



Cache Memory

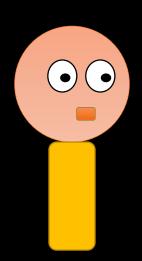
- ① Cache Concepts
- ② Cache Organization
- ③ Writing Cache-friendly Code

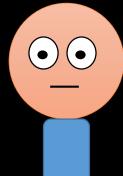
Cache Concepts

Memory









Cache







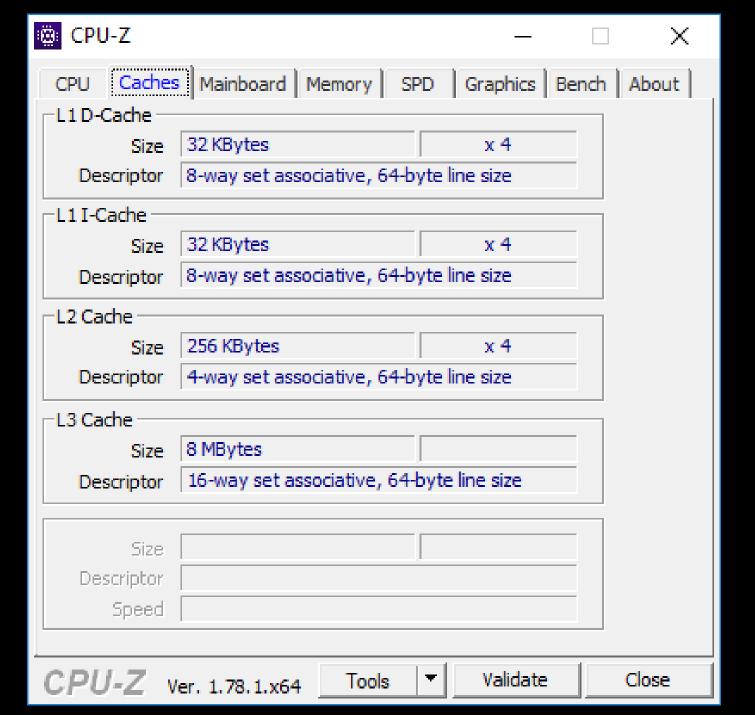


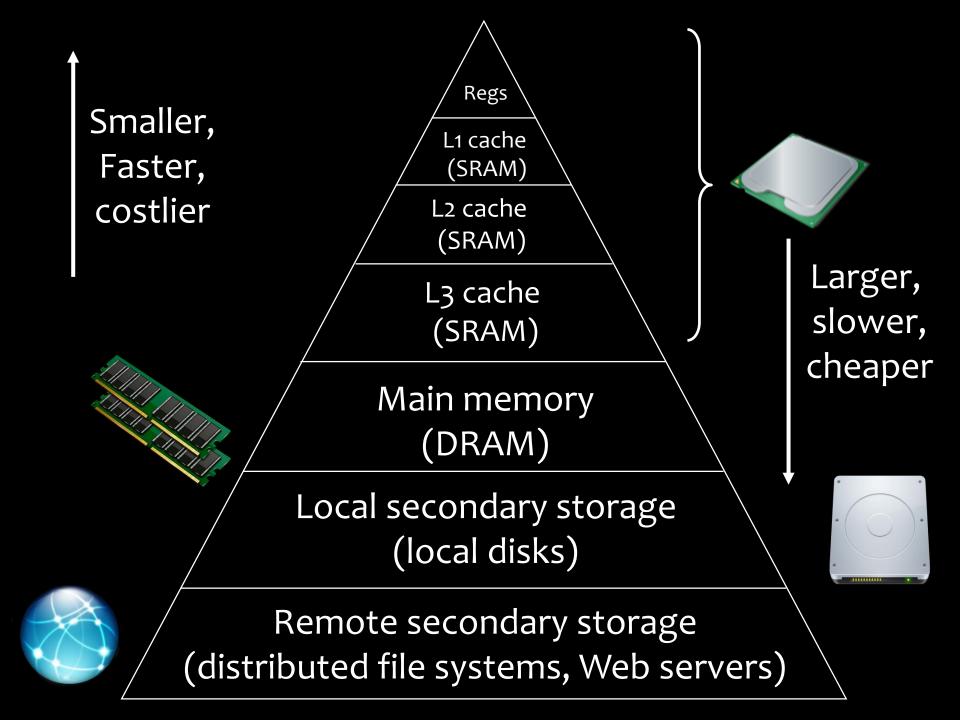




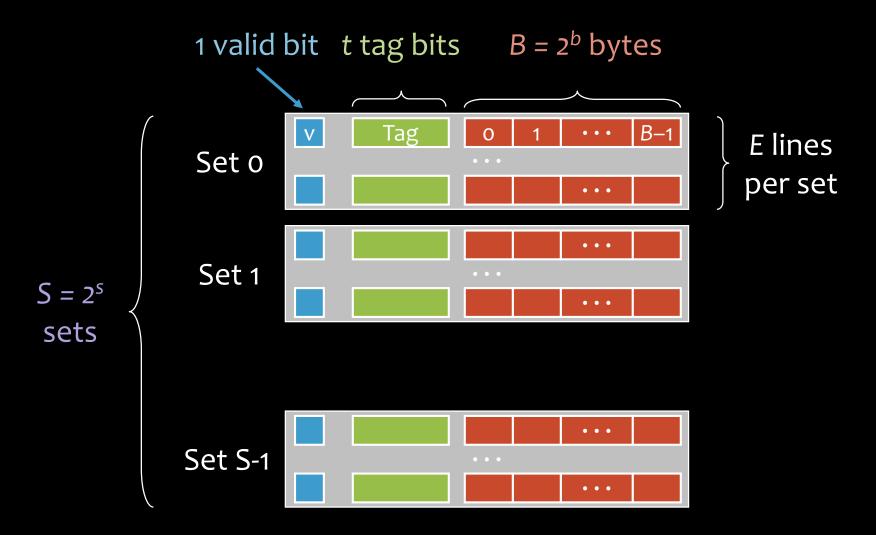




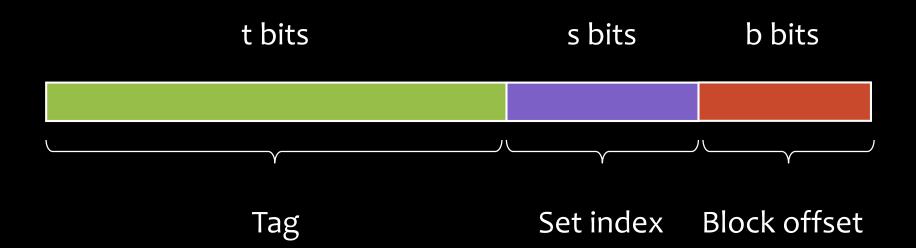




Cache organization



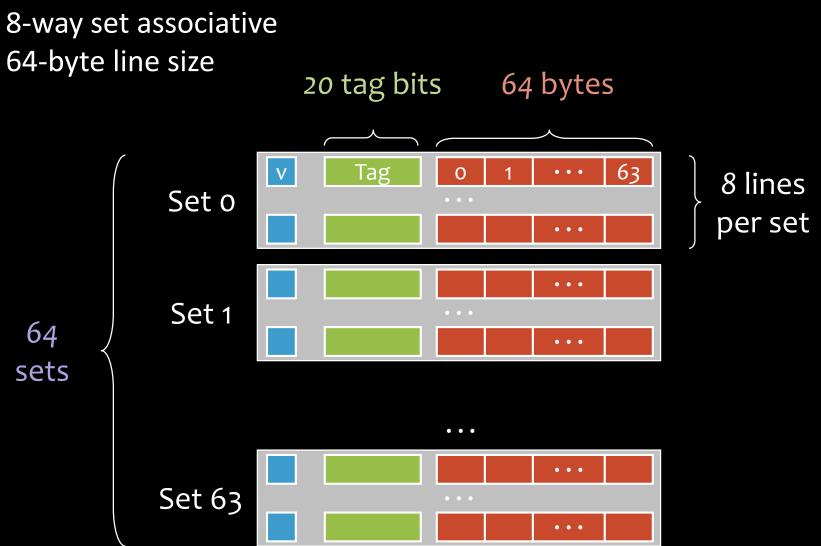
Partition of Address

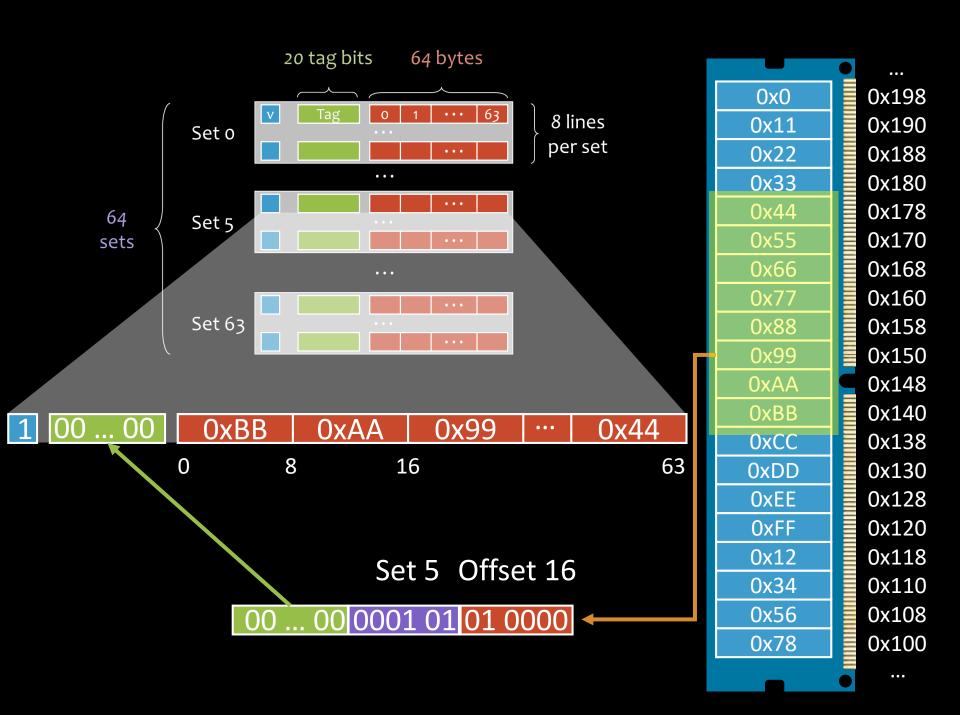


Memory address has 32 bits, determine S, t, s, b?

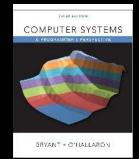
С	В	Е	S	t	S	b
1,024	4	1				
1,024	8	4				
1,024	32	32				
32KB	64	8				
246KB	64	4				
8MB	64	16				

32 KBytes





Line (Book)

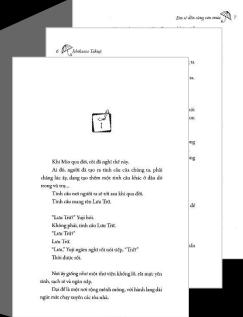


Set









Block (Pages)

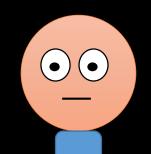
Cache Concepts

Memory

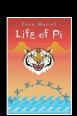






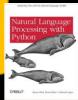














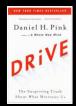




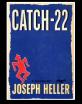
























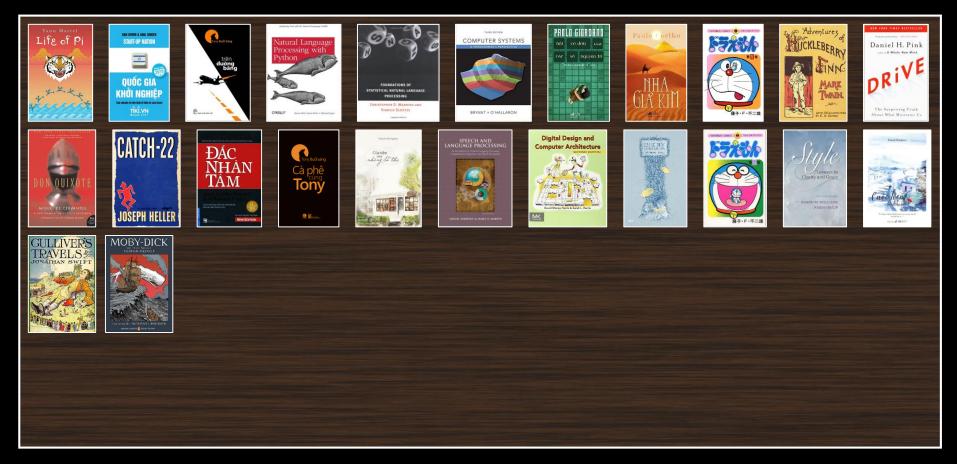






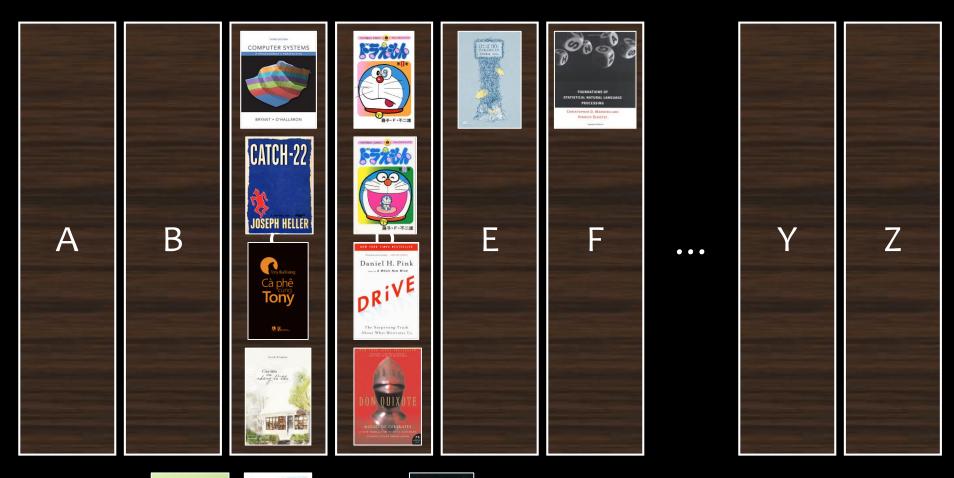






Put any book anywhere

→ hard to find





→ easy to find

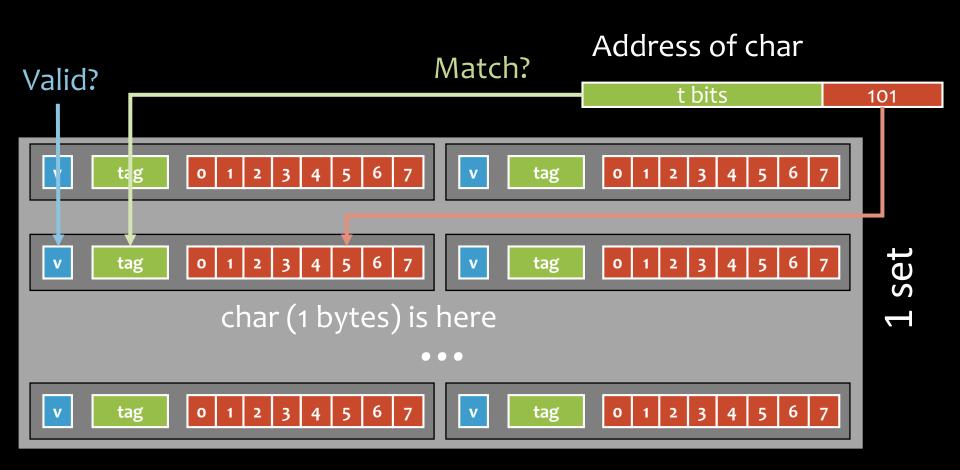




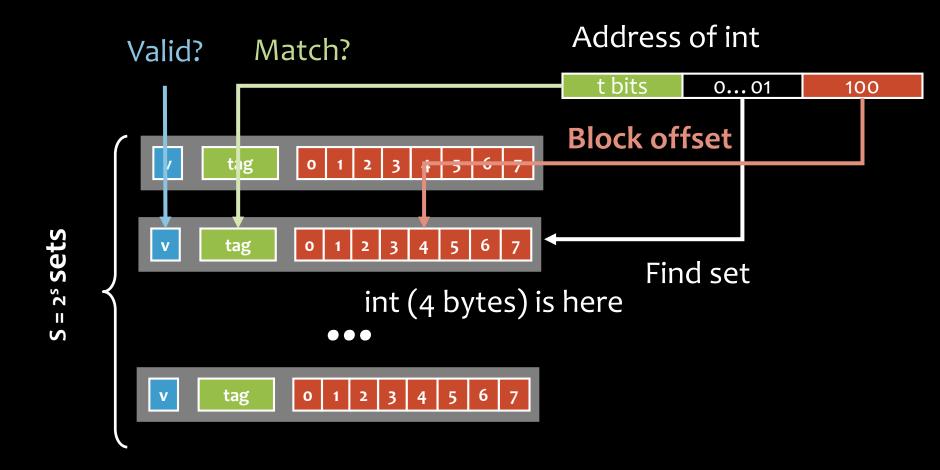


A or B or C D or E or F Y or Z

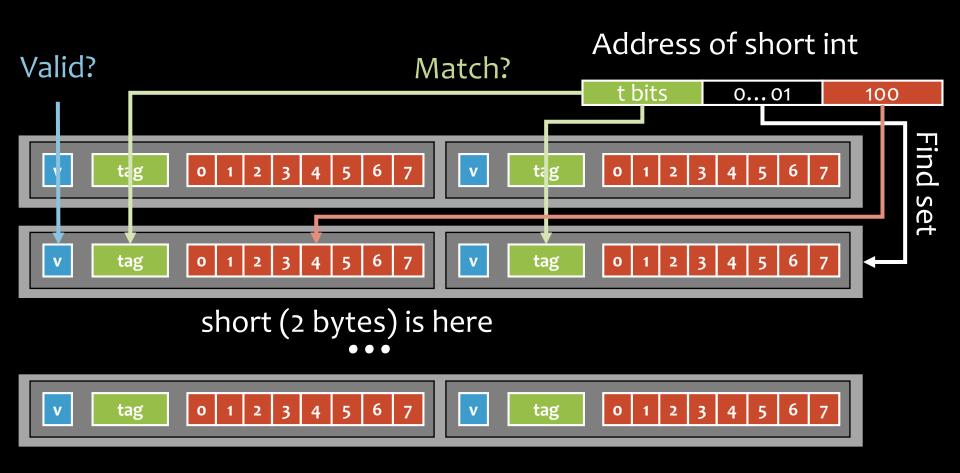
Fully-Associative Cache



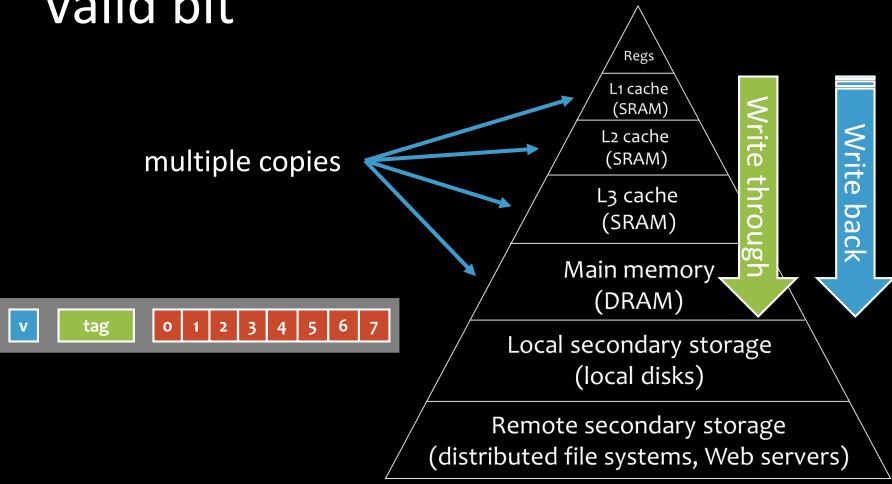
Direct-Mapped Cache



2-Way Set-Associative Cache



Valid bit



Summary

- Cache Concepts
 - Cache Hit
 - Cache Miss
- Cache Organization
 - Direct-mapped
 - E-way Set Associative
 - Fully Associative



Gene Myron Amdahl

formulating Amdahl's law

$$S_{latency}(s) = \frac{1}{(1-p) + \frac{p}{s}}$$