

Notes:

Aspects of CPU Performance (CPU Law)

$$\text{CPU time} = \frac{\text{Seconds}}{\text{Program}} = \frac{\text{Instructions}}{\text{Program}} \times \frac{\text{Cycles}}{\text{Instruction}} \times \frac{\text{Seconds}}{\text{Cycle}}$$

| | Inst Count | CPI | Clock Rate |
|--------------|------------|-----|------------|
| Program | X | | |
| Compiler | X | (X) | |
| Inst. Set. | X | X | |
| Organization | | X | X |
| Technology | | | X |

how can we improve CPU performance

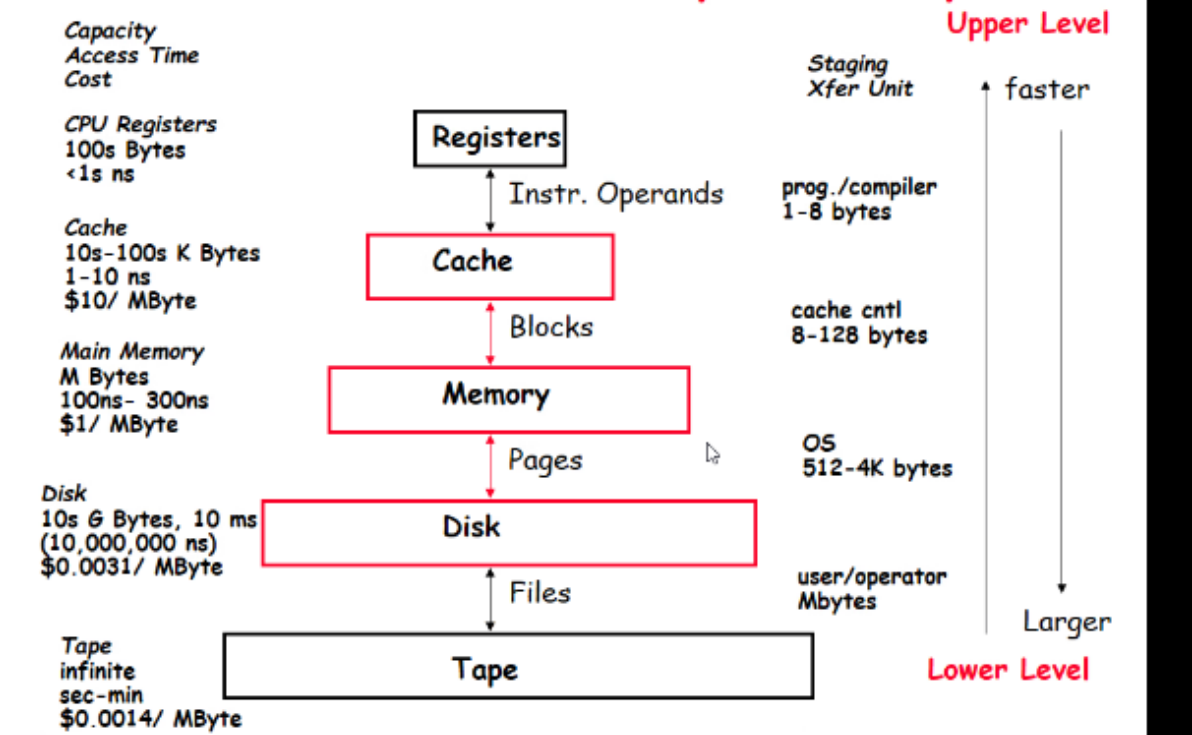
- RISC has lower CPI than CISC.
- Organization: Booth's Multiplier, Carrier Look Ahead. If made small and simple, clock rate can be decreased.

1965, IBM360

Amdahl "Arch of IBM 360"

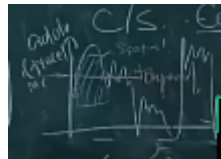
$$Sp = \frac{T_{old}}{T_{new}} = \frac{(1-\eta)+\eta}{(1-\eta)+\frac{\eta}{S}}, \eta \text{ is the most common part.}$$

Levels of the Memory Hierarchy



memory hierarchy

- Cache

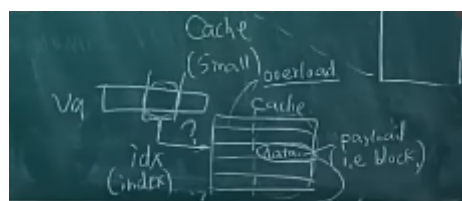
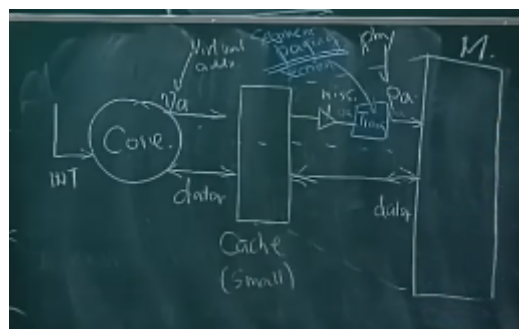


addr-time

If an address is visited, then addresses next to it and itself will be visited at high probability

$$AMAT_{cache} = T_{hit} + \eta_{missrate} \times T_{penalty}$$

AMAT means average mem access time.



$V_a \rightarrow idx:DM$ (Direct Mapping), FA, SA(Set Associative)

