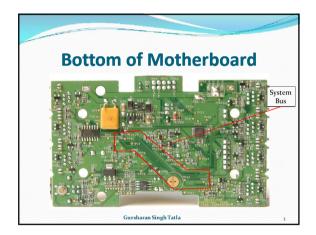


System Bus

- The CPU sends various data values, instructions and information to all the devices and components inside the computer.
- If you look at the bottom of a motherboard you'll see a whole network of lines or electronic pathways that join the different components together.
- This network of wires or electronic pathways is called the 'Bus'.

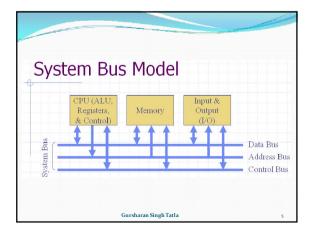
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Types of System Buses

- Data Bus
- Address Bus
- Control Bus

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Data Bus

- A collection of wires through which data is transmitted from one part of a computer to another is called Data Bus
- Data Bus can be thought of as a highway on which data travels within a computer.
- This bus connects all the computer components to the CPU and main memory.

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Data Bus

- The size (width) of bus determines how much data can be transmitted at one time.
- E.g.:
- A 16-bit bus can transmit 16 bits of data at a time.
- 32-bit bus can transmit 32 bits at a time.

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Address Bus

- A collection of wires used to identify particular location in main memory is called **Address Bus**.
- Or in other words, the information used to describe the memory locations travels along the address bus.

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Address Bus

- The size of address bus determines how many unique memory locations can be addressed.
- E.g.
 - A system with 4-bit address bus can address 2⁴ = 16
 - A system with 16-bit address bus can address 2¹⁶ = 64 KB of memory.
 - A system with 20-bit address bus can address $2^{20} = 1 \text{ MB}$ of memory.

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Control Bus

- The connections that carry control information between the CPU and other devices within the computer is called Control Bus.
- The control bus carries signals that report the status of various devices.
- E.g.:
 - This bus is used to indicate whether the CPU is reading from memory or writing to memory.

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Thank You Have a Nice Day