

1.3

From high-level languages, such as C code, the code first goes through a pre-processing phase to handle macros. Then it compiles and is preprocessed to be translated into assembly. When it is turned into assembly code, it is passed into an assembler which is then converted into machine language that reads the code as ones and zeros. Lastly the machine may use reference libraries in a process called linking, making the machine code a final executable product. The code is then finally executed and the operating system loads the executable into memory and the processor starts reading and executing the machine code instructions

1.4a)

Each pixel = 8 bits (red) + 8 bits (green) + 8 bits (blue) = 24 bits = 3 bytes

Total bytes = $1280 \times 1024 \times 3 = 3,932,160$ bytes = **3.92 MB**

b) Total bits = $3,932,160 \times 8 \text{ bits/byte} = 31,457,280$ bits

Time = Total bits/Network Speed = $31,457,280 \text{ bits} / 100,000,000 \text{ bits/sec} = \mathbf{0.3145728 \text{ secs}}$

1.5a)

IPSp1 = clock rate / CPI = $3 \times 10^9 / 1.5 = 2 \times 10^9$ instructions per second

IPSp2 = clock rate / CPI = $2.5 \times 10^9 / 1 = 2.5 \times 10^9$ instructions per second

IPSp3 = clock rate / CPI = $4 \times 10^9 / 2.2 = 1.81 \times 10^9$ instructions per second

P2 has the highest performance.

b) num cycles P1 = $3 \times 10^9 \times 10 = \mathbf{30 \times 10^9 \text{ cycles}}$

num instructions P1 = $30 \times 10^9 / 1.5 = \mathbf{20 \times 10^9 \text{ instructions}}$

num cycles P2 = $2.5 \times 10^9 \times 10 = \mathbf{25 \times 10^9 \text{ cycles}}$

num instructions P2 = $25 \times 10^9 / 1 = \mathbf{25 \times 10^9 \text{ instructions}}$

num cycles P3 = $4.0 \times 10^9 \times 10 = \mathbf{40 \times 10^9 \text{ cycles}}$

num instructions P3 $40 \times 10^9 / 2.2 = \mathbf{18.18 \times 10^9 \text{ instructions}}$

c) Exec time = num instructions / clock rate x CPI

clock rate = clock rate old x cpi old x 1.20 (20% incr) / 0.70 (30% decr)

clock rate P1 = $3 \times 10^9 \times 1.5 \times 1.20 / 0.70 = \mathbf{7.71 \text{ GHz clock rate}}$

clock rate P2 = $2.5 \times 10^9 \times 1 \times 1.20 / 0.70 = \mathbf{4.29 \text{ GHz clock rate}}$

clock rate P3 = $4.0 \times 10^9 \times 2.2 \times 1.20 / 0.70 = \mathbf{15.1 \text{ GHz clock rate}}$

1.6a) Global CPI = $\Sigma \text{instruction count} \times \text{CPI} / \text{total num instructions}$

Class A = $0.10 \times 10^6 = 100,000$

Class B = $0.20 \times 10^6 = 200,000$

Class C = $0.50 \times 10^6 = 500,000$

Class D = $0.20 \times 10^6 = 200,000$

Global CPI1 = $\Sigma (100,000 \times 1) + (200,000 \times 2) + (500,000 \times 3) + (200,000 \times 3) / 1,000,000 = \mathbf{2.6}$

Global CPI2 = $\Sigma (100,000 \times 2) + (200,000 \times 2) + (500,000 \times 2) + (200,000 \times 2) / 1,000,000 = \mathbf{2.0}$

b) Clock cycles P1 = $1,000,000 \times 2.6 = \mathbf{2,600,000 \text{ cycles}}$

Clock Cycles P2 = $1,000,000 \times 2.0 = \mathbf{2,000,000 \text{ cycles}}$

1.7a)

1.11

1.12