Overview

What’s wrong with the sequential (SEQ) Y86?
- It’s slow!
- Each piece of hardware is used only a small fraction of the time.
- We would like to find a way to get more performance with only a little more hardware.

General Principles of Pipelining
- Express task as a collection of stages
- Move instructions through stages
- Process several instructions at any given moment

Creating a Pipelined Y86 Processor
- Rearrange SEQ
- Insert pipeline registers
- Deal with data and control hazards

Pipeline Correctness Axiom: A pipeline is correct only if the resulting machine satisfies the ISA (nonpipelined) semantics.

Pipelining: Laundry Example

Suppose you have four folks, each with a load of clothes to wash, dry, fold and stash away. There are four subtasks: wash, dry, fold, stash. Suppose each takes 30 minutes.

Time to do a load of laundry from start to finish: 2 hours. (That’s the latency.)

Sequential Laundry

- Sequential laundry takes 8 hours for 4 loads.
- If they learned pipelining, how long would laundry take?
Pipelining Lessons

- Pipelining doesn’t help latency of a single task; it helps throughput of the entire workload.
- Multiple tasks operate simultaneously using different resources.
- Potential speedup = number of stages.
- Unbalanced lengths of pipe stages reduces speedup.
- Time to “fill” pipeline and time to “drain” it reduces speedup.
- May need to “stall” for dependencies.

Latency vs. Throughput

*Latency* is the time from start to finish for a given task.

*Throughput* is the number of tasks completed in a given time period.

**Example:** suppose that each laundry stage (wash, dry, fold, stash) takes 30 minutes. But you have a laundromat with 4 washers, 4 driers, 4 folding stations, 4 stashing stations.

- What is the latency?

- What is the highest possible throughput (per hour)?
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Throughput is the number of tasks completed in a given time period.

Example: suppose that each laundry stage (wash, dry, fold, stash) takes 30 minutes. But you have a laundromat with 4 washers, 4 driers, 4 folding stations, 4 stashing stations.

- What is the latency?
  Latency is 2 hours, because it still takes two hours to get any single load through the entire process.

- What is the highest possible throughput (per hour)?
  Throughput is (theoretically) 8 loads / hour since you can complete 8 loads every hour in steady state. How?

System
- Computation requires a total of 300 picoseconds.
- Needs an additional 20 picoseconds to save the result in the register.
- Must have a clock cycle of at least 320 ps. Why?

3-Way Pipelined Version

System
- Divide combinational logic into 3 blocks of 100 ps each.
- Can begin a new operation as soon as the previous one passes through stage A.
- Begin new operation every 120 ps. Why?
- Overall latency increases! It’s now 360 ps from start to finish.

Pipeline Diagrams

Unpipelined
Cannot start new operation until the previous one completes.

3-Way Pipelined
Up to 3 operations in process simultaneously.
Operating a Pipeline

At time 300.

Limitations: Non-uniform Delays

- Throughput is limited by the slowest stage.
- Other stages may sit idle for much of the time.
- It’s challenging to partition the system into balanced stages.

Limitations: Register Overhead

As you try to deepen the pipeline, the overhead of loading registers becomes more significant.

Percentage of clock cycle spent loading registers:
- 1-stage pipeline: 6.25%
- 3-stage pipeline: 16.67%
- 6-stage pipeline: 28.57%

High speeds of modern processor designs are obtained through very deep pipelining. (Some models of x86 have a pipeline of 20-24 stages.)

The Performance Equation

\[
\text{CPU Time} = \frac{\text{Seconds Program}}{\text{Instructions Program}} \times \frac{\text{Cycles Instruction}}{\text{Seconds Cycle}}
\]

Clock Cycle Time

- Improves by a factor of almost \( N \) for \( N \)-deep pipeline.
- Not quite a factor of \( N \) due to pipeline overheads.

Cycles Per Instructions (CPI)

- In an ideal world, CPI would stay the same.
- An individual instruction takes \( N \) cycles.
- But we have \( N \) instructions in flight at a time.
- So, average \( CPI_{\text{pipe}} = (CPI_{\text{no-\text{pipe}}} \times N) / N \)

Thus, performance can improve by up to a factor of \( N \).
**Data Dependencies**

Sequential System: Each operation may depend on the previous one. (It doesn’t matter for a sequential system. Why not?)

Pipelined System:
- Result does not feed back around in time for the next operation.
- Pipelining has changed the behavior of the system.

**Data Hazards in Processors**

Result from one instruction is used as an operand for another; called read-after-write (RAW) dependency.

This is very common in actual programs.

Must make sure that our pipeline handles these properly and gets the right result.

Should minimize performance impact as much as possible.

**Control Hazards**

A control hazard occurs if something interferes with the flow of control through the program. i.e., the PC is not determined quickly enough to allow fetching the next instruction.

```
xorq  %rbx, %rbx
je    Done
irmovq $100, %rax
ret
Done: irmovq $200, %rax
ret
```

When the xorq instruction moves from the fetch to decode stage, what is the next instruction to fetch? When will you know?
**Pipeline Correctness Axiom:** A pipeline is correct only if the resulting machine satisfies the ISA (nonpipelined) semantics.

That is, the pipeline implementation must deal correctly with potential data and control hazards. *All programs that run correctly on the sequential machine must be semantically equivalent on the pipelined version.*

**SEQ+ Hardware**

Still sequential implementation, but reorder PC stage to put at the beginning

**PC Stage**

- Task is to select PC for current instruction.
- Based on results computed by previous instruction.

**Processor State**

- PC is no longer stored in a register.
- But, can determine PC based on other stored information.