



## SYMBIOSIS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, NAGPUR

Symbiosis International (Deemed University)

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Founder: Prof. Dr. S. B. Mujumdar, M. Sc., Ph. D. (Awarded Padma Bhushan and Padma Shri by President of India)

# Microcontroller and Embedded Systems

## CA-I (Assignment)

Name: Reshal Age

PRN: 24070521288

Section: D

**Q1.** Write an 8051 Assembly Language Program (ALP) to generate the last four digits of your PRN using any arithmetic instructions.

Sol:

The screenshot shows the Proteus SIM5 software interface. On the left, there is a memory dump window titled "Data Memory" showing the memory starting at address 0x00. In the center, there is an assembly code editor with the following program:

```
RST Step Run New Load Save CPY Paste BP
Time: 29us - Instructions: 20
4
0000| INC A
0001| INC A
0002| MOV B, #06H
0003| MUL AB
0004| DA A
0005| MOV R0, A
0006| CLR A
0007| MOV A, #20H
0008| MOV B, #04H
0009| MUL AB ;A=08
000A| INC A ;A=81
000B| INC A ;A=82
000C| ADD A, #06H ;A=88
000D| MOV B, R0
000E| ADD A, B
000F| SUB A, #01H
0010| ADD A, B
0011| MOV B, R0
0012| ADD A, B
0013| MOV B, R0
```

Below the assembly code, there is a logic analyzer window showing digital waveforms for various pins. At the bottom, there is a component palette with various electronic components like AND Gate, DAC, ADC, and Motor Control.

Values are generated using a combination of INC, ADD, and MUL instructions and converted to BCD using DA A.

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**Q2.** Write an 8051 ALP to compare unsigned numbers at 50H and 51H using only basic instructions, storing 01H if greater, 00H if equal, and FFH if smaller.

Sol:

**Case 1: A > B — Example: 50H = #08H, 51H = #05H → Result stored should be 01H.**

The screenshot shows the Proteus simulation interface for an 8051 system. At the top, the assembly code is displayed:

```

System Clock (MHz) 12.0
RST Step Run New Load Save CPY Paste BP
Time: 109us - Instructions: 66
0000| MOV 50H, #08H
0003| MOV 51H, #05H
0006| MOV R0, 50H
0009| MOV R1, 51H
    COMPARE:
0010| MOV A, R0
0011| JZ CHECK_R1
0014| MOV A, R1
0015| JZ EQUAL
0017| SJMP B_GREATER
    CHECK_R1:
0014| MOV A, R1
0015| JZ EQUAL
0017| SJMP B_GREATER
    EQUAL:
0021| CLR A
0022| SJMP STOP
    END

```

The CPU register dump shows the following values:

R/O W/O	TH0	TLO	R7	0x00	B	0x00
0x00 0x00	0x00 0x00	0x00 0x00	R6	0x00	ACC	0x01
RXD TXD	TMOD	0x00	R5	0x00	PSW	0x01
SCON	TCON	0x00	R4	0x00	IP	0x00
pins bits	TH1 TL1	R1	R3	0x00	IE	0x00
0xFFFF 0xFFP3	0x0000 0x0000	R2	0x00	PCON	0x00	
0xFFFF 0xFFP2	PC	R0	0x03	DPL	0x00	
0xFFFF 0xFFP1	0x0022	i	PSW	0x00 0x00 0x00 0x01	SP	0x07

The Data Memory dump shows the following values:

addr	0x00 0x00 0x00 0x00 0x00 0x00 0x00 0x00
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 A B C D E F	00 03 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
10 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	20 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
30 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	40 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
50 08 05 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	60 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
70 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	

The bottom section shows various hardware components and displays. The displays show the value 8888.

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0xFFFF 0xFFP3	0x0000 0x0000	R2	0x00	PCON	0x00	
0xFFFF 0xFFP2	PC	R0	0x03	DPL	0x00	
0xFFFF 0xFFP1	0x0022	i	PSW	0x00 0x00 0x00 0x01	SP	0x07

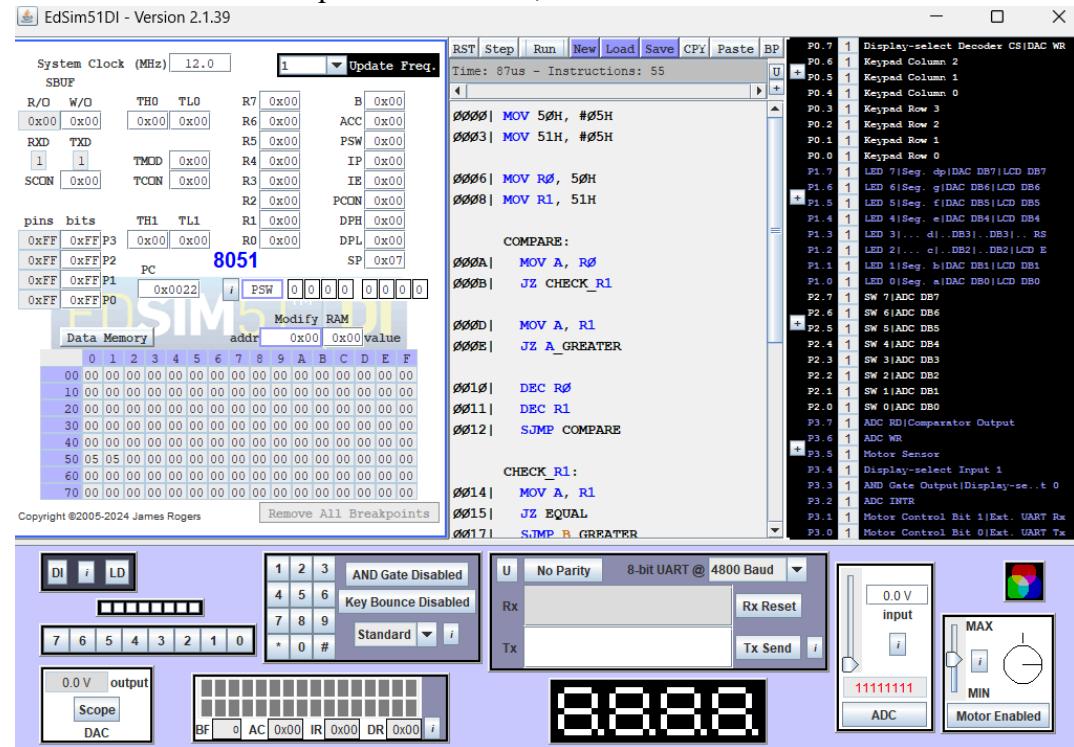
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0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 A B C D E F	00 03 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
10 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	20 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
30 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	40 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
50 08 05 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	60 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
70 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	

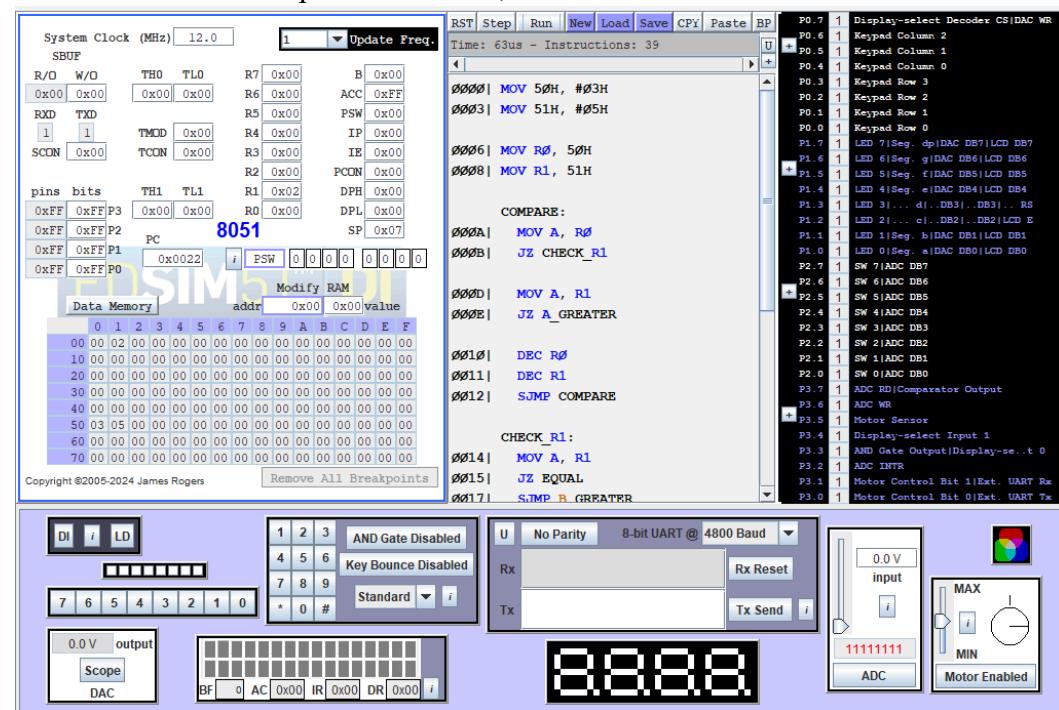
The bottom section shows various hardware components and displays. The displays show the value 8888.

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**Case 2: A = B — Example: 50H = #05H, 51H = #05H → Result stored should be 00H.**



**Case 3: A < B - Example: 50H = 10H, 51H = 12H → Result stored should be FFH**

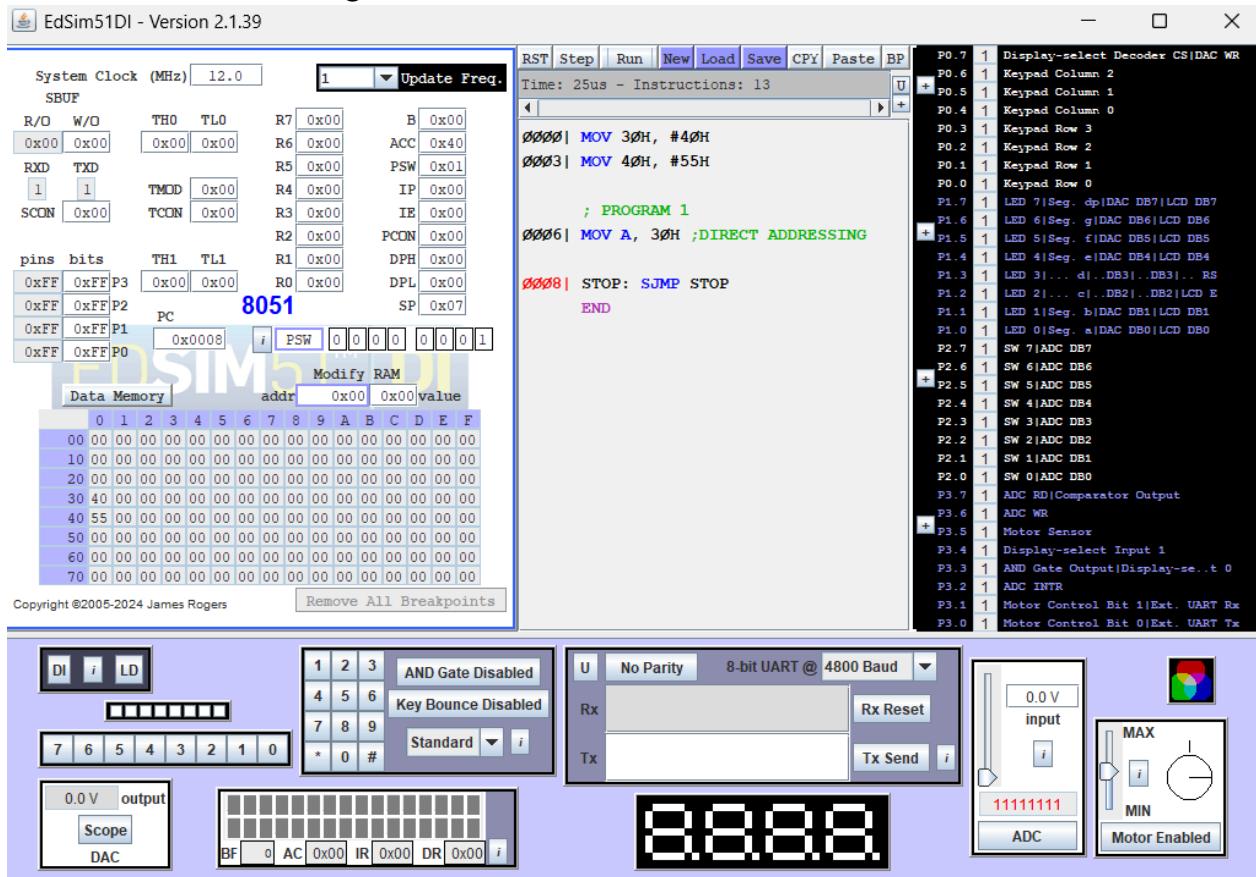


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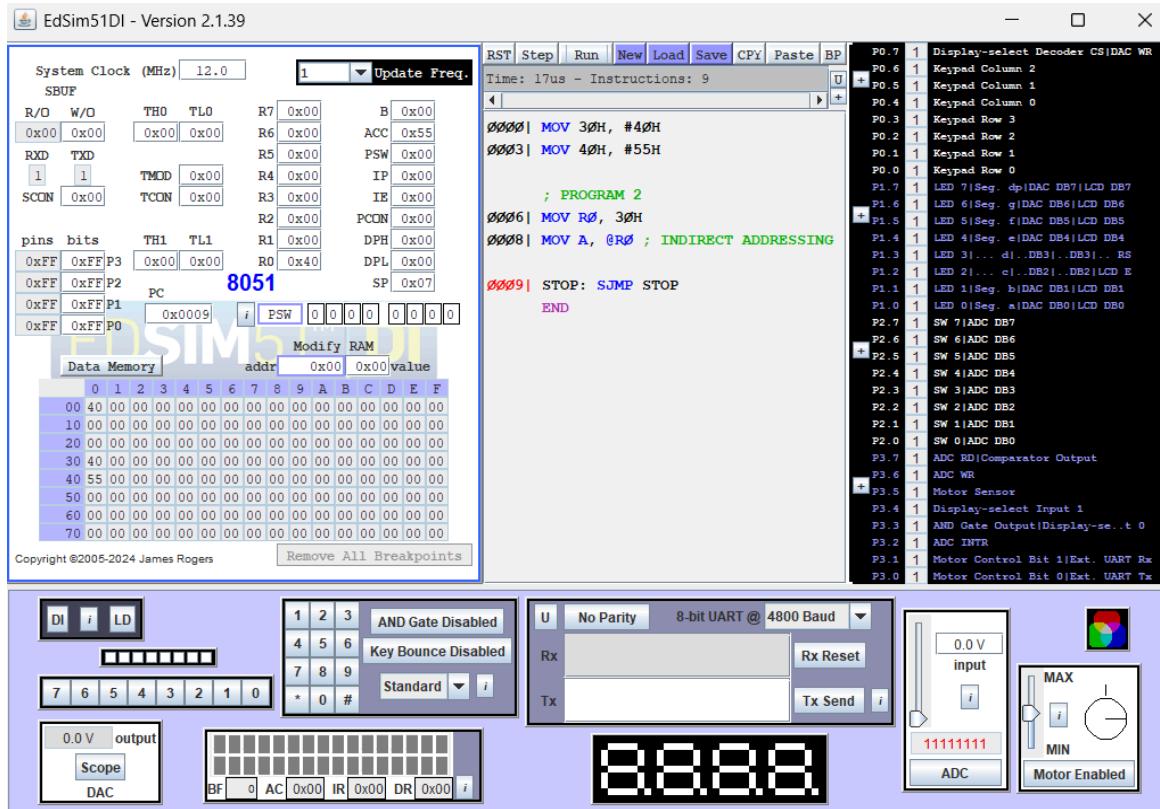
In this program, both numbers are changed step by step. When a value becomes zero, the Zero flag is set. The program checks this flag to decide which number is bigger or if both are equal.

**Q3.** Write two short 8051 assembly programs using direct and indirect addressing that reference the same RAM location and demonstrate through simulation that the outputs differ due to the addressing mode.

### Case 1: Direct addressing



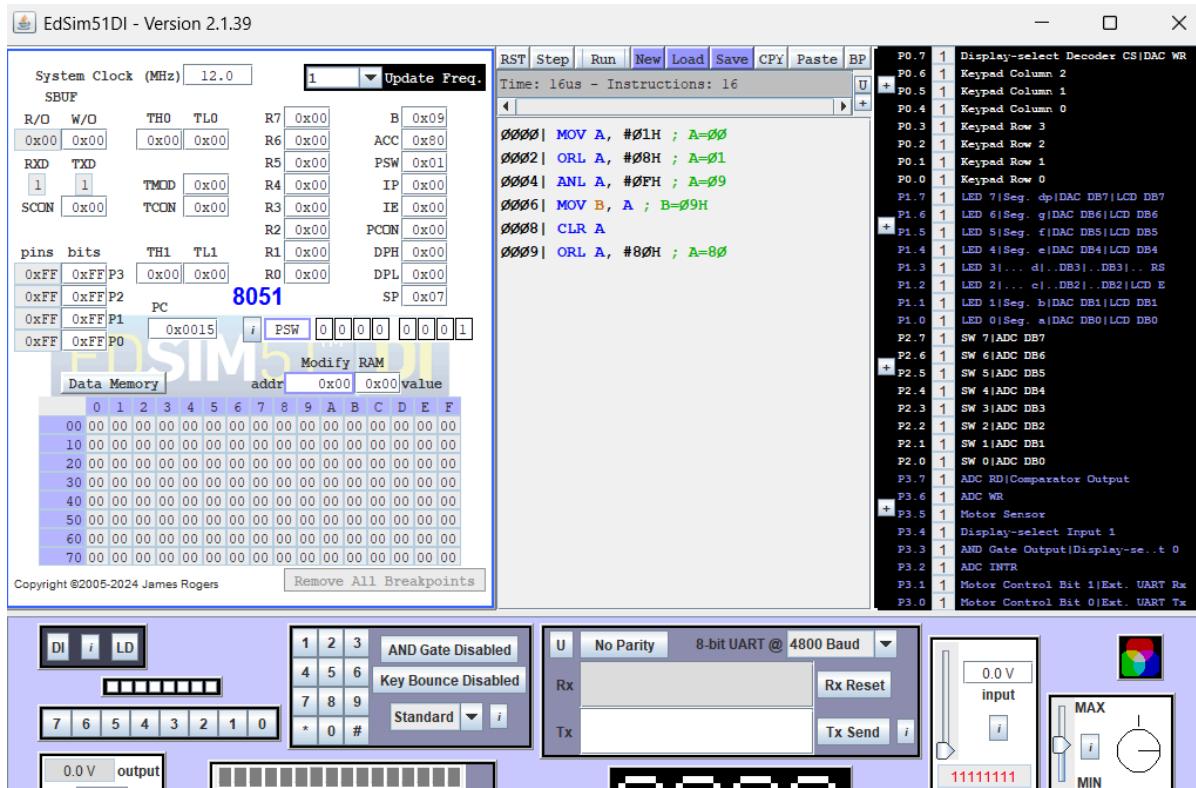
## Case 2: Indirect addressing



Even though both programs use the same RAM address, they give different outputs because of different addressing modes. In direct addressing, the data stored at the given address is accessed directly. In indirect addressing, the value stored at that address is treated as a pointer to another memory location. Therefore, different data is fetched, which results in different outputs.

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**Q4.** Write an 8051 ALP to generate the last four digits of your mobile number using logical instructions (ANL, ORL, CLR) without directly loading the number and store the result in the Accumulator.

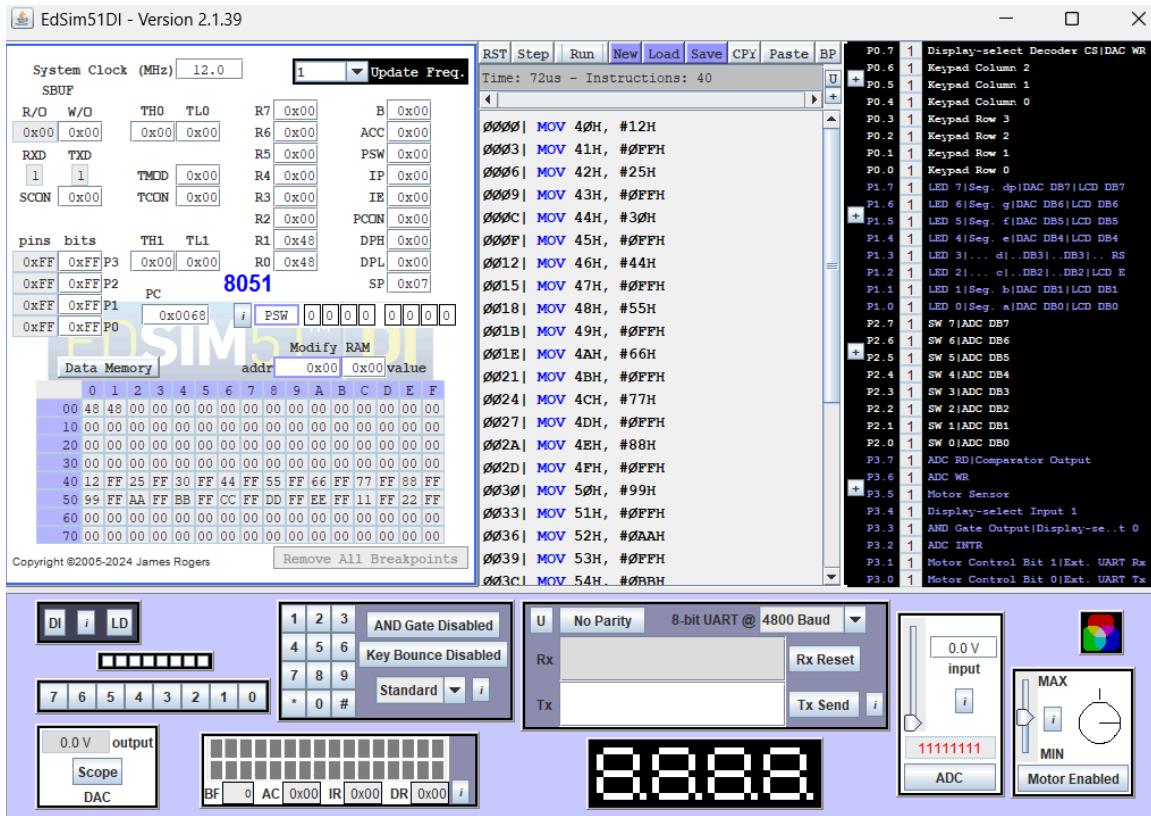


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**Q5.** Write an 8051 ALP using indirect addressing to scan RAM locations 40H–5FH, remove all FFH values, shift valid data left without using extra memory or stack, fill remaining locations with 00H, and verify the result through simulation.

Sol:

**Before Execution:** RAM locations 40H–5FH contain event codes including invalid values (FFH) that need to be removed.



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**After Execution:** All FFH values are removed, valid data is shifted left, and remaining memory locations are filled with 00H showing successful in-place compaction.

