**Amdahl's Law:**

It displays how much latency can be removed from a performance task by introducing parallel computing.In parallel computing, Amdahl's law is mainly used to conclude the maximum speedup for program processing using multiple processors.

**Clocks per Instruction:**

It tells the average number of CPU cycles required to retire an instruction, and therefore is an indicator of how much latency in the system affected the running application.

**MIPS:**

Stands for "Million Instructions Per Second." It is a technique of measuring the processor's raw speed. Since the MIPS measurement doesn't take into account other factors such as the computer's I/O speed or processor architecture, it isn't always a fair way to measure the performance of a computer. For example, a computer rated at 100 MIPS may be able to computer certain functions faster than another computer rated at 120 MIPS.

The MIPS measurement has been used by computer manufacturers like IBM to measure the "cost of computing."