

Assignment 2: Dataflow analysis using Intel Pin

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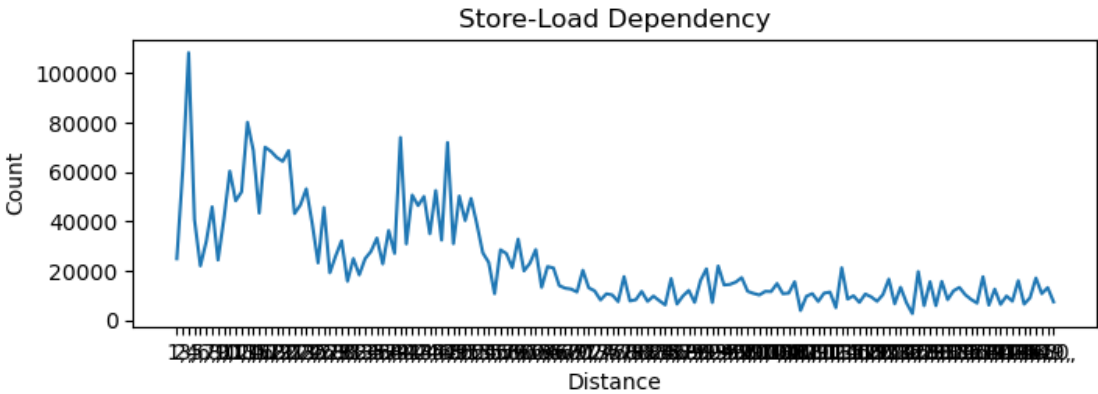
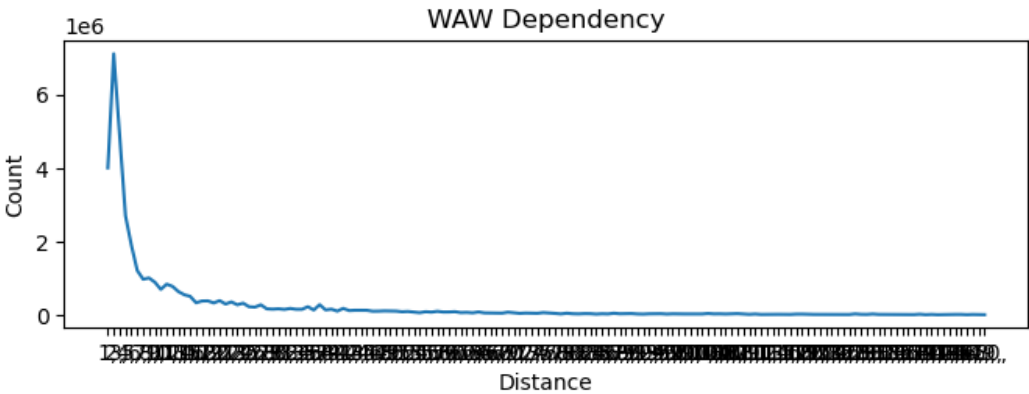
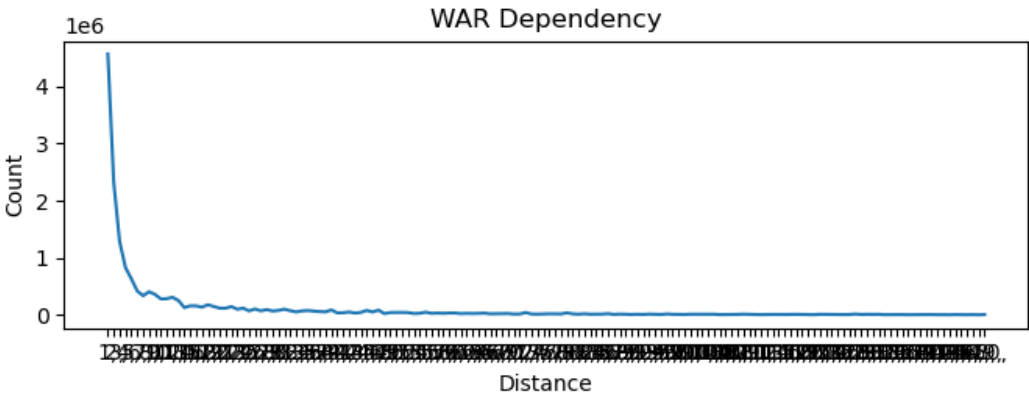
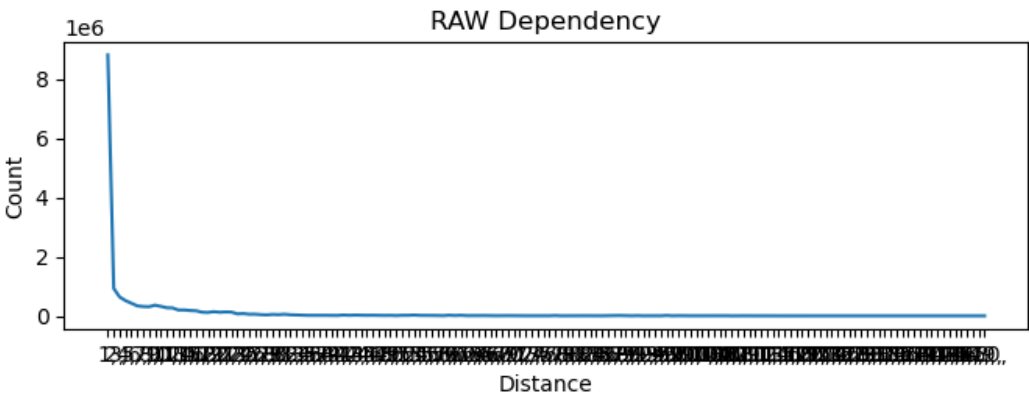
Benchmarks

gcc

Observations:

1. The RAW and WAR dependencies have their peaks at lower RAW and WAR distance. Dependencies decrease as the RAW and WAR distance increases i.e the no. of short distance RAW and WAR dependencies is significantly higher than no. of long distance RAW and WAR dependencies. This indicates that instructions are often dependent on each other in close proximity.
2. The same is true for WAW dependencies, but it has been found that this peak occurs later rather than at distance = 1. Which means that, generally speaking, after a write command, we do not write to the same register again.
3. Similar to RAW, WAR, WAW as distance increases the dependencies decrease. Unlike other dependencies there are a lot of peaks in the Store-Load dependencies. These peaks occur at specific values of distance, we believe that this is due to the recurrent dynamic occurrence of store load pairs in loops.

Dependency Analysis of gcc

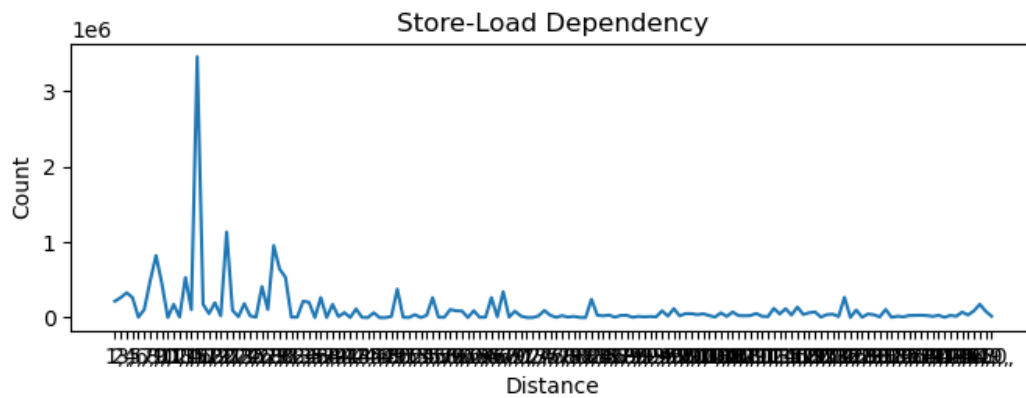
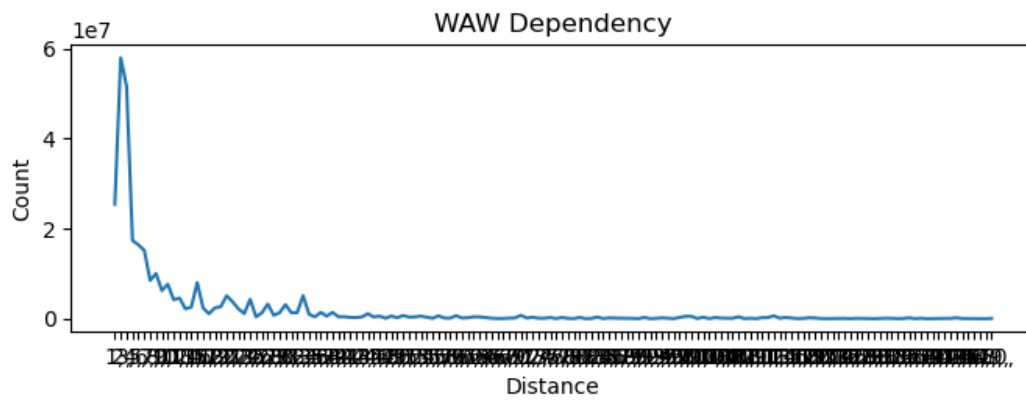
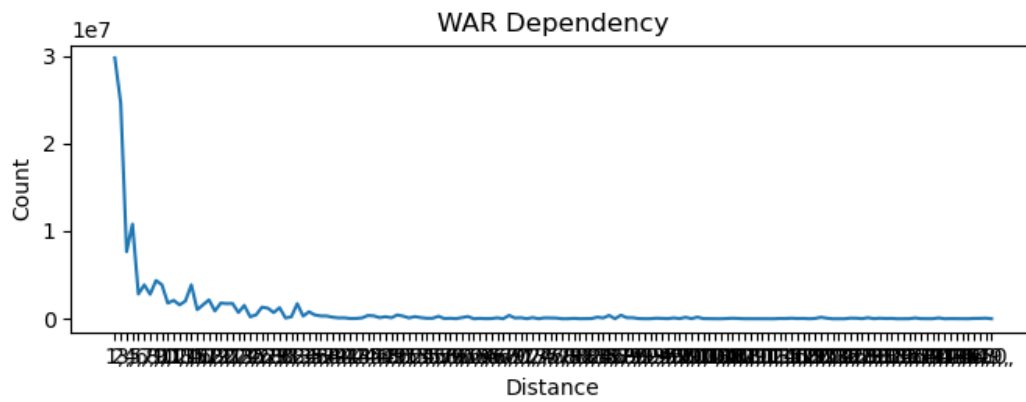
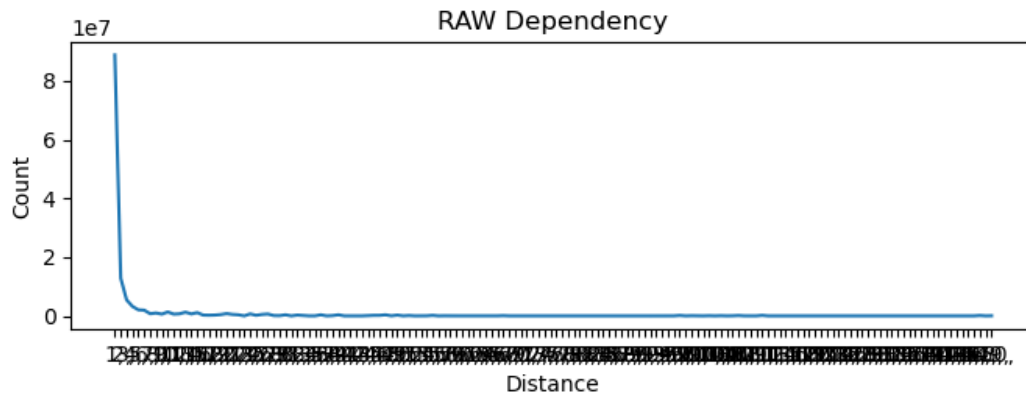


lbm

Observations:

1. Similar observations to gcc like as the distance increases number of dependencies decrease for RAW, WAR and WAW dependencies.
2. But compared to gcc the RAW, WAR and WAW dependencies are a little bit spread out, it indicates that the dependencies have more separation.
3. Similar to RAW, WAR, WAW as distance increases the dependencies decrease. Unlike other dependencies there are a lot of peaks in the Store-Load dependencies. These peaks occur at specific values of distance, we believe that this is due to the recurrent dynamic occurrence of store load pairs in loops.

Dependency Analysis of mcf

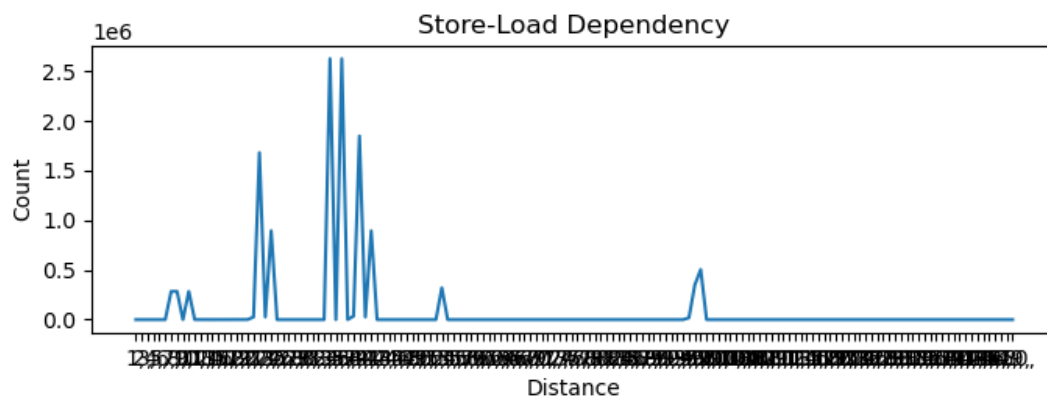
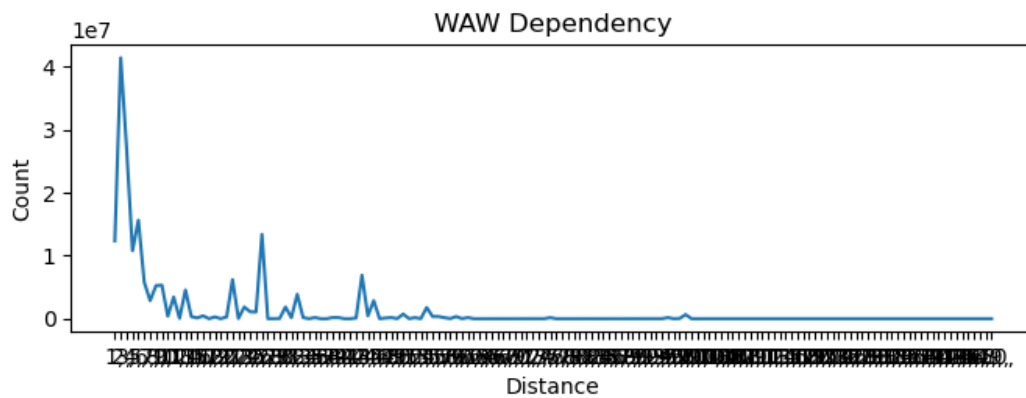
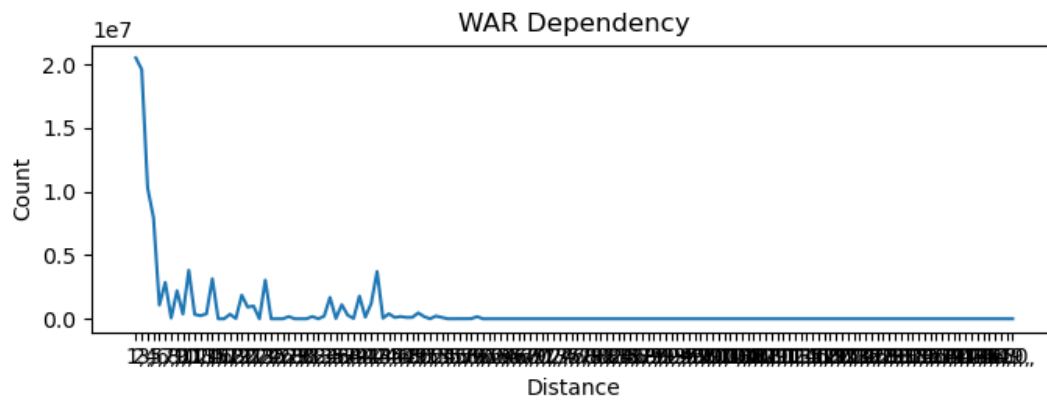
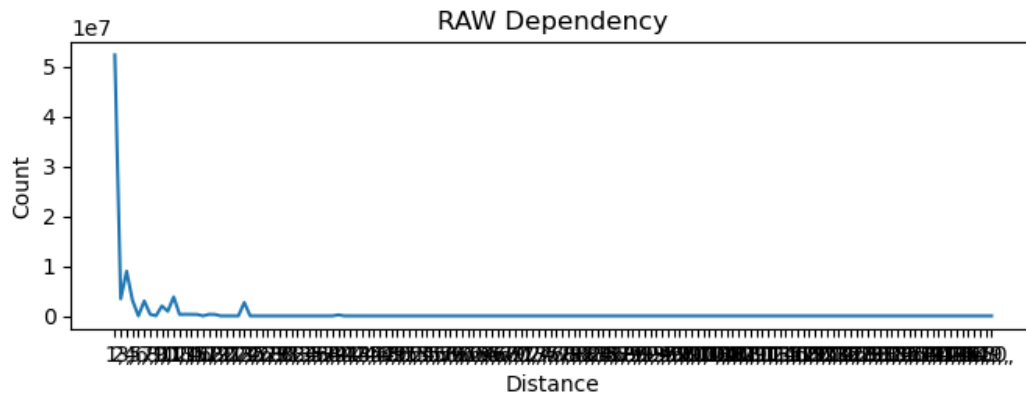


mcf

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Dependency Analysis of lbm

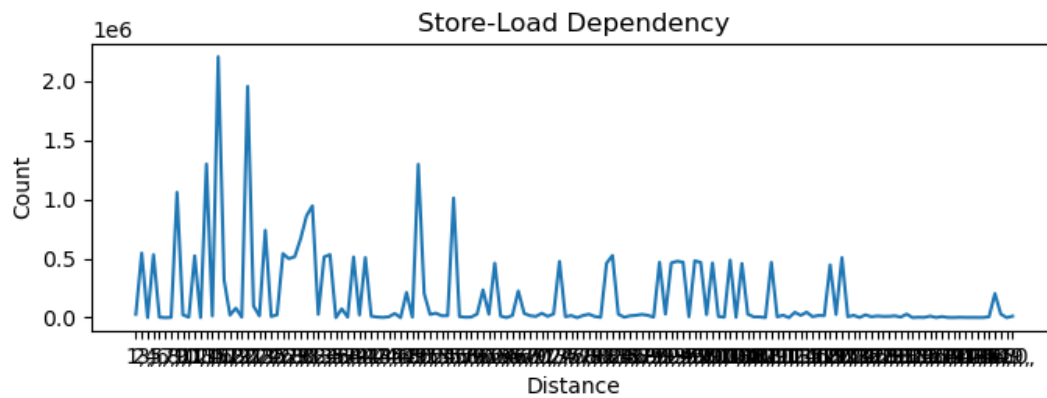
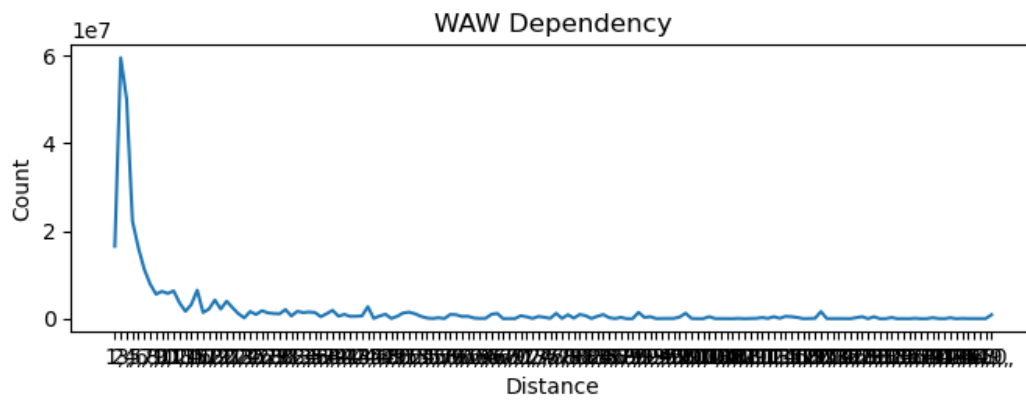
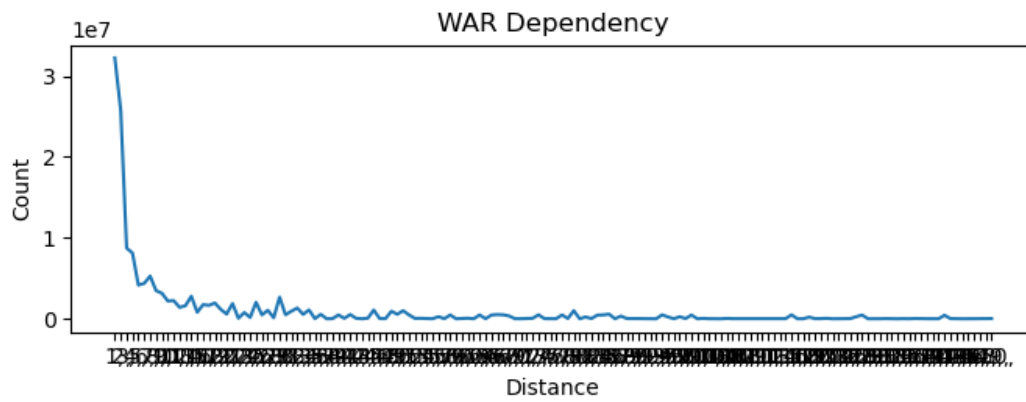
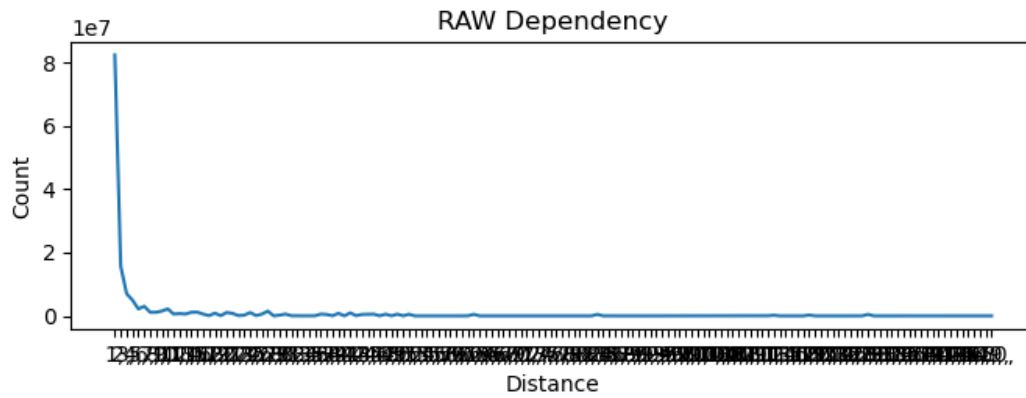


namd

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Dependency Analysis of namd



xalancbmk

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Dependency Analysis of xalancbmk

