CLO2.1 – PI2.1 - BLOOM2

Choose the characteristic (s) of registers located within the CPU.

Select one or more:

a. The number of registers are the same in different types of computers.

b. They are used to create and store the results of CPU operations and other calculations.

c. All registers belong to a computer architecture are the same length of bits.

d. They are essentially extremely fast memory.

e. The number of registers in a particular architecture decides the instruction set design.

In a magnetic disk, The substrate consists of a partially shielded magnetoresistive (MR) sensor.

Hãy chọn một:

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CLO2.1 – PI2.1 - BLOOM2

In a typical computer using three-level caches, choose the **wrong**statement about cache using

A diagram of a software development process

Description automatically generated

Select one:

a. The capacity of L2 cache is larger than L3 cache.

b. Data from memory can be sent directly to the CPU.

c. Data movement from L1 cache is faster than data movement from L3 cache.

d. Data can be either sent from CPU or from L1 cache.

CLO1.1 – PLO1 - BLOOM2

Choose correct statement about description of **Bus Interconnection** in a typical computer.

Select one:

a. Only one device is allowed to transmit its signal in bus system in any time period.

b. The address lines are used to transfer the data of the source.

c. A bus system consists of many data lines which are called address bus.

d. The width of the data bus determines the minimum possible memory capacity of the system.

CLO2.1 – PI2.1 - BLOOM2

In a typical computer, data are moved between registers or between ALU and registers by using \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Select one:

a. external buses

b. local buses

c. system bus

d. control bus

CLO1.1 – PLO1- - BLOOM2

Choose correct statement about description of von Neumann architecture.

Select one:

a. The contents of its memory are  not addressable.

b. Data and instructions are stored in two separate memories.

c. A single read–write memory is used to store data and instructions.

d. The type of data contained its memory is use to calculate data's location.

CLO2.1 – PI2.1 - BLOOM2

In 8086 architecture, bus width  is \_\_\_\_\_ bits.

Select one:

a. 4

b. 8

c. 16

d. 32

CLO1.1 – PLO1 - BLOOM2

Choose correct statement about description of **Memory Module** below.

A diagram of a memory

Description automatically generated

Select one:

a. This module consist of N words in different length each.

b. Two types of control signals are Read and Write.

c. The Address bus is one type of control signals.

d. The Data bus at the input and the output of this module are different in number of bits.

CLO1.1 – PLO1 - BLOOM2

Choose correct statement about description of **instruction cycle**.

Select one:

a. The instruction contains bits that specify the data the processor is to take to perform the action.

b. The fetched instruction is loaded into a register named Instruction Register.

c. Data can only be transferred from processor to memory.

d. Data may be transferred to or from a peripheral device by transferring between the this device and memory directly.

*(CLO1.1 – PLO1 - BLOOM2-2015 Null, Linda - The Essentials of computer organization and architecture)*

Choose statement that is **correct**.

Select one:

a. One DRAM cell includes more transistors than one SRAM  cell.

b. In static RAM,  the number of OFF transistors when being read or written is  at least four.

c. When executing programs, computer uses RAM  to store lines of codes and data that the it needs.

d. Tiny capacitors that leak electricity is one type of static RAM component.

The number of sectors in tracks typically are the same in tracks while using constant angular velocity

Hãy chọn một:

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CLO1.1 – PLO1 - BLOOM2

In a typical computer, system bus is used to transfer data from (A) to (B).

Select one or more:

a. (A) = registers; (B) = I/O devices

b. (A) = registers; (B) = memory

c. (A) = registers; (B) = registers

d. (A) = I/O devices; (B) = registers

e. (A) = memory; (B) = registers

In a magnetic disk, data are recorded on and later retrieved from the disk via a conducting coil named the head; in many systems, there are two heads, a read head and a write head. During a read or write operation, the platter is stationary while the head rotates above it.

Hãy chọn một:

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The organization of data on the platter in a concentric set of rings, called tracks.

Hãy chọn một:

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Sai

CLO1.1 – PLO1- - BLOOM2

In a typical computer, choose the best statement about types of memory.

Select one:

a. Memory type used in cell phones, digital cameras, solid-state disk drives and music players is mainly flash memory.

b. Flash memory provides byte-level erasure.

c. Flash memory uses two transistors per bit.

d. EEPROM is faster than than flash memory in reading data.

CLO2.1 – PI2.1 - BLOOM2

A typical CPU has major components which are \_\_\_\_. (HINTS: choose 3).

Select one or more:

a. Register Set

b. Arithmetic Logic Unit (ALU)

c. Memory System

d. Control Unit (CU)

CLO2.1 – PI2.1 - BLOOM2

In 8086 architecture, memory space is defined the locations that are addressable. This memory space is  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Select one:

a. 32 MB

b. 8 MB

c. 16 MB

d. 1 MB

CLO1.1 – PLO1 - BLOOM2

Choose correct statement about description of **Program Execution**of a Hypothetical Machine.

A diagram of a computer program

Description automatically generated

Select one:

a. Steps 1, 3, 5 belong to fetch cycle whereas steps 2, 4, and 6 belong to execute cycle.

b. The result after executing 6 steps is an subtraction of two locations: 300 and 301.

c. The data located at the address 940 is changed after step 4.

d. The content of IR is unchanged from step 1 to step 6.

Each track in a platter has a larger width than the head.

Hãy chọn một:

Đúng

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CLO1.1 – PLO1 - BLOOM2

Choose correct statement about description of **instruction cycle**.

Select one:

a. At the beginning of each instruction cycle, the processor fetches an data from memory.

b. The content of Program  Counter always increases two units after each instruction fetch so that it will fetch the next instruction in sequence.

c. One instruction cycle consists of two consecutive steps: executive cycle and fetch cycle.

d. In a typical processor, a register called the Instruction Register (IR) holds the address of the instruction to be fetched next.