图书基本信息

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内容概要

作者简介

David A. Patterson 加州大学伯克利分校计算机科学系教授,美国国家工程研究院院士,IEEE和ACM会士,曾因成功的启发式教育方法被IEEE授予James H. Mulligan,Jr教育奖章。他因为对RISC技术的贡献而荣获1995年IEEE技术成就奖,而在RAID技术方面的成就为他赢得了1999年IEEE Reynold Johnson信息存储奖。2000年他和John L. Hennessy分享了John von Neumann奖。

John L. Hennessy 斯坦福大学校长,IEEE和ACM会士,美国国家工程研究院院士及美国科学艺术研究院院士。Hennessy教授因为在RISC技术方面做出了突出贡献而荣获2001年的Eckert-Mauchly奖章,他也是2001年Seymour Cray计算机工程奖得主,并且和David A. Patterson分享了2000年John von Neumann奖

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章节摘录

版权页:插图: Part of the power of the Intel x86 is, the prefixes that can modify the execution of the following instruction. One prefix can repeat the following instruction until counter counts down to 0. Thus, to move data in memory, it would seem thatthe natural instruction sequence is to use move with the repeat prefix to perform 32-bit memory-to-memory moves. An alternative method, which uses the standard instructions found in all computers, is to load the data into the registers and then store the registers back tomemory. This second version of this program, with the code replicated to reduceloop overhead, copies at about 1.5 times faster. A third version, which uses the larger floating-point registers instead of the integer registers of the x86, copies atabout 2.0 times faster than the complex move instruction. Fallacy: Write in assembly language to obtain the highest performance. At one time compilers for programming languages produced naive instructions equences; the increasing sophistication of compilers means the gap between compiled code and code produced by hand is closing fast. In fact, to compete with current compilers, the assembly language programmer needs to understand the concepts in Chapters 4 and 5 thoroughly (processor pipelining and memory hierarchy).

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- 6、第一、定位目前已有很多书可以替代本书。例如:Computer systems: A programmer's perspective Introduction to Computing Systems: From Bits and Gates to C and Beyond Computer... 阅读更多

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