Computer Organization and Architecture 10th edition Stallings Test Bank

SKU: 9780134101613-TEST-BANK

CHAPTER 2: PERFORMANCE ISSUES

TRUE OR FALSE

T F 1. Year by year the cost of computer systems continues to rise.

T F 2. Processors are so inexpensive that we now have microprocessors we throw away.

T F 3. Workstation systems cannot support highly sophisticated engineering and scientific applications.

T F 4. The IAS is the prototype of all subsequent general-purpose computers.

T F 5. Cloud service providers use massive high-performance banks of servers to satisfy high-volume, high-transaction-rate applications for a broad spectrum of clients.

T F 6. The raw speed of the microprocessor will not achieve its potential unless it is fed a constant stream of work to do in the form of computer instructions.

T F 7. Superscalar execution is the same principle as seen in an assembly line.

T F 8. Branch prediction potentially increases the amount of work available for the processor to execute.

T F 9. Raw speed is far more important than how a processor performs when executing a given application.

T F 10. The cache holds recently accessed data.

T F 11. Operations performed by a processor, such as fetching an instruction, decoding the instruction, performing an arithmetic operation, and so on, are governed by a system clock.

T F 12. A common measure of performance for a processor is the rate at which instructions are executed, expressed as millions of instructions per second (MIPS).

© 2016 Pearson Education, Inc., Hoboken, NJ. All rights reserved.

Computer Organization and Architecture 10th edition Stallings Test Bank

T F 13. Designers wrestle with the challenge of balancing processor performance with that of main memory and other computer components.

T F 14. A straight comparison of clock speeds on different processors tells the whole story about performance.

T F 15. Measures such as MIPS and MFLOPS have proven adequate to evaluating the performance of processors.

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. Multiple parallel pipelines are used in _____ .

   A. speculative execution B. data flow analysis

   C. superscalar execution D. branch prediction

2. The desktop application(s) that require the great power of today's microprocessor-based systems include_____.

   A. image processing B. speech recognition

   C. videoconferencing D. all of the above

3. _____ potentially increases the amount of work available for the processor to execute.

   A. Branch prediction B. Performance balance

   C. Pipelining D. BIPS

4. The interface between processor and _____ is the most crucial pathway in the entire computer because it is responsible for carrying a constant flow of program instructions and data between memory chips and the processor.

   A. main memory B. pipeline

   C. clock speed D. control unit

© 2016 Pearson Education, Inc., Hoboken, NJ. All rights reserved.

Computer Organization and Architecture 10th edition Stallings Test Bank

5. The _____ is a relatively small fast memory interposed between a larger, slower memory and the logic that accesses the larger memory.

   A. peripheral B. cache

   C. processor D. arithmetic and logic unit

6. An increase in clock rate means that individual operations are executed ____.

   A. the same B. slower

   C. with very little change D. more rapidly

7. A _____ is a core designed to perform parallel operations on graphics data.

   A. MIC B. ALU

   C. GPU D. PGD

8. A(n) _____ Mean is a good candidate for comparing the execution time performance of several systems.

   A. Composite B. Arithmetic

   C. Harmonic D. Evaluation

9. _____ law deals with the potential speedup of a program using multiple processors compared to a single processor.

   A. Moore's B. Amdahl's

   C. Little's D. Murphy's

10. One increment, or pulse, of a clock is referred to as a _____ .

    A. clock cycle B. clock rate

    C. clock speed D. cycle time

© 2016 Pearson Education, Inc., Hoboken, NJ. All rights reserved.

Computer Organization and Architecture 10th edition Stallings Test Bank

11. The use of multiple processors on the same chip is referred to as _____ and provides the potential to increase performance without increasing the clock rate.

A. multicore B. GPU

C. data channels D. MPC

12. With respect to changes in values, the _____ Mean gives equal weight to all of the values in the data set.

A. Harmonic B. Arithmetic

C. Composite D. Geometric

13. The _____ measures the ability of a computer to complete a single task.

A. clock speed B. speed metric

C. execute cycle D. cycle time

14. A measurement of how many tasks a computer can accomplish in a certain amount of time is called a(n) _____ .

A. real-time system B. application analysis

C. cycle speed D. throughput

15. The best known of the SPEC benchmark suites is _____ .

A. SPEC CPU2006 B. SPECjvm2008

C. SPECsfs2008 D. SPEC SC2013

SHORT ANSWER

1. _____ enables a processor to work simultaneously on multiple instructions by performing a different phase for each of the multiple instructions at the same time.

© 2016 Pearson Education, Inc., Hoboken, NJ. All rights reserved.

Computer Organization and Architecture 10th edition Stallings Test Bank

2. _____ is the ability to issue more than one instruction in every processor clock cycle.

3. With _____ the processor looks ahead in the instruction code fetched from memory and predicts which branches, or groups of instructions, are likely to be processed next.

4. _____ enables the processor to keep its execution engines as busy as possible by executing instructions that are likely to be needed.

5. Traditionally found on a plug-in graphics card, a _____ is used to encode and render 2D and 3D graphics as well as process video.

6. _____ Law applies to a queuing system.

7. The three common formulas used for calculating a mean are arithmetic, harmonic, and _____ .

8. The _____ Mean used for a time-based variable, such as program execution time, has the important property that it is directly proportional to the total time.

9. The _____ Mean is preferred when calculating rates.

10. The _____ Mean gives consistent results regardless of which system is used as a reference.

11. _____ metric are required for all reported results and have strict guidelines for compilation.

12. A _____ suite is a collection of programs, defined in a high-level language, that together attempt to provide a representative test of a computer in a particular application or system programming area.

13. At the most fundamental level, the speed of a processor is dictated by the pulse frequency produced by the clock, measured in cycles per second, or _____.

14. The best-known collection of benchmark suites is defined and maintained by an industry consortium known as _____.

15. _____ law deals with the potential speedup of a program using multiple processors compared to a single processor.

© 2016 Pearson Education, Inc., Hoboken, NJ. All rights reserved.

Computer Organization and Architecture 10th edition Stallings Test Bank

CHAPTER 2: PERFORMANCE ISSUES

TRUE OR FALSE

1. F
2. T
3. F
4. T
5. T
6. T
7. F
8. T
9. F
10. T
11. T
12. T
13. T
14. F
15. F

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. C
2. D
3. A
4. A
5. B
6. D
7. C
8. B
9. B
10. A
11. A
12. D
13. B
14. D
15. A

© 2016 Pearson Education, Inc., Hoboken, NJ. All rights reserved.

Computer Organization and Architecture 10th edition Stallings Test Bank

SHORT ANSWER

1. Pipelining
2. Superscalar execution
3. branch prediction
4. Speculative execution
5. GPU (graphics processing units)
6. Little's
7. geometric
8. Arithmetic
9. Harmonic
10. Geometric
11. Base
12. benchmark
13. Hertz (Hz)
14. System Performance Evaluation Corporation (SPEC)
15. Amdahl's

© 2016 Pearson Education, Inc., Hoboken, NJ. All rights reserved.

Computer Organization and Architecture 10th edition Stallings Test Bank