

CSCI 2500 — Computer Organization
Homework 02 (document version 1.0) — Due September 22, 2022
It's All About Performance!

1. Consider three different processors P1, P2, and P3 executing the same instruction set. P1 has a 3 GHz clock rate and a CPI of 1.5. P2 has a 2.5 GHz clock rate and a CPI of 1.0. P3 has a 4.0 GHz clock rate and has a CPI of 2.2.

- (a) Which processor has the highest performance expressed in instructions per second?

P2 has the highest performance

$$P_2 = \frac{2.5 \times 10^9}{1.0} = 2.5 \times 10^9 I_s$$

- (b) If the processors each execute a program in 10 seconds, find the number of cycles and the number of instructions.

CPU_t = cpu time

N_c = number of cycles

I_c = instruction count

C_r = clock rate

t = time

$$N_c = C_r \times t$$

$$I_c = \frac{CPU_t \times C_r}{CPI}$$

- i. P1

$$N_c = 3 \times 10^9 \times 10 = 3 \times 10^{10} \text{ cycles}$$

$$I_c = \frac{3 \times 10^9 \times 10}{1.5} = 2 \times 10^{10} \text{ instructions}$$

- ii. P2

$$N_c = 2.5 \times 10^9 \times 10 = 2.5 \times 10^{10} \text{ cycles}$$

$$I_c = \frac{2.5 \times 10^9 \times 10}{1.0} = 2.5 \times 10^{10} \text{ instructions}$$

- iii. P3

$$N_c = 4 \times 10^9 \times 10 = 4 \times 10^{10} \text{ cycles}$$

$$I_c = \frac{4 \times 10^9 \times 10}{2.2} = 1.82 \times 10^{10} \text{ instructions}$$

- (c) We are trying to reduce the execution time by 30% but this leads to an increase of 20% in the CPI. What clock rate should we have to get this time reduction?

$$execution_t = \frac{I_c \times CPI}{C_r}$$

$$execution_t * 0.7 = \frac{I_c \times CPI \times 1.2}{NC_r}$$

$$NC_r = \frac{I_c \times CPI \times 1.2}{0.7 \times execution_t} \Rightarrow \text{substitute } C_r = \frac{I_c \times CPI}{execution_t}$$

$$NC_r = \frac{C_r \times 1.2}{0.7}$$

$$NC_r = 1.71 \times C_r$$

Our new clock rate should be **71%** greater, or **1.71** times greater.

2. Consider two different implementations of the same instruction set architecture. The instructions can be divided into four classes according to their CPI (class A, B, C, and D). P1 with a clock rate of 2.5 GHz and CPIs of 1, 2, 3, and 3, and P2 with a clock rate of 3 GHz and CPIs of 2, 2, 2, and 2.

Given a program with a dynamic instruction count of 1.0E6 instructions divided into classes as follows: 10% class A, 20% class B, 50% class C, and 20% class D, which implementation is faster?

(a) What is the global CPI for each implementation?

- $P_1 = 1 \times 0.1 + 2 \times 0.2 + 3 \times 0.5 + 3 \times 0.2 = 2.6$
- $P_2 = 2 \times 0.1 + 2 \times 0.2 + 2 \times 0.5 + 2 \times 0.2 = 2.0$

(b) Find the clock cycles required in both cases.

- $P_1 = 2.6 \times 10^6$
- $P_2 = 2.0 \times 10^6$

$$E_t = CPI \times I_c \times C_c \Rightarrow C_c = \frac{1}{C_r}$$

$$E_t = CPI \times I_c \times C_r^{-1}$$

$$E_{t1} = 2.6 \times 10^6 \times (2.5 \times 10)^{-9} = 1.04 \times 10^{-3}$$

$$E_{t2} = 2.0 \times 10^6 \times (3 \times 10)^{-9} = 0.667 \times 10^{-3}$$

P2 is faster due to lower execution time of **0.667 milliseconds**.

3. Compilers can have a profound impact on the performance of an application. Assume that for a program, compiler A results in a dynamic instruction count of 1.0E9 and has an execution time of 1.1 s, while compiler B results in a dynamic instruction count of 1.2E9 and an execution time of 1.5 s.

(a) Find the average CPI for each program given that the processor has a clock cycle time of 1 ns.

- $CPU_A = \frac{E_t}{I_c \times C_c} = \frac{1.1}{10^9 \times 10^{-9}} = 1.1$
- $CPU_B = \frac{E_t}{I_c \times C_c} = \frac{1.5}{1.2 \times 10^9 \times 10^{-9}} = 1.25$

(b) Assume the compiled programs run on two different processors. If the execution times on the two processors are the same, how much faster is the clock of the processor running compiler A's code versus the clock of the processor running compiler B's code?

- formula for execution time $E_t = CPI \times C_c \times I_c$
- from the above, we derive $C_c = \frac{E_t}{CPI \times I_c}$
- reciprocate clock cycle for clock rate $C_r = \frac{CPI \times I_c}{E_t}$
- we can assume E_t is a constant = 1, therefore we can solve with $\frac{CPI_B \times I_{cB}}{CPI_A \times I_{cA}}$
- difference can be calculated with $\frac{1.25 \times 1.2 \times 10^9}{1.1 \times 10^9} = 1.363$
- Compiler A is running **1.363** times faster than Compiler B

(c) A new compiler is developed that uses only 6.0E8 instructions and has an average CPI of 1.1. What is the speedup of using this new compiler versus using compiler A or B on the original processor?

- compiler A: $\frac{1.1 \times 10^9}{1.1 \times 6.0 \times 10^8} = 1.67$
- compiler B: $\frac{1.25 \times 1.2 \times 10^9}{1.1 \times 6.0 \times 10^8} = 2.27$

4. Assume for arithmetic, load/store, and branch instructions, a processor has CPIs of 1, 12, and 5, respectively. Also assume that on a single processor a program requires the execution of 2.56E9 arithmetic instructions, 1.28E9 load/store instructions, and 256 million branch instructions. Assume that each processor has a 2 GHz clock frequency.

Assume that, as the program is parallelized to run over multiple cores, the number of arithmetic and load/store instructions per processor is divided by 0.7 x p (where p is the number of processors) but the number of branch instructions per processor remains the same.

(a) Find the total execution time for this program on 1, 2, 4, and 8 processors, and show the relative speedup of the 2, 4, and 8 processor result relative to the single processor result.

- Arithmetic Instructions (CPI: 1, Instruction Count: 2.56×10^9)
- Load/store Instructions (CPI: 12, Instruction Count: 1.28×10^9)
- Branch Instructions (CPI: 5, Instruction Count: 256×10^6)

$$E_t = \frac{\frac{CPI_{ar} \times I_{car}}{0.7p} + \frac{CPI_{ls} \times I_{cls}}{0.7p} + CPI_b \times I_{cb}}{C_r}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{2.56 \times 10^9}{0.7p} + \frac{15.36 \times 10^9}{0.7p} + 1.28 \times 10^9}{2 \times 10^9}$$

processor count: 1

$$E_t = \frac{2.56 \times 10^9 + 15.36 \times 10^9 + 1.28 \times 10^9}{2 \times 10^9}$$

$$= 9.6s$$

processor count: 2

$$E_t = \frac{\frac{2.56 \times 10^9}{0.7(2)} + \frac{15.36 \times 10^9}{0.7(2)} + 1.28 \times 10^9}{2 \times 10^9}$$

$$= 7.04s$$

$$speedup = \frac{9.6}{7.04} = 1.36 \times$$

processor count: 4

$$E_t = \frac{\frac{2.56 \times 10^9}{0.7(4)} + \frac{15.36 \times 10^9}{0.7(4)} + 1.28 \times 10^9}{2 \times 10^9}$$

$$= 3.84s$$

$$speedup = \frac{9.6}{3.84} = 2.5 \times$$

processor count: 8

$$E_t = \frac{\frac{2.56 \times 10^9}{0.7(8)} + \frac{15.36 \times 10^9}{0.7(8)} + 1.28 \times 10^9}{2 \times 10^9}$$

$$= 2.24s$$

$$speedup = \frac{9.6}{2.24} = 4.29 \times$$

(b) If the CPI of the arithmetic instructions was doubled, what would the impact be on the

execution time of the program on 1, 2, 4, or 8 processors?

$$E_t = \frac{\frac{5.12 \times 10^9}{0.7p} + \frac{15.36 \times 10^9}{0.7p} + 1.28 \times 10^9}{2 \times 10^9}$$

processor count: 1

$$E_t = \frac{5.12 \times 10^9 + 15.36 \times 10^9 + 1.28 \times 10^9}{2 \times 10^9}$$

$$= 10.88s$$

processor count: 2

$$E_t = \frac{\frac{5.12 \times 10^9}{0.7(2)} + \frac{15.36 \times 10^9}{0.7(2)} + 1.28 \times 10^9}{2 \times 10^9}$$

$$= 7.95s$$

processor count: 4

$$E_t = \frac{\frac{5.12 \times 10^9}{0.7(4)} + \frac{15.36 \times 10^9}{0.7(4)} + 1.28 \times 10^9}{2 \times 10^9}$$

$$= 4.30s$$

processor count: 8

$$E_t = \frac{\frac{5.12 \times 10^9}{0.7(8)} + \frac{15.36 \times 10^9}{0.7(8)} + 1.28 \times 10^9}{2 \times 10^9}$$

$$= 2.47s$$

- (c) To what should the CPI of load/store instructions be reduced in order for a single processor to match the performance of four processors using the original CPI values?

$$E_{t4} = \frac{CPI_{ar1} \times I_{car1} + CPI_{ls1} \times I_{cls1} + CPI_{b1} \times I_{cb1}}{C_r}$$

$$3.84 = \frac{2.56 \times 10^9 + CPI_{ls1} \times 1.28 \times 10^9 + 1.28 \times 10^9}{2 \times 10^9}$$

$$CPI_{ls1} = 3.01$$

5. The results of the SPEC CPU2006 bzip2 benchmark running on an AMD Barcelona has an instruction count of 2.389E12, an execution time of 750 s, and a reference time of 9650 s.
- Find the CPI if the clock cycle time is 0.333 ns.
 - Find the SPECratio.
 - Find the increase in CPU time if the number of instructions of the benchmark is increased by 10% without affecting the CPI.
 - Find the increase in CPU time if the number of instructions of the benchmark is increased by 10% and the CPI is increased by 5%.
 - Find the change in the SPECratio for this change.
 - Suppose that we are developing a new version of the AMD Barcelona processor with a 4 GHz clock rate. We have added some additional instructions to the instruction set in such a way that the number of instructions has been reduced by 15%. The execution time is reduced to 700 s and the new SPECratio is 13.7. Find the new CPI.

- (g) This CPI value is larger than obtained in 1.11.1 as the clock rate was increased from 3 GHz to 4 GHz. Determine whether the increase in the CPI is similar to that of the clock rate. If they are dissimilar, why?
- (h) By how much has the CPU time been reduced?
- (i) For a second benchmark, libquantum, assume an execution time of 960 ns, CPI of 1.61, and clock rate of 3 GHz. If the execution time is reduced by an additional 10% without affecting to the CPI and with a clock rate of 4 GHz, determine the number of instructions.
- (j) Determine the clock rate required to give a further 10% reduction in CPU time while maintaining the number of instructions and with the CPI unchanged.
- (k) Determine the clock rate if the CPI is reduced by 15% and the CPU time by 20% while the number of instructions is unchanged.
6. Assume a program requires the execution of 50×10^6 FP instructions, 110×10^6 INT instructions, 80×10^6 L/S instructions, and 16×10^6 branch instructions. The CPI for each type of instruction is 1, 1, 4, and 2, respectively. Assume that the processor has a 2 GHz clock rate.
- (a) By how much must we improve the CPI of FP instructions if we want the program to run two times faster?

$$E_t = \frac{CPI \times I_c}{C_r}$$

$$= \frac{(50 \times 10^6) + (110 \times 10^6) + (80 \times 10^6 \times 4) + (16 \times 10^6 \times 2)}{2 \times 10^9} = 0.256$$

To calculate half the time, we have $E_{tnew} = \frac{E_t}{2}$

$$0.128 = \frac{(50 \times 10^6 \times CPI_{FP}) + (110 \times 10^6) + (80 \times 10^6 \times 4) + (16 \times 10^6 \times 2)}{2 \times 10^9}$$

Rearrange variables

$$(50 \times 10^6)CPI_{FP} = 0.256 \times 10^9 - 462 \times 10^6$$

$$CPI_{FP} = \frac{0.256 \times 10^9 - 0.462 \times 10^9}{50 \times 10^6}$$

$$= -4.12 \text{ Not Applicable}$$

- (b) By how much must we improve the CPI of L/S instructions if we want the program to run two times faster?

$$0.128 = \frac{(50 \times 10^6) + (110 \times 10^6) + (80 \times 10^6 \times CPI_{L/S}) + (16 \times 10^6 \times 2)}{2 \times 10^9}$$

$$64 \times 10^6 = 80 \times 10^6 \times CPL_{L/S}$$

$$CPL_{L/S} = \frac{64 \times 10^6}{80 \times 10^6}$$

$$= 0.8 CPL_{L/S} \text{ before was 4, new is 0.8}$$

$$\frac{4}{0.8} = 5 \text{ CPI must improve by 5 times}$$

- (c) By how much is the execution time of the program improved if the CPI of INT and FP

instructions is reduced by 40% and the CPI of L/S and Branch is reduced by 30%?

$$E_t = \frac{(50 \times 10^6)(0.6) + (110 \times 10^6)(0.6) + (80 \times 10^6)(4 \times 0.7) + (16 \times 10^6)(2 \times 0.7)}{2 \times 10^9}$$

$$= 0.1712 - > \frac{0.256}{0.1712} = 1.495 - > \textbf{Execution Time Improved by 1.495}$$