

COURSE2: CMP 313 Operation Research

NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

MATRIC NUMBER: \_\_\_\_\_

1. Given  $E = \{a, b, c, \dots, z\}$ , if  $S = \text{car}$ ,  $T = \text{cap}$ , the ST is \_\_\_\_ A. ccaarp B. capcar C. carcap D. racpac
2. A language has a string  $|X| \leq 3$  over  $X = \{0, 1\}$ . if it starts with 0 and ends with 1m ow many possible strings can the language generate? A. 4 B. 3 C. 2 D. 1
3. Language of Finite State Automaton is \_\_\_\_ A. Type 0 B. Type 1 C. Type 2 D. Type 3
4. Which of the following is a property of a grammar?  
A. Equivalency B. Recursiveness C. Left factoring D. All of the above
5. Given the grammar  $S \Rightarrow aA$ ,  $A \Rightarrow bB$ ,  $B \Rightarrow cD$ ,  $B \Rightarrow E$ . What type of grammar is it?  
A. Type 0 B. Type 1 C. Type 2 D. Type 3
6. Given  $S = \{a, b\}$ ,  $T = \{1, 2\}$  ST is \_\_\_\_ A. ab12 B. a12b C. 1a2b D. a1b2
7. \_\_\_\_ is the process of recognizing a string in a language by breaking it down to set of symbols and analyzing it against the grammar of the language. A. Grammar B. Derivation C. Parsing D. Sentential form
8. \_\_\_\_ is a string of symbols derived from start symbol which contain Nonterminal as well as terminal symbols  
A. Grammar B. Derivation C. Parsing D. Sentential form
9. Grammar  $bB \Rightarrow Bb$ ,  $aBa \Rightarrow aaBa$ ,  $S \Rightarrow a$   $S \Rightarrow Ba$  is an example of \_\_\_\_  
A. Type 0 B. Type 1 C. Type 2 D. Type 3
10. Two types of derivation are \_\_\_\_  
A. Top down and bottom up B. Left most and right most C. All of the above D. None of the above
11. Acronym BNF means \_\_\_\_  
A. Backus Noun Format B. Backus Naur Format C. Backus Noun Form D. Backus Naur Form
12. Given the grammar  $G \Rightarrow Ab$  means  
A. G is a start symbol B. A is a nonterminal symbol C. b is a terminal symbol D. All of the above
13. Given that  $W \Rightarrow^* Z$ , this implies that \_\_\_\_  
A. Z derives from W using one or more productions B. Z derives from W using zero or more productions  
C. Z derives from W using one production D. Z derives from W using zero production
14. free or unrestricted grammar can be recognized by \_\_\_\_  
A. Finite State Automaton B. Linear Bounded Machine C. Turing Machine D. Push Down Automaton
15. Given that  $|W|$  simply means \_\_\_\_  
A. Number of nonterminal symbols of W B. Number of terminal symbols of W C. Number of Start symbols of W  
D. Number of variable or elements of W
16. Regular grammar is \_\_\_\_ grammar. A. Type 0 B. Type 1 C. Type 2 D. Type 3
17. Corner brackets are used to indicate \_\_\_\_ symbol. A. Terminal B. Non terminal C. Start D. None of the above
18. Given that  $W \Rightarrow^+ Z$ , this implies that \_\_\_\_  
A. Z derives from W using one or more productions B. Z derives from W using zero or more productions  
C. Z derives from W using one production D. Z derives from W using zero production
19. \_\_\_\_ is a language used to describe the structure of another language  
A. Syntax Language B. Lexicon Language C. Semantic Language D. Meta Language
20. Which of the following is not a property of a parse tree?  
A. It has a node called root node B. It has a node called leave node  
C. It has a node called Nonterminal node D. None of the above
21. \_\_\_\_ is the rule that governs the combination of valid words in a particular language  
A. Syntax B. Semantic C. Lexicon D. All of the above
22. Context free grammar can be recognized by \_\_\_\_  
A. Finite State Automaton B. Linear Bounded Machine C. Turing Machine D. Push Down Automaton
23. \_\_\_\_ is a sequence of production rules in order to get the input string  
A. Grammar B. Grammar concatenation C. Derivation D. None of the above
24. \_\_\_\_ is a finite sequence of symbols that are chosen from a set or alphabet.  
A. Grammar B. String C. Terminal symbol D. Nonterminal symbol
25. Free grammars are recognized by \_\_\_\_?  
A. Finite State Automaton B. Linear Bounded Machine C. Turing Machine D. Push Down Automaton
26. if  $W = \{a, b, c, E\}$ . What is the length of W A. 5 B. 4 C. 3 D. 2 (E here means empty)
27. \_\_\_\_ is the meaning associated with a particular syntactic entity in a language  
A. Syntax B. Semantic C. Lexicon D. All of the above

2. Given the grammar  $G \Rightarrow Ab$  means  
A.  $G$  is a start symbol    B.  $A$  is a nonterminal symbol    C.  $b$  is a terminal symbol    D. All of the above
3. Given that  $W \Rightarrow^* Z$ , this implies that \_\_\_\_  
A.  $Z$  derives from  $W$  using one or more productions    B.  $Z$  derives from  $W$  using zero or more productions  
C.  $Z$  derives from  $W$  using one production    D.  $Z$  derives from  $W$  using zero production
4. free or unrestricted grammar can be recognized by \_\_\_\_  
A. Finite State Automaton    B. Linear Bounded Machine    C. Turing Machine    D. Push Down Automaton
5. Given that  $|W|$  simply means \_\_\_\_  
A. Number of nonterminal symbols of  $W$     B. Number of terminal symbols of  $W$     C. Number of strings in  $W$     D. Number of variable or elements of  $W$
6. Regular grammar is \_\_\_\_ grammar. A. Type 0    B. Type 1    C. Type 2    D. Type 3
7. Corner brackets are used to indicate \_\_\_\_ symbol. A. Terminal    B. Non terminal    C. Start    D. End
8. Given that  $W \Rightarrow^+ Z$ , this implies that \_\_\_\_  
A.  $Z$  derives from  $W$  using one or more productions    B.  $Z$  derives from  $W$  using zero or more productions  
C.  $Z$  derives from  $W$  using one production    D.  $Z$  derives from  $W$  using zero production
9. \_\_\_\_ is a language used to describe the structure of another language  
A. Syntax Language    B. Lexicon Language    C. Semantic Language    D. Meta Language
10. Which of the following is not a property of a parse tree?  
A. It has a node called root node    B. It has a node called leave node  
C. It has a node called Nonterminal node    D. None of the above



5. (a) Given a summarized function of a K-Map to be  $F = A + C + D^1$  (where  $D^1$  is D complement) from the K-Map, use the given function to:
- Draw a K-Map with input in each of the cells that produce the function (3 marks)
  - Draw and mark-out all possible groupings in the K-Map (3 marks)
  - In Tabular form use the K-Map to generate the inputs for all possible variables and the original/initial function (i.e. function before summarization) of the Boolean expression (3 marks)
  - Write out the terms that produced all ones in the K-map (3 marks)
- b. Mention advantage and disadvantage of using K-Map (3 marks).

BINGHAM UNIVERSITY  
 DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE  
 FACULTY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY  
 FIRST SEMESTER EXAMINATION, 2021/2022 SESSION  
 COURSE CODE: CMP 301  
 COURSE TITLE: COMPUTER ARCHITECTURE

CREDIT UNITS: 3  
 TIME: 2.5 Hrs

**Instruction:** Answer question one and any other three questions only

1. (a) Given a summarized function of a K-Map to be  $F = B^1D^1 + A + C$  (where  $B^1$  is B complement) from the K-Map, use the given function to:
  - i. Draw a K-Map with input in each of the cells that produce the function (5 marks)
  - ii. Draw and mark-out all possible groupings in the K-Map (5 marks)
  - iii. In Tabular form use the K-Map to generate the inputs for all possible variables and the original/initial function (i.e. function before summarization) of the Boolean expression (5 marks)
  - iv. Write out the terms that produced all ones in the K-map (5 marks)
 (b) What is K-Map? (1 mark) and Mention four (4) rules for grouping in K-Map (4 marks).
  
2. (a) Given a summarized function of a K-Map to be  $F = BD + DC + A^1CD + ACD$  (where  $A^1$  is A complement) from the K-Map, use the given function to:
  - i. Draw a K-Map with input in each of the cells that produce the function (3 marks)
  - ii. Draw and mark-out all possible groupings in the K-Map (3 marks)
  - iii. In Tabular form use the K-Map to generate the inputs for all possible variables and the original/initial function (i.e. function before summarization) of the Boolean expression (3 marks)
  - iv. Write out the terms that produced all ones in the K-map (3 marks)
 (b) What is Computer Bus? (1 marks), and list the three (3) types of computer bus (2 marks).
  
3. (a) Given a summarized function of a K-Map to be  $F = D^1 + C + A^1B$  (where  $D^1$  is D complement) from the K-Map, use the given function to:
  - i. Draw a K-Map with input in each of the cells that produce the function (3 marks)
  - ii. Draw and mark-out all possible groupings in the K-Map (3 marks)
  - iii. In Tabular form use the K-Map to generate the inputs for all possible variables and the original/initial function (i.e. function before summarization) of the Boolean expression (3 marks)
  - iv. Write out the terms that produced all ones in the K-map (3 marks)
 (b) Briefly explain the Fetch-Decode-Execute process between the Micro-Processor and Computer Memory (3 marks).
  
4. (a) Given a summarized function of a K-Map to be  $F = BD + B^1D^1$  (where  $B^1$  is B complement) from the K-Map, use the given function to:
  - i. Draw a K-Map with input in each of the cells that produce the function (3 marks)
  - ii. Draw and mark-out all possible groupings in the K-Map (3 marks)
  - iii. In Tabular form use the K-Map to generate the inputs for all possible variables and the original/initial function (i.e. function before summarization) of the Boolean expression (3 marks)
  - iv. Write out the terms that produced all ones in the K-map (3 marks)
 (b) What is Computer Architecture? (1 mark) and Mention two (2) benefits of studying Computer Architecture to Computer Scientists (3 marks).



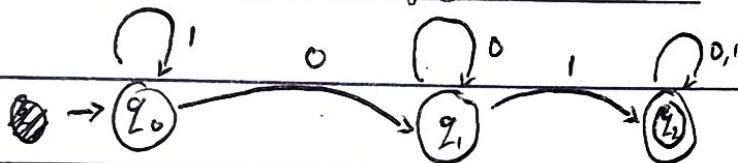
Glorious Home Call  
of a Mother with a  
*Heart of Gold*



Deaconess  
**ROSELINE EDEH**  
(Rosa Nwaelu)

Buried on Saturday 2nd April, 2022

- o) Use the FSA below to generate a transition table?



FSA

- f) ~~What~~ What are the 2 types of FSA?  
g) What are the DFA and NFA?  
h) Draw a transition table for

