

ECE571: Advanced Microprocessor Design – Homework 3
Fall 2022

Due: Friday 23 September 2022, 5:00pm

1. Background

- For this assignment, log into the Haswell-EP machine just like in HW#1.
- Create a document that contains the data and answers described in the sections below.

2. Measuring Power using perf/RAPL

- Run the following 4 benchmarks, gathering the Energy and time values from `perf` for `energy-pkg` and `energy-dram`. Use these values to calculate the average power for each. Note: the backslashes are a line-continuation character. Leave them in if you are cutting/pasting in one big chunk, but leave them out if you are hand-typing the commands.
 - `sleep`
`perf stat -a -e power/energy-pkg/,power/energy-ram/ sleep 10`
 - `stream`
`perf stat -a -e power/energy-pkg/,power/energy-ram/ \
/opt/ece571/stream-5.10/stream_c`
 - `matrix-matrix multiply`
`perf stat -a -e power/energy-pkg/,power/energy-ram/ \
/opt/ece571/matrix_multiply/matrix_multiply_atlas 100`
 - `iozone`
`perf stat -a -e power/energy-pkg/,power/energy-ram/ \
/opt/ece571/iozone3_417/src/current/iozone -a -g 8192k`
- Make a table with the 2 rows being `pkg`, `ram` and the columns being the 4 benchmarks, list the Energy from each.
- Make another table like above, but instead of Energy report average Power (You can calculate Power based on your Energy and time results)
- Answer the following questions:
 - (a) Which benchmark causes the package to use the highest average power?
 - (b) Which benchmark causes the RAM to use the highest average power?
 - (c) Some Intel machines will also report GPU power (for the integrated graphics), cores (power of all the cores on the package), or SoC (system on chip) power. Why might those not be available on this machine?

3. Calculating Energy-Delay and Energy-Delay-Squared

- For this problem we will use the `equake_l` version of `equake` that is from the SPEC2001 (SPEC OpenMP) benchmark suite (note: that's a lowercase L, not a 1, in the benchmark name). It is a version of the `equake` benchmark parallelized with OpenMP directives so that it can take advantage of multiple cores.
- Run the benchmark with 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, and 32 threads, measuring the energy-pkg RAPL counter. The command line for doing this with 1 thread is (all one line):

```
env OMP_NUM_THREADS=1 perf stat -a -e power/energy-pkg/ \
/opt/ece571/equake_l.speccomp/equake_l \
< /opt/ece571/equake_l.speccomp/inp.in
```

Change the `OMP_NUM_THREADS` value to change the number of threads. You probably want to make sure no one else is logged in and running these tests (use `w` or `top` to check) at the same time you are, otherwise you can affect each other's results. Note: running the benchmark will take a while (up to a few minutes).
- Create a table that for each thread count (1,2,4,8,16,32) shows the elapsed time, the Energy in Joules, the average Power, the Energy-Delay value, and the Energy-Delay-Squared value.
- Answer the following questions:
 - (a) Which thread count has the fastest time?
 - (b) Which thread count has the lowest energy?
 - (c) Which thread count has the lowest energy-delay?
 - (d) Which thread count has the lowest energy-delay²?
 - (e) How well does this benchmark scale when adding additional threads? What could explain the scaling behavior you see?
 - (f) If you check `/proc/cpuinfo` you can see Linux sees 32 cores in the system. Why did the 32 thread run not run much faster than the 16 thread run?
 - (g) There are two CPUs in this system, each an Intel E5-2640 v3. Look up the TDP (thermal design power) of this CPU. Do the processors stay under the TDP while running `equake_l`?

4. Submitting your work

- Create the document containing the data as well as answers to the questions asked.
- Please make sure your name appears in the document.
- e-mail the file to me by the homework deadline.