

① Think about some computational scenario & sort these computational needs according to which should be used? Microprocessor or microcontroller.

Microprocessor is a controlling unit of a micro-computer, on a small chip that enable of performing ALU (Arithmetic Logic Unit) operation and communicating with the other devices connected to it.

Some popular example of the microprocessor are :

- ⇒ Intel core i3, i5, i7
- ⇒ AMD Athlon
- ⇒ Broadcom (Raspberry Pi)
- ⇒ Pentium

Microprocessor are not made for specific task but they are required where task are complex and tricky like development of software and other applications application that required high memory and where

input, output are not defined. It may also be called heart of a computer system.

A microcomputer made on a single semiconductor chip is called single chip microcomputer. Since, single chip microcomputer are generally used in control application, they also are called microcomputers.

In other words, microcontroller contains all the essential components of a microcomputer such as,

- # CPU
- # RAM
- # ROM
- # I/O lines

2) What is the difference between Microprocessor and Microcontroller.

A list of difference between Microprocessor and Microcontroller are given below:

Microprocessor

- ① Microprocessor acts as a heart of computer system.
- ② It is used for big applications.
- ③ It cannot be used in compact system. Therefore, microprocessor is inefficient.
- ④ It is mainly used in personal computers.

Microcontroller

- ① Microcontroller acts as a heart of embedded system.
- ② It is used to execute single task within an application.
- ③ It can be used in compact. Therefore, microcontroller is more efficient.
- ④ It is used in washing machine, air conditioner, MP3 player etc.

3 Explain Moore's Law.

Moore's Law refers to Gordon Moore's perception that the number of transistors on a microchip doubles every two years.

In other words, Moore's Law states that, we can expect the speed and capability of our computer to increase every couple of years.

Q What is the difference between RISC and CISC processors.

Ans The difference of RISC and CISC are as follows;

<u>RISC</u>	<u>RISC</u>
① A large number of instructions are present in the architecture.	② Very few instructions are present. The number of instructions is generally less than 100.

② Multiple formats are supported for specifying operands

③ CISC supports Array.

④ Condition codes are used

② Simple addressing formats are supported.

③ RISC does not support an array.

④ No condition codes are used.