Wrapup

CMPU 224 – Computer Organization
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End of the Semester Logistics

- Optimization Assignment is due Friday Dec 8\textsuperscript{th} 11:59pm
  - Lab Tuesday 12/5 11:00 AM – 1:00 PM
  - Last possible date to hand in with slip days is Sunday Dec 10\textsuperscript{th} 11:59pm

- Office Hours
  - Tuesday: 1:30 – 3:30, 4:00 – 5:00
  - Friday: 10:00 – 12:00, 2:00 – 5:00

- Final: Monday Dec 11\textsuperscript{th} 9:00 AM in SP 309 (this room)
  - Comprehensive, but will focus on the material since the last quiz
  - Practice problems from the book are posted to course website
  - Closed book, closed notes
    - y86 ISA diagram will be provided for you
In its broadest definition, computer organization is the design of the abstraction/implementation layers that allow us to execute information processing applications efficiently using manufacturing technologies.
Recap: What is Computer Organization?

Application
Algorithm
Programming Language
Operating System
Instruction Set Architecture
Microarchitecture
Register-Transfer Level
Gates
Circuits
Devices
Physics

CMPU-224 Computer Organization
The Other Purpose of this Course

• To learn how to write better programs by learning what is going on “under the hood” of a computer system
  • Data representation
  • Syntax and operations in C
  • Machine-level representation of programs X86-64
  • Y86-64 instruction set architecture
  • Y86-64 pipeline implementation
  • Memory systems
  • Cache memories
  • Program optimization
  • Whew!
Review: Data Representation

• Basic C data types (char, short, int, long, float, and double)
  • Understanding the difference between the little-endian and big-endian representation of numbers

• Compound data types: arrays and structs
  • How they are laid out in memory, alignment rules
  • Relationship between pointers and arrays, pointer arithmetic
  • Code for accessing array elements and struct fields

• Converting numbers to and from decimal, binary, and hexadecimal
  • Be able to convert to and from a decimal number to any base-n system

• 2’s complement numbers
  • Conversion between unsigned and 2’s complement numbers
  • Be able to subtract two numbers using 2’s complement addition
  • How to perform 2’s complement negation

• Floating-point numbers
  • Understand how fixed-point binary numbers are represented

• Understand whether an operation will result in overflow
  • What the result from an overflow is
Review: C Syntax and Operations

- Bit-level operations
  - and (\&), or (\|), not (~)
  - Shift operations: left shift (<<), right shift (>>)
  - Difference between arithmetic and logical shifts
  - Mathematical equivalent of shifting

- Logical operations: and (\&\&), or (\|\|), not (!)
  - Differences between logical and bit-level operations

- Looping: while loops, do while loops, and for loops
  - How to convert from one looping construct to another and goto representation of these loops
  - Assembly level representation of these loops

- Branching: if and switch statements
  - Assembly level representation of branches and jump tables

- Pointers: how to declare, dereference, and use them

- Functions:
  - How do declare and use functions in C
  - Difference between passing arguments by reference and passing arguments by value
Review: Machine-level Representation

• x86-64 registers and their special uses (if any)
• Understanding assembly operand forms (addressing modes)
• Difference between the leaq instruction and the movq instruction
• The mechanics of a function call
  • Where are the arguments, local variables, return value
  • What is done during the call and ret instructions
• Condition codes: CF, ZF, SF, and OF flags, how they are set and how other instructions use them (e.g., jne)
  • Understand how the cmpq and test instructions work
• The set, jump, and conditional move families of instructions
Review: Y86-64 Instruction Set Architecture

- Meanings of the Y86-64 Instructions and how they differ from the x86-64 instructions
- The programmer-visible state of the Y86-64 ISA
  - Registers, condition codes, program counter
  - Program status (AOK, HLT, ADR, INS) and when they occur
- Understand how Y86-64 instructions are encoded into their byte-level machine representation
  - Translate to and from Y86-64 instructions and machine code
- Given a x86-64 program, be able to translate it into a Y86-64 program
Review: Logic Design and HCL

• Logic gates: and, or, and not gates

• Combinational circuits: acyclic network of logic gates
  • Convert to and from truth tables, Boolean equations, circuit diagram
    • Sum of products: a two-level representation of a truth table as a logical sum of products
  • Building blocks: equality circuit, multiplexors
  • ALU operation

• Sequential Logic:
  • Bistable Element, R-S Latch, D Latch, Edge-Triggered Latch
  • Registers: change on the rising edge of the clock
  • Register file: reads happen asynchronously, writes on rising edge of the clock

• HCL: Hardware Control Language
  • Implement logic functions using HCL
Review: Sequential Y86-64 Implementation

• The stages in the SEQ processor
  • Fetch, Decode, Execute, Memory, Write back, PC update
  • What happens in each stage, inputs/outputs for each state

• For an existing or new Y86-64 instruction
  • Be able to trace the execution of the instruction through each of the stages

• The timings in the SEQ implementation
  • When do the various components get updated?
Review: Pipelined Y86-64 Implementation

- The advantages and disadvantages of the pipelined implementation
- For a pipeline diagram and timing information, compute throughput and latency of the system
- The limitations of pipelining
- The five stages of the Y86-64 pipeline processor
  - Fetch, Decode, Execute, Memory, Write back
- The Y86-64 pipeline registers and how are they used
- Pipeline hazards and how do we avoid them
  - Data hazards, control hazards, stalling, bubbles, data forwarding
- For Y86-64 program, show a pipeline diagram of the program
- Given a Y86-64 program, be able to compute the CPI for the program
Review: Memory Systems

• The difference between static (SRAM) and dynamic (DRAM)
  • The advantages and disadvantages of each
  • The relative performance between them

• Locality:
  • The difference between temporal locality and spatial locality
  • Identify programs with good locality and ones with poor locality
  • Stride-n memory references and the effect on locality
Review: Cache Memories

• Cache organization (S, E, B, m)
• For a given (S, E, B, m), the parts of m used for the block offset, set, and tag bits
  • Perform a cache lookup for a given address
• The difference between a direct mapped, n-way set associative, and fully associative caches
• The operation of LRU (least recently used) cache line replacement policy
  • The cache line modifications needed to support LRU replacement
• Given a trace of memory accesses, simulate the behavior of a cache, deciding if each access results in a hit, miss, or eviction
• The difference between write-back and write-through caches
Review: Optimization

• Code motion
  • Reduce the frequency with which a computation is performed

• Strength reduction
  • Replace a costly operation with a simpler one

• Loop unrolling
  • Reduce overhead by doing more work per loop

• Optimization blockers (memory aliasing, functions)
  • Accumulate using local variable within loops
  • Compiler treats functions as a black box

• Cycles per element to express program performance

• Functional unit performance (latency, throughput)
  • Reduce data dependencies to maximize throughput
End of Course Survey

• Your way to give me feedback on how the course went
  • You should have received an email with a link to the course survey
  • go.vassar.edu/course/evals

• Two parts:
  • Multiple-choice questions
    • Seen by the department and administration
    • Used to evaluate my performance
    • A way for you to “grade” the course: “5-Strongly Agree” = A, “4-Agree” = B, etc.
  • Comments
    • Only seen by me

• My goal is to earn all “5s” from every one of you
  • If I did not live up to those expectations, please explain in the comments
  • Help me make the course better for you and your classmates
  • I will keep working until I can meet those goals