



# Grada računala

Osnove dijelova  
računala

# Von Neumann-ovo računalo

- Program koji se pokreće pohranjuje se u binarnom formatu u memorijskoj jedinici – kako bi rezultati izvršavanja mogli biti korišteni za neki “efekt” u programu – tzv. “Stored Program Concept”
- Ovaj concept kaže da su instrukcije pohranjene u memoriji skupa sa podacima u formatu koji je čitljiv CPU-u, a računalo može manipulirati sa tim podacima pošto instrukcije i podaci ovise i o drugim parametrima (npr. kontrolnim stanjima)
- Instrukcije se izvode serijski (sekvencijalno) prateći kontrolni tok programa kako je zapisan u memoriji

# Zašto nam je to važno?

- Zato što tako rade sva računala
- Zato što je to *defaultni* način izvršavanja programa
- Kad ne bismo imali ovakav concept, sve bi se instrukcije morale pokretati ručno – nepraktično, beskorisno i nemoguće za korištenje

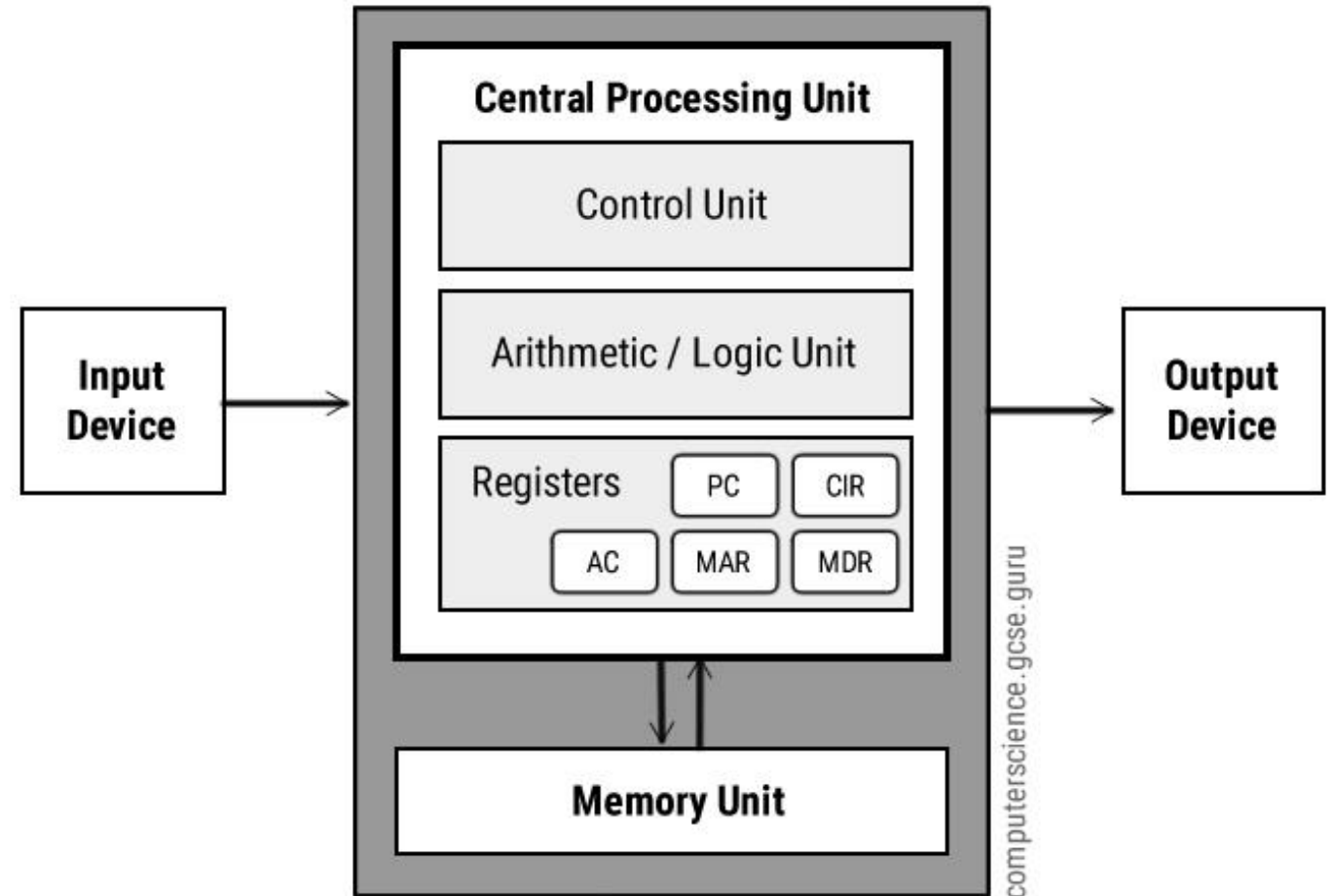
# Arhitektura von Neumannovog računala

- Upravo kako bismo bili u mogućnosti ostvariti ovakvu metodu izvršavanja na von Neumannovom konceptu računala, trebamo uobičajene gradivne jedinice von Neumannovog računala:
  - ALU
  - Memory
  - Input I output
  - Kontrolna jedinica
- Isto tako, ALU mora imati registar koji se obično zove akumulator
- Kontrolna jedinica mora imati registar/brojač koji se zove PC (*Program Counter*, programsko brojilo) – prati koja je slijedeća instrukcija za izvršavanje u toku programa
- Ovi registri su obično ostvareni kao memorijske komponente u CPU-u koje pomažu ispravnom izvršavanju toka programa

# Funkcijske jedinice računala

- Aritmetička jedinica
- Upravljačka jedinica
- Memorija
- Ulazno/izlazna jedinica

# Von Neumann model



# Osnovna obilježja IBM PC kompatibilnog računala

- Računalo koristi jedan od procesora kompatibilnih s x86 arhitekturom
- Računalo je izgrađeno na osnovu ISA specifikacije (*Industry Standard Architecture*)
- Računalo koristi jednu od sabirnica kompatibilnih s ISA ili PCI sabirnicom, uključujući i odgovarajuće utore za proširenje (kasnije VLB, PCI, PCI Express)
- Računalo koristi BIOS kompatibilan s IBM-ovim
- Računalo je u stanju izvršavati programe kompatibilne s operacijskim sustavom MS DOS i MS Windows (originalno, kasnije Linux i mnogi drugi)

# Podsustavi računala

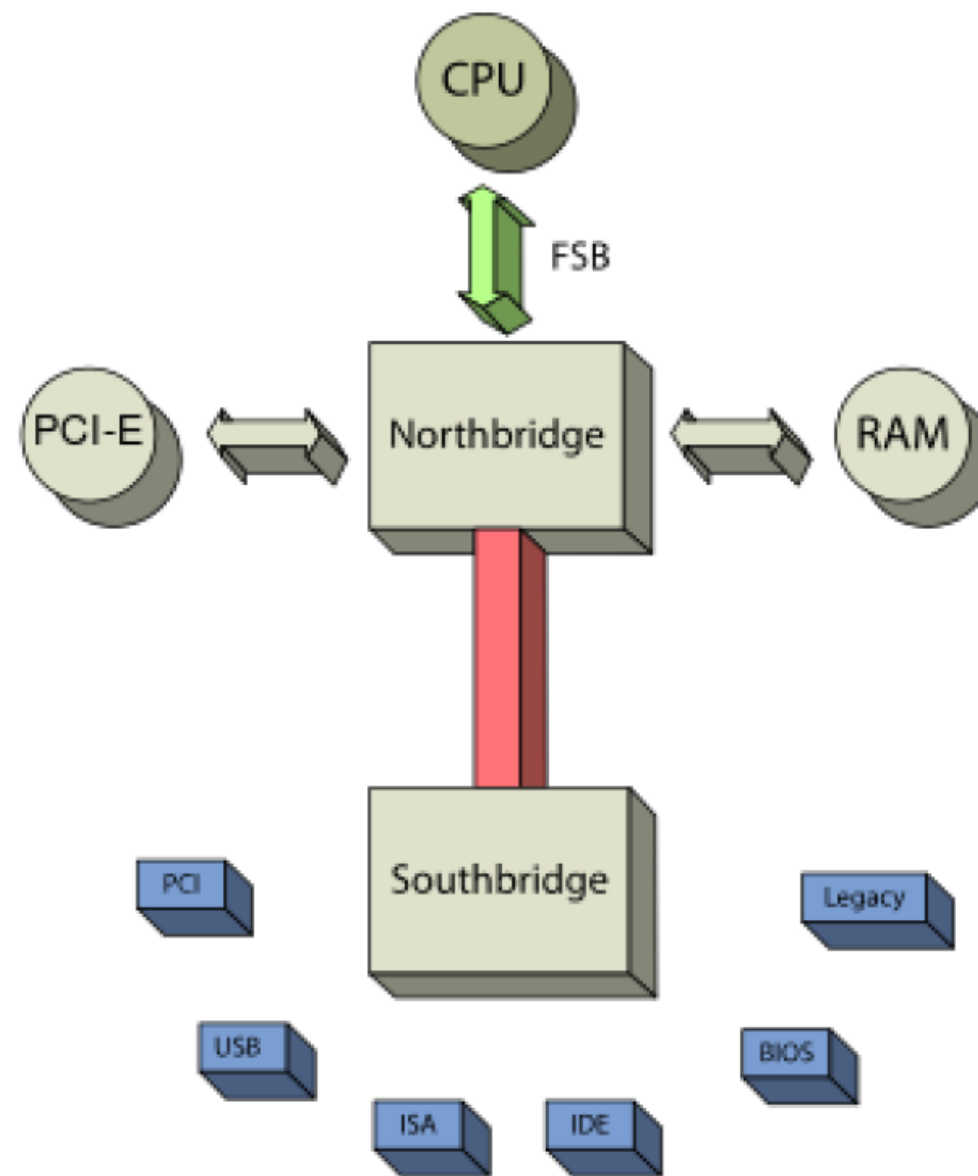
- Kućište s napajanjem
- Matična ploča
- Procesor
- Memorija
- Diskovni podsustav
- Video podsustav
- Audio podsustav
- Mrežni podsustav
- Ulazno-izlazni uređaji
- Ostalo



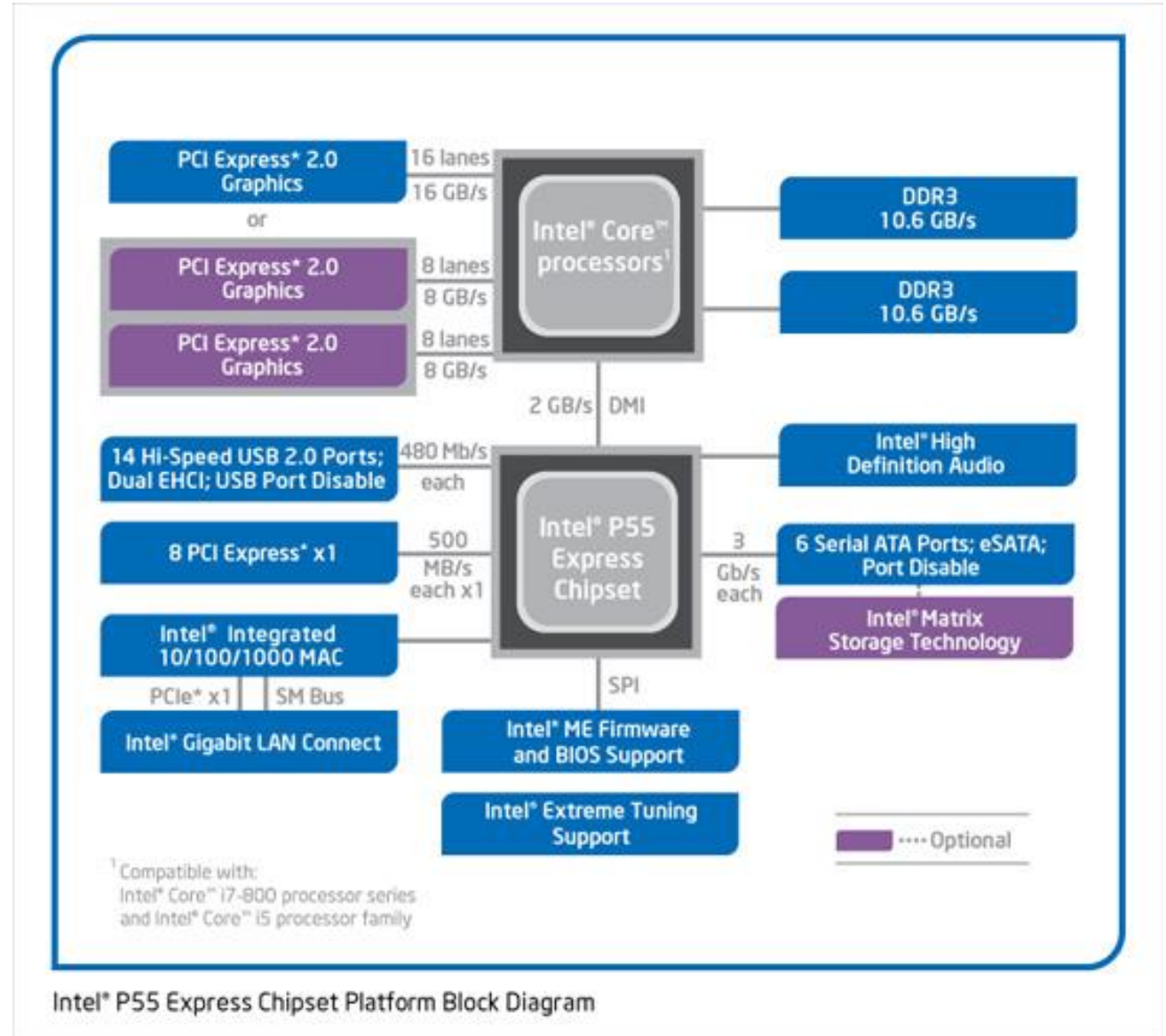
# Čipset (*Chipset*)

- Sklopovi kojima se ostvaruju sučelja između pojedinih sabirničkih struktura u osobnim računalima nazivaju se skupovi čipova ili čipset
- *Chipset* se sastoji od dva glavna čipa:
  - *Sjeverni* čip (eng. *NorthBridge*) – brze sabirnice (memorija, grafička kartica)
  - *Južni* čip (eng. *SouthBridge*) – sve spore sabirnice

Osnovna  
struktura  
matične ploče  
do sa NB/SB  
kombinacijom



# Osnovna struktura matične ploče bez NB/SB kombinacije

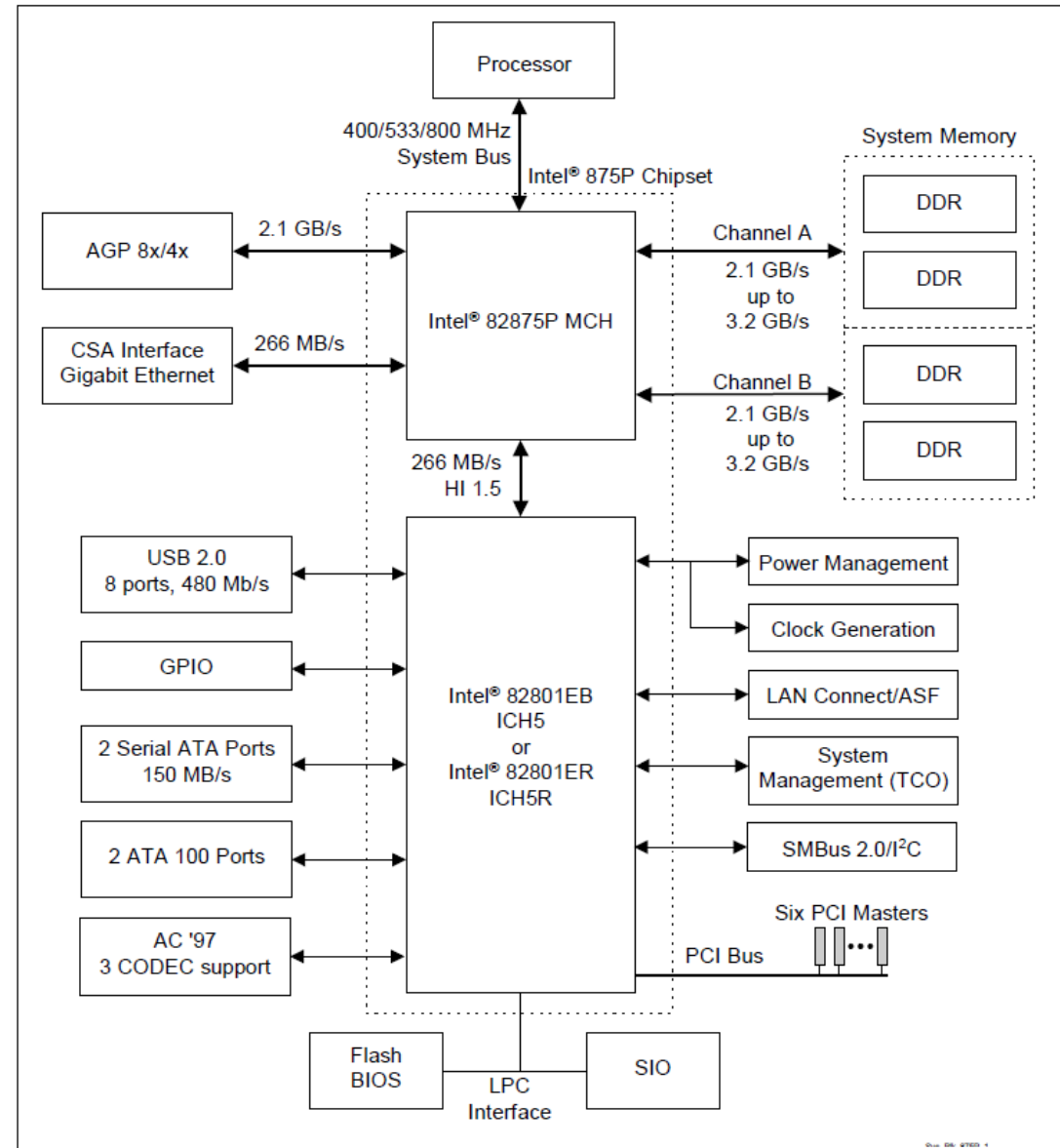


Intel® P55 Express Chipset Platform Block Diagram

Usporedba  
zadnjeg NB/SB  
chipseta I prvog  
DMI-based  
chipseta

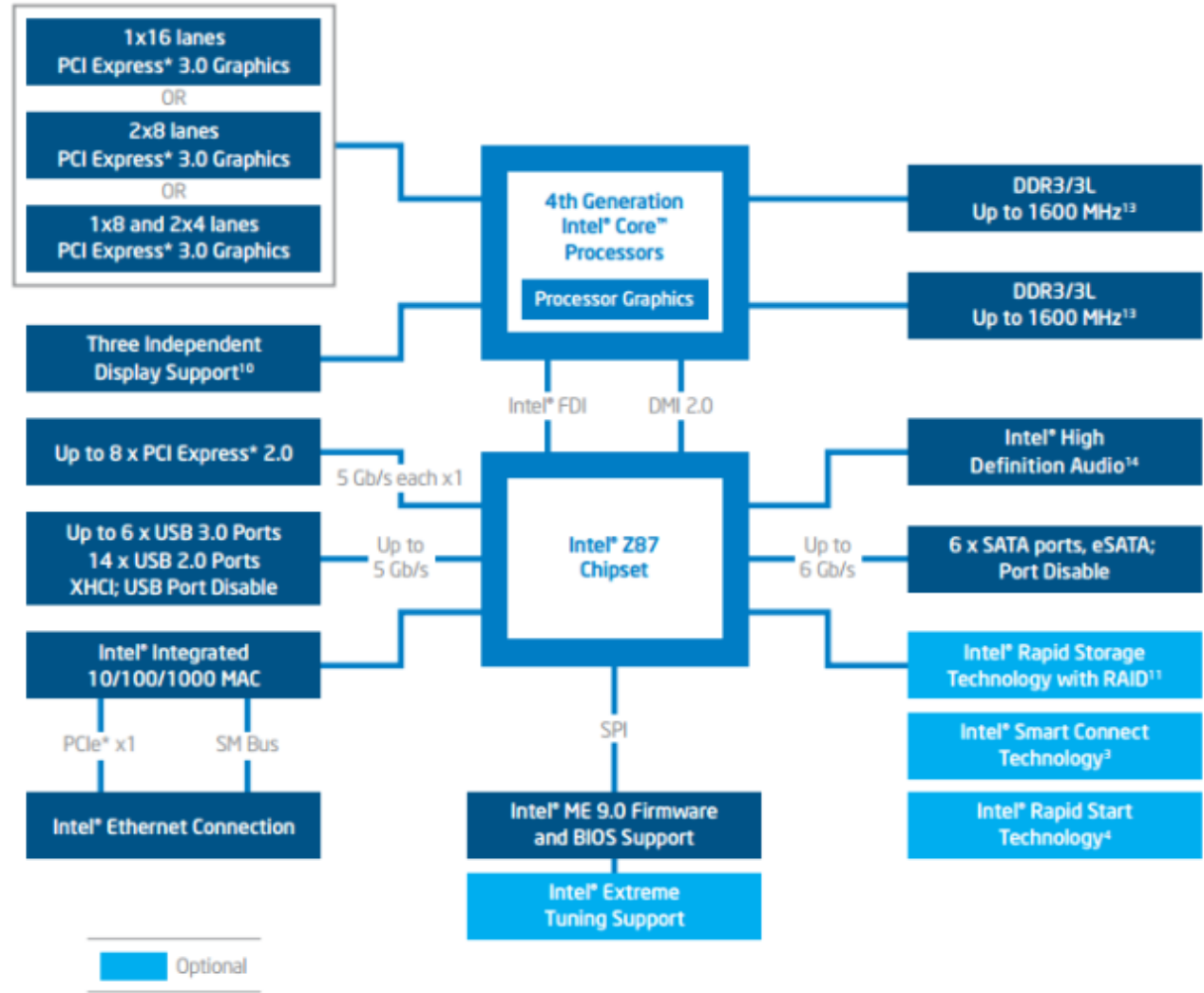
	AMD SB750	Intel ICH10R	Intel P55
<b>Additional PCI Express</b>	None	6 x1 PCIe 1.1	8 x 1 PCIe 2.0
<b>USB</b>	12 ports	12 ports	14 ports
<b>SATA (300MB/s)</b>	6 ports	6 ports	6 ports
<b>PATA</b>	2 channels	None	None
<b>RAID*</b>	RAID 0/1/5/10	RAID 0/1/5/10	RAID 0/1/5/10
<b>HD Audio Interface</b>	Yes	Yes	Yes
<b>Ethernet</b>	Not Integrated	Intel Gigabit LAN	Intel Gigabit LAN
<b>Northbridge Interface</b>	4 lane PCIe 1.1	DMI 10Gb/s each direction, full duplex	DMI 10Gb/s each direction, full duplex

# Intel 875 chipset, 2003.

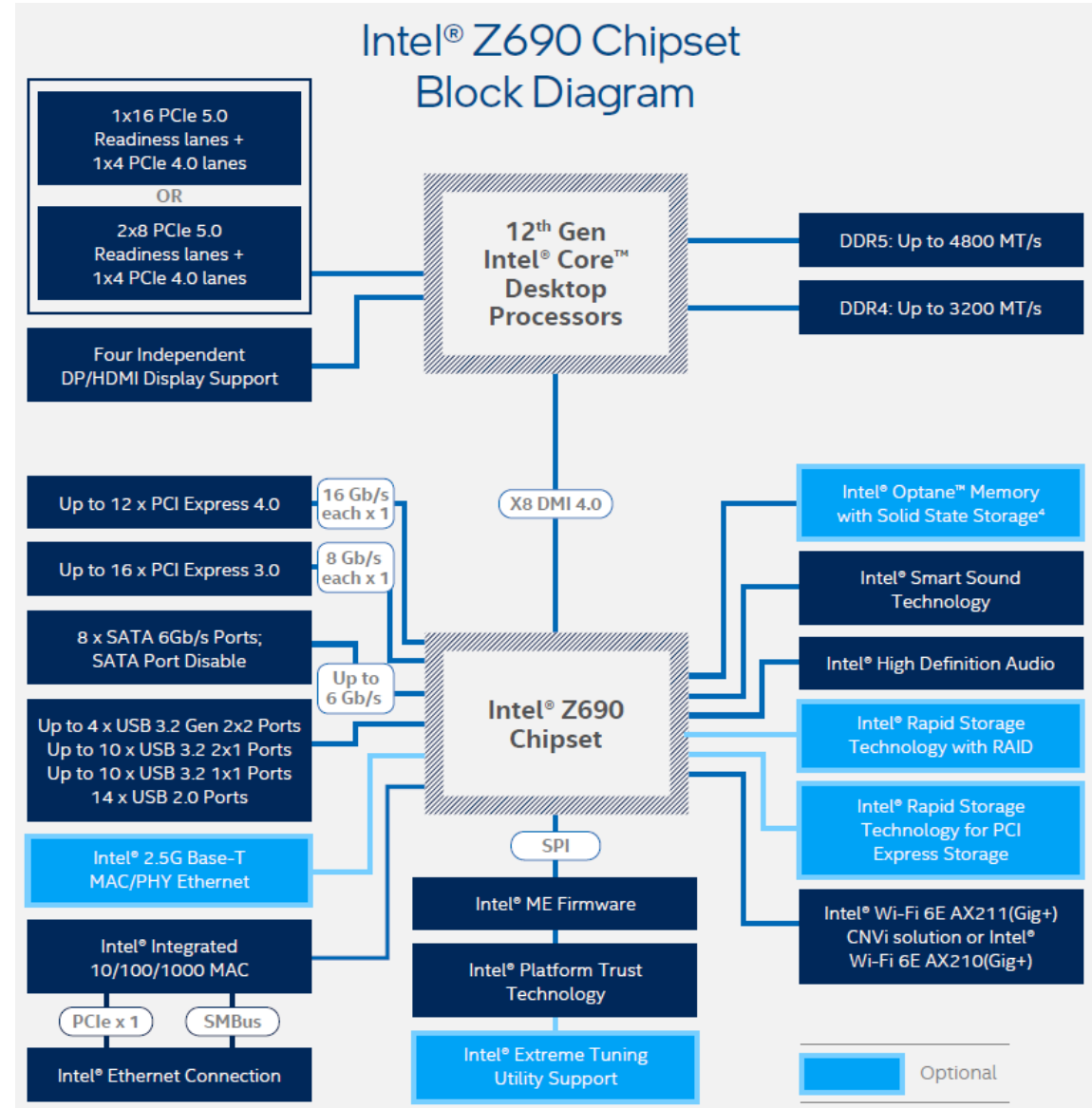


# Intel Z87 chipset, 2013.

Intel® Z87 Chipset Block Diagram



# Intel Z690 chipset, 2022.



# Pentium 4

	Willamette	Northwood	Prescott
transistors	42M	55M	125M
process	180 nm	130 nm	90 nm
Die size	217 mm <sup>2</sup>	145 mm <sup>2</sup>	112 mm <sup>2</sup>
Peak power	~70 Watt	~50 Watt	~100 Watt
Freq	≤ 2.0 GHz	≤ 3.4 GHz	2.8 – 3.8 GHz
Bus	400 MHz	400/533/800 MHz	533/800 MHz
L1 cache	8KB 4-way	8KB 4-way	16KB 8-way
L2 cache	256KB	512KB	1MB
HT	No	Yes	yes
Architecture	MMX, SSE, SSE2	MMX, SSE, SSE2	MMX, SSE, SSE2, SSE3

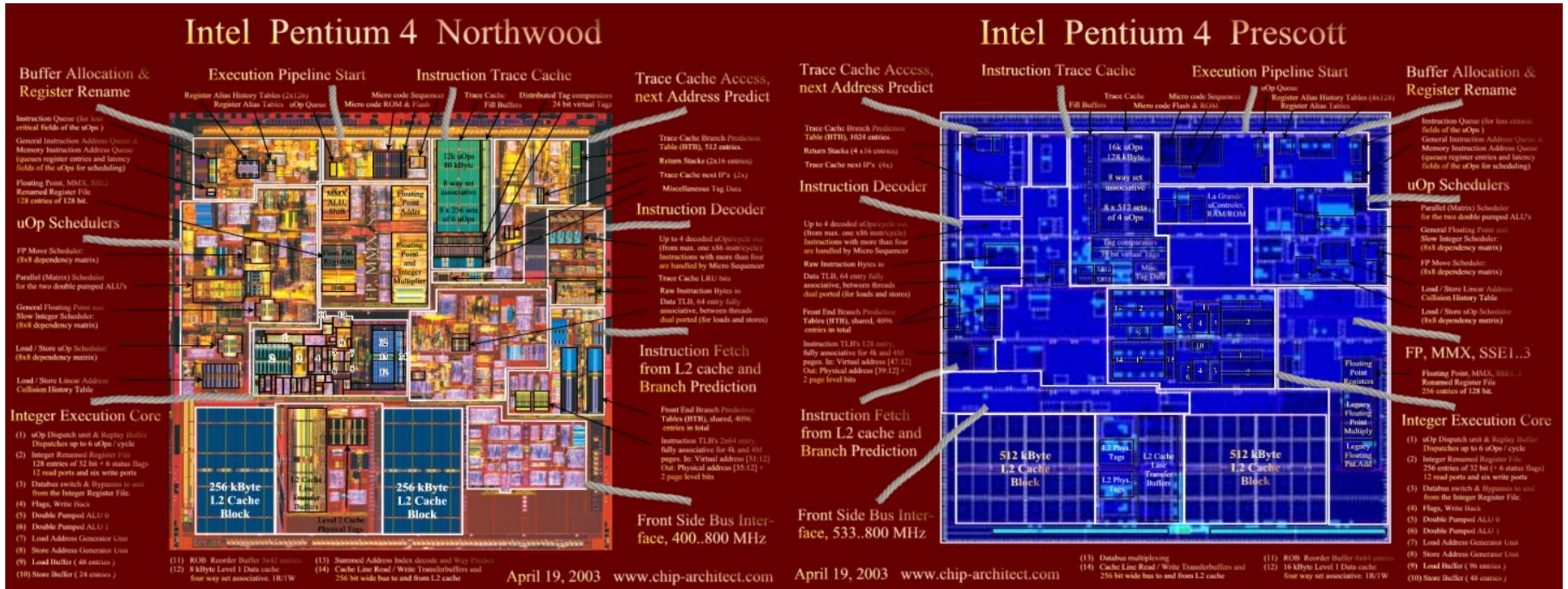


# Intel procesori

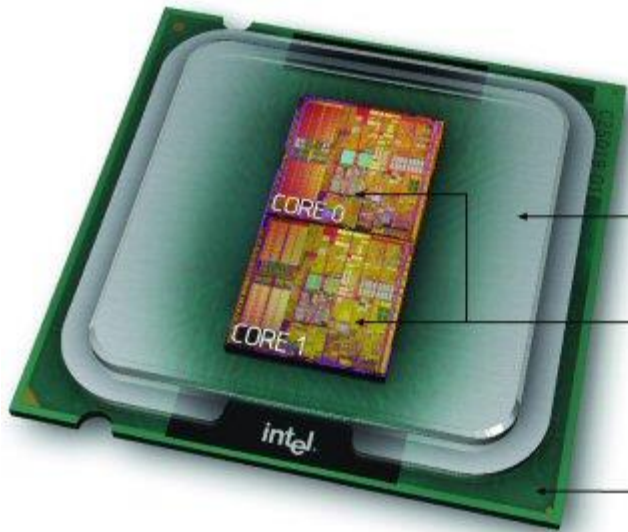
## x86 PROCESSORS (from Intel)

Bits	Family	Clock Speed (approx.)	Bus Size (bits)	Max RAM	Storage Range	OS	
64	Xeon	4.3GHz	64	3TB	500GB-10TB	Windows: 10, 8, 7 XP, 2000 NT, 98 95, 3.x	
	Core i9	3.3GHz		128GB			
	Core i3, i5, i7	3.3GHz					
	Core 2 Duo	2.6GHz					
	Pentium 4	3.8GHz					
	Pentium D	3.4GHz					
32	Core Duo	2.2GHz	64	4GB	500MB-60GB	Linux Mac OS X SCO Unix Solaris	
	Pentium 4	2.8GHz					
	Xeon	3.2GHz					
	Celeron	2.4GHz					
	Pentium III	1.2GHz					
		Pentium II	450MHz				
		Pentium Pro	233MHz		64GB		DOS DR DOS
		Pentium	200MHz				OS/2
		486DX	100MHz	32	4GB	200 - 500MB 60 - 200MB	Misc DOS Multiuser
		486SX	40MHz				
	386DX	40MHz					
	386SX	33MHz					
	386SL	25MHz					
16	286	12MHz	16	16MB	20-80MB	DOS DR DOS Win 3.x OS/2 1.x	
	8086	10MHz					
	8088	5MHz	8	1MB	10-20MB	DOS DR DOS	

# <sarcasm> Dva "junaka" prve polovice 2000-ih godina </sarcasm>



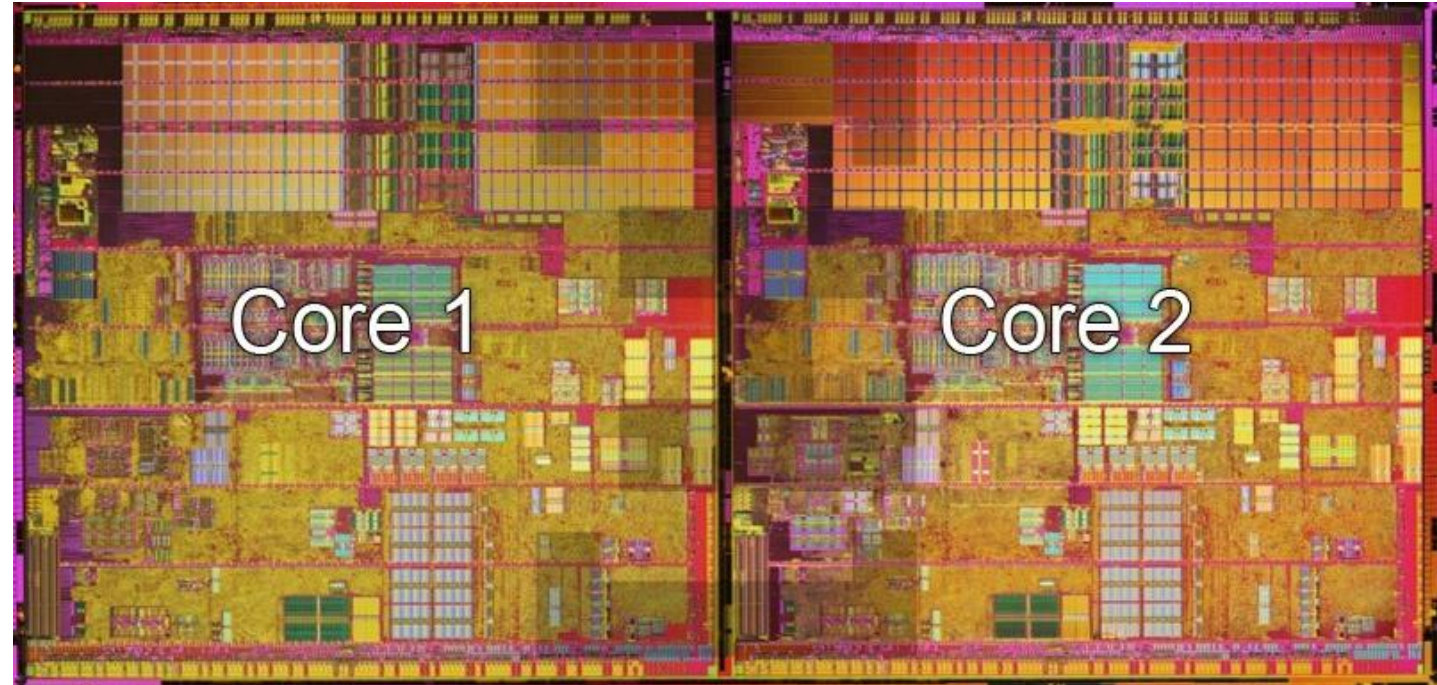
# “Junak modernog doba”, Pentium D (2005.)



**Integrated Heat Spreader (IHS):** The integrated heat spreader spreads heat from the chip and protects it. The IHS serves as contact for the heatsink and enables more surface area leading to better cooling.

**Silicon chip (die):** This is the chip with two cores - 206 mm<sup>2</sup> in size with 230 million transistors.

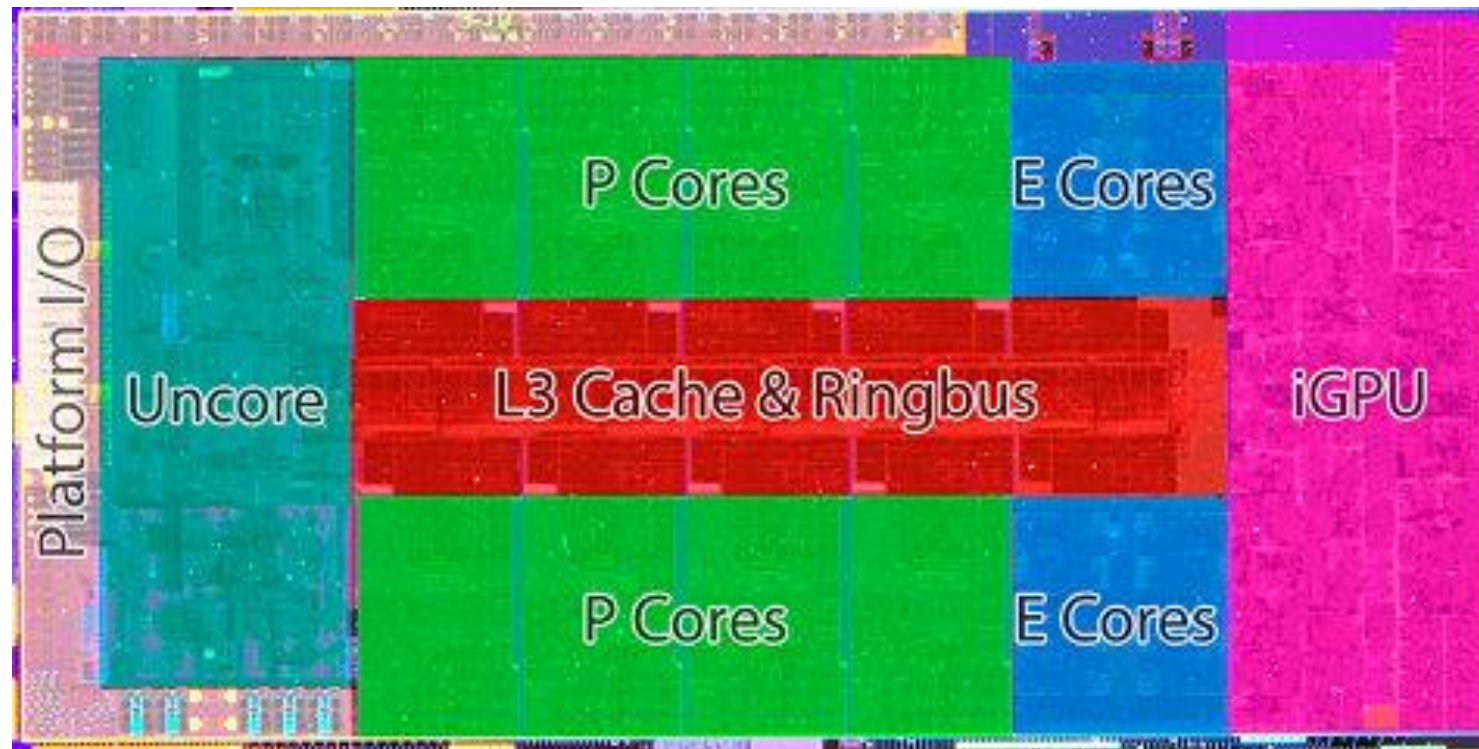
**Substrate:** The die is mounted directly to the substrate which facilitates the contact to the motherboard and chipset of the PC via contacts and electrical connections.



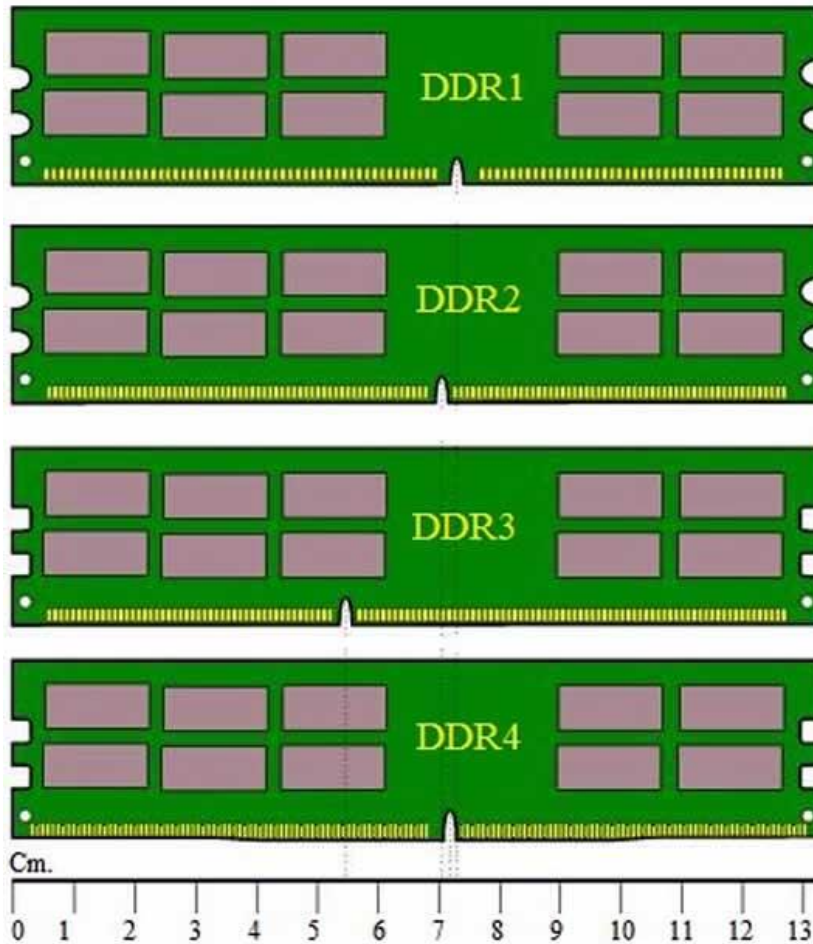
19-12900k



I9-12900k,  
drugi čin



# Memorija - DDR1, DDR2, DDR3, DDR4



DDR1



DDR2



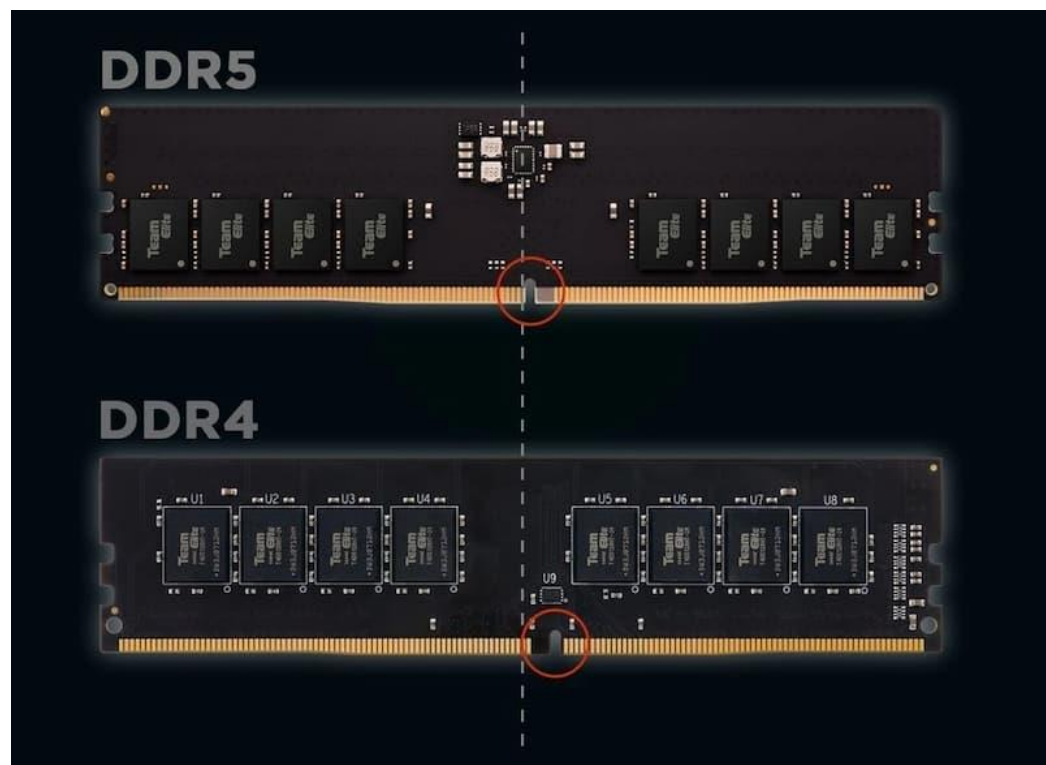
DDR3



DDR4



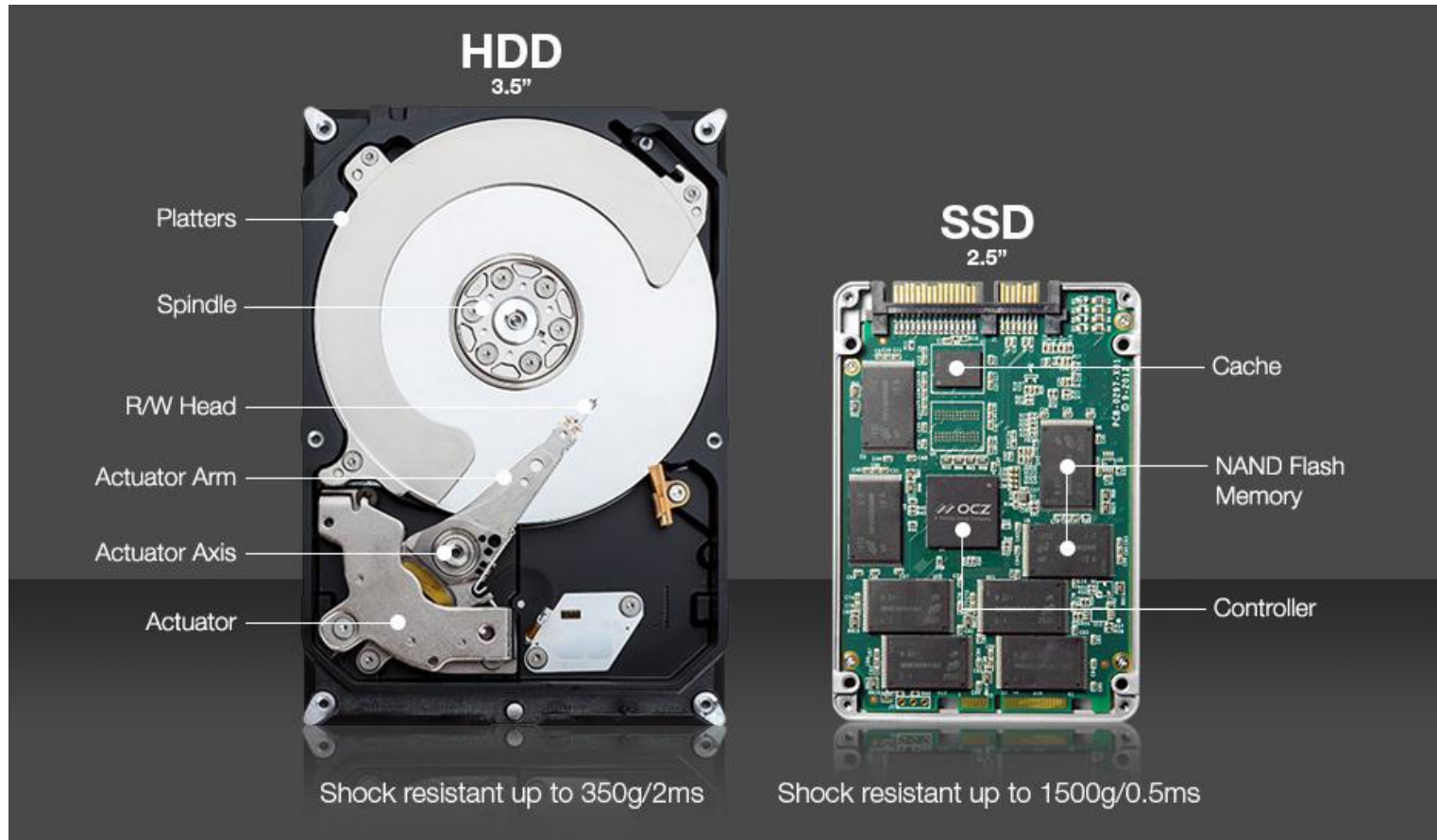
# DDR4 vs DDR5



## DDR5 SPECIFICATIONS

ITEMS	DDR4	DDR5
Frequency	1600~3200Mbps	3200~8400Mbps
Density	2Gb, 4Gb, 8Gb, 16Gb	8Gb, 16Gb, 24Gb, 32Gb, 64Gb
On die ECC	No	Yes
Bank	16banks	32banks
VDD/VDDQ	1.2V	1.1V
VPP	2.5V	1.8V
BL	8	16
DFE	No	Yes
Same bank refresh	No	Yes

# Pohrana



SSD		vs	HDD	
faster	✓		✗	slower
shorter lifespan	✗		✓	longer lifespan
more expensive	✗		✓	cheaper
non-mechanical (flash)	✓		✗	mechanical (moving parts)
shock-resistant	✓		✗	fragile
best for storing operating systems, gaming apps, and frequently used files			best for storing extra data, such as movies, photos, and documents	





**Hvala na  
pažnji!**