Today's topic:

# COMPUTER HARDWARE

## 2014 freshman offering:

**Apple Macbook (white unibody)**

- 2.4 GHz Intel Core 2 Duo processor
- 13" display
- NVIDIA GeForce 320M, 256 MB
- 2 GB memory, DDR3, 2 DIMMS
- 250 GB hard drive, SATA, 5400 RPM
- Built-In DVD+R DL/DVD±RW/CD-RW Superdrive
- Airport Extreme Card (802.11 b/g/n)
- Built in Ethernet, 2 USB ports, 5.0 lbs

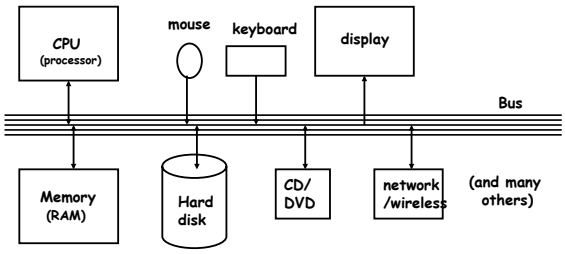
**Dell Latitude E5410**

- 2.26 GHz Intel Core i5 processor, 1066MHz 3M L2 Cache
- 14.1" Display WXGA Anti-glare LED
- Intel media accelerator 4500MHD w/ Express Card
- 2 GB memory, DDR3-1333, 2 DIMM
- 250GB hard drive, 7200 RPM
- Built-in 8x DVD+/-RW Drive
- Dell WLAN 1501 802.11 b/g/n wireless
- Built-in Ethernet, 4 USB ports, 5.2 lbs., webcam

## What's in a computer?

- **logical or functional organization: "architecture"**
  - what the pieces are, what they do, how they work
  - how they are connected, how they work together
  - what their properties are
- **physical structure**
  - what they look like, how they are made
- **major pieces**
  - processor ("central processing unit" or CPU)
    does the work, controls the rest
  - memory (RAM = random access memory)
    stores instructions and data while computer is running
  - disks ("secondary storage")
    stores everything even when computer is turned off
  - other devices ("peripherals")

## Block diagram of typical laptop/desktop




## CPU

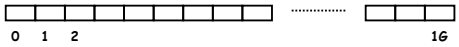
- **can perform a small set of basic operations ("instructions")**
  - arithmetic: add, subtract, multiply, divide, …
  - memory access:
    fetch information from memory, store results back into memory
  - decision making: compare numbers, letters, …
    decide what to do next depending on result of previous computations
  - control the rest of the machine
    tell memory to send data to display; tell disk to read data from network; …
- **operates by performing sequences of simple operations *very* fast**
- **instructions to be performed are stored in the same memory as the data is**
  - instructions are encoded as numbers: e,g., Add = 1, Subtract = 2, …
- **CPU is a general-purpose device: putting different instructions into the memory makes it do a different task**
  - this is what happens when you run different programs

## How fast is fast?

- **CPU uses an internal "clock" (like a heartbeat) to step through instructions**
- **900 MHz, 2.4 GHz, etc., is the number of clock ticks per second**
  - 1 Hertz = 1 tick per second; abbreviated 1 Hz
  - mega = million
  - giga = billion
  - 1 MHz = 1 megaHertz = 1 million ticks per second
  - 1 GHz = 1 gigaHertz = 1 billion ticks per second = 1000 MHz
- **one instruction (like adding two numbers) might take one, two or several ticks, depending on design of the CPU**
  - might even complete more than one instruction in one tick
- **very rough approximations:**
  - PC/Mac processors execute about 2 billion instructions/sec
  - cellphone processors execute about 200 million instructions/sec

## Memory (Random Access Memory = "RAM")

- **a place to store information while the computer is running**
  - the programs that are running
  - their data
  - the operating system (Windows, Mac OS X, Unix/Linux, ...)
- **volatile: forgets everything when power is turned off**
- **limited (though large) capacity**
- **logically, a set of numbered boxes ("pigeonholes"? mailboxes?)**
  - each capable of storing one byte = 8 bits of information
    a small number or a single character like **A** or part of a larger value
  - random access
    CPU can access any location as quickly as any other location




## What's a bit?

- **a bit is the smallest unit of information**
- **represents one 2-way decision or a choice out of two possibilities**
  - yes / no, true / false, on / off, M / F, ...
- **abstraction of all of these is represented as 0 or 1**
  - enough to tell which of TWO possibilities has been chosen
  - a single digit with one of two values
  - hence "binary digit"
  - hence bit

## What is a byte?

- **a byte is 8 bits that are treated as a unit**

## Why a bit?

- **binary is used in computers because it's easy to make fast, reliable, small devices that have only two states**
  - high voltage/low voltage, current flowing/not flowing (chips)
  - electrical charge present/not present (Flash)
  - magnetized this way or that (disks)
  - light bounces off/doesn't bounce off (cd-rom, dvd)
- **all information in a computer is stored and processed as bits**

## Disks

- **a place to store information when the power is turned off**
- **usually based on magnetic surfaces, rotating machinery**
- **logical / functional structure: folders (directories) and files**
  - your information: papers, mail, music, web page, ...
  - programs and their data: Firefox, Word, iTunes, ...
  - operating system(s): Windows, MacOS, Unix, Linux, PalmOS, ...
  - bookkeeping info: where things are physically

## Other things

- **CD-ROM, CD-R, CD-RW; DVD**
  - read-only, recordable, rewritable, ~ 650 MB capacity
    same format as audio CD but spins much faster
  - DVD: typically 4.7 or 8.4 GB
- **modem**
  - converts info to/from sound for sending by telephone
  - 56 kilo**bits** per second (56 Kbps): ~ 5000 characters/second

## More other things

- **network interface**
  - connects computer to network, usually Ethernet (as in Dormnet)
  - Ethernet transfers data at 10-1000 mega**bits** per second
    (10 Mbps ~ 1 MB/sec)
  - wireless is compatible with Ethernet ("wireless Ethernet")
    802.11b (11 Mbps), 802.11g (55 Mbps), 802.11n (600 Mbps) [max]
  - DSL and cable modems are Ethernet-compatible
    slower than Ethernet (typically 0.5 - 4 Mbps); usually at home
  - fiber (e.g., Verizon FiOS) might be 10 Mbps down, 2 Mbps up
- **gadgets ("peripherals") on the bus, especially USB**
  USB 2.0 is 480 Mbps (max)

## Functional design is not physical implementation

- **block diagram is "architectural" or "functional" or "logical" design**
  - gives components, shows how they are connected, maybe what they do
- **physical construction is how it's built**
  - usually many different ways to build same functional or logical design
  - will all behave more or less the same (same functions)
- **important general rule: the logical / functional organization does not describe a physical implementation**
  - logical abstracts away irrelevant physical details

## Level of abstraction

- View of a complex item or system at sufficient detail for a particular purpose, but with no unnecessary details
- Higher level of abstraction means less detail
- Computer science uses levels of abstraction heavily to manage complexity
  - user level
    files, folders, applications, display, "peripherals", ….
  - software level
    operating system, memory, …
  - architecutural level → 
  - hardware level
    components, wires, clock, power
  - physical level
    electric circuits: current, voltage, heat,
- Each lower level not simply filling in details – structure can change

## Evolution of hardware

- fewer components (more going on inside that you can't see)
- more connections to outside (with finer, closer wiring)
- buses getting wider (more parallel wires)
- CPU chips have more pins, bigger heat sinks (but same size?)
- less handwork (automated assembly)
- changing countries of origin (and fewer?)

## Macbook: 2014 offering vs 2010 offering

**Apple Macbook (white unibody)**

- 2.4 GHz Intel Core 2 Duo processor
- 13" display
- NVIDIA GeForce 320M, 256 MB
- 2 GB memory, DDR3, 2 DIMMS
- 250 GB hard drive, SATA, 5400 RPM
- Built-In DVD+R DL/DVD±RW/CD-RW Superdrive
- Airport Extreme Card (802.11 b/g/n)
- Built in Ethernet, 2 USB ports, 5.0 lbs
- Mac OS X 10.6 (Snow Leopard)

**Apple Macbook**

- 1.83Ghz Intel Duo Core processor
- 13.3" widescreen display, glossy finish, 1280x800
- Intel GMA 950 graphics, 64MB shared
- 1 GB memory, 2 dimms
- 80GB hard drive, SATA, 5400rpm
- 5.2 lbs
- Built-In CD-RW/DVD Combo Drive
- Airport Extreme Card 802.11 b/g
- up to 6-hours battery life
- Built in Ethernet and Bluetooth included
- Mac OS X 10.4 (Tiger)

## Dell PC: 2014 offering vs 2010 offering

**Dell Latitude E5410**

- 2.26 GHz Intel Core i5 processor, 1066MHz 3M L2 Cache
- 14.1" Display WXGA Anti-glare LED
- Intel media accelerator 4500MHD w/ Express Card
- 2 GB memory, DDR3-1333, 2 DIMM
- 250GB hard drive, 7200 RPM
- Built-in 8x DVD+/-RW Drive
- Dell WLAN 1501 802.11 b/g/n wireless
- Built-in Ethernet, 4 USB ports, 5.2 lbs., webcam
- Windows 7 Ultimate

**Dell Latitude D620**

- 1.66GHz Intel Core Duo processor
- 14.4" Widescreen display, WXGA+, 1440x900
- Intel GMA 950 graphics, 224 MB Shared
- 1 GB memory, 2 dimms
- 80GB hard drive, SATA, 5400rpm
- 5.0 lbs
- Built-in CD-RW/DVD combo drive
- Intel 3945 WiFi 802.11a/b/g
- Up to 4.5 hours battery life (6 cell)
- Built-in Ethernet and modem
- 256MB USB key
- Windows XP Professional

## Wrapup on components

- **the logical or functional components of computer hardware**
- how they fit together
- what the numbers measure
- **some neat Greek/Latin/… prefixes:**
  - (femto, pico), nano, micro, milli,
  - kilo, mega, giga, (tera, peta, exa)
- **what the basic physical pieces look like**
- one logical organization can have different physical forms
- logical organization hasn't changed much in 60+ years
- physical form has changed rapidly for the entire time
  - many tradeoffs among physical forms (size, weight, power, …)