Lecture **0_4.1**

Systems: Definitions



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Lecture 0_4.1 - Slide 2

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- The lecture aims at introducing the concept of System from a hierarchical perspective
- The concept of Processing Element (PE) is then introduced
- Each PE is then presented in terms of DataPath & Control Unit
- An extensive presentation of the most widely used taxonomies for digital systems concludes the lecture.

Prerequisites

- None

Homework

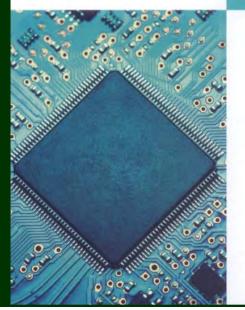
- None

Further readings

- Students interested in making a reference to a text book on the arguments covered in this lecture can refer, for instance, to:
 - G. Conte, A. Mazzeo,
 N. Mazzocca, P. Prinetto:
 "Architettura dei
 calcolatori",
 Città Studi, 2015
 (Chapter 1:
 Classificazioni e
 Concetti base)
 (In Italian)

GIANNI CONTE ANTONINO MAZZEO NICOLA MAZZOCCA PAOLO PRINETTO

Architettura dei calcolatori



CittoStudi

Outline

Systems

Definitions
Processing Strategies

Processing Elements
Data & Control

Outline

– Systems

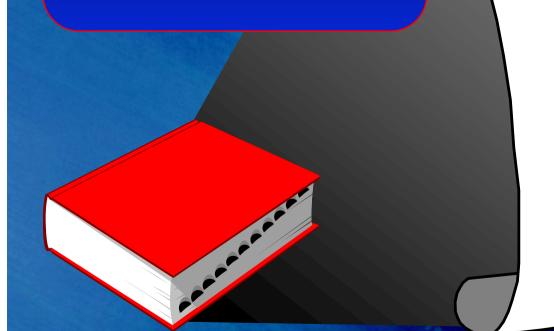
- . Definitions
- . Processing Strategies
- Processing Elements
- Data & Control

System

An entity that interacts with other entities, i.e., other systems, including hardware, software, humans, and the physical world with its natural phenomena

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These other systems are the *environment* of the given system



System

An entity that interacts with other entities, i.e., other systems, including hardware, software, humans, and the physical world with its natural phenomena

The service delivered by a system

(in its role as a provider) is its behavior as it is perceived by its user(s); a user is another system that receives service from the provider

Correct service

Correct service is delivered when the service implements the system function

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To manage complexity, the key method is to describe the system resorting to several *levels of abstraction*

Abstraction

An abstraction is a simplified model of the system, showing only the selected features and ignoring the associated details

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Top-down vs. Bottom-up

- Top-down and bottom-up are both strategies of information processing and knowledge ordering, used in a variety of fields including software, humanistic and scientific theories, and management and organization.
- In practice, they can be seen as a style of thinking, teaching, or leadership

Top-down

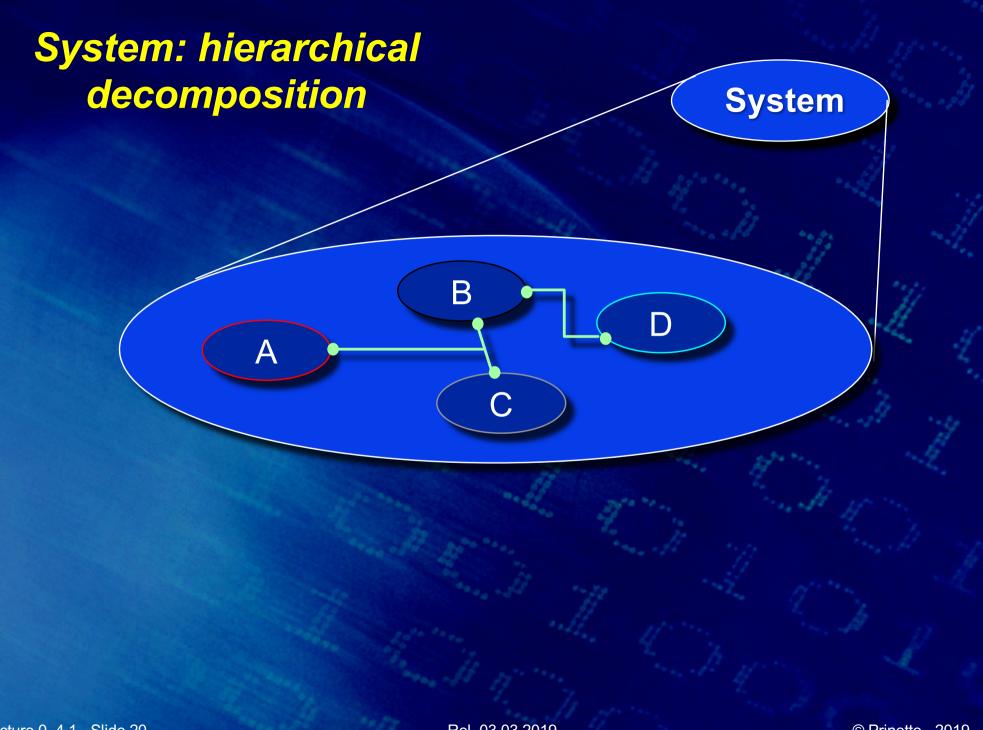
 Proceeding by breaking large general aspects (as of a problem) into smaller more detailed constituents: working from the general to the specific

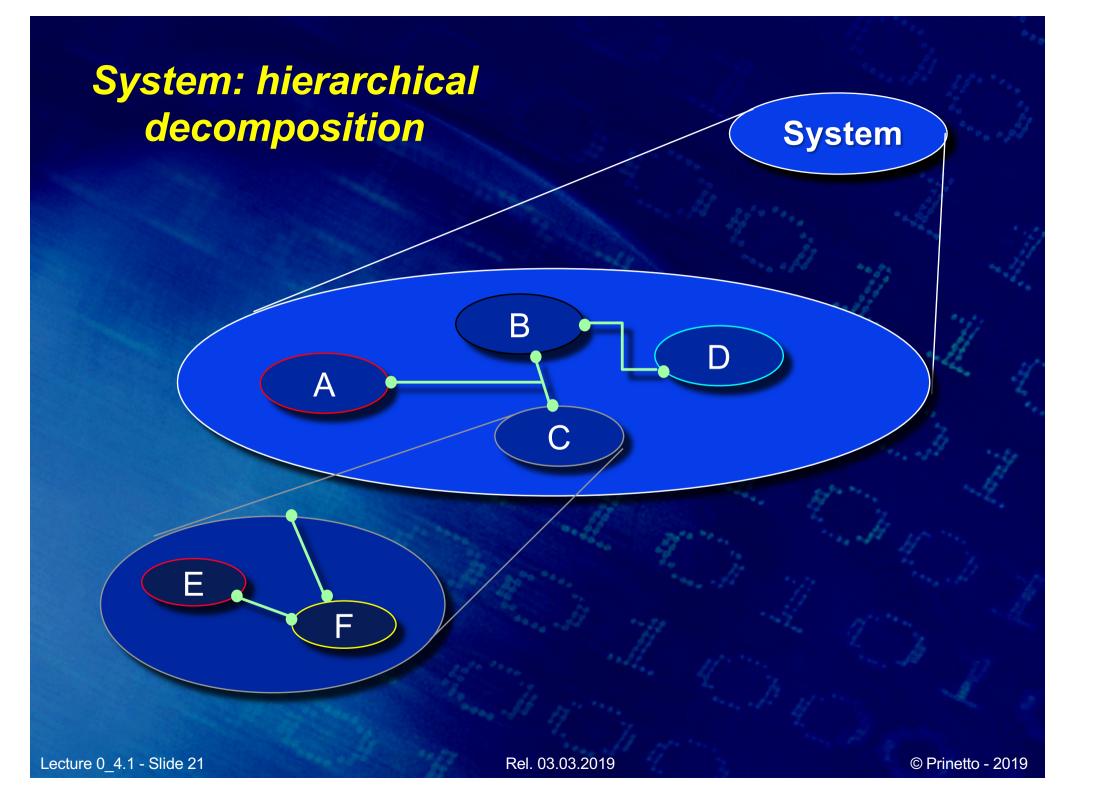
From High to Low

- A high-level abstraction contains only the most vital data
- A low-level abstraction is more detailed and takes account of previously ignored information
- Although it is more complex, a low-level abstraction model is more accurate and is closer to the actual system.

System: hierarchical decomposition







Bottom-up

 Piecing together of systems to give rise to more complex systems, thus making the original systems sub-systems of the emergent system.

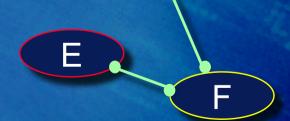
System: bittom-up composition



Lecture 0_4.1 - Slide 23

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System: bittom-up composition



Lecture 0_4.1 - Slide 24

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System: bittom-up composition



Lecture 0_4.1 - Slide 25

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System: bittom-up composition

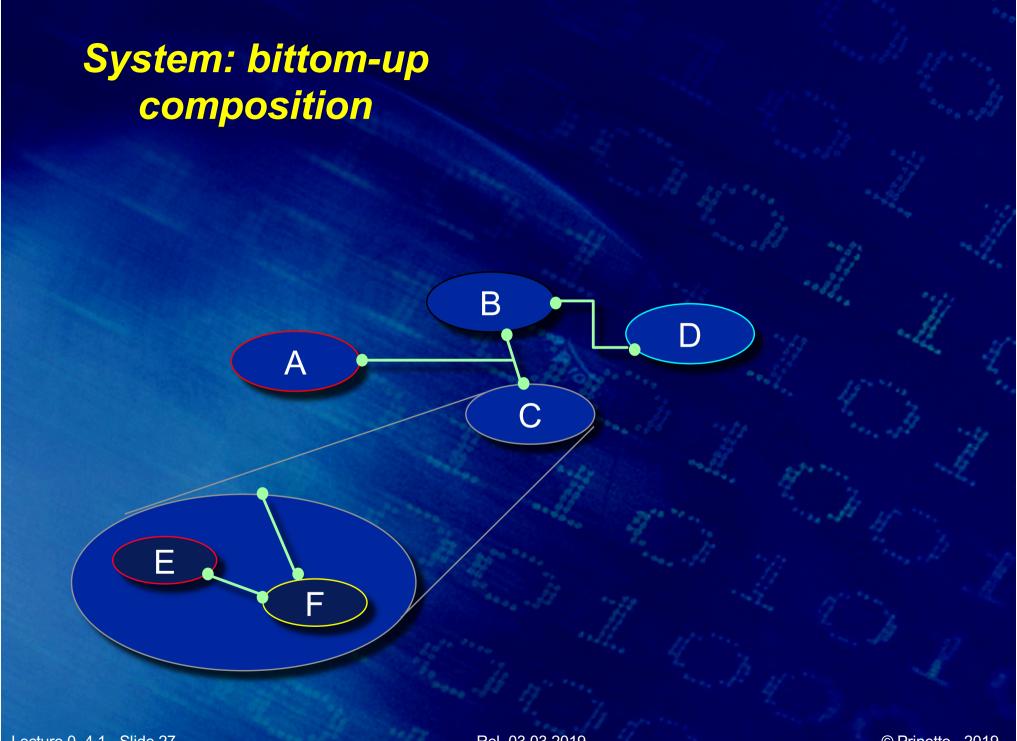
Lecture 0_4.1 - Slide 26

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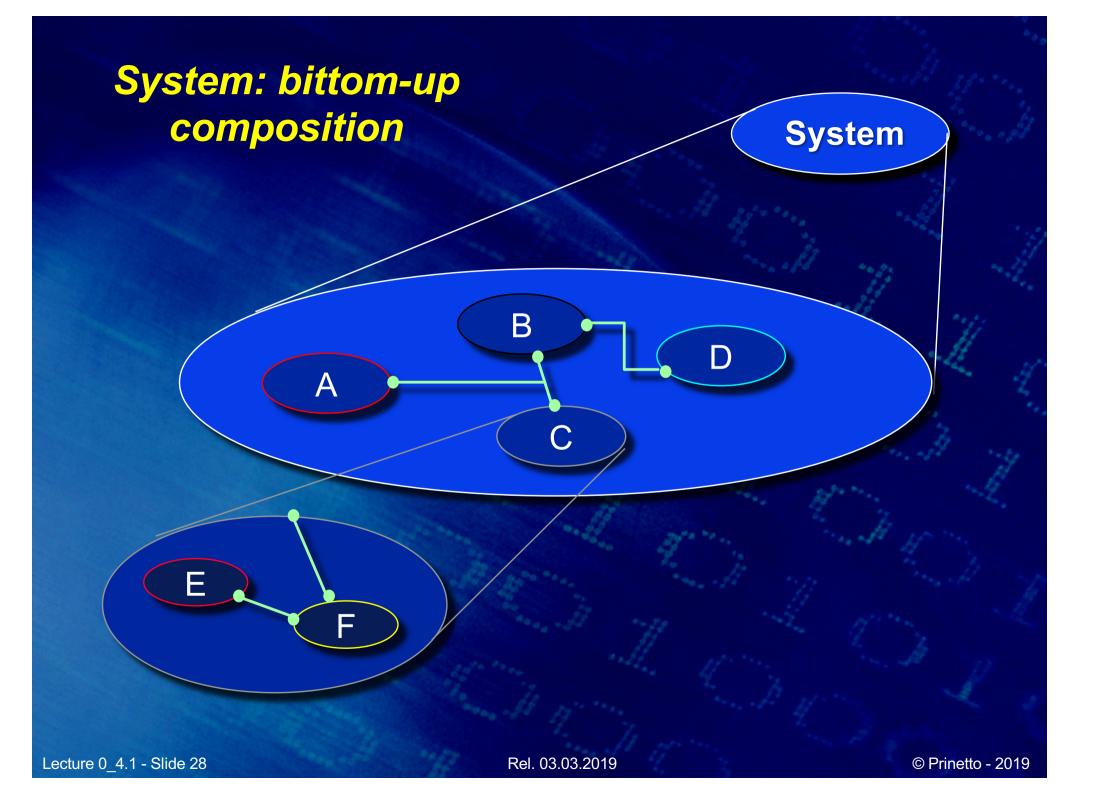
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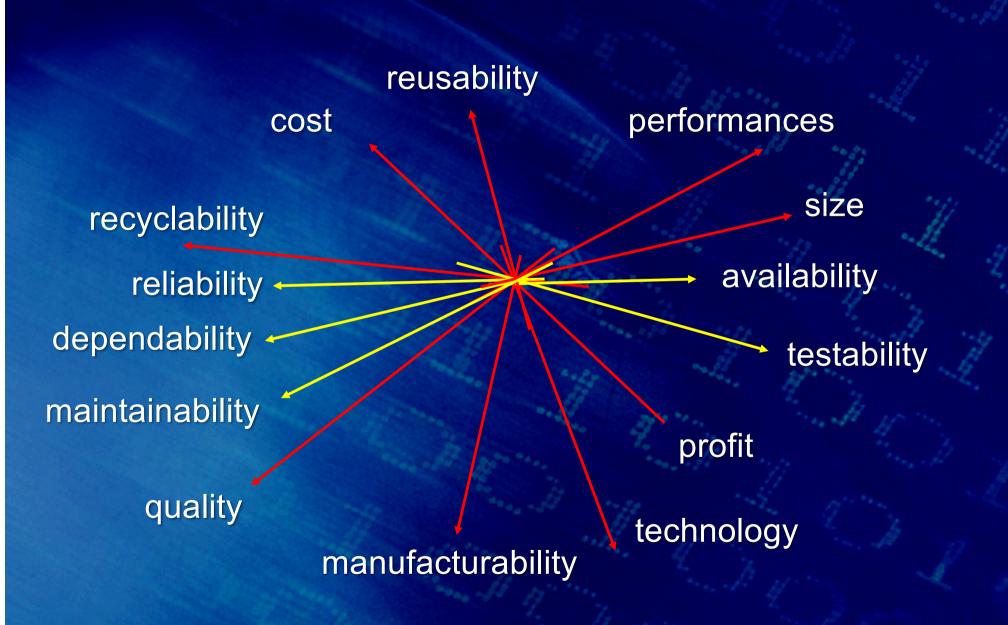


Lecture 0_4.1 - Slide 27

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The design space



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The sub-space abstraction ↔ domain

The desired degree of details

The set of particular aspects of interest

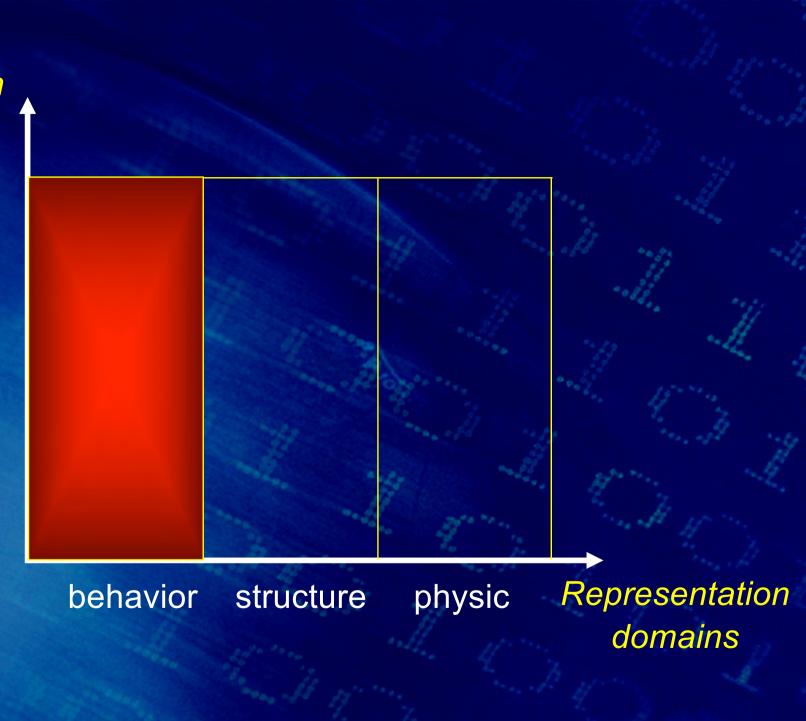
> Representation domains

Lecture 0_4.1 - Slide 30

Abstraction

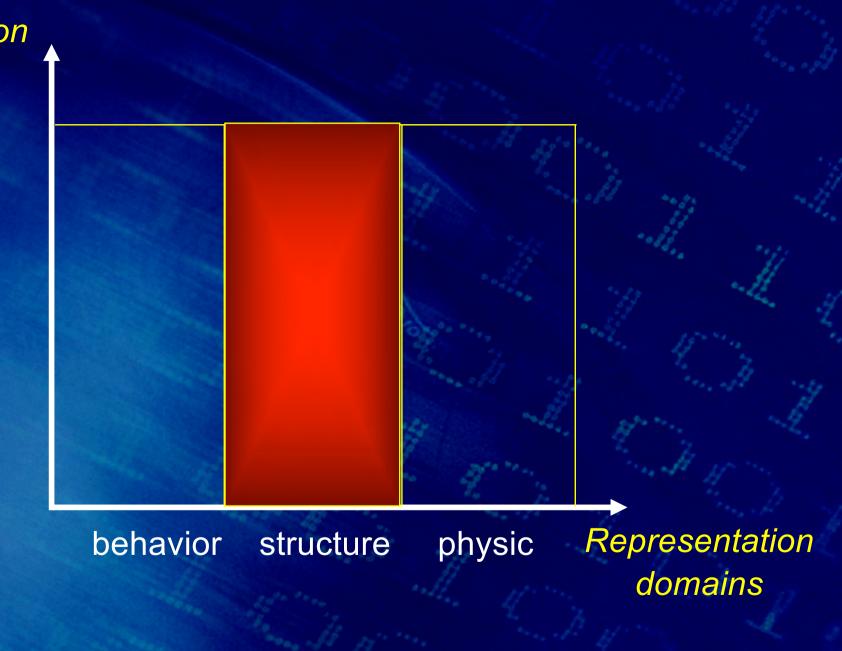
levels

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It describes the behavior of the system, in terms of properties, which define what the system does and the circumstance under which it operates

behavior structure physic Representation domains



It describes the structure (i.e., the topology) of the system, in terms of a set of blocks, properly interconnected

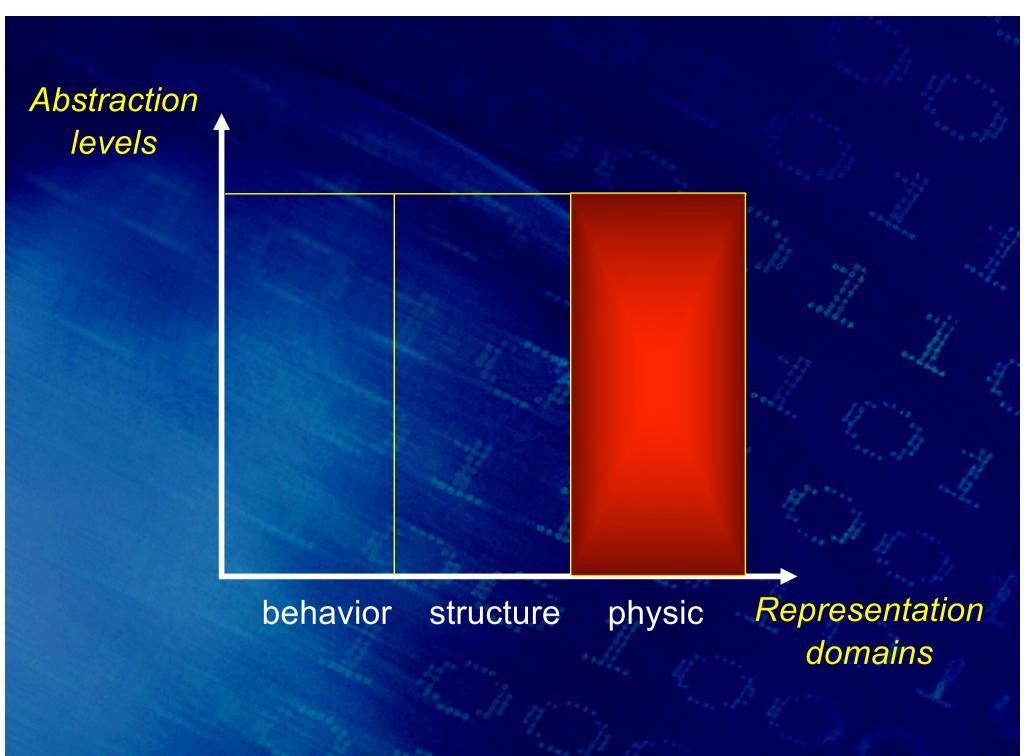
behavior structure physic Representation domains

The description is technology independent

It describes the structure (i.e., the topology) of the system, in terms of a set of blocks, properly interconnected

behavior structure physic Representation domains

Abs



It describes the physical structure of the system, in terms of elementary components. They are used to implement the blocks defined in the structural domain

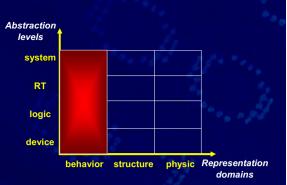
behavior structure physic Representation domains

It describes the physical structure of the system, in terms of elementary components. They are used to implement the blocks defined in the structural domain

The description is technology dependent

behavior structure physic Representation domains

Behavioral domain



 Systems utility is determined by its *functional* as well as its *non-functional* properties

Functional Property

A property that specifies:

- the inputs (stimuli) to the system
- the outputs (responses) from the system
- the behavioral relationships between them

Non-Functional Property

An attribute or a constraint on the system

Lecture 0_4.1 - Slide 41

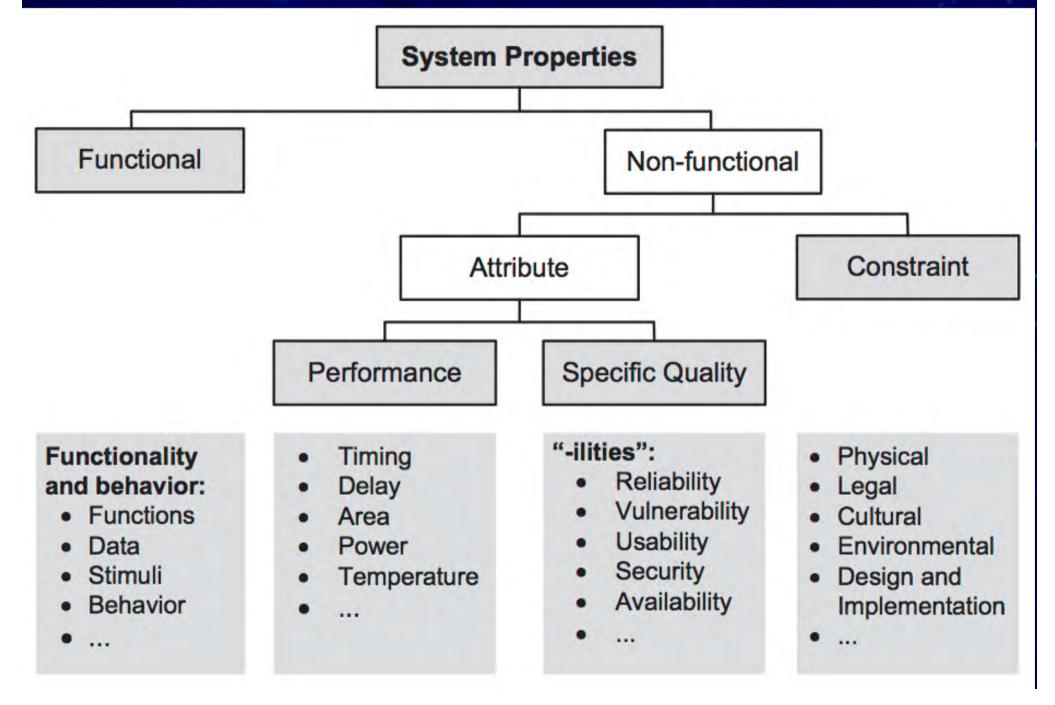
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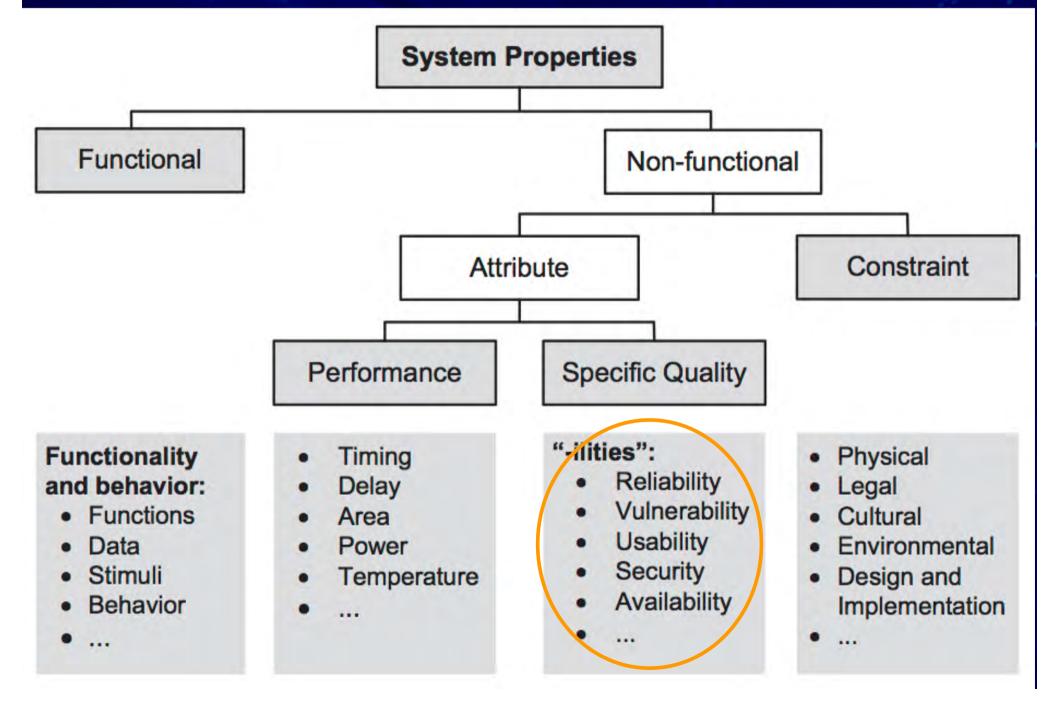
Attribute

A performance specification or a specific quality of the system

A taxonomy of system properties



A taxonomy of system properties



Dependability

Property of a system that allows reliance to be placed justifiably on service it delivers

Dependability

The ability to deliver service that can justifiably be trusted

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Dependability

The quality of the "delivered service" such that "reliance" can justifiably be placed on this service.

Parameter	Consumer	Industrial	Automotive
temperature	0°C → 40°C	-10°C → 70°C	-40°C → 85/155°C
operation time	1-3 years	5-10 years	up to 15 years
humidity	low	environment	0% up to 100%
tolerated field failure rates	< 10%	<< 1%	zero failure
documentation	none	conditional	true
supply	none	up to 5 years	up to 30 years



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Safety

The condition of being protected from or unlikely to cause danger, risk, or injury

Security

The state of being free from danger or threat

Security

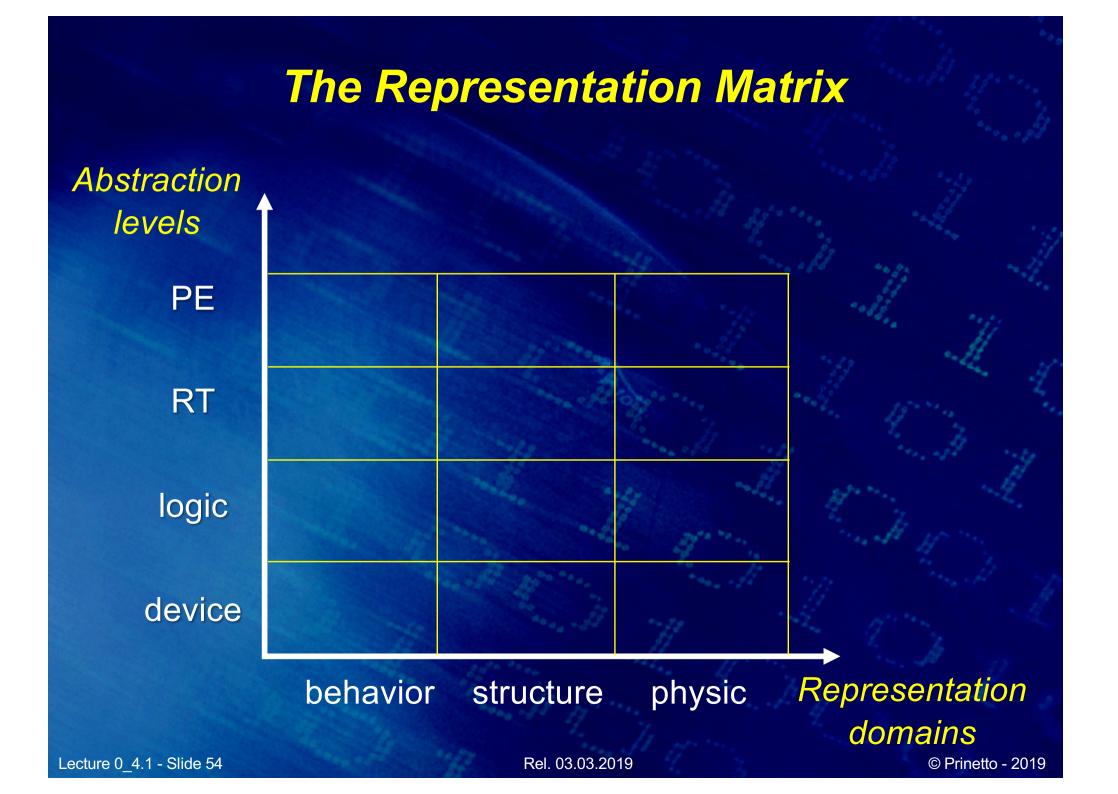
It provides "a form of protection where a separation is created between the assets and the threat"

Computer security



Measures and controls that ensure confidentiality, integrity, and availability of information system assets including hardware, software, firmware, and information being processed, stored, and communicated

> [The NIST Internal/Interagency Report NISTIR 7298 - Glossary of Key Information Security Terms, May 2013 (NIST = U.S. National Institute of Standards and Technology)]



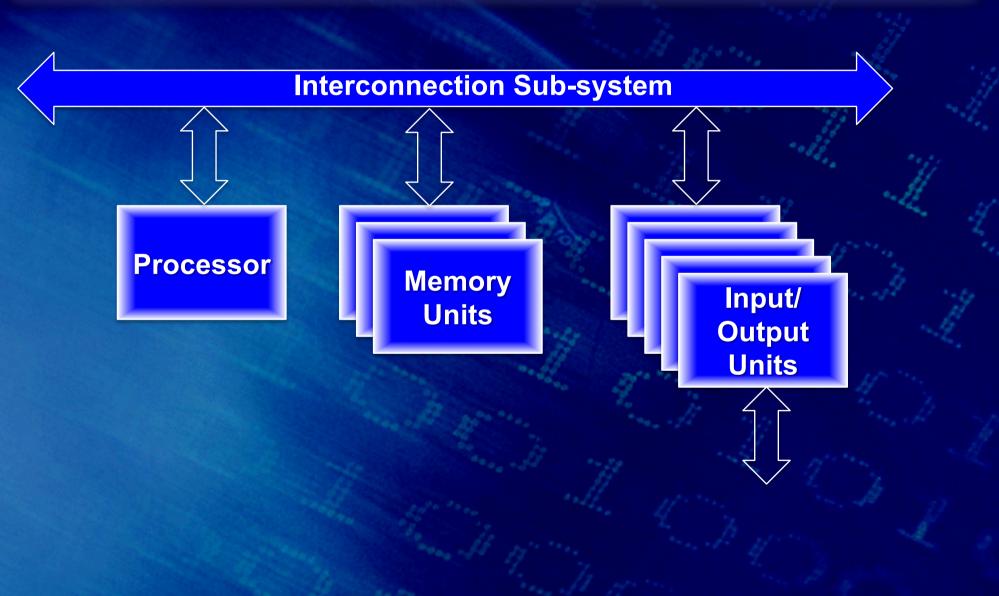
Outline

– System

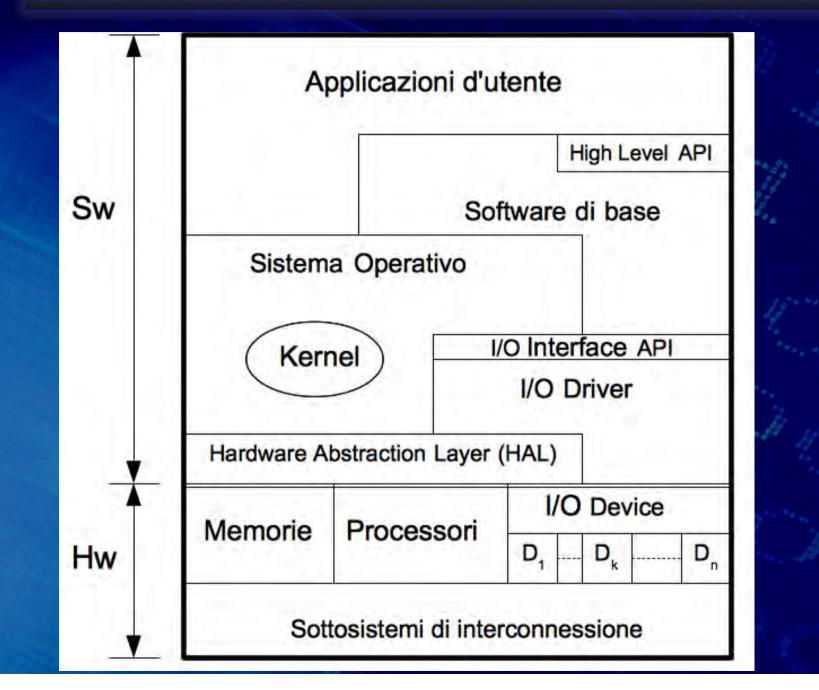
– Processing Elements

– Data & Control

Processing Element



Processing Elements



Outline

- System: a hierarchical approach

- Processing Elements
- Data & Control

Data & Control

 A clear distinction must be done between Data & Control, in terms of:

- . Signals
- . Functional units

System I/O signals



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System I/O signals

Timing Inputs

Data Inputs

System

Data Outputs

Status Outputs

