计算机系统的性能评价

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计算机系统的性能评价始终是一个很重要的问题,无论是计算机系统的设计者,还是生产制造商或者计算机的使用者一用户都十分关心这个问题,甚至政府部门例如美国和西方国家也以它为依据来制定不同等级的出口法令,以判断可销往那些国家,禁止销往那些国家。因此计算机系统的性能评价无论对于进行系统设计方案的论证,改进提高现有计算机系统的性能以及为特定的应用选择最佳的计算机系统都具有重要的意义。

计算机的设计制造者渴望以相对低的成本研制出相对高性能的机器系统,用户则希望以相对低的价格购买相对高性能的机器系统,而在系统一旦研制成功后人们又期望能最有效地利用系统拥有的一切资源,使它具有最高的信息处理能力或者使其能最好地满足用户提出的要求。

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随着计算机的发展,如何评价一个计算机系统的观点很不统一,标准也不一致。例如我们知道有以下几种性能评价的方法:

第一种MIPS,即 illions of Instruction per Second 每秒百万次指令,它适用于一般计算机系列的测量上,它是指一个计算机系统的中央处理机每秒钟所能执行的机器指令数目。其特点是简单,一目了然,对计算机的运算速度给人以清晰的印象。但是 MIPS的值并不是机器的绝对性能指标,机器所能完成的工作量既与机器的结构有关,又与它的指令系统有关。MIPS 只能用来粗略划分处理机性能的等级,机器的许多特性会影响到 MIPS的实际值,当工作负载不同时,MIPS的实测值可以相差很大,相差几倍乃至十倍也是常事。因此高的 MIPS 的机器。并不一定是高性能的计算机系统。

第二种 WEETSTONES, 惠斯敦法, 1964 年英国人提出的一种测量 CPU 速度的方法,最初它用 ALGOL 语言写一定的程序,让机器执行这些程序,计录下时间来测定 CPU 的速度。后来它改用 FORTRAN 语言来编写程序,并有多种不同版本,但是在 1974年以前程序写的过于简单,而后来用FORTRAN语言写的科学计算的题目所需的数据区的范围往往比较窄,这些所谓的典型程序已显得过时,因此它也不能全面反映机器系统的性能。

第三种KOPS方法,即 Thousands(k) of operation per Second 这种方法百分之 百依赖于处理机的情况,完全不考虑操作系统的效率、配置情况和通道情况,它假定机器是 在作业运行情况下来判定机器的性能。有一些文献有过描述,例如IBM的机器,曾用一种特 定作业混合以求出 KOPS,作业分配的情况如下:

5%的分类程序

Canada's Videotex -Telidon Cai Hengsheng

After six years, Canada now has completed Telidon Project. More than 40 Telidon trials and services have been implemented in Canada, the United States and around the world. These information service networks transmit texts and graphics which have been coded by the host computer to home television through telephone network or TV broadcast network.

As early as 1970-71, videotex ,the technique of transmitting textual and graphic information was started by Britain, France and other western European countries adopted it one after another. In 1978, Telidon Project was promoted and developed by the Department of Communication (DOC), Canada. The Communication Research Center of DOC improved the European system and created a complete ly new coding mode which is called alpha-geometric mode. it is defferent from alpha-mosaic mode developed by European first-generation system. The new meth od of encoding is noted for its simplified code, clear and attractive display and is more flexible and can be more easily accommodate future growth and improvements. Pictures are considered to be made of elementary geometric shapes, there are 5 basic shapes: point,line,rectangle,arc and polygon,then the geometric figures are encoded in a very terse form and stored into the host computer. The host computer transmit the encoded signals called PDI's (Picture Description Instruction), TV sets which are equipped with a decoder will receive the signals and restore them into texts and graphics on screen. Canada named this innovation "Telidon". It is actually canadian videotex.

Regarding the develop and spread of the Telidon technique as a major stra- tegic step in the information revolution, Canadian government has invested about 250 million canadian dollars in the last six years. Telidon's develop- ping program is now over, and a commercial applications and productions are beginning. According to the introduction, a family equipped with TV with a decder can use any database in any part of the country through telephone network, and get the latest information about politics, economy, industry, agriculture, education, medicine, market, news and sports, no matter the family is in city or countryside.

A Perspective on a Chinese Videotex Standard Hengsheng Cai, C.Douglas O'Brien, and J. Spruce Riordon

1. Introduction

Videotex is an information service which allows the inexpensive distribution of information to buisness and individual users. It links telecommunications, computer and display technology in order to allow textual information and pictures to be accessed from data bases and presented on terminals.

This technology is of particular use in China in the field of education. China has a need for technical education in order to achieve one of the four national goals of modernization. Videotex allows the distribution of technical course material, prepared by a few experts in Chinese universities to a large population of students in schools across the nation. In this context videotex is on appropriate technology since it is easy for the students to learn to use.

There has been a lot of activity in the development of videotex technology internationally, especially in Western Europe, North America and Japan. Unfortunately the standards developed by these nations cannot be immediately utilized by China because of the special needs involved in accommodating the Chinese language. A videotex system for China must:

- support the Chinese Hanzi character set,
- provide Chinese phonetic characters and accented Latin alphabet characters for Pinyin Chinese writing,
- provide a high quality graphics capability of sufficient quality so that additional Chinese characters above a basic repertoire can be presented,
- provide a high quality graphics capability to accommodate the needs of educational and buisness applications.

To meet these needs and to allow for international compatability, China should build upon the existing world videotex standards, enhancing them in such a way so as to provide for the special Chinese needs.

There exist three major videotex coding standards which have been internationally standardized. In addition there are numerous other private systems, primarily textual, which have been used to distribute information in buisness, educational and individual applications. In North America, the development of personal computer communications for such computers as the IBM PC or the Apple are becoming closely inter-related with the development of videotex.

十六位微机及其发展概况

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一、概述

计算机的发展目前已全面进入第四代,向着超大(VLSI)规模集成电路时代迈进。微处理机是七十年代大规模(LSI)集成电路工艺飞速发展的成果。微处理机顾名思义,它是把一个小型或中型计算机的中央处理机(CPU)(包括2干到10万个晶体管)整个集缩到一个大约五毫米见方的硅片上,自从美国 INTEL (英特尔)公司于1971年制成世界上第一台微处理机(INTEL464)以来,发展极为迅速,三年一小变,五年一大变,仅只短短的十来年已经经历了五个阶段,也称换代的发展。以4位、8位、16位、32位微型机为标志。(见表1)

1-4]					
	一 萌芽阶段 71—73	二 成熟阶段 73—75	三 8 位机改进 阶段 75—77	四 16位机发展 阶段 78—80	五 32位机新时代 81—
典型微机	Intel 4004 8008	Intel 8080 M 6800	Intel 8080 M 6809 Z-80	Intel 8086 M 68000 Z-8000 LSI-11/ 23.24	IBM320 HP 32
字长(位)	4—8	8(16)	8(16)	16(32)	32
半导体工艺	P-MOS	N-MOS	E/D-MOS	N/H-MOS	H MOS
集成度(管/片)	2 干	5 千	1万	2—6万	>10万
心片引出线	16-24	40	40	40-64	>64
时钟 (MHZ)	1.	2	2.5-5	4—10	~10
——————— 平均指令周期(μs)	20	2	1	0.5-0.1	~0.1
数据总线(位)	4	8(16)	8(16)	16	16/32
地址总线(位)	4-8	8(16)	8(16)	20-24	24—32

表 1 微型机各阶段主要特点

计算机网络与 ALTOS 的通信系统

徐国平 蔡恒胜

一、概述:

1. 回顾

计算机网络(即计算机网)是随计算机技术与通信技术高度发展而密切结合产生的一个崭新的领域。有无全国性的计算机网,已成为衡量一个国家科学技术水平的重要标志。早在五十年代初期已有把信息通过线路集中在一台计算机上进行集中处理与控制的例子。在计算机进入第二代以后,软件方面也出现了批处理系统,这样通过通信方式对分散在各地的数据可以集中处理,但当时的脱机通信需要人工干预。为了提高效率,减少人工干预,构成具有联机通信功能的批处理系统,使计算机依靠通信线路直接接收来自远程各地的输入信息,紧接着处理信息,再将处理结果通过线路送回远程站。

随着终端连接个数的增多,联机系统逐渐发展成为具有通信功能的分时系统。用户可以通过终端设备分时系统有两个缺点: a.主计算机负荷较重,既要处理数据,又要控制通信。b.通信线路的利用率较低。为解决上述问题可以在主机前加一前端处理机(FEP),专门负责与终端之间的通信控制,以减轻主机的负担,使它有更多的时间从事数据处理。另外,还可以在终端较密集的地区设置集中器和多路复用路,从而提高各资源的利用率。以上均属于只具有"终端—计算机"的通信。

到六十年代中期,发展了若干计算机互联的系统,开展了"计算机——计算机"的通信,并呈现出多处理中心的特点。

到七十年代,以美国 ARPA 网为早期代表,标志着计算机网的兴起。(ARPA 网1969 - 9.连网,1975夏季交付使用)

有人说"七十年代是数据库时代,八十年代是分布式数据处理、计算机网络的时代"。随着计算机技术和通信技术的发展推动了计算机网的发展。由于功能强,价格低廉的小型机与微型机的广泛使用,计算机网的研究与使用更有其实际的需要与可能。

2. 什么是计算机网。

从物理结构上看,计算机网是由一台或多台计算机,若干个终端设备,通信传输设备,以及便于终端和若干台计算机之间或计算机之间数据流动的专用(或通用)硬件所组成的系统的集合,表明计算机网是通过通信系统来实现计算机之间的连接。简而言之,计算机网是由主机和通信子网所组成。主机运行用户程序,通讯子网把信息从一台主机传送到另一台主机。它由通信介质即传输线和转接元件,叫传送器或接口信息处理机(IMP)所组成。它们具有数据传送、共享资源(硬、软件与数据等)、分担负荷,加强了可靠性等特点。

现代的计算机网大致分为三个主要分支:远程网络、局部网络与多机系统。它们在设计思想与功能特征上有如下不同处。(表1)

(1) 多机系统。一般通过处理机或存贮器总线把多台计算机较紧密地连接在一起, 具 - 212 —