER180/190, VAX)
  4. A Future file keeps the newer value of a register; when all earlier instructions have completed the main register file is updated from the future file. On an exception the main register file has the precise values for the interrupted state.
DLX FP SPEC92 Floating Point Stalls Per FP Operation

FIGURE 3.48 Stalls per FP operation for each major type of FP operation.
FIGURE 3.49 The stalls occurring for the DLX FP pipeline for the five FP SPEC benchmarks.
Pipelining and Exploiting Instruction-Level Parallelism (ILP)

- Pipelining increases performance by overlapping the execution of independent instructions.
- The CPI of a real-life pipeline is given by:
  \[
  \text{Pipeline CPI} = \text{Ideal Pipeline CPI} + \text{Structural Stalls} + \text{RAW Stalls} + \text{WAR Stalls} + \text{WAW Stalls} + \text{Control Stalls}
  \]

- A basic instruction block is a straight-line code sequence with no branches in, except at the entry point, and no branches out except at the exit point of the sequence.
- The amount of parallelism in a basic block is limited by instruction dependence present and size of the basic block.
- In typical integer code, dynamic branch frequency is about 15% (average basic block size of 7 instructions).
Increasing Instruction-Level Parallelism

• A common way to increase parallelism among instructions is to exploit parallelism among iterations of a loop – (i.e Loop Level Parallelism, LLP).

• This is accomplished by unrolling the loop either statically by the compiler, or dynamically by hardware, which increases the size of the basic block present.

• In this loop every iteration can overlap with any other iteration. Overlap within each iteration is minimal.

```c
for (i=1; i<=1000; i=i+1;)
    x[i] = x[i] + y[i];
```

• In vector machines, utilizing vector instructions is an important alternative to exploit loop-level parallelism,

• Vector instructions operate on a number of data items. The above loop would require just four such instructions.
DLX Loop Unrolling Example

- For the loop:

```c
for (i=1; i<=1000; i++)
    x[i] = x[i] + s;
```

The straightforward DLX assembly code is given by:

```
Loop:  LD         F0, 0 (R1)        ;F0=array element
       ADDD   F4, F0, F2        ;add scalar in F2
       SD          0(R1), F4         ;store result
       SUBI     R1, R1, 8          ;decrement pointer 8 bytes
       BENZ    R1, Loop         ;branch R1!=zero
```
DLX FP Latency Assumptions Used In Chapter 4

- All FP units assumed to be pipelined.
- The following FP operations latencies are used:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Instruction Producing Result</th>
<th>Instruction Using Result</th>
<th>Latency In Clock Cycles</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FP ALU Op</td>
<td>Another FP ALU Op</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FP ALU Op</td>
<td>Store Double</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Load Double</td>
<td>FP ALU Op</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Load Double</td>
<td>Store Double</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Loop Unrolling Example (continued)**

- This loop code is executed on the DLX pipeline as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Loop:</th>
<th>Instruction</th>
<th>Clock cycle</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LD</td>
<td>F0, 0(R1)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stall</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADDD</td>
<td>F4, F0, F2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stall</td>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stall</td>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SD</td>
<td>0 (R1), F4</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SUBI</td>
<td>R1, R1, #8</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BENZ</td>
<td>R1, Loop</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stall</td>
<td></td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**No scheduling**

**With delayed branch scheduling** (swap SUBI and SD)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Loop:</th>
<th>Instruction</th>
<th>Clock cycle</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LD</td>
<td>F0, 0(R1)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stall</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADDD</td>
<td>F4, F0, F2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stall</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stall</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SD</td>
<td>0 (R1), F4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SUBI</td>
<td>R1, R1, #8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BENZ</td>
<td>R1, Loop</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SD</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6 cycles per iteration

9 cycles per iteration
Loop Unrolling Example (continued)

- The resulting loop code when four copies of the loop body are unrolled without reuse of registers:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No scheduling</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Loop:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Three branches and three decrements of R1 are eliminated.

Load and store addresses are changed to allow SUBI instructions to be merged.

The loop runs in 27 assuming LD takes 2 cycles, each ADDD takes 3 cycles, the branch 2 cycles, other instructions 1 cycle, or 6.8 cycles for each of the four elements.
Loop Unrolling Example (continued)

When scheduled for DLX

Loop:

- LD  F0, 0(R1)
- LD  F6, -8 (R1)
- LD  F10, -16(R1)
- LD  F14, -24(R1)
- ADDD F4, F0, F2
- ADDD F8, F6, F2
- ADDD F12, F10, F2
- ADDD F16, F14, F2
- SD  0(R1), F4
- SD  -8(R1), F8
- SD  -16(R1), F12
- SUBI R1, R1,#32
- BNEZ R1, Loop
- SD  8(R1), F16; 8-32 = -24

The execution time of the loop has dropped to 14 cycles, or 3.5 clock cycles per element compared to 6.8 before scheduling and 6 when scheduled but unrolled.

Unrolling the loop exposed more computation that can be scheduled to minimize stalls.
Loop Unrolling Requirements

- In the loop unrolling example, the following guidelines where followed:
  - Determine that it was legal to move SD after SUBI and BENZ; find the SD offset.
  - Determine that unrolling the loop would be useful by finding that the loop iterations where independent.
  - Use different registers to avoid constraints of using the same registers (WAR, WAW).
  - Eliminate extra tests and branches and adjust loop maintenance code.
  - Determine that loads and stores can be interchanged by observing that they are independent from different loops.
  - Schedule the code, preserving any dependencies needed to give the same result as the original code.
Instruction Dependencies

- Determining instruction dependencies is important for pipeline scheduling and to determine the amount of parallelism in the program to be exploited.

- If two instructions are parallel, they can be executed simultaneously in the pipeline without causing stalls; assuming the pipeline has sufficient resources.

- Instructions that are dependent are not parallel and cannot be reordered.

- Instruction dependencies are classified as:
  - Data dependencies
  - Name dependencies
  - Control dependencies
Instruction Data Dependencies

• An instruction $j$ is data dependent on another instruction $i$ if:
  
  – Instruction $i$ produces a result used by instruction $j$, resulting in a direct RAW hazard, or
  
  – Instruction $j$ is data dependent on instruction $k$ and instruction $k$ is data dependent on instruction $i$ which implies a chain of RAW hazard between the two instructions.

Example: The arrows indicate data dependencies and point to the dependent instruction which must follow and remain in the original instruction order to ensure correct execution.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Loop:</th>
<th>LD F0, 0 (R1) ; F0=array element</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ADDD F4, F0, F2 ; add scalar in F2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SD 0 (R1), F4 ; store result</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Instruction Name Dependencies

• A name dependence occurs when two instructions use the same register or memory location, called a *name*.

• No flow of data exist between the instructions involved in the name dependency.

• If instruction $i$ precedes instruction $j$ then two types of name dependencies can occur:
  
  – An antidependence occurs when $j$ writes to a register or memory location and $i$ reads and instruction $i$ is executed first. This corresponds to a **WAR** hazard.

  – An output dependence occurs when instruction $i$ and $j$ write to the same register or memory location resulting in a **WAW** hazard and instruction execution order must be observed.
Name Dependence Example

In the unrolled loop, using the same registers results in name (green) and data tendencies (red)

Loop: LD F0, 0 (R1)
      ADDD F4, F0, F2
      SD 0(R1), F4
      LD F0, -8 (R1)
      ADDD F4, F0, F2
      SD -8 (R1) F4
      LD F0, -16 (R1)
      ADDD F4, F0, F2
      SD -16 (R1) F4
      LD F0, -24 (R1)
      ADDD F4, F0, F2
      SD -24(R1), F4
      SUBI R1, R1, #32
      BENZ R1, Loop

Renaming the registers used for each copy of the loop body are renamed, only true dependencies remain:

Loop: LD F0, 0 (R1)
      ADDD F4, F0, F2
      SD 0(R1), F4
      LD F6, -8 (R1)
      ADDD F8, F6, F2
      SD -8 (R1) F8
      LD F10, -16 (R1)
      ADDD F12, F10, F2
      SD -16 (R1) F12
      LD F14, -24 (R1)
      ADDD F16, F14, F2
      SD -24(R1), F16
      SUBI R1, R1, #32
      BENZ R1, Loop
Control Dependencies

- Determines the ordering of an instruction with respect to a branch instruction.
- Every instruction except in the first basic block of the program is control dependent on some set of branches.
- An instruction which is control dependent on a branch cannot be moved before the branch.
- An instruction which is not control dependent on the branch cannot be moved so that its execution is controlled by the branch (in the then portion).
- It’s possible in some cases to violate these constraints and still have correct execution.
- Example of control dependence in the then part of an if statement:

```c
if p1 {
    S1;  \textbf{S1 is control dependent on p1}
}

\textbf{S2 is control dependent on p2 but not on p1}

If p2 {
    S2;
}
```
Control Dependence Example

The unrolled loop code with the branches still in place is shown here.

Branch conditions are complemented here to allow the fall-through to execute another loop.

BEQZ instructions prevent the overlapping of iterations for scheduling optimizations.

Moving the instructions requires a change in the control dependencies present.

Removing the branches changes the control dependencies present and makes optimizations possible.
Loop-Level Parallelism (LLP) Analysis

- LLP analysis is normally done at the source level or close to it since assembly language and target machine code generation introduces a loop-carried dependence, in the registers used for addressing and incrementing.

- Instruction level parallelism (ILP) analysis is usually done when instructions are generated by the compiler.

- Analysis focuses on whether data accesses in later iterations are data dependent on data values produced in earlier iterations.

  e.g. in
  
  for (i=1; i<=1000; i++)
      x[i] = x[i] + s;

  the computation in each iteration is independent of the previous iterations and the loop is thus parallel. The use of $X[i]$ twice is within a single iteration.
LLP Analysis Examples

• In the loop:

```c
for (i=1; i<=100; i=i+1) {
    A[i+1] = A[i] + C[i]; /* S1 */
    B[i+1] = B[i] + A[i+1]; /* S2 */
}
```

- **S1** uses a value computed in an earlier iteration, since iteration \( i \) computes \( A[i+1] \) read in iteration \( i+1 \) (loop-carried dependence, prevents parallelism).

- **S2** uses the value \( A[i+1] \), computed by **S1** in the same iteration (not loop-carried dependence).
LLP Analysis Examples

• In the loop:

```c
for (i=1; i<=100; i=i+1) {
    A[i] = A[i] + B[i]; /* S1 */
    B[i+1] = C[i] + D[i]; /* S2 */
}
```

– **S1** uses a value computed by **S2** in a previous iteration (loop-carried dependence)
– This dependence is not circular (neither statement depend on itself; **S1** depends on **S2** but **S2** does not depend on **S1**.
– Can be made parallel by replacing the code with the following:

```c
for (i=1; ii<=99; i=i+1) {
    B[i+1] = C[i] + D[i];
    A[i+1] = A[i+1] + B[i+1];
}
B[101] = C[100] + D[100];
```