Computer Science & Information Technology

Computer Organization & Architecture Cache Organization

DPP: 1

- Q1 A cache is used to reduce the effective memory access time of 200ns without cache to 65ns with cache. If cache access time is 50ns, then cache hit rate is _____%?
- Q2 A computer system has a cache with cache access time Tc = 10ns, hit ratio of 80% and average memory access time of Tm = 20ns. The access time for physical memory Tp is _______ns?
- Q3 A cache line has 128 bytes. The main memory has addressing latency 64ns and access bandwidth 1GB/s. The time required to fetch the entire cache line from the main memory is ______ ns?
- Q4 Consider a system using a cache. The cache is having 70% hit ratio and is 9 times faster than main memory. The average memory access time then increased due to some program execution and the new average access time becomes 40% more than older one of 340ns. The hit ratio of new cache design is _____%?
- Q5 Consider a memory hierarchy which takes 500 nanoseconds for access when there is a miss in

cache and takes 100	O nanoseconds for access		
when there is a hit i	n cache. Assume if among all		
memory references	90% of the references are		
having a hit on cache then average memory			
access time is	nanoseconds?		

- Q6 A system has a write through cache with access time of 100ns and hit ratio of 90%. The main memory access time is 1000ns. 70% of memory references are for read operations. Average memory access time for read-write operations both and effective hit rate(in %) are?
 - (A) 433, 90%
- (B) 433, 63%
- (C) 190, 90%
- (D) 190, 63%
- Q7 Consider a write through cache which can provide only 63.75% of effective hit rate. If among all memory references 75% references are for read, then the hit ratio of cache for only read operations %?
- Q8 Consider a write through cache which can provide only 61.92% effective hit rate. If among all memory references 28% references are for write, then the hit ratio of cache for only read operations is _____?

Answer Key

Q1	90~90	Q5	140~140
Q2	60~60	Q6	(B)
Q3	192~192	Q7	85~85
Q4	53~53	Q8	86~86



Hints & Solutions

Q1 Text Solution:

Without cache memory access time = only main memory access time = 200ns

With cache, memory access time = average memory access time

$$65 = H * 50 + (1-H) \times$$

200

$$H = 0.9$$

 $H = 90\%$

Q2 Text Solution:

Average memory access time = $0.8 * 10 + 0.2 * T_p$

$$20 = 0.8 *10 + 0.2 * T_p$$

 $T_p = 60 \text{ns}$

Q3 Text Solution:

For 1 GB data, memory access time = 1 sec For 128 bytes data, memory access time = (1sec * 128Bytes) / 1 GBytes

nanoseconds

The time required to fetch the entire cache line from the main memory is

= Latency time + block access

time from memory

Q4 Text Solution:

Main memory access time = 9 * cache memory access time

Old average memory access time = 340ns

$$340 = 0.7 *Tcm +$$

0.3*Tmm

$$340 = 0.7 * Tcm + 0.3 *$$

9 * Tcm

$$340 = 3.4 * Tcm$$

$$Tcm = 340/3.4 = 100ns$$

Hence Tmm = 9 * 100 = 900 ns

New average memory access time = 1.4 * 340 = 476

$$800 H = 424$$

$$H = 424 / 800 = 0.53 = 53 \%$$

Q5 Text Solution:

Here is information given about time required when there is hit and miss, hence general conceptual formula must be used. (Cache and main memory access times are not given explicitly)

Average memory access time = 0.9 * 100 + 0.1 * 500

Q6 Text Solution:

Average memory access time for read operations = 0.9 * 100 + 0.1 * 1000 = 90 + 100 = 190ns Average memory access time for write operations = Main memory access time = 1000ns Average memory access time for both = 0.7*190 + 0.3 * 1000 = 433 ns Effective hit rate = Hit rate for read * % of read

Q7 Text Solution:

operations

Effective hit rate = Hit rate for read * % of read operations

Q8 Text Solution:

% of read operations =
$$100 - 28 = 72$$
 %



Effective hit rate = Hit rate for read * % of read operations

0.6192 = Hit rate for read * 0.72 Hit rate for read = 0.86 = 86%



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