Welcome to Bristol! COMSM1302 Overview of Computer Architecture

John Lapinskas, University of Bristol

What is architecture?

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Programming in C starts out with a "Hello, world!" program... but there's a lot going on under the surface!

High-level language	
Intermediate representation	Software (John weeks 5, 7–11)
Assembly	
Instruction set	
Computer microarchitecture	
Components	Hardware (Kira weeks 1–4)
Gates	
Transistors	
Physics	Here be dragons

This unit is about filling in that gap and understanding what's going on between writing a program in C and having it execute on your PC.

Normally, we survive this complexity with **abstraction** — focusing only on the level we absolutely need. So why bother learning architecture if you'll mostly be programming high-level languages?

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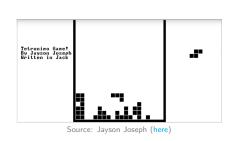
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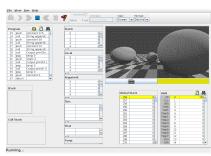
By the end of this unit, you'll have built a working CPU and created a compiler for a high-level language.

It won't be as powerful as C, but it will be powerful enough to demystify C and get a good sense of what the C compiler is actually doing.

Hack and Nand2Tetris

The CPU we'll be building runs on an architecture called Hack, designed to be simple enough for educational use but powerful enough to run Tetris.





Source: Alex Quach (here)

We very loosely follow the Nand2Tetris model, originally developed for Herzliya and Jerusalem universities and subsequently released free online.

Both courses build up a Hack CPU in a similar fashion, but apart from that they're quite different — we cover things they don't and vice versa.

The bad news: What we expect from you

This is a hard degree programme with a significant failure rate.

You should put in ${\sim}40$ hours/week total, and ${\sim}15$ hours/week in this unit.

The unit runs as a flipped classroom. Every Friday evening, we release video lectures and an assignment for the following week, which will take most of your time. The following Monday, we meet for a problem-solving session on the **previous** week's material.

You should aim to arrive on Monday already knowing the <u>previous</u> week's material and having stopped work on the previous week's <u>assignment</u>.

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You might not be able to finish the assignments, and that's OK — we've erred towards making them longer so you have more revision material.

But you should always make sure you're putting your 15 hours in. Each week builds on the last, so while we do release solutions, if you fall behind then you're in trouble.

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 - Drop-in/drop-out as needed.
 - Great for working on assignments!

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- Online resources Hack is popular with hobbyists!
 - Avoid ChatGPT though, it's often confidently wrong.

- The unit will have two in-person two-hour exams.
 - The first exam will take place Friday of week 6 and be worth 40%.
 - \bullet The second exam will take place Thursday of week 13 and be worth 60%.
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- Both exams will be half-theory and half-practical.
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If you have AEAs (e.g. extra time), please get in touch with us early! We don't make decisions on who gets AEAs (the Disability Office does), but it'll be really helpful to have an idea of numbers for week 6.

- Lecturers are generally easy-going and hard to offend by accident.
- We like getting questions!
 - But please put them on the unit Team that way everyone gets to benefit from the answer. There's no shame in needing help, we all remember finding this material difficult ourselves.
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- First names are always fine. Honorifics (e.g. "Dr. Lapinskas") are also always fine and a bit more formal. *Wrong* honorifics (e.g. "Mr. Lapinskas") will usually make someone roll their eyes a bit.

A warning

Early in Programming in C, you will run into "pointers".

They will look disconnected from what you've learned so far, especially if you have previous programming experience in a higher-level language like Python. They will also be hard to understand.

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DO NOT DO THIS!

Pointers are the standard example of memory indirection, which is vital not just to C, but to every programming language under the hood.

C is not going to move on from pointers. C is going to keep using them for the whole term. Then Architecture is going to use them (or the idea behind them) for the whole second half as well!

Any questions?

John Lapinskas Introductory talk 10 / 10