



Computer Organisation

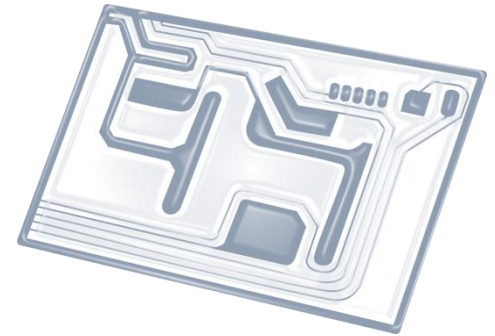
IB Computer Science



Content developed by
Dartford Grammar School
Computer Science Department



HL Topics 1-7, D1-4



1: System design



2: Computer Organisation



3: Networks



4: Computational thinking



5: Abstract data structures



6: Resource management



7: Control



D: OOP

HL & SL 2 Overview

Computer architecture

2.1.1 Outline the architecture of the central processing unit (CPU) and the functions of the arithmetic logic unit (ALU) and the control unit (CU) and the registers within the CPU

2.1.2 Describe primary memory. 2 Distinguish between random access memory (RAM) and read-only memory (ROM), and their use in primary memory

2.1.3 Explain the use of cache memory

2.1.4 Explain the machine instruction cycle

Secondary memory

2.1.5 Identify the need for persistent storage

Operating systems and application systems

2.1.6 Describe the main functions of an operating system

2.1.7 Outline the use of a range of application software

2.1.8 Identify common features of applications

Binary representation

2.1.9 Define the terms: bit, byte, binary, denary/decimal, hexadecimal

2.1.10 Outline the way in which data is represented in the computer

Simple logic gates

2.1.11 Define the Boolean operators: AND, OR, NOT, NAND, NOR and XOR

2.1.12 Construct truth tables using the above operators

2.1.13 Construct a logic diagram using AND, OR, NOT, NAND, NOR and XOR gates



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5: Abstract data structures

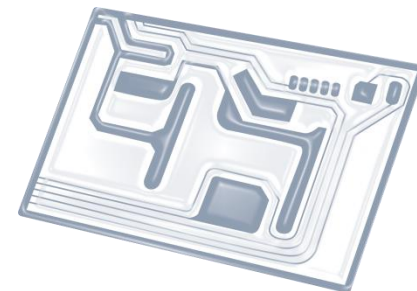
6: Resource management



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Topic 2.1.10

Outline the way in which **data** is **represented** in the computer

```
101000101110110011000101001000000
101001111001101100111010000000110
111001011001110000000000100110111
011000111111101100101011001010110
110011011101010110011100111000110
101110111011010001100100000010011
100001101111100101000011010110110
001001011101000010100011100010010
011100011101100000010011000110111
011011101011100101011101010110111
101000010000010111000010111111001
000011110101101011110001000110010
11110110110
```

Many different representations:

- **String** (“I love Java”)
- **Integer** (12, 34, 3345...)
- **Characters** (ASCII vs Unicode)
- **Colours** (Hex)

Useful web resource: <http://csfieldguide.org.nz/DataRepresentation.html>

What is **10101111**?

- Is it a number (integer)?
- Is a character?
- If it is a character, what table am I going to use look up the character? ASCII? Unicode?
- Does it refer to a colour?
- Is it part of a picture?

ASCII vs Unicode

ASCII/8859-1 Text

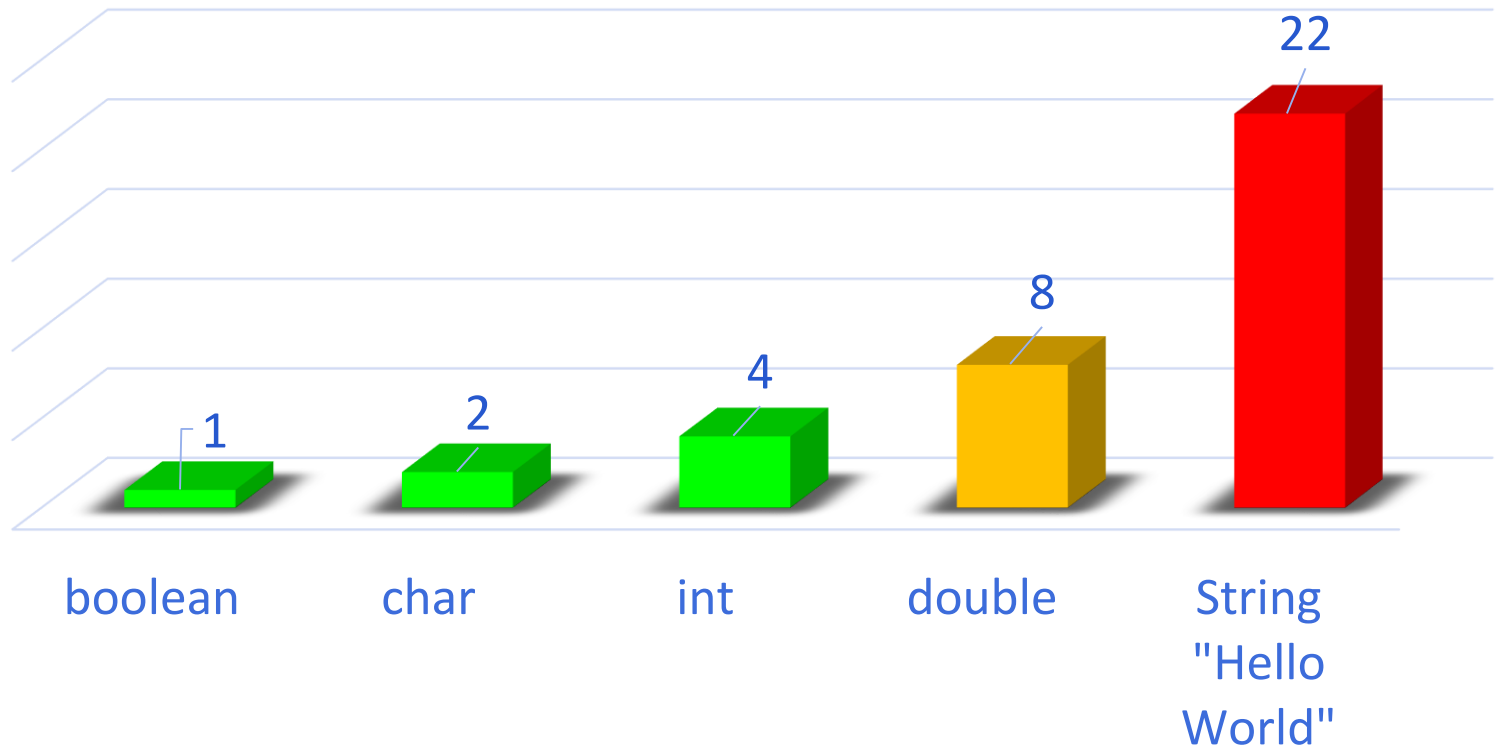
A	0100 0001
S	0101 0011
C	0100 0011
I	0100 1001
I	0100 1001
/	0010 1111
8	0011 1000
8	0011 1000
5	0011 0101
9	0011 1001
-	0010 1101
l	0011 0001
	0010 0000
t	0111 0100
e	0110 0101
x	0111 1000
t	0111 0100

Unicode Text

A	0000 0000 0100 0001
S	0000 0000 0101 0011
C	0000 0000 0100 0011
I	0000 0000 0100 1001
I	0000 0000 0100 1001
	0000 0000 0010 0000
天	0101 1001 0010 1001
地	0101 0111 0011 0000
	0000 0000 0010 0000
س	0000 0110 0011 0011
ج	0000 0110 0100 0100
ا	0000 0110 0011 0111
م	0000 0110 0100 0101
	0000 0000 0010 0000
α	0000 0011 1011 0001
κ	0010 0010 0111 0000
γ	0000 0011 1011 0011

Different data types take up more **space**

Bytes taken up in RAM



Colours as HEX numbers

Color Name	RGB Triplet	Hexadecimal	Color Name	RGB Triplet	Hexadecimal
Aqua	(0,255,255)	00FFFF	Navy	(0,0,128)	000080
Black	(0,0,0)	000000	Olive	(128,128,0)	808000
Blue	(0,0,255)	0000FF	Purple	(128,0,128)	800080
Fuchsia	(255,0,255)	FF00FF	Red	(255,0,0)	FF0000
Gray	(128,128,128)	808080	Silver	(192,192,192)	C0C0C0
Green	(0,128,0)	008000	Teal	(0,128,128)	008080
Lime	(0,255,0)	00FF00	White	(255,255,255)	FFFFFF
Maroon	(128,0,0)	800000	Yellow	(255,255,0)	FFFF00