

(Common to EEE,ECE)

| Tim      | ie: 3  | hours Max. Marks   | s: 70  |  |  |  |  |  |
|----------|--------|--|--------|--|--|--|--|--|
|          |        | Answer any <b>FIVE</b> Questions <b>ONE</b> Question from <b>Each unit</b><br>All Questions Carry Equal Marks<br>*****         |        |  |  |  |  |  |
|          | UNIT-I |  |        |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1.       | a)     | Explain the Booth's algorithm for multiplication of signed two's   | [7M]   |  |  |  |  |  |
|          | b)     | Complement numbers.<br>Discuss about Error Detection codes.<br>(OR)  | [7M]   |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2.       | a)     | What is the simplified sum of product form for the Boolean expression: $(A + B' + C')(A + B' + C)(A + B + C')$                 | [7M]   |  |  |  |  |  |
|          | b)     | What do you mean by Universal gate? Show that both NAND gate and NOR gate are universal gates.                                 | [7M]   |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2        |        | <u>UNIT-II</u><br>Design the full subtractor circuit with using Deceder and evaluin  | [7]]   |  |  |  |  |  |
| 5.       | aj     | the working principle  |        |  |  |  |  |  |
|          | b)     | Implement the following function $\Sigma$ (0,1,3,4,8,9,10) using (i)Decoder (ii)Multiplexer                                    | [7M]   |  |  |  |  |  |
|          |        | (OR)   |        |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4.       | a)     | Differentiate between combinational logic and sequential logic.  | [7M]   |  |  |  |  |  |
|          | b)     | List some applications of sequential logic.<br>List the types of flip-flop. Describe the clocked RS flip-flop.                 | [7M]   |  |  |  |  |  |
| UNIT-III |        |  |        |  |  |  |  |  |
| 5.       | a)     | Define micro-operation and explain the four Basic types of shift micro-operation and their variants                            | [7M]   |  |  |  |  |  |
|          | b)     | Discuss about shift micro operations.  | [7M]   |  |  |  |  |  |
|          |        | (OR)   |        |  |  |  |  |  |
| 6.       | a)     | What is register transfer language? With suitable examples,<br>explain the representation of instructions in register transfer | [7M]   |  |  |  |  |  |
|          | h)     | Describe the phases of instruction cycle briefly   | [7M]   |  |  |  |  |  |
|          | 0)     | UNIT-IV  | [, 11] |  |  |  |  |  |
| 7.       | a)     | What is the purpose of addressing modes? Explain various   | [7M]   |  |  |  |  |  |
|          | b)     | Define and discuss the types of registers.   | [7M]   |  |  |  |  |  |
| 8.       | a)     | What is address sequencing? Explain the conditional branching<br>and mapping of instruction in it                              | [7M]   |  |  |  |  |  |
|          | b)     | What are the microinstructions needed for the fetch routine?<br>Explain.   | [7M]   |  |  |  |  |  |

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**R20** 

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# UNIT-V

- 9. a) List the functionalities of I/O interface. Draw and explain a [7M] combined input/output interface circuit.
  - b) What do you mean by associative memory? Give applications of [7M] associative memory.

(OR)

- 10. a) Explain daisy chain priority interrupt. [7M]
  - b) Demonstrate the mechanism of DMA [7M]





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## Answer any **FIVE** Questions **ONE** Question from **Each unit** All Questions Carry Equal Marks

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#### <u>UNIT-I</u>

- 1. a) Explain various number systems and number representations [7M] used in system.
  - b) Explain any two ways of adding decimal numbers. [7M]

(OR)

- 2. a) Simplify the Boolean function:  $F(X,Y,Z) = \sum(0, 2, 4, 5, 6)$  using [7M] three variable K-map.
  - b) State and prove De-Morgan's theorem 1st and 2nd with logic [7M] gates and truth table.

## UNIT-II

- 3. a) Design a full adder with truth table and logic gates. [7M]
  - b) How does a J-K flip flop differs from an S-R flip flop in its basic [7M] operations? Explain.

## (OR)

- 4. a) What do you mean by triggering of flip flop? Define state table, [7M] state diagram and state equation.
  - b) What is Multiplexer? Draw its block diagram and explain its [7M] working principle.

## <u>UNIT-III</u>

- 5. a) Consider the arithmetic statement X= (A+B)\*(C+D). Explain the [7M] influence of number of addresses on computer program.
  - b) What is the difference between a serial and parallel transfer? [7M] Explain how to convert serial data to parallel and parallel data to serial. What type of register is needed?

## (OR)

- 6. a) What do you mean by shift registers? Mention the different types [7M] of shift register.
  - b) Discuss about logic micro operations. [7M]

## <u>UNIT-IV</u>

- 7. a) With neat sketch explain the design of control unit of basic [7M] computer.
  - b) Write the format of the micro instruction and micro operations [7M] for the control memory.

## (OR)

- 8. a) Define microinstruction and micro program. Write an example [7M] for micro program
  - b) Distinguish between micro programmed and hardwired control [7M] unit.

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# UNIT-V

- 9. a) Differentiate Isolated I/O and memory mapped I/O. [7M]
  - b) Explain various mapping procedures of cache memory with an [7M] example.

# (OR)

- 10. a) "RAID disks offers excellent performance and large & reliable [7M] storage"- Justify this statement through various levels.
  - b) Write short notes on serial communication. [7M]





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[7M]

[7M]

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## <u>UNIT-I</u>

- 1. a) Dividend A=01110 Divisor B=10001. Explain flowchart for divide [7M] operation
  - b) Define (r -1)'s complement and r's complement. [7M]

## (OR)

- 2. a) Demonstrate the procedure for obtaining product-of-sums using [7M] k-maps?
  - b) State and prove commutative laws, associative laws and [7M] distributive law using logic gate and truth table.

## UNIT-II

- 3. a) What do you mean by full adder and full subtractor? Design a [7M] half subtractor using only NOR gates.
  - b) What is State reduction table? How JK flip flop can convert into [7M] a D-flip flop?

#### (OR)

- 4. a) Differentiate between a MUX and a DEMUX. Draw a logic circuit [7M] of 8\*1 multiplexer.
  - b) Differentiate between Synchronous Sequential circuit and [7M] Asynchronous Sequential Circuit. What do you mean by D-flip-flop?

## UNIT-III

- 5. a) What are the functional units of a computer system? Explain the [7M] way of handling information by each of them.
  - b) What is register transfer notation? Write and explain these [7M] notations to three-address, two-address, single address and zero-address instruction types.

## (OR)

- 6. a) Discuss in detail about various Arithmetic micro operations? [7M]
  - b) Briefly write about instruction codes.

## <u>UNIT-IV</u>

- 7. a) Explain with neat diagram the address selection for control [7M] memory.
  - b) Give a brief note on general register organization. [7M]

## (OR)

- 8. a) Formulate a mapping procedure that provides eight consecutive [7M] microinstructions for each routing. The operation code has six bits and the control memory has 2048 words.
  - b) Explain instruction format?

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# UNIT-V

- 9. a) Define Virtual Memory. Explain the process of converting virtual [7M] addresses to physical addresses with a neat diagram.
  - b) Explain different types of I/O communication techniques with [7M] merits and demerits.

## (OR)

- 10. a) Explain in detail about Asynchronous data transfer. [7M]
  - b) What is direct memory transfer? Give an overview and the block [7M] diagram of a DMA controller.





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|     |                           | UNIT-I  |      |  |  |  |
| 1.  | a)                        | Convert the (256) <sub>10</sub> into following codes<br>i) Binary Coded Decimal (BCD) ii) Excess 3 codes<br>iii) Grav code            | [7M] |  |  |  |
|     | b)                        | Discuss about Error Correction codes.<br>(OR)   | [7M] |  |  |  |
| 2.  | a)                        | Using Boolean identities, reduce the given Boolean expression:  | [7M] |  |  |  |
|     |                           | F(X, Y, Z) = X'Y + YZ' + YZ + XY'Z'   |      |  |  |  |
|     | b)                        | What is a logic gate? What are the types of basic gate? Explain.  | [7M] |  |  |  |
| 2   | -)                        | <u>UNIT-II</u><br>Frantain design Descedance of statistic Consult with  | [7]] |  |  |  |
| 3.  | a)                        | suitable example.   |      |  |  |  |
|     | b)                        | What is encoder? Design a 3 to 8 line decoder using two 2 to 4 line decoder and explain it.   | [7M] |  |  |  |
|     | ,                         | (UR)  |      |  |  |  |
| 4.  | a)                        | What is Demultiplexer? Draw its block diagram and explain its working principle.  | [7M] |  |  |  |
|     | b)                        | What is master-slave flip-flop? Explain master slave J-K flip-flop.   | [7M] |  |  |  |
|     | <u>UNIT-III</u>           |   |      |  |  |  |
| 5.  | a)                        | List and explain computer types with their applications in real world environment.  | [7M] |  |  |  |
|     | b)                        | What do you mean by register transfer language? What are the uses of register transfer language?                                      | [7M] |  |  |  |
| 6.  | a)                        | Write about various general purpose registers involved in the   | [7M] |  |  |  |
|     | b)                        | Explain the mapping from instruction code to micro instruction address. Give the first micro instruction for the 0010, 1011 and 1111. | [7M] |  |  |  |
|     |                           | <u>UNIT-IV</u>  |      |  |  |  |
| 7.  | a)                        | Write the format of the micro instruction and micro operations for the control memory   | [7M] |  |  |  |
|     | b)                        | Define and discuss the differences between hardwired control<br>unit and micro programmed control unit.                               | [7M] |  |  |  |
| 8.  | a)                        | What are addressing modes? Give an overview of the addressing   | [7M] |  |  |  |
|     | b)                        | Explain the data transfer and manipulation instructions?<br>1 of 2  | [7M] |  |  |  |

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# UNIT-V

| [7M] |
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|      |
| [7M] |
| [7M] |
|      |

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