INSTITUTE OF COMPUTER TECHNOLOGY

B-TECH COMPUTER SCIENCE ENGINEERING 2025-26

SUBJECT: MICROCONTROLLER & APPLICATIONS

NAME: Rahul Prajapati

ENRLL. NO: 23162171020

BRANCH: CYBER SECURITY

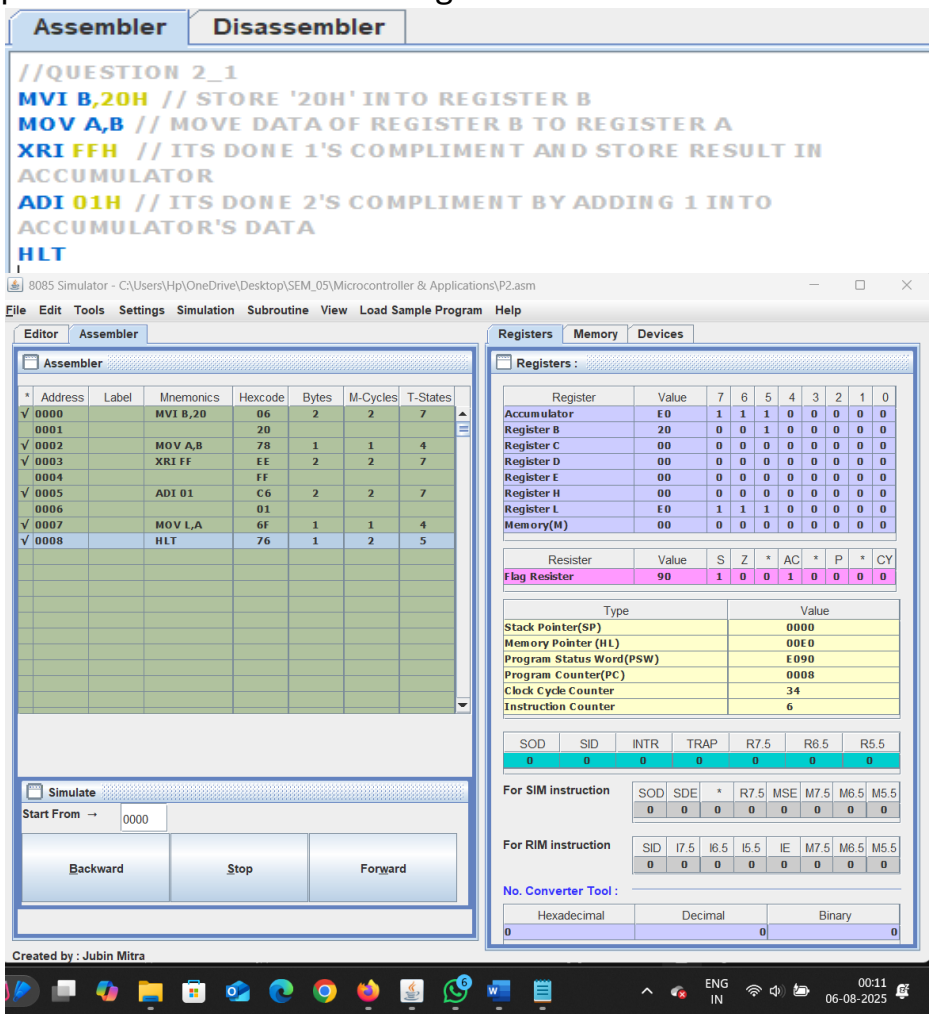
BATCH: 52

PRACTICAL_02

Aim: Learning Programs using Logical Instructions like ANA, ANI, ORA, ORI, XRA, XRI, CMA, RAL, RRC, RAR, CMP, CPI etc.

Exercise :

1. To find 2's complement of 8-bit data without CMA instruction. Take 8-bit data (Last two digit of your enrollment number) in B register and store 2's complement of that number in Reg-L.



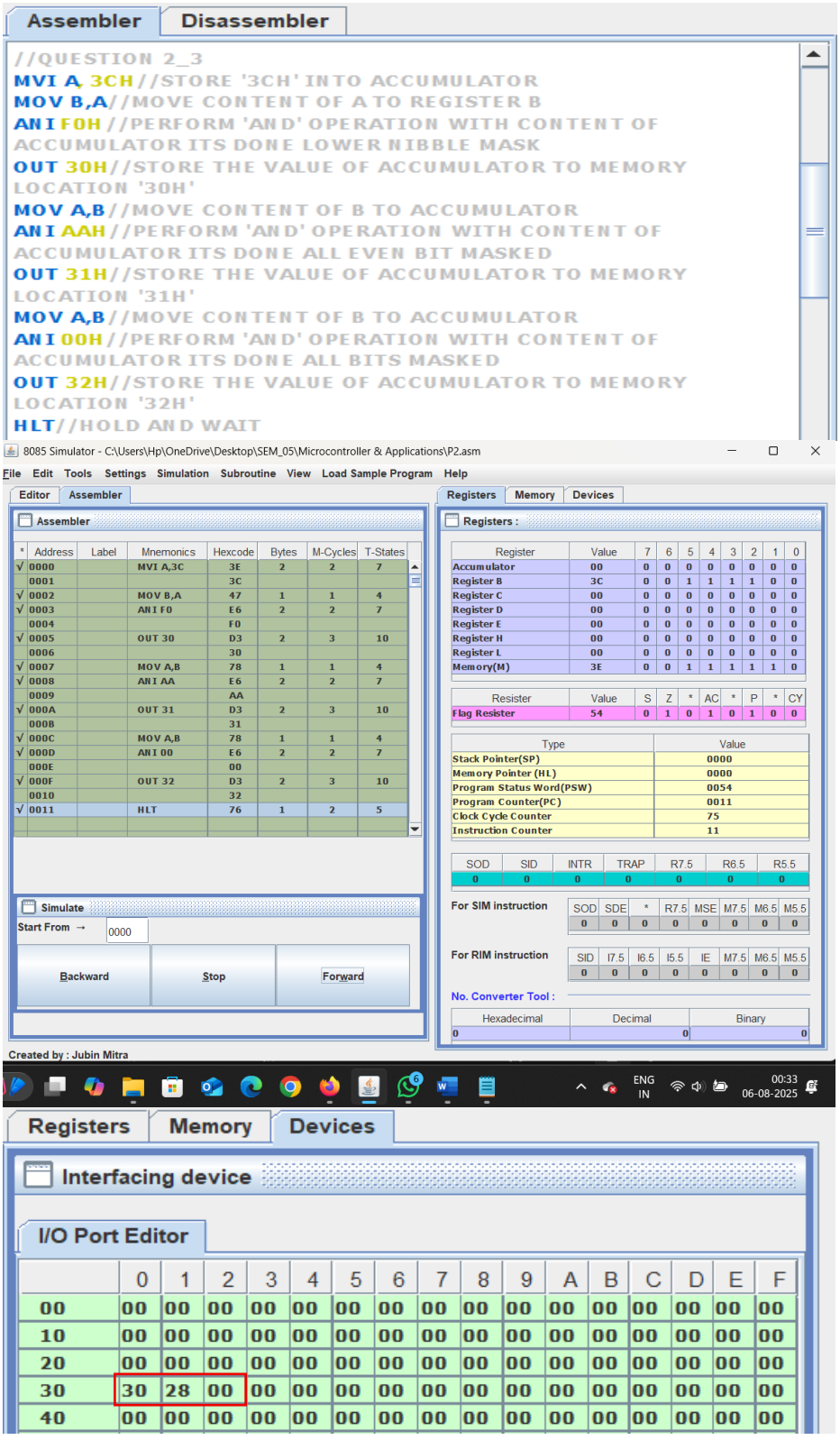
2. To find 2's complement of given 16-bit number. Take 16-bit number (3 appended with last three digits of your enrollment number) in Register pair HL and 2's complement in DE register pair.

3. To learn masking patterns and hence making specific bits to zero. Take one 8-bit data that is multiplied by 3 with last two digits of your enrollment number. Perform operations to result as follows and display on the port 30H, 31H and 32H respectively:

Case 1: Lower nibble should be masked and upper nibble should remain unchanged.

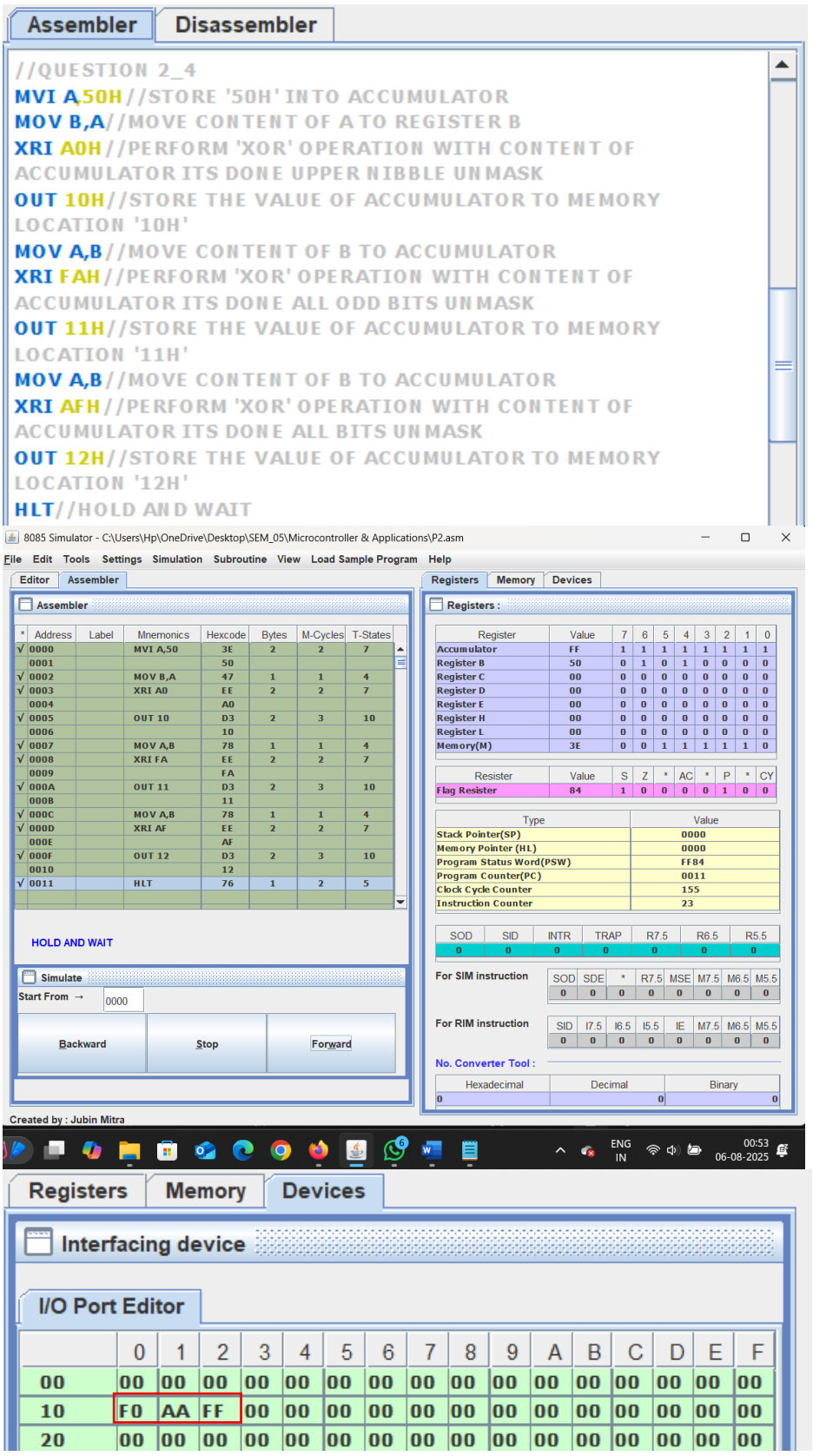
Case 2: All even bits shall be masked.

Case 3: Answer after masking becomes zero.



4. To learn unmasking patterns and hence making specific bits to one. Take one 8-bit that is multiplied by 4 with last two digits of your enrollment number. Perform operations to result as follows and display on the port 10H, 11H and 12H respectively:

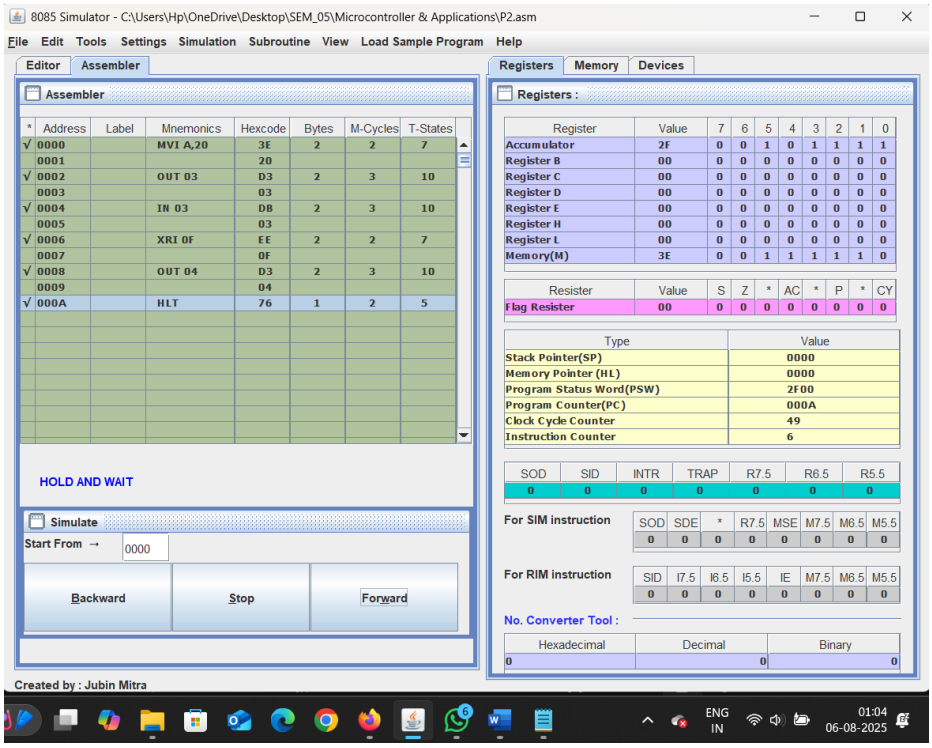
   Case 1: Upper nibble should be unmasked and lower nibble should remain unchanged.
   Case 2: All odd bits shall be unmasked.
   Case 3: Answer after unmasking becomes all bits one.

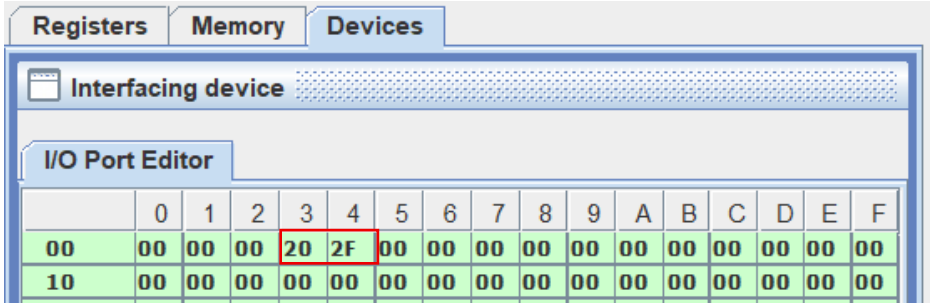


5. Get data byte from input port 03H and complement Lower Nibble. Store the result on next memory location.

Assembler | Disassembler

```
//QUESTION 2_5
MVI A,20H//STORE '20H' INTO ACCUMULATOR
OUT 03H//STORE CONTENT OF ACCUMULATOR INTO MEMORY
LOCATION '03H'
IN 03H//TAKE INPUT VALUE FROM LOCATION '03H' AND STORE
INTO ACCUMULATOR
XRI 0FH//PERFORM 'XOR' OPERATION WITH ACCUMULATOR ITS
DONE "1's" COMPLEMENT OF LOWER NIBBLE
OUT 04H//STORE THE RESULT IN MEMORY LOCATION '04H' WHICH
IS EXIST IN ACCUMULATOR
HLT//HOLD AND WAIT
```

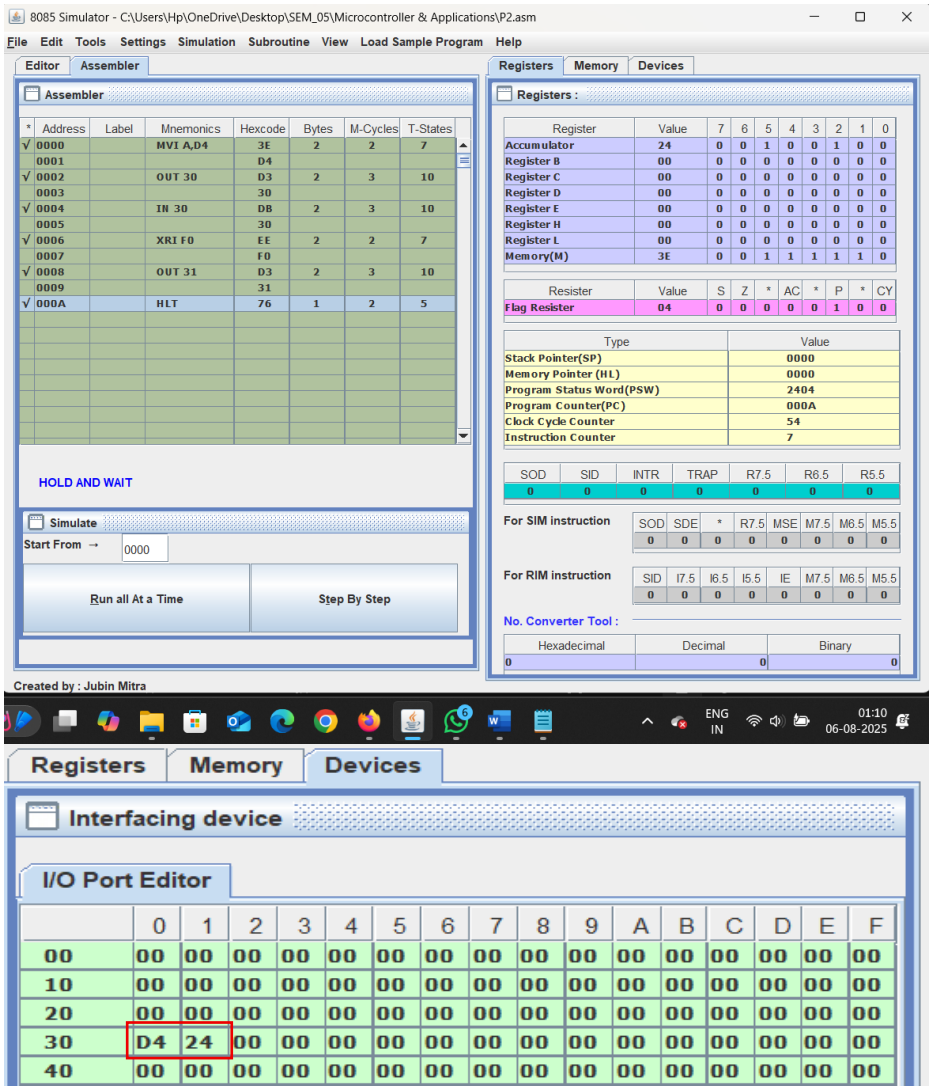




6. Get data byte from input port 30H and complement Upper Nibble. Store the result on next memory location.

Assembler | Disassembler

```
//QUESTION 2_6
MVI A,D4H//STORE 'D4H' INTO ACCUMULATOR
OUT 30H//STORE CONTENT OF ACCUMULATOR INTO MEMORY
LOCATION '30H'
IN 30H//TAKE INPUT VALUE FROM LOCATION '30H' AND STORE
INTO ACCUMULATOR
XRI F0H//PERFORM 'XOR' OPERATION WITH ACCUMULATOR ITS
DONE "1's" COMPLEMENT OF UPPER NIBBLE
OUT 31H//STORE THE RESULT IN MEMORY LOCATION '31H' WHICH
IS EXIST IN ACCUMULATOR
HLT//HOLD AND WAIT
```



7. Write functionality of following mnemonics/code. Explain with example

- RLC:-Rotate Accumulator Left
- RAL:- Rotate Accumulator Left Through Carry
- RRC:- Rotate Accumulator Right
- RAR:- Rotate Accumulator Right Through Carry
- CMP R:- Compare Register Data With Accumulator
- CPI [8 bit data]:- Compare 8-Bit Data With Accumulator

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Aim :- Learning programs using Logical Instructions like ANA, ANI, ORA, ORI, XRA, CMA, RAL, RRC, RAR, CMP, CPI.

7. Write functionality of following mnemonics / code. Explain with Example.
- RLC, RAL, RRC, RAR, CMP, CPI

1) RLC -> Rotate Accumulator Left
RAL -> Rotate Accumulator Left Through Carry

- RLC -> Each bit is shifted to the adjecent left position. Bit D_7 becomes D_0.
CY flag is modify according to bit D_7.

ex

CY = 0

Step-1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | -> B2H
D_7 D_6 D_5 D_4 D_3 D_2 D_1 D_0

CY = 1

After 1st RLC Step-2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | -> 65H
D_7 D_6 D_5 D_4 D_3 D_2 D_1 D_0

CY = 0

After 2nd RLC Step-3 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | -> CBH

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• RAL → Each bit is shifted to adjecent left position. Bit D7 becomes the Carry bit and the Carry bit is shifted into D0
The carry flag is modified according to bit D7.

Ex

				CY=0						
Step-1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	→	AAH
				CY=1						
After 1st RAL Step-2	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	→	55H
				CY=0						
After 2nd RAL Step-3	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	→	AAH

2) RRC : Rotate Accumulator Right
RAR : Rotate Accumulator Right through Carry

• RRC :→ Each bit is shifted right to the adjecent position. Bit D0 becomes D7.
The carry flag is modified according bit D0

Ex

				CY=0						
Step-1	1 (D7)	0 (D6)	1 (D5)	0 (D4)	1 (D3)	0 (D2)	1 (D1)	0 (D0)	→	AAH
				CY=0						
After 1st RRC →	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	→	55H
				CY=1						
After 2nd RRC →	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	→	AAH

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- RAR → Each bit is shifted right to the adjecen position. Bit D_0 becomes the carry bit, and the carry bit shifted to into D_7.

Eg.

$CY = D$

Step-1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | → B9H

D_7 D_6 D_5 D_4 D_3 D_2 D_1 D_0

$CY = 1$

After 1st RAR → D | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 → 5CH

$CY = 0$

After 2nd RAR → | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 → AEH.

★ CMP :- Compare the content of register with the content of A for less then, equal to or greater than.

★ CPI 8bit :- Compare 8 bit data with the contents of A for less than, equal to, or grecter than.

→ How to Decide condition?

Compare (A-R)	Z	CY	meaning.
A = R	Z = 1	CY = 0	Equal
A < R	Z = 0	CY = 1	A is less than R
A > R	Z = 0	CY = 0	A is grecter than R.

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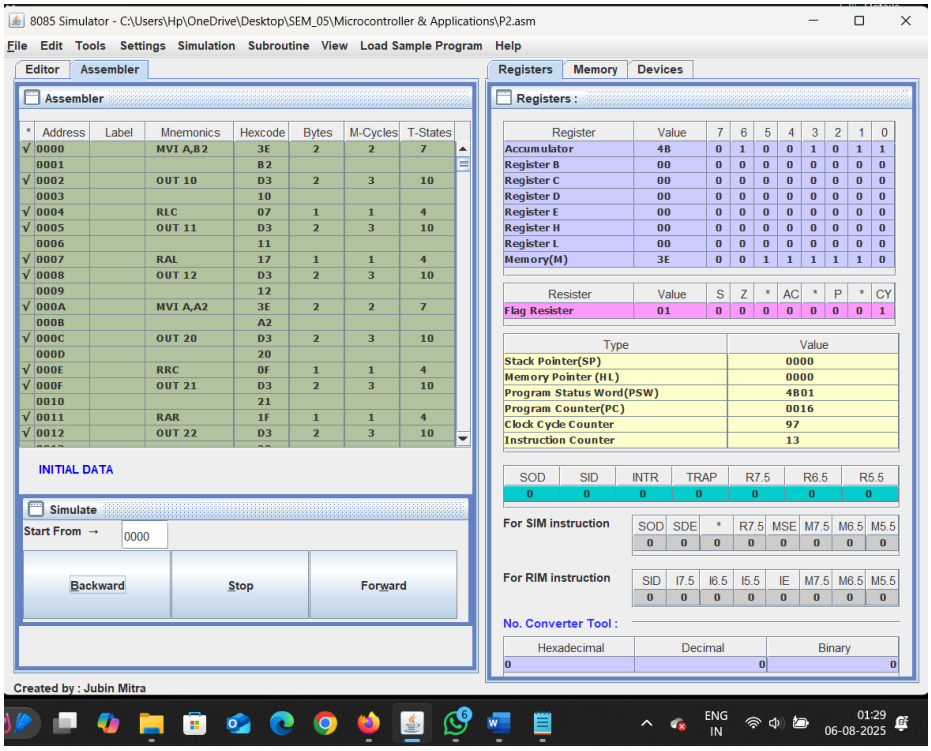
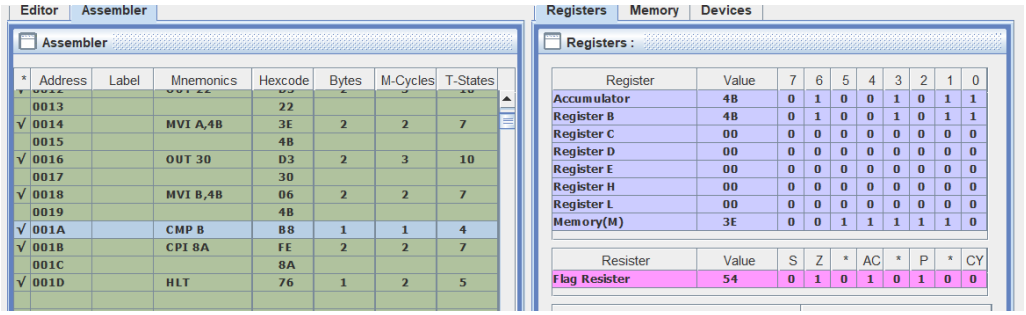


- CMP :- Comparision Between Value Of Register ‘A’ And ‘B’ .
  Therefore, The Value Of FLAG “Z=1” And “CY=0” So The Both Value Are Equal.



- CPI :- Comparision Between Data And Register ‘A’ .
- Therefore, The Value Of FLAG “Z=0” And “CY=1” So The Value Of Accumulator Is Less Then Data.