Register Number				

SATHYABAMA UNIVERSITY

(Established under section 3 of UGC Act, 1956)

Course & Branch: M.E - AEL/W-AEL

Max. Marks:80

Title of the Paper: Computer Architecture and Parallel Processing

Sub. Code :SCSX5035 (2010-11)

Time: 3 Hours

Date:13/12/2011

Session:FN

PART - A

 $(6 \times 5 = 30)$

Answer ALL the Questions

- 1. Briefly explain the different computational granularities or levels of parallelism in program execution.
- 2. Draw and explain the two virtual memory models of multiprocessor systems.
- 3. Give an account of cache performance design issues.
- 4. Write an algorithm for SIMD matrix multiplication and explain.
- 5. Demonstrate the communication between the producer and consumer processes with finite buffer.
- 6. Brief the issues which are relevant in time synchronization and space synchronization of communicating processes for a synchronization network.

PART - B (5 x 10 = 50) Answer ALL the Questions

7. Briefly discuss the dynamic connection networks.

(or)

- 8. Describe the PRAM model of a multiprocessor system and write a PRAM matrix multiplication algorithm.
- 9. Briefly write about prefetch buffers, multiple functional units, internal data forwarding and hazard avoidance mechanisms of instruction pipelining.

(or)

- 10. Explain the fundamental structure of a superscalar pipeline and superscalar architecture for a RISC processor with diagrams.
- 11. (a) Briefly explain the static interconnection network topologies with diagram.
 - (b) Define and explain the shuffle-exchange and Omega networks.

(or)

- 12. Describe the functional organization of an associative array processor with an example.
- 13. Explain the loosely coupled and tightly coupled multiprocessor systems.

(or)

- 14. (a) Narrate the deadlock problem with an example.
 - (b) Give short notes on synchronous and asynchronous parallel algorithms.
- 15. Describe the mechanisms which can be used to implement various synchronization methods for concurrent processes.

(or)

16. Describe the decomposition techniques based on data domains, control structures and functionality concepts.