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CS-64

BACHELOR OF COMPUTER APPLICATIONS (BCA) (Pre-Revised)

Term-End Examination

01491

June, 2017

CS-64: INTRODUCTION TO COMPUTER ORGANISATION

Time: 3 hours

Maximum Marks : 75

Note: Question number 1 is compulsory. Attempt any three questions from the rest.

1. (a) Simplify the following Boolean expression using K-map:

 $\mathbf{F}(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}, \mathbf{z}, \mathbf{w}) = \mathbf{x} \mathbf{y} \mathbf{z} \mathbf{w} + \mathbf{x} \mathbf{y} \mathbf{z} \mathbf{w} + \mathbf{x} \mathbf{y} \mathbf{z} + \mathbf{x} \mathbf{w}$

Also draw the logical circuit for the simplified Boolean expression.

(b) What is a half adder? Write the truth table for a half adder and draw its logic diagram.

(c) Explain the following addressing schemes giving one example for each:

- (i) Immediate addressing
- (ii) Base addressing
- (iii) Register indirect addressing
- (iv) Stack addressing

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	(d)	Write a program using 8086 assembly language that clears the upper four bits of a byte data stored in memory. Store the result in the same memory location.	5
	(e)	How is Extra Segment (ES) different from Data Segment (DS)?	2
	(f)	Given the following data values for 8086 registers (All values are in hexadecimal notation):	
		CS = 00FFh	
		SS = 0123h	
		IP = 0011h	
		SP = 0020h	
		(i) Calculate the physical address of the current instruction being executed.	
		(ii) Calculate the physical address of the top of the stack.	4
2.	(a)	Discuss the Direct Memory Access (DMA) using a suitable diagram. Explain the use of Data Register and Address Register in DMA.	7
	(b)	What are Flip-flops? Describe the J-K flip-flop with the help of a logic	C
		diagram.	6
	(c)	What is a Microinstruction?	2
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3.	Explain the following :		
	(a)	CCDs	
	(b)	Magnetic Bubble Memories	
	(c)	Status and Control Registers	•
	(d)	BIU in 8086 microprocessor	,
	(e)	Flags in 8086 microprocessor	•
4.	(a)	What is an Interrupt ? Explain the step-by-step procedure to process an interrupt.	7
	(b)	Draw the block diagram and explain the functioning of the Wilkes Control Unit.	8
5.	(a)	Explain the need of error detection and correction. What is a parity bit? How can a parity bit be used for the purpose of error detection?	6
	(b)	Differentiate between the following: (i) SRAM and DRAM (ii) Magnetic tape and Magnetic disk	5
	(c)	What are the four general purpose registers in 8086? Explain the uses of each	
		one of them.	4