

Lec-3

* 2nd class এর Topic Hold করে -

আপনকে Performance এর chapter পছন্দ,

* Define Performance.

= Multiple dimensions এর মধ্যে compare
এর অন্ট কিছি Criteria দিয়ে ফলো
বাব্দা হয়।

যেগুলো Criteria যেভাবায়ী যে best
গোল performance best.

* So Computer performance এর
অন্ট 2nd Criteria :-

① Response Time: কোন একটি কাজ শুরু করে

যেখানে Computer Response করতে কিম্বাল
সময় নেয়। গোল্ডের কোনো কাজ complete
করতে যে সময় নেয় সেটা হলো

Response time. [ex: execution time etc.]

(2nd Response time late নেওত হয়েছে)

② Throughput: Per second (Per Unit)

যোগ্য Computer যে পরিমাণ কাজ করে তা
পাই যেই হচ্ছে throughput.

(2) per second দেখি কৈম কৈম কৈম
(সেকেন্ড) [Clock Rate, CPU Time etc..]

* Response time কম হলে এটা।

* Throughput কম হলে এটা।

[Response time and throughput থেকে
যোগ্য ২টি computer এর performance
যোলাদা কর্তৃত পাওয়া।]

③ Relative Performance:

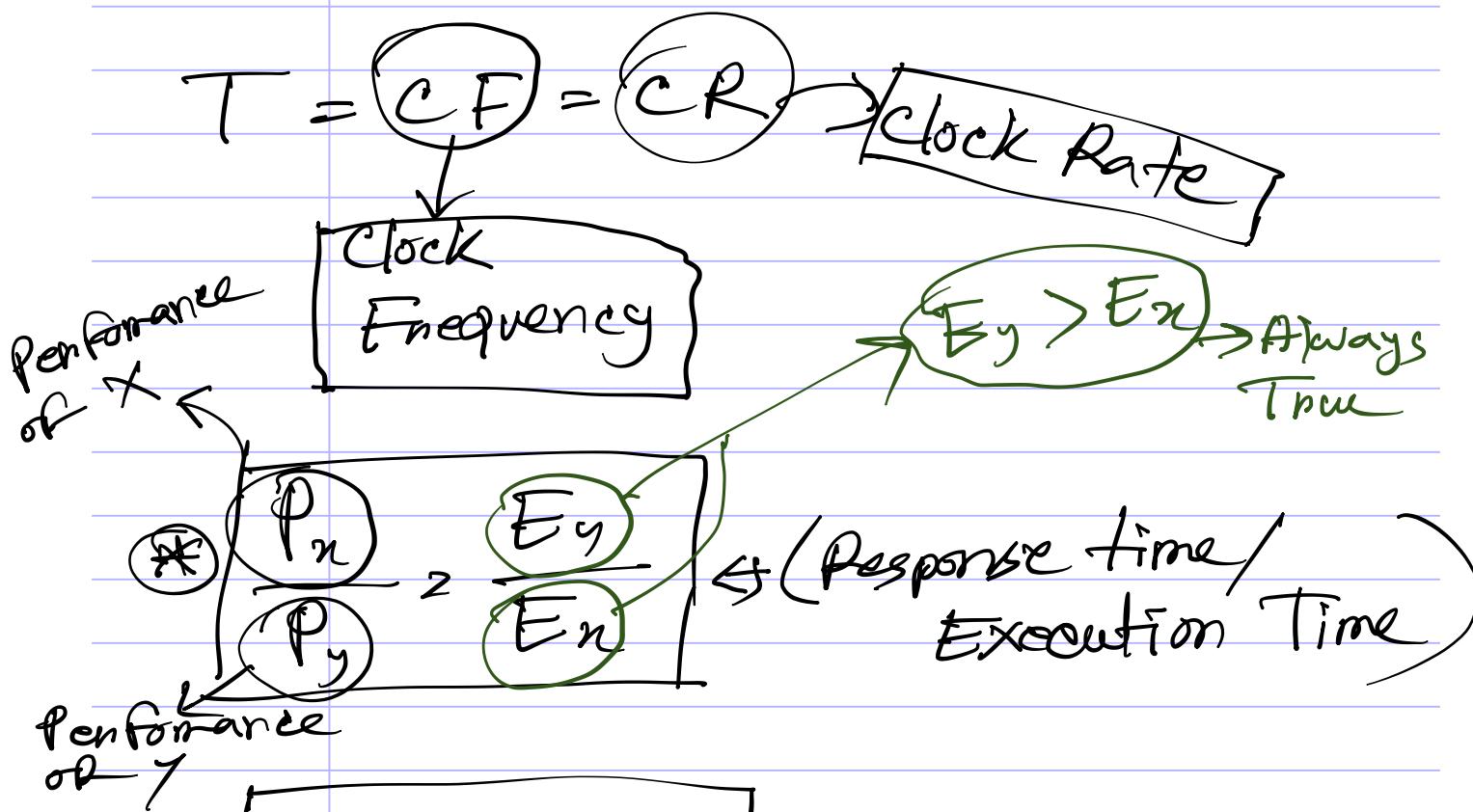
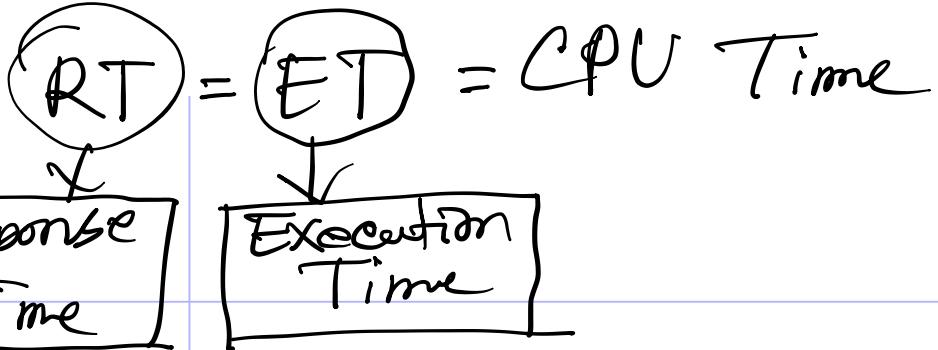
$$P \propto \frac{1}{R.T.}$$

P = Performance

R.T = Response time
or
Execution Time

$$[P \propto T]$$

T = Throughput



* Question: Time taken to run a program :-

① OS on A computer, 15s on B

so which one has better performance or faster?

Ans:

$$\frac{P_a}{P_b} = \frac{E_b}{E_a}$$

এই পার্য্যট Always
ব্যবহৃত কোর্ট
অবে দেখো একটা।

এই পার্য্যট Right
Side \Rightarrow

কোর্ট | সেট।

কোর্ট,

(i) faster কোর্ট

Slower কোর্ট

$$= \frac{P_A}{P_B} = \frac{E_{TB}}{E_{TA}}$$

* * *

So,

$$\frac{P_a}{P_b} = \frac{E_b}{E_a} = \frac{15}{10} = 1.5$$

$$\Rightarrow P_a = 1.5 P_b$$



So, a is 1.5 time faster than b.

Measuring Execution Time

✳ Elapsed Time: একটি কাজ সম্পন্ন করতে

Computer এর time অথবা এর বাইরের
বিলু কাজ এর time মিলিয়ে total
response time টির অন্তর্ভুক্ত Elapsed-
time.

[Total response time, including all
aspects.]

✳ CPU Time: Same কাজের ক্ষেত্রে

বাস্থ ব্যবহৃত ক্ষেত্রের computer-এ
যে সময় কাজ করে CPU time

[Elapsed time \rightarrow CPU time
included.]

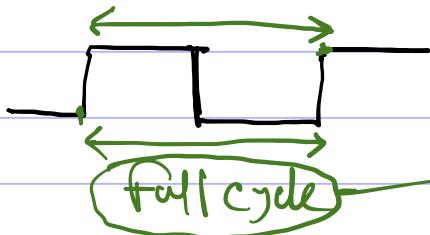
CPU clocking

* Clock Period: ගැනී කුලු සංස්කීර්ණ පිරිය නෑත්‍ය නාම්පෙ

ව්‍යුත් කුලු තේ යැතුළු පිරිය නෑත්‍ය නාම්පෙ
ගැනී කුලු clock period.

→ Clock cycle: පිරිය නෑත්‍ය නාම්පෙ

ව්‍යුත් කුලු තේ එම පිරිය නෑත්‍ය නාම්පෙ
යානම් ගැනී cycle.



full cycle → පිරිය නෑත්‍ය නාම්පෙ
ගැනී කුලු clock period.

* Clock Frequency (Rate): 1 sec නෑත්‍ය නාම්පෙ

යානම් කුලු clock cycle execute තුළ
ගැනී කුලු නෑත්‍ය නාම්පෙ clock rate.

$$\therefore CP = \frac{1}{CR}$$

CR = Clock Rate
or
clock frequency
(CP)

CP = Clock Period

CPU Time

* কোনো instruction এর মাঝে ক্ষয়ক্ষতি
এবং পরিণামে অব্যায় নাম্বে গুরুত্ব
CPU Time.

So,

$$\text{CPU Time} = \frac{\text{CPU clock cycles}}{\text{Clock cycle Time}}$$

We know that,

$$\text{Clock Period} = \text{Clock cycle time}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\text{Clock Rate}}$$

So,

$$\text{CPU Time} = \frac{\text{CPU clock cycles}}{\text{Clock Rate}} \times \frac{1}{\text{Clock Rate}}$$

* $\Rightarrow \text{CPU Time} = \frac{\text{CPU clock cycles}}{\text{CPU clock rate}}$

* Example:

→ Computer A: 2 GHz clock, 10s CPU Time

→ Design Computer B:

- Aim for 6s CPU Time

- Can do faster clock, but causes
1.2x clock cycles

→ How fast must Computer B clock be?

Solution:

For Computer A:

$$\text{Clock Rate}_A = 2 \text{ GHz}$$

$$\text{CPU Time}_A = 10 \text{ s}$$

we know that,

$$\text{CPU Time}_A = \frac{\text{clock cycles}_A}{\text{clock Rate}_A}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Clock Cycle}_A = \text{CPU Time}_A \times \text{Clock Rate}_A$$
$$= 10 \times 2 = 20$$

For Computer B:

$$\text{CPU Time}_B = 6s$$

$$\text{Clock Cycle}_B = 1.2 \times 20$$
$$=$$

$$\text{CPU Time}_B = \frac{\text{Clock Cycle}_B}{\text{Clock Rate}_B}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Clock Rate}_B = \frac{\text{Clock Cycle}_B}{\text{CPU Time}_B}$$

$$= \frac{1.2 \times 10}{6}$$

$$= 9 \text{ GHz}$$

$$\frac{\text{faster}}{\text{Slower}} = \frac{P_B}{P_A} = \frac{CR_B}{CR_A} = \frac{1}{2} = 2$$

$$\Rightarrow P_B = 2 P_A$$

→ Computer B is 2 times faster than computer A.

Instruction Count and C.P.T

* Clock Cycles = Instruction count (I.C.) × Cycles per instruction

* CPU Time = Instruction count (I.C.) × C.P.T. × Clock Cycle Time

$$= \frac{1}{\text{Clock Rate}}$$

C.P.T → Clock Per Instruction

$$\textcircled{*} \Rightarrow \text{CPU Time} = \frac{\text{Instruction Count (I.C.)} \times \text{C.P.T.} \times \frac{1}{\text{Clock Rate}}}{}$$

$$\textcircled{*} \boxed{\text{CPU Time} = \frac{\text{I.C.} \times \text{CPT}}{\text{Clock Rate}}}$$

Example:

* Computer A: Cycle Time = 250 ps; CPT = 2.0

* Computer B: Cycle Time = 500 ps; CPT = 1.2

* Both computer has same FSA

* So, which computer is faster and how much?

Solution:

We know that,

$$\text{CPU Time} = FC \times CP\% \times \text{Cycle Time}$$

Here, $FC_A = FC_B = I$
So, For A:

$$\text{CPU Time}_A = FC_A \times CP\%_A \times \text{Cycle Time}_A$$

$$= I \times 250 \times 2$$

$$\therefore \text{CPU Time}_A = 500 I$$

For B:

$$\text{CPU Time}_B = FC_B \times CP\%_B \times \text{Cycle Time}_B$$

$$= I \times 500 \times 1.2$$

$$= 600 I$$

So,

$$\frac{\text{Faster}}{\text{Slower}} = \frac{P_B}{P_A} = \frac{\text{CPU Time}_B}{\text{CPU Time}_A} = \frac{600 I}{500 I} = 1.2$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{CPU Time}_B = 1.2 \times \text{CPU Time}_A$$

so, computer B is 1.2 time faster than computer A.

(Ans)

More About CPI

* If different instruction classes takes different number of cycles:-

[যদি কোন নির্দেশনা ক্লাস কোন কোন ক্লাস থেকে বেশি টাইম লেবে :-]

$$\text{Total clock Cycles} = \sum_{i=1}^n (\text{CPI}_i) \times (\text{I.C.}_i)$$

CPI
Instruction Count
Cycle per Instruction
[কোন নির্দেশনা ক্লাস কোন ক্লাস থেকে বেশি টাইম লেবে]

* Weighted Average CPI

Avg. CPI = $\frac{\text{Clock Cycles}}{\text{Total Instruction Count}}$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Avg. CPI} = \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{\text{CPI}_i \times \text{Instruction count}_i}{\text{Total Instruction Count}} \right)$$

Now Let's Understand Theory

1 add = 3 cycles

1 sub = 2 cycles

1 beq = 9 cycles

We have, 2 add, 2 sub, 1 beq :-

So,

$$2 \text{ add} = 2 \times 3 = 6$$

$$2 \text{ sub} = 2 \times 2 = 4$$

$$1 \text{ beq} = 1 \times 9 = 9$$

$$\text{Total cycles} = 19 \text{ cycles}$$

Example:

- Alternative compiled code sequences using instruction in class A, B, C.

| Instruction | add | sub | addi |
|------------------|-----|-----|------|
| CPI for class | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| FC in sequence 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| FC in sequence 2 | 9 | 1 | 1 |

Soln:

In Sequence-1:

$$2 \text{ add} = 1 \text{ cycle}$$

$$1 \text{ sub} = 2 \text{ cycle}$$

$$2 \text{ addi} = 3 \text{ cycle}$$

Total Instruction = 5

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \text{Total Cycle} &= (2 \times 1) + (1 \times 2) + (2 \times 3) \\ &= 10 \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \text{Avg. CPI} = \frac{\text{Total Cycle}}{\text{Total Instruction}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Avg. CPT} = \frac{10}{5} = 2$$

* In Sequence - 2:

9 add = 1 cycle

1 sub = 2 cycle

1 addi = 3 cycle

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Total Instruction} &= (9+1+1) \\ &= 6\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Total Cycle} &= (9 \times 1 + 1 \times 2 + 1 \times 3) \\ &= 9+2+3 = 9\end{aligned}$$

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

Power Trend

* Clock Rate এতের computer দ্বা
performance বেশ চলে।

* Power অনেক তাপি এতে heat
অনেক যোগ হবে। ফলে Computer
slow হবে যাই।

$$\text{Power} = \text{Capacity load} \times \text{Voltage}^2 \times \text{frequency}$$

* So power fix থাকলে এবং other
ways computer slow হবে ফলে
প্রতিবিক্রি heat এলে computer ঘন্টাতে
তাপি হবে যাই।

* এখন Computer দ্বা
performance বাড়াতে এলে frequency বাড়াতে হবে।

But তা হ্যানে power কেবলু থাই ।

So, power constant বাধতে চাই । এবং

প্রিন্স Frequency এমনভাবে গাড়াতে
একে Voltage এমনভাবে কমাতে
যাবে পোর্ট power constant থাই ।

→ কোর্স Performance কোর্স Better
বাধতে চাই । But voltage যোৱা কমানো
থাই না । CPU Performance কমানোৰ
ক্ষেত্রে Single core থেকে Dual core
সেই Multicore যানিয়ে Performance
যোৱা Better কোর্স থাই ।

[Multiprocessor দ্বিতীয় উপরে Performance
অগ্রহ কৃত্য কৰা থাই without increasing
sing power.]

Pitfall: Amdahl's Law

[কৃতিকু ইন্পুট কোণ যাব মানি বা।]

Program এর পে
কোণ সূচিকু ইন্পুট কোণ যাব মানি।

$$T_{improve} = \frac{T_{affected}}{\text{Improvement factor}} + T_{Unaffected}$$

Overall
দৰ্শনী কোণ
য বিভিন্ন কোণ
বাড়াতে হৈ।

এত n কোণ বেটে
কোণ দৰ্শনী কোণ
বাড়াতে হৈ।

* Improvement factor
positive এত improvement
possible.

* Zero or negative
or infinity এত
impossible.

$$\text{Time Improve} = \frac{\text{Total Time}}{\text{How much we want to improve. (n)}}$$

Example: multiply accounts for 80s ^(80/100) out of 100s.

- How much improvement in multiply performance to get 5x Overall.
- can't be done!

Soln: $n = 5$ times better

$$T_{improve} = \frac{T_{total}}{n} = \frac{100\text{s}}{5} = 20\text{s}$$

$$T_{affected} = 80\text{s}$$

$$T_{unaffected} = T_{total} - T_{affected}$$

$$= 100 - 80 = 20\text{s}$$

so, $T_{improve} = \frac{T_{affected}}{\text{Improvement factor}} + T_{unaffected}$

$$\Rightarrow 20 = \frac{80}{T.F.} + 20$$

$$\Rightarrow T.F. = 0$$

\therefore Improvement Factor = 0

So, Improvement is not possible.

