

Great Reality #1:

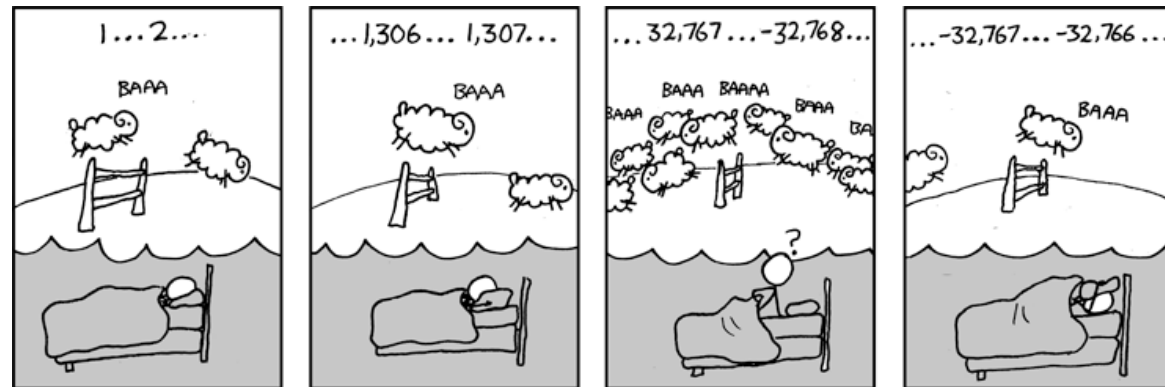
Ints are not Integers, Floats are not Reals

■ Example 1: Is $x^2 \geq 0$?

■ Float's: Yes!

■ Int's:

- $40000 * 40000 \rightarrow 1600000000$
- $50000 * 50000 \rightarrow ??$



■ Example 2: Is $(x + y) + z = x + (y + z)$?

■ Unsigned & Signed Int's: Yes!

■ Float's:

- $(1e20 + -1e20) + 3.14 \rightarrow 3.14$
- $1e20 + (-1e20 + 3.14) \rightarrow ??$

Computer Arithmetic

■ Does not generate random values

- Arithmetic operations have important mathematical properties

■ Cannot assume all “usual” mathematical properties

- Due to finiteness of representations
- Integer operations satisfy “ring” properties
 - Commutativity, associativity, distributivity
- Floating point operations satisfy “ordering” properties
 - Monotonicity, values of signs

■ Observation

- Need to understand which abstractions apply in which contexts
- Important issues for compiler writers and serious application programmers

Great Reality #2:

You've Got to Know Assembly

- **Chances are, you'll never write programs in assembly**
 - Compilers are much better & more patient than you are
- **But: Understanding assembly is key to machine-level execution model**
 - Behavior of programs in presence of bugs
 - High-level language models break down
 - Tuning program performance
 - Understand optimizations done / not done by the compiler
 - Understanding sources of program inefficiency
 - Implementing system software
 - Compiler has machine code as target
 - Operating systems must manage process state
 - Creating / fighting malware
 - x86 assembly is the language of choice!

Great Reality #3: Memory Matters

Random Access Memory Is an Unphysical Abstraction

■ Memory is not unbounded

- It must be allocated and managed
- Many applications are memory dominated

■ Memory referencing bugs especially pernicious

- Effects are distant in both time and space

■ Memory performance is not uniform

- Cache and virtual memory effects can greatly affect program performance
- Adapting program to characteristics of memory system can lead to major speed improvements

Memory Referencing Bug Example

```
typedef struct {
    int a[2];
    double d;
} struct_t;

double fun(int i) {
    volatile struct_t s;
    s.d = 3.14;
    s.a[i] = 1073741824; /* Possibly out of bounds */
    return s.d;
}
```

fun(0)	→	3.14
fun(1)	→	3.14
fun(2)	→	3.1399998664856
fun(3)	→	2.00000061035156
fun(4)	→	3.14
fun(6)	→	Segmentation fault

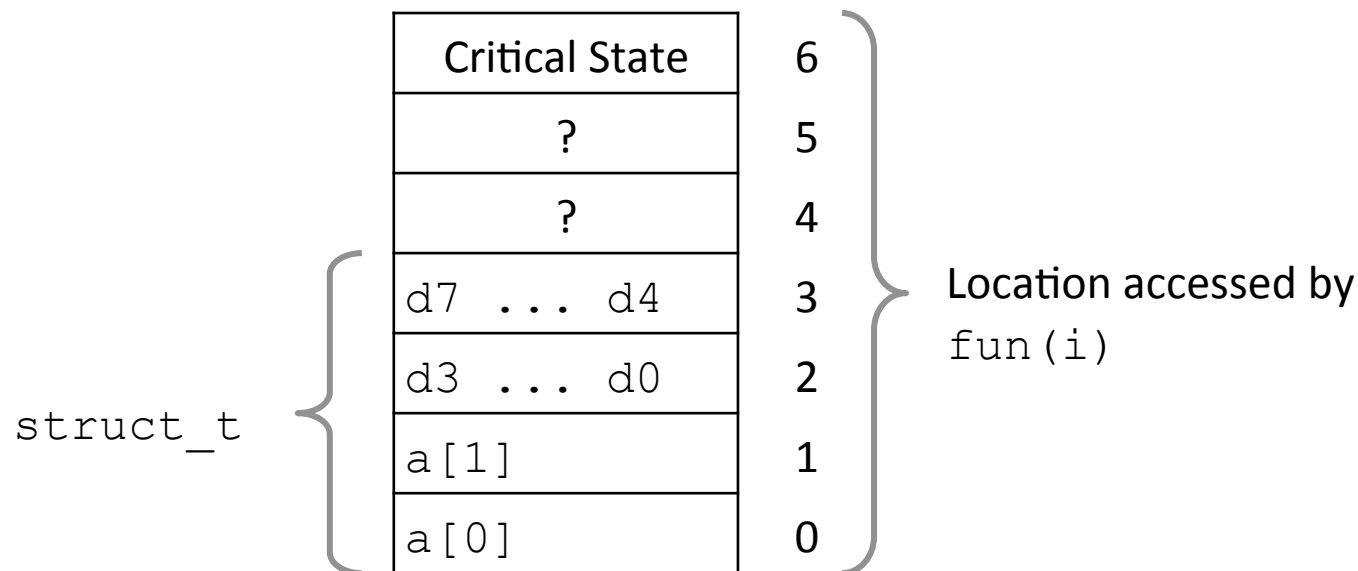
- Result is system specific

Memory Referencing Bug Example

```
typedef struct {
    int a[2];
    double d;
} struct_t;
```

fun(0)	→	3.14
fun(1)	→	3.14
fun(2)	→	3.1399998664856
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fun(4)	→	3.14
fun(6)	→	Segmentation fault

Explanation:



Memory Referencing Errors

■ C and C++ do not provide any memory protection

- Out of bounds array references
- Invalid pointer values
- Abuses of malloc/free

■ Can lead to nasty bugs

- Whether or not bug has any effect depends on system and compiler
- Action at a distance
 - Corrupted object logically unrelated to one being accessed
 - Effect of bug may be first observed long after it is generated

■ How can I deal with this?

- Program in Java, Ruby, Python, ML, ...
- Understand what possible interactions may occur
- Use or develop tools to detect referencing errors (e.g. Valgrind)

Great Reality #4: There's more to performance than asymptotic complexity

- **Constant factors matter too!**
- **And even exact op count does not predict performance**
 - Easily see 10:1 performance range depending on how code written
 - Must optimize at multiple levels: algorithm, data representations, procedures, and loops
- **Must understand system to optimize performance**
 - How programs compiled and executed
 - How to measure program performance and identify bottlenecks
 - How to improve performance without destroying code modularity and generality

Memory System Performance Example

```
void copyij(int src[2048][2048],
            int dst[2048][2048])
{
    int i,j;
    for (i = 0; i < 2048; i++)
        for (j = 0; j < 2048; j++)
            dst[i][j] = src[i][j];
}
```

4.3ms

2.0 GHz Intel Core i7 Haswell

```
void copyji(int src[2048][2048],
            int dst[2048][2048])
{
    int i,j;
    for (j = 0; j < 2048; j++)
        for (i = 0; i < 2048; i++)
            dst[i][j] = src[i][j];
}
```

81.8ms

- Hierarchical memory organization
- Performance depends on access patterns
 - Including how step through multi-dimensional array

Why The Performance Differs

