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Invalidate and Update Protocols

Lecture 14 (Chapter 7, cont.)

E. F. Gehringer, based on slides by Yan Solihin

Lecture 15 Outline

- MSI protocol
 - State diagram
 - Animations
- MESI protocol
- Dragon protocol
- Firefly protocol

	Inval- idate	Update
3-state	MSI	Firefly
4-state	MESI	Dragon

Basic MSI Writeback Invalidation Protocol

- States
 - Invalid (I)
 - Shared (S): one or more copies, and memory copy is up-to-date
 - Dirty or Modified (M): only one copy
- Processor Events:
 - PrRd (read), PrWr (write)
- Bus Transactions
 - BusRd: asks for copy with no intent to modify
 - BusRdX: asks for copy with intent to modify (instead of BusWr)
 - Flush: updates memory
- Actions
 - Update state, perform bus transaction, flush value onto bus

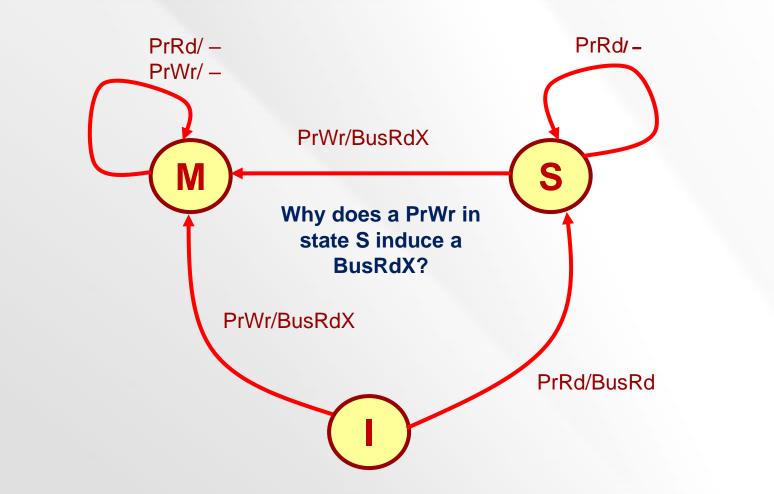


State-Transition Diagrams

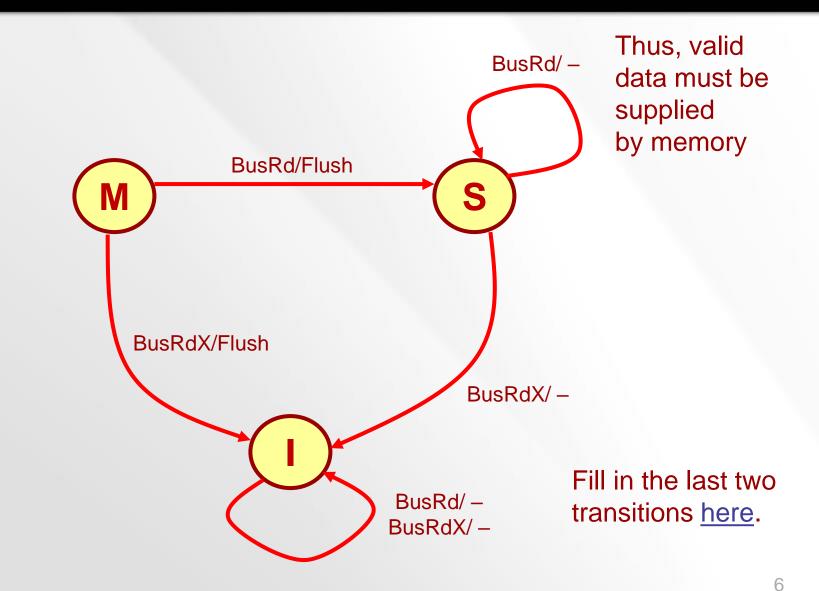
- On the following slides, we will display the state-transition diagrams
 - for processor-initiated transactions
 - for bus-initiated transactions
- We will see transitions of the following form:
 - Invalidation: $\langle Any \rangle \rightarrow I$
 - Intervention: {Exclusive, Modified} → Shared

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MSI: Processor-Initiated Transactions

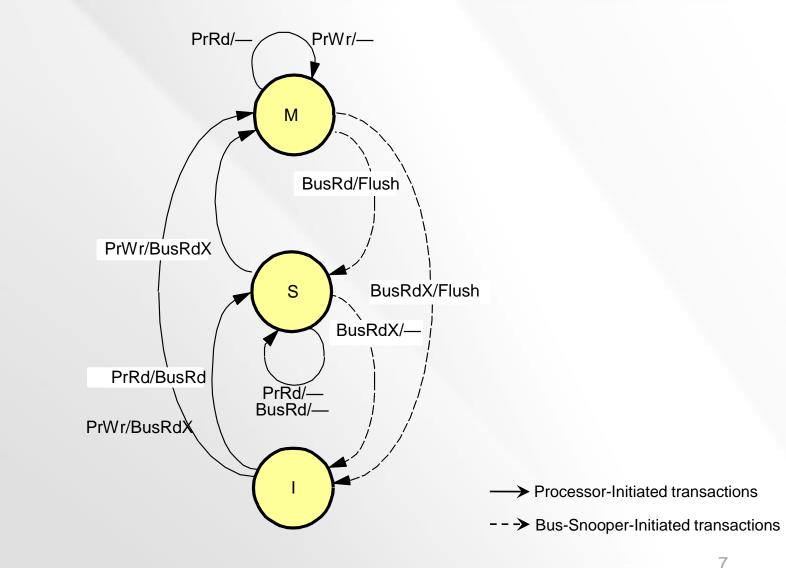


MSI: Bus-Initiated Transactions



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MSI State Transition Diagram



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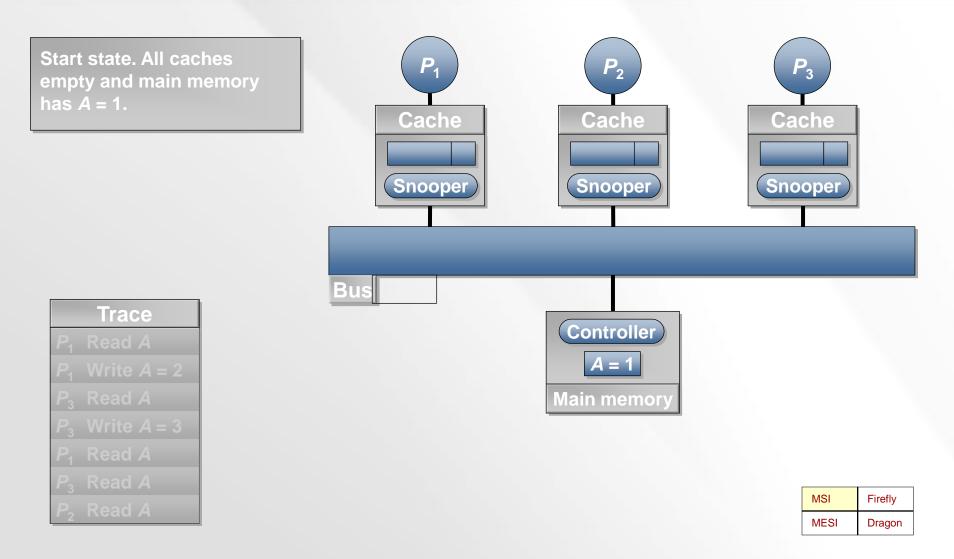
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Lecture 15 Outline

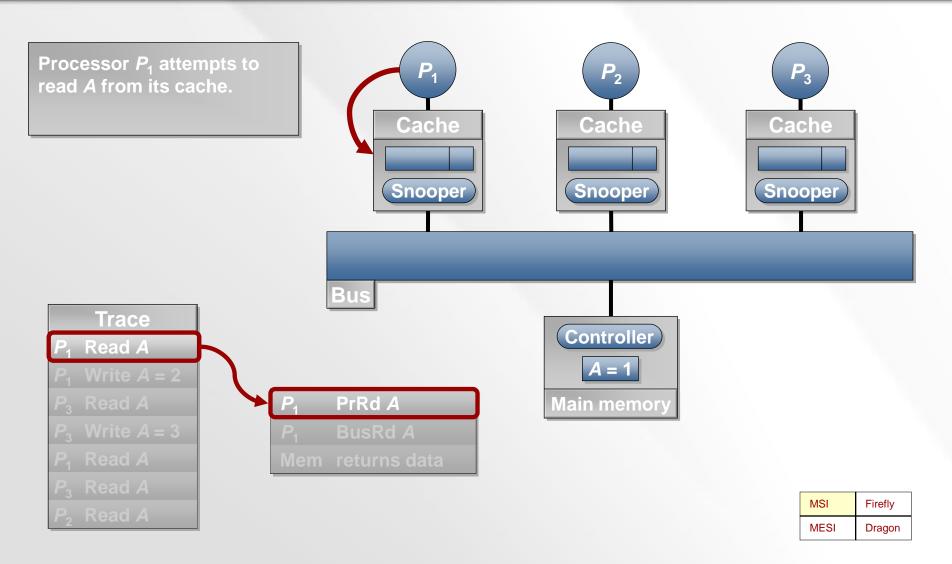
- MSI protocol
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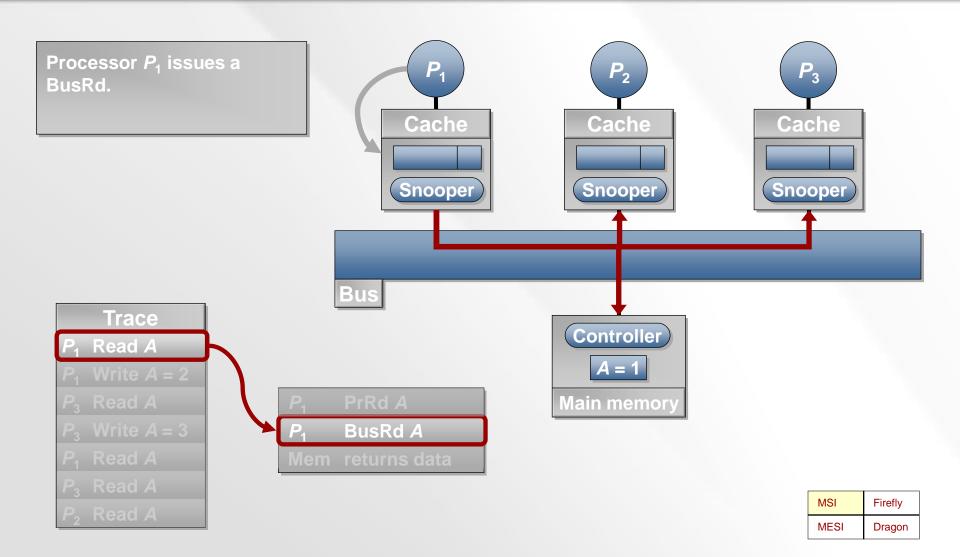
MSI Visualization – Start State



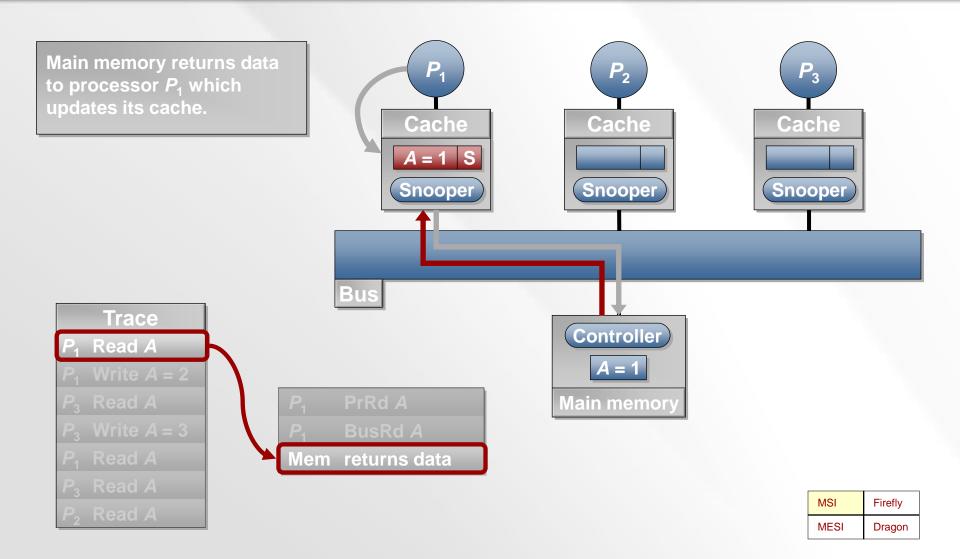
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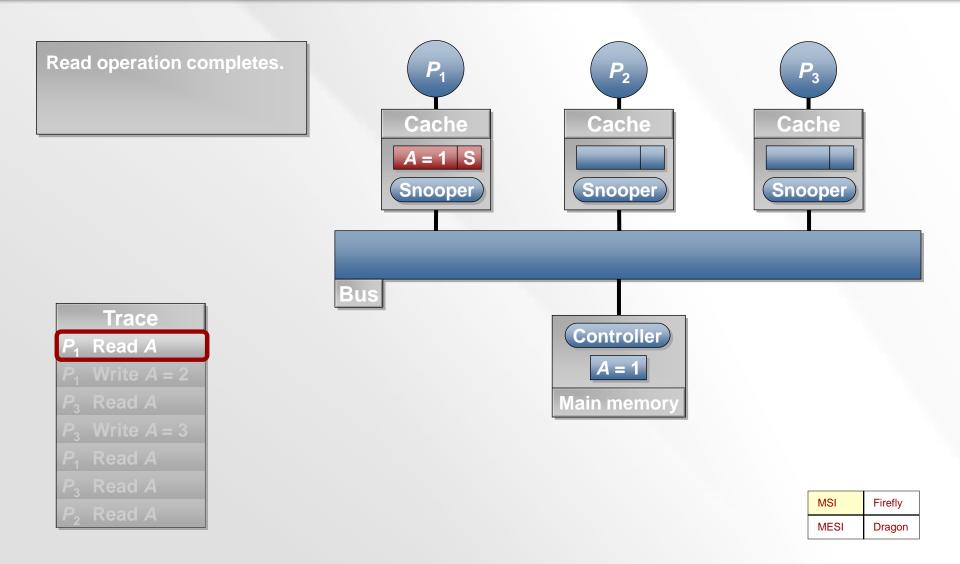
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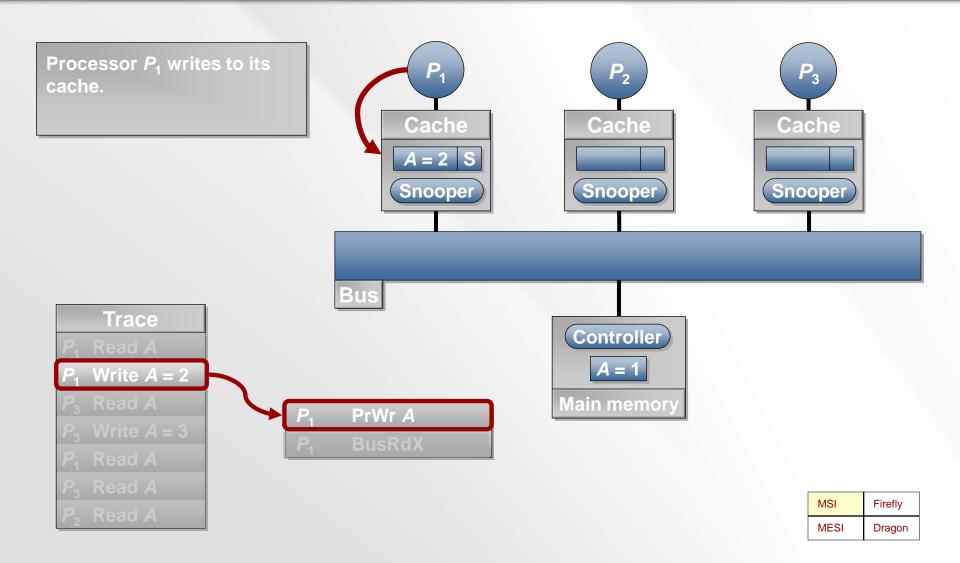
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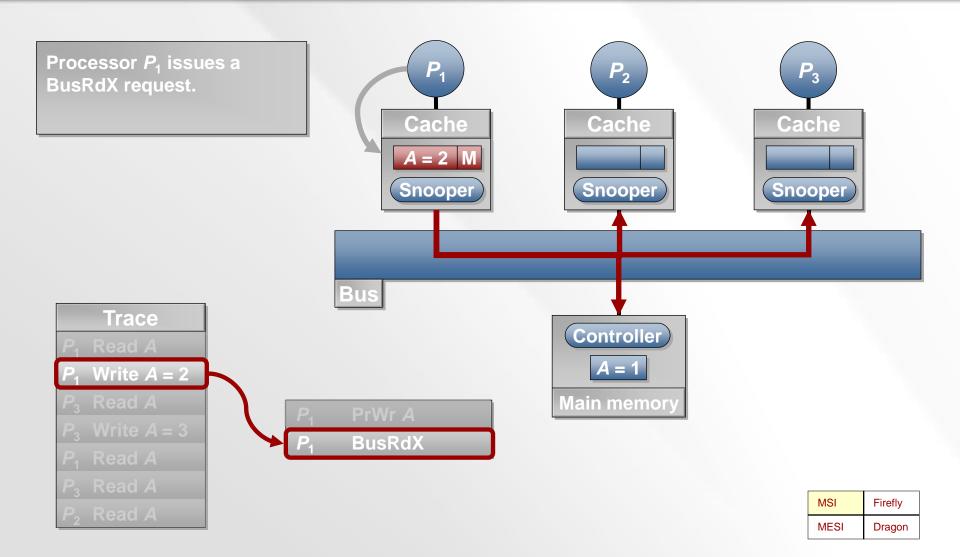
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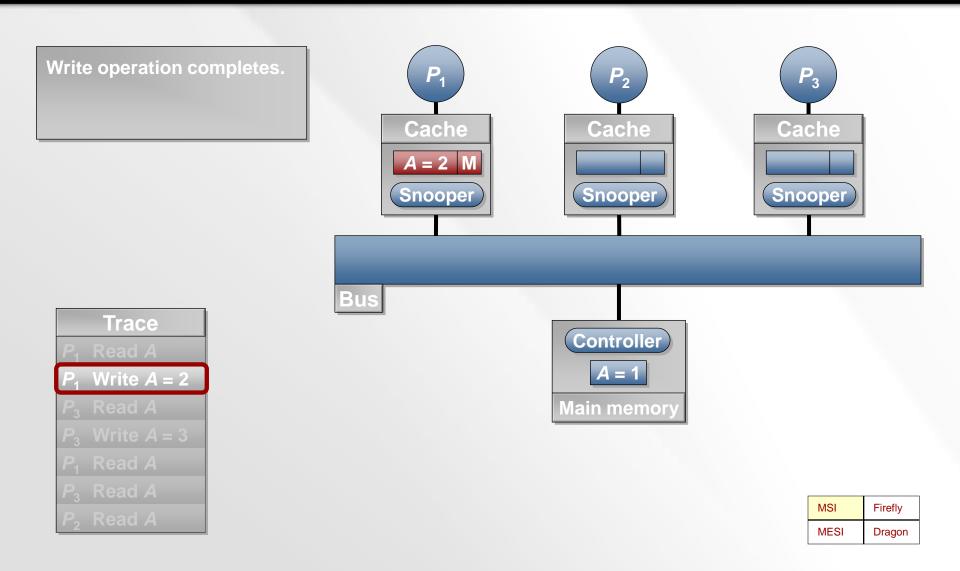
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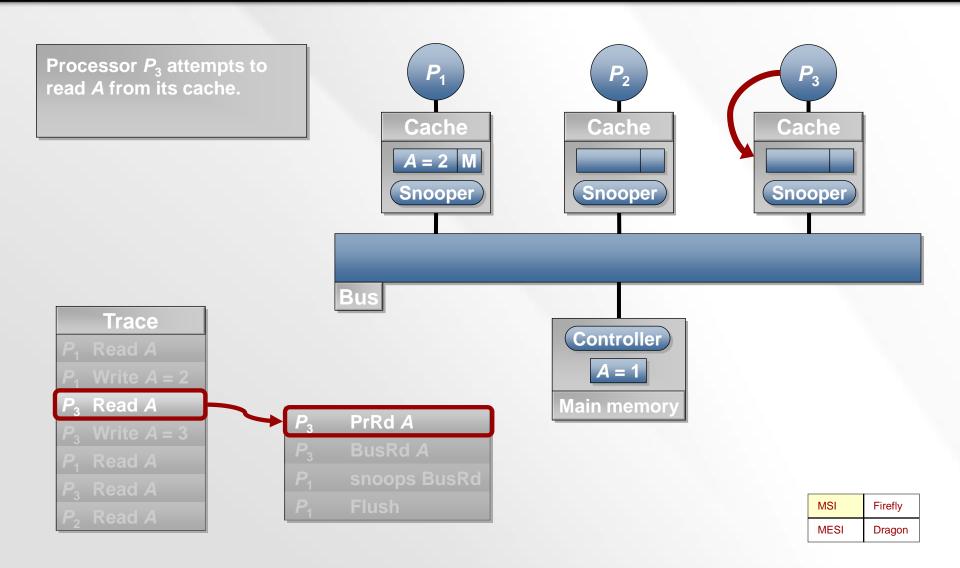
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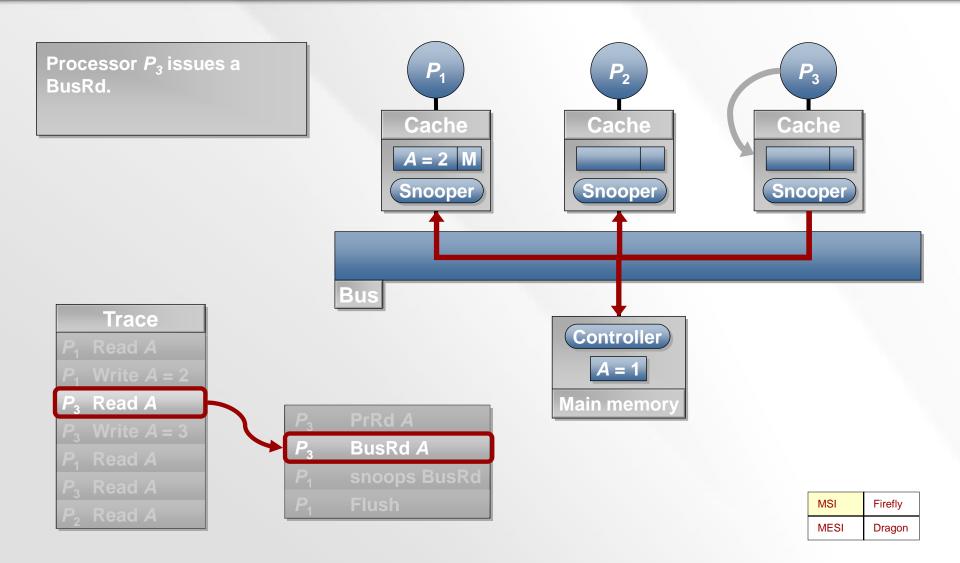
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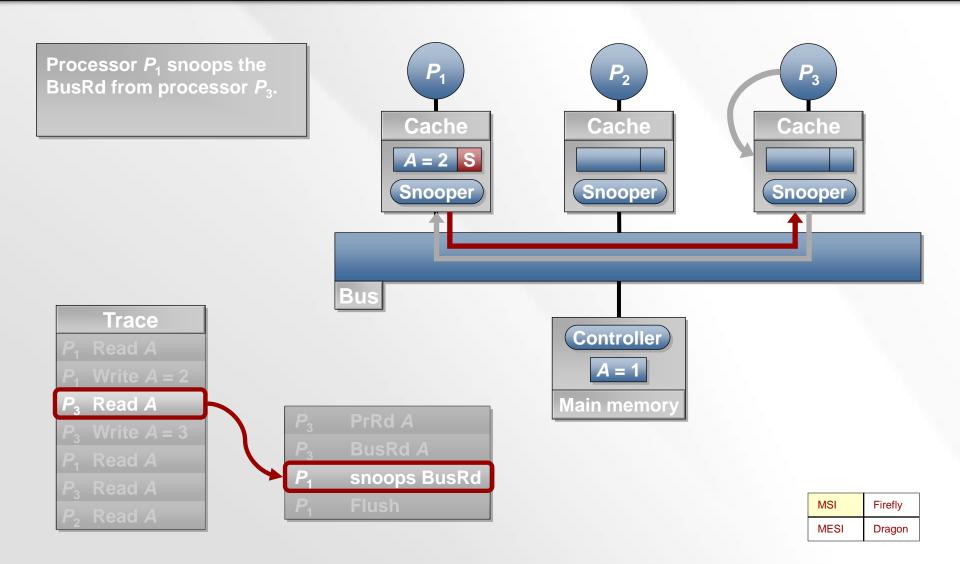
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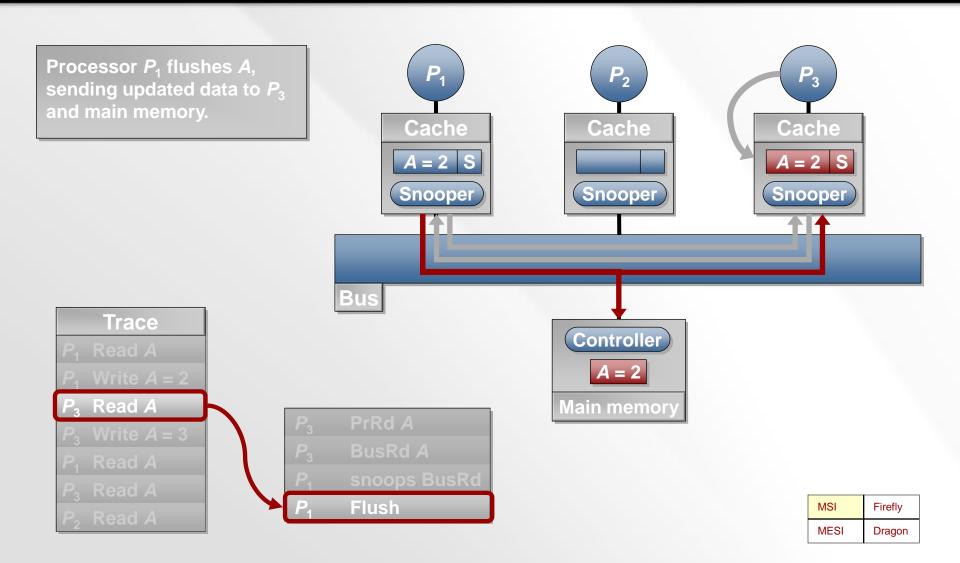
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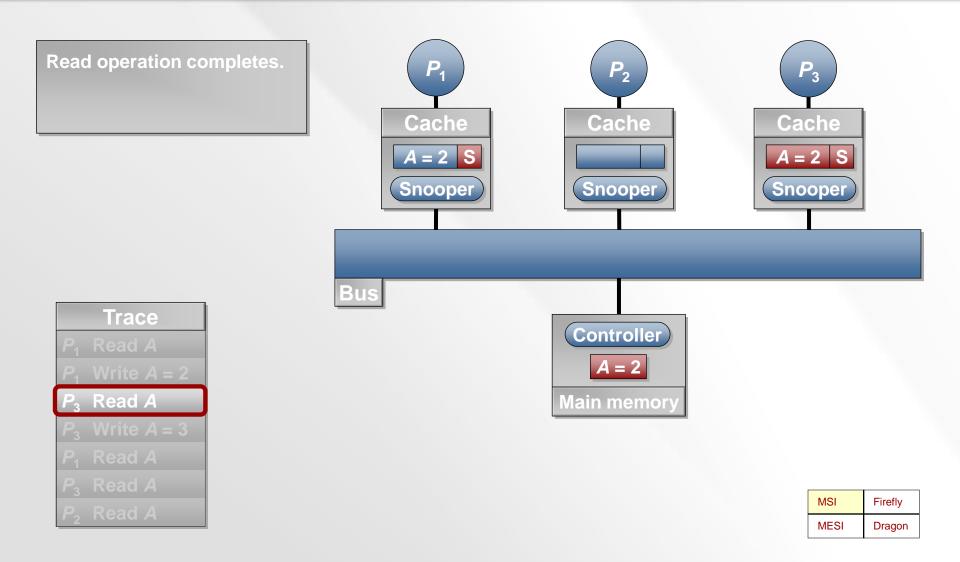
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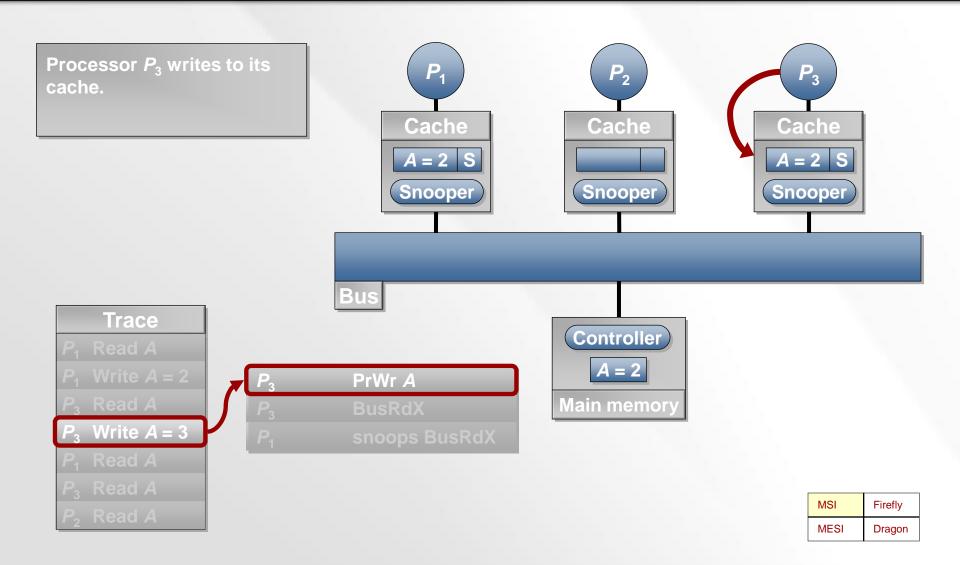


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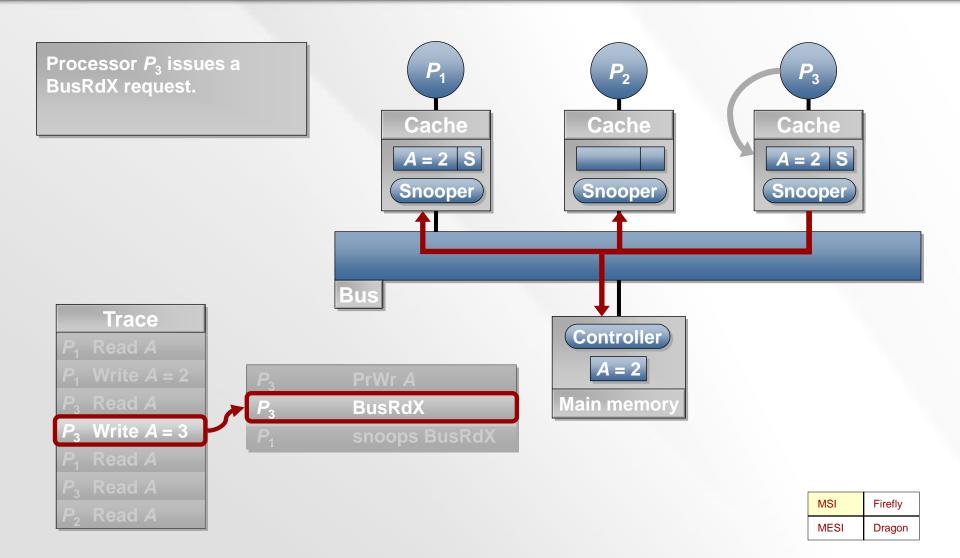


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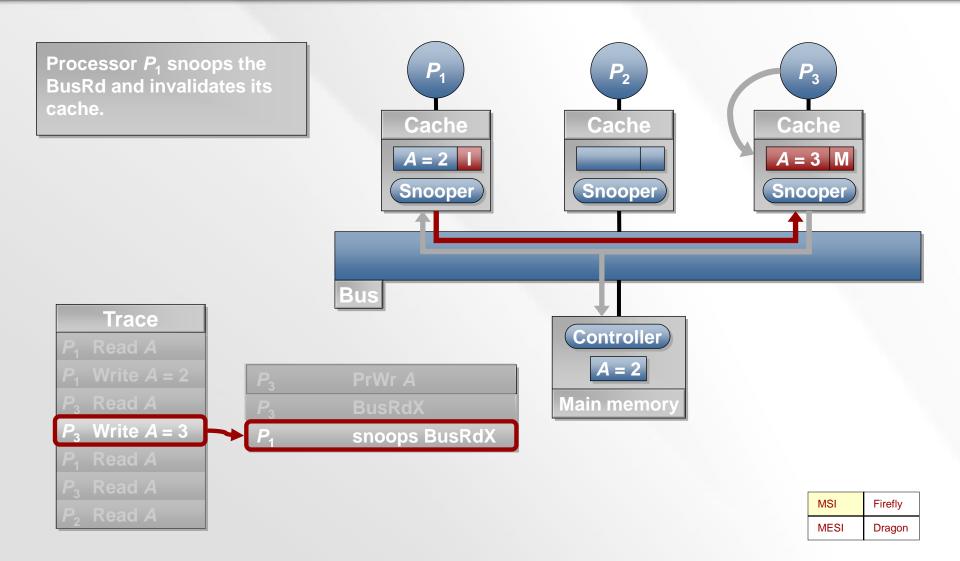
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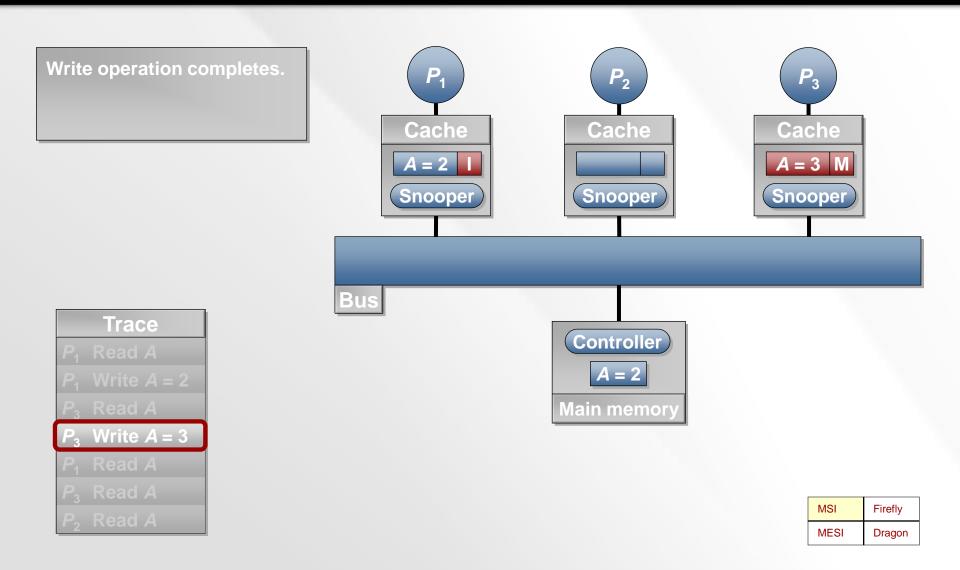
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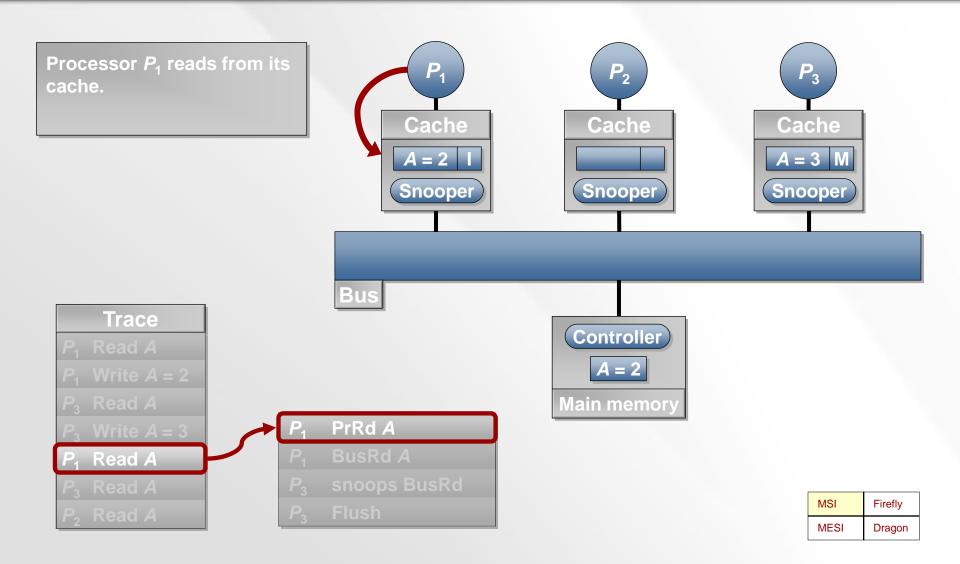


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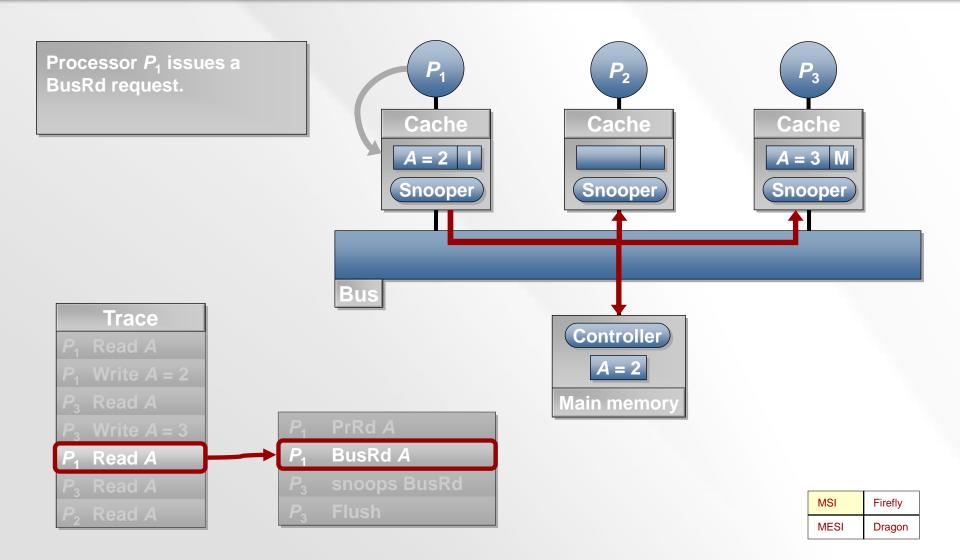


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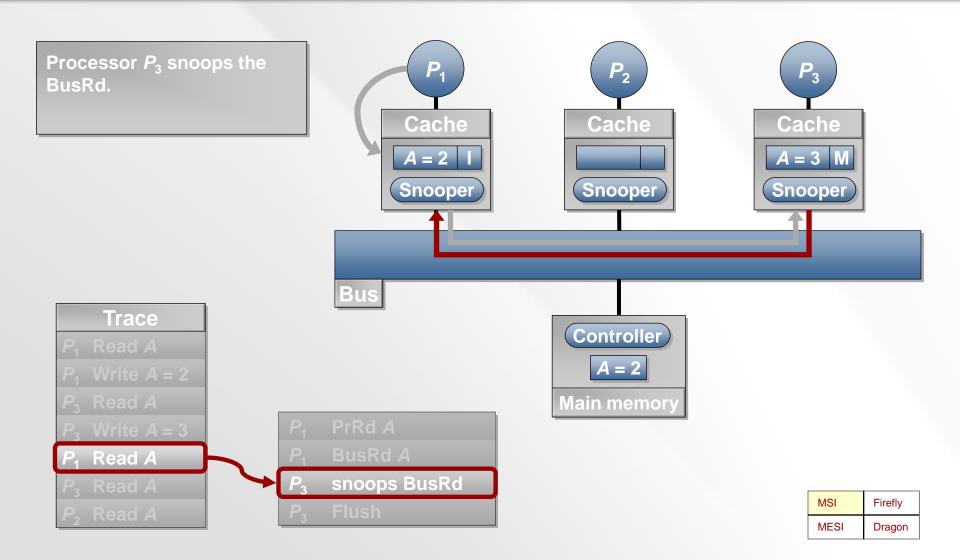
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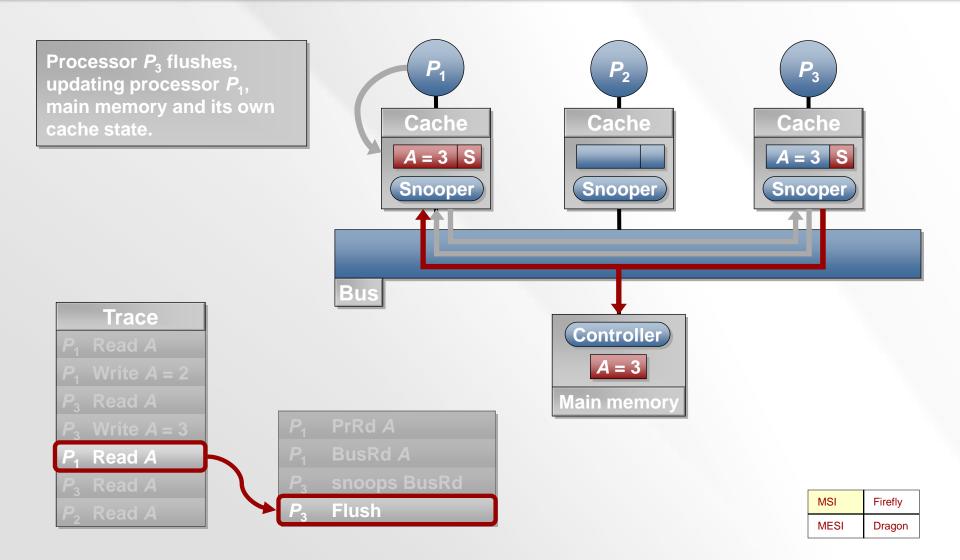
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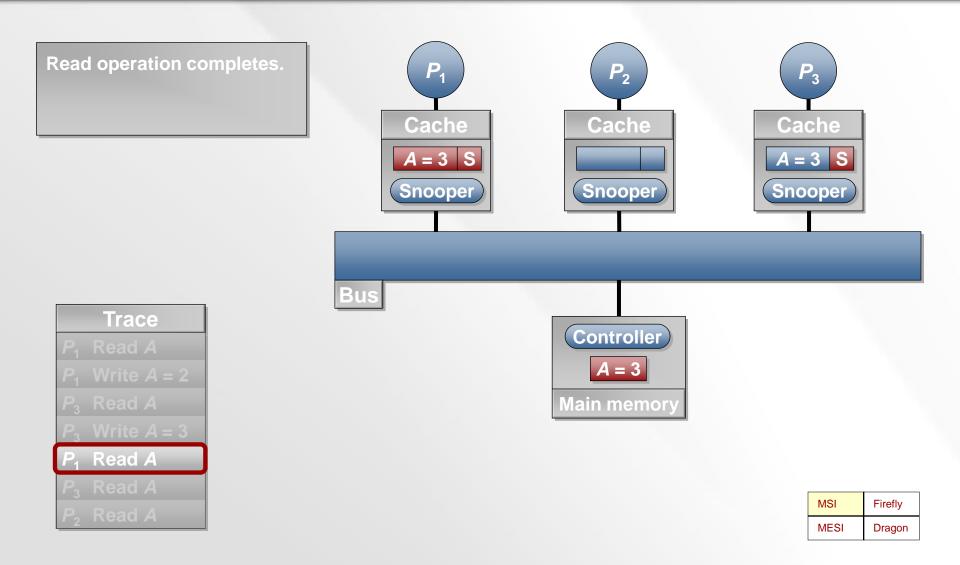
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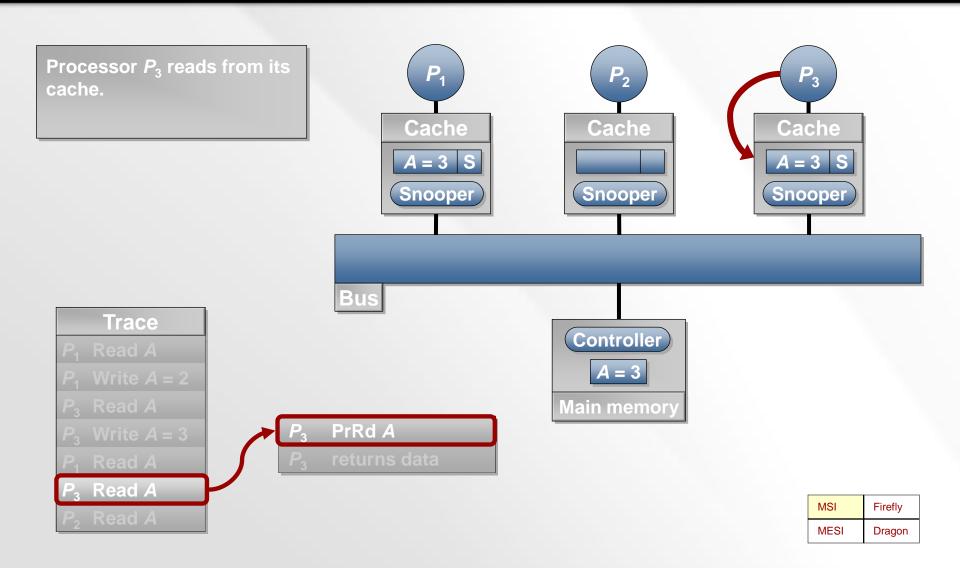
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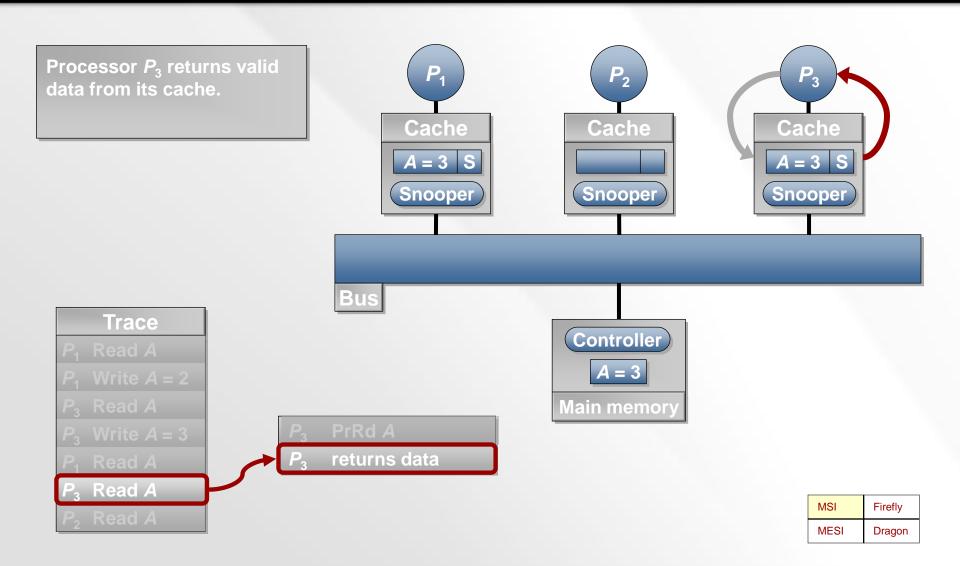
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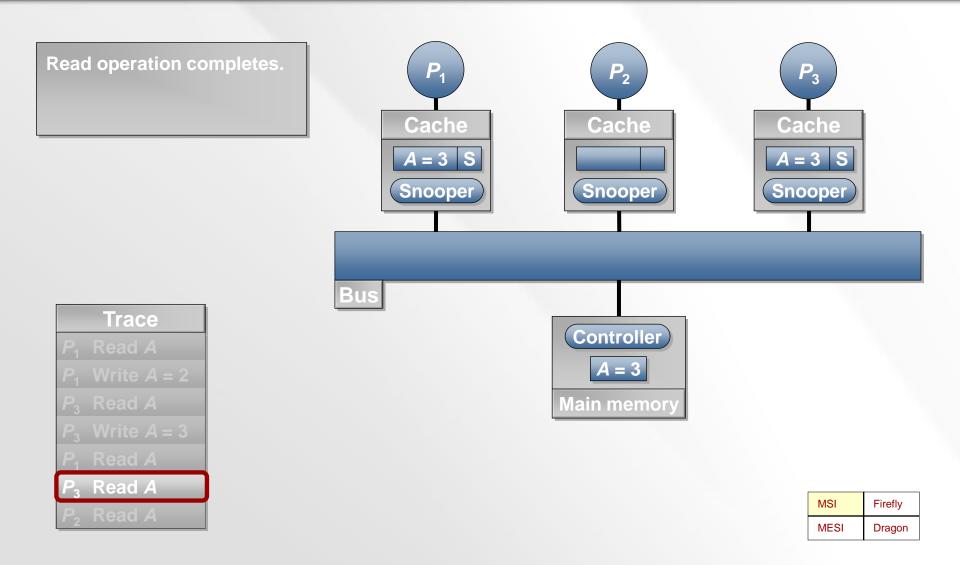
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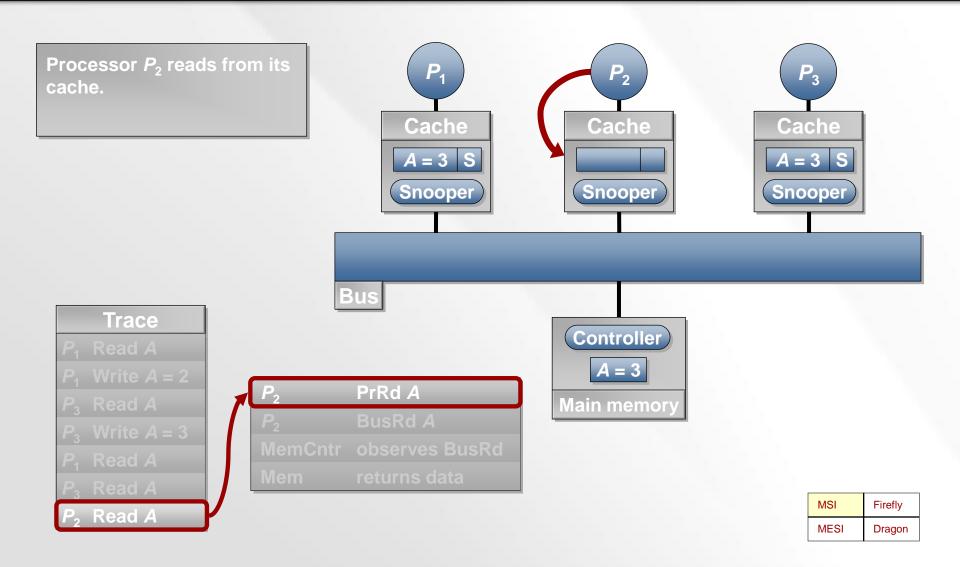
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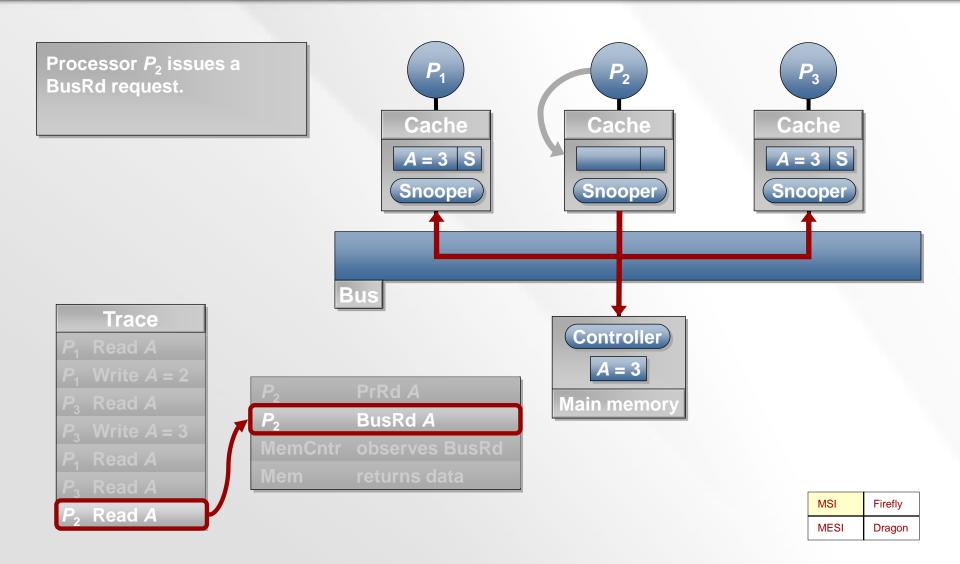


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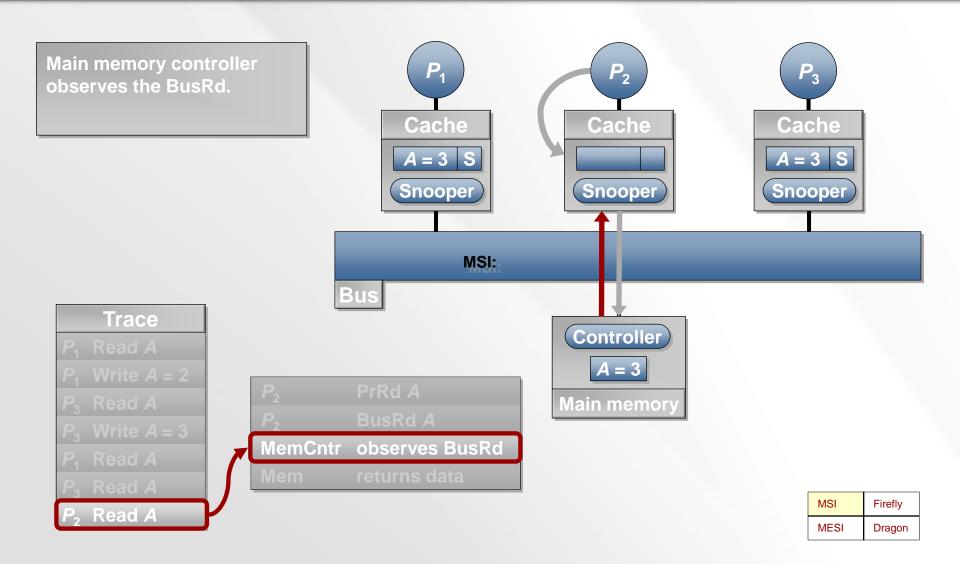


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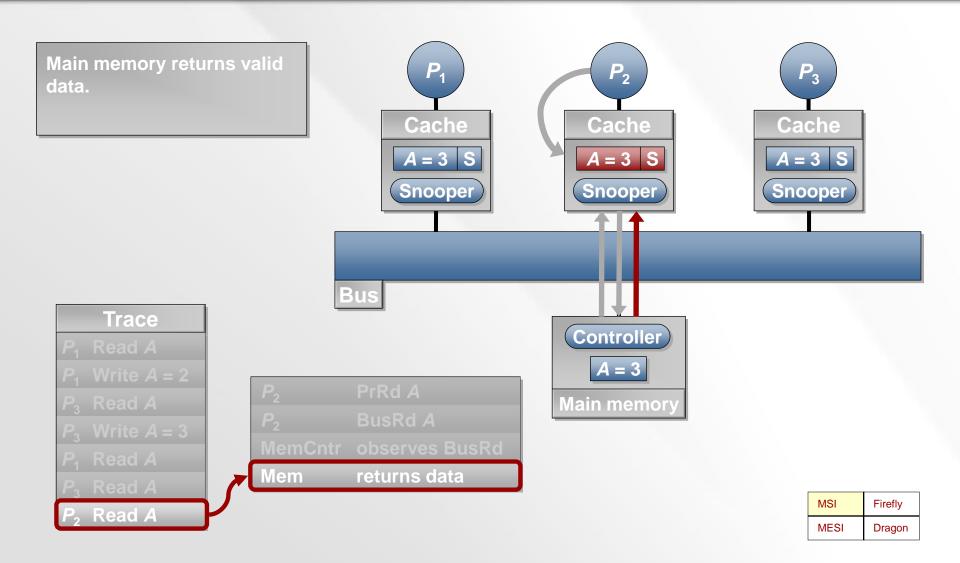


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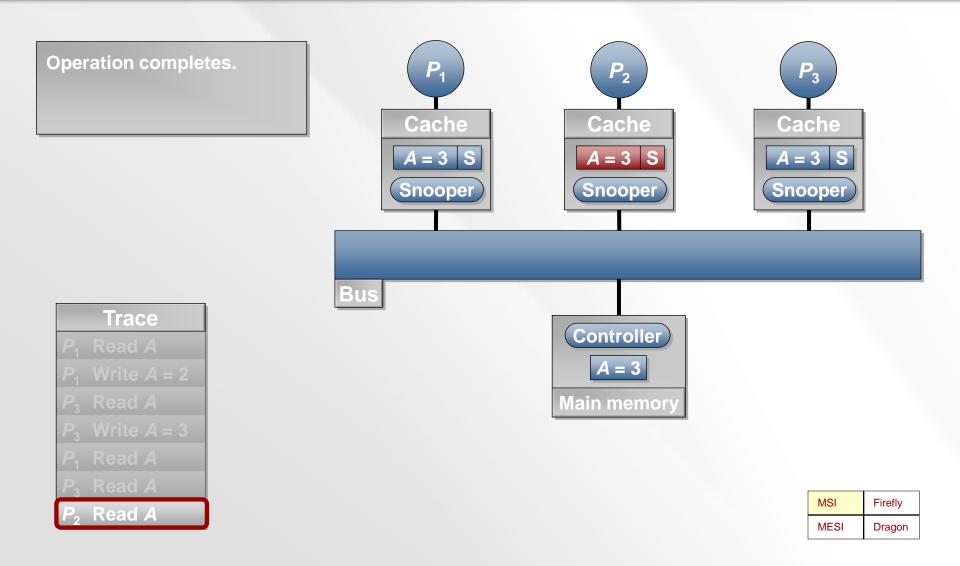
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MSI: Processor P₂ Reads A



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MSI: Processor P₂ Reads A



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MSI Example: Rd/Wr to a single line

Proc Action	State P1	State P2	State P3	Bus Action	Data From
R1	S	-	-	BusRd	Mem
W1	М	-	-	BusRdX*	Mem
R3	S	-	S	BusRd/Flush	P1 cache
W3	I	-	М	BusRdX*	Mem
R1	S	_	S	BusRd/Flush	P3 cache
R3	S	-	S	_	Own Cache
R2	S	S	S	BusRd	Mem

*or, BusUpgr (data from own cache)

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Notes on MSI Protocol

• For $M \rightarrow I$, BusRdX/Flush: why flush?

Notes on MSI Protocol

- For M → I, BusRdX/Flush: why flush? Because it is a read with intention to write, as opposed to write.
 - Thus, there is a possibility for a read before the write is performed.
 - In addition, the write could be to a different word in the line (so the whole line needs to be flushed).

Notes on MSI Protocol

- For M → I, BusRdX/Flush: why flush? Because it is a read with intention to write, as opposed to write.
 - Thus, there is a possibility for a read before the write is performed.
 - In addition, the write could be to a different word in the line (so the whole line needs to be flushed).
- In case of a write to a shared block:
 - Cache already has latest data; can use upgrade (BusUpgr) instead of BusRdX
- Replacement changes state of two blocks: outgoing and incoming
- Flush has to modify both caches and main memory

Note: Coherence granularity is u (a single line). What happens when all the reads go to word 0 on line u, but write by P3 goes to word 1 on line u? False-sharing miss on the 2nd R1

MSI: Coherence and SC

• Coherence:

- Write propagation:
 - through invalidation, and flush on subsequent BusRds
- Write serialization?
 - Writes (BusRdX) that go to the bus appear in bus order (and handled by snoopers in bus order!)
 - Writes that do not go to the bus?
 - Only happen when the line state is M, i.e. when I am the only processor holding the line. Local writes are only visible to me, so they are serialized.

To enforce SC:

- Program order: enforced by following the bus transaction order
 - All writes appear on the bus
 - All local writes (within 1 processor) can follow program order
- Write completion: Occurs when write appears on bus
- Write atomicity: A read returns the latest value of a write. At that time, the value is visible to all others (on a bus transaction, or on a local write).

Lecture 15 Outline

- MSI protocol
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	Inval- idate	Update
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Lower-Level Protocol Choice

 What transition should occur when a BusRd is observed in state M?

- Should the state change to S or to I?

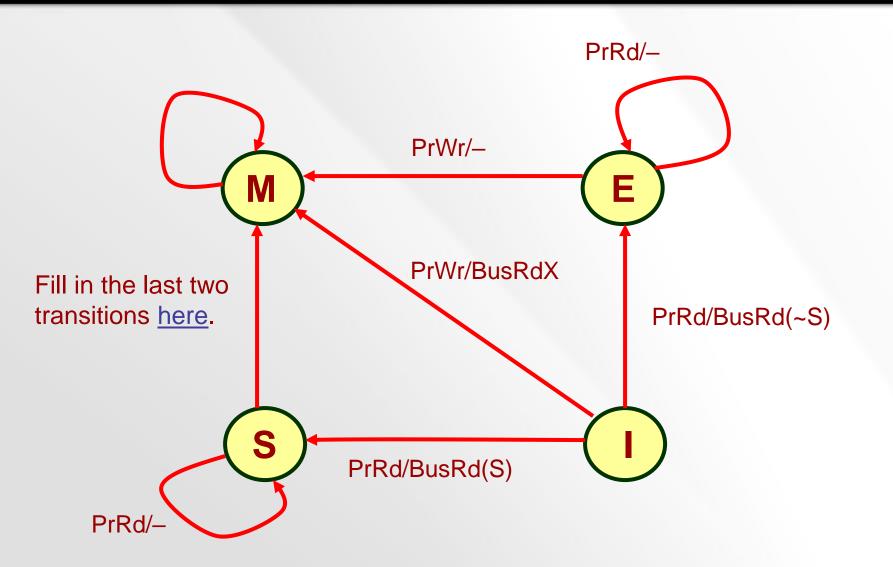
MESI (4-state) Invalidation Protocol

- Here's a problem with the MSI protocol:
 - A {Rd, Wr} sequence causes two bus transactions
 - BusRd (I \rightarrow S) followed by BusRdX or BusUpgr (S \rightarrow M)
 - even when no one is sharing (e.g., serial program!)
 - In general, coherence traffic from serial programs is unacceptable
- To avoid this, add a fourth state, Exclusive:
 - Invalid
 - Modified (dirty)
 - Shared (two or more caches may have copies)
 - Exclusive (only this cache has clean copy, same value as in memory)



- How does the protocol decide whether $I \rightarrow E$ or $I \rightarrow S$?
 - Need to check whether someone else has a copy
 - "Shared" signal on bus: wired-or line asserted in response to BusRd

MESI: Processor-Initiated Transactions

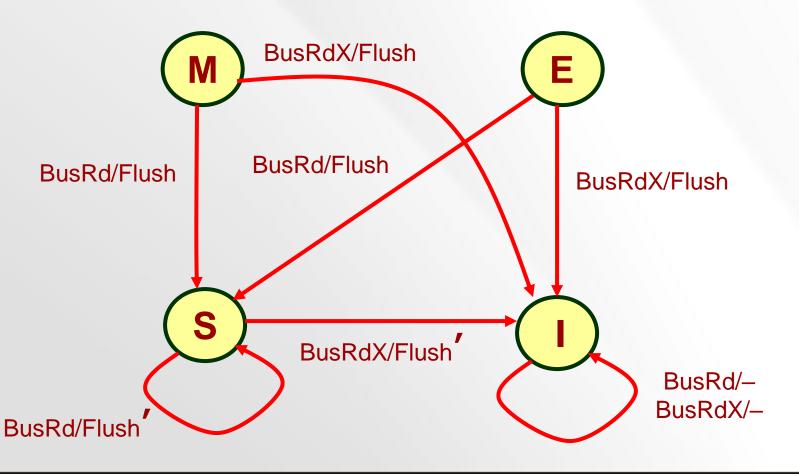


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MESI: Bus-Initiated Transactions

Flush' means flush only if cacheto-cache sharing is used; only the cache responsible for supplying the data will do a flush.

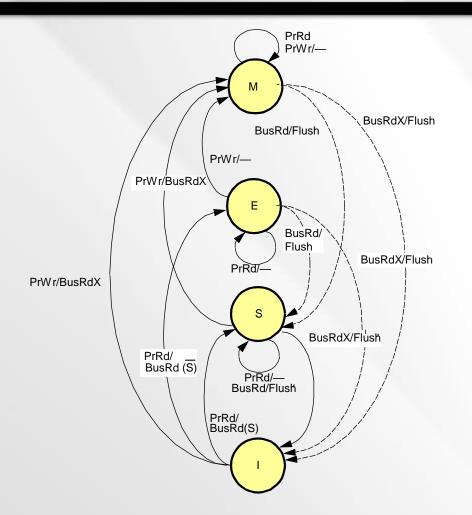


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MESI State Transition Diagram

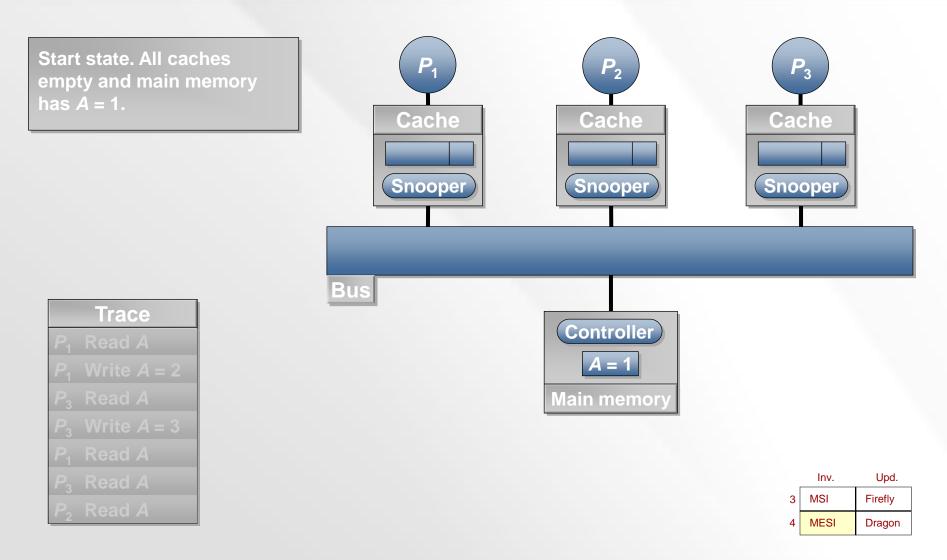


 BusRd(S) means shared line asserted on BusRd transaction

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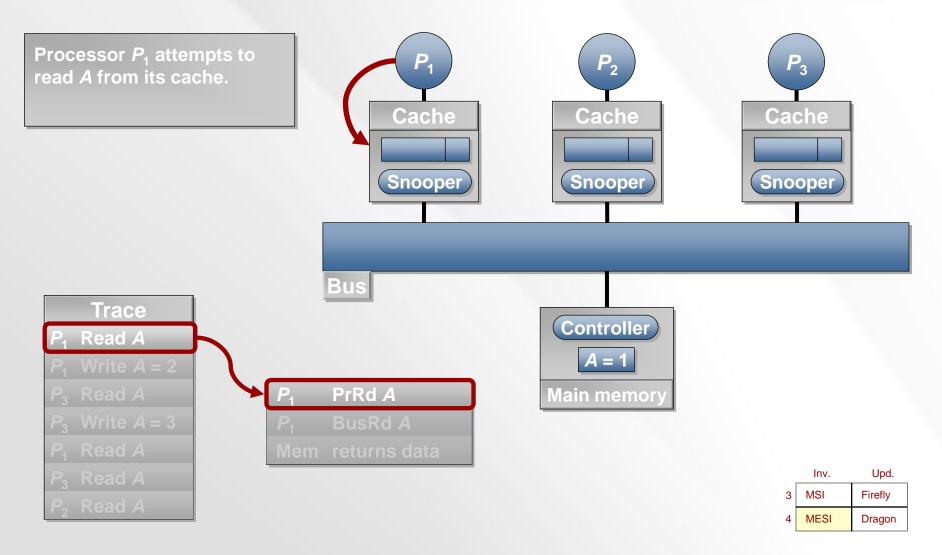


MESI Visualization



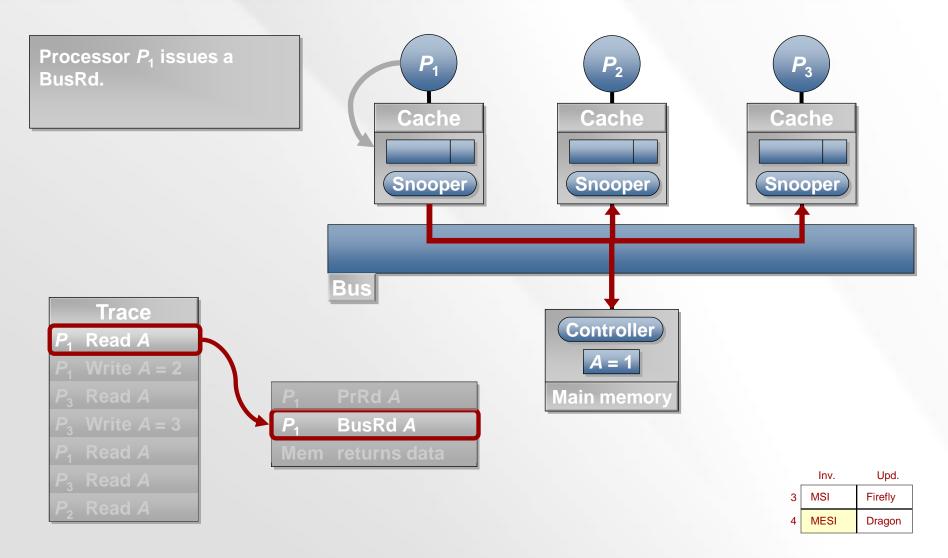
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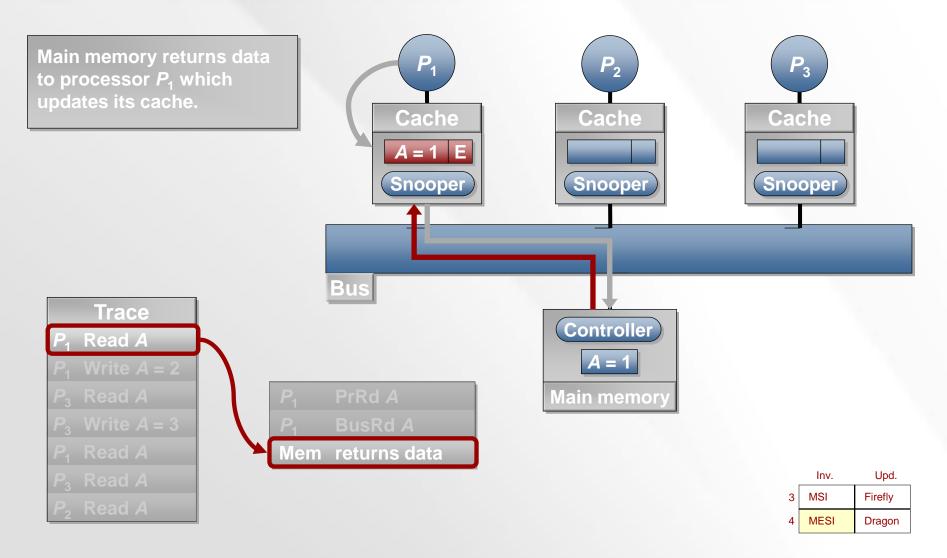




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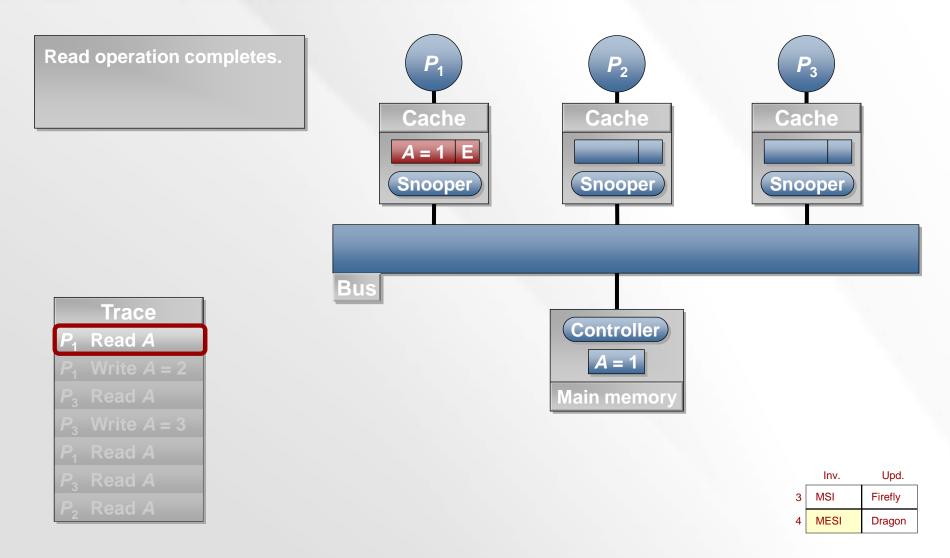




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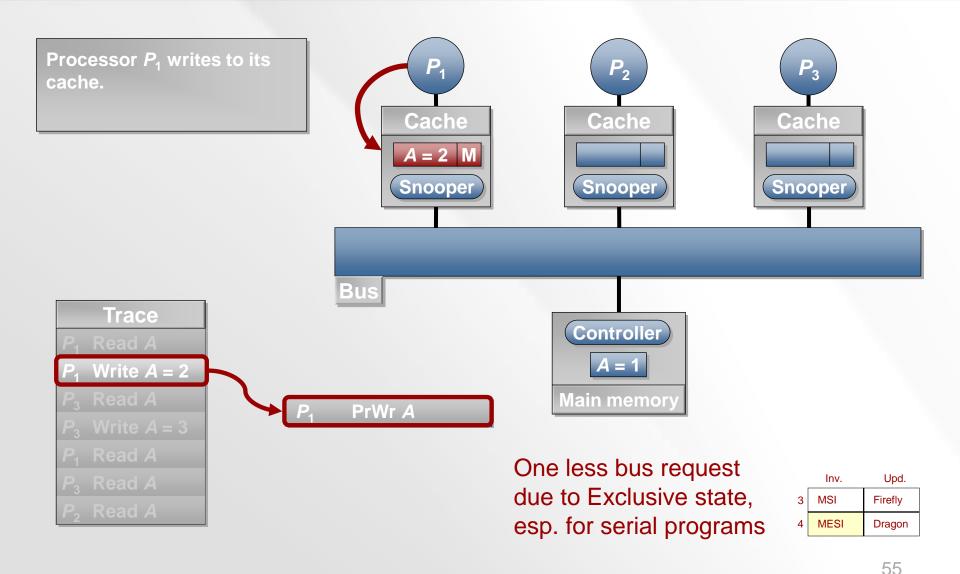


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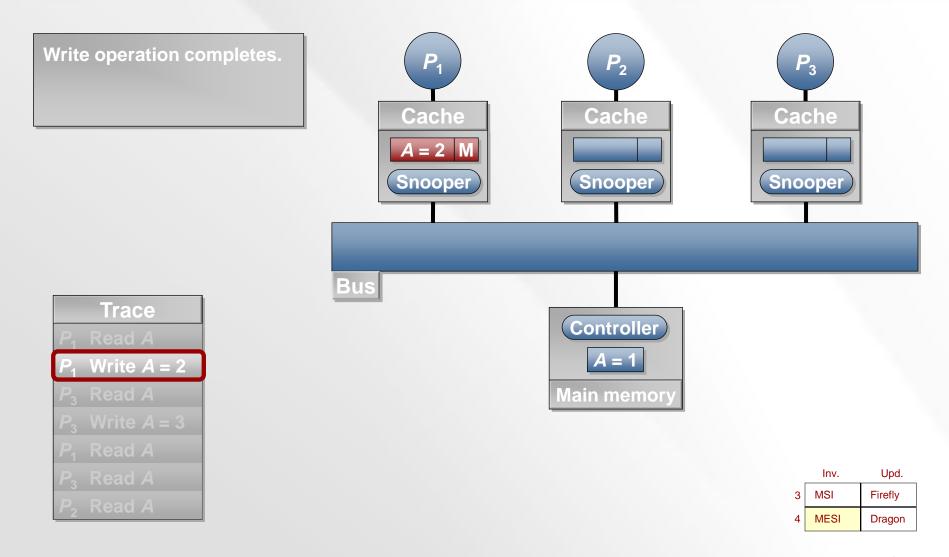


Processor P_1 Writes A = 2



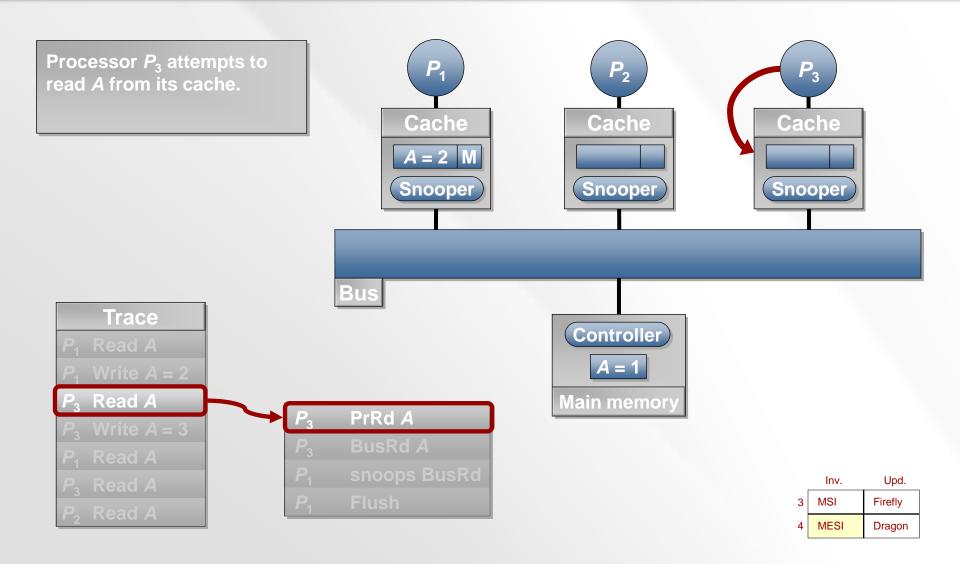


Processor P_1 Writes A = 2



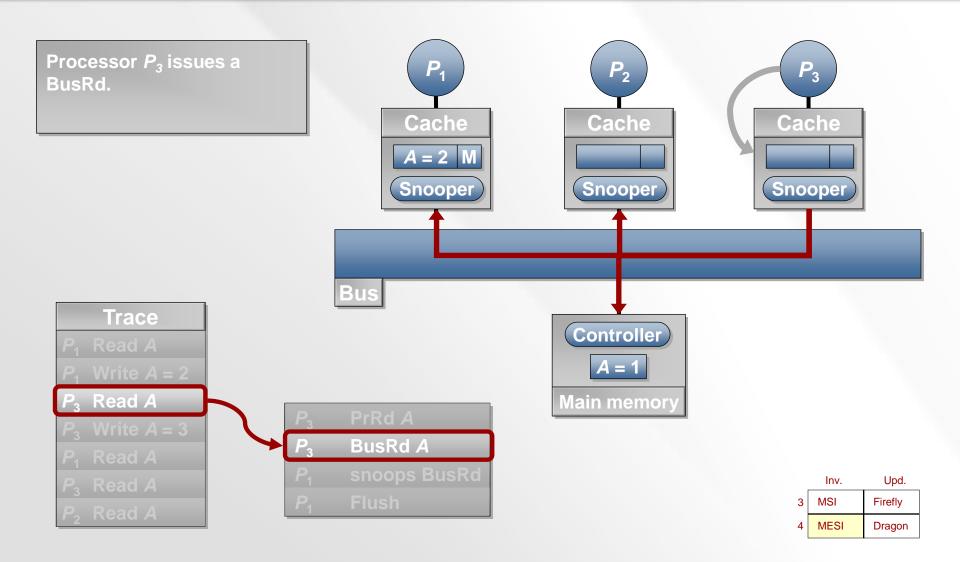
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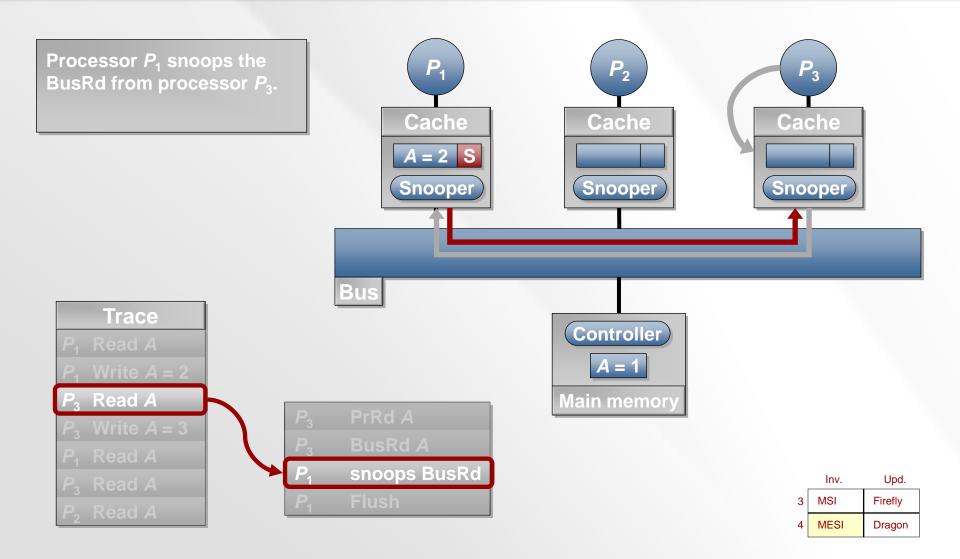
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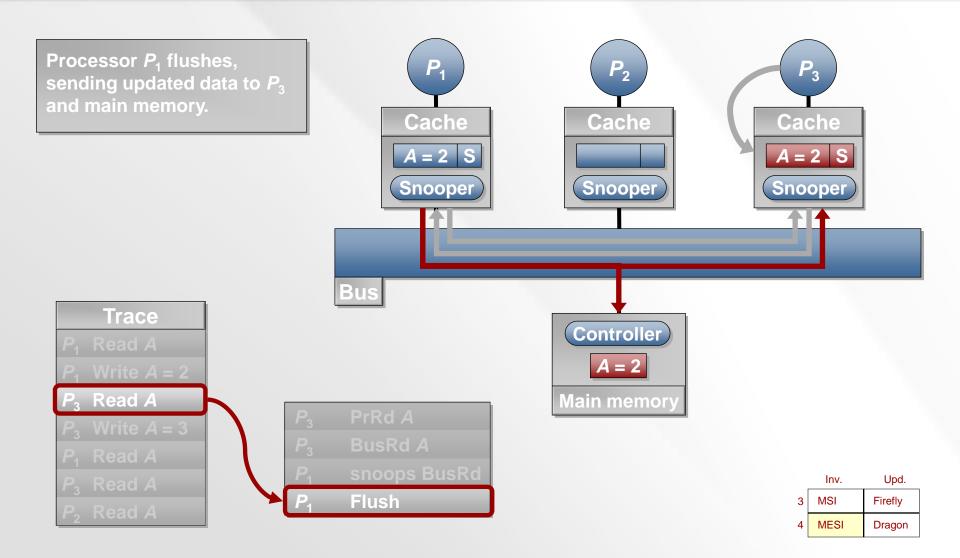
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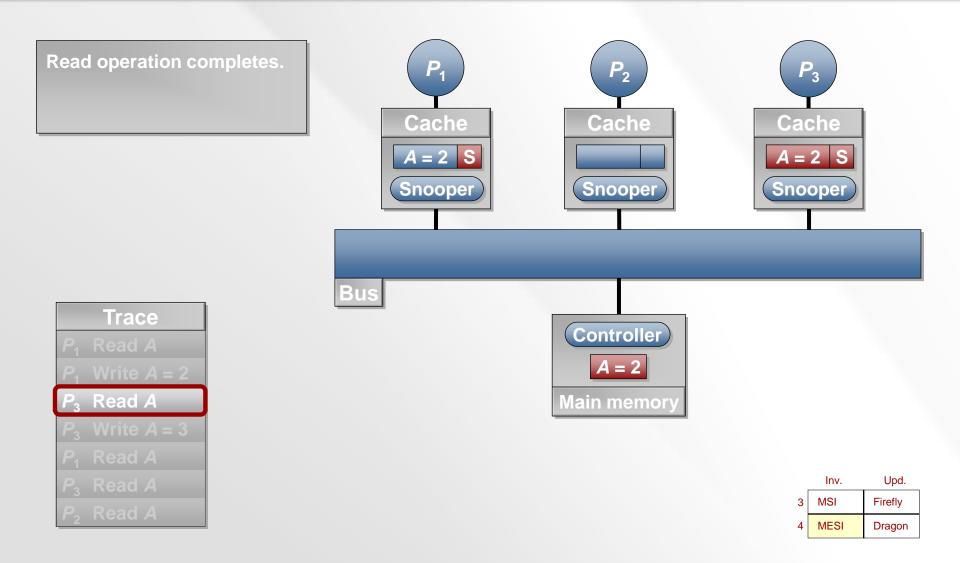


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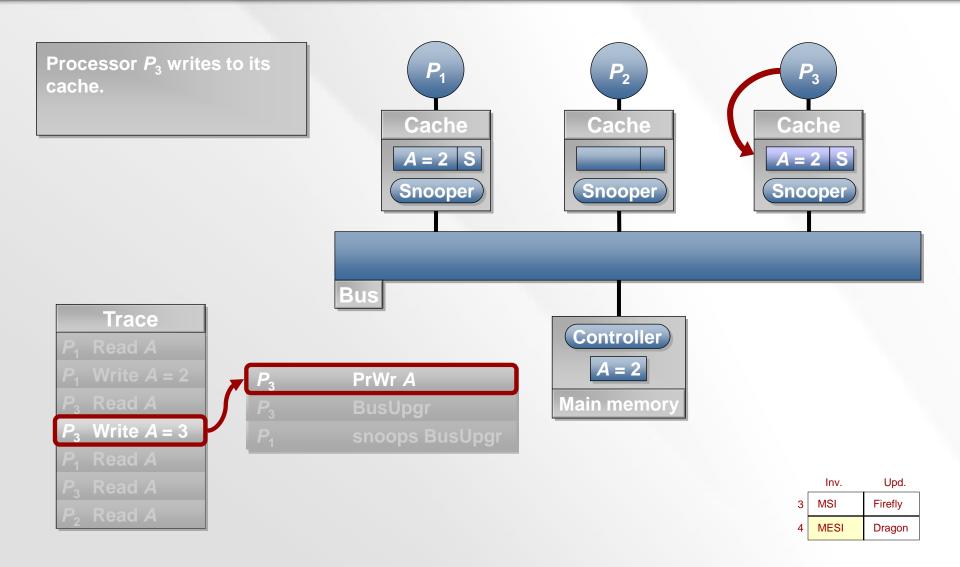
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Processor P₃ Reads A





Processor P_3 Writes A = 3

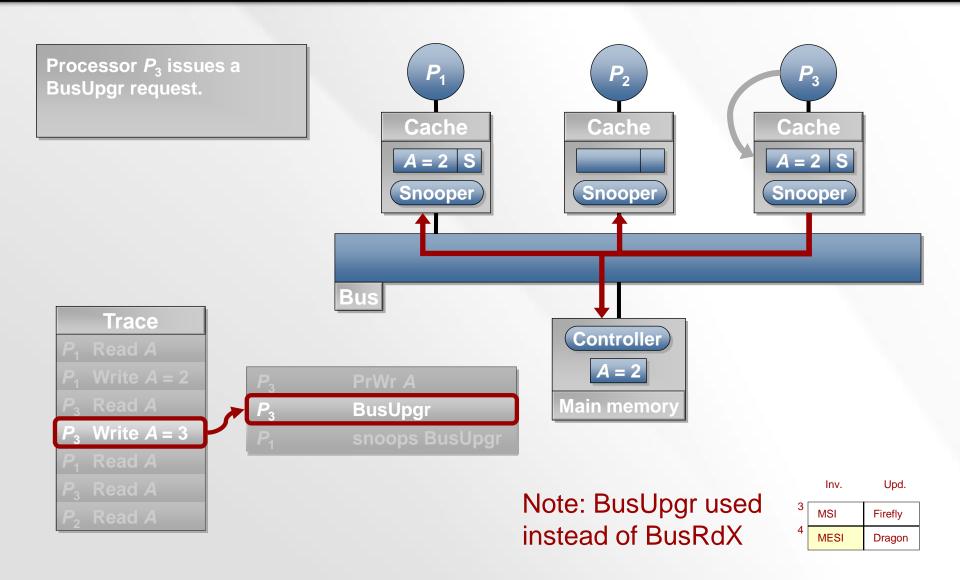


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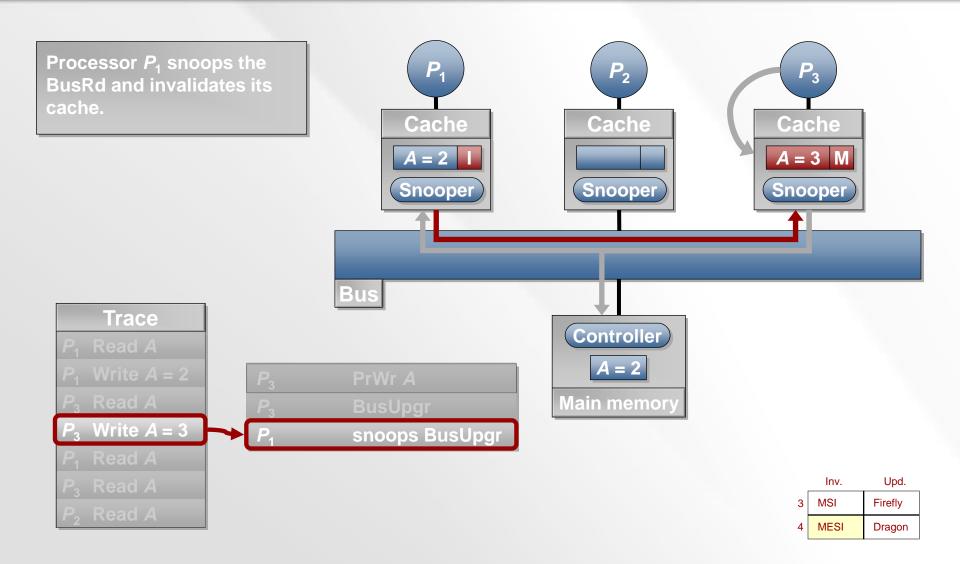
Processor P_3 Writes A = 3



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Processor P_3 Writes A = 3



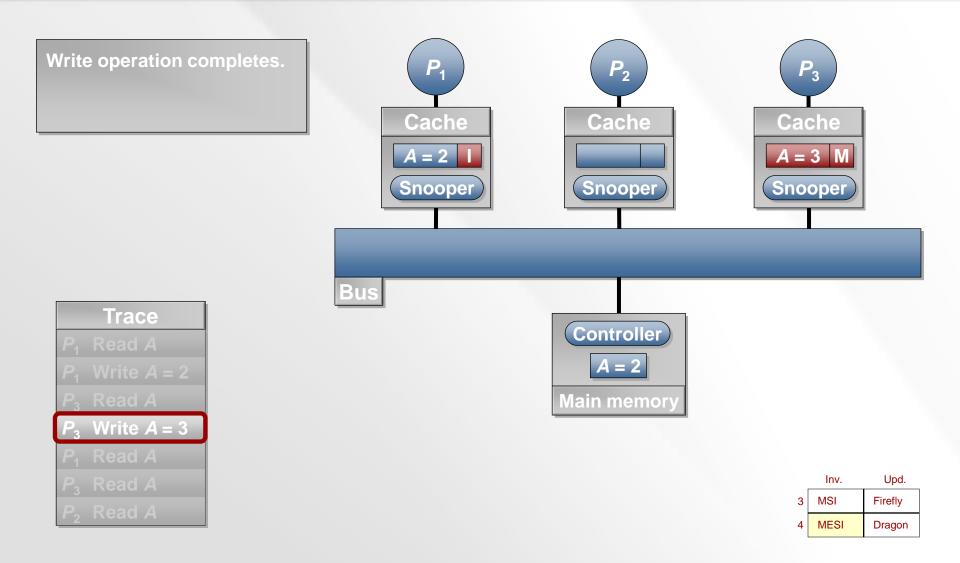
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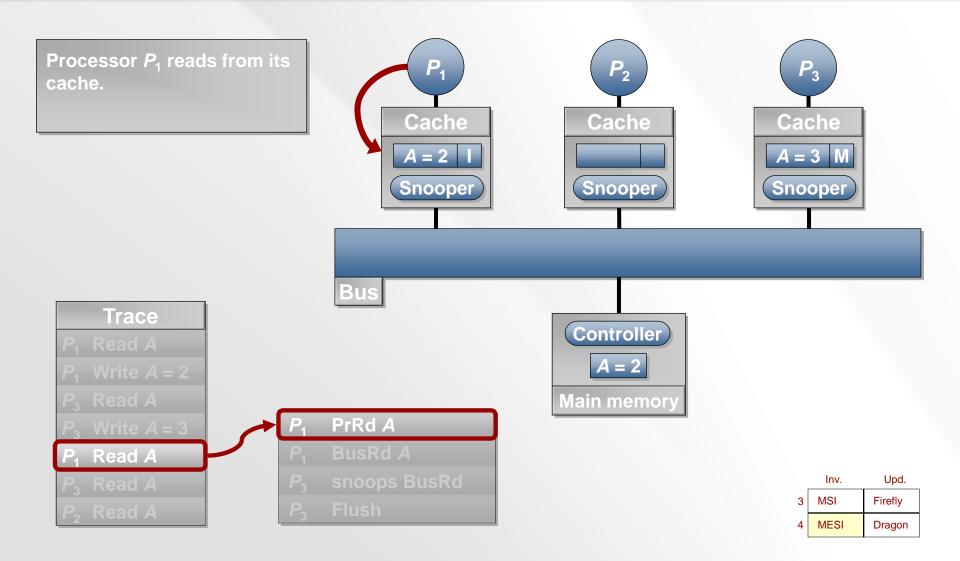


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Processor P_3 Writes A = 3

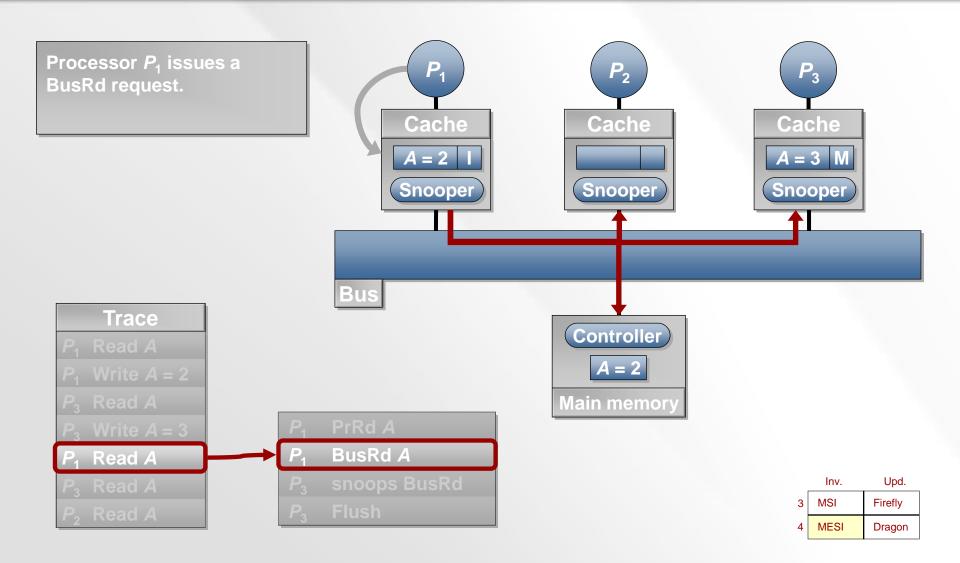






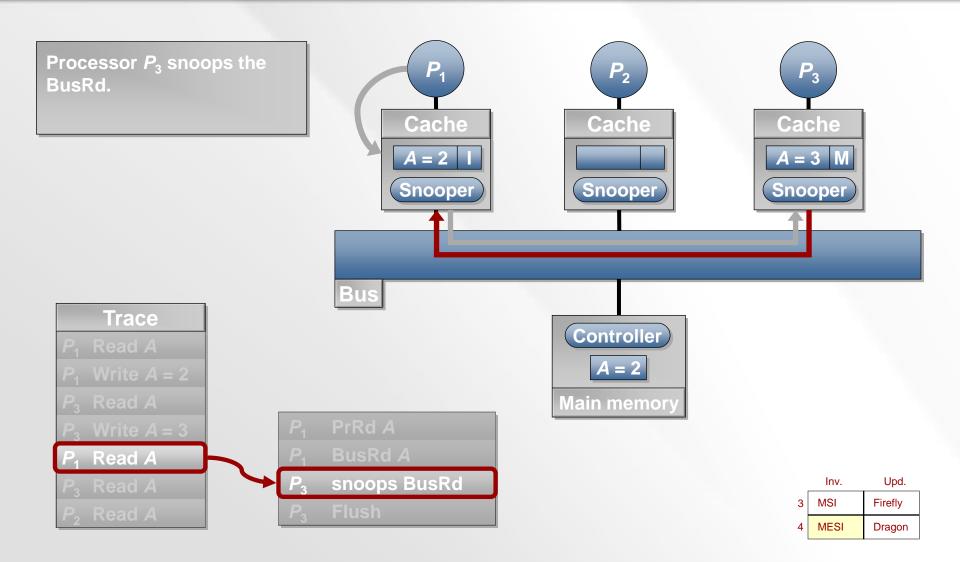
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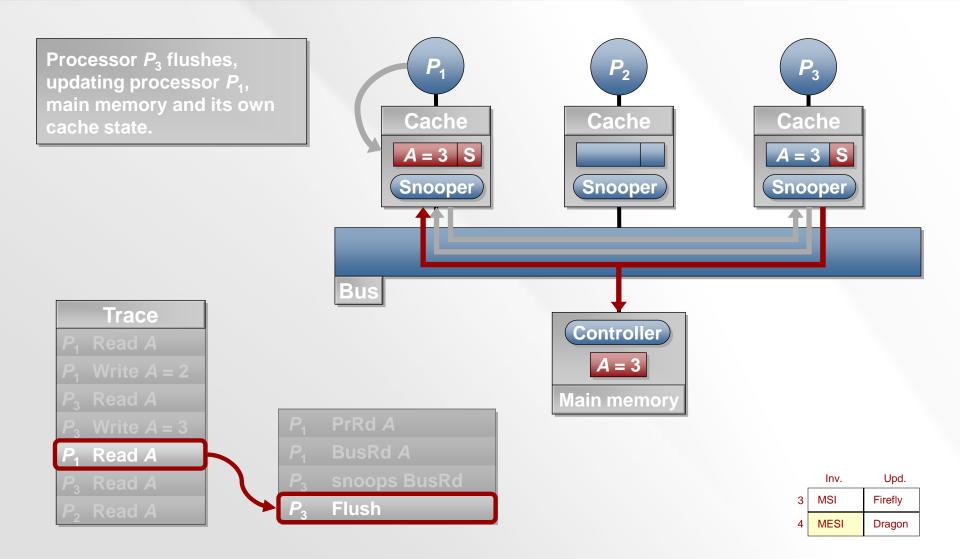
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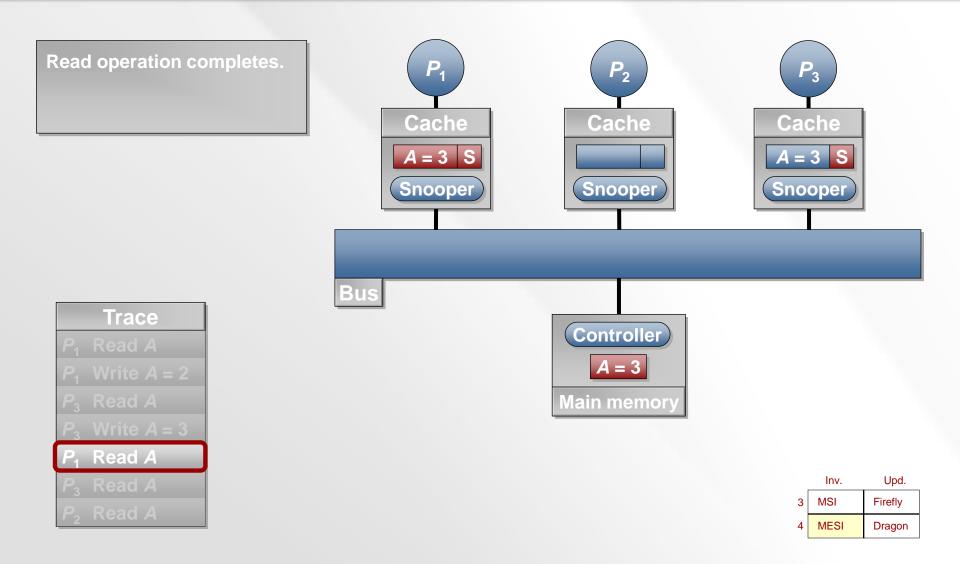


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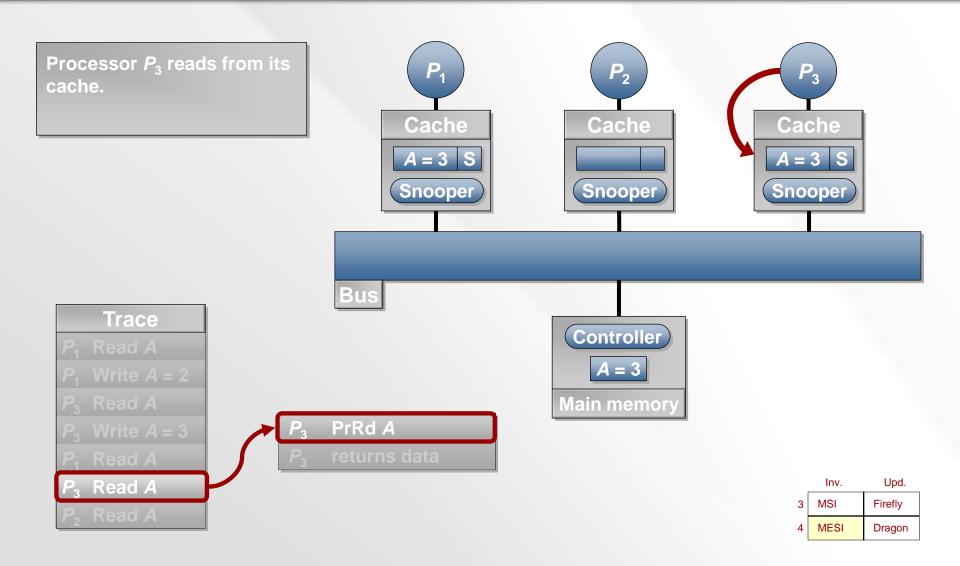


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Processor P₁ Reads A

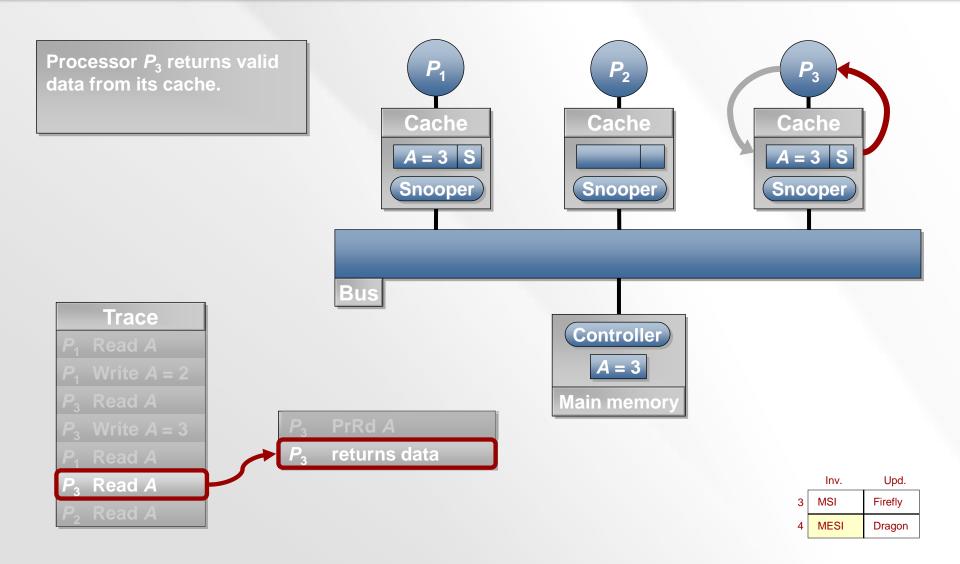






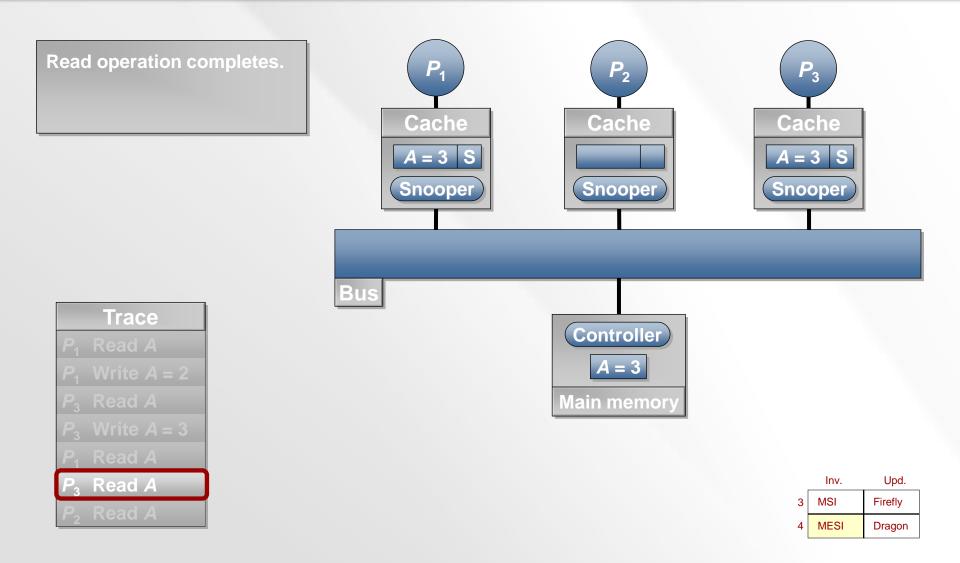
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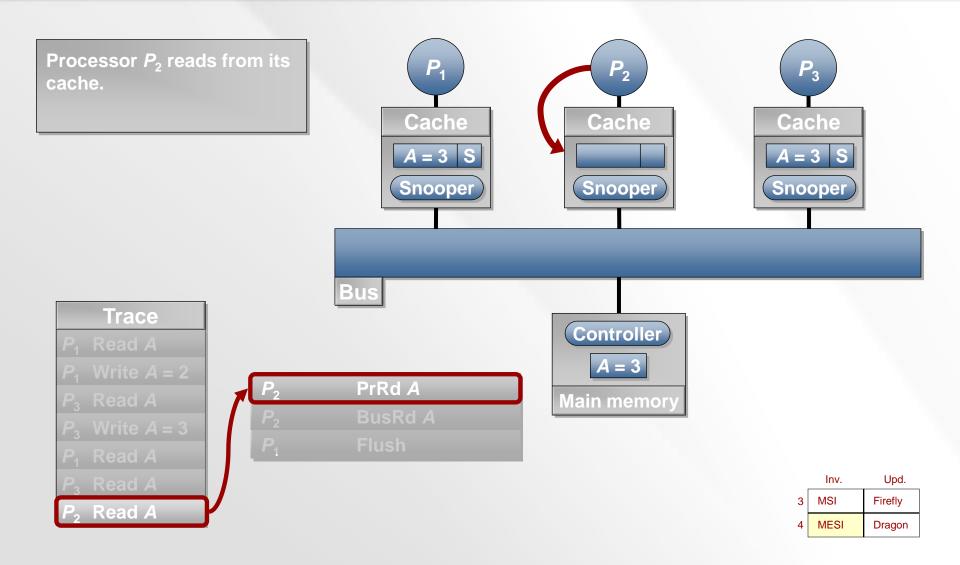
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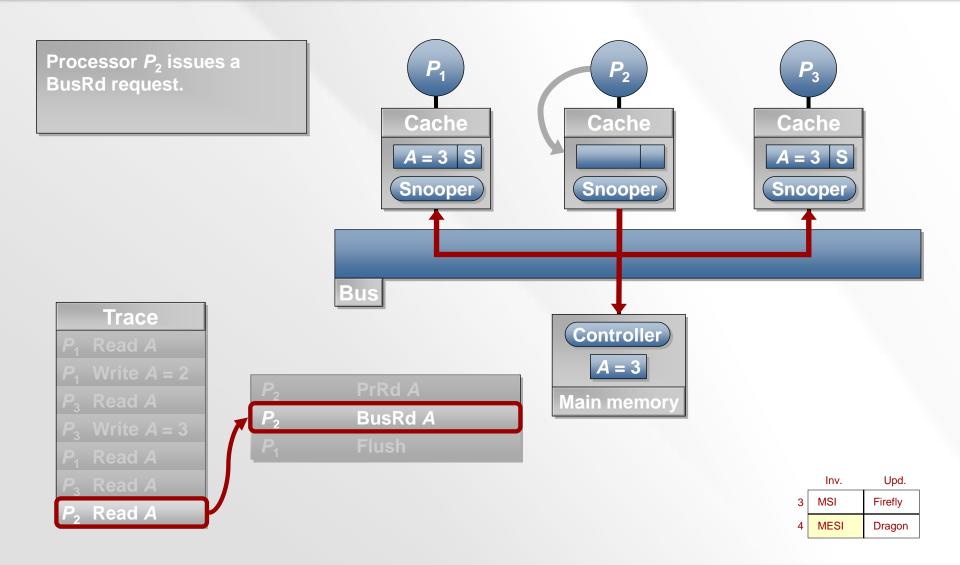
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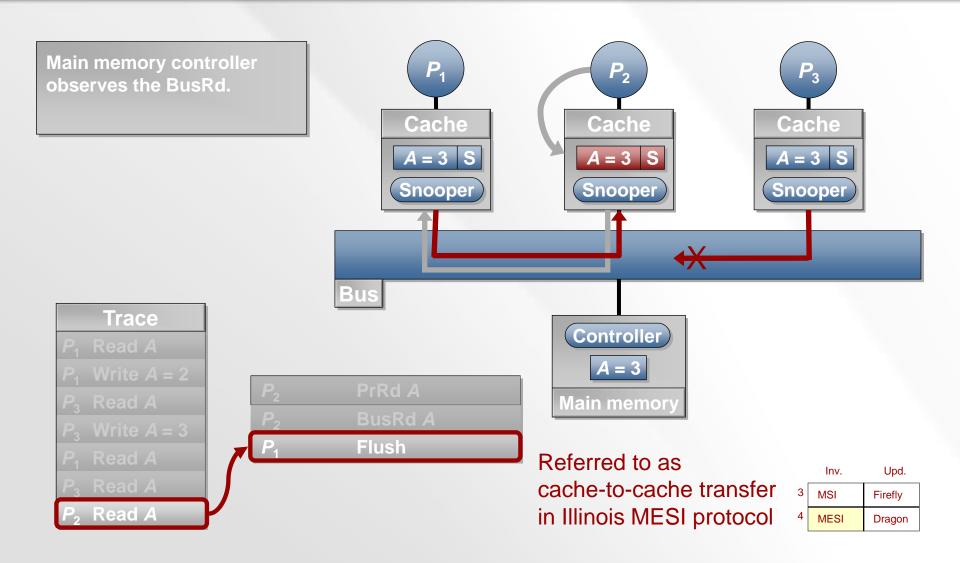
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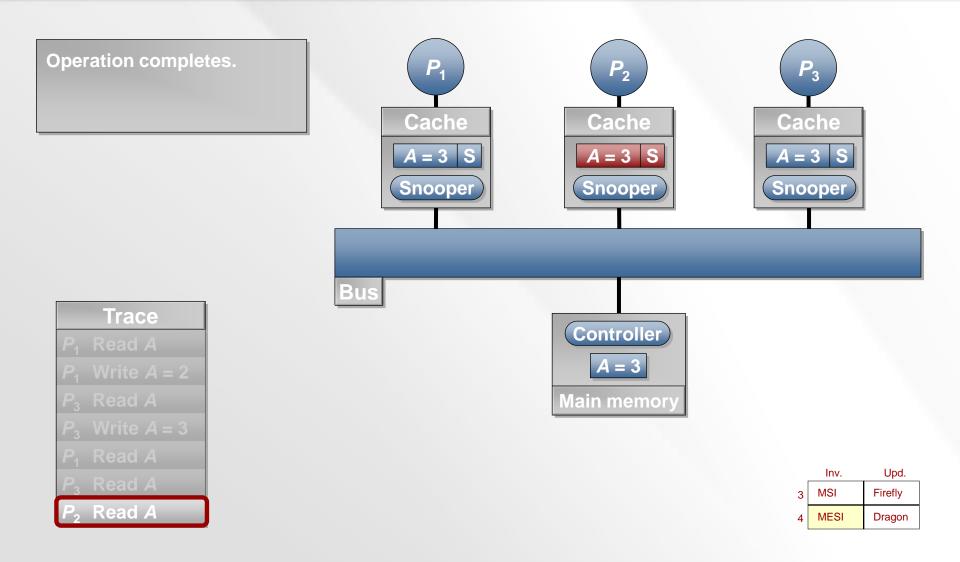
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MESI Example (Cache-to-Cache Transfer)

Proc Action	State P1	State P2	State P3	Bus Action	Data From
R1	E	-	-	BusRd	Mem
W1	М	-	_	-	Own cache
R3	S	_	S	BusRd/Flush	P1 cache
W3	I	_	М	BusRdX	Mem
R1	S	-	S	BusRd/Flush	P3 cache
R3	S	_	S	_	Own cache
R2	S	S	S	BusRd/Flush [,]	P1/P3 Cache*

* Data from memory if no cache-to-cache transfer, BusRd/ -

Change from MSI (Cache-to-Cache Transfer)

Proc Action	State P1	State P2	State P3	Bus Action	Data From
R1	E	-	-	BusRd	Mem
W1	М	-	_	-	Own cache
R3	S	_	S	BusRd/Flush	P1 cache
W3	I	_	М	BusRdX	Mem
R1	S	-	S	BusRd/Flush	P3 cache
R3	S	_	S	_	Own cache
R2	S	S	S	BusRd/Flush [,]	P1/P3 Cache*

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R1	S	_	S	BusRd/Flush	P3 cache
R3	S	—	S	_	Own cache
R2	S	S	S	BusRd/Flush [,]	P1/P3 Cache*

* Data from memory if no cache-to-cache transfer, BusRd/ -

Change from MSI (Cache-to-Cache Transfer)

Proc Action	State P1	State P2	State P3	Bus Action	Data From
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W1	М	-	_	_	Own cache
R3	S	_	S	BusRd/Flush	P1 cache
W3	I	-	М	BusRdX	Mem
R1	S	-	S	BusRd/Flush	P3 cache
R3	S	-	S	_	Own cache
R2	S	S	S	BusRd/Flush [,]	P1/P3 Cache*

* Data from memory if no cache-to-cache transfer, BusRd/ -

MESI Example (Cache-to-Cache Transfer+BusUpgr)

Proc Action	State P1	State P2	State P3	Bus Action	Data From
R1	E	-	-	BusRd	Mem
W1	М	-	-	-	Own cache
R3	S	-	S	BusRd/Flush	P1 cache
W3	I	-	М	BusUpgr	Own cache
R1	S	-	S	BusRd/Flush	P3 cache
R3	S	-	S	-	Own cache
R2	S	S	S	BusRd/Flush'	P1/P3 Cache*

* Data from memory if no cache-to-cache transfer, BusRd/ -

MESI Example (Cache-to-Cache Transfer+BusUpgr)

Proc Action	State P1	State P2	State P3	Bus Action	Data From
R1	E	-	-	BusRd	Mem
W1	М	-	-	-	Own cache
R3	S	-	S	BusRd/Flush	P1 cache
W3	I	-	М	BusUpgr	Own cache
R1	S	-	S	BusRd/Flush	P3 cache
R3	S	-	S	-	Own cache
R2	S	S	S	BusRd/Flush'	P1/P3 Cache*

* Data from memory if no cache-to-cache transfer, BusRd/ -

Lower-Level Protocol Choices

- Who supplies data on miss when not in M state: memory or cache?
- Original, Illinois MESI: cache
 - assumes cache is faster than memory (*cache-to-cache transfer*)
 - Not necessarily true
- Adds complexity
 - How does memory know it should supply data? (must wait for caches)
 - A selection algorithm is needed if multiple caches have valid data.
- Useful in a distributed-memory system
 - May be cheaper to obtain from nearby cache than distant memory
 - Especially when constructed out of SMP nodes (Stanford DASH)

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Lecture 15 Outline

- MSI protocol
- MESI protocol
- Dragon protocol
- Firefly protocol

	Inval- idate	Update
3-state	MSI	Firefly
4-state	MESI	Dragon

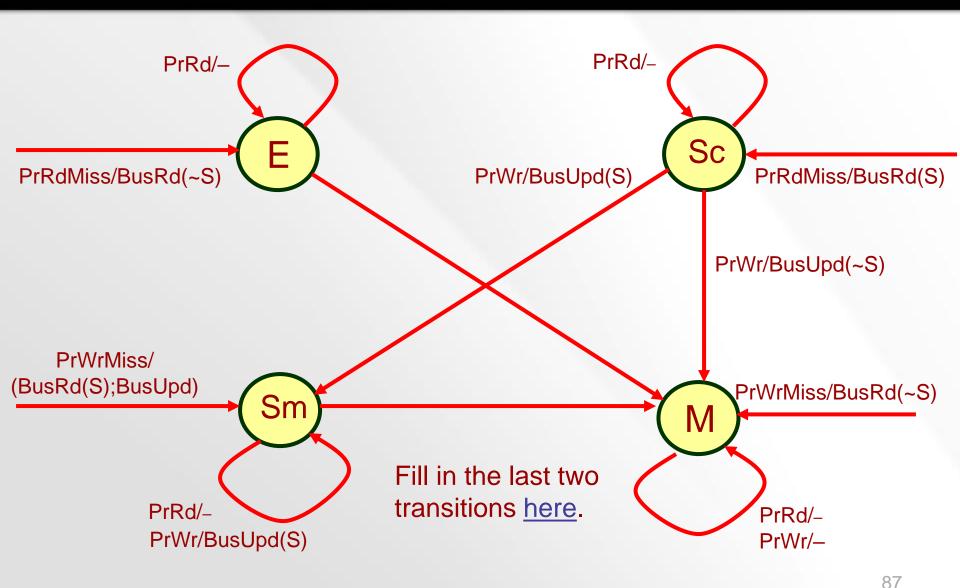
Dragon Writeback Update Protocol

- Four states
 - Exclusive-clean (E): Memory and I have it
 - Shared clean (Sc): I, others, and maybe memory, but I'm not owner
 - Shared modified (Sm): I and others but not memory, and I'm the owner
 - Sm and Sc can coexist in different caches, with at most one Sm
 - **Modified** or dirty (M): I and, no one else
 - On replacement: Sc can silently drop, Sm has to flush
- No invalid state
 - If in cache, cannot be invalid
 - If not present in cache, can view as being in not-present or invalid state
- New processor events: PrRdMiss, PrWrMiss
 - Introduced to specify actions when block not present in cache
- New bus transaction: BusUpd
 - Broadcasts single word written on bus; updates other relevant caches



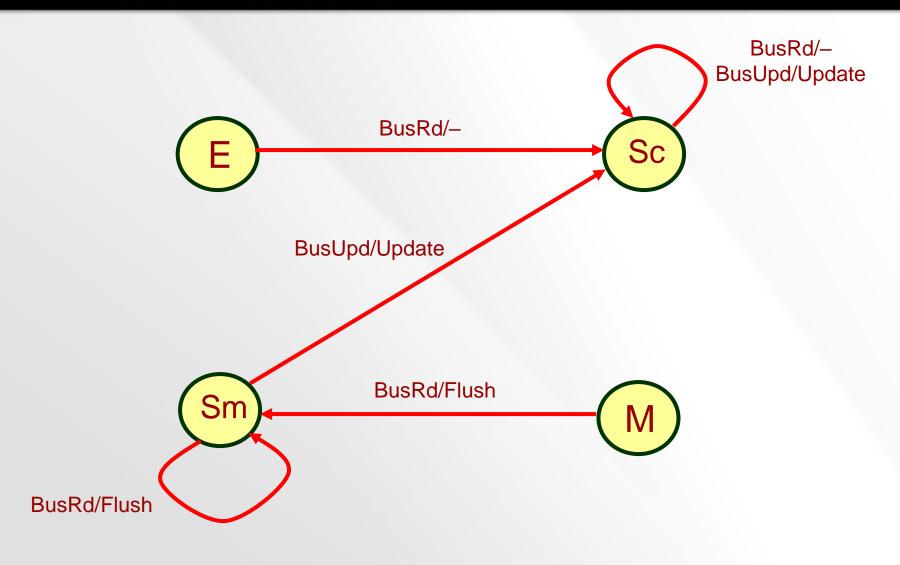
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Dragon: Processor-Initiated Transactions



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Dragon: Bus-Initiated Transactions

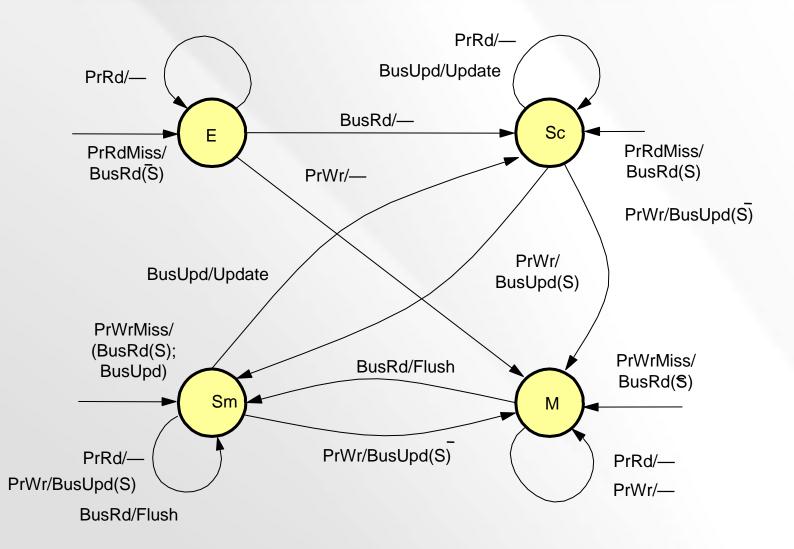


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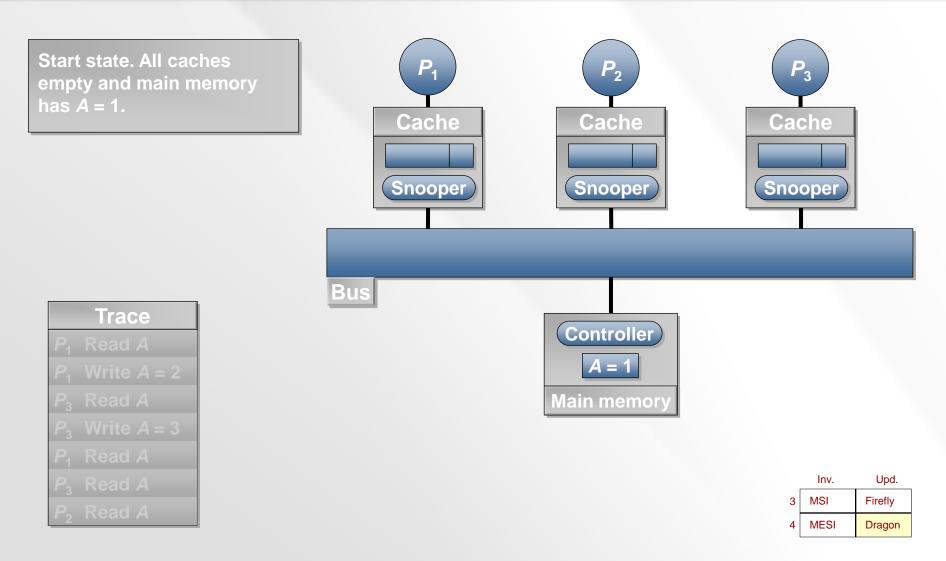
Dragon State Transition Diagram



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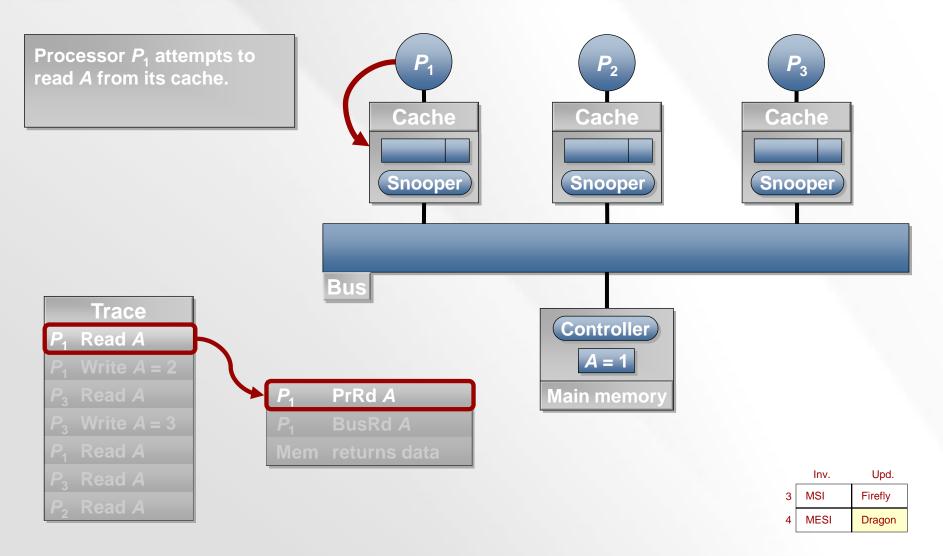


Dragon Visualization



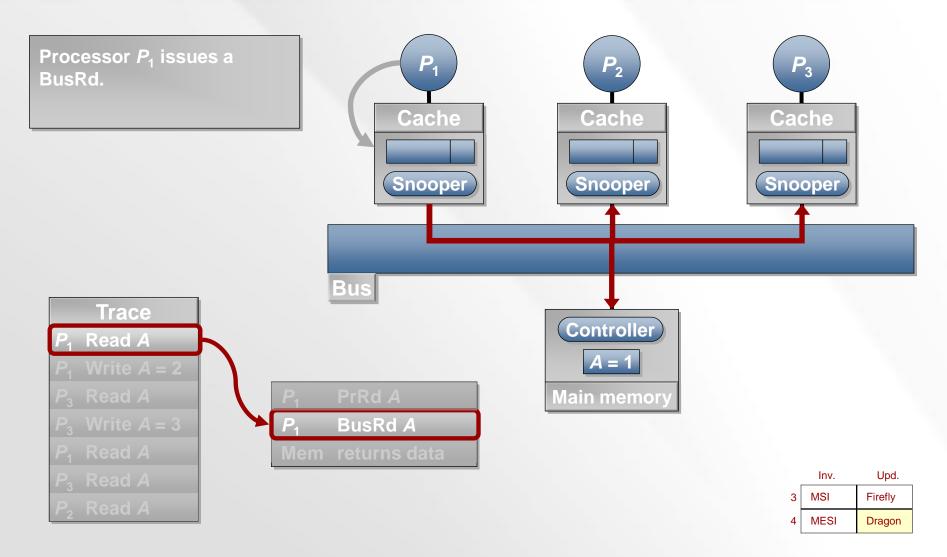
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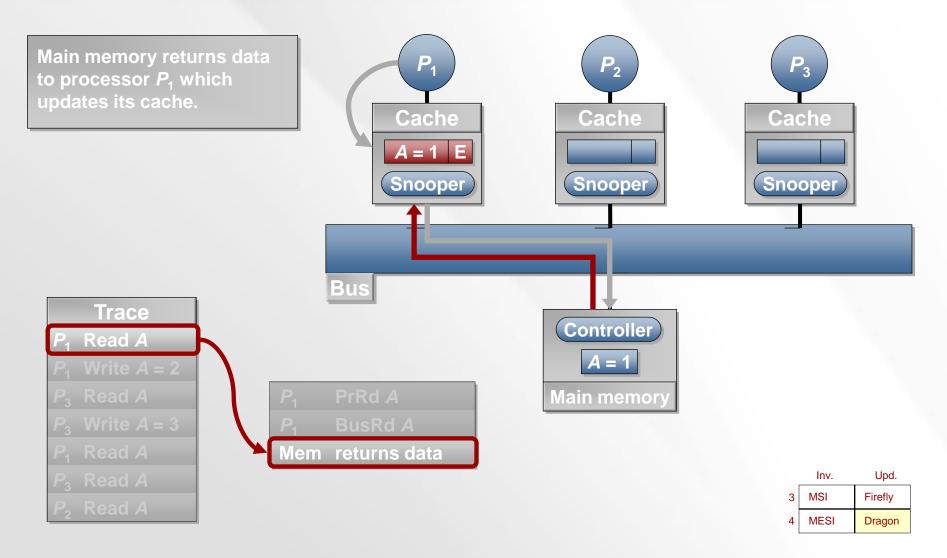
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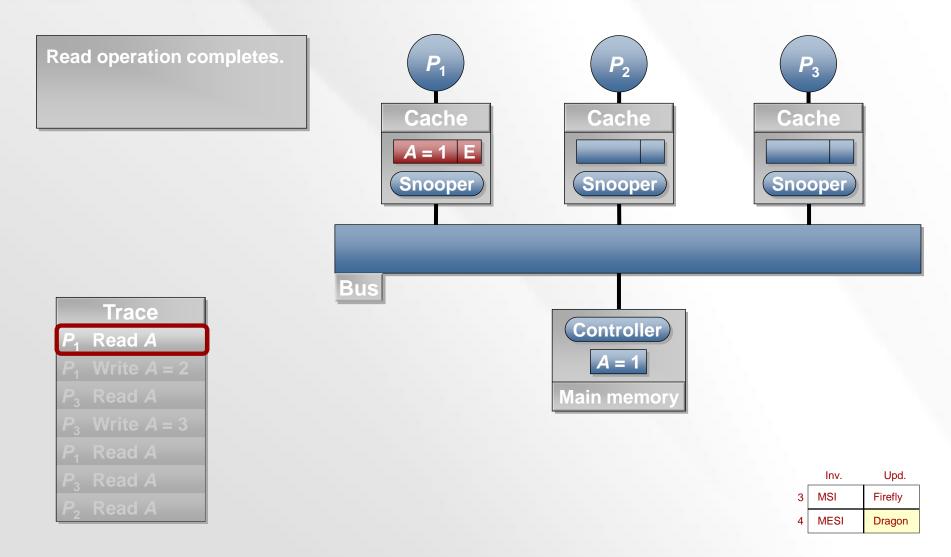
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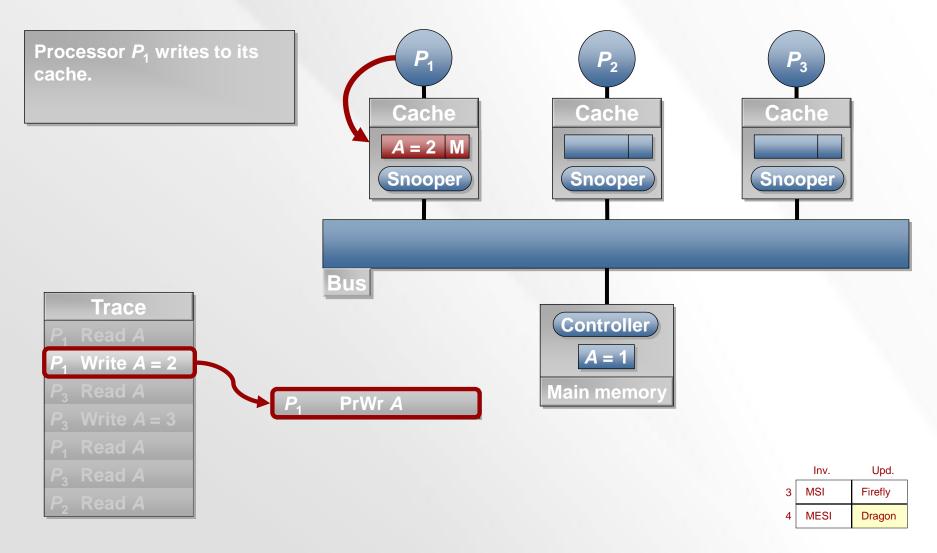




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Processor P_1 Writes A = 2

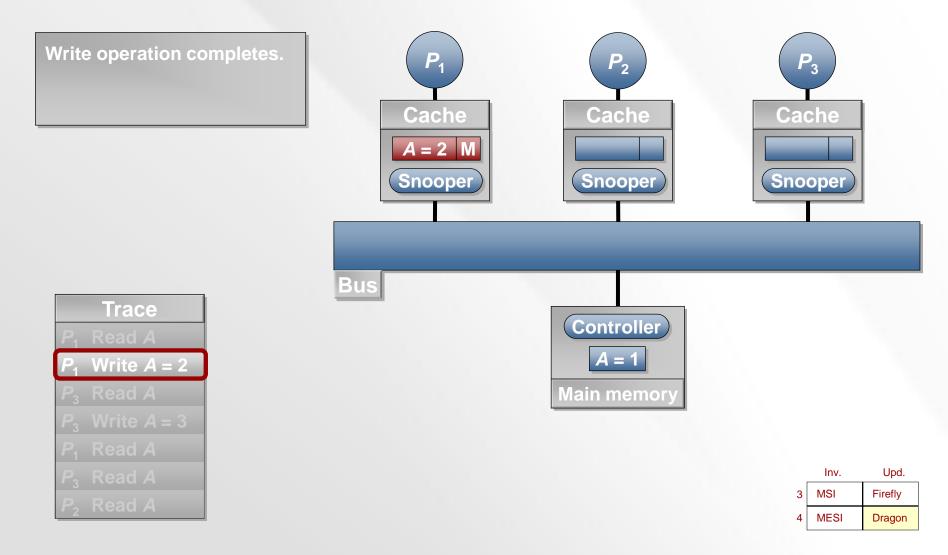


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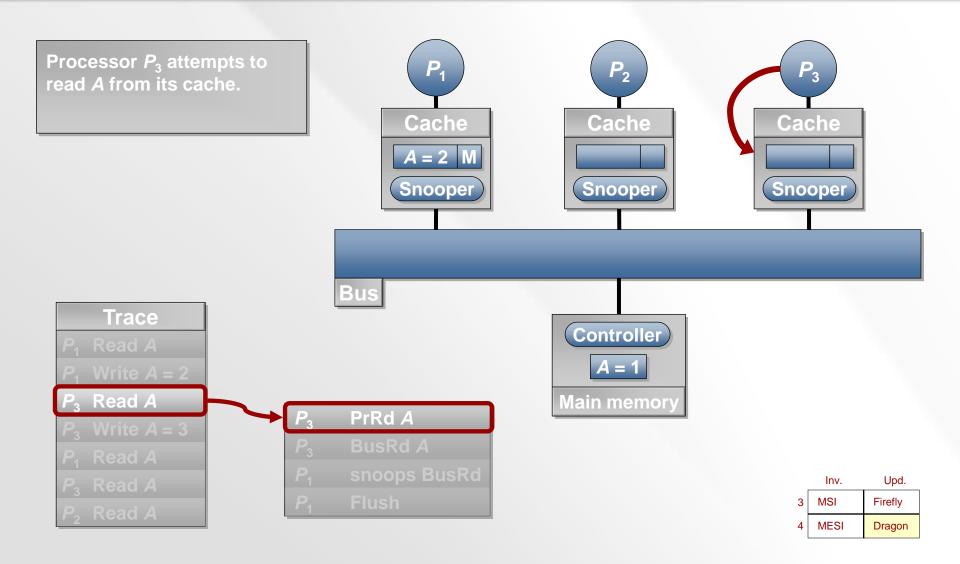
Processor P_1 Writes A = 2



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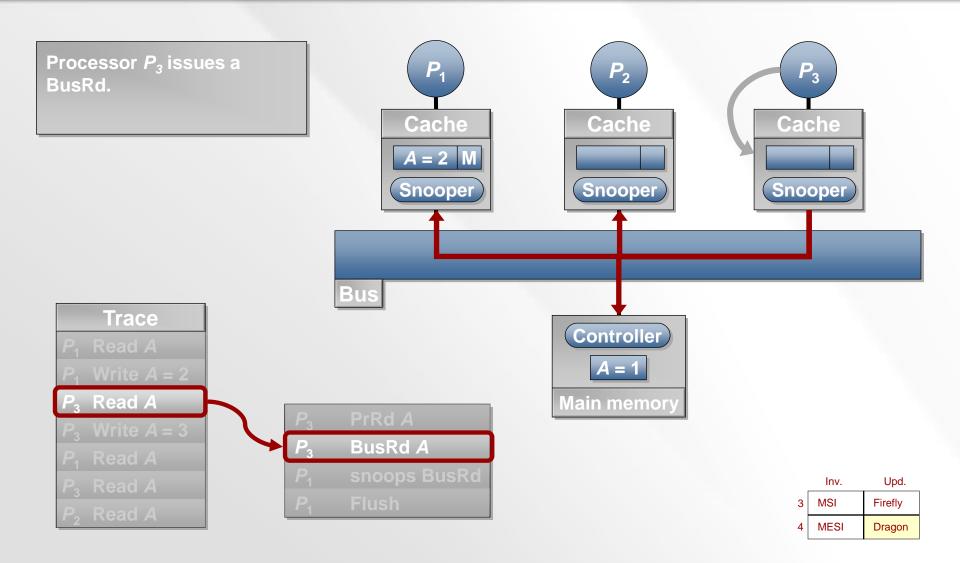
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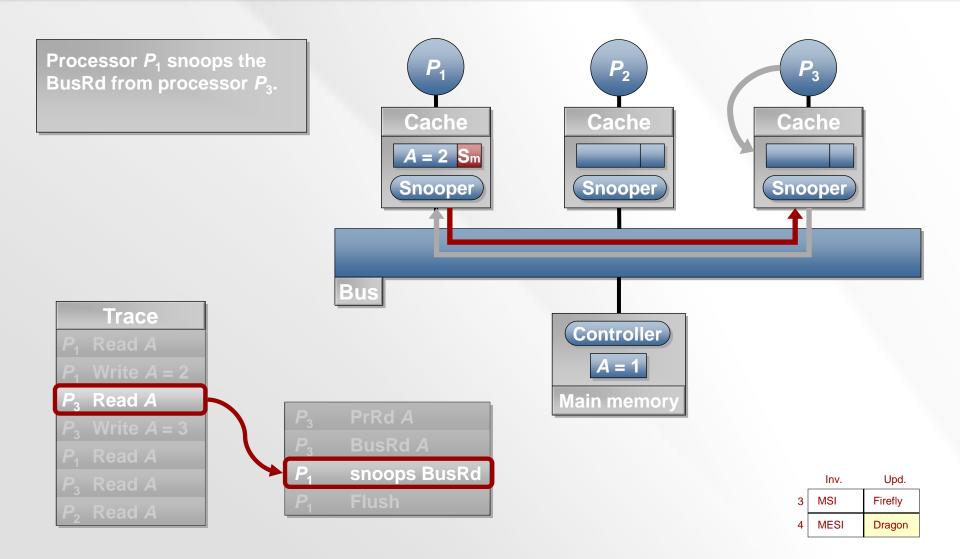
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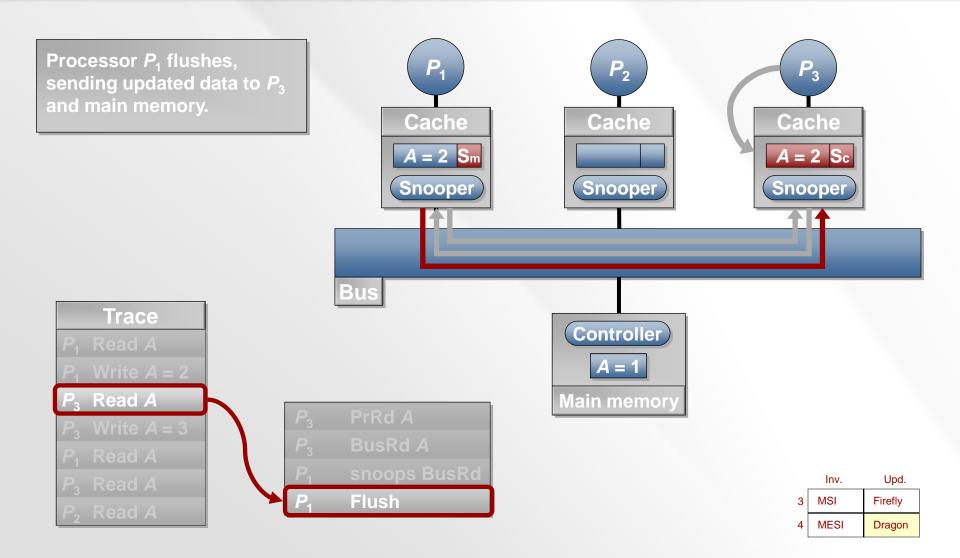
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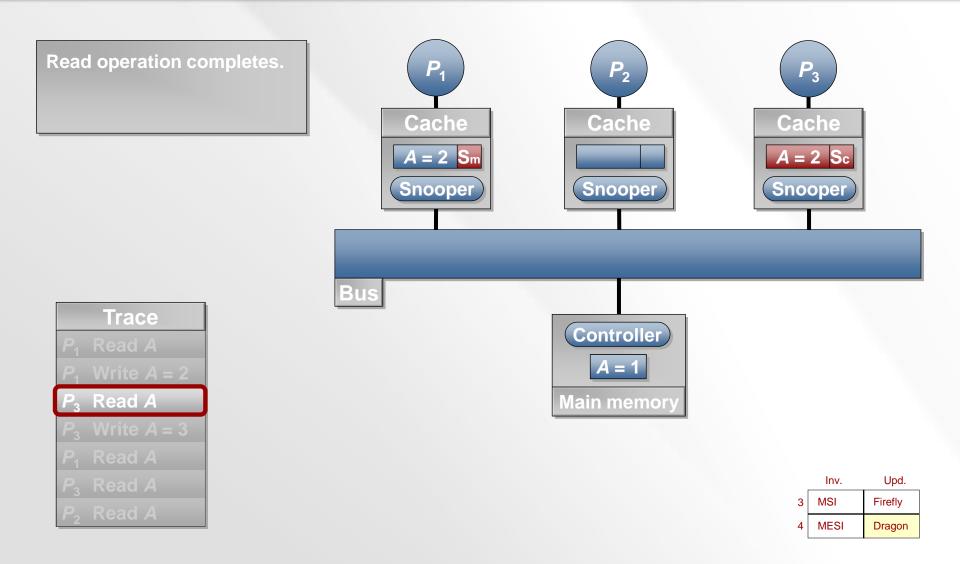


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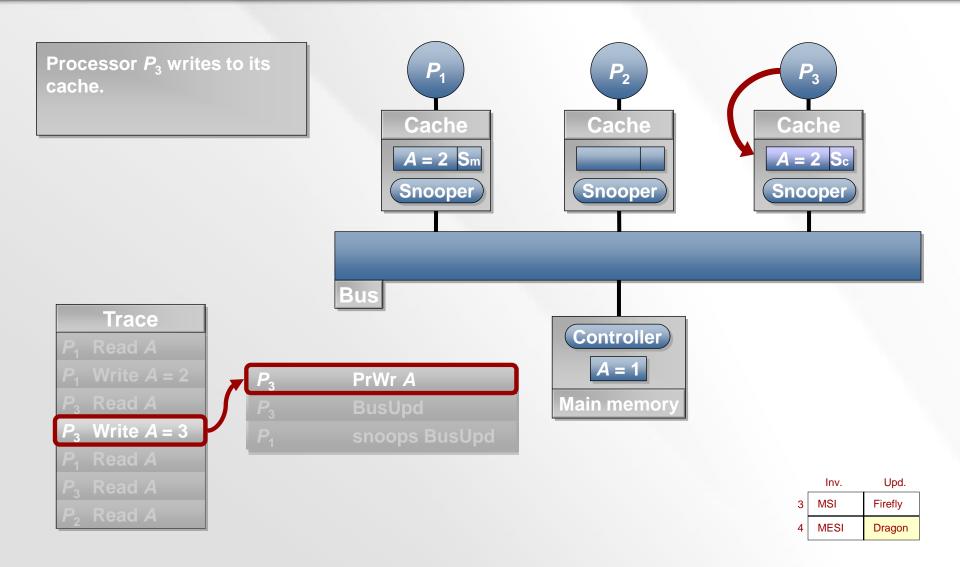
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Processor P₃ Reads A





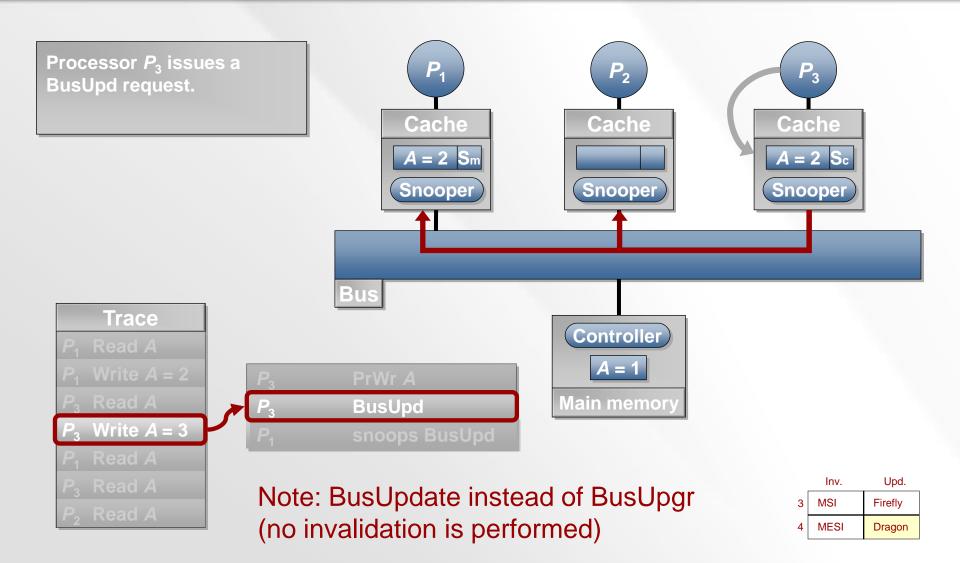
Processor P_3 Writes A = 3



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Processor P_3 Writes A = 3

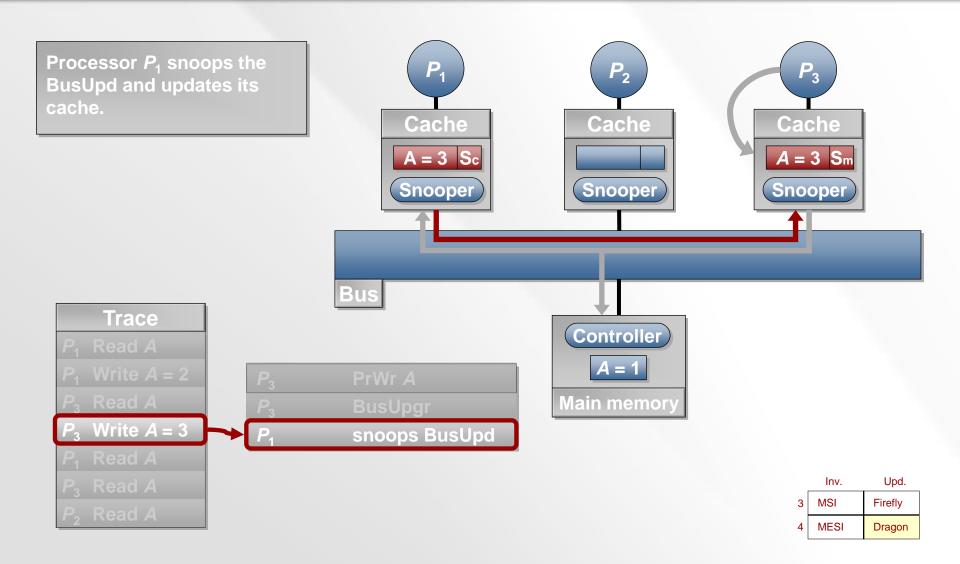


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Processor P_3 Writes A = 3

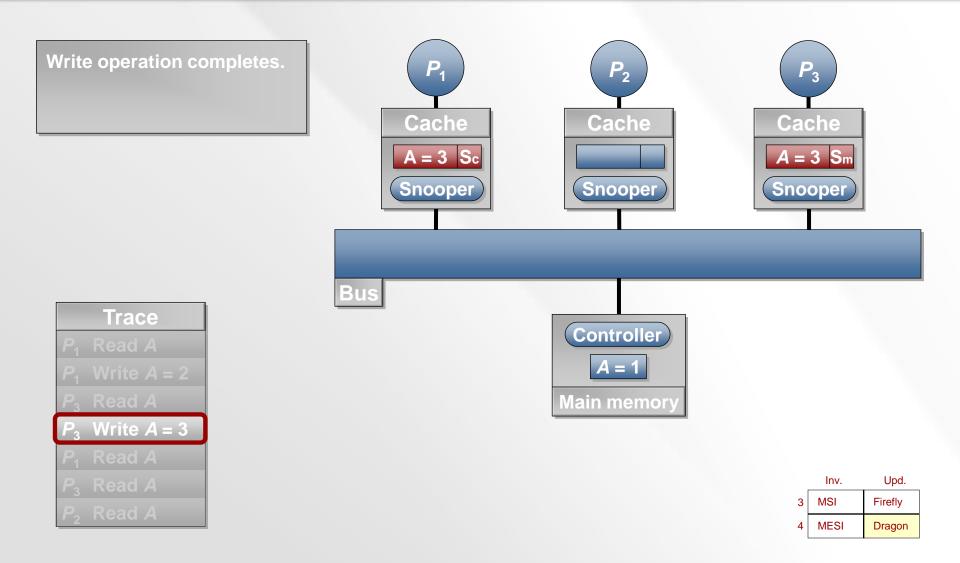


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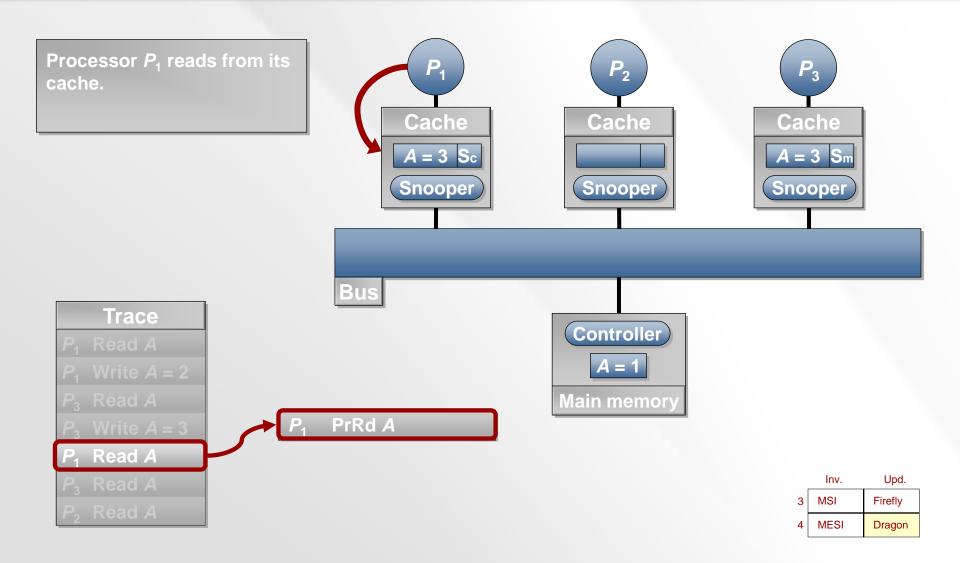


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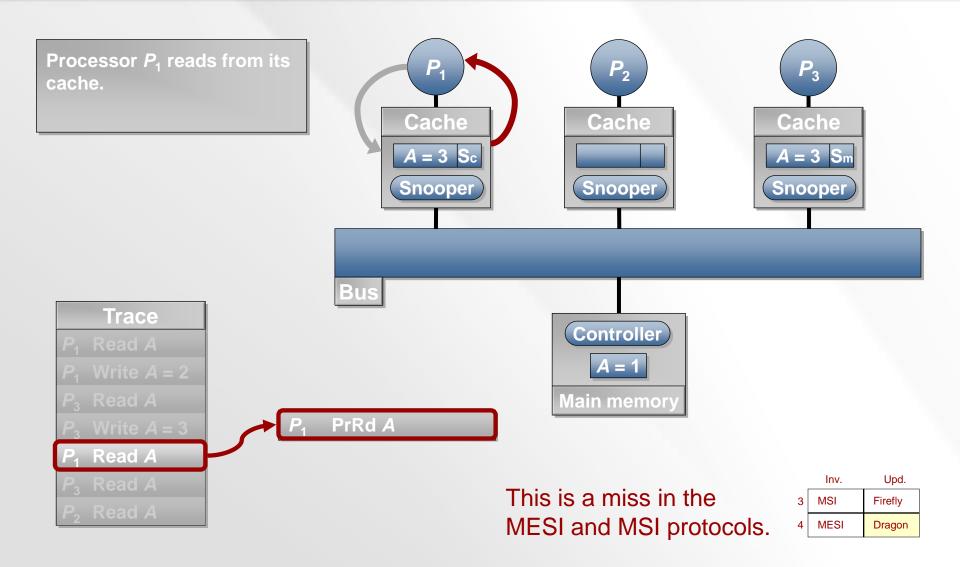






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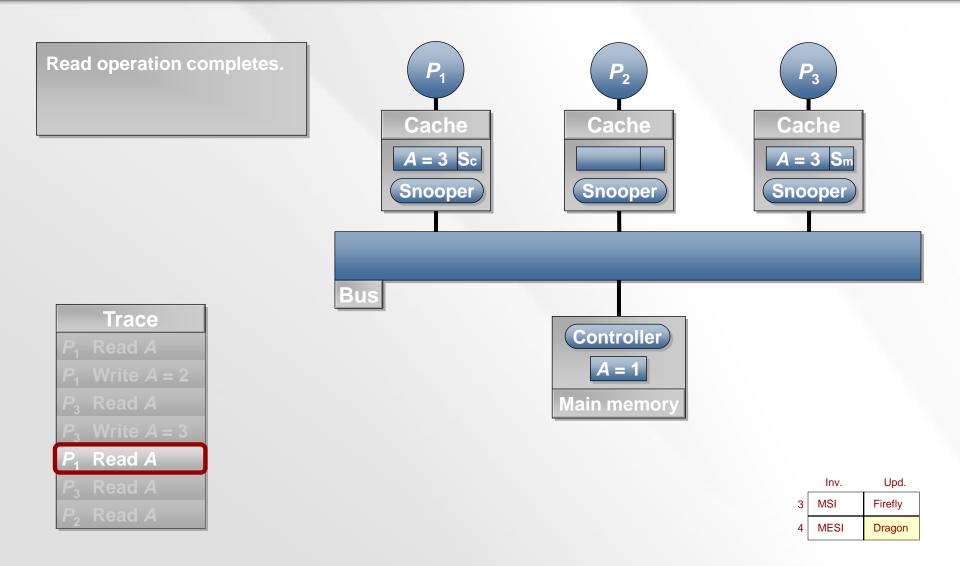


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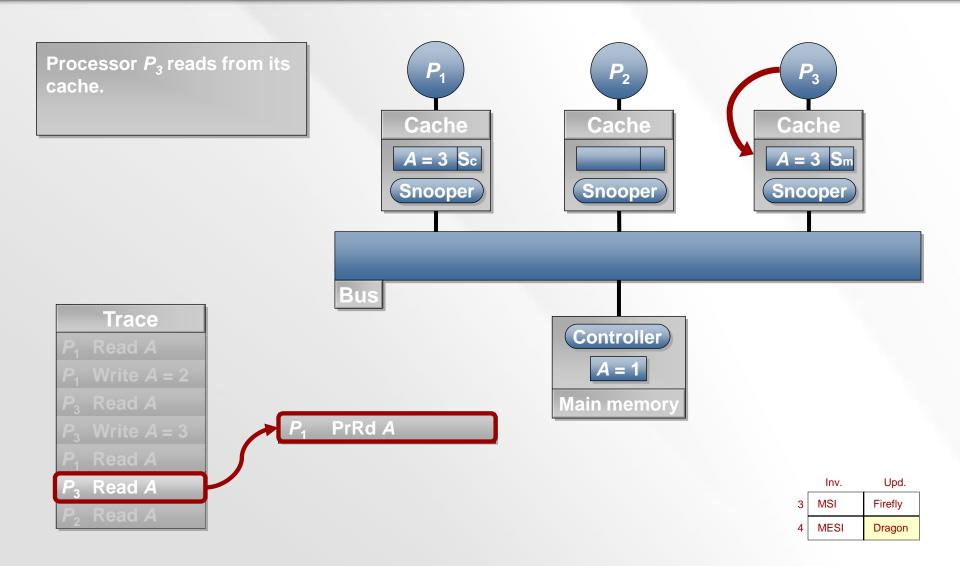


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Processor P₁ Reads A

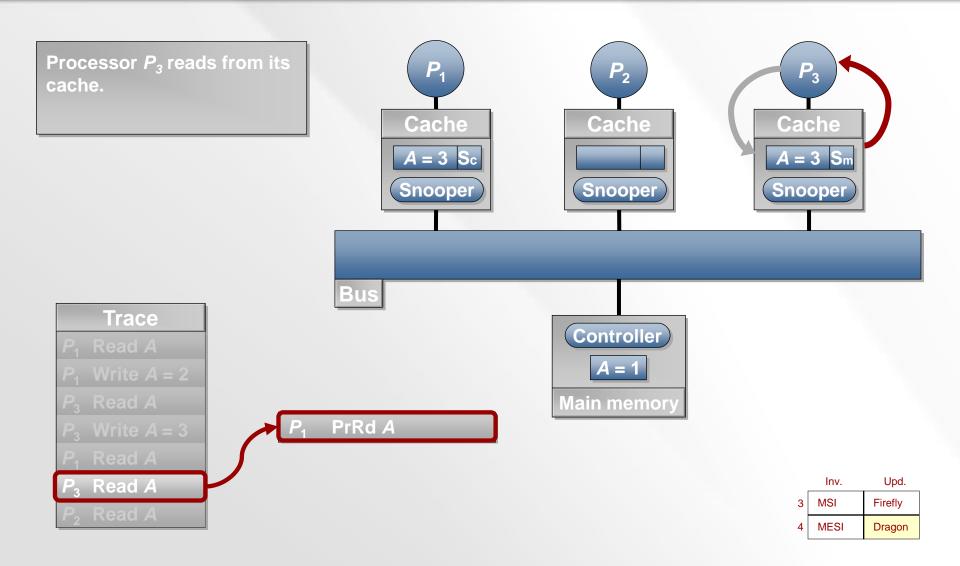






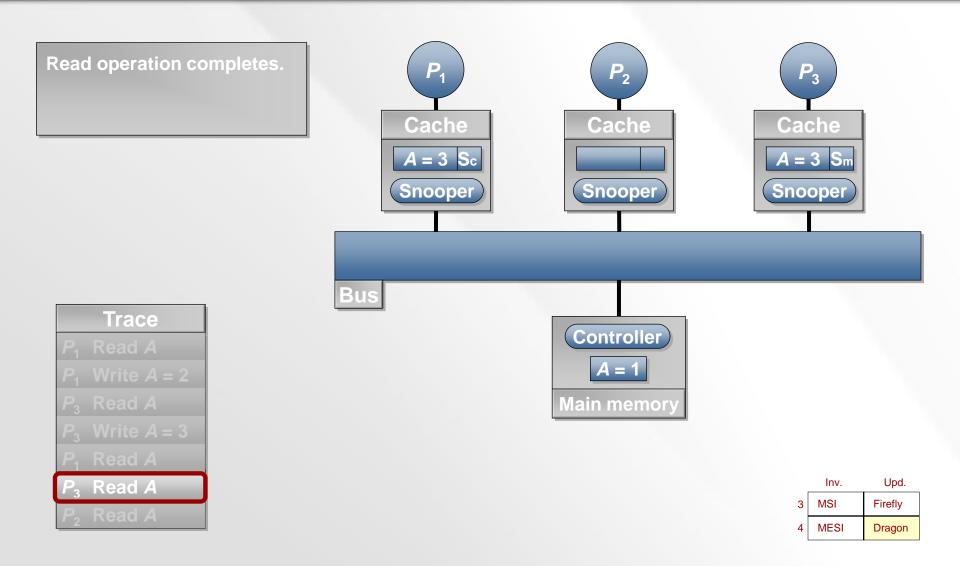
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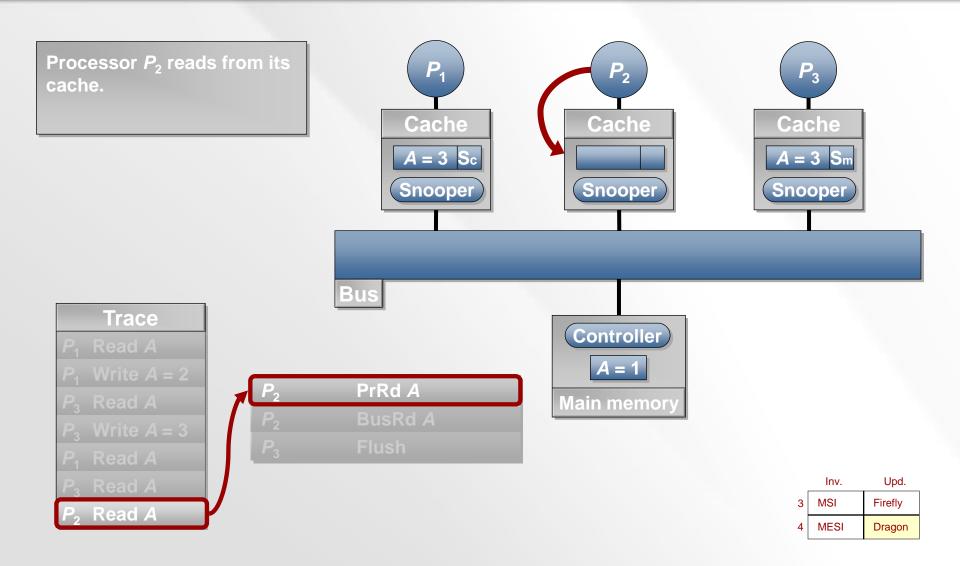
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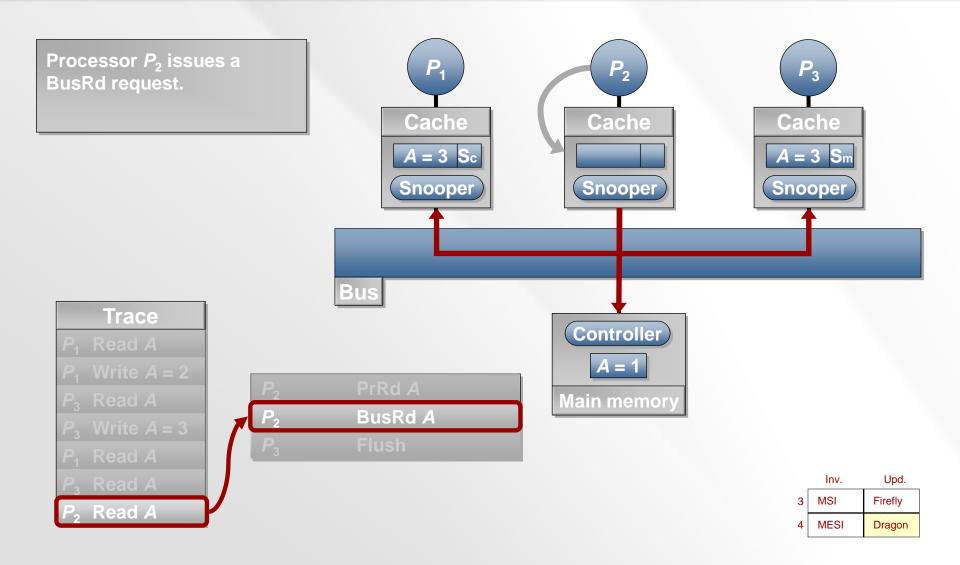
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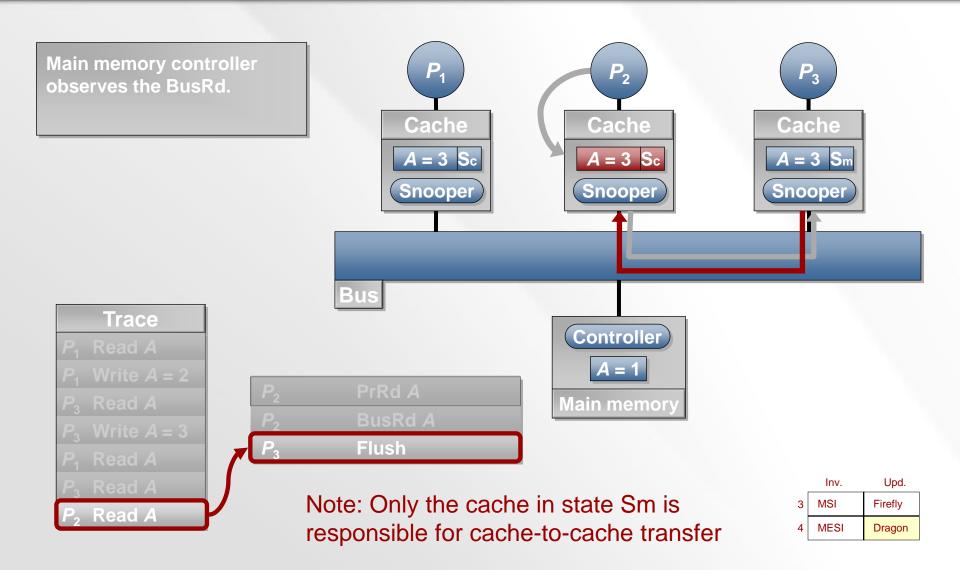
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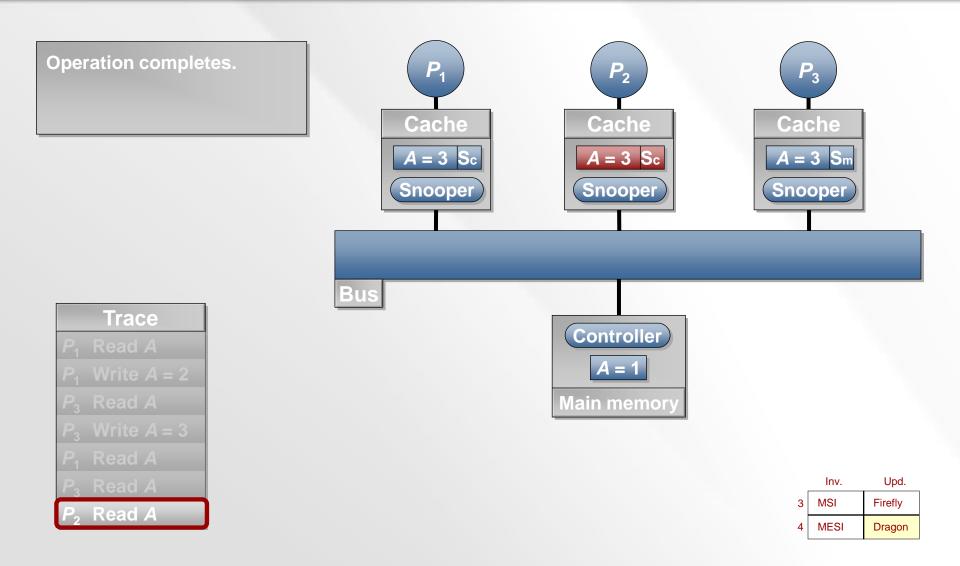
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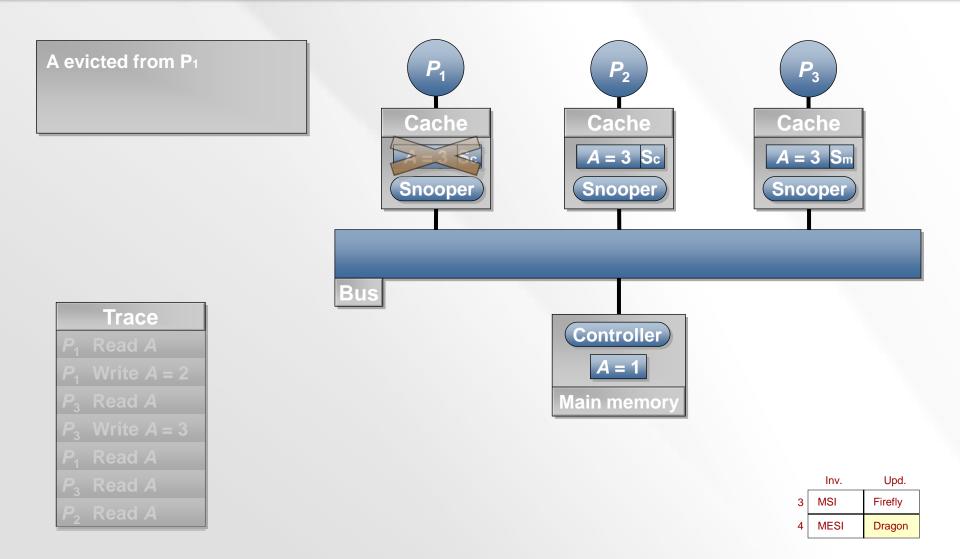




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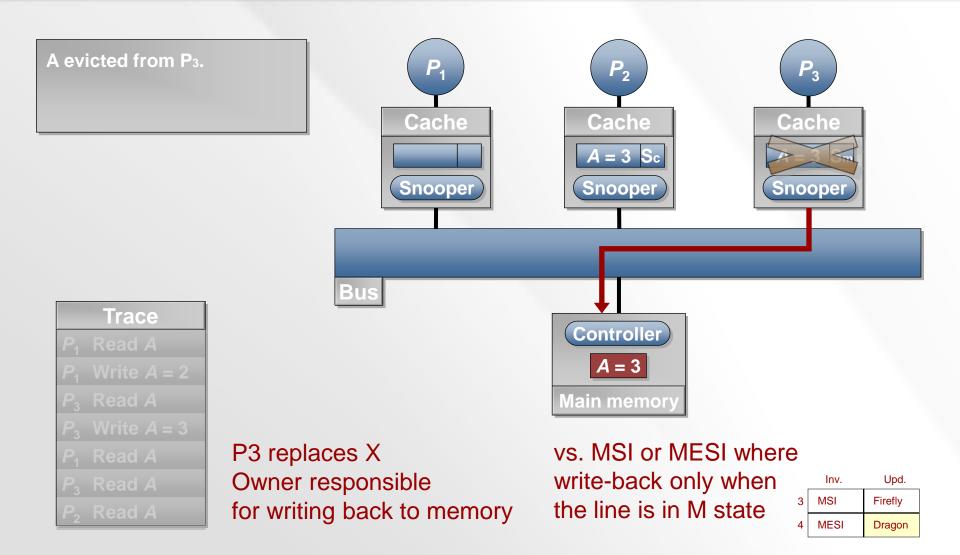
P_1 Replaces A



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P₁ Replaces A



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Dragon Example

Proc Action	State P1	State P2	State P3	Bus Action	Data from
R1	E	I	—	BusRd	Mem
W1	М	-	_	_	Own cache
R3	Sm	-	Sc	BusRd/Flush	P1 cache
W3	Sc	1	Sm	BusUpd/Upd	Own cache
R1	Sc		Sm	—	Own cache
R3	Sc	_	Sm	_	Own cache
R2	Sc	Sc	Sm	BusRd/Flush	P3 cache

Lower-Level Protocol Choices

- Can shared-modified state be eliminated?
 - If memory is updated too on BusUpd transactions (DEC Firefly)
 - Dragon protocol doesn't (assumes DRAM memory slow to update)
- Should replacement of an Sc block be broadcast?
 - Would allow last copy to go to Exclusive state and not generate updates
 - Replacement bus transaction isn't in critical path, but later update may be
- Shouldn't update local copy on write hit before controller gets bus
 - Can mess up serialization
- Coherence, consistency considerations much like write-through case
- In general, there are many subtle race conditions in protocols.

Lecture 15 Outline

- MSI protocol
- MESI protocol
- Dragon protocol
- Firefly protocol

	Inval- idate	Update
3-state	MSI	Firefly
4-state	MESI	Dragon

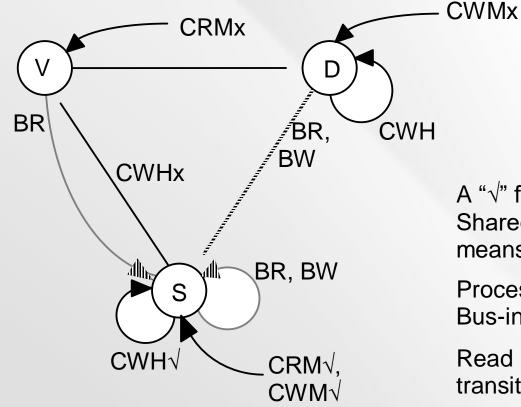
A Three-State Update Protocol

- Whenever a bus update is generated, suppose that main memory—as well as the caches updates its contents.
- Then which state don't we need?
- What's the advantage, then, of having the fourth state?

 The Firefly protocol, named after a multiprocessor workstation developed by DEC, is an example of such a protocol.



Firefly State-Transition Diagram



Key:

CRM — CPU read miss CWM — CPU write miss CWH — CPU write hit BR — bus read BW — bus write

A " $\sqrt{}$ " following a transition means SharedLine was asserted. An "x" means it was not.

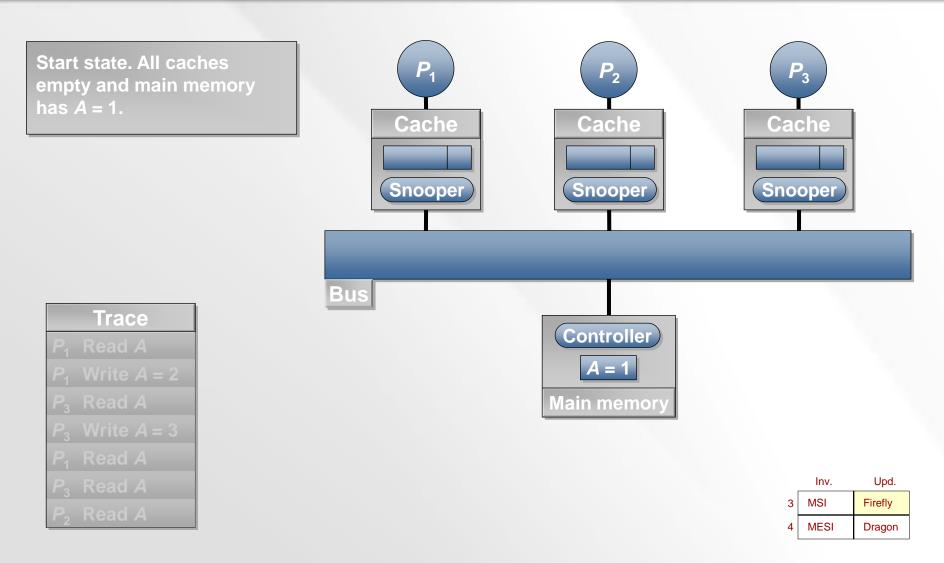
Processor-induced transitions — Bus-induced transitions

Read hits do not cause state transitions and are not shown.

• Answer some questions about this diagram.



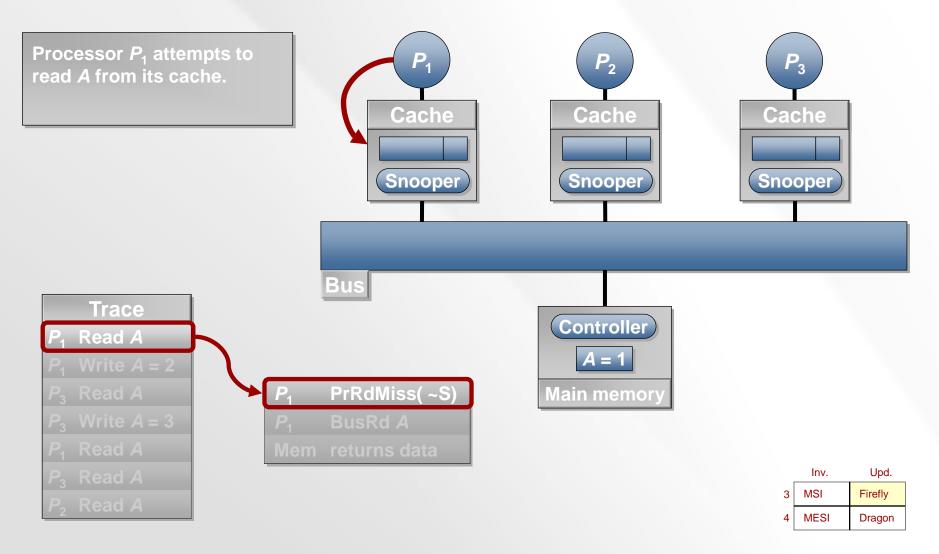
Firefly Visualization



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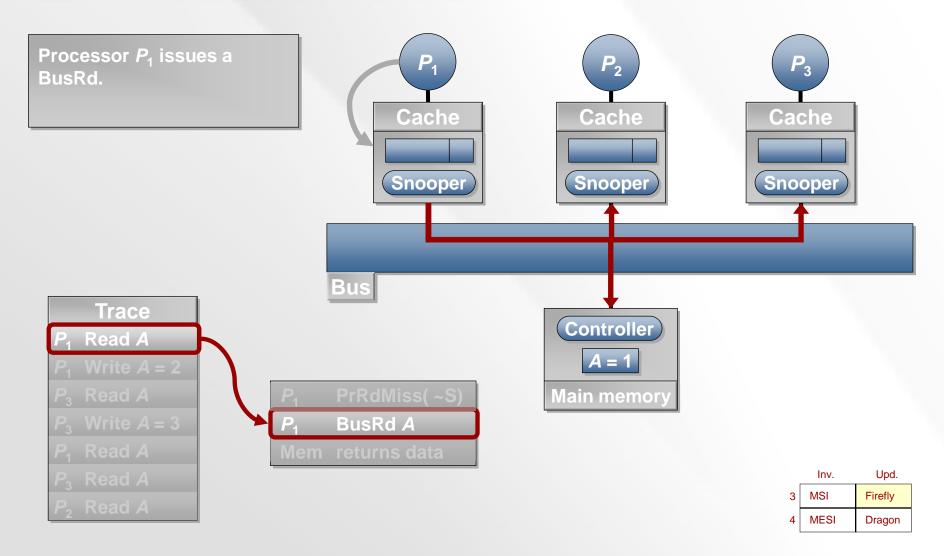




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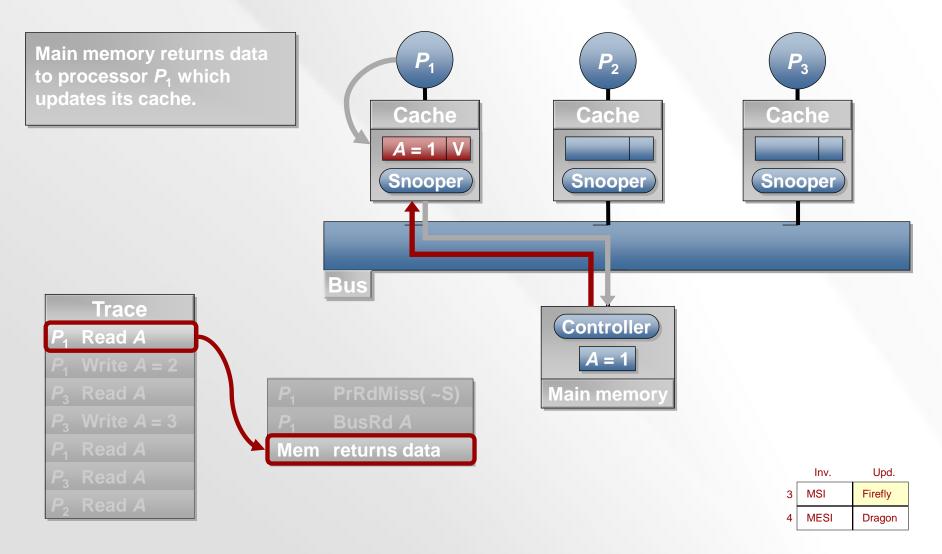




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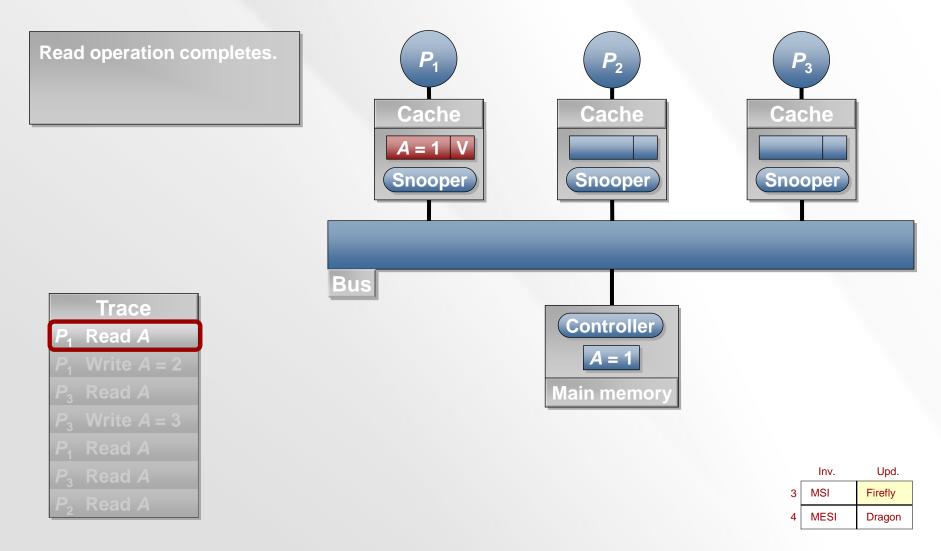




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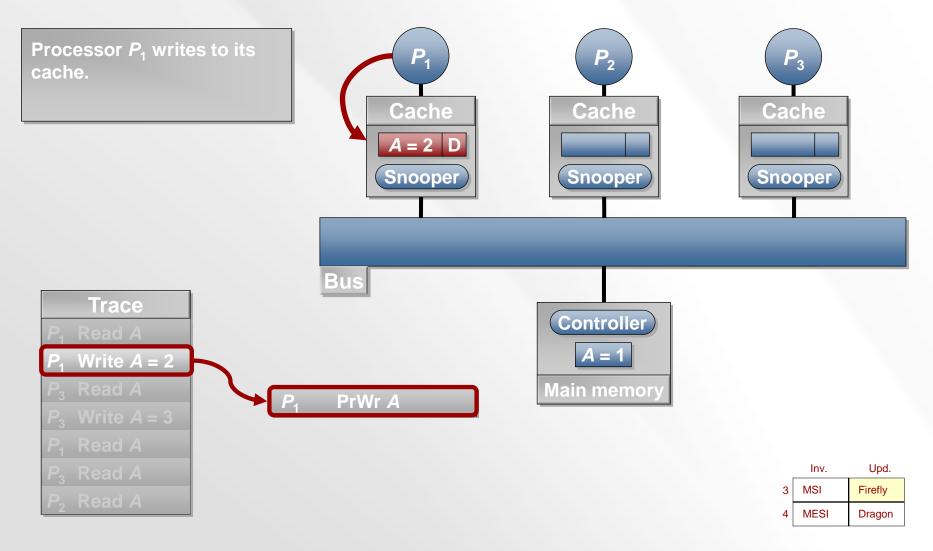




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Processor P_1 Writes A = 2

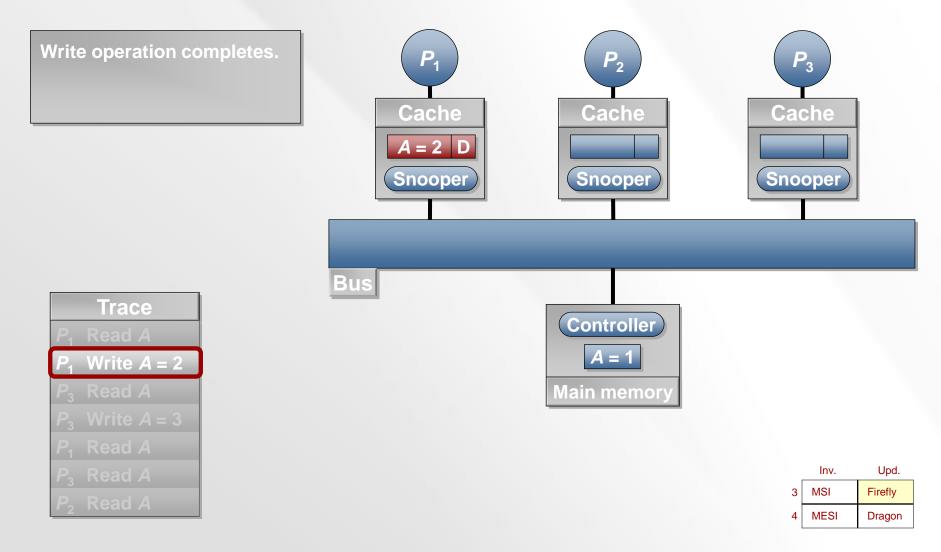


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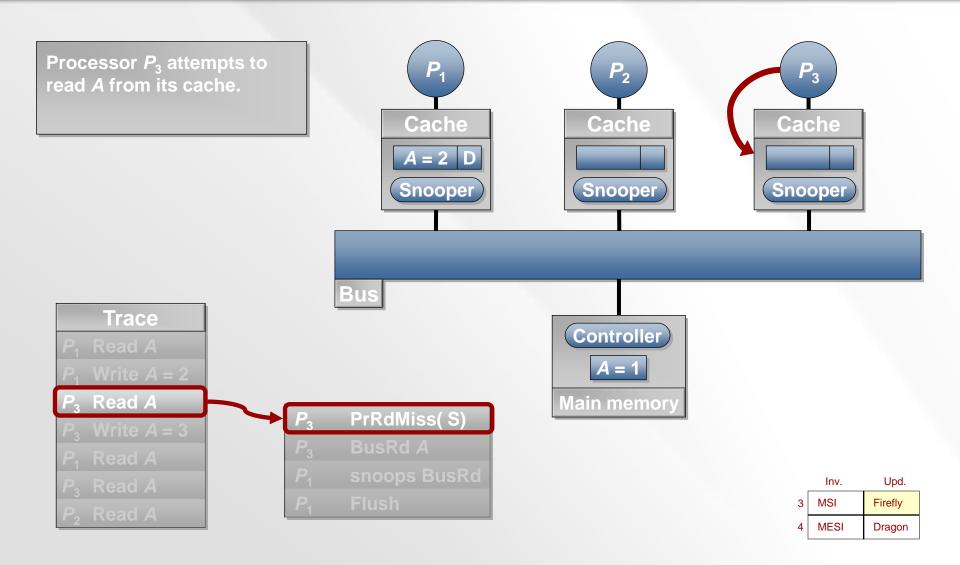
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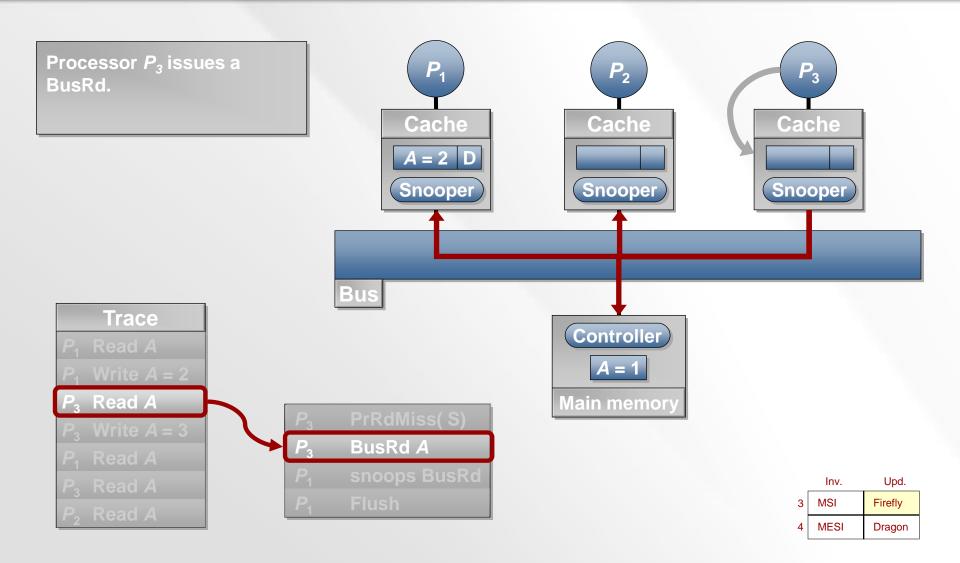
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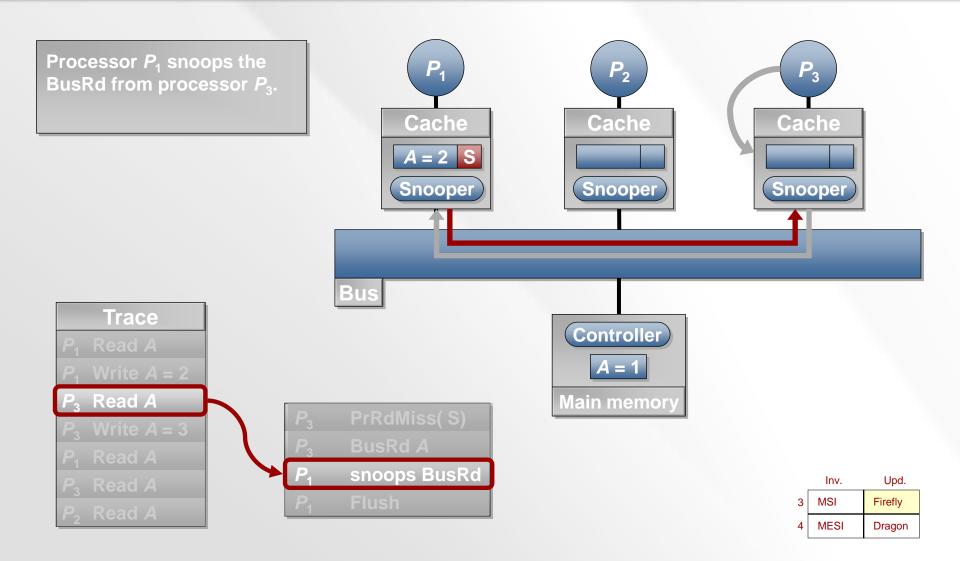
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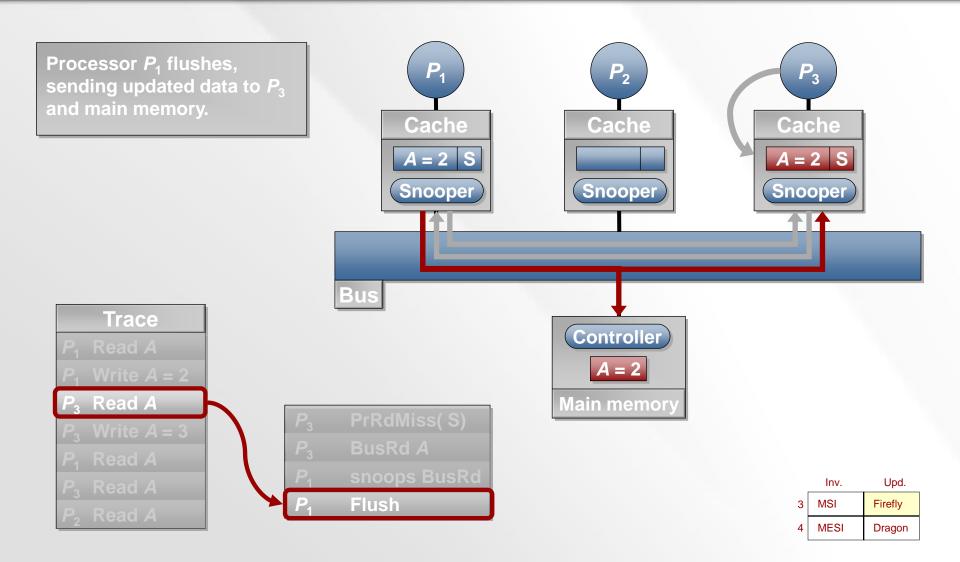
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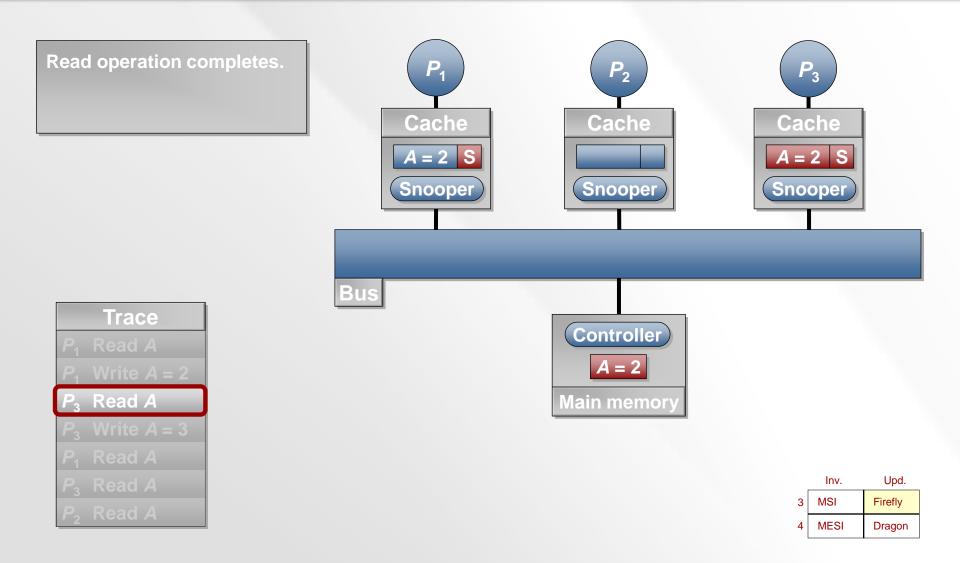


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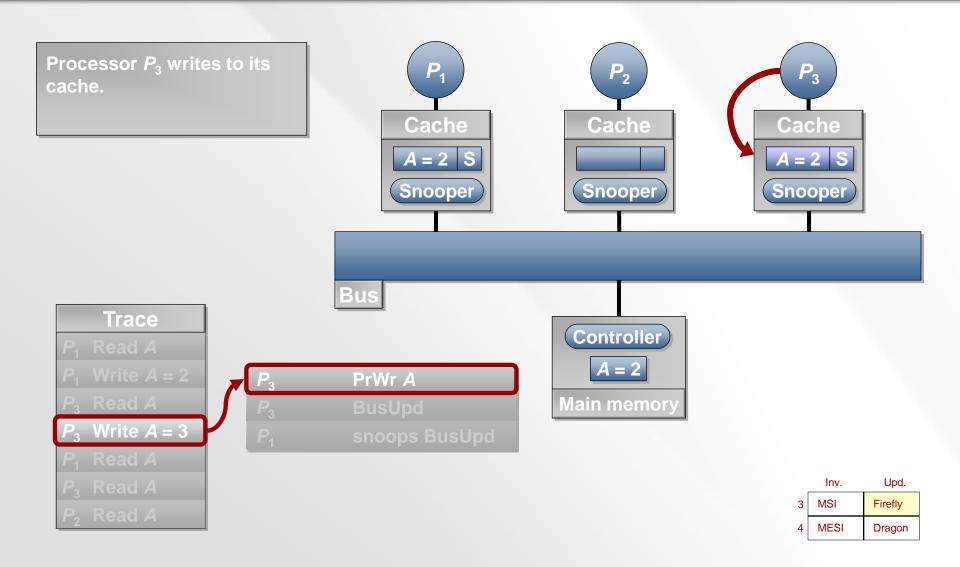
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Processor P₃ Reads A





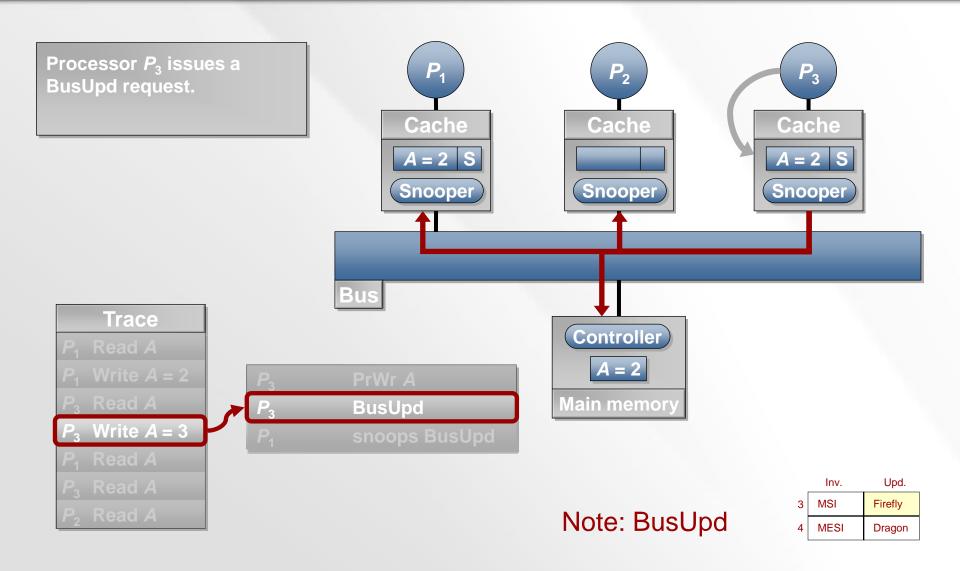
Processor P_3 Writes A = 3



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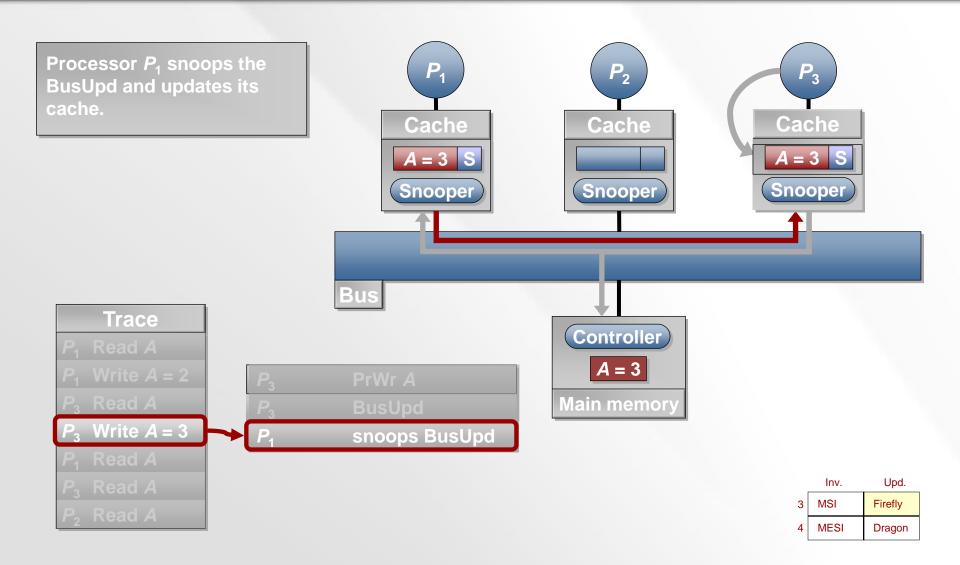
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Processor P_3 Writes A = 3

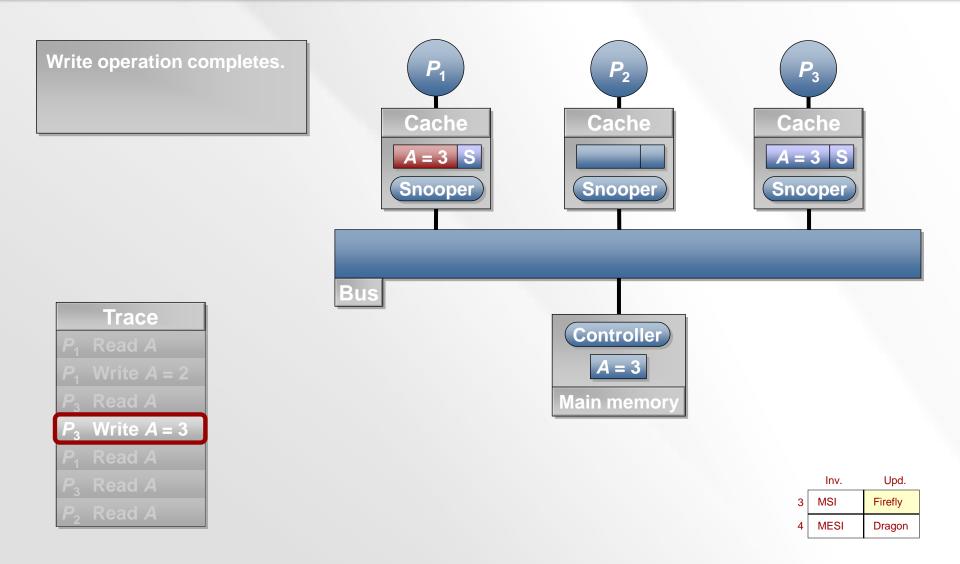


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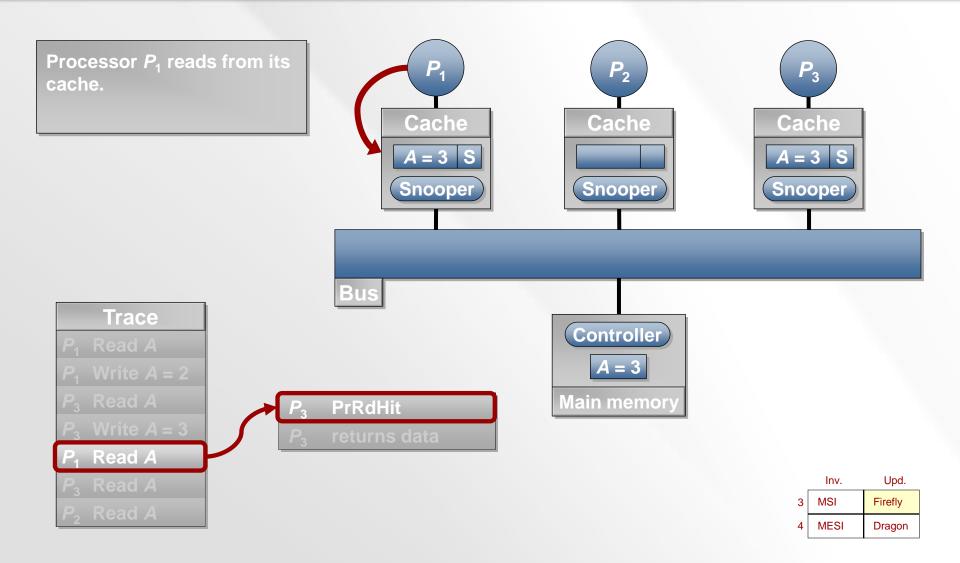


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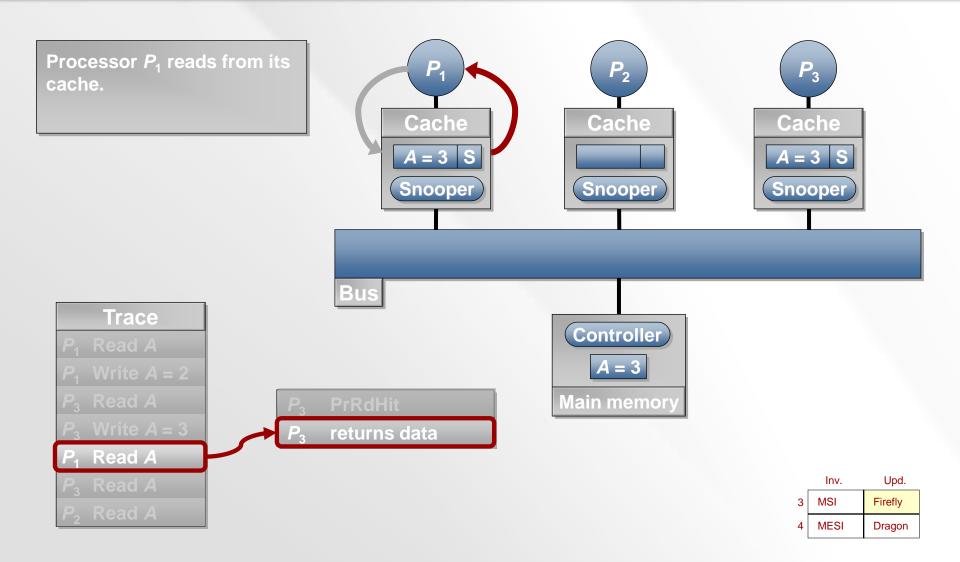






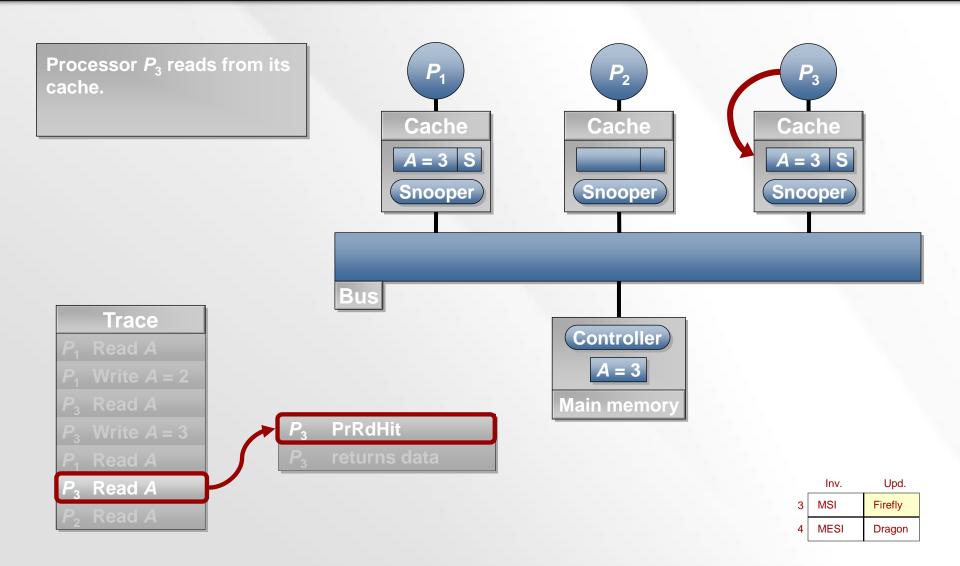
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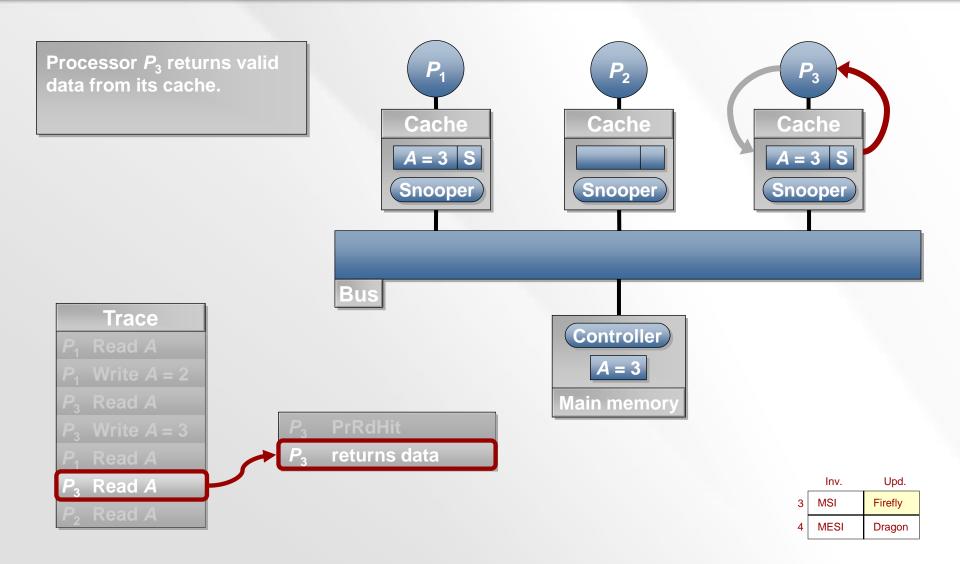
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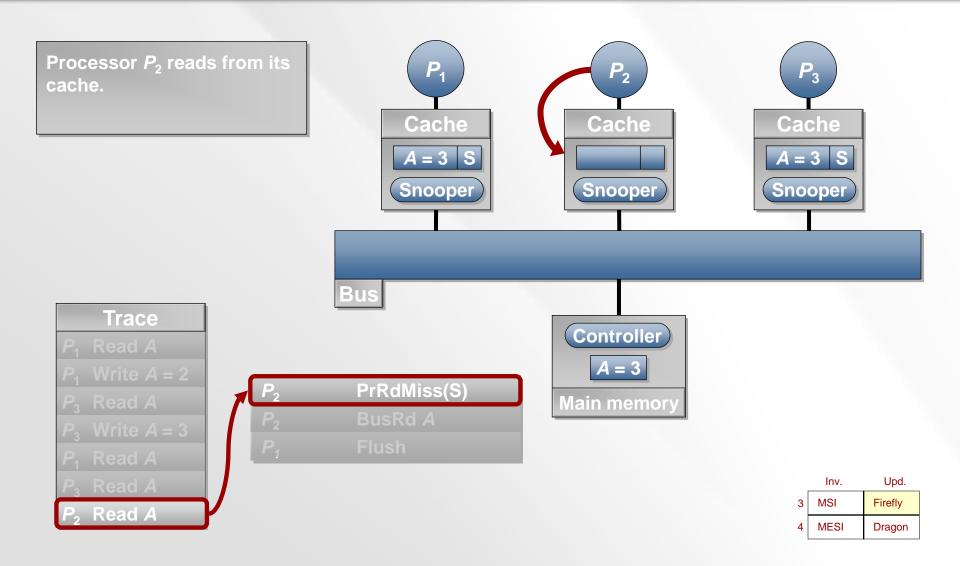
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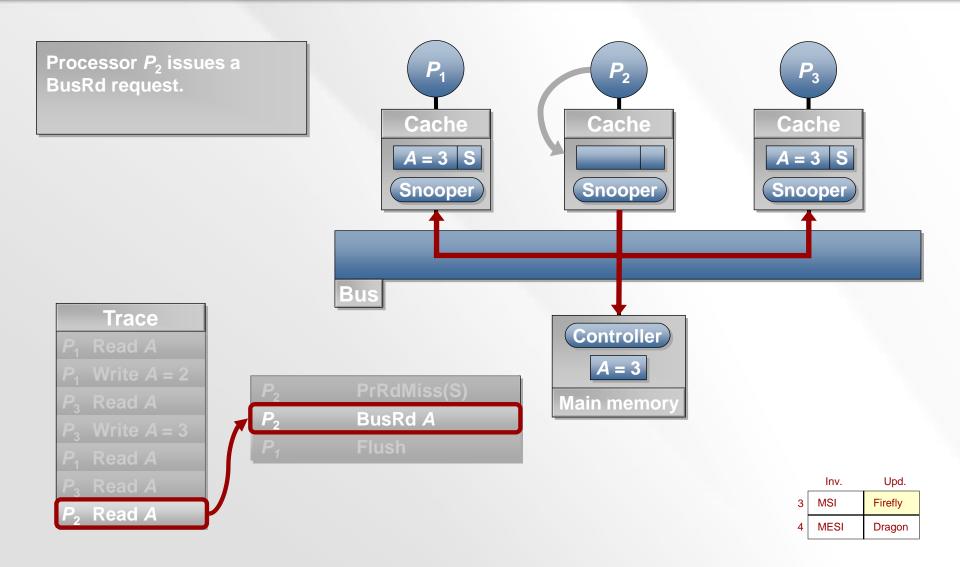
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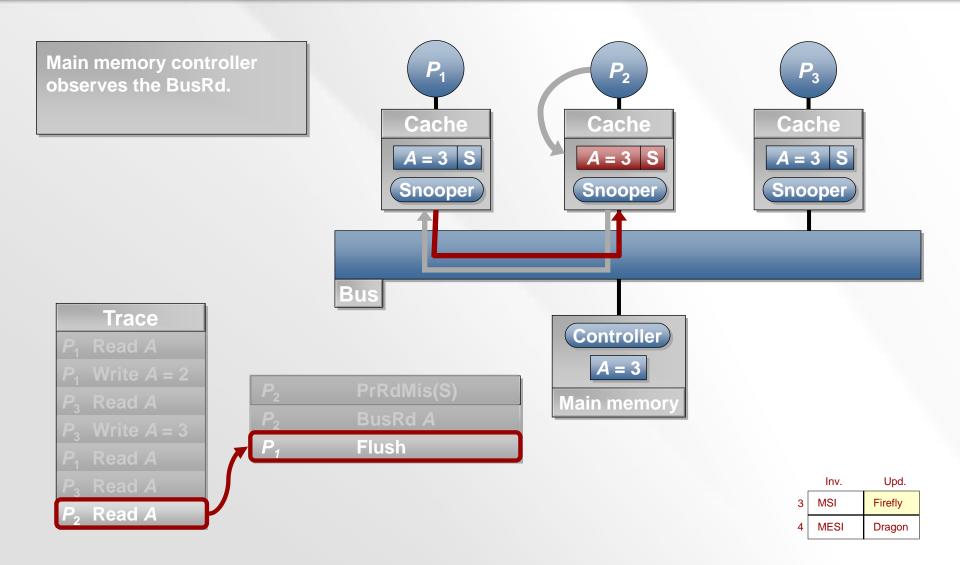
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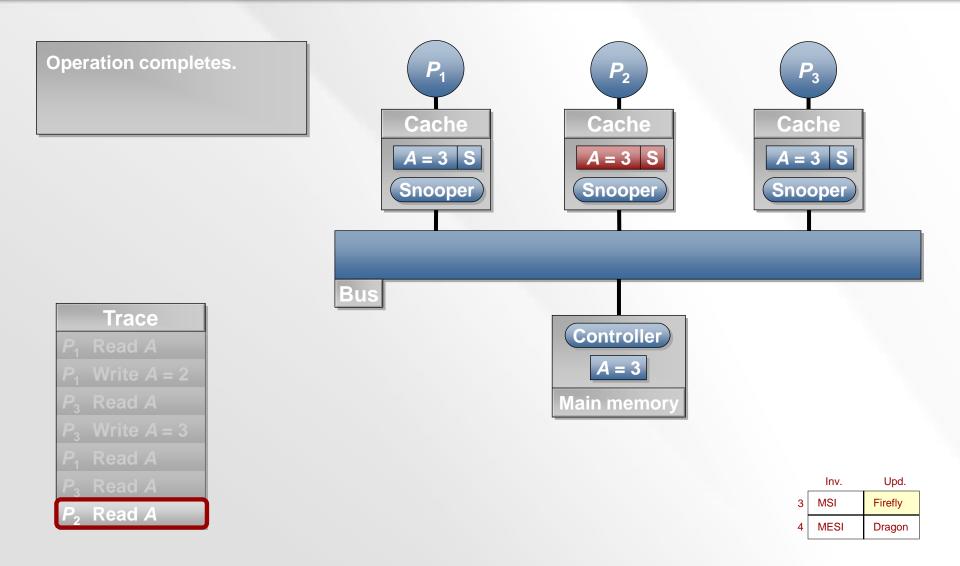


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Processor P₂ Reads A



Firefly Example

Proc Action	State P1	State P2	State P3	Bus Action	Data From
R1	V	-	_	BusRd	Mem
W1	D	-	_	-	Own cache
R3	S	_	S	BusRd/Flush	P1 cache
W3	S	-	S	BusUpd	Own cache
R1	S	_	S	-	Own cache
R3	S	-	S	_	Own cache
R2	S	S	S	BusRd/Flush	P1 Cache

Firefly Example

Proc Action	State P1	State P2	State P3	Bus Action	Data From
R1	V	-	_	BusRd	Mem
W1	D	-	_	-	Own cache
R3	S	_	S	BusRd/Flush	P1 cache
W3	S	_	S	BusUpd	Own cache
R1	S	_	S	-	Own cache
R3	S	_	S	_	Own cache
R2	S	S	S	BusRd/Flush	P1 Cache

Assessing Protocol Tradeoffs

- In the next lecture, we will look at results of comparing protocols by simulation.
- Methodology:
 - Use simulator; default 1MB, 4-way cache, 64-byte block, 16 processors. Some runs use 64K cache.
 - Focus on frequencies, not end performance for now
 - transcends architectural details, but not what we're really after
 - Use idealized memory performance model to avoid changes of reference interleaving across processors with machine parameters
 - Cheap simulation: no need to model contention