CSCI 313 — Fall 2014

Homework 2

Due Tuesday, 16 September, 2014

8 Points

Define or explain these terms.

Part 1. CPU

Is the hardware of the computer that performs the instructons of a computer program by performing the basic arithmetic , logical , input output operations of the system.

Part 2. Microprocessor

A microprocessor is a multipurpose, programmable device that accepts digital data as input, processes it according to instructions stored in its memory, and provides results as output. It is an example of sequential digital logic, as it has internal memory. Microprocessors operate on numbers and symbols represented in the binary numeral system. Incorporates the functions of a computer's central processing unit (CPU) on a single integrated circuit (IC), or at most a few integrated circuits.

Part 3. Microcontroller

Is a small computer on a single integrated circuit containing a processor core, memory, and programmable input/output peripherals. Program memory in the form of NOR flash or OTP ROM is also often included on chip, as well as a typically small amount of RAM. Microcontrollers are designed for embedded applications, in contrast to the microprocessors used in personal computers or other general purpose applications.

Part 4. Core, as it pertains to a CPU

The core is the part of the processor that actually performs the reading and executing of instructions.

What resources did you use to answer these questions? How did you find these resources?

wikipedia