

Welcome!

Comp 411 Fall 2011
Computer Organization
Gary Bishop
Lecture 1

Topics for today

- * Course Mechanics
- * Course Objectives
- * What is Information?
- * Computer Abstractions

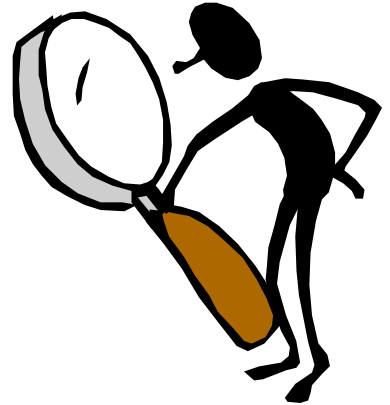
Credits

- * Some of these slides were developed by Leonard McMillan and adapted by Gary Bishop and Montek Singh.

Course Mechanics

* Grading:

- Problem sets: 25%
 - 5-7 problem sets
 - Lowest one will be dropped
- In-Class Quizzes: 15%
- Three Exams: 35%
- Lab: 25%
 - Register for Comp 590-411 for 1 hour credit
 - Same grade as class
 - 9-10 lab assignments focused on assembly, C, and Linux
 - Friday 2pm



Course Mechanics

* Policies:

● Problem Sets:

- Will be distributed on the web. You will typically have 1 week to do them, but sometimes more or less time.
- Late problem sets will not be accepted, but the lowest problem-set score will be dropped.

● Honor Code:

- The honor code is in effect for all homework, labs, exams etc. Please review the policy on the course website.

● Lecture Notes:

- I will attempt to make Lecture Slides, Problem Sets, and other course materials available on the web either before class, or soon after, on the day they are given.



Prerequisites

* COMP401: Foundations of Programming

- This is a hard prerequisite

* You must know at least the following concepts:

- basic data types: integers, characters, Boolean, etc.
- basic arithmetic operators and expressions
- “if-then-else” constructs, and “while”/“for” loops
- function and procedure calls
- basic Boolean operators (AND, OR, XOR, etc.)

How to do well in this course

- * Attend lectures (stay awake!)

- * Read the book!

- Big mistake = only reviewing lecture slides

- * Do all homework

- Start early. Many problem sets are too hard to attempt the night before.

- * Ask questions in class

- * Discuss with other students

- But all work handed must be your own (see Honor Code)

- * Use all materials from this semester only

- Much of the material (lecture slides, homework) has changed
- Looking up solutions from earlier semesters = cheating. Not worth it.

Comp 411: Course Website



Comp 411 Fall 2011

Computer Organization

[Home](#)

[Blog](#)

[Syllabus](#)

Latest posts

- [Welcome](#)

Categories

- [Announcements \(1\)](#)

Archives

[August 2011 \(1\)](#)

Contact

Gary Bishop gb@cs.unc.edu
255 Sitterson Hall CB 3175
919-962-1886

Teaching Assistant:

Feed: [RSS](#) [Posts](#)

Copyright 2010 Gary Bishop. All rights reserved. [Site info](#).

Who I am



Gary Bishop

Geeks making the world a bit better.

[About](#)[Blog](#)[Calendar](#)[Important](#)[Publications](#)[Research](#)[Students](#)[Teaching](#)

About

I am a Professor of Computer Science at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. My students and I develop software designed to enable people with disabilities to participate fully in education, literacy and play.

Quick Links

- Check out Tar Heel Reader, our site with books for beginning readers.
- Hark the Sound, our **online** collection of games for kids who are blind or visually impaired.
- Comp 411
- UNC Open Web Project
- Accessible YouTube choose and play YouTube videos using only 2 keys.
- Download the older, windows only, Hark the Sound, sound games for kids who are blind or visually impaired.
- Read about our work on enabling technology
- Look for ideas for enabling technology projects
- Check my calendar to find an open time we could meet



Contact

Gary Bishop gb@cs.unc.edu 
919-962-1886
255 Sitterson Hall
Chapel Hill, NC 27599-3175

Recent posts

Adactio: Journal—Re-tabulate
Bus from Hillsborough to Chapel Hill
dojo/on: New Event Handling System for Dojo
Text-to-Speech on the Web
Dojo Foundation Packages

[!\[\]\(9f3852d68d41e1e95bc4ec10e81aba4b_img.jpg\) Subscribe to posts](#)[!\[\]\(4186b6ce3a1c83eabb297c1bfd00309c_img.jpg\) Subscribe to comments](#)

Top Tags

autism blind deaf dojo enabling
technology home ideas javascript
json links literacy mac maps motor

Who are you?

- * Name
- * Major
- * Why are you here?
- * One thing we might not know about you?

Goal 1: Demystify Computers

* Strangely, most people (even some computer scientists) are afraid of computers.



- We are only afraid of things we do not understand!

- I do not fear computers. I fear the lack of them.

- Isaac Asimov (1920 - 1992)

- Fear is the main source of superstition, and one of the main sources of cruelty. To conquer fear is the beginning of wisdom.

- Bertrand Russell (1872 – 1970)

Computers Everywhere

* The computers we are used to

- Desktops

- Laptops

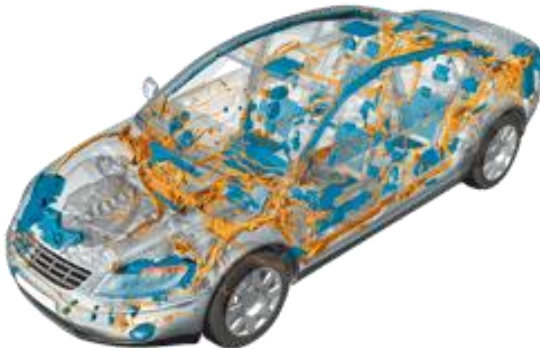


- Embedded processors

- Cars

- Mobile phones

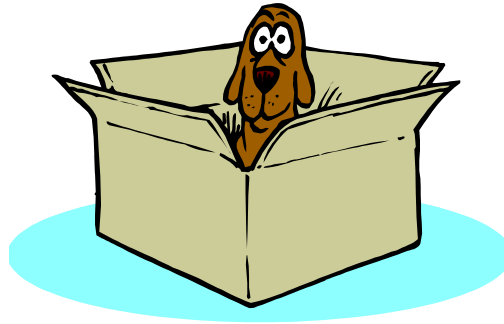
- Toasters, irons, wristwatches, happy-meal toys



Goal 2: Power of Abstraction

* What is *abstraction*?

- Define a function, develop a robust implementation, and then put a box around it.



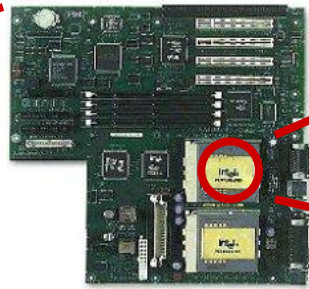
* Why is abstraction useful?

- enables us to create unfathomable machines called computers
- imagine a billion --- 1,000,000,000

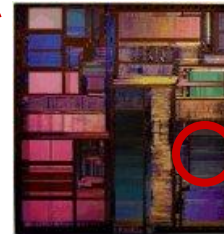
Abstraction is key to building systems with $>1G$ components



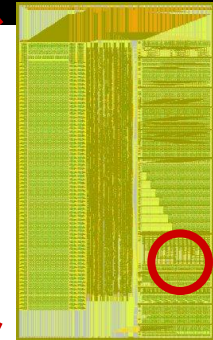
Personal Computer:
Hardware & Software



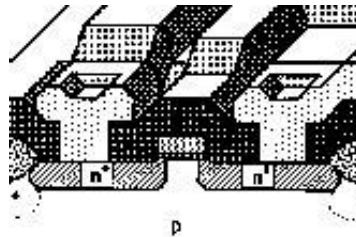
Circuit Board:
 ≈ 8 / system
1-2G devices



Integrated Circuit:
 $\approx 8-16$ / PCB
0.25M-16M devices



Module:
 $\approx 8-16$ / IC
100K devices



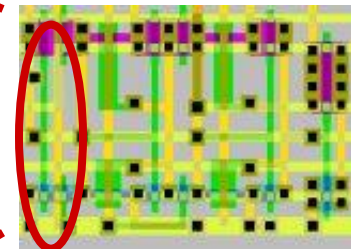
MOSFET
= "transistor"
= "device"



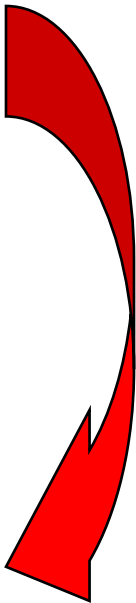
Scheme for
representing
information



Gate:
 $\approx 2-8$ / Cell
8 devices



Cell:
 $\approx 1K-10K$ / Module
16-64 devices

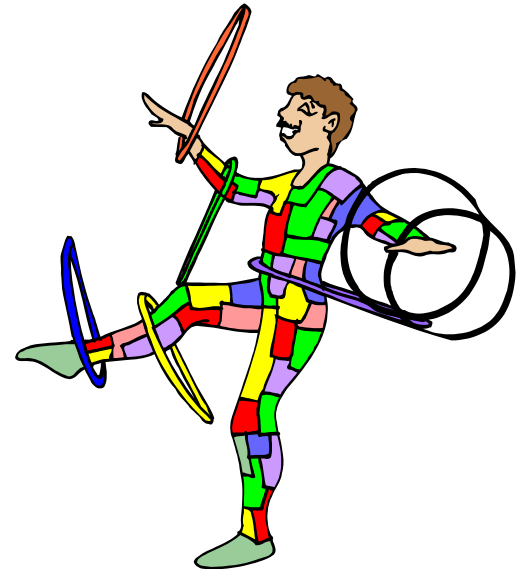


Our Plan of Attack...



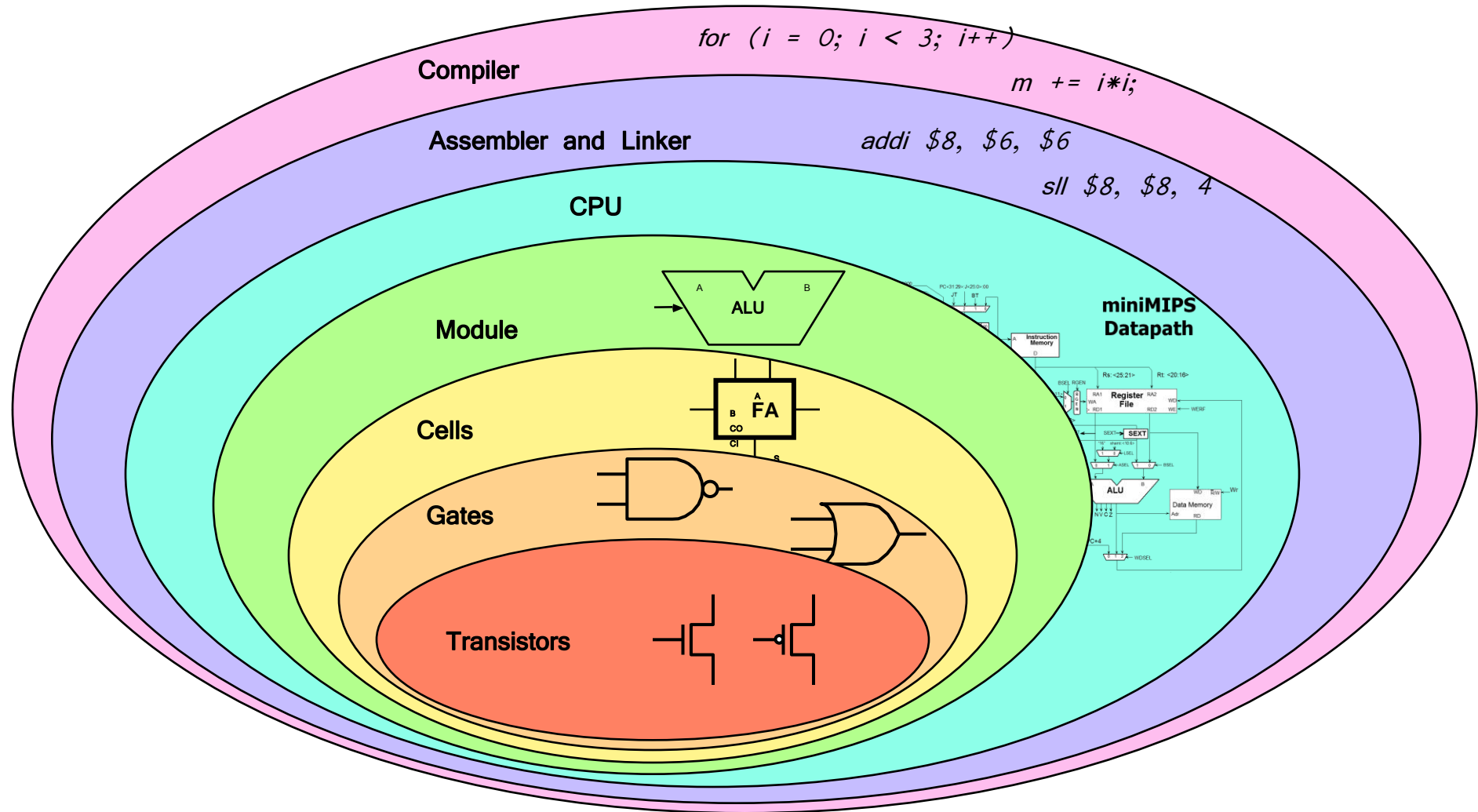
- ◆ Understand how things work, by alternating between low-level (*bottom-up*) and high level (*top-down*) concepts
- ◆ Encapsulate our understanding using appropriate abstractions
- ◆ Study organizational principles: abstractions, interfaces, APIs.

- ◆ Roll up our sleeves and design at each level of hierarchy
- ◆ Learn engineering tricks at each level



A Computer System

- * What is a computer system?
- * Where does it start?
- * Where does it end?



Computer Layer Cake

- * Applications
- * Systems software
- * Shared libraries
- * Operating System
- * Hardware – the bare metal

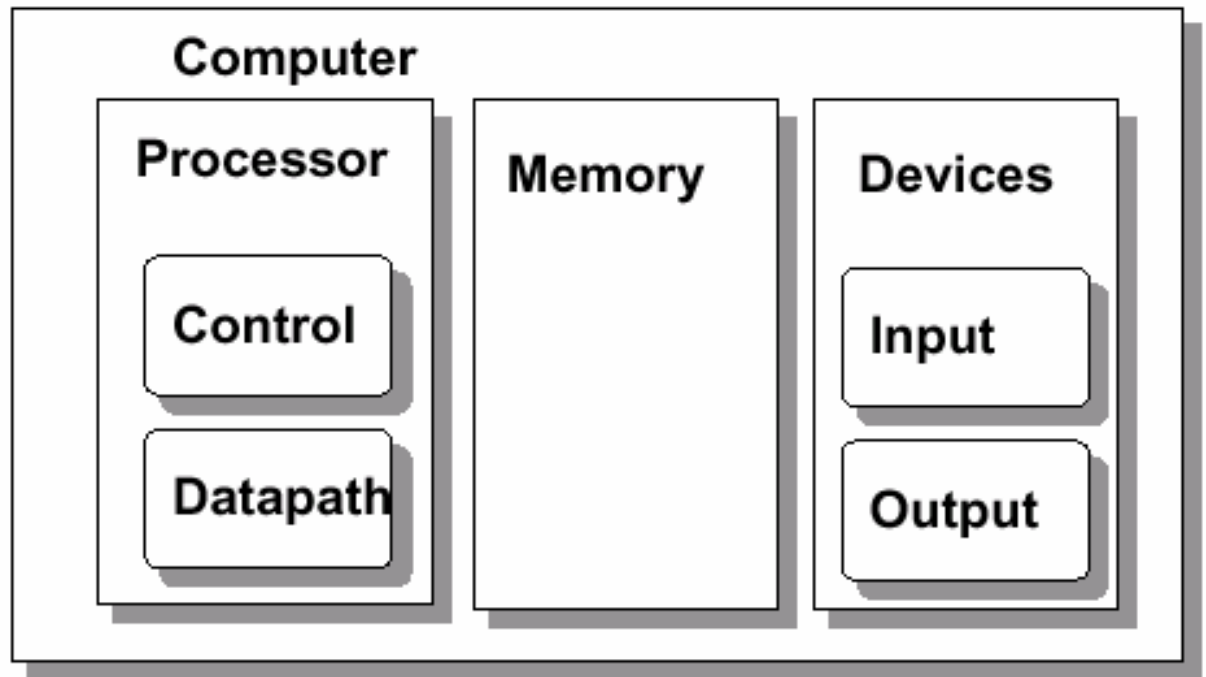
Computers are
digital Chameleons



Apps	Systems S/W
Libraries	
Operating System	
Hardware	

Under the Covers

- * Input
- * Output
- * Storage
- * Processing
 - Datapath
 - Control



Issues for Modern Computers

- GHz clock speeds
- Multiple instructions per clock cycle
- Multi-core
- Memory wall
- I/O bottlenecks
- Power dissipation
- Implementation tech changes

<http://www.hotchips.org/>



^Trubador^

Courtesy Troubador

Implementation Technology

✱ Relays

✱ Vacuum Tubes

✱ Transistors

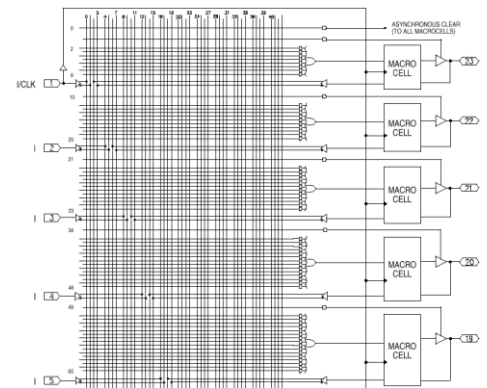
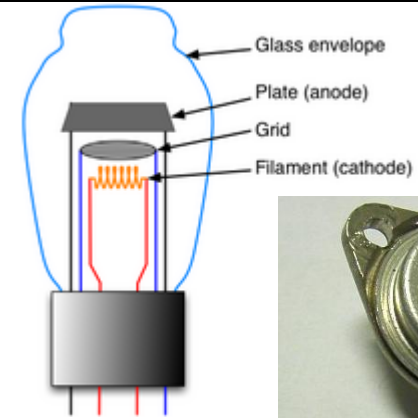
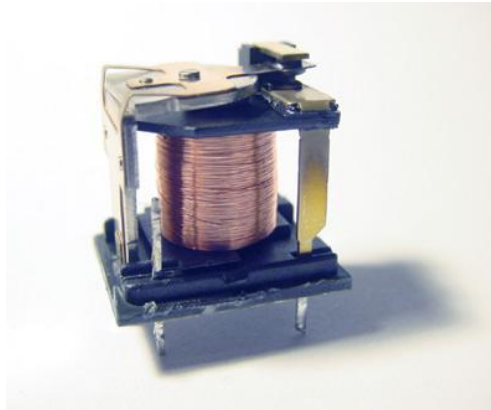
✱ Integrated Circuits

- Gate-level integration
- Medium Scale Integration (PALs)
- Large Scale Integration (Processing unit on a chip)
- Today (Multiple CPUs on a chip)

✱ Nanotubes?

✱ Quantum-Effect Devices?

✱ DNA?

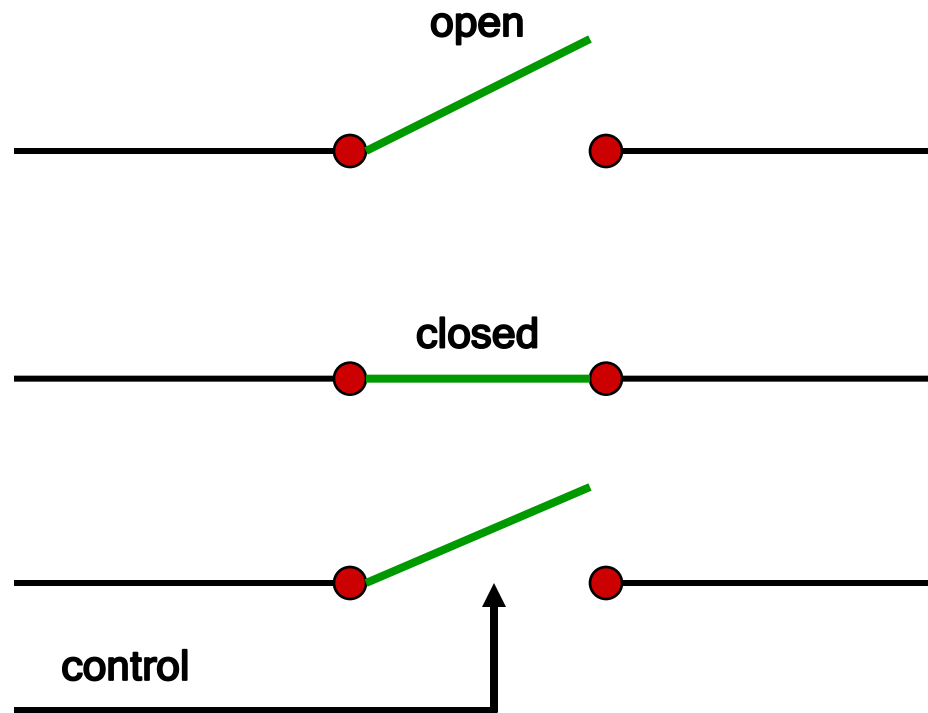


Implementation Technology

* Common Links?

- A controllable switch

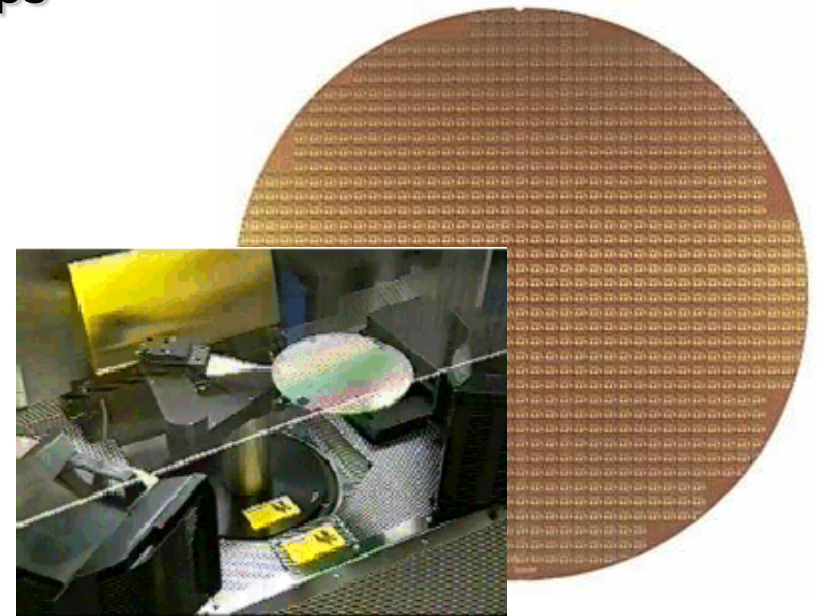
* Computers are wires and switches



Chips

* Silicon Wafers

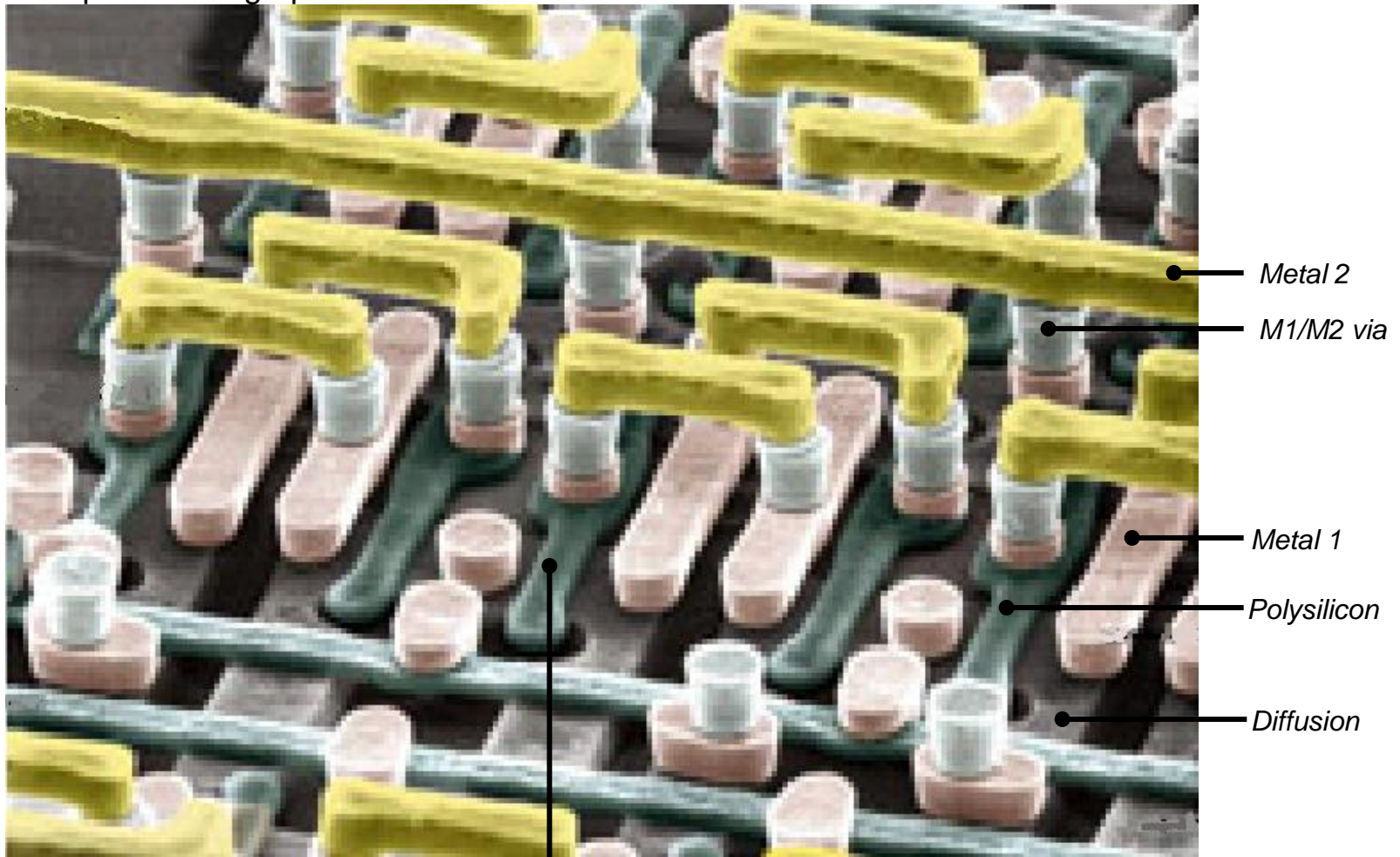
- Chip manufactures build many copies of the same circuit onto a single wafer.
 - Only a percentage of the chips will work; those that work will run at different speeds. The yield decreases as the size of the chips increases and the feature size decreases.
- Wafers are processed by automated fabrication lines.
 - To minimize the chance of contaminants ruining a process step, great care is taken to maintain a meticulously clean environment.



Chips

* Silicon Wafers

IBM photomicrograph



Mosfet (under polysilicon gate)

What is “Computation”?

- * Computation is about “processing information”

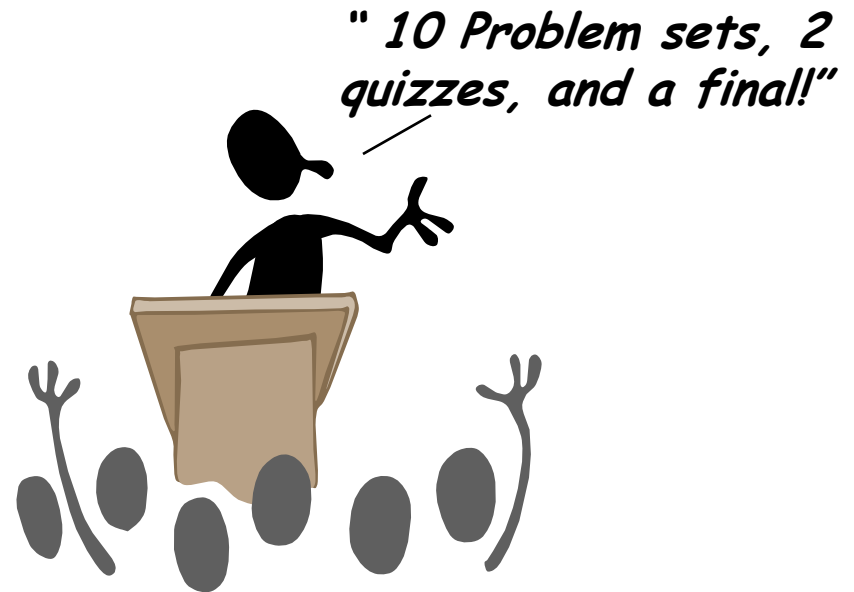
- Transforming information from one form to another
- Deriving new information from old
- Finding information associated with a given input

- * “Computation” describes the motion of information through time

- * “Communication” describes the motion of information through space

What is "Information"?

information, *n.* Knowledge communicated or received *concerning a particular fact or circumstance.*



A Computer Scientist's Definition:

Information resolves uncertainty. Information is simply that which cannot be predicted.

The less predictable a message is, the more information it conveys!

Real-World Information

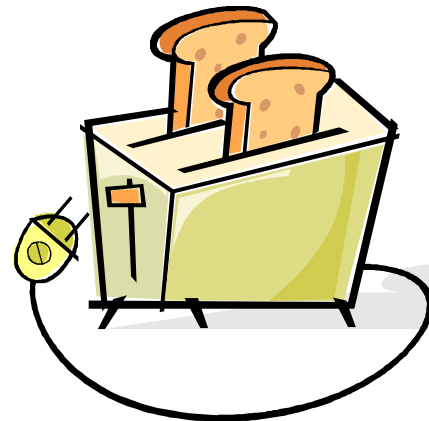
Why do *unexpected* messages get allocated the biggest headlines?



... because they carry the *most* information.

What Does A Computer Process?

- * A Toaster processes bread and bagels
- * A Blender processes smoothies and margaritas
- * What does a computer process?
 - Information
 - Bits
- * What is the mapping from information to bits?



Next Lecture

- * Computer Representations
- * How do computers represent:
 - Text?
 - Numbers?
 - Everything else?