

26 Lecture - CS501

Important Subjective

1. What is Programmed I/O?

Answer: Programmed I/O is a method of data transfer in which the CPU directly controls the data transfer between the peripheral device and memory, without the use of specialized hardware.

What are the advantages of Programmed I/O?

Answer: The main advantage of Programmed I/O is that it does not require specialized hardware, making it an ideal method for simple devices.

What are the disadvantages of Programmed I/O?

Answer: The main disadvantage of Programmed I/O is that it is slower than other input/output methods, such as DMA.

What types of devices are commonly used with Programmed I/O?

Answer: Programmed I/O is commonly used with simple devices, such as printers.

What is the role of the CPU in Programmed I/O?

Answer: The CPU controls the data transfer between the peripheral device and memory in Programmed I/O.

Can Programmed I/O handle real-time data transfers?

Answer: No, Programmed I/O is not well-suited for real-time data transfers.

What is the main benefit of using Programmed I/O?

Answer: The main benefit of using Programmed I/O is that it can be used with simple devices that do not require specialized hardware.

How does Programmed I/O compare to other input/output methods in terms of speed?

Answer: Programmed I/O is slower than other input/output methods, such as DMA.

What type of data transfer is Programmed I/O commonly used for?

Answer: Programmed I/O is commonly used for small data transfers.

What is the main disadvantage of Programmed I/O compared to other input/output methods?

Answer: The main disadvantage of Programmed I/O is its slower data transfer rate, which can be a problem when dealing with large data transfers.