



# last time

## POSIX process API

fork — create new process

- copies current process

- returns twice — once in old process, once in new process

exec — make current process start running different program

- when successful, doesn't return

# POSIX process management

essential operations

process information: `getpid`

process creation: `fork`

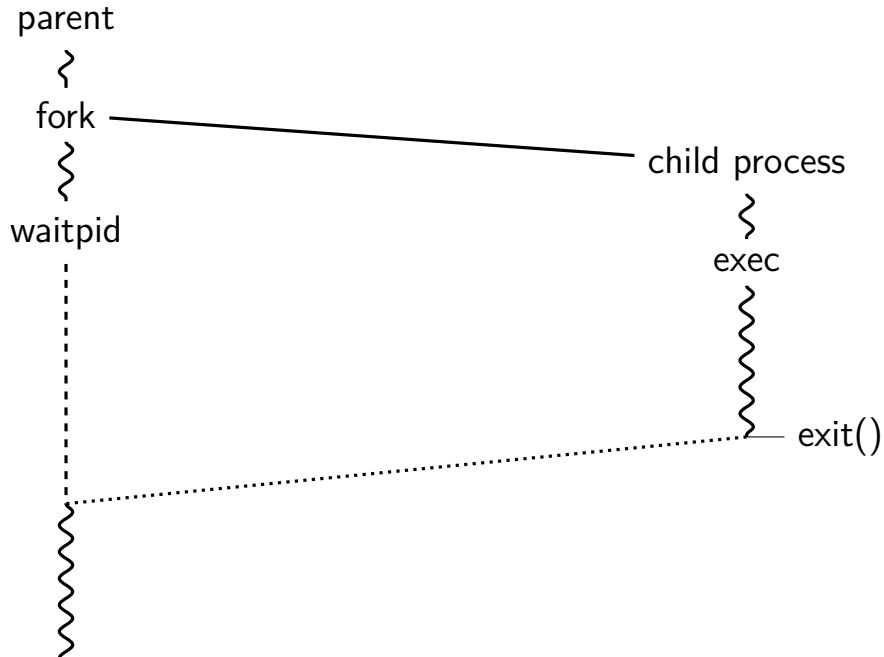
running programs: `exec*`

also `posix_spawn` (not widely supported), ...

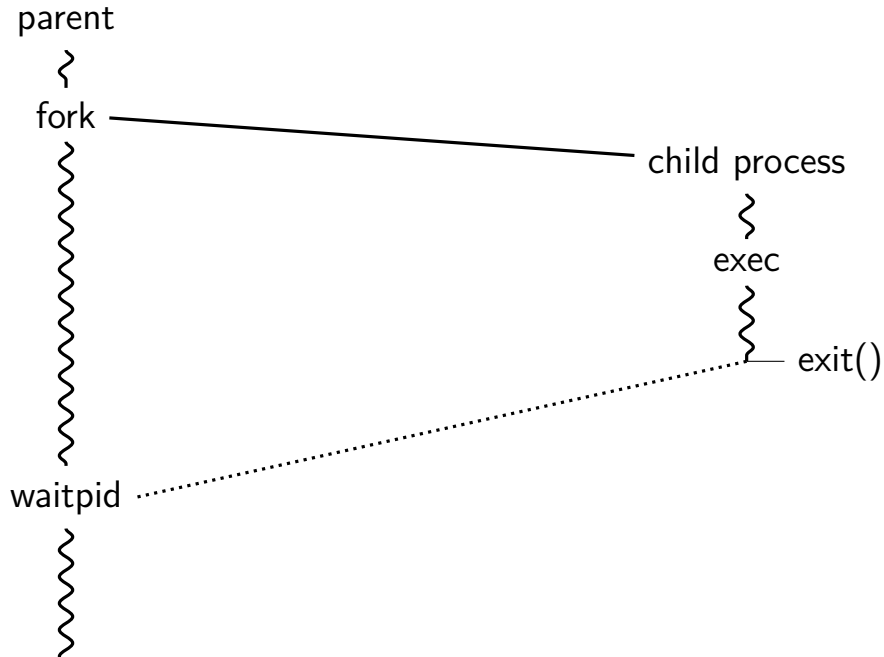
waiting for processes to finish: `waitpid` (or `wait`)

process destruction, 'signaling': `exit`, `kill`

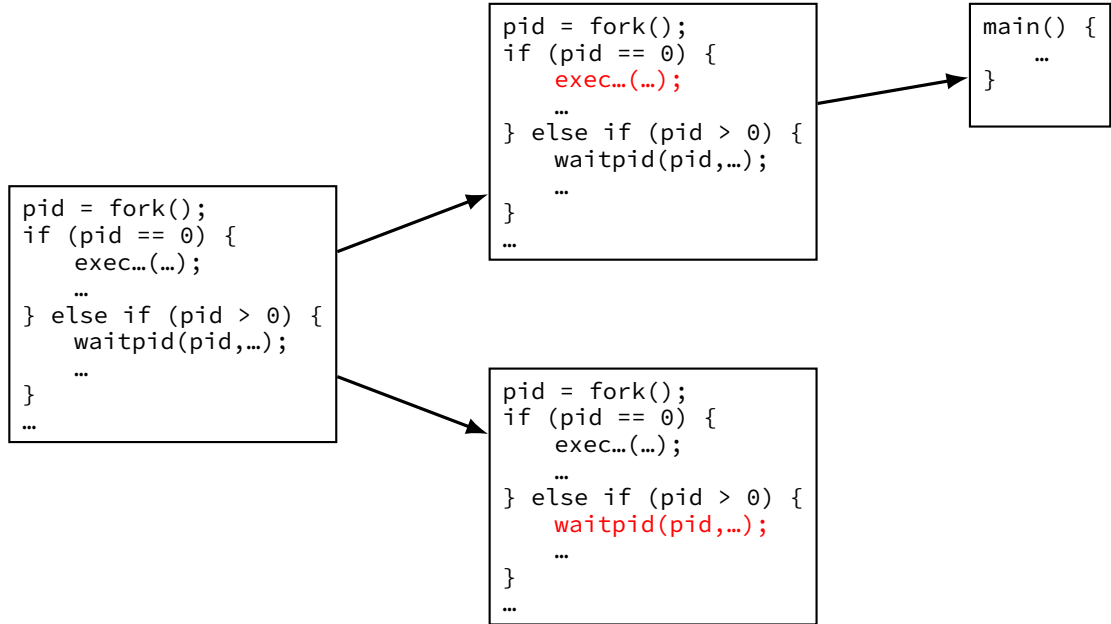
# typical pattern



## typical pattern (alt)



# typical pattern (detail)



# POSIX process management

essential operations

process information: `getpid`

process creation: `fork`

running programs: `exec*`

also `posix_spawn` (not widely supported), ...

waiting for processes to finish: `waitpid` (or `wait`)

process destruction, 'signaling': `exit`, `kill`

## exercise (1)

```
int main() {
    pid_t pids[2]; const char *args[] = {"echo", "ARG", NULL};
    const char *extra[] = {"L1", "L2"};
    for (int i = 0; i < 2; ++i) {
        pids[i] = fork();
        if (pids[i] == 0) {
            args[1] = extra[i];
            execv("/bin/echo", args);
        }
    }
    for (int i = 0; i < 2; ++i) {
        waitpid(pids[i], NULL, 0);
    }
}
```

Assuming fork and execv do not fail, which are possible outputs?

- |  |                            |
|--|----------------------------|
| <b>A.</b> L1 (newline) L2              | <b>D.</b> A and B          |
| <b>B.</b> L1 (newline) L2 (newline) L2 | <b>E.</b> A and C          |
| <b>C.</b> L2 (newline) L1              | <b>F.</b> all of the above |
|  | <b>G.</b> something else   |



## exercise (2)

```
int main() {
    pid_t pids[2]; const char *args[] = {"echo", "0", NULL};
    for (int i = 0; i < 2; ++i) {
        pids[i] = fork();
        if (pids[i] == 0) { execv("/bin/echo", args); }
    }
    printf("1\n"); fflush(stdout);
    for (int i = 0; i < 2; ++i) {
        waitpid(pids[i], NULL, 0);
    }
    printf("2\n"); fflush(stdout);
}
```

Assuming fork and execv do not fail, which are possible outputs?

- A.** 0 (newline) 0 (newline) 1 (newline) 2    **E.** A, B, and C  
**B.** 0 (newline) 1 (newline) 0 (newline) 2    **F.** C and D  
**C.** 1 (newline) 0 (newline) 0 (newline) 2    **G.** all of the above  
**D.** 1 (newline) 0 (newline) 2 (newline) 0    **H.** something else

# some POSIX command-line features

searching for programs

```
ls -l ≈ /bin/ls -l
```

```
make ≈ /usr/bin/make
```

running in background

```
./someprogram &
```

redirection:

```
./someprogram >output.txt
```

```
./someprogram <input.txt
```

pipelines:

```
./someprogram | ./somefilter
```

# some POSIX command-line features

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# some POSIX command-line features

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ls -l ≈ /bin/ls -l
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running in background

```
./someprogram &
```

redirection:

```
./someprogram >output.txt
```

```
./someprogram <input.txt
```

pipelines:

```
./someprogram | ./somefilter
```

# file descriptors

```
struct process_info {  /* <-- in the kernel somewhere */  
    ...  
    struct open_file *files;  
};  
...  
process->files[file_descriptor]
```

Unix: every process has  
array (or similar) of *open file descriptions*

“open file”: terminal · socket · regular file · pipe

file descriptor = index into array

usually what's used with system calls

stdio.h FILE\*s usually have file descriptor index + buffer

# special file descriptors

file descriptor 0 = standard input

file descriptor 1 = standard output

file descriptor 2 = standard error

constants in `unistd.h`

`STDIN_FILENO`, `STDOUT_FILENO`, `STDERR_FILENO`

# special file descriptors

file descriptor 0 = standard input

file descriptor 1 = standard output

file descriptor 2 = standard error

constants in `unistd.h`

`STDIN_FILENO`, `STDOUT_FILENO`, `STDERR_FILENO`

but you can't choose which number `open` assigns...?

more on this later

# getting file descriptors

```
int read_fd = open("dir/file1", O_RDONLY);  
int write_fd = open("/other/file2", O_WRONLY | ...);  
int rdwr_fd = open("file3", O_RDWR);
```

used internally by fopen(), etc.

also for files without normal filenames...:

```
int fd = shm_open("/shared_memory", O_RDWR, 0666); // shared memory  
int socket_fd = socket(AF_INET, SOCK_STREAM, 0); // TCP socket  
int term_fd = posix_openpt(O_RDWR); // pseudo-terminal  
int pipe_fds[2]; pipe(pipefds); // "pipes" (later)  
...
```



# close

```
int close(int fd);
```

close the file descriptor, deallocating that array index

does not affect other file descriptors

that refer to same “open file description”

(e.g. in `fork()`ed child or created via (later) `dup2`)

if last file descriptor for open file description, resources deallocated

returns 0 on success

returns -1 on error

e.g. ran out of disk space while finishing saving file

# shell redirection

`./my_program ... < input.txt:`

run `./my_program ...` but use `input.txt` as input  
like we copied and pasted the file into the terminal

`echo foo > output.txt:`

runs `echo foo`, sends output to `output.txt`  
like we copied and pasted the output into that file  
(as it was written)

# exec preserves open files

the process control block

user regs	eax=42init. val., ecx=133init. val., ...
pagetable	
open files	fd 0: (terminal ...) fd 1: ...
...	...

not changed!

redirection/etc.:

setup stdin/stdout before exec

memory

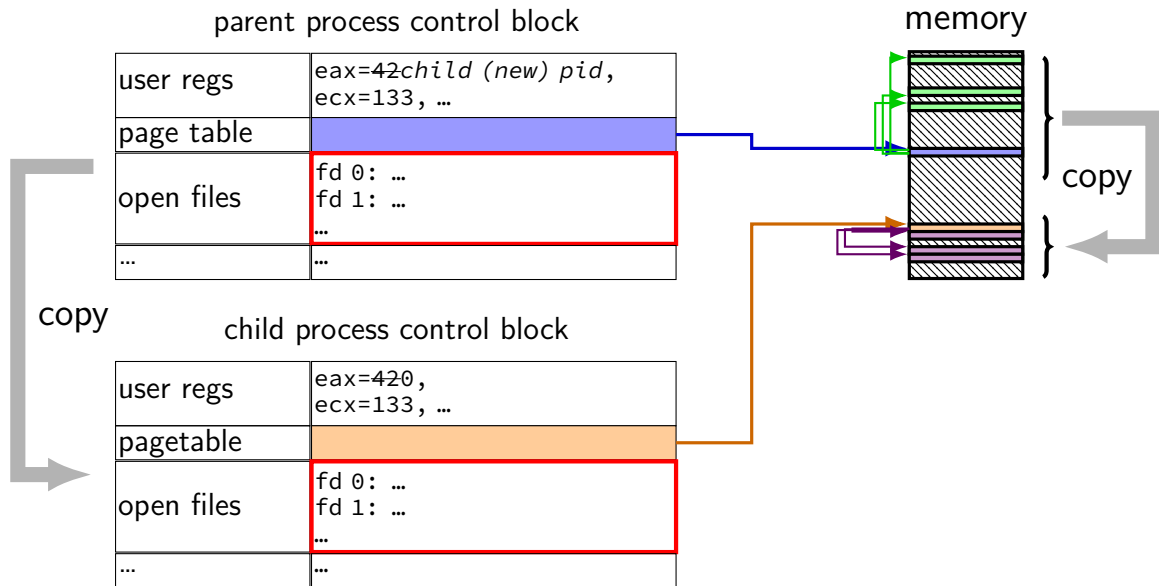
old memory  
discarded

copy arguments

} new stack, heap, ...

loaded from  
executable file

# fork copies open file list



# fork copies open file list

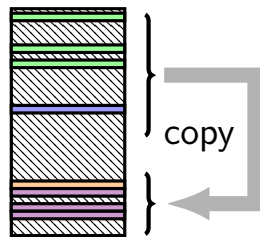
parent process control block

user regs	eax=42, child (new) pid, ecx=133, ...
page table	
open files	fd 0: ... fd 1: ... ...
...	...

child process control block

user regs	eax=420, ecx=133, ...
pagetable	
open files	fd 0: ... fd 1: ... ...
...	...

memory

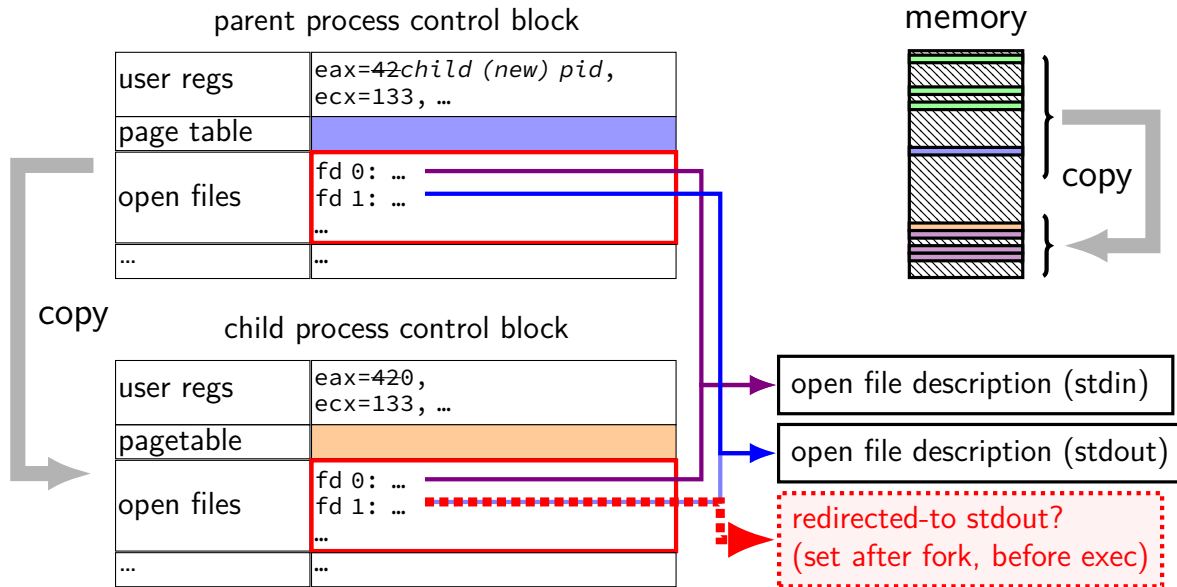


copy

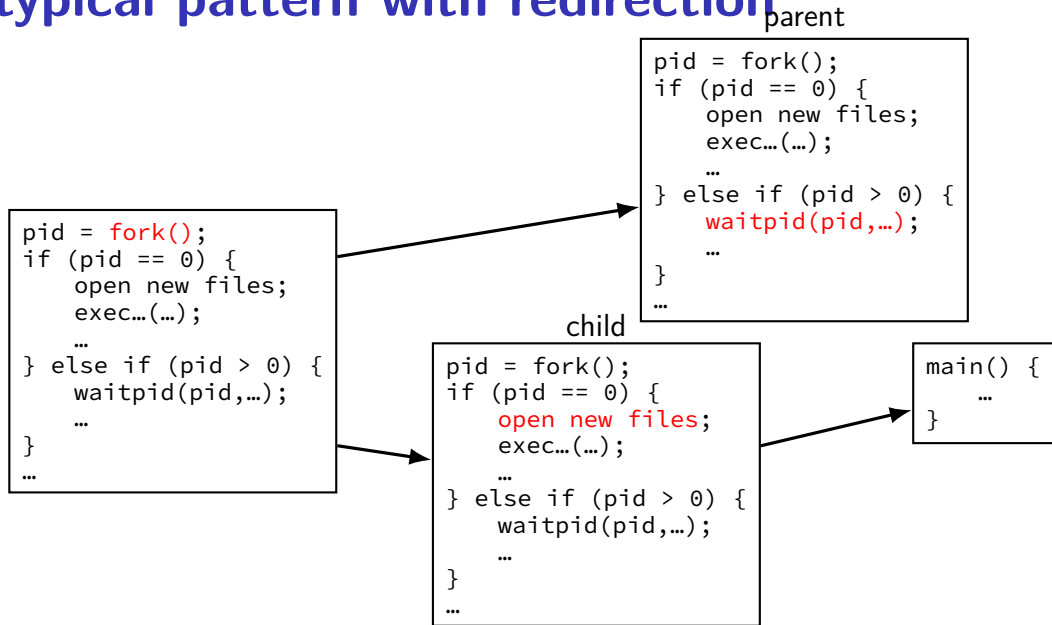
open file description (stdin)

open file description (stdout)

# fork copies open file list



# typical pattern with redirection



# redirecting with exec

standard output/error/input are files

(C stdout/stderr/stdin; C++ cout/cerr/cin)

(probably after forking) open files to redirect

...and make them be standard output/error/input  
using `dup2()` library call

then `exec`, preserving new standard output/etc.



# reassigning file descriptors

redirection: `./program >output.txt`

step 1: open output.txt for writing, get new file descriptor

step 2: make that new file descriptor stdout (number 1)

# reassigning and file table

```
struct process_info {  
    ...  
    struct open_file *files;  
};  
...  
process->files[STDOUT_FILENO] = process->files[opened-fd];  
syscall: dup2(opened-fd, STDOUT_FILENO);
```

# reassigning file descriptors

redirection: `./program >output.txt`

step 1: open `output.txt` for writing, get new file descriptor

step 2: **make that new file descriptor stdout (number 1)**

tool: `int dup2(int oldfd, int newfd)`

make `newfd` refer to same open file as `oldfd`

*same open file description*

shares the current location in the file

(even after more reads/writes)

what if `newfd` already allocated — closed, then reused

## dup2 example

redirects stdout to output to output.txt:

```
fflush(stdout); /* clear printf's buffer */
int fd = open("output.txt",
              O_WRONLY | O_CREAT | O_TRUNC);
if (fd < 0)
    do_something_about_error();

dup2(fd, STDOUT_FILENO);
/* now both write(fd, ...) and write(STDOUT_FILENO, ...)
   write to output.txt
   */

close(fd); /* only close original, copy still works! */

printf("This will be sent to output.txt.\n");
```

## open/dup/close/etc. and fd array

```
struct process_info {
```

```
    ...
```

```
    struct file *files;
```

```
};
```

```
open: files[new_fd] = ...;
```

```
dup2(from, to): files[to] = files[from];
```

```
close: files[fd] = NULL;
```

```
fork:
```

```
    for (int i = ...)
```

```
        child->files[i] = parent->files[i];
```

(plus extra work to avoid leaking memory)

# pipes

special kind of file: pipes

bytes go in one end, come out the other — once

created with `pipe()` library call

intended use: communicate between processes  
like implementing shell pipelines

# pipe()

```
int pipe_fd[2];  
if (pipe(pipe_fd) < 0)  
    handle_error();  
/* normal case: */  
int read_fd = pipe_fd[0];  
int write_fd = pipe_fd[1];
```

then from one process...

```
write(write_fd, ...);
```

and from another

```
read(read_fd, ...);
```

# pipe and pipelines

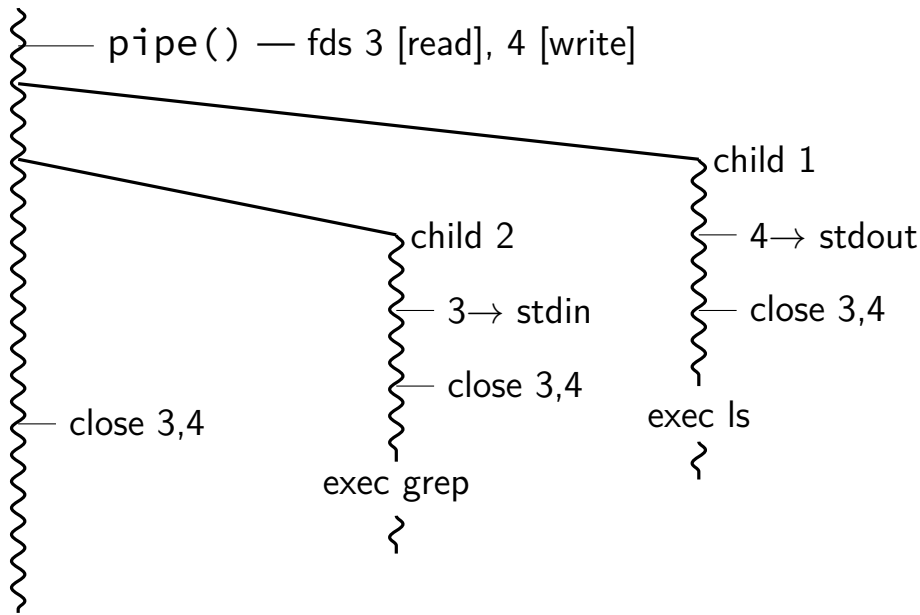
```
ls -l | grep foo
```

```
pipe(pipe_fd);
ls_pid = fork();
if (ls_pid == 0) {
    dup2(pipe_fd[1], STDOUT_FILENO);
    close(pipe_fd[0]); close(pipe_fd[1]);
    char *argv[] = {"ls", "-l", NULL};
    execv("/bin/ls", argv);
}
grep_pid = fork();
if (grep_pid == 0) {
    dup2(pipe_fd[0], STDIN_FILENO);
    close(pipe_fd[0]); close(pipe_fd[1]);
    char *argv[] = {"grep", "foo", NULL};
    execv("/bin/grep", argv);
}
close(pipe_fd[0]); close(pipe_fd[1]);
/* wait for processes, etc. */
```



# example execution

parent



# Unix API summary

spawn and wait for program: `fork` (copy), then  
    in child: setup, then `execv`, etc. (replace copy)  
    in parent: `waitpid`

files: `open`, `read` and/or `write`, `close`  
    one interface for regular files, pipes, network, devices, ...

file descriptors are indices into per-process array  
    index 0, 1, 2 = `stdin`, `stdout`, `stderr`  
    `dup2` — assign one index to another  
    `close` — deallocate index

redirection/pipelines  
    `open()` or `pipe()` to create new file descriptors  
    `dup2` in child to assign file descriptor to index 0, 1

# 2004 CPU

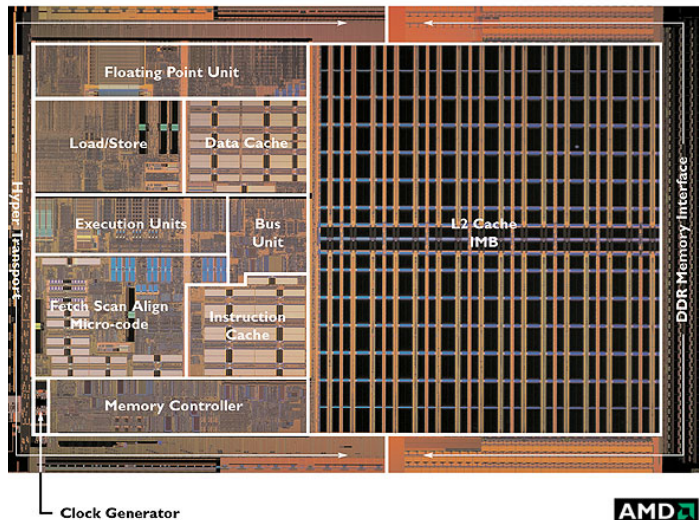


Image: approx 2004 AMD press image of Opteron die;  
approx register location via [chip-architect.org](http://chip-architect.org) (Hans de Vries)

# 2004 CPU

▲ Registers

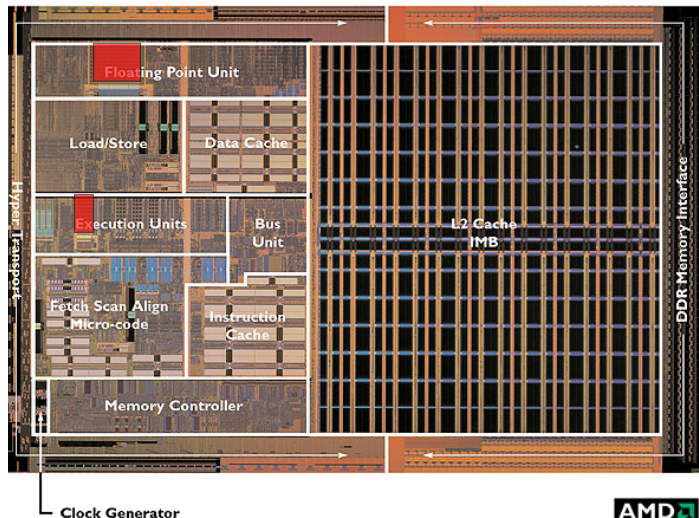


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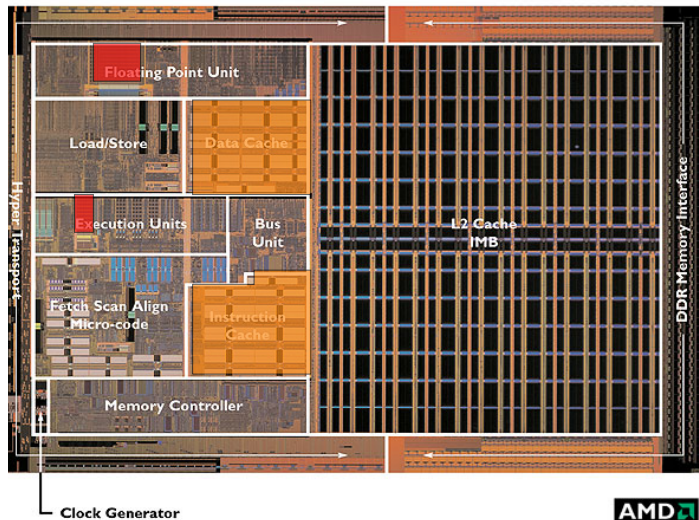


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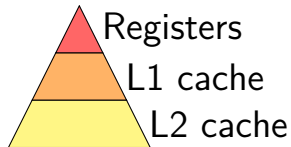
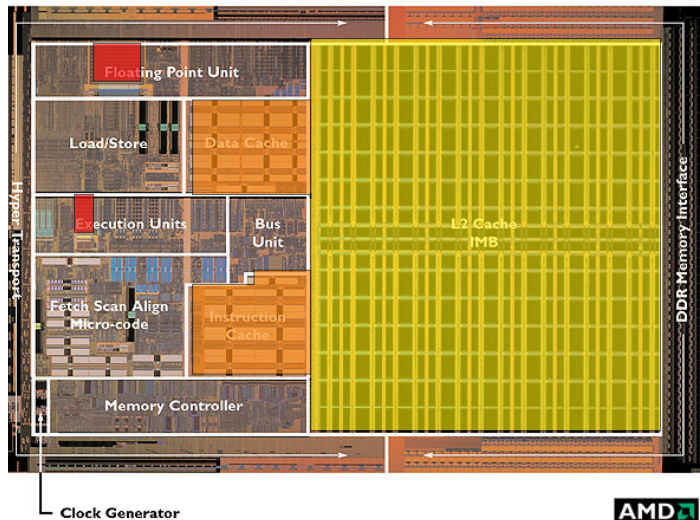


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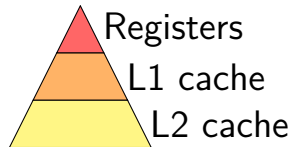


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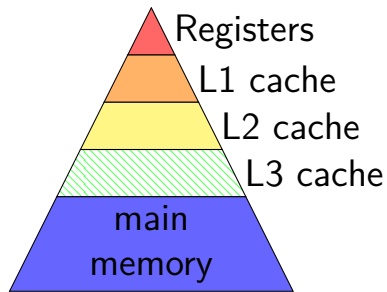
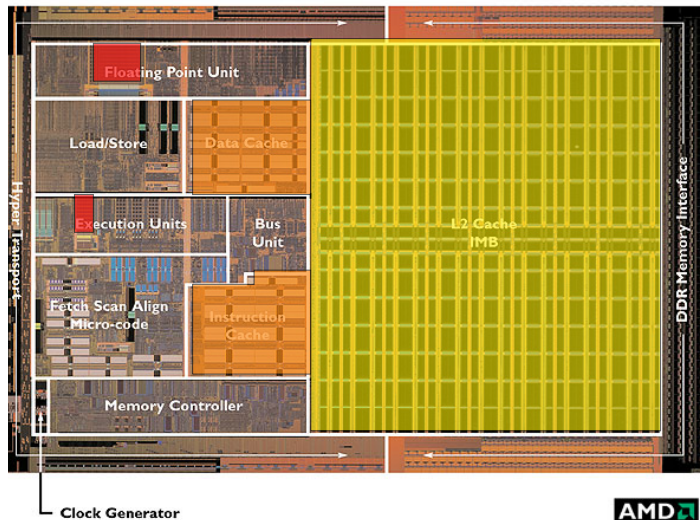
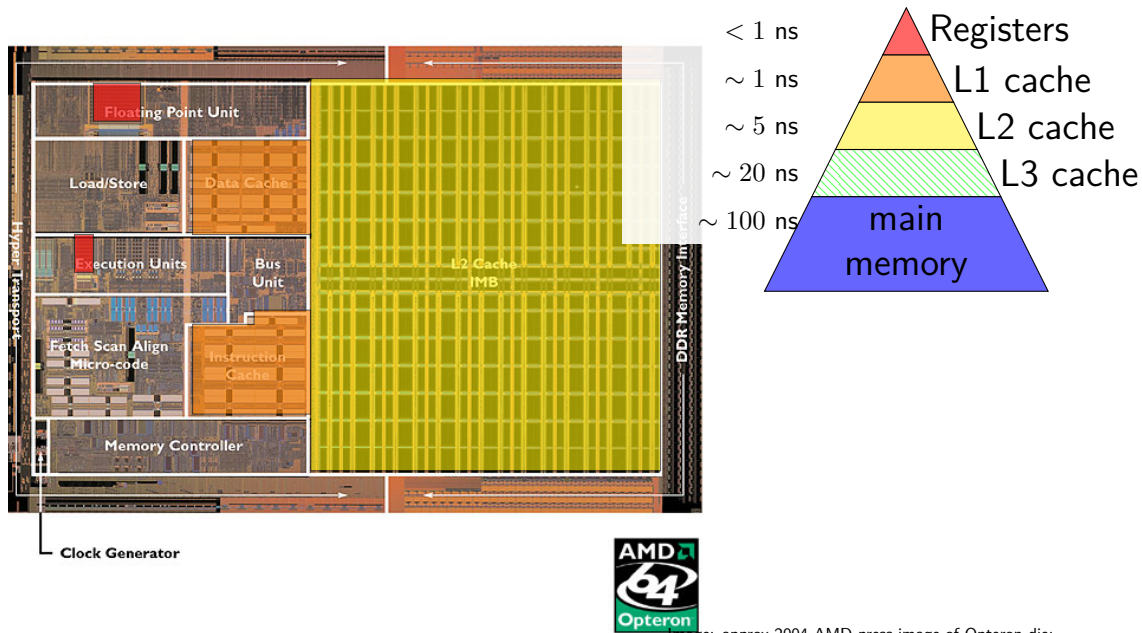


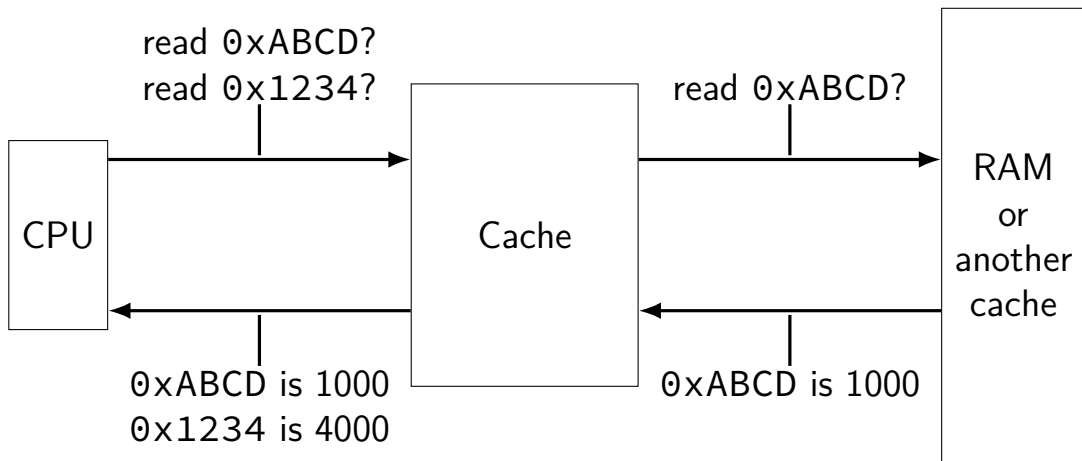
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# 2004 CPU



# the place of cache



# memory hierarchy goals

performance of the fastest (smallest) memory

hide 100x latency difference? 99+% hit (= value found in cache) rate

capacity of the largest (slowest) memory

# memory hierarchy assumptions

## temporal locality

“if a value is accessed now, it will be accessed again soon”

caches should keep **recently accessed values**

## spatial locality

“if a value is accessed now, adjacent values will be accessed soon”

caches should **store adjacent values at the same time**

natural properties of programs — think about loops

# locality examples

```
double computeMean(int length, double *values) {  
    double total = 0.0;  
    for (int i = 0; i < length; ++i) {  
        total += values[i];  
    }  
    return total / length;  
}
```

temporal locality: machine code of the loop

spatial locality: machine code of most consecutive instructions

temporal locality: `total`, `i`, `length` accessed repeatedly

spatial locality: `values[i+1]` accessed after `values[i]`

# one-block cache

Cache

**value**

00 00

Memory

**addresses**

00000-00001

00010-00011

00100-00101

00110-00111

01000-01001

01010-01011

01100-01101

01110-01111

10000-10001

...

**bytes**

00 11

22 33

55 55

66 77

88 99

AA BB

CC DD

EE FF

F0 F1

...

# one-block cache

decision: divide memory into two-byte blocks  
put exactly one of these blocks in the cache

Cache

value
00 00

Memory

addresses	bytes
00000-00001	00 11
00010-00011	22 33
00100-00101	55 55
00110-00111	66 77
01000-01001	88 99
01010-01011	AA BB
01100-01101	CC DD
01110-01111	EE FF
10000-10001	F0 F1
...	...

# one-block cache

read byte at 01011?

Cache

value
00 00

Memory

addresses	bytes
00000-00001	00 11
00010-00011	22 33
00100-00101	55 55
00110-00111	66 77
01000-01001	88 99
01010-01011	AA BB
01100-01101	CC DD
01110-01111	EE FF
10000-10001	F0 F1
...	...



# one-block cache

read byte at 01011?

Cache		Memory	
valid	value	addresses	bytes
0	00 00	00010-00011	1
		00100-00101	22 33
		00110-00111	55 55
		01000-01001	66 77
		01010-01011	88 99
		01100-01101	AA BB
		01110-01111	CC DD
		10000-10001	EE FF
		...	F0 F1
			...

is this even a value?

need extra bit to know

# one-block cache

read byte at 01011?

invalid, fetch

Cache

valid	tag	value
1	0101	AA BB

Memory

addresses	bytes
00000-00001	00 11
00010-00011	22 33
00100-00101	55 55
00110-00111	66 77
01000-01001	88 99
01010-01011	AA BB
01100-01101	CC DD
01110-01111	EE FF
10000-10001	F0 F1
...	...

# one-block cache

read byte at 01011?

Cache			Memory	
valid	tag	value	addresses	bytes
1	0101	AA BB	00000-00001	00 11
			00010-00011	22 33
			00100-00101	55 55
			00110-00111	66 77
			01000-01001	88 99
			01010-01011	AA BB
			01100-01101	CC DD
			01110-01111	EE FF
			10000-10001	F0 F1
			...	...

value from 00000, 00010, 00100, ..., or ...?

need tag to know

# one-block cache

read byte at 0101**1**?

Cache

valid	tag	value
1	0101	AA BB

Memory

addresses	bytes
00000-00001	00 11
00010-00011	22 33
00100-00101	55 55
00110-00111	66 77
01000-01001	88 99
01010-01011	AA BB
01100-01101	CC DD
01110-01111	EE FF
10000-10001	F0 F1
...	...

# one-block cache

read byte at 01011?

Cache

valid	tag	value
1	0101	AA BB

Memory

addresses	bytes
00000-00001	00 11
00010-00011	22 33
00100-00101	55 55
00110-00111	66 77
01000-01001	88 99
01010-01011	AA BB
01100-01101	CC DD
01110-01111	EE FF
10000-10001	F0 F1
...	...

# one-block cache

read byte at 01011?

Cache

valid	tag	value
1	0101	AA BB

Memory

addresses	bytes
00000-00001	00 11
00010-00011	22 33
00100-00101	55 55
00110-00111	66 77
01000-01001	88 99
01010-01011	AA BB
01100-01101	CC DD
01110-01111	EE FF
10000-10001	F0 F1
...	...

# building a (direct-mapped) cache

Cache

value
00 00
00 00
00 00
00 00

cache block: 2 bytes

Memory

addresses	bytes
00000-00001	00 11
00010-00011	22 33
00100-00101	55 55
00110-00111	66 77
01000-01001	88 99
01010-01011	AA BB
01100-01101	CC DD
01110-01111	EE FF
10000-10001	F0 F1
...	...

# building a (direct-mapped) cache

read byte at 01011?

Cache

value
00 00
00 00
00 00
00 00

cache block: 2 bytes

Memory

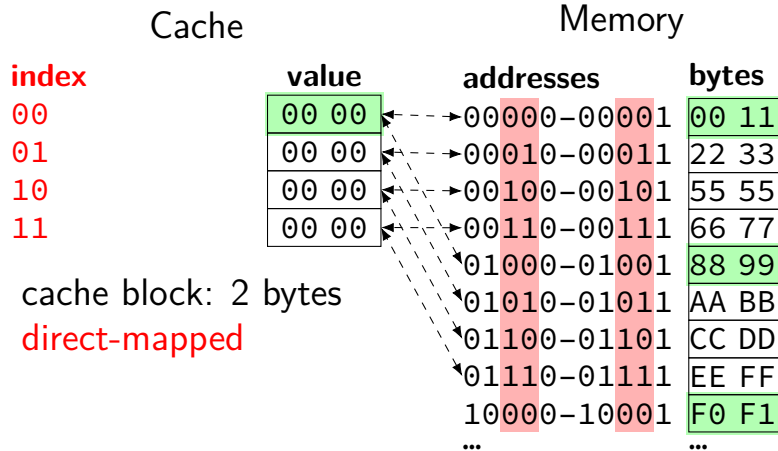
addresses	bytes
00000-00001	00 11
00010-00011	22 33
00100-00101	55 55
00110-00111	66 77
01000-01001	88 99
01010-01011	AA BB
01100-01101	CC DD
01110-01111	EE FF
10000-10001	F0 F1
...	...



# building a (direct-mapped) cache

read byte at 01011?

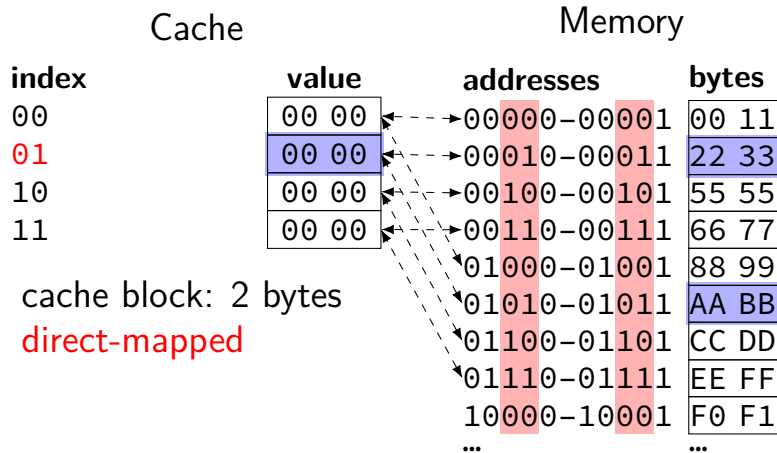
exactly **one place** for each address  
spread out what can go in a block



# building a (direct-mapped) cache

read byte at 01011?

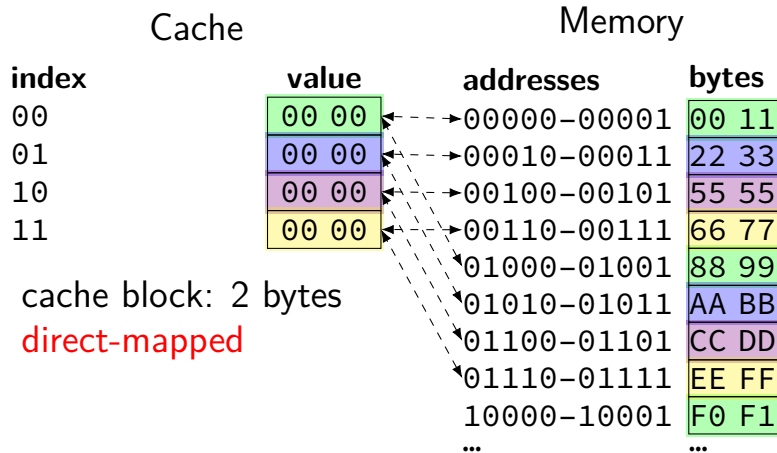
exactly **one place** for each address  
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# building a (direct-mapped) cache

read byte at 01011?

exactly **one place** for each address  
spread out what can go in a block



# building a (direct-mapped) cache

read byte at 01011?

Cache			Memory	
index	valid	value	addresses	bytes
00	0	00 00		1
01	0	00 00	00010-00011	22 33
10	0		0-00101	55 55
11	0	00 00	00110-00111	66 77
			01000-01001	88 99
			01010-01011	AA BB
			01100-01101	CC DD
			01110-01111	EE FF
			10000-10001	F0 F1
			...	...

cache block: 2 bytes

direct-mapped

is this even a value?

need extra bit to know

# building a (direct-mapped) cache

read byte at 01011?

invalid, fetch

Cache

index	valid	value
00	0	00 00
01	1	AA BB
10	0	00 00
11	0	00 00

cache block: 2 bytes

direct-mapped

Memory

addresses	bytes
00000-00001	00 11
00010-00011	22 33
00100-00101	55 55
00110-00111	66 77
01000-01001	88 99
01010-01011	AA BB
01100-01101	CC DD
01110-01111	EE FF
10000-10001	F0 F1
...	...

# building a (direct-mapped) cache

read byte at 01011?

invalid, fetch

Cache				Memory	
index	valid	tag	value	addresses	bytes
00	0	00	00 00	00000-00001	00 11
01	1	01	AA BB	00010-00011	22 33
10	0	00	00 00	00100-00101	55 55
11	0			00110-00111	66 77
				01000-01001	88 99
				01010-01011	AA BB
				01100-01101	CC DD
				01110-01111	EE FF
				10000-10001	F0 F1
				...	...

value from 01010 or 00010?

need tag to know

cache block: 2 bytes  
direct-mapped

# building a (direct-mapped) cache

read byte at 01011?

invalid, fetch

Cache

index	valid	tag	value
00	0	00	00 00
01	1	01	AA BB
10	0	00	00 00
11	0	00	00 00

cache block: 2 bytes

direct-mapped

Memory

addresses	bytes
00000-00001	00 11
00010-00011	22 33
00100-00101	55 55
00110-00111	66 77
01000-01001	88 99
01010-01011	AA BB
01100-01101	CC DD
01110-01111	EE FF
10000-10001	F0 F1
...	...

# terminology

row = set

preview: change how much is in a row



# Tag-Index-Offset (TIO)

address 001111 (stores value 0xFF)

cache                      tag   index   offset

---

2 byte blocks, 4 sets

2 byte blocks, 8 sets

4 byte blocks, 2 sets

2 byte blocks, 4 sets

index	valid	tag	value
00	1	000	00 11
01	1	001	AA BB
10	0	--	-- --
11	1	001	EE FF

4 byte blocks, 2 sets

index	valid	tag	value
0	1	000	00 11 22 33
1	1	001	CC DD EE FF

2 byte blocks, 8 sets

index	valid	tag	value
000	1	00	00 11
001	1	01	F1 F2
010	0	--	-- --
011	0	--	-- --
100	0	--	-- --
101	1	00	AA BB
110	0	--	-- --
111	1	00	EE FF

# Tag-Index-Offset (TIO)

address 00111**1** (stores value 0xFF)

cache                      tag   index   offset

2 byte blocks, 4 sets

1

2 byte blocks, 8 sets

1

4 byte blocks, 2 sets

2 byte blocks, 4 sets

index	valid	tag	value
00	1	000	00 11
01	1	001	AA BB
10	0	--	-- --
11	1	001	EE FF

4 byte blocks, 2 sets

index	valid	tag	value
0	1	000	00 11 22 33
1	1	001	CC DD EE FF

2 byte blocks, 8 sets

index	valid	tag	value
000	0	--	-- --
001	0	--	-- --
010	1	00	AA BB
011	0	--	-- --
100	0	--	-- --
101	1	00	AA BB
110	0	--	-- --
111	1	00	EE FF

2 = 2<sup>1</sup> bytes in block  
1 bit to say which byte

# Tag-Index-Offset (TIO)

address 0011**11** (stores value 0xFF)

cache	tag	index	offset
2 byte blocks, 4 sets			1
2 byte blocks, 8 sets			1
<b>4 byte blocks</b> , 2 sets			<b>11</b>

2 byte blocks, 4 sets

index	valid	tag	value
00	1	000	00 11
01	1	001	AA BB
10	0		
11	1		

4 byte

index	valid	tag	value
0	1	000	00 11 22 33
1	1	001	CC DD EE <b>FF</b>

4 = 2<sup>2</sup> bytes in block  
2 bits to say which byte

2 byte blocks, 8 sets

index	valid	tag	value
000	1	00	00 11
001	1	01	F1 F2
	0	--	-- --
	0	--	-- --
	0	--	-- --
	1	00	AA BB
	0	--	-- --
	1	00	EE <b>FF</b>

# Tag-Index-Offset (TIO)

address 001111 (stores value 0xFF)

cache	tag	index	offset
2 byte blocks, 4 sets	11	1	
2 byte blocks, 8 sets		1	
4 byte blocks, 2 sets	1	11	

2 byte blocks, 4 sets

index	valid	tag	value
00	1	000	00 11
01	1	001	AA BB
10	0	--	-- --
11	1	001	EE FF

4 byte blocks, 2 sets

index	valid	tag	value
0	1	000	00 11 22 33
1	1	001	CC DD EE FF

2 byte blocks, 8 sets

index	valid	tag	value
000	1	00	00 11
			F1 F2
			-- --
			-- --
100	0	--	-- --
101	1	00	AA BB
110	0	--	-- --
111	1	00	EE FF

$2^2 = 4$  sets

2 bits to index set

# Tag-Index-Offset (TIO)

address 001111 (stores value 0xFF)

cache	tag	index	offset
2 byte blocks, 4 sets	11	1	
2 byte blocks, 8 sets	111	1	
4 byte blocks, 2 sets	1	11	

2 byte blocks, 4 sets

index	valid	tag	value
00	1	000	00 11
01	1	001	AA BB
10	0	--	-- --
11	1		

$2^3 = 8$  sets  
3 bits to index set

index	valid	tag	value
0	1	000	00 11 22 33
1	1	001	CC DD EE FF

2 byte blocks, 8 sets

index	valid	tag	value
000	1	00	00 11
001	1	01	F1 F2
010	0	--	-- --
011	0	--	-- --
100	0	--	-- --
101	1	00	AA BB
110	0	--	-- --
111	1	00	EE FF

# Tag-Index-Offset (TIO)

address 001111 (stores value 0xFF)

cache	tag	index	offset
2 byte blocks, 4 sets	11	1	
2 byte blocks, 8 sets	111	1	
4 byte blocks, 2 sets	1	11	

2 byte blocks, 4 sets

index	valid	tag	value
00	1	000	00 11
01	1	001	AA BB
10	0	--	-- --
11	1	001	EE FF

4 byte blocks, 2 sets

index	valid	tag	value
0	1	000	00 11 22 33
1	1	001	CC DD EE FF

2 byte blocks, 8 sets

index	valid	tag	value
000	1	00	00 11
001	1	01	F1 F2
010	0	--	-- --
011	0	--	-- --
100	0	--	-- --
101	0	--	-- --
110	0	--	-- --
111	1	00	EE FF

$2^1 = 2$  sets  
1 bit to index set

# Tag-Index-Offset (TIO)

address 001111 (stores value 0xFF)

cache	tag	index	offset
2 byte blocks, 4 sets	001	11	1
2 byte blocks, 8 sets	00	111	1
4 byte blocks, 2 sets	001	1	11

tag — whatever is left over

00	1	000	00 11
01	1	001	AA BB
10	0	--	-- --
11	1	001	EE FF

4 byte blocks, 2 sets

index	valid	tag	value
0	1	000	00 11 22 33
1	1	001	CC DD EE FF

2 byte blocks, 8 sets

index	valid	tag	value
000	1	00	00 11
001	1	01	F1 F2
010	0	--	-- --
011	0	--	-- --
100	0	--	-- --
101	1	00	AA BB
110	0	--	-- --
111	1	00	EE FF

# Tag-Index-Offset formulas (direct-mapped)

(formulas derivable from prior slides)

$S = 2^s$                       number of sets

$s$                               (set) index bits

$B = 2^b$                       block size

$b$                               (block) offset bits

$m$                               memory addresses bits

$t = m - (s + b)$       tag bits

$C = B \times S$               cache size (if direct-mapped)



# Tag-Index-Offset formulas (direct-mapped)

(formulas derivable from prior slides)

$S = 2^s$                       number of sets

$s$                               (set) index bits

$B = 2^b$                       block size

$b$                               (block) offset bits

$m$                               memory addresses bits

$t = m - (s + b)$       tag bits

$C = B \times S$               **cache size** (if direct-mapped)

# TIO: exercise

64-byte blocks, 128 set cache

stores  $64 \times 128 = 8192$  bytes (of data)

if addresses 32-bits, then how many tag/index/offset bits?

which bytes are stored in the same block as byte from 0x1037?

- A. byte from 0x1011
- B. byte from 0x1021
- C. byte from 0x1035
- D. byte from 0x1041

# example access pattern (1)

2 byte blocks, 4 sets

address (hex)	result
00000000 (00)	
00000001 (01)	
01100011 (63)	
01100001 (61)	
01100010 (62)	
00000000 (00)	
01100100 (64)	

index	valid	tag	value
00	0		
01	0		
10	0		
11	0		

# example access pattern (1)

2 byte blocks, 4 sets

address (hex)	result
00000000 (00)	
00000001 (01)	
01100011 (63)	
01100001 (61)	
01100010 (62)	
00000000 (00)	
01100100 (64)	

index	valid	tag	value
00	0		
01	0		
10	0		
11	0		

$B = 2 = 2^b$  byte block size

$b = 1$  (block) offset bits

$S = 4 = 2^s$  sets

$s = 2$  (set) index bits

$m = 8$  bit addresses

$t = m - (s + b) = 5$  tag bits

# example access pattern (1)

2 byte blocks, 4 sets

address (hex)	result
00000000 (00)	
00000001 (01)	
01100011 (63)	
01100001 (61)	
01100010 (62)	
00000000 (00)	
01100100 (64)	

tag index offset

$B = 2 = 2^b$  byte block size

$b = 1$  (block) offset bits

$S = 4 = 2^s$  sets

$s = 2$  (set) index bits

index	valid	tag	value
00	0		
01	0		
10	0		
11	0		

$m = 8$  bit addresses

$t = m - (s + b) = 5$  tag bits

# example access pattern (1)

2 byte blocks, 4 sets

address (hex)	result
00000000 (00)	miss
00000001 (01)	
01100011 (63)	
01100001 (61)	
01100010 (62)	
00000000 (00)	
01100100 (64)	

tag index offset

$B = 2 = 2^b$  byte block size

$b = 1$  (block) offset bits

$S = 4 = 2^s$  sets

$s = 2$  (set) index bits

index	valid	tag	value
00	1	00000	mem[0x00] mem[0x01]
01	0		
10	0		
11	0		

$m = 8$  bit addresses

$t = m - (s + b) = 5$  tag bits

# example access pattern (1)

2 byte blocks, 4 sets

address (hex)	result
00000000 (00)	miss
00000001 (01)	hit
01100011 (63)	
01100001 (61)	
01100010 (62)	
00000000 (00)	
01100100 (64)	

tag index offset

$B = 2 = 2^b$  byte block size

$b = 1$  (block) offset bits

$S = 4 = 2^s$  sets

$s = 2$  (set) index bits

index	valid	tag	value
00	1	00000	mem[0x00] mem[0x01]
01	0		
10	0		
11	0		

$m = 8$  bit addresses

$t = m - (s + b) = 5$  tag bits

# example access pattern (1)

2 byte blocks, 4 sets

address (hex)	result
00000000 (00)	miss
00000001 (01)	hit
01100011 (63)	miss
01100001 (61)	
01100010 (62)	
00000000 (00)	
01100100 (64)	

tag index offset

$B = 2 = 2^b$  byte block size

$b = 1$  (block) offset bits

$S = 4 = 2^s$  sets

$s = 2$  (set) index bits

index	valid	tag	value
00	1	00000	mem[0x00] mem[0x01]
01	1	01100	mem[0x62] mem[0x63]
10	0		
11	0		

$m = 8$  bit addresses

$t = m - (s + b) = 5$  tag bits



# example access pattern (1)

2 byte blocks, 4 sets

address (hex)	result
00000000 (00)	miss
00000001 (01)	hit
01100011 (63)	miss
01100001 (61)	miss
01100010 (62)	
00000000 (00)	
01100100 (64)	

tag index offset

$B = 2 = 2^b$  byte block size

$b = 1$  (block) offset bits

$S = 4 = 2^s$  sets

$s = 2$  (set) index bits

index	valid	tag	value
00	1	01100	mem[0x60] mem[0x61]
01	1	01100	mem[0x62] mem[0x63]
10	0		
11	0		

$m = 8$  bit addresses

$t = m - (s + b) = 5$  tag bits

# example access pattern (1)

2 byte blocks, 4 sets

address (hex)	result
00000000 (00)	miss
00000001 (01)	hit
01100011 (63)	miss
01100001 (61)	miss
01100010 (62)	hit
00000000 (00)	
01100100 (64)	

tag index offset

$B = 2 = 2^b$  byte block size

$b = 1$  (block) offset bits

$S = 4 = 2^s$  sets

$s = 2$  (set) index bits

index	valid	tag	value
00	1	01100	mem[0x60] mem[0x61]
01	1	01100	mem[0x62] mem[0x63]
10	0		
11	0		

$m = 8$  bit addresses

$t = m - (s + b) = 5$  tag bits

# example access pattern (1)

2 byte blocks, 4 sets

address (hex)	result
00000000 (00)	miss
00000001 (01)	hit
01100011 (63)	miss
01100001 (61)	miss
01100010 (62)	hit
00000000 (00)	miss
01100100 (64)	

tag index offset

$B = 2 = 2^b$  byte block size

$b = 1$  (block) offset bits

$S = 4 = 2^s$  sets

$s = 2$  (set) index bits

index	valid	tag	value
00	1	00000	mem[0x00] mem[0x01]
01	1	01100	mem[0x62] mem[0x63]
10	0		
11	0		

$m = 8$  bit addresses

$t = m - (s + b) = 5$  tag bits

# example access pattern (1)

2 byte blocks, 4 sets

address (hex)	result
00000000 (00)	miss
00000001 (01)	hit
01100011 (63)	miss
01100001 (61)	miss
01100010 (62)	hit
00000000 (00)	miss
01100100 (64)	miss

tag index offset

$B = 2 = 2^b$  byte block size

$b = 1$  (block) offset bits

$S = 4 = 2^s$  sets

$s = 2$  (set) index bits

index	valid	tag	value
00	1	00000	mem[0x00] mem[0x01]
01	1	01100	mem[0x62] mem[0x63]
10	1	01100	mem[0x64] mem[0x65]
11	0		

$m = 8$  bit addresses

$t = m - (s + b) = 5$  tag bits

# example access pattern (1)

2 byte blocks, 4 sets

address (hex)	result
00000000 (00)	miss
00000001 (01)	hit
01100011 (63)	miss
01100001 (61)	miss
01100010 (62)	hit
00000000 (00)	miss
01100100 (64)	miss

tag index offset

$B = 2 = 2^b$  byte block size

$b = 1$  (block) offset bits

$S = 4 = 2^s$  sets

$s = 2$  (set) index bits

index	valid	tag	value
00	1	00000	mem[0x00] mem[0x01]
01	1	01100	mem[0x62] mem[0x63]
10	1	01100	mem[0x64] mem[0x65]
11	0		

$m = 8$  bit addresses

$t = m - (s + b) = 5$  tag bits

# example access pattern (1)

2 byte blocks, 4 sets

address (hex)	result
00000000 (00)	miss
00000001 (01)	hit
01100011 (63)	miss
01100001 (61)	miss
01100010 (62)	hit
00000000 (00)	miss
01100100 (64)	miss

tag index offset

$B = 2 = 2^b$  byte block size

$b = 1$  (block) offset bits

$S = 4 = 2^s$  sets

$s = 2$  (set) index bits

index	valid	tag	value
00	1	00000	mem[0x00] mem[0x01]
01	1	01100	mem[0x62] mem[0x63]
10	1	01100	mem[0x64] mem[0x65]
11	0		

miss caused by conflict

$m = 8$  bit addresses

$t = m - (s + b) = 5$  tag bits

# exercise

address (hex)	result
00000000 (00)	
00000001 (01)	
01100011 (63)	
01100001 (61)	
01100010 (62)	
00000000 (00)	
01100100 (64)	

4 byte blocks, 4 sets

index	valid	tag	value
00			
01			
10			
11			

# exercise

4 byte blocks, 4 sets

address (hex)	result
00000000 (00)	
00000001 (01)	
01100011 (63)	
01100001 (61)	
01100010 (62)	
00000000 (00)	
01100100 (64)	

index	valid	tag	value
00			
01			
10			
11			

how is the 8-bit address 61 (01100001) split up into tag/index/offset?

$b$  block offset bits;

$B = 2^b$  byte block size;

$s$  set index bits;  $S = 2^s$  sets ;

$t = m - (s + b)$  tag bits (leftover)



# exercise

address (hex)	result
00000000 (00)	
00000001 (01)	
01100011 (63)	
01100001 (61)	
01100010 (62)	
00000000 (00)	
01100100 (64)	

4 byte blocks, 4 sets

index	valid	tag	value
00			
01			
10			
11			

# exercise

address (hex)	result
00000000 (00)	
00000001 (01)	
01100011 (63)	
01100001 (61)	
01100010 (62)	
00000000 (00)	
01100100 (64)	

4 byte blocks, 4 sets

index	valid	tag	value
00			
01			
10			
11			

# exercise

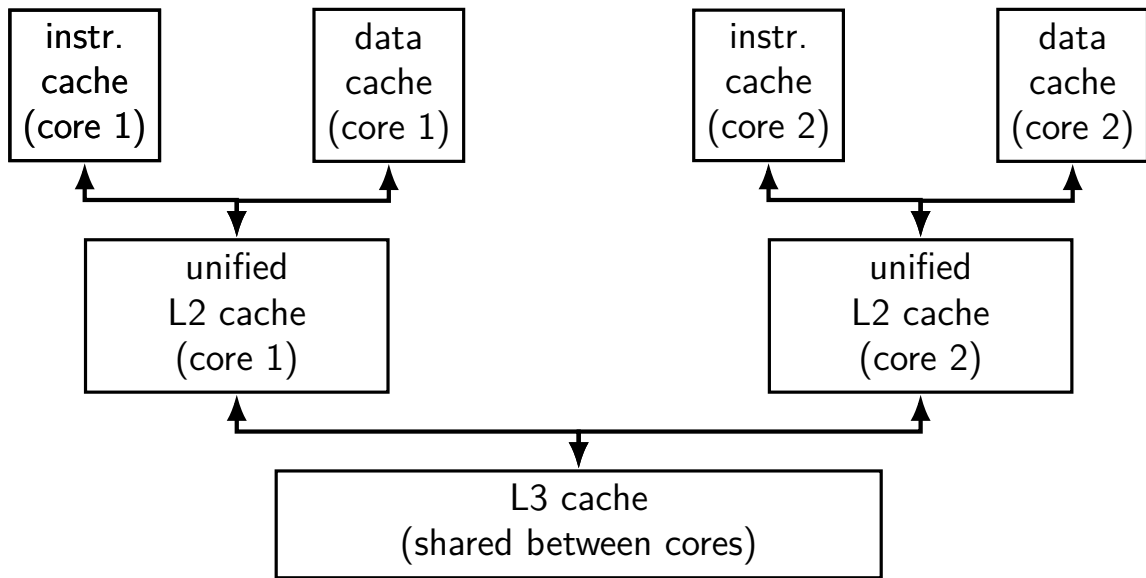
4 byte blocks, 4 sets

address (hex)	result
00000000 (00)	
00000001 (01)	
01100011 (63)	
01100001 (61)	
01100010 (62)	
00000000 (00)	
01100100 (64)	

index	valid	tag	value
00			
01			
10			
11			

exercise: which accesses are hits?

## split caches; multiple cores



# hierarchy and instruction/data caches

typically separate data and instruction caches for L1

(almost) never going to read instructions as data or vice-versa

avoids instructions evicting data and vice-versa

can optimize instruction cache for different access pattern

easier to build fast caches: that handles less accesses at a time

# cache accesses and C code (1)

```
int scaleFactor;  
  
int scaleByFactor(int value) {  
    return value * scaleFactor;  
}
```

---

```
scaleByFactor:  
    movl scaleFactor, %eax  
    imull %edi, %eax  
    ret
```

---

exercise: what data cache accesses does this function do?

# cache accesses and C code (1)

```
int scaleFactor;  
  
int scaleByFactor(int value) {  
    return value * scaleFactor;  
}
```

---

```
scaleByFactor:  
    movl scaleFactor, %eax  
    imull %edi, %eax  
    ret
```

---

exercise: what data cache accesses does this function do?

- 4-byte read of scaleFactor
- 8-byte read of return address

## possible scaleFactor use

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



## misses and code (2)

scaleByFactor:

```
movl scaleFactor, %eax
imull %edi, %eax
ret
```

suppose each time this is called in the loop:

return address located at address 0x7fffffffe43b8

scaleFactor located at address 0x6bc3a0

with direct-mapped 32KB cache w/64 B blocks, what is their:

	return address	scaleFactor
tag		
index		
offset		

## misses and code (2)

scaleByFactor:

```
movl scaleFactor, %eax
imull %edi, %eax
ret
```

suppose each time this is called in the loop:

return address located at address 0x7fffffffe43b8

scaleFactor located at address 0x6bc3a0

with direct-mapped 32KB cache w/64 B blocks, what is their:

	return address	scaleFactor
tag	0xffffffffc	0xd7
index	0x10e	0x10e
offset	0x38	0x20

## misses and code (2)

scaleByFactor:

```
movl scaleFactor, %eax
imull %edi, %eax
ret
```

suppose each time this is called in the loop:

return address located at address 0x7fffffffe43b8

scaleFactor located at address 0x6bc3a0

with direct-mapped 32KB cache w/64 B blocks, what is their:

	return address	scaleFactor
tag	0xffffffffc	0xd7
index	0x10e	0x10e
offset	0x38	0x20

## conflict miss coincidences?

obviously I set that up to have the same index

have to use exactly the right amount of stack space...

but one of the reasons we'll want something better than  
direct-mapped cache

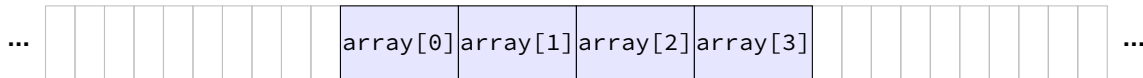
## C and cache misses (warmup 1)

```
int array[4];  
...  
int even_sum = 0, odd_sum = 0;  
even_sum += array[0];  
odd_sum += array[1];  
even_sum += array[2];  
odd_sum += array[3];
```

Assume everything but array is kept in registers (and the compiler does not do anything funny).

How many data cache misses on a 1-set direct-mapped cache with 8B blocks?

## some possibilities



Q1: how do cache blocks correspond to array elements?  
not enough information provided!

## aside: alignment

compilers and malloc/new implementations usually try **align** values

align = make address be multiple of something

most important reason: don't cross cache block boundaries

## C and cache misses (warmup 2)

```
int array[4];  
int even_sum = 0, odd_sum = 0;  
even_sum += array[0];  
even_sum += array[2];  
odd_sum += array[1];  
odd_sum += array[3];
```

Assume everything but array is kept in registers (and the compiler does not do anything funny).

Assume array[0] at beginning of cache block.

How many data cache misses on a 1-set direct-mapped cache with 8B blocks?



## C and cache misses (warmup 3)

```
int array[8];  
...  
int even_sum = 0, odd_sum = 0;  
even_sum += array[0];  
odd_sum += array[1];  
even_sum += array[2];  
odd_sum += array[3];  
even_sum += array[4];  
odd_sum += array[5];  
even_sum += array[6];  
odd_sum += array[7];
```

Assume everything but array is kept in registers (and the compiler does not do anything funny), and array[0] at beginning of cache block.

How many data cache misses on a **2**-set direct-mapped cache with 8B blocks?

## C and cache misses (warmup 4)

```
int array[8];  
...  
int even_sum = 0, odd_sum = 0;  
even_sum += array[0];  
even_sum += array[2];  
even_sum += array[4];  
even_sum += array[6];  
odd_sum += array[1];  
odd_sum += array[3];  
odd_sum += array[5];  
odd_sum += array[7];
```

Assume everything but array is kept in registers (and the compiler does not do anything funny).

How many data cache misses on a **2**-set direct-mapped cache with 8B blocks?

## cache size

cache size = amount of *data* in cache

not included metadata (tags, valid bits, etc.)

## arrays and cache misses (1)

```
int array[1024]; // 4KB array
int even_sum = 0, odd_sum = 0;
for (int i = 0; i < 1024; i += 2) {
    even_sum += array[i + 0];
    odd_sum += array[i + 1];
}
```

Assume everything but array is kept in registers (and the compiler does not do anything funny).

How many *data cache misses* on initially empty 2KB direct-mapped cache with 16B cache blocks?

## arrays and cache misses (2)

```
int array[1024]; // 4KB array
int even_sum = 0, odd_sum = 0;
for (int i = 0; i < 1024; i += 2)
    even_sum += array[i + 0];
for (int i = 0; i < 1024; i += 2)
    odd_sum += array[i + 1];
```

Assume everything but array is kept in registers (and the compiler does not do anything funny).

How many *data cache misses* on initially empty 2KB direct-mapped cache with 16B cache blocks?

## arrays and cache misses (2b)

```
int array[1024]; // 4KB array
int even_sum = 0, odd_sum = 0;
for (int i = 0; i < 1024; i += 2)
    even_sum += array[i + 0];
for (int i = 0; i < 1024; i += 2)
    odd_sum += array[i + 1];
```

Assume everything but array is kept in registers (and the compiler does not do anything funny).

How many *data cache misses* on initially empty **4KB** direct-mapped cache with 16B cache blocks?

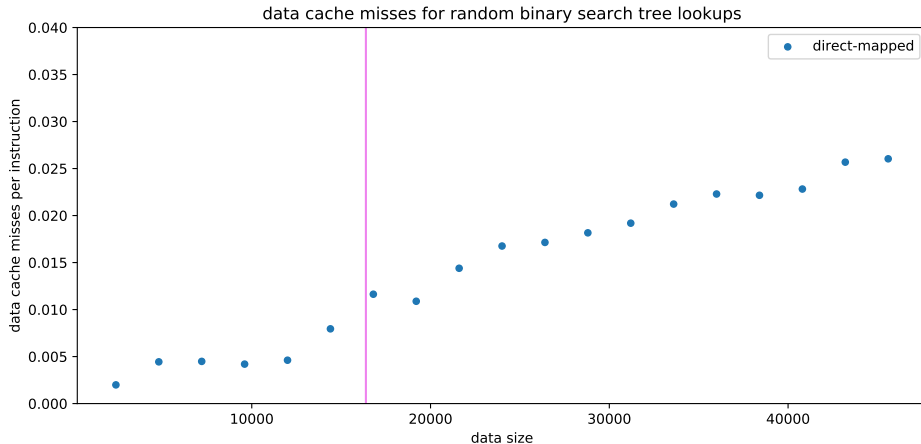
## arrays and cache misses (3)

```
int sum; int array[1024]; // 4KB array
for (int i = 8; i < 1016; i += 1) {
    int local_sum = 0;
    for (int j = i - 8; j < i + 8; j += 1) {
        local_sum += array[i] * (j - i);
    }
    sum += (local_sum - array[i]);
}
```

Assume everything but array is kept in registers (and the compiler does not do anything funny).

How many *data cache misses* on initially empty 2KB direct-mapped cache with 16B cache blocks?

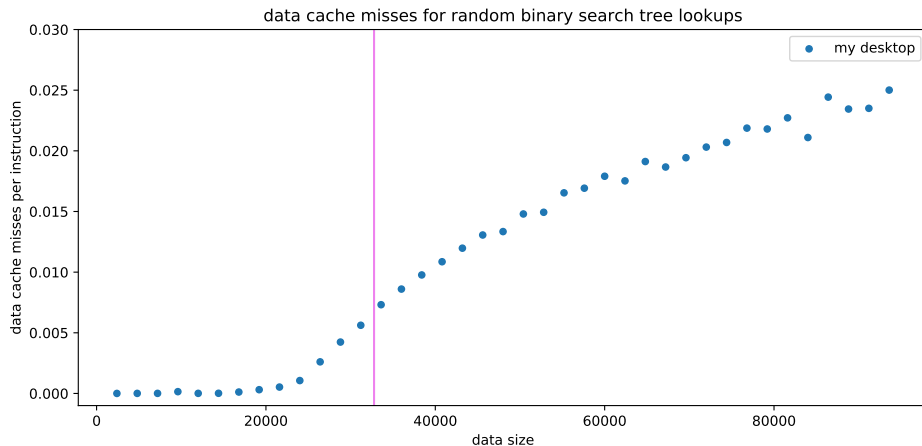
# simulated misses: BST lookups



(simulated 16KB direct-mapped data cache; excluding BST setup)



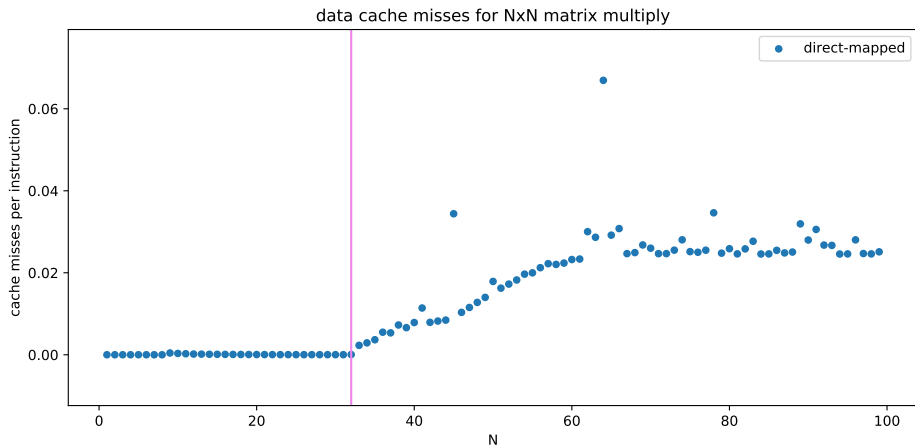
# actual misses: BST lookups



(actual 32KB more complex data cache)

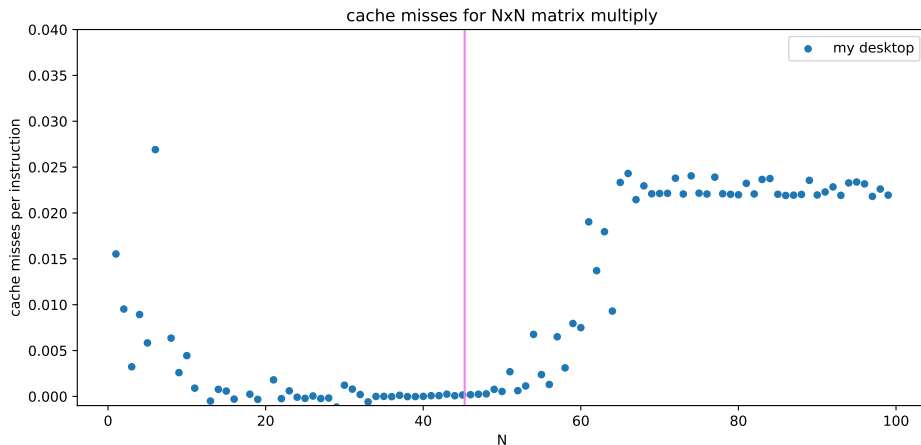
(only one set of measurements + other things on machine + excluding initial load)

# simulated misses: matrix multiplies



(simulated 16KB direct-mapped data cache; excluding initial load)

# actual misses: matrix multiplies



(actual 32KB more complex data cache; excluding matrix initial load)  
(only one set of measurements + other things on machine)

## misses with skipping

```
int array1[512]; int array2[512];  
...  
for (int i = 0; i < 512; i += 1)  
    sum += array1[i] * array2[i];  
}
```

Assume everything but array1, array2 is kept in registers (and the compiler does not do anything funny).

About how many *data cache misses* on a 2KB direct-mapped cache with 16B cache blocks?

Hint: depends on relative placement of array1, array2

## best/worst case

array1[i] and array2[i] always different sets:

= distance from array1 to array2 not multiple of  $\# \text{ sets} \times \text{bytes/set}$

2 misses every 4 i

blocks of 4 array1[X] values loaded, then used 4 times before loading next block

(and same for array2[X])

array1[i] and array2[i] same sets:

= distance from array1 to array2 is multiple of  $\# \text{ sets} \times \text{bytes/set}$

2 misses every i

block of 4 array1[X] values loaded, one value used from it,

then, block of 4 array2[X] values replaces it, one value used from it, ...

## worst case in practice?

two rows of matrix?

often `sizeof(row)` bytes apart

if the row size is multiple of number of sets  $\times$  bytes per block,  
oops!

# adding associativity

2-way set associative, 2 byte blocks, 2 sets

index	valid	tag	value	valid	tag	value
0	0			0		
1	0			0		

multiple places to put values with same index  
avoid misses from two active values using same set  
("conflict misses"))

# adding associativity

2-way set associative, 2 byte blocks, 2 sets

index	valid	tag	value	valid	tag	value
0	0		set 0	0		
1	0		set 1	0		



# adding associativity

2-way set associative, 2 byte blocks, 2 sets

index	valid	tag	value	valid	tag	value
0	0			0		
		way 0			way 1	
1	0			0		

# adding associativity

2-way set associative, 2 byte blocks, 2 sets

index	valid	tag	value	valid	tag	value
0	0			0		
1	0			0		

$m = 8$  bit addresses

$S = 2 = 2^s$  sets

$s = 1$  (set) index bits

$B = 2 = 2^b$  byte block size

$b = 1$  (block) offset bits

$t = m - (s + b) = 6$  tag bits

# adding associativity

2-way set associative, 2 byte blocks, 2 sets

index	valid	tag	value	valid	tag	value
0	1	000000	mem[0x00] mem[0x01]	0		
1	0			0		

address (hex)	result
00000000 (00)	miss
00000001 (01)	
01100011 (63)	
01100001 (61)	
01100010 (62)	
00000000 (00)	
01100100 (64)	

tag indexoffset

# adding associativity

2-way set associative, 2 byte blocks, 2 sets

index	valid	tag	value	valid	tag	value
0	1	000000	mem[0x00] mem[0x01]	0		
1	0			0		

address (hex)	result
00000000 (00)	miss
00000001 (01)	hit
01100011 (63)	
01100001 (61)	
01100010 (62)	
00000000 (00)	
01100100 (64)	

tag   index   offset

# adding associativity

2-way set associative, 2 byte blocks, 2 sets

index	valid	tag	value	valid	tag	value
0	1	000000	mem[0x00] mem[0x01]	0		
1	1	011000	mem[0x62] mem[0x63]	0		

address (hex)	result
00000000 (00)	miss
00000001 (01)	hit
01100011 (63)	miss
01100001 (61)	
01100010 (62)	
00000000 (00)	
01100100 (64)	

tag indexoffset

# adding associativity

2-way set associative, 2 byte blocks, 2 sets

index	valid	tag	value	valid	tag	value
0	1	000000	mem[0x00] mem[0x01]	1	011000	mem[0x60] mem[0x61]
1	1	011000	mem[0x62] mem[0x63]	0		

address (hex)	result
00000000 (00)	miss
00000001 (01)	hit
01100011 (63)	miss
01100001 (61)	miss
01100010 (62)	
00000000 (00)	
01100100 (64)	

tag    index    offset

# adding associativity

2-way set associative, 2 byte blocks, 2 sets

index	valid	tag	value	valid	tag	value
0	1	000000	mem[0x00] mem[0x01]	1	011000	mem[0x60] mem[0x61]
1	1	011000	mem[0x62] mem[0x63]	0		

address (hex)	result
00000000 (00)	miss
00000001 (01)	hit
01100011 (63)	miss
01100001 (61)	miss
01100010 (62)	hit
00000000 (00)	
01100100 (64)	

tag indexoffset

# adding associativity

2-way set associative, 2 byte blocks, 2 sets

index	valid	tag	value	valid	tag	value
0	1	000000	mem[0x00] mem[0x01]	1	011000	mem[0x60] mem[0x61]
1	1	011000	mem[0x62] mem[0x63]	0		

address (hex)	result
00000000 (00)	miss
00000001 (01)	hit
01100011 (63)	miss
01100001 (61)	miss
01100010 (62)	hit
00000000 (00)	hit
01100100 (64)	

tag    index    offset



# adding associativity

2-way set associative, 2 byte blocks, 2 sets

index	valid	tag	value	valid	tag	value
0	1	000000	mem[0x00] mem[0x01]	1	011000	mem[0x60] mem[0x61]
1	1	011000	mem[0x62] mem[0x63]	0		

address (hex)	result
00000000 (00)	miss
00000001 (01)	hit
01100011 (63)	miss
01100001 (61)	miss
01100010 (62)	hit
00000000 (00)	hit
01100100 (64)	miss

needs to replace block in set 0!

tag indexoffset

# adding associativity

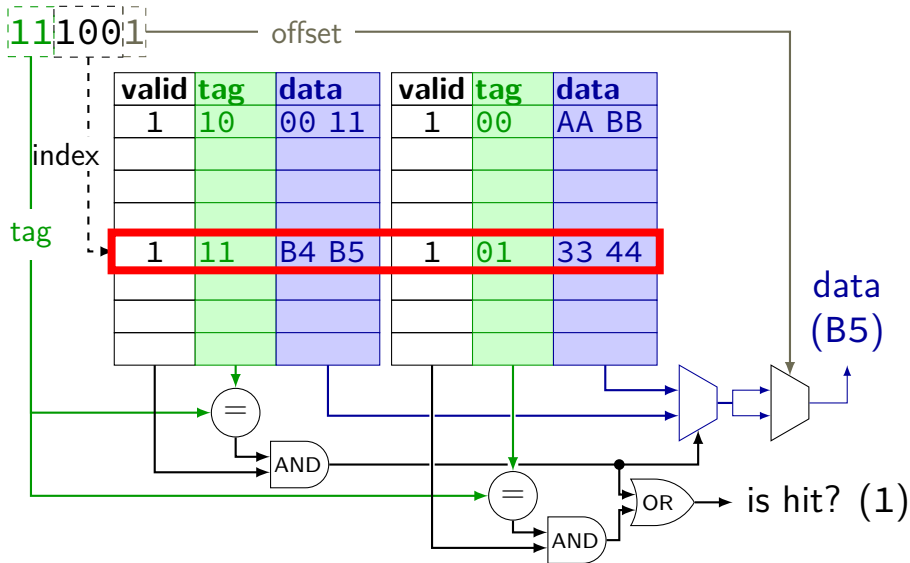
2-way set associative, 2 byte blocks, 2 sets

index	valid	tag	value	valid	tag	value
0	1	000000	mem[0x00] mem[0x01]	1	011000	mem[0x60] mem[0x61]
1	1	011000	mem[0x62] mem[0x63]	0		

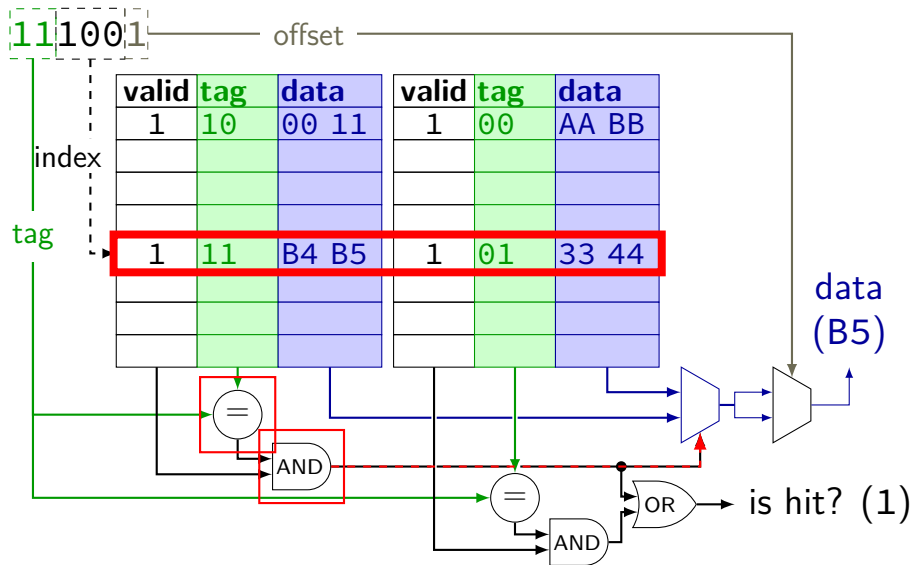
address (hex)	result
00000000 (00)	miss
00000001 (01)	hit
01100011 (63)	miss
01100001 (61)	miss
01100010 (62)	hit
00000000 (00)	hit
01100100 (64)	miss

tag    index    offset

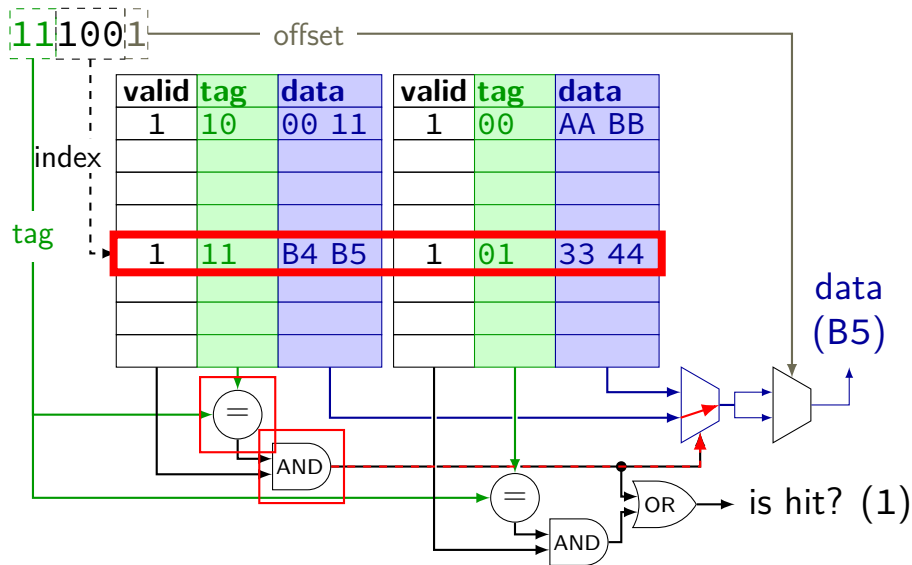
# cache operation (associative)



# cache operation (associative)



# cache operation (associative)



# associative lookup possibilities

none of the blocks for the index are valid

none of the valid blocks for the index match the tag  
something else is stored there

one of the blocks for the index is valid and matches the tag

# replacement policies

2-way set associative, 2 byte blocks, 2 sets

index	valid	tag	value	valid	tag	value
0	1	000000	mem[0x00] mem[0x01]	1	011000	mem[0x60] mem[0x61]
1	1	011000	mem[0x62] mem[0x63]	0		

address (hex)	result
00000000 (00)	hit
00000001 (01)	hit
01100011 (63)	miss
01100001 (61)	miss
01100010 (62)	hit
00000000 (00)	hit
01100100 (64)	miss

how to decide where to insert 0x64?

# replacement policies

2-way set associative, 2 byte blocks, 2 sets

index	valid	tag	value	valid	tag	value	LRU
0	1	000000	mem[0x00] mem[0x01]	1	011000	mem[0x60] mem[0x61]	1
1	1	011000	mem[0x62] mem[0x63]	0			1

address (hex)	result
00000000 (00)	miss
00000001 (01)	hit
01100011 (63)	miss
01100001 (61)	miss
01100010 (62)	hit
00000000 (00)	hit
01100100 (64)	miss

track which block was read least recently  
updated on **every access**



# example replacement policies

least recently used

take advantage of **temporal locality**

at least  $\lceil \log_2(E!) \rceil$  bits per set for  $E$ -way cache

(need to store order of all blocks)

approximations of least recently used

implementing least recently used is expensive

really just need “avoid recently used” — much faster/simpler

good approximations:  $E$  to  $2E$  bits

first-in, first-out

counter per set — where to replace next

(pseudo-)random

no extra information!

actually works pretty well in practice

# associativity terminology

direct-mapped — one block per set

$E$ -way set associative —  $E$  blocks per set  
 $E$  ways in the cache

fully associative — one set total (everything in one set)

# Tag-Index-Offset formulas

$m$	memory addresses bits
$E$	number of blocks per set (“ways”)
$S = 2^s$	number of sets
$s$	(set) index bits
$B = 2^b$	block size
$b$	(block) offset bits
$t = m - (s + b)$	tag bits
$C = B \times S \times E$	cache size (excluding metadata)

# Tag-Index-Offset exercise

$m$	memory addresses bits (Y86-64: 64)
$E$	number of blocks per set (“ways”)
$S = 2^s$	number of sets
$s$	(set) index bits
$B = 2^b$	block size
$b$	(block) offset bits
$t = m - (s + b)$	tag bits
$C = B \times S \times E$	cache size (excluding metadata)

My desktop:

L1 Data Cache: 32 KB, 8 blocks/set, 64 byte blocks

L2 Cache: 256 KB, 4 blocks/set, 64 byte blocks

L3 Cache: 8 MB, 16 blocks/set, 64 byte blocks

Divide the address 0x34567 into **tag**, **index**, **offset** for each cache.

# T-I-O exercise: L1

# T-I-O results

# T-I-O: splitting

## misses with skipping

```
int array1[512]; int array2[512];  
...  
for (int i = 0; i < 512; i += 1)  
    sum += array1[i] * array2[i];  
}
```

Assume everything but array1, array2 is kept in registers (and the compiler does not do anything funny).

About how many *data cache misses* on a 2KB direct-mapped cache with 16B cache blocks?

Hint: depends on relative placement of array1, array2

How about on a two-way set associative cache?



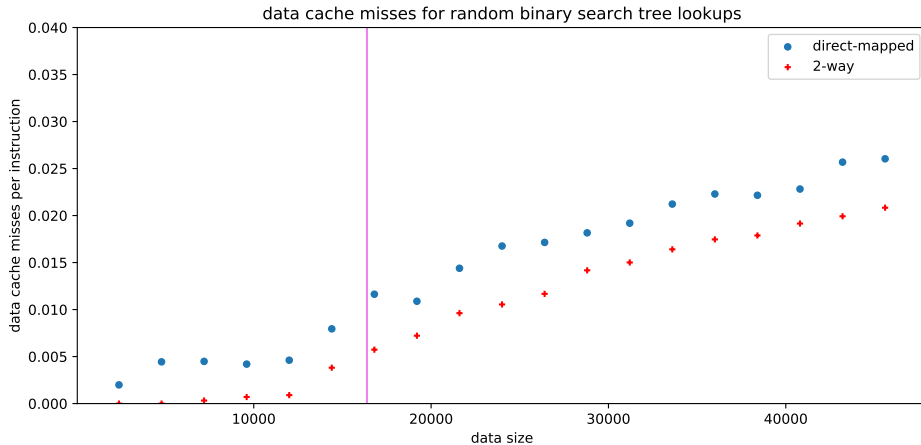
## arrays and cache misses (2)

```
int array[1024]; // 4KB array
int even_sum = 0, odd_sum = 0;
for (int i = 0; i < 1024; i += 2)
    even_sum += array[i + 0];
for (int i = 0; i < 1024; i += 2)
    odd_sum += array[i + 1];
```

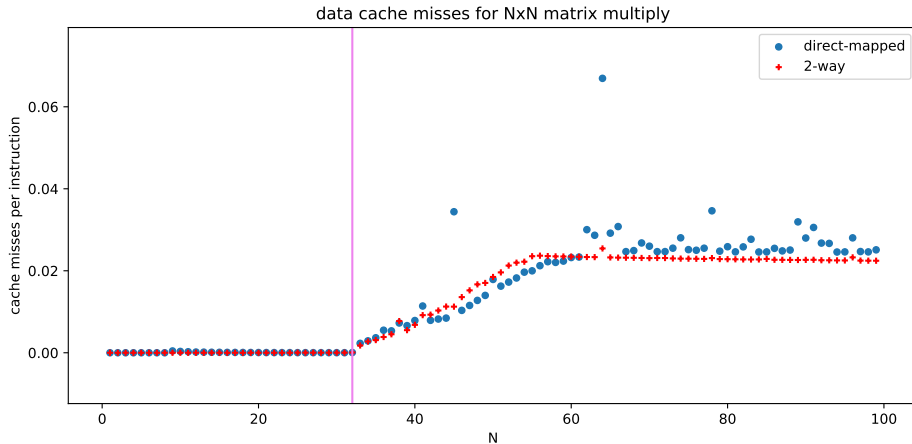
Assume everything but array is kept in registers (and the compiler does not do anything funny).

How many *data cache misses* on initially empty 2KB direct-mapped cache with 16B cache blocks? Would a set-associative cache be better?

# simulated misses: BST lookups



# simulated misses: matrix multiplies



# handling writes

what about writing to the cache?

two decision points:

if the value is not in cache, do we add it?

- if yes: need to load rest of block

- if no: missing out on locality?

if value is in cache, when do we update next level?

- if immediately: extra writing

- if later: need to remember to do so

# allocate on write?

processor writes **less than whole** cache block

block not yet in cache

two options:

## write-allocate

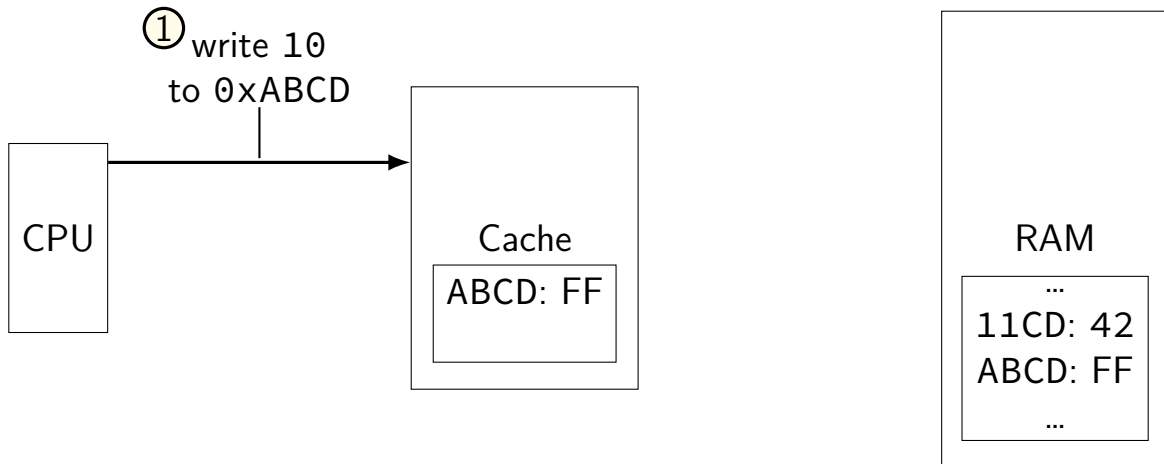
fetch rest of cache block, replace written part  
(then follow write-through or write-back policy)

## write-no-allocate

don't use cache at all (send write to memory *instead*)  
guess: not read soon?

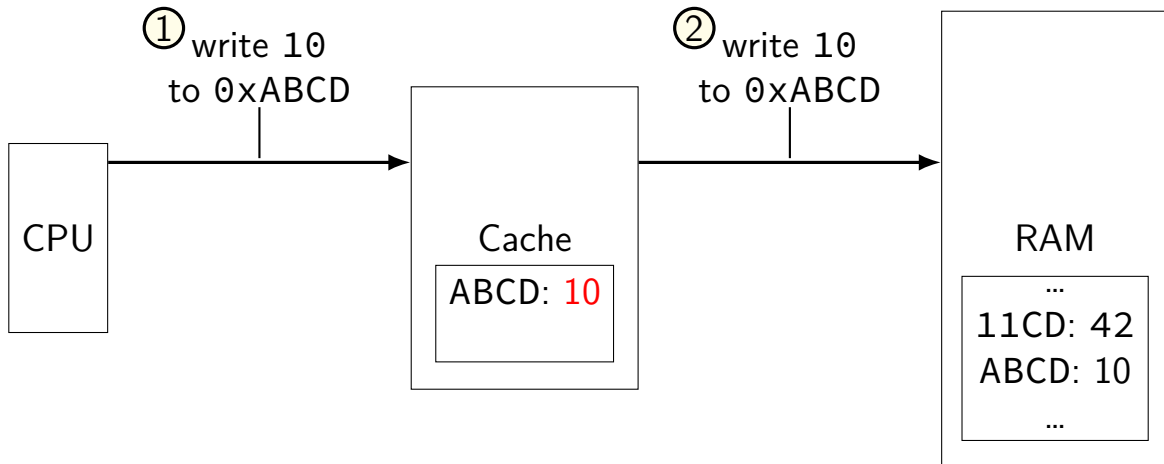
# write-through v. write-back

## option 1: write-through



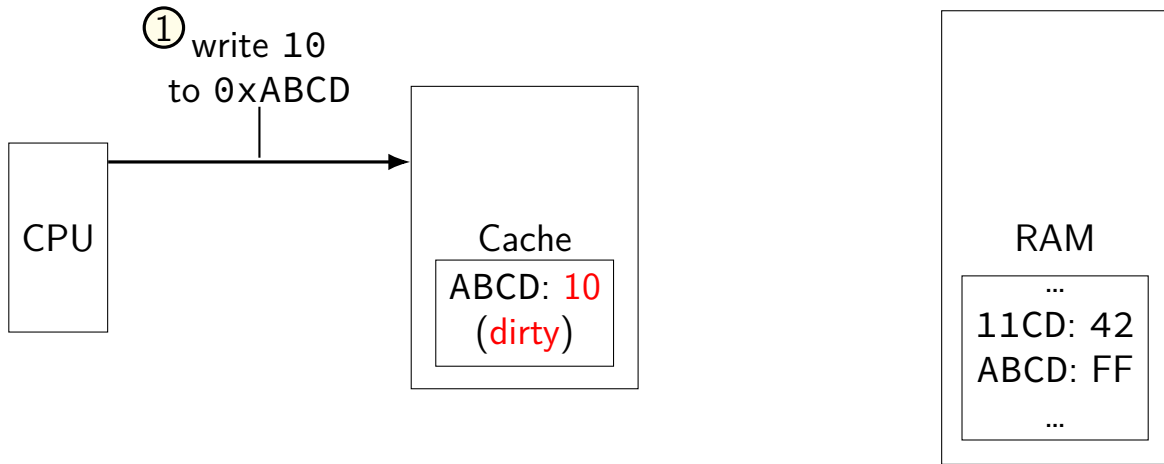
# write-through v. write-back

## option 1: write-through



# write-through v. write-back

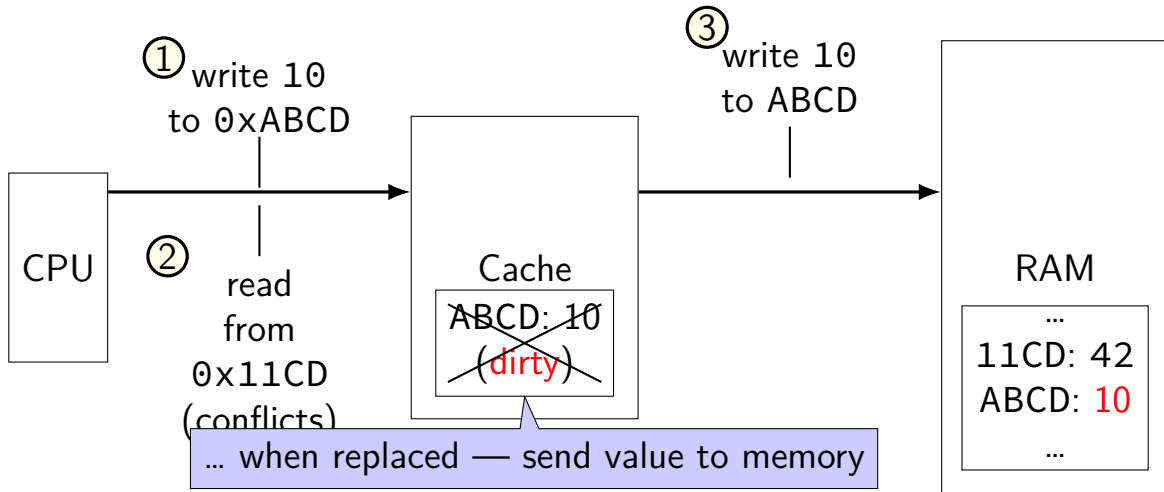
## option 2: write-back



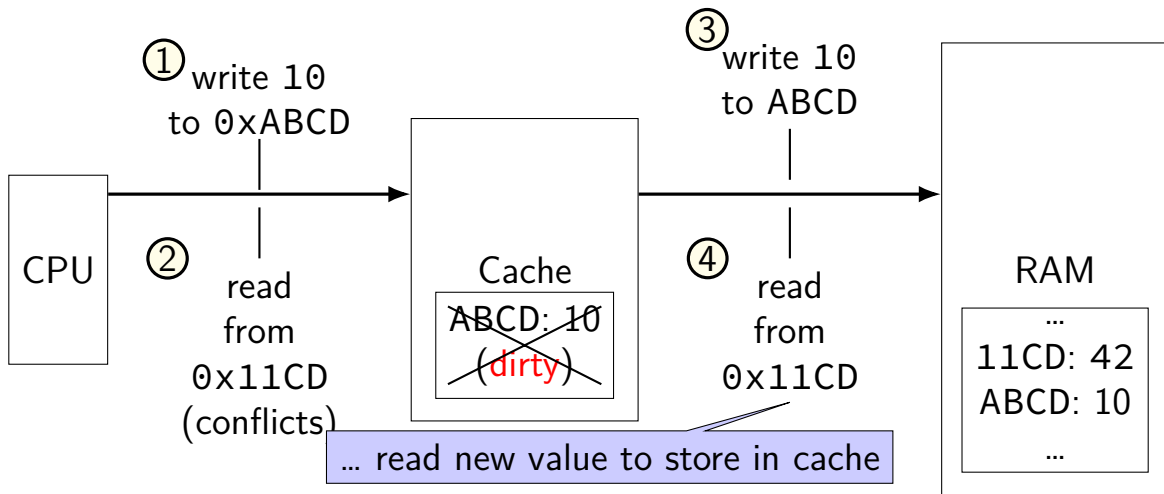


# write-through v. write-back

## option 2: write-back



# write-through v. write-back



# writeback policy

changed value!

2-way set associative, 4 byte blocks, 2 sets

index	valid	tag	value	dirty	valid	tag	value	dirty	LRU
0	1	000000	mem[0x00] mem[0x01]	0	1	011000	mem[0x60]* mem[0x61]*	1	1
1	1	011000	mem[0x62] mem[0x63]	0	0				0

1 = dirty (different than memory)  
needs to be written if evicted

# write-allocate + write-back

2-way set associative, LRU, writeback

index	valid	tag	value	dirty	valid	tag	value	dirty	LRU
0	1	000000	mem[0x00] mem[0x01]	0	1	011000	mem[0x60]* mem[0x61]*	1	1
1	1	011000	mem[0x62] mem[0x63]	0	0				0

writing 0xFF into address 0x04?

index 0, tag 000001

# write-allocate + write-back

2-way set associative, LRU, writeback

index	valid	tag	value	dirty	valid	tag	value	dirty	LRU
0	1	000000	mem[0x00] mem[0x01]	0	1	011000	mem[0x60]* mem[0x61]*	1	1
1	1	011000	mem[0x62] mem[0x63]	0	0				0

writing 0xFF into address 0x04?

index 0, tag 000001

step 1: find **least recently used** block

# write-allocate + write-back

2-way set associative, LRU, writeback

index	valid	tag	value	dirty	valid	tag	value	dirty	LRU
0	1	000000	mem[0x00] mem[0x01]	0	1	011000	mem[0x60]* mem[0x61]*	1	1
1	1	011000	mem[0x62] mem[0x63]	0	0				0

writing 0xFF into address 0x04?

index 0, tag 000001

step 1: find **least recently used** block

step 2: possibly writeback old block

# write-allocate + write-back

2-way set associative, LRU, writeback

index	valid	tag	value	dirty	valid	tag	value	dirty	LRU
0	1	000000	mem[0x00] mem[0x01]	0	1	000001	0xFF mem[0x05]	1	0
1	1	011000	mem[0x62] mem[0x63]	0	0				0

writing 0xFF into address 0x04?

index 0, tag 000001

step 1: find **least recently used** block

step 2: possibly writeback old block

step 3a: read in new block – to get mem[0x05]

step 3b: update LRU information

# write-no-allocate + write-back

2-way set associative, LRU, writeback

index	valid	tag	value	dirty	valid	tag	value	dirty	LRU
0	1	000000	mem[0x00] mem[0x01]	0	1	011000	mem[0x60]* mem[0x61]*	1	1
1	1	011000	mem[0x62] mem[0x63]	0	0				0

writing 0xFF into address 0x04?

step 1: is it in cache yet?

step 2: no, **just send it to memory**



# exercise (1)

2-way set associative, LRU, write-allocate, writeback

index	valid	tag	value	dirty	valid	tag	value	dirty	LRU
0	1	001100	mem[0x30] mem[0x31]	0	1	010000	mem[0x40]* mem[0x41]*	1	0
1	1	011000	mem[0x62] mem[0x63]	0	1	001100	mem[0x32]* mem[0x33]*	1	1

for each of the following accesses, performed alone, would it require (a) reading a value from memory (or next level of cache) and (b) writing a value to the memory (or next level of cache)?

writing 1 byte to 0x33

reading 1 byte from 0x52

reading 1 byte from 0x50

## exercise (2)

2-way set associative, LRU, write-no-allocate, write-through

index	valid	tag	value	valid	tag	value	LRU
0	1	001100	mem[0x30] mem[0x31]	1	010000	mem[0x40] mem[0x41]	0
1	1	011000	mem[0x62] mem[0x63]	1	001100	mem[0x32] mem[0x33]	1

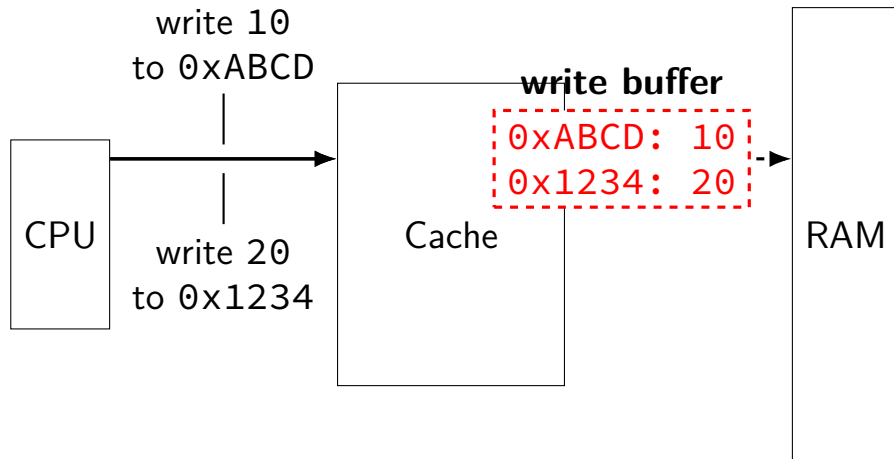
for each of the following accesses, performed alone, would it require (a) reading a value from memory and (b) writing a value to the memory?

writing 1 byte to 0x33

reading 1 byte from 0x52

reading 1 byte from 0x50

# fast writes



write appears to complete immediately when placed in buffer  
memory can be much slower

# cache miss types

common to categorize misses:

roughly “cause” of miss assuming cache block size fixed

*compulsory* (or *cold*) — **first time** accessing something  
adding more sets or blocks/set wouldn't change

*conflict* — sets aren't big/flexible enough  
a fully-associative (1-set) cache of the same size would have done better

*capacity* — cache was not big enough

*coherence* — from sync'ing cache with other caches  
only issue with multiple cores

# making any cache look bad

1. access enough blocks, to fill the cache
2. access an additional block, replacing something
3. access last block replaced
4. access last block replaced
5. access last block replaced
- ...

but — typical real programs have **locality**

# cache optimizations

(assuming typical locality + keeping cache size constant if possible...)

	miss rate	hit time	miss penalty
increase cache size	better	worse	—
increase associativity	better	worse	worse?
increase block size	depends	worse	worse
add secondary cache	—	—	better
write-allocate	better	—	?
writeback	—	—	?
LRU replacement	better	?	worse?
prefetching	better	—	—

prefetching = guess what program will use, access in advance

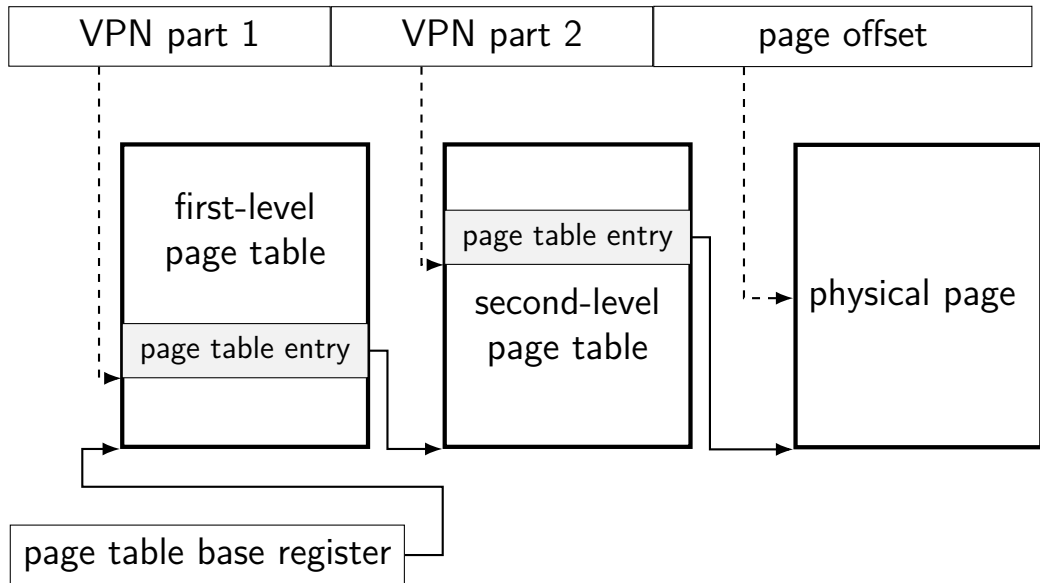
$$\text{average time} = \text{hit time} + \text{miss rate} \times \text{miss penalty}$$

# cache optimizations by miss type

(assuming other listed parameters remain constant)

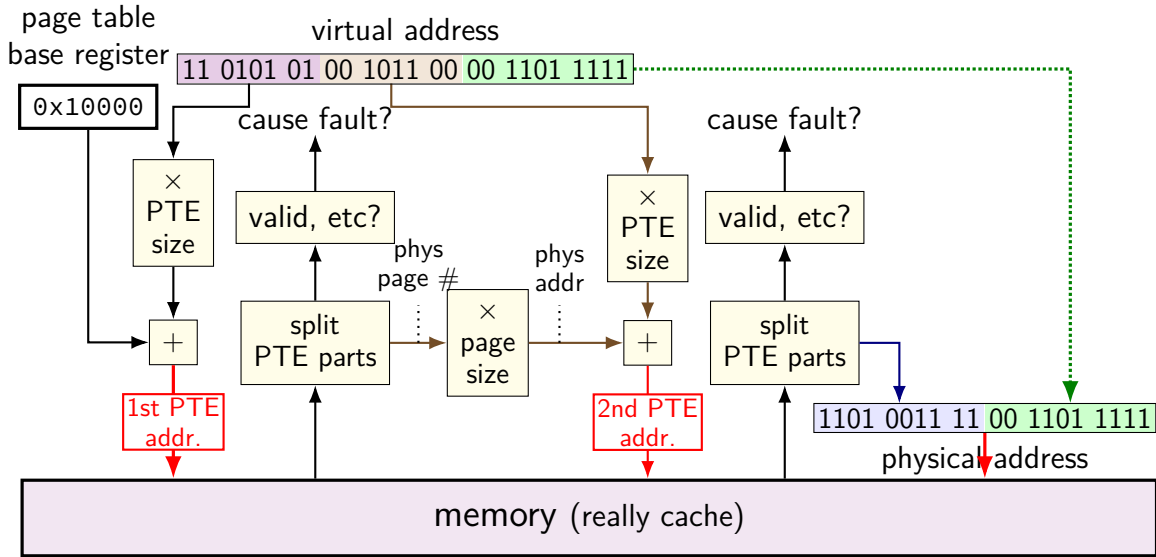
	capacity	conflict	compulsory
increase cache size	fewer misses	fewer misses	—
increase associativity	—	fewer misses	—
increase block size	more misses?	more misses?	fewer misses
LRU replacement	—	fewer misses	—
prefetching	—	—	fewer misses

## another view





# two-level page table lookup



## cache accesses and multi-level PTs

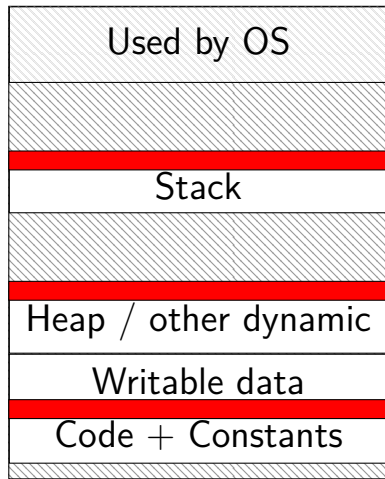
four-level page tables — five cache accesses per program memory access

L1 cache hits — typically a couple cycles each?

so add 8 cycles to each program memory access?

not acceptable

# program memory active sets



0xFFFF FFFF FFFF FFFF

0xFFFF 8000 0000 0000

0x7F...

small areas of memory active at a time  
one or two pages in each area?

0x0000 0000 0040 0000

# page table entries and locality

page table entries have **excellent temporal locality**

typically one or two pages of the stack active

typically one or two pages of code active

typically one or two pages of heap/globals active

each page contains **whole functions**, arrays, stack frames, etc.

# page table entries and locality

page table entries have **excellent temporal locality**

typically one or two pages of the stack active

typically one or two pages of code active

typically one or two pages of heap/globals active

each page contains **whole functions**, arrays, stack frames, etc.

needed page table entries are **very small**

# page table entry cache

called a **TLB** (translation lookaside buffer)

very small cache of page table entries

L1 cache	TLB
physical addresses	virtual page numbers
bytes from memory	page table entries
tens of bytes per block	one page table entry per block
usually thousands of blocks	usually tens of entries

# page table entry cache

called a **TLB** (translation lookaside buffer)

very small cache of page table entries

L1 cache	TLB
physical addresses	virtual page numbers
bytes from memory	page table entries
tens of bytes per block	one page table entry per block
usually thousands of blocks	usually tens of entries
only caches the page table lookup itself (generally) just entries from the last-level page tables	

# page table entry cache

called a **TLB** (translation lookaside buffer)

very small cache of page table entries

L1 cache	TLB
physical addresses	virtual page numbers
bytes from memory	page table entries
tens of bytes per block	one page table entry per block
usually thousands of blocks	usually tens of entries

not much spatial locality between page table entries  
(they're used for kilobytes of data already)  
(and if spatial locality, maybe use larger page size?)



# page table entry cache

called a **TLB** (translation lookaside buffer)

very small cache of page table entries

L1 cache	TLB
physical addresses	virtual page numbers
bytes from memory	page table entries
tens of bytes per block	one page table entry per block
usually thousands of blocks	usually tens of entries

few active page table entries at a time  
enables highly associative cache designs

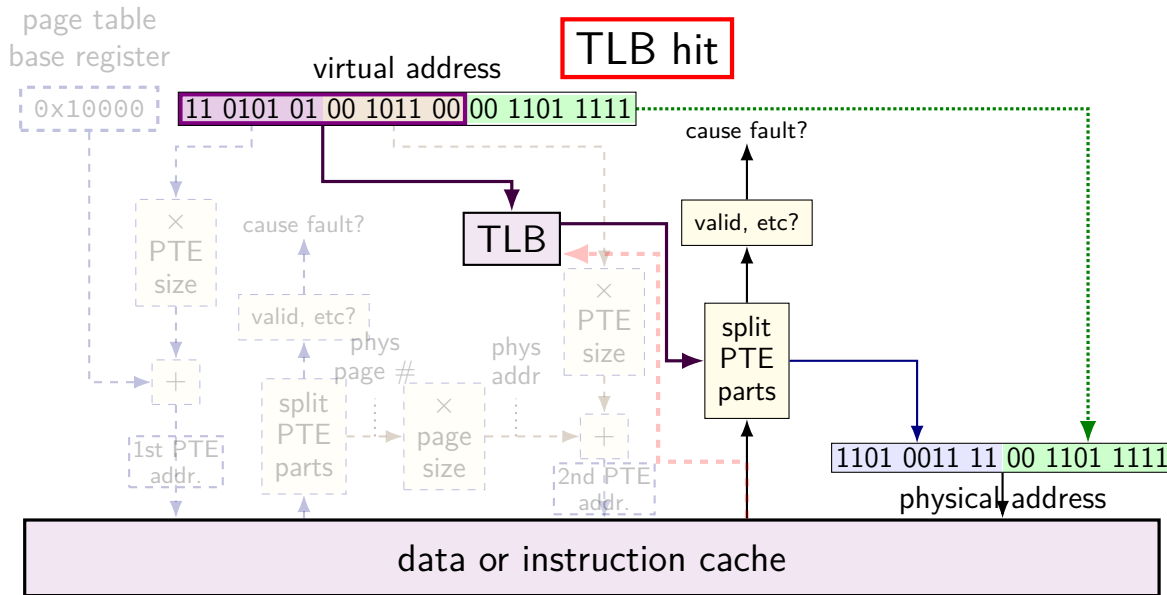
# TLB and multi-level page tables

TLB caches **valid last-level page table entries**

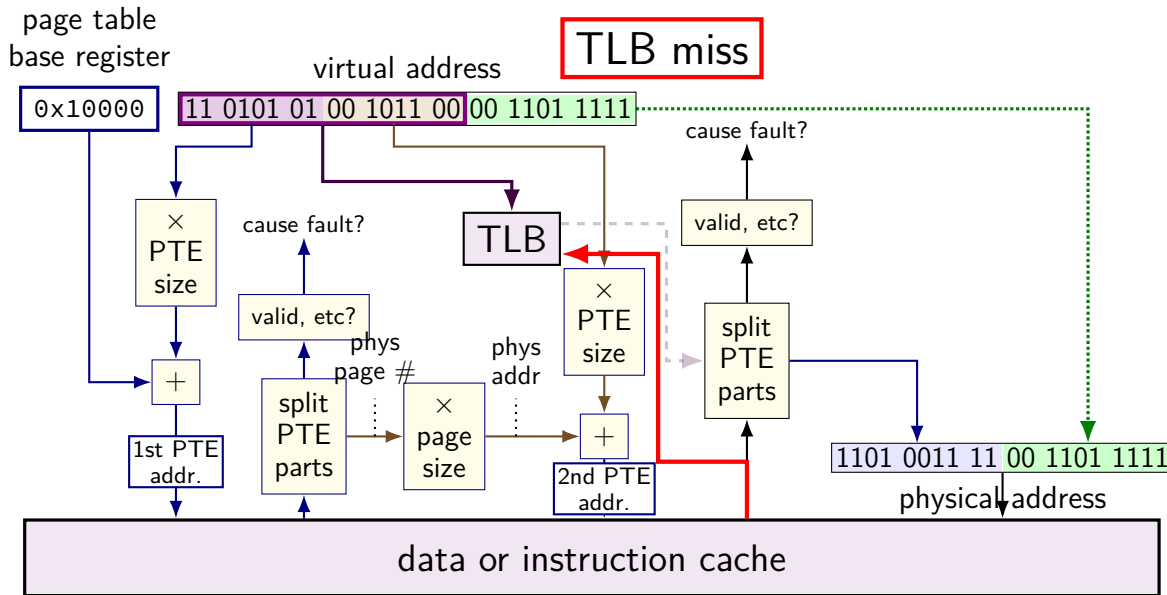
doesn't matter which last-level page table

means TLB output can be used directly to form address

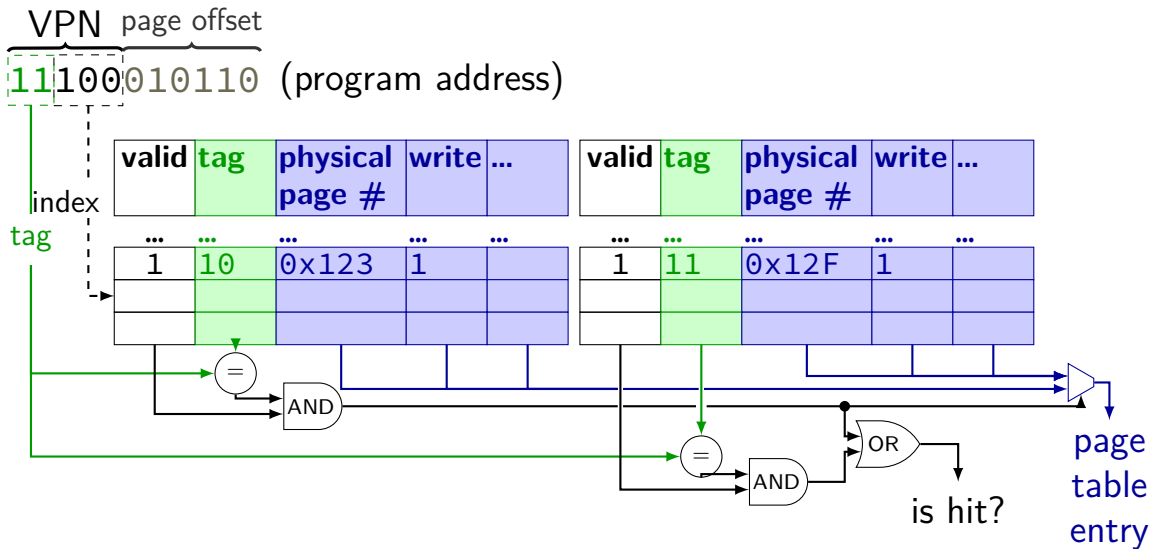
# TLB and two-level lookup



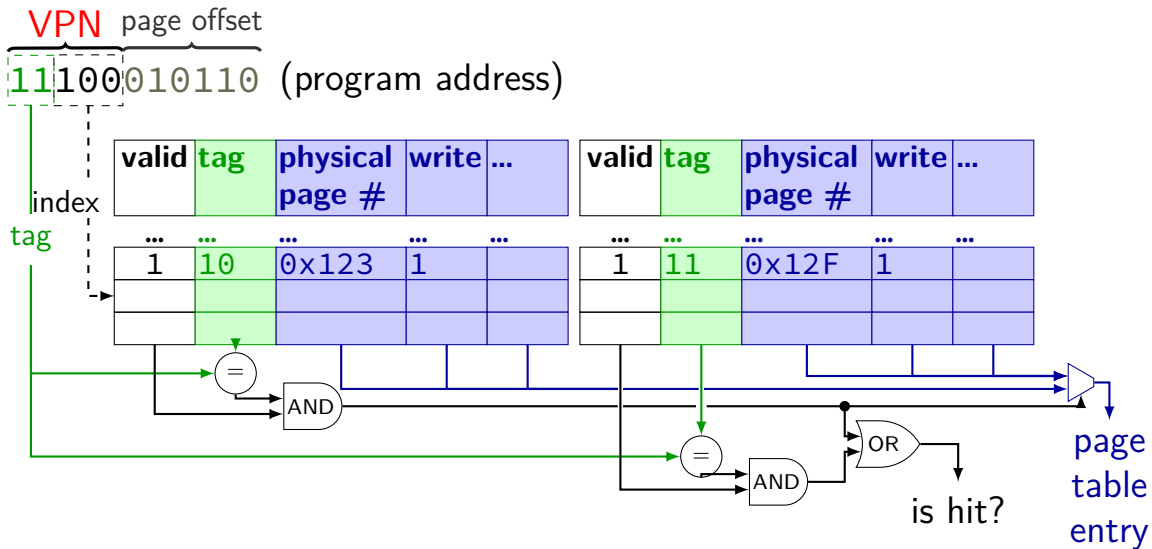
# TLB and two-level lookup



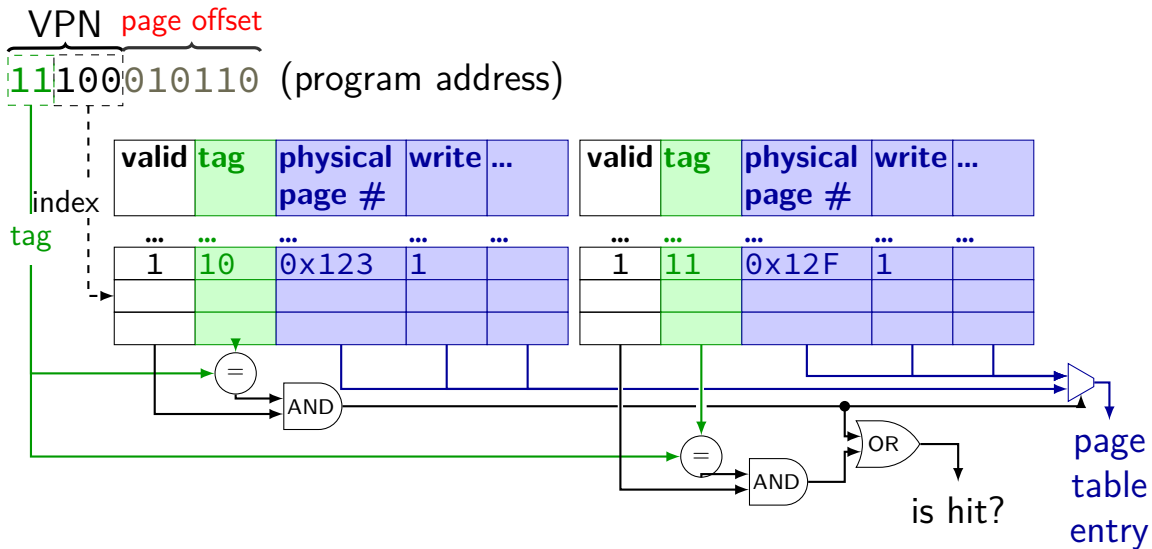
# TLB organization (2-way set associative)



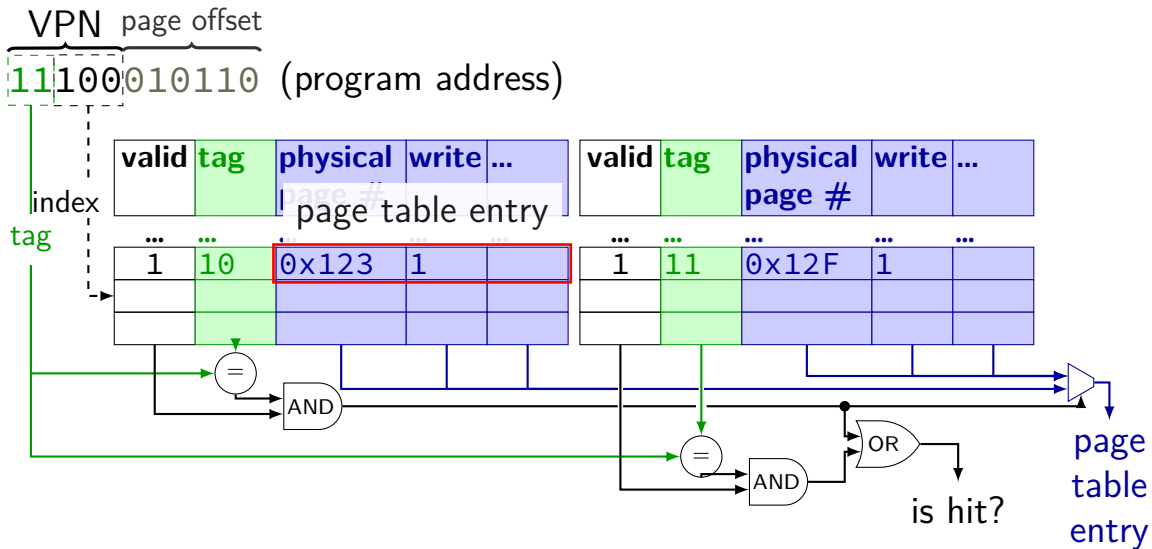
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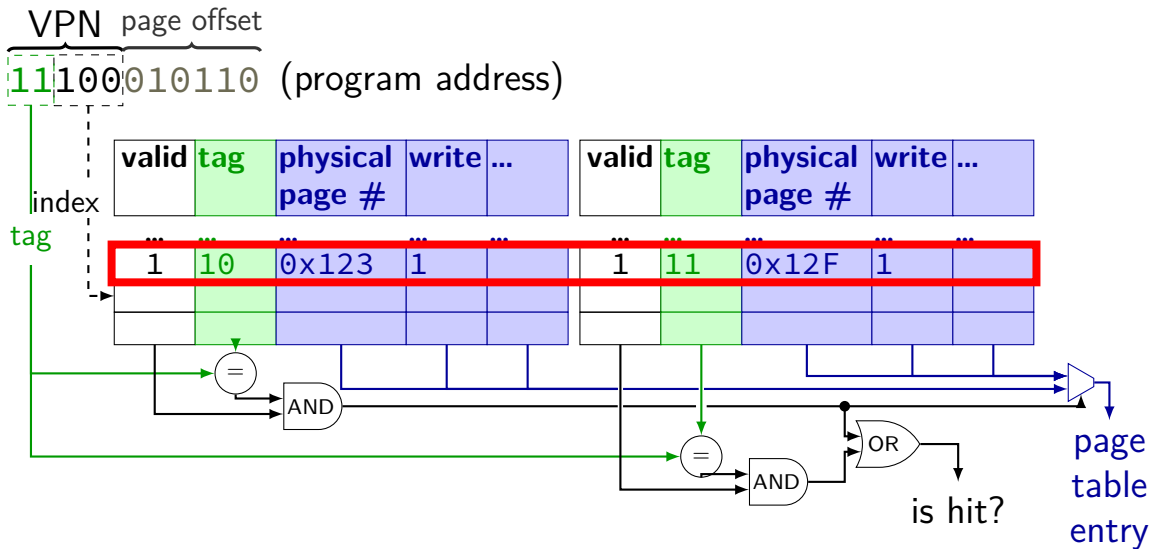


# TLB organization (2-way set associative)





# TLB organization (2-way set associative)



# address splitting for TLBs (1)

my desktop:

4KB ( $2^{12}$  byte) pages; 48-bit virtual address

64-entry, 4-way L1 data TLB

TLB index bits?

TLB tag bits?

## address splitting for TLBs (2)

my desktop:

4KB ( $2^{12}$  byte) pages; 48-bit virtual address

1536-entry ( $3 \cdot 2^9$ ), 12-way L2 TLB

TLB index bits?

TLB tag bits?

## exercise: TLB access pattern (setup)

4-entry, 2-way TLB, LRU replacement policy, initially empty

4096 byte pages

how many index bits?

TLB index of virtual address 0x12345?

## exercise: TLB access pattern

4-entry, 2-way TLB, LRU replacement policy, initially empty

4096 byte pages

type	virtual	physical
read	0x440030	0x554030
write	0x440034	0x554034
read	0x7FFFE008	0x556008
read	0x7FFFE000	0x556000
read	0x7FFFDFF8	0x5F8FF8
read	0x664080	0x5F9080
read	0x440038	0x554038
write	0x7FFFDFF0	0x5F8FF0

which are TLB hits? which are TLB misses? final contents of TLB?

# changing page tables

what happens to TLB when page table base pointer is changed?

e.g. context switch

most entries in TLB refer to things from **wrong process**

oops — read from the wrong process's stack?

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side effect on “change page table base register” instruction

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e.g. context switch

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oops — read from the wrong process's stack?

option 1: **invalidate** all TLB entries

side effect on “change page table base register” instruction

option 2: TLB entries contain process ID

set by OS (special register)

checked by TLB in addition to TLB tag, valid bit



# editing page tables

what happens to TLB when OS changes a page table entry?

most common choice: has to be handled **in software**

# editing page tables

what happens to TLB when OS changes a page table entry?

most common choice: has to be handled **in software**

invalid to valid — nothing needed

- TLB doesn't contain invalid entries

- MMU will check memory again

valid to invalid — **OS needs to tell processor** to invalidate it

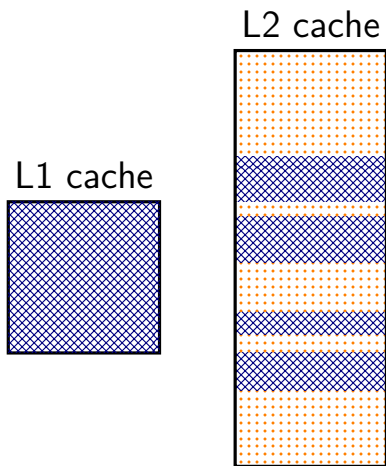
- special instruction (x86: `invlpg`)

valid to other valid — **OS needs to tell processor** to invalidate it

# inclusive versus exclusive

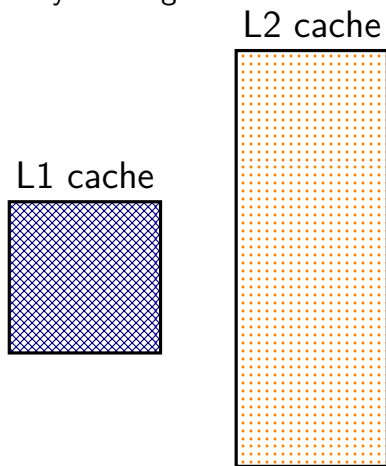
## L2 inclusive of L1

everything in L1 cache duplicated in L2  
adding to L1 also adds to L2



## L2 exclusive of L1

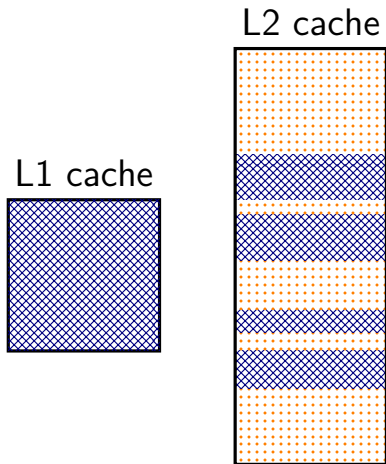
L2 contains different data than L1  
adding to L1 must remove from L2  
probably evicting from L1 adds to L2



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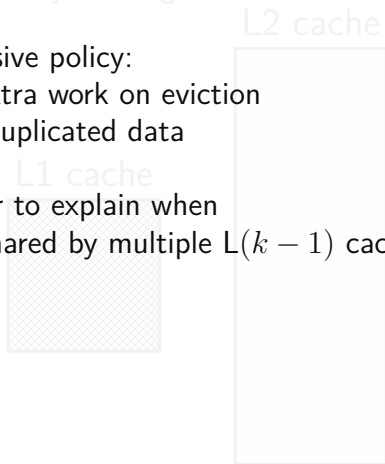


## L2 exclusive of L1

L2 contains different data than L1  
adding to L1 must remove from L2  
probably evicting from L1 adds to L2

inclusive policy:  
no extra work on eviction  
but duplicated data

easier to explain when  
 $L_k$  shared by multiple  $L(k-1)$  caches?



# inclusive versus exclusive

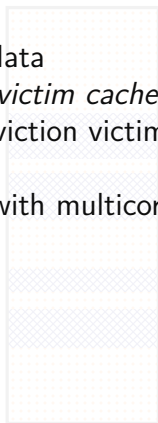
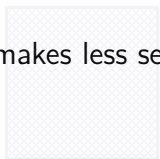
## L2 inclusive of L1

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### L2 cache

exclusive policy:  
avoid duplicated data  
sometimes called *victim cache*  
(contains cache eviction victims)

makes less sense with multicore

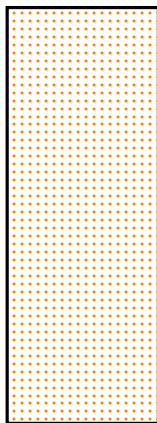
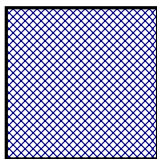


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### L2 cache

### L1 cache



# Tag-Index-Offset formulas (direct-mapped)

(formulas derivable from prior slides)

$S = 2^s$                       number of sets

$s$                               (set) index bits

$B = 2^b$                       block size

$b$                               (block) offset bits

$m$                               memory addresses bits

$t = m - (s + b)$       tag bits

$C = B \times S$               cache size (if direct-mapped)

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$C = B \times S$               **cache size** (if direct-mapped)

# backup slides — cache performance



## average memory access time

$AMAT = \text{hit time} + \text{miss penalty} \times \text{miss rate}$

or  $AMAT = \text{hit time} \times \text{hit rate} + \text{miss time} \times \text{miss rate}$

effective speed of memory

# AMAT exercise (1)

90% cache hit rate

hit time is 2 cycles

30 cycle miss penalty

what is the average memory access time?

suppose we could increase hit rate by increasing its size, but it would increase the hit time to 3 cycles

how much do we have to increase the hit rate for this to not increase AMAT?

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## exercise: AMAT and multi-level caches

suppose we have L1 cache with

- 3 cycle hit time

- 90% hit rate

and an L2 cache with

- 10 cycle hit time

- 80% hit rate (for accesses that make this far)

- (assume all accesses come via this L1)

and main memory has a 100 cycle access time

assume when there's an cache miss, the next level access starts after the hit time

- e.g. an access that misses in L1 and hits in L2 will take  $10+3$  cycles

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# approximate miss analysis

very tedious to precisely count cache misses

even more tedious when we take advanced cache optimizations into account

instead, approximations:

good or bad temporal/spatial locality

good temporal locality: value stays in cache

good spatial locality: use all parts of cache block

with nested loops: what does inner loop use?

intuition: values used in inner loop loaded into cache once  
(that is, once each time the inner loop is run)

...if they can all fit in the cache



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# locality exercise (1)

```
/* version 1 */  
for (int i = 0; i < N; ++i)  
    for (int j = 0; j < N; ++j)  
        A[i] += B[j] * C[i * N + j]
```

```
/* version 2 */  
for (int j = 0; j < N; ++j)  
    for (int i = 0; i < N; ++i)  
        A[i] += B[j] * C[i * N + j];
```

exercise: which has better temporal locality in A? in B? in C?  
how about spatial locality?

## exercise: miss estimating (1)

```
for (int i = 0; i < N; ++i)
    for (int j = 0; j < N; ++j)
        A[i] += B[j] * C[i * N + j]
```

Assume: 4 array elements per block,  $N$  very large, nothing in cache at beginning.

Example:  $N/4$  estimated misses for  $A$  accesses:

$A[i]$  should always be hit on all but first iteration of inner-most loop.  
first iter:  $A[i]$  should be hit about  $3/4$ s of the time (same block as  $A[i-1]$  that often)

Exercise: estimate # of misses for  $B$ ,  $C$

## a note on matrix storage

$A$  —  $N \times N$  matrix

represent as **array**

makes dynamic sizes easier:

```
float A_2d_array[N][N];  
float *A_flat = malloc(N * N);
```

```
A_flat[i * N + j] == A_2d_array[i][j]
```

## conversion re: rows/columns

going to call the first index rows

$A_{i,j}$  is A row i, column j

rows are stored together

this is an arbitrary choice

# 5x5 array and 4-element cache blocks

array[0*5 + 0]	array[0*5 + 1]	array[0*5 + 2]	array[0*5 + 3]	array[0*5 + 4]
array[1*5 + 0]	array[1*5 + 1]	array[1*5 + 2]	array[1*5 + 3]	array[1*5 + 4]
array[2*5 + 0]	array[2*5 + 1]	array[2*5 + 2]	array[2*5 + 3]	array[2*5 + 4]
array[3*5 + 0]	array[3*5 + 1]	array[3*5 + 2]	array[3*5 + 3]	array[3*5 + 4]
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array[3*5 + 0]	array[3*5 + 1]	array[3*5 + 2]	array[3*5 + 3]	array[3*5 + 4]
array[4*5 + 0]	array[4*5 + 1]	array[4*5 + 2]	array[4*5 + 3]	array[4*5 + 4]

if array starts on cache block  
first cache block = first elements  
all together in one row!

# 5x5 array and 4-element cache blocks

array[0*5 + 0]	array[0*5 + 1]	array[0*5 + 2]	array[0*5 + 3]	array[0*5 + 4]
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second cache block:

1 from row 0

3 from row 1



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generally: cache blocks contain data from 1 or 2 rows  
→ better performance from reusing rows

# matrix multiply

$$C_{ij} = \sum_{k=1}^n A_{ik} \times B_{kj}$$

```
/* version 1: inner loop is k, middle is j */  
for (int i = 0; i < N; ++i)  
    for (int j = 0; j < N; ++j)  
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            C[i * N + j] += A[i * N + k] * B[k * N + j];
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```

```
/* version 2: outer loop is k, middle is i */  
for (int k = 0; k < N; ++k)  
    for (int i = 0; i < N; ++i)  
        for (int j = 0; j < N; ++j)  
            C[i*N+j] += A[i * N + k] * B[k * N + j];
```

# loop orders and locality

loop body:  $C_{ij} += A_{ik}B_{kj}$

$kij$  order:  $C_{ij}$ ,  $B_{kj}$  have **spatial locality**

$kij$  order:  $A_{ik}$  has **temporal locality**

... better than ...

$ijk$  order:  $A_{ik}$  has spatial locality

$ijk$  order:  $C_{ij}$  has temporal locality

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# which is better?

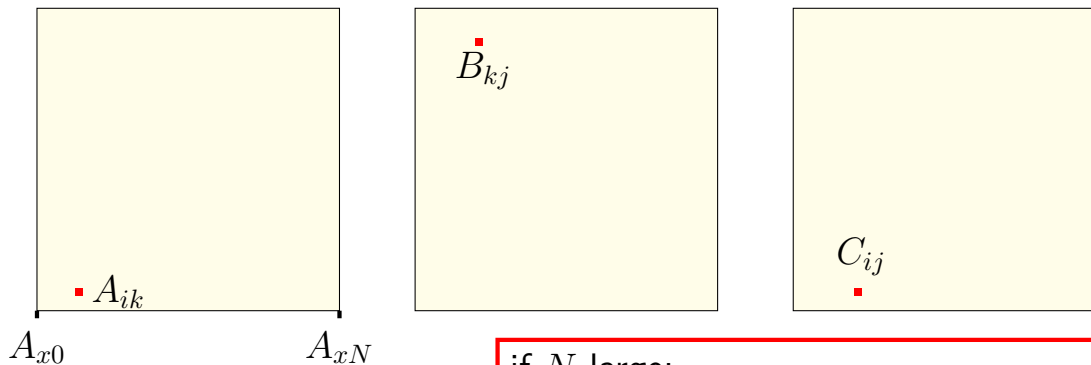
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```

exercise: Which version has better spatial/temporal locality for...  
...accesses to C? ...accesses to A? ...accesses to B?

## array usage: $ijk$ order



for all  $i$ :

for all  $j$ :

for all  $k$ :

$$C_{ij} += A_{ik} \times B_{kj}$$

if  $N$  large:

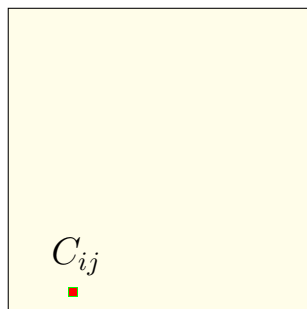
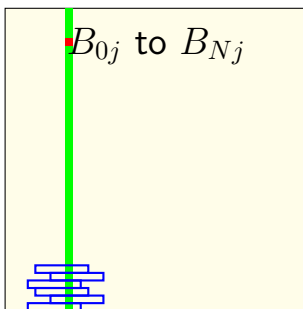
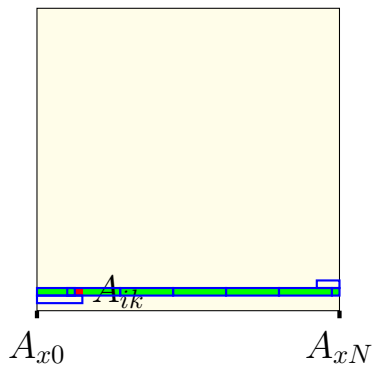
using  $C_{ij}$  many times per load into cache

using  $A_{ik}$  once per load-into-cache

(but using  $A_{i,k+1}$  right after)

using  $B_{kj}$  once per load into cache

## array usage: $ijk$ order



for all  $i$ :

for all  $j$ :

for all  $k$ :

$$C_{ij} += A_{ik} \times B_{kj}$$

looking only at innermost loop:

good spatial locality in A

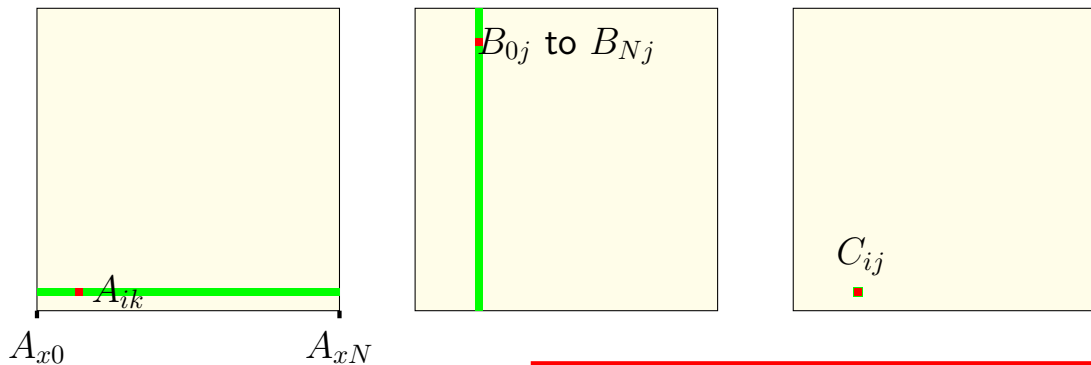
(rows stored together = reuse cache blocks)

bad spatial locality in B

(use each cache block once)

no useful spatial locality in C

## array usage: $ijk$ order



for all  $i$ :

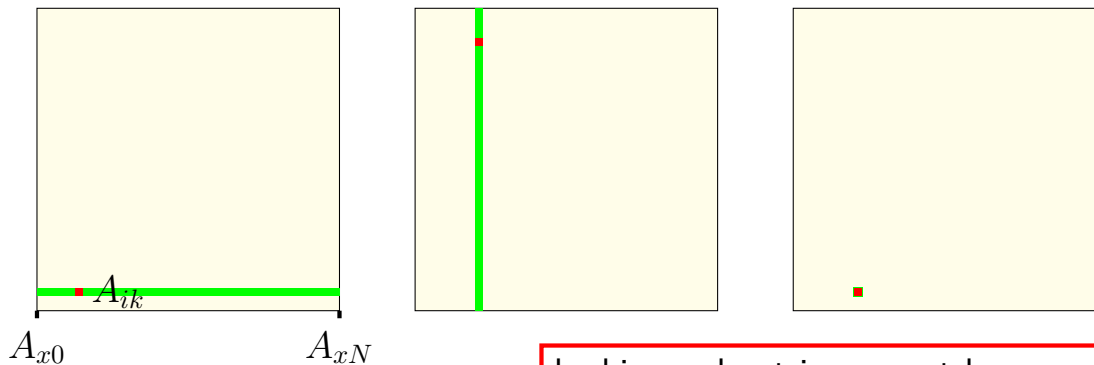
for all  $j$ :

for all  $k$ :

$$C_{ij} += A_{ik} \times B_{kj}$$

looking only at innermost loop:  
temporal locality in C  
bad temporal locality in everything else  
(everything accessed exactly once)

## array usage: *ijk* order



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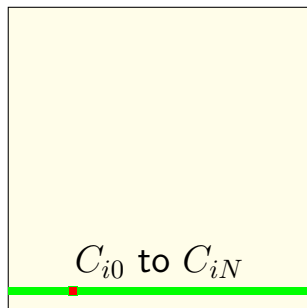
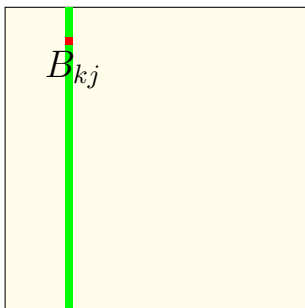
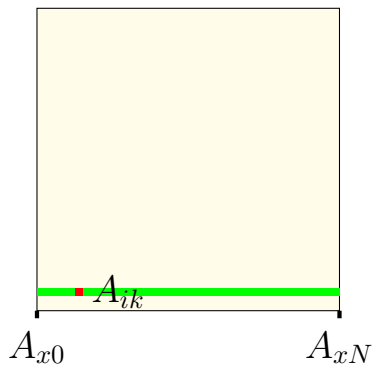
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$$C_{ij} += A_{ik} \times B_{kj}$$

looking only at innermost loop:  
row of A (elements used once)  
column of B (elements used once)  
single element of C (used many times)

## array usage: $ijk$ order



for all  $i$ :

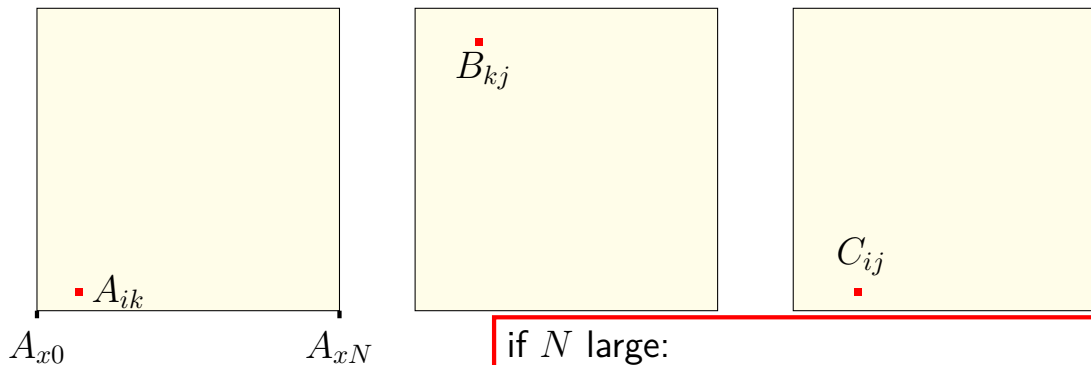
for all  $j$ :

for all  $k$ :

$$C_{ij} += A_{ik} \times B_{kj}$$

looking only at two innermost loops together:  
some temporal locality in A (column reused)  
some temporal locality in B (row reused)  
some temporal locality in C (row reused)

## array usage: $kij$ order



for all  $k$ :

for all  $i$ :

for all  $j$ :

$$C_{ij} += A_{ik} \times B_{kj}$$

if  $N$  large:

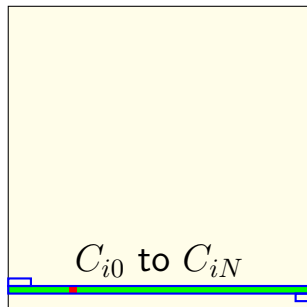
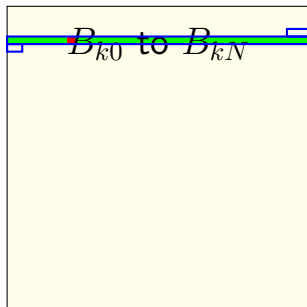
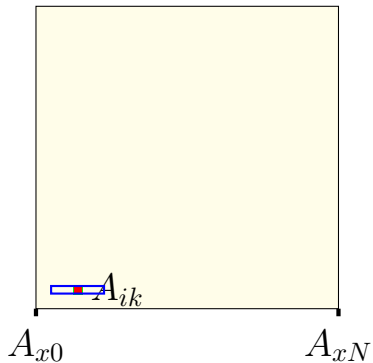
using  $C_{ij}$  once per load into cache  
(but using  $C_{i,j+1}$  right after)

using  $A_{ik}$  many times per load-into-cache

using  $B_{kj}$  once per load into cache  
(but using  $B_{k,j+1}$  right after)



## array usage: *kij* order



for all  $k$ :

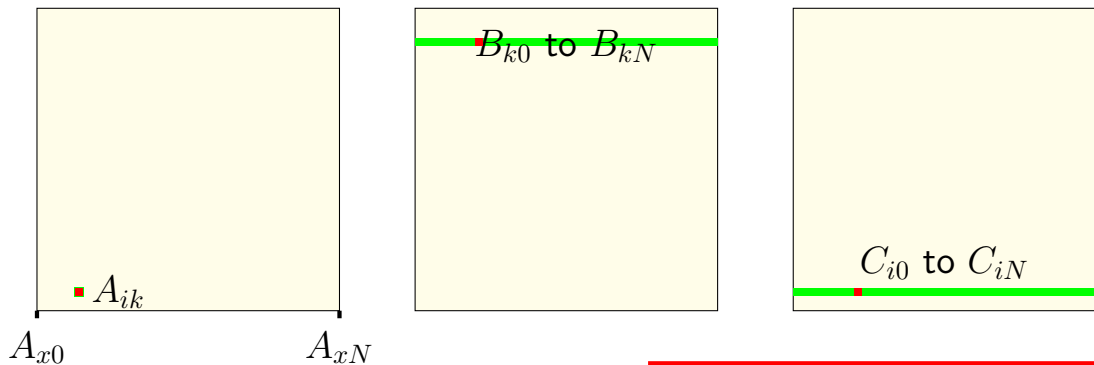
for all  $i$ :

for all  $j$ :

$$C_{ij} += A_{ik} \times B_{kj}$$

looking only at innermost loop:  
spatial locality in B, C  
(use most of loaded B, C cache blocks)  
no useful spatial locality in A  
(rest of A's cache block wasted)

## array usage: *kij* order



for all  $k$ :

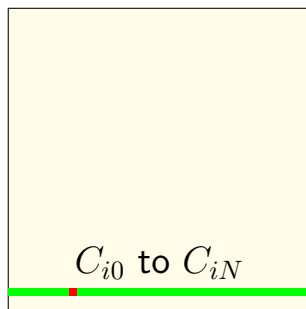
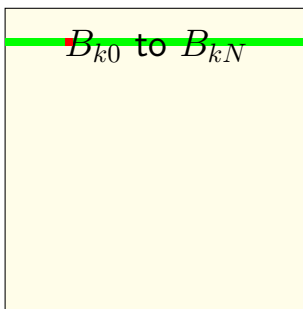
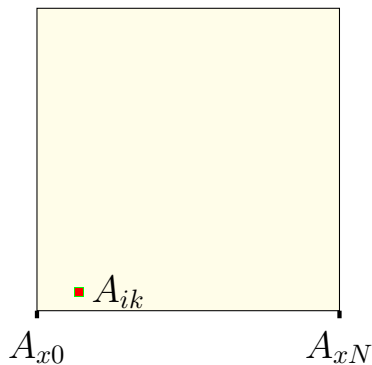
for all  $i$ :

for all  $j$ :

$$C_{ij} += A_{ik} \times B_{kj}$$

looking only at innermost loop:  
temporal locality in A  
no temporal locality in B, C  
(B, C values used exactly once)

## array usage: *kij* order



for all  $k$ :

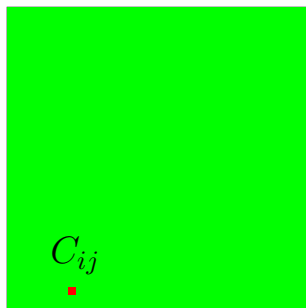
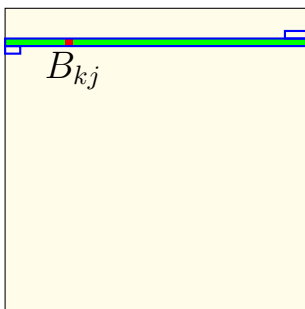
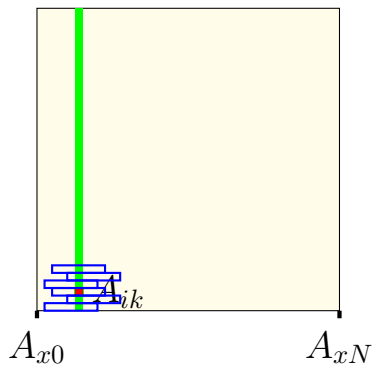
for all  $i$ :

for all  $j$ :

$$C_{ij} += A_{ik} \times B_{kj}$$

looking only at innermost loop:  
processing one element of  $A$  (use many times)  
row of  $B$  (each element used once)  
column of  $C$  (each element used once)

## array usage: $kij$ order



for all  $k$ :

for all  $i$ :

for all  $j$ :

$$C_{ij} += A_{ik} \times B_{kj}$$

looking only at two innermost loops together:  
good temporal locality in A (column reused)  
good temporal locality in B (row reused)  
bad temporal locality in C (nothing reused)

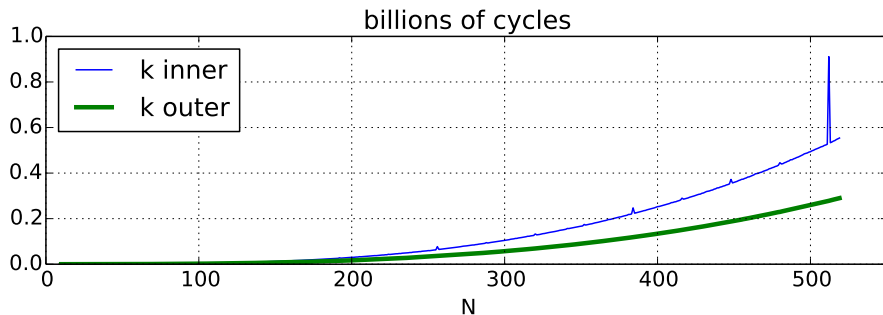
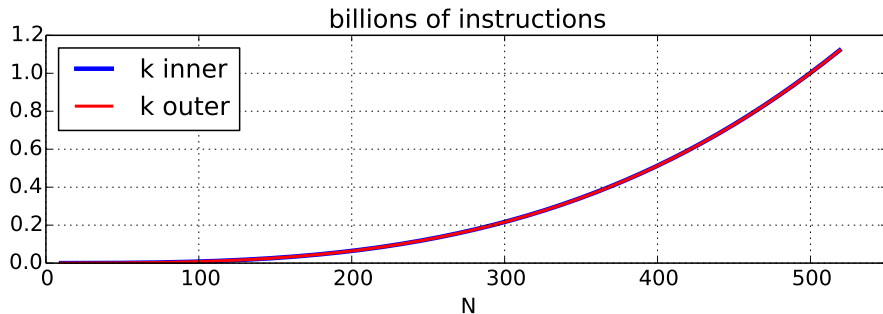
# matrix multiply

$$C_{ij} = \sum_{k=1}^n A_{ik} \times B_{kj}$$

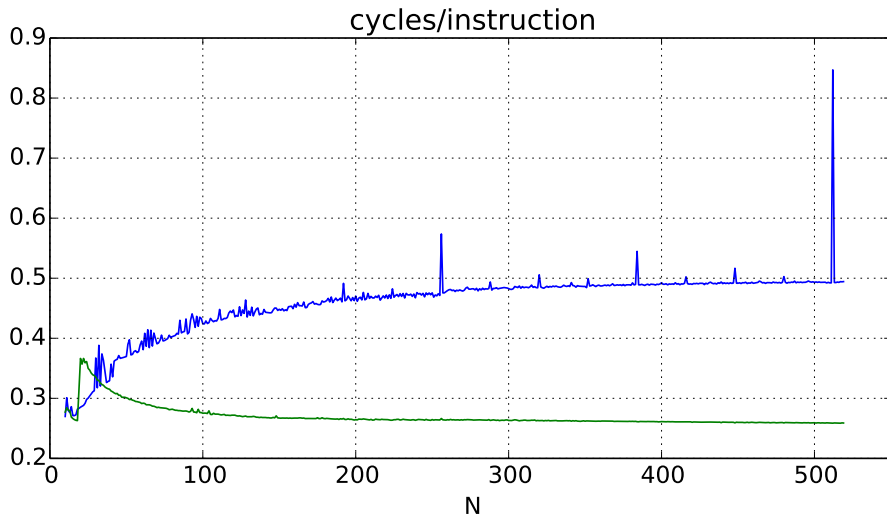
```
/* version 1: inner loop is k, middle is j */  
for (int i = 0; i < N; ++i)  
    for (int j = 0; j < N; ++j)  
        for (int k = 0; k < N; ++k)  
            C[i*N+j] += A[i * N + k] * B[k * N + j];
```

```
/* version 2: outer loop is k, middle is i */  
for (int k = 0; k < N; ++k)  
    for (int i = 0; i < N; ++i)  
        for (int j = 0; j < N; ++j)  
            C[i*N+j] += A[i * N + k] * B[k * N + j];
```

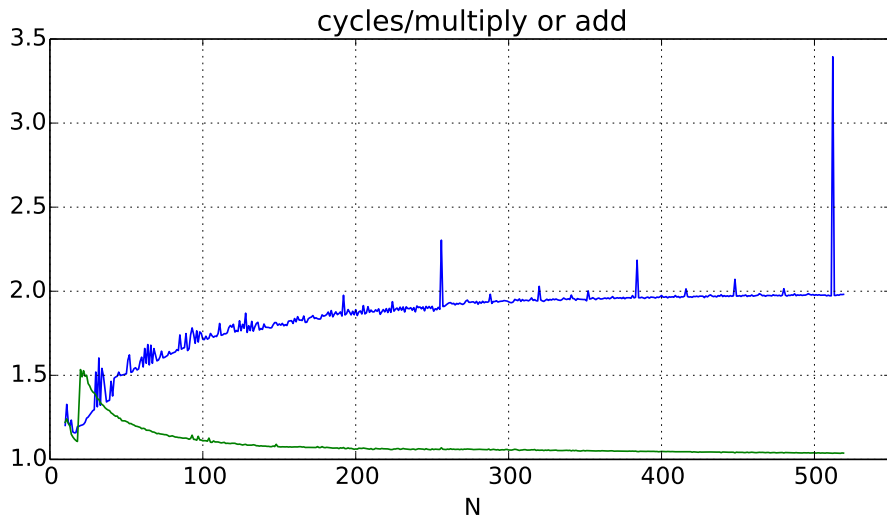
# performance (with $A=B$ )



# alternate view 1: cycles/instruction



## alternate view 2: cycles/operation





# counting misses: version 1

```
for (int i = 0; i < N; ++i)
  for (int j = 0; j < N; ++j)
    for (int k = 0; k < N; ++k)
      C[i * N + j] += A[i * N + k] * B[k * N + j];
```

if  $N$  really large

assumption: can't get close to storing  $N$  values in cache at once

for A: about  $N \div \text{block size}$  misses per k-loop

total misses:  $N^3 \div \text{block size}$

for B: about  $N$  misses per k-loop

total misses:  $N^3$

for C: about  $1 \div \text{block size}$  miss per k-loop

total misses:  $N^2 \div \text{block size}$

## counting misses: version 2

```
for (int k = 0; k < N; ++k)
  for (int i = 0; i < N; ++i)
    for (int j = 0; j < N; ++j)
      C[i * N + j] += A[i * N + k] * B[k * N + j];
```

for A: about 1 misses per j-loop

total misses:  $N^2$

for B: about  $N \div \text{block size}$  miss per j-loop

total misses:  $N^3 \div \text{block size}$

for C: about  $N \div \text{block size}$  miss per j-loop

total misses:  $N^3 \div \text{block size}$

## exercise: miss estimating (2)

```
for (int k = 0; k < 1000; k += 1)
    for (int i = 0; i < 1000; i += 1)
        for (int j = 0; j < 1000; j += 1)
            A[k*N+j] += B[i*N+j];
```

assuming: 4 elements per block

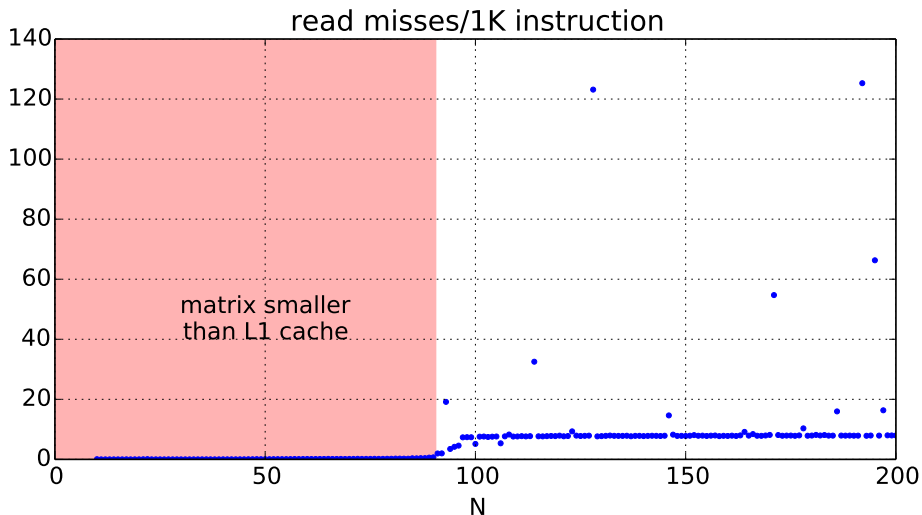
assuming: cache not close to big enough to hold 1K elements

estimate: *approximately* how many misses for  $A$ ,  $B$ ?

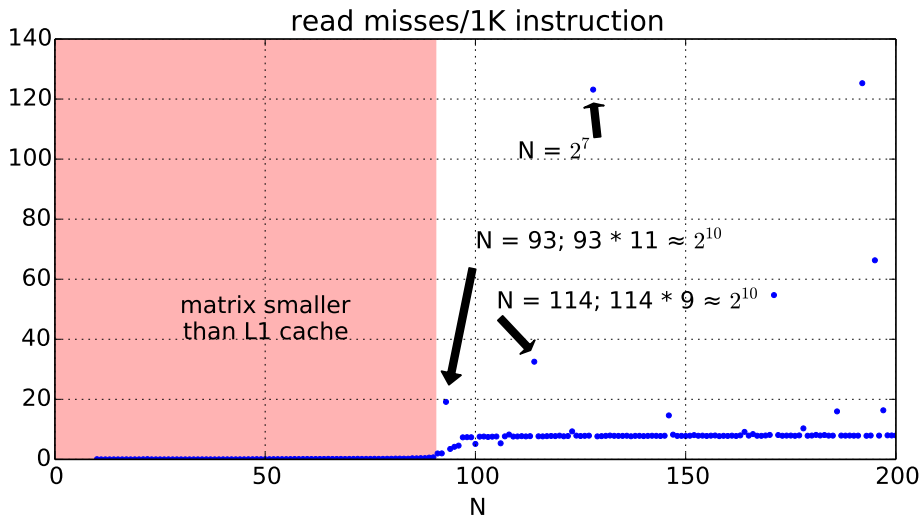
# L1 misses (with $A=B$ )



# L1 miss detail (1)



# L1 miss detail (2)



## addresses

$B[k*114+j]$  is at 10 0000 0000 0100

$B[k*114+j+1]$  is at 10 0000 0000 1000

$B[(k+1)*114+j]$  is at 10 0011 1001 0100

$B[(k+2)*114+j]$  is at 10 0101 0101 1100

...

$B[(k+9)*114+j]$  is at 11 0000 0000 1100

## addresses

$B[k*114+j]$  is at 10 0000 0000 0100

$B[k*114+j+1]$  is at 10 0000 0000 1000

$B[(k+1)*114+j]$  is at 10 0011 1001 0100

$B[(k+2)*114+j]$  is at 10 0101 0101 1100

...

$B[(k+9)*114+j]$  is at 11 0000 0000 1100

test system L1 cache: 6 index bits, 6 block offset bits



## conflict misses

powers of two — lower order bits unchanged

$B[k*93+j]$  and  $B[(k+11)*93+j]$ :

1023 elements apart (4092 bytes; 63.9 cache blocks)

64 sets in L1 cache: usually maps to same set

$B[k*93+(j+1)]$  will not be cached (next  $i$  loop)

even if in same block as  $B[k*93+j]$

how to fix? improve spatial locality  
(maybe even if it requires copying)

## locality exercise (2)

```
/* version 2 */  
for (int i = 0; i < N; ++i)  
    for (int j = 0; j < N; ++j)  
        A[i] += B[j] * C[i * N + j]
```

```
/* version 3 */  
for (int ii = 0; ii < N; ii += 32)  
    for (int jj = 0; jj < N; jj += 32)  
        for (int i = ii; i < ii + 32; ++i)  
            for (int j = jj; j < jj + 32; ++j)  
                A[i] += B[j] * C[i * N + j];
```

exercise: which has better temporal locality in A? in B? in C?  
how about spatial locality?

## a transformation

```
for (int k = 0; k < N; k += 1)
    for (int i = 0; i < N; ++i)
        for (int j = 0; j < N; ++j)
            C[i*N+j] += A[i*N+k] * B[k*N+j];
```

---

```
for (int kk = 0; kk < N; kk += 2)
    for (int k = kk; k < kk + 2; ++k)
        for (int i = 0; i < N; ++i)
            for (int j = 0; j < N; ++j)
                C[i*N+j] += A[i*N+k] * B[k*N+j];
```

split the loop over  $k$  — should be exactly the same  
(assuming even  $N$ )

## a transformation

```
for (int k = 0; k < N; k += 1)
    for (int i = 0; i < N; ++i)
        for (int j = 0; j < N; ++j)
            C[i*N+j] += A[i*N+k] * B[k*N+j];
```

---

```
for (int kk = 0; kk < N; kk += 2)
    for (int k = kk; k < kk + 2; ++k)
        for (int i = 0; i < N; ++i)
            for (int j = 0; j < N; ++j)
                C[i*N+j] += A[i*N+k] * B[k*N+j];
```

split the loop over  $k$  — should be exactly the same  
(assuming even  $N$ )

## simple blocking

```
for (int kk = 0; kk < N; kk += 2)
    /* was here: for (int k = kk; k < kk + 2; ++k) */
    for (int i = 0; i < N; ++i)
        for (int j = 0; j < N; ++j)
            /* load Aik, Aik+1 into cache and process: */
            for (int k = kk; k < kk + 2; ++k)
                C[i*N+j] += A[i*N+k] * B[k*N+j];
```

now **reorder** split loop — same calculations

## simple blocking

```
for (int kk = 0; kk < N; kk += 2)
    /* was here: for (int k = kk; k < kk + 2; ++k) */
    for (int i = 0; i < N; ++i)
        for (int j = 0; j < N; ++j)
            /* load Aik, Aik+1 into cache and process: */
            for (int k = kk; k < kk + 2; ++k)
                C[i*N+j] += A[i*N+k] * B[k*N+j];
```

now **reorder** split loop — same calculations

now handle  $B_{ij}$  for  $k+1$  right after  $B_{ij}$  for  $k$

(previously:  $B_{i,j+1}$  for  $k$  right after  $B_{ij}$  for  $k$ )

## simple blocking

```
for (int kk = 0; kk < N; kk += 2)
    /* was here: for (int k = kk; k < kk + 2; ++k) */
    for (int i = 0; i < N; ++i)
        for (int j = 0; j < N; ++j)
            /* load Aik, Aik+1 into cache and process: */
            for (int k = kk; k < kk + 2; ++k)
                C[i*N+j] += A[i*N+k] * B[k*N+j];
```

now **reorder** split loop — same calculations

now handle  $B_{ij}$  for  $k+1$  right after  $B_{ij}$  for  $k$

(previously:  $B_{i,j+1}$  for  $k$  right after  $B_{ij}$  for  $k$ )

## simple blocking – expanded

```
for (int kk = 0; kk < N; kk += 2) {  
    for (int i = 0; i < N; ++i) {  
        for (int j = 0; j < N; ++j) {  
            /* process a "block" of 2 k values: */  
            C[i*N+j] += A[i*N+kk+0] * B[(kk+0)*N+j];  
            C[i*N+j] += A[i*N+kk+1] * B[(kk+1)*N+j];  
        }  
    }  
}
```



## simple blocking – expanded

```
for (int kk = 0; kk < N; kk += 2) {  
    for (int i = 0; i < N; ++i) {  
        for (int j = 0; j < N; ++j) {  
            /* process a "block" of 2 k values: */  
            C[i*N+j] += A[i*N+kk+0] * B[(kk+0)*N+j];  
            C[i*N+j] += A[i*N+kk+1] * B[(kk+1)*N+j];  
        }  
    }  
}
```

Temporal locality in  $C_{ij}$ s

## simple blocking – expanded

```
for (int kk = 0; kk < N; kk += 2) {  
    for (int i = 0; i < N; ++i) {  
        for (int j = 0; j < N; ++j) {  
            /* process a "block" of 2 k values: */  
            C[i*N+j] += A[i*N+kk+0] * B[(kk+0)*N+j];  
            C[i*N+j] += A[i*N+kk+1] * B[(kk+1)*N+j];  
        }  
    }  
}
```

More spatial locality in  $A_{ik}$

## simple blocking – expanded

```
for (int kk = 0; kk < N; kk += 2) {  
    for (int i = 0; i < N; ++i) {  
        for (int j = 0; j < N; ++j) {  
            /* process a "block" of 2 k values: */  
            C[i*N+j] += A[i*N+kk+0] * B[(kk+0)*N+j];  
            C[i*N+j] += A[i*N+kk+1] * B[(kk+1)*N+j];  
        }  
    }  
}
```

Still have good spatial locality in  $B_{kj}$ ,  $C_{ij}$

## counting misses for A (1)

```
for (int kk = 0; kk < N; kk += 2)
  for (int i = 0; i < N; i += 1)
    for (int j = 0; j < N; ++j) {
      C[i*N+j] += A[i*N+kk+0] * B[(kk+0)*N+j];
      C[i*N+j] += A[i*N+kk+1] * B[(kk+1)*N+j];
    }
```

access pattern for A:

$A[0*N+0]$ ,  $A[0*N+1]$ ,  $A[0*N+0]$ ,  $A[0*N+1]$  ...(repeats N times)

$A[1*N+0]$ ,  $A[1*N+1]$ ,  $A[1*N+0]$ ,  $A[1*N+1]$  ...(repeats N times)

...

...

## counting misses for A (1)

```
for (int kk = 0; kk < N; kk += 2)
  for (int i = 0; i < N; i += 1)
    for (int j = 0; j < N; ++j) {
      C[i*N+j] += A[i*N+kk+0] * B[(kk+0)*N+j];
      C[i*N+j] += A[i*N+kk+1] * B[(kk+1)*N+j];
    }
```

access pattern for A:

$A[0*N+0]$ ,  $A[0*N+1]$ ,  $A[0*N+0]$ ,  $A[0*N+1]$  ...(repeats N times)

$A[1*N+0]$ ,  $A[1*N+1]$ ,  $A[1*N+0]$ ,  $A[1*N+1]$  ...(repeats N times)

...

$A[(N-1)*N+0]$ ,  $A[(N-1)*N+1]$ ,  $A[(N-1)*N+0]$ ,  $A[(N-1)*N+1]$  ...

$A[0*N+2]$ ,  $A[0*N+3]$ ,  $A[0*N+2]$ ,  $A[0*N+3]$  ...

...

## counting misses for A (1)

```
for (int kk = 0; kk < N; kk += 2)
  for (int i = 0; i < N; i += 1)
    for (int j = 0; j < N; ++j) {
      C[i*N+j] += A[i*N+kk+0] * B[(kk+0)*N+j];
      C[i*N+j] += A[i*N+kk+1] * B[(kk+1)*N+j];
    }
```

access pattern for A:

$A[0*N+0]$ ,  $A[0*N+1]$ ,  $A[0*N+0]$ ,  $A[0*N+1]$  ...(repeats N times)

$A[1*N+0]$ ,  $A[1*N+1]$ ,  $A[1*N+0]$ ,  $A[1*N+1]$  ...(repeats N times)

...

$A[(N-1)*N+0]$ ,  $A[(N-1)*N+1]$ ,  $A[(N-1)*N+0]$ ,  $A[(N-1)*N+1]$  ...

$A[0*N+2]$ ,  $A[0*N+3]$ ,  $A[0*N+2]$ ,  $A[0*N+3]$  ...

...

## counting misses for A (2)

$A[0*N+0]$ ,  $A[0*N+1]$ ,  $A[0*N+0]$ ,  $A[0*N+1]$  ... (repeats N times)

$A[1*N+0]$ ,  $A[1*N+1]$ ,  $A[1*N+0]$ ,  $A[1*N+1]$  ... (repeats N times)

...

...

## counting misses for A (2)

$A[0*N+0]$ ,  $A[0*N+1]$ ,  $A[0*N+0]$ ,  $A[0*N+1]$  ... (repeats  $N$  times)

$A[1*N+0]$ ,  $A[1*N+1]$ ,  $A[1*N+0]$ ,  $A[1*N+1]$  ... (repeats  $N$  times)

...

$A[(N-1)*N+0]$ ,  $A[(N-1)*N+1]$ ,  $A[(N-1)*N+0]$ ,  $A[(N-1)*N+1]$  ...

$A[0*N+2]$ ,  $A[0*N+3]$ ,  $A[0*N+2]$ ,  $A[0*N+3]$  ...

...

likely cache misses: only first iterations of  $j$  loop

how many cache misses per iteration? usually one

$A[0*N+0]$  and  $A[0*N+1]$  usually in same cache block



## counting misses for A (2)

$A[0*N+0]$ ,  $A[0*N+1]$ ,  $A[0*N+0]$ ,  $A[0*N+1]$  ... (repeats  $N$  times)

$A[1*N+0]$ ,  $A[1*N+1]$ ,  $A[1*N+0]$ ,  $A[1*N+1]$  ... (repeats  $N$  times)

...

$A[(N-1)*N+0]$ ,  $A[(N-1)*N+1]$ ,  $A[(N-1)*N+0]$ ,  $A[(N-1)*N+1]$  ...

$A[0*N+2]$ ,  $A[0*N+3]$ ,  $A[0*N+2]$ ,  $A[0*N+3]$  ...

...

likely cache misses: only first iterations of  $j$  loop

how many cache misses per iteration? usually one

$A[0*N+0]$  and  $A[0*N+1]$  usually in same cache block

about  $\frac{N}{2} \cdot N$  misses total

## counting misses for B (1)

```
for (int kk = 0; kk < N; kk += 2)
    for (int i = 0; i < N; i += 1)
        for (int j = 0; j < N; ++j) {
            C[i*N+j] += A[i*N+kk+0] * B[(kk+0)*N+j];
            C[i*N+j] += A[i*N+kk+1] * B[(kk+1)*N+j];
        }
```

access pattern for B:

$B[0*N+0]$ ,  $B[1*N+0]$ , ...  $B[0*N+(N-1)]$ ,  $B[1*N+(N-1)]$

$B[2*N+0]$ ,  $B[3*N+0]$ , ...  $B[2*N+(N-1)]$ ,  $B[3*N+(N-1)]$

$B[4*N+0]$ ,  $B[5*N+0]$ , ...  $B[4*N+(N-1)]$ ,  $B[5*N+(N-1)]$

...

$B[0*N+0]$ ,  $B[1*N+0]$ , ...  $B[0*N+(N-1)]$ ,  $B[1*N+(N-1)]$

...

## counting misses for B (2)

access pattern for B:

$B[0*N+0]$ ,  $B[1*N+0]$ , ...  $B[0*N+(N-1)]$ ,  $B[1*N+(N-1)]$

$B[2*N+0]$ ,  $B[3*N+0]$ , ...  $B[2*N+(N-1)]$ ,  $B[3*N+(N-1)]$

$B[4*N+0]$ ,  $B[5*N+0]$ , ...  $B[4*N+(N-1)]$ ,  $B[5*N+(N-1)]$

...

$B[0*N+0]$ ,  $B[1*N+0]$ , ...  $B[0*N+(N-1)]$ ,  $B[1*N+(N-1)]$

...

## counting misses for B (2)

access pattern for B:

$B[0*N+0]$ ,  $B[1*N+0]$ , ...  $B[0*N+(N-1)]$ ,  $B[1*N+(N-1)]$

$B[2*N+0]$ ,  $B[3*N+0]$ , ...  $B[2*N+(N-1)]$ ,  $B[3*N+(N-1)]$

$B[4*N+0]$ ,  $B[5*N+0]$ , ...  $B[4*N+(N-1)]$ ,  $B[5*N+(N-1)]$

...

$B[0*N+0]$ ,  $B[1*N+0]$ , ...  $B[0*N+(N-1)]$ ,  $B[1*N+(N-1)]$

...

likely cache misses: any access, each time

## counting misses for B (2)

access pattern for B:

$B[0*N+0]$ ,  $B[1*N+0]$ , ...  $B[0*N+(N-1)]$ ,  $B[1*N+(N-1)]$

$B[2*N+0]$ ,  $B[3*N+0]$ , ...  $B[2*N+(N-1)]$ ,  $B[3*N+(N-1)]$

$B[4*N+0]$ ,  $B[5*N+0]$ , ...  $B[4*N+(N-1)]$ ,  $B[5*N+(N-1)]$

...

$B[0*N+0]$ ,  $B[1*N+0]$ , ...  $B[0*N+(N-1)]$ ,  $B[1*N+(N-1)]$

...

likely cache misses: any access, each time

how many cache misses per iteration? equal to  $\#$  cache blocks in 2 rows

## counting misses for B (2)

access pattern for B:

$B[0*N+0], B[1*N+0], \dots B[0*N+(N-1)], B[1*N+(N-1)]$

$B[2*N+0], B[3*N+0], \dots B[2*N+(N-1)], B[3*N+(N-1)]$

$B[4*N+0], B[5*N+0], \dots B[4*N+(N-1)], B[5*N+(N-1)]$

...

$B[0*N+0], B[1*N+0], \dots B[0*N+(N-1)], B[1*N+(N-1)]$

...

likely cache misses: any access, each time

how many cache misses per iteration? equal to  $\#$  cache blocks in 2 rows

about  $\frac{N}{2} \cdot N \cdot \frac{2N}{\text{block size}} = N^3 \div \text{block size}$  misses

# simple blocking – counting misses

```
for (int kk = 0; kk < N; kk += 2)
  for (int i = 0; i < N; i += 1)
    for (int j = 0; j < N; ++j) {
      C[i*N+j] += A[i*N+kk+0] * B[(kk+0)*N+j];
      C[i*N+j] += A[i*N+kk+1] * B[(kk+1)*N+j];
    }
```

$\frac{N}{2} \cdot N$  j-loop executions and (assuming  $N$  large):

about 1 misses from  $A$  per j-loop

$N^2/2$  total misses (before blocking:  $N^2$ )

about  $2N \div \text{block size}$  misses from  $B$  per j-loop

$N^3 \div \text{block size}$  total misses (same as before blocking)

about  $N \div \text{block size}$  misses from  $C$  per j-loop

$N^3 \div (2 \cdot \text{block size})$  total misses (before:  $N^3 \div \text{block size}$ )

# simple blocking – counting misses

```
for (int kk = 0; kk < N; kk += 2)
  for (int i = 0; i < N; i += 1)
    for (int j = 0; j < N; ++j) {
      C[i*N+j] += A[i*N+kk+0] * B[(kk+0)*N+j];
      C[i*N+j] += A[i*N+kk+1] * B[(kk+1)*N+j];
    }
```

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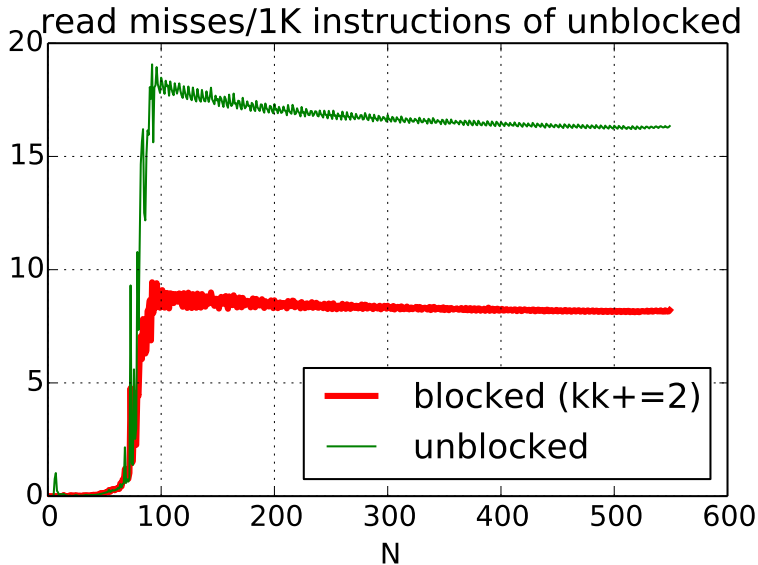
$N^3 \div \text{block size}$  total misses (same as before blocking)

about  $N \div \text{block size}$  misses from  $C$  per j-loop

$N^3 \div (2 \cdot \text{block size})$  total misses (before:  $N^3 \div \text{block size}$ )



# improvement in read misses



## simple blocking (2)

same thing for  $i$  in addition to  $k$ ?

```
for (int kk = 0; kk < N; kk += 2) {  
    for (int ii = 0; ii < N; ii += 2) {  
        for (int j = 0; j < N; ++j) {  
            /* process a "block": */  
            for (int k = kk; k < kk + 2; ++k)  
                for (int i = 0; i < ii + 2; ++i)  
                    C[i*N+j] += A[i*N+k] * B[k*N+j];  
        }  
    }  
}
```

## simple blocking — locality

```
for (int k = 0; k < N; k += 2) {  
    for (int i = 0; i < N; i += 2) {  
        /* load a block around Aik */  
        for (int j = 0; j < N; ++j) {  
            /* process a "block": */  
             $C_{i+0,j} += A_{i+0,k+0} * B_{k+0,j}$   
             $C_{i+0,j} += A_{i+0,k+1} * B_{k+1,j}$   
             $C_{i+1,j} += A_{i+1,k+0} * B_{k+0,j}$   
             $C_{i+1,j} += A_{i+1,k+1} * B_{k+1,j}$   
        }  
    }  
}
```

# simple blocking — locality

```
for (int k = 0; k < N; k += 2) {  
    for (int i = 0; i < N; i += 2) {  
        /* load a block around Aik */  
        for (int j = 0; j < N; ++j) {  
            /* process a "block": */  
             $C_{i+0,j} += A_{i+0,k+0} * B_{k+0,j}$   
             $C_{i+0,j} += A_{i+0,k+1} * B_{k+1,j}$   
             $C_{i+1,j} += A_{i+1,k+0} * B_{k+0,j}$   
             $C_{i+1,j} += A_{i+1,k+1} * B_{k+1,j}$   
        }  
    }  
}
```

now: more temporal locality in  $B$

previously: access  $B_{kj}$ , then don't use it again for a long time

## simple blocking — counting misses for A

```
for (int k = 0; k < N; k += 2)
  for (int i = 0; i < N; i += 2)
    for (int j = 0; j < N; ++j) {
       $C_{i+0,j} += A_{i+0,k+0} * B_{k+0,j}$ 
       $C_{i+0,j} += A_{i+0,k+1} * B_{k+1,j}$ 
       $C_{i+1,j} += A_{i+1,k+0} * B_{k+0,j}$ 
       $C_{i+1,j} += A_{i+1,k+1} * B_{k+1,j}$ 
    }
```

$\frac{N}{2} \cdot \frac{N}{2}$  iterations of  $j$  loop

likely 2 misses per loop with  $A$  (2 cache blocks)

total misses:  $\frac{N^2}{2}$  (same as only blocking in  $K$ )

## simple blocking — counting misses for B

```
for (int k = 0; k < N; k += 2)
  for (int i = 0; i < N; i += 2)
    for (int j = 0; j < N; ++j) {
       $C_{i+0,j} += A_{i+0,k+0} * B_{k+0,j}$ 
       $C_{i+0,j} += A_{i+0,k+1} * B_{k+1,j}$ 
       $C_{i+1,j} += A_{i+1,k+0} * B_{k+0,j}$ 
       $C_{i+1,j} += A_{i+1,k+1} * B_{k+1,j}$ 
    }
```

$\frac{N}{2} \cdot \frac{N}{2}$  iterations of  $j$  loop

likely  $2 \div$  block size misses per iteration with  $B$

total misses:  $\frac{N^3}{2 \cdot \text{block size}}$  (before:  $\frac{N^3}{\text{block size}}$ )

# simple blocking — counting misses for C

```
for (int k = 0; k < N; k += 2)
  for (int i = 0; i < N; i += 2)
    for (int j = 0; j < N; ++j) {
       $C_{i+0,j} += A_{i+0,k+0} * B_{k+0,j}$ 
       $C_{i+0,j} += A_{i+0,k+1} * B_{k+1,j}$ 
       $C_{i+1,j} += A_{i+1,k+0} * B_{k+0,j}$ 
       $C_{i+1,j} += A_{i+1,k+1} * B_{k+1,j}$ 
    }
```

$\frac{N}{2} \cdot \frac{N}{2}$  iterations of  $j$  loop

likely  $\frac{2}{\text{block size}}$  misses per iteration with  $C$

total misses:  $\frac{N^3}{2 \cdot \text{block size}}$  (same as blocking only in K)

# simple blocking — counting misses (total)

```
for (int k = 0; k < N; k += 2)
  for (int i = 0; i < N; i += 2)
    for (int j = 0; j < N; ++j) {
       $C_{i+0,j} += A_{i+0,k+0} * B_{k+0,j}$ 
       $C_{i+0,j} += A_{i+0,k+1} * B_{k+1,j}$ 
       $C_{i+1,j} += A_{i+1,k+0} * B_{k+0,j}$ 
       $C_{i+1,j} += A_{i+1,k+1} * B_{k+1,j}$ 
    }
```

before:

$$A: \frac{N^2}{2}; B: \frac{N^3}{1 \cdot \text{block size}}; C: \frac{N^3}{1 \cdot \text{block size}}$$

after:

$$A: \frac{N^2}{2}; B: \frac{N^3}{2 \cdot \text{block size}}; C: \frac{N^3}{2 \cdot \text{block size}}$$

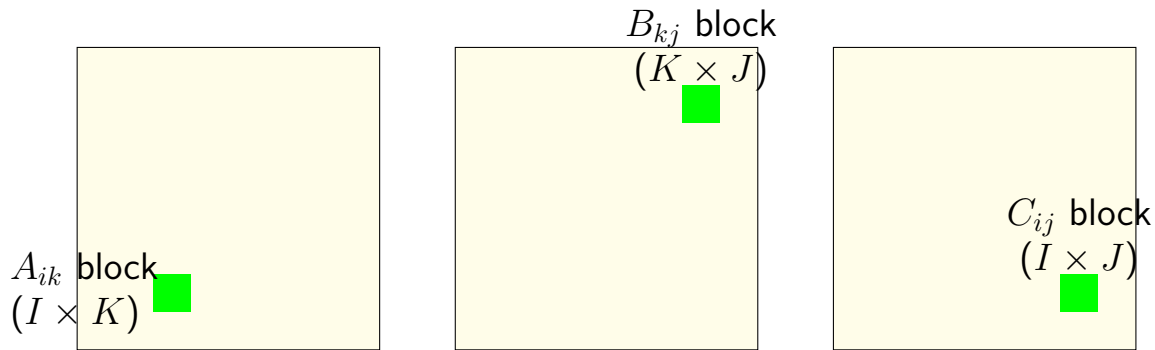


## generalizing: divide and conquer

```
partial_matrixmultiply(float *A, float *B, float *C
                        int startI, int endI, ...) {
    for (int i = startI; i < endI; ++i) {
        for (int j = startJ; j < endJ; ++j) {
            for (int k = startK; k < endK; ++k) {
                ...
            }
        }
    }
}

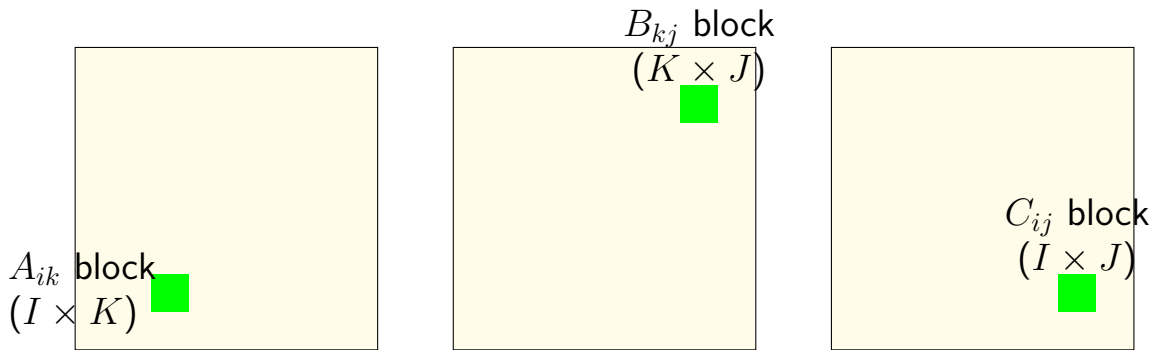
matrix_multiply(float *A, float *B, float *C, int N) {
    for (int ii = 0; ii < N; ii += BLOCK_I)
        for (int jj = 0; jj < N; jj += BLOCK_J)
            for (int kk = 0; kk < N; kk += BLOCK_K)
                ...
                /* do everything for segment of A, B, C
                that fits in cache! */
                partial_matmul(A, B, C,
                               ii, ii + BLOCK_I, jj, jj + BLOCK_J,
                               kk, kk + BLOCK_K)
```

# array usage: matrix block $C_{ij} += A_{ik} \cdot B_{kj}$



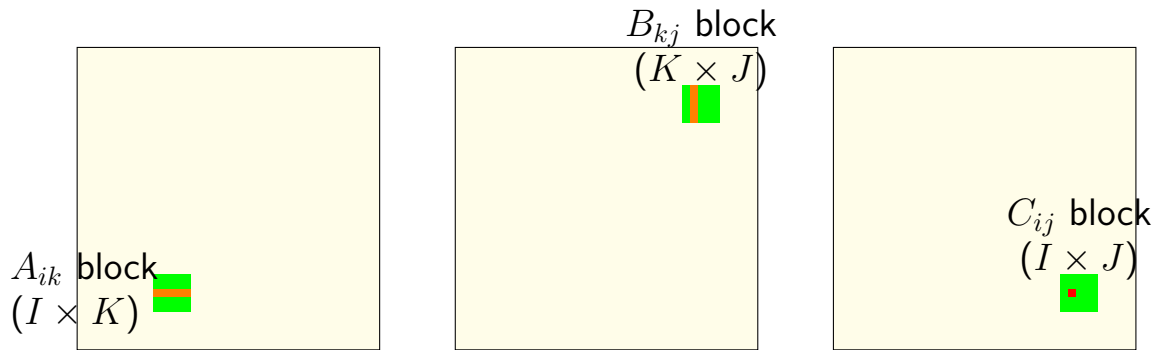
inner loops work on “matrix block” of A, B, C  
rather than rows of some, little blocks of others  
blocks fit into cache (b/c we choose  $I, K, J$ )  
where previous rows might not

# array usage: matrix block $C_{ij} += A_{ik} \cdot B_{kj}$



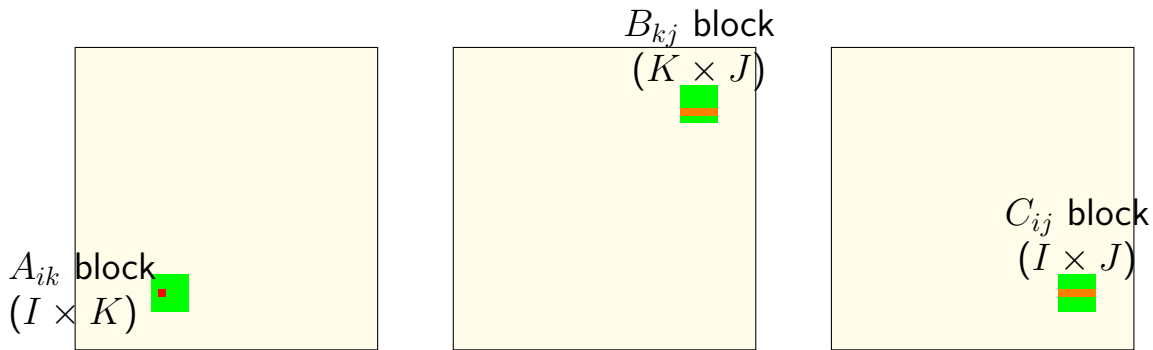
now (versus loop ordering example)  
some spatial locality in A, B, and C  
some temporal locality in A, B, and C

# array usage: matrix block $C_{ij} += A_{ik} \cdot B_{kj}$



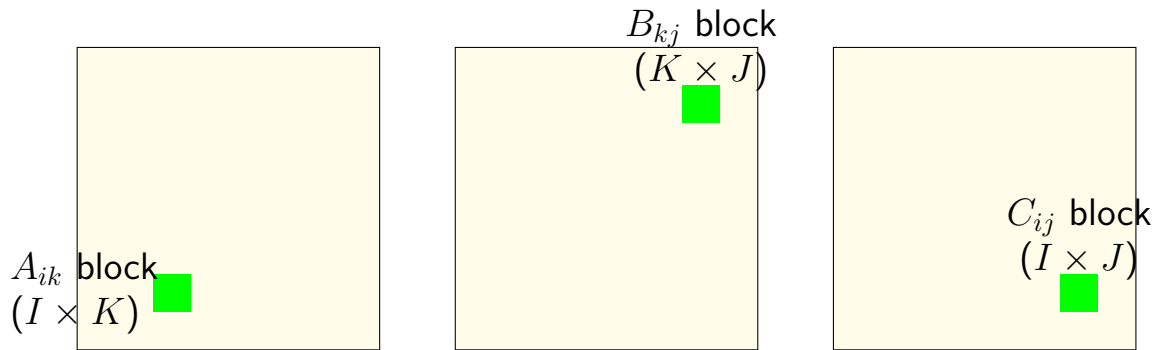
$C_{ij}$  calculation uses strips from  $A$ ,  $B$   
 $K$  calculations for one cache miss  
good temporal locality!

# array usage: matrix block $C_{ij} += A_{ik} \cdot B_{kj}$



$A_{ik}$  used with entire strip of  $B$   $J$  calculations for one cache miss  
good temporal locality!

# array usage: matrix block $C_{ij} += A_{ik} \cdot B_{kj}$



(approx.)  $KIJ$  fully cached calculations  
 for  $KI + IJ + KJ$  values need to be loaded per “matrix block”  
 (assuming everything stays in cache)

# cache blocking efficiency

for each of  $N^3/IJK$  matrix blocks:

load  $I \times K$  elements of  $A_{ik}$ :

$\approx IK \div \text{block size}$  misses per matrix block

$\approx N^3/(J \cdot \text{blocksize})$  misses total

load  $K \times J$  elements of  $B_{kj}$ :

$\approx N^3/(I \cdot \text{blocksize})$  misses total

load  $I \times J$  elements of  $C_{ij}$ :

$\approx N^3/(K \cdot \text{blocksize})$  misses total

bigger blocks — more work per load!

catch:  $IK + KJ + IJ$  elements must fit in cache  
otherwise estimates above don't work

# cache blocking rule of thumb

fill the **most of the cache with useful data**

and do as much work as possible from that

example: my desktop 32KB L1 cache

$I = J = K = 48$  uses  $48^2 \times 3$  elements, or 27KB.

assumption: conflict misses aren't important



# systematic approach

```
for (int k = 0; k < N; ++k) {  
    for (int i = 0; i < N; ++i) {  
         $A_{ik}$  loaded once in this loop:  
        for (int j = 0; j < N; ++j)  
             $C_{ij}, B_{kj}$  loaded each iteration (if  $N$  big):  
             $B[i*N+j] += A[i*N+k] * A[k*N+j];$ 
```

values from  $A_{ik}$  used  $N$  times per load

values from  $B_{kj}$  used 1 times per load

but good spatial locality, so cache block of  $B_{kj}$  together

values from  $C_{ij}$  used 1 times per load

but good spatial locality, so cache block of  $C_{ij}$  together

## exercise: miss estimating (3)

```
for (int kk = 0; kk < 1000; kk += 10)
    for (int jj = 0; jj < 1000; jj += 10)
        for (int i = 0; i < 1000; i += 1)
            for (int j = jj; j < jj+10; j += 1)
                for (int k = kk; k < kk + 10; k += 1)
                    A[k*N+j] += B[i*N+j];
```

assuming: 4 elements per block

assuming: cache not close to big enough to hold 1K elements, but big enough to hold 500 or so

estimate: *approximately* how many misses for A, B?

hint 1: part of A, B loaded in two inner-most loops only needs to be loaded once

# loop ordering compromises

loop ordering forces compromises:

```
for k: for i: for j: c[i,j] += a[i,k] * b[j,k]
```

perfect temporal locality in  $a[i,k]$

bad temporal locality for  $c[i,j]$ ,  $b[j,k]$

perfect spatial locality in  $c[i,j]$

bad spatial locality in  $b[j,k]$ ,  $a[i,k]$

# loop ordering compromises

loop ordering forces compromises:

```
for k: for i: for j: c[i,j] += a[i,k] * b[j,k]
```

perfect temporal locality in  $a[i,k]$

bad temporal locality for  $c[i,j]$ ,  $b[j,k]$

perfect spatial locality in  $c[i,j]$

bad spatial locality in  $b[j,k]$ ,  $a[i,k]$

cache blocking: work on blocks rather than rows/columns  
have some temporal, spatial locality in everything

# cache blocking pattern

no perfect loop order? work on rectangular matrix blocks

size amount used in inner loops based on cache size

in practice:

- test performance to determine 'size' of blocks

**backup slides**

# cache organization and miss rate

depends on program; one example:

SPEC CPU2000 benchmarks, 64B block size

LRU replacement policies

data cache miss rates:

Cache size	direct-mapped	2-way	8-way	fully assoc.
1KB	8.63%	6.97%	5.63%	5.34%
2KB	5.71%	4.23%	3.30%	3.05%
4KB	3.70%	2.60%	2.03%	1.90%
16KB	1.59%	0.86%	0.56%	0.50%
64KB	0.66%	0.37%	0.10%	0.001%
128KB	0.27%	0.001%	0.0006%	0.0006%

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## exercise (1)

initial cache: 64-byte blocks, 64 sets, 8 ways/set

If we leave the other parameters listed above unchanged, which will probably reduce the number of **capacity misses** in a typical program? (Multiple may be correct.)

- A. quadrupling the block size (256-byte blocks, 64 sets, 8 ways/set)
- B. quadrupling the number of sets
- C. quadrupling the number of ways/set

## exercise (2)

initial cache: 64-byte blocks, 8 ways/set, 64KB cache

If we leave the other parameters listed above unchanged, which will probably reduce the number of **capacity misses** in a typical program? (Multiple may be correct.)

- A. quadrupling the block size (256-byte block, 8 ways/set, 64KB cache)
- B. quadrupling the number of ways/set
- C. quadrupling the cache size

## exercise (3)

initial cache: 64-byte blocks, 8 ways/set, 64KB cache

If we leave the other parameters listed above unchanged, which will probably reduce the number of **conflict misses** in a typical program? (Multiple may be correct.)

- A. quadrupling the block size (256-byte block, 8 ways/set, 64KB cache)
- B. quadrupling the number of ways/set
- C. quadrupling the cache size

# prefetching

seems like we can't really improve cold misses...

have to have a miss to bring value into the cache?

# prefetching

seems like we can't really improve cold misses...

have to have a miss to bring value into the cache?

solution: don't require miss: 'prefetch' the value before it's accessed

remaining problem: how do we know what to fetch?

## common access patterns

suppose recently accessed 16B cache blocks are at:

0x48010, 0x48020, 0x48030, 0x48040

guess what's accessed next

## common access patterns

suppose recently accessed 16B cache blocks are at:

0x48010, 0x48020, 0x48030, 0x48040

guess what's accessed next

common pattern with **instruction fetches** and **array accesses**

# prefetching idea

look for sequential accesses

bring in guess at next-to-be-accessed value

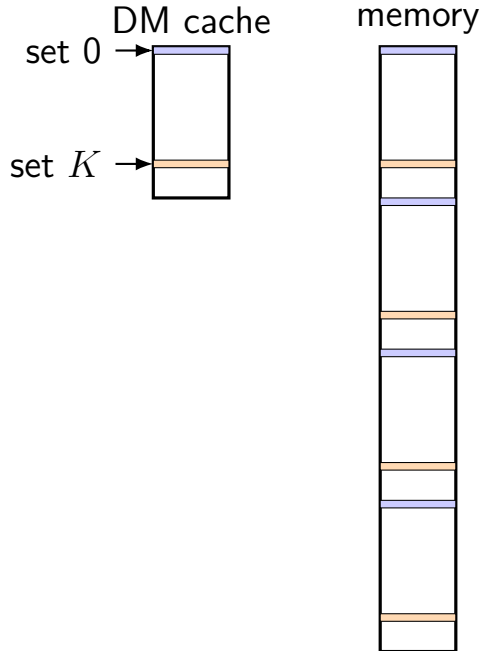
if right: no cache miss (even if never accessed before)

if wrong: possibly evicted something else — could cause more misses

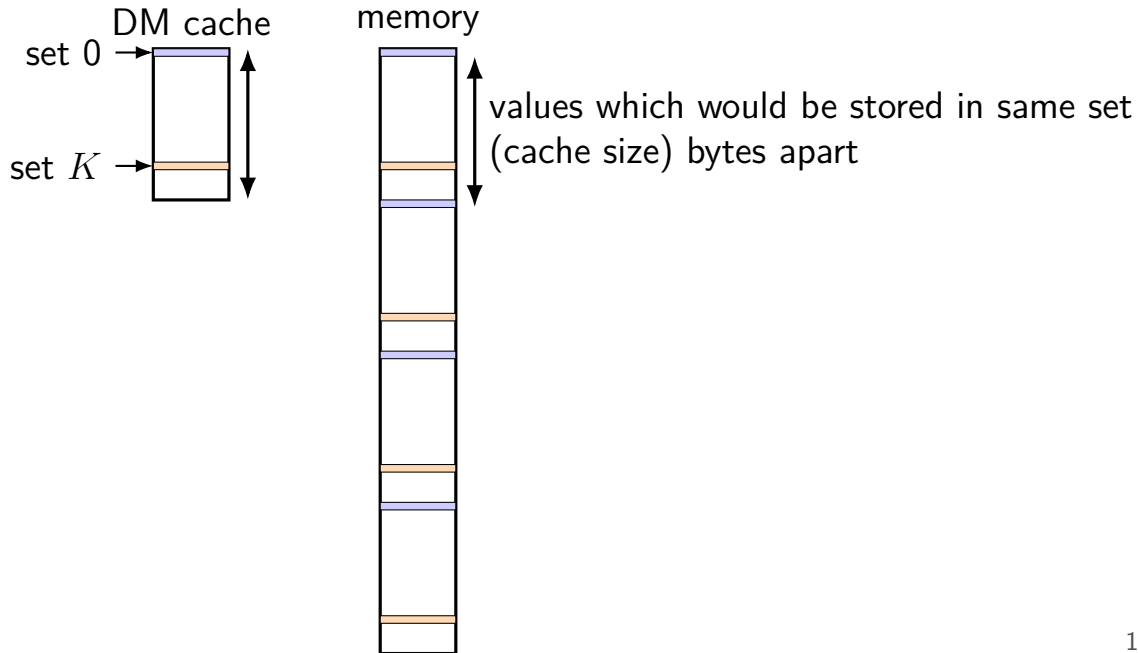
fortunately, sequential access guesses almost always right



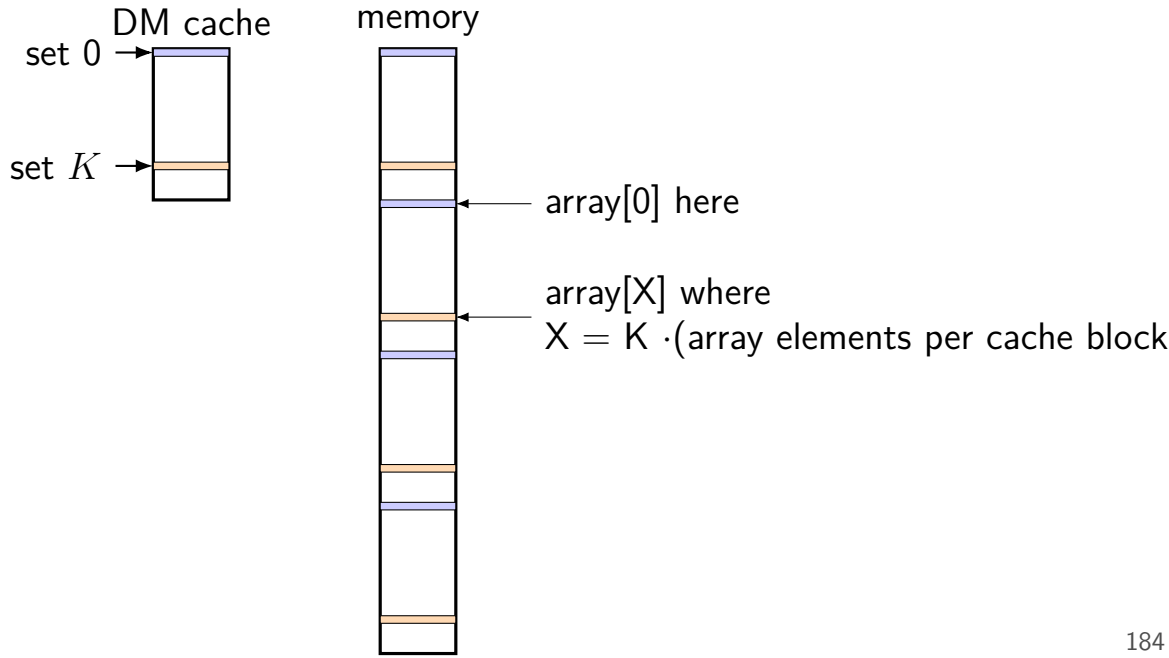
# mapping of sets to memory (direct-mapped)



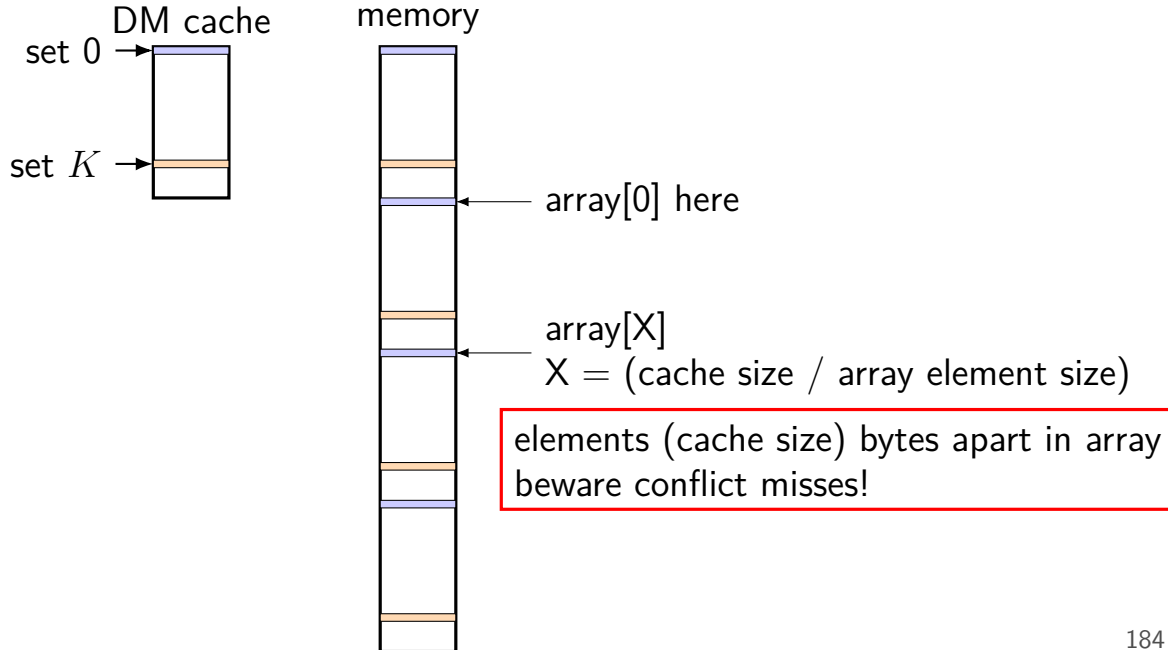
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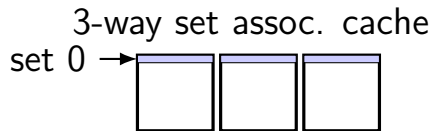
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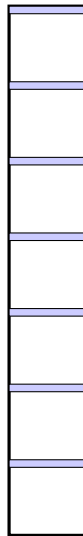
# mapping of sets to memory (direct-mapped)



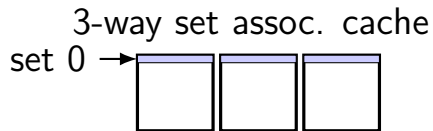
# mapping of sets to memory (3-way)



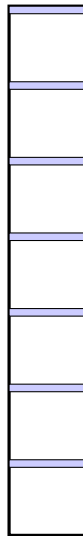
memory



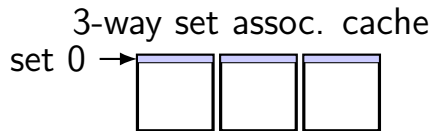
# mapping of sets to memory (3-way)



memory



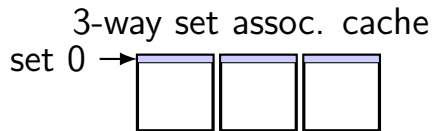
# mapping of sets to memory (3-way)



memory

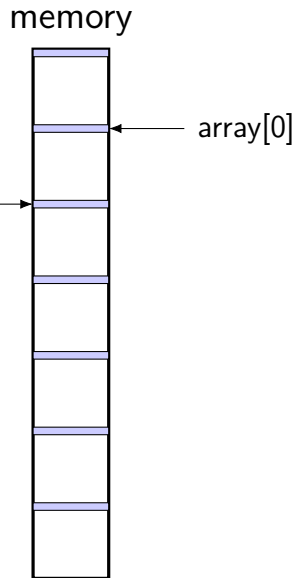


# mapping of sets to memory (3-way)



$$\text{where } X = \frac{\text{way size}}{\text{array element size}}$$

accesses (way size) bytes apart in array?  
beware conflict misses!





## C and cache misses (4)

```
typedef struct {  
    int a_value, b_value;  
    int other_values[6];  
} item;  
item items[5];  
int a_sum = 0, b_sum = 0;  
for (int i = 0; i < 5; ++i)  
    a_sum += items[i].a_value;  
for (int i = 0; i < 5; ++i)  
    b_sum += items[i].b_value;
```

Assume everything but `items` is kept in registers (and the compiler does not do anything funny).

## C and cache misses (4, rewrite)

```
int array[40]
int a_sum = 0, b_sum = 0;
for (int i = 0; i < 40; i += 8)
    a_sum += array[i];
for (int i = 1; i < 40; i += 8)
    b_sum += array[i];
```

Assume everything but array is kept in registers (and the compiler does not do anything funny) and array starts at beginning of cache block.

How many *data cache misses* on a 2-way set associative 128B cache with 16B cache blocks and LRU replacement?

## C and cache misses (4, solution pt 1)

ints 4 byte  $\rightarrow$  array[0 to 3] and array[16 to 19] in same cache set

64B = 16 ints stored per way

4 sets total

accessing 0, 8, 16, 24, 32, 1, 9, 17, 25, 33

## C and cache misses (4, solution pt 1)

ints 4 byte  $\rightarrow$  array[0 to 3] and array[16 to 19] in same cache set

64B = 16 ints stored per way

4 sets total

accessing 0, 8, 16, 24, 32, 1, 9, 17, 25, 33

0 (set 0), 8 (set 2), 16 (set 0), 24 (set 2), 32 (set 0)

1 (set 0), 9 (set 2), 17 (set 0), 25 (set 2), 33 (set 0)

## C and cache misses (4, solution pt 2)

access	set 0 after (LRU first)	result
—	—, —	
array[0]	—, array[0 to 3]	miss
array[16]	array[0 to 3], array[16 to 19]	miss
array[32]	array[16 to 19], array[32 to 35]	miss
array[1]	array[32 to 35], array[0 to 3]	miss
array[17]	array[0 to 3], array[16 to 19]	miss
array[32]	array[16 to 19], array[32 to 35]	miss

6 misses for set 0

## C and cache misses (4, solution pt 3)

access	set 2 after (LRU first)	result	
—	—, —		
array[8]	—, array[8 to 11]	miss	2 misses for set 1
array[24]	array[8 to 11], array[24 to 27]	miss	
array[9]	array[8 to 11], array[24 to 27]	hit	
array[25]	array[16 to 19], array[32 to 35]	hit	

## C and cache misses (3)

```
typedef struct {  
    int a_value, b_value;  
    int other_values[10];  
} item;  
item items[5];  
int a_sum = 0, b_sum = 0;  
for (int i = 0; i < 5; ++i)  
    a_sum += items[i].a_value;  
for (int i = 0; i < 5; ++i)  
    b_sum += items[i].b_value;
```

observation: 12 ints in struct: only first two used

equivalent to accessing array[0], array[12], array[24], etc.

...then accessing array[1], array[13], array[25], etc.

## C and cache misses (3, rewritten?)

```
int array[60];  
int a_sum = 0, b_sum = 0;  
for (int i = 0; i < 60; i += 12)  
    a_sum += array[i];  
for (int i = 1; i < 60; i += 12)  
    b_sum += array[i];
```

Assume everything but array is kept in registers (and the compiler does not do anything funny) and array at beginning of cache block.

How many *data cache misses* on a 128B two-way set associative cache with 16B cache blocks and LRU replacement?

observation 1: first loop has 5 misses — first accesses to blocks

observation 2: array[0] and array[1], array[12] and array[13], etc. in same cache block



## C and cache misses (3, solution)

ints 4 byte  $\rightarrow$  array[0 to 3] and array[16 to 19] in same cache set

64B = 16 ints stored per way

4 sets total

accessing array indices 0, 12, 24, 36, 48, 1, 13, 25, 37, 49

so access to 1, 21, 41, 61, 81 all hits:

set 0 contains block with array[0 to 3]

set 5 contains block with array[20 to 23]

etc.

## C and cache misses (3, solution)

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## C and cache misses (3, solution)

ints 4 byte  $\rightarrow$  array[0 to 3] and array[16 to 19] in same cache set

64B = 16 ints stored per way

4 sets total

accessing array indices 0, 12, 24, 36, 48, 1, 13, 25, 37, 49

0 (set 0, array[0 to 3]), 12 (set 3), 24 (set 2), 36 (set 1), 48 (set 0)

each set used at most twice

no replacement needed

so access to 1, 21, 41, 61, 81 all hits:

set 0 contains block with array[0 to 3]

set 5 contains block with array[20 to 23]

etc.

## C and cache misses (3)

```
typedef struct {  
    int a_value, b_value;  
    int boring_values[126];  
} item;  
item items[8]; // 4 KB array  
int a_sum = 0, b_sum = 0;  
for (int i = 0; i < 8; ++i)  
    a_sum += items[i].a_value;  
for (int i = 0; i < 8; ++i)  
    b_sum += items[i].b_value;
```

Assume everything but `items` is kept in registers (and the compiler does not do anything funny).

How many *data cache misses* on a 2KB direct-mapped cache with 16B cache blocks?

## C and cache misses (3, rewritten?)

```
item array[1024]; // 4 KB array  
int a_sum = 0, b_sum = 0;  
for (int i = 0; i < 1024; i += 128)  
    a_sum += array[i];  
for (int i = 1; i < 1024; i += 128)  
    b_sum += array[i];
```

## C and cache misses (4)

```
typedef struct {  
    int a_value, b_value;  
    int boring_values[126];  
} item;  
item items[8]; // 4 KB array  
int a_sum = 0, b_sum = 0;  
for (int i = 0; i < 8; ++i)  
    a_sum += items[i].a_value;  
for (int i = 0; i < 8; ++i)  
    b_sum += items[i].b_value;
```

Assume everything but `items` is kept in registers (and the compiler does not do anything funny).

How many *data cache misses* on a 4-way set associative 2KB direct-mapped cache with 16B cache blocks?

# thinking about cache storage (1)

2KB direct-mapped cache with 16B blocks —

set 0: address 0 to 15,  $(0 \text{ to } 15) + 2\text{KB}$ ,  $(0 \text{ to } 15) + 4\text{KB}$ , ...

set 1: address 16 to 31,  $(16 \text{ to } 31) + 2\text{KB}$ ,  $(16 \text{ to } 31) + 4\text{KB}$ , ...

...

set 127: address 2032 to 2047,  $(2032 \text{ to } 2047) + 2\text{KB}$ , ...

# thinking about cache storage (1)

2KB direct-mapped cache with 16B blocks —

set 0: address 0 to 15,  $(0 \text{ to } 15) + 2\text{KB}$ ,  $(0 \text{ to } 15) + 4\text{KB}$ , ...

set 1: address 16 to 31,  $(16 \text{ to } 31) + 2\text{KB}$ ,  $(16 \text{ to } 31) + 4\text{KB}$ , ...

...

set 127: address 2032 to 2047,  $(2032 \text{ to } 2047) + 2\text{KB}$ , ...



# thinking about cache storage (1)

2KB direct-mapped cache with 16B blocks —

set 0: address 0 to 15,  $(0 \text{ to } 15) + 2\text{KB}$ ,  $(0 \text{ to } 15) + 4\text{KB}$ , ...  
block at 0: array[0] through array[3]

set 1: address 16 to 31,  $(16 \text{ to } 31) + 2\text{KB}$ ,  $(16 \text{ to } 31) + 4\text{KB}$ , ...  
block at 16: array[4] through array[7]

...

set 127: address 2032 to 2047,  $(2032 \text{ to } 2047) + 2\text{KB}$ , ...  
block at 2032: array[508] through array[511]

# thinking about cache storage (1)

2KB direct-mapped cache with 16B blocks —

set 0: address 0 to 15,  $(0 \text{ to } 15) + 2\text{KB}$ ,  $(0 \text{ to } 15) + 4\text{KB}$ , ...

block at 0: array[0] through array[3]

block at 0+2KB: array[512] through array[515]

set 1: address 16 to 31,  $(16 \text{ to } 31) + 2\text{KB}$ ,  $(16 \text{ to } 31) + 4\text{KB}$ , ...

block at 16: array[4] through array[7]

block at 16+2KB: array[516] through array[519]

...

set 127: address 2032 to 2047,  $(2032 \text{ to } 2047) + 2\text{KB}$ , ...

block at 2032: array[508] through array[511]

block at 2032+2KB: array[1020] through array[1023]

## thinking about cache storage (2)

2KB 2-way set associative cache with 16B blocks: block addresses

—

set 0: address 0,  $0 + 2\text{KB}$ ,  $0 + 4\text{KB}$ , ...

set 1: address 16,  $16 + 2\text{KB}$ ,  $16 + 4\text{KB}$ , ...

...

set 63: address 1008,  $2032 + 2\text{KB}$ ,  $2032 + 4\text{KB}$  ...

## thinking about cache storage (2)

2KB 2-way set associative cache with 16B blocks: block addresses

---

set 0: address 0,  $0 + 2\text{KB}$ ,  $0 + 4\text{KB}$ , ...  
block at 0: array[0] through array[3]

set 1: address 16,  $16 + 2\text{KB}$ ,  $16 + 4\text{KB}$ , ...  
address 16: array[4] through array[7]

...

set 63: address 1008,  $2032 + 2\text{KB}$ ,  $2032 + 4\text{KB}$  ...  
address 1008: array[252] through array[255]

## thinking about cache storage (2)

2KB 2-way set associative cache with 16B blocks: block addresses

---

set 0: address 0,  $0 + 2\text{KB}$ ,  $0 + 4\text{KB}$ , ...

block at 0: array[0] through array[3]

block at  $0+1\text{KB}$ : array[256] through array[259]

block at  $0+2\text{KB}$ : array[512] through array[515]

...

set 1: address 16,  $16 + 2\text{KB}$ ,  $16 + 4\text{KB}$ , ...

address 16: array[4] through array[7]

...

set 63: address 1008,  $2032 + 2\text{KB}$ ,  $2032 + 4\text{KB}$  ...

address 1008: array[252] through array[255]

## thinking about cache storage (2)

2KB 2-way set associative cache with 16B blocks: block addresses

---

set 0: address 0,  $0 + 2\text{KB}$ ,  $0 + 4\text{KB}$ , ...

block at 0: array[0] through array[3]

block at 0+1KB: array[256] through array[259]

block at 0+2KB: array[512] through array[515]

...

set 1: address 16,  $16 + 2\text{KB}$ ,  $16 + 4\text{KB}$ , ...

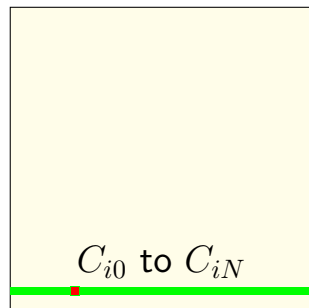
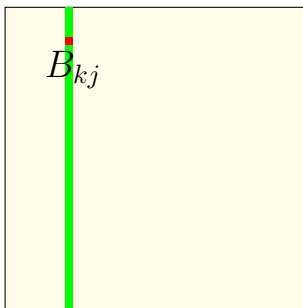
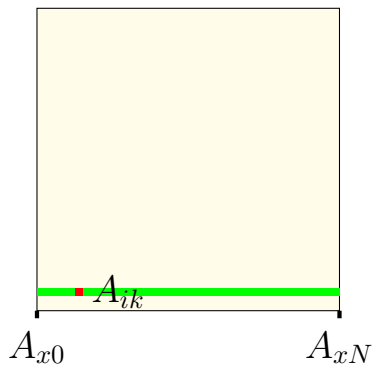
address 16: array[4] through array[7]

...

set 63: address 1008,  $2032 + 2\text{KB}$ ,  $2032 + 4\text{KB}$  ...

address 1008: array[252] through array[255]

## array usage: $ijk$ order



for all  $i$ :

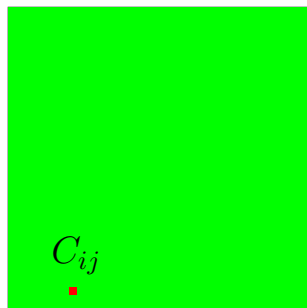
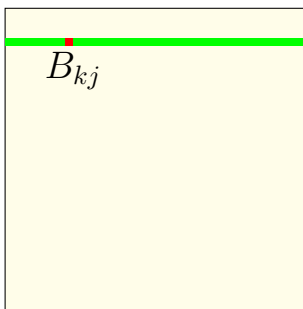
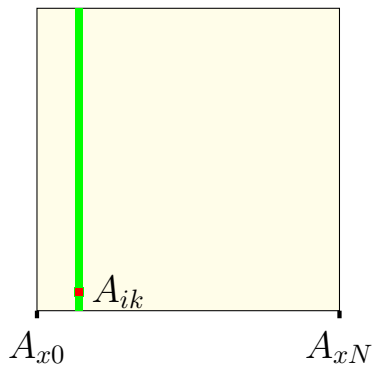
for all  $j$ :

for all  $k$ :

$$C_{ij+} = A_{ik} \times B_{kj}$$

looking only at two innermost loops together:  
good spatial locality in A  
poor spatial locality in B  
good spatial locality in C

## array usage: $kij$ order



for all  $k$ :

for all  $i$ :

for all  $j$ :

$$C_{ij} += A_{ik} \times B_{kj}$$

looking only at two innermost loops together:  
poor spatial locality in A  
good spatial locality in B  
good spatial locality in C



## simple blocking – with 3?

```
for (int kk = 0; kk < N; kk += 3)
  for (int i = 0; i < N; i += 1)
    for (int j = 0; j < N; ++j) {
      C[i*N+j] += A[i*N+kk+0] * B[(kk+0)*N+j];
      C[i*N+j] += A[i*N+kk+1] * B[(kk+1)*N+j];
      C[i*N+j] += A[i*N+kk+2] * B[(kk+2)*N+j];
    }
```

$\frac{N}{3} \cdot N$  j-loop iterations, and (assuming  $N$  large):

about 1 misses from  $A$  per j-loop iteration

$N^2/3$  total misses (before blocking:  $N^2$ )

about  $3N \div \text{block size}$  misses from  $B$  per j-loop iteration

$N^3 \div \text{block size}$  total misses (same as before)

about  $3N \div \text{block size}$  misses from  $C$  per j-loop iteration

$N^3 \div \text{block size}$  total misses (same as before)

## simple blocking – with 3?

```
for (int kk = 0; kk < N; kk += 3)
  for (int i = 0; i < N; i += 1)
    for (int j = 0; j < N; ++j) {
      C[i*N+j] += A[i*N+kk+0] * B[(kk+0)*N+j];
      C[i*N+j] += A[i*N+kk+1] * B[(kk+1)*N+j];
      C[i*N+j] += A[i*N+kk+2] * B[(kk+2)*N+j];
    }
```

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about  $3N \div$  block size misses from  $B$  per j-loop iteration

$N^3 \div$  block size total misses (same as before)

about  $3N \div$  block size misses from  $C$  per j-loop iteration

$N^3 \div$  block size total misses (same as before)

## more than 3?

can we just keep doing this increase from 3 to some large  $X$ ? ...

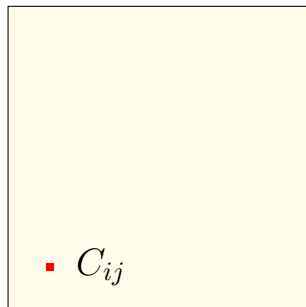
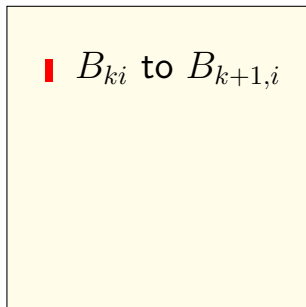
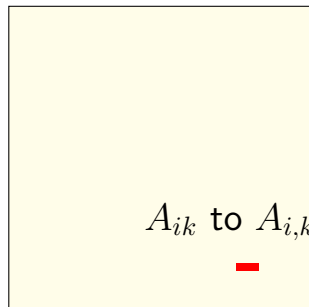
assumption:  $X$  values from A would stay in cache

$X$  too large — cache not big enough

assumption:  $X$  blocks from B would help with spatial locality

$X$  too large — evicted from cache before next iteration

## array usage (2 $k$ at a time)



for each  $kk$ :

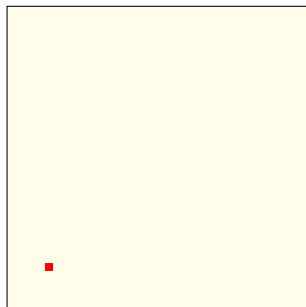
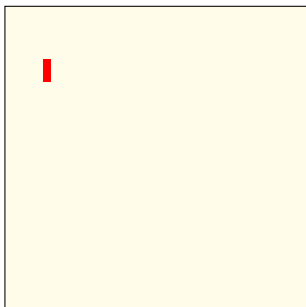
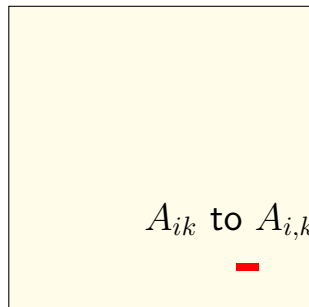
for each  $i$ :

for each  $j$ :

for  $k=kk, kk+1$ :

$$C_{ij} += A_{ik} \cdot B_{kj}$$

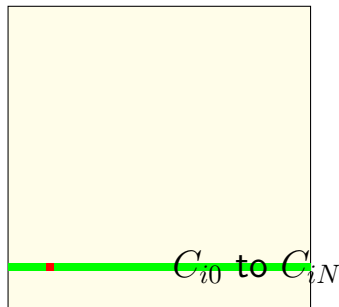
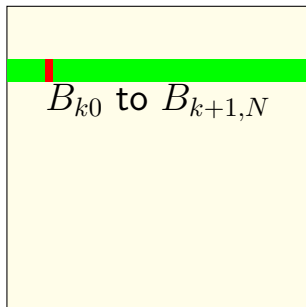
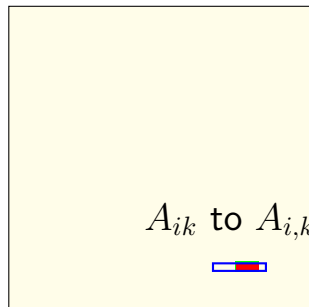
## array usage (2 $k$ at a time)



```
for each kk:  
  for each i:  
    for each j:  
      for k=kk,kk+1:  
         $C_{ij} += A_{ik} \cdot B_{kj}$ 
```

within innermost loop  
good spatial locality in  $A$   
bad locality in  $B$   
good temporal locality in  $C$

## array usage (2 $k$ at a time)



for each  $kk$ :

for each  $i$ :

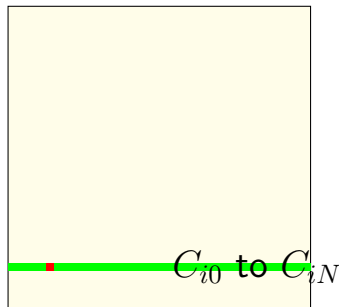
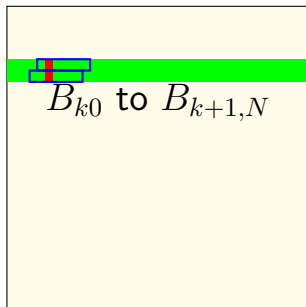
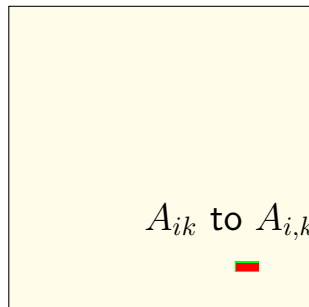
for each  $j$ :

for  $k=kk, kk+1$ :

$$C_{ij} += A_{ik} \cdot B_{kj}$$

loop over  $j$ : better spatial locality  
over  $A$  than before;  
still good temporal locality for  $A$

## array usage (2 $k$ at a time)



for each  $kk$ :

for each  $i$ :

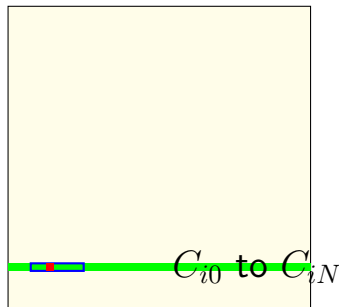
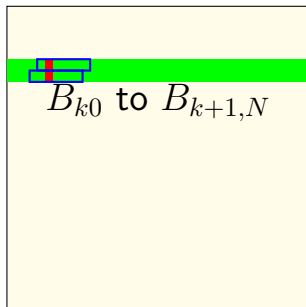
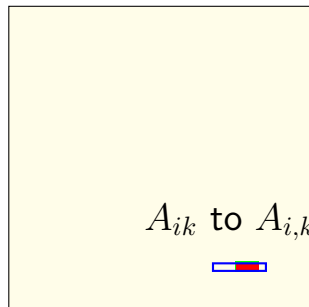
for each  $j$ :

for  $k=kk, kk+1$ :

$$C_{ij} += A_{ik} \cdot B_{kj}$$

loop over  $j$ : spatial locality over  $B$  is worse  
but probably not more misses  
cache needs to keep two cache blocks  
for next iter instead of one  
(probably has the space left over!)

## array usage (2 $k$ at a time)



for each  $kk$ :

for each  $i$ :

for each  $j$ :

for  $k=kk, kk+1$ :

$C_{ij} += A_{ik} \cdot$

right now: only really care about  
keeping 4 cache blocks in  $j$  loop

have more than 4 cache blocks?

increasing  $kk$  increment would use more of them



# keeping values in cache

can't *explicitly* ensure values are kept in cache

...but reusing values *effectively* does this

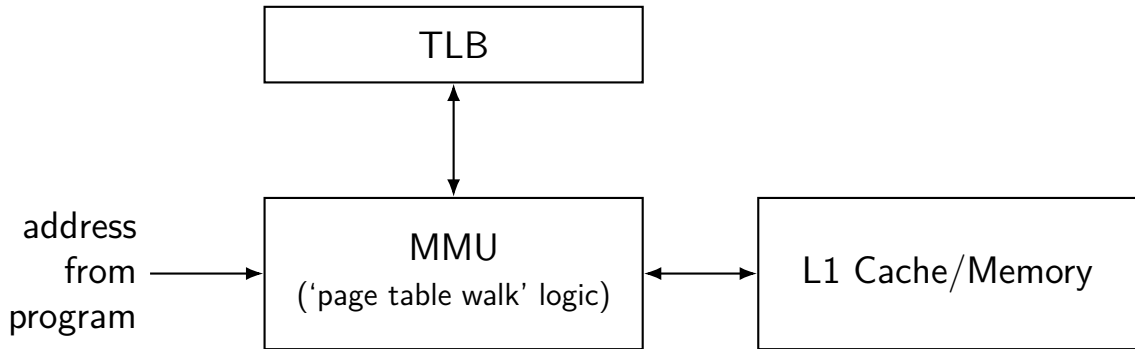
cache will try to keep recently used values

cache optimization ideas: choose what's in the cache

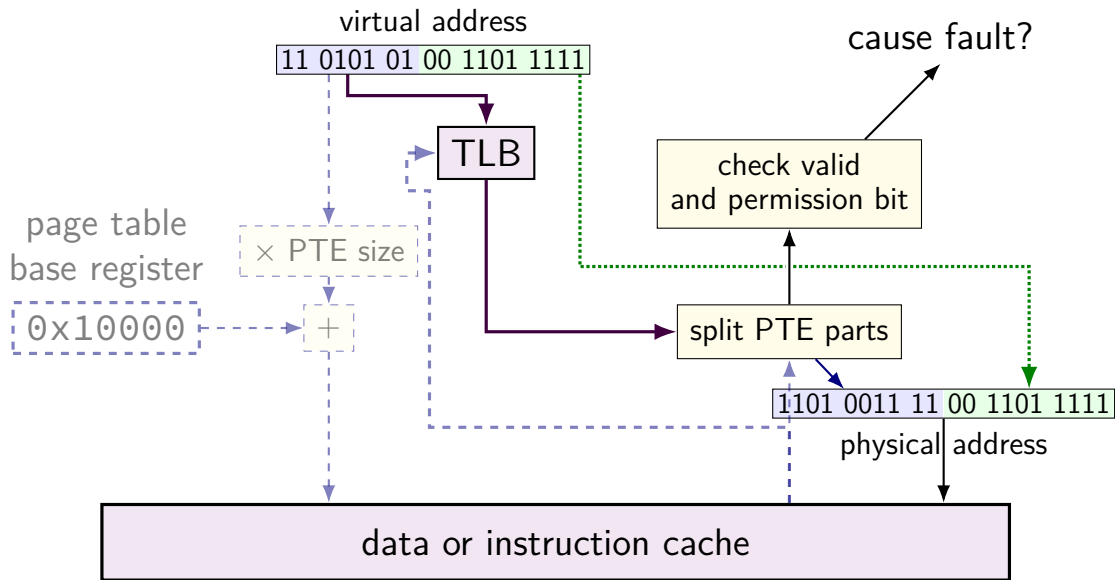
for thinking about it: load values explicitly

for implementing it: access only values we want loaded

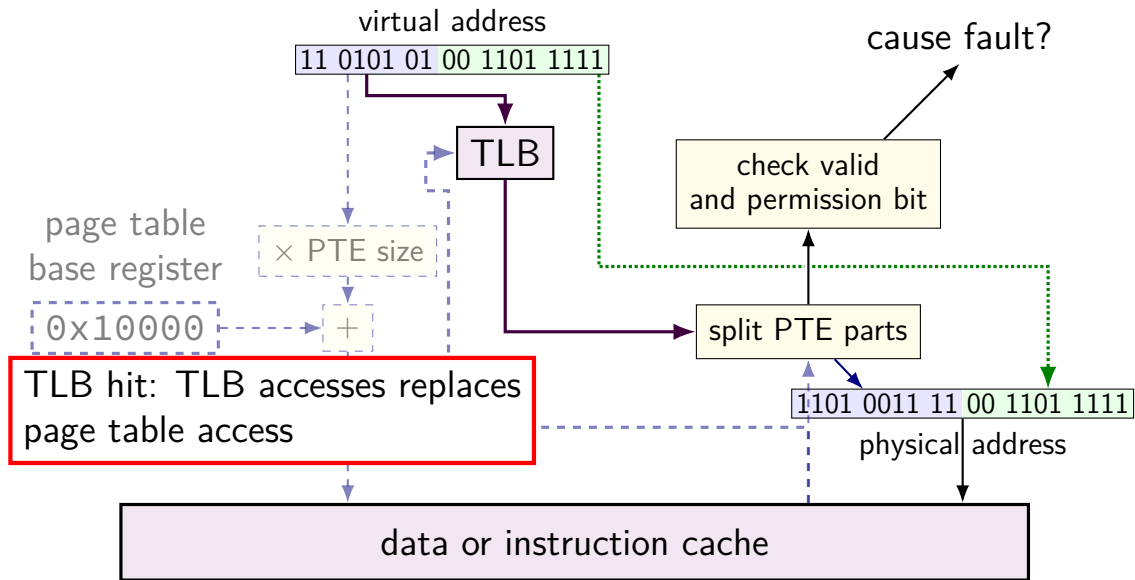
# TLB and the MMU (1)



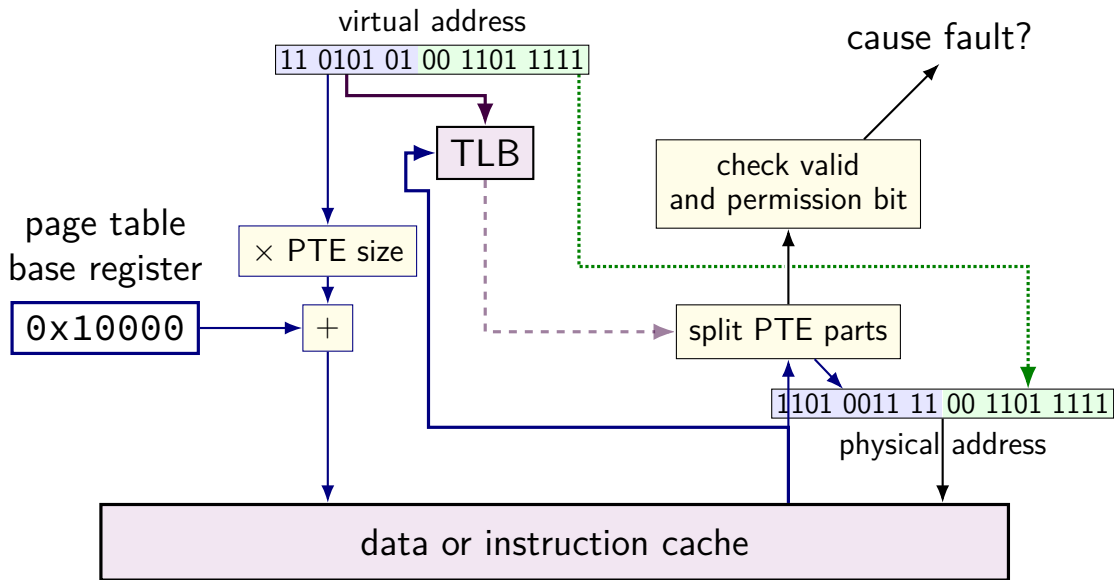
## TLB and the MMU (2)



## TLB and the MMU (2)

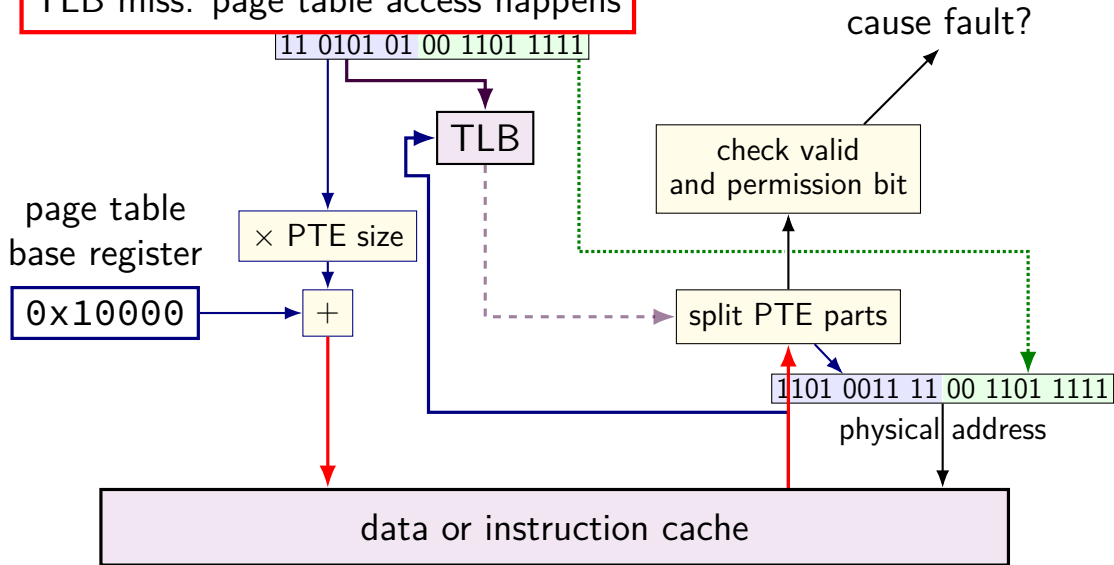


## TLB and the MMU (2)

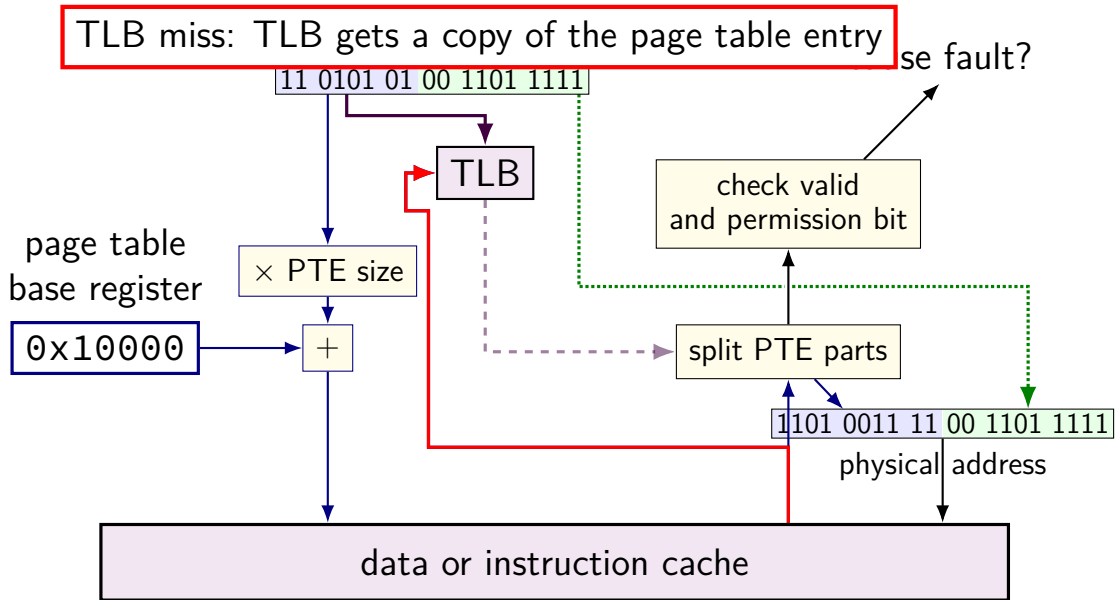


## TLB and the MMU (2)

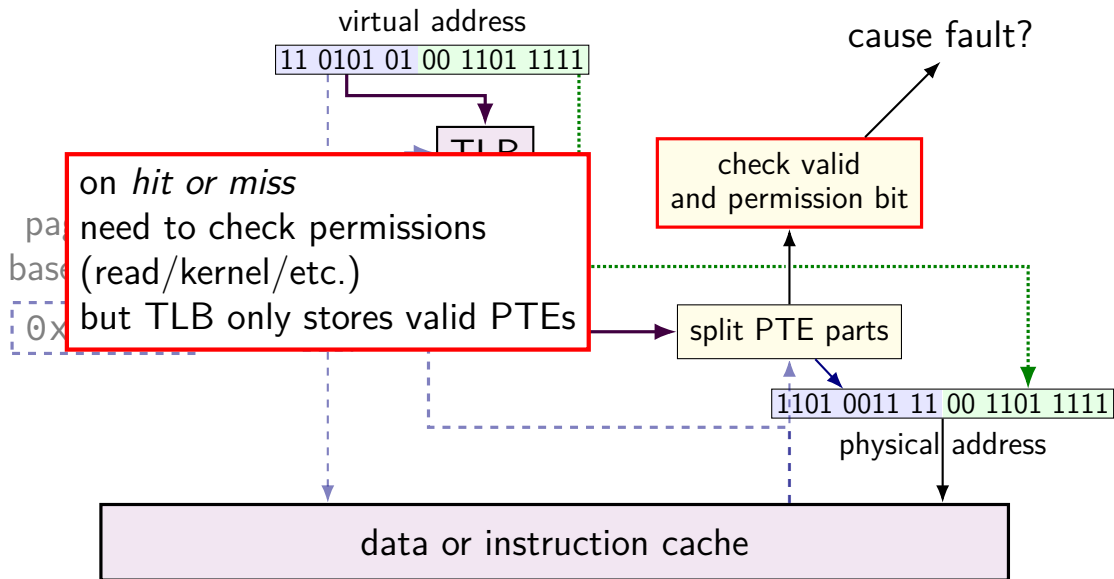
TLB miss: page table access happens



## TLB and the MMU (2)



## TLB and the MMU (2)





# changing page tables

what happens to TLB when page table base pointer is changed?

e.g. context switch

most entries in TLB refer to things from **wrong process**

oops — read from the wrong process's stack?

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option 1: **invalidate** all TLB entries

side effect on “change page table base register” instruction

# changing page tables

what happens to TLB when page table base pointer is changed?

e.g. context switch

most entries in TLB refer to things from **wrong process**

oops — read from the wrong process's stack?

option 1: **invalidate** all TLB entries

side effect on “change page table base register” instruction

option 2: TLB entries contain process ID

set by OS (special register)

checked by TLB in addition to TLB tag, valid bit

# editing page tables

what happens to TLB when OS changes a page table entry?

most common choice: has to be handled **in software**

# editing page tables

what happens to TLB when OS changes a page table entry?

most common choice: has to be handled **in software**

invalid to valid — nothing needed

- TLB doesn't contain invalid entries

- MMU will check memory again

valid to invalid — **OS needs to tell processor** to invalidate it

- special instruction (x86: `invlpg`)

valid to other valid — **OS needs to tell processor** to invalidate it

# backup slides