

Recommendations:

Hotspots: Start with Hotspots analysis to understand the efficiency of your algorithm.

Use Hotspots analysis to identify the most time consuming functions. Drill down to see the time spent on every line of code.

Microarchitecture Exploration: There is low microarchitecture usage (61.1%) of available hardware resources. of Pipeline Slots

Run Microarchitecture Exploration analysis to analyze CPU microarchitecture bottlenecks that can affect application performance.

Threading: There is poor utilization of logical CPU cores (14.5%) in your application.

Use Threading to explore more opportunities to increase parallelism in your application.

Elapsed Time: 30.544s

CPU:

IPC: 2.245

SP GFLOPS: 0.000

DP GFLOPS: 0.072

x87 GFLOPS: 0.004

Average CPU Frequency: 2.479 GHz

GPU:

Time: 0.9% (0.282s) of Elapsed time

GPU utilization is low. Consider offloading more work to the GPU to increase overall application performance.

IPC Rate: 1.413

Effective Logical Core Utilization: 14.5% (1.157 out of 8)

The metric value is low, which may signal a poor logical CPU cores utilization. Consider improving physical core utilization as the first step and then look at opportunities to utilize logical cores, which in some cases can improve

processor throughput and overall performance of multi-threaded applications.

Effective Physical Core Utilization: 27.9% (1.116 out of 4)

The metric value is low, which may signal a poor physical CPU cores utilization caused by:

- load imbalance
- threading runtime overhead
- contended synchronization
- thread/process underutilization
- incorrect affinity that utilizes logical cores instead of physical cores

Explore sub-metrics to estimate the efficiency of MPI and OpenMP parallelism or run the Locks and Waits analysis to identify parallel bottlenecks for other parallel runtimes.

Microarchitecture Usage:	61.1% of Pipeline Slots
Retiring:	61.1% of Pipeline Slots
Front-End Bound:	19.8% of Pipeline Slots
Back-End Bound:	13.4% of Pipeline Slots
Memory Bound:	4.6% of Pipeline Slots
Core Bound:	8.8% of Pipeline Slots
Bad Speculation:	5.8% of Pipeline Slots

Memory Bound:	4.6% of Pipeline Slots
L1 Bound:	5.2% of Clockticks
L2 Bound:	0.5% of Clockticks
L3 Bound:	2.1% of Clockticks
DRAM Bound:	1.5% of Clockticks
DRAM Bandwidth Bound:	0.0% of Elapsed Time
Store Bound:	1.7% of Clockticks

Vectorization: 0.2% of Packed FP Operations

A significant fraction of floating point arithmetic instructions are scalar. Use Intel Advisor to see possible reasons why the code was not vectorized.

Instruction Mix:	
SP FLOPs:	0.0% of uOps
Packed:	0.0% from SP FP
128-bit:	0.0% from SP FP
256-bit:	0.0% from SP FP
Scalar:	100.0% from SP FP

A significant fraction of floating point arithmetic instructions are scalar. Use Intel Advisor to see possible reasons why the code was not vectorized.

DP FLOPs:	1.1% of uOps
Packed:	0.2% from DP FP
128-bit:	0.2% from DP FP
256-bit:	0.0% from DP FP
Scalar:	99.8% from DP FP

A significant fraction of floating point arithmetic instructions are scalar. Use Intel Advisor to see possible reasons why the code was not vectorized.

x87 FLOPs:	0.1% of uOps
Non-FP:	98.9% of uOps

FP Arith/Mem Rd Instr. Ratio: 0.042

The metric value is low. This can be a result of unaligned access to data for vector operations. Use Intel Advisor to find possible data access inefficiencies for vector operations.

FP Arith/Mem Wr Instr. Ratio: 0.093

The metric value is low. This can be a result of unaligned access to data for vector operations. Use Intel Advisor to find possible data access inefficiencies for vector operations.

GPU Active Time: 0.9%

GPU utilization is low. Consider offloading more work to the GPU to increase overall application performance.

GPU Utilization when Busy: 24.9%

The percentage of time when the EUs were stalled or idle is high, which has a negative impact on compute-bound applications.

IPC Rate: 1.413
EU State: 24.9%
Active: 24.9%
Stalled: 28.6%

A significant portion of GPU time is lost due to stalls. For compute-bound code, this could indicate that performance is limited by memory or sampler accesses.

Idle: 46.6%

A significant portion of GPU time is spent idle. This is usually caused by imbalance or thread scheduling problems.

Occupancy: 36.0% of peak value

Low value of the occupancy metric may be caused by inefficient work scheduling. Make sure work items are neither too small nor too large.

Collection and Platform Info:

Application Command Line: ./codecs/hm/encoder/TAppEncoderStatic "-c" "./configs/hm/encoder_lowdelay_main.cfg" "-i" "./sequences/CLASS_A/Kimono_1920x1080_24.yuv" "-wdt" "1920" "-hgt" "1080" "-b" "./bin/hm/encoder_lowdelay_main.cfg/CLASS_A/Kimono_1920x1080_24_QP_32_hm.bin" "-o" "./rec_yuv/hm/encoder_lowdelay_main.cfg/CLASS_A/Kimono_1920x1080_24_QP_32_hm.yuv" "-fr" "24" "-fs" "0" "-f" "2" "-q" "32"

Operating System: 5.4.0-65-generic DISTRIB_ID=Ubuntu
DISTRIB_RELEASE=18.04 DISTRIB_CODENAME=bionic
DISTRIB_DESCRIPTION="Ubuntu 18.04.5 LTS"

Computer Name: eimon

Result Size: 4.6 MB

Collection start time: 05:01:29 10/02/2021 UTC

Collection stop time: 05:01:59 10/02/2021 UTC

Collector Type: Event-based sampling driver,Event-based counting driver

CPU:

Name: Intel(R) Processor code named Kabylake
ULX

Frequency: 1.992 GHz

Logical CPU Count: 8

Max DRAM Single-Package Bandwidth: 10.000 GB/s

Cache Allocation Technology:

Level 2 capability: not detected

Level 3 capability: not detected

GPU:

Name: Display controller: Intel Corporation Device 22807

Vendor: Intel Corporation

EU Count: 24

Max EU Thread Count: 7

Max Core Frequency: 1.150 GHz