COMPUTER ARCHITECTURE AND SYSTEM SOFTWARE (SEMESTER - 2)

CS/BCA/SEM-2/BCA-201/09



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1.	1. This Booklet is a Question-cum-Answer Booklet The Booklet consists of 32 pages . The questions of this concerned subject commence from Page No. 3.																							
2.					Quest					ple	Cho	ice	ype	. Yo	u ha	ave t	o wi	ite t	he	corre	ect o	choic	e in t	he box
	provided against each question . b) For Groups – B & C you hale to answer the questions in the space provided marked 'Answer Sheet'. Questions of Group B are Short answer type. Questions of Group – C are Long answer type. Write on both sides of the paper.																							
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8.	You should return the booklet to the invigilator at the end of the examination and should not take any page of this booklet with you outside the examination hall, which will lead to disqualification .																							
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 Rough work, if necessary is to be done in this booklet only and cross it through. No additional sheets are to be used and no loose paper will be provided 																								
FOR OFFICE USE / EVALUATION ONLY Marks Obtained																								
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Head-Examiner/Co-Ordinator/Scrutineer

2205 (03/06)

Obtained



ENGINEERING & MANAGEMENT EXAMINATIONS, JUNE - 2009 COMPUTER ARCHITECTURE AND SYSTEM SOFTWARE SEMESTER - 2

Time: 3 Hours [Full Marks: 70

GROUP - A

			(Multiple Choice '	Туре С	uestions)				
1.	Cho	oose the correct alternatives for the following :							
	i)	The							
		a)	zero address instruction	b)	one address instruction				
		c)	two address instruction	d)	three address instruction				
	ii)	The	er is to						
		a)	ensure fast booting	b)	reduce load on CPU regis	ters			
		c)	replace stati memory	d)	speed up memory access				
	iii)	Obje	ect code is						
		a)	input to assembler	b)	output of assembler				
		c)	intermediate code	d)	none of these.				
	iv)	Whi	ch of the following is not an adv	antage	of Dynamic RAMs ?				
		a)	High density	b)	Low cost				
		c)	High speed	d)	No need of memory refres	sh.			

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v)	DM	DMA module can communicate with CPU through								
	a)	interrupt	b)	cycle stealing						
	c)	branch instruction	d)	none of these.						
vi)	The	number of fetch operation(s) to	execut	te instruction in immediate mod	de is					
	a)	0	b)	1						
	c)	2	d)	none of these.						
vii)	A C	PU has 16 bit program counter(F	PC). Th	nis means CPU can address						
	a)	16K	b)	32K						
	c)	64K	d)	256K memory locations.						
viii)	The	major objective in choosing pag	e repla	acement policy is to						
	a)	minimize hit ratio	b)	reduce size of page						
	c)	maximize hit ratio	d)	none of these.						
ix)	The	sum of (24D) $_{16}$ and (9 AA) $_{16}$	₆ is							
	a)	(BE7) ₁₆	b)	(BE6) ₁₆						
	c)	(AF7) ₁₆	d)	(BE7) ₁₆ .						
x)	In a	stack computer, there is suppo	rt for							
	a)	PUSH and POP instruction on	ly							
	b)	zero address instruction only								
	c)	zero address instructions, PUS	SH and	l POP						
	d)	none of these.								



5 **GROUP – B**

(Short Answer Type Questions)

Answer any three of the following.

 $3 \times 5 = 15$

2. Distinguish between Fixed point and Floating point representations.

5

- 3. Distinguish between vectored and non-vectored interrupt. What is subroutine? 4 + 1
- 4. What are the 16-bit registers available in 8085 Microprocessor? Write about them.

2 + 3

5. Why is 'bootstrap loader' program stored in ROM and not in RAM?

5

- 6. a) What would be happen if a computer does not have any OS installed in it?
 - b) What are the differences between static memory and dynamic memory?
 - c) What is flash memory?

2 + 2 + 1

GROUP - C

(Long Answer Type Questions)

Answer any three of the following.

 $3 \times 15 = 45$

- 7. a) Explain memory interleaving with diagram.
 - b) Write short note about content addressable memory (CAM) with diagram.
 - c) Discuss direct mode and indirect mode of addressing of instruction with examples. 5+6+4
- 8. a) What is parallel processing?
 - b) What is arithmetic pipelining?
 - c) What is vector processing? Explain how matrix multiplication is performed using vector processing. 6 + 4 + (1 + 4)

2205 (03/06)



9.	Draw	and explain a 4-bit arithmetic circuit which can perform the following : $\frac{1}{2}$	15							
	a)	Add								
	b)	Add with carry								
	c)	Subtract with borrow								
	d)	Subtract								
	e)	Transfer of A								
	f)	Transfer A								
	g)	Increment								
	h)	Decrement.								
10	a)	What is virtual memory? What could be the maximum size of virtual Justify.	memory?							
	b)	Briefly explain an instruction execu ion cycle with proper timing diagram.								
	c)	Explain the Booth algorithm Illustrate with an example.								
	d)	Briefly discuss different types of ROM.								
	e)	Differentiate between static RAM and dynamic RAM. 3 + 3	+ 3 + 3 + 3							
11.	Write	e short notes on any three of the following:	3 × 5 = 15							
	a)	Single-pass assembler								
	b)	DMA controller								
	c)	Interrupt handling								
	d)	Cache memory								
	e)	Shift micro-operations.								