Efficiency: locality; caching

COSC 208, Introduction to Computer Systems, 2022-04-11

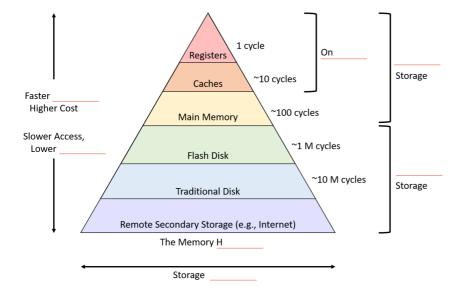
Announcements

· Project 3 due Thursday

Warm-up: reducing data movement

• Q1: Cross-out unnecessary loads and stores for each of the following snippets of assembly code

```
000000000000088c <interest_due>:
88c: sub sp, sp, #0x20
               w0, [sp, #12]
890:
        str
894:
        str
               w1, [sp, #8]
               w0, [sp, #12]
898:
        ldr
89c:
        ldr
               w1, [sp, #8]
               w0, w1, w0
8a0:
        mul
8a4:
               w0, [sp, #20]
        str
8a8:
        mov
               w0, #0x4b0
8ac:
        str
               w0, [sp, #24]
8b0:
        ldr
               w1, [sp, #20]
               w0, [sp, #24]
8b4:
        ldr
               w0, w1, w0
8b8:
        sdiv
8bc:
        str
               w0, [sp, #28]
               w0, [sp, #28]
8c0:
        ldr
        add
               sp, sp, #0x20
8c4:
8c8:
        ret
```



Cache replacement

Q2: Assume a cache can hold 3 entries and the following 15 data accesses occur: 3, 4, 4, 5, 3, 2, 3, 4, 1, 4, 4, 2, 5, 2, 4. Assuming the cache is initially empty, what is the hit ratio for each of the following algorithms?

•	FIFO
•	LRU
•	LFU
•	Optimal

Q3: For each of the following instances of caching, indicate whether the caching is motivated by temporal or spatial locality.

- A CPU caches the first 32 instructions of a function when the function is called
- A CPU caches all of the instructions for a frequently called function
- A web browser caches the Moodle pages for your courses, which you view multiple times per week
- A content distribution network (CDN) caches a video that has gone viral
- A content distribution network (CDN) caches "recommended videos" related to a popular video