CSE 305: Computer Architecture

Tanvir Ahmed Khan takhandipu@gmail.com

Department of Computer Science and Engineering Bangladesh University of Engineering and Technology.

August 31, 2015



My Topics

introduction to computer architecture

◆□▶ ◆□▶ ◆臣▶ ◆臣▶ 臣 の�?

- measuring performance
- instructions
- arithmetic for computers
- datapath
- control unit design

Reference Books

- Computer Organization and Design: The Hardware/Software Interface, Fifth Edition
 - David A. Patterson
 - John L. Hennessy
- Computer Organization, Fifth Edition
 - Carl Hamacher
 - Zvonko Vranesic
 - Safwat Zaky





and other materials

$1. \ \mbox{design}$ for Moore's Law

- 2. use abstraction to simplify design
- 3. make the common case faster
- 4. performance via parallelism
- 5. performance via pipelining
- 6. performance via prediction
- 7. hierarchy of memories
- 8. dependability via redundancy



- 1. design for Moore's Law
- 2. use abstraction to simplify design
- 3. make the common case faster
- 4. performance via parallelism
- 5. performance via pipelining
- 6. performance via prediction
- 7. hierarchy of memories
- 8. dependability via redundancy



- 1. design for Moore's Law
- 2. use abstraction to simplify design
- 3. make the common case faster
- 4. performance via parallelism
- 5. performance via pipelining
- 6. performance via prediction
- 7. hierarchy of memories
- 8. dependability via redundancy



COMMON CASE FAST

- 1. design for Moore's Law
- 2. use abstraction to simplify design
- 3. make the common case faster
- 4. performance via parallelism
- 5. performance via pipelining
- 6. performance via prediction
- 7. hierarchy of memories
- 8. dependability via redundancy



- 1. design for Moore's Law
- 2. use abstraction to simplify design
- 3. make the common case faster
- 4. performance via parallelism
- 5. performance via pipelining
- 6. performance via prediction
- 7. hierarchy of memories
- 8. dependability via redundancy





- 1. design for Moore's Law
- 2. use abstraction to simplify design
- 3. make the common case faster
- 4. performance via parallelism
- 5. performance via pipelining
- 6. performance via prediction
- 7. hierarchy of memories
- 8. dependability via redundancy



PREDICTION

- 1. design for Moore's Law
- 2. use abstraction to simplify design
- 3. make the common case faster
- 4. performance via parallelism
- 5. performance via pipelining
- 6. performance via prediction
- 7. hierarchy of memories
- 8. dependability via redundancy



HIERARCHY

- 1. design for Moore's Law
- 2. use abstraction to simplify design
- 3. make the common case faster
- 4. performance via parallelism
- 5. performance via pipelining
- 6. performance via prediction
- 7. hierarchy of memories
- 8. dependability via redundancy



DEPENDABILITY

Today's Topic Outline

- What really is happening below our program
- Organization of a computer, the big picture
- Technologies for Building Processors and Memory

Below Our Program

- application software
 - written in high-level language
- system software
 - operating system
 - handles basic I/O
 - allocates storage and memory
 - provides protected sharing of computer amoung multiple applications
 - compiler
 - translates HLL code to machine code
- hardware
 - processor
 - memory
 - ► I/O

/	Applications software	
	Systems software	
	Hardware	

▲□▶ ▲□▶ ▲□▶ ▲□▶ □ のQ@

Below Our Program

From a High-Level Language to the Language of Hardware

language {int temp; program temp = v[k]: v[k] = v[k+1]: (in C) v[k+1] = temp;Compiler Assembly swap: muli \$2, \$5.4 language program add \$2, \$4,\$2 (for MIPS) \$15. 0(\$2) 1w \$16. 4(\$2) \$16. 0(\$2) SW SW \$15. 4(\$2) \$31 Assemble Binary machine language program (for MIPS)

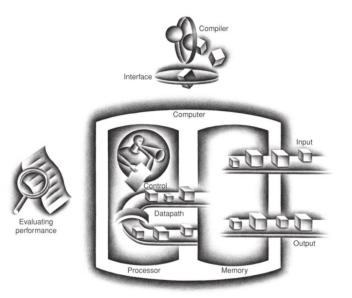
High-level

swap(int v[], int k)

Why use high-level programming languages?

- thinking in a more natural language
- domain specific languages designed accordingly
- conciseness
- portability

Organization of a Computer



Organization of a Computer Opening the Box



◆□ > ◆□ > ◆臣 > ◆臣 > ─ 臣 ─ のへで

Organization of a Computer

Opening the Box



・ロト ・ 日 ・ ・ 日 ・ ・ 日 ・

э

Organization of a Computer

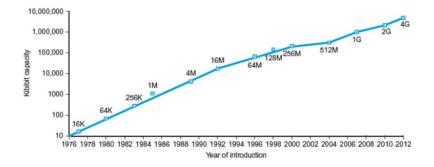
Opening the Box



Technologies for Building Processors and Memory

Year	Technology used in computers	Relative performance/unit cost
1951	Vacuum tube	1
1965	Transistor	35
1975	Integrated circuit	900
1995 Very large-scale integrated circuit		2,400,000
2013 Ultra large-scale integrated circuit		250,000,000,000

Technologies for Building Processors and Memory



(日)、

э

What's Next

Measuring Computer Performance

(ロ)、(型)、(E)、(E)、 E) の(の)

Reference

 Computer Organization and Design: The Hardware/Software Interface, *Chapter 1*, 1.2-1.5

◆□▶ ◆□▶ ◆臣▶ ◆臣▶ 臣 のへぐ

- David A. Patterson
- John L. Hennessy