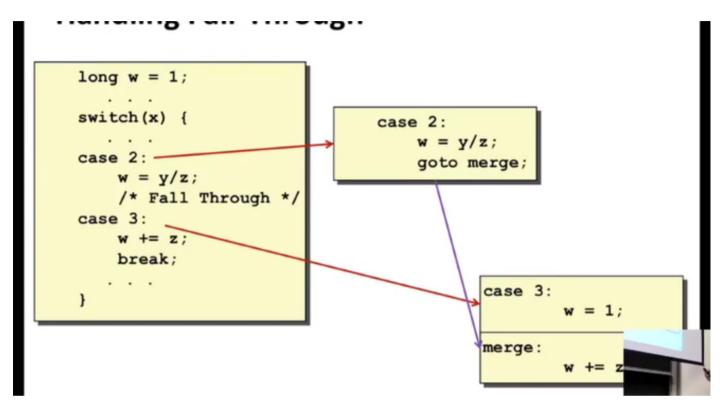
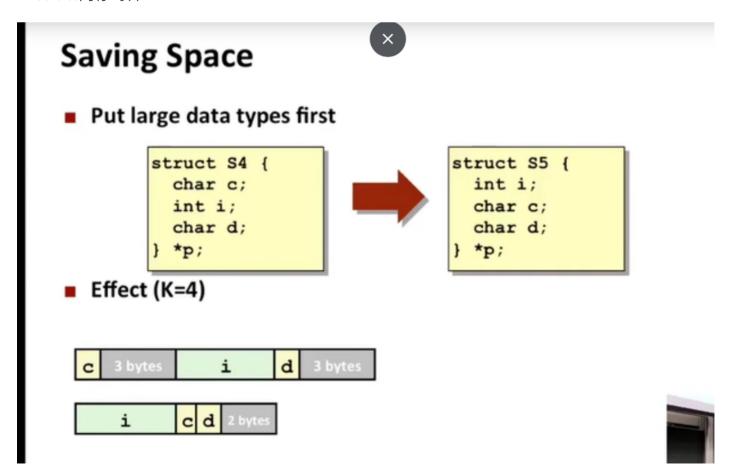
## CSAPP整理文档一

1. Switch 预先地址存放



2. struct内存对齐



# General Caching Concepts: Types of Cache Misses

## Cold (compulsory) miss

Cold misses occur because the cache is empty.

#### Conflict miss

- Most caches limit blocks at level k+1 to a small subset (sometimes a singleton) of the block positions at level k.
  - E.g. Block i at level k+1 must be placed in block (i mod 4) at level k.
- Conflict misses occur when the level k cache is large enough, but multiple data objects all map to the same level k block.
  - E.g. Referencing blocks 0, 8, 0, 8, 0, 8, ... would miss every time.

### Capacity miss

Occurs when the set of active cache blocks (working set) is largether the cache.



#### 课程综述

- 1. 课件地址https://link.zhihu.com/?target=http%3A//www.cs.cmu.edu/afs/cs/academic/class/15213-f15/www/lectures/01-overview.pdf
- 2. 计算机中,int是由若干位表示的,当结果超过这个位所能表示的极限时,就会发生溢出,使得计算结果错误。但是int始终满足交换律、结合律等。
- 3. 指令可以使用目标代码来进行描述,表示为位级别的二进制编码,但是指令通常使用汇编语言进行描述,然后由计算机执行,汇编语言可以看成是指令的文本版本。
- 4. 现代计算机有一个非常复杂的分层存储系统,尝试同时提供大容量和高性能的存储器。 样例

```
1 typedef struct {
2   int a[2];
3   double d;
4 } struct_t;
5
6 double fun(int i) {
7   volatile struct_t s;
8   s.d = 3.14;
9   s.a[i] = 1073741824; /* Possibly out of bounds */
10   return s.d;
11 }
12
13 // fun(4) fun(5) Segmentation fault
```

内存引用错误主要是因为<u>C和C++没有提供边界检查</u>,所以很容易编写出非法的代码。