

CSE 240A – Principles of Computer Architecture

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UCSD

Computer Architecture is... ???

- Computer Architect (building architect)
 - high-level design
 - organization
 - functionality
 - performance
- Hardware Designer (builder, construction engineer)
 - materials
 - implementation details

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Computer Architecture is... ???

- the first computer science discipline
- Eckert and Mauchly, the first computer scientists, were computer architects, as was John von Neumann and Maurice Wilkes

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Computer Architecture is... ???

- That part of the machine that is visible to the user (programmer/compiler-writer/OS writer/user)
 - the software interface (Instruction Set Design)
 - performance (Computer Organization)

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Computer Architecture is... ???

- Instruction Set Design
- Computer Organization

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Computer Architecture is... ???

PERFORMANCE!!!!

and power/energy/fault tolerance

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Why do I care?

- **You may actually do computer architecture someday**
- **You may actually care about software performance someday**
 - The ability of application programs, compilers, operating systems, etc. to deliver performance depends critically on an understanding of the underlying computer organization.
 - That becomes more true every year.
 - Computer architectures become more difficult to understand every year.

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Which is faster?

```
for (i=0; i<N; i=i+1)
  for (j=0; j<N; j=j+1) {
    r = 0;
    for (k=0; k<N; k=k+1)
      r = r + y[i][k] * z[k][j];
    x[i][j] = r;
  }
```

```
for (jj=0; jj<N; jj=jj+B)
  for (kk=0; kk<N; kk=kk+B)
    for (i=0; i<N; i=i+1) {
      for (j=jj; j<min(jj+B-1,N); j=j+1)
        r = 0;
      for (k=kk; k<min(kk+B-1,N); k=k+1)
        r = r + y[i][k] * z[k][j];
      x[i][j] = x[i][j] + r;
    }
```

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Which is faster?

load R1, addr1 → load R1, addr1
store R1, addr2 → add R0, R2 -> R3
add R0, R2 -> R3 → add R0, R6 -> R7
subtract R4, R3 -> R5 → store R1, addr2
add R0, R6 -> R7 → subtract R4, R3 -> R5
store R7, addr3 → store R7, addr3

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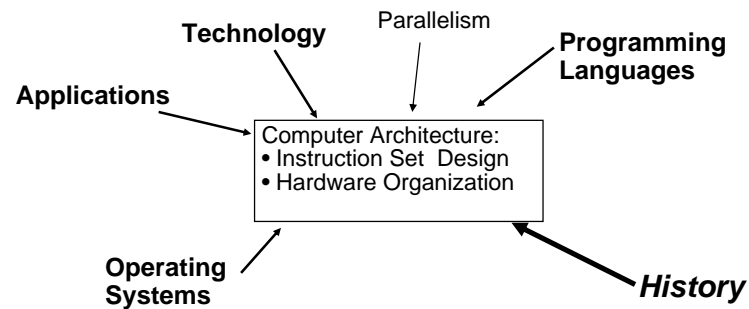
Which is faster?

loop1: add ...	loop1: add ...
load ...	load ...
add ...	add ...
bne R1, loop1	bne R1, loop1
loop2: add ...	nop
load ...	nop
bne R2, loop2	loop2: add ...
	load ...
	bne R2, loop2

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The Forces on Computer Architecture



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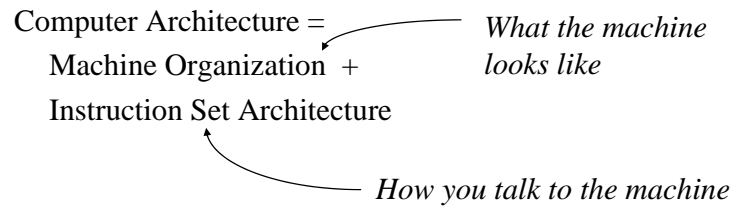
Administration

- Who are you?
- Who am I?
- syllabus, other details

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What is Computer Architecture?



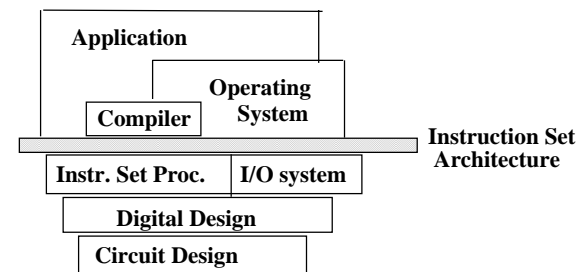
The Instruction Set Architecture

- that part of the architecture that is visible to the programmer
 - opcodes (available instructions)
 - number and types of registers
 - instruction formats
 - storage access, addressing modes
 - exceptional conditions

Examples of ISAs

- Alpha AXP
- Intel 80x86/pentium*/IA32
- Intel IA64/Itanium
- VAX
- MIPS
- SPARC
- IBM 360
- PowerPC
- ...

The Instruction Set Architecture



•ISA provides a *level of abstraction* for both the hardware and the software

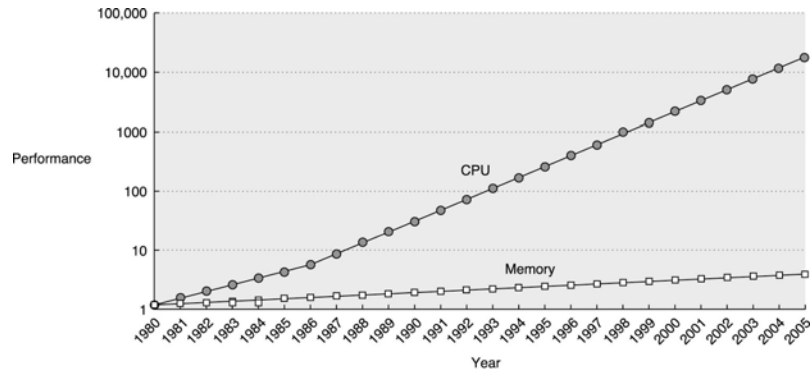
Computer Organization

- Once you have decided on an ISA, you must decide how to design the hardware to execute those programs written in the ISA as fast as possible.
- This must be done every time a new implementation of the architecture is released, with typically very different technological constraints.

The Challenge of Computer Architecture

- This industry changes faster than any other.
- The ground rules change every year.
 - new problems
 - new opportunities
 - different tradeoffs
- It's all about making programs run faster than the next guy's machine.

Performance Trends



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Processor Performance

