CS429: Computer Organization and Architecture

Optimization II

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Cache Performance Metrics

Miss Rate

- Fraction of memory references not found in cache (misses / references)
- Typical numbers: 3-10% for L1; can be quite small (e.g., $< 1\%$) for L2, depending on size, etc.

Hit Time

- Time to deliver a line in the cache to the processor (including time to determine whether the line is in the cache).
- Typical numbers: 1-3 clock cycles for L1; 5-12 clock cycles for L2.

Miss Penalty

- Additional time required because of a miss.
- Typically 100-300 cycles for main memory.

Writing Cache Friendly Code

- Repeated references to variables are good (temporal locality).
- Stride-1 reference patterns are good (spatial locality).

Examples:
Assume cold cache, 4-byte words, 4 word (16-byte) cache blocks.

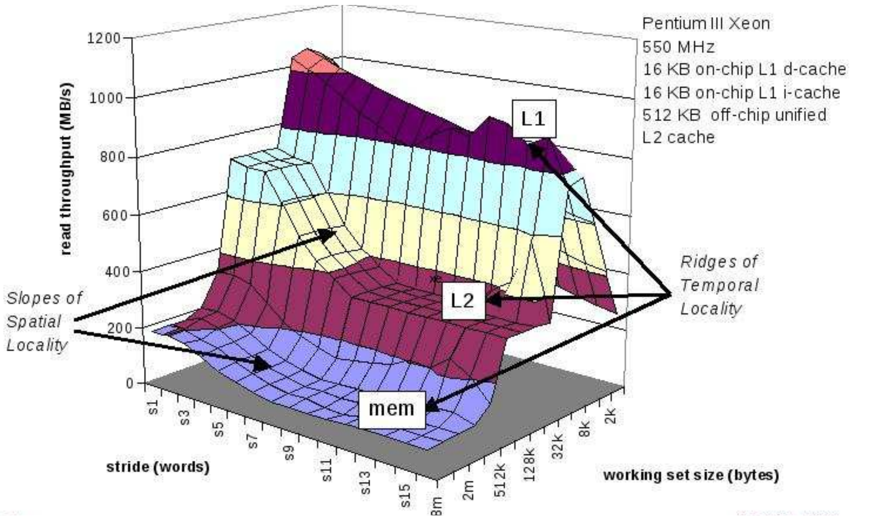
```
int sumarrayrows(int a[M][N])
{
   int i, j, sum = 0;
   for( i = 0; i < M; i++ )
      for( j = 0; j < N; j++ )
         sum += a[i][j];
   return sum;
}
```

Miss rate $= 1/4 = 25\%$

```
int sumarraycols(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;
}
```

Miss rate $= 100\%$

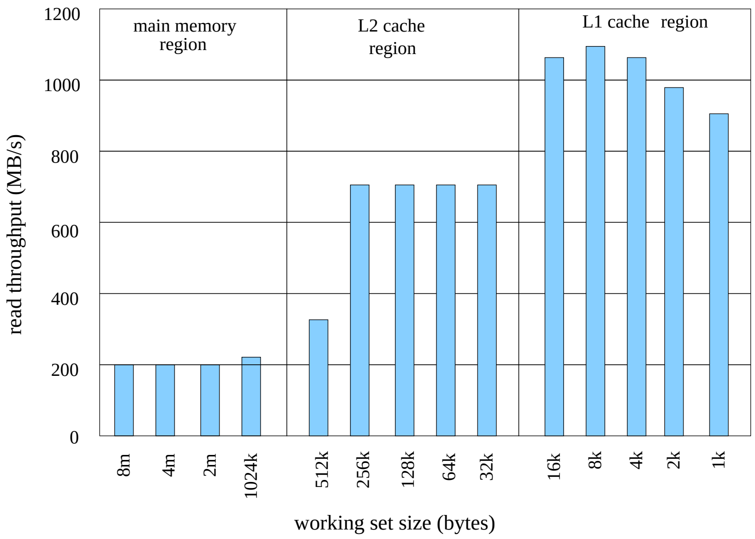
The Memory Mountain



Why would performance drop as the working set gets very small?

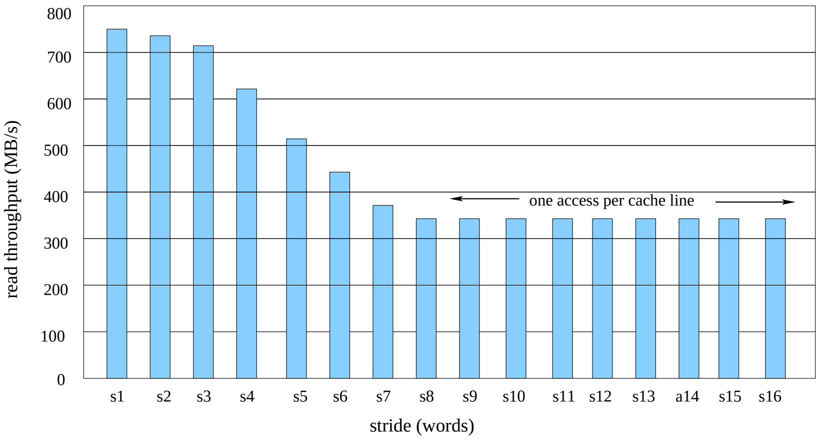
Ridges of Temporal Locality

Slice through the memory mountain with stride = 1.
This illustrates read throughput with different caches and memory.



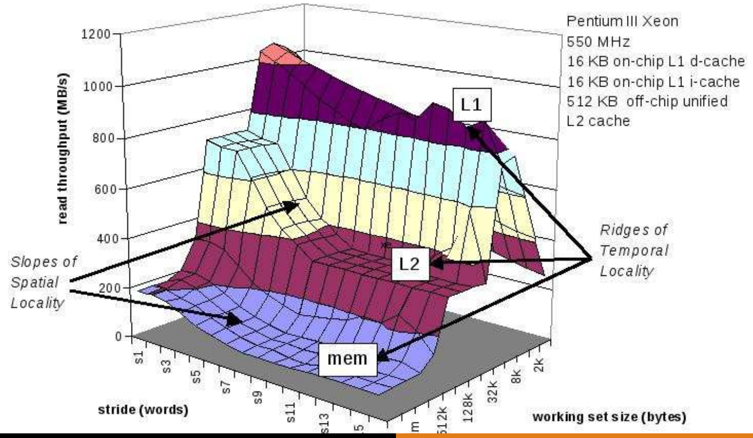
A Slope of Spatial Locality

Slice through memory mountain with size = 256KB.
This shows cache block size.



Anomaly in Memory Mountain

Why does the memory mountain drop off at the back? Prof. Warren Hunt told me: "When I looked into this issue, I didn't come to a clean resolution. Perhaps the dropoff is a measurement anomaly; the times are so short in comparison to the measurement costs that it appears that the performance is degrading."



Matrix Multiplication Example

Major Cache Effects to Consider.

- Total cache size: Exploit temporal locality and keep the working set small
- Block size: Exploit spatial locality.

Description

- Multiply $N \times N$ matrices.
- $O(N^3)$ total operations.
- Accesses:
  - N reads per source element
  - N values summed per destination (but may be held in register).

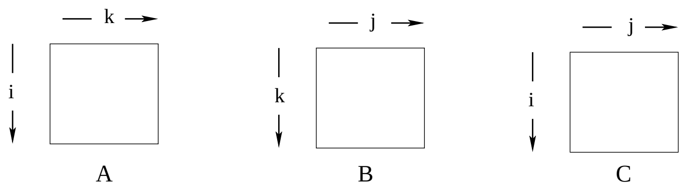
```
/* ijk */
for (i=0; i<n; i++) {
  for (j=0; j<n; j++) {
    sum = 0.0;    // in reg
    for (k=0; k<n; k++)
      sum += a[i][k] * b[k][j];
    c[i][j] = sum;
  }
}
```

Miss Rate for Matrix Multiply

Assume:

- Line size = 32B (big enough for 4 64-bit words)
- Matrix dimension N is very large.
- We can approximiate $1/N$ as 0.0.
- Cache is not even big enough to hold multiple rows.

Analysis Method: Look at access pattern of the inner loop.



Layout of C Arrays in Memory (review)

C arrays are allocated in row-major order.

- Each row is allocated in contiguous memory locations.

Stepping through columns in one row:

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

- This accesses successive elements.
- If block size $B > 4$ bytes, exploits spatial locality.
- Compulsary miss rate = 4 bytes / B.

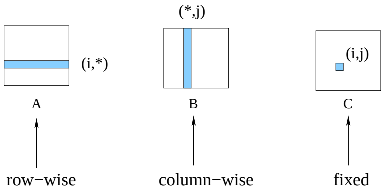
Stepping through rows in one column:

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

- Accesses distant elements.
- No spatial locality!
- Compulsary miss rate = 1 (i.e., 100%).

Matrix Multiplication (ijk)

```
/* ijk */
for (i=0; i<n; i++) {
  for (j=0; j<n; j++) {
    sum = 0.0;     // in reg
    for (k=0; k<n; k++)
      sum += a[i][k] * b[k][j];
    c[i][j] = sum;
  }
}
```

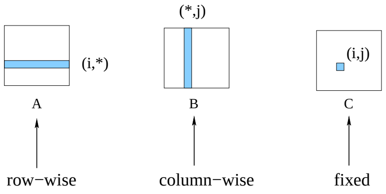


Misses per Inner Loop Iteration:

A	B	C
0.25	1.0	0.0

Matrix Multiplication (jik)

```
/* jik */
for (j=0; j<n; j++) {
  for (i=0; i<n; i++) {
    sum = 0.0;     // in reg
    for (k=0; k<n; k++)
      sum += a[i][k] * b[k][j];
    c[i][j] = sum;
  }
}
```

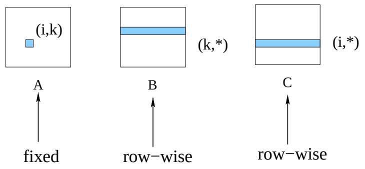


Misses per Inner Loop Iteration:

A	B	C
0.25	1.0	0.0

Matrix Multiplication (kij)

```
/* kij */
for (k=0; k<n; k++) {
  for (i=0; i<n; i++) {
    r = a[i][k];
    for (j=0; j<n; j++)
      c[i][j] += r * b[k][j];
  }
}
```

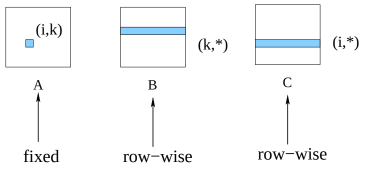


Misses per Inner Loop Iteration:

A	B	C
0.0	0.25	0.25

Matrix Multiplication (ikj)

```
/* ikj */
for (i=0; i<n; i++) {
  for (k=0; k<n; k++) {
    r = a[i][k];
    for (j=0; j<n; j++)
      c[i][j] += r * b[k][j];
  }
}
```

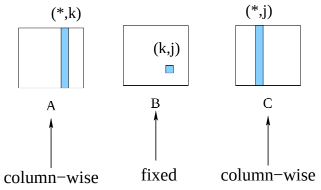


Misses per Inner Loop Iteration:

A	B	C
0.0	0.25	0.25

Matrix Multiplication (jki)

```
/* jki */
for (j=0; j<n; j++) {
  for (k=0; k<n; k++) {
    r = b[k][j];
    for (i=0; i<n; i++)
      c[i][j] += a[i][k] * r;
  }
}
```

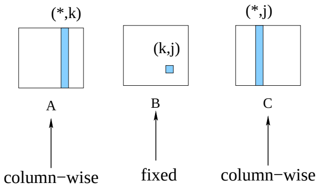


Misses per Inner Loop Iteration:

A	B	C
1.0	0.0	1.0

Matrix Multiplication (kji)

```
/* kji */
for (k=0; k<n; k++) {
  for (j=0; j<n; j++) {
    r = b[k][j];
    for (i=0; i<n; i++)
      c[i][j] += a[i][k] * r;
  }
}
```



Misses per Inner Loop Iteration:

A	B	C
1.0	0.0	1.0

Summary of Matrix Multiplication

ijk (& jik):

- 2 loads, 0 stores
- misses / iteration = 1.25

kij (& ikj):

- 2 loads, 1 store
- misses / iteration = 0.5

jki (& kji):

- 2 loads, 1 store
- misses / iteration = 2.0

Miss rates are important, but not perfect predictors of performance.. Code scheduling matters, also.

Concluding Observations

The programmer can optimize for cache performance.

- How data structures are organized.
- How data are accessed (e.g., nested loop structure).

All systems favor "cache friendly code."

- Getting absolute optimum performance is very platform specific.
- Involves cache sizes, line sizes, associativities, etc.
- Can get most advantage with generic code.
- Keep working set reasonably small (temporal locality).
- Use small strides (spatial locality).