

CS 110

Computer Architecture

Lecture 17:

Caches Part II

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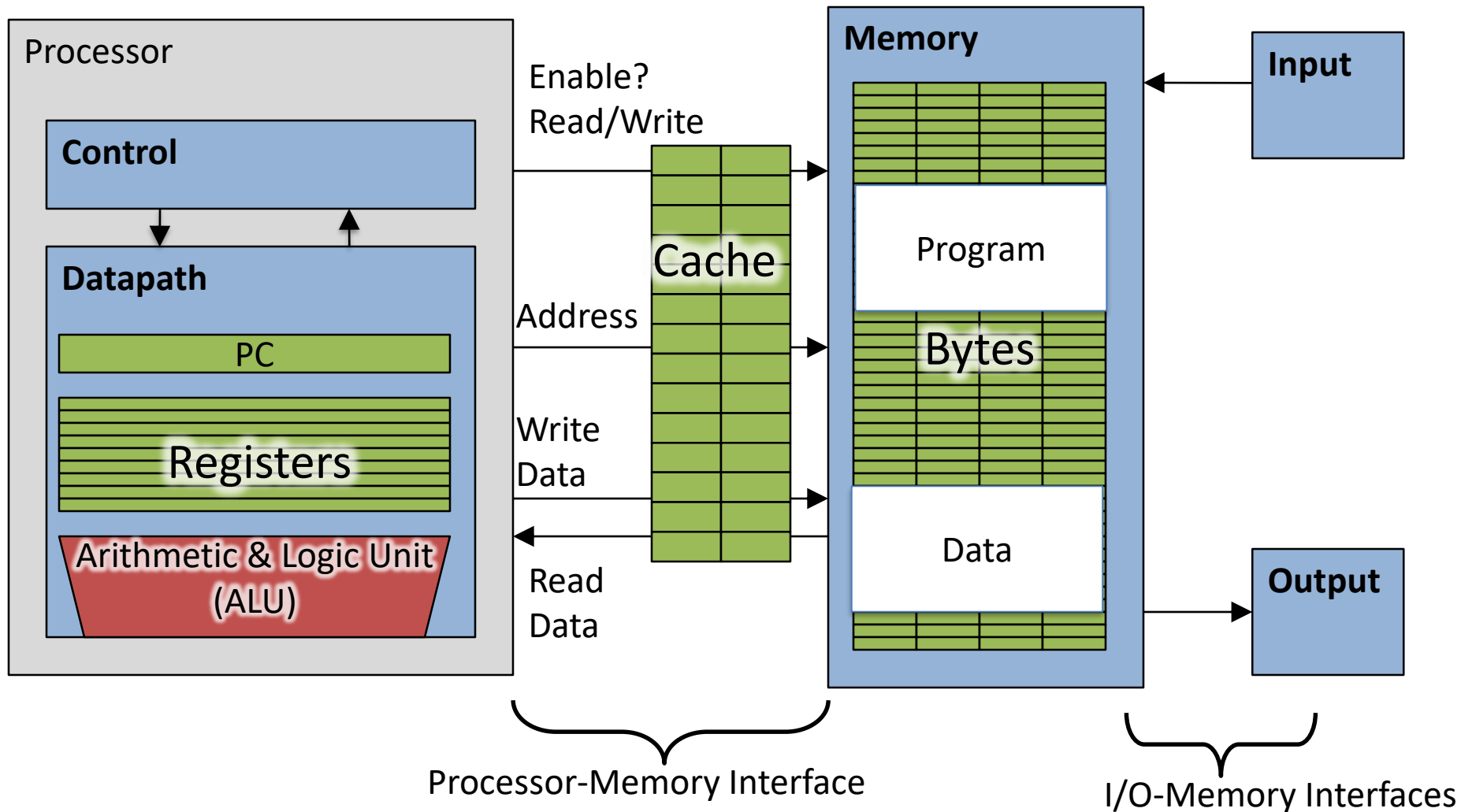
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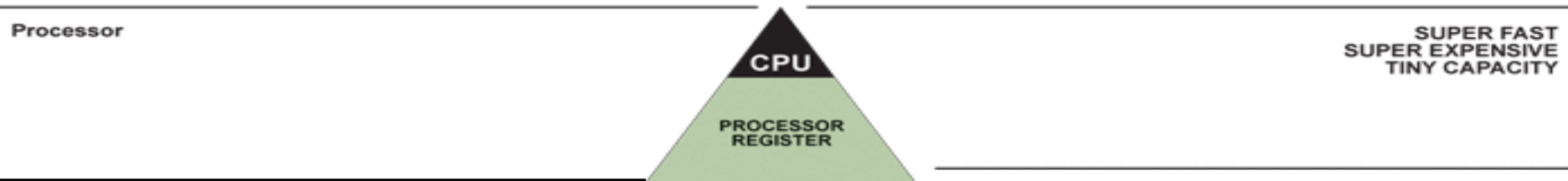
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Slides based on UC Berkeley's CS61C

Adding Cache to Computer



Great Idea #3: Principle of Locality / Memory Hierarchy

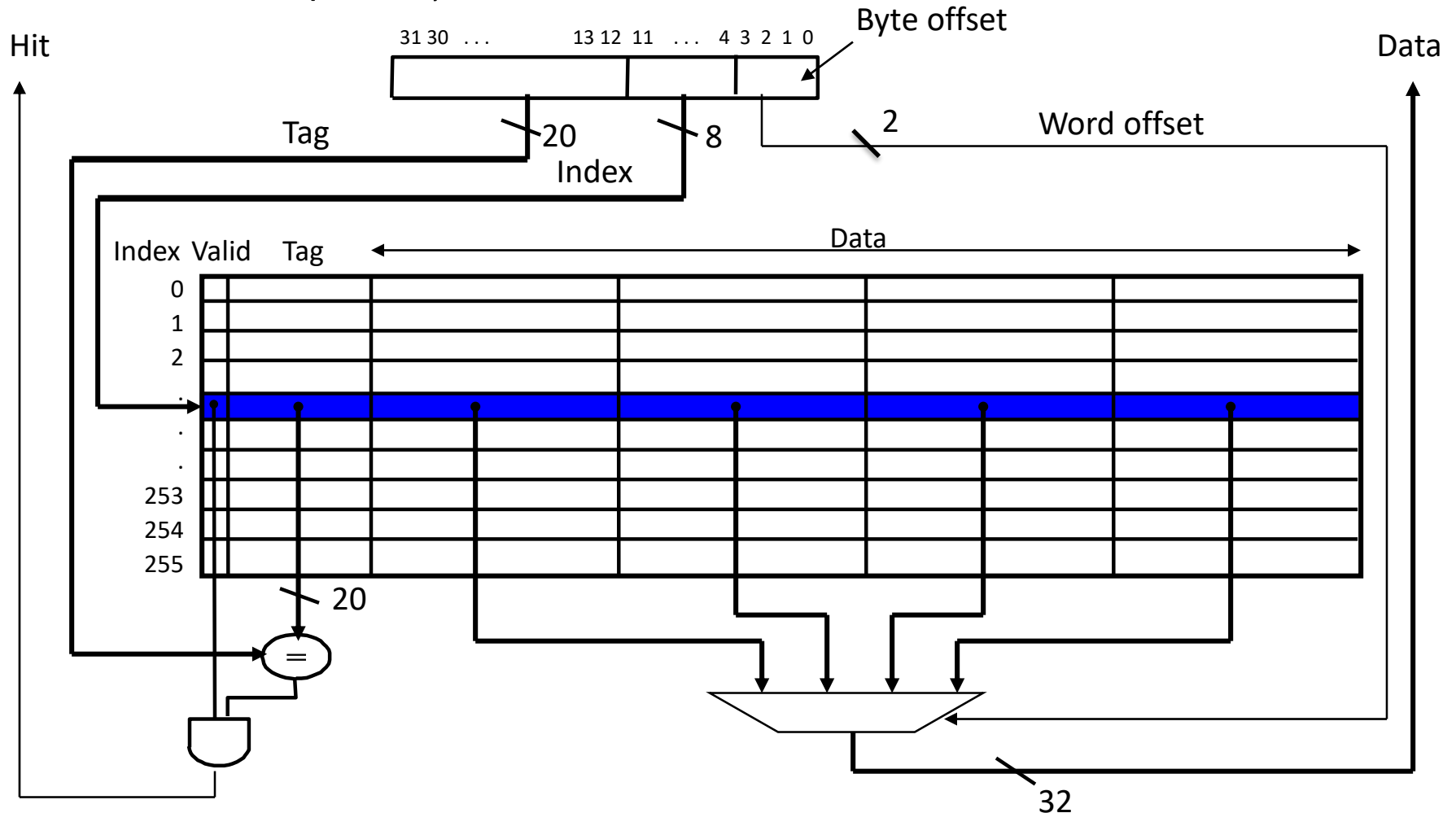


Big Idea: Locality

- *Temporal Locality* (locality in time)
 - If a memory location is referenced, then it will tend to be referenced again soon
- *Spatial Locality* (locality in space)
 - If a memory location is referenced, the locations with nearby addresses will tend to be referenced soon

Multiword-Block Direct-Mapped Cache

- Four words/block, cache size = 1K words



Cache Names for Each Organization

- “Fully Associative”: Line can go anywhere
 - First design in lecture
 - Note: No Index field, but 1 comparator/ line
- “Direct Mapped”: Line goes one place
 - Note: Only 1 comparator
 - Number of sets = number blocks
- “N-way Set Associative”: N places for a line
 - Number of sets = number of lines/ N
 - N comparators
 - ***Fully Associative: $N = \text{number of lines}$***
 - ***Direct Mapped: $N = 1$***

Range of Set-Associative Caches

- For a fixed-size cache, and a given block size, each increase by a factor of 2 in associativity doubles the number of blocks per set (i.e., the number of “ways”) and halves the number of sets –
 - decreases the size of the index by 1 bit and increases the size of the tag by 1 bit

More Associativity (more ways)



Total Cache Capacity =

Associativity * # of sets * block_size

*Bytes = blocks/set * sets * Bytes/block*

$$C = N * S * B$$

<i>Tag</i>	<i>Index</i>	<i>Byte Offset</i>
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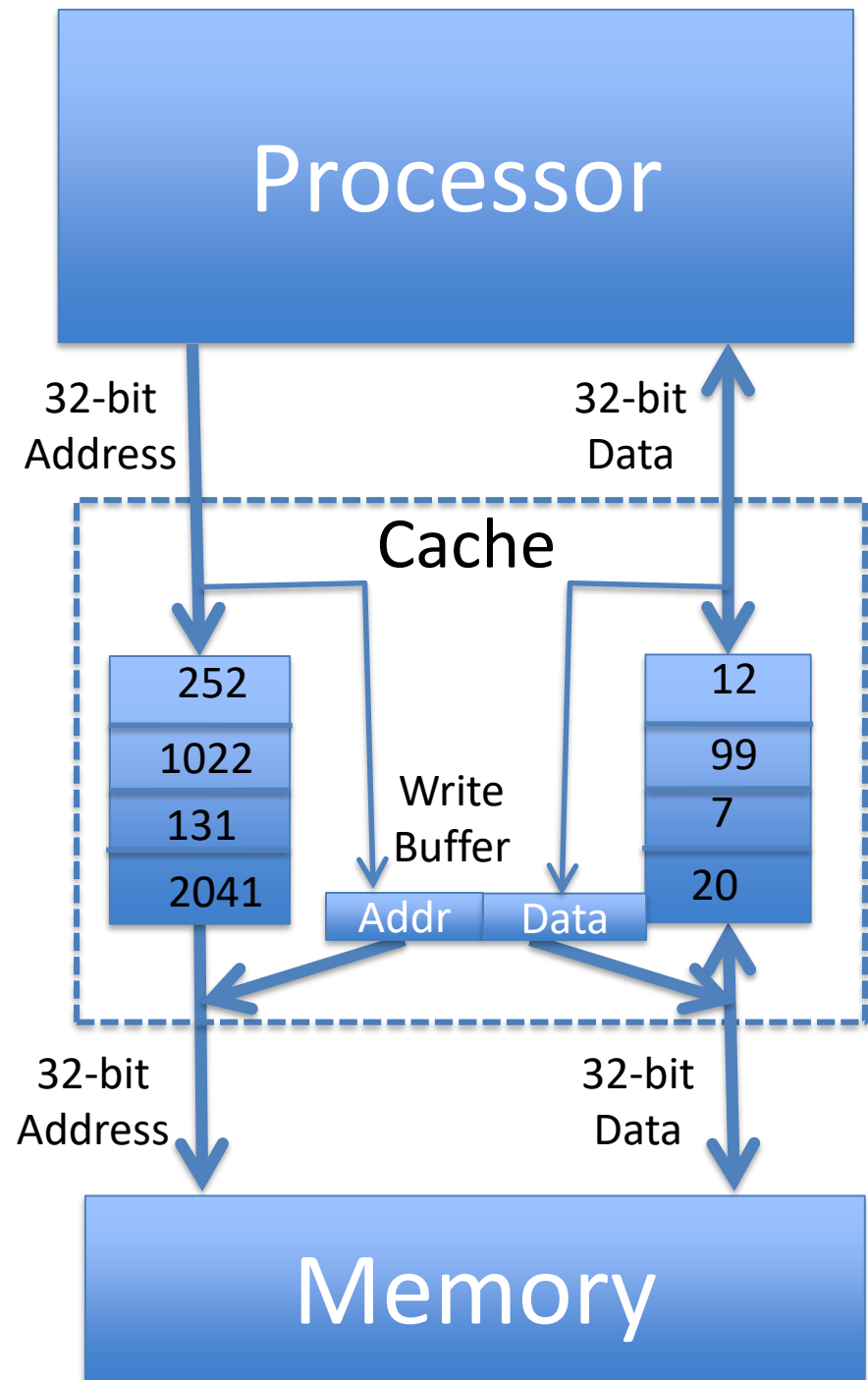
$$\begin{aligned}\text{address_size} &= \text{tag_size} + \text{index_size} + \text{offset_size} \\ &= \text{tag_size} + \log_2(S) + \log_2(B)\end{aligned}$$

Handling Stores with Write-Through

- Store instructions write to memory, changing values
 - Need to make sure cache and memory have same values on writes: 2 policies
- 1) **Write-Through Policy**: write cache and write *through* the cache to memory
- Every write eventually gets to memory
 - Too slow, so include Write Buffer to allow processor to continue once data in Buffer
 - Buffer updates memory in parallel to processor

Write-Through Cache

- Write both values in cache and in memory
- Write buffer stops CPU from stalling if memory cannot keep up
- Write buffer may have multiple entries to absorb bursts of writes
- What if store misses in cache?

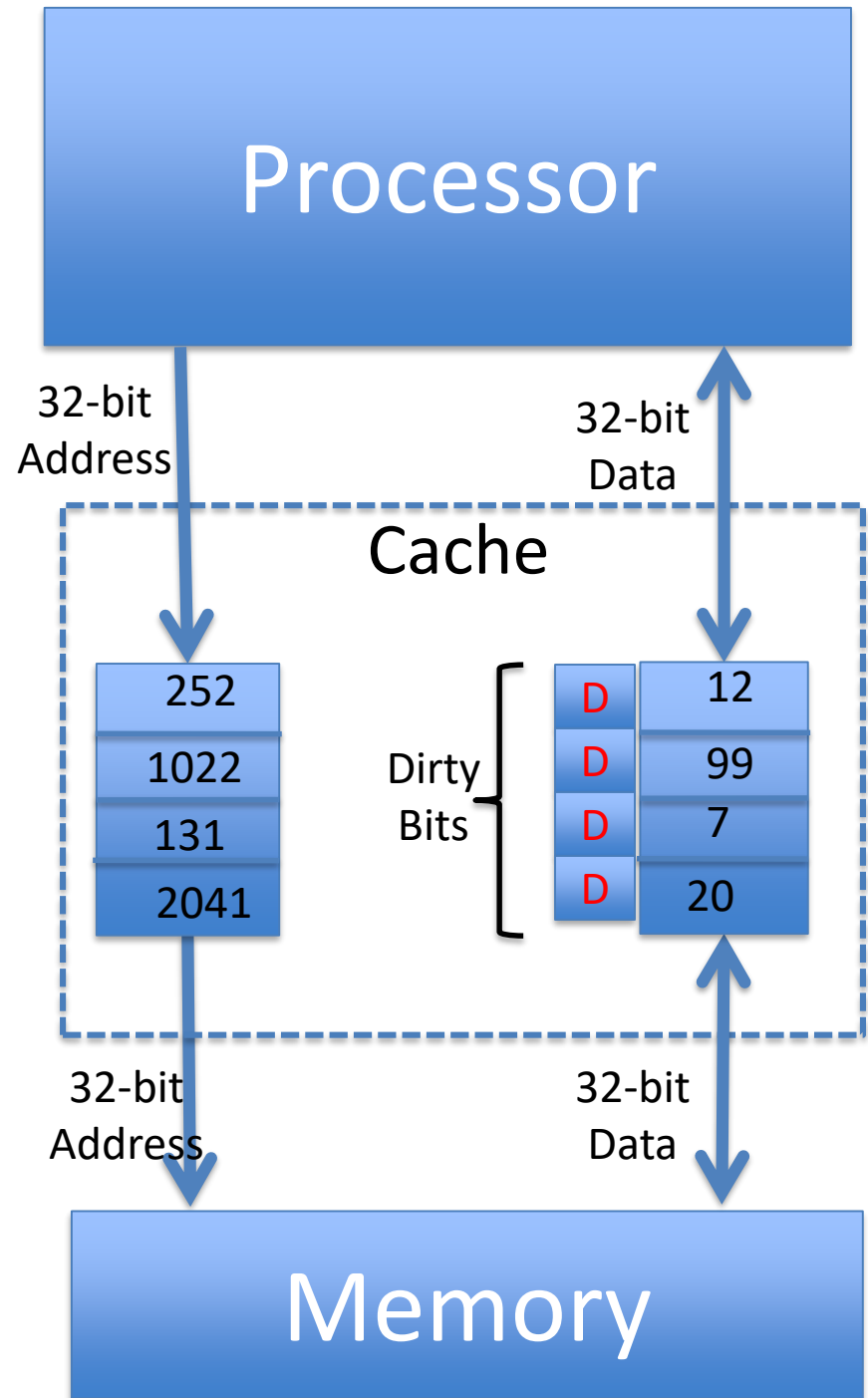


Handling Stores with Write-Back

- 2) **Write-Back Policy**: write only to cache and then write cache block *back* to memory when evict block from cache
- Writes collected in cache, only single write to memory per block
 - Include bit to see if wrote to block or not, and then only write back if bit is set
 - Called “**Dirty**” bit (writing makes it “dirty”)

Write-Back Cache

- Store/cache hit, write data in cache *only* & set dirty bit
 - Memory has stale value
- Store/cache miss, read data from memory, then update and set dirty bit
 - “Write-allocate” policy
- Load/cache hit, use value from cache
- On any miss, write back evicted block, only if dirty. Update cache with new block and clear dirty bit.



Write-Through vs. Write-Back

- Write-Through:
 - Simpler control logic
 - More predictable timing
simplifies processor control logic
 - Easier to make reliable, since memory always has copy of data (big idea: Redundancy!)
- Write-Back
 - More complex control logic
 - More variable timing (0,1,2 memory accesses per cache access)
 - Usually reduces write traffic
 - Harder to make reliable, sometimes cache has only copy of data

Cache (*Performance*) Terms

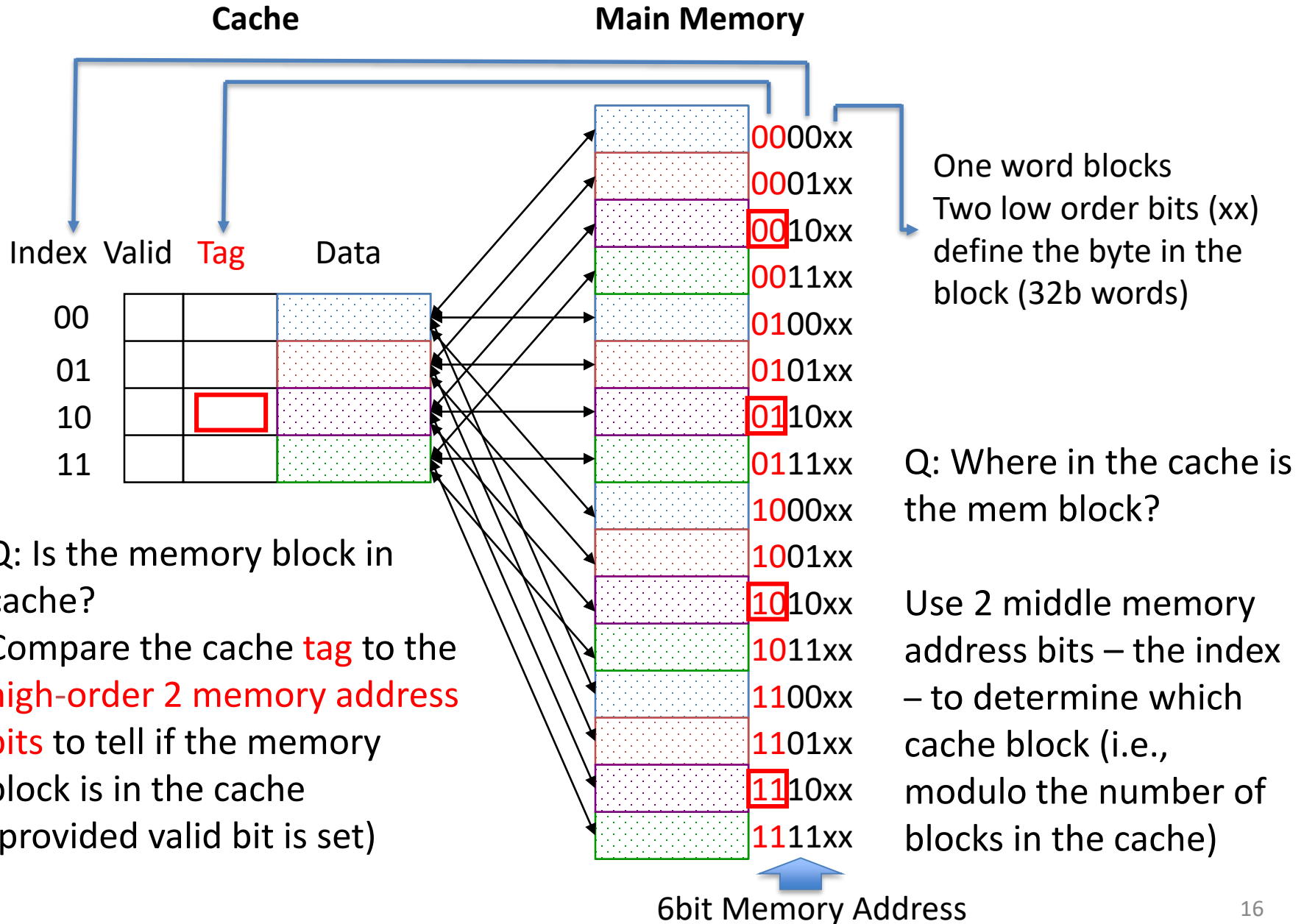
- **Hit rate**: fraction of accesses that hit in the cache
- **Miss rate**: $1 - \text{Hit rate}$
- **Miss penalty**: time to replace a line/ block from lower level in memory hierarchy to cache
- **Hit time**: time to access cache memory (including tag comparison)
- Abbreviation: “\$” = cache (cash ...)

Average Memory Access Time (AMAT)

- Average Memory Access Time (AMAT) is the average time to access memory considering both hits and misses in the cache

$$\text{AMAT} = \text{Time for a hit} + \text{Miss rate} \times \text{Miss penalty}$$

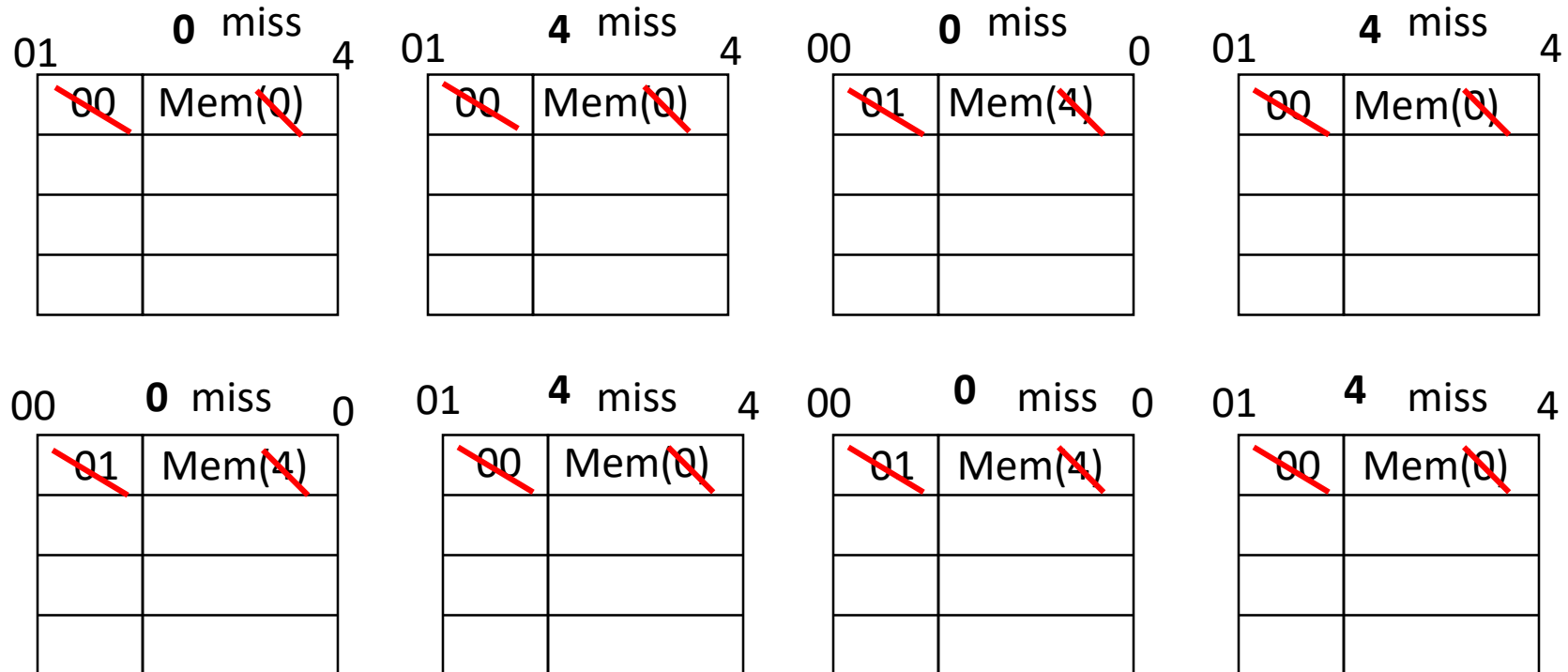
Direct Mapped Cache Example



Example: Direct-Mapped Cache with 4 Single-Word Blocks, Worst-Case Reference String

- Consider the main memory address (words) reference string
of word numbers: 0 4 0 4 0 4 0 4

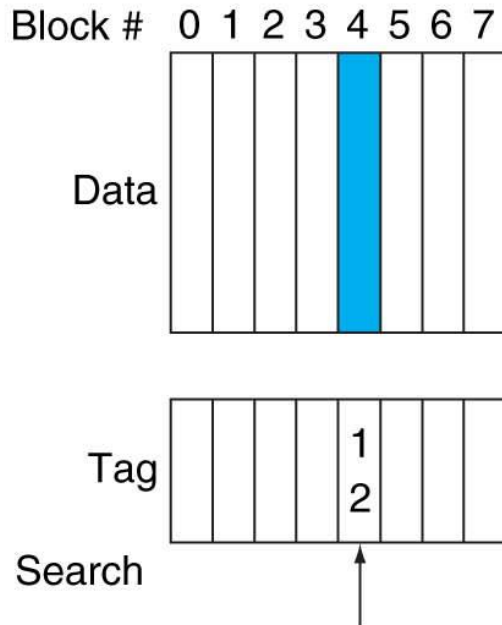
Start with an empty cache - all blocks
initially marked as not valid



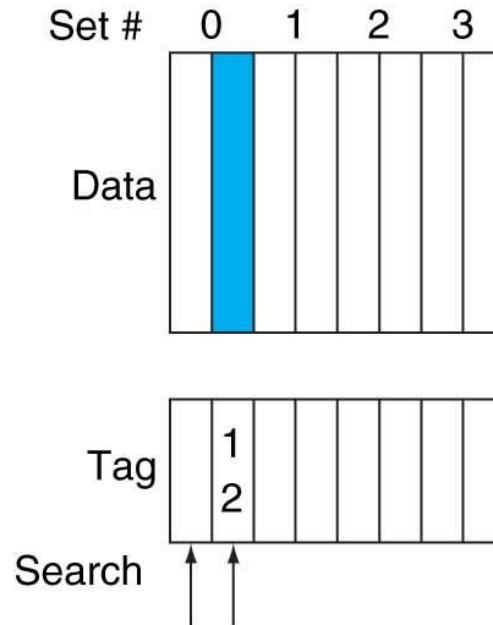
- 8 requests, 8 misses
- Ping-pong effect due to conflict misses - two memory locations that map into the same cache block

Alternative Block Placement Schemes

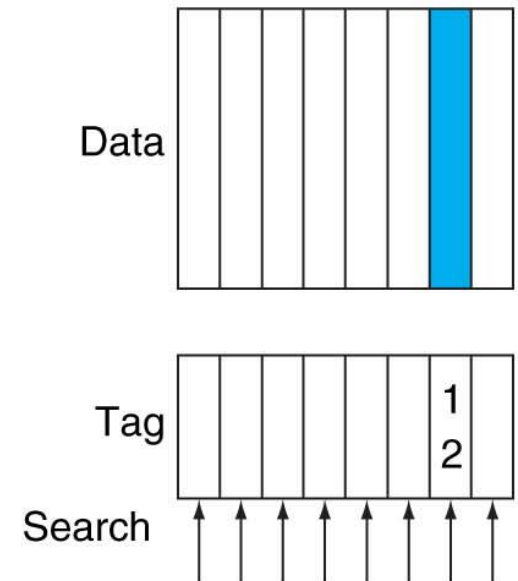
Direct mapped



Set associative



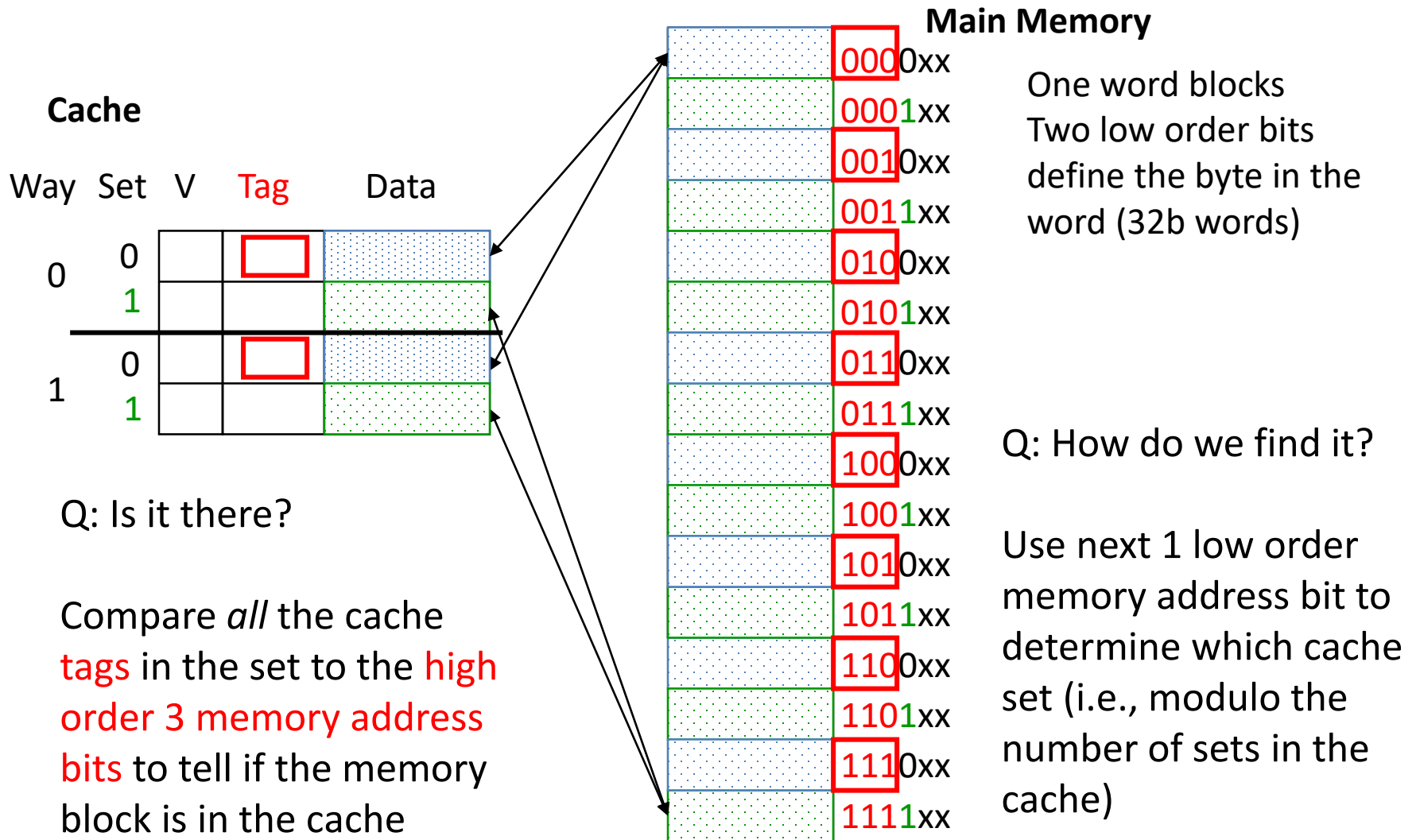
Fully associative



- DM placement: mem block 12 in 8 block cache: only one cache block where mem block 12 can be found— $(12 \bmod 8) = 4$
- SA placement: four sets x 2-ways (8 cache blocks), memory block 12 in set $(12 \bmod 4) = 0$; either element of the set
- FA placement: mem block 12 can appear in any cache blocks

Example: 2-Way Set Associative \$

(4 words = 2 sets x 2 ways per set)



Example: 4-Word 2-Way SA \$ Same Reference String

- Consider the main memory address (word) reference string

Start with an empty cache - all blocks
initially marked as not valid 0 4 0 4 0 4 0 4

0 miss

000	Mem(0)

4 miss

000	Mem(0)
010	Mem(4)

0 hit

000	Mem(0)
010	Mem(4)

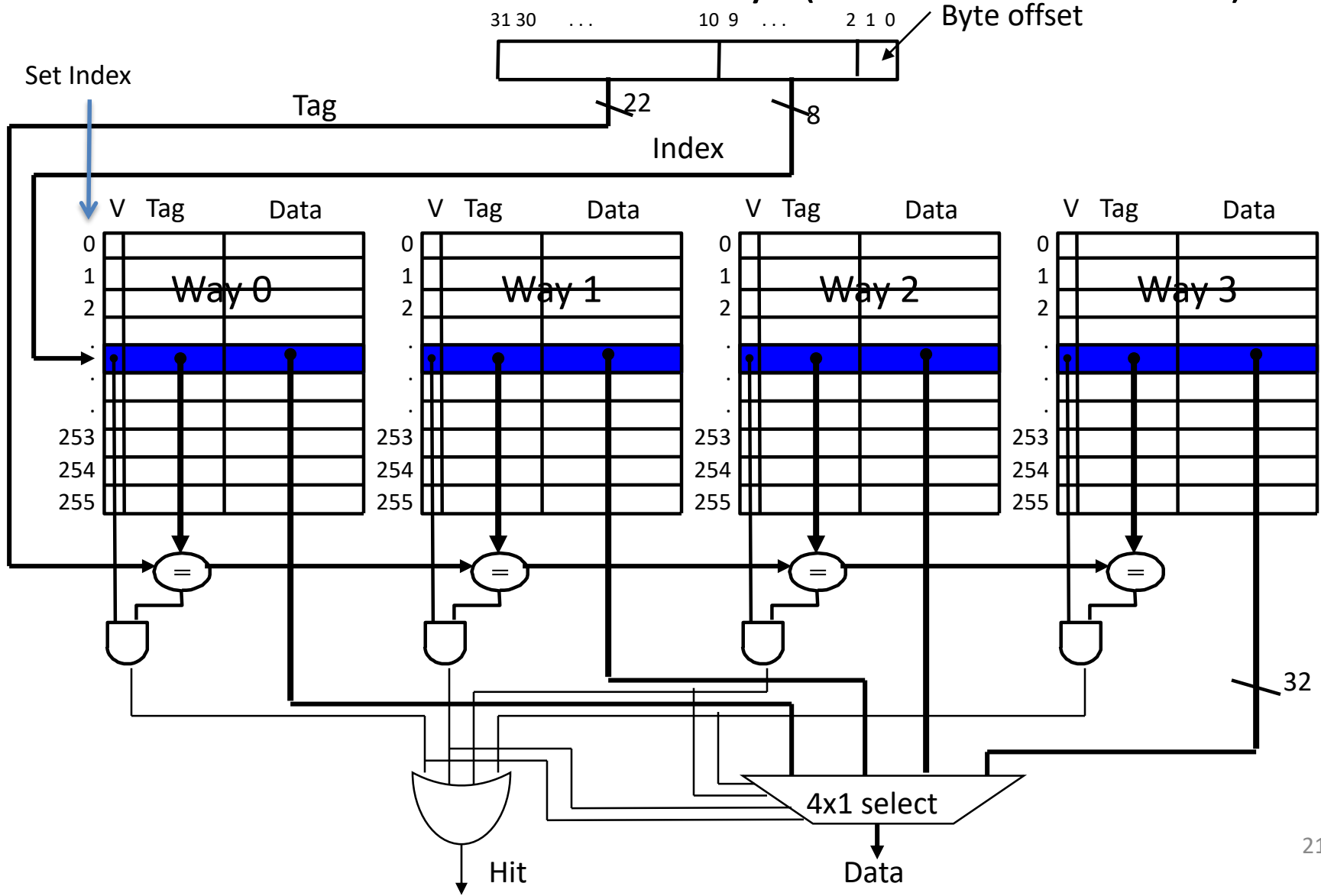
4 hit

000	Mem(0)
010	Mem(4)

- 8 requests, 2 misses
- Solves the ping-pong effect in a direct-mapped cache due to conflict misses since now two memory locations that map into the same cache set can co-exist!

Four-Way Set-Associative Cache

- $2^8 = 256$ sets each with four ways (each with one block)



Different Organizations of an Eight-Block Cache

One-way set associative (direct mapped)

Block	Tag	Data
0		
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		

Two-way set associative

Set	Tag	Data	Tag	Data
0				
1				
2				
3				

Four-way set associative

Set	Tag	Data	Tag	Data	Tag	Data	Tag	Data
0								
1								

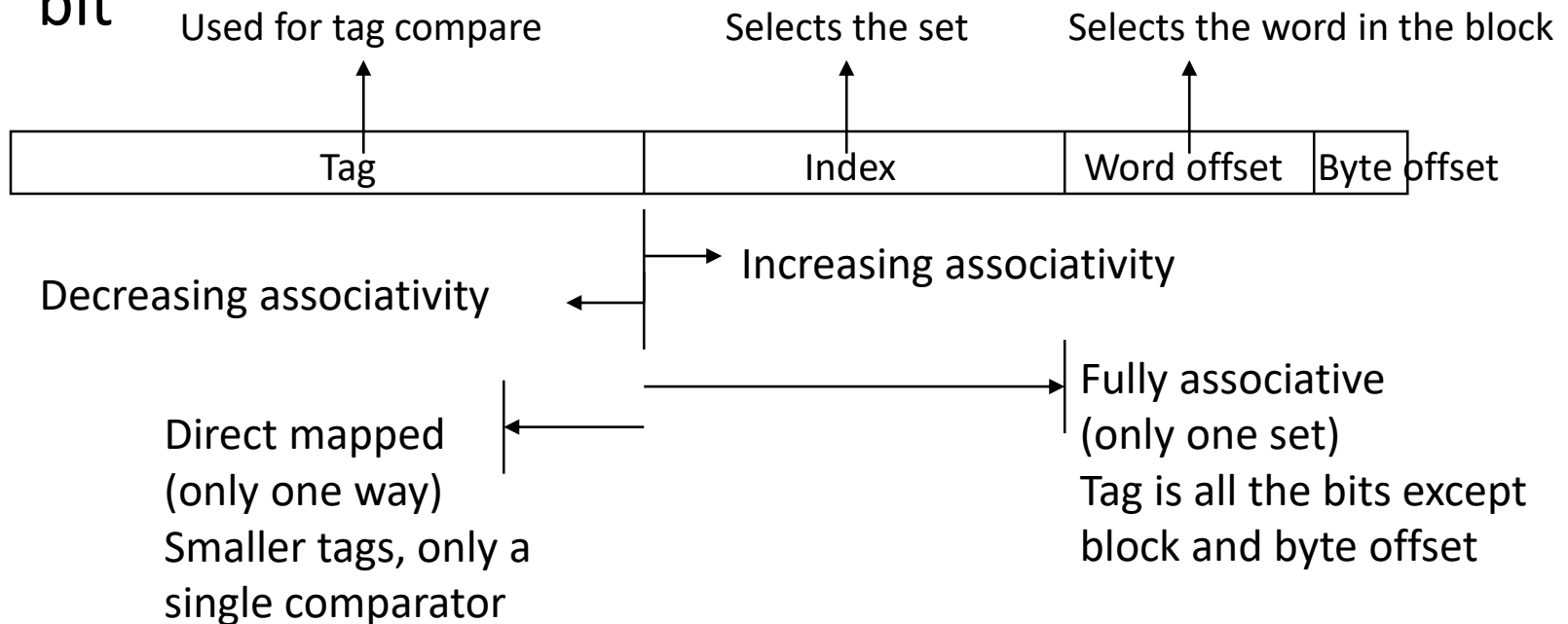
Eight-way set associative (fully associative)

Tag	Data	Tag	Data	Tag	Data	Tag	Data	Tag	Data	Tag	Data	Tag	Data	Tag	Data

Total size of \$ in blocks is equal to *number of sets* \times *associativity*. For fixed \$ size and fixed block size, increasing associativity decreases number of sets while increasing number of elements per set. With eight blocks, an 8-way set-associative \$ is same as a fully associative \$.

Range of Set-Associative Caches

- For a *fixed-size* cache and fixed block size, each increase by a factor of two in associativity doubles the number of blocks per set (i.e., the number or ways) and halves the number of sets – decreases the size of the index by 1 bit and increases the size of the tag by 1 bit

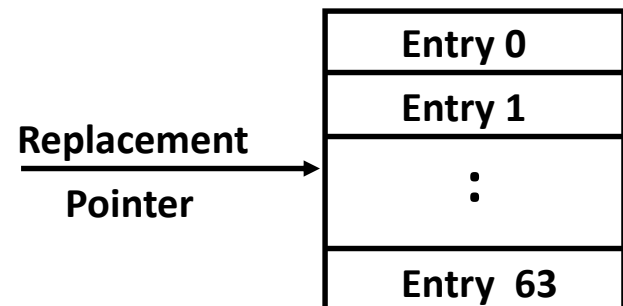


Costs of Set-Associative Caches

- N-way set-associative cache costs
 - N comparators (delay and area)
 - MUX delay (set selection) before data is available
 - Data available after set selection (and Hit/Miss decision).
DM \$: block is available before the Hit/Miss decision
 - In Set-Associative, not possible to just assume a hit and continue and recover later if it was a miss
- When miss occurs, which way's block selected for replacement?
 - **Least Recently Used** (LRU): one that has been unused the longest (principle of temporal locality)
 - Must track when each way's block was used relative to other blocks in the set
 - For 2-way SA \$, one bit per set → set to 1 when a block is referenced; reset the other way's bit (i.e., "last used")

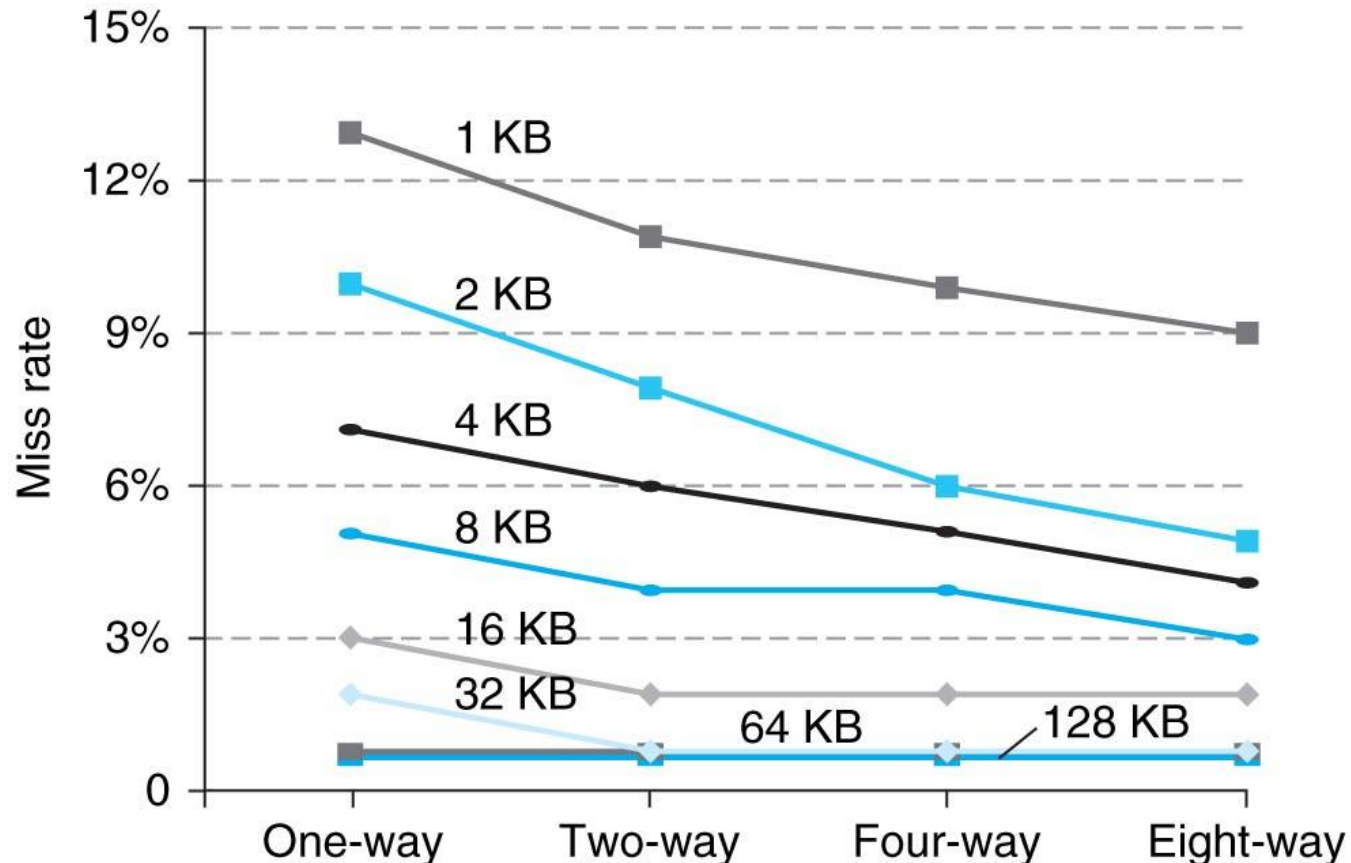
Cache Replacement Policies

- Random Replacement
 - Hardware randomly selects a cache evict
- Least-Recently Used
 - Hardware keeps track of access history
 - Replace the entry that has not been used for the longest time
 - For 2-way set-associative cache, need one bit for LRU replacement
- Example of a Simple “Pseudo” LRU Implementation
 - Assume 64 Fully Associative entries
 - Hardware replacement pointer points to one cache entry
 - Whenever access is made to the entry the pointer points to:
 - Move the pointer to the next entry
 - Otherwise: do not move the pointer
 - (example of “not-most-recently used” replacement policy)



Benefits of Set-Associative Caches

- Choice of DM \$ versus SA \$ depends on the cost of a miss versus the cost of implementation



- Largest gains are in going from direct mapped to 2-way (20%+ reduction in miss rate)

Understanding Cache Misses: The 3Cs

- **Compulsory** (cold start or process migration, 1st reference):
 - First access to block impossible to avoid; small effect for long running programs
 - Solution: increase block size (increases miss penalty; very large blocks could increase miss rate)
- **Capacity**:
 - Cache cannot contain all blocks accessed by the program
 - Solution: increase cache size (may increase access time)
- **Conflict** (*collision*):
 - *Multiple memory locations mapped to the same cache location*
 - *Solution 1: increase cache size*
 - *Solution 2: increase associativity (may increase access time)*

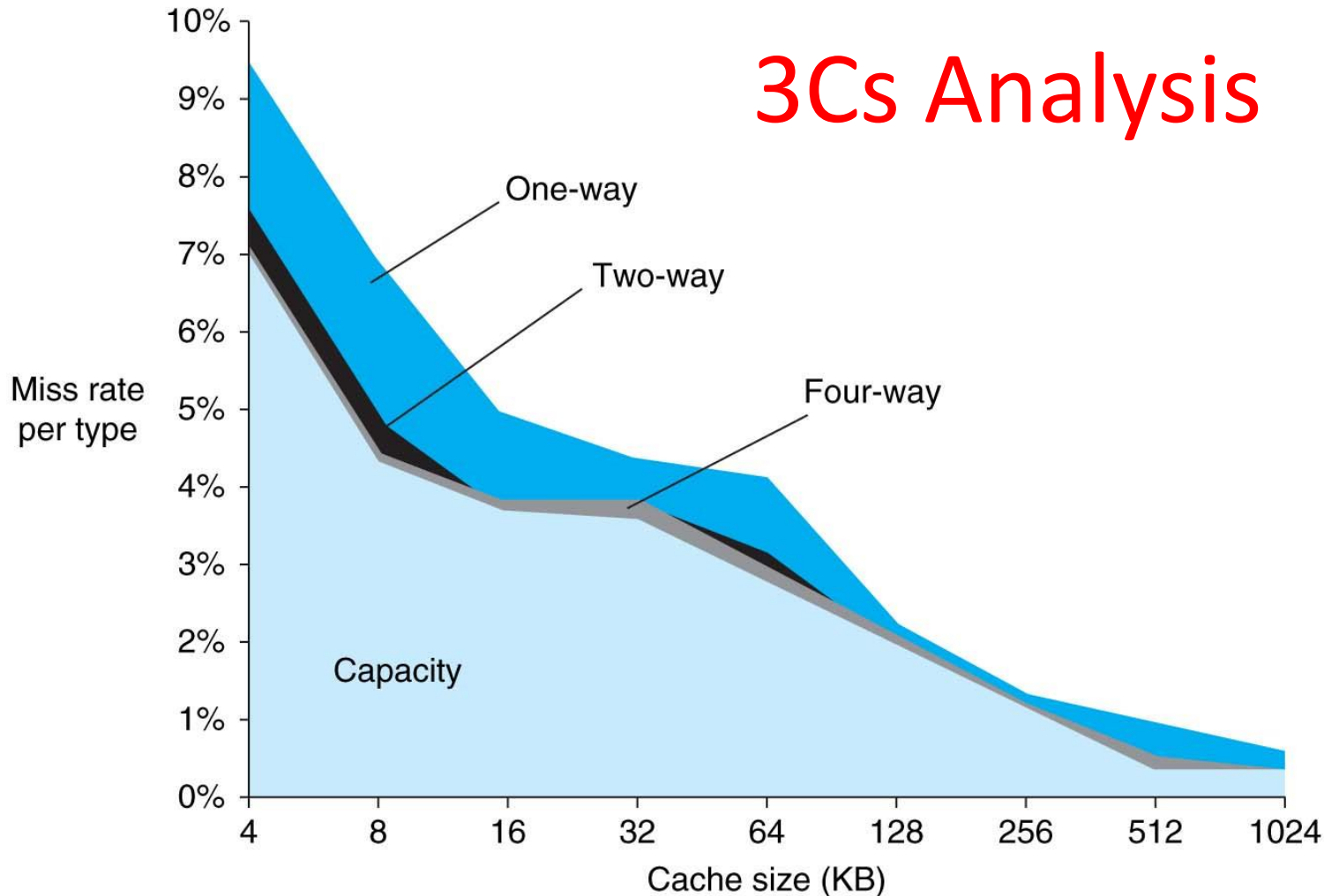
Prefetching...

- Programmer/Compiler: I know that, later on, I will need this data...
- Tell the computer to ***prefetch*** the data
 - Can be as an explicit prefetch instruction
 - Or an implicit instruction: **lw x0 0(t0)**
 - Won't stall the pipeline on a cache miss: The processor control logic recognizes this situation
- Allows you to hide the cost of compulsory misses
 - You still need to fetch the data however

How to Calculate 3C's using Cache Simulator

1. *Compulsory*: set cache size to infinity and fully associative, and count number of misses
2. *Capacity*: Change cache size from infinity, usually in powers of 2, and count misses for each reduction in size
 - 16 MB, 8 MB, 4 MB, ... 128 KB, 64 KB, 16 KB
3. *Conflict*: Change from fully associative to n-way set associative while counting misses
 - Fully associative, 16-way, 8-way, 4-way, 2-way, 1-way

3Cs Analysis



- Three sources of misses (SPEC2000 integer and floating-point benchmarks)
 - Compulsory misses 0.006%; not visible
 - Capacity misses, function of cache size
 - Conflict portion depends on associativity and cache size

Improving Cache Performance

$$\text{AMAT} = \text{Time for a hit} + \text{Miss rate} \times \text{Miss penalty}$$

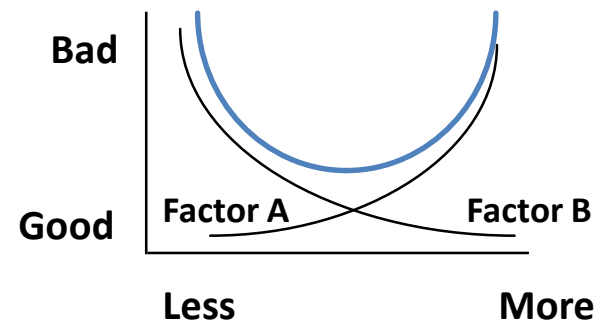
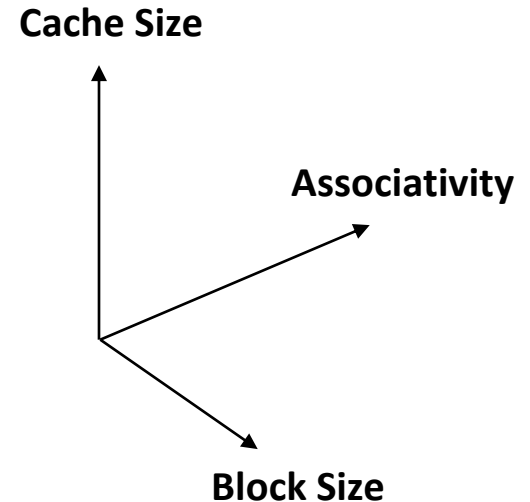
- Note: miss penalty is **additional** time for cache miss
- Reduce the time to hit in the cache
 - E.g., Smaller cache
- Reduce the miss rate
 - E.g., Bigger cache
 - Longer cache lines (somewhat: improves ability to exploit spatial locality at the cost of reducing the ability to exploit temporal locality)
 - E.g., Better programs!
- Reduce the miss penalty
 - E.g., Use multiple cache levels
- Hit and Miss, 3C

Impact of Larger Cache on AMAT?

- 1) Reduces misses (what kind(s)?)
- 2) Longer Access time (Hit time): smaller is faster
 - Increase in hit time will likely add another stage to the pipeline
- At some point, increase in hit time for a larger cache may overcome the improvement in hit rate, yielding a decrease in performance
- Computer architects expend considerable effort optimizing organization of cache hierarchy – big impact on performance and power!

Cache Design Space

- Several interacting dimensions
 - Cache size
 - Block size
 - Associativity
 - Replacement policy
 - Write-through vs. write-back
 - Write allocation
- Optimal choice is a compromise
 - Depends on access characteristics
 - Workload
 - Use (I-cache, D-cache)
 - Depends on technology / cost
- Simplicity often wins



And In Conclusion, ...

- Principle of Locality for Libraries /Computer Memory
- Hierarchy of Memories (speed/size/cost per bit) to Exploit Locality
- Cache – copy of data lower level in memory hierarchy
- Direct Mapped to find block in cache using Tag field and Valid bit for Hit
- Cache design choice:
 - Write-Through vs. Write-Back