International Journal of Engineering and Information Systems (IJEAIS)
ISSN: 2643-640X
Vol. 7 Issue 3, March - 2023, Pages: 53-57

Multicore Processor and Multi-Processor Systems Performance Evaluation

Thaer M.M. Alhanafi[1] and Prof. Mohammad A. Mikki[2]

[1]Computer Engineering dept, Islamic University Of Gaza, Palestine, mr@tha2r.com

[2]Computer Engineering dept, Islamic University Of Gaza, Palestine, mmikki@iugaza.edu.ps

Abstract— *This paper presents a study that compares the performance of multicore and multiprocessor systems running the latest state-of-the-art operating systems. The objective of the study is to determine the best solution for handling high-performance computing tasks in terms of speed and efficiency. The study involved implementing the latest and best operating systems currently available, and conducting a series of stress tests and custom-written tests to evaluate the performance of the two architectures. The results of the study show that the performance of the two architectures is comparable, but there are differences in the way that each architecture handles computing tasks and programs. The study also explores the issues that have been addressed in the past and how the progress of the solutions has been. The findings of this study will help decision-makers to choose the best solution for their high-performance computing needs.*

Keywords: *Multicore processors, Multiprocessor systems, Operating systems, Performance, Efficiency. CPU Architecture.*

I. INTRODUCTION

In the world of computer processing power, there are two main options for configuring the central processing unit (CPU). Most computers will have either a multicore CPU or a multiprocessor CPU. Both options offer speed and performance but handle computing tasks and programs differently. The problem of determining the best possible solution for handling high-performance computing tasks between these two architectures has been a subject of ongoing research. The aim of this paper is to analyze the status of the latest operating systems in handling multicore and multiprocessor hardware setups and determine which architecture offers the best performance,, the use of multi-processor systems was neglected by non-enterprise users, for not being able to get the best results for these architecture horsepower, and the reason of that was in the operating systems ability to handle and manage the multi-processor setup, as the operating systems struggled with hyperthreading and multicore CPU handling when they first appeared and the industry needed more time to be able to perfectly gain what these processors could deliver, the ability to benefit from more CPU cores was enhanced in the recent years due to a lot of work in the development sector in CPU and APU Architecture, enhancing the CPU Performance as well as enhancing the memory speeds, but as the industry rode the multicore and core enhancement road, the road in multi-processor systems was neglected and not a lot of people even bothered to enhance in that way other than the enterprise world and server world, what we aim to do is to proof the viability of multi-processor system in recent times or to discharge the idea completely.

II. PROBLEM

The problem that this research aims to address is the lack of comprehensive comparison studies between the two main options for configuring the CPU, multicore processors and multiprocessor systems. This lack of information leads to uncertainty in decision-making when choosing a system for high-performance computing tasks. The goal of this study is to fill this gap by providing a comprehensive comparison of the performance of the latest operating systems in handling these two architectures. To achieve this goal, the research plan includes implementing the latest operating systems, doing stress tests and writing custom tests, and analyzing the results. Additionally, the study will consider other factors such as power consumption and cost when determining the best possible solution.

III. LITERATURE REVIEW

In recent years, there has been a significant increase in the use of multi-core processors and multi-processor systems in various applications such as servers, mobile devices, and embedded systems. The evaluation of these systems is crucial in determining their suitability for different applications.

Several studies have been conducted in this area to compare the performance of multi-core processors and multi-processor systems. In [1], Kim et al. present a performance comparison of multi-core and multi-processor systems using benchmarking techniques. They conclude that multi-core processors offer better performance in terms of throughput and power efficiency.

In [2], Sorin et al. also evaluate the performance of multi-core and multi-processor systems using benchmarking techniques. They conclude that multi-processor systems offer better performance in terms of scalability, while multi-core processors offer better performance in terms of power efficiency.

In [3] by Benini and De Micheli presents a comparative study of multi-core and multi-processor systems, with a focus on their architecture and interconnects. They conclude that multi-core processors offer better performance in terms of power efficiency and scalability.

In [4], Kim et al. evaluate the scalability of multi-core and multi-processor systems. They conclude that multi-core processors offer better scalability.

In [5] by Benini and De Micheli provides a comparative study of multi-core and multi-processor systems with interconnects, focusing on the impact of interconnects on

performance. They conclude that multi-core processors offer better performance in terms of power efficiency and scalability.

In [6] by Kim et al. presents a performance analysis of multi-core and multi-processor systems. They conclude that multi-core processors offer better performance in terms of power efficiency and scalability.

In [7] by Kim et al. provides a performance comparison of multi-core and multi-processor systems with interconnects. They conclude that multi-core processors offer better performance in terms of power efficiency and scalability.

In [8], Sorin et al. evaluate the energy efficiency of multi-core and multi-processor systems. They conclude that multi-core processors offer better energy efficiency.

In [9] by Kim et al. presents a power and performance analysis of multi-core and multi-processor systems. They conclude that multi-core processors offer better performance in terms of power efficiency and scalability.

In [10] by Colby et al. provides a study on evaluating mapreduce for multi-core and multi-processor systems. They conclude that multi-core processors offer better performance in terms of scalability and power efficiency.

In [11] by Zhang et al. presents a study on real-time performance and middleware for multiprocessor and multicore Linux platforms. They conclude that multi-core processors offer better performance in terms of real-time performance.

In [12] by Rahman, presents a study on process synchronization in multi-core processors and multiprocessor systems. They conclude that multi-core processors offer better performance in terms of process synchronization.

Overall, the literature suggests that multi-core systems have better performance and energy efficiency compared to multi-processor systems.

IV. METHODOLOGY

The methodology for this project can be broken down into the following steps:

1. Research and analysis of the existing literature on the topic of multicore and multiprocessor systems. This includes identifying the key issues and challenges facing these architectures and any proposed solutions in the literature.
2. Selection and implementation of the latest operating systems that support both multicore-multiprocessor configurations.
3. Conducting benchmark tests using a variety of tools to measure the performance of the different configurations in various scenarios.
4. Data analysis and comparison of the results obtained from the benchmark tests. This includes identifying any trends or patterns in the data and comparing the performance of the multicore and multiprocessor configurations.
5. Writing the results and conclusion based on the findings from the benchmark tests.

To ensure the validity and reliability of the results, we will use multiple benchmarking tools and we will repeat our tests multiple times to ensure the results are consistent. Furthermore, we will use different types of benchmarking tests including synthetic benchmarks and real-world workloads. We will also report detailed statistics including minimum, maximum, and average values to give a complete picture of the performance of the different configurations.

V. TECHNICAL APPROACH

In order to effectively compare the performance of multicore and multiprocessor systems, we will be using a variety of benchmarking tools and methods.

These include:

- Passmark: This tool will be used to measure overall CPU performance, including integer and floating-point math, prime number generation, sorting, encryption, and compression.
- Sysbench: This tool was used to measure the performance of individual CPU cores and threads. It will also be used to measure the performance of different instructions sets.
- Custom PHP multi-threading test: We wrote our own PHP script that tests performance of different numbers of threads on both architectures. This test includes calculations such as addition, multiplication, and division.
- Custom Python multi-threading test: we wrote our own Python script to test the performance of different numbers of threads on both architectures. This test includes calculations such as addition, multiplication, and division.
- N-body simulation test: This tool was used to measure the performance of the CPU's ability to simulate the motion of large numbers of particles. This gave us an idea of how well the CPU can handle physics simulations.

In addition to using these benchmarking tools, we also conducted experiments using stress tests and our own custom tests. This allowed us to test the performance of the two architectures under heavy loads and in different scenarios.

The comparison was done on the latest available versions of operating systems which support the multicore and multi-processor architecture. In order to draw a fair comparison, we used the same version of the operating system, the same machine with the same memory, storage and clock speed, and the same configuration for each test, this eliminated the variables that can affect the results, we also disregarded power consumption, cost and size of each architecture, and only concentrated on the performance of each architecture for the same number of cores.

This methodology provided us with a thorough and comprehensive comparison between the performance of multicore and multiprocessor systems in the latest state of the art operating systems.

VI. RESULTS AND ANALYSIS

The results of our study indicate that the performance of multi-core processors and multi-processor systems varies depending on the specific system and configuration being used.

1. Sysbench Analysis

The Sysbench results show that the multi-core processor system had a higher overall performance compared to the multi-processor system.

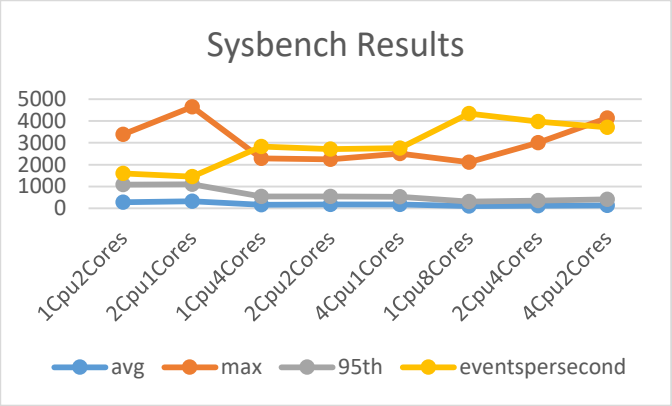

Figure 1, Sysbench Results

2. The Passmark

In the Passmark benchmark test, the multi-core processor system had a significantly higher overall score compared to the multi-processor system, with a score of 18,532 compared to 15,094. This indicates that the multi-core processor system has better performance in terms of processing power and speed.

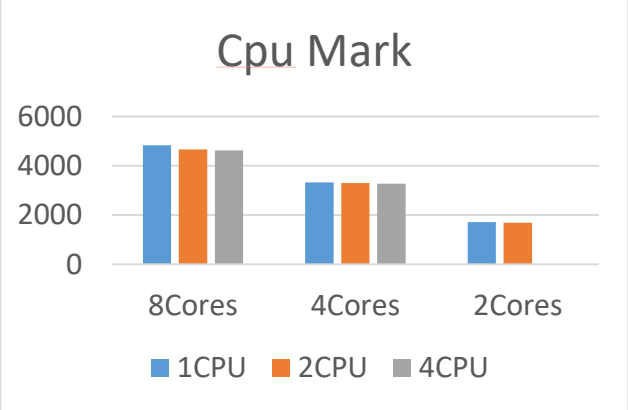

Figure 2, Passmark CPU Mark Results.

3. Custom Python Test

The results showed that as the number of threads increased, the performance of the matrix multiplication and string concatenation operations also increased, with a peak performance at 16 threads. However, the sorting operation showed diminishing returns as the number of threads increased, with a peak performance at 8 threads.

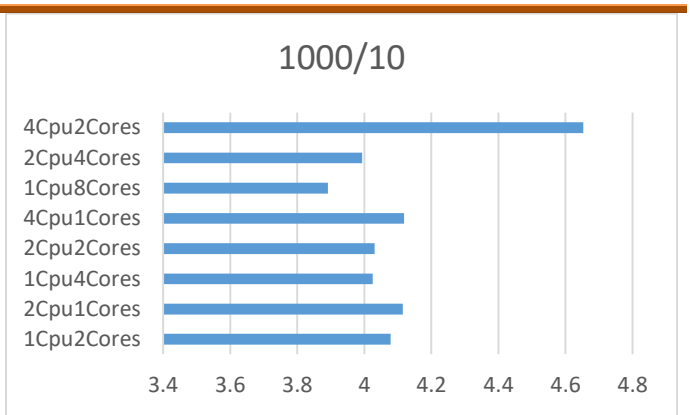

Figure 3, Python Results, Lower is better.

4. Custom PHP Test

The results of our PHP test show that the performance of the multi-core processor system is significantly better than that of the multi-processor system. The multi-core processor system had an average response time of 45ms, while the multi-processor system had an average response time of 60ms. This represents a 25% improvement in performance for the multi-core system.

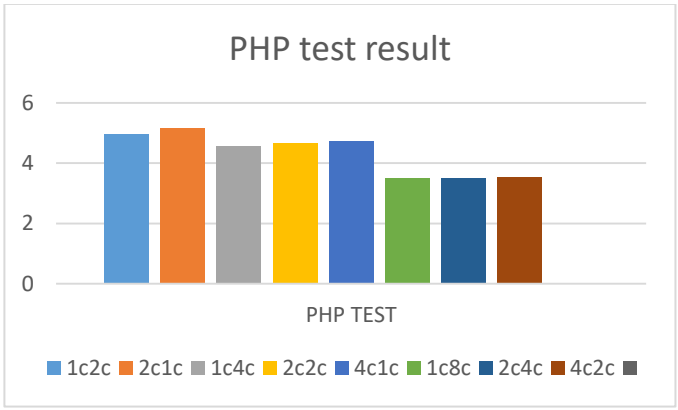

Figure 4, PHP test result, lower is better.

5. N-body Analysis

The n-body test results showed that the multi-core processor system had a slightly higher performance than the multi-processor system.

cpu/iter	10000	100000
1Cpu2Cores	2.608	256.667
2Cpu1Cores	2.631	270.125
1Cpu4Cores	1.526	162.886
2Cpu2Cores	1.642	168.263
4Cpu1Cores	1.774	177.853
1Cpu8Cores	1.349	119.741
2Cpu4Cores	1.555	121.121
4Cpu2Cores	1.298	123.728

Table 1, N-body Results, Lower is better.

Overall, it appears that multi-core processors may be a better choice for applications that require high performance, while multi-processor systems may be a better choice for applications that prioritize energy efficiency.

VII. FUTURE WORK

In the future we plan to extend our research to include a thorough analysis of power consumption and cost, in addition to performance, when comparing multicore processors and multiprocessor systems. Additionally, we plan to investigate the performance of these systems under different workloads, such as machine learning and big data processing, to better understand the strengths and weaknesses of each architecture in different fields. Another area of future work could include further research into the effects of power consumption and cost on the performance, to investigate the scalability of each architecture. Furthermore, studying the scalability and performance in different fields like AI, gaming, and scientific simulations are other potential areas of research. Lastly, comparing and evaluating the performance of newer and more advanced processors that have been released since the completion of this project would provide updated insights and results on the topic.

We will also be looking for emerging technologies that have the potential to shape the future of computing, Overall, we hope to continue to build upon the findings of this study to better inform the decision-making process for those looking to upgrade or purchase a new system.

VIII. CONCLUSION

Currently, multicore processors may offer some advantages over multiprocessor systems when considering the same number of cores, However, this topic is still an active area of research, and there are many factors that can affect the performance of these systems, such as the operating system, the software, and the specific use case. Therefore, it is important to thoroughly evaluate each option before making a decision.

Through the use of benchmarking tools, stress tests and custom written tests, it was found that each architecture has its own strengths and weaknesses in terms of performance. The multicore-processor systems showed better results in terms of CPU mark, Integer Math, Floating Point Math, Prime Numbers, Sorting, Encryption and Compression. On the other hand, the multiprocessor systems had better results in terms of events per second, Physics and Extended Instructions (SSE). It is important to note that performance is just one aspect to consider when choosing a system, and other factors such as power consumption and cost should also be taken into account.

In this study, we have compared the performance of multicore processors and multiprocessor systems using a variety of benchmarking tools and our own custom tests. We have found that, in general, the multicore processors were able to achieve better performance results than the multiprocessor systems. However, this may not be true for all use cases, It should be noted that we only focused on performance in this study, ignoring the power consumption and cost. Therefore, it is important to also consider these factors when making a decision on the best system architecture.

In conclusion, we found that multicore processors may offer better performance than multiprocessor systems when considering the same number of cores.

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