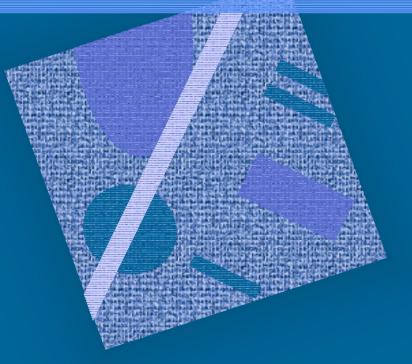
RISC Architecture Ch 13



Instruction Usage
Characteristics
Large Register Files
Register Allocation
Optimization
RISC vs. CISC

Major Inventions in Computer

- Architecture
- General purpose computer
 - Howard Aiken, Mark I, 1944
 - relays, 17m long, 2.4m tall
 - 500 miles of wire, 5 tons
 - 3 million connections
 - 6 sec mult, 12 sec div
 - IBM ASCC (automatic sequence controlled calculator)
 - turned off last time 1959



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Maxfield & Montrose Interactive Inc

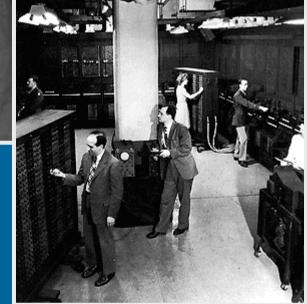






J. P. Eckert and JohnMauchly, Eniac, 1946

- 1500 relays
- 18000 vacuum tubes
- 70,000 resistors
- 20 accumulators
- 10 digits
- modify program by rewiring

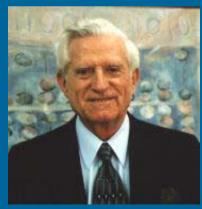




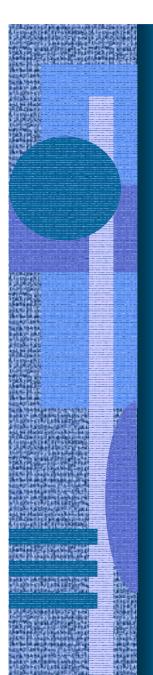
- Stored Program Computer
 - store both program and data in memory
 - John von Neumann, 1945
 - Electronic Discrete
 Variable Automatic
 Computer (EDVAC) prototype
 - Maurice Wilkes, 1949
 - Electronic Delay Storage Automatic Calculator (EDSAC)
 - first fully operational stored program computer
 - software was born







- Floating Point hardware
 - Gene Amdahl, 1953
 - $\overline{-1}BM704$
 - OS allowed for batch processing
 - combine existing commands into new commands
 - 5 kFLOPS
 - 19 units produced

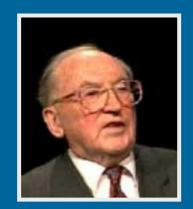


- Family of computers with different implementations of the same architecture
 - Computer system can grow within the family and all SW will still run
 - Need faster/bigger⇒ buy a faster/biggersystem in the family
 - Gene Amdahl
 - IBM S/360
 - DEC PDP-8

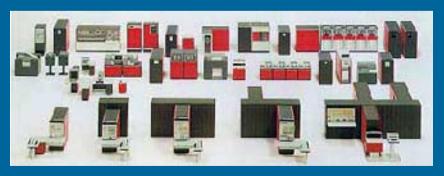




- Microprogrammed control unit
 - can modify implementation easily
 - makes it easier to implement families of systems



- can have different instruction set architecture
 (ISA) on top of the same HW
- Maurice Wilkes, 1951
- IBM System/360,1964

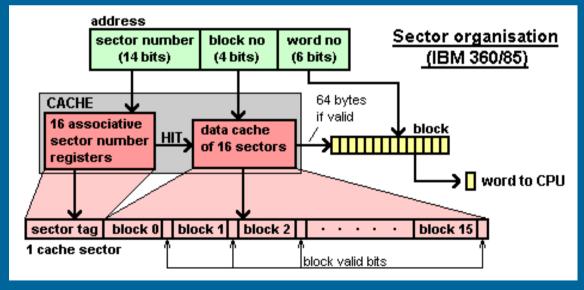


- Cache memory
 - Maurice Wilkes, 1965
 - major speed up (12x ?)
 - IBM System/360

Model 85

1968







- Tom Kilburn, 1962
- Atlas, 1962
 - 20 bits for virtual address space
 - 512 word (each48 bits) page
 - 16 KB main mem
 - 2 units sold



Atlas accumulator cabinet

- Pipelining
 - Tom Kilburn (?)
 - Atlas, 1962
 - 2 ALU's
 - overlap execution of 3 instructions



Atlas Main and B-Arithmetic Units

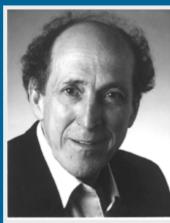


- Multiple processors
 - J. P. Eckert and John Mauchly
 - Sperry Rand Univac1108II (1108A), 1964
 - 3 CPU's
 - 2 I/O controllers
 - DMA
 - 36 bit words
 - test-and-set instruction was added for synchronization between processors

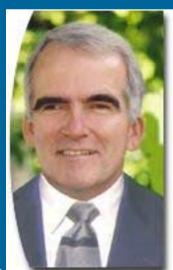


Mauchly & Univac console

- Static RAM
 - Fairchild 4100, 1970
 - 256 bits
- Dynamic Random Access Memory
 - Robert Dennard, IBM, 1966
 - Intel 1103, 1970
 - John Reed
 - 1024 bits
 - replaces magnetic core memory by 1972



Dennard



Reed

Major Inventions in Computer

• Single chip microprocessor Architecture

Marcian E. (Ted) Hoff,(+ Federico Faggin& Stan Mazor ?)

- Intel 4004, 1971

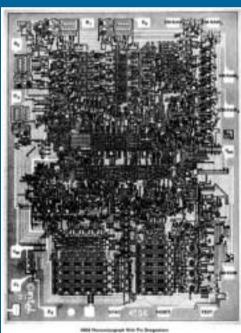




Mazor

• 2300 transistors, 60K OPS Hoff Faggin

- "single chip which implements and interprets all microinstructions"
- 4 bit words, 16 GPRs, 4-bit accumulator, operation register, instruction decoder
- good for BCD operations (BCD = Binary Coded Decimal)
- Japanese Busicom abandoned failed (!) project and bankrupted next year
- Used in Pioneer 10 spacecraft (1972)





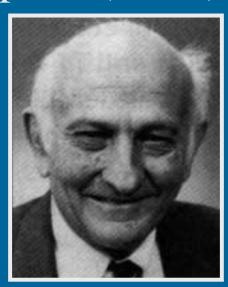
- Vector processors
 - operate on entire vectors with one instruction
 - Texas Instrument Advanced Scientific Computer
 (ASC), 1971
 - W. Joe Watson
 - 4 pipelines
 - vectors stored in memory
 - 7 machines built
 - vectorizing Fortran compiler
 - theoretical max speed 50 MFLOPS
 - slow scalar unit



• ... ??? ...



- Reduced Instruction Set Computer (RISC)
 - John Cocke, 1974
 - IBM 801 (prototype), 1979
 - project cancelled because instruction set not compatible with OS/360
- Try again ... and succeed
 - Hennessy (1981) & Patterson (1980)
 - Proved, that even CISC machines may work faster if only simple instructions and addressing modes are used





- Cross-platform emulation could be made faster/use less energy than direct execution
 - Edmund J. Kelly, Malcolm John Wing
 & Robert Cmelik, Transmeta Corp., 1996
 - Can optimize and dynamically rebuild code (translation & code optimization)
 - lots of work, possibly big gains
 - E.g., emulators for other architectures (x86)
 - Crusoe processor, 2000

