36122

Maximum Marks: 70

Reg. No.					

I Semester B.C.A. Degree Examination, March/April - 2023 COMPUTER APPLICATION Computer Organization (CBCS Scheme) Paper : BCA 104T

Nagarjuna Degree College 38/36, Ramagendapahalli, f Yelahanka Hobo

Bungaiuru - 660 ou ..

Time : 3 Hours Instructions to Candidates: Answer all the Sections.

SECTION - A

L Answer any **Ten** of the following questions. Each question carries 2 marks. $(10 \times 2 = 20)$

- 1. Define logic gate. Mention the basic logic gates.
- 2. Write the logic diagram and truth table of EX-OR and EX-NOR gate.
- 3. Define Minterm and Maxterm.
- 4. What is number system? List the types of number system.
- 5. Perform
 - a. (11011+1001010).
 - b. (101×11).
- 6. Define computer organization.
- 7. Convert (10011), into Gray code.
- 8. Define operation code and operand.
- 9. Mention the phases in instruction cycle.
- 10. Explain the components of CPU.
- 11. Define auxiliary memory.
- 12. List the types of mapping procedures of cache memory.

[P.T.O.

2	6	1	2	2
9	U		~	~

SECTION - B

II.	Answ	er any Five of the following questions. Each question carries 10 marks. $(5 \times 10 = 5)$	(0)
	13. a	Explain universal property of NOR gate.	(5)
	b) Simplify $F(A, B, C, D) = \{ \sum_{m} (1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9) + \sum_{4} (10, 11, 14, 15) \}$ using Karnau	ıgh
		map.	(5)
1	4. a)	Explain Half adder with a neat logic diagram.	(5)
	b)	Explain the working of clocked SR flip flop.	(5)
15	5. Co	onvert the following :	(10)
	a)	$20.356_{(10)}$ to $(?)_2$.	
	b)	$(10001011110)_2$ to $(?)_{16}$.	
	c)	$(10.27)_{10}$ to $(?)_8$.	
	d)	$(742)_{8}$ to $(?)_{16}$.	
	e)	$(41.6)_{10}$ to $(?)_2$.	
16.	Exp	plain the design of basic computer with flowchart.	(10)
17.	Exp	plain common bus system with a neat diagram.	(10)
18.	a)	Explain the types of CPU organization.	(5)
	b)	Explain data transfer instructions.	(5)
19.	a)	Explain virtual memory. What is the advantage of using Virtual memory?	(5)
	b)	Explain error detection and error correction codes.	(5)
20.	a)	Write a note on main memory.	(5)
	b)	Explain the working of DMA with a neat diagram.	(5)