```
• C_{\text{total}} = c_1 \, s_1 + c_2 \, s_2 + c_3 \, s_3 <= 15000
15000 = 1.25 \cdot 512 + .2 \cdot 32000 + .0002 \cdot s_3
15000 = 640 + 6400 + .0002 \cdot s_3
.0002 \cdot s_3 = 15000 - 640 - 6400
= 7960 / .0002
= 39800000 \times 10^{-6}
s_3 = 39.8

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```

```
T_{eff} = h_1 t_1 + (1 - h_1) h_2 t_2 + (1 - h_1)(1 - h_2) h_3 t_3
T_{eff} = h1 t_1 + (1 - h_1) h_2 t_2 + (1 - h_1)(1 - h_2) h_3 t_3 <= 850 \text{ ns}
850 \times 10^{-9} = .98 \times 25 \times 10^{-9} + .02 \times .99 \times t_2 + .02 \times .01 \times 14 \times 10^{-3}
850 \times 10^{-9} = 24.5 \times 10^{-9} + .0198 \times 12 + .0008 \times 10^{-3}
.0198 \times 10^{-9} = 24.5 \times 10^{-9} - .0008 \times 10^{-3}
= 825.5 \times 10^{-9} - .0008 \times 10^{-3}
= 825.5 \times 10^{-9} - .0008 \times 10^{-9}
= 25.5 \times 10^{-9} - 800 \times 10^{-9}
= 25.5 \times 10^{-9} / .0198
t_2 = 1287 \times 10^{-9}
```

Important Problematic Questions for University Exam



EDULINE

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MODULE 1 Q1: A benchmark program is run on a 40 MHz processor. The executed program consists of 100,000 instruction executions, with the following instruction mix and clock cycle count: Instruction Instruction Cycles per Count Instruction Type Integer 45.000 1 arithmetic Data transfer 32.000 Floating point 15.000 2 Control 8000 transfer Determine the effective CPI, MIPS rate, and execution time for this program.

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nstruction Type	Instruction Count	Cycles per Instruction	cycles
Integer arithmetic	45,000	1	45000
Data transfer	32,000	2	64000
Floating point	15,000	2	30000
Control transfer	8000	2	16000

- Total no: of cycles required to execute complete program
 - **→** 45000+64000+30000+16000
 - → 155000 cycles

C=155000 cycles

• Effective CPI= C/Ic

→ 155000/100000

CPI = 1.55

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Q2:

Consider the design of a three level memory hierarchy with the following specifications for memory characteristics:

Memory level	Access time	Capacity	Cost/Kbyte
Cache	t1=25 ns	s1=512 Kbytes	c1=\$1.25
Main Memory	t2=903 ns	s2=32 Mbytes	c2=\$0.2
Disk array	t3=4 ms	s3 =39.8 Gbytes	c3=\$0.0002

Hit ratio of cache memory is h1=0.98 and a hit ratio of main memory is h2=0.9.

- (i) Calculate the effective access time.
- (ii) Calculate the total memory cost.

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Effective access time

```
T_{eff}=h1t1+(1-h1)h2t2+(1-h1)(1-h2)h3t3
```

=0.98*25x10⁻⁹+.02*.9*903x10⁻⁹+.02*.1*1*4x10⁻³

 $=24.5 \times 10^{-9} + 16.254 \times 10^{-9} + .008 \times 10^{-3}$

 $=40.754 \times 10^{-9} + .008 \times 10^{-3}$

=40.754x10⁻⁹ +8000x10⁻⁹

 $= 8040.754 \times 10^{-9}$

= $8.04 \mu sec.$

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 $Total cost = C_1S_1 + C_2S_2 + C_3S_3$

 $= 1.25 \times 512 + 0.2 \times 32 \times 10^{3} + 39.8 \times 0.0002 \times 10^{6}$

= 640+6400+7960

= \$15000

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MODULE 4

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Q1:

Consider the execution of a program of **15,000** instructions by a linear pipeline processor with a clock rate of **25** Mhz. Assume that the instruction pipeline has five stages and that one instruction is issued per clock cycle. The penalties due to branch instructions and out-of sequence executions are ignored.

- Calculate the speedup factor using this pipeline to execute the program as compared with the use of an equivalent non-pipelined processor with an equal amount of flow-through delay.
- what are the efficiency and throughput of this pipelined processor?

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Ans: Information we get are: $\sigma = 15,000 \text{ instructions or tasks.}$ $\sigma = f = 25 \text{ MHz.}$ $\sigma = k = 5 \text{ stages.}$ $\sigma = 1 - \text{issued processor.}$ The Speedup (S_k) , Efficiency, (E_k) , and Throughput (H_k) factors are: $S_k = \frac{T_1}{T_k} = \frac{nk\tau}{k\tau + (n-1)\tau} \qquad H_k = \frac{nf}{k + (n-1)} \qquad E_k = \frac{S_k}{k}$ $= \frac{nk}{k + (n-1)} \qquad = \frac{(15,000)(25)}{5 + (15,000 - 1)} \qquad = \frac{4,999}{5}$ $= \frac{(15,000)(5)}{5 + (15,000 - 1)} \qquad = \frac{375,000}{15,004}$ $= \frac{75,000}{15,004} \qquad = 24,99 \text{ MIPS}$ = 4,999Prepared By Mr.EBIN PM, AP, IESCE

Q2:

Suppose the time delay of 4 stage are $\tau_1 = 60$ ns, $\tau_2 = 50$ ns, $\tau_3 = 90$ ns, $\tau_4 = 80$ ns and the interface latch has a delay of **d**= 10ns. Find the clock period and frequency of this pipeline?

$$\tau = \tau_{max} + d = 90* 10^{-9} + 10* 10^{-9} = 100* 10^{-9}$$

This means that the clock frequency of the pipeline can be set to

$$f = \frac{1}{T} = \frac{1}{100 * 10^{-9}} = 10 \text{ MHz}$$

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Q3:

Determine the frequency of the pipeline if the stage delays are $\tau 1 = 3$ ns, $\tau 2 = \tau 3 = 5$ ns and $\tau 4 = 8$ ns and the latch delay is 1 ns.

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$$\tau_{max} = 8 \text{ns}$$
 $d = 1 \text{ns}$
 $\tau = \tau_{max} + d = 8 \cdot 10^{-9} + 1 \cdot 10^{-9} = 9 \cdot 10^{-9}$

$$f = \frac{1}{\tau} = \frac{1}{9 \cdot 10^{-9}} = 111.11 \text{ MHz}$$

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