

**GURU NANAK INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY**  
**An Autonomous Institute under MAKAUT**  
**2022-2023**

**COMPUTER ORGANIZATION AND ARCHITECTURE**  
**MCA20-103**

**TIME ALLOTTED: 3 HOURS**

**FULL MARKS : 70**

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

*Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable*

**GROUP – A**

**(Multiple Choice Type Questions)**

Answer any **ten** from the following, choosing the correct alternative of each question: **10×1=10**

- |  | Marks | CO No. |
|--|-------|--------|
| 1. i) Convert $(33)_{10}$ to binary  | 1     | CO1    |
| a. 100001  |       |        |
| b. 100011  |       |        |
| c. 110001  |       |        |
| d. 100101  |       |        |
| ii) The Excess-3 representation of decimal 59 is   | 1     | CO1    |
| a. 01100010  |       |        |
| b. 00111110  |       |        |
| c. 10001100  |       |        |
| d. none of these   |       |        |
| iii) The SOP form of logical expression is most suitable for designing logic circuits using only | 1     | CO2    |
| a. XOR gates   |       |        |
| b. NAND gates  |       |        |
| c. AND gates   |       |        |
| d. NOR gates   |       |        |
| iv) Which of the following has the highest storage?  | 1     | CO5    |
| a. Terabyte  |       |        |
| b. Gigabyte  |       |        |
| c. Megabyte  |       |        |
| d. Kilobyte  |       |        |
| v) Which gate is called equality detector?   | 1     | CO2    |
| a. XOR   |       |        |
| b. XNOR  |       |        |
| c. OR  |       |        |
| d. NOT   |       |        |

- vi) Flip-flop has 1 CO4
- a. two stable states
  - b. one stable state
  - c. three stable state
  - d. none of these
- vii) The number of selection inputs of a 16:1 MUX is 1 CO4
- a. 16
  - b. 1
  - c. 8
  - d. 4
- viii) A pipeline stage 1 CO4
- a. is a sequential circuit
  - b. is a combinational circuit
  - c. consists of both sequential and combinational circuit
  - d. none of these
- ix) A decoder with an enable input can be used as 1 CO2
- a. Encoder
  - b. Parity generator
  - c. Multiplexer
  - d. De-multiplexer
- x) The decoded instruction is stored in 1 CO5
- a. IR
  - b. PC
  - c. Registers
  - d. MDR
- xi) Permanent memory in a computer is known as 1 CO3
- a. ROM
  - b. CD ROM
  - c. RAM
  - d. CPU
- xii) Booth's algorithm is used for 1 CO5
- a. Addition
  - b. Subtraction
  - c. Multiplication
  - d. Division

**GROUP – B**

(Short Answer Type Questions)  
(Answer any *three* of the following)

3 x 5 = 15

	Marks	CO No.
2. Explain race around condition of J-K flip-flop. Show how this condition can be avoided.	5	CO3
3. State and prove De Morgan's theorems.	5	CO2
4. Convert (48.878) <sub>10</sub> to its octal code.	5	CO1
5. State the features of RISC Architecture.	5	CO5
6. Explain a 5-stage computer pipeline with timing diagram.	5	CO4

**GROUP – C**

(Long Answer Type Questions)  
(Answer any *three* of the following)

3 x 15 = 45

	Marks	CO No.
7. a) Design full adder circuit using two half adders (with truth table).	5	CO3
b) Design a 3-line to 8-line decoder.	5	CO3
c) Convert the Gray code 11011 to equivalent binary code.	5	CO1
8. a) Design a 8:1 multiplexer.	5	CO3
b) Take any two 5-bit binary numbers and perform subtraction by 2's complement method.	5	CO1
c) State different computer addressing modes.	5	CO4
9. a) Simplify the function $f(A, B, C, D) = \text{sum}(0, 2, 4, 7, 12)$ using K-map.	5	CO2
b) Implement your function obtained 'f' using logic gates.	5	CO2
c) Show a truth table showing A, B, C, D as input and 'f' as output.	5	CO2
10. a) Compare between RAM and ROM.	5	CO3
b) Explain the memory hierarchy of a digital computer.	5	CO3
c) Explain secondary memory with example	5	CO4
11. Write short notes on any three of the following:	3x5=15	
a) Demultiplexer	5	CO1
b) Von Neumann Architecture	5	CO3
c) D- flip flop	5	CO4
d) Cache memory	5	CO3
e) DMA	5	CO5