

## Out-of-Order Execution

### Question A

-1	0	3	4
0	4	9	10

r0	f0	f1
r1	f2	r0

### Question B

-1	0	3	4
0	4	9	10
5	10	15	16

r0	f0	f1
r1	f2	r0
r0	r1	f0

### Question C

-1	0	2	3
0	1	3	4
1	4	7	8
2	8	13	14
4	5	8	15
5	14	19	20

r0	x1	
r1	x1	
r2	r0	r1
r3	f2	r2
r0	x1	
r1	r3	r0

# Virtual Memory & Aliasing Problem

## Question A

$$2048 \times 8/64 = 256$$

$$32GB/2048Byte = 16777216$$

$$256^k \geq 16777216 \rightarrow k$$

$$k \geq 3$$

## Question B

alias problem: 多个虚拟地址映射到了同一个物理地址, 当其中一个虚拟地址修改后, 若TLB中还有其他映射到同一物理地址的虚拟地址, 会产生数据一致性问题。

$$L + b \leq k$$

映射到同一个PA的VA后 $k$ 位是相同的, 如果以相同的这部分作为index, 就可以保证他们映射到同一个地方, 因此需要保证上式成立。

为了保证这些VA有相同的tag, 所以将VA不同的部分翻译到PA, 来保证相同。

## Question C

$$k = \log_2(4096 \times 8) = 15$$

$$L = \log_2(256) = 8$$

$$b = \log_2(64 \times 8) = 9$$

因为 $L + b \leq k$ , 所以令 $L = 6$

因此设计成为至少4路关联的Cache

# Branch Prediction

## Question A

	Instruction	Counter	Prediction	Actual
i=0	skip1	01	not taken	taken
	skip2	01	not taken	not taken
	loop	01	not taken	taken
i=1	skip1	10	taken	not taken
	skip2	00	not taken	taken
	loop	10	taken	taken
i=2	skip1	01	not taken	taken
	skip2	01	not taken	not taken
	loop	11	taken	taken
i=3	skip1	10	taken	not taken
	skip2	00	not taken	taken

	skip2	00	not taken	taken
	<b>Instruction</b>	<b>Counter</b>	<b>Prediction</b>	<b>Actual</b>
	loop	11	taken	not taken

Branch	Accuracy
blt	0%
bge	50%
bnez	50%
overall	33%

### Question B

	Instruction	Global History	Counter 0	Counter 1	Prediction	Actual
i=0	skip1	0	01	01	not taken	taken
	skip2	1	01	00	not taken	not taken
	loop	0	10	00	not taken	taken
i=1	skip1	1	10	00	not taken	not taken
	skip2	0	11	00	taken	taken

	Instruction	Global History	Counter 0	Counter 1	Prediction	Actual
	loop	1	11	01	not taken	taken
i=2	skip1	1	11	10	not taken	taken
	skip2	1	11	01	taken	not taken
	loop	0	11	01	taken	taken
i=3	skip1	1	11	00	not taken	not taken
	skip2	0	11	00	taken	taken
	loop	1	11	00	not taken	not taken

Branch	Accuracy
blt	75%
bge	75%
bnez	50%
overall	66%

## Question C

bge x2, x5, skip2

因为这一条分支语句很大概率与前一条分支语句的结果相反，而global history相当于将分支依照前一条分支的结果进行分类。在同一类中，bge这条分支语句总是always taken或者always not taken，因此总能预测正确，因此会获得最大的预测收益。

## Question D

BHT与BHB互不冲突，且都可以优化分支预测性能。

BHT可以提高分支预测的准确率。

BHB可以缓存分支目标地址，在命中的情况下可以减少计算目标地址的时间。