Unit 12 - Week 10

Course outline

Assignment 10

The due date for submitting this assignment has passed.
As per our records you have not submitted this assignment.

Due on 2019-10-09, 23:59 IST.

1) DMA is typically used for transferring large amounts of data to a device   *1 point*
- ○ True
- ○ False

No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0
Feedback:
Solution: DMA is effective when large amounts of memory need to be copied
Accepted Answers:
True

2) When two devices try to access a bus at the same time, access will be granted to the one with higher: *1 point*
- ○ Speed
- ○ Area
- ○ Priority
- ○ Power

No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0
Feedback:
Solution: Priority is used to resolve conflicts in bus access
Accepted Answers:
Priority

3) If static priority assignment is used, the CPU in a system will typically have   *1 point*
- ○ Highest priority
- ○ Lowest priority

No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0
Feedback:
Solution: CPU should have highest priority as it exercises control over rest of the system
Accepted Answers:
Highest priority

4) Latency in a TDMA system can be: *1 point*
- ○ unbounded
- ○ Bounded

No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0
Feedback:
Solution: Though latency can be high, it is guaranteed to get access after the slot interval
Accepted Answers:
Bounded

5) NoC exploits the idea that you want your VLSI layout to be   *1 point*
- ○ Regular
- ○ Irregular

No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0
Feedback:
Solution: Regular layout is better.
Accepted Answers:
Regular

6) The number of hops required between nodes in a full crossbar will be:

[   ]

No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0
Accepted Answers:
(Type: Numeric) 1

          1 point

7) A shared bus topology will have a higher bisection bandwidth than a crossbar.   *1 point*
- ○ True
- ○ False

No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0
Feedback:
Solution: Crossbar will have more direct links and higher bandwidth
Accepted Answers:
False

8) A topology with higher node degree will have more connection links.   *1 point*
- ○ True
- ○ False

No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0
Feedback:
Solution: Higher node degree implies more neighbour connections
Accepted Answers:
True

9) Adaptive routing is easier to implement than oblivious routing.   *1 point*
- ○ True
- ○ False

No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0
Feedback:
Solution: oblivious routing can be done with simple lookup tables or logic without looking at network state.
Accepted Answers:
False

10) Packet switching guarantees better quality of service (QoS) than circuit switching.   *1 point*
- ○ True
- ○ False

No, the answer is incorrect.
Score: 0
Feedback:
Solution: Packet switching does not guarantee timely delivery or high quality of service
Accepted Answers:
False