

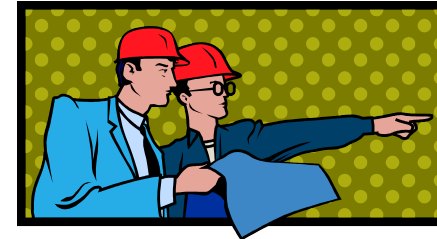
CSE 141-- Introduction to Computer Architecture

Jeff Brown

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What is Computer Architecture?



- | | |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hardware Designer <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – thinks about circuits, components, timing, functionality, ease of debugging <p>“construction engineer”</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Computer Architect <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – thinks about high-level components, how they fit together, how they work together to deliver performance. <p>“building architect”</p> |
|---|---|

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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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Administration

- Instructor: Jeff Brown
- Who are you?
- TAs:
 - Will Chang
 - Steve Checkoway
- Grading
- Integrity
- Course workload

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What is Computer Architecture?

Computer Architecture =
Machine Organization +
Instruction Set Architecture

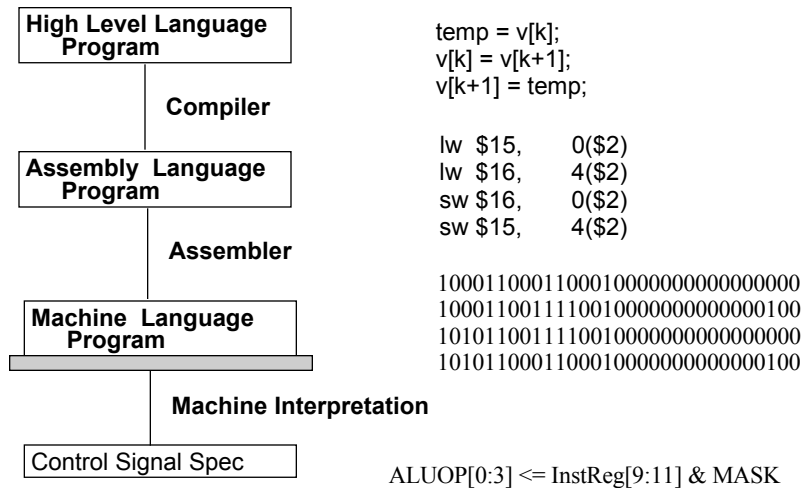
What the machine looks like

How you talk to the machine

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How to Speak Computer



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The Instruction Set Architecture

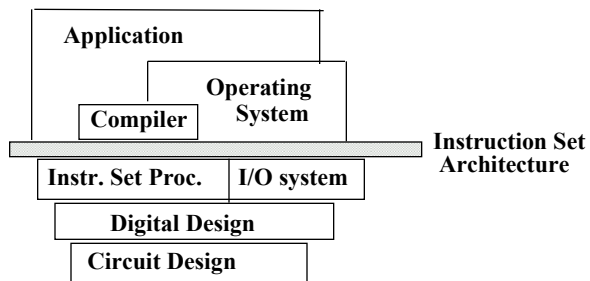
- that part of the architecture that is visible to the programmer
 - opcodes (available instructions)
 - number and types of registers
 - instruction formats
 - storage access, addressing modes
 - exceptional conditions

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The Instruction Set Architecture

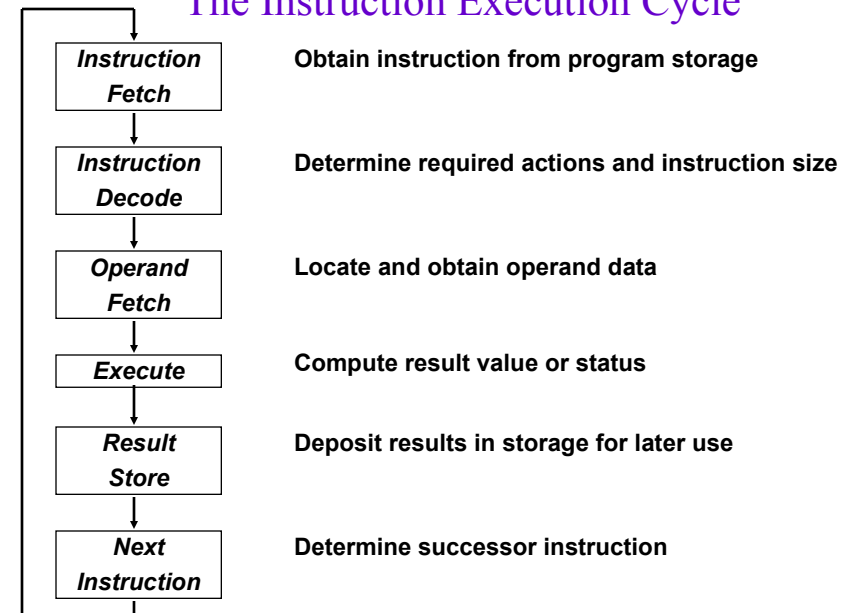
° is the agreed-upon interface between all the software that runs on the machine and the hardware that executes it.



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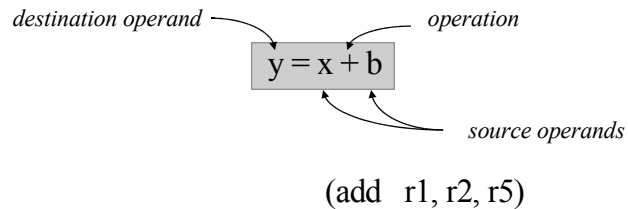
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The Instruction Execution Cycle



Key ISA decisions

- operations
 - how many?
 - which ones
- operands
 - how many?
 - location
 - types
 - how to specify?
- instruction format
 - size
 - how many formats?



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Examples of ISAs

- Alpha AXP
- Intel IA-32 ("x86")
- VAX
- MIPS
- SPARC
- IBM 360
- Intel IA-64 ("Itanium", "IPF")
- PowerPC

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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 (or as cheaply as possible, or using as little power as possible, ...).
- This must be done every time a new implementation of the architecture is released, with typically very different technological constraints.

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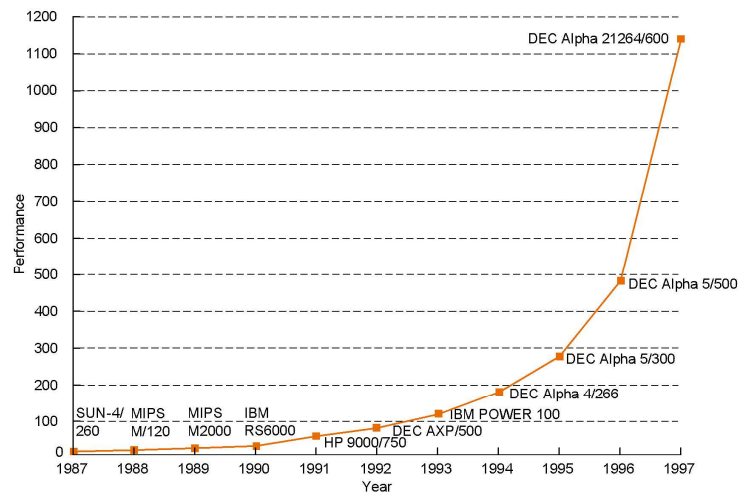
The Challenge of Computer Architecture

- The 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. Or more efficiently.

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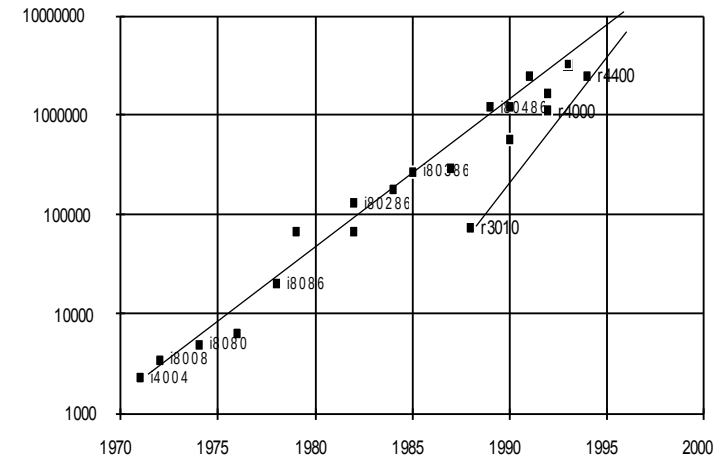
Performance Trends



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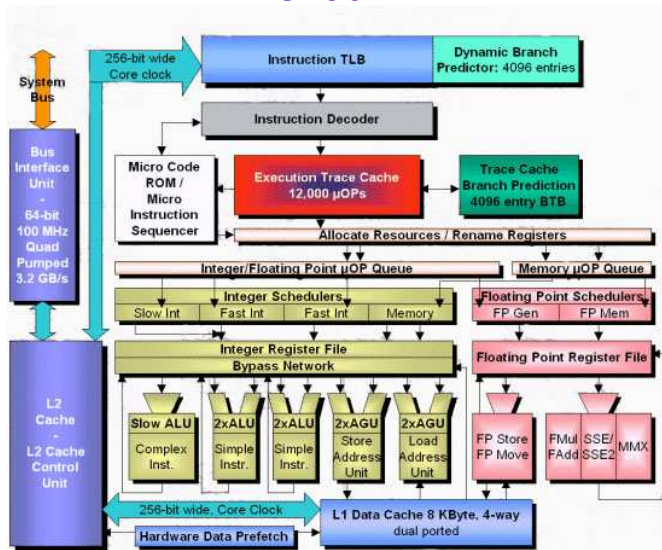
Technology: Microprocessor Logic Density



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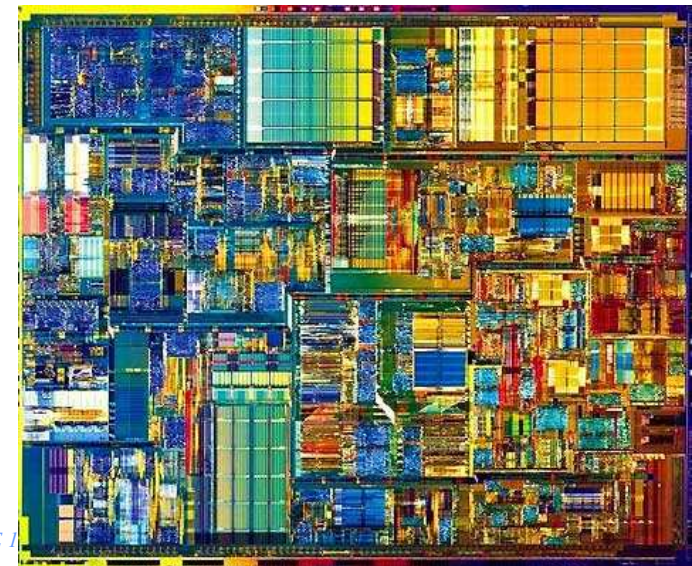
Pentium 4



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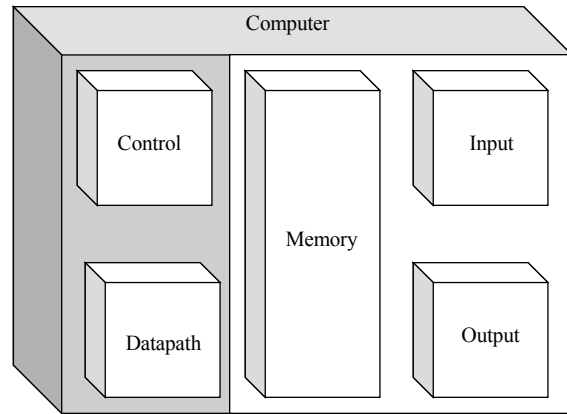
Pentium 4



CSE 1

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The five classic components of computers



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Course Outline

- I. Instruction Set Architecture
- II. Computer System Performance and Performance Metrics
- III. Computer Arithmetic and Number Systems
- IV. CPU Architecture
- V. Pipelining
- VI. Superscalars
- VII. The Memory/Cache Hierarchy
- VIII. Parallel Machines

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What you can expect to get out of this class

- to become conversant with computer architecture terms and concepts.
- to understand fundamental concepts in computer architecture and how they impact computer and application performance.
- to be able to read and evaluate architectural descriptions of even today's most complex processors.
- to gain experience designing a working CPU completely from scratch.
- to learn experimental techniques used to evaluate advanced architectural ideas.

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Key Points

- High-performance software requires a deep understanding of the underlying machine organization.
- The instruction set architecture defines how software is allowed to use the processor. Multiple computers with vastly different organizations and performance can share an ISA.
- Most every component in a computer system falls into one of five categories.

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