

1. Multiprocessor system have advantage of 

- ☐ Increased Throughput
- ☐ Expensive hardware
- ☐ operating system
- ☐ both a and b

2. Multi-processor systems of computer system has advantage of

- ☐ cost
- ☐ reliability
- ☐ uncertainly
- ☐ scalability

3. Which one of the following is the address generated by CPU?


- ☐ physical address
- ☐ absolute address
- ☐ logical address
- ☐ none of the mentioned

4. In FIFO page replacement algorithm, when a page must be replaced: 

- ☐ oldest page is chosen
- ☐ newest page is chosen
- ☐ random page is chosen
- ☐ none of mentioned

5. Programs involve a variety of activities is easier to design and implement using

- ☐ Programs
- ☐ Information
- ☐ Data
- ☐ Threads

6. Which of the operation is not performed by the CPU. 

- ☐ Fetch data
- ☐ Input data
- ☐ Interpret instruction
- ☐ Fetch instruction

7. Memory is large \_\_\_\_.

- ☐ none of the above
- ☐ Array of bytes
- ☐ The array of bits
- ☐ Stock

8. Memory management technique in which system stores and retrieves data from secondary storage for use in main memory is called

- ☐ fragmentation
- ☐ paging
- ☐ mapping
- ☐ none of the mentioned

9. \_\_\_ control unit determines the address of the next instruction be executed and loads it into the program counter.

- ☐ Instruction Interpretation
- ☐ Instruction composition
- ☐ Instruction sequencing
- ☐ Instruction regulation

10. Main memory of computer system is also called

- ☐ non volatile
- ☐ volatile
- ☐ reserved
- ☐ large

11. Run time mapping from virtual to physical address is done by

- ☐ memory management unit
- ☐ CPU
- ☐ PCI
- ☐ none of above

12. Another type of multiple-CPU system is the 

- ☐ mini Computer
- ☐ Super Computer
- ☐ Clustered System
- ☐ both a and b

13. Which of the following is the subcategories of computer architecture? 

- ☐ Instruction set architecture
- ☐ Microarchitecture
- ☐ Systems design
- ☐ All of the mentioned

14. CPU fetches the instruction from memory according to the value of

- ☐ program counter
- ☐ status register
- ☐ instruction register
- ☐ program status word

15. The smallest machines are called

- ☐ Minicomputer
- ☐ Microcomputers
- ☐ Micromini computers
- ☐ Mainframe computer

16. To reduce the memory access time we generally make use of \_\_\_\_ 

- ☐ SDRAM's
- ☐ Heaps
- ☐ Cache's
- ☐ Higher capacity RAM's



17. A computer consists of \_\_\_ basic types of modules 

☐ 1

☐ 2

☐ 3

☐ 4


18. Which algorithm chooses the page that has not been used for the longest period of time whenever the page required to be replaced?

☐ first in first out algorithm

☐ additional reference bit algorithm

☐ least recently used algorithm

☐ counting based page replacement algorithm

19. A computer has an 8 GByte memory with 64 bit word sizes. Each block of memory stores 16 words. The computer has a direct-mapped cache of 128 blocks. The computer uses word level addressing. What is the address format? If we change the cache to a 4-way set associative cache, what is the new address format? 

Enter your answer

20. A block-set associative cache memory consists of 128 blocks divided into four block sets . The main memory consists of 16,384 blocks and each block contains 256 eight bit words.
1. How many bits are required for addressing the main memory?
  2. How many bits are needed to represent the TAG, SET and WORD fields?

Enter your answer