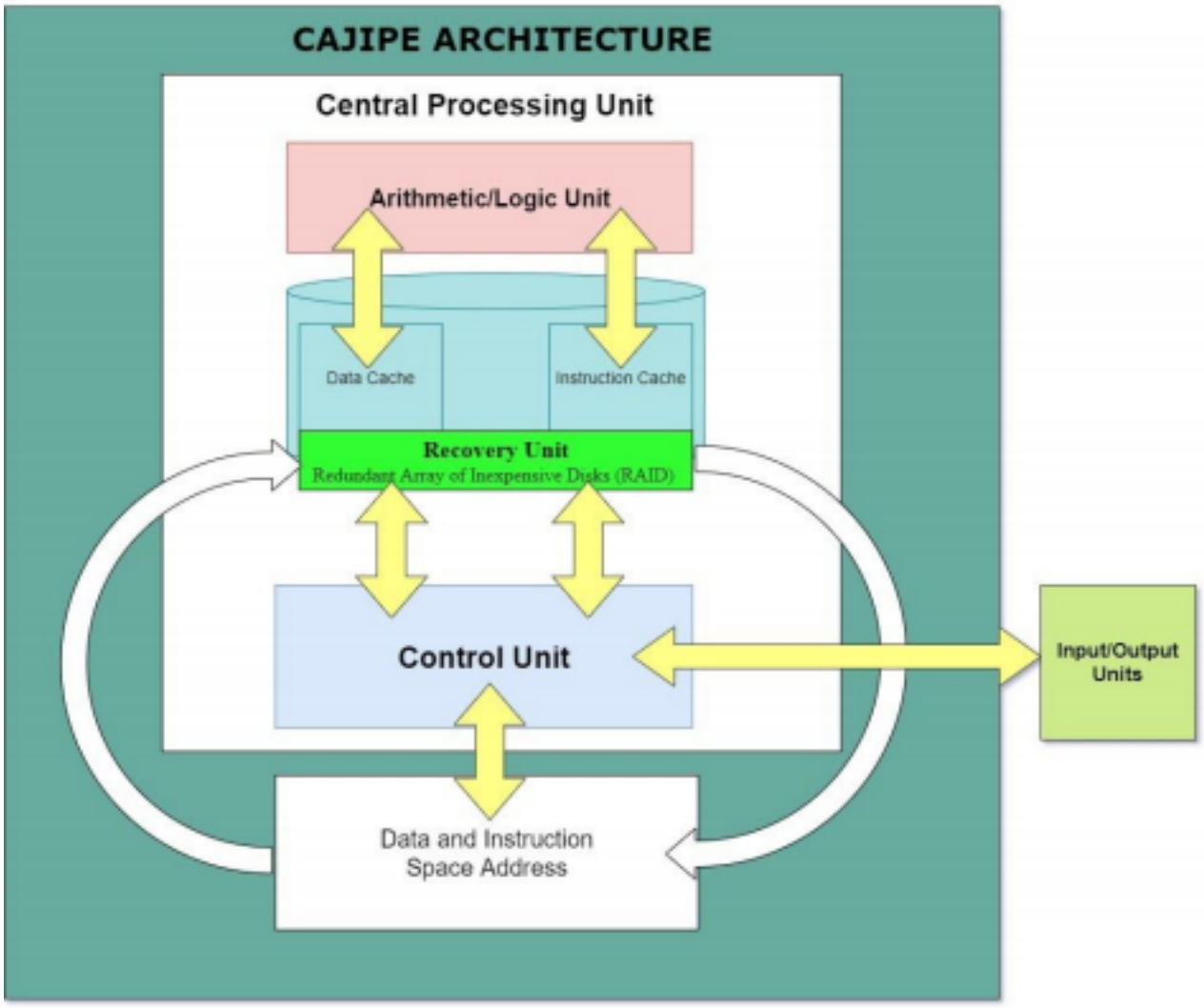
Computer Systems and Architecture



The Cajipe Architecture is inspired from the Harvard architecture where separate storage and signal pathways for instructions and data exist but with a tweak of 'Dependability via the Redundancy' concept from David A. Patterson, PhD of UC Berkeley where he is the co-author of the classic text 'Computer Organization and Design'(2013). The reason for this tweak is computers not only need to be fast; they still need to be dependable. Since any physical device can fail, we make systems dependable by including redundant components that can take over when a failure occurs and to help detect failures even if the main components are on a high edge of advancement.

It contrasts with the Harvard architecture, where program instructions and data are both stored redundantly on multiple disks, the 'Recovery Unit', while in the process of parallelism with the Data and Instruction Space Address for robustness of accomplishing tasks in less time

doing them. The redundancy of what I personally call ‘Recovery Unit’ as an additional feature ensures that if one disk fails the data can be recovered from other disks where the purpose of my architecture leads into an operation of a secondary safety system as it is designed for lossless data in an event of high risk data corruption.