



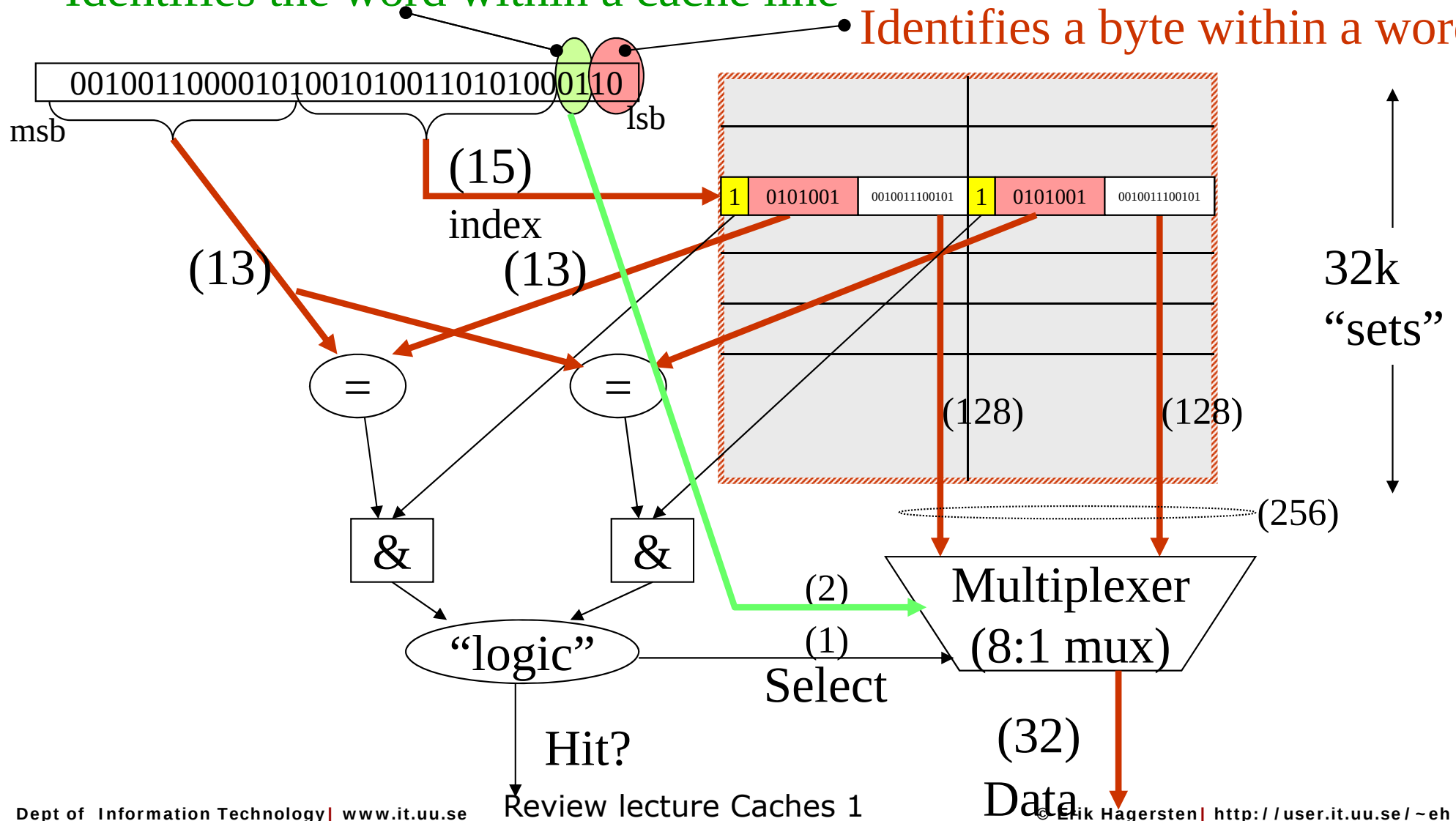
In-Class: Design a cache

Cache: 16MB, 4-way, CL=16B, word=4B

This is a completely different cache design!

Identifies the word within a cache line

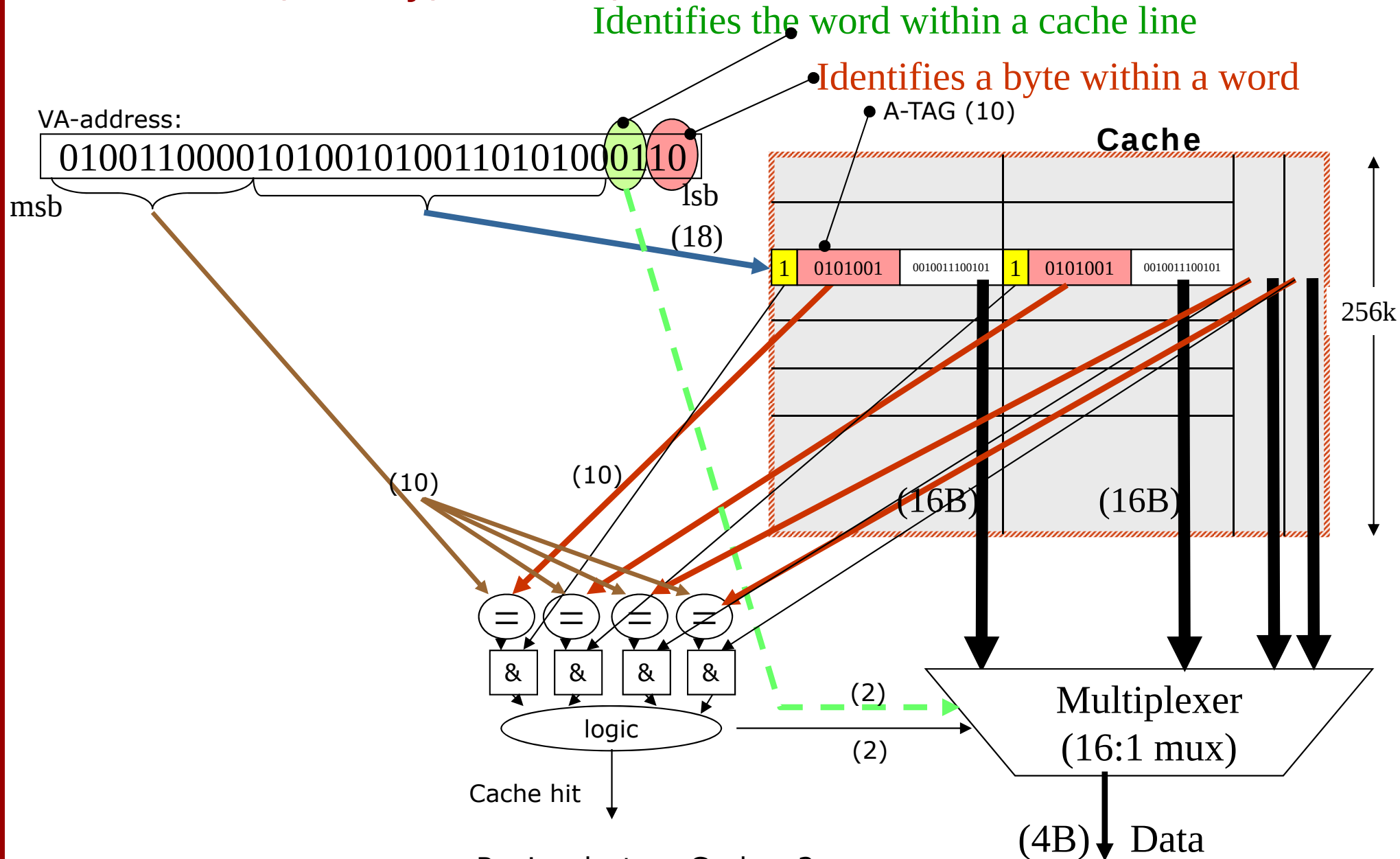
Identifies a byte within a word





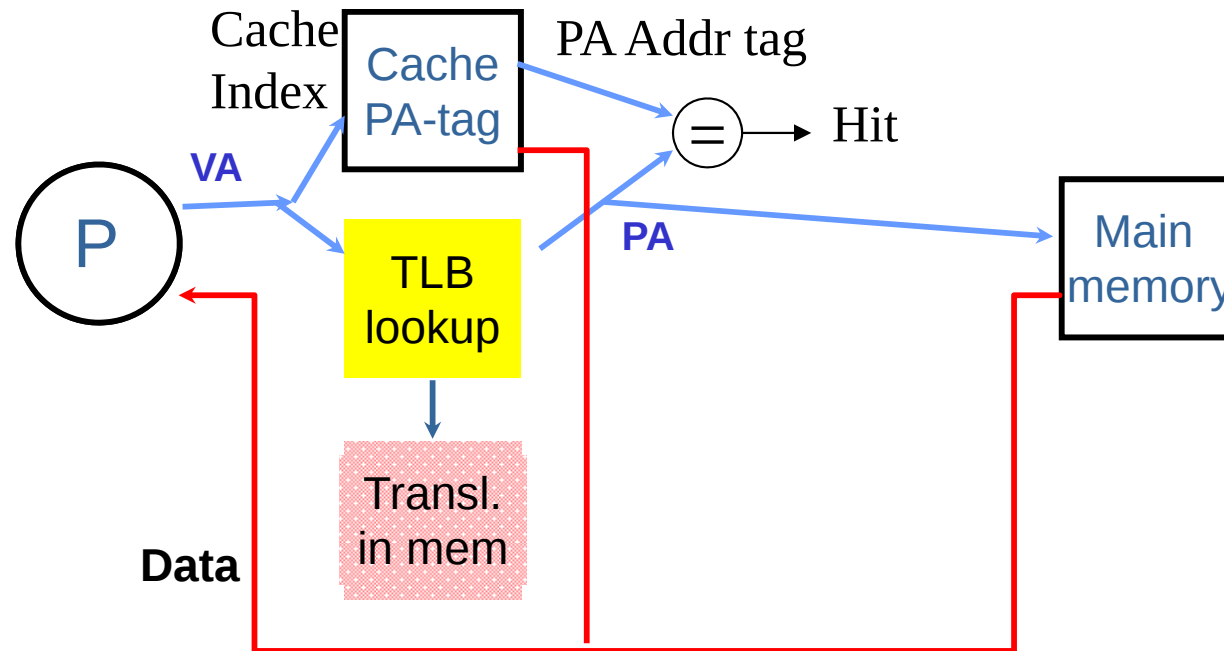
In-Class: Design a cache

Cache: 16MB, 4-way, CL=16B, word=4B





Virtually Indexed Physically Tagged = VIPT



Have to guarantee that all aliases have the same index

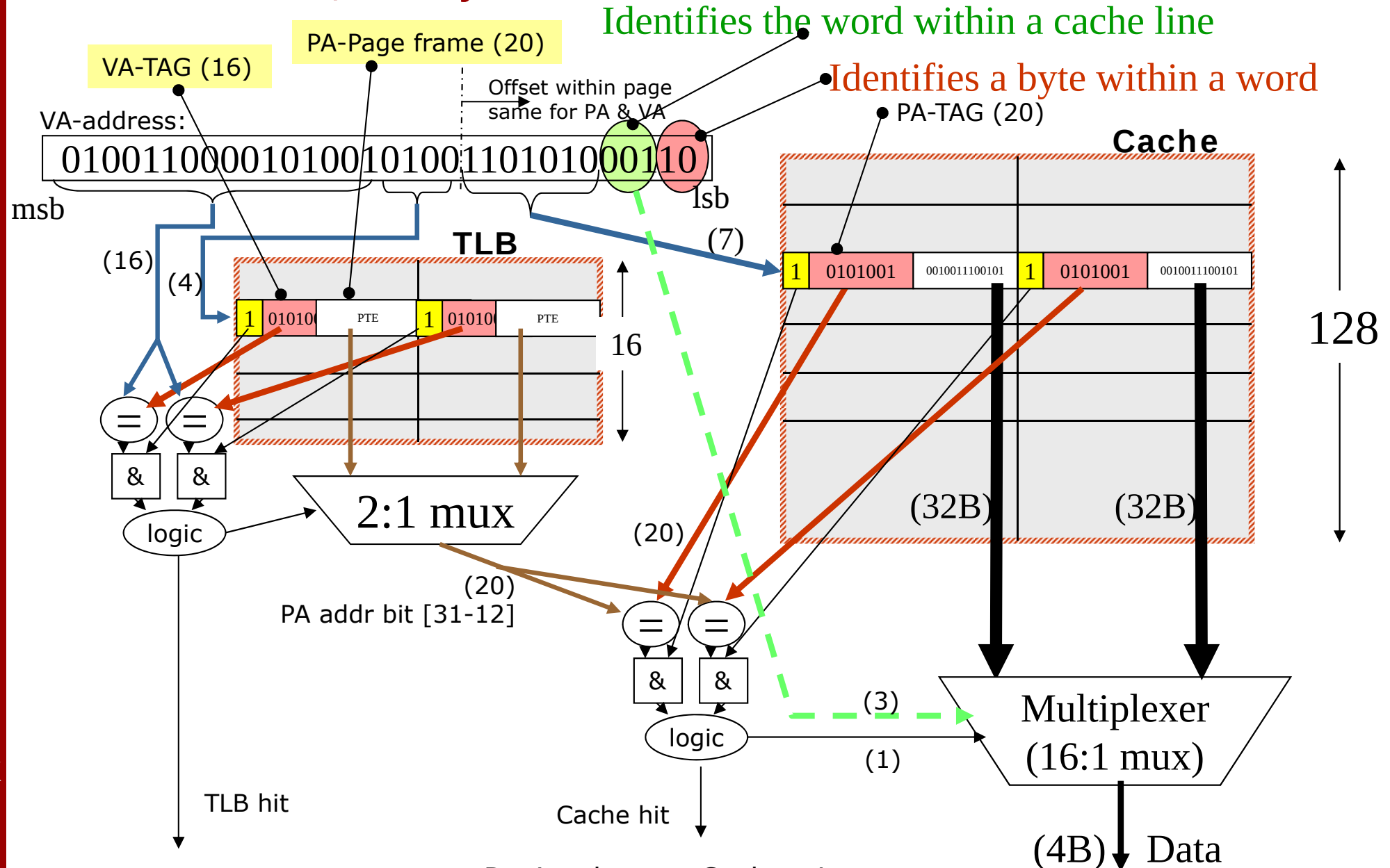
- $\text{VIPT_cache_size} \leq (\text{page-size} * \text{associativity})$
- (Page coloring can help further)



Putting it all together: VIPT

Cache: 8kB, 2-way, CL=32B, word=4B, page =4kB

TLB: 32 entries, 2-way

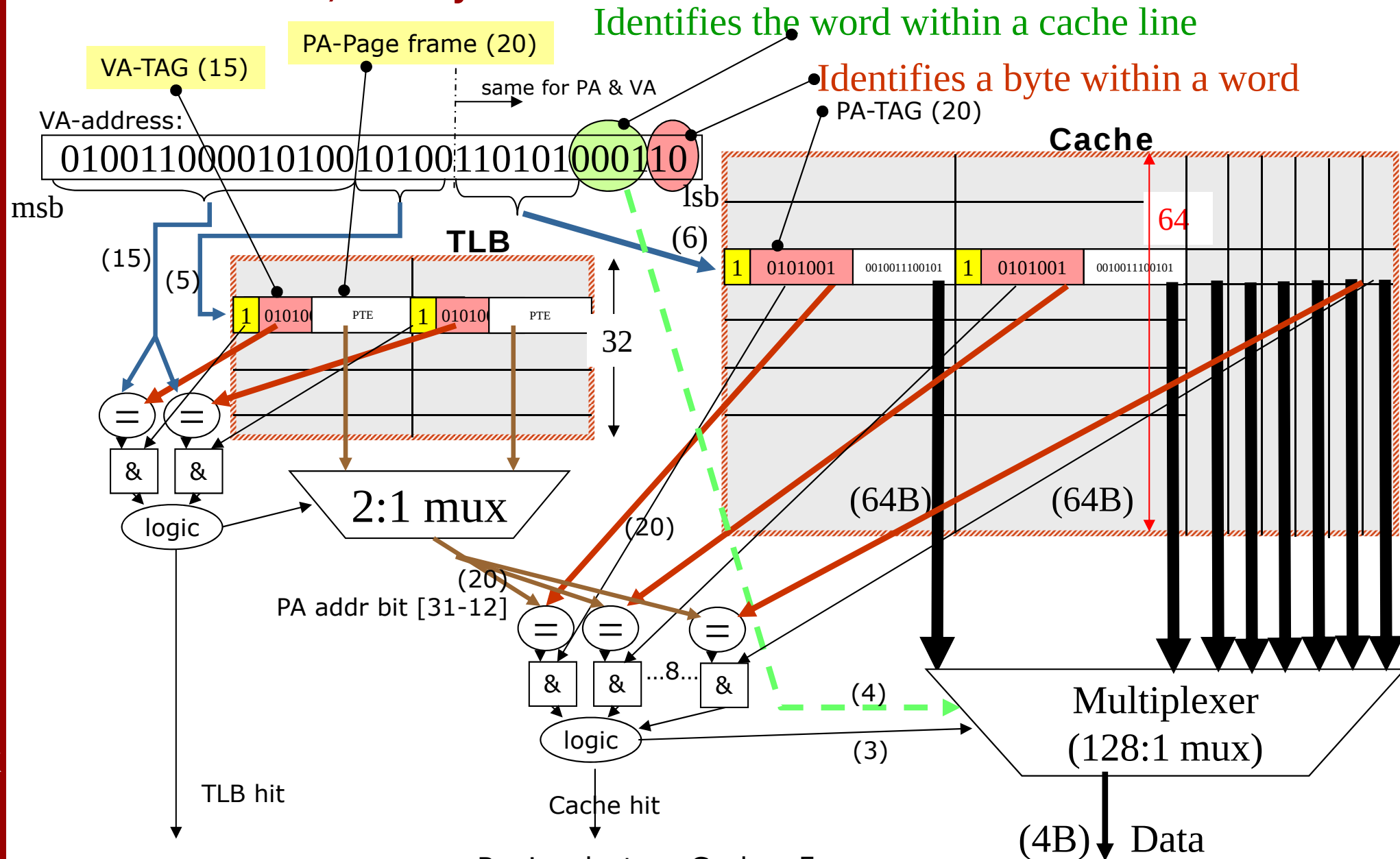




In-class: Design a VIPT

Cache: 32kB, maximum-way, CL=64B, word=4B, page = 4kB

TLB: 64 entries, 2-way





Micro Benchmark Signature

```
for (times = 0; times < Max; times++) /* many times*/  
  
    for (i=0; i < ArraySize; i = i + Stride)  
        dummy = A[i]; /* touch an item in the array */
```

**Measuring the average access time to memory, while varying ArraySize and Stride, will allow us to reverse-engineer the memory system.
(need to turn off HW prefetching...)**



Stepping through the array

```
for (times = 0; times < Max; times++) /* many times*/  
    for (i=0; i < ArraySize; i = i + Stride)  
        dummy = A[i]; /* touch an item in the array */
```



0

Array Size = 16, Stride=4



0

Array Size = 16, Stride=8...



0

Array Size = 32, Stride=4...

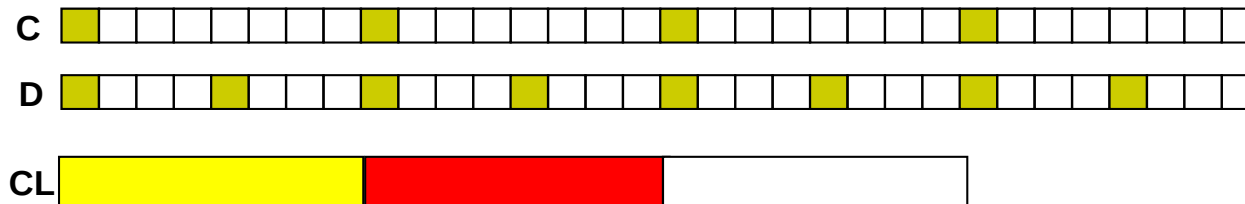
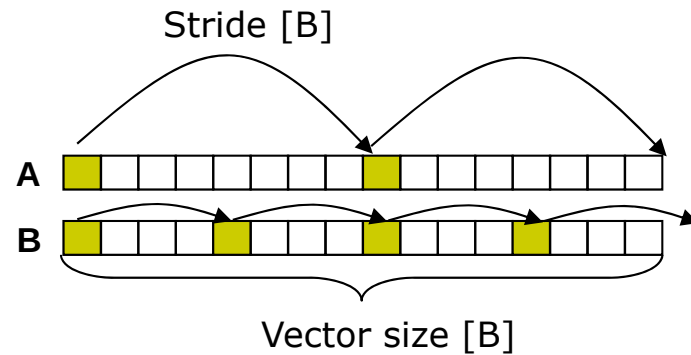


0

Array Size = 32, Stride=8...



Stepping through the array

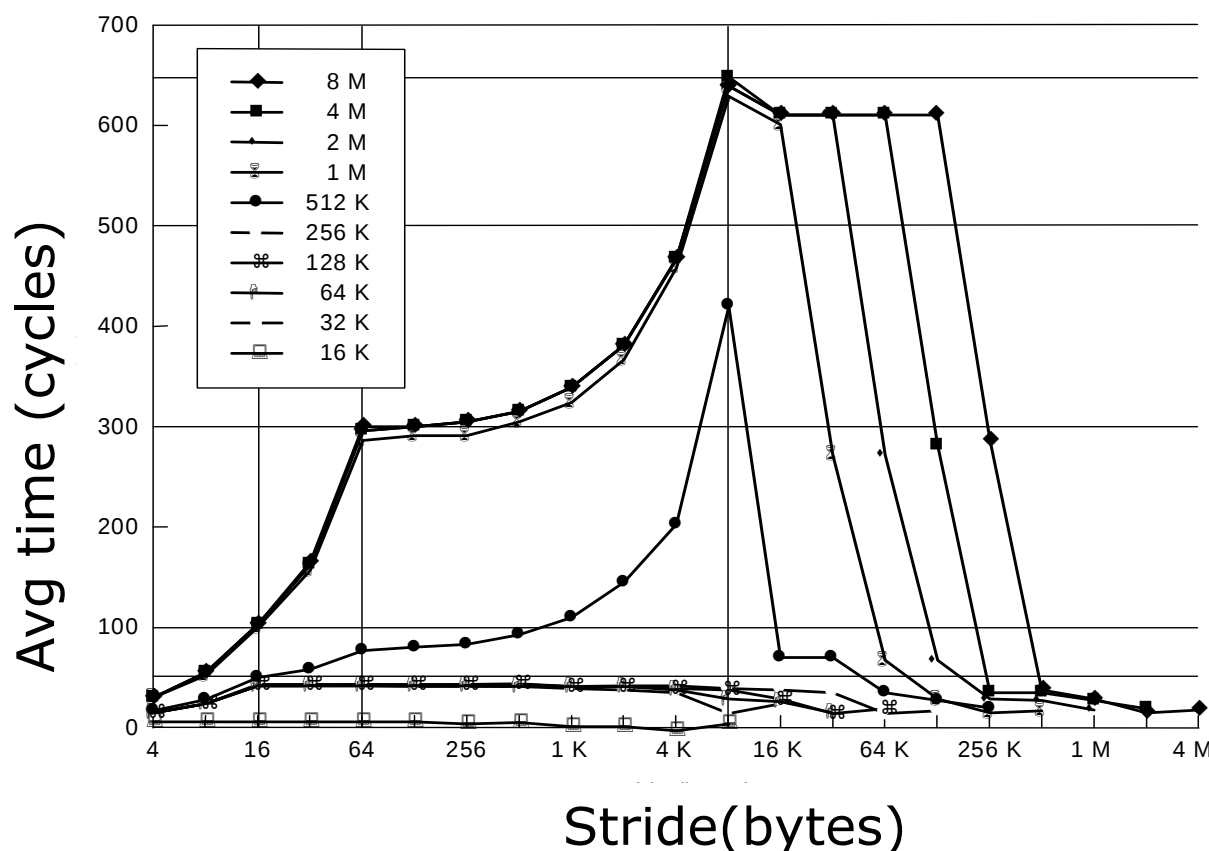




Micro Benchmark Signature

```
for (times = 0; times < Max; times++) /* many times*/
```

```
    for (i=0; i < ArraySize; i = i + Stride)  
        dummy = A[i]; /* touch an item in the array */
```





L1: size=4kB CL= 32B

L2: size=256kB CL= 128B 128way

Page: size=16kB Memory: Lat = 220

TLB: reach=1MB #Entries= 64

Microbenchmark

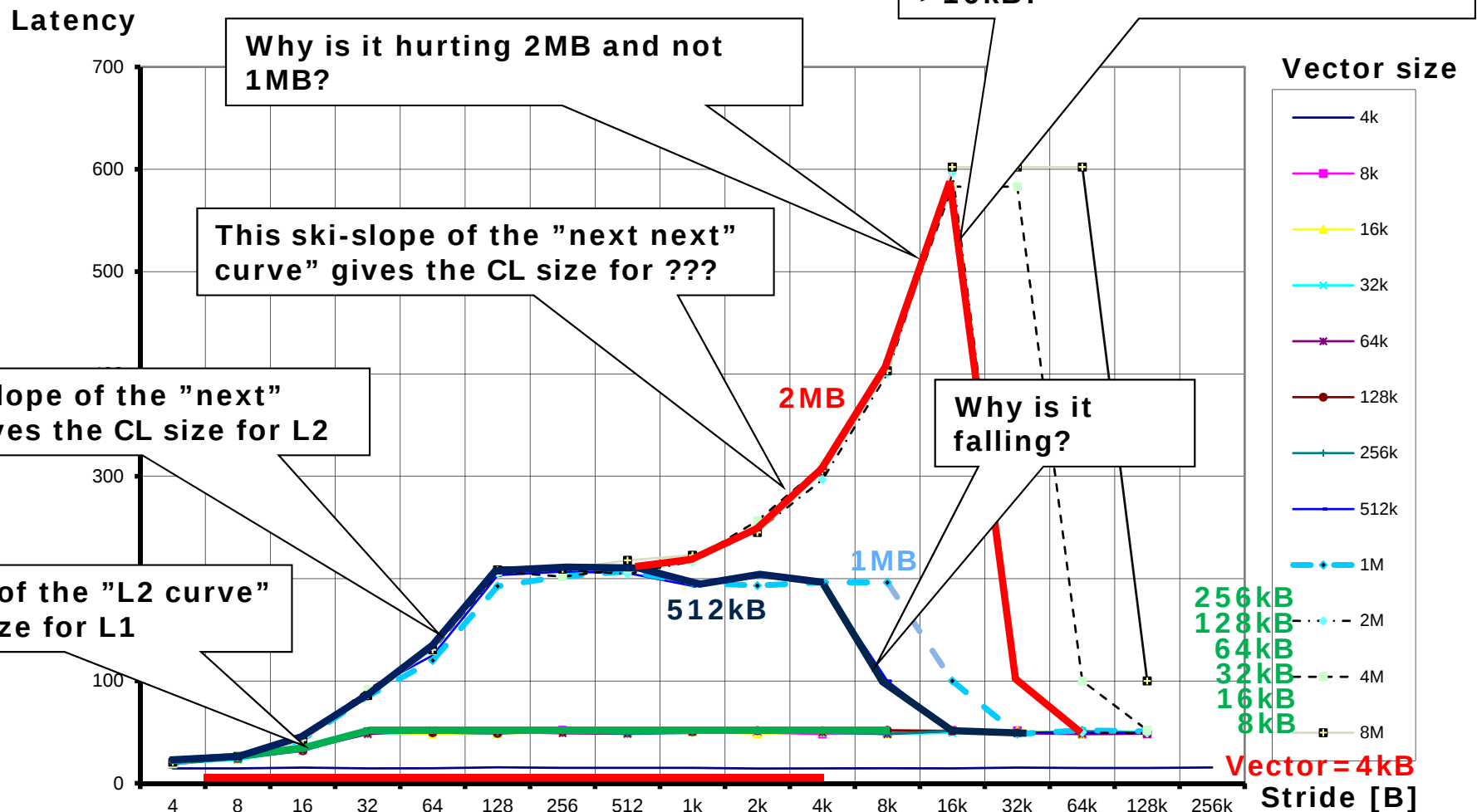
Why is it falling for strides
> 16kB?

Why is it hurting 2MB and not
1MB?

This ski-slope of the "next next"
curve" gives the CL size for ???

This ski-slope of the "next"
curve" gives the CL size for L2

This ski-slope of the "L2 curve"
gives the CL size for L1





In-class: Guess the Cache

L1: size= 32kB CL= 32B

L2: size= 1MB CL= 64B

Page: size= 4kB

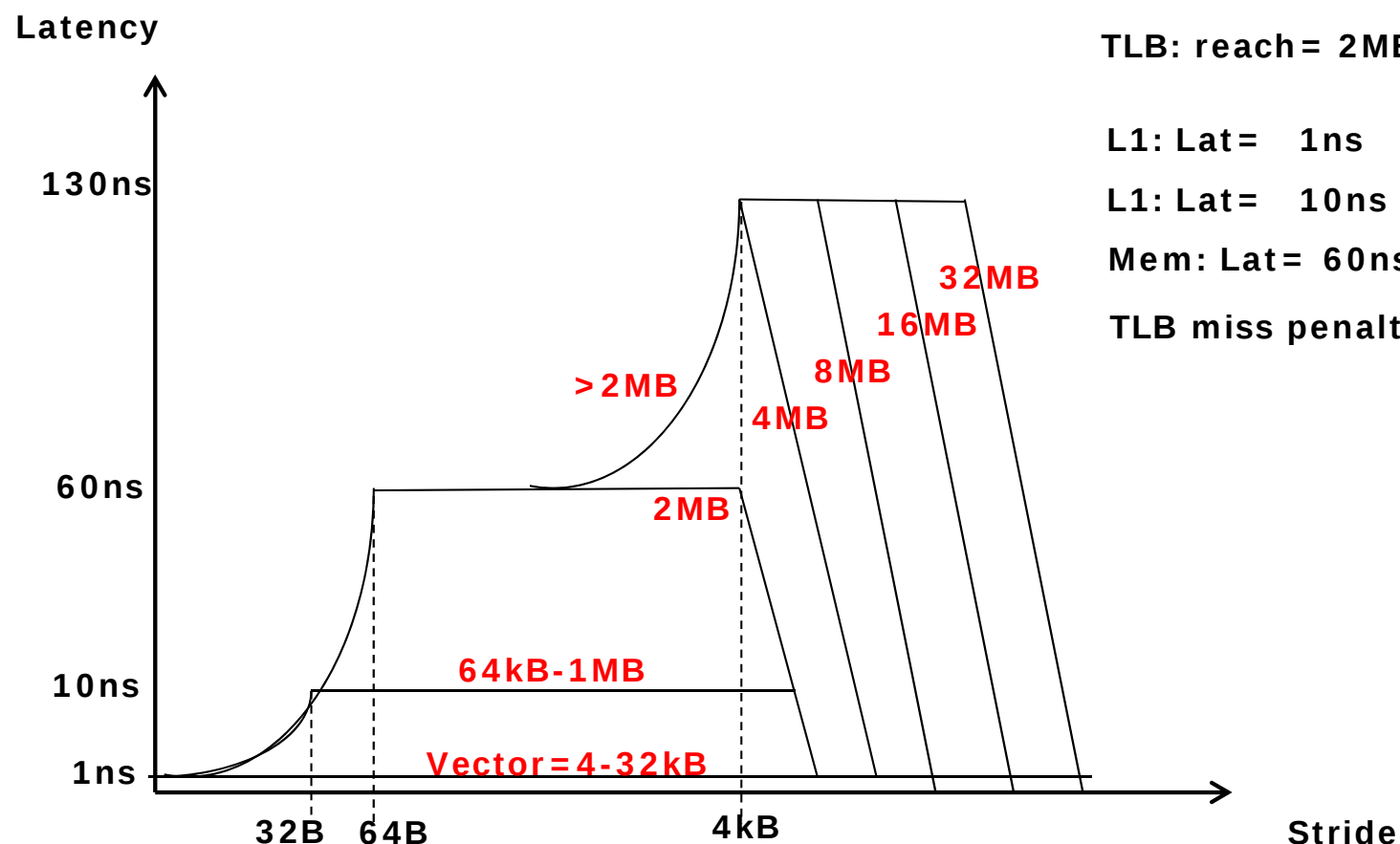
TLB: reach= 2MB #Entries= 512

L1: Lat= 1ns

L1: Lat= 10ns

Mem: Lat= 60ns

TLB miss penalty: 70ns

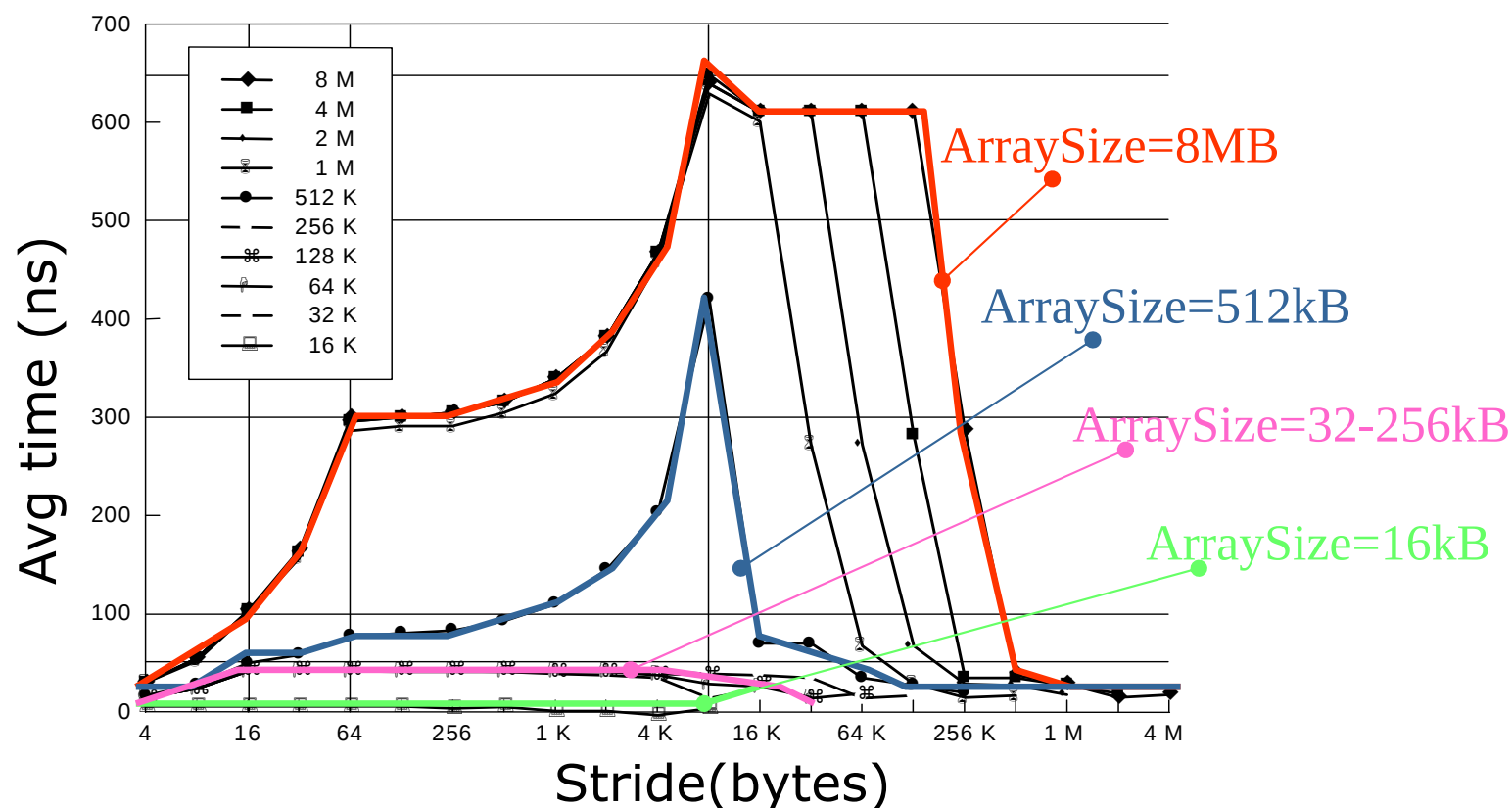




Micro Benchmark Signature

```
for (times = 0; times < Max; time++) /* many times*/
```

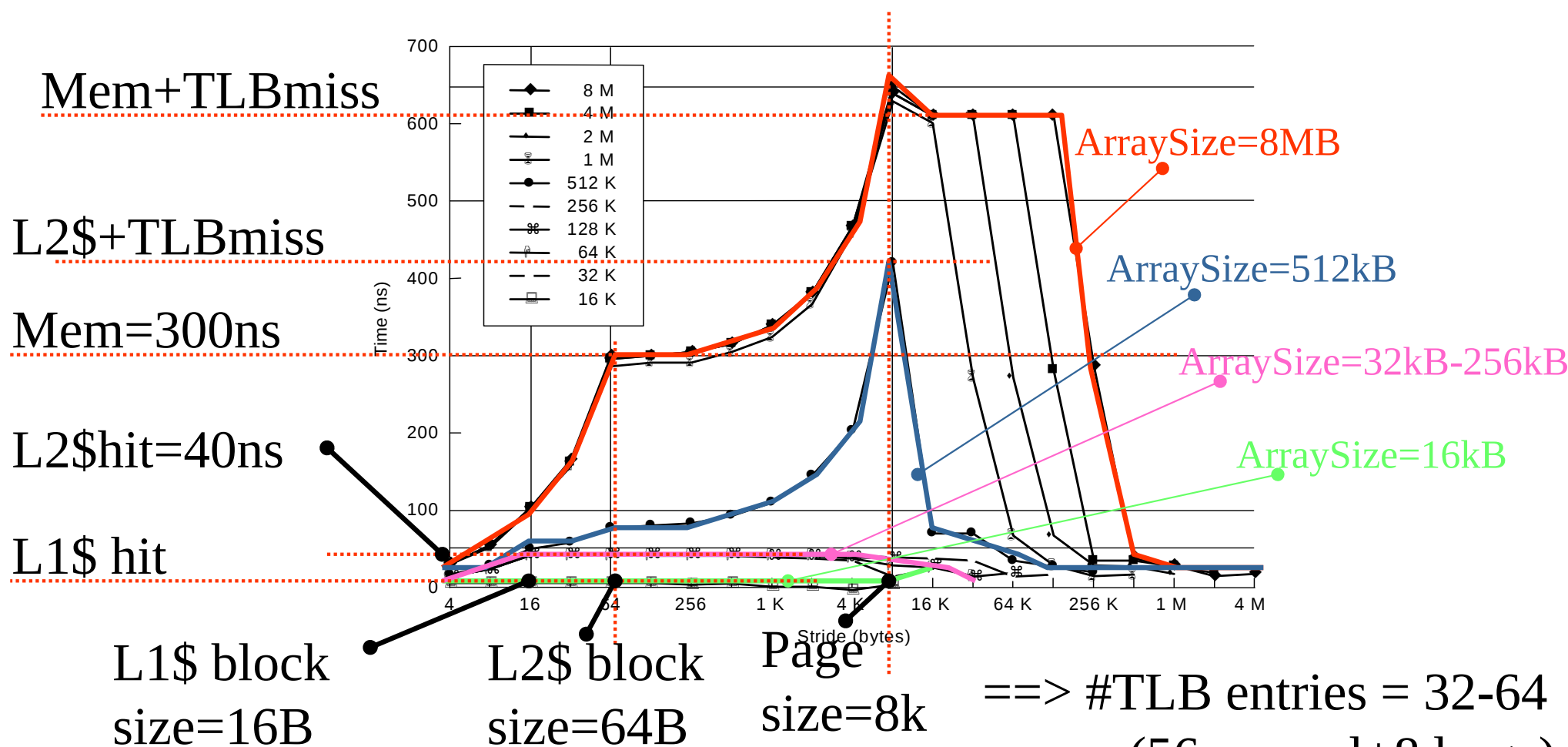
```
    for (i=0; i < ArraySize; i = i + Stride)  
        dummy = A[i]; /* touch an item in the array */
```





Micro Benchmark Signature

```
for (times = 0; times < Max; time++) /* many times */  
  
  for (i=0; i < ArraySize; i = i + Stride)  
    dummy = A[i]; /* touch an item in the array */
```



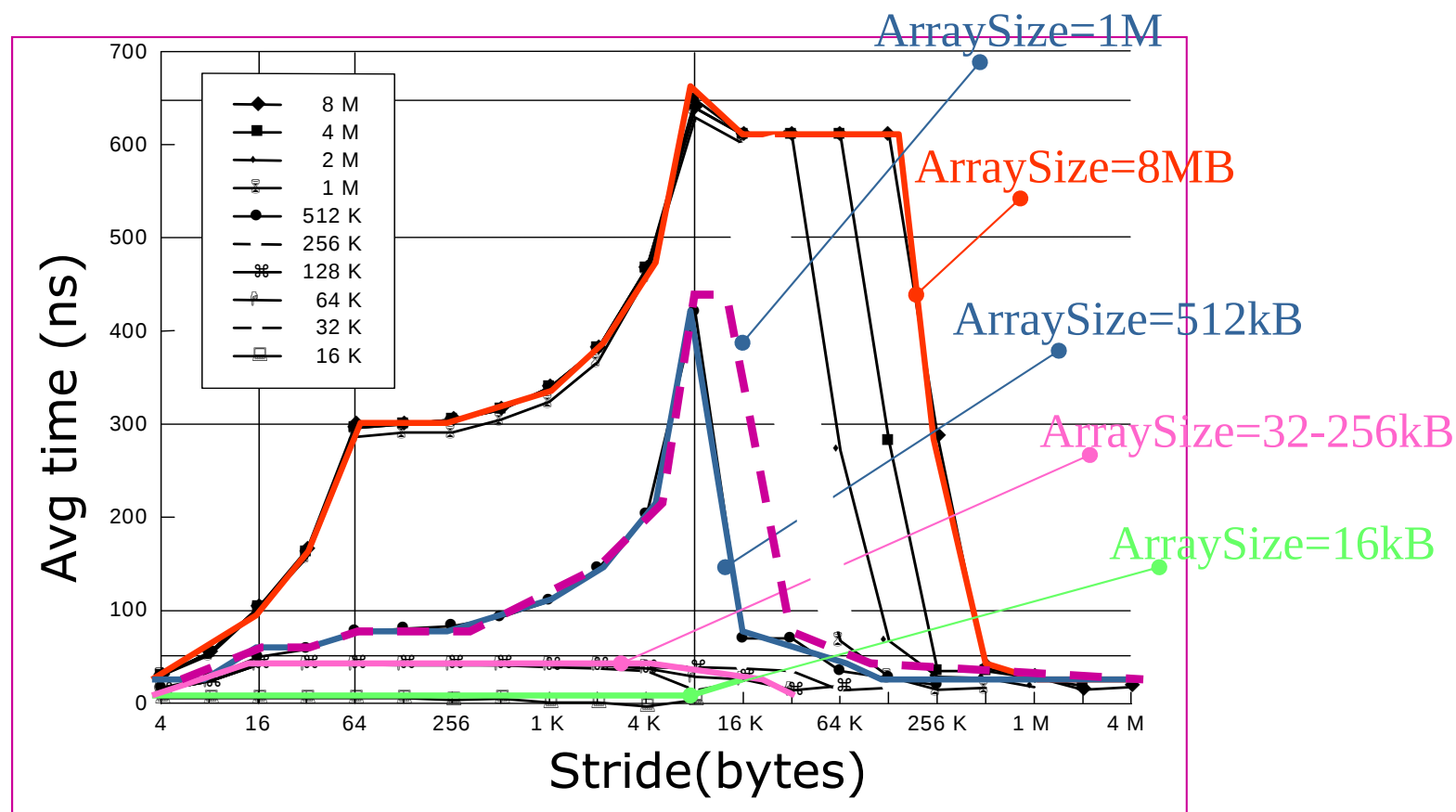
==> #TLB entries = 32-64
(56 normal+8 large)



Twice as large L2 cache ???

```
for (times = 0; times < Max; time++) /* many times*/
```

```
    for (i=0; i < ArraySize; i = i + Stride)  
        dummy = A[i]; /* touch an item in the array */
```





Twice as large TLB...

```
for (times = 0; times < Max; time++) /* many times*/
```

```
    for (i=0; i < ArraySize; i = i + Stride)  
        dummy = A[i]; /* touch an item in the array */
```

