

ECE571: Advanced Microprocessor Design – Homework 1

Due: Thursday 1 February 2018, 3:30pm

1. Background

- For this assignment, log into the Haswell/Quadro machine as described on the account slip that I handed out in class.
- On Linux or OSX you will do the following (replace `username` with the one on the slip):
`ssh -p 2600 username@weaver-lab.eece.maine.edu`
- On a Windows machine you'll want to get a program such as `putty`, some directions can be found here:
http://web.eece.maine.edu/~vweaver/classes/ece571_2013s/using_ssh.html
Be sure you are connecting to port 2600 (not the default ssh port).
- Be sure to change your password using the `passwd` command once you log in.
- We will use the `401.bzip2` benchmark from the SPEC CPU 2006 benchmark suite.
- Create a document that contains the data described in the Analysis sections below. A `.pdf` or `.txt` file is preferred but I can accept MS Office format if necessary.

2. Aggregate Event Counts

(a) perf tool

- First copy the input file to your local directory:
`cp /opt/ece571/401.bzip2/input.source .`
- Use the `perf` tool to gather user instruction counts for `bzip2`:
`perf stat -e instructions:u /opt/ece571/401.bzip2/bzip2 -k -f ./input.source`

i. Run the benchmark 5 times.

Report the instruction count for each, as well as the overall average.

- #### ii. Run the benchmark 5 more times, but this time measure user cycles rather than instructions. Report the cycle count for each, as well as the overall average.

- #### iii. Now gather and report the results for `bzip2.reverse` which is the same benchmark, but compiled with the link order reversed (reverse alphabetical rather than alphabetical).

```
perf stat -e instructions:u,cycles:u /opt/ece571/401.bzip2/bzip2.reverse -k -f ./input.source
```

Gather results for instructions and cycles (5 times) and report the individual and overall average results.

(b) Questions to Answer

- Are the instruction counts deterministic, or do they vary? How large is the variation?
- Are the cycle counts deterministic, or do they vary? How large is the variation?
- Does changing the link order change the instructions or cycle metrics?

3. Sampled Results

(a) perf

- i. Use `perf` to gather sampled data on the benchmark:

```
time perf record -e instructions /opt/ece571/401.bzip2/bzip2 -k -f ./input.source
```

Note how long this took to run.

- ii. Use `perf report` and report the top 5 most used functions.
- iii. Use `perf annotate` to report which assembly instruction caused the most CPU use, as well as a few instructions on either side.

(b) Valgrind DBI tool

- i. Use `valgrind` to gather sampled data.

```
time valgrind --tool=callgrind /opt/ece571/401.bzip2/bzip2 -k -f ./input.source
```

Note how long it takes (note: it may take a while).

- ii. Use `callgrind_annotate` for a report on the most used functions; report the top 5.

(c) gprof

- i. The `bzip2.gprof` binary was compiled with `-pg` profiling support. (Note, using `gcc-5` as `gprof` seems to be broken on `gcc-6` and `gcc-7`). Gather profiling data with it, note how long it took to run.

```
time /opt/ece571/401.bzip2/bzip2.gprof -k -f ./input.source
```

- ii. Get a report on the most used functions, report the top 5
- ```
gprof /opt/ece571/401.bzip2/bzip2.gprof
```

#### (d) Questions to Answer

- i. Did the three different methods of gathering function CPU use return the same results?
- ii. What were the relative speeds of the various methods of gathering the information?

### 4. Skid

- Re-run the `perf record` / `perf annotate` results, but use the event `instructions:ppp` instead of `instructions`
- Questions to Answer:
  - (a) Which instruction was reported as taking the most time for the two cases?
  - (b) Which do you think is more likely?
  - (c) What is the cause of this difference?

### 5. Submitting your work.

- Create the document containing the data as well as answers to the questions asked. (Text of pdf is best, Word/LibreOffice if you must).
- Please make sure your name appears in the document.
- e-mail the file to me by the homework deadline.