

Final Review

Jason Mars

Pipeline In Execution

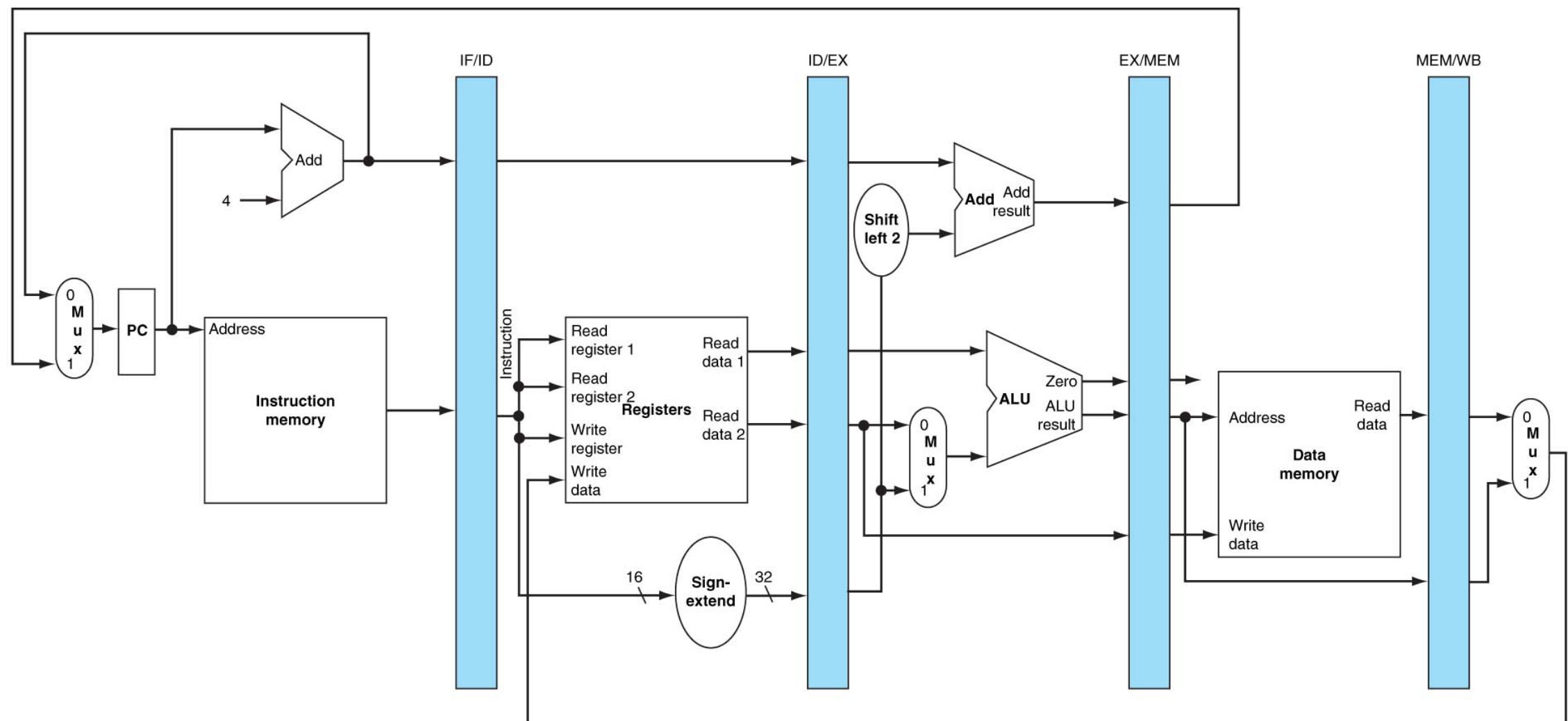
Instruction Fetch

Decode /
Reg. Fetch

Execute

Memory

Write-back



Pipeline In Execution

Instruction Fetch

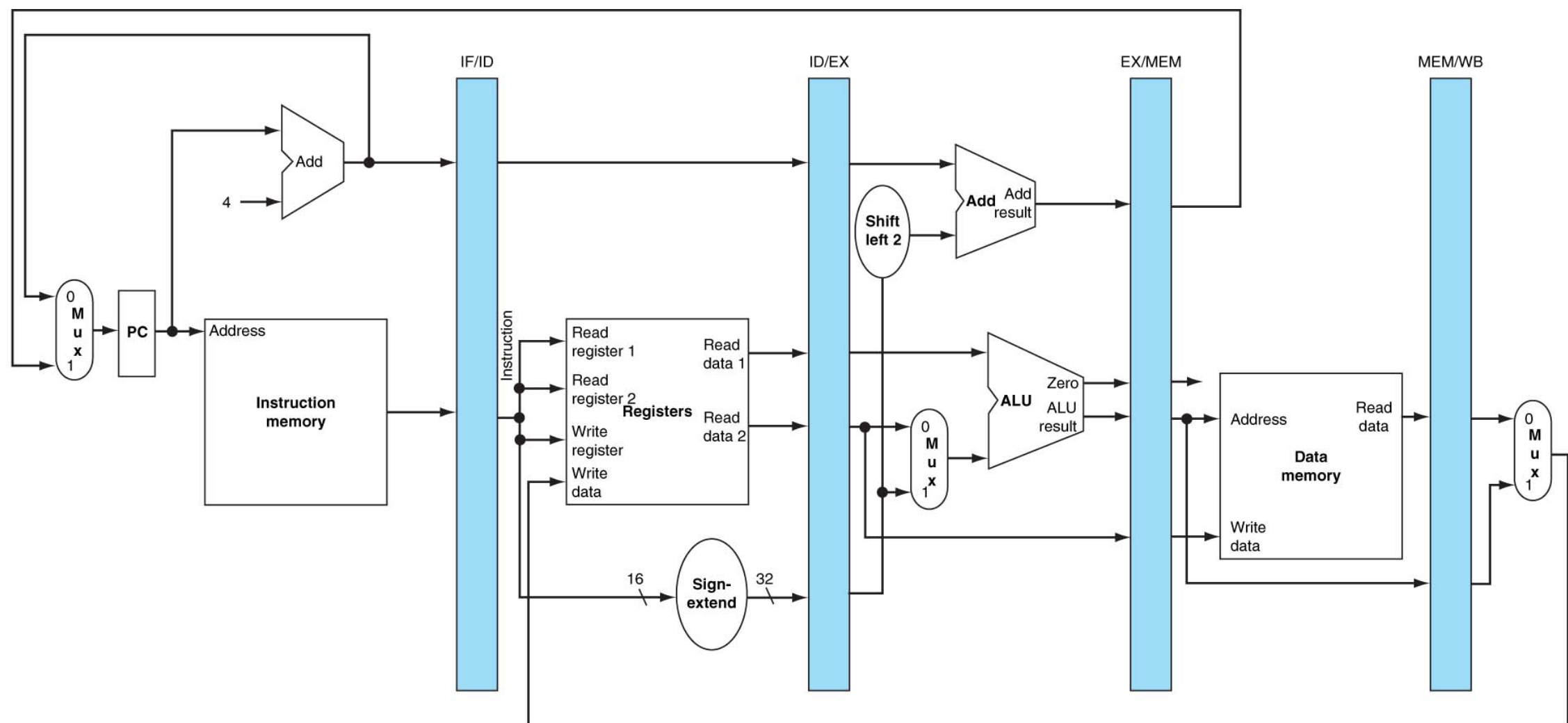
Decode /
Reg. Fetch

Execute

Memory

Write-back

add \$10, \$1, \$2



Pipeline In Execution

Instruction Fetch

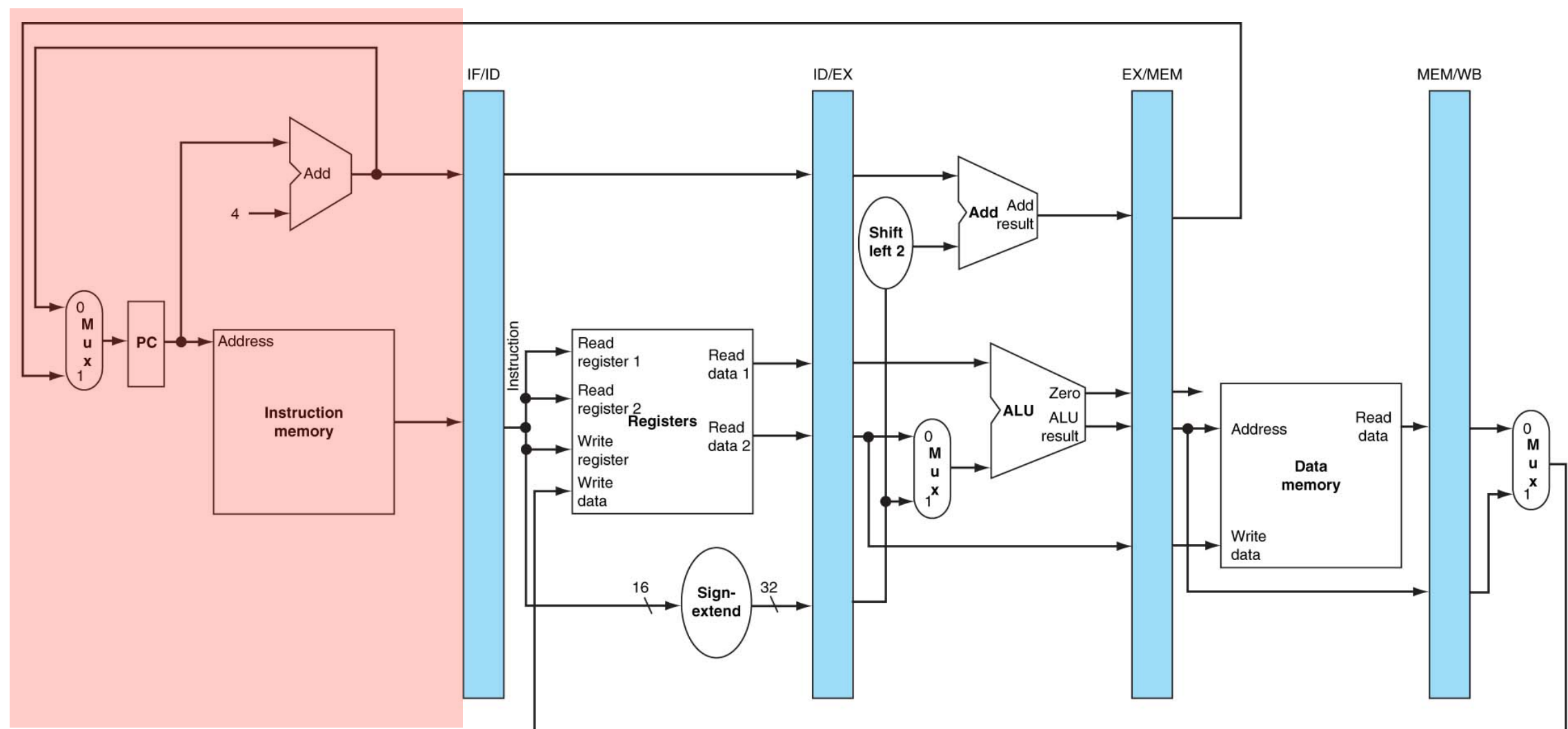
Decode /
Reg. Fetch

Execute

Memory

Write-back

add \$10, \$1, \$2



Pipeline In Execution

Instruction Fetch

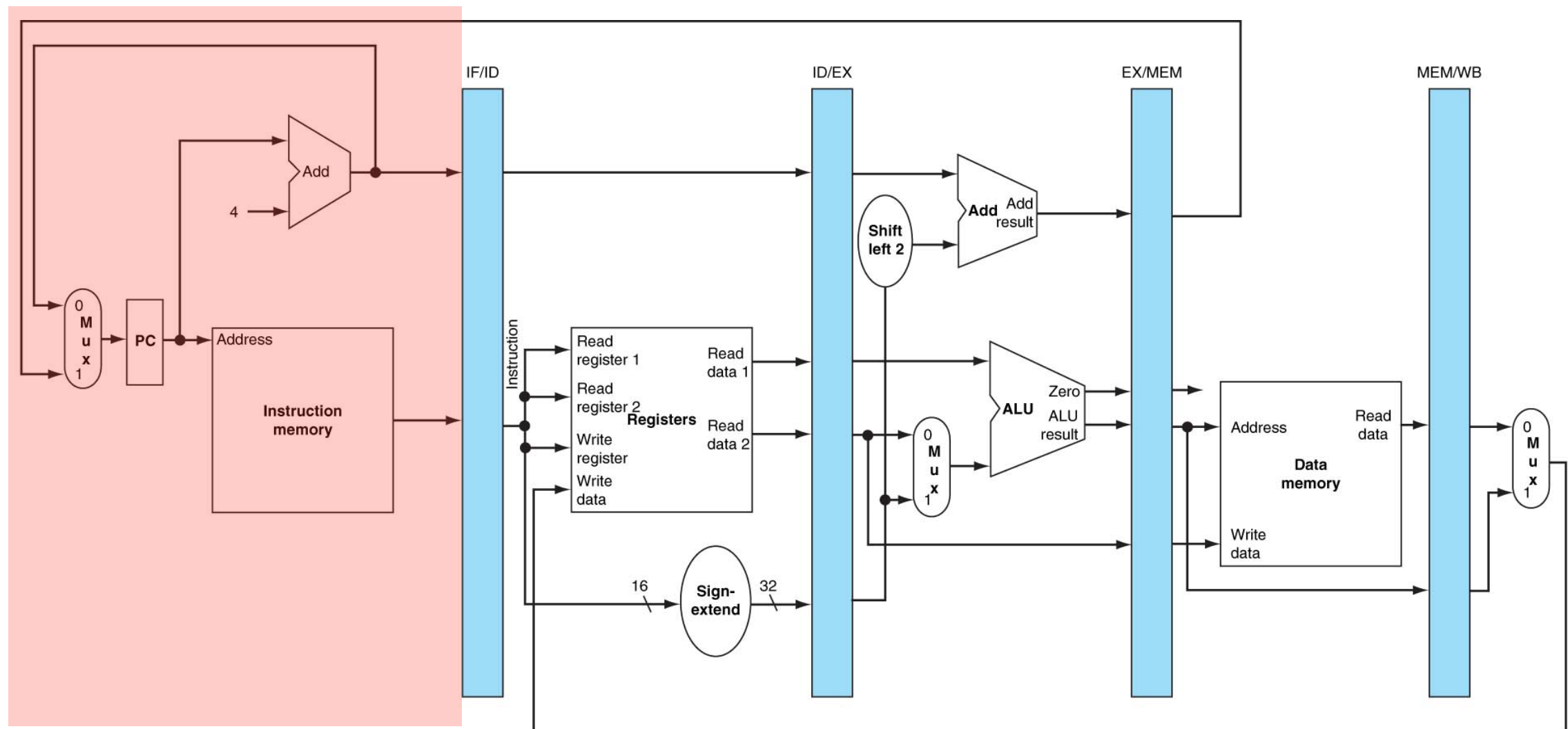
Decode /
Reg. Fetch

Execute

Memory

Write-back

add \$10, \$1, \$2



Pipeline In Execution

Instruction Fetch

Decode /
Reg. Fetch

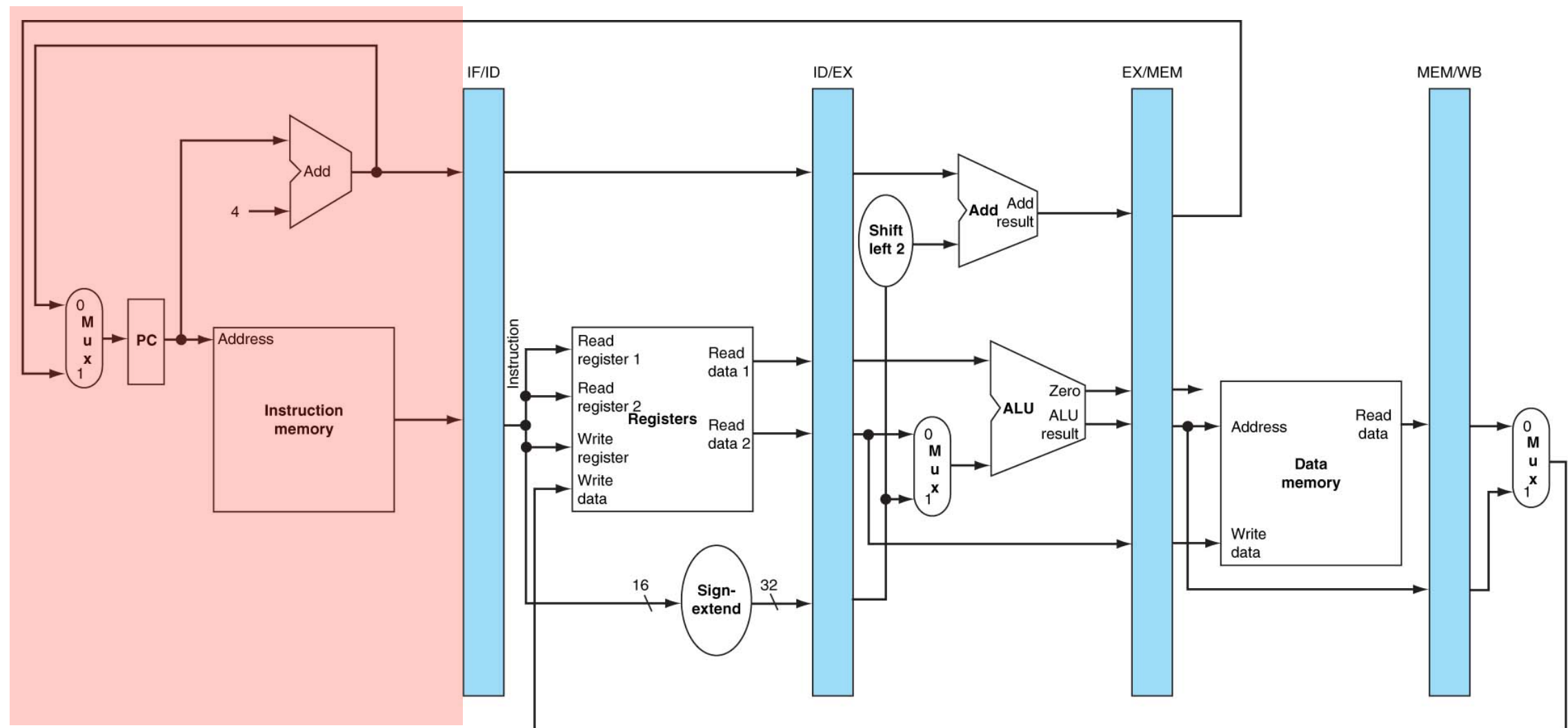
Execute

Memory

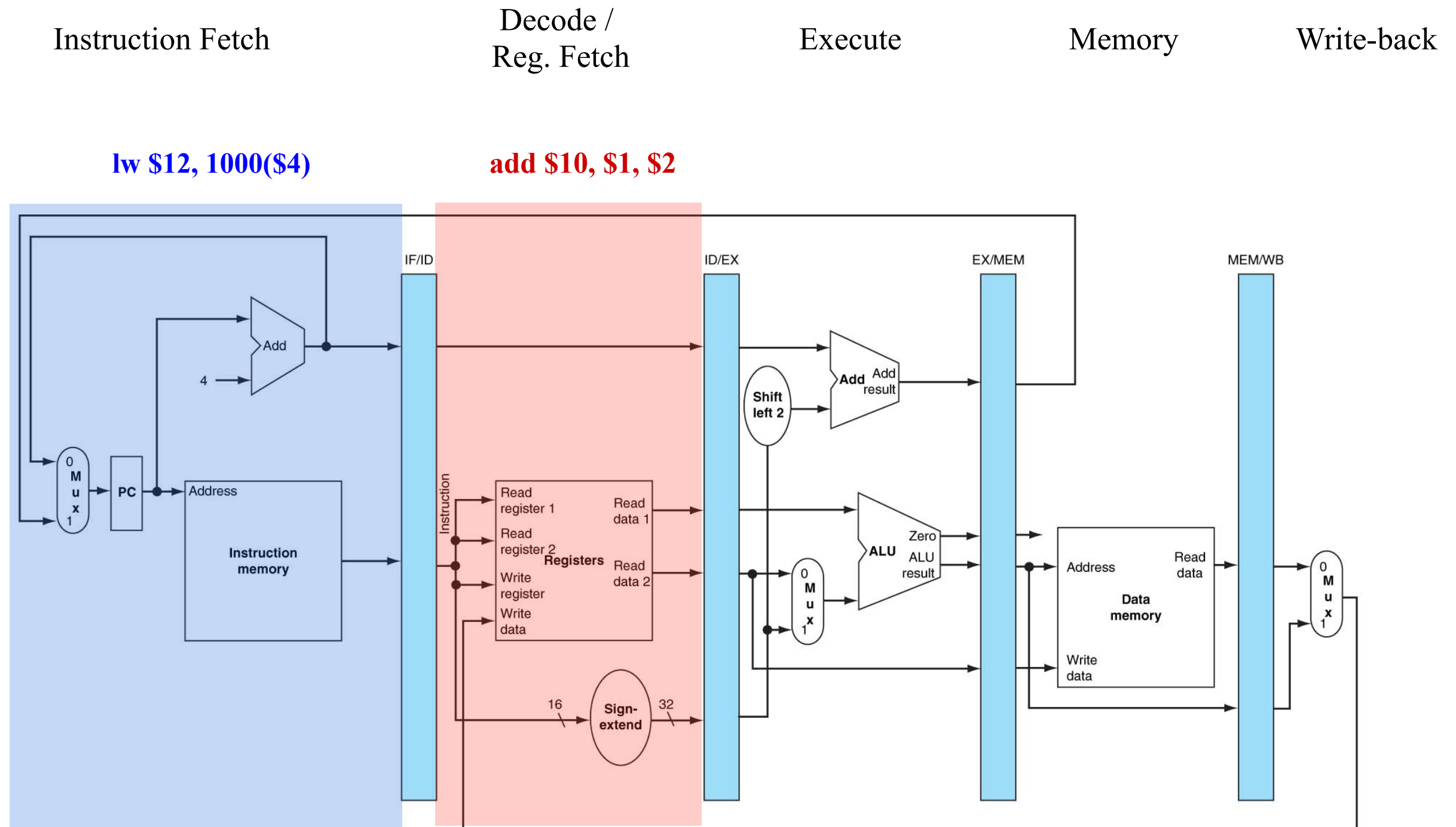
Write-back

lw \$12, 1000(\$4)

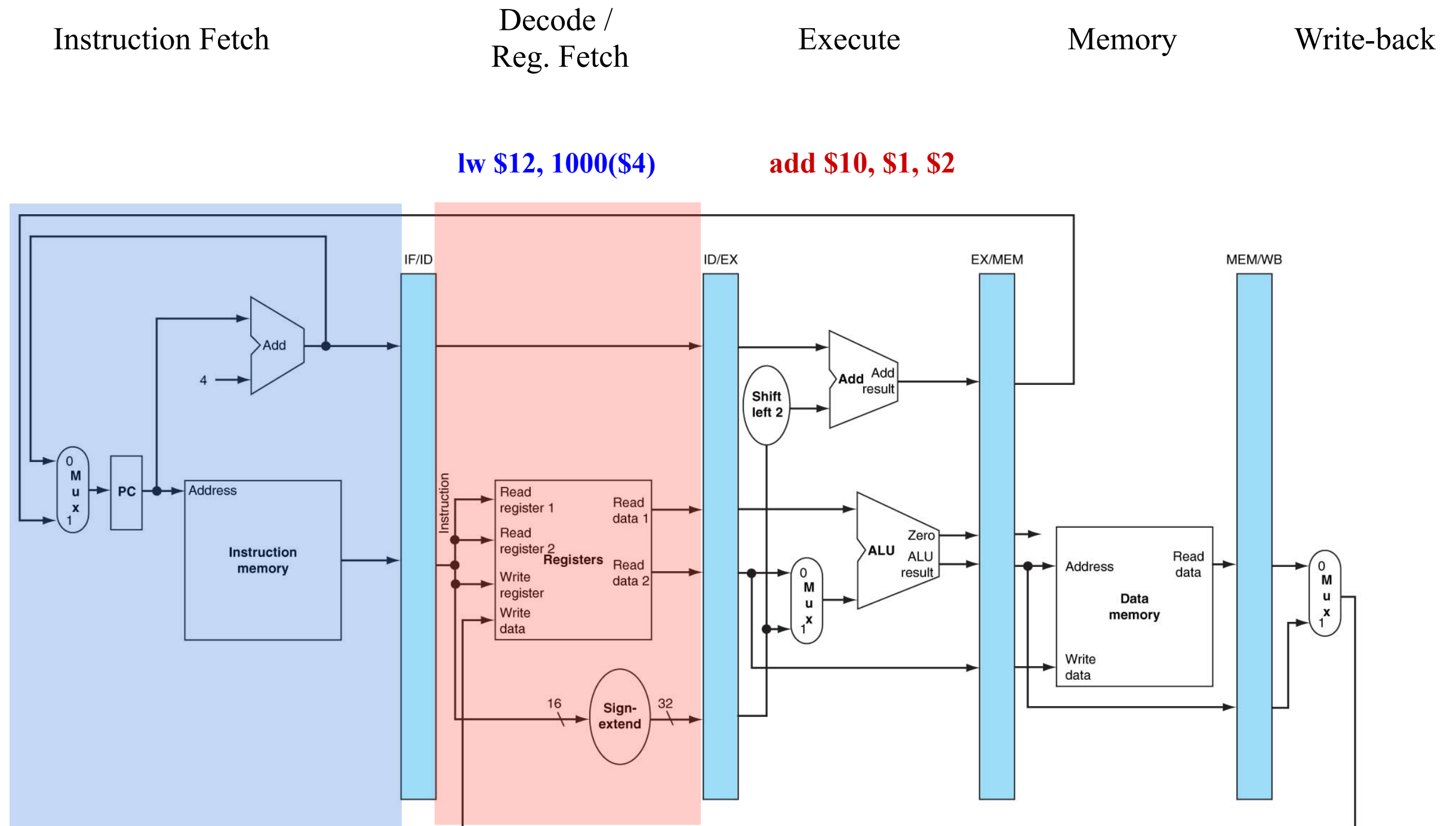
add \$10, \$1, \$2



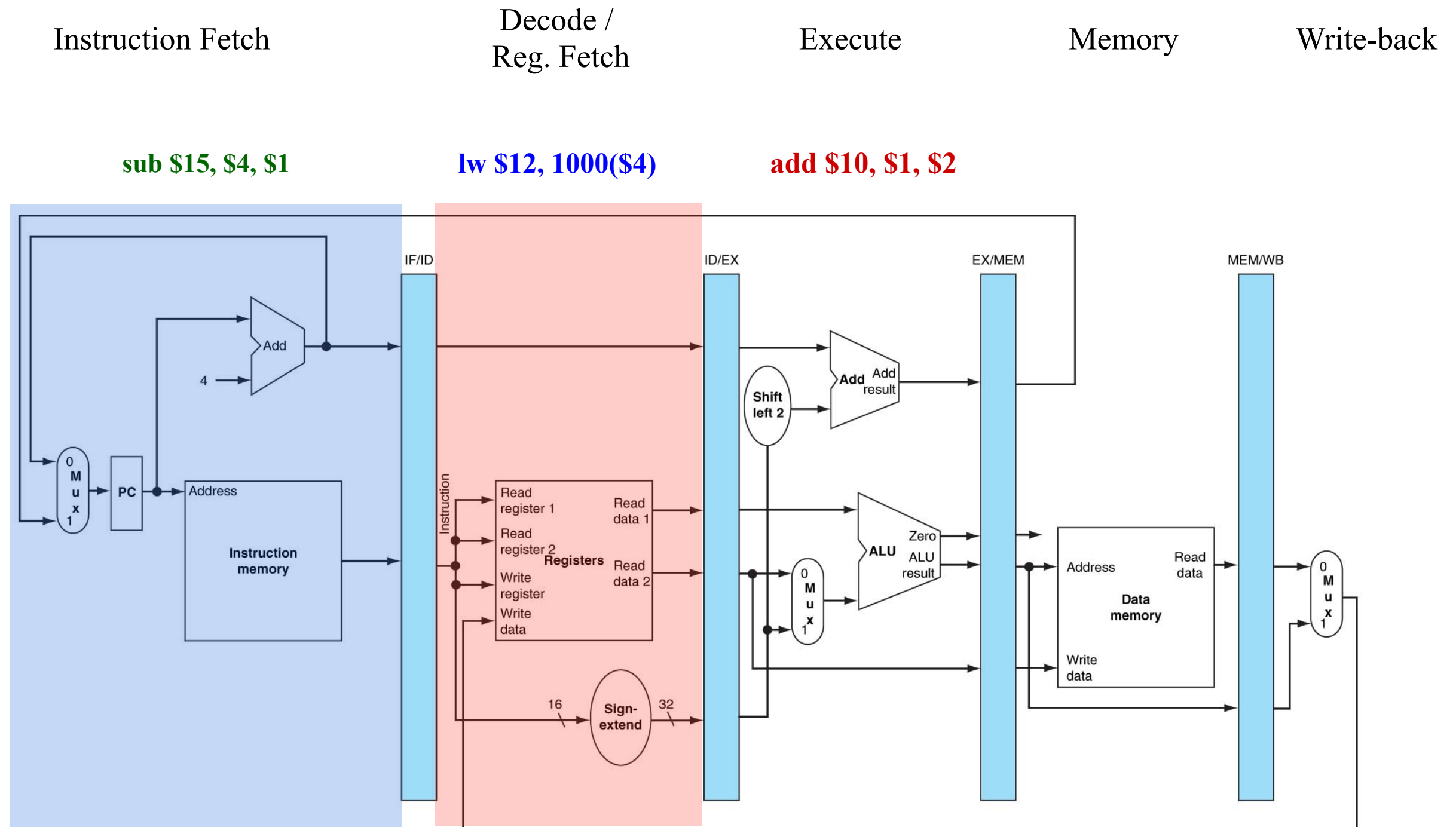
Pipeline In Execution



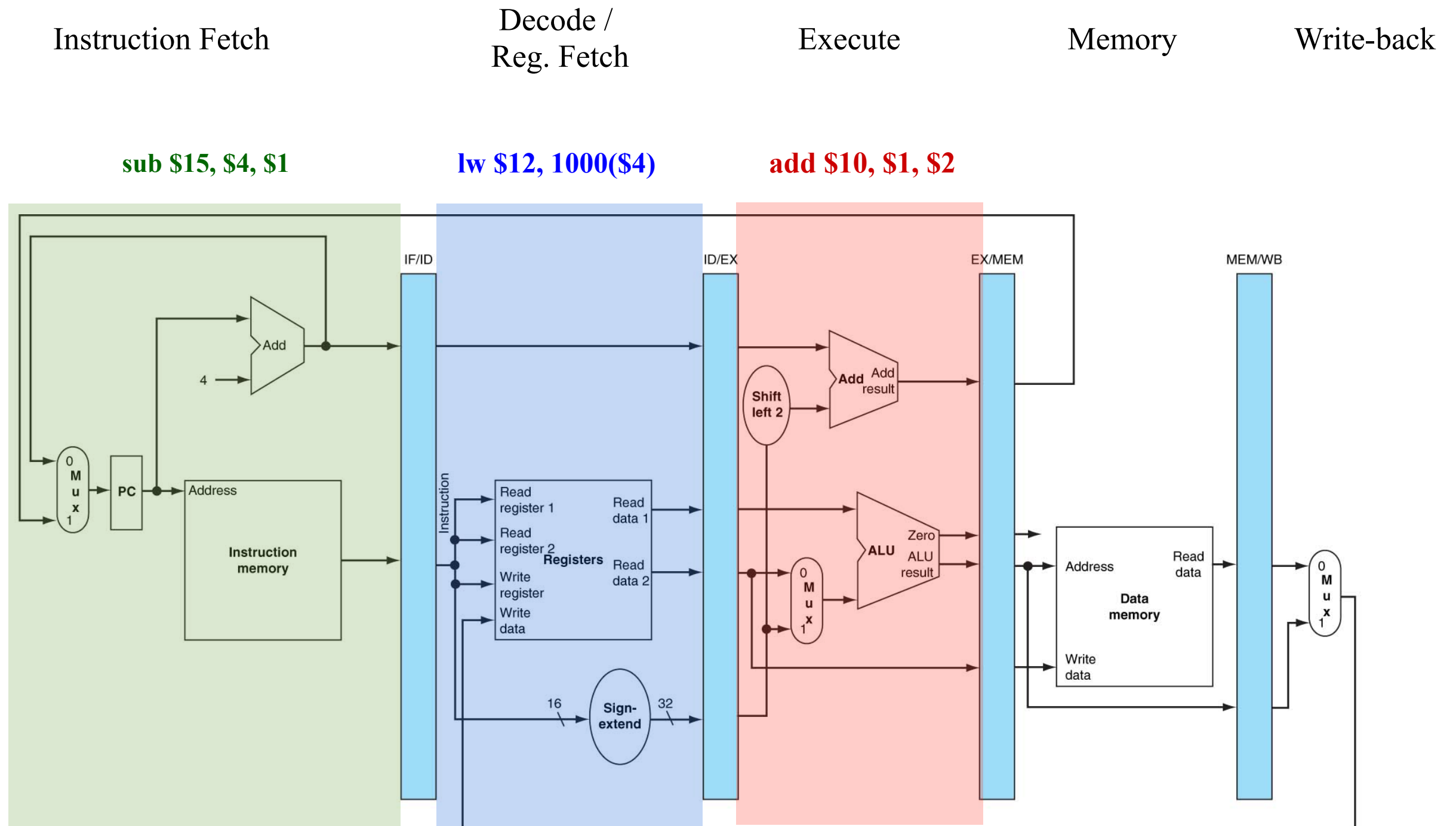
Pipeline In Execution



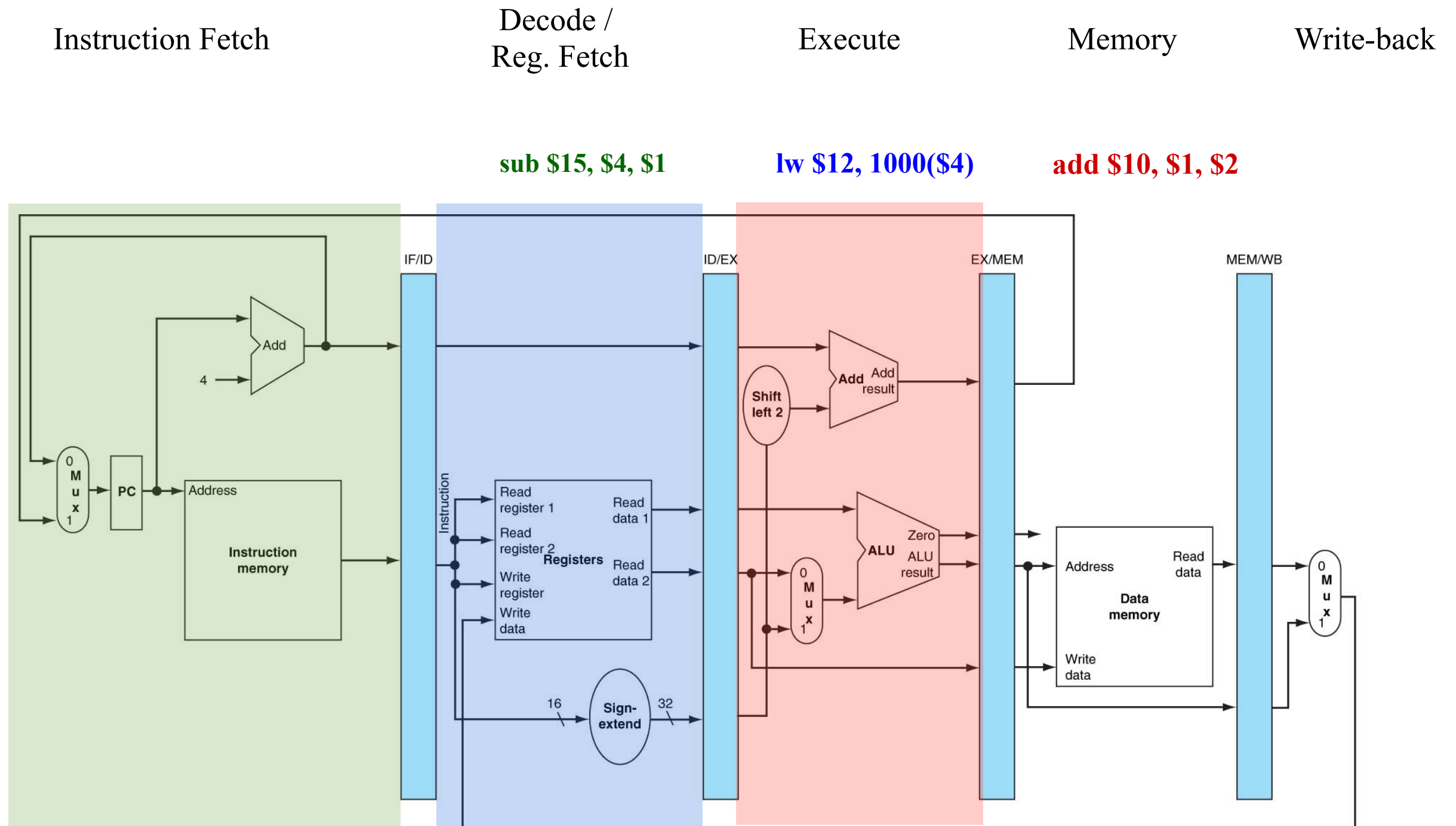
Pipeline In Execution



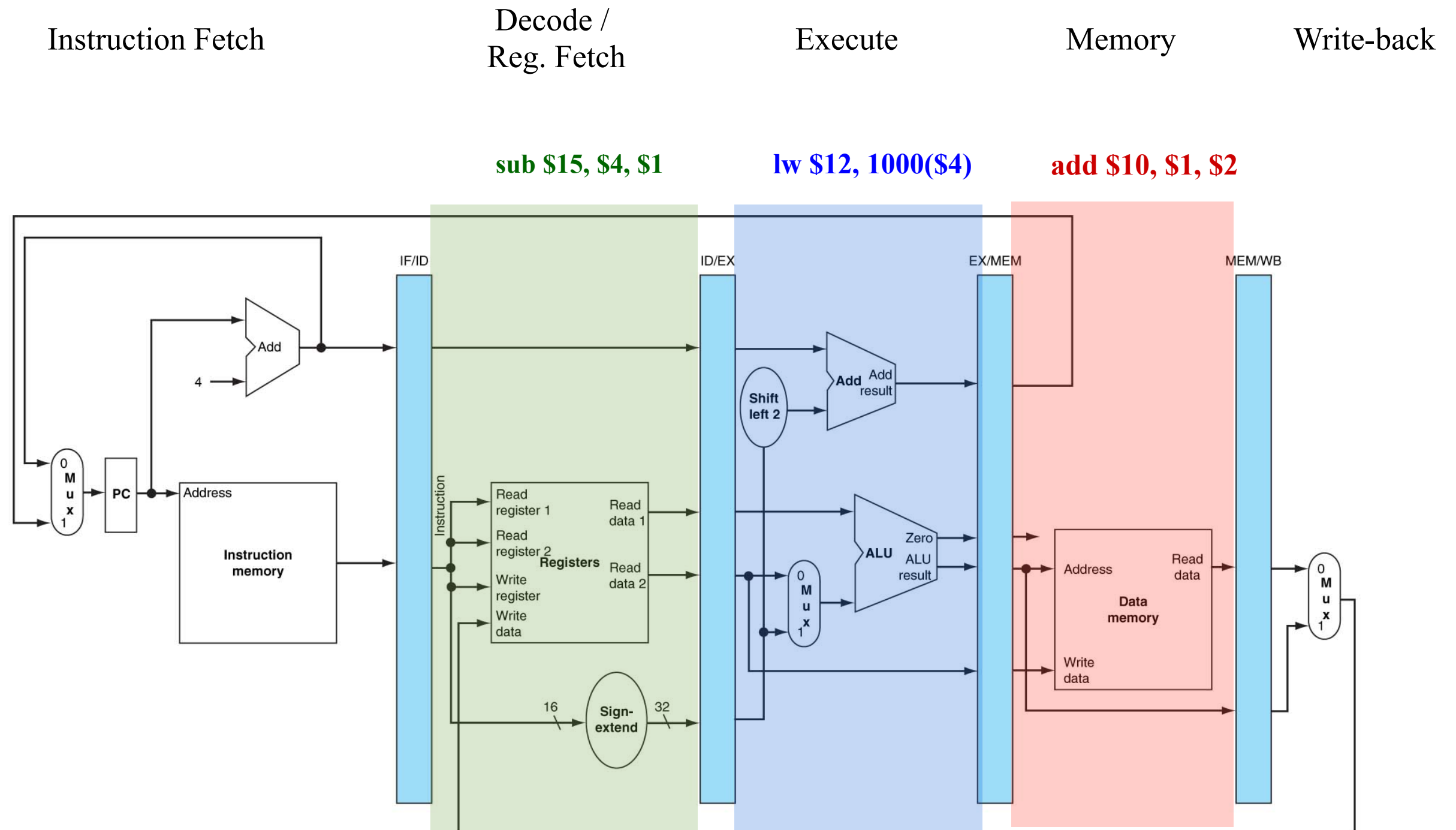
Pipeline In Execution



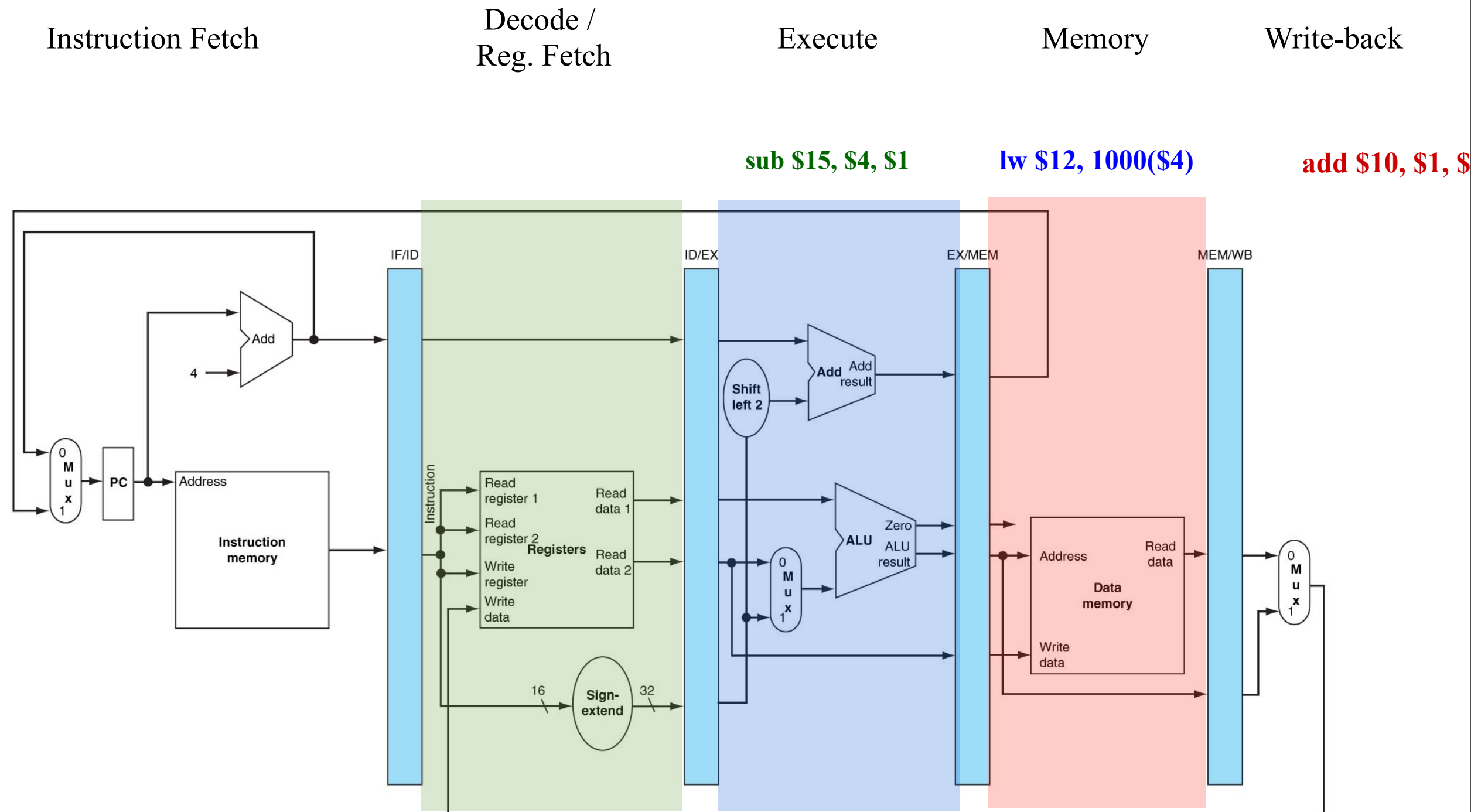
Pipeline In Execution



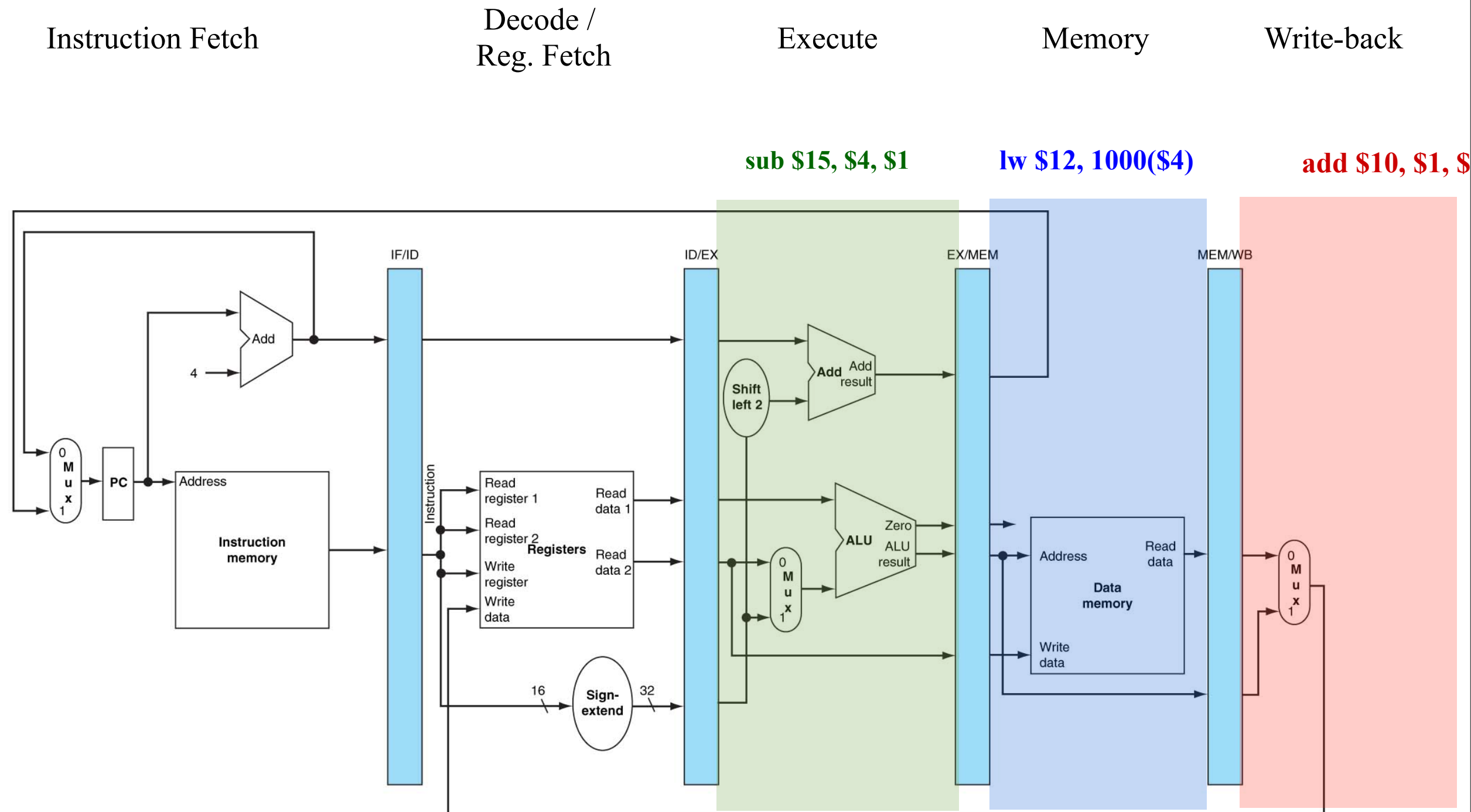
Pipeline In Execution



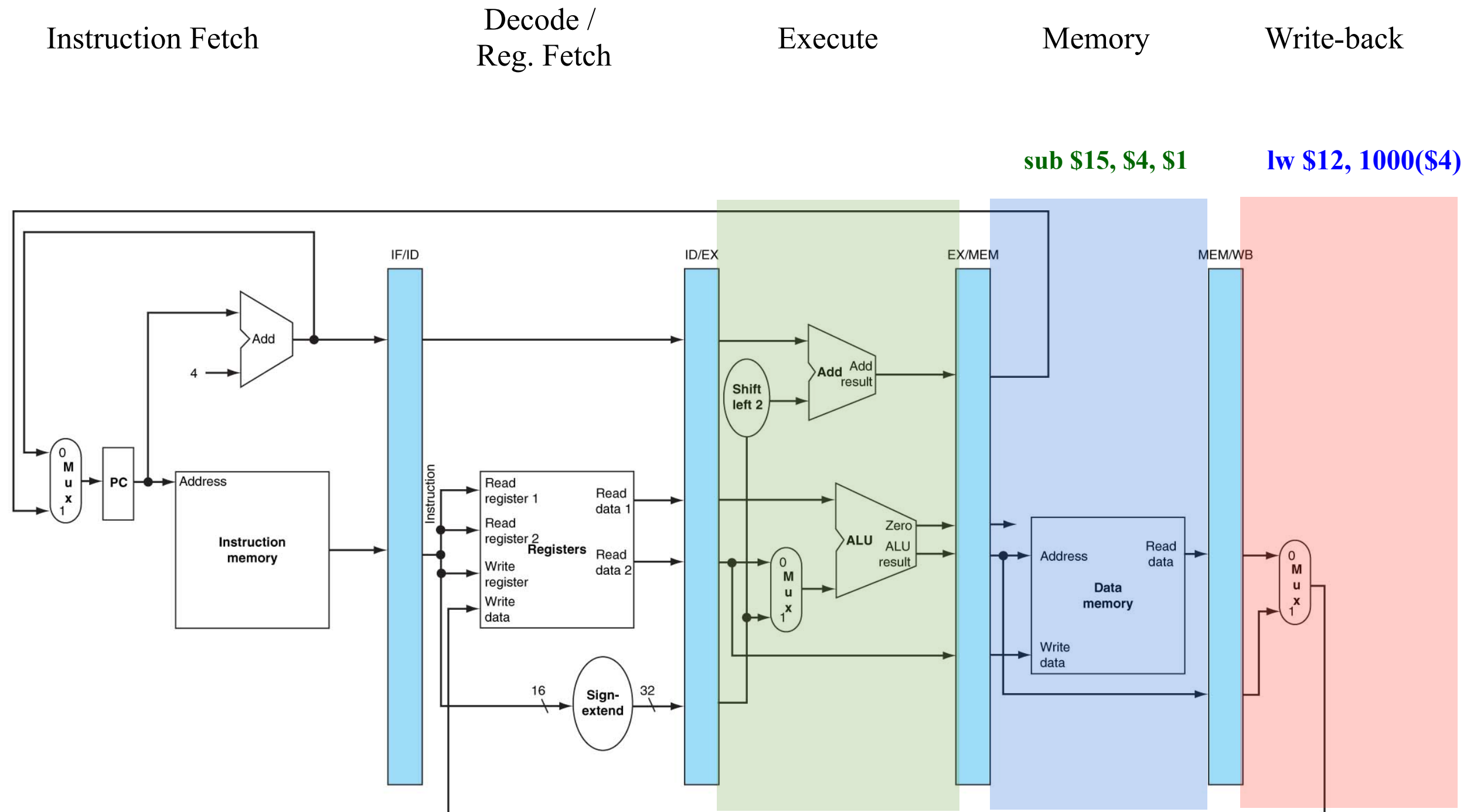
Pipeline In Execution



Pipeline In Execution



Pipeline In Execution



Pipeline In Execution

Instruction Fetch

Decode /
Reg. Fetch

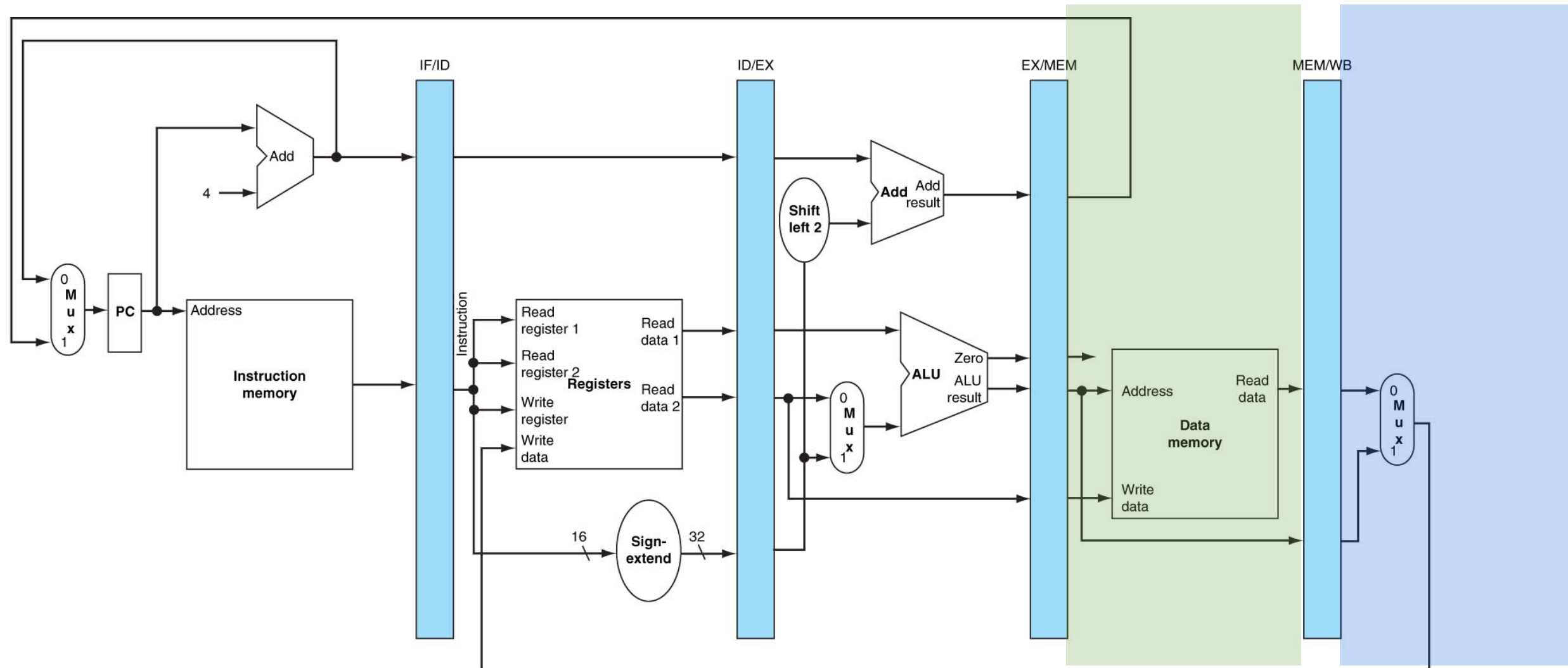
Execute

Memory

Write-back

sub \$15, \$4, \$1

lw \$12, 1000(\$4)



Pipeline In Execution

Instruction Fetch

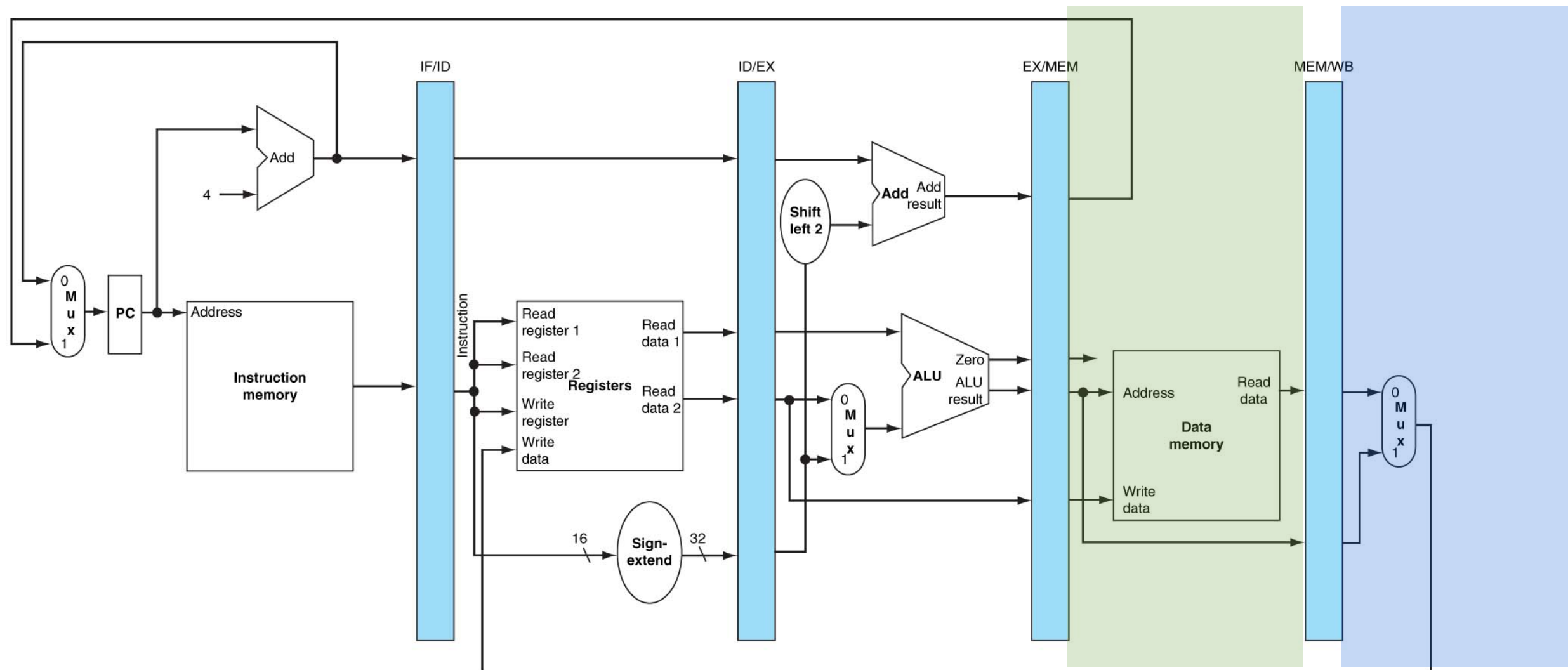
Decode /
Reg. Fetch

Execute

Memory

Write-back

sub \$15, \$4, \$1



Pipeline In Execution

Instruction Fetch

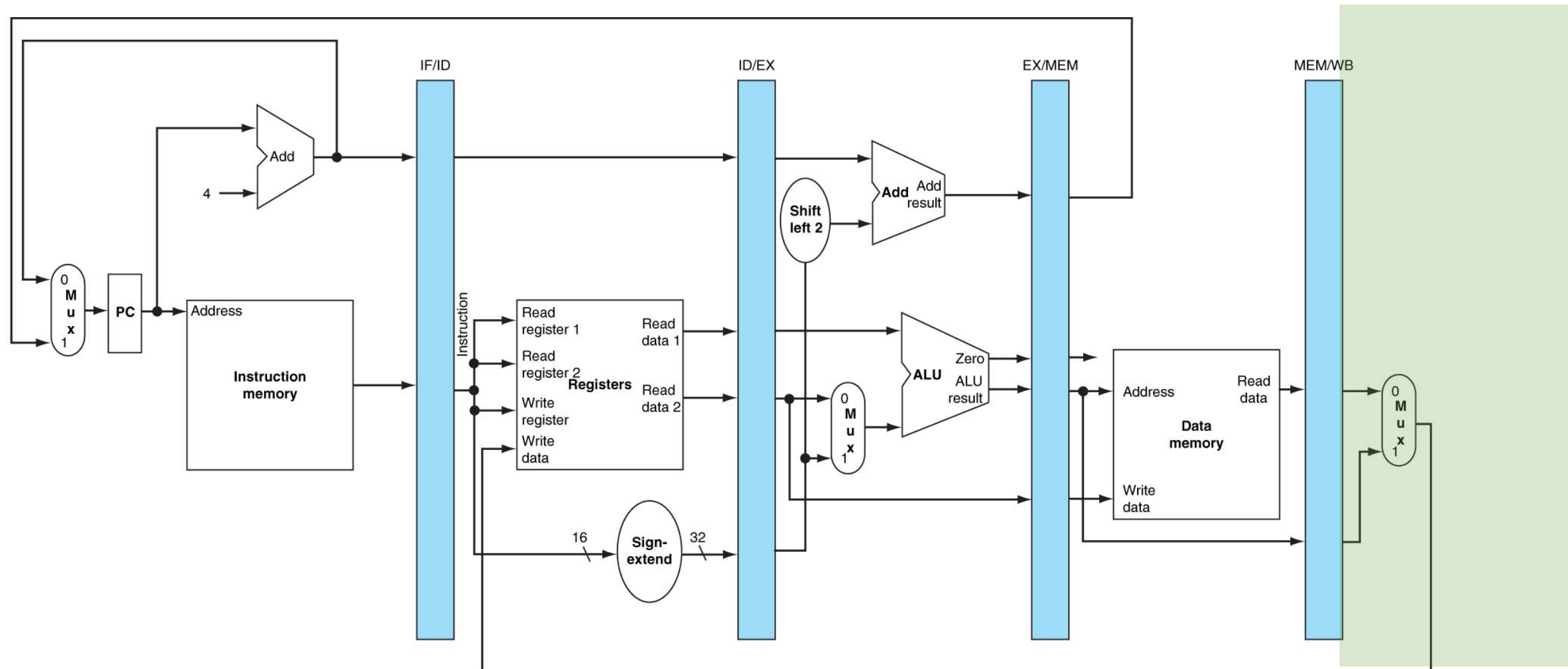
Decode /
Reg. Fetch

Execute

Memory

Write-back

sub \$15, \$4, \$1



Pipeline In Execution

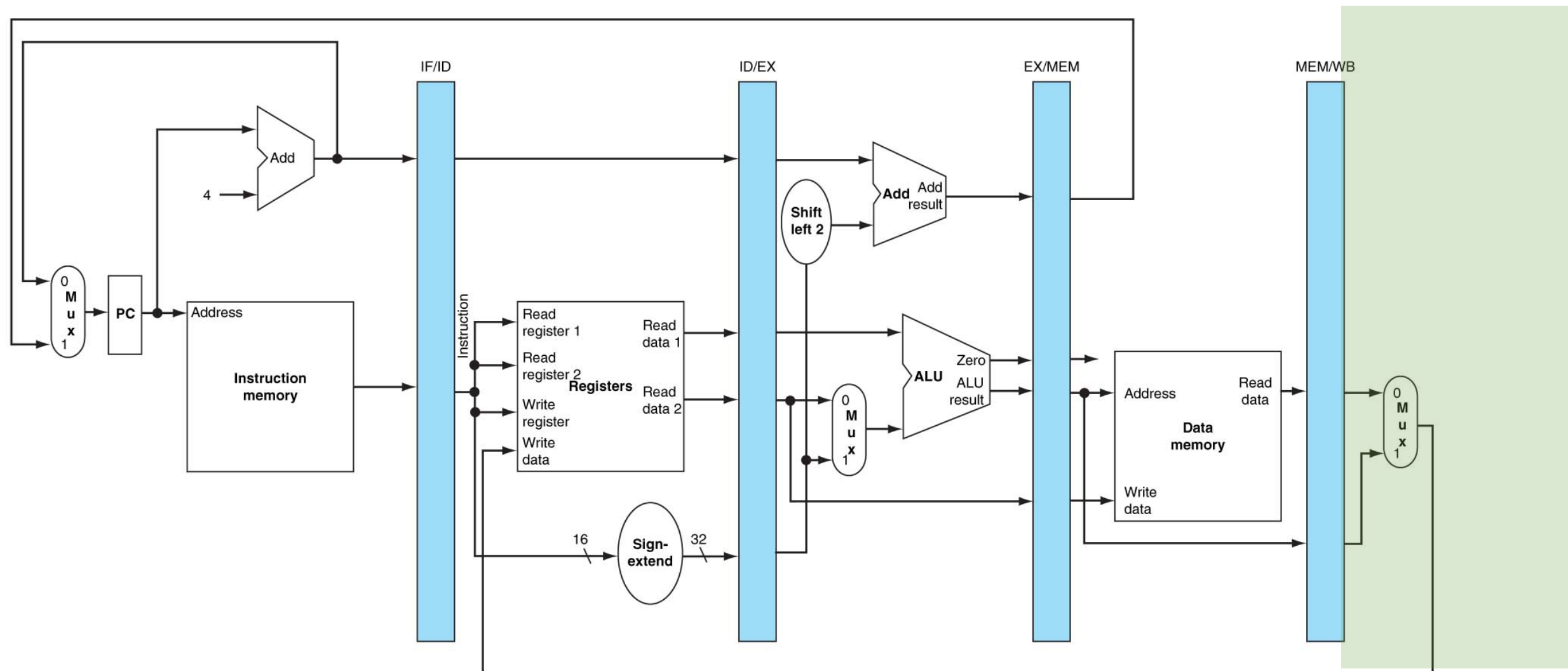
Instruction Fetch

Decode /
Reg. Fetch

Execute

Memory

Write-back



Pipeline In Execution

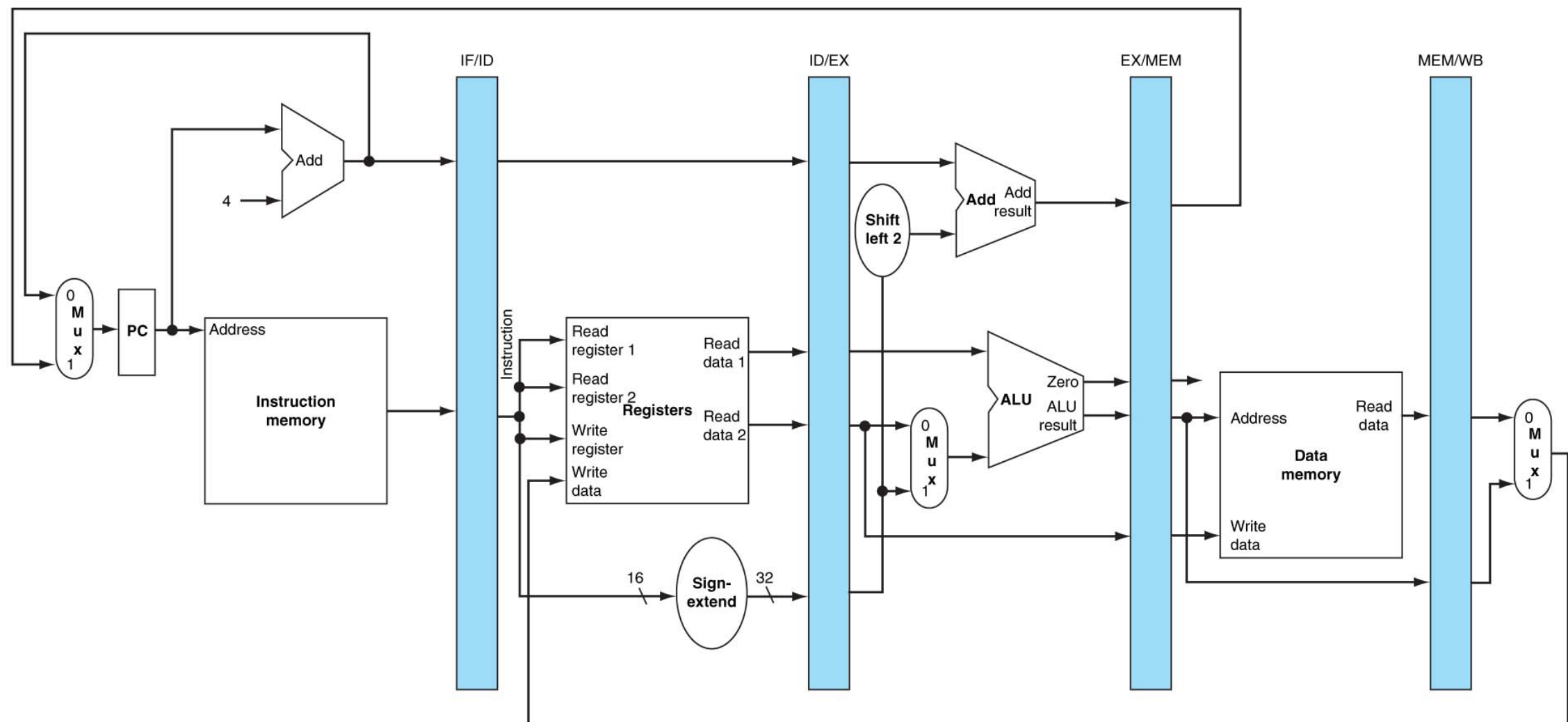
Instruction Fetch

Decode /
Reg. Fetch

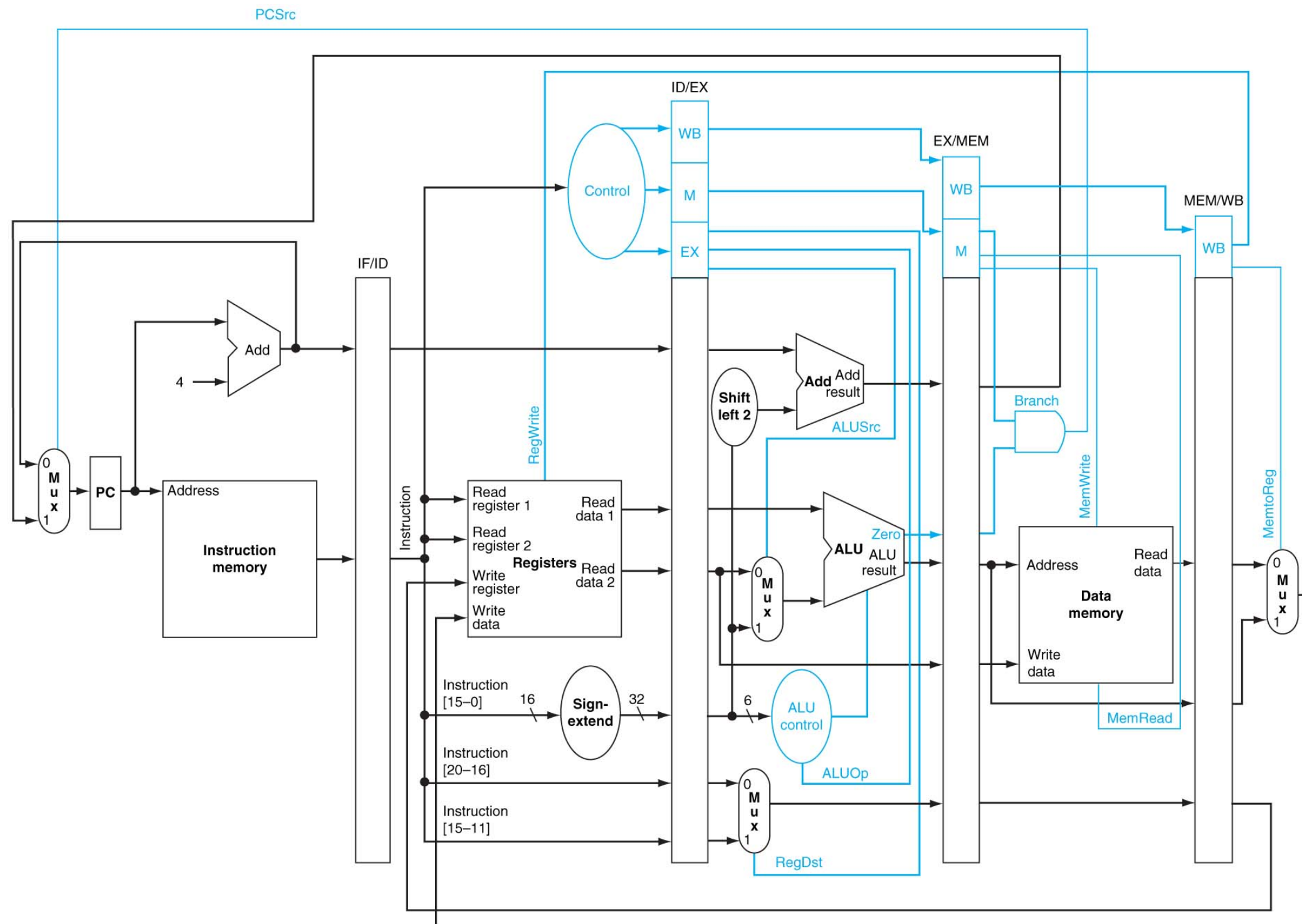
Execute

Memory

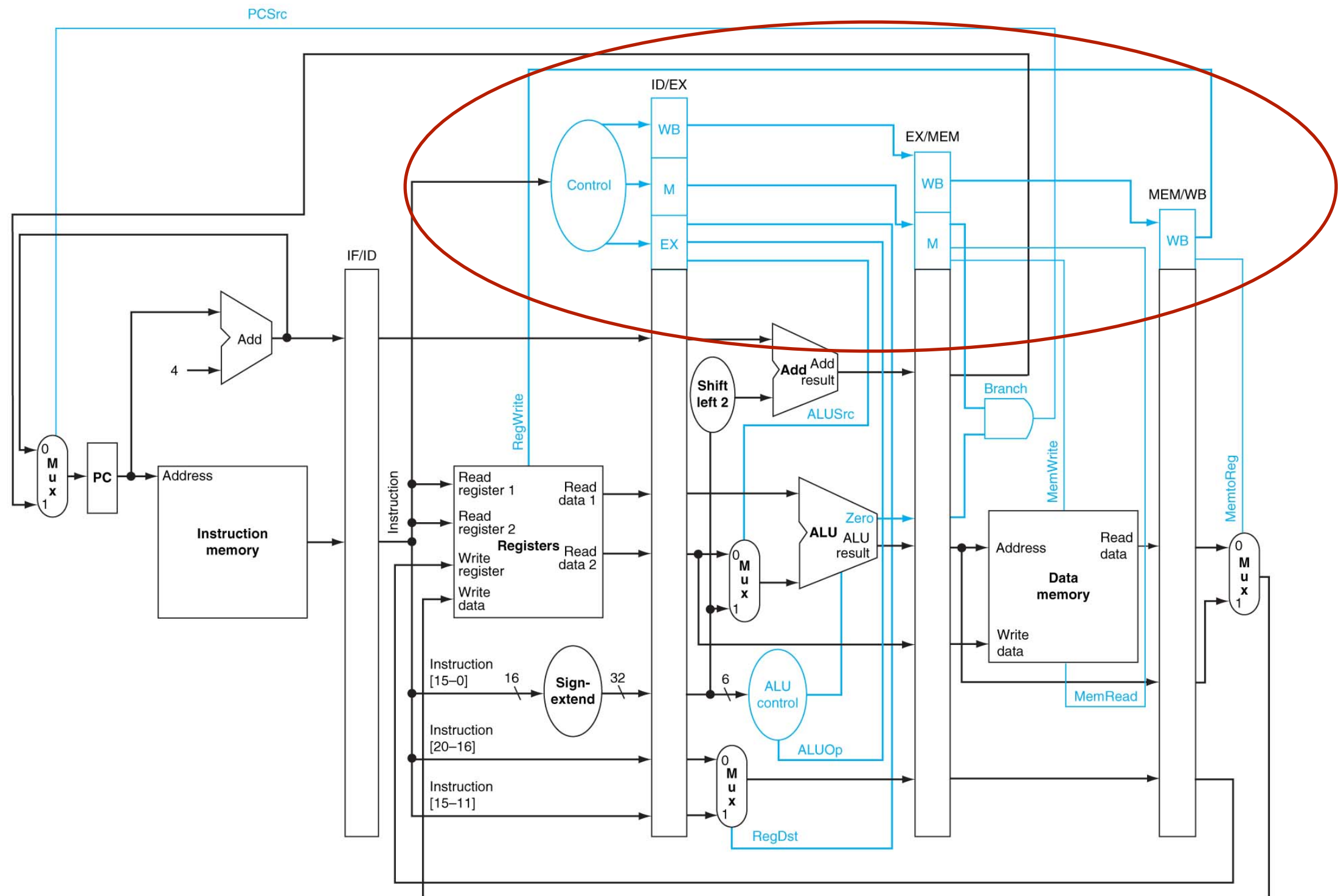
Write-back



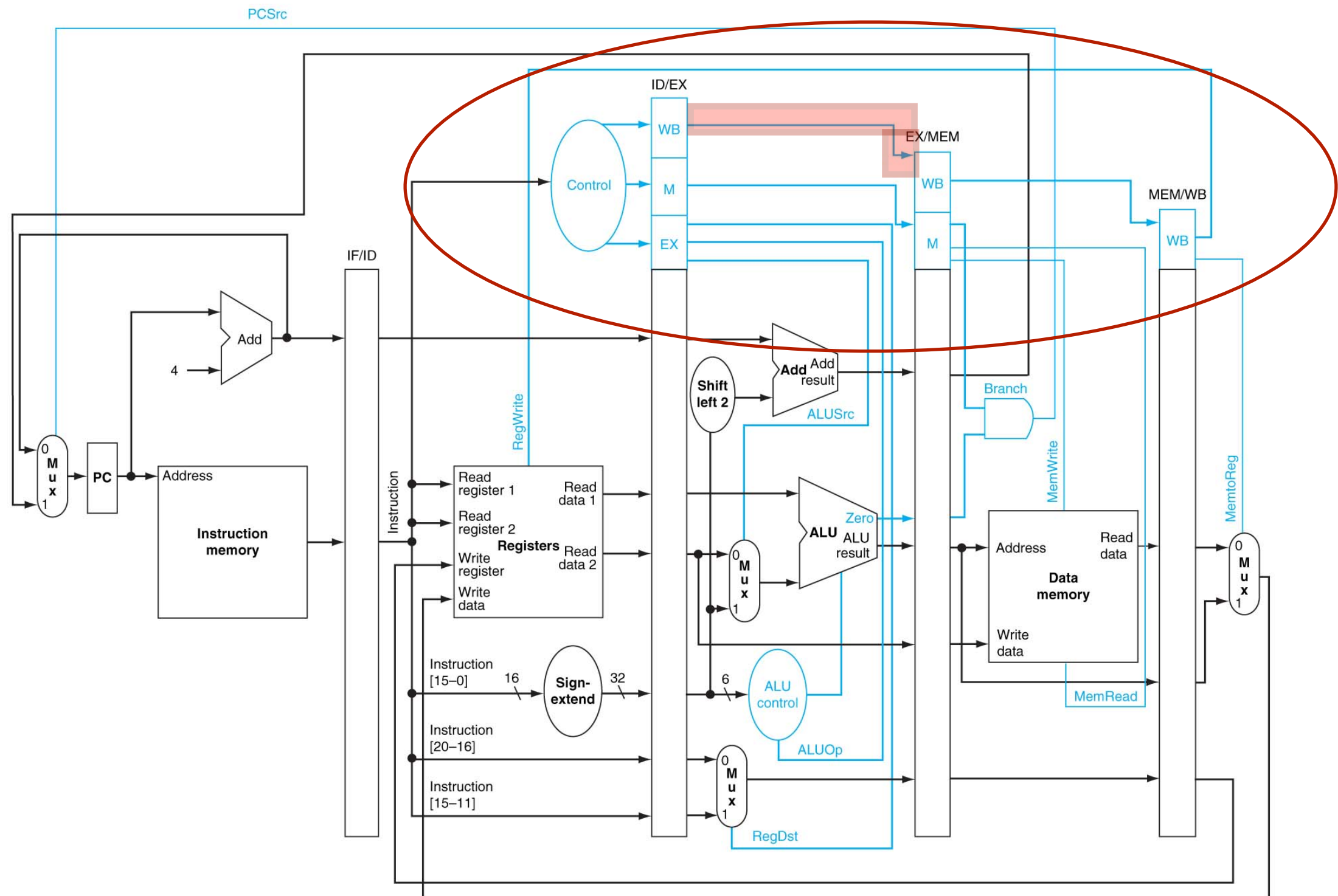
Pipeline with Control Logic



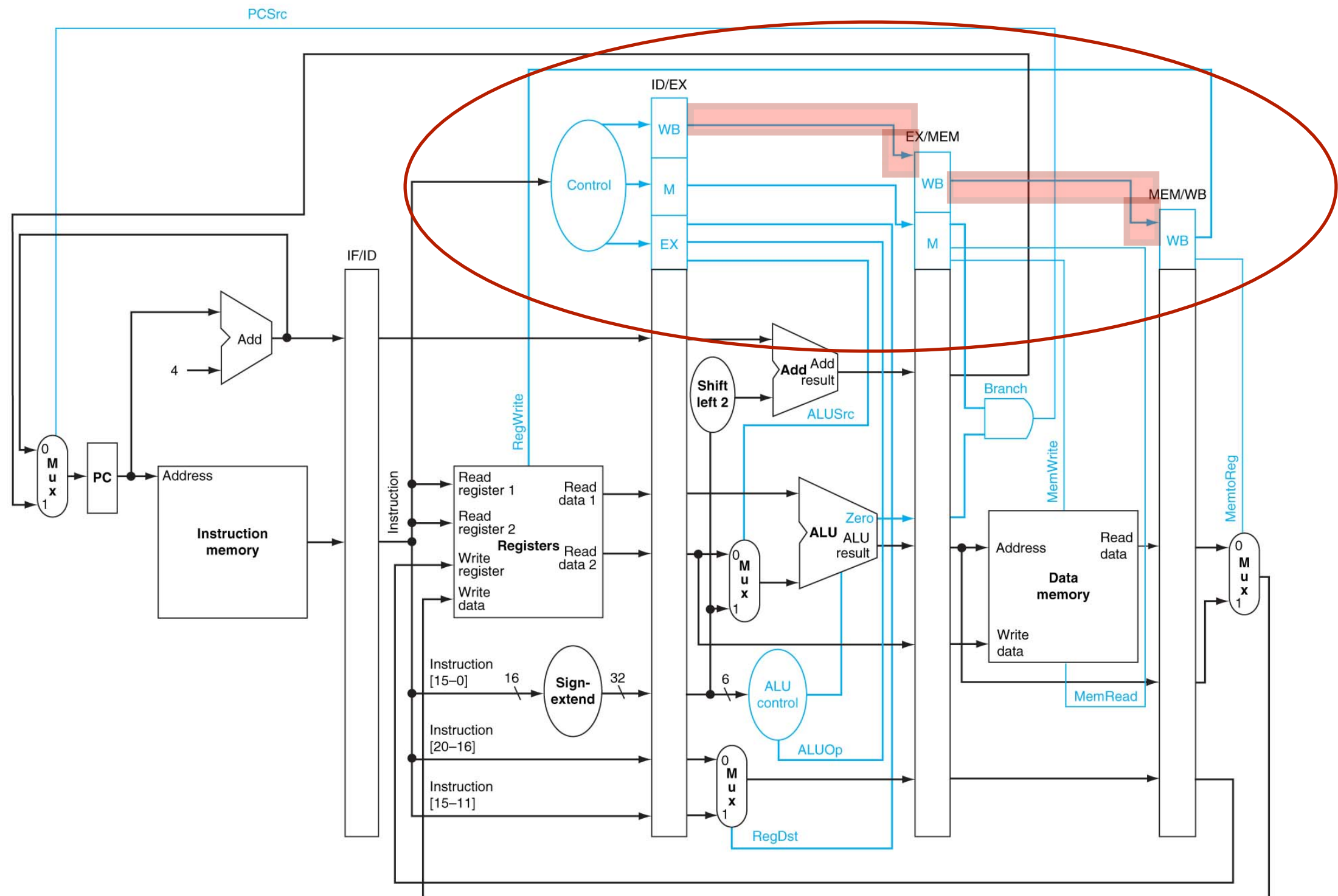
Pipeline with Control Logic



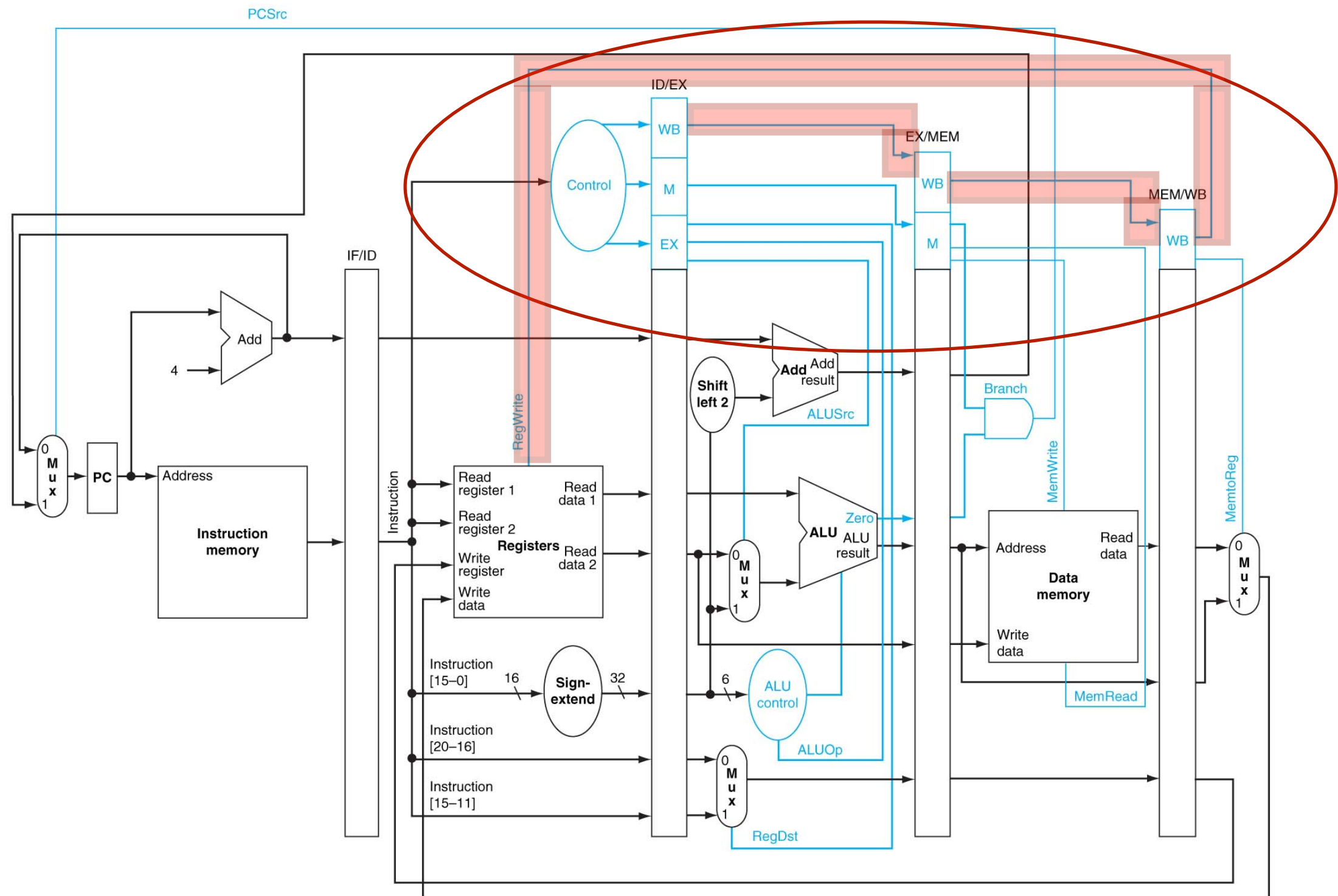
Pipeline with Control Logic



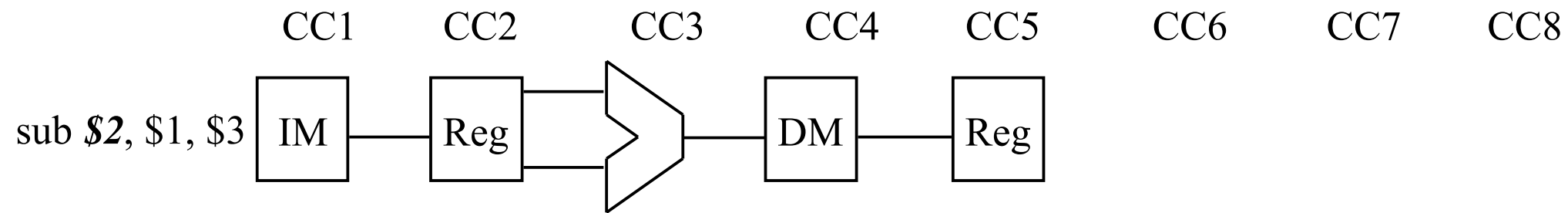
Pipeline with Control Logic



Pipeline with Control Logic



Hardware Stalls



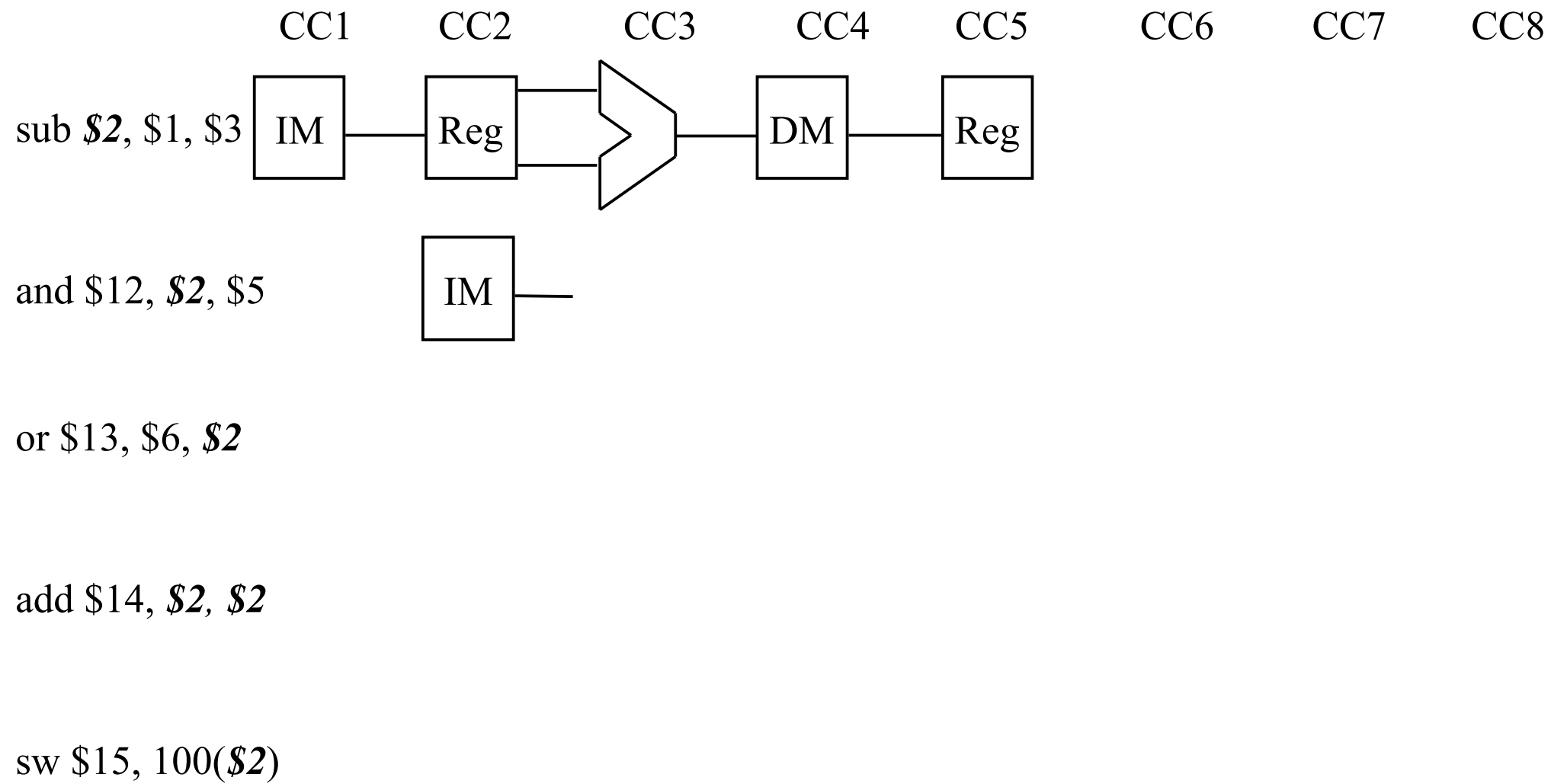
and \$12, **\$2**, \$5

or \$13, \$6, **\$2**

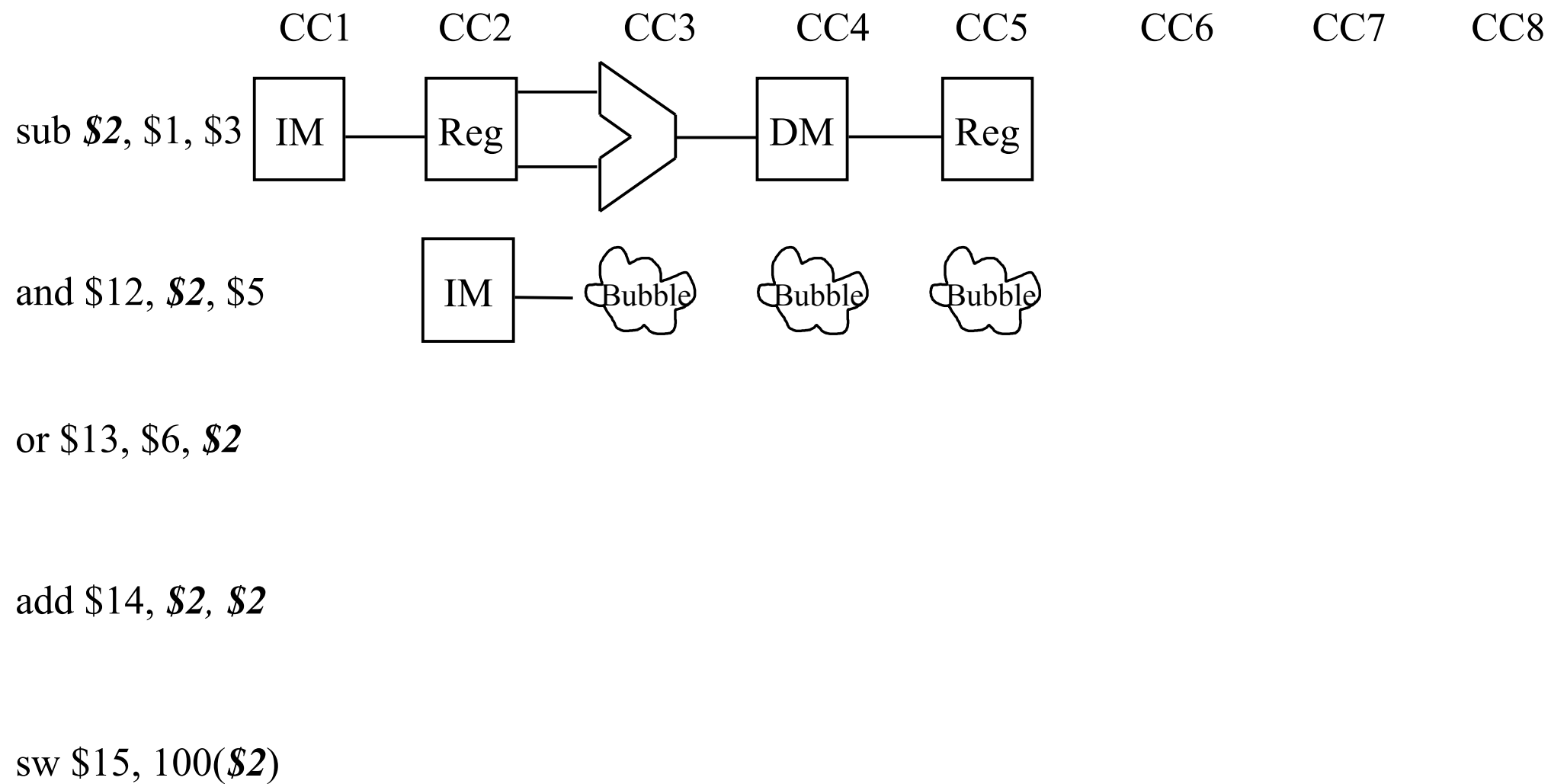
add \$14, **\$2**, **\$2**

sw \$15, 100(**\$2**)

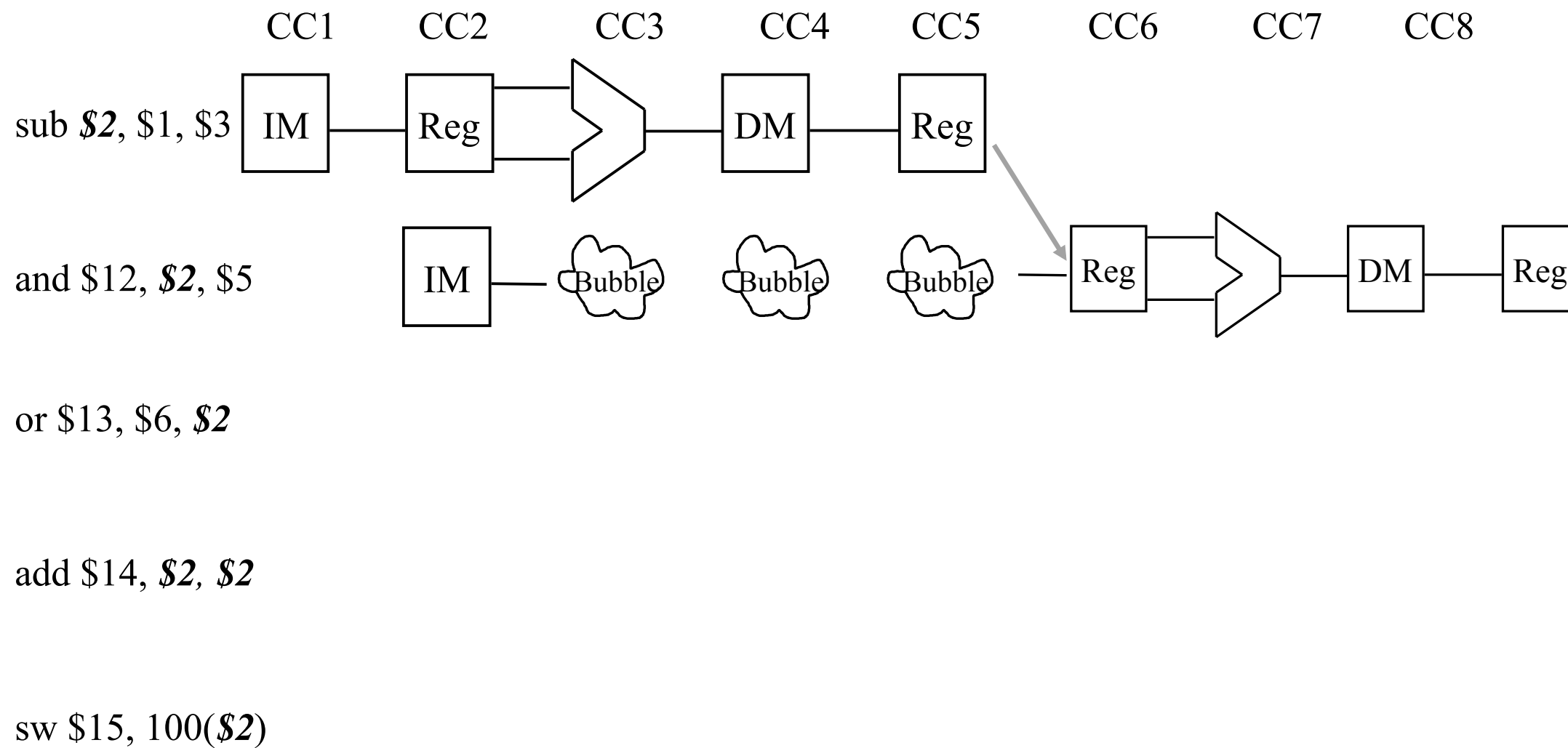
Hardware Stalls



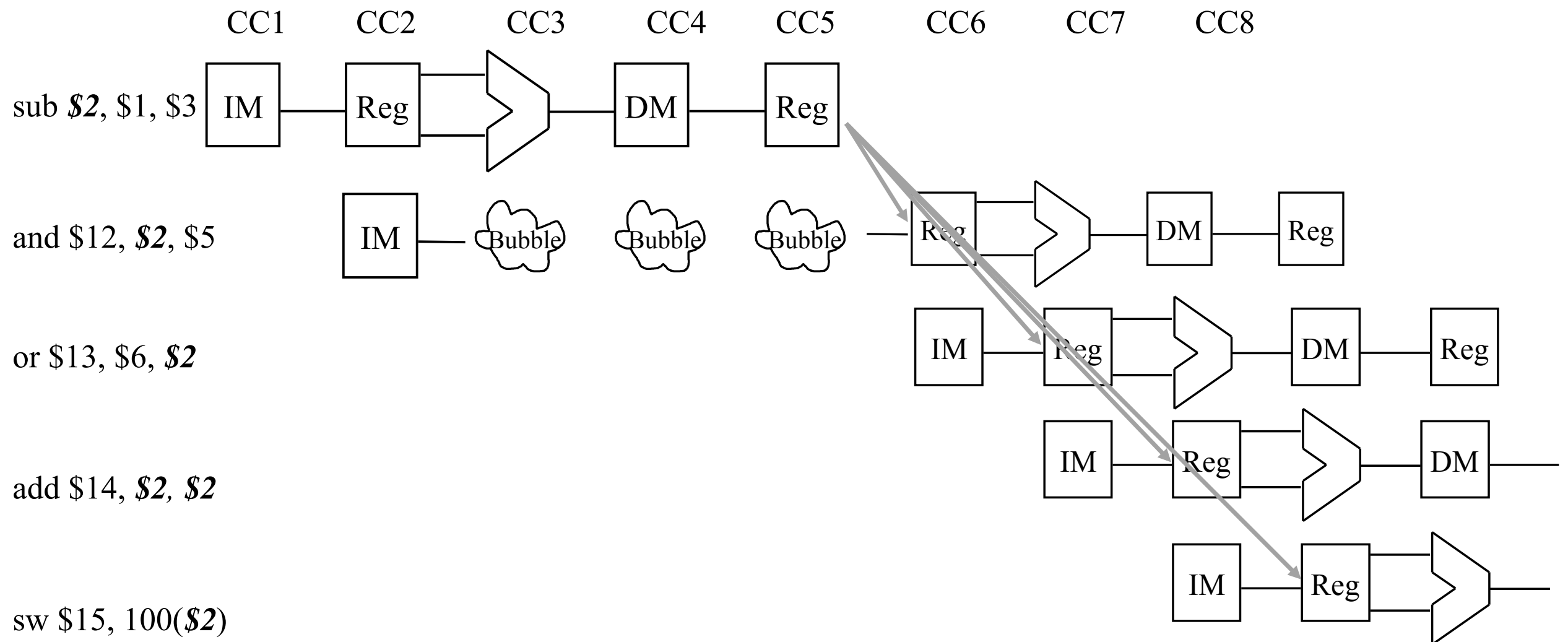
Hardware Stalls



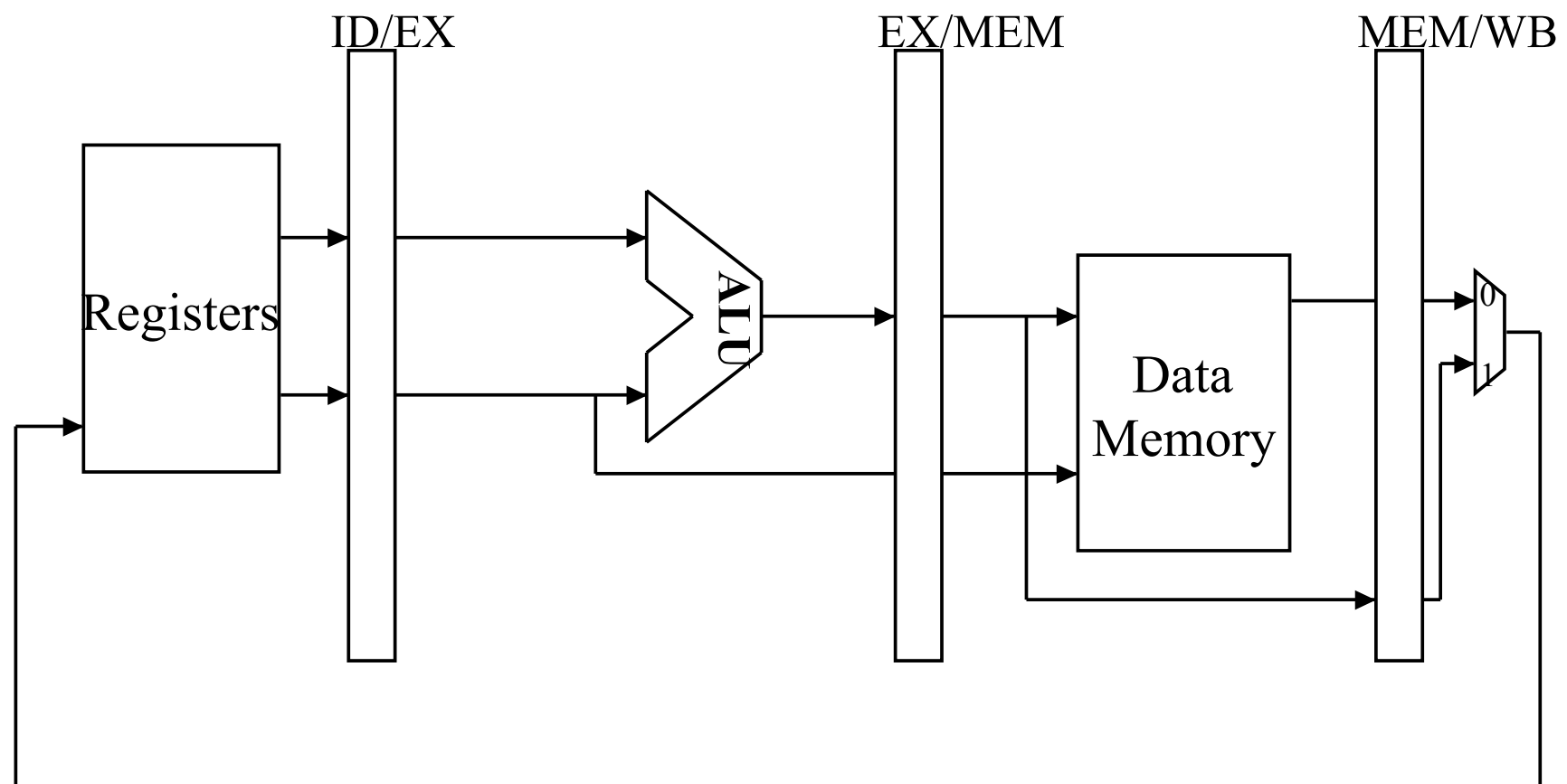
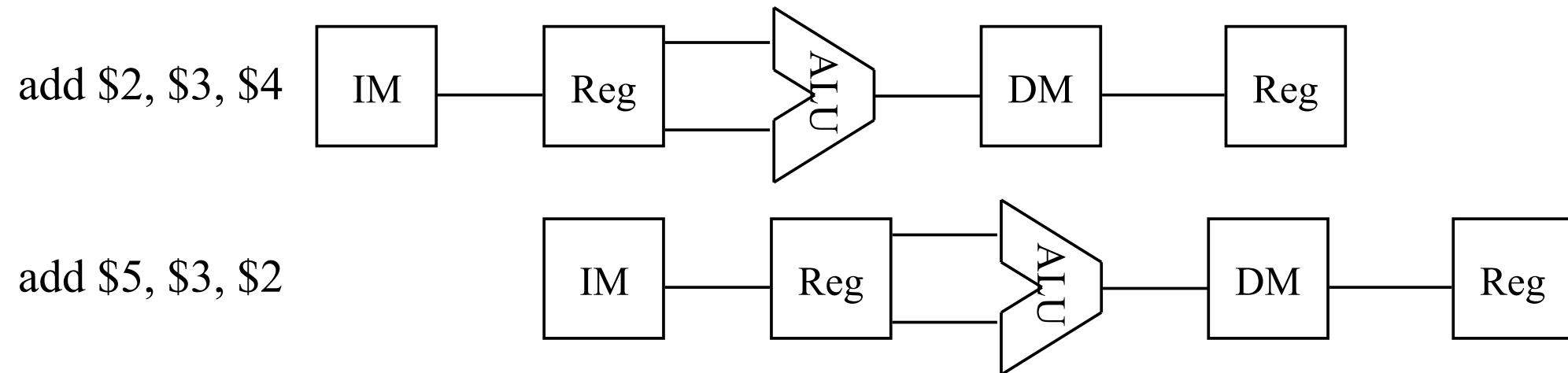
Hardware Stalls



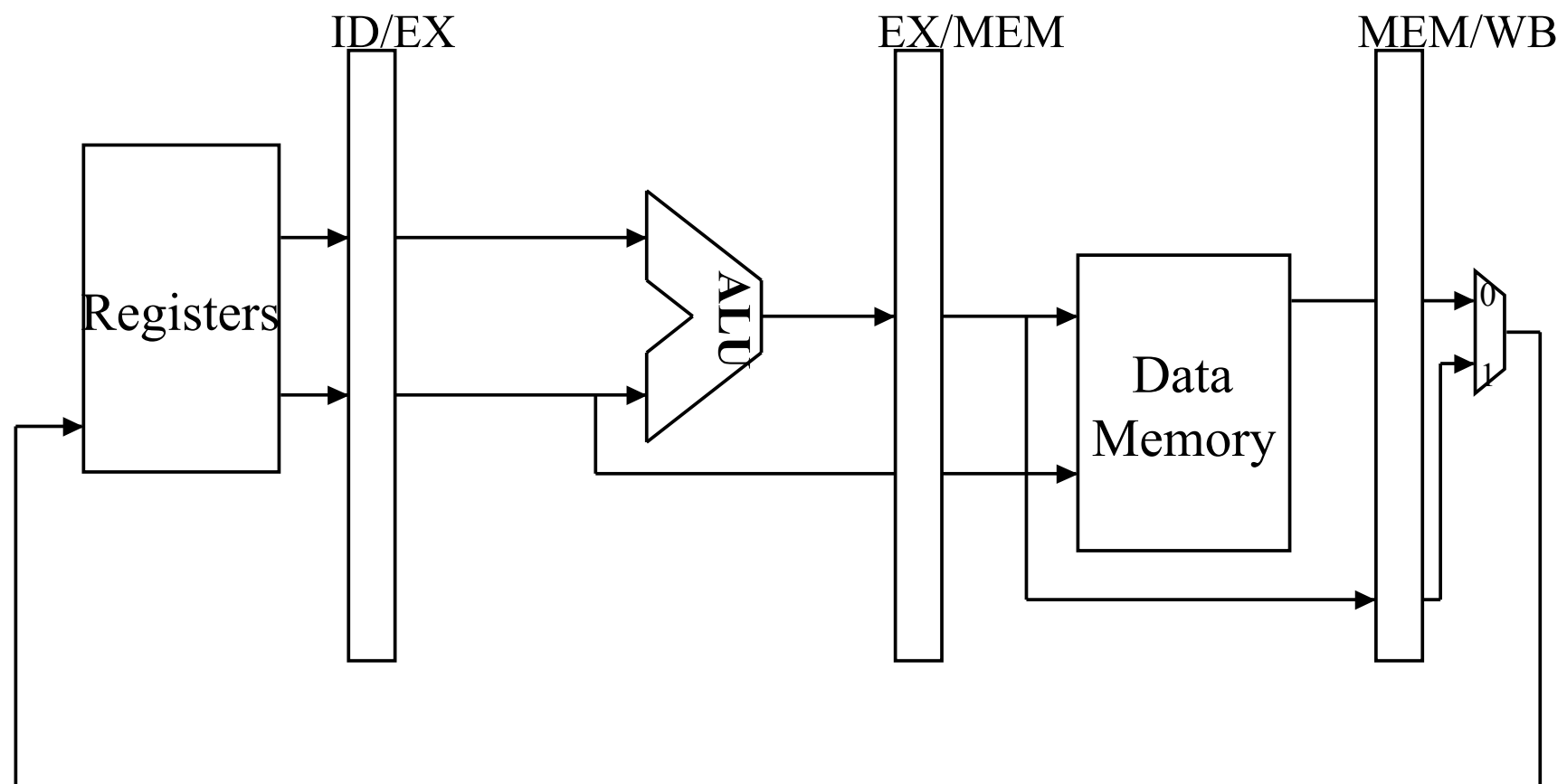
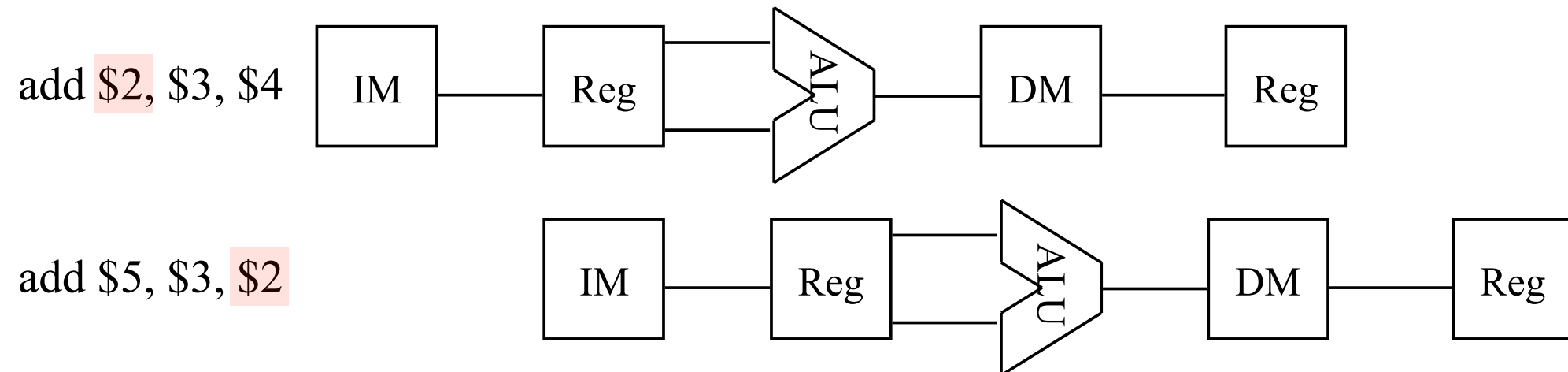
Hardware Stalls



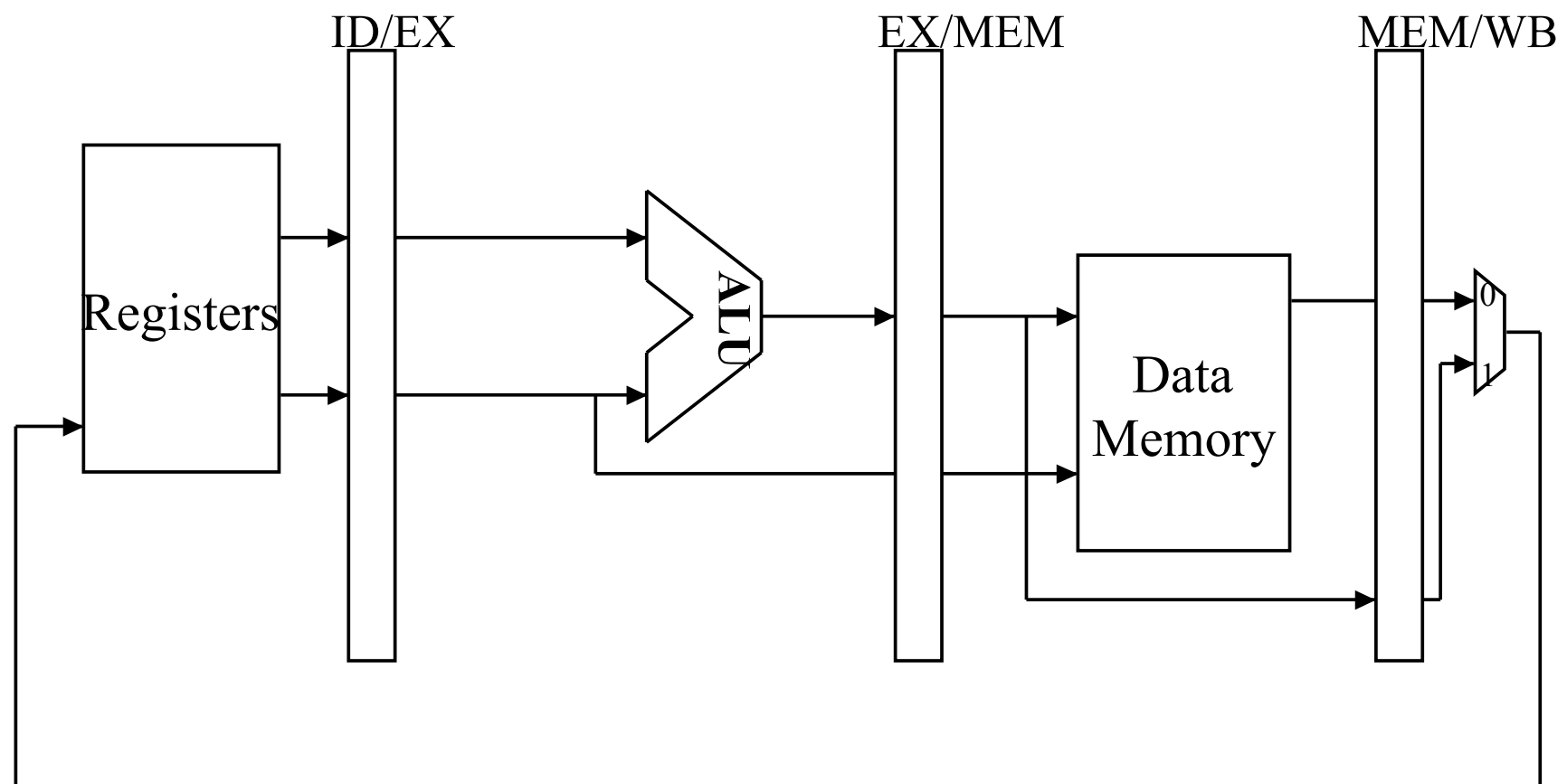
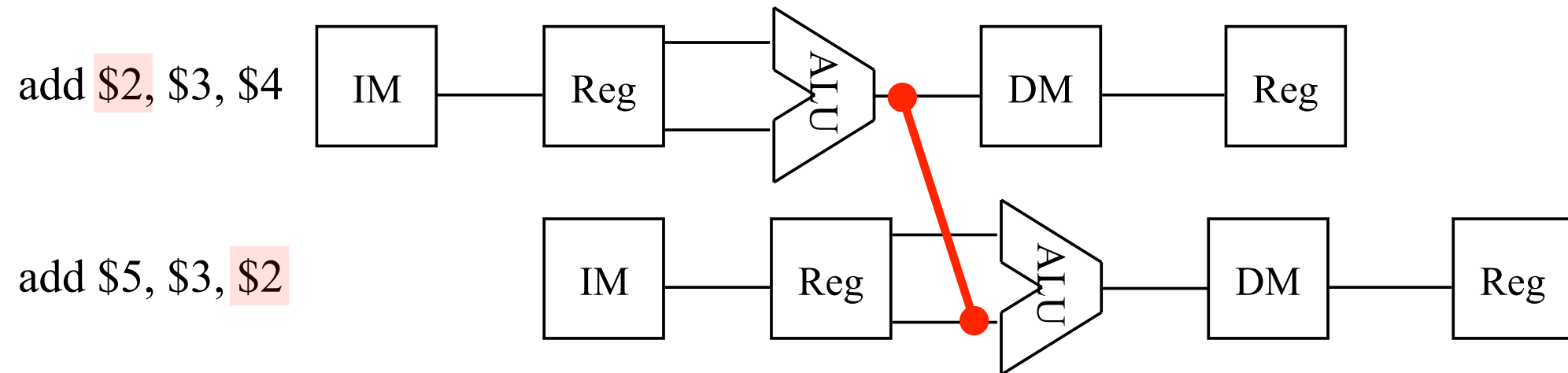
Forwarding



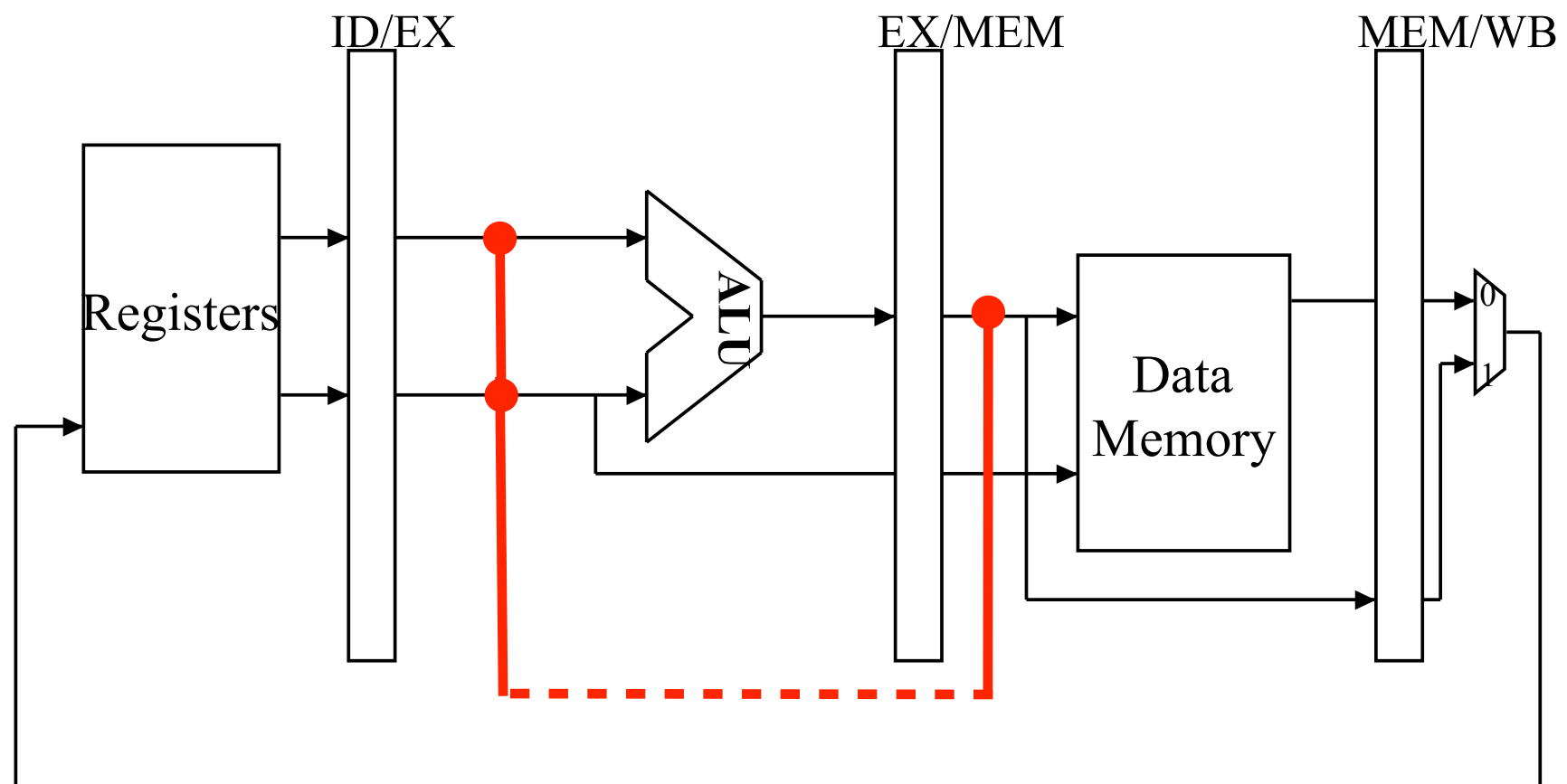
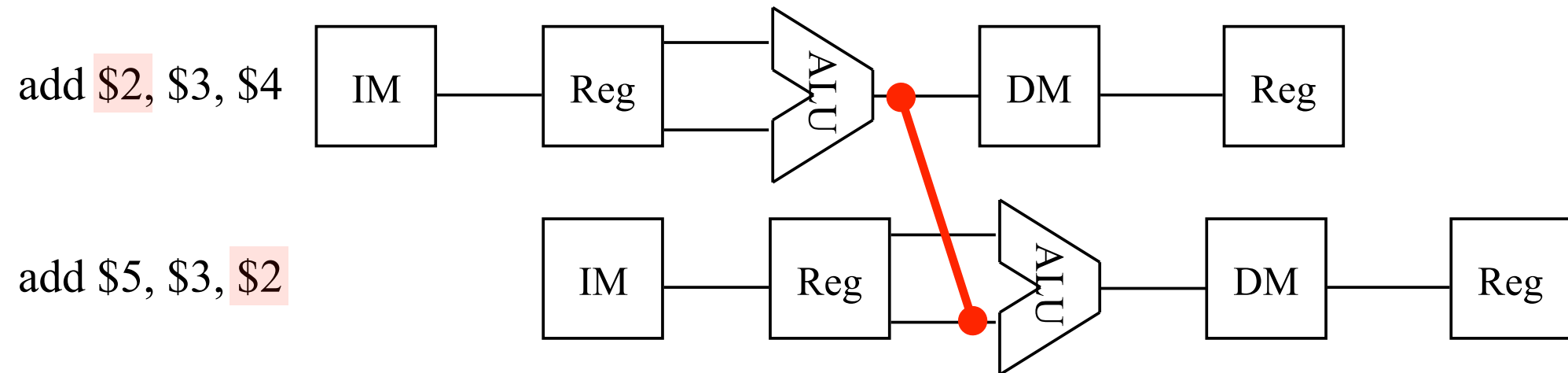
Forwarding



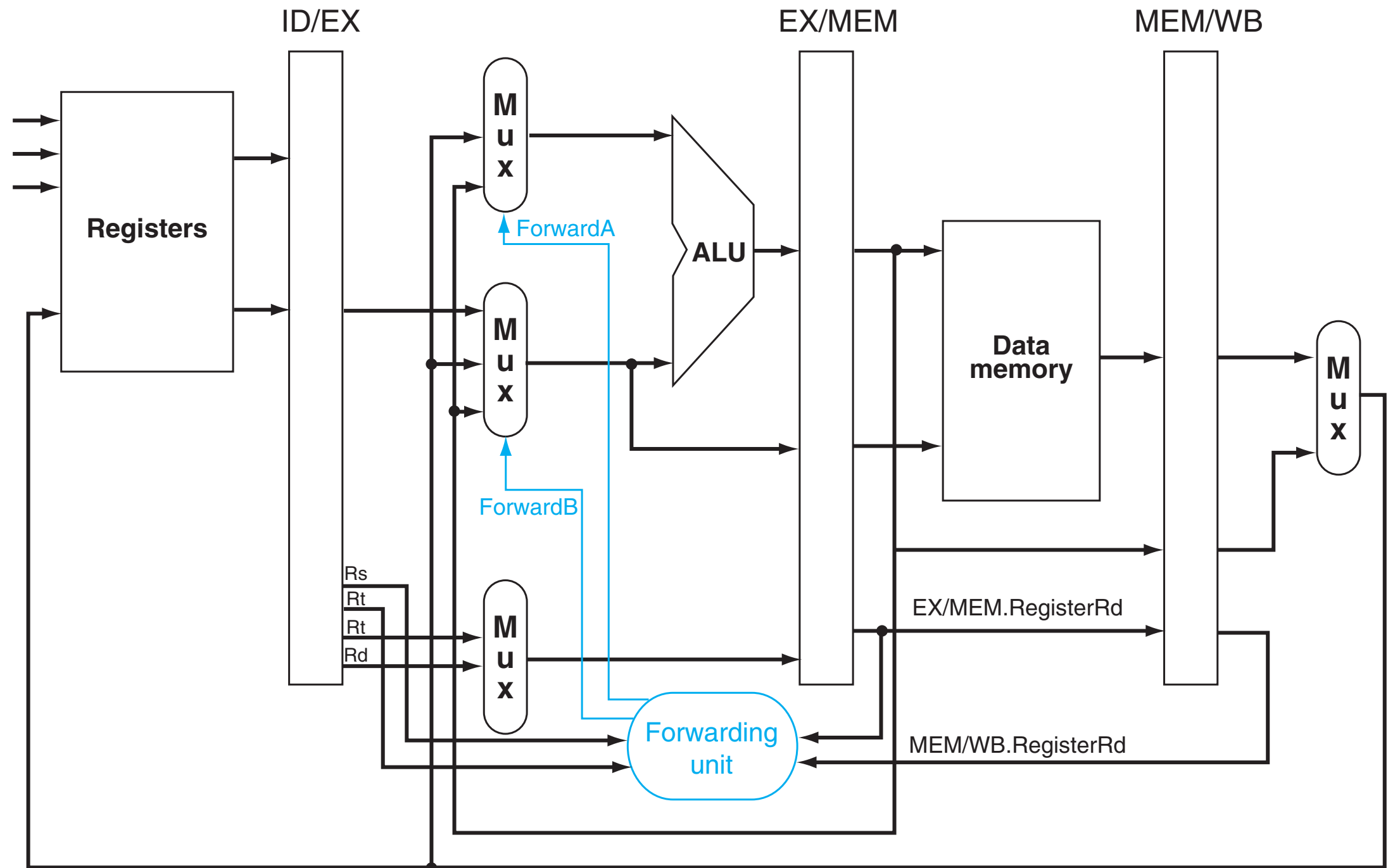
Forwarding



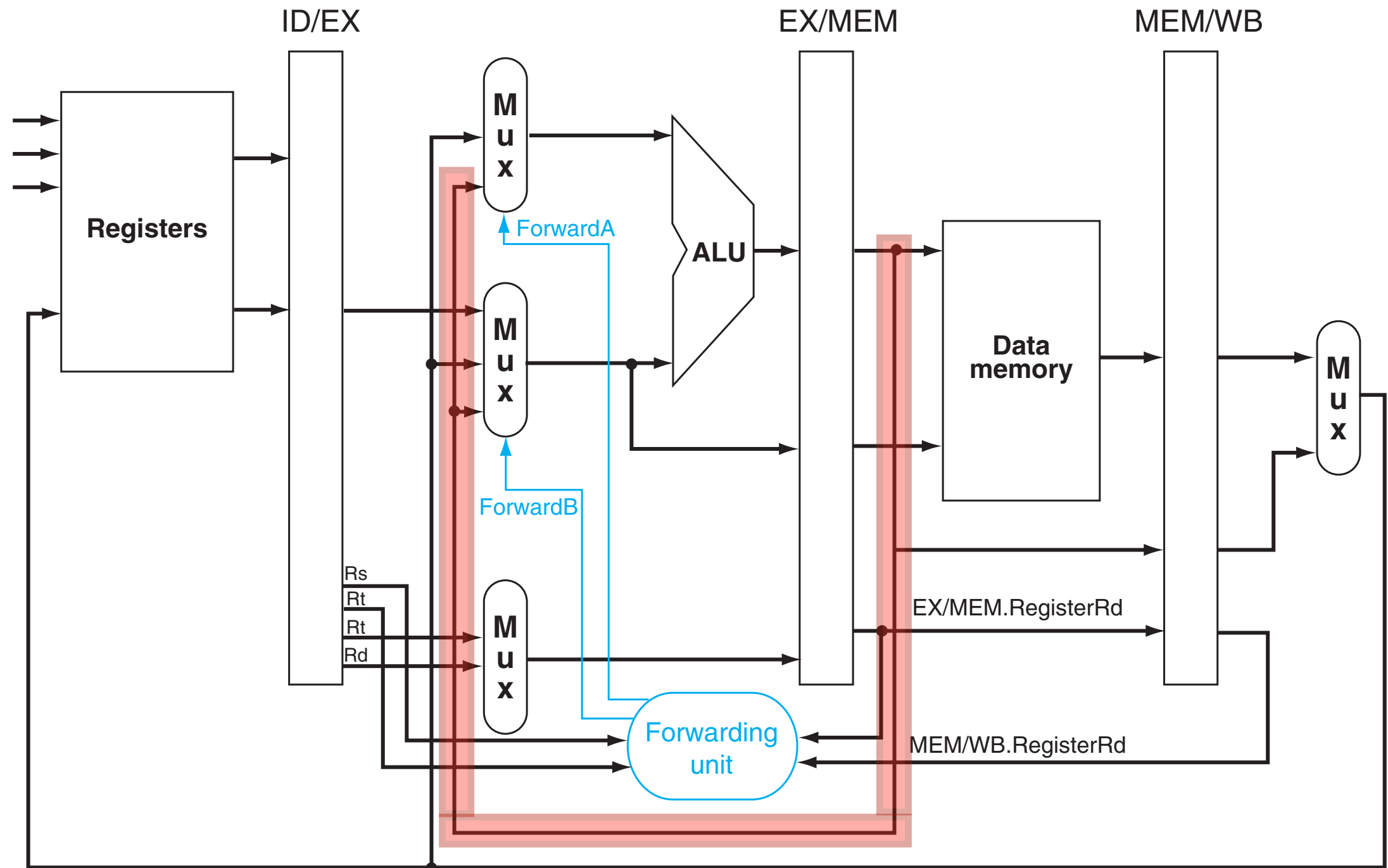
Forwarding



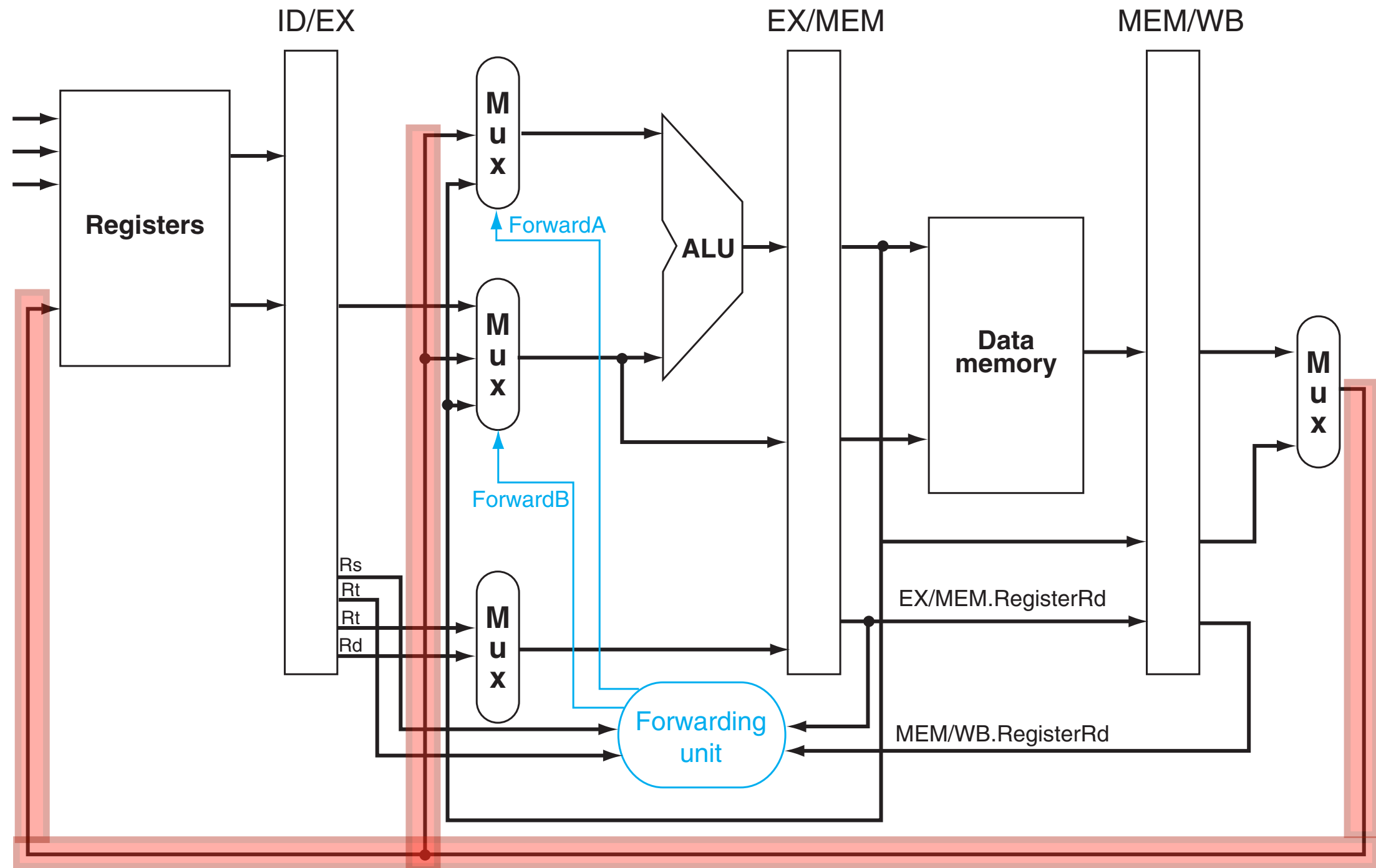
Reducing Hazards via Forwarding



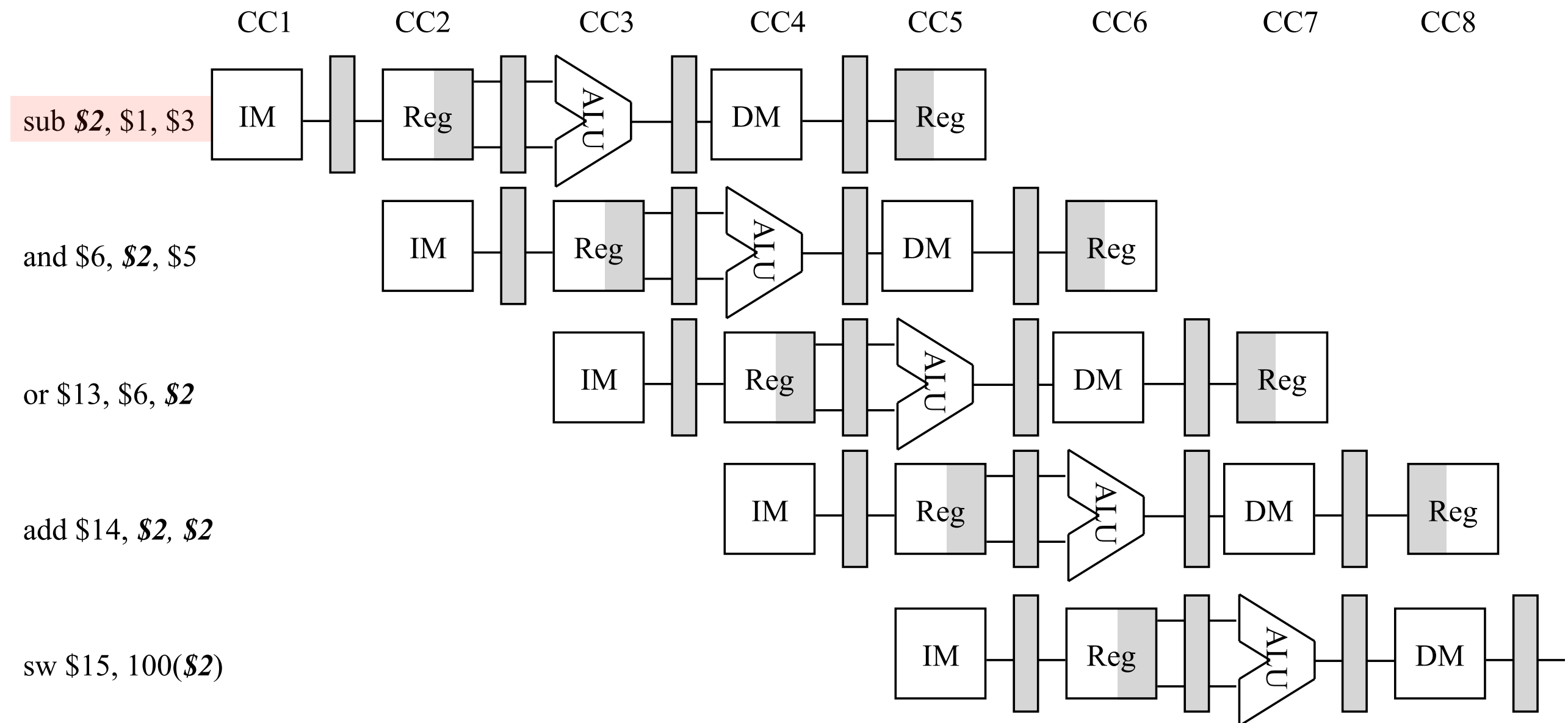
Reducing Hazards via Forwarding



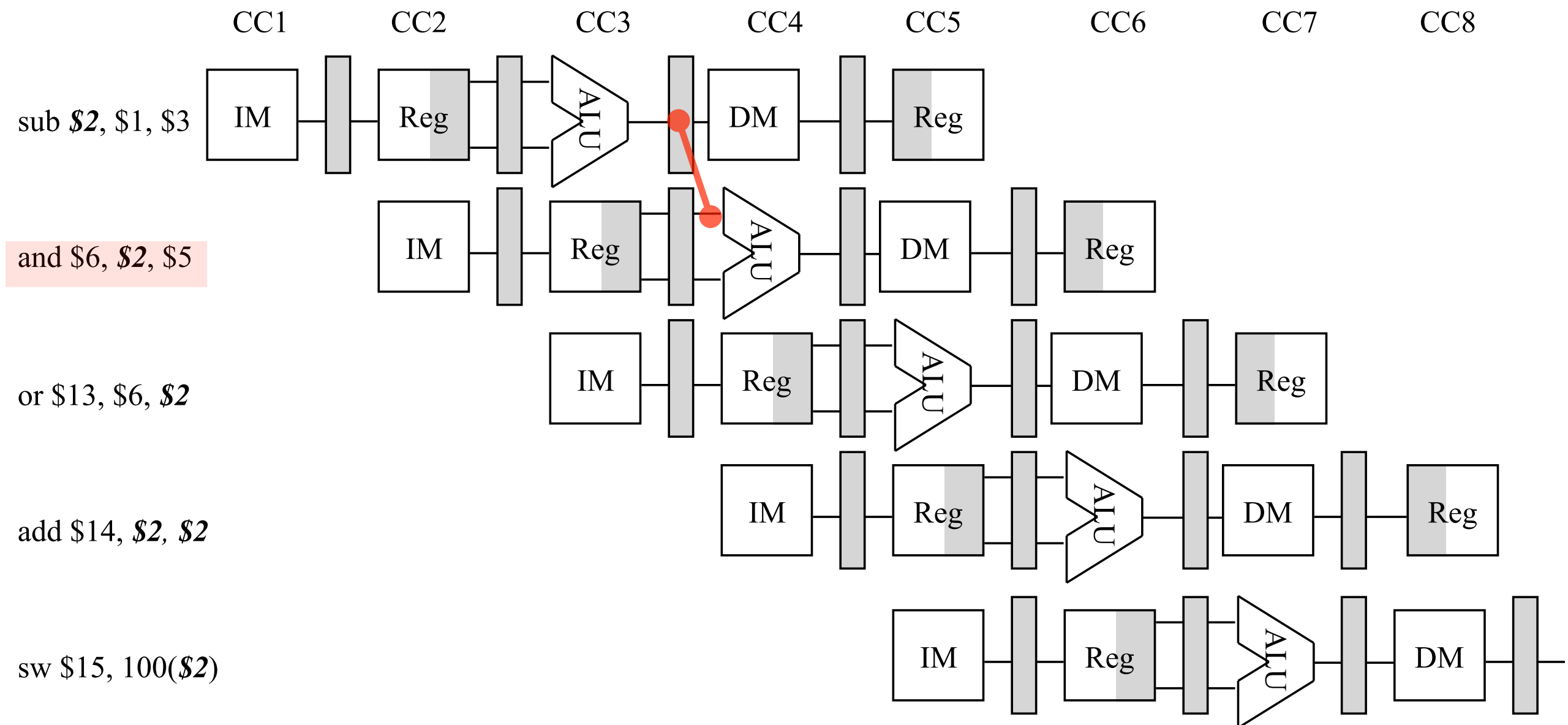
Reducing Hazards via Forwarding



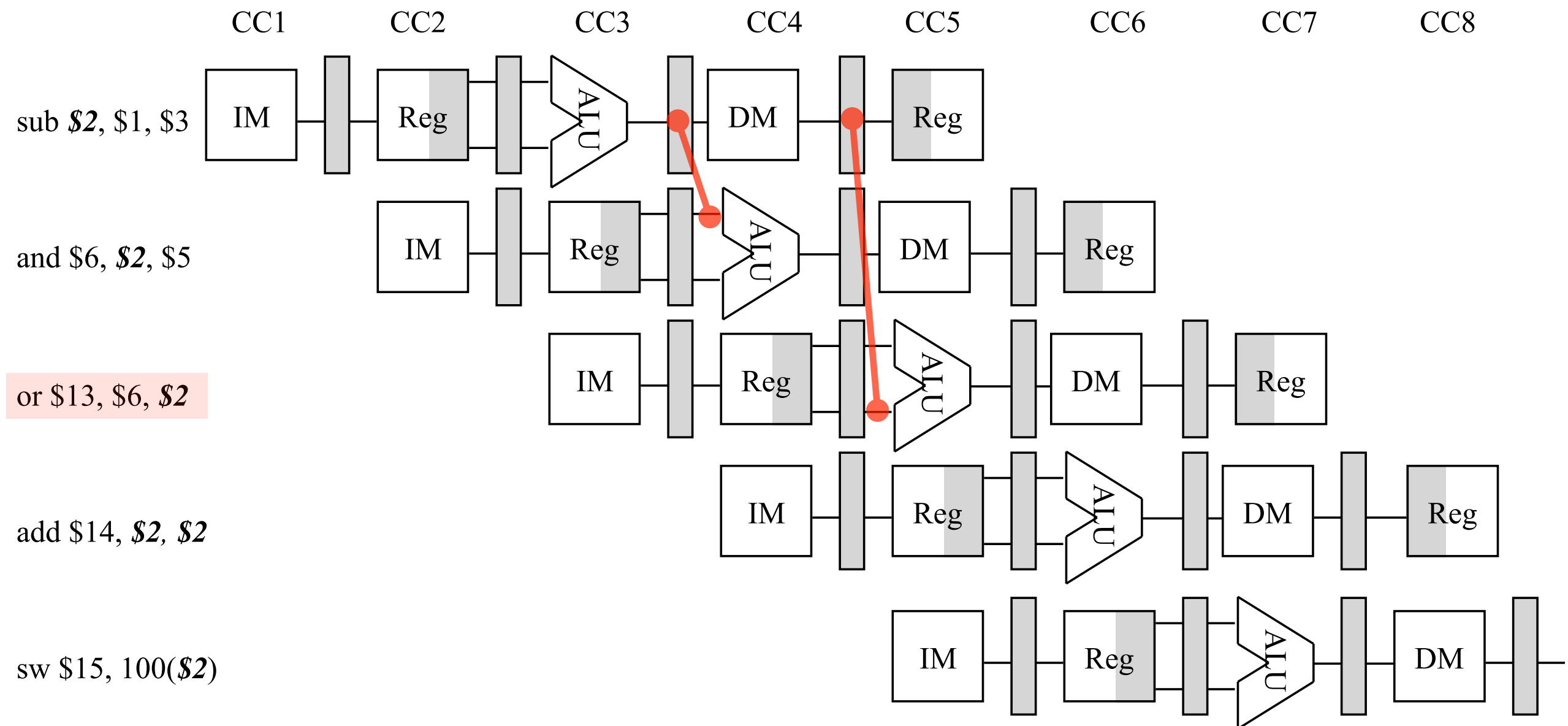
Eliminating Hazards via Forwarding



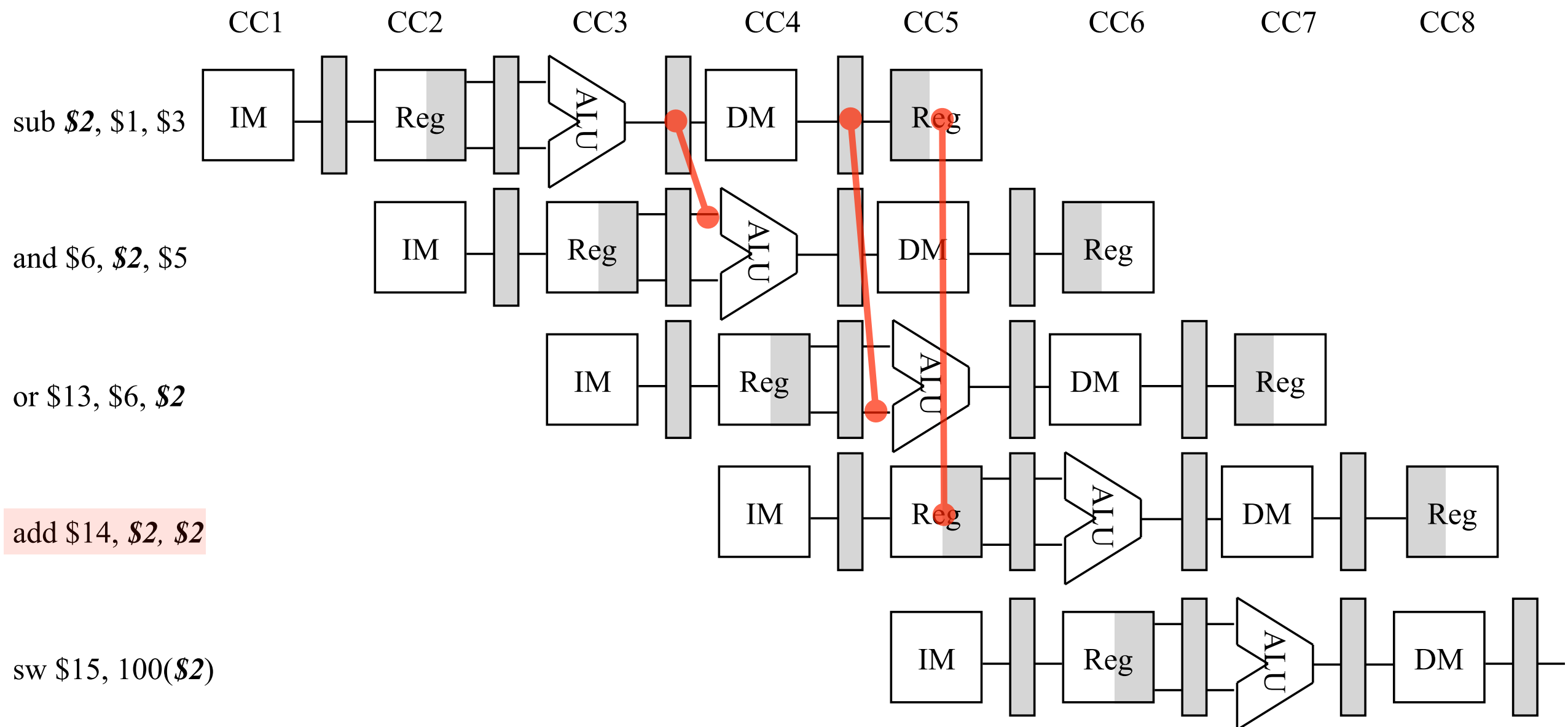
Eliminating Hazards via Forwarding



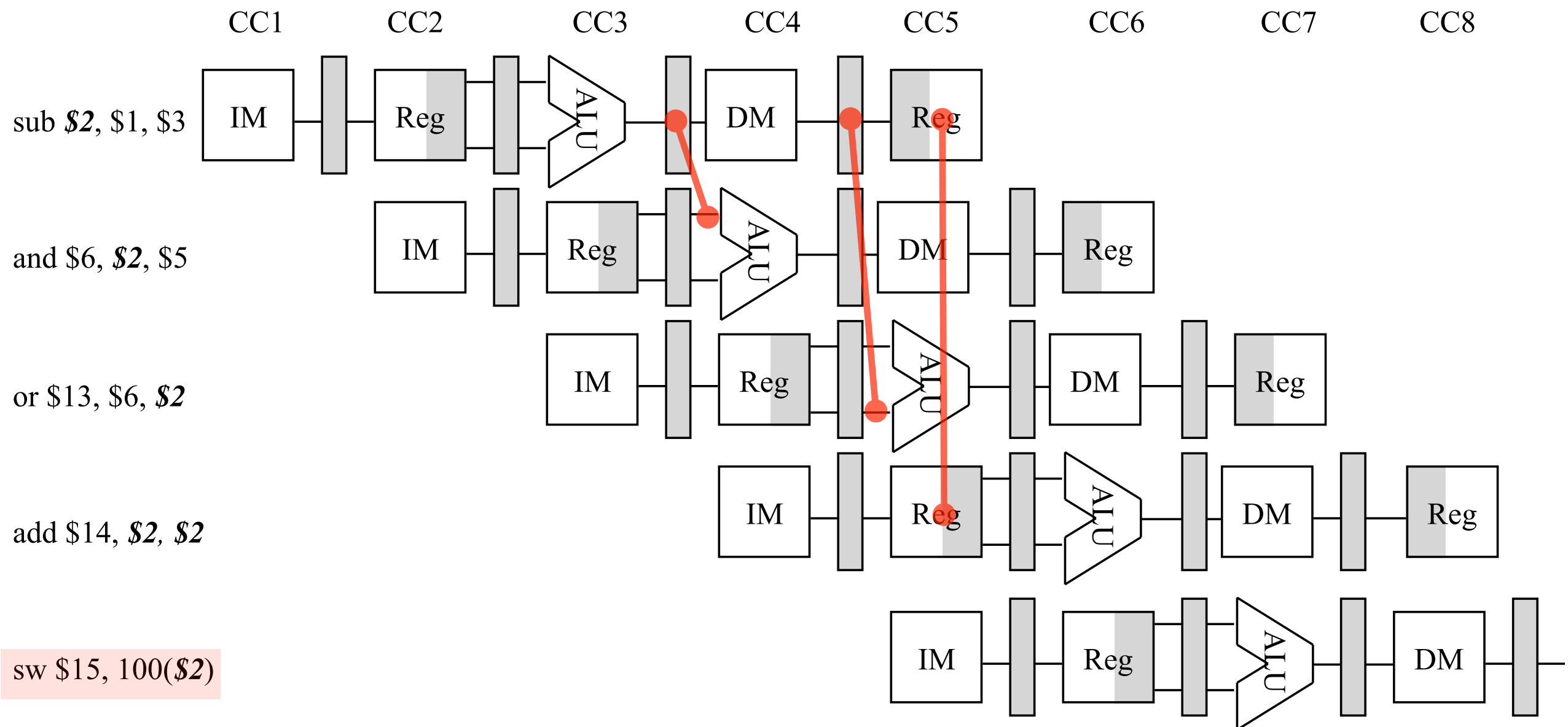
Eliminating Hazards via Forwarding



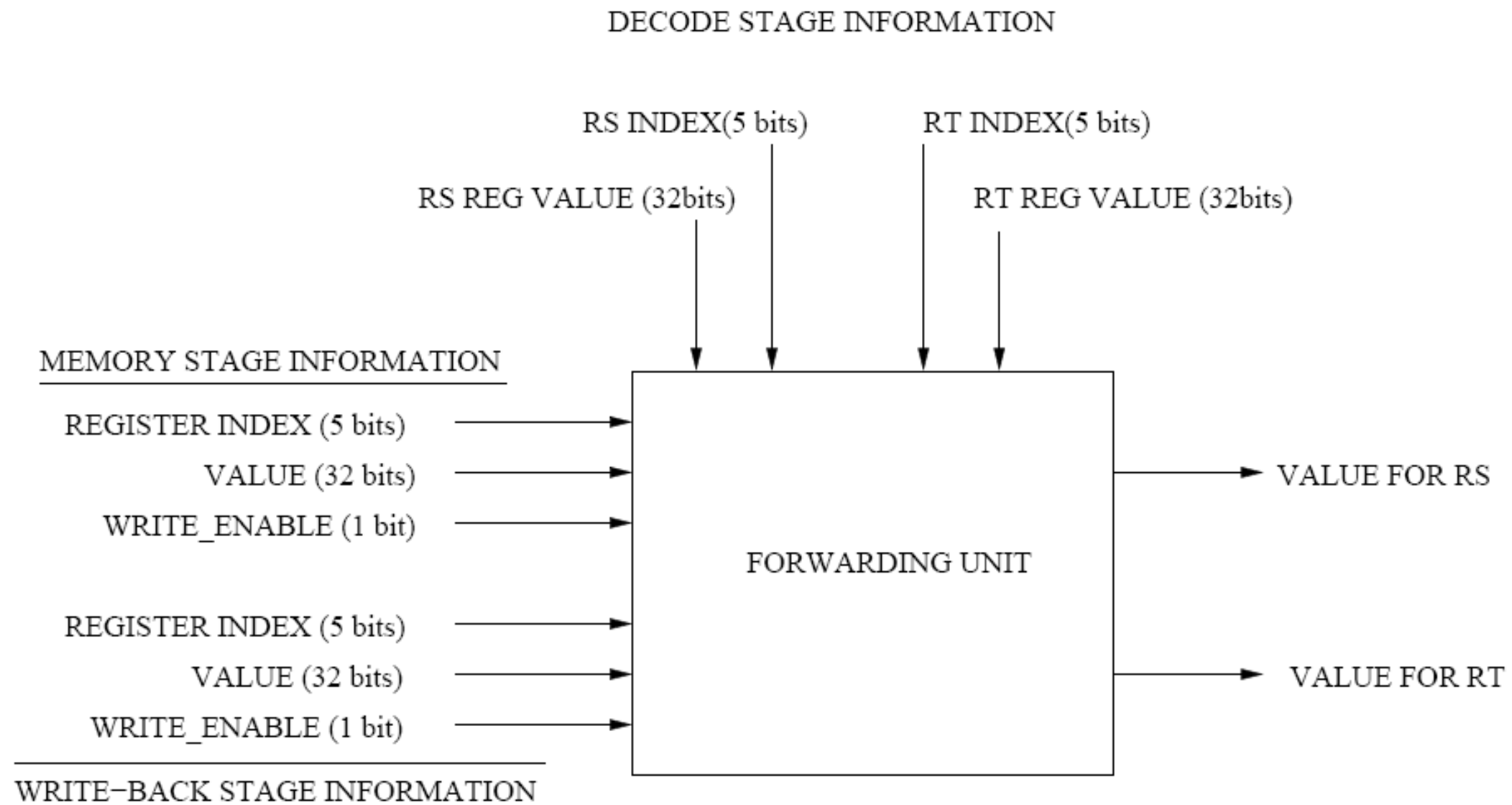
Eliminating Hazards via Forwarding



Eliminating Hazards via Forwarding



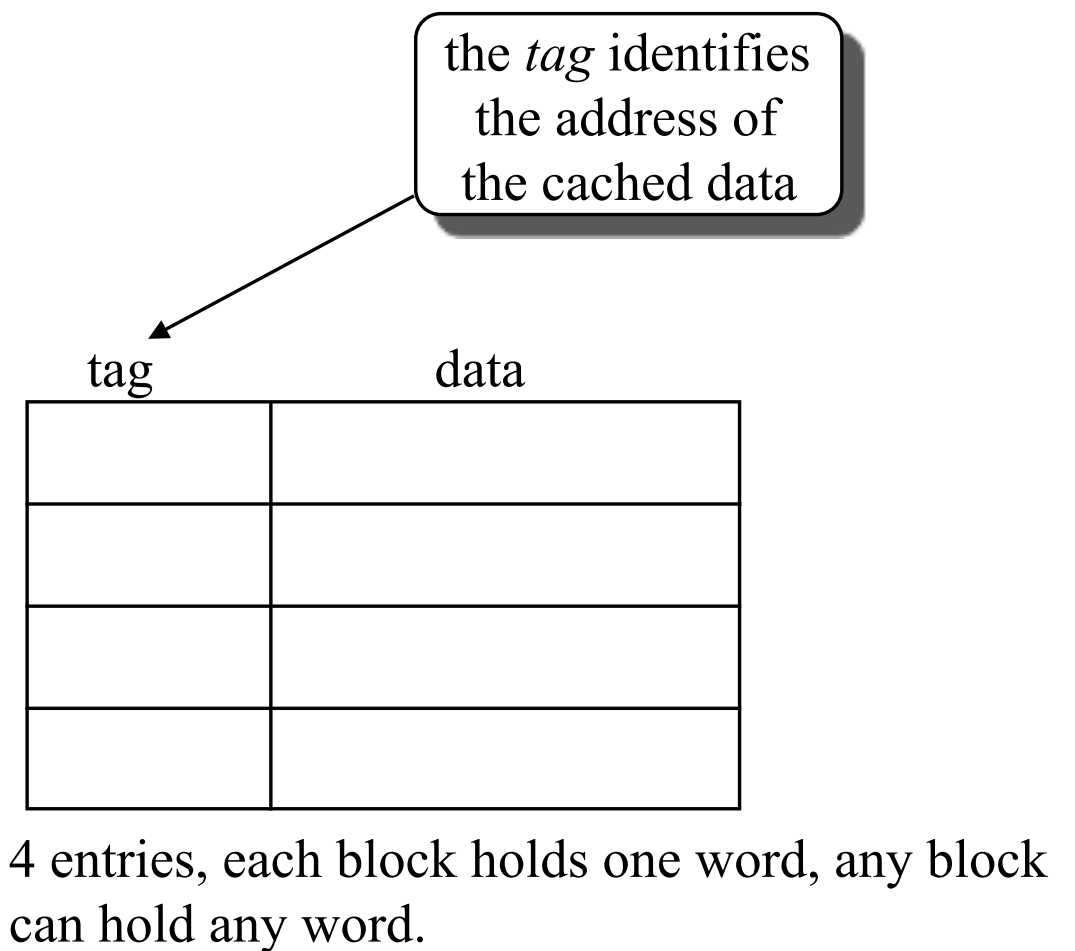
Test Preview



A Simple Cache

address string:

4	00000100
8	00001000
12	00001100
4	00000100
8	00001000
20	00010100
4	00000100
8	00001000
20	00010100
24	00011000
12	00001100
8	00001000
4	00000100

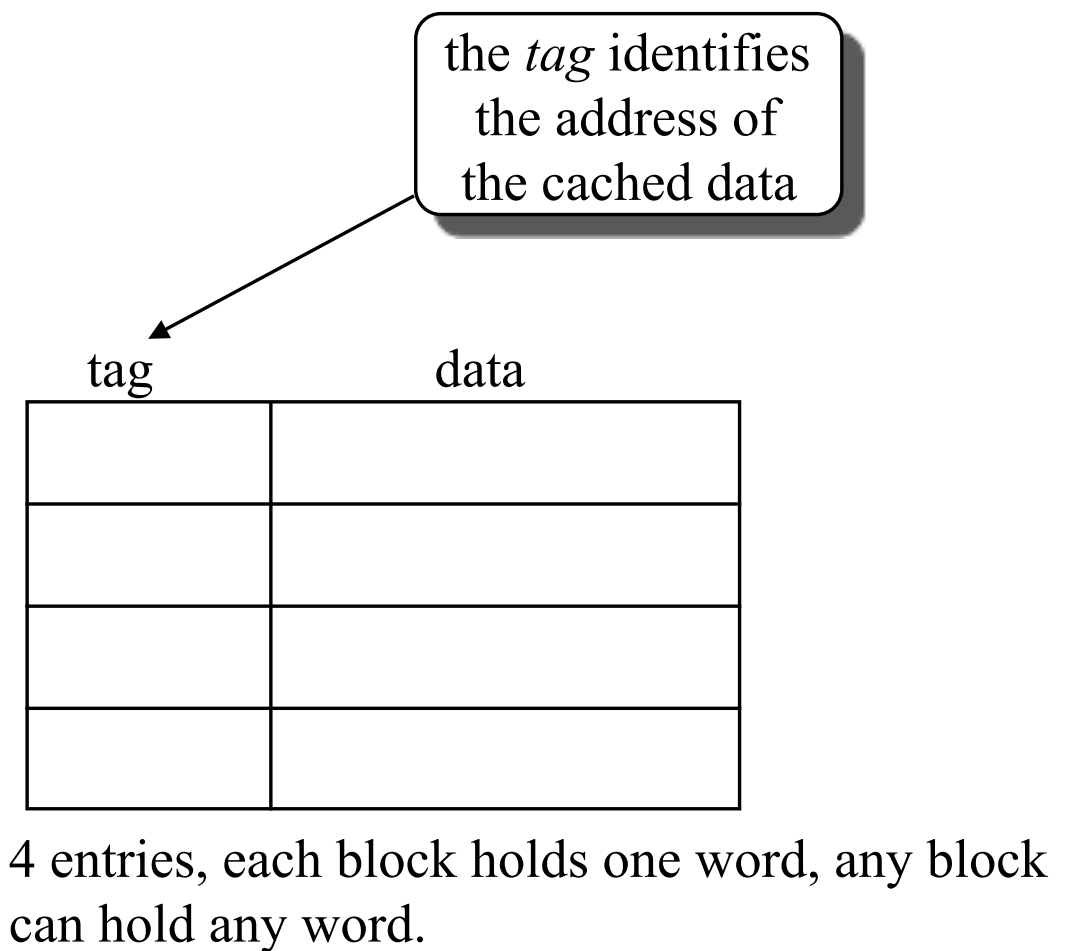


- A cache that can put a line of data anywhere is called _____
- The most popular replacement strategy is LRU (_____).

A Simple Cache

address string:

4	00000100
8	00001000
12	00001100
4	00000100
8	00001000
20	00010100
4	00000100
8	00001000
20	00010100
24	00011000
12	00001100
8	00001000
4	00000100



- A cache that can put a line of data anywhere is called **Fully Associative**
- The most popular replacement strategy is LRU ().

A Simple Cache

address string:

4	00000100
8	00001000
12	00001100
4	00000100
8	00001000
20	00010100
4	00000100
8	00001000
20	00010100
24	00011000
12	00001100
8	00001000
4	00000100

the *tag* identifies
the address of
the cached data

tag	data

4 entries, each block holds one word, any block can hold any word.

- A cache that can put a line of data anywhere is called **Fully Associative**
- The most popular replacement strategy is LRU ().

A Simple Cache

address string:

4	00000100
8	00001000
12	00001100
4	00000100
8	00001000
20	00010100
4	00000100
8	00001000
20	00010100
24	00011000
12	00001100
8	00001000
4	00000100

the *tag* identifies
the address of
the cached data

tag	data
000001	

4 entries, each block holds one word, any block can hold any word.

- A cache that can put a line of data anywhere is called **Fully Associative**
- The most popular replacement strategy is LRU ().

A Simple Cache

address string:

4	00000100
8	00001000
12	00001100
4	00000100
8	00001000
20	00010100
4	00000100
8	00001000
20	00010100
24	00011000
12	00001100
8	00001000
4	00000100

the *tag* identifies
the address of
the cached data

tag	data
000001	Mem(000001)

4 entries, each block holds one word, any block can hold any word.

- A cache that can put a line of data anywhere is called **Fully Associative**
- The most popular replacement strategy is LRU ().

A Simple Cache

address string:

4	00000100
8	00001000
12	00001100
4	00000100
8	00001000
20	00010100
4	00000100
8	00001000
20	00010100
24	00011000
12	00001100
8	00001000
4	00000100

the *tag* identifies
the address of
the cached data

tag	data
000001	Mem(000001)
000010	Mem(000010)

4 entries, each block holds one word, any block can hold any word.

- A cache that can put a line of data anywhere is called **Fully Associative**
- The most popular replacement strategy is LRU ().

A Simple Cache

address string:

4	00000100
8	00001000
12	00001100
4	00000100
8	00001000
20	00010100
4	00000100
8	00001000
20	00010100
24	00011000
12	00001100
8	00001000
4	00000100

the *tag* identifies
the address of
the cached data

tag	data
000001	Mem(000001)
000010	Mem(000010)
000011	Mem(000011)

4 entries, each block holds one word, any block can hold any word.

- A cache that can put a line of data anywhere is called **Fully Associative**
- The most popular replacement strategy is LRU ().

A Simple Cache

address string:

4	00000100
8	00001000
12	00001100
4	00000100
8	00001000
20	00010100
4	00000100
8	00001000
20	00010100
24	00011000
12	00001100
8	00001000
4	00000100

the *tag* identifies
the address of
the cached data

tag	data
000001	Mem(000001)
000010	Mem(000010)
000011	Mem(000011)

4 entries, each block holds one word, any block can hold any word.

- A cache that can put a line of data anywhere is called **Fully Associative**
- The most popular replacement strategy is LRU ().

A Simple Cache

address string:

4	00000100
8	00001000
12	00001100
4	00000100
8	00001000
20	00010100
4	00000100
8	00001000
20	00010100
24	00011000
12	00001100
8	00001000
4	00000100

the *tag* identifies
the address of
the cached data

tag	data
000001	Mem(000001)
000010	Mem(000010)
000011	Mem(000011)

4 entries, each block holds one word, any block can hold any word.

- A cache that can put a line of data anywhere is called **Fully Associative**
- The most popular replacement strategy is LRU ().

A Simple Cache

address string:

4	00000100
8	00001000
12	00001100
4	00000100
8	00001000
20	00010100
4	00000100
8	00001000
20	00010100
24	00011000
12	00001100
8	00001000
4	00000100

the *tag* identifies
the address of
the cached data

tag	data
000001	Mem(000001)
000010	Mem(000010)
000011	Mem(000011)

4 entries, each block holds one word, any block can hold any word.

- A cache that can put a line of data anywhere is called **Fully Associative**
- The most popular replacement strategy is LRU ().

A Simple Cache

address string:

4	00000100
8	00001000
12	00001100
4	00000100
8	00001000
20	00010100
4	00000100
8	00001000
20	00010100
24	00011000
12	00001100
8	00001000
4	00000100

the *tag* identifies
the address of
the cached data

tag	data
000001	Mem(000001)
000010	Mem(000010)
000011	Mem(000011)
000101	Mem(000101)

4 entries, each block holds one word, any block can hold any word.

- A cache that can put a line of data anywhere is called **Fully Associative**
- The most popular replacement strategy is LRU ().

A Simple Cache

address string:

4	00000100
8	00001000
12	00001100
4	00000100
8	00001000
20	00010100
4	00000100
8	00001000
20	00010100
24	00011000
12	00001100
8	00001000
4	00000100

the *tag* identifies
the address of
the cached data

tag	data
000001	Mem(000001)
000010	Mem(000010)
000011	Mem(000011)
000101	Mem(000101)

4 entries, each block holds one word, any block can hold any word.

- A cache that can put a line of data anywhere is called **Fully Associative**
- The most popular replacement strategy is LRU ().

A Simple Cache

address string:

4	00000100
8	00001000
12	00001100
4	00000100
8	00001000
20	00010100
4	00000100
8	00001000
20	00010100
24	00011000
12	00001100
8	00001000
4	00000100

the *tag* identifies
the address of
the cached data

tag	data
000001	Mem(000001)
000010	Mem(000010)
000011	Mem(000011)
000101	Mem(000101)

4 entries, each block holds one word, any block can hold any word.

- A cache that can put a line of data anywhere is called **Fully Associative**
- The most popular replacement strategy is LRU ().

A Simple Cache

address string:

4	00000100
8	00001000
12	00001100
4	00000100
8	00001000
20	00010100
4	00000100
8	00001000
20	00010100
24	00011000
12	00001100
8	00001000
4	00000100

the *tag* identifies
the address of
the cached data

tag	data
000001	Mem(000001)
000010	Mem(000010)
000011	Mem(000011)
000101	Mem(000101)

4 entries, each block holds one word, any block can hold any word.

- A cache that can put a line of data anywhere is called **Fully Associative**
- The most popular replacement strategy is LRU (**Least Recently Used**).

A Simple Cache

address string:

4	00000100
8	00001000
12	00001100
4	00000100
8	00001000
20	00010100
4	00000100
8	00001000
20	00010100
24	00011000
12	00001100
8	00001000
4	00000100

the *tag* identifies
the address of
the cached data

tag	data
000001	Mem(000001)
000010	Mem(000010)
000011	Mem(000011)
000101	Mem(000101)

4 entries, each block holds one word, any block can hold any word.

- A cache that can put a line of data anywhere is called **Fully Associative**
- The most popular replacement strategy is LRU (**Least Recently Used**).

A Simple Cache

address string:

4	00000100
8	00001000
12	00001100
4	00000100
8	00001000
20	00010100
4	00000100
8	00001000
20	00010100
24	00011000
12	00001100
8	00001000
4	00000100

the *tag* identifies
the address of
the cached data

tag	data
000001	Mem(000001)
000010	Mem(000010)
000011	Mem(000011)
000101	Mem(000101)

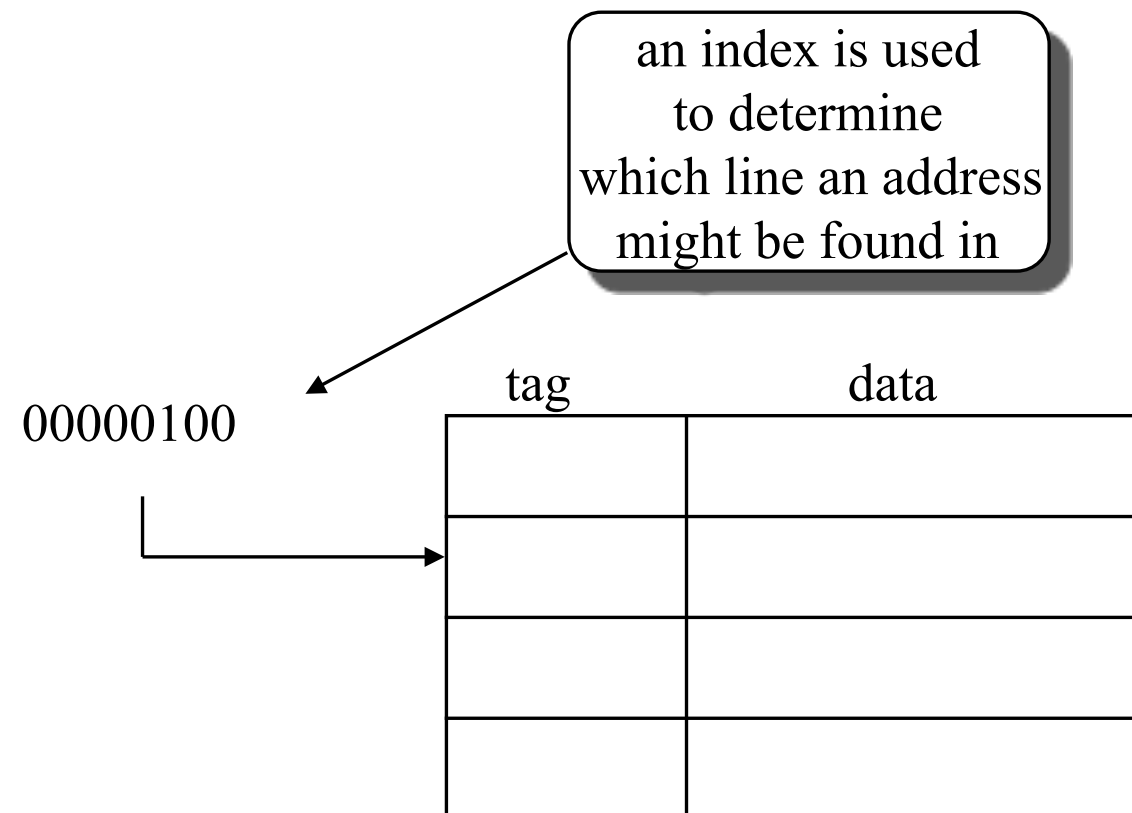
4 entries, each block holds one word, any block can hold any word.

- A cache that can put a line of data anywhere is called **Fully Associative**
- The most popular replacement strategy is LRU (**Least Recently Used**).

An Even Simpler Cache

address string:

4	00000100
8	00001000
12	00001100
4	00000100
8	00001000
20	00010100
4	00000100
8	00001000
20	00010100
24	00011000
12	00001100
8	00001000
4	00000100



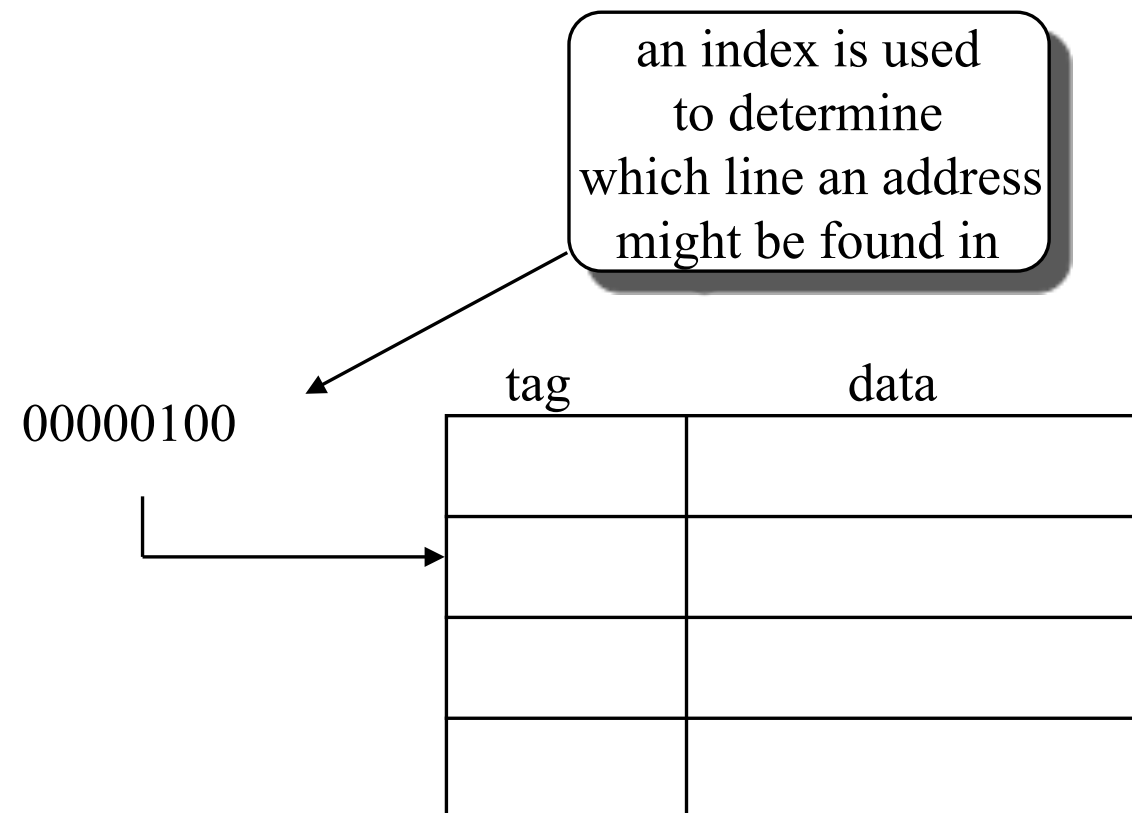
4 entries, each block holds one word, each word in memory maps to exactly one cache location.

- A cache that can put a line of data in exactly one place is called _____.
- Advantages/disadvantages vs. fully-associative?

An Even Simpler Cache

address string:

4	00000100
8	00001000
12	00001100
4	00000100
8	00001000
20	00010100
4	00000100
8	00001000
20	00010100
24	00011000
12	00001100
8	00001000
4	00000100



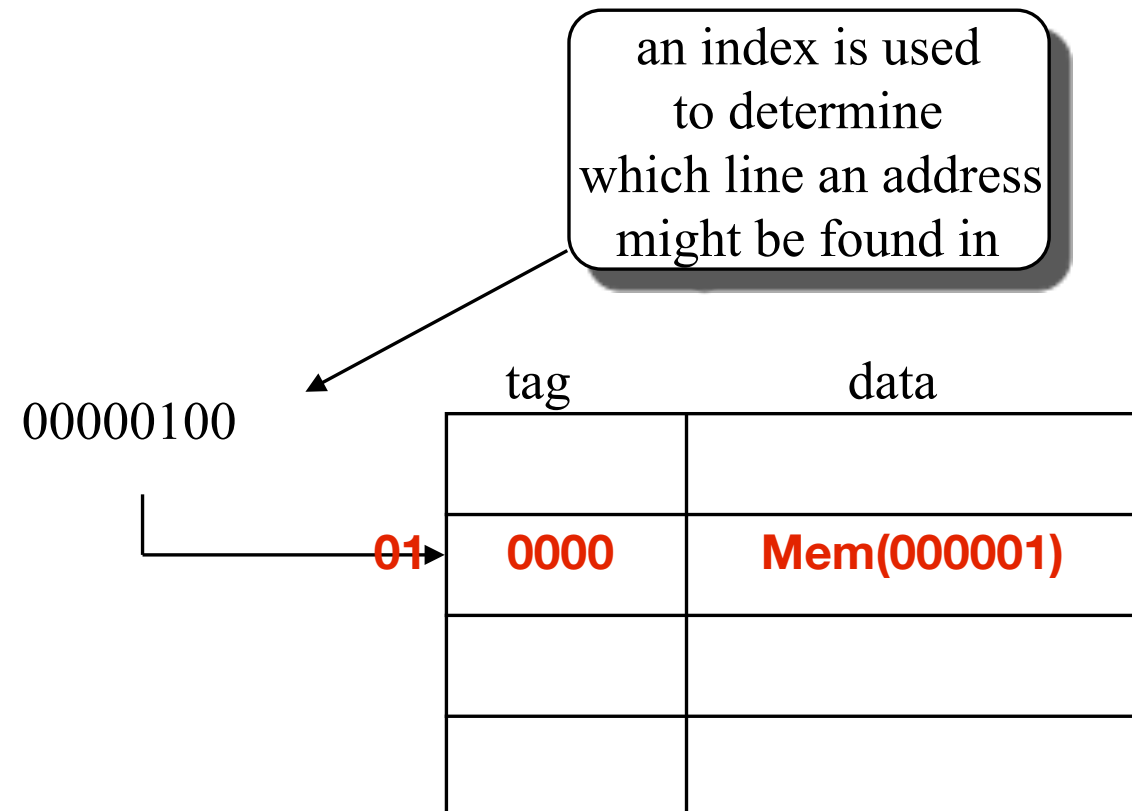
4 entries, each block holds one word, each word in memory maps to exactly one cache location.

- A cache that can put a line of data in exactly one place is called **Direct Mapped**.
- Advantages/disadvantages vs. fully-associative?

An Even Simpler Cache

address string:

4	00000100
8	00001000
12	00001100
4	00000100
8	00001000
20	00010100
4	00000100
8	00001000
20	00010100
24	00011000
12	00001100
8	00001000
4	00000100



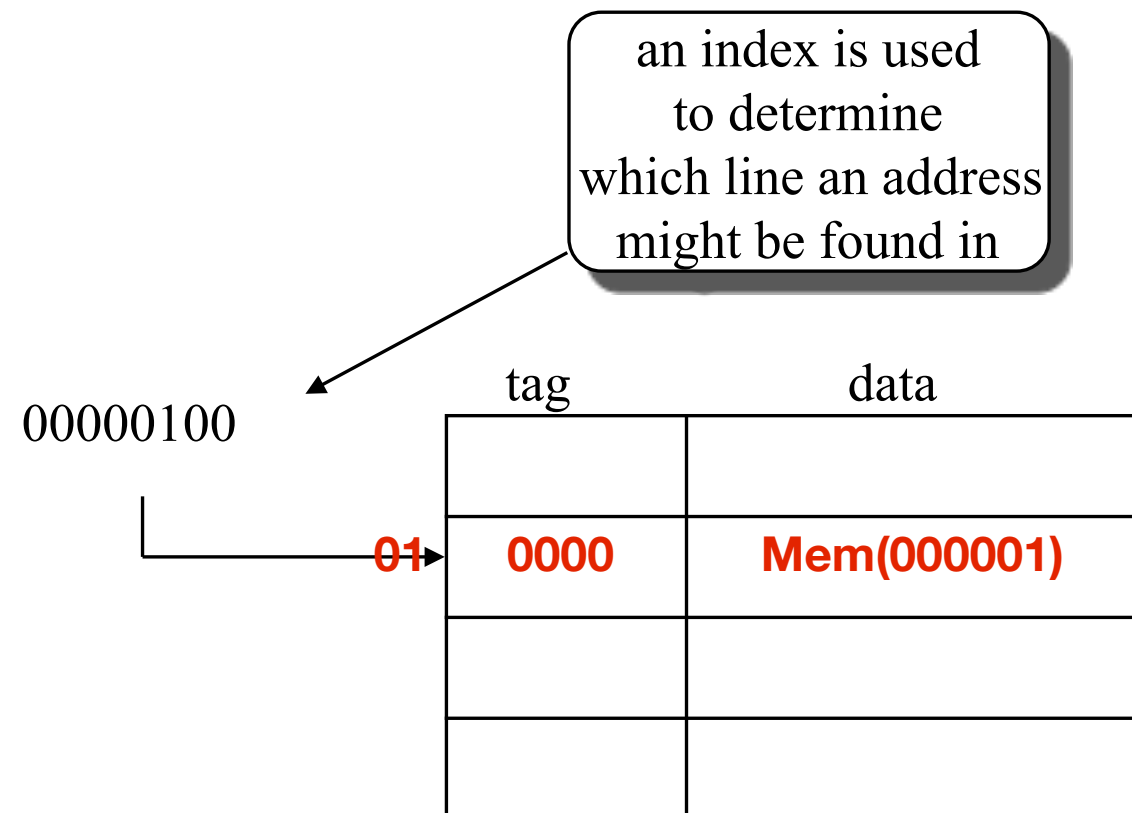
4 entries, each block holds one word, each word in memory maps to exactly one cache location.

- A cache that can put a line of data in exactly one place is called Direct Mapped.
- Advantages/disadvantages vs. fully-associative?

An Even Simpler Cache

address string:

4	00000100
8	00001000
12	00001100
4	00000100
8	00001000
20	00010100
4	00000100
8	00001000
20	00010100
24	00011000
12	00001100
8	00001000
4	00000100



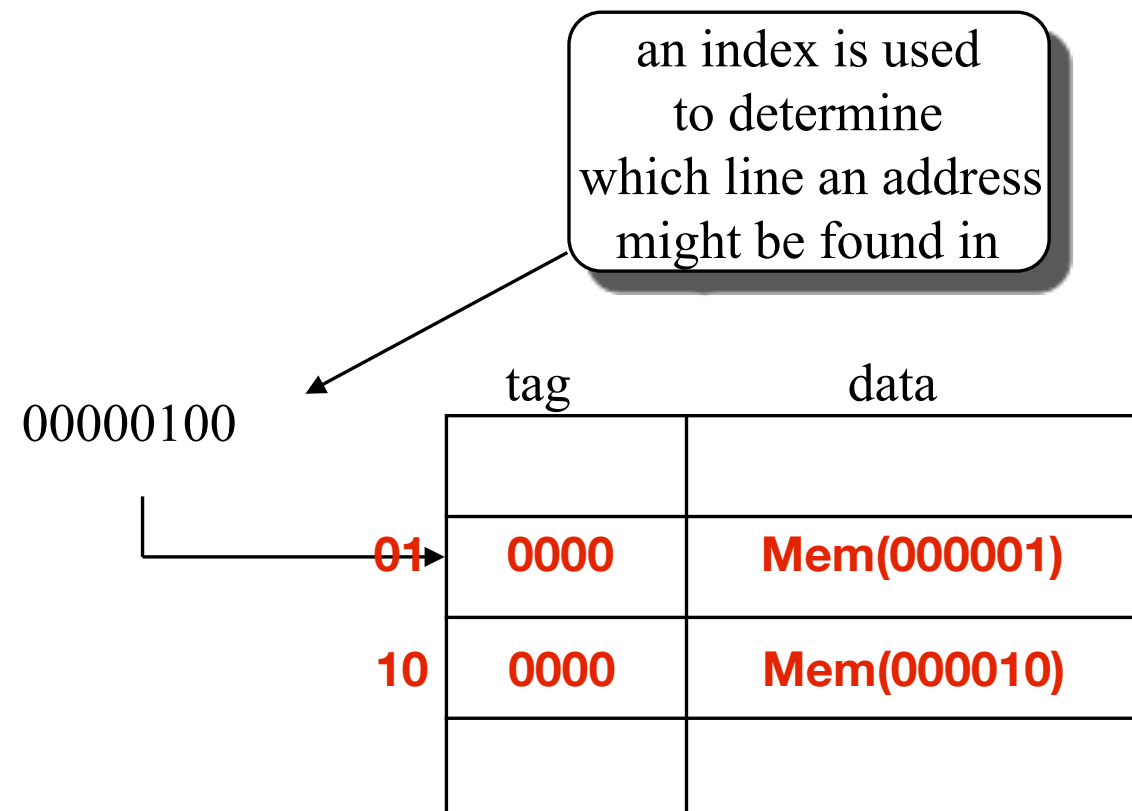
4 entries, each block holds one word, each word in memory maps to exactly one cache location.

- A cache that can put a line of data in exactly one place is called Direct Mapped.
- Advantages/disadvantages vs. fully-associative?

An Even Simpler Cache

address string:

4	00000100
8	00001000
12	00001100
4	00000100
8	00001000
20	00010100
4	00000100
8	00001000
20	00010100
24	00011000
12	00001100
8	00001000
4	00000100



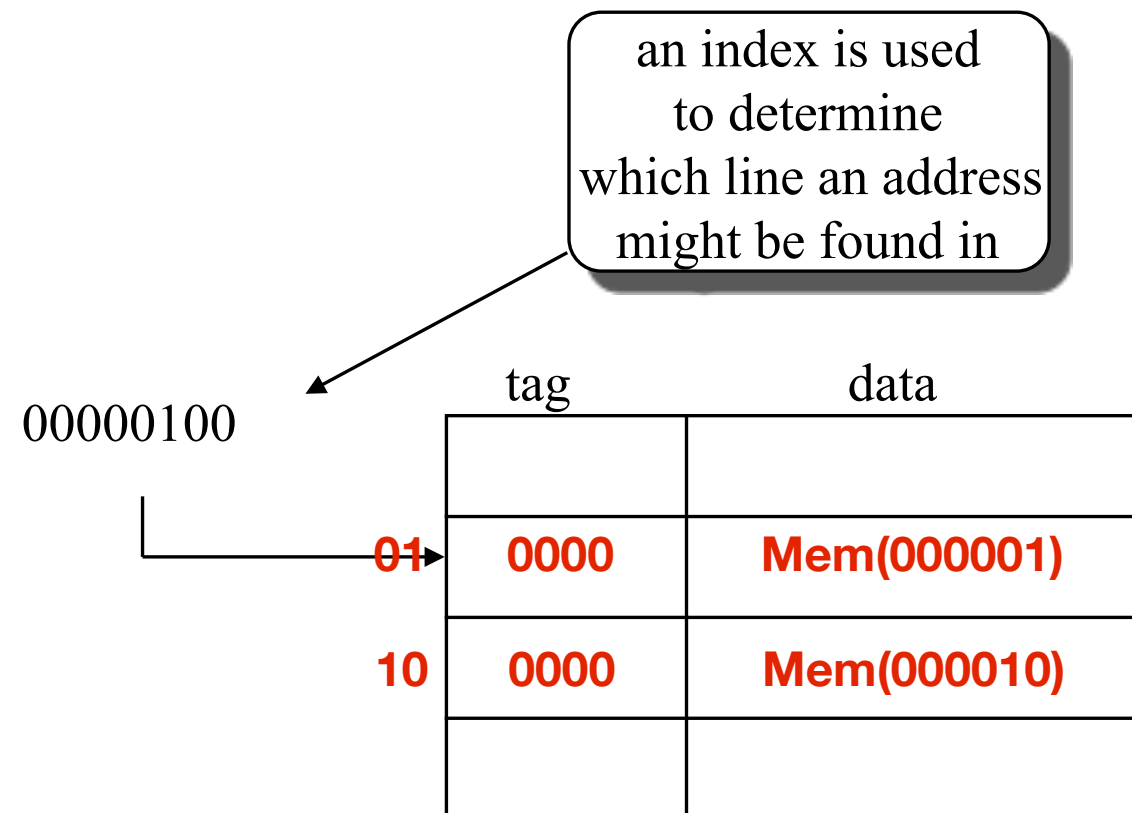
4 entries, each block holds one word, each word in memory maps to exactly one cache location.

- A cache that can put a line of data in exactly one place is called Direct Mapped.
- Advantages/disadvantages vs. fully-associative?

An Even Simpler Cache

address string:

4	00000100
8	00001000
12	00001100
4	00000100
8	00001000
20	00010100
4	00000100
8	00001000
20	00010100
24	00011000
12	00001100
8	00001000
4	00000100



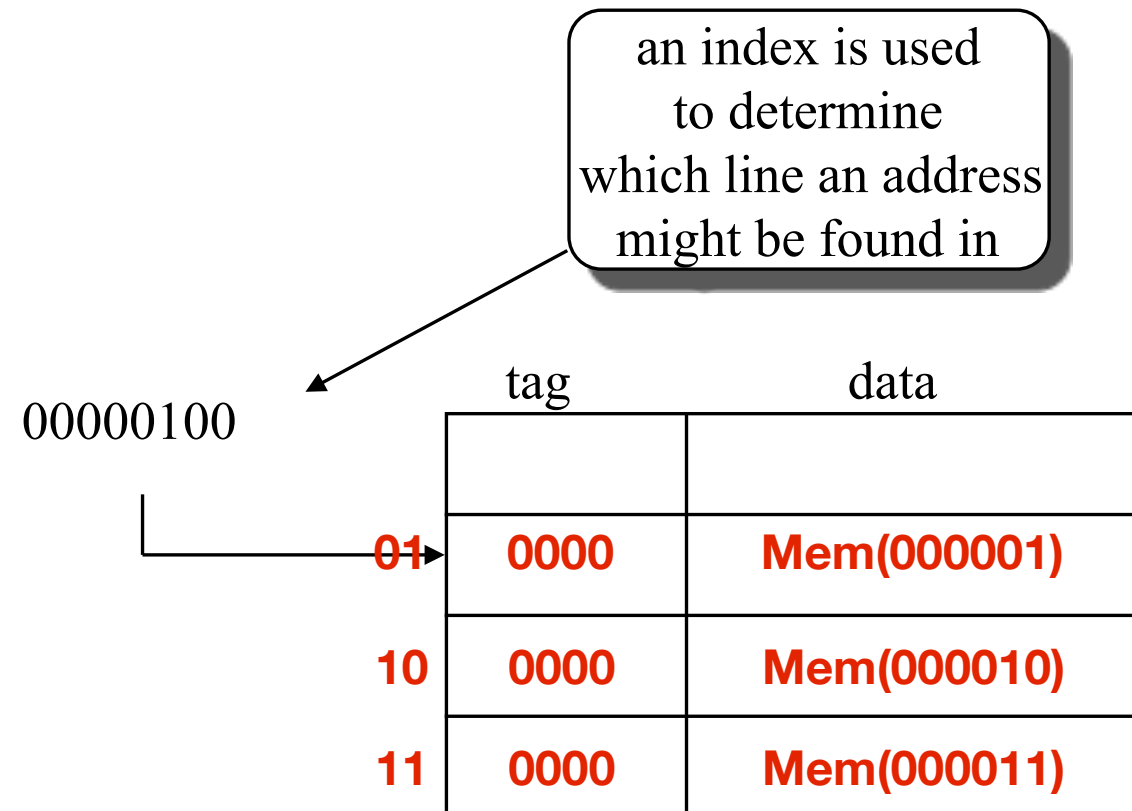
4 entries, each block holds one word, each word in memory maps to exactly one cache location.

- A cache that can put a line of data in exactly one place is called **Direct Mapped**.
- Advantages/disadvantages vs. fully-associative?

An Even Simpler Cache

address string:

4	00000100
8	00001000
12	00001100
4	00000100
8	00001000
20	00010100
4	00000100
8	00001000
20	00010100
24	00011000
12	00001100
8	00001000
4	00000100



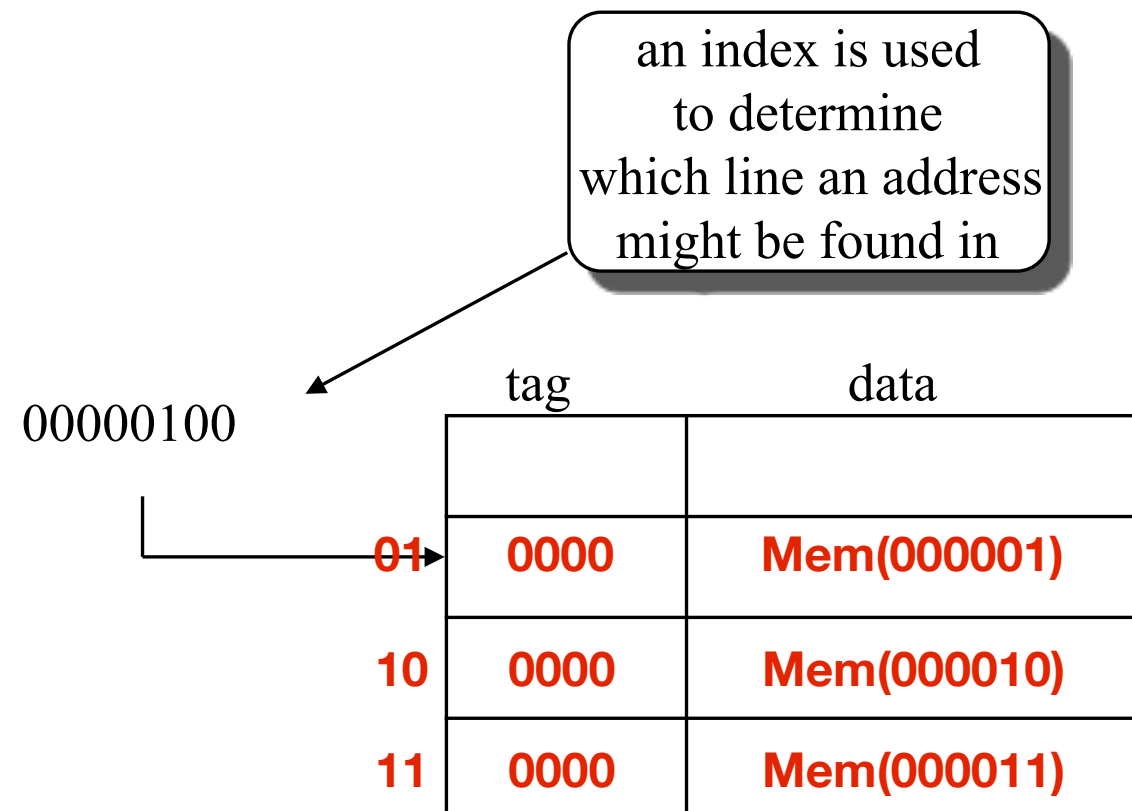
4 entries, each block holds one word, each word in memory maps to exactly one cache location.

- A cache that can put a line of data in exactly one place is called **Direct Mapped**.
- Advantages/disadvantages vs. fully-associative?

An Even Simpler Cache

address string:

4	00000100
8	00001000
12	00001100
4	00000100
8	00001000
20	00010100
4	00000100
8	00001000
20	00010100
24	00011000
12	00001100
8	00001000
4	00000100



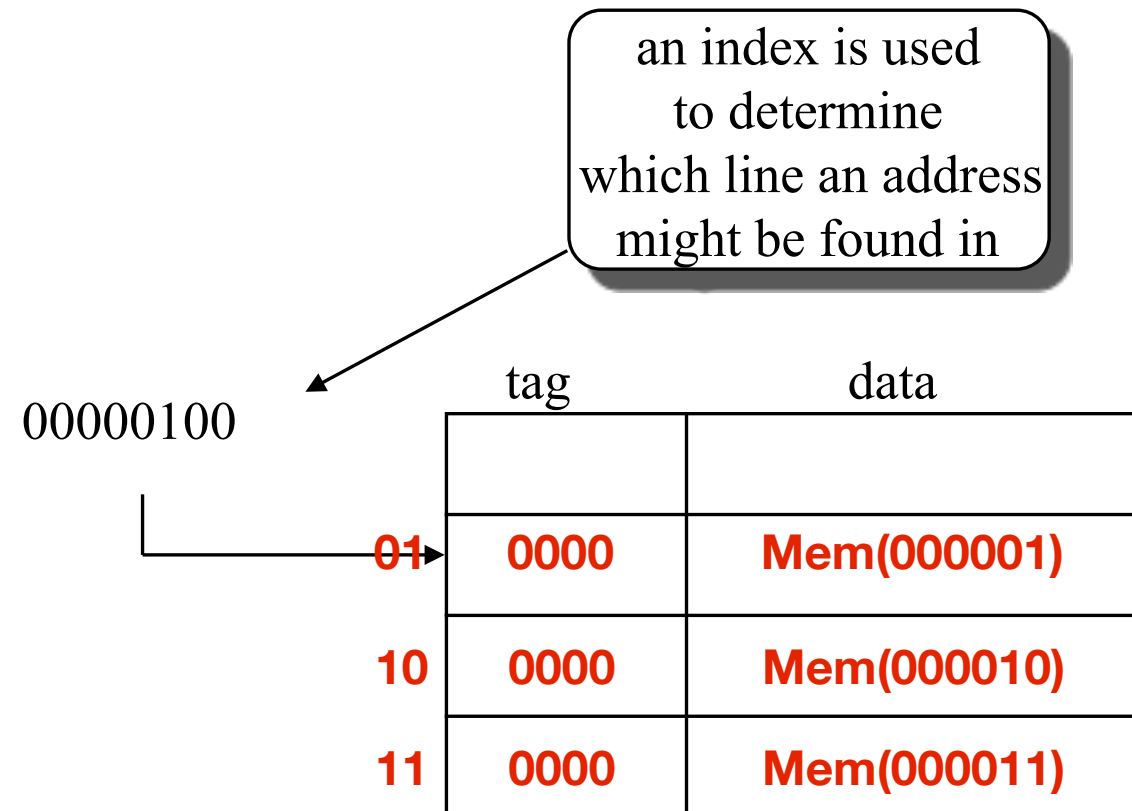
4 entries, each block holds one word, each word in memory maps to exactly one cache location.

- A cache that can put a line of data in exactly one place is called **Direct Mapped**.
- Advantages/disadvantages vs. fully-associative?

An Even Simpler Cache

address string:

4	00000100
8	00001000
12	00001100
4	00000100
8	00001000
20	00010100
4	00000100
8	00001000
20	00010100
24	00011000
12	00001100
8	00001000
4	00000100



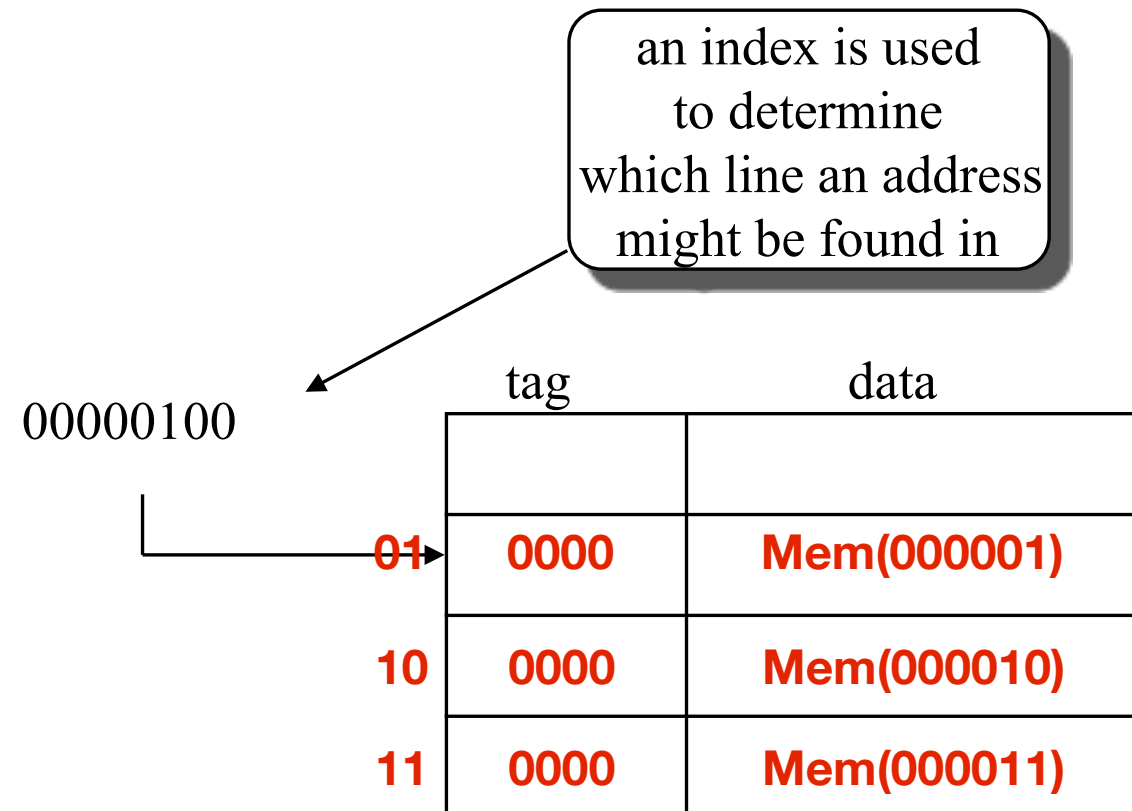
4 entries, each block holds one word, each word in memory maps to exactly one cache location.

- A cache that can put a line of data in exactly one place is called **Direct Mapped**.
- Advantages/disadvantages vs. fully-associative?

An Even Simpler Cache

address string:

4	00000100
8	00001000
12	00001100
4	00000100
8	00001000
20	00010100
4	00000100
8	00001000
20	00010100
24	00011000
12	00001100
8	00001000
4	00000100



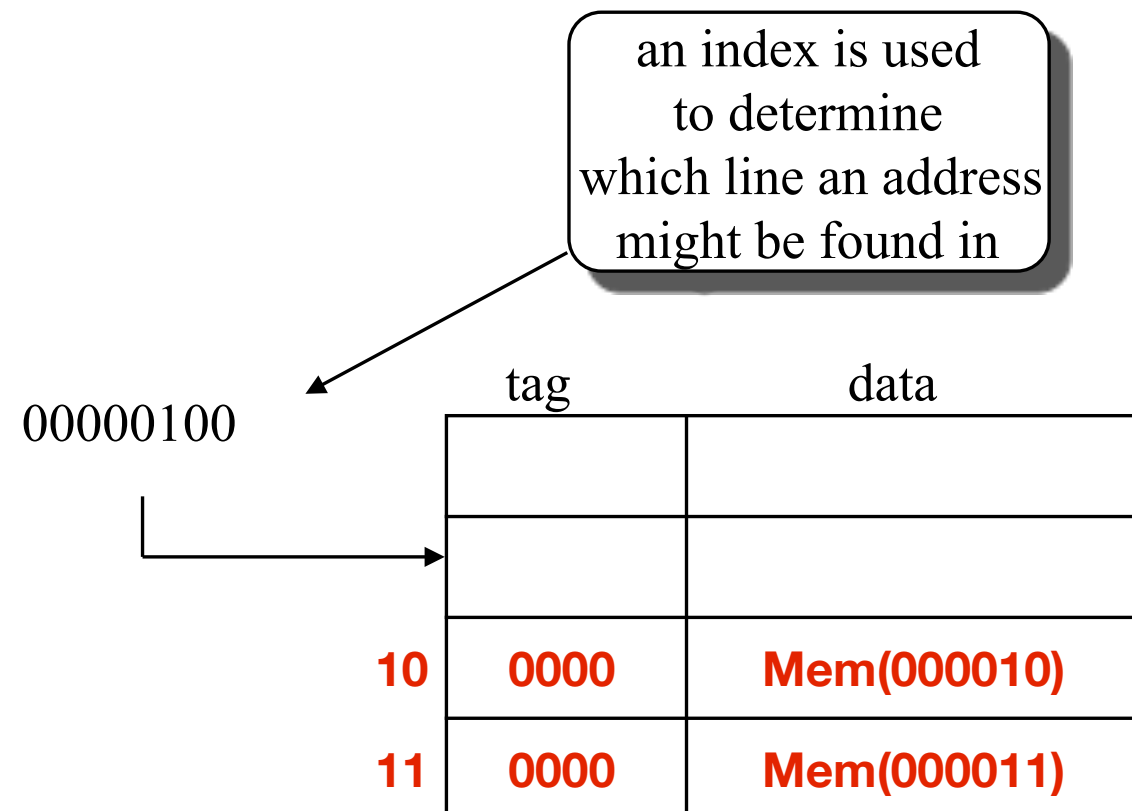
4 entries, each block holds one word, each word in memory maps to exactly one cache location.

- A cache that can put a line of data in exactly one place is called **Direct Mapped**.
- Advantages/disadvantages vs. fully-associative?

An Even Simpler Cache

address string:

4	00000100
8	00001000
12	00001100
4	00000100
8	00001000
20	00010100
4	00000100
8	00001000
20	00010100
24	00011000
12	00001100
8	00001000
4	00000100



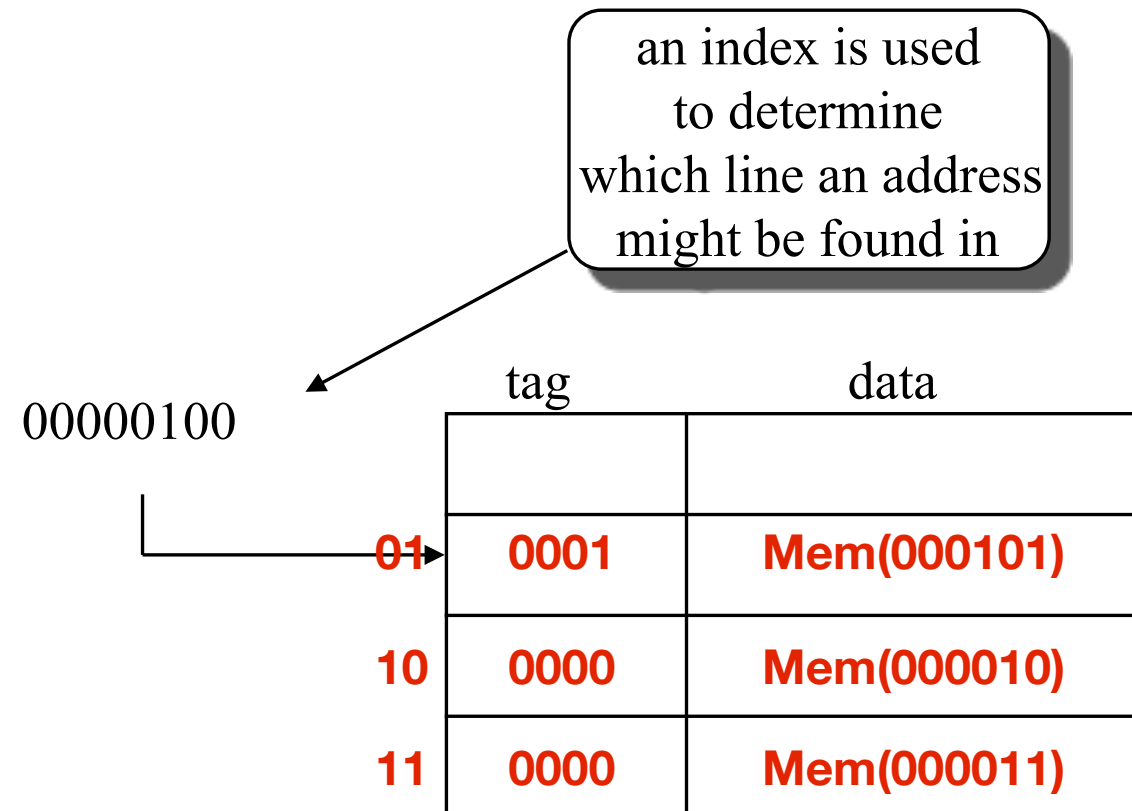
4 entries, each block holds one word, each word in memory maps to exactly one cache location.

- A cache that can put a line of data in exactly one place is called **Direct Mapped**.
- Advantages/disadvantages vs. fully-associative?

An Even Simpler Cache

address string:

4	00000100
8	00001000
12	00001100
4	00000100
8	00001000
20	00010100
4	00000100
8	00001000
20	00010100
24	00011000
12	00001100
8	00001000
4	00000100



4 entries, each block holds one word, each word in memory maps to exactly one cache location.

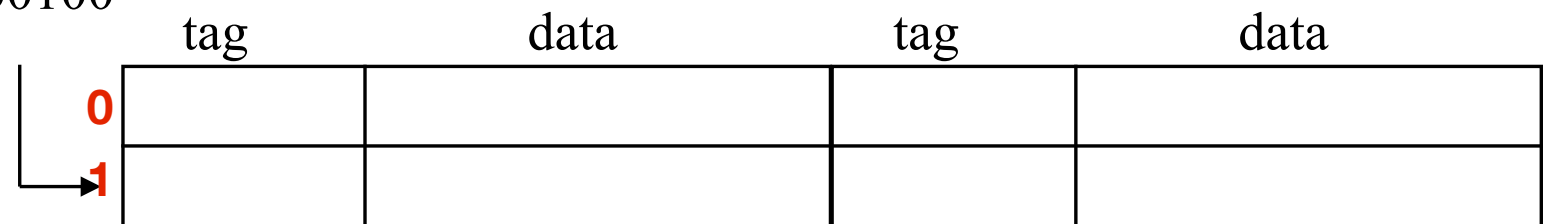
- A cache that can put a line of data in exactly one place is called **Direct Mapped**.
- Advantages/disadvantages vs. fully-associative?

A Set Associative Cache

address string:

4	00000100
8	00001000
12	00001100
4	00000100
8	00001000
20	00010100
4	00000100
8	00001000
20	00010100
24	00011000
12	00001100
8	00001000
4	00000100

00000100



4 entries, each block holds one word, each word in memory maps to one of a set of n cache lines

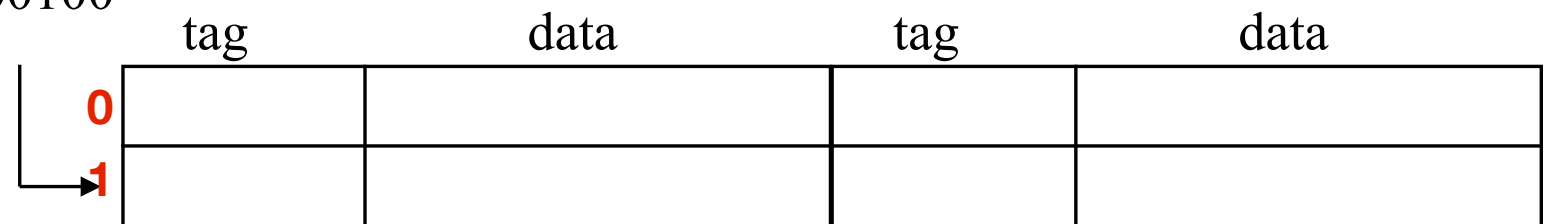
- A cache that can put a line of data in exactly n places is called _____.
- The cache lines/blocks that share the same index are a cache _____.

A Set Associative Cache

address string:

4	00000100
8	00001000
12	00001100
4	00000100
8	00001000
20	00010100
4	00000100
8	00001000
20	00010100
24	00011000
12	00001100
8	00001000
4	00000100

00000100



4 entries, each block holds one word, each word in memory maps to one of a set of n cache lines

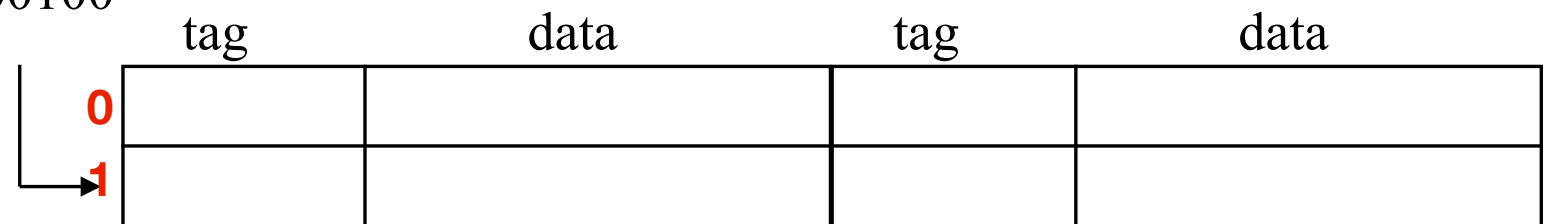
- A cache that can put a line of data in exactly n places is called **n -way set-associative**.
- The cache lines/blocks that share the same index are a cache _____.

A Set Associative Cache

address string:

4	00000100
8	00001000
12	00001100
4	00000100
8	00001000
20	00010100
4	00000100
8	00001000
20	00010100
24	00011000
12	00001100
8	00001000
4	00000100

00000100



4 entries, each block holds one word, each word in memory maps to one of a set of n cache lines

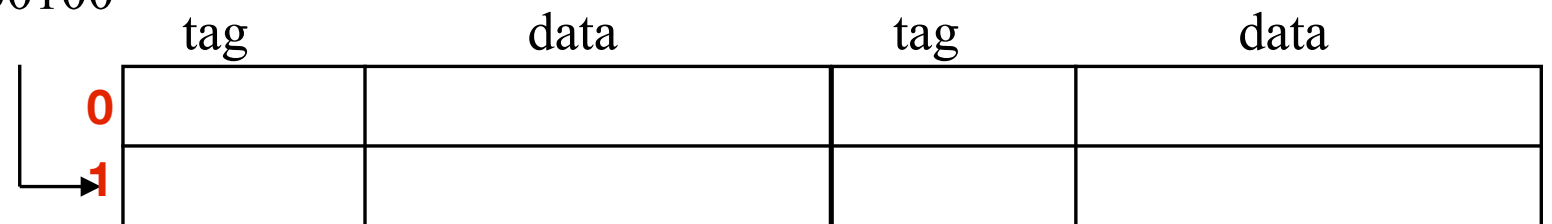
- A cache that can put a line of data in exactly n places is called **n-way set-associative**.
- The cache lines/blocks that share the same index are a cache **set**.

A Set Associative Cache

address string:

4	00000100
8	00001000
12	00001100
4	00000100
8	00001000
20	00010100
4	00000100
8	00001000
20	00010100
24	00011000
12	00001100
8	00001000
4	00000100

00000100



4 entries, each block holds one word, each word in memory maps to one of a set of n cache lines

- A cache that can put a line of data in exactly n places is called **n-way set-associative**.
- The cache lines/blocks that share the same index are a cache **set**.

A Set Associative Cache

address string:

4	00000100
8	00001000
12	00001100
4	00000100
8	00001000
20	00010100
4	00000100
8	00001000
20	00010100
24	00011000
12	00001100
8	00001000
4	00000100

00000100

	tag	data	tag	data
0				
1	00000	Mem(000001)		

4 entries, each block holds one word, each word in memory maps to one of a set of n cache lines

- A cache that can put a line of data in exactly n places is called **n -way set-associative**.
- The cache lines/blocks that share the same index are a cache **set**.

A Set Associative Cache

address string:

4	00000100
8	00001000
12	00001100
4	00000100
8	00001000
20	00010100
4	00000100
8	00001000
20	00010100
24	00011000
12	00001100
8	00001000
4	00000100

00000100

	tag	data	tag	data
0				
1	00000	Mem(000001)		

4 entries, each block holds one word, each word in memory maps to one of a set of n cache lines

- A cache that can put a line of data in exactly n places is called **n-way set-associative**.
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A Set Associative Cache

address string:

4	00000100
8	00001000
12	00001100
4	00000100
8	00001000
20	00010100
4	00000100
8	00001000
20	00010100
24	00011000
12	00001100
8	00001000
4	00000100

00000100

	tag	data	tag	data
0	00001	Mem(000010)		
1	00000	Mem(000001)		

4 entries, each block holds one word, each word in memory maps to one of a set of n cache lines

- A cache that can put a line of data in exactly n places is called **n -way set-associative**.
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A Set Associative Cache

address string:

4	00000100
8	00001000
12	00001100
4	00000100
8	00001000
20	00010100
4	00000100
8	00001000
20	00010100
24	00011000
12	00001100
8	00001000
4	00000100

00000100

	tag	data	tag	data
0	00001	Mem(000010)		
1	00000	Mem(000001)		

4 entries, each block holds one word, each word in memory maps to one of a set of n cache lines

- A cache that can put a line of data in exactly n places is called **n -way set-associative**.
- The cache lines/blocks that share the same index are a cache **set**.

A Set Associative Cache

address string:

4	00000100
8	00001000
12	00001100
4	00000100
8	00001000
20	00010100
4	00000100
8	00001000
20	00010100
24	00011000
12	00001100
8	00001000
4	00000100

00000100

	tag	data	tag	data
0	00001	Mem(000010)		
1	00000	Mem(000001)	00001	Mem(000011)

4 entries, each block holds one word, each word in memory maps to one of a set of n cache lines

- A cache that can put a line of data in exactly n places is called **n -way set-associative**.
- The cache lines/blocks that share the same index are a cache **set**.

A Set Associative Cache

address string:

4	00000100
8	00001000
12	00001100
4	00000100
8	00001000
20	00010100
4	00000100
8	00001000
20	00010100
24	00011000
12	00001100
8	00001000
4	00000100

00000100

	tag	data	tag	data
0	00001	Mem(000010)		
1	00000	Mem(000001)	00001	Mem(000011)

4 entries, each block holds one word, each word in memory maps to one of a set of n cache lines

- A cache that can put a line of data in exactly n places is called **n -way set-associative**.
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A Set Associative Cache

address string:

4	00000100
8	00001000
12	00001100
4	00000100
8	00001000
20	00010100
4	00000100
8	00001000
20	00010100
24	00011000
12	00001100
8	00001000
4	00000100

00000100

	tag	data	tag	data
0	00001	Mem(000010)		
1	00000	Mem(000001)	00001	Mem(000011)

4 entries, each block holds one word, each word in memory maps to one of a set of n cache lines

- A cache that can put a line of data in exactly n places is called **n -way set-associative**.
- The cache lines/blocks that share the same index are a cache **set**.

A Set Associative Cache

address string:

4	00000100
8	00001000
12	00001100
4	00000100
8	00001000
20	00010100
4	00000100
8	00001000
20	00010100
24	00011000
12	00001100
8	00001000
4	00000100

00000100

	tag	data	tag	data
0	00001	Mem(000010)		
1	00000	Mem(000001)	00001	Mem(000011)

4 entries, each block holds one word, each word in memory maps to one of a set of n cache lines

- A cache that can put a line of data in exactly n places is called **n -way set-associative**.
- The cache lines/blocks that share the same index are a cache **set**.

A Set Associative Cache

address string:

4	00000100
8	00001000
12	00001100
4	00000100
8	00001000
20	00010100
4	00000100
8	00001000
20	00010100
24	00011000
12	00001100
8	00001000
4	00000100

00000100

	tag	data	tag	data
0	00001	Mem(000010)		
1			00001	Mem(000011)

4 entries, each block holds one word, each word in memory maps to one of a set of n cache lines

- A cache that can put a line of data in exactly n places is called **n -way set-associative**.
- The cache lines/blocks that share the same index are a cache **set**.

A Set Associative Cache

address string:

4	00000100
8	00001000
12	00001100
4	00000100
8	00001000
20	00010100
4	00000100
8	00001000
20	00010100
24	00011000
12	00001100
8	00001000
4	00000100

00000100

	tag	data	tag	data
0	00001	Mem(000010)		
1	00010	Mem(000101)	00001	Mem(000011)

4 entries, each block holds one word, each word in memory maps to one of a set of n cache lines

- A cache that can put a line of data in exactly n places is called **n -way set-associative**.
- The cache lines/blocks that share the same index are a cache **set**.

Longer/Larger Cache Blocks

address string:

4	00000100
8	00001000
12	00001100
4	00000100
8	00001000
20	00010100
4	00000100
8	00001000
20	00010100
24	00011000
12	00001100
8	00001000
4	00000100

00000100



tag	data	

4 entries, each block holds two words, each word in memory maps to exactly one cache location (this cache is twice the total size of the prior caches).

- Large cache blocks take advantage of _____.
- Too large of a block size can waste cache space.
- Longer cache blocks require less tag space

Longer/Larger Cache Blocks

address string:

4	00000100
8	00001000
12	00001100
4	00000100
8	00001000
20	00010100
4	00000100
8	00001000
20	00010100
24	00011000
12	00001100
8	00001000
4	00000100

00000100



tag	data	

4 entries, each block holds two words, each word in memory maps to exactly one cache location (this cache is twice the total size of the prior caches).

- Large cache blocks take advantage of Spacial Locality.
- Too large of a block size can waste cache space.
- Longer cache blocks require less tag space

Longer/Larger Cache Blocks

address string:

4	00000100
8	00001000
12	00001100
4	00000100
8	00001000
20	00010100
4	00000100
8	00001000
20	00010100
24	00011000
12	00001100
8	00001000
4	00000100

00000100

00
01
10
11

tag

data

tag	data

4 entries, each block holds two words, each word in memory maps to exactly one cache location (this cache is twice the total size of the prior caches).

- Large cache blocks take advantage of Spacial Locality.
- Too large of a block size can waste cache space.
- Longer cache blocks require less tag space

Longer/Larger Cache Blocks

address string:

4	00000100
8	00001000
12	00001100
4	00000100
8	00001000
20	00010100
4	00000100
8	00001000
20	00010100
24	00011000
12	00001100
8	00001000
4	00000100

00000100

00
01
10
11

tag

0

data

4 entries, each block holds two words, each word in memory maps to exactly one cache location (this cache is twice the total size of the prior caches).

- Large cache blocks take advantage of Spacial Locality.
- Too large of a block size can waste cache space.
- Longer cache blocks require less tag space

Longer/Larger Cache Blocks

address string:

4	00000100
8	00001000
12	00001100
4	00000100
8	00001000
20	00010100
4	00000100
8	00001000
20	00010100
24	00011000
12	00001100
8	00001000
4	00000100

00000100

00
01
10
11

tag

0

data 1

4 entries, each block holds two words, each word in memory maps to exactly one cache location (this cache is twice the total size of the prior caches).

- Large cache blocks take advantage of Spacial Locality.
- Too large of a block size can waste cache space.
- Longer cache blocks require less tag space

Longer/Larger Cache Blocks

address string:

4	00000100
8	00001000
12	00001100
4	00000100
8	00001000
20	00010100
4	00000100
8	00001000
20	00010100
24	00011000
12	00001100
8	00001000
4	00000100

00000100

00
01
10
11

tag

0

data 1

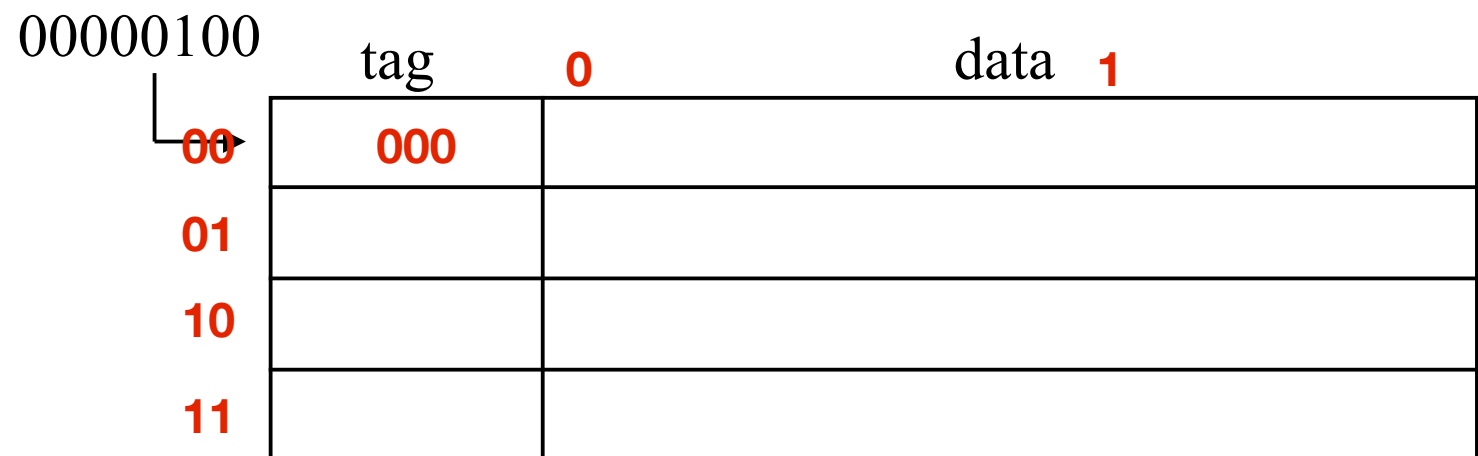
4 entries, each block holds two words, each word in memory maps to exactly one cache location (this cache is twice the total size of the prior caches).

- Large cache blocks take advantage of Spacial Locality.
- Too large of a block size can waste cache space.
- Longer cache blocks require less tag space

Longer/Larger Cache Blocks

address string:

4	00000100
8	00001000
12	00001100
4	00000100
8	00001000
20	00010100
4	00000100
8	00001000
20	00010100
24	00011000
12	00001100
8	00001000
4	00000100



4 entries, each block holds two words, each word in memory maps to exactly one cache location (this cache is twice the total size of the prior caches).

- Large cache blocks take advantage of Spacial Locality.
- Too large of a block size can waste cache space.
- Longer cache blocks require less tag space

Longer/Larger Cache Blocks

address string:

4	00000100
8	00001000
12	00001100
4	00000100
8	00001000
20	00010100
4	00000100
8	00001000
20	00010100
24	00011000
12	00001100
8	00001000
4	00000100

00000100

00
01
10
11

tag

0

data

1

tag	data
000	Mem(000000) Mem(000001)

4 entries, each block holds two words, each word in memory maps to exactly one cache location (this cache is twice the total size of the prior caches).

- Large cache blocks take advantage of Spacial Locality.
- Too large of a block size can waste cache space.
- Longer cache blocks require less tag space

Longer/Larger Cache Blocks

address string:

4	00000100
8	00001000
12	00001100
4	00000100
8	00001000
20	00010100
4	00000100
8	00001000
20	00010100
24	00011000
12	00001100
8	00001000
4	00000100

00000100

	tag	data
00	000	Mem(000000) Mem(000001)
01		
10		
11		

4 entries, each block holds two words, each word in memory maps to exactly one cache location (this cache is twice the total size of the prior caches).

- Large cache blocks take advantage of Spacial Locality.
- Too large of a block size can waste cache space.
- Longer cache blocks require less tag space

Longer/Larger Cache Blocks

address string:

4	00000100
8	00001000
12	00001100
4	00000100
8	00001000
20	00010100
4	00000100
8	00001000
20	00010100
24	00011000
12	00001100
8	00001000
4	00000100

00000100

00
01
10
11

tag

0

data 1

tag	data
000	Mem(000000) Mem(000001)
000	

4 entries, each block holds two words, each word in memory maps to exactly one cache location (this cache is twice the total size of the prior caches).

- Large cache blocks take advantage of Spacial Locality.
- Too large of a block size can waste cache space.
- Longer cache blocks require less tag space

Longer/Larger Cache Blocks

address string:

4	00000100
8	00001000
12	00001100
4	00000100
8	00001000
20	00010100
4	00000100
8	00001000
20	00010100
24	00011000
12	00001100
8	00001000
4	00000100

00000100

00
01
10
11

tag

0

data 1

tag	data
000	Mem(000000) Mem(000001)
000	Mem(000010) Mem(000011)

4 entries, each block holds two words, each word in memory maps to exactly one cache location (this cache is twice the total size of the prior caches).

- Large cache blocks take advantage of Spacial Locality.
- Too large of a block size can waste cache space.
- Longer cache blocks require less tag space

Cache Parameters

Cache size = Number of sets * block size * associativity

-128 blocks, 32-byte block size, direct mapped, size =

-128 KB cache, 64-byte blocks, 512 sets, associativity = ?

Cache Parameters

Cache size = Number of sets * block size * associativity

-128 blocks, 32-byte block size, direct mapped, size =

$$\mathbf{128 \times 32 = 4096 \text{ bytes} = 4mb}$$

-128 KB cache, 64-byte blocks, 512 sets, associativity = ?

Cache Parameters

Cache size = Number of sets * block size * associativity

-128 blocks, 32-byte block size, direct mapped, size =

$$128 \times 32 = 4096 \text{ bytes} = 4\text{mb}$$

-128 KB cache, 64-byte blocks, 512 sets, associativity = ?

$$131072 \text{ bytes} / 512 = 256 \text{ bytes/set}$$

Cache Parameters

Cache size = Number of sets * block size * associativity

-128 blocks, 32-byte block size, direct mapped, size =

$$128 \times 32 = 4096 \text{ bytes} = 4\text{mb}$$

-128 KB cache, 64-byte blocks, 512 sets, associativity = ?

$$131072 \text{ bytes} / 512 = 256 \text{ bytes/set}$$

$$256 \text{ bytes} / 64 \text{ byte} = 4 \text{ blocks/set} = 4\text{-way}$$

Good Luck!
