

2012

# COMPUTER ARCHITECTURE AND SYSTEM SOFTWARE

Time Allotted : 3 Hours

Full Marks : 70

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

*Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.*

## GROUP - A

### ( Multiple Choice Type Questions )

1. Choose the correct alternatives for the following :

$$10 \times 1 = 10$$

i) Gray code for decimal 12 is

a) 1100

b) 1011

c) 1010

d) 0100.

ii) 9's complement of 46 is

a) 54

b) 64

c) 63

d) 53 .

iii) BCD numbers express each decimal digit as

a) Byte

b) Nibble

c) Bit

d) ASCII .



- iv) A microprocessor has memory locations from 0000 to 7FFF. Each location stores 1 byte. The memory capacity is
- a) 8 k byte                      b) 16 k byte  
c) 24 k byte                      d) 32 k byte.
- v) The transfer operation  $P : R_2 \leftarrow R_1$  will be executed only when
- a)  $P = 0$                       b)  $P = 1$   
c)  $P > 0$                       d)  $P < 1$ .
- vi) The number of multiplexers required to construct a common bus for 8 registers with 4 bits each is
- a) 16                      b) 8  
c) 4                      d) 2.
- vii) A logical shift is one that transfers ..... through the serial input.
- a) 0                      b) 1  
c) either 0 or 1                      d) both (a) and (b).
- viii) A computer instruction is a ..... code.
- a) Hexadecimal                      b) Decimal  
c) Binary                      d) Octal .
- ix) DMA stands for
- a) Digital Memory Address  
b) Direct Memory Access  
c) Digital Memory Array  
d) Dual Memory Arithmetic.

x) The basic computer consists of ..... types of registers.

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|------|---------|
| a) 6 | b) 8    |
| c) 9 | d) 18 . |

### GROUP – B

#### ( Short Answer Type Questions )

Answer any *three* of the following.  $3 \times 5 = 15$

2. Describe the working principle of binary incrementer.
3. What is meant by random access and sequential access of memory devices ? Explain.
4. Briefly describe an instruction execution cycle with proper timing diagram.
5. What is locality of reference ? What is biased exponent ?  $2 + 3$
6. What are the uses of a System Bus and Data Bus ? How do they differ from an Address Bus ?  $3 + 2$

### GROUP – C

#### ( Long Answer Type Questions )

Answer any *three* of the following.  $3 \times 15 = 45$

7. What is virtual memory ? What could be the maximum size of virtual memory ? Justify. Briefly describe an instruction execution cycle with proper timing diagram. Explain the Booth's algorithm. Illustrate with example. Briefly discuss different types of ROM. Differentiate between Static RAM and Dynamic RAM.  $3 + 3 + 3 + 3 + 3$



8. What are the differences between RISC and CISC processors ? Explain the concepts of sequential processing pipelining and parallel processing with example. What are the elements of a machine instruction ? What is meant by memory access time ?  $4 + 6 + 3 + 2$
9. What are 16-bit registers available in 8085 microprocessor ? Write about them. What is 'bootstrap loader' program stored in ROM and not in RAM ? What are the elements of machine instruction ?  $2 + 3 + 5 + 5$
10. What is interrupt ? What is the difference between primary and secondary storage devices ? What is stack ? What is flag ? What is the disadvantage of microprocessor ? What is the difference between microprocessor and the microcontroller ?  $2 + 4 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 3$
11. Write short notes on any *three* of the following :  $3 \times 5$
- a) Vector Processing
  - b) Paging
  - c) DMA controller
  - d) Cache memory
  - e) 4 in 1 multiplexer.
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