Code No.: R23XXXX II B.Tech II Semester Supplementary Examinations, November 2024 Computer Architecture (Common to CSE, IT, AI & DS, AI & ML, CSD, CSIT, CSM, CSE (AI & ML), CSE (IoT), CSE (Cyber Security)) Time: 3 Hours Max Marks: 70

Instructions:

- The question paper consists of two parts: Part-A and Part-B.
- Answer ALL questions in Part-A.
- Answer any FIVE questions from Part-B.
- All questions carry equal marks.

PART-A (10 x 2 = 20 Marks)

- 1. Convert the decimal number 125.75 into binary, octal, and hexadecimal systems.
- 2. Explain the difference between fixed-point and floating-point representation.
- 3. What are universal gates? Give examples.
- 4. Simplify the Boolean expression: AB + A'B + AB'.
- 5. What is the difference between combinational and sequential circuits?
- 6. State the role of the control unit in a computer system.
- 7. Explain the concept of pipelining in processors.
- 8. What is the purpose of cache memory? How does it impact performance?
- 9. Define Direct Memory Access (DMA) and its significance.
- 10. What is the Von-Neumann architecture? Briefly explain.

PART-B (5 x 10 = 50 Marks)

UNIT I

11.a) Convert the hexadecimal number 3F.AC to binary and decimal forms and explain the process in detail.

OR

11.b) Simplify the following Boolean function using a 4-variable K-map: $F(A, B, C, D) = \Sigma(1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15)$. Draw the resulting circuit using basic gates.

UNIT II

12.a) Design a 3-bit binary counter using JK flip-flops. Explain the design steps and operation.

OR

12.b) Describe the Von-Neumann architecture. Discuss its advantages and limitations with a suitable diagram.

UNIT III

13.a) Explain the working of a carry-lookahead adder. Design a 4-bit carry-lookahead adder and explain the logic.

OR

13.b) Discuss the steps involved in the execution of an instruction cycle in a processor.

UNIT IV

14.a) Explain the concept of cache memory. Discuss different cache mapping techniques with examples.

OR

14.b) Describe virtual memory. How does paging help implement virtual memory?

UNIT V

15.a) What is an interrupt? Explain the different types of interrupts with suitable examples.

OR

15.b) Discuss the working of Direct Memory Access (DMA). How does it improve I/O operations?

End of Paper