

Consider this data word:

1 0 1 1

→ change last bit to 0

Even-parity Hamming code word:

$\boxed{0 \over 1}$
 $\boxed{1 \over 2}$
 $\boxed{1 \over 2}$
 $\boxed{0 \over 4}$
 $0 \frac{1}{4}$
 $\frac{1}{4}$
 $\frac{1}{4}$

→ Hamming distance of real Hamming code is 3 bits

$ED =$ up to 2 bits
 $EC =$ 1 bit

→ results in 4 changes

changing any of the data bits results in 3 total changes in the code word

Homework:

Read pages 82-85: cache ← together
and Big/Little Endian ← you { quiz

-2-

Cache

HDD → MM → caches → registers

big
for from cpu
cheap
slow

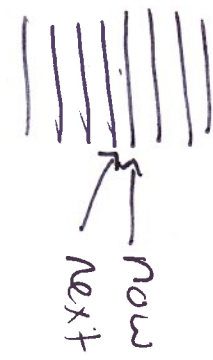
word-sized
in cpu
expensive
fast

CPU issues a MM address on the bus, asking for the data (one word) from main memory. Cache intercepts this request and if it contains that word, it returns it (relatively quickly) to the CPU. If the cache does not have that word, it fetches the word from memory along with a large block of its physical neighbors into the cache, then it gives the CPU its requested word.

★ Principle of Spatial Locality: words near a requested word in memory are likely to be requested soon.

Analogy:
 Sed in
 canucks

} score
 hockey
 henrich
 daniel



} in cache
 8 pabs
 4000
 blocks

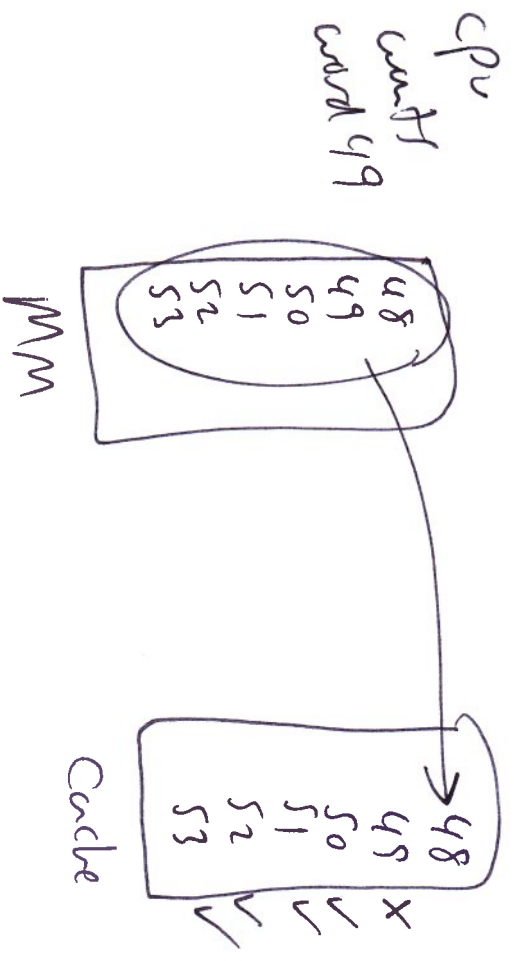
Hit Ratio:

$$\frac{\# \text{ of hits in cache}}{\# \text{ of requests}}$$

In general, in a small interval of time,

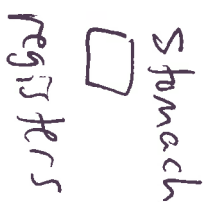
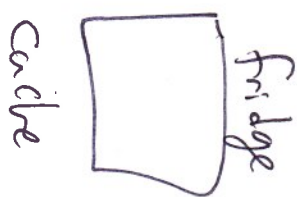
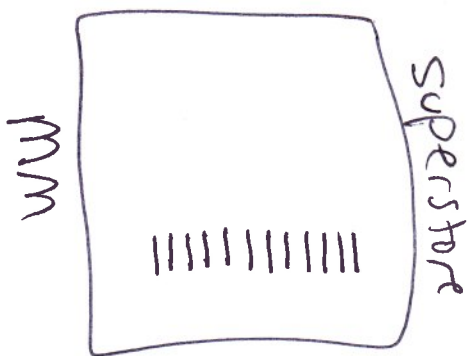
$$h = \frac{k-1}{k} \text{ out of } k \text{ attempts}$$

Cache only goes to MM ~~on~~ on a cache miss.



cpu wants 54
Miss again

Analogy:



- taco shells
- beef
- cheese
- lettuce
- salsa

Principle of Temporal Locality: A word being used now by the CPU, will likely be reused soon.

∴ keep recently-used words in the cache

Mean memory access time
(Average)

$h = \text{hit rate}$

$$\text{Mean mem. avg access time} = \text{cache access time} + (1-h) * \text{mem access time}$$

$$M.a.t. = C + (1-h)m$$

\therefore Cache is always checked before going to memory
 \therefore only go to memory when cache doesn't have the word.

Q: if hit rate is 0%? $5 + 100 = 105 \text{ nsec}$
 impossible but 5 nsec

Q: if hit rate is 100%? $5 + (1-0.8)100 = 25 \text{ nsec}$

Q: if hit rate is 80%. $5 + (1-0.8)100 = 25 \text{ nsec}$

C.a.t. = 5 nsec
 $m.a.t. = 100 \text{ nsec} = 0.1 \mu\text{sec}$

worst: ~~racist~~
~~cruel~~

~~greedy~~
~~drug addicted~~
lazy

best:

kind
disciplined
generous

avg.

wealthy \neq greedy