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## 97664

## BCA 1st Semester (New) Examination – November, 2018 LOGICAL ORGANIZATION OF COMPUTERS-I

Paper: BCA-104

Time: Three Hours]

[ Maximum Marks : 80

Before answering the questions, candidates should ensure that they have been supplied the correct and complete question paper. No complaint in this regard, will be entertained after examination.

Note: Attempt four questions by selecting one question from each Unit. Question No. 1 is compulsory. All questions carry equal marks.

1. (a) What is BCD adder?

- $2 \times 8 = 16$
- (b) What is meant by digital logic? Explain.
- (c) What is the difference between Boolean Algebra and Real Algebra?
- (d) Which number system is followed in digital computers and why?
- (e) What are Demultiplexers? State their importance.
- (f) What is Unicode? State its relevance.
- (g) What is the smallest and largest integer number represented in a 32-bit computer?
- (h) What are code converters?

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## UNIT - I 2. (a) What are parity bits? How are these relevant in error-detection and correction codes? Illustrate through suitable examples. (b) Find out the values of X, Y and Z in the following: $(75.75)_{10} = (X)_2 = (Y)_8 = (Z)_{16}$ 3. Explain the following: (a) Floating-point Representation of numbers (b) Character codes 8 UNIT - II 4. (a) What is principle of Duality? Illustrate. (b) Simplify the following Boolean expression using K-map: $F(a,b,c) = \Sigma(1,4,5,6,7)$ and realize the same using NAND gates. 5. Explain the following: (a) SOPs and POSs (b) Venn diagrams (c) Boolean Algebra UNIT - III 6. (a) What are Universal Gates? Why these are named so? Justify. (b) Design a combinational circuit that receives 4-bit

binary input and produces its 2's complement. 10

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7.	(a)	What do you mean by multilevel NAND and NOR circuits ? Illustrate.
	(b)	What are AND-OR-INVERT and OR-AND-INVERT implementation ? Explain. 4
	(c)	What is combinational circuit? What are its characteristics? Detail out the procedure for design of combinational circuit.
		UNIT – IV
8.	(a)	What is a multiplexer ? How does it work ? What are its applications ? Explain.
	(b)	What is a full-adder ? Design a full-adder and implement the same using gates. 8
9.	Exp	plain the following :
	(a)	BCD to seven-segment Decoder 8
	(b)	Magnitude Comparators 8
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