

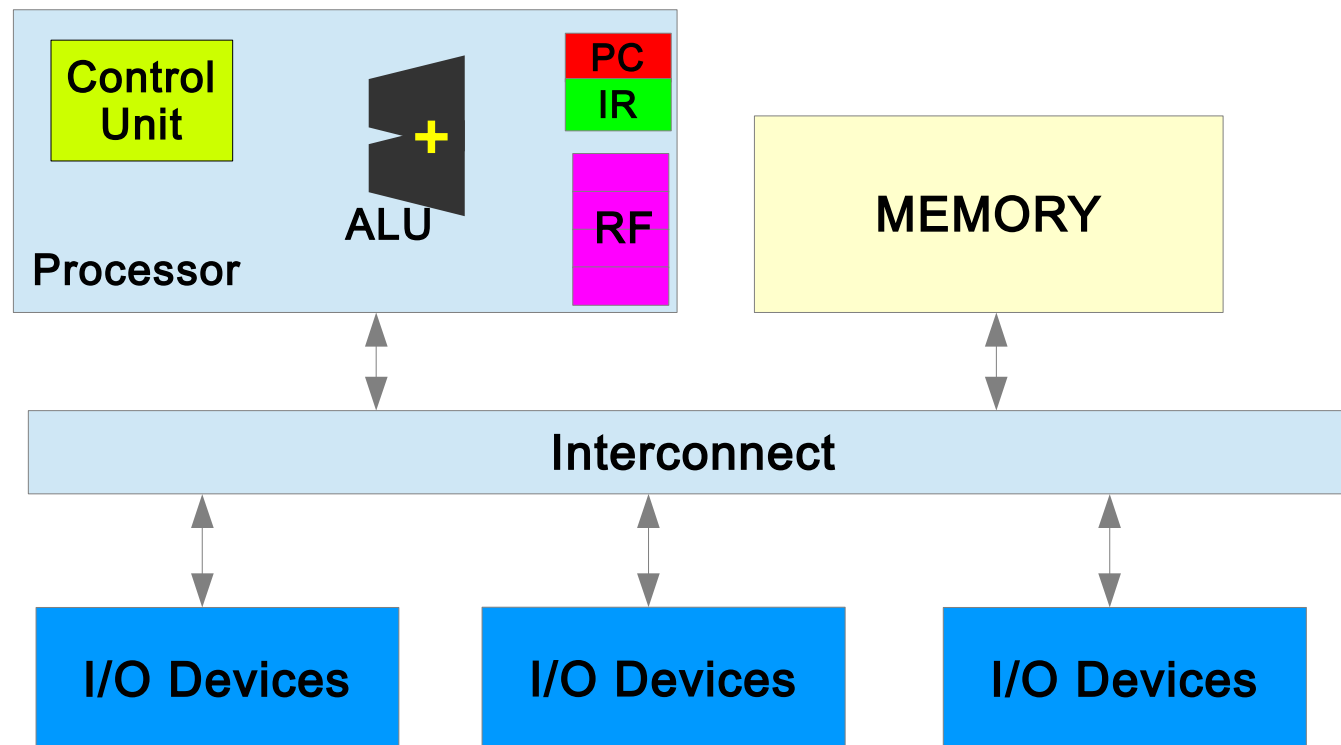
M1 – Computers and Data

Module Outline

- Architecture vs. Organization.
- **Computer system and its submodules.**
- **Concept of frequency.**
- **Processor performance equation.**
- Representation of information – characters, signed and unsigned integers.
 - IEEE 754 floating point standard.

Basic Computer Organization

- Processor – Executes programs
- Main Memory – Holds program and data
- I/O – For communication and data



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- **Output:** Allows the user to receive information from the computer


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$$\text{Cycle Time} = \frac{1}{\text{Frequency}}$$

Clock Cycle

- Clock is a special signal to hardware
- A well defined indication for event start and complete.

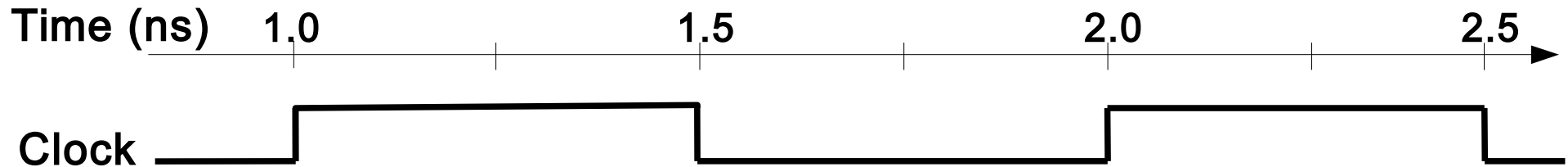
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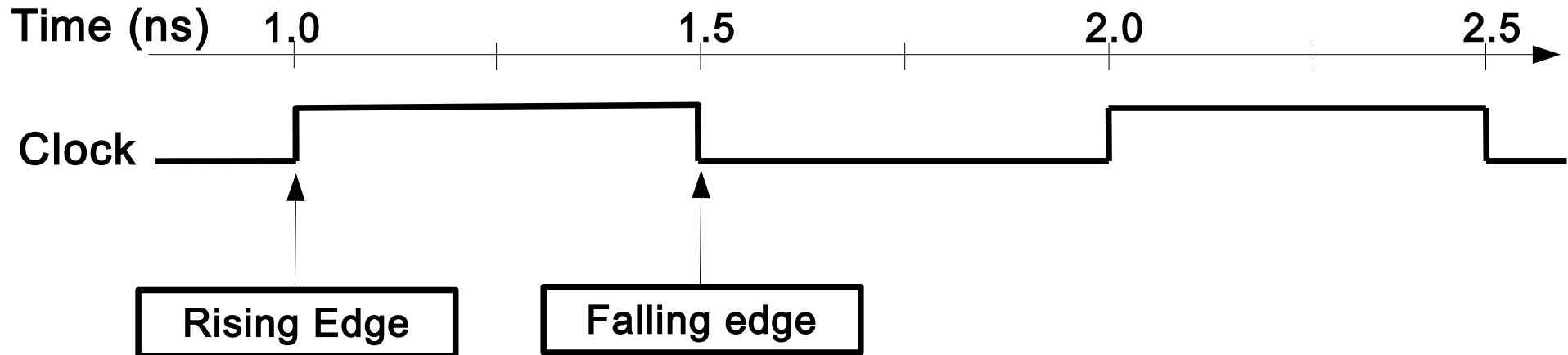
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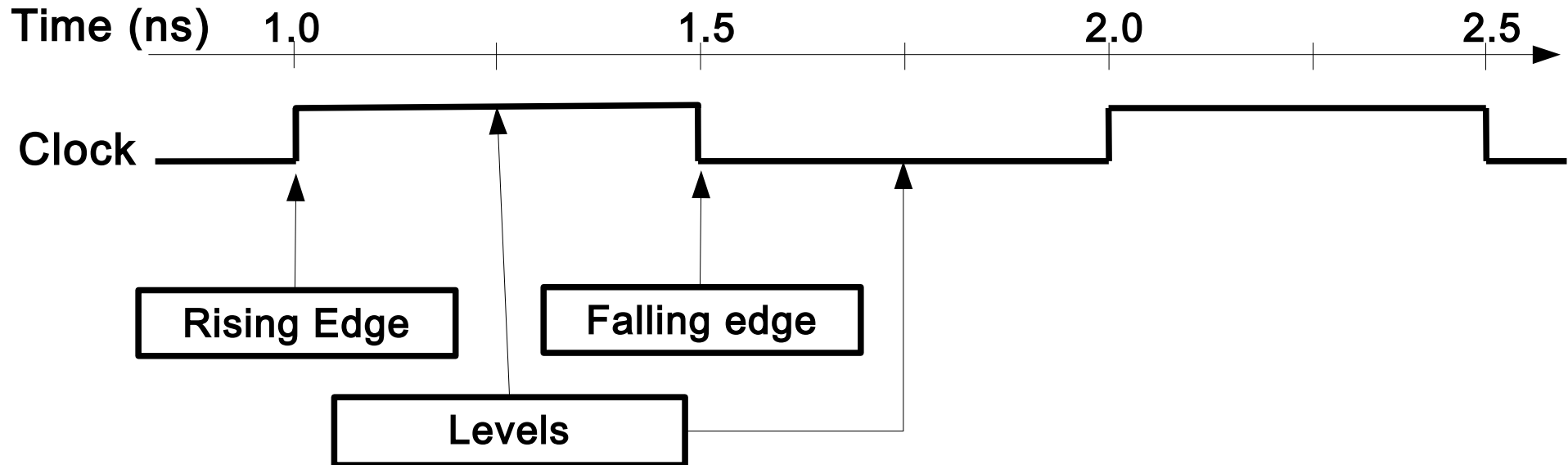
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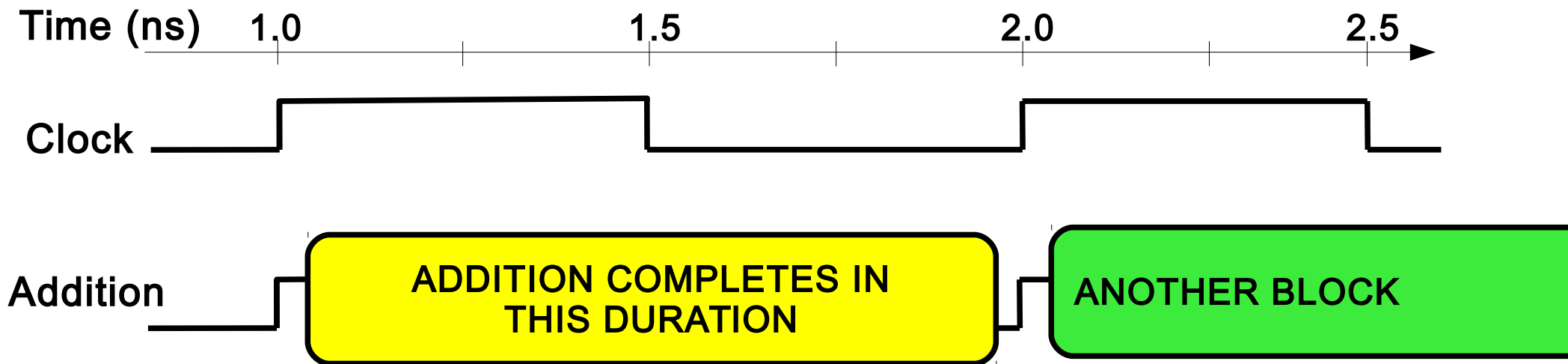
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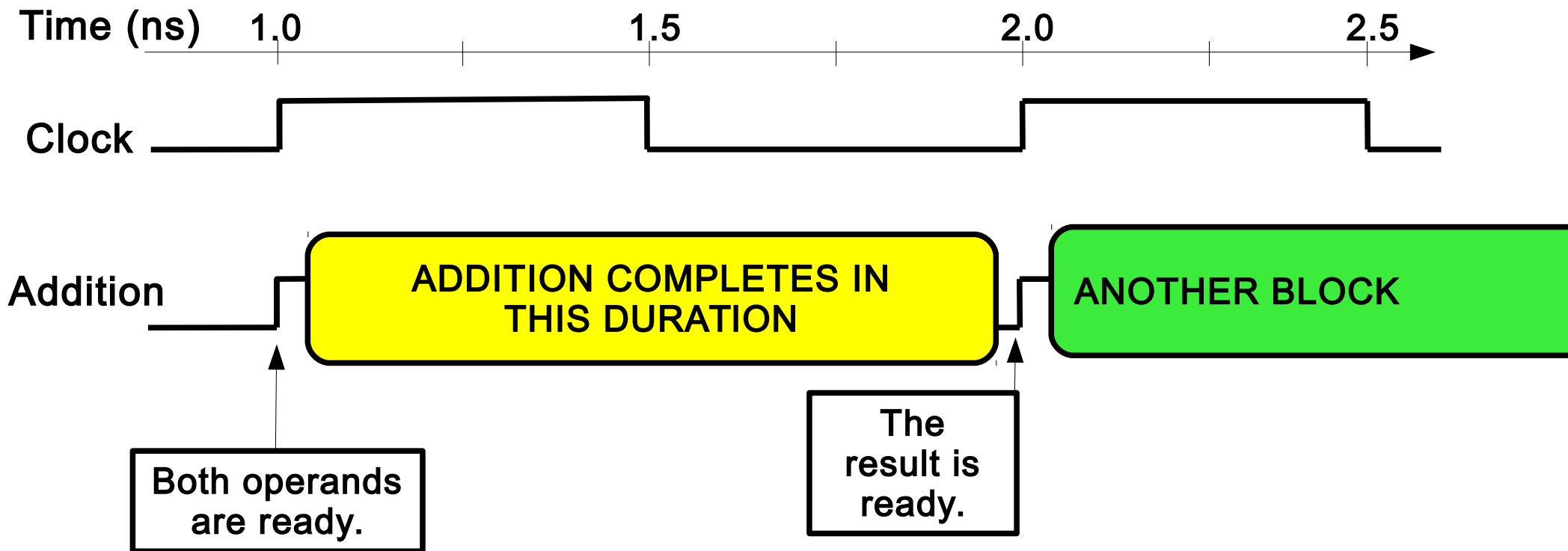
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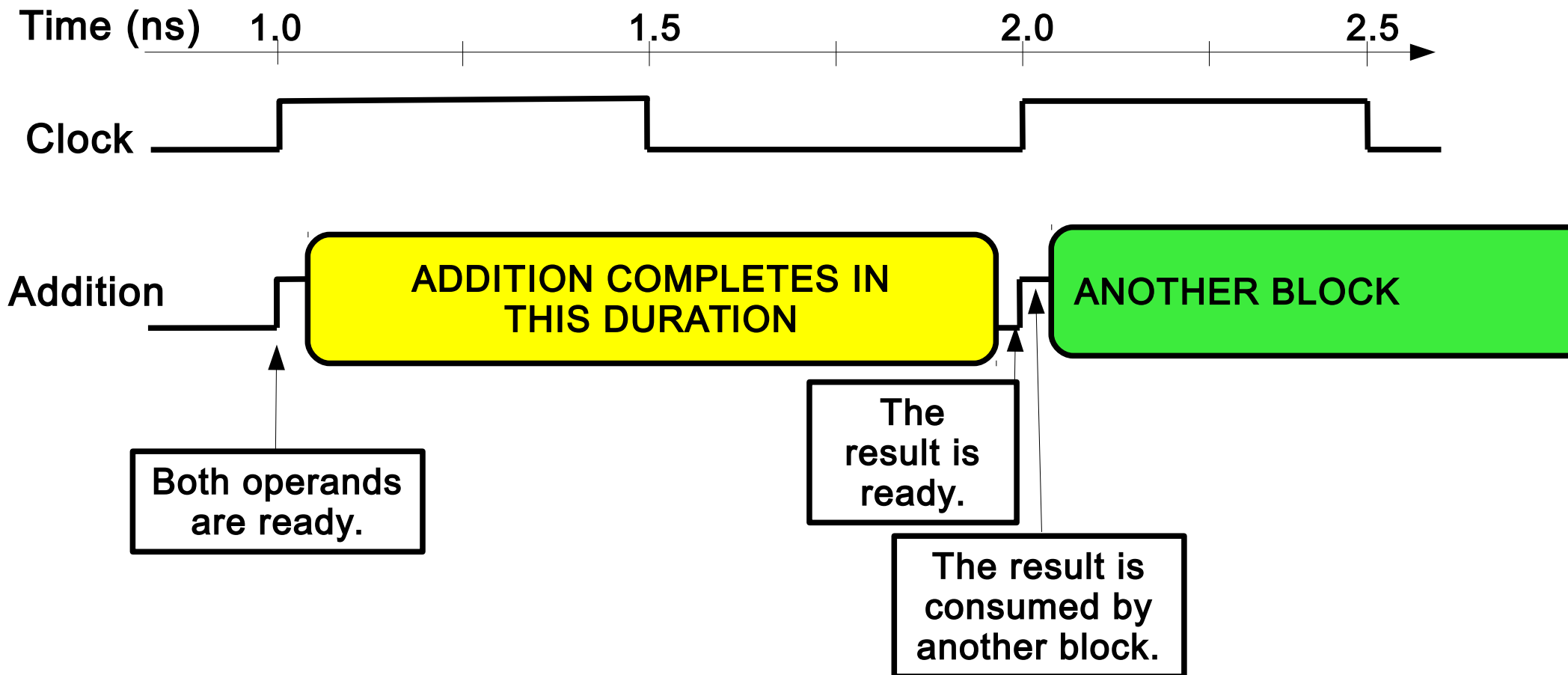
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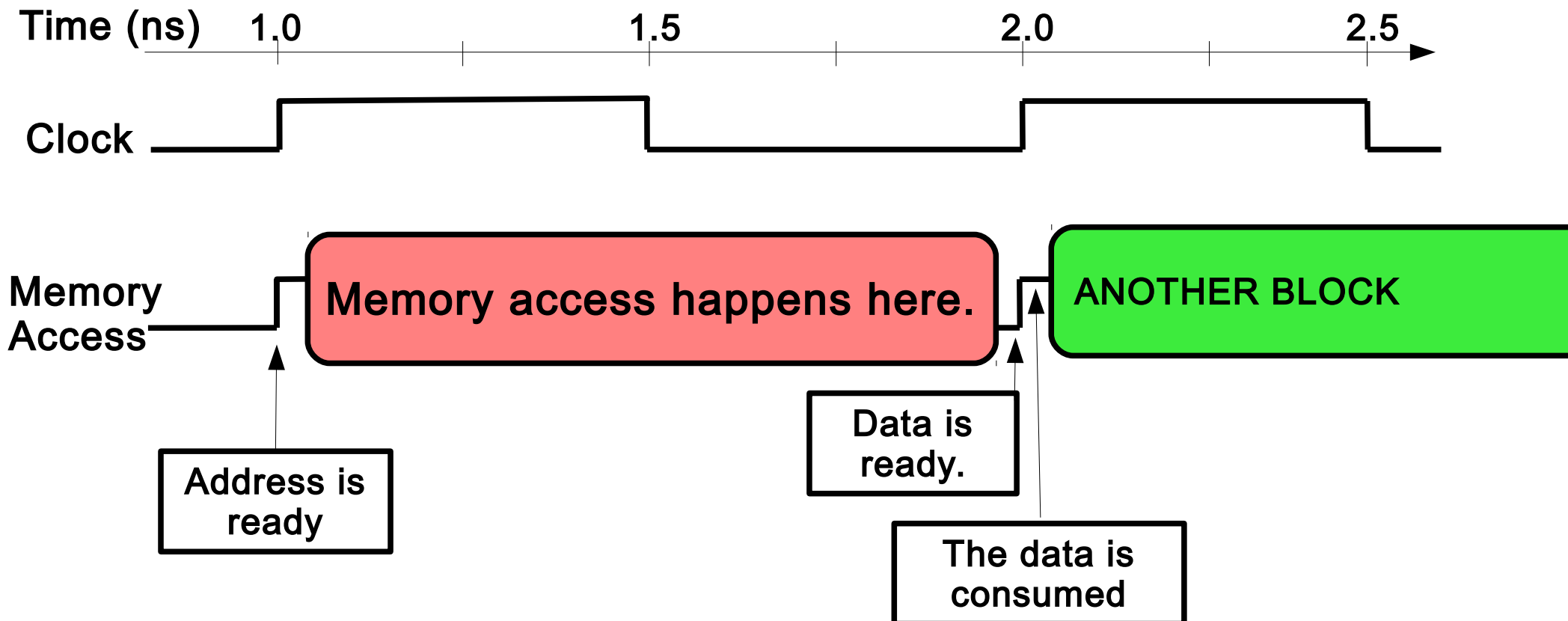
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Example

What is the execution time of a program containing a million instructions each occupying 4 cycles in a 2 GHz processor?

Iron Law of Processor Performance

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COMPILER

Iron Law of Processor Performance

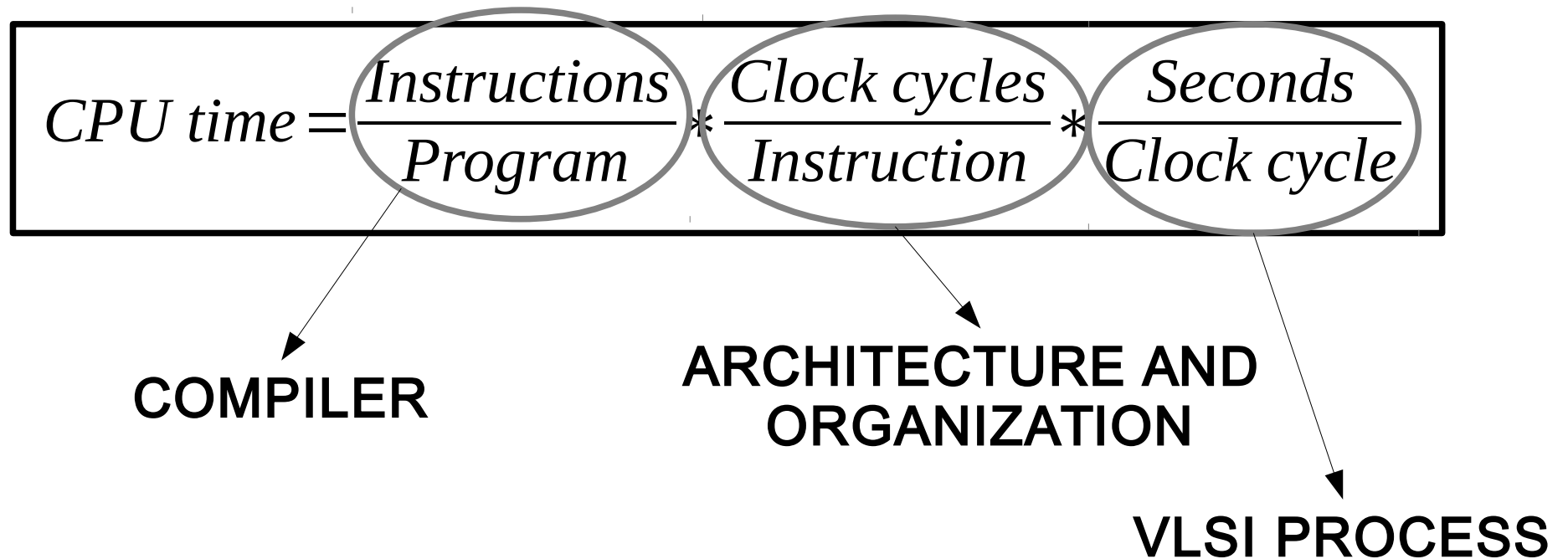
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COMPILER

ARCHITECTURE AND ORGANIZATION

The diagram shows the equation for CPU time, enclosed in a black rectangular box. The equation is: $CPU\ time = \frac{Instructions}{Program} * \frac{Clock\ cycles}{Instruction} * \frac{Seconds}{Clock\ cycle}$. The fraction $\frac{Instructions}{Program}$ is circled in gray, and an arrow points from this circle down to the word 'COMPILER'. The fraction $\frac{Clock\ cycles}{Instruction}$ is also circled in gray, and an arrow points from this circle down to the text 'ARCHITECTURE AND ORGANIZATION'.

Iron Law of Processor Performance



Summary

- Inside the processor, system
- Frequency, Clock cycle
- IPC, CPI
- Iron Law of Processor Performance

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