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Subject : Assemble languag

Assingment No = 2

(1) : The Control Process Unit (CPU) is for and what other basic elements

Ans, Control Unit, Arithmetic Logic Unit, and The clock.

(2) The Control Process Unit is connected to the rest of the computer system. What are these buses?

Ans Three main buses used - DATA, Address

Central Buses

(3) Why does memory access take more time than register access?

Ans: Conventional memory is cut si

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13) Which two additional steps are required in the instruction execution cycle when a memory operand is used?

Ans: There are two additional steps are required in the instruction execution cycle in memory operand
fetch and store.

16) What are the x86 processor three basic modes of operation?

Ans: Same basic architectural features that the x86 processor includes in real mode of operation, there are primary or primarily used protected mode real address mode as well as a system management mode exists a such sub mode virtual

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12) Of the four level of
in a computer system which
most universal and portable

Ans: High-level language for
application program such
C++ or Java are
• universal and portable

13) What characteristic does
BIOS level input/output

Ans: key post (power on
boot strap loader
system software

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Q15) In the example regarding displaying a string of characters which level exists b/w the operating system and the video controller cards

Ans, The BIOS level it controls convert characters or ASCII characters into some particular type of point provides display into screen of computer.

Q16) Is it likely that the BIOS for computer running MS-Windows would be different from that used by computer running Linux?

Ans No they don't differ it has a computer running windows then you can install linux and or run linux from a live CD/USB stick and it won't affect the BIOS at least can buy a computer sold running linux and

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17) Name all eight 32-bit general purpose registers

Ans, Intel assembly has 8 32-bit registers: eax, ebx, ecx, edx, esi, edi, esp, ebp. All data can be moved between them. Some registers from the same set (such as eax and ebx) can only be used for certain instructions (such as multiplication and division). They are designed to be used for specific purposes.

(18) Name all six segments

Ans:
cs (code segment)
ds (data segment)

(7) Describe SRAM and most

Ans (SRAM) stand for static
Access memory is semi-conductor
memory. That holds data in
form and static memory does
need to be refreshed periodically
than DRAM. Does require
fewer transistors in order
bits of info. Also more
than DRAM. Used in most
cache memory in personal
Embedded system in device such
mobile phones, digital cameras etc.

(8) Describe (VRAM)

Ans Special Purpose memory
used to images data for

(9) List at least two features in the Intel P905 Express C

Ans:
high definition audio chip
update memory access.

(10) Name four types of RAM mentioned in Chapter 2

Ans:
DRAM (Dynamic Read only)
SDRAM (Static Read only)
VRAM (video Read only)
CMOS RAM (Read only) m

(11) What is the purpose of T