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Name

APJ ABDUL KALAM TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSIT

FOURTH SEMESTER B. TECH DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL

Course Code: EC206

Course Name: COMPUTER ORGANISATION (EC)

Max. Marks: 100

Duration: 3 Hours

(10)

ges: 2

PART A

		Answer any two full questions, each carries 15 marks	Marks
ľ	a)	Express $(-18.125)_{10}$ in IEEE 754 single-precision floating point format.	(3)
	b)	What is the use of a carry propagate adder? Design a 32-bit carry propagate adder.	(5)
	c)	What are the 4 design principles of MIPS architecture? Explain	(7)
2	a)	Design a 3- bit equality comparator	(3)
	b)	Design and implement hardware for a 4-bit logical shift right circuit.	(4)
	c)	List out the functions performed by an ALU. Design an ALU using adder,	(8)
		inverter, multiplexer blocks and basic digital gates.	
3	a)	List the 3 MIPS instruction formats with examples.	(3)
	b)	With a diagram explain the R- type machine instruction format	(5)
	c)	With a diagram explain the R- type machine instruction format	(7)
		Translate the following I-type assembly instruction into machine code.	
		lw \$s3, -24(\$s4). Write the instruction in hexadecimal.	
		Hint: [\$s3 and \$s4 are registers 19 and 20, respectively.]	
		[<i>lw</i> has an opcode of 35.]	

PART B

Answer any two full questions, each carries 15 marks

- 4 a) What are the different processes required to translate a program from a high-level (7) language into machine language and executing it? Explain.
 - b) What are the 3 state elements of multi cycle MIPS processor? Explain each with (8) diagram
- 5 a) Define Pseudo instruction and write MIPS instruction for the following pseudo (5) instructions
 - i) clear \$t0 ii) nop
 - b) Explain about the different addressing modes in MIPS.
- 6 a) Draw datapath for single cycle implementation for R-type instructions along with (10)

central signals. Explain clearly.

b) What are the 3 advantages of multi cycle processor over single cycle processor? (5)

PART C

Answer any two full questions, each carries 20 marks

- (6) Define Miss Rate, Hit Rate and Average memory access time. 7 a) (4)b) What is meant by ROM? Explain the various types of ROM. Explain with a diagram how virtual memory address is translated to physical (10)c) address using page table. (10)Explain the working of DRAM and SRAM with neat diagram. 8 a) (10)b) Explain the various data transfer methods. Explain direct mapping in cache memory with diagram. (8) 9 a) What are the write policy classifications of cache memory? Explain. (6) **b**)
 - c) What is the role of TLB (Translation Look aside Buffer) in virtual address (6) translation?
