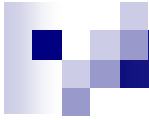


Portability

■ Operating System and Architecture Independence

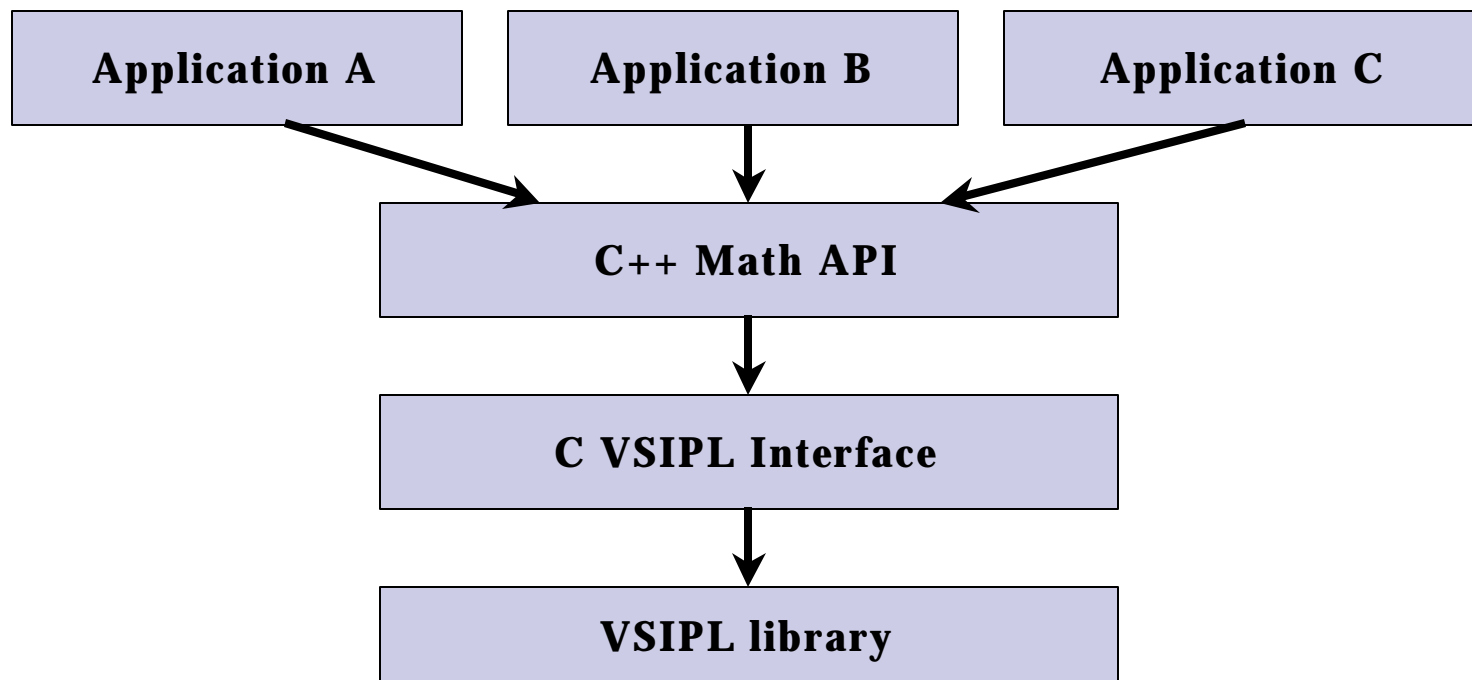
- **Solaris** - **Ultra Sparc**
- **Linux** - **PPC/Pentium**
- **VxWorks** - **PPC-Altivec**
- **MAC OS X** - **PPC-Altivec**
- **Windows** - **Pentium**

■ If the machine supports a C++ compiler....



Reusability

- First signal processing application – 6 months development
- Second (comparable) application -- 6 weeks development
 - Original development of second application in ADA - minimum of 6 months.





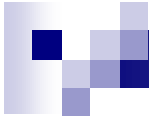
Rapid/Stable Applications Development

Powerful Expressibility:

```
D = C / 2.0 - A + B * A;  
A = B ^ 3.5;  
A = B.abs();  
A = B.sin();  
A = B.var();  
A = B.fft().fftshift().abs();           // A = abs(fftshift(fft(B)));  
A = (B.fft() * (C.fft().conj())).ifft();  
A = B.xcorr(C );
```

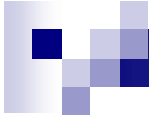
Memory Management:

most dynamic memory usage, including VSIPL, is transparent



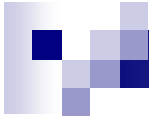
Shared Objects

- **Signal processing objects are generated once and are automatically shared:**
 - **FFT coefficients**
 - **Window Functions**
 - **Filters**
 - **Tuners**



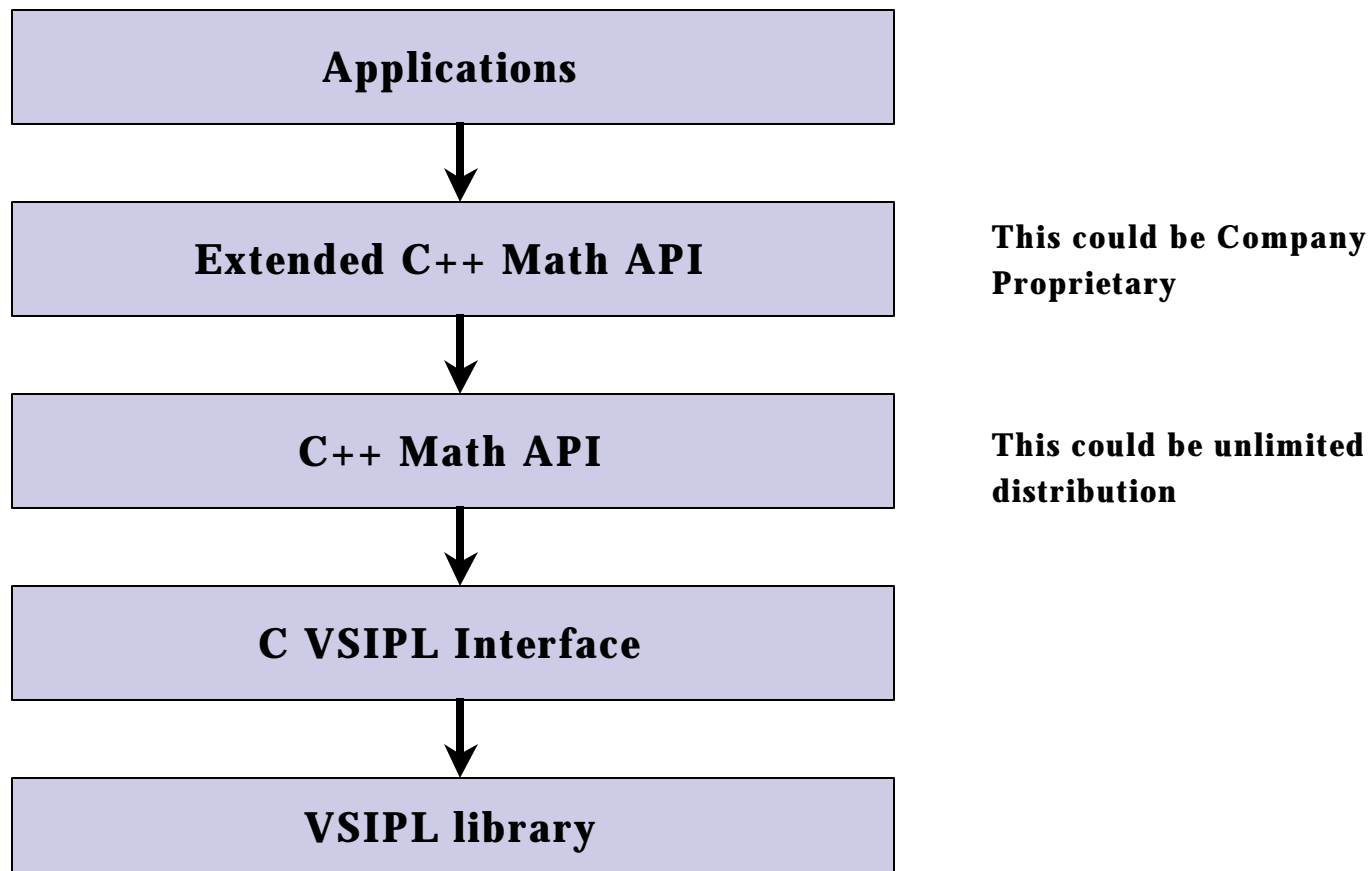
Standard Template Library

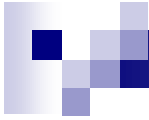
- **The C++ STL containers provide an efficient means to organize, access, and process information/data.**
- **Most modern large-scale C++ signal processing development efforts will use the STL extensively.**
- **The math API interface can be made to mirror STL operation to provide a more intuitive use of basic API operations.**



Extensibility

Inherit most functionality, modify some, add other functions

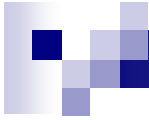




VSIPL Transparency Memory Management

- VSIPL codelet to perform $A = B * C$ for vectors of 512 samples

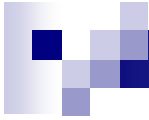
```
float_complex A[512], B[512], C[512];  
    // data must be placed in B and C  
vsip_cblock_f *Ab, *Bb, *Cb;  
vsip_cvview_f *Av, *Bv, *Cv;  
    // must bind user data to blocks  
Ab = vsip_cblockbind_f(A, 0, 512, 0); // omitting error checking  
Bb = vsip_cblockbind_f(B, 0, 512, 0);  
Cb = vsip_cblockbind_f(C, 0, 512, 0);  
    // must create view to blocks  
Av = vsip_cvbind_f(Ab, 0, 1, 512);    // omitting error checking  
Bv = vsip_cvbind_f(Bb, 0, 1, 512);  
Cv = vsip_cvbind_f(Cb, 0, 1, 512);
```



VSIPL Transparency Memory Management (cont)

- **VSIPL codelet to perform $A = B * C$ for vectors of 512 samples (cont)**

```
        // must admit blocks to VSIPL memory space
vsip_cblockadmit_f(Ab, 0);           // omitting error checking
vsip_cblockadmit_f(Bb, 0);
vsip_cblockadmit_f(Cb, 0);
        // finally, we get to the multiply
vsip_vmul_f(Bv, Cv, Av);
        // must destroy blocks, views, etc:
vsip_cvalldestroy_f(Av);
vsip_cvalldestroy_f(Bv);
vsip_cvalldestroy_f(Cv);
```

VSIPL Transparency Memory Management (cont)

- **VSIPL codelet to perform $A = B * C$ for vectors of 512 samples (cont)**

Clearly, VSIPL \neq VSIMPLE

Clearly, direct VSIPL coding is prone to memory leaks/errors

- **The “CVector” equivalent code is:**

```
CVector A(512), B(512), C(512);  
    // something puts data in B and C  
A = B * C;
```



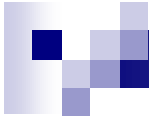
Performance (complex data)

■ Function	Size	Application	VSIPPL kernel	Efficiency
A = B * C	256	13.4 usec	5.3 usec	40%
	512	38	18	47%
	1024	59	32	54%
	4096	351	205	58%
A = B.fft()	256	81.5	67.7	80%
	512	192	163	85%
	1024	426	383	90%
	4096	1949	1746	90%



Performance (cont)

■ <u>Function</u>	<u>Size</u>	<u>Application</u>	<u>VS IPL kernel</u>	<u>Efficiency</u>
A = B.fir(F)	256	524 usec	498 usec	95%
	512	1011	974	96%
	1024	2040	1972	97%
	4096	9048	8702	97%
A = B.xcorr(C)	256	306	230	75%
	512	616	486	79%
	1024	1529	1228	80%
	4096	7643	6090	80%



Debugging/Profiling/Tuning

- **The API can provide:**
 - **Development and Performance modes of operation**
 - **An ability to view detailed state information for math objects**
 - **Easy mobility of object data to/from objects and the file system**
 - **Profiling of the application software to facilitate performance tuning**
 - **Exception handling interface**