Cache-based Directory Protocols The Sequent NUMA-Q















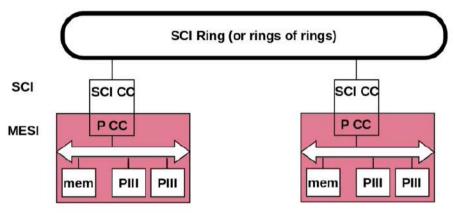








Composing commodity SMPs



- Key concepts
 - Compose logically disparate protocols
 - Cache will provide protocol abstraction
 - That connect/expose nodes to outside components
 - i.e. a node can have its own/existing CC protocol and still be usable to compose with other heterogeneous nodes
 - This istowards a "scalable ready" node
- SCI: Scalable Coherent Interface















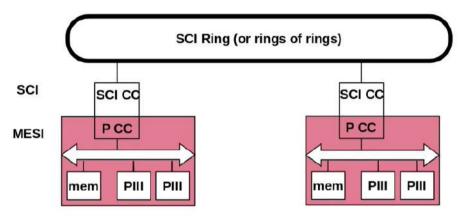








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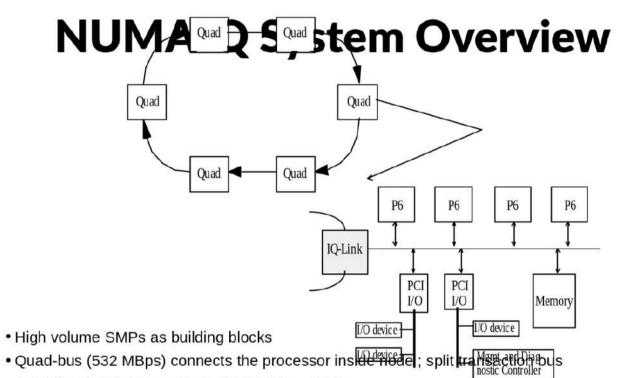












- A unidirectional ring connects the Quads = 1GBps
- · Larger SCI systems built by bridging multiple rings
- Quad = 4 processors, each Intel Pentium Pro, I/O links from third party, network interface DataPump from Vitesse semiconductors, 4GB globally addressable main memory
- Only customisation is IQ-link board implementing SCI protocol



































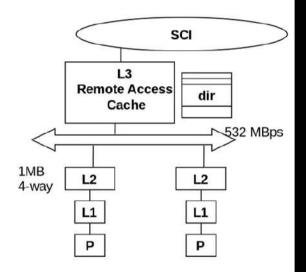






Conceptual hierarchy

- Remote access cache (RAC) represents one-node to the SCI protocol
- Associated directory points/refers to other Remote-access caches – locally and remotely allocated blocks
- RAC caches blocks fetched from remote homes
- Processor caches kept coherent with RAC using snooping protocol
- Inclusion preserved between RAC and processor caches
- The SCI directory-protocol is oblivious of how many processors are in the node



























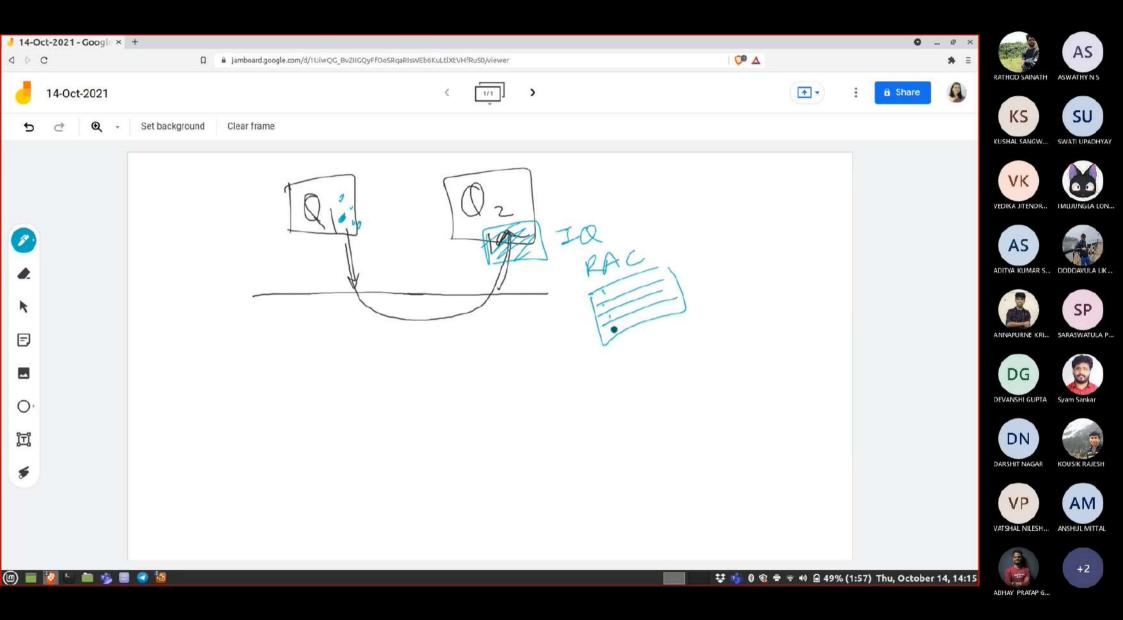




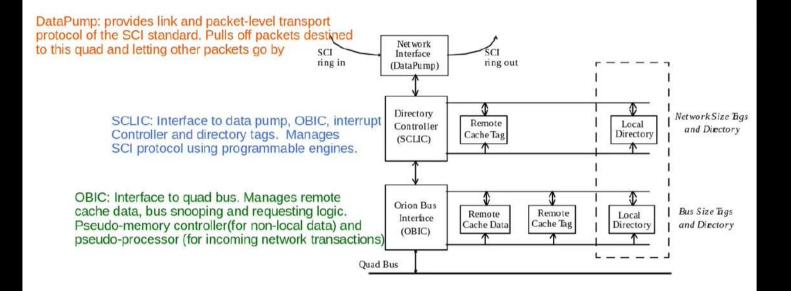








NUMA-Q IQ-link board



- · Plays the role of Hub chip in SGI Origin
- Can generate interrupts between quads
- Remote cache (visible to SCI) has 64B block and 32 MB, 4-way capacity
- Data Pump (GaAs) implements SCI transport, pulls off relevant packets





































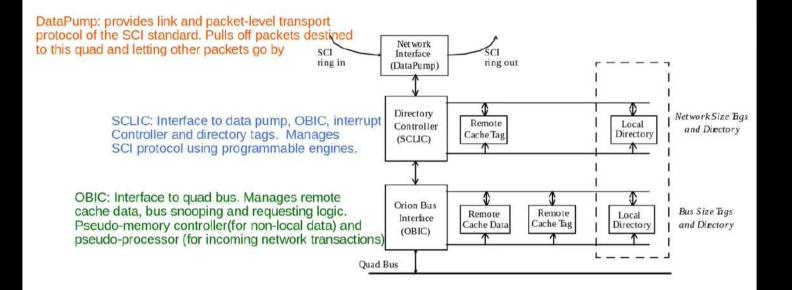
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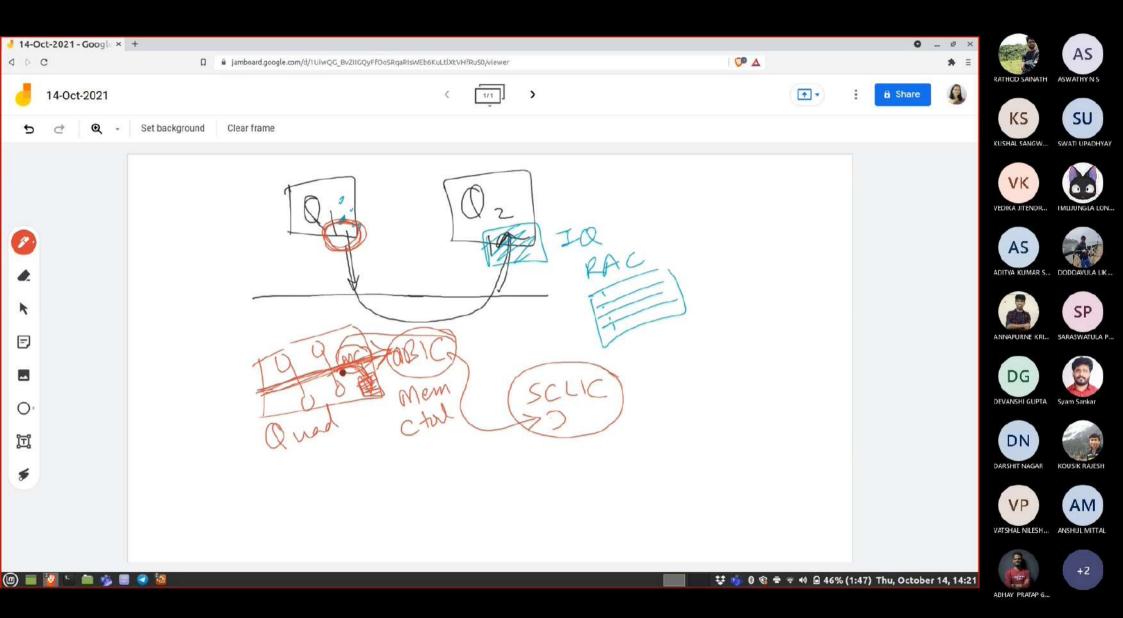






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How are Quads connected?

- Connect up to 8 quads on a ring
- 18-bit wide SCI ring driven by Data Pump at 1 GBps
- Strict request-response transport protocol
- Keep copy of packet in out-going buffer until ACK (echo) is returned
- When it takes a packet off the ring, replace with "positive echo"
- If packet is relevant, but cannot take it in, send "negative echo" or NACK
- When sender data pump gets NACK, it will retry automatically



























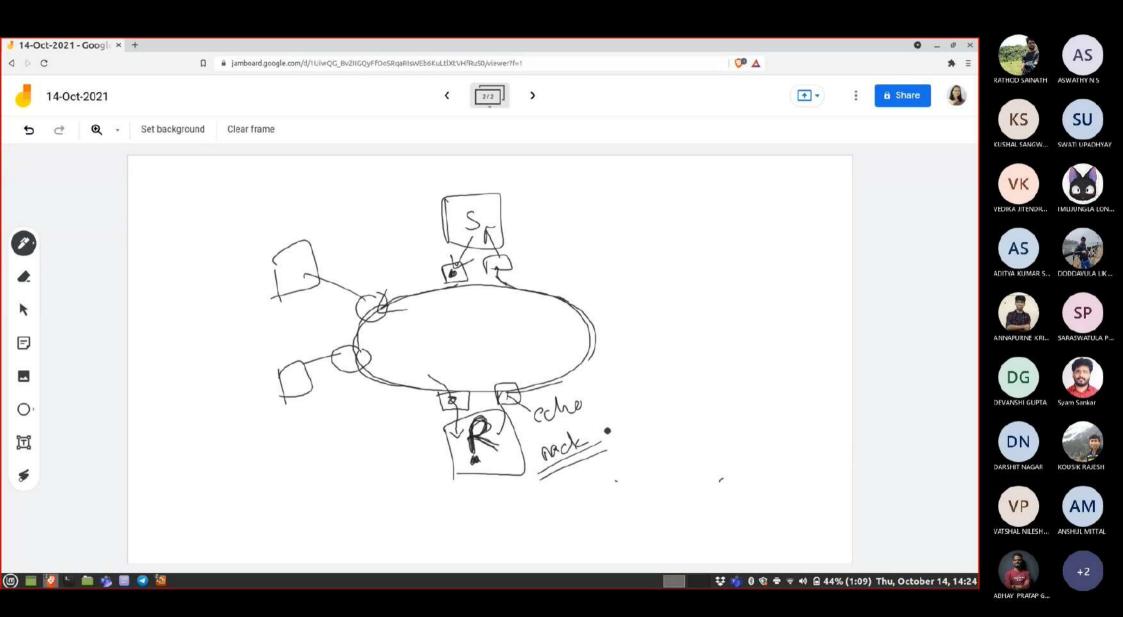




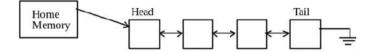








SCI Directory structure



- List of sharers is in the form of distributed linked list
- Each entry corresponds to Remote cache in Quad
- Forward pointer = towards tail = downstream pointer
- Pointer towards Head = backward pointer = upstream pointer
- Home has state+pointer to Head-node
 - Head has read + write permission
 - Others have read-only access
- Head, Tail, Middle nodes







































Directory states

Directory states

- (1) **Home**: no remote cache has a copy of this block. NOTE: a local processor inside this Quad may cache it; but SCI is oblivious to it. Blocks in home memory are not kept in RAC. These blocks can be cached in the processor caches and are kept coherent with the memory by the bus protocol
- (2) Fresh: One or more read-only copies in sharing list. Memory is valid
- (3) Gone: Another remote cache has writable copy (exclusive or dirty). Home copy not -valid
- Processor cache states
 - Are MESI, governed by the internal protocol
 - These are not directly related to state in RAC
- RAC block states
 - There are 29 stable-states and several pending states
 - Stable states are identified by 2-parts
 - 1st part = Position of entry in the sharing list = Only, Head, Mid, Tail
 - 2nd part = state of block = Dirty, Clean (but can write, like state='E'), Fresh (Read-only), Copy, Pending, ...
- Complete list in IEEE standard for SCI documents in the year 1993
- We will see few of these in our scenarios





































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Operations on the list

- (1) List construction: Add new node at Head
- (2) Roll-out: remove a node, needs to communicate with neighbours
- (3) Purge: (invalidation) Node at Head can send inv to all others and it becomes the only element
 - Only Head can issue a purge





































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Handling a Read Miss

- At the Requestor
 - Allocate block entry in the Requestor RAC
 - Set state of this block entry = "Pending". This protocol makes blocks even at requestors in busy state... but does not NACK requests
 - Start list construction to add self to Head of the sharing list by sending request to Home
- At the Directory
 - Directory states can be: Home, Fresh, Gone
- (1) Dir-state = HOME
 - No shared copies
 - Home updates state => FRESH + send block to requestor
 - Home sets Head pointer to requestor
 - After requestor gets data, requestor changes Pending to => ONLY FRESH
 - · All actions are atomic, i.e. complete all actions then handle another request
 - · Follows strict-request-response protocol



























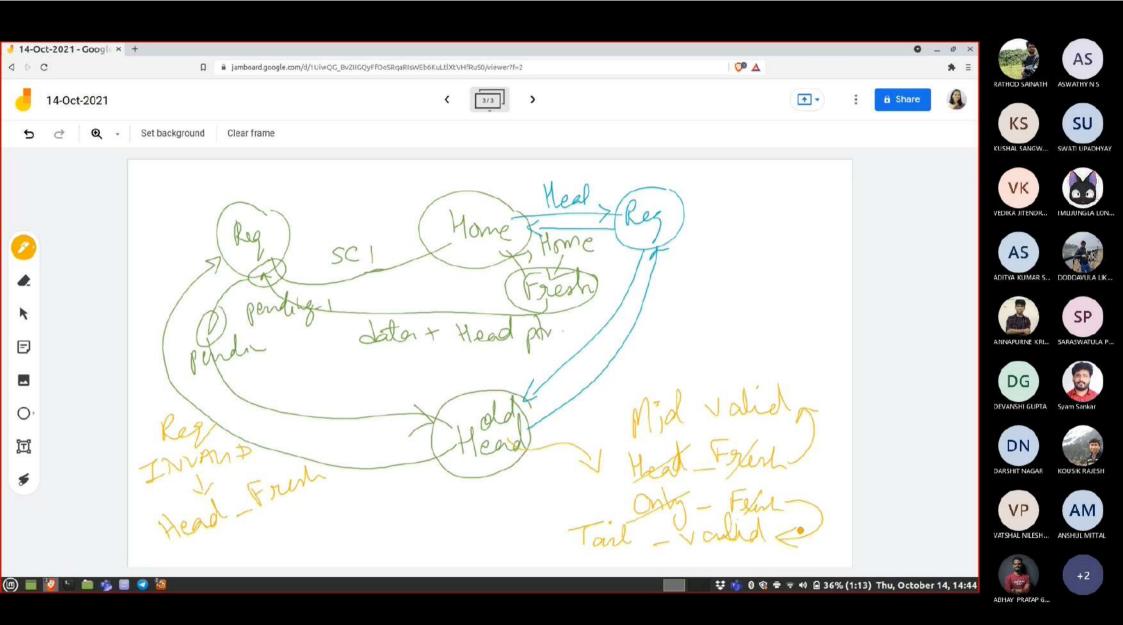


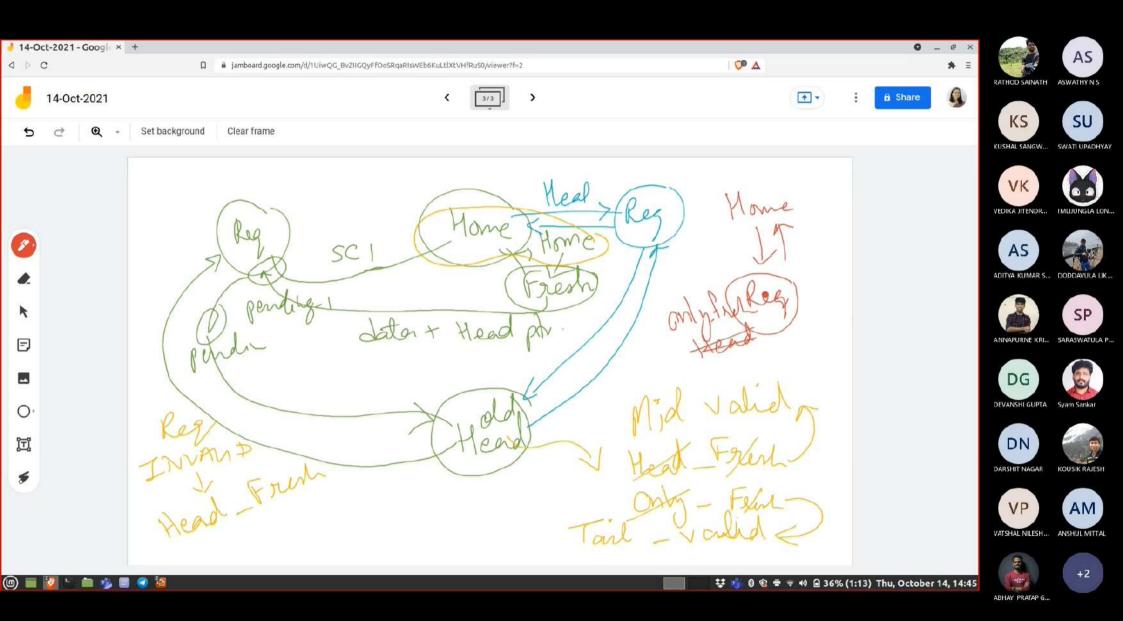












Handling a Read Miss

- (1) Dir-state = HOME
- (2) Dir-State = FRESH (i.e. sharing list exists)
 - Home copy = valid
 - Home sends data to requestor + old-Head pointer and updates its Head pointer to the new requestor
 - Requestor gets data and old Head pointer
 - · Changes to new-pending state
 - · Sends request to old-Head to add Requestor as new Head
 - Old-Head moves HEAD FRESH => MID VALID or ONLY FRESH => TAIL VALID
 - Old-Head updates back pointer and replies
 - Requestor moves pending => HEAD FRESH
- (3) Dir-State = GONE ...



































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Handling a Read Miss

- (3) Dir-State = GONE
 - Home: updates Head pointer to new requestor and replies with pointer to old-head
 - Does not know/care about details of block state
 - Requestor: new-pending state, sends request to old-head for data and attach
 - Old-head: respond with data, update back pointer
 - Change state HEAD_DIRTY => MID_VALID or ONLY_DIRTY => TAIL_VALID
 - Requestor: state pending => HEAD_DIRTY
 - · !!! This is a Read-Miss !!!
 - HEAD_DIRTY does not mean it can write without inv sharing list
 - It can update but must inv sharing list first
 - No need to communiate with Home .. as the state is already DIRTY

































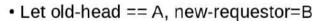


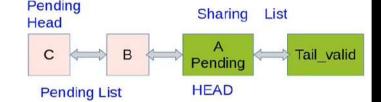
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Read-miss: old-head pending?

What if old-head was pending?





- B goes to Home, home sends ptr-A and B goes to A, A=pending
- A is busy in some memory operation
 - A does not buffer request-B
 - A does not NACK B
 - Instead it adds B at the Head by extending the list backward into a pending list
- Node-B is physically attached to the head but is still waiting to be the true-head. True-head = A, Pending-head = B
- If another request from C goes to home: Home forwards it to B
 - B attaches 'C' to pending list: Pending-Head= C
- When A completes operation it replies to B, and True-Head = B
- When B completes: it passes True-Head to C
- Home Dir-state is never pending/busy, it always returns the Head pointer







































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