1. Direct mapping

simulation:

Processor: Read initial data from memory.

Done correctly so far! ^_^

Processor: Write new data to memory.

Finish writing!

Processor: Read new data from memory.

Done correctly so far! ^_^

==== CONGRATULATIONS! Pass cache read-write-read test. ====

Finished all operations at: 120405 ns Exit testbench simulation at: 120505 ns

Structure:

Number of blocks: 8

Number of words per block: 4

2. 2-way set associative

Processor: Read initial data from memory.

Done correctly so far! ^_^

Processor: Write new data to memory.

Finish writing!

Processor: Read new data from memory.

Done correctly so far! ^_^

==== CONGRATULATIONS! Pass cache read-write-read test. ====

Finished all operations at: 120405 ns
Exit testbench simulation at: 120505 ns

Structure:

Number of blocks (per way): 4

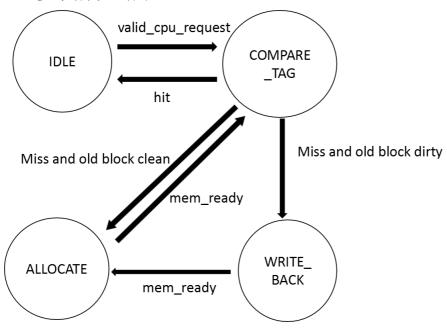
Number of words per block: 4

Placement policy: LRU (least recently used)

Direct mapping 和 2-way 在 FSM 的設計上相似,首先 compare tag,若 hit 則無需

做任何動作,若 not hit 則需要向 memory 拿取 data 並 allocate,此時又分成兩種情況,若該 block 為 dirty,必須先將那格 data write back,才能 allocate。 這兩者的不同在於 2-way 使用了 LRU (least recently used),為選擇 LFU 的原因是因為 LFU 需要額外使用較多的 bits 紀錄使用次數,而 2-way 中每一個 block 只需要一個 bit 就能記錄何者為較舊的 data。

FSM 參考講義上的圖:



心得:這次作業實作起來沒有很複雜,FSM 寫出來後基本上不會有很大的問題,兩小題也只差在 LRU 的使用,稍微修改即可。在測試合成的的時候有一個小發現,即使只是 assignment,順序不同也會影響他合成的邏輯,area 會不一樣,反而是 if else 等條件式不同的寫法 compiler 都有辦法理解並合成一樣的 design。然後在 gate level simulation 忘記改 SDF,浪費不少時間。