

CprE 308 Homework 3

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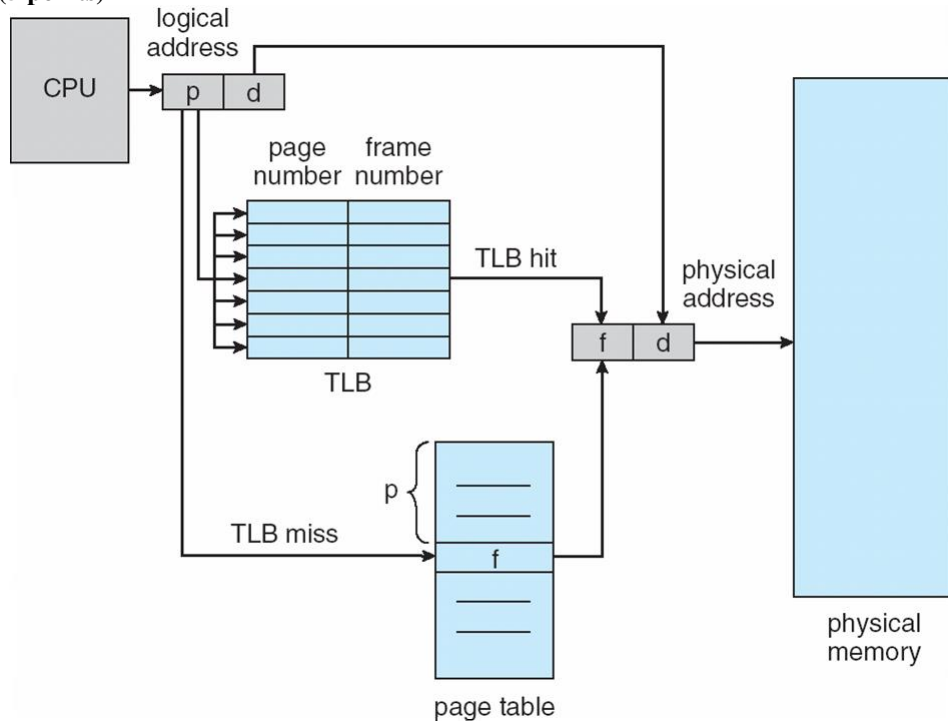
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Problem 1. (5 points)

Applications can be roughly classified into two types based on I/O pattern: sequential and random. Which type of applications tend to have better I/O performance on hard disk drives? Why?

Random is better because it allows the I/O to read and write faster since I/O performance randomly requests access at any point in time. The faster random is the greater the speed for I/O will be.

Problem 2. (5 points)



The figure above shows the basic workflow of paging with TLB. Assume the TLB hit ratio is R , which means the percentage of times that a page reference is found in the TLB. Also, assume the latency of memory access is L . Calculate the Effective Access Time (EAT) using R and L .

TLB Hit Ratio: % time memory is in TLB

EAT: $R \times \text{hit memory time} + (1 - R) \cdot (\text{miss memory time})$

TLB hit time: search time + memory access time

TLB miss time: search time +

EAT: miss time $\cdot (1 - \text{hit ratio}) + \text{TLB hit time}$

hit ratio

$$EAT = (RL^2 \cdot (1 - R)) + RL^2 \cdot R$$

We can evaluate a page-replacement algorithm by running it on a particular string of memory references (reference string) and computing the number of page faults on that string. Each number in the reference string represents a page number. Assume there is a reference string as follows:

LRU

8	0	1	2	0	3	0	4	2	3	0	3	0	3	2	1	2	0	1	8
8	8	8	2	2	2	2	4	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
	0	0	0	0	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1
		1	1	1	1	0	0	0	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	2

- 10 page Rev 25

- LLV - Least Recently used

- [illegible]