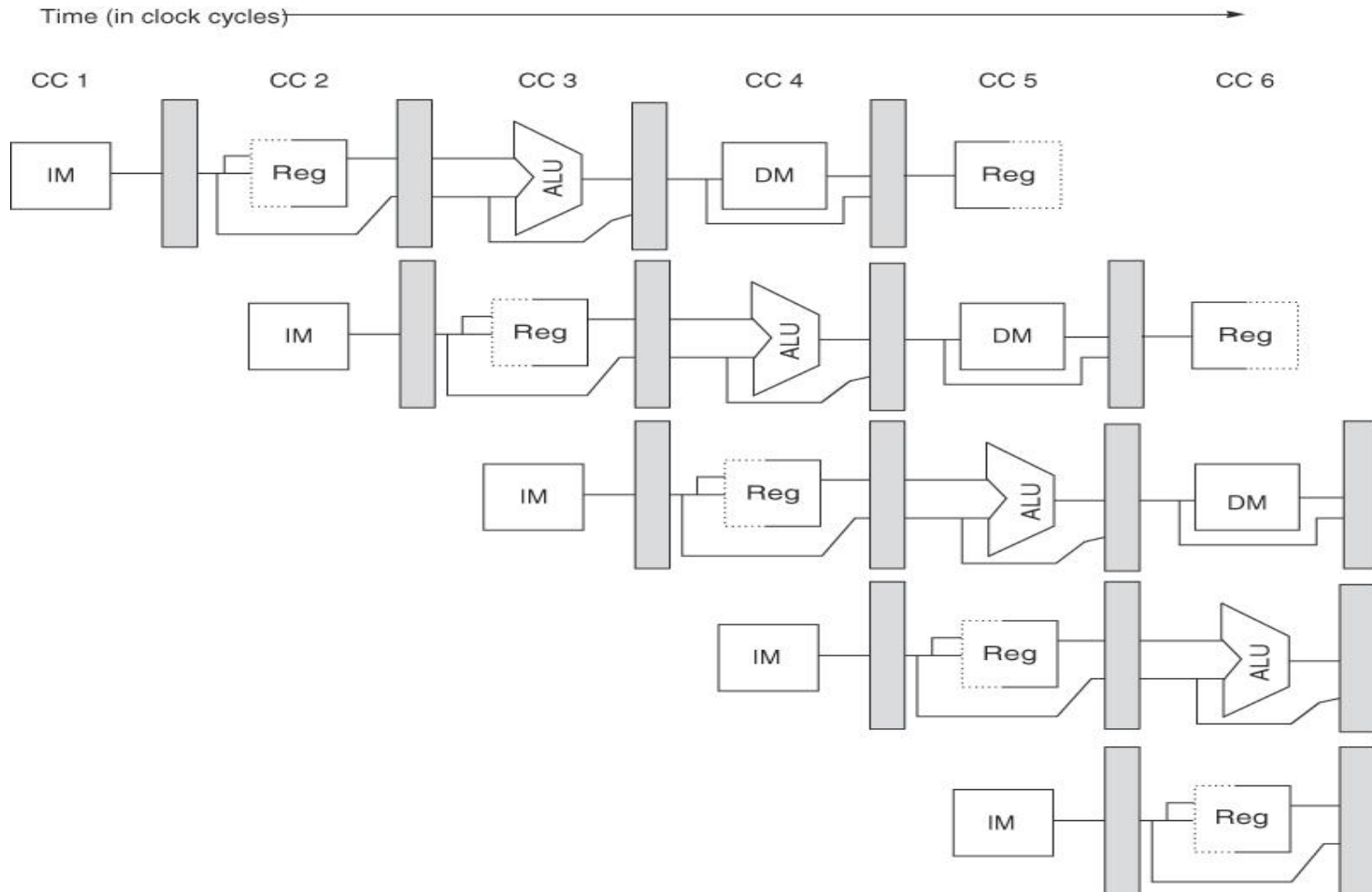


Lecture: Pipelining Hazards

- Topics: Basic pipelining implementation
 - Video 1: What is pipelining?
 - Video 2: Clocks and latches
 - Video 3: An example 5-stage pipeline
 - Video 4: Loads/Stores and RISC/CISC
 - Video 5: Hazards
 - Video 6: Examples of Hazards

A 5-Stage Pipeline



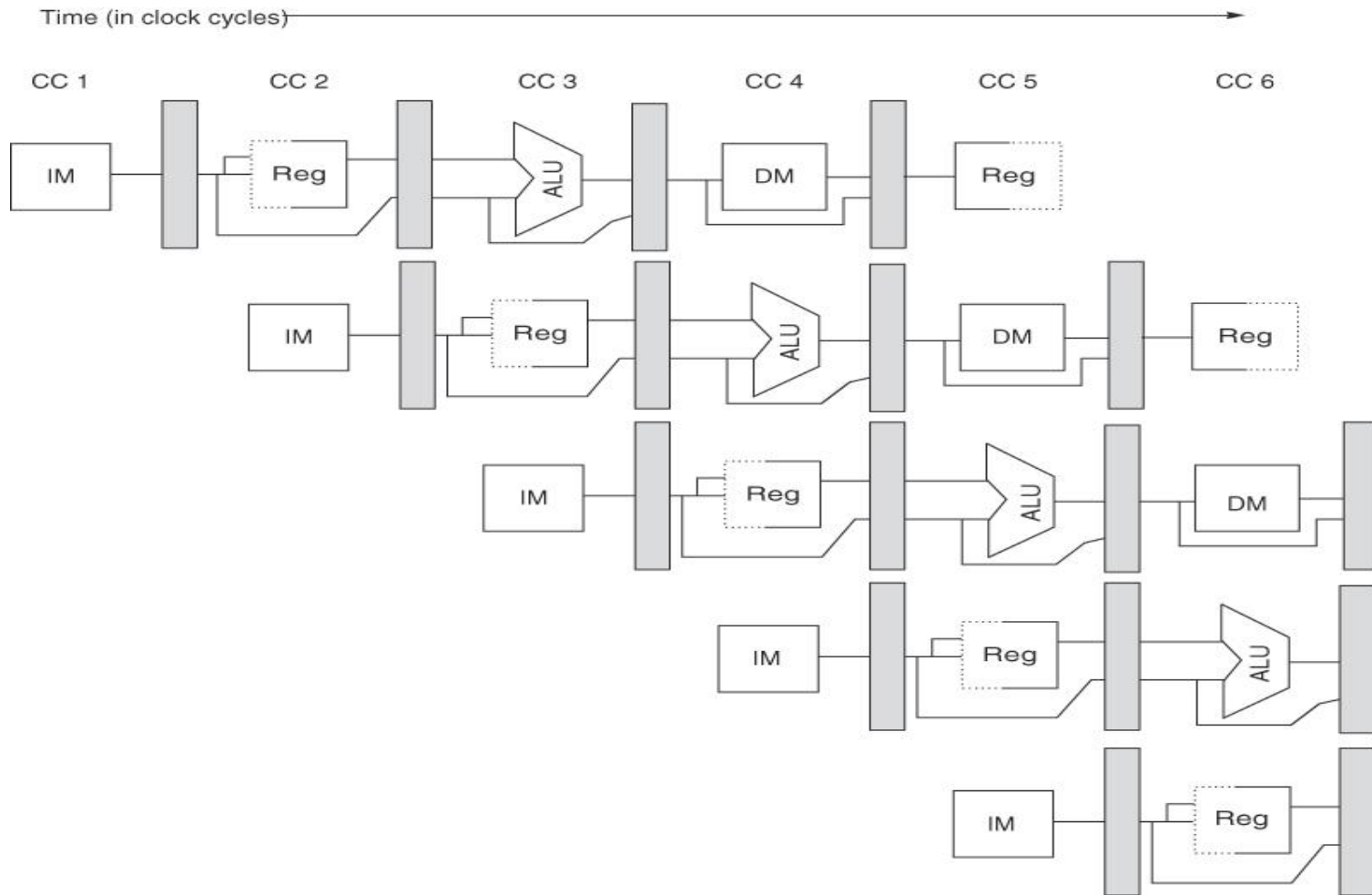
Hazards

- Structural hazards: different instructions in different stages (or the same stage) conflicting for the same resource
- Data hazards: an instruction cannot continue because it needs a value that has not yet been generated by an earlier instruction
- Control hazard: fetch cannot continue because it does not know the outcome of an earlier branch – special case of a data hazard – separate category because they are treated in different ways

Structural Hazards

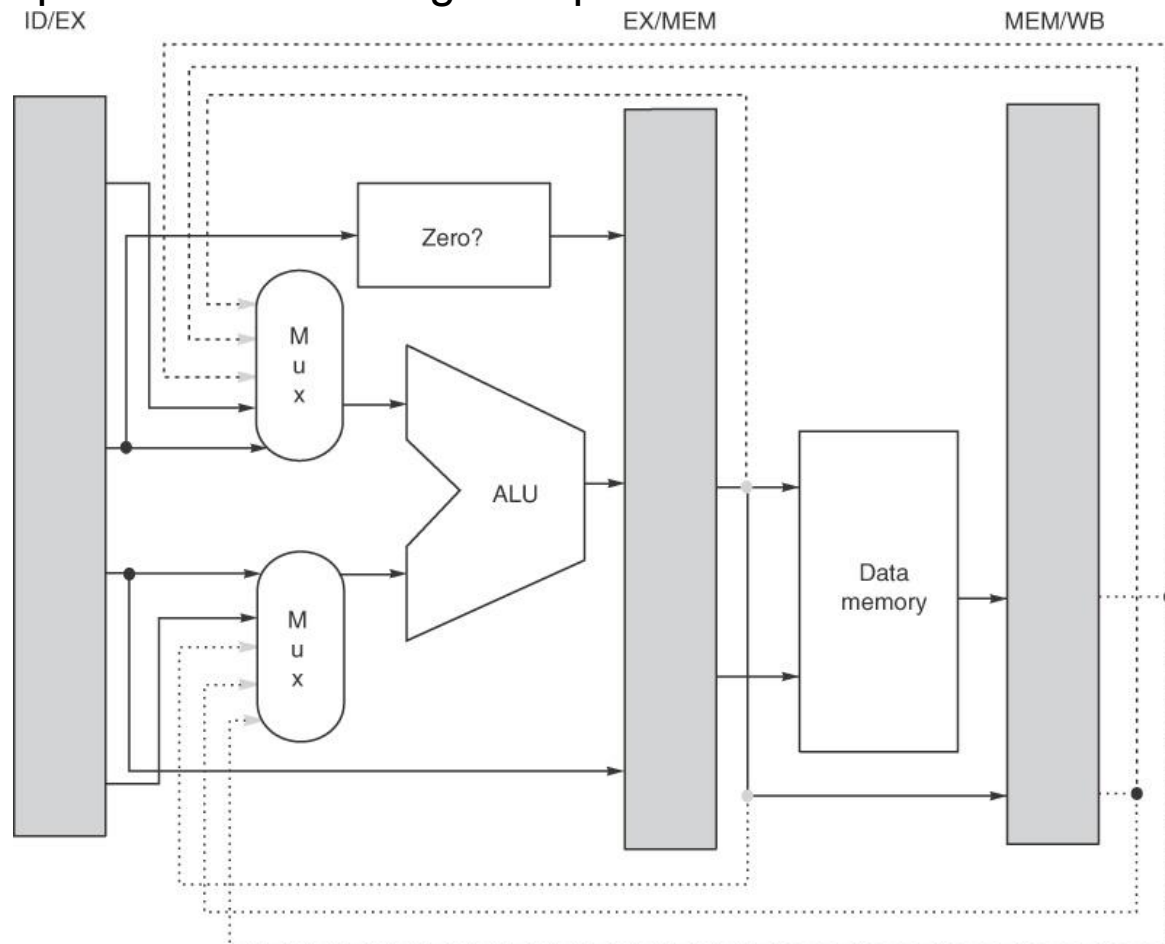
- Example: a unified instruction and data cache → stage 4 (MEM) and stage 1 (IF) can never coincide
- The later instruction and all its successors are delayed until a cycle is found when the resource is free → these are pipeline bubbles
- Structural hazards are easy to eliminate – increase the number of resources (for example, implement a separate instruction and data cache)

A 5-Stage Pipeline

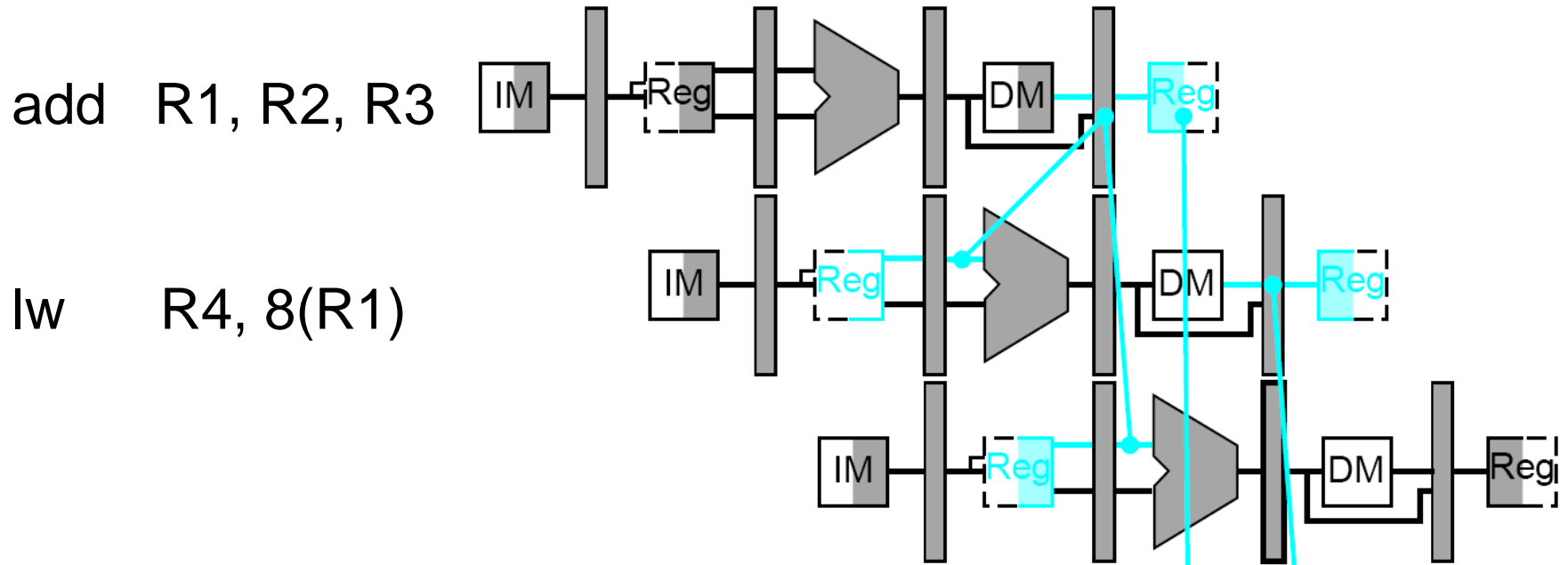


Pipeline Implementation

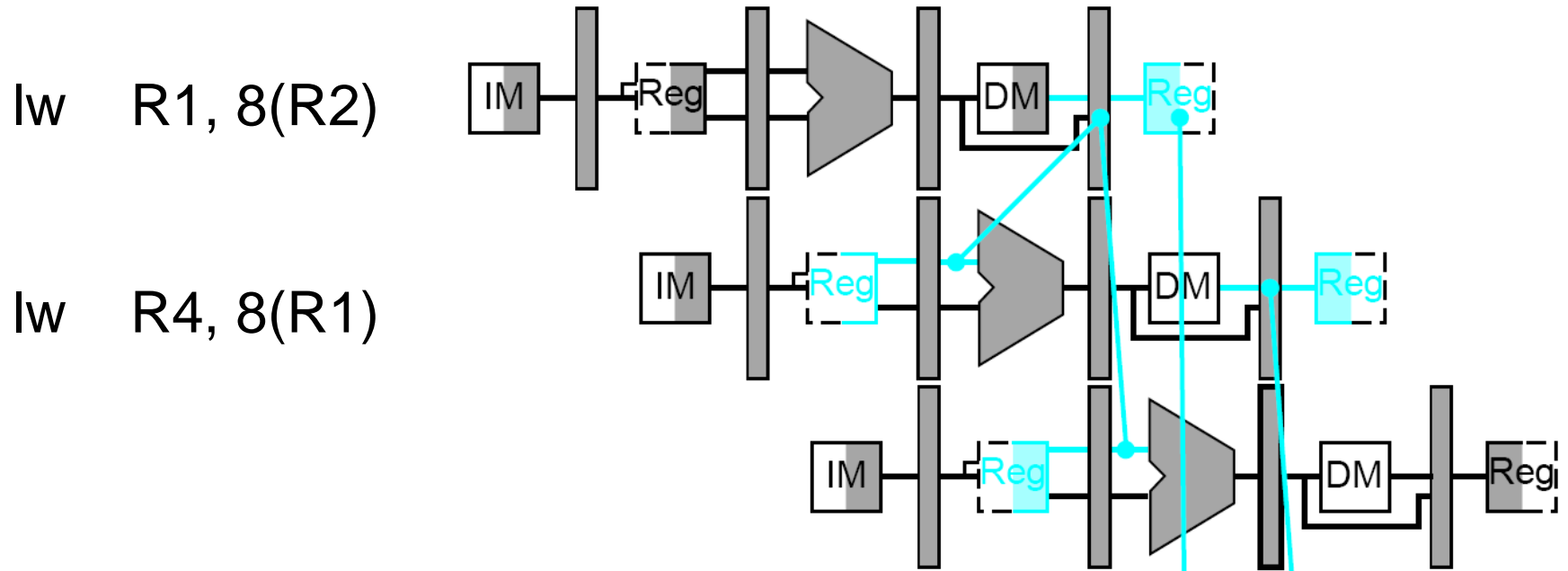
- Signals for the muxes have to be generated – some of this can happen during ID
- Need look-up tables to identify situations that merit bypassing/stalling – the number of inputs to the muxes goes up



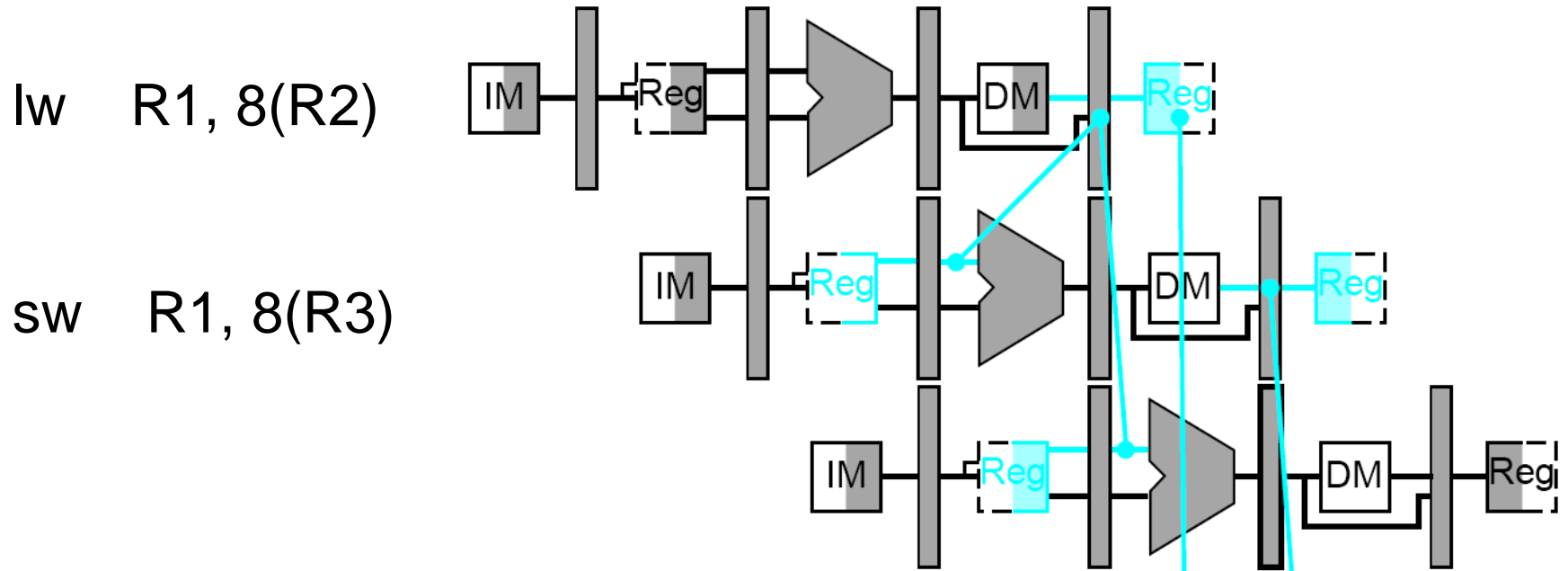
Example



Example



Example



Summary

- For the 5-stage pipeline, bypassing can eliminate delays between the following example pairs of instructions:

add/sub R1, R2, R3
add/sub/lw/sw R4, R1, R5

lw R1, 8(R2)
sw R1, 4(R3)

- The following pairs of instructions will have intermediate stalls:

lw R1, 8(R2)
add/sub/lw R3, R1, R4 or sw R3, 8(R1)

fmul F1, F2, F3
fadd F5, F1, F4

Title

- Bullet