

### Institiúid Teicneolaíochta, Trá Lí INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY - TRALEE

#### SUMMER EXAMINATION, 2011 AY 2010/2011

# COMPUTER ARCHITECTURE CRN: 43828

Internal Examiner: Ms. M. O'Sullivan External Examiner: Dr. B. Feeney

**Duration of Exam: 2 HOURS** 

**Instructions to Candidates:** Answer ANY THREE questions.

Question One (33 Marks)

(i) Convert the hexadecimal number 3B to its binary **and** decimal equivalent.

(8 Marks)

(ii) Show the logic symbol **and** the truth table for:

(8 Marks)

(i) NAND gate (2 input)

(ii) XOR gate

(iii) Complete the truth table for the expression below:

(9 Marks)

$$Z = A.\overline{C} + \overline{B+D}$$

(iv) Draw the circuit for the expression below:

(8 Marks)

$$Z = (A \oplus B) + \overline{BCD}$$

Question Two (33 Marks)

(i) Write an expression for the circuit given below:

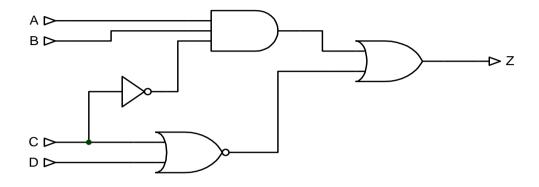


Figure 1 (10 Marks)

(ii) Simplify the following expression:

$$Z = A(A.1 + AD + \overline{A}CD) + B(0 + \overline{B}CD + \overline{D})$$
(11 Marks)

(iii) Write an expression for Z below. Simplify the expression if possible and draw the circuit.

(12 Marks)

A	В	C	Z
0	0	0	1
0	0	1	1
0	1	0	0
0	1	1	0
1	0	0	1
1	0	1	0
1	1	0	1
1	1	1	1

Question Three (33 Marks)

(i) Show the truth table for the Full-Adder. Hence or otherwise, write the equation for the Full-Adder and show the logic circuits required to implement it.

(12 *Marks*)

(ii) Using the adder(s) shown in figure 2, or otherwise, design a circuit to add two eight bit numbers  $A_7$ ..... $A_0$  and  $B_7$ ..... $B_0$ .

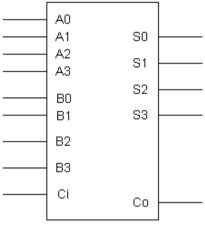


Figure 2

(10 Marks)

(iii) Write a short note on Random Access Memory (RAM), discussing Static-RAM and Dynamic-RAM and highlighting the differences between them. How does ROM differ from RAM?

(11 *Marks*)

Question Four (33 Marks)

(i) If a CPU clock operates at 2.5 GHz, what is the cycle length expressed in nano seconds.

(12 *Marks*)

(ii) Draw a block diagram of a generic CPU, and write a short paragraph describing the function of each component.

(11 marks)

(iii) Write a note on Cache Memory.

(10 *Marks*)

## Rules of Boolean Algebra

1	A + O = A
	A + 1 = 1
	A . O = O
	A . 1 = A
	A + A = A
	A + A = A
6	A + A = 1
7	A . A = A
8	$A \cdot \overline{A} = O$
9	
10	A + AB = A
11	— A + AB = A + B
12	(A + B)(A + C) = A + BC

## Laws of Boolean Algebra

Commutative	A + B = B + A AB = BA
Associative	A + (B + C) = (A + B) + C A(BC) = (AB)C
Distributive	A(B + C) = AB + AC