Microprocessor:

→ A microprocessor is a computer processor which incorporates the functions of a computers central processing unit (CPU) on a single integrated circuit (IC), or at most few integrated circuits.

→ The microprocessor is a multipurpose, clock, driven, register based programmable electronic device.

→ Which accepts digital or binary data as input.

→ Processes it according to instructions stored in its memory

→ Provides results as output

→ Contains on RAM, no ROM, no I/O ports on the chip itself.

Microcontroller:

→ A microcontroller has a CPU (microprocessor) in addition to a fixed to a fixed amount of RAM, ROM, I/O ports and a timer all on a single chip.

Computer Organization:

Computer organization refers to the operational units and these interconnections. Examples of organizational