



**NBH-003-1032003**

Seat No. \_\_\_\_\_

**B. C. A. (Sem. II) (CBCS) Examination**

**April/May - 2017**

**CS-09 : Computer Organization & Architecture**

**Faculty Code : 003**

**Subject Code : 1032003**

Time : Hours]

[Total Marks : 70

- 1 (a) Answer the following : 4
- (1) A flip flop can store \_\_\_\_\_ bit of duty.
  - (2) An inverter is also called a \_\_\_\_\_ gate.
  - (3) The NAND function is the complement of the AND function. True or False?
  - (4) AND, OR and NOT are considered as universal gate. True or False?
- (b) Answer any one in brief : 2
- (1) What is Boolean Algebra?
  - (2) Explain combinational circuit.
- (c) Answer any one in detail : 3
- (1) Explain AND, OR, NOT gate with truth table.
  - (2) Explain Half Adder.
- (d) Answer any one : 5
- (1) Explain Karnaugh Map with example.
  - (2) What is Flip Flop? Explain SR-flip flop.
- 2 (a) Answer the following : 4
- (1) Give full form of TTL.
  - (2) A register capable of shifting in one direction only is a unidirectional shift register. True or False?

- (3) A multiplexer is also known as data distributor.  
True or False?
- (4) The transfer of new information into a register is referred to as loading the register.  
True or False?
- (b) Answer any one in brief : 2
- (1) What is multiplexer?
- (2) What is register?
- (c) Answer any one in detail : 3
- (1) Explain 4 X 1 multiplexer.
- (2) Write a note on unidirectional shift register.
- (d) Answer any **one** : 5
- (1) What is decoder? Explain 3 X 8 decoder.
- (2) Explain Asynchronous 4 bit Binary Counter.
- 3** (a) Answer the following : 4
- (1) The Radix of the binary number is \_\_\_\_\_.
- (2) A floating-point number is said to be normalized if the most significant digit of the mantissa is nonzero.  
True or False?
- (3) The first part represents a signed, fixed-point number called the mantissa.  
True or False?
- (4) What is 2's complement of 10001110?
- (b) Answer any one in brief : 2
- (1) Multiply the binary numbers 1000 and 1001.
- (2) Divide 100001 by 110.
- (c) Answer any one in detail : 3
- (1) Write a note on floating point representation.
- (2) What is parity bit?

- (d) Answer any one : 5
- (1) Explain error detecting code using parity bit.
  - (2) Write a note on fixed point representation.
- 4 (a) Answer the following : 4
- (1) Stack means last-in, first-out (LIFO).  
True or False?
  - (2) A register is a group of \_\_\_\_\_ with each flip flop capable of storing one bit of information.
  - (3) The register that holds the address for the stack is called a \_\_\_\_\_.
  - (4) Give full form of RPN.
- (b) Answer any one in brief : 2
- (1) What is Interrupt?
  - (2) What is memory stack?
- (c) Answer any one in detail : 3
- (1) Explain Polish notation.
  - (2) Explain major components of CPU.
- (d) Answer any one : 5
- (1) Explain register stack.
  - (2) Explain general register organization.
- 5 (a) Answer the following : 4
- (1) A \_\_\_\_\_ command is issue to activate the peripheral and to inform it what to do.
  - (2) A \_\_\_\_\_ command is responsible for transferring the data from the bus into peripherals.
  - (3) The DMA is first initialized by the CPU.  
True or false?
  - (4) Address bus is bidirectional.  
True or false?

- (b) Answer any one in brief : **2**
- (1) What is memory bus?
  - (2) List and explain types of commands an interface receives.
- (c) Answer any one in detail : **3**
- (1) Write a note on direct memory access.
  - (2) Explain bus structure.
- (d) Answer any one : **5**
- (1) Write a note on DMA controller.
  - (2) Write a note on IOP.
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