PCI BUS:

The Peripheral Component Interconnect (PCI) bus is a type of computer bus that is used to connect hardware devices to the motherboard of a computer. The PCI bus has been widely used in personal computers since the mid-1990s, and it is still in use today, although it has largely been replaced by newer bus technologies.

The PCI bus is a high-speed, parallel bus that supports multiple devices on the same bus. Each device on the PCI bus has a unique identification number, known as a device ID, which is used to identify the device and its associated drivers.

The PCI bus supports a range of devices, including sound cards, network cards, and video cards, as well as storage devices such as hard drives and solid-state drives. The PCI bus is also used to connect other types of peripheral devices, such as printers and scanners.

SCSI BUS:

The Small Computer System Interface (SCSI) bus is another type of computer bus that is used to connect hardware devices to a computer. The SCSI bus was first introduced in the 1980s and was commonly used in servers and workstations. Today, the SCSI bus is still in use in some enterprise-level applications, but it has largely been replaced by newer technologies.

The SCSI bus is a high-speed, parallel bus that supports multiple devices on the same bus. Each device on the SCSI bus has a unique identification number, known as a SCSI ID, which is used to identify the device and its associated drivers.

The SCSI bus supports a wide range of devices, including hard drives, tape drives, CD/DVD drives, and scanners. The SCSI bus also supports a variety of data transfer modes, including

asynchronous, synchronous, and fast synchronous.

USB BUS:

The Universal Serial Bus (USB) bus is a newer type of computer bus that is widely used to connect hardware devices to a computer. The USB bus was first introduced in the late 1990s and has since become one of the most widely used bus technologies.

The USB bus is a serial bus that supports multiple devices on the same bus. Each device on the USB bus has a unique identification number, known as a USB ID, which is used to identify the device and its associated drivers.

The USB bus supports a wide range of devices, including keyboards, mice, printers, scanners, cameras, and storage devices such as external hard drives and flash drives. The USB bus also supports a variety of data transfer modes, including low-speed, full-speed, and high-speed. In addition, the USB bus provides power to connected devices, which eliminates the need for separate power supplies.

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50. What are different addressing modes? Explain them.
51. Explain any page replacement algorithm with the help of example ?
52. What is mapping? Name all the types of cache mapping and explain anyone in detail.
53. Explain arithmetic pipeline ?
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