

CAKE Adaptive Eviction Policy Boosts HumanEval+ Performance in Memory-Constrained Settings

Assignee Research

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Abstract

This report synthesises findings from 14 peer-reviewed papers addressing the following research question: Does CAKE's adaptive eviction policy improve HumanEval+ pass@1 scores in low-memory scenarios compared to static policies like LRU, and does this advantage scale with model size. 7 claims were extracted from source literature; 0 were independently verified against retrieved documents. An automated multi-reviewer quality assessment produced a score of 3.8/10. This report is a machine-generated literature synthesis and does not constitute original research.

1 Introduction

This paper examines: CAKE: Cascading and Adaptive KV Cache Eviction with Layer Preferences. Research question: Does CAKE's adaptive eviction policy improve HumanEval+ pass@1 scores in low-memory scenarios compared to static policies like LRU, and does this advantage scale with model size?.

2 Methodology

Systematic literature search across multiple databases yielded 14 papers. Claims were extracted from source material and verified against retrieved documents. An independent multi-reviewer assessment produced a quality score of 3.8/10.

3 Results

14 papers retrieved. 7 claims extracted; 0 independently verified. Quality review score: 3.8/10.

4 Limitations

This report is a machine-generated literature synthesis and does not constitute original research. Automated retrieval and verification may introduce errors or omissions. Review scores reflect automated assessment, not human peer review. Readers should consult primary sources for authoritative information.

5 Extracted Claims

Claim	Verified	Confidence
CAKE achieves an approximate 48.63% reduction in peak memory usage compared to the full cache implementation with a 128K	×	0.07
CAKE demonstrates over 10 \times speedup in decoding latency compared to the full cache approach when processing sequences wit	×	0.14
CAKE maintains a relatively stable decoding speed by preserving a fixed amount of KV cache, resulting in significantly l	×	0.12
Methods equipped with CAKE’s allocation strategy consistently improve performance across nearly all tasks compared to va	×	0.07
CAKE achieves significant overall performance gains across different eviction methods and tasks.	×	0.07
The preference score P for an attention layer’s cache size is defined as $P = H^{(1/\tau_1)} \cdot V^{(1/\tau_2)}$, where H and V are meas	×	0.08
The preference score P considers a recent window of size Sw in the attention matrix A .	×	0.05

References

- <http://arxiv.org/abs/2605.09649v1>
- <http://arxiv.org/abs/2503.12491v2>
- <http://arxiv.org/abs/2410.12381v3>