CSE 305: Computer Architecture

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My Topics

introduction to computer architecture

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- 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



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COMMON CASE FAST

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HIERARCHY

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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	

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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)

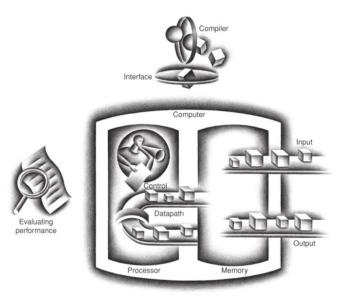
High-level

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



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Organization of a Computer

Opening the Box

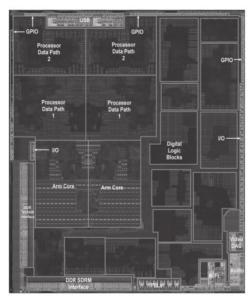


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Organization of a Computer

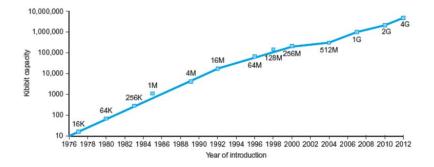
Opening the Box



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



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What's Next

Measuring Computer Performance

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Reference

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

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- David A. Patterson
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