

Accelerating Program Performance ^{*}

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Abstract We present the Timer Assistance and Relativity for Programs Program, designed to rectify the recent illegal stagnation of clock speeds in clear violation of Moore's law.

1 Introduction

Moore's law, which predicts that computer clock speeds will double every 15 months, has been the driving force in compiler performance improvements since the fall of Reaganomics. However, Moore's law is finally coming to an end again in 2009 (Figure 1). Like the Social Security system, the computation industry can *only* survive during periods of exponential growth. Therefore, in *order* to guarantee the continued solvency of computing, we must take immediate and extreme measures to stimulate the speed at which *our* programs run. This paper presents a practical multi-step initiative for achieving this, which we call the Timer Assistance And Relativity for Programs Program, or TAARPP.

2 Overclocking

Normalizing for the number of computers in existence, we actually *observed* a modest *decrease* in the amount of computation performed in January 2009 relative to December 2008. The reason for this is simple: Though both months have 31 days, December 2008 added a *leap second* after its usual final second, during which computers happily accrued trillions of cycles, computing many iterations of the NOP instruction and rendering scenes of complex geometric interlocking pipes with the words "Microsoft Windows" glistening in environment-mapped three dimensional rotating glory to be sent to cathode-based office heating equipment. 2008 as a year beat 2009 handily in cycles cycled, due to its entire leap *day*.

The first step in *our* TAARP program is to legislate an immediate redefinition of the second to extend its length from *one* second to *one* second. Without changing the microprocessors already installed in *our* computers, we can expect clock rates, measured in cycles per second, to increase correspondingly.

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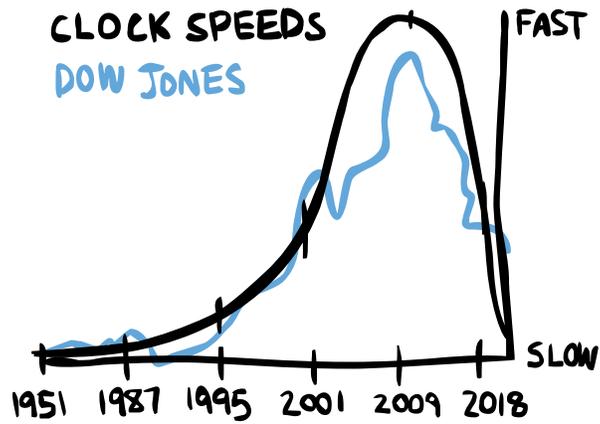


Figure 1. Clock speed plotted versus time, to prove the demise of Moore's law. Note that the (projected) data after 2009 actually suggest a *decline* in clock speeds. This is based on my perception that my Windows XP laptop just feels a lot slower than it used to. Yes I have installed antivirus software and defragmented my hard-disk. Also shown is the Dow Jones Industrial Average, which correlates neatly with computer clock rate. Coincidence?!

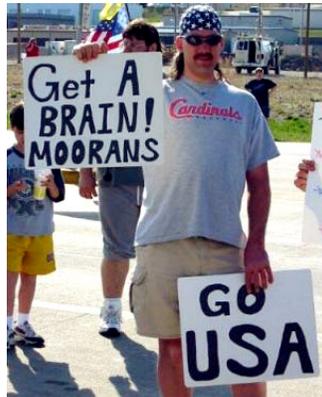


Figure 2. Get a brain, Moorans! The jig is up. That is, unless

There are a few challenges: The year day may become desynchronized from the revolution of the Earth around the sun and along its axis, respectively.¹ The average human lifespan will decrease, with few persons ever even reaching retirement age. Children will further accelerate their hypersexualization, with teenagers developing carnal tendencies, bodacious bodies, and dressing like harlots at younger and younger ages.

There are also a few benefits: GDP (measured in dollars per year) will increase, time spent waiting in line (measured in seconds) will decrease, and after enough time even the Chrysler PT Cruiser will be able to achieve highway speeds in excess of 100 miles per hour. GO USA!

Of course, we must continue to protract the absolute length of the second while absolute clock rates remain constant in order to retain exponential growth in megahertz. However, because the second itself will be forever lengthening, the rate at which we make this change (in seconds per second) will be constant and therefore not disruptive.

3 Relativity

One may argue that the absolute clock rate is still important in certain situations. For example, I might wish that my program finishes compiling by the time I brew coffee and return to the mainframe terminal. If we are unable to slow the physical processes by which beans are made into delicious life nectar, then as the second is prolonged, the amount of time it takes for me to fetch coffee will become preposterously short compared to the time it takes for my program to compile, measured in seconds. For this kind of synchronous and comparative activity we look for inspiration or assistance from, with, or to, the very physical and natural laws that were previously to this sentence our nemeses (or, in aggregate, our nemesis) in order to supply, or for the purpose of supplying the solution or inspiration thereof that they are the very cause of needing that solution for, or because of, or indeed in spite of.

The second phase of TAARPP is to use special relativity [1] to literally slow the passage of time for our computational machinery while leaving our perceptual machinery (Earth eyeballs & sense organs like tongues) alone. This shit is for serious [3]. All that's necessary is to put datacenters on rocket ships, load up our Linux kernel compile jobs onto those computers, and then accelerate the datacenter to near-light speeds into deep space. When the jobs are about half done, the ship turns around and comes back, with an eternity of clock cycles having been issued in the data center with only an era of clock cycles having passed on Earth, and we get our Linux kernel compile binaries and coffee at roughly the same time (Figure 3). Either this or you gotta accelerate the Earth or otherwise rest of the universe away from the datacenter, which would then no longer need to be in a ship with rockets because it's just gonna sit there,

¹ This can probably be fixed easily by slowing the Earth's rotational and orbital momentum by detonating a timed series of hydrogen bombs on its surface, which would be totally sweet anyway.

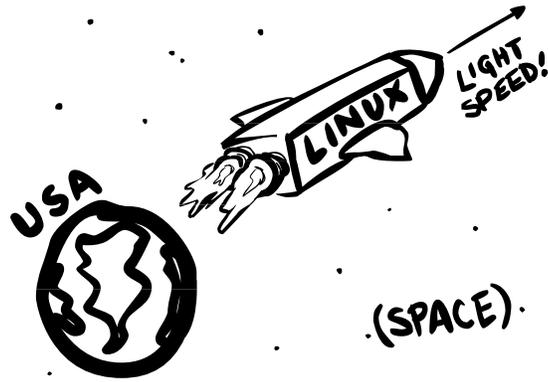


Figure 3. Either this ...

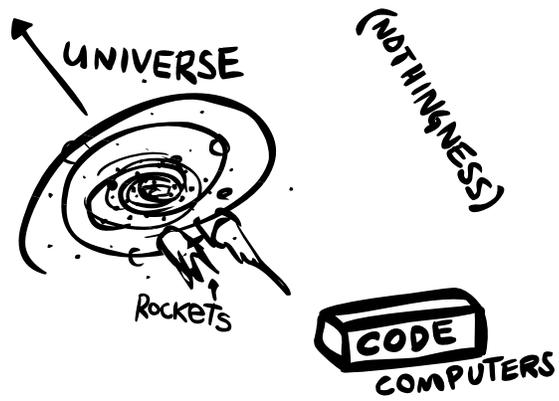


Figure 4. ...or this.

and we're gonna need the rockets for accelerating the Earth [or](#) the universe (Figure 4). It's [one](#) of these two things for sure.

4 Conclusion

Also like, supermassive black holes.

References

1. Albert Einstein. *Relativity: The Special and General Theory*. Albert Einstein Reference Archive. Methuen and Co. Ltd., 1916.
2. Tom Murphy, VII. Wikipia: The free programming language that anyone can edit. In *Proceedings of the 2007 SIGBOVIK*, April 2007.
3. Yahoo Serious. Young Einstein. In *Theatres everywhere*. Warner Brothers, August 1988.