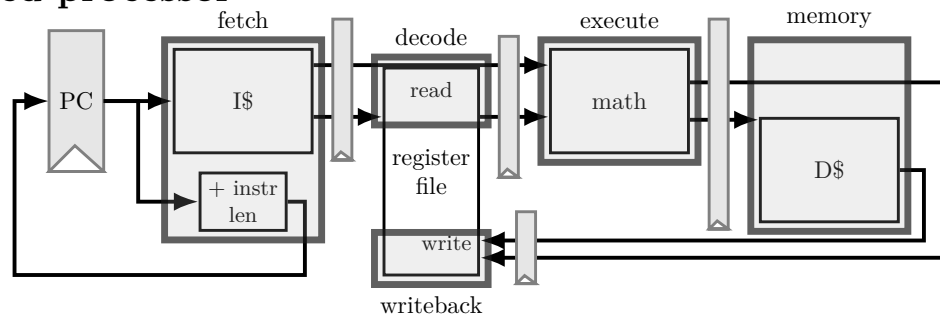
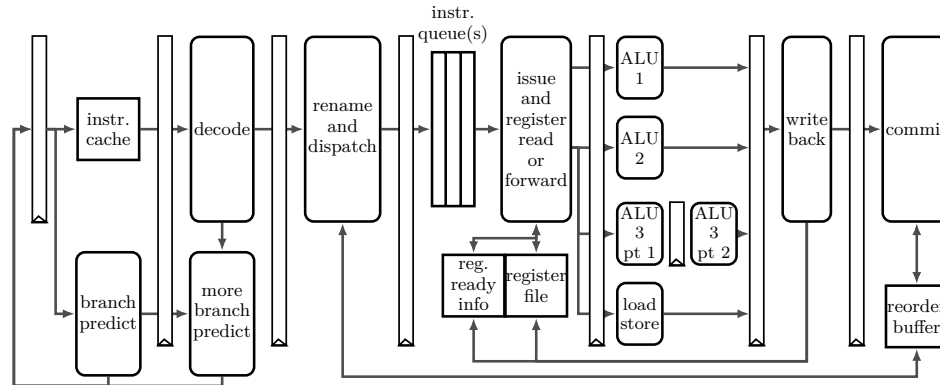


4 pipelined processor



5 OOO processor



6 selected POSIX functions

- given lock is a `pthread_mutex_t` and cv is `pthread_cond_t`
 - mutex lock/unlock: `pthread_mutex_lock(&lock); pthread_mutex_unlock(&lock);`
 - `pthread_cond_wait(&cv, &lock)` — unlock lock + wait on cv's queue; when woken up, relock lock and return; can be woken up early by 'spurious wakeup'
 - `pthread_cond_signal(&cv)` — wake up one waiting thread from cv's queue
 - `pthread_cond_broadcast(&cv)` — wake up all waiting threads from cv's queue
 - create new process copying current: `fork()` — return new pid in parent (old), 0 in child (new)
 - `pipe(fds)` — create a pipe, set `fds[0]` to the file descriptor for the read end, `fds[1]` for the write end
 - `waitpid(pid, 0, NULL)` wait for the child process with ID `pid` to terminate
 - `kill(pid, signal_number)` — send signal `signal_number` to process `pid`
 - `sigaction(signal_number, &act_struct, NULL)` — configure signal handler for the specified signal based on the information in `act_struct`

7 classic Spectre pattern

```
if (x < array1_size) // bounds check, skipped by branch prediction
    y = array2[array1[x] * 4096]; // access cache set dependent on array1[x]
```

8 assembly

- `OPq %r8, %r9`: perform OP (example: add) on `%r8` and `%r9`, put a resulting number (if any) in `%r9`
- `movq X, Y`: move 64-bit value from X to Y
- `%r8, %rax, etc.` — 64-bit register
- `(%r8)` — the value in memory at an address equal to the value of `%r8`