



# Building to a Computer Fetch, Decode, Execute

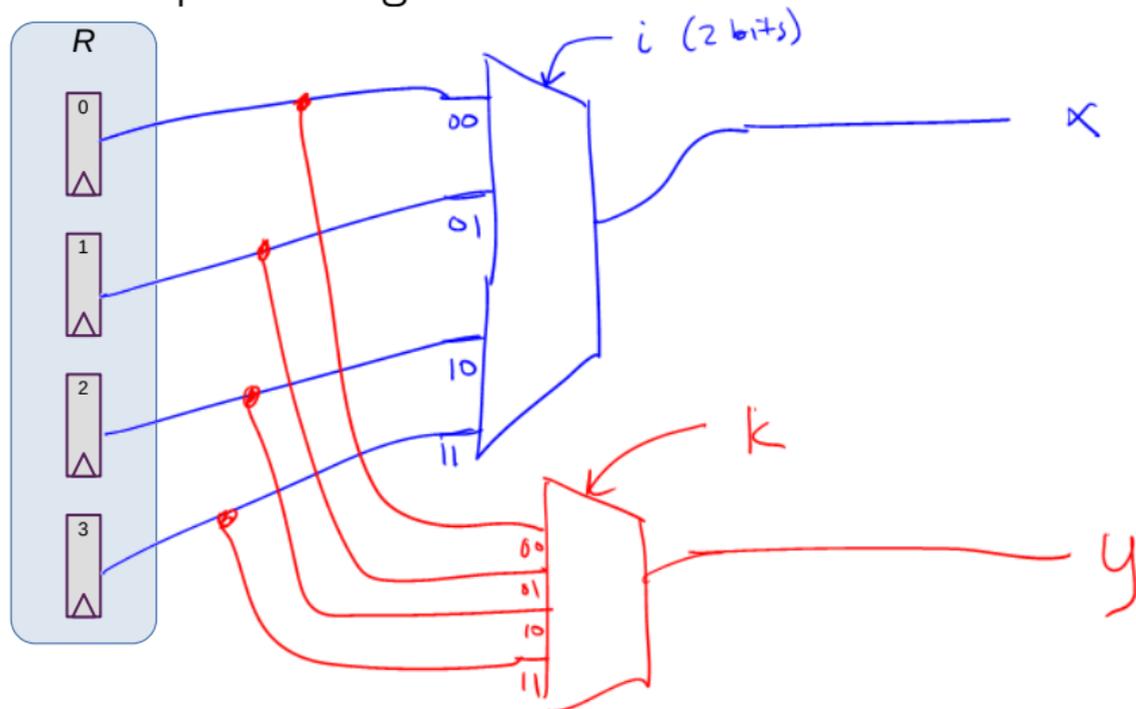
CS 2130: Computer Systems and Organization 1  
February 6, 2026

# Announcements

- Homework 2 due Monday

# Reading

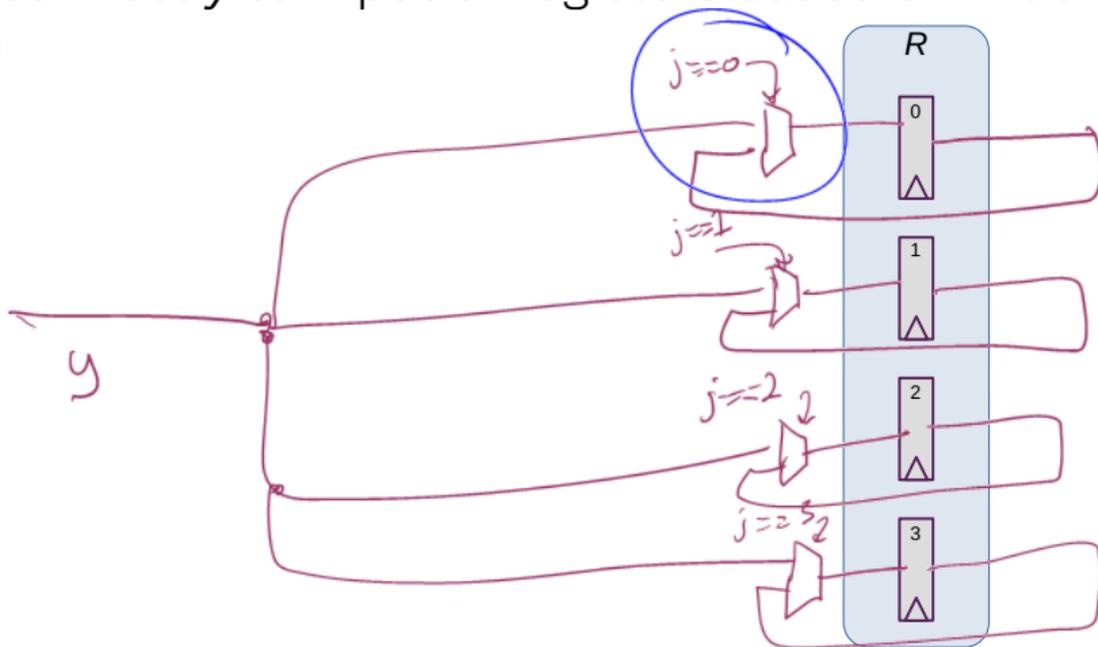
$x = R[i]$  - connect output of registers to  $x$  based on index  $i$



# Writing

$R[j] = y$  - connect  $y$  to input of registers based on index  $j$

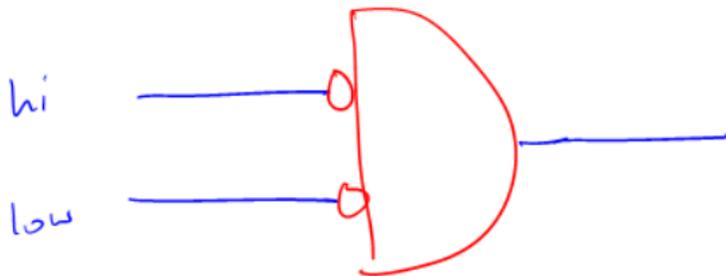
$j=1$



# Aside: Creating $==0$ gates

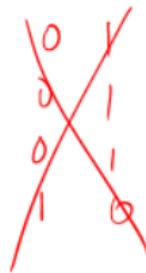
How do we build gates that check for  $j == w$ ?

$j == 0$  ?



$j == 0 \rightarrow true/\perp$

$\sim y_h \sim y_l$	$y_h y_l$	out
1 1	0 0	1
1 0	0 1	0
0 1	1 0	0
0 0	1 1	0



Need one more thing to build computers

# Memory and Storage

## Registers

- 6 gates each,  $\approx$  24 transistors
- Efficient, fast
- Expensive!
- Ex: local variables

*These do not persist between power cycles*

$$1 \text{ byte} = 8 \text{ bits}$$

$$\approx \text{KiB}$$

↓

$$\underline{\hspace{1cm}}$$

1024 bits

$$2^0 - 2^1$$

# Memory and Storage

## Memory

≈ GiB

- Two main types: SRAM, DRAM
- DRAM: 1 transistor, 1 capacitor per bit
- DRAM is cheaper, simpler to build
- Ex: data structures, local variables

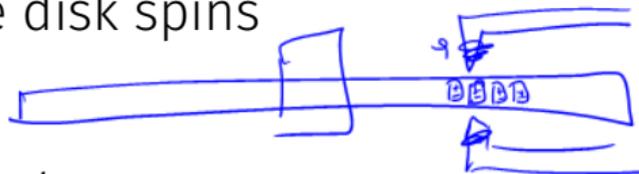
*These do not persist between power cycles*

# Memory and Storage

## Disk

≈ GiB-TiB

- Two main types: flash (solid state), magnetic disk
- Magnetic drive
  - Platter with physical arm above and below
  - Cheap to build
  - Very slow! Physically move arm while disk spins
- Ex: files



*Data on disk does persist between power cycles*

# Putting it all together

# Our story so far

- Information modeled by voltage through wires (1 vs 0)
- Transistors
- Gates:            &            |            ~            ^
- Multi-bit values: representing integers, floating point numbers
- Multi-bit operations using circuits
- Storing results using registers, clocks
- Memory

# Code

How do we run code? What do we need?

Consider the following code:

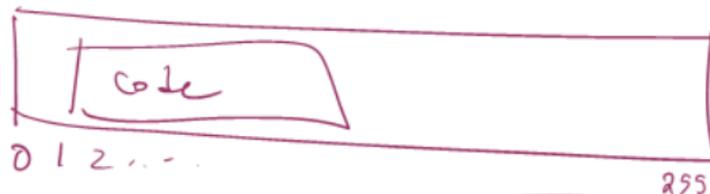
```
...  
8: x = 16  
9: y = x  
10: x += y  
...
```

What is the value of  $x$  after line 10?

# Bookkeeping

What do we need to keep track of?

- **Code** - the program we are running
  - RAM (Random Access Memory)
- **State** - things that may change value (i.e., variables)
  - Register file - can read and write values each cycle
- **Program Counter (PC)** - where we are in our code
  - Single register - byte number in memory for next instruction



# Building a Computer

