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Introduction of Microprocessor

A Microprocessor is an important part of a computer architecture

without microprocessor we can't be able to perform any thing on your computer system.

Microprocessor is the brain of computer, which does all the work.

It is a programmable device that takes in input perform some arithmetic and logical operations over it and produce desired output.

In simple words,

It is a computer processor that incorporates all the functions of CPU (Central Processing Unit) .

Microprocessors were first introduced in early 1970s. 4004 was the first general purpose microprocessor used by Intel in building personal computers.

Arrival of low cost general purpose microprocessors has been instrumental in development of modern society the way it has.

Basics of Microprocessor –

A Microprocessor takes a bunch of instructions in machine language and executes them, telling the processor what it has to do.

Microprocessor performs three basic things while executing the instruction:

It performs some basic operations like addition, subtraction, multiplication, division and some logical operations using its Arithmetic and Logical Unit (ALU). New Microprocessors also perform operations on floating point numbers also.

Data in Microprocessor can move from one location to another.

It has a Program Counter (PC) register that stores the address of next instruction based on the value of PC, Microprocessor jumps from one location to another and takes decision.

Thank you