BIRLA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY & SCIENCE, PILANI – K K BIRLA GOA CAMPUS					
	II SEMESTER 2015-2016				
CSF241/EEEF241/INSTRF241MICROPROCESSOR PROGRAMMING AND INTERFACING					
	TEST I (OPEN BOOK)				
TIME: 60 Min.	24/02/2016	MM: 40			
IDNO:	Name:				

- Q1. In an 80486 processor that is working in 32-bit mode. For the instructions given below determine the following. [Give Values in Hex only] [3]
 - a) MOV AX, ES:[DI+BP+04_H]

Addressing Mode	Base relative plus Indexed
Machine Code	6766268B4304

Q2. Replace the following program segments by <u>a single instruction</u> of 80486.

[Clarification: Each program segment achieves a certain final result. You need to give a single instruction that will achieve the same result. The single instruction needs only achieve the final result] [3+4]

Program		Instruction		Program	Instruction
bt jnc or jmp	cx,[bx] cx,15 x1 ecx,0ffff0000h x2 ecx,0000ffffh	movsx ecx,[bx]	В	push ax pushf pop ax xor ax,0001h push ax popf pop ax	стс

Q3. For the following Instructions what will be the machine cycles executed by 8086. Enter the machine cycles that will be executed in proper order. [8]

	Instruction	Cycles		Instruction	Cycles
A	MOVSW	1 MEMR – opcode 1 MEMR – data 1 MEMW - data	В	STD	1 MEMR - opcode
C	MOV WORD PTR[2000 _H], 1000 _H	1 MEMR – opcode 1 MEMR – displacement 1 MEMR – imm data 1 MEMW data	D	PUSH [011C _H]	1 MEMR -opcode 1 MEMR -displacement 1 MEMR - data 1 MEMW - stack

Q4. If an 8086 processor is working at 10 MHz and the memory access time is 400ns. The number of

wait states required will be ______, considering an address set-up time of

110ns, data set-up time of 40ns with a latching and buffer delays of 30ns. [2]

Q5. In an 80486 processor that is working in real mode. Suppose that

EAX	11112222 _H	ECX	55556666 _H
EDX	77778888 _H	EBX	33334444 _H
ESP	00003000 _H	EBP	00009999 _н
ESI	0000AAAA _H	EDI	0000BBBB _H

What will be the effect of executing the following code snippet on an 80486 processor? Fill in the

[8]

PUSH EBP PUSHAD POPA POP ECX POP CX

table given below

EAX	1111 0000	ECX	3333 8888
EDX	7777 0000	EBX	3333 9999
ESP	0000 2FF2	EBP	0000 AAAA
ESI	0000 0000	EDI	0000 BBBB

Q6. Write an 80486 ALP that will examine a series of memory locations storing <u>16-bit signed numbers</u>. The numbers are stored starting from location *loc1*. The program should separate the positive numbers and store them in memory starting from location *pos1* and the negative numbers in memory location starting from *neg1*. The count of memory locations to be examined is stored in *cnt1* and will not exceed 250_d. The checking and the separation must be done by a sub-routine named *sep1*. The number to be examined should be passed to sub-routine using SI as pointer. The main program only does the initialization and looping. [12]

Eg. If

loc1: -200,200,300,500,-700,900,-100 after program neg1: -200,-700,-100 pos1: 200,300,500,900

[YOU CAN USE THE BLANK SPACE AT THE BACK OF THIS PAGE FOR WRITING THE PROGRAM]

.model .486 .data	tiny	
loc1	dw	-1,2,3,-7,5,-90,78
cnt1	db	7
pos1	dw	7 dup(?)
neg1	dw	7 dup(?)
st1	dw	10 dup (?)
st2	dw	?
.code		
.startu)	
	Lea	sp,st2
	lea	si,loc1
	lea	di,pos1
	lea	bx,neg1
	movzx	cx,cnt1
x1:	call	sep1
	loop	x1
.exit		
sep1	proc	near
	lodsw	
	bt	ax,15
	jc	x2
	stosw	
	jmp	x3
x2:	mov	[bx],ax
	inc	bx
	inc	bx
x3:	ret	
sep1	endp	
end		

Correction Rubric for Program

Program structure – model definition, .486 definition, .code, .startup, .exit, end – all in proper place -1M Definition of sub program – proc near, endp – name of subprogram should be sep1 -1M Data declarations – loc1 with dw, cnt1 with db and reserving word locations for neg1 and pos1 – 1 M Initialize stack and SP – 1 M Initializing pointers (if 16-bit addressing used only si,di,bx,bp allowed), load count as 8-bit or 16-bit using zero extension – 1M Calling subroutine with SI pointer -1M Checking if no is positive or negative – has to be word op with word data transfer -2M Storing in positive location – 1M

Update Source and Destination Pointer for word operation – 1M

Return and proper looping - 1 M