C0864 Computer Organization and Architecture

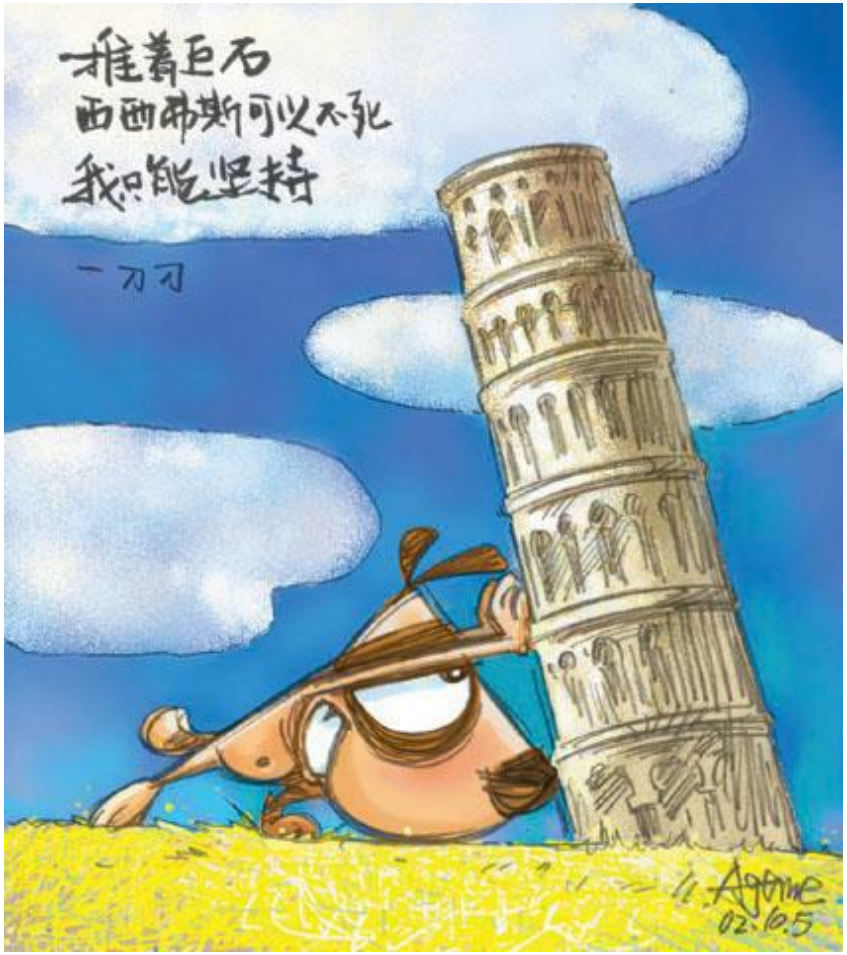
Lecture 12

Mid-term Review

Tongwei Ren

Software Institute, Nanjing University

Apr. 29, 2014

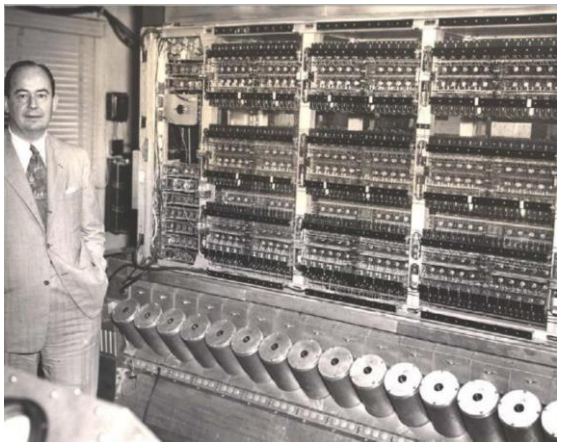

推着巨石
西西弗斯可以不死
我只能坚持
一刀刁
02.10.5

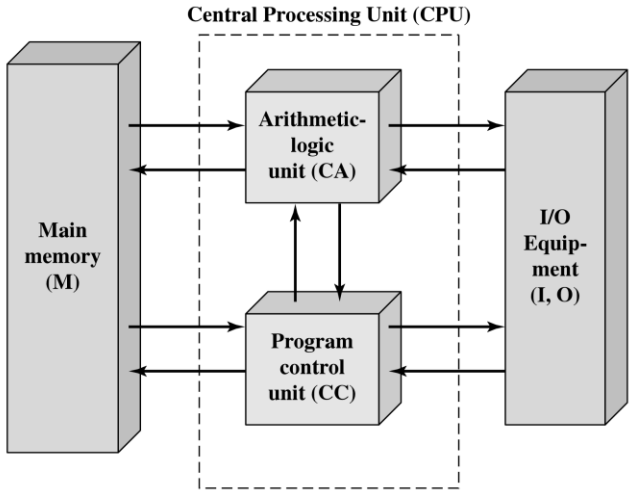
Concept

- **Computer**
  - General-purpose electronic digital computer
- **Architecture** (visible to programmer)
  - The attributes have a direct impact on the logical execution of a program
  - Instruction set, the number of bits to represent data type, …
    - E.g.: Is there a multiply instruction?
- **Organization** (transparent to programmer)
  - The operational units and their interconnections
  - Control signals, memory technology, …
    - E.g.: Implement multiply by a hardware unit or repeated addition?

The von Neumann machine

- Idea: main memory storing programs and data
- Prototype of all subsequent computers
  - Central Arithmetical (CA)
  - Central Control (CC)
  - Memory (M)
  - Input (I) / Output (O)

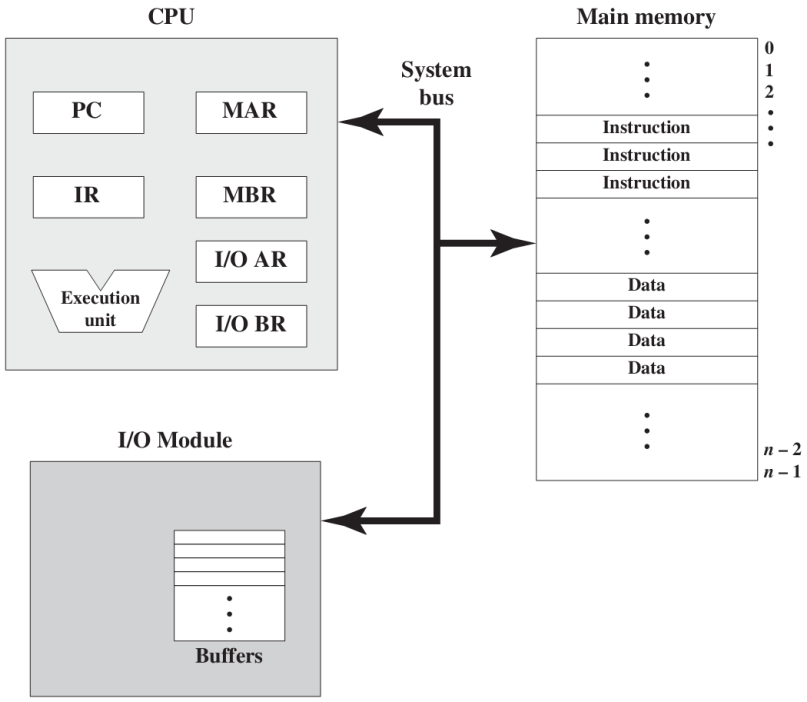


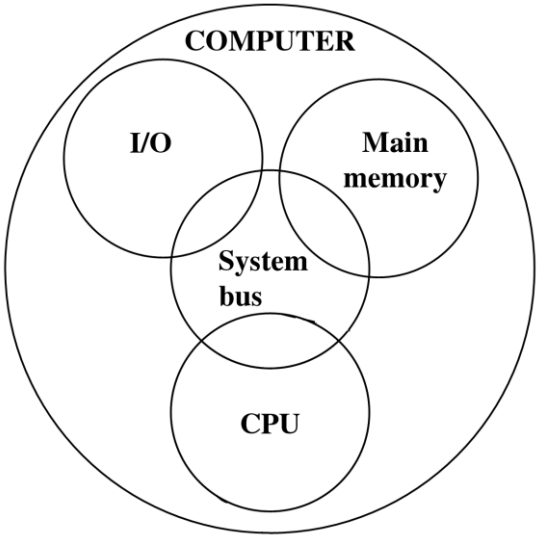


Computer Performance

- Performance evaluation
  - CPU: speed
  - Memory: capacity, speed
  - I/O: speed, capacity
- The main goal / driver is the increase of CPU speed
  - System clock
  - Instruction execution
  - Million Instructions Per Second (MIPS)
  - Million Floating Point Operations Per Second (MFLOPS)

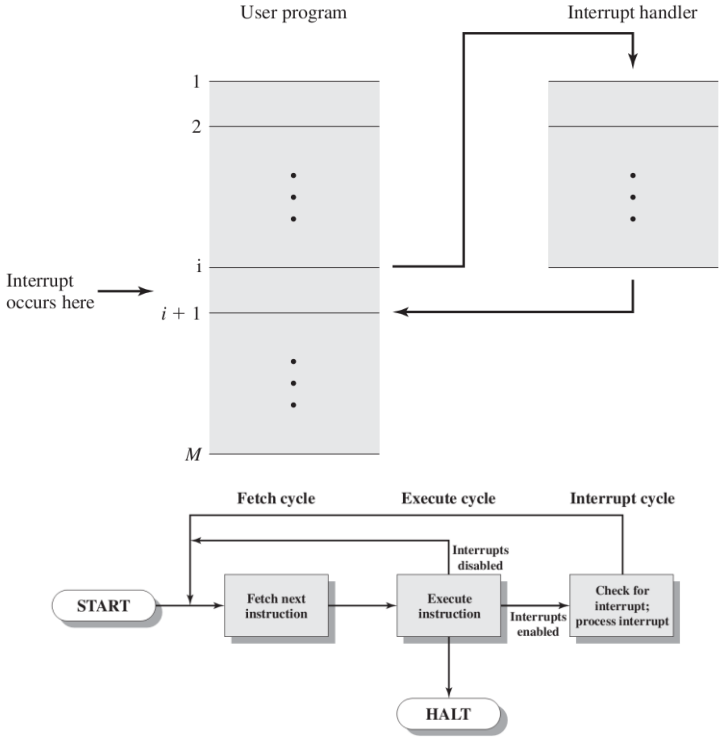
Computer Components

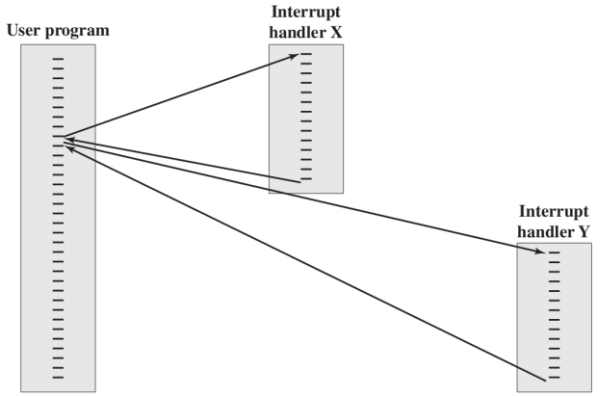


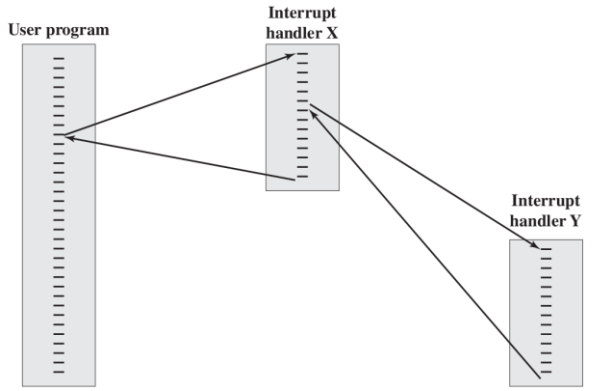


CPU: Interrupt

- A mechanism by which other modules (e.g. I/O) may interrupt normal sequence of processing
- Multiple interrupts

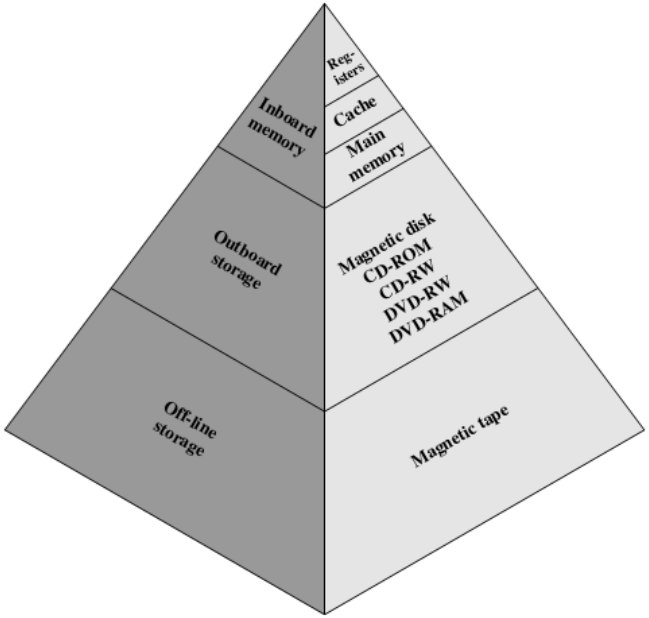


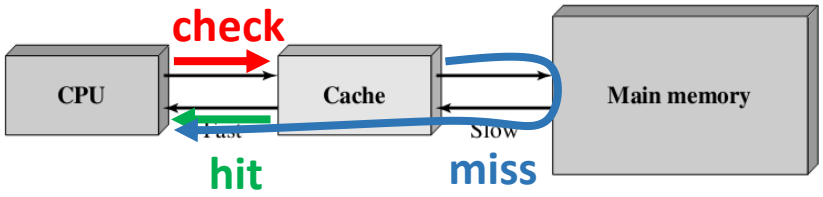




Memory: Cache

- Principle
- Average access time
- Design elements
  - Cache size
  - Mapping function
  - Replacement algorithm
  - Write policy
  - Line size
  - Number of caches

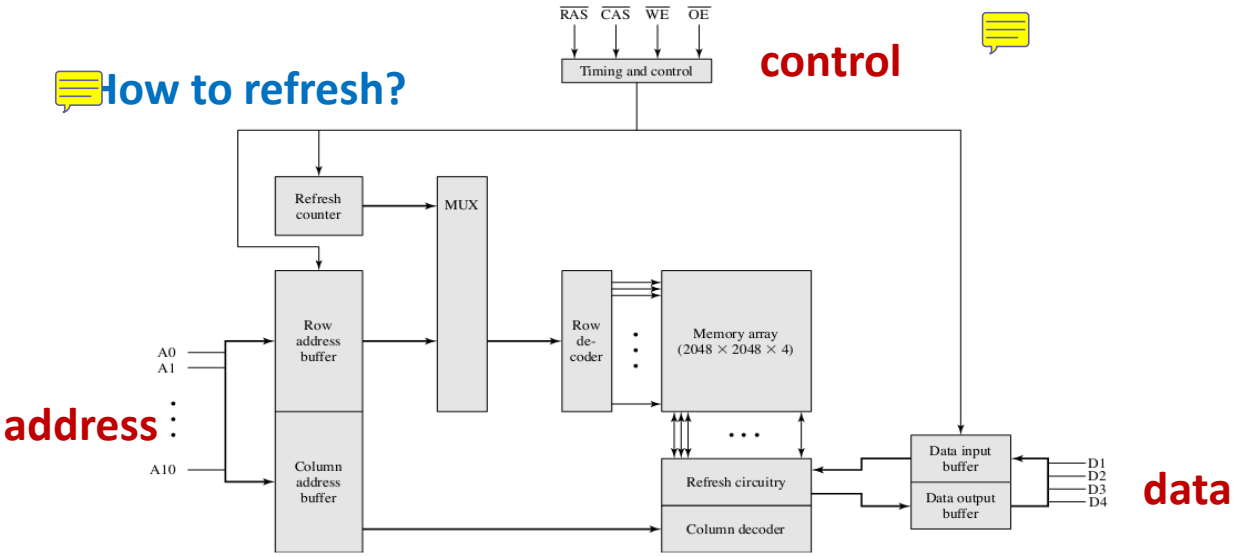




Memory: Main Memory

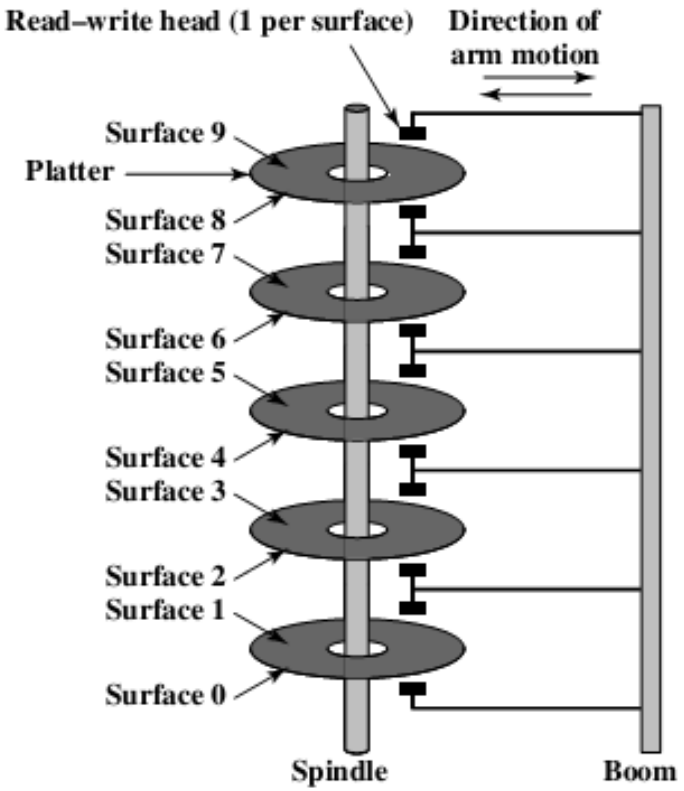
- Memory cell
- Semiconductor memory types
- Memory array

Memory Type	Category	Erasure	Write Mechanism	Volatility
Random-access memory (RAM)	Read-write memory	Electrically, byte-level	Electrically	Volatile
Read-only memory (ROM)	Read-only memory	Not possible	Masks	Nonvolatile
Programmable ROM (PROM)			Electrically	
Erasable PROM (EPROM)	Read-mostly memory	UV light, chip-level		
Electrically Erasable PROM (EEPROM)		Electrically, byte-level		
Flash memory		Electrically, block-level		



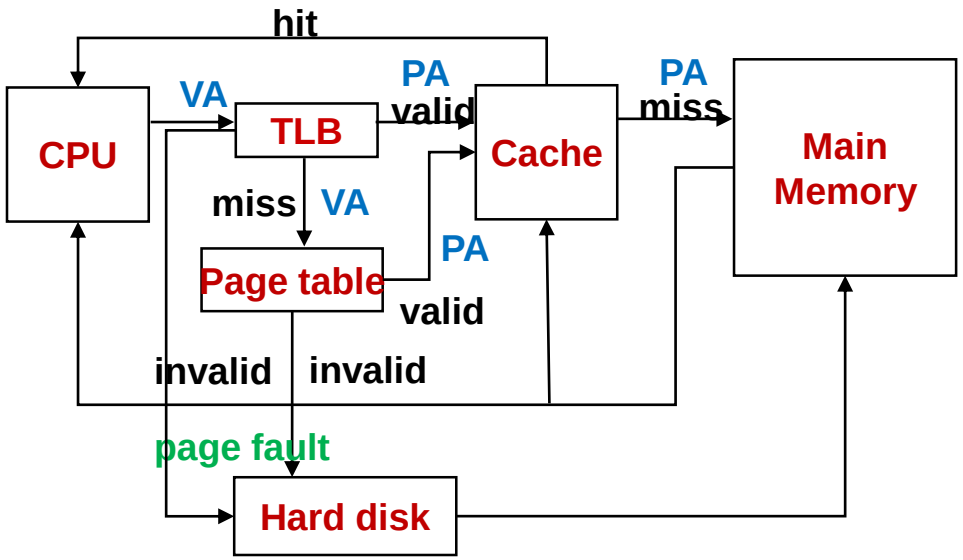
Memory: External Memory

- Magnetic disk
  - Data organization, formatting, read and write mechanism, physical characteristics, timing of a disk transfer
  - Timing of a disk transfer
- Optical memory
- Magnetic tape
  - Parallel vs. serial



Memory: Virtual Memory

- Partitioning vs. paging
- Virtual memory
  - Size of page
  - Mapping function
  - Write policy
  - TLB



Memory: Error

- Basic idea
  - Add some bits to store additional information for correction
- Process
- Type
  - Parity checking
  - Hamming code
  - Cyclic redundancy check

Memory: RAID

- Redundant Array of Independent Disks
- Basic idea
- Characteristic

Category	Level	Description	Disks Required	Data Availability	Large I/O Data Transfer Capacity	Small I/O Request Rate
Striping	0	Nonredundant	N	Lower than single disk	Very high	Very high for both read and write
Mirroring	1	Mirrored	$2N$	Higher than RAID 2, 3, 4, or 5; lower than RAID 6	Higher than single disk for read; similar to single disk for write	Up to twice that of a single disk for read; similar to single disk for write
Parallel access	2	Redundant via Hamming code	$N + m$	Much higher than single disk; comparable to RAID 3, 4, or 5	Highest of all listed alternatives	Approximately twice that of a single disk
	3	Bit-interleaved parity	$N + 1$	Much higher than single disk; comparable to RAID 2, 4, or 5	Highest of all listed alternatives	Approximately twice that of a single disk
Independent access	4	Block-interleaved parity	$N + 1$	Much higher than single disk; comparable to RAID 2, 3, or 5	Similar to RAID 0 for read; significantly lower than single disk for write	Similar to RAID 0 for read; significantly lower than single disk for write
	5	Block-interleaved distributed parity	$N + 1$	Much higher than single disk; comparable to RAID 2, 3, or 4	Similar to RAID 0 for read; lower than single disk for write	Similar to RAID 0 for read; generally lower than single disk for write
	6	Block-interleaved dual distributed parity	$N + 2$	Highest of all listed alternatives	Similar to RAID 0 for read; lower than RAID 5 for write	Similar to RAID 0 for read; significantly lower than RAID 5 for write

I/O

- External device
- I/O module: function, evolution, structure
- I/O operation technique
  - Programmed I/O
  - Interrupt driven I/O
  - Direct memory access
- External interface: serial vs. parallel

Bus

- A communication pathway connecting two or more devices
- Key characteristic
- Component
- Design elements
  - Bus type
  - Arbitration: daisy chain, query by a counter, independently request, self selection, collision detection
  - Timing: synchronous, asynchronous, semi-synchronous, split bus transaction
  - Bus bandwidth and data transfer rate
  - Bus hierarchy

Thank You