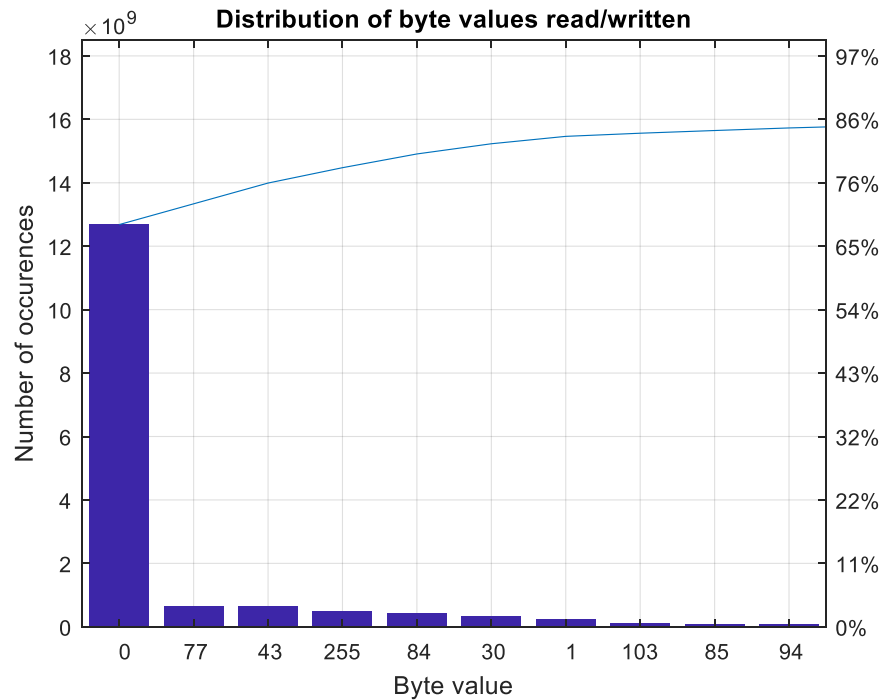
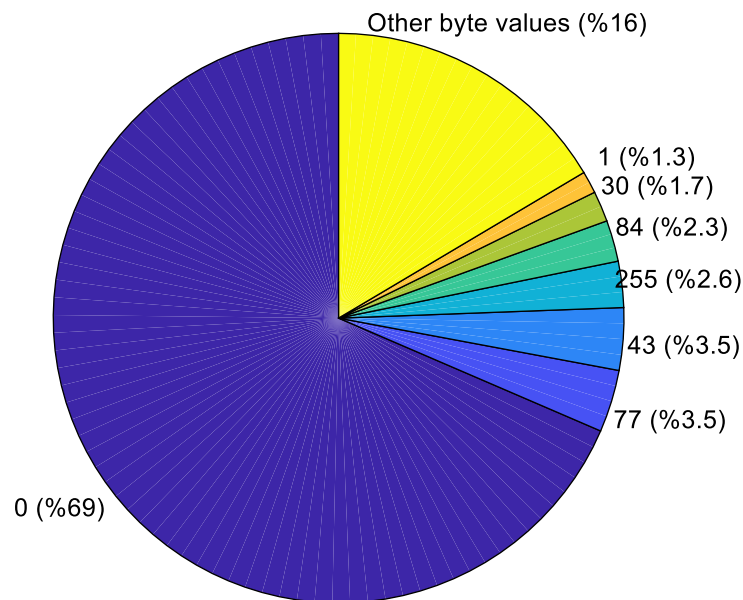


1. Distribution of all byte values transmitted over the bus

The following two graphs give the distribution of all transmitted bytes, either through a memory read or a memory write. The first one (pareto chart) is in terms of total number of occurrences, while at the same time showing the accumulation in the total percentage of transmitted byte values. The second one displays the absolute percentage of the most popular values transferred over the bus.

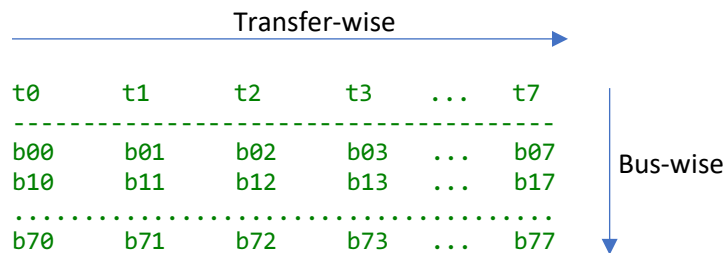


Distribution of byte values read/written

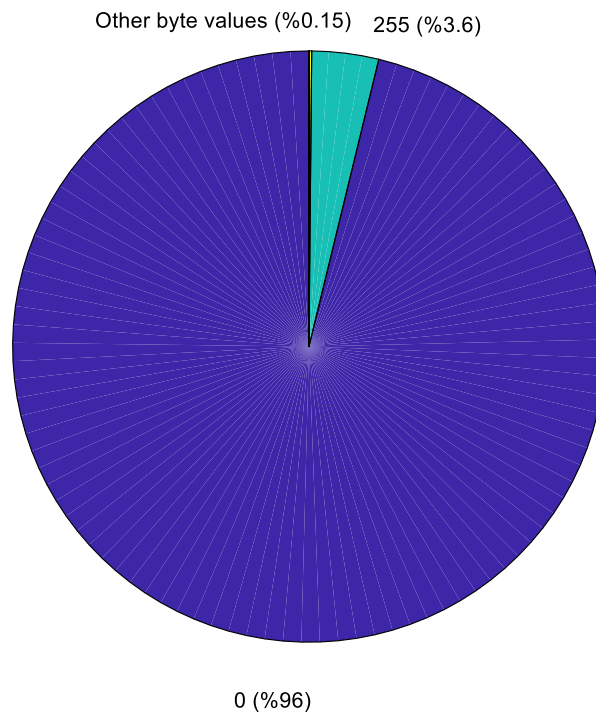


2. Distribution of repeated byte values in each bus transfer (bus-wise)

The following graph gives the number of repeated byte values in each bus transfer, that means **within the same transfer**.



Distribution of repeated byte values in each bus transfer - bus-wise

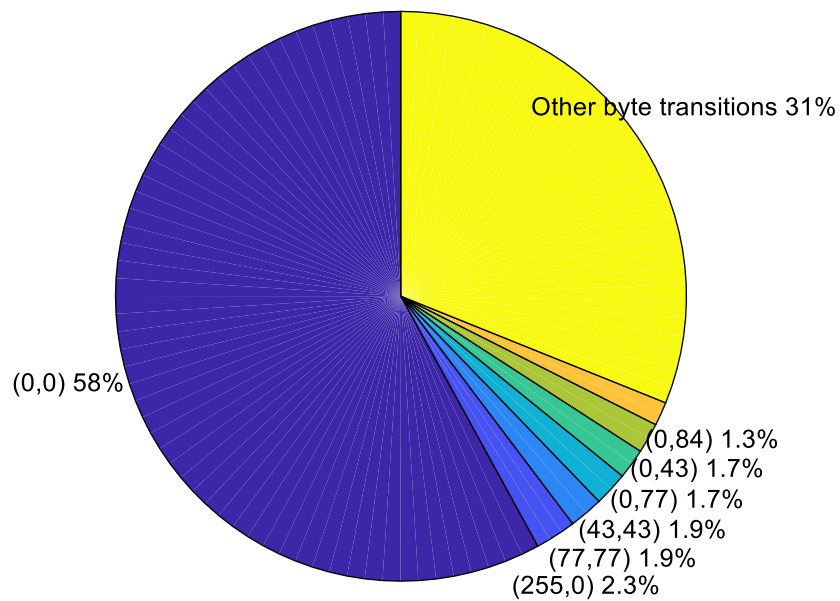


3. Distribution of transitions (transfer-wise)

3.1. All transfers

The following graph illustrates the most popular transitions happened during a whole benchmarking. Tuples (n,n) have been used as (old_value, new_value) to show the transition.

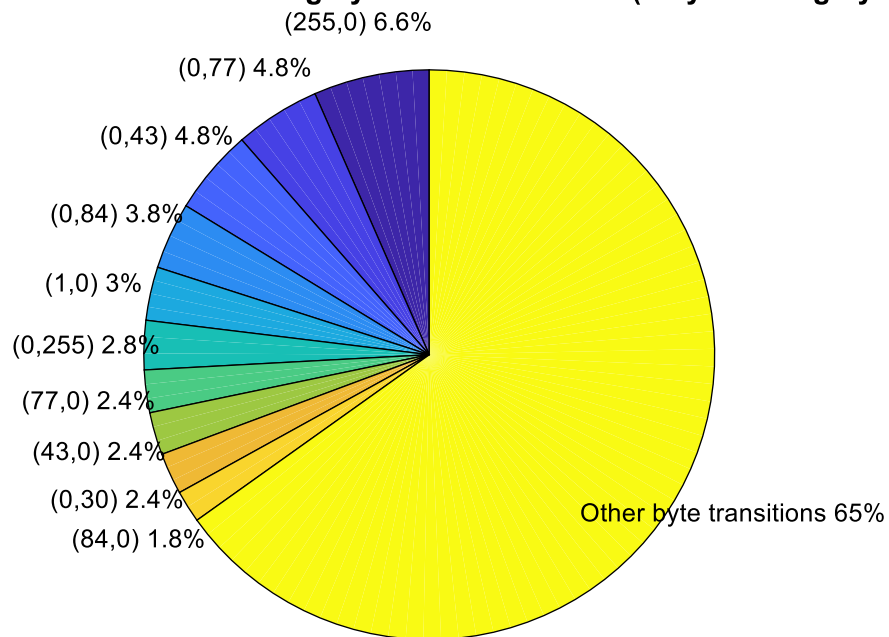
Distribution of transitioning bytes - transfer-wise



3.2. Only differing byte transfers (hamming distance > 0)

The pie chart below illustrates the distribution of transitioning bytes, during a whole benchmarking, again as tuples (old_value,new_value). The difference is that only differing byte values are displayed.

Distribution of transitioning bytes - transfer-wise (only differing bytes)



3.3. Only unchanging byte transfers (hamming distance = 0)

The graph below illustrates only the non-changing byte transfers, within a whole benchmarking – transfer-wise, but this time the percentages displayed are in proportion to this.

Distribution of transitioning bytes - transfer-wise (only same byte transitions)

