

AVR Assembly Programming in MPLAB X

Step by Step Tutorial



Sepehr Naimi
BIHE University
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Dedication

The tutorial is dedicated to the memory of Prof. Muhammad Ali Mazidi who wrote valuable books about hardware and embedded systems and tried his best to serve human beings.

Introduction

This tutorial will teach you how to write, compile, and trace a simple Assembly program for AVR microcontrollers using MPLAB X.

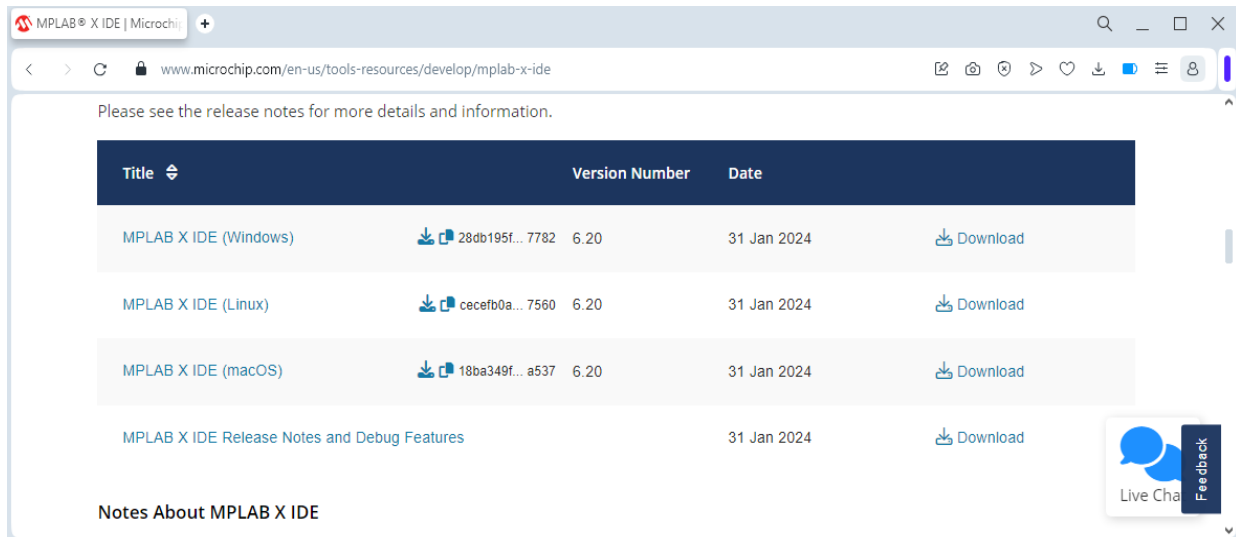
Downloading and Installing MPLAB X IDE and AVR Assembler

1. Download AVR Assembler from the following link:

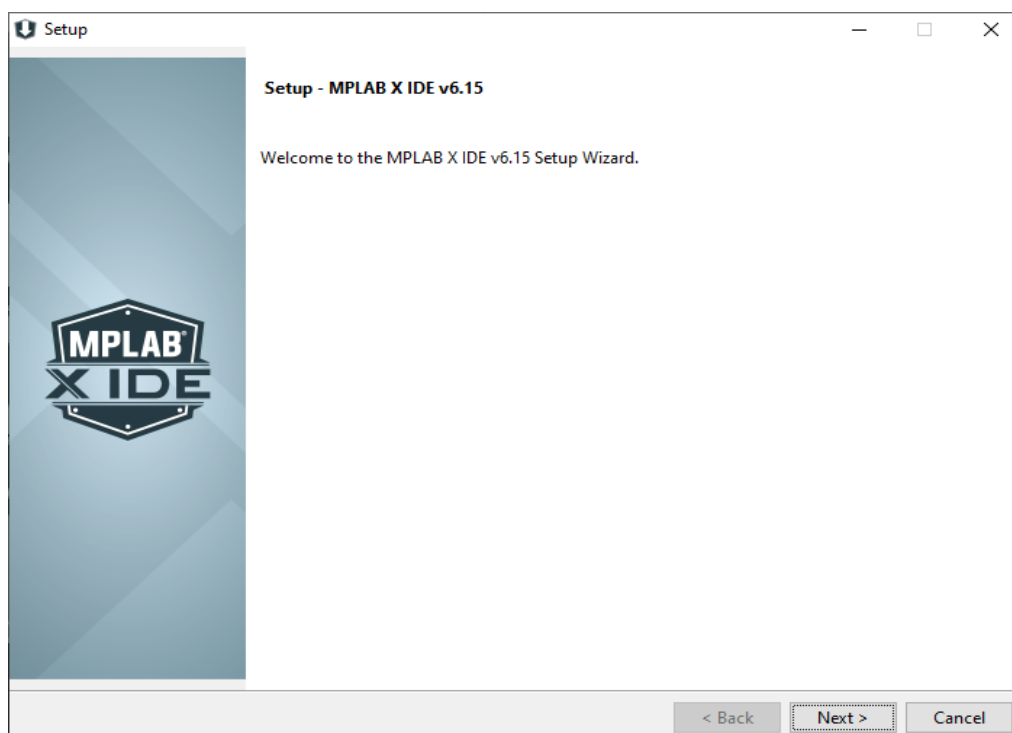
<https://nicerland.com/eduFiles/AVR/Software/avras2.zip>

2. Unzip the downloaded zip file and place **avras2.exe** in “C:\” or anywhere you prefer.
3. Microchip provides the *MPLAB X IDE* for Windows, Linux, and Mac OS for free. Download the proper MPLAB X from the Microchip website:

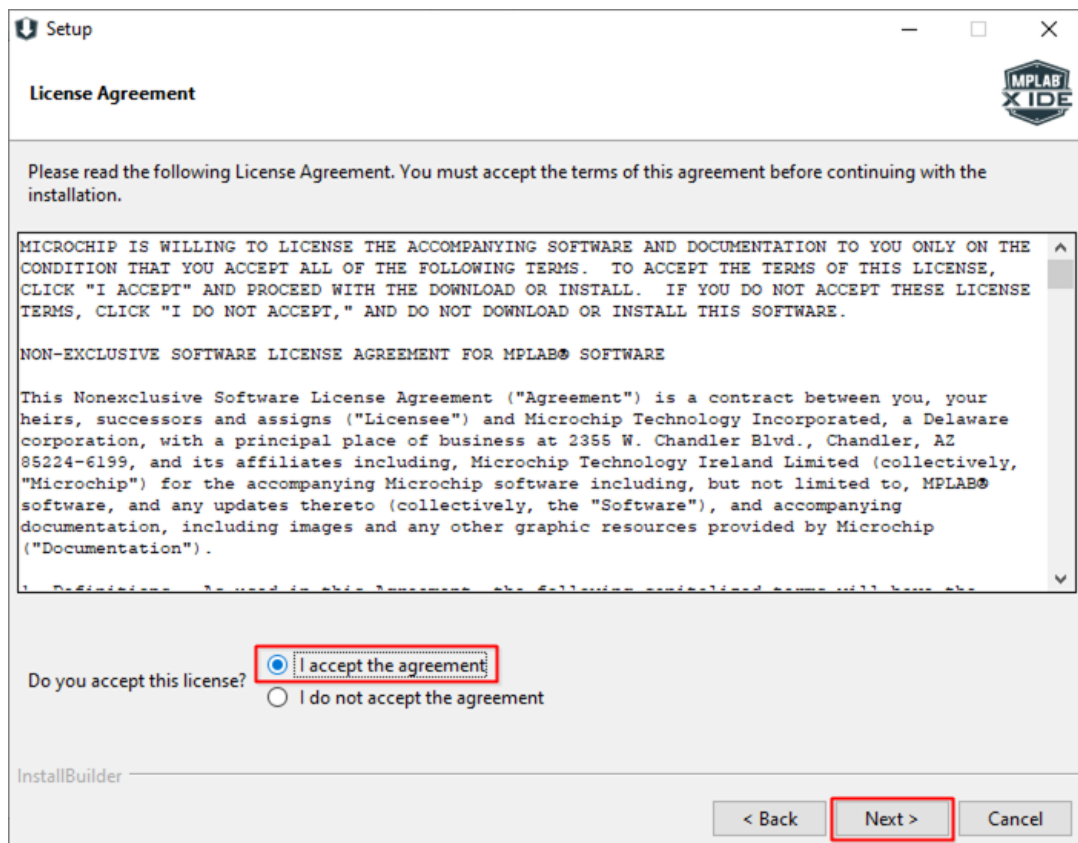
<https://www.microchip.com/en-us/tools-resources/develop/mplab-x-ide>



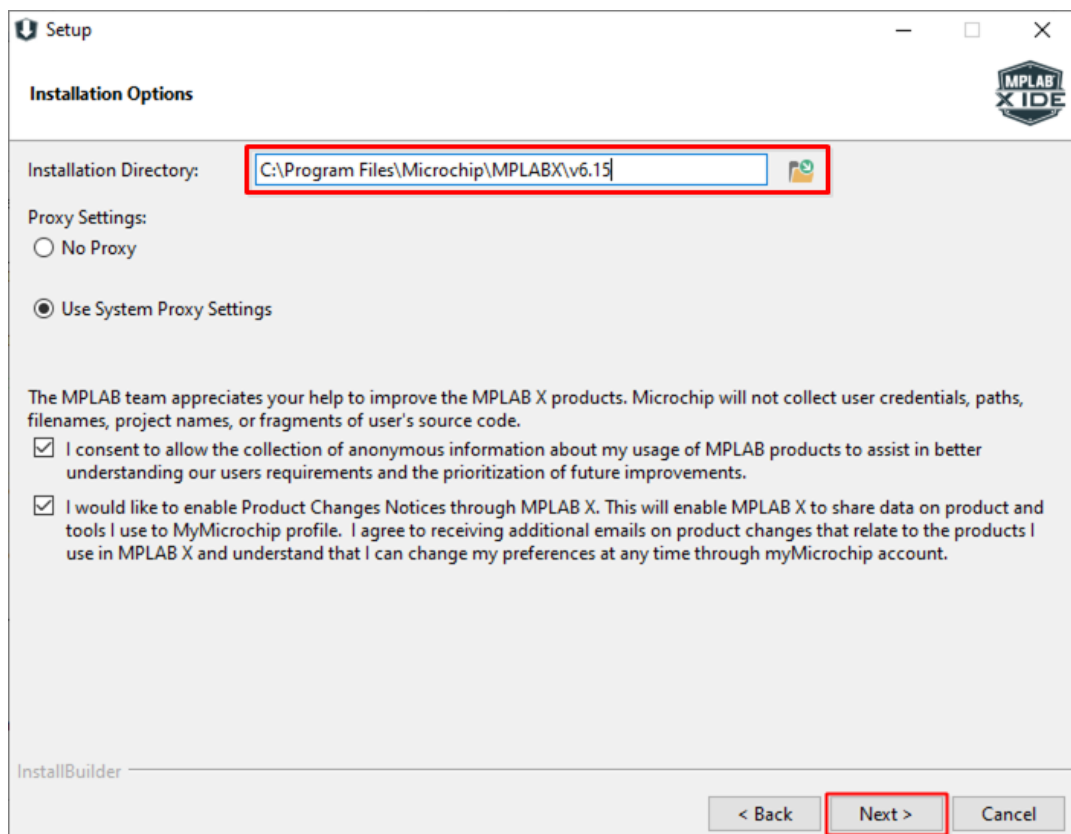
4. Run the downloaded program to install the MPLAB X IDE. Installing the MPLAB X is straight forward.
 - A. The first page is just a welcome page. Press **Next**.



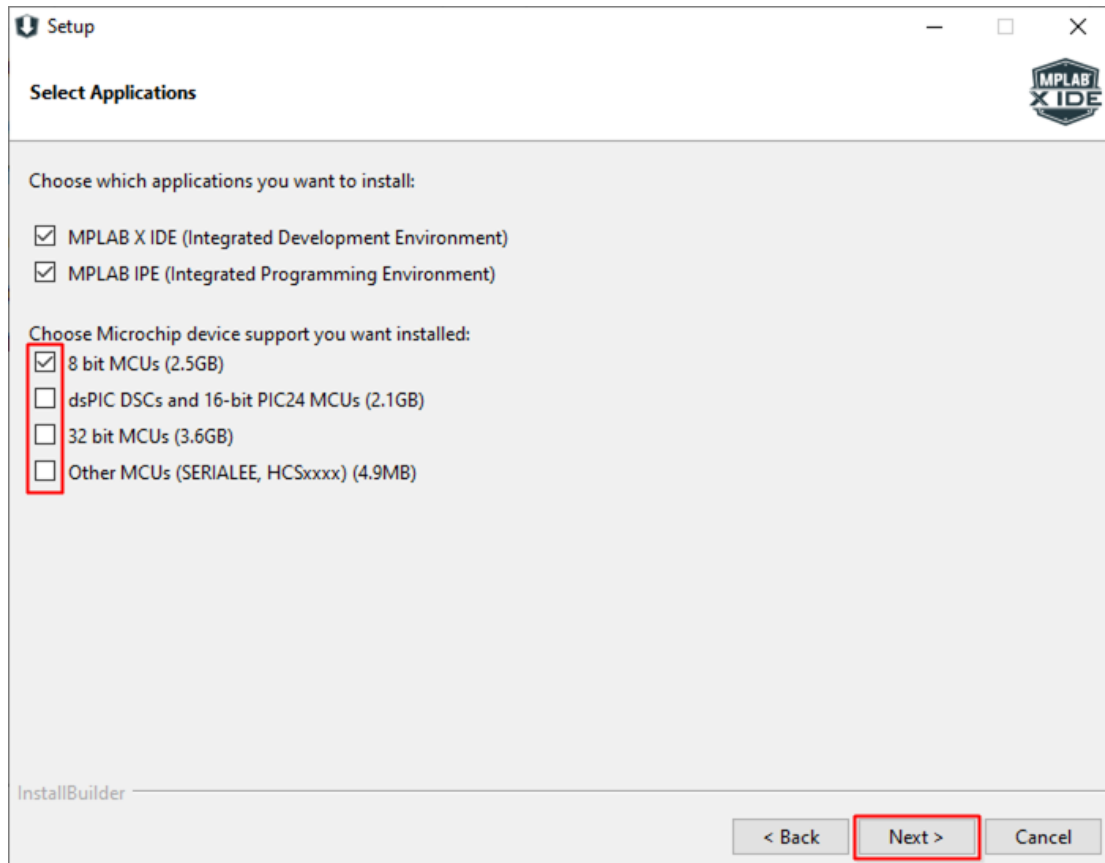
- B. The second page is an agreement. Choose ***"I accept the agreement"*** and press ***Next***.



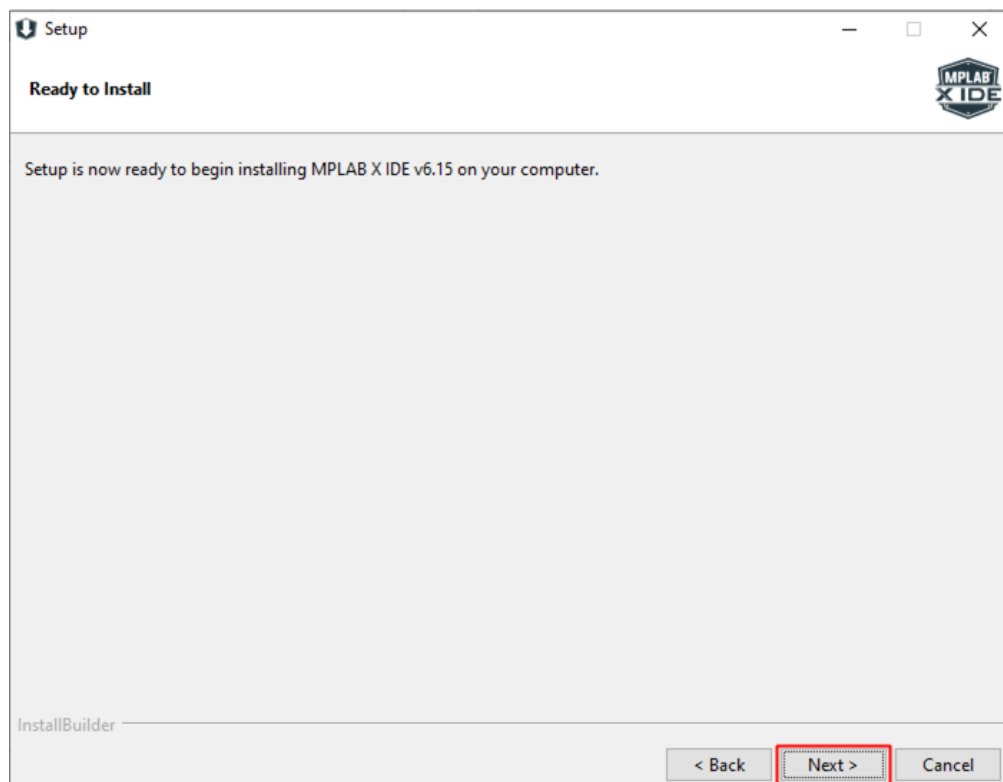
- C. In the third page, you can choose the path for installing the ***MPLAB X***. Press ***Next***.



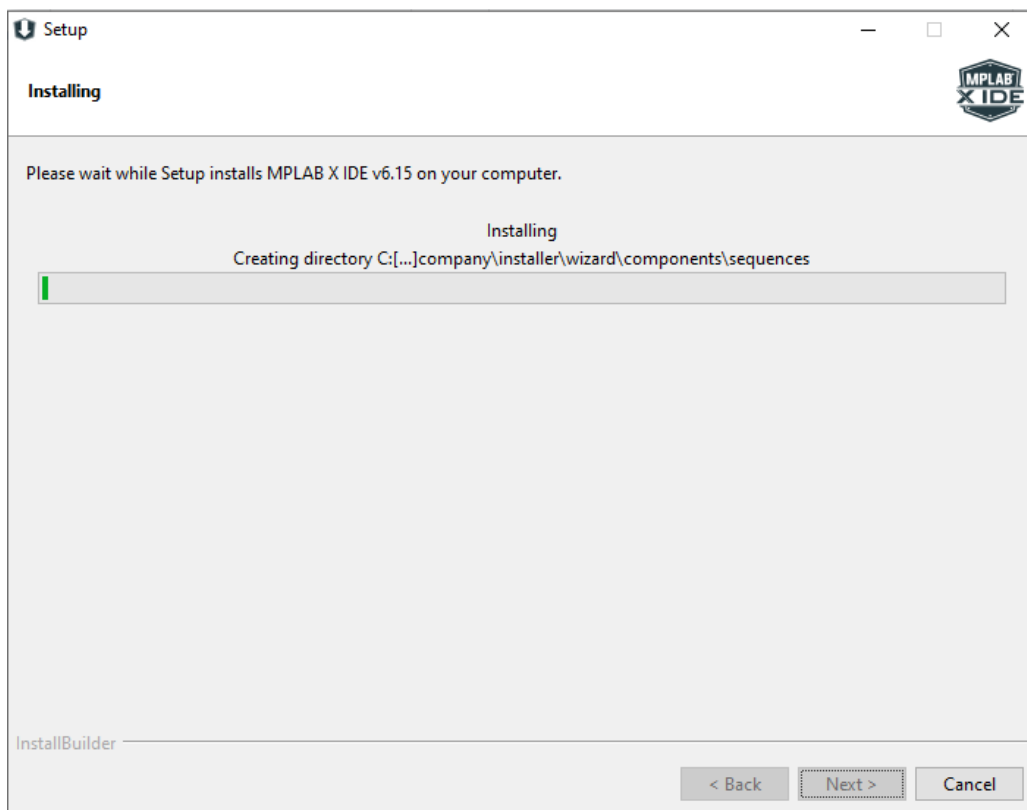
- D. In the page, you can choose the chips you want to use. To install the IDE faster, uncheck the MCUs except the **8-bit MCUs**.



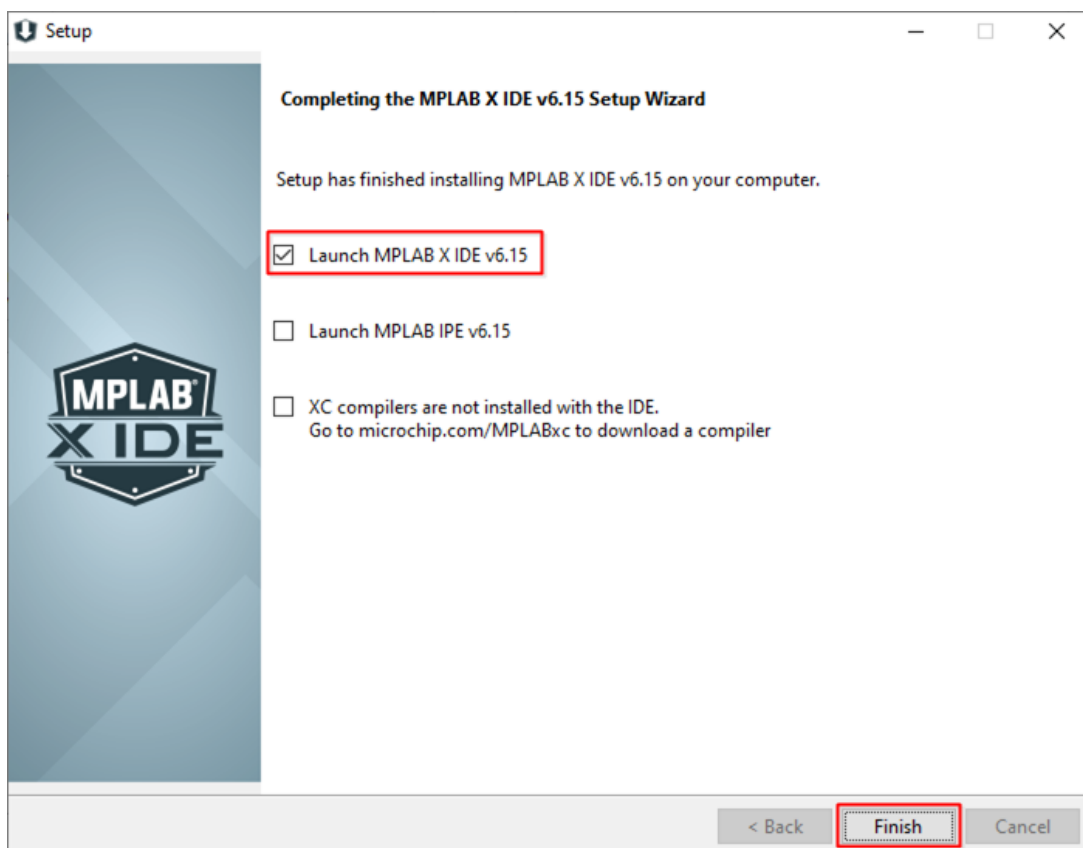
- E. Press **Next**.



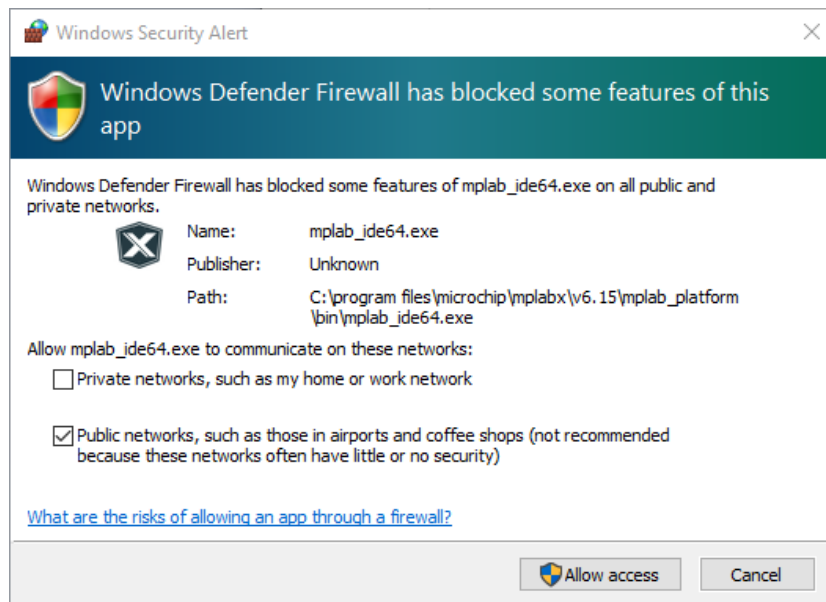
F. Wait for a few minutes until the IDE installs.



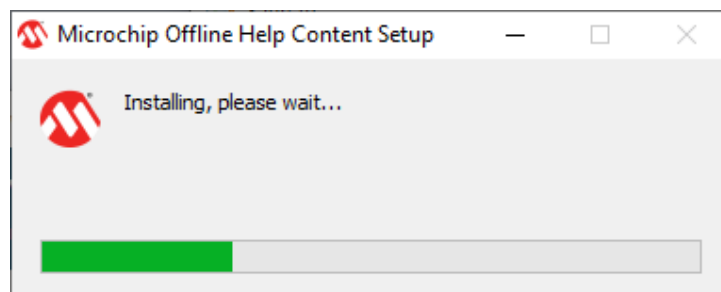
G. Now, the installation is completed. Press **Finish** to close the installer and the MPLAB X IDE opens.



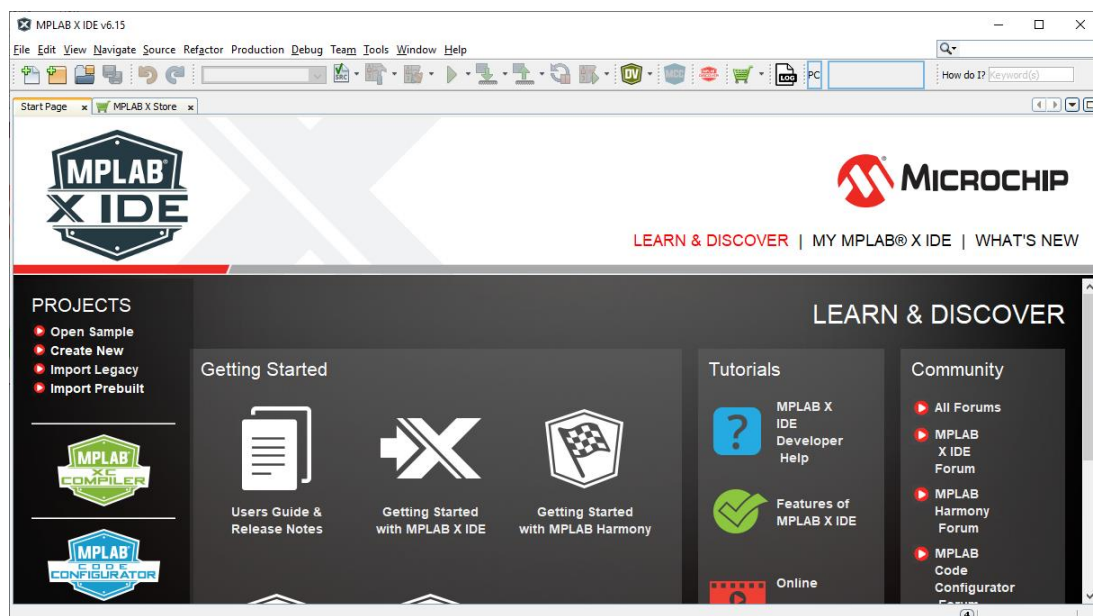
5. Windows Firewall might ask if MPLAB can access to the network or not. Choose **Allow access**.



6. Microchip automatically installs Microchip Offline Help. Wait a few seconds until the install finishes.

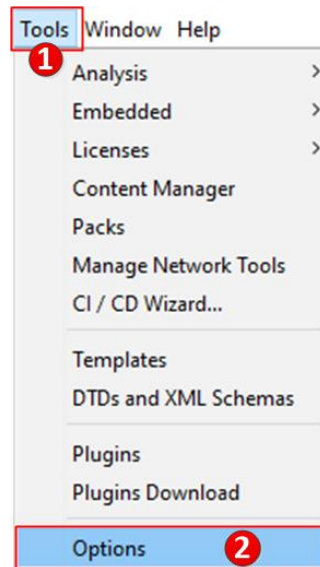


7. Now, the MPLAB X IDE opens.

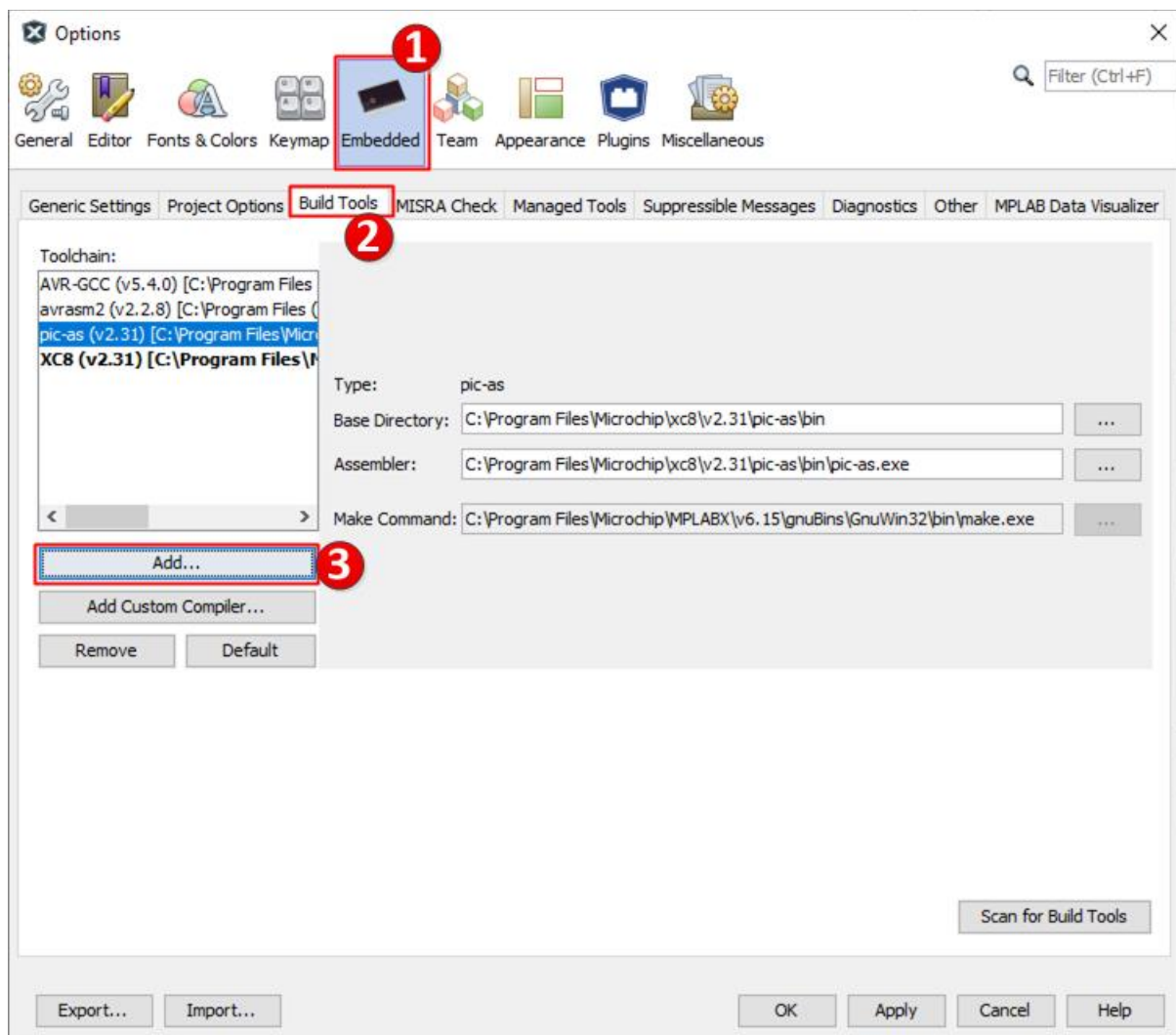


Adding AVR Assembler to MPLAB toolchain

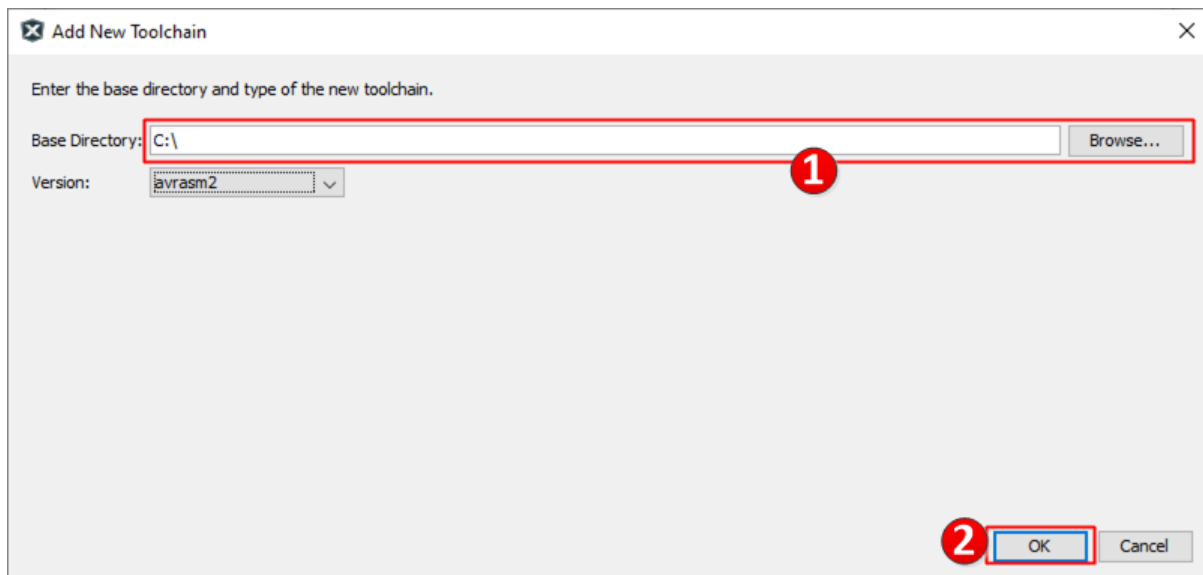
- Go to the **Tools** menu and choose **Options**.



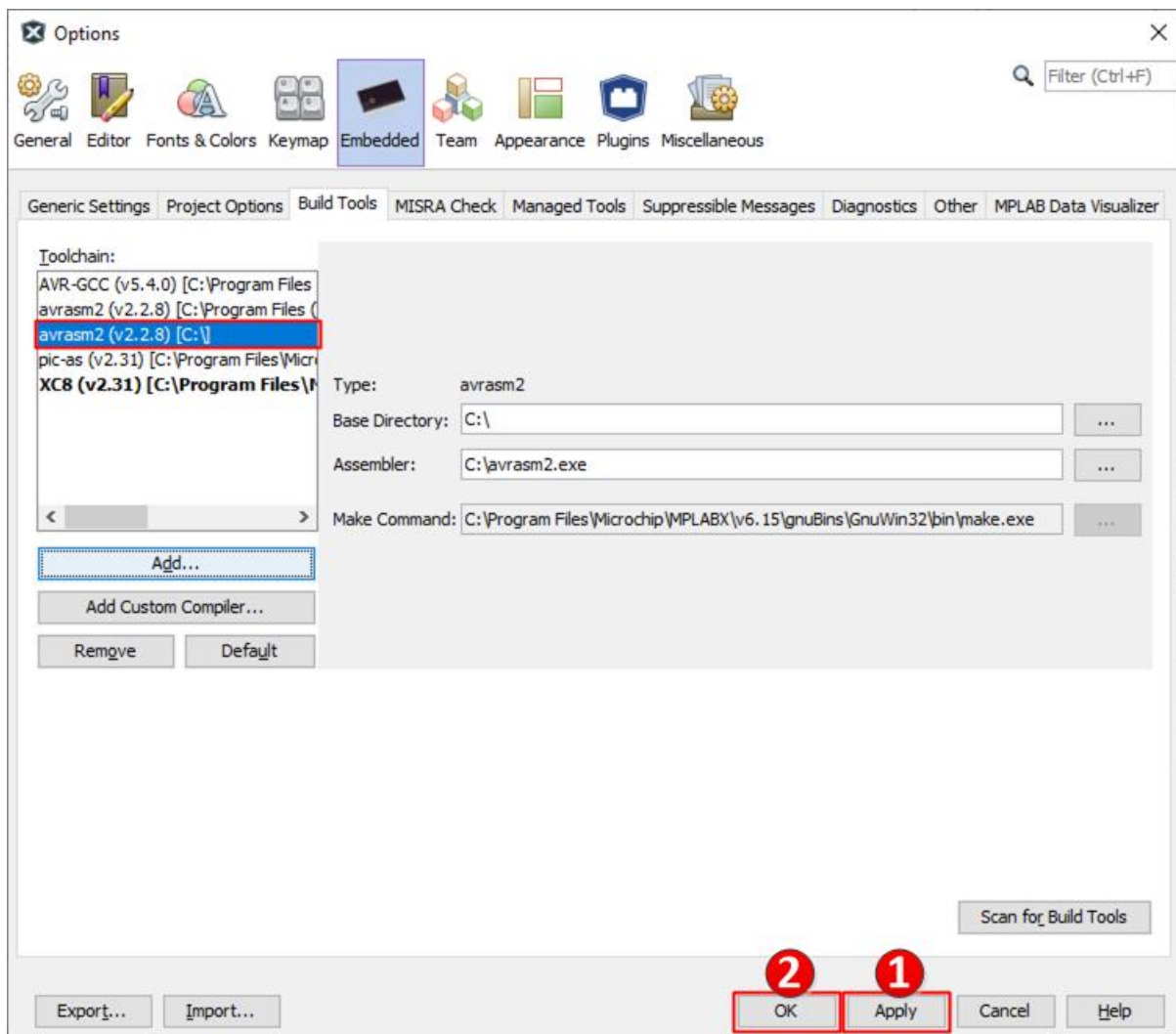
- Click on **Embedded**, choose **Build Tools**, and click on the **Add...** button.



10. Type **C:** if you placed **avrasms2.exe** in the root of C. (or choose the path for avrasms2.exe by clicking on the **Browse** button.) Then, press **OK**.

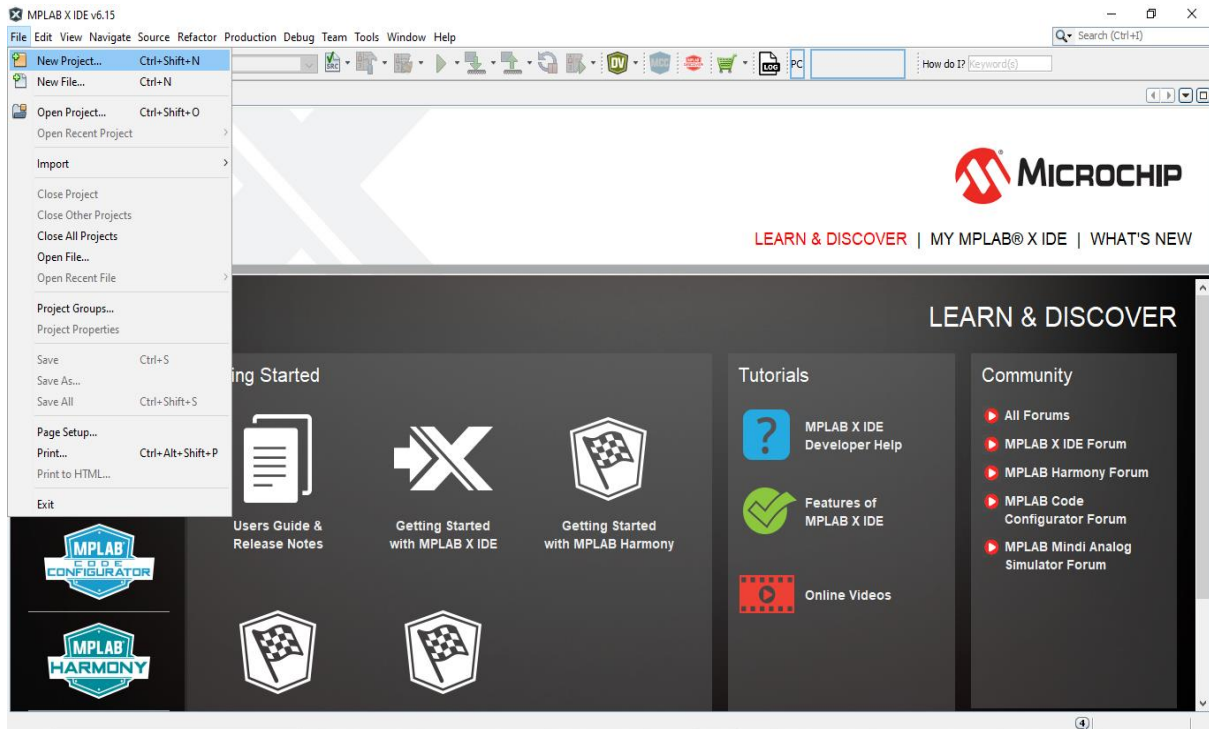


11. **avrasms2** should be added to the toolchain list. Press **Apply** and then **OK**.

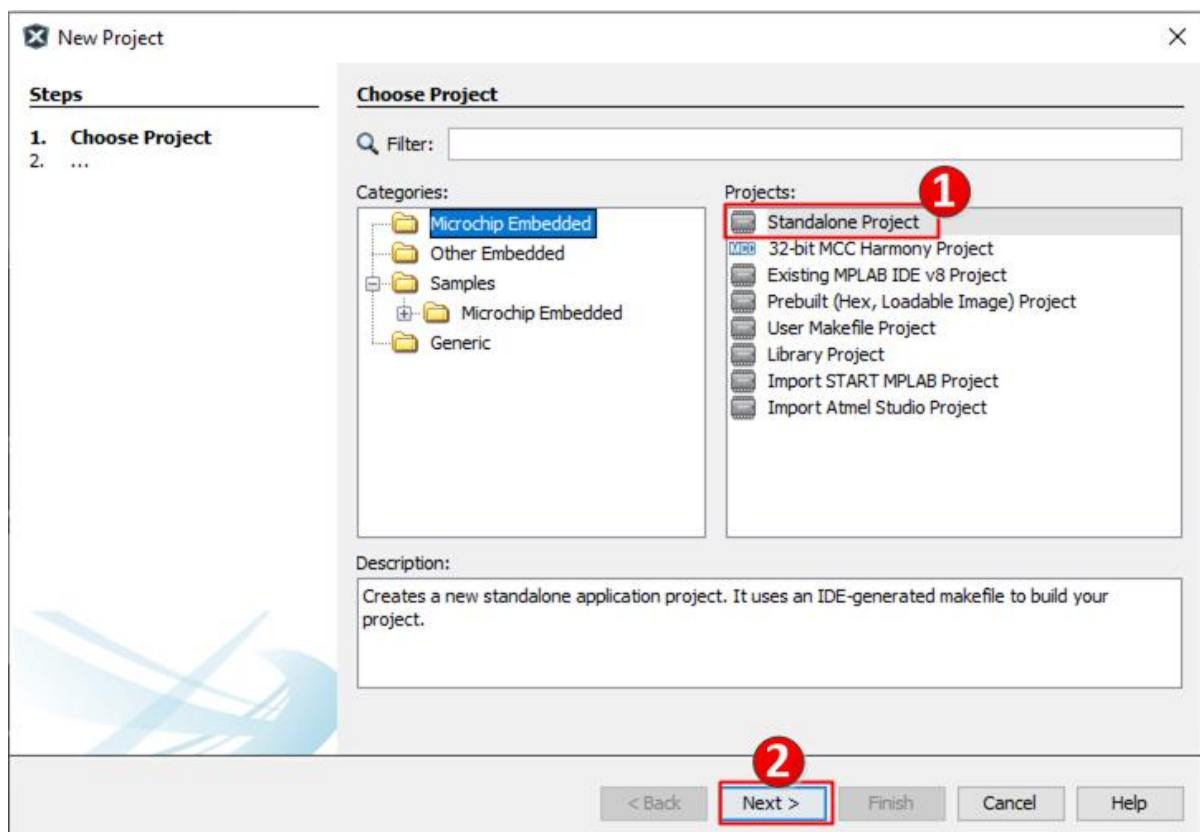


Creating the first project

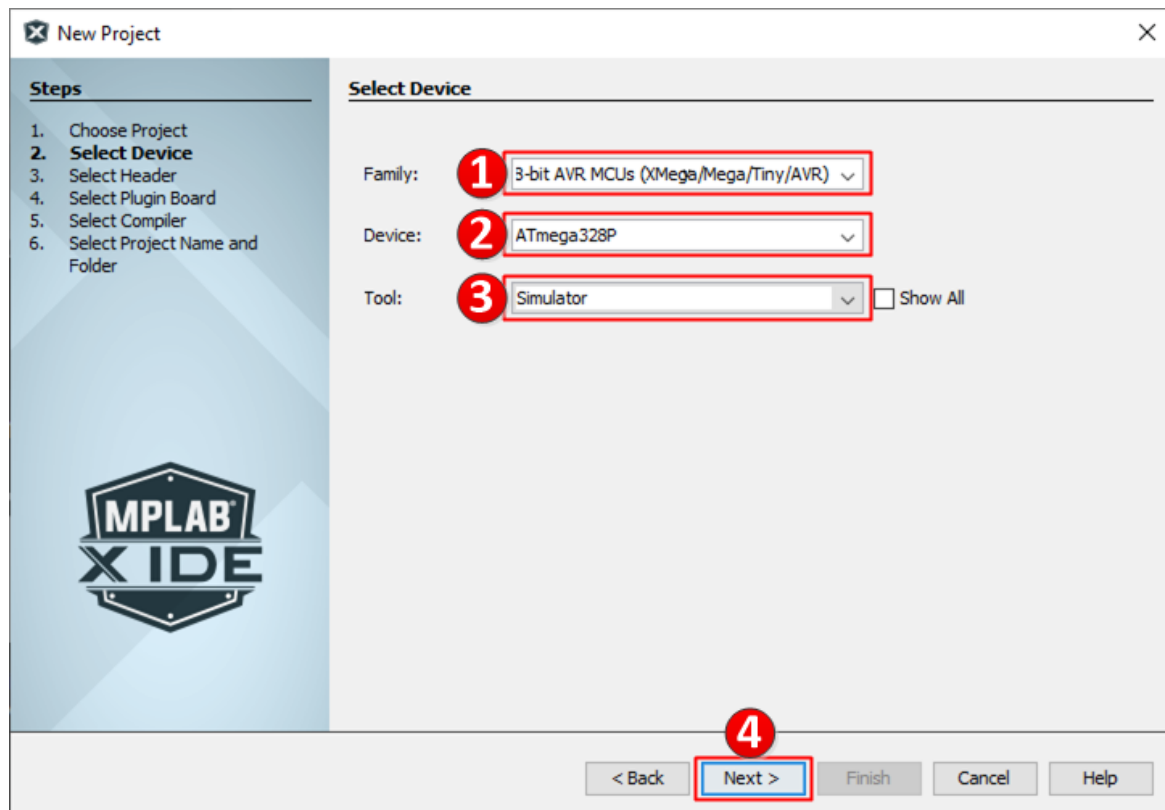
1. Go to the **File** menu and choose **New Project**.



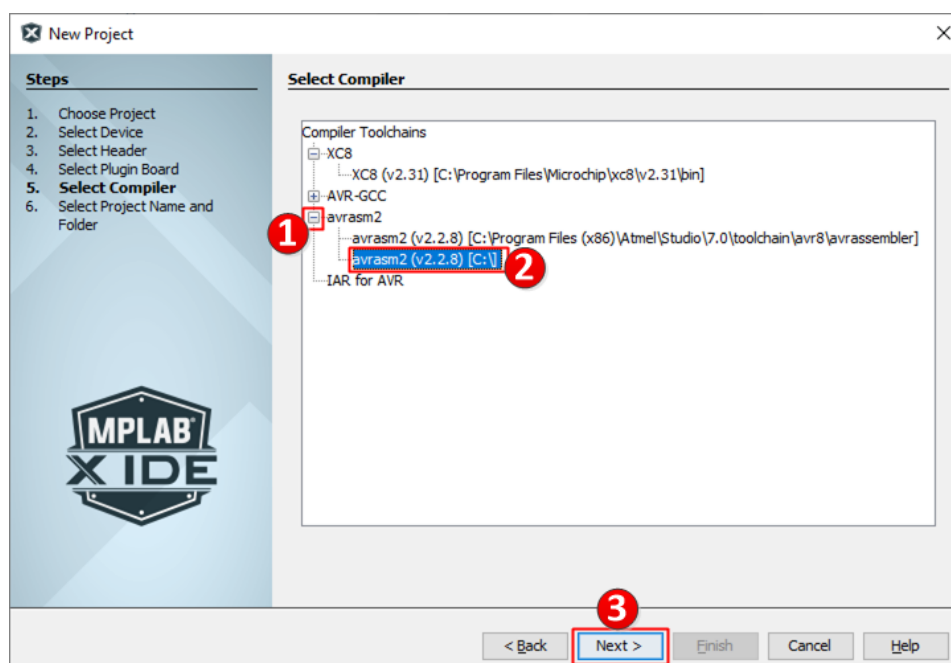
2. In the opened dialog, choose **Standalone Project** and press **Next**.



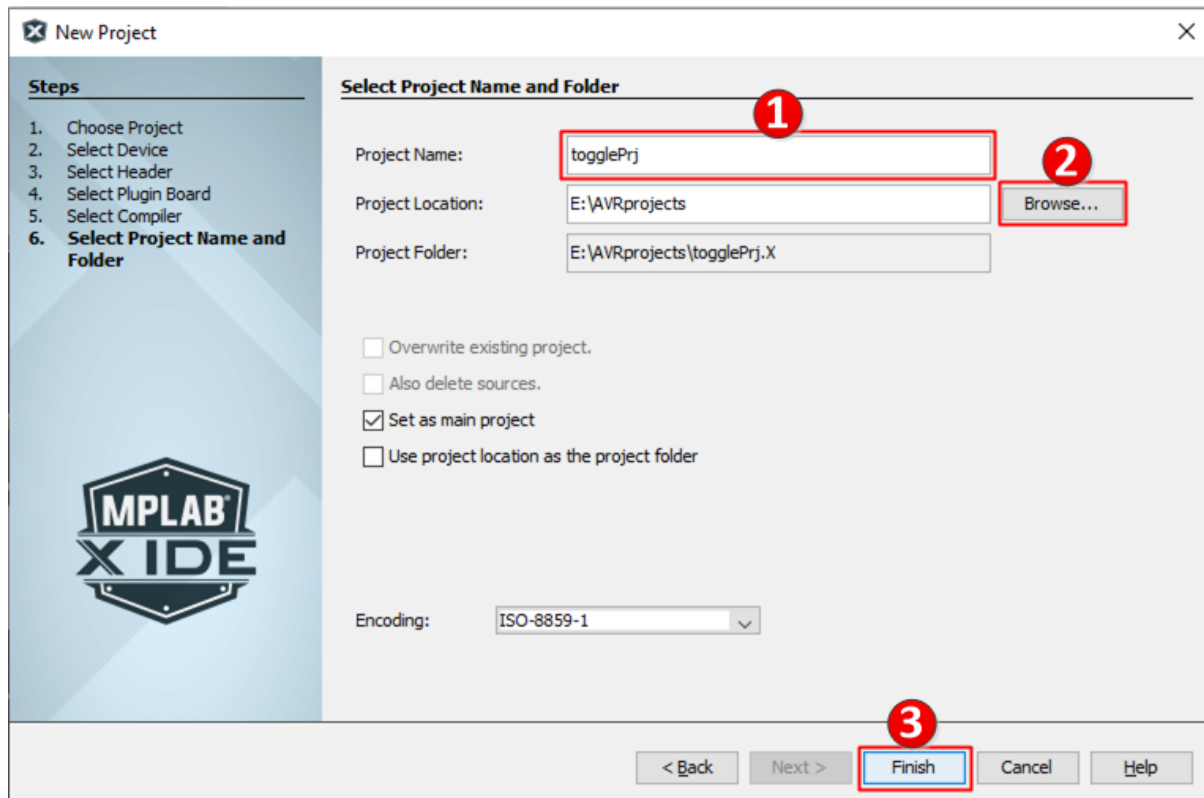
3. In the dialog:
 - a. Select **8-bit AVR MCUs** as the device *family*.
 - b. Choose **ATmega328P** (or any other Chip you want to use)
 - c. Select **Simulator**.
 - d. Press **Next**.



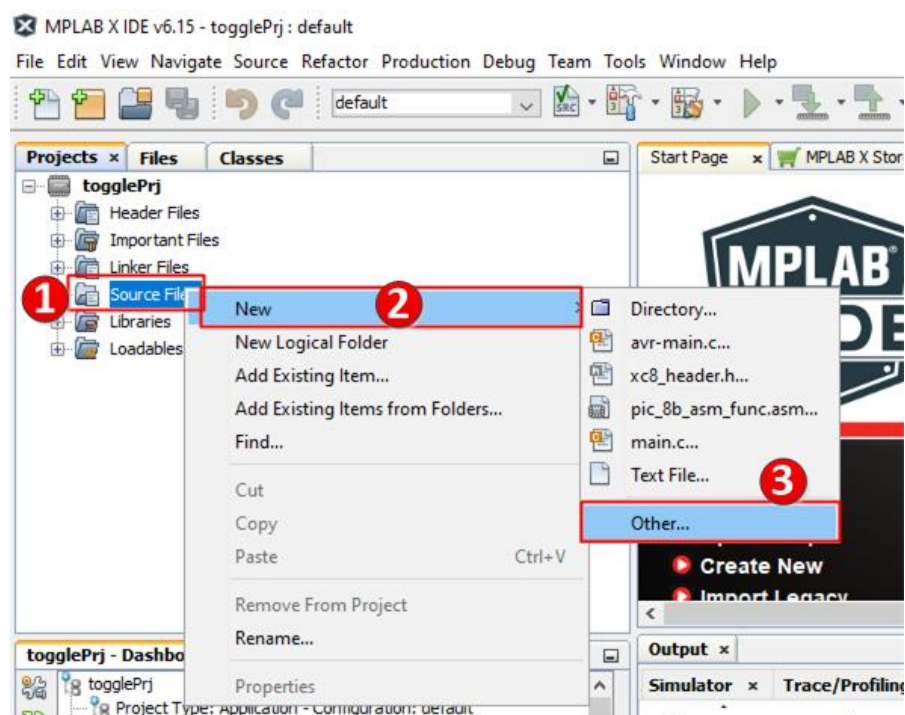
4. Click on the + next to **avrasm2** to expand and choose **avrasm2** as the compiler. Then, press **Next**.



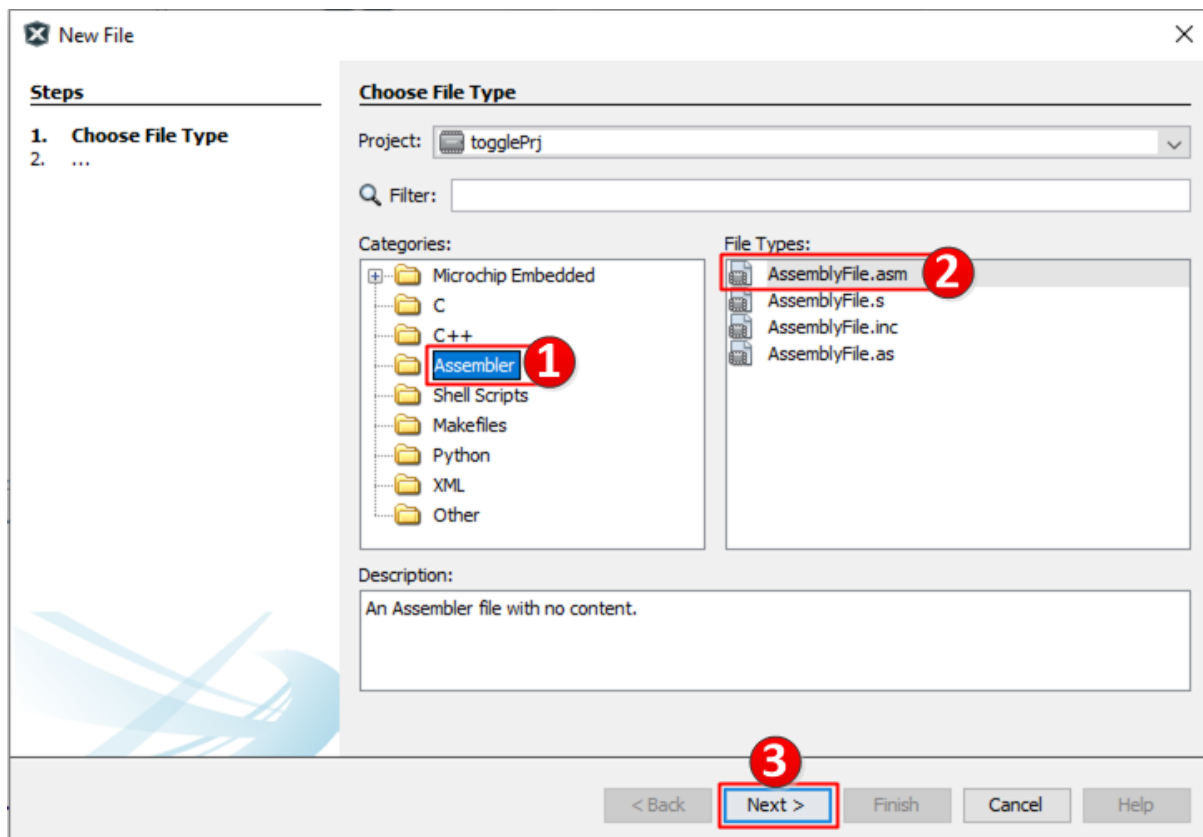
5. Type **togglePrj** as the **Project Name**. Choose the location where the project is being saved, by clicking on the **Browse** button. Then, click on the **Finish** button. The project is created after a few seconds.



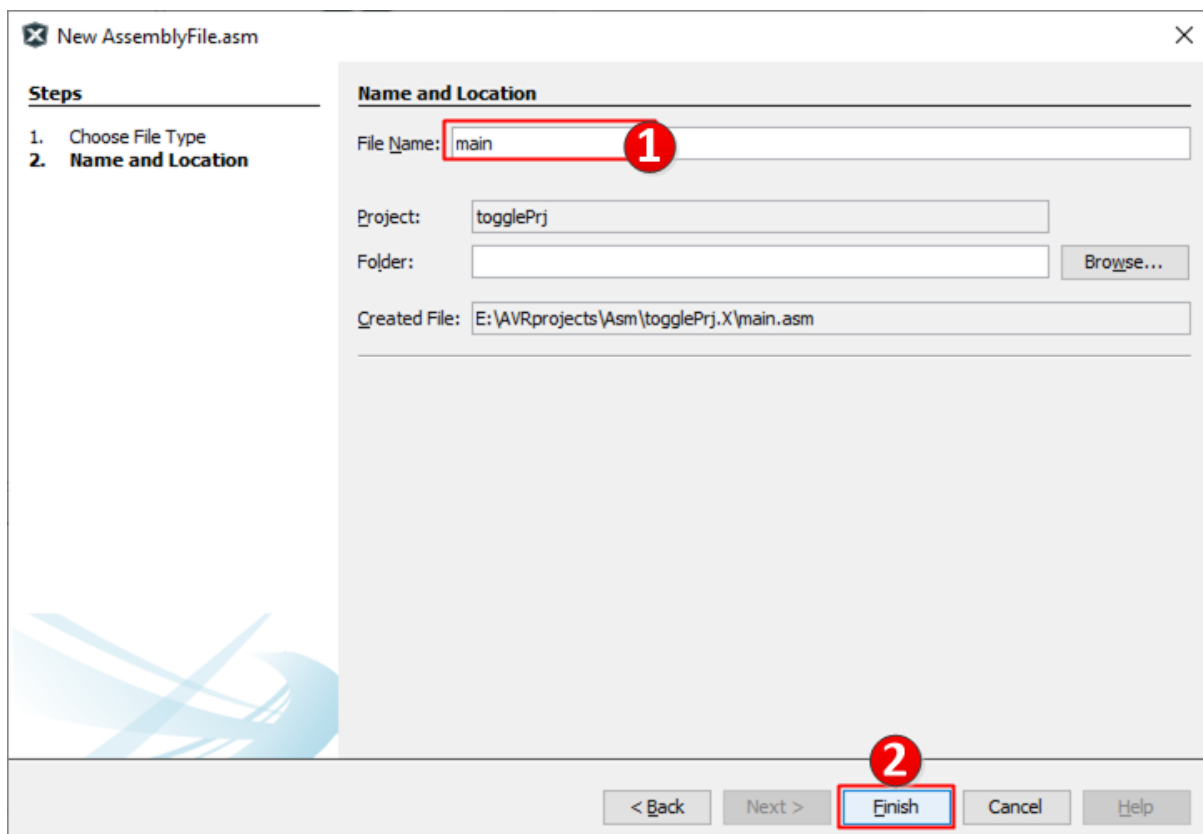
6. To add an assembly file to the project:
 - a. Right click on **Source Files**. Choose **New** and then **Other**.



- b. Click on **Assembler** and choose **AssemblyFile.asm**. Then, click **Next**.



- c. Type a name, e.g. **main**, as the **File Name**. Then, press **Finish**.

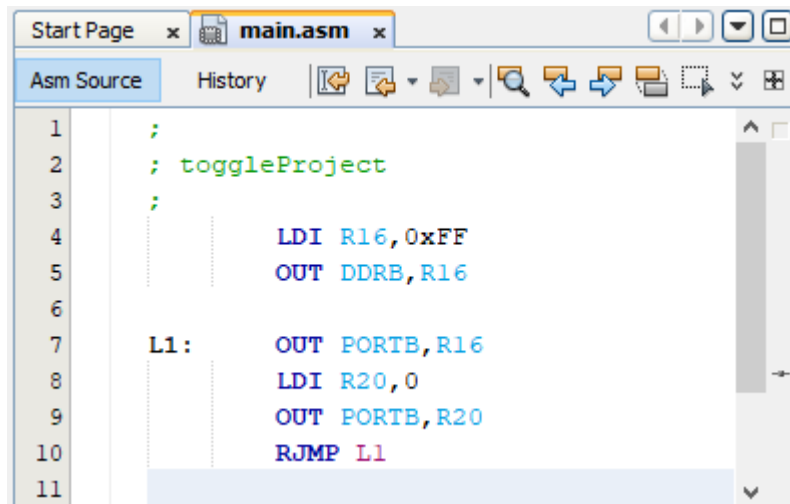


Writing the first Assembly program

7. Type the following program.

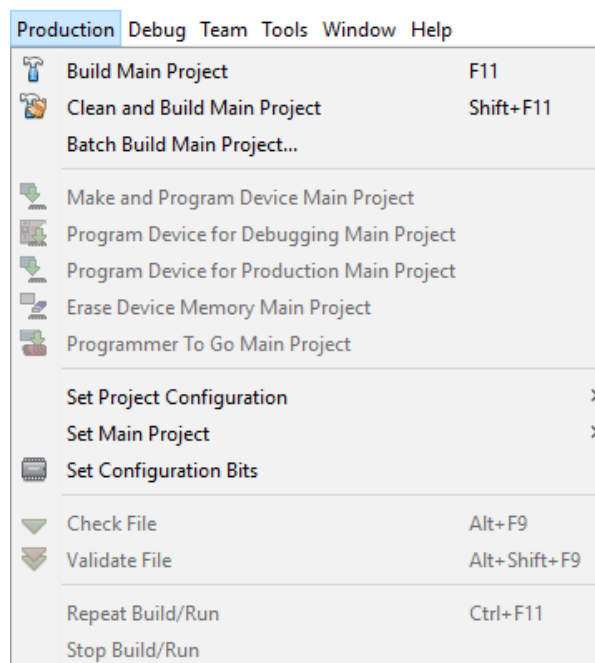
```
;
; toggleProject
;
    LDI R16,0xFF
    OUT DDRB,R16

L1:  OUT PORTB,R16
    LDI R20,0
    OUT PORTB,R20
    RJMP L1
```



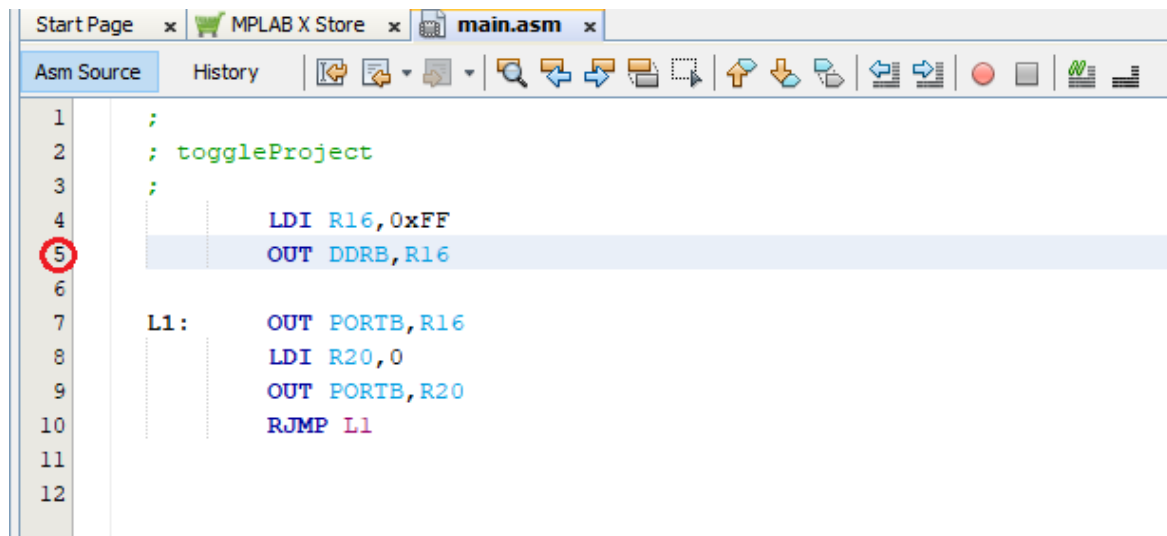
Building

8. Press **F11** to assemble, or choose **Build Main Project** from the **Production** menu. The results of assembling the program are shown in the **Output** window.

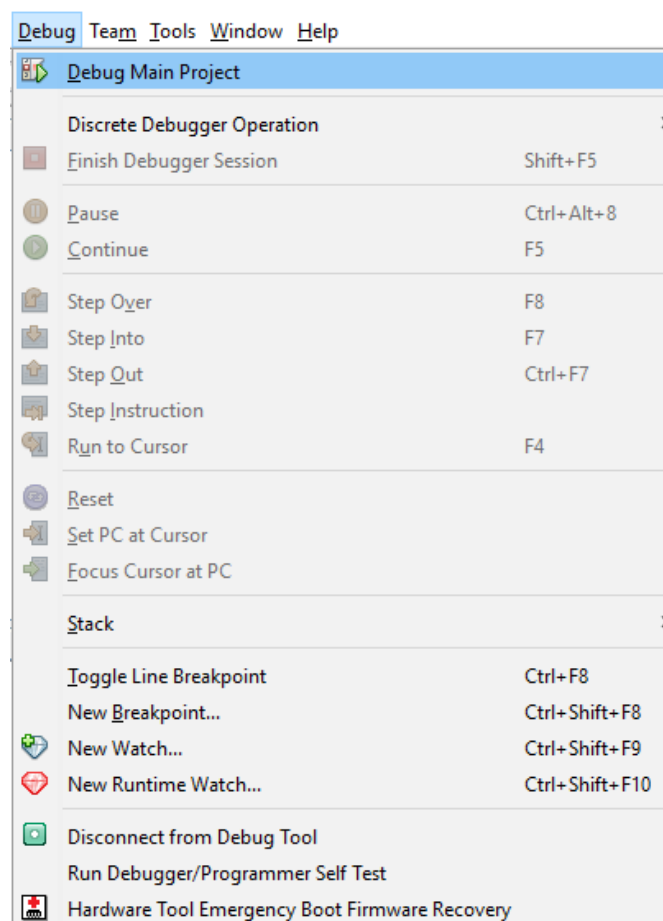


Debugging

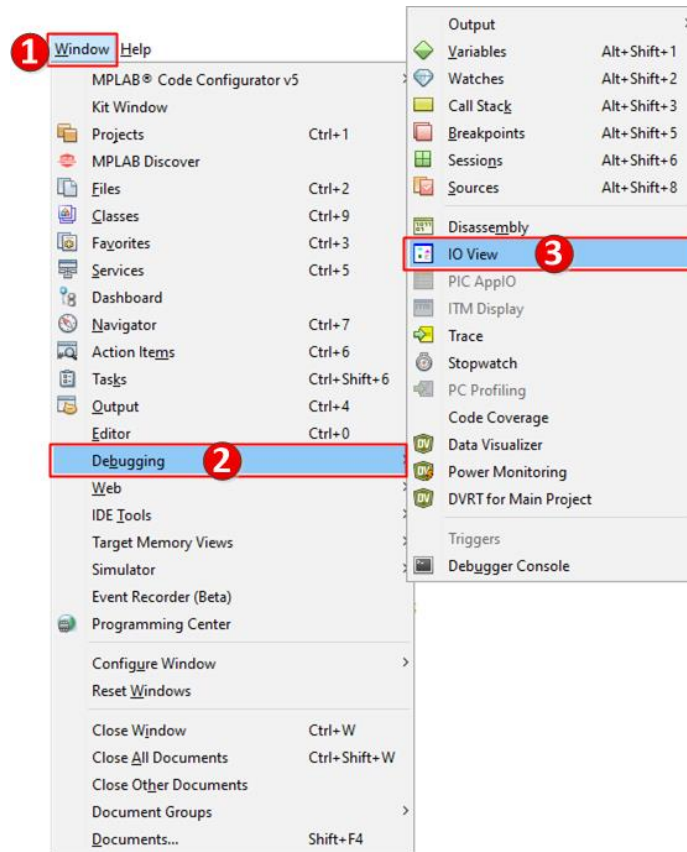
- To add a breakpoint, click on the line number next to the "OUT DDRB,R16" (number 5 in the figure). A red square appears on the left side of the "OUT DDRB,R16" instruction and the line becomes red.



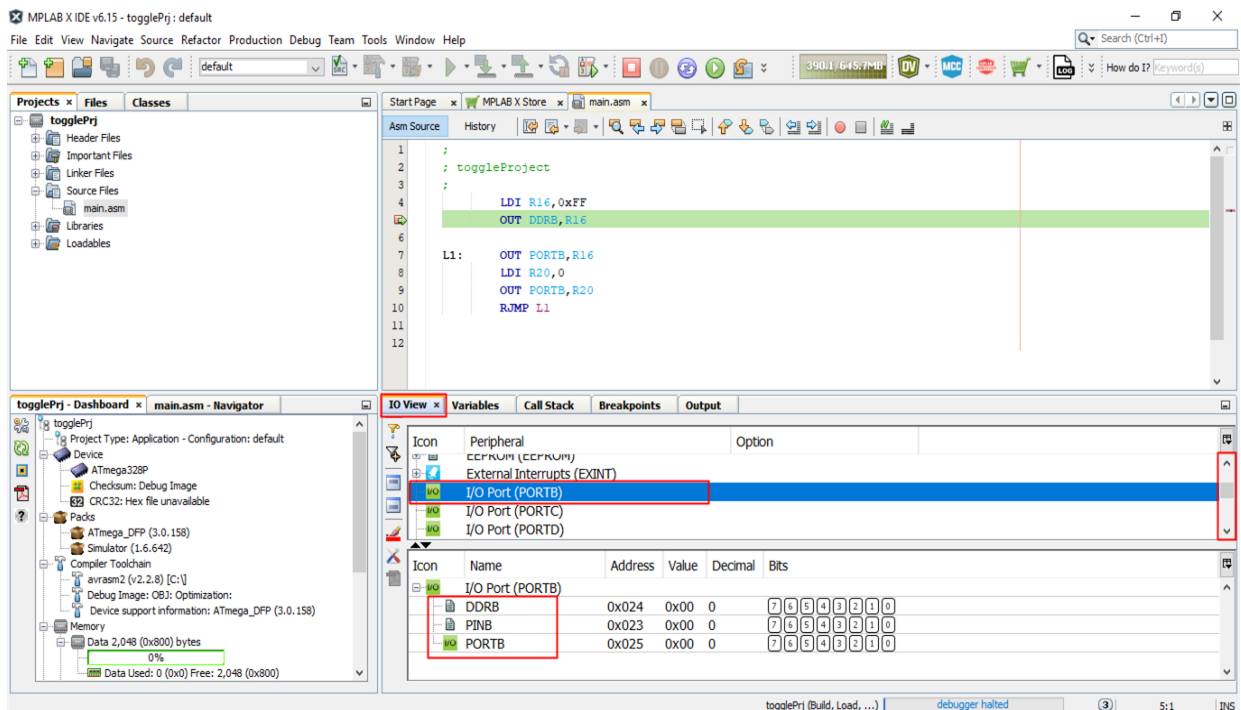
- To start debugging choose **Debug Main Project** from the **Debug** menu. Now a green cursor is on the "OUT DDRB,R16" instruction of the program and the IDE is ready to debug the program.



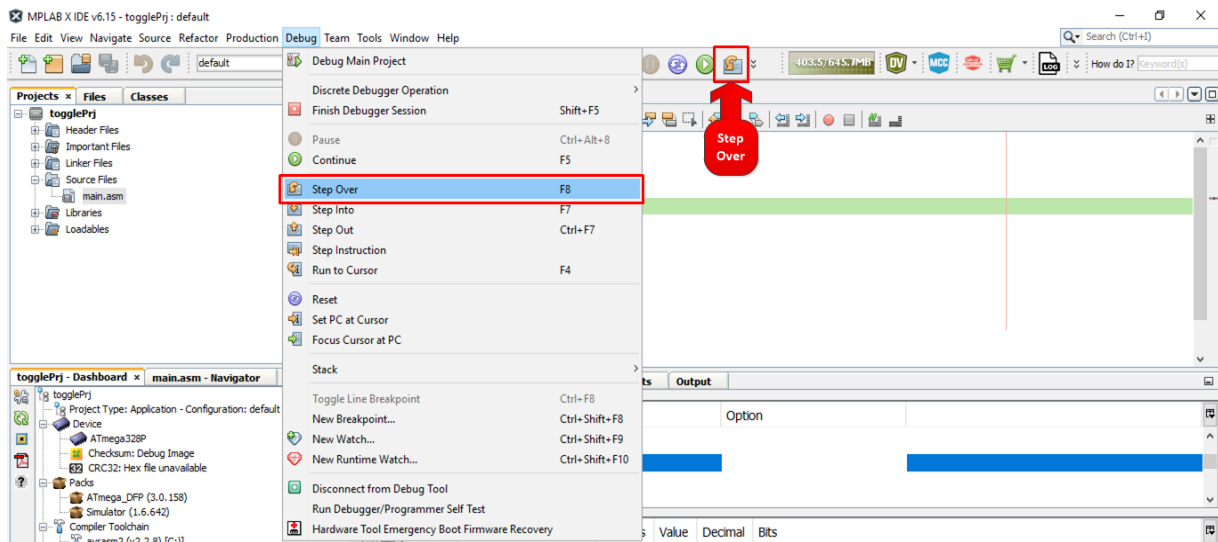
11. To monitor the peripherals, including the I/O ports, in the **Window** menu, choose **Debugging** and then click on **IO View**.



12. To monitor the values of DDRB and PORTB, in the **IO View** tab scroll down using the scrollbar and click on **I/O Port (PORTB)**. The values of the related registers (DDRB, PINB, and PORTB) will be shown below.



13. To execute the instructions line by line, press **F8** or click on the **Step Over** icon or click on **Step Over** from the **Debug** menu.



Step Into vs. Step Over

Both **F8 (Step over)** and **F7 (Step into)** execute one instruction and go to the next instruction. But they work differently when the cursor is on a function call. If the cursor is on the function call, **Step into** goes into the first instruction of the function, but **Step Over** executes the whole function and goes to the next instruction.

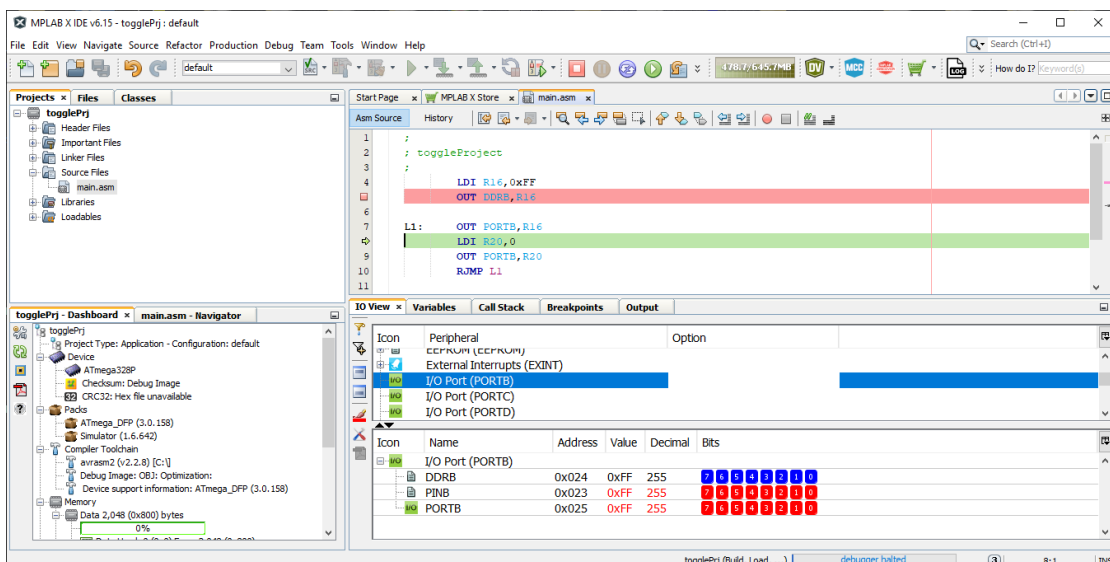
Step Out

If the execution is in a function, you can execute the function to the end by pressing the **Step Out**.

Run to Cursor

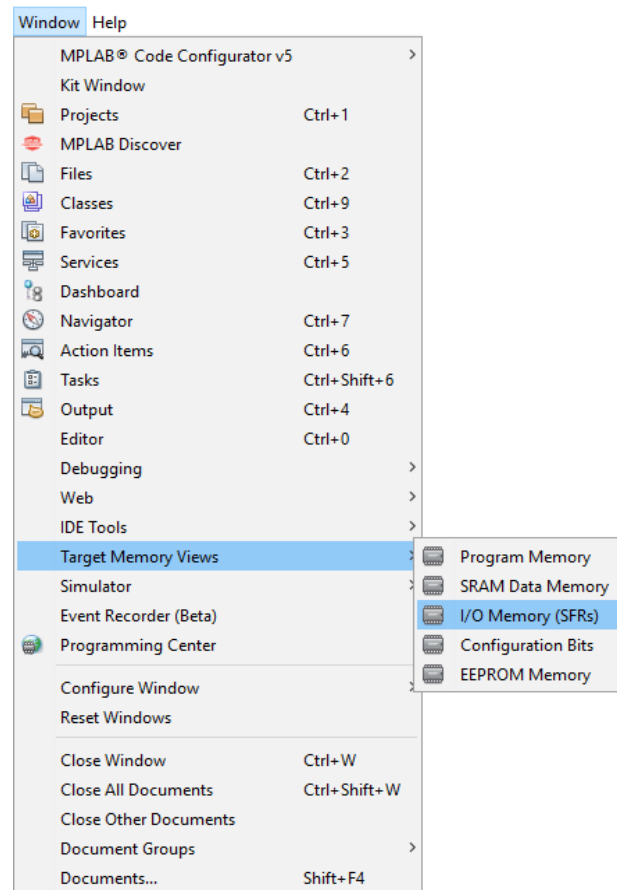
You can put the cursor on an instruction and then press the Run to Cursor button. In the case, the program runs until it reaches the instruction which the cursor is on it.

14. Press **F8 (Step Over)** a few times and see the PORTB register changes in the **IO View**.

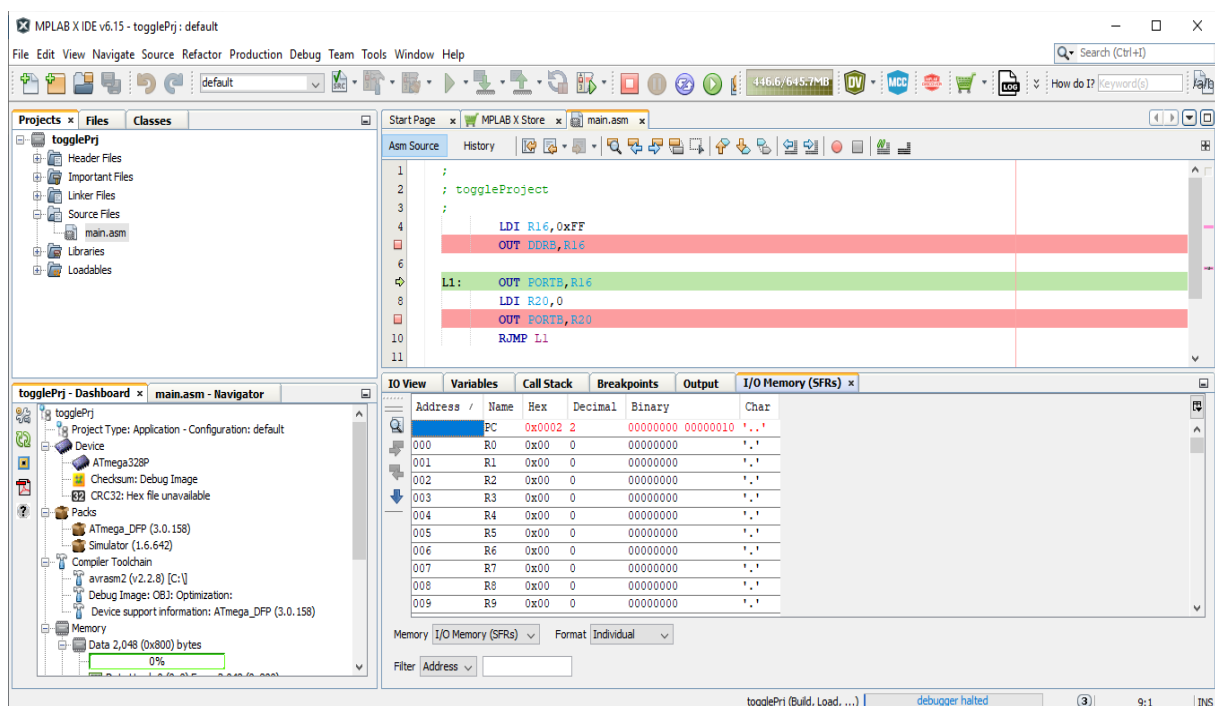


Monitoring the CPU Registers

15. To monitor the CPU registers, including R0-R31 and the Program Counter, choose **Target Memory Views** from the **Window** menu and click on **I/O Memory (SFRs)**.



16. In the I/O Memory (SFRs) tab, scroll down to see the value of R16.



Using Breakpoints

17. If you want to debug a portion of a program, add a breakpoint to the beginning of this part of the code and press the run button. The IDE runs the program and when it reaches the breakpoint, it stops running and the green cursor is shown on the breakpoint line. Below, you see the steps in detail.
 - a. click on the line number of "OUT PORTB,R16" instruction.
 - b. click on the line number of "OUT PORTB,R20" instruction.
 - c. Press **F5** or click on **Continue** from the **Debug** menu. The IDE runs the program until it reaches the breakpoint. Now, you can continue debugging from the breakpoint using the **Step into** and **Step over** buttons. Press F5 again to run to next breakpoint.
 - d. Using **Finish Debugger Session** from the **Debug** menu, you can stop debugging whenever you want.

