

# Memory Hierarchy Design

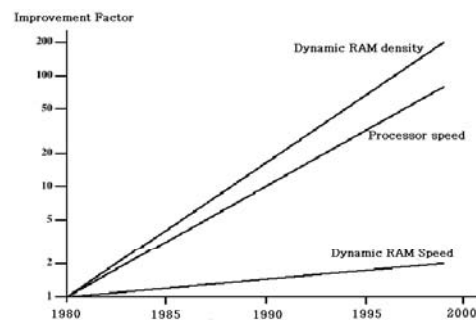
## Chapter 5 and Appendix C

1

## Overview

---

- Problem
  - CPU vs Memory performance imbalance
- Solution
  - Driven by temporal and spatial locality
  - Memory hierarchies
    - Fast L1, L2, L3 caches
    - Larger but slower memories
    - Even larger but even slower secondary storage
    - Keep most of the action in the higher levels



2

## Locality of Reference

- Temporal and Spatial
- Sequential access to memory
- Unit-stride loop (cache lines = 256 bits)

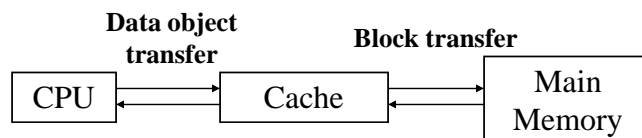
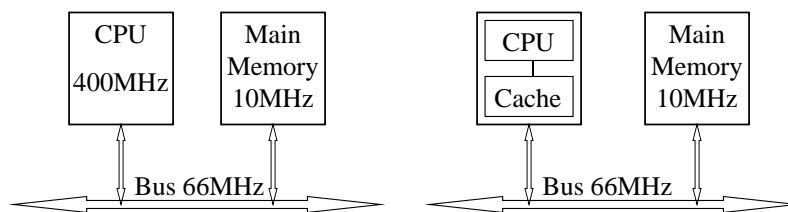
```
for (i = 1; i < 100000; i++)  
    sum = sum + a[i];
```

- Non-unit stride loop (cache lines = 256 bits)

```
for (i = 0; i <= 100000; i = i+8)  
    sum = sum + a[i];
```

3

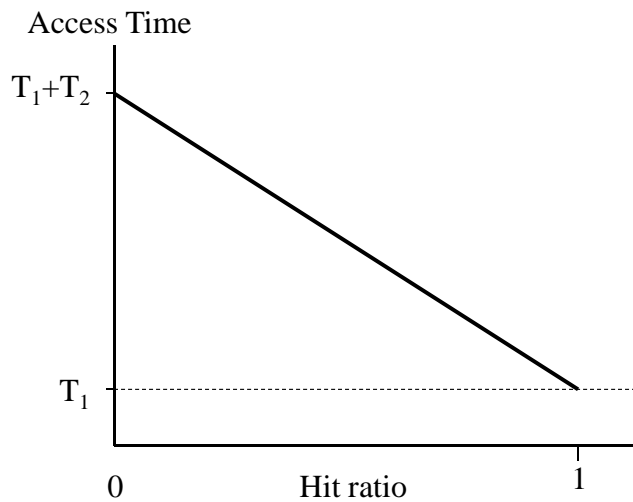
## Cache Systems



4

## Example: Two-level Hierarchy

---



5

## Basic Cache Read Operation

---

- CPU requests contents of memory location
- Check cache for this data
- If present, get from cache (fast)
- If not present, read required block from main memory to cache
- Then deliver from cache to CPU
- Cache includes tags to identify which block of main memory is in each cache slot

6

## Elements of Cache Design

---

- Cache size
- Line (block) size
- Number of caches
- Mapping function
  - Block placement
  - Block identification
- Replacement Algorithm
- Write Policy

7

## Cache Size

---

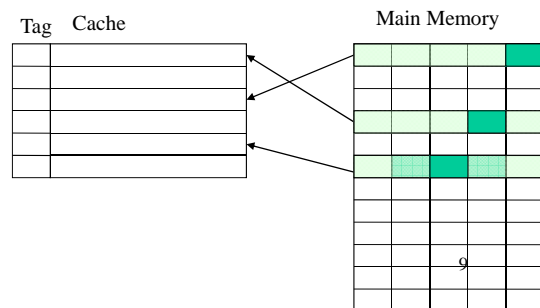
- Cache size  $\ll$  main memory size
- Small enough
  - Minimize cost
  - Speed up access (less gates to address the cache)
  - Keep cache on chip
- Large enough
  - Minimize average access time
- Optimum size depends on the workload
- Practical size?

8

## Line Size

---

- Optimum size depends on workload
- Small blocks do not use *locality of reference* principle
- Larger blocks reduce the number of blocks
  - Replacement overhead
- Practical sizes?



## Number of Caches

---

- Increased logic density => on-chip cache
  - Internal cache: level 1 (L1)
  - External cache: level 2 (L2)
- Unified cache
  - Balances the load between instruction and data fetches
  - Only one cache needs to be designed / implemented
- Split caches (data and instruction)
  - Pipelined, parallel architectures

## Mapping Function

---

- Cache lines  $\ll$  main memory blocks
- Direct mapping
  - Maps each block into only one possible line
  - (block address) MOD (number of lines)
- Fully associative
  - Block can be placed anywhere in the cache
- Set associative
  - Block can be placed in a restricted set of lines
  - (block address) MOD (number of sets in cache)

11

## Cache Addressing

---

Block address		Block offset
Tag	Index	

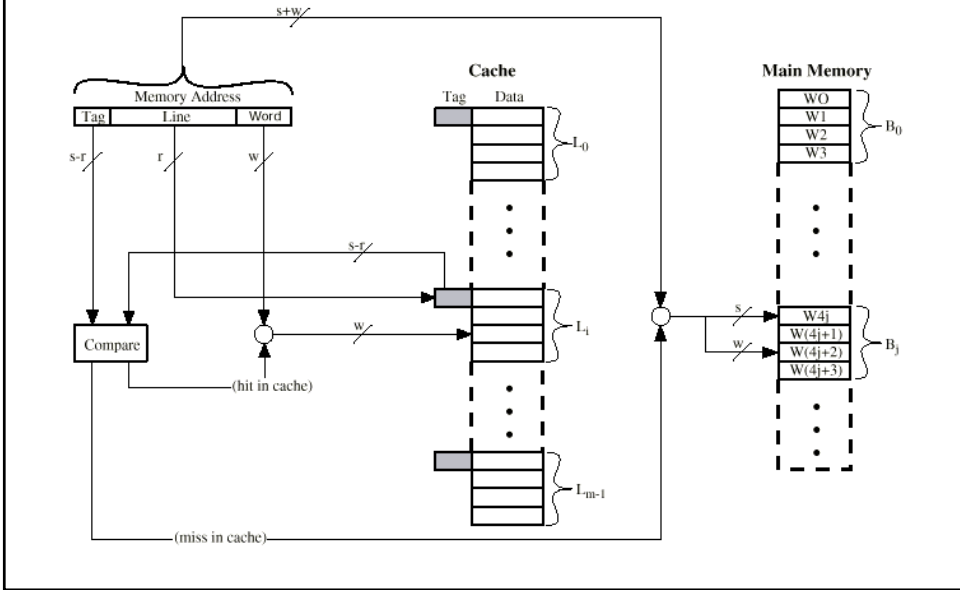
Block offset – selects data object from the block

Index – selects the block set

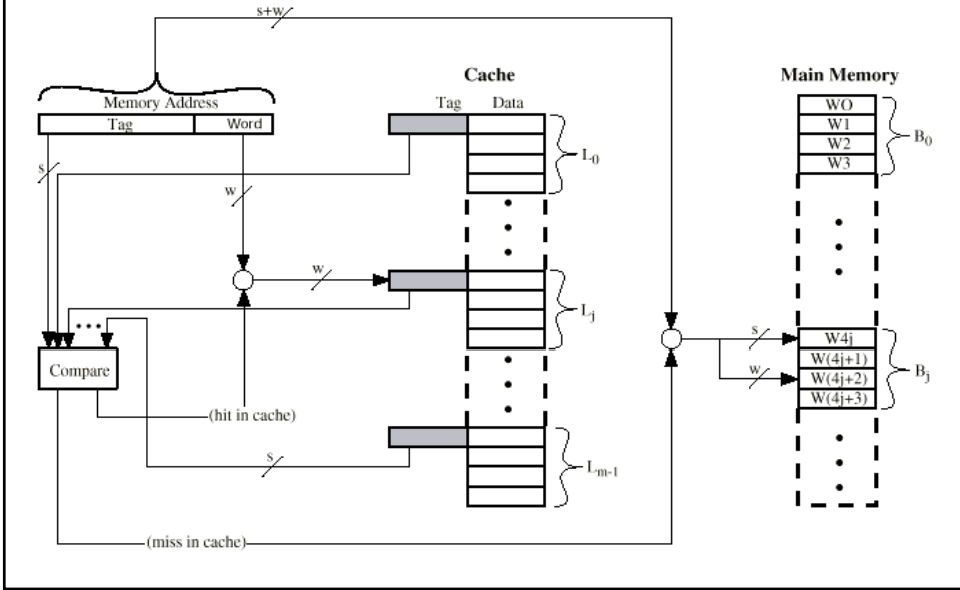
Tag – used to detect a hit

12

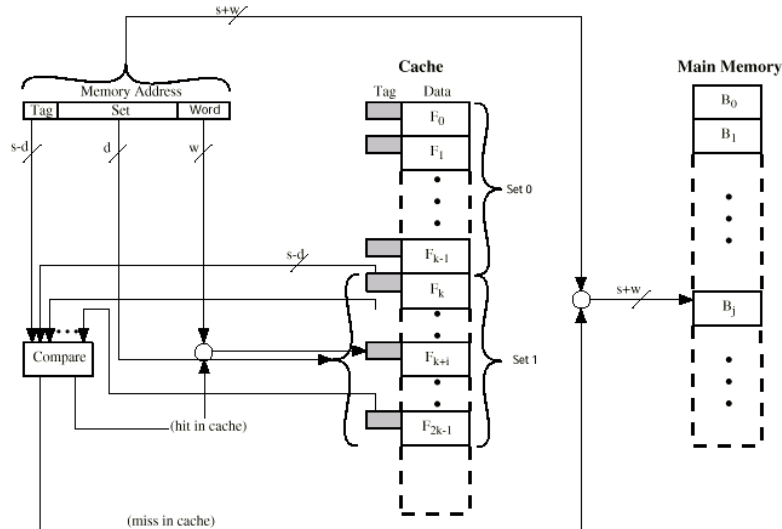
# Direct Mapping



# Associative Mapping



# K-Way Set Associative Mapping



# Replacement Algorithm

- Simple for direct-mapped: no choice
- Random
  - Simple to build in hardware
- LRU

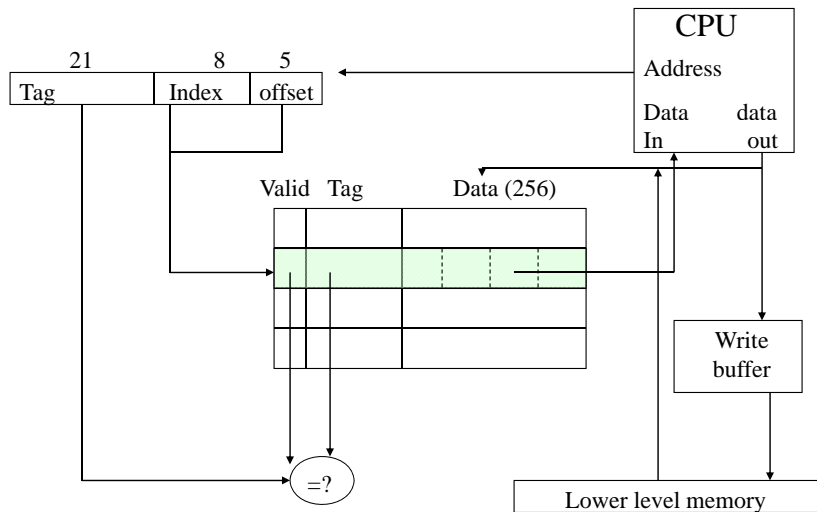
Size	Associativity					
	Two-way		Four-way		Eight-way	
	LRU	Random	LRU	Random	LRU	Random
16KB	5.18%	5.69%	4.67%	5.29%	4.39%	4.96%
64KB	1.88%	2.01%	1.54%	1.66%	1.39%	1.53%
256KB	1.15%	1.17%	1.13%	1.13%	1.12%	1.12%

## Write Policy

- Write is more complex than read
  - Write and tag comparison can not proceed simultaneously
  - Only a portion of the line has to be updated
- Write policies
  - Write through – write to the cache and memory
  - Write back – write only to the cache (dirty bit)
- Write miss:
  - Write allocate – load block on a write miss
  - No-write allocate – update directly in memory

17

## Alpha AXP 21064 Cache



18

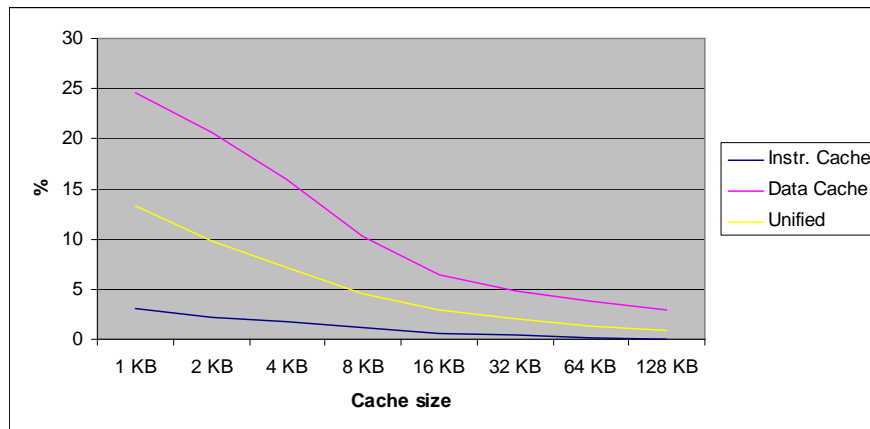
## Write Merging

Write address	V	V	V	V
100	1	0	0	0
104	1	0	0	0
108	1	0	0	0
112	1	0	0	0

Write address	V	V	V	V
100	1	1	1	1
	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0

19

## DECstation 5000 Miss Rates



Direct-mapped cache with 32-byte blocks

Percentage of instruction references is 75%

20

## Cache Performance Measures

---

- *Hit rate*: fraction found in that level
  - So high that usually talk about *Miss rate*
  - Miss rate fallacy: as MIPS to CPU performance,
- Average memory-access time
  - = Hit time + Miss rate x Miss penalty (ns)
- *Miss penalty*: time to replace a block from lower level, including time to replace in CPU
  - *access time* to lower level = f(latency to lower level)
  - *transfer time*: time to transfer block =f(bandwidth)

21

## Cache Performance Improvements

---

- Average memory-access time
  - = Hit time + Miss rate x Miss penalty
- Cache optimizations
  - Reducing the miss rate
  - Reducing the miss penalty
  - Reducing the hit time

22

## Example

---

Which has the lower average memory access time:

A 16-KB instruction cache with a 16-KB data cache or

A 32-KB unified cache

Hit time = 1 cycle

Miss penalty = 50 cycles

Load/store hit = 2 cycles on a unified cache

Given: 75% of memory accesses are instruction references.

Overall miss rate for split caches =  $0.75 * 0.64\% + 0.25 * 6.47\% = 2.10\%$

Miss rate for unified cache = 1.99%

Average memory access times:

$$\text{Split} = 0.75 * (1 + 0.0064 * 50) + 0.25 * (1 + 0.0647 * 50) = 2.05$$

$$\text{Unified} = 0.75 * (1 + 0.0199 * 50) + 0.25 * (2 + 0.0199 * 50) = 2.24 \quad 23$$

## Cache Performance Equations

---

$$\text{CPU}_{\text{time}} = (\text{CPU execution cycles} + \text{Mem stall cycles}) * \text{Cycle time}$$

$$\text{Mem stall cycles} = \text{Mem accesses} * \text{Miss rate} * \text{Miss penalty}$$

$$\text{CPU}_{\text{time}} = \text{IC} * (\text{CPI}_{\text{execution}} + \text{Mem accesses per instr} * \text{Miss rate} * \text{Miss penalty}) * \text{Cycle time}$$

$$\text{Misses per instr} = \text{Mem accesses per instr} * \text{Miss rate}$$

$$\text{CPU}_{\text{time}} = \text{IC} * (\text{CPI}_{\text{execution}} + \text{Misses per instr} * \text{Miss penalty}) * \text{Cycle time}$$

## Reducing Miss Penalty

---

- Multi-level Caches
- Critical Word First and Early Restart
- Priority to Read Misses over Writes
- Merging Write Buffers
- Victim Caches

25

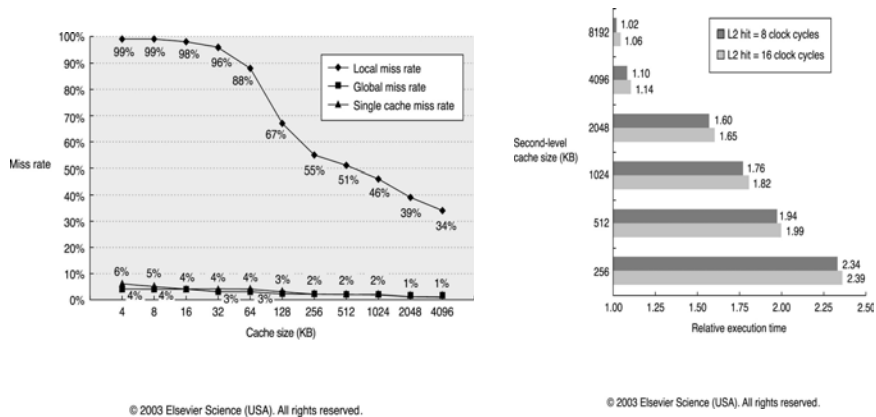
## Multi-Level Caches

---

- Avg mem access time = Hit time(L1) + Miss Rate (L1) X Miss Penalty(L1)
- Miss Penalty (L1) = Hit Time (L2) + Miss Rate (L2) X Miss Penalty (L2)
- Avg mem access time = Hit Time (L1) + Miss Rate (L1) X (Hit Time (L2) + Miss Rate (L2) X Miss Penalty (L2))
- Local Miss Rate: number of misses in a cache divided by the total number of accesses to the cache
- Global Miss Rate: number of misses in a cache divided by the total number of memory accesses generated by the cache

26

## Performance of Multi-Level Caches



27

## Critical Word First and Early Restart

- Critical Word First: Request the missed word first from memory
- Early Restart: Fetch in normal order, but as soon as the requested word arrives, send it to CPU

28

## Giving Priority to Read Misses over Writes

---

SW R3, 512(R0)

LW R1, 1024 (R0)

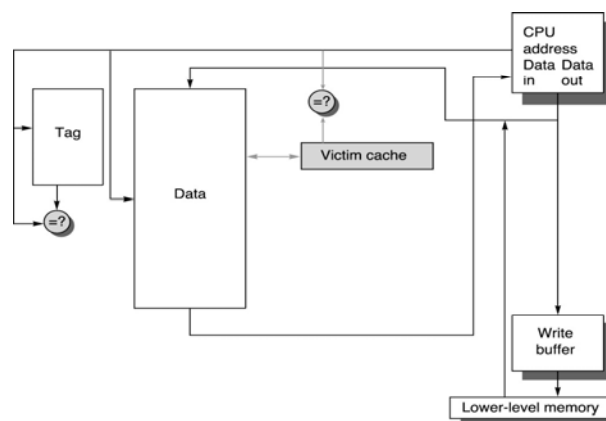
LW R2, 512 (R0)

- Direct-mapped, write-through cache mapping 512 and 1024 to the same block and a four word write buffer
- Will R2=R3?
- Priority for Read Miss?

29

## Victim Caches

---



© 2003 Elsevier Science (USA). All rights reserved.

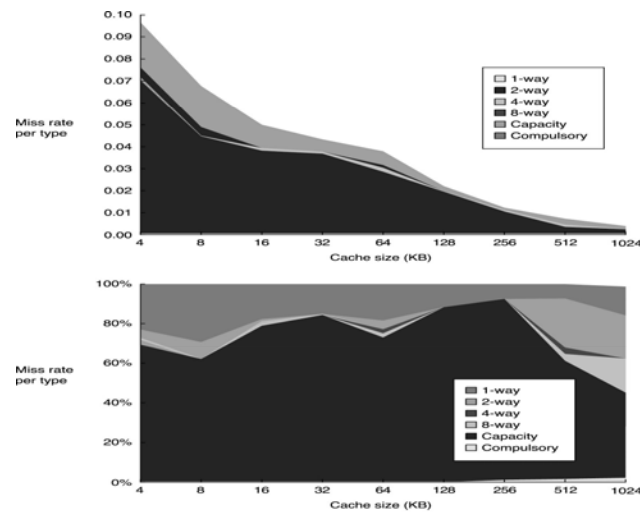
30

## Reducing Miss Rates: Types of Cache Misses

- Compulsory
  - First reference or cold start misses
- Capacity
  - Working set is too big for the cache
  - Fully associative caches
- Conflict (collision)
  - Many blocks map to the same block frame (line)
  - Affects
    - Set associative caches
    - Direct mapped caches

31

## Miss Rates: Absolute and Distribution



© 2003 Elsevier Science (USA). All rights reserved.

32

## Reducing the Miss Rates

---

1. Larger block size
2. Larger Caches
3. Higher associativity
4. Pseudo-associative caches
5. Compiler optimizations

33

## 1. Larger Block Size

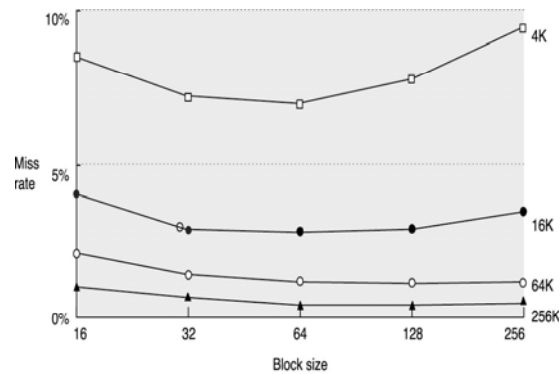
---

- Effects of larger block sizes
  - Reduction of compulsory misses
    - Spatial locality
  - Increase of miss penalty (transfer time)
  - Reduction of number of blocks
    - Potential increase of conflict misses
- Latency and bandwidth of lower-level memory
  - High latency and bandwidth => large block size
    - Small increase in miss penalty

34

# Example

---



© 2003 Elsevier Science (USA). All rights reserved.

35

## 2. Larger Caches

---

- More blocks
- Higher probability of getting the data
- Longer hit time and higher cost
- Primarily used in 2<sup>nd</sup> level caches

36

### 3. Higher Associativity

---

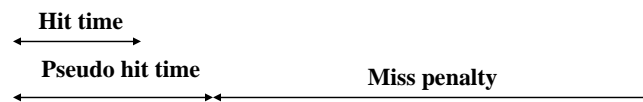
- Eight-way set associative is good enough
- 2:1 Cache Rule:
  - Miss Rate of direct mapped cache size  $N$  = Miss Rate 2-way cache size  $N/2$
- Higher Associativity can increase
  - Clock cycle time
  - Hit time for 2-way vs. 1-way external cache +10%, internal + 2%

37

### 4. Pseudo-Associative Caches

---

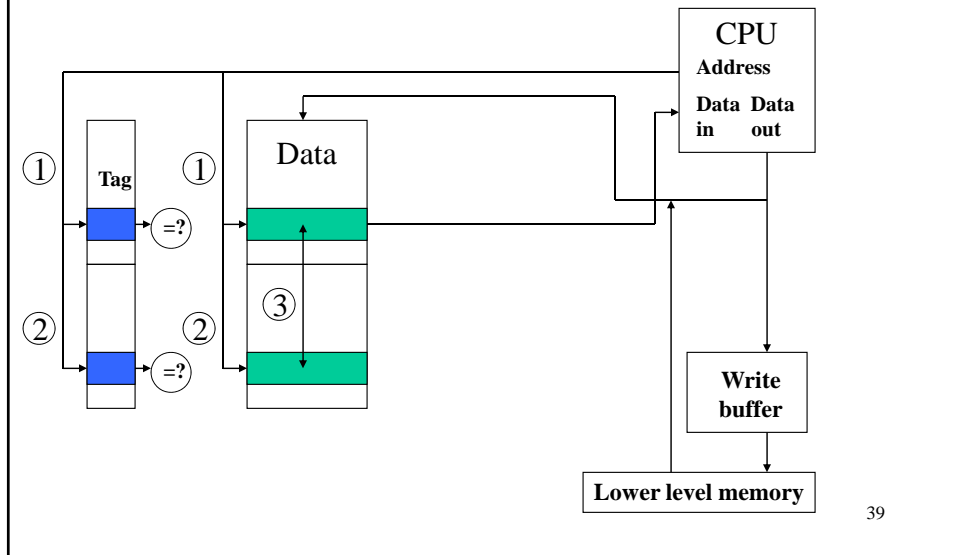
- Fast hit time of *direct mapped* and lower conflict misses of 2-way *set-associative* cache?
- Divide cache: on a miss, check other half of cache to see if there, if so have a pseudo-hit (slow hit)



- Drawback:
  - CPU pipeline design is hard if hit takes 1 or 2 cycles
  - Better for caches not tied directly to processor (L2)
  - Used in MIPS R1000 L2 cache, similar in UltraSPARC

38

## Pseudo Associative Cache



39

## 5. Compiler Optimizations

- Avoid hardware changes
- Instructions
  - Profiling to look at conflicts between groups of instructions
- Data
  - *Loop Interchange*: change nesting of loops to access data in order stored in memory
  - *Blocking*: Improve temporal locality by accessing “blocks” of data repeatedly vs. going down whole columns or rows

40

## Loop Interchange

---

```
/* Before */
  for (j = 0; j < 100; j = j+1)
    for (i = 0; i < 5000; i = i+1)
      x[i][j] = 2 * x[i][j];

/* After */
  for (i = 0; i < 5000; i = i+1)
    for (j = 0; j < 100; j = j+1)
      x[i][j] = 2 * x[i][j];
```

- Sequential accesses instead of striding through memory every 100 words; improved spatial locality
- Same number of executed instructions

41

## Blocking (1/2)

---

```
/* Before */
for (i = 0; i < N; i = i+1)
  for (j = 0; j < N; j = j+1){
    r = 0;
    for (k = 0; k < N; k = k+1)
      r = r + y[i][k]*z[k][j];
    x[i][j] = r;
  }
```

- Two Inner Loops:

- Read all  $N \times N$  elements of  $z[]$
- Read  $N$  elements of 1 row of  $y[]$  repeatedly
- Write  $N$  elements of 1 row of  $x[]$

- Capacity Misses a function of  $N$  & Cache Size:

- $3 N \times N \times 4 \Rightarrow$  no capacity misses
- Idea: compute on  $B \times B$  submatrix that fits

42

## Blocking (2/2)

---

```
/* After */
for (jj = 0; jj < N; jj = jj+B)
  for (kk = 0; kk < N; kk = kk+B)
    for (i = 0; i < N; i = i+1)
      for (j = jj; j < min(jj+B-1,N); j=j+1){
        r = 0;
        for(k=kk; k<min(kk+B-1,N);k =k+1)
          r = r + y[i][k]*z[k][j];
        x[i][j] = x[i][j] + r;
      };
```

•B called *Blocking Factor*

43

## Reducing Cache Miss Penalty or Miss Rate via Parallelism

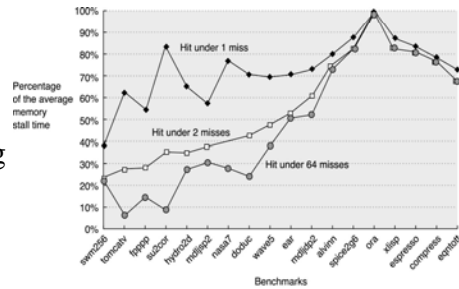
---

1. Nonblocking Caches
2. Hardware Prefetching
3. Compiler controlled Prefetching

44

# 1. Nonblocking Cache

- Out-of-order execution
  - Proceeds with next fetches while waiting for data to come



© 2003 Elsevier Science (USA). All rights reserved.

45

# 2. Hardware Prefetching

- Instruction Prefetching
  - Alpha 21064 fetches 2 blocks on a miss
  - Extra block placed in *stream buffer*
  - On miss check stream buffer
- Works with data blocks too:
  - 1 data stream buffer gets 25% misses from 4KB DM cache; 4 streams get 43%
  - For scientific programs: 8 streams got 50% to 70% of misses from 2 64KB, 4-way set associative caches
- Prefetching relies on having extra memory bandwidth that can be used without penalty

46

### 3. Compiler-Controlled Prefetching

---

- Compiler inserts data prefetch instructions
  - Load data into register (HP PA-RISC loads)
  - Cache Prefetch: load into cache (MIPS IV, PowerPC)
  - Special prefetching instructions cannot cause faults; a form of speculative execution
- Nonblocking cache: overlap execution with prefetch
- Issuing Prefetch Instructions takes time
  - Is cost of prefetch issues < savings in reduced misses?
  - Higher superscalar reduces difficulty of issue bandwidth

47

### Reducing Hit Time

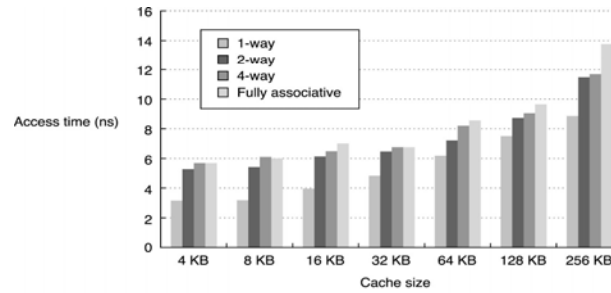
---

1. Small and Simple Caches
2. Avoiding address Translation during Indexing of the Cache

48

## Small and Simple Caches

---



© 2003 Elsevier Science (USA). All rights reserved.

49

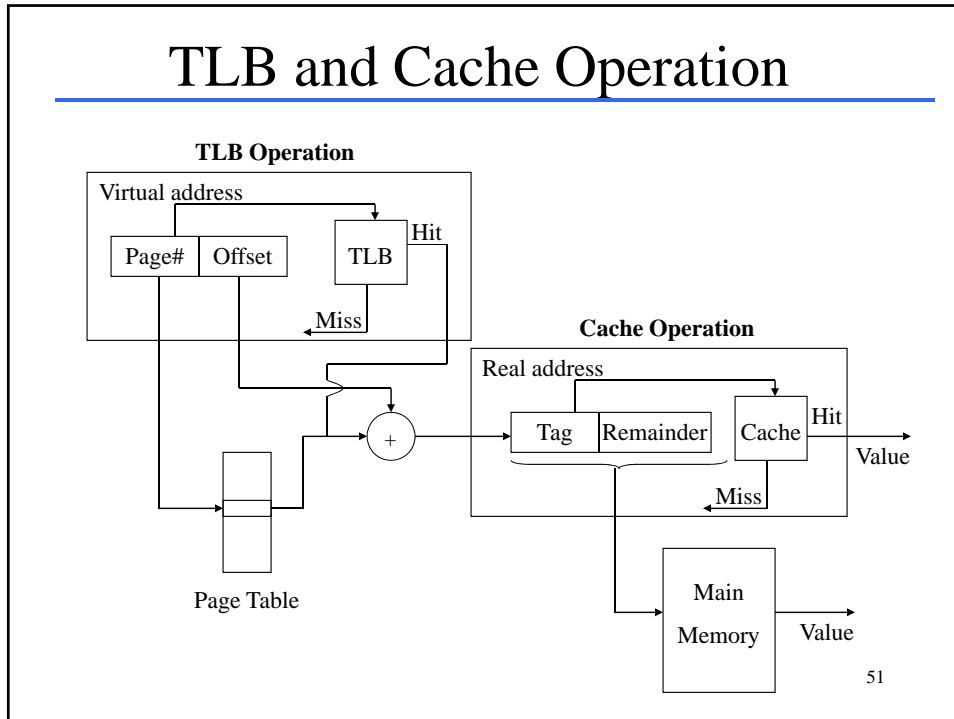
## Avoiding Address Translation during Indexing

---

- Virtual vs. Physical Cache
- What happens when address translation is done
- Page offset bits to index the cache

50

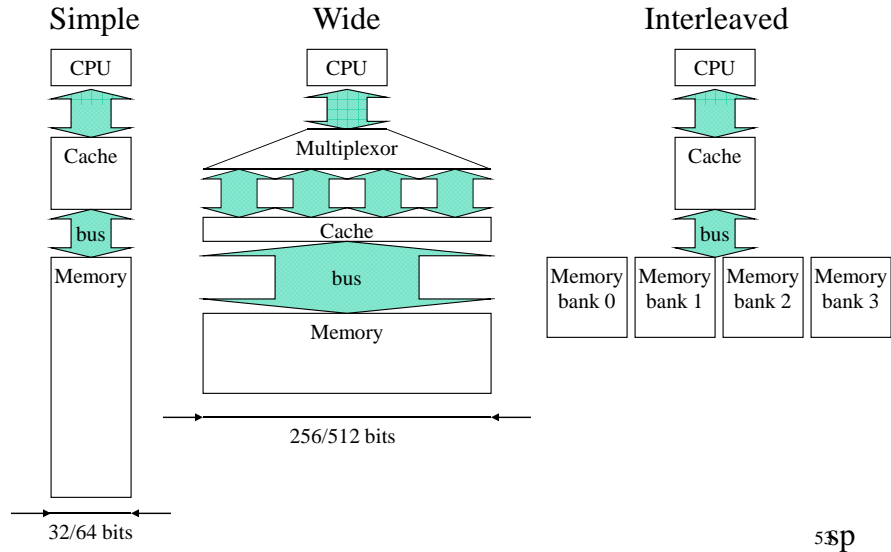
## TLB and Cache Operation



## Main Memory Background

- Performance of Main Memory:
  - **Latency: Cache Miss Penalty**
    - *Access Time*: time between request and word arrives
    - *Cycle Time*: time between requests
  - **Bandwidth: I/O & Large Block Miss Penalty (L2)**
- Main Memory is *DRAM*: Dynamic Random Access Memory
  - **Dynamic** since needs to be refreshed periodically
  - **Addresses divided into 2 halves (Memory as a 2D matrix):**
    - *RAS* or *Row Access Strobe*
    - *CAS* or *Column Access Strobe*
- Cache uses *SRAM*: Static Random Access Memory
  - **No refresh** (6 transistors/bit vs. 1 transistor /bit, area is 10X)
  - **Address not divided: Full address**
- *Size*: DRAM/SRAM - 4-8  
*Cost & Cycle time*: SRAM/DRAM - 8-16

# Main Memory Organizations



# Interleaved Memory

Word address	Bank 0	Word address	Bank 1	Word address	Bank 2	Word address	Bank 3
0		1		2		3	
4		5		6		7	
8		9		10		11	
12		13		14		15	

© 2003 Elsevier Science (USA). All rights reserved.

## Performance

---

- Timing model (word size is 32 bits)
  - 1 to send address,
  - 6 access time, 1 to send data
  - Cache Block is 4 words
- *Simple M.P.* =  $4 \times (1+6+1) = 32$
- *Wide M.P.* =  $1 + 6 + 1 = 8$
- *Interleaved M.P.* =  $1 + 6 + 4 \times 1 = 11$