

CSCI 6461: Computer System Architecture – Homework 4

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3.14.a)

To find: execution time per element of result vector, unscheduled and scheduled

Without Scheduling	Clock Cycle Issued	With Scheduling	Clock Cycle Issued
addi x4, x1, #800	1	addi x4, x1, #800	1
fld f2, 0(x1)	2	fld f2, 0(x1)	2
stall	3	fld f6, 0(x2)	3
fmul.d f4, f2, f0	4	fmul.d f4, f2, f0	4
fld f6, 0(x2)	5	addi x1, x1, #8	5
stall	6	addi x2, x2, #8	6
stall		sltu x3, x1, x4	
stall		stall	
stall		stall	
fadd.d f6, f4, f6	7	fadd.d f6, f4, f6	7
stall	8	stall	8
stall	9	stall	9
stall	10	bnez x3, foo	10
fsd f6, 0(x2)	11	fsd f6, -8(x2)	11
addi x1, x1, #8	12		
addi x2, x2, #8	13		
sltu x3, x1, x4	14		
stall	15		
bnez x3, foo	16		
stall	17		

From the above table at the left, we can see that without any scheduling the execution time per element of result vector is 16 cycles per element. Whereas, with scheduling, the execution time per element of result vector is only 10 clock cycles per element.

i.e. with scheduling, the compiler's execution time is $\frac{16-10}{10} = \frac{6}{10} = 0.6 = 60\%$ faster than one without scheduling. Therefore, processor hardware alone must have **60%** faster clock to match the performance improvement achieved by the scheduling compiler.

3.14.b)

To find: execution time per element and number of times must the loop be unrolled

With Scheduling		Clock Cycle Issued
addi	x4, x1, #800	1
fld	f2, 0(x1)	2
fld	f6, 0(x2)	3
fmul.d	f4, f2, f0	4
fld	f2, 8(x1)	5
fld	f10, 8(x2)	6
fmul.d	f8, f2, f0	7
fld	f2, 8(x1)	8
fld	f14, 8(x2)	9
fmul.d	f12, f2, f0	10
fadd.d	f6, f4, f6	11
addi	x1, x1, #24	12
fadd.d	f10, f8, f10	13
addi	x2, x2, #24	14
sltu	x3, x1, x4	15
fadd.d	f14, f12, f14	16
fsd	f6, -24(x2)	17
fsd	f10, -16(x2)	18
bnez	x3, foo	19
fsd	f14, -8(x2)	20

From the above table, we can see that, in order to schedule it without any stalls, we need to unroll **three times**. Also, the execution time per element of the result is 19 clock cycles.