



CE80665 Embedded Computer Systems Engineering

Class: Year 3 Computer Engineering

Lecture #1: Computer Abstractions #1

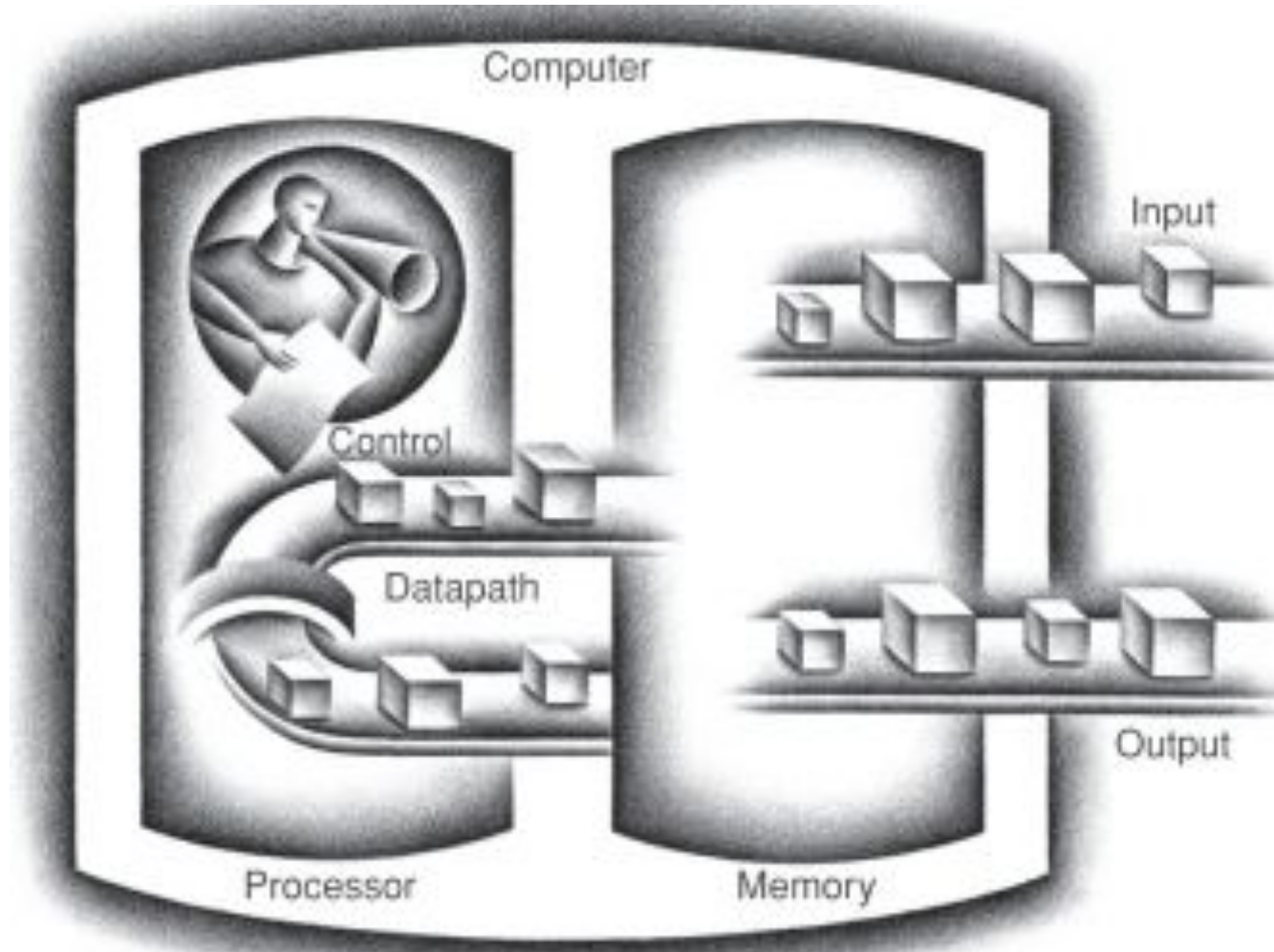
Department of Computer Engineering

02/02/2026 – 15/05/2026 (15 weeks)

Richard Mugisha



Five Classic Components of a Computer



Richard Mugisha



Lecturer/Course Responsible

Richard Mugisha

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- **2020-2022: Teaching Assistant, Mid-Sweden University, Sundsvall-Sweden**
- **2018-2020: Assistant Lecturer, University of Rwanda, CSE department**
- **2014-2017: Masters in Wireless Communication, Lund University, Lund-Sweden**
- **2011-2014: Tutorial Assistant, University of Rwanda, EEE department**
- **2006-2010, Bachelor in Electronics and Telecommunication Engineering, CST/Former KIST**

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Course Schedule & Location

Check the timetable @ <https://timetable-cst.ur.ac.rw/index.html>

- **Year 3 CoE/Nyarugenge campus: 9.15 AM-12.00 PM @Tuesday @KARISIMBI Lab CIT 3F-04/Every week**
- **Year 3 CoE/Gako campus: 8.15 PM-11.00 AM @Thursday & 1.30 PM-4.30 PM @Thursday/Every 2 weeks**

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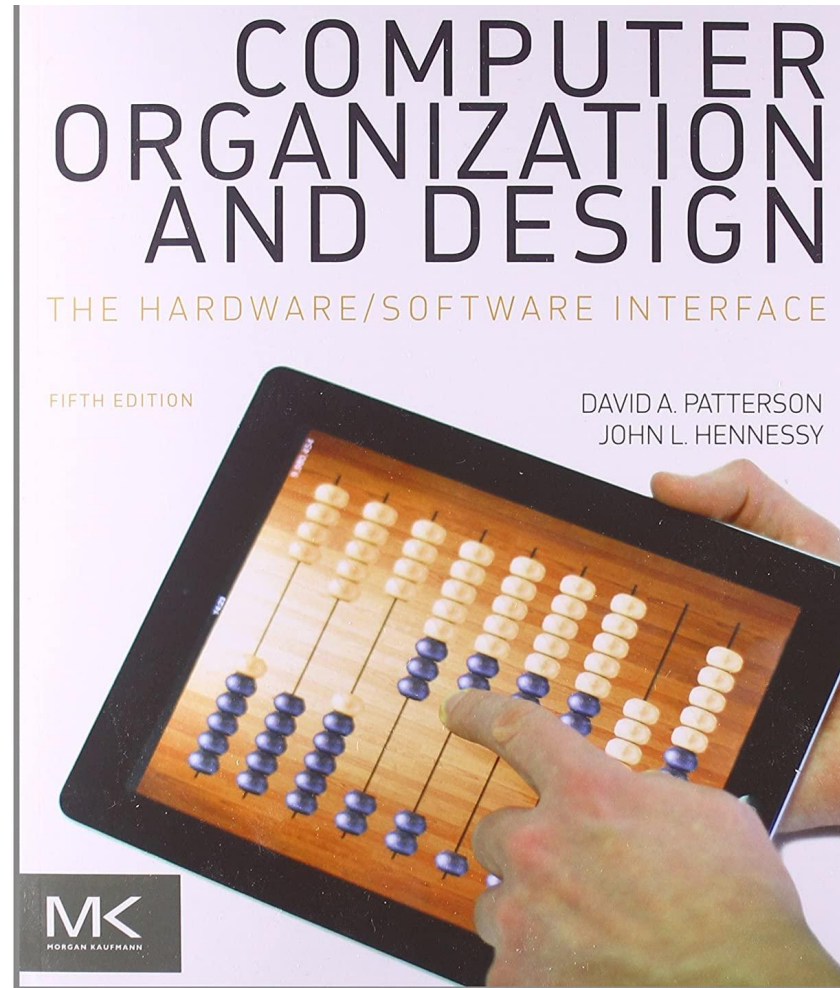
Prerequisites

Prior knowledge in the following courses may be useful in this course

- **Digital Electronics**
- **Microprocessors**
- **Computer Architecture/Computer Organization**
- **System on Chip Design**



Literature (Freely available online)



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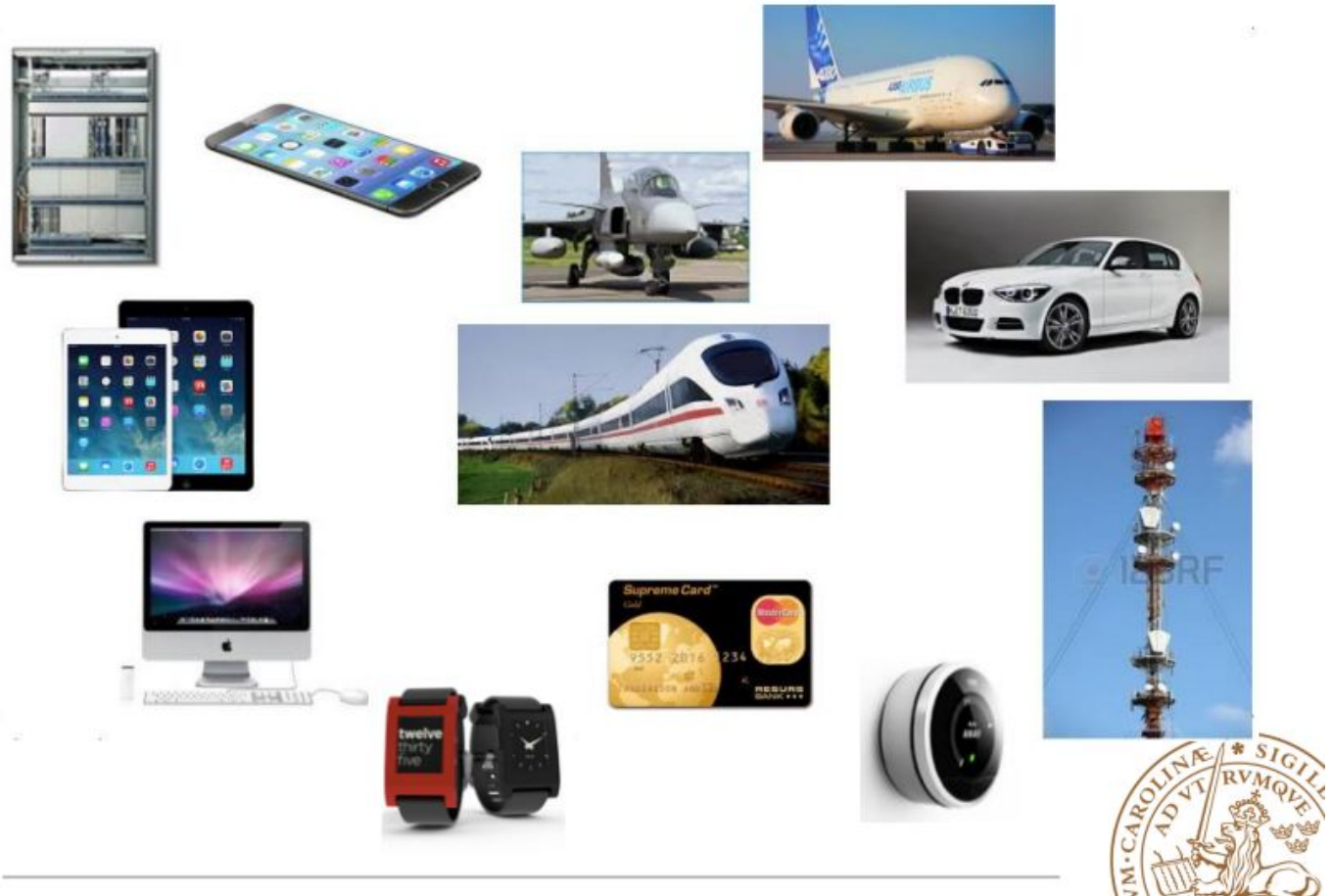
Lecture Outline

- **Classes of Computing Applications**
- Below your Program
- From a High-Level Language to the Language of Hardware
- Computer Hardware



Classes of Computing Applications

Computer is everywhere





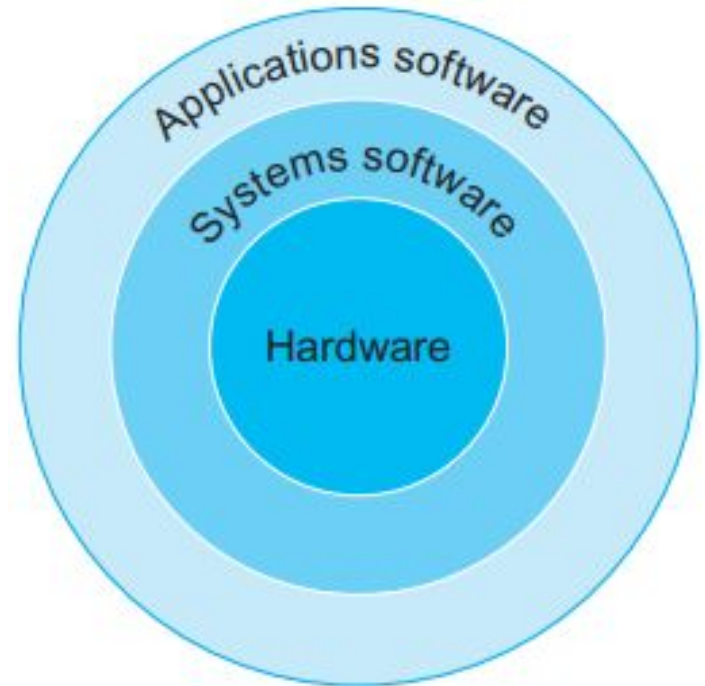
Lecture Outline

- Classes of Computing Applications
- **Below your Program**
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Below your program

A simplified view of hardware and software as hierarchical layers, shown as concentric circles with **hardware in the center** and **applications software outermost**.

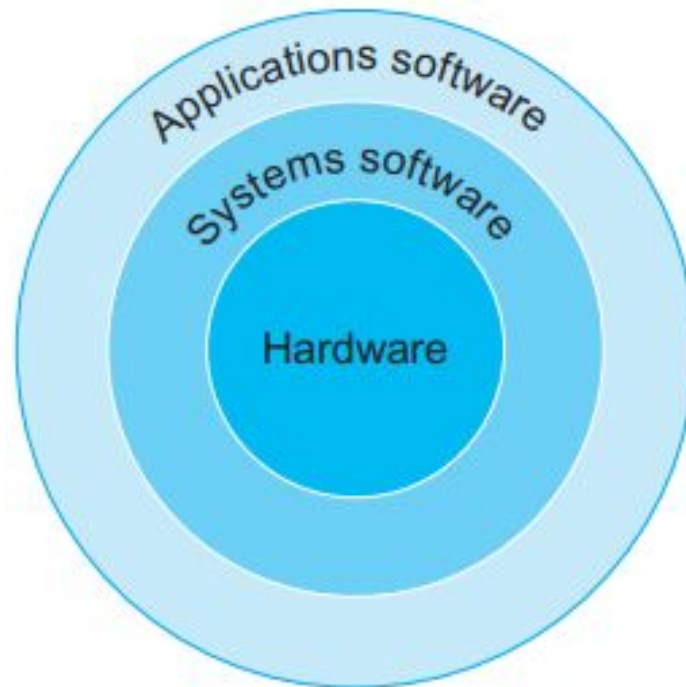




Below your program

Application Software:
Word, Excel, Facebook,

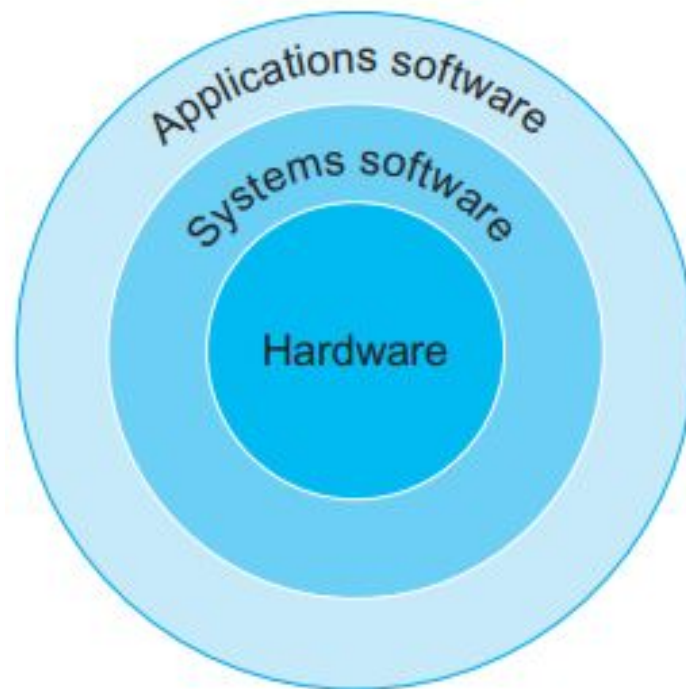
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Below your program

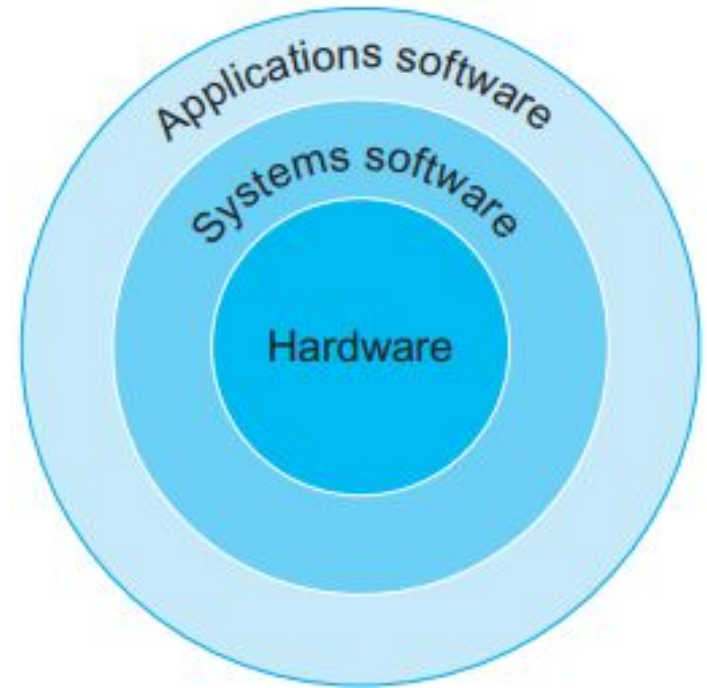
The **hardware** in a computer can only execute extremely **simple low-level instructions**.





Below your program

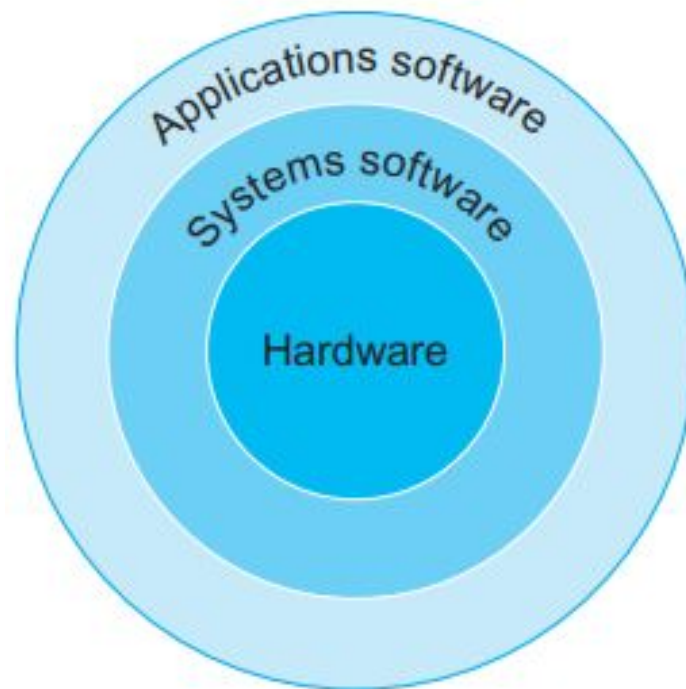
Two types of **systems software** are central to every computer system today: an **operating system** and a **compiler**.





Below your program

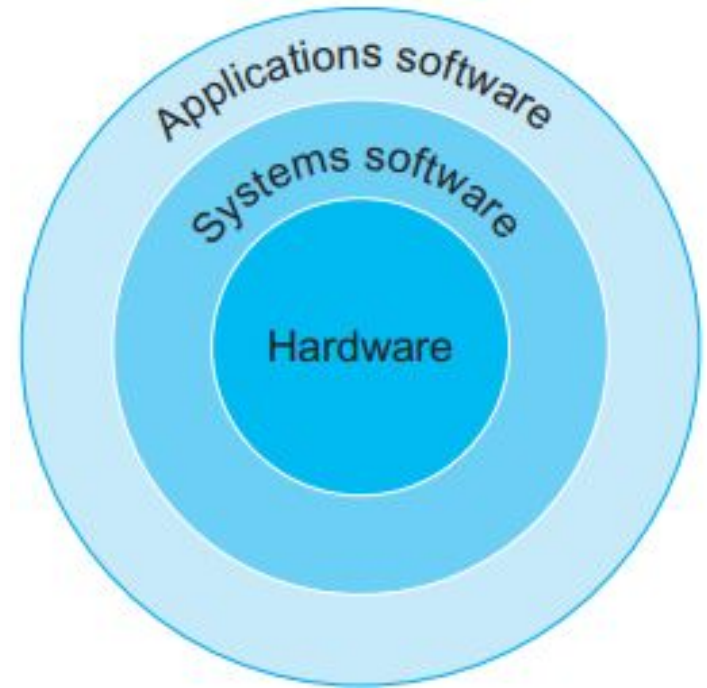
An **Operating system** interfaces between a user's program and the hardware and provides a variety of services and supervisory functions.





Below your program

Compilers perform another vital function: the translation of a program written in a **high-level language, such as C, C++, Java, or Visual Basic** into instructions that the hardware can execute.





Lecture Outline

- Classes of Computing Applications
- Below your Program
- **From a High-Level Language to the Language of Hardware**
- Computer Hardware



From a High-Level Language to the Language of Hardware

C program
compiled into
Assembly
language and
then assembled
into **Binary**
Machine
language.

High-level
language
program
(in C)

```
swap(int v[], int k)
{int temp;
  temp = v[k];
  v[k] = v[k+1];
  v[k+1] = temp;
}
```

Compiler

Assembly
language
program
(for MIPS)

```
swap:
  multi $2, $5, 4
  add   $2, $4, $2
  lw    $15, 0($2)
  lw    $16, 4($2)
  sw    $16, 0($2)
  sw    $15, 4($2)
  jr    $31
```

Assembler

Binary machine
language
program
(for MIPS)

```
00000000101000100000000100011000
00000000100000100001000000100001
10001101111000100000000000000000
100011100001001000000000000000100
101011100001001000000000000000000
101011011110001000000000000000100
000000111110000000000000000001000
```



From a High-Level Language to the Language of Hardware

Computers are slaves to our commands, which are called **Instructions.**

For example, the bits **1000110010100000** tell one computer to add two numbers.

High-level
language
program
(in C)

```
swap(int v[], int k)
{int temp;
  temp = v[k];
  v[k] = v[k+1];
  v[k+1] = temp;
}
```

Compiler

Assembly
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Binary machine
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000000001010001000000000100011000
00000000100000100001000000100001
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100011100001001000000000000000100
101011100001001000000000000000000
101011011110001000000000000000100
000000111110000000000000000001000
```



From a High-Level Language to the Language of Hardware

For example, the programmer would write **add A,B** and the assembler would translate this notation into **1000110010100000**

This instruction tells the computer to add the two numbers A and B.

High-level
language
program
(in C)

```
swap(int v[], int k)
{int temp;
  temp = v[k];
  v[k] = v[k+1];
  v[k+1] = temp;
}
```

Compiler

Assembly
language
program
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Assembler

Binary machine
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100011100001001000000000000000100
101011100001001000000000000000000
101011011110001000000000000000100
000000111110000000000000000001000
```



From a High-Level Language to the Language of Hardware

Assembler: A program that translates a symbolic version of instructions into the binary version.

High-level
language
program
(in C)

```
swap(int v[], int k)
{int temp;
  temp = v[k];
  v[k] = v[k+1];
  v[k+1] = temp;
}
```

Compiler

Assembly
language
program
(for MIPS)

```
swap:
  multi $2, $5, 4
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```

Assembler

Binary machine
language
program
(for MIPS)

```
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100011100001001000000000000000100
101011100001001000000000000000000
101011011110001000000000000000100
000000111110000000000000000001000
```



From a High-Level Language to the Language of Hardware

Assembly language: A symbolic representation of machine instructions

High-level
language
program
(in C)

```
swap(int v[], int k)
{int temp;
  temp = v[k];
  v[k] = v[k+1];
  v[k+1] = temp;
}
```

Compiler

Assembly
language
program
(for MIPS)

```
swap:
  multi $2, $5, 4
  add   $2, $4, $2
  lw    $15, 0($2)
  lw    $16, 4($2)
  sw    $16, 0($2)
  sw    $15, 4($2)
  jr    $31
```

Assembler

Binary machine
language
program
(for MIPS)

```
00000000101000100000000100011000
00000000100000100001000000100001
10001101111000100000000000000000
100011100001001000000000000000100
101011100001001000000000000000000
101011011110001000000000000000100
000000111110000000000000000001000
```




From a High-Level Language to the Language of Hardware

Machine language: A binary representation of machine instructions.

High-level
language
program
(in C)

```
swap(int v[], int k)
{int temp;
  temp = v[k];
  v[k] = v[k+1];
  v[k+1] = temp;
}
```

Compiler

Assembly
language
program
(for MIPS)

```
swap:
  multi $2, $5, 4
  add   $2, $4, $2
  lw    $15, 0($2)
  lw    $16, 4($2)
  sw    $16, 0($2)
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```

Assembler

Binary machine
language
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```
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```



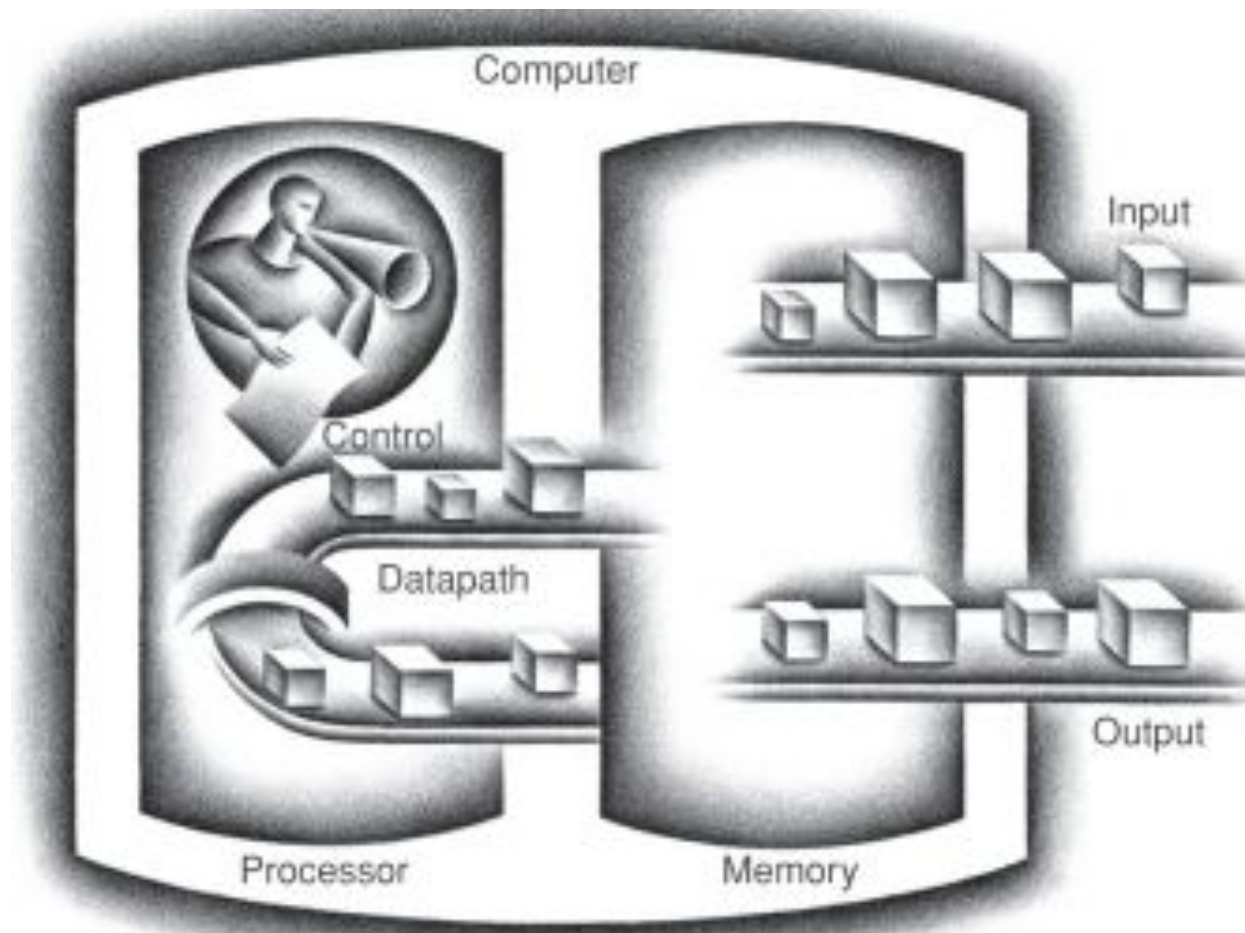
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- From a High-Level Language to the Language of Hardware
- **Computer Hardware**



Computer Hardware

The five classic components of a computer are **Input**, **Output**, **Memory**, **Datapath**, and **Control**, with the last two sometimes combined and called the **Processor**.





Computer Hardware

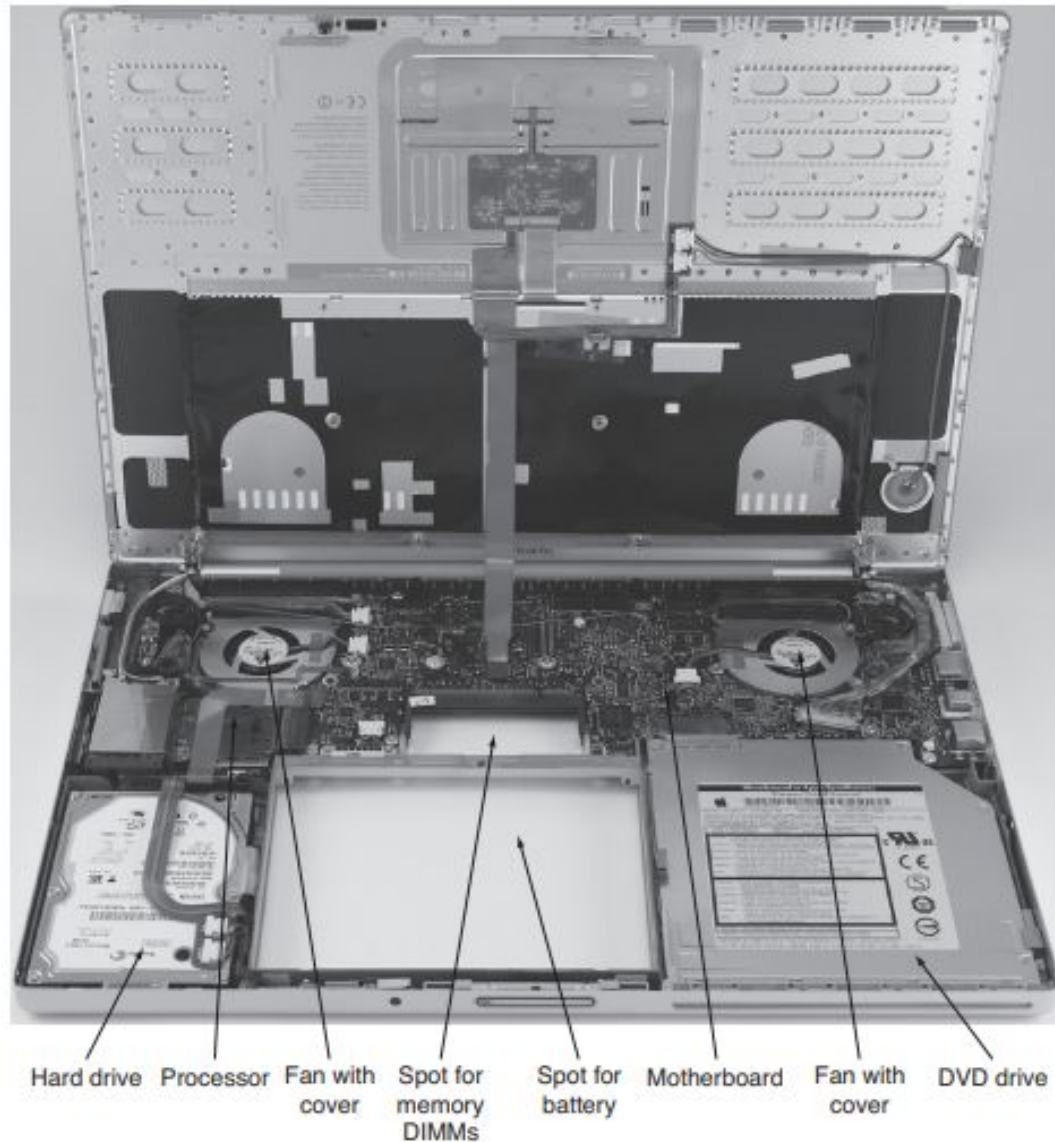
**A
desktop
computer.**





Computer Hardware

**Inside the
laptop
computer**





Computer Hardware

**Inside the
processor
integrated circuit**





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