

CS-311 Assignment4

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Details on cycles, OF stage stalls, and Wrong Branch Instructions:

Without Pipeline

| TEST CASE | Hash of state | Number of instructions | Number of cycles |
|----------------|---------------|------------------------|------------------|
| descending.out | 255541867 | 277 | 1135 |
| evenorodd.out | -224294686 | 6 | 30 |
| fibonacci.out | -1518357572 | 78 | 390 |
| palindrome.out | 155317940 | 49 | 245 |
| prime.out | -1414219998 | 29 | 145 |

With Pipeline

| TEST CASE | Hash of state | Number of cycles | No of OF stalls | No of Wrong branch instructions |
|----------------|---------------|------------------|-----------------|---------------------------------|
| descending.out | 255541867 | 658 | 126 | 220 |
| evenorodd.out | -224294686 | 19 | 10 | 4 |
| fibonacci.out | -1518357572 | 157 | 44 | 36 |
| palindrome.out | 155317940 | 124 | 51 | 18 |
| prime.out | -1414219998 | 79 | 19 | 28 |

Observations

We observe that the hash of the state is the same in both cases so our pipelined processor program is functionally correct. The number of cycles taken by each program with pipeline implementation dropped substantially to half of the program without the pipeline. In an ideal case, it may reduce to one-fifth of total number of cycles. In ideal conditions, the speedup of a pipelined processor w.r.t non-pipelined processor is 5, but the ideal conditions are mostly not met because of various data hazards. The number of wrong branch instructions and the number of OF stalls are also affected depending on the number of data hazards in a program. So, in the case of data hazards, we insert a bubble into the pipeline which increases the number of cycles. In case of wrong branch instructions, we replace them with bubbles (nops).