

**SOUTH EASTERN UNIVERSITY OF SRI LANKA**  
**FIRST EXAMINATION IN BACHELOR OF INFORMATION AND**  
**COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY - 2018/2019**  
**SEMESTER – I, AUGUST 2021**

**CIS11032 – Logic Designing & Computer Organization**

**Answer all Questions**

**Time Allowed: 02 hours.**

**INSTRUCTIONS:**

- *Use of calculators is allowed.*
- *It is compulsory to show detailed steps wherever necessary.*
- *Total Number of Questions: 04*

**Question 01:**

a) Convert the following numbers to their hexadecimal equivalent.

I.  $1111011101_2$

II.  $657_8$

III.  $1111_8$

IV.  $256_{10}$

(20 Marks)

b) Represent -12 in

I. 8-bit Signed One's Complement Notation

(10 Marks)

II. 8-bit Signed Two's Complement Notation

(10 Marks)

c) Represent 121.0625 in IEEE 754 Single-precision binary floating-point format.

(20 Marks)

d) Law of Absorption states that  $A + AB = A$

I. Prove the above theorems using Perfect Induction Method.

(20 Marks)

II. Using Boolean Algebraic Laws, show that,

$$ABC + AB\bar{C} + \bar{A}BC + C = AB + C$$

(20 Marks)

**[Total 100 marks]**

### Question 02:

You are supposed to design a logic circuit to detect the multiples of 3 (i.e., the numbers that are perfectly divisible by 3 without any remainder) between 0 and 15.

- The circuit has 4 inputs (A, B, C, and D) with an output F.
- The output  $F = 0$  when the input is 0.
- The output  $F=1$  when the number at the input is a multiple of 3. Otherwise, the output  $F = 0$ .

a) Obtain the truth table for the above circuit.

(25 Marks)

b) From the truth table, derive the logic equation of the circuit in SOP (Sum-of-Product) form.

(25 Marks)

c) Simplify the equation obtained in part b) using a K-Map.

(25 Marks)

d) Draw the logic circuit for the simplified equation.

(25 Marks)

**[Total 100 marks]**

### Question 03:

a) Explain the following statement with proper example:

**“The use of a dedicated bus line brings high throughput to the system than using a time multiplexed bus line.”**

(25 Marks)

b) Explain why a disk is considered as a combination of random access and sequential access memory.

(25 Marks)

- c) Draw a Memory Hierarchy Diagram to arrange the following memory devices:  
Hard disk, DVD, USB Pen drive, DDRAM, L1 Cache, Instruction Register, Video tape, and L3 Cache.

(25 Marks)

- d) Explain how a centralized arbitration differs from a distributed arbitration.

(25 Marks)

**[Total 100 marks]**

**Question 04:**

Common Cache Replacement Algorithms in practice are **First-in-First-out, Least Recently Used and Least Frequently Used.**

- a) Apply the Least Recently Used algorithm to the following cache entry if the number of frames = 3

**7, 0, 1, 2, 0, 3, 5, 0, 1, 2, 0, 0, 2, 1, 7, 1, 2**

(25 Marks)

- b) Apply Least Frequently Used algorithm to the same cache entry in Question 04 a) with same number of frames.

(25 Marks)

- c) Evaluate the best replacement algorithm based on Hit Ratio.

(25 Marks)

- d) What is Belady's anomaly? Check if Belady's Anomaly occur for the following cache entry, if the number of frames is increased from 3 to 4 using First-in-First-out algorithm.

**7, 0, 1, 2, 0, 5, 0, 1, 7, 5, 1**

(25 Marks)

**[Total 100 marks]**

**\*\* END \*\***