Project II - Memory Hierarchy Simulator

CSCE 2303 - 01

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Implementation Description:

First, we imported the math library and created four global variables, which are hit, miss, noOfCycles, and noOfAccesses and initialized all of them with zero.

Main Function:

To be able to create a GUI (using pyqt5):-

A Qmessage is initialized if the number of cycles is less than 1 or greater than 10, and the user is asked to re-input the number of cycles. Otherwise, two dictionaries are created: memoryDivison and cache. Then the user is asked to enter the size of the cache (s) and the line size (l). The number of lines (c) is then computed by s/l. Offset size, index size, and tag size are then computed using the following equations:

offsetSize = $log_2(1)$

 $indexSize = log_2(c)$

tagSize = 32 - (offsetSize + indexSize)

readFromFile is then called, and offsetSize, indexSize, tagSize, memoryDivision, and cache are passed to it.

ReadFromFile:

The function receives offsetSize, indexSize, tagSize, memoryDivision, cache, l and c. It reads the access sequence text file and creates the index, offset, and tag of each memory address. It opens the file and reads it line by line. For each line, it computes the memory address in binary (32 bits). Then, it divides the memory address into index, offset, and tag. The tag would take the digits matching its size starting from the leftmost digit. The index would take the following digits

matching its size. Lastly, the offset would take the rest of the digits which should be matching its size.

createCache:

This function receives offsetSize, indexSize, cache, and memoryDivision. It gets the total size by calculating two to the power of the offsetSize + indexSize. Then it gets the numOfBits using offsetSize + indexSize. After that, it loops over the total size to get all possible combinations of index and offset while ensuring all are represented in the same amount of bits which is numOfBits. It then loops over allCombinations and gets the substring of the index and the offset, then appends to the cache the index, tag, vBit (initially all zero as the cache is assumed to be empty at the beginning), and tag((initially empty string as the cache is assumed to be empty at the beginning).

cachePlacement:

This function receives cache and memoryDivision. It loops over the memoryDivison and then loops over the cache to check whether the element in the memoryDivision exists in the cache. It does that by first checking whether the index and offset cache match that of the memoryDivision. If yes, then it checks the vBit in the cache; if zero, it increments the miss and the noOfAccesses, then sets the tag in the corresponding place in the cache to the tag of the memoryDivison, and the vBit in the cache of the corresponding place changes to 1. If the vBit is one, then it checks whether the tag in the cache matches that of the memoryDivison. If it matches, then the hit gets incremented, if they are different, then the miss and noOfAccesses get incremented, and the tag in the corresponding place in the cache gets updated with that of the memoryDivision. After each

memory access, the following are printed: tag, vBit, hit ratio (hit/noOfAccesses), and miss ratio (1 - hit/noOfAccesses). The function then prints the final cache in the GUI and in the terminal it prints every change that happens in the cache.

window:

The window function basically sets the standard layout for the GUI, along with a window title and the designated geometry.

Any Bugs or issues in the simulator:

No bugs in the simulator.

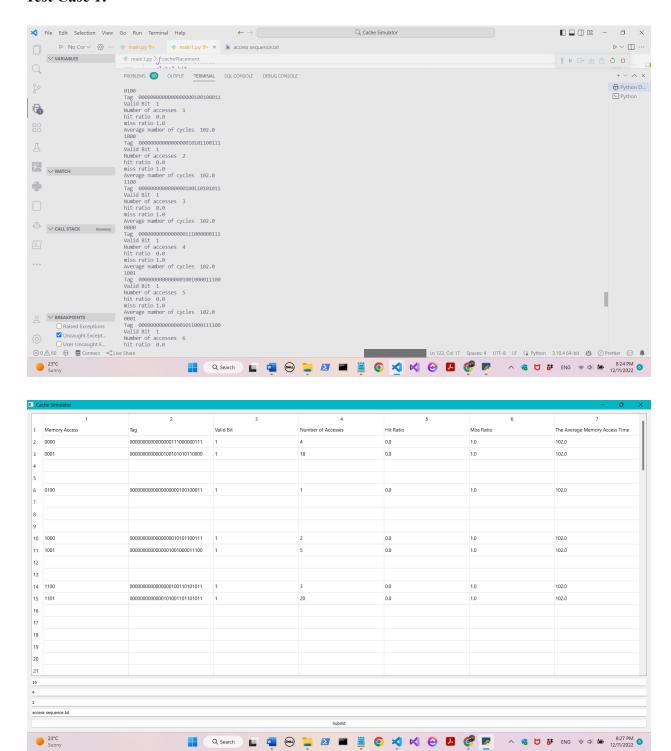
User Guide:

To run the simulator:

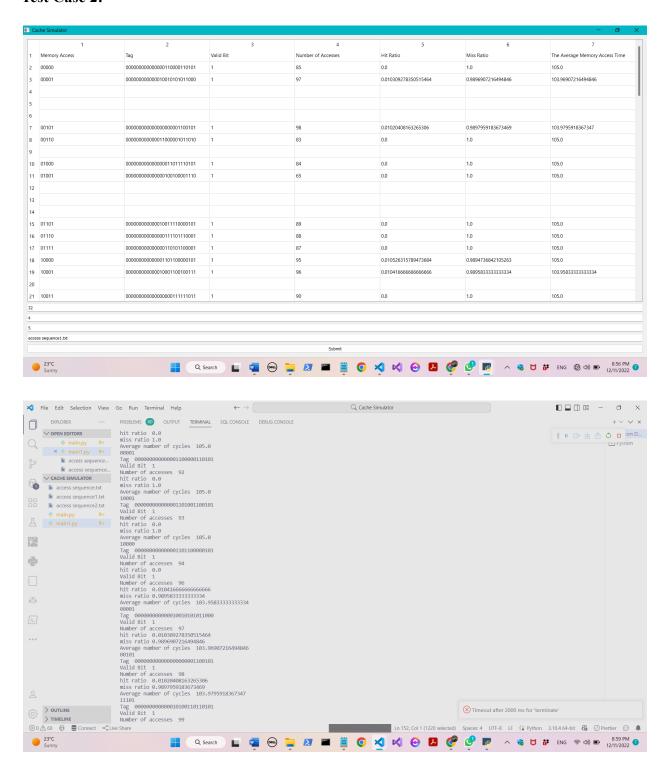
- 1. Simply open the python file (main1.py) and run the program
- 2. The GUI will ask the user to input the cache size along with the line size and the number of cycles.
 - a. Note that the file path is also requested. It is favorable if the text file is in the same directory as the main1.py
 - b. Note that if the number of cycles is inputted > 10 or <1, an error pop-up is displayed, and the user is asked to input the appropriate number of cycles.

List of sequences simulated: in Test Case Folder

Test Case 1:



Test Case 2:



Test Case 3:

