

Digital Systems: Review for Quiz 9

Session 9f for
“Digital Systems: Computers and Communications”
A Fairfield University E-Course
Powered by LearnLinc

Module: Digital Systems (in two parts)

- Texts:
 - “Computers,” Capron, Benjamin Cummings, 1996, ISBN 0-8053-0662-5
 - “Telecommunications,” Blyth, McGraw-Hill, 1990, ISBN 0-02-680841-2
 - “Understanding Telephone Electronics,” Bigelow, Newnes, 1997, ISBN 0-7506-9944
- References:
 - [Electronics Tutorial](#) (Thanks to Alex Pounds)
 - [Electronics Tutorial](#) (Thanks to Mark Sokos)
- Part 9 – Computers
 - 5 on-line sessions plus one lab
- Part 10 – Digital Communications
 - 5 on-line sessions plus one lab
- Mastery Test part 5 follows this Module

Digital Systems: Topics

- Computer Architecture
 - Memory: ROM, RAM, Cache, Error Checking
 - CPU and Program Control **Part 9**
 - Secondary Storage: Floppy, Hard Drive, CD / DVD
 - I/O (Human: Video, Keyboard, & Pointer)
 - Digital I/O: Serial, Parallel, IDE, USB, FireWire, SCSI
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- Serial I/O: RS232
- Modems **Part 10**
 - Telephone: Modulation and Data compression
 - Cable and DSL
- Telephony Digital Transmission
- Packet Transmission
- Fiber Optics: SONET

Section 9 Schedule

Session 9a (5/26 – Holiday)	05/21	Introduction: Computer Overview	Capron: Ch 1; Notes
Session 9b	06/02	The CPU (Central Processing Unit)	Capron: Ch 2;
Session 9c	06/04	I/O	Capron: Ch 3;
Session 9d	06/09	Data Storage	Capron: Ch 4;
Session 9e (Lab-06/14, Sat. McAuliffe 113)	06/11	Digital I/O: Serial, Parallel, IDE, SCSI, USB, and Firewire	Bigelow: pp. 285-288, 301-305; Notes
Session 9f Quiz 9 due 06/22	06/16	Review for Quiz 9	
Session 9g (6/18 – no class)	06/23	Quiz Results	

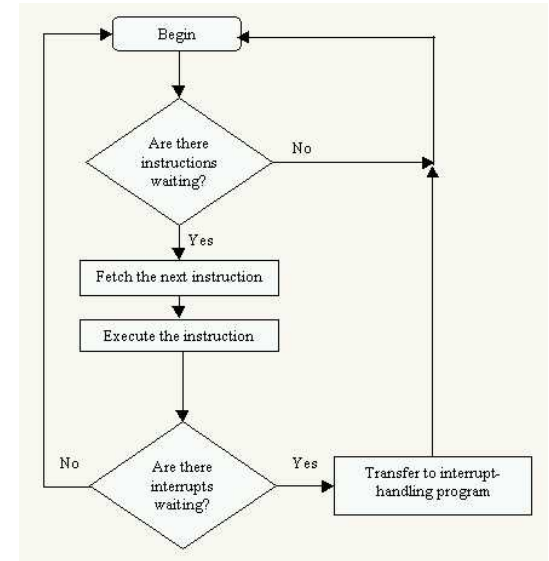
CPU Review

- Machine Cycle

- Fetch: Get the next instruction (“Program Counter”)
- Decode: Determine the “Op Code”
- Execute: Perform the operation
- Store: Save the result and increment the “Program Counter”

- Programming

- Machine Language: 1’s and 0’s
- Assembly Language: Human readable but machine dependent
- Compiled High-Level Language: Compiled, assembled and linked into an executable machine language program (slower, e.g. “C”)
- Interpreted High-Level Language: Executed by the interpreter line by line (slowest, e.g. Java, Basic)



ALU Review (Arithmetic Logic Unit)

- Fixed Point
 - Decimal arithmetic: 18.75
 - Binary arithmetic: 00010010.1100 12-bit (1 sign bit)
 - Bits to the left of the “Binary Point”; Powers of 2
 - Bits to the right of the “Binary Point”; Powers of $\frac{1}{2}$
 - -255 to 255 (7 significant bits for magnitudes above ± 4)
- Floating Point (scientific notation)
 - $0.1875 * 10^2$ decimal floating point
 - $0.001100 * 2^{00010}$ 12-bit Binary (2 sign bits)
 $(\frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{16}) * 2^2$
 - 7 significant bits; $\pm 2^{-15}$ (1/32768) to $\pm 2^{+15}$ (32768)

Memory Review

- **ROM-based routines** (somewhat slower than RAM)
 - Power-on System Test (POST)
 - Bootstrap: Go to Disk (boot sector) to start the OS
 - Basic Input Output Sequences (BIOS)
 - Hardware specific operations
 - Used by the Operating system
(in MSDOS used directly by application software)
- **Operating System (OS):** Windows, Linux, Mac (OSX) etc.
 - Provides environment for applications (API)
 - Resource Sharing: Multitasking, Virtual Memory
 - Programs stored on secondary storage

Memory Review (2)



- Registers: directly used by CPU
- Cache: Fast, local, temporary storage
 - L1: same speed as the CPU; small size (only 16 Kbytes in old PCs)
 - L2: somewhat slower; somewhat larger (Not often present)
- Core Memory: Originally magnetic cores (toroids)
 - Dynamic silicon RAM
 - Fast Page Mode (FPM) DRAM: old – early 1980s; PC XT; 8088
 - 70 ns; 36 pin SIMM : byte-wide data or 72 pin: wider data path
 - EDO DRAM: “486” (60 ns; 72 pin SIMM or DIMM)
 - SDRAM (DDR): Pentium (10ns to 5 ns-pc3200)
- Secondary Storage: Disk (cache memory in fast disks; 1-2 Mbytes)
 - Access time (Read/Write head speed)
 - Write speed (rotation rate; 5000, 7500, 10k rpm)

Input/Output System Review

Human I/O

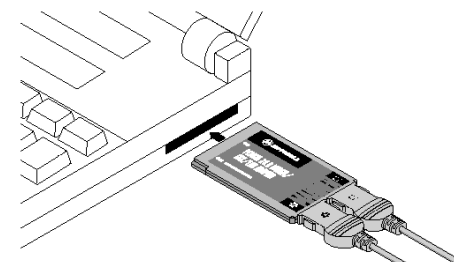
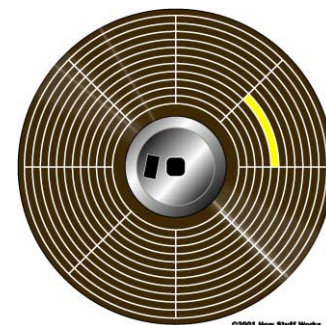
- Input
 - Keyboard
 - Mouse
 - Video
 - Audio
- Output
 - Video
 - Audio

Machine I/O

- Data
 - LAN
 - Serial
 - Modems
- Printers:
 - Impact
 - Laser
 - Ink Jet
- Memory
 - Floppy
 - CD / DVD
 - Other
 - Memory Modules
- Image Scanner
- Optical Character Recognition (OCR)
- Bar Codes
- Digital Still Camera
- Digital VCR

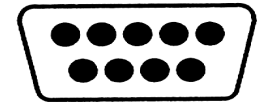
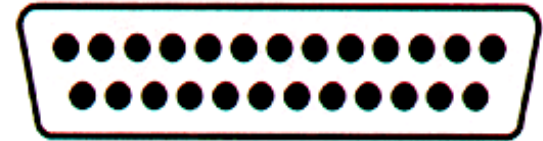
Data Storage Review

- Disk Storage: FAT, Sectors, Tracks and Heads
- Magnetic Disks: Fast, Dense storage
 - Floppies
 - Hard Disks
- Optical Disks: Dense, Inexpensive, Archival
 - CD, DVD
 - Magneto-Optical
- Flash Memory Modules: USB, PCMCIA (PC card)
- Tape: Sequential, Extreme density, Inconvenient storage
 - Reels
 - Cartridge
- Data Compression: Lossless, Lossy



Data I/O Review

- Serial vs. parallel data
- RS232 – the PC Serial Port
 - DTE/DCE: Null Modem
 - Control Signals: RS, CS, DSR, CD, DTR, ...
 - Speed: up to 115 kbits/sec (16550A UART)
- The PC Parallel (printer) port: SPP, EPP, ECP (Bios)
 - DB25 female (Centronix at printer)
 - Speed: up to 2 Mbits/sec (Strobe to align parallel data)



Data I/O Review (2)

- PC Data Busses

- Internal

- › Memory
 - › Peripheral Card:
 - 8-bit: ISA
 - 16-bit: EISA, VESA,
 - 32-bit: PCI & AGP (Video card only)
 - › IDE (ATA), serial ATA: Hard Drives
 - › Floppy disk control



SCSI-1



SCSI-2



SCSI-3

- External

- SCSI: many variants, high performance parallel data, terminate
 - USB: 12 Mbit/sec (USB2- 480 Mbit/sec), Hubs
 - FireWire (IEEE 1394): 400 Mbit/sec serial
 - LAN (Cat5-Ethernet): 10/100/1000 Mbit/sec, Hubs/switches



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