Microprocessor Notes - AetherCode (Notion Template)

♀Cover Page

Course Title: Microprocessor - Understand the Brain of Computers\ Prepared By: AetherCode Team\

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Introduction

A Microprocessor is an integrated circuit that executes instructions to perform tasks. It is the core of every computing device.

What is a Microprocessor?

- Central Processing Unit (CPU) on a single chip
- Executes arithmetic, logic, control operations
- Found in PCs, embedded systems, and appliances

98085 Architecture

- 8-bit processor
- 16-bit address bus → 64 KB memory

- Components:
- ALU
- Registers (A, B, C, D, E, H, L)
- Program Counter (PC), Stack Pointer (SP)
- Clock and Control Unit

- 16-bit processor
- 1 MB memory
- Segmented memory (Code, Data, Stack, Extra)
- Instruction Queue (Prefetch Concept)

Data transfer: MOV, MVI, LXIArithmetic: ADD, SUB, INR, DCR

Logical: ANA, ORA, XRABranching: JMP, CALL, RET

• Stack: PUSH, POP

Addressing Modes

- Immediate
- Direct
- Register
- Register Indirect
- Implicit

Registers

- Accumulator (A)
- General purpose: B, C, D, E, H, L
- Special: PC, SP

Memory Organization

- Linear in 8085
- Segmented in 8086
- Stack and Heap memory concepts



- Sign (S), Zero (Z), Auxiliary Carry (AC), Parity (P), Carry (CY)
- · Affects conditional branching

Instruction Cycle & Timing

- Fetch \rightarrow Decode \rightarrow Execute
- Machine cycle and T-states

←Interrupts

- Hardware & Software
- Types in 8085: TRAP, RST7.5, RST6.5, RST5.5, INTR

Assembly Language Programming

MVI A, 32H ADD B STA 2050H HLT

• Machine-level understanding

©Comparing 8085 vs 8086

Feature	8085	8086
Bit-size	8-bit	16-bit
Memory	64 KB	1 MB
Segmentation	No	Yes
Speed	Slower	Faster

Applications

- Washing machines
- Calculators
- · Embedded systems
- Robotics

Summary

Understanding microprocessors lays the groundwork for embedded systems, computer architecture, and low-level programming.

Next: Visualize your world with Computer Graphics.

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