## Intel<sup>®</sup> oneAPI VTune<sup>™</sup> Profiler 2021.1.1 Gold

Elapsed Time: 0.044s

**Clockticks:** 

Application execution time is too short. Metrics data may be unreliable. Consider reducing the sampling interval or increasing your application execution time.

51,120,000

**Instructions Retired:** 79,020,000 **CPI Rate:** 0.647 **MUX Reliability:** 0.845 34.0% of Pipeline Slots **Retiring: Light Operations:** 33.1% of Pipeline Slots **FP Arithmetic:** 0.0% of uOps FP x87: 0.0% of uOps **FP Scalar:** 0.0% of uOps **FP Vector:** 0.0% of uOps 100.0% of uOps Other: 0.8% of Pipeline Slots **Heavy Operations:** 3.6% of Pipeline Slots **Microcode Sequencer:** Assists: 0.0% of Pipeline Slots **Front-End Bound:** 18.1% of Pipeline Slots 9.1% of Pipeline Slots Front-End Latency: 0.0% of Clockticks **ICache Misses:** 1.1% of Clockticks **ITLB Overhead: Branch Resteers:** 0.0% of Clockticks

Mispredicts Resteers:
Clears Resteers:
Unknown Branches:
DSB Switches:
Length Changing Prefixes:
MS Switches:
Tront-End Bandwidth
MITE:
Front-End Bandwidth DSB:
O.0% of Clockticks

(Info) DSB Coverage: 57.1%

Bad Speculation:9.1% of Pipeline SlotsBranch Mispredict:0.0% of Pipeline SlotsMachine Clears:9.1% of Pipeline SlotsBack-End Bound:38.9% of Pipeline Slots

A significant portion of pipeline slots are remaining empty. When operations take too long in the back-end, they introduce bubbles in the pipeline that ultimately cause fewer pipeline slots containing useful work to be retired per cycle than the machine is capable to support. This opportunity cost results in slower execution. Long-latency operations like divides and memory operations can cause

this, as can too many operations being directed to a single execution port (for example, more multiply operations arriving in the back-end per cycle than the execution unit can support).

Memory Bound:16.6% of Pipeline SlotsL1 Bound:0.0% of ClockticksDTLB Overhead:2.6% of ClockticksLoad STLB Hit:0.0% of ClockticksLoad STLB Miss:2.6% of Clockticks

**Loads Blocked by Store Forwarding:** 0.0% of Clockticks

Lock Latency:0.0% of ClockticksSplit Loads:0.0% of Clockticks4K Aliasing:0.5% of ClockticksFB Full:0.0% of Clockticks

**L2 Bound:** 

**L3 Bound:** 10.6% of Clockticks

**Contested Accesses:** 

Data Sharing: L3 Latency:

**SQ Full:** 0.0% of Clockticks

**DRAM Bound:** 

**Memory Bandwidth:** 0.0% of Clockticks

**Memory Latency:** 21.1% of Clockticks

Store Bound:
Store Latency:
False Sharing:
Split Stores:
DTLB Store Overhead:
Store STLB Hit:
Store STLB Hit:
1.8% of Clockticks
0.0% of Clockticks
1.8% of Clockticks
1.8% of Clockticks

**Core Bound:** 22.3% of Pipeline Slots

This metric represents how much Core non-memory issues were of a bottleneck. Shortage in hardware compute resources, or dependencies software's instructions are both categorized under Core Bound. Hence it may indicate the machine ran out of an 000 resources, certain execution units are overloaded or dependencies in program's data- or instruction- flow are limiting the performance (e.g. FP-chained long-latency arithmetic operations).

Divider: 0.0% of Clockticks
Port Utilization: 14.2% of Clockticks
Cycles of 0 Ports Utilized: 9.1% of Clockticks
Serializing Operations: 0.0% of Clockticks
Mixing Vectors: 0.0% of uOps
Cycles of 1 Port Utilized: 4.5% of Clockticks
Cycles of 2 Ports Utilized: 9.1% of Clockticks

Cycles of 3+ Ports Utilized: 13.6% of Clockticks

ALU Operation Utilization: 15.8% of Clockticks

Port 0: 9.1% of Clockticks

9.1% of Clockticks

18.1% of Clockticks

Port 2: 18.1% of Clockticks
Port 3: 18.1% of Clockticks
Store Operation Utilization: 9.1% of Clockticks
Port 4: 9.1% of Clockticks
9.1% of Clockticks
9.1% of Clockticks

**Vector Capacity Usage (FPU):** 0.0%

**Average CPU Frequency:** 1.283 GHz

**Total Thread Count:** 1 Paused Time: 0s

## **Effective Physical Core Utilization:** 26.2% (1.049 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.

## **Effective Logical Core Utilization:** 11.2% (0.899 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.

## **Collection and Platform Info:**

**Application Command Line:** ./codecs/hm/decoder/TAppDecoderStatic "-b" "./bin/hm/encoder\_lowdelay\_main.cfg/CLASS\_B/ BasketballPass\_416x240\_50\_QP\_22\_hm.bin"

**User Name:** root

**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:** 9.5 MB

**Collection start time:** 09:47:59 10/02/2021 UTC

**Collection stop time:** 09:47:59 10/02/2021 UTC

**Collector Type:** Event-based sampling driver

CPU:

Name: Intel(R) Processor code named Kabylake

ULX

**Frequency:** 1.992 GHz

**Logical CPU Count:** 8

**Cache Allocation Technology:** 

Level 2 capability: not detected

**Level 3 capability:** not detected