

Tomasulo Experiments

By Sahil Gupta

1. Vary the following parameters:

FOR the gcc.100k.trace:

- Number of FUs of each type (k_0 , k_1 , k_2) of either 1 or 2 or 3 units each.
- Keeping everything else constant, let's see how increasing/decreasing k_0 , k_1 and k_2 affect the runtime of the program.

K_0 varies

For instance: $F/N = 2$, $m = 2$, $k_0 = \text{varies}$, $k_1 = 1$, $k_2 = 1$, $R = 8$

	Average Instruction/Cycle	Increase/Decrease
$K_0 = 1$	0.600424	
$K_0 = 2$	0.930960	Increased from $K_0 = 1$
$K_0 = 3$	0.977632	Increased from $K_0 = 2$

K_1 varies

For instance: $F/N = 2$, $m = 2$, $k_0 = 3$, $k_1 = \text{varies}$, $k_2 = 1$, $R = 8$

	Average Instruction/Cycle	Increase/Decrease
$K_1 = 1$	0.977632	
$K_1 = 2$	1.030089	Increased from $K_1 = 1$
$K_1 = 3$	1.030089	Became constant or same as $K_2 = 2$

K_2 varies

For instance: $F/N = 2$, $m = 2$, $k_0 = 3$, $k_1 = 1$, $k_2 = \text{varies}$, $R = 8$

	Average Instruction/Cycle	Increase/Decrease
$K_2 = 1$	0.977632	
$K_2 = 2$	1.035615	Increased from $k_2 = 1$
$K_2 = 3$	1.039069	Increased from $k_2 = 2$

K_1 & K_2 varies

For instance: $F/N = 2$, $m = 2$, $k_0 = \text{varies}$, $k_1 = \text{varies}$, $k_2 = 3$, $R = 8$

Using the same approach as above, keeping k_2 and everything else constant, increasing both k_1 and k_2 results in increasing IPC but with diminishing returns. Decreasing k_0 and increasing k_1 decreases IPC significantly (0.6 from 1.04). Increasing k_0 and decreasing k_1 decreases IPC but less significantly than before (1.03 from 1.04).

2.

To see this first let's use the best hardware possible by using max resources available.

For instance: $F = 8$, $M = 8$, $k_0 = 3$, $k_1 = 3$, $k_2 = 3$ and $R = 128$.

IPC = 3.74911

$F = 4$ is best because from $F = 8$ there is not much decrease in IPC but $F = 2$ decreases significantly. $R = 128$ and $R = 32$ decrease IPC significantly. So, $R = 128$ is best. $M = 4$ is same as $M = 8$ but the IPC decreases for $M = 2$. Hence, $M = 4$ is the best after varying the values since $M = 8$ is very close to $M = 4$ but there is a significant decrease of IPC for $M = 2$. Similarly, $K_0 = 2$ is the best, $K_1 = 2$ is the best, $k_2 = 2$ is the best since the IPC does not vary when we have 3 functional units.

1. Vary the following parameters:

FOR the gob.100k.trace:

To see this first let's use the best hardware possible by using max resources available.

For instance: $F = 8$, $M = 8$, $k_0 = 3$, $k_1 = 3$, $k_2 = 3$ and $R = 128$.

2.

IPC = 3.132440

$F = 4$ is best because from $F = 8$ there is not much decrease in IPC but $F = 2$ decreases significantly. $R = 128$ and $R = 32$ decrease IPC significantly. So, $R = 128$ is best. $M = 8$ is the best since there is significant linear decrease when $m = 4$ and $m = 2$ in terms of IPC. Similarly, $K_0 = 3$ is the best since IPC is the best when 3 Functional units are present, $K_1 = 1$ is the best since having 1 FU does not decrease IPC (IPC = 2.9) much when we have 3 FUs (IPC = 3.13). Finally, $K_2 = 2$ is the best as IPC decreases significantly from $K_3 = 2$ (IPC = 3.1) to $K_3 = 1$ (IPC = 2.4).

FOR the gob.100k.trace:

To see this first let's use the best hardware possible by using max resources available.

For instance: $F = 8$, $M = 8$, $k_0 = 3$, $k_1 = 3$, $k_2 = 3$ and $R = 128$.

IPC = 3.132440

$F = 4$ is best because from $F = 8$ there is not much decrease in IPC but $F = 2$ decreases significantly. $R = 128$ and $R = 32$ decrease IPC significantly. So, $R = 128$ is best. $M = 8$ is the best since there is significant linear decrease when $m = 4$ and $m = 2$ in terms of IPC. Similarly, $K_0 = 3$ is the best since IPC is the best when 3 Functional units are present, $K_1 = 1$ is the best since having 1 FU does not decrease IPC (IPC = 2.9) much when we have 3 FUs (IPC = 3.13). Finally, $K_2 = 2$ is the best as IPC decreases significantly from $K_3 = 2$ (IPC = 3.1) to $K_3 = 1$ (IPC = 2.4).

FOR the mcf.100k.trace:

To see this first let's use the best hardware possible by using max resources available.

For instance: $F = 8$, $M = 8$, $k_0 = 3$, $k_1 = 3$, $k_2 = 3$ and $R = 128$.

IPC = 4.122691

F = 4 is best because from F = 8 there is not much decrease in IPC but F = 2 decreases significantly. R = 128 and R = 32 decrease IPC significantly. So, R = 128 is best. M = 8 is the best since there is significant linear decrease when m = 4 and m = 2 in terms of IPC. Similarly, K0 = 3 is the best since IPC is the best when 3 Functional units are present, K1 = 1 is the best since having 1 FU does not decrease IPC (IPC = 2.9) much when we have 3 FUs (IPC = 3.13). Finally, K2 = 2 is the best as IPC decreases significantly from K3 = 2 (IPC = 4.04) to K3 = 2 (IPC = 3.0).

FOR the `hammer.100k.trace`:

To see this first let's use the best hardware possible by using max resources available. For instance: F = 8, M = 8, k0 = 3, k1 = 3, k2 = 3 and R = 128.

IPC = 2.9497

F = 4 is best because from F = 8 there is not much decrease in IPC but F = 2 decreases significantly. R = 128 and R = 32 decrease IPC significantly. So, R = 128 is best. M = 4 (IPC = 2.4) is the best since there is significant linear decrease when m = 2 but not a huge decrease when M = 8 in terms of IPC. Similarly, K0 = 3 is the best since IPC is the best when 3 Functional units are present, K1 = 1 is the best since having 1 FU does not decrease IPC (IPC = 2.9) much when we have 3 FUs (IPC = 3.13). Finally, K2 = 2 is the best as IPC decreases significantly from K3 = 2 (IPC = 4.04) to K3 = 2 (IPC = 3.0).