

## Quiz2

SET A

### Question 1

Location	4655Bh	3A314h	53002h	53004h
Data	ABh	CDh	EFh	00H

Given ES = 4000h BX= A214h DS = 3000h, CS = 5234h, SS = 1234h, SI = F008h, IP = 1234h, SP = 5555h DI = AC08h.

- Determine the second top physical address of the stack segment. [Marks 2]
- MOV AX,[BX+100h], Determine the physical address of the instruction and also which value will be stored in AX after the execution. [Marks 3]
- Determine the logical address for the memory location of which the data 00h is in. [Marks 3]

### Question 2

MOV AX, 0BCEFH

MOV BX, 5672h

ADD AX, BX

Determine the values of all the status flags, and show all the necessary calculations(such as carries). [Marks 4]

### Question 3

Write true or false beside the statements.[Marks 3]

- Physical Address calculation happens in the EU.
- EU does fetching.
- The pre-fetch queue size is 8 bytes.

Answer:

Q1.

1. Second Top offset: SP+1

$P.A = SS * 10 + \text{Second Top Offset}$

$= 1234 * 10 + (5555 + 1)$

2. MOV AX, [BX+100h]

$P.A = DS * 10 + BX + 100$

$= 3000h * 10 + A214 + 100$

$= 30000 + A214 + 100$

$= 3A314$

AH, AL

AH = [3A315] = 00h

AL = [3A314] = CDh

AX = 00CDh

3.

53004h
00H

L.A = Seg No:Offset

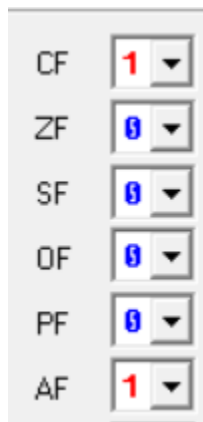
53004h = CS:IP

53004h = 5234h: CC4h

$P.A = \text{Seg} * 10 + \text{offset}$

$\text{Offset} = P.A - \text{Seg} * 10$

Q2.



Q3.

- Physical Address calculation happens in the EU. False
- EU does fetching. False
- The pre-fetch queue size is 8 bytes. False

SETB

### Question 1

Location	3B328h	352ACh	53002h	53004h
Data	CFh	4Eh	101d	00H

Given ES = 3000h BX= A214h DS = 4000h, CS = 5134h, SS = 1234h, SI = F008h, IP = 1234h, SP = 5555h DI = AC08h.

- Determine the second physical address of the stack segment. [Marks 2]
- MOV AX,[DI+720h] Determine the physical address of the instruction and also which value will be stored in AX after the execution. [Marks 3]
- Determine the logical address for the memory location of which the data EFh is in. [Marks 3]

### Question 2

MOV AX, 0FCEFh

MOV CX, 0F672h

ADD AX, CX

Determine the values of all the status flags and show all the necessary calculations(such as carries).. [Marks 4]

### Question 3

Write true or false beside the statements.[Marks 3]

- The pre-fetch queue size is 6 bits.
- IP is in BIU.
- BIU does fetching.

Answer:

Q1.

Second Offset of stack segment = FFFFh -1

P.A = SS\*10+First Offset of Stack Segment

= 1234\*10+(FFFF-1)

Q2.

CF	1
ZF	0
SF	1
OF	0
PF	0
AF	1

Q3.

- The pre-fetch queue size is 6 bits. False
- IP is in BIU. True
- BIU does fetching. True

## Quiz1

SETA

### **Question 1 [C02] [5 Points]**

Suppose Mike went to the market to buy some memories for his computers. After reaching there he needed clarification because he had different sizes of address buses. **a) is 32 bits, b)64 bits**, in his different microprocessors. Now, according to your microprocessor knowledge, determine what sizes of memories he will buy if he wants to use them in his computers.

### **Question 2 [C01] [5 Points]**

List down two key differences between them.

- A. Assembler and Compiler.
- B. RAM and ROM.

### **Question 3 [C01] [5 Points]**

Determine the authenticity of the given statements, Write True/False

- A. We can use different sizes of memories in one microprocessor.
- B. Microprocessors are used to build a gaming console.
- C. The control bus is bidirectional.

- D. 8086 has an address bus of 16 bits.
- E. Microprocessors are used to build a sound system.

Answer:

Q1.

- a)  $2^{32}$  Bytes  
So,  $2^2 * 2^{30}$  Bytes = 4GB
- b)  $2^{64}$  Bytes

Q2.

Check Slides

Q3.

- 1. We can use different sizes of memories in one microprocessor. True
- 2. Microprocessors are used to build a gaming console. True
- 3. The control bus is bidirectional. False
- 4. 8086 has an address bus of 16 bits. False
- 5. Microprocessors are used to build a sound system. False

SETB

### Question 1 [C02] [5 Points]

Suppose Mike went to the market to buy some memories for his computers. After reaching there you needed clarification with the different sizes of memory. **a) is 8GB, b) is 64GB**. Now, according to your microprocessor knowledge, determine what his Address Bus sizes should be if he wants to use those memories in his computer.

### Question 2 [C01] [5 Points]

List down two key differences between them.

- A. Address Bus and Data Bus
- B. Microprocessor and Microcontroller.

### Question 3 [C01] [5 Points]

Determine the authenticity of the given statements, Write True/False

- A. The address bus is bidirectional.
- B. 8086 has a data bus of 16 bits.
- C. Microcontrollers are used to build a washing machine.
- D. The control bus is bidirectional.
- E. We can use different sizes of memories in one microcontroller.

Answer:

Q1.

- c)  $8 \text{ GB} = 2^3 * 10^{30} \text{ Bytes}$   
So,  $3+30 = 33$  bits address bus needed
- d)  $64 \text{ GB} = 2^6 * 10^{30} \text{ Bytes}$   
So,  $6+30 = 36$  bits address bus needed

Q2.

Check Slides

Q3.

- 6. The address bus is bidirectional. False
- 7. 8086 has a data bus of 16 bits. True
- 8. Microcontrollers are used to build a washing machine. True
- 9. The control bus is bidirectional. False
- 10. We can use different sizes of memories in one microcontroller. False