



This exam measures ILOs no: a3, a4, a8, a13, a14, b4, b5 b6, b13, c3, c6, c14, d1, d4

Question #1: Answer briefly on the following questions [20 Marks]

1. List and briefly define the main structural components of a computer.
2. What is the difference between RISC and CISC? Give example for each one, draw the architecture for each one.
3. Distinguish Von-Neumann Architecture with a simple drawing.
4. What is the advantages and disadvantages of serial communication?
5. What do you know about the frame in serial communication?

Question #2: Choose the correct answer: [20 Marks]

- 1- Registers contain data and instructions needed by the CPU.  
a. True                      b. False
- 2- The fetch-decode-execute cycle refers to the process by which data is read from the hard drive and stored in memory.  
a. True                      b. False
- 3- The memory unit that communicates directly with the CPU is called the .....  
a. main memory      b. secondary memory      c. shared memory      d. auxiliary memory.
- 4- The Von Neumann System uses \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. Same memory for data and storage                      c. Different memory for program and data  
b. Separate code memory, data memory, and Stack Memory                      d. None of these
- 5- Floating Point representation consists of \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. Mantissa                      b. Exponent                      c. Both A and B.                      d. Neither A and B.
- 6- IEEE double precision of floating point representation has ..... Bits  
a. 32                      b. 64                      c. 128.                      d. None of above
- 7- Each stage in pipelining should be completed within \_\_\_\_ cycle.  
a. 1                      b. 2                      c. 3.                      d. 4
- 8- The 'heart' of the processor which performs many different operations \_\_\_\_\_  
a. Memory                      b. Motherboard                      c. Control Unit.                      d. Arithmetic and logic unit
- 9- Unit of computer which is capable of performing arithmetic, logical and data manipulation operations on binary numbers is called  
a. CU                      b. ALU                      c. I/O unit                      d. processing unit
- 10- The 2's complement of 15 is \_\_\_\_\_  
a. 0000                      b. 0001                      c. 0010.                      d. 0100

Question #3: Answer by explanations the following questions:

- 1- Show the IEEE 754 binary representation for: (-75.4) in Single Precision. [5 marks]
- 2- If  $x = 1100\ 0110\ 1101\ 1000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000$  (binary) and



$y = 0011\ 1110\ 1110\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 0000$  (binary)

Are single-precision floating-point numbers. Perform the following operations showing all work:      a)  $x + y$                       b)  $x * y$     [8 marks]

3- Multiply 4-bit 2's complement integers,  $0110 \times 1100$ , using the Booth algorithm multiplication of 2's complement integers. Show the steps of computation.    [6 marks]

4- Carry out the calculation steps for 4-bit binary division of positive numbers  $1000/0101$  (i.e.,  $8/5$ ) using the restoring division algorithm.    [6 marks]

**Question #4: Discuss with illustration by drawing [15 marks]**

1- What are the advantages and disadvantages of Harvard architecture?

2- The components of the Control unit of a basic computer.

**Question #5: Pipeline [10 marks]**

Consider the following sequence of instructions being processed on the pipelined 5-stage RISC processor

*Add R4, R2, R3*  
*Store R5, #100(R4)*  
*Load R6, #200(R4)*  
*Subtract R7, R5, R6*

Identify all the data dependencies in the above instruction sequence. For each dependency, indicate the two instructions and the register that causes the dependency.

\*\*\*\*\* With Best Wishes \*\*\*\*\*

*Dr. Wessam Fikry, Committee of Correctors and Testers*