

# On the Use of Trace Sampling for Architectural Studies of Desktop Applications

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# Motivation

- Trace-based simulation is expensive
- Desktop applications are large and can execute billions of instructions
- Often, approximate results or trends are OK

*Question: When can sampling be used to efficiently (i.e., ~10x reduction) drive architectural studies?*

# Application Traces

- 5 interactive desktop applications

<i>Program</i>	<i>Application</i>	<i>Description</i>
<b>acrord32</b>	Adobe Acrobat Reader 3.0	PDF document viewer
<b>netscape</b>	Netscape Navigator 3.1	Web browser
<b>photoshp</b>	Adobe Photoshop 4.0	Image editing package
<b>powerpnt</b>	MS PowerPoint 7.0	Presentation software
<b>winword</b>	MS Word 7.0	Word processor

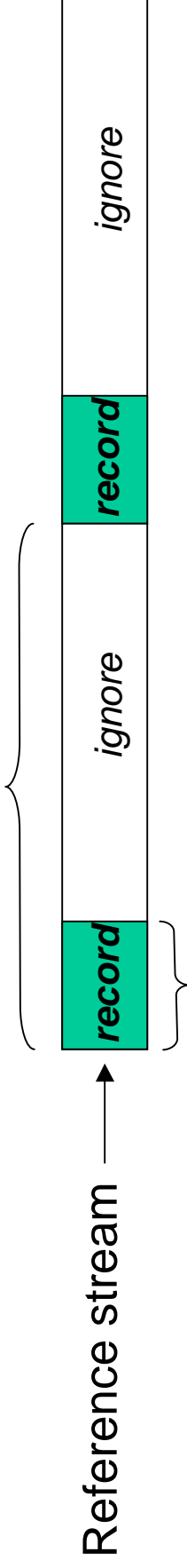
- Binary instrumentation used to record memory references\*
- Full traces total ~2GB in size
- sampled traces ~200MB

(\*OS kernel activity not included)

# Trace Sampling

- “sample” the trace

Sampling interval, e.g. 5M references



Sample size, e.g. 0.5M references

Sampling ratio = Sample size/Sampling interval = 0.1

- Two types of errors:
  - Sampling Errors
    - samples are not always representative of population
    - Result of parameter choice (i.e., sample size & sampling ratio)
  - Errors due to **unknown references**
    - cache state is unknown at start of sample
    - is the first reference to a line a hit or a miss?

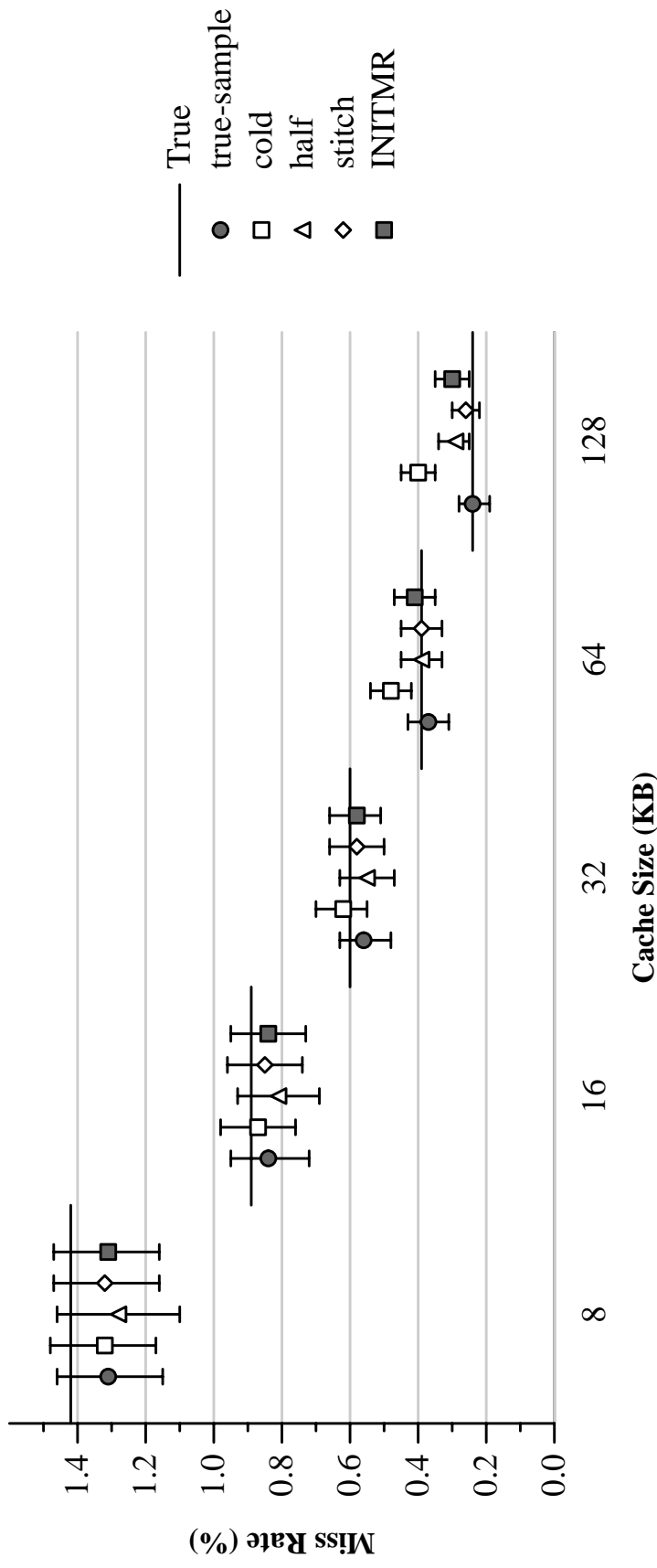
# Trace Sampling Techniques

- Techniques for mitigating error due to unknown references

<i>Technique</i>	<i>Description</i>
<b>cold</b>	Assumes that each unknown reference misses (i.e., an effectively empty cache).
<b>half</b>	Uses the first half of each sample to “prime” the cache
<b>stitch</b>	uses the end state of the previous sample as the start state for the current sample
<b>INITMR</b>	estimates the miss ratio of unknown references [Wood et al. 91, Kessler et al. 94]
<b>true-sample</b>	Starts each sample with the correct cache state

# Miss Ratio Determination

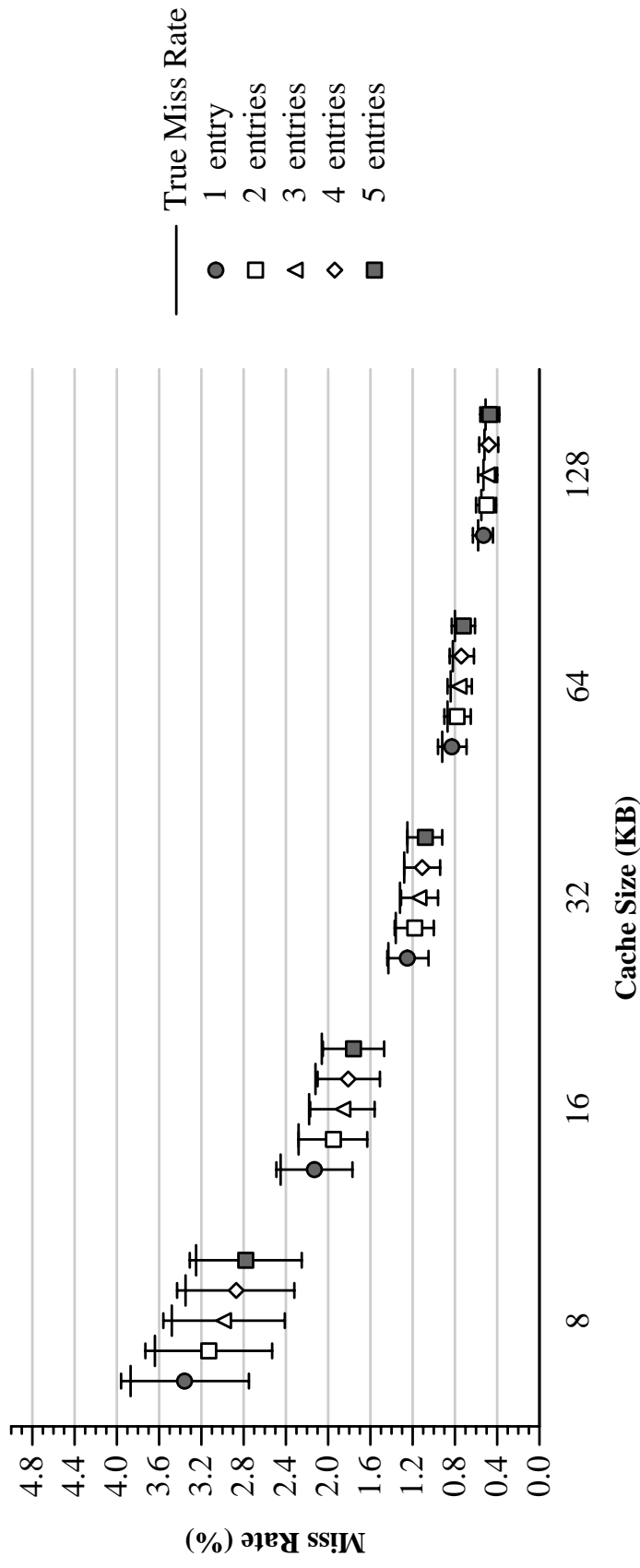
Miss Rates for acrorcd32  
(direct-mapped, instruction cache)



- All techniques work up to 32KB (stitch is best)
- stitch and INITMR are reliable up to 64KB

# Architectural Study: Victim Cache Trends

**stitch** results for acrod32  
(direct-mapped, data cache)



- Results from stitch are good
- Trends clearly demonstrated

## See the paper for ...

- More sampling techniques
- Trace sampling for branch prediction
- Trace sampling for analytical cache models
- Large set of results

## Conclusions

- **stitch** & **INITMR** are reliable for caches up to 64KB in size
- Sampling *can* be used effectively to drive architectural studies