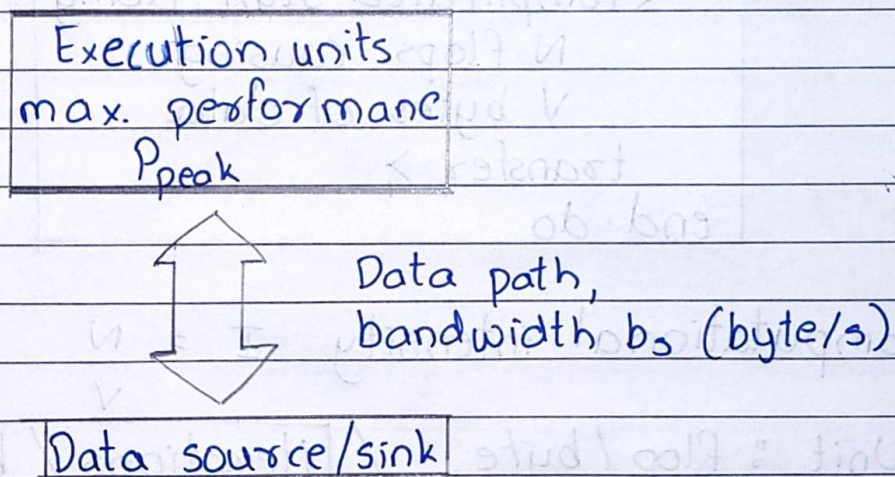


Naive Roofline Model. (Simple Roofline Model)

① The naive roofline model is probably the simplest but still useful performance model for steady-state loops in high performance computing.

② Hardware view.



Hardware is viewed as two units

i) Execution unit of processor (at max performance)
units : mega flops /s or mega loops /s
or iteration /s

ii) Data Source / Sink :

Main memory interface which can store data or deliver data at a maximum speed (bandwidth) (b_s)

unit : byte/s

Not necessary it should be memory interface.

③ Software view :

Comprises of several back to back loops which is sufficiently large to startup and winddown effects like pipelining, prefetching.
i.e steady state behavior

! may be multiple levels do $i = 1$, $\langle \text{sufficient} \rangle$ $\langle \text{complicated stuff doing}$ N flops causing V bytes of data transfer \rangle end do

Computational intensity $I = \frac{N}{V}$

Unit : flop / byte. / iterations / byte

④ There are possibly two situations that causes delay in a process :

a) The execution work limited to max performance of execution ~~us~~ units.

b) The bandwidth of data path.

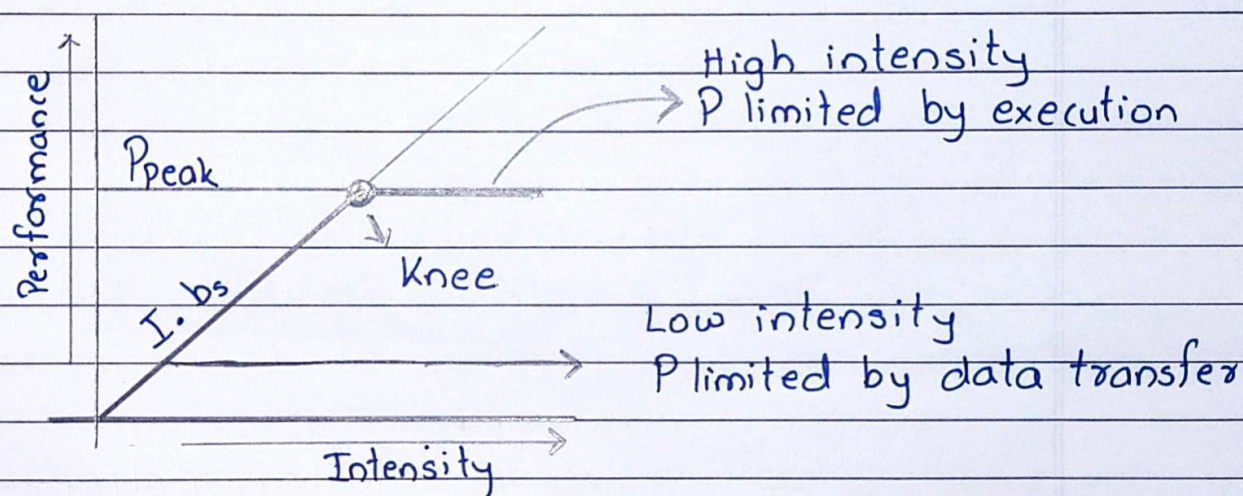
P_{peak} [flop/s]

$I \cdot b_s$ [flop / byte \times byte / s]

\therefore At any time the upper limit of the final performance is ~~P_{peak}~~ minimum of P_{peak} and $I \cdot b_s$.

$$\therefore P = \min(P_{peak}, I \cdot b_s)$$

⑤ Graphical representation



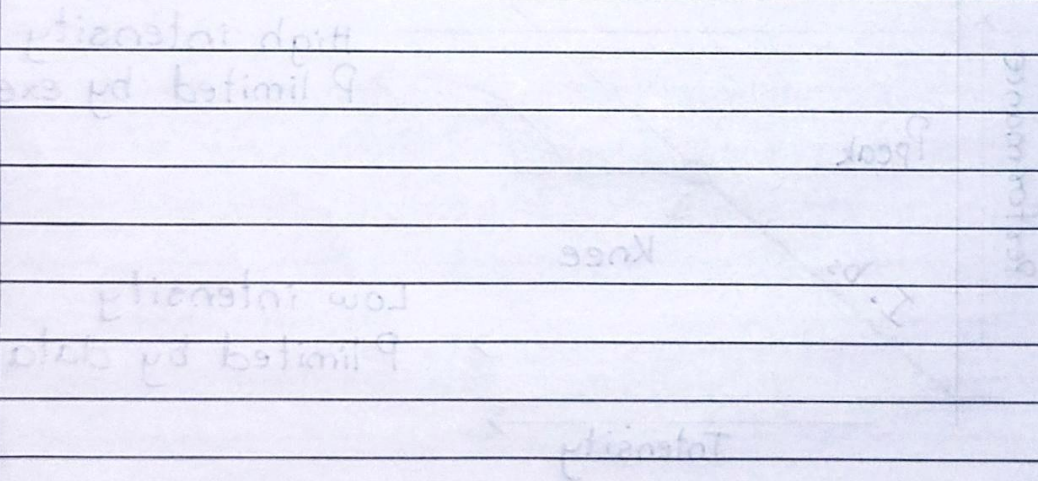
The intersection of P_{peak} and $I \cdot b_s$ is called as "knee" which is the point where best use of resources is observed. i.e max performance.

$$\therefore P_{max} = I \cdot b_s$$

The model relies on several assumptions, including perfect overlap of data transfers and computation, ignoring latency effects and assuming steady-state code execution. Overall the naive roofline model provides a simplified way to analyze the potential performance of a

code on specific hardware platform, helping developers understand whether their code ~~on a specific~~ is limited by computation ~~or~~ or data transfer and guiding optimization efforts to achieve better performance.

(c) Graphical representation



The intersection of Peak and $I_{0.5}$ is called as "Knee", which is the point where best use of resources is observed i.e. max performance.

$$I_{\text{max}} = I_{0.5}$$

The model relies on several assumptions including perfect overlap of data transfers and computation, ignoring latency effects and assuming steady state code execution. Overall, the naive routine model provides a simplified way to analyze the potential performance of a