# **2DCC: Cache Compression**

# **Two Dimensions**

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### **DATE 2020**



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### **Executive summary**

**Observation**: leveraging redundancy only **within** or **across datalines** leads to a significant loss in compression opportunities

**Problem**: how to takes advantage of both types of redundancy?

Key Idea: simple technique that enables compressing working sets that

- contain either type of redundancy
- contain **both** types of redundancy

**Results: 2.12**× geomean compression

**Uncompressed cache:** store a block for each tag



**Compress within lines:** store multiple smaller blocks



**Compress within lines:** store multiple smaller blocks **Compress across lines:** store only one block for multiple tags





**Compress within lines:** store multiple smaller blocks **Compress across lines:** store only one block for multiple tags



### compress within and across lines?



### Motivation

• Does real workloads exhibit both type of redundancy patterns?

## Motivation

Workloads are compressible using:

Inter only

- Intra only
- Either methods



## **Goal: compress within and across cachelines**

**Compress within and across lines:** store smaller block for multiple tags



compress within lines

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### **Goal: compress within and across cachelines**

**Compress within and across lines:** store smaller block for multiple tags



Changes in cache organization, operation and replacement policies

### Cache Compression in two dimensions



### **Research questions**

- Q1: How to compress **across** and **within** datalines ?
- Q2: How to find **identical cachelines** quickly ?
- Q3: How to store **variable-sized cachelines** ?
- Q4: How to efficiently **utilize** the storage structures ?

## **Compression within and across cachelines**

### intra-line compression



### inter-line compression



[1] G. Pekhimenko et al., Base-delta-immediate compression: practical data compression for on-chip caches, PACT '12.[2] Y. Tian et al., Last-level cache deduplication, ICS '14.

[1]

# **2DCC** Architecture

## **2DCC: challenges**

- Detecting duplicate blocks quickly **→** Block content hashing
- Storing variable-sized blocks -> segmenting the data array
- Avoiding fragmentation **→** Free list, Replacement policies

### **2DCC: storage structures**



Added fields:

encoding data pointer



### **2DCC: storage structures**



## **2DCC: challenges (continued)**

 Decoupling cache structures → cache may be limited by tag or data storage

### → Replacement policies per cache structures

**2DCC: replacement policies** 

Tag Array: retaining addresses likely to be accessed in the future

→ LRU

Data Array: enabling the tag array to store more

 available free set → insert block
 randomly find partly occupied set with enough space
 chose the set with least number of evictions

Hash Array: identifying

- 1) cached blocks whose contents are likely to reappear
- 2) incoming blocks whose contents are likely to reappear









#### Available free set



#### Available free set



Available free set

Randomly find partly occupied set with enough space





Available free set

Randomly find **partly occupied set** with **enough space** chose the set with **least number of evictions** 





# **2DCC** Results

### **Results: compression**



**2DCC**: Selecting / Combining methods

### **Results: compression and performance**



[1] G. Pekhimenko et al., Base-delta-immediate compression: practical data compression for on-chip caches, PACT '12.[2] Y. Tian et al., Last-level cache deduplication, ICS '14.

### **Results: compression breakdown**

**2DCC** compression benefit comes from:

