**QUIZ**

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Computer organization and assembly language

**Qno1:**

**Find the organization listed below.**

**“In this organization, no address filed is used to evaluate the expression”**

**T=S\*A+C**

**Solve it with the help of any address instruction which belongs to the Above Scenario.**

**ANS:**

In it, I’m using zero address instruction. Stack use in zero address instruction.

TOP = S push

TOP= A Push

TOP= S\*A Mul

TOP=S\*A+C ADD

M[x]=TOP POP

**Qno2:**

**c) if there is a system consisting of peripherals and communication lines then depict a complete structure of the computer system.**

**ANS:** Basically Structure is the way in which components relate to each

Other. Computer System connects with peripheral devices and communication lines. If we see inside the structure of a computer. The computer has 3 main components :

1. CPU
2. Input/Output Devices
3. Main memory
4. System Interconnections

==>**CPU:** controls the operation of the computer and performs its data processing functions; often referred to as the processor.

==>**Main Memory:** stores data. Its store data temporary and also permanently.

==>**I/O:** moves data between the computer and its external environment.

==>**System Interconnections:** Mechanism for communication among CPU, memory, and I/O.

**Qn3:c) Here is a case where a person wants to edit the existing photographs content of a university event and then store them back. How you demonstrate this operating environment w.r.t the functional view of the computer.**

**ANS:** Basic Functional View of computer

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In our case when a person wants to edit photos then store them again on the computer. We use this Functional View of the computer.



**Qno4:c) We are going to drive a program of antivirus which consist of a set of instructions and it executes successfully as per the attributes of the program. Which type of instruction is observed over here and list out the responsibilities of that instruction**?

**ANS**: Here we use Program control instruction. We generally assume a sequential flow of instructions. That is, instructions that are stored in consequent locations are executed one after the other. However, you have program sequencing and control instructions that help you change the flow of the program.

1) Change in data w.r.t

2) Arithmetic operation

3) Logical operation

4) Shift and conversion