

What is Computer Architecture?

It's the study of the _____ of computers

- **Structure:** static arrangement of the parts
- **Organization:** dynamic interaction of the parts and their control
- **Implementation:** design of specific building blocks
- **Performance:** behavioral study of the system or of some of its components

10/6/2004

CSE378 Gen. Intro

1

Another definition: Instruction Set Architecture (ISA)

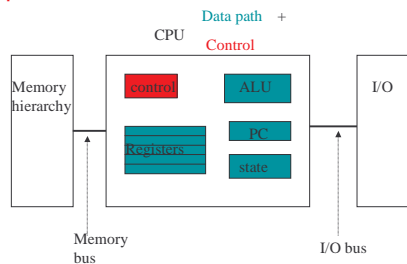
- Architecture is an **interface** between layers
- ISA is the interface between hardware and software
- ISA is what is visible to the programmer (and ISA might be different for O.S. and applications)
- ISA consists of:
 - instructions (operations and how they are encoded)
 - information units (size, how they are addressed etc.)
 - registers (or more generally processor state)
 - input-output control

10/6/2004

CSE378 Gen. Intro

2

Computer structure: Von Neumann model



10/6/2004

CSE378 Gen. Intro

3

Computer Organization

- Organization and architecture often used as synonyms
- **Organization** (in this course) refers to:
 - what are the basic blocks of a computer system, more specifically
 - basic blocks of the CPU
 - basic blocks of the memory hierarchy
 - how are the basic blocks designed, controlled, connected?
- Organization used to be transparent to the ISA.
- Today more and more of the ISA is "exposed" to the user/compiler.

10/6/2004

CSE378 Gen. Intro

4

Advances in technology

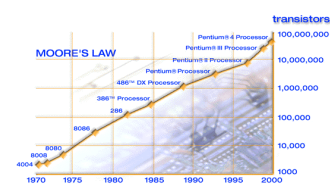
Processor technology	Vacuum tubes	Transistors	Integrated circuits	VLSI
Memory technology	Vacuum tubes	Ferrite core	Semi-conductor	Semi-conductor
Processor structure	Single processor	Main frames	Micros and minis	PC's 64-bit arch Superscalar Multithreaded

10/6/2004

CSE378 Gen. Intro

5

Illustration of Moore's Law

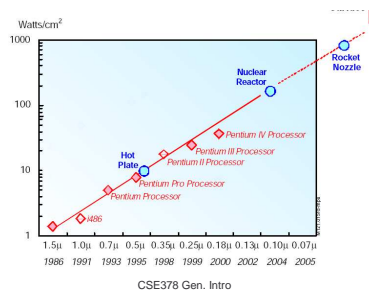


10/6/2004

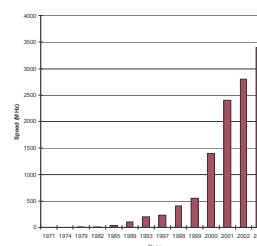
CSE378 Gen. Intro

6

Power Dissipation



Evolution of Intel Microprocessor Speeds



Some Computer families

- Computers that have the same (or very similar) ISA
 - Compatibility of software between various implementations
- IBM
 - 704, 709, 70xx etc.. From 1955 till 1965
 - 360, 370, 43xx, 33xx From 1965 to the present
 - Power PC
- DEC
 - PDP-11, VAX From 1970 till 1985
 - Alpha (now Compaq, now HP) in 1990's

10/6/2004

CSE378 Gen. Intro

9

More computer families

- Intel
 - Early micros 40xx in early 70's
 - x86 (086, ..., 486, Pentium, Pentium Pro, Pentium 3, Pentium 4) from 1980 on
 - IA-64 (Itanium) in 2001
- SUN
 - Sparc, Ultra Sparc 1985 On
- MIPS-SGI
 - Mips 2000, 3000, 4400, 10000 from 1985 on

10/6/2004

CSE378 Gen. Intro

10

MIPS is a RISC

- RISC = *Reduced Instruction Set Computer*
- R could also stand for "regular"
- All arithmetic-logical instructions are of the form

$$R_a \leftarrow R_b \text{ op } R_c$$
- MIPS (as all RISC's) is a *Load-Store* architecture
 - ALU operates only on operands that are in registers
 - The only instructions accessing memory are load and store

10/6/2004

CSE378 Gen. Intro

11

Registers

- Registers are the "*bricks*" of the CPU
- Registers are an essential part of the ISA
 - Visible to the hardware and to the programmer
- Registers are
 - Used for *high speed storage* for operands. For example, if variables *a, b, c* are in registers 8, 9, 10 respectively

$$\text{add } \$8, \$9, \$10 \quad \# a = b + c$$
 - Easy to name (most computers have 32 registers visible to the programmer and their names are 0, 1, 2, ..., 31)
 - Used for addressing memory

10/6/2004

CSE378 Gen. Intro

12

Registers (ct'd)

- Not all registers are “equal”
 - Some are special-purpose (e.g., register 0 in MIPS is wired to the value 0)
 - Some are used for integer and some for floating-point (e.g., 32 of each in MIPS)
 - Some have restricted use by convention (cf. App. A pp A-22-23)
 - Why no more than 32 or 64 registers
 - Well, sometimes there is (SPARC, Itanium, Cray, Tera)
 - Smaller is faster
 - Instruction encoding (names have to be short)
 - There can be more registers but they are invisible to the ISA
 - this is called *register renaming* (see CSE 471)

10/6/2004

CSE378 Gen. Intro

13

Memory system

- Memory is a *hierarchy* of devices with faster and more expensive ones closer to CPU
 - Registers
 - Caches (hierarchy: on-chip, off-chip)
 - Main memory (DRAM)
 - Secondary memory (disks)

10/6/2004

CSE378 Gen. Intro

14

Information units

- Basic unit is the *bit* (has value 0 or 1)
- Bits are grouped together in units and operated on together:
 - Byte = 8 bits
 - Word = 4 bytes
 - Double word = 2 words
 - etc.

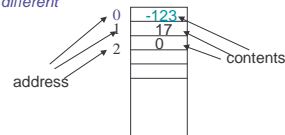
10/6/2004

CSE378 Gen. Intro

15

Memory addressing

- Memory is an array of information units
 - Each unit has the same size
 - Each unit has its own *address*
 - *Address* of an unit and *contents* of the unit at that address are *different*



10/6/2004

CSE378 Gen. Intro

16

Addressing

- In most of today's computers, the basic unit that can be addressed is a byte
 - MIPS is *byte addressable*
- The *address space* is the set of all I-units that a program can reference
 - The address space is tied to the length of the registers
 - MIPS has 32-bit registers. Hence its address space is 4G bytes
 - Older micros (minis) had 16-bit registers, hence 64 KB address space (too small)
 - Some current (Alpha, Itanium, Sparc, Altheon) machines have 64-bit registers, hence an enormous address space

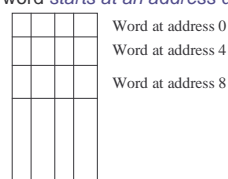
10/6/2004

CSE378 Gen. Intro

17

Addressing words

- Although machines are byte-addressable, words are the most commonly used units
- Every word *starts at an address divisible by 4*



10/6/2004

CSE378 Gen. Intro

18

Big-endian vs. little endian

- Byte order within a word:



10/6/2004

CSE378 Gen. Intro

19

The CPU - Instruction Execution Cycle

- The CPU executes a program by repeatedly following this cycle
 1. Fetch the next instruction, say instruction i
 2. Execute instruction i
 3. Compute address of the next instruction, say j
 4. Go back to step 1
- Of course we'll optimize this but it's the basic concept

10/6/2004

CSE378 Gen. Intro

20

What's in an instruction?

- An instruction tells the CPU
 - the operation to be performed via the **OPCODE**
 - where to find the operands (source and destination)
- For a given instruction, the ISA specifies
 - what the OPCODE means (semantics)
 - how many operands are required and their types, sizes etc.(syntax)
- Operand is either
 - register (integer, floating-point, PC)
 - a memory address
 - a constant

10/6/2004

CSE378 Gen. Intro

21