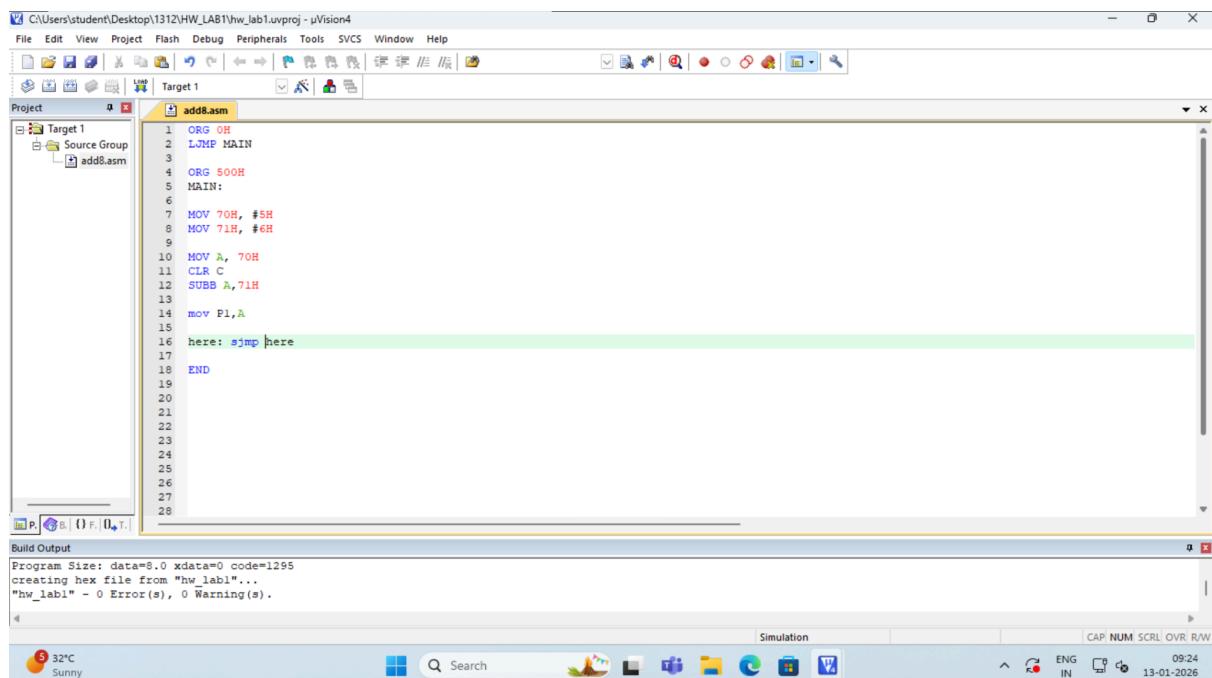


# 24B1312 , Supriya Anand Mishra

## Microprocessors Laboratory

### Electrical Eng, IITB

### LAB 1



The screenshot shows the µVision4 IDE interface. The main window displays the assembly code for a program named 'add8.asm'. The code initializes memory at address 0H, defines a label 'MAIN' at address 500H, and performs a subtraction operation A = 70H - 71H. It then branches to a label 'here' at address 500H. The build output window indicates a successful build with no errors or warnings.

```
1 ORG 0H
2 LJMP MAIN
3
4 ORG 500H
5 MAIN:
6
7 MOV 70H, #5H
8 MOV 71H, #6H
9
10 MOV A, 70H
11 CLR C
12 SUBB A, 71H
13
14 mov P1,A
15
16 here: sjmp here
17
18 END
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28
```

Build Output:  
Program Size: data=8.0 xdata=0 code=1295  
creating hex file from "hw\_lab1"...  
"hw\_lab1" - 0 Error(s), 0 Warning(s).

Short HW Q

The screenshot shows a software interface with a project tree on the left and a code editor on the right. The project tree for 'Target 1' contains a 'Source Group' with a file named 'error.asm'. The code editor displays assembly language for a calculator using Port 3. The assembly code includes labels like MAIN, HERE, and Cal, and instructions like ORG, LJMP, ACALL, MOV, and various data definitions. Below the code editor is a 'Build Output' window showing the build process and results.

```
1 /* Calculator using Port 3
2 Operand1 -> P3
3 Operand2 -> P3
4 Opcode -> P3
5 Result -> 52H (low / quotient)
6 Extra -> 53H (high / remainder)
7 */
8
9 ORG 0H
10 LJMP MAIN
11
12 ORG 100H
13 MAIN:
14 ACALL Cal
15 HERE: SJMP HERE
16
17 ORG 130H
18 Cal:
19 ; ----- Read inputs
20 MOV A, P3 ; Operand 1
21 MOV 50H, A
22
23 MOV A, P3 ; Operand 2
24 MOV 51H, A
25
26 MOV A, P3 ; Opcode
27 MOV 54H, A
28
```

Build Output

```
Program Size: data=8.0 xdata=0 code=399
creating hex file from "24b1312_lab1"...
"24b1312_lab1" - 0 Error(s), 0 Warning(s).
```

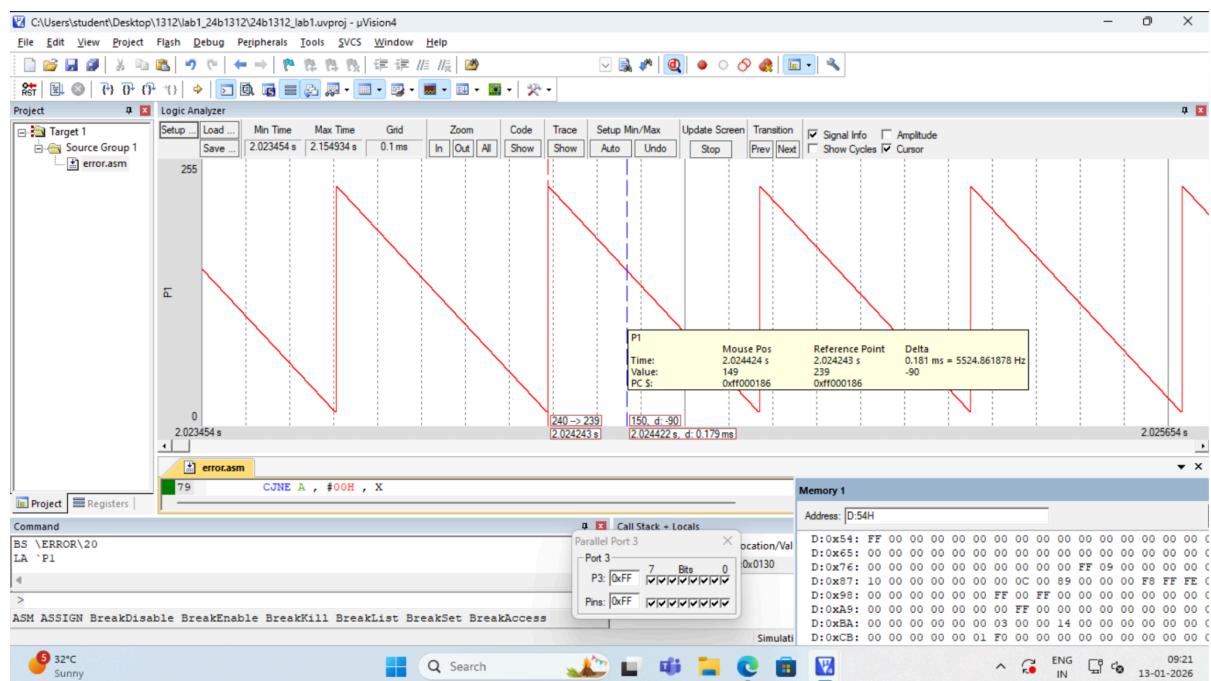
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27 MOV 54H, A
28
```

Build Output

```
Program Size: data=8.0 xdata=0 code=399
creating hex file from "24b1312_lab1"...
"24b1312_lab1" - 0 Error(s), 0 Warning(s.).
```

Memory 1															
Address: D:54H															
D:0x54:	FF	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
D:0x65:	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
D:0x76:	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	FF	09	00	00	00
D:0x87:	10	00	00	00	00	00	00	0C	00	89	00	00	00	F8	FF
D:0x98:	00	00	00	00	00	00	FF	00	FF	00	00	00	00	00	00
D:0xA9:	00	00	00	00	00	00	FF	00	FF	00	00	00	00	00	00
D:0xBA:	00	00	00	00	00	00	03	00	00	14	00	00	00	00	00
D:0xCB:	00	00	00	00	00	01	F0	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
D:0xDC:	00	00	00	00	89	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
D:0xED:	00	00	00	FF	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
D:0xFE:	00	00	FF	00	00	00	00	00	00	02	01	00	00	00	00
D01:0x0F:	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
D01:0x20:	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
D01:0x31:	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
D01:0x42:	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	FF	FF
D01:0x53:	00	FF	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
D01:0x64:	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
D01:0x75:	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
D01:0x86:	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
D01:0x97:	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
D01:0xA8:	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
D01:0xB9:	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00



## Aim

1. To identify and correct all syntactical and logical errors in a given 8051 assembly program (Error code.asm) using Keil µVision.
2. To debug the corrected program by providing inputs through Port 3, observe how the operands and opcode are stored in internal memory, and analyze the output waveform generated on Port 1 using the Logic Analyzer.

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## Apparatus / Software Used

- Keil µVision IDE
- 8051 Microcontroller (Simulator)
- Logic Analyzer (Keil built-in)
- Peripheral Input Window (Port 3)

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## Procedure

Part 1: Error Identification and Debugging

Part 2: Debugging with Inputs and Logic Analyzer

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## Observations

1. Initial compilation resulted in multiple errors due to incorrect instruction usage, reserved words, and improper addressing modes.
2. After correcting the errors, the program compiled successfully without any warnings.
3. Operand 1, Operand 2, and Opcode values provided through **Port 3** were correctly read by the program.
4. The values from Port 3 were stored sequentially in the designated internal memory locations.
5. The program executed the operation based on the opcode provided.
6. A periodic waveform was observed on **Port 1**.
7. The frequency of the waveform on Port 1 was successfully measured using the Logic Analyzer.

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## Result

- The given erroneous assembly program was successfully debugged and executed.

- Inputs provided through Port 3 were correctly processed and stored in internal memory.
  - The output waveform was generated on Port 1 and its frequency was successfully determined using the Logic Analyzer.
- 

## Conclusion

This experiment helped in understanding the importance of correct syntax, addressing modes, and instruction usage in 8051 assembly programming. It also demonstrated how Keil's debugging tools such as breakpoints, peripheral input windows, and logic analyzer can be effectively used to trace program execution, provide real-time inputs, and analyze output signals.

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## What I Learned

- How to identify and correct syntax and logical errors in 8051 assembly programs.
- The importance of proper label placement and spacing in assembly language.
- How to use breakpoints for controlled execution during debugging.
- How to provide inputs to a program through I/O ports using Keil's peripheral windows.
- How to observe internal memory changes during program execution.
- How to use the Logic Analyzer to analyze digital waveforms and measure frequency.
- The practical workflow of building, debugging, and testing embedded programs.