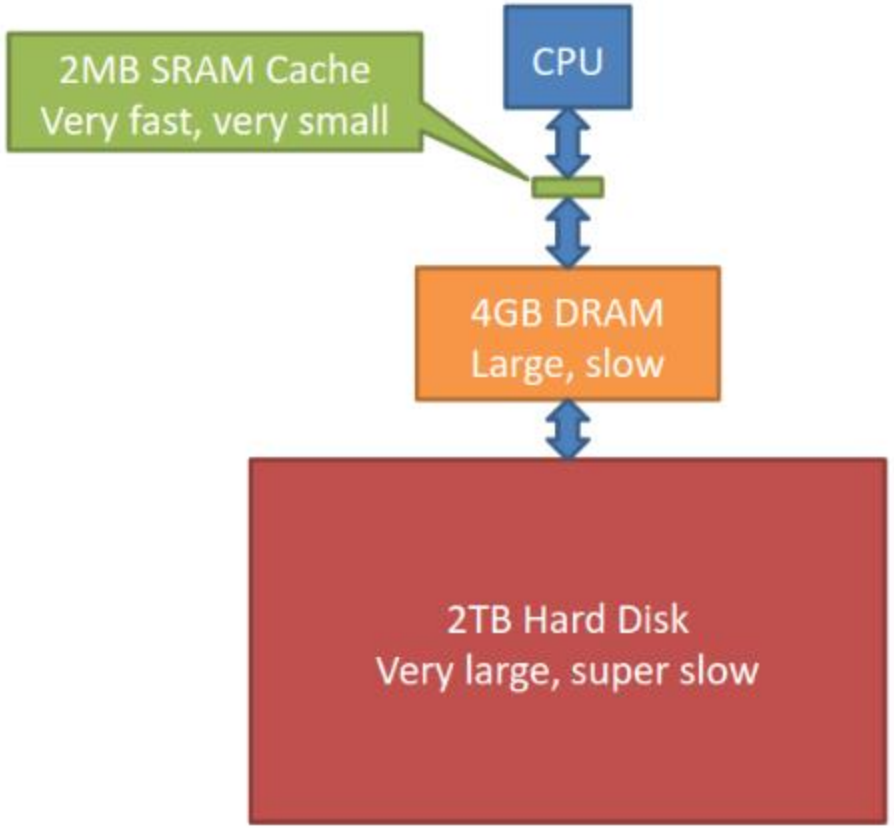
Lab 06 - Caches

Deadline: June 8, 2024

Memory hierarchy

- **Very fast**
  - If we have the right data in the right place
- **Very large**
  - But possibly very slow
- **Reasonably cheap**
  - Lots of the **cheap stuff**
  - A little of the **expensive stuff**



Disks are big, but super slow

SRAM is fast, but small

	Capacity	Latency	Throughput	Cost
Disk	3TB	8 ms	200 MB/s	$0.07/GB
Flash	256GB	85 µs	500 MB/s	$1.48/GB
DRAM	16GB	65 ns	10,240 MB/s	$12.50/GB
SRAM	8MB	13 ns	26,624 MB/s	$7,200/GB
SRAM	32kB	1.3 ns	47,104 MB/s	

Performance of caches

- Accessing data in **DRAM takes 100 cycles**
- Accessing data in **Cache (SRAM) takes 1 cycle**
- 33% of instructions are load/stores

Ignore loading instructions for now.
(We'll add a second cache for this later.)

With 1 cycle cache

```
1 add …
2 add …
3 sub …
4 lw  …
5 add …
```

1 cycle with a 1 the cache

With 100 cycle DRAM

```
1 add …
2 add …
3 sub …
4 lw  …

(wait 99 more
cycles for DRAM)

104 add …
```

100 cycles with just DRAM

Detailed examples

NVIDIA Tegra X1

100% miss rate!

- Size 32KB, 4-way set associativity, 64B block, LRU policy, write-allocate, write-back, and assuming 64-bit address.

```
double a[16384], b[16384], c[16384], d[16384], e[16384];
/* a = 0x10000, b = 0x20000, c = 0x30000, d = 0x40000, e = 0x50000 */
for(i = 0; i < 512; i++) {
    e[i] = (a[i] * b[i] + c[i])/d[i];
    //load a[i], b[i], c[i], d[i] and then store to e[i]
```

C = ABS
32KB = 4 * 64 * S
S = 128
offset = lg(64) = 6 bits
index = lg(128) = 7 bits
tag = the rest bits

tag index offset

	Address (Hex)	Address in binary	Tag	Index	Hit? Miss?	Replace?
a[0]	0x10000	0b0001000000000000000000	0x8	0x0	Compulsory Miss	
b[0]	0x20000	0b0010000000000000000000	0x10	0x0	Compulsory Miss	
c[0]	0x30000	0b0011000000000000000000	0x18	0x0	Compulsory Miss	
d[0]	0x40000	0b0100000000000000000000	0x20	0x0	Compulsory Miss	
e[0]	0x50000	0b0101000000000000000000	0x28	0x0	Compulsory Miss	a[0–7]
a[1]	0x10008	0b0001000000000000001000	0x8	0x0	**Conflict Miss**	b[0–7]
b[1]	0x20008	0b0010000000000000001000	0x10	0x0	**Conflict Miss**	c[0–7]
c[1]	0x30008	0b0011000000000000001000	0x18	0x0	**Conflict Miss**	d[0–7]
d[1]	0x40008	0b0100000000000000001000	0x20	0x0	**Conflict Miss**	e[0–7]
e[1]	0x50008	0b0101000000000000001000	0x28	0x0	**Conflict Miss**	a[0–7]
⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮

NVIDIA Tegra X1

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⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮

- D-L1 Cache configuration of NVIDIA Tegra X1
  - Size 32KB, 4-way set associativity, 64B block, LRU policy, write-allocate, write-back, and assuming 64-bit address.

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for(i = 0; i < 512; i++) {
    e[i] = (a[i] * b[i] + c[i])/d[i];
    //load a[i], b[i], c[i], d[i] and then store to e[i]
}
```

What's the data cache miss rate for this code?

A. 12.5%
B. 56.25%
C. 66.67%
D. 68.75%
E. 100%

What if the code look like this?

- D-L1 Cache configuration of NVIDIA Tegra X1
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/* c = 0x10000, a = 0x20000, b = 0x30000 */
for(i = 0; i < 512; i++)
    e[i] = a[i] * b[i] + c[i]; //load a, b, c and then store to e
for(i = 0; i < 512; i++)
    e[i] /= d[i]; //load e, load d, and then store to e
```

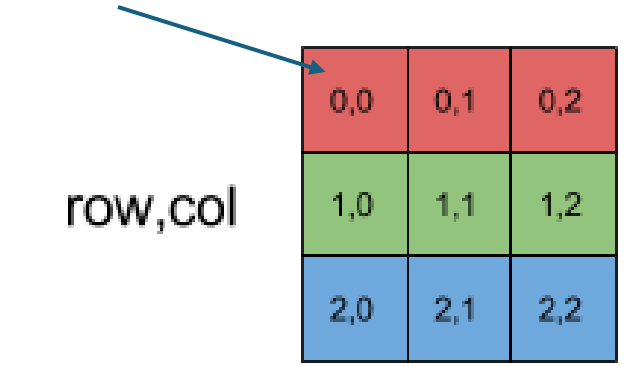
What's the data cache miss rate for this code?

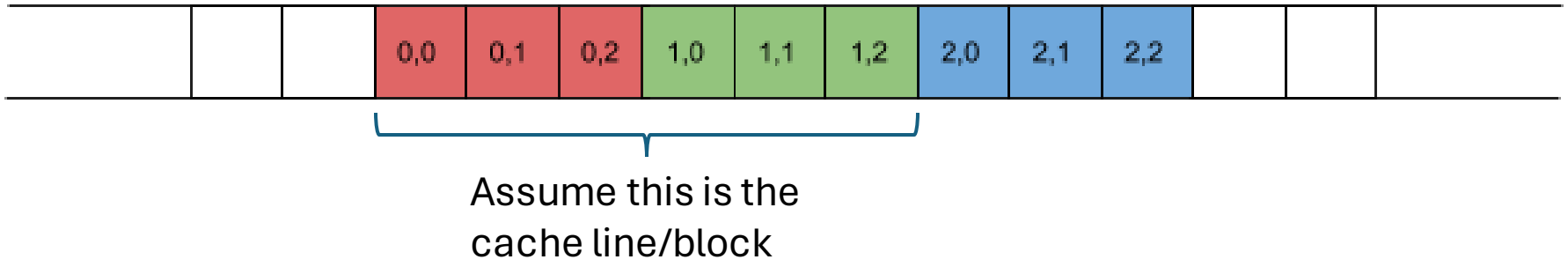
A. ~10%
B. ~20%
C. ~40%
D. ~80%
E. 100%

Matrix representation in memory

- Vectors are stored in memory in the order as they are.
- 2-d vectors – matrices are stored in memory as a vector

If (0,0) is accessed, one cache block is brought into cache





Matrix representation in memory

- So accessing the matrix along the columns will hurt the performance