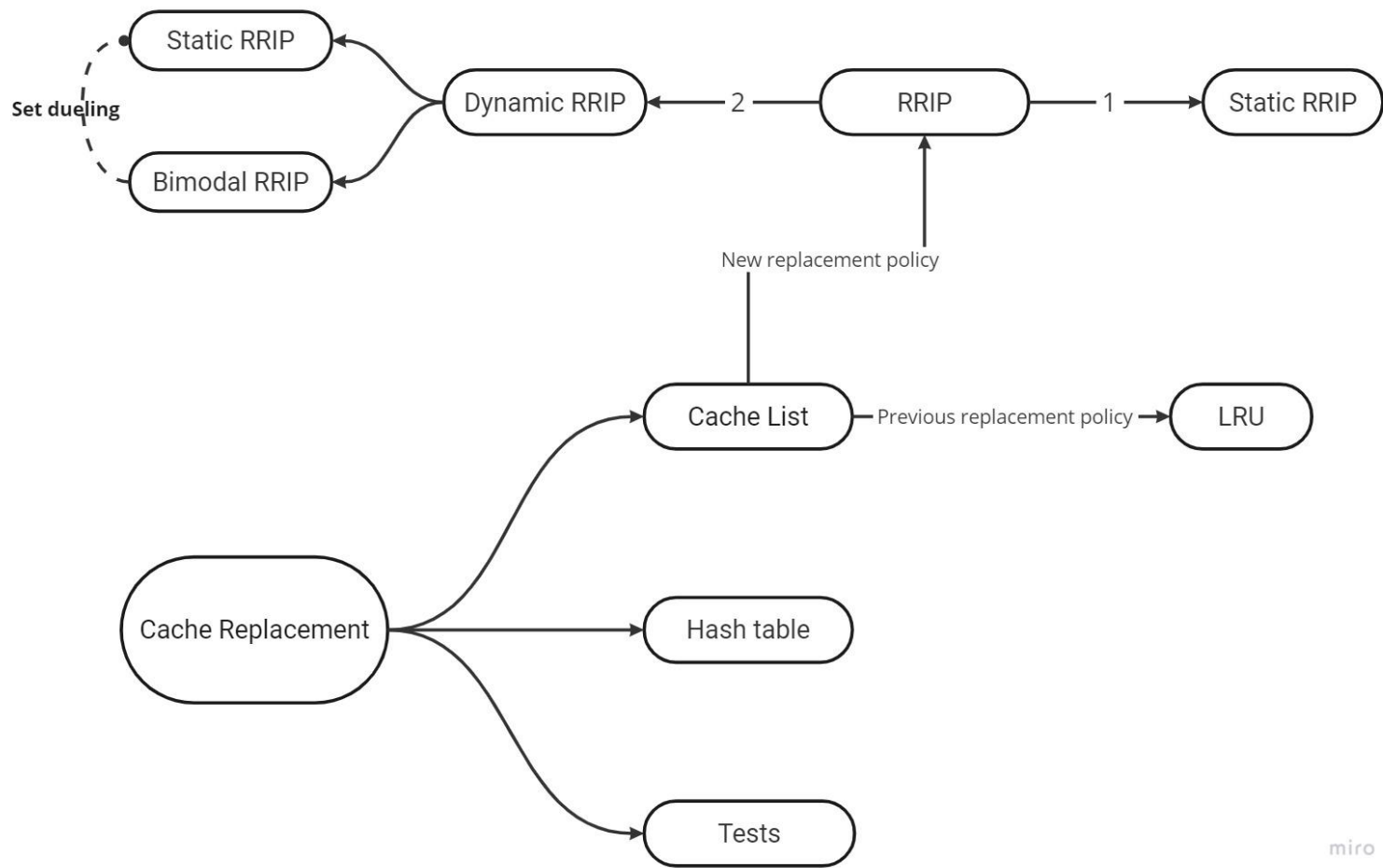


# RRIP

High Performance Cache Replacement using Re-Reference  
Interval Prediction(RRIP)

Contributors: Minimullina Aliya,  
Samoylov Georgy, Grishin Mikhail.



## A List Node (the RRIP list is implemented using Doubly Linked List)

```
struct node_t {  
    struct node_t *next, *prev;  
    long data;          //the data stored in this Node  
    unsigned value;     //the RRIP value stored by a 2-bit  
register per Node  
};
```

RRPV of 0 represents a near-immediate re-reference interval of the cache block;

RRPV of 2 — a long re-reference interval;

RRPV of 3 — a distant re-reference interval.

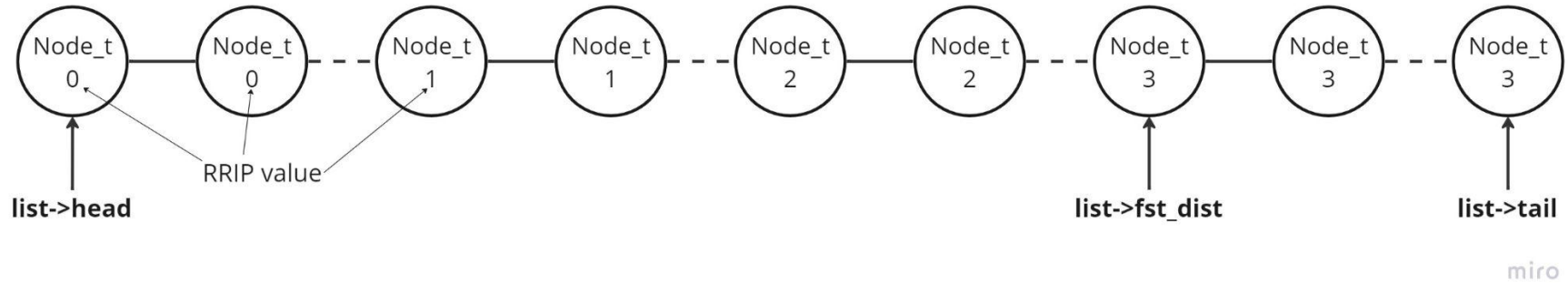
# Cache Access Patterns

$(a_1, a_2, \dots, a_{k-1}, a_k, a_k, a_{k-1}, \dots, a_2, a_1)^N$ <b>(a) Recency-friendly Access Pattern ( for any <math>k</math> )</b>	$(a_1, a_2, \dots, a_k)^N$ <b>(b) Thrashing Access Pattern ( <math>k &gt; \text{cache size}</math> )</b>	$(a_1, a_2, a_3, a_4, \dots, a_k)$ <b>(c) Streaming Access Pattern ( <math>k = \infty</math> )</b>
$[ (a_1, \dots, a_k, a_k, \dots, a_1)^A P_{\varepsilon}(a_1, a_2, \dots, a_k, a_{k+1} \dots, a_m) ]^N$ $[ (a_1, \dots, a_k)^A P_{\varepsilon}(b_1, b_2, \dots, b_m) ]^N \xrightarrow{\text{"scan"}}$ <p><b>(d) Mixed Access Pattern ( <math>k &lt; \text{cache size}</math> AND <math>m &gt; \text{cache size}</math> , <math>0 &lt; \varepsilon &lt; 1</math> )</b></p>		

In general, for associativity  $A$ , active working set size  $w$  ( $w < A$ ), and scan length  $S_{len}$ , M-bit SRRIP is scan-resistant when

$$S_{len} \leq (2^M - 1) * (A - w) \quad (\text{Eq. 1})$$

# A List (a collection of Nodes in ascending order according to their RRIP)



Cache Hit:

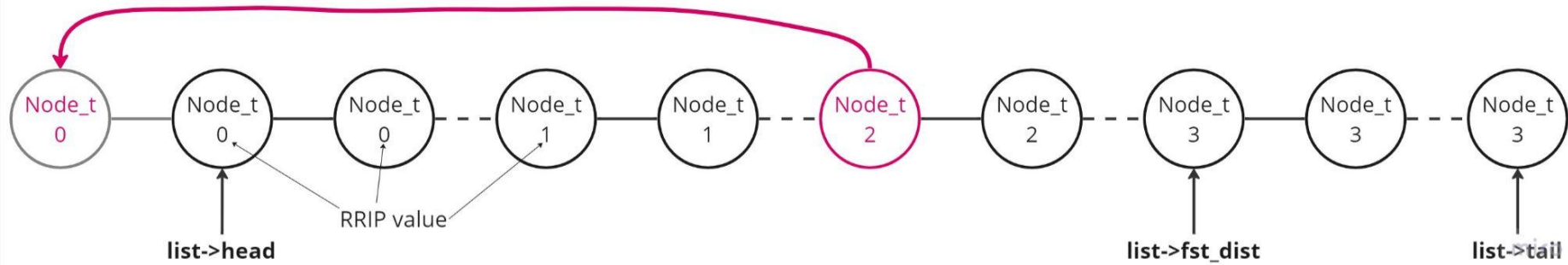
- (i) set RRPV of block to '0'

Cache Miss:

- (i) search for first '3' from left
- (ii) if '3' found go to step (v)
- (iii) increment all RRPVs
- (iv) goto step (i)
- (v) replace block and set RRPV to '2'

← The RRIP replacement policy

# A List (a collection of Nodes in ascending order according to their RRIP)



Cache Hit:

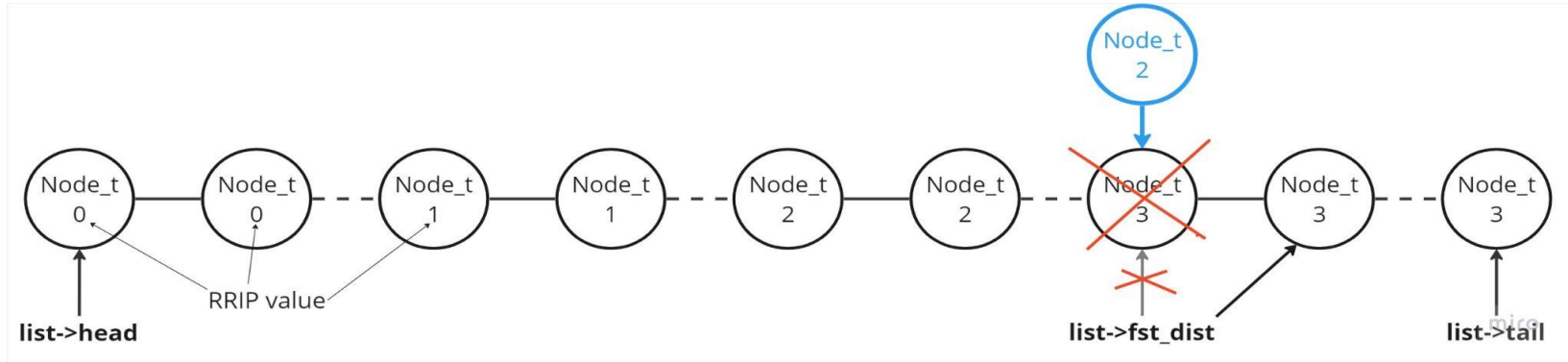
- (i) set RRPV of block to '0'

Cache Miss:

- (i) search for first '3' from left
- (ii) if '3' found go to step (v)
- (iii) increment all RRPVs
- (iv) goto step (i)
- (v) replace block and set RRPV to '2'

← The RRIP replacement policy

# A List (a collection of Nodes in ascending order according to their RRIP)



Cache Hit:

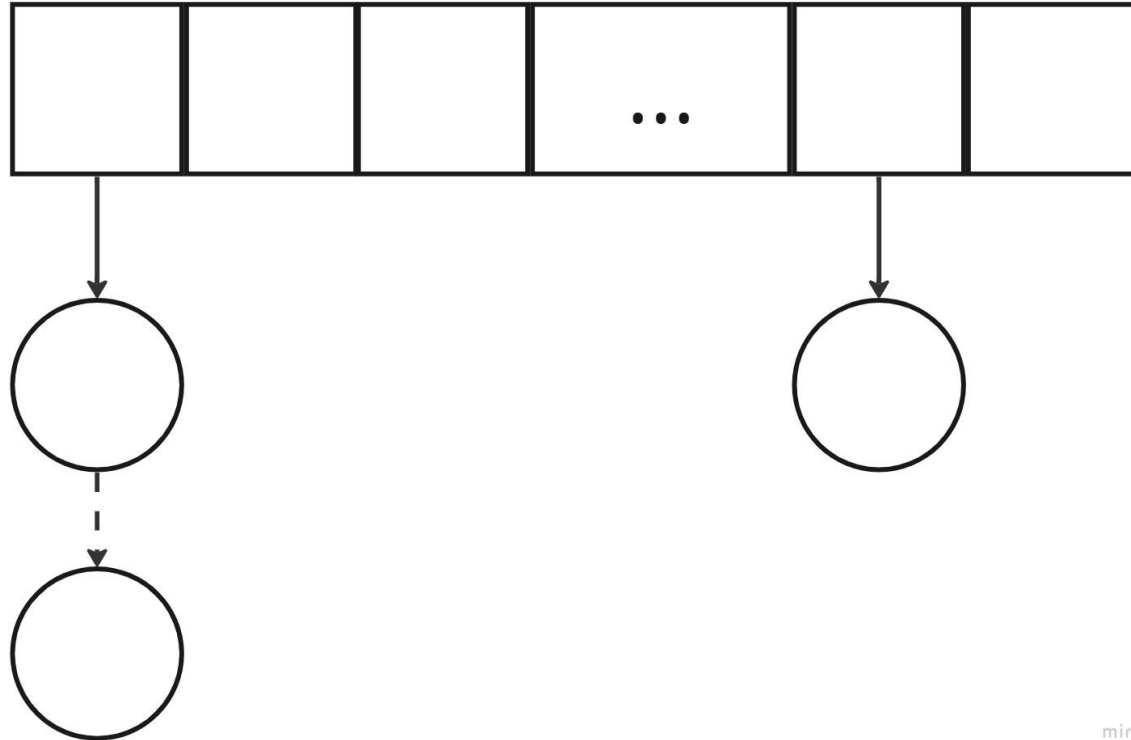
- (i) set RRPV of block to '0'

Cache Miss:

- (i) search for first '3' from left
- (ii) if '3' found go to step (v)
- (iii) increment all RRPVs
- (iv) goto step (i)
- (v) replace block and set RRPV to '2'

← The RRIP replacement policy

# Hash table





# Comparison of efficiency

😊 with LRU

😊 with RRIP that is implemented by simple hash(an array of double pointers)

Example:

```
tests/mixed_access2_pattern/ma2_test5.in
Number of cache hits:
for RRIP 1191847 (1191847)
for LRU 1018466
RRIP has performed better!!
173381 more cache hits
```

# TODO: DRRIP replacement policy

SRRIP is scan-resistant.

DRRIP is scan-resistant and thrash-resistant.

(under construction)