Alt text: I looked at some of the data dumps from vulnerable sites, and it was ... bad. I saw emails, passwords, password hints. SSL keys and session cookies. Important servers brimming with visitor IPs. Attack ships on fire off the shoulder of Orion, c-beams glittering in the dark near the Tannhäuser Gate. I should probably patch OpenSSL.

http://xkcd.com/1353/
Administrivia

- Unit Summary #2 due Friday (5/08)
- Lab 3 due Wednesday (5/13)

- You must log on with your @uw google account to access!!
  - Google doc for 11:30 Lecture: https://tinyurl.com/351-05-04A
  - Google doc for 2:30 Lecture: https://tinyurl.com/351-05-04B
Roadmap

C:

```c
struct car {
    int miles;
    int gals;
}
car *c = malloc(sizeof(car));
c->miles = 100;
c->gals = 17;
float mpg = get_mpg(c);
free(c);
```

Java:

```java
Car c = new Car();
c.setMiles(100);
c.setGals(17);
float mpg =
c.getMPG();
```

Assembly language:

```
get_mpg:
    pushq   %rbp
    movq    %rsp, %rbp
    ...
    popq    %rbp
    ret
```

Machine code:

```
0111010000011000
100011010000010000000010
1000100111000010
11000001111110100100011111
```

OS:

- Windows 10
- OS X Yosemite

Computer system:

- Intel Core i5
- RAM
- SSD

Memory & data
Integers & floats
x86 assembly
Procedures & stacks
Executables
Arrays & structs
Memory & caches
Processes
Virtual memory
Memory allocation
Java vs. C
Aside: Units and Prefixes

- Here focusing on large numbers (exponents > 0)
- Note that $10^3 \approx 2^{10}$
- SI prefixes are *ambiguous* if base 10 or 2
- IEC prefixes are *unambiguously* base 2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SI Size</th>
<th>Prefix</th>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>IEC Size</th>
<th>Prefix</th>
<th>Symbol</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$10^3$</td>
<td>Kilo-</td>
<td>K</td>
<td>$2^{10}$</td>
<td>Kibi-</td>
<td>Ki</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$10^6$</td>
<td>Mega-</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>$2^{20}$</td>
<td>Mebi-</td>
<td>Mi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$10^9$</td>
<td>Giga-</td>
<td>G</td>
<td>$2^{30}$</td>
<td>Gibi-</td>
<td>Gi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$10^{12}$</td>
<td>Tera-</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>$2^{40}$</td>
<td>Tebi-</td>
<td>Ti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$10^{15}$</td>
<td>Peta-</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>$2^{50}$</td>
<td>Pebi-</td>
<td>Pi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$10^{18}$</td>
<td>Exa-</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>$2^{60}$</td>
<td>Exbi-</td>
<td>Ei</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$10^{21}$</td>
<td>Zetta-</td>
<td>Z</td>
<td>$2^{70}$</td>
<td>Zebi-</td>
<td>Zi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$10^{24}$</td>
<td>Yotta-</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>$2^{80}$</td>
<td>Yobi-</td>
<td>Yi</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
How to Remember?

- Will be given to you on Final reference sheet

- Mnemonics
  - There unfortunately isn’t one well-accepted mnemonic
    - But that shouldn’t stop you from trying to come with one!
  - Killer Mechanical Giraffe Teaches Pet, Extinct Zebra to Yodel
  - Kirby Missed Ganondorf Terribly, Potentially Exterminating Zelda and Yoshi
  - xkcd: Karl Marx Gave The Proletariat Eleven Zeppelins, Yo
    - https://xkcd.com/992/
  - Post your best on Piazza!
How does execution time grow with SIZE?

```c
int array[SIZE];
int sum = 0;

for (int i = 0; i < 200000; i++) {
    for (int j = 0; j < SIZE; j++) {
        sum += array[j];
    }
}
```

Plot:
Actual Data
Making memory accesses fast!

- Cache basics
- Principle of locality
- Memory hierarchies
- Cache organization
- Program optimizations that consider caches
Processor-Memory Gap

“Moore’s Law”

μProc

55%/year

(2X/1.5yr)

Processor-Memory Performance Gap
(grows 50%/year)

1989 first Intel CPU with cache on chip
1998 Pentium III has two cache levels on chip
Problem: Processor-Memory Bottleneck

Processor performance doubled about every 18 months

Bus latency / bandwidth evolved much slower

Main Memory

**Core 2 Duo:**
Can process at least 256 Bytes/cycle

**Core 2 Duo:**
Bandwidth 2 Bytes/cycle
Latency 100-200 cycles (30-60ns)

Problem: lots of waiting on memory

cycle: single machine step (fixed-time)
Problem: Processor-Memory Bottleneck

Processor performance doubled about every 18 months

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Main Memory

**Core 2 Duo:**
Can process at least 256 Bytes/cycle

**Core 2 Duo:**
Bandwidth 2 Bytes/cycle
Latency 100-200 cycles (30-60ns)

Solution: caches

**cycle:** single machine step (fixed-time)
Cache 💰

- **Pronunciation:** “cash”
  - We abbreviate this as “$”

- **English:** A hidden storage space for provisions, weapons, and/or treasures

- **Computer:** Memory with short access time used for the storage of frequently or recently used instructions (i-cache/I$) or data (d-cache/D$)
  - *More generally:* Used to optimize data transfers between any system elements with different characteristics (network interface cache, I/O cache, etc.)
General Cache Mechanics

- Larger, slower, cheaper memory.
- Caches a subset of the blocks.

Data is copied in block-sized transfer units.

- Smaller, faster, more expensive memory.
- Viewed as partitioned into “blocks”.

Cache:
- 7
- 9
- 14
- 3

Memory:
- 0
- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6
- 7
- 8
- 9
- 10
- 11
- 12
- 13
- 14
- 15
General Cache Concepts: Hit

Data in block b is needed

Block b is in cache: Hit!

Data is returned to CPU
General Cache Concepts: Miss

Data in block $b$ is needed

Block $b$ is not in cache: Miss!

Data is returned to CPU

Block $b$ is fetched from memory

Block $b$ is stored in cache
- Placement policy: determines where $b$ goes
- Replacement policy: determines which block gets evicted (victim)
Why Caches Work

- **Locality:** Programs tend to use data and instructions with addresses near or equal to those they have used recently.
Why Caches Work

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- **Temporal locality**:
  - Recently referenced items are *likely* to be referenced again in the near future.
Why Caches Work

- **Locality:** Programs tend to use data and instructions with addresses near or equal to those they have used recently.

- **Temporal locality:**
  - Recently referenced items are *likely* to be referenced again in the near future.

- **Spatial locality:**
  - Items with nearby addresses *tend* to be referenced close together in time.

- How do caches take advantage of this?
Example: Any Locality?

```java
sum = 0;
for (i = 0; i < n; i++)
{
    sum += a[i];
}
return sum;
```

- **Data:**
  - **Temporal:** sum referenced in each iteration
  - **Spatial:** consecutive elements of array `a[]` accessed

- **Instructions:**
  - **Temporal:** cycle through loop repeatedly
  - **Spatial:** reference instructions in sequence
Locality Example #1

```c
int sum_array_rows(int a[M][N])
{
    int i, j, sum = 0;

    for (i = 0; i < M; i++)
        for (j = 0; j < N; j++)
            sum += a[i][j];

    return sum;
}
```
Locality Example #1

```c
int sum_array_rows(int a[M][N])
{
    int i, j, sum = 0;
    for (i = 0; i < M; i++)
        for (j = 0; j < N; j++)
            sum += a[i][j];
    return sum;
}
```

**Access Pattern:**

- **Stride:** ?

**Layout in Memory**

```
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>a[0][0]</th>
<th>a[0][1]</th>
<th>a[0][2]</th>
<th>a[0][3]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>a[1][0]</td>
<td>a[1][1]</td>
<td>a[1][2]</td>
<td>a[1][3]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>a[2][0]</td>
<td>a[2][1]</td>
<td>a[2][2]</td>
<td>a[2][3]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

**Note:** 76 is just one possible starting address of array a
Locality Example #2

```c
int sum_array_cols(int a[M][N])
{
    int i, j, sum = 0;

    for (j = 0; j < N; j++)
        for (i = 0; i < M; i++)
            sum += a[i][j];

    return sum;
}
```
Locality Example #2

```c
int sum_array_cols(int a[M][N])
{
    int i, j, sum = 0;

    for (j = 0; j < N; j++)
        for (i = 0; i < M; i++)
            sum += a[i][j];

    return sum;
}
```

**M = 3, N=4**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>0</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Access Pattern:
stride = ?

1) a[0][0]
2) a[1][0]
3) a[2][0]
4) a[0][1]
5) a[1][1]
6) a[2][1]
7) a[0][2]
8) a[1][2]
9) a[2][2]
10) a[0][3]
11) a[1][3]
12) a[2][3]
Locality Example #3

What is wrong with this code?

How can it be fixed?

```c
int sum_array_3D(int a[M][N][L])
{
    int i, j, k, sum = 0;

    for (i = 0; i < N; i++)
        for (j = 0; j < L; j++)
            for (k = 0; k < M; k++)
                sum += a[k][i][j];

    return sum;
}
```
Locality Example #3

```c
int sum_array_3D(int a[M][N][L])
{
    int i, j, k, sum = 0;

    for (i = 0; i < N; i++)
        for (j = 0; j < L; j++)
            for (k = 0; k < M; k++)
                sum += a[k][i][j];

    return sum;
}
```

- What is wrong with this code?
- How can it be fixed?

Layout in Memory (M = ?, N = 3, L = 4)
Cache Performance Metrics

- Huge difference between a cache hit and a cache miss
  - Could be 100x speed difference between accessing cache and main memory (measured in *clock cycles*)

- Miss Rate (MR)
  - Fraction of memory references not found in cache (misses / accesses) = 1 - Hit Rate

- Hit Time (HT)
  - Time to deliver a block in the cache to the processor
    - Includes time to determine whether the block is in the cache

- Miss Penalty (MP)
  - Additional time required because of a miss
Cache Performance

- Two things hurt the performance of a cache:
  - Miss rate and miss penalty

- Average Memory Access Time (AMAT): average time to access memory considering both hits and misses
  \[
  \text{AMAT} = \text{Hit time} + \text{Miss rate} \times \text{Miss penalty}
  \]
  (abbreviated AMAT = HT + MR \times MP)

- 99% hit rate twice as good as 97% hit rate!
  - Assume HT of 1 clock cycle and MP of 100 clock cycles
  - 97%: AMAT = 
  - 99%: AMAT =
Polling Question [Cache I]

- **Processor specs:** 200 ps clock, MP of 50 clock cycles, MR of 0.02 misses/instruction, and HT of 1 clock cycle

  \[ \text{AMAT} = \]

- Which improvement would be best?
  - Vote at [http://PollEv.com/rea](http://PollEv.com/rea)
  - A. 190 ps clock
  - B. Miss penalty of 40 clock cycles
  - C. MR of 0.015 misses/instruction
Can we have more than one cache?

- Why would we want to do that?
  - Avoid going to memory!

- Typical performance numbers:
  - Miss Rate
    - L1 MR = 3-10%
    - L2 MR = Quite small (e.g. < 1%), depending on parameters, etc.
  - Hit Time
    - L1 HT = 4 clock cycles
    - L2 HT = 10 clock cycles
  - Miss Penalty
    - P = 50-200 cycles for missing in L2 & going to main memory
    - Trend: increasing!
Summary

- Memory Hierarchy
  - Successively higher levels contain “most used” data from lower levels
  - Exploits temporal and spatial locality
  - Caches are intermediate storage levels used to optimize data transfers between any system elements with different characteristics

- Cache Performance
  - Ideal case: found in cache (hit)
  - Bad case: not found in cache (miss), search in next level
  - Average Memory Access Time (AMAT) = HT + MR × MP
    - Hurt by Miss Rate and Miss Penalty