Properties of Perfect Computer Memory



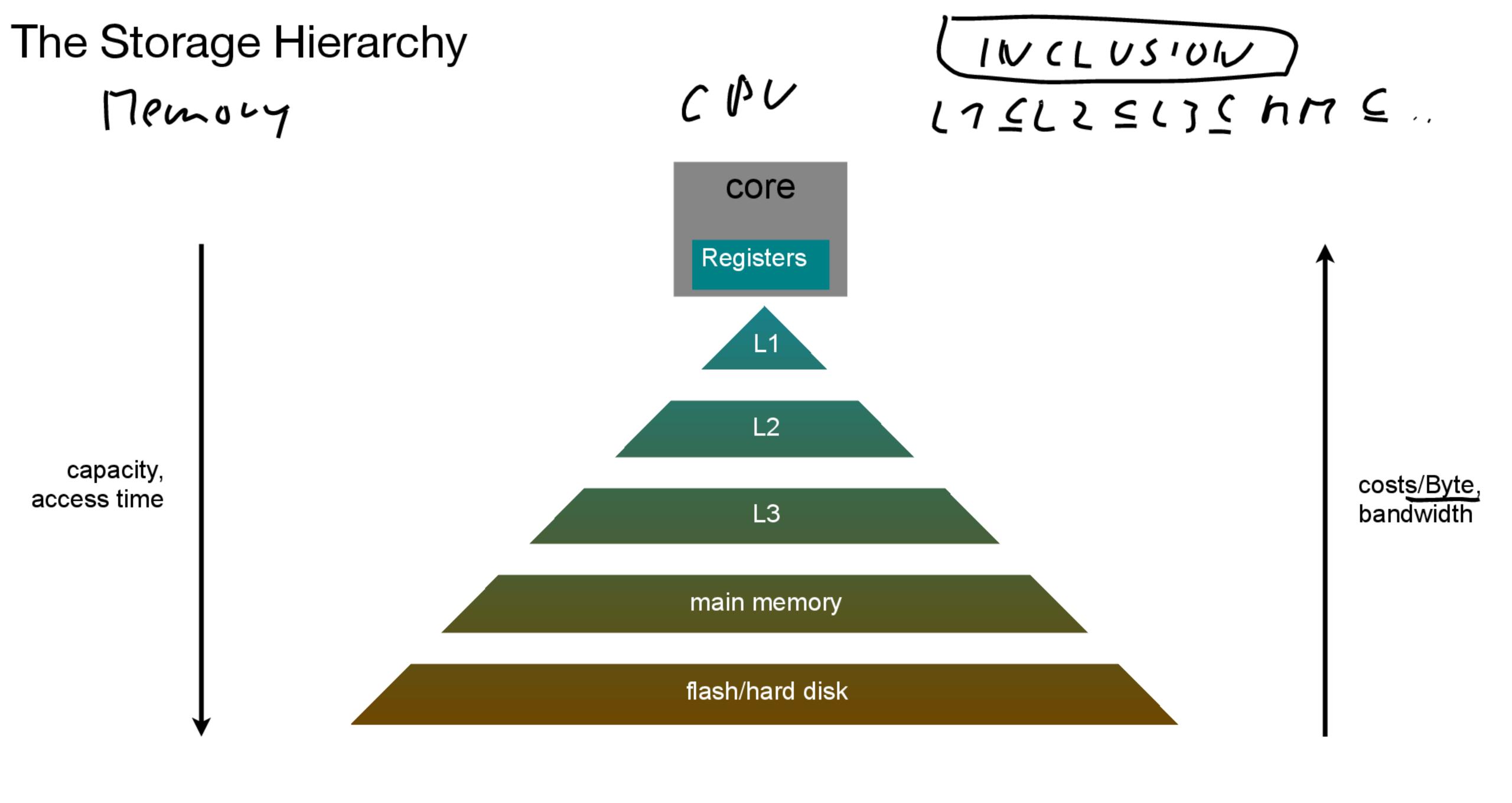
unlimited capacity

instant random access

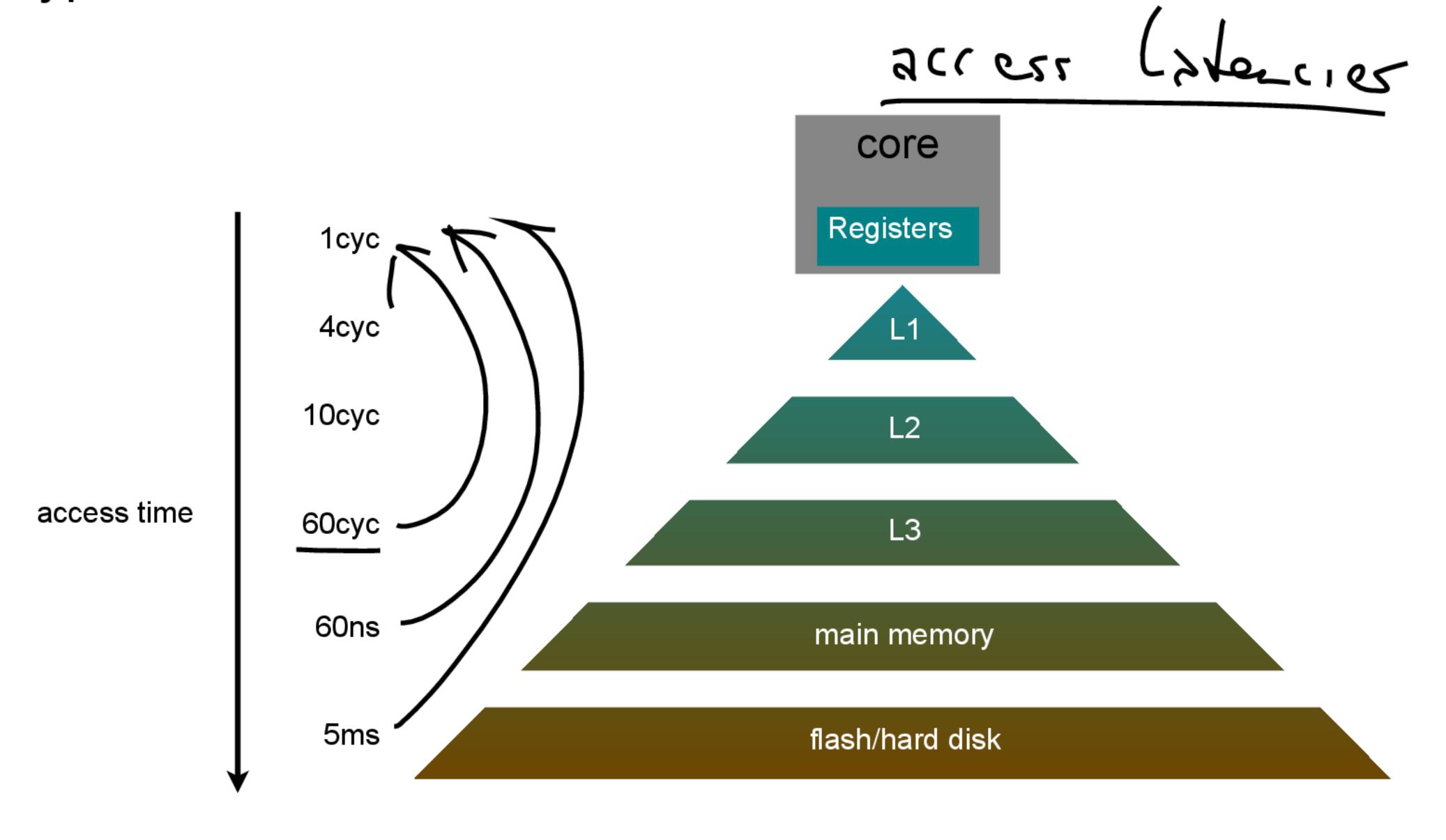
unlimited bandwidth for sequential access

for free

persistent, always, for ever



Typical Access Times



Relative Distances!

Factor 45

Factor 15

ш

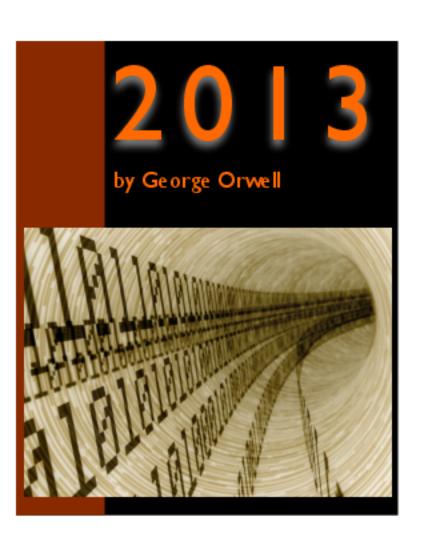
"L1 cache is like grabbing a piece of paper from your desk (2 second),

L2 cache is picking up a book from a nearby shelf (5 seconds),

L3 cache is picking up a book from the next room (30 seconds),

DRAM is taking a walk down the hall to buy a Twix bar (90 seconds)."







"hard disk is like walking from Saarland to Hawaii."

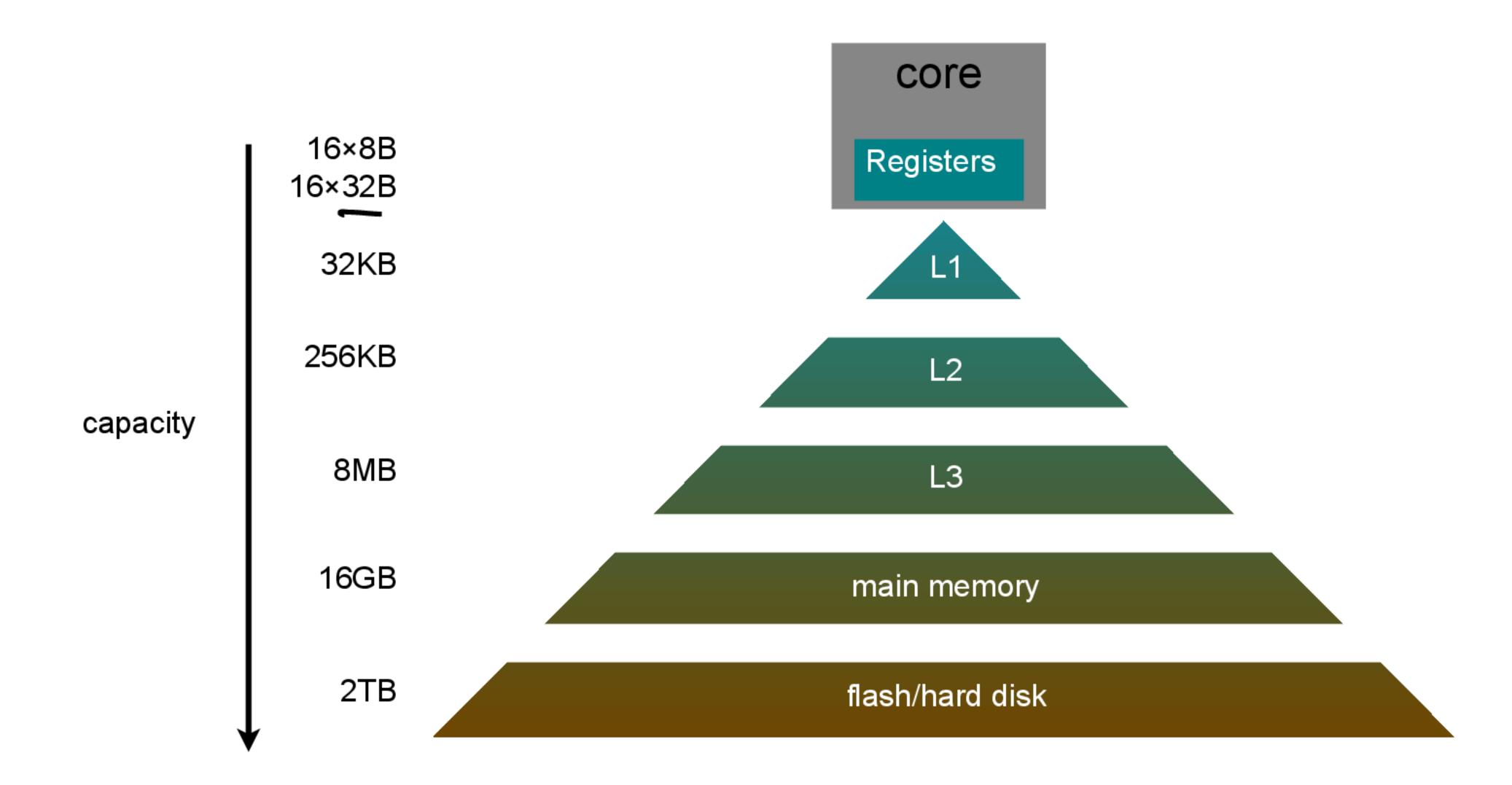
7,500,000 seconds of walking!

= 86.8 days!



Typical Sizes





Zoom out:

L1

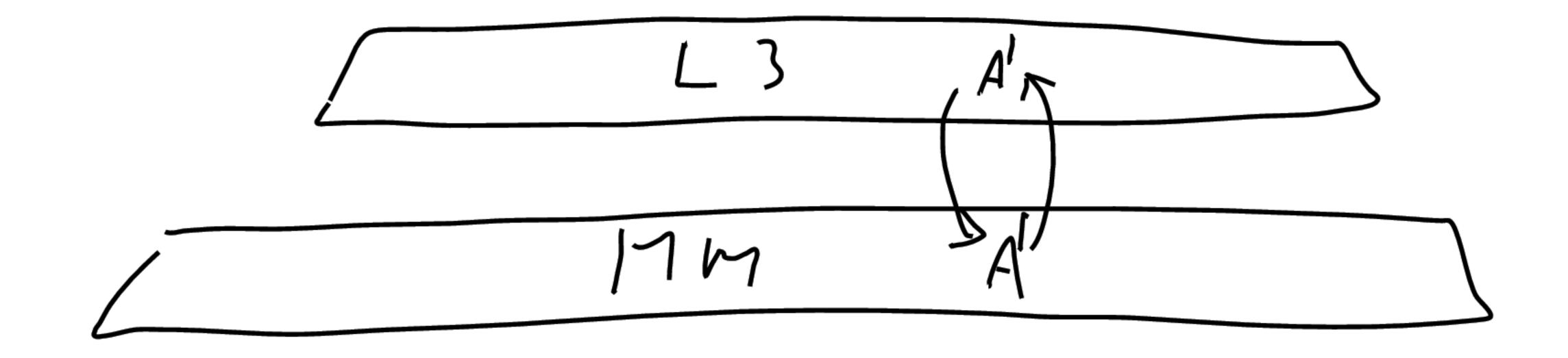
L2

L3

DRAM

Tasks of **Each** Level

localization of data objects
caching of data from lower level: inclusion (usually)
data replacement strategies
writing modified data (write through vs write back)



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This leads to The All Levels are Equal Pattern.

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as well as public domain

Twix analogy inspired from:

http://duartes.org/gustavo/blog/post/what-your-computer-does-while-you-wait

[retrieved Nov 8, 2013]

yet: I extended the analogy a bit

Cache latency numbers are based on this article:

Performance Analysis Guide for Intel® CoreTM i7 Processor and Intel® XeonTM 5500 processors By Dr David Levinthal PhD. Version 1.0

http://software.intel.com/sites/products/collateral/hpc/vtune/performance_analysis_guide.pdf [retrieved Nov 8, 2013]