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Ans: 1

$$F_{\text{memory}} = 0.4$$

$$F_{\text{disk}} = 0.3$$

$$\text{and } S_1 = 4 ; S_2 = 4$$

We know from Amdahl's law,

$$\text{Speed up} = \frac{1}{(1 - F_{\text{memory}} - F_{\text{disk}}) + \left(\frac{F_{\text{memory}}}{S_1}\right) + \left(\frac{F_{\text{disk}}}{S_2}\right)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{(1 - 0.4 - 0.3) + \left(\frac{0.4}{4}\right) + \left(\frac{0.3}{4}\right)}$$

$$= 2.17$$

Ans

2

(8)

(2)

Ans: 2

Given,

frequency of Load and Store,

$$f_{Load} = 33\%$$

$f_s = 33\%$ access of memory
Required instruction for Load and store

$$\text{for this program} = 0.33 \times 100 = 33$$

$$\text{and for store} = 0.33 \times 100 = 33$$

~~$$\text{Avg CPI} = \frac{0.33 \times 1 + 0.33 \times 1}{2}$$~~

$$\text{Avg CPI} = 0.33 \times 1 + 0.33 \times 1 = 0.66$$

For 2% cache miss

~~$$\text{Avg CPI}_2 = \frac{0.33 \times 0.98 + 0.33 \times 0.02 \times 3}{2}$$~~

$$\text{Avg CPI}_2 = 0.33 \times 0.98 \times 3 + 0.33 \times 0.02 \times 103$$

$$= 1.65$$

So, Avg CPI₂ is much lower than Avg CPI that's why program with cache will run much faster than previous one.

hence $\text{Avg CPI}_2 < \text{Avg CPI}_1$

Ans

Ans:- 3

4

Instruction / Time steps	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
ADD R3, R1, R2	F	D	E	W												
SUB R6, R2, R3		F	D	E	W											
AND M1, R5, 3			F		D	E	W									
ADD R1, R6, M1					F	D	E									
JMP NSU1						F		D	E	W						
NSU2: OR R2, R4, R7								F	D	E	W					
SUB R5, R3, R4									F	D	E	W				
ADD R0, R1, R10										F	D	E	W			
NSU1: LOAD R6, M2											F	D	E	W		
SUB R2, R1, R6												F	D	E	W	
JMP NSU2													F	D	E	W

Ans: 4

For compiler A,

instr.	ei	CPI
div	1000	4
add	1000	1
load	1000	6
sub	1000	2

For compiler B,

instr.	ei	CPI
add	3000	1
div	1000	4
sub	1000	2
load	1000	6

$$\text{Avg EPIA} = \frac{1000 \times 4 + 1000 \times 1 + 1000 \times 6 + 1000 \times 2}{4000}$$

$$= 3.25$$

$$\text{Avg EPIB} = \frac{3000 \times 1 + 1000 \times 4 + 1000 \times 2 + 1000 \times 6}{6000}$$

$$= 2.5$$

$$T_A = 4000 \times 3.25 \times \frac{1}{300 \times 10^6}$$

$$= 4.3 \times 10^{-5} \text{ sec}$$

$$T_B = 6000 \times 2.5 \times \frac{1}{300 \times 10^6}$$

$$= 5 \times 10^{-5} \text{ sec.}$$

$$MIPSA = \frac{300 \times 10^6}{3.25 \times 10^6} = 92.31$$

$$MIPS_B = \frac{300 \times 10^6}{2.5 \times 10^6} = 120$$

Ans

Ans:- 5

Given,

$$T_{M1} = 2.5 \text{ s and } T_{M2} = 2 \text{ s}$$

$$I_{M1} = 100 \times 10^6 \text{ and } I_{M2} = 125 \times 10^6$$

8

(d)

(a)

we

know,

$$T_{m1} = I_{m1} \text{ Avg } ePI_{m1} \times \frac{1}{f_{m1}}$$

$$\text{or, Avg } ePI_{m1} = \frac{T_{m1} \times f_{m1}}{I_{m1}}$$

$$= \frac{2.5 \times 800 \times 10^6}{100 \times 10^6} = 20$$

and

$$\text{Avg } ePI_{m2} = \frac{2 \times 1000 \times 10^6}{125 \times 10^6} = 16$$

(b)

Inst.	f _{M1}	f _{M2}	old		New	
			CPI _{old} M1 M2		CPI _{New} M1 M2	
ADD	0.4	0.6	20	16	5	5
MUL	0.1	0.08	20	16	20	25
EMP	0.2	0.12	20	16	20	16
SUB	0.3	0.2	20	16	20	16

$$OS = \frac{100000 \times 2.5}{100000} = 2.5$$

①

~~ADD~~
NEW

$$2.5 = \frac{5 \times 10^5}{1.5 \times 10^6} = 0.33$$