Congratulations! You passed!

Grade received 100% **Latest Submission Grade** 100%

To pass 75% or higher

Go to next item

| 1. | If two tasks are executing in parallel, which of the following statements is true? | 1 / 1 point |
|----|--|-------------|
| | They are using exactly the same hardware at the same time. | |
| | They are using different hardware, but running at the same time. | |
| | Their executions are alternating in time. | |
| | One task executes immediately after the other finishes. | |
| | Correct! | |
| 2. | What does the von Neumann bottleneck state about computer architectures? | 1 / 1 point |
| | O Power consumption is a limiting factor for performance. | |
| | Temperature is a performance bottleneck. | |
| | Clock frequency cannot be improved without considering temperature. | |
| | Memory access time is a performance bottleneck. | |
| | Correct! | |

| 3. | What does Moore's law directly observe? | 1 / 1 point |
|----------|--|-------------|
| | O Power consumption doubles every 18 months. | |
| | Transistor density doubles every 2 years. | |
| | O Processor power doubles every 2 years. | |
| | Transistor switching delay is cut in half every year. | |
| | Correct! | |
| 4. | How is dynamic power consumption related to voltage swing? | 1 / 1 point |
| | Dynamic power is proportional to the square of the voltage swing. | |
| | O Dynamic power is proportional to the cube of the voltage swing. | |
| | O Dynamic power is proportional to the square root of the voltage swing. | |
| | O Dynamic power is proportional to the capacitance. | |
| | Correct! | |
| - | Why can't Donnard Scaling continue forever? | |
| 5. | Why can't Dennard Scaling continue forever? | 1 / 1 point |
| | I. The speed of light limits the potential performance improvements. | |
| | II. Voltage must remain above threshold voltage. | |
| | III. Some noise margin must be maintained. | |
| | O I only. | |
| | ○ I and II, NOT III. | |
| | II and III, NOT I. | |
| | I, II, and III. | |
| | ⊘ Correct | |

Correct!

| 6. | What factor limits clock rates in future designs? | 1 / 1 point |
|----|---|-------------|
| | I. The speed of light. | |
| | II. Excessive power consumption. | |
| | III. Excessive temperature. | |
| | O I only. | |
| | ○ I and II, NOT III. | |
| | ○ // and ///, NOT /. | |
| | I, II, and III. | |
| | Correct Correct! | |
| 7. | One benefit of concurrent execution on a single processor is that it can hide latency. What does this mean? | 1 / 1 point |
| | When tasks execute in parallel, only the delay of the slowest task matters. | |
| | One task can execute while another task is waiting on something. | |
| | The concurrent execution time of two tasks is less than the sum of their sequential execution times. | |
| | O Total latency is reduced because two tasks can execute at the same time. | |
| | Correct! | |