ECE 466 Advanced Computer Architecture
Project 1 Part 2

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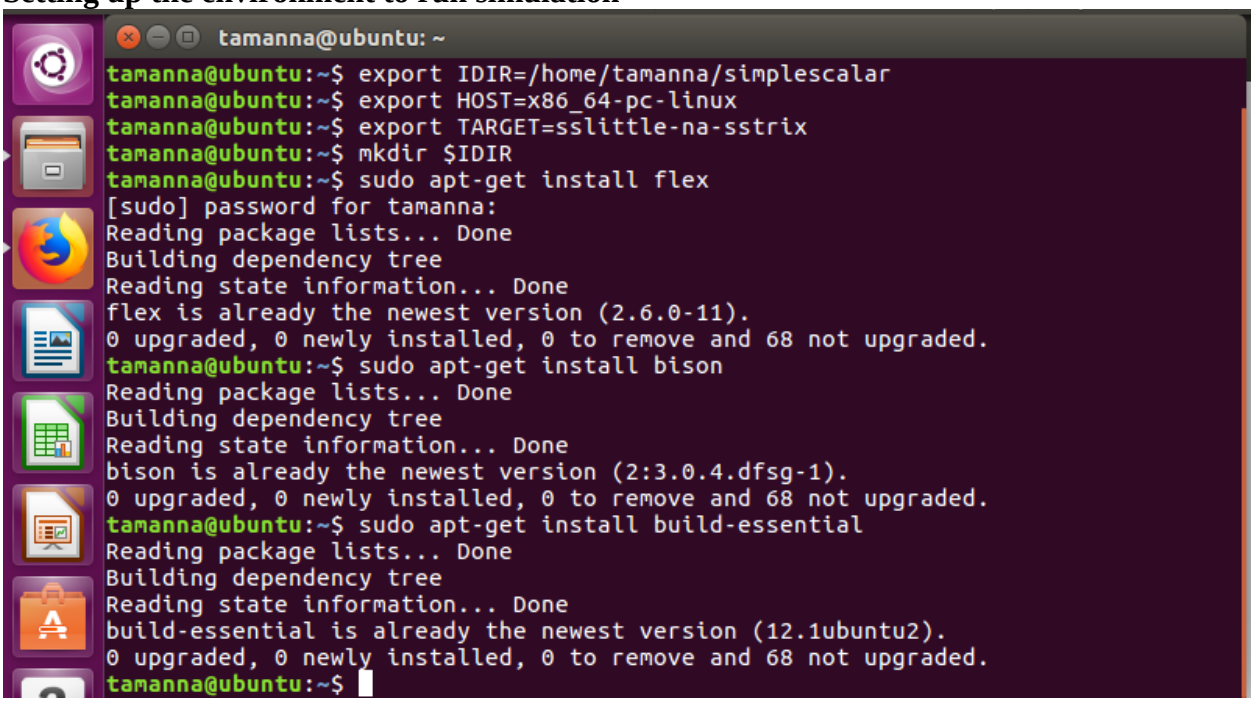
Setting up the environment to run simulation



Here, we will be performing the simulation for 200 Million instructions after fast forwarding the first 500 Million instructions, in an out-order fashion. These are the observations from the default branch predictor used by SimpleScalar.
The command used is,./sim-outorder -fastfwd 500000000 -max:inst 200000000 equake.ss < equake.in

Observations: (Refer to the Appendix 1 for screenshots of simulation)

1. -brpred - bimod (Branch predictor type)
2. -bpred:bimod - 2048 (History table size)
3. -bpred:2lev - 1(l1size) 1024(l2size) 8(hist_size) 0(xor)
4. -sim_num_insn - 200000000
5. -sim_cycle - 1183111204
6. -sim_IPC - 1.6905
7. -sim_CPI - 0.5916
8. -bpred_bimod.lookups - 56049388
9. -bpred_bimod.updates - 52795237
10. -bpred_bimod.addr_hits - 51867810
11. -bpred_bimod.dir_hits – 51867966
12. -bpred_bimod.misses - 927271

After making the changes and adding the new branch predictor type to bpred.c, we observe the following statistics. (Refer to the appendix for change in the code.) These are the observations from the new branch predictor added to SimpleScalar.

The command used is,./sim-outorder -fastfwd 500000000 -max:inst 200000000 equake.ss < equake.in

Observations: (Refer to the Appendix 2 for screenshots of simulation)

1. -brpred - bimod (Branch predictor type)
2. -bpred:bimod - 2048 (History table size)
3. -bpred:2lev - 1(l1size) 1024(l2size) 8(hist_size) 0(xor)
4. -sim_num_insn - 200000000
5. -sim_cycle - 1183111204
6. -sim_IPC - 1.6156
7. -sim_CPI - 0.6190
8. -bpred_bimod.lookups - 60743090
9. -bpred_bimod.updates - 52795237
10. -bpred_bimod.addr_hits - 50951729
11. -bpred_bimod.dir_hits – 50951888
12. -bpred_bimod.misses - 1843349

Analysis made from the above data

Order	IPC value	CPI value
Out-Order Execution for Original branch predictor.	1.6905	0.5916
Out-Order Execution for new branch predictor.	1.6156	0.6190

What we observe is, when we run the program for the original branch predictor CPI value is less as compared to the CPI value of the new branch predictor execution. So, if we compare the performance of both the executions, there is some performance loss in latter execution method.
On the other hand, more the IPC, better the performance.
IPC_O indicates original branch predictor execution.
IPC_N indicates new branch predictor execution.

$(IPC_O - IPC_N)/IPC_O * 100$
$= (1.6905 - 1.6156)/1.6905 * 100$
$= 4.43\%$

We can conclude that there is a performance loss in new branch predictor execution by a percentage of **4.43%** based on IPC values**.**

Although the new branch predictor has more number of misses and less number of hits compared to the original predictor and the lookups also increase by a significant number.

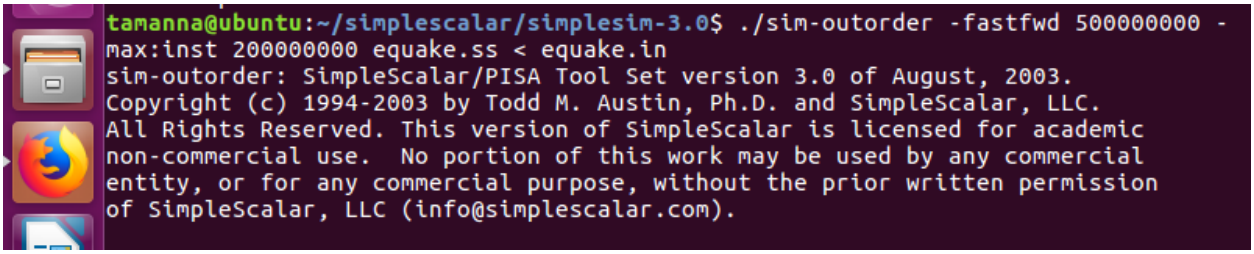
$Miss_O$ indicates misses in original branch predictor execution.
$Miss_N$ indicates misses in new branch predictor execution.

$(Miss_O – Miss_N)/Miss_O * 100$
= (927271**–** 1843349**)/** 927271 *** 100**
= 98.77%

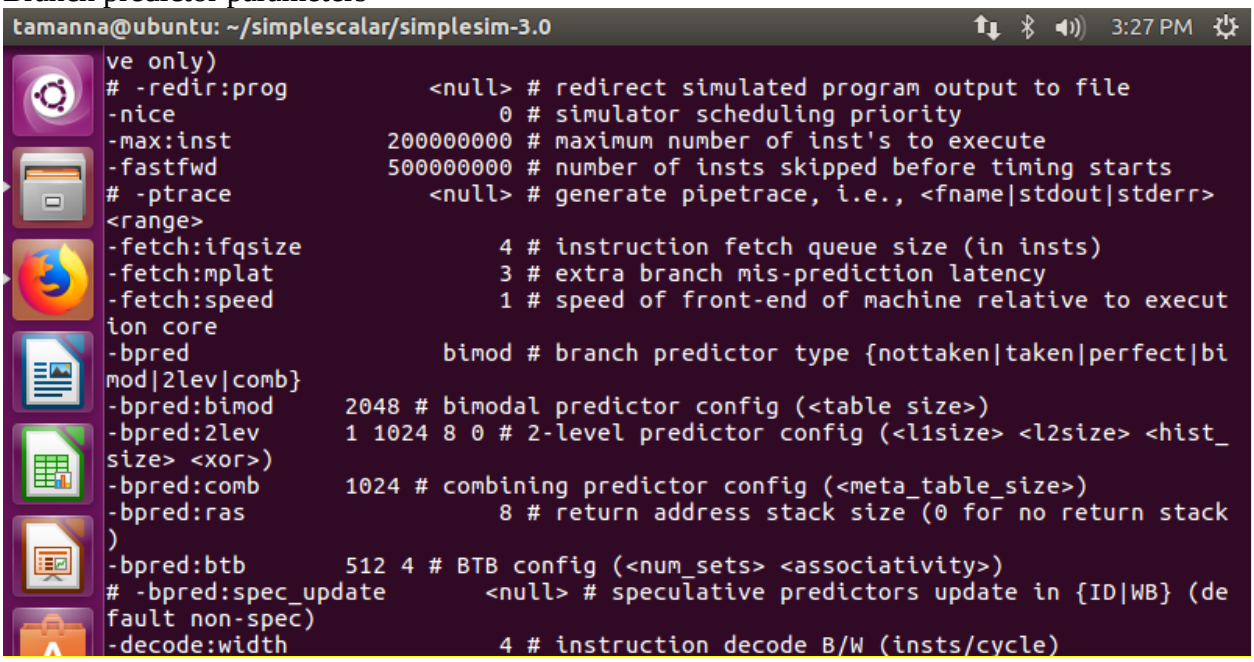
From the above calculation we can there is a 98.77% increase in the number of misses which is not the ideal situation we need.

Appendix 1
Unchanged code results (Original branch predictor)

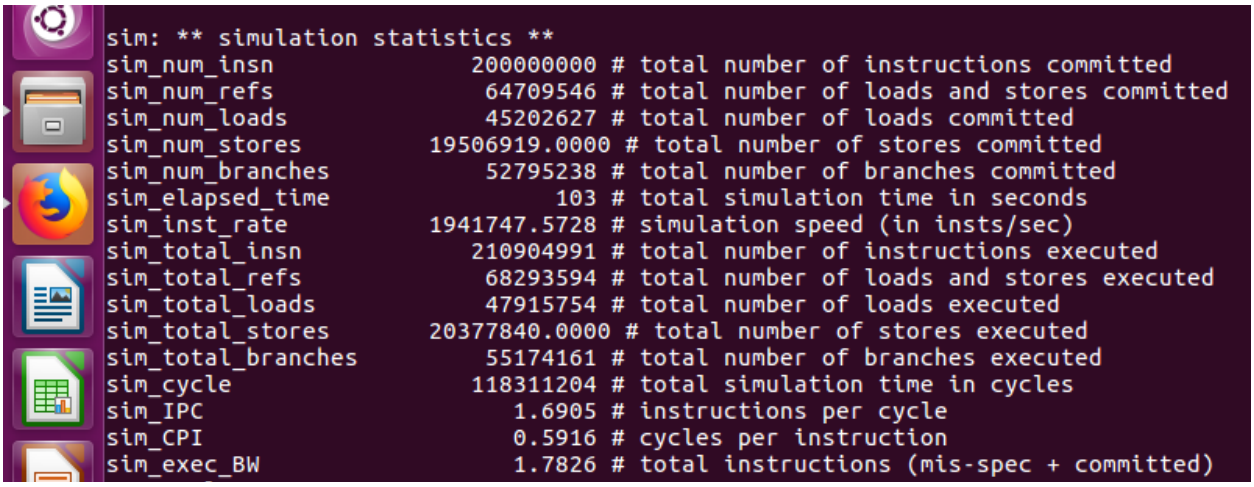
Command



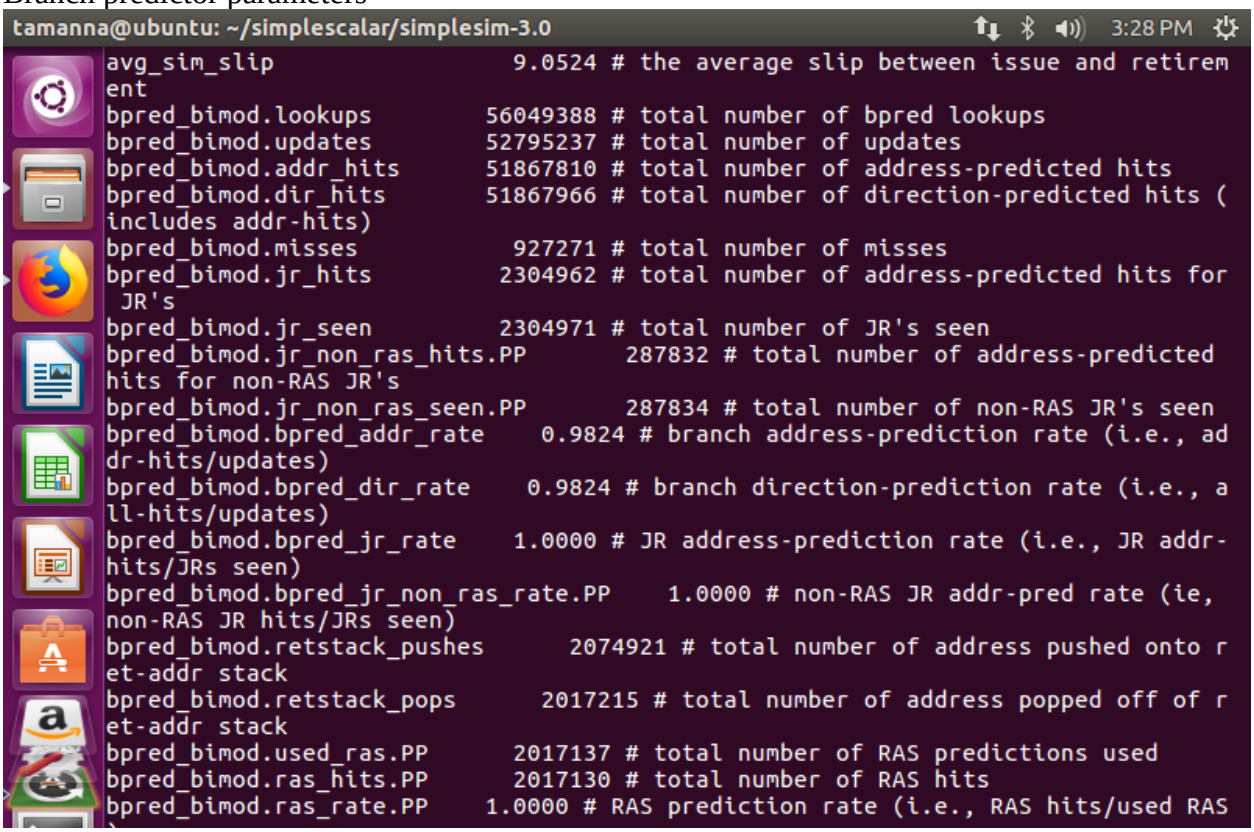
Branch predictor parameters



Simulation statistics

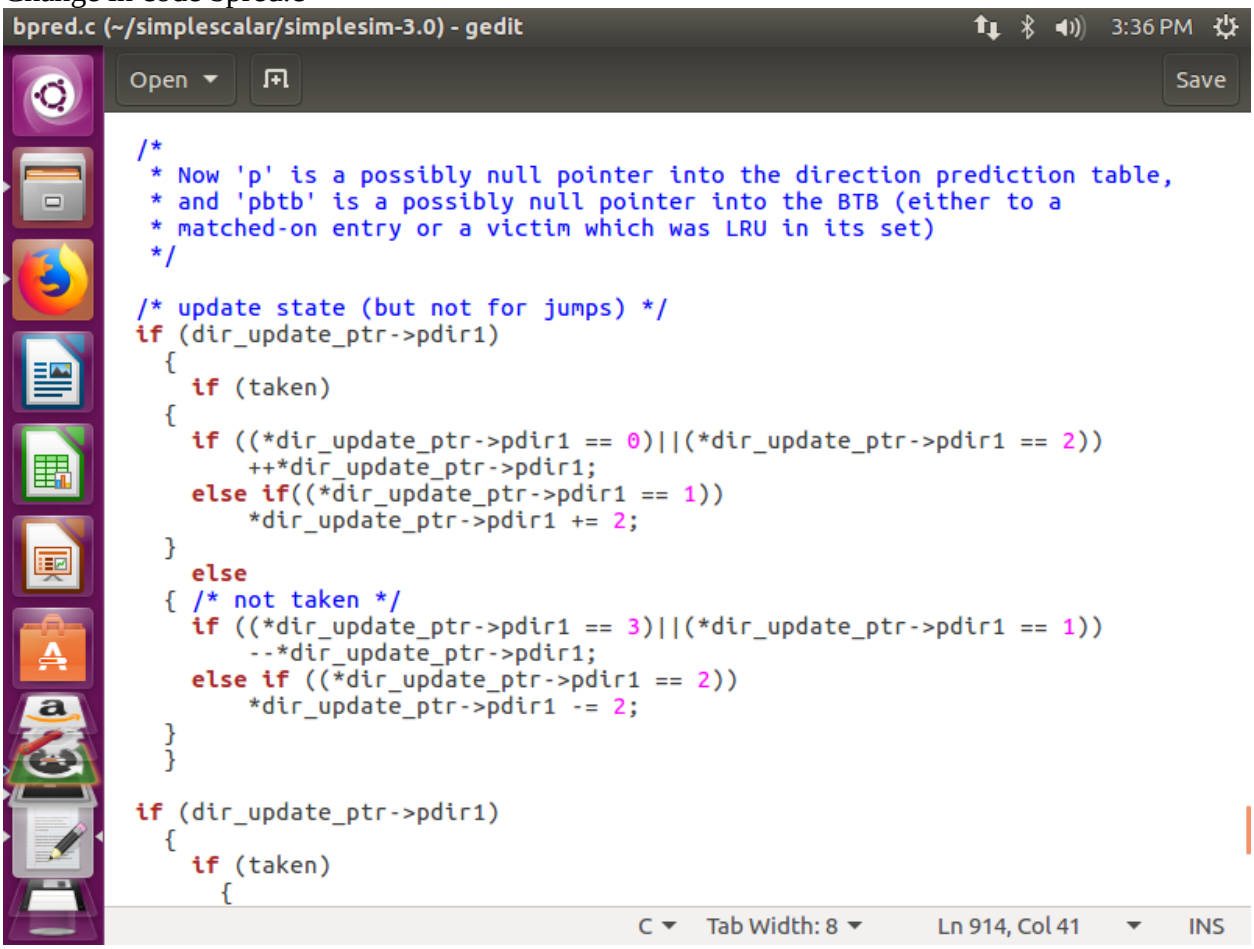


Branch predictor parameters

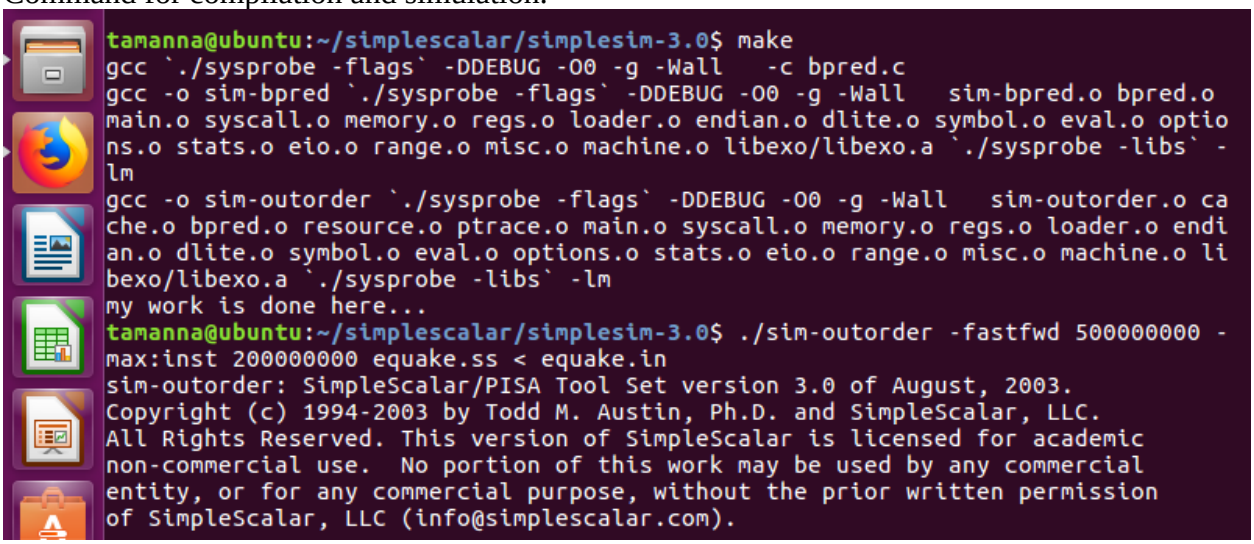


Appendix 2
Changed code results (Newly implemented branch predictor)

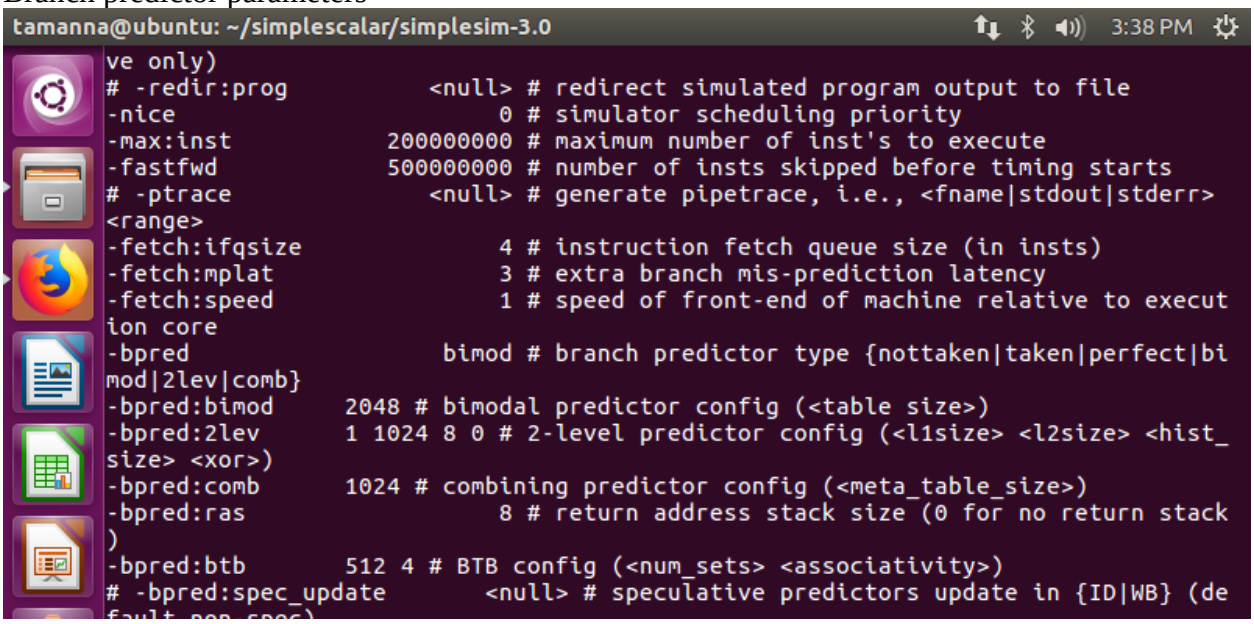
Change in code bpred.c



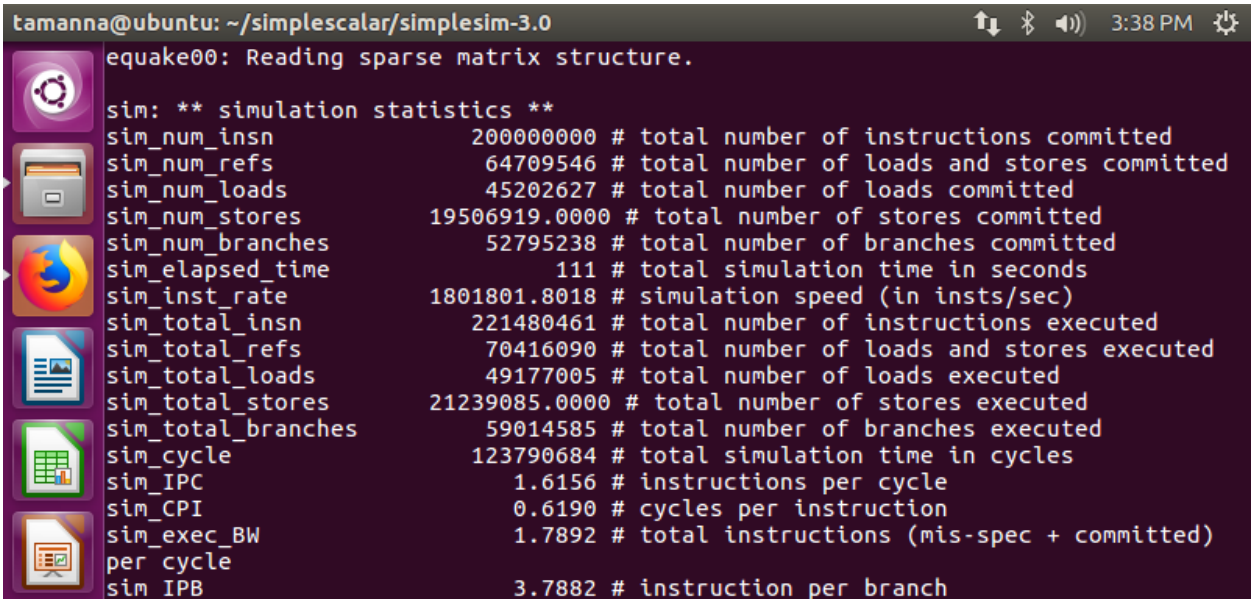
Command for compilation and simulation.



Branch predictor parameters



Simulation statistics



Branch predictor parameters