**EC45** 

USN

## Fourth Semester B.E. Degree Examination, July/August 2004

## Common to EC/EE/TE/ML/BM/IT/EE Microprocessors

Time: 3 hrs.]

[Max.Marks: 100

Note: 1. Answer any FIVE full questions. 2. 8085 instruction set will be provided on request.

- 1. (a) Explain the functions and timing associated with i) STA and ii) RST instructions.
  - (b) The instruction set of microprocessor is divided into several headings. Explain the importance and significance. How are the codes designed for ADD B and JNZ addr?
  - (c) What is cycle stealing? Explain with an example and the corresponding ALP.
- (a) Explain the various addressing modes used in 8085 with an example for each.
  - (b) Write a recursive subroutine named FACT to find factorial of the number in  $8085 \ \mu P$ .
  - (c) Discuss the advantages if any, of having more number of general purpose registers in a microprocessor. Substantiate with a suitable example. (8 Marks)
- 3. (a) Using a suitable delay routine, write an ALP for a real time clock with i) A TIC at each second, ii) Alaram Facility and iii) 12 hour and 24 hour facility (10 Marks) provision.
  - (b) Using JMP, can you call a subroutine? Explain with an example and a corresponding ALP.
  - (c) Why you think that W and Z registers are provided in 8085? Explain their use with an example.
- 4. (a) Write an ALP, so that HEX byte is displayed on the DATAFIELD and the corresponding decimal Value  $(00_{10}$  to  $255_{10})$  is displayed on the address field. How would you modify the above program to convert the range displayed (10 Marks) (0000-0255) to (0000-1020)?
  - (b) Write a subroutine DAC, which does the same function that of DAA? Can you write the DAC, with/without testing for the AC flag? Explain.
  - (c) One of the easy ways of interfacing a slow device to processor is to reduce the clock frequency, if so, what are the limits and why? (5 Marks)
- 5. (a) Design a microcomputer to obtain the following:

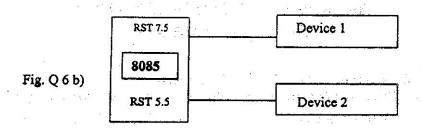
4K EPROM, 512 bytes static RAM, four, 8 bit and two, 6-bit ports, using

- Standard I/O and linear decoding
- ii) Full decoding using 3X8 decoder
- iii) Memory mapped I/O and full decoding.

(16 Marks)

- (b) What is vector interrupt? Explain its working with an example and an ALP.
- 6. (a) How is the device priority determined in hardware polling? Explain. (4 Marks)

(b) Two devices are connected to 8085 interrupts as shown in fig 6.b. If device 2 is presently being serviced by 8085 and the Device 1 interrupt occurs, explain what the user needs to do in the service routine of Device 2 in order that Device I will be serviced before Device 2.



(8 Marks)

- (c) It is required to use the  $\mu p$  for the measurement of frequency and period of a given square wave. Write the setup and an ALP for the purpose. Discuss, limitations, if any.

  (8 Marks)
- 7. (a) In the context of using 8251 for communication purpose, write a subroutine HEX BYTE that reads two ASCII characters by calling the subroutine RDASKY, converts them into binary valued by calling ASCBIN and combines the binary values in a byte.

  (6 Marks)
  - (b) Using 8279 KB/Display controller, program it to display characters on the display. Display the status as below.

    In a temperature process, temperature is to be maintained between limits  $T_0$  and  $T_0^*$ . If the measured temperature is between  $T_0^*$  and  $T_0$  buzzer, if OFF, lamp is OFF and fan is OFF. If  $T > T_0$  buzzer is ON, lamp is OFF, fan is ON. If  $T \le T_0^*$ , buzzer is ON, lamp is ON and fan is OFF. OFF may be represented by a and ON by a 0. Initialize 8279 and write an ALP for performing the above function.
  - (c) Why should a DMA request have higher priority than other interrupts? On what basis priorities are assigned to the devices on the DMA channel.
- 8. (a) In an 8085 based system, how would an I/O device distinguish whether the address sent out is for an input or output operations (assume I/O mapped I/O). Note that an input and output device can be assigned indentical addresses.
  - (b) The memory address space of 8085 is limited to 64K owing to address bus width. It is desired to expand this addressing space to 128K. Suggest a suitable interface so that this expansion is possible. After the expansion, how would an instruction, address any byte from the expanded address space.
  - (c) Write an ALP for performing the following (fig 8.c). Start a process tomorrow at X pm. Process to be finished at Y pm on the same or another day. Press two keys:  $X_1Y$ : START TIME and DURATION TIME. You may use a timer 8253 or a delay program for the purpose.

