#### CMPEN 431 Project 1 - Design Space Exploration

Video Link: Project Overview

#### Disclaimer

- 1. This presentation is just an overview. It is missing a lot of details. Project guide should always be your primary source of information on what to implement and what are the deliverables.
- 2. If in doubt about the project framework, refer the source code. Understand how it works.

### Agenda

- Project Overview
- Connecting to the server and setting up project
- Code walkthrough:
  - runprojectsuite.sh
  - 431project.cpp/h
  - 431projectUtils.cpp
  - YOURCODEHERE.cpp
  - Outputs

# Project Overview

## Design Space Exploration (DSE)

- DSE is the process of finding the best solution to a problem under given constraints.
- In this project, DSE refers to finding the best settings for a range of design parameters of a computer architecture so that it maximizes either of the following:
  - Performance (measured in terms of execution time)
  - Energy-Delay Product (EDP)
    - A metric that combines both performance and energy efficiency.
    - EDP = energy consumed \* execution time
- Two types of DSE explorations:
  - Exhaustive: If the number of possible solutions is large, DSE may explore all of them individually
  - Intelligent heuristic: prunes down the design space to prioritize evaluation nof more reasonable design points first

#### DSE space

- The space or set of parameters over which DSE exploration is done.
- In this project, we have the following groups of design space to explore:
  - 1. Branch Predictor (BP)
    - Branch settings, RAS, btb etc
  - 2. Cache Configurations
    - {l1, ul2} block, {dl1, il1, ul2} sets, {dl1, il1, ul2} assoc, associated latencies etc.
  - 3. Core Configurations
    - Width, scheduling etc.
  - 4. Floating Point Unit (FPU)
    - Fpwidth
- In total, our Design space has a total of 18 parameters:
  - 15 independent parameters
  - 3 dependent parameters

## SimpleScalar

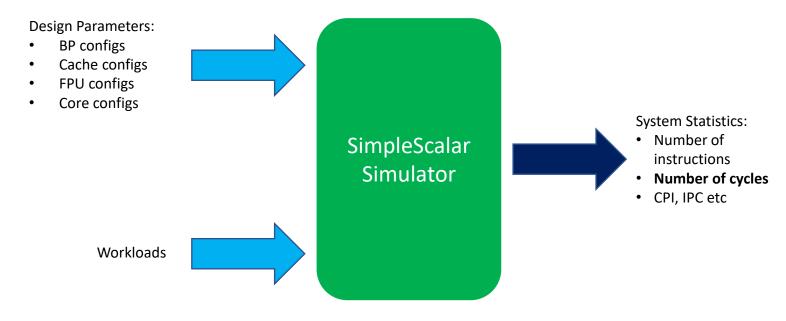
#### Architecture Simulator:

- program that simulates the execution of a computer architecture
- Allows to modify architecture parameters in code without making an hardware changes
- SimpleScalar simulates architecture called PISA. Its similar to MIPS.

#### Workflow:

- 1. Accepts a set of design parametres and an executable (workload) as input
- 2. Adjusts the architecture with the parameters specified and runs the executable on this modified architecture
- 3. Generates a wide range of system statistics like number of instructions simulated, execution time, number of cycles etc.

#### Project 1 overview



#### Full list of design parameters:

#### Our Heuristic

- 1. Design space dimensions can be labelled as either explored and unexplored.
- 2. Initially all dimensions are unexplored.
- 3. Choose an unexplored dimension, exit if all dimensions are explored.
  - 1. Evaluate all possible design points by changing the value of this dimension only.
  - 2. Fix value of this dimension by selecting the best design so far (consider DSE goal).
  - 3. Mark this dimension as explored
- 4. Go to step 3.

["width", "scheduling", "l1block", "dl1sets", "dl1assoc", "il1sets", "il1assoc", "ul2sets", "ul2block", "ul2assoc", "replacepolicy", "fpwidth", "branchsettings", "ras", "btb", "dl1lat", "il1lat", "ul2lat"]

• Formulate your dimension array using the heuristic.

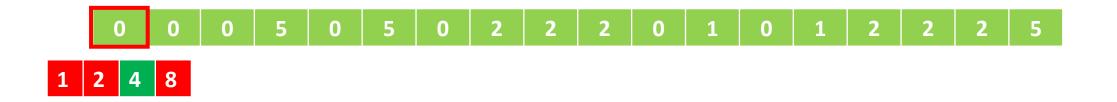


["width", "scheduling", "l1block", "dl1sets", "dl1assoc", "il1sets", "il1assoc", "ul2sets", "ul2block", "ul2assoc", "replacepolicy", "fpwidth", "branchsettings", "ras", "btb", "dl1lat", "il1lat", "ul2lat"]

Use the baseline configuration as the default value for all unexplored dimensions



- Possible values of width=("1" "2" "4" "8")
- Value in the array is the index into this array of possible width. So, a 0 means width value of 1 is chosen.
- Similarly, 4<sup>th</sup> dimension is dl1sets. Its possible value array is dl1sets=( "32" "64" "128" "256" "512" "1024" "2048" "4096" "8192" ). A value of 5 indicates dl1sets is set to 1024.



- Try out all possible settings for each dimension while keeping the rest constant.
- Pick the one with the least execution time if the DSE performance is done. Pick one with least EDP if DSE energy is run.
- For example, lets assume width of 4 gives the best execution time in this scenario
  - If so, set width to a value of 2.
  - Then explore the next dimension



["width", "scheduling", "l1block", "dl1sets", "dl1assoc", "il1sets", "il1assoc", "ul2sets", "ul2block", "ul2assoc", "replacepolicy", "fpwidth", "branchsettings", "ras", "btb", "dl1lat", "il1lat", "ul2lat"]

How many possible values are there for each dimension?

• Given in the dimension cardinality array



- While exploring a new dimension, make sure you assign the already explored dimensions to their "best" settings.
- Currently explored dimension is assigned a new unexplored value
- Unexplored dimensions are set to the baseline value



- Whenever you change any cache settings, you need to re-calculate the cache latency parameters according to the constraints given in section 8.3 of the project guide
- Assign these re-calculated latencies to the last three dependent dimensions



- While starting to explore a new dimension, you may have already explored the new dimension's baseline value.
  - Can you skip re-running this baseline value?

# Connecting to Server

# Code Walk-through

## Deliverables