

Computer Science E-I

Lecture 2: Hardware

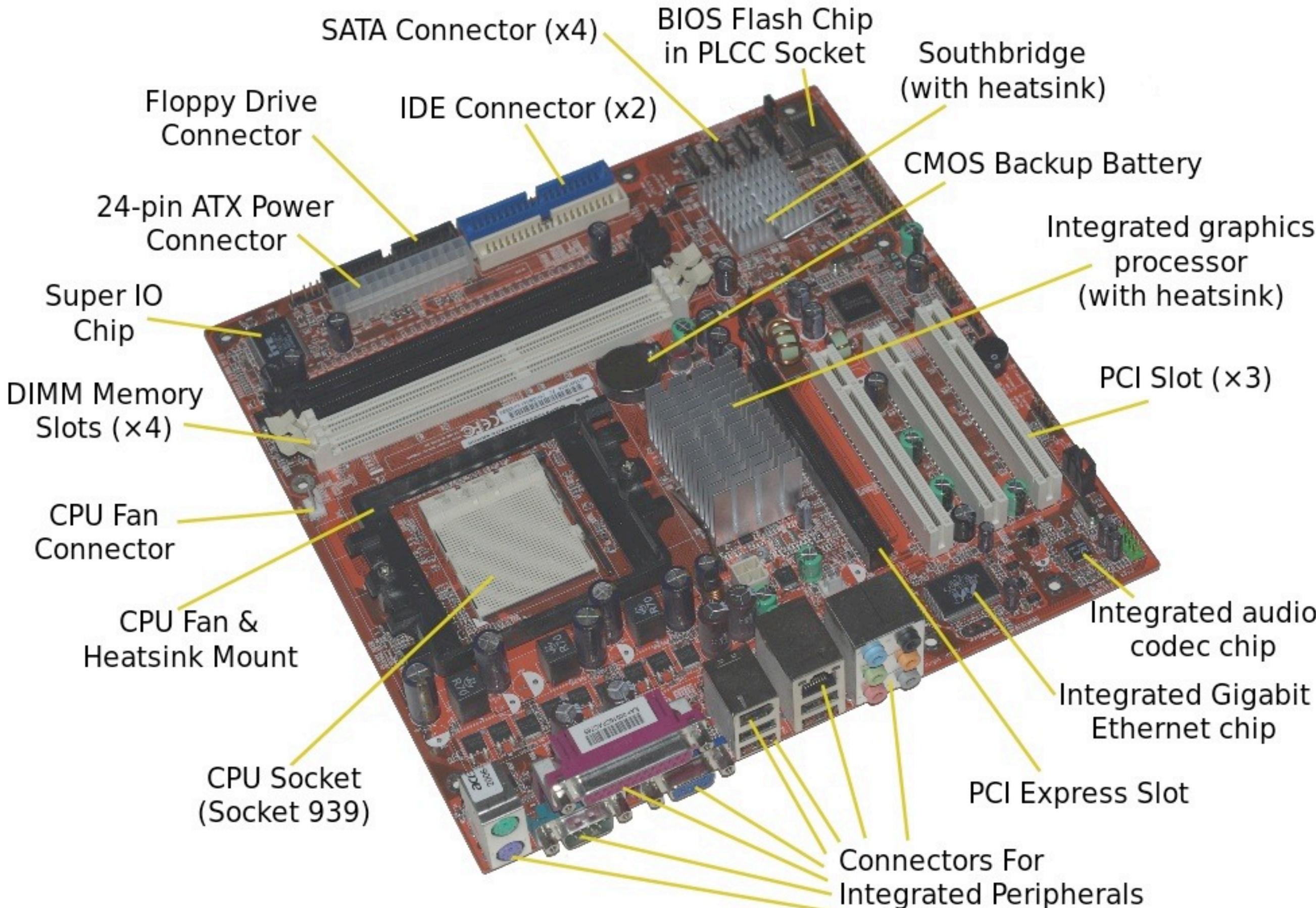
From last time...

Pre-requisites

Pre-requisites

Math

Math



PS/2 Keyboard and Mouse, Serial Port,
Parallel Port, VGA, Firewire/IEEE 1394a,
USB (x4), Ethernet, Audio (x6)

CPU

RAM

Hard Drive

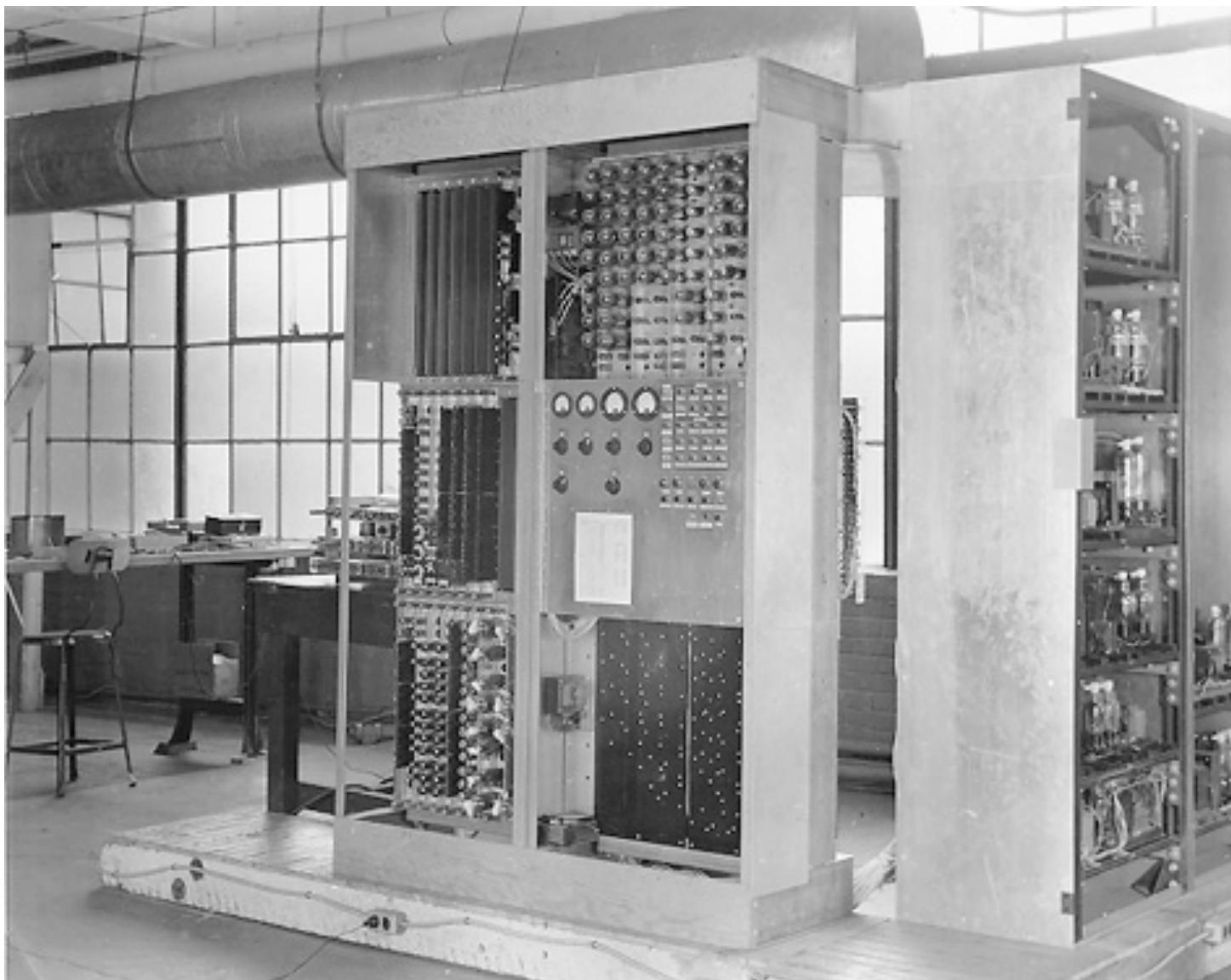
CPU

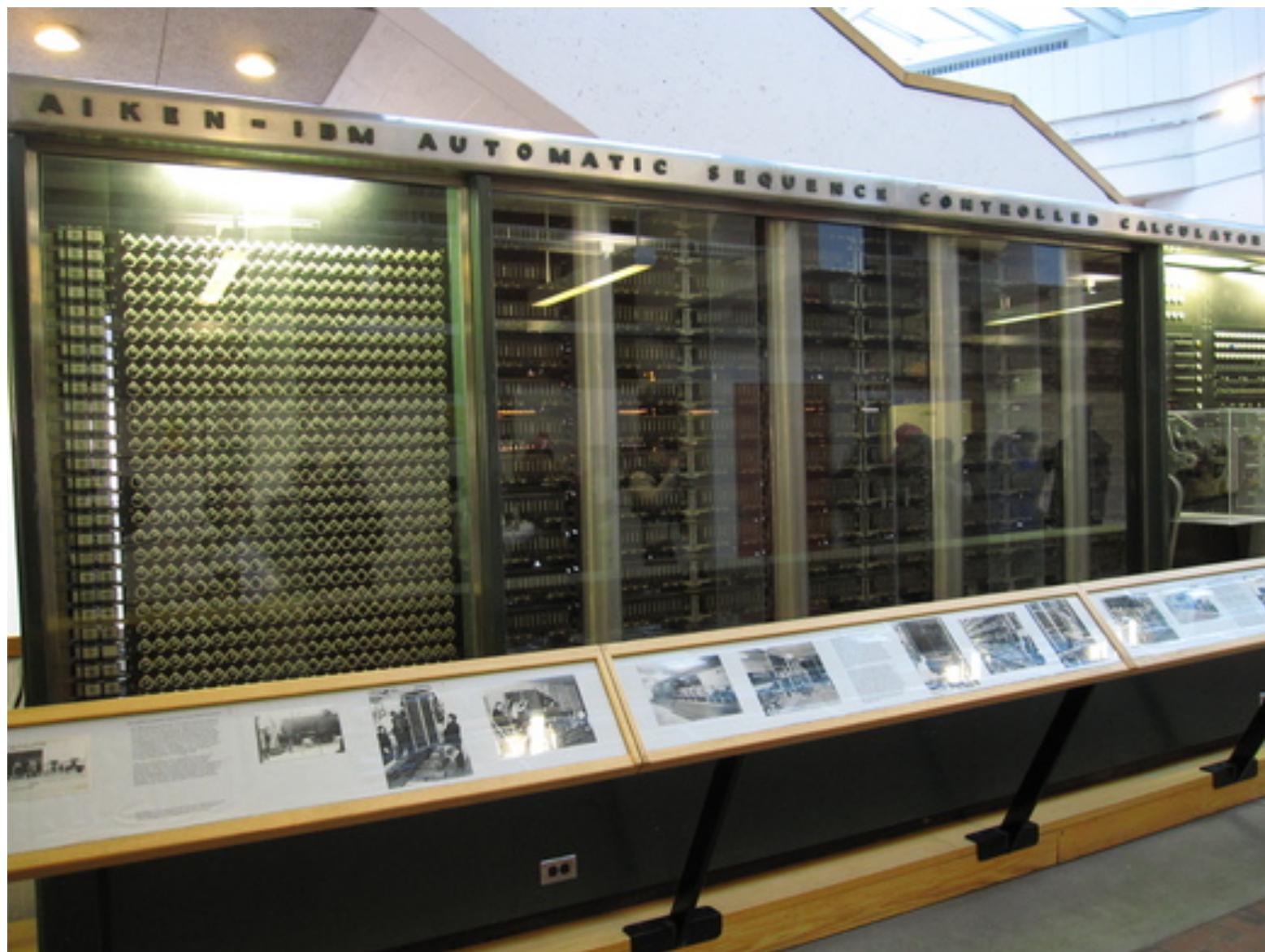


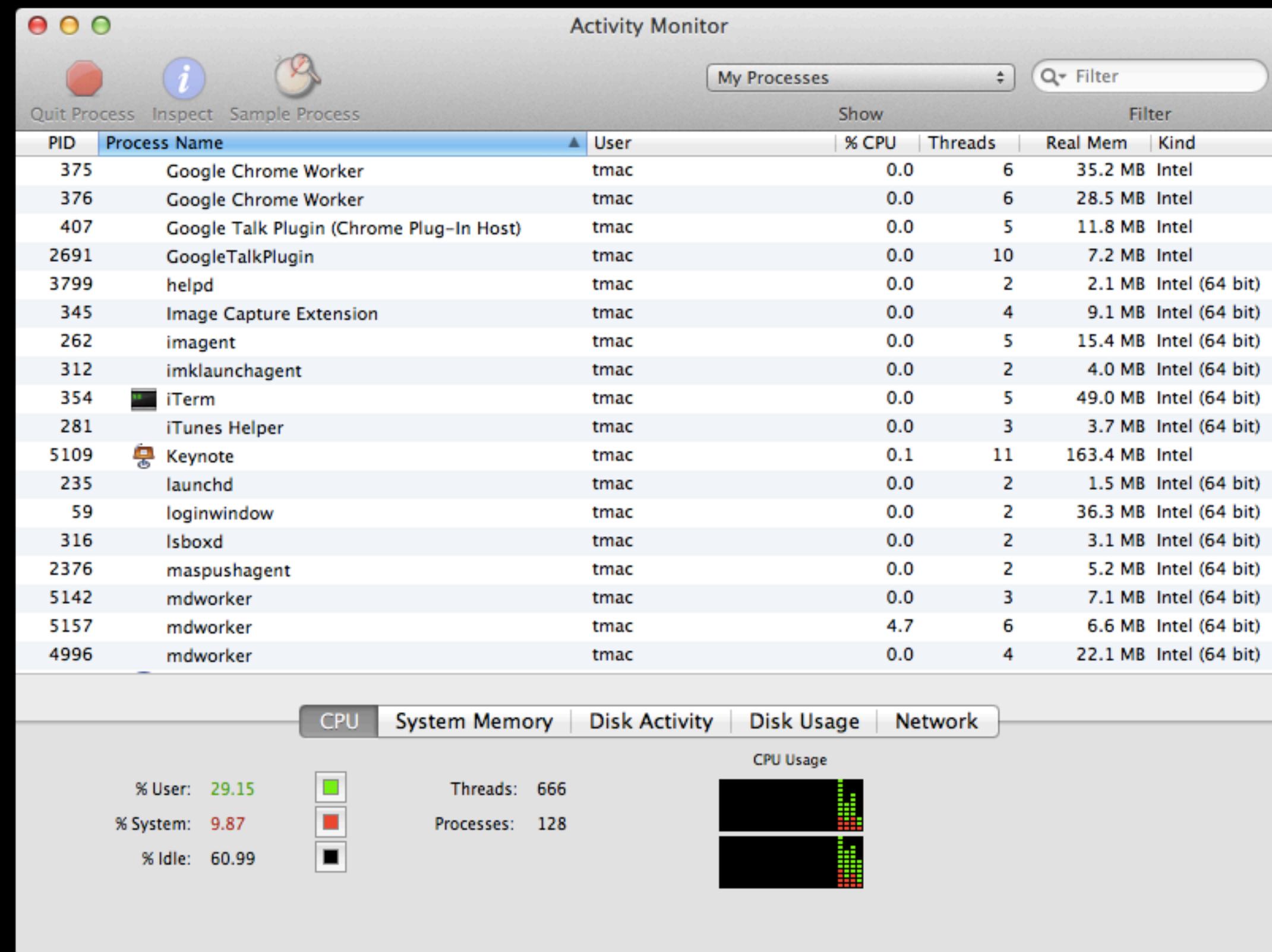
AMD Phenom II
Socket AM3

Intel Core i7
LGA 1366

Intel Core i5
LGA 1156







Instruction Set

Instruction Set

- **data**: read/write data from RAM

Instruction Set

- **data**: read/write data from RAM
- **arithmetic**: add two numbers

Instruction Set

- **data**: read/write data from RAM
- **arithmetic**: add two numbers
- **control flow**: where do we go next?

Pipeline



Pipeline

- **fetch**: get the next instruction

Pipeline

- **fetch**: get the next instruction
- **decode**: determine which instruction was fetched

Pipeline

- **fetch**: get the next instruction
- **decode**: determine which instruction was fetched
- **execute**: run the instruction

Pipeline

- **fetch**: get the next instruction
- **decode**: determine which instruction was fetched
- **execute**: run the instruction
- **writeback**: store the result (if necessary)

Fetch

00000001001010011

Decode

0000000 | 00 | 0 | 00 | |

Add

5

3

Decode

Add 5 + 3

Execute

$$5 + 3 = 8$$

Writeback

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1																
2					F	D	E	W								
3									F	D	E	W				
4													F	D	E	W
Clock Cycle	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16

Parallelism



	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Instruction 1	F	D	E	W			
Instruction 2		F	D	E	W		
Instruction 3			F	D	E	W	
Instruction 4				F	D	E	W

Instruction

Clock Cycle

Superscalar

Multi-core

Counting Candy

1. Start with a total of 0
2. For each piece in the pile, add 1
to total
3. Remember that piece was counted

1. Find 4 friends
2. Divide candy among friends
3. Friends count at same time

Four times as fast!

Four times as fast!

1. Find 4 friends
2. Divide candy among friends
3. Friends count at same time
4. Add up friends' totals

More friends!

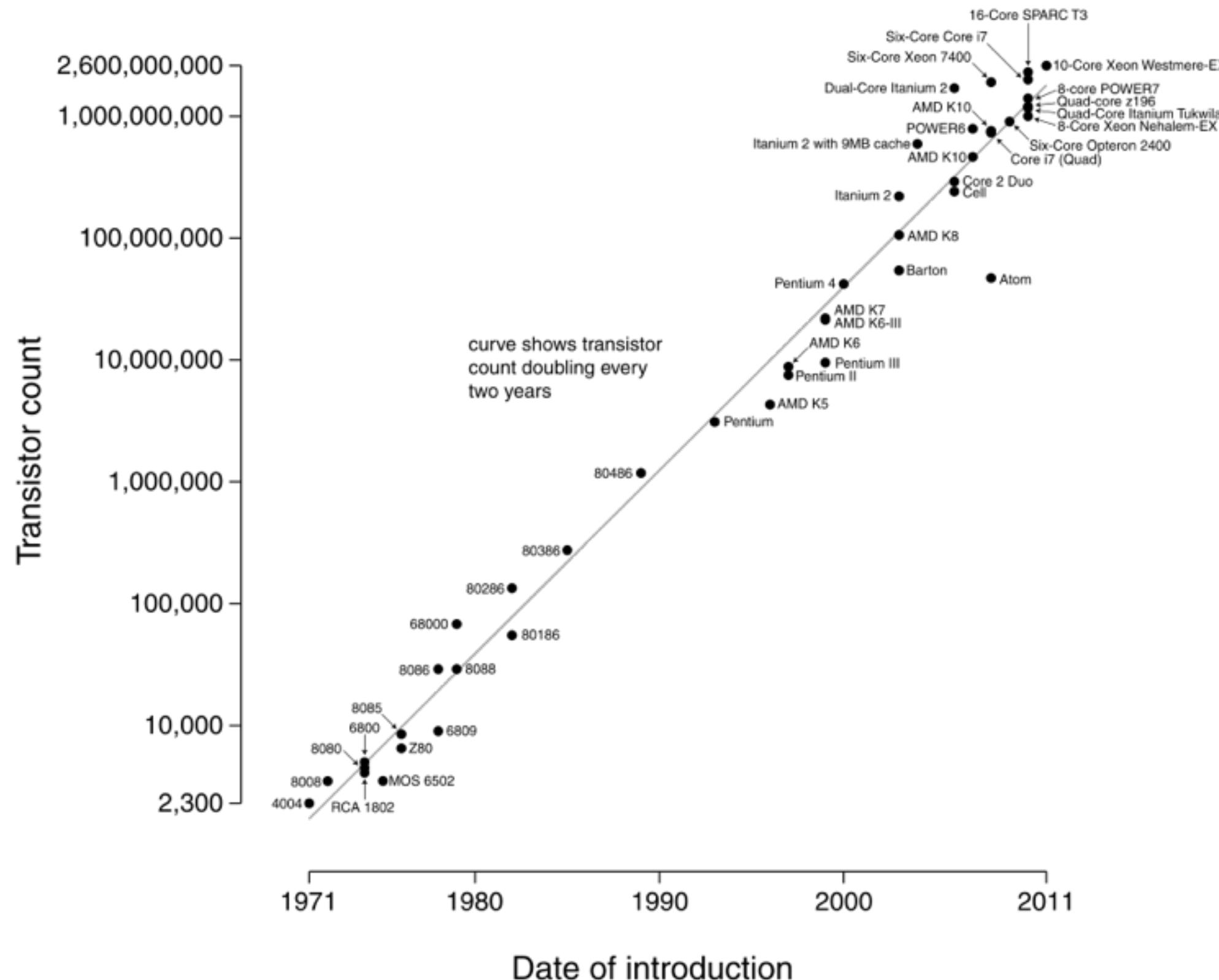
Not faster :(

1. Pair up, add totals together
2. One friend goes home, other remembers total
3. Repeat until counted

Much faster!

CPU Performance

Microprocessor Transistor Counts 1971-2011 & Moore's Law



“Megahertz Myth”

[http://www.youtube.com/watch?
v=PKF9GOE2q38](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PKF9GOE2q38)

CPU

RAM

Hard Drive

Memory

Byte	B	8 bits
Kilobyte	KB	1000 bytes
Megabyte	MB	1000000 bytes (1000 KB)
Gigabyte	GB	1000000000 bytes (1000 MB)
Terabyte	TB	1000000000000 bytes (1000 GB)

Byte	B
Kilobyte	KB
Megabyte	MB
Gigabyte	GB
Terabyte	TB

Byte	B	Character of text
Kilobyte	KB	
Megabyte	MB	
Gigabyte	GB	
Terabyte	TB	

Byte	B	Character of text
Kilobyte	KB	Word document
Megabyte	MB	
Gigabyte	GB	
Terabyte	TB	

Byte	B	Character of text
Kilobyte	KB	Word document
Megabyte	MB	MP3 song
Gigabyte	GB	
Terabyte	TB	

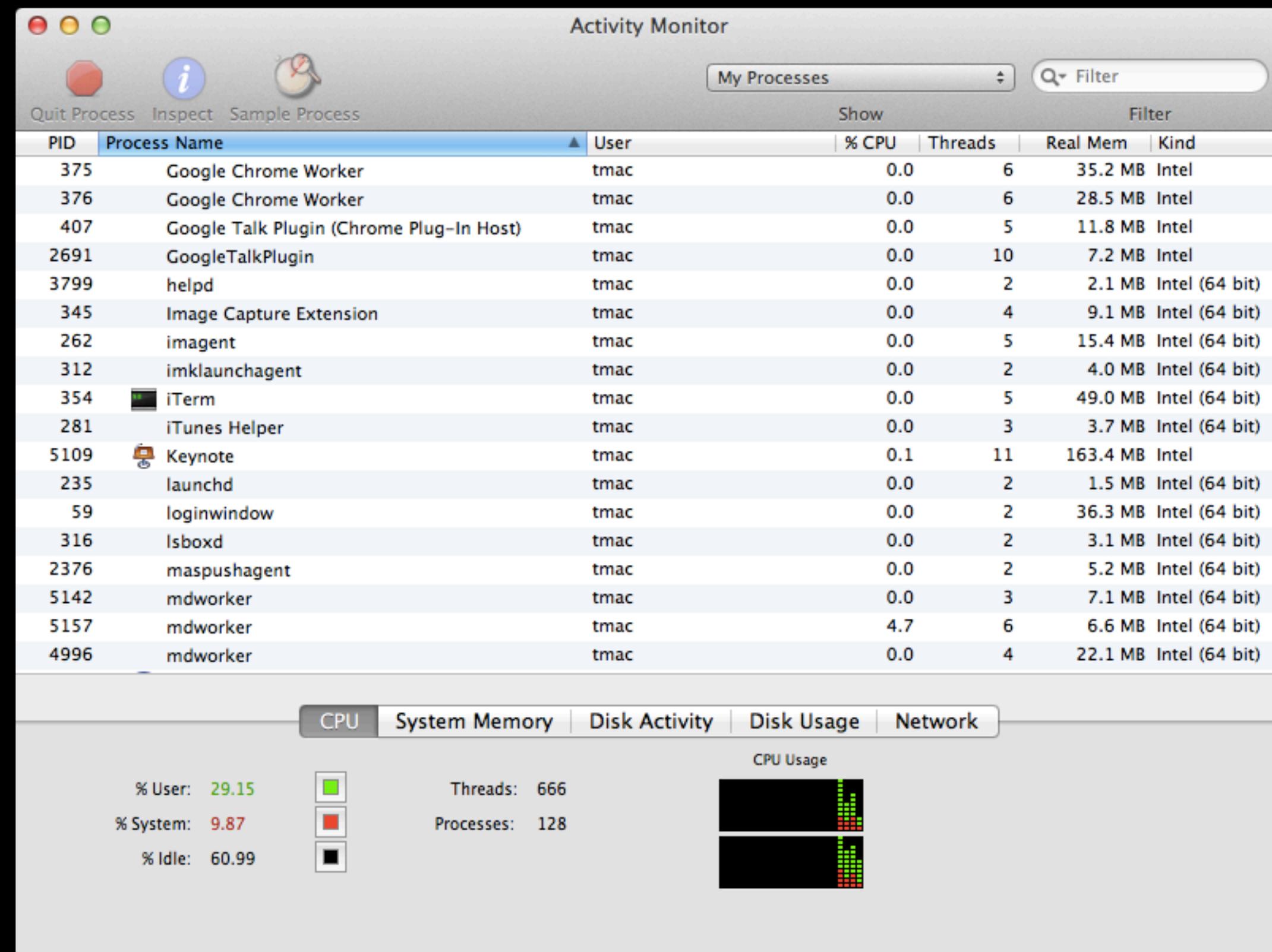
Byte	B	Character of text
Kilobyte	KB	Word document
Megabyte	MB	MP3 song
Gigabyte	GB	Movie
Terabyte	TB	

Byte	B	Character of text
Kilobyte	KB	Word document
Megabyte	MB	MP3 song
Gigabyte	GB	Movie
Terabyte	TB	250,000 songs

Registers

RAM







00110110	00000000	00000000	00000101	00111001	10101011
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100

101

102

103

104

105

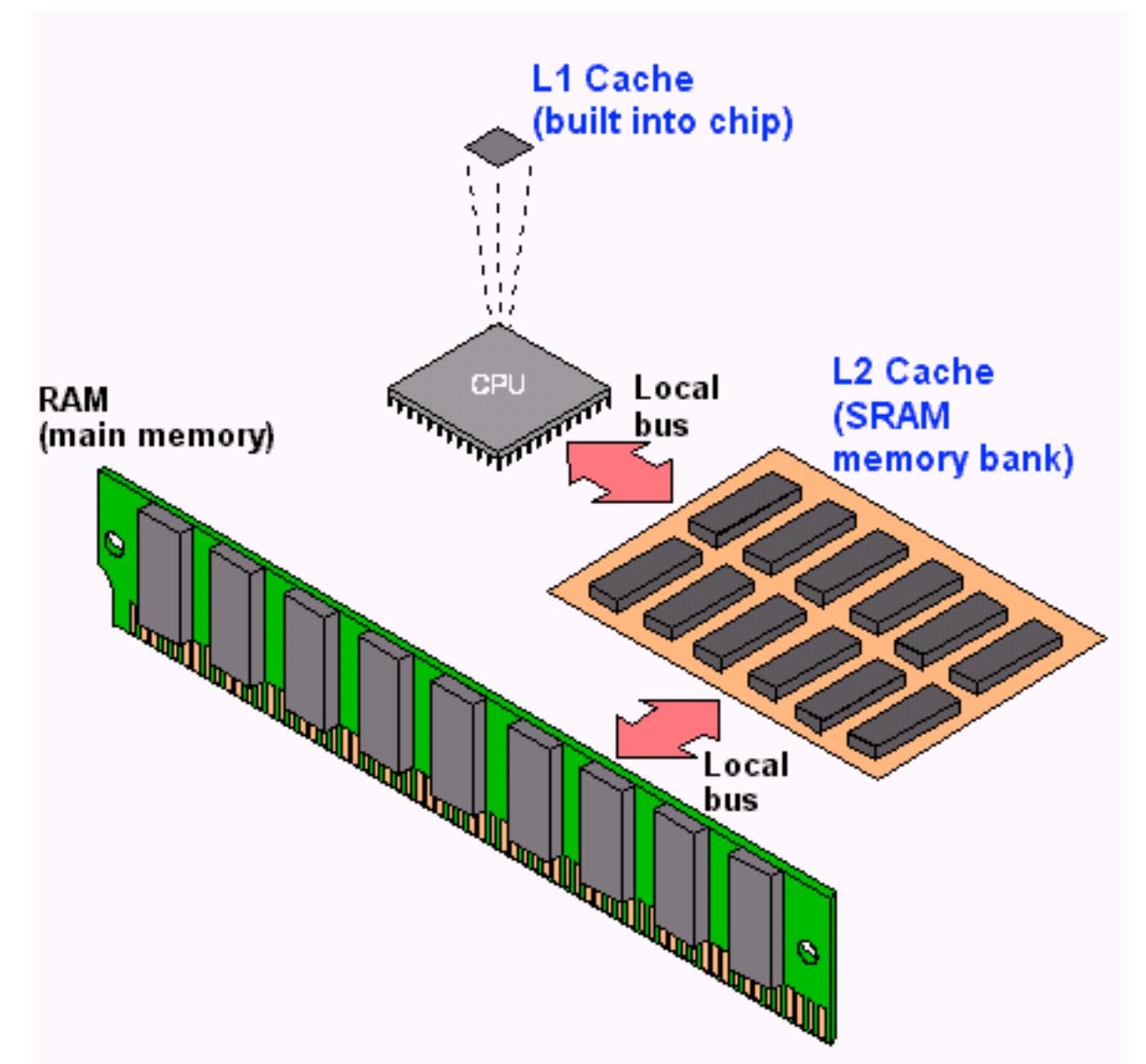
000000000000000000000000 | 01 00 | 1 1 00 |
| 01 | 1 02 | 1 03 | 1 04 |

Big-Endian

00| 00| 00000| 0| 0000000000000000
| 04 | 03 | 02 | 01

Little-Endian

Cache



CPU

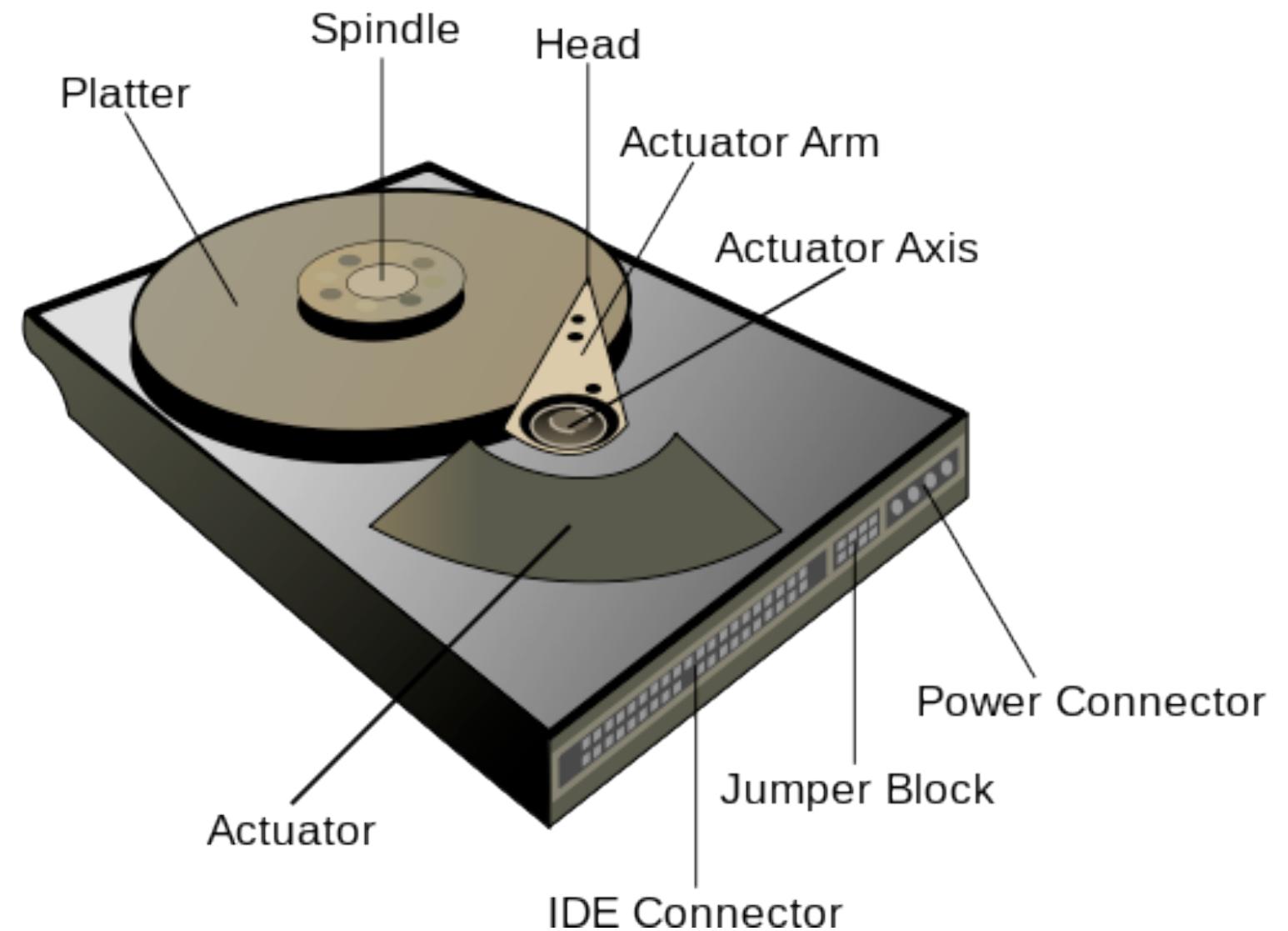
RAM

Hard Drive

Hard Disk Drive







[http://www.youtube.com/watch?](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kdmLvlln82U)
v=kdmLvlln82U

Filesystems

HDD Performance

- **seek time:** position platters and read-write head
- **data rate:** transfer data to motherboard



Solid State Drive



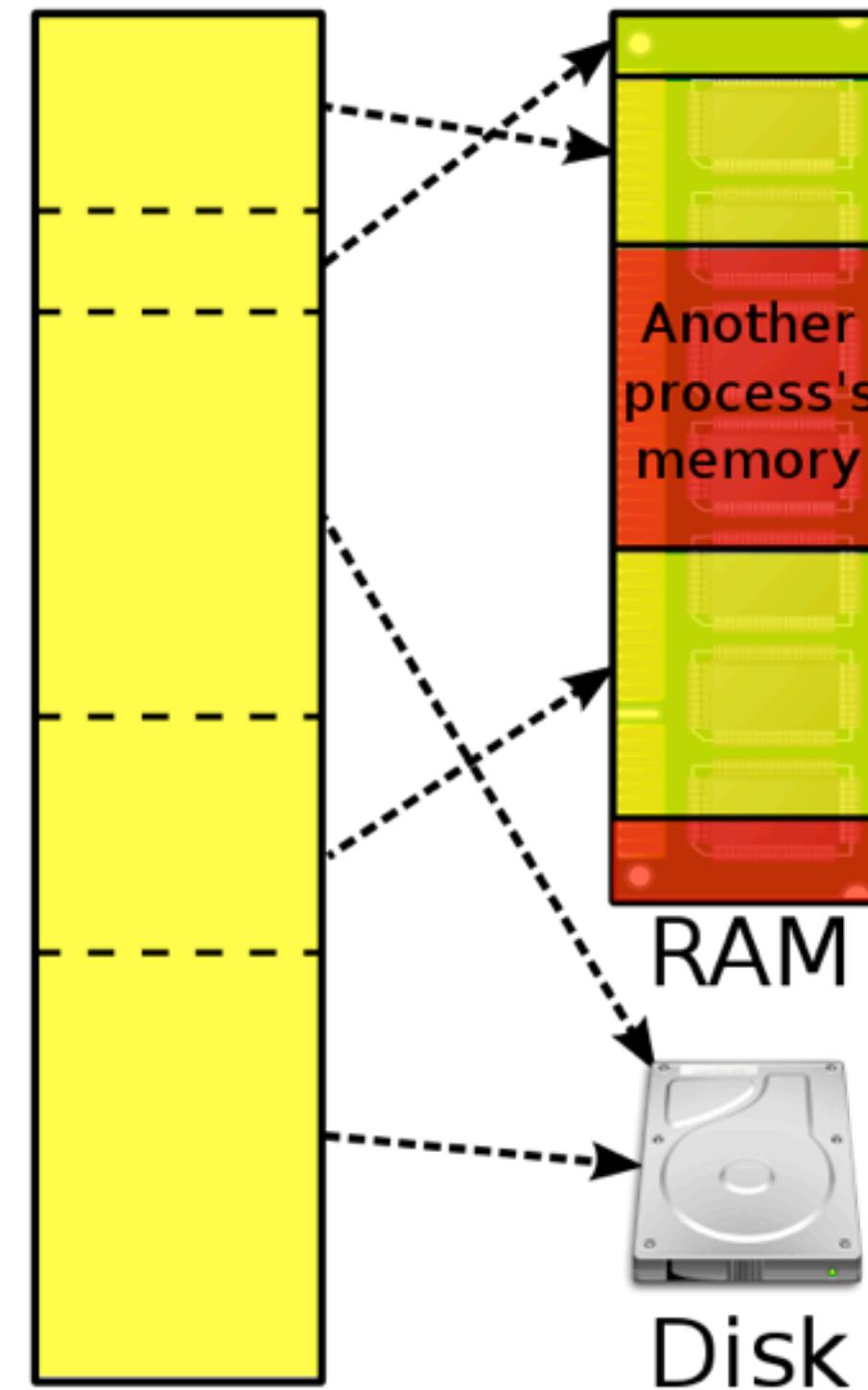
[http://www.youtube.com/watch?
v=j84eEjP-RL4](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=j84eEjP-RL4)

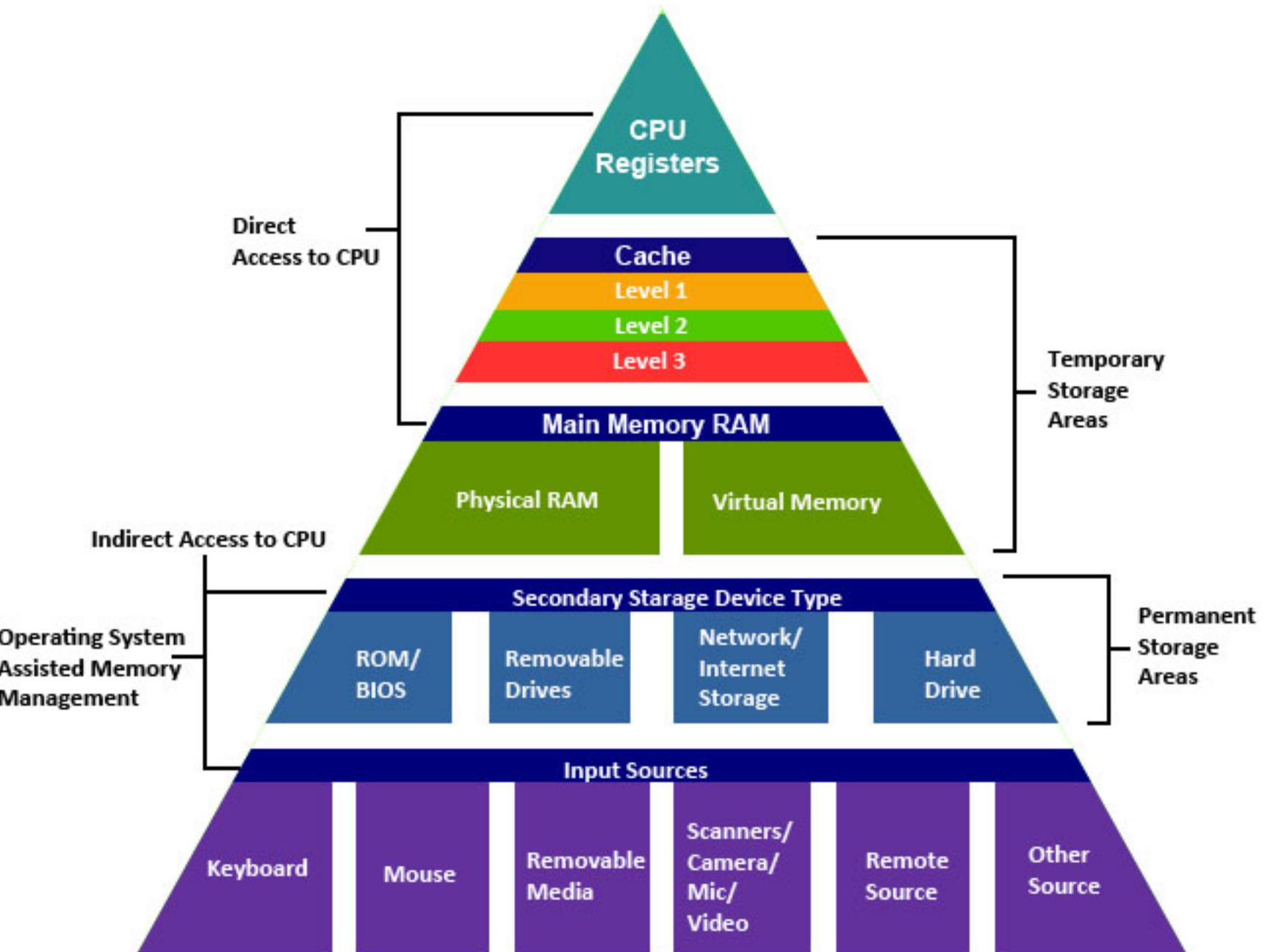
Flash Memory

Virtual Memory

Virtual memory
(per process)

Physical
memory





Capacity

L1 cache	64 kilobytes
L2 cache	8 megabytes
1 MB from RAM	4 gigabytes
1 MB from SSD	256 gigabytes
1 MB from HDD	1 terabyte

Performance

L1 cache	0.5 nanoseconds
L2 cache	7 nanoseconds
1 MB from RAM	0.25 milliseconds
1 MB from SSD	1 millisecond
1 MB from HDD	20 milliseconds

L1 cache	0.5 nanoseconds	blink of an eye
L2 cache	7 nanoseconds	
1 MB from RAM	0.25 milliseconds	
1 MB from SSD	1 millisecond	
1 MB from HDD	20 milliseconds	

L1 cache	0.5 nanoseconds	blink of an eye
L2 cache	7 nanoseconds	4 seconds
1 MB from RAM	0.25 milliseconds	
1 MB from SSD	1 millisecond	
1 MB from HDD	20 milliseconds	

L1 cache	0.5 nanoseconds	blink of an eye
L2 cache	7 nanoseconds	4 seconds
1 MB from RAM	0.25 milliseconds	2 days
1 MB from SSD	1 millisecond	
1 MB from HDD	20 milliseconds	

L1 cache	0.5 nanoseconds	blink of an eye
L2 cache	7 nanoseconds	4 seconds
1 MB from RAM	0.25 milliseconds	2 days
1 MB from SSD	1 millisecond	1 week
1 MB from HDD	20 milliseconds	

L1 cache	0.5 nanoseconds	blink of an eye
L2 cache	7 nanoseconds	4 seconds
1 MB from RAM	0.25 milliseconds	2 days
1 MB from SSD	1 millisecond	1 week
1 MB from HDD	20 milliseconds	4.5 months

Shopping!

Factors to Consider

- display
- weight
- resolution
- CPU cores
- CPU cache size
- RAM size
- storage capacity
- HDD / SSD
- peripherals
- keyboard

Summary

CPU

- instruction set
- pipeline
- parallelism
- superscalar
- multi-core
- clock speed
- Moore's Law
- Megahertz Myth

Memory

- byte, kilobyte, megabyte
- registers
- RAM
- addressing
- big-endian, little-endian
- caching
- L1 cache, L2 cache, L3 cache
- hard disk drive
- platters, tracks, sectors
- read-write heads
- file allocation table
- seek time, data rate
- solid state drive
- flash memory

Computer Science E-I

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