

5. I made the following changes:

- Commented out all `fprintf` calls in `fourierf.c`
- Changed `<fourier.h>` and `<ddcmath.h>` to use quotes in `fourierf.c`
- Changed `<fourier.h>` to use quotes in `fttmisc.c`

Step	Configuration	Time in Cycles (d)	Time in Seconds
9,10	No Optimization, Cache Off, Prefetch Off, WS = 7	11,790,941	0.1404
11	Optimization 1, Cache Off, Prefetch Off, WS = 7	10,085,444	0.12006
12	Optimization 1, L1 Cache Off, Prefetch Off, WS = 1	8,612,142	0.1025
13	Optimization 1, L1 Cache Off, Prefetch On, WS = 7	8,367,741	0.0996
14	Optimization 1, L1 Cache Off, Prefetch On, WS = 1	8,041,134	0.0957
15	Optimization 1, L1 Cache On, Prefetch Off, WS = 7	802,803	0.009557
16	Optimization 1, L1 Cache On, Prefetch On, WS = 1	801,674	0.00954
17	Optimization 1, L1 Cache On, Prefetch On, WS = 1 Second Pass	799,629	0.00952

a) Which feature, by itself, improved performance the most?

The cache alone made the greatest improvement.

b) How do you account for the fact that turning the prefetch unit on (step 13) gives a greater performance boost than setting the wait states to 1 (step 12)? Would this be true for all programs? State why or why not.

If the program requests access for a word that was previously prefetched (or the adjacent words to the prefetch,) it can be accessed without a wait state. This would be beneficial for repetitive programs or programs that repeatedly access data or instructions that are stored close together.

c) Why was there less of a performance gain from turning the prefetch unit on and setting wait states to 1 between steps 15 and 16 than there was between steps 11 and 14?

When the cache is turned on, instructions and data can be held directly on the chip which lowers the effectiveness of prefetching.

d) Why was the execution time reduced on the second pass in step 17?

The `fft_float` call is held in cache after the first loop. This reduces the time it takes to fetch the instructions/data.