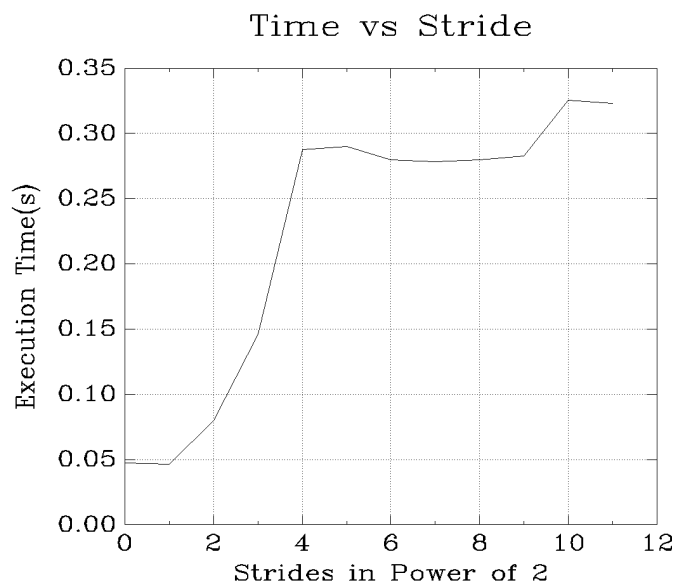


## Bonus: Calculating the size of the cache line (Block Size)

- **The Idea: Access the array with varying strides a fixed number of times. So that we can compare the time required for the accesses. (Works!!)**
  - **Description:** The program makes an equal number of accesses to the array element at every stride. The strides are powers of 2, ranging from 1 to 2048. The procedure is performed ten times for all the arrays, and the time spent is recorded each time. The average time spent is then calculated and displayed. If the time required to access the array is almost the same, we get cache miss for every access. The point at which this phenomenon occurs is where there is the start of the new block.
  - **Observations:**
    - **Measured Values:** 64 Bytes
    - **Real Values:** 64 Bytes



The plots show that after 16 integer values (64 Bytes), the execution time does not vary that much; we are getting cache miss for every array access. Therefore we can state that the cache block size is 64 Bytes.