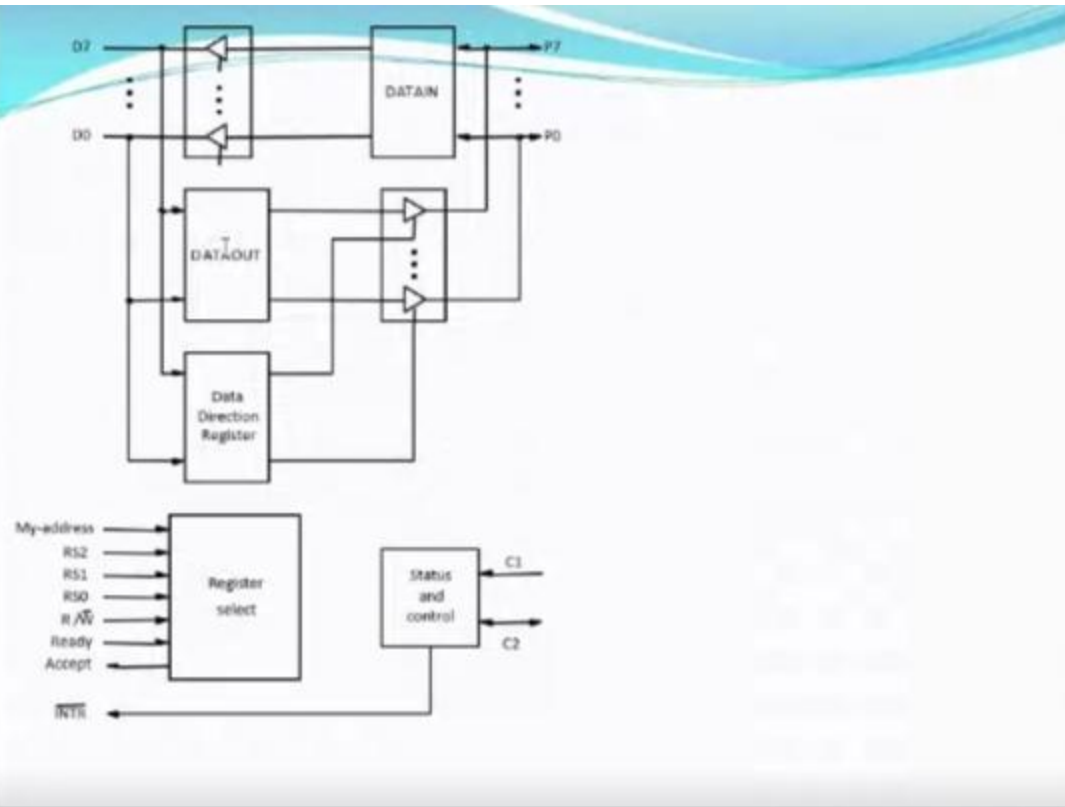
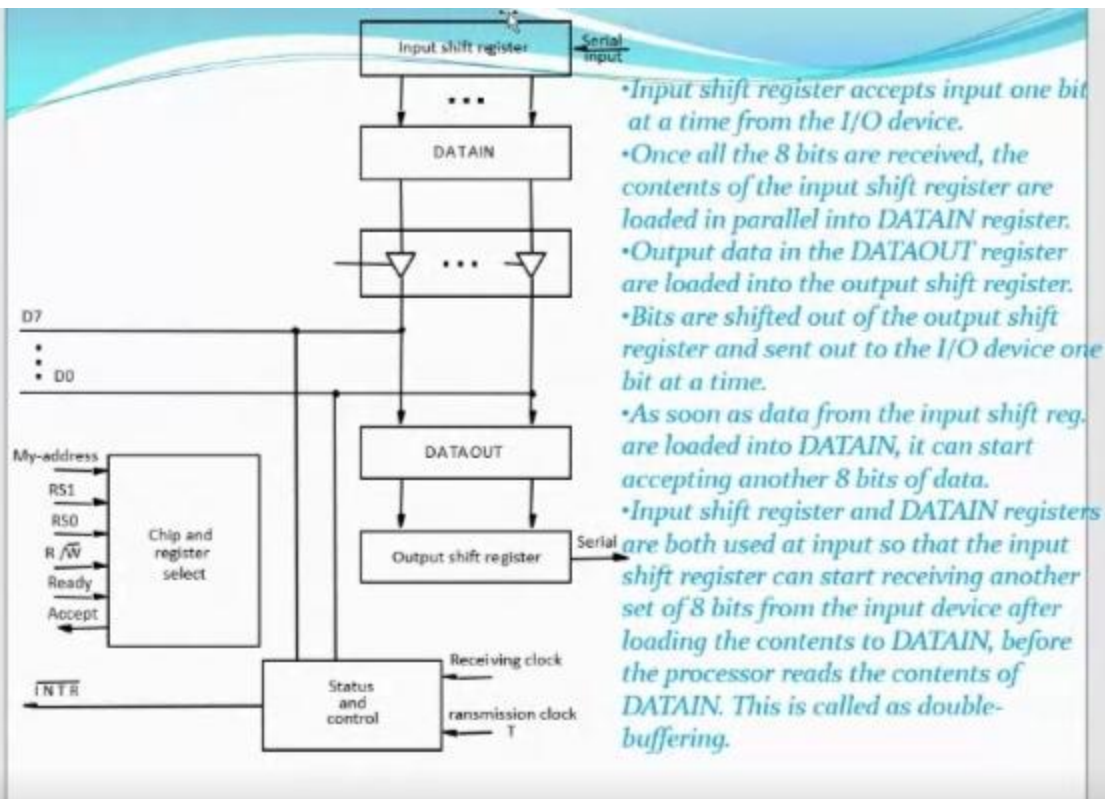


Interface circuits

- I/O interface consists of the circuitry required to connect an I/O device to a computer bus.
- Side of the interface which connects to the computer has bus signals for:
 - Address,
 - Data
 - Control
- Side of the interface which connects to the I/O device has:
 - Datapath and associated controls to transfer data between the interface and the I/O device.
 - This side is called as a "port".
- Ports can be classified into two:
 - Parallel port,
 - Serial port,





Serial port (contd..)

- Serial interfaces require fewer wires, and hence serial transmission is convenient for connecting devices that are physically distant from the computer.
- Speed of transmission of the data over a serial interface is known as the "bit rate".
 - Bit rate depends on the nature of the devices connected.
- In order to accommodate devices with a range of speeds, a serial interface must be able to use a range of clock speeds.
- Several standard serial interfaces have been developed:
 - Universal Asynchronous Receiver Transmitter (UART) for low-speed serial devices.
 - RS-232-C for connection to communication links.