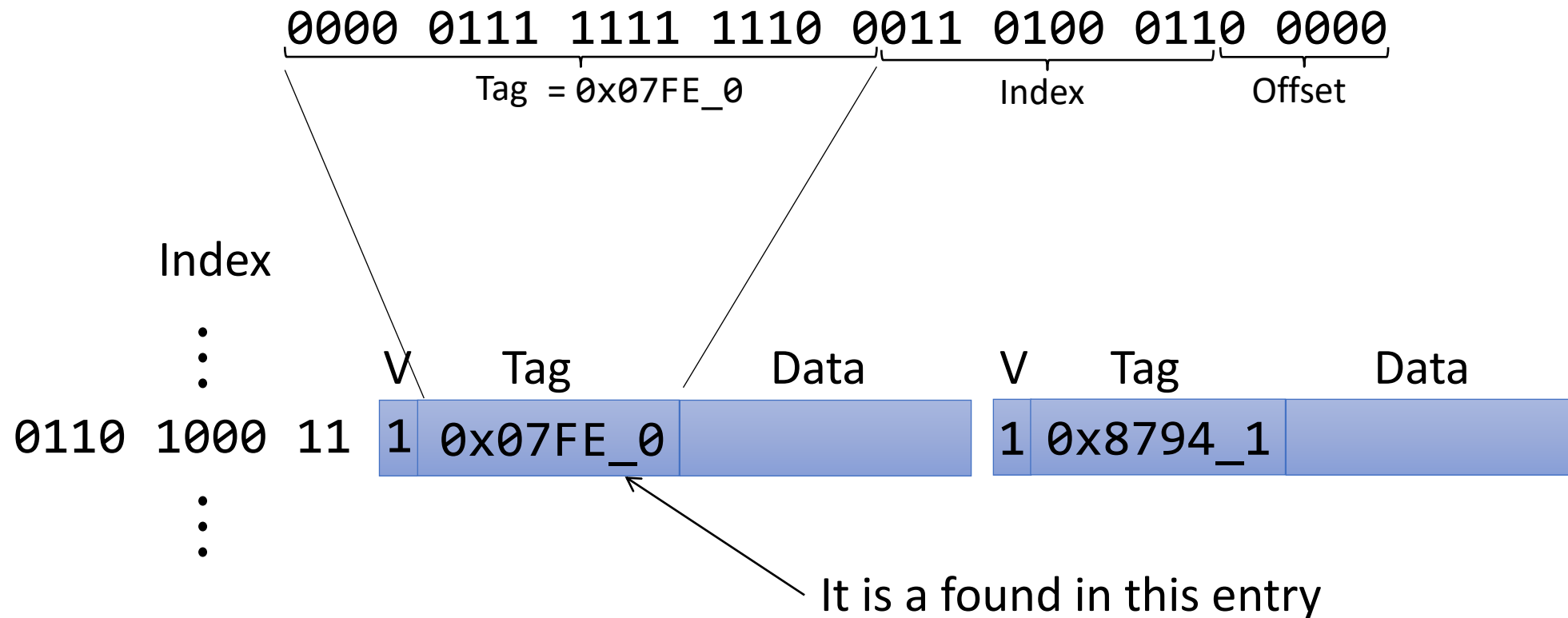


Tree-based Least-Recently Used (LRU) Approximation

José Nelson Amaral

2-way set associative caches

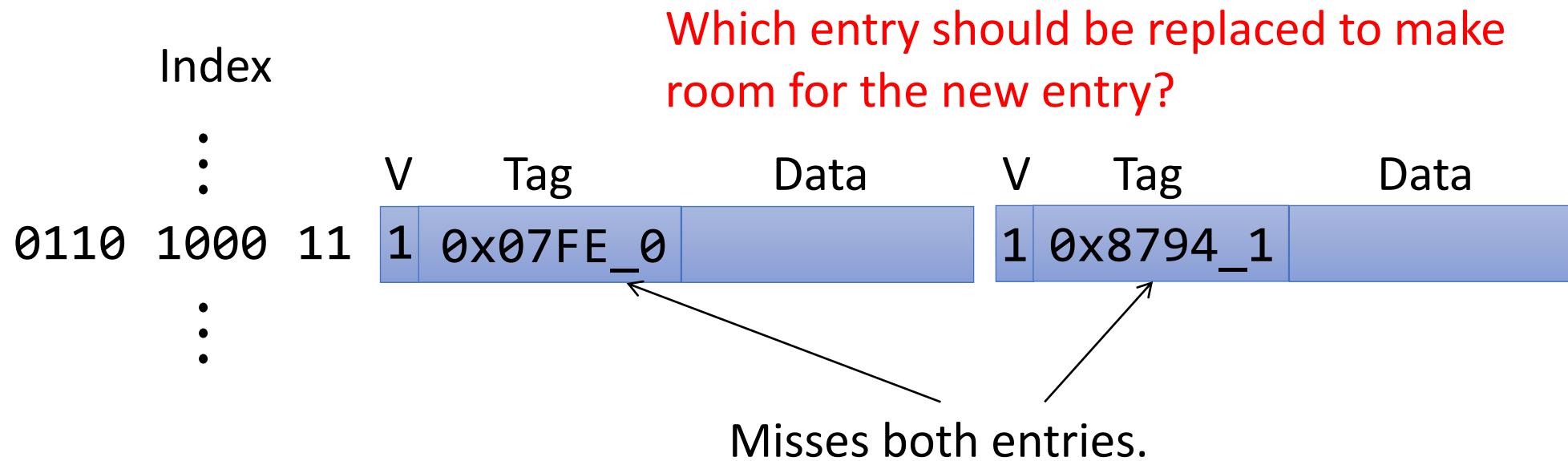
1st Memory reference: 0x07FE 3460



2-way set associative caches

New Memory reference: 0x6541 B468

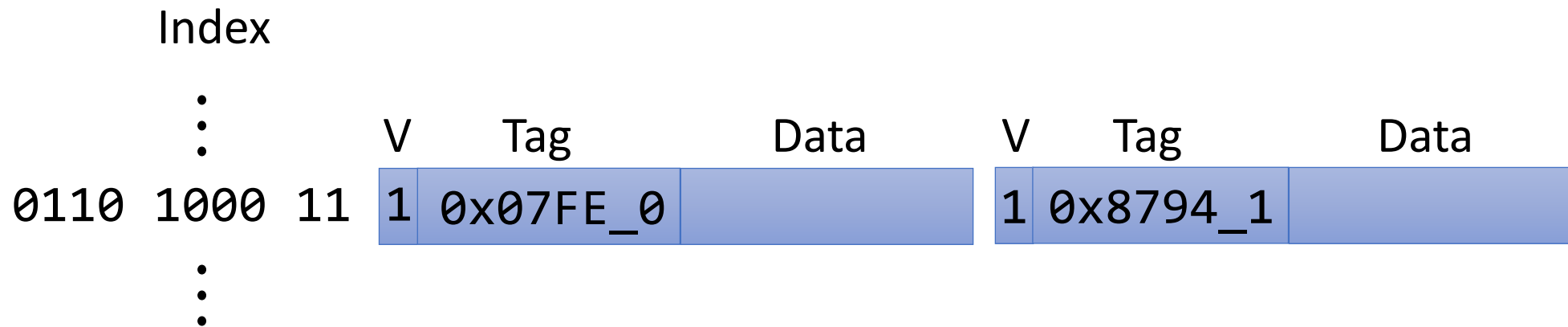
0110 0101 0100 0001 1011 0100 0110 1000
Tag = 0x6541_1 Index Offset



2-way set associative caches

LRU: Least-Recently Used entry.

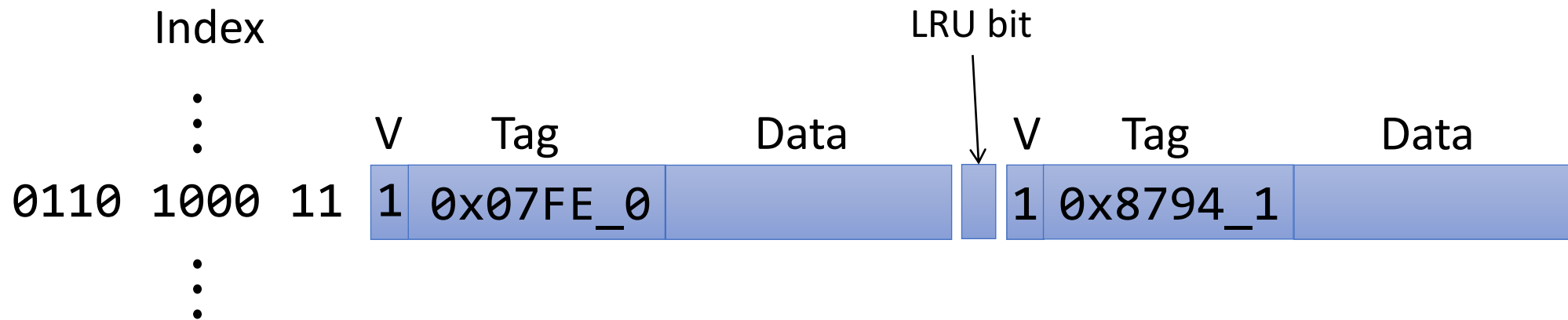
MRU: Most-Recently Used entry.



2-way set associative caches

LRU: Least-Recently Used entry.

MRU: Most-Recently Used entry.

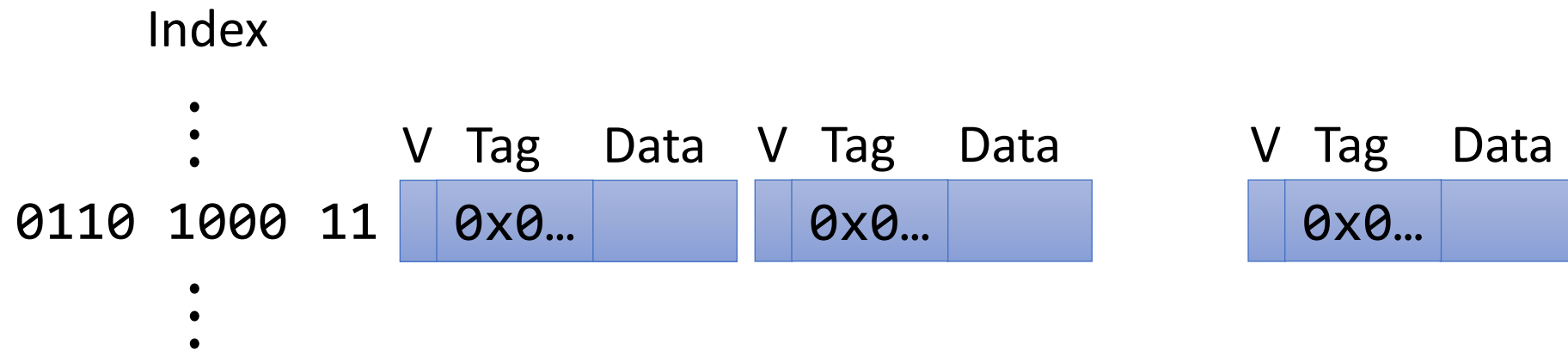


n -way set associative caches

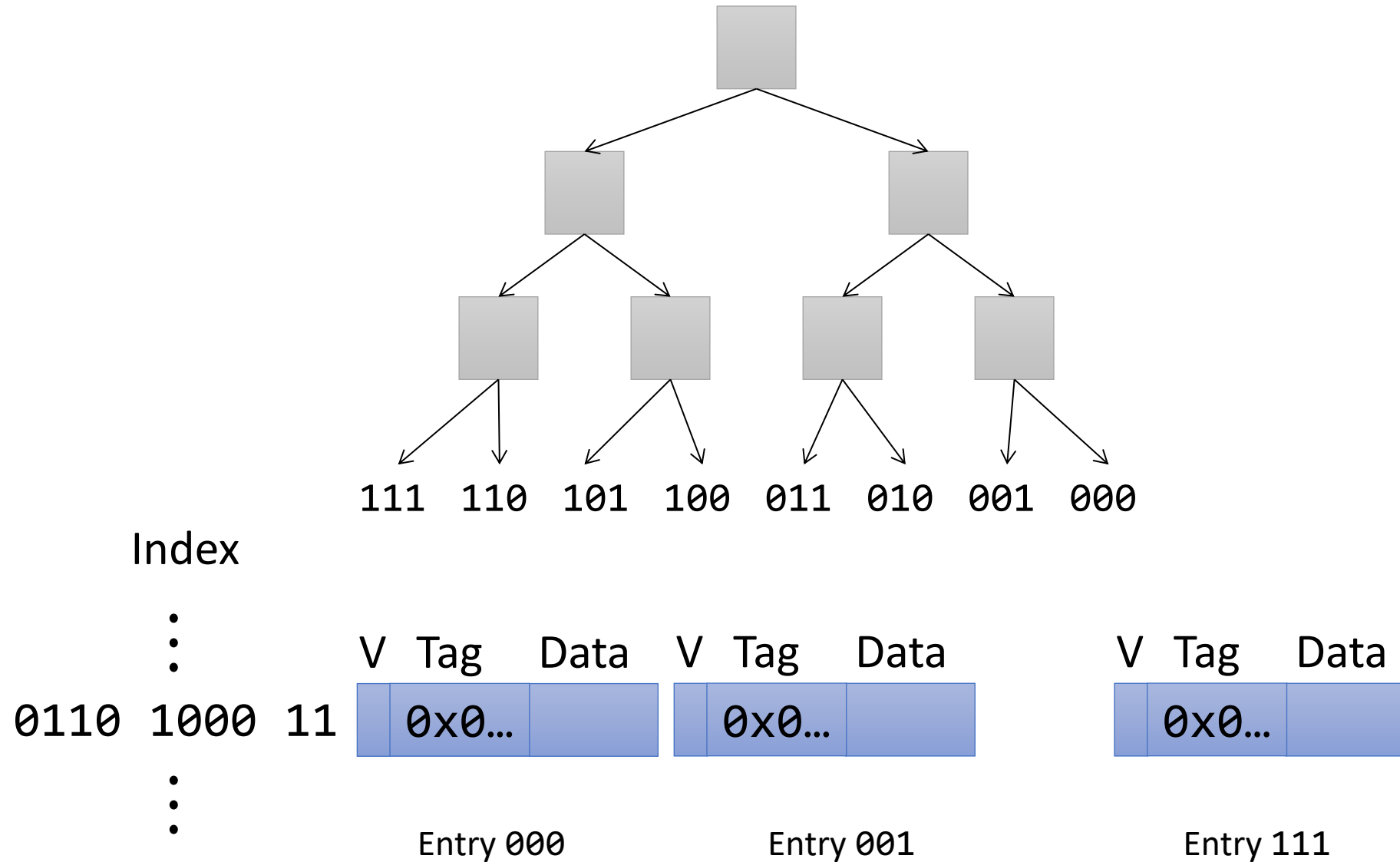
An **LRU** bit is not a solution.

→ Computing true **LRU** entry is too expensive.

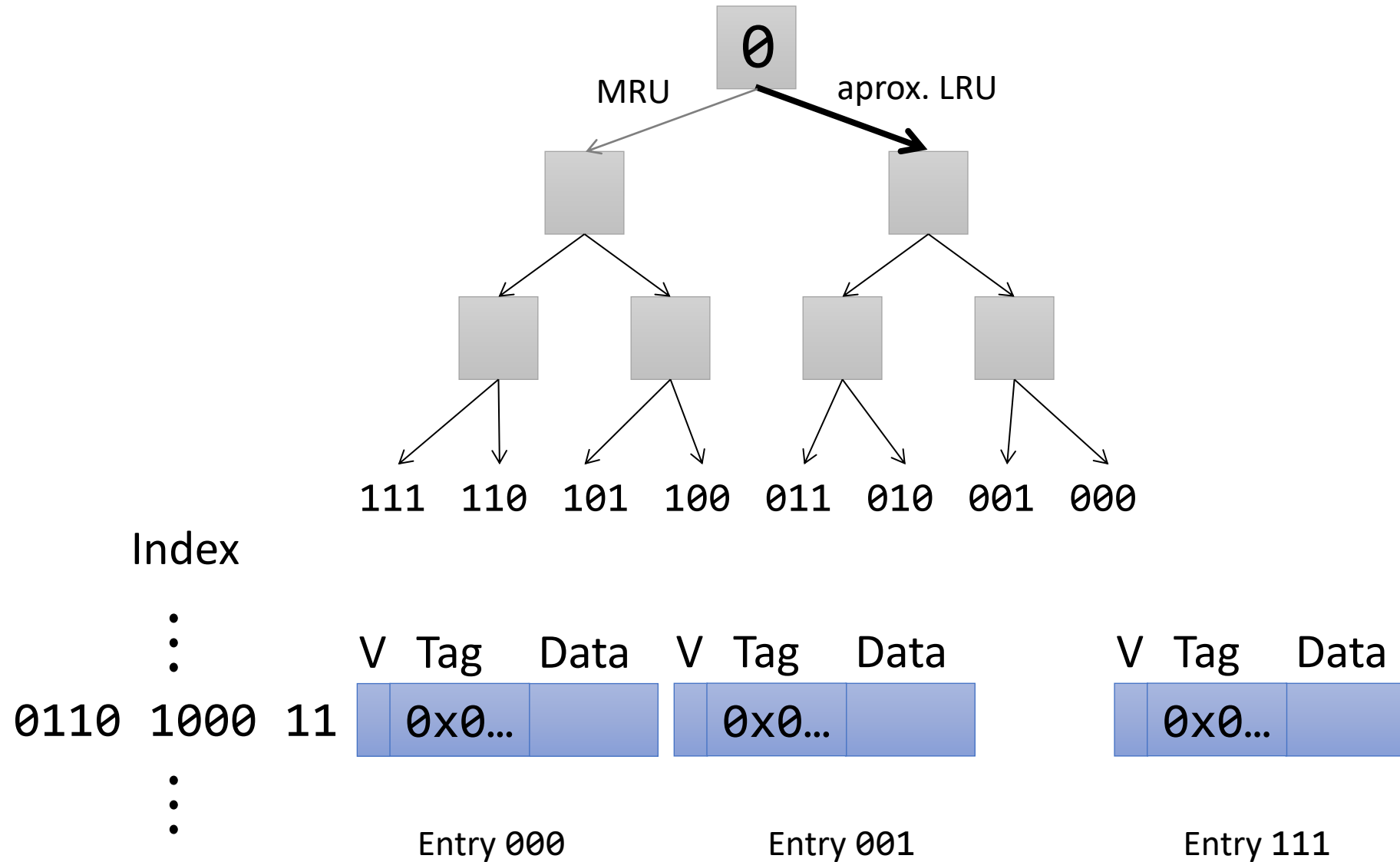
→ Solution: use an **LRU** approximation.



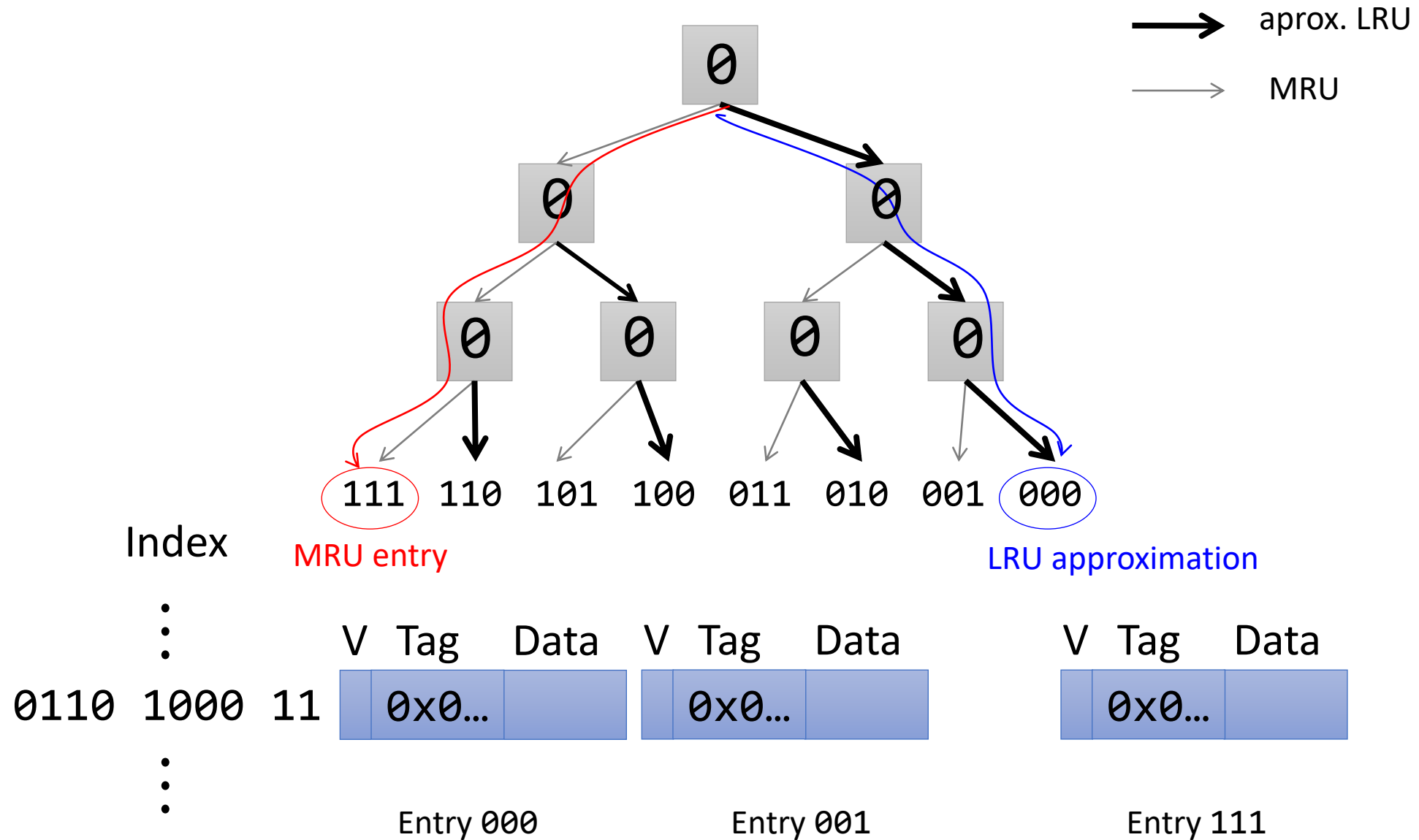
LRU Approximation



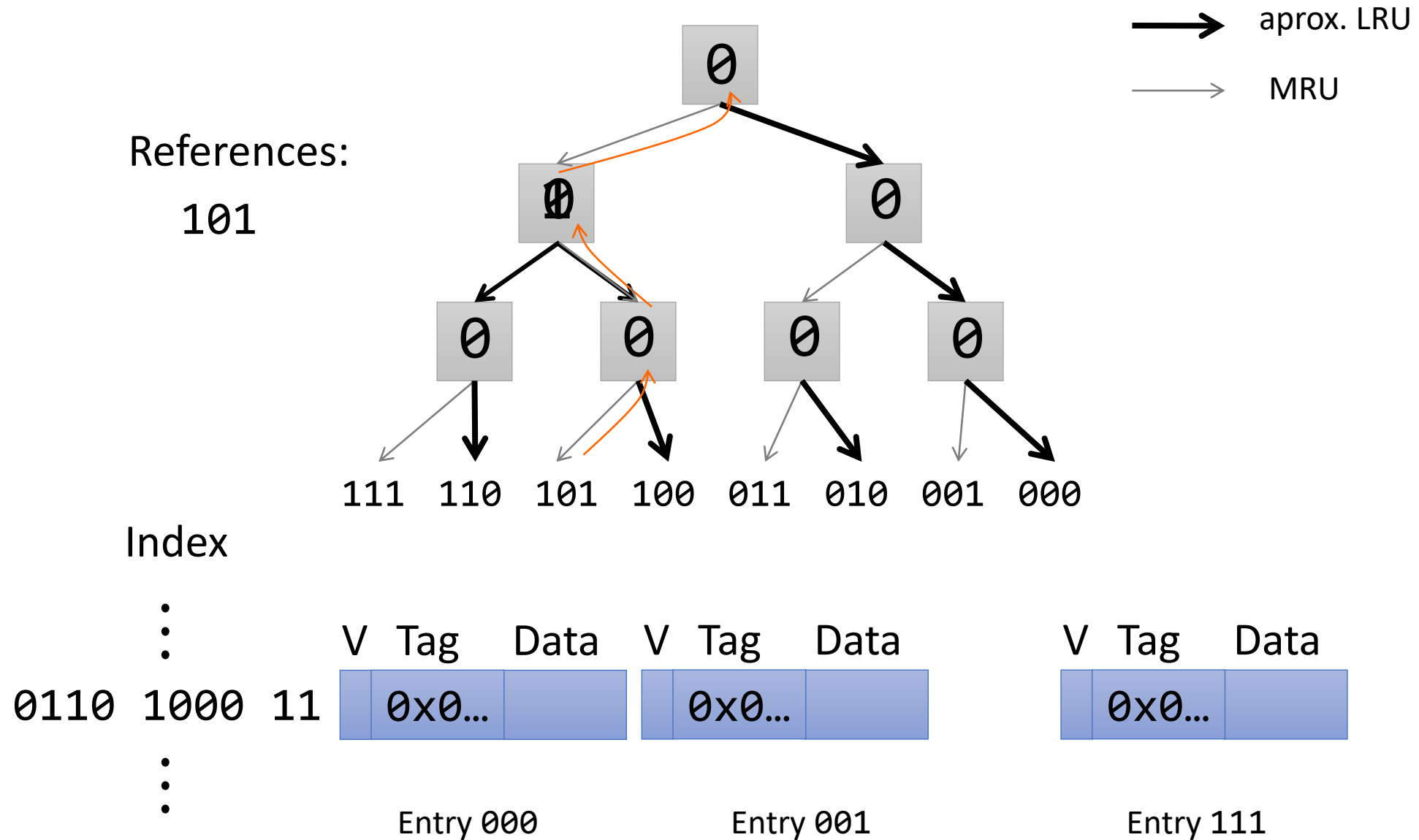
LRU Approximation



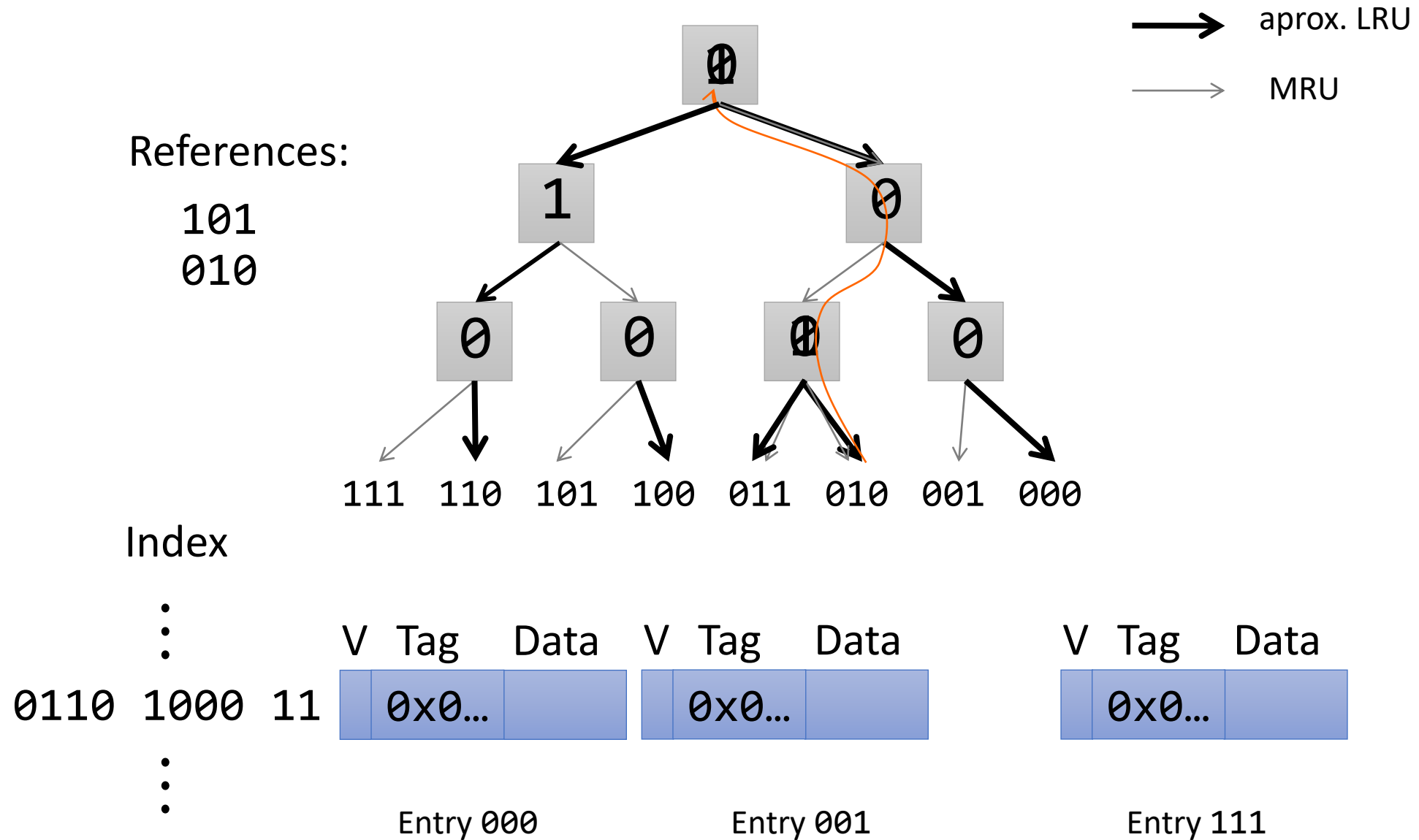
LRU Approximation



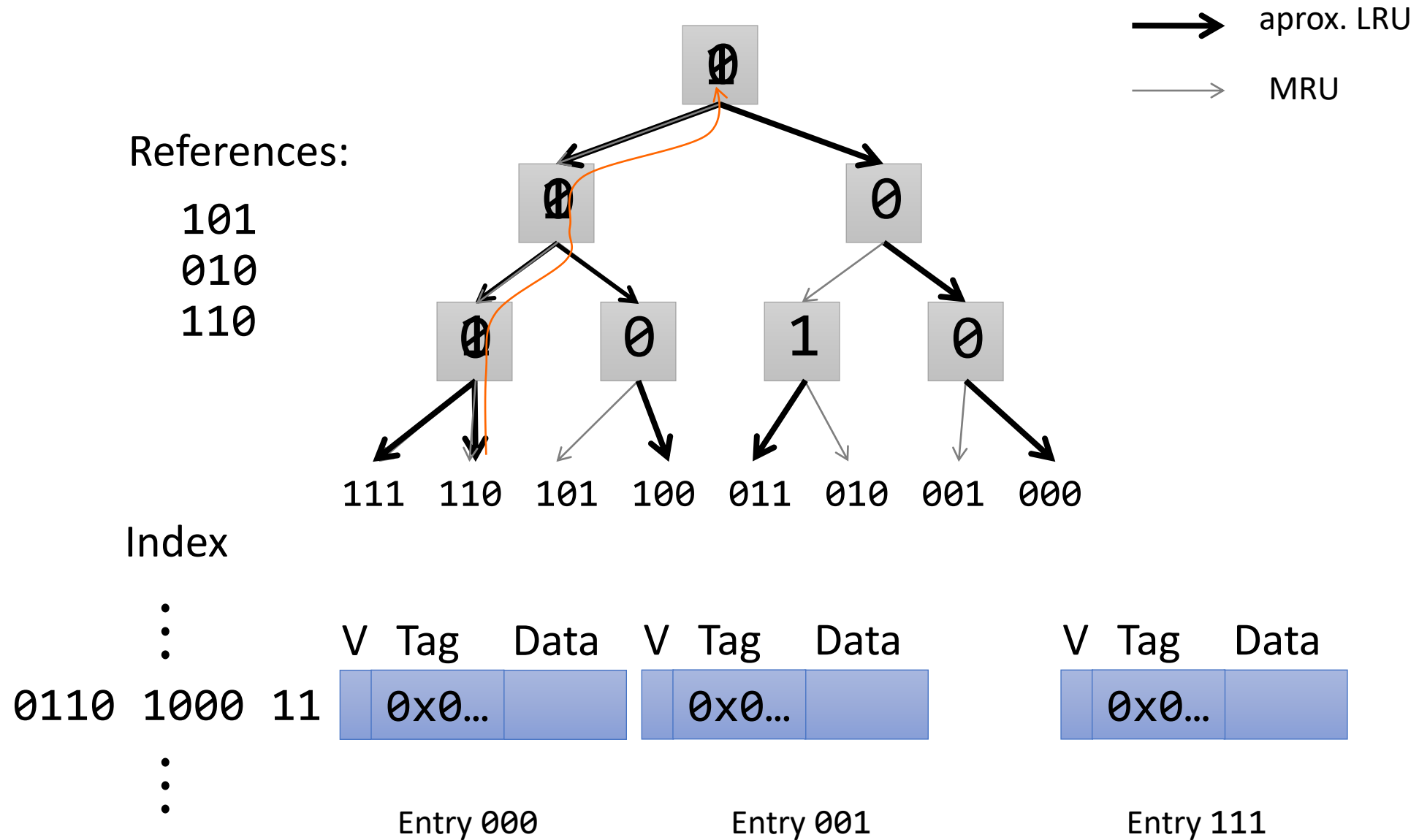
LRU Approximation



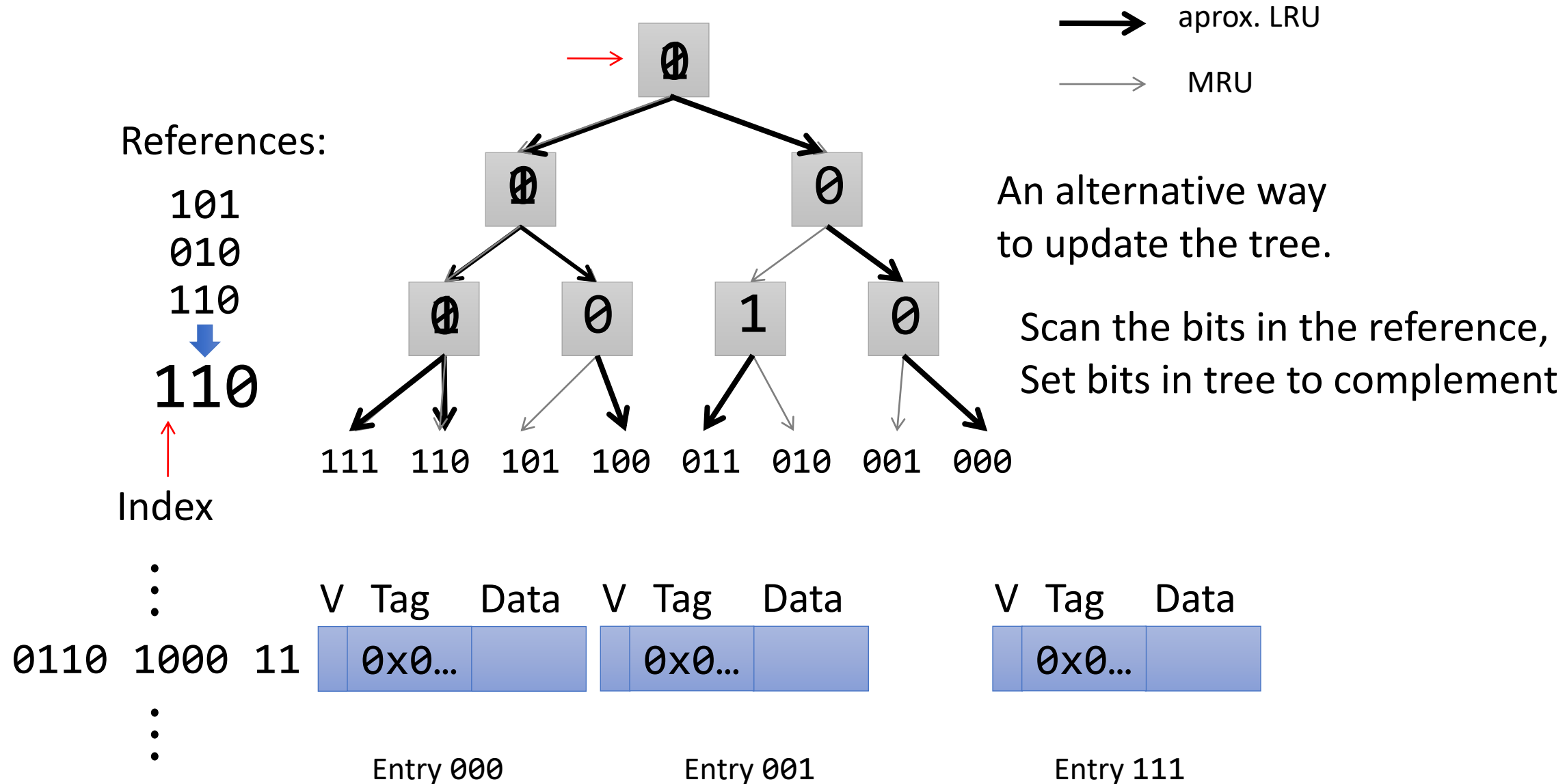
LRU Approximation



LRU Approximation



LRU Approximation



Assignment

- startCache
 - Arguments:
 - a_0 = the associativity of the cache
 - Return Values: None
 - Execution:
 - Initialize cache set with all nodes equal 0 .

Assignment (cont.)

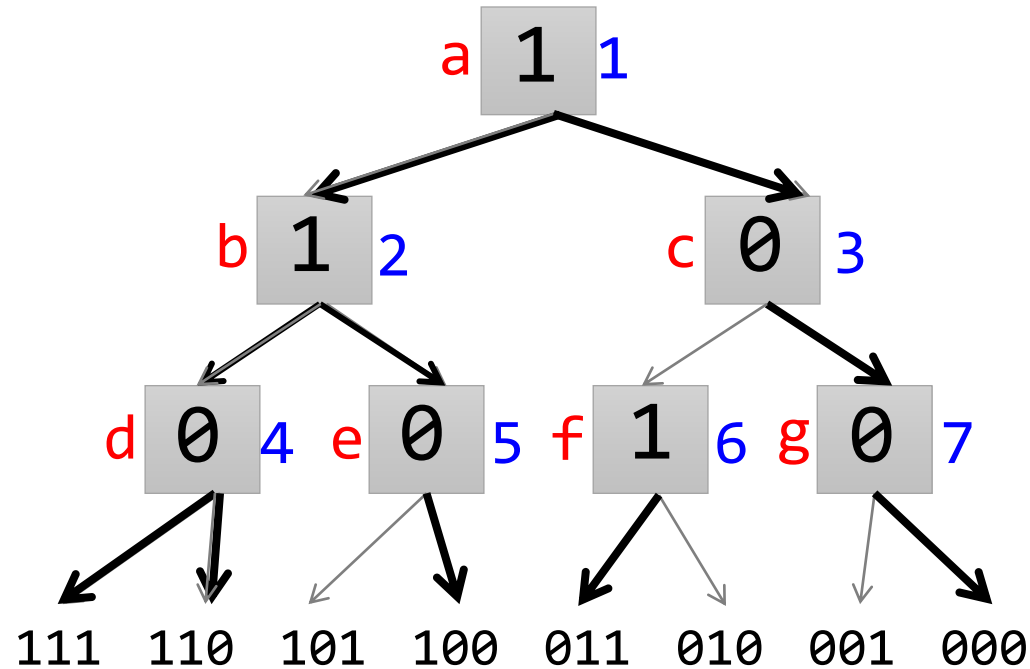
- getLRU
 - Arguments:
 - a0 = Pointer to a stream of bits
 - a1 = the number of references to be read from stream
 - Return Values:
 - a0 = identifies the approximate LRU entry. For example, if the entry 10011 is the LRU approximation, then return:
 - a0 = 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0001 0011

Example

- `a0 = 0x10010044, a1 = 7`

Address	Value
0x 1001 0044	0101 0101 1011 0010 0111 0110 1110 0000
0x 1001 0048	0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 1111 1101

Storing a binary tree in memory



left child = $2 \times \text{parent}$

right child = $2 \times \text{parent} + 1$

$$\text{parent} = \left\lfloor \frac{\text{child}}{2} \right\rfloor$$

Address	Value	hgfe	dcba
0x 1000 1000	0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0010 0011		
0x 1000 1004	0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000		