

微算機原理及應用 (ET3403302)  
Microcomputer Principles and Applications

#Quiz 2

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Score (得分): 96

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Examination Time (考試時間): 40 minutes

Fill Questions (填充題): 4 points for a space (一個空格 4 分。共 100 分)

1. List the six interrupt sources of 8051.

RESET, TF0, TF1, INT 0, INT 1, TI and RI.

2. Steps to program in mode 1. To generate a time delay, using the timer's mode 1, the following steps

are taken. If XTAL = 12 MHz, what is the frequency of P1.1? 50 kHz (ignore overhead)

MOV TMOD, #10H ; Set Timer 1, mode 1 (16-bit)  
AGAIN: MOV TL1, #0F6H ; initial count values, LOW byte  
MOV TH1, #0FFH ; initial count values, HIGH byte  
SETB TR1 ; start Timer 1  
BACK: JNB TF1, BACK ; stay until timer rolls over  
CLR TR1 ; stop Timer 1  
CPL P1.1 ; comp. P1.1 to get hi, lo  
CLR TF1 ; clear Timer 1 flag  
SJMP AGAIN ; is not auto-reload

3. asynchronous serial data communication is widely used for character-oriented transmissions, while block-oriented data transfers use the synchronous method.

4. When Timer 1 is used to set the baud rate it must be programmed in mode 2, that is 8-bit, auto-reload.

5. Which communication mode does the serial port of 8051 belong to? Simplex, Half Duplex, or Full Duplex. Full Duplex

6. Please write the full name of the following abbreviations(請寫出下列縮寫的全名):

(a) bps: bits per seconds

(b) ISR: interrupt service routine

(c) RI: receive interrupt

(d) TI: transmitte interrupt

(e) UART: universal asynchronous receiver transmitter

7. The 8051 has two pins that are used specifically for transferring and receiving data serially. These two pins are called RxD and TxD are part of the port 3 group (P3.0 and P3.1).

8. The moment a byte is written into SBUF, it is framed with the start and stop bits and transferred serially via the TxD pin.

9. Finish Program 1, using "Indirect addressing" method to write a function to transfer memory data from RAM address 30H-40H to RAM address 60H-70H.

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;Program 1
MOV R0, #30H
MOV R1, #60H
MOV R2, #10 #11H
BACK:
MOV A, @R0
MOV @R1, A
INC R0
INC R1
DJNZ R2, BACK
    
```

Handwritten notes and diagrams: A vertical stack of boxes representing memory addresses. The first box is labeled 30H, the second 40H, and the third 70H. Arrows indicate data flow from 30H to 40H and from 40H to 70H. The label R2 is written next to the third box (70H).

先減再測試

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;Program 2
ORG 0000H
LJMP MAIN
ORG 0013H
SETB P1.5
MOV R3, #255
BACK: DJNZ R3, BACK
CLR P1.5
RETI
ORG 0030H
MAIN: MOV IE, #10000100B ;enable
external INT1
HERE: SJMP HERE
END
    
```

10. In Program 2, 0000H is the interrupt vector of RESET. 0013H is the interrupt vector of INT1.