Product Description (Procedure description of Microprocessor)

Definition- What is a Microprocessor- Almost everyone uses a computer these days, whether it's at home or at work. In fact, it's rare to run into someone that doesn't have access to a computer. We depend greatly on computers, especially in the business world. Yet few people really understand how computers work. How is a computer able to execute the commands that you input? The answer to that question is through the computer's microprocessor. Of course, knowing that doesn't provide much in the way of an explanation. We'll give you an overview of what a microprocessor is, how it functions, and more.

The microprocessor is the central unit of a computer system that performs arithmetic and logic operations, which generally include adding, subtracting, transferring numbers from one area to another, and comparing two numbers. It's often known simply as a processor, a central processing unit, or as a logic chip. It's essentially the engine or the brain of the computer that goes into motion when the computer is switched on. It's a programmable, multipurpose device that incorporates the functions of a CPU (central processing unit) on a single IC (integrated circuit).

How Does a Microprocessor Work?

A microprocessor accepts binary data as input, processes that data, and then provides output based on the instructions stored in the memory. The data is processed using the microprocessor's ALU (arithmetical and logical unit), control unit, and a register array. The register array processes the data via a number of registers that act as temporary fast access memory locations. The flow of instructions and data through the system is managed by the control unit.

Benefits of a Microprocessor

But computer systems aren't the only devices that use microprocessors. Everything from smartphones to household appliances to cars use microprocessors these days. Here are a few reasons why microprocessors are so widely used:

- They don't cost a lot - Due to their use of IC technology, microprocessors don't cost much to produce. This means that the use of microprocessors can greatly reduce the cost of the system it's used in.

- They are fast - The technology used to produce modern microprocessors has allowed them to operate at incredibly high speeds--today's microprocessors can execute millions of instructions per second.

- They consume little power - Power consumption is much lower than other types of processors since microprocessors are manufactured using metal oxide semiconductor technology. This makes devices equipped with microprocessors much more energy efficient.

- They are portable - Due to how small microprocessors are and that they don't consume a lot of power, devices using microprocessors can be designed to be portable (like smartphones).

- They are reliable - Because semiconductor technology is used in the production of microprocessors, their failure rate is extremely low.

- They are versatile - The same microprocessor chip can be used for numerous applications as long as the programming is changed, making it incredibly versatile.

The Microprocessor Was a Turning Point for Modern Computing

CPUs used to be enormous. It wasn't until the 1960s that designers were attempting to integrate the functions of a CPU onto microprocessor units. It was the successful development of the microprocessor that led to the home computer. General purpose microprocessors are what allows our computers to be used for text editing, multimedia display, computation, and communication over the Internet. Because of how fast, small, and energy-efficient they are, they have been integral to the development of everyday technology, including appliances, smartphones, and more. Since the microprocessor basically changed the world, it's worth understanding what it is and how it functions!

Washing machine

A **washing machine** is a machine that washes dirty clothes. It contains a barrel into which the clothes are placed. This barrel is filled with water, and then rotated very quickly by the use of a motor to make the water remove dirt from the clothes. The user adds detergent (liquids or powders) to clean clothes more effectively.

Operation

Washing machines have ways to control how the machine operates. Some of the possible controls are:

- temperature of the water
- time of the wash cycle (before the soapy, dirty water is rinsed out)
- number of wash cycles before completing

Types of washing machines

Washing machines may be fully automatic or partly automatic.

Semi-Automatic Washing Machines

Semi-automatic washing machines have separate sections for Dryer and Washer. These washing machines are often termed as semi-manual as here you have to manually put clothes into washer tub, put water & detergent according to your laundry size, and once washing is finished, you again have to manually put washed clothes for drying in dryer section. These are mostly cheaper machines.

Fully-Automatic Washing Machines

Fully-automatic washing machines are easier to use. They have only one section for washing and for spin-drying. Once you put clothes in a fully-automatic washing machine, it automatically takes required quantity of water, detergent and just with one click provided your washed & dry clothes.

Washing machines may load from the top or the front.

Front loading

A front loading washing machine has a door in the front. The clothes to be washed have to be put in and the door closed before the barrel can fill with water. This type of machine can have a clothes drying machine stacked on top to save space on the floor. Because of the water used, the washing machine is heavier than the dryer so the washer is at the bottom.

Top loading

With a top loading washing machine, the opening is at the top. The barrel can be filled with water and soap before the clothes are put in for washing. This type of machine can not have anything placed on top of it because of the opening there.

Stacked washer and dryer

Sometimes a washing machine and a clothes dryer are put together. The washing machine is usually on the bottom of the stack because the water in it makes the machine heavier than the dryer. In this arrangement the washing machine may be front-loading or top-loading. For the top-loading washing machine, room must be left to open the door at the top to add the clothing to be washed. A front-loading washing machine can have the dryer sitting on top of it.

How one should write a product description...

Easy Rules to Write Product Descriptions That Sell

- Know who your target audience is.
- Focus on the product benefits.
- Tell the full story.
- Use natural language and tone.
- Use power words that sell.
- Make it easy to scan.
- Optimize for search engines.
- Use good images.