

GUJARAT TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY**BE - SEMESTER-VIII (OLD) EXAMINATION – WINTER 2018****Subject Code: 181104****Date: 15/11/2018****Subject Name: Advanced Microprocessors****Time: 02:30 PM TO 05:00 PM****Total Marks: 70****Instructions:**

1. Attempt all questions.
2. Make suitable assumptions wherever necessary.
3. Figures to the right indicate full marks.

- Q.1 (a) Answer the following questions: 07**
- 1) What is the maximum memory addressing capacity of 8086 microprocessor?
 - 2) What are assembler directives?
 - 3) How the physical address is generated in 8086 microprocessor?
 - 4) What is the size of data bus in 8086 microprocessor?
 - 5) What does u mean by instruction prefix in 8086 microprocessor?
 - 6) Which are pointers present in 8086 microprocessor?
 - 7) Explain the significance of G bit in 80386 microprocessor.
- (b) Explain following instructions/assembler directives. 07**
- (A) XLATB (B) TEST (C) ORG (D) AAA (E) IDIV (F) DQ (G) DAA
- Q.2 (a) Draw and explain the architecture of 8086 microprocessor. 07**
- (b) Enlist the strings related instructions of 8086 microprocessor. Explain with example. 07**
- OR**
- (b) Explain with diagram, maximum mode configuration of 8086 microprocessor. 07**
- Q.3 (a) What is segmentation? List the various segment registers in 8086 microprocessor and explain their role. 07**
- (b) Write an 8086 assembly program to convert a 4 digit Hexadecimal number stored in memory in to equivalent BCD number. 07**
- OR**
- Q.3 (a) Enlist the general purpose registers in 8086 microprocessor and explain their special functions. 07**
- (b) Write an 8086 assembly program to multiply 32 bit two numbers. 07**
- Q.4 (a) List the four major processing units in an 80286 microprocessor and briefly describe the function of each. 07**
- (b) Write down the steps followed by 8086 when INT 23H instruction is executed. Briefly explain the different ways to detect and respond overflow in 8086. 07**
- OR**
- Q.4 (a) Explain the meaning and use of Selector and GDTR with proper example. 07**
- (b) How are tasks in an 80386 system protected from each other? How can operating system kernel procedures and data be protected from access by application programs in an 80386 system? 07**
- Q.5 (a) Briefly explain virtual 8086 mode of 80386. 07**
- (b) What are privilege levels? What is their use? Give the role of call gates. 07**
- OR**
- Q.5 (a) List and explain in brief about advanced features of Pentium processor. 07**
- (b) Describe three major improvements that the 80486 processor has over 80386 processor and three major improvements that the Pentium processor has over 80486 processor. 07**
