

(E) Interrupts & externally Initiated signals -

Interrupts are the signals generated by external devices to request the microprocessor to perform a task.

There are five interrupt signals -

INTR, RST-7.5, RST 6.5, RST 5.5, TRAP

There are three externally initiated signals -

RESET, READY, HOLD.

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## Types of interrupts-

- (a) Vector interrupt
- (b) Non-Vector interrupt
- (c) Maskable interrupt
- (d) Non-maskable interrupt
- (e) Software interrupt
- (f) Hardware interrupt.

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The microprocessor acknowledges interrupt request by INTA.

To respond to HOLD request, it has one signal called HLDA.

INTR  $\Rightarrow$  It is an interrupt request signals.

INTA  $\Rightarrow$  It is an interrupt acknowledgment

Sent by the microprocessor after INTR is received.

RST  $\Rightarrow$  These pins are maskable interrupt (RESTART)

that transfer the program control to specific memory locations. They have higher priorities than the INTR & INTA.  
Among them their priority is -

$$\text{RST } 7.5 > \text{RST } 6.5 > \text{RST } 5.5.$$

TRAP → TRAP is a non-maskable interrupt & doesn't allow or stopped by a program. It has highest priority.

# Addressing mode in 8085

These are the instructions used to transfer the data from one register to another from memory to register & from register to memory with out any alteration the control.

## (i) Immediate addressing mode-

In this mode 8 or 16 bit data is provided in the instruction.

## (ii) Register addressing mode -

In this mode data is provided through the registers.

## (iii) Direct addressing mode-

In this mode, the data to be operated is available inside a memory location is available inside a memory location & is directly specified at the operand.

## (iv) Implicit addressing mode-

In this mode the operand is hidden & the data to be operated is available in the instruction itself.