4. (10%) There are two ways for a single chip to process external input and output signals, (Internal Second Process some time-sensitive external input signals immediately, but (Libert) can immediately make immediate response and processing. 5. (10%) What is the purpose of IE.2 and IE.7? IE.7	3.	3. (10%) The external interrupt of MCS-51 refers to the interrupt from the chip hardware pins INTO and INT1. These two external interrupts can be triggered by and (
IE.7 IE.6 IE.5 IE.4 IE.3 IE.2 IE.1 IE.0 EA ET2 ES ET1 EX1 ET0 EX0 EA EX2 EX1 ET0 EX0 EA ET2 ES ET1 EX1 ET0 EX0 EA ET2 EX1 EX1		signals, (
E. HE.O HE.O HE.O HE.O HE.O HE.O HE.O HE	5.	5. (10%) What is the purpose of IE.2 and IE.7?											
EA - ET2 ES ET1 EX1 ET0 EX0 [EX=1] [Andle Legislar 日]		IE.7	IE.6 I	E.5 IE.4	IE.3	IE.2	IE.1	IE.C)				
6. (10%) What is the purpose of TCON.0 and TCON.1? IE: 中海海道 1. 20.1 TCON.7 TCON.6 TCON.5 TCON.4 TCON.3 TCON.2 TCON.1 TCON.0 TFI TRI TFO TRO IEI ITI IEO ITO 1				ET2 ES	ET1	EX1	ET0	EXC)				
TCON.7 TCON.6 TCON.5 TCON.4 TCON.3 TCON.2 TCON.1 TCON.0 TF1 TR1 TF0 TR0 IE1 IT1 IE0 IT0 7. (20%) Please correctly order the interrupt process flow by filling in the number. (2) -> (1) -> (3) -> (5) -> (4) When an interrupt occurs, confirm the interrupt and priority order (2) Setting of IE, IP or TCON registers, etc. (3) Save PC/SFR to the stack and pause the current program (4) After the interrupt function is completed, the PC/SFR are retrieved from the stack and continue the previously executed program (5) PC gets the corresponding interrupt vector address and jumps to	Enable IE register 的功能 Enable. INT												
TCON.7 TCON.6 TCON.5 TCON.4 TCON.3 TCON.2 TCON.1 TCON.0 TF1 TR1 TF0 TR0 IE1 IT1 IE0 IT0 7. (20%) Please correctly order the interrupt process flow by filling in the number. (2) -> (1) -> (3) -> (5) -> (4) When an interrupt occurs, confirm the interrupt and priority order (2) Setting of IE, IP or TCON registers, etc. (3) Save PC/SFR to the stack and pause the current program (4) After the interrupt function is completed, the PC/SFR are retrieved from the stack and continue the previously executed program (5) PC gets the corresponding interrupt vector address and jumps to	6. (10%) What is the purpose of TCON.0 and TCON.1?												
7. (20%) Please correctly order the interrupt process flow by filling in the number. (2) -> (1) -> (3) -> (5) -> (4) (1) When an interrupt occurs, confirm the interrupt and priority order (2) Setting of IE, IP or TCON registers, etc. (3) Save PC/SFR to the stack and pause the current program (4) After the interrupt function is completed, the PC/SFR are retrieved from the stack and continue the previously executed program (5) PC gets the corresponding interrupt vector address and jumps to							TCON	N.2 T	CON.1	TCON.			
Setting of IE, IP or TCON registers, etc. (3) Save PC/SFR to the stack and pause the current program (4) After the interrupt function is completed, the PC/SFR are retrieved from the stack and continue the previously executed program (5) PC gets the corresponding interrupt vector address and jumps to	7. (20%) Please correctly order the interrupt process flow by filling in the number.												
Setting of IE, IP or TCON registers, etc. (3) Save PC/SFR to the stack and pause the current program (4) After the interrupt function is completed, the PC/SFR are retrieved from the stack and continue the previously executed program (5) PC gets the corresponding interrupt vector address and jumps to	(1) When an interment account and first the interment account and first the interment account and the interment account and the interment account and the interment account account and the interment account												
(3) Save PC/SFR to the stack and pause the current program (4) After the interrupt function is completed, the PC/SFR are retrieved from the stack and continue the previously executed program (5) PC gets the corresponding interrupt vector address and jumps to	when an interrupt occurs, confirm the interrupt and priority order												
After the interrupt function is completed, the PC/SFR are retrieved from the stack and continue the previously executed program (5) PC gets the corresponding interrupt vector address and jumps to													
(5) PC gets the corresponding interrupt vector address and jumps to	Save PC/SFR to the stack and pause the current program												
and the corresponding interrupt vector address and jumps to	After the interrupt function is completed, the PC/SFR are retrieved from the stack and continue the previously executed program												
		THE SHAREST AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY OF THE		orrespondin	g interrupt	vector ac							