



# Speculative Execution

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# Speculative Execution Recipe

1. Proceed ahead despite unresolved dependencies using a prediction for an architectural or micro-architectural value

2. Maintain both old and new values on updates to architectural (and often micro-architectural) state.

3. After sure that there was no mis-speculation and there will be no more uses of the old values, discard old values and just use new values.

OR

3. In event of mis-speculation dispose of all new values, restore old values and re-execute from point before mis-speculation

Why might one use old values?

O-O-O WAR hazards

# Value Management Strategies

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## Greedy (or Eager) Update:

- Update value in place, and
- Provide means to reconstruct old values for recovery
  - often this is a log of old values

## Lazy Update:

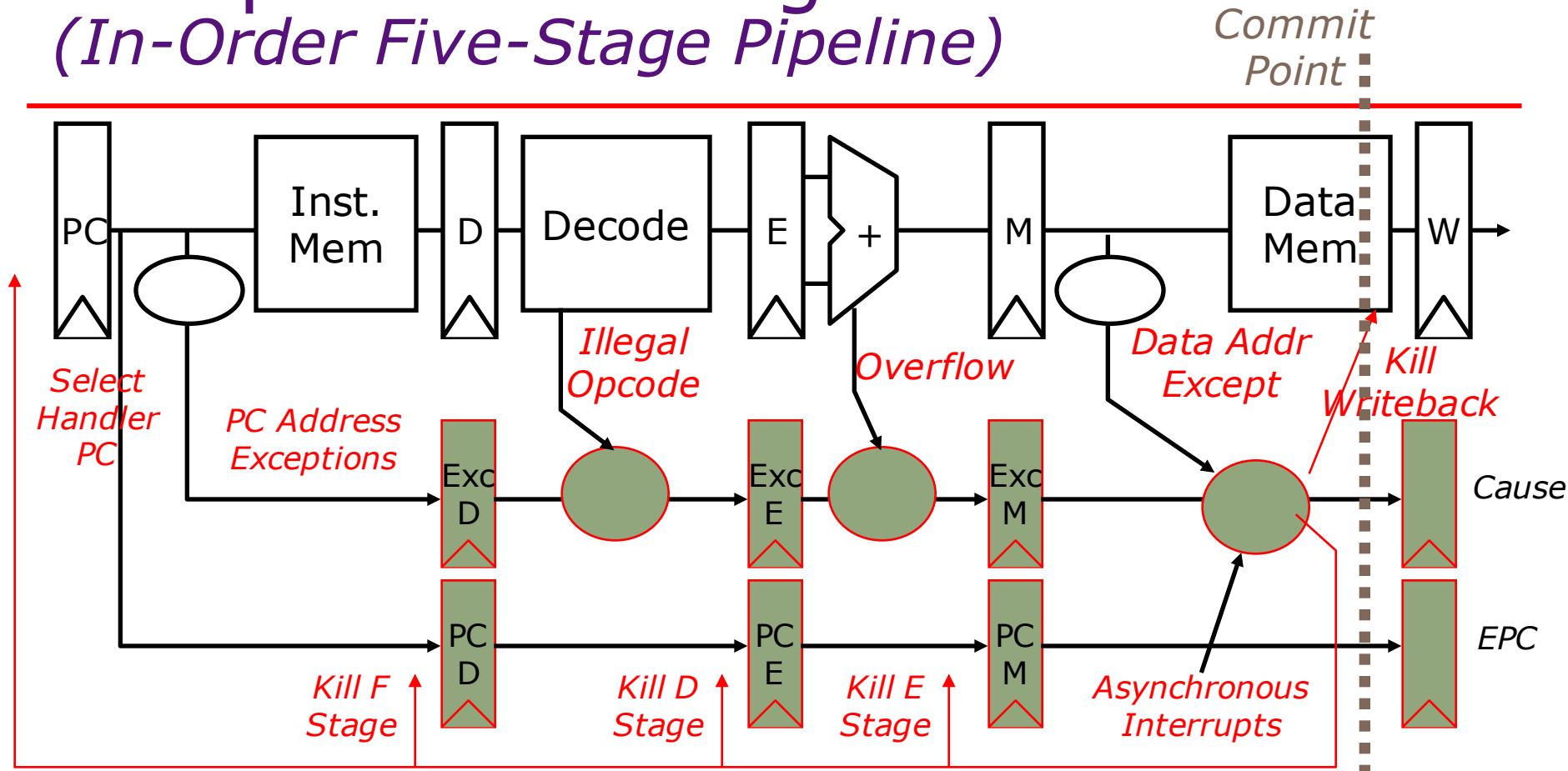
- Buffer new value leaving old value in place.
- Replace old value only at 'commit' time.

Why leave an old value in place?

- When there will be limited use of new value
- To make it easy to use old value after new value is generated
- To simplify recovery

# Exception Handling

## (In-Order Five-Stage Pipeline)



Strategy for PC?

Greedy – update immediately

Strategy for Registers?

Lazy – update at commit

# Misprediction Recovery

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## In-order execution machines:

- Guarantee no instruction issued after branch can write-back before branch resolves by keeping values in the pipeline
- Kill all values from all instructions in pipeline behind mispredicted branch

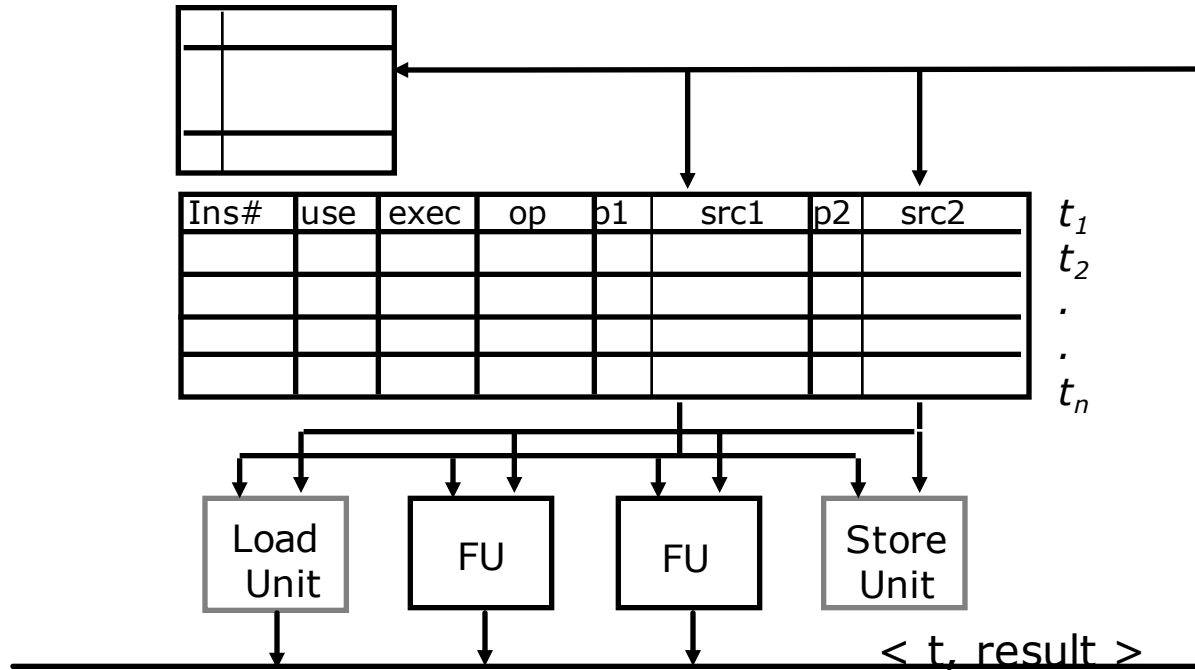
## Out-of-order execution?

- Multiple instructions following branch in program order can generate new values before branch resolves

# Data-Driven Execution

*Renaming  
table &  
reg file*

*Reorder  
buffer*



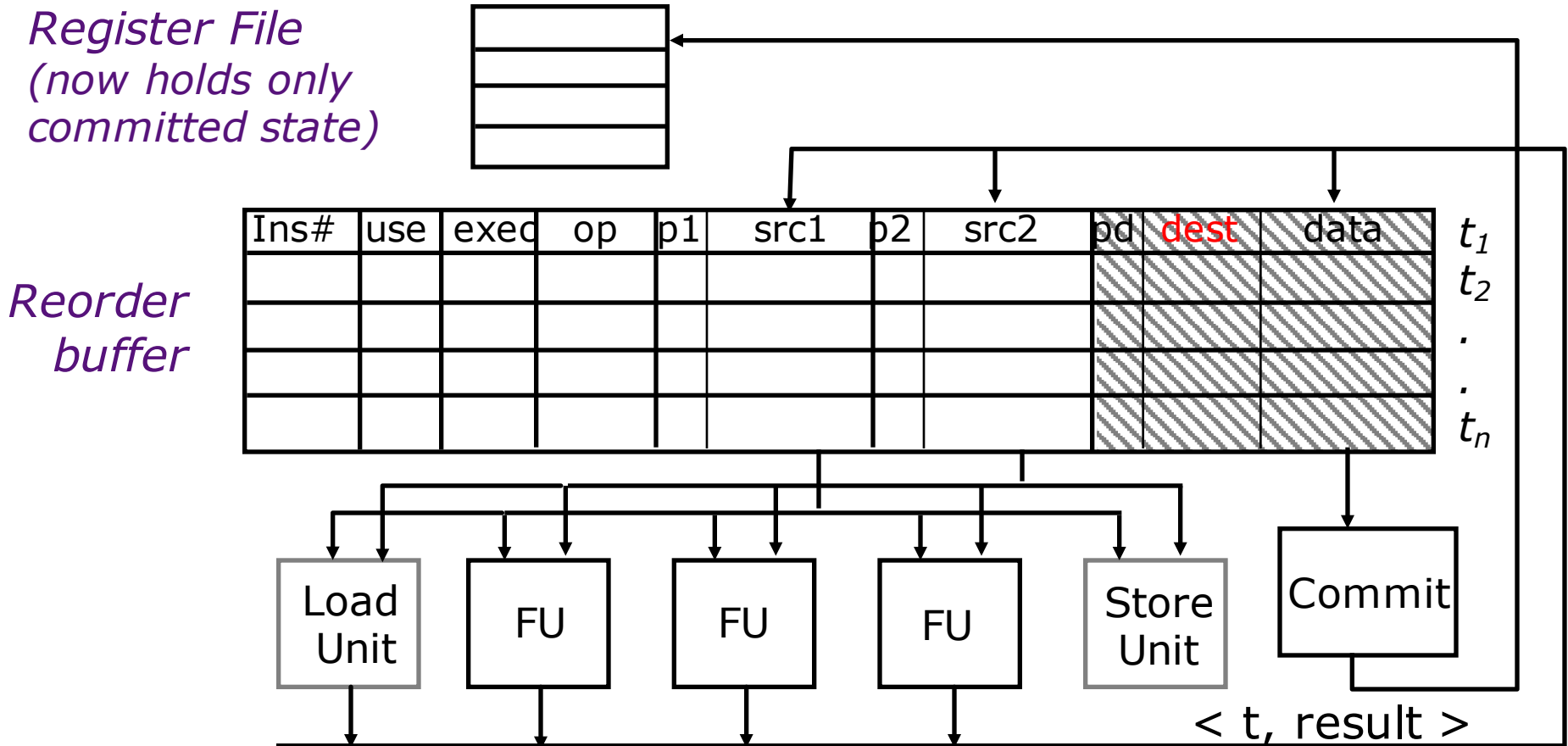
Basic Operation:

- Enter op and tag or data (if known) for each source
- Replace tag with data as it becomes available
- Issue instruction when all sources are available
- Save dest data when operation finishes

Update strategy?

Greedy – update at execute

# Rollback and Renaming



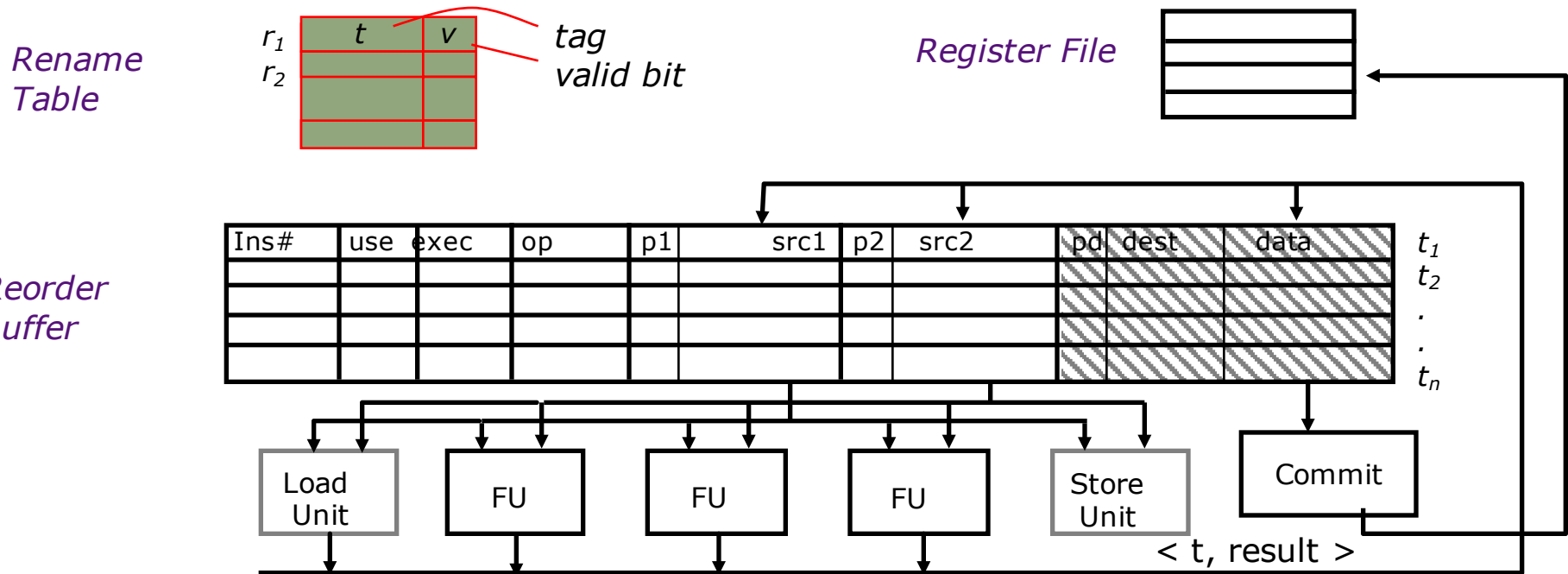
Convert to lazy by holding data in ROB.

*But how do we find values before they are committed?*

**Search the "dest" field in the reorder buffer**

# Renaming Table

Micro-architectural speculative cache to speed up tag look up.



What is the update policy of rename table?

What events cause mis-speculation?

How can we respond to mis-speculation?

After being cleared, when can instructions be added to ROB?

*Greedy*

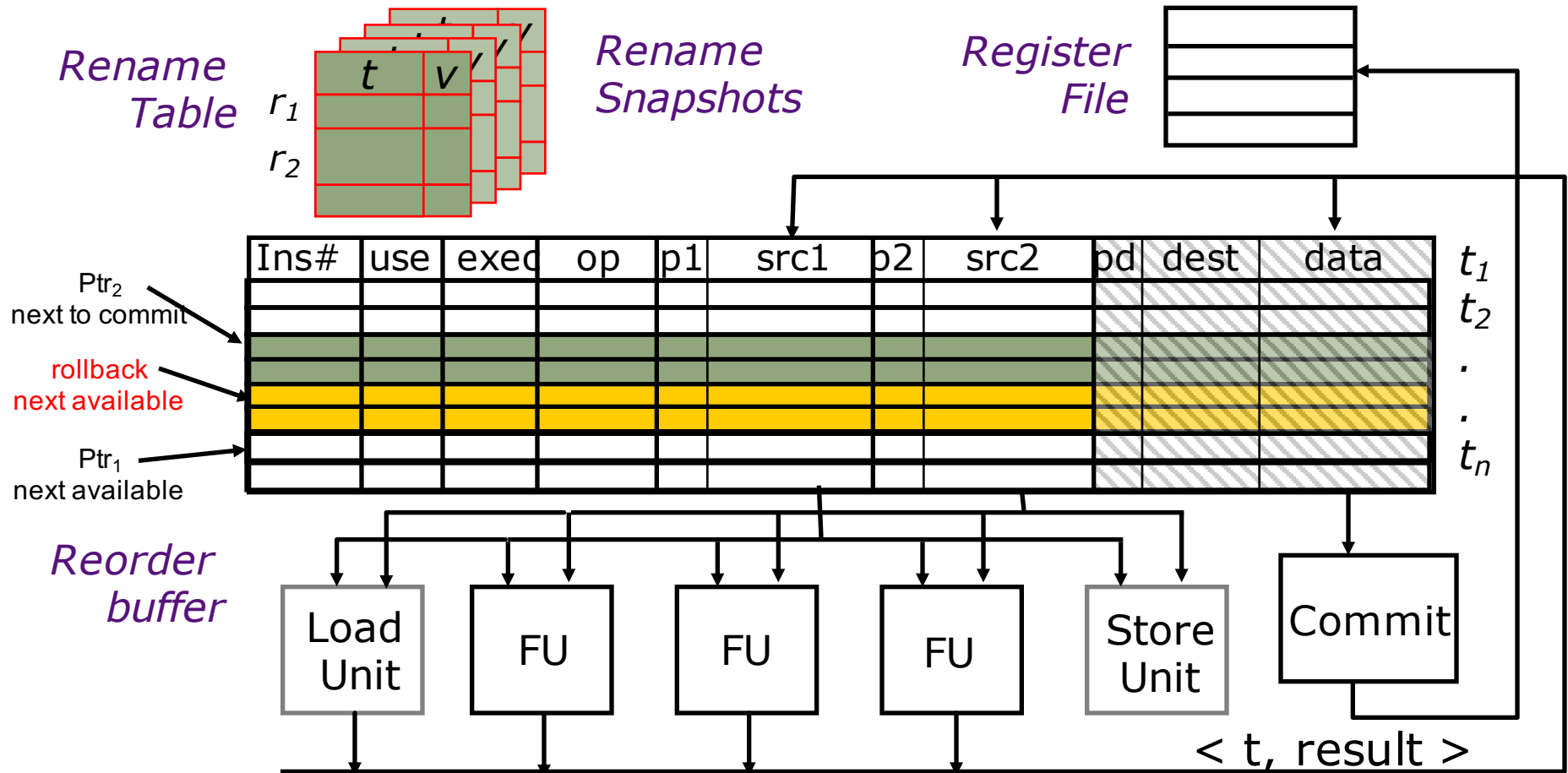
*Exceptions & branch mispredicts*

*Clear valid bits*

*After drain*



# Recovering ROB/Renaming Table



Take snapshot of register rename table at each predicted branch, recover earlier snapshot if branch mispredicted

# Map Table Recovery - Snapshots

Speculative value management of microarchitectural state

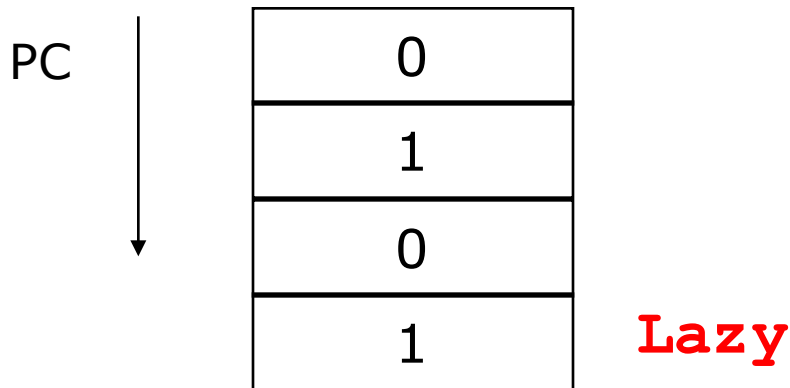
	Reg Map	V	Snap Map	V	Snap Map	V
R0	T20	X	T20	X	T20	X
R1	T73	X	T73	X	T08	
R2	T45	X	T45	X	T45	X
R3	T128		T128		T128	X
	⋮		⋮		⋮	
R30	T54		T54		T54	
R31	T88	X	T88	X	T88	X

What kind of value management is this?

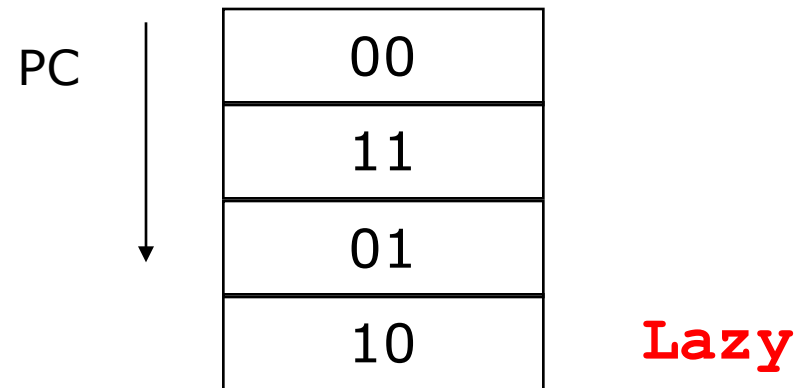
**Greedy!!**

# Branch Predictor Recovery

- 1-Bit Counter Recovery



- 2-Bit Counter Recovery



- Global History Recovery

10101010

**Greedy**

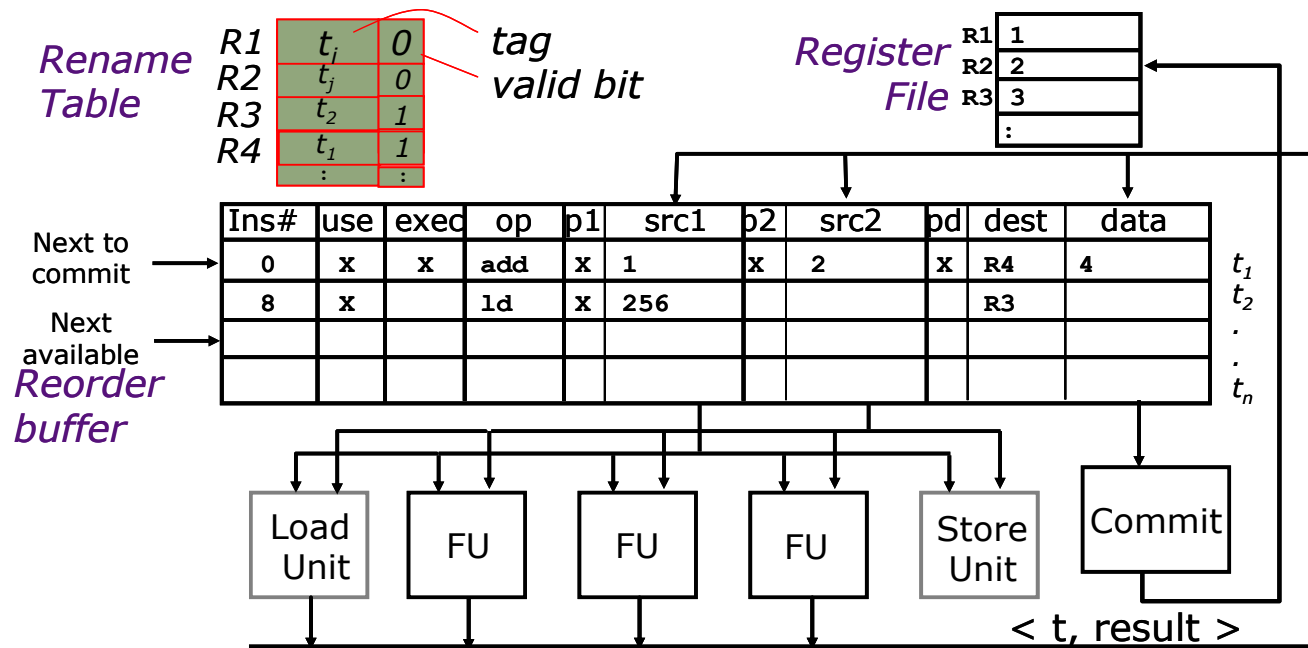
- Local History Recovery

PC ↓

10101010
01010101

**Greedy !!**

# O-o-O Execution with ROB

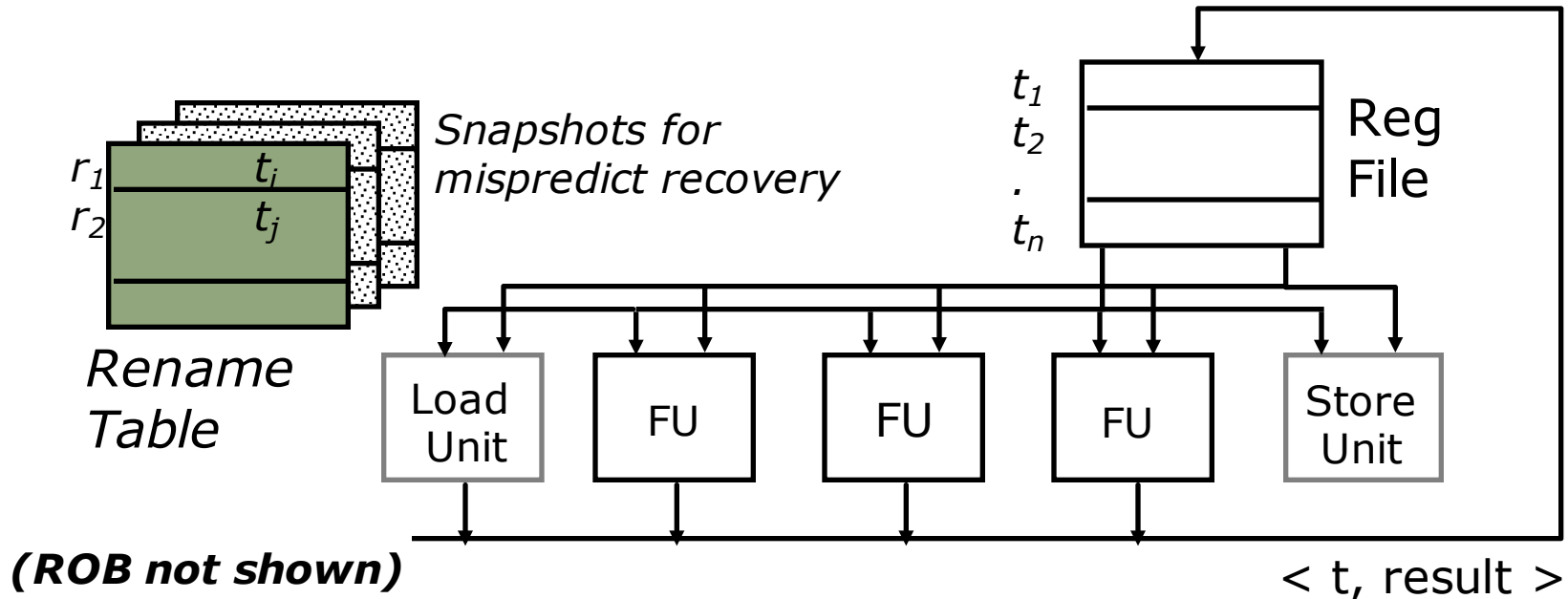


## Basic Operation:

- Enter op and tag or data (if known) for each source
- Replace tag with data as it becomes available
- Issue instruction when all sources are available
- Save dest data when operation finishes
- Commit saved dest data when instruction commits

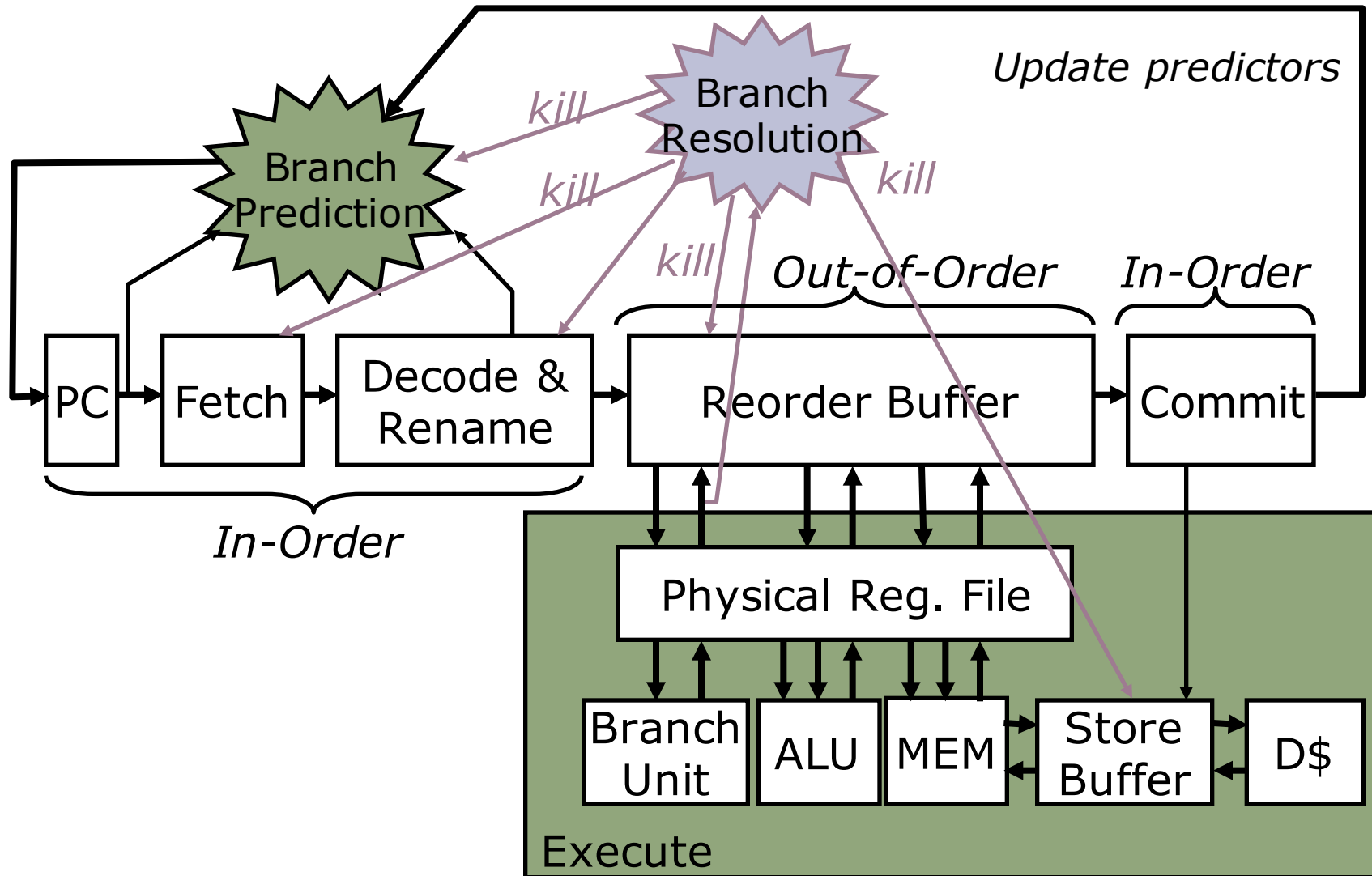
# Unified Physical Register File

(MIPS R10K, Alpha 21264, Pentium 4)



- One regfile for both *committed* and *speculative* values (no data in ROB)
- During decode, instruction result allocated new physical register, source regs translated to physical regs through rename table
- Instruction reads data from regfile at start of execute (not in decode)
- Write-back updates reg. busy bits on instructions in ROB (assoc. search)
- Snapshots of rename table taken at every branch to recover mispredicts
- On exception, renaming undone in reverse order of issue (*MIPS R10000*)

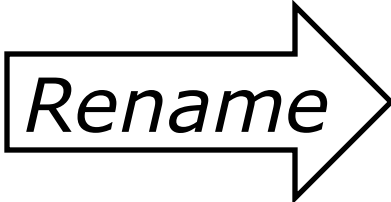
# Speculative & Out-of-Order Execution



# Lifetime of Physical Registers

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- Physical regfile holds committed and speculative values
- Physical registers decoupled from ROB entries (*no data in ROB*)

a)	ld <b>r1</b> , (r3)		ld P1, (Px)
b)	add r3, r1, #4		add P2, P1, #4
c)	sub <b>r1</b> , r3, r9		sub P3, P2, Py
d)	add <b>r3</b> , r1, r7		add P4, P3, Pz
e)	ld r6, (r1)		ld P5, (P3)
f)	add r8, r6, r3		add P6, P5, P4
g)	st r8, (r1)		st P6, (P3)
h)	ld <b>r3</b> , (r11)		ld P7, (Pw)

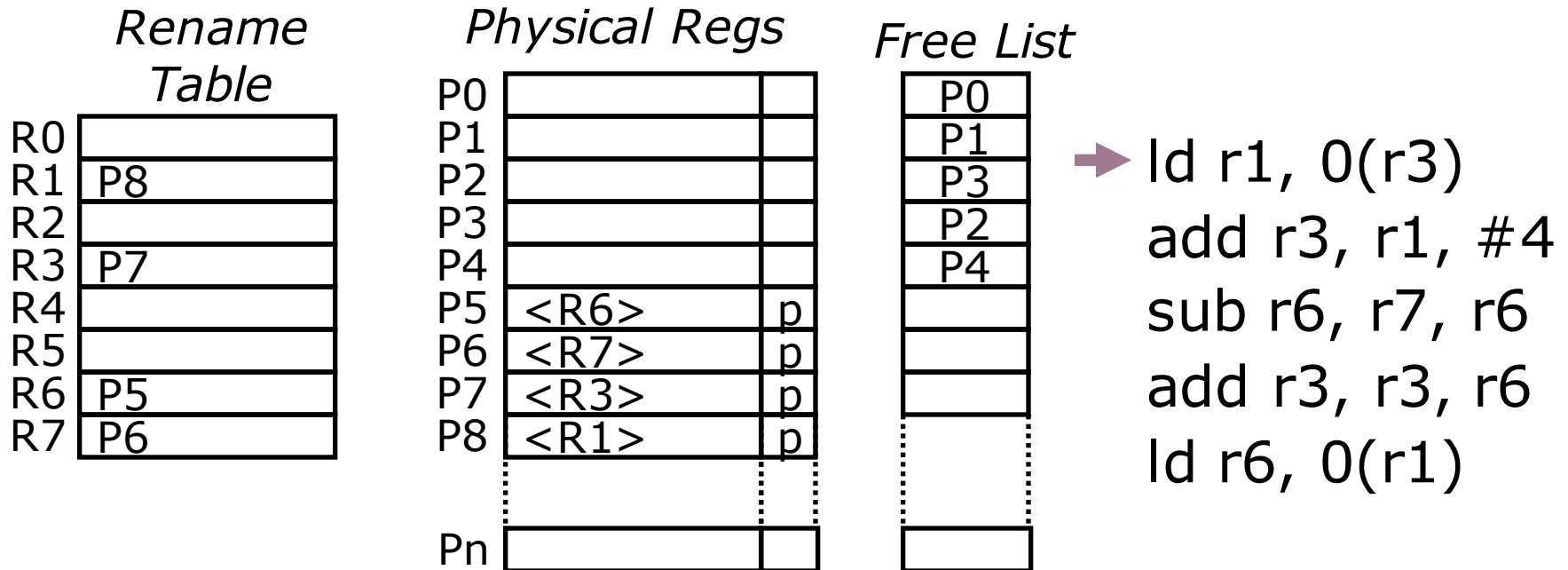
When can we reuse a physical register?

*When next write to same architectural register commits*





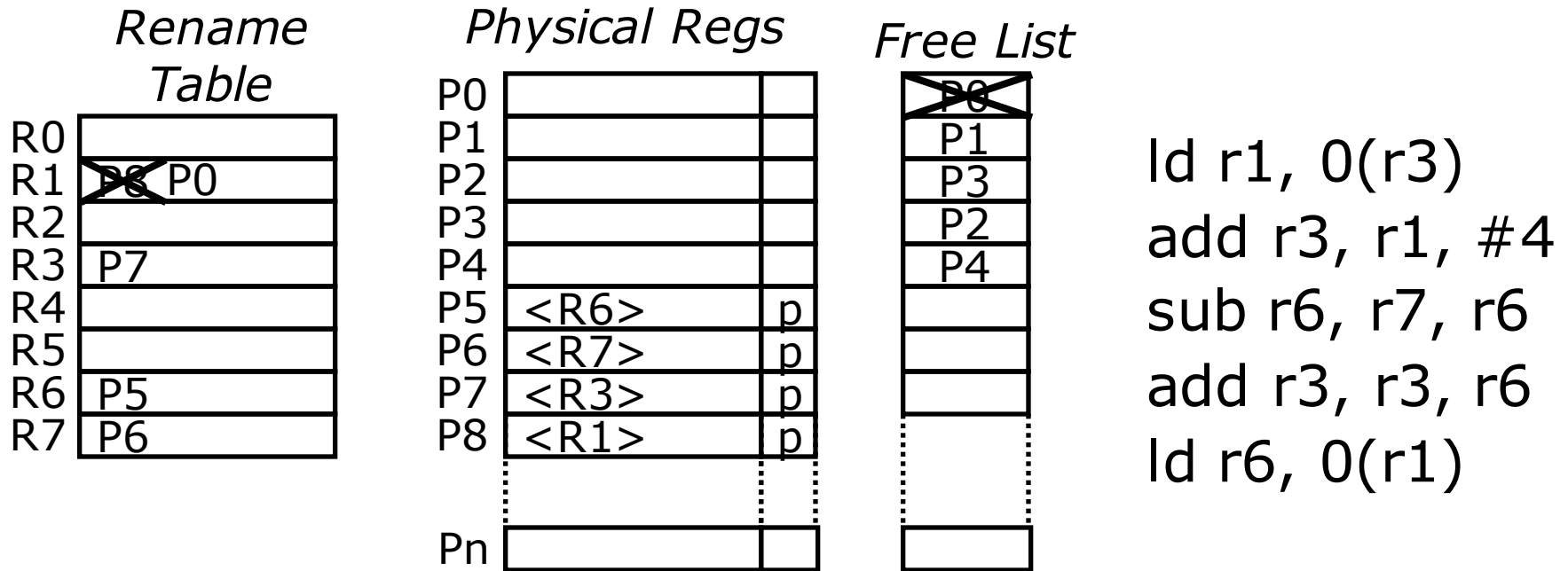
# Physical Register Management



*ROB*

use	ex	op	p1	PR1	p2	PR2	Rd	LPRd	PRd

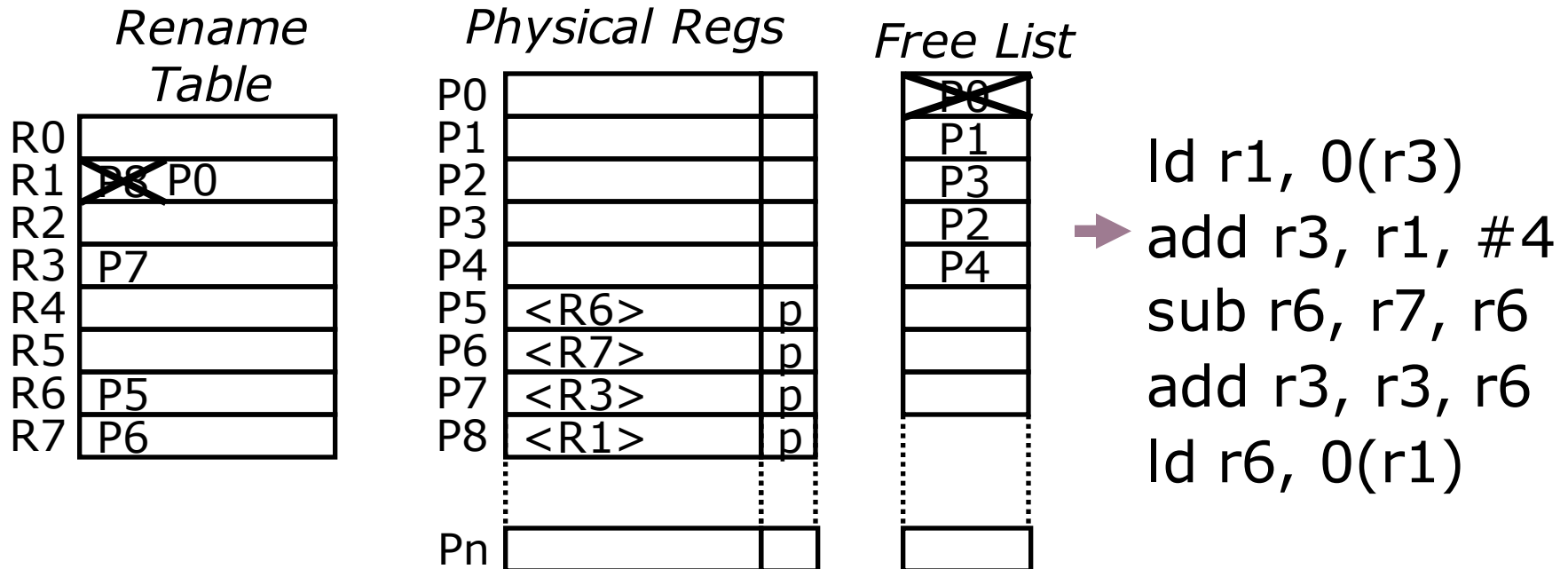
# Physical Register Management



*ROB*

use	ex	op	p1	PR1	p2	PR2	Rd	LPRd	PRd
x		ld	p	P7			r1	P8	P0

# Physical Register Management



*ROB*

use	ex	op	p1	PR1	p2	PR2	Rd	LPRd	PRd
x		ld	p	P7			r1	P8	P0

















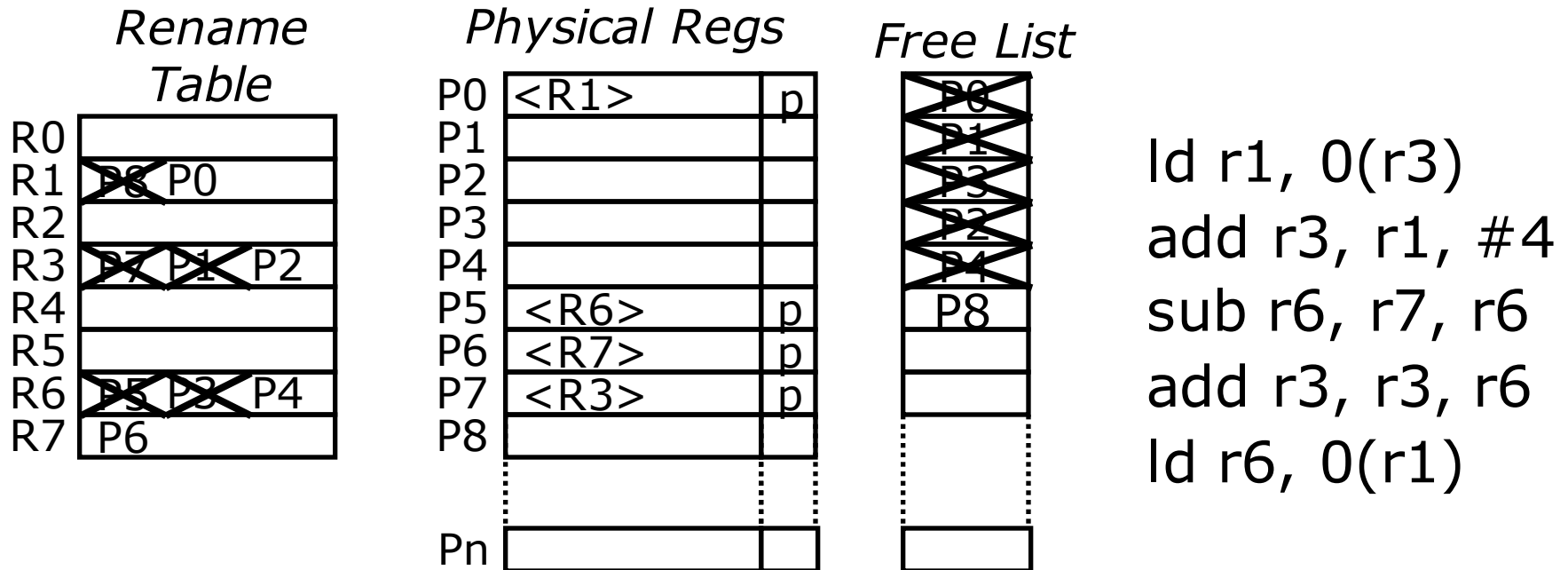








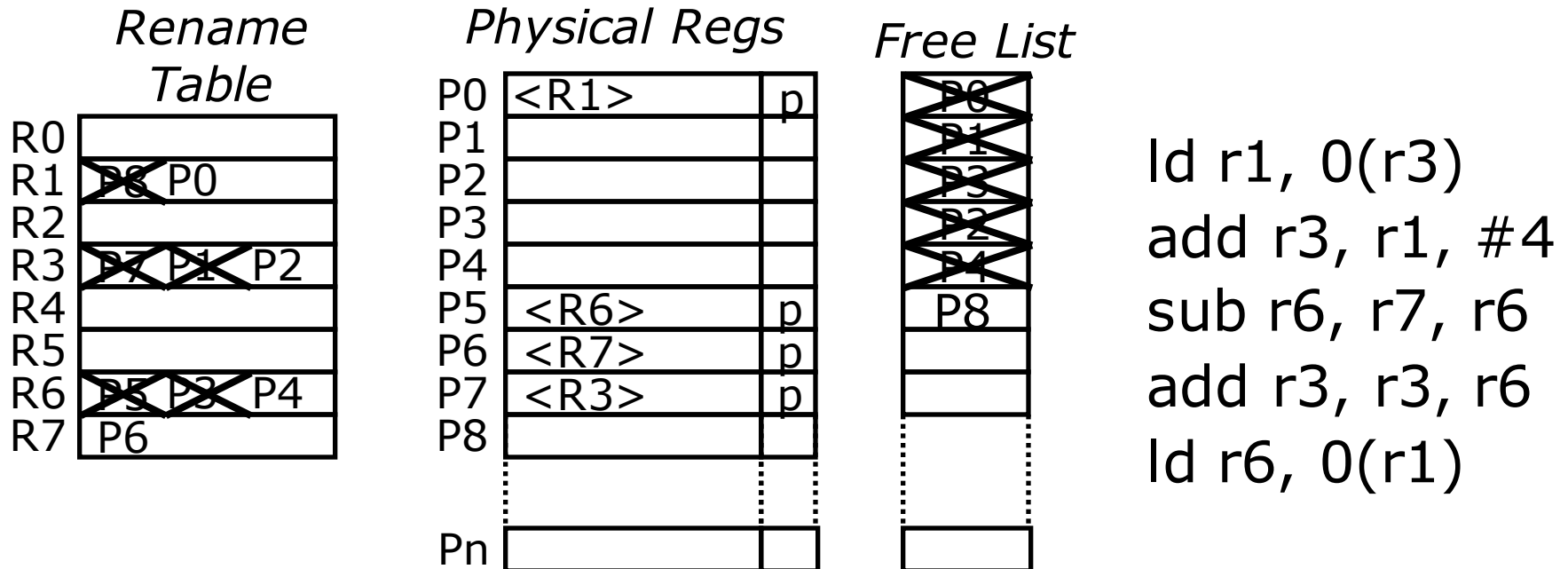
# Physical Register Management



*ROB*

use	ex	op	p1	PR1	p2	PR2	Rd	LPRd	PRd
x	x	ld	p	P7			r1	P8	P0
x		add	p	P0			r3	P7	P1
x		sub	p	P6	p	P5	r6	P5	P3
x		add		P1		P3	r3	P1	P2
x		ld	p	P0			r6	P3	P4

# Physical Register Management



*ROB*

use	ex	op	p1	PR1	p2	PR2	Rd	LPRd	PRd
x	x	ld	p	P7			r1	P8	P0
x		add	p	P0			r3	P7	P1
x		sub	p	P6	p	P5	r6	P5	P3
x		add		P1		P3	r3	P1	P2
x		ld	p	P0			r6	P3	P4

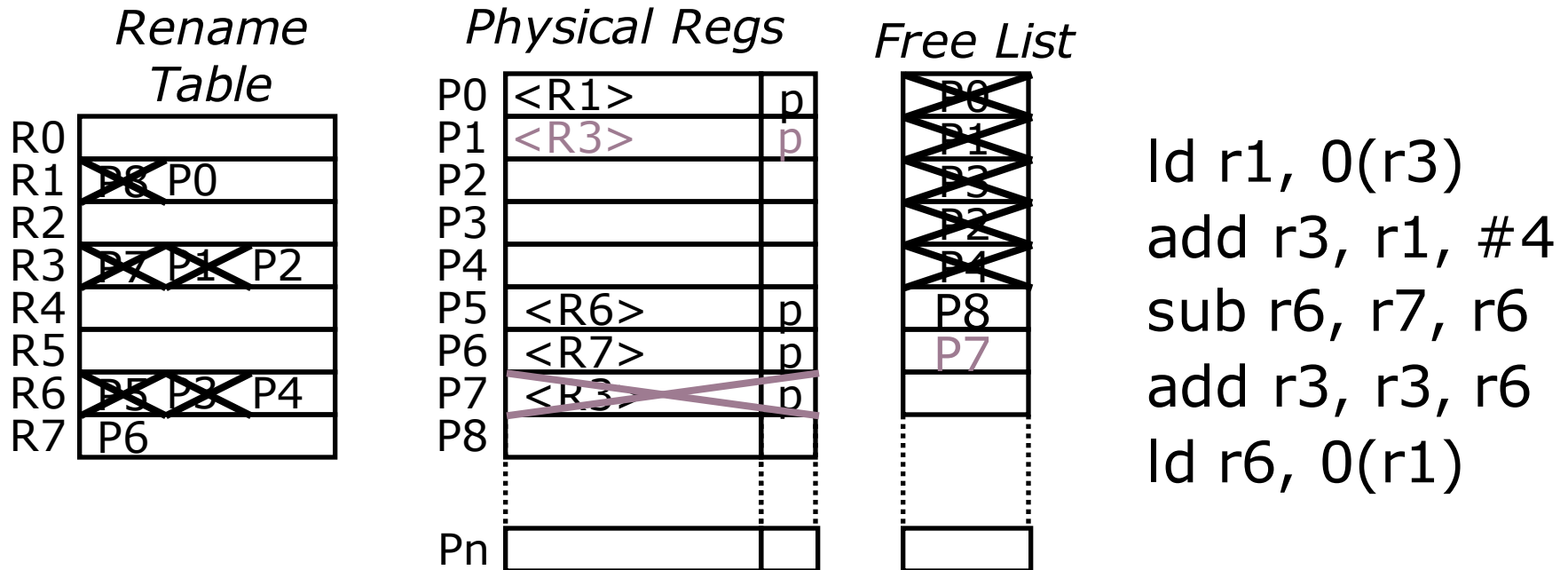
Execute & Commit







# Physical Register Management

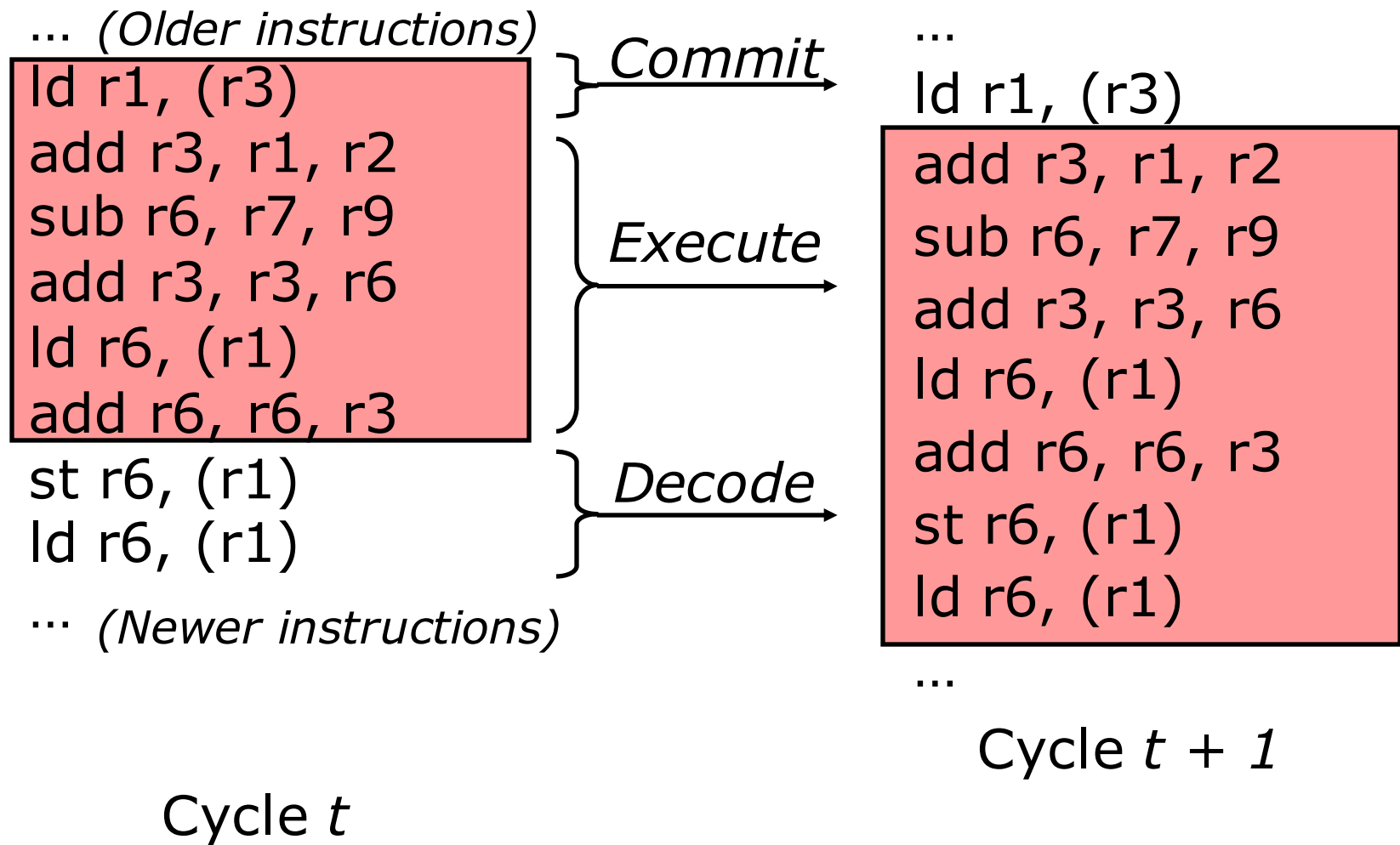


*ROB*

use	ex	op	p1	PR1	p2	PR2	Rd	LPRd	PRd
x	x	ld	p	P7			r1	P8	P0
x	x	add	p	P0			r3	P7	P1
x		sub	p	P6	p	P5	r6	P5	P3
x		add	p	P1		P3	r3	P1	P2
x		ld	p	P0			r6	P3	P4

Execute & Commit

# Reorder Buffer Holds Active Instruction Window



# Issue Timing

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i1	Add R1,R1,#1	Issue <sub>1</sub>	Execute <sub>1</sub>		
i2	Sub R1,R1,#1			Issue <sub>2</sub>	Execute <sub>2</sub>

How can we issue earlier?

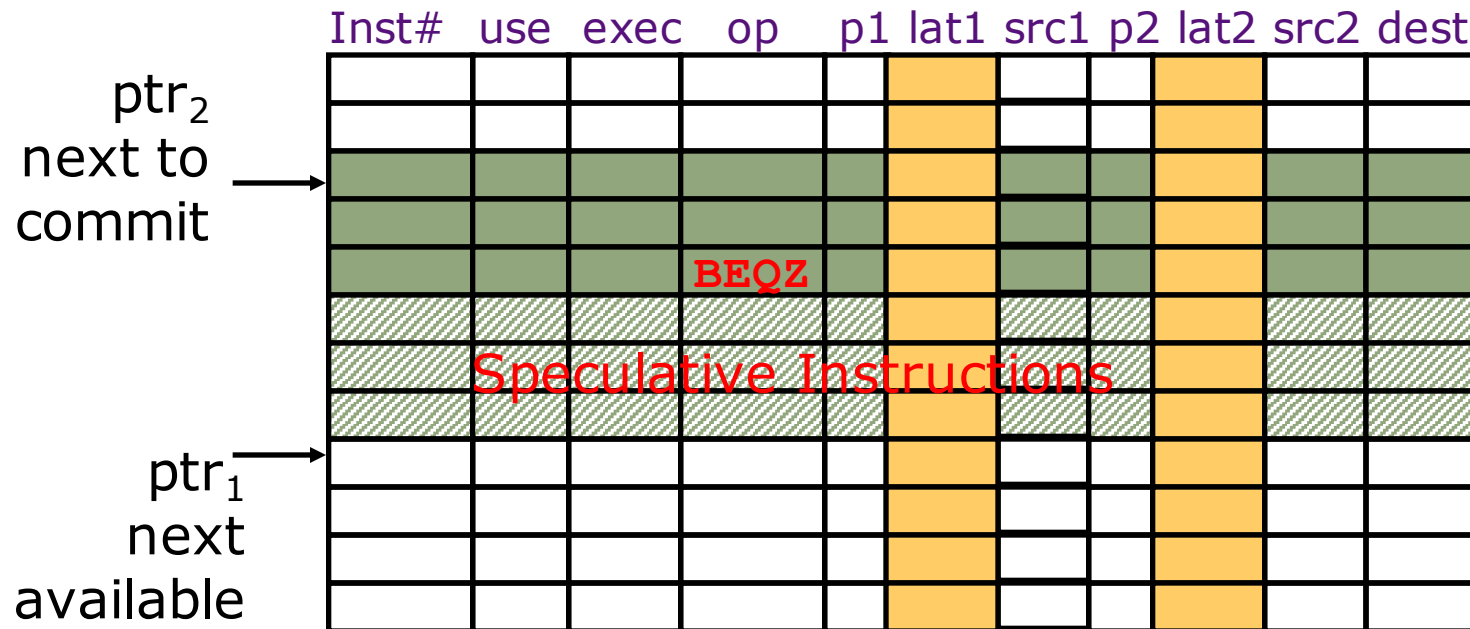
Using knowledge of execution latency (bypass)

i1	LD R1, (R3)	Issue <sub>1</sub>	Execute <sub>1</sub>		
i2	Sub R1,R1,#1		Issue <sub>2</sub>	Execute <sub>2</sub>	

What might make this schedule fail?

If execution latency wasn't as expected

# Issue Queue with latency prediction

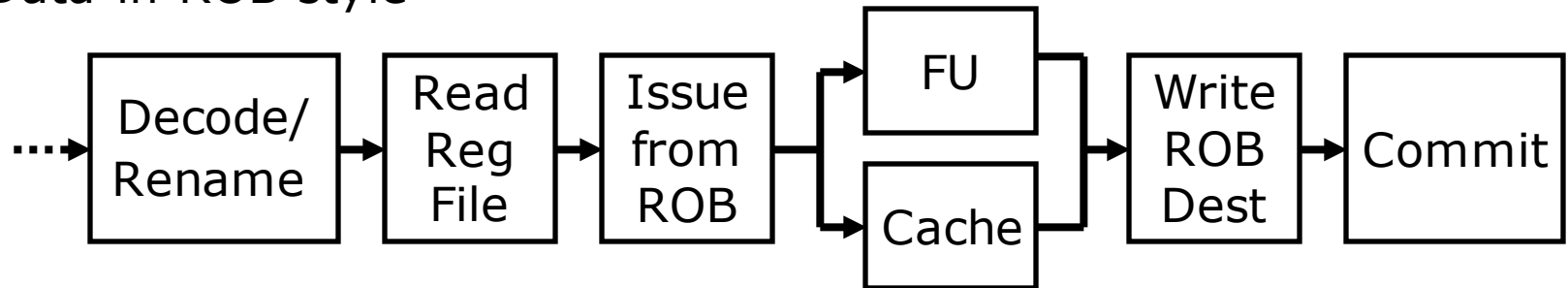


*Issue Queue (Reorder buffer)*

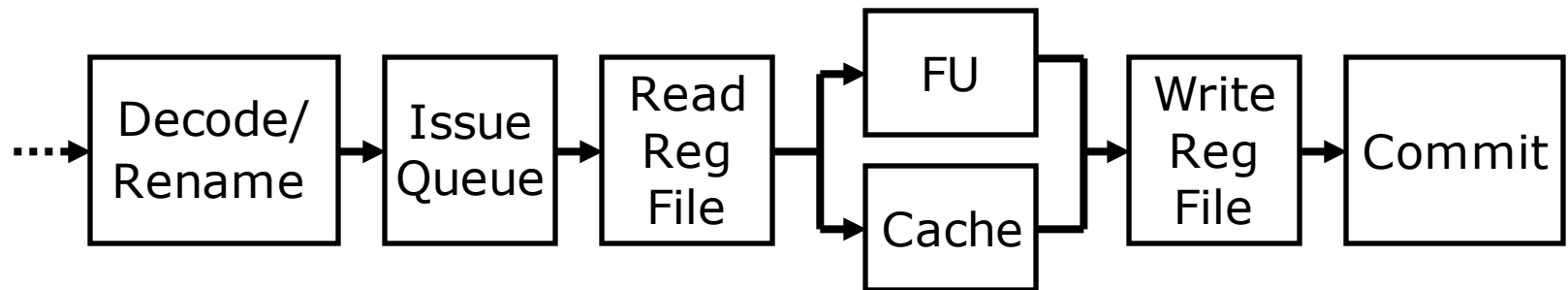
- Fixed latency: latency included in queue entry ('bypassed')
- Predicted latency: latency included in queue entry (speculated)
- Variable latency: wait for completion signal (stall)

# Data-in-ROB vs. Single Register File

Data-in-ROB style



Single-register-file style

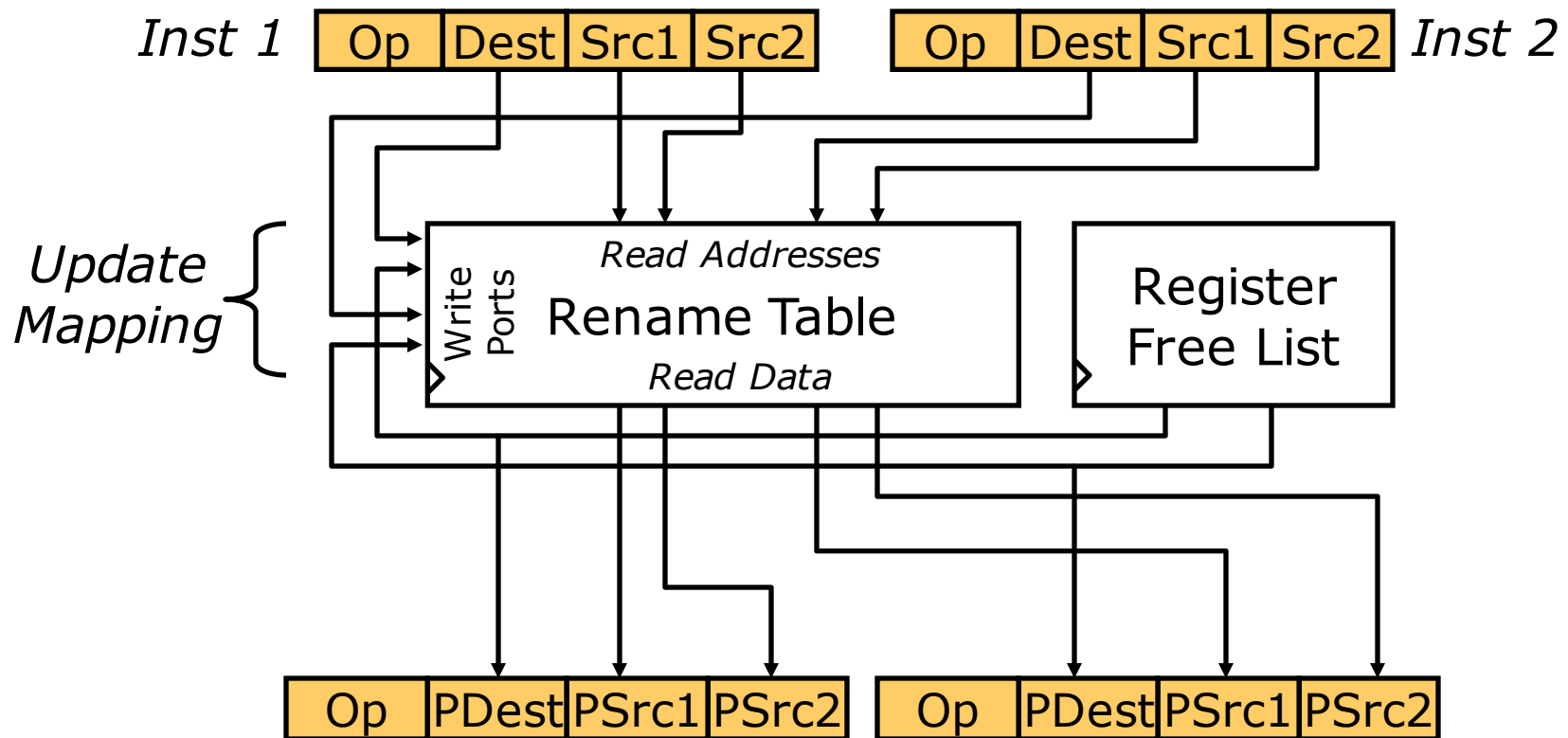


How does issue speculation differ, e.g., on cache miss?

**Dependency loop shorter for data-in-ROB style**

# Superscalar Register Renaming

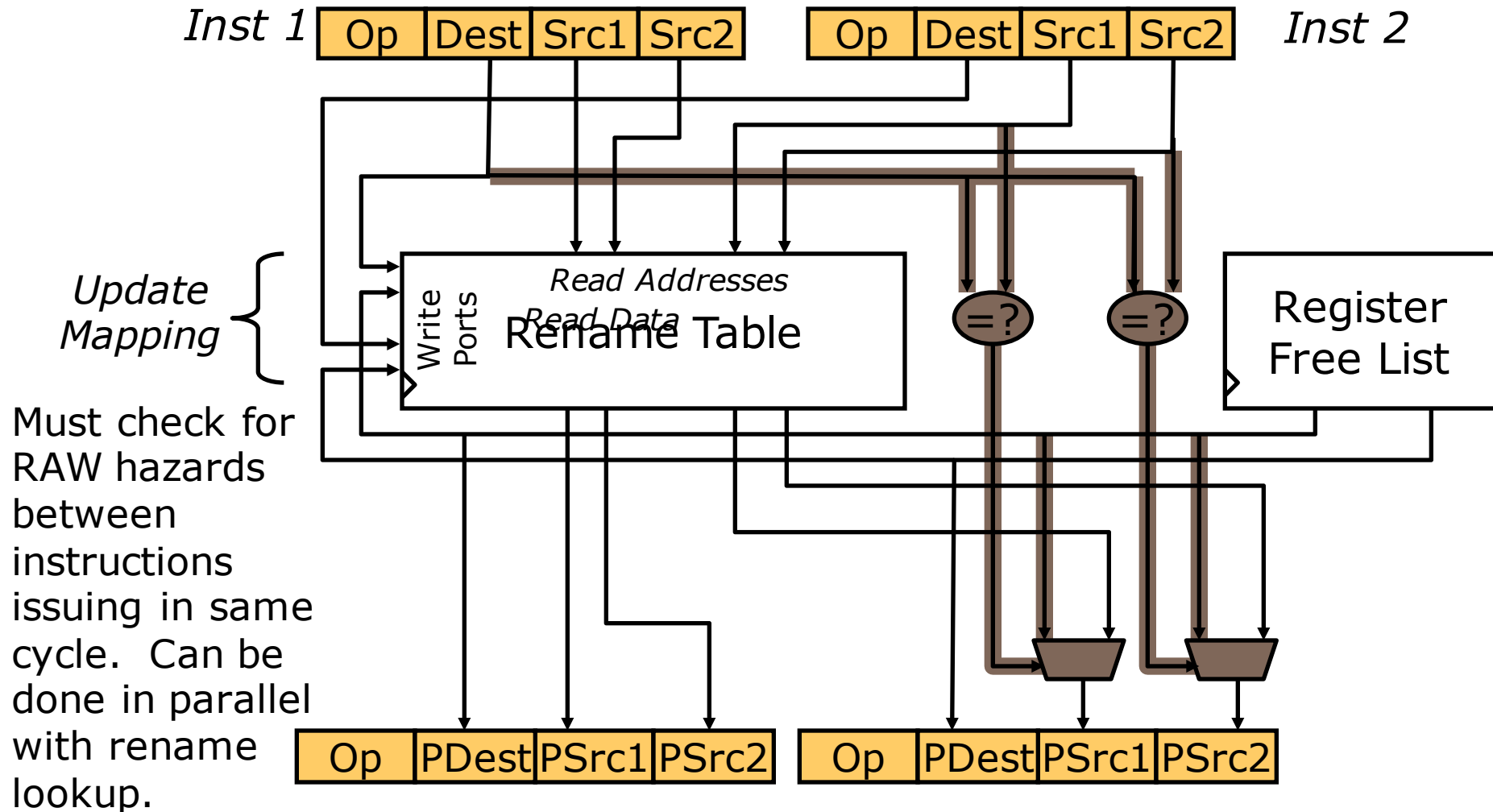
- During decode, instructions allocated new physical destination register
- Source operands renamed to physical register with newest value
- Execution unit only sees physical register numbers



Does this work?



# Superscalar Register Renaming



*MIPS R10K renames 4 serially-RAW-dependent insts/cycle)*

# Split Issue and Commit Queues

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- How large should the ROB be?
  - Think Little's Law...
- Can split ROB into issue and commit queues

*Issue Queue*

use	op	p1	PR1	p2	PR2	tag

*Commit Queue*

ex	Rd	LPRd	PRd

- Commit queue: Allocate on decode, free on commit
- Issue queue: Allocate on decode, free on dispatch
- Pros: Smaller issue queue → simpler dispatch logic
- Cons: More complex mis-speculation recovery

# Speculating Both Directions

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An alternative to branch prediction is to execute both directions of a branch *speculatively*

- resource requirement is proportional to the number of concurrent speculative executions
- only half the resources engage in useful work when both directions of a branch are executed speculatively
- branch prediction takes less resources than speculative execution of both paths

*With accurate branch prediction, it is more cost effective to dedicate all resources to the predicted direction*



*Thank you !*