



# **CE80665 Embedded Computer Systems Engineering**

**Class: Year 3 Computer Engineering**

**Lecture #1: Computer Abstractions #1**

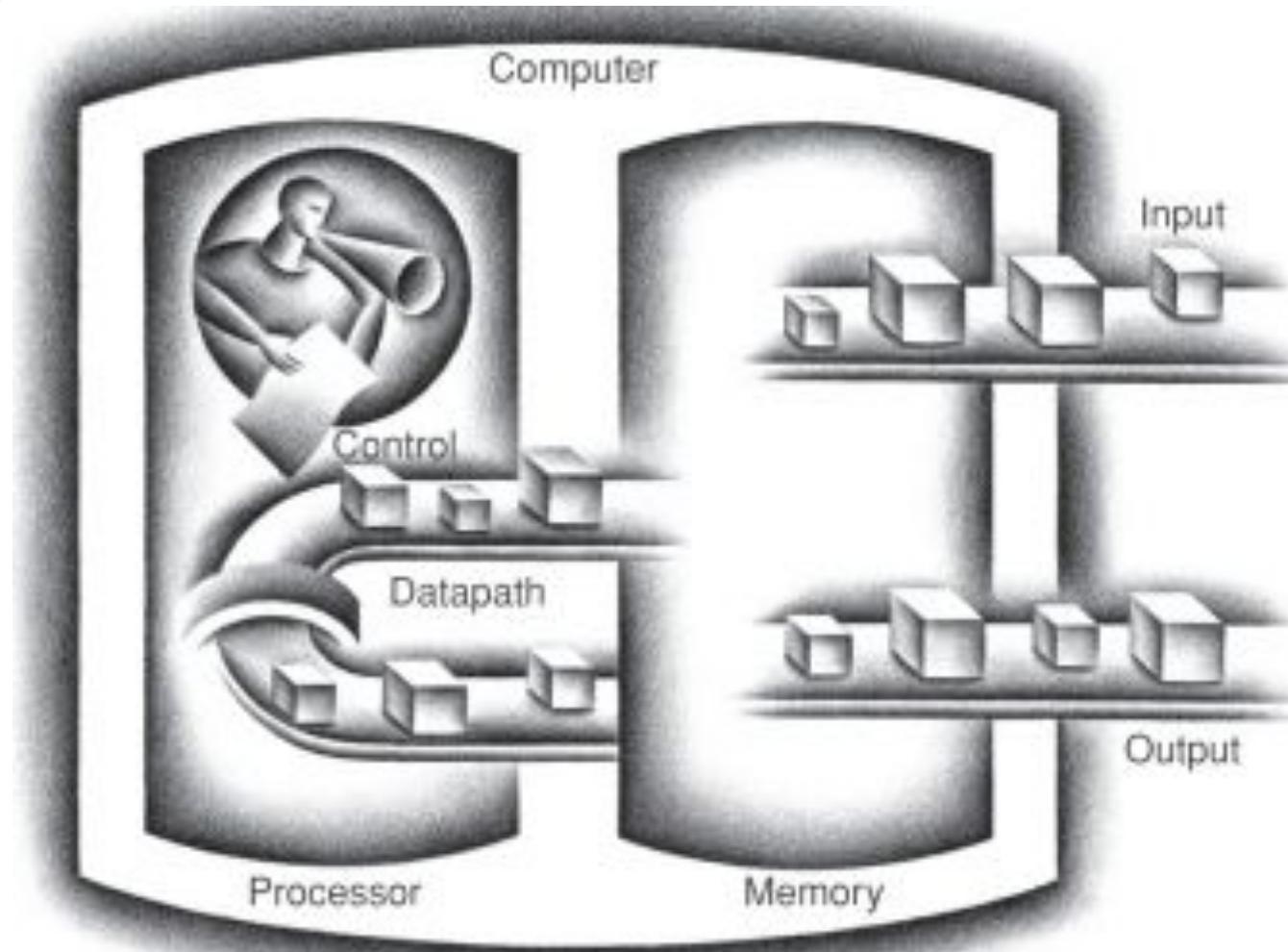
**Department of Computer Engineering**

**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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**E-mail: [wir13.rmu@gmail.com](mailto:wir13.rmu@gmail.com)**

**Phone: (+250) 0780495900**

- **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**

**Richard Mugisha**



# 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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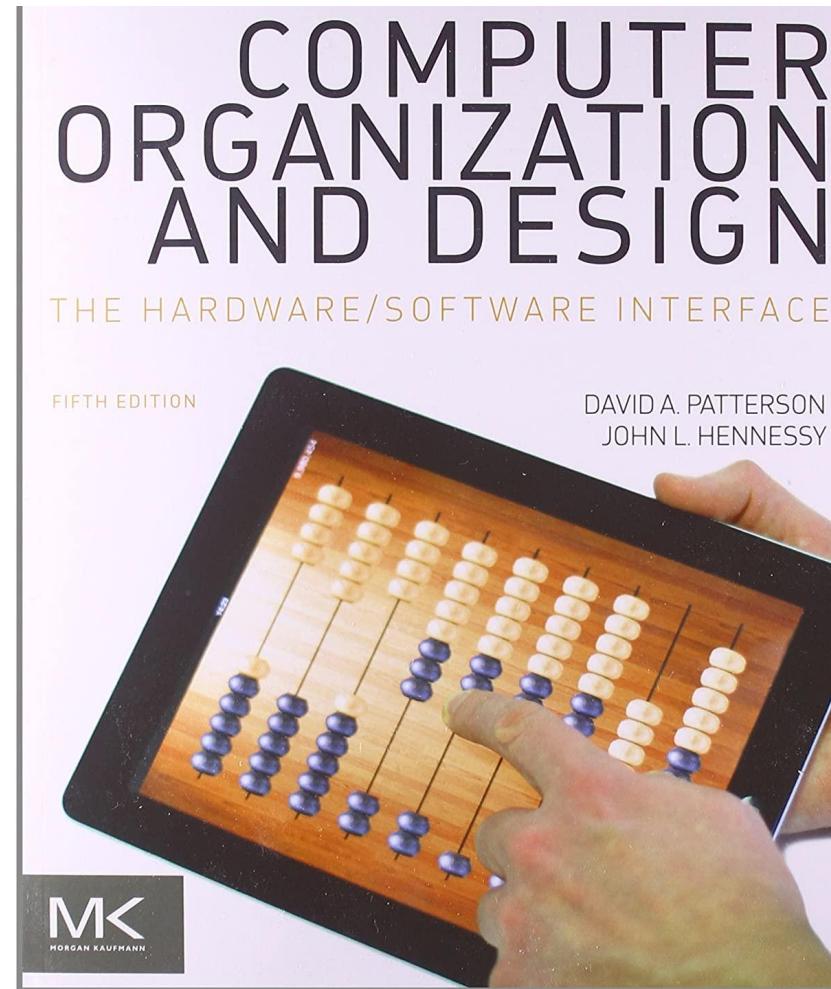
## Prerequisites

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)



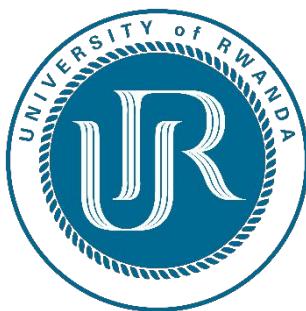
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# Lecture Outline

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

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# Classes of Computing Applications

Computer is everywhere





# Lecture Outline

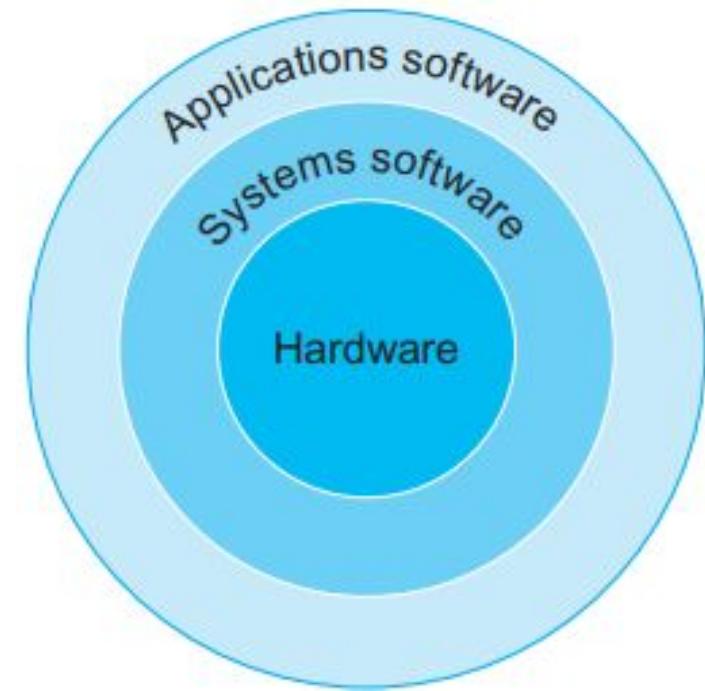
- Classes of Computing Applications
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## Below your program

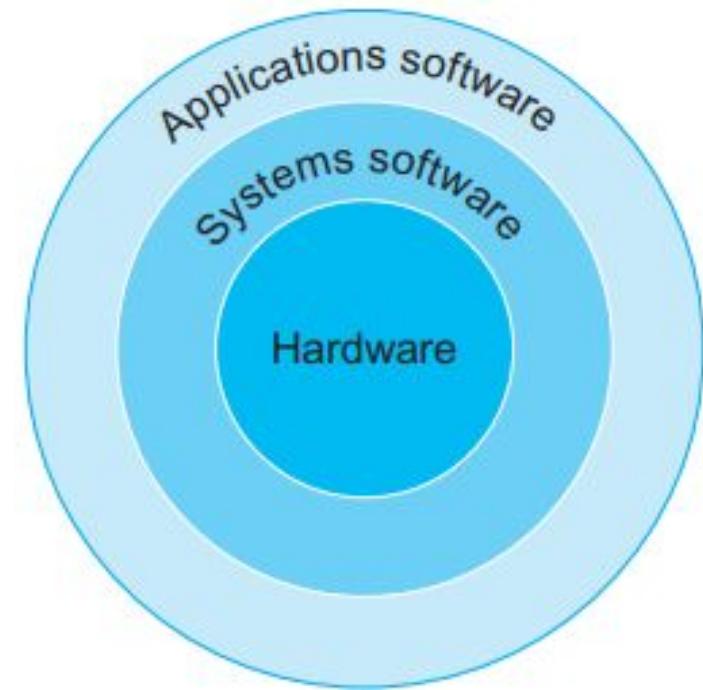
A simplified view of hardware and software as hierarchical layers, shown as concentric circles with **hardware in the center** and **applications software outermost**.





## Below your program

**Application Software:**  
Word, Excel, Facebook,  
...

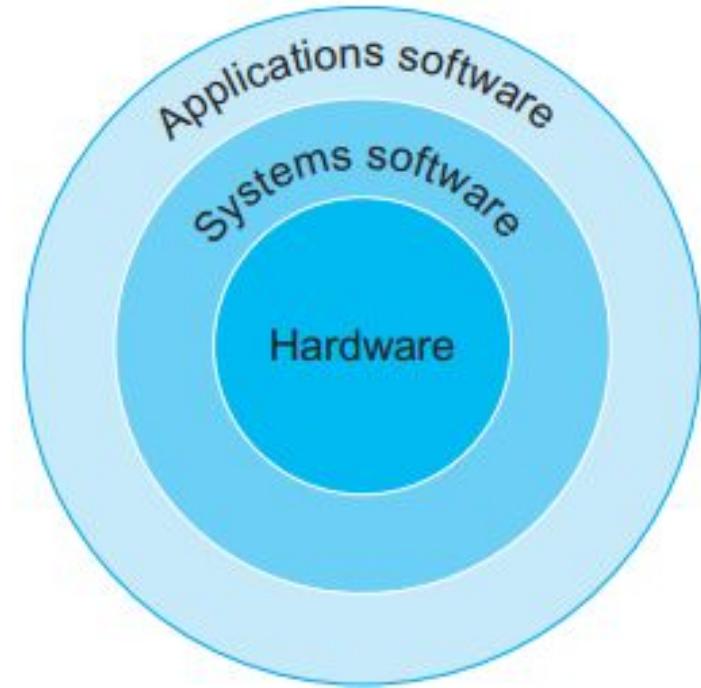


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## Below your program

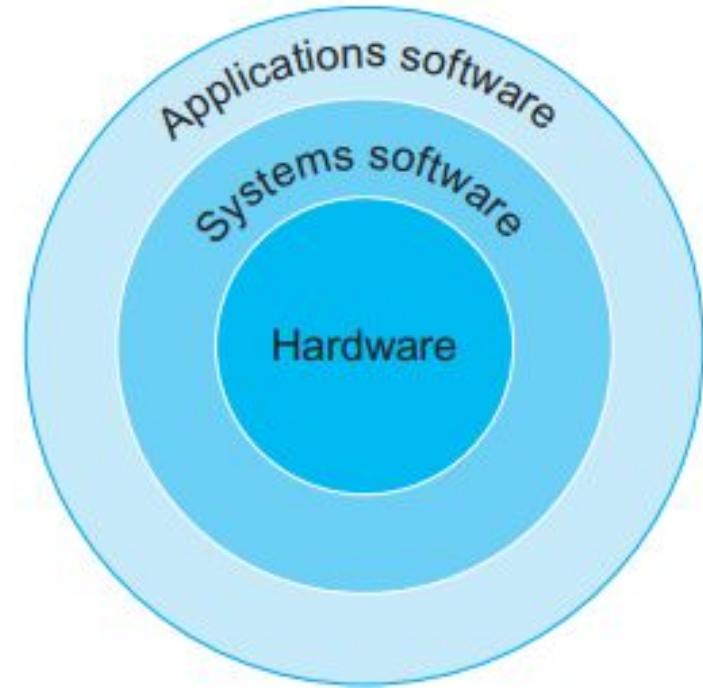
The **hardware** in a computer can only execute extremely simple low-level instructions.





## Below your program

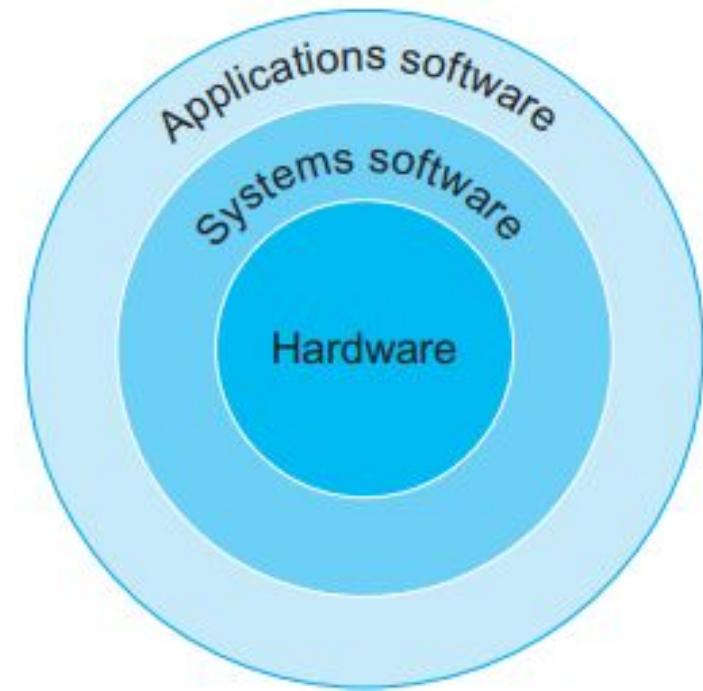
Two types of **systems software** are central to every computer system today: an **operating system** and a **compiler**.





## Below your program

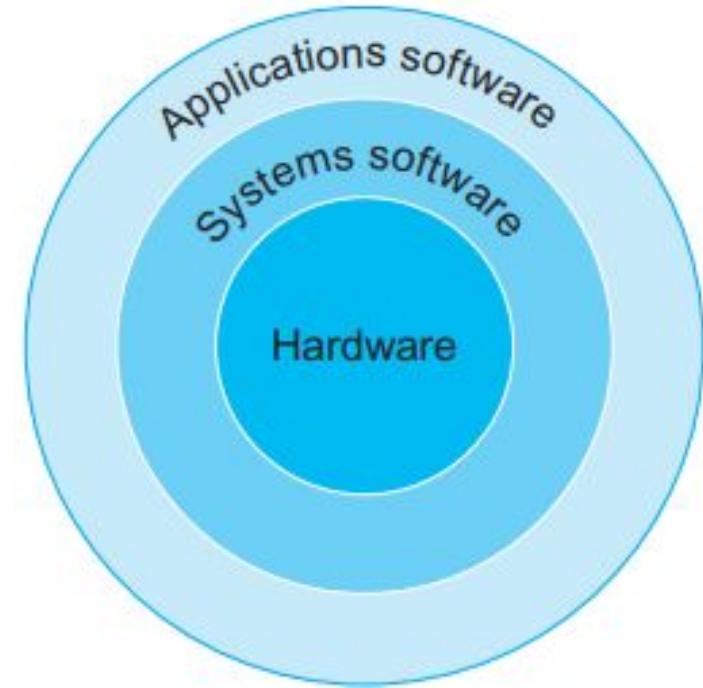
An **Operating system** interfaces between a user's program and the hardware and provides a variety of services and supervisory functions.





## 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.





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

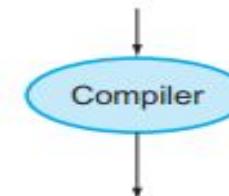
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**C program**  
compiled into  
**Assembly**  
**language** and  
then assembled  
into **Binary**  
**Machine**  
**language.**

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;
}
```

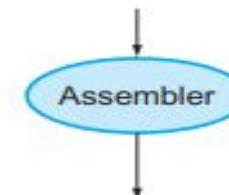


## Assembly language program (for MIPS)

```

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

```



Binary machine language program (for MIPS)

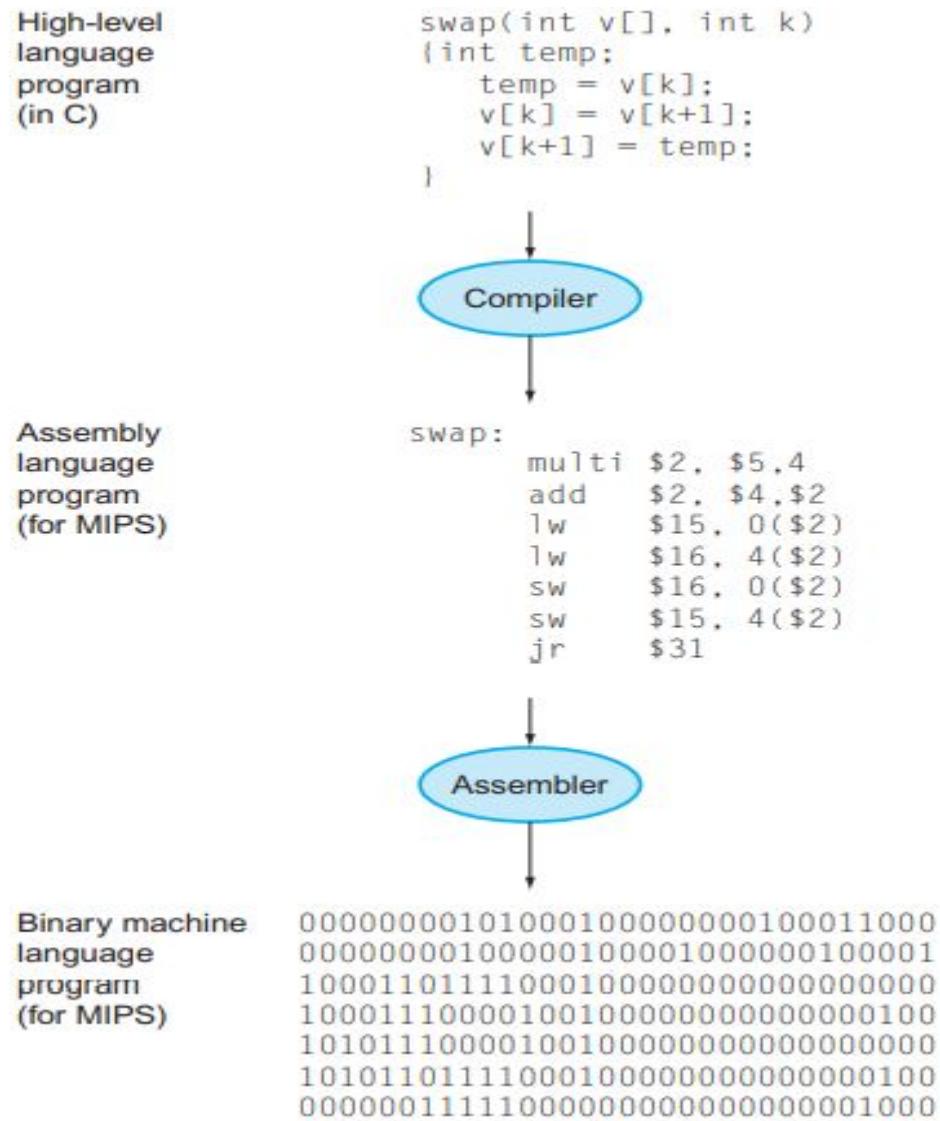
```
000000001010001000000000100011000  
00000000100000100001000000100001  
10001101110001000000000000000000  
1000111000010010000000000000000000  
1010111000010010000000000000000000  
10101101111000100000000000000000000  
000000011110000000000000000000000000
```



# 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.

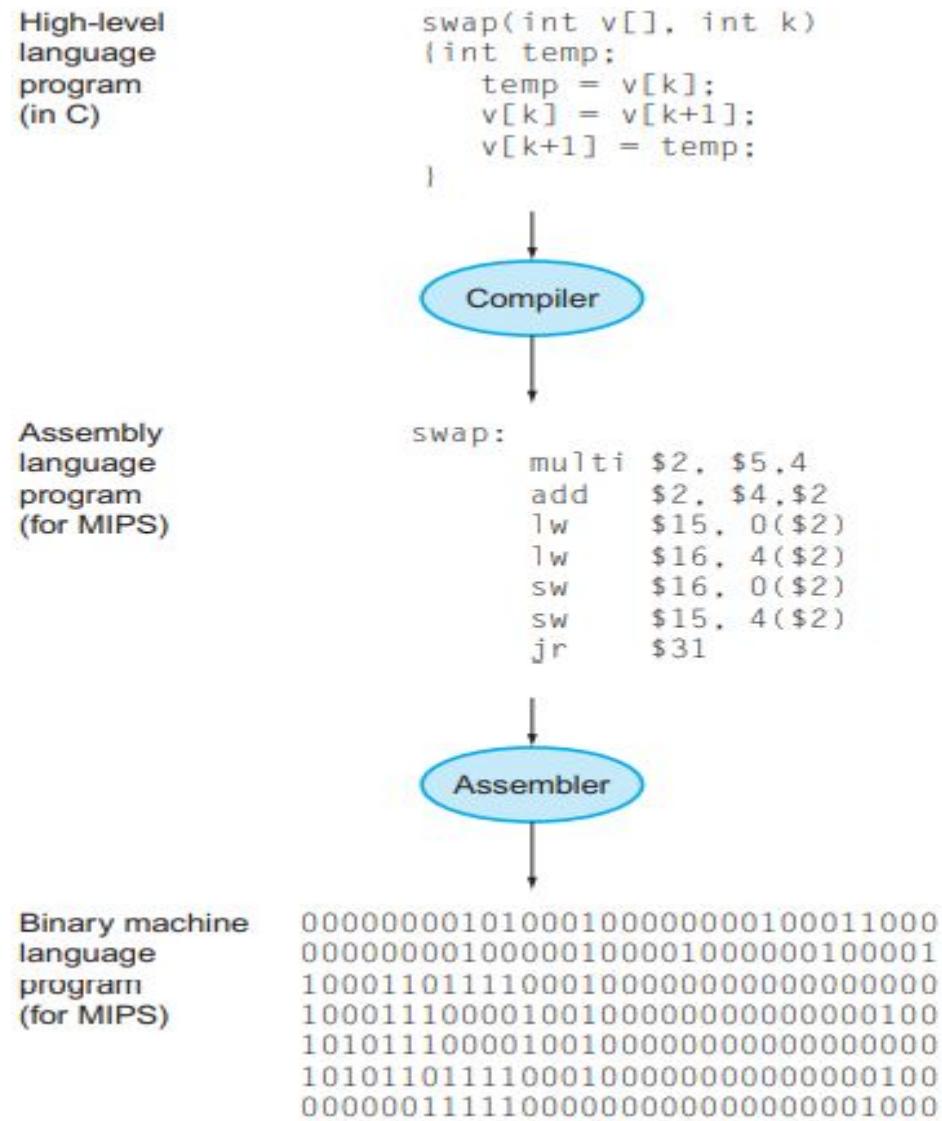




# From a High-Level Language to the Language of Hardware

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

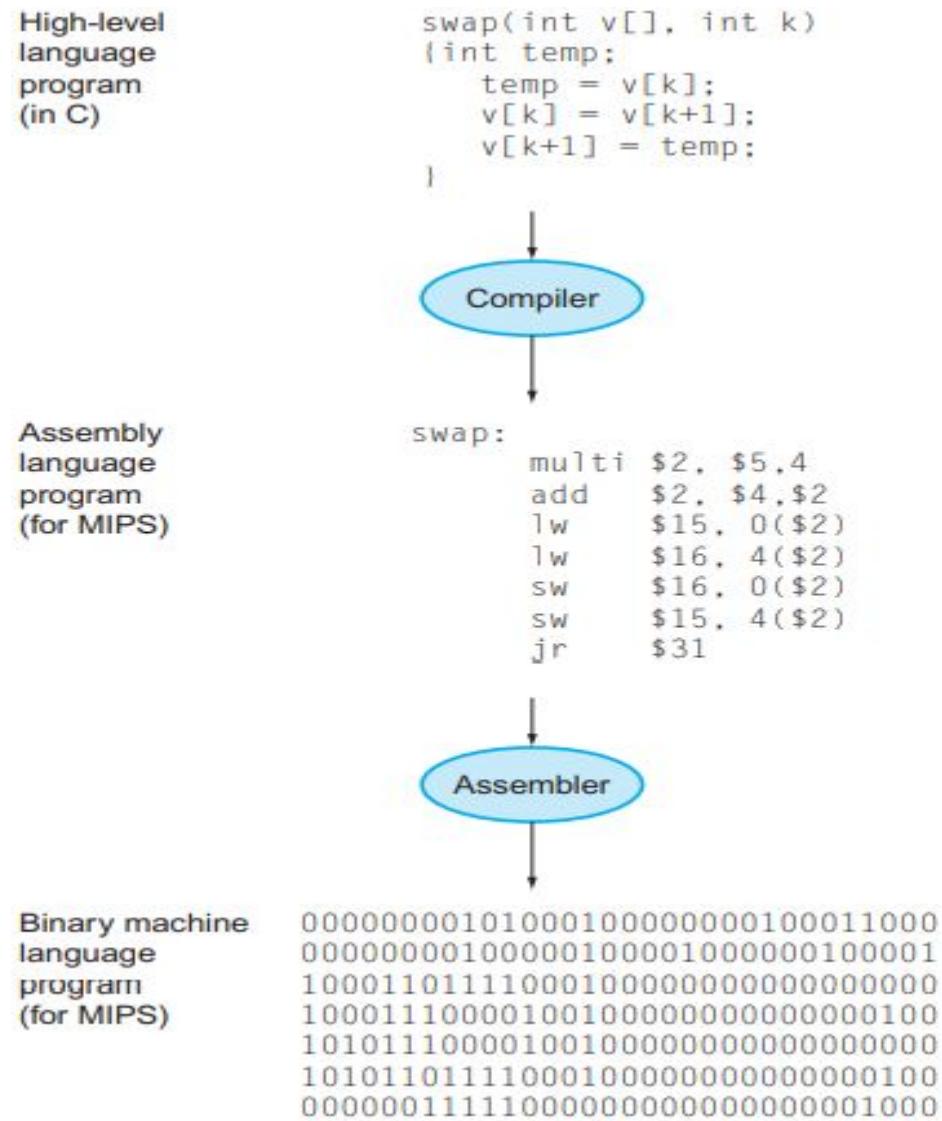
This instruction tells the computer to add the two numbers A and B.





# From a High-Level Language to the Language of Hardware

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



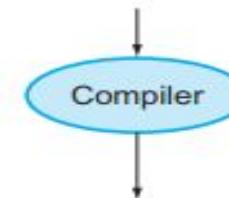


# From a High-Level Language to the Language of Hardware

# Assembly language: A symbolic representation of machine instructions

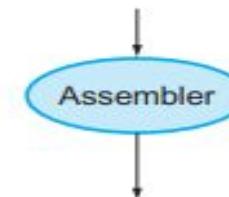
High-level  
language  
program  
(in C)

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



## 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)  
    ir    $31
```



Binary machine language program (for MIPS)

```
0000000001010001000000000100011000  
0000000001000001000010000000100001  
10001101111000100000000000000000000  
10001110000100100000000000000000100  
101011100001001000000000000000000000  
101011011110001000000000000000000000  
00000011111000000000000000000000000000
```



# 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;
}
```

## 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
```

Binary machine  
language  
program  
(for MIPS)

```
0000000001010001000000000100011000  
0000000001000001000010000000100001  
10001101111000100000000000000000000  
10001110000100100000000000000000100  
101011100001001000000000000000000000  
101011011110001000000000000000000000  
00000011111000000000000000000000000000
```



# Lecture Outline

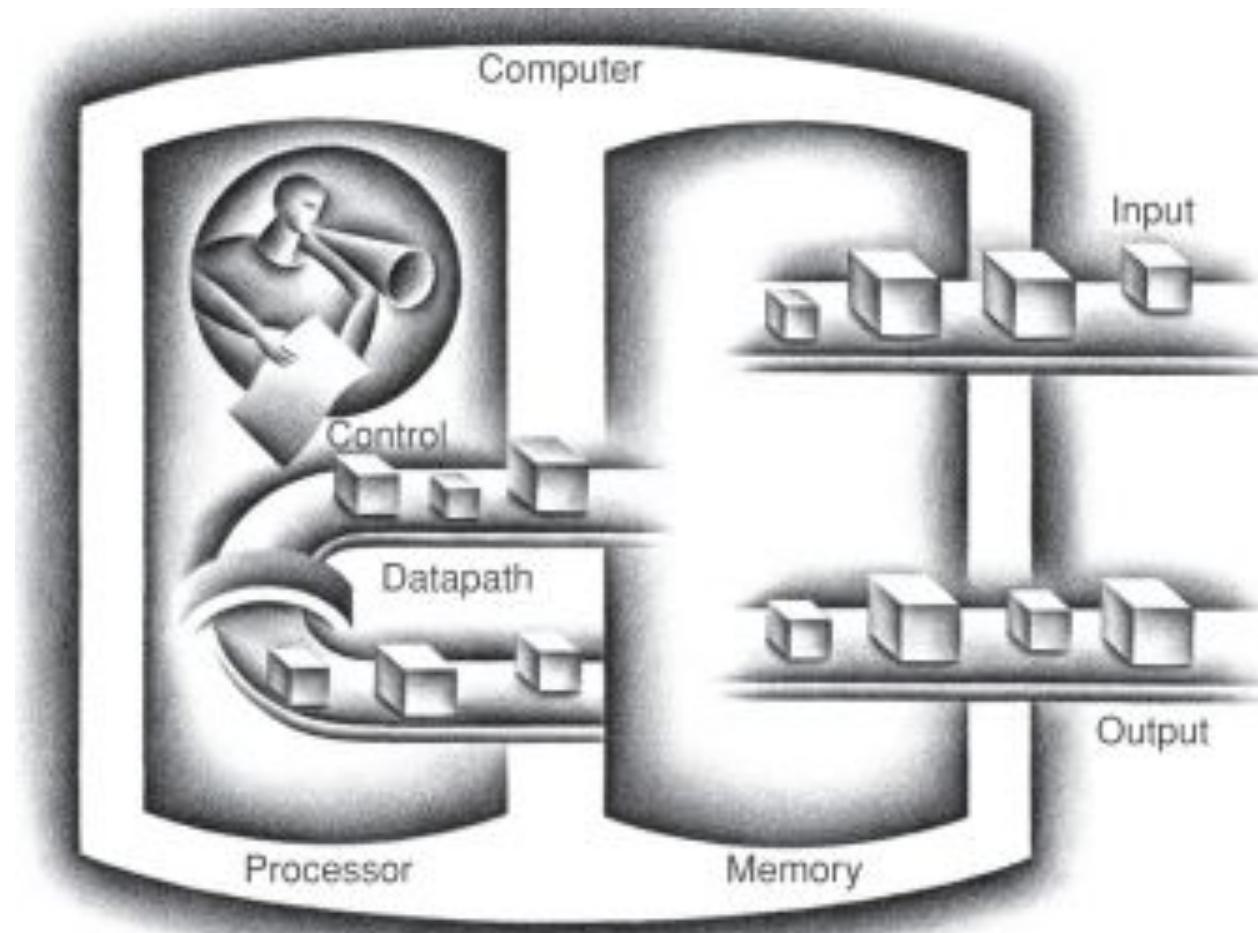
- Classes of Computing Applications
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- **Computer Hardware**

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# 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

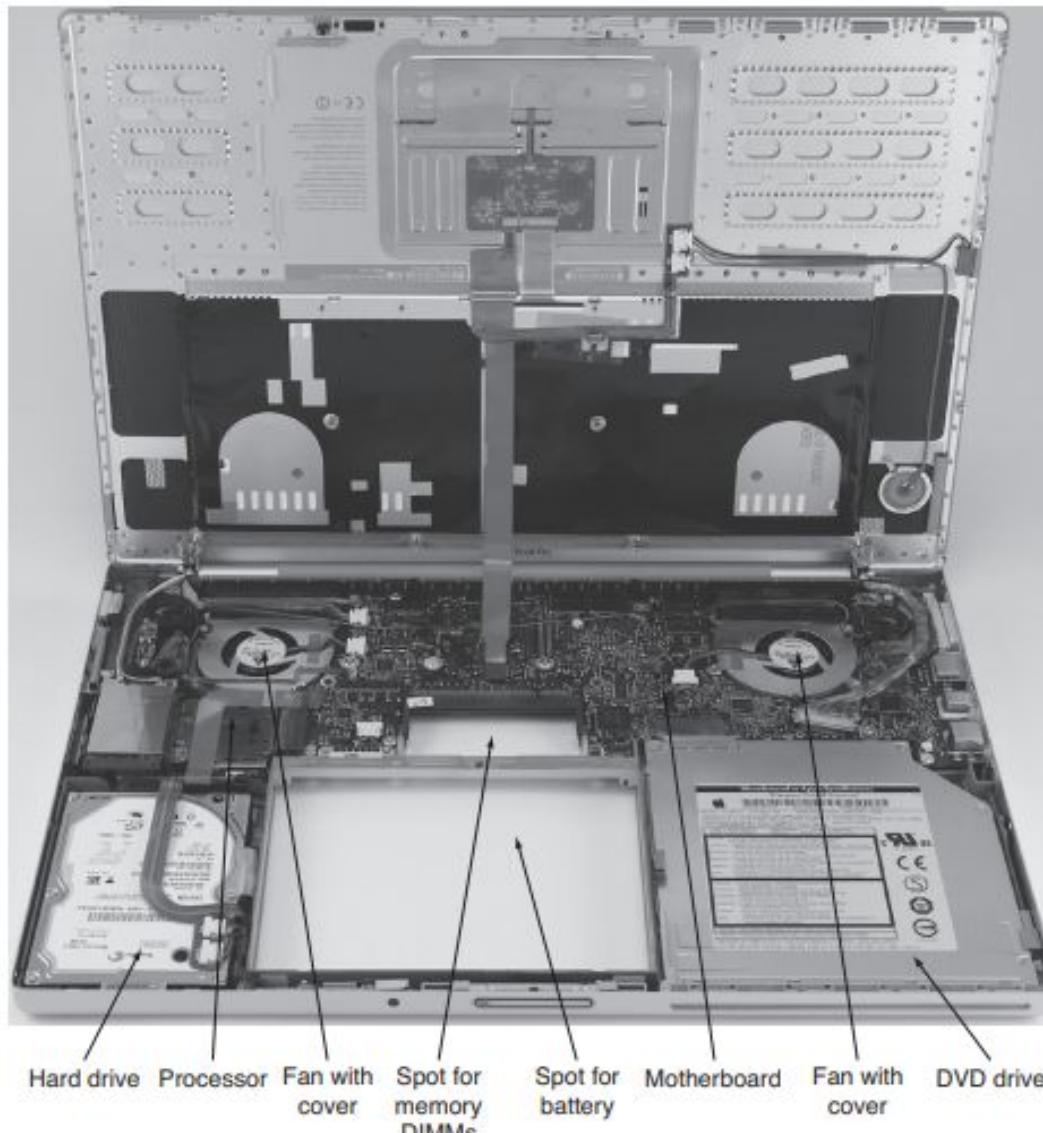
A  
desktop  
compute  
r.





# Computer Hardware

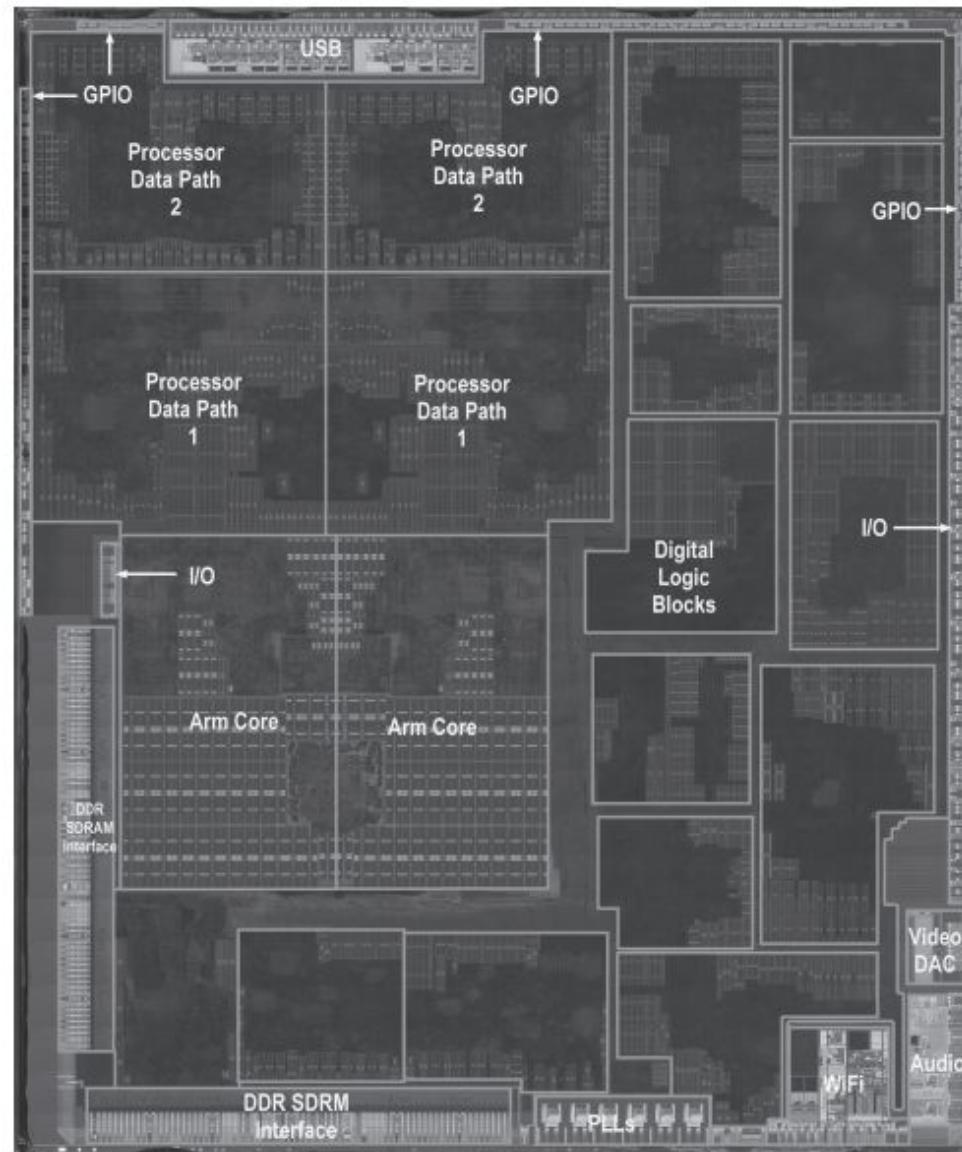
**Inside the  
laptop  
computer**





# Computer Hardware

Inside the  
processor  
integrated circuit





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