Roll No.	Total Pages : 3
	GSM/M-20 1634
	ELECTRONIC
	(Digital Electronic-II)
	Paper–II
Time Al	lowed: 3 Hours] [Maximum Marks: 40
Note:	Attempt five questions in all, selecting at least one question from each Unit. Question No. 1 is compulsory. All questions carry equal marks.
	Compulsory Question
1. (a)	What is Buffer register? Write its use. 2
(b)	How does PLA differ from a PROM? 2
(c)	Define the following terms of DAC
	(i) Accuracy
	(ii) Resolution. 2
(d)	What are the applications of DMA transfer of Data in Computer system ?
	UNIT-I
2. (a)	Explain the working of 4-bit serial-in serial-out register.
(b)	Design and draw the circuit of a shift register to generate some sequence.
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- 3. (a) With the help of circuit diagram explain the working of 4-bit bi-directional shift register. 4
 - (b) Discuss the working of parallel-in-parallelout register.

UNIT-II

- 4. (a) Explain magnetic core memory in detail. 4
 - (b) What is the difference between Static and Dynamic RAMs? Write their advantages and disadvantages.
- 5. (a) What are Read Only Memories? Explain using logic diagram, how a matrix of diodes is connected to form a ROM.
 - (b) Explain the working of bipolar RAM cells with the help of circuit diagram.

UNIT-III

- 6. (a) Discuss the Weighted Resistor type digital-toanalog converter (DAC). Find the general expression for the output voltage of this D/A converter.
 - (b) Calculate the value of LSB, MSB and Full-scale output for an 8-bit DAC for 0-10V range. 3

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- 7. (a) Name different methods of A/D conversion and explain the principle of dual slope integration A/D convertor. Also show that the accuracy of conversion is independent of the clock frequency drift.
 - (b) Find out how many bits A/D converter is required to achieve a resolution of 1mV if the maximum full scale input voltage is 10 volts.

UNIT-IV

- 8. What do you understand by DMA mode of data transfer? Explain the working of DMA controller with block diagram.
- 9. How the input-output devices can be interfaced through programmed I/O technique? Explain, how the waiting time of CPU can be reduced in programmed I/O.