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 ASSIGNMENT

1. RISC (Reduced Instruction Set Computer): is a microprocessor that is designed to perform a smaller number of types of computer instructions so that it can operate at higher speed (perform millions of instructions per seconds). Since each instruction type that a computer must perform requires additional transistors and circuitry, a larger set of computer instructions tends to make the microprocessor more complicated and slower in operation.
2. CISC (Complex Instruction Set Computing): This is a type of microprocessor design. Its architecture contains a large set of computer instructions that ranges from very simple to very complex and specialized. The design was intended to compute complex instructions in the most efficient way it was later found that many small short instructions could compute complex instructions more efficiently. This led to a design called RISC.
3. VLIW (Very Long Instruction Word): describes a computer processing architecture in which language compiler breaks program instructions down into basic operations that can be performed by the processor in parallel. This operations are put into very long instruction word which the processor can then take apart without further analysis, handing each operation to an appropriate functional unit.