



# last time (1)

locality — temporal and spatial

- temporal: same thing again soon

- spatial: nearby thing soon

- natural properties of programs

- some taken advantage of by compiler (register allocation)

direct-mapped caches

- divide memory, cache into blocks

- always power-of-two size blocks, number of 'rows' in cache

- one place to put each block of memory in the cache

## last time (2)

### direct-mapped cache lookup

divide address into tag / (set) index / (block) offset

$b$ -bit block offset — where in  $2^b$  block is byte?

$s$ -bit set index — which of  $2^s$  rows of cache to use?

tag — which block from memory is stored here?

(could store whole block address instead of tag, just saving space)

### instruction v data caches

### alignment and C code

want to avoid splitting things across blocks

better start at beginning of block (= multiple of block size)

# cache operation (read)

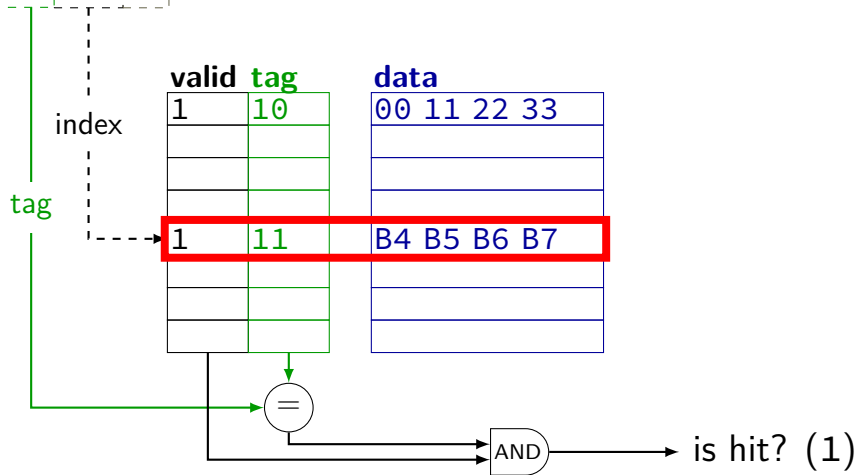
0b1110010

index

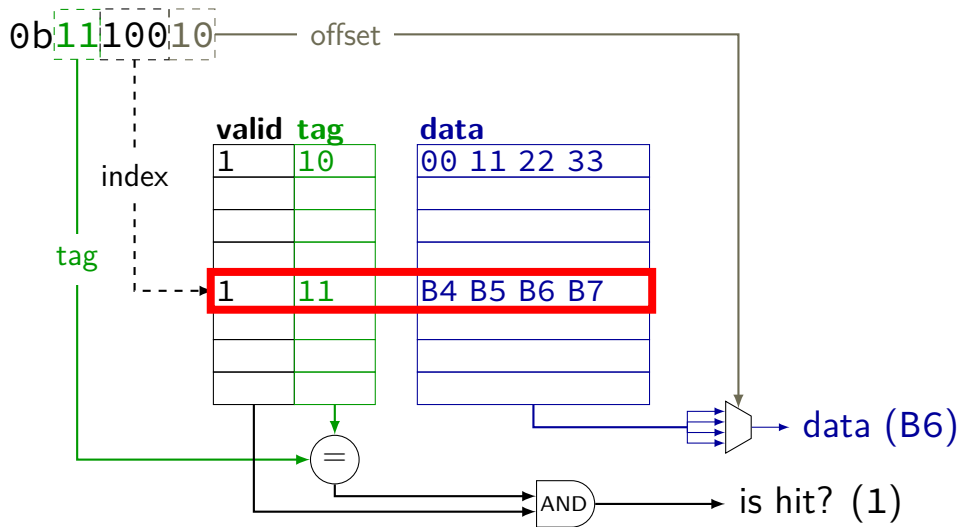
valid	tag	data
1	10	00 11 22 33
1	11	B4 B5 B6 B7

# cache operation (read)

0b1110010



# cache operation (read)



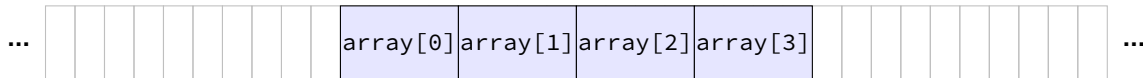
## C and cache misses (warmup 1)

```
int array[4];  
...  
int even_sum = 0, odd_sum = 0;  
even_sum += array[0];  
odd_sum += array[1];  
even_sum += array[2];  
odd_sum += array[3];
```

Assume everything but array is kept in registers (and the compiler does not do anything funny).

How many data cache misses on a 1-set direct-mapped cache with 8B blocks?

## some possibilities



Q1: how do cache blocks correspond to array elements?  
not enough information provided!



## aside: alignment

compilers and malloc/new implementations usually try **align** values

align = make address be multiple of something

most important reason: don't cross cache block boundaries

## C and cache misses (warmup 2)

```
int array[4];  
int even_sum = 0, odd_sum = 0;  
even_sum += array[0];  
even_sum += array[2];  
odd_sum += array[1];  
odd_sum += array[3];
```

Assume everything but array is kept in registers (and the compiler does not do anything funny).

Assume array[0] at beginning of cache block.

How many data cache misses on a 1-set direct-mapped cache with 8B blocks?

## C and cache misses (warmup 3)

```
int array[8];  
...  
int even_sum = 0, odd_sum = 0;  
even_sum += array[0];  
odd_sum += array[1];  
even_sum += array[2];  
odd_sum += array[3];  
even_sum += array[4];  
odd_sum += array[5];  
even_sum += array[6];  
odd_sum += array[7];
```

Assume everything but array is kept in registers (and the compiler does not do anything funny), and array[0] at beginning of cache block.

How many data cache misses on a **2**-set direct-mapped cache with 8B blocks?

# arrays and cache misses (1)

```
int array[1024]; // 4KB array
int even_sum = 0, odd_sum = 0;
for (int i = 0; i < 1024; i += 2) {
    even_sum += array[i + 0];
    odd_sum += array[i + 1];
}
```

Assume everything but array is kept in registers (and the compiler does not do anything funny).

How many *data cache misses* on initially empty 2KB direct-mapped cache with 16B cache blocks?

## arrays and cache misses (2)

```
int array[1024]; // 4KB array
int even_sum = 0, odd_sum = 0;
for (int i = 0; i < 1024; i += 2)
    even_sum += array[i + 0];
for (int i = 0; i < 1024; i += 2)
    odd_sum += array[i + 1];
```

Assume everything but array is kept in registers (and the compiler does not do anything funny).

How many *data cache misses* on initially empty 2KB direct-mapped cache with 16B cache blocks?

## arrays and cache misses (2b)

```
int array[1024]; // 4KB array
int even_sum = 0, odd_sum = 0;
for (int i = 0; i < 1024; i += 2)
    even_sum += array[i + 0];
for (int i = 0; i < 1024; i += 2)
    odd_sum += array[i + 1];
```

Assume everything but array is kept in registers (and the compiler does not do anything funny).

How many *data cache misses* on initially empty 4KB direct-mapped cache with 16B cache blocks?

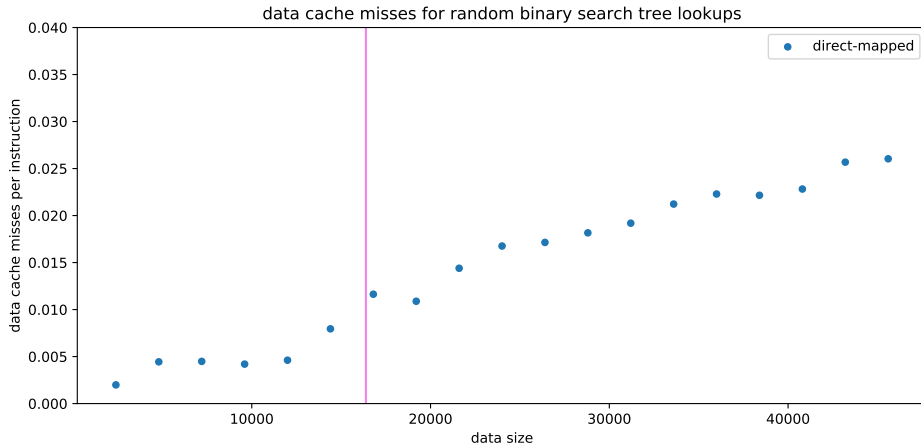
## arrays and cache misses (3)

```
int array[1024]; // 4KB array
int sum;
for (int i = 8; i < 1016; i += 1) {
    int local_sum = 0;
    for (int j = i - 8; j < i + 8; j += 1) {
        local_sum += array[i] * (j - i);
    }
    sum += (local_sum - array[i]);
}
```

Assume everything but array is kept in registers (and the compiler does not do anything funny).

How many *data cache misses* on initially empty 2KB direct-mapped cache with 16B cache blocks?

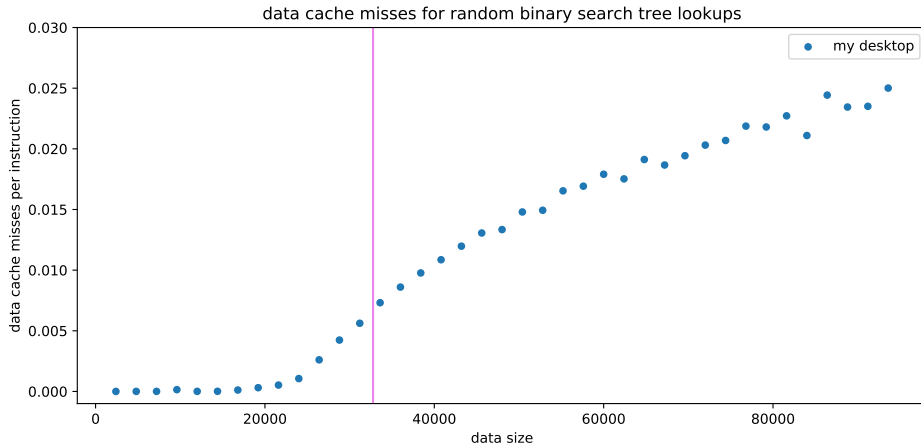
# simulated misses: BST lookups



(simulated 16KB direct-mapped data cache)

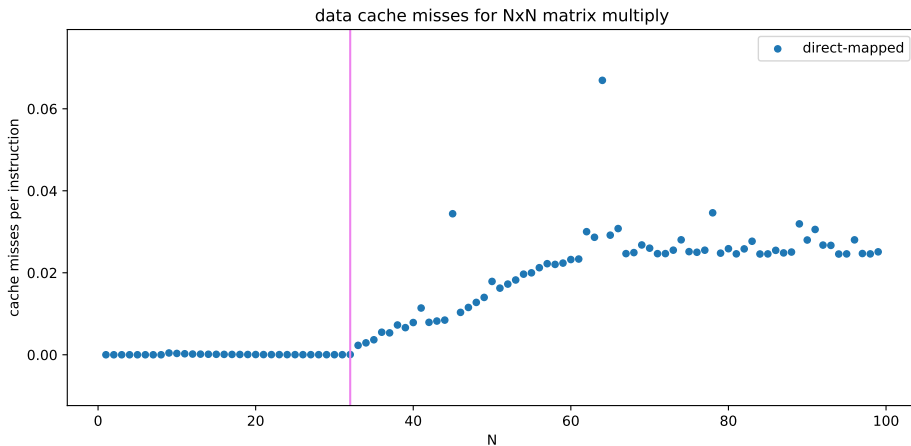


# actual misses: BST lookups



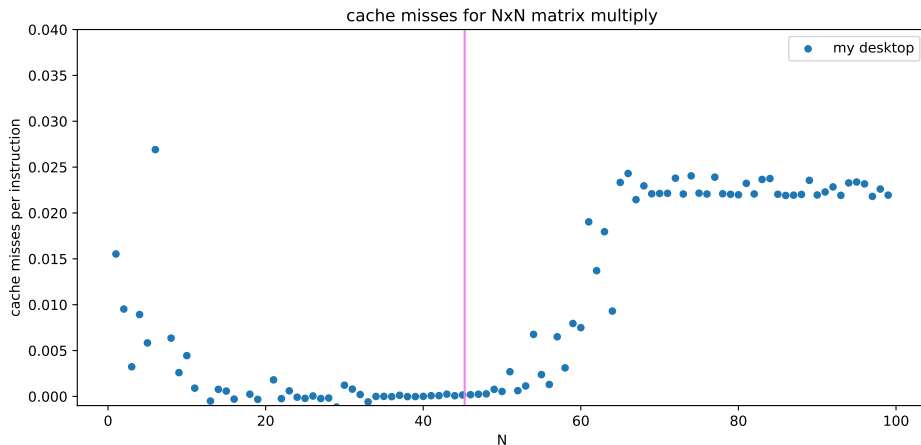
(actual 32KB more complex data cache)  
(only one set of measurements + other things on machine)

# simulated misses: matrix multiplies



(simulated 16KB direct-mapped data cache)

# actual misses: matrix multiplies



(actual 32KB more complex data cache)  
(only one set of measurements + other things on machine)

## misses with skipping

```
int array1[512]; int array2[512];  
...  
for (int i = 0; i < 512; i += 1)  
    sum += array1[i] * array2[i];  
}
```

Assume everything but array1, array2 is kept in registers (and the compiler does not do anything funny).

About how many *data cache misses* on a 2KB direct-mapped cache with 16B cache blocks?

Hint: depends on relative placement of array1, array2

## best/worst case

array1[i] and array2[i] always different sets:

= distance from array1 to array2 not multiple of  $\# \text{ sets} \times \text{bytes/set}$

2 misses every 4 i

blocks of 4 array1[X] values loaded, then used 4 times before loading next block

(and same for array2[X])

array1[i] and array2[i] same sets:

= distance from array1 to array2 is multiple of  $\# \text{ sets} \times \text{bytes/set}$

2 misses every i

block of 4 array1[X] values loaded, one value used from it,

then, block of 4 array2[X] values replaces it, one value used from it, ...

## worst case in practice?

two rows of matrix?

often `sizeof(row)` bytes apart

if the row size is multiple of number of sets  $\times$  bytes per block,  
oops!

# adding associativity

2-way set associative, 2 byte blocks, 2 sets

index	valid	tag	value	valid	tag	value
0	0			0		
1	0			0		

multiple places to put values with same index  
avoid conflict misses

# adding associativity

2-way set associative, 2 byte blocks, 2 sets

index	valid	tag	value	valid	tag	value
0	0		set 0	0		
1	0		set 1	0		



# adding associativity

2-way set associative, 2 byte blocks, 2 sets

index	valid	tag	value	valid	tag	value
0	0			0		
		way 0			way 1	
1	0			0		

# adding associativity

2-way set associative, 2 byte blocks, 2 sets

index	valid	tag	value	valid	tag	value
0	0			0		
1	0			0		

$m = 8$  bit addresses

$S = 2 = 2^s$  sets

$s = 1$  (set) index bits

$B = 2 = 2^b$  byte block size

$b = 1$  (block) offset bits

$t = m - (s + b) = 6$  tag bits

# adding associativity

2-way set associative, 2 byte blocks, 2 sets

index	valid	tag	value	valid	tag	value
0	1	000000	mem[0x00] mem[0x01]	0		
1	0			0		

address (hex)	result
00000000 (00)	miss
00000001 (01)	
01100011 (63)	
01100001 (61)	
01100010 (62)	
00000000 (00)	
01100100 (64)	

tag indexoffset

# adding associativity

2-way set associative, 2 byte blocks, 2 sets

index	valid	tag	value	valid	tag	value
0	1	000000	mem[0x00] mem[0x01]	0		
1	0			0		

address (hex)	result
00000000 (00)	miss
00000001 (01)	hit
01100011 (63)	
01100001 (61)	
01100010 (62)	
00000000 (00)	
01100100 (64)	

tag    index    offset

# adding associativity

2-way set associative, 2 byte blocks, 2 sets

index	valid	tag	value	valid	tag	value
0	1	000000	mem[0x00] mem[0x01]	0		
1	1	011000	mem[0x62] mem[0x63]	0		

address (hex)	result
00000000 (00)	miss
00000001 (01)	hit
01100011 (63)	miss
01100001 (61)	
01100010 (62)	
00000000 (00)	
01100100 (64)	

tag indexoffset

# adding associativity

2-way set associative, 2 byte blocks, 2 sets

index	valid	tag	value	valid	tag	value
0	1	000000	mem[0x00] mem[0x01]	1	011000	mem[0x60] mem[0x61]
1	1	011000	mem[0x62] mem[0x63]	0		

address (hex)	result
00000000 (00)	miss
00000001 (01)	hit
01100011 (63)	miss
01100001 (61)	miss
01100010 (62)	
00000000 (00)	
01100100 (64)	

tag    index    offset

# adding associativity

2-way set associative, 2 byte blocks, 2 sets

index	valid	tag	value	valid	tag	value
0	1	000000	mem[0x00] mem[0x01]	1	011000	mem[0x60] mem[0x61]
1	1	011000	mem[0x62] mem[0x63]	0		

address (hex)	result
00000000 (00)	miss
00000001 (01)	hit
01100011 (63)	miss
01100001 (61)	miss
01100010 (62)	hit
00000000 (00)	
01100100 (64)	

tag   index   offset

# adding associativity

2-way set associative, 2 byte blocks, 2 sets

index	valid	tag	value	valid	tag	value
0	1	000000	mem[0x00] mem[0x01]	1	011000	mem[0x60] mem[0x61]
1	1	011000	mem[0x62] mem[0x63]	0		

address (hex)	result
00000000 (00)	miss
00000001 (01)	hit
01100011 (63)	miss
01100001 (61)	miss
01100010 (62)	hit
00000000 (00)	hit
01100100 (64)	

tag    index    offset



# adding associativity

2-way set associative, 2 byte blocks, 2 sets

index	valid	tag	value	valid	tag	value
0	1	000000	mem[0x00] mem[0x01]	1	011000	mem[0x60] mem[0x61]
1	1	011000	mem[0x62] mem[0x63]	0		

address (hex)	result
00000000 (00)	miss
00000001 (01)	hit
01100011 (63)	miss
01100001 (61)	miss
01100010 (62)	hit
00000000 (00)	hit
01100100 (64)	miss

needs to replace block in set 0!

tag indexoffsetset

# adding associativity

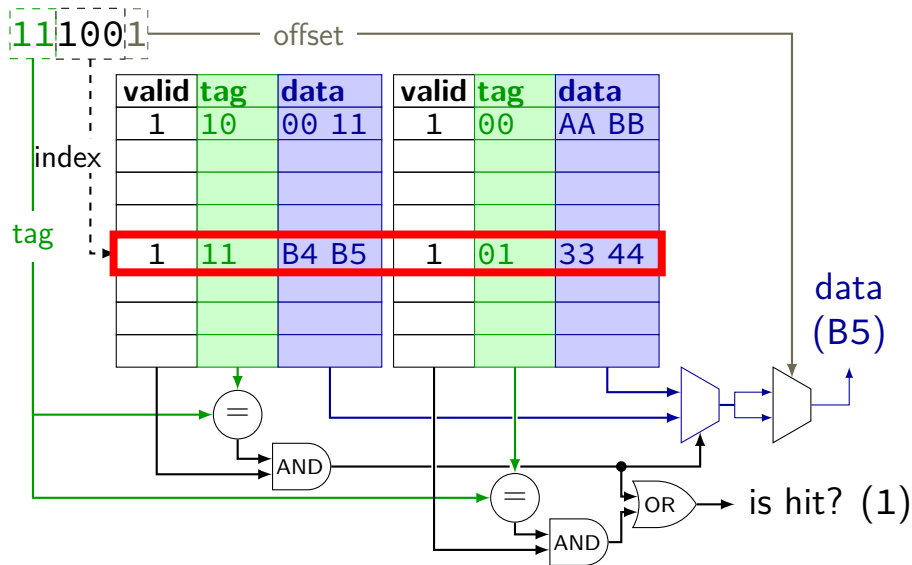
2-way set associative, 2 byte blocks, 2 sets

index	valid	tag	value	valid	tag	value
0	1	000000	mem[0x00] mem[0x01]	1	011000	mem[0x60] mem[0x61]
1	1	011000	mem[0x62] mem[0x63]	0		

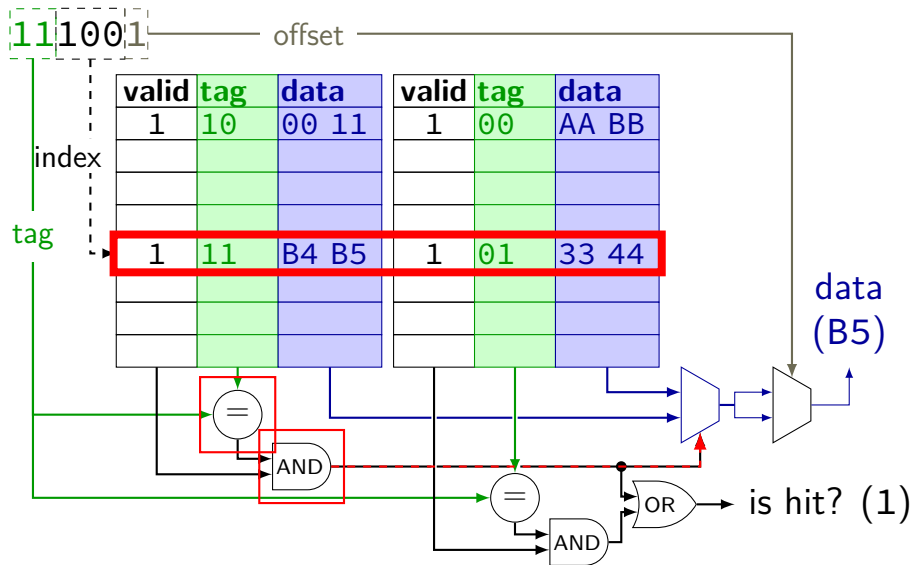
address (hex)	result
00000000 (00)	miss
00000001 (01)	hit
01100011 (63)	miss
01100001 (61)	miss
01100010 (62)	hit
00000000 (00)	hit
01100100 (64)	miss

tag   index   offset

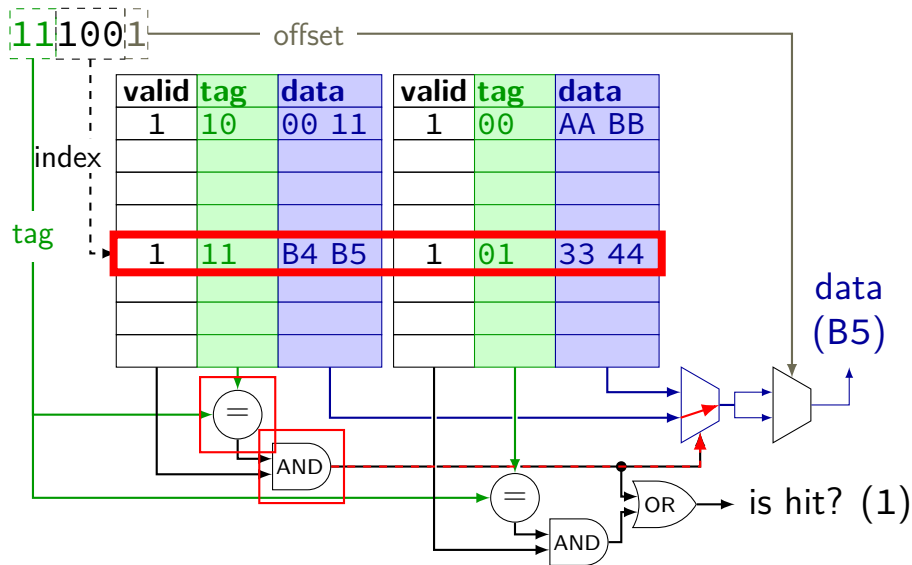
# cache operation (associative)



# cache operation (associative)



# cache operation (associative)



# associative lookup possibilities

none of the blocks for the index are valid

none of the valid blocks for the index match the tag  
something else is stored there

one of the blocks for the index is valid and matches the tag

# replacement policies

2-way set associative, 2 byte blocks, 2 sets

index	valid	tag	value	valid	tag	value
0	1	000000	mem[0x00] mem[0x01]	1	011000	mem[0x60] mem[0x61]
1	1	011000	mem[0x62] mem[0x63]	0		

address (hex)	result
00000000 (00)	hit
00000001 (01)	hit
01100011 (63)	miss
01100001 (61)	miss
01100010 (62)	hit
00000000 (00)	hit
01100100 (64)	miss

how to decide where to insert 0x64?

# replacement policies

2-way set associative, 2 byte blocks, 2 sets

index	valid	tag	value	valid	tag	value	LRU
0	1	000000	mem[0x00] mem[0x01]	1	011000	mem[0x60] mem[0x61]	1
1	1	011000	mem[0x62] mem[0x63]	0			1

address (hex)	result
00000000 (00)	miss
00000001 (01)	hit
01100011 (63)	miss
01100001 (61)	miss
01100010 (62)	hit
00000000 (00)	hit
01100100 (64)	miss

track which block was read least recently updated on **every access**



# example replacement policies

least recently used

take advantage of **temporal locality**

at least  $\lceil \log_2(E!) \rceil$  bits per set for  $E$ -way cache

(need to store order of all blocks)

approximations of least recently used

implementing least recently used is expensive

really just need “avoid recently used” — much faster/simpler

good approximations:  $E$  to  $2E$  bits

first-in, first-out

counter per set — where to replace next

(pseudo-)random

no extra information!

actually works pretty well in practice

# associativity terminology

direct-mapped — one block per set

$E$ -way set associative —  $E$  blocks per set  
 $E$  ways in the cache

fully associative — one set total (everything in one set)

# Tag-Index-Offset formulas

$m$	memory addresses bits
$E$	number of blocks per set (“ways”)
$S = 2^s$	number of sets
$s$	(set) index bits
$B = 2^b$	block size
$b$	(block) offset bits
$t = m - (s + b)$	tag bits
$C = B \times S \times E$	cache size (excluding metadata)

# Tag-Index-Offset exercise

$m$	memory addresses bits (Y86-64: 64)
$E$	number of blocks per set (“ways”)
$S = 2^s$	number of sets
$s$	(set) index bits
$B = 2^b$	block size
$b$	(block) offset bits
$t = m - (s + b)$	tag bits
$C = B \times S \times E$	cache size (excluding metadata)

My desktop:

L1 Data Cache: 32 KB, 8 blocks/set, 64 byte blocks

L2 Cache: 256 KB, 4 blocks/set, 64 byte blocks

L3 Cache: 8 MB, 16 blocks/set, 64 byte blocks

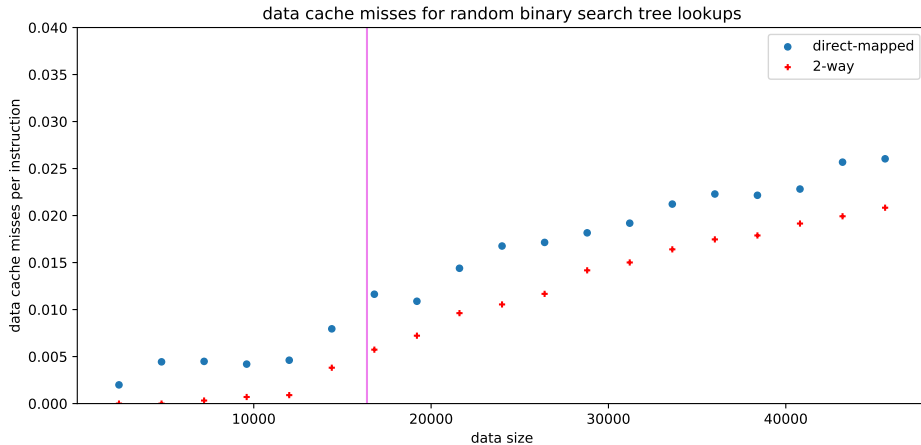
Divide the address 0x34567 into **tag**, **index**, **offset** for each cache.

# T-I-O exercise: L1

# T-I-O results

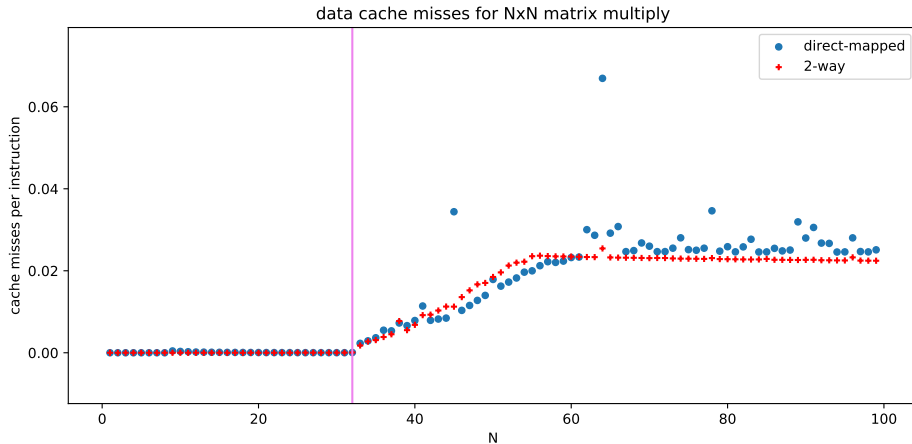
# T-I-O: splitting

# simulated misses: BST lookups





# simulated misses: matrix multiplies



## C and cache misses (warmup 4)

```
int array[8];  
...  
int even_sum = 0, odd_sum = 0;  
even_sum += array[0];  
even_sum += array[2];  
even_sum += array[4];  
even_sum += array[6];  
odd_sum += array[1];  
odd_sum += array[3];  
odd_sum += array[5];  
odd_sum += array[7];
```

Assume everything but array is kept in registers (and the compiler does not do anything funny).

How many data cache misses on a **2**-set direct-mapped cache with 8B blocks?

## arrays and cache misses (2)

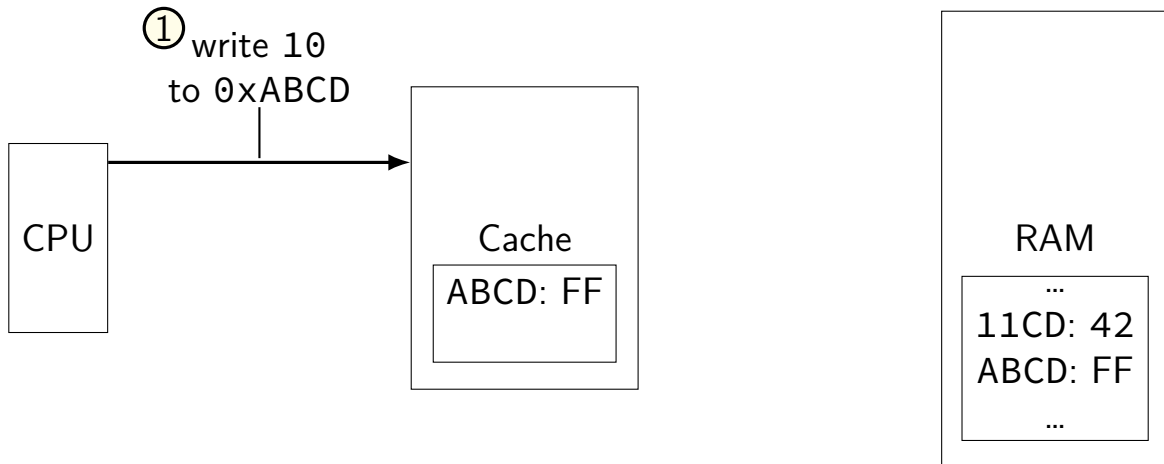
```
int array[1024]; // 4KB array
int even_sum = 0, odd_sum = 0;
for (int i = 0; i < 1024; i += 2)
    even_sum += array[i + 0];
for (int i = 0; i < 1024; i += 2)
    odd_sum += array[i + 1];
```

Assume everything but array is kept in registers (and the compiler does not do anything funny).

How many *data cache misses* on initially empty 2KB direct-mapped cache with 16B cache blocks? Would a set-associative cache be better?

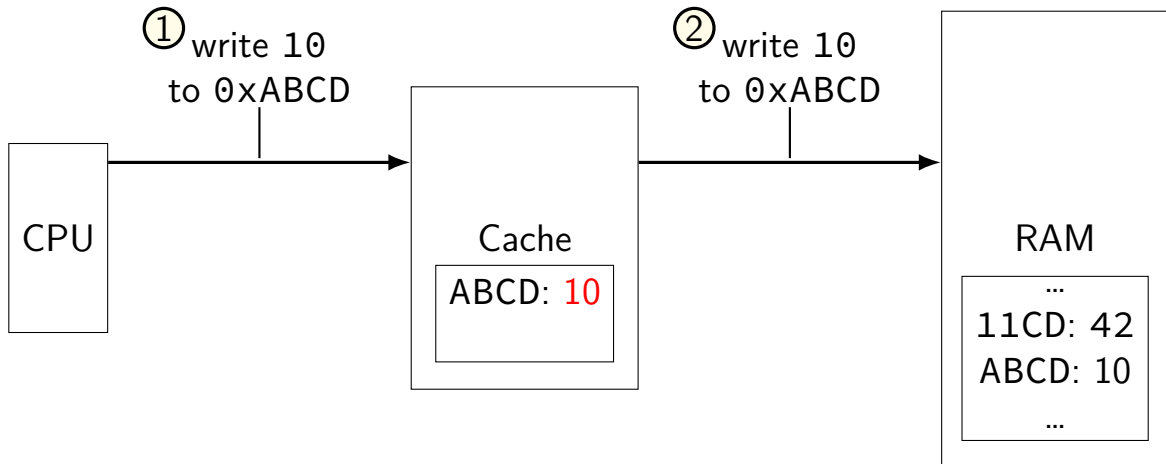
# write-through v. write-back

## option 1: write-through



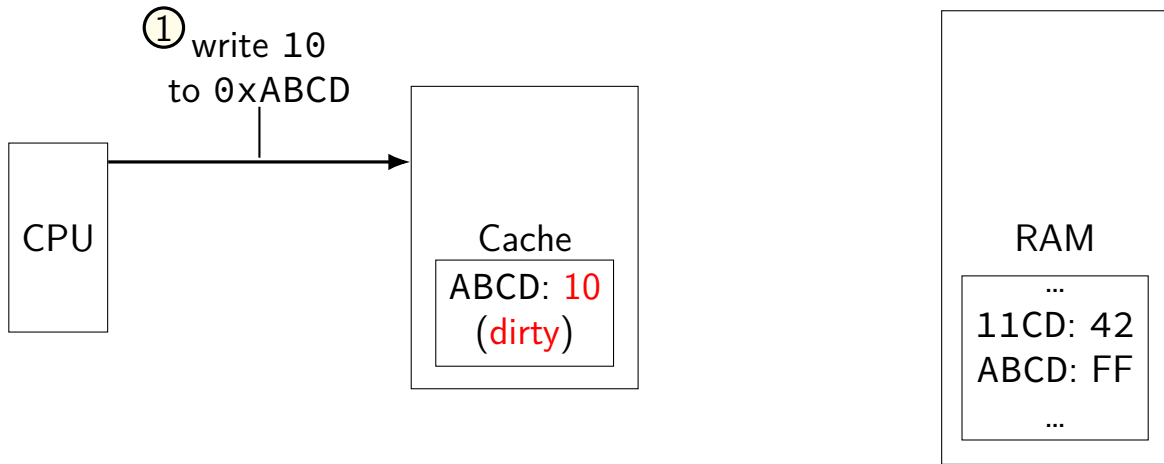
# write-through v. write-back

## option 1: write-through



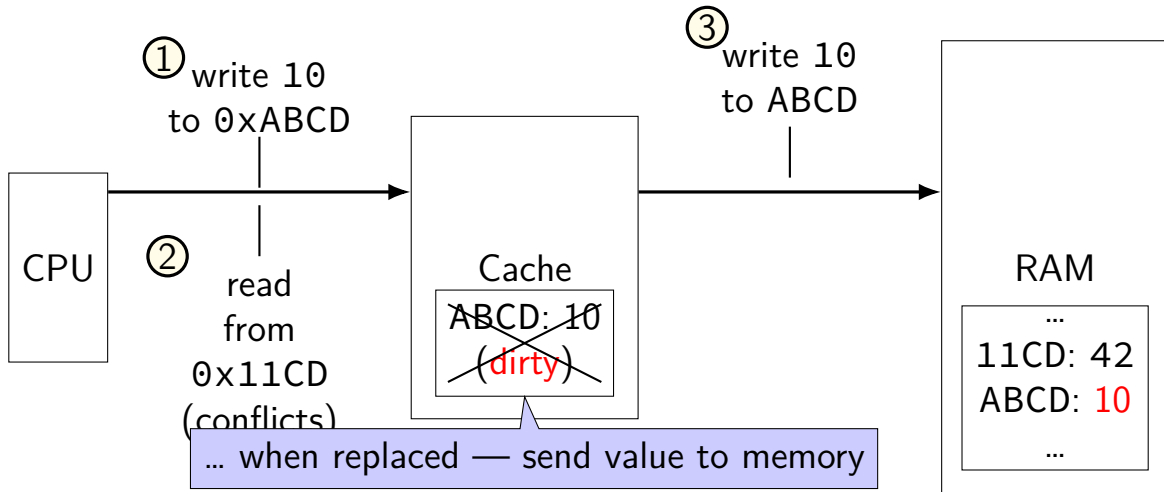
# write-through v. write-back

## option 2: write-back

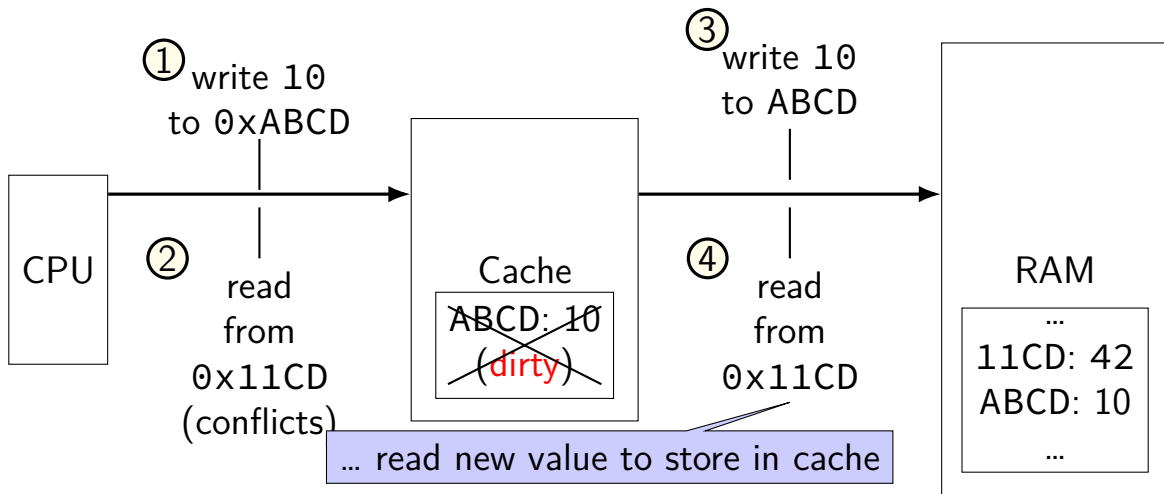


# write-through v. write-back

## option 2: write-back



# write-through v. write-back





# writeback policy

changed value!

2-way set associative, 4 byte blocks, 2 sets

index	valid	tag	value	dirty	valid	tag	value	dirty	LRU
0	1	000000	mem[0x00] mem[0x01]	0	1	011000	mem[0x60]* mem[0x61]*	1	1
1	1	011000	mem[0x62] mem[0x63]	0	0				0

1 = dirty (different than memory)  
needs to be written if evicted

# allocate on write?

processor writes **less than whole** cache block

block not yet in cache

two options:

## **write-allocate**

fetch rest of cache block, replace written part  
(then follow write-through or write-back policy)

## **write-no-allocate**

don't use cache at all (send write to memory *instead*)  
guess: not read soon?

# write-allocate

2-way set associative, LRU, writeback

index	valid	tag	value	dirty	valid	tag	value	dirty	LRU
0	1	000000	mem[0x00] mem[0x01]	0	1	011000	mem[0x60]* mem[0x61]*	1	1
1	1	011000	mem[0x62] mem[0x63]	0	0				0

writing 0xFF into address 0x04?

index 0, tag 000001

# write-allocate

2-way set associative, LRU, writeback

index	valid	tag	value	dirty	valid	tag	value	dirty	LRU
0	1	000000	mem[0x00] mem[0x01]	0	1	011000	mem[0x60]* mem[0x61]*	1	1
1	1	011000	mem[0x62] mem[0x63]	0	0				0

writing 0xFF into address 0x04?

index 0, tag 000001

step 1: find **least recently used** block

# write-allocate

2-way set associative, LRU, writeback

index	valid	tag	value	dirty	valid	tag	value	dirty	LRU
0	1	000000	mem[0x00] mem[0x01]	0	1	011000	mem[0x60]* mem[0x61]*	1	1
1	1	011000	mem[0x62] mem[0x63]	0	0				0

writing 0xFF into address 0x04?

index 0, tag 000001

step 1: find **least recently used** block

step 2: possibly writeback old block

# write-allocate

2-way set associative, LRU, writeback

index	valid	tag	value	dirty	valid	tag	value	dirty	LRU
0	1	000000	mem[0x00] mem[0x01]	0	1	000001	0xFF mem[0x05]	1	0
1	1	011000	mem[0x62] mem[0x63]	0	0				0

writing 0xFF into address 0x04?

index 0, tag 000001

step 1: find **least recently used** block

step 2: possibly writeback old block

step 3a: read in new block – to get mem[0x05]

step 3b: update LRU information

# write-no-allocate

2-way set associative, LRU, writeback

index	valid	tag	value	dirty	valid	tag	value	dirty	LRU
0	1	000000	mem[0x00] mem[0x01]	0	1	011000	mem[0x60]* mem[0x61]*	1	1
1	1	011000	mem[0x62] mem[0x63]	0	0				0

writing 0xFF into address 0x04?

step 1: is it in cache yet?

step 2: no, **just send it to memory**

# exercise (1)

2-way set associative, LRU, write-allocate, writeback

index	valid	tag	value	dirty	valid	tag	value	dirty	LRU
0	1	001100	mem[0x30] mem[0x31]	0	1	010000	mem[0x40]* mem[0x41]*	1	0
1	1	011000	mem[0x62] mem[0x63]	0	1	001100	mem[0x32]* mem[0x33]*	1	1

for each of the following accesses, performed alone, would it require (a) reading a value from memory (or next level of cache) and (b) writing a value to the memory (or next level of cache)?

writing 1 byte to 0x33

reading 1 byte from 0x52

reading 1 byte from 0x50



## exercise (2)

2-way set associative, LRU, **write-no-allocate, write-through**

index	valid	tag	value	valid	tag	value	LRU
0	1	001100	mem[0x30] mem[0x31]	1	010000	mem[0x40] mem[0x41]	0
1	1	011000	mem[0x62] mem[0x63]	1	001100	mem[0x32] mem[0x33]	1

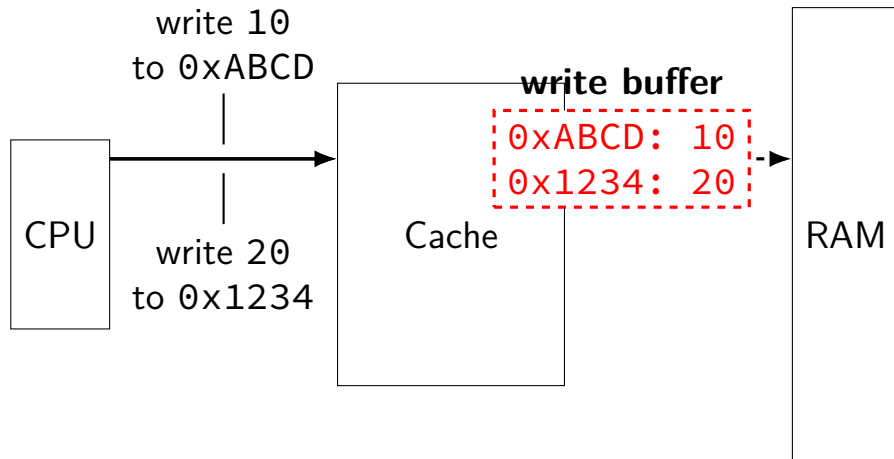
for each of the following accesses, performed alone, would it require (a) reading a value from memory and (b) writing a value to the memory?

writing 1 byte to 0x33

reading 1 byte from 0x52

reading 1 byte from 0x50

# fast writes



write appears to complete immediately when placed in buffer  
memory can be much slower

# cache miss types

common to categorize misses:

roughly “cause” of miss assuming cache block size fixed

*compulsory* (or *cold*) — **first time** accessing something  
adding more sets or blocks/set wouldn't change

*conflict* — sets aren't big/flexible enough  
a fully-associative (1-set) cache of the same size would have done better

*capacity* — cache was not big enough

# making any cache look bad

1. access enough blocks, to fill the cache
2. access an additional block, replacing something
3. access last block replaced
4. access last block replaced
5. access last block replaced
- ...

but — typical real programs have **locality**

# cache optimizations

(assuming typical locality + keeping cache size constant if possible...)

	miss rate	hit time	miss penalty
increase cache size	better	worse	—
increase associativity	better	worse	worse?
increase block size	depends	worse	worse
add secondary cache	—	—	better
write-allocate	better	—	?
writeback	—	—	?
LRU replacement	better	?	worse?
prefetching	better	—	—

prefetching = guess what program will use, access in advance

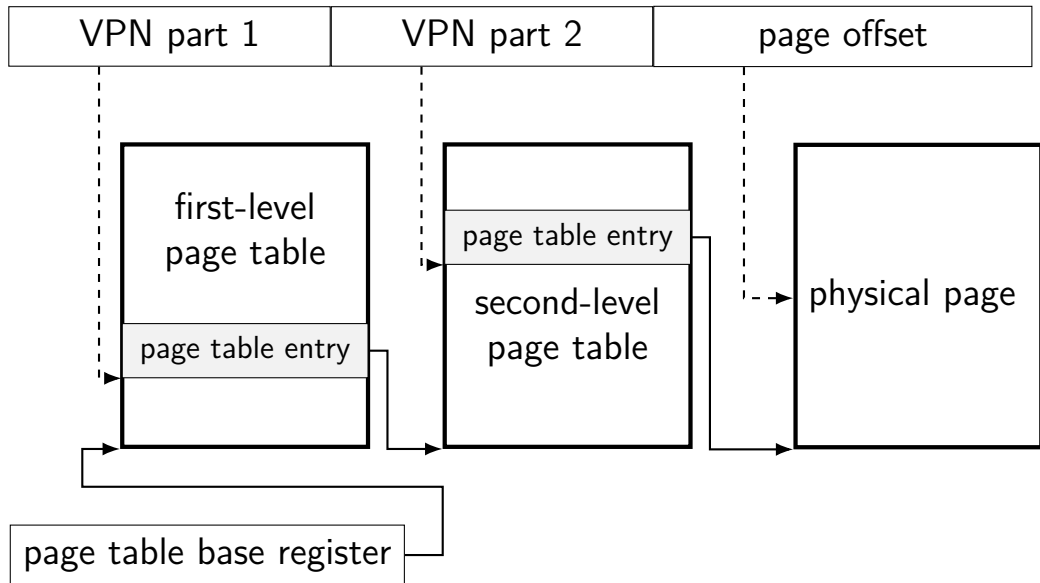
$$\text{average time} = \text{hit time} + \text{miss rate} \times \text{miss penalty}$$

# cache optimizations by miss type

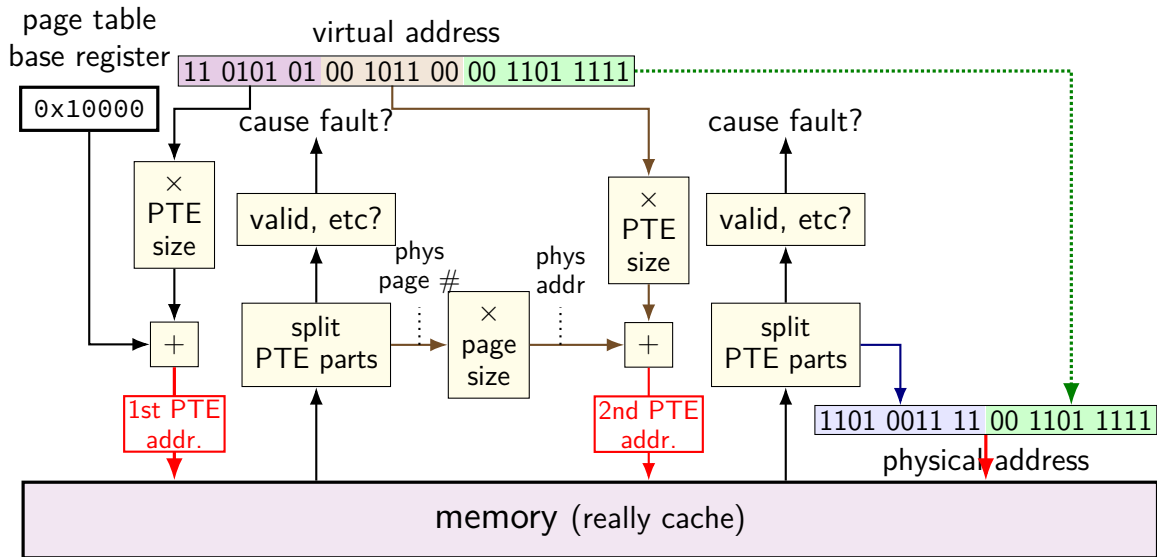
(assuming other listed parameters remain constant)

	capacity	conflict	compulsory
increase cache size	fewer misses	fewer misses	—
increase associativity	—	fewer misses	—
increase block size	more misses?	more misses?	fewer misses
LRU replacement	—	fewer misses	—
prefetching	—	—	fewer misses

## another view



## two-level page table lookup





## cache accesses and multi-level PTs

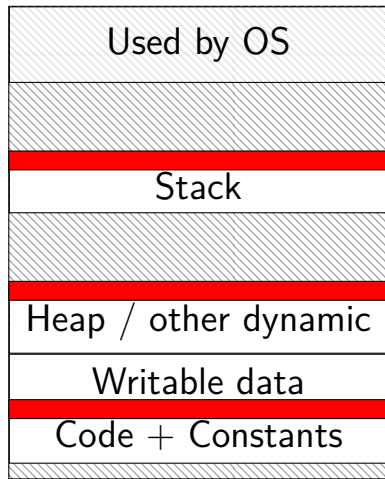
four-level page tables — five cache accesses per program memory access

L1 cache hits — typically a couple cycles each?

so add 8 cycles to each program memory access?

not acceptable

# program memory active sets



0xFFFF FFFF FFFF FFFF

0xFFFF 8000 0000 0000

0x7F...

small areas of memory active at a time  
one or two pages in each area?

0x0000 0000 0040 0000

# page table entries and locality

page table entries have **excellent temporal locality**

typically one or two pages of the stack active

typically one or two pages of code active

typically one or two pages of heap/globals active

each page contains **whole functions**, arrays, stack frames, etc.

# page table entries and locality

page table entries have **excellent temporal locality**

typically one or two pages of the stack active

typically one or two pages of code active

typically one or two pages of heap/globals active

each page contains **whole functions**, arrays, stack frames, etc.

needed page table entries are **very small**

# page table entry cache

called a **TLB** (translation lookaside buffer)

very small cache of page table entries

L1 cache	TLB
physical addresses	virtual page numbers
bytes from memory	page table entries
tens of bytes per block	one page table entry per block
usually thousands of blocks	usually tens of entries

# page table entry cache

called a **TLB** (translation lookaside buffer)

very small cache of page table entries

L1 cache	TLB
physical addresses	virtual page numbers
bytes from memory	page table entries
tens of bytes per block	one page table entry per block
usually thousands of blocks	usually tens of entries
only caches the page table lookup itself (generally) just entries from the last-level page tables	

# page table entry cache

called a **TLB** (translation lookaside buffer)

very small cache of page table entries

L1 cache	TLB
physical addresses	virtual page numbers
bytes from memory	page table entries
tens of bytes per block	one page table entry per block
usually thousands of blocks	usually tens of entries

not much spatial locality between page table entries  
(they're used for kilobytes of data already)  
(and if spatial locality, maybe use larger page size?)

# page table entry cache

called a **TLB** (translation lookaside buffer)

very small cache of page table entries

L1 cache	TLB
physical addresses	virtual page numbers
bytes from memory	page table entries
tens of bytes per block	one page table entry per block
usually thousands of blocks	usually tens of entries

few active page table entries at a time  
enables highly associative cache designs



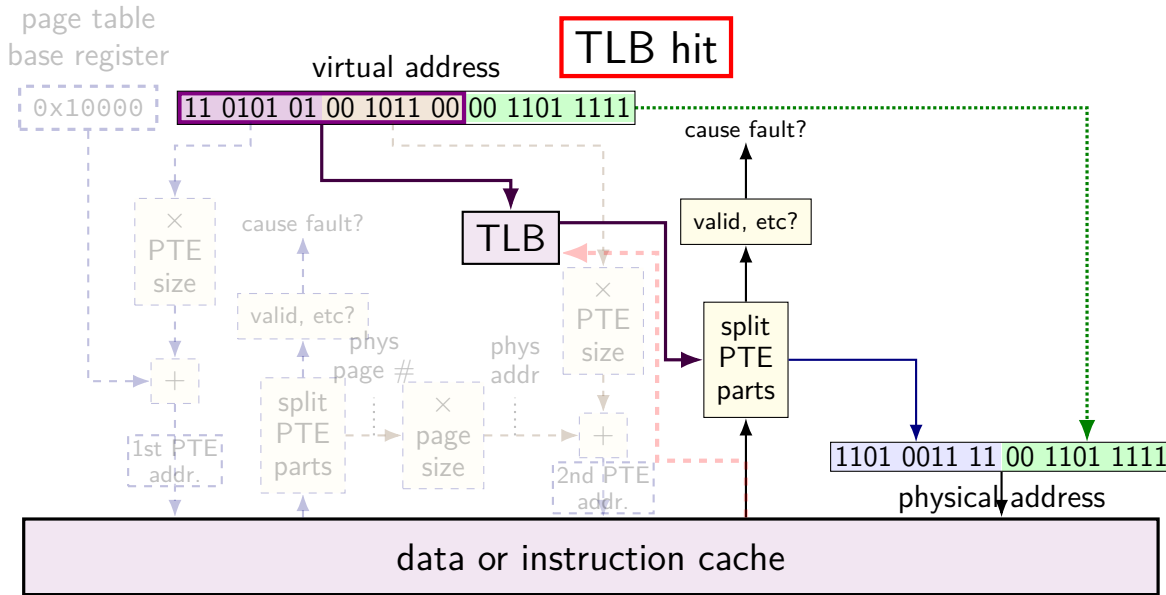
# TLB and multi-level page tables

TLB caches **valid last-level page table entries**

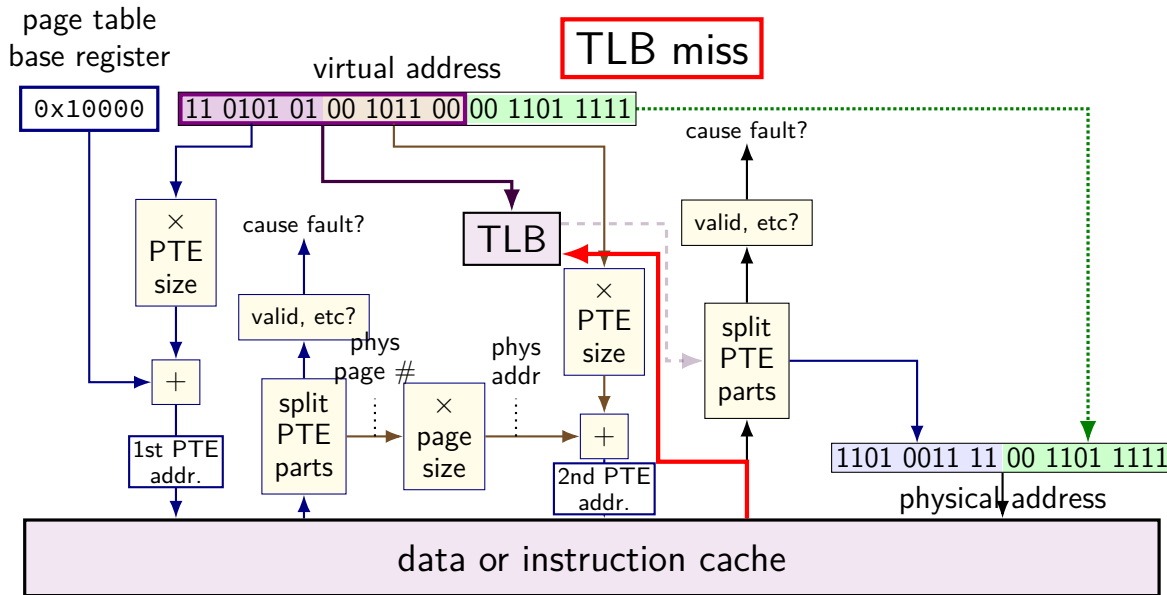
doesn't matter which last-level page table

means TLB output can be used directly to form address

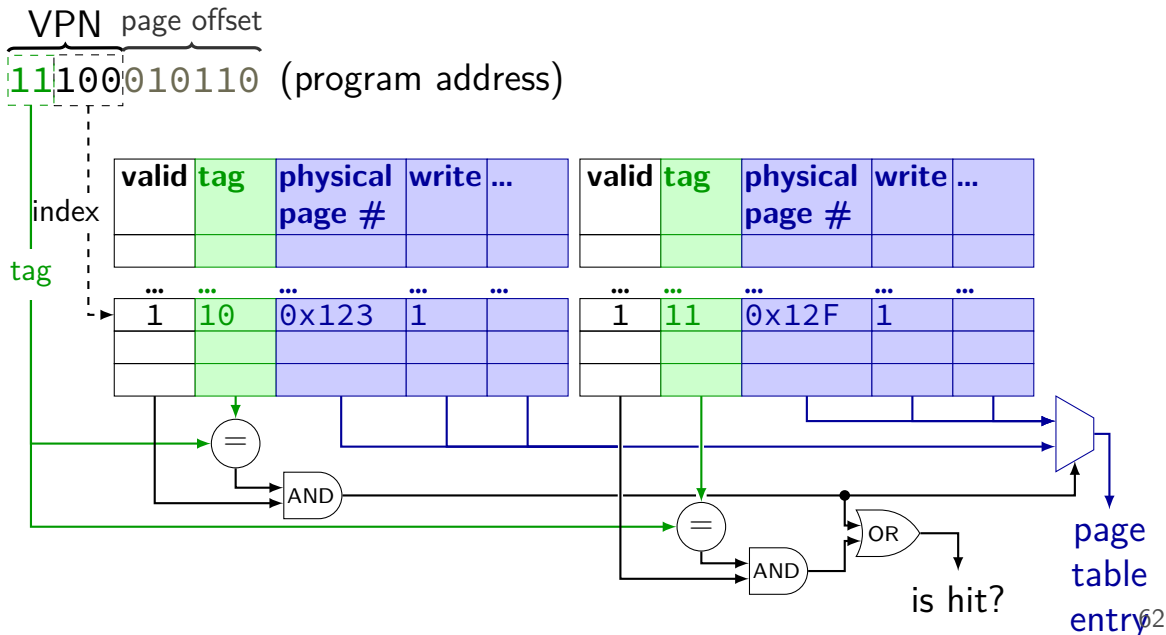
## TLB and two-level lookup



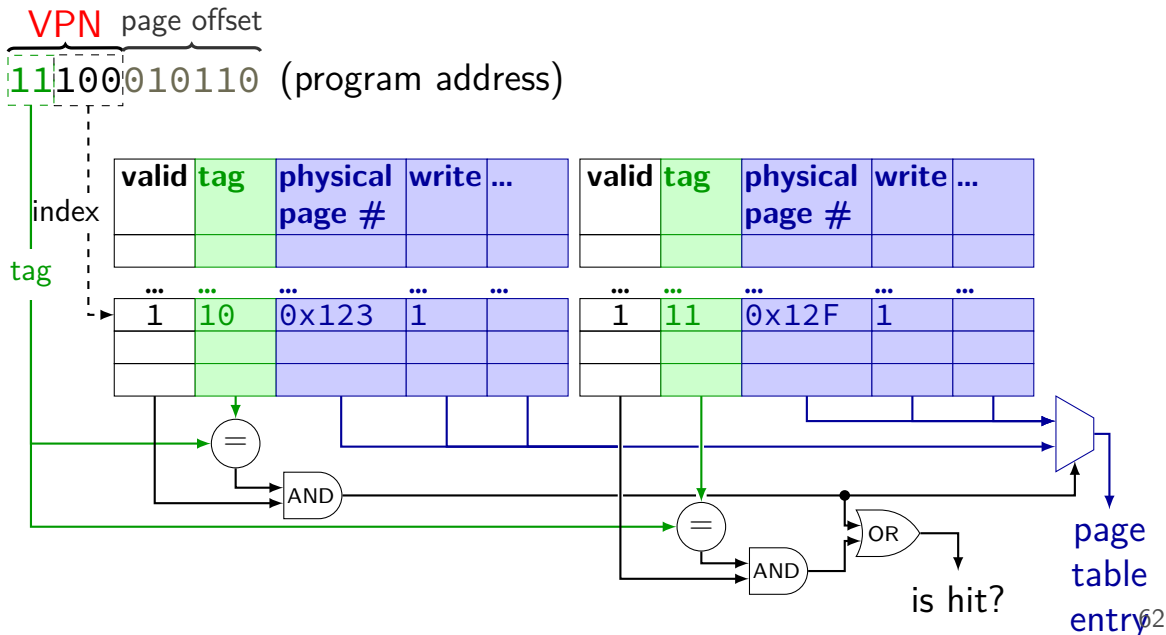
# TLB and two-level lookup



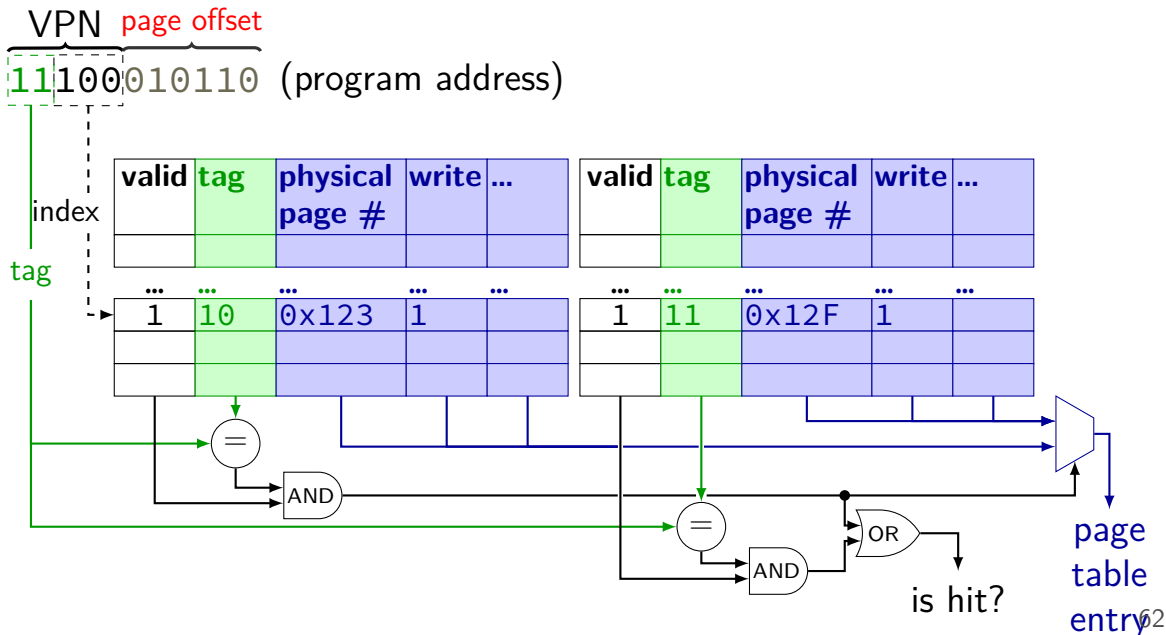
# TLB organization (2-way set associative)



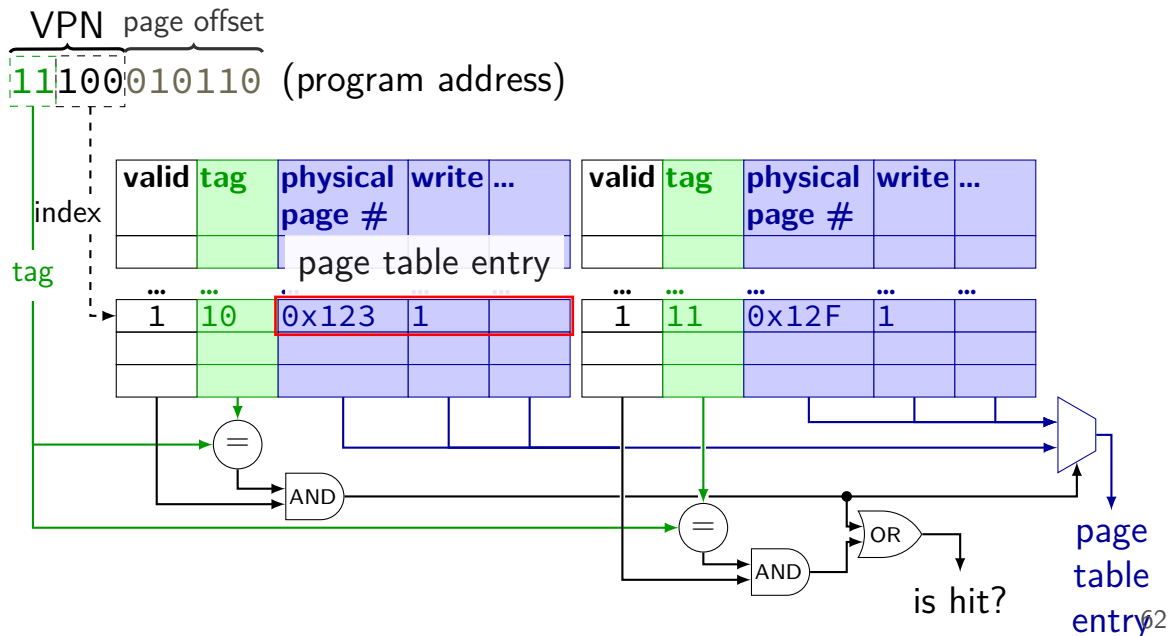
# TLB organization (2-way set associative)



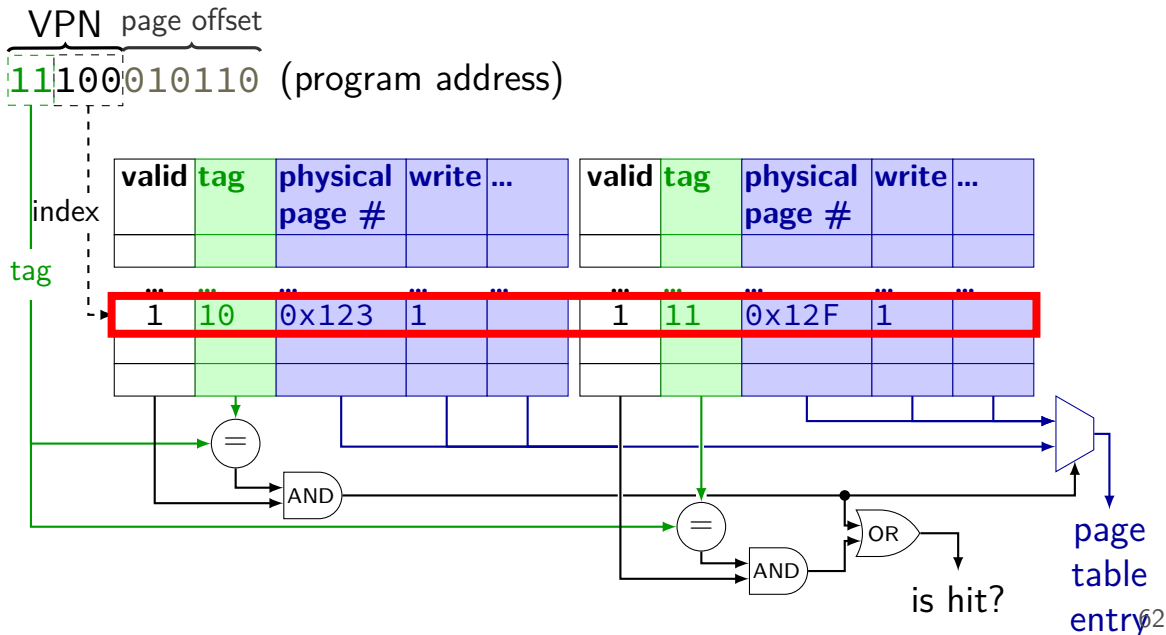
# TLB organization (2-way set associative)



# TLB organization (2-way set associative)



# TLB organization (2-way set associative)





# address splitting for TLBs (1)

my desktop:

4KB ( $2^{12}$  byte) pages; 48-bit virtual address

64-entry, 4-way L1 data TLB

TLB index bits?

TLB tag bits?

## address splitting for TLBs (2)

my desktop:

4KB ( $2^{12}$  byte) pages; 48-bit virtual address

1536-entry ( $3 \cdot 2^9$ ), 12-way L2 TLB

TLB index bits?

TLB tag bits?

## exercise: TLB access pattern (setup)

4-entry, 2-way TLB, LRU replacement policy, initially empty

4096 byte pages

how many index bits?

TLB index of virtual address 0x12345?

## exercise: TLB access pattern

4-entry, 2-way TLB, LRU replacement policy, initially empty

4096 byte pages

type	virtual	physical
read	0x440030	0x554030
write	0x440034	0x554034
read	0x7FFFE008	0x556008
read	0x7FFFE000	0x556000
read	0x7FFFDFF8	0x5F8FF8
read	0x664080	0x5F9080
read	0x440038	0x554038
write	0x7FFFDFF0	0x5F8FF0

which are TLB hits? which are TLB misses? final contents of TLB?

# changing page tables

what happens to TLB when page table base pointer is changed?

e.g. context switch

most entries in TLB refer to things from **wrong process**

oops — read from the wrong process's stack?

# changing page tables

what happens to TLB when page table base pointer is changed?

e.g. context switch

most entries in TLB refer to things from **wrong process**

oops — read from the wrong process's stack?

option 1: **invalidate** all TLB entries

side effect on “change page table base register” instruction

# changing page tables

what happens to TLB when page table base pointer is changed?

e.g. context switch

most entries in TLB refer to things from **wrong process**

oops — read from the wrong process's stack?

option 1: **invalidate** all TLB entries

side effect on “change page table base register” instruction

option 2: TLB entries contain process ID

set by OS (special register)

checked by TLB in addition to TLB tag, valid bit

# editing page tables

what happens to TLB when OS changes a page table entry?

most common choice: has to be handled **in software**



# editing page tables

what happens to TLB when OS changes a page table entry?

most common choice: has to be handled **in software**

invalid to valid — nothing needed

- TLB doesn't contain invalid entries

- MMU will check memory again

valid to invalid — **OS needs to tell processor** to invalidate it

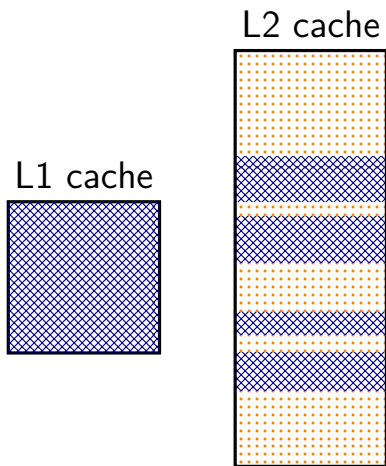
- special instruction (x86: `invlpg`)

valid to other valid — **OS needs to tell processor** to invalidate it

# inclusive versus exclusive

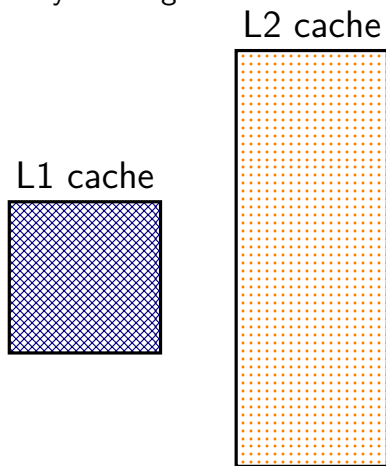
## L2 inclusive of L1

everything in L1 cache duplicated in L2  
adding to L1 also adds to L2



## L2 exclusive of L1

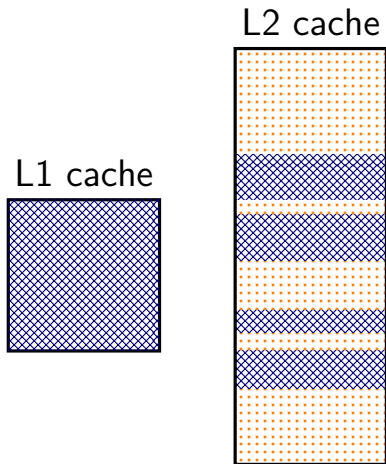
L2 contains different data than L1  
adding to L1 must remove from L2  
probably evicting from L1 adds to L2



# inclusive versus exclusive

## L2 inclusive of L1

everything in L1 cache duplicated in L2  
adding to L1 also adds to L2

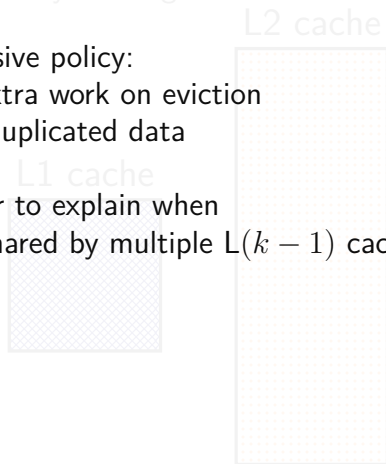


## L2 exclusive of L1

L2 contains different data than L1  
adding to L1 must remove from L2  
probably evicting from L1 adds to L2

inclusive policy:  
no extra work on eviction  
but duplicated data

easier to explain when  
 $L_k$  shared by multiple  $L(k-1)$  caches?



# inclusive versus exclusive

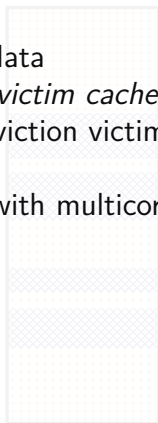
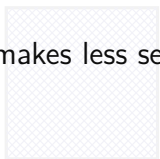
## L2 inclusive of L1

everything in L1 cache duplicated in L2  
adding to L1 also adds to L2

### L2 cache

exclusive policy:  
avoid duplicated data  
sometimes called *victim cache*  
(contains cache eviction victims)

makes less sense with multicore

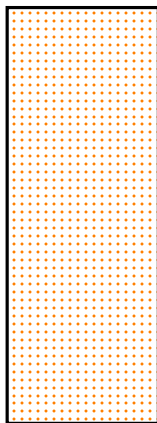
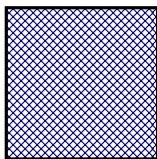


## L2 exclusive of L1

L2 contains different data than L1  
adding to L1 must remove from L2  
probably evicting from L1 adds to L2

### L2 cache

### L1 cache



# Tag-Index-Offset formulas (direct-mapped)

(formulas derivable from prior slides)

$S = 2^s$                       number of sets

$s$                               (set) index bits

$B = 2^b$                       block size

$b$                               (block) offset bits

$m$                               memory addresses bits

$t = m - (s + b)$       tag bits

$C = B \times S$               cache size (if direct-mapped)

# Tag-Index-Offset formulas (direct-mapped)

(formulas derivable from prior slides)

$S = 2^s$                       number of sets

$s$                               (set) index bits

$B = 2^b$                       block size

$b$                               (block) offset bits

$m$                               memory addresses bits

$t = m - (s + b)$       tag bits

$C = B \times S$               **cache size** (if direct-mapped)