

CA 01

- throughput ; 단위시간당 처리하는 양
 - response time : 응답시간 , 결과가 나올 때까지의 걸리는 시간 (단위작업당)
 - = Elapsed time , wall clock time

I/O, OS 쿠버네티스, idle 시간의 모두 포함됨.

- $$- \text{ performance} = \frac{1}{\text{response time}}$$

X is n times faster than Y : $\frac{\text{Performance } X}{\text{Performance } Y} = \frac{\text{response time } Y}{\text{response time } X} = n$

- ## - CPU clocking

clock period : T 한 clock cycle에 걸리는 시간

Clock frequency (rate) : cycle per 1 sec (Hz)

→ SI 접두어 꼭 알고 가기!

- CPU time : CPU time, system CPU time 만 포함.

- 예제

A: 2GHz, 10s CPU time \rightarrow B: 6s CPU-time 목표, 사이클 수는 1.2배 제한.

$$\text{clock rate}_B = \frac{\text{clock cycles}_B}{\text{CPU time}_B} = \frac{1.2 \times \text{clock cycles}_A}{6s}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{clock cycles}_A &= \text{CPU time} \times \text{clock rate}_A \\ &= 10s \times 2 \text{GHz} = 20 \times 10^9\end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \text{clock rate}_B = \frac{1.2 \times 20 \times 10^9}{6s} = \frac{24 \times 10^9}{6s} = 4 \text{GHz}$$

- CPI : Average cycle per Instruction

clock cycles = Instruction count \times Cycles per Instruction

$$\begin{aligned}\text{CPU time} &= \underbrace{\text{Instruction Count} \times \text{CPI}}_{\text{Instruction Count} \times \text{CPI}} \times \text{Clock Cycle Time} \\ &= \frac{\text{Instruction Count} \times \text{CPI}}{\text{Clock Rate}}\end{aligned}$$

ISA or Clock Instruction은 주어진 사이클 수가 아님 \rightarrow 필요한 경우 CPI 사용

- 예제

A: cycle time = 250ps CPI = 2.0

B: cycle time = 500ps CPI = 1.2

] 같은 ISA 일 때,

] 어떤 것의 성과가 좋을까?

$$\text{CPU time}_A = \text{Instruction Count} \times \text{CPI}_A \times \text{Cycle time}_A$$

$$= I \times 2.0 \times 250\text{ps} = I \times 500\text{ps}$$

$$\text{CPU time}_B = \text{Instruction Count} \times \text{CPI}_B \times \text{Cycle time}_B$$

$$= I \times 1.2 \times 500\text{ps} = I \times 600\text{ps}$$

$$\text{Speed up} = \frac{\text{CPU time}_B}{\text{CPU time}_A} = \frac{I \times 600\text{ps}}{I \times 500\text{ps}} = 1.2 \quad \text{A is B by 1.2 times faster.}$$

- 가중 평균 CPI

instruction 종류마다 걸리는 사이클 수 (CPI) 가 다름.

$$\text{전체 clock cycle 수} = \sum_{i=1}^n (\text{CPI}_i \times \text{instruction count}_i)$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n (\text{CPI}_i \times \underbrace{\frac{\text{instruction count } i}{\text{전체 instruction count}}}_{\text{상대적인 비중을 나타내는 CPI 가중}})$$

- CPI(7/1)

IC as Instruction Count

$$\text{IC} = 5 : 2 \times 1 + 1 \times 2 + 2 \times 3 = 10 \quad \text{clock cycles}$$

$$\text{Avg. CPI} \frac{10}{5} = 2.0$$

$$\text{IC} = 6 : 4 \times 1 + 1 \times 2 + 1 \times 3 = 9 \quad \text{clock cycles}$$

$$\text{Avg. CPI} \frac{9}{6} = 1.5$$

- CPI(2)

	CPI	frequency	(CPI × Freq)	Time
ALU	1	50%	0.5	33%
Load	2	20%	0.4	27%
Store	2	10%	0.2	13%
Branch	2	20%	0.4	27% ↓

Avg. CPI = 1.5

- CPI(3)

불가피한 판단하는 시간

branch 때 CPI = 1.0 일 때, branch는 3 cycles 동안 stalling 된다고 가정...

각각 branch는 1+3 cycle 사용된다.

	CPI	Frequency	(CPI × Freq)	Time
Others	1	70%	0.7	39%
branch	4	30%	1.2	63% ↓

Avg. CPI = 1.1

- Clock Rate

- Pitfall, Amdahl's Law

$$T_{old} = T_{affected} + T_{unaffected}$$

↓

$$T_{new} = \frac{T_{affected}}{\text{improvement factor}} + T_{unaffected}$$

- 예제

총 100초

증가기 연산 80초

증가기 성능을 16배로 40M 이상 높이려고 싶다.

$$T_{\text{new}} = \frac{100}{4} = 25 = 20 + \frac{80}{\text{new}}$$

unaffected 이었어 5가 되어야 함. ∴ 16배 가면 되어야 함.

50M 빨라진 것인가 가능할까?

$$T_{\text{new}} = \frac{100}{5} = 20 = 20 + \frac{80}{\text{new}} \rightarrow \text{불가능. } 5\text{배보다 빨라질 수 없음.}$$

- Fallacy : 적게 사용하면 퍼포먼스 좋다.

작동시간이 짧은 기본적인 퍼포먼스 있어야 한다. (Benchmark 툴이용 X)

Prfwall : MIPS as a performance metric

$$\text{Millions of Instructions Per Second} = \frac{\text{Instruction count}}{\text{execution time} \times 10^6}$$

$$= \frac{\text{Clock rate}}{\text{CPI} \times 10^6}$$

- 예제

46회

	class A	class B	class C
CPI	1	2	3

①	5b	1b	1b
②	10b	1b	1b

$$\textcircled{1} \quad (5 \times 10^9 \times 1 + 1 \times 10^9 \times 2 + 1 \times 10^9 \times 3) / 4 \times 10^9 = \frac{5+2+3}{4} = 2.5 \pm$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad CPI = \frac{2.5 \times 4 \times 10^9}{(5+1+1) \times 10^9} = \frac{10}{7}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad MIPS = \frac{7 \times 10^9}{2.5 \times 10^9} = 2800$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad (10 \times 10^9 \times 1 + 1 \times 10^9 \times 2 + 1 \times 10^9 \times 3) / 4 \times 10^9 = \frac{10+2+3}{4} = 3.75 \pm$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad CPI = \frac{3.75 \times 4 \times 10^9}{(10+1+1) \times 10^9} = \frac{15}{12}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad MIPS = \frac{12 \times 10^9}{3.75 \times 10^9} = 3200$$

실행시간 → ① 빠름 *

MIPS → ② 빠름

$\left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \end{array} \right] \quad \text{MIPS} \text{과 CPI} \text{는 빠르기하고 일관된 결과.}$

CPI → ② 빠름