

## NETAJI SUBHAS UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY

# **Practical Report**

# Microprocessors and Microcontrollers

# Kushagra Lakhwani 2021 UCI 8036

Computer Science Engineering (Internet of Things)

Semester 3

DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE & ENGINEERING September 19, 2023

# Contents

1	$Th\epsilon$	Fibonacci sequence	1
	1.1	Objective	1
	1.2	Implementation	1
		1.2.1 Assembly code	1
	1.3	Output	2
<b>2</b>	Art	thmetic instructions	3
	2.1	Objective	3
	2.2	Implementation	3
		2.2.1 Assembly code	3
	2.3	Output	4
3	Sor	ing	5
	3.1	Objective	5
	3.2	Implementation	5
		3.2.1 Assembly code	5
	3.3	Output	6
4	Fac	orial	7
	4.1	Objective	7
	4.2	Implementation	7
		4.2.1 Assembly code	7
	4.3	Output	8
		4.3.1 Discussion	8
5	San	are root	9
J	5.1	Objective	9
	0.1	5.1.1 Assembly code	9
	5.2	· ·	10
		•	
6			1
	6.1	J	11
		6.1.1 Assembly code	11
7	The	8259 Interface Chip	<b>12</b>
	7.1	8	12
	7.2	Features of 8259	12
	7.3	Pin Description	12
	7.4	Block Diagram	12

# 1 The Fibonacci sequence

## 1.1 Objective

Write an assembly program to generate the numbers of the Fibonacci series.

## 1.2 Implementation

The Fibonacci sequence is defined as follows:

$$F_0 = 0$$
  
 $F_1 = 1$   
 $F_n = F_{n-1} + F_{n-2}$ 

```
; calculate the fibonacci sequence
1
2
     .MODEL SMALL
3
     .DATA
4
         FIB DB ?
5
         CNT DB 10H
                          ; Initialize the counter for the no. of fibNo needed
6
7
         START:
8
                MOV AX, @DATA
9
                MOV DS, AX
10
                LEA DI, FIB
11
                MOV CL, CNT
12
                MOV AX,00H
13
                MOV BX,01H
14
         L1:
15
                ADD AX,BX
16
                \mathsf{DAA}
17
                VOM
                     [DI],AX
18
                MOV
                     AX,BX
19
                     BX,[DI]
                VOM
20
21
                INC DI
22
                LOOP L1
23
                MOV AH,4CH
24
25
                INT
                     21H
26
         END START
27
     CODE ENDS
28
```

Figure 1: Fibonacci program

## 2 Artithmetic instructions

## 2.1 Objective

Write an assembly program to perform the following operations:

- Addition
- Subtraction
- Multiplication
- Division

#### 2.2 Implementation

Using the 8086 microprocessor's instruction set we can perform the above operations.

```
; 8086 assembly program to show the arithmetic instruction set
1
     Data SEGMENT
2
                        DB 14H
            Α
3
                        DB 50H
           В
4
                                     ; word to store the sum of A + B
            Sum
                        DB ?
5
                                     ; word to store the difference A - B
           Difference DB ?
6
                       DW ?
                                     ; word to store the product A * B
           Product
                      DW ?
           Division
                                     ; word to store the division A / B
8
     Data ENDS
9
10
     Code SEGMENT
11
                  ASSUME CS: Code, DS: Data
12
            START:
13
                  MOV
                          AX, Data
14
                  MOV
                          DS, AX
15
            ; Addition
16
                  MOV
                          AL, A
17
                  ADD
                          AL, B
18
                  MOV
                          Sum, AL
19
            ; Subtraction
20
                  MOV
                          AL, A
21
                  SUB
                          AL, B
22
                  MOV
                          Difference, AL
23
            ; Multiplication
24
                  MOV
                          AH, O
                                                     ; clear AH
25
                  MOV
                          AL, A
26
                  MUL
                          В
27
                  MOV
                          Product, AX
28
            ; Division
29
                  {\tt VOM}
                          AH, O
                                                     ; clear AH
30
                  MOV
                          AL, A
31
                  DIV
32
                  MOV
                          Division, AX
33
            ; Halt
34
                  MOV
                          AH, 4CH
35
                  INT
                          ЗН
36
     Code ENDS
37
38
     END
```

Figure 2: Arithmetic instructions

# 3 Sorting

## 3.1 Objective

Write an assembly program to sort a list of numbers in ascending order.

## 3.2 Implementation

```
DATA SEGMENT
1
            STRING1 DB 99H, 12H, 56H, 45H, 36H
2
     DATA ENDS
3
4
     CODE SEGMENT
5
                   ASSUME CS:CODE, DS:DATA
6
            START:
7
                   MOV
                           AX, DATA
8
9
                           AX, DATA
10
                   MOV
                   VOM
                           DS, AX
11
12
                           CH, 04H
                   MOV
13
14
                           CL, 04H
            UP2:
                   MOV
15
                           SI, STRING1
                   LEA
16
17
            UP1:
                           AL, [SI]
                   MOV
18
                   VOM
                           BL, [SI+1]
19
                   CMP
                           AL, BL
20
                   JC
                           DOWN
21
                   {\tt VOM}
                           DL, [SI+1]
22
                           [SI], DL
                   XCHG
23
                   MOV
                           [SI+1], DL
^{24}
25
            DOWN: INC
                           SI
26
                   DEC
                           CL
^{27}
                   JNZ
                           UP1
28
                   DEC
                           CH
                   JNZ
                           UP2
30
31
                   INT
                           3
32
     CODE ENDS
     END START
34
```

Figure 3: Sorting a list of numbers

## 4 Factorial

## 4.1 Objective

To write a program to calculate the factorial of a number.

## 4.2 Implementation

The factorial of a number n is calculated using the following formula:

$$n! = n \times (n-1) \times (n-2) \times \dots \times 1 \tag{1}$$

```
; 8086 assembly program to calculate the factorial of a number
1
2
     DATA SEGMENT
3
         N
              DW 7h
                         ; factorial to calculate
4
     DATA ENDS
5
6
     CODE SEGMENT
7
                ASSUME CS:CODE, DS:DATA
         START:
9
                        AX, DATA
                MOV
10
                MOV
                       DS, AX
11
                MOV
                        AX, N
12
                VOM
                       BX, AX
13
                DEC
                       BX
14
15
         LOOP1:
16
                       ВХ
                MUL
17
                DEC
                        BX
18
                JNZ
                        L00P1
19
20
                MOV
                        N, AX
                                              ; store result in N
                INT
                        3h
                                              ; break to debugger
21
     CODE ENDS
22
         END START
^{23}
```

#### 4.3.1 Discussion

The factorial of 7:

$$7! = 5040_{10} = 13B0_{16} \tag{2}$$

Which can be seen in Figure 4 at the start of the DS segment.

```
D:\>debug D:\TEST.exe
AX=13B0 BX=0000
                             CX=0024 DX=0000
                                                           SP=0000
                                                                           BP=0000 SI=0000 DI=0000
DS=076C
              ES=075C
                             SS=076B
                                            CS=076D
                                                            IP=0013
                                                                            NU UP EI PL ZR NA PE NC
076D:0013 CC
 -d 076C:0000
 976C:0000
                 076C:0010 B8 6C 07 8E D8 A1 00 00-8B D8 4B F7 E3 4B 75 FB 076C:0020 A3 00 00 CC 00 E8 18 00-E8 15 00 E8 12 00 E8 0F 076C:0030 00 E8 0C 00 E8 09 00 E8-06 00 E8 03 00 E8 00 00
076C:0040 FA 1E 2E 8E 1E 00 00 A3-7A 13 55 8B EC 8B 46 0A 076C:0050 25 FF BC A3 78 13 8C C0-87 46 04 5D 2D D3 12 51 076C:0060 B1 03 F6 F1 59 C1 E0 02-89 26 76 13 8C 16 74 13 076C:0070 2E 8E 16 00 00 8B 26 8C-1F 81 2E 8C 1F 00 01 50
                                                                                                      %...×...F.1-..Q
....Y...&∨...t.
```

Figure 4: Factorial program

## 5 Square root

## 5.1 Objective

To write a program to calculate the square root of a number.

#### 5.1.1 Assembly code

```
; 8086 assemply program to calculate the square root of a number
1
2
     .MODEL SMALL
3
     .STACK 100
4
     .DATA
                               ; Data segment starts
5
        NUM1 DW 0019H
                              ; Initialize num1 to 0019 (25 in decimal
6
        SQRT DW 01 DUP (?)
                              ; Reserve 1 word of uninitialised data space to offset
         \hookrightarrow sqrt
8
     .CODE
                                 ; Code segment starts
9
         START:
10
               MOV AX, @DATA
                                ; Initialize data segment
11
               MOV DS, AX
12
               MOV AX, NUM1
                                ; Move the number(num1) to AX
               XOR BX, BX
                                ; XOR is performed and result is stored in BX
14
                                ; Initialize BX to 0001H
               MOV BX, 0001H
15
                                ; Initialize CX to 0001H
               MOV CX, 0001H
16
         LOOP1: SUB AX, BX
                                ; AX <- AX - BX
17
               JZ LOOP2
                                ; If zero flag is zero jump to loop2
18
                                ; Increment CX by 1
               INC CX
19
               ADD BX, 0002H
                              ; BX <- BX + 0002H
20
               JMP LOOP1
                                ; Jump to loop1
^{21}
                                ; Increment CX by 1
               INC CX
22
                                ; Store result
         LOOP2:MOV SQRT, CX
23
               INT 03H
                                ; halt to debugger
24
25
     END START
26
```

Inspiration taken from [1].

## 5.2 Output

```
D:\>debug D:\TEST.exe
-g

AX=00000 BX=0009 CX=0005 DX=0000 SP=0064 BP=0000 SI=0000 DI=0000
DS=076E ES=075C SS=076F CS=076C IP=001F NU UP EI PL ZR NA PE NC
076C:001F CC INT 3
-d 076C:0020
076C:0020 19 00 05 00 00 E8 18 00-E8 15 00 E8 12 00 E8 0F
076C:0030 00 E8 0C 00 E8 09 00 E8-06 00 E8 03 00 E8 00 00
076C:0040 FA 1E ZE 8E 1E 00 00 A3-7A 13 55 8B EC 8B 46 0A ...z.U..F.
076C:0060 B1 03 F6 F1 59 C1 E0 02-89 26 76 13 8C 16 74 13 ...y...ku..t.
076C:0070 ZE 8E 16 00 00 8B 26 8C-1F 81 ZE 8C 1F 00 01 50 ....ku....P
076C:0080 EA F0 01 58 00 58 8E 16-74 13 8B 26 00 00 1F 00 ...x.x.t.ku...
076C:0090 6C 07 A4 01 55 8B EC 81-66 0A 00 03 09 46 0A 5D 1..U..f..F.]
```

Figure 5: Square root program

## 6 Move data

## 6.1 Objective

Move data from one memory location to another.

```
; 8086 assembly program to transfer 10 bytes
1
     ; from 2000:0000 to 3000:0000
2
3
     Code SEGMENT
4
               ASSUME CS: Code
5
              VOM
                      AX, 2000H
6
                      DS, AX
              MOV
                      AX, 3000H
              MOV
8
              MOV
                      ES, AX
9
                      SI, 0000H
              MOV
10
                      DI, 0000H
              MOV
11
                      CX, OOOAH
              VOM
12
               CLD
13
               REP
                      {\tt MOVSB}
               INT
                      3
15
     Code ENDS
16
     END
17
```

## 7 The 8259 Interface Chip

#### 7.1 Background

8259 microprocessor is defined as *Programmable Interrupt Controller (PIC)* microprocessor. There are 5 hardware interrupts and 2 hardware interrupts in 8085 and 8086 respectively. But by connecting 8259 with CPU, we can increase the Interrupt handling capability. 8259 combines the multi-interrupt input sources into a single interrupt output. Interfacing of single PIC provides 8 interrupts inputs from *IR0-IR7*.

For example, interfacing of 8085 and 8259 increases the interrupt handling capability of 8085 microprocessor from 5 to 8 interrupt levels.

#### 7.2 Features of 8259

- Intel 8259 is designed for Intel 8085 and Intel 8086 microprocessor.
- It can be programmed either in level triggered or in edge triggered interrupt level.
- We can mask individual bits of interrupt request register.
- We can increase interrupt handling capability up to 64 interrupt level by cascading further 8259 PIC.
- Clock cycle is not required
- It can be programmed in 8085 and 8086 microprocessor.

#### 7.3 Pin Description

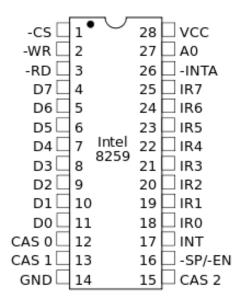


Figure 6: Pin Diagram of 8259

## 7.4 Block Diagram

The block diagram consists of 8 blocks which are:

• Data bus buffer

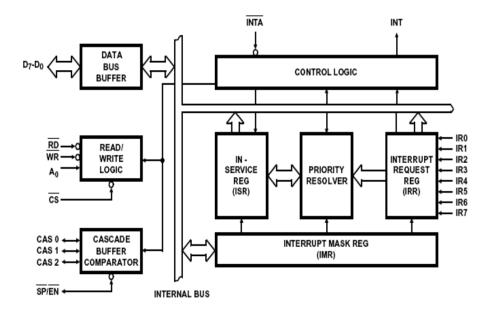


Figure 7: Block Diagram of 8259

- Read/Write Logic
- Cascade Buffer Comparator
- Control Logic
- Priority Resolve
- Interrupt Request Register (IRR)
- Interrupt Service Register (ISR)

# List of Figures

1	Fibonacci program
2	Arithmetic instructions
3	Sorting a list of numbers
4	Factorial program
5	Square root program
6	Pin Diagram of 8259
7	Block Diagram of 8259

## References

[1] jntuimplab, "8086 programs blog post." https://jntuimplab.blogspot.com/2008/01/experiment-6.html.