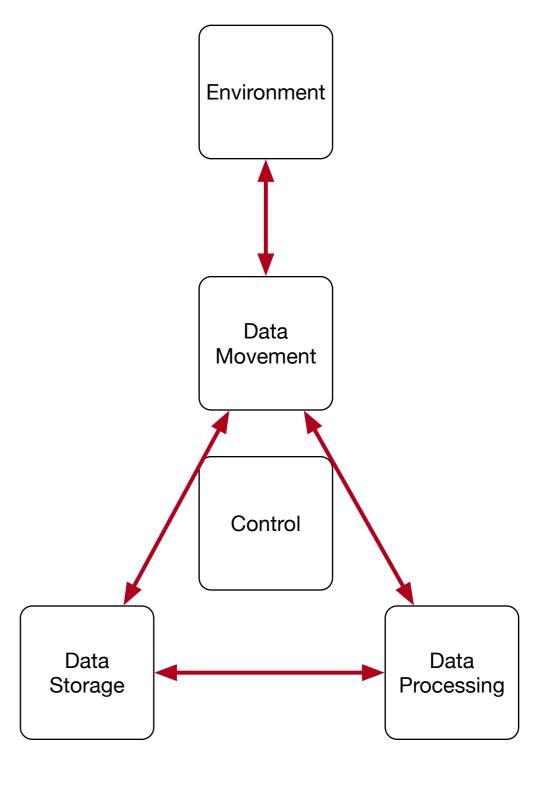
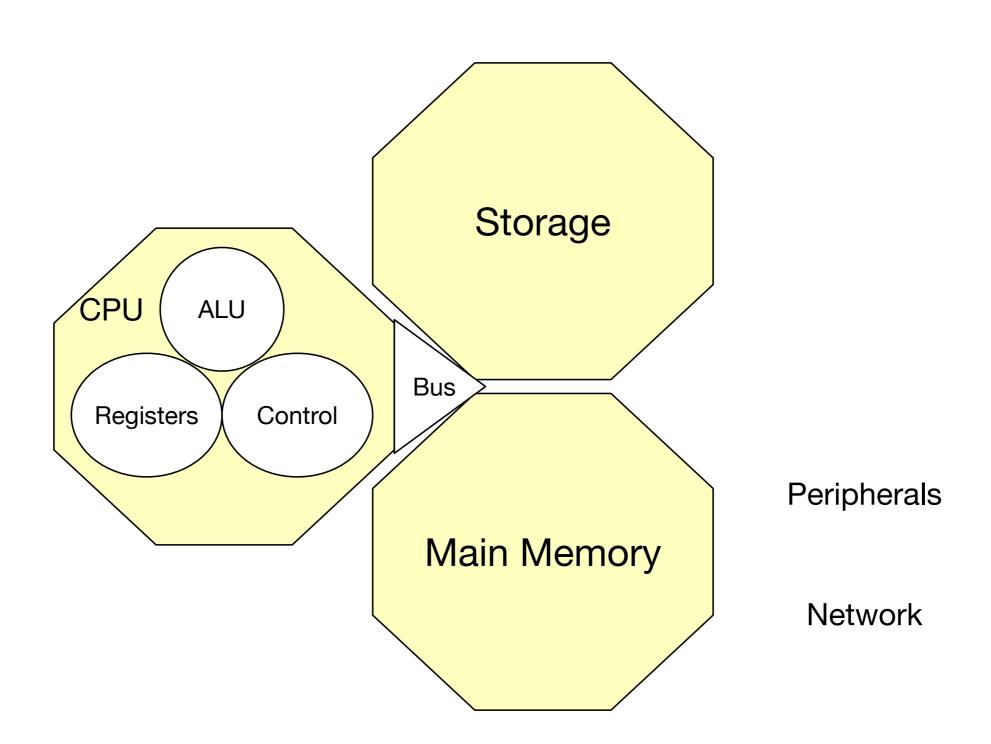
Computer Organization

Thomas Schwarz, SJ

Structure of Data Interaction

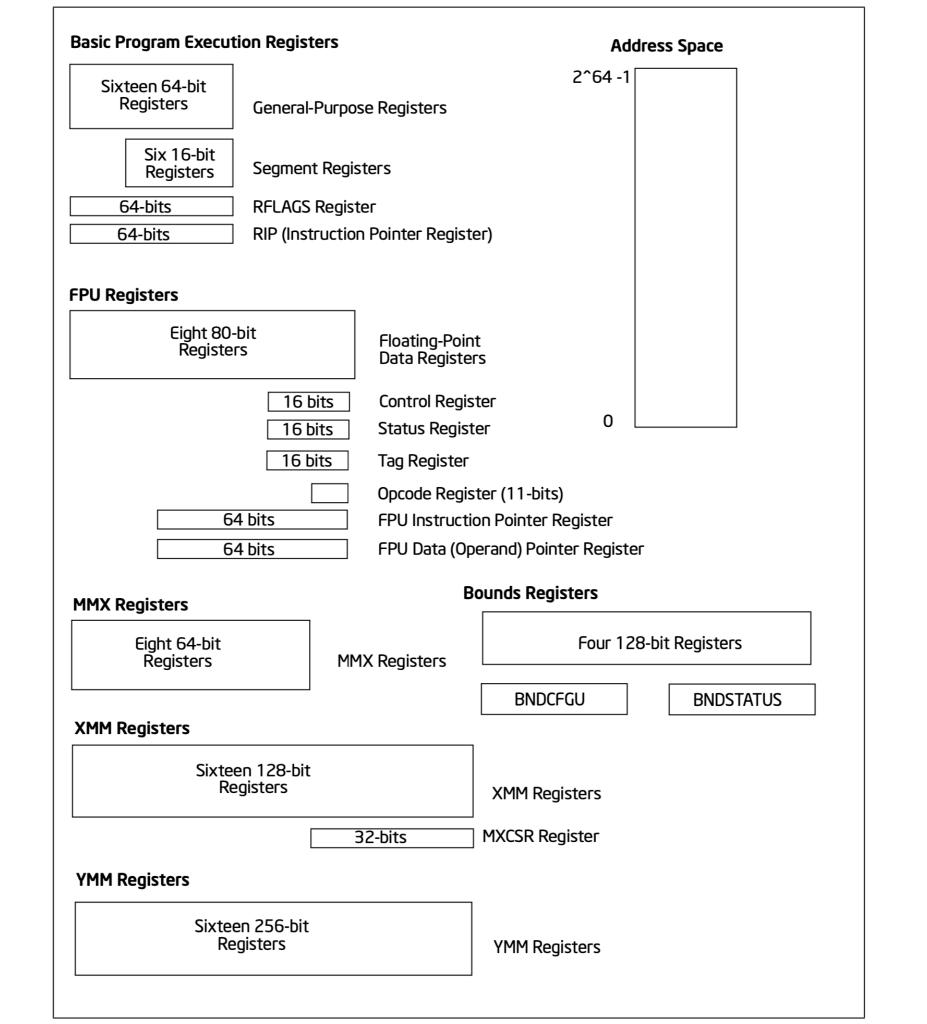


- Structure
 - Central Processing Unit:
 - ALU Arithmetic-Logical Unit
 - Registers: fast memory
 - Control
 - Storage: Hard disk drives, Solid State Drives
 - Bus
 - Peripherals: keyboards, keypads, mouse, ...
 - Networking

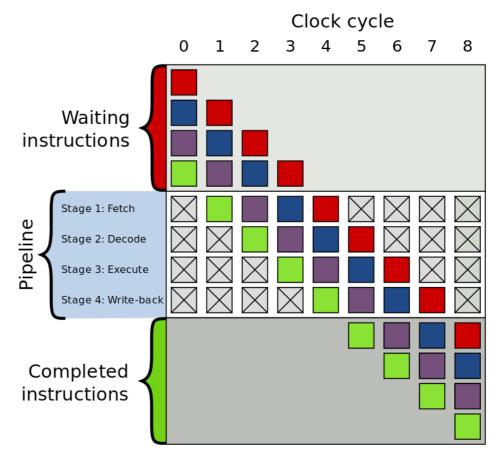


- Arithmetic Logical Unit:
 - Carries out arithmetic and logical operations
 - Which one is determined by the op-code
 - Operands are stored in registers
 - Result is stored in a register

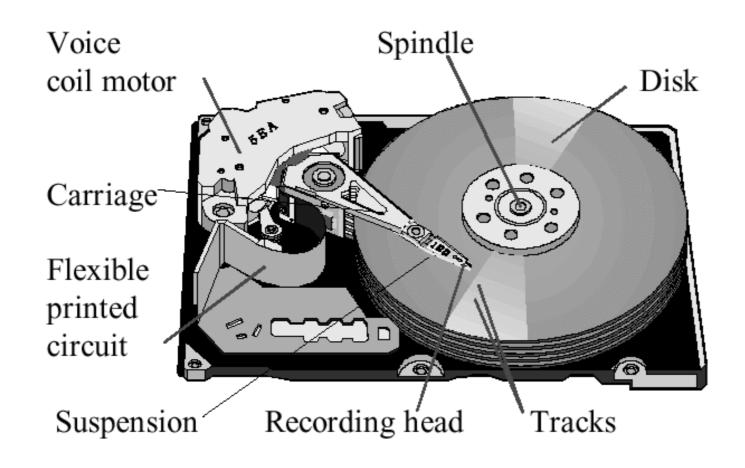
- Registers
 - Quickly accessible location to store few data
 - Intel Core i7
 - General purpose registers and registers used for extensions:
 - Multimedia: Same Instruction to Many Data (SIMD): MMX MDM registers
 - Floating point FP
 - Vector extensions: YMM: 256 bits



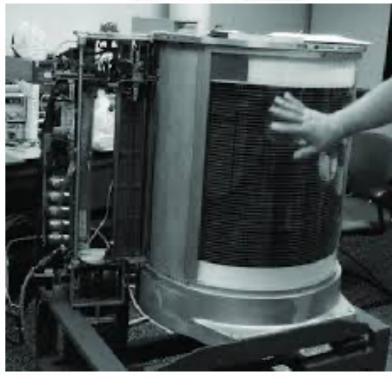
- Control Unit:
 - Von Neumann / Fetch Execute Cycle: Fetch the instruction, Fetch the operands, Do the instruction, Write the result
 - Pipelining:
 - Divide the various stages
 - Execute in different units



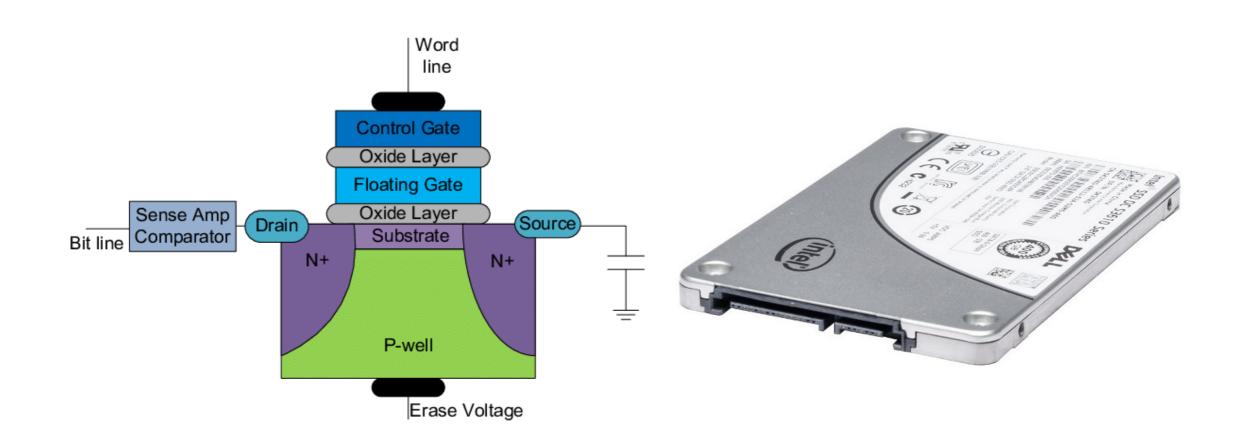
- Storage
 - Hard Disk Drive
 - Stores on magnetic media



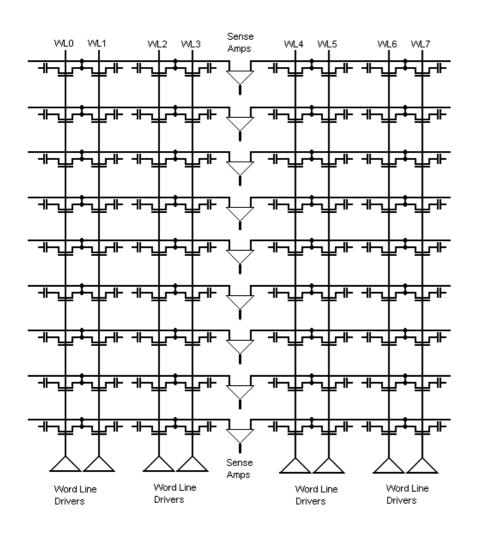


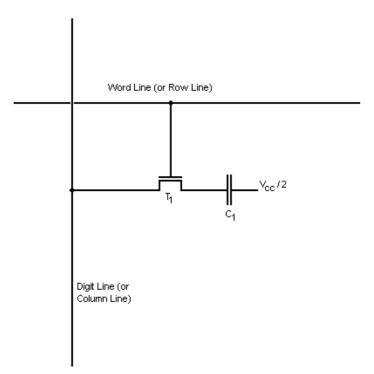


- Storage
 - SSD Solid State Drive
 - Uses Flash memory



- Memory
 - Uses DRAM





DRAM cell

DRAM array

- Memory Hierarchy
 - HDD: cheap (< 0.002\$ / GB), slow: 250 MB/sec streaming
 - SDD: cheap (<0.01\$ / GB), slow: 2500 MB/sec streaming
 - RAM: expensive (5.00\$ / GB), fast: (17,600 MB/sec)
 - Registers: super-expensive, very fast

Caching:

- Maintain a copy of frequently used data from the larger level in the faster level
- Temporal locality: Data recently accessed is more likely to be accessed again
- Spatial locality: Data next to data recently accessed is more likely to be accessed again