

Correlating Branch Predictors

```

B1  if (aa==2)
      aa=0;
B2  if (bb==2)
      bb=0;
B3  if (aa!=bb){
      }
    
```

```

          DSUBUI R3, R1, #2
B1  if (aa==2) → BNEZ R3, L1 ; b1 (aa!=2)
      aa=0;      DADD R1, R0, R0 ; aa=0
B2  if (bb==2) → L1: DSUBUI R3, R1, #2
      bb=0;      BNEZ R3, L2 ; b2 (bb!=2)
          DADD R2, R0, R0 ; bb=0
B3  if (aa!=bb){ → L2: DSUBUI R3, R1, R2 ; R3=aa-bb
      }          BEQZ R3, L3 ; b3 (aa==bb)
    
```

If the condition is true → (B1,B2) branch NOT TAKEN
 If the condition is true → B3 NOT taken
 If B1 and B2 both NOT TAKEN B3 → TAKEN
There is a correlation between B3 and both B1 and B2

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Correlating Branch Predictors

- Correlating predictors (two-level predictors) use the behavior of other branches to make prediction.
- Simplest (1-bit) has 2 predictions, one if the last branch is take, the second is when the last branch is not taken
- The prediction is on the form **NT/T**

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Example

```

B1  if (d==0)
      d=1;
B2  if (d==1)
      {
    
```

```

          BNEZ R1, L1 ; d == 0 ?
          DADD R1, R0, #1 ; YES d==1
L1:      DADD R3, R1, #-1
          BNEZ R3, L2 ; b2 (bb!=2)
L2:
    
```

If b1 not taken, b2 is taken for sure

Initial d	d==0?	B1	d before b2	d==1	b2
0	Y	NO	1	Y	NO
1	N	Taken	1	Y	NO
2	N	Taken	2	N	Taken

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Example

Initial d	d==0?	B1	d before b2	d==1	B2
0	Y	NO	1	Y	NO
1	N	Taken	1	Y	NO
2	N	Taken	2	N	Taken

d	B1 Pred	B1 action	newB1 pred	B2 pred	B2 action	new B2 pred
2	NT	T	T	NT	T	T
0	T	NT	NT	T	NT	NT
2	NT	T	T	NT	T	T
0	T	NT	NT	T	NT	NT

Miss on every prediction

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Example

Initial d	d==0?	B1	d before b2	d==1	b2
0	Y	NO	1	Y	NO
1	N	Taken	1	Y	NO
2	N	Taken	2	N	Taken

d	b1 Pred	b1 action	newb1 pred	b2 pred	b2 action	new b2 pred
2	NT/NT	✗ T	T/NT	NT/NT	✗ T	NT/T
0	T/NT	✓ NT	T/NT	NT/T	✓ NT	NT/T
2	T/NT	✓ T	T/NT	NT/T	✓ T	NT/T
0	T/NT	✓ NT	T/NT	NT/T	✓ NT	NT/T

Misprediction on first try only

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Global Predictor

- Take for example 10 bits of the branch PC
- Take 4 bits of global branch history
- Access 2^{14} entry table
- Or, you could take the 14 bits of PC XORED with 14 bits of branch history (hashing) to access the same table
- Or any combination

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(2,2) Correlating Predictors

(2,2) predictor

- Behavior of recent branches selects between four predictions of next branch, updating just that prediction

Branch address 4

2-bits per branch predictor

Prediction

2-bit global branch history

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Correlating Predictors

- The 1-bit predictor is called (1,1) predictor.
- It uses one bit for history (last branch), to choose among two (2^1) 1-bit branch predictors.
- In general a predictor could be (m,n) predictor.
- It uses the last m branch to choose among 2^m branch predictors each is n -bit predictor.

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Local Predictor

- The recent history of the branch predicts the next one

Branch PC

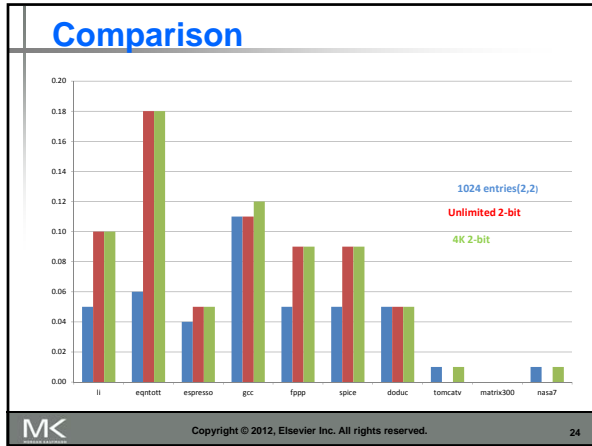
n bits

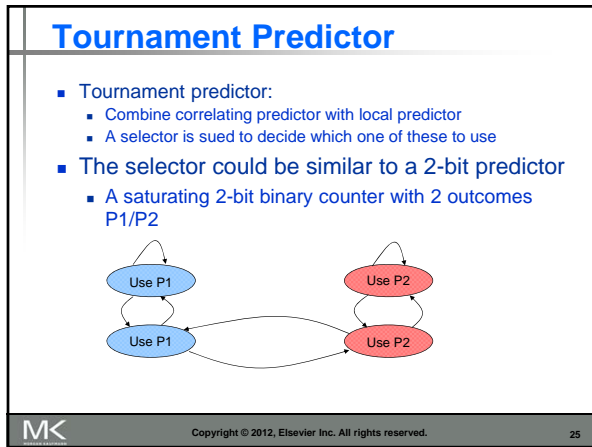
2ⁿ entries

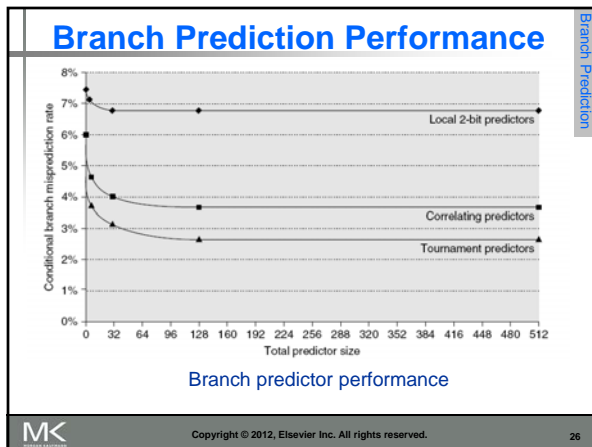
m bits local history

2^m K entries each is a 2-bit predictor

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Alpha 21264 Branch Predictor

- Tournament predictor using, 4K 2-bit counters indexed by local branch address.
- Global predictor
 - 4K entries index by history of last 12 branches ($2^{12} = 4K$)
 - Each entry is a standard 2-bit predictor
- Local predictor
 - Local history table: 1024 10-bit entries recording last 10 branches, index by branch address
 - The pattern of the last 10 occurrences of that **particular** branch used to index table of 1K entries with 3-bit saturating counters

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Branch Target Buffer

- Prediction tells us if the branch is taken or not.
- If taken, to where? Target address
- Branch target buffer tells us where (based on the PC, or parts of the PC).

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Branch Prediction

gshare tournament

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