

OLLSCOIL NA hÉIREANN, CORCAIGH
THE NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF IRELAND, CORK

COLÁISTE NA hOLLSCOILE, CORCAIGH
UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, CORK

AUTUMN EXAMINATION 2001

First Computer Science

CS1020: Computer Systems I

Professor J.G. Hughes
Professor C.J. Sreenan
Dr. B.A. O'Sullivan

Instructions

Answer all questions

3 Hours

1. (a) Explain any 3 of the following, making use of suitable examples:
 - i. Illustrate how to structure a web-page using the HTML, HEAD and BODY tags.
 - ii. Illustrate how a table can be defined in HTML
 - iii. Illustrate how a CLASS rule can be defined in a style-sheet and used in a
 - iv. What is a Uniform Resource Locator? web-page;

(6 marks)
- (b) Develop a simple well-structured web-page, with a style-sheet incorporated into it, which has examples of the following: (Note that any rendering should be handled using style-sheet rules.)
 - Give you document the title **CS1020 Answer**.

- A background image – you should use an image file which is located at <http://www.images.com/background.gif>;
- Write a style-sheet rule which ensures that all headings that you use in your web-page appear in the colour red.
- The body of your document should have a main heading **Welcome to my web-page**. This section should contain two subsections, each introduced by a second-level heading.
- The first subsection, whose heading should be **My Life at UCC**, should contain some text in two paragraphs
- The second subsection, whose heading should be **My Activities at UCC**, should contain an ordered list of at least three of the activities of yours at UCC.
- Incorporate a **mailto** hyper-link which when activated would send an email to your UCC email account.
- Incorporate an image into the bottom of your page which is a hyper-link to <http://www.cs.ucc.ie>. Use the image file **logo.gif** for this purposes (you can assume that this image is in the same directory as your web-page).

(10 marks)

(c) Illustrate with an example how you would perform the following under UNIX:

- View the contents of a directory;
- Remove a directory;
- Move a file from the current working directory to a sub-directory of the current working directory and give it a different name;
- Copy a file from the current working directory to its parent directory;
- Rename a file.

(4 marks)

2. (a) Explain any 3 of the following making use of suitable examples:

- The Arithmetic Logic Unit (ALU);
- What is the relationship between a bit, a byte and a word?
- What is meant by the term primary memory?
- Explain how a CD is read.

(6 marks)

(b) Answer all of the following:

- Convert the following numbers to binary using both the successive halving method and the powers-of-two method: 17, 33.
- What is 10110011 (binary) in decimal? In octal? In hexiadecimal?
- Convert the following numbers into 8-bit signed-magnitude, one's complement, two's complement and excess notation: -4, 12.
- Perform the following calculations on 8-bit two's complement:
 - The sum of 01010101 and 00011110;
 - The sum of 01010101 and 11111111;
- How would the results of the calculations of the preceding problem be different if they were performed in one's complement.

(10 marks)

- (c) **Pipelining** and **superscalar architectures** are approaches which are frequently used to achieve instruction-level parallelism in processors. Explain what is meant by (i) pipelining and (ii) superscalar architectures. What is meant by the term **processor-level parallelism**? (4 marks)
3. (a) Explain any 3 of the following, making use of suitable examples:
- Explain what is meant by the phrase *circuit equivalence*.
 - Explain what is meant by the phrase *bus arbitration*.
 - Explain how a *sum of products* representation can be derived from a truth-table;
 - Illustrate how NAND Gates can be used to implement an OR Gate, and how NOR Gates can be used to implement an AND Gate. *Please refer to the table of boolean identities attached to this paper.*
- (6 marks)
- (b) Answer all parts:
- The output of a two-input Exclusive-OR Gate is true if either of the inputs are true, but not both.
 - Draw the truth-table for the Exclusive-OR Gate;
 - Write a sum-of-products representation of the truth-table;
 - Draw a logic circuit which implements the sum-of-products representation using NAND Gates only.
 - Prove the AND form of *De Morgan's Law* of Boolean algebra using a truth-table (perfect induction). *Please refer to the table of boolean identities attached to this paper.*
- (10 marks)
- (c) The 1-bit *Full Adder* can be used to perform binary addition on 2 1-bit numbers. Draw the truth table and circuit diagram for a *Full Adder*. Show how 1-bit full adders can be configured to perform addition on 2-bit binary numbers. (4 marks)
4. (a) Explain any 3 of the following, making use of suitable examples:
- Discuss how the ISA and microarchitecture levels of a machine interact.
 - Give example of, and discuss, some typical instruction types defined at the ISA level of a machine;
 - List four addressing modes which are often used at the ISA level of a machine. Give an example of each;
 - How do interrupts work at the ISA level of a machine?
- (6 marks)
- (b) Convert the following numbers to IEEE single-precision format. Give your results in hexadecimal:
- 2.5,
 - 1.25.
- Convert the following IEEE single-precision floating-point numbers from hexadecimal to decimal:
- 3F880000,
 - 00800000.
- (10 marks)

- (c) What do you understand by the terms RISC and CISC? What are the advantages of RISC versus CISC designs? (4 marks)
5. (a) The operating system can be regarded as an interpreter. What does this mean? (5 marks)
- (b) Explain what you understand by the term *segmentation*, in the context of virtual memory organisation. (5 marks)
- (c) What is an Assembly Language? Explain why assembly language would be used. What are pseudo-instructions? (5 marks)
- (d) Assembly language statements comprise of four parts: (i) a label (optional) field, (ii) an opcode field, (iii) an operands field, and (iv) a comments field. Explain the contents of each of these fields and illustrate your explanation with some examples. (5 marks)

Name	AND form	OR form
Identity law	$1A = A$	$0 + A = A$
Null law	$0A = 0$	$1 + A = 1$
Idempotent law	$AA = A$	$A + A = A$
Inverse law	$A\bar{A} = 0$	$A + \bar{A} = 1$
Commutative law	$AB = BA$	$A + B = B + A$
Associative law	$(AB)C = A(BC)$	$(A + B) + C = A + (B + C)$
Distributive law	$A + BC = (A + B)(A + C)$	$A(B + C) = AB + AC$
Absorption law	$A(A + B) = A$	$A + AB = A$
De Morgan's law	$\overline{AB} = \bar{A} + \bar{B}$	$\overline{A + B} = \bar{A}\bar{B}$