

Computer Science E-I

Lecture 2: Hardware

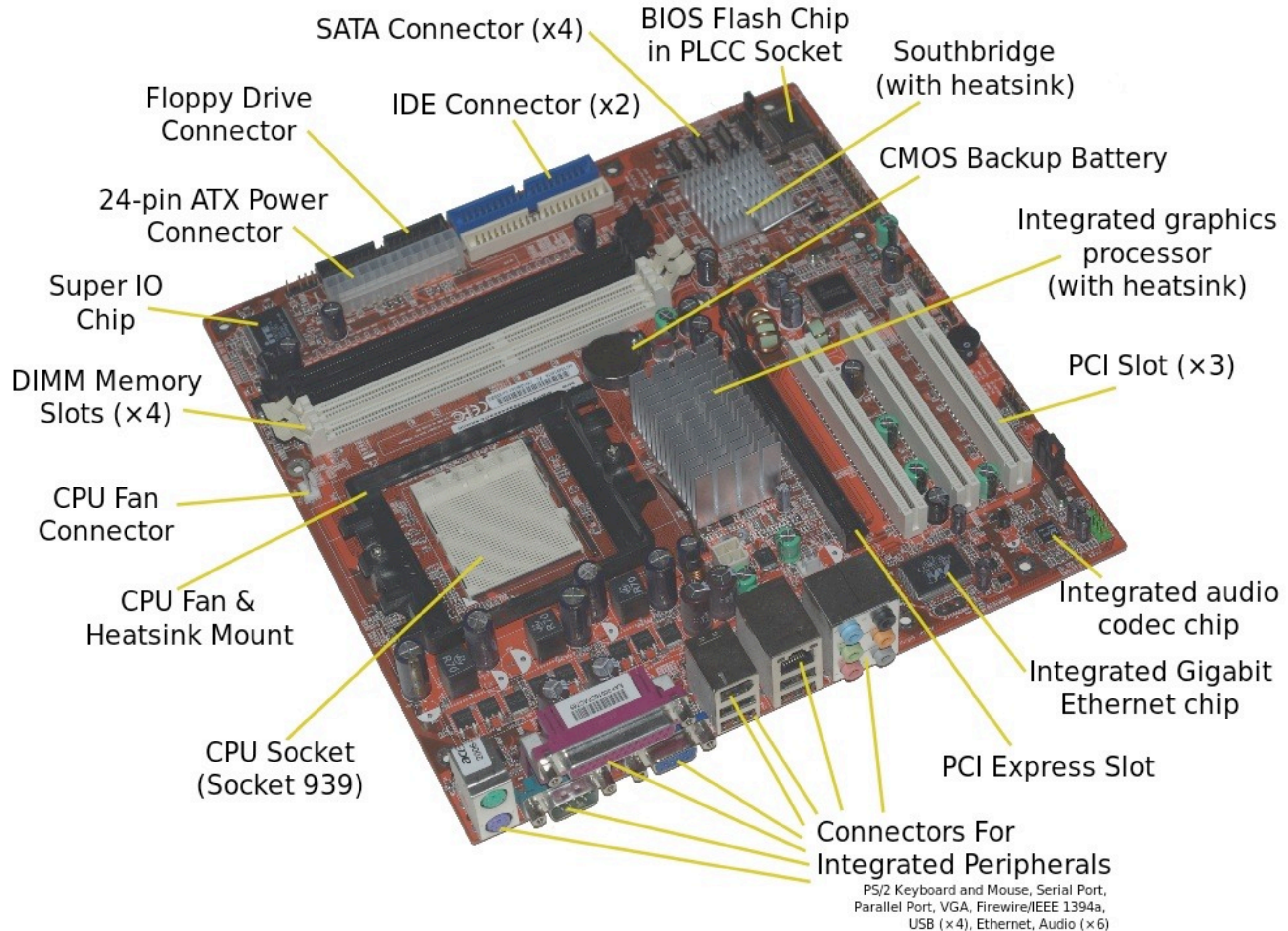
From last time...

Pre-requisites

~~Pre-requisites~~

Math

~~Math~~





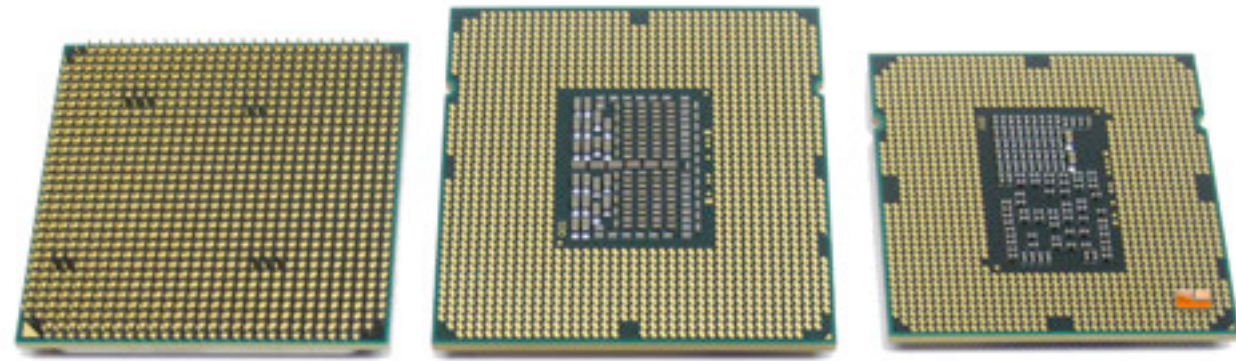
CPU

A diagram showing three computer components arranged horizontally from left to right: CPU, RAM, and Hard Drive. Each component is represented by a blue rounded rectangle. The CPU rectangle is the smallest, the RAM rectangle is medium-sized, and the Hard Drive rectangle is the largest. All three rectangles have a slight drop shadow, giving them a 3D appearance against the black background.

RAM

Hard Drive

CPU



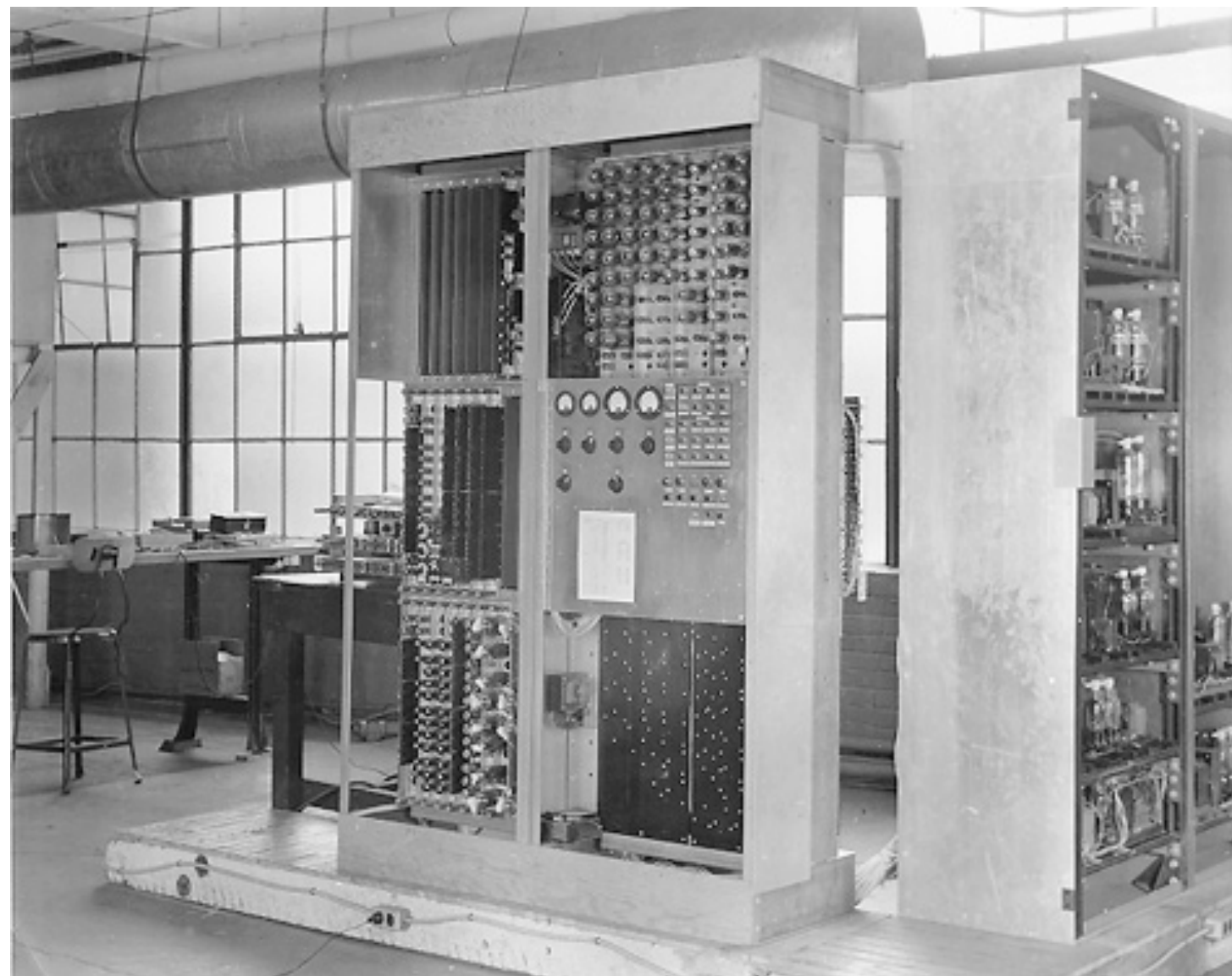
**AMD Phenom II
Socket AM3**

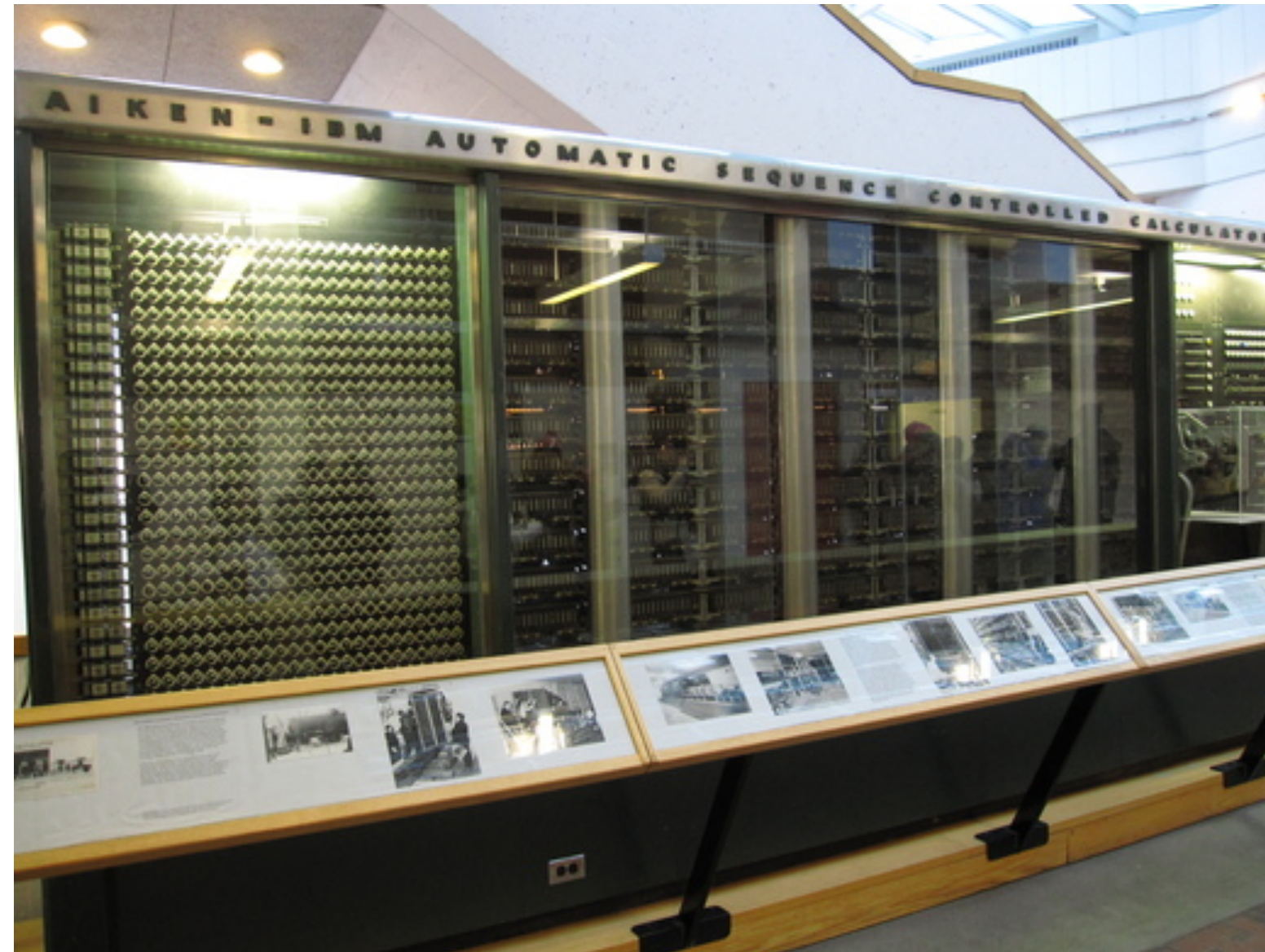


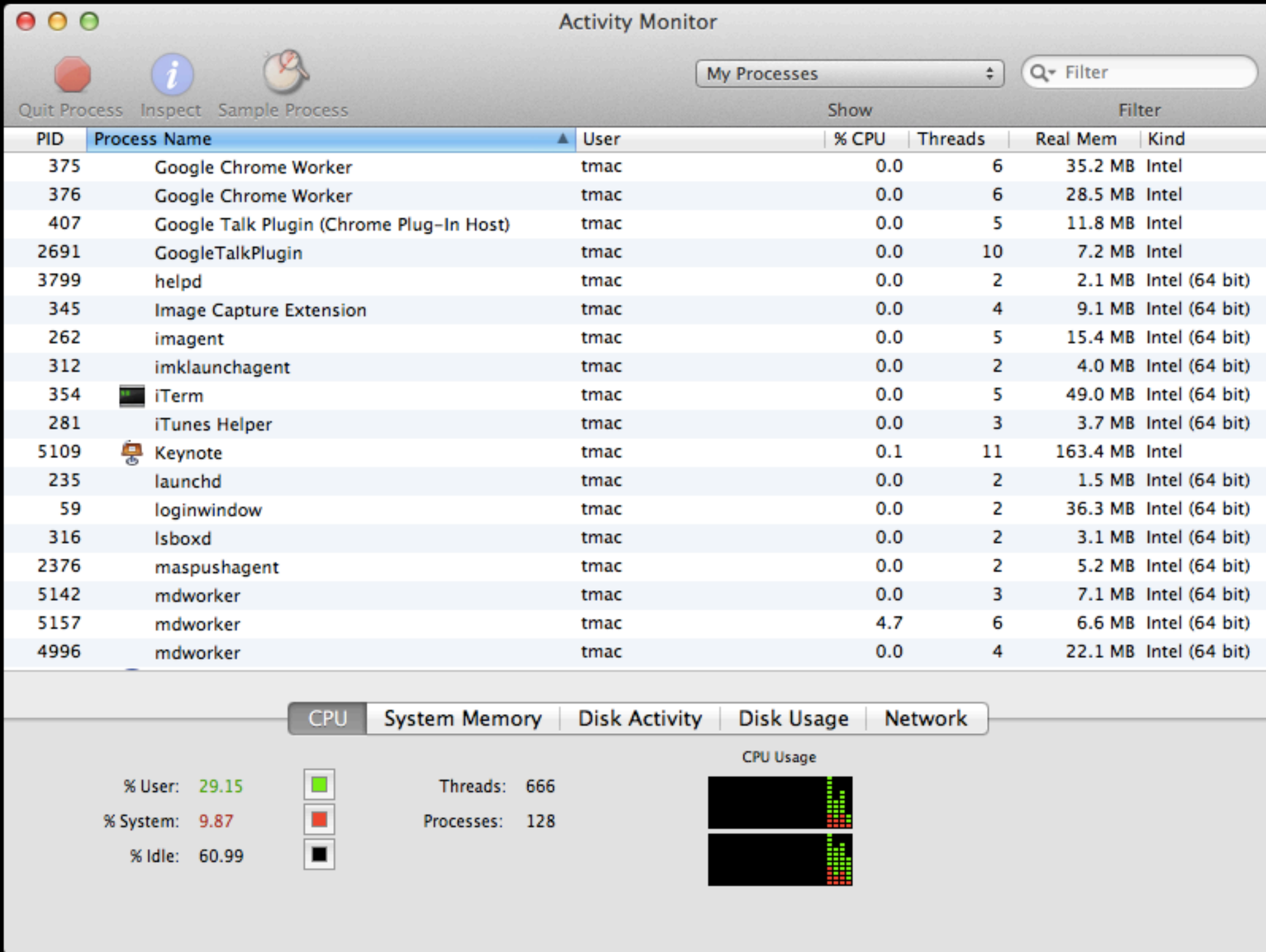
**Intel Core i7
LGA 1366**



**Intel Core i5
LGA 1156**







Instruction Set

Instruction Set

- **data:** read/write data from RAM

Instruction Set

- **data:** read/write data from RAM
- **arithmetic:** add two numbers

Instruction Set

- **data:** read/write data from RAM
- **arithmetic:** add two numbers
- **control flow:** where do we go next?

Pipeline



Pipeline

- **fetch**: get the next instruction

Pipeline

- **fetch**: get the next instruction
- **decode**: determine which instruction was fetched

Pipeline

- **fetch**: get the next instruction
- **decode**: determine which instruction was fetched
- **execute**: run the instruction

Pipeline

- **fetch**: get the next instruction
- **decode**: determine which instruction was fetched
- **execute**: run the instruction
- **writeback**: store the result (if necessary)

Fetch

000000|00|0|00||

Decode

000000|00|0|00||

Add

5

3

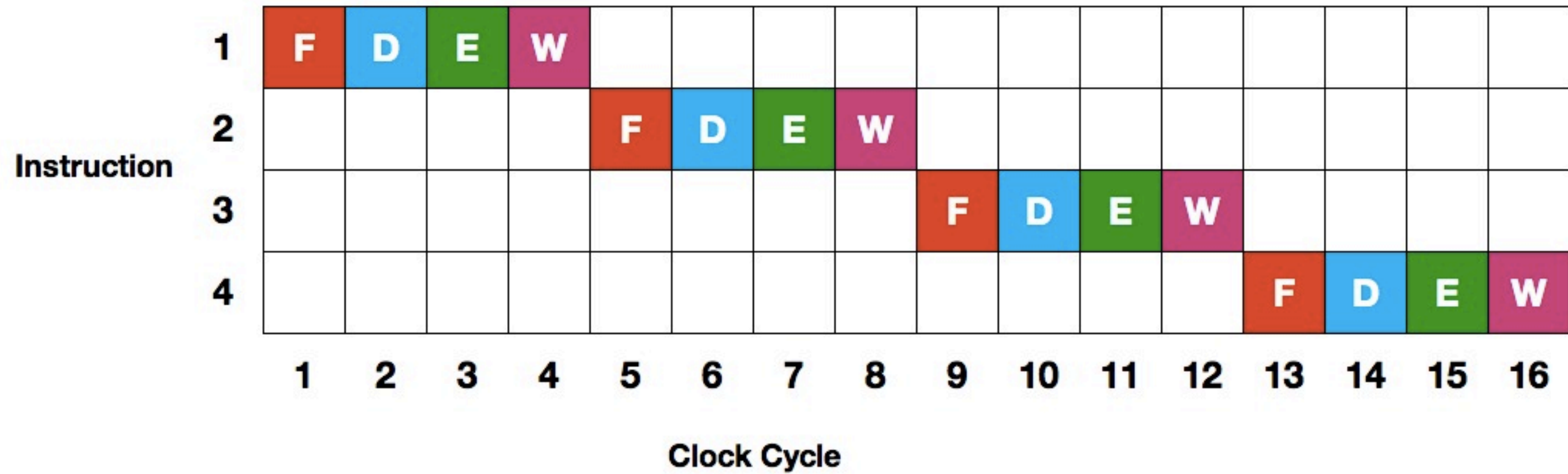
Decode

Add 5 + 3

Execute

$$5 + 3 = 8$$

Writeback



Parallelism



Instruction

1	F	D	E	W			
2		F	D	E	W		
3			F	D	E	W	
4				F	D	E	W
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Clock Cycle

Superscalar

Multi-core

Counting Candy

1. Start with a total of 0
2. For each piece in the pile, add 1 to total
3. Remember that piece was counted

1. Find 4 friends
2. Divide candy among friends
3. Friends count at same time

Four times as fast!

~~Four times as fast!~~

1. Find 4 friends
2. Divide candy among friends
3. Friends count at same time
4. Add up friends' totals

More friends!

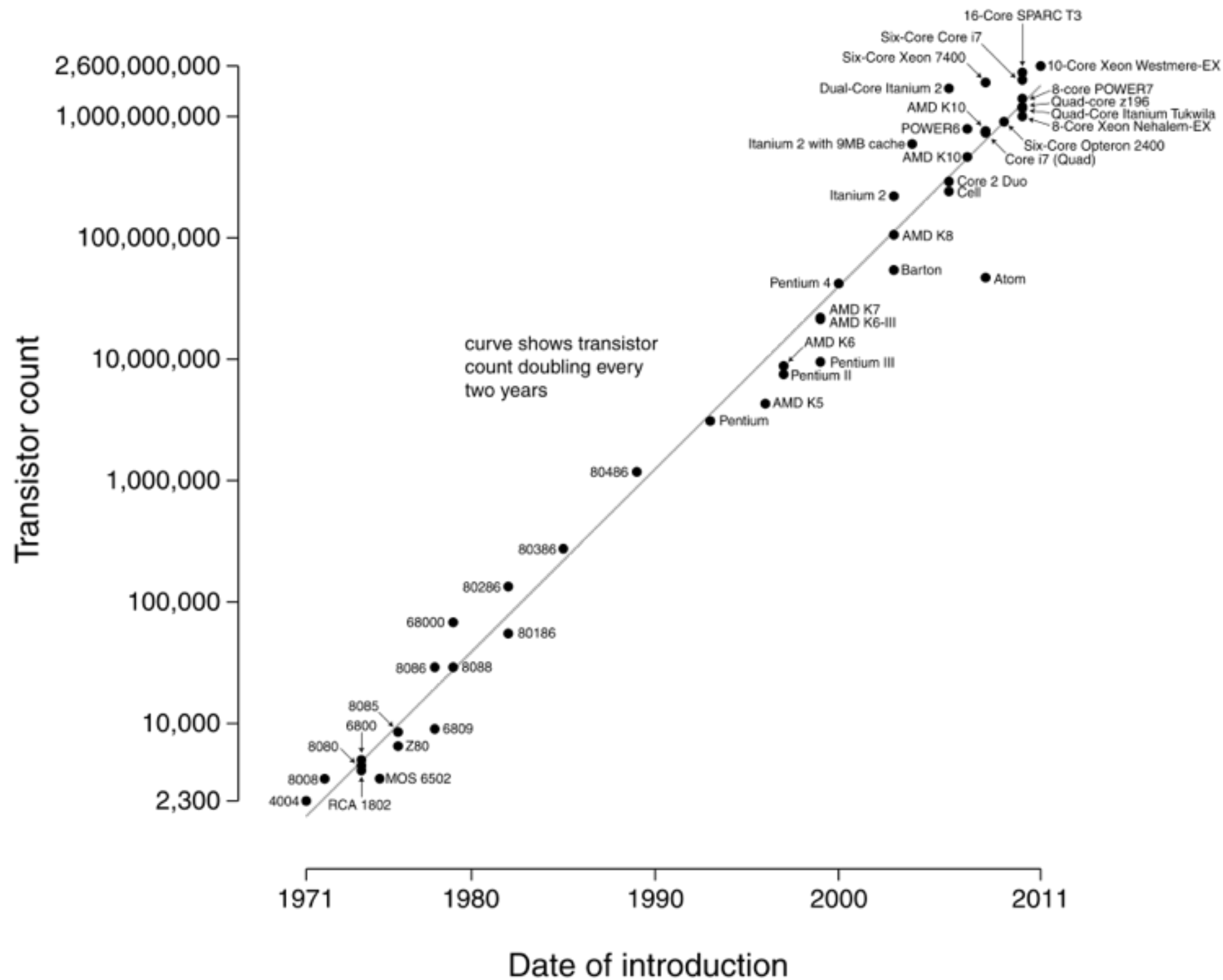
Not faster :(

1. Pair up, add totals together
2. One friend goes home, other remembers total
3. Repeat until counted

Much faster!

CPU Performance

Microprocessor Transistor Counts 1971-2011 & Moore's Law



“Megahertz Myth”

[http://www.youtube.com/watch?](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PKF9GOE2q38)
[v=PKF9GOE2q38](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PKF9GOE2q38)



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RAM

Hard Drive

Memory

Byte	B	8 bits
Kilobyte	KB	1 000 bytes
Megabyte	MB	1 000 000 bytes (1 000 KB)
Gigabyte	GB	1 000 000 000 bytes (1 000 MB)
Terabyte	TB	1 000 000 000 000 bytes (1 000 GB)

Byte	B	
Kilobyte	KB	
Megabyte	MB	
Gigabyte	GB	
Terabyte	TB	

Byte	B	Character of text
Kilobyte	KB	
Megabyte	MB	
Gigabyte	GB	
Terabyte	TB	

Byte	B	Character of text
Kilobyte	KB	Word document
Megabyte	MB	
Gigabyte	GB	
Terabyte	TB	

Byte	B	Character of text
Kilobyte	KB	Word document
Megabyte	MB	MP3 song
Gigabyte	GB	
Terabyte	TB	

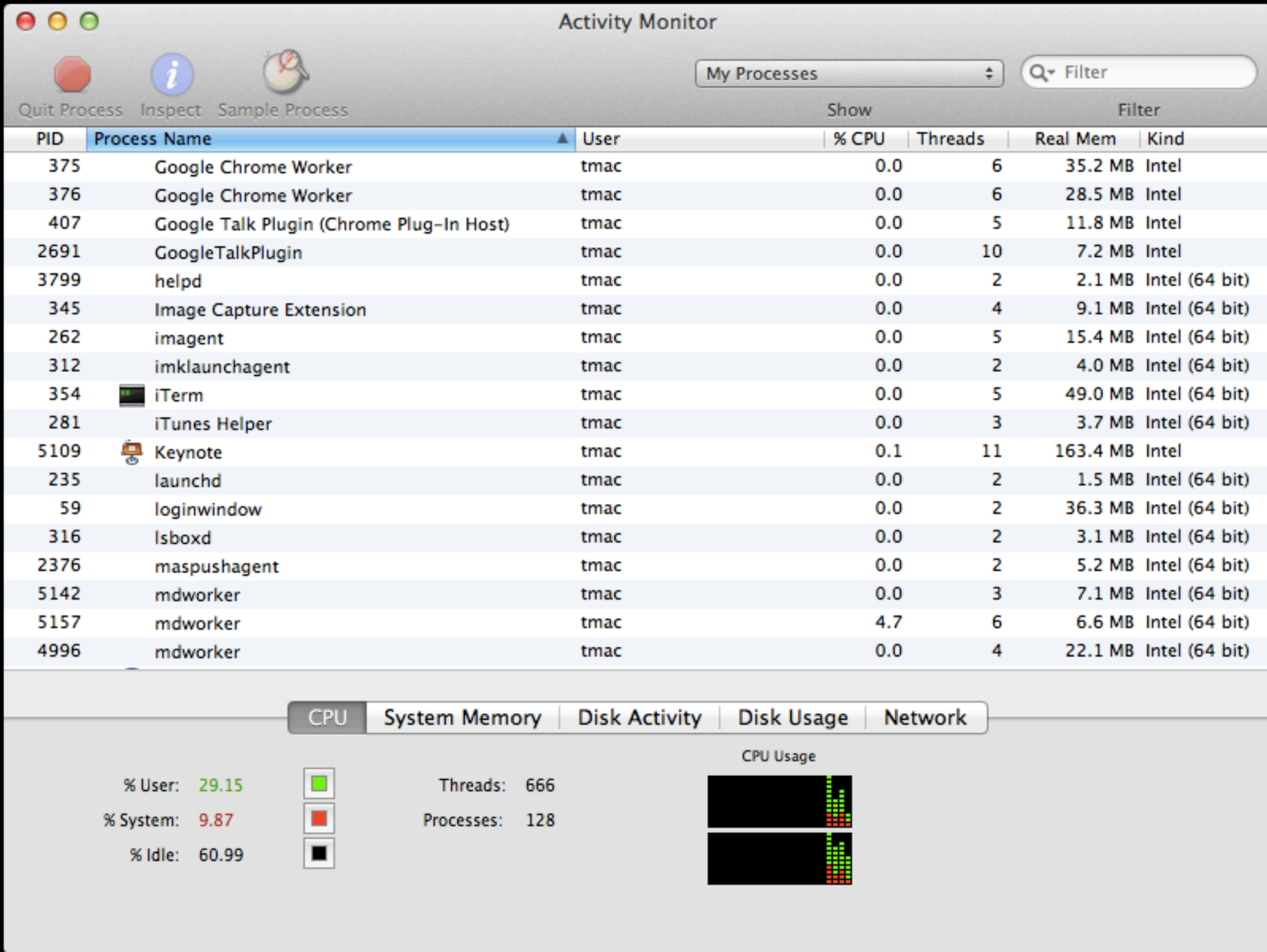
Byte	B	Character of text
Kilobyte	KB	Word document
Megabyte	MB	MP3 song
Gigabyte	GB	Movie
Terabyte	TB	

Byte	B	Character of text
Kilobyte	KB	Word document
Megabyte	MB	MP3 song
Gigabyte	GB	Movie
Terabyte	TB	250,000 songs

Registers

RAM







00110110	00000000	00000000	00000101	00111001	10101011
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100

101

102

103

104

105

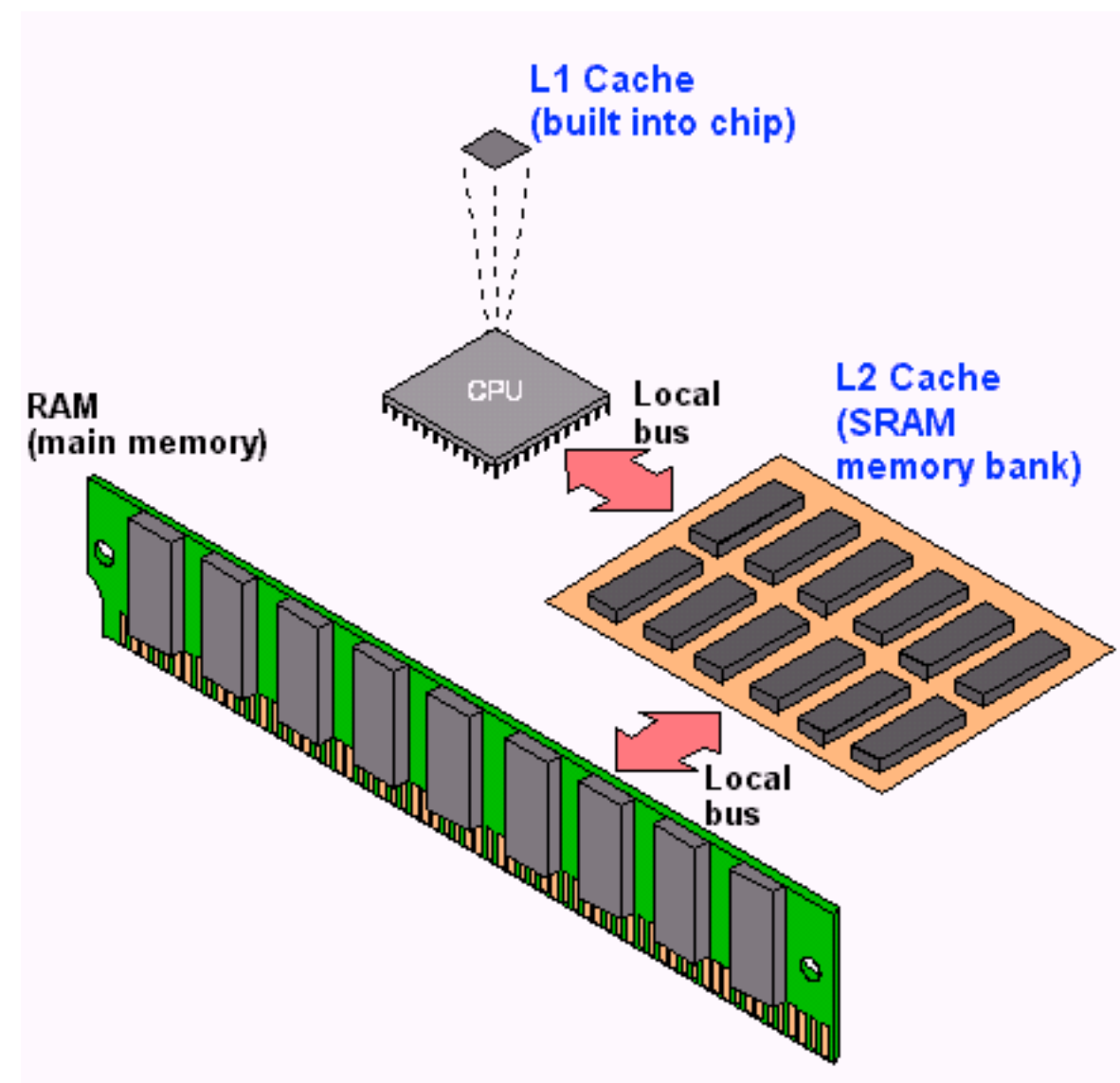
Big-Endian

001100 | 000001 | 000000 | 000000

104 103 102 101

Little-Endian

Cache





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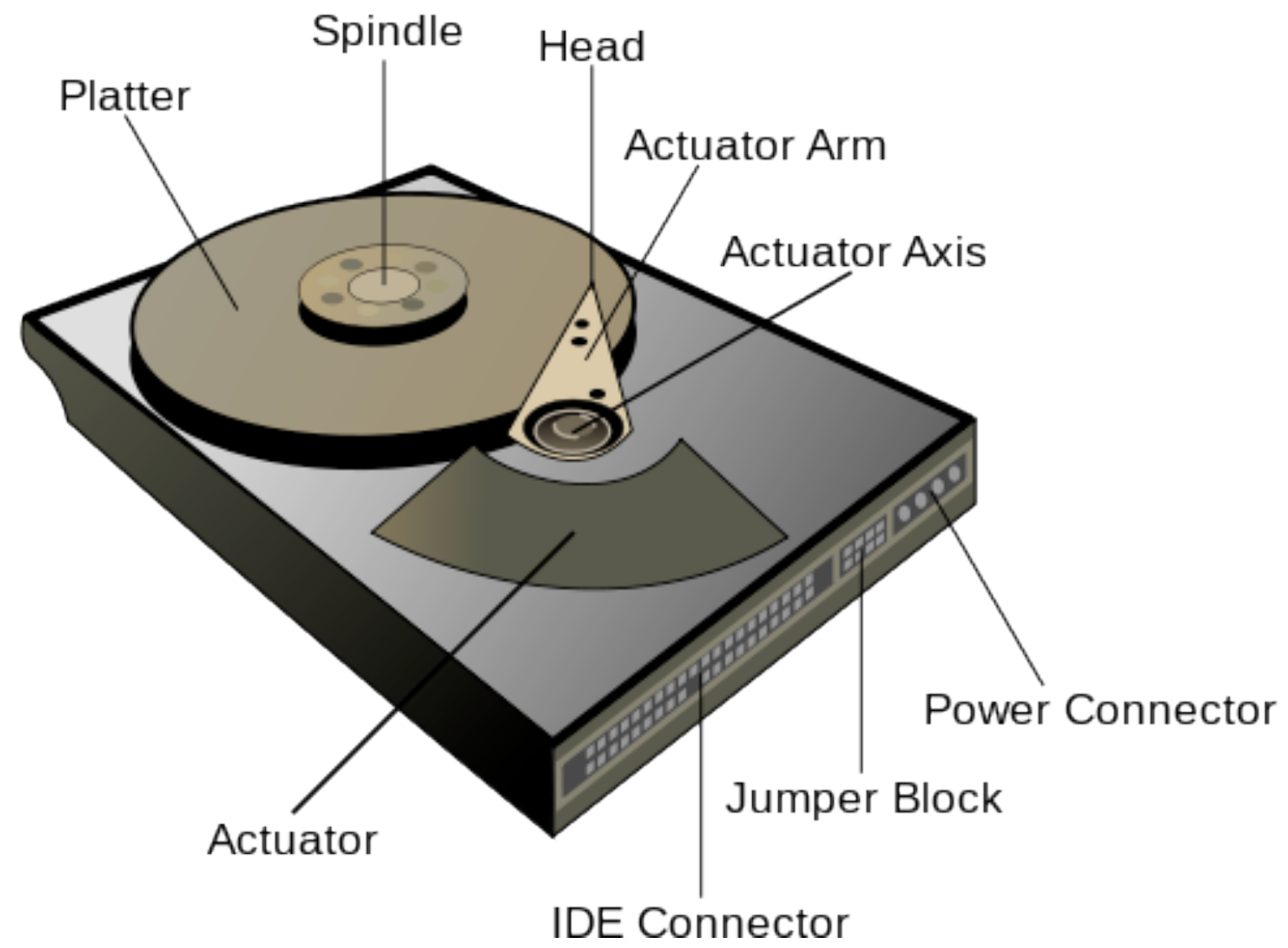
RAM

Hard Drive

Hard Disk Drive





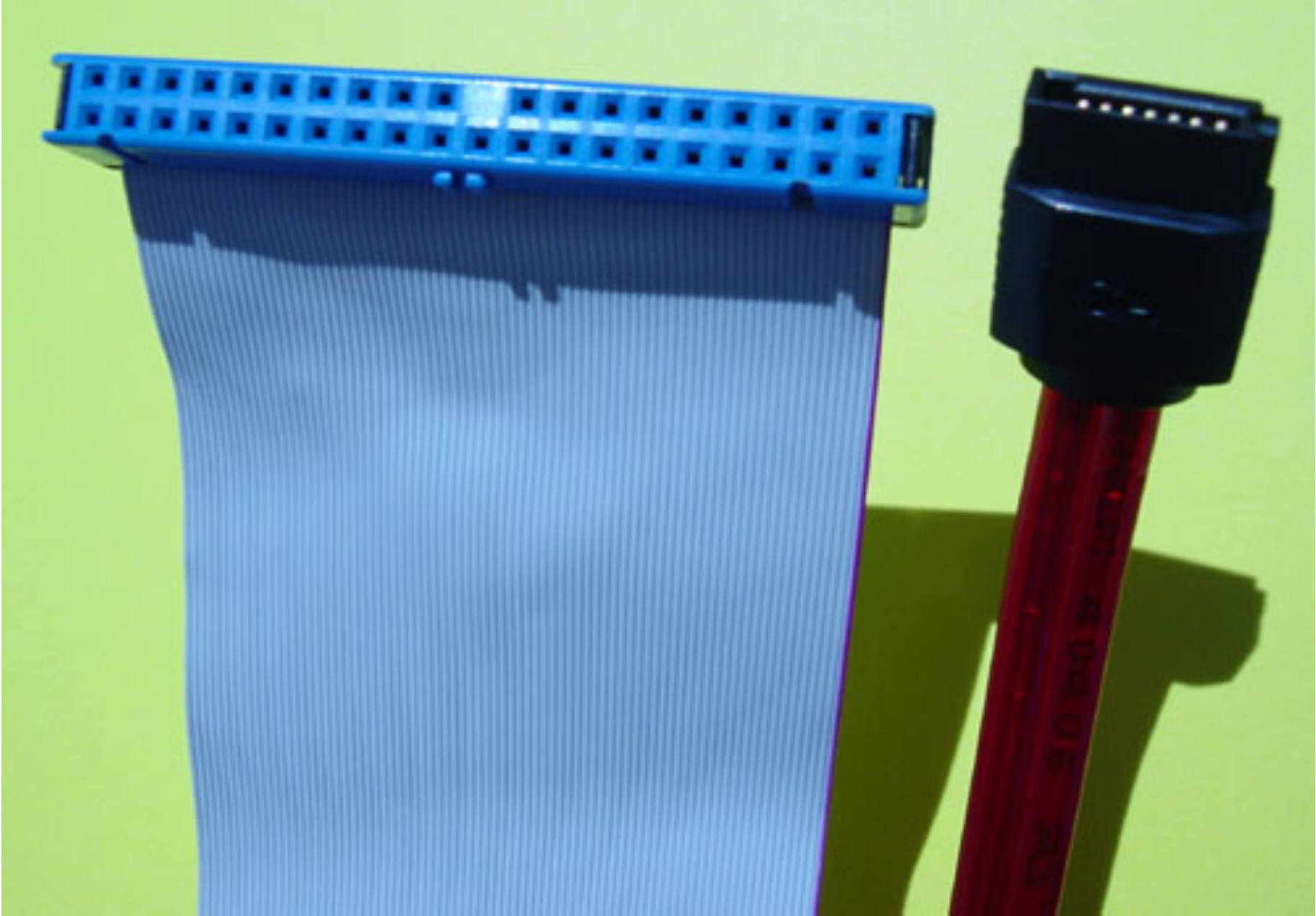


[http://www.youtube.com/watch?](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kdmLvIIn82U)
[v=kdmLvIIn82U](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kdmLvIIn82U)

Filesystems

HDD Performance

- **seek time:** position platters and read-write head
- **data rate:** transfer data to motherboard



Solid State Drive



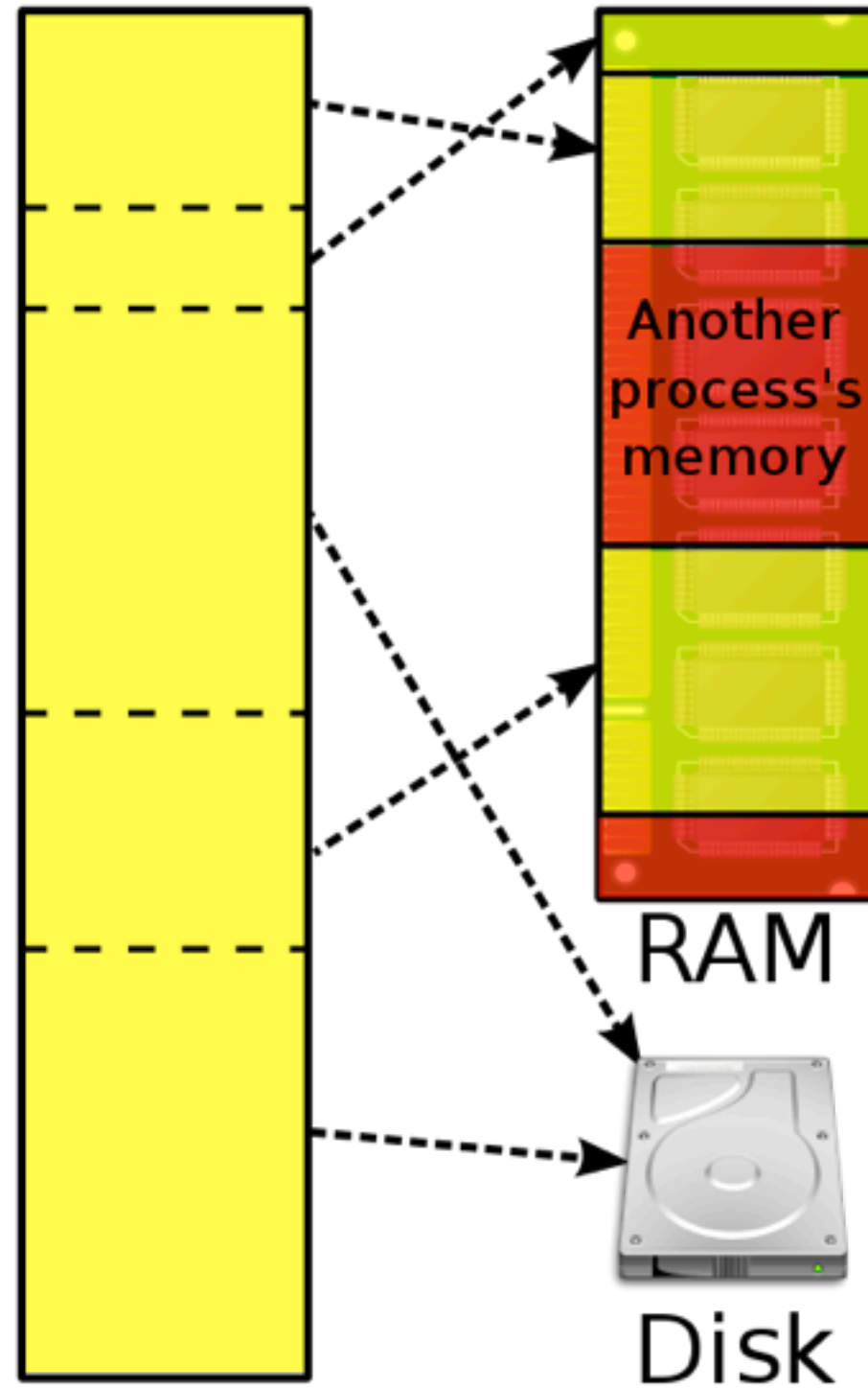
[http://www.youtube.com/watch?](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=j84eEjP-RL4)
[v=j84eEjP-RL4](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=j84eEjP-RL4)

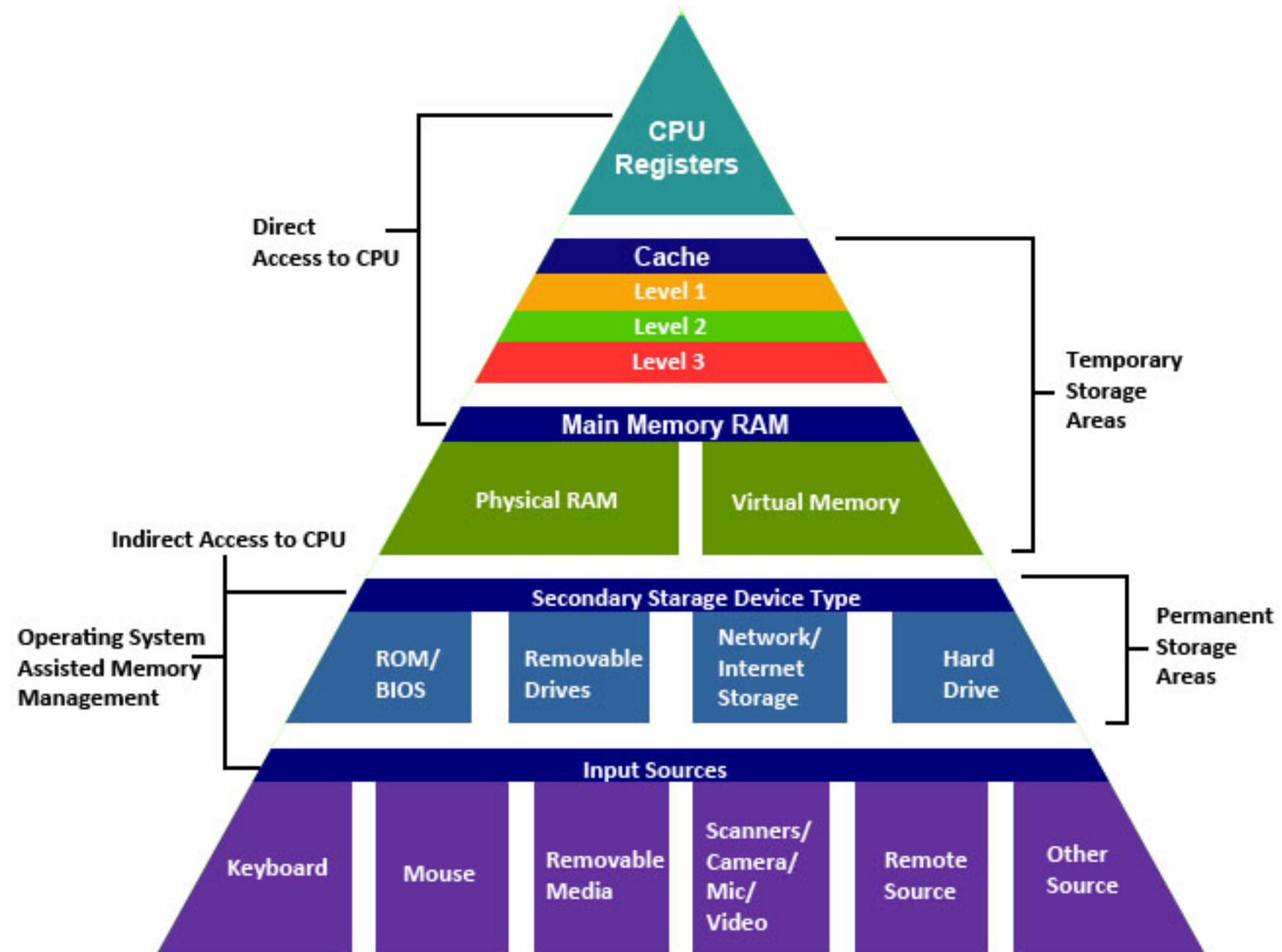
Flash Memory

Virtual Memory

Virtual memory
(per process)

Physical
memory





Capacity

L1 cache	64 kilobytes
L2 cache	8 megabytes
1 MB from RAM	4 gigabytes
1 MB from SSD	256 gigabytes
1 MB from HDD	1 terabyte

Performance

L1 cache	0.5 nanoseconds	
L2 cache	7 nanoseconds	
1 MB from RAM	0.25 milliseconds	
1 MB from SSD	1 millisecond	
1 MB from HDD	20 milliseconds	

L1 cache	0.5 nanoseconds	blink of an eye
L2 cache	7 nanoseconds	
1 MB from RAM	0.25 milliseconds	
1 MB from SSD	1 millisecond	
1 MB from HDD	20 milliseconds	

L1 cache	0.5 nanoseconds	blink of an eye
L2 cache	7 nanoseconds	4 seconds
1 MB from RAM	0.25 milliseconds	
1 MB from SSD	1 millisecond	
1 MB from HDD	20 milliseconds	

L1 cache	0.5 nanoseconds	blink of an eye
L2 cache	7 nanoseconds	4 seconds
1 MB from RAM	0.25 milliseconds	2 days
1 MB from SSD	1 millisecond	
1 MB from HDD	20 milliseconds	

L1 cache	0.5 nanoseconds	blink of an eye
L2 cache	7 nanoseconds	4 seconds
1 MB from RAM	0.25 milliseconds	2 days
1 MB from SSD	1 millisecond	1 week
1 MB from HDD	20 milliseconds	

L1 cache	0.5 nanoseconds	blink of an eye
L2 cache	7 nanoseconds	4 seconds
1 MB from RAM	0.25 milliseconds	2 days
1 MB from SSD	1 millisecond	1 week
1 MB from HDD	20 milliseconds	4.5 months

Shopping!

Factors to Consider

- display
- weight
- resolution
- CPU cores
- CPU cache size
- RAM size
- storage capacity
- HDD / SSD
- peripherals
- keyboard

Summary

CPU

- instruction set
- pipeline
- parallelism
- superscalar
- multi-core
- clock speed
- Moore's Law
- Megahertz Myth

Memory

- byte, kilobyte, megabyte
- registers
- RAM
- addressing
- big-endian, little-endian
- caching
- L1 cache, L2 cache, L3 cache
- hard disk drive
- platters, tracks, sectors
- read-write heads
- file allocation table
- seek time, data rate
- solid state drive
- flash memory

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