COMPUTER ARCHITECTURE OUESTION BANK Year/Sem:II/IV

UNIT-I

BASIC STRUCTURE OF COMPUTERS

PART-A(2 MARKS)

- 1. What is computer?
- 2. Explain (i)ENIAC (II)UNIVAC.
- 3. Define Multiprocessing.
- 4. Give the name of the Von Neumann Computer.
- 5. Define Time sharing.
- 6. What is meant by VLSI Technology?
- 7. Define parallel processing.
- 8. Define Pipeline processing.
- 9. What is an operating system?
- 10. Define system throughput.
- 11. Mention some applications of parallel processing.
- 12. What is Mainframe Computer?
- 13. What is Workstation?
- 14. List the steps involved in the instruction execution.
- 15. Define Microcomputer.
- 16. What is Personal Computer?
- 17. Write the features of the third generation of computers.
- 18. What is Mini Computer?
- 19. Classify Parallel Computers.
- 20. What are the main components of a uniprocessor?

- 1. Explain the Differences between CISC & RISC.
- 2. Explain the various Instruction types?
- 3. Write in detail about various addressing modes.
- 4. Explain the architecture of a basic Computer.
- 5. Explain the various generations of Computer.

UNIT-II

ARITHMETIC UNIT

PART-A(2 MARKS)

- 1. What are the types of ALU?
- 2. Give any 2's Complement Multiplier algorithm.
- 3. Give advanced features of ALU.
- 4. What is a Co-Processor?
- 5. Define Micro operation.
- 6. What are the types of micro operations?
- 7. Draw the circuits which performs both addition and subtraction.
- 8. Perform arithmetic operation with binary numbers with negative numbers in signed 2's complementary form (-35) + (-40).
- 9. Draw the block diagram of n-bit two's complement adder sub tractor.
- 10. Design 4-bit combinational circuit using 4 full adders.
- 11. Write IEEE standard for floating point format.
- 12. Give a schematic of 2-bit array multiplier.
- 13. What is the difference between the restoring and non restoring method of division?
- 14. What is meant by bit slice processor?
- 15. State the principle of carry look ahead adder.
- 16. Give the principle of operation of Booth's multiplication algorithm.

- 1. Explain the Booth's algorithm for multiplication of signed two's complement numbers.
- 2. Explain the floating point addition and subtraction.
- 3. State the Non restoring division technique.
- 4. Explain with a diagram the design of a fast multiplier using carry save adder circuit.
- 5. Give the block diagram for a floating point adder and subtractor unit and discuss its operation.
- 6. Draw and explain the flowchart of floating point addition process.

UNIT-III

BASIC PROCESSING UNIT

PART-A(2 MARKS)

- 1. What are the types of control organizations we have?
- 2. What are the differences between the hardwired control organization and micro programmed

Control organization.

- 3. What is a control word?
- 4. What is micro programmed control unit?
- 5. What is micro instruction?
- 6. What is micro program?
- 7. What are the differences between the main memory and control memory?
- 8. What is micro program sequencer?
- 9. What is meant by mapping process?
- 10. Give the micro instruction format.
- 11. What is hard wired logic?
- 12. What is micro programming?
- 13. What are the advantages and disadvantages of micro programming?
- 14. What is pipelined computer?
- 15. List the various pipelined processor.
- 16. Classify the pipeline computer.
- 17. Give the basic structure of the pipeline processor.
- 18. Write down the expressions for speedup factor in a pipelined architecture.
- 19. Name two types of memory interleaving.
- 20. Give the instruction format of Vector instruction.
- 21. What is space diagram?

- 1. Explain Hardware control unit.
- 2. Write in detail about Micro program control unit.
- 3. Describe in detail about pipeline processing.
- 4. Explain in detail about hazards.
- 5. Explain the different wired controllers.
- 6. Write short notes on superscalar processors.

UNIT-IV

MEMORY SYSTEM

PART-A(2 MARKS)

- 1. What is Memory system?
- 2. Give classification of memory.
- 3. Define cache.
- 4. What is Read Access Time?
- 5. Define Random Access Memory.
- 6. What are PROMS?
- 7. Define Memory refreshing.
- 8. What is SRAM and DRAM?
- 9. What is Volatile memory?
- 10. Define data transfer or bandwidth.
- 11. What is Flash memory?
- 12. What is multilevel memories?
- 13. Give the basic structure of cache and what is its use?
- 14. What is associate memory?
- 15. Define Seek time and latency time.
- 16. What is DVD?
- 17. Define Magneto Optical Disk.
- 18. Define Virtual Memory.
- 19. Distinguish between Static and Dynamic.
- 20. Define the term LRU and LFU.

- 1. Illustrate the characteristics of some common memory technologies.
- 2. Describe in detail about associative memory.
- 3. What is Memory Interleaving? Explain the addressing of multiple module memory system.
- 4. Discuss the different mapping techniques used in cache memories and their relative merits
- and demerits.
- 5. Comparing paging and segmentation mechanisms for implementing the virtual memory.
- 6. What do you mean by virtual memory? Discuss how paging helps in implementing virtual memory.
- 7. Discuss any six ways of improving the cache performance.

UNIT-V

I/O ORGANIZATION

PART-A(2 MARKS)

- 1. Define intra segment and inter segment communication.
- 2. Mention the group of lines in the system bus.
- 3. What is bus master and slave master?
- 4. Differentiate synchronous and asynchronous bus.
- 5. What is strobe signal?
- 6. What is bus arbitration?
- 7. Mention types of bus arbitration.
- 8. What is IO control method?
- 9. What is DMA?
- 10. Why does the DMA priority over CPU when both request memory transfer?
- 11. List out the types of interrupts.
- 12. What is dumb terminal?
- 13. What is the need for DMA transfer?
- 14. List down the functions performed by an Input/Output.

- 1. Explain with the block diagram the DMA transfer in a computer system.
- 2. Describe in detail about IOP organization.
- 3. Describe the data transfer method using DMA.
- 4. Write short notes on the following
- (a) Magnetic disk drive (8)
- (b) Optical drives (8)
- 5. Discuss the design of a typical input or output interface.
- 6. What are interrupts? How are they handled?