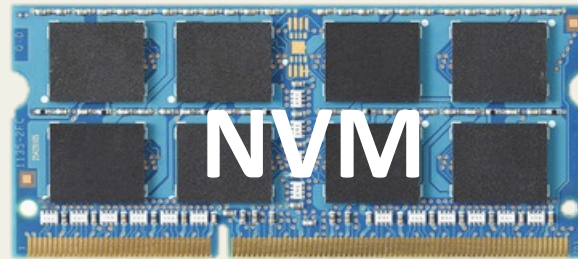


PERSISTENT MEMORY

FAST

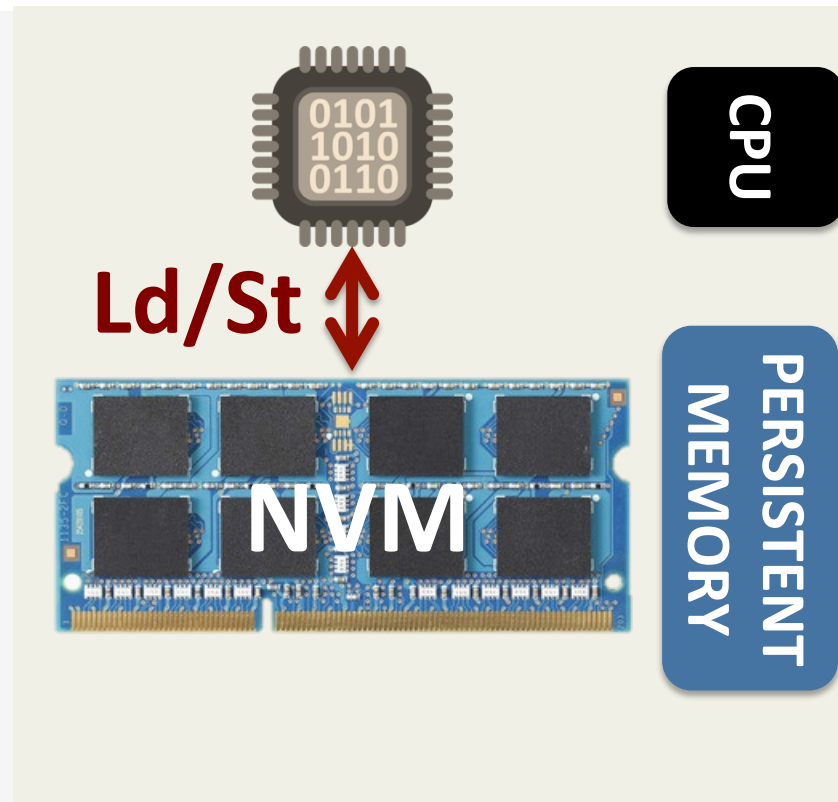
BYTE ADDR

NONVOLATILE



PERSISTENT MEMORY

FAST
BYTE ADDR
NONVOLATILE



Provides an opportunity to manipulate persistent data directly

WHAT HAPPENS WHEN WE RUN AN APPLICATION?

```
void hashtable_update (hashtable t* ht,
                       void *key, void *data)
{
    list_t* chain = get_chain (ht, key);
    pair_t* pair;
    pair_t updatePair;
    updatePair.first = key;
    pair = (pair_t*) list_find (chain,
                               &updatePair);
    pair->second = data;
}
```

RUN THE CODE...



Persistent Memory System

```
void hashtable_update(hashtable_t* ht,  
                      void *key, void *data){  
    list_t* chain = get_chain(ht, key);  
    pair_t* pair;  
    pair_t updatePair;  
    updatePair.first = key;  
    pair = (pair_t*) list_find(chain,  
                              &updatePair);  
    pair->second = data;  
}
```

**System crash can result in
permanent data corruption in NVM**

CURRENT SOLUTION

```
void TMhashtable_update (TMARCDECL
hashtable_t* ht, void *key, void*data)
{
    list_t* chain = get_chain (ht, key);
    pair_t* pair;
    pair_t updatePair;
    updatePair.first = key;
    pair = (pair_t*) TMLIST_FIND (chain,
                                &updatePair);
    pair->second = data;
}
```

CURRENT SOLUTION

Manual declaration of persistent components

```
void TMhashtable_update (TMARCGDECL
```

```
hashtable_t ht, void *key, void *data)
```

```
{
```

```
list_t* chain = get_chain (ht, key);
```

```
pair_t* pair;
```

```
pair_t updatePair;
```

```
updatePair.first = key;
```

```
pair = (pair_t*) TMLIST_FIND (chain,
```

```
&updatePair);
```

```
pair->second = data;
```

```
}
```

Needs a new implementation

Prohibited
Operation

=

Third party code
can be inconsistent

CURRENT SOLUTION

Manual declaration of persistent components

```
void TMhashtable_update (TMARCGDECL
```

```
hashtable_t* ht, void* key, void* data)
```

```
{
```

```
list_t* chain = get_chain (ht, key);
```

```
pair_t* pair;
```

```
pair_t updatePair;
```

```
updatePair.first = key;
```

```
pair = (pair_t*) TMLIST_FIND (chain,
```

```
&updatePair);
```

```
pair->second = data;
```

```
}
```

Needs a new implementation

Prohibited
Operation

=

Third party code
can be inconsistent

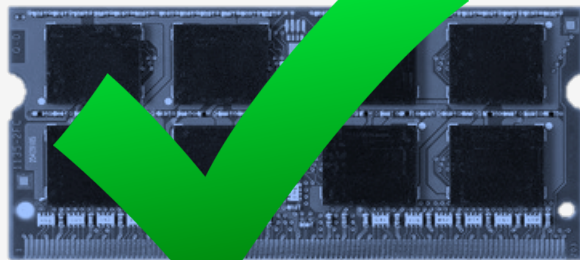
Burden on the programmers

**Our Solution:
ThyNVM**

NO MODIFICATION IN THE CODE

```
void hashtable_update (hashtable t* ht,  
                        void *key, void *data)  
{  
    list_t* chain = get_chain (ht, key);  
    pair_t* pair;  
    pair_t updatePair;  
    updatePair.first = key;  
    pair = (pair_t*) list_find (chain,  
                               &updatePair);  
    pair->second = data;  
}
```

RUN THE EXACT SAME CODE...



Persistent Memory System

```
void hashtable_update(hashtable_t* ht,  
                      void *key, void *data){  
    list_t* chain = get_chain(ht, key);  
    pair_t* pair;  
    pair_t updatePair;  
    updatePair.first = key;  
    pair = (pair_t*) list_find(chain,  
                              &updatePair);  
    pair->second = data;  
}
```

**Software transparent
memory crash consistency**

ThyNVM

A new hardware-based checkpointing mechanism

- **Checkpoints** at *multiple granularities* to minimize both latency and metadata
- **Overlaps** *checkpointing* and *execution*
- **Adapts** to *DRAM and NVM* characteristics

Performs within **4.9%** of an *idealized DRAM* with zero cost consistency

WEDNESDAY 10:20 am

ThyNVM

Enabling Software-Transparent
Crash Consistency in Persistent Memory

Jinglei Ren, Jishen Zhao, **Samira Khan**,
Jongmoo Choi, Yongwei Wu, and Onur Mutlu

Carnegie
Mellon
University

SAFARI

