

Performance

Runtime Equation

Run Time = Instructions × Cycles per Instruction × Clock Cycle Time

$$= I \times CPI \times CCT$$

Amdahl’s Law

$$\text{Speedup} = \frac{1}{1 - F + \frac{F}{E}}$$

F is the fraction of *execution time* a portion of the program runs.
E is the enhancement applied to the portion of the program *F*.

Powers of 2

- 2⁰ = 1
- 2¹ = 2
- 2² = 4
- 2³ = 8
- 2⁴ = 16
- 2⁵ = 32
- 2⁶ = 64
- 2⁷ = 128
- 2⁸ = 256
- 2⁹ = 512
- 2¹⁰ = 1024 = 1kbyte
- 2²⁰ = 1Mbyte
- 2³⁰ = 1Gbyte

Hex to Binary Conversion

- 0x0 = 0000
- 0x1 = 0001
- 0x2 = 0010
- 0x3 = 0011
- 0x4 = 0100
- 0x5 = 0101
- 0x6 = 0110
- 0x7 = 0111
- 0x8 = 1000
- 0x9 = 1001
- 0xa = 1010
- 0xb = 1011
- 0xc = 1100
- 0xd = 1101
- 0xe = 1110
- 0xf = 1111

Cache

Average Memory Access Time

AMAT = Hit Time + Miss Rate × Miss Penalty

Fast Access L1 Cache

Max size of L1 Cache = Page Size × Associativity

Register Usage Convention

Register	Role in the procedure call standard
r15 (pc)	The Program Counter
r14 (lr)	The Link Register
r13 (sp)	The Stack Pointer
r12 (ip)	The Intra-Procedure-call, caller-saved
r11	callee-saved
r10	callee-saved
r9	callee-saved
r8	callee-saved
r7	callee-saved
r6	callee-saved
r5	callee-saved
r4	callee-saved
r3	Argument register 4, caller-saved
r2	Argument register 3, caller-saved
r1	Argument register 2, caller-saved
r0	Argument register 1, return value, caller-saved

Example Cycle Timings

Instruction Sequence	Cycles
add r1, r2, r3 add r4, r1, r5	2
add r1, r2, r3 add r4, r5, r1 asl #2	3 r1 is early reg
add r1, r2, r3 str r1, [r4]	2
add r1, r2, r3 str r4, [r1]	3 r1 is early reg
ldr r1, [r2] add r4, r1, r5	4
ldr r1, [r2] ldr r4, [r1]	5 r1 is early reg