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Total number of printed pages – 2				В	Tech
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## Fifth Semester Regular Examination – 2014

## COMPUTER ORGANIZATION

BRANCH(S): CIVIL, EEE

**QUESTION CODE: H212** 

Full Marks - 70

Time: 3 Hours

Answer Question No. 1 which is compulsory and any five from the rest

Answer the following questions :

2×10

- (a) Why is tristate logic often used in bus design?
- (b) Differentiate between big-endian and little-endian representation.
- (c) How can you check the completeness of an instruction set?
- (d) What is execution trace? Mention its main use.
- (e) Draw a design diagram of a 4-bit adder.
- (f) Mention any two problems that may arise during floating point arithmetic.
- (g) Differentiate between instructions and microinstructions.
- (h) Mention the important differences between virtual memory and cache memory.
- (i) What is flash drive? Why are they named so?
- Define and mention the usefulness of locality of reference.
- What is the importance of addressing mode during execution of an instruction?
  Explain the various addressing modes by taking suitable example.
- Draw and explain the flowchart for floating point addition and subtraction.

10

4.	(a)	Show separately the use of one-address, two-address and three-address instructions to compute $Y = (A - B)/(C^*D)$ .	s 5
	(b)	Design an unsigned binary multiplier. Explain its working by taking suitable example.	a 5
5.	(a)	What is bus arbitration? Explain the different bus arbitration methods.	5
	(b)	List the differences between RISC and CISC architecture.	5
6.	(a)	Explain the principal components of a cache with a neat sketch. Suggest the different ways of cache organization.	e 5
	(b)	Define virtual memory. Briefly explain a technique to polement the virtual memory.	al 5
7.	(a)	Mention the importance of page replacement policy. Compare the performance of different page replacement policies by taking a suitable example.	
	(b)	Briefly describe the different mapping techniques used in cache memory.	5
8.	Wri	te short notes on any <b>two</b> :	2
	(a)	Assembly language	
	(b)	Design of fast adder	
	(c)	Microprogrammed control unit	
	(d)	Instruction cycle.	