



**SYMBIOSIS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, NAGPUR**

**Symbiosis International (Deemed University)**

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# Microcontroller and Embedded Systems

## CA-I (Assignment)

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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 displays the SIMS 8051 IDE interface. The main window shows an assembly program for an 8051 microcontroller. The program uses the following instructions:

```
0000| INC A
0001| INC A
0002| MOV B, #06H
0005| MUL AB
0006| DA A
0007| MOV R0, A
0008| CLR A
0009| MOV A, #20H
000B| MOV B, #04H
000E| MUL AB ;A=80
000F| INC A ;A=81
0010| INC A ;A=82
0011| ADD A, #06H ;A=88
0013| MOV B, R0
```

The right-hand pane shows the hardware configuration for the simulation, including pins for the 8051 microcontroller and various peripheral devices like the display, keypad, and ADC.

The bottom of the screen shows the simulation results, including the I/O status (DI, LD), the 8-bit UART configuration (8-bit UART @ 4800 Baud), the input/output voltage (0.0V), the ADC value (11111111), and the motor status (Motor Enabled).

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.

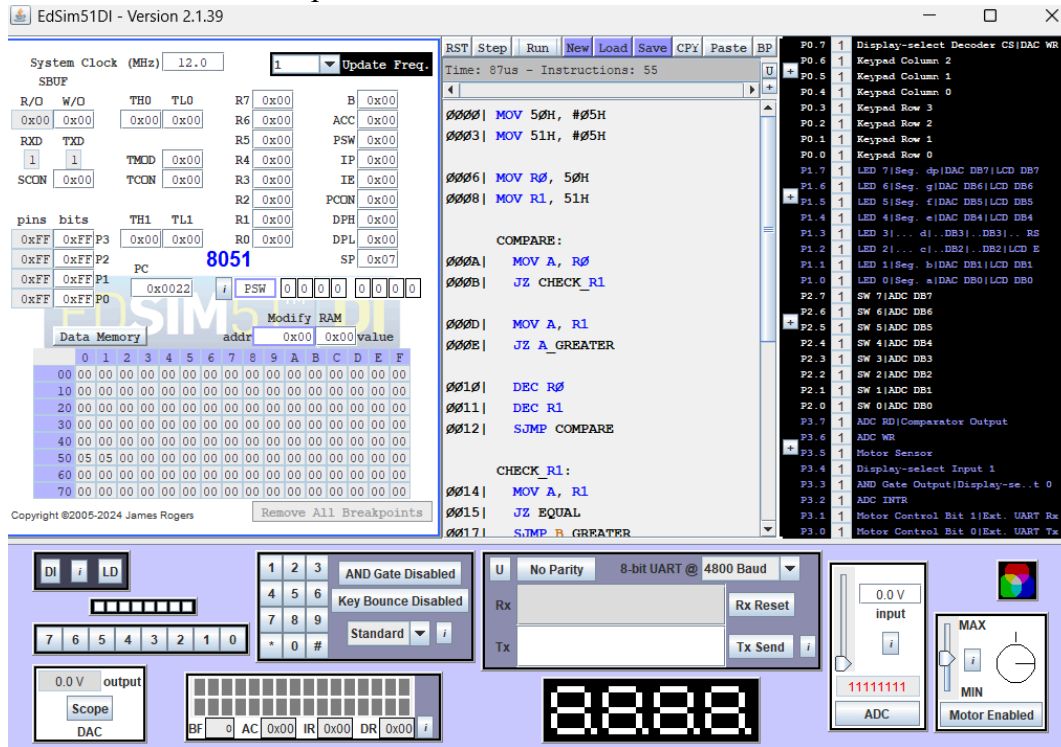
The screenshot displays the 8051 simulator interface with the following components:

- System Configuration:** System Clock (MHz) is 12.0. The program is running at 109us with 66 instructions.
- Registers and Memory:** The PC register is 0x0022. The PSW register is 0x0000. The data memory shows values at addresses 0x00 to 0x0F.
- Assembly Code:**

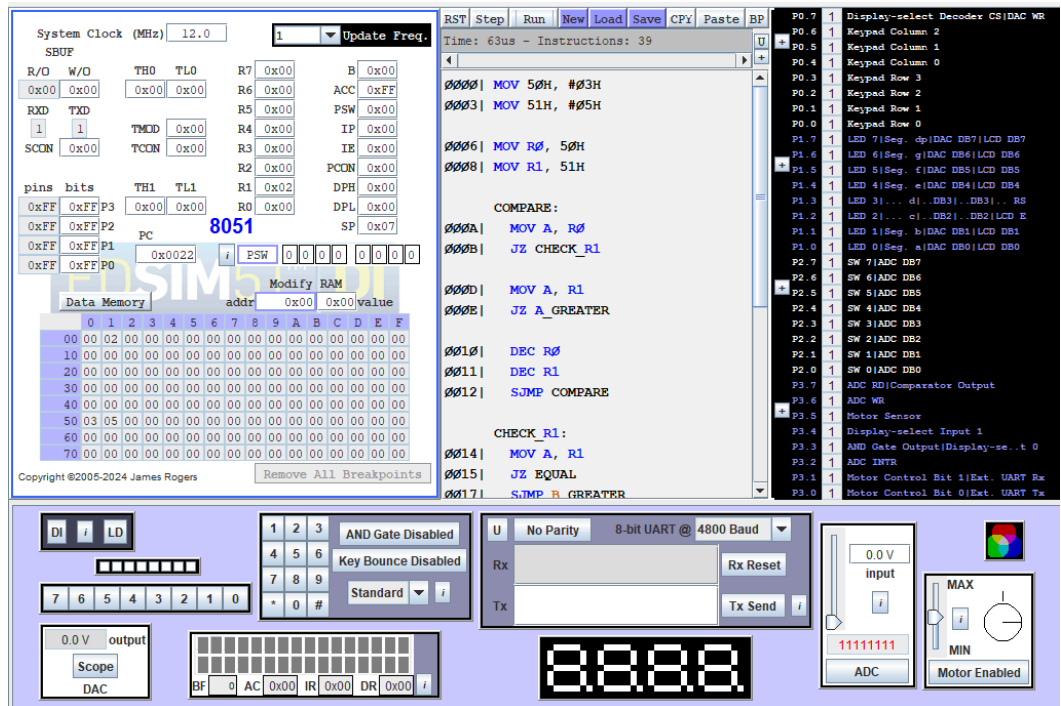
```
MOV 50H, #08H
MOV 51H, #05H
MOV R0, 50H
MOV R1, 51H
COMPARE:
MOV A, R0
JZ CHECK_R1
MOV A, R1
JZ A_GREATER
DEC R0
DEC R1
SJMP COMPARE
CHECK_R1:
MOV A, R1
JZ EQUAL
JZ B_GREATER
MOV A, #01H
SJMP STOP
A_GREATER:
MOV A, #01H
SJMP STOP
B_GREATER:
MOV A, #FFH
SJMP STOP
EQUAL:
CLR A
STOP:
SJMP STOP
END
```
- Hardware Status:** The 8-bit UART is configured at 4800 Baud. The ADC input is 0.0V. The motor is enabled.
- Display:** The 4-digit display shows '0.0.0.0'.

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



**Case 3:**  $A < B$  - Example:  $50H = 10H$ ,  $51H = 12H \rightarrow$  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

The screenshot displays the EdSim51DI - Version 2.1.39 simulation environment. The main window is divided into several sections:

- System Clock:** Set to 12.0 MHz.
- Registers:** R0-R7, ACC, PSW, IP, IE, PCON, DPH, DPL, SP. The PC register is highlighted with the value 8051.
- Data Memory:** A table showing memory addresses from 00 to 70. The value at address 00 is 00, and at address 01 is 00.
- Assembly Code:**

```
0000 MOV 30H, #40H
0003 MOV 40H, #55H
; PROGRAM 1
0006 MOV A, 30H ;DIRECT ADDRESSING
0008 STOP: SJMP STOP
END
```
- Hardware Simulation:** A bottom panel showing various components:
  - DI, LD, and 7-segment display:** The 7-segment display shows '8.8.8.8'.
  - AND Gate Disabled, Key Bounce Disabled, Standard:** Configuration options.
  - UART:** No Parity, 8-bit UART @ 4800 Baud. Rx and Tx fields are present.
  - ADC:** Input is 0.0 V, output is 11111111.
  - Motor Enabled:** A button labeled 'Motor Enabled'.

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## Case 2: Indirect addressing

The screenshot displays the EdSim51DI Version 2.1.39 interface. The assembly code window shows the following instructions:

```
00001 MOV 30H, #40H
00003 MOV 40H, #55H
; PROGRAM 2
00006 MOV R0, 30H
00008 MOV A, @R0 ; INDIRECT ADDRESSING
00009 STOP: SJMP STOP
END
```

The hardware outputs at the bottom show:

- DI: 1, LD: 1
- 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0: 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0
- 0.0 V output: 0.0 V
- Scope: DAC
- BF 0 AC 0x00 IR 0x00 DR 0x00
- 8888 (7-segment display)
- U: No Parity, 8-bit UART @ 4800 Baud
- Rx: [empty], Tx: [empty]
- 0.0 V input: 0.0 V
- 11111111 (ADC output)
- MAX MIN (Motor Enabled)

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.

The screenshot displays the EdSim51DI - Version 2.1.39 interface. The main window is divided into several sections:

- System Clock (MHz):** Set to 12.0.
- SBUF:** A table showing R/W/O, TH0, TL0, R7, B, R6, ACC, R5, PSW, R4, IP, R3, IE, R2, PCON, R1, DPH, R0, DPL, and SP.
- pins bits:** A table showing pins (P0, P1, P2, P3) and bits (TH1, TL1).
- Data Memory:** A table showing memory addresses (00 to 70) and values (00 to FF).
- Modify RAM:** A table showing address (0x00) and value (0x00).
- Program Counter (PC):** Set to 0x0015.
- PSW:** Set to 00000001.
- Instructions:** A list of instructions: `MOV A, #01H ; A=01`, `ORL A, #08H ; A=01`, `ANL A, #0FH ; A=01`, `MOV B, A ; B=01H`, `CLR A`, and `ORL A, #80H ; A=80`.
- Hardware Simulation:** A section at the bottom showing a keyboard (DI, LD), a keypad (1-9, \*, #), a display (0.0 V output), a UART (8-bit UART @ 4800 Baud), and a motor control (MAX, MIN).

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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.

The screenshot displays the EdSim51DI Version 2.1.39 interface. The main window is divided into several sections:

- System Clock (MHz):** Set to 12.0.
- Registers:** R7-R0, B, ACC, PSW, IP, IE, PCON, DPH, DPL, SP. The PC register is highlighted at 0x0068.
- RAM Memory:** A table showing RAM locations 00H to 70H. Locations 40H to 5FH contain various values, including FFH.
- Assembly Code:** A list of instructions starting with MOV, such as MOV 40H, #12H, MOV 41H, #0FFH, etc.
- IO Devices:** Includes a keypad, a display, an ADC, and a motor.
- Simulation Controls:** Buttons for Run, Stop, and various I/O settings.

The simulation interface at the bottom shows a keypad, a display, an ADC, and a motor. The display shows the value 0.00. The ADC shows the value 11111111. The motor is labeled "Motor Enabled".



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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.

The screenshot displays the DSIM5 microcontroller simulator interface, showing the state after memory compaction. The assembly code window (RST Step Run New Load Save CPy Paste BP) shows the following instructions:

```
0000 MOV R0, #40H ; Read pointer
0002 MOV R1, #40H ; Write pointer
SCAN:
0004 MOV A, R0
0005 CJNE A, #60H, CHECK
0008 SJMP FILL
CHECK:
000A MOV A, @R0
000B CJNE A, #0FFH, COPY
000E INC R0
000F SJMP SCAN
COPY:
0011 MOV @R1, A
0012 INC R1
0013 INC R0
0014 SJMP SCAN
FILL:
0016 MOV A, R1
0017 CJNE A, #60H, ZERO
ZERO:
001C MOV @R1, #00H
001E INC R1
001F SJMP FILL
STOP:
0021 SJMP STOP
END
```

The data memory window (Data Memory) shows the result of the compaction, with FFH values removed and data shifted left:

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	A	B	C	D	E	F
00	60	50	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	12	25	30	44	55	66	77	88	99	AA	BB	CC	DD	EE	11
50	99	FF	AA	FF	BB	FF	CC	FF	DD	FF	EE	FF	11	FF	22
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 hardware window (DI / LD) shows the status of various components:

- DI: 7, LD: 7
- AND Gate Disabled
- Key Bounce Disabled
- Standard
- 0.0V output
- Scope
- DAC
- BF: 0, AC: 0x00, IR: 0x00, DR: 0x00
- 8-bit UART @ 4800 Baud
- Rx: No Parity, Rx Reset
- Tx: Tx Send
- 0.0V input
- ADC: 11111111
- Motor Enabled



