

## Explain how a stack organized computer executes instructions? What is Stack?

A stack organized computer is a type of computer architecture in which the memory is organized as a stack. In this architecture, the stack is used to store data, operands, and return addresses. The stack pointer (SP) is a register that points to the top of the stack.

When an instruction is executed, the operands are pushed onto the stack, and the result is also stored on the stack. The stack is also used to store return addresses when a subroutine is called.

The execution of instructions in a stack organized computer can be described as follows:

1. Fetch the instruction from memory.
2. Decode the instruction to determine the operation to be performed.
3. Push the operands onto the stack.
4. Perform the operation on the operands.
5. Store the result on the stack.
6. Update the stack pointer.
7. Repeat steps 1-6 for the next instruction.

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19. Write a short note on design of arithmetic unit ?
20. Write a short note on Array processors ?
21. Write a short note on LRU algorithm ?
22. What is the format of Micro Instruction in Computer Architecture explain ?
23. What is the layout of pipelined instruction in Computer Architecture ?
24. Explain the following interfaces in Detail:PCI Bus, SCSI Bus, USB Bus
25. What is Memory Organization ? Discuss different types of Memory Organization in Computer System.
26. Computer Organization Q and A
27. Write short note on improving cache performance methods in detail ?
28. What is Multiprocessor ? Explain inter process communication in detail ?
29. Briefly explain the concept of pipelining in detail ?
30. Discuss the following in detail: RISC architecture, Vector processing ?
31. Define the instruction format ? Explain I/O System in detail ?
32. Explain the design of arithmetic and logic unit by taking on example ?
33. Explain how addition and subtraction are performed in fixed point number ?

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34. Explain different modes of data transfer between the central computer and I/O device ?
35. Differentiate between Serial and parallel data transfer ?
36. Explain signed magnitude, signed 1's complement and signed 2's complement representation of numbers. Find the range of numbers in all three representations for 8 bit register.
37. If cache access time is 100ns, main memory access time is 1000 ns and the hit ratio is 0.9. Find the average access time and also define hit ratio.
38. Explain hardwired microprogrammed control unit ? What is address sequencer circuit ?
39. Draw and explain the memory hierarchy in a digital computer. What are advantages of cache memory over main memory?
40. What is Associative memory? Explain the concept of address space and memory space in Virtual memory.
41. What is Paging? Explain how paging can be implemented in CPU to access virtual memory.
42. Explain SIMD array processor along with its architectural diagram ?
43. Write short notes on
44. Draw the functional and structural views of a computer system and explain in detail ?
45. Explain general register organization.
46. Compare and contrast DMA and I/O processors ?
47. Define the following: a) Flynn's taxonomy b) Replacement algorithm
48. Explain the various pipeline vector processing methods ?
49. Describe the language features for parallelism ?
50. What are different addressing modes? Explain them.
51. Explain any page replacement algorithm with the help of example ?
52. What is mapping? Name all the types of cache mapping and explain anyone in detail.
53. Explain arithmetic pipeline ?

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- 54. Write short notes on, a) SIMD, b) Matrix multiplication c) Instruction format
- 55. Differentiate: a) Maskable and non-maskable interrupt b) RISC and CISC
- 56. Computer Organization Previous Years Solved Questions
- 57. Booths algorithm to multiply +5 and -15