



UNIVERSITY OF COLOMBO, SRI LANKA

UNIVERSITY OF COLOMBO SCHOOL OF COMPUTING

DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (EXTERNAL)

Academic Year 2009/2010 – 1st Year Examination – Semester 1

IT1204 - Computer Systems I

06th March 2010

(TWO HOURS)

Important Instructions :

- The duration of the paper is 2 (two) hours.
- The medium of instruction and questions is English.
- The paper has **50** questions and **11** pages.
- All questions are of the MCQ (Multiple Choice Questions) type.
- All questions should be answered.
- Each question will have 5 (five) choices with **one or more** correct answers.
- All questions will carry equal marks.
- There will be a penalty for incorrect responses to discourage guessing.
- The mark given for a question will vary from 0 to +1 (*All the correct choices are marked & no incorrect choices are marked*).
- Answers should be marked on the special answer sheet provided.
- Note that questions appear on both sides of the paper.
- If a page is not printed, please inform the supervisor immediately.
- Mark the correct choices on the question paper first and then transfer them to the given answer sheet which will be machine marked. **Please completely read and follow the instructions given on the other side of the answer sheet before you shade your correct choices.**

1) What is/are the specific technology/ies used in First Generation computers?

- | | | |
|------------------|-----------------|---------------------|
| (a) Vacuum Tubes | (b) Transistors | (c) Microprocessors |
| (d) ICs | (e) VLICs | |

2) Which of the following devices was/were developed by Joseph-Marie Jacquard?

- | | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|-----------|
| (a) ADA | (b) Punch Card Reader | (c) ENIAC |
| (d) Differential Engine | (e) Analytical Engine | |

3) What is/are the specific computing technology/ies still in Research and Development in Fifth Generation?

- | | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|
| (a) Artificial Intelligence | (b) Quantum Computing | (c) Nanotechnology |
| (d) Natural Languages | (e) High Level Languages | |

4) Which of the following is the range of integers which can be represented using two's complement notation on a 16-bit register?

- | | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| (a) -32768 to +32768 | (b) -65536 to +65536 | (c) -65536 to +65536 |
| (d) -32767 to +32767 | (e) -32768 to +32767 | |

5) What is the binary equivalent of the hexadecimal number ABCD?

- | | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| (a) 1010 1011 0101 0101 | (b) 1010 1011 1100 1101 | (c) 0011 1011 0101 1111 |
| (d) 1011 1011 0101 0101 | (e) 1011 1011 1100 0101 | |

6) The number 0111111111111111 in the form of Two's Complement is be equivalent to decimal number

- | | | |
|------------|------------|------------|
| (a) -65535 | (b) +32768 | (c) +65535 |
| (d) +32767 | (e) -65536 | |

7) Which of the following statements about floating point representation is/are true?

- | |
|--|
| (a) Floating-point representations only approximate real numbers. |
| (b) Using a greater number of bits in a representation can reduce errors but can never eliminate them. |
| (c) Floating point errors (Overflow/Underflow) can cause programs to crash. |
| (d) Floating point errors can lead to erroneous results which are hard to detect. |
| (e) To add two floating-point numbers, there is no need to express the numbers with the same exponent. |

8) The IEEE standard 32-bit floating point representation of the binary number -1.11 is

- | |
|---|
| (a) 1 00000000000000000000000000000000 11000000 |
| (b) 0 01111111111111111111111111111111 11000000 |
| (c) 1 00000001 110000000000000000000000 |
| (d) 1 01111111 110000000000000000000000 |
| (e) 0 01111111 110000000000000000000000 |

9) The equivalent in decimal number to the IEEE standard 32-bit floating point representation of **0 10000100 0101110000000000000000** is

- | | | |
|-----------|------------|-----------|
| (a) +48.5 | (b) -48.5 | (c) +43.5 |
| (d) -41.5 | (e) -37.25 | |

10) Consider the following three statements about R-S Flipflops and J-K Flipflops.

- (i) J-K Flipflops do not have the uncertainty associated with R-S Flipflops for the R = S = 1 state, in its J = K = 1 state.
- (ii) If J ≠ K, the next output state of the J-K Flipflop will be the same as the current state.
- (iii) When R = 1 and S = 0, the next output state of the R-S Flipflop will be made 0 irrespective of the current output state.

What statement(s) is/are correct about R-S Flipflops and J-K Flipflops?

- | | | |
|------------------------|---------------|----------------|
| (a) Only (i) | (b) Only (ii) | (c) Only (iii) |
| (d) Only (i) and (iii) | (e) All | |

11) Consider the following Boolean expressions.

- (i) $A\bar{B} + \bar{A}B$
- (ii) $\bar{A}\bar{B} + A.B$
- (iii) $(A + B).A.B$
- (iv) $\overline{(A+B)} + A.B$
- (v) $\bar{A}\bar{B}.A.B$

Which of the above Boolean expressions is equivalent to $\overline{A \oplus B}$,

- | | | |
|------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|
| (a) Only (i) | (b) Only (ii) | (c) Only (i) and (iv) |
| (d) Only (ii) and (iv) | (e) Only (i), (ii) and (iii) | |

12) Consider the following Karnaugh map?

	AB	00	01	11	10
CD		00	01	11	10
	00	1	1	1	1
	01	1	0	0	1
	11	0	0	0	0
	10	0	1	1	0

Also consider the following compact Boolean forms.

- (i) $\overline{B.C} + B.\overline{D}$
- (ii) $\overline{C.D} + \overline{C.D.B} + B.C.\overline{D}$
- (iii) $\overline{C.D} + \overline{C.B} + \overline{D.B}$
- (iv) $A.B.C + B.\overline{D}$
- (v) $\overline{B.C} + \overline{B.D}$

Which of the above is the most compact form of a Boolean expression which represents the given Karnaugh map?

- (a) Only (i)
- (b) Only (i) and (ii)
- (c) Only (ii) and (iii)
- (d) Only (iii)
- (e) Only (iv) and (v)

13) Consider the following logic function

$$F = A.B.C + A.B.\overline{C} + A.\overline{B}.C + \overline{A}.\overline{B}.\overline{C} + \overline{A}.B.\overline{C}$$

Also consider the following compact Boolean forms.

- (i) $A.B + A.C + \overline{A}.B$
- (ii) $A.B + A.\overline{C} + \overline{A}.\overline{C}$
- (iii) $A.B + A.C + \overline{A}.\overline{C}$
- (iv) $A.C + \overline{B}.\overline{C} + \overline{A}.\overline{C}$
- (v) $A.C + B.\overline{C} + \overline{A}.\overline{C}$

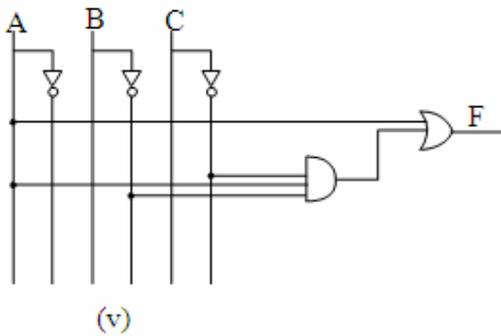
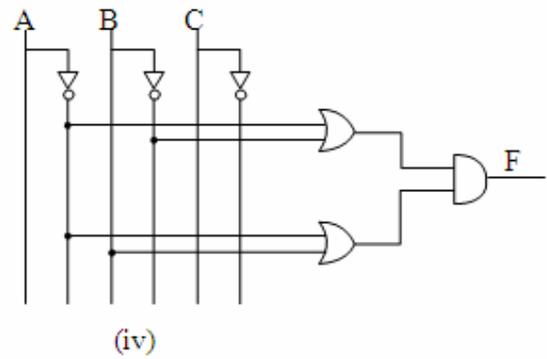
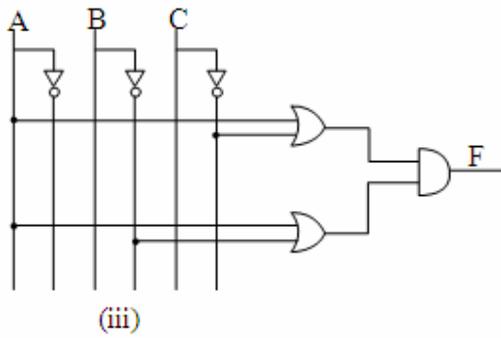
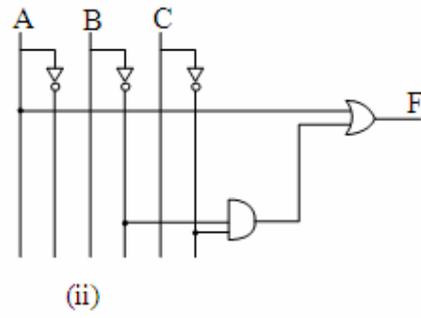
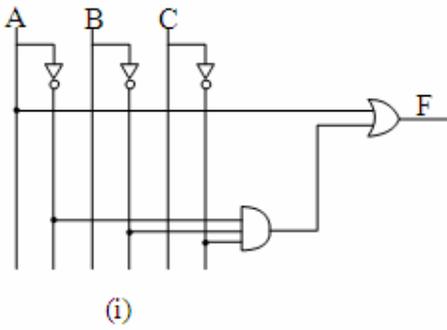
Which of the above would the results be if the given logic function were to be simplified using Karnaugh map?

- (a) Only (i) and (ii)
- (b) Only (i) and (iii)
- (c) Only (ii) and (iv)
- (d) Only (iii) and (v)
- (e) Only (iv) and (v)

14) Consider the following logic function

$$F = A.B.C + \overline{A}.B.\overline{C} + A.\overline{B}.\overline{C} + A.B.\overline{C} + A.\overline{B}.C$$

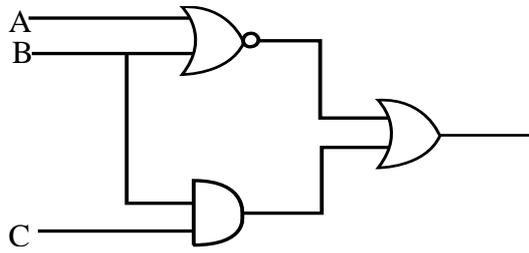
Also consider the following logic circuit diagrams.



Which of the above logic circuit diagrams provide a similar output to the above logic function F?

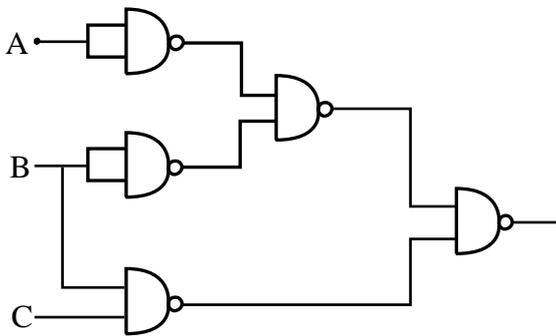
- | | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------------|----------------|
| (a) Only (i) and (ii) | (b) Only (i), (ii) and (iii) | (c) Only (iii) |
| (d) Only (iv) and (v) | (e) All | |

15) The following figure represents a logic circuit.

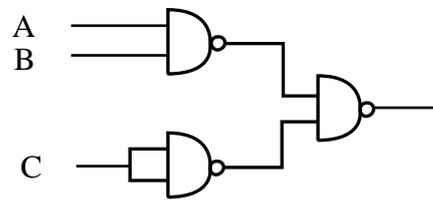


Also consider the following logic circuit diagrams.

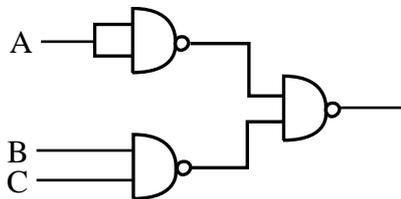
(i)



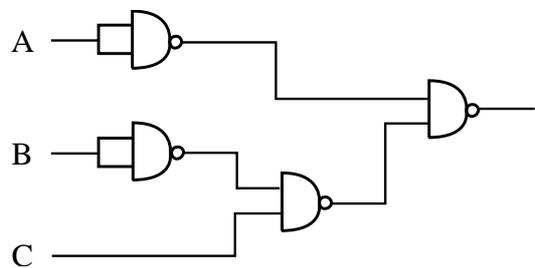
(ii)



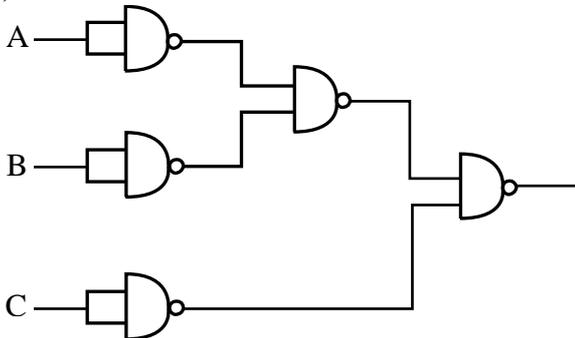
(iii)



(iv)



(v)



Which of the above logic circuit provide a similar output to the above circuit by implementing solely with NAND gates?

- | | | |
|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| (a) Only (i) | (b) Only (ii) | (c) Only (iii) |
| (d) Only (iv) | (e) Only (v) | |

16) An interrupt can be triggered for a variety of reasons. Identify the correct reason(s) for them.

- (a) Arithmetic underflow or overflow
- (b) User-defined break points (when debugging a program)
- (c) Arithmetic errors (division by zero)
- (d) Complex Logic Operations
- (e) Hardware malfunction

Questions 17 and 18 are based on the following:

The word-addressable memory unit of a computer has 1024K words of length 32 bits each. The computer has an instruction format with the following 3 fields.

- opcode
- register address – to specify one of 64 registers
- memory address

17) How large must the **memory address** field be?

- (a) 12 bits
- (b) 15 bits
- (c) 16 bits
- (d) 19 bits
- (e) 20 bits

18) How large must the **register** field be?

- (a) 4 bits
- (b) 5 bits
- (c) 6 bits
- (d) 7 bits
- (e) 8 bits

19) A stack-based processor executes the following set of machine instructions sequentially.

```
PUSH 100
PUSH 200
ADD
POP 300
```

Assuming that

- (i) memory location 100 contains the value 53 (Hex) and memory location 200 contains the value 4C (Hex),
- (ii) the stack is byte organised and the stack pointer is at 00FF, and that
- (iii) all PUSH and POP instructions have a memory operand,

Which of the following could the final result be?

- (a) Memory location 300 contains the value 9F
- (b) Memory location 00FD contains the value 9F
- (c) Memory location 00FF contains a value 100
- (d) Memory location 00FE contains a value 200
- (e) Memory location 00FD contains a value 300

20) In a register/memory type CPU, the instruction lengths are typically variable. This presents a problem when the program is incremented during the Fetch-Decode-Execute cycle. What statements(s) is/are true with regard to Program Counter (PC) incrementing?

- (a) PC is incremented by the largest possible fixed value, irrespective of the variability of the instruction
- (b) Increment value is known when the current instruction is decoded with the Instruction Register (IR).
- (c) Increment value is known when the current instruction has completed execution.
- (d) The binary loader overcomes the problem by positioning instructions at word boundaries so that Program Counter (PC) can be amount.
- (e) PC incrementing method is implementation dependent.

21) Which of the following statements is/are always true with respect to Ergonomic Keyboards?

- (a) Ergonomic keyboards are designed to optimize human well-being, overall system performance and human comfort.
- (b) Ergonomic keyboards enable you to launch your web browser and use its navigation.
- (c) Ergonomic keyboards always have an Apple key.
- (d) Ergonomic keyboards have illuminated keys.
- (e) Ergonomic keyboards weigh less than standard keyboards.

22) Which of the following is a/are pointer device(s)?

- (a) Mouse
- (b) Track ball
- (c) Touch Pad
- (d) Scanner
- (e) OCR Devices

23) Which of the following devices is a/are biometric device(s)?

- (a) Barcode Readers
- (b) Fingerprint Readers
- (c) DVD Camcorder
- (d) IRIS Scanners
- (e) Webcam

24) Which of the following printers use Ink Cartridges to print in colour?

- (a) Dot-Matrix printer
- (b) InkJet
- (c) LaserJet
- (d) Photo printer
- (e) Dye-Sublimation printer

25) Which of the following fall into the category of (a) Modifier key(s) on standard key board?

- (a) Alt
- (b) Ctrl
- (c) Home
- (d) Shift
- (e) Caps Lock

26) What is/are the device(s) which is/are most likely to have a BIOS-ROM Chip?

- (a) Hard Disk
- (b) SCSI Adapter
- (c) Sound Card
- (d) VGA Card
- (e) Internal Modem

27) Which of the following is/are allowed to be configured in the Setup program of the BIOS?

- (a) Date and time settings
- (b) Hard Disk Configuration
- (c) Floppy Drive A and B
- (d) Processor
- (e) Video Type

28) What are the differences between a PROM and an EPROM?

- (a) EPROM is larger in size than PROM.
- (b) Unlike PROM, an EPROM can be erased electronically.
- (c) Like PROM, an EPROM can be erased using Ultra Violet (UV) light.
- (d) Unlike PROM, an EPROM can be erased using UV light and re-written only once.
- (e) Unlike PROM, an EPROM can be erased using UV light and re-written multiple times.

29) Which of the following technologies is/are used for Processor Cache Memory?

- (a) SRAM
- (b) DRAM
- (c) EEPROM
- (d) EEPROM
- (e) True-ROM

30) Which of the following memory is/are referred to as the “Hyper Page Mode” RAM?

- | | | |
|------------|------------|-----------|
| (a) SRAM | (b) RDRAM | (c) FPRAM |
| (d) EDORAM | (e) MPDRAM | |

31) Which of the following is a/are non-volatile type of memory?

- | | | |
|------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| (a) USB | (b) Multimedia Card | (c) XD-Picture Card |
| (d) Compact Flash Card | (e) DRAM | |

32) Which of the following is a/are Removable drives?

- | | | |
|------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|
| (a) Thumb drives | (b) Zip drives | (c) Super Disks |
| (d) Jaz Drives | (e) Compact Flash Drives | |

33) Which of the following is a/are essential components of motherboard?

- | | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|----------------|
| (a) Microprocessor slot | (b) RAM memory sockets | (c) Sound Card |
| (d) Chip Set | (e) BIOS | |

34) Which of the following interfaces could be used to connect a VGA card?

- | | | |
|--------------|-------------|---------|
| (a) AGP | (b) PCI | (c) ISA |
| (d) Firewire | (e) USB 3.0 | |

35) Which of the following expansion cards can connect up to 63 peripherals in a *tree chain topology*?

- | | | |
|-------------------|-------------------------------|------------------|
| (a) Sound card | (b) Fire-wire card | (c) Network card |
| (d) Graphics card | (e) TV and video capture card | |

36) What is the maximum number of devices which can be connected to a single USB hub at one instance?

- | | | |
|--------|---------|--------|
| (a) 7 | (b) 15 | (c) 31 |
| (d) 63 | (e) 127 | |

37) Which of the following statements is/are true with Fire-Wire?

- | |
|--|
| (a) FireWire is a connector on your computer, which allows you to transfer information from one FireWire device to another very quickly. |
| (b) Fire Wire contains its own processor and a memory to improve performance level. |
| (c) FireWire was created by a joint effort from Apple, Sony and Panasonic that was standardized in 1995 as IEEE1394. |
| (d) Fire-wire interface is extremely fast and hence popular in connecting audio and video multimedia devices to the PC. |
| (e) Fire Wire is also commonly known as iLink on Sony devices and by the IEEE1394 standard. |

38) Which of the following is a/are functionalities of an Operating System?

- (a) Coordinates how programs work with the computer's hardware and other software.
- (b) Can reduce the amount of disk space required to store a file or reduce the time it takes to transfer a file over the internet.
- (c) Manages the way information is stored in the disks and how they are retrieved.
- (d) Keeps track of which programs uses which devices, responds to requests for memory and other devices from running programs and coordinates everything that hardware does.
- (e) Sending documents to the printer and activating the printer.

39) Which of the following software is/are designed to be able to translate source code of the programs to machine code?

- (a) Freeware
- (b) Open Source
- (c) Shareware
- (d) Proprietary
- (e) Compilers

40) What is the most practical method to remove a software application from a PC?

- (a) Delete all files of the software application.
- (b) Remove the Icon for the application and delete the executable file of the software application.
- (c) Uninstall the software application.
- (d) Delete the Folder of the software application.
- (e) Back-up the software application.

41) Which of the following software is/are focused on supporting communication, collaboration and coordination?

- (a) E-business software
- (b) Groupware
- (c) Lotus Notes
- (d) Project Management Software
- (e) Enterprise Application Software

42) Which of the following statements is/are true with operating systems?

- (a) Single User/Single Tasking operating systems take up very large space in the memory when they are running programs.
- (b) Multi-User/Multitasking operating systems allow changes to be made from the terminal server.
- (c) Multi User/Multitasking operating systems support more than one user at a time, performing more than one task at a time.
- (d) Single User/Multitasking operating systems allow performing two or more functions at any given time.
- (e) Real-Time operating systems accept inputs, process the inputs, and give the appropriate response in milliseconds or microseconds.

43) "A network which covers a large geographical area and uses communication circuits to connect intermediate nodes" can be referred as

- (a) Local Area Networks
- (b) Wide Area Networks
- (c) Personal Area Networks
- (d) Metropolitan Area Networks
- (e) Campus Area Networks

44) Which of the following networks would be completely affected when there is a failure of any node?

- (a) Star
- (b) Ring
- (c) Tree
- (d) Mesh
- (e) Bus

45) Which of the following is a/are device(s) used to differentiate between voice and data with the ordinary telephone network?

- | | | |
|-------------|------------|--------------|
| (a) Hub | (b) Router | (c) Splitter |
| (d) Gateway | (e) Modem | |

46) Which of the following topologies is/are used for switched networks?

- | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|
| (a) Star | (b) Ring | (c) Tree |
| (d) Bus | (e) Mesh | |

47) Which of the following transmission media is/are used as unguided data transmission media?

- | | | |
|-------------------|------------------|---------------|
| (a) Radio waves | (b) Microwave | (c) Satellite |
| (d) Optical Fibre | (e) Twisted Pair | |

48) Which of the following components might require upgrading, for the computer to support a high-end realistic 3D game?

- | | | |
|--------------|----------------------|-----------------|
| (a) Keyboard | (b) Operating System | (c) Main Memory |
| (d) DVD-ROM | (e) VGA Card | |

49) Which of the following statements is/are true when replacing a motherboard?

- | |
|---|
| (a) The motherboard has to be compatible with the speakers connected to the sound card. |
| (b) The CPU has to be compatible with the motherboard. |
| (c) The motherboard has to be compatible with the monitor. |
| (d) The power supply has to be the same form factor as the motherboard. |
| (e) The motherboard has to be compatible with the hard disk. |

50) Which of the following can cause damage to the computer electrically?

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| (a) Power-line noise | (b) Continuous power supply |
| (c) Radio waves | (d) Static Electricity |
| (e) Uninterrupted Power Supply (UPS) | |
