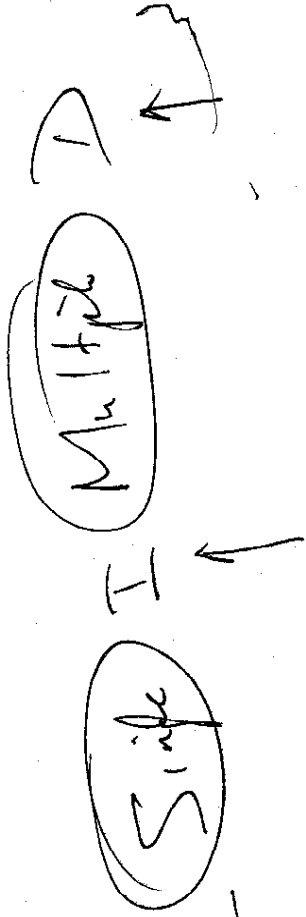


Single Thread Parallelism

Outline



- ~~Pipelining~~
- **SIMD** (both vector and array processing)

• VLIW

• DAE

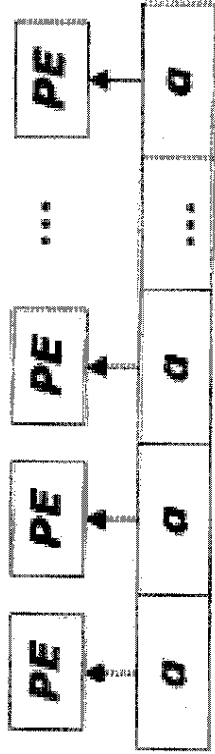
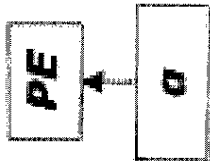
• HPS

• **Data Flow**

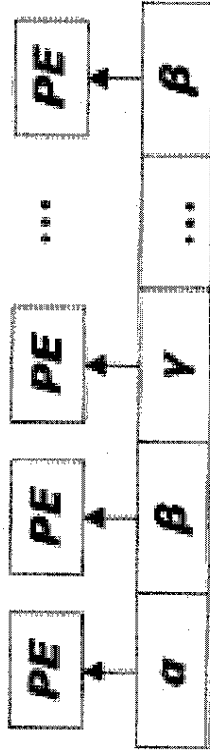
Michael J. Flynn
SJCC 1967

MMX
SSE 1, 2, 3

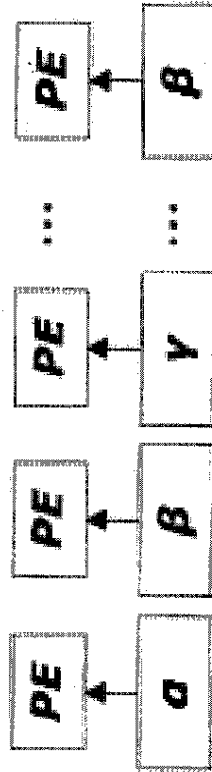
HPS As Evolution



SIMD



VLIW



DAE

SIMD/MIMD

SISD The Typical Pentium-Pro, for example

MISD

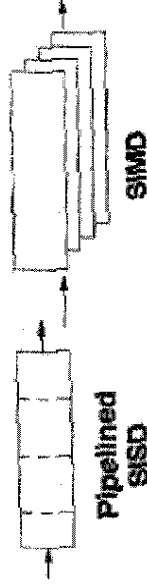
SIMD Array Processor, Vector Processor

MIMD Multiprocessor

SYSTOLIC
ARRAY

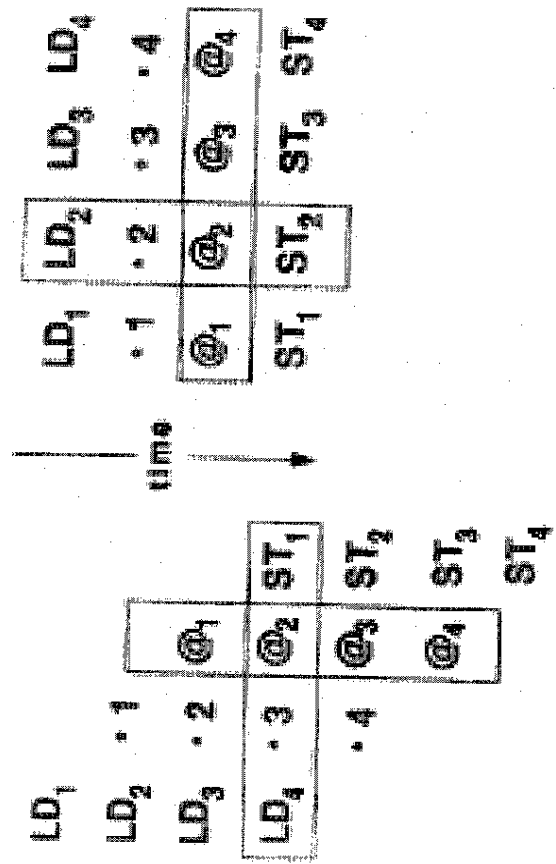
HT KUNG

and, Note:



SIMD

Vector Processors, Array Processors



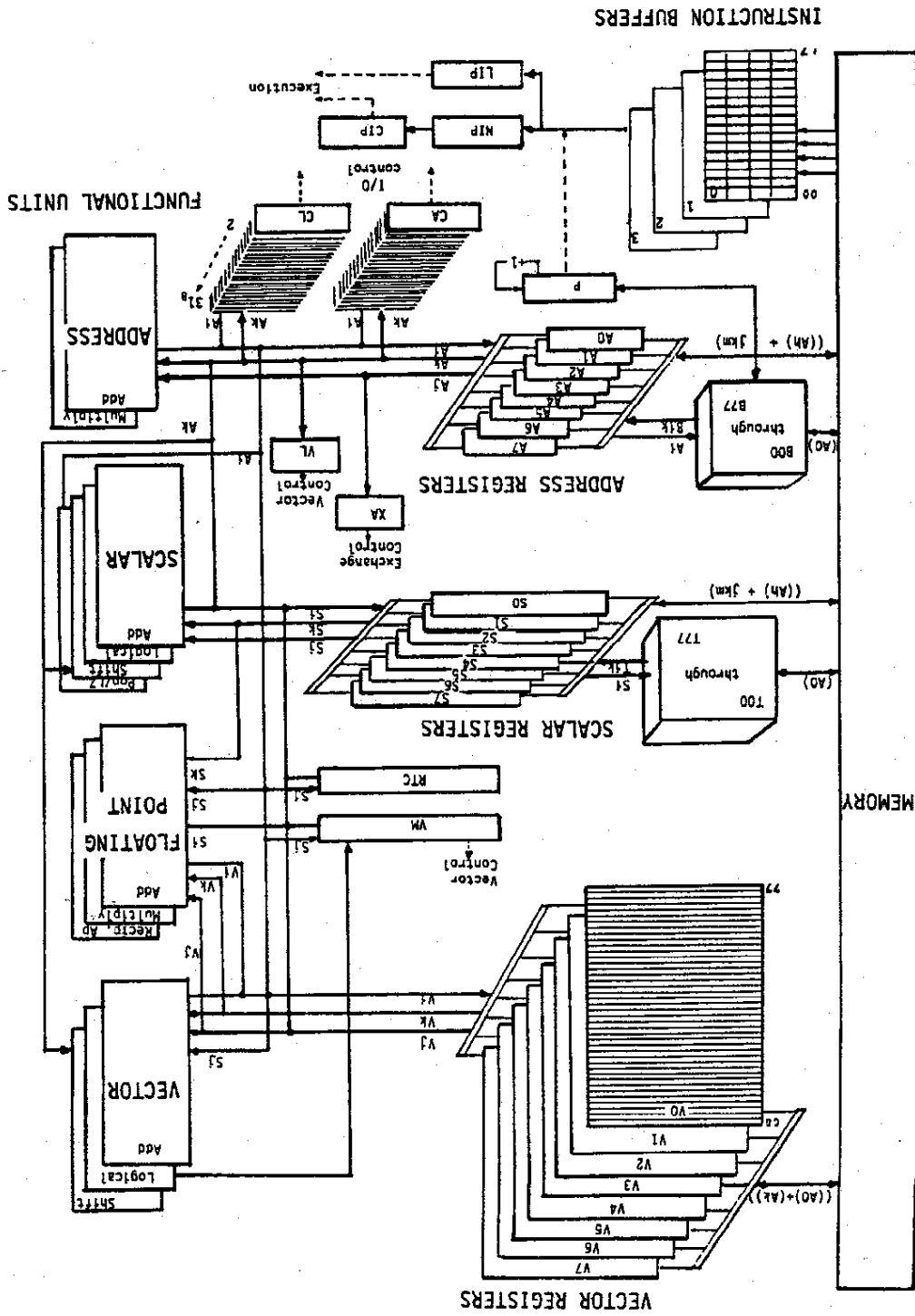


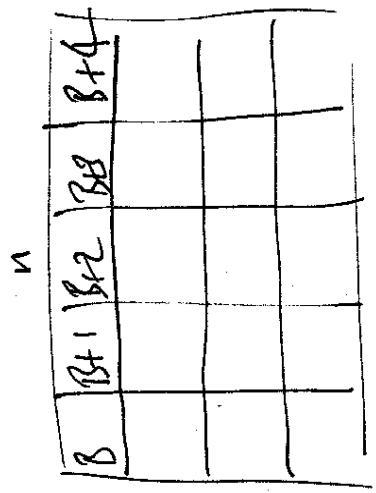
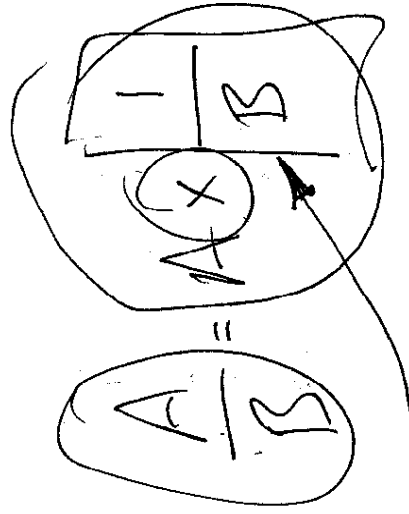
Fig. 5. Block diagram of registers.

An example: Vector processing

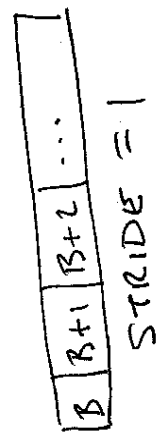
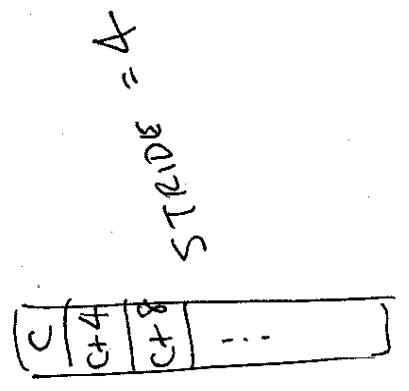
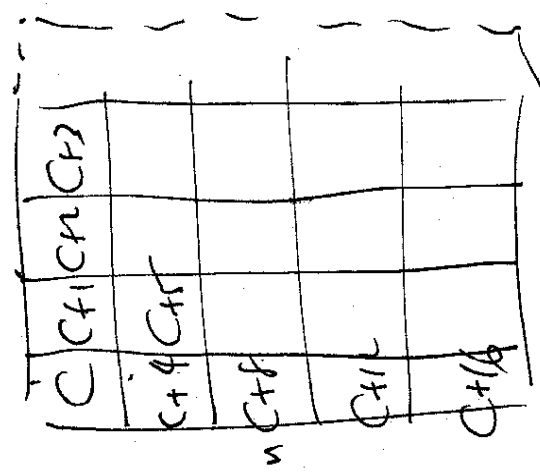
- The scalar code:
 for $i=1,50$
 $A(i) = (B(i)+C(i))/2;$

- The vector code:
 $lvs\ 1$
 $lvi\ 50$
 $vld\ V0,B$
 $vld\ V1,C$
 $vadd\ V2,V0,V1$
 $vshf\ V3,V2,1$
 $vst\ V3,A$

RECIPROCAL
 APPROXIMATE
 (FASTER THAN
 DIVIDE)



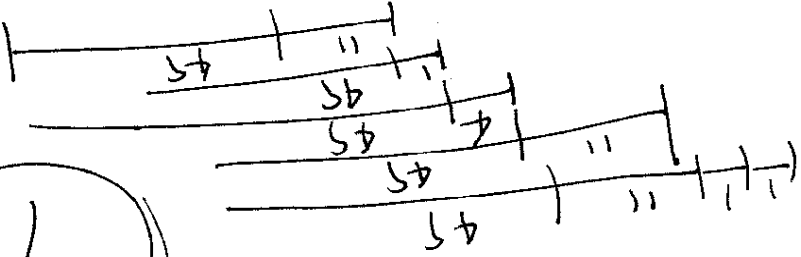
Row MAJOR ORDER



WITH 2 LOADS
↓ STORE PIPE

79

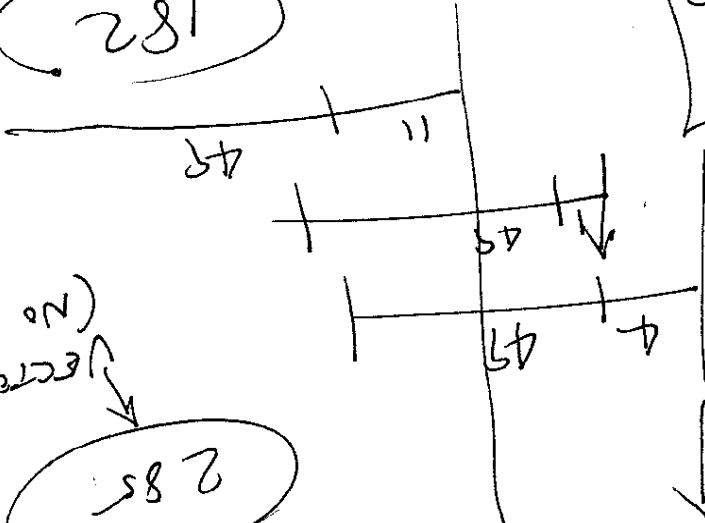
CMAY - XMP



WITH CHAINING

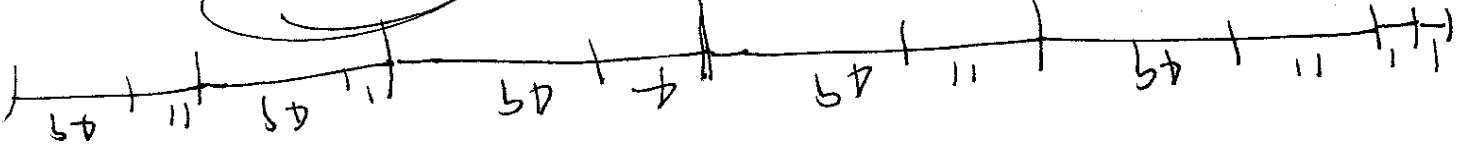
182

VECTOR CHAINING



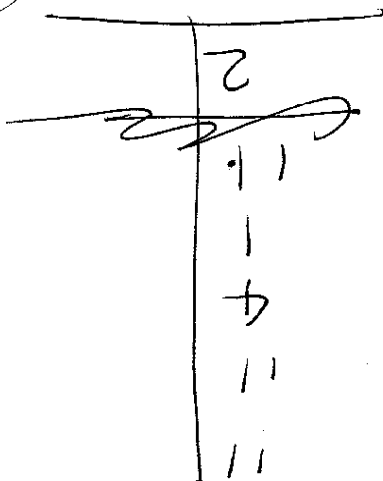
VECTOR CODES
(NO CHAINING)

285



$40 \times 50 = 2000$

SCALAR CODES

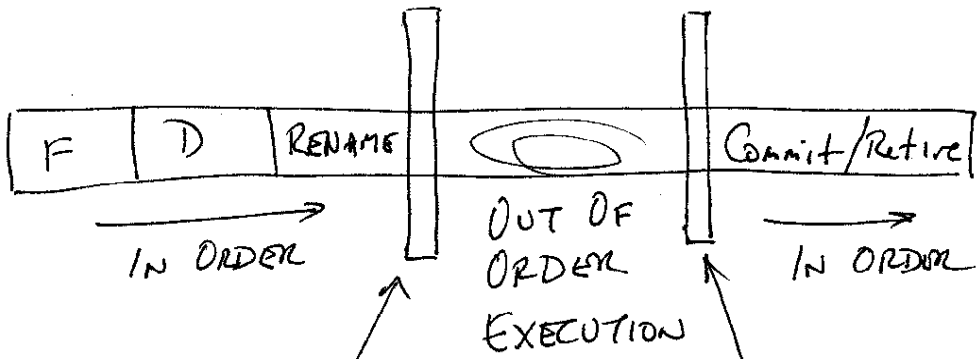


LD
LD
A
ST
B

Vector processing example (continued)

- **Scalar code (loads take 11 clock cycles):** 2000
- **Vector code (no vector chaining):** 285
- **Vector code (with chaining):** 182
- **Vector code (with 2 load, 1 store port to memory):** 79

PIPELING



RESERVATION STATIONS

REORDER BUFFER
WE CALLED IT RESULT BUFFER

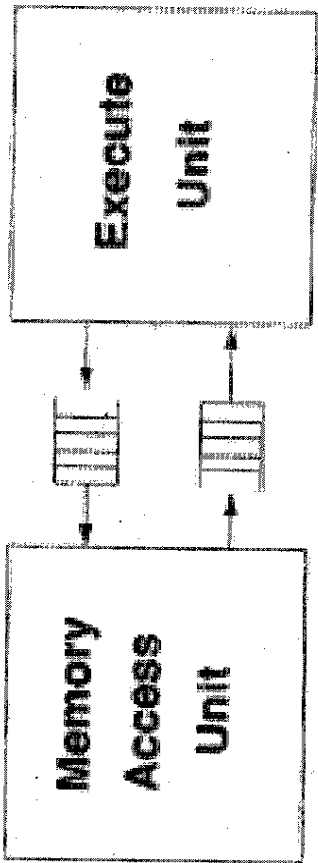
QUICK SOHI

INSTRUCTIONS RETIRED IN ORDER MEANS WE CAN RECOVER THE STATE OF THE MACHINE JUST BEFORE THE INSTRUCTION.
∴ PRECISE EXCEPTIONS

NOT True for Tomasulo AND 360/91

W. O. P. U. K.

Early Form of
Decoupled - Access/Execute



* Andrew Plezskun, Univ. of Illinois

SMA

* James E. Smith, Univ of Wisconsin

DAE

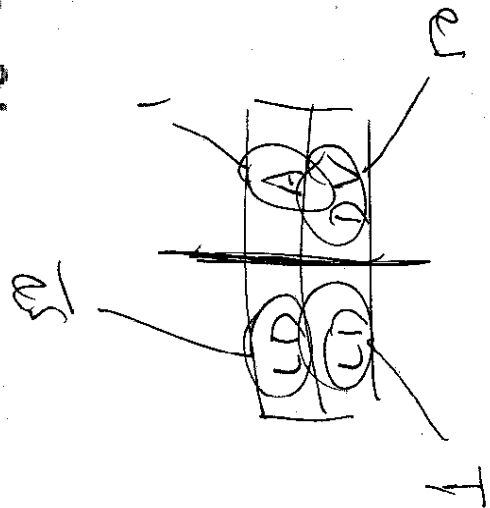
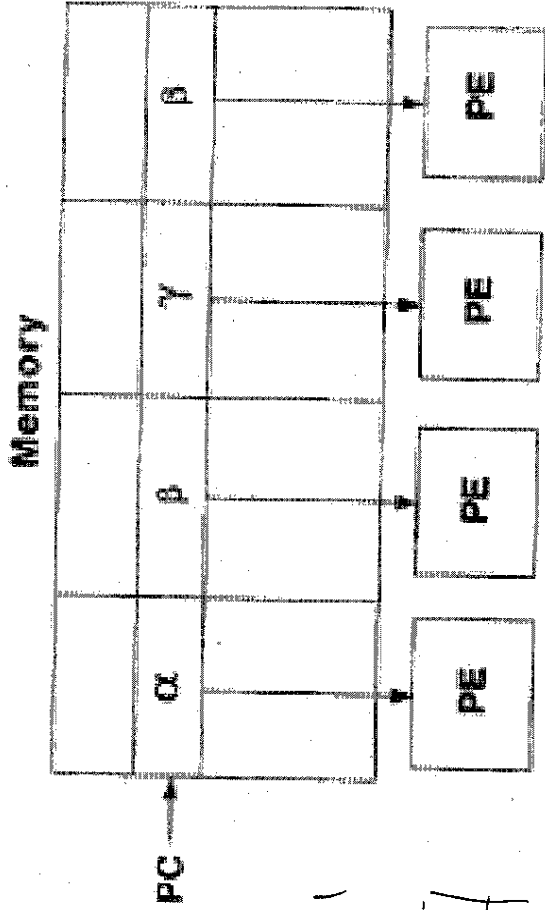
VLIW (Josh Fisher)

* Static Scheduling

- Everything in lock step
Trace Scheduling

- Good if High Speed

* Generic Model



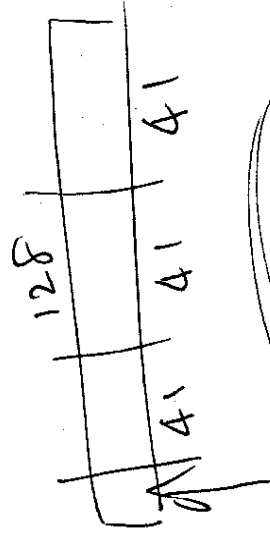
MULTIFLOW
TRACE

7

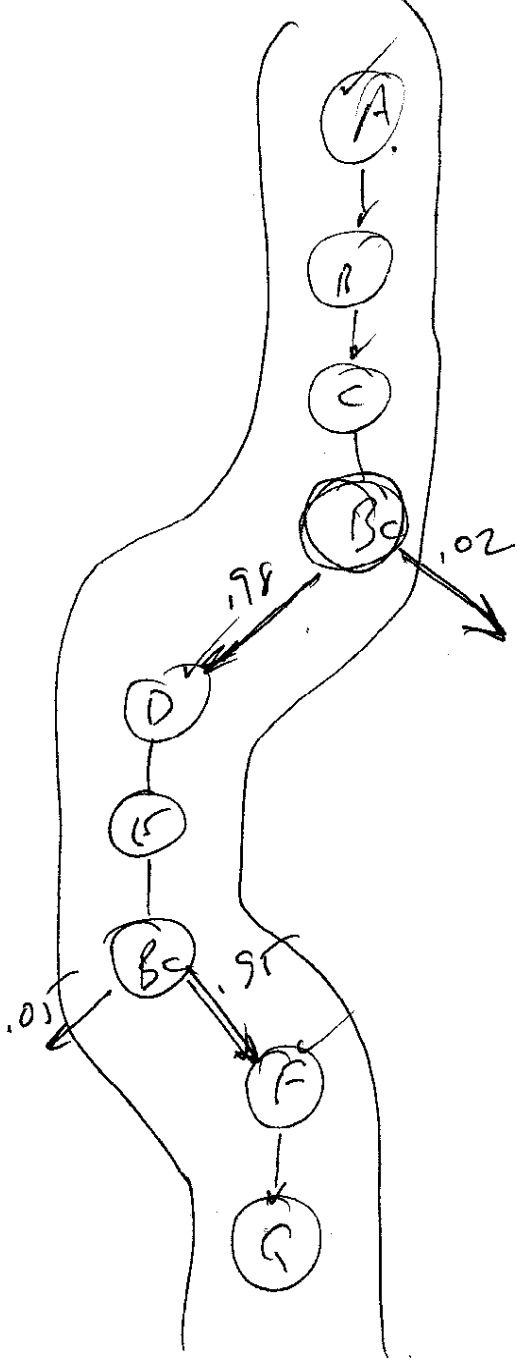
BOB PAU
CYDRAMA 6

CYDRAMA-5
5

EPIC



5
TEMPLATE



PTU

A	D	F	PTU
B	E		

(Bc)

PREPARED
TO UNDO

JOSH
FISHOR

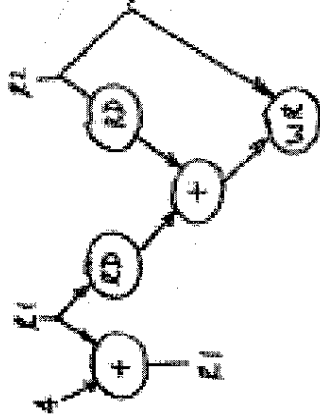
The HPS Paradigm

- Incorporated the following:
 - Aggressive branch prediction
 - Speculative execution
 - Wide issue
 - Out-of-order execution ← Tomasulo Algorithm
 - In-order retirement
- First published in Micro-18 (1985)
 - Patt, Hwu, Shebanow: Introduction to HPS
 - Patt, Melvin, Hwu, Shebanow: Critical issues

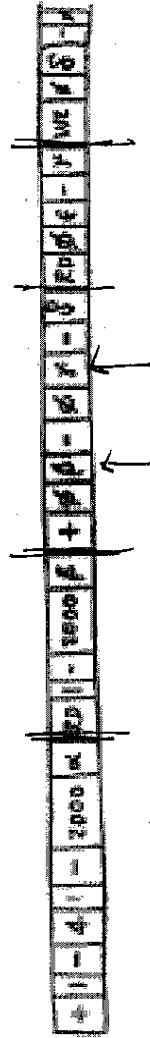
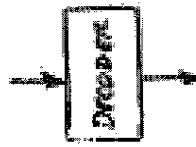
HPS
(RESTRICTED DATA FLOW)

FOR EXAMPLE, THE VAX INSTRUCTION:

ADDL2 (R1)+, (R2).



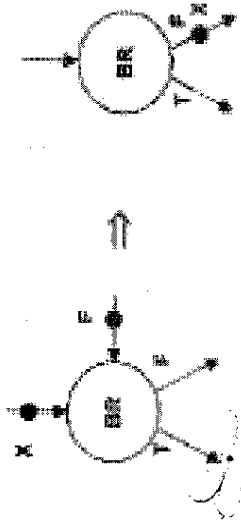
VAX INSTRUCTION



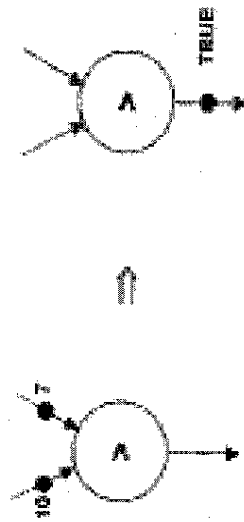
The Firing Rule:

When all Inputs Have Tokens

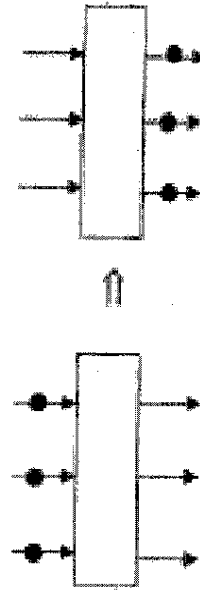
(Note: Safe vs. Queues)



* Conditional



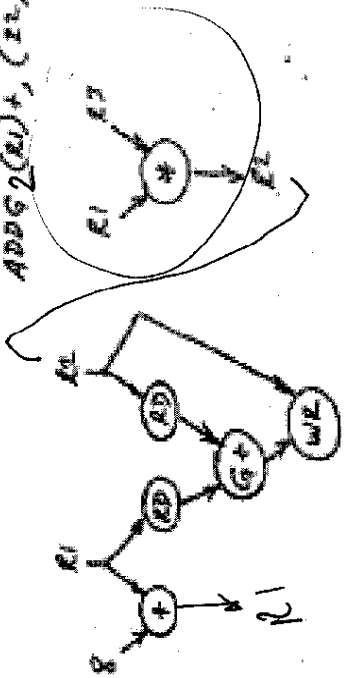
* Relational



* Barrier Synchronisation

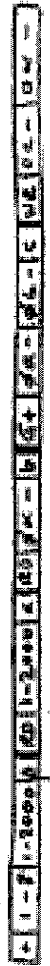


=
 MOD R1, R3, R2
 ADDG2(R1)+, (R2)



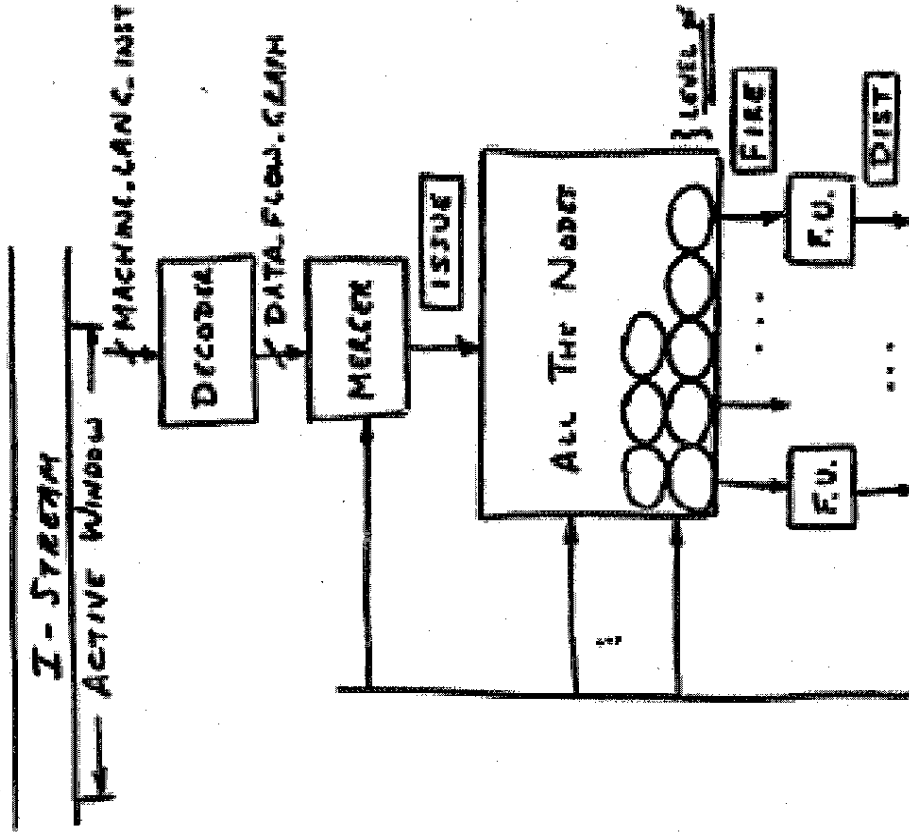
R1	1-2000
R2	8
R3	1-2000

to the Tombarlo



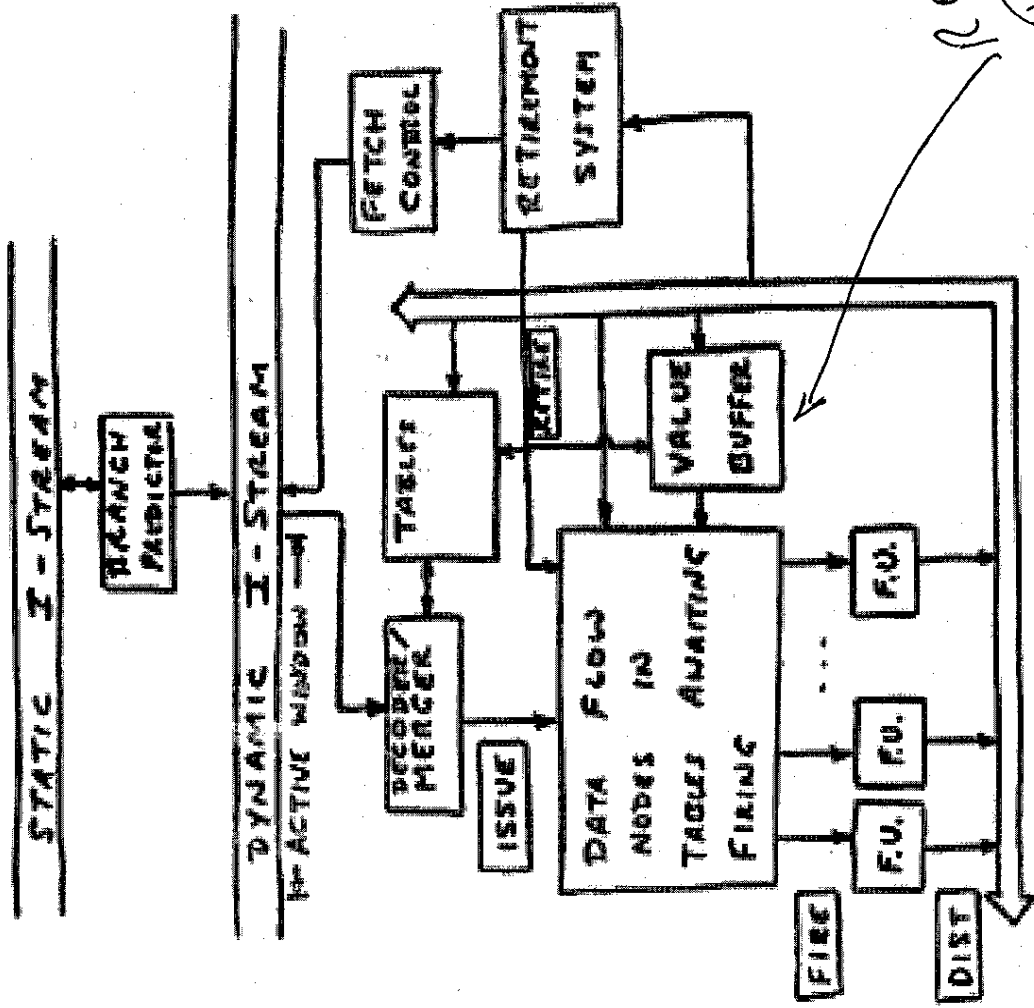
R1	8
R2	8
R3	1-2000

HPS - WHAT IS IT?



* RESTRICTED DATA FLOW

HPS



RAW HAZARD

$$(A+B) * C$$

↑ ↑

FLOW DEPENDENCY

DAVE KUCK

STATIC ASSIGNMENT

$$y = x + 1$$

$$x = x + 1$$

$$y = x + 1$$

SINGLE - ASSIGNMENT

DEPENDENCIES (INTRODUCED BY DAVE KUCK)

① FLOW DEPENDENCY: $(A+B) * C$

YOU HAVE TO ADD A, B BEFORE YOU MULTIPLY BY C.
i.e., WRITE (A+B) BEFORE READ

RAW: READ AFTER WRITE HAZARD

② ANTI-DEPENDENCY:
ADD R1, R2, R3
ADD R2, R3, R4

YOU HAVE TO READ R2 BEFORE YOU OVERWRITE IT

WAR: WRITES AFTER READ HAZARD

③ OUTPUT DEPENDENCY:
ADD R1, R2, R3
ADD R1, R2, R1

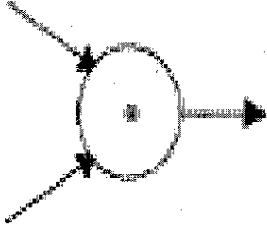
WAW: WRITE AFTER WRITE HAZARD

Data Flow

- **Data Driven execution of inst-level Graphical code**
 - Nodes are operators
 - Arcs are I/O
- **Only REAL dependencies constrain processing**
 - Anti-dependencies don't (write-after-read)
 - Output dependencies don't (write-after-write)
 - NO sequential I-stream (No program counter)
- **Operations execute ASYNCHRONOUSLY**
- **Instructions do not reference memory**
 - (at least memory as we understand it)
- **Execution is triggered by presence of data**

A Unit of Computation:

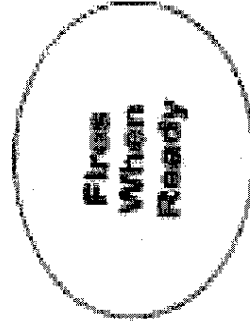
The Data Flow Node



OR,



The Operation
(In Larger Granularity Systems,
"The Compound Function")



An Example Data Flow Program:

Factorial (Done, Iteratively)

