

# Microprocessor Lab Report

Abhiroop Mukherjee  
Enrl. No: 510519109



Department of Computer Science and Technology  
Indian Institute of Engineering Science and Technology, Shibpur

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# 1 Assignment 1

## 1.1 Objective

Find out the sum of the first 30 natural numbers.

## 1.2 Tool/Experimental setup considered

- Jubin's 8085 Simulator

## 1.3 Procedure

We know that

$$1 + 2 + 3 + \dots + 29 + 30 = \frac{30 \times 29}{2} = 435 = 01D1H$$

This result is not possible to store in a single register, so we need to use register pair to store the result.

## 1.4 Program

```
1 ;end result is 465, more than 255 hence we need to do extended additions
2     MVI D,1E; setup D, the counter as 30
3     MVI C,01; setup BC as 1
4
5 L1:   DAD B; Double add BC to HL
6       INX B; extended increment BC
7       DCR D; decrement D
8       JNZ L1; if D becomes 0, Z flag becomes 0 and we break
9       HLT
10    ; Ans will be in HL
```

Listing 1: assembly program to find sum of the first 30 natural numbers

## 1.5 Experimentation

Register	Value	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Accumulator	00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Register B	00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Register C	1F	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1
Register D	00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Register E	00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Register H	01	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Register L	D1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
Memory(M)	00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Figure 1: Register configuration after execution

## 1.6 Conclusion

We see that after the execution of program, the data stored in HL register pair is 01D1H, which is the hexadecimal value of 435.

Hence the Program is working as expected.

## 2 Assignment 2

### 2.1 Objective

From an array of 10-byte size integers (unsigned) find out the maximum and minimum.

### 2.2 Tool/Experimental setup considered

- Jubin's 8085 Simulator

### 2.3 Procedure

The idea is to linearly iterate through all the values of the arr, and update the register for minimum(C) and maximum(B) values.

### 2.4 Program

```
1 ;Actual Program
2 # ORG 5000H
3 # ARR: DB 5,2,3,4,F,C,7,A,B,1
4 # ORG 0000
5     LXI H,ARR
6     MOV B,M ;B is maximum val
7     MOV C,M ;C is minimum val
8     MVI D,0A
9 ;CMP R does (A - R) in background
10 ;If A - R > 0 then Cy = 0, Z = 0
11 ;If A - R = 0 then Cy = 0, Z = 1
12 ;If A - R < 0 then Cy = 1, Z = 1
13
14 LP:  MOV A,M
15     CMP B
16     JC MIN ;will Jump when Cy = 1, A - B < 0, A < B
17     MOV B,A ;will only happen if A > B
18
19 MIN:  CMP C
20     JNC SKIP ;will Jump when Cy = 0, A - C > 0, A > C
21     MOV C,A ;will only happen if A < C
22
23 SKIP: INX H
24     DCR D
25     JNZ LP
26     HLT
```

Listing 2: assembly program to find minimum and maximum number in 10-byte unsigned array

### 2.5 Experimentation

Register	Value	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Accumulator	01	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Register B	0F	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
Register C	01	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Register D	00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Register E	00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Register H	50	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Register L	0A	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Memory(M)	00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

(a) result for {5,2,3,4,F,C,7,A,B,1}

Register	Value	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Accumulator	06	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Register B	0F	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
Register C	06	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Register D	00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Register E	00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Register H	50	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Register L	0A	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Memory(M)	00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

(b) result for {F,E,D,C,B,A,9,8,7,6}

Figure 2: Result for different inputs

### 2.6 Conclusion

We see that that after program execution, B has the maximum value of array, and C has the minimum value of the array.

Hence the Program is working as expected.

## 3 Assignment 3

### 3.1 Objective

Write a routine that produces a delay. The delay value must be passed to register pair DE.

### 3.2 Tool/Experimental setup considered

- Jubin's 8085 Simulator

### 3.3 Procedure

Idea is to assign DE a very big value (say FFFF), and decrement it in a loop till DE becomes 0 to produce delay in execution.

### 3.4 Program

```
1      LXI D,FFFF
2      CALL DELAY
3      HLT
4      ;delay: this subroutine produces delay
5      ;in: value in DE pair
6      ;out: none
7      ;destroys: A
8
9      DELAY: DCX D      ;doesn't affect any flags, that's why doing OR
10     MOV A,E
11     ORA D      ;will give 0 only when both D and E 00
12     JNZ DELAY
13     RET
```

Listing 3: assembly program to produce delay

### 3.5 Conclusion

We see that the code runs for sometime, then completes its execution, signifying that the delay function worked and delayed execution of CPU for some time.

Hence the Program is working as expected.

## 4 Assignment 4

### 4.1 Objective

Write a subroutine to move a block of bytes from location X to location Y.  
Note that the caller would specify

- X, the source address
- Y, the destination address
- Z, the block size

Note that X, Y and Z are 16-bit quantities.

### 4.2 Tool/Experimental setup considered

- Jubin's 8085 Simulator

### 4.3 Procedure

Start reading numbers from location X and save them to location Y, after each iteration, update address of X and Y to next byte. Do this Z times and the whole block is copied.

### 4.4 Program

```
1 ;setup of data
2 #ORG 2500
3 #ARR: DB 4,2,6,7,8
4
5 # DESTLOC EQU 4500
6 #ORG 0000
7 ;let BC = 5, X = 2500, Y = 4500
8 ;hence add data from 2500 to 2504
9     LXI B,0005
10    LXI D, ARR
11    LXI H,DESTLOC
12    CALL MOVE
13    HLT
14 ;MOVE: move Z number of bytes from loc (X to X+Z) to loc (Y to Y+Z)
15 ;Z store in BC
16 ;X store in DE
17 ;Y store in HL
18
19 MOVE: LDAX D    ;A = Mem[DE]
20       MOV M,A  ;Mem[HL] = A
21       INX H    ;HL++
22       INX D    ;DE++
23       DCX B    ;BC--
24 ;DCX doesn't set flags so do manual check by OR
25       MOV A,B
26       ORA C
27       JNZ MOVE
28       RET
```

Listing 4: assembly program to move block

## 4.5 Experimentation

The figure consists of two side-by-side screenshots of a 'Memory Editor' window. Both windows show a memory range from 0000 to FFFF. The left window (a) shows the result for input set {4,2,6,7,8}, and the right window (b) shows the result for input set {4,2,6,7,8,1,2,4,5,6}.

Memory Address	Value
0000	01
0001	05
0003	11
0005	25
0006	21
0008	45
0009	CD
000A	0D
000C	76
000D	1A
000E	77
000F	23
0010	13
0011	0B
0012	78
0013	B1
0014	C2
0015	0D
0017	C9
2500	04
2501	02
2502	06
2503	07
2504	08
4500	04
4501	02
4502	06
4503	07
4504	08
FFFE	0C

  

Memory Address	Value
0000	01
0001	0A
0003	11
0005	25
0006	21
0008	45
0009	CD
000A	0D
000C	76
000D	1A
000E	77
000F	23
0010	13
0011	0B
0012	78
0013	B1
0014	C2
0015	0D
0017	C9
2500	04
2501	02
2502	06
2503	07
2504	08
2505	01
2506	02
2507	04
2508	05
2509	06
4500	04
4501	02
4502	06
4503	07
4504	08
4505	01
4506	02
4507	04
4508	05
4509	06
FFFE	0C

(a) result for {4,2,6,7,8}

(b) result for {4,2,6,7,8,1,2,4,5,6}

Figure 3: Result for different inputs

## 4.6 Conclusion

We see that all the data from location 2500(X) to (2500 + Z) has been copied to location 4500(Y) to (4500 + Z) [Z is 5 in 3a and 10 in 3b].

Hence the Program is working as expected.

## 5 Assignment 5

### 5.1 Objective

Write a function isODD(unsigned n) in assembly that takes an unsigned integer (a byte) and determines if it is odd (returns 1) or 0 if it is even.

### 5.2 Tool/Experimental setup considered

- Jubin's 8085 Simulator

### 5.3 Procedure

Odd numbers will always be in the form of  $2x + 1$ , which means that they will have 1 as their LSB. So we just check if  $number \wedge 01$  is 1 or not. If the result is 1, then the number is odd, else it is even.

### 5.4 Program

```
1 # NUM EQU 49 ;73 in hex
2     MVI B,NUM
3     CALL ISODD
4     HLT
5 ;isODD(n): function which tell if n is odd or even
6 ;in: n = B
7 ;out: ans in C, if n even C = 0,else 1
8 ;destroys: A
9 ;idea: X AND 01 = 0 if X is even, 1 is X is Odd
10
11 ISODD: MOV A,B
12     ANI 01 ;A = A and 01
13     MOV C,A ;store result in C
14     RET
```

Listing 5: assembly program to move block

### 5.5 Experimentation

Register	Value	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Accumulator	01	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Register B	49	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1
Register C	01	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Register D	00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Register E	00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Register H	00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Register L	00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Memory(M)	06	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0

Register	Value	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Accumulator	00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Register B	4A	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0
Register C	00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Register D	00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Register E	00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Register H	00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Register L	00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Memory(M)	06	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0

(a) result for odd number(73)

(b) result for even number(73)

Figure 4: Result for both even and odd numbers

### 5.6 Conclusion

We see that in case of odd number, C is 1 after execution and in case of even number, C is 0 after execution.

Hence the Program is working as expected.



## 6 Assignment 6

### 6.1 Objective

Write a function to add two multi-byte numbers stored in location X and Y. The result is stored in X. Pass a parameter Z indicating the no. of bytes to be added.

### 6.2 Tool/Experimental setup considered

- Jubin's 8085 Simulator

### 6.3 Procedure

We simulate the default way of adding numbers, we go from right to left, adding (with carry) the numbers and adding it to stack, then we keep popping the elements and save it in X.

### 6.4 Program

```
1  # ORG 8500
2  # NUM1: DB FF,FF,FF
3  # ORG 9000
4  # NUM2: DB FF,FF,FF
5  # NUMBYTE EQU 3
6  # ORG 0000
7      MVI C,NUMBYTE      ;C <- 03
8      LXI H,NUM1         ;HL <- 8500
9      LXI D,NUM2         ;DE <- 9000
10     CALL ADDB
11     HLT
12 ;add Z bytes, first number starts from X, other number starts from Y
13 ;Z->C
14 ;X->HL
15 ;Y->DE
16 ;destroys -> B
17 # SAVELOC EQU 1500
18 ADDB: SHLD SAVELOC ;save start of X to 1500 addr to be read later
19     MVI B,00        ;set B as 0, will act as counter afterward
20 ;now we need to put HL and DE pair to back of array
21     XCHG            ;swap HL and DE
22     DAD B           ;HL = HL + BC [with B = 0] [HL now is DE]
23     DCX H
24     XCHG            ;swap HL and DE again
25     DAD B           ;HL = HL + BC
26     DCX H
27 ;now both DE and HL are in the end of their array
28 LOOP: LDAX D        ;A -> Mem[DE]
29     ADC M           ;A -> A + Mem[HL] + carry
30     PUSH PSW        ;push AF data to SP, first A, then F
31     INR B
32     DCX H
33     DCX D
34     DCR C
35     JNZ LOOP        ;jump to Loop till C!=0
36 ;now addition done and saved to Stack, need to check if carry exist
37     JNC SKIP
38 ;these will execute only when there is a carry
39     MVI A,01
40     PUSH PSW
41     INR B
42
43 SKIP: LHLD SAVELOC   ;read saved LH data to go to start of X
44
45 L1:   POP PSW        ;pop SP to AF, first F then A
46     MOV M,A
47     INX H
48     DCR B
49     JNZ L1
50     RET
```

Listing 6: assembly program to move block

## 6.5 Experimentation

Memory Address	Value
001F	17
0021	D2
0022	28
0024	3E
0025	01
0026	F5
0027	04
0028	2A
002A	15
002B	F1
002C	77
002D	23
002E	05
002F	C2
0030	2B
0032	C9
1501	85
8500	01
8501	FF
8502	FF
8503	FE
9000	FF
9001	FF
9002	FF
FFF6	55
FFF7	01
FFF8	85
FFF9	FF
FFFA	85
FFFB	FF
FFFC	91
FFFD	FE
FFFE	0B

  

Memory Address	Value
0027	04
0028	2A
002A	15
002B	F1
002C	77
002D	23
002E	05
002F	C2
0030	2B
0032	C9
1501	85
8500	01
8501	01
8503	FF
8504	FE
9000	FF
9001	FE
9002	FC
9003	FA
FFF4	55
FFF5	01
FFF6	11
FFF7	01
FFF8	55
FFFA	84
FFFB	FF
FFFC	80
FFFD	FE
FFFE	0B

(a) result for {FF,FF,FF} + {FF,FF,FF}

(b) result for {01,02,03,04} + {FF,FE,FC,FA}

Figure 5: Result of multi-byte addition (start looking from address 8500)

## 6.6 Conclusion

We see that the result of multi-byte addition is correct.  
Hence the Program is working as expected.