

东南大学考试卷（A 卷答案）

课程名称 计算机输入输出系统 考试学期 XX-XX-X 得分
适用专业 软件工程 考试形式 开卷 考试时间长度 120 分钟
可带物品包括：教材、上课的课件打印稿、自己的作业本、自己的课堂笔记、参考书、计算器、文具

一、 Answer the following questions in Chinese or in English (30 point)

1. Suppose a data is 76FCH in Hexadecimal, how to place it from the address that 20000H by little endian and big endian? (6 分)

答：大端模式：20000H 是 76H；20001H 是 0FCH

小端模式：20000H 是 0FCH；20001H 是 76H

2. Suppose DS=1100H, DI=0002H, BX=0500H, DS:[0502H]=0FDH, DS:[0503H]=47H, (AX) = 3A0FH。 (8 分)

(1) What is the begin physical address and the end physical address of data segment which DS indicate.

答：开始地址：11000H，结束地址 20FFFH

(2)After MOV AL, [BX+DI] execute, AX=? Which physical address does this instruction access?

答：AX=3AFDH；本操作的物理地址是 11502H

3. Which instruction can make RD# valid and M/IO# is logic 0? Which instruction can make RD# valid and M/IO# is logic 1? (4 分)

答案不唯一，例如：IN AL, 20H can make RD# valid and M/IO# is logic 0, MOV AX, BUFF can make RD# valid and M/IO# is logic 1。

4. Which mode in 8254 can triggered by hardware? which mode in 8254 can't count periodically? (4 point)

答：8254 中的方式 1、2、3、5 可以硬件触发，0、4、6 不能重复计数

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5. How many way of techniques to determines the priority of multiple interrupt?

What are them and how them work? Which way dose X86 do? (8 point)

答: 1) 软件方式, 通过软件按顺序查询各个设备的中断请求位, 最先遇到的有效请求设备被服务。优先权由软件查询顺序决定。

2) 菊花链法、所有设备的中断响应信号线形成一个链状, 中断响应信号从链头开始顺序传递, 遇到第一个提出中断请求的设备时决定为其服务。优先权由设备在链中的位置决定。

3) 总线仲裁(中断控制器)法。利用一个中断控制器, 根据一定的规则决定多个请求中谁的优先级高, 规则可有固定法, 指定轮转法和非指定轮转法。

X86 采用的是中断控制器法, 缺省为固定法。

二、Programming (40 Points)

1. Suppose the data declared as follow: (8 分)

ORG 100H

NUM1 WORD 0AB13H, 27H, \$+3

ORG \$+2

NUM3 BYTE 0AH, 0DH

Question: How do the data store in memory? Please draw the memory map.

答: 图略, 从 **DS:100H** 开始个字节依次是 **13H, 0ABH, 27H,00H,07H, 01H,-,-,0AH,0DH**

2. Choose four different instructions to accomplish AX=0. (4 分)

答: 答案不唯一, 以下是参考

MOV AX, 0

SUB AX, AX

XOR AX, AX

AND AX, 0

SHL AX, 16

3. What's the different between the IRET and RET instruction?(3 分)

答: **IRET** 返回的时候除了和 **RET** 一样弹出断点地址的段地址和段内偏移到 **CS** 和 **IP**, 还要弹出原 **(E) FLAG** 寄存器的值到 **(E) FLAG**。

4. What's the function of the following instruction sequence? (6 分)

.DATA

A BYTE 10,20,3,55,68,12,7,8,33,100

B BYTE 10 DUP(?)

.CODE

START: MOV AX, @DATA

MOV DS, AX

LEA SI, A

LEA DI, B

ADD DI, 9

MOV CX, 10

LP: CLD

LODSB

STD

STOSB

DEC CX

JNZ LP

MOV AX,4C00H

INT 21H

END START

答: 答: 将数组 **A** 中的 **10** 个数倒序拷贝到数组 **B** 中

5. Programming instruction sequence in 16-bit assembly language:

- 1) Set the bit 7, bit 2 and bit 0 of AL to 1, the other bits has no change. (2 point)
- 2) Use shift instruction to calculate $AX=AX*6+BX*30$, suppose the data are assigned and no carry. (8 point)

- 3) Use string instruction to move 200 bytes data which begin address is 4000H:0000H to the area that begin address is 4000H:0001H (9 point)

答: 1) **OR AL, 10000101B**

2) **SHL AX, 1**

MOV DX, AX

SHL AX, 1

ADD AX, DX

MOV CX, BX

SHL CX, 1

MOV DX, CX

MOV CL, 5

SHL BX, CL

SUB BX, DX

ADD AX, BX

3) **MOV AX, 4000H**

MOV DS, AX

MOV ES, AX

MOV SI, 199

MOV DI, 200

MOV CX, 200

STD

REP MOVSB

三、Analysis and design (30 points)

1. Use a 8254 to generate a 1ms pulse every 99ms, System provides a 1MHz standard clock. The address of 8254 is 190H, 192H, 194H, 196H.
 - 1) Please draw the decoding circuit with 74LS138 as the decoder. Suppose CS#₈₂₅₄ connected to Y2#. (4 point)
 - 2) Draw the circuit show how to connect 8254 pins that can obtain correct results (including A0, A1 and CLK, GATE and OUT) (4 point)

3) Programming the instruct sequence to initialize the 8254. (4 point)

分析：每隔 99 毫秒来一个 1 毫秒的脉冲，因此脉冲周期是 100 毫秒，频率是 10Hz，输入频率是 1MHz，计数初值是 $1000000/10=100000$ ，因此需要两个 CNT 级联

答：1) 图略， A5, A4, A3 接 CBA, A9,A6, A0 接 0, A8, A7 接 1

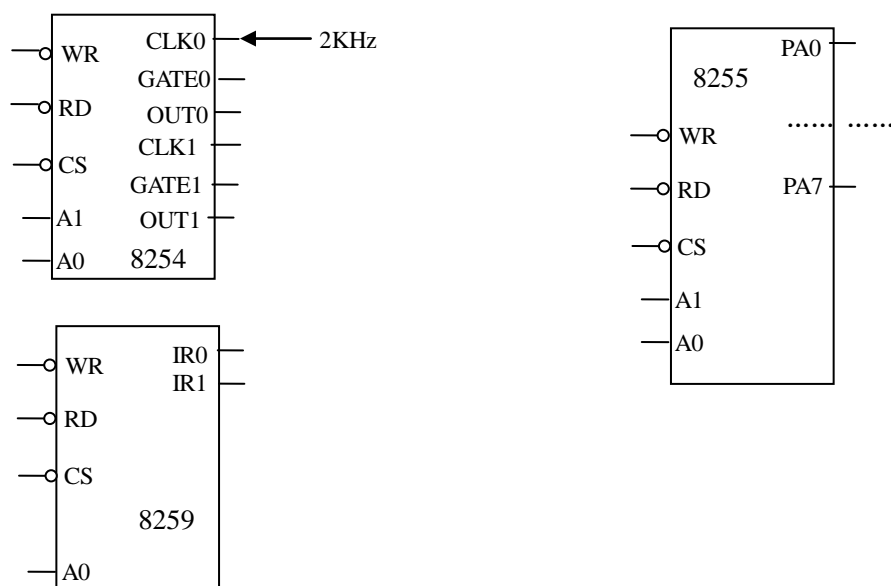
2) RD#接 RD#, WR#接 WR#, A0 接 A1, A1 接 A2, CLK 与 OUT 线应该有级联，GATE 都接高电平。

3) 注意最后一级用方式 2，级联的前级用方式 3、2 都行。答案不唯一。

2. An interface system include 8254, 8259 and 8255, PA of 8255 connected 8 light-emitting diodes($L_7 \sim L_0$), if $PA_i=1$, then L_i bright, else L_i extinguish. At beginning $PA_7 \sim PA_0=00000001B$. System interrupt CPU every 1s, in the interrupt handling, control the LED bright one by one as order as $L_0-L_1-L_2-L_3-L_4-L_5-L_6-L_7-L_0-L_1-\dots$ (when interrupt come, change to next LED bright) . System provides the standard clock is 2KHz.

Suppose the port address of 8254, 8259 and 8255 is the same as the PC:

- 1) Finish the circuit shown as figure 1 (Decode is not need to draw). (3 point)
- 2) Depending on your circuit, programming in 16-bit assembly language to initial 8255 and 8259 (8259 in normal EOI ; non buffered mode; level triggered mode). (7 point)
- 3) Depending on your circuit, programming the interrupt-handling routine and the interrupt vector initial program. (8 point)



答： 1) 图略，OUT0 接 IR0 或 IR1 都可以，PA0 和 PA7 可简单画一下，其他的分别接相应的线

2) 8255 的控制字是：1000XXXXB

8259 的 ICW1= 00011X11B

ICW2 由学生自己定，但第三位必须是 000

ICW4=000X0X01

3) 注意中断向量号要对，注意中断处理程序末尾发 EOI 指令，注意中断处理程序中操作数据段一定要给 DS 赋值。