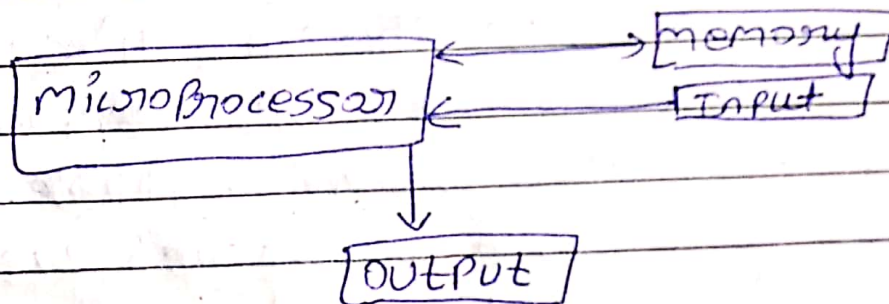


QEC → 3

- (Q1) Explain the introduction of microprocessor & draw its diagram Explain the evaluation tree of microprocessor according to the generation.

Solⁿ

- The microprocessor is a programmable integrated device that has computing & decision-making capability similar to that of CPU.
- A microprocessor is designed to perform arithmetic & logic operations that make use of small number-holding areas called registers.
- A microprocessor typically serves as a central processing unit microprocessor in a computer system.

evaluation1st gen (1971-1973):

- Intel corporation introduced the first microprocessor, the 4004, in 1971. The 4004 evolved from a development effort while designing a calculator chip set.
- The microprocessors introduced b/w 1971 & 1973 were the first-gen. system.

2nd generation (1973-1978):

- After 1973, second-generation microprocessors such as Motorola 6800 & 6809, Intel 8085 & Zilog Z80 evolved.
- These processors were fabricated using the NMOS (n-type MOS) technology.

3rd gen (1979-1980):

- After 1978, the 3rd gen. μ P were introduced. These processors are 16-bit wide & include typical processors such as Intel 8086/80186/80286 & Motorola 68000/68010.

4th gen (1980-1995):

- In 1980, fourth-gen. μ P evolved. Intel introduced the first commercial 32-bit microprocessor, the problematic Intel 432. This processor was eventually discontinued by Intel.
- Since 1985, more 32-bit microprocessors have been introduced.

5th gen (1995 onwards):

- From 1995 to until now this generation has been bringing out high-performance & high-speed processors that make use of 64-bit processors.

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2. Such processors include Pentium, Celeron, Dual & Quad core processors.

3. The fifth generation microprocessors represent advancement in specifications.