

8085 Job Interview Questions And Answers



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8085 Interview Questions And Answers Guide.

Question - 1:

What is Stack Pointer?

Ans:

Stack pointer is a special purpose 16-bit register in the Microprocessor, which holds the address of the top of the stack.

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Question - 2:

What are the various flags used in 8085?

Ans:

Sign flag, Zero flag, Auxillary flag, Parity flag, Carry flag.

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Question - 3:

In 8085 name the 16 bit registers?

Ans:

Stack pointer and Program counter all have 16 bits.

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Question - 4:

What is the strength of the signal transmitted by powerful cell phones?

Ans:

The powerful cell phones can transmit a signal of 3 watts.

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Question - 5:

What does Quality factor mean?

Ans:

The Quality factor is also defined, as Q. So it is a number, which reflects the lossness of a circuit. Higher the Q, the lower are the losses. the quality factor is measurement of efficiency(or effectiveness) of a device or circuitry. In literal sense quality factor means qualitative performance of a device.

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Question - 6:

Which interrupt is not level-sensitive in 8085?

Ans:

RST 7.5 is a raising edge-triggering interrupt.
TRAP

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Question - 7:

What is Program counter in 8085?

Ans:

Program counter holds the address of either the first byte of the next instruction to be fetched for execution or the address of the next byte of a multi byte instruction, which has not been completely fetched. In both the cases it gets incremented automatically one by one as the instruction bytes get fetched. Also Program register keeps the address of the next instruction.



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Question - 8:

Which is the Stack used in 8085?

Ans:

LIFO (Last In First Out) stack is used in 8085. In this type of Stack the last stored information can be retrieved first.

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Question - 9:

What is meant by a bus?

Ans:

A bus is a group of conducting lines that carries data, address, & control signals.

A bus is two or many wire communication method. A bus which communicates between two active devices, it may transfer address, data, etc.

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Question - 10:

What is Tri-state logic?

Ans:

Three Logic Levels are used and they are High, Low, High impedance state. The high and low are normal logic levels & high impedance state is electrical open circuit conditions. Tri-state logic has a third line called enable line.

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Question - 11:

Give an example of one address microprocessor?

Ans:

8085 is a one address microprocessor.

In 8085 interrupts are classified by software and hardware interrupts.

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Question - 12:

In what way interrupts are classified in 8085?

Ans:

In 8085 the interrupts are classified as Hardware and Software interrupts.

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Question - 13:

What are Hardware interrupts?

Ans:

TRAP,
RST7.5,
RST6.5,
RST5.5,
INTR

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Question - 14:

What are Software interrupts?

Ans:

RST0,
RST1,
RST2,
RST3,
RST4,
RST5,
RST6,
RST7.

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Question - 15:

Which interrupt has the highest priority?

Ans:

TRAP has the highest priority

there are 2 types of interrupts external and internal. NMI has highest priority among all external interrupts, TRAP has highest priority among all internal interrupts.



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Question - 16:

Name 5 different addressing modes?

Ans:

Immediate,
Direct,
Register,
Register indirect,
Implied addressing modes.

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Question - 17:

How many interrupts are there in 8085?

Ans:

There are 12 interrupts in 8085.

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Question - 18:

What is clock frequency for 8085?

Ans:

3 MHz is the maximum clock frequency for 8085.

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Question - 19:

What is the RST for the TRAP?

Ans:

RST 4.5 is called as TRAP.

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Question - 20:

In 8085 which is called as High order / Low order Register?

Ans:

Flag is called as Low order register & Accumulator is called as High order Register.

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Question - 21:

Can an RC circuit be used as clock source for 8085?

Ans:

Yes, it can be used, if an accurate clock frequency is not required. Also, the component cost is low compared to LC or Crystal.

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Question - 22:

Why address bus is unidirectional and data bus is bidirectional?

Ans:

Because there is no need address transaction between processor and peripheral device but data bus is needed because data has to be read and write

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Question - 23:

Can 8259 be interfaced with 8085 via the trap pin?

Ans:

i think yes...so if 8259 gives interrupt then it will be serviced immediately but since inta pin is left hanging the insr bit will never be set...and so whenever ny interrupt occurs depending upon priority itt will be serviced....also the isr address for all interrupts will be same ie 0024H...
Interrupt via trap is nonmaskable,so it will be serviced immediately.

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Question - 24:

Why the temporary registers W and Z are named so i mean we start from A,B,C,D,E then H and L coz H stands for higher bit nd L for lower bit of the address pinted by memory pointer....but wats w and z for?

Ans:

AS W AND Z ALPHABETS ARE NOT WIDELY USED SIMILARLY AS W AND Z IS INTERNALLY USED THEY WOULD HAVE BEEN NAMED SO



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Question - 25:

What is the logical difference b/w Move A TO B and COMPUTE B = A?

Ans:

In case of Move A TO B it will move whatever the value of a in to b. it mean it will move numeric, alphanumeric and alphabetic value.

In case of COMPUTE B = A it will assign the value of a in to b.

but in case of compute only numeric value will be compute.

mov a,b Ans- means whatever the data present on the 'b' it will transfer into 'a'

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Question - 26:

What is object repository?

Ans:

Object Repository means not a collection of objects.

It's a common repository for all the people (Testing, Developers) for seeing all the data in single Login.

For example QA wants to see 5 testers works then he goes to each person login and see the data. It's very difficult job. For this We can use Object Repository.

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Question - 27:

What is Microprocessor?

Ans:

Microprocessor is a program-controlled device, which fetches the instructions from memory, decodes and executes the instructions. Most Micro Processor are single-chip devices.

Microprocessor is a program-controlled device, which fetches the instructions from memory, decodes and executes the instructions. Most Micro Processor are single-chip devices.

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Question - 28:

Why does microprocessor contain ROM chips?

Ans:

Microprocessor contain ROM chip because it contain instructions to execute data.

it contain the monitor program which not only include execution instruction but also interfacing program

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Question - 29:

How many logical drives is it possible to fit onto a physical disk?

Ans:

Maximum of 24 logical drives. The extended partition can only have 23 logical drives.

there can be any number of logical drives

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Question - 30:

How do you make programs portable on unix and Dos under such circumstances?

Ans:

constructors are invoked themselves when the object is created for a class. there may be any number of constructors which differ by the arguments passed. the destructors are called by us to destroy the constructors. but there is only one destructor.

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Question - 31:

Name of at least ten software companies

Ans:

TCS,

IBM,

INFOSYS,

ORACLE,

SONATA,

SATYAM,

HP,

MOTOROLA,

WIPRO,

CISCO

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Question - 32:

Which of the following is larger than $\frac{3}{5}$? (1) $\frac{1}{2}$ (2) $\frac{39}{50}$ (3) $\frac{7}{25}$ (4) $\frac{3}{10}$ (5) $\frac{59}{100}$?

Ans:

$\frac{39}{50}$.

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Question - 33:

What are the minimal cost and minimal risk solution?

Ans:

In binary representation there are some states that are believed to be never occurred due to some particular functionality of a given circuit. If zero output is assigned to such states then it is called minimal risk solution as we are resetting the formidable states which could be occurred accidentally. Another approach is to assign a don't care to them so it results in lesser logic and hence is called minimal cost solution.

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Question - 34:

What is the purpose of reserved word using in C#?

Ans:

A keyword that specifies that types in a particular namespace can be referred to without requiring their full qualified type names.

'using' reserved word always come with namespaces. eg. using systems so because of this useful classes supplied by Microsoft which are contained by System namespace are available for user.

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Question - 35:

Just by seeing the signature of the bean how can you specify whether it is a Stateful or Stateless Session Bean?

Ans:

The create method in a stateless session bean cannot have arguments, and can only have a single method called create(). While create in Stateful bean can have arguments and could be any method starting with create string eg. create<method>(arg1, arg2,...). Although it is not compiler checked but in stateless bean the ejbPassivate() and ejbActivate() methods has to be empty as these functions are never called by EJB container. As conceptually in stateful session bean we might need to store the clients information hence arguments in create<method> are necessary. While in stateless bean we don't, hence no arguments are necessary. It's intuitive isn't. In my life I haven't seen such a futuristic server programming tool as EJB.

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Question - 36:

Difference between Java Beans & Servlets?

Ans:

java bean is a reusable component, where as the servlet is the java program which extends the server capability.

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Question - 37:

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Ans:

1. What is single inheritance.

ans: one class is inherited by only other one class

2. What is multiple inheritance.

ans: One class inheriting more than one class at a time.

3. Can java support multiple inheritance?

ans: No

4. What is interface?

ans: Interface has only method declarations but no definition.

5. What is difference between abstract class and interface?

ans: In abstract class some methods may contain definition, but in interface every method should be abstract.

6. How to you prove that abstract class cannot instantiate directly?

ans: As they don't have constructor they can't be instantiated.

7. What is difference between string and StringBuffer?

ans: Strings are immutable where as StringBuffer can be modified.

8. What is immutable?

ans: Which can't be changed.

9. What is main difference between HashMap and Hashtable?

ans: Hash table is synchronized.

10. What is main difference between ArrayList and Vector?

ans: Vector is synchronized.

11. What is Struts framework?

ans: It follows MVC architecture which is used for separating view, controller, model.

12. What is main difference between JSP and Servlets.

ans: JSPs are mainly used for dynamic presentations where we can write code of design and actual content separately. Mainly coding becomes feasible.

13. What is difference between procedure and function?

ans: Functions can return value, procedures can't return value.

14. What is JDBC?

ans: Connecting to DB from java program requires JDBC.

15. What are types of drivers?



type1,2,3,4
java supports multithreading

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Question - 38:

Have you used threads in Servlet?

Ans:

Yes, single thread module

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Question - 39:

What is the difference between , page directive include, action tag include?

Ans:

One difference is while using the include page directive, in translation time it is creating two servlets. But, while using the include action tag, in translation time it is creating only one servlet.

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