

- What are the 8086 intererupt types? (f)
- Calculate the number of memory chips needed to design (g) 64K byte memory if memory chip size available is 2048×1?
- What is USART? (h)

11600

- Explain the role of DT/R and DEN signals of 8086? (i)
- Draw frame structures for syschronous and (j) asynchronous modes of transmission.

Section-B

Attempt any five questions from this section. (10x5=50)

- What do you mean by machine cycle, instruction 2: cycle and T-states.
 - Draw the timming diagram for OUT instruction.
- What is the difference between Maximum and 3. (a) Minimum mode of operation in 8086.
 - Explain the advantages of dividing memory into segments. How is the 20 bit physical address for memory generated? Explain with examples.

- Explain with an example the various types of addressing 4. modes supported by 8086 microprocessors.
- Write a 8086 assembly language program to 5. convert binary to BCD.
 - Explain the following assembler directive:
 - **EXTRN** (i)
 - (ii) PUBLIC
 - (iii) EVĖN
 - (iv) ORG
 - (v) DT
- WAP using 8086 to interface seven segment display with 6. 8255.
- Write a program to generate a square wave of 500 μ s 7. using 8086. Assume 5 MHz Clock frequency.
- Explain the command words of 8259. 8.
- Draw and explain the functional block diagram of 8257. 9.

(3)

11600

Section-C

Attempt any two questions from this section. (15x2=30)

- 10. (a) Explain the programming model of 8085.
 - (b) What are interrupts? What happens when an interrupt is encountered? Classify the interrupt of 8085.
- 11. Explain the concept of timer and delay in 8086. Explain various methods of genrating delay using suitable instructions.
- 12. (a) Explain the difference between RAM and ROM.
 - (b) Differentiate between 8085 & 8086.
 - (c) Compare RS232C and RS422A standards.

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