

END TERM EXAMINATION

FIRST SEMESTER [MCA] JANUARY 2011

Paper Code: MCA107

Subject: Computer Organization
(Batch: 2010)

Time: 3 Hours

Maximum Marks: 60

Note: Q. no. 1 is compulsory. Attempt one question from each unit.

1. Compulsory Questions : **(10 x 2)**

- i) Explain SIMD array processor.
- ii) What is the advantage of having independent set of conditional codes ?
- iii) What is monitor program?
- iv) What is the head of a disk ?
- v) Which industry is the primary user of MICR ?
- vi) What prevents RISC pipeline to achieve maximum speed?
- vii) Register A holds the 8-bit binary 11011001. Determine the B operand and the Logic micro-operation to be performed in order to change the value of A to 01101101 ?
- viii) Change $(A+B)*C$ in reverse Polish notation ?
- ix) Determine the number of clocks cycles that it takes to process 200 tasks in a six segment pipeline ?
- x) What is priority interrupt ?
- xi) What is FIFO buffer ?

UNIT – I

2. (a) How a subroutine call is different from branching ? **3**

(b) A digital system has 16 registers, each with 32 bits. It is necessary to provide parallel data transfer from each register to every other register. **7**

- i) How many lines are needed for transfer along 4 common bus ?
- ii) How many lines are needed for direct parallel transfer ?
- iii) If the registers form a scratch-pad memory, how is information transferred from one register to another? Let the register in the memory be designated as R0 TO R15.
- iv) List the sequence of micro operations for a transfer of contents R6 to R13.

OR

3. (a) Construct a 5-to-32 line decoder with four 3-to-8 line decoders with enable and one 2-to-4 line decoder ? **3**

(b) Discuss the race round condition in J-K flip flop. **2**

c) Briefly describe the various categories of instructions in a general purpose microprocessor. Suppose that you have to design the instruction set architecture for a special purpose microprocessor that carries out basic graphic functions, what extra instruction(s) and register(s) would you suggest ? **5**

UNIT II

4. What are the typical applications and limitation of 3

- (a) (i) Relative addressing mode.
(ii) Based, indexed addressing mode.

(b) A program contains 1000 machine instructions. These are executed in a 7 stage instruction pipeline. Due to various data dependencies, 10 cycles are wasted for every batch of 50 instructions. Branch instructions cause a further wastage of 20% extra cycles. Calculate the speed up of the pipeline as compared to a non-pipeline processor. **7**

OR

5. Define the following:- 5

- a) i) Micro instruction
ii) Micro program
iii) Control Memory

b) Convert the following numerical arithmetic expression into reverse Polish notation and show the stack operation for evaluating the numerical result. **5**

$$(3+4)[10(2+6)+8]$$

UNIT – III

6. A 512-bits data packet needs to be prepared with 16-bit words, for serial asynchronous 10 communication. There is 1 start bit and 1.5 stop bits for each word. The data packet is then encapsulated with 8-bit SOH, 8 bit ETX and 16 bit CRC. Calculate the total overhead (in percentage) of transferring 1000 such packets.

OR

7. i) What are four different types of pipelining ? 10

ii) Using Booths algorithm, illustrate the sequence of steps in a tabular fashion, when 11101 is multiplied with 10111.

UNIT-IV

8. A computer system needs 2 KB of RAM, 2KB of ROM and 3 I/O ports with 3 registers in each. The first 1 KB of memory space is occupied by ROM and finally the I/O port addresses. To construct this memory system 512 x 8 RAM chips are used. Show the complete map of the system. **10**

OR

9. Write short notes on any **five** from followings:- **10**

- (i) Cache memory
- (ii) Virtual memory
- (iii) Memory management hardware
- (iv) CACHE COHERENCE
- (v) SEMAPHORE AND its TSI instructions
- (vi) Parallel computing
