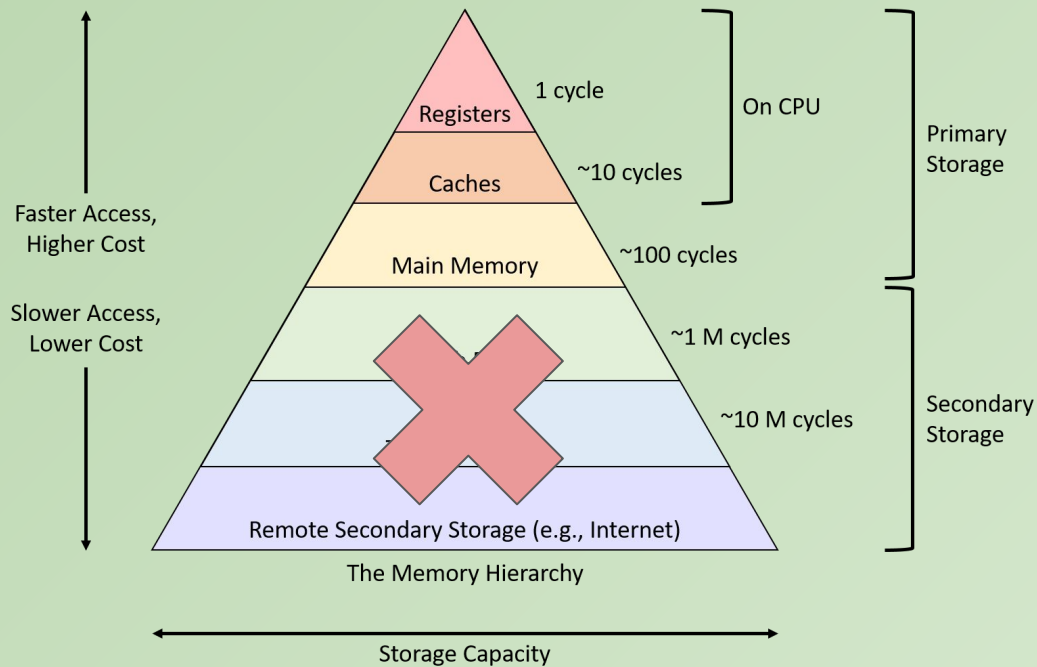
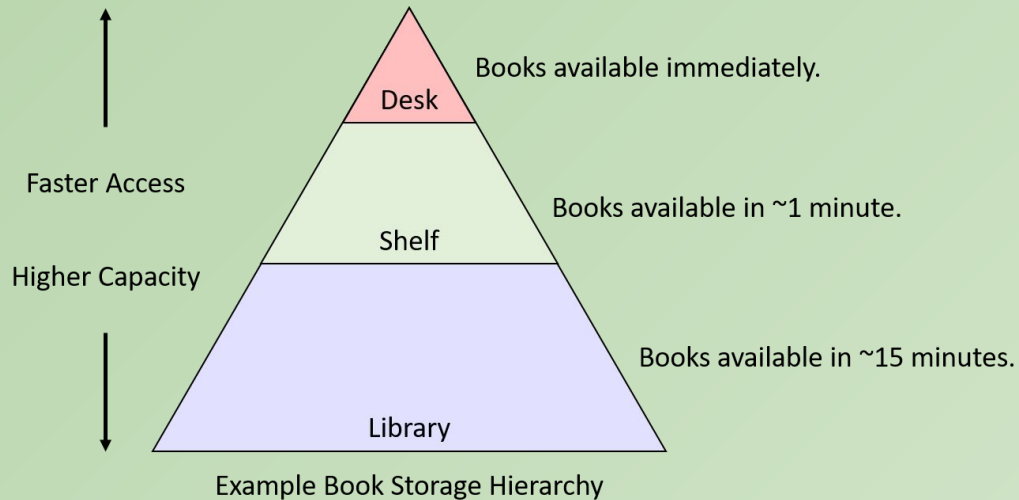


OX **BARE**
CB **METAL**

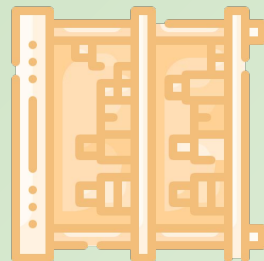
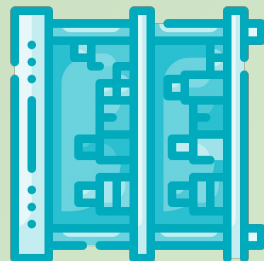
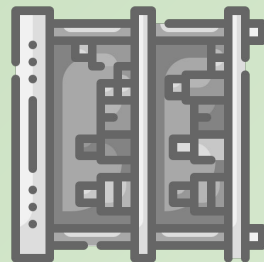
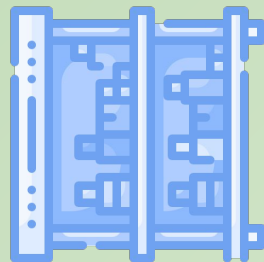


The Memory Hierarchy

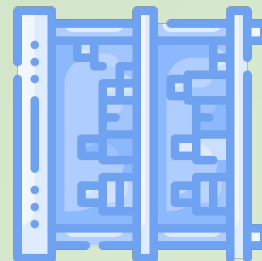
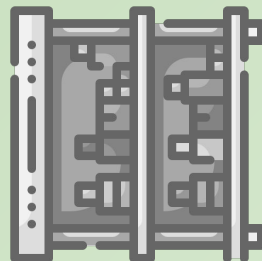
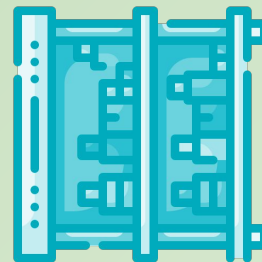
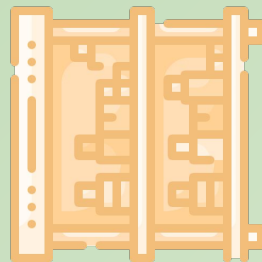
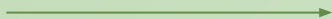


← “Temporal” locality

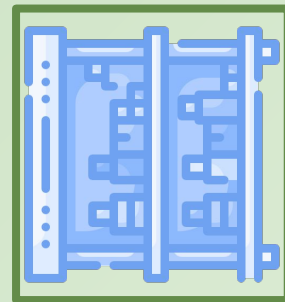
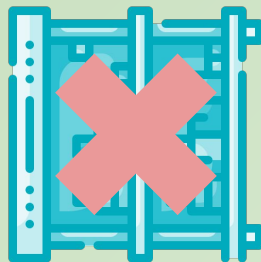
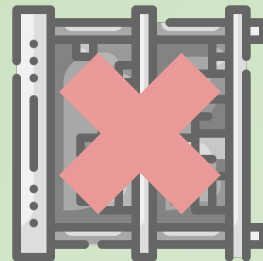
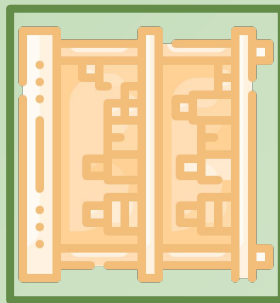
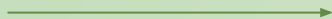
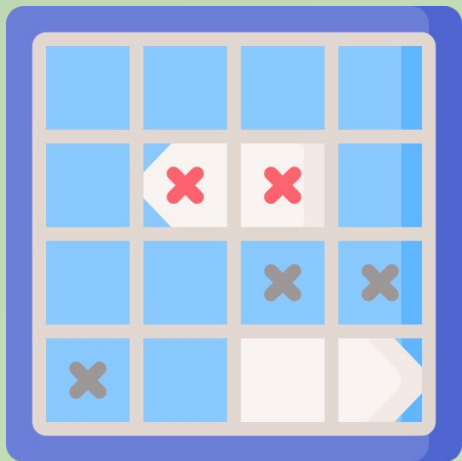
Cache rules everything around me



Cache rules everything around me

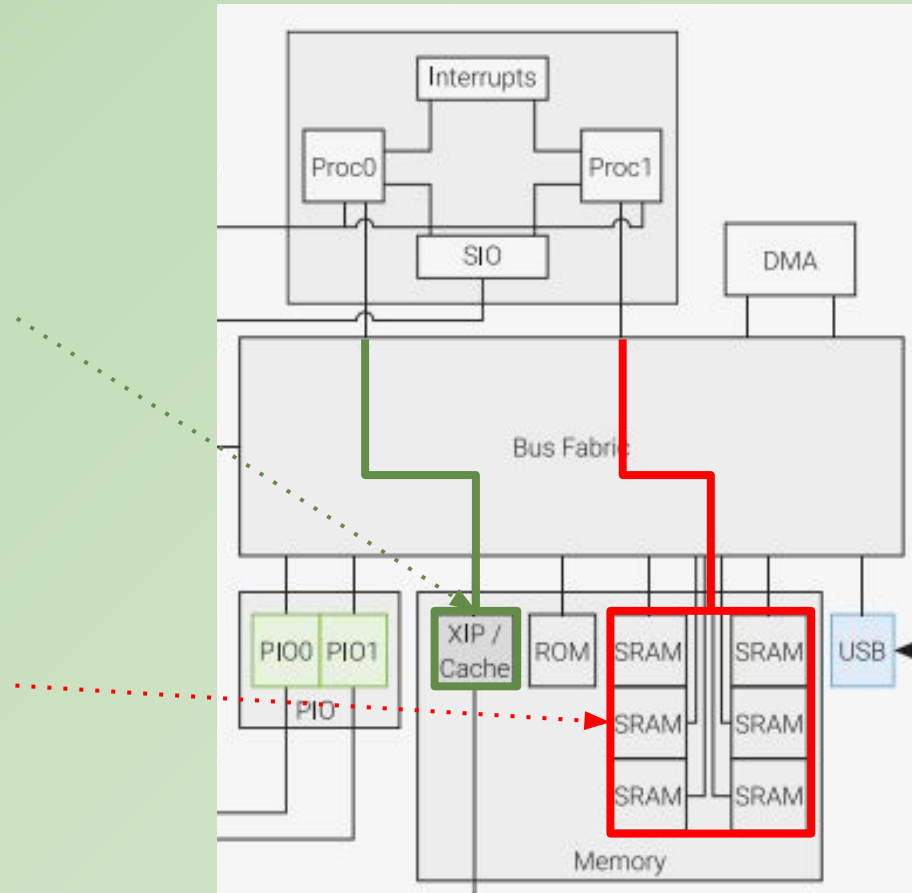


Cache rules everything around me



- Single source
- Direct line to processing unit

- Many sources
- First have to figure out *where* data is



```
for (int i = 0; i < size; i++) {  
    sum += array[i];  
}
```

Spatial Locality

0000000020041fc0 93 11 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 01 00 00 00 02 00 00 00

0000000020041fd0 03 00 00 00 04 00 00 00 00 05 00 00 00 06 00 00 00

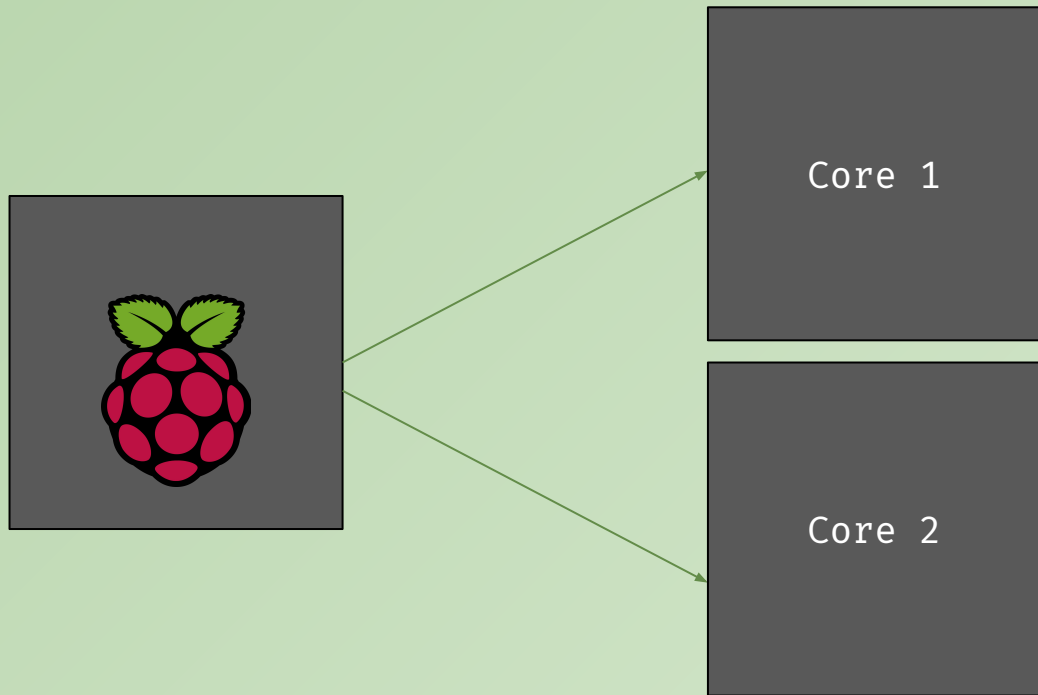
0000000020041fe0 07 00 00 00 08 00 00 00 00 09 00 00 00 0a 00 00 00

We can naively prove the effectiveness of the cache by looking at program execution times with data *in* and *out* of the cache.

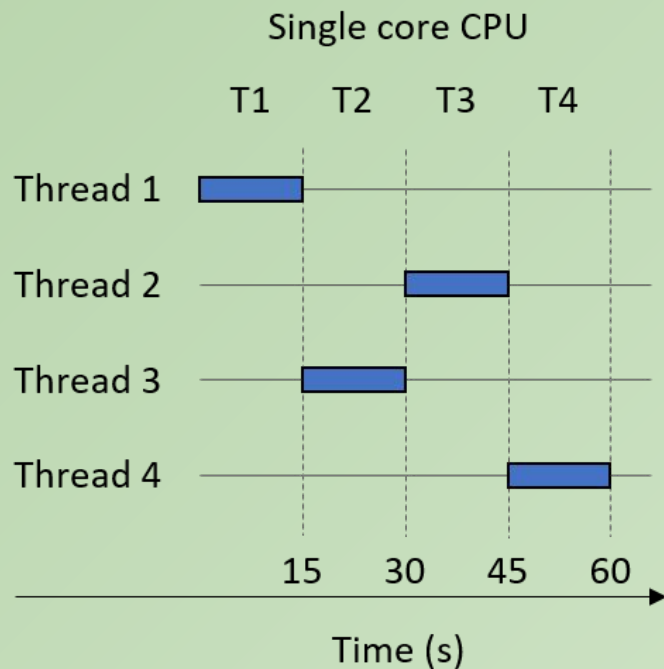
$$\textit{net time} = \textit{time at end} - \textit{time at start}$$

$$misses = \frac{num_{elements}}{\frac{block\ size}{size_{elements}}}$$

Cortex M0+



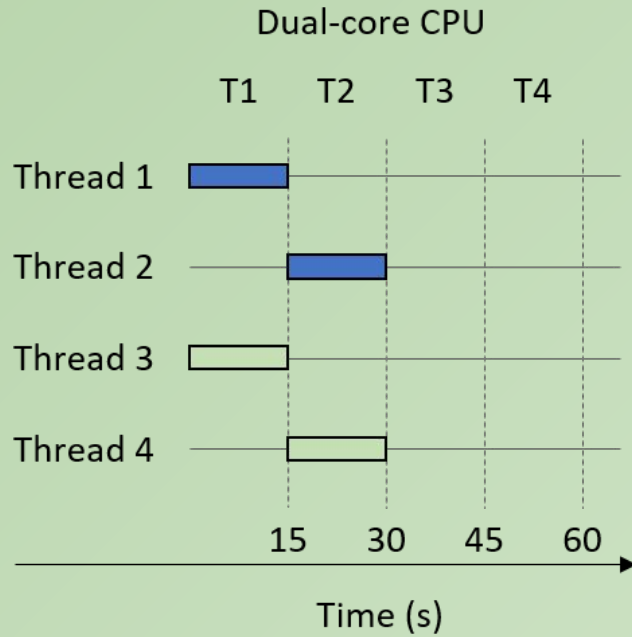
- Both have equal compute power
- Both run simultaneously
- So far, we've only used 1



“Synchronous”

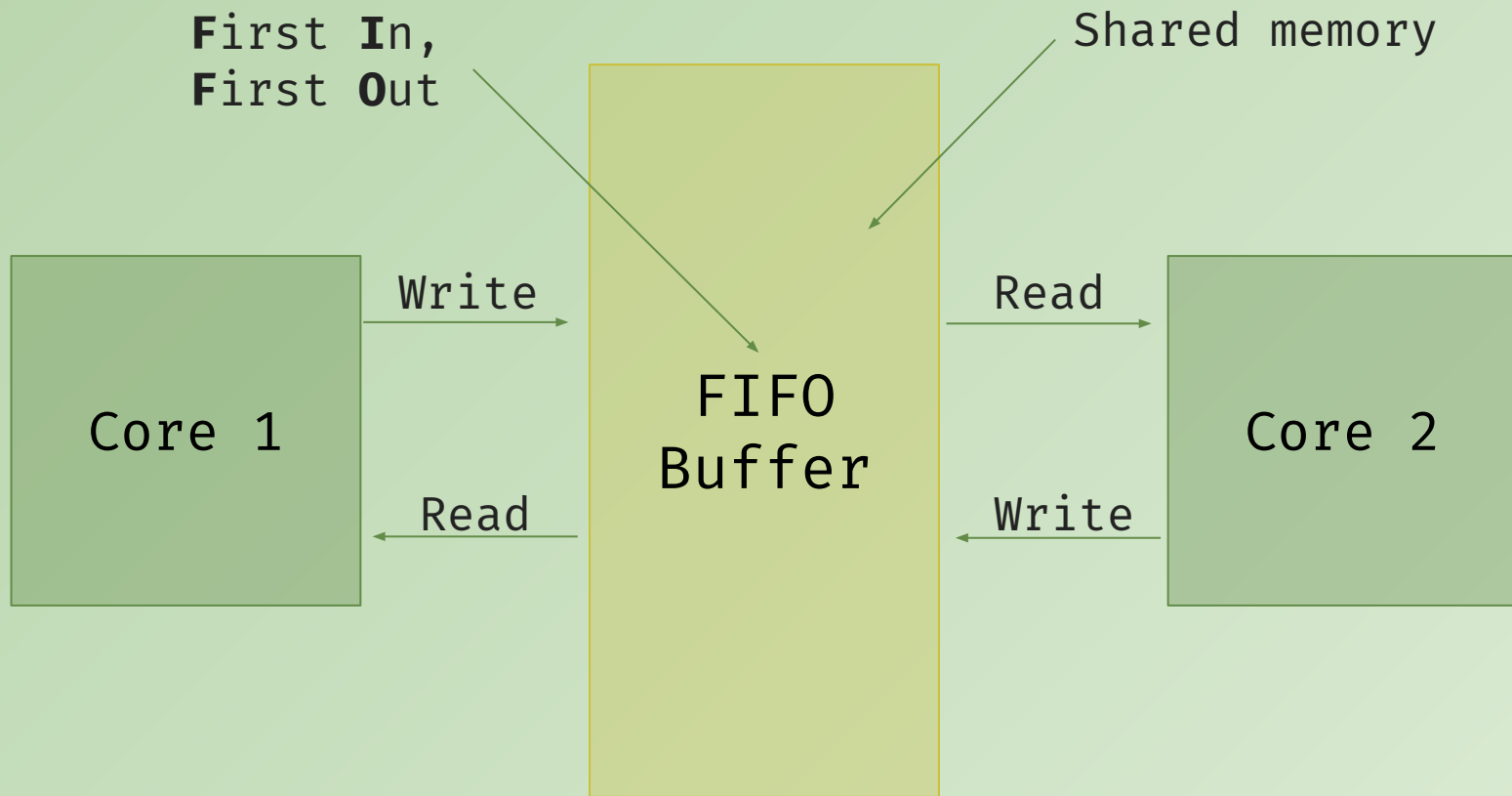
Each process has to finish before another can begin

Compute time distributed on a single-core processor



Each core is **synchronous** in itself, but performance is effectively *asynchronous*.

Compute time distributed on a two-core processor





FIFO Buffer

“Buffer”

Location that temporarily stores data in transit from one place to another

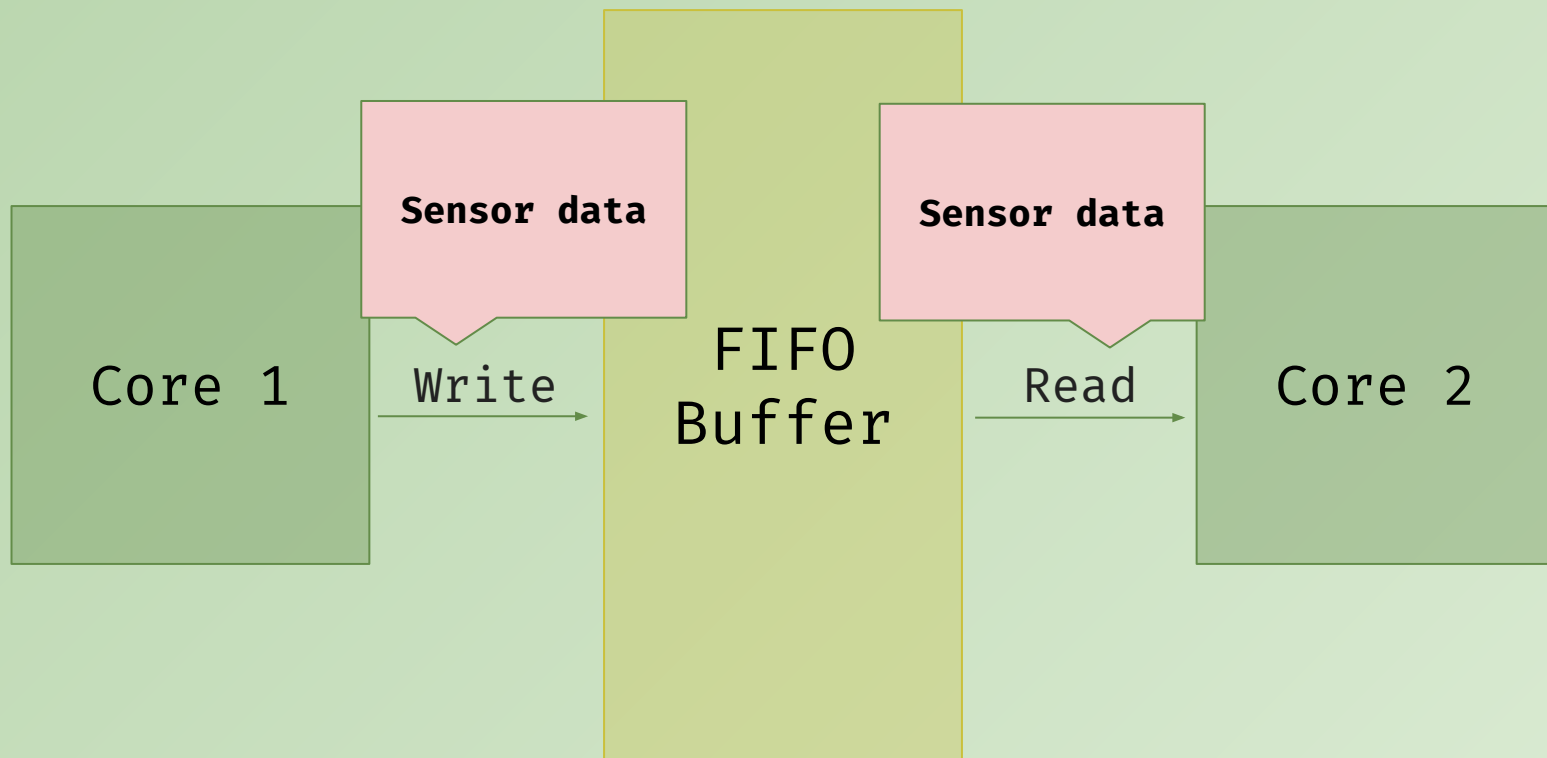
- This buffer can only hold **integers**



Becomes important later

All in the timing

Cores	Approach	Speed Up	Efficiency
1	Synchronous		



Time on 1 core

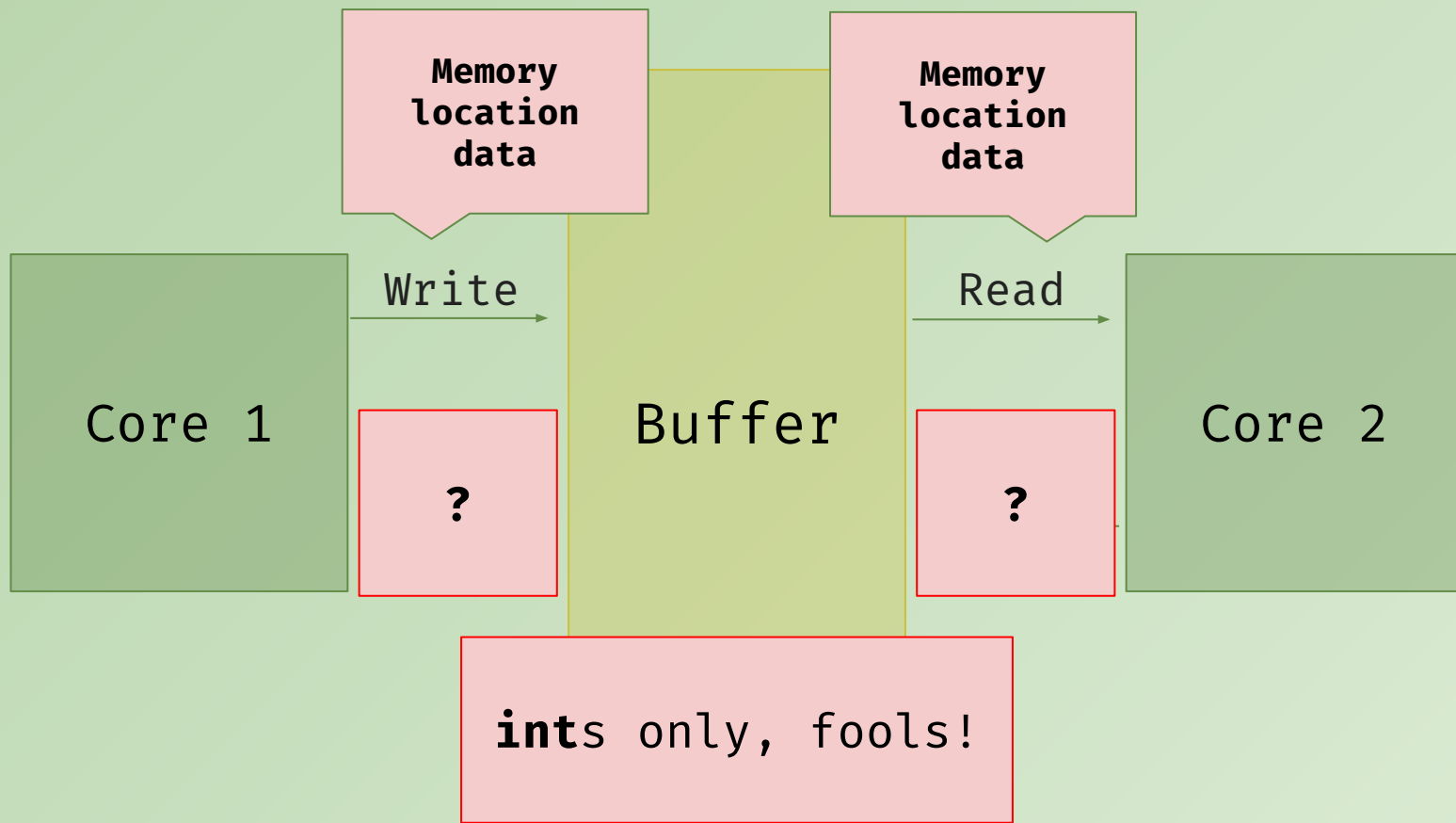


$$Speedup_c = \frac{T_1}{T_c}$$



Time on n cores

$$Efficiency_c = \frac{T_1}{T_c \times c} = \frac{Speedup_c}{c}$$



Casting in C

```
float decimal = -1.302;
```

```
/*
```

Some GCCs have uint, all will have
unsigned int; ours has uint

```
*/
```

```
uint int_value = (uint) decimal;
```

```
printf("%u", int_value);
```

```
>> 4294967295
```

free()'ing memory

```
void free_data(struct data *head) {
```

```
    struct data *tmp;
```

```
    while(head != NULL) {
```

```
        tmp = head->next;
```

```
        free(head);
```

```
        head = tmp;
```

```
    }
```

```
}
```

Create temporary storage
for head node

free() individual
address for head node;
make available to system

Set head node to next
memory address