
	<p style="text-align: center;">Department of Computer Engineering</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Hardware/Software Codesign II</b>  Prof. Dr. Wolfram Hardt, Dipl.-Inf. Michael Nagler</p>	 <small>TECHNISCHE UNIVERSITÄT CHEMNITZ</small>
<p style="text-align: center;">SS 2015</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>LESSON 1</b> ESTIMATION</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">2015/06/04</p>

## Exercise 1

Some kind of algorithm and 4 according implementations  $D_i$  are given. For every  $D_i$  the value of a design parameter is estimated ( $E(D_i)$ ) and measured ( $M(D_i)$ ). The values can be found in the following table:

Impl. $D$	Estimation $E(D)$	Measurement $M(D)$	Accuracy $A(D)$
1	0	10	
2	25	25	
3	10	20	
4	11	10	

- Calculate the *Accuracy*  $A(D_i)$  for the estimation of each implementation  $i$ .
- Calculate the *Fidelity*  $F$  of the estimation process.

## Exercise 2

The delay times  $del(v_i)$  (in  $\mu s$ ) of different functional components  $v_i$  used in a system are given:

$v_i$	$del(v_i)$ in $\mu s$	$occ(v_i)$
MUX	50	3
ADD	25	2
SHIFT	10	5

- Calculate the *Maximum Operator Delay*  $T$  and the *Maximum Clock*  $f_{max}$ .
- What are advantages and disadvantages of this approach to determine the maximum clock?
- Calculate the *Clock Slack*  $slack(T, v_i)$  for the different components  $v_i$ . Calculate it for 3 different clock times  $T$ : the maximum clock of (a),  $25\mu s$  and  $100\mu s$ .

- (d) Calculate the *Average Slack*  $avgslack(T)$  and the *Clock Utilisation*  $util(T)$ . You can use the *Execution Occurrence*  $occ(v_i)$  given in the table above. Calculate it for all 3 clock times  $T$  of (c).

### Exercise 3

A program consists of 3 different types of commands that have different execution times. The processor runs with a clock of 20 MHz. The times (in clock counts) and the occurrence of the commands during the runtime of the program are given in the following table:

command type	execution time (in clocks)	occurrence
1	5	40
2	10	10
3	11	2

Calculate the *Execution Time*  $T$  of the program.

## Exercise 4

The following *3-address program* is given:

```
1   s  := a
2   t1 := b
3
4   IF t1 = 1 GOTO [11]
5       s  := s  + a
6
7       t1 := t1 - 1
8
9       GOTO [4]
10
11  . . .
```

The variables  $a$  and  $b$  are inputs with values from 1 to 10. Each command line has an execution time of 1.

Calculate the *Worst-Case Execution Time WCET* for this fractional program.

## Exercise 5

Calculate the *Communication Time*  $T_{com}$  that is necessary to transmit 2 MByte of data with a bit-serial, asynchronous communication standard. It uses a baudrate of 19200 baud, 1 startbit, 1 stopbit and 8 databits.