C++ has six different memory orderings.

```
enum memory_order {
    memory_order_relaxed,
    memory_order_consume,
    memory_order_acquire,
    memory_order_release,
    memory_order_acq_rel,
    memory_order_seq_cst
};
```

- Sequential consistency is the default.
 - The memory model for C# and Java.
 - memory order seq cst
 - Implicit argument for atomic operations.

```
std::atomic<int> shared;
shared.load() \(\begin{align*}
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```

To systemize the memory orderings, you must answer two questions.

- 1. For which kind of operations should you use which memory ordering?
- 2. Which synchronization and ordering constraints are defined by the various memory orderings?

- 1. For which kind of operations should you use which memory ordering?
 - read operations:

```
memory order acquire and memory order consume
```

write operations:

```
memory order release
```

read-modify-write operations:

```
memory order acq rel and memory order seq cst
```

memory_order_relaxed doesn't define synchronization and ordering constraints

Operation	read	write	read-modify-write
test_and set			yes
clear		yes	
is_lock_free	yes		
load	yes		
store		yes	
exchange			yes
<pre>compare_exchange_weak compare_exchange_strong</pre>			yes
<pre>fetch_add, += fetch_sub, -=</pre>			yes
++,			yes

```
std::atomic<int> atom;
atom.load(std::memory_order_acq_rel) atom.load(std::memory_order_acquire)
atom.load(std::memory_order_release) atom.load(std::memory_order_relaxed)
```

2. Which synchronization and ordering constraints are defined by the various orderings?

Sequential consistency

Global ordering of all threads

```
memory order seq cst
```

Acquire-release semantics

Ordering between read and write operations on the same atomic

```
memory_order_consume, memory_order_acquire, memory_order_release, and
memory_order_acq_rel
```

Relaxed semantics

No synchronization and ordering constraints

```
memory order relaxed
```