

# 1.OVERVIEW

## 1.1 INTRODUCTION:

The Title of the project is “DIGITAL CALENDAR” which is an embedded based project.

An embedded project is a combination of hardware and software. Microprocessors and microcontrollers are widely used in such embedded system products. Each embedded system is unique and highly customized to the application at hand .

The main basics that includes in embedded programming are either assembly Programming or it may be high level languages such C , C++ or embedded C.

This project “DIGITAL CALENDAR” using microcontroller is an advanced digital calendar , which displays the seconds , minutes, hours , date day, month over the LCD displays.

It has advantage of setting these features. It has an 8-bit microcontroller which runs on the program embedded on its ROM.

## 1.2 PROBLEM STATEMENT:

### Digital Calendar Using 8051

A digital calendar is one that displays time and date digitally. The project explained here, displays time on a 16×2 LCD module. A keypad 4×3 matrix is used to set it. This circuit can be used in cars, houses, offices etc.

## 1.3 OBJECTIVES:

The main objective of the project is designing a “DIGITAL CALENDAR” by Interfacing microcontroller with RTC , in which time , date, day of the week , name of the month , can be reset , displayed and updated.

## 1.4 SOFTWARE AND HARDWARE REQUIREMENT

In this project we used **keil microvision** for writing code and **Proteus** software for simulation.

## 1.5 SYSTEM DESIGN

### BLOCK DIAGRAM

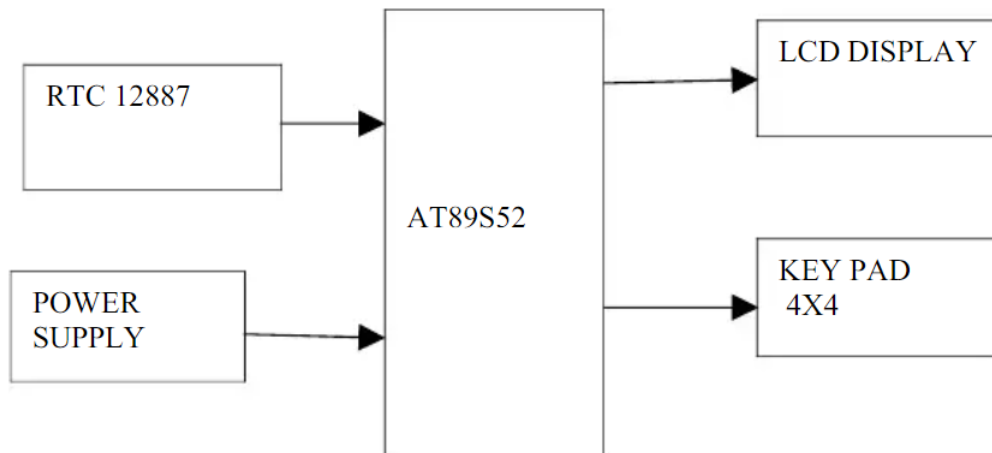


FIGURE 1 : BLOCK DIAGRAM

This project “DIGITAL CALENDAR” using microcontroller is an advanced digital calendar, which displays the seconds, minutes, hours, date, day, months over the LCD displays. It has the advantage of setting these features. It has an 8- bit microcontroller which runs on the program embedded on its ROM.

This clock works in 12 hour mode and is configured by programming the microcontroller. The program uses a delay function for producing a delay of 1 second.

### 1.6 Methodology:

This project consist of seven major blocks . They are

- 1) Power Supply
- 2) Microcontroller
- 3) Rtc
- 4) Keypad
- 5) Lcd display

### 1.7 SPECIFICATION

- The possibility of setting time and date

- Simple circuit and min components
- Acting as real time clock

## 1.8 EXPLANATION

This clock works in 12 hour mode and is configured by programming the microcontroller. The program uses a delay function for producing a delay of 1 second.

On reset, the LCD prompts the user to set time first. The hour and minute components can be set by entering the corresponding valid values using the keypad.

The AM/PM mode is set by entering 1 or 2. Give 1 for am while 2 for pm. After that the LCD prompts the user to set date components which is day, month and year.

The set time and date is displayed on LCD screen and changes as the time passes on. Seconds are increased after every one second by making use of delay function uses timer 0 with mode 1.

As second reaches 59, minute is incremented by one and second is reset to 0. Similarly, as minute reaches 59, hour is increased by one and minute is set to 0.

After hour reaches 11, minute reaches 59 and second reaches 59, the AM/PM mode is changed accordingly.

The date is changing by the same concept taking into account the difference values for its components.

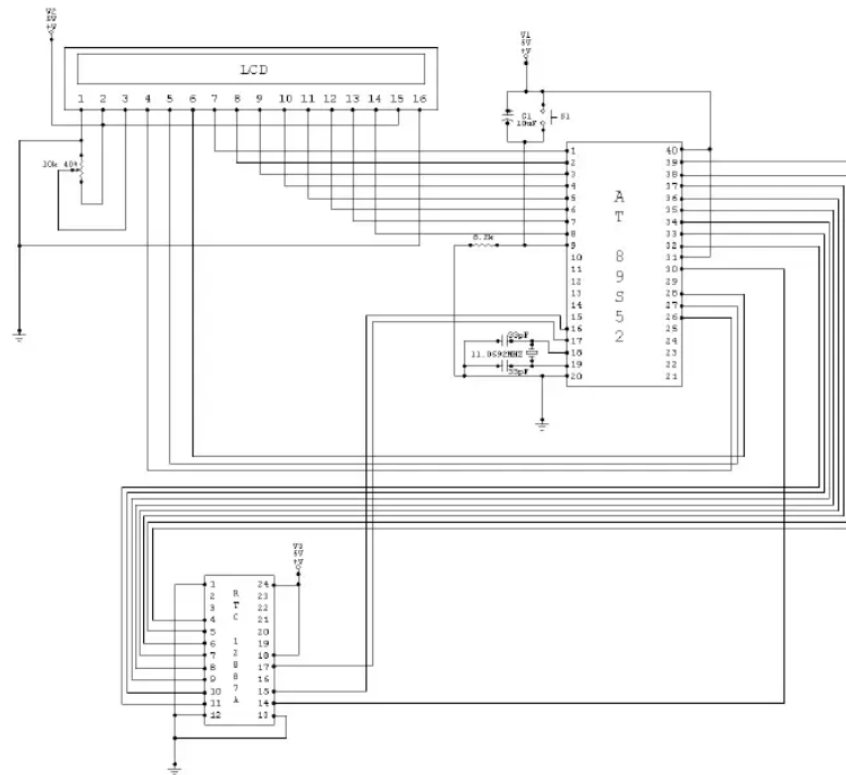


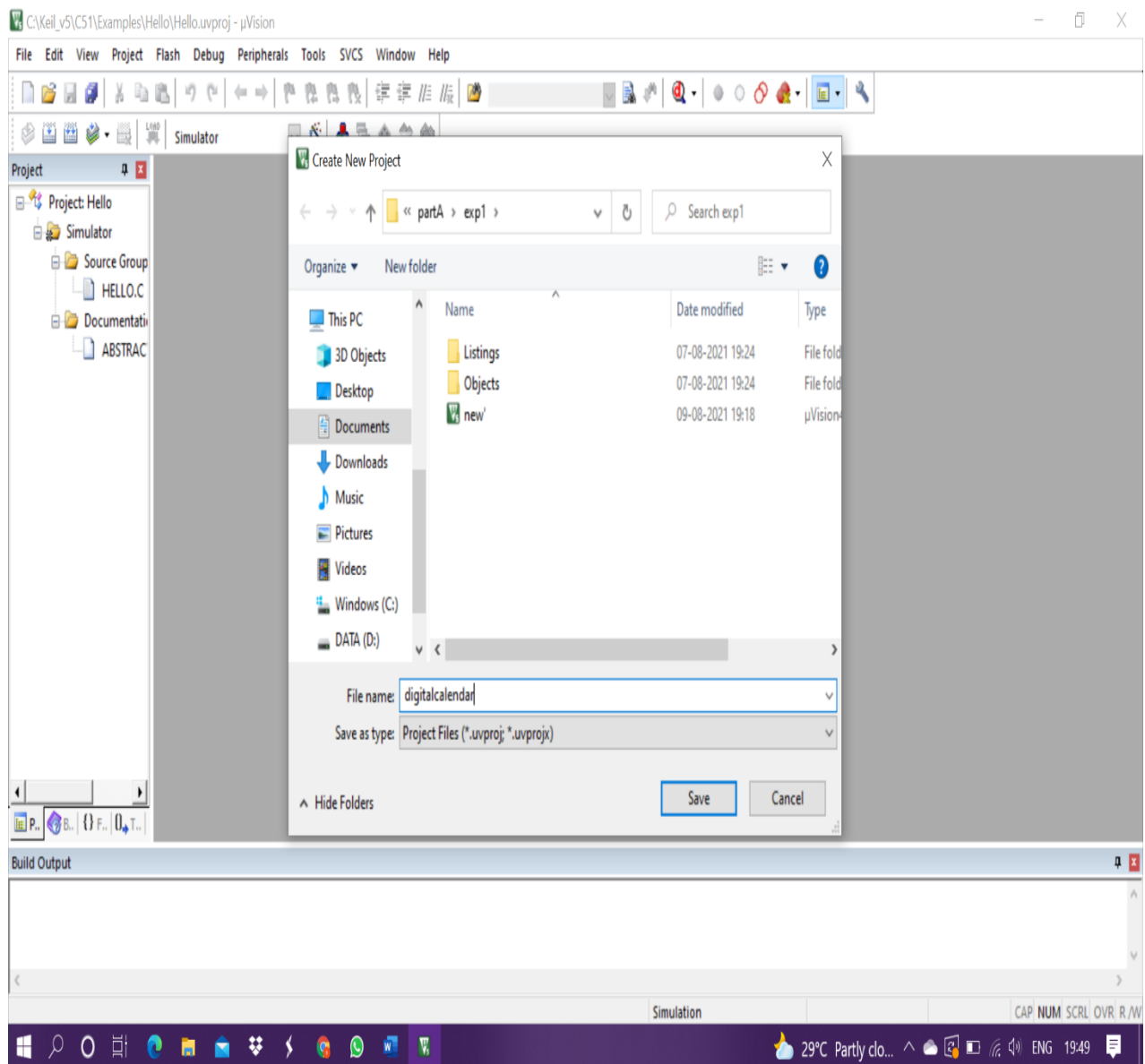
FIGURE 2 : PROJECT LAYOUT

# CODE FOR DIGITAL CALENDAR

## Procedure For Keil Compiler

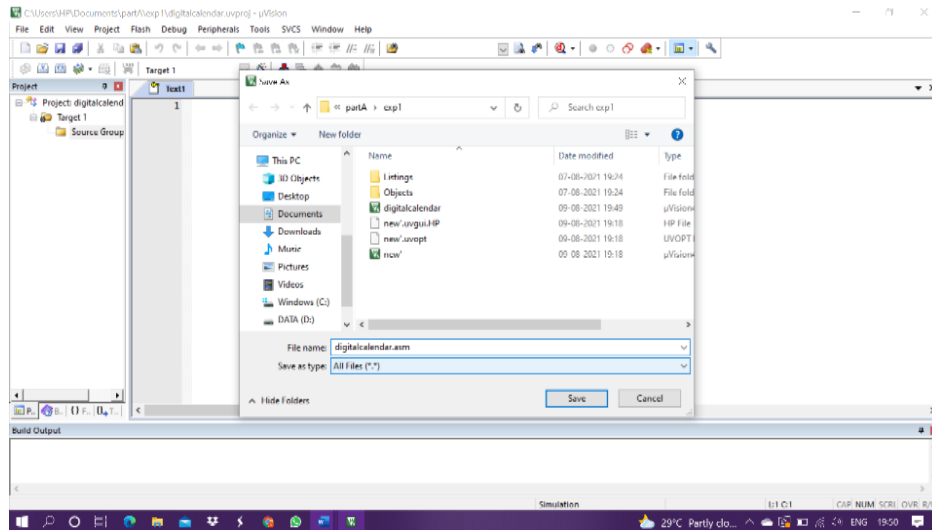
### STEP1:

Create New Project Named **DIGITALCALENDAR**



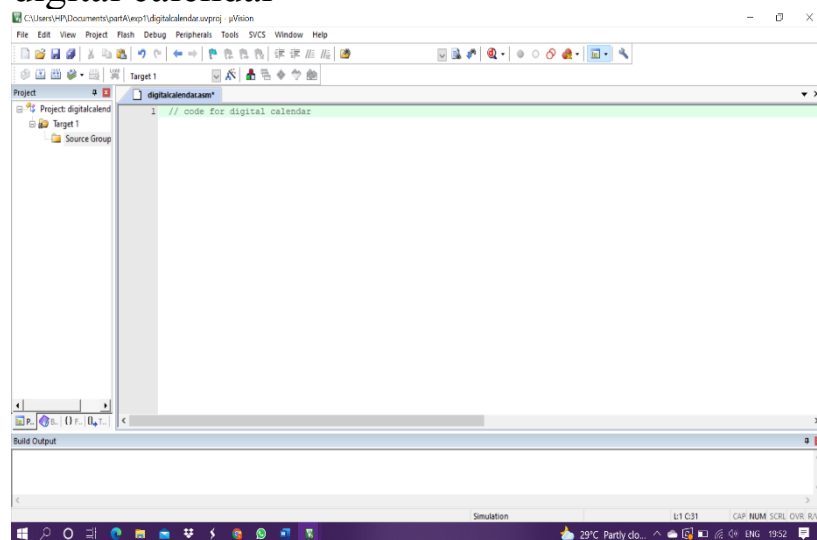
## STEP 2

### Create New Source File



## STEP 3

### Writing Code for digital calendar



## STEP 4

### Program For Digital Calendar

```
1 LCD EQU P0
2 SECS EQU 30H
3 MINS EQU 31H
4 HRS EQU 32H
5 DYS EQU 33H
6 MONS EQU 34H
7 DAYS EQU 35H
8 BS BIT P2.0
9 E BIT P2.1
10 ORG 0H
11 AJMP MAIN
12 ORG 30H
13 MAIN: ACALL loInit1
14 ACALL setTime
15 ACALL setDate
16 ACALL loInit2
17 ACALL calendarOn
18 AJMP $
19
20 loInit1:
21 MOV DPTR,#MYCOM
22 LOOP1: CLR A
23 MOV C,A,&+DETR
24 ACALL comMtrc
25 INC DPTR
26 JNZ LOOP1
27 RET
28
29 setTime:
30 MOV R0,#60H
31 MOV DPTR,#MSG1
32 ACALL printMsg
33 MOV DPTR,#MSG2
34 ACALL process
35 MOV DPTR,#MSG3
36 ACALL process
37 MOV DPTR,#MSG4
38 ACALL process
39 ACALL AMPM
40 ACALL loadTime
41 ACALL clrScreen
42 RET
43
44 setDate:
45 MOV R0,#64H
46 MOV DPTR,#MSG5
47 ACALL printMsg
48 MOV DPTR,#MSG6
49 ACALL process
50 MOV DPTR,#MSG7
```

Build Output

Program Size: data=8.0 xdata=0 code=896  
".\Objects\digitalcalendar" - 0 Error(s), 0 Warning(s).  
Build Time Elapsed: 00:00:00

C:\Users\HP\Documents\getAmp1\digitalcalendar.uvproj - uVision

File Edit View Project Flash Debug Peripherals Tools SVCS Window Help

Project: digitalcalendar

Target 1

Source Group 1

digitalcalendar.asm

```

49 ACALL process
50 MOV DFR,MSG7
51 ACALL process
52 MOV DFR,MSG8
53 ACALL process
54 ACALL loadDate
55 ACALL clrScreen
56 RET
57
58 loadInit2:
59 MOV A,#0CH
60 ACALL comWrt
61 MOV A,#5BH
62 ACALL comWrt
63 MOV A,#1/"
64 ACALL dataWrt
65 MOV A,#5BH
66 ACALL comWrt
67 MOV A,#1/"
68 ACALL dataWrt
69 MOV A,#0C8H
70 ACALL comWrt
71 MOV A,#1/"
72 ACALL dataWrt
73 MOV A,#0C8H
74 ACALL comWrt
75 MOV A,#1/"
76 ACALL dataWrt
77 RET
78
79 calendarOn:
80 C6: ACALL updateDays
81 ACALL updateMons
82 ACALL updateYrs
83 C1: ACALL updateHrs
84 ACALL updateMins
85 ACALL updateSecs
86 ACALL delaySec
87 INC SECS
88 MOV A,SECS
89 CNE A,#60,C1
90 MOV SECS,#0
91 INC MINS
92 MOV A,MINS
93 CNE A,#60,C1
94 MOV MINS,#0
95 INC HRS
96 MOV A,HRS
97 CNE A,#12,C2
98 MOV A,6AH

```

Build Output

Program Size: data=8.0 xdata=0 code=896  
 \*.Object\digitalcalendar\* - 0 Error(s), 0 Warning(s).  
 Build Time Elapsed: 00:00:00

Simulation L20 C49 CAP NUM SECL OVR R/W

28°C Partly do... ENG 20:19

C:\Users\HP\Documents\getAmp1\digitalcalendar.uvproj - uVision

File Edit View Project Flash Debug Peripherals Tools SVCS Window Help

Project: digitalcalendar

Target 1

Source Group 1

digitalcalendar.asm

```

97 C2: CNE A,#12,C2
98 MOV A,6AH
99 CNE A,#1,C3
100 ADD A,#1
101 MOV C4,2
102 AJMP C4
103 C3: CNE A,#13,C1
104 MOV HRS,#1
105 C3: INC DATS
106 MOV A,DATS
107 CNE A,#30,C4
108 MOV DATS,#0
109 INC MONS
110 MOV A,MONS
111 CNE A,#13,C4
112 MOV MONS,#1
113 INC YRS
114 AJMP calendarOn
115
116 process:
117 MOV A,#0C1H
118 ACALL comWrt
119 ACALL printMsg
120 ACALL readKey
121 ACALL dataWrt
122 SUBB A,#30H
123 MOV R0,A
124 INC R0
125 ACALL readKey
126 ACALL dataWrt
127 SUBB A,#30H
128 MOV R0,A
129 INC R0
130 ACALL clrLine
131 RET
132
133 clrHr: MOV A,#0C1H
134 ACALL comWrt
135 ACALL printMsg
136 ACALL readKey
137 ACALL dataWrt
138 SUBB A,#30H
139 MOV C4,A
140 RET
141
142 loadTime:
143 MOV A,60H
144 MOV B,#10
145 MUL AB
146 ADD A,#61H

```

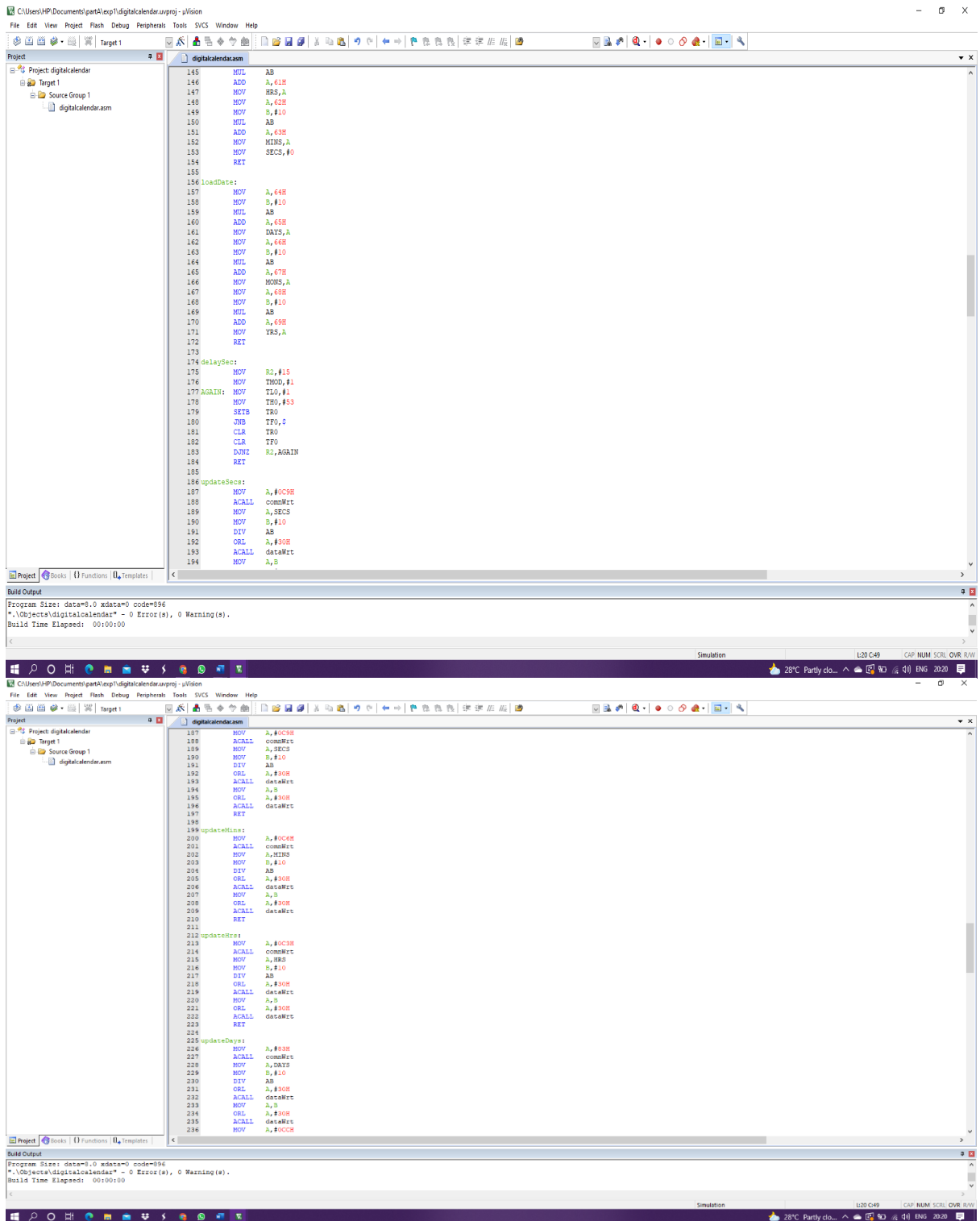
Build Output

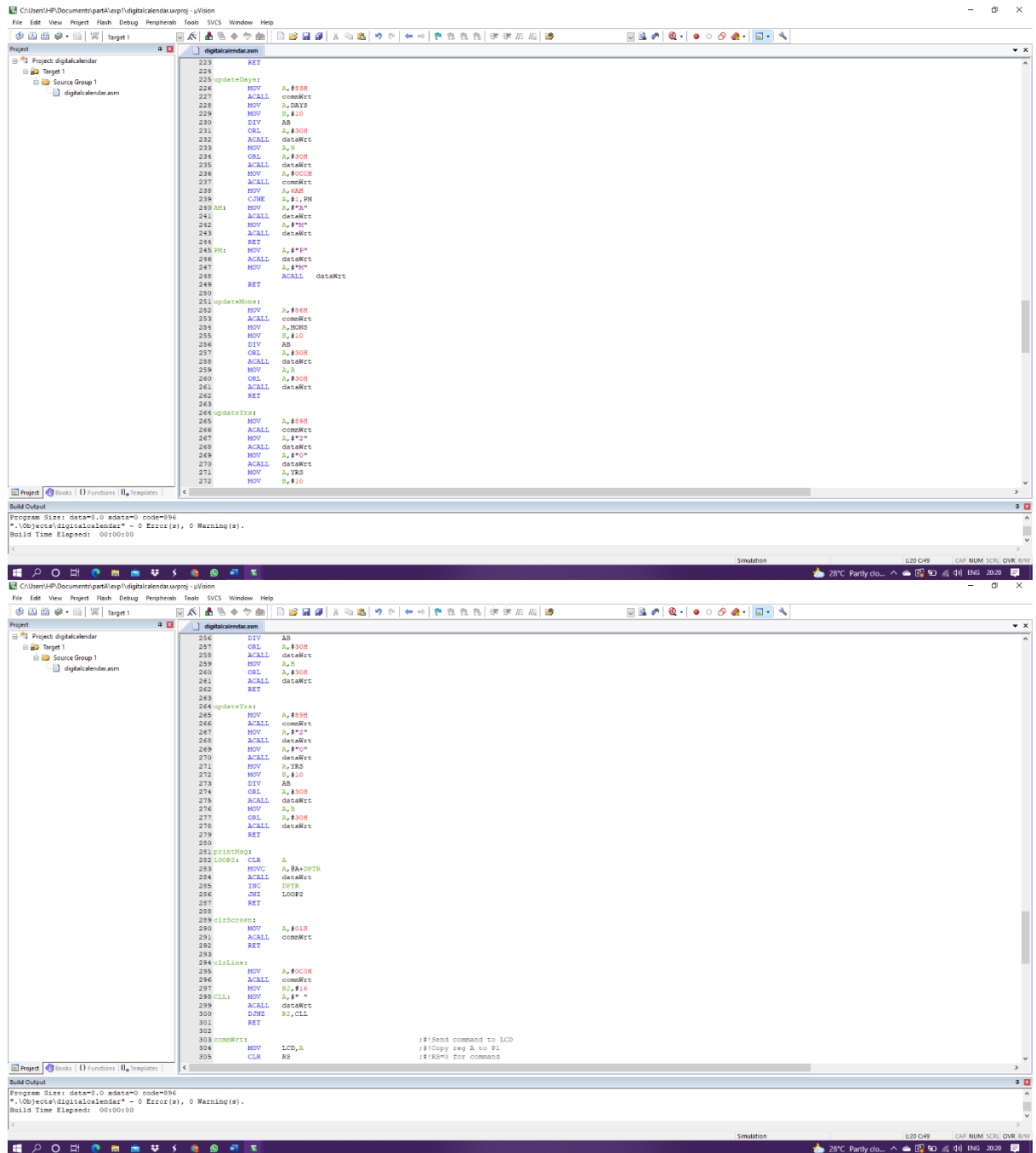
Program Size: data=3.0 xdata=0 code=896  
 \*.Object\digitalcalendar\* - 0 Error(s), 0 Warning(s).  
 Build Time Elapsed: 00:00:00

Simulation L20 C49 CAP NUM SECL OVR R/W

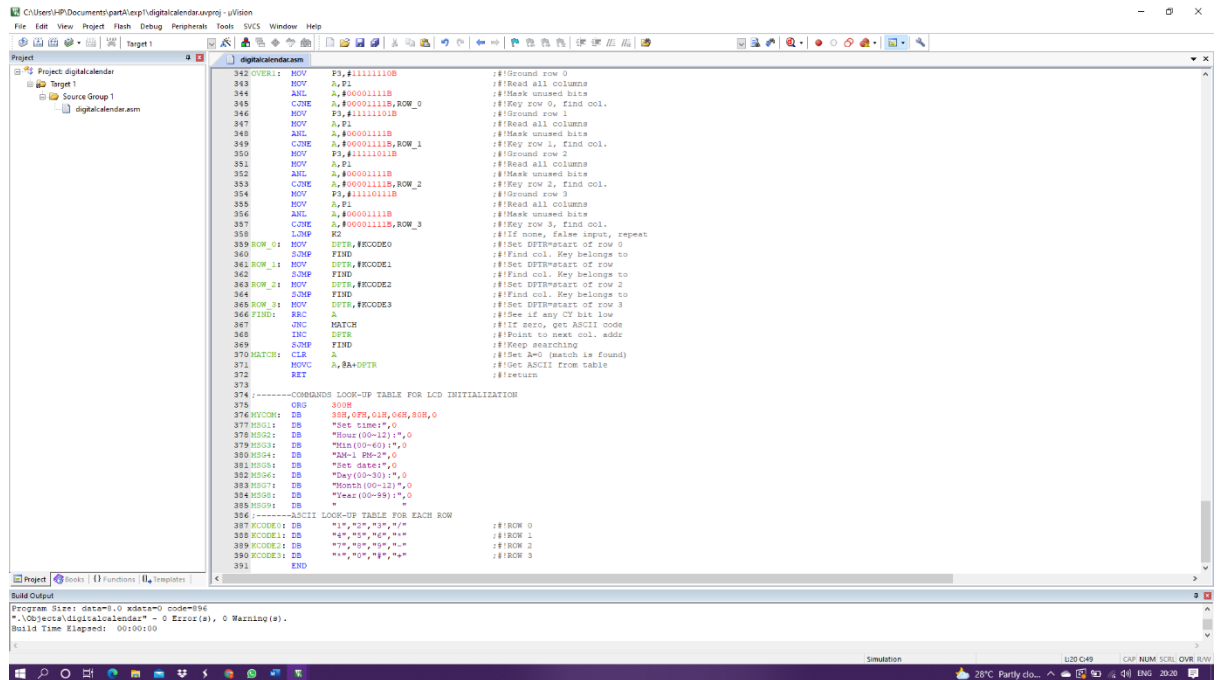
28°C Partly do... ENG 20:19



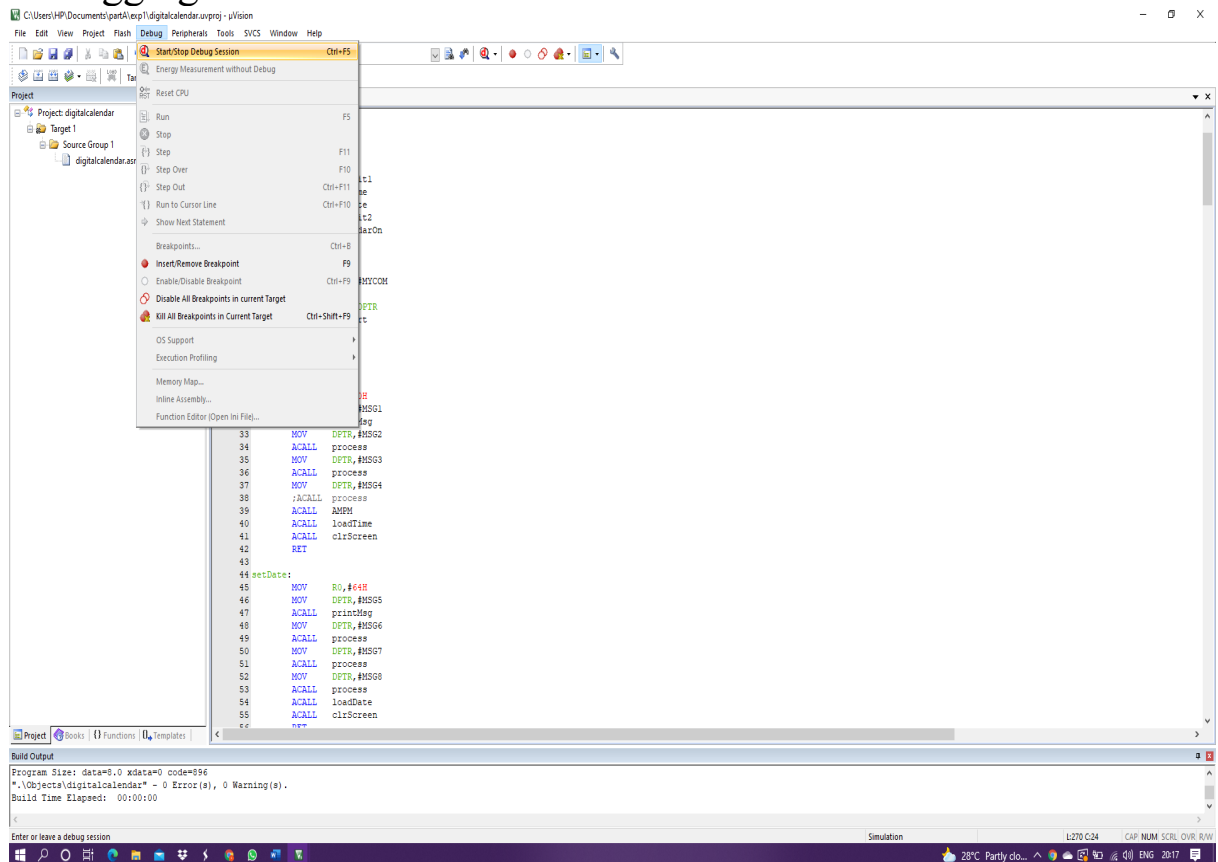








## STEP 5: Debugging the code



## OUTPUT:

Output of the code shown below :

The screenshot displays the uVision IDE interface. The top menu bar includes File, Edit, View, Project, Flash, Debug, Peripherals, Tools, SVCS, Window, and Help. The toolbar contains various icons for file operations, editing, and debugging.

The **Registers** window on the left shows the following registers and their values:

Register	Value
r0	0x00
r1	0x00
r2	0x00
r3	0x00
r4	0x00
r5	0x00
r6	0x00
r7	0x00
sp	0x07
sp_max	0x07
dptr	0x0000
PC	0x0000
states	0
sec	0.00000000
psw	0x00

The **Disassembly** window shows the following assembly code:

```
0190: C:0x0000 0190 A:TMP MAIN(C:0030)
0191: C:0x0002 00 NOP
0192: C:0x0003 00 NOP
0193: C:0x0004 00 NOP
0194: C:0x0005 00 NOP
0195: C:0x0006 00 NOP
0196: C:0x0007 00 NOP
0197: C:0x0008 00 NOP
0198: C:0x0009 00 NOP
0199: C:0x000A 00 NOP
019A: C:0x000B 00 NOP
019B: C:0x000C 00 NOP
019C: C:0x000D 00 NOP
019D: C:0x000E 00 NOP
019E: C:0x000F 00 NOP
019F: C:0x0010 00 NOP
01A0: C:0x0011 00 NOP
01A1: C:0x0012 00 NOP
01A2: C:0x0013 00 NOP
```

The **digitalcalendar.asm** window shows the following assembly code:

```
37: MOV DPTR, #MSG4
38: ;ACALL process
39: ACALL AMEM
40: ACALL loadTime
41: ACALL clrScreen
42: RET
43:
44: setDate:
45: MOV R0, #64H
46: MOV DPTR, #MSG5
47: ACALL printMsg
48: MOV DPTR, #MSG6
49: ACALL process
50: MOV DPTR, #MSG7
51: ACALL process
52: MOV DPTR, #MSG8
53: ACALL process
54: ACALL loadDate
55: ACALL clrScreen
56: RET
57:
58: ledInit2:
59: MOV A, #0CH
60: ACALL comWrt
61: MOV A, #66H
62: ACALL comWrt
```

The **Command** window shows the following command:

```
Load "C:\\Users\\HP\\Documents\\partA\\exp\\Objects\\digitalcalendar"
```

The **Call Stack - Locals** window is empty.

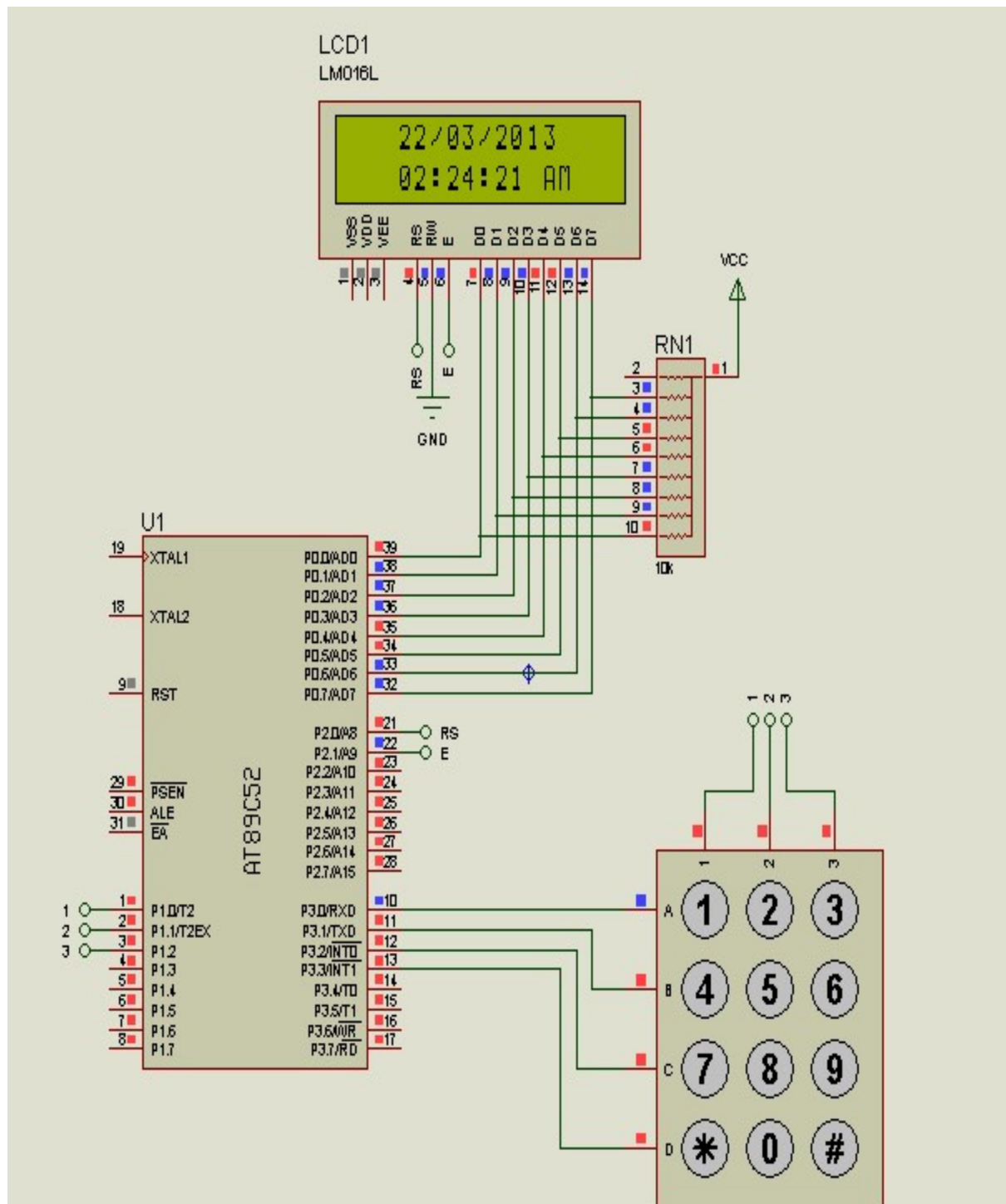
The **Simulation** window shows the following information:

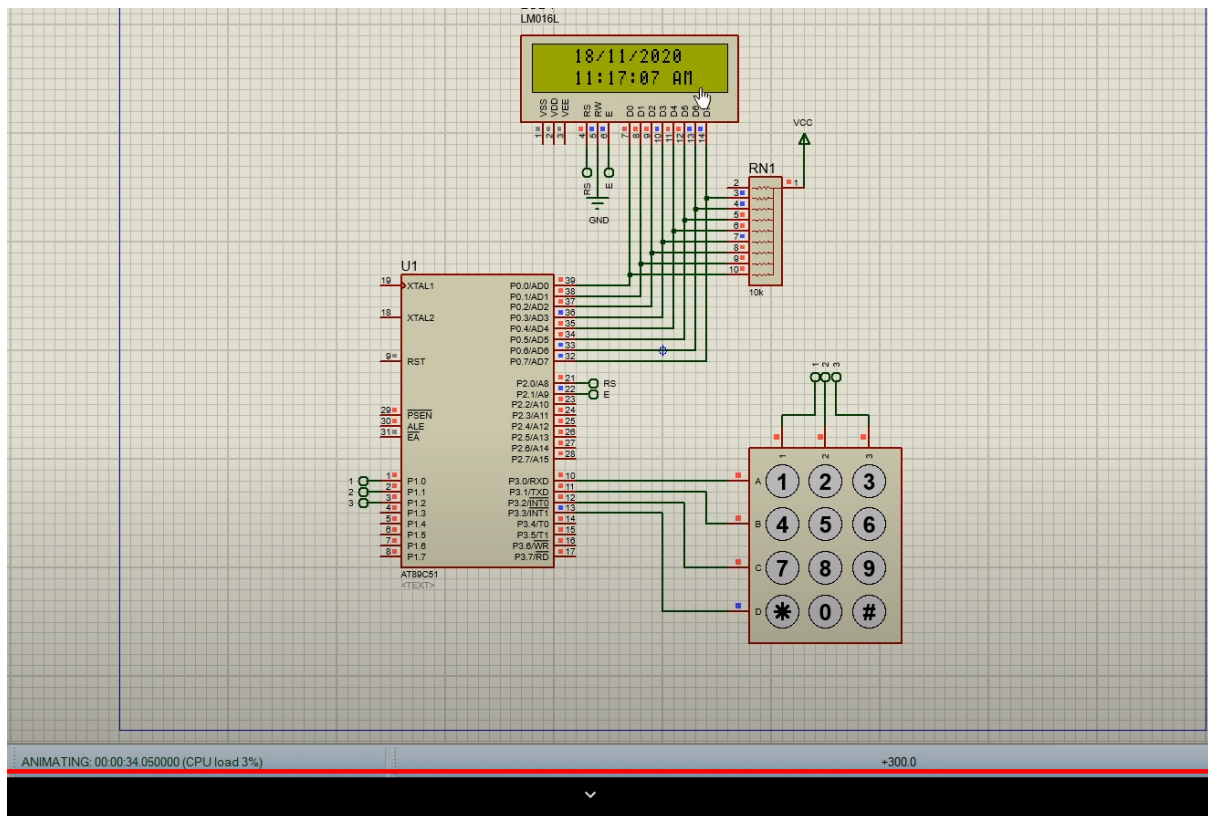
Simulation t1: 219.16021800 sec L11 C1 CAP NUM SCRL OVR R/W

The Windows taskbar at the bottom shows the system clock as 20:18 and the temperature as 28°C.

## SIMULATION

Simulation of Digital Calendar is simulate on Proteus Software which is Depicted Below





## **CONCLUSION**

Embedded systems are emerging as a technology with high potential. In the past decades microcontrollers based embedded system ruled the market .The last decade witnessed the revolution of Microcontroller based embedded systems.

We can broadly define an embedded system as a microcontroller-based, software-driven, reliable, real-time control system, designed to perform a specific task.

It can be thought of as a computer hardware system having software embedded in it. An embedded system can be either an independent system or a part of a large system.

With regards to the requirements gathered the manual work and the complexity in counting can be achieved with the help of electronics devices



## REFERENCES

- [1] The 8051 Microcontroller and Embedded Systems Using Assembly and C Second Edition  
Muhammad Ali Mazidi Janice Gillispie Mazidi.
- [2] [WWW.Knowledgebase.com](http://WWW.Knowledgebase.com)
- [3] [www.electronicsforu.com](http://www.electronicsforu.com)
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- [6] [www.8051projectinfo.com](http://www.8051projectinfo.com)

