

Computer System Architecture Questions Answers

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1. Which among following can be considered as most advanced ROM ?

- A. DRAM
- B. EEPROM
- C. RAM
- D. PROM

Answer: Option B

2. One byte equals to how many bits ?

- A. 4 bits
- B. 8 bits
- C. 12 bits
- D. 16 bits

Answer: Option B

3. Which among following is Volatile ?

- A. ROM
- B. EPROM
- C. DROM
- D. RAM

Answer: Option D

4. Where the result of an arithmetic and logical operation are stored ?

- A. In Accumulator
- B. In Cache Memory
- C. In ROM
- D. In Instruction Registry

Answer: Option A

5. Why we need to have secondary storage ?

- A. Store large volume of data that exceed the capacity of main memory
- B. Perform arithmetic and logical operations
- C. To give power to the system too
- D. To help processor in processing

Answer: Option A

6. Which determines the address of I/O interface ?

- A.** Register select
- B.** Chip select
- C.** Both of above
- D.** None of above

Answer: Option C

7. An exception condition in a computer system caused by an event external to the CPU is known as ?

- A.** Halt
- B.** Process
- C.** Interrupt
- D.** None of above

Answer: Option C

8. Whenever CPU detects an interrupt, what it do with current state ?

- A.** Save it
- B.** Discard it
- C.** Depends system to system
- D.** First finish it

Answer: Option A

9. I/O processor has direct access to ?

- A.** Main Memory
- B.** Secondary Memory
- C.** Flash Memory
- D.** ROM

Answer: Option A

10. The address mapping is done, when the program is initially loaded is called ?

- A.** Relocation
- B.** Dynamic relocation
- C.** Static relocation
- D.** Executable relocation

Answer: Option C

11. The unit which decodes and translates each instruction and generates the necessary enable signals for ALU and other units is called

- A.** ALU
- B.** Control Unit
- C.** CPU
- D.** Logical Unit

Answer: Option B

12. A microprogram is sequencer perform the operation ?

- A. Read
- B. Write
- C. Read and Write
- D. Read and Execute

Answer: Option D

13. Which among following is an important data transfer technique ?

- A. CAD
- B. CAM
- C. DMA
- D. MMA

Answer: Option C

14. RISC stands for ?

- A. Risk Instruction Source Computer
- B. Reduced Instruction Set Computer
- C. Risk Instruction Set Computer
- D. Risk Instruction Set Computing

Answer: Option B

- A. Hit Ratio
- B. Chat Ratio
- C. Copy Ratio
- D. Data Ratio

Answer: Option A

16. A set of physical addresses is also known as ?

- A. Disk Space
- B. Address Space
- C. Memory Space
- D. Locations

Answer: Option C

17. Which devices among following are usually designed on the complex electromechanical principle ?

- A. Printing devices
- B. Input devices
- C. Storage devices

D. Peripheral devices

Answer: Option B

18. ___ read the data by reflecting pulses of laser beams on the surface ?

A. Magnetic disk

B. Optical disk

C. Floppy disk

D. ROM

Answer: Option B

19. If CPU and I/O interface share a common bus than transfer of data between two units is known as ?

A. Asynchronous

B. Clock dependent

C. Synchronous

D. Decoder independent

Answer: Option C

20. All the operations in a digital system are synchronized by a clock that is generated by ?

A. Clock

B. Clock generator

C. Pulse

D. Pulse generator

Answer: Option D

21. Asynchronous means ?

A. Not in step with the elapse of time

B. Not in step with the elapse of address

C. Not in step with the elapse of data

D. Not in step with the elapse of control

Answer: Option A

22. is a single control line that informs destination unit that a valid is available on the bus ?

A. Ping

B. Token

C. Handshake

D. Strobe

Answer: Option D

23. Which technique has one or more control signal for acknowledgement that is used for intimation ?

- A. Ftp
- B. Ping
- C. Strobe
- D. Handshaking

Answer: Option

24. A keyboard has which type of asynchronous transfer mode ?

- A. Serial
- B. Parralel
- C. Optimal
- D. Joint

Answer: Option A

25. Which technique helps processor to run a program concurrently with input output operations ?

- A. IOP
- B. DMA
- C. Interrupt driven I/O
- D. DCA

Answer: Option C

26. Which exception is also known software interrupt ?

- A. Trap
- B. Call
- C. System Call
- D. All of above

Answer: Option C

27. User programs interact with I/O devices through ?

- A. Operating System
- B. Hardware
- C. Buses
- D. Processor

Answer: Option A

28. Which table handle store address of interrupt handling subroutine ?

- . Vector table
- A. Symbol link table
- B. Interrupt vector table

C. None of above

Answer: Option C

29. Which interrupt establishes a priority over the various sources to determine which request should be entertained first ?

A. Polling

B. Daisy chaining

C. Priority interrupt

D. All of above

Answer: Option C

30. Which technique is used that identifies the highest priority resource by means of software ?

A. Daisy chaining

B. Polling

C. Priority

D. Chaining

Answer: Option B

31. Which method is used to establish priority by serially connecting all devices that request an interrupt ?

A. Interrupt

B. Polling

C. Priority

D. Daisy chaining

Answer: Option D

32. What is meaning of "VAD" ?

A. Velocity Address

B. Viscous Address

C. Vector Address

D. Volatile Address

Answer: Option C

33. What is meaning of DMAC ?

A. Dual memory access controller

B. Direct memory access controller

C. Direct memory access computer

D. Direct memory accumulator controller

Answer: Option B

34. What is meaning of IOP ?

- A. Input output processor
- B. Input output product
- C. Input output producer
- D. Input output processing

Answer: Option A

35. Which refers the execution of various software process concurrently ?

- A. IOP
- B. DCP
- C. Multiprocessor
- D. Serial Communication

Answer: Option C

36. Which is used for this and known as high speed buffer exist with almost each process ?

- A. Primary
- B. Secondary
- C. Cache
- D. RAM

Answer: Option C

37. In which condition only one process holds a resource at a given time ?

- A. Circular queue
- B. Hold and Wait
- C. Mutual exclusion
- D. Non preemption

Answer: Option C

38. In which condition one process holds the allocated resources and other waits for it ?

- A. Non preemption
- B. Mutual exclusion
- C. Hold and wait
- D. All of above

Answer: Option C

39. What is meaning of PCB ?

- A. Process control block
- B. Preemptive control block
- C. Process close block

D. Process carrying block

Answer: Option A

40. Arithmetic instruction are used to perform operation on ?

A. Non Numerical data

B. Numerical data

C. Both of above

D. None of above

Answer: Option B

41. What Mnemonic represents ?

A. Strings

B. Physical Address

C. Operation Address

D. Operation codes

Answer: Option D

42. What is full form of LED ?

A. Low Emitting Diode

B. Light Emitting Diode

C. Light Emitting Data

D. Light Encounter Diode

Answer: Option B

43. Multiprocessor uses large caches but limited process that shares ____ ?

A. Control Bus

B. Memory Bus

C. Multiple memory bus

D. Single memory bus

Answer: Option D

44. Intercrosses arbitration system for multiprocessor shares a __ ?

A. Control Bus

B. Domain Bus

C. Primary Bus

D. Common Bus

Answer: Option D

45. What is full form of LSD ?

A. Less significant data

B. Less significant digit

C. Least significant data

D. Least significant digit

Answer: Option D

46. Which system was used extensively by early mini computers ?

A. Binary number

B. Decimal number

C. Hexadecimal number

D. Octal number

Answer: Option D

47. Three bit binary numbers can be represented by ?

A. Binary number

B. Decimal number

C. Hexadecimal number

D. Octal number

Answer: Option D

48. Which operation with floating point numbers are more complicated than arithmetic operation with fixed point number ?

A. Logical operation

B. Arithmetic operation

C. Both of above

D. None of above

Answer: Option B

49. In stack organization the insertion operation is known as ?

A. Pop

B. Push

C. Down

D. Upper

Answer: Option B

50. EA stands for ?

A. Effective address

B. Effective absolute

C. Effective add

D. End address

Answer: Option A

51. The operating mode of I/O devices is ___ for different devices ?

- A. Same
- B. Different
- C. Optimum
- D. Medium

Answer: Option B

52. ____ processor has to check continuously till device becomes ready for transferring the data ?

- A. DMA
- B. Interrupt-initiated I/O
- C. IOP
- D. DCP

Answer: Option B

53. Instruction that are used for reading from memory by an IOP called ?

- A. Commands
- B. Pulses
- C. Blocks
- D. Interrupt

Answer: Option A

54. Which memory is assembled between main memory and CPU ?

- A. Primary Memory
- B. Secondary Memory
- C. Registers
- D. Cache Memory

Answer: Option D

55. A number system that uses only two digits, 0 and 1 is known as ?

- A. Octal number system
- B. Hexadecimal system
- C. Binary system
- D. Decimal system

Answer: Option C

56. Which system has a base or radix of 10 ?

- A. Binary
- B. Octal
- C. Hexadecimal
- D. Decimal

Answer: Option D

57. An instruction code must specify the address of the ?

- A. Operand
- B. Opcode
- C. Both of above
- D. None of above

Answer: Option A

58. UMA stands for ?

- A. Unit memory access
- B. Uniform memory access
- C. Unit memory array
- D. Unit metadata access

Answer: Option B

59. Which types of register holds a single vector containing at least two read ports and one write ports ?

- A. Data system
- B. Vector register
- C. Database
- D. Memory

Answer: Option B

60. Which register is memory pointer ?

- A. Source index
- B. Instruction register
- C. Stack pointer
- D. Program counter

Answer: Option D

61. In which of the following status flags required for data transfer are present ?

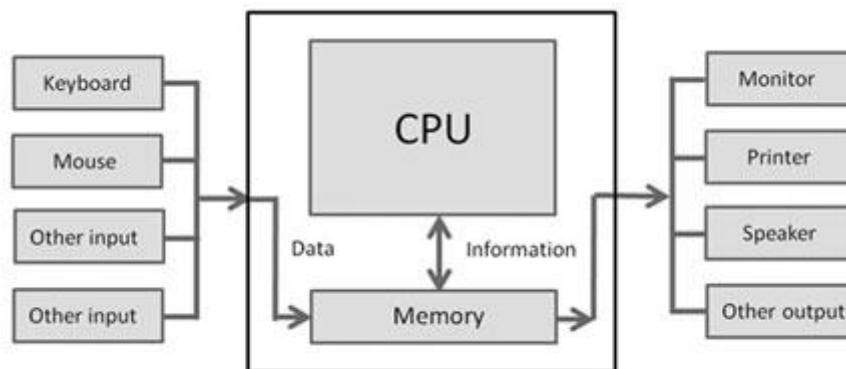
- A. Interface Circuit
- B. Parallel Line
- C. Device Circuit
- D. None of Above

Answer: Option A

computer

noun

an electronic device which is capable of receiving information (data) in a particular form and of performing a sequence of operations in accordance with a predetermined but variable set of procedural instructions (program) to produce a result in the form of information or signals. a person who makes calculations, especially with a calculating machine.



What is Computer :

Computer is an electronic device that is designed to work with Information. *The term computer is derived from the Latin term 'computare', this means to calculate or programmable machine. Computer can not do anything without a Program.* It represents the decimal numbers through a string of binary digits. The Word 'Computer' usually refers to the Center Processor Unit plus Internal memory.

Charles Babbage is called the "Grand Father" of the computer. The First mechanical computer designed by Charles Babbage was called **Analytical Engine**. It uses read-only memory in the form of punch cards.

Computer is an advanced electronic device that takes raw data as input from the user and processes these data under the control of set of instructions (called program) and gives the result (output) and saves output for the future use. It can process both numerical and non-numerical (arithmetic and logical) calculations.

Digital Computer Definition

The basic components of a modern digital computer are:

Input Device, Output Device, Central Processor Unit (CPU), mass storage device and memory. A Typical modern computer uses LSI Chips.

Four Functions about computer are:

accepts data	Input
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processes data	Processing
produces output	Output
stores results	Storage