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3302

BOARD DIPLOMA EXAMINATION, (C-09)

OCT/NOV-2014

DIT—THIRD SEMESTER EXAMINATION

DIGITAL ELECTRONICS AND COMPUTER ARCHITECTURE

Time : 3 hours]

[Total Marks : 80

PART—A

3×10=30

Instructions : (1) Answer all questions.

- (2) Each question carries **three** marks.
- (3) Answers should be brief and straight to the point and shall not exceed *five* simple sentences.
- 1. Define AND, OR and NOT operators with truth tables.
- 2. State the functions of half-adder.
- **3.** State the basic principle of operation of a flip-flop.
- **4.** State the use of shift register as memory.
- **5.** List the applications of multiplexers.
- **6.** Define the terms : Instruction cycle, fetch cycle and execution cycle.
- **7.** Distinguish between fixed point representation and floating point representation of numbers.
- 8. Define operand, opcode and address.

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- 9. Explain the need for memory hierarchy in a computer.
- 10. List out the three modes of data transfer.

Instructions : (1) Answer any **five** questions.

- (2) Each question carries **ten** marks.
- (3) Answers should be comprehensive and the criterion for valuation is the content but not the length of the answer.
- 11. (a) Draw a 4-bit parallel adder/2's complement subtractor circuit.Explain the working of the above circuit.
 - (b) Simplify the following expression using K-map :

Y M (6, 8, 9, 11, 13, 14, 15)

- **12.** Explain with block diagram, waveform and truth table the working of RST flip-flop.
- **13.** Explain the operation of an up-down counter, using flip-flop.
- **14.** (a) Draw and explain a 4-bit synchronous counter.
 - (b) Describe the operation of a 4 to 10-line decoder.
- **15.** Draw the block diagram of a simple accumulator based CPU. Explain the function of each unit.
- **16.** Explain fixed point addition and subtraction with the help of flowchart.
- **17.** (a) Explain zero address and one address instructions with examples.
 - (b) Explain the principle and advantages of cache memory organization.
- **18.** (a) Explain interrupt initiated I/O.
 - (b) Explain DMA controlled transfer.

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