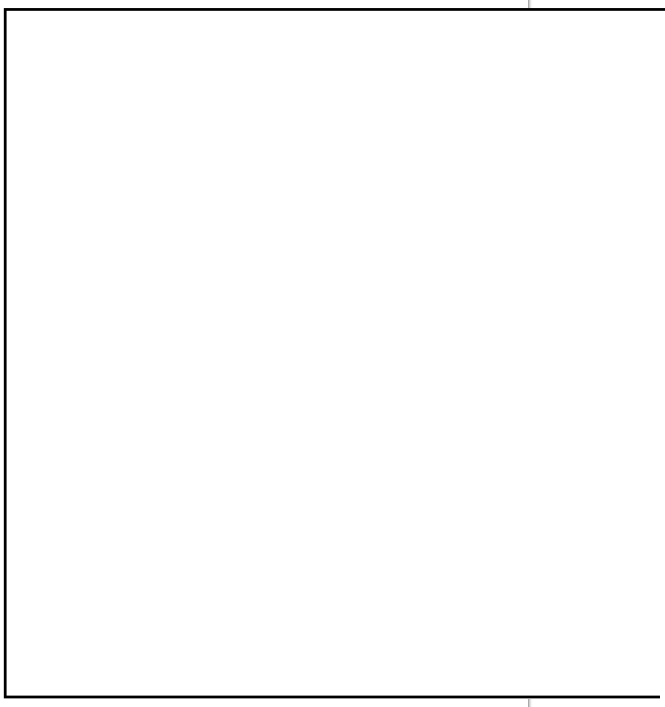
Fully Associative Mapping | Practice Problems

Computer Organization and Architecture

Fully Associative Mapping-

Before you go through this article, make sure that you have gone through the previous article on **Cache Mapping**.



In fully associative mapping,

- A block of main memory can be mapped to any freely available cache line.
- This makes fully associative mapping more flexible than direct mapping.
- A replacement algorithm is needed to replace a block if the cache is full.

In this article, we will discuss practice problems based on fully associative mapping.

Also Read- Practice Problems On Direct Mapping

PRACTICE PROBLEMS BASED ON FULLY ASSOCIATIVE MAPPING-

Problem-01:

Consider a fully associative mapped cache of size 16 KB with block size 256 bytes. The size of main memory is 128 KB. Find-

1. Number of bits in tag
2. Tag directory size

Solution-

Given-

- Cache memory size = 16 KB
- Block size = Frame size = Line size = 256 bytes
- Main memory size = 128 KB

We consider that the memory is byte addressable.

Number of Bits in Physical Address-

We have,

Size of main memory

= 128 KB

= 2^{17} bytes

Thus, Number of bits in physical address = 17 bits

Number of Bits in Block Offset-

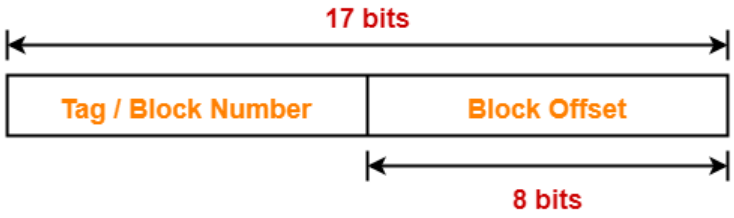
We have,

Block size

= 256 bytes

= 2^{8} bytes

Thus, Number of bits in block offset = 8 bits



Number of Bits in Tag-

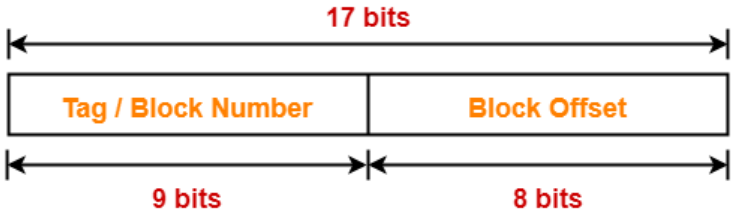
Number of bits in tag

= Number of bits in physical address – Number of bits in block offset

= 17 bits – 8 bits

= 9 bits

Thus, Number of bits in tag = 9 bits



Number of Lines in Cache-

Total number of lines in cache

= Cache size / Line size

= 16 KB / 256 bytes

= 2^{14} bytes / 2^{8} bytes

= 2^{6} lines

Tag Directory Size-

Tag directory size

= Number of tags x Tag size

= Number of lines in cache x Number of bits in tag

= 2^{6} x 9 bits

= 576 bits

= 72 bytes

Thus, size of tag directory = 72 bytes

Problem-02:

Consider a fully associative mapped cache of size 512 KB with block size 1 KB. There are 17 bits in the tag. Find-

1. Size of main memory
2. Tag directory size

Solution-

Given-

- Cache memory size = 512 KB
- Block size = Frame size = Line size = 1 KB
- Number of bits in tag = 17 bits

We consider that the memory is byte addressable.

Number of Bits in Block Offset-

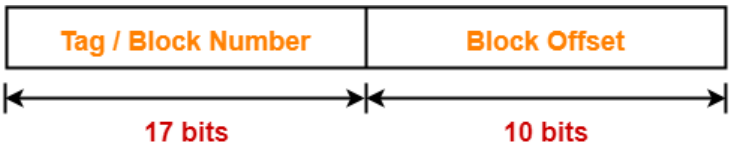
We have,

Block size

= 1 KB

= 2^{10} bytes

Thus, Number of bits in block offset = 10 bits



Number of Bits in Physical Address-

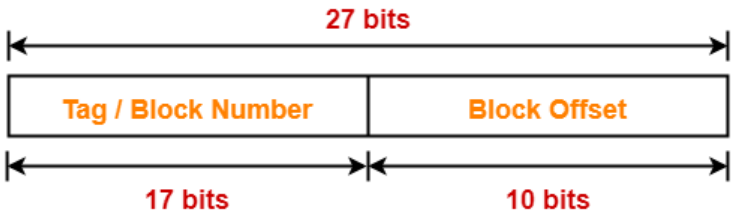
Number of bits in physical address

= Number of bits in tag + Number of bits in block offset

= 17 bits + 10 bits

= 27 bits

Thus, Number of bits in physical address = 27 bits



Size of Main Memory-

We have,

Number of bits in physical address = 27 bits

Thus, Size of main memory

= 2^{27} bytes

= 128 MB

Number of Lines in Cache-

Total number of lines in cache

= Cache size / Line size

= 512 KB / 1 KB

= 512 lines

= 2^{9} lines

Tag Directory Size-

Tag directory size

= Number of tags x Tag size

= Number of lines in cache x Number of bits in tag

= 2^9 x 17 bits

= 8704 bits

= 1088 bytes

Thus, size of tag directory = 1088 bytes

Also Read- Practice Problems On Set Associative Mapping

Problem-03:

Consider a fully associative mapped cache with block size 4 KB. The size of main memory is 16 GB. Find the number of bits in tag.

Solution-

Given-

- Block size = Frame size = Line size = 4 KB
- Size of main memory = 16 GB

We consider that the memory is byte addressable.

Number of Bits in Physical Address-

We have,

Size of main memory

= 16 GB

= 2^{34} bytes

Thus, Number of bits in physical address = 34 bits

Number of Bits in Block Offset-

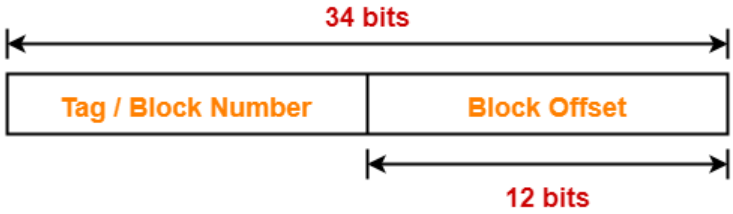
We have,

Block size

= 4 KB

= 2^{12} bytes

Thus, Number of bits in block offset = 12 bits



Number of Bits in Tag-

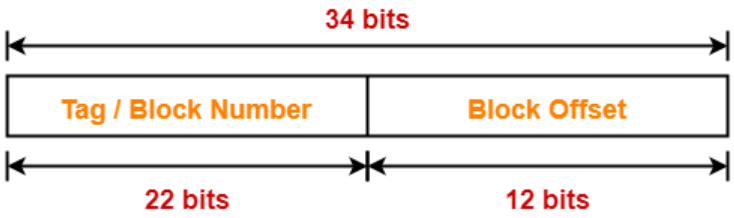
Number of bits in tag

= Number of bits in physical address – Number of bits in block offset

= 34 bits – 12 bits

= 22 bits

Thus, Number of bits in tag = 22 bits



To watch video solutions and practice more problems,

Watch this Video Lecture

Next Article- Set Associative Mapping | Implementation & Formulas

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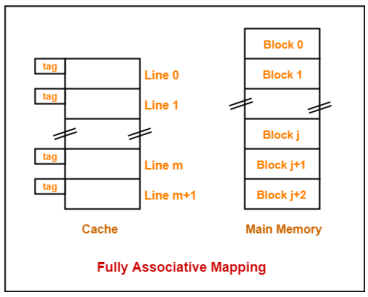
Summary



Article Name	Fully Associative Mapping | Practice Problems
Description	Practice Problems based on Fully Associative Mapping. Fully Associative Cache employs fully associative cache mapping technique. Fully Associative Mapping is a cache mapping technique that allows to map a block of main memory to any freely available cache line.
Author	Akshay Singhal
Publisher Name	Gate Vidyalay
Publisher Logo	GateVidyalay A temple of learning

Translation Lookaside Buffer | TLB | Paging

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