

CS 2461

Computer Architecture 1

i.e., Introduction to Computer Systems

<https://GW-CS2461-2022.github.io/>

Fall 2022

Instructor: Dr. Bhagi Narahari

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CSCI 2416 Fall 2022 Instruction team

- You will learn more from them than from the Instructor!
 - Undergraduate TAs & LAs:
 - Jonathan Lee – BS CS Class of 2023 (Senior)
 - Lauren Hahn – BS CS Class of 2023 (Senior)
 - Sam Kusner – BS CS Class of 2024 (Junior)
 - Kate Halushka – BS CS Class of 2024 (Junior)
 - Karl Simon – BS CS Class of 2024 (junior)
 - Grad TA:
 - Ruining Yang – MS CS Class of 2023
 - Grader – TBD
- instruction team will have “office hours” and will be helping with in-class/in-lab activities
- UTAs will be leading/teaching the lab sections

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Course Structure

- Lecture materials – Read/View **before** class
 - Posted on course webpage: gw-cs2461-2022.github.io
 - In some cases, videos of lecture topics
 - Slides, Notes, and examples (Circuits, Code,..)
- lecture session activities
 - Work on solving problems in teams with instruction team
- Lab sessions
 - tutorials posted – watch them
 - labs will cover content/topics not covered in lecture (Testing, Debugging, Unix tools,) and
 - Reviews
 - Exercises/Demos/Experiments
 - May be asked to submit lab work for grading

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Course Logistics...Where do I go to get course information & materials ?

- Blackboard:
 - Homeworks & Grades
 - Online class (lecture and lab) – recordings from these sessions
- Website: <https://cs2461-2022.github.io/>
 - Syllabus – schedule, grading criteria, contact info
 - Lecture notes(slides, exercises, code samples, circuits,...)
 - Tutorial Videos linked from website
- Github: projects, and code submission..
- Piazza:
 - General discussion– post questions to instructors or classmates, all students benefit from the discussion Q&A
 - Announcements – announcements from instruction team
 - Can also direct a question to instructors

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Piazza discussions

- Online discussion forum...purpose:
 - to encourage students to ask well formed questions
 - To encourage students to answer each others questions
 - Most of the time, you do this better than we do!
 - *Be very careful not to border on plagiarism!*
 - *Don't post your HW solution to the world,*
- We will send you signup link
- Do not expect instant response or substitute slack for TA office hours!
 - not manned 24 hours/7 days a week
 - **sometimes answer may take more than 24 hours!**
 - Mainly a way for students to help one another with common questions/misunderstandings
 - Not a substitute for office hours
- **NO TA can excuse you from anything/or give any extensions**

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Piazza

- Online discussion forum (with anonymous posts enabled)
 - The purpose of this:
 - to encourage students to ask well formed questions
 - To encourage students to answer each others questions
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 - *Be very careful not to border on plagiarism!*
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 - Mainly a way for students to help one another with common questions/misunderstandings
 - Not a substitute for office hours
 - **NO TA can excuse you from anything/or give any extensions**
 - Posting on piazza, not the same as telling instructor things
 - E.g. : I'm going to miss the exam! (cannot do this)

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In-class exercises/activities

- This course is designed to help you learn through in-class exercises (lectures and labs)
 - [For this to work, you must review the material and come to class](#)
- We want you to complete the exercises while working as a group
 - Each group is assigned to a breakout room and will have a member of the instruction team to help.
 - We may ask a group to present solutions to class
- In-class questions/exercises counts towards your class participation grade

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Course Schedule

- Part 1 (8-9 weeks) of the course spent on hardware stack and HW/SW Interface
 - From transistors to the design of a simple processor
 - Implementation of a simple processor ISA
 - Assembly programming
- Part 2 of the course (5-6 weeks) spent on C Prog Lang. and translation to Assembly
 - Quick review of C (you will cover some C in CS2113)
 - How are C constructs compiled into (LC3 assembly) machine language
 - Managing Memory
 - Stack
 - Heap
 - How to make your programs run faster

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Requirements and Grading: Read website for details on how grade is computed

- 40% Exams: Two exams
 - Will be held approximately Weeks 7,12
 - Exam may also have an 'interview' (oral exam) component if necessary
 - Conducted by instructor and TA
- 18% Homework and Lab assignments
 - Some lab assignments may require completion within lab time
 - No late submissions....except a "one time pass" of 36 hours
- 10% Class participation and Quizzes
 - 9 quizzes, will drop lowest score
 - **Start of class** – if you join late, you miss the quiz
 - Class participation – includes inclass activities.
- 32% Projects: about 6 projects
 - 2-3 of them will have a teamwork component.
 - You may be asked to demo and explain some of your projects – be prepared to be examined on any (random) aspect of your solution (code, design, etc.)

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Academic Integrity

- You are here to learn – so keep that in mind
- Strictly enforced!
 - "no collaboration" means none of any kind
 - No asking friends
 - No searching on web for answers
- Violations will lead to at least a zero on the work and a grade lower than final grade..and formal report to the Integrity council.
 - A 2nd violation goes on your transcript
- Stay on top of your work – come ask me/TAs questions!
- **PDT: Plagiarism detection software tool**
 - I will be running code submissions through a software tool (MOSS)
 - Any pair of submissions with more than 25% similarity will be closely examined and reported to the acad. integrity panel

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Textbooks/Software

- Intro. to Computing Systems, by Patt and Patel
 - Easy to read – fairly comprehensive.
 - The latest edition is the 3rd edition – but 2nd edition will work just as well
- Other useful books: Unix for Programmers, C Programming

- LC3 simulator: Links on the course webpage
- C compiler – gcc (use shell.seas.gwu.edu)
- Hardware simulators: CedarLogic
 - We will not be supporting Logisim
 - Use CedarLogic in the SEH4040 lab – and in Tompkins 4th floor labs...you have access
 - You can also remote login (remote desktop) to the lab computers.

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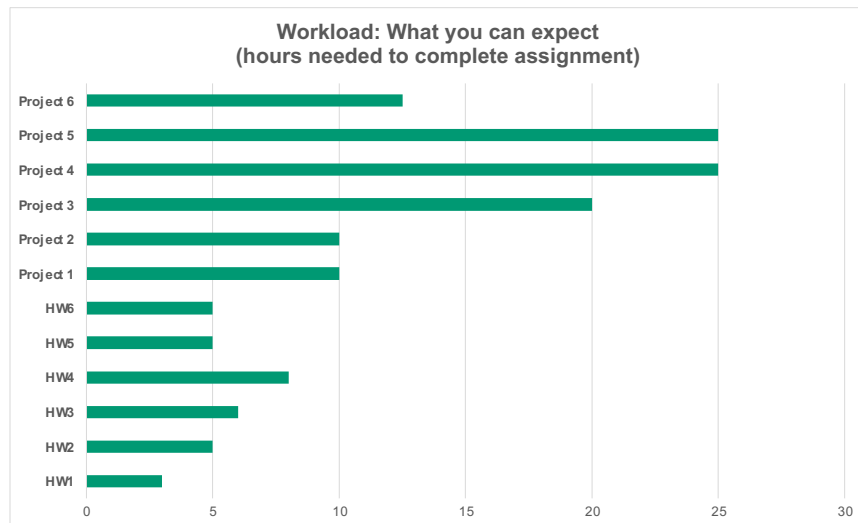
Expectations

- Come prepared to class
 - Read the notes/textbook and watch the videos (when available)
- work on problems assigned in class, ask questions
 - This is when you make sure you have learned the concept correctly
- need to spend *at least* 6 hours per week outside class
- This is considered a hard course because you will be seeing a lot of new concepts/topics
 - Practice, practice, practice...especially your programming skills
- You will be expected to learn some materials on your own...
 - This is only the beginning..things get more demanding when you get to your junior year....ask the TA team (they have been through this 'journey')
- Academic Integrity: No collaboration on assigned work

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Course workload: What you've signed up for....



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What is CS 2461 about?!

- Look 'under the hood' to see how a computer works
 - Explore the interface between hardware and software
 - Understand the components in a processor
 - Bottom up approach: from transistors on up to algorithm design
 - i.e., the *hardware stack*
- With this knowledge you can
 - Understand the link between hardware and software
 - Write better, more efficient software
 - Design better hardware
 - Link between hardware and software
 - Appreciate the abstractions that are built on top of these foundations

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Pre-requisites

- Pre-requisites
 - CS 1112 – Data structures and algorithms
 - CS 1311 – Discrete Math 1
- Co-requisite: CS 2113
 - Knowledge of C programming language
 - I will be synchronizing with instructor
- Programming practice...system skills
 - Practice, practice,...and more practice

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Course Objectives: What is CS2461 about?

- To understand the structure and operation of a modern computer system from the ground up.
 - Understand basic hardware concepts and **design** simple circuits
 - Understand the Von Neumann architecture/computing model
 - Assembly language, Processor design)
 - Introductory “system” concepts
 - runtime stack, simple I/O devices, Unix OS
- How high level languages are implemented on the machine (using the C language)
 - How are C programs translated to assembly and implemented on a machine
 - Proficiency in the C programming language
- Understand how software/program performance is linked to program and machine properties

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Two recurring themes in Computer Sci.

- Abstraction: Productivity Enhancer
 - You don't need to worry about the details
 - You can drive a car without knowing about the internal combustion engine....until something goes wrong: where is that smoke coming from !!
 - The notion that we can concentrate on one "level" of the big picture at a time, with confidence that we can then connect with other levels.
- Hardware and Software
 - hardware and software are inseparably connected, especially at the level we will be studying
 - Even if you specialize in one, you must understand the capabilities of the other

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What are Computers meant to do ? A question to anchor our discussions

- Solve problems that are described in English (or Greek or French or Hindi or Chinese or ...) and use a box filled with electrons and magnetism to accomplish the task.*
 - This is accomplished using a system of well defined (sometimes) transformations that have been developed over the last 50+ years.
 - As a whole the process is complex, examined individually the steps are simple and straightforward
- *Definition from the textbook*
- *So how do you get the electrons to run around and do our task ?*

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Two Big Ideas in Computing

- Universal Computational Devices
 - Church-Turing Thesis: every computation can be performed by some “Turing Machine” - a theoretical universal computational device
 - You will see this in the Foundations course CS 3313
- Problem Transformation (Abstraction!)
 - The ultimate objective is to transform a problem expressed in natural language into electrons running around a circuit (using a succession of transformations)
 - That’s what Computer Science and Computer Engineering are all about: a continuum that embraces software & hardware.
 - Note the role of compilers/translators

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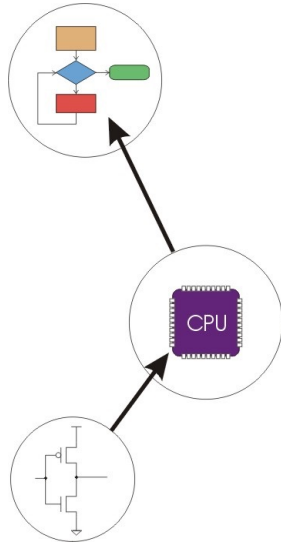
Big Idea #1: Universal Computing Device

- All computers, given enough time and memory, are capable of computing exactly the same things
 - Smartphone, laptop, supercomputer
 - Limited only by time and memory (and energy)
- Anything that can be computed, can be computed by a computer
 - If you can describe something in terms of computation, it can be done by a computer
- Formal (mathematical) model of computing = Turing Machine (1936)
- If all of them have same capabilities which one do you pick
 - Performance
 - Cost
 - Energy/power

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Big Idea #2: Transformation between layers (Abstraction!): Putting the electrons to work!



- Problems
- Algorithms
- Program
- Instruction Set Architecture
- Microarchitecture
- Circuits
- Devices

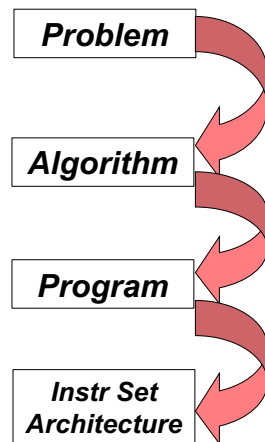
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How do we solve a problem using a computer?

- A systematic sequence of transformations between abstraction layers.

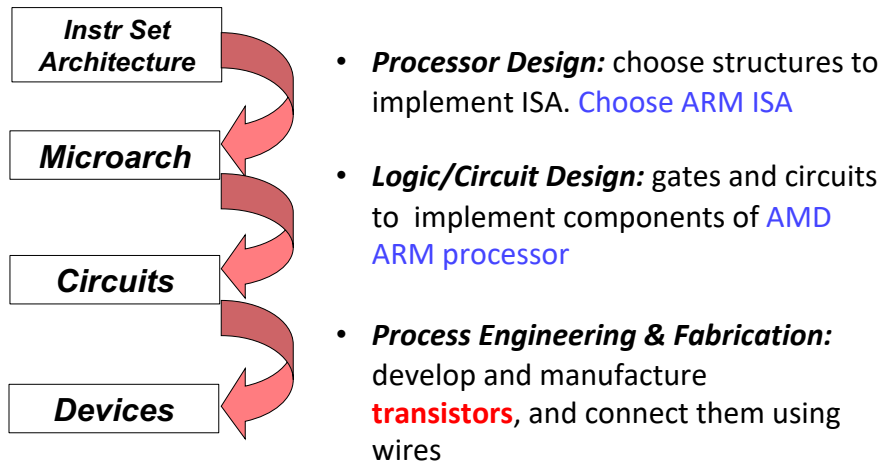
Example: Problem = Sort a set of numbers



- **Software Design:** choose algorithms and data structures. [Bubble Sort](#)
- **Programming:** use language to express design and implement algorithm. [C lang.](#)
- **Compiling/Interpreting:** convert language to machine instructions. [Use gcc compiler \(to compile to ARM ISA\)](#)

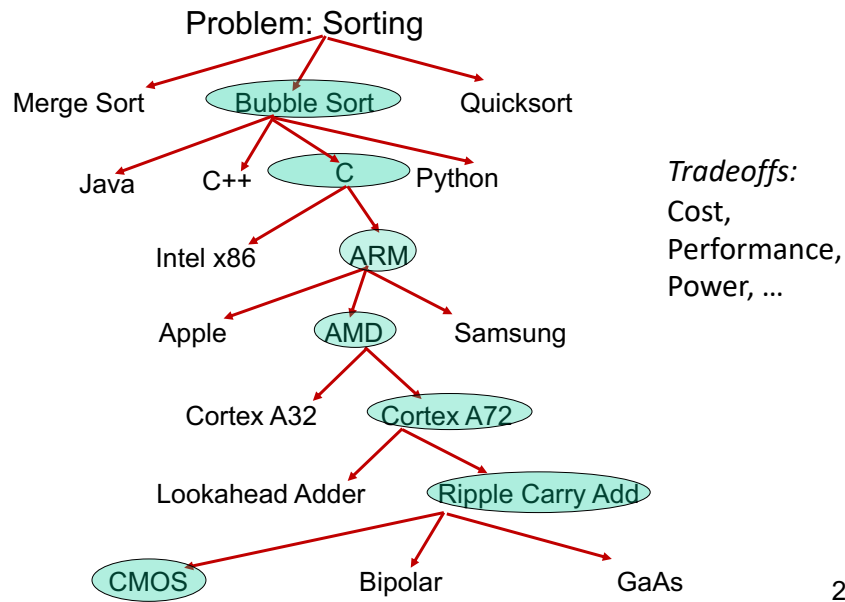
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...and even more layers...



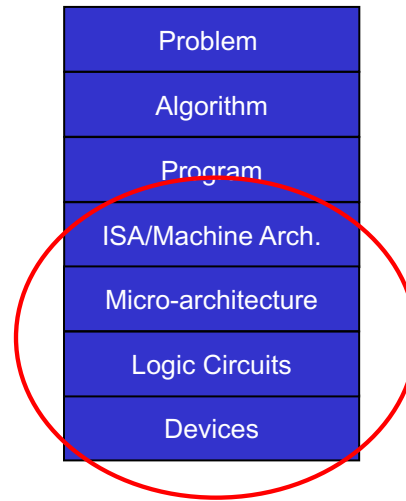
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Why do we need 'experts' at each layer – Choices at each layer



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Our Computing Technology Stack & transformation between layers



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Transistors – the lowest level in our technology stack

- What is the device that controls how electrons “run around” to solve your problem -- **the transistor**
- Question: How many transistors do you think are in a modern day Intel processor ?

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Focus of this course: The Machine/Hardware Level

This is going to be 'all new' material for most of you...

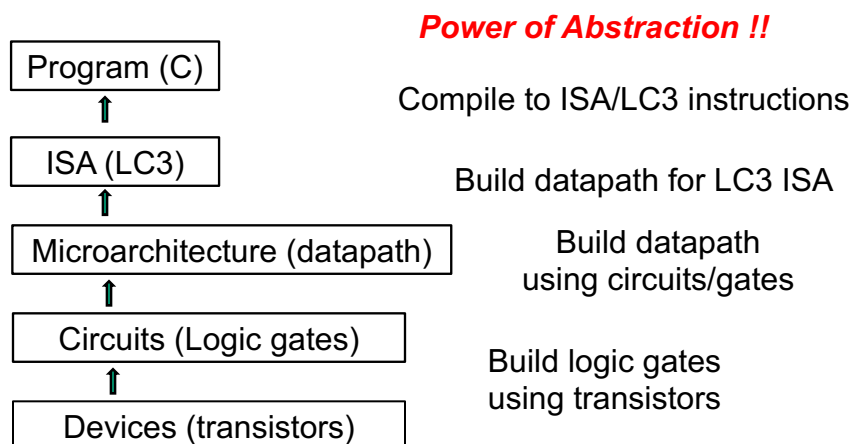
- Machine Architecture: formal specification of operations of processor – the *Instruction Set Architecture* (ISA).
 - We will study the ISA, and Assembly Language programming of a simple computer LC3 – why select a simple “unrealistic” computer?
- Microarchitecture: implementation of the ISA in a CPU.
 - We give an overview of the microarchitecture
- Logic circuits: build each component of Microarch using circuits
 - We study the basic building blocks of logic circuits and logic devices
- Devices: each logic circuit built from transistors
 - we take a quick look at CMOS transistors –device electronics not the focus!

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Bottom up Approach....Power of Abstraction

Bottom-up approach: From bits to C programs



Our starting point is “how to represent data”

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Starting point – how do we represent data in a computer ?

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