## Microprocessors and Computer Architecture

# Lab – Week 7

### PES1UG20CS224

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1. Display hexadecimal digits [0–9, A–F] on the 8 segment display.

Code:

.DATA

ZERO: .BYTE 0B11101101 ONE: .BYTE 0B01100000 TWO: .BYTE 0B11001110 THREE: .BYTE 0B11101010 FOUR: .BYTE 0B01100011 FIVE: .BYTE 0B10101011 SIX: .BYTE 0B10101111 SEVEN: .BYTE 0B11100000

EIGHT: .BYTE 0B11101111 NINE: .BYTE 0B11101011

A: .byte 0b11100111 B: .byte 0b00101111 C: .byte 0b10001101 D: .byte 0b01101110

E: .byte 0b10001111

F: .byte 0b10000111

#### .TEXT

#### ; PROGRAM TO DISPLAY 0 TO F AND F TO 0

begin:

mov R0, #0

mov R2, #0

again:

swi 0X202; CHECK WHETHER BUTTON WAS CLICKED OR NOT

cmp r0, #1

beq loop1

cmp R0, #2

beq loop2

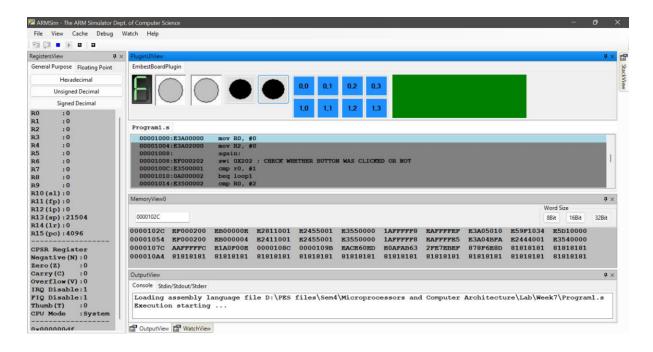
b again

loop1:

mov r5, #16

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ldr r1, =ZERO
back1:
ldrb r0, [r1]
swi 0x200; Set 8 segment display to light up
bl delay
add r1,r1,#1
sub r5, r5,#1
cmp r5, #0
bne back1
b again
loop2:
mov r5,#16
ldr r1,=F
back2:
ldrb r0, [r1]
swi 0x200; Set 8 segment; display to light up
bl delay
sub r1,r1,#1
sub r5, r5,#1
cmp r5, #0
bne back2
b again
delay:
mov r4, #256000
loop3:
sub r4, r4, #1
cmp r4, #0
bge loop3
mov pc, lr
```

## Output:



2. Move a string from LEFT to RIGHT on the LCD display panel.

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Code:
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#### .TEXT

MOV R0,#0 ; R0=X

MOV R1,#14 ;R1=Y

MOV R7,#0

LDR R8,=NUM

LDR R8,[R8]

LDR R2,=STR

LOOP: SWI 0X204; DISPLAY STRING ON SCREEN(R2)

**BL SUM** 

CMP R0,#70

ADDNE R0,R0,#1

SWIEQ 0X011

**B LOOP** 

SUM: CMP R7,R8

**ADDNE R7, R7, #1** 

**BNE SUM** 

SWI 0X206; CLEAR THE SCREEN

MOV R7,#0

MOV PC,LR

#### .DATA

STR:.ASCIZ "HELLO WORLD"

NUM:.WORD 15000

### Output:

