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4E2915

B. Tech. (Sem. IV) (Back) Examination, June/July - 2011 Information Tech.

4IT1 Microprocessor & Interfaces

Time: 3 Hours]

|Total Marks : 80

[Min. Passing Marks: 24

Attempt overall **five** questions. All questions carry **equal** marks. (Schematic diagrams must be shown wherever necessary. Any data you feel missing suitably be assumed and stated clearly).

Units of quantities used/calculated must be stated clearly

Use of following supporting material is permitted during examination. (Mentioned in form No. 205)

.____ Nil

____Nil

- 1 (a) Draw a logic schematic to generate four control using $8085 \ IO/\overline{M}$, \overline{RD} and \overline{WR} signals:
 - (1) \overline{MEMR}
 - (2) \overline{MEMW}
 - (3) \overline{IOR} and
 - (4) *IOW*

Explain the functions of these control signals.

(b) What do you understand by externally initiated signals and interrupts? How these are used in different programs? Explain.

8

OR

1 (a) Two machine codes 0011 1110(3EH) and 00110010(32H) are stored in memory locations 2000 H and 2001 H, respectively as shown below. The first machine code (3EH) represent the opcode to load a data byte in the accumulator and second code (32H), represents the data byte to be loaded in the accumulator. Illustrate the bus timing as these machine codes are excuted. Calculate the time required to excute the opcode fetch and memory read cycles and the entire instruction cycle of the clock frequency is 2 MHz.

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[Contd...

Machine Code

Instruction

Memory location

- What are the contents of the stack pointer register and (c) the program counter after the execution of the CALL instruction?
- Specify the memory location where the program returns (d) after the subroutine.

16

Interface an 8 bit processor such as 8085 with a 2K×8 ROM 3 chip and two 1K×8 RAM chips. Such that, the following address map is realised.

> Device Size Address

- (i) ROM Chip 2K×8. 0800.
- (ii) RAM Chip $1K \times 8$ 1000.
- (iii)RAM Chip $1K\times8$ 4000.
- What do you understand by Data transfer schemes used in micro-processor based system.
 - Interrrupt driven data transfer scheme.

OR

(ii) Sychronuous data transfer scheme.

8

3 (a) PAO Pc4 Αo Pa RD MEMR Pco MEMM PB7 Dip switches reset . Resetaut 8085 (from PBO

Fig.

- Identify the port address as shown in fig. (a)
- Identify the mode 0 control word to configure port A and (b) port Pcu as output ports and port \boldsymbol{B} and port $\boldsymbol{C}_{\!L}$ as input ports.
- Write a program to read the DIP switches and display (c) the reading form port B at port A and from port $C_{\scriptscriptstyle L}$ at port C_{II}.

(b) Draw and explain the pin configuration of 8254.

[Contd... 4E2915]

4	(a)	Draw the block diagram of 8259 and explain its functions.
	ě	8
	(b)	Specify the control word and the command word for data
		communication having the following specifications:
		(a) Asychronuous mode
		(b) 1200 baud $(\overline{TXC} = \overline{RXC} = 76.8 kHz)$.
		(c) 8 bit character
		(d) even parity
		(e) One stop bit.
		8
		OR
4	(a)	What do you man by DC 999C 9 Ham it and have here
T	(a)	What do you mean by RS-232C? How it can be used in serial communication?
	(b)	Write the short note on:
	(0)	(i) Level converters MC - 1488.
		(ii) MC - 1489
		8
_	<i>(</i> -)	W71 1
5	(a)	What do you mean by minimum and maximum modes of 8086? What are two different pins, which makes these configuration different from each other?
		8
	(b)	What do you understand by two addressing modes of 8086? How these are different from 8085?
		8
		OR
5	Writ	te the short note on any two:
	(i)	MMX
	(ii)	Dual core-processor .
	(111)	Pentium processor.
		8×2=16