

X-Mem

2.3.1

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Contents

1	README	1
2	Hierarchical Index	7
2.1	Class Hierarchy	7
3	Class Index	9
3.1	Class List	9
4	File Index	11
4.1	File List	11
5	Class Documentation	13
5.1	xmem::Parser::Action Struct Reference	13
5.1.1	Member Function Documentation	13
5.1.1.1	finished	13
5.1.1.2	perform	13
5.2	xmem::Arg Struct Reference	14
5.2.1	Detailed Description	14
5.3	xmem::Benchmark Class Reference	15
5.3.1	Detailed Description	16
5.3.2	Constructor & Destructor Documentation	17
5.3.2.1	Benchmark	17
5.3.3	Member Function Documentation	18
5.3.3.1	_run_core	18
5.3.3.2	_start_power_threads	18
5.3.3.3	_stop_power_threads	18
5.3.3.4	getAverageDRAMPower	18
5.3.3.5	getAverageMetric	19
5.3.3.6	getChunkSize	19
5.3.3.7	getCPUNode	19
5.3.3.8	getIterations	19
5.3.3.9	getLen	19
5.3.3.10	getMemNode	19

5.3.3.11	getMetricOnIter	20
5.3.3.12	getMetricUnits	21
5.3.3.13	getName	21
5.3.3.14	getNumThreads	21
5.3.3.15	getPatternMode	21
5.3.3.16	getPeakDRAMPower	21
5.3.3.17	getRWMode	21
5.3.3.18	getStrideSize	22
5.3.3.19	hasRun	22
5.3.3.20	isValid	22
5.3.3.21	run	22
5.3.4	Member Data Documentation	22
5.3.4.1	_average_dram_power_socket	22
5.3.4.2	_averageMetric	22
5.3.4.3	_chunk_size	22
5.3.4.4	_cpu_node	22
5.3.4.5	_dram_power_readers	23
5.3.4.6	_dram_power_threads	23
5.3.4.7	_hasRun	23
5.3.4.8	_iterations	23
5.3.4.9	_len	23
5.3.4.10	_mem_array	23
5.3.4.11	_mem_node	23
5.3.4.12	_metricOnIter	23
5.3.4.13	_metricUnits	23
5.3.4.14	_name	23
5.3.4.15	_num_worker_threads	23
5.3.4.16	_obj_valid	23
5.3.4.17	_pattern_mode	24
5.3.4.18	_peak_dram_power_socket	24
5.3.4.19	_rw_mode	24
5.3.4.20	_stride_size	24
5.3.4.21	_warning	24
5.4	xmem::BenchmarkManager Class Reference	24
5.4.1	Detailed Description	24
5.4.2	Constructor & Destructor Documentation	25
5.4.2.1	BenchmarkManager	25
5.4.3	Member Function Documentation	26
5.4.3.1	runAll	26
5.4.3.2	runLatencyBenchmarks	26

5.4.3.3	runThroughputBenchmarks	26
5.5	xmem::Configurator Class Reference	26
5.5.1	Detailed Description	28
5.5.2	Member Function Documentation	28
5.5.2.1	configureFromInput	28
5.5.2.2	extensionsEnabled	28
5.5.2.3	getCpuNumaNodeAffinities	28
5.5.2.4	getIterationsPerTest	29
5.5.2.5	getMemoryNumaNodeAffinities	29
5.5.2.6	getNumWorkerThreads	29
5.5.2.7	getOutputFilename	29
5.5.2.8	getStartingTestIndex	29
5.5.2.9	getWorkingSetSizePerThread	29
5.5.2.10	isNUMAEnabled	29
5.5.2.11	latencyTestSelected	30
5.5.2.12	runExtDelayInjectedLoadedLatencyBenchmark	30
5.5.2.13	setUseOutputFile	30
5.5.2.14	throughputTestSelected	30
5.5.2.15	useChunk32b	30
5.5.2.16	useLargePages	30
5.5.2.17	useOutputFile	30
5.5.2.18	useRandomAccessPattern	31
5.5.2.19	useReads	31
5.5.2.20	useSequentialAccessPattern	31
5.5.2.21	useStrideN1	31
5.5.2.22	useStrideN16	31
5.5.2.23	useStrideN2	31
5.5.2.24	useStrideN4	31
5.5.2.25	useStrideN8	32
5.5.2.26	useStrideP1	32
5.5.2.27	useStrideP16	32
5.5.2.28	useStrideP2	32
5.5.2.29	useStrideP4	32
5.5.2.30	useStrideP8	32
5.5.2.31	useWrites	32
5.5.2.32	verboseMode	33
5.6	xmem::Stats::CountOptionsAction Class Reference	33
5.6.1	Constructor & Destructor Documentation	33
5.6.1.1	CountOptionsAction	33
5.6.2	Member Function Documentation	33

5.6.2.1	perform	33
5.7	xmem::Descriptor Struct Reference	33
5.7.1	Detailed Description	34
5.7.2	Member Data Documentation	34
5.7.2.1	check_arg	34
5.7.2.2	help	34
5.7.2.3	index	35
5.7.2.4	longopt	35
5.7.2.5	shortopt	35
5.7.2.6	type	36
5.8	xmem::ExampleArg Class Reference	36
5.9	xmem::PrintUsagImplementation::FunctionWriter< Function > Struct Template Reference	36
5.10	xmem::PrintUsagImplementation::IStringWriter Struct Reference	36
5.11	xmem::LatencyBenchmark Class Reference	37
5.11.1	Detailed Description	37
5.11.2	Member Function Documentation	38
5.11.2.1	_run_core	38
5.11.2.2	getAvgLoadMetric	38
5.11.2.3	getLoadMetricOnlter	38
5.11.3	Member Data Documentation	38
5.11.3.1	_averageLoadMetric	38
5.11.3.2	_loadMetricOnlter	38
5.12	xmem::LatencyWorker Class Reference	38
5.12.1	Detailed Description	39
5.12.2	Constructor & Destructor Documentation	39
5.12.2.1	LatencyWorker	39
5.13	xmem::PrintUsagImplementation::LinePartlterator Class Reference	39
5.13.1	Member Function Documentation	40
5.13.1.1	next	40
5.13.1.2	nextRow	40
5.13.1.3	nextTable	40
5.14	xmem::PrintUsagImplementation::LineWrapper Class Reference	40
5.14.1	Constructor & Destructor Documentation	41
5.14.1.1	LineWrapper	41
5.14.2	Member Function Documentation	41
5.14.2.1	process	41
5.15	xmem::LoadWorker Class Reference	41
5.15.1	Detailed Description	42
5.15.2	Constructor & Destructor Documentation	42
5.15.2.1	LoadWorker	42

5.15.2.2	LoadWorker	42
5.16	xmem::MemoryWorker Class Reference	42
5.16.1	Detailed Description	43
5.16.2	Constructor & Destructor Documentation	43
5.16.2.1	MemoryWorker	43
5.16.3	Member Function Documentation	44
5.16.3.1	getAdjustedTicks	44
5.16.3.2	getBytesPerPass	44
5.16.3.3	getElapsedDummyTicks	44
5.16.3.4	getElapsedTicks	44
5.16.3.5	getLen	44
5.16.3.6	getPasses	45
5.16.3.7	hadWarning	45
5.16.4	Member Data Documentation	45
5.16.4.1	_adjusted_ticks	45
5.16.4.2	_bytes_per_pass	45
5.16.4.3	_completed	45
5.16.4.4	_cpu_affinity	45
5.16.4.5	_elapsed_dummy_ticks	45
5.16.4.6	_elapsed_ticks	45
5.16.4.7	_len	45
5.16.4.8	_mem_array	46
5.16.4.9	_passes	46
5.16.4.10	_warning	46
5.17	xmem::MyArg Class Reference	46
5.18	xmem::Option Class Reference	46
5.18.1	Detailed Description	47
5.18.2	Constructor & Destructor Documentation	48
5.18.2.1	Option	48
5.18.2.2	Option	48
5.18.3	Member Function Documentation	48
5.18.3.1	append	48
5.18.3.2	count	48
5.18.3.3	first	49
5.18.3.4	isFirst	49
5.18.3.5	isLast	49
5.18.3.6	last	49
5.18.3.7	next	49
5.18.3.8	nextwrap	50
5.18.3.9	operator const Option *	50

5.18.3.10 operator Option *	50
5.18.3.11 operator=	50
5.18.3.12 prev	50
5.18.3.13 prevwrap	50
5.18.3.14 type	51
5.18.4 Member Data Documentation	51
5.18.4.1 arg	51
5.18.4.2 desc	51
5.18.4.3 name	51
5.18.4.4 namelen	51
5.19 xmem::PrintUsageImplementation::OStreamWriter< OStream > Struct Template Reference	52
5.20 xmem::Parser Class Reference	52
5.20.1 Detailed Description	53
5.20.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation	54
5.20.2.1 Parser	54
5.20.3 Member Function Documentation	55
5.20.3.1 error	55
5.20.3.2 nonOptions	55
5.20.3.3 nonOptionsCount	55
5.20.3.4 optionsCount	55
5.20.3.5 parse	55
5.21 xmem::PowerReader Class Reference	56
5.21.1 Detailed Description	58
5.21.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation	58
5.21.2.1 PowerReader	58
5.21.3 Member Function Documentation	58
5.21.3.1 calculateMetrics	58
5.21.3.2 clear	58
5.21.3.3 clear_and_reset	58
5.21.3.4 getAveragePower	58
5.21.3.5 getLastSample	59
5.21.3.6 getNumSamples	59
5.21.3.7 getPeakPower	59
5.21.3.8 getPowerTrace	59
5.21.3.9 getPowerUnits	59
5.21.3.10 getSamplingPeriod	60
5.21.3.11 name	60
5.21.3.12 stop	60
5.21.4 Member Data Documentation	60
5.21.4.1 _average_power	60

5.21.4.2	_cpu_affinity	60
5.21.4.3	_name	60
5.21.4.4	_num_samples	60
5.21.4.5	_peak_power	60
5.21.4.6	_power_trace	61
5.21.4.7	_power_units	61
5.21.4.8	_sampling_period	61
5.21.4.9	_stop_signal	61
5.22	xmem::PrintUsagelImplementation Struct Reference	61
5.22.1	Member Function Documentation	61
5.22.1.1	isWideChar	61
5.23	xmem::Runnable Class Reference	62
5.23.1	Detailed Description	62
5.23.2	Member Function Documentation	62
5.23.2.1	_acquireLock	62
5.23.2.2	_releaseLock	63
5.24	xmem::Stats Struct Reference	63
5.24.1	Detailed Description	64
5.24.2	Constructor & Destructor Documentation	64
5.24.2.1	Stats	64
5.24.3	Member Function Documentation	64
5.24.3.1	add	64
5.24.4	Member Data Documentation	65
5.24.4.1	buffer_max	65
5.24.4.2	options_max	65
5.25	xmem::Parser::StoreOptionAction Class Reference	65
5.25.1	Constructor & Destructor Documentation	65
5.25.1.1	StoreOptionAction	65
5.25.2	Member Function Documentation	66
5.25.2.1	finished	66
5.25.2.2	perform	66
5.26	xmem::PrintUsagelImplementation::StreamWriter< Function, Stream > Struct Template Reference	66
5.27	xmem::PrintUsagelImplementation::SyscallWriter< Syscall > Struct Template Reference	67
5.28	xmem::PrintUsagelImplementation::TemporaryWriter< Temporary > Struct Template Reference	67
5.29	xmem::Thread Class Reference	68
5.29.1	Detailed Description	68
5.29.2	Constructor & Destructor Documentation	68
5.29.2.1	Thread	68
5.29.2.2	~Thread	68
5.29.3	Member Function Documentation	68

5.29.3.1	cancel	68
5.29.3.2	completed	69
5.29.3.3	create_and_start	69
5.29.3.4	created	69
5.29.3.5	getExitCode	69
5.29.3.6	getTarget	69
5.29.3.7	isThreadRunning	69
5.29.3.8	isThreadSuspended	69
5.29.3.9	join	69
5.29.3.10	started	70
5.29.3.11	validTarget	70
5.30	xmem::ThroughputBenchmark Class Reference	70
5.30.1	Detailed Description	70
5.30.2	Member Function Documentation	70
5.30.2.1	_run_core	70
5.31	xmem::Timer Class Reference	71
5.31.1	Detailed Description	71
5.31.2	Member Function Documentation	71
5.31.2.1	get_ns_per_tick	71
5.31.2.2	get_ticks_per_ms	72
5.31.3	Member Data Documentation	72
5.31.3.1	_ns_per_tick	72
5.31.3.2	_ticks_per_ms	72
6	File Documentation	73
6.1	src/Benchmark.cpp File Reference	73
6.2	src/benchmark_kernels.cpp File Reference	73
6.2.1	Detailed Description	73
6.3	src/BenchmarkManager.cpp File Reference	74
6.3.1	Detailed Description	74
6.4	src/common.cpp File Reference	74
6.4.1	Detailed Description	74
6.5	src/Configurator.cpp File Reference	75
6.5.1	Detailed Description	75
6.6	src/ext/DelayInjectedLoadedLatencyBenchmark/delay_injected_benchmark_kernels.cpp File Reference	75
6.6.1	Detailed Description	75
6.7	src/ext/DelayInjectedLoadedLatencyBenchmark/DelayInjectedLoadedLatencyBenchmark.cpp File Reference	75
6.7.1	Detailed Description	75
6.8	src/include/Benchmark.h File Reference	76

6.8.1	Detailed Description	76
6.9	src/include/benchmark_kernels.h File Reference	76
6.9.1	Detailed Description	78
6.10	src/include/BenchmarkManager.h File Reference	78
6.10.1	Detailed Description	79
6.11	src/include/common.h File Reference	79
6.11.1	Detailed Description	81
6.11.2	Macro Definition Documentation	81
6.11.2.1	BENCHMARK_DURATION_MS	81
6.11.2.2	DEFAULT_LARGE_PAGE_SIZE	81
6.11.2.3	DEFAULT_NUM_L1_CACHES	81
6.11.2.4	DEFAULT_NUM_L2_CACHES	81
6.11.2.5	DEFAULT_NUM_L3_CACHES	81
6.11.2.6	DEFAULT_NUM_L4_CACHES	81
6.11.2.7	DEFAULT_NUM_LOGICAL_CPUS	82
6.11.2.8	DEFAULT_NUM_NODES	82
6.11.2.9	DEFAULT_NUM_PHYSICAL_CPUS	82
6.11.2.10	DEFAULT_NUM_PHYSICAL_PACKAGES	82
6.11.2.11	DEFAULT_NUM_WORKER_THREADS	82
6.11.2.12	DEFAULT_PAGE_SIZE	82
6.11.2.13	DEFAULT_WORKING_SET_SIZE_PER_THREAD	82
6.11.2.14	EXT_DELAY_INJECTED_LOADED_LATENCY_BENCHMARK	82
6.11.2.15	LATENCY_BENCHMARK_UNROLL_LENGTH	82
6.11.2.16	MIN_ELAPSED_TICKS	82
6.11.2.17	POWER_SAMPLING_PERIOD_MS	82
6.11.2.18	THROUGHPUT_BENCHMARK_BYTES_PER_PASS	83
6.11.2.19	USE_OS_TIMER	83
6.12	src/include/Configurator.h File Reference	83
6.12.1	Detailed Description	83
6.13	src/include/ExampleArg.h File Reference	84
6.13.1	Detailed Description	84
6.14	src/include/ext/DelayInjectedLoadedLatencyBenchmark/delay_injected_benchmark_kernels.h File Reference	84
6.14.1	Detailed Description	86
6.15	src/include/ext/DelayInjectedLoadedLatencyBenchmark/DelayInjectedLoadedLatencyBenchmark.h File Reference	86
6.15.1	Detailed Description	86
6.16	src/include/LatencyBenchmark.h File Reference	86
6.16.1	Detailed Description	86
6.17	src/include/LatencyWorker.h File Reference	86

6.17.1 Detailed Description	87
6.18 src/include/LoadWorker.h File Reference	87
6.18.1 Detailed Description	87
6.19 src/include/MemoryWorker.h File Reference	87
6.19.1 Detailed Description	87
6.20 src/include/MyArg.h File Reference	87
6.20.1 Detailed Description	88
6.21 src/include/optionparser.h File Reference	88
6.21.1 Detailed Description	89
6.22 src/include/PowerReader.h File Reference	91
6.22.1 Detailed Description	92
6.23 src/include/Runnable.h File Reference	92
6.23.1 Detailed Description	92
6.24 src/include/Thread.h File Reference	92
6.24.1 Detailed Description	92
6.25 src/include/ThroughputBenchmark.h File Reference	92
6.25.1 Detailed Description	93
6.26 src/include/Timer.h File Reference	93
6.26.1 Detailed Description	93
6.27 src/include/win/win_common_third_party.h File Reference	93
6.27.1 Detailed Description	93
6.28 src/include/win/win_CPdhQuery.h File Reference	93
6.28.1 Detailed Description	93
6.29 src/include/win/WindowsDRAMPowerReader.h File Reference	93
6.29.1 Detailed Description	94
6.30 src/LatencyBenchmark.cpp File Reference	94
6.30.1 Detailed Description	94
6.31 src/LatencyWorker.cpp File Reference	94
6.31.1 Detailed Description	94
6.32 src/LoadWorker.cpp File Reference	94
6.32.1 Detailed Description	94
6.33 src/main.cpp File Reference	95
6.33.1 Detailed Description	95
6.34 src/MemoryWorker.cpp File Reference	95
6.34.1 Detailed Description	95
6.35 src/PowerReader.cpp File Reference	95
6.35.1 Detailed Description	95
6.36 src/Runnable.cpp File Reference	96
6.36.1 Detailed Description	96
6.37 src/Thread.cpp File Reference	96

6.37.1 Detailed Description	96
6.38 src/ThroughputBenchmark.cpp File Reference	96
6.38.1 Detailed Description	96
6.39 src/Timer.cpp File Reference	97
6.39.1 Detailed Description	97
6.40 src/win/win_common_third_party.cpp File Reference	97
6.40.1 Detailed Description	97
6.41 src/win/WindowsDRAMPowerReader.cpp File Reference	97
6.41.1 Detailed Description	97
Index	99

Chapter 1

README

X-Mem: A Cross-Platform and Extensible Memory Characterization Tool for the Cloud v2.3.1

X-Mem is a flexible open-source research tool for characterizing memory hierarchy throughput, latency, power, and more. The tool was developed jointly by Microsoft and the UCLA NanoCAD Lab. This project was started by Mark Gottscho (Email: mgotttscho@ucla.edu) as a Summer 2014 PhD intern at Microsoft Research. X-Mem is released freely and open-source under the MIT License. The project is under active development. Stay tuned for more updates.

PROJECT REVISION DATE: August 3, 2015.

VERSION CONTROL AND OBTAINING SOURCE CODE

This project is under version control using git. Its master repository is hosted at <https://github.com/Microsoft/X-Mem.git>. There is also another mirrored fork at <https://github.com/nanocad-lab/X-Mem.git>.

OBTAINING PRE-BUILT BINARIES

If you don't want to build X-Mem from source, you can get regular releases of pre-built binaries for Windows and GNU/Linux from the project homepage, located at <https://nanocad-lab.github.io/X-Mem>.

LICENSE

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DESIGN PHILOSOPHY

Previous memory benchmarking tools such as STREAM/STREAM2, Imbench3, and mlc all had various shortcomings that made them inadequate for emerging needs in the cloud. In particular, cloud systems present four key challenges that we addressed with X-Mem. Stay tuned for updates – more information will be coming soon.

FEATURES

This tool is provided as open source with the hope of being useful to the broader research and development community. Here are some of X-Mem's features.

Flexibility: Easy reconfiguration for different combinations of tests

- Working sets in increments of 4KB, allowing cache up to main memory-level benchmarking
- NUMA support
- Multi-threading support
- Large page support

Extensibility: Modularity via C++ object-oriented principles

- Supports rapid addition of new benchmark kernel routines
- Example: stream triad algorithm, impact of false sharing, etc. are possible with minor changes

Cross-platform: Currently implemented for two OSes and architecture families

- Windows: Intel x86 (32-bit), x86-64, and x86-64 with AVX extensions
- GNU/Linux: Intel x86 (32-bit), x86-64, and x86-64 with AVX extensions, ARM (32-bit), ARM (32-bit) with NEON, ARMv8 (64-bit)
- Designed to allow straightforward porting to other operating systems and ISAs
- ARM on Windows currently not possible due to some incompatibilities and/or lack of support. This may be resolved in the future.

Memory throughput:

- Accurate measurement of sustained memory throughput to all levels of cache and memory
- Regular access patterns: forward & reverse sequential as well as strides of 2, 4, 8, and 16 words
- Random access patterns
- Read and write
- 32, 64, 128, 256-bit width memory instructions where applicable on each architecture

Memory latency:

- Accurate measurement of round-trip memory latency to all levels of cache and memory
- Loaded and unloaded latency via use of multithreaded load generation

Memory power:

- Support custom power instrumentation through a simple interface that end-users can implement
- Can collect DRAM power via custom driver exposed in Windows performance counter API

Documentation:

- Extensive Doxygen source code comments, PDF manual, HTML

INCLUDED EXTENSIONS (under src/include/ext and src/ext directories):

- Loaded latency benchmark variant with load delays inserted as nop instructions between memory instructions.
 - This is done for 32, 64, 128, and 256-bit load chunk sizes where applicable using the forward sequential read pattern.

For feature requests, please refer to the contact information at the end of this README.

RUNTIME PREREQUISITES

There are a few runtime prerequisites in order for the software to run correctly.

HARDWARE:

- Intel x86, x86-64, or x86-64 with AVX CPU. AMD CPUs should also work although this has not been tested!
- ARM Cortex-A series processors with VFP and NEON extensions. Specifically tested on ARM Cortex A9 (32-bit) which is ARMv7. 64-bit builds for ARMv8-A should also work but have not been tested. GNU/Linux builds only. You can attempt Windows, but I have issues linking the 32-bit version and compiling the NEON version. Also, as far as I can see there is no Windows support for ARMv8 at all.

WINDOWS:

- Microsoft Windows 8.1 64-bit or later, Server 2012 R2 or later.
- Microsoft Visual C++ 2013 Redistributables (32-bit) – for x86 (32-bit) builds
- Microsoft Visual C++ 2013 Redistributables (64-bit) – for x86-64 and x86-64 with AVX builds
- You MAY need Administrator privileges, in order to:
 - Use large pages, if the `--large_pages` option is selected (see USAGE, below)
 - The first time you use `--large_pages` on a given Windows machine, you may need to ensure that your Windows user account has the necessary rights to allow lockable memory pages. To do this on Windows 8, run `gpedit.msc` → Local Computer Policy → Computer Configuration → Windows Settings → Security Settings → Local Policies → User Rights Assignment → Add your username to "Lock pages in memory". Then log out and then log back in.
 - Use the PowerReader interface, depending on end-user implementation
 - Elevate thread priority and pin threads to logical CPUs for improved performance and benchmarking consistency

GNU/LINUX:

- GNU utilities with support for C++11. Tested with gcc 4.8.2 on Ubuntu 14.04 LTS for x86 (32-bit), x86-64, and x86-64 with AVX on Intel Sandy Bridge, Ivy Bridge, and Haswell families.
- libhugetlbfs. You can obtain it at <http://libhugetlbfs.sourceforge.net>. On Ubuntu systems, you can install using "sudo apt-get install libhugetlbfs0".
- Potentially, administrator privileges, if you plan to use the `--large_pages` option.
 - During runtime, if the `--large_pages` option is selected, you may need to first manually ensure that large pages are available from the OS. This can be done by running "hugeadm --pool-list". It is recommended to set minimum pool to 1GB (in order to measure DRAM effectively). If needed, this can be done by running "hugeadm --pool-pages-min 2MB:512". Alternatively, run the `linux_setup_runtime_hugetlbfs.sh` script that is provided with X-Mem.

INSTALLATION

The only file that is needed to run on Windows is the respective executable `xmem-win-<ARCH>.exe` on Windows, and `xmem-linux-<ARCH>` on GNU/Linux. It has no other dependencies aside from the pre-installed system prerequisites listed above.

USAGE

To get help using the tool, simply run it with the `"-h"` or `"--help"` option. It includes a list of all available options and provides usage examples.

BUILDING FROM SOURCE

After you have set the desired compile-time options, build the source. On Windows, running `build-win.bat` should suffice. On GNU/Linux, run `build-linux.sh`. Each takes a single argument specifying the target architecture.

If you customize your build, make sure you use the "Release" mode for your OS/compiler. Do not include debug capabilities as it can dramatically affect performance of the benchmarks, leading to pessimistic results.

BUILD PREREQUISITES

There are a few software build prerequisites, depending on your platform.

WINDOWS:

- Any version of Visual Studio 2013 64-bit (also known as version 12.0).
- Python 2.7. You can obtain it at <http://www.python.org>.
- SCons build system. You can obtain it at <http://www.scons.org>. Build tested with SCons 2.3.4.

GNU/LINUX:

- bash shell. Other shells could work but are untested.
- gcc with support for the C++11 standard. Tested with gcc version 4.8.2 on Ubuntu 14.04 LTS for x86 (32-bit), x86-64, x86-64 with AVX builds.
- gcc cross-compiler for ARM targets (assumed build on x86-64 Ubuntu host).
- Python 2.7. You can obtain it at <http://www.python.org>. On Ubuntu systems, you can install using `"sudo apt-get install python2.7"`. You may need some other Python 2.7 packages as well.
- SCons build system. You can obtain it at <http://www.scons.org>. On Ubuntu systems, you can install using `"sudo apt-get install scons"`. Build tested with SCons 2.3.4.
- Kernel support for large (huge) pages. This support can be verified on your Linux installation by running `"grep hugetlbfs /proc/filesystems"`. If you do not have huge page support in your kernel, you can build a kernel with the appropriate options switched on: `"CONFIG_HUGETLB_PAGE"` and `"CONFIG_HUGETLBFS"`.
- `libhugetlbfs`. This is used for allocating large (huge) pages if the `-large_pages` runtime option is selected. You can obtain it at <http://libhugetlbfs.sourceforge.net>. On Ubuntu systems, you can install using `"sudo apt-get install libhugetlbfs-dev"`.

DOCUMENTATION BUILD PREREQUISITES

The following tools are only needed for automatically regenerating source code documentation with HTML and PDF.

WINDOWS:

- doxygen tool. You can obtain it at <http://www.stack.nl/~dimitri/doxygen>.

- LaTeX distribution. You can get a Windows distribution at <http://www.miktex.org>.
- make for Windows. You can obtain it at <http://gnuwin32.sourceforge.net/packages/make.htm>. You will have to manually add it to your Windows path.

GNU/LINUX:

- doxygen tool. You can obtain it at <http://www.stack.nl/~dimitri/doxygen>. On Ubuntu systems, you can install with "sudo apt-get install doxygen".
- LaTeX distribution. On Ubuntu systems, LaTeX distributed with doxygen should actually be sufficient. You can install with "sudo apt-get install doxygen-latex".
- make. This should be included on any GNU/Linux system.

SOURCE CODE DOCUMENTATION

The tool comes with built-in Doxygen comments in the source code, which can be used to generate both HTML and LaTeX → PDF documentation. Documentation is maintained under the doc/ subdirectory. To build documentation after modifying the source, run build-docs-win.bat on Windows, or build-docs-linux.sh on GNU/Linux systems. Note that Doxygen and a LaTeX distribution must be installed on the system.

CONTACT, FEEDBACK, AND BUG REPORTS

For questions, comments, criticism, bug reports, and other feedback for this software, please contact Mark Gottscho via email at mgottscho@ucla.edu or via web at <http://www.seas.ucla.edu/~gottscho>.

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Chapter 2

Hierarchical Index

2.1 Class Hierarchy

This inheritance list is sorted roughly, but not completely, alphabetically:

xmem::Parser::Action	13
xmem::Parser::StoreOptionAction	65
xmem::Stats::CountOptionsAction	33
xmem::Arg	14
xmem::ExampleArg	36
xmem::MyArg	46
xmem::Benchmark	15
xmem::LatencyBenchmark	37
xmem::ThroughputBenchmark	70
xmem::BenchmarkManager	24
xmem::Configurator	26
xmem::Descriptor	33
xmem::PrintUsageImplementation::IStringWriter	36
xmem::PrintUsageImplementation::FunctionWriter< Function >	36
xmem::PrintUsageImplementation::OStreamWriter< OStream >	52
xmem::PrintUsageImplementation::StreamWriter< Function, Stream >	66
xmem::PrintUsageImplementation::SyscallWriter< Syscall >	67
xmem::PrintUsageImplementation::TemporaryWriter< Temporary >	67
xmem::PrintUsageImplementation::LinePartIterator	39
xmem::PrintUsageImplementation::LineWrapper	40
xmem::Option	46
xmem::Parser	52
xmem::PrintUsageImplementation	61
xmem::Runnable	62
xmem::MemoryWorker	42
xmem::LatencyWorker	38
xmem::LoadWorker	41
xmem::PowerReader	56
xmem::Stats	63
xmem::Thread	68
xmem::Timer	71

Chapter 3

Class Index

3.1 Class List

Here are the classes, structs, unions and interfaces with brief descriptions:

xmem::Parser::Action	13
xmem::Arg	
Functions for checking the validity of option arguments	14
xmem::Benchmark	
Flexible abstract class for any memory benchmark	15
xmem::BenchmarkManager	
Manages running all benchmarks at a high level	24
xmem::Configurator	
Handles all user input interpretation and generates the necessary flags for running benchmarks	26
xmem::Stats::CountOptionsAction	33
xmem::Descriptor	
Describes an option, its help text (usage) and how it should be parsed	33
xmem::ExampleArg	36
xmem::PrintUsagImplementation::FunctionWriter< Function >	36
xmem::PrintUsagImplementation::IStringWriter	36
xmem::LatencyBenchmark	
A type of benchmark that measures memory latency via random pointer chasing. Loading may be provided with separate threads which access memory as quickly as possible using given access patterns	37
xmem::LatencyWorker	
Multithreading-friendly class to do memory loading	38
xmem::PrintUsagImplementation::LinePartlterator	39
xmem::PrintUsagImplementation::LineWrapper	40
xmem::LoadWorker	
Multithreading-friendly class to do memory loading	41
xmem::MemoryWorker	
Multithreading-friendly class to run memory access kernels	42
xmem::MyArg	46
xmem::Option	
A parsed option from the command line together with its argument if it has one	46
xmem::PrintUsagImplementation::OStreamWriter< OStream >	52
xmem::Parser	
Checks argument vectors for validity and parses them into data structures that are easier to work with	52
xmem::PowerReader	
An abstract base class for measuring power from an arbitrary source. This class is runnable using a worker thread	56
xmem::PrintUsagImplementation	61

xmem::Runnable	
A base class for any object that implements a thread-safe run() function for use by Thread objects	62
xmem::Stats	
Determines the minimum lengths of the buffer and options arrays used for Parser	63
xmem::Parser::StoreOptionAction	65
xmem::PrintUsageImplementation::StreamWriter< Function, Stream >	66
xmem::PrintUsageImplementation::SyscallWriter< Syscall >	67
xmem::PrintUsageImplementation::TemporaryWriter< Temporary >	67
xmem::Thread	
Nice wrapped thread interface independent of particular OS API	68
xmem::ThroughputBenchmark	
A type of benchmark that measures memory throughput	70
xmem::Timer	
This class abstracts some characteristics of simple high resolution stopwatch timer. However, due to the inability or complexity of abstracting shared hardware timers, this class does not actually provide start and stop functions	71

Chapter 4

File Index

4.1 File List

Here is a list of all documented files with brief descriptions:

src/ Benchmark.cpp	Implementation file for the Benchmark class	73
src/ benchmark_kernels.cpp	Implementation file for benchmark kernel functions for doing the actual work we care about. :) .	73
src/ BenchmarkManager.cpp	Implementation file for the BenchmarkManager class	74
src/ common.cpp	Implementation file for common preprocessor definitions, macros, functions, and global constants	74
src/ Configurator.cpp	Implementation file for the Configurator class and some helper data structures	75
src/ LatencyBenchmark.cpp	Implementation file for the LatencyBenchmark class	94
src/ LatencyWorker.cpp	Implementation file for the LatencyWorker class	94
src/ LoadWorker.cpp	Implementation file for the LoadWorker class	94
src/ main.cpp	Main entry point to the tool	95
src/ MemoryWorker.cpp	Implementation file for the MemoryWorker class	95
src/ PowerReader.cpp	Implementation file for the PowerReader class	95
src/ Runnable.cpp	Implementation file for the Runnable class	96
src/ Thread.cpp	Implementation file for the Thread class	96
src/ ThroughputBenchmark.cpp	Implementation file for the ThroughputBenchmark class	96
src/ Timer.cpp	Implementation file for the Timer class	97
src/ext/DelayInjectedLoadedLatencyBenchmark/ delay_injected_benchmark_kernels.cpp	Implementation file for benchmark kernel functions for the delay-injected loaded latency benchmark	75
src/ext/DelayInjectedLoadedLatencyBenchmark/ DelayInjectedLoadedLatencyBenchmark.cpp	Implementation file for the DelayInjectedLatencyBenchmark class	75
src/include/ Benchmark.h	Header file for the Benchmark class	76

src/include/ benchmark_kernels.h	Header file for benchmark kernel functions for doing the actual work we care about. :)	76
src/include/ BenchmarkManager.h	Header file for the BenchmarkManager class	78
src/include/ build_datetime.h	??
src/include/ common.h	Header file for common preprocessor definitions, macros, functions, and global constants . . .	79
src/include/ Configurator.h	Header file for the Configurator class and some helper data structures	83
src/include/ ExampleArg.h	Slightly-modified third-party code related to OptionParser	84
src/include/ LatencyBenchmark.h	Header file for the LatencyBenchmark class	86
src/include/ LatencyWorker.h	Header file for the LatencyWorker class	86
src/include/ LoadWorker.h	Header file for the LoadWorker class	87
src/include/ MemoryWorker.h	Header file for the MemoryWorker class	87
src/include/ MyArg.h	Extensions to third-party optionparser-related code	87
src/include/ optionparser.h	This is the only file required to use The Lean Mean C++ Option Parser. Just #include it and you're set	88
src/include/ PowerReader.h	Header file for the PowerReader class	91
src/include/ Runnable.h	Header file for the Runnable class	92
src/include/ Thread.h	Header file for the Thread class	92
src/include/ ThroughputBenchmark.h	Header file for the ThroughputBenchmark class	92
src/include/ Timer.h	Header file for the Timer class	93
src/include/ext/DelayInjectedLoadedLatencyBenchmark/ delay_injected_benchmark_kernels.h	Header file for benchmark kernel functions with integrated delays for doing the actual work we care about. :)	84
src/include/ext/DelayInjectedLoadedLatencyBenchmark/ DelayInjectedLoadedLatencyBenchmark.h	Header file for the DelayInjectedLoadedLatencyBenchmark class	86
src/include/win/ win_common_third_party.h	Header file for some third-party helper code for working with Windows APIs	93
src/include/win/ win_CPdhQuery.h	Header and implementation file for some third-party code for measuring Windows OS-exposed performance counters	93
src/include/win/ WindowsDRAMPowerReader.h	Header file for the WindowsDRAMPowerReader class	93
src/win/ win_common_third_party.cpp	Implementation file for some third-party helper code for working with Windows APIs	97
src/win/ WindowsDRAMPowerReader.cpp	Implementation file for the WindowsDRAMPowerReader class	97

Chapter 5

Class Documentation

5.1 xmem::Parser::Action Struct Reference

Inheritance diagram for xmem::Parser::Action:

Public Member Functions

- virtual bool [perform](#) ([Option](#) &)
Called by Parser::workhorse() for each [Option](#) that has been successfully parsed (including unknown options if they have a [Descriptor](#) whose [Descriptor::check_arg](#) does not return ARG_ILLEGAL.
- virtual bool [finished](#) (int numargs, const char **args)
Called by Parser::workhorse() after finishing the parse.

5.1.1 Member Function Documentation

5.1.1.1 virtual bool xmem::Parser::Action::finished (int *numargs*, const char ** *args*) [inline],[virtual]

Called by Parser::workhorse() after finishing the parse.

Parameters

<i>numargs</i>	the number of non-option arguments remaining
<i>args</i>	pointer to the first remaining non-option argument (if numargs > 0).

Returns

`false` iff a fatal error has occurred.

Reimplemented in [xmem::Parser::StoreOptionAction](#).

5.1.1.2 virtual bool xmem::Parser::Action::perform ([Option](#) &) [inline],[virtual]

Called by Parser::workhorse() for each [Option](#) that has been successfully parsed (including unknown options if they have a [Descriptor](#) whose [Descriptor::check_arg](#) does not return ARG_ILLEGAL.

Returns `false` iff a fatal error has occurred and the parse should be aborted.

Reimplemented in [xmem::Parser::StoreOptionAction](#), and [xmem::Stats::CountOptionsAction](#).

The documentation for this struct was generated from the following file:

- [src/include/optionparser.h](#)

5.2 xmem::Arg Struct Reference

Functions for checking the validity of option arguments.

```
#include <optionparser.h>
```

Inheritance diagram for xmem::Arg:

Static Public Member Functions

- static ArgStatus [None](#) (const [Option](#) &, bool)
For options that don't take an argument: Returns ARG_NONE.
- static ArgStatus [Optional](#) (const [Option](#) &option, bool)
Returns ARG_OK if the argument is attached and ARG_IGNORE otherwise.

5.2.1 Detailed Description

Functions for checking the validity of option arguments.

The following example code can serve as starting place for writing your own more complex CheckArg functions:

```
struct Arg: public option::Arg
{
    static void printError(const char* msg1, const option::Option& opt, const char* msg2)
    {
        fprintf(stderr, "ERROR: %s", msg1);
        fwrite(opt.name, opt.namelen, 1, stderr);
        fprintf(stderr, "%s", msg2);
    }

    static option::ArgStatus Unknown(const option::Option& option, bool msg)
    {
        if (msg) printError("Unknown option '", option, "'\n");
        return option::ARG_ILLEGAL;
    }

    static option::ArgStatus Required(const option::Option& option, bool msg)
    {
        if (option.arg != 0)
            return option::ARG_OK;

        if (msg) printError("Option '", option, "' requires an argument\n");
        return option::ARG_ILLEGAL;
    }

    static option::ArgStatus NonEmpty(const option::Option& option, bool msg)
    {
        if (option.arg != 0 && option.arg[0] != 0)
            return option::ARG_OK;

        if (msg) printError("Option '", option, "' requires a non-empty argument\n");
        return option::ARG_ILLEGAL;
    }

    static option::ArgStatus Numeric(const option::Option& option, bool msg)
    {
        char* endptr = 0;
        if (option.arg != 0 && strtol(option.arg, &endptr, 10){})
            if (endptr != option.arg && *endptr == 0)
                return option::ARG_OK;

        if (msg) printError("Option '", option, "' requires a numeric argument\n");
        return option::ARG_ILLEGAL;
    }
};
```

The documentation for this struct was generated from the following file:

- [src/include/optionparser.h](#)

5.3 xmem::Benchmark Class Reference

Flexible abstract class for any memory benchmark.

```
#include <Benchmark.h>
```

Inheritance diagram for xmem::Benchmark:

Public Member Functions

- [Benchmark](#) (void *mem_array, size_t len, uint32_t iterations, uint32_t num_worker_threads, uint32_t mem_node, uint32_t cpu_node, pattern_mode_t pattern_mode, rw_mode_t rw_mode, chunk_size_t chunk_size, int32_t stride_size, std::vector< [PowerReader](#) * > dram_power_readers, std::string metricUnits, std::string name)
Constructor.
- virtual [~Benchmark](#) ()
Destructor.
- bool [run](#) ()
Runs the benchmark.
- void [print_benchmark_header](#) () const
Prints a header piece of information describing the benchmark to the console.
- virtual void [report_benchmark_info](#) () const
Reports benchmark configuration details to the console.
- virtual void [report_results](#) () const
Reports results to the console.
- bool [isValid](#) () const
Checks to see that the object is in a valid state.
- bool [hasRun](#) () const
Checks to see if the benchmark has run.
- double [getMetricOnIter](#) (uint32_t iter) const
Extracts the metric of interest for a given iteration. Units are interpreted by the inheriting class.
- double [getAverageMetric](#) () const
Gets the average benchmark metric across all iterations.
- std::string [getMetricUnits](#) () const
Gets the units of the metric for this benchmark.
- double [getAverageDRAMPower](#) (uint32_t socket_id) const
Gets the average DRAM power over the benchmark.
- double [getPeakDRAMPower](#) (uint32_t socket_id) const
Gets the peak DRAM power over the benchmark.
- size_t [getLen](#) () const
Gets the length of the memory region in bytes. This is not necessarily the "working set size" depending on multi-threading configuration.
- uint32_t [getIterations](#) () const
Gets the number of iterations for this benchmark.
- chunk_size_t [getChunkSize](#) () const
Gets the width of memory access used in this benchmark.
- int32_t [getStrideSize](#) () const
Gets the stride size for this benchmark.
- uint32_t [getCPUNode](#) () const
Gets the CPU NUMA node used in this benchmark.
- uint32_t [getMemNode](#) () const
Gets the memory NUMA node used in this benchmark.

- uint32_t [getNumThreads](#) () const
Gets the number of worker threads used in this benchmark.
- std::string [getName](#) () const
Gets the human-friendly name of this benchmark.
- pattern_mode_t [getPatternMode](#) () const
Gets the pattern mode for this benchmark.
- rw_mode_t [getRWMode](#) () const
Gets the read/write mode for this benchmark.

Protected Member Functions

- virtual bool [_run_core](#) ()=0
The core benchmark function.
- bool [_start_power_threads](#) ()
Starts the DRAM power measurement threads.
- bool [_stop_power_threads](#) ()
Stops the DRAM power measurement threads. This is a blocking call.

Protected Attributes

- void * [_mem_array](#)
- size_t [_len](#)
- uint32_t [_iterations](#)
- uint32_t [_num_worker_threads](#)
- uint32_t [_mem_node](#)
- uint32_t [_cpu_node](#)
- pattern_mode_t [_pattern_mode](#)
- rw_mode_t [_rw_mode](#)
- chunk_size_t [_chunk_size](#)
- int32_t [_stride_size](#)
- std::vector< [PowerReader](#) * > [_dram_power_readers](#)
- std::vector< [Thread](#) * > [_dram_power_threads](#)
- std::vector< double > [_metricOnIter](#)
- double [_averageMetric](#)
- std::string [_metricUnits](#)
- std::vector< double > [_average_dram_power_socket](#)
- std::vector< double > [_peak_dram_power_socket](#)
- std::string [_name](#)
- bool [_obj_valid](#)
- bool [_hasRun](#)
- bool [_warning](#)

5.3.1 Detailed Description

Flexible abstract class for any memory benchmark.

This class provides a generic interface for interacting with a benchmark. All benchmarks should be derived from this class.

5.3.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

5.3.2.1 `Benchmark::Benchmark (void * mem_array, size_t len, uint32_t iterations, uint32_t num_worker_threads, uint32_t mem_node, uint32_t cpu_node, pattern_mode_t pattern_mode, rw_mode_t rw_mode, chunk_size_t chunk_size, int32_t stride_size, std::vector< PowerReader * > dram_power_readers, std::string metricUnits, std::string name)`

Constructor.

Parameters

<i>mem_array</i>	A pointer to a contiguous chunk of memory that has been allocated for benchmarking among potentially several worker threads. This should be aligned to a 256-bit boundary.
<i>len</i>	Length of <i>mem_array</i> in bytes. This must be a multiple of 4 KB and should be at least the per-thread working set size times the number of worker threads.
<i>iterations</i>	Number of iterations of the complete benchmark. Used to average results and provide a measure of consistency and reproducibility.
<i>num_worker_↔ threads</i>	The number of worker threads to use in the benchmark.
<i>mem_node</i>	The logical memory NUMA node used in the benchmark.
<i>cpu_node</i>	The logical CPU NUMA node to use for the benchmark.
<i>pattern_mode</i>	This indicates the general type of access pattern used, e.g. sequential or random.
<i>rw_mode</i>	This indicates the general type of read/write mix used, e.g. pure reads or pure writes.
<i>chunk_size</i>	Size of an individual memory access for load-generating worker threads.
<i>stride_size</i>	For sequential access patterns, this is the address distance between successive accesses, counted in chunks. Negative values indicate a reversed access pattern. A stride of +/-1 is purely sequential.
<i>dram_power_↔ readers</i>	A group of PowerReader objects for measuring DRAM power.
<i>name</i>	The name of the benchmark to use when reporting to console.

5.3.3 Member Function Documentation

5.3.3.1 `virtual bool xmem::Benchmark::_run_core () [protected], [pure virtual]`

The core benchmark function.

Returns

True on success.

Implemented in [xmem::LatencyBenchmark](#), and [xmem::ThroughputBenchmark](#).

5.3.3.2 `bool Benchmark::_start_power_threads () [protected]`

Starts the DRAM power measurement threads.

Returns

True on success.

5.3.3.3 `bool Benchmark::_stop_power_threads () [protected]`

Stops the DRAM power measurement threads. This is a blocking call.

Returns

True on success.

5.3.3.4 `double Benchmark::getAverageDRAMPower (uint32_t socket_id) const`

Gets the average DRAM power over the benchmark.

Returns

The average DRAM power for a given socket in watts, or 0 if the data does not exist (power was unable to be collected or the benchmark has not run).

5.3.3.5 double Benchmark::getAverageMetric () const

Gets the average benchmark metric across all iterations.

Returns

The average metric.

5.3.3.6 chunk_size_t Benchmark::getChunkSize () const

Gets the width of memory access used in this benchmark.

Returns

The chunk size for this benchmark.

5.3.3.7 uint32_t Benchmark::getCPUNode () const

Gets the CPU NUMA node used in this benchmark.

Returns

The NUMA CPU node used in this benchmark.

5.3.3.8 uint32_t Benchmark::getIterations () const

Gets the number of iterations for this benchmark.

Returns

The number of iterations for this benchmark.

5.3.3.9 size_t Benchmark::getLen () const

Gets the length of the memory region in bytes. This is not necessarily the "working set size" depending on multi-threading configuration.

Returns

Length of the memory region in bytes.

5.3.3.10 uint32_t Benchmark::getMemNode () const

Gets the memory NUMA node used in this benchmark.

Returns

The NUMA memory node used in this benchmark.

5.3.3.11 `double Benchmark::getMetricOnIter (uint32_t iter) const`

Extracts the metric of interest for a given iteration. Units are interpreted by the inheriting class.

Parameters

<i>iter</i>	Iteration to extract.
-------------	-----------------------

Returns

The metric on the iteration specified by the input.

5.3.3.12 `std::string Benchmark::getMetricUnits () const`

Gets the units of the metric for this benchmark.

Returns

A string representing the units for printing to console and file.

5.3.3.13 `std::string Benchmark::getName () const`

Gets the human-friendly name of this benchmark.

Returns

The benchmark test name.

5.3.3.14 `uint32_t Benchmark::getNumThreads () const`

Gets the number of worker threads used in this benchmark.

Returns

The number of worker threads used in this benchmark.

5.3.3.15 `pattern_mode_t Benchmark::getPatternMode () const`

Gets the pattern mode for this benchmark.

Returns

The pattern mode enumerator.

5.3.3.16 `double Benchmark::getPeakDRAMPower (uint32_t socket_id) const`

Gets the peak DRAM power over the benchmark.

Returns

The peak DRAM power for a given socket in watts, or 0 if the data does not exist (power was unable to be collected or the benchmark has not run).

5.3.3.17 `rw_mode_t Benchmark::getRWMode () const`

Gets the read/write mode for this benchmark.

Returns

The read/write mix mode.

5.3.3.18 `int32_t Benchmark::getStrideSize () const`

Gets the stride size for this benchmark.

Returns

The stride size in chunks.

5.3.3.19 `bool Benchmark::hasRun () const`

Checks to see if the benchmark has run.

Returns

True if `run()` has already completed successfully.

5.3.3.20 `bool Benchmark::isValid () const`

Checks to see that the object is in a valid state.

Returns

True if the object was constructed correctly and can be used.

5.3.3.21 `bool Benchmark::run ()`

Runs the benchmark.

Returns

True on benchmark success

Here is the call graph for this function:

5.3.4 Member Data Documentation**5.3.4.1** `std::vector<double> xmem::Benchmark::_average_dram_power_socket` `[protected]`

The average DRAM power in this benchmark, per socket.

5.3.4.2 `double xmem::Benchmark::_averageMetric` `[protected]`

Average metric over all iterations. Unit-less because any benchmark can set this metric as needed. It is up to the descendant class to interpret units.

5.3.4.3 `chunk_size_t xmem::Benchmark::_chunk_size` `[protected]`

Chunk size of memory accesses in this benchmark.

5.3.4.4 `uint32_t xmem::Benchmark::_cpu_node` `[protected]`

The CPU NUMA node used in this benchmark.

5.3.4.5 `std::vector<PowerReader*> xmem::Benchmark::_dram_power_readers` [protected]

The power reading objects for measuring DRAM power on a per-socket basis during the benchmark.

5.3.4.6 `std::vector<Thread*> xmem::Benchmark::_dram_power_threads` [protected]

The power reading threads for measuring DRAM power on a per-socket basis during the benchmark. These work with the DRAM power readers. Although they are worker threads, they are not counted as the "official" benchmarking worker threads.

5.3.4.7 `bool xmem::Benchmark::_hasRun` [protected]

Indicates whether the benchmark has run.

5.3.4.8 `uint32_t xmem::Benchmark::_iterations` [protected]

Number of iterations used in this benchmark.

5.3.4.9 `size_t xmem::Benchmark::_len` [protected]

Length of the memory region in bytes. This is not the working set size per thread!

5.3.4.10 `void* xmem::Benchmark::_mem_array` [protected]

Pointer to the memory region to use in this benchmark.

5.3.4.11 `uint32_t xmem::Benchmark::_mem_node` [protected]

The memory NUMA node used in this benchmark.

5.3.4.12 `std::vector<double> xmem::Benchmark::_metricOnIter` [protected]

Metrics for each iteration of the benchmark. Unit-less because any benchmark can set this metric as needed. It is up to the descendant class to interpret units.

5.3.4.13 `std::string xmem::Benchmark::_metricUnits` [protected]

String representing the units of measurement for the metric.

5.3.4.14 `std::string xmem::Benchmark::_name` [protected]

Name of this benchmark.

5.3.4.15 `uint32_t xmem::Benchmark::_num_worker_threads` [protected]

The number of worker threads used in this benchmark.

5.3.4.16 `bool xmem::Benchmark::_obj_valid` [protected]

Indicates whether this benchmark object is valid.

5.3.4.17 `pattern_mode_t xmem::Benchmark::_pattern_mode` [protected]

Access pattern mode.

5.3.4.18 `std::vector<double> xmem::Benchmark::_peak_dram_power_socket` [protected]

The peak DRAM power in this benchmark, per socket.

5.3.4.19 `rw_mode_t xmem::Benchmark::_rw_mode` [protected]

Read/write mode.

5.3.4.20 `int32_t xmem::Benchmark::_stride_size` [protected]

Stride size in chunks for sequential pattern mode only.

5.3.4.21 `bool xmem::Benchmark::_warning` [protected]

Indicates whether the benchmarks results might be clearly questionable/inaccurate/incorrect due to a variety of factors.

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

- [src/include/Benchmark.h](#)
- [src/Benchmark.cpp](#)

5.4 xmem::BenchmarkManager Class Reference

Manages running all benchmarks at a high level.

```
#include <BenchmarkManager.h>
```

Public Member Functions

- [BenchmarkManager](#) ([Configurator](#) &config)
Constructor.
- [~BenchmarkManager](#) ()
Destructor.
- bool [runAll](#) ()
Runs all benchmark configurations (does not include extensions).
- bool [runThroughputBenchmarks](#) ()
Runs the throughput benchmarks.
- bool [runLatencyBenchmarks](#) ()
Runs the latency benchmark.

5.4.1 Detailed Description

Manages running all benchmarks at a high level.

5.4.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

5.4.2.1 BenchmarkManager::BenchmarkManager (Configurator & *config*)

Constructor.

Parameters

<i>config</i>	The configuration object containing run-time options for this X-Mem execution instance.
---------------	---

Here is the call graph for this function:

5.4.3 Member Function Documentation

5.4.3.1 `bool BenchmarkManager::runAll ()`

Runs all benchmark configurations (does not include extensions).

Returns

True on success.

Here is the call graph for this function:

5.4.3.2 `bool BenchmarkManager::runLatencyBenchmarks ()`

Runs the latency benchmark.

Returns

True on benchmarking success.

Here is the call graph for this function:

5.4.3.3 `bool BenchmarkManager::runThroughputBenchmarks ()`

Runs the throughput benchmarks.

Returns

True on benchmarking success.

Here is the call graph for this function:

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

- [src/include/BenchmarkManager.h](#)
- [src/BenchmarkManager.cpp](#)

5.5 `xmem::Configurator` Class Reference

Handles all user input interpretation and generates the necessary flags for running benchmarks.

```
#include <Configurator.h>
```

Public Member Functions

- [Configurator \(\)](#)
Default constructor. A default configuration is set. You will want to run [configureFromInput\(\)](#) most likely.
- `int32_t configureFromInput (int argc, char *argv[])`
Configures the tool based on user's command-line inputs.

- bool [extensionsEnabled](#) () const
Determines whether user extensions are enabled.
- bool [runExtDelayInjectedLoadedLatencyBenchmark](#) () const
If included at compile-time, determines whether the delay-injected loaded latency benchmark extension should be run.
- bool [latencyTestSelected](#) () const
Indicates if the latency test has been selected.
- bool [throughputTestSelected](#) () const
Indicates if the throughput test has been selected.
- size_t [getWorkingSetSizePerThread](#) () const
Gets the working set size in bytes for each worker thread, if applicable.
- bool [useChunk32b](#) () const
Determines if chunk size of 32 bits should be used in relevant benchmarks.
- bool [isNUMAEnabled](#) () const
Determines if the benchmarks should test for all CPU/memory NUMA combinations.
- std::list< uint32_t > [getCpuNumaNodeAffinities](#) () const
Gets a list of CPU NUMA nodes to affinitize for all benchmark experiments.
- std::list< uint32_t > [getMemoryNumaNodeAffinities](#) () const
Gets a list of memory NUMA nodes to affinitize for all benchmark experiments.
- uint32_t [getIterationsPerTest](#) () const
Gets the number of iterations that should be run of each benchmark.
- bool [useRandomAccessPattern](#) () const
Determines if throughput benchmarks should use a random access pattern.
- bool [useSequentialAccessPattern](#) () const
Determines if throughput benchmarks should use a sequential access pattern.
- uint32_t [getNumWorkerThreads](#) () const
Gets the number of worker threads to use.
- uint32_t [getStartingTestIndex](#) () const
Gets the numerical index of the first benchmark for CSV output purposes.
- std::string [getOutputFilename](#) () const
Gets the output filename to use, if applicable.
- bool [useOutputFile](#) () const
Determines whether to generate an output CSV file.
- void [setUseOutputFile](#) (bool use)
Changes whether an output file should be used.
- bool [verboseMode](#) () const
Determines whether X-Mem is in verbose mode.
- bool [useLargePages](#) () const
Determines whether X-Mem should use large pages.
- bool [useReads](#) () const
Determines whether reads should be used in throughput benchmarks.
- bool [useWrites](#) () const
Determines whether writes should be used in throughput benchmarks.
- bool [useStrideP1](#) () const
Determines if a stride of +1 should be used in relevant benchmarks.
- bool [useStrideN1](#) () const
Determines if a stride of -1 should be used in relevant benchmarks.
- bool [useStrideP2](#) () const
Determines if a stride of +2 should be used in relevant benchmarks.
- bool [useStrideN2](#) () const
Determines if a stride of -2 should be used in relevant benchmarks.

- bool `useStrideP4()` const
Determines if a stride of +4 should be used in relevant benchmarks.
- bool `useStrideN4()` const
Determines if a stride of -4 should be used in relevant benchmarks.
- bool `useStrideP8()` const
Determines if a stride of +8 should be used in relevant benchmarks.
- bool `useStrideN8()` const
Determines if a stride of -8 should be used in relevant benchmarks.
- bool `useStrideP16()` const
Determines if a stride of +16 should be used in relevant benchmarks.
- bool `useStrideN16()` const
Determines if a stride of -16 should be used in relevant benchmarks.

5.5.1 Detailed Description

Handles all user input interpretation and generates the necessary flags for running benchmarks.

5.5.2 Member Function Documentation

5.5.2.1 `int32_t Configurator::configureFromInput (int argc, char * argv[])`

Configures the tool based on user's command-line inputs.

Parameters

<code>argc</code>	The argc from <code>main()</code> .
<code>argv</code>	The argv from <code>main()</code> .

Returns

0 on success.

Here is the call graph for this function:

5.5.2.2 `bool xmem::Configurator::extensionsEnabled () const` `[inline]`

Determines whether user extensions are enabled.

Returns

True if extensions are enabled.

5.5.2.3 `std::list<uint32_t> xmem::Configurator::getCpuNumaNodeAffinities () const` `[inline]`

Gets a list of CPU NUMA nodes to affinitize for all benchmark experiments.

Returns

The list of NUMA node indices.

5.5.2.4 `uint32_t xmem::Configurator::getIterationsPerTest () const [inline]`

Gets the number of iterations that should be run of each benchmark.

Returns

The iterations for each test.

5.5.2.5 `std::list<uint32_t> xmem::Configurator::getMemoryNumaNodeAffinities () const [inline]`

Gets a list of memory NUMA nodes to affinitize for all benchmark experiments.

Returns

The list of NUMA node indices.

5.5.2.6 `uint32_t xmem::Configurator::getNumWorkerThreads () const [inline]`

Gets the number of worker threads to use.

Returns

The number of worker threads.

5.5.2.7 `std::string xmem::Configurator::getOutputFilename () const [inline]`

Gets the output filename to use, if applicable.

Returns

The output filename to use if [useOutputFile\(\)](#) returns true. Otherwise return value is "".

5.5.2.8 `uint32_t xmem::Configurator::getStartingTestIndex () const [inline]`

Gets the numerical index of the first benchmark for CSV output purposes.

Returns

The starting benchmark index.

5.5.2.9 `size_t xmem::Configurator::getWorkingSetSizePerThread () const [inline]`

Gets the working set size in bytes for each worker thread, if applicable.

Returns

The working set size in bytes.

5.5.2.10 `bool xmem::Configurator::isNUMAEnabled () const [inline]`

Determines if the benchmarks should test for all CPU/memory NUMA combinations.

Returns

True if all NUMA nodes should be tested.

5.5.2.11 `bool xmem::Configurator::latencyTestSelected () const [inline]`

Indicates if the latency test has been selected.

Returns

True if the latency test has been selected to run.

5.5.2.12 `bool xmem::Configurator::runExtDelayInjectedLoadedLatencyBenchmark () const [inline]`

If included at compile-time, determines whether the delay-injected loaded latency benchmark extension should be run.

Returns

True if it should be run.

5.5.2.13 `void xmem::Configurator::setUseOutputFile (bool use) [inline]`

Changes whether an output file should be used.

Parameters

<i>use</i>	If true, then use the output file.
------------	------------------------------------

5.5.2.14 `bool xmem::Configurator::throughputTestSelected () const [inline]`

Indicates if the throughput test has been selected.

Returns

True if the throughput test has been selected to run.

5.5.2.15 `bool xmem::Configurator::useChunk32b () const [inline]`

Determines if chunk size of 32 bits should be used in relevant benchmarks.

Returns

True if 32-bit chunks should be used.

5.5.2.16 `bool xmem::Configurator::useLargePages () const [inline]`

Determines whether X-Mem should use large pages.

Parameters

<i>True</i>	if large pages should be used.
-------------	--------------------------------

5.5.2.17 `bool xmem::Configurator::useOutputFile () const [inline]`

Determines whether to generate an output CSV file.

Returns

True if an output file should be used.

5.5.2.18 `bool xmem::Configurator::useRandomAccessPattern () const [inline]`

Determines if throughput benchmarks should use a random access pattern.

Returns

True if random access should be used.

5.5.2.19 `bool xmem::Configurator::useReads () const [inline]`

Determines whether reads should be used in throughput benchmarks.

Returns

True if reads should be used.

5.5.2.20 `bool xmem::Configurator::useSequentialAccessPattern () const [inline]`

Determines if throughput benchmarks should use a sequential access pattern.

Returns

True if sequential access should be used.

5.5.2.21 `bool xmem::Configurator::useStrideN1 () const [inline]`

Determines if a stride of -1 should be used in relevant benchmarks.

Returns

True if a stride of -1 should be used.

5.5.2.22 `bool xmem::Configurator::useStrideN16 () const [inline]`

Determines if a stride of -16 should be used in relevant benchmarks.

Returns

True if a stride of -16 should be used.

5.5.2.23 `bool xmem::Configurator::useStrideN2 () const [inline]`

Determines if a stride of -2 should be used in relevant benchmarks.

Returns

True if a stride of -2 should be used.

5.5.2.24 `bool xmem::Configurator::useStrideN4 () const [inline]`

Determines if a stride of -4 should be used in relevant benchmarks.

Returns

True if a stride of -4 should be used.

5.5.2.25 `bool xmem::Configurator::useStrideN8 () const [inline]`

Determines if a stride of -8 should be used in relevant benchmarks.

Returns

True if a stride of -8 should be used.

5.5.2.26 `bool xmem::Configurator::useStrideP1 () const [inline]`

Determines if a stride of +1 should be used in relevant benchmarks.

Returns

True if a stride of +1 should be used.

5.5.2.27 `bool xmem::Configurator::useStrideP16 () const [inline]`

Determines if a stride of +16 should be used in relevant benchmarks.

Returns

True if a stride of +16 should be used.

5.5.2.28 `bool xmem::Configurator::useStrideP2 () const [inline]`

Determines if a stride of +2 should be used in relevant benchmarks.

Returns

True if a stride of +2 should be used.

5.5.2.29 `bool xmem::Configurator::useStrideP4 () const [inline]`

Determines if a stride of +4 should be used in relevant benchmarks.

Returns

True if a stride of +4 should be used.

5.5.2.30 `bool xmem::Configurator::useStrideP8 () const [inline]`

Determines if a stride of +8 should be used in relevant benchmarks.

Returns

True if a stride of +8 should be used.

5.5.2.31 `bool xmem::Configurator::useWrites () const [inline]`

Determines whether writes should be used in throughput benchmarks.

Returns

True if writes should be used.

5.5.2.32 `bool xmem::Configurator::verboseMode () const [inline]`

Determines whether X-Mem is in verbose mode.

Returns

True if verbose mode is enabled.

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

- [src/include/Configurator.h](#)
- [src/Configurator.cpp](#)

5.6 xmem::Stats::CountOptionsAction Class Reference

Inheritance diagram for xmem::Stats::CountOptionsAction:

Collaboration diagram for xmem::Stats::CountOptionsAction:

Public Member Functions

- [CountOptionsAction](#) (unsigned *buffer_max_)
- `bool perform (Option &)`
Called by Parser::workhorse() for each [Option](#) that has been successfully parsed (including unknown options if they have a [Descriptor](#) whose [Descriptor::check_arg](#) does not return ARG_ILLEGAL.

5.6.1 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

5.6.1.1 `xmem::Stats::CountOptionsAction::CountOptionsAction (unsigned * buffer_max_) [inline]`

Creates a new [CountOptionsAction](#) that will increase *buffer_max_ for each parsed [Option](#).

5.6.2 Member Function Documentation

5.6.2.1 `bool xmem::Stats::CountOptionsAction::perform (Option &) [inline], [virtual]`

Called by Parser::workhorse() for each [Option](#) that has been successfully parsed (including unknown options if they have a [Descriptor](#) whose [Descriptor::check_arg](#) does not return ARG_ILLEGAL.

Returns `false` iff a fatal error has occurred and the parse should be aborted.

Reimplemented from [xmem::Parser::Action](#).

The documentation for this class was generated from the following file:

- [src/include/optionparser.h](#)

5.7 xmem::Descriptor Struct Reference

Describes an option, its help text (usage) and how it should be parsed.

```
#include <optionparser.h>
```

Public Attributes

- const unsigned [index](#)
Index of this option's linked list in the array filled in by the parser.
- const int [type](#)
Used to distinguish between options with the same [index](#). See [index](#) for details.
- const char *const [shorptopt](#)
Each char in this string will be accepted as a short option character.
- const char *const [longopt](#)
The long option name (without the leading -).
- const CheckArg [check_arg](#)
For each option that matches [shorptopt](#) or [longopt](#) this function will be called to check a potential argument to the option.
- const char * [help](#)
The usage text associated with the options in this [Descriptor](#).

5.7.1 Detailed Description

Describes an option, its help text (usage) and how it should be parsed.

The main input when constructing an option::Parser is an array of Descriptors.

Example:

```
enum OptionIndex {CREATE, ...};
enum OptionType {DISABLE, ENABLE, OTHER};

const option::Descriptor usage[] = {
    { CREATE,                                // index
      OTHER,                                // type
      "c",                                  // shorptopt
      "create",                              // longopt
      Arg::None,                             // check_arg
      "--create Tells the program to create something." // help
    }, ...
};
```

5.7.2 Member Data Documentation

5.7.2.1 const CheckArg xmem::Descriptor::check_arg

For each option that matches [shorptopt](#) or [longopt](#) this function will be called to check a potential argument to the option.

This function will be called even if there is no potential argument. In that case it will be passed NULL as arg parameter. Do not confuse this with the empty string.

See CheckArg for more information.

5.7.2.2 const char* xmem::Descriptor::help

The usage text associated with the options in this [Descriptor](#).

You can use option::printUsage() to format your usage message based on the [help](#) texts. You can use dummy Descriptors where [shorptopt](#) and [longopt](#) are both the empty string to add text to the usage that is not related to a specific option.

See option::printUsage() for special formatting characters you can use in [help](#) to get a column layout.

Attention

Must be UTF-8-encoded. If your compiler supports C++11 you can use the "u8" prefix to make sure string literals are properly encoded.

5.7.2.3 const unsigned xmem::Descriptor::index

Index of this option's linked list in the array filled in by the parser.

Command line options whose Descriptors have the same index will end up in the same linked list in the order in which they appear on the command line. If you have multiple long option aliases that refer to the same option, give their descriptors the same `index`.

If you have options that mean exactly opposite things (e.g. `-enable-foo` and `-disable-foo`), you should also give them the same `index`, but distinguish them through different values for `type`. That way they end up in the same list and you can just take the last element of the list and use its type. This way you get the usual behaviour where switches later on the command line override earlier ones without having to code it manually.

Tip:

Use an enum rather than plain ints for better readability, as shown in the example at [Descriptor](#).

5.7.2.4 const char* const xmem::Descriptor::longopt

The long option name (without the leading `-`).

If this [Descriptor](#) should not have a long option name, use the empty string `""`. NULL is not permitted here!

While [shorpt](#) allows multiple short option characters, each [Descriptor](#) can have only a single long option name. If you have multiple long option names referring to the same option use separate Descriptors that have the same `index` and `type`. You may repeat short option characters in such an alias [Descriptor](#) but there's no need to.

Dummy Descriptors:

You can use dummy Descriptors with an empty string for both [shorpt](#) and [longopt](#) to add text to the usage that is not related to a specific option. See [help](#). The first dummy [Descriptor](#) will be used for unknown options (see below).

Unknown Option Descriptor:

The first dummy [Descriptor](#) in the list of Descriptors, whose [shorpt](#) and [longopt](#) are both the empty string, will be used as the [Descriptor](#) for unknown options. An unknown option is a string in the argument vector that is not a lone minus `'-'` but starts with a minus character and does not match any [Descriptor](#)'s [shorpt](#) or [longopt](#). Note that the dummy descriptor's `check_arg` function *will* be called and its return value will be evaluated as usual. I.e. if it returns `ARG_ILLEGAL` the parsing will be aborted with `Parser::error()==true`. if `check_arg` does not return `ARG_ILLEGAL` the descriptor's `index` *will* be used to pick the linked list into which to put the unknown option.

If there is no dummy descriptor, unknown options will be dropped silently.

5.7.2.5 const char* const xmem::Descriptor::shorpt

Each char in this string will be accepted as a short option character.

The string must not include the minus character `'-'` or you'll get undefined behaviour.

If this [Descriptor](#) should not have short option characters, use the empty string `""`. NULL is not permitted here!

See [longopt](#) for more information.

5.7.2.6 `const int xmem::Descriptor::type`

Used to distinguish between options with the same [index](#). See [index](#) for details.

It is recommended that you use an enum rather than a plain int to make your code more readable.

The documentation for this struct was generated from the following file:

- [src/include/optionparser.h](#)

5.8 `xmem::ExampleArg` Class Reference

Inheritance diagram for `xmem::ExampleArg`:

Collaboration diagram for `xmem::ExampleArg`:

Static Public Member Functions

- static void **printError** (const char *msg1, const [Option](#) &opt, const char *msg2)
- static ArgStatus **Unknown** (const [Option](#) &option, bool msg)
- static ArgStatus **Required** (const [Option](#) &option, bool msg)
- static ArgStatus **NonEmpty** (const [Option](#) &option, bool msg)

The documentation for this class was generated from the following file:

- [src/include/ExampleArg.h](#)

5.9 `xmem::PrintUsageImplementation::FunctionWriter< Function >` Struct Template Reference

Inheritance diagram for `xmem::PrintUsageImplementation::FunctionWriter< Function >`:

Collaboration diagram for `xmem::PrintUsageImplementation::FunctionWriter< Function >`:

Public Member Functions

- virtual void [operator\(\)](#) (const char *str, int size)
Writes the given number of chars beginning at the given pointer somewhere.
- **FunctionWriter** (Function *w)

Public Attributes

- Function * **write**

The documentation for this struct was generated from the following file:

- [src/include/optionparser.h](#)

5.10 `xmem::PrintUsageImplementation::IStringWriter` Struct Reference

Inheritance diagram for `xmem::PrintUsageImplementation::IStringWriter`:

Public Member Functions

- virtual void [operator\(\)](#) (const char *, int)
Writes the given number of chars beginning at the given pointer somewhere.

The documentation for this struct was generated from the following file:

- [src/include/optionparser.h](#)

5.11 xmem::LatencyBenchmark Class Reference

A type of benchmark that measures memory latency via random pointer chasing. Loading may be provided with separate threads which access memory as quickly as possible using given access patterns.

```
#include <LatencyBenchmark.h>
```

Inheritance diagram for xmem::LatencyBenchmark:

Collaboration diagram for xmem::LatencyBenchmark:

Public Member Functions

- [LatencyBenchmark](#) (void *mem_array, size_t len, uint32_t iterations, uint32_t num_worker_threads, uint32_t mem_node, uint32_t cpu_node, pattern_mode_t pattern_mode, rw_mode_t rw_mode, chunk_size_t chunk_size, int32_t stride_size, std::vector< [PowerReader](#) * > dram_power_readers, std::string name)
Constructor. Parameters are passed directly to the [Benchmark](#) constructor. See [Benchmark](#) class documentation for parameter semantics.
- virtual [~LatencyBenchmark](#) ()
Destructor.
- double [getLoadMetricOnIter](#) (uint32_t iter) const
Get the average load throughput in MB/sec that was imposed on the latency measurement during the given iteration.
- double [getAvgLoadMetric](#) () const
Get the overall average load throughput in MB/sec that was imposed on the latency measurement.
- virtual void [report_benchmark_info](#) () const
Reports benchmark configuration details to the console.
- virtual void [report_results](#) () const
Reports results to the console.

Protected Member Functions

- virtual bool [_run_core](#) ()
The core benchmark function.

Protected Attributes

- std::vector< double > [_loadMetricOnIter](#)
- double [_averageLoadMetric](#)

5.11.1 Detailed Description

A type of benchmark that measures memory latency via random pointer chasing. Loading may be provided with separate threads which access memory as quickly as possible using given access patterns.

5.11.2 Member Function Documentation

5.11.2.1 `bool LatencyBenchmark::_run_core ()` `[protected]`, `[virtual]`

The core benchmark function.

Returns

True on success.

Implements [xmem::Benchmark](#).

Here is the call graph for this function:

5.11.2.2 `double LatencyBenchmark::getAvgLoadMetric ()` `const`

Get the overall average load throughput in MB/sec that was imposed on the latency measurement.

Returns

The average throughput in MB/sec.

5.11.2.3 `double LatencyBenchmark::getLoadMetricOnIter (uint32_t iter)` `const`

Get the average load throughput in MB/sec that was imposed on the latency measurement during the given iteration.
iter The iteration of interest.

Returns

The average throughput in MB/sec.

5.11.3 Member Data Documentation

5.11.3.1 `double xmem::LatencyBenchmark::_averageLoadMetric` `[protected]`

The average load throughput in MB/sec that was imposed on the latency measurement.

5.11.3.2 `std::vector<double> xmem::LatencyBenchmark::_loadMetricOnIter` `[protected]`

Load metrics for each iteration of the benchmark. This is in MB/s.

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

- [src/include/LatencyBenchmark.h](#)
- [src/LatencyBenchmark.cpp](#)

5.12 `xmem::LatencyWorker` Class Reference

Multithreading-friendly class to do memory loading.

```
#include <LatencyWorker.h>
```

Inheritance diagram for `xmem::LatencyWorker`:

Collaboration diagram for `xmem::LatencyWorker`:

Public Member Functions

- [LatencyWorker](#) (void *mem_array, size_t len, RandomFunction kernel_fptr, RandomFunction kernel_dummy_fptr, int32_t cpu_affinity)
Constructor for sequential-access patterns.
- virtual [~LatencyWorker](#) ()
Destructor.
- virtual void [run](#) ()
Thread-safe worker method.

Additional Inherited Members

5.12.1 Detailed Description

Multithreading-friendly class to do memory loading.

5.12.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

5.12.2.1 [LatencyWorker::LatencyWorker](#) (void * mem_array, size_t len, RandomFunction kernel_fptr, RandomFunction kernel_dummy_fptr, int32_t cpu_affinity)

Constructor for sequential-access patterns.

Parameters

<i>mem_array</i>	Pointer to the memory region to use by this worker.
<i>len</i>	Length of the memory region to use by this worker.
<i>kernel_fptr</i>	Pointer to the sequential core benchmark kernel to use.
<i>kernel_dummy_fptr</i>	Pointer to the sequential dummy version of the core benchmark kernel to use.
<i>cpu_affinity</i>	Logical CPU identifier to lock this worker's thread to.

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

- src/include/[LatencyWorker.h](#)
- src/[LatencyWorker.cpp](#)

5.13 xmem::PrintUsageImplementation::LinePartIterator Class Reference

Public Member Functions

- [LinePartIterator](#) (const [Descriptor](#) usage[])
Creates an iterator for usage.
- bool [nextTable](#) ()
Moves iteration to the next table (if any). Has to be called once on a new [LinePartIterator](#) to move to the 1st table.
- void [restartTable](#) ()
Reset iteration to the beginning of the current table.
- bool [nextRow](#) ()
Moves iteration to the next row (if any). Has to be called once after each call to [nextTable\(\)](#) to move to the 1st row of the table.
- void [restartRow](#) ()
Reset iteration to the beginning of the current row.
- bool [next](#) ()

Moves iteration to the next part (if any). Has to be called once after each call to [nextRow\(\)](#) to move to the 1st part of the row.

- int [column](#) ()

Returns the index (counting from 0) of the column in which the part pointed to by [data\(\)](#) is located.

- int [line](#) ()

Returns the index (counting from 0) of the line within the current column this part belongs to.

- int [length](#) ()

Returns the length of the part pointed to by [data\(\)](#) in raw chars (not UTF-8 characters).

- int [screenLength](#) ()

Returns the width in screen columns of the part pointed to by [data\(\)](#). Takes multi-byte UTF-8 sequences and wide characters into account.

- const char * [data](#) ()

Returns the current part of the iteration.

5.13.1 Member Function Documentation

5.13.1.1 bool xmem::PrintUsagelImplementation::LinePartIterator::next () [inline]

Moves iteration to the next part (if any). Has to be called once after each call to [nextRow\(\)](#) to move to the 1st part of the row.

Return values

<i>false</i>	if moving to next part failed because no further part exists.
--------------	---

See [LinePartIterator](#) for details about the iteration.

5.13.1.2 bool xmem::PrintUsagelImplementation::LinePartIterator::nextRow () [inline]

Moves iteration to the next row (if any). Has to be called once after each call to [nextTable\(\)](#) to move to the 1st row of the table.

Return values

<i>false</i>	if moving to next row failed because no further row exists.
--------------	---

Here is the call graph for this function:

5.13.1.3 bool xmem::PrintUsagelImplementation::LinePartIterator::nextTable () [inline]

Moves iteration to the next table (if any). Has to be called once on a new [LinePartIterator](#) to move to the 1st table.

Return values

<i>false</i>	if moving to next table failed because no further table exists.
--------------	---

Here is the call graph for this function:

The documentation for this class was generated from the following file:

- [src/include/optionparser.h](#)

5.14 xmem::PrintUsagelImplementation::LineWrapper Class Reference

Public Member Functions

- void [flush](#) (IStringWriter &write)

Writes out all remaining data from the [LineWrapper](#) using `write`. Unlike `process()` this method indents all lines including the first and will output a `\n` at the end (but only if something has been written).

- `void process (IStringWriter &write, const char *data, int len)`

Process, wrap and output the next piece of data.

- `LineWrapper (int x1, int x2)`

Constructs a [LineWrapper](#) that wraps its output to fit into screen columns `x1` (incl.) to `x2` (excl.).

5.14.1 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

5.14.1.1 `xmem::PrintUsagelImplementation::LineWrapper::LineWrapper (int x1, int x2) [inline]`

Constructs a [LineWrapper](#) that wraps its output to fit into screen columns `x1` (incl.) to `x2` (excl.).

`x1` gives the indentation [LineWrapper](#) uses if it needs to indent.

5.14.2 Member Function Documentation

5.14.2.1 `void xmem::PrintUsagelImplementation::LineWrapper::process (IStringWriter & write, const char * data, int len) [inline]`

Process, wrap and output the next piece of data.

`process()` will output at least one line of output. This is not necessarily the `data` passed in. It may be data queued from a prior call to `process()`. If the internal buffer is full, more than 1 line will be output.

`process()` assumes that the a proper amount of indentation has already been output. It won't write any further indentation before the 1st line. If more than 1 line is written due to buffer constraints, the lines following the first will be indented by this method, though.

No `\n` is written by this method after the last line that is written.

Parameters

<i>write</i>	where to write the data.
<i>data</i>	the new chunk of data to write.
<i>len</i>	the length of the chunk of data to write.

Here is the call graph for this function:

The documentation for this class was generated from the following file:

- `src/include/optionparser.h`

5.15 xmem::LoadWorker Class Reference

Multithreading-friendly class to do memory loading.

```
#include <LoadWorker.h>
```

Inheritance diagram for `xmem::LoadWorker`:

Collaboration diagram for `xmem::LoadWorker`:

Public Member Functions

- `LoadWorker (void *mem_array, size_t len, SequentialFunction kernel_fptr, SequentialFunction kernel_↵ dummy_fptr, int32_t cpu_affinity)`

Constructor for sequential-access patterns.

- [LoadWorker](#) (void *mem_array, size_t len, RandomFunction kernel_fptr, RandomFunction kernel_dummy_fptr, int32_t cpu_affinity)
Constructor for random-access patterns.
- virtual [~LoadWorker](#) ()
Destructor.
- virtual void [run](#) ()
Thread-safe worker method.

Additional Inherited Members

5.15.1 Detailed Description

Multithreading-friendly class to do memory loading.

5.15.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

5.15.2.1 LoadWorker::LoadWorker (void * mem_array, size_t len, SequentialFunction kernel_fptr, SequentialFunction kernel_dummy_fptr, int32_t cpu_affinity)

Constructor for sequential-access patterns.

Parameters

<i>mem_array</i>	Pointer to the memory region to use by this worker.
<i>len</i>	Length of the memory region to use by this worker.
<i>kernel_fptr</i>	Pointer to the sequential core benchmark kernel to use.
<i>kernel_dummy_fptr</i>	Pointer to the sequential dummy version of the core benchmark kernel to use.
<i>cpu_affinity</i>	Logical CPU identifier to lock this worker's thread to.

5.15.2.2 LoadWorker::LoadWorker (void * mem_array, size_t len, RandomFunction kernel_fptr, RandomFunction kernel_dummy_fptr, int32_t cpu_affinity)

Constructor for random-access patterns.

Parameters

<i>mem_array</i>	Pointer to the memory region to use by this worker.
<i>len</i>	Length of the memory region to use by this worker.
<i>kernel_fptr</i>	Pointer to the random core benchmark kernel to use.
<i>kernel_dummy_fptr</i>	Pointer to the random dummy version of the core benchmark kernel to use.
<i>cpu_affinity</i>	Logical CPU identifier to lock this worker's thread to.

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

- src/include/[LoadWorker.h](#)
- src/[LoadWorker.cpp](#)

5.16 xmem::MemoryWorker Class Reference

Multithreading-friendly class to run memory access kernels.

```
#include <MemoryWorker.h>
```


Inheritance diagram for xmem::MemoryWorker:

Collaboration diagram for xmem::MemoryWorker:

Public Member Functions

- [MemoryWorker](#) (void *mem_array, size_t len, int32_t cpu_affinity)
Constructor.
- virtual [~MemoryWorker](#) ()
Destructor.
- virtual void [run](#) ()=0
Thread-safe worker method.
- size_t [getLen](#) ()
Gets the length of the memory region used by this worker.
- uint32_t [getBytesPerPass](#) ()
Gets the number of bytes used in each pass of the benchmark by this worker.
- uint32_t [getPasses](#) ()
Gets the number of passes for this worker.
- tick_t [getElapsedTicks](#) ()
Gets the elapsed ticks for this worker on the core benchmark kernel.
- tick_t [getElapsedDummyTicks](#) ()
Gets the elapsed ticks for this worker on the dummy version of the core benchmark kernel.
- tick_t [getAdjustedTicks](#) ()
Gets the adjusted ticks for this worker. This is elapsed ticks minus elapsed dummy ticks.
- bool [hadWarning](#) ()
Indicates whether worker's results may be questionable/inaccurate/invalid.

Protected Attributes

- void * [_mem_array](#)
- size_t [_len](#)
- int32_t [_cpu_affinity](#)
- uint32_t [_bytes_per_pass](#)
- uint32_t [_passes](#)
- tick_t [_elapsed_ticks](#)
- tick_t [_elapsed_dummy_ticks](#)
- tick_t [_adjusted_ticks](#)
- bool [_warning](#)
- bool [_completed](#)

Additional Inherited Members

5.16.1 Detailed Description

Multithreading-friendly class to run memory access kernels.

5.16.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

5.16.2.1 MemoryWorker::MemoryWorker (void * mem_array, size_t len, int32_t cpu_affinity)

Constructor.

Parameters

<i>mem_array</i>	Pointer to the memory region to use by this worker.
<i>len</i>	Length of the memory region to use by this worker.
<i>cpu_affinity</i>	Logical CPU identifier to lock this worker's thread to.

5.16.3 Member Function Documentation

5.16.3.1 `tick_t MemoryWorker::getAdjustedTicks ()`

Gets the adjusted ticks for this worker. This is elapsed ticks minus elapsed dummy ticks.

Returns

The adjusted ticks for this worker.

Here is the call graph for this function:

5.16.3.2 `uint32_t MemoryWorker::getBytesPerPass ()`

Gets the number of bytes used in each pass of the benchmark by this worker.

Returns

Number of bytes in each pass.

Here is the call graph for this function:

5.16.3.3 `tick_t MemoryWorker::getElapsedDummyTicks ()`

Gets the elapsed ticks for this worker on the dummy version of the core benchmark kernel.

Returns

The number of elapsed dummy ticks.

Here is the call graph for this function:

5.16.3.4 `tick_t MemoryWorker::getElapsedTicks ()`

Gets the elapsed ticks for this worker on the core benchmark kernel.

Returns

The number of elapsed ticks.

Here is the call graph for this function:

5.16.3.5 `size_t MemoryWorker::getLen ()`

Gets the length of the memory region used by this worker.

Returns

Length of memory region in bytes.

Here is the call graph for this function:

5.16.3.6 uint32_t MemoryWorker::getPasses ()

Gets the number of passes for this worker.

Returns

The number of passes.

Here is the call graph for this function:

5.16.3.7 bool MemoryWorker::hadWarning ()

Indicates whether worker's results may be questionable/inaccurate/invalid.

Returns

True if the worker's results had a warning.

Here is the call graph for this function:

5.16.4 Member Data Documentation

5.16.4.1 tick_t xmem::MemoryWorker::_adjusted_ticks [protected]

Elapsed ticks minus dummy elapsed ticks.

5.16.4.2 uint32_t xmem::MemoryWorker::_bytes_per_pass [protected]

Number of bytes accessed in each kernel pass.

5.16.4.3 bool xmem::MemoryWorker::_completed [protected]

If true, worker completed.

5.16.4.4 int32_t xmem::MemoryWorker::_cpu_affinity [protected]

The logical CPU affinity for this worker.

5.16.4.5 tick_t xmem::MemoryWorker::_elapsed_dummy_ticks [protected]

Total elapsed ticks on the dummy kernel routine.

5.16.4.6 tick_t xmem::MemoryWorker::_elapsed_ticks [protected]

Total elapsed ticks on the kernel routine.

5.16.4.7 size_t xmem::MemoryWorker::_len [protected]

The length of the memory region for this worker.

5.16.4.8 `void* xmem::MemoryWorker::_mem_array` `[protected]`

The memory region for this worker.

5.16.4.9 `uint32_t xmem::MemoryWorker::_passes` `[protected]`

Number of passes.

5.16.4.10 `bool xmem::MemoryWorker::_warning` `[protected]`

If true, results may be suspect.

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

- [src/include/MemoryWorker.h](#)
- [src/MemoryWorker.cpp](#)

5.17 xmem::MyArg Class Reference

Inheritance diagram for `xmem::MyArg`:

Collaboration diagram for `xmem::MyArg`:

Static Public Member Functions

- static ArgStatus [Integer](#) (const [Option](#) &option, bool msg)
Checks an option that it is an integer.
- static ArgStatus [NonnegativeInteger](#) (const [Option](#) &option, bool msg)
Checks an option that it is a nonnegative integer.
- static ArgStatus [PositiveInteger](#) (const [Option](#) &option, bool msg)
Checks an option that it is a positive integer.

The documentation for this class was generated from the following file:

- [src/include/MyArg.h](#)

5.18 xmem::Option Class Reference

A parsed option from the command line together with its argument if it has one.

```
#include <optionparser.h>
```

Collaboration diagram for `xmem::Option`:

Public Member Functions

- int [type](#) () const
Returns [Descriptor::type](#) of this [Option](#)'s [Descriptor](#), or 0 if this [Option](#) is invalid (unused).
- int [index](#) () const
Returns [Descriptor::index](#) of this [Option](#)'s [Descriptor](#), or -1 if this [Option](#) is invalid (unused).
- int [count](#) ()

- Returns the number of times this [Option](#) (or others with the same [Descriptor::index](#)) occurs in the argument vector.*
- `bool isFirst () const`
Returns true iff this is the first element of the linked list.
- `bool isLast () const`
Returns true iff this is the last element of the linked list.
- `Option * first ()`
Returns a pointer to the first element of the linked list.
- `Option * last ()`
Returns a pointer to the last element of the linked list.
- `Option * prev ()`
Returns a pointer to the previous element of the linked list or NULL if called on [first\(\)](#).
- `Option * prevwrap ()`
Returns a pointer to the previous element of the linked list with wrap-around from [first\(\)](#) to [last\(\)](#).
- `Option * next ()`
Returns a pointer to the next element of the linked list or NULL if called on [last\(\)](#).
- `Option * nextwrap ()`
Returns a pointer to the next element of the linked list with wrap-around from [last\(\)](#) to [first\(\)](#).
- `void append (Option *new_last)`
Makes `new_last` the new [last\(\)](#) by chaining it into the list after [last\(\)](#).
- `operator const Option * () const`
Casts from [Option](#) to `const Option` but only if this [Option](#) is valid.*
- `operator Option * ()`
Casts from [Option](#) to `Option` but only if this [Option](#) is valid.*
- `Option ()`
Creates a new [Option](#) that is a one-element linked list and has NULL [desc](#), [name](#), [arg](#) and [namelen](#).
- `Option (const Descriptor *desc_, const char *name_, const char *arg_)`
Creates a new [Option](#) that is a one-element linked list and has the given values for [desc](#), [name](#) and [arg](#).
- `void operator= (const Option &orig)`
*Makes `*this` a copy of `orig` except for the linked list pointers.*
- `Option (const Option &orig)`
*Makes `*this` a copy of `orig` except for the linked list pointers.*

Public Attributes

- `const Descriptor * desc`
Pointer to this [Option](#)'s [Descriptor](#).
- `const char * name`
The name of the option as used on the command line.
- `const char * arg`
Pointer to this [Option](#)'s argument (if any).
- `int namelen`
The length of the option [name](#).

5.18.1 Detailed Description

A parsed option from the command line together with its argument if it has one.

The [Parser](#) chains all parsed options with the same [Descriptor::index](#) together to form a linked list. This allows you to easily implement all of the common ways of handling repeated options and enable/disable pairs.

- Test for presence of a switch in the argument vector:

```
if ( options[QUIET] ) ...
```

- Evaluate `--enable-foo/--disable-foo` pair where the last one used wins:

```
if ( options[FOO].last()->type() == DISABLE ) ...
```

- Cumulative option (`-v` verbose, `-vv` more verbose, `-vvv` even more verbose):

```
int verbosity = options[VERBOSE].count();
```

- Iterate over all `--file=<fname>` arguments:

```
for (Option* opt = options[FILE]; opt; opt = opt->next())
    fname = opt->arg; ...
```

5.18.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

5.18.2.1 `xmem::Option::Option (const Descriptor * desc_, const char * name_, const char * arg_)` `[inline]`

Creates a new `Option` that is a one-element linked list and has the given values for `desc`, `name` and `arg`.

If `name_` points at a character other than `'.'` it will be assumed to refer to a short option and `namelen` will be set to 1. Otherwise the length will extend to the first `'='` character or the string's 0-terminator.

5.18.2.2 `xmem::Option::Option (const Option & orig)` `[inline]`

Makes `*this` a copy of `orig` except for the linked list pointers.

After this operation `*this` will be a one-element linked list.

5.18.3 Member Function Documentation

5.18.3.1 `void xmem::Option::append (Option * new_last)` `[inline]`

Makes `new_last` the new `last()` by chaining it into the list after `last()`.

It doesn't matter which element you call `append()` on. The new element will always be appended to `last()`.

Attention

`new_last` must not yet be part of a list, or that list will become corrupted, because this method does not unchain `new_last` from an existing list.

Here is the call graph for this function:

5.18.3.2 `int xmem::Option::count ()` `[inline]`

Returns the number of times this `Option` (or others with the same `Descriptor::index`) occurs in the argument vector.

This corresponds to the number of elements in the linked list this `Option` is part of. It doesn't matter on which element you call `count()`. The return value is always the same.

Use this to implement cumulative options, such as `-v`, `-vv`, `-vvv` for different verbosity levels.

Returns 0 when called for an unused/invalid option.

Here is the call graph for this function:

5.18.3.3 `Option* xmem::Option::first () [inline]`

Returns a pointer to the first element of the linked list.

Use this when you want the first occurrence of an option on the command line to take precedence. Note that this is not the way most programs handle options. You should probably be using [last\(\)](#) instead.

Note

This method may be called on an unused/invalid option and will return a pointer to the option itself.

Here is the call graph for this function:

5.18.3.4 `bool xmem::Option::isFirst () const [inline]`

Returns true iff this is the first element of the linked list.

The first element in the linked list is the first option on the command line that has the respective [Descriptor::index](#) value.

Returns true for an unused/invalid option.

5.18.3.5 `bool xmem::Option::isLast () const [inline]`

Returns true iff this is the last element of the linked list.

The last element in the linked list is the last option on the command line that has the respective [Descriptor::index](#) value.

Returns true for an unused/invalid option.

5.18.3.6 `Option* xmem::Option::last () [inline]`

Returns a pointer to the last element of the linked list.

Use this when you want the last occurrence of an option on the command line to take precedence. This is the most common way of handling conflicting options.

Note

This method may be called on an unused/invalid option and will return a pointer to the option itself.

Tip:

If you have options with opposite meanings (e.g. `-enable-foo` and `-disable-foo`), you can assign them the same [Descriptor::index](#) to get them into the same list. Distinguish them by [Descriptor::type](#) and all you have to do is check `last() -> type()` to get the state listed last on the command line.

Here is the call graph for this function:

5.18.3.7 `Option* xmem::Option::next () [inline]`

Returns a pointer to the next element of the linked list or NULL if called on [last\(\)](#).

If called on [last\(\)](#) this method returns NULL. Otherwise it will return the option with the same [Descriptor::index](#) that follows this option on the command line.

Here is the call graph for this function:

5.18.3.8 `Option* xmem::Option::nextwrap () [inline]`

Returns a pointer to the next element of the linked list with wrap-around from `last()` to `first()`.

If called on `last()` this method returns `first()`. Otherwise it will return the option with the same `Descriptor::index` that follows this option on the command line.

5.18.3.9 `xmem::Option::operator const Option * () const [inline]`

Casts from `Option` to `const Option*` but only if this `Option` is valid.

If this `Option` is valid (i.e. `desc!=NULL`), returns this. Otherwise returns `NULL`. This allows testing an `Option` directly in an if-clause to see if it is used:

```
if (options[CREATE])
{
    ...
}
```

It also allows you to write loops like this:

```
for (Option* opt = options[FILE]; opt; opt = opt->next())
    fname = opt->arg; ...
```

5.18.3.10 `xmem::Option::operator Option * () [inline]`

Casts from `Option` to `Option*` but only if this `Option` is valid.

If this `Option` is valid (i.e. `desc!=NULL`), returns this. Otherwise returns `NULL`. This allows testing an `Option` directly in an if-clause to see if it is used:

```
if (options[CREATE])
{
    ...
}
```

It also allows you to write loops like this:

```
for (Option* opt = options[FILE]; opt; opt = opt->next())
    fname = opt->arg; ...
```

5.18.3.11 `void xmem::Option::operator= (const Option & orig) [inline]`

Makes `*this` a copy of `orig` except for the linked list pointers.

After this operation `*this` will be a one-element linked list.

5.18.3.12 `Option* xmem::Option::prev () [inline]`

Returns a pointer to the previous element of the linked list or `NULL` if called on `first()`.

If called on `first()` this method returns `NULL`. Otherwise it will return the option with the same `Descriptor::index` that precedes this option on the command line.

Here is the call graph for this function:

5.18.3.13 `Option* xmem::Option::prevwrap () [inline]`

Returns a pointer to the previous element of the linked list with wrap-around from `first()` to `last()`.

If called on `first()` this method returns `last()`. Otherwise it will return the option with the same `Descriptor::index` that precedes this option on the command line.

5.18.3.14 int xmem::Option::type() const [inline]

Returns [Descriptor::type](#) of this [Option](#)'s [Descriptor](#), or 0 if this [Option](#) is invalid (unused).

Because this method (and [last\(\)](#), too) can be used even on unused Options with desc==0, you can (provided you arrange your types properly) switch on [type\(\)](#) without testing validity first.

```
enum OptionType { UNUSED=0, DISABLED=0, ENABLED=1 };
enum OptionIndex { FOO };
const Descriptor usage[] = {
    { FOO, ENABLED, "", "enable-foo", Arg::None, 0 },
    { FOO, DISABLED, "", "disable-foo", Arg::None, 0 },
    { 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0 } };
...
switch(options[FOO].last()->type()) // no validity check required!
{
    case ENABLED: ...
    case DISABLED: ... // UNUSED==DISABLED !
}
```

5.18.4 Member Data Documentation

5.18.4.1 const char* xmem::Option::arg

Pointer to this [Option](#)'s argument (if any).

NULL if this option has no argument. Do not confuse this with the empty string which is a valid argument.

5.18.4.2 const Descriptor* xmem::Option::desc

Pointer to this [Option](#)'s [Descriptor](#).

Remember that the first dummy descriptor (see [Descriptor::longopt](#)) is used for unknown options.

Attention

desc==NULL signals that this [Option](#) is unused. This is the default state of elements in the result array. You don't need to test desc explicitly. You can simply write something like this:

```
if (options[CREATE])
{
    ...
}
```

This works because of operator `const Option*()` .

5.18.4.3 const char* xmem::Option::name

The name of the option as used on the command line.

The main purpose of this string is to be presented to the user in messages.

In the case of a long option, this is the actual `argv` pointer, i.e. the first character is a '-'. In the case of a short option this points to the option character within the `argv` string.

Note that in the case of a short option group or an attached option argument, this string will contain additional characters following the actual name. Use [namelen](#) to filter out the actual option name only.

5.18.4.4 int xmem::Option::namelen

The length of the option [name](#).

Because [name](#) points into the actual `argv` string, the option name may be followed by more characters (e.g. other short options in the same short option group). This value is the number of bytes (not characters!) that are part of the actual name.

For a short option, this length is always 1. For a long option this length is always at least 2 if single minus long options are permitted and at least 3 if they are disabled.

Note

In the pathological case of a minus within a short option group (e.g. `-xf-z`), this length is incorrect, because this case will be misinterpreted as a long option and the name will therefore extend to the string's 0-terminator or a following '=' character if there is one. This is irrelevant for most uses of `name` and `namelen`. If you really need to distinguish the case of a long and a short option, compare `name` to the `argv` pointers. A long option's `name` is always identical to one of them, whereas a short option's is never.

The documentation for this class was generated from the following file:

- `src/include/optionparser.h`

5.19 `xmem::PrintUsagImplementation::OStreamWriter< OStream >` Struct Template Reference

Inheritance diagram for `xmem::PrintUsagImplementation::OStreamWriter< OStream >`:

Collaboration diagram for `xmem::PrintUsagImplementation::OStreamWriter< OStream >`:

Public Member Functions

- virtual void `operator()` (const char *str, int size)
Writes the given number of chars beginning at the given pointer somewhere.
- `OStreamWriter` (OStream &o)

Public Attributes

- OStream & `ostream`

The documentation for this struct was generated from the following file:

- `src/include/optionparser.h`

5.20 `xmem::Parser` Class Reference

Checks argument vectors for validity and parses them into data structures that are easier to work with.

```
#include <optionparser.h>
```

Classes

- struct `Action`
- class `StoreOptionAction`

Public Member Functions

- `Parser` ()
Creates a new `Parser`.

- **Parser** (bool gnu, const **Descriptor** usage[], int argc, const char **argv, **Option** options[], **Option** buffer[], int min_abbr_len=0, bool single_minus_longopt=false, int bufmax=-1)
*Creates a new **Parser** and immediately parses the given argument vector.*
- **Parser** (bool gnu, const **Descriptor** usage[], int argc, char **argv, **Option** options[], **Option** buffer[], int min_abbr_len=0, bool single_minus_longopt=false, int bufmax=-1)
***Parser**(...) with non-const argv.*
- **Parser** (const **Descriptor** usage[], int argc, const char **argv, **Option** options[], **Option** buffer[], int min_abbr_len=0, bool single_minus_longopt=false, int bufmax=-1)
*POSIX **Parser**(...) (gnu==false).*
- **Parser** (const **Descriptor** usage[], int argc, char **argv, **Option** options[], **Option** buffer[], int min_abbr_len=0, bool single_minus_longopt=false, int bufmax=-1)
*POSIX **Parser**(...) (gnu==false) with non-const argv.*
- void **parse** (bool gnu, const **Descriptor** usage[], int argc, const char **argv, **Option** options[], **Option** buffer[], int min_abbr_len=0, bool single_minus_longopt=false, int bufmax=-1)
Parses the given argument vector.
- void **parse** (bool gnu, const **Descriptor** usage[], int argc, char **argv, **Option** options[], **Option** buffer[], int min_abbr_len=0, bool single_minus_longopt=false, int bufmax=-1)
***parse**() with non-const argv.*
- void **parse** (const **Descriptor** usage[], int argc, const char **argv, **Option** options[], **Option** buffer[], int min_abbr_len=0, bool single_minus_longopt=false, int bufmax=-1)
*POSIX **parse**() (gnu==false).*
- void **parse** (const **Descriptor** usage[], int argc, char **argv, **Option** options[], **Option** buffer[], int min_abbr_len=0, bool single_minus_longopt=false, int bufmax=-1)
*POSIX **parse**() (gnu==false) with non-const argv.*
- int **optionsCount** ()
*Returns the number of valid **Option** objects in **buffer**[].*
- int **nonOptionsCount** ()
*Returns the number of non-option arguments that remained at the end of the most recent **parse**() that actually encountered non-option arguments.*
- const char ** **nonOptions** ()
*Returns a pointer to an array of non-option arguments (only valid if **nonOptionsCount** () > 0).*
- const char * **nonOption** (int i)
*Returns **nonOptions** () [i] (without checking if i is in range!).*
- bool **error** ()
*Returns **true** if an unrecoverable error occurred while parsing options.*

Friends

- struct **Stats**

5.20.1 Detailed Description

Checks argument vectors for validity and parses them into data structures that are easier to work with.

Example:

```
int main(int argc, char* argv[])
{
    argc--(argc>0); argv+=(argc>0); // skip program name argv[0] if present
    option::Stats stats(usage, argc, argv);
    option::Option options[stats.options_max], buffer[stats.buffer_max];
    option::Parser parser(usage, argc, argv, options, buffer);

    if (parser.error())
        return 1;

    if (options[HELP])
        ...
}
```

5.20.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

5.20.2.1 `xmem::Parser::Parser (bool gnu, const Descriptor usage[], int argc, const char ** argv, Option options[], Option buffer[], int min_abbr_len = 0, bool single_minus_longopt = false, int bufmax = -1)` `[inline]`

Creates a new [Parser](#) and immediately parses the given argument vector.

Parameters

<i>gnu</i>	if true, parse() will not stop at the first non-option argument. Instead it will reorder arguments so that all non-options are at the end. This is the default behaviour of GNU getopt() but is not conforming to POSIX. Note, that once the argument vector has been reordered, the <i>gnu</i> flag will have no further effect on this argument vector. So it is enough to pass <code>gnu==true</code> when creating Stats .
<i>usage</i>	Array of Descriptor objects that describe the options to support. The last entry of this array must have 0 in all fields.
<i>argc</i>	The number of elements from <i>argv</i> that are to be parsed. If you pass -1, the number will be determined automatically. In that case the <i>argv</i> list must end with a NULL pointer.
<i>argv</i>	The arguments to be parsed. If you pass -1 as <i>argc</i> the last pointer in the <i>argv</i> list must be NULL to mark the end.
<i>options</i>	Each entry is the first element of a linked list of Options. Each new option that is parsed will be appended to the list specified by that Option 's Descriptor::index . If an entry is not yet used (i.e. the Option is invalid), it will be replaced rather than appended to. The minimum length of this array is the greatest Descriptor::index value that occurs in <i>usage</i> PLUS ONE.
<i>buffer</i>	Each argument that is successfully parsed (including unknown arguments, if they have a Descriptor whose <code>CheckArg</code> does not return <code>ARG_ILLEGAL</code>) will be stored in this array. parse() scans the array for the first invalid entry and begins writing at that index. You can pass <i>bufmax</i> to limit the number of options stored.
<i>min_abbr_len</i>	Passing a value <code>min_abbr_len > 0</code> enables abbreviated long options. The parser will match a prefix of a long option as if it was the full long option (e.g. <code>-foob=10</code> will be interpreted as if it was <code>-foobar=10</code>), as long as the prefix has at least <i>min_abbr_len</i> characters (not counting the <code>-</code>) and is unambiguous. Be careful if combining <code>min_abbr_len=1</code> with <code>single_minus_longopt=true</code> because the ambiguity check does not consider short options and abbreviated single minus long options will take precedence over short options.
<i>single_minus_↔ longopt</i>	Passing <code>true</code> for this option allows long options to begin with a single minus. The double minus form will still be recognized. Note that single minus long options take precedence over short options and short option groups. E.g. <code>-file</code> would be interpreted as <code>-file</code> and not as <code>-f -i -l -e</code> (assuming a long option named "file" exists).
<i>bufmax</i>	The greatest index in the <i>buffer</i> [] array that parse() will write to is <i>bufmax</i> -1. If there are more options, they will be processed (in particular their <code>CheckArg</code> will be called) but not stored. If you used Stats::buffer_max to dimension this array, you can pass -1 (or not pass <i>bufmax</i> at all) which tells parse() that the buffer is "large enough".

Attention

Remember that *options* and *buffer* store [Option](#) objects, not pointers. Therefore it is not possible for the same object to be in both arrays. For those options that are found in both *buffer*[] and *options*[] the respective objects are independent copies. And only the objects in *options*[] are properly linked via [Option::next\(\)](#) and [Option::prev\(\)](#). You can iterate over *buffer*[] to process all options in the order they appear in the argument vector, but if you want access to the other Options with the same [Descriptor::index](#), then you *must* access the linked list via *options* []. You can get the linked list in options from a buffer object via something like `options[buffer[i].index()]`.

Here is the call graph for this function:

5.20.3 Member Function Documentation

5.20.3.1 `bool xmem::Parser::error () [inline]`

Returns `true` if an unrecoverable error occurred while parsing options.

An illegal argument to an option (i.e. `CheckArg` returns `ARG_ILLEGAL`) is an unrecoverable error that aborts the parse. Unknown options are only an error if their `CheckArg` function returns `ARG_ILLEGAL`. Otherwise they are collected. In that case if you want to exit the program if either an illegal argument or an unknown option has been passed, use code like this

```
if (parser.error() || options[UNKNOWN])
    exit(1);
```

5.20.3.2 `const char** xmem::Parser::nonOptions () [inline]`

Returns a pointer to an array of non-option arguments (only valid if `nonOptionsCount () > 0`).

Note

- `parse()` does not copy arguments, so this pointer points into the actual argument vector as passed to `parse()`.
- As explained at `nonOptionsCount()` this pointer is only changed by `parse()` calls that actually encounter non-option arguments. A `parse()` call that encounters only options, will not change `nonOptions()`.

5.20.3.3 `int xmem::Parser::nonOptionsCount () [inline]`

Returns the number of non-option arguments that remained at the end of the most recent `parse()` that actually encountered non-option arguments.

Note

A `parse()` that does not encounter non-option arguments will leave this value as well as `nonOptions()` undisturbed. This means you can feed the `Parser` a default argument vector that contains non-option arguments (e.g. a default filename). Then you feed it the actual arguments from the user. If the user has supplied at least one non-option argument, all of the non-option arguments from the default disappear and are replaced by the user's non-option arguments. However, if the user does not supply any non-option arguments the defaults will still be in effect.

5.20.3.4 `int xmem::Parser::optionsCount () [inline]`

Returns the number of valid `Option` objects in `buffer[]`.

Note

- The returned value always reflects the number of `Options` in the `buffer[]` array used for the most recent call to `parse()`.
- The count (and the `buffer[]`) includes unknown options if they are collected (see `Descriptor::longopt`).

5.20.3.5 `void xmem::Parser::parse (bool gnu, const Descriptor usage[], int argc, const char ** argv, Option options[], Option buffer[], int min_abbr_len = 0, bool single_minus_longopt = false, int bufmax = -1) [inline]`

Parses the given argument vector.

Parameters

<i>gnu</i>	if true, parse() will not stop at the first non-option argument. Instead it will reorder arguments so that all non-options are at the end. This is the default behaviour of GNU getopt() but is not conforming to POSIX. Note, that once the argument vector has been reordered, the <code>gnu</code> flag will have no further effect on this argument vector. So it is enough to pass <code>gnu==true</code> when creating Stats .
<i>usage</i>	Array of Descriptor objects that describe the options to support. The last entry of this array must have 0 in all fields.
<i>argc</i>	The number of elements from <code>argv</code> that are to be parsed. If you pass -1, the number will be determined automatically. In that case the <code>argv</code> list must end with a NULL pointer.
<i>argv</i>	The arguments to be parsed. If you pass -1 as <code>argc</code> the last pointer in the <code>argv</code> list must be NULL to mark the end.
<i>options</i>	Each entry is the first element of a linked list of Options. Each new option that is parsed will be appended to the list specified by that Option's Descriptor::index . If an entry is not yet used (i.e. the Option is invalid), it will be replaced rather than appended to. The minimum length of this array is the greatest Descriptor::index value that occurs in <code>usage</code> PLUS ONE.
<i>buffer</i>	Each argument that is successfully parsed (including unknown arguments, if they have a Descriptor whose <code>CheckArg</code> does not return <code>ARG_ILLEGAL</code>) will be stored in this array. parse() scans the array for the first invalid entry and begins writing at that index. You can pass <code>bufmax</code> to limit the number of options stored.
<i>min_abbr_len</i>	Passing a value <code>min_abbr_len > 0</code> enables abbreviated long options. The parser will match a prefix of a long option as if it was the full long option (e.g. <code>-foob=10</code> will be interpreted as if it was <code>-foobar=10</code>), as long as the prefix has at least <code>min_abbr_len</code> characters (not counting the <code>-</code>) and is unambiguous. Be careful if combining <code>min_abbr_len=1</code> with <code>single_minus_longopt=true</code> because the ambiguity check does not consider short options and abbreviated single minus long options will take precedence over short options.
<i>single_minus_↔ longopt</i>	Passing <code>true</code> for this option allows long options to begin with a single minus. The double minus form will still be recognized. Note that single minus long options take precedence over short options and short option groups. E.g. <code>-file</code> would be interpreted as <code>-file</code> and not as <code>-f -i -l -e</code> (assuming a long option named "file" exists).
<i>bufmax</i>	The greatest index in the <code>buffer[]</code> array that parse() will write to is <code>bufmax-1</code> . If there are more options, they will be processed (in particular their <code>CheckArg</code> will be called) but not stored. If you used Stats::buffer_max to dimension this array, you can pass -1 (or not pass <code>bufmax</code> at all) which tells parse() that the buffer is "large enough".

Attention

Remember that `options` and `buffer` store [Option objects](#), not pointers. Therefore it is not possible for the same object to be in both arrays. For those options that are found in both `buffer[]` and `options[]` the respective objects are independent copies. And only the objects in `options[]` are properly linked via [Option::next\(\)](#) and [Option::prev\(\)](#). You can iterate over `buffer[]` to process all options in the order they appear in the argument vector, but if you want access to the other Options with the same [Descriptor::index](#), then you *must* access the linked list via `options[]`. You can get the linked list in options from a buffer object via something like `options[buffer[i].index()]`.

The documentation for this class was generated from the following file:

- [src/include/optionparser.h](#)

5.21 xmem::PowerReader Class Reference

An abstract base class for measuring power from an arbitrary source. This class is runnable using a worker thread.

```
#include <PowerReader.h>
```

Inheritance diagram for xmem::PowerReader:

Collaboration diagram for xmem::PowerReader:

Public Member Functions

- [PowerReader](#) (uint32_t sampling_period, double power_units, std::string [name](#), int32_t cpu_affinity)
Constructor.
- [~PowerReader](#) ()
Destructor.
- virtual void [run](#) ()=0
Starts measuring power at the rate implied by the sampling_period passed in the constructor. Call [stop\(\)](#) to indicate to stop measuring.
- bool [stop](#) ()
Signals to stop measuring power. This is a non-blocking call and return does not indicate the measurement has actually stopped.
- bool [calculateMetrics](#) ()
Calculates the relevant metrics.
- bool [clear](#) ()
Clears the stored power data.
- bool [clear_and_reset](#) ()
Clears the stored power data and resets state so that a new thread can be used with this object.
- std::vector< double > [getPowerTrace](#) ()
Gets the power trace.
- double [getAveragePower](#) ()
Gets the average power.
- double [getPeakPower](#) ()
Gets the peak power.
- double [getLastSample](#) ()
Gets the last sample.
- uint32_t [getSamplingPeriod](#) ()
Gets the sampling period.
- double [getPowerUnits](#) ()
Gets the units of samples in watts.
- size_t [getNumSamples](#) ()
Gets the number of samples collected.
- std::string [name](#) ()
Gets the name of this object.

Protected Attributes

- bool [_stop_signal](#)
- double [_power_units](#)
- std::string [_name](#)
- int32_t [_cpu_affinity](#)
- std::vector< double > [_power_trace](#)
- double [_average_power](#)
- double [_peak_power](#)
- size_t [_num_samples](#)
- uint32_t [_sampling_period](#)

Additional Inherited Members

5.21.1 Detailed Description

An abstract base class for measuring power from an arbitrary source. This class is runnable using a worker thread.

5.21.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

5.21.2.1 `PowerReader::PowerReader (uint32_t sampling_period, double power_units, std::string name, int32_t cpu_affinity)`

Constructor.

Parameters

<i>sampling_period</i>	The time between power samples in milliseconds.
<i>power_units</i>	The power units for each sample in watts.
<i>name</i>	The human-friendly name of this object.
<i>cpu_affinity</i>	The logical CPU to be used by the thread calling this object's run() method. If negative, any CPU is OK (no affinity).

5.21.3 Member Function Documentation

5.21.3.1 `bool PowerReader::calculateMetrics ()`

Calculates the relevant metrics.

Returns

True on success.

Here is the call graph for this function:

5.21.3.2 `bool PowerReader::clear ()`

Clears the stored power data.

Returns

True on success.

Here is the call graph for this function:

5.21.3.3 `bool PowerReader::clear_and_reset ()`

Clears the stored power data and resets state so that a new thread can be used with this object.

Returns

True on success.

Here is the call graph for this function:

5.21.3.4 `double PowerReader::getAveragePower ()`

Gets the average power.

Returns

The average power from the measurements. If no data was collected, returns 0.

Here is the call graph for this function:

5.21.3.5 double PowerReader::getLastSample ()

Gets the last sample.

Returns

The last power sample measured.

Here is the call graph for this function:

5.21.3.6 size_t PowerReader::getNumSamples ()

Gets the number of samples collected.

Returns

Number of samples collected.

Here is the call graph for this function:

5.21.3.7 double PowerReader::getPeakPower ()

Gets the peak power.

Returns

The peak power sample from the measurements. If no data was collected, returns 0.

Here is the call graph for this function:

5.21.3.8 std::vector< double > PowerReader::getPowerTrace ()

Gets the power trace.

Returns

The measured power trace in a vector. If no data was collected, the vector will be empty.

Here is the call graph for this function:

5.21.3.9 double PowerReader::getPowerUnits ()

Gets the units of samples in watts.

Returns

The power units for each measurement sample in watts. For example, if each measurement is in milliwatts, then this returns 1e-3.

Here is the call graph for this function:

5.21.3.10 `uint32_t PowerReader::getSamplingPeriod ()`

Gets the sampling period.

Returns

The sampling period of the measurements in milliseconds.

Here is the call graph for this function:

5.21.3.11 `std::string PowerReader::name ()`

Gets the name of this object.

Returns

The human-friendly name of this [PowerReader](#).

Here is the call graph for this function:

5.21.3.12 `bool PowerReader::stop ()`

Signals to stop measuring power. This is a non-blocking call and return does not indicate the measurement has actually stopped.

Returns

True if it successfully signaled a stop.

Here is the call graph for this function:

5.21.4 Member Data Documentation

5.21.4.1 `double xmem::PowerReader::_average_power` `[protected]`

The average power.

5.21.4.2 `int32_t xmem::PowerReader::_cpu_affinity` `[protected]`

CPU affinity for any thread using this object's [run\(\)](#) method. If negative, no affinity preference.

5.21.4.3 `std::string xmem::PowerReader::_name` `[protected]`

Name of this object.

5.21.4.4 `size_t xmem::PowerReader::_num_samples` `[protected]`

The number of samples collected.

5.21.4.5 `double xmem::PowerReader::_peak_power` `[protected]`

The peak power observed.

5.21.4.6 `std::vector<double> xmem::PowerReader::_power_trace` [protected]

The time-ordered list of power samples. The first index is the oldest measurement.

5.21.4.7 `double xmem::PowerReader::_power_units` [protected]

Power units in watts.

5.21.4.8 `uint32_t xmem::PowerReader::_sampling_period` [protected]

Power sampling period in milliseconds.

5.21.4.9 `bool xmem::PowerReader::_stop_signal` [protected]

When true, the `run()` function should finish after the current sample iteration it is working on.

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

- `src/include/PowerReader.h`
- `src/PowerReader.cpp`

5.22 xmem::PrintUsageImplementation Struct Reference

Classes

- struct `FunctionWriter`
- struct `IStringWriter`
- class `LinePartIterator`
- class `LineWrapper`
- struct `OStreamWriter`
- struct `StreamWriter`
- struct `SyscallWriter`
- struct `TemporaryWriter`

Static Public Member Functions

- static void `upmax` (int &i1, int i2)
- static void `indent` (`IStringWriter` &write, int &x, int want_x)
- static bool `isWideChar` (unsigned ch)
Returns true if ch is the unicode code point of a wide character.
- static void `printUsage` (`IStringWriter` &write, const `Descriptor` usage[], int width=80, int last_column_min_↵ percent=50, int last_column_own_line_max_percent=75)

5.22.1 Member Function Documentation

5.22.1.1 `static bool xmem::PrintUsageImplementation::isWideChar (unsigned ch)` [inline], [static]

Returns true if ch is the unicode code point of a wide character.

Note

The following character ranges are treated as wide

```
1100..115F
2329..232A (just 2 characters!)
2E80..A4C6 except for 303F
A960..A97C
AC00..D7FB
F900..FAFF
FE10..FE6B
FF01..FF60
FFE0..FFE6
1B000.....
```

The documentation for this struct was generated from the following file:

- [src/include/optionparser.h](#)

5.23 xmem::Runnable Class Reference

A base class for any object that implements a thread-safe [run\(\)](#) function for use by [Thread](#) objects.

```
#include <Runnable.h>
```

Inheritance diagram for xmem::Runnable:

Public Member Functions

- [Runnable](#) ()
Constructor.
- [~Runnable](#) ()
Destructor.
- virtual void [run](#) ()=0
Does some "work". Pure virtual method that any derived class must implement in a thread-safe manner.

Protected Member Functions

- bool [_acquireLock](#) (int32_t timeout)
Acquires the object lock to access all object state in thread-safe manner.
- bool [_releaseLock](#) ()
Releases the object lock to access all object state in thread-safe manner.

5.23.1 Detailed Description

A base class for any object that implements a thread-safe [run\(\)](#) function for use by [Thread](#) objects.

5.23.2 Member Function Documentation

5.23.2.1 bool Runnable::_acquireLock (int32_t timeout) [protected]

Acquires the object lock to access all object state in thread-safe manner.

Parameters

<i>timeout</i>	timeout in milliseconds to acquire the lock. If 0, does not wait at all. If negative, waits indefinitely.
----------------	---

Returns

true on success. If not successful, the lock was not acquired, possibly due to a timeout, or the lock might already be held.

5.23.2.2 bool Runnable::_releaseLock() [protected]

Releases the object lock to access all object state in thread-safe manner.

Returns

true on success. If not successful, the lock is either still held or the call was illegal (e.g., releasing a lock that was never acquired).

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

- src/include/Runnable.h
- src/Runnable.cpp

5.24 xmem::Stats Struct Reference

Determines the minimum lengths of the buffer and options arrays used for [Parser](#).

```
#include <optionparser.h>
```

Classes

- class [CountOptionsAction](#)

Public Member Functions

- [Stats](#) ()
Creates a [Stats](#) object with counts set to 1 (for the sentinel element).
- [Stats](#) (bool gnu, const [Descriptor](#) usage[], int argc, const char **argv, int min_abbr_len=0, bool single_minus_longopt=false)
*Creates a new [Stats](#) object and immediately updates it for the given *usage* and argument vector. You may pass 0 for *argc* and/or *argv*, if you just want to update [options_max](#).*
- [Stats](#) (bool gnu, const [Descriptor](#) usage[], int argc, char **argv, int min_abbr_len=0, bool single_minus_longopt=false)
[Stats](#)(...) with non-const argv.
- [Stats](#) (const [Descriptor](#) usage[], int argc, const char **argv, int min_abbr_len=0, bool single_minus_longopt=false)
POSIX [Stats](#)(...) (gnu==false).
- [Stats](#) (const [Descriptor](#) usage[], int argc, char **argv, int min_abbr_len=0, bool single_minus_longopt=false)
POSIX [Stats](#)(...) (gnu==false) with non-const argv.
- void [add](#) (bool gnu, const [Descriptor](#) usage[], int argc, const char **argv, int min_abbr_len=0, bool single_minus_longopt=false)

Updates this [Stats](#) object for the given `usage` and argument vector. You may pass 0 for `argc` and/or `argv`, if you just want to update `options_max`.

- void [add](#) (bool `gnu`, const [Descriptor](#) `usage`[], int `argc`, char **`argv`, int `min_abbr_len`=0, bool `single_minus`↵
_longopt=false)

[add\(\)](#) with non-const `argv`.

- void [add](#) (const [Descriptor](#) `usage`[], int `argc`, const char **`argv`, int `min_abbr_len`=0, bool `single_minus`↵
longopt=false)

POSIX [add\(\)](#) (`gnu==false`).

- void [add](#) (const [Descriptor](#) `usage`[], int `argc`, char **`argv`, int `min_abbr_len`=0, bool `single_minus`↵
longopt=false)

POSIX [add\(\)](#) (`gnu==false`) with non-const `argv`.

Public Attributes

- unsigned [buffer_max](#)

Number of elements needed for a `buffer[]` array to be used for [parsing](#) the same argument vectors that were fed into this [Stats](#) object.

- unsigned [options_max](#)

Number of elements needed for an `options[]` array to be used for [parsing](#) the same argument vectors that were fed into this [Stats](#) object.

5.24.1 Detailed Description

Determines the minimum lengths of the buffer and options arrays used for [Parser](#).

Because [Parser](#) doesn't use dynamic memory its output arrays have to be pre-allocated. If you don't want to use fixed size arrays (which may turn out too small, causing command line arguments to be dropped), you can use [Stats](#) to determine the correct sizes. [Stats](#) work cumulative. You can first pass in your default options and then the real options and afterwards the counts will reflect the union.

5.24.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

5.24.2.1 `xmem::Stats::Stats (bool gnu, const Descriptor usage[], int argc, const char ** argv, int min_abbr_len = 0, bool single_minus_longopt = false) [inline]`

Creates a new [Stats](#) object and immediately updates it for the given `usage` and argument vector. You may pass 0 for `argc` and/or `argv`, if you just want to update `options_max`.

Note

The calls to [Stats](#) methods must match the later calls to [Parser](#) methods. See [Parser::parse\(\)](#) for the meaning of the arguments.

Here is the call graph for this function:

5.24.3 Member Function Documentation

5.24.3.1 `void xmem::Stats::add (bool gnu, const Descriptor usage[], int argc, const char ** argv, int min_abbr_len = 0, bool single_minus_longopt = false) [inline]`

Updates this [Stats](#) object for the given `usage` and argument vector. You may pass 0 for `argc` and/or `argv`, if you just want to update `options_max`.

Note

The calls to [Stats](#) methods must match the later calls to [Parser](#) methods. See [Parser::parse\(\)](#) for the meaning of the arguments.

5.24.4 Member Data Documentation**5.24.4.1 unsigned xmem::Stats::buffer_max**

Number of elements needed for a `buffer[]` array to be used for [parsing](#) the same argument vectors that were fed into this [Stats](#) object.

Note

This number is always 1 greater than the actual number needed, to give you a sentinel element.

5.24.4.2 unsigned xmem::Stats::options_max

Number of elements needed for an `options[]` array to be used for [parsing](#) the same argument vectors that were fed into this [Stats](#) object.

Note

- This number is always 1 greater than the actual number needed, to give you a sentinel element.
- This number depends only on the `usage`, not the argument vectors, because the `options` array needs exactly one slot for each possible [Descriptor::index](#).

The documentation for this struct was generated from the following file:

- [src/include/optionparser.h](#)

5.25 xmem::Parser::StoreOptionAction Class Reference

Inheritance diagram for `xmem::Parser::StoreOptionAction`:

Collaboration diagram for `xmem::Parser::StoreOptionAction`:

Public Member Functions

- [StoreOptionAction](#) ([Parser](#) &parser_, [Option](#) options_[], [Option](#) buffer_[], int bufmax_)
Number of slots in `buffer`. -1 means "large enough".
- bool [perform](#) ([Option](#) &option)
Called by `Parser::workhorse()` for each [Option](#) that has been successfully parsed (including unknown options if they have a [Descriptor](#) whose [Descriptor::check_arg](#) does not return `ARG_ILLEGAL`).
- bool [finished](#) (int numargs, const char **args)
Called by `Parser::workhorse()` after finishing the parse.

5.25.1 Constructor & Destructor Documentation**5.25.1.1 xmem::Parser::StoreOptionAction::StoreOptionAction ([Parser](#) &parser_, [Option](#) options_[], [Option](#) buffer_[], int bufmax_) [inline]**

Number of slots in `buffer`. -1 means "large enough".

Creates a new `StoreOption` action.

Parameters

<i>parser_</i>	the parser whose op_count should be updated.
<i>options_</i>	each Option o is chained into the linked list <code>options_[o.desc->index]</code>
<i>buffer_</i>	each Option is appended to this array as long as there's a free slot.
<i>bufmax_</i>	number of slots in <code>buffer_</code> . -1 means "large enough".

5.25.2 Member Function Documentation

5.25.2.1 `bool xmem::Parser::StoreOptionAction::finished (int numargs, const char ** args) [inline], [virtual]`

Called by `Parser::workhorse()` after finishing the parse.

Parameters

<i>numargs</i>	the number of non-option arguments remaining
<i>args</i>	pointer to the first remaining non-option argument (if <code>numargs > 0</code>).

Returns

`false` iff a fatal error has occurred.

Reimplemented from [xmem::Parser::Action](#).

5.25.2.2 `bool xmem::Parser::StoreOptionAction::perform (Option &) [inline], [virtual]`

Called by `Parser::workhorse()` for each [Option](#) that has been successfully parsed (including unknown options if they have a [Descriptor](#) whose [Descriptor::check_arg](#) does not return `ARG_ILLEGAL`).

Returns `false` iff a fatal error has occurred and the parse should be aborted.

Reimplemented from [xmem::Parser::Action](#).

Here is the call graph for this function:

The documentation for this class was generated from the following file:

- [src/include/optionparser.h](#)

5.26 `xmem::PrintUsageImplementation::StreamWriter< Function, Stream > Struct Template Reference`

Inheritance diagram for `xmem::PrintUsageImplementation::StreamWriter< Function, Stream >`:

Collaboration diagram for `xmem::PrintUsageImplementation::StreamWriter< Function, Stream >`:

Public Member Functions

- virtual void [operator\(\)](#) (const char *str, int size)
Writes the given number of chars beginning at the given pointer somewhere.
- **StreamWriter** (Function *w, Stream *s)

Public Attributes

- Function * **fwrite**
- Stream * **stream**

The documentation for this struct was generated from the following file:

- [src/include/optionparser.h](#)

5.27 xmem::PrintUsageImplementation::SyscallWriter< Syscall > Struct Template Reference

Inheritance diagram for xmem::PrintUsageImplementation::SyscallWriter< Syscall >:

Collaboration diagram for xmem::PrintUsageImplementation::SyscallWriter< Syscall >:

Public Member Functions

- virtual void [operator\(\)](#) (const char *str, int size)
Writes the given number of chars beginning at the given pointer somewhere.
- **SyscallWriter** (Syscall *w, int f)

Public Attributes

- Syscall * **write**
- int **fd**

The documentation for this struct was generated from the following file:

- [src/include/optionparser.h](#)

5.28 xmem::PrintUsageImplementation::TemporaryWriter< Temporary > Struct Template Reference

Inheritance diagram for xmem::PrintUsageImplementation::TemporaryWriter< Temporary >:

Collaboration diagram for xmem::PrintUsageImplementation::TemporaryWriter< Temporary >:

Public Member Functions

- virtual void [operator\(\)](#) (const char *str, int size)
Writes the given number of chars beginning at the given pointer somewhere.
- **TemporaryWriter** (const Temporary &u)

Public Attributes

- const Temporary & **userstream**

The documentation for this struct was generated from the following file:

- [src/include/optionparser.h](#)

5.29 xmem::Thread Class Reference

a nice wrapped thread interface independent of particular OS API

```
#include <Thread.h>
```

Public Member Functions

- [Thread](#) ([Runnable](#) *target)
- [~Thread](#) ()
- bool [create_and_start](#) ()
- bool [join](#) ()
- bool [cancel](#) ()
- int32_t [getExitCode](#) ()
- bool [started](#) ()
- bool [completed](#) ()
- bool [validTarget](#) ()
- bool [created](#) ()
- bool [isThreadSuspended](#) ()
- bool [isThreadRunning](#) ()
- [Runnable](#) * [getTarget](#) ()

5.29.1 Detailed Description

a nice wrapped thread interface independent of particular OS API

5.29.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

5.29.2.1 Thread::Thread ([Runnable](#) * *target*)

Constructor. Does not actually create the real thread or run it.

Parameters

<i>target</i>	The target object to do some work with in a new thread.
---------------	---

5.29.2.2 Thread::~~Thread ()

Destructor. Immediately cancels the thread if it exists. This can be unsafe!

Here is the call graph for this function:

5.29.3 Member Function Documentation

5.29.3.1 bool Thread::cancel ()

Cancels the worker thread immediately. This should only be done in emergencies, as it is effectively killed and undefined behavior might occur.

Returns

true if the worker thread was successfully killed.

5.29.3.2 bool Thread::completed ()

Returns

true if the thread completed, regardless of the manner in which it terminated. Returns false if it has not been started.

5.29.3.3 bool Thread::create_and_start ()

Creates and starts the thread immediately if the target [Runnable](#) is valid. This invokes the run() method in the [Runnable](#) target that was passed in the constructor.

Returns

true if the thread was successfully created and started.

5.29.3.4 bool Thread::created ()

Returns

true if the thread has been created successfully.

5.29.3.5 int32_t Thread::getExitCode ()

Returns

the exit code of the worker thread if it completed. If it did not complete or has not started, returns 0.

5.29.3.6 Runnable * Thread::getTarget ()

Returns

a pointer to the target [Runnable](#) object

5.29.3.7 bool Thread::isThreadRunning ()

Returns

true if the thread is running. Returns false if the thread has not been created.

5.29.3.8 bool Thread::isThreadSuspended ()

Returns

true if the thread is suspended. Returns false if the thread has not been created.

5.29.3.9 bool Thread::join ()

Blocks the calling thread until the worker thread managed by this object terminates. For simplicity, this does not support a timeout due to pthreads incompatibility with the Windows threading API. If the worker thread has already terminated, returns immediately. If the worker has not yet started, returns immediately.

Returns

true if the worker thread terminated successfully, false otherwise.

5.29.3.10 bool Thread::started ()

Returns

true if the thread has been started, regardless if has completed or not.

5.29.3.11 bool Thread::validTarget ()

Returns

true if the [Runnable](#) target is valid.

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

- src/include/[Thread.h](#)
- src/[Thread.cpp](#)

5.30 xmem::ThroughputBenchmark Class Reference

A type of benchmark that measures memory throughput.

```
#include <ThroughputBenchmark.h>
```

Inheritance diagram for xmem::ThroughputBenchmark:

Collaboration diagram for xmem::ThroughputBenchmark:

Public Member Functions

- [ThroughputBenchmark](#) (void *mem_array, size_t len, uint32_t iterations, uint32_t num_worker_threads, uint32_t mem_node, uint32_t cpu_node, pattern_mode_t pattern_mode, rw_mode_t rw_mode, chunk_size_t chunk_size, int32_t stride_size, std::vector< [PowerReader](#) * > dram_power_readers, std::string name)
Constructor. Parameters are passed directly to the [Benchmark](#) constructor. See [Benchmark](#) class documentation for parameter semantics.
- virtual [~ThroughputBenchmark](#) ()
Destructor.

Protected Member Functions

- virtual bool [_run_core](#) ()
The core benchmark function.

Additional Inherited Members

5.30.1 Detailed Description

A type of benchmark that measures memory throughput.

5.30.2 Member Function Documentation

5.30.2.1 bool ThroughputBenchmark::_run_core () [protected], [virtual]

The core benchmark function.

Returns

True on success.

Implements [xmem::Benchmark](#).

Here is the call graph for this function:

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

- [src/include/ThroughputBenchmark.h](#)
- [src/ThroughputBenchmark.cpp](#)

5.31 xmem::Timer Class Reference

This class abstracts some characteristics of simple high resolution stopwatch timer. However, due to the inability or complexity of abstracting shared hardware timers, this class does not actually provide start and stop functions.

```
#include <Timer.h>
```

Public Member Functions

- [Timer](#) ()
Constructor. This may take a noticeable amount of time.
- [tick_t get_ticks_per_ms](#) ()
Gets ticks per ms for this timer.
- [float get_ns_per_tick](#) ()
Gets nanoseconds per tick for this timer.

Protected Attributes

- [tick_t _ticks_per_ms](#)
- [float _ns_per_tick](#)

5.31.1 Detailed Description

This class abstracts some characteristics of simple high resolution stopwatch timer. However, due to the inability or complexity of abstracting shared hardware timers, this class does not actually provide start and stop functions.

5.31.2 Member Function Documentation

5.31.2.1 [float Timer::get_ns_per_tick](#) ()

Gets nanoseconds per tick for this timer.

Returns

the number of nanoseconds per tick

5.31.2.2 `tick_t` `Timer::get_ticks_per_ms ()`

Gets ticks per ms for this timer.

Returns

The reported number of ticks per ms.

5.31.3 Member Data Documentation

5.31.3.1 `float` `xmem::Timer::_ns_per_tick` `[protected]`

Nanoseconds per tick for this timer.

5.31.3.2 `tick_t` `xmem::Timer::_ticks_per_ms` `[protected]`

Ticks per ms for this timer.

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

- `src/include/Timer.h`
- `src/Timer.cpp`

Chapter 6

File Documentation

6.1 src/Benchmark.cpp File Reference

Implementation file for the Benchmark class.

```
#include <Benchmark.h>
#include <common.h>
#include <benchmark_kernels.h>
#include <PowerReader.h>
#include <cstdlib>
#include <iostream>
#include <vector>
#include <time.h>
```

Include dependency graph for Benchmark.cpp:

6.2 src/benchmark_kernels.cpp File Reference

Implementation file for benchmark kernel functions for doing the actual work we care about. :)

```
#include <benchmark_kernels.h>
#include <common.h>
#include <iostream>
#include <random>
#include <algorithm>
#include <time.h>
```

Include dependency graph for benchmark_kernels.cpp:

6.2.1 Detailed Description

Implementation file for benchmark kernel functions for doing the actual work we care about. :)

Optimization tricks include:

- UNROLL macros to manual loop unrolling. This reduces the relative branch overhead of the loop. We don't want to benchmark loops, we want to benchmark memory! But unrolling too much can hurt code size and instruction locality, potentially decreasing I-cache utilization and causing extra overheads. This is why we allow multiple unroll lengths at compile-time.
- volatile keyword to prevent compiler from optimizing the code and removing instructions that we need. The compiler is too smart for its own good!

6.3 src/BenchmarkManager.cpp File Reference

Implementation file for the BenchmarkManager class.

```
#include <BenchmarkManager.h>
#include <common.h>
#include <Configurator.h>
#include <stdint>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <iostream>
#include <sstream>
#include <assert.h>
```

Include dependency graph for BenchmarkManager.cpp:

6.3.1 Detailed Description

Implementation file for the BenchmarkManager class.

6.4 src/common.cpp File Reference

Implementation file for common preprocessor definitions, macros, functions, and global constants.

```
#include <common.h>
#include <Timer.h>
#include <iostream>
```

Include dependency graph for common.cpp:

Variables

- bool **xmem::g_verbose** = false
- **typedef union {*
- size_t **xmem::g_page_size**
- size_t **xmem::g_large_page_size**
- uint32_t **xmem::g_num_numa_nodes**
- uint32_t **xmem::g_num_logical_cpus**
- uint32_t **xmem::g_num_physical_cpus**
- uint32_t **xmem::g_num_physical_packages**
- uint32_t **xmem::g_total_l1_caches**
- uint32_t **xmem::g_total_l2_caches**
- uint32_t **xmem::g_total_l3_caches**
- uint32_t **xmem::g_total_l4_caches**
- uint32_t **xmem::g_starting_test_index**
- uint32_t **xmem::g_test_index**
- tick_t **xmem::g_ticks_per_ms**
- float **xmem::g_ns_per_tick**

6.4.1 Detailed Description

Implementation file for common preprocessor definitions, macros, functions, and global constants.

6.5 src/Configurator.cpp File Reference

Implementation file for the Configurator class and some helper data structures.

```
#include <Configurator.h>
#include <common.h>
#include <optionparser.h>
#include <MyArg.h>
#include <cstdint>
#include <iostream>
#include <string>
Include dependency graph for Configurator.cpp:
```

6.5.1 Detailed Description

Implementation file for the Configurator class and some helper data structures.

6.6 src/ext/DelayInjectedLoadedLatencyBenchmark/delay_injected_benchmark_kernels.cpp File Reference

Implementation file for benchmark kernel functions for the delay-injected loaded latency benchmark.

```
#include <delay_injected_benchmark_kernels.h>
#include <common.h>
#include <iostream>
Include dependency graph for delay_injected_benchmark_kernels.cpp:
```

6.6.1 Detailed Description

Implementation file for benchmark kernel functions for the delay-injected loaded latency benchmark.

Optimization tricks include:

- UNROLL macros to manual loop unrolling. This reduces the relative branch overhead of the loop. We don't want to benchmark loops, we want to benchmark memory! But unrolling too much can hurt code size and instruction locality, potentially decreasing l-cache utilization and causing extra overheads. This is why we allow multiple unroll lengths at compile-time.
- volatile keyword to prevent compiler from optimizing the code and removing instructions that we need. The compiler is too smart for its own good!

6.7 src/ext/DelayInjectedLoadedLatencyBenchmark/DelayInjectedLoadedLatencyBenchmark.cpp File Reference

Implementation file for the DelayInjectedLatencyBenchmark class.

```
#include <common.h>
Include dependency graph for DelayInjectedLoadedLatencyBenchmark.cpp:
```

6.7.1 Detailed Description

Implementation file for the DelayInjectedLatencyBenchmark class.

6.8 src/include/Benchmark.h File Reference

Header file for the Benchmark class.

```
#include <common.h>
#include <PowerReader.h>
#include <Thread.h>
#include <Runnable.h>
#include <cstdint>
#include <string>
#include <vector>
```

Include dependency graph for Benchmark.h: This graph shows which files directly or indirectly include this file:

Classes

- class [xmem::Benchmark](#)
Flexible abstract class for any memory benchmark.

6.8.1 Detailed Description

Header file for the Benchmark class.

6.9 src/include/benchmark_kernels.h File Reference

Header file for benchmark kernel functions for doing the actual work we care about. :)

```
#include <common.h>
#include <cstdint>
#include <cstddef>
```

Include dependency graph for benchmark_kernels.h: This graph shows which files directly or indirectly include this file:

Typedefs

- typedef int32_t(* **xmem::SequentialFunction**) (void *, void *)
- typedef int32_t(* **xmem::RandomFunction**) (uintptr_t *, uintptr_t **, size_t)

Functions

- bool **xmem::determineSequentialKernel** (rw_mode_t rw_mode, chunk_size_t chunk_size, int32_t stride↔_size, SequentialFunction *kernel_function, SequentialFunction *dummy_kernel_function)
Determines which sequential memory access kernel to use based on the read/write mode, chunk size, and stride size.
- bool **xmem::determineRandomKernel** (rw_mode_t rw_mode, chunk_size_t chunk_size, RandomFunction *kernel_function, RandomFunction *dummy_kernel_function)
Determines which random memory access kernel to use based on the read/write mode, chunk size, and stride size.
- bool **xmem::buildRandomPointerPermutation** (void *start_address, void *end_address, chunk_size↔_t chunk_size)
Builds a random chain of pointers within the specified memory region.
- int32_t **xmem::dummy_chasePointers** (uintptr_t *, uintptr_t **, size_t len)
Mimics the chasePointers() method but doesn't do the memory accesses.
- int32_t **xmem::chasePointers** (uintptr_t *first_address, uintptr_t **last_touched_address, size_t len)

- Walks over the allocated memory in random order by chasing pointers.*
- `int32_t xmem::dummy_empty (void *, void *)`
Does nothing. Used for measuring the time it takes just to call a benchmark routine via function pointer.
- `int32_t xmem::dummy_forwSequentialLoop_Word32 (void *start_address, void *end_address)`
Used for measuring the time spent doing everything in forward sequential Word 32 loops except for the memory access itself.
- `int32_t xmem::dummy_revSequentialLoop_Word32 (void *start_address, void *end_address)`
Used for measuring the time spent doing everything in reverse sequential Word 32 loops except for the memory access itself.
- `int32_t xmem::dummy_forwStride2Loop_Word32 (void *start_address, void *end_address)`
Used for measuring the time spent doing everything in forward 2-strided Word 32 loops except for the memory access itself.
- `int32_t xmem::dummy_revStride2Loop_Word32 (void *start_address, void *end_address)`
Used for measuring the time spent doing everything in reverse 2-strided Word 32 loops except for the memory access itself.
- `int32_t xmem::dummy_forwStride4Loop_Word32 (void *start_address, void *end_address)`
Used for measuring the time spent doing everything in forward 4-strided Word 32 loops except for the memory access itself.
- `int32_t xmem::dummy_revStride4Loop_Word32 (void *start_address, void *end_address)`
Used for measuring the time spent doing everything in reverse 4-strided Word 32 loops except for the memory access itself.
- `int32_t xmem::dummy_forwStride8Loop_Word32 (void *start_address, void *end_address)`
Used for measuring the time spent doing everything in forward 8-strided Word 32 loops except for the memory access itself.
- `int32_t xmem::dummy_revStride8Loop_Word32 (void *start_address, void *end_address)`
Used for measuring the time spent doing everything in reverse 8-strided Word 32 loops except for the memory access itself.
- `int32_t xmem::dummy_forwStride16Loop_Word32 (void *start_address, void *end_address)`
Used for measuring the time spent doing everything in forward 16-strided Word 32 loops except for the memory access itself.
- `int32_t xmem::dummy_revStride16Loop_Word32 (void *start_address, void *end_address)`
Used for measuring the time spent doing everything in reverse 16-strided Word 32 loops except for the memory access itself.
- `int32_t xmem::dummy_randomLoop_Word32 (uintptr_t *, uintptr_t **, size_t len)`
Mimics the randomRead_Word32 and randomWrite_Word32 functions except for the memory accesses.
- `int32_t xmem::forwSequentialRead_Word32 (void *start_address, void *end_address)`
Walks over the allocated memory forward sequentially, reading in 32-bit chunks.
- `int32_t xmem::revSequentialRead_Word32 (void *start_address, void *end_address)`
Walks over the allocated memory reverse sequentially, reading in 32-bit chunks.
- `int32_t xmem::forwSequentialWrite_Word32 (void *start_address, void *end_address)`
Walks over the allocated memory forward sequentially, writing in 32-bit chunks.
- `int32_t xmem::revSequentialWrite_Word32 (void *start_address, void *end_address)`
Walks over the allocated memory reverse sequentially, writing in 32-bit chunks.
- `int32_t xmem::forwStride2Read_Word32 (void *start_address, void *end_address)`
Walks over the allocated memory in forward strides of size 2, reading in 32-bit chunks.
- `int32_t xmem::revStride2Read_Word32 (void *start_address, void *end_address)`
Walks over the allocated memory in reverse strides of size 2, reading in 32-bit chunks.
- `int32_t xmem::forwStride2Write_Word32 (void *start_address, void *end_address)`
Walks over the allocated memory in forward strides of size 2, writing in 32-bit chunks.
- `int32_t xmem::revStride2Write_Word32 (void *start_address, void *end_address)`
Walks over the allocated memory in reverse strides of size 2, writing in 32-bit chunks.
- `int32_t xmem::forwStride4Read_Word32 (void *start_address, void *end_address)`
Walks over the allocated memory in forward strides of size 4, reading in 32-bit chunks.

- `int32_t xmem::revStride4Read_Word32 (void *start_address, void *end_address)`
Walks over the allocated memory in reverse strides of size 4, reading in 32-bit chunks.
- `int32_t xmem::forwStride4Write_Word32 (void *start_address, void *end_address)`
Walks over the allocated memory in forward strides of size 4, writing in 32-bit chunks.
- `int32_t xmem::revStride4Write_Word32 (void *start_address, void *end_address)`
Walks over the allocated memory in reverse strides of size 4, writing in 32-bit chunks.
- `int32_t xmem::forwStride8Read_Word32 (void *start_address, void *end_address)`
Walks over the allocated memory in forward strides of size 8, reading in 32-bit chunks.
- `int32_t xmem::revStride8Read_Word32 (void *start_address, void *end_address)`
Walks over the allocated memory in reverse strides of size 8, reading in 32-bit chunks.
- `int32_t xmem::forwStride8Write_Word32 (void *start_address, void *end_address)`
Walks over the allocated memory in forward strides of size 8, writing in 32-bit chunks.
- `int32_t xmem::revStride8Write_Word32 (void *start_address, void *end_address)`
Walks over the allocated memory in reverse strides of size 8, writing in 32-bit chunks.
- `int32_t xmem::forwStride16Read_Word32 (void *start_address, void *end_address)`
Walks over the allocated memory in forward strides of size 16, reading in 32-bit chunks.
- `int32_t xmem::revStride16Read_Word32 (void *start_address, void *end_address)`
Walks over the allocated memory in reverse strides of size 16, reading in 32-bit chunks.
- `int32_t xmem::forwStride16Write_Word32 (void *start_address, void *end_address)`
Walks over the allocated memory in forward strides of size 16, writing in 32-bit chunks.
- `int32_t xmem::revStride16Write_Word32 (void *start_address, void *end_address)`
Walks over the allocated memory in reverse strides of size 16, writing in 32-bit chunks.
- `int32_t xmem::randomRead_Word32 (uintptr_t *first_address, uintptr_t **last_touched_address, size_t len)`
Walks over the allocated memory in random order by chasing 64-bit pointers.
- `int32_t xmem::randomWrite_Word32 (uintptr_t *first_address, uintptr_t **last_touched_address, size_t len)`
Walks over the allocated memory in random order by chasing 32-bit pointers. A pointer is read and written back with the same value before chasing to the next pointer. Thus, each memory address is a read followed by immediate write operation.

6.9.1 Detailed Description

Header file for benchmark kernel functions for doing the actual work we care about. :)

6.10 src/include/BenchmarkManager.h File Reference

Header file for the BenchmarkManager class.

```
#include <common.h>
#include <Timer.h>
#include <PowerReader.h>
#include <Benchmark.h>
#include <ThroughputBenchmark.h>
#include <LatencyBenchmark.h>
#include <Configurator.h>
#include <cstdint>
#include <vector>
#include <fstream>
```

Include dependency graph for BenchmarkManager.h: This graph shows which files directly or indirectly include this file:

Classes

- class [xmem::BenchmarkManager](#)
Manages running all benchmarks at a high level.

6.10.1 Detailed Description

Header file for the BenchmarkManager class.

6.11 src/include/common.h File Reference

Header file for common preprocessor definitions, macros, functions, and global constants.

```
#include <stdint>
```

```
#include <stddef>
```

Include dependency graph for common.h: This graph shows which files directly or indirectly include this file:

Macros

- #define **VERSION** "2.3.1"
- #define **KB** 1024
- #define **MB** 1048576
- #define **MB_4** 4194304
- #define **MB_16** 16777216
- #define **MB_64** 67108864
- #define **MB_256** 268435456
- #define **MB_512** 536870912
- #define **GB** 1073741824
- #define [DEFAULT_PAGE_SIZE](#) 4*KB
- #define [DEFAULT_LARGE_PAGE_SIZE](#) 2*MB
- #define [DEFAULT_WORKING_SET_SIZE_PER_THREAD](#) [DEFAULT_PAGE_SIZE](#)
- #define [DEFAULT_NUM_WORKER_THREADS](#) 1
- #define [DEFAULT_NUM_NODES](#) 0
- #define [DEFAULT_NUM_PHYSICAL_PACKAGES](#) 0
- #define [DEFAULT_NUM_PHYSICAL_CPUS](#) 0
- #define [DEFAULT_NUM_LOGICAL_CPUS](#) 0
- #define [DEFAULT_NUM_L1_CACHES](#) 0
- #define [DEFAULT_NUM_L2_CACHES](#) 0
- #define [DEFAULT_NUM_L3_CACHES](#) 0
- #define [DEFAULT_NUM_L4_CACHES](#) 0
- #define [MIN_ELAPSED_TICKS](#) 10000
- #define **UNROLL2**(x) x x
- #define **UNROLL4**(x) **UNROLL2**(x) **UNROLL2**(x)
- #define **UNROLL8**(x) **UNROLL4**(x) **UNROLL4**(x)
- #define **UNROLL16**(x) **UNROLL8**(x) **UNROLL8**(x)
- #define **UNROLL32**(x) **UNROLL16**(x) **UNROLL16**(x)
- #define **UNROLL64**(x) **UNROLL32**(x) **UNROLL32**(x)
- #define **UNROLL128**(x) **UNROLL64**(x) **UNROLL64**(x)
- #define **UNROLL256**(x) **UNROLL128**(x) **UNROLL128**(x)
- #define **UNROLL512**(x) **UNROLL256**(x) **UNROLL256**(x)
- #define **UNROLL1024**(x) **UNROLL512**(x) **UNROLL512**(x)
- #define **UNROLL2048**(x) **UNROLL1024**(x) **UNROLL1024**(x)
- #define **UNROLL4096**(x) **UNROLL2048**(x) **UNROLL2048**(x)

- `#define UNROLL8192(x) UNROLL4096(x) UNROLL4096(x)`
- `#define UNROLL16384(x) UNROLL8192(x) UNROLL8192(x)`
- `#define UNROLL32768(x) UNROLL16384(x) UNROLL16384(x)`
- `#define UNROLL65536(x) UNROLL32768(x) UNROLL32768(x)`
- `#define LATENCY_BENCHMARK_UNROLL_LENGTH 512`
- `#define USE_OS_TIMER`
- `#define BENCHMARK_DURATION_MS 250`
- `#define THROUGHPUT_BENCHMARK_BYTES_PER_PASS 4096`
- `#define POWER_SAMPLING_PERIOD_MS 1000`
- `#define EXT_DELAY_INJECTED_LOADED_LATENCY_BENCHMARK`

Typedefs

- `typedef uint64_t xmem::tick_t`
- `typedef uint32_t xmem::Word32_t`

Enumerations

- `enum pattern_mode_t { SEQUENTIAL, RANDOM, NUM_PATTERN_MODES }`
Memory access patterns are broadly categorized by sequential or random-access.
- `enum rw_mode_t { READ, WRITE, NUM_RW_MODES }`
Memory access patterns are broadly categorized by reads and writes.
- `enum chunk_size_t { CHUNK_32b, NUM_CHUNK_SIZES }`
Legal memory read/write chunk sizes in bits.
- `enum ext_t { EXT_NUM_DELAY_INJECTED_LOADED_LATENCY_BENCHMARK, NUM_EXTENSIONS }`

Functions

- `void xmem::print_welcome_message ()`
Prints a basic welcome message to the console with useful information.
- `void xmem::print_types_report ()`
Prints the various C/C++ types to the console for this machine.
- `void xmem::print_compile_time_options ()`
Prints compile-time option information to the console.
- `void xmem::setup_timer ()`
Initializes the timer and outputs results to the console for sanity checking.
- `void xmem::report_timer ()`
Reports timer info to the console.
- `void xmem::test_thread_affinities ()`
Checks to see if the calling thread can be locked to all logical CPUs in the system, and reports to the console the progress.
- `bool xmem::lock_thread_to_numa_node (uint32_t numa_node)`
Sets the affinity of the calling thread to the lowest numbered logical CPU in the given NUMA node. TODO: Improve this functionality, it is quite limiting.
- `bool xmem::unlock_thread_to_numa_node ()`
Clears the affinity of the calling thread to any given NUMA node.
- `bool xmem::lock_thread_to_cpu (uint32_t cpu_id)`
Sets the affinity of the calling thread to a given logical CPU.
- `bool xmem::unlock_thread_to_cpu ()`
Clears the affinity of the calling thread to any given logical CPU.
- `int32_t xmem::cpu_id_in_numa_node (uint32_t numa_node, uint32_t cpu_in_node)`

Gets the CPU ID for a logical CPU of interest in a particular NUMA node. For example, if numa_node is 1 and cpu↔_in_node is 2, and there are 4 logical CPUs per node, then this will give the answer 6 (6th CPU), assuming CPU IDs start at 0.

- `size_t xmem::compute_number_of_passes (size_t working_set_size_KB)`
Computes the number of passes to use for a given working set size in KB, when size-based benchmarking mode is enabled at compile-time. You may want to change this implementation to suit your needs. See the compile-time options in [common.h](#).
- `bool xmem::config_page_size ()`
Queries the page sizes from the system and sets relevant global variables.
- `void xmem::init_globals ()`
Initializes useful global variables.
- `int32_t xmem::query_sys_info ()`
Sets up global variables based on system information at runtime.
- `void xmem::report_sys_info ()`
Reports the system configuration to the console as indicated by global variables.
- `tick_t xmem::start_timer ()`
Query the timer for the start of a timed section of code.
- `tick_t xmem::stop_timer ()`
Query the timer for the end of a timed section of code.

6.11.1 Detailed Description

Header file for common preprocessor definitions, macros, functions, and global constants.

6.11.2 Macro Definition Documentation

6.11.2.1 `#define BENCHMARK_DURATION_MS 250`

RECOMMENDED VALUE: At least 250. Number of milliseconds to run in each benchmark.

6.11.2.2 `#define DEFAULT_LARGE_PAGE_SIZE 2*MB`

Default platform large page size in bytes. This generally should not be relied on, but is a failsafe.

6.11.2.3 `#define DEFAULT_NUM_L1_CACHES 0`

Default number of L1 caches.

6.11.2.4 `#define DEFAULT_NUM_L2_CACHES 0`

Default number of L2 caches.

6.11.2.5 `#define DEFAULT_NUM_L3_CACHES 0`

Default number of L3 caches.

6.11.2.6 `#define DEFAULT_NUM_L4_CACHES 0`

Default number of L4 caches.

6.11.2.7 #define DEFAULT_NUM_LOGICAL_CPUS 0

Default number of logical CPU cores.

6.11.2.8 #define DEFAULT_NUM_NODES 0

Default number of NUMA nodes.

6.11.2.9 #define DEFAULT_NUM_PHYSICAL_CPUS 0

Default number of physical CPU cores.

6.11.2.10 #define DEFAULT_NUM_PHYSICAL_PACKAGES 0

Default number of physical packages.

6.11.2.11 #define DEFAULT_NUM_WORKER_THREADS 1

Default number of worker threads to use.

6.11.2.12 #define DEFAULT_PAGE_SIZE 4*KB

Default platform page size in bytes. This generally should not be relied on, but is a failsafe.

6.11.2.13 #define DEFAULT_WORKING_SET_SIZE_PER_THREAD DEFAULT_PAGE_SIZE

Default working set size in bytes.

6.11.2.14 #define EXT_DELAY_INJECTED_LOADED_LATENCY_BENCHMARK

RECOMMENDED ENABLED. This allows for a custom extension to X-Mem that performs latency benchmarking with forward sequential 64-bit and 256-bit read-based load threads with variable delays injected in between memory accesses.

6.11.2.15 #define LATENCY_BENCHMARK_UNROLL_LENGTH 512

Number of unrolls in the latency benchmark pointer chasing core function.

6.11.2.16 #define MIN_ELAPSED_TICKS 10000

If any routine measured fewer than this number of ticks its results should be viewed with suspicion. This is because the latency of the timer itself will matter.

6.11.2.17 #define POWER_SAMPLING_PERIOD_MS 1000

RECOMMENDED VALUE: 1000. Sampling period in milliseconds for all power measurement mechanisms.

6.11.2.18 #define THROUGHPUT_BENCHMARK_BYTES_PER_PASS 4096

RECOMMENDED VALUE: 4096. Number of bytes read or written per pass of any ThroughputBenchmark. This must be less than or equal to the minimum working set size, which is currently 4 KB.

6.11.2.19 #define USE_OS_TIMER

RECOMMENDED ENABLED. If enabled, uses the QPC timer on Windows and the POSIX clock_gettime() on GNU/Linux for all timing purposes.

6.12 src/include/Configurator.h File Reference

Header file for the Configurator class and some helper data structures.

```
#include <common.h>
#include <optionparser.h>
#include <MyArg.h>
#include <cstdint>
#include <string>
#include <list>
```

Include dependency graph for Configurator.h: This graph shows which files directly or indirectly include this file:

Classes

- class [xmem::Configurator](#)

Handles all user input interpretation and generates the necessary flags for running benchmarks.

Enumerations

- enum **optionIndex** {
UNKNOWN, ALL, CHUNK_SIZE, EXTENSION,
OUTPUT_FILE, HELP, BASE_TEST_INDEX, NUM_WORKER_THREADS,
MEAS_LATENCY, ITERATIONS, RANDOM_ACCESS_PATTERN, SEQUENTIAL_ACCESS_PATTERN,
MEAS_THROUGHPUT, NUMA_DISABLE, VERBOSE, WORKING_SET_SIZE_PER_THREAD,
CPU_NUMA_NODE_AFFINITY, USE_LARGE_PAGES, MEMORY_NUMA_NODE_AFFINITY, USE_READS,
USE_WRITES, STRIDE_SIZE }

Enumerates all possible types of command-line options.

Variables

- const Descriptor **xmem::usage** []

Command-line option descriptors as needed by stuff in [optionparser.h](#). This is basically the help message content.

6.12.1 Detailed Description

Header file for the Configurator class and some helper data structures.

6.13 src/include/ExampleArg.h File Reference

Slightly-modified third-party code related to OptionParser.

```
#include <optionparser.h>
#include <cstdint>
#include <stdio.h>
```

Include dependency graph for ExampleArg.h: This graph shows which files directly or indirectly include this file:

Classes

- class `xmem::ExampleArg`

6.13.1 Detailed Description

Slightly-modified third-party code related to OptionParser.

6.14 src/include/ext/DelayInjectedLoadedLatencyBenchmark/delay_injected_benchmark_kernels.h File Reference

Header file for benchmark kernel functions with integrated delays for doing the actual work we care about. :)

```
#include <common.h>
#include <cstdint>
```

Include dependency graph for delay_injected_benchmark_kernels.h: This graph shows which files directly or indirectly include this file:

Macros

- `#define my_nop2() my_nop(); my_nop()`
- `#define my_nop4() my_nop2(); my_nop2()`
- `#define my_nop8() my_nop4(); my_nop4()`
- `#define my_nop16() my_nop8(); my_nop8()`
- `#define my_nop32() my_nop16(); my_nop16()`
- `#define my_nop64() my_nop32(); my_nop32()`
- `#define my_nop128() my_nop64(); my_nop64()`
- `#define my_nop256() my_nop128(); my_nop128()`
- `#define my_nop512() my_nop256(); my_nop256()`
- `#define my_nop1024() my_nop512(); my_nop512()`

Functions

- `int32_t xmem::dummy_forwSequentialLoop_Word32_Delay1 (void *start_address, void *end_address)`
Used for measuring the time spent doing everything in delay-injected forward sequential Word 32 loops except for the memory access and delays themselves.
- `int32_t xmem::dummy_forwSequentialLoop_Word32_Delay2 (void *start_address, void *end_address)`
Used for measuring the time spent doing everything in delay-injected forward sequential Word 32 loops except for the memory access and delays themselves.
- `int32_t xmem::dummy_forwSequentialLoop_Word32_Delay4 (void *start_address, void *end_address)`
Used for measuring the time spent doing everything in delay-injected forward sequential Word 32 loops except for the memory access and delays themselves.
- `int32_t xmem::dummy_forwSequentialLoop_Word32_Delay8 (void *start_address, void *end_address)`

Used for measuring the time spent doing everything in delay-injected forward sequential Word 32 loops except for the memory access and delays themselves.

- `int32_t xmem::dummy_forwSequentialLoop_Word32_Delay16` (void *start_address, void *end_address)
Used for measuring the time spent doing everything in delay-injected forward sequential Word 32 loops except for the memory access and delays themselves.
- `int32_t xmem::dummy_forwSequentialLoop_Word32_Delay32` (void *start_address, void *end_address)
Used for measuring the time spent doing everything in delay-injected forward sequential Word 32 loops except for the memory access and delays themselves.
- `int32_t xmem::dummy_forwSequentialLoop_Word32_Delay64` (void *start_address, void *end_address)
Used for measuring the time spent doing everything in delay-injected forward sequential Word 32 loops except for the memory access and delays themselves.
- `int32_t xmem::dummy_forwSequentialLoop_Word32_Delay128` (void *start_address, void *end_address)
Used for measuring the time spent doing everything in delay-injected forward sequential Word 32 loops except for the memory access and delays themselves.
- `int32_t xmem::dummy_forwSequentialLoop_Word32_Delay256` (void *start_address, void *end_address)
Used for measuring the time spent doing everything in delay-injected forward sequential Word 32 loops except for the memory access and delays themselves.
- `int32_t xmem::dummy_forwSequentialLoop_Word32_Delay512plus` (void *start_address, void *end_address)
Used for measuring the time spent doing everything in delay-injected forward sequential Word 32 loops except for the memory access and delays themselves.
- `int32_t xmem::forwSequentialRead_Word32_Delay1` (void *start_address, void *end_address)
Walks over the allocated memory forward sequentially, reading in 32-bit chunks. 1 delays (nops) are inserted between memory instructions.
- `int32_t xmem::forwSequentialRead_Word32_Delay2` (void *start_address, void *end_address)
Walks over the allocated memory forward sequentially, reading in 32-bit chunks. 2 delays (nops) are inserted between memory instructions.
- `int32_t xmem::forwSequentialRead_Word32_Delay4` (void *start_address, void *end_address)
Walks over the allocated memory forward sequentially, reading in 32-bit chunks. 4 delays (nops) are inserted between memory instructions.
- `int32_t xmem::forwSequentialRead_Word32_Delay8` (void *start_address, void *end_address)
Walks over the allocated memory forward sequentially, reading in 32-bit chunks. 8 delays (nops) are inserted between memory instructions.
- `int32_t xmem::forwSequentialRead_Word32_Delay16` (void *start_address, void *end_address)
Walks over the allocated memory forward sequentially, reading in 32-bit chunks. 16 delays (nops) are inserted between memory instructions.
- `int32_t xmem::forwSequentialRead_Word32_Delay32` (void *start_address, void *end_address)
Walks over the allocated memory forward sequentially, reading in 32-bit chunks. 32 delays (nops) are inserted between memory instructions.
- `int32_t xmem::forwSequentialRead_Word32_Delay64` (void *start_address, void *end_address)
Walks over the allocated memory forward sequentially, reading in 32-bit chunks. 64 delays (nops) are inserted between memory instructions.
- `int32_t xmem::forwSequentialRead_Word32_Delay128` (void *start_address, void *end_address)
Walks over the allocated memory forward sequentially, reading in 32-bit chunks. 128 delays (nops) are inserted between memory instructions.
- `int32_t xmem::forwSequentialRead_Word32_Delay256` (void *start_address, void *end_address)
Walks over the allocated memory forward sequentially, reading in 32-bit chunks. 256 delays (nops) are inserted between memory instructions.
- `int32_t xmem::forwSequentialRead_Word32_Delay512` (void *start_address, void *end_address)
Walks over the allocated memory forward sequentially, reading in 32-bit chunks. 512 delays (nops) are inserted between memory instructions.
- `int32_t xmem::forwSequentialRead_Word32_Delay1024` (void *start_address, void *end_address)
Walks over the allocated memory forward sequentially, reading in 32-bit chunks. 1024 delays (nops) are inserted between memory instructions.

6.14.1 Detailed Description

Header file for benchmark kernel functions with integrated delays for doing the actual work we care about. :)

6.15 `src/include/ext/DelayInjectedLoadedLatencyBenchmark/DelayInjectedLoadedLatencyBenchmark.h` File Reference

Header file for the DelayInjectedLoadedLatencyBenchmark class.

6.15.1 Detailed Description

Header file for the DelayInjectedLoadedLatencyBenchmark class.

6.16 `src/include/LatencyBenchmark.h` File Reference

Header file for the LatencyBenchmark class.

```
#include <Benchmark.h>
#include <common.h>
#include <cstdint>
#include <string>
```

Include dependency graph for LatencyBenchmark.h: This graph shows which files directly or indirectly include this file:

Classes

- class `xmem::LatencyBenchmark`

A type of benchmark that measures memory latency via random pointer chasing. Loading may be provided with separate threads which access memory as quickly as possible using given access patterns.

6.16.1 Detailed Description

Header file for the LatencyBenchmark class.

6.17 `src/include/LatencyWorker.h` File Reference

Header file for the LatencyWorker class.

```
#include <MemoryWorker.h>
#include <benchmark_kernels.h>
#include <common.h>
```

Include dependency graph for LatencyWorker.h: This graph shows which files directly or indirectly include this file:

Classes

- class `xmem::LatencyWorker`

Multithreading-friendly class to do memory loading.

6.17.1 Detailed Description

Header file for the LatencyWorker class.

6.18 src/include/LoadWorker.h File Reference

Header file for the LoadWorker class.

```
#include <MemoryWorker.h>
#include <benchmark_kernels.h>
```

Include dependency graph for LoadWorker.h: This graph shows which files directly or indirectly include this file:

Classes

- class [xmem::LoadWorker](#)
Multithreading-friendly class to do memory loading.

6.18.1 Detailed Description

Header file for the LoadWorker class.

6.19 src/include/MemoryWorker.h File Reference

Header file for the MemoryWorker class.

```
#include <common.h>
#include <Runnable.h>
#include <cstdint>
```

Include dependency graph for MemoryWorker.h: This graph shows which files directly or indirectly include this file:

Classes

- class [xmem::MemoryWorker](#)
Multithreading-friendly class to run memory access kernels.

6.19.1 Detailed Description

Header file for the MemoryWorker class.

6.20 src/include/MyArg.h File Reference

Extensions to third-party optionparser-related code.

```
#include <ExampleArg.h>
#include <cstdint>
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
```

Include dependency graph for MyArg.h: This graph shows which files directly or indirectly include this file:

Classes

- class [xmem::MyArg](#)

6.20.1 Detailed Description

Extensions to third-party optionparser-related code.

6.21 src/include/optionparser.h File Reference

This is the only file required to use The Lean Mean C++ Option Parser. Just #include it and you're set.

This graph shows which files directly or indirectly include this file:

Classes

- struct [xmem::Descriptor](#)
Describes an option, its help text (usage) and how it should be parsed.
- class [xmem::Option](#)
A parsed option from the command line together with its argument if it has one.
- struct [xmem::Arg](#)
Functions for checking the validity of option arguments.
- struct [xmem::Stats](#)
Determines the minimum lengths of the buffer and options arrays used for [Parser](#).
- class [xmem::Parser](#)
Checks argument vectors for validity and parses them into data structures that are easier to work with.
- struct [xmem::Parser::Action](#)
- class [xmem::Stats::CountOptionsAction](#)
- class [xmem::Parser::StoreOptionAction](#)
- struct [xmem::PrintUsagImplementation](#)
- struct [xmem::PrintUsagImplementation::IStringWriter](#)
- struct [xmem::PrintUsagImplementation::FunctionWriter< Function >](#)
- struct [xmem::PrintUsagImplementation::OStreamWriter< OStream >](#)
- struct [xmem::PrintUsagImplementation::TemporaryWriter< Temporary >](#)
- struct [xmem::PrintUsagImplementation::SyscallWriter< Syscall >](#)
- struct [xmem::PrintUsagImplementation::StreamWriter< Function, Stream >](#)
- class [xmem::PrintUsagImplementation::LinePartIterator](#)
- class [xmem::PrintUsagImplementation::LineWrapper](#)

Typedefs

- typedef ArgStatus(* [xmem::CheckArg](#)) (const Option &option, bool msg)
Signature of functions that check if an argument is valid for a certain type of option.

Enumerations

- enum ArgStatus { [xmem::ARG_NONE](#), [xmem::ARG_OK](#), [xmem::ARG_IGNORE](#), [xmem::ARG_ILLEGAL](#) }
Possible results when checking if an argument is valid for a certain option.

Functions

- `template<typename OStream >`
`void xmem::printUsage (OStream &prn, const Descriptor usage[], int width=80, int last_column_min_↵
percent=50, int last_column_own_line_max_percent=75)`
Outputs a nicely formatted usage string with support for multi-column formatting and line-wrapping.
- `template<typename Function >`
`void xmem::printUsage (Function *prn, const Descriptor usage[], int width=80, int last_column_min_↵
percent=50, int last_column_own_line_max_percent=75)`
- `template<typename Temporary >`
`void xmem::printUsage (const Temporary &prn, const Descriptor usage[], int width=80, int last_column_↵
min_percent=50, int last_column_own_line_max_percent=75)`
- `template<typename Syscall >`
`void xmem::printUsage (Syscall *prn, int fd, const Descriptor usage[], int width=80, int last_column_min_↵
_percent=50, int last_column_own_line_max_percent=75)`
- `template<typename Function, typename Stream >`
`void xmem::printUsage (Function *prn, Stream *stream, const Descriptor usage[], int width=80, int last_↵
column_min_percent=50, int last_column_own_line_max_percent=75)`

6.21.1 Detailed Description

This is the only file required to use The Lean Mean C++ Option Parser. Just `#include` it and you're set.

The Lean Mean C++ Option Parser handles the program's command line arguments (`argc`, `argv`). It supports the short and long option formats of `getopt()`, `getopt_long()` and `getopt_long_only()` but has a more convenient interface. The following features set it apart from other option parsers:

Highlights:

- It is a header-only library. Just `#include "optionparser.h"` and you're set.
- It is freestanding. There are no dependencies whatsoever, not even the C or C++ standard library.
- It has a usage message formatter that supports column alignment and line wrapping. This aids localization because it adapts to translated strings that are shorter or longer (even if they contain Asian wide characters).
- Unlike `getopt()` and derivatives it doesn't force you to loop through options sequentially. Instead you can access options directly like this:

- Test for presence of a switch in the argument vector:

```
if ( options[QUIET] ) ...
```

- Evaluate `--enable-foo/--disable-foo` pair where the last one used wins:

```
if ( options[FOO].last()->type() == DISABLE ) ...
```

- Cumulative option (`-v verbose`, `-vv more verbose`, `-vvv even more verbose`):

```
int verbosity = options[VERBOSE].count();
```

- Iterate over all `--file=<fname>` arguments:

```
for (Option* opt = options[FILE]; opt; opt = opt->next())  
    fname = opt->arg; ...
```

- If you really want to, you can still process all arguments in order:

```
for (int i = 0; i < p.optionsCount(); ++i) {  
    Option& opt = buffer[i];  
    switch(opt.index()) {  
        case HELP: ...  
        case VERBOSE: ...  
        case FILE:    fname = opt.arg; ...  
        case UNKNOWN: ...
```

Despite these features the code size remains tiny. It is smaller than `uClibc`'s GNU `getopt()` and just a couple 100 bytes larger than `uClibc`'s SUSv3 `getopt()`.

(This does not include the usage formatter, of course. But you don't have to use that.)

Download:

Tarball with examples and test programs: [optionparser-1.3.tar.gz](#)

Just the header (this is all you really need): [optionparser.h](#)

Changelog:

Version 1.3: Compatible with Microsoft Visual C++.

Version 1.2: Added `Option::namelen` and removed the extraction of short option characters into a special buffer.

Changed `Arg::Optional` to accept arguments if they are attached rather than separate. This is what GNU `getopt()` does and how POSIX recommends utilities should interpret their arguments.

Version 1.1: Optional mode with argument reordering as done by GNU `getopt()`, so that options and non-options can be mixed. See `Parser::parse()`.

Feedback:

Send questions, bug reports, feature requests etc. to: [optionparser-feedback \(a\) lists.sourceforge.net](#)

Example program:

(Note: `option::*` identifiers are links that take you to their documentation.)

```
#include <iostream>
#include "optionparser.h"

enum optionIndex { UNKNOWN, HELP, PLUS };
const option::Descriptor usage[] =
{
    {UNKNOWN, 0, "", " ", option::Arg::None, "USAGE: example [options]\n\n"
     "Options: " },
    {HELP, 0, "", "help", option::Arg::None, " --help \tPrint usage and exit." },
    {PLUS, 0, "p", "plus", option::Arg::None, " --plus, -p \tIncrement count." },
    {UNKNOWN, 0, "", " ", option::Arg::None, "\nExamples:\n"
     " example --unknown -- --this_is_no_option\n"
     " example -unk --plus -ppp file1 file2\n" },
    {0,0,0,0,0,0}
};

int main(int argc, char* argv[])
{
    argc--=(argc>0); argv+=(argc>0); // skip program name argv[0] if present
    option::Stats stats(usage, argc, argv);
    option::Option options[stats.options_max], buffer[stats.buffer_max];
    option::Parser parse(usage, argc, argv, options, buffer);

    if (parse.error())
        return 1;

    if (options[HELP] || argc == 0) {
        option::printUsage(std::cout, usage);
        return 0;
    }

    std::cout << "--plus count: " <<
        options[PLUS].count() << "\n";

    for (option::Option* opt = options[UNKNOWN]; opt; opt = opt->next())
        std::cout << "Unknown option: " << opt->name << "\n";

    for (int i = 0; i < parse.nonOptionsCount(); ++i)
        std::cout << "Non-option #" << i << ": " << parse.nonOption(i) << "\n";
}
```

Option syntax:

- The Lean Mean C++ Option Parser follows POSIX `getopt()` conventions and supports GNU-style `getopt_long()` long options as well as Perl-style single-minus long options (`getopt_long_only()`).
- short options have the format `-X` where `X` is any character that fits in a char.
- short options can be grouped, i.e. `-X -Y` is equivalent to `-XY`.
- a short option may take an argument either separate (`-X foo`) or attached (`-Xfoo`). You can make the parser accept the additional format `-X=foo` by registering `X` as a long option (in addition to being a short option) and enabling single-minus long options.

- an argument-taking short option may be grouped if it is the last in the group, e.g. `-ABCXfoo` or `-ABCXfoo` (`foo` is the argument to the `-X` option).
- a lone minus character `'-'` is not treated as an option. It is customarily used where a file name is expected to refer to `stdin` or `stdout`.
- long options have the format `-option-name`.
- the option-name of a long option can be anything and include any characters. Even `=` characters will work, but don't do that.
- [optional] long options may be abbreviated as long as the abbreviation is unambiguous. You can set a minimum length for abbreviations.
- [optional] long options may begin with a single minus. The double minus form is always accepted, too.
- a long option may take an argument either separate (`-option arg`) or attached (`-option=arg`). In the attached form the equals sign is mandatory.
- an empty string can be passed as an attached long option argument: `-option-name=`. Note the distinction between an empty string as argument and no argument at all.
- an empty string is permitted as separate argument to both long and short options.
- Arguments to both short and long options may start with a `'-'` character. E.g. `-X-X`, `-X -X` or `-long-X=-X`. If `-X` and `-long-X` take an argument, that argument will be `"-X"` in all 3 cases.
- If using the built-in `Arg::Optional`, optional arguments must be attached.
- the special option `-` (i.e. without a name) terminates the list of options. Everything that follows is a non-option argument, even if it starts with a `'-'` character. The `-` itself will not appear in the parse results.
- the first argument that doesn't start with `'-'` or `'-'` and does not belong to a preceding argument-taking option, will terminate the option list and is the first non-option argument. All following command line arguments are treated as non-option arguments, even if they start with `'-'`.
NOTE: This behaviour is mandated by POSIX, but GNU `getopt()` only honours this if it is explicitly requested (e.g. by setting `POSIXLY_CORRECT`).
You can enable the GNU behaviour by passing `true` as first argument to e.g. `Parser::parse()`.
- Arguments that look like options (i.e. `'-'` followed by at least 1 character) but aren't, are NOT treated as non-option arguments. They are treated as unknown options and are collected into a list of unknown options for error reporting.
This means that in order to pass a first non-option argument beginning with the minus character it is required to use the `-` special option, e.g.

```
program -x -- --strange-filename
```

In this example, `--strange-filename` is a non-option argument. If the `-` were omitted, it would be treated as an unknown option.

See `option::Descriptor::longopt` for information on how to collect unknown options.

6.22 src/include/PowerReader.h File Reference

Header file for the `PowerReader` class.

```
#include <common.h>
#include <Runnable.h>
#include <cstdint>
#include <vector>
#include <string>
```

Include dependency graph for `PowerReader.h`: This graph shows which files directly or indirectly include this file:

Classes

- class [xmem::PowerReader](#)

An abstract base class for measuring power from an arbitrary source. This class is runnable using a worker thread.

6.22.1 Detailed Description

Header file for the PowerReader class.

6.23 src/include/Runnable.h File Reference

Header file for the Runnable class.

```
#include <stdint>
```

Include dependency graph for Runnable.h: This graph shows which files directly or indirectly include this file:

Classes

- class [xmem::Runnable](#)

A base class for any object that implements a thread-safe [run\(\)](#) function for use by [Thread](#) objects.

6.23.1 Detailed Description

Header file for the Runnable class.

6.24 src/include/Thread.h File Reference

Header file for the Thread class.

```
#include <Runnable.h>
```

```
#include <stdint>
```

Include dependency graph for Thread.h: This graph shows which files directly or indirectly include this file:

Classes

- class [xmem::Thread](#)

a nice wrapped thread interface independent of particular OS API

6.24.1 Detailed Description

Header file for the Thread class.

6.25 src/include/ThroughputBenchmark.h File Reference

Header file for the ThroughputBenchmark class.

```
#include <Benchmark.h>
```

```
#include <common.h>
```

```
#include <stdint>
```

```
#include <string>
```

Include dependency graph for ThroughputBenchmark.h: This graph shows which files directly or indirectly include this file:

Classes

- class [xmem::ThroughputBenchmark](#)
A type of benchmark that measures memory throughput.

6.25.1 Detailed Description

Header file for the ThroughputBenchmark class.

6.26 src/include/Timer.h File Reference

Header file for the Timer class.

```
#include <common.h>
#include <stdint>
```

Include dependency graph for Timer.h: This graph shows which files directly or indirectly include this file:

Classes

- class [xmem::Timer](#)
This class abstracts some characteristics of simple high resolution stopwatch timer. However, due to the inability or complexity of abstracting shared hardware timers, this class does not actually provide start and stop functions.

6.26.1 Detailed Description

Header file for the Timer class.

6.27 src/include/win/win_common_third_party.h File Reference

Header file for some third-party helper code for working with Windows APIs.

6.27.1 Detailed Description

Header file for some third-party helper code for working with Windows APIs.

6.28 src/include/win/win_CPdhQuery.h File Reference

Header and implementation file for some third-party code for measuring Windows OS-exposed performance counters.

6.28.1 Detailed Description

Header and implementation file for some third-party code for measuring Windows OS-exposed performance counters.

6.29 src/include/win/WindowsDRAMPowerReader.h File Reference

Header file for the WindowsDRAMPowerReader class.

6.29.1 Detailed Description

Header file for the WindowsDRAMPowerReader class.

6.30 src/LatencyBenchmark.cpp File Reference

Implementation file for the LatencyBenchmark class.

```
#include <LatencyBenchmark.h>
#include <common.h>
#include <benchmark_kernels.h>
#include <MemoryWorker.h>
#include <LatencyWorker.h>
#include <LoadWorker.h>
#include <iostream>
#include <random>
#include <assert.h>
#include <time.h>
```

Include dependency graph for LatencyBenchmark.cpp:

6.30.1 Detailed Description

Implementation file for the LatencyBenchmark class.

6.31 src/LatencyWorker.cpp File Reference

Implementation file for the LatencyWorker class.

```
#include <LatencyWorker.h>
#include <benchmark_kernels.h>
#include <common.h>
#include <iostream>
```

Include dependency graph for LatencyWorker.cpp:

6.31.1 Detailed Description

Implementation file for the LatencyWorker class.

6.32 src/LoadWorker.cpp File Reference

Implementation file for the LoadWorker class.

```
#include <LoadWorker.h>
#include <benchmark_kernels.h>
#include <common.h>
#include <iostream>
```

Include dependency graph for LoadWorker.cpp:

6.32.1 Detailed Description

Implementation file for the LoadWorker class.

6.33 src/main.cpp File Reference

main entry point to the tool

```
#include <common.h>
#include <build_datetime.h>
#include <Configurator.h>
#include <BenchmarkManager.h>
#include <iostream>
#include <string>
```

Include dependency graph for main.cpp:

Functions

- int `main` (int argc, char *argv[])

The main entry point to the program.

6.33.1 Detailed Description

main entry point to the tool

This tool is designed to measure bandwidth and latency of the memory system using several access patterns, strides, and working set sizes. The primary goal is to measure DRAM performance, although it can also measure cache performance depending on the configuration.

6.34 src/MemoryWorker.cpp File Reference

Implementation file for the MemoryWorker class.

```
#include <MemoryWorker.h>
#include <common.h>
```

Include dependency graph for MemoryWorker.cpp:

6.34.1 Detailed Description

Implementation file for the MemoryWorker class.

6.35 src/PowerReader.cpp File Reference

Implementation file for the PowerReader class.

```
#include <PowerReader.h>
#include <common.h>
#include <cstdint>
#include <vector>
#include <iostream>
```

Include dependency graph for PowerReader.cpp:

6.35.1 Detailed Description

Implementation file for the PowerReader class.

6.36 src/Runnable.cpp File Reference

Implementation file for the Runnable class.

```
#include <Runnable.h>
#include <iostream>
Include dependency graph for Runnable.cpp:
```

Variables

- return **false**

6.36.1 Detailed Description

Implementation file for the Runnable class.

6.37 src/Thread.cpp File Reference

Implementation file for the Thread class.

```
#include <Thread.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <iostream>
Include dependency graph for Thread.cpp:
```

Variables

- return **false**
- return **true**

6.37.1 Detailed Description

Implementation file for the Thread class.

6.38 src/ThroughputBenchmark.cpp File Reference

Implementation file for the ThroughputBenchmark class.

```
#include <ThroughputBenchmark.h>
#include <common.h>
#include <LoadWorker.h>
#include <Thread.h>
#include <iostream>
#include <assert.h>
#include <time.h>
Include dependency graph for ThroughputBenchmark.cpp:
```

6.38.1 Detailed Description

Implementation file for the ThroughputBenchmark class.

6.39 src/Timer.cpp File Reference

Implementation file for the Timer class.

```
#include <Timer.h>
#include <common.h>
Include dependency graph for Timer.cpp:
```

6.39.1 Detailed Description

Implementation file for the Timer class.

6.40 src/win/win_common_third_party.cpp File Reference

Implementation file for some third-party helper code for working with Windows APIs.

6.40.1 Detailed Description

Implementation file for some third-party helper code for working with Windows APIs.

6.41 src/win/WindowsDRAMPowerReader.cpp File Reference

Implementation file for the WindowsDRAMPowerReader class.

6.41.1 Detailed Description

Implementation file for the WindowsDRAMPowerReader class.

Index

- [_acquireLock](#)
 - [xmem::Runnable, 62](#)
 - [_adjusted_ticks](#)
 - [xmem::MemoryWorker, 45](#)
 - [_averageLoadMetric](#)
 - [xmem::LatencyBenchmark, 38](#)
 - [_averageMetric](#)
 - [xmem::Benchmark, 22](#)
 - [_average_dram_power_socket](#)
 - [xmem::Benchmark, 22](#)
 - [_average_power](#)
 - [xmem::PowerReader, 60](#)
 - [_bytes_per_pass](#)
 - [xmem::MemoryWorker, 45](#)
 - [_chunk_size](#)
 - [xmem::Benchmark, 22](#)
 - [_completed](#)
 - [xmem::MemoryWorker, 45](#)
 - [_cpu_affinity](#)
 - [xmem::MemoryWorker, 45](#)
 - [xmem::PowerReader, 60](#)
 - [_cpu_node](#)
 - [xmem::Benchmark, 22](#)
 - [_dram_power_readers](#)
 - [xmem::Benchmark, 22](#)
 - [_dram_power_threads](#)
 - [xmem::Benchmark, 23](#)
 - [_elapsed_dummy_ticks](#)
 - [xmem::MemoryWorker, 45](#)
 - [_elapsed_ticks](#)
 - [xmem::MemoryWorker, 45](#)
 - [_hasRun](#)
 - [xmem::Benchmark, 23](#)
 - [_iterations](#)
 - [xmem::Benchmark, 23](#)
 - [_len](#)
 - [xmem::Benchmark, 23](#)
 - [xmem::MemoryWorker, 45](#)
 - [_loadMetricOnIter](#)
 - [xmem::LatencyBenchmark, 38](#)
 - [_mem_array](#)
 - [xmem::Benchmark, 23](#)
 - [xmem::MemoryWorker, 45](#)
 - [_mem_node](#)
 - [xmem::Benchmark, 23](#)
 - [_metricOnIter](#)
 - [xmem::Benchmark, 23](#)
 - [_metricUnits](#)
 - [xmem::Benchmark, 23](#)
- [_name](#)
 - [xmem::Benchmark, 23](#)
 - [xmem::PowerReader, 60](#)
- [_ns_per_tick](#)
 - [xmem::Timer, 72](#)
- [_num_samples](#)
 - [xmem::PowerReader, 60](#)
- [_num_worker_threads](#)
 - [xmem::Benchmark, 23](#)
- [_obj_valid](#)
 - [xmem::Benchmark, 23](#)
- [_passes](#)
 - [xmem::MemoryWorker, 46](#)
- [_pattern_mode](#)
 - [xmem::Benchmark, 23](#)
- [_peak_dram_power_socket](#)
 - [xmem::Benchmark, 24](#)
- [_peak_power](#)
 - [xmem::PowerReader, 60](#)
- [_power_trace](#)
 - [xmem::PowerReader, 60](#)
- [_power_units](#)
 - [xmem::PowerReader, 61](#)
- [_releaseLock](#)
 - [xmem::Runnable, 63](#)
- [_run_core](#)
 - [xmem::Benchmark, 18](#)
 - [xmem::LatencyBenchmark, 38](#)
 - [xmem::ThroughputBenchmark, 70](#)
- [_rw_mode](#)
 - [xmem::Benchmark, 24](#)
- [_sampling_period](#)
 - [xmem::PowerReader, 61](#)
- [_start_power_threads](#)
 - [xmem::Benchmark, 18](#)
- [_stop_power_threads](#)
 - [xmem::Benchmark, 18](#)
- [_stop_signal](#)
 - [xmem::PowerReader, 61](#)
- [_stride_size](#)
 - [xmem::Benchmark, 24](#)
- [_ticks_per_ms](#)
 - [xmem::Timer, 72](#)
- [_warning](#)
 - [xmem::Benchmark, 24](#)
 - [xmem::MemoryWorker, 46](#)
- [~Thread](#)
 - [xmem::Thread, 68](#)
- [add](#)

- xmem::Stats, 64
- append
 - xmem::Option, 48
- arg
 - xmem::Option, 51
- BENCHMARK_DURATION_MS
 - common.h, 81
- Benchmark
 - xmem::Benchmark, 17
- BenchmarkManager
 - xmem::BenchmarkManager, 25
- buffer_max
 - xmem::Stats, 65
- calculateMetrics
 - xmem::PowerReader, 58
- cancel
 - xmem::Thread, 68
- check_arg
 - xmem::Descriptor, 34
- clear
 - xmem::PowerReader, 58
- clear_and_reset
 - xmem::PowerReader, 58
- common.h
 - BENCHMARK_DURATION_MS, 81
 - DEFAULT_LARGE_PAGE_SIZE, 81
 - DEFAULT_NUM_L1_CACHES, 81
 - DEFAULT_NUM_L2_CACHES, 81
 - DEFAULT_NUM_L3_CACHES, 81
 - DEFAULT_NUM_L4_CACHES, 81
 - DEFAULT_NUM_LOGICAL_CPUS, 81
 - DEFAULT_NUM_NODES, 82
 - DEFAULT_NUM_PHYSICAL_CPUS, 82
 - DEFAULT_NUM_PHYSICAL_PACKAGES, 82
 - DEFAULT_NUM_WORKER_THREADS, 82
 - DEFAULT_PAGE_SIZE, 82
 - DEFAULT_WORKING_SET_SIZE_PER_THRE↵AD, 82
 - EXT_DELAY_INJECTED_LOADED_LATENCY↵_BENCHMARK, 82
 - LATENCY_BENCHMARK_UNROLL_LENGTH, 82
 - MIN_ELAPSED_TICKS, 82
 - POWER_SAMPLING_PERIOD_MS, 82
 - THROUGHPUT_BENCHMARK_BYTES_PER↵PASS, 82
 - USE_OS_TIMER, 83
- completed
 - xmem::Thread, 68
- configureFromInput
 - xmem::Configurator, 28
- count
 - xmem::Option, 48
- CountOptionsAction
 - xmem::Stats::CountOptionsAction, 33
- create_and_start
 - xmem::Thread, 69
- created
 - xmem::Thread, 69
- DEFAULT_LARGE_PAGE_SIZE
 - common.h, 81
- DEFAULT_NUM_L1_CACHES
 - common.h, 81
- DEFAULT_NUM_L2_CACHES
 - common.h, 81
- DEFAULT_NUM_L3_CACHES
 - common.h, 81
- DEFAULT_NUM_L4_CACHES
 - common.h, 81
- DEFAULT_NUM_LOGICAL_CPUS
 - common.h, 81
- DEFAULT_NUM_NODES
 - common.h, 82
- DEFAULT_NUM_PHYSICAL_CPUS
 - common.h, 82
- DEFAULT_NUM_PHYSICAL_PACKAGES
 - common.h, 82
- DEFAULT_NUM_WORKER_THREADS
 - common.h, 82
- DEFAULT_PAGE_SIZE
 - common.h, 82
- DEFAULT_WORKING_SET_SIZE_PER_THREAD
 - common.h, 82
- desc
 - xmem::Option, 51
- EXT_DELAY_INJECTED_LOADED_LATENCY_BEN↵CHMARK
 - common.h, 82
- error
 - xmem::Parser, 55
- extensionsEnabled
 - xmem::Configurator, 28
- finished
 - xmem::Parser::Action, 13
 - xmem::Parser::StoreOptionAction, 66
- first
 - xmem::Option, 48
- get_ns_per_tick
 - xmem::Timer, 71
- get_ticks_per_ms
 - xmem::Timer, 71
- getAdjustedTicks
 - xmem::MemoryWorker, 44
- getAverageDRAMPower
 - xmem::Benchmark, 18
- getAverageMetric
 - xmem::Benchmark, 19
- getAveragePower
 - xmem::PowerReader, 58
- getAvgLoadMetric
 - xmem::LatencyBenchmark, 38
- getBytesPerPass
 - xmem::MemoryWorker, 44

- getCPUNode
 - xmem::Benchmark, 19
- getChunkSize
 - xmem::Benchmark, 19
- getCpuNumaNodeAffinities
 - xmem::Configurator, 28
- getElapsedDummyTicks
 - xmem::MemoryWorker, 44
- getElapsedTicks
 - xmem::MemoryWorker, 44
- getExitCode
 - xmem::Thread, 69
- getIterations
 - xmem::Benchmark, 19
- getIterationsPerTest
 - xmem::Configurator, 28
- getLastSample
 - xmem::PowerReader, 59
- getLen
 - xmem::Benchmark, 19
 - xmem::MemoryWorker, 44
- getLoadMetricOnIter
 - xmem::LatencyBenchmark, 38
- getMemNode
 - xmem::Benchmark, 19
- getMemoryNumaNodeAffinities
 - xmem::Configurator, 29
- getMetricOnIter
 - xmem::Benchmark, 19
- getMetricUnits
 - xmem::Benchmark, 21
- getName
 - xmem::Benchmark, 21
- getNumSamples
 - xmem::PowerReader, 59
- getNumThreads
 - xmem::Benchmark, 21
- getNumWorkerThreads
 - xmem::Configurator, 29
- getOutputFilename
 - xmem::Configurator, 29
- getPasses
 - xmem::MemoryWorker, 44
- getPatternMode
 - xmem::Benchmark, 21
- getPeakDRAMPower
 - xmem::Benchmark, 21
- getPeakPower
 - xmem::PowerReader, 59
- getPowerTrace
 - xmem::PowerReader, 59
- getPowerUnits
 - xmem::PowerReader, 59
- getRWMode
 - xmem::Benchmark, 21
- getSamplingPeriod
 - xmem::PowerReader, 59
- getStartingTestIndex
 - xmem::Configurator, 29
- getStrideSize
 - xmem::Benchmark, 21
- getTarget
 - xmem::Thread, 69
- getWorkingSetSizePerThread
 - xmem::Configurator, 29
- hadWarning
 - xmem::MemoryWorker, 45
- hasRun
 - xmem::Benchmark, 22
- help
 - xmem::Descriptor, 34
- index
 - xmem::Descriptor, 35
- isFirst
 - xmem::Option, 49
- isLast
 - xmem::Option, 49
- isNUMAEnabled
 - xmem::Configurator, 29
- isThreadRunning
 - xmem::Thread, 69
- isThreadSuspended
 - xmem::Thread, 69
- isValid
 - xmem::Benchmark, 22
- isWideChar
 - xmem::PrintUsageImplementation, 61
- join
 - xmem::Thread, 69
- LATENCY_BENCHMARK_UNROLL_LENGTH
 - common.h, 82
- last
 - xmem::Option, 49
- latencyTestSelected
 - xmem::Configurator, 29
- LatencyWorker
 - xmem::LatencyWorker, 39
- LineWrapper
 - xmem::PrintUsageImplementation::LineWrapper, 41
- LoadWorker
 - xmem::LoadWorker, 42
- longopt
 - xmem::Descriptor, 35
- MIN_ELAPSED_TICKS
 - common.h, 82
- MemoryWorker
 - xmem::MemoryWorker, 43
- name
 - xmem::Option, 51
 - xmem::PowerReader, 60
- namelen

- xmem::Option, 51
- next
 - xmem::Option, 49
 - xmem::PrintUsageImplementation::LinePart↔
 - Iterator, 40
- nextRow
 - xmem::PrintUsageImplementation::LinePart↔
 - Iterator, 40
- nextTable
 - xmem::PrintUsageImplementation::LinePart↔
 - Iterator, 40
- nextwrap
 - xmem::Option, 49
- nonOptions
 - xmem::Parser, 55
- nonOptionsCount
 - xmem::Parser, 55
- operator const Option *
 - xmem::Option, 50
- operator Option *
 - xmem::Option, 50
- operator=
 - xmem::Option, 50
- Option
 - xmem::Option, 48
- options_max
 - xmem::Stats, 65
- optionsCount
 - xmem::Parser, 55
- POWER_SAMPLING_PERIOD_MS
 - common.h, 82
- parse
 - xmem::Parser, 55
- Parser
 - xmem::Parser, 54
- perform
 - xmem::Parser::Action, 13
 - xmem::Parser::StoreOptionAction, 66
 - xmem::Stats::CountOptionsAction, 33
- PowerReader
 - xmem::PowerReader, 58
- prev
 - xmem::Option, 50
- prevwrap
 - xmem::Option, 50
- process
 - xmem::PrintUsageImplementation::LineWrapper, 41
- run
 - xmem::Benchmark, 22
- runAll
 - xmem::BenchmarkManager, 26
- runExtDelayInjectedLoadedLatencyBenchmark
 - xmem::Configurator, 30
- runLatencyBenchmarks
 - xmem::BenchmarkManager, 26
- runThroughputBenchmarks
 - xmem::BenchmarkManager, 26
- setUseOutputFile
 - xmem::Configurator, 30
- shortopt
 - xmem::Descriptor, 35
- src/Benchmark.cpp, 73
- src/BenchmarkManager.cpp, 74
- src/Configurator.cpp, 75
- src/LatencyBenchmark.cpp, 94
- src/LatencyWorker.cpp, 94
- src/LoadWorker.cpp, 94
- src/MemoryWorker.cpp, 95
- src/PowerReader.cpp, 95
- src/Runnable.cpp, 96
- src/Thread.cpp, 96
- src/ThroughputBenchmark.cpp, 96
- src/Timer.cpp, 97
- src/benchmark_kernels.cpp, 73
- src/common.cpp, 74
- src/ext/DelayInjectedLoadedLatencyBenchmark/↔
 - DelayInjectedLoadedLatencyBenchmark.cpp, 75
- src/ext/DelayInjectedLoadedLatencyBenchmark/delay↔
 - _injected_benchmark_kernels.cpp, 75
- src/include/Benchmark.h, 76
- src/include/BenchmarkManager.h, 78
- src/include/Configurator.h, 83
- src/include/ExampleArg.h, 84
- src/include/LatencyBenchmark.h, 86
- src/include/LatencyWorker.h, 86
- src/include/LoadWorker.h, 87
- src/include/MemoryWorker.h, 87
- src/include/MyArg.h, 87
- src/include/PowerReader.h, 91
- src/include/Runnable.h, 92
- src/include/Thread.h, 92
- src/include/ThroughputBenchmark.h, 92
- src/include/Timer.h, 93
- src/include/benchmark_kernels.h, 76
- src/include/common.h, 79
- src/include/ext/DelayInjectedLoadedLatencyBenchmark/↔
 - DelayInjectedLoadedLatencyBenchmark.h, 86
- src/include/ext/DelayInjectedLoadedLatencyBenchmark/delay↔
 - _injected_benchmark_kernels.h, 84
- src/include/optionparser.h, 88
- src/include/win/WindowsDRAMPowerReader.h, 93
- src/include/win/win_CPdhQuery.h, 93
- src/include/win/win_common_third_party.h, 93
- src/main.cpp, 95
- src/win/WindowsDRAMPowerReader.cpp, 97
- src/win/win_common_third_party.cpp, 97
- started
 - xmem::Thread, 69
- Stats
 - xmem::Stats, 64
- stop

- xmem::PowerReader, 60
- StoreOptionAction
 - xmem::Parser::StoreOptionAction, 65
- THROUGHPUT_BENCHMARK_BYTES_PER_PASS
 - common.h, 82
- Thread
 - xmem::Thread, 68
- throughputTestSelected
 - xmem::Configurator, 30
- type
 - xmem::Descriptor, 35
 - xmem::Option, 50
- USE_OS_TIMER
 - common.h, 83
- useChunk32b
 - xmem::Configurator, 30
- useLargePages
 - xmem::Configurator, 30
- useOutputFile
 - xmem::Configurator, 30
- useRandomAccessPattern
 - xmem::Configurator, 30
- useReads
 - xmem::Configurator, 31
- useSequentialAccessPattern
 - xmem::Configurator, 31
- useStrideN1
 - xmem::Configurator, 31
- useStrideN16
 - xmem::Configurator, 31
- useStrideN2
 - xmem::Configurator, 31
- useStrideN4
 - xmem::Configurator, 31
- useStrideN8
 - xmem::Configurator, 31
- useStrideP1
 - xmem::Configurator, 32
- useStrideP16
 - xmem::Configurator, 32
- useStrideP2
 - xmem::Configurator, 32
- useStrideP4
 - xmem::Configurator, 32
- useStrideP8
 - xmem::Configurator, 32
- useWrites
 - xmem::Configurator, 32
- validTarget
 - xmem::Thread, 70
- verboseMode
 - xmem::Configurator, 32
- xmem::Arg, 14
- xmem::Benchmark, 15
 - _averageMetric, 22
 - _average_dram_power_socket, 22
 - _chunk_size, 22
 - _cpu_node, 22
 - _dram_power_readers, 22
 - _dram_power_threads, 23
 - _hasRun, 23
 - _iterations, 23
 - _len, 23
 - _mem_array, 23
 - _mem_node, 23
 - _metricOnIter, 23
 - _metricUnits, 23
 - _name, 23
 - _num_worker_threads, 23
 - _obj_valid, 23
 - _pattern_mode, 23
 - _peak_dram_power_socket, 24
 - _run_core, 18
 - _rw_mode, 24
 - _start_power_threads, 18
 - _stop_power_threads, 18
 - _stride_size, 24
 - _warning, 24
 - Benchmark, 17
 - getAverageDRAMPower, 18
 - getAverageMetric, 19
 - getCPUNode, 19
 - getChunkSize, 19
 - getIterations, 19
 - getLen, 19
 - getMemNode, 19
 - getMetricOnIter, 19
 - getMetricUnits, 21
 - getName, 21
 - getNumThreads, 21
 - getPatternMode, 21
 - getPeakDRAMPower, 21
 - getRWMode, 21
 - getStrideSize, 21
 - hasRun, 22
 - isValid, 22
 - run, 22
- xmem::BenchmarkManager, 24
 - BenchmarkManager, 25
 - runAll, 26
 - runLatencyBenchmarks, 26
 - runThroughputBenchmarks, 26
- xmem::Configurator, 26
 - configureFromInput, 28
 - extensionsEnabled, 28
 - getCpuNumaNodeAffinities, 28
 - getIterationsPerTest, 28
 - getMemoryNumaNodeAffinities, 29
 - getNumWorkerThreads, 29
 - getOutputFilename, 29
 - getStartingTestIndex, 29
 - getWorkingSetSizePerThread, 29
 - isNUMAEnabled, 29

- latencyTestSelected, 29
- runExtDelayInjectedLoadedLatencyBenchmark, 30
- setUseOutputFile, 30
- throughputTestSelected, 30
- useChunk32b, 30
- useLargePages, 30
- useOutputFile, 30
- useRandomAccessPattern, 30
- useReads, 31
- useSequentialAccessPattern, 31
- useStrideN1, 31
- useStrideN16, 31
- useStrideN2, 31
- useStrideN4, 31
- useStrideN8, 31
- useStrideP1, 32
- useStrideP16, 32
- useStrideP2, 32
- useStrideP4, 32
- useStrideP8, 32
- useWrites, 32
- verboseMode, 32
- xmem::Descriptor, 33
 - check_arg, 34
 - help, 34
 - index, 35
 - longopt, 35
 - shortopt, 35
 - type, 35
- xmem::ExampleArg, 36
- xmem::LatencyBenchmark, 37
 - _averageLoadMetric, 38
 - _loadMetricOnIter, 38
 - _run_core, 38
 - getAvgLoadMetric, 38
 - getLoadMetricOnIter, 38
- xmem::LatencyWorker, 38
 - LatencyWorker, 39
- xmem::LoadWorker, 41
 - LoadWorker, 42
- xmem::MemoryWorker, 42
 - _adjusted_ticks, 45
 - _bytes_per_pass, 45
 - _completed, 45
 - _cpu_affinity, 45
 - _elapsed_dummy_ticks, 45
 - _elapsed_ticks, 45
 - _len, 45
 - _mem_array, 45
 - _passes, 46
 - _warning, 46
 - getAdjustedTicks, 44
 - getBytesPerPass, 44
 - getElapsedDummyTicks, 44
 - getElapsedTicks, 44
 - getLen, 44
 - getPasses, 44
 - hadWarning, 45
 - MemoryWorker, 43
- xmem::MyArg, 46
- xmem::Option, 46
 - append, 48
 - arg, 51
 - count, 48
 - desc, 51
 - first, 48
 - isFirst, 49
 - isLast, 49
 - last, 49
 - name, 51
 - namelen, 51
 - next, 49
 - nextwrap, 49
 - operator const Option *, 50
 - operator Option *, 50
 - operator=, 50
 - Option, 48
 - prev, 50
 - prevwrap, 50
 - type, 50
- xmem::Parser, 52
 - error, 55
 - nonOptions, 55
 - nonOptionsCount, 55
 - optionsCount, 55
 - parse, 55
 - Parser, 54
- xmem::Parser::Action, 13
 - finished, 13
 - perform, 13
- xmem::Parser::StoreOptionAction, 65
 - finished, 66
 - perform, 66
 - StoreOptionAction, 65
- xmem::PowerReader, 56
 - _average_power, 60
 - _cpu_affinity, 60
 - _name, 60
 - _num_samples, 60
 - _peak_power, 60
 - _power_trace, 60
 - _power_units, 61
 - _sampling_period, 61
 - _stop_signal, 61
 - calculateMetrics, 58
 - clear, 58
 - clear_and_reset, 58
 - getAveragePower, 58
 - getLastSample, 59
 - getNumSamples, 59
 - getPeakPower, 59
 - getPowerTrace, 59
 - getPowerUnits, 59
 - getSamplingPeriod, 59
 - name, 60
 - PowerReader, 58

- stop, 60
- xmem::PrintUsagelImplementation, 61
 - isWideChar, 61
- xmem::PrintUsagelImplementation::FunctionWriter<Function >, 36
- xmem::PrintUsagelImplementation::IStringWriter, 36
- xmem::PrintUsagelImplementation::LinePartlterator, 39
 - next, 40
 - nextRow, 40
 - nextTable, 40
- xmem::PrintUsagelImplementation::LineWrapper, 40
 - LineWrapper, 41
 - process, 41
- xmem::PrintUsagelImplementation::OStreamWriter<OStream >, 52
- xmem::PrintUsagelImplementation::StreamWriter<Function, Stream >, 66
- xmem::PrintUsagelImplementation::SyscallWriter<Syscall >, 67
- xmem::PrintUsagelImplementation::TemporaryWriter<Temporary >, 67
- xmem::Runnable, 62
 - _acquireLock, 62
 - _releaseLock, 63
- xmem::Stats, 63
 - add, 64
 - buffer_max, 65
 - options_max, 65
 - Stats, 64
- xmem::Stats::CountOptionsAction, 33
 - CountOptionsAction, 33
 - perform, 33
- xmem::Thread, 68
 - ~Thread, 68
 - cancel, 68
 - completed, 68
 - create_and_start, 69
 - created, 69
 - getExitCode, 69
 - getTarget, 69
 - isThreadRunning, 69
 - isThreadSuspended, 69
 - join, 69
 - started, 69
 - Thread, 68
 - validTarget, 70
- xmem::ThroughputBenchmark, 70
 - _run_core, 70
- xmem::Timer, 71
 - _ns_per_tick, 72
 - _ticks_per_ms, 72
 - get_ns_per_tick, 71
 - get_ticks_per_ms, 71