

Design of Digital Circuits

Lecture 20: SIMD Processors

Prof. Onur Mutlu

ETH Zurich

Spring 2019

9 May 2019

We Are **Almost** Done With This...

- Single-cycle Microarchitectures
- Multi-cycle and Microprogrammed Microarchitectures
- Pipelining
- Issues in Pipelining: Control & Data Dependence Handling, State Maintenance and Recovery, ...
- Out-of-Order Execution
- Other Execution Paradigms

Approaches to (Instruction-Level) Concurrency

- Pipelining
- Out-of-order execution
- Dataflow (at the ISA level)
- Superscalar Execution
- VLIW
- Fine-Grained Multithreading
- Systolic Arrays
- Decoupled Access Execute
- SIMD Processing (Vector and array processors, GPUs)

Readings for this Week

■ **Required**

- Lindholm et al., "NVIDIA Tesla: A Unified Graphics and Computing Architecture," IEEE Micro 2008.

■ **Recommended**

- Peleg and Weiser, "MMX Technology Extension to the Intel Architecture," IEEE Micro 1996.

Exploiting Data Parallelism: SIMD Processors and GPUs

SIMD Processing:
Exploiting Regular (Data) Parallelism

Flynn's Taxonomy of Computers

- Mike Flynn, “**Very High-Speed Computing Systems,**” Proc. of IEEE, 1966
- **SISD:** Single instruction operates on single data element
- **SIMD:** Single instruction operates on multiple data elements
 - Array processor
 - Vector processor
- **MISD:** Multiple instructions operate on single data element
 - Closest form: systolic array processor, streaming processor
- **MIMD:** Multiple instructions operate on multiple data elements (multiple instruction streams)
 - Multiprocessor
 - Multithreaded processor

Data Parallelism

- Concurrency arises from performing the **same operation on different pieces of data**
 - Single instruction multiple data (SIMD)
 - E.g., dot product of two vectors
- Contrast with data flow
 - Concurrency arises from executing different operations in parallel (in a data driven manner)
- Contrast with thread (“control”) parallelism
 - Concurrency arises from executing different threads of control in parallel
- SIMD exploits operation-level parallelism on different data
 - Same operation concurrently applied to different pieces of data
 - A form of ILP where instruction happens to be the same across data

SIMD Processing

- Single instruction operates on multiple data elements
 - In time or in space
- Multiple processing elements
- Time-space duality
 - **Array processor**: Instruction operates on multiple data elements at the **same time** using **different spaces**
 - **Vector processor**: Instruction operates on multiple data elements in **consecutive time steps** using the **same space**

Array vs. Vector Processors

ARRAY PROCESSOR



VECTOR PROCESSOR



Instruction Stream

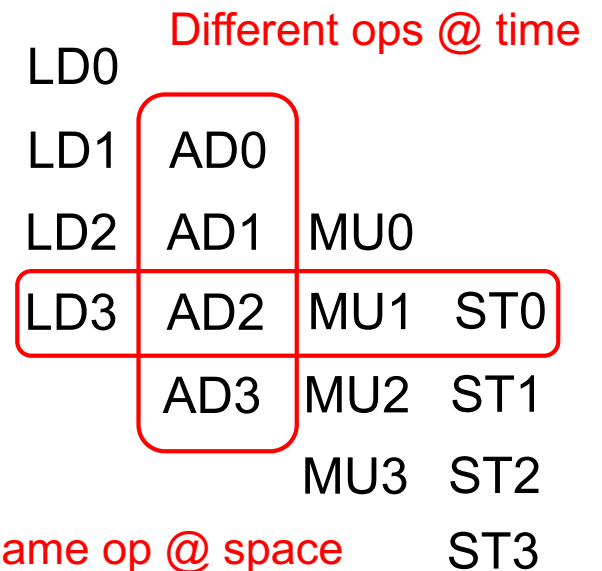
```
LD   VR ← A[3:0]
ADD  VR ← VR, 1
MUL  VR ← VR, 2
ST   A[3:0] ← VR
```

Time



Different ops @ same space

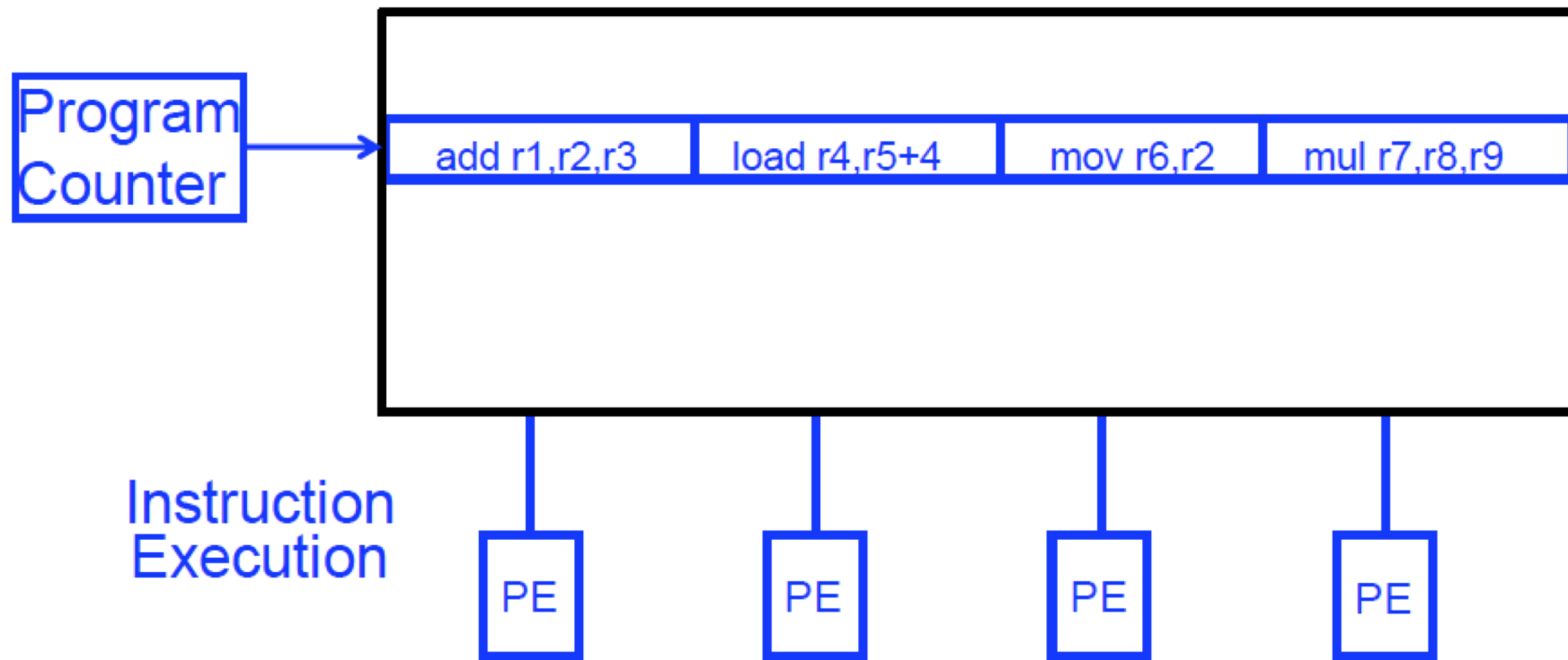
Space



Space

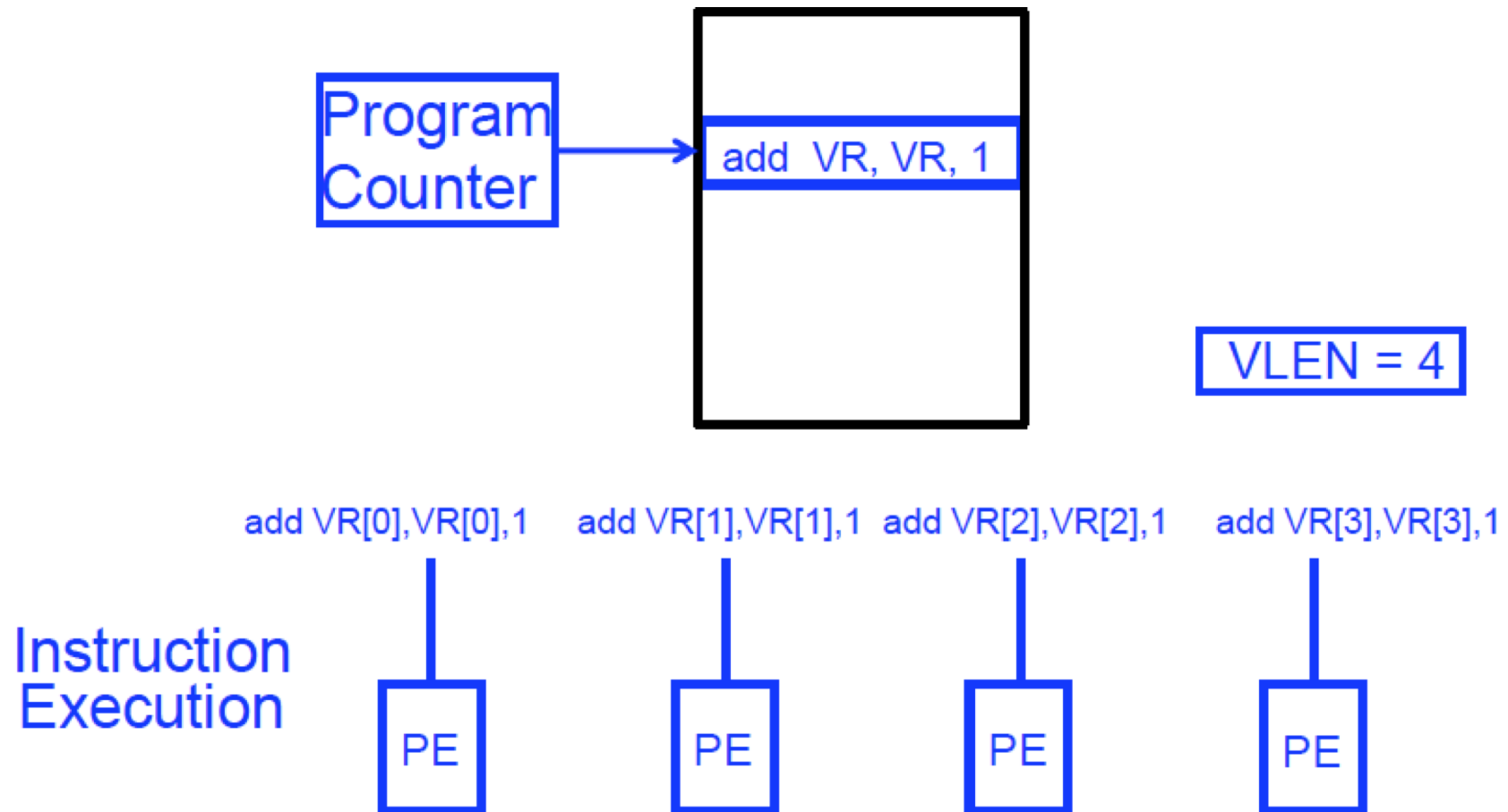
SIMD Array Processing vs. VLIW

- VLIW: Multiple independent operations packed together by the compiler



SIMD Array Processing vs. VLIW

- Array processor: Single operation on multiple (different) data elements



Vector Processors (I)

- A vector is a one-dimensional array of numbers
- Many scientific/commercial programs use vectors
 - for (i = 0; i<=49; i++)
C[i] = (A[i] + B[i]) / 2
- A vector processor is one whose instructions operate on vectors rather than scalar (single data) values
- Basic requirements
 - Need to load/store vectors → vector registers (contain vectors)
 - Need to operate on vectors of different lengths → vector length register (VLEN)
 - Elements of a vector might be stored apart from each other in memory → vector stride register (VSTR)
 - Stride: distance in memory between two elements of a vector

Vector Processors (II)

- A vector instruction performs an operation on each element in consecutive cycles
 - Vector functional units are pipelined
 - Each pipeline stage operates on a different data element
- Vector instructions allow deeper pipelines
 - No intra-vector dependencies → no hardware interlocking needed within a vector
 - No control flow within a vector
 - Known stride allows easy address calculation for all vector elements
 - Enables prefetching of vectors into registers/cache/memory

Vector Processor Advantages

- + No dependencies within a vector
 - Pipelining & parallelization work really well
 - Can have very deep pipelines, no dependencies!
- + Each instruction generates a lot of work
 - Reduces instruction fetch bandwidth requirements
- + Highly regular memory access pattern
- + No need to explicitly code loops
 - Fewer branches in the instruction sequence

Vector Processor Disadvantages

- Works (only) if parallelism is regular (data/SIMD parallelism)
- ++ Vector operations
- Very inefficient if parallelism is irregular
 - How about searching for a key in a linked list?

To program a vector machine, the compiler or hand coder must make the data structures in the code fit nearly exactly the regular structure built into the hardware. That's hard to do in first place, and just as hard to change. One tweak, and the low-level code has to be rewritten by a very smart and dedicated programmer who knows the hardware and often the subtleties of the application area. Often the rewriting is

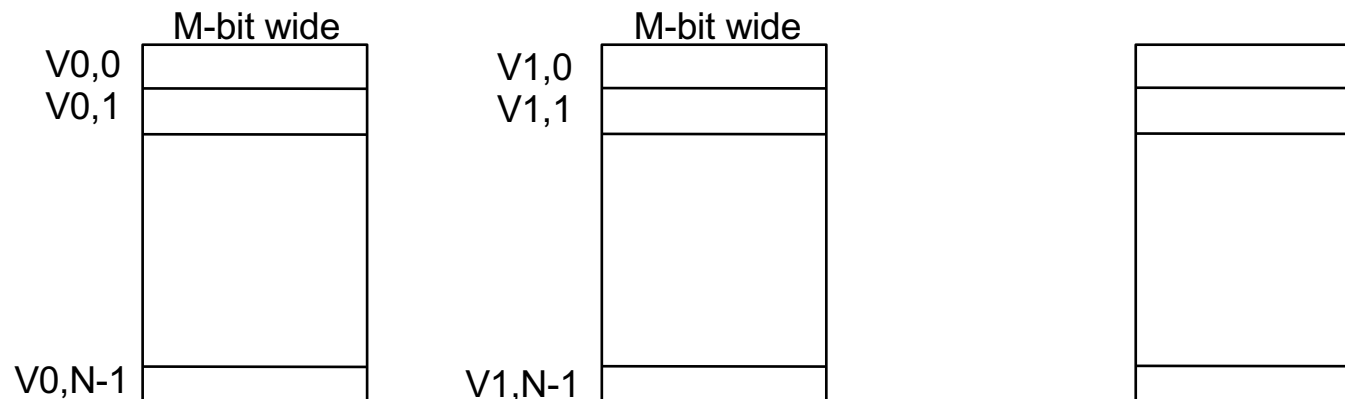
Vector Processor Limitations

- Memory (bandwidth) can easily become a bottleneck, especially if
 1. compute/memory operation balance is not maintained
 2. data is not mapped appropriately to memory banks

Vector Processing in More Depth

Vector Registers

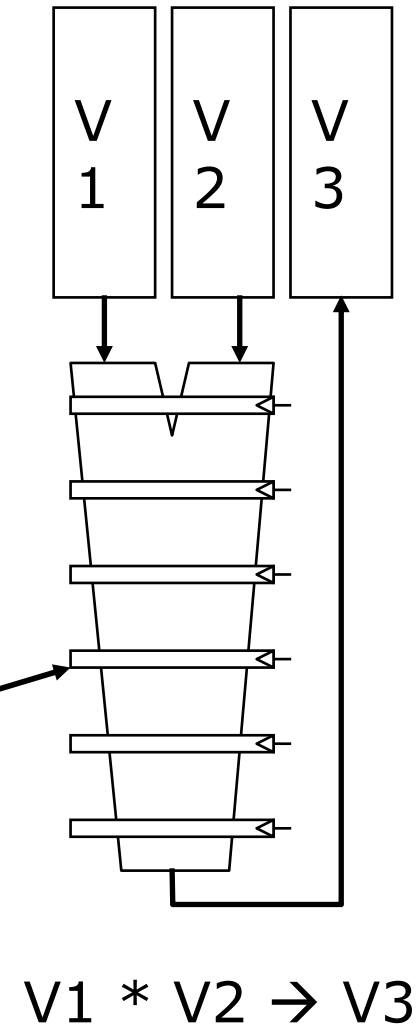
- Each **vector data register** holds N M-bit values
- **Vector control registers:** VLEN, VSTR, VMASK
- Maximum VLEN can be N
 - Maximum number of elements stored in a vector register
- **Vector Mask Register (VMASK)**
 - Indicates which elements of vector to operate on
 - Set by vector test instructions
 - e.g., $VMASK[i] = (V_k[i] == 0)$



Vector Functional Units

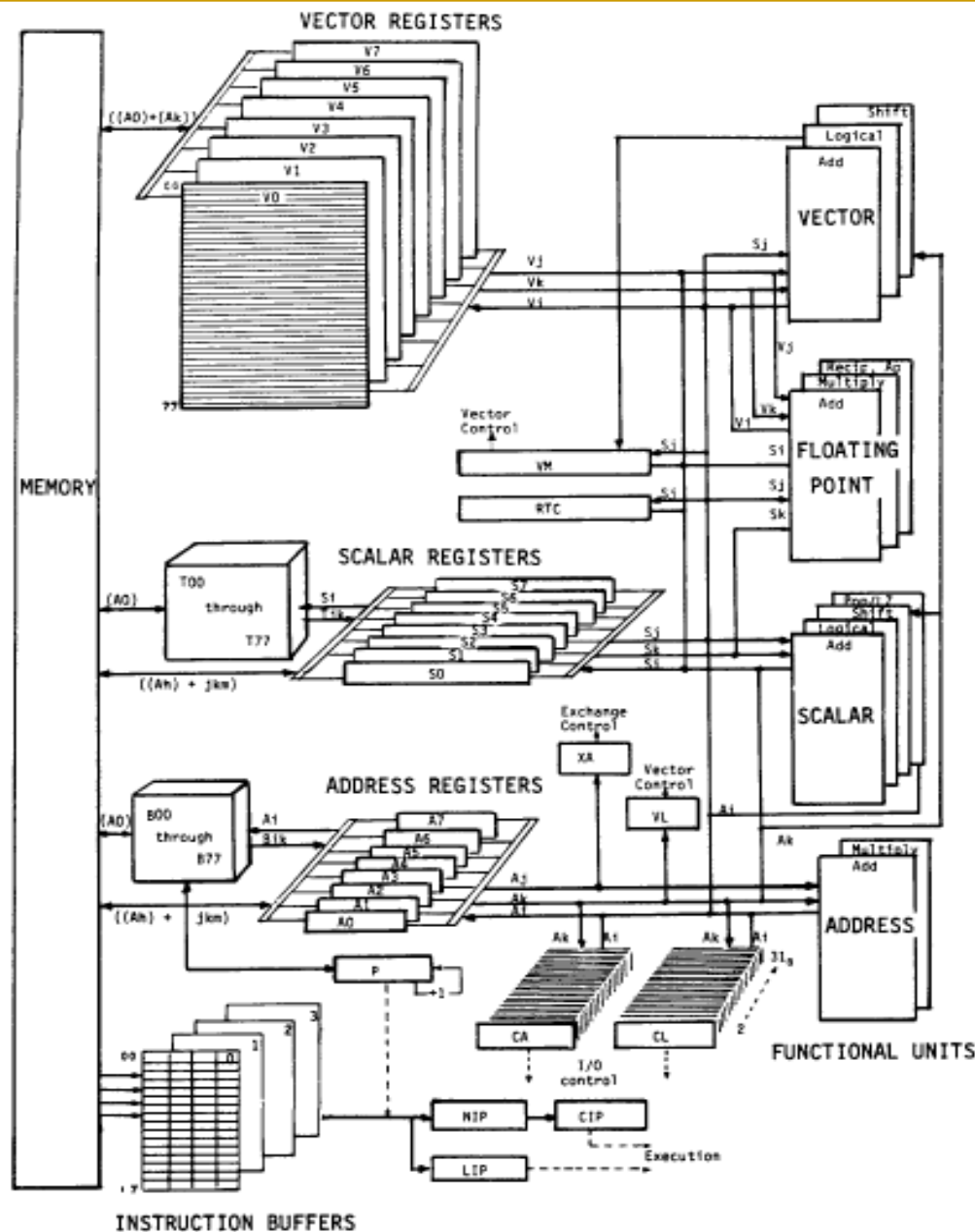
- Use a deep pipeline to execute element operations
→ fast clock cycle
- Control of deep pipeline is simple because elements in vector are independent

Six stage multiply pipeline



$$V1 * V2 \rightarrow V3$$

Vector Machine Organization (CRAY-1)



- CRAY-1
- Russell, “The CRAY-1 computer system,” CACM 1978.
- Scalar and vector modes
- 8 64-element vector registers
- 64 bits per element
- 16 memory banks
- 8 64-bit scalar registers
- 8 24-bit address registers

CRAY X-MP-28 @ ETH (CAB, E Floor)



Cray X-MP-28

Der von Seymour Cray entworfene Supercomputer Cray X-MP besticht durch seinen leicht theatralischen Auftritt. Von 1983 bis 1988 galt der 5,5 Tonnen schwere und bis zu 15 Millionen Dollar teure Vektor-Koloss als schnellster Computer der Welt.

Die Anschaffung des Cray X-MP/28 im Jahr 1988 markiert den Ausgangspunkt für das Engagement der ETH, auch im Bereich des Hochleistungsrechnens vorne mit dabei zu sein.

Beim ausgestellten System handelt es sich lediglich um die Prozessoreinheit. Zusätzlich war noch ein I/O System zum Anschluss von Bandlaufwerken und Festplatten Bestandteil des Rechners.

Für den Betrieb waren an der ETH stets vier Angestellte von Cray Research vor Ort. Zwei für die Wartung der Hardware, zwei für die Programmierung und Administration.

Seit 1991 sind die Supercomputer der ETH Zürich im Swiss National Supercomputing Centre (CSCS) im Tessin zuhause. Aktuell ist es wieder ein Cray, der dort für Spitzeneistungen sorgt. «Piz Daint» genannt, gilt der ETH-Supercomputer seit Ende 2013 als schnellster und energieeffizientester Rechner Europas.

Miniaturisierung und explodierende Leistung

Wie rasend schnell sich die Leistungsfähigkeit der Hardware entwickelt hat, zeigt der Vergleich des gelben Riesen mit einem Minicomputer von heute.

Cray X-MP/28

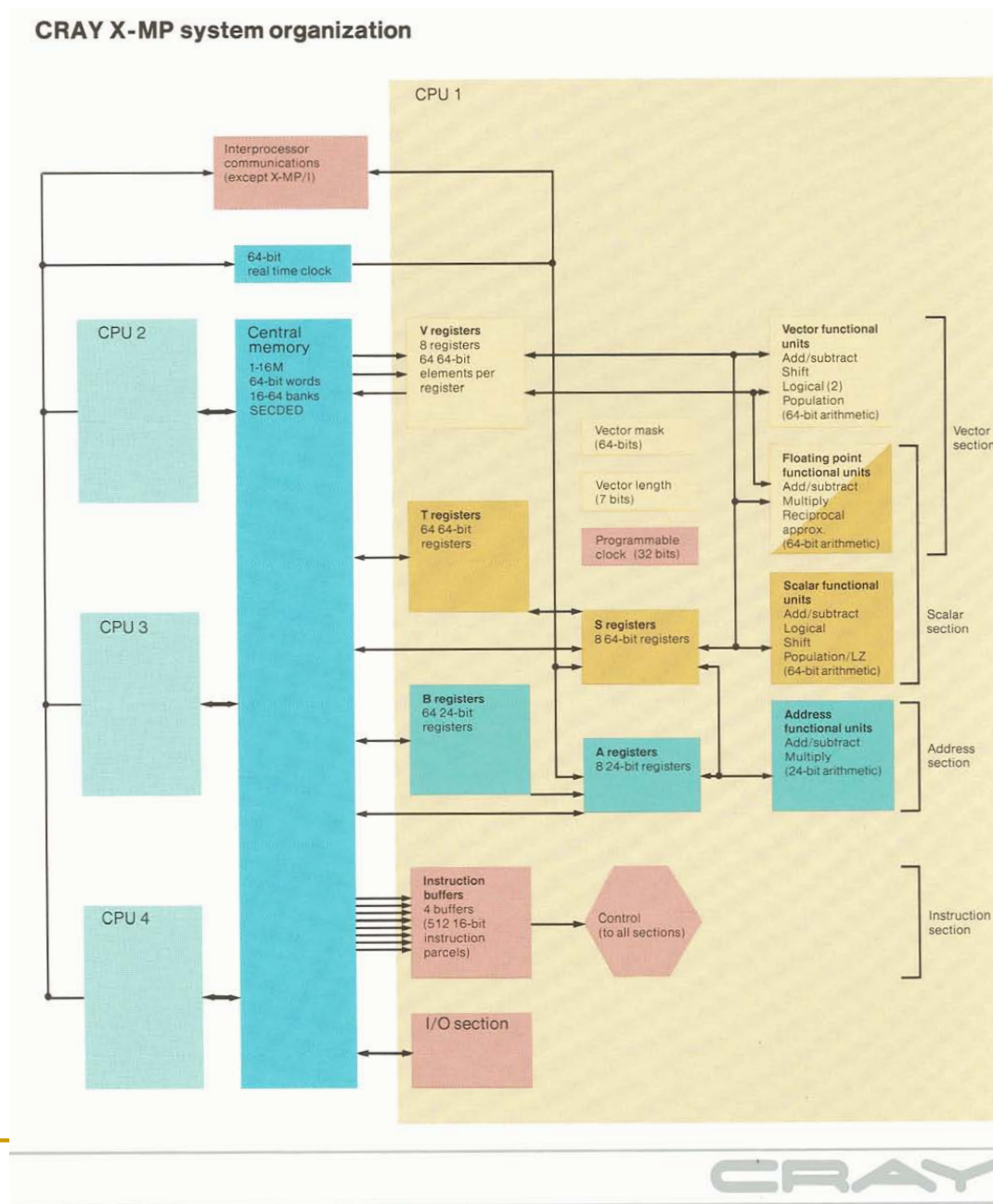
Zwei parallele Vektorprozessoren mit 118 MHz Systemtakt bringen eine maximale Rechenleistung von 400 Megaflops. Anschaffungspreis 1988: rund 5 Millionen Franken.

Raspberry Pi 1 model B+

Die gleichen 400 Megaflops werden heute zum Beispiel von der untenstehenden Einplatinencomputer, ausgestattet mit einem ARM11 Einkernprozessor mit 1000 MHz Systemtakt, erreicht. Anschaffungspreis 2015: 32 Franken.



CRAY X-MP System Organization



Cray Research Inc., "The CRAY X-MP Series of Computer Systems," 1985

CRAY X-MP Design Detail

CRAY X-MP design detail

Mainframe

CRAY X-MP single- and multiprocessor systems are designed to offer users outstanding performance on large-scale, compute-intensive and I/O-bound jobs.

CRAY X-MP mainframes consist of six (X-MP/1), eight (X-MP/2) or twelve (X-MP/4) vertical columns arranged in an arc. Power supplies and cooling are clustered around the base and extend outward.

Hardware features:

- 9.5 nsec clock
- One, two or four CPUs, each with its own computation and control sections
- Large multiport central memory
- Memory bank cycle time of 38 nsec on X-MP/4 systems, 76 nsec on X-MP/1 and X-MP/2 models
- Memory bandwidth of 25-100 gigabits, depending on model
- I/O section
- Proven cooling and packaging technologies

Model	Number of CPUs	Memory size (millions of 64-bit words)	Number of banks
CRAY X-MP/416	4	16	64
CRAY X-MP/48	4	8	32
CRAY X-MP/216	2	16	32
CRAY X-MP/28	2	8	32
CRAY X-MP/24	2	4	16
CRAY X-MP/18	1	8	32
CRAY X-MP/14	1	4	16
CRAY X-MP/12	1	2	16
CRAY X-MP/11	1	1	16

A description of the major system components and their functions follows.

CPU computation section

Within the computation section of each CPU are operating registers, functional units and an instruction control network — hardware elements that cooperate in executing sequences of instructions. The instruction control network makes all decisions related to instruction issue as well as coordinating the three types of processing within each CPU: vector, scalar and address.

Each of the processing modes has its associated registers and functional units.

The block diagram of a CRAY X-MP/4 (opposite page) illustrates the relationship of the registers to the functional units, instruction buffers, I/O channel control registers, interprocessor communications section and memory. For multiple-processor CRAY X-MP models, the interprocessor

communications section coordinates processing between CPUs, and central memory is shared.

Registers

The basic set of programmable registers is composed of:

- Eight 24-bit address (A) registers
- Sixty-four 24-bit intermediate address (B) registers
- Eight 64-bit scalar (S) registers
- Sixty-four 64-bit scalar-save (T) registers
- Eight 64-element (4096-bit) vector (V) registers with 64 bits per element

The 24-bit A registers are generally used for addressing and counting operations. Associated with them are 64 B registers, also 24 bits wide. Since the transfer between an A and a B register takes only one clock period, the B registers assume the role of data cache, storing information for fast access without tying up the A registers for relatively long periods.

Cray Research Inc., “The CRAY X-MP Series of Computer Systems,” 1985

CRAY X-MP CPU Functional Units

CRAY X-MP CPU functional units	Register usage	Time in clock periods
Address functional units		
Addition	A	2
Multiplication	A	4
Scalar functional units		
Addition	S	3
Shift-single	S	2
Shift-double	S	3
Logical	S	1
Population, parity and leading zero	S	3 or 4
Vector functional units		
Addition	V	3
Shift	V	3 or 4
Full vector logical	V	2
Second vector logical	V	4
Population, parity	V	5
Floating-point functional units		
Addition	S and V	6
Multiplication	S and V	7
Reciprocal approximation	S and V	14

Cray Research Inc., "The
CRAY X-MP Series of
Computer Systems," 1985

CRAY X-MP System Configuration

System configuration options			
	X-MP/1	X-MP/2	X-MP/4
Mainframe			
CPU's	1	2	4
Bipolar memory (64-bit words)	N/A	N/A	8 or 16M
MOS memory (64-bit words)	1, 2, 4 or 8M	4, 8 or 16M	N/A
6-Mbyte channels	2 or 4	4	4
100-Mbyte channels	1 or 2	2	4
1000-Mbyte channels	1	1	2
I/O Subsystem			
I/O processors	2, 3 or 4	2, 3 or 4	4
Disk storage units	2-32	2-32	2-32
Magnetic tape channels	1-8	1-8	1-8
Front-end interfaces	1-7	1-7	1-7
Buffer memory (Mbytes)	8, 32 or 64	8, 32 or 64	64
Solid-state Storage Device			
Memory size (Mbytes)	256, 512 or 1024	256, 512 or 1024	256, 512 or 1024

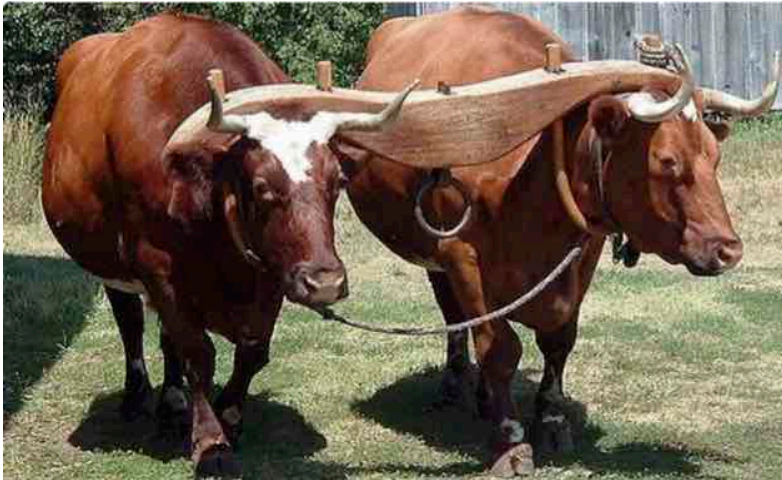
N/A signifies option is not available on the model

Cray Research Inc., "The
 CRAY X-MP Series of
 Computer Systems," 1985

Seymour Cray, the Father of Supercomputers



"If you were plowing a field, which would you rather use: **Two strong oxen** or **1024 chickens**?"

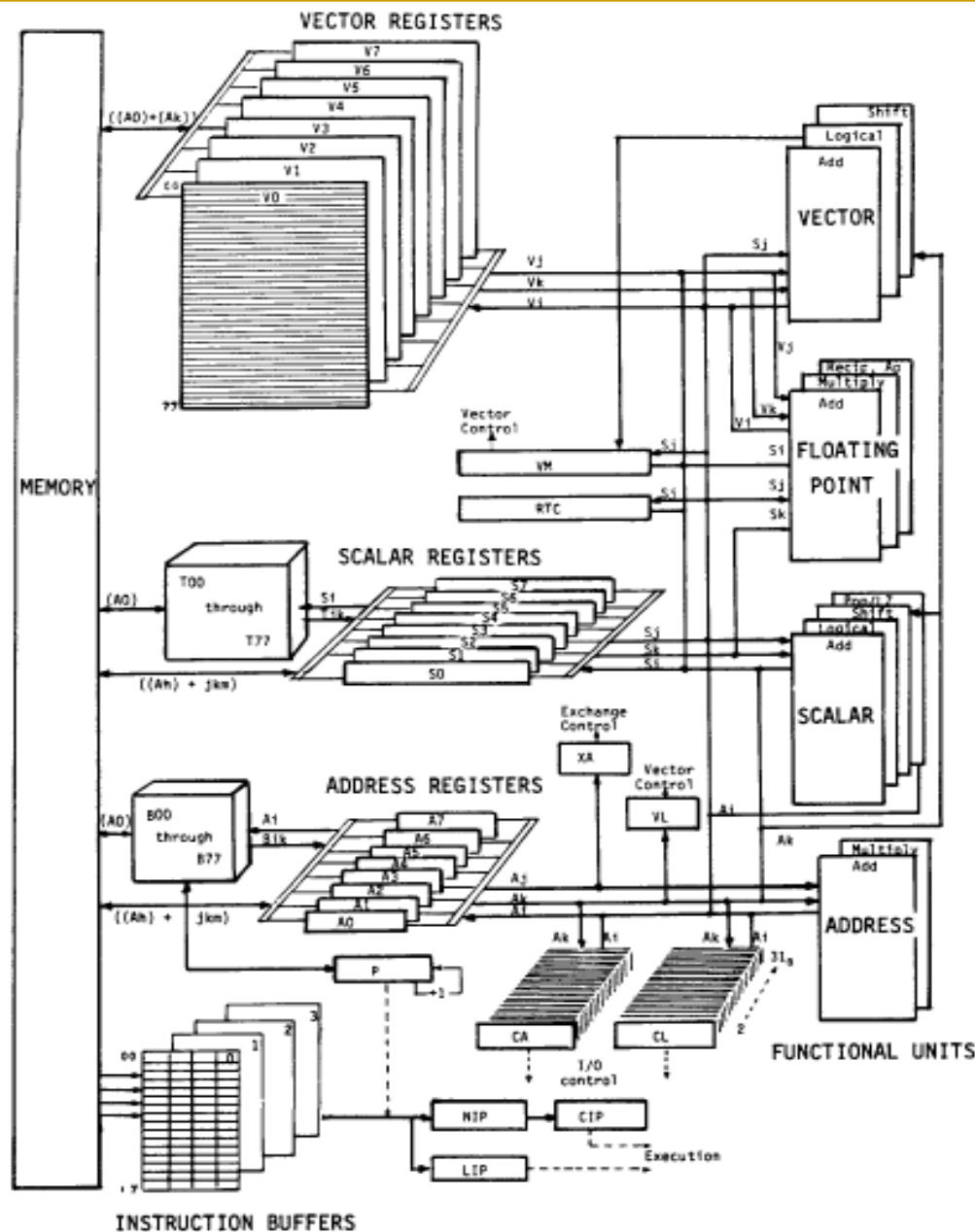


© amityrebecca / Pinterest. <https://www.pinterest.ch/pin/473018767088408061/>



© Scott Sinkler / Corbis. <http://america.aljazeera.com/articles/2015/2/20/the-short-brutal-life-of-male-chickens.html>

Vector Machine Organization (CRAY-1)



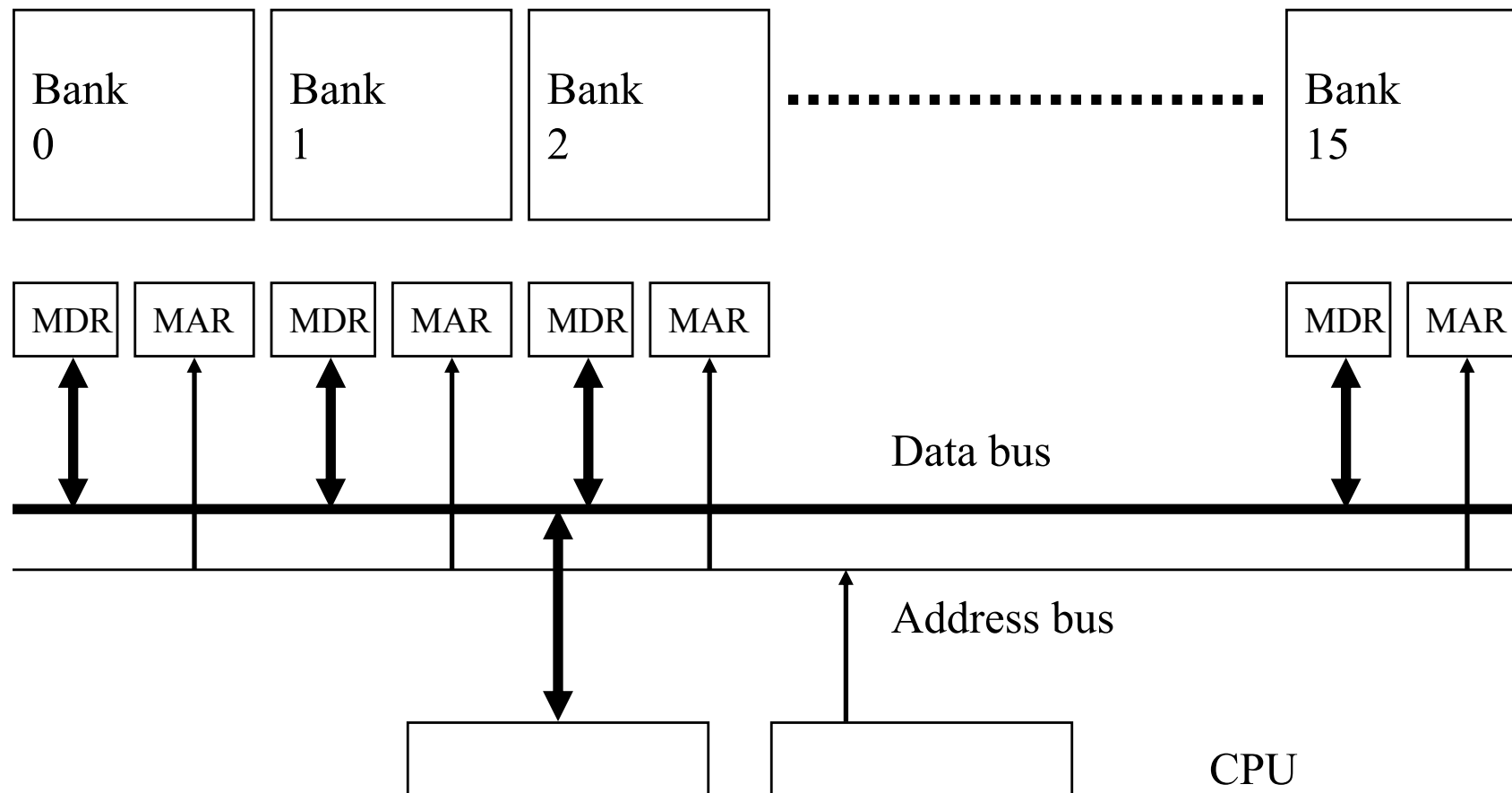
- CRAY-1
- Russell, “The CRAY-1 computer system,” CACM 1978.
- Scalar and vector modes
- 8 64-element vector registers
- 64 bits per element
- 16 memory banks
- 8 64-bit scalar registers
- 8 24-bit address registers

Loading/Storing Vectors from/to Memory

- Requires loading/storing multiple elements
- Elements separated from each other by a constant distance (stride)
 - Assume stride = 1 for now
- Elements can be loaded in consecutive cycles if we can start the load of one element per cycle
 - Can sustain a throughput of one element per cycle
- Question: How do we achieve this with a memory that takes more than 1 cycle to access?
- Answer: **Bank** the memory; interleave the elements across banks

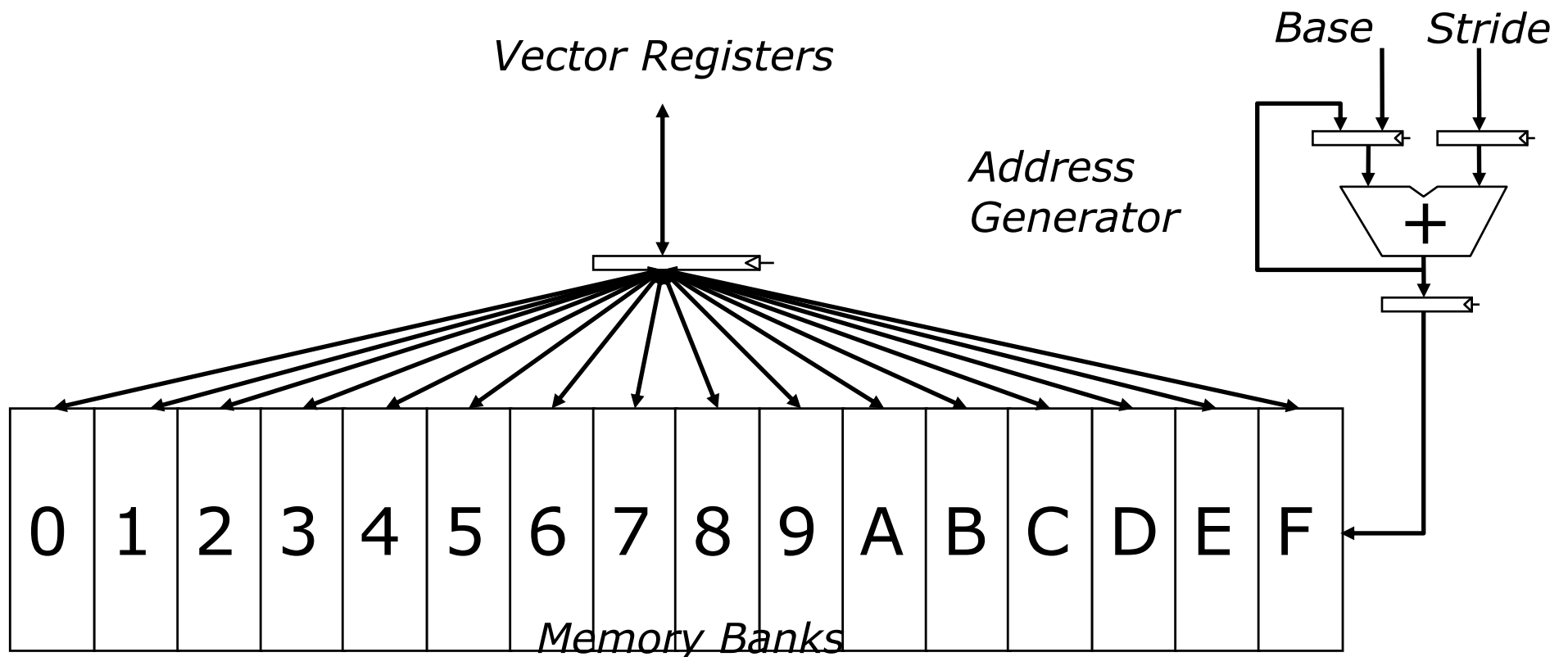
Memory Banking

- Memory is divided into **banks** that can be accessed independently; banks share address and data buses (to minimize pin cost)
- Can start and complete one bank access per cycle
- Can sustain N parallel accesses if all N go to different banks



Vector Memory System

- Next address = Previous address + Stride
- If (stride == 1) && (consecutive elements interleaved across banks) && (number of banks >= bank latency), then
 - we can sustain 1 element/cycle throughput



Scalar Code Example: Element-Wise Avg.

- For I = 0 to 49
 - $C[i] = (A[i] + B[i]) / 2$

- Scalar code (instruction and its latency)

MOVI R0 = 50	1	
MOVA R1 = A	1	304 dynamic instructions
MOVA R2 = B	1	
MOVA R3 = C	1	
X: LD R4 = MEM[R1++]	11	;autoincrement addressing
LD R5 = MEM[R2++]	11	
ADD R6 = R4 + R5	4	
SHFR R7 = R6 >> 1	1	
ST MEM[R3++] = R7	11	
DECBNZ R0, X	2	;decrement and branch if NZ

Scalar Code Execution Time (In Order)

- Scalar execution time on an in-order processor with 1 bank
 - First two loads in the loop cannot be pipelined: 2×11 cycles
 - $4 + 50 \times 40 = 2004$ cycles
- Scalar execution time on an in-order processor with 16 banks (word-interleaved: consecutive words are stored in consecutive banks)
 - First two loads in the loop can be pipelined
 - $4 + 50 \times 30 = 1504$ cycles
- Why 16 banks?
 - 11-cycle memory access latency
 - Having 16 (>11) banks ensures there are enough banks to overlap enough memory operations to cover memory latency

Vectorizable Loops

- A loop is **vectorizable** if each iteration is independent of any other

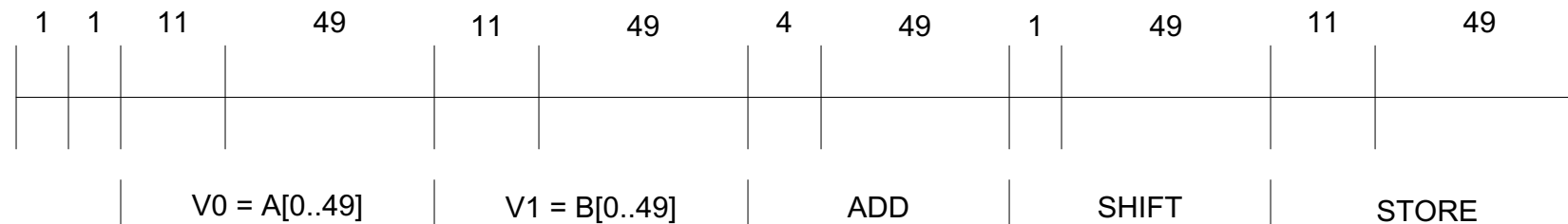
- For $I = 0$ to 49
 - $C[i] = (A[i] + B[i]) / 2$

- Vectorized loop (each instruction and its latency):

MOVI VLEN = 50	1	7 dynamic instructions
MOVI VSTR = 1	1	
VLD V0 = A	$11 + VLEN - 1$	
VLD V1 = B	$11 + VLEN - 1$	
VADD V2 = V0 + V1	$4 + VLEN - 1$	
VSHFR V3 = V2 >> 1	$1 + VLEN - 1$	
VST C = V3	$11 + VLEN - 1$	

Basic Vector Code Performance

- Assume **no chaining** (no vector data forwarding)
 - i.e., output of a vector functional unit cannot be used as the direct input of another
 - **The entire vector register needs to be ready** before any element of it can be used as part of another operation
- One memory port (one address generator)
- 16 memory banks (word-interleaved)

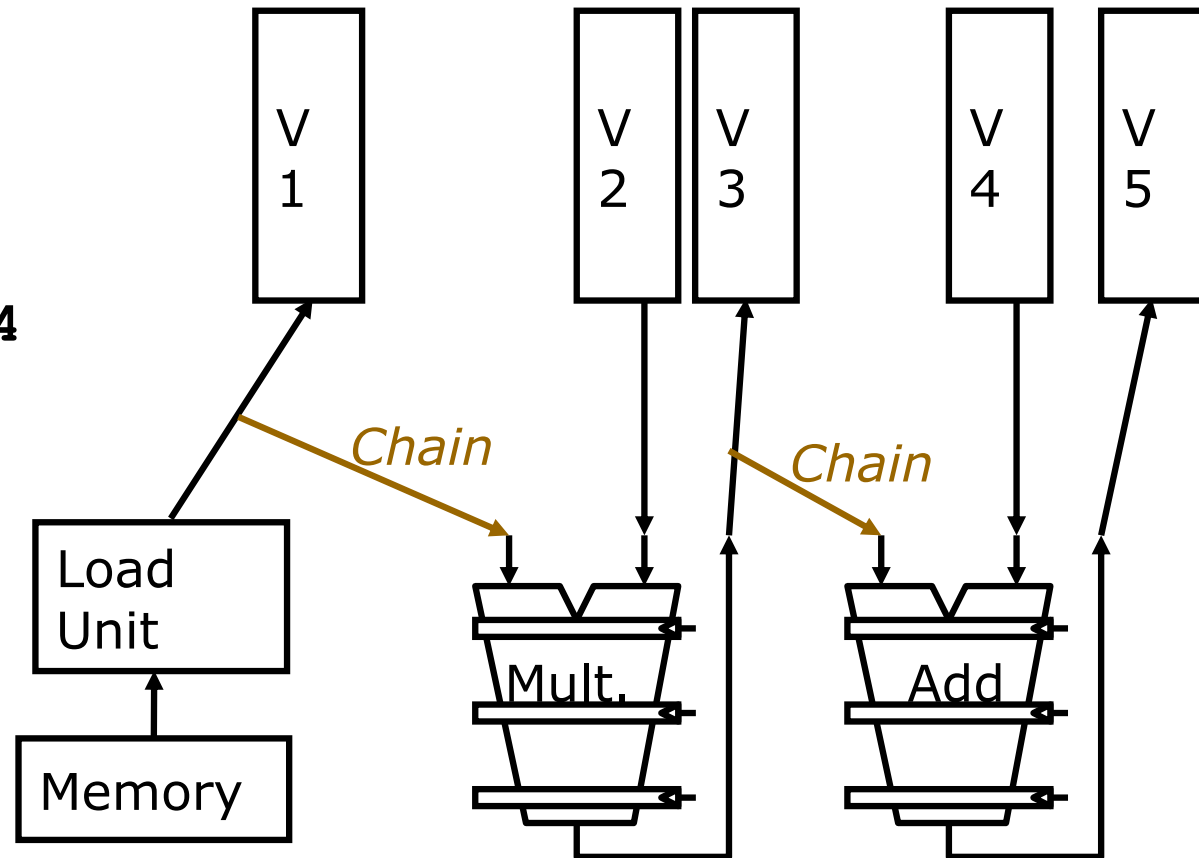


- 285 cycles

Vector Chaining

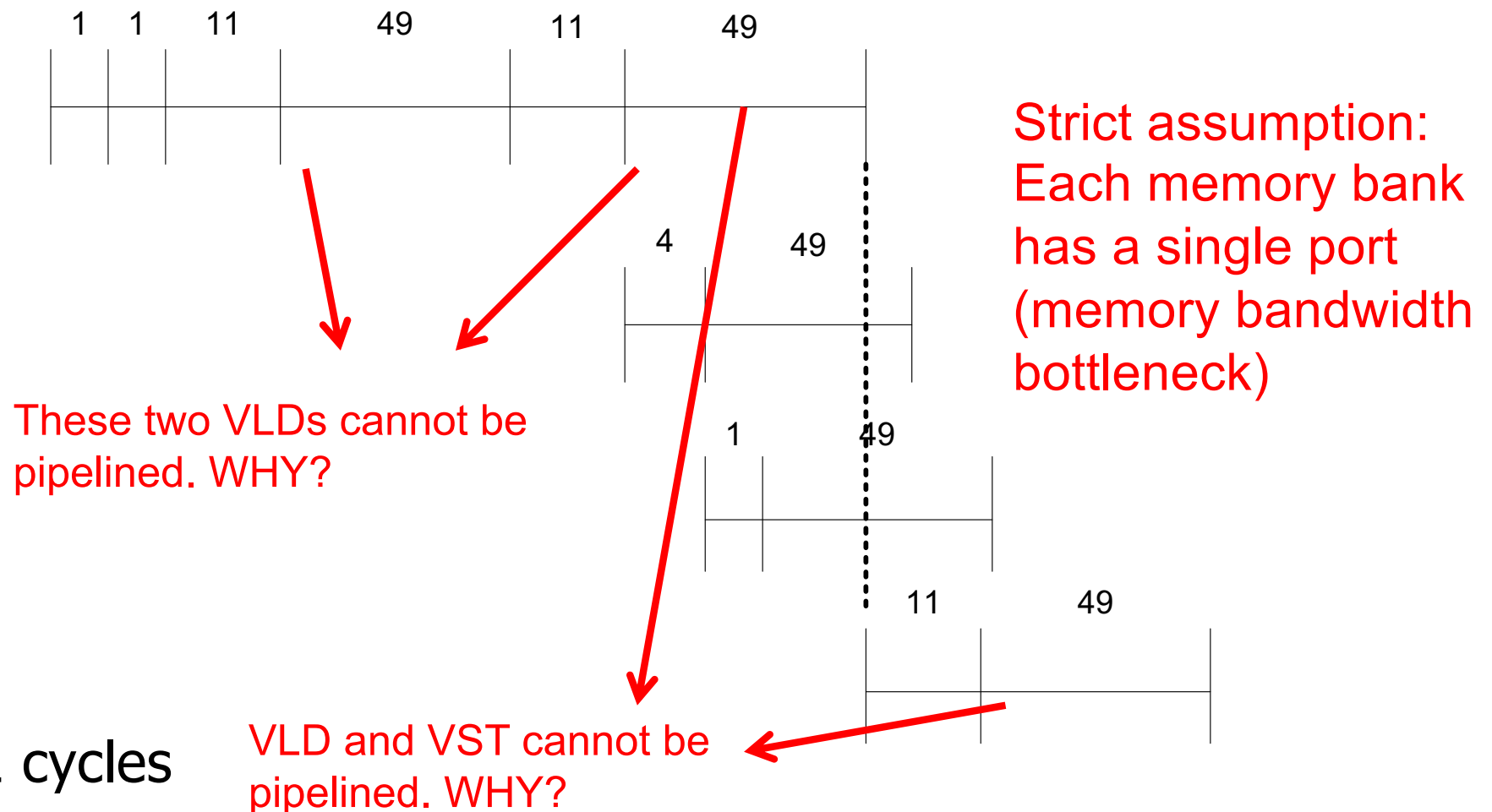
- **Vector chaining:** Data forwarding from one vector functional unit to another

```
LV    v1
MULV  v3, v1, v2
ADDV  v5, v3, v4
```



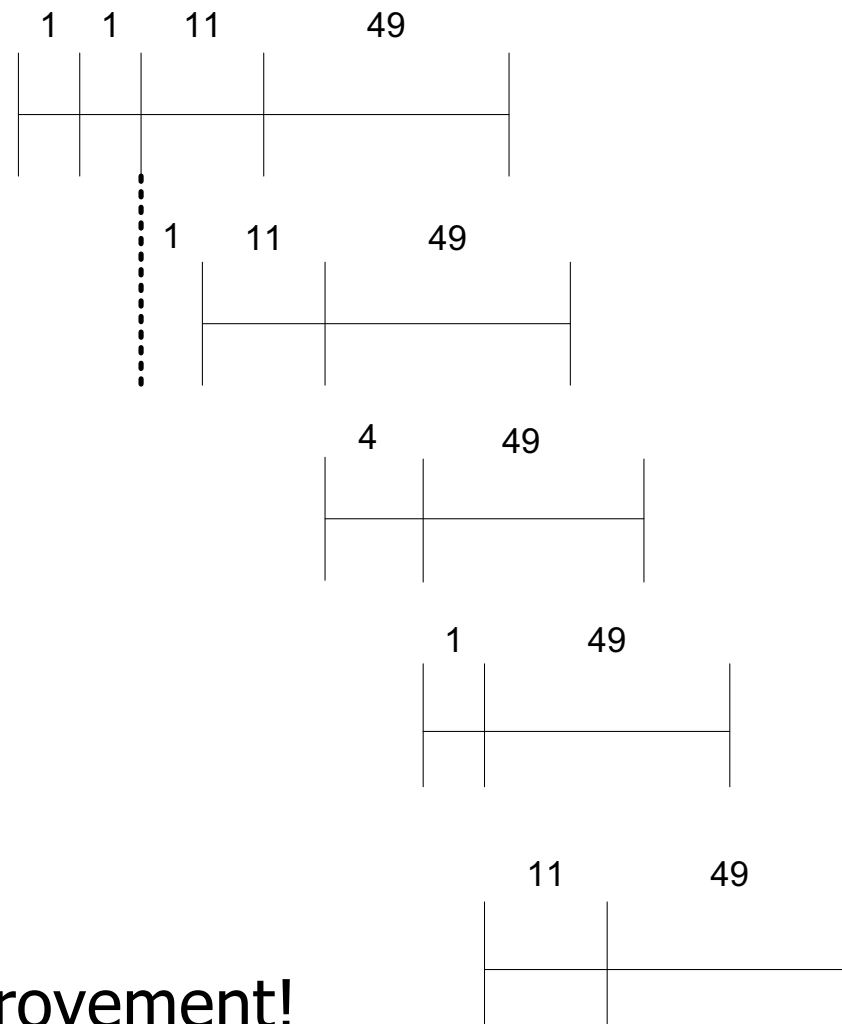
Vector Code Performance - Chaining

- **Vector chaining:** Data forwarding from one vector functional unit to another



Vector Code Performance – Multiple Memory Ports

- Chaining and 2 load ports, 1 store port in each bank



- 79 cycles
- 19X perf. improvement!

Questions (I)

- What if # data elements > # elements in a vector register?
 - Idea: Break loops so that each iteration operates on # elements in a vector register
 - E.g., 527 data elements, 64-element VREGs
 - 8 iterations where VLEN = 64
 - 1 iteration where VLEN = 15 (need to change value of VLEN)
 - Called **vector stripmining**

(Vector) Stripmining

Surface mining, including **strip mining**, **open-pit mining** and **mountaintop removal mining**, is a broad category of **mining** in which soil and rock overlying the mineral deposit (the **overburden**) are removed, in contrast to **underground mining**, in which the overlying rock is left in place, and the mineral removed through shafts or tunnels.

Surface mining began in the mid-sixteenth century^[1] and is practiced throughout the world, although the majority of surface coal mining occurs in North America.^[2] It gained



Coal strip mine in [Wyoming](#)



Questions (II)

- What if vector data is not stored in a strided fashion in memory? (**irregular memory access to a vector**)
 - Idea: Use indirection to combine/pack elements into vector registers
 - Called **scatter/gather operations**

Gather/Scatter Operations

Want to vectorize loops with indirect accesses:

```
for (i=0; i<N; i++)  
    A[i] = B[i] + C[D[i]]
```

Indexed load instruction (*Gather*)

```
LV vD, rD          # Load indices in D vector  
LVI vC, rC, vD     # Load indirect from rC base  
LV vB, rB          # Load B vector  
ADDV.D vA, vB, vC  # Do add  
SV vA, rA         # Store result
```

Gather/Scatter Operations

- Gather/scatter operations often implemented in hardware to handle **sparse vectors (matrices)**
- Vector loads and stores use an index vector which is added to the base register to generate the addresses
- *Scatter* example

Index Vector	Data Vector (to Store)	Stored Vector (in Memory)	
0	3.14	Base+0	3.14
2	6.5	Base+1	X
6	71.2	Base+2	6.5
7	2.71	Base+3	X
		Base+4	X
		Base+5	X
		Base+6	71.2
		Base+7	2.71

Conditional Operations in a Loop

- What if some operations should not be executed on a vector (based on a dynamically-determined condition)?

```
loop:      for (i=0; i<N; i++)  
           if (a[i] != 0) then b[i]=a[i]*b[i]
```

- Idea: **Masked operations**

- VMASK register is a bit mask determining which data element should not be acted upon

VLD V0 = A

VLD V1 = B

VMASK = (V0 != 0)

VMUL V1 = V0 * V1

VST B = V1

- This is **predicated execution**. Execution is *predicated* on mask bit.

Another Example with Masking

```
for (i = 0; i < 64; ++i)
  if (a[i] >= b[i])
    c[i] = a[i]
  else
    c[i] = b[i]
```

Steps to execute the loop in SIMD code

1. Compare A, B to get VMASK
2. Masked store of A into C
3. Complement VMASK
4. Masked store of B into C

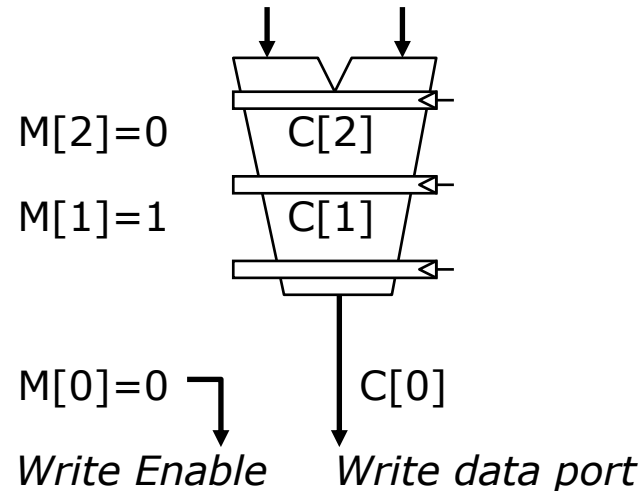
A	B	VMASK
1	2	0
2	2	1
3	2	1
4	10	0
-5	-4	0
0	-3	1
6	5	1
-7	-8	1

Masked Vector Instructions

Simple Implementation

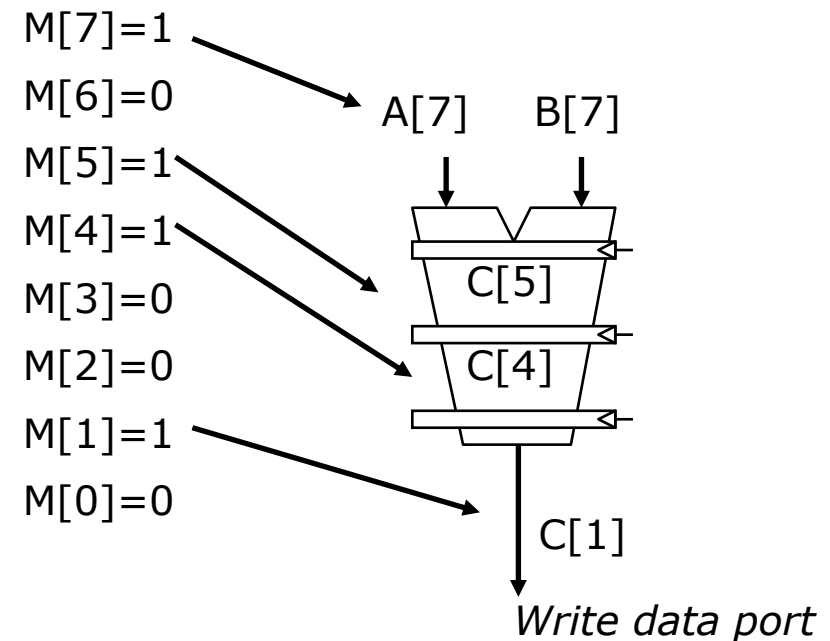
- execute all N operations, turn off result writeback according to mask

M[7]=1 A[7] B[7]
M[6]=0 A[6] B[6]
M[5]=1 A[5] B[5]
M[4]=1 A[4] B[4]
M[3]=0 A[3] B[3]



Density-Time Implementation

- scan mask vector and only execute elements with non-zero masks



Which one is better?

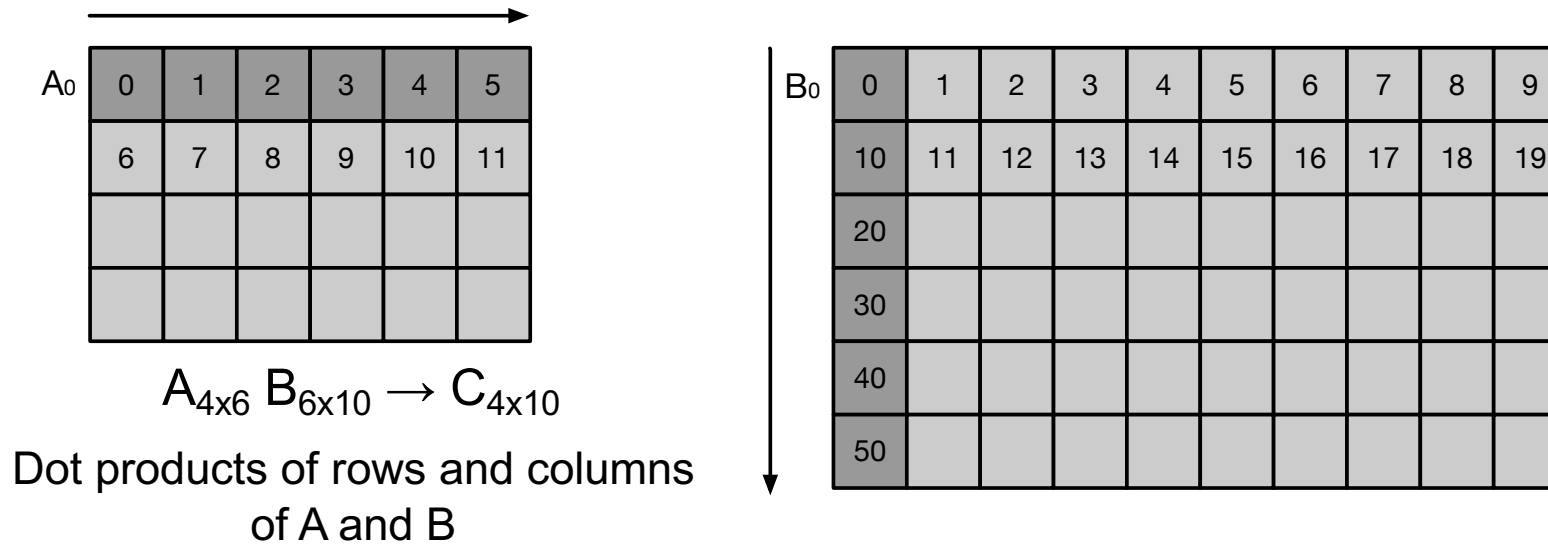
Tradeoffs?

Some Issues

- Stride and banking
 - As long as they are *relatively prime* to each other and there are enough banks to cover bank access latency, we can sustain 1 element/cycle throughput
- Storage of a matrix
 - **Row major**: Consecutive elements in a row are laid out consecutively in memory
 - **Column major**: Consecutive elements in a column are laid out consecutively in memory
 - You need to change the stride when accessing a row versus column

Matrix Multiplication

- A and B, both in **row-major order**



- A: Load A_0 into vector register V_1
 - Each time, increment address by one to access the next column
 - Accesses have a **stride of 1**
- B: Load B_0 into vector register V_2
 - Each time, increment address by 10
 - Accesses have a **stride of 10**

Different strides can lead to **bank conflicts**

How do we minimize them?

Minimizing Bank Conflicts

- More banks
- Better data layout to match the access pattern
 - Is this always possible?
- Better mapping of address to bank
 - E.g., randomized mapping
 - Rau, "Pseudo-randomly interleaved memory," ISCA 1991.

Array vs. Vector Processors, Revisited

- Array vs. vector processor distinction is a “purist’s” distinction
- Most “modern” SIMD processors are a combination of both
 - They exploit data parallelism in both time and space
 - GPUs are a prime example we will cover in a bit more detail

Recall: Array vs. Vector Processors

ARRAY PROCESSOR



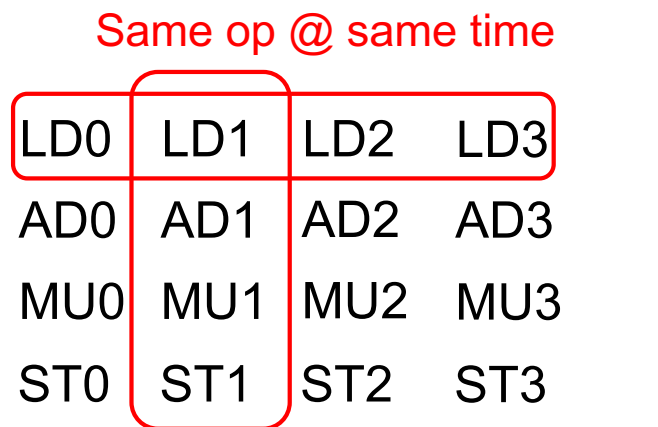
VECTOR PROCESSOR



Instruction Stream

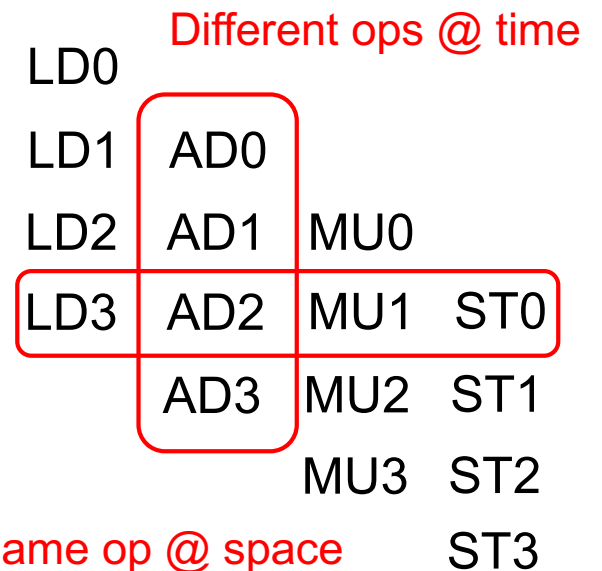
```
LD   VR ← A[3:0]
ADD  VR ← VR, 1
MUL  VR ← VR, 2
ST   A[3:0] ← VR
```

Time



Different ops @ same space

Space



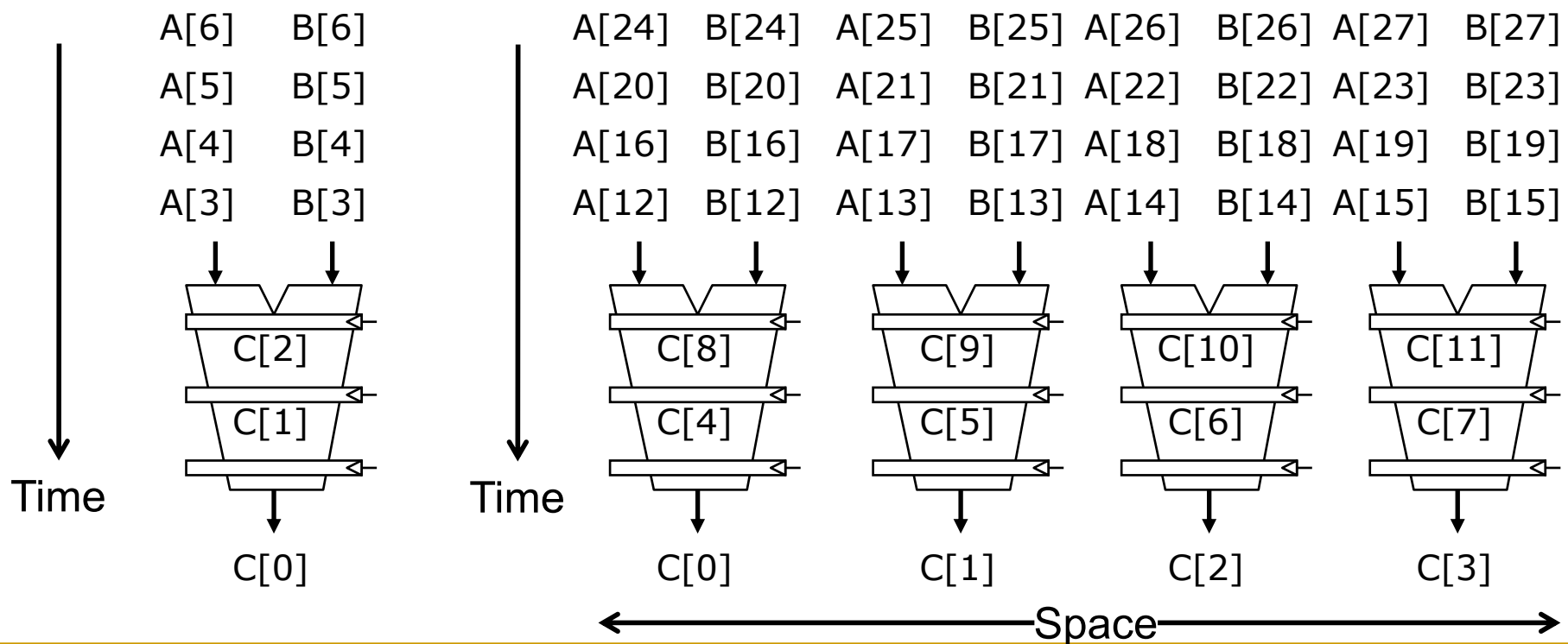
Space

Vector Instruction Execution

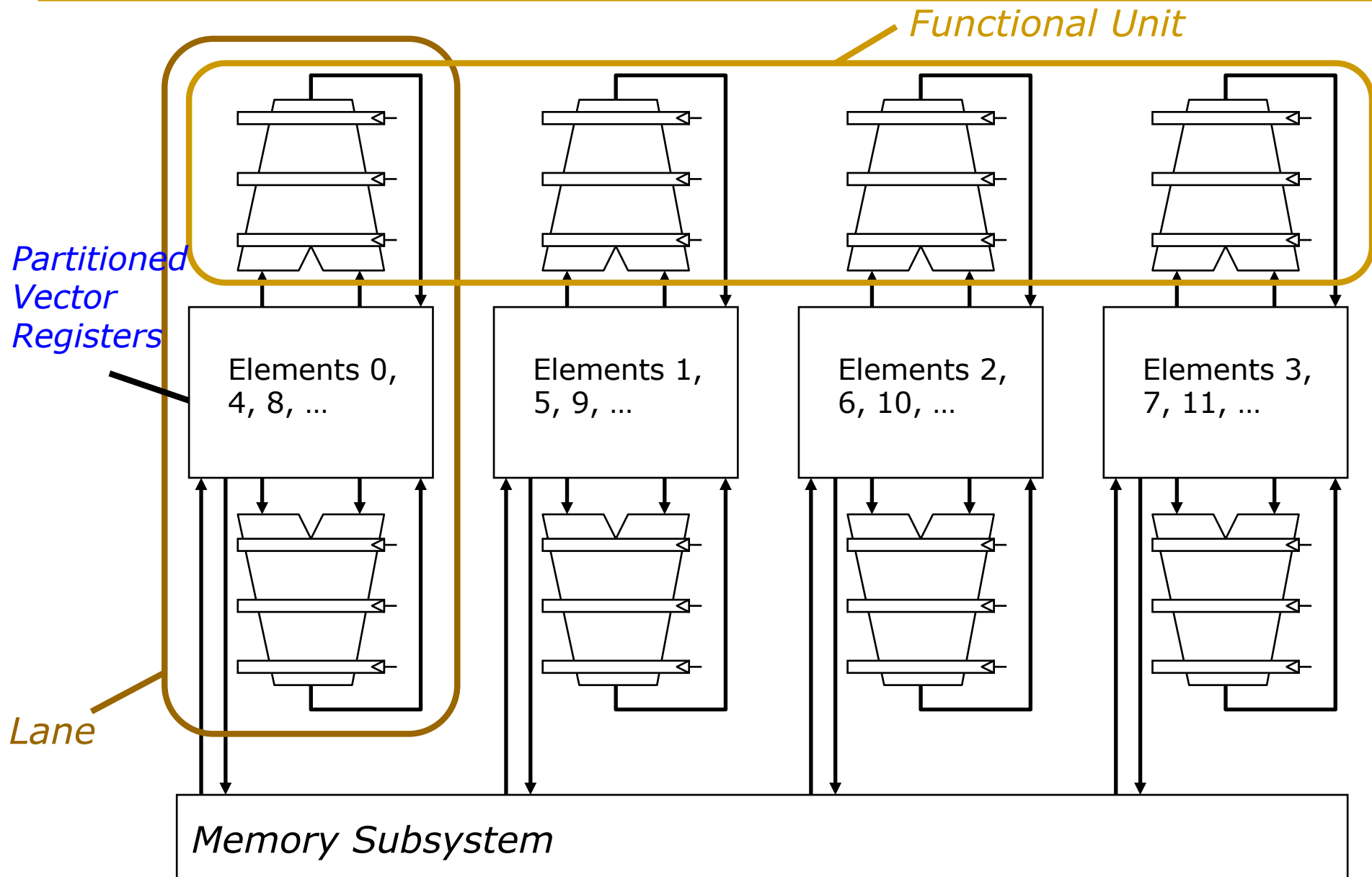
VADD A,B → C

*Execution using
one pipelined
functional unit*

*Execution using
four pipelined
functional units*



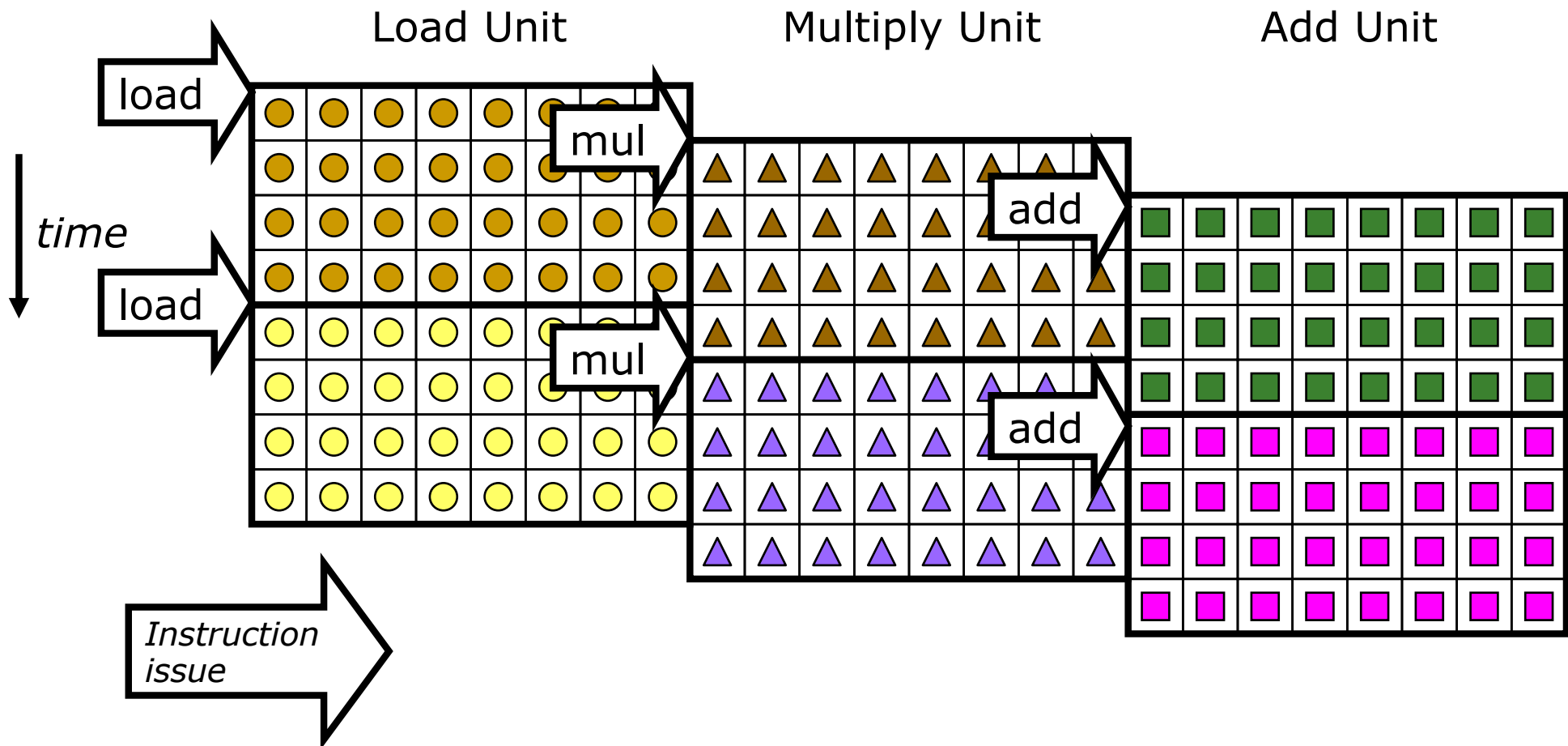
Vector Unit Structure



Vector Instruction Level Parallelism

Can overlap execution of multiple vector instructions

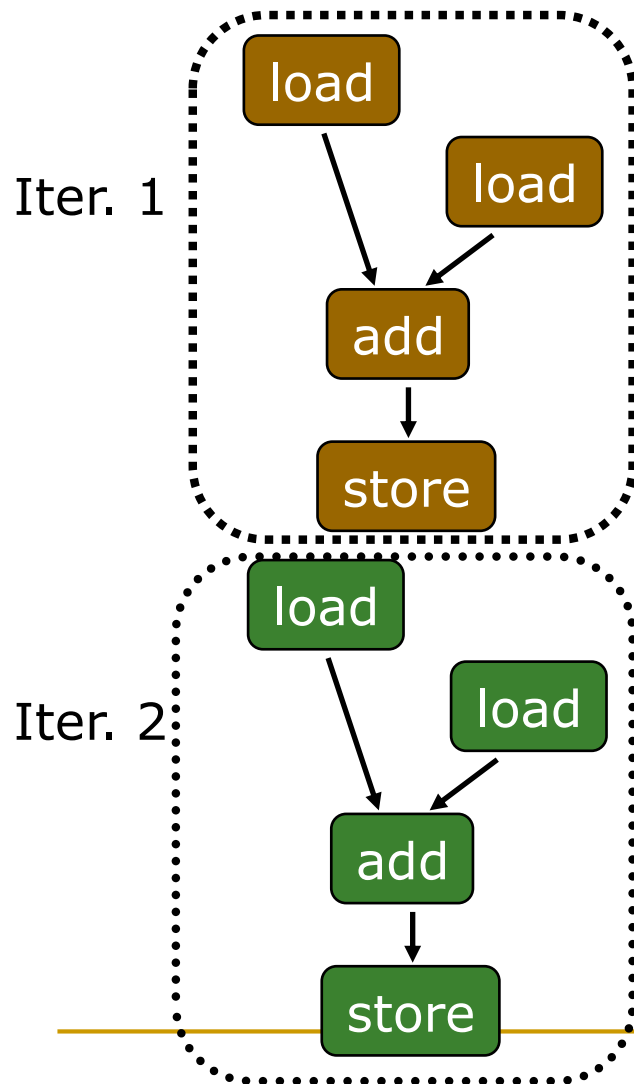
- Example machine has 32 elements per vector register and 8 lanes
- Completes 24 operations/cycle while issuing 1 vector instruction/cycle



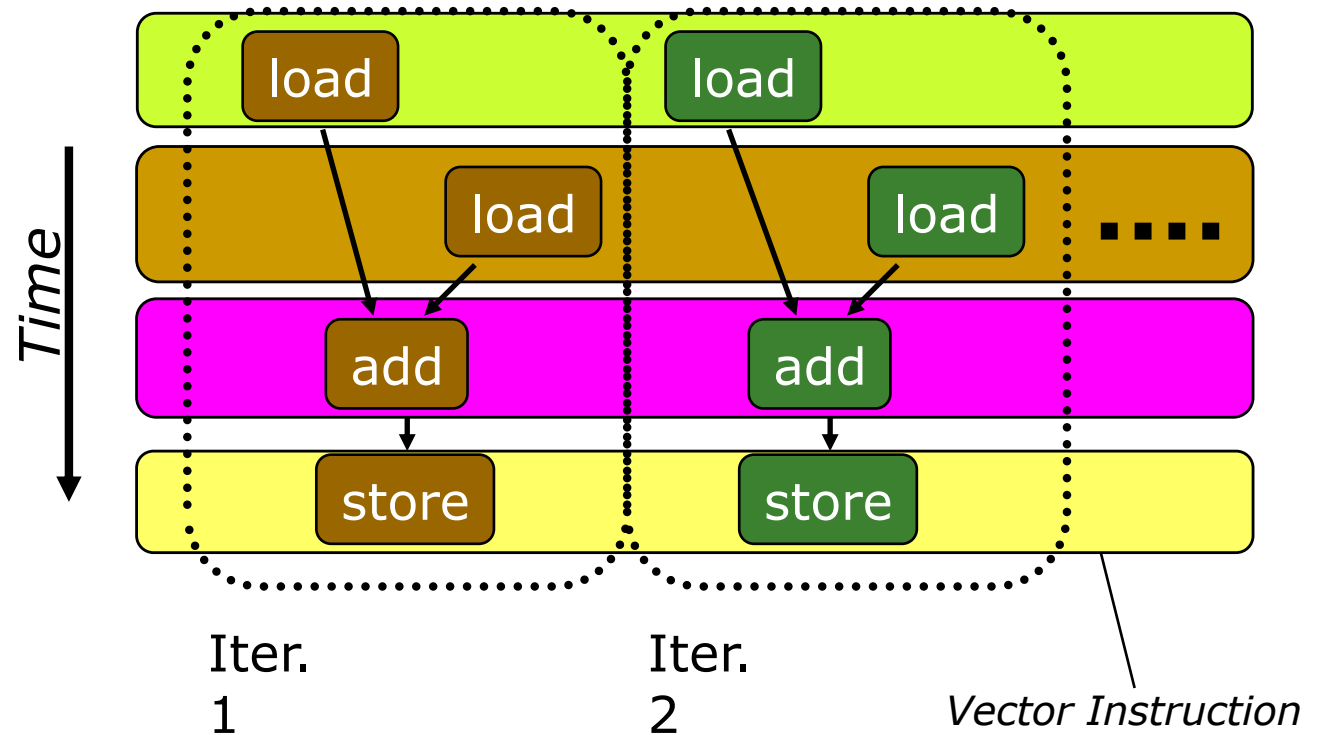
Automatic Code Vectorization

```
for (i=0; i < N; i++)  
  C[i] = A[i] + B[i];
```

Scalar Sequential Code



Vectorized Code



Vectorization is a compile-time reordering of operation sequencing
⇒ requires extensive loop dependence analysis

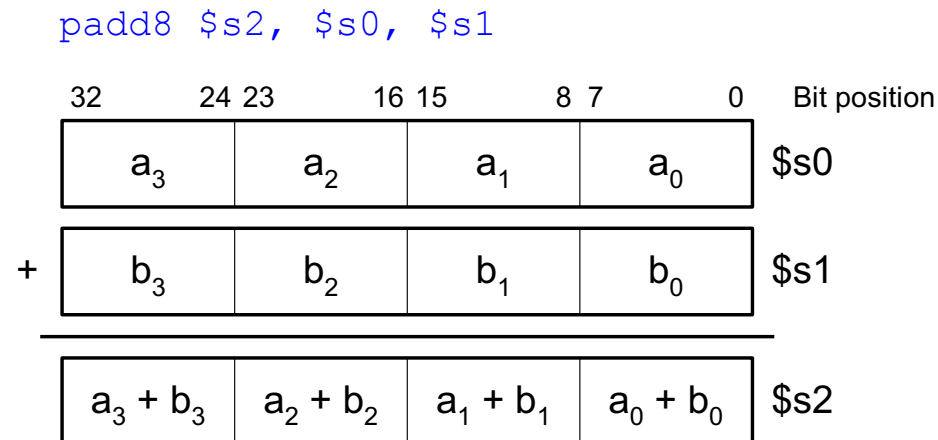
Vector/SIMD Processing Summary

- Vector/SIMD machines are good at exploiting **regular data-level parallelism**
 - Same operation performed on many data elements
 - Improve performance, simplify design (no intra-vector dependencies)
- **Performance improvement limited by vectorizability** of code
 - Scalar operations limit vector machine performance
 - Remember **Amdahl's Law**
 - CRAY-1 was the fastest SCALAR machine at its time!
- Many existing ISAs include (vector-like) SIMD operations
 - Intel MMX/SSEn/AVX, PowerPC AltiVec, ARM Advanced SIMD

SIMD Operations in Modern ISAs

SIMD ISA Extensions

- Single Instruction Multiple Data (SIMD) extension instructions
 - Single instruction acts on multiple pieces of data at once
 - Common application: graphics
 - Perform short arithmetic operations (also called *packed arithmetic*)
- For example: add four 8-bit numbers
- Must modify ALU to eliminate carries between 8-bit values



Intel Pentium MMX Operations

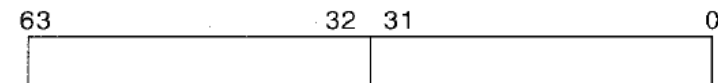
- Idea: One instruction operates on multiple data elements **simultaneously**
 - *À la* array processing (yet much more limited)
 - Designed with multimedia (graphics) operations in mind



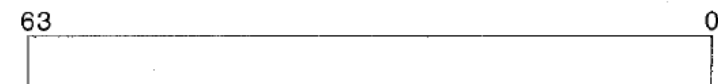
(a)



(b)



(c)



(d)

Figure 1. MMX technology data types: packed byte (a), packed word (b), packed doubleword (c), and quadword (d).

No VLEN register

Opcode determines data type:

8 8-bit bytes

4 16-bit words

2 32-bit doublewords

1 64-bit quadword

Stride is always equal to 1.

Peleg and Weiser, “**MMX Technology Extension to the Intel Architecture,**”
IEEE Micro, 1996.

MMX Example: Image Overlaying (I)

- Goal: Overlay the human in image 1 on top of the background in image 2

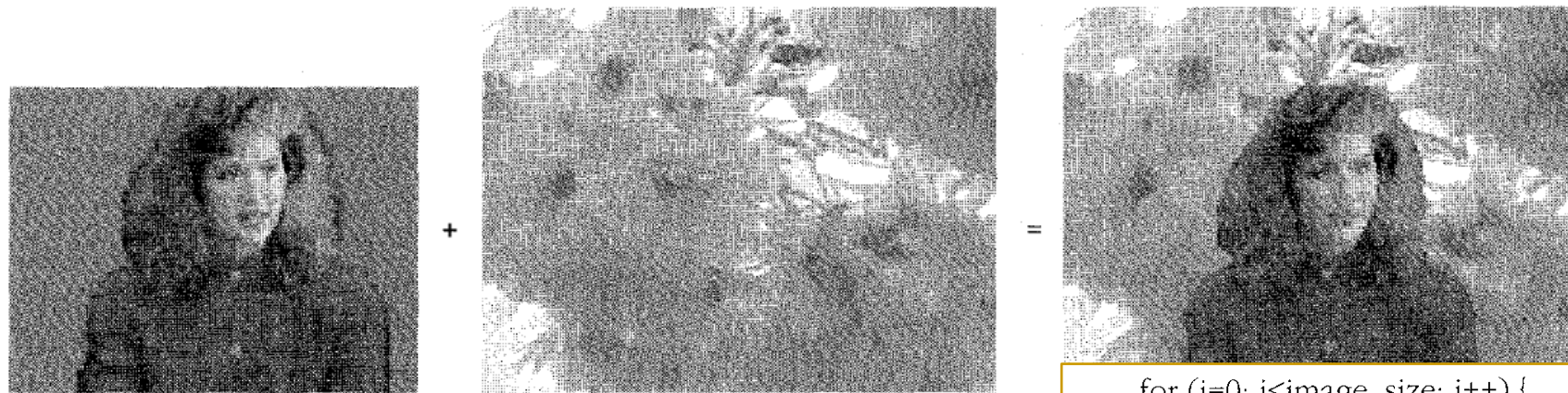


Figure 8. Chroma keying: image overlay using a background color.

```
for (i=0; i<image_size; i++) {
  if (x[i] == Blue) new_image[i] =y[i];
  else new_image[i] = x[i];
}
```

PCMPEQB MM1, MM3

MM1	Blue	Blue	Blue	Blue	Blue	Blue	Blue	Blue
MM3	X7!=blue	X6!=blue	X5=blue	X4=blue	X3!=blue	X2!=blue	X1=blue	X0=blue
MM1	0x0000	0x0000	0xFFFF	0xFFFF	0x0000	0x0000	0xFFFF	0xFFFF



Bitmask

Figure 9. Generating the selection bit mask.

MMX Example: Image Overlaying (II)

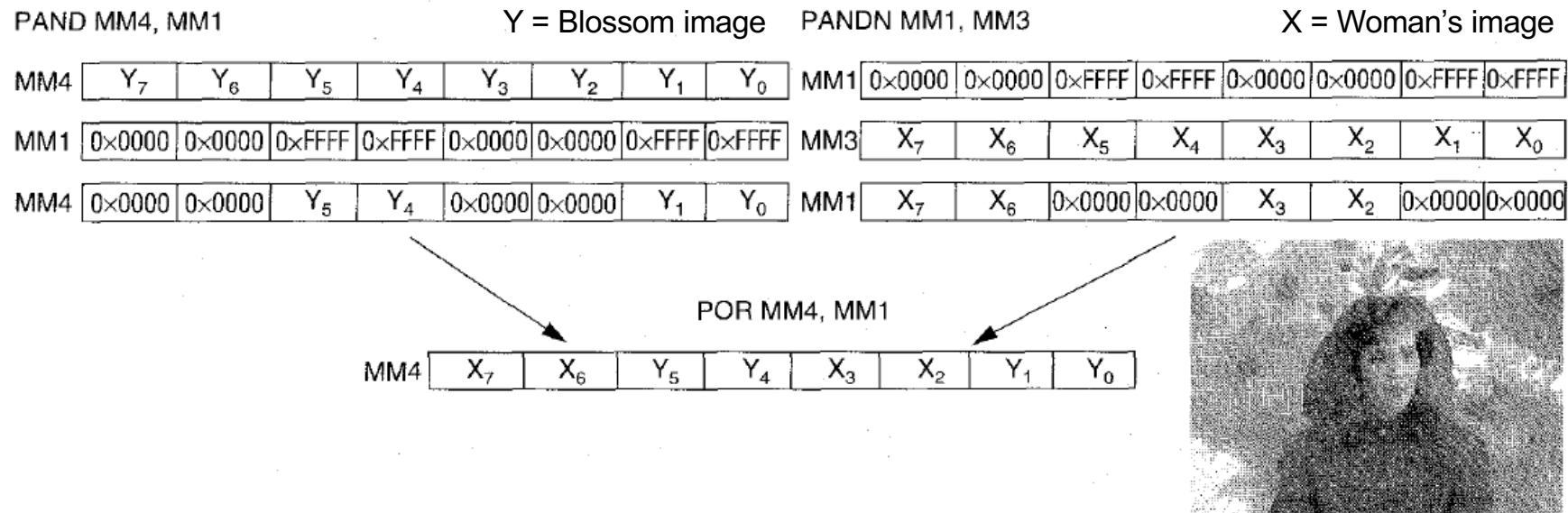


Figure 10. Using the mask with logical MMX instructions to perform a conditional select.

```

Movq   mm3, mem1    /* Load eight pixels from
                    woman's image
Movq   mm4, mem2    /* Load eight pixels from the
                    blossom image

Pcmpeqb mm1, mm3
Pand   mm4, mm1
Pandn  mm1, mm3
Por    mm4, mm1
    
```

Figure 11. MMX code sequence for performing a conditional select.

Design of Digital Circuits

Lecture 20: SIMD Processors

Prof. Onur Mutlu

ETH Zurich

Spring 2019

9 May 2019