

Microchips



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Microchips

Microchips-Key Concepts

Adder: Combinations of transistors that perform mathematical and logical operations on data being processed.



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Address Line: An electrical line or circuit associated with a specific location in RAM.



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Arithmetic Logic Unit: (ALU)The central part of a microprocessor that manipulates that data received by a processor.



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**ASCII: American Standard Code for
Information Interchange**



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Binary: Two integers 1's and 0's



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Boolean Operations: Logical operations, based on if something is true or false.



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Cache: A block of high speed memory where data is copied when retrieved from RAM. Cached data is faster than RAM.



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Capacitor: An electrical component that stores electrical charge.



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CISC: Complex Instruction Set Computing. A processor architecture that breaks down large instructions into smaller tasks.



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Data Line: An electrical line or circuit that carries data.



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Drain: The part of a transistor where electrical current flows out of.



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Gate: A microcircuit design in which transistors are arranged so that a value of a bit of data can be changed.



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Megahertz: MHz, a measurement of the number of times something oscillates.



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Microchip: A sheet of silicon dioxide on which microscopic electrical circuits have been etched using a system of light, light-sensitive films, and acid baths.



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Microprocessor: The brains of the computer. A component that contains circuitry that can manipulate data in the form of binary bits.



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Pipelining: A computer architecture designed so that all parts of a circuit are always working, so that no part of the circuit is stalled waiting for data from another part.



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RISC: Reduced Instruction Set Computing, a processor design in which only small, quickly executing instructions are used.



References

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