

# 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.