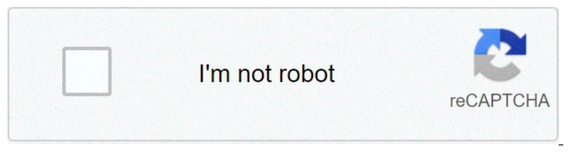

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Microprocessor 8086 question bank with answers

What is a microprocessor? The microprocessor is a device controlled by the program, which retrieves the instructions from the memory, decoding and executes the instructions. Most micro processor is single-chip devices. What are the flags in 8086? In 8086 he brings the flag, the flag of the Parity, the flag of auxiliary transport, the zero flag, the flag of the trabocco, the trace flag, the interruption flag, the flag of the direction and the flag of the sign. Why is the crystal a favorite clock source? Due to the high stability, great Q (quality factor) and the frequency that is not drifting with aging. The crystal is used as a clock source most of the time. In 8085 which is called as a high order / low order registry? The flag is called as a low and accumulator register it is called as a high orders registry. What is the logic of the tri-state? Three logical levels are used and have been high and low and high impedance. The high and bass are normal logic levels and the high impedance status is the electrical conditions of the open circuit. Tri-state logic has a third line called Enable Line. What happens when the HLT statement is performed in the processor? The micro processor enters the state of arrest and the buses are trimostative. Which stack is used in 8085? The pile of lifo (last in first out) is used in 8085. In this type of stacked the latest stored information can be retrieved first what is the program counter? The program counter keeps the address of the first byte of the subsequent instructions to be recovered for the execution or address of the next byte of a multi-byte statement, which has not been completely recovered. In both cases it is automatically increased by one while the bytes of education are recovered. The program registry also maintains the address of the following instructions. What are the various records in 8085? Accumulator Register, Temporary Log, Instruction Recorder, Stack Pointer, Program Counter The various registers in 8085 What are the speed and the maximum specific device for FireWire? IEEE 1394 (FireWire) supports the maximum of 63 devices connected with speed up to 400 Mbps. Where is MBR on the disk? The main boot record is located in the sector 0, track 0, head 0, cylinder 0 of the primary active partition. Where is the increased method of the CPU originated from? IntelÃ ¢ â,¬ â "¢ s 80386 was the first 32-bit processor, and since the company had to support the 8086 backwards. All modern processors based on Intel perform in the advanced mode, able to change between the real mode (just like the true 8086) and protected mode, which is the current operating mode. How many bit combinations are there in a byte? Byte contains 8 bits combinations. Have you studied buses? What types? There are three types of buses. Bus Address: It is used to transport the address to the memory to retrieve instructions or data. Bus Data: It is used to transport data from memory. Control bus: This is used to transport control signals like RD / WR, select, etc. What is the maximum clock frequency in 8086? 5 MHz is the maximum clock frequency in 8086. What is meant by Interrupt Maskable? An interrupt that can be deactivated by the programmer is known as Interrupt Maskable. What are the interrupts not maskable? An interrupt that can never be turned off (ie disabled) is known as an interrupt not maskable what are the different functional units in 8086? Bus interface unit and execution unit, are the two different functional units in 8086. What are the various segment records in 8086? Code, data, stack, extra segment records in 8086. What does EU do? Execution receives the codes and data of the program instruction from the BII program, performs these instructions and stores the result in the General Registers. Which stack used in 8086? k is used in 8086? The FIFO battery (first in the first exit) is used in 8086. In this type of stacked the first stored information is retrieved before. What are the flags in 8086? In 8086 he brings the flag, the flag of the Parity, the flag of auxiliary transport, the zero flag, the flag of the trabocco, the trace flag, the interruption flag, the flag of the direction and the flag of the sign. What is the SIM and RIM instructions? Sim is set of interruption mask. Used to mask hardware hardware The edge is read the interruption mask. Used to check if the interrupt is masked or not. What is the difference between 8086 and 8088? The BIU in 8088 is 8-bit data bus and 16 bits in the 8086.Instruction queue is 4 bytes in 8088 and 6 bytes in 8086. From an example for untreated interrupts? The trap is known as unsaskable interrupts, which is used in emergency conditions. Give examples for micro controllers? Z80, Intel MSC51 & 96, Motorola are the best examples of microcontrollers. What is the clock frequency for 8085? 3 MHz is the maximum clock frequency for 8085. From an example of a microprocessor of an address? 8085 is a microprocessor of an address. Give examples for 8/16 / 32 bit microprocessor? 8-bit processor - 8085 / Z80 / 6800; 16-bit processor - 8086/68000 / Z8000; 32-bit processor - 80386/80486 What is destined for a bus? A bus is a group of conduction lines that the data of the vectors, the address and the control signals. What are the various records in 8085? Accumulator Register, Temporary Register, Istruction Register, Stack Pointer, Program Counter are the various records in 8085 because Crystal is a favorite clock source? Due to the high stability, great Q (quality factor) and the frequency that is not drifting with aging. The crystal is used as a clock source most of the time. In 8085 which is called as a high order / low order registry? The flag is called as a low and accumulator register it is called as a high orders registry. Name 5 different addressing methods? The immediate, direct, recorded, recorded indirect modes, implicit how interrupts are classified in 8085? In 8085 interrupts are classified as hardware and software interrupts. What is the difference between the primary and secondary storage device? In the primary storage device the storage capacity is limited. It has a volatile memory. In the secondary storage device the storage capacity is greater. It is a non-volatile memory. The primary devices are: ROM / ROM. Secondary devices are: floppy / hard disk disk. Which stack is used in 8085? The Lifo (Last First Out) stack is used in 8085. In this type of stacked the latest stored information can be retrieved before. What is the program counter? The program counter keeps the address of the first byte of the subsequent instructions to be recovered for the execution or address of the next byte of a multi-byte statement, which has not been completely recovered. In both cases it is automatically increased by one while the bytes of education are recovered. The program registry also maintains the address of the following instructions. What is the first for the trap? RST 4.5 is called as a trap. What are the level trigger switches? RST 6.5 and RST 5.5 are level trigger interrupts. Which interrupt is not sensitive to the level in 8085? RST 7.5 is an interruption of the board activation. What are the interrupt software? RST0, RST1, RST2, RST3, RST4, RST5, RST6, RST7. What are the various flags used in 8085? Flag of sign, zero flag, auxiliary flag, parity flag, transport banner. In the 8085 name the 16-bit registers? Stack the pointer and the program counter all 16 bits. What is the stack pointer? Stack Pointer is a special purpose recorded in 16 bits in the microprocessor, which contains the address of the upper part of the stack. What happens when the HLT statement is performed in the processor? The micro processor enters the state of arrest and the buses are trimostative. What does quality factor mean? Even the quality factor is defined as D. Thus it is a number, which reflects the loss of a circuit. Higher is the lower q are the How many interrupts are there in 8085? There are 12 interrupts in 8085. What is Tri-State logic? Three logical levels are used and have been high and low and high impedance. The high and bass are normal logic levels and the high impedance status is the electrical conditions of the open circuit. Tri-state logic has a third line called Enable Line. Which interrupt has maximum priority? Trap has maximum priority What are the hardware interrupts? Trap, RST7.5, RST6.5, RST5.5, Circuit Intrano an RC be used as a clock source for 8085? 8085? It can be used, if an accurate clock frequency is required. Furthermore, the cost of the component is low compared to LC or Crystal, what is a microprocessor? The microprocessor is a device controlled by the program, which retrieves the instructions from the memory, decoding and executes the instructions. Most micro processor is single-chip devices. What is the difference between microprocessor and microcontroller? The main difference is that the microprocessor has no integrated memory, but the micro-controller has integrated memory .in Microprocessor plus op codes, a few bit handling instructions. But in the microcontroller: minus op codes, plus bit handling instructions. The micro-controller can be defined as a device that includes micro processor, memory and input / output signal lines on a single chip. Give examples for 8/16 / 32 bit microprocessor? 8-bit processor - 8085 / Z80 / 6800; 16-bit processor - 8086/68000 / Z8000; 32-bit processor - 80386 / 80486. Why does the 8085 processor called an 8-bit processor? Because the 8085 processor has 8 bits alu (revision of arithmetic logic). Expand HCMOS? High density oxide oxide oxide oxide oxide oxide field effect transistor. What does the microprocessor speed dependent? The processing speed depends on the width of the data bus. What is the maximum clock frequency in 8086? 5 MHz is the maximum clock frequency in 8086 is the one-way address bus? Is the data bus bidirectional? The address bus is unidirectional because the address information is always provided by the micro processor to address a memory location of an input / output device. The data bus is bidirectional because the same bus is used for data transfer between micro processor and memory or input / output devices in both directions. What is the disadvantage of the microprocessor? It has limits on the size of the data. Most microprocessor does not support floating point operations. What is the difference between the primary and secondary storage device? In the primary storage device the storage capacity is limited. It has a volatile memory. In the secondary storage device the storage capacity is greater. It is a non-volatile memory. The primary devices are: ROM / ROM. Secondary devices are: floppy / hard disk disk. Difference between sram and dram? Static RAM: no refreshing, transistors from 6 to 8 mos are needed to form a memory cell, information stored as a voltage level in a flip flop. Dynamic RAM: preserved periodically, they are necessary from 3 to 4 transistors to form a memory cell, the information is stored as charging in the capacity of the substrate capacity. What is an interrupt? Interrupt is a signal Send to external device to the processor in order to request the processor to perform a particular job. What are the different types of interrupts? Interrupt maskable and not maskable. What is the memory of the cache? The cache memory is a small high-speed memory. It is used for temporary storage of data and information between the main memory and the CPU (central processing unit). The cache memory is only in RAM. Expand DMA? Direct memory access differentiates between RAM and ROM? RAM: Random access memory. Reading / writing memory, high speed, volatile memory. ROM: Reading only memory, low speed, non-volatile memory What is NV-RAM? Access memory for non-volatile reading, also called Flash memory. What is a flag? Flag is a flip-flop used to store information on the status of a processor and the status of the statement performed more recently what are the flags in 8086? In 8086 he brings the flag, the Parity, the auxiliary transport flag, the zero flag, the flag of the trabocco, the flag of the trace, the flag of interruption, the flag of the direction and the flag of the sign. What is meant by Interrupt Maskable? An interrupt that can be deactivated by the programmer is known as Interrupt Maskable. What is unmanceable interrupt? An interrupt that can never be turned off (ie.disabled) is known as an interrupt unchangeable. What interrupts are generally used for critical events? Non-maskable interrupts are used in critical events. As an interruption of current, emergency, shutdown, etc. Give examples for Maskable Maskable RST 7.5, RST6.5, RST5.5 Are maskable interrupt give the example for unmanceable interrupts? The trap is known as unsaskable interrupts, which is used in emergency conditions. What are the various segment records in 8086? Code, data, stack, extra segment records in 8086. Which stack is used in 8086? The FIFO battery (first in the first exit) is used in 8086. In this type of stacked the first stored information is retrieved before. What is the SIM and RIM instructions? Sim is set of interruption mask. Used to mask hardware interrupts. The edge is read the interruption mask. Used to check if the interrupt is masked or not. What is the logic of the tri-state? Three logical levels are used and have been high and low and high impedance. The high and bass are normal logic levels and the high impedance status is the electrical conditions of the open circuit. Tri-state logic has a third line called Enable Line. Give an example of a microprocessor address? 8085 is a microprocessor of an address. How are interrupts classified in 8085? In 8085 interrupts are classified as hardware and software interrupts. What are the hardware interrupts? Trap, RST7.5, RST6.5, RST5.5, Intr. What are the interrupt software? RST0, RST1, RST2, RST3, RST4, RST5, RST6, RST7. Which interrupt has maximum priority? Trap has the maximum priority. Name 5 different addressing methods? Immediate, direct, register, indirect registry, presence addressing modes. How many interrupts are there in 8085? There are 12 interrupts in 8085. What is the RST, for the trap? RST 4.5 is called as a trap. In 8085 which is called as a high order / low order registry? The flag is called as a low and accumulator register it is called as a high orders registry. 1. What is a microprocessor? Answer A microprocessor is a programmable digital electronic component that incorporates the functions of a central processing unit (CPU) on a single integrated semi-conductive circuit (IC). Instructions are retrieved from memory, they are decoded, and finally performed. 2. Why do Microprocessor contain ROM chip? Answer Microprocessor uses ROM chip to store instructions, which are used for data execution. 3. What is the difference between a microprocessor and a microcontroller? Microprocessor response contains more op-codes, and some bit handling instructions. Where as a microcontroller contains some op-codes and additional bit handling instructions. It can be defined as a computer on a chip. In addition to all the arithmetic and logical elements of a general purpose microprocessor, the microcontroller usually also integrates additional elements such as read-read and read-write memory, and the output interfaces / interfaces. 4. Provide examples for 8, 16, and 32 bits microprocessors. Answer 8 bit processors: MC6800, Intel 8008, Intel 8080, Z80. 16-bit processors: MC68000, Intel 8086 32-bit processors: Intel 80386, 80486 Intel, Z8000. 5. Example a microprocessor, whose structure is pipeline. Answer All X86 processors have pipeline structure. Intel 8086, Intel 80386, etc. 6. What is the flag? Give some examples of a flag. Answer 7. What are the most common records present in a microprocessor? Answer Accumulator logs, data registers, temporary registers, statement log, stack pointer, program counter and recorded queues. 8. Why is a unidirectional address bus? Answer The address bus is unidirectional since the address is always given by the microprocessor, to direct a memory location of an I / O device. Only microprocessor can write a value on the bus address bus addresses addresses, I / O devices can Only read. 9. Because it is data bus Answer The data bus is bidirectional because it is used by the microprocessor, memory unit and I / O devices both to transfer and receive data. 10. Expand RAM, ROM, PROM, EPROM, EEPROM. RIM answer: Random Access Memory. Rom: Read Only Memory. PROM: Programmable Read Only Memory. EPROM: erasable and programmable Read Only Memory .. EEPROM: Electrically erasable and programmable READ ONLY MEMORY. 8085 Questions and answers 1. What are the various various In 8085? - Registry accumulator, temporary register, the instruction register, Stack Pointer, Program Counter are the various records in 8085. 2. In 8085 quote 16-bit registers? - Stack Pointer and the program counter have all 16 bits. 3. What are the various options used in 8085? - Sign flag, the zero flag, the auxiliary flag, the flag of paritã, the Carry flag. 4. What is Stack Pointer? - Stack Pointer is a special 16-bit register purpose in the microprocessor, which contains the address of the pile top. 5. What is counterproductive program? - Program Counter contains the address of both the first byte of the subsequent statement to be taken for the execution or address of the subsequent byte of a more byte statement, which has not been completely recovered. In both cases it is automatically increased by one while the bytes of education are recovered. The program registry also maintains the address of the following instructions. 6. Which stack is used in 8085? - Lifo of the Stack (Last in First Out) is used in 8085.In this type of stack of the last stored information can be retrieved before. 7. What happens when HLT statement is performed in processor? - The microprocessor enters Halt-state and the buses are tri-indicated. 8. What do you mean by a bus? - A bus is a group to conduct lines that the data carrier signals, addresses, and control. 9. What is Tri-state logic? - Three logical levels are used and are high, low, high impedance status. The high and bass are normal logic levels and the high impedance status is the electrical conditions of the open circuit. Tri-state logic has a third line called Enable Line. 10. Do you give an example of a microprocessor address? - 8085 is a microprocessor an address. 11. How are interrupts classified in 8085? - In 8085 interrupts are classified as interrupt hardware and software. 12. What are the hardware interrupts? - Trap, RST7.5, RST6.5, RST5.5, Intr. 13. What are the interrupt software? - RST0, RST1, RST2, RST3, RST4, RST5, RST6, RST7. 14. What interrupt has maximum priority? - Trap has the maximum priority. 15. Name 5 different ways of addressing? - immediate, direct, register, indirect registry, presence addressing modes. 16. How many interrupts are there in 8085? - There are 12 interrupts in 8085. 17. What is the clock frequency of 8085? - 3 MHz is the maximum clock frequency of 8085. 18. What is the RTD for the trap? - RST 4.5 is called as a trap. 19. In 8085 which is called as high order / low registry order? - Flag is called as Low Order Register & Accumulator is called as a high order registered. 20. What are entry and exit devices? - Keyboards, floppy disk are the examples of input devices. Printer, LED / LCD display, CRT monitor are the examples of output devices. 21. Can a RC circuit be used as a clock source for 8085? - Yes, it can be used, if an accurate clock frequency is required. Furthermore, the cost of the components is low compared to LC or crystal. Crystal 22. Why is a favorite clock source? - Due to the high stability, great Q (Quality Factor) and the frequency that it doesn't derive with aging. The crystal is used as a clock source most of the time. 23. Which interrupt is not in 8085 sensitive to the level? - RST 7.5 is an EDGE-TRIGGER INTERRUPT raising. 24. What does average quality factor mean? - The quality factor is also defined as D. Then it is a number, which reflects the lossness of a circuit. Higher is the Q, lower losses. 25. What are TRIGGERING INTERRUPT level? - RST 6.5 and 5.5 are RST Triggering level interrupts a Ã Â, 26.Which stack is used in 8085 LIFO of the stack (LAST in FIRST OUT) is used in 8085.In this type Stack of the last stored information can be ...? Ã, Â · Ã, Â, Ã, â · ã, 27.what are the various records in 8085? Accumulator register, Temporary Register, Instruction Register, Stack Pointer, Program Counter are the various records in 8085 ... Ã, Â · Ã, Ã, Â · Ã, 28.What are the various records in 8085? Accumulator Log, Temporary Log, Education Registry, Stack Pointer, Program Counter are the various records in 8085 ... Ã, Â · Ã, Ã, Ã Ã, 29.in 8085 The 16-bit bit name pointer and program counter are all 16-bit .... Ã Â · Ã Â · Ã 30.What is Stack Pointer? stack pointer is a special purpose 16-bit register in the microprocessor, which contains the address of the upper part of the ... Ã Â · Ã Â · Ã 31.Which StacWhich Stack is used in 8086? k is used in 8086? FIFO (First In First Out) stack is used in 8086.In this type of stack information stored retrieved before ... Ã Â · Ã Â · Ã 32.How can I handle a destructor that fails? Write a message to a log file. But not an exception. The C ++ rule is that you should never throw ... Ã Â · Ã Â · Ã 33.In what way interrupts are classified in 8085? In 8085 interrupts are classified as hardware and software interrupt .... Ã Â · Ã Ã Â · Ã 34.What method is used to place a value on the top of a stack method? push (), push is the direction in which the data are added to the stack. method push () member places a high value ... Ã Â · Ã Â · Ã 35.What is the clock frequency for 8085? 3 MHz is the maximum clock frequency of 8085 .... 36.What is the clock frequency for 8085? 3 MHz is the maximum clock frequency for 8085. 37.Give an example of a microprocessor address? 8085 is a microprocessor of an address. 38.Give examples for 8/16 / 32-bit microprocessor? 8-bit processor - 8085 / Z80 / 6800; 16-bit processor - 8086/68000 / Z8000; Processor 32-bita - 80386/80486 39.What is meant by a bus? A bus is a group of conduction lines that the data of the vectors, the address and the control signals. 40.What are the various registers in 8085? Accumulator register, temporary register, the instruction register, stack pointer, program counter are the various registers 8085 41.Why crystal is a preferred clock source? 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In this type of stacked the latest stored information can be retrieved before. 47.What is counterproductive program? The program counter keeps the address of the first byte of the subsequent instructions to be recovered for the execution or address of the next byte of a multi-byte statement, which has not been completely recovered. In both cases it is automatically increased by one while the bytes of education are recovered. The program registry also maintains the address of the following instructions. 48.What is the RST for the trap? RST 4.5 is called as a trap. 49.What are triggering interrupt level? RST 6.5 and RST 5.5 are level trigger interrupts. 50.Which interrupt is not sensitive to the 8085 level? RST 7.5 is an interruption of the board activation. 51.What are software interrupt? RST0, RST1, RST2, RST3, RST4, RST5, RST6, RST7. 52.What are the various options used in 8085? Flag of the sign, zero flag Auxiliary flag, the flag of parity, flag 53.in 8085 name of 16-bit registers? Stack the pointer and the program counter all 16 bits. 54.What is Stack Pointer? Stack Pointer is a special purpose recorded in 16 bits in the microprocessor, which contains the address of the upper part of the stack. 55.What happens when the HLT statement is performed in Processor? The micro processor enters the state of arrest and the buses are trimostative. 56.What does average quality factor? The quality factor is also defined as D. Then it is a number, which reflects the lossness of a one Higher is the Q, lower losses. 57. How many interrupts are there in 8085? There are 12 interrupts in 8085. 58. What is the Tri-state logic? Three logical levels are used and have been high and low and high impedance. The high and bass are normal logic levels and the high impedance status is the electrical conditions of the open circuit. Tri-state logic has a third line called Enable Line. 59. Which interrupt has the utmost priority? The trap has higher priority 60. What are hardware interrupts? TRAP, RST7.5, RST6.5, RST5.5, INC 61.CAN A RC Circuit be used as a clock source for 8085? Yes, it can be used, if an accurate clock frequency is required. Furthermore, the cost of the component is low compared to LC or Crystal 8086 questions and answers what is a microprocessor? Ã, - The microprocessor is a device controlled by the program, which retrieves the instructions from the memory, decoding and executes the instructions. Most micro processor is single-chip devices. Give examples for 8/16/25 bits microprocessor? Ã, - 8-bit processor - 8085 / Z80 / 6800; 16-bit processor - 8086/68000 / Z8000; 32-bit processor - 80386 / 80486. Why does the 8085 processor called an 8-bit processor? Ã, - Because the 8085 processor has 8 alu bit (arithmetic revision of logic). Similarly 8086 processor has 16 alu bits. What is the processor of 1 Â / 2 Â ° / 3 Â ° / 4 Â ° generation processor? Ã, - The processor made of PMOS / NMOS / HMOS / HCMOS Technology is called Processor 1 â ° / 2 â ° / 3 Â ° generation processor, and consists of 4/8/16 / 32 bits. Define HCMOS? Ã, - High density silicon silicon silicon silicon silicon silicon field transistor. What depends on the microprocessor speed? Ã, - the processing speed depends on the width of the data bus. The unidirectional bus address? Ã, - The address bus is unidirectional because address information is always provided by the micro processor to address a memory location of an input / output device. Is the data databus bidirectional? Ã, - The data bus is bidirectional because the same bus is used for data transfer between micro processor and memory or input / output devices in both directions. What is the disadvantage of the microprocessor? - has limits on the size of the data. Most microprocessor does not support floating point operations. What is the difference between microprocessor and microcontroller? Ã, - in Microprocessor plus op codes, a few bit handling instructions. But in the microcontroller: minus op codes, plus bit handling instructions, and also is defined as a device that includes micro processor, memory and input / output signal lines on a single chip. What do you mean by standstill? Ã, - Latch is a D-type flip-flop used as a temporary storage device controlled by a timing signal, which can store 0 or 1. The primary function of a Latch is the storage of the data. It is used in output devices such as LEDs, to keep the data for the display. Why does the microprocessor contain Roma chip? Ã, - The microprocessor contains the ROM chip because it contains instructions to perform data. What is the difference between the primary and secondary storage device? Ã, - in the primary storage device, the storage capacity is limited. It has a volatile memory. In the secondary storage device the storage capacity is greater. It is a non-volatile memory. The primary devices are: ROM / ROM. Secondary devices are: floppy / hard disk disk. Difference between static and dynamic RAM? Ã, - Static RAM: no refreshing, from 6 to 8 transistors are needed to form a memory cell, information stored as a voltage level in a flip flop. Ram Preserved periodically, it is necessary from 3 to 4 transistors to form a memory cell, the information is stored as a charge in the capacity gate of the substrate. What is interrupt? Ã, - Interrupt is a signal Send for external device to the processor so as to request the processor to perform a particular job. What is the memory of the cache? Ã, - the cache memory is a small high speed memory. It is used for temporary storage of data and information between the main memory and the CPU (central processing unit). The cache memory is only in RAM. What is called. Scratch Pad Pad Computer.?Â¢ - Cache Memory is scratch the computer. Which transistor is used in each cell of EPROM? It - Float. Transistor Avalanche Avalanche injection (FAMOS) is used in each cell of EPROM. Differentiate between RAM and ROM? It - RAM read / write memory, high-speed, volatile memory. ROM: read-only memory, low speed, memory volutoriale. What is an compiler? It - The compiler is used to translate the language program in high-level machine code at a time. It does not require special instruction to store in memory, it stores automatically. The running time is less than the interpreter. Which processor structure is pipelined? They - All x86 processors have a structure with pipeliera. Cos'Ã¨ the flag? It - Flag is a flip-flop used to store information about the status of a processor and more recently cos'Ã¨ stack education was performed? It - Stack is a portion of RAM used for saving the content of Program Counter and general purpose registers. It can be used as stack? It - ROM can not be used as stack © because you can not write about the Roma. Cos'Ã¨ NV-RAM? It's - memory read-write non-volatile, flash memory also called. It is also known as Shadow Ram. Interview with Microprocessor: - 1) Ã ¢ What type of architecture used in 8085 microprocessor? Interview questions on the microprocessor 8085 ANS. 8085 has an architecture von neumann. It named after the mathematician John Von Neumann It. It is based on the stored program control concept. In this architecture both data and the program are stored in the same memory. 2) What is the accumulator function? Interview questions on the microprocessor 8085 ans.Ã ¢ Accumulator is an 8-bit register that stores data and performs arithmetic and logical operations. The result is stored in the accumulator. It is designated by the letter Ã ¢ â,¬Ã to Ã Â ». 3) What are the different types of flags in 8085 microprocessor? Interview questions about ans 8085 microprocessor. There are 5 different flags in 8085. Although the microprocessor of the flags register is 8 bits but 3 bits are not in use. Only 5 bits are used for the different flags. They are: - a) Flag (s) of the sign - This is designated by the letter Ã ¢ â,¬Ã SÃ Â ». If the sign bit is 1, the sign flag is set to 1 and if the sign bit is zero, then the sign flag is reset to zero. b) Ã zero flag (z) - this is designated by the letter Ã ¢ â ¬ Ã z Ã â ¢ â ¢. If the result of any arithmetic or logic operation is zero i.e All bits are zero, then the zero flag is set to 1 otherwise is set to zero. c) Carrying Ã ausiliario- (AC) This flag is set to 1 only when it is produced any intermediate carry. Otherwise it is reset to 0. D) Ã flag of parity (P) Ã ¢ â ¬ "when the result of any operation has an odd number of ones then the parity flag is set to 1 otherwise it also has the number of those, is reset to 0. e) Ã door flag (c) Ã ¢ â ¬ "This flag is set to 1 only when a carry is produced in the result, ie the transport bit is 1 if another the transport bit is zero, the flag is reset to zero. 4) What are the types of general-purpose registers nell'8085? It ans. There are 6 general-purpose registers in the microprocessor 8085. They are designated by the letters Ã ¢ â ¬ "B, C, D, E, H and L. These are 8-bit registers and are used to store data temporarily during the execution of any program. These registers can also be used to store data to 16 bits by using them as a couple Ie BC, DE and HL. These pairs can not be changed while B can not be coupled with any other different register by C. 5) Ã ¢ Ã What is the length of the stack pointer in 8085 microprocessor? And what is its use? Answer the Interview Sample card on 8085 microprocessor. Ans. The stack pointer is 16 bit length and is used to indicate the value at the top of the statup for the currently performed instruction. 6) What is the size of the memory of 8085 microprocessor? Interview positioning Question Sample card Response to 8085 Microprocessor Ans. 8085 has 8 data lines and 16 guidelines. The size of the memory of any microprocessor depends on the number of address lines. The general formula is 2 ^ N, where n = = of address lines. For 8085 there are ã, 2 ^ 16 = 64 kbytes memory size. 7) How many bit is 8085 microprocessor? Example card interview question Ans answer. The microprocessor is appointed based on the number of data lines in it. 8085 is a bit microprocessor because it has 8-bit data lines. 8) What are the various interrupts in the 8085 microprocessor? What is the highest priority interrupt? Important questions about the 8085 microprocessor There are 6 types of interrupts in 8085. I am a) Trap b) RST 7.5 c) RST 6.5 D) RST 5.5 e) Incrup) Interrupt recognition (INTA (bar)). The trap has maximum priority between all interrupts. 9) ã, what type of cycle is used to recover and perform instructions? Example of paper interview Question reply Ã, ANS. The instruction cycle is used to recove and execute instruction. In this cycle the instruction is recovered, decoded and performed to produce the required output. 10) How many address lines are there in the 8085 microprocessor? Example card interview question Ans answer. There are 16 address lines in 8085. They are multiplex addresses and data lines. The 8085 address bus is 16 bits. During the first machine cycle these address lines are used as data lines and in the next machine cycle all 16 lines serve as address lines. The multiplexed address 8 and the data lines refer to the lower order address bit and the rest 8 per bit of the upper order address. 11) What is a microprocessor? ANS: - The microprocessor is a device controlled by the program, which retrieves the instructions from the memory, decoduce it and executes the instructions. Generally the microprocessor is single-chip devices. 12) Why is the crystal preferred as a clock source? ANS: - High-stability reasons, great Q (quality factor) and the frequency that is not drifting with aging. So the crystal is used as a clock source most of the time. 13) The high / low order / low order order register in the 8085 microprocessor? ANS: -FLAG is called Low Order Log and Accumulator is called elevated orders register in the 8085 microprocessor. 14) Describe the tri-state logic? ANS: - Three logical levels are used and are known as a high state, low and high impedance. It is said that the high and low are normal logical levels where the high state of impedance is the conditions of the electric open circuit. Tri-State logic has a qualification line as a third line 15) Ã ¢ What will happen if the HLT statement is performed in the processor? ANS: - The micro processor will enter state-state and buses will be trimatative. 16) Ã ¢ Which stack is used in 8085? ANS: - The Lifo Stack (Last in First Out) is used in 8085. In this type of stack, the information they are stored will be taken or retrieved before. 17) Briefly describe the program counter? ANS: - Program counter performs one of the two things that considers the address of the first byte of the upcoming instructions to be recovered for the execution or address of the next byte of a multi-byte statement, which has not been completely recovered. In both cases it is automatically increased one for one since the bytes of instructions will be recovered. The program registry also maintains the next instruction address. 18) The name of 1 Â / 2 Â ° / 3 Â ° generation processor? ANS: -The processor are made of PMOS / NMOS / HMOS / HCMOS technology Ã ¢ which is called processor of 1 Â / 2 â ° / 3 â ° / 4 Â ° processor and, is composed of 4/8 respectively / 16/32 bits. 19) Call the processor lines of two major manufacturers? ANS: - The processor lines The names of the two main producers are as follows: - In the end: Intel Ã ¢ â,¬ "Pentium (II, III, IV), AMD Ã ¢ â,¬" Athlon. At the Intel Ã ¢ â,¬ "Celeron, AMD Ã ¢ â,¬" Duron. 64-bit: Intel Ã ¢ â,¬ "Itanium 2, AMD Ã ¢ â,¬" Opteron 20) Is it mentioning speed and the specific specific device for FireWire? ANS: -eeee 1394 (FireWire) with speed up to 400 Mbps can support the maximum of 63 connected devices 21) Ã ¢ Where is MBR on the disk? ANS: - The place where MBR is located in the sector 0, track 0, head 0, cylinder 0 of the primary active partition. 22) Where does the improved method of the CPU come from? ANS: - - 80386 was the first 32-bit processor, and thus the company had to support the support backwards 8086. All modern Intel-based processors work in advanced mode which are able to switch between the real mode and the mode protected, which is the current operating mode. 23) What are the types of buses? ANS: - Three types of buses are there: - BUS ADDRESS: carries the address to the memory to retrieve the instruction .. BUS data: carries data from memory. Control Bus: carries the control signals as RD / WR, select etc. 24) It's What does the EU? ANS: - The execution unit receives both the program's instruction codes and unit data bus interface and then execute these instructions and the result is stored in the registers. 25) mentions the first of the trap? ANS: - RTD 4.5 26) You Can an RC circuit to be used as a clock source for 8085? ANS: -SÃ¬, the RC circuit can be used as the clock source if in case the request is not an accurate clock frequency. The RC of the cost is low compared to LC. Interview Questions microprocessor sull'8086 27) Ã ¢ Here what are the types of flags in 8086? Ans: - In 8086 there are 9 types of flags that are as follow the flag, the flag of parity, the flag of auxiliary transport, the zero flag, the flag of the overflow, the trace flag, the interrupt flag, the flag the direction and sign banner. 28) What are the various interrupts in 8086? ANS: - Two types of interrupts: -SuprissAble interrupt, do not interrupt masked. 29) Ã ¢ What is meant by maskable interrupt? ANS: - An interrupt that can be turned off from the controller is known as maskable interrupts are those interrupts that can be turned off â â programmer or may be ignored by the programmer. 30) What are the interrupts not masked? Ans: - A processor interrupt that can never be disabled (I.e.Disabled) or can not be ignored by the programmer is known as non-maskable interrupt. 31) Ã ¢ What interrupts are generally used for critical events? ANS: - The interrupts not masked are generally used in critical events. For example - a power failure, emergency shutdown, etc.. 32) To give a few examples to maskable interrupt? ANS: - Some examples for maskable interrupts are as follows: - RTD 7.5, RST6.5, RST5.5 33) Ã Give an example of non-masked interrupt? ANS: - Trap is called as non-masked interrupt, which is used during emergency conditions. 34) What is the maximum clock rate in 8086? Ans: - 5 MHz 35) Ã ¢ name The various registers of the segment in 8086? ANS: - The various registers of the segment in 8085 are code, data, stack, extra segment registers. 36) Ã ¢ Which stack is used in 8086? ANS: - The stack FIFO (first in first time) is used in 8086. In this type of battery stacks of information that is stored before were dropped or "recovered. 37) What is the SIM and RIM instructions? ANS : - SIM is set interrupt mask. which is used to mask hardware interrupts. the edge is read interrupt mask that is used to check if the interrupt is masked or not. 38) Ã ¢ what it is the instrument which is used to connect the user and the computer? ANS: - Interpreter 39) Ã ¢ what is the position of the stack pointer after education thrust? ANS: - the address line 02 is less than the previous value. 40) Ã What is the position of the stack pointer after POP education? ANS: - the eldest is 02 address line of the previous value. These are some of the interview questions and answers on the microprocessor. If you still want to add a little ', please mention n she comments section of the post. send.

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