

- 4.1 a) basic: 10
bubble: 10
forward: 10
- 4.1 b) basic: 9
bubble: 11
forward: 9
- 4.1 c) the second add instruction needs the value of \$2 before it has been written back into the register by the first ADD instruction. this is a Data Hazard.
- 4.2 a) basic: 5, jump made at 6.
bubble: 5, jump made at 6.
forward: 4, jump made at 4.
- 4.2 b) for the basic mode, the addi is executed and results in the branch instruction not being taken on the following loop.
for the other 2 modes, the addi doesn't enter the pipeline.
- 4.2 c) this is a Control Hazard, we don't know which instruction to fetch before the branch is taken or not.
- 4.3 a) basic: 10
bubble: 12
forward: 10
- 4.3 b) basic: 8
bubble: 10
forward: 8
- 4.3 c) Data Hazard, ADDI instruction needs the result of the LW instruction before it is done.

5.1 (alligned better as a table in .txt file)

Basic:	
Instructions:	206
Cycles:	212
CPI:	1.0291261672973633
Bubbles:	
Instructions:	76
Cycles:	182
CPI:	2.3947367668151855
Bubbles with Branch Assumption:	
Instructions:	76
Cycles:	154
CPI:	2.026315689086914
Forwarding:	
Instructions:	120
Cycles:	126
CPI:	1.0499999523162842
Forwarding with Branch Assumption:	
Instructions:	115
Cycles:	127
CPI:	1.104347825050354

- 5.2 a) the program instuctions are only executed during clock cycles, so the less cycles used, the faster the program will be executed. instuctions are depentent on cycles.
- 5.2 b) because the different datapaths all have different optimisations to speed up the execution of the program through the pipeline. each optimisation condenses the instructions on the pipeline, to allow more instructions to be executed simultaneously.

5.3 (alligned better as a table in .txt file)

Forwarding Optimized:

Instructions:	114
Cycles:	120
CPI:	1.0526316165924072

Forwarding, Branch Assumption Optimized:

Instructions:	96
Cycles:	109
CPI:	1.1354166269302368