


EE382N-22 (17208): Computer Architecture
Parallelism and Locality
Fall 2009

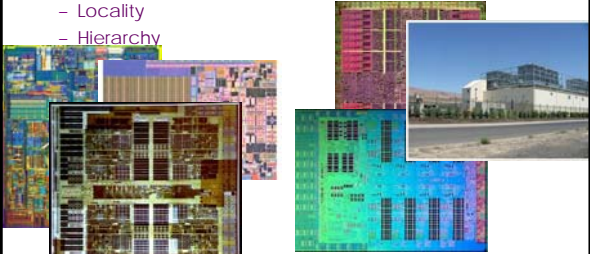
Mattan Erez



The University of Texas at Austin

What is this class about?


- Computer architecture
- Principles in computer architecture
 - Parallelism
 - Locality
 - Hierarchy



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What is this class about?

- Computer architecture
- Principles in computer architecture
 - Parallelism
 - Locality
 - Hierarchy
- Advanced class computer architecture
 - Problems
 - Principles
 - Solutions
- Get some original research started



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Outline (for today)

- Why you may want to listen to me
- Quick intro to computer architecture
 - What is it
 - What are the main challenges today
- What are parallelism, locality, and hierarchy
 - Why are they principles
 - How do they address the challenges
- Topics we'll cover in class
- Class procedures and expectations
- Other technicalities

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About myself

- Education
 - B.Sc. Electrical Engineering, Technion, Israel
 - Communications, signal processing, electro-optics
 - B.A. Physics, Technion, Israel
 - M.S. & Ph.D. Electrical Engineering, Stanford, CA
- Experience
 - Intel microarchitecture research:
 - Speculative execution, branch prediction, prefetching, ...
 - Stanford SmartMemories project
 - Multicore
 - Stanford Merrimac Streaming Supercomputer
 - Streaming hardware, compilers, and applications
 - Stanford Sequoia Programming Model
 - Hierarchical, bulk, and asynchronous programming system

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What is Architecture?

Form follows function Louis Sullivan

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Computer Architects Match Hardware Technology with User Requirements

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Computer Architects Match Hardware Technology with User Requirements

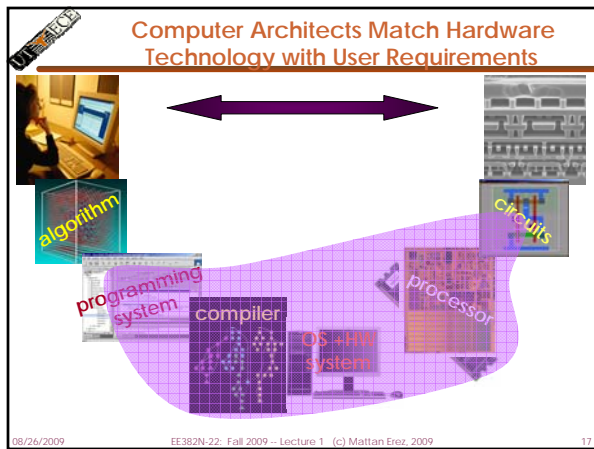
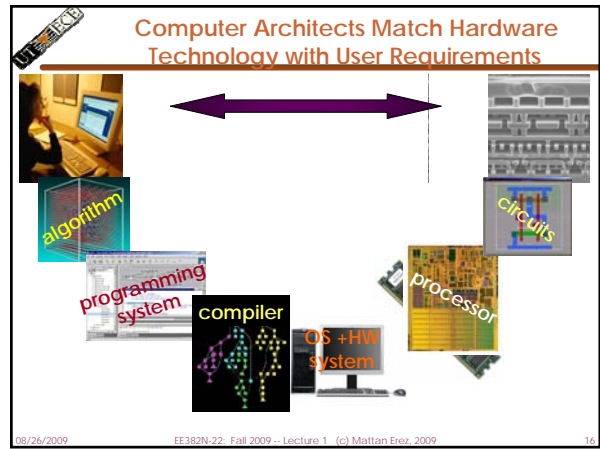
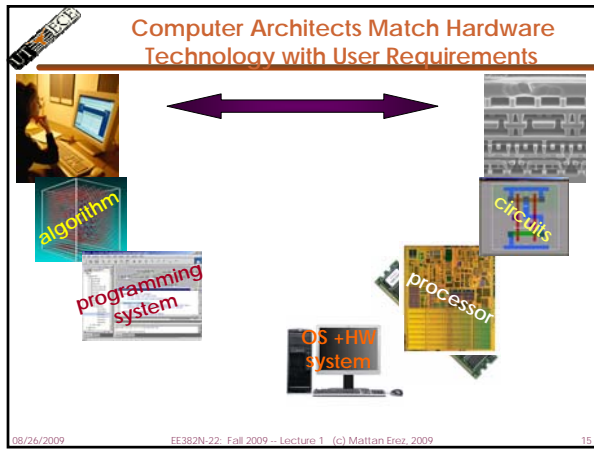
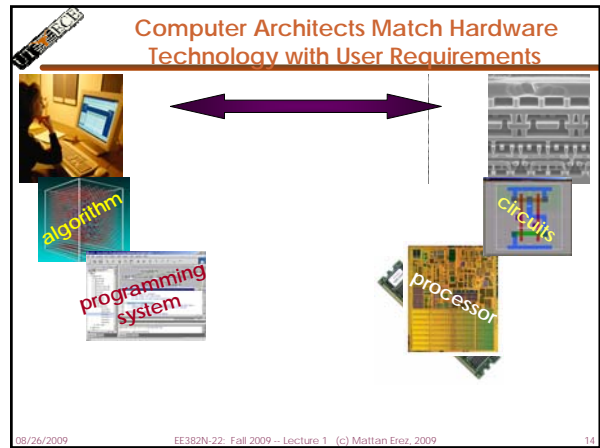
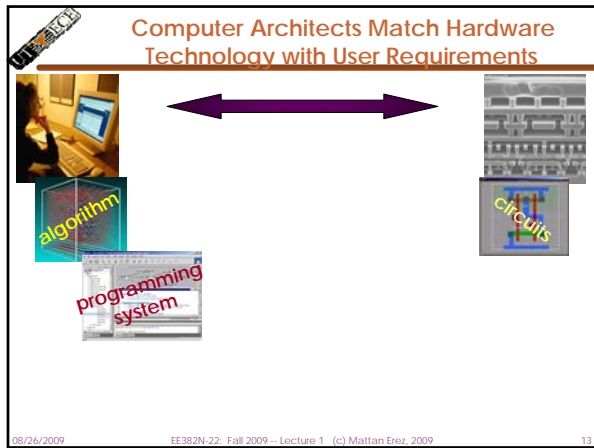
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Five "major" Challenges for Computer Architects

"The number of people saying Moore's Law is dead doubles every 18 months"

The Performance Challenge

Wireless communications
(3G, UWB, ...)

- Higher data rates
- More complex air interfaces



Workstations
(Games, CAD)

- Higher resolution
- Realism
- Accuracy



Supercomputers
(Scientific simulations)


- Fidelity
- Time scales



No limit to performance needs from embedded to supercomputing (FLOPS and GB/s)



The Efficiency Challenge

Embedded




- Battery life and heat
- Commodity and volume

Mainstream "CPUs"

- Peak power
- Cooling

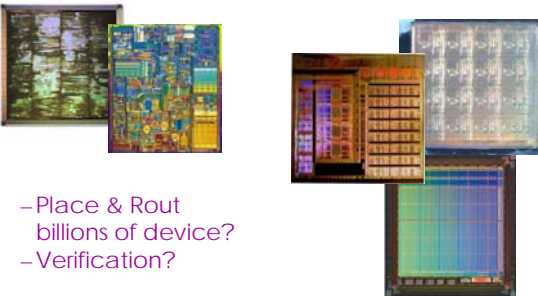
Supercomputers



- Energy bill (10 MW)
- Price/performance

Energy consumption, power dissipation, and cost are critical

The Designability Challenge




- Place & Rout billions of device?
- Verification?

Modular design is necessary

The Programmability Challenge

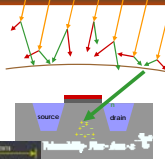
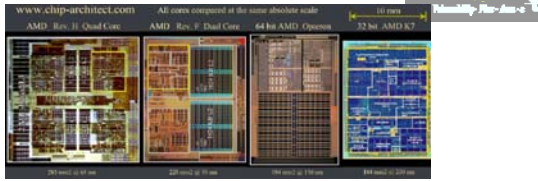
- Multiple modes
- Evolving standards
- Evolving features, differentiation
- Design/tooling costs



Programmability reduces cost, enables adaptation, and improves time-to-market

The Reliability Challenge

- More devices
- Smaller devices
- Greater variability

Reliability (soft-, hard-, and transient-errors) span all markets

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Rest of class was on the whiteboard