

## Lab Assignment 2: Dynamic Branch Prediction

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1. Our microbenchmark consisted of 5 iterations of a for loop within a for loop of 1000 iterations. The inner loop had a pattern of NNNNT. We verified that our two-level predictor predicted NNNNN giving a misprediction of 1 instruction in 5, just for the inner loop.

We calculated a total of 61,000 instructions based on the assembly dump. The outer loop executes 1000 times, so it has a misprediction of 1/1000 (when it exits out of the loop), not including the inner loop. With the inner loop executing 5 times for each outer loop with a misprediction of 1, we will have  $1 \times 1000 + 1 = 1001$  mispredictions for the 1000 iterations.

This makes the MPKI =  $(1001/61000) \times 1000 = 16.409$

The value that we got as MPKI from the two-level predictor was 9.629. There is a mismatch as we didn't take into account the rest of the instructions outside of the for loops, which would increase the total instruction count, thus decreasing the MPKI.

Thus the microbenchmark helped us verify the two-level predictor.

### 2. Table 1

1: 2-bit saturation Prediction    2: 2-level Predictor    3: Open-ended predictor

	Benchmark s	B1 (astar)	B2 (bwaves )	B3(bzip 2)	B4(gcc)	B5(gr omacs )	B6(h mmer )	B7(mc f)	B8(sople x)
1	# of mispredicted branches	3695830	1182969	1224967	316186 8	13632 48	20350 80	365798 6	1065988
	MPKI	24.639	7.886	8.166	21.079	9.088	13.56 7	24.387	7.107
2	# of mispredicted branches	1785464	1071909	1297677	222367 1	11225 86	22307 74	202417 2	1022869
	MPKI	11.903	7.146	8.651	14.824	7.484	14.87 2	13.494	6.819
3	# of mispredicted branches	1033453	866279	1175953	752918	99013 2	17329 77	151055 5	748439
	MPKI	6.890	5.775	7.840	5.019	6.601	11.55 3	10.070	4.99

3. We decided to implement a version of a perceptron branch predictor. We referenced the algorithm from the report: <https://www.cs.utexas.edu/~lin/papers/hpca01.pdf>. In the algorithm, we defined 1 as taken and -1 as not-taken. We created three tables, one with the perceptrons and their history of weights, one with the global branch history (a sequence of 1s & -1s), and perceptron bias table. We indexed to the perceptron table using PC% (size of perceptron table). We calculated the dot product of weights of perceptron with the branch

history table. If that value is non-negative, we predict a branch to be taken. Else we return a prediction of not taken. If the predicted value is different from the actual value, we update the weights of the perceptrons by incrementing it with the product of the value at an indexed global branch history table with the result of resolveDir (1 = taken; -1= not taken).

We calculated the storage requirements by adding up the total number of bits used by the perceptron weight array, perceptron bias array and global history array. We ensured that the perceptron weight array was  $16\text{bits/weight} \times 90\text{perceptrons} \times 85\text{weights} = 122400\text{bits}$ , perceptron bias was  $16\text{bits/weight} \times 90\text{perceptrons} = 1440\text{bits}$  and global history array was  $8\text{bits} \times 85\text{historical prediction values} = 680\text{bits}$ . This brought to a total number of bits  $= 124520\text{bits} = 15,565\text{Bytes}$  which was less than the storage limit.

4. We modified only two parameters for all the .cfg files given below:

Config parameter/Config file	2level-bpred-1 (1 BHT)	2level-bpred-2 (8 PHTs)	open-ended-bpred-1 (Perceptron Weight Array)	open-ended-bpred-2 (Perceptron Bias Array)	Open-ended-bpred-3 (Global History Array)
Size	64	128	15300	180	85
Block Size	1	2	170	2	1

	Area	Access Latency	Leakage Power
Two-level	$383.60 \mu\text{m}^2$	0.235609ns	0.0645814mW
Open-ended	$0.02497 \text{ mm}^2$	0.411038ns	5.3326 mW

5. Work division:

- Angel: Worked on all deliverables (0.5 of total workload)
- Harshita: Worked on all deliverables (0.5 of total workload)