Week 7 – CSIS 2260 (Operating Systems) – Survey Week with Practice

Day 1 – Hardware & System Overview

Concepts

- CPU, memory, storage, I/O devices
- Microprocessor architecture: ALU, control unit, registers
- Instruction cycle: fetch → decode → execute → store

Theory Notes

- **CPU (Central Processing Unit)**: Brain of the computer; executes instructions.
- **ALU (Arithmetic Logic Unit)**: Performs arithmetic (+, -, *, /) and logic (AND, OR, NOT) operations.
- **Control Unit (CU)**: Directs data flow between CPU, memory, and peripherals.
- **Registers**: Small, fast storage locations inside the CPU.
- Instruction Cycle:
 - 1. **Fetch** Retrieve instruction from memory.
 - 2. **Decode** Determine the operation and required data.
 - 3. **Execute** Perform the operation.
 - 4. **Store** Save the result.



```
START

LOAD instruction from memory

DECODE instruction

EXECUTE instruction

STORE result

REPEAT until program ends

END
```

Code Simulation (Python Example)

```
instructions = ["ADD 2 3", "MUL 4 5", "SUB 10 7"]
def execute(instruction):
    parts = instruction.split()
    op, a, b = parts[0], int(parts[1]), int(parts[2])
    if op == "ADD":
        return a + b
    elif op == "SUB":
        return a - b
    elif op == "MUL":
        return a * b
for instr in instructions:
    print(f"FETCH: {instr}")
    print("DECODE")
    result = execute(instr)
    print(f"EXECUTE → result = {result}")
    print("STORE result in register\n")
```

? Quiz

- 1. Which CPU part performs arithmetic?
- 2. Which step of the instruction cycle comes after fetch?

☑ Deliverable for Day 1

- Notes on CPU components & instruction cycle.
- Completed pseudocode test.
- Working code simulation in Python or JS.
- Quiz answers recorded.