EEE304 – Digital Design with HDL (II)

Lecture 2

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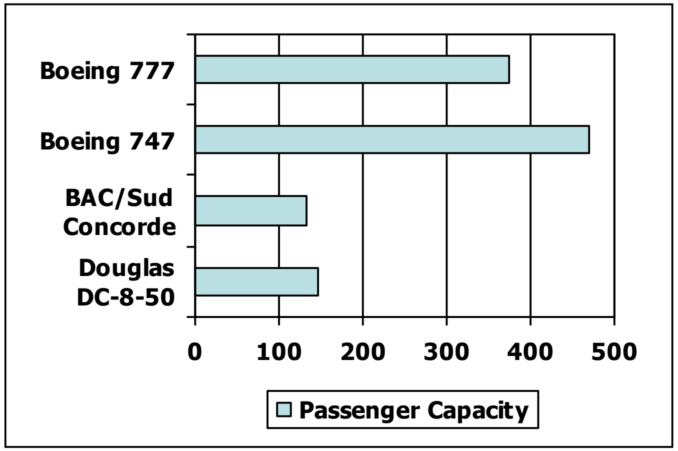
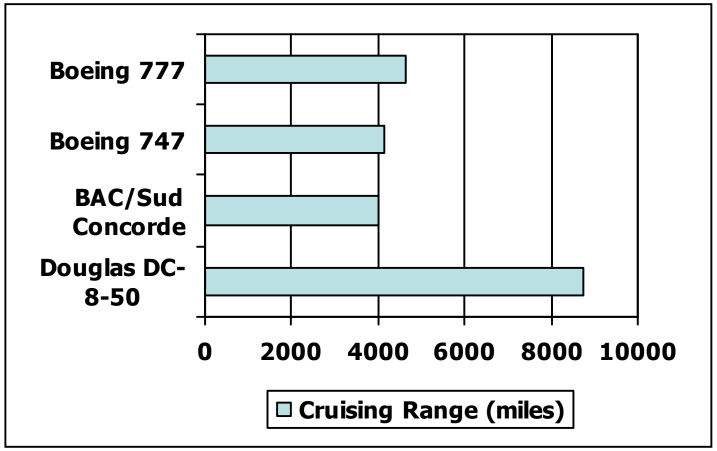
In This Session

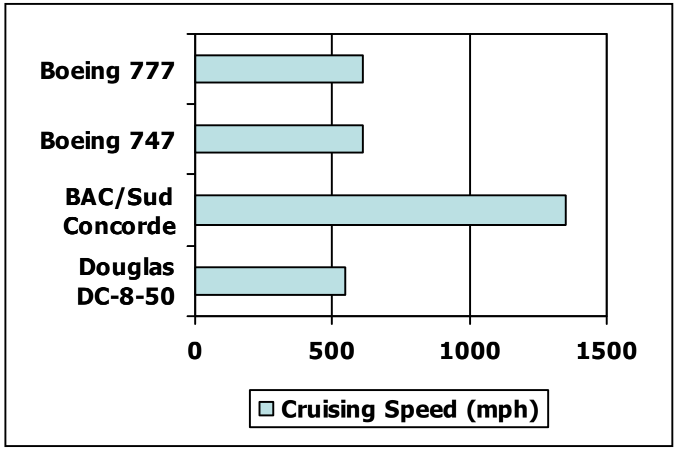
- Assessing and Understanding Performance

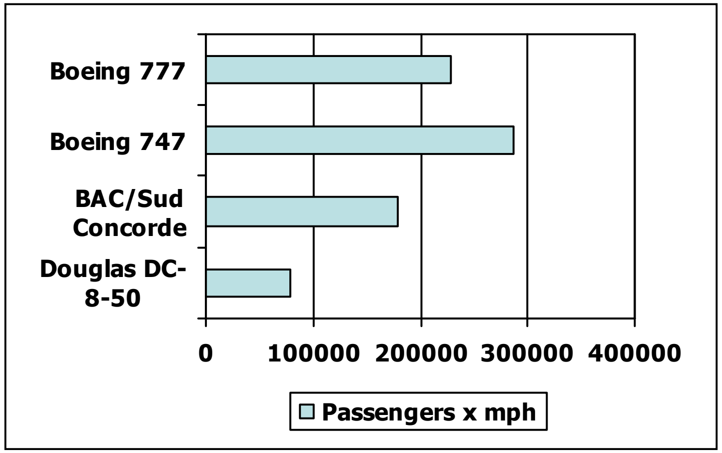
Defining Performance

- Which airplane has the best performance?









Response Time and Throughput

- **Response time**
  – How long it takes to do a task
- **Throughput**
  – Total work done per unit time
- Will need different performance metrics as well as a different set of applications to benchmark *embedded* and *desktop* computers, which are more focused on response time, versus *servers*, which are more focused on throughput
- We'll focus on response time for now…

Relative Performance

- Define Performance = 1/Execution Time
- "X is *n* time faster than Y"

$$\text{Performance}_X / \text{Performance}_Y$$
$$= \text{Execution time}_Y / \text{Execution time}_X = n$$

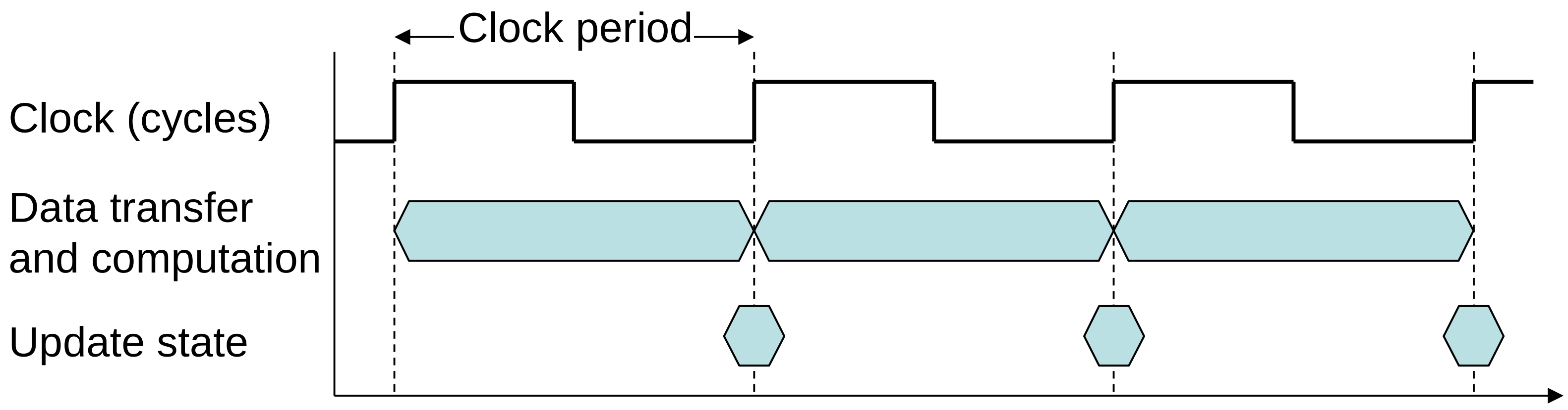
- Example: time taken to run a program
  - 10s on A, 15s on B
  - Execution Time_B / Execution Time_A = 15s / 10s = 1.5
  - So A is 1.5 times faster than B

Measuring Execution Time

- **Elapsed time**
  - Total response time, including all aspects
    - Processing, I/O, OS overhead, idle time
  - Determines system performance
- **CPU time**
  - Time spent processing a given job
    - Does not include time waiting for I/O or running other programs
  - Comprises user CPU time and system CPU time
  - Different programs are affected differently by CPU and system performance

CPU Clocking

- Operation of digital hardware governed by a constant-rate clock



- Clock period: duration of a clock cycle
  - e.g., 250ps = 0.25ns = 250×10^{-12} s
- **Clock rate** (frequency): cycles per second
  - e.g., 4.0GHz = 4000MHz = 4.0×10^{9} Hz

CPU Time

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

- Performance improved by
  - Reducing number of clock cycles
  - Increasing clock rate
  - Hardware designer must often trade off clock rate against cycle count

CPU Time Example

- Computer A: 2GHz clock, 10s CPU time
- Designing Computer B
  - Aim for 6s CPU time
  - Can do faster clock, but causes 1.2 $\times$ clock cycles
- How fast must Computer B clock be?

$$\text{Clock Rate}_B = \frac{\text{Clock Cycles}_B}{\text{CPU Time}_B} = \frac{1.2 \times \text{Clock Cycles}_A}{6s}$$

$$\text{Clock Cycles}_A = \text{CPU Time}_A \times \text{Clock Rate}_A$$

$$= 10s \times 2\text{GHz} = 20 \times 10^9$$

$$\text{Clock Rate}_B = \frac{1.2 \times 20 \times 10^9}{6s} = \frac{24 \times 10^9}{6s} = 4\text{GHz}$$

Instruction Count and CPI

$$\text{Clock Cycles} = \text{Instruction Count} \times \text{Cycles per Instruction}$$

$$\text{CPU Time} = \text{Instruction Count} \times \text{CPI} \times \text{Clock Cycle Time}$$

$$= \frac{\text{Instruction Count} \times \text{CPI}}{\text{Clock Rate}}$$

- Instruction Count for a program
  - Determined by program, ISA and compiler
- **Average cycles per instruction (CPI)**
  - Determined by CPU hardware
  - If different instructions have different CPI
    - Average CPI affected by instruction mix

CPI Example

- Computer A: Cycle Time = 250ps, CPI = 2.0
- Computer B: Cycle Time = 500ps, CPI = 1.2
- Same ISA
- Which is faster, and by how much?

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{CPU Time}_A &= \text{Instruction Count} \times \text{CPI}_A \times \text{Cycle Time}_A \\
&= I \times 2.0 \times 250\text{ps} = I \times 500\text{ps}
\end{aligned}$$

A is faster…

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{CPU Time}_B &= \text{Instruction Count} \times \text{CPI}_B \times \text{Cycle Time}_B \\
&= I \times 1.2 \times 500\text{ps} = I \times 600\text{ps}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\text{CPU Time}_B}{\text{CPU Time}_A} = \frac{I \times 600\text{ps}}{I \times 500\text{ps}} = 1.2$$

…by this much

CPI in More Detail

- If different instruction classes take different numbers of cycles

$$\text{Clock Cycles} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} (\text{CPI}_i \times \text{Instruction Count}_i)$$

- Weighted average CPI

$$\text{CPI} = \frac{\text{Clock Cycles}}{\text{Instruction Count}} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(\text{CPI}_i \times \underbrace{\frac{\text{Instruction Count}_i}{\text{Instruction Count}}}_{\text{Relative frequency}} \right)$$

CPI Example

- Alternative compiled code sequences using instructions in classes A, B, C

Class	A	B	C
CPI for class	1	2	3
IC in sequence 1	2	1	2
IC in sequence 2	4	1	1

- Sequence 1: IC = 5
  - Clock Cycles
    $= 2\times 1 + 1\times 2 + 2\times 3$
    $= 10$
  - Avg. CPI = 10/5 = 2.0
- Sequence 2: IC = 6
  - Clock Cycles
    $= 4\times 1 + 1\times 2 + 1\times 3$
    $= 9$
  - Avg. CPI = 9/6 = 1.5

Performance Summary

$$\text{CPU Time} = \frac{\text{Instructions}}{\text{Program}} \times \frac{\text{Clock cycles}}{\text{Instruction}} \times \frac{\text{Seconds}}{\text{Clock cycle}}$$

- Performance depends on
  - Algorithm: affects IC, possibly CPI
  - Programming language: affects IC, CPI
  - Compiler: affects IC, CPI
  - Instruction set architecture: affects IC, CPI, T_c

Pitfall: Amdahl's Law

- Improving an aspect of a computer and expecting a proportional improvement in overall performance

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

- Example: multiply accounts for 80s/100s
  - How much improvement in multiply performance to get $5\times$ overall?

$$20 = \frac{80}{n} + 20$$

  - Can't be done!

- Corollary: make the common case fast

Pitfall: MIPS as a Performance Metric

- **MIPS: Millions of Instructions Per Second**
  - Doesn't account for
    - Differences in ISAs between computers
    - Differences in complexity between instructions

$$\text{MIPS} = \frac{\text{Instruction count}}{\text{Execution time} \times 10^6}$$

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

  - CPI varies between programs on a given CPU