

В	iL20	007 — Bilgisayar Mimarisi	程用
	Hafta	Konular	Τ
	1	Bilgisayar mimarisine giriş	1
ı	2	Kümeler ve fonksiyonlar, boolean algebra	1
	3	Sayı sistemleri	1
	4	Temel devre elemanları	1
	5	Temel devre elemanları – devam	1
	6	8086 mimarisi, pin fonksiyonları	1
Ī	7	Temel işlemci tasarımı, veriyolları, adresleme,	1
	8	Arasınav	1
ı	9	Performans ölçümü	1
	10	Aritmetik ve mantık	1
ı	11	Aritmetik ve mantık – devam	1
	12	Bellek ve depolama	1
ı	13	Assembly diline giriş	1
	14	Interrupt, temel giriş/çıkış işlemleri, RISC ve CISC	1
	Alper VAHAPI	LAR BİL2007 Bilgisayar Mimarisi	

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- Bu ders neden lazım?
 - Donanımın nasıl çalıştığını anlamak
 - Teknolojik gelişmeleri takip edebilmek
 - Donanımın sistem yazılımları ve uygulamalara
 - İşletim sistemleri, derleyici ve programlama dillerinin işleyişini anlamak
 - Donanıma uygun kod geliştirebilmek

BÎL2007 Bilgisayar Mimarisi

Name

BİL2007 — Bilgisayar Mimarisi



- Bu ders neden lazım?
 - Modern bilgisayar mimarilerini tanımak
 - İşlemci tasarımını anlamak
 - Donanım ile sistem yazılımları arasındaki arayüzü anlamak
 - Giriş-çıkış birimleri
 - Vs.

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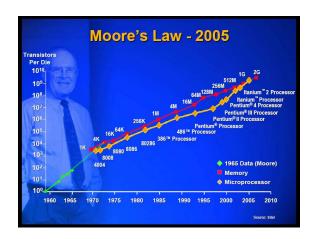
Made by 1834 Analytical Engine Babbage 1936 Z1 Zuse First attempt to build a digital computer First working relay calculation machine First working relay calculation machine First electronic computer First American general-purpose computer Modern computer history starts here First stored-program computer 1943 COLOSSUS British gov't 1944 Mark 1946 ENIAC I 1949 EDSAC First real-time computer Most current machines use this design First minicomputer (50 sold) Enormously popular small business machine 1951 Whirlwind I M.I.T. 1952 IAS 1960 PDP-1 1961 1401 1962 7094 Von Neumann DEC IBM Modern dijital Dominated scientific computing in the early 1960 First machine designed for a high-level language First product line designed as a family First scientific supercomputer 1963 B5000 bilgisayarların gelişimindeki First mass-market minicomputer (50,000 sold) 1965 PDP-8 DEC 1970 PDP-11 1974 8080 1974 CRAY-1 DEC Intel Cray DEC First mass-market millicomputer (50,000 sold) Dominated minicomputers in the 1970s First general-purpose 8-bit computer on a chip First vector supercomputer First 32-bit superminicomputer bazı mil taşları 1978 VAX 1981 IBM PC 1981 Osborne-1983 Lisa Started the modern personal computer era First portable computer First personal computer with a GUI IBM Apple First 32-bit ancestor of the Pentium line MIPS Sun IBM DEC rcial RISC machine 1987 SPARC 1990 RS6000 First SPARC-based RISC workstation First superscalar machine First 64-bit personal computer 1992 Alpha

Comments

Moore Yasası

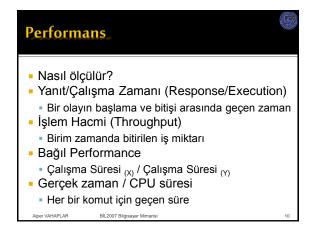


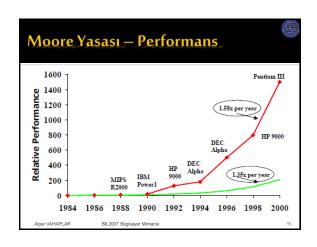
- Intel'in kurucularından Gordon Moore
- 19 Nisan 1965
- "Her 18 24 ayda bir
 - Parça büyüklükleri 0.7 kat azalmaktadır,
 - Bir devre üzerine yerleştirilebilecek bileşen sayısı 2 katına çıkmaktadır,
 - Transistörlerin hızı 1.35 katına çıkmaktadır."
- 13 Nisan 2005
- "Bu öngörü kısa bir zaman sonra geçerliliğini yitirecektir."
- 2017'de fiziksel kısıtlara takılabilir.

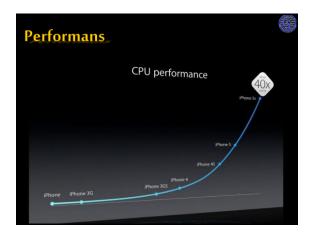


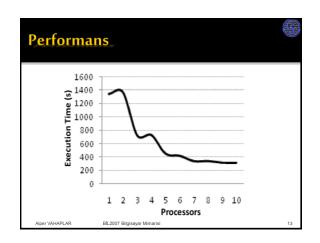
2,300 3,500 29,000 134,000 275,000 1,180,235 3,100,000	1971 1972 1978 1982 1985 1989	12 mm ² 14 mm ² 33 mm ² 49 mm ² 104 mm ² 173 mm ² 294 mm ²
29,000 134,000 275,000 1,180,235	1978 1982 1985 1989	33 mm ² 49 mm ² 104 mm ² 173 mm ²
134,000 275,000 1,180,235	1982 1985 1989	49 mm² 104 mm² 173 mm²
275,000 1,180,235	1985 1989	104 mm² 173 mm²
1,180,235	1989	173 mm²
3,100,000	1993	204 mm²
		204 111111
7,500,000	1997	195 mm²
9,500,000	1999	128 mm²
42,000,000	2000	217 mm²
291,000,000	2006	143 mm²
1,700,000,000	2006	596 mm²
47,000,000	2008	24 mm²
	42,000,000 291,000,000 1,700,000,000 47,000,000	42,000,000 2000 291,000,000 2006 1,700,000,000 2006

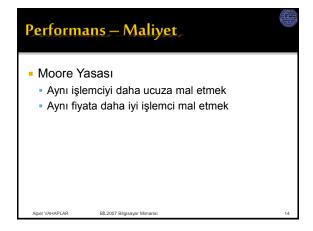


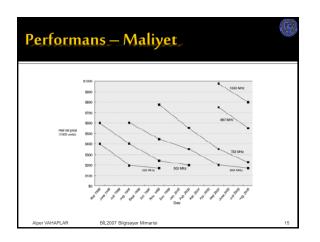


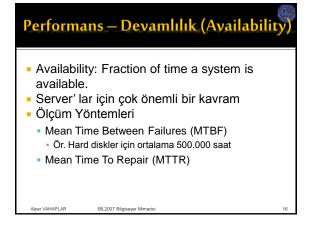


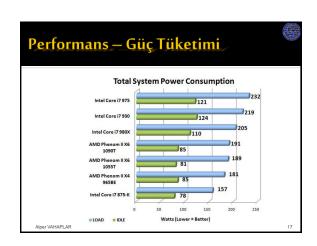


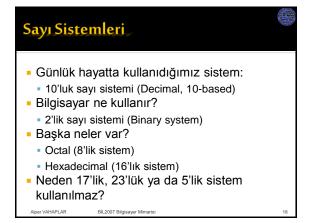


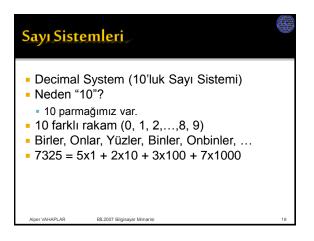


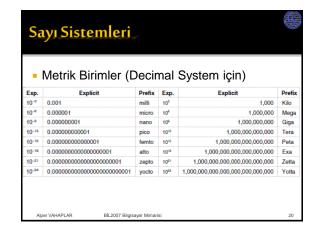


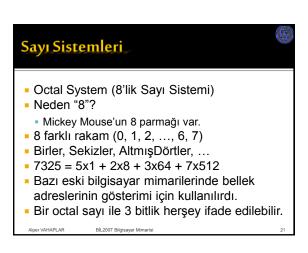


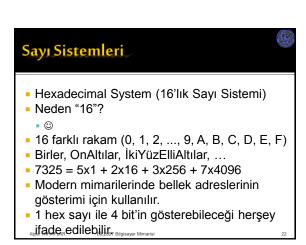


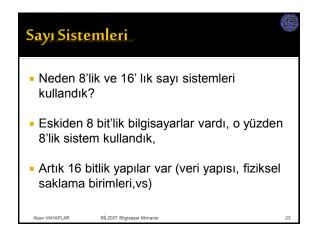


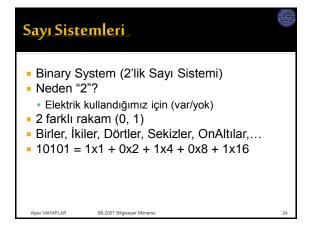




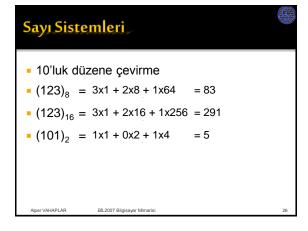


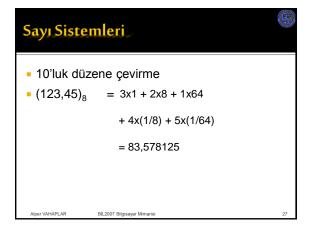


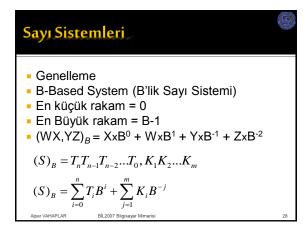


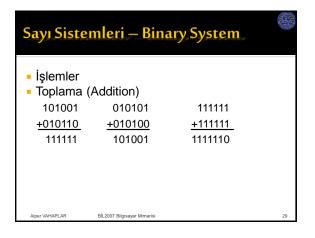


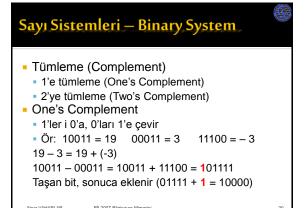
Sayı Sistemleri Genelleme B-Based System (B'lik Sayı Sistemi) En küçük rakam = 0 En Büyük rakam = B-1 (WXYZ)_B = $ZxB^0 + YxB^1 + XxB^2 + WxB^3$ $(S)_B = T_n T_{n-1} T_{n-2} ... T_0$ $(S)_B = \sum_{i=0}^n T_i B^i$











Tümleme (Complement) 1'e tümleme (One's Complement) 2'ye tümleme (Two's Complement) Two's Complement 1'ler i 0'a, 0'ları 1'e çevir, Sayıya 1 ekle Ör: 10011 = 19 00011 = 3 11101 = -3 19 - 3 = 19 + (-3) 10011 - 00011 = 10011 + 11101 = 110000 Taşan bit göz ardı edilir. (Sonuç = 10000)

