<b>Seat No.:</b>	
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P.T.O.

## JF-114

January-2021

## B.C.A., Sem.-III

## CC-201 : Computer Organization (New Course)

Time: 2 Hours] [Max. Marks: 50 **Instructions:** All Questions in **Section I** carry equal marks. (1) (2) Attempt any TWO questions in Section I. (3) Question 5 in Section II is COMPULSORY. Section - I 1. (A) List the different types of Gate, explain all in detail with diagram and Truth Table. 10 (B) List the different types of Flip-Flops. Explain JK Flip-flop and T Flip-flop in detail. 10 2. (A) Explain Bus Memory Transfer in detail with diagram. 10 10 Explain Binary Adder and Binary Adder Subtractor in detail. 3. 10 (A) Explain Common Bus System in detail with diagram. List the different types of Addressing Modes. Explain Immediate, Direct, Indirect (B) and Register Indirect mode in detail. 10 10 4. (A) Explain I/O Bus System, Isolated and Memory-Mapped I/O in detail. (B) Explain Cache Memory, Main Memory and Associative Memory from Memory Hierarchy. 10

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## Section - II

Ansv	vers t	he following questions: (a	ıny 5 ×	2 marks each)	10		
(1)	is called Universal Gate.						
	(a)	NOT	(b)	AND			
	(c)	NAND	(d)	EX-OR			
(2)	Full Adder require minimum Two Hal Adder. (True/False)						
(3)	In _	combinational	circuit	has n input lines and maximum 2 <sup>n</sup> output	t		
	line.						
	(a)	Decoder	(b)	Multiplexer			
	(c)	Encoder	(d)	Full Adder			
(4)	Full form of RTL.						
(5)	Convert 456 <sub>10</sub> into 10's complement.						
(6)	Ope	rand is store in	part.				
	(a)	Accumulator	(b)	Memory Adders			
	(c)	Bus	(d)	All of the above			
(7)	Cache Memory is fastest memory in computer system. (True/False)						
(8)	DM	A transfers are performed l	by	circuit.			
	(a)	Data Controller	(b)	Device Controller			
	(c)	DMA Controller	(d)	All of the above			
(9)	Flip-flop store one bit of data. (True/False)						
(10)	Bus system is used three state gates. (True/False)						

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