Basics of 8086 and Bus Configuration

MODULE 05

BASICS OF 8086

1. With the neat block diagram explain the architecture of 8087
2. Differentiate between RISC and CISC
3. Differentiate Von-Neumann and harvard Architecture
4. Differentiate between Microcontroller and Microprocessor
5. Explain the DOS functions of 8086 with example

SYSTEM BUS CONFIGURATION OF 8086

1. With neat diagram explain the minimum mode operation of 8086
2. Differentiate between Minimum mode and Maximum mode
3. With neat diagram explain the maximum mode operation of 8086
4. Explain with neat diagram the general bus operation of 8086

OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS

1. 8087 is also called

a. NPX
b. NDP
c. FUP
d. All of these

2. 8087 is also called

a. Math Coprocessor
b. Matrix Coprocessor
c. Application Specific
d. None of these

3. 8087 is compatible with

a. 8086 & 8088
b. 8087 & 8088
c. 8051 & 8052
d. 8085 & 8086

4. 8087 is a

a. Processor
b. Coprocessor
c. Controller
d. None of these

5. Architecture 8087 is divided into

a. Control Unit and Numeric Execution Unit
b. Control Unit and Execution Queue
c. Control Unit and Execution Unit
d. None of these

6. 8087 Coprocessor is used for
   a. Floating point operation
   b. Hexadecimal Operation
   c. None of these
   d. All of these

7. Microcontroller has Memory
   a. On Chip
   b. Off Chip
   c. No Memory
   d. None of these

8. In Microcontroller
   a. More number of pins are Multifunctional
   b. Less Number pins are Multifunctional
   c. No pins are Multifunctional
   d. None of these
9. RISC stands for
   a. Reduced Instruction Set Computer
   b. Risk Instruction Set Computer
   c. Range Instruction Set Computer
   d. Risk Instruction Standard Computer

10. CISC stands for
   a. Complex Instruction Set Computer
   b. Compound Instruction Set Computer
   c. Computer Instruction Set Computation
   d. Collect Instruction Set Computer

11. RISC is

a. Highly Pipelined
b. Less Pipelined
c. No Pipelined
d. None of these

12. Von Neumann is also called

a. Harvard Architecture
b. Princeton Architecture
c. Coprocessor Architecture
d. None of these

13. Von Neumann has

a. Single Memory Space for Code and Data
b. Separate Memory Space for Code and Data
c. No Memory Space for Code and Data
d. None of these

14. Harvard Architecture has

a. Single Memory Space for Code and Data
b. Separate Memory Space for Code and Data
c. No Memory Space for Code and Data
d. None of these

15. Advanced RISC Machine (ARM) is example for

a. RISC
b. CISC
c. All of these
d. None of these

16. DOS function used to display a string

a. Mov ah, 00h
b. Mov ah, 01h
c. MOv ah, 08h
d. Mov ah, 09h

17. DOS function used to Read a string

a. Mov ah, 0Ah
b. Mov ah, 01h
c. MOv ah, 08h
d. Mov ah, 09h

18. DOS function used to Display a single Character

a. Mov ah, 0Ah
b. Mov ah, 01h
c. MOv ah, 02h
d. Mov ah, 09h

19. DOS function used to Read a Character with Echo

a. Mov ah, 0Ah
b. Mov ah, 01h
c. MOv ah, 02h
d. Mov ah, 09h

20. DOS function used to Read a Character without Echo

a. Mov ah, 0Ah
b. Mov ah, 01h
c. MOv ah, 08h
d. Mov ah, 09h