Lecture 1

Course Introduction

Course Introduction

- Today’s topics:
  - Why computer organization is important
  - Course information
  - Background and Computer Abstraction

Why to Learn Computer Organization?

- Embarrassing if you are a student in CS and can’t make sense of the following terms: DRAM, pipelining, cache hierarchies, I/O, virtual memory, …
- Embarrassing if you are a student in CS and can’t decide which processor to buy: 3 GHz P4 or 2.5 GHz Athlon (this course helps us reason about performance/power), …
- First step for chip designers, compiler/ OS writers
- Knowledge of the hardware will help you write better programs

Must a Programmer Care about Hardware?

- Must know how to reason about program performance and energy
- CPU Performance: if we understand how CPU process data, we can enhance the computation efficiency
- Memory management: if we understand how/where data is placed, we can help ensure that relevant data is nearby
- Thread management: if we understand how threads interact, we can write smarter multi-threaded programs
- I/O management

What you have learned?

- Binary numbers
- Read and write basic C/Java programs
- Understand the steps in compiling and executing a program
- Digital Circuit, Logic design:
  - Logical equations, schematic diagrams
  - Combinational vs. sequential logic
  - Finite state machines (FSMs)

What you will learn?

- Major content
  - Basic parts of a computer (processor, memory, disk, etc)
  - Principles of computer architecture: CPU datapath and control unit design
  - Assembly language programming in MIPS
  - Memory hierarchies and design
  - I/O organization and design
- Course goals
  - To learn the organizational structures that determine the capabilities and performance of computer systems
  - To understand the interactions between the computer’s architecture and its software
  - To understand cost performance trade-offs

Key Topics

- Introduction (Chapter 1)
  - Basic terms
  - Moore’s Law, power wall
  - Core ideas in computer architecture
- Processors (Chapter 2-4)
  - Assembly language (Chapter 2)
  - Computer arithmetic (Chapter 3)
  - Pipelining (Chapter 4)
- Memory (Chapter 5)
- Parallel Processors (Chapter 6)

The content is useful and important

- Computer organization principles are everywhere
  - Embedded computer vs. general-purpose computers:
    - Cellphone, Digital Camera, MP3 music player, Industrial process control
- Complex system design
  - How to partition a problem
  - Functional Spec → Control & Datapath → Physical implementation
  - Modern CAD tools
- Both EEs and CSEs need this information in almost all jobs

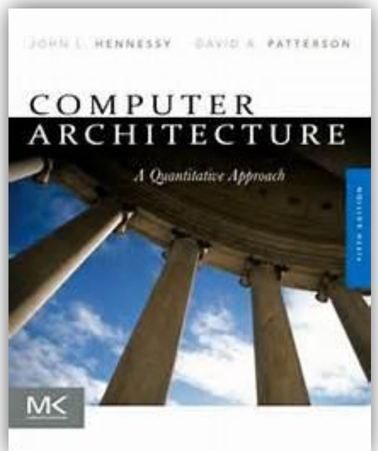
Course Information

- Course Materials:
  - Sakai system: http://sakai.sustc.edu.cn/ CS202- spring2021
- QQ group: 389296479

- Lectures:
  - Tuesday 14:00-15:50 (1^{st} Liyuan Buil. 102)
- Instructor:
  - Prof. Jin Zhang (zhang.j4@sustc.edu.cn)
  - Office: i-Park A7, 904
  - Office hour: Thursday 16:00-18:00
- Lab:
  - Wei Wang (wangw6@sustc.edu.cn), Qing Wang (wangq9@mail.sustc.edu.cn)
  - Office: i-Park A7, 913; ChuangYuan Building 10, 509
  - Office hour: Thursday 16:00-18:00

Course Information

- Textbook: Computer Organization and Design – the HW/SW Interface, Patterson and Hennessy, 5th edition
- Reference book: Computer Architecture - a quantitative approach, Hennessy and Patterson, 5th edition



Patterson and Hennessy

- Turing award 2017

For pioneering a systematic, quantitative approach to the design and evaluation of computer architectures with enduring impact on the microprocessor industry.

David A. Patterson
Professor of UC Berkeley
Distinguished Engineer at Google

John L. Hennessy
President of Stanford University
Chairman of Alphabet

Recommended Reading

- Code: The Hidden Language of Computer Hardware and Software, Charles Petzold, 2000.《编码的奥秘》，《编码——隐匿在计算机软硬件背后》

- Computer Systems: A Programmer’s Perspective, R. E. Bryant, D. R. O’Hallaron, 3rd Edition, Pearson, 2015.《深入理解计算机系统》

Course Information

- Assessment:
  - Theoretical part:
    - Final exam (~30%)
    - Midterm exam (~30%)
    - Assignments (~5%)
    - Attendance and Interaction (~5%)
  - Lab part (~30%)
- Please Submit on time
  - all the assignments and reports should be submitted in the Sakai system, late submission will not be accepted in the system.

Rules about Plagiarism

- No Plagiarism is allowed
  - If plagiarism on homework or project is found for the first time, the plagiaristic part is graded as 0 and warning is given to the students
  - If plagiarism is found for the second time, the course is graded as 0
  - For lab/project report, any sentence that is copied from other paper or article should cites the original source as the reference, otherwise, the report is considered as plagiarism
- Submit the commitment letter on Sakai system before homework #1

Tips for Attending the Lecture

- Having 180 students in one room is horrible
- To get the best use of lecture
  - interactive
  - ask whenever you have question, interrupt whenever you want
  - ask immediately after the class if you are shy
  - give me suggestions and feedback frequently
- Get the main idea in class, read the details after class

10 Interventions that Changed World

- 1. Internet
- 2. Computer
- 3. Light Bulb
- 4. Automobile
- 5. Stream Engine
- 6. Telephone
- 7. Refrigeration
- 8. Printing Press
- 9. Wheel
- 10. The Plow





Source: http://www.geniusstuff.com

Evolution of the Desk (1980-2015)

Evolution of the Desk (1980-2015)

Source: http://www.360doc.com/content/14/0919/20/5052258_410779481.shtml

Various Forms of Computers












Classes of Computers

- Personal computers
  - General purpose, variety of software
  - Subject to cost/performance tradeoff
- Server computers
  - Network based
  - High capacity, performance, reliability
  - Range from small servers to building sized

Classes of Computers

- Supercomputers
  - High-end scientific and engineering calculations
  - Highest capability but represent a small fraction of the overall computer market
- Embedded computers
  - Hidden as components of systems
  - Stringent power/performance/cost constraints

Evolvement of Computers

Flop: float point operation

K M G ...?

The PostPC Era

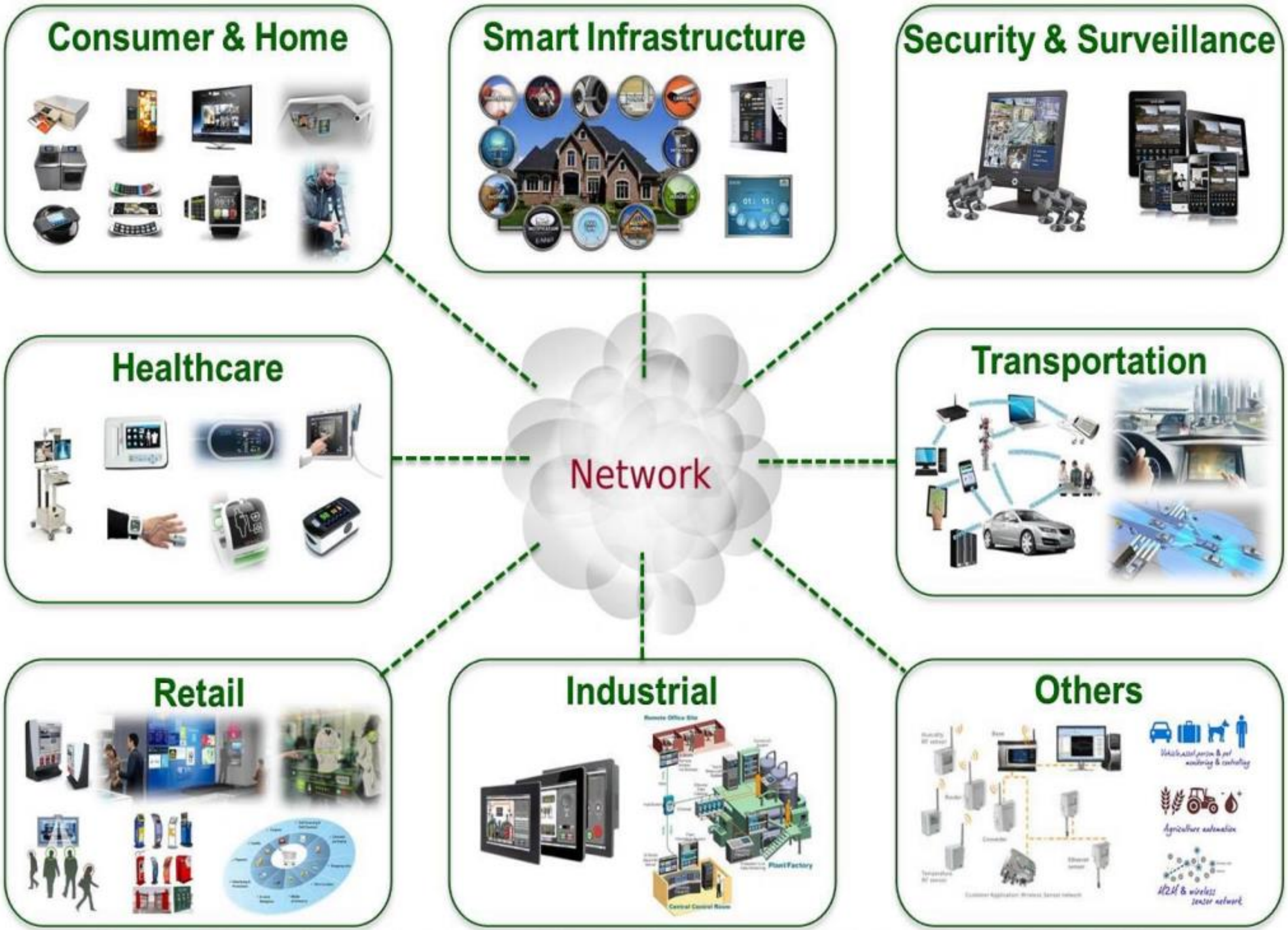
- Cloud computing
  - Warehouse Scale Computers (WSC)
  - Software as a Service (SaaS)
  - Portion of software run on a Personal Mobile Device and a portion run in the Cloud
  - Amazon and Google
- Data centers
  - Millions of computers connected by off-the-shelf networking devices

Google Data Centers

The PostPC Era

- Personal Mobile Device (PMD)
  - Battery operated
  - Connects to the Internet
  - Hundreds of dollars
  - Smart phones, tablets, electronic glasses

Internet of Things

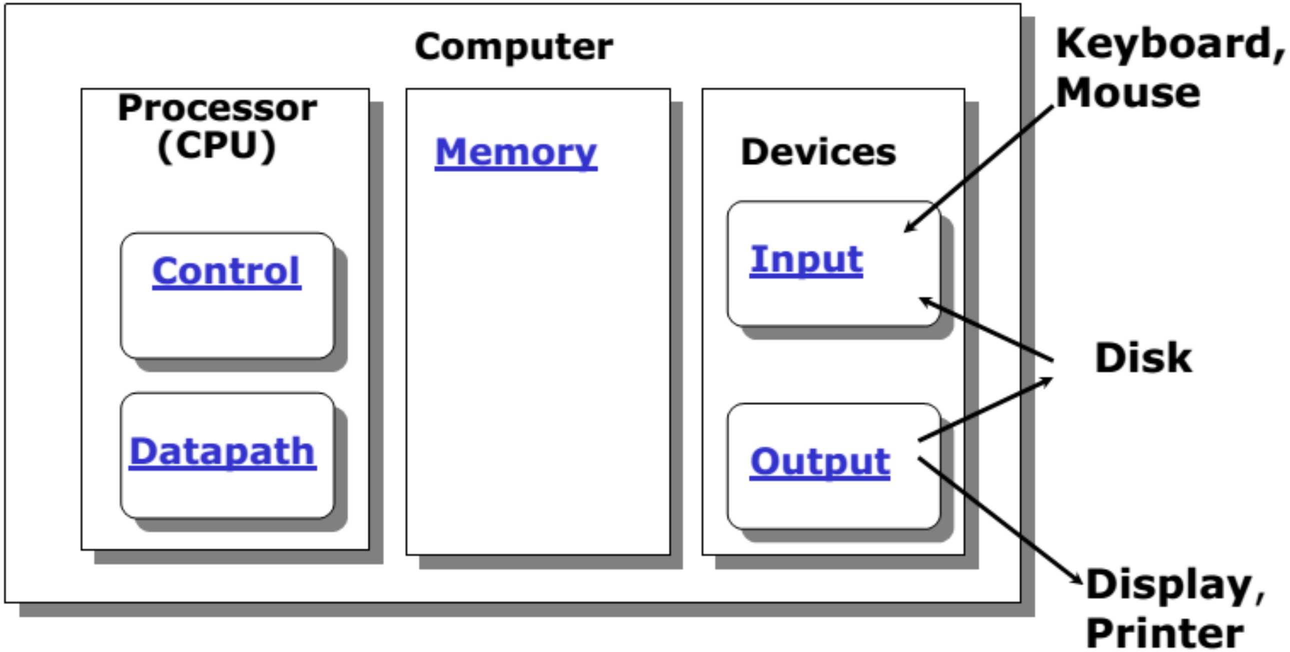


New Computer Architecture for AI era

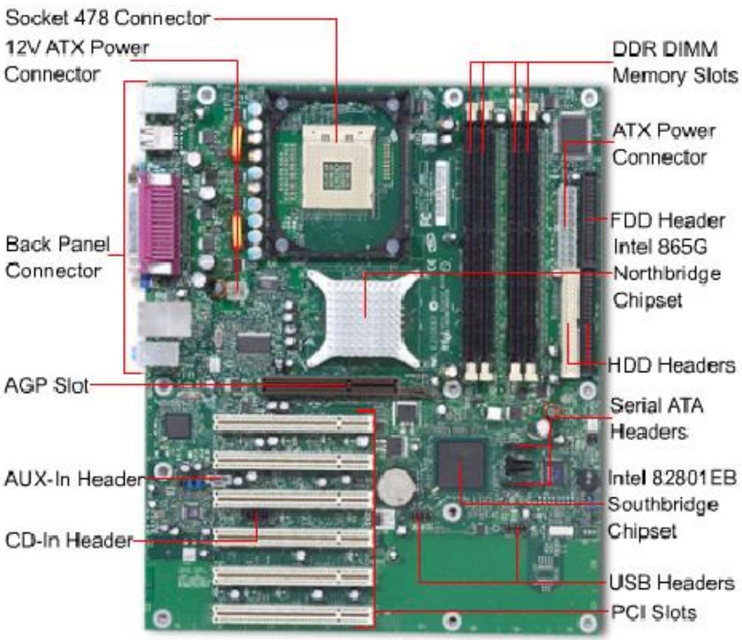
- AI and big data requires new computer architecture
  - More Suitable for deep learning
  - High requirement on parallel
  - Low energy
- From CPU to GPU, TPU…
- AI chips on smartphone
- Dozens of companies dive in this area:
  - Google, NVIDIA, 华为、地平线、寒武纪、深鉴
  - Nobody knows who will win

Components of a Computer

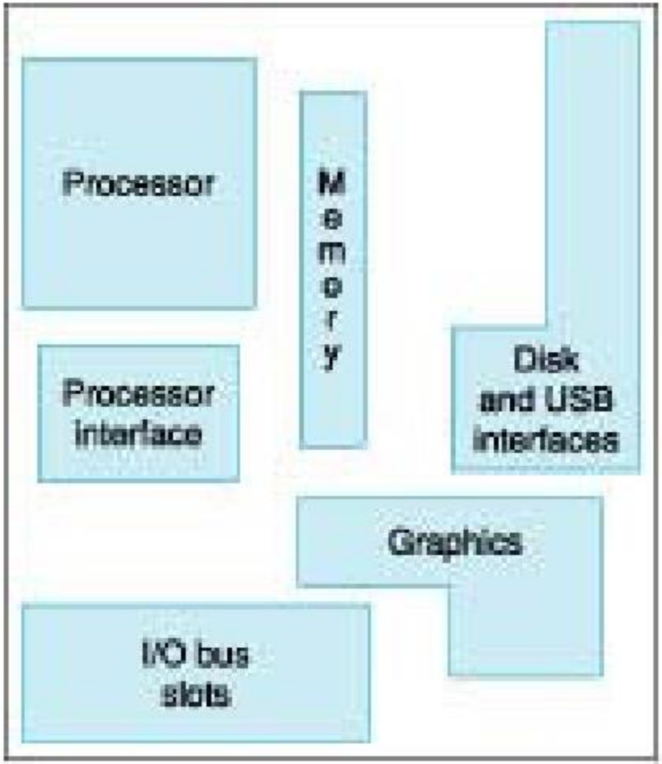
- Same components for all kinds of computer:
  - Input Device, Output Device, Memory, Processor (Control, Datapath)



PC motherboard

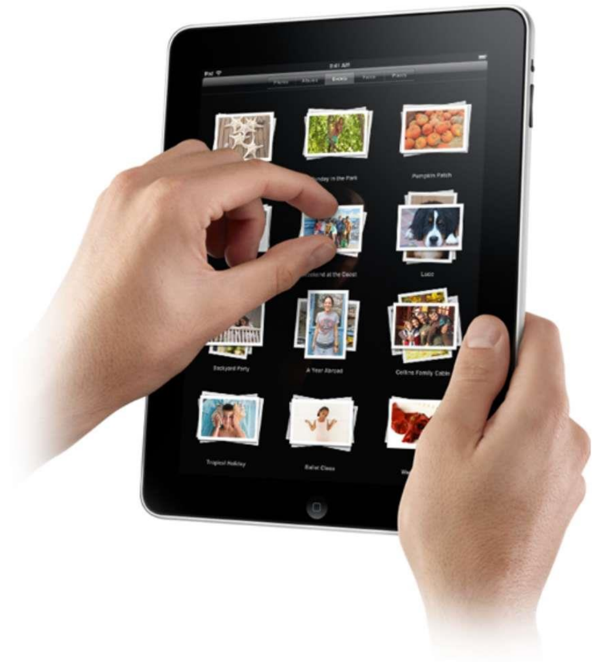


Courtesy: www.tigerdirect.com



Let’s break up an iPad

- LCD (liquid crystal display)
  - A matrix of pixels: 1024*768 *24 bits (8 bit for one color)
- Touchscreen
  - Replace keyboard and mouse in PostPC device
  - Capacitive screen, which allows multiple touches simultaneously



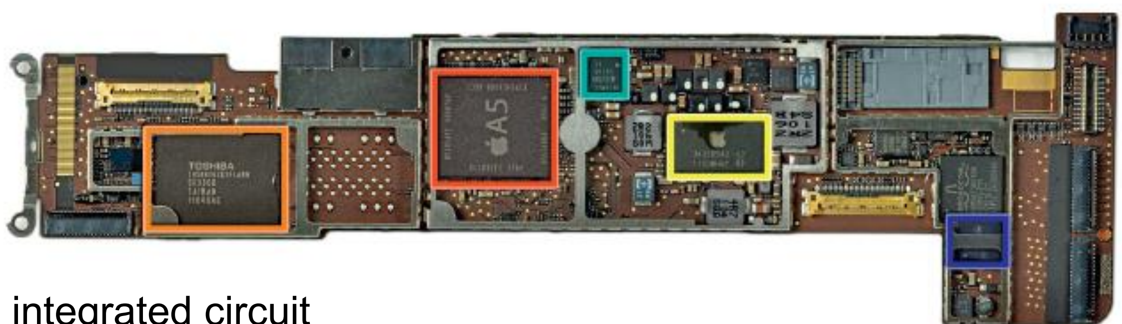
Opening the Box

Capacitive multitouch LCD screen

3.8 V, 25 Watt-hour battery

cameras, microphone, speakers,
accelerometer, Wi-Fi/Bluetooth network

Computer board

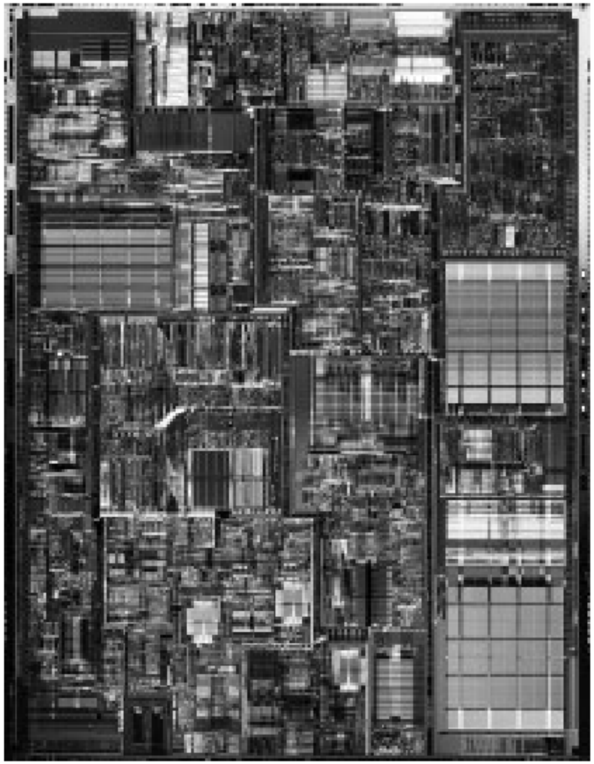


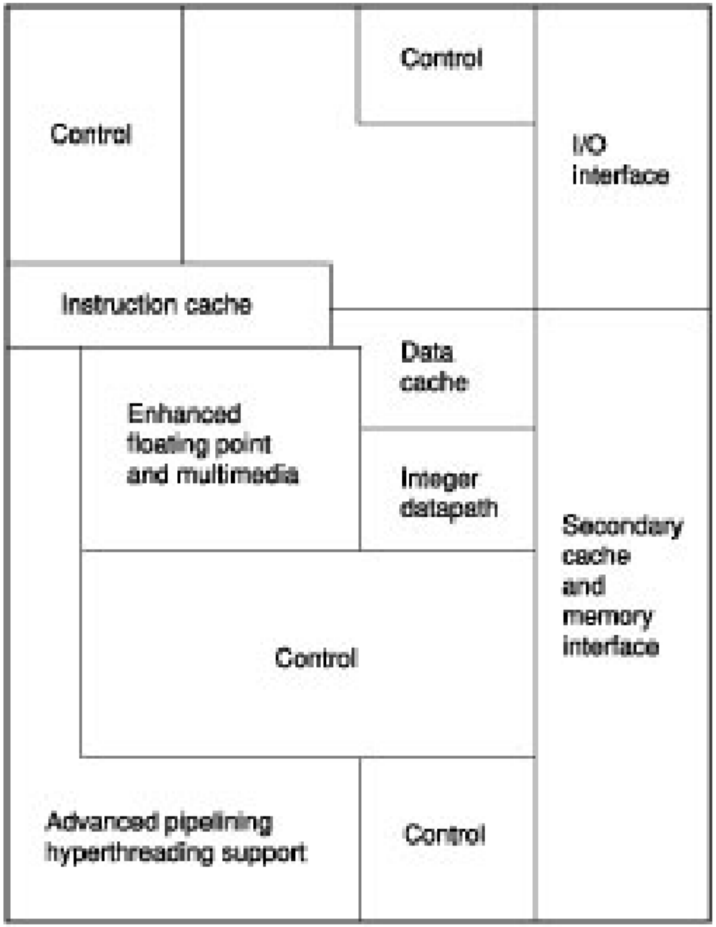
Chips: integrated circuit
PCB board: traditional circuit

Components of the iPad

- Input device: touch screen, camera, microphone, network
- Output device: LCD, speaker, network
- Memory: flash memory, main memory
- Central processor unit (CPU):
  - A5 processor

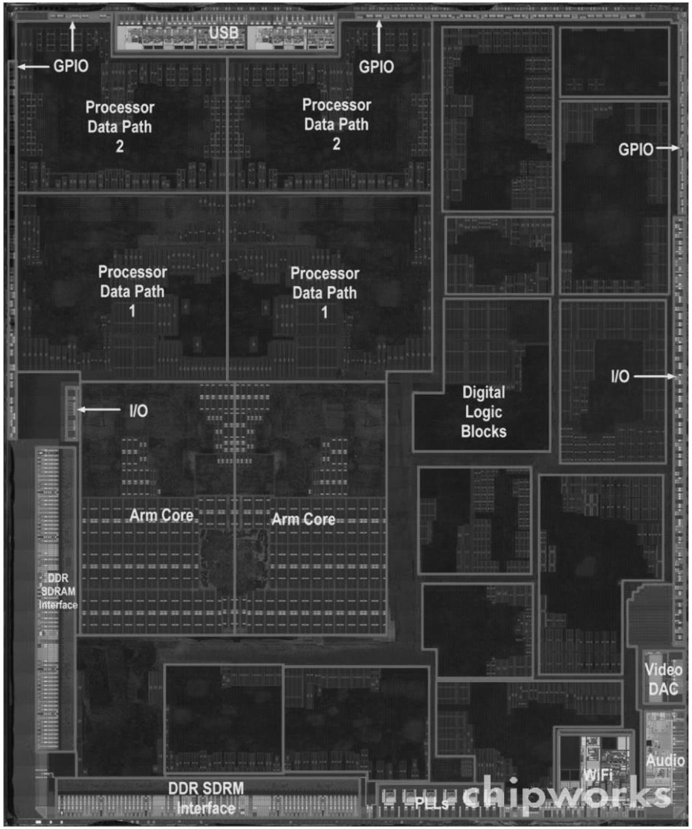
Inside the Processor





Inside the Processor

- Apple A5



Inside the Processor (CPU)

- Datapath: performs operations on data
- Control: control the sequence of datapath, memory, I/O
- Cache memory
  - Small fast SRAM memory for immediate access to data

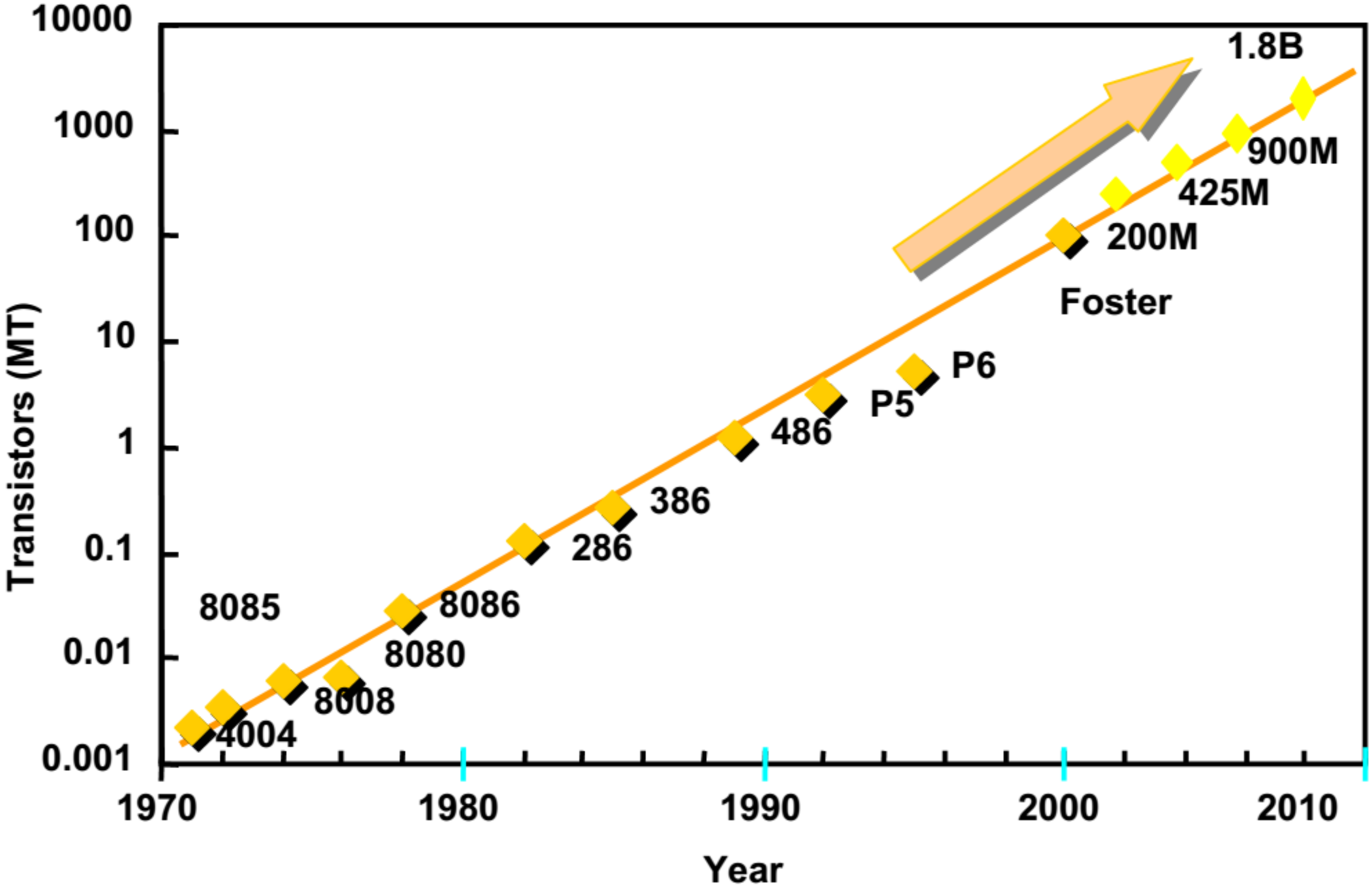
Technologies for Processors and Memory

- Processors
- Memory
- I/O

Micro Processor Advances-Moore's Law

- In 1965, Gordon Moore made a prediction
  - **The number of transistors that can be integrated on a die would double every 18 to 24 months**
- Amazingly visionary – million transistor/chip barrier was crossed in the 1980's
  - 2300 transistors, 1 MHz clock (Intel 4004) – 1971
  - 16 Million transistors (Ultra Sparc III)
  - 42 Million transistors, 2 GHz clock (Intel Xeon) – 2001
  - 55 Million transistors, 3 GHz, 130nm technology, 250mm2 die (Intel Pentium 4) – 2004
  - 140 Million transistor (HP PA-8500)
  - 1.8 Billion transistors (Itanium II)

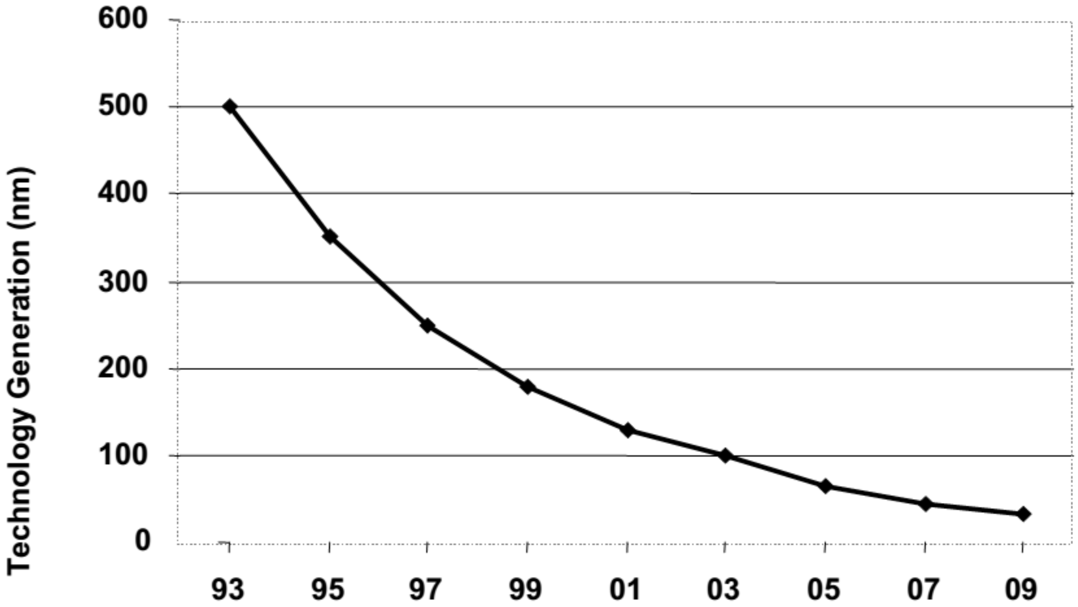
Moore’s Law



10000
1000
100
10
1
0.1
0.01
0.001
Transistors (MT)
1970
1980
1990
2000
2010
Year
4004
8008
8080
8085
8086
286
386
486
P5
P6
Foster
200M
425M
900M
1.8B

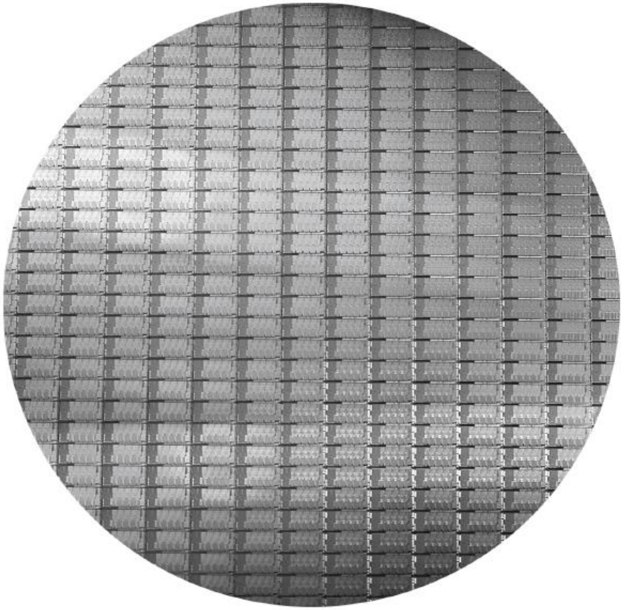
How is that possible?

- Scale the transistor channel length



Feature size scaling to reduce die size

Intel Core i7 Wafer



- 300mm wafer, 280 chips, 32nm technology
- Each chip is 20.7 x 10.5 mm
- Latest i7-1160G7, Q3'20, 10 nm SuperFin, 4.40 GHz 4 Core
- Apple M1: 5nm, 16 billion transistors, 8-core, 3.2GHz

Processor Technology Trends

- Shrinking of transistor sizes: 250nm (1997) → 130nm (2002) → 70nm (2008) → 35nm (2014)

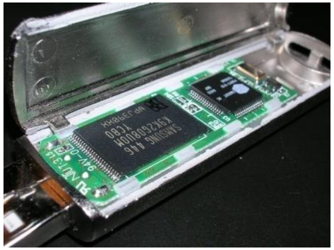
- Transistor density increases by 35% per year and die size increases by 10-20% per year… functionality improvements!

- Transistor speed improves linearly with size (complex equation involving voltages, resistances, capacitances)

- Wire delays do not scale down at the same rate as transistor delays

Storage

- Volatile main memory
  - Loses instructions and data when power off
- Non-volatile secondary memory
  - Magnetic disk
  - Flash memory
  - Optical disk (CDROM, DVD)



Memory and I/O Technology Trends

- DRAM density increases by 40-60% per year, latency has reduced by 33% in 10 years (the memory wall!), bandwidth improves twice as fast as latency decreases

- Disk density improves by 100% every year, latency improvement similar to DRAM

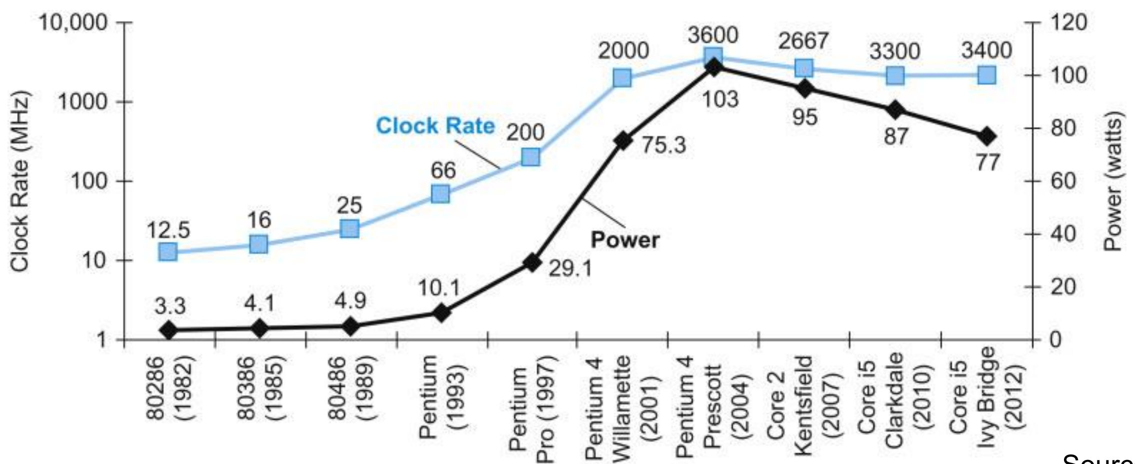
- Networks: primary focus on bandwidth; 10Mb → 100Mb in 10 years; 100Mb → 1Gb in 5 years

Power Consumption Trends

- Dyn power ∝ activity x capacitance x voltage2 x frequency
- Voltage and frequency are somewhat constant now,

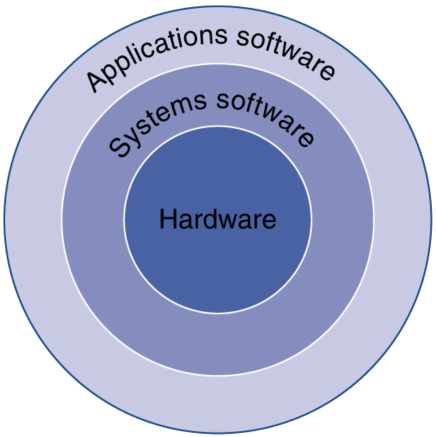
while capacitance per transistor is decreasing and number of transistors (activity) is increasing

- Leakage power is also rising (function of #trans and voltage)



Source: H&P Textbook

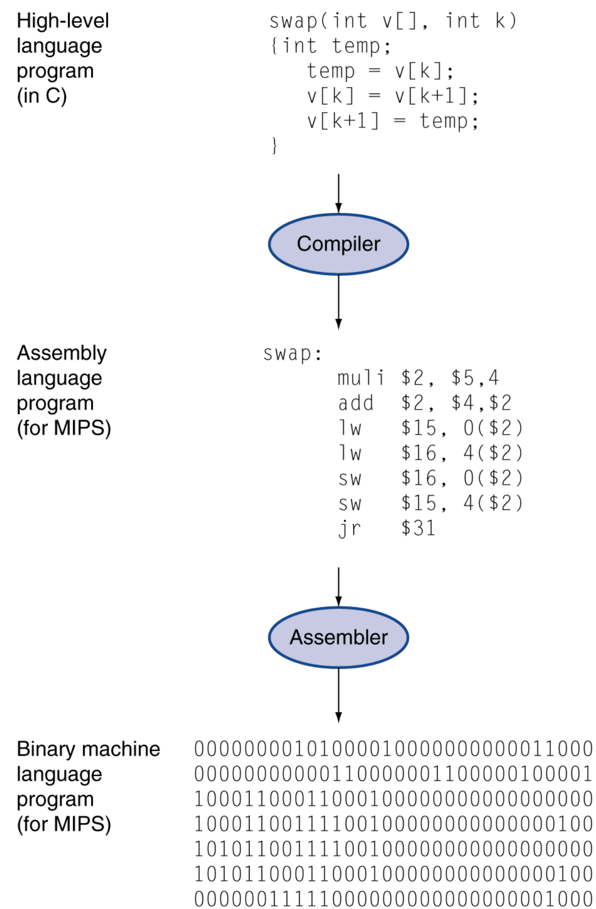
Between Your Program and Hardware



- Application software
  - Written in high-level language (HLL)
- System software
  - Compiler: translates HLL code to machine code
  - Operating System: service code
    - Handling input/output
    - Managing memory and storage
    - Scheduling tasks & sharing resources
- Hardware
  - Processor, memory, I/O controllers

Levels of Program Code

- High-level language
  - Level of abstraction closer to problem domain
  - Provides for productivity and portability
- Assembly language
  - Textual representation of instructions
- Hardware representation
  - Binary digits (bits)
  - Encoded instructions and data



Eight Great Ideas

- Design for ***Moore's Law***
- Use ***abstraction*** to simplify design
- Make the ***common case fast***
- Performance *via* ***parallelism***
- Performance *via* ***pipelining***
- Performance *via* ***prediction***
- ***Hierarchy*** of memories
- ***Dependability*** *via* redundancy