COMPUTER ARCHITECTURE INTERVIEW QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

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What is computer architecture and provide an example in any scenario? Computer architecture is the definition of basic attributes of hardware components and their interconnections, in order to achieve certain specified goals in terms of functions and performance. Computer Architecture refers to those attributes of a system that have a direct impact on the logical execution of a program.

What is the computer architecture answer? Computer architecture is the organisation of the components which make up a computer system and the meaning of the operations which guide its function. It defines what is seen on the machine interface, which is targeted by programming languages and their compilers.

Which best defines computer architecture? Computer architecture is defined as the end-to-end structure of a computer system that determines how its components interact with each other in helping execute the machine's purpose (i.e., processing data).

What is block structure and its role in computer architecture? computer programming ALGOL introduced block structure, in which a program is composed of blocks that might contain both data and instructions and have the same structure as an entire program. Block structure became a powerful tool for building large programs out of small components.

What is a real life example of computer architecture? A very good example of computer architecture is the Von Neumann architecture, which is widely used in

modern digital computers. This architecture comprises a central processing unit (CPU), memory, and input/output devices.

What are the four types of computer architecture?

What is risc and CISC? RISC is an abbreviation for Reduced Instruction Set Computer, while CISC is an abbreviation for Complex Instruction Set Computer.

What is the basic of computer architecture? Computer architecture comprises hardware, software, and communication components. The operation of a computer system depends on the central processing unit (CPU), memory, input/output devices, and storage devices, which is called computer architecture.

What is the basic structure of a computer in computer architecture? Three components form the basic computer structure and function. These three components are input devices, the control processing unit (CPU), and output devices. The central processing unit (CPU) can also be divided into two parts that form the basic structure of computers.

What is architecture and its examples? Architecture is the art and technique of designing and building, as distinguished from the skills associated with construction. It is both the process and the product of sketching, conceiving, planning, designing, and constructing buildings or other structures.

Which is an example of architecture? Some of the most popular examples of classical architecture are the Acropolis complex in Athens and the Colosseum in Rome.

What is system architecture with example? System Architecture Examples Client-Server Architecture: In this architecture, the system is divided into two main components: the client, which makes requests for resources or services, and the server, which provides those resources or services. The client and server communicate over a network.

What is an example of a computer network architecture? Some typical examples are: A printer is connected to the network - to print a document, the client sends a print request to the server. All the e-mail messages are stored on the server - the client is used to view and manage the messages but does not store the actual files.

ZIMSEC Shona Past Exam Papers: A Valuable Resource for Students

Introduction

ZIMSEC (Zimbabwe School Examinations Council) Shona past exam papers play a crucial role in preparing students for their Ordinary and Advanced Level examinations. These papers provide students with valuable insights into the exam format, question structure, and marking scheme. By studying past papers, students can identify key concepts, improve their exam technique, and boost their confidence.

Question Format and Structure

ZIMSEC Shona past exam papers typically consist of two sections: Paper 1 and Paper 2. Paper 1 tests students' reading comprehension, language usage, and grammar. Paper 2 focuses on written expression, including essay writing, précis writing, and letter writing. Questions range from multiple-choice and short answer to extended response tasks.

Marking Scheme and Answer Explanations

The marking scheme for ZIMSEC Shona exams is clearly outlined and provides students with detailed guidance on how their answers will be assessed. Answer explanations are often included in past papers, allowing students to understand why they received certain marks and how they can improve their performance.

Benefits of Studying Past Papers

- **Improved Understanding of Exam Format:** Past papers familiarize students with the layout, time allocation, and types of questions they can expect in the actual exam.
- **Identification of Key Concepts:** By analyzing past papers, students can identify the most commonly tested topics and ensure they focus their studies accordingly.
- **Enhanced Exam Technique:** Studying past papers helps students develop an effective exam technique. They learn how to manage their time wisely, allocate points appropriately, and structure their answers effectively.

- **Increased Confidence:** Practicing past papers boosts students' confidence and reduces exam anxiety. They become more familiar with the exam process and develop a sense of competence in the subject matter.

Availability of Past Papers

ZIMSEC Shona past exam papers are readily available online and through bookstores. Students can access several years' worth of papers to provide comprehensive practice for different exam variants. Additionally, they can seek guidance from teachers or tutors who have experience with marking and analyzing past papers.

Conclusion

ZIMSEC Shona past exam papers are an invaluable tool for students preparing for their Ordinary and Advanced Level examinations. By studying past papers, students can gain a clear understanding of the exam format, improve their exam technique, and boost their confidence. Regular practice with past papers enhances students' knowledge and skills, leading to improved performance in the actual exam.

What is the fault code EDC in Iveco? EDC - engine control unit malfunction/contaminated fuel filter - When the key is turned to position 2 the EDC lamp should light up. It must go out once the engine is running.

How do you check engine fault codes? To figure out what the light is trying to say, a diagnostic scanner must be attached to your vehicle's data port to access the computer module (in this case, the ECM). The scan tool will read data from the ECM and display what is known as a diagnostic trouble code, or DTC, stored there.

What is SPN in engine error codes? SPN is short for suspect parameter number. It identifies which electrical circuit, part or component of your truck isn't working properly. FMI stands for failure mode identifier—this part of the fault code tells you what type of problem your truck has.

What is the fault code met on Iveco? Your MET fault code is a body controller or chassis related fault for your lighting circuit. Check for any lights that may be inoperative. The other fault code is indicating that there is a problem detected within the Engine control module.

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What does EDC mean engine? Electronic Diesel Control (EDC) System: Electronic diesel control is a diesel engine fuel injection control system for the precise metering and delivery of fuel into the combustion chamber of modern diesel engines used in trucks and cars.

What is engine ECU fault code? ECU fault codes, also known as diagnostic trouble codes (DTC) are part of the on-board diagnostic (OBD II) system in your car. These codes provide information on which systems are malfunctioning, where the problem is located, and the exact issue that is causing your check engine light to remain illuminated.

What is the most common engine code?

How can I check my engine code without a code reader?

How can I check my engine code? The most common place to find the engine code is on the cylinder block or on the timing cover gasket. The engine code is often stamped on the engine itself and is corresponding with the VIN number. If you know the engine code, you can easily find the corresponding engine parts on our website.

What is the difference between SPN and DTC? Represents the SPN with error. Every defined SPN can be used in a DTC. Represents the nature and type of error that occurred, e.g., value range violation (high or low), sensor short-circuits, incorrect update rate, calibration error.

What does spn stand for? Service Principal Name (SPN), used in the Kerberos protocol. Service provider name, stored on mobile phone subscriber identity module (SIM)

What is engine code SPN 168? SPN 168/FMI 1 Description This fault code sets when the Integrated Predictive Powertrain Control (IPPC) module detects that the battery voltage is too low.

How do I reset my Iveco Daily?

What is the fault code 002 on a Iveco Daily? A fault code 002 typically indicates a problem with the gearbox system. In order to properly diagnose and resolve the

issue, it's advisable to consult a qualified truck mechanic or a dealership specializing in Iveco vehicles.

What is ECM in Iveco? The terms PCM (Powertrain Control Module), ECU (Engine Control Unit) and ECM (Engine Control Module) can sometimes be used as interchangeable generic phrases for the same thing - a control unit for the engine/transmission system.

What does DSC mean engine? Dynamic Stability Control (DSC) The Dynamic Stability Control (DSC) automatically controls braking and engine torque in conjunction with systems such as ABS and TCS to help control side slip when driving on slippery surfaces, or during sudden or evasive maneuvering, enhancing vehicle safety.

What does ECM stand for on a diesel engine? ECM stands for Engine Control Module, which is an integral part of the engine's overall performance. It involves collecting data from a variety of sensors and then adjusting fuel-to-air ratios, as well as controlling engine timing.

What is the EDC warning light? The EDC light means Electronic Diesel Control. Straight from the Merc data manual - " EDC - engine control unit malfunction/contaminated fuel filter - When the key is turned to position 2 the EDC lamp should light up. It must go out once the engine is running.

What are engine fault codes? DTC (diagnostic trouble codes), also referred to as engine fault codes, are used to identify and diagnose malfunctions in a vehicle or piece of heavy equipment. When a vehicle's on-board diagnostics (OBD) system detects a problem, it activates the corresponding trouble code.

What codes will a bad ECM throw? Codes: P0300 through P0305 (engine misfires) Codes: P0411, P0440, P0442, P0446, and P0455 (evaporative system) Code: P0401 (exhaust gas recirculation) Codes: P0420 and P0430 (catalytic converter)

What are the symptoms of a bad ECU? These may include poor engine performance, stalling, misfiring, rough idling, poor fuel economy, check engine light, or no start condition. Some of these symptoms may also indicate other issues, such

as faulty sensors, wiring, or spark plugs, so you need to rule them out before blaming the ECU.

What is EDC code? So, for those who aren't familiar, an Error Detection Code (EDC) is an algorithm that, when applied to a sequence of characters in a message or data packet, returns a number that can be used by another process to check the validity of the data stream.

What is error detection code EDC? EDC methods are techniques that add redundancy to data, such as extra bits, checksums, or codes, to detect and correct errors that may occur due to noise, interference, or hardware failures. EDC methods can be classified into two broad categories: block codes and convolutional codes.

What does an EDC light mean? The EDC Light is "Electronic Diesel Control" This light will come on when there is any fault with the engine management such as a faulty sensor etc..

What is a EDC sensor?

What is the lifespan development theory? The multidimensional theory of lifespan development states that human development occurs in several aspects, including biological, emotional, and intellectual aspects. The term multidimensionality arises from the multidimensional theory.

What is the lifespan perspective of development? Life-span perspective is defined as human development is determined by multiple aspects and frameworks. It is often divided up into several specific frameworks: Multi-directionality is defined as development involves growth and decline. Plasticity is defined as capacity that is not pre-determined.

What is development through one's lifespan refers to? Lifespan development explores how we change and grow from conception to death. This field of psychology is studied by developmental psychologists. They view development as a lifelong process that can be studied scientifically across three developmental domains: physical, cognitive development, and psychosocial.

What is the lifespan approach to developmental change? About the Lifespan Developmental Approach Lifespan development is a continuous process influenced

jointly by biology and environment. Development unfolds as a process that includes both gains and losses across the lifespan that results in a multidimensional, multidirectional and multifunctional perspective.

What is Erik Erikson's lifespan theory? Erikson's theory is based on what he calls the epigenetic principle, encompassing the notion that we develop through an unfolding of our personality in predetermined stages, and that our environment and surrounding culture influence how we progress through these stages.

What are the stages of lifespan development? Perhaps you have three: childhood, adulthood, and old age. Or maybe four: infancy, childhood, adolescence, and adulthood. Developmentalists often break the lifespan into eight stages: Prenatal Development.

What are the principles of lifespan development? This approach is based on several key principles: Development occurs across one's entire life, or is lifelong. Development is multidimensional, meaning it involves the dynamic interaction of factors like physical, emotional, and psychosocial development.

What are the six major perspectives on lifespan development list and explain? We have considered six major perspectives on development—psychodynamic, behavioral, cognitive, humanistic, contextual, and evolutionary. If you were wondering which approach is considered most important, that would be the wrong question for several reasons. Each perspective focuses on different aspects of development.

What are the factors affecting lifespan development? A person's life expectancy can be influenced by various factors such as their environment, family history, age, gender, and diet. It can vary from person to person and change over time. However, the maximum human lifespan remains constant.

What are the major issues in lifespan development?

What is developmental psychology throughout the lifespan? Lifespan developmental psychology is the scientific study of growth and change throughout the human lifespan. It examines how thoughts, feelings and behaviors change during a person's life, and it encompasses biological, social, emotional and cognitive

processes.

Why is it important to study human development across the lifespan? The top reasons for studying human development are to gain an understanding of your own life experience, help others understand what they're going through, understand the relationship of society and individual growth, lead more effectively, and support the physical and mental health of others.

What is the life span perspective of development? The life span perspective conceptualizes human behavior as influenced by developmental processes across biological, historical, sociocultural, and psychological factors from conception to death (Lerner, 2002).

What are the three aspects of the lifespan developmental perspective? Lifespan development involves the exploration of biological, cognitive, and psychosocial changes and constancies that occur throughout the entire course of life.

What are the five theories of lifespan development?

How is lifespan development defined? What is Lifespan Development? As described by the American Psychological Association, human lifespan development studies how humans learn, mature, and adapt from infancy to adulthood to the elderly phases of life.

What does Erikson's theory tell us about this stage of development? What is this? Erikson's theory outlines 8 stages of psychosocial development from infancy to late adulthood. At each stage, individuals face a conflict between two opposing states that shapes personality. Successfully resolving the conflicts leads to virtues like hope, will, purpose, and integrity.

What is an example of Erikson's theory in real life? REAL-LIFE EXAMPLES OF ERIKSON THEORY AT WORK And integrity is the key to trust. If your company claims to be green and to love the environment, for example, but your employees know you secretly dump waste into the ocean, they question your integrity. And that means they can't really trust you.

What is the lifespan approach in human development? Life–Span Development The traditional approach to the study of development emphasizes extensive change

from birth to adolescence (especially during infancy), little or no change in adulthood, and decline in old age.

What are seven principles of the life span developmental approach? Baltes argues there are seven key features which affect human development across the life span, namely: (1) development occurs across one's entire life, (2) multidirectionality and multidimensionality, (3) development as growth and decline, (4) the role plasticity plays in development, (5) the influence of socio- ...

What are the most important years of life? The most important phase of life is the first few years when you are a child. That's when the brain grows really fast – faster than any other time in our life. The brain makes [more than 1 million] new connections every second!

What is the theory of life cycle development? The life-cycle hypothesis (LCH) is an economic theory developed in the early 1950s that posits that people plan their spending throughout their lifetimes, factoring in their future income. A graph of the LCH shows a hump-shaped pattern of wealth accumulation that is low during youth and old age and high in middle age.

What does a lifespan theorist believe? A life-span theorist believes that: the developmental changes occur in the child and adolescent years of life.

What is the genetic lifespan theory? Based on animal models, some genes promote longer life, while other genes limit longevity. Specifically, longevity may be due to genes that better equip someone to survive a disease. For others, some genes may accelerate the rate of aging, while others decrease the rate.

What is the life course theory of developmental theory? The Life Course Theory suggests that each life stage influences the next, and together the social, economic and physical environments in which we live have a profound influence on our health and the health of our community.

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