ASSIGHMENT NO: 02

NAME: RAFI ULLAH

ID#   14283

DEPARTMENT: BS(CS)

SUBJECT: MICRO PROCESSOR & ASSEMBALY LANGUAGE

SEMESTER: 5th

Ax

QNO 1:

The central processor unit
(cpu) contain register and what
other basic element?

AW:

Au. control unit
Arithmetic logic unit and
the clocks.

QNO3:

0 why does memory access take
more machine cycle than register
access?

AW: Conventional memory is
outside the cpu and it
represent responds more
slowly to access requests
Register are hard-wired inside
the cpu.

QNO:4 what are the three
Basic steps in the instruction
excution cycle?

Au:

Au Fetch. Fetch, decode, excute.

QNo2:

The central processors unit is connected to the rest of the computer's system using what three buses?

Ans: DatA, Adress and control buses.

Q5: which two additional steps are required in the instruction execution cycle when a memory operand is used?

Aus:-

Ans Fetch and store

QNo10: Describe SRAM and its most common use?

Ans. Stand for Static random access memory is semiconductor memory that holds data in static form and static memory does not need to be refreshed periodically. faster than DRAM. require power to ~~foollow~~ folow

continuosly in order to Store
bits of into. Also more expensive
than DRAM. used mostly as cache
memory in personal computers.

QNo 6:

What are the x86 processor three
basic mode of operation?

Aw.

Some basic architectural features
that the x86 processor include
various mode of operation. These
processor have three mode of
operation that are primary
primarily used: protected mode
real address mode as well as a
syestem a syestem management mode.
Addition to these three, there exixts
a sub-mode. virtual-8086, which is
a varriant of the protected mode

QNo ᴑ:11

Describe VRAM.:

Aw: Special purpose memory
which is used to images data for
display of computer used by
videos adapters. simultaneously
can be accessed by two device which
are different from eachother.
Buffer between video card and cpu
to provide better graphics performance
to computer display.

QNo ᴑ:12

List at least two features found
in the intel p90₅ Expressed chipsed?

Aux.

High definition audio chip and
odapted memory access.

QNo ᴑ13 NAME Four type of RAM maintained
in the computer?

AM: DRAM (Dynamic Read only memory)

SRAM (static Read only memory

VRAM (video Reed only memory)
and (MOS RAM reed only memory)

QNo 14.

what is the purpose of the 8259A
pic controller?

Ans Handses 8 interrupt input of a
time which are also known as
interrupt request.

QNo 15

of the four levels of input/output
in a computer system which is
the most universal and portable?

Any. High level languge function
a application program such as
ett or Jawa are the most
universal and portable.

QNo 16

what characteristics distinguish Bios
level input/output.

Am. hew post (power on self text).
bootstrip, loader and system
rootine

QNO: 14:17

why are device driver necessary given that the BIos already that communicates with the Computer hardware.

Small computer software that control a particular hardware device connected to a computer operating syestem. connection b/w operating syestem and hardware device communication withhow the device driver device such as printers, webcom, CD-RoM connot perfoom their functions.

QN: 9-18

In the example regarding displaying a string at chapters which levels exixt between the operating syestem and the video condities cardis.

AK: The BIos level it convert characters or myls the characters into same particuler type of font provide display onto the screen of computer.

QNO. 19

Is it likely that the Bios for
a computer running MS-windows
would be different from that used
by a computer running Linux?

Ans:

No. they don't differ if you buy
a computer running windows then you
can install linux on it or run linus
from a live CD/USB Sticke
and it won't affects the Bios
at also. similarly you can buy
a computer sold running Linux
and then install window on it

QNO: 7

NAME all type eight 32 bit general
purpose register?

Ans: Intel assembly has 8 general
purpose 32-bit registers eur. ebu. ceu. edu.
esi. edi. ebp. esp. Although any data
can be moved between any of these
registers compilers. commonly use the
same the registers for the same uses

and some instruction (such as multiplication and devision)
can any we the register they one
desinged to use.

QNo:09
What special purpose does the Ecs reguter serve?
Ans:

EAX is a 32-bit genered purpose register with two common uses to store the return value of a function and as a special register for certain caulculation.
it is tecnivually a volatile register.
Since the the value isn't present preserved instead its value is set to the return value of a function before a function redoes.

QNo:08: Name all six segment Register?
Ans: CS (code segment), ds (data segment)
ES FS and GS (extra segment register)
SS (Stack Segment)