Instruction Set Architecture (ISA)

The IBM compatible PC is the most common computer in the world. Intel wanted a CPU that would run all the applications that are in the hands of more than 100 million users. On the other hand Motorola which builds the 68xxx series which was used in the Macintosh made the transition and together with IBM and Apple built the Power PC (PPC) a RISC.

Intel 80386 - Wikipedia, la enciclopedia libre

El Intel 80386 (i386, 386) es un microprocesador CISC con arquitectura x86. Durante su diseño se lo llamó 'P3', debido a que era el prototipo de la tercera generación x86. El 80386 fue empleado como la unidad central de proceso de muchos ordenadores personales desde mediados de los años 1980 hasta principios de los 90. Fabricado y diseñado por Intel, el procesador 80386 fue...

Projects - OSDev Wiki

BCOS is a practical distributed operating system, initially aimed at 80x86/PC compatible computers. In general BCOS is meant to (eventually) make a group of computers connected by a network (a cluster of computers) behave like a single computer with multiple users. The special thing is the version which is strictly using original IBM PC.

Common Source Code Project - Concon

[VM/DATAREC] support NEC PC-6001 p6 format tape image (temporary) [VM/DATAREC] improve NEC PC-6001 p6 format tape image loader [VM/I386] improve i386 core based on...

Beej's Guide to Network Programming

If it’s an Intel 80x86, Host Byte Order is Little-Endian. If it’s a Motorola 68k, Host Byte Order is Big-Endian. If it’s a PowerPC, Host Byte Order is... well, it depends! A lot of times when you’re building packets or filling out data structures you’ll need to make sure your two- and four-byte numbers are in Network Byte Order.