

In-order vs. Out-of-order Execution

In-order instruction execution

- instructions are fetched, executed & completed in compiler-generated order
- one stalls, they all stall
- instructions are **statically scheduled**

Out-of-order instruction execution

- instructions are fetched in compiler-generated order
- instruction completion may be in-order (today) or out-of-order (older computers)
- in between they may be executed in some other order
- independent instructions behind a stalled instruction can pass it
- instructions are **dynamically scheduled**

Dynamic Scheduling

Out-of-order processors:

- after instruction decode
 - check for **structural hazards**
 - an instruction can be issued when a functional unit is available
 - an instruction stalls if no appropriate functional unit
 - check for **data hazards**
 - an instruction can execute when its operands have been calculated or loaded from memory
 - an instruction stalls if operands are not available

Dynamic Scheduling

Out-of-order processors:

- don't wait for previous instructions to execute if this instruction does not depend on them
- ready instructions can execute before earlier instructions that are stalled, e.g., waiting for their data to be loaded from memory
 - when go around a **load** instruction that is stalled for a cache miss:
 - use **lockup-free caches** that allow instruction issue to continue while a miss is being satisfied
 - the load-use instruction still stalls

Dynamic Scheduling

in-order processors

lw \$3, 100(\$4)	in execution, cache miss
add \$2, \$3, \$4	waits until the miss is satisfied
sub \$5, \$6, \$7	waits for the add

out-of-order processors

lw \$3, 100(\$4)	in execution, cache miss
sub \$5, \$6, \$7	in execution during the cache miss
add \$2, \$3, \$4	waits until the miss is satisfied

Dynamic Scheduling

Out-of-order processors:

- ready instructions can execute before earlier instructions that are stalled, e.g., waiting for their branch condition to be computed
 - when go around a **branch** instruction:
 - the instructions that are issued from the predicted path are issued speculatively, called **speculative execution**
 - speculative instructions can execute (but not commit) before the branch is resolved
 - if the prediction was wrong, speculative instructions are flushed from the pipeline
 - if prediction is right, instructions are no longer speculative

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Speculative Execution

Instruction **speculation**: executing an instruction before it is known that it should be executed

- all instructions that are fetched because of a prediction are speculative
- in-order pipeline:
 - branch is executed before the path
- out-of-order pipeline:
 - path can be executed before the branch
 - speculative instructions can be executed but not committed

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• getting rid of wrong path instructions is not just a matter of flushing them from the pipeline

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Speculative Execution

In addition, executing speculative instructions:

- must be safe (no additional exceptions) or must handle the exceptions after the instruction is no longer speculative
- must generate the same results