

Assignment 1

Q1. What is Computer Architecture? mention its types?

Ans → Computer Architecture is concerned with the structure and behaviour of the computer as seen by the user.

Types of are

- a) Von-Neumann Architecture
- b) Harvard Architecture

Q2. Compare Von Neuman and Harvard Architecture

Ans →

Von-Neumann Architecture	Harvard Architecture
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a) Single memory will be shared by both data and program	Separate memories are used by data and program.
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b) Two sets of clock cycle required	Single set of clock cycle required
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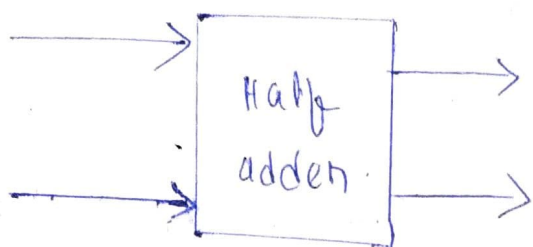
c) Pipe lining is not possible	pipe lin lining is possible.
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d) Simple in design	complex in design
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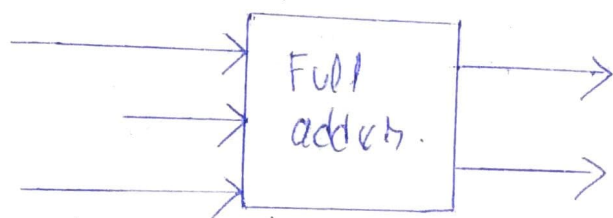
e) Requires less space	Requires more space.
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3 Explain half adder and full adder with a neat diagram?

→ Half adder is a combinational circuit designed to add two single bit numbers. It consists of 2 inputs and 2 outputs (sum and carry).



Input		Output	
A	B	S	C
0	0	0	0
0	1	1	0
1	0	1	0
1	1	0	1



Input			Output	
A	B	Cin	S	Car
0	0	0	0	0
0	0	1	1	0
0	1	0	1	0
0	1	1	0	1
1	0	0	1	0
1	0	1	0	1
1	1	0	0	1
1	1	1	1	1

Q. What is K-map? Simplify $F(ABCD)$.

$$\Sigma m(13, 7, 11, 15) + \Sigma d(0, 2, 5)$$

→ K-map is a method which provides a simple & straight, this method is a pictorial arrangement of the truth table which allows an easy interpretation for choosing the minimum number of terms needed to express function algebraically.

$$Y = CD = \bar{A}\bar{B} + \bar{A}D$$

$$= A(\bar{B} + BD) + CD$$

$$= D(\bar{C} + \bar{A}) + \bar{A}\bar{B}$$

Chapter 2 Digital Integrated Circuits

Circuit

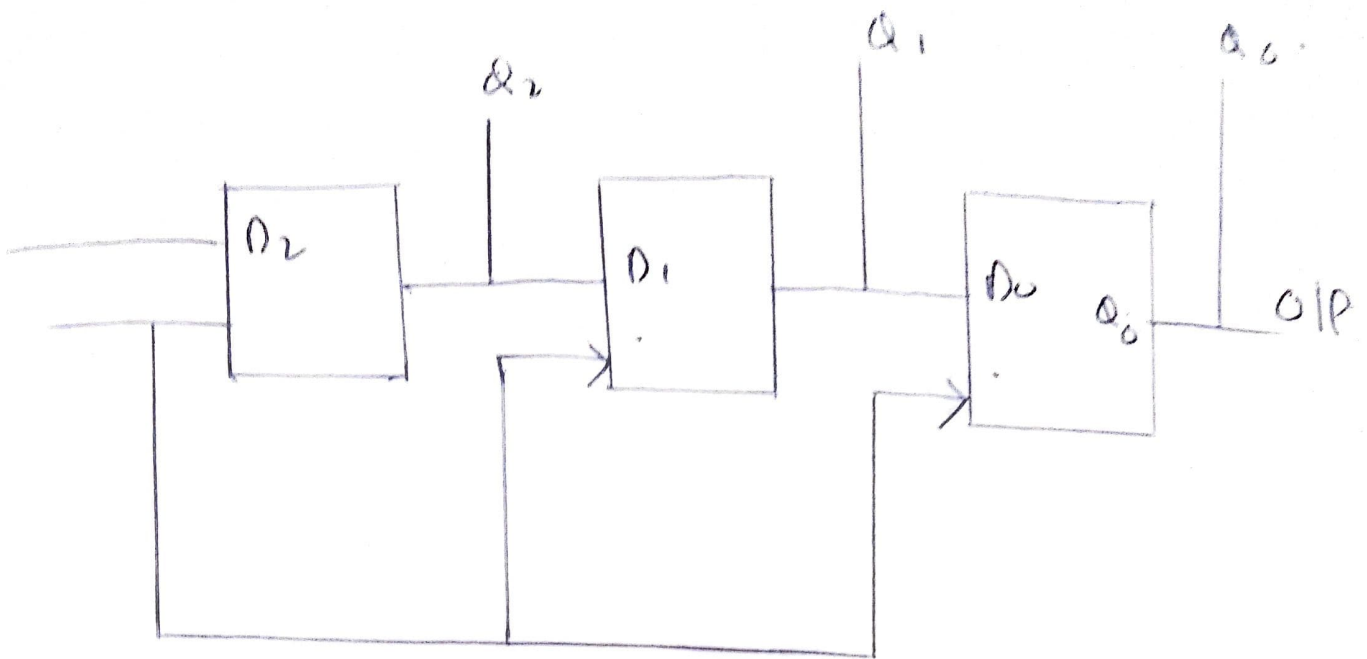
- 5) Define :
- a) Bidirectional Register.
 - b) Multiplexer.
 - c) Demultiplexer.
 - d) Encoder.
 - e) Decoder.

→ a Bidirectional Register :- There are the registers which are capable of shifting the data either right or left depending on the mode selected. If mode = 1, data will be shifted towards right and if mode = 0, data will be shifted towards left direction.

There are four types of shift registers

a) Serial in Parallel out

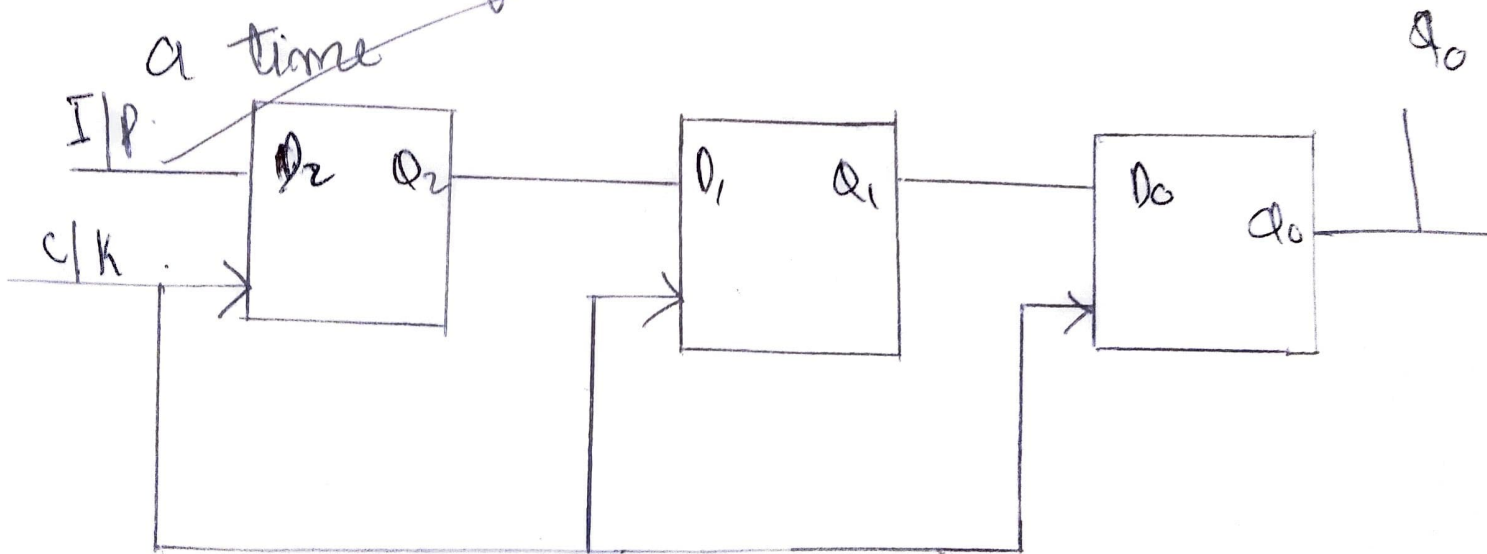
The register is loaded with serial data, one bit at a time the stored data ~~then~~ being available in parallel form.



SISO Shift Register

b) Serial in Serial out

The data is shifted or loaded serially in and out of the register one bit at a time



SISO Shift Register