

**BACHELOR OF COMPUTER APPLICATIONS  
(BCA) (Pre-Revised)**

**Term-End Examination**

**June, 2015**

**03993**

**CS-64 : INTRODUCTION TO COMPUTER  
ORGANISATION**

*Time : 3 hours*

*Maximum Marks : 75*

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**Note :** *Question number 1 is compulsory. Answer any three questions from the rest.*

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1. (a) What are Addressing Schemes and why are they required ? Describe any three addressing schemes. 5
  
- (b) Write a program in 8086 Assembly language that finds the largest value in an array stored in the memory. 5
  
- (c) What are Flip-flops ? Describe the R-S flip-flop with the help of a diagram. 5
  
- (d) Describe the Von-Neumann architecture of a computer with the help of a diagram. 5

- (e) Do the following conversions : 10
- (i)  $(32.6)_8 \rightarrow (?)_{10}$
- (ii)  $(97.25)_{10} \rightarrow (?)_2$
- (iii)  $(F2.A3)_{16} \rightarrow (?)_2$
- (iv)  $(63.8)_{10} \rightarrow (?)_{16}$
- (v)  $(10101.1001)_2 \rightarrow (?)_8$
2. (a) "Parity bits can be used in semiconductor memories for detection of a single bit error." Explain with the help of an example. 5
- (b) Describe the basic structure of a CPU with the help of a diagram and working of the various registers. 6
- (c) Explain the use of stack in the computer system. 4
3. (a) Explain the following 8086 instructions with the help of an example for each : 6
- (i) DAA
- (ii) MUL
- (iii) ROL
- (b) What is a microinstruction ? Explain any two microinstructions. 5
- (c) A machine has 20 general purpose registers. How many bits will be needed for register addressing of this machine ? 4

4. (a) Simplify the Boolean function and draw the logic diagram of the above function and of the simplified function 10

$$F = \left[ \overline{(\overline{A+B}) + (\overline{A+B})} \right]$$

- (b) Explain Daisy Chaining Bus Arbitration with the help of a diagram. 5
5. Explain the following : 5×3=15
- (a) DRAM
  - (b) 2D Memory Organisation
  - (c) LOOPE/LOOPZ Instruction
  - (d) Floating Point Numbers
  - (e) Associative Memory
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