

# Mockups – caching visualizations

CSC494 Summer 2025

Interactive Visualizations for Computer Architecture

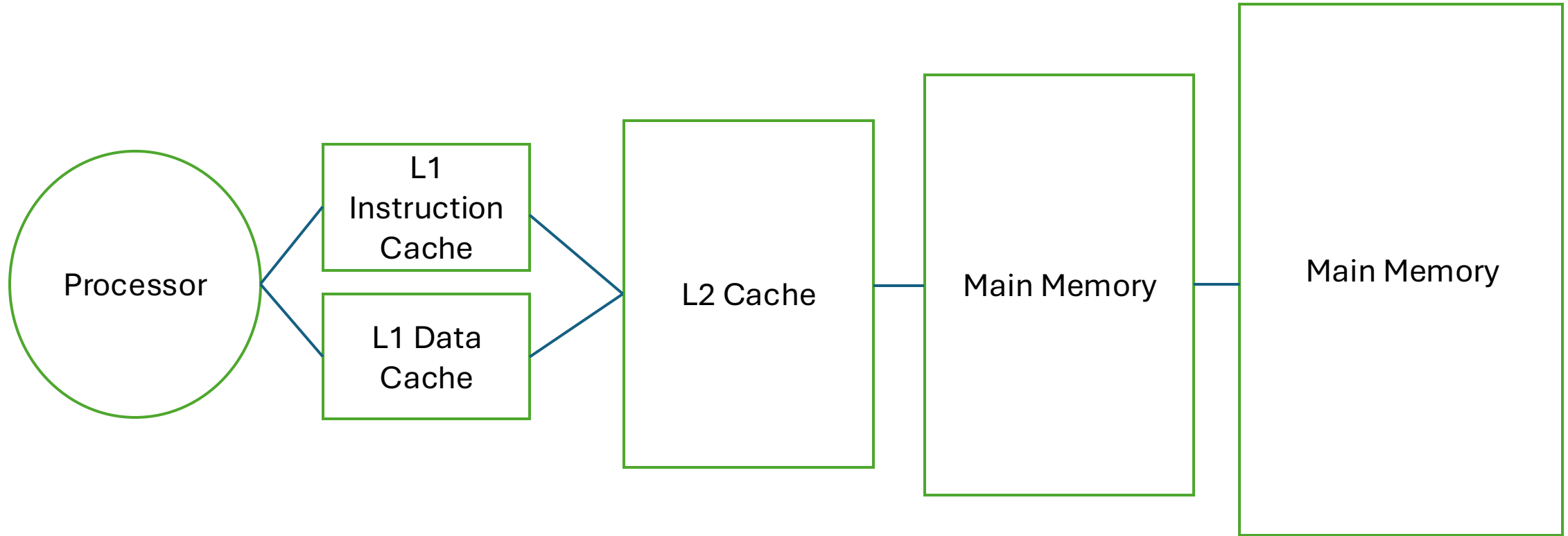
Updated for June 13

# Cache Hierarchy Visualization

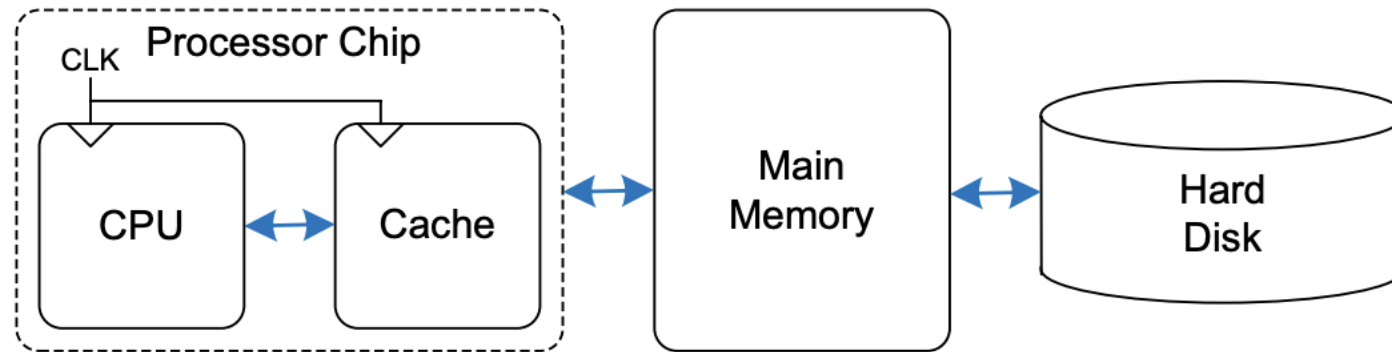
Changes from last week

- Simplicity
- Less configurations
- More focus on the cache hierarchy
- Smaller, condense viz
- Main outcome: going to mm takes a long time
- $AMAT = t_{cache} + MR_{cache}(t_{MM} + MR_{MM} * t_{VM})$ , Miss Rate, Hit Rate

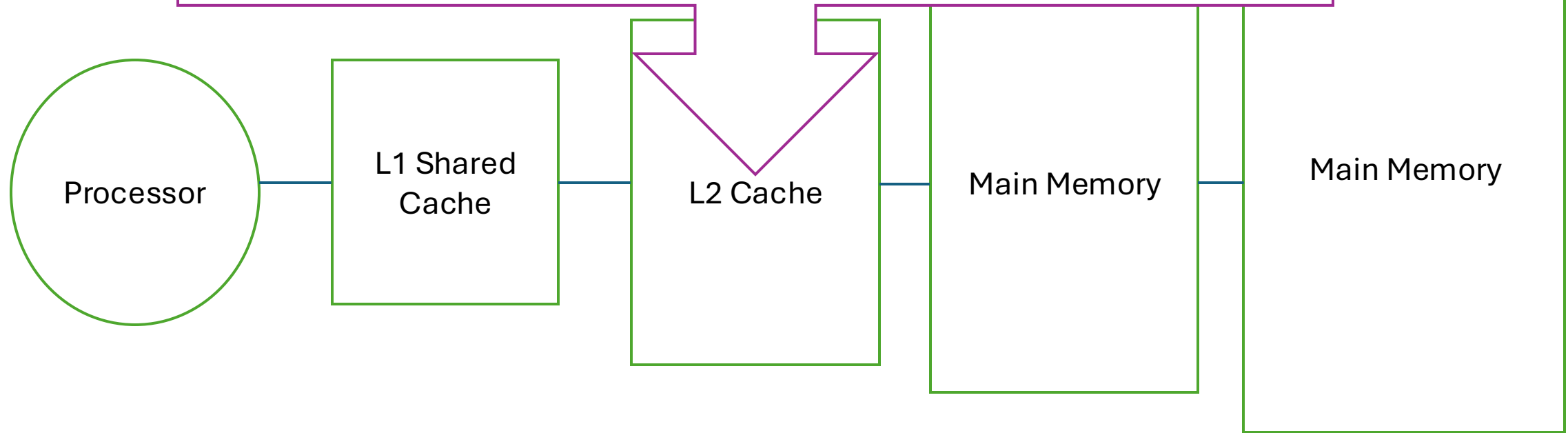
## Harvard Architecture Visualization

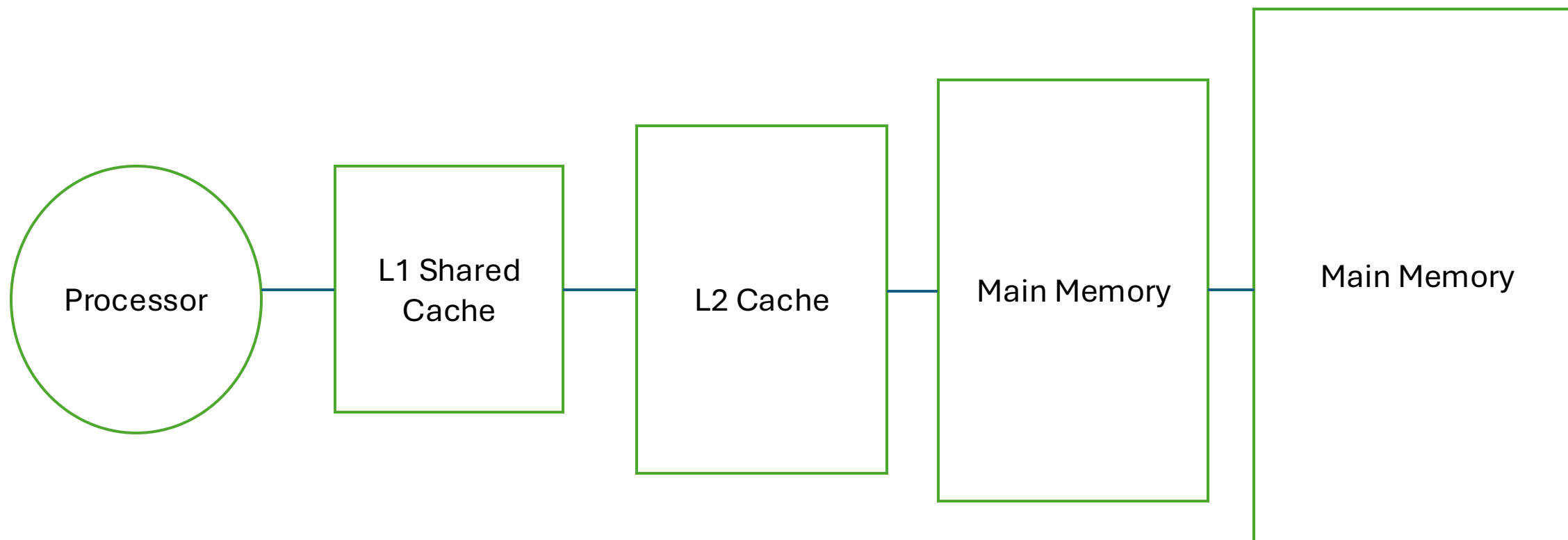


# Actual Plan



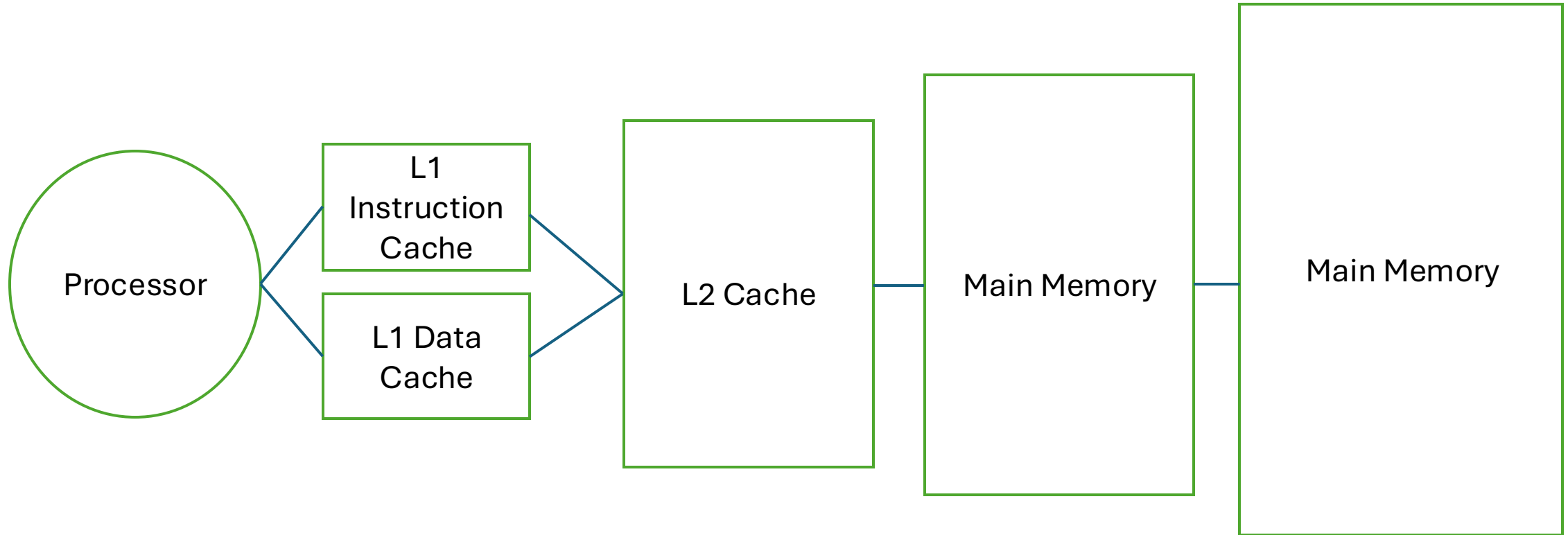
The primary purpose of L2 cache is to improve CPU performance by storing frequently accessed data and instructions, making them readily available for faster retrieval. It acts as a secondary cache between the faster L1 cache and slower main memory (RAM), bridging the gap between the two. This helps to reduce the time the CPU spends waiting for data, leading to faster processing speeds and improved overall system performance.





DDL: Temporal, Spatial,  
Random access

## Harvard Architecture Visualization



# Set Associative Visualization

Changes from last week

Visualize Set-Associative  
vs Direct Mapped caches

Figure 8.7 Direct mapped cache with 8 sets

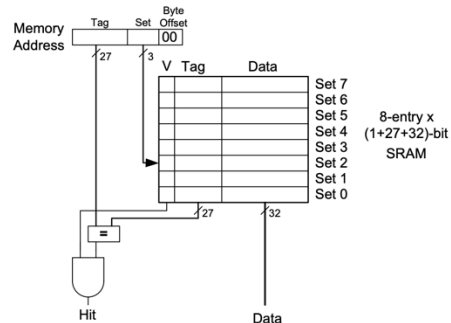
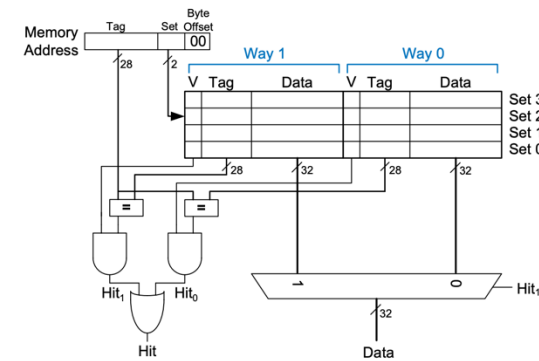


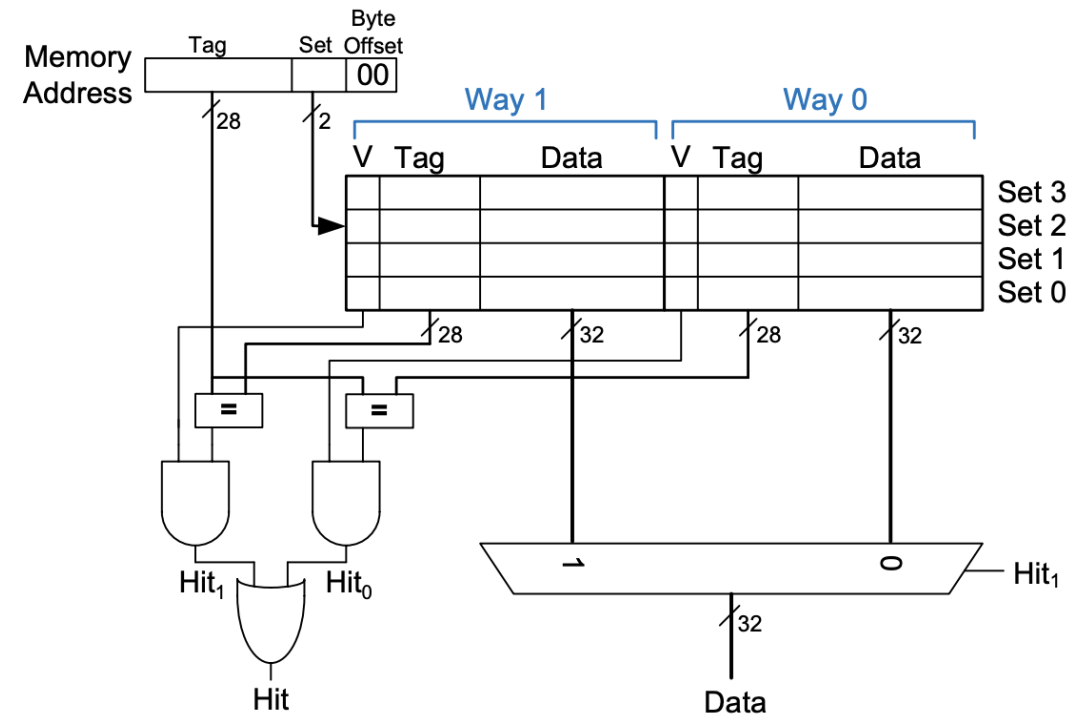
Figure 8.9 Two-way set associative cache

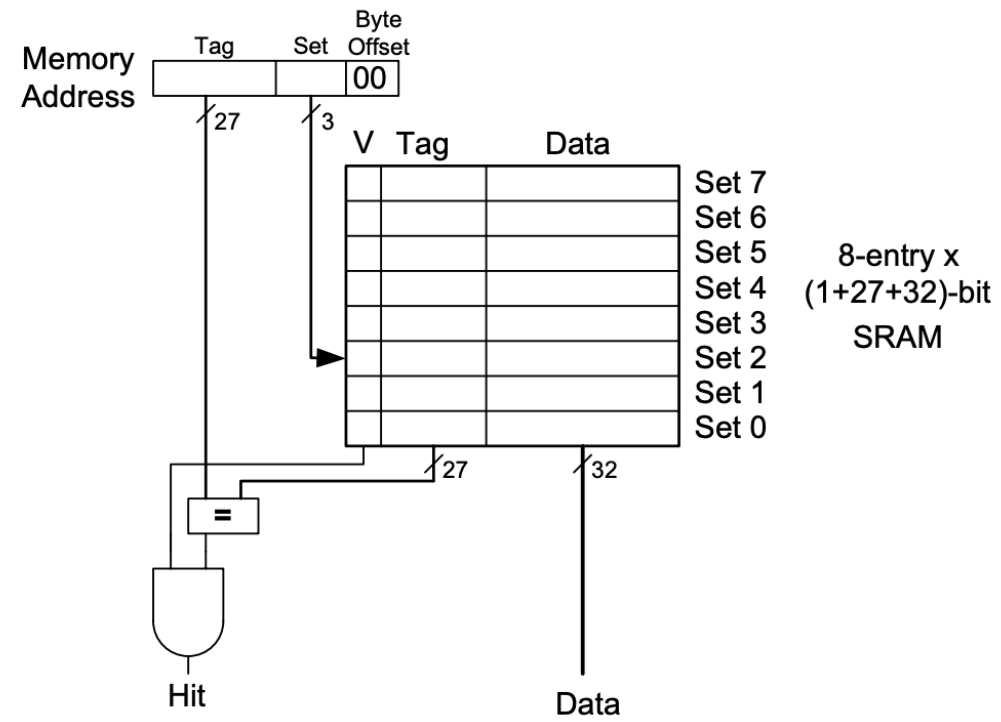


$$\text{Miss Rate} = \frac{\text{Number of misses}}{\text{Number of total memory accesses}} = 1 - \text{Hit Rate} \quad (8.1)$$

$$\text{Hit Rate} = \frac{\text{Number of hits}}{\text{Number of total memory accesses}} = 1 - \text{Miss Rate}$$







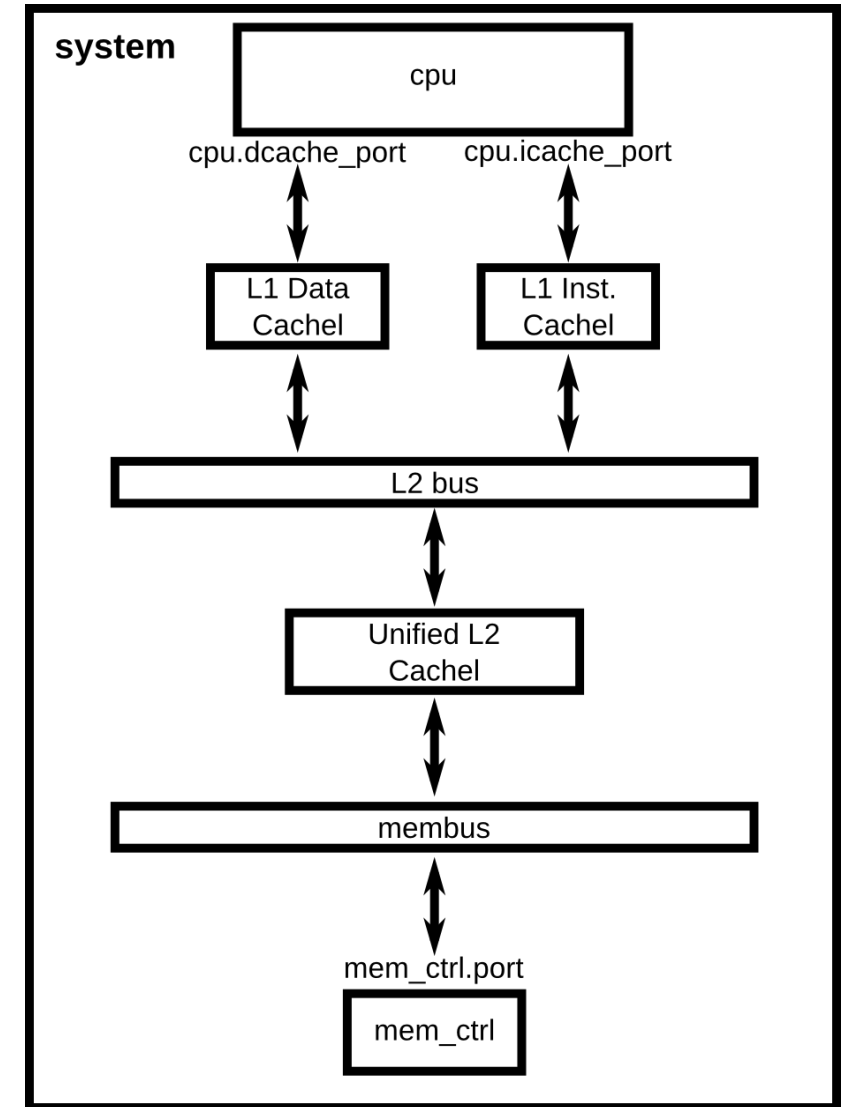
# References

[https://www.gem5.org/documentation/learning\\_gem5/part1/cache\\_config/](https://www.gem5.org/documentation/learning_gem5/part1/cache_config/)

This explains the idea of having a L2 unified cache.

Some ideas for tag latency and data latency and response latency.

Miss handling status



# References

Digital Design and Computer Architecture (4th Edition)  
chapter 8 on Set Associative and caches