

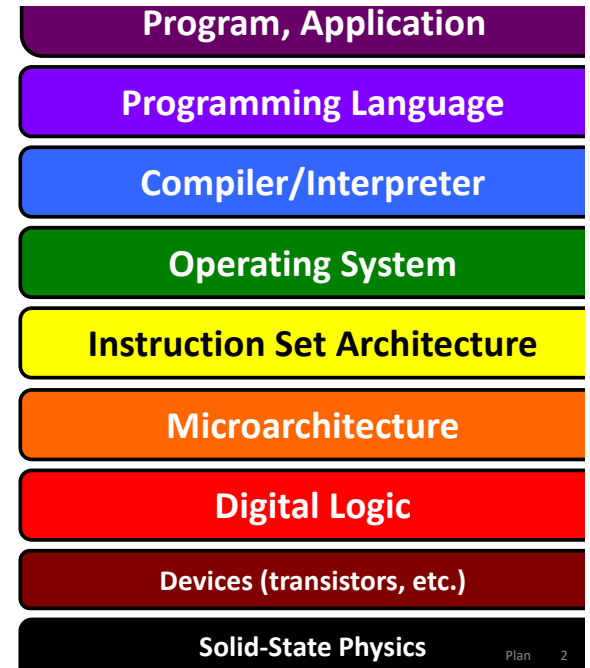


The Plan

Today

- 1 What is CS 240?
- 2 Why take CS 240?
- 3 How does CS 240 work?
- 4 Dive into foundations of computer hardware.

Welcome to
CS 240:
Foundations of
**Computer
Systems**

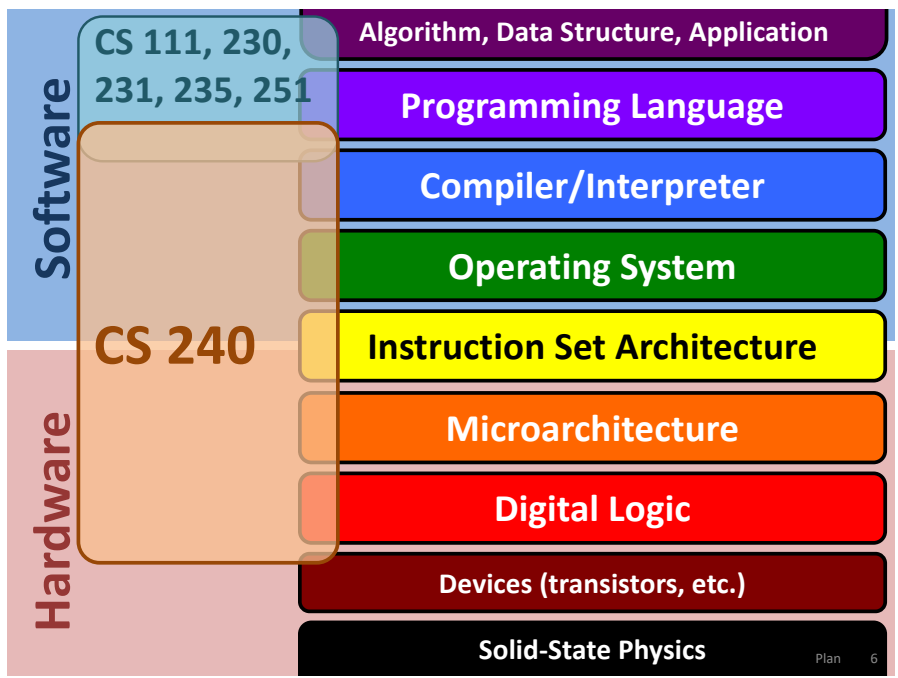
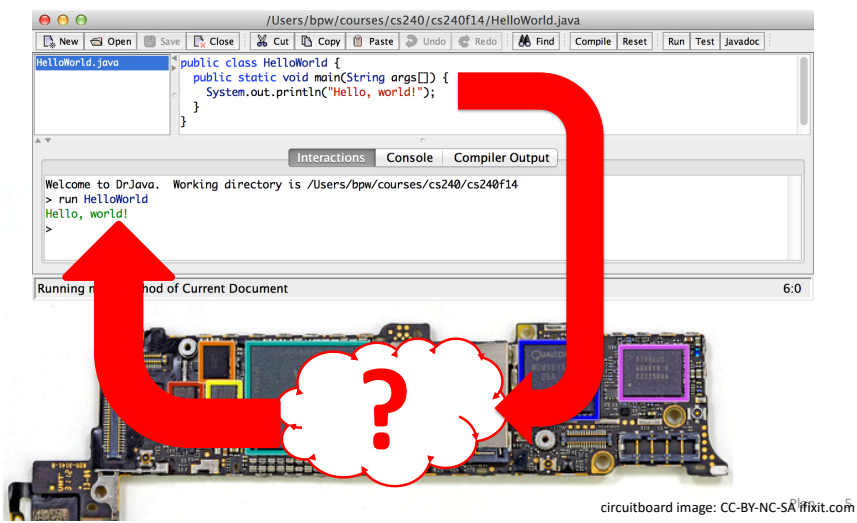


CS 111, 230, 231, 235, 251:

- What can a program do?
- How can a program solve a problem?
- How do you structure a program?
- How do you know it is correct or efficient?
- How hard is it to solve a problem?
- How is computation expressed?
- What does a program mean?
- ...

A BIG question is missing...

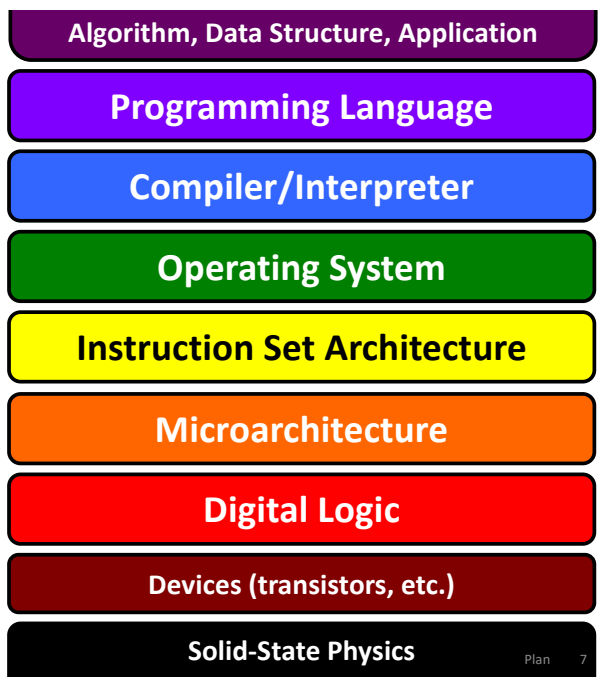
1 CS 240: How do computers work?



Big Idea: Abstraction



Layers manage complexity.



Big Idea: Abstraction

with a few recurring subplots

Simple, general interfaces:

- Hide complexity of efficient implementation.
- Make higher-level systems easy to build.
- But they are not perfect.

Representation of data and programs

Translation of data and programs

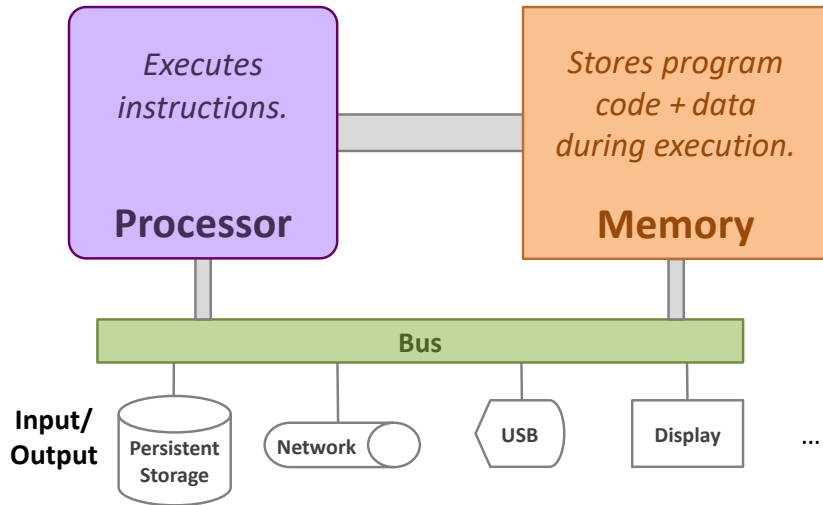
Control flow within/across programs

0s and 1s, electricity

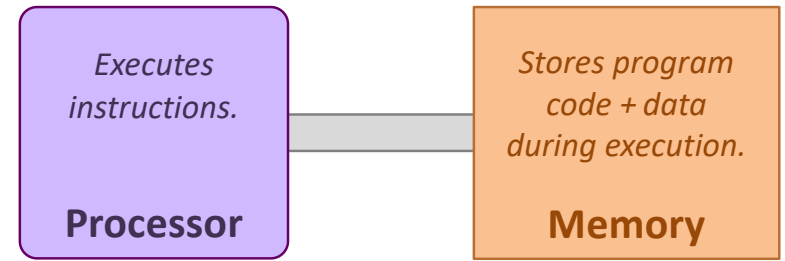
compilers, assemblers, decoders

branches, procedures, OS

Modern Computer Organization

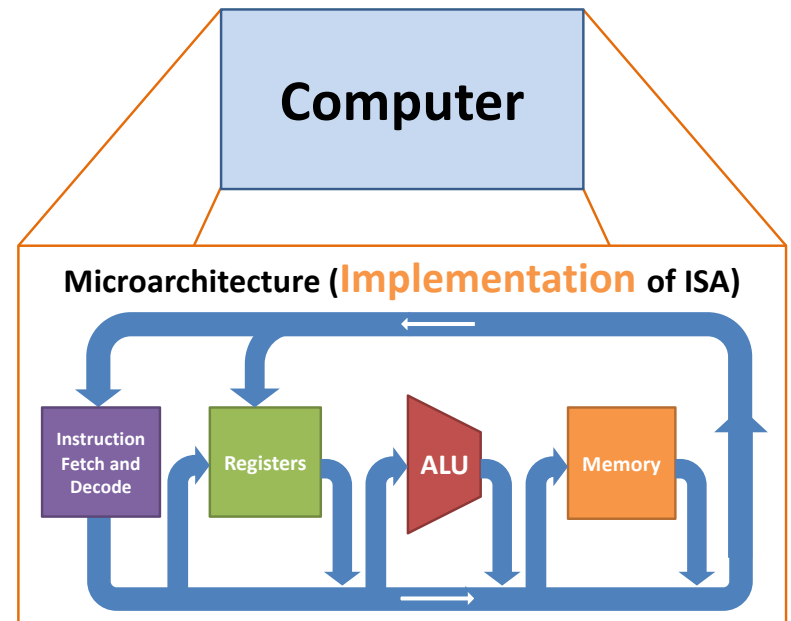
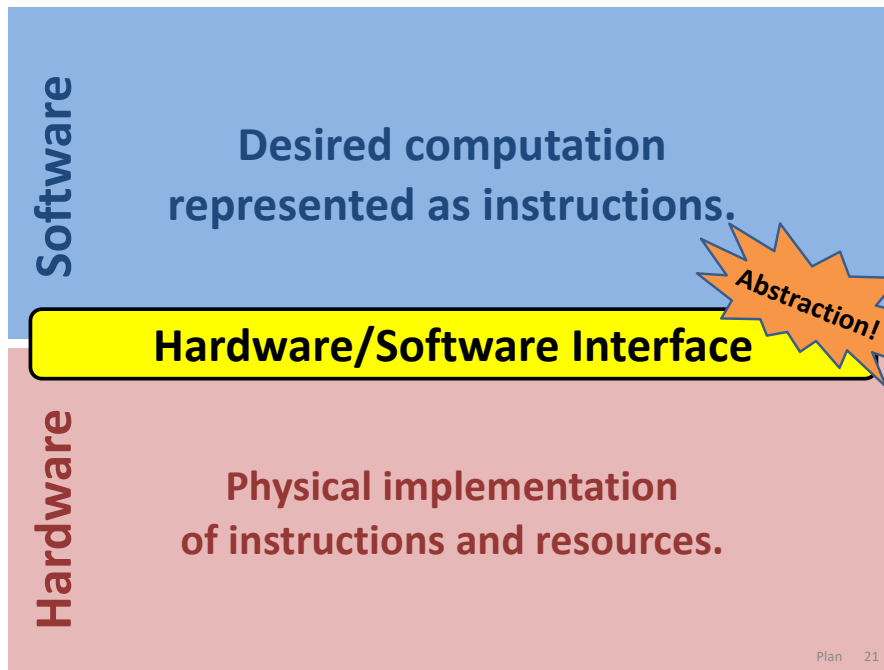


Modern Computer Organization



Processor repeats:

1. fetch instruction
2. fetch data used by instruction
3. execute instruction on data
4. store result or choose next instruction

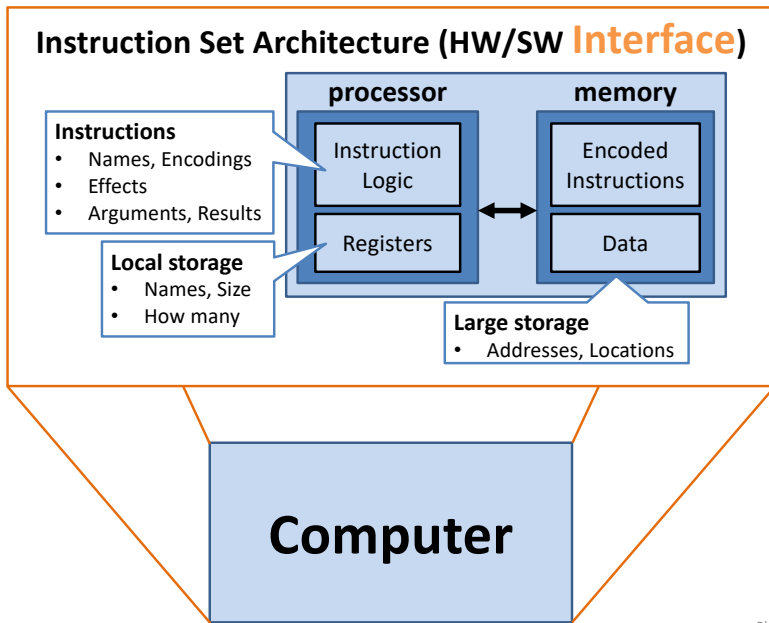
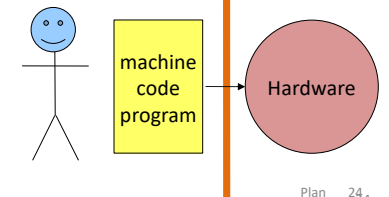


Machine Instructions

(adds two values and stores the result)

00000010100010101100100000010000

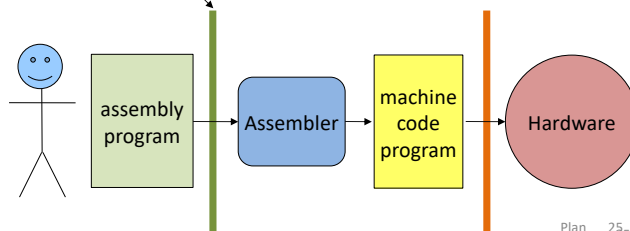
Instruction Set Architecture specification



Assemblers and Assembly Languages

addl %eax, %ecx → 00000010100010101100100000010000

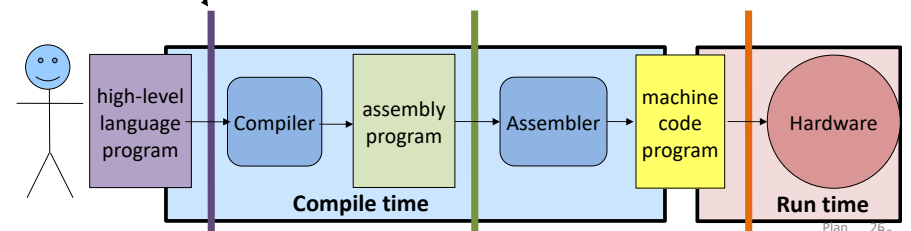
Assembly Language specification



Higher-Level Programming Languages

$x = x + y;$
 ↓
 addl %eax, %ecx → 00000010100010101100100000010000

Programming Language specification



More and more layers...

- Operating systems
- Virtual machines
- Hypervisors
- Web browsers
- ...

2 I just like to program. Why study the implementation?

It's fascinating, great for critical thinking.

System design principles apply to software too.

**Sometimes system abstractions "leak."
Implementation details affect your programs.**

int ≠ integer
float ≠ real

```
int x=...;
x*x >= 0 ?
  40000 * 40000 == 1600000000
  50000 * 50000 == -1794967296

float a=..., b=..., c=...;
(a + b) + c == a + (b + c) ?
  (-2.7e23 + 2.7e23) + 1.0 == 1.0
  -2.7e23 + (2.7e23 + 1.0) == 0.0
```

Reliability?

Ariane 5 Rocket, 1996

Exploded due to **cast of 64-bit floating-point number to 16-bit signed number. Overflow.**



Boeing 787, 2015



"... a **Model 787 airplane** ... can lose all alternating current (AC) electrical power ... caused by a **software counter** internal to the GCUs that will **overflow** after **248 days** of continuous power. We are issuing this AD to prevent loss of all AC electrical power, which could result in **loss of control of the airplane.**"
--FAA, April 2015

Arithmetic Performance

x / 973

x / 1024

Memory Performance

```

void copyji(int src[2048][2048],
            int dst[2048][2048])
{
    int i,j;
    for (j = 0; j < 2048; j++)
        for (i = 0; i < 2048; i++)
            dst[i][j] = src[i][j];
}

void copyij(int src[2048][2048],
            int dst[2048][2048])
{
    int i,j;
    for (i = 0; i < 2048; i++)
        for (j = 0; j < 2048; j++)
            dst[i][j] = src[i][j];
}

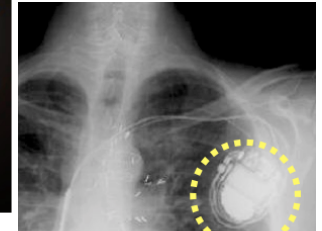
```

several times faster
due to hardware caches

Why take CS 240?

- Learn how computers execute programs.
- Build software tools and appreciate the value of those you use.
- Deepen your appreciation of **abstraction**.
- Learn enduring **system design principles**.
- Improve your **critical thinking** skills.
- Become a **better programmer**:
 - Think rigorously about execution models.
 - Program carefully, defensively.
 - Debug and reason about programs effectively.
 - Identify limits and impacts of abstractions and representations.
 - Learn to use software development tools.
- Foundations** for:
 - Compilers, security, computer architecture, operating systems, ...
- Have fun and feel accomplished!

Security



The *GHOST vulnerability* is a buffer overflow condition that can be easily exploited remotely, which makes it extremely dangerous. This vulnerability is named after the *GetHOS* function involved in the exploit.

All computers are flawed -- and the fix will take years

by Selena Larson @selenalarsen
© January 26, 2015, 12:07 PM ET

Meltdown and Spectre



THE NEW YORK TIMES Business

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A Heart Device Is Found Vulnerable to Hacker Attacks

By BARNABY J. FEDER
Published March 12, 2015

To the long list of objects vulnerable to attack by computer hackers, add the human heart.

The threat seems largely theoretical. But a team of computer security researchers plans to report Wednesday that it had been able to gain wireless access to a combination heart defibrillator and pacemaker.

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CS 240
Foundations of Computer Systems



<https://cs.wellesley.edu/~cs240/>

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Everything is here.
Please read it.