NOTE:

- 1. Answer question 1 and any FOUR from questions 2 to 7.
- 2. Parts of the same question should be answered together and in the same sequence.

Time: 3 Hours

Total Marks: 100

- 1.
- a) Which is the modeling diagrams used in UML?
- b) What is the meaning of System-on-chip (SOC)? How will the definition of an embedded system change with a system-on-chip?
- c) Write an 8051 assembly code to reverse bits in a given byte. For example, convert from:

D7 D6 D5 D4 D3 D2 D1 D0 to D0 D1 D2 D3 D4 D5 D6 D7

- d) Differentiate RISC and CISC terms. Which one is preferred for embedded application? Justify it.
- e) Discuss watchdog timer with its typical applications.
- f) Differentiate between power-on reset and watchdog timer reset?
- g) Explain Application Specific (ASIP) processor. Compare general purpose processor and single purpose processor.

(7x4)

2.

- a) For following 'C' statement, write ARM assembly codes:
 - int a, b, c, x, y, z; x= (a+b) - c; y=b*(a - c); z= (a<<2) | (c&15);</pre>
- b) Compare interrupt driven and DMA (Direct Memory Access) driven data transfer.
- c) Enlist all the functions of Kernel (Basic unit of OS).

(6+6+6)

3.

- a) What are the levels of abstraction from top to bottom in the design process of embedded system? What are the challenges faced in designing an embedded system?
- b) Explain an example of priority inversion problem and deadlock situation during multiprocessing (multitasking) execution.
- c) Describe the CAN protocol. Which features of it make suitable for an embedded application particularly in automotives?

(6+6+6)

4.

- a) Explain internal architecture of USB.
- b) Explain preemptive scheduling with example.
- c) What are the various encoding schemes used in IrDA?

(6+6+6)

5.

- a) Explain architecture of PIC microcontroller.
- b) What is debugging? Why debugging is required in embedded applications?
- c) "Bluetooth is the preferable choice for short range data communication", justify the sentence with brief note on Bluetooth.

(6+6+6)

- 6.
- a) Briefly define following types of memory:
 - EPROM, EEPROM, SRAM, DRAM, Flash EEPROM, NVRAM.
- b) What are the advantages of C++ language used in an embedded system?
- c) When does a programming needed in Java? How J2ME (JAVA 2 Micro Edition) is more useful in an embedded programming?

(6+6+6)

- 7.
- a) By drawing a general flowchart, explain the components of a digital camera embedded system.
- b) Give basic features of RTOS VxWorks which are essential in sophisticated embedded system.
- c) How does a typical microcontroller differ from a microprocessor? What are the typical architectural blocks present in a microcontroller?

(7+7+4)