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.

```c
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 = $1/4 = 25\%$

```c
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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Working Set Size (bytes)</th>
<th>Main Memory Region</th>
<th>L2 Cache Region</th>
<th>L1 Cache Region</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8m</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>1200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4m</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>1000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2m</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1m</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>600</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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).

```c
/* 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 approximate $1/N$ as 0.0.
- Cache is not even big enough to hold multiple rows.

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

C arrays are allocated in row-major order.
- Each row is allocated in contiguous memory locations.

Stepping through columns in one row:

```c
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:

```c
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)

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0.25</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
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</table>

Matrix Multiplication (jik)

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

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Matrix Multiplication (kij)

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

Misses per Inner Loop Iteration:

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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];
    }
}

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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;
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Matrix Multiplication (kji)

/* kji */
for (k=0; k<n; k++) {
    for (j=0; j<n; j++) {
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Summary of Matrix Multiplication

\textbf{ijk (}& jik):  
- 2 loads, 0 stores  
- misses / iteration = 1.25

\textbf{kij (}& ikj):  
- 2 loads, 1 store  
- misses / iteration = 0.5

\textbf{jki (}& kji):  
- 2 loads, 1 store  
- misses / iteration = 2.0

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

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).