

**SRM VALLIAMMAI ENGINEERING COLLEGE
(An Autonomous Institution)**

SRM Nagar, Kattankulathur – 603 203

**DEPARTMENT OF
ELECTRONICS AND INSTRUMENTATION ENGINEERING**

QUESTION BANK



I - SEMESTER

M.E. CONTROL AND INSTRUMENTATION

1913104 – DESIGN OF EMBEDDED SYSTEMS

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UNIT I - INTRODUCTION TO EMBEDDED SYSTEMS

Introduction to Embedded Systems –Structural units in Embedded processor, selection of processor& memory devices- DMA, Memory management methods- memory mapping, cache replacement concept, Timer and Counting devices, Watchdog Timer, Real Time Clock

PART-A

Q.No	Questions	BT Level	Competence
1.	How embedded systems are different from conventional PC?	BTL 2	Understand
2.	What are the different types of memory used in embedded system design?	BTL 1	Remember
3.	Examine the function of pre-processor macros.	BTL 3	Apply
4.	What are the steps involved in the build process?	BTL 1	Remember
5.	Differentiate between editor and compiler.	BTL 2	Understand
6.	How watchdog timers are different from conventional timers?	BTL 6	Create
7.	Assess the role of additional structural units in advanced embedded processor.	BTL 6	Create
8.	What are the different modes of DMA transfer? Which one is suitable for embedded system?	BTL 1	Remember
9.	Analyze the need for memory management in Embedded Systems.	BTL 4	Analyze
10.	List out the states of timer.	BTL 1	Remember
11.	How does a program reside in ROM in embedded systems?	BTL 5	Evaluate
12.	Classify the various models used in embedded system Design.	BTL 3	Apply
13.	Define Real Time Clock (RTC).	BTL 1	Remember
14.	Why do we need at least one timer in an ES?	BTL 1	Remember
15.	Point out some control bits of a timer.	BTL 4	Analyze
16.	Classify embedded Real time systems. Give an example for each.	BTL 3	Apply
17.	List out the importance of In-circuit emulator (ICE).	BTL 2	Understand
18.	Prioritize the various development processes used in ICE.	BTL 5	Evaluate
19.	Differentiate between host machine and target machine.	BTL 2	Understand
20.	Point out the issues that impact the selection of processor for an application.	BTL 4	Analyze

PART-B

1.	(i)Describe the memory management concepts in embedded system design. (6) (ii)Examine how real time systems differ from conventional system. What is the necessity of real time system in embedded applications? (7)	BTL 1	Remember
2.	With neat diagram, explain the working of Direct Memory Access (DMA) and mention the memory	BTL 6	Create

	management methods (13)		
3.	(i) Summarize the various form of memories present in an embedded system. (7) (ii) Discuss the software tools in designing of an embedded system. (6)	BTL 2	Understand
4.	(i)Quote in brief about the various steps involved in the Embedded System build process. (7) (ii) Describe the basic block diagram of embedded real time system. (6)	BTL 1	Remember
5.	(i) Explain the need for memory management.(7) (ii)Discuss in detail about embedded computory applications. (6)	BTL 2	Understand
6.	Demonstrate in detail about the different 'Embedded Processors' in a system. (13)	BTL 3	Apply
7.	Explain the different types of single purpose processors. (13)	BTL 4	Analyze
8.	Explain the differences between timer and counting devices used in embedded system with necessary diagrams. (13)	BTL 4	Analyze
9.	(i) Summarize in detail about memory organisation and memory enhancement. (6) (ii) How co-verification is done? Explain. (7)	BTL 5	Evaluate
10.	(i) Explain how suitable processor are selected for an embedded system design. (7) (ii) Explain how suitable memory devices are selected for an embedded system design. (6)	BTL 6	Create
11.	(i)Discuss about the structural units in embedded processor. (7) (ii) Discuss the function of In-Circuit emulator (6)	BTL 2	Understand
12.	Analyze the role and importance of following in an embedded system (i)Watchdog Timer, (ii) Real Time Clock (6+7)	BTL 4	Analyze
13.	(i) Discuss in detail about how the timers and counters are useful in system design in embedded systems (7) (ii)Discuss about the applications of hardware units and devices in an embedded system. (6)	BTL 3	Apply
14.	(i) What does u mean by cache replacement technique? why it is needed for embedded system .(7) (ii)Tabulate the necessity of flash memory and RAM used in embedded system.(6)	BTL 3 BTL 5	Applying Evaluate
PART-C			
1.	Discuss briefly on memory management of overlap memory on cache replacement techniques. (15)	BTL2	Understand
2.	List the need for watchdog timer in an embedded application. Explain how it protects the system with an example.(15)	BTL 6	create
3.	Elucidate the selection of processor and memory	BTL 6	create

	for any one embedded applications with suitable diagram in detail. (15)		
4.	(i) Develop a chart for brief about the importance of following : (1) Multitasking OS (2) IP core (3) System on Chip (4) ASSP in modern trends. (8) (ii) List out the tests of five industry-specific tests suite of EEMBC benchmark tests list.(7)	BTL 6	create

UNIT II - EMBEDDED NETWORKING AND INTERRUPTS SERVICE MECHANISM			
Embedded Networking: Introduction, I/O Device Ports & Buses– Serial Bus communication protocols -RS232 standard – RS485 –USB – Inter Integrated Circuits (I2C) – interrupt sources , Programmed-I/Obusy-wait approach without interrupt service mechanism- ISR concept– multiple interrupts – context and periods for context switching, interrupt latency and deadline -Introduction to Basic Concept Device Drivers.			
PART-A			
Q.No	Questions	BT Level	Competence
1.	List out the types of I/O ports.	BTL 1	Remember
2.	Differentiate between serial port and parallel port.	BTL 2	Understand
3.	What is meant by embedded networking?	BTL 1	Remember
4.	What is full duplex communication?	BTL 1	Remember
5.	Compare parallel port interfaces for keypad, printer, LCD-controller and touch screen.	BTL 4	Analyze
6.	Identify the major features of USB bus.	BTL 2	Understand
7.	What is USB? Where is it used?	BTL 1	Remember
8.		BTL 2	Understand
9.	State any four standard band rates supported by RS 232	BTL 4	Analyze
10.	Mention the main features of CAN bus.	BTL 3	Apply
11.	What is CAN Bus?	BTL 1	Remember
12.	Evaluate the merits of advanced serial high speed buses.	BTL 5	Evaluate
13.	Mention the concept of plug and play.	BTL 3	Apply
14.	Justify that why device drivers are necessary for interfacing a device with a processor.	BTL 6	Create
15.	What is meant by I2C?	BTL 1	Remember
16.		BTL 2	Understand
17.	Classify between device register and device address?	BTL 3	Apply
18.	Justify the advantages of SPI protocol.	BTL 5	Evaluate
19.	Analyze MISO and MOSI in SPI protocol.	BTL 4	Analyze
20.	Assess the transmission rates of I2C.	BTL 6	Create
PART-B			
1.	Mention the features of buses and common	BTL 3	Apply

	modes used in serial communication and explain them. (13)		
2.	Analyze the importance of interrupts in embedded system and explain how context switching is executed in it.(13)	BTL 4	Analyze
3.	(i)What are interrupts?(3) (ii) How they are generated? (5) (iii)What are types of interrupts and brief them in detail?(5)	BTL 1	Remember
4.	What do you mean by context switching? how it is handled by scheduler.(13)	BTL 1	Remember
5.	Examine the functions of device drivers and interrupt service mechanisms employed in it. (13)	BTL 6	Create
6.	Write short notes on the applications of : (i) RS 232 standard (4) (ii) USB (5) (iii) Inter Integrated Circuits Bus (4)	BTL 3	Apply
7.	(i)Explain the functions of device drivers. (5) (ii) List out the steps involved in writing a device driver. (8)	BTL 2	Understand
8.	Discuss about the differences in execution between programmed I/O and busy wait approach in embedded system. (13)	BTL 2	Understand
9.	Explain how serial data transfer is performed in I2C bus. Also brief the steps involved in transfer of a byte using I2C? (13)	BTL 4	Analyze
10.	Write a detailed technical short note on the characteristics of the I2C and explain the process of arbitration. (13)	BTL 1	Remember
11.	(i) Briefly explain about input/output device ports and buses. (9) (ii) Compare RS 232,RS 422,and RS 485. (4)	BTL 2	Understand
12.	Explain the need and working of the following : (i)MAX 232 (7) (ii)Device Drivers (6)	BTL 4	Analyze
13.	Describe Daisy chain arrangement in programmed I/O and comment on it. (13)	BTL 1	Remember
14.	Design and explain a parallel priority interrupt hardware for a system with eight sources (13)	BTL 5	Evaluate
PART-C			
1.	Analyse that how serial communication protocols are used for embedded networking? (15)	BTL 4	Analyze
2.	Create a List about the importance of latency, deadline and context switching in embedded networking. (15)	BTL 6	Create

3.	Where multiple interrupts are needed? how they are executed in embedded system based applications.(15)	BTL 6	Create
4.	What do you mean by context period and interrupt service routine? how do they executed by embedded system based applications.(15)	BTL 6	Create

UNIT - III RTOS BASED EMBEDDED SYSTEM DESIGN

Introduction to basic concepts of RTOS- Task, process & threads, interrupt routines in RTOS, Multi processing and Multitasking, Pre emptive and non-preemptive scheduling, Task communication shared memory, message passing-, Inter process Communication –synchronization between processes-semaphores, Mailbox, pipes, priority inversion, priority inheritance-comparison of commercial RTOS features - RTOS Lite, Full RTOS, VxWorks, μ C/OS-II, RT Linux

PART-A

Q.No	Questions	BT Level	Competence
1.	Compare the difference between RTOS and Operating System.	BTL 6	Create
2.	List any four commercial RTOS.	BTL 1	Remember
3.	Assess when an RTOS is necessary and not necessary in an embedded system.	BTL 6	Create
4.	How does a data output generated by one process transfer to another process using an IPC?	BTL 1	Remember
5.	Differentiate process, threads and tasks.	BTL 2	Understand
6.	What are the different states of a task?	BTL 1	Remember
7.	Mention the consequences of context switching.	BTL 3	Apply
8.	Mention the characteristics of functions, Interrupt Service Routines and Tasks.	BTL 3	Apply
9.	Distinguish between multiprocessing and multitasking.	BTL 2	Understand
10.	List out the importance of preemptive scheduling.	BTL 1	Remember
11.	Distinguish non preemptive and preemptive scheduling in RTOS.	BTL 2	Understand
12.	What is shared data problem? How will you eliminate it?	BTL 1	Remember
13.	What is the use of semaphore?	BTL 1	Remember
14.	Examine the importance of disability of interrupts in Embedded System.	BTL 3	Apply
15.	Analyze the situations which lead to priority inversion?	BTL 4	Analyze
16.	How will you define active task in the context of Vx works? What are the features of Vx works?	BTL 5	Evaluate

17.	Point out the functions performed by Real time OS in an embedded system?	BTL 4	Analyze
18.	Outline the features of RT Linux.	BTL 4	Analyze
19.	Summarize the goals of operating system?	BTL 2	Understand
20.	Justify the advantages of mail boxes in RTOS.	BTL 5	Evaluate
PART-B			
1.	Explain the principle of preemptive and non preemptive multitasking. Discuss about the scheduling algorithms suitable to these two types of multitasking. (13)	BTL 2	Understand
2.	(i) Explain the goals of operating system services. (7) (ii) Explain the three alternative systems in RTOS for responding a hardware source call with a neat sketch. (6)	BTL 4	Analyze
3.	(i) Describe the features of Vx works RTOS. (7) (ii) Enumerate the merits and demerits of various Real time operating systems. (6)	BTL 1	Remember
4.	Write the fifteen point strategy for synchronization between the processes, ISRs, OS functions and tasks for resource management. (13)	BTL 1	Remember
5.	Describe the features of various Contemporary Real Time Operating Systems. (13)	BTL 1	Remember
6.	(i) Explain the basic concepts of RTOS. (4) (ii) What are the different types of RTOS? (4) (iii) Explain the features of Micro OS-II. (5)	BTL 4	Analyze
7.	Write about the use of semaphores for the critical sections of a task with necessary diagram. (13)	BTL 5	Evaluate
8.	Summarize the system level and task service functions of μ C/OS. (13)	BTL 6	Create
9.	What is shared data problem? Demonstrate how shared data problem will be handled in real time system. (13)	BTL 3	Apply
10.	Illustrate with suitable example about the use of semaphore in multitasking? What are the various semaphore operations? (13)	BTL 3	Apply
11.	Explain how the interrupt routines are handled by RTOS and illustrate the features of Vx Works. (13)	BTL 2	Understand
12.	Explain the terminologies Semaphores, Mail box, pipes and shared memory in RTOS. (13)	BTL 4	Analyze
13.	(i) Discuss about inter-process communication. (3) (ii) Explain about the real time operating system of RTOS lite. (10)	BTL 2	Understand
14.	(i) Describe in detail about RT Linux RTOS. (6) (ii) Describe about task creation, management and scheduling in μ C/OS-II. (7)	BTL 1	Remember
PART-C			
1.	Prepare about the list of usage issues encountered	BTL 6	Create

	in In-circuit emulators (15)		
2.	Analyze about the performance of an embedded system, based on the special software techniques that are considered by embedded system programmers, when developing software for the application.(15)	BTL 4	Analyze
3.	Develop the list of points to be considered for the selection of RTOS for various embedded applications. Give some known design examples.(15)	BTL 6	Create
4.	How to select debugging tools to develop an embedded system.(15)	BTL 6	Create

UNIT IV SOFTWARE DEVELOPMENT TOOLS			
Software Development environment-IDE, assembler, compiler, linker, simulator, debugger, Incircuit emulator, Target Hardware Debugging, need for Hardware-Software Partitioning and Co-Design.Overview of UML, Scope of UML modeling, Conceptual model of UML, Architectural, UML basic elements-Diagram- Modeling techniques - structural, Behavioral, Activity Diagrams			
PART-A			
Q.No	Questions	BT Level	Competence
1.	Define UML.	BTL 1	Remember
2.	What are the three ways and perspectives to apply UML?	BTL 3	Apply
3.	Describe the Primary goals in the Design of UML.	BTL 2	Understand
4.	What is UML Activity Diagrams?	BTL 3	Apply
5.	Point out the issues involved in the Hardware – Software integration of embedded system design	BTL 4	Analyze
6.	Quote any four features for the selection of compilers.	BTL 1	Remember
7.	Compare the source code with object code	BTL 5	Evaluate
8.	Explain the need for co-verification in embedded product development.	BTL 4	Analyze
9.	Tabulate the advantages and disadvantages of debug kernel	BTL 1	Remember
10.	List the elements of ROM emulator. Also give limitations of it	BTL 2	Understand
11.	Name the two resources needed for the debug kernel from the target device?	BTL 1	Remember
12.	Write the minimum requirements of special debug tools, used in system integration	BTL 6	Create
13.	How does the Host-based debugging perform? Examine the problems associated with this debugging	BTL 3	Apply
14.	Give the advantages of emulator.	BTL 2	Understand
15.	Name the methods for finding the bug in the single line and block of the given code.	BTL 1	Remember
16.	Discuss, where do we use triggers in emulation? Why?	BTL 2	Understand

17.	Define In-circuit emulator	BTL 1	Remember
18.	What is the need for break point in debugging? How it is integrated with the program?	BTL 6	Creating
19.	Summarize the role of memory steering logic in ICE	BTL5	Evaluate
20.	Explain how emulators steering circuitry interposed between processor and the target system	BTL4	Analyze
PART-B			
1.	List the various UML diagram and examine the purpose of each diagram.(13)	BTL 1	Remember
2.	Generalize your views and write notes on Structural and Behavioral Pattern.(13)	BTL 6	Create
3.	(i).Compare sequence diagram and communication diagram with suitable example. (ii).Explain the Concepts of frames in UML.(13)	BTL 5	Evaluate
4.	(i)Explain hardware and software design of embedded system in detail. (10) (ii)List the product specification details needed for an embedded system design.(3)	BTL 4 BTL 1	Analyze Remember
5.	(i)With suitable example, illustrate the concept of Hardware/software partitioning.(9) (ii)Discuss about the tasks are carried out in iteration and implementation phase in embedded design.(4)	BTL 3 BTL 2	Apply Understand
6.	Write short notes on the following: (i)Compilers. (6) (ii)Hardware and software debugging tools.(7)	BTL 1	Remember
7.	(i)With suitable example, describe the concept of Partitioning decision. (8) (ii)Illustrate how to code the hardware in the View of HW/SW duality. (5)	BTL 2 BTL 3	Understand Apply
8.	Explain with an application how to do host based debugging. Also discuss about the problems associated with it. (8+5)	BTL 4	Analyze
9.	(i) With a neat block diagram, explain the operation of ROM emulator. Differentiate its functionality from ICE. (8) (ii) Write the advantages and disadvantages of debug kernel.(5)	BTL 4 BTL 1	Analyze Remember
10.	With neat schematic explain briefly about remote debuggers and debug kernels. (13)	BTL 1	Remember
11.	Explain in detail on the JTAG emulator.(13)	BTL 1	Remember
12.	Mention the merits and demerits of Structural and behavioural UML Model. (13)	BTL 3	Apply
13.	Analyse the importance of each basic elements in UML.(13)	BTL 4	Analyze
14.	Discuss the scope of UML modelling in embedded system design.(13)	BTL2	Understand

PART-C			
1.	Explain product integration and the challenges to be addressed upon product integration with example.(15)	BTL 5	Evaluate
2.	Develop an UML model for a simple home automation application.(15)	BTL 6	Create
3.	Create a computational model any one embedded system application with the role of hardware software co-design (15)	BTL 6	Create
4.	Develop the list for various issues related with design of embedded system for automotive applications. (15)	BTL 6	Create

UNIT V EMBEDDED SYSTEM APPLICATION DEVELOPMENT			
Objectives, different Phases & Modeling of the Embedded product Development Life Cycle (EDLC),Case studies on Smart card- Adaptive Cruise control in a Car -Mobile Phone software for key inputs.			
PART-A			
Q. No	Questions	BT Level	Competence
1.	Mention the importance of sensors and actuators in embedded applications	BTL 3	Apply
2.	Identify the importance of temperature and level sensor in washing machine.	BTL 2	Understand
3.	Compare High Speed Electronic Control Unit and Low Speed Electronic Control Unit.	BTL 6	Create
4.	State the role of interfacing I/O circuit in smart card.	BTL 1	Remember
5.	List the embedded devices present in a high end car.	BTL 1	Remember
6.	What is adaptive control? How does adaptive control algorithm differ from feedback proportional control?	BTL 1	Remember
7.	Examine the features of OS in automobile applications?	BTL 4	Analyze
8.	How do you identify an application that would benefit from using a smart card?	BTL 5	Evaluate
9.	Point out the advantage of encryption when using a fabrication key, personalization key, utilization lock and PIN?	BTL 4	Analyze
10.	List the objectives of Embedded product Development Life Cycle.	BTL 1	Remember
11.	Point out the basic concept of EDLC	BTL 2	Understand
12.	Why EDLC is essential in embedded systems?	BTL 5	Evaluate
13.	Predict the aim of product development in embedded systems.	BTL 2	Understand
14.	List the role of quality in embedded product	BTL 1	Remember

	development.		
15.	Discuss the importance of budget allocation in EDLC.	BTL 2	Understand
16.	Examine the necessity of Product re-engineering.	BTL 3	Apply
17.	Define conceptualization.	BTL 1	Remember
18.	Compare iterative /incremental/foundation EDLC model.	BTL 4	Analyze
19.	Mention the computational models in EDLC.	BTL 3	Apply
20.	Propose the best suited circumstances of object oriented model for embedded design.	BTL 6	Create
PART-B			
1.	Discuss the role of an embedded application which provides extensive support in home automation. (13)	BTL 2	Understand
2.	Mention the different communication buses used in automotive applications and explain.(13).	BTL 3	Apply
3.	Describe the architecture of a contactless smart card. (13)	BTL 1	Remember
4.	Tabulate the requirements and functionalities of smart card communication system. (13)	BTL 1	Remember
5.	Analyze various steps of embedded system design with respect to design of automatic washing machine. (13)	BTL 4	Analyze
6.	(i)Justify the merits of hardware software co-design. (4) (ii) Explain the fundamental issues in hardware software co-design. (9)	BTL 6	Create
7.	Analyze the different computational models in embedded system design. (13)	BTL 4	Analyze
8.	(i) List the different phases of EDLC and mention the significance of each phase.(7) (ii)With examples ,tabulate the difference between control dominated systems with data dominated systems.(8)	BTL 1	Remember
9.	(i)What is the difference between Data Flow Graph and Control data flow graph? (6) (ii) Explain their significance in embedded system design. (7)	BTL 2	Understand
10.	Examine the classic embedded product development life cycle model and discuss about conceptualization. (13)	BTL 5	Evaluate
11.	Illustrate with an example the phenomenon of Linear/waterfall model in embedded system design. (13)	BTL 3	Apply
12.	With suitable example, explain about the state machine model of mobile phone with key inputs.(13)	BTL 1	Remember
13.	Illustrate with functional description about the	BTL 4	Analyze

	different phases of Embedded system life cycle model. (13)		
14.	Describe the various types of electronic control units employed in automotive applications. (13)	BTL 2	Understand
PART-C			
1.	(i) What are the major phases, an embedded product undergo? Consider a sample product for design and development and analyze the challenges faced at each phase.(10) (ii) Why should the embedded system RTOS be scalable.(5)	BTL 6	Create
		BTL 4	Analyze
2.	Analyze the factors that an embedded system designer should consider to help him to decide which RTOS is appropriate for his application. (15)	BTL 6	Create
3.	Develop the hardware/ software design flow in detail highlighting the similarity between the activities followed in each design. (15)	BTL 6	Create
4.	Narrate the objective, need, different phases and modelling of EDLC(15)	BTL 5	Evaluate