

# Computer Science - ICS Part 1 Computer Science Chapter 5 Short Questions Preparation

Q1. State the purpose of input/output instruction.

**Ans 1:** Every CPU provides if user with operations of reading data from peripheral device and writing data to a peripheral device. To use these operations a programmer may use input and print commands provided by the CPU.

#### Q2. What is DMA? Define it.

Ans 1: DMA:In this scheme processor issues the i/o command and then gest busy in some other useful task. The special hardware gets the data from the i/o devic and use the system bus to place if in the memory. It is useful to note that data is transfused when the processor does not need the system bus.

#### Q3. What is one address instruction format?

**Ans 1:** One address instruction use one implied accumulator (AC) register for all data manipulation. For manipulation and division there is a need for a second register.

### Q4. Define the term compiler.

**Ans 1:** The language processor that translate program written in high level language as a whole is called compiler. The compiler translate the source code into object code.

## Q5. Define EPROM.

**Ans 1:** EPROM stands for Erasable programing read only memory, it is possible to erase instruction stored in an eprom chip and the chip can be re-programmed to store new instruction. Once programmed ,an EPROM can be erased by exposing to it strong ultraviolet light.

Q6. How many ways to transfer data from peripheral devices to computer?

Ans 1: There are two main ways of transfering data from peripherals into computer,

1.Interrupts

2.DMA(Direct Memory Access)

#### Q7. Describe High Level Language?

Ans 1: The language which are close to human language is called high level language.

## Q8. Wrire advantage of interrupts.

#### Ans 1:

Interrupts are used to ensure adequate responce times by processing. Sometimes with softwae polling rotiune, services times by the processor can not gurantee, and data may be lost. The use of interrupt gurantees that the processor will service the request with in a specified time period, reducing the likehood of lost data.

### Q9. What is mother board?

**Ans 1:** A motherboard is the main printed circuit board found in general purpose and allows communication between many of the crucial electronic components of a system, such as the control processing unit and memory and provide connectors for other peripherals.

# Q10. Why ROM is called Non-volatile?

**Ans 1:** ROM(Read only Memory) can permantly store data and application and no loss its content when computer is shutdown or there is a power failure that is why ROM is know as non volatile memory.