

CS230 - Digital Logic Design and Computer Architecture

Problem Set 6 Solution

Autumn 2023

Ans1.

No. of blocks = 2

A[0,0] – Miss, A [0,0] – Hit

A[0,1] – Miss, A [1,0] – Hit

A[1,0] – Hit, A [0,1] – Hit

A[1,1] – Hit, A [1,1] – Hit

Block 1

A[0,0]
A[1,0]
A[0,1]
A[1,1]

Block 2

Hit Ratio = $6/8 = 0.75$

Ans2.

Memory System1:

Access time for the level-1 cache (T1)=5 ns

Access time for the level2 cache (T2)=120 ns

Memory System2:

Access time for the level-3 cache is (T3)=10 ns

Access time for the level-4 cache is (T4)=150 ns

Given -

Hit ratio (h2)=0.8

AMAT1=1/2(AMAT2)

Average access time2 = (T3)+(1-h2)(T4)

= $10+(1-0.8)(150)$

= 40

$$\text{Average access time} = (T_1) + (1-h_1)(T_2)$$

$$20 = 5 + (1-h_1)(120)$$

$$h_1 = 0.87$$

Ans3.

A. Number of sets = Cache memory / (set associativity × cache block size)
 $= 256\text{KB} / (4 \times 16\text{B})$
 $= 4096$

B. Memory address size = 32bit
 Number of bits required to identify a particular set = 12
 Number of bits required to identify a particular location in cache line = 4
 Size of tag field = 32 - 12 - 4 = 16 bit

C. We use a 4-way set associative cache. So, we need 4 comparators each of size

D. Cache block size is 16-byte. so 4-bits are required to find the byte offset within a cache block.

E. size of tag = 16 bit
 Number of sets = 4096
 Set associativity = 4
 Extra memory required to store the tag bits = $16 \times 4096 \times 4$ bits
 $= 2^{18}$ bits = 2^{15} bytes

Ans4. 5

0	41	0	45	0	45	0	45	0	45
1	33	1	33	1	22	1	22	1	22
2	25	2	25	2	25	2	25	2	25
3	8	3	8	3	8	3	8	3	8
4	19	4	19	4	19	4	33	4	33
5	6	5	6	5	6	5	6	5	73
6	16	6	16	6	16	6	16	6	16
7	35	7	35	7	35	7	35	7	35

Ans5.

Physical Address Space = 2^P Bytes i.e. P bits to represent size of total memory.

Cache Size = 2^N Byte i.e., N bits to represent Cache memory.

Tag size = 2^X Bytes i.e., X bits to represent Tag.

Cache is K – way associative.

$$(\text{Size of Tag}) \times \frac{\text{Cache Size}}{K} = \text{Total Memory Size}$$

$$\Rightarrow 2^X \times \frac{2^N}{K} = 2^P$$

$$\Rightarrow 2^{X+N-\log(K)} = 2^P$$

$$\Rightarrow 2^X = 2^{P-N+\log(K)}$$

$$\Rightarrow X(\text{Size of Tag in bits}) = P - N + \log(K)$$