Q-1

Due Aug 26 at 11:59pm **Points** 100 **Questions** 5
Available Aug 25 at 11am - Aug 26 at 11:59pm 1 day **Time Limit** 30 Minutes

Attempt History

	Attempt	Time	Score
LATEST	Attempt 1	26 minutes	40 out of 100 *

* Some questions not yet graded

Score for this quiz: **40** out of 100 *
Submitted Aug 25 at 2:48pm
This attempt took 26 minutes.

Question 1

Not yet graded / 20 pts

Use one sentence to explain the difference between embedded and desktop computers.

Your Answer:

Embedded systems have a very specific, or set of, purpose(s) where desktops have a much wider and general purpose.

Desktop computers is general purpose and can execute different applications, while embedded computers are special purpose and can only perform specific tasks.

Question 2

Not yet graded / 20 pts

What are the two main driving forces behind computer performance improvement in the last several decades?

Your Answer:

1. Improvements in semiconductor technology, ie: Feature size, clock speed, cost.

2. Improvements in computer architectures, ie: Enabled by high-level language compiles, UNIX and Lead to RISC architectures.

Advances in semiconductor manufacturing technology, and innovations in computer architecture

Question 3

20 / 20 pts

Power is a better metric to measure computer efficiency

- True
- False

Correct!

right

Question 4

20 / 20 pts

The higher the clock frequency is, the more heat a computer generates.

- True

Correct!

Right

False

Question 5

Not yet graded / 20 pts

What are the possible consequences of high heat dissipation?

Your Answer:

1. Hardware can be damaged.

2. Hardware can fail completely.

3. Hard to cool, air cooling can only go so far.

4. Cooling can cost more than HW, ie: with quantum computers, the cooling requires more power/energy than the chip does.

More powerful cool equipment is needed, which increase system cost, or heat may damage or destroy computer.

Quiz Score: **40** out of 100