

A world map with a network of blue lines overlaid, representing global connectivity. The map is rendered in a golden-brown color scheme. The network lines are most dense in North America and Europe, with lines extending across the Atlantic and Pacific oceans to connect the continents.

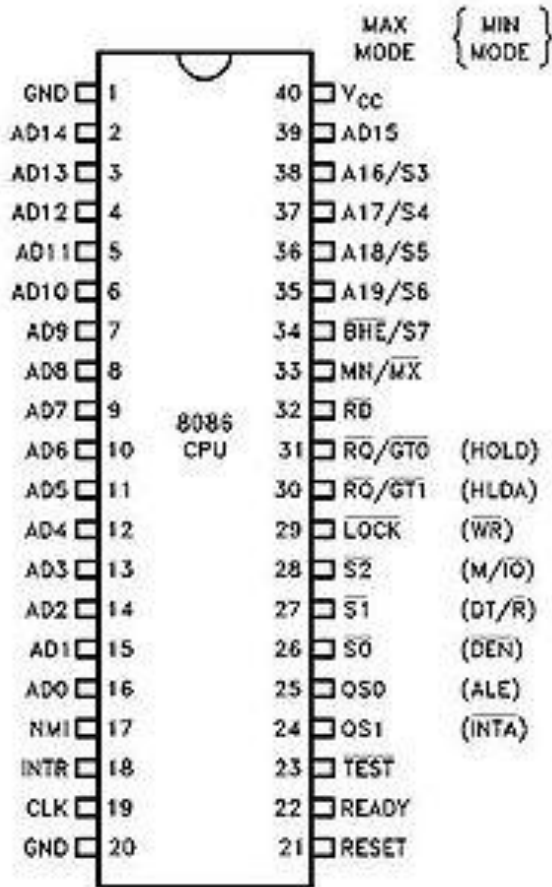
x86 architecture

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History

Brand	Years	Notable features
4004	1971	First commercial available microprocessors(not x86 architecture)
8086	1978	First x86 microprocessors
80386	1985	32-bit instruction set
Pentium	1993	Superscalar, 64-bit databus, faster FPU
Pentium 4 Prescott	2004	First 64-bit capability (integer CPU)
Core 2	2006	64-bit (integer CPU), low power, lower clock frequency



- x86 is a series of computer microprocessor instruction set architectures based on the Intel 8086 CPU.
- Using CISC, different from ARM.
- The term x86 derived from the fact that early successors to the 8086 also had names ending with "86".
- Not synonymous with IBM PC compatibility.

The 8086 pin-assignments

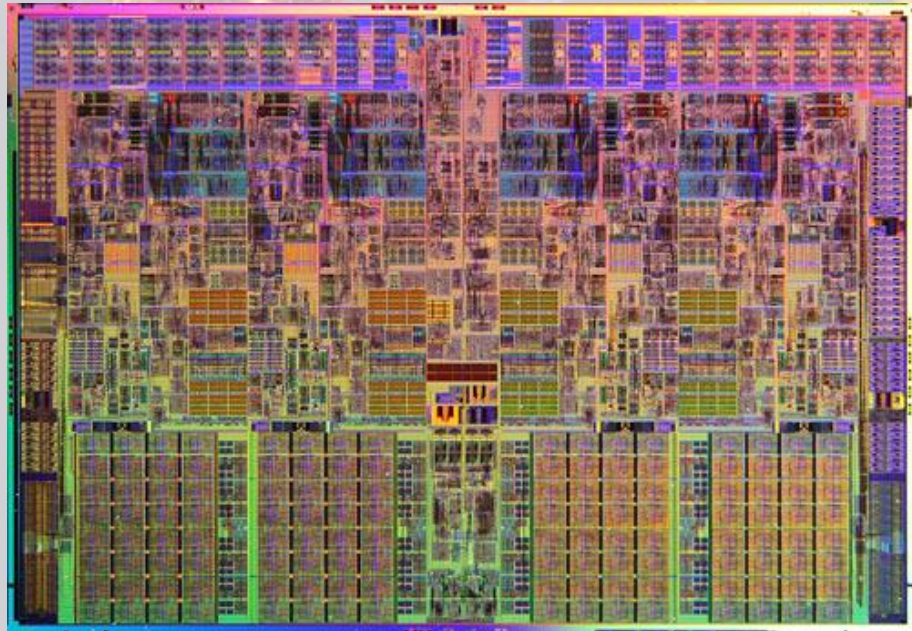
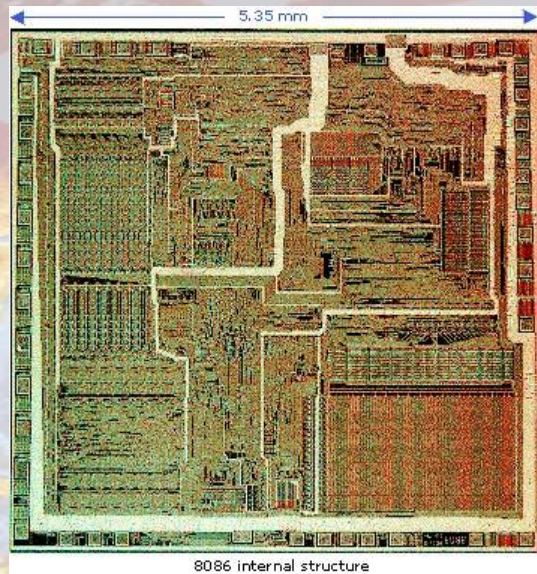


80386



Core 2 E6300

- 8086 is a 16-bit microprocessor, however, the term x86 became common after the 80386 with 32-bit instruction set. Sometimes x86-32 or x32 is called to distinguish from 16-bit x86-16 and 64-bit x86-64.



- The 8086 was primarily developed for embedded systems. However, x86 today has been used from personal computers to many servers and workstations.
- Intel has tried to use new architectures to end the “inelegant” x86 from primitive 8-bit processors

A world map with a network of blue lines overlaid on it, representing global connectivity. The map uses a color scheme of gold, brown, and tan for landmasses. The network lines are thin and light blue, connecting various points across the continents. The text "Thank you!" is centered over the map.

Thank you!