Total No. of Questions: 6

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Enrollment No.....



Faculty of Science

End Sem (Even) Examination May-2019

BC3CO06 Digital Electronics and Computer Architecture Programme: B.Sc. (CS) Branch/Specialisation: Computer

Science

Duration: 3 Hrs. Maximum Marks: 60

Note: All questions are compulsory. Internal choices, if any, are indicated. Answers of

Q.1 (M	[CQs]	should be writte	en in full instea	d of only a, b,	or d.	
Q.1	i.	Convert (214) ₈ into decimal:				1
		(a) $(140)_{10}$	(b) $(141)_{10}$	(c) $(142)_{10}$	(d) $(130)_{10}$	
	ii.	Which of the following is an invalid BCD code?				1
		(a) 0011	(b) 1101	(c) 0101	(d) 1001	
	iii.	The NOR ga	ate output wi	ll be high if	the two inputs are.	1
		(a) 00	(b) 01	(c) 10	(d) 11	
	iv.	A full adder lo	ogic circuit will	have		1
		(a) Two inputs	s and one outpu	ıt		
		(b) Three inputs and three outputs				
		(c) Two inputs and two outputs				
		(d) Three input	its and two outp	outs		
	v.	The truth table for an S-R flip-flop has how many VALID entries?				1
		(a) 1	(b) 2	(c) 3	(d) 4	
	vi.	A decimal co	unter has	states.		1
		(a) 5	(b) 10	(c) 15	(d) 20	
	vii.	Computers invariably use RAM for			1	
		(a) High comp	olexity	(b) High resol	ution	
	(c) High speed main memory (d) High flexibility					
	viii.	The software	used to driv	re microproces	ssor-based systems is	1
		called:				
		(a) Assembly	• •	(b) Firmware		
		(c) Machine la	anguage code	(d) BASIC int	erpreter instructions	

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[2]

	ix.	The instructions like MOV or ADD are called as	1	
		(a) OP-Code (b) Operators (c) Commands(d) None of these	_	
	х.	Which bus is unidirectional?	1	
		(a) Data bus (b) Control bus		
		(c) System bus (d) Address bus		
Q.2	i.	Define ASCII (American Standard Code for Information Interchange) Code.	2	
	ii.	Explain Excess3 Code and Gray Code with example.	3	
	iii.	Convert $(225)_{10}$ in to hexa, binary and octal numbers.	5	
OR	iv.	Solve this 112-222 using 9s and 2s complements and 10s method.	5	
Q.3	i.	Write down any two differences between combinational and sequential circuits.	2	
	ii.	Design EX-OR and EX-NOR gates using NAND gate.	3	
	iii.	Solve the following expression	5	
		(a) $X.Y + X(Y + Z) + Y(Y + Z)$		
		(b) $(X + Y)(X + \bar{Y})(X + \bar{Z})$		
OR	iv.	Design full subtractor using half subtractor and draw its truth table	5	
		also derive the expression for difference and borrow.		
Q.4	i.	Design the truth table of D flip flop.	2	
~ ··	ii.	What is Race around condition and how it is Eliminated?	3	
	iii.	Design and explain mod-6 asynchronous Counter also draw the	5	
	m.	output waveform.		
OR	iv.	Draw the circuit of Serial-in-serial-out and parallel-in-serial-out	5	
		shift registers, also explain its working principle.		
Q.5	i.	Explain the Bus structures in a simple processor.	2	
	ii.	Draw the basic structure of computers functional units.	3	
	iii.	Defined the following terms for simple processor:		
		(a) RAM (b) ROM	5	
		(c) Memory address (d) Interrupt		
		(e) Addressing mode		
OR	iv	Draw and explain Architecture of a simple processor.	5	
	•	r	_	

[3]

- Q.6 i. What is conditional and unconditional statements explain with 2 examples.
 - ii. Write down any six differences between Synchronous & 3
 Asynchronous data transfer techniques.
 - iii. The contents of accumulator are 6AH and register C is A7H. 5
 Write a program to add the contents of two registers and comment on the result.
- OR iv. Write an assembly language program using instructions to 5 multiply two unsigned 8 bit binary numbers using add algorithm.

 Also, explain working of the algorithm with an example.

Marking Scheme

BC3CO06 Digital Electronics and Computer Architecture

Q.1	i.	Convert $(214)_8$ into decimal:		1	
ii.	ii.	(a) $(140)_{10}$ Which of the following is an invalid BCD c	ode?	1	
		(b) 1101	o ac .		
	iii.	The NOR gate output will be high if	the two inputs are.	1	
		(a) 00			
	iv.	A full adder logic circuit will have		1	
		(d) Three inputs and two outputs	TILLED	_	
	V.	The truth table for an S-R flip-flop has how	many VALID entries?	1	
		(c) 3		1	
	vi.	A decimal counter has states.		1	
		(b) 10		1	
	vii.	Computers invariably use RAM for		1	
	viii.	(c) High speed main memory The software used to drive microprocessor by	accad exetame is collect.	1	
	V111.	The software used to drive microprocessor-language	based systems is caned.	1	
	ix.	The instructions like MOV or ADD a	are called as	1	
	171.	(a) OP-Code			
	х.	Which bus is unidirectional?		1	
		(d) Address bus			
				_	
Q.2	i.	American Standard Code for Information In	<u> </u>	2	
	ii.	Excess3 Code with example	1.5 marks	3	
		Gray Code with example	1.5 marks	_	
	iii.	Convert $(225)_{10}$ in to hexa, octal numbers.		5	
O.D.		Convert $(225)_{10}$ in to binary	1 mark	_	
OR	iv.	112-222 using 9s and 10s method	4 marks	5	
		Solve this 112-222 using 2s complements	1 mark		
Q.3	i.	Any two differences b/w combinational and sequential circuits.			
		1 mark for each points	(1 mark * 2)		
	ii.	EX-OR gates using NAND gate.	1.5 marks	3	
		EX-NOR gates using NAND gate	1.5 marks		
	iii.	Solve the following expression		5	

	(a) $X.Y + X(Y + Z) + Y(Y + Z)$	2.5 marks	
			_
1V.			5
	Derive the expression for difference and bor		
		2 marks	
			2
ii.		2 marks	3
	How it is Eliminated	1 mark	
iii.	Design mod-6 asynchronous Counter	1 mark	5
	Explanation mod-6 asynchronous Counter	2 marks	
	Output waveform	2 marks	
iv.	Circuit of Serial-in-serial-out shift registers	and working principle	5
		2.5 marks	
	Circuit of Parallel-in-serial-out shift re	egisters and working	
	principle.	2.5 marks	
i.	Bus structures in a simple processor.		2
ii.	Basic structure of computers functional unit	S.	3
iii.	Defined the terms for simple processor:		5
	1 1 0 1	(1 1 4 5)	
	1 mark for each	(1 mark * 5)	
iv		,	5
iv	Architecture of a simple processor diagram	2 marks	5
iv		2 marks	5
iv	Architecture of a simple processor diagram	2 marks	5
iv i.	Architecture of a simple processor diagram	2 marks	2
	Architecture of a simple processor diagram Explanation Architecture of a simple process	2 marks ssor 3 marks	2
	Architecture of a simple processor diagram Explanation Architecture of a simple process Conditional statements with examples Unconditional statements with examples	2 marks ssor 3 marks 1 mark 1 mark	2
i.	Architecture of a simple processor diagram Explanation Architecture of a simple proces Conditional statements with examples Unconditional statements with examples Any six differences between Synchronous	2 marks ssor 3 marks 1 mark 1 mark	2
i.	Architecture of a simple processor diagram Explanation Architecture of a simple process Conditional statements with examples Unconditional statements with examples	2 marks ssor 3 marks 1 mark 1 mark	2
i.	Architecture of a simple processor diagram Explanation Architecture of a simple process Conditional statements with examples Unconditional statements with examples Any six differences between Synchronous transfer techniques. 0.5 mark for each difference	2 marks ssor 3 marks 1 mark 1 mark & Asynchronous data (0.5 mark * 6)	2
i. ii.	Architecture of a simple processor diagram Explanation Architecture of a simple processor diagram Architecture of a simple processor diagram Explanation Architecture of a simple processor diagram Architecture of a simple processor diagr	2 marks ssor 3 marks 1 mark 1 mark & Asynchronous data (0.5 mark * 6)	2
i. ii.	Architecture of a simple processor diagram Explanation Architecture of a simple process Conditional statements with examples Unconditional statements with examples Any six differences between Synchronous transfer techniques. 0.5 mark for each difference Program to add the contents of two registers	2 marks ssor 3 marks 1 mark 1 mark & Asynchronous data (0.5 mark * 6) rs and comment on the	2 2 3
	iv. i. ii.	 (b) (X + Y)(X + \overline{Y})(X + \overline{Z}) iv. Design full subtractor using half subtractor Its truth table Derive the expression for difference and bore i. Truth table of D flip flop. ii. Race around condition How it is Eliminated iii. Design mod-6 asynchronous Counter Explanation mod-6 asynchronous Counter Output waveform iv. Circuit of Serial-in-serial-out shift registers Circuit of Parallel-in-serial-out shift reprinciple. i. Bus structures in a simple processor. ii. Basic structure of computers functional unit iii. Defined the terms for simple processor: 	iv. Design full subtractor using half subtractor 2 marks Its truth table 1 marks Derive the expression for difference and borrow. 2 marks i. Truth table of D flip flop. ii. Race around condition 2 marks How it is Eliminated 1 mark iii. Design mod-6 asynchronous Counter 1 mark Explanation mod-6 asynchronous Counter 2 marks Output waveform 2 marks iv. Circuit of Serial-in-serial-out shift registers and working principle 2.5 marks Circuit of Parallel-in-serial-out shift registers and working principle. 2.5 marks i. Bus structures in a simple processor. ii. Basic structure of computers functional units. iii. Defined the terms for simple processor:
