

16-Bit

[Return to Glossary](#)

16-Bit Refers to the number of bits that can be processed or transmitted in parallel, or the number of bits used for single element in a data format. The term is often applied to the following:

- microprocessor: indicates the width of the registers. A 16-bit microprocessor can process data and memory addresses that are represented by 16 bits.\
- bus : indicates the number of wires in the bus. A 16-bit bus transmits 16 bits in parallel.
- graphics device, such as a scanner or digital camera : specifies the number of bits used to represent each pixel.
- operating system: refers primarily to the number of bits used to represent memory addresses. Windows 3.x is a 16-bit operating system, whereas Windows 95 and Windows NT are [32-bit](#) operating systems.
- expansion board: refers to how much data can be sent to and from the card in parallel. 8-bit cards are sometimes called half-size cards whereas 16-bit cards are referred to as full-size cards.

Source: [16-Bit](#)

From:
<https://www.omgwiki.org/dido/> - **DIDO Wiki**

Permanent link:
https://www.omgwiki.org/dido/doku.php?id=dido:public:ra:xapend:xapend.a_glossary:00-9:16bit&rev=1615583061

Last update: **2021/03/12 16:04**

