Performance metrics for caches

- Basic performance metric: *hit ratio h*

  h = Number of memory references that hit in the cache / total number of memory references

  Typically h = 0.90 to 0.97
- Equivalent metric: *miss rate m = 1 -h*
- Other important metric: *Average memory access time*

  Av.Mem. Access time $= h * T_{cache} + (1-h) * T_{mem}$

  where T_{cache} is the time to access the cache (e.g., 1 cycle) and T_{mem} is the time to access main memory (e.g., 100 cycles)

  (Of course this formula has to be modified the obvious way if you have a hierarchy of caches)

Classifying the cache misses:The 3 C's

- Compulsory misses (cold start)
  - The first time you touch a block. Reduced (for a given cache capacity and associativity) by having large block sizes
- Capacity misses
  - The working set is too big for the ideal cache of same capacity and block size (i.e., fully associative with optimal replacement algorithm). Only remedy: bigger cache!
- Conflict misses (interference)
  - Mapping of two blocks to the same location. Increasing associativity decreases this type of misses.
- There is a fourth C: coherence misses (cf. multiprocessors)

Parameters for cache design

- Goal: Have *h* as high as possible without paying too much for T_{cache}
- The bigger the cache *size (or capacity)*, the higher *h*.
  - True but too big a cache increases T_{cache}
  - Limit on the amount of "real estate" on the chip (although this limit is not present for 1st level caches)
- The larger the cache *associativity*, the higher *h*.
  - True but too much associativity is costly because of the number of comparators required and might also slow down T_{cache} (extra logic needed to select the "winner")
- *Block* (or line) *size*
  - For a given application, there is an optimal block size but that optimal block size varies from application to application

Parameters for cache design (continued)

- *Write policy* (in a moment)
  - There are several policies with, as expected, the most complex giving the best performance results
- *Replacement algorithm* (for set-associative caches)
  - Not very important for caches with small associativity (will be very important for paging systems)
- Split I and D-caches vs. unified caches.
  - First-level caches need to be split because of pipelining that requests an instruction every cycle. Allows for different design parameters for I-caches and D-caches
  - Second and higher level caches are unified (mostly used for data)

Review

- What is the non-computer definition of “cache”?
- What are the 3 parts of a memory address as see by cache
- How are direct mapped caches “opposite” fully associative caches?
- Cache “lines” are also known as ______.
- What is a typical size for a cache line?
- Is 2-way better than 4-way set associative?
- “The _______er the cache, the better the performance”

Writing in a cache

- On a write hit, should we write:
  - In the cache only (*write-back*) policy
  - In the cache and main memory (or next level cache) (*write-through)* policy
- On a write miss, should we
  - Allocate a block as in a read (*write-allocate)*
  - Write only in memory *(write-around)*

Write-through policy

- Write-through (a\k\a store-through)
  - On a write hit, write both in cache and in memory
  - On a write miss, the most frequent option is write-around, i.e., write only in memory
- Pro:
  - memory is always coherent (better for I/O);
  - more reliable (no error detection-correction “ECC” required for cache)
- Con:
  - more memory traffic (can be somewhat alleviated with *write buffers*)

Write-back policy

- Write-back (a\k\a copy-back)
  - On a write hit, write only in cache (requires *dirty* bit)
  - On a write miss, most often *write-allocate* (fetch on miss) but variations are possible
  - We write to memory when a *dirty block* is replaced
- Pro-con reverse of write through

Cutting back on write backs

- In write-through, you write only the word (byte) modified
- In write-back, write the entire block
  - But you could have one dirty bit/word so on replacement you'd need to write only the words that are dirty

Example of cache hierarchies

(don’t quote me on these numbers)

MICRO	L1	L2
Alpha 21064	8K(I), 8K(D), WT, 1-way, 32B	128K to 8MB,WB, 1-way,32B
Alpha 21164	8K(I), 8K(D), WT, 1-way, 32B ,D l-u fr.	96K, WB, on-chip, 3-way,32B,l-u free
Alpha 21264	64K(I), 64K(D),?, 2-way, ?	up to 16MB
Pentium	8K(I),8K(D),both, 2-way, 32 B	Depends
Pentium II, III,IV	16K(I),16K(D), WB, 4-way(I),2-way(D), 32B,l-u free	256K-1MBK,32B,way, on-chip or tightly-coupled

Examples (cont'd)

PowerPC 620	32K(I),32K(D),WB 8-way, 64B	1MB TO 128MB, WB, 1-way
MIPS R10000	32K(I),32K(D),l-u, 2-way, 32B	512K to 16MB, 2-way, 32B
SUN UltraSparcIII	32K(I),64K(D),l-u, 4-way	4-8MB 1-way
AMD K7	64K(I), 64K(D)	

More Examples

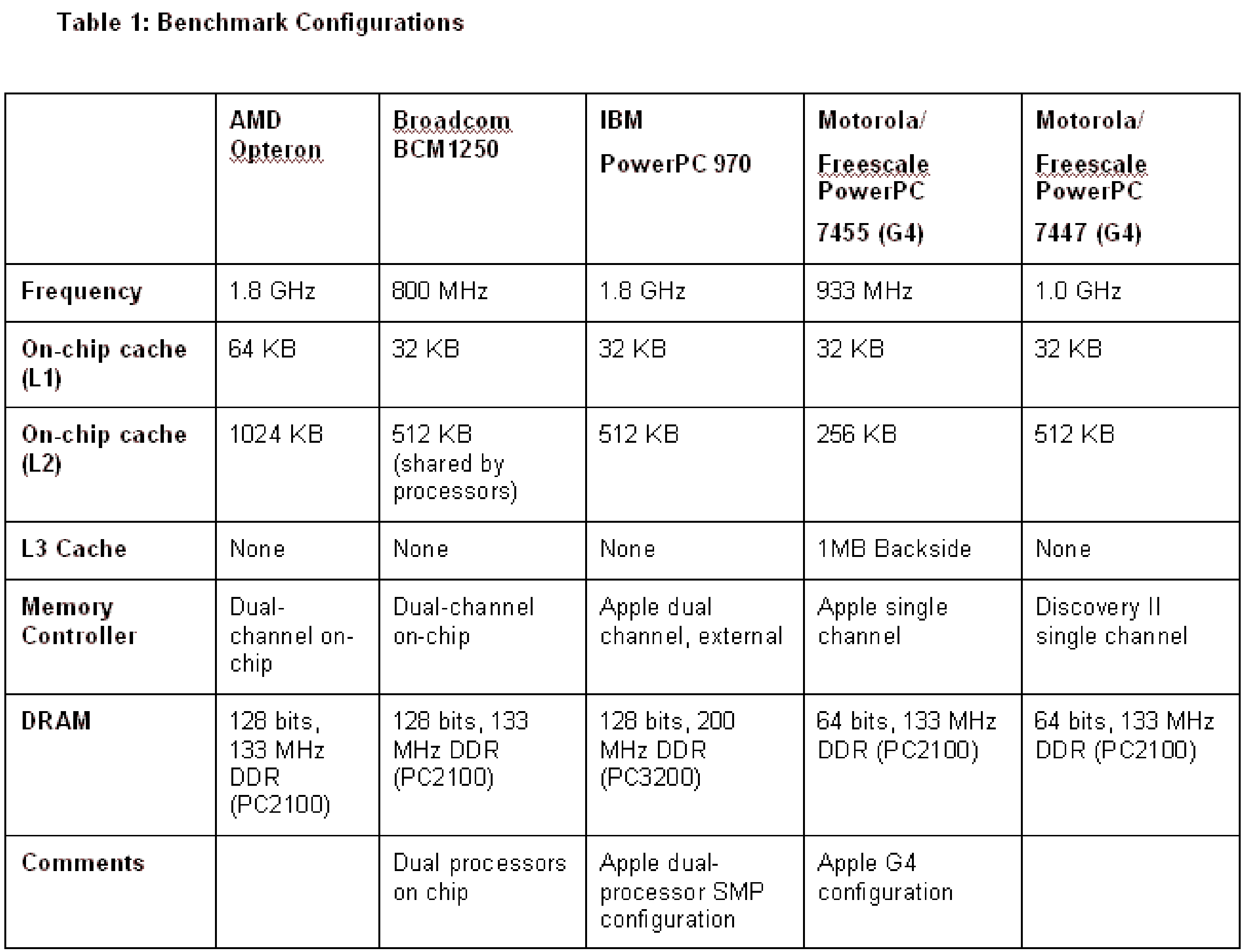


Table 1: Benchmark Configurations

	AMD Opteron	**Broadcom BCM1250**	**IBM** **PowerPC 970**	**Motorola/** **Freescale PowerPC** **7455 (G4)**	**Motorola/** **Freescale PowerPC** **7447 (G4)**
Frequency	1.8 GHz	800 MHz	1.8 GHz	933 MHz	1.0 GHz
On-chip cache (L1)	64 KB	32 KB	32 KB	32 KB	32 KB
On-chip cache (L2)	1024 KB	512 KB (shared by processors)	512 KB	256 KB	512 KB
L3 Cache	None	None	None	1MB Backside	None
Memory Controller	Dual-channel on-chip	Dual-channel on-chip	Apple dual channel, external	Apple single channel	Discovery II single channel
DRAM	128 bits, 133 MHz DDR (PC2100)	128 bits, 133 MHz DDR (PC2100)	128 bits, 200 MHz DDR (PC3200)	64 bits, 133 MHz DDR (PC2100)	64 bits, 133 MHz DDR (PC2100)
Comments		Dual processors on chip	Apple dual-processor SMP configuration	Apple G4 configuration	

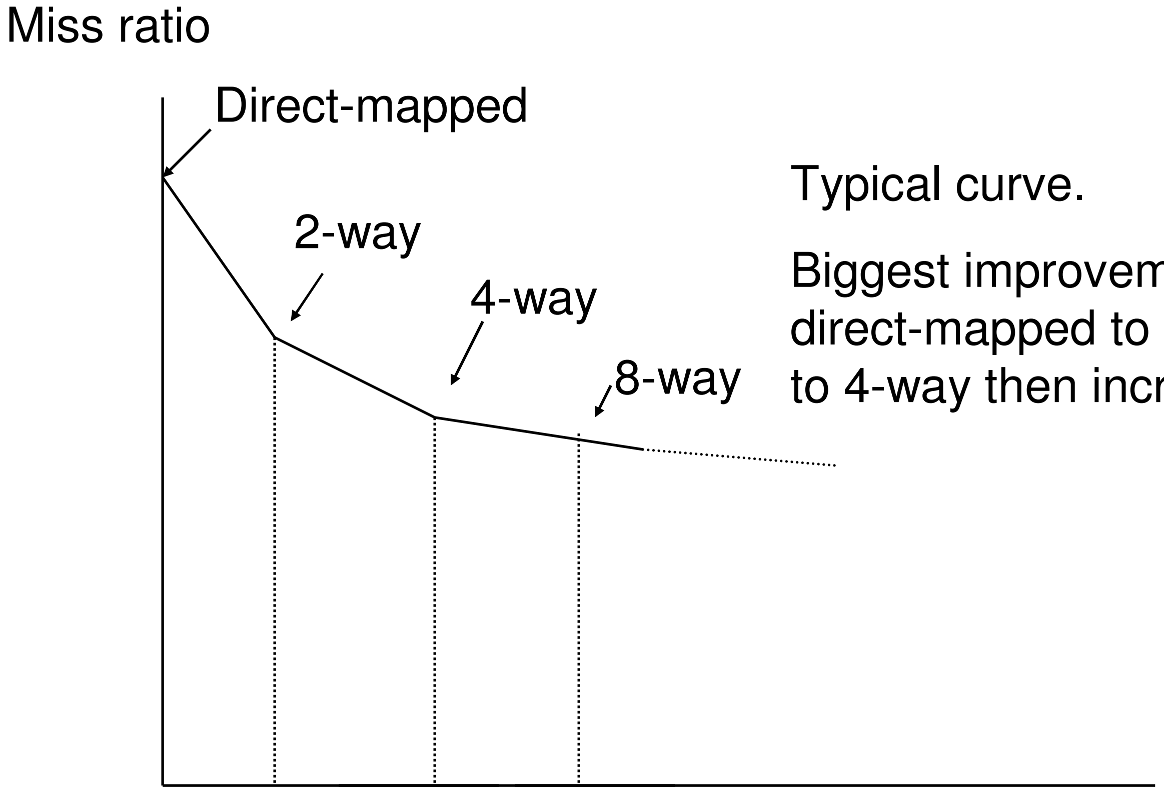
Back to associativity

- Advantages
  - Reduces conflict misses
- Disadvantages
  - Needs more comparators
  - Access time is longer (need to choose among the comparisons, i.e., need of a multiplexor)
  - Replacement algorithm is needed and could get more complex as associativity grows

Replacement algorithm

- None for direct-mapped
- Random or LRU or pseudo-LRU for set-associative caches
  - LRU means that the entry in the set which has not been used for the longest time will be replaced (think about a stack)

Impact of associativity on performance



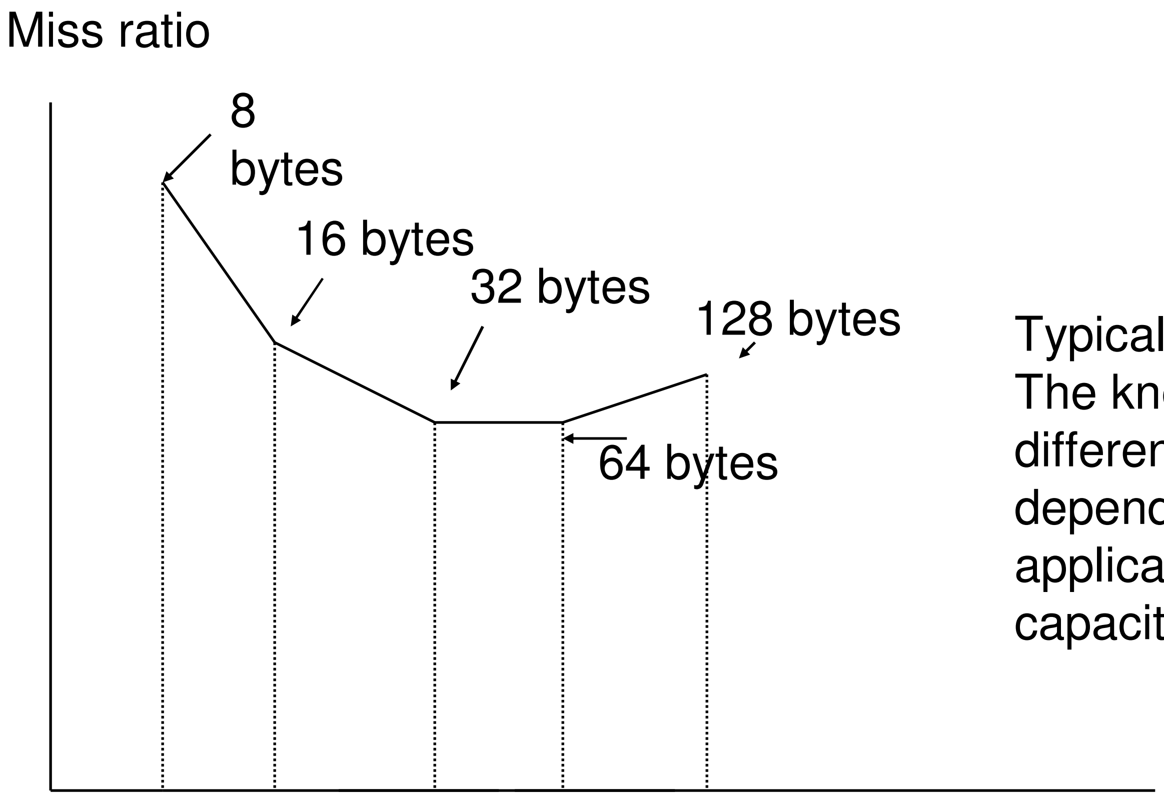
Typical curve.

Biggest improvement from direct-mapped to 2-way; then 2 to 4-way then incremental

Impact of block size

- Recall block size = number of bytes stored in a cache line
- On a cache miss the whole block is brought into the cache
- For a given cache capacity, advantages of large block size:
  - decrease number of blocks: requires less real estate for tags
  - decrease miss rate **IF** the programs exhibit good *spatial locality*
  - increase transfer efficiency between cache and main memory
- For a given cache capacity, drawbacks of large block size:
  - increase latency of transfers
  - might bring unused data **IF** the programs exhibit poor spatial locality
  - Might increase the number of conflict/capacity misses

Impact of block size on performance



Typical form of the curve. The knee might appear for different block sizes depending on the application and the cache capacity

Performance revisited

- Recall *Av.Mem. Access time* $= h * T_{cache} + (1-h) * T_{mem}$
- We can expand on T_{mem} as $T_{mem} = T_{acc} + b * T_{tra}$
  - where T_{acc} is the time to send the address of the block to main memory and have the DRAM read the block in its own buffer, and
  - T_{tra} is the time to transfer one word (4 bytes) on the memory bus from the DRAM to the cache, and *b* is the block size (in words) (might also depend on width of the bus)
- For example, if $T_{acc} = 5$ and $T_{tra} = 1$, what cache is best between
  - C1 $(b1 = 1)$ and C2 $(b2 = 4)$ for a program with $h1 = 0.85$ and $h2 = 0.92$ assuming $T_{cache} = 1$ in both cases.

Hiding memory latency

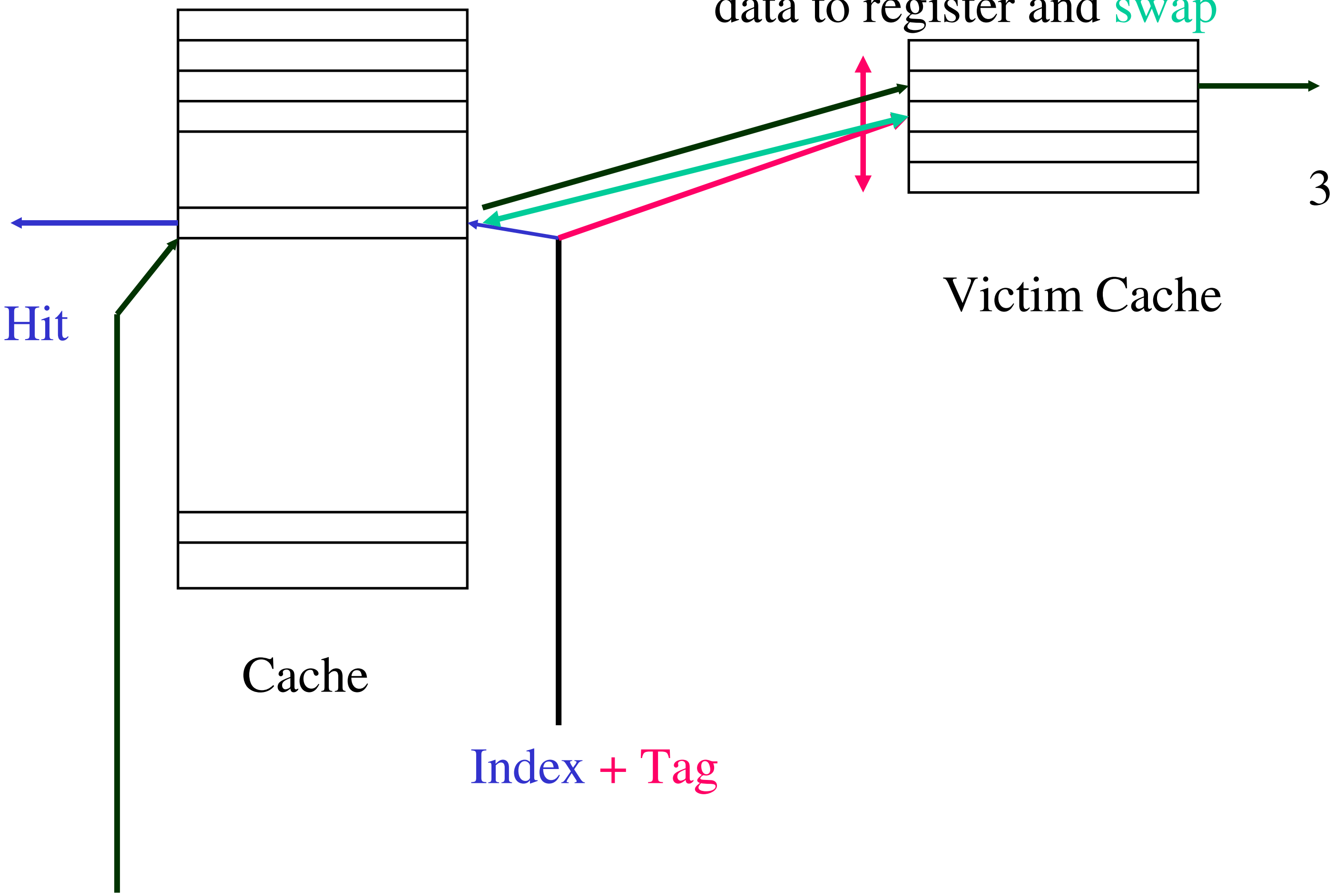
- On write-through, the processor has to wait till the memory has stored the data
- Inefficient since the store does not prevent the processor from continuing to work
- To speed-up the process, have *write buffers* between cache and main memory
  - write buffer is a (set of) temporary register that contains the contents and the address of what to store in main memory
  - The store to main memory from the write buffer can be done while the processor continues processing
- Same concept can be applied to dirty blocks in write-back policy

Coherency: caches and I/O

- In general I/O transfers occur directly to/from memory from/to disk
- What happens for memory to disk
  - With write-through memory is up-to-date. No problem
  - With write-back, need to "purge" cache entries that are dirty and that will be sent to the disk
- What happens from disk to memory
  - The entries in the cache that correspond to memory locations that are read from disk must be *invalidated*
  - Need of a valid bit in the cache (or other techniques)

Reducing Cache Misses with more "Associativity" -- Victim caches

- Example of an "hardware assist"
- Victim cache: Small fully-associative buffer "behind" the cache and "before" main memory
- Of course can also exist in a cache hierarchy
  - E.g., behind L1 and before L2, or behind L2 and before main memory)
- Main goal: remove some of the conflict misses in direct-mapped caches (or any cache with low associativity)



2.Miss in L1; Hit in VC; Send data to register and swap

3’. evicted

Victim Cache

1. Hit

Cache

Index + Tag

3. From next level of memory hierarchy

Operation of a Victim Cache

- 1. Hit in L1; Nothing else needed
- 2. Miss in L1 for block at location *b*, hit in victim cache at location *v:* swap contents of *b* and *v* (takes an extra cycle)
- 3. Miss in L1, miss in victim cache : load missing item from next level and put in L1; put entry replaced in L1 in victim cache; if victim cache is full, evict one of its entries.
- Victim buffer of 4 to 8 entries for a 32KB direct-mapped cache works well.