



CS 152 Computer Architecture and Engineering

Lecture 20: Snoopy Caches

Krste Asanovic

Electrical Engineering and Computer Sciences
University of California, Berkeley

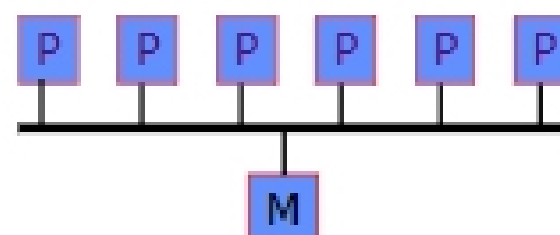
<http://www.eecs.berkeley.edu/~krste>

<http://inst.cs.berkeley.edu/~cs152>



Recap: Sequential Consistency

A Memory Model



" A system is *sequentially consistent* if the result of any execution is the same as if the operations of all the processors were executed in some sequential order, and the operations of each individual processor appear in the order specified by the program"

Leslie Lamport

Sequential Consistency =
arbitrary *order-preserving interleaving*
of memory references of sequential programs



Recap: Sequential Consistency

Sequential consistency imposes more memory ordering constraints than those imposed by uniprocessor program dependencies (\rightarrow)

What are these in our example ?

<p>T1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Store (X), 1 ($X = 1$) Store (Y), 11 ($Y = 11$) 	<p>T2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Load R₁, (Y) Store (Y'), R₁ ($Y' = Y$) Load R₂, (X) Store (X'), R₂ ($X' = X$)
---	---

\rightarrow additional SC requirements

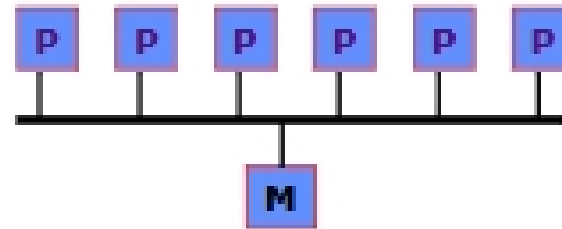


Recap: Mutual Exclusion and Locks

Want to guarantee only one process is active in a critical section

- Blocking atomic read-modify-write instructions
e.g., Test&Set, Fetch&Add, Swap
- vs
- Non-blocking atomic read-modify-write instructions
e.g., Compare&Swap, Load-reserve/Store-conditional
- vs
- Protocols based on ordinary Loads and Stores

Issues in Implementing Sequential Consistency



Implementation of SC is complicated by two issues

- *Out-of-order execution capability*

Load(a); Load(b)	yes
Load(a); Store(b)	yes if $a \neq b$
Store(a); Load(b)	yes if $a \neq b$
Store(a); Store(b)	yes if $a \neq b$

- *Caches*

Caches can prevent the effect of a store from being seen by other processors

SC complications motivates architects to consider *weak* or *relaxed* memory models

4/21/2009

CS152-Spring'09

5

Memory Fences

Instructions to sequentialize memory accesses



Processors with *relaxed* or *weak* memory models (i.e., permit Loads and Stores to different addresses to be reordered) need to provide *memory fence* instructions to force the serialization of memory accesses

Examples of processors with relaxed memory models:

Sparc V8 (TSO,PSO): Membar

Sparc V9 (RMO):

Membar #LoadLoad, Membar #LoadStore

Membar #StoreLoad, Membar #StoreStore

PowerPC (WO): Sync, EIEIO

Memory fences are expensive operations, however, one pays the cost of serialization only when it is required

4/21/2009

CS152-Spring'09

6