# COMPUTER SYSTEM DESIGN (ULC401)

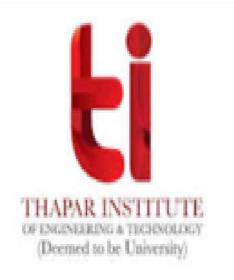
## LABORATORY FILE

(II YEAR)

B.E. - EEC

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THAPAR INSTITUTE OF ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY
PATIALA
JAN-MAY 2023

#### **LISTS OF EXPERIMENT**

- 1. Steps to create a file and project in MPLAB (details about how to start).
- 2. Write a program to add/sub 2 8-bit numbers in Assembly Language.
- 3. Write a program to add 1H 5 times with the content of Working Register.
- 4. Write a program to add 5H value with the contents of Working register.
- 5. Write a program to store a value 20H in file memory locations 30H to 34H.
- 6. Write a program in assembly language to illustrate Addressing Mode.
- 7. Write a program in assembly language to illustrate Data transfer operations.
- 8. Write a program in assembly language to illustrate the following:
  - a) ARITHMETIC OP.
  - b) LOGICAL OP.
- 9. Write a program in assembly language to illustrate SHIFT Operation.
- 10. Write a program in assembly language to illustrate the following:
  - a) LOOP
  - b) LOOP INSIDE LOOP
- 11. Write a program to illustrate the following:
  - a) bit oriented
  - b) byte oriented

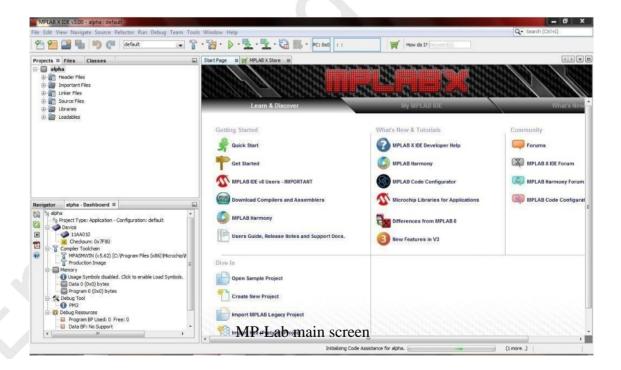
**EXPERIMENT -1** 

#### **Introduction:**

In this lab, we will learn how to open the **MP-LAB** software and open the file for programming. Basically, it is the introduction lab for the semester work in Embedded lab. This introduction lab is very useful for coming projects and work in lab.

#### **MP-Lab:**

MP-lab is a public domain software and is developed for the embedded applications on PIC and microcontroller and this is developed by multinational compan y named as Microchip technology. MP lab supports the coding, debugging and programming of microchips, microcontrollers of 8bit, 16bits and DS -PIC microcontroller and also for 32bit software asset management and Pic Microcontrollers 32 bits.



#### **PIC-Microcontroller:**

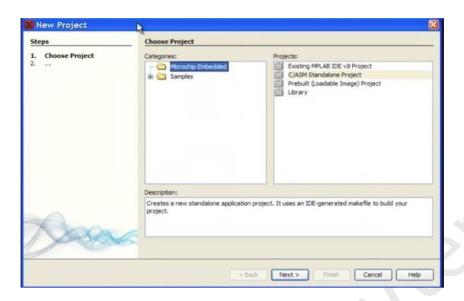
The word PIC stands for **Peripheral Interface Controller**. Firstly, PIC developed for the PDP **Program Data processor** computers for controlling the Peripheral devices. These are very easy to carry out as compared to others. This is widely used because it is of very less cost and also easy for programming and have large base for store the program. This is 40 pin IC.



PIC 40 Pin Microcontroller

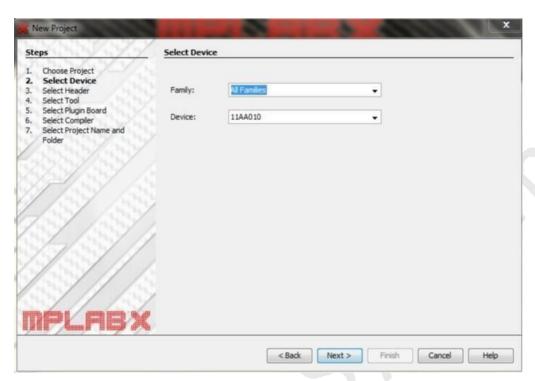
#### **Procedure:**

- First of all, we have to open the MP -Lab Software and to start the project we have to go on the left top corner where the file bar is written and select the New -Project. The pop-up screen will be shown as follow.
- Then, we have to choose the C/ASM Standalone project which is the assembly language

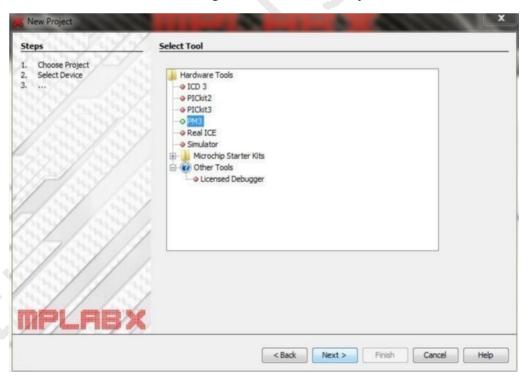


Making of new project

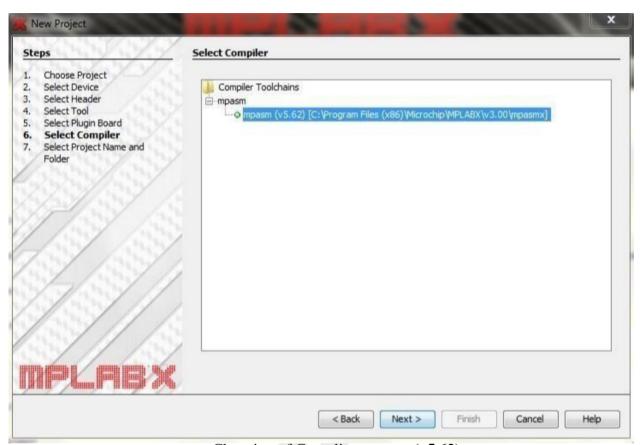
- The third step is to select the device. Before selecting the device we choose the upper bar as All-Families. We choose the device **PIC-18C-452**.
- Here, the PIC stands for **Peripheral Interface Controller** and the **18** stands for the generation and **C** is the family name.
- Now after selecting device we will next move to hardware tools where we select the **PM3** and after selecting it we will next move to select the complier.
- The compiler we choose is **mpasm** (v5.62)



selecting the device and Family

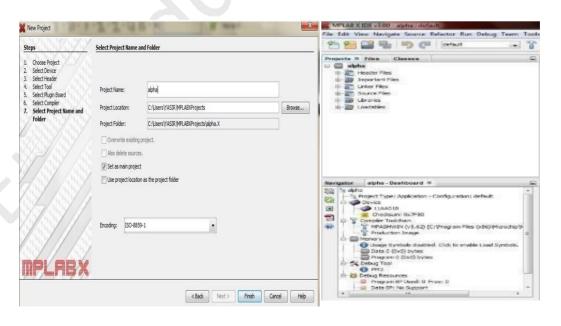


Choosing of the Hardware tool PM3

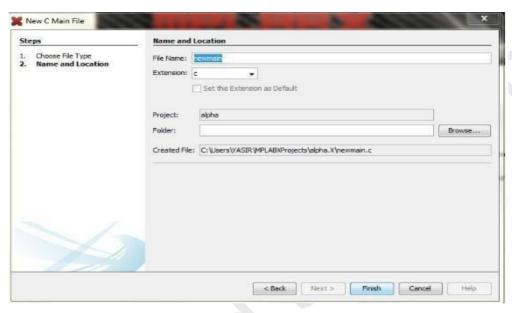


Choosing of Complier mpasm (v5.62)

In the next step, we have to name the project and we named it as **alpha** and then click on finish and our project is ready and the pop-up screen will appear as shown in figure.



Now after project of alpha has been created, we will click on alpha and some new sub files will be shown to us and we then click on source file and select the new option and select the sample file and also select the location where we want to save then click on finish button and our full file has been created.



Naming and locating the new source file

```
MPLAB X IDE v3.00 - alpha : default
File Edit View Navigate Source Refactor Run Debug Team Tools Window Help
                                         ☑ 🔐 · 🔯 · 👂 · 💁 · 🔁 · 😭 🚮 · PC: 0x0 ::
 🚰 🚰 🛂 🤚 🍏 🍊 default
5
   Start Page 🚳 🎮 MPLAB X Store 🛍 🖭 alpha.c 🚳
alpha - Dashboard
   Source History 🔯 🖫 - 📰 - 🔍 🕏 쿠 🖶 📭 🔗 😓 열 열 🥥 📵 🕮 🚅 🔡
    1 🖵 /-
          * File: alpha.c
          * Author: YASIR
          * Created on January 26, 2020, 5:07 PM
    8 E #include <stdio.h>
        #include <stdlib.h>
5
   10
   11 🗇 /=
   12
   13
14 E int main(int argc, char** argv) {
   15
            return (EXIT_SUCCESS);
0
   16
   17
   18
   19
```

**New Source file** 

#### **How to Debugging pic code using simulator**

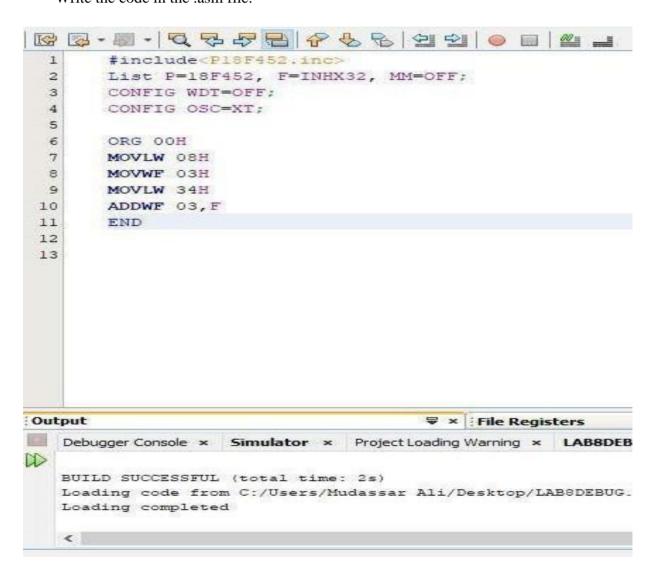
#### **Debugging:**

"Debugging is the process of finding and resolving errors within a computer program".

I execute program step by step and check valves of WREG and SFR's at every step. If any error occurs in program, then remove it. I check the progress of our code by using breakpoints on a single or every line of code. Our computer, when executing the code, stops on the breakpoint until permission to proceed to next line is given.

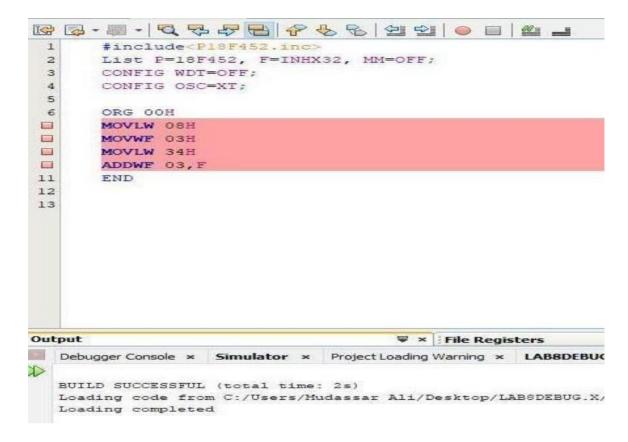
#### **Procedure**

- First of all, create a new project in MPLAB.
- Now create .asm file in source folder.
- Write the code in the .asm file.

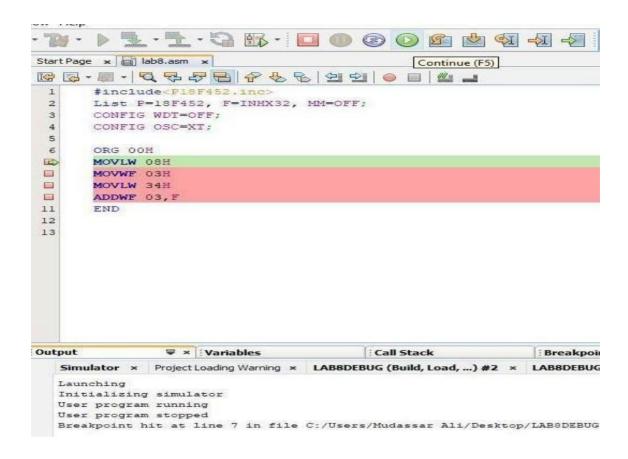


1700

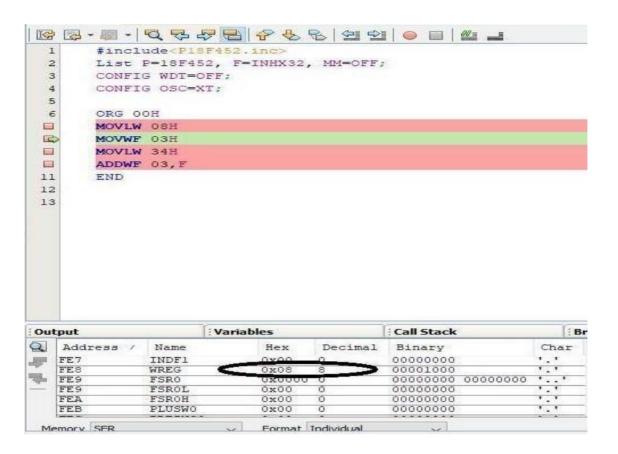
• Put breakpoint on all lines of code starting from ORG line. You can add breakpoint on a line by right clicking the corresponding numbers on the line.



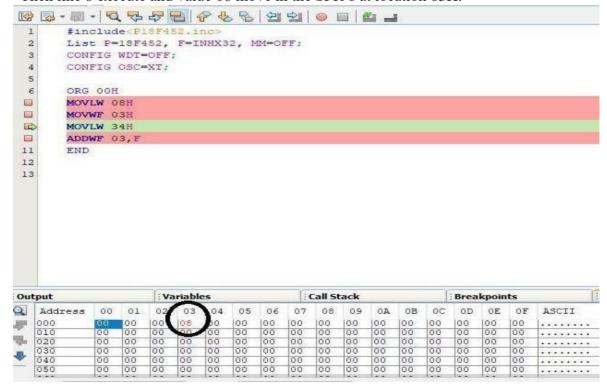
• Now, moving the next step, for this press F5 or press the 'continuous icon' by mouse. The line moves further.



• Execution of line 7 will move the value 08 in the WREG.

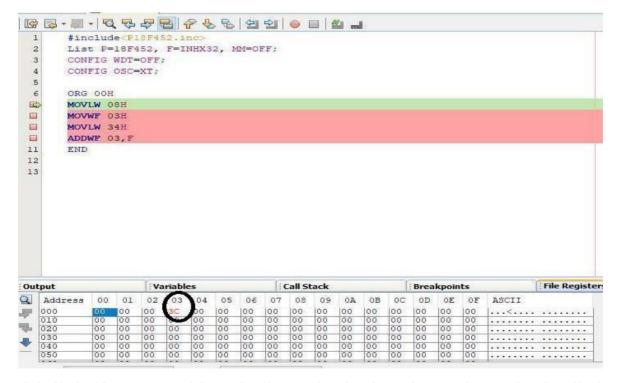


• Then line 8 execute and value 08 move in the SFR's at location 03H.



• Then line 9 execute and WREG update by new value 34.

• After this line 10 execute and add WREG and SFR's values and result value (3C) store in file register at 03H location. And cursor go to back first break point line 7.



And similarly, if you want to debug other lines set break point and proceed onward as described above.

## How to storing a value in working and file register and learn the basic commands in MPLAB IDXE

#### **Theory:**

#### • Assembly Language Programming:

An assembly language, often abbreviated .asm, in a low-level programming language for a computer, or other programmable device, in which there is a very strong correspondence between the language and the architecture machine code instructions. Each assembly language is specific to a particular computer architecture.

#### Assembler:

An assembler program creates object code by translating combinations of mnemonics and syntax for operations and addressing modes into their numerical equivalents. This representation typically includes an operation codes as well as other control bits and data. The assembler also calculates constant expressions and resolves symbolic names for memory locations and other entities.

#### Program Structure:

Basic elements of a program line in MPLAB are, Label, Mnemonics, Operands and comments and they are structured as:

[Label] [Mnemonics] [Operands] [; Comments]

Mnemonics and Operands are necessary elements of program line while other two can be used when needed.

#### • Working register:

working register is a special register in the PIC construction, that is used for 2 operands, ALU operations, and can also be the destination for any ALU operation.

#### • File register:

File register is used for indirect file register addressing. The address of the register required is placed in the file select register. When data is written to or read from file location, it is actually written to or read from the file register pointed to by file select register.

Use different commands in MPLAB for storing values in working and file registers.

#### **MOVLW Command:**

MOVLW command use for copy the contents contained in the literal value to the working register. Syntax,

MOVLW k

K is literal value 0<k>255

#### **ADDLW Command:**

ADDLW command used for performing addition operation, adding a constant with W register. Syntax, ADDLW k Given

constant(k) added with W register.

#### **MOVWF** command:

MOVWF command used for move the data from W register to flag register F. Syntax,

#### MOVWF f

'fi is file register any location.

FT*Addre	ess		F-lie Adéree
£XIh	Indired eddi."'	In4troct addr."	' th
OZN	PCL	FCL	BZh
OOh	4T*TU0	STATUS	O3t
04h	FSR	FSR	84h
05h	PDRTA	TRISA	85t
Obh	PDRTB	TRISB	86h
0Bb	EEDATA	EECON1	B8h
09h	EEADR	EECON/'!	Nh
OAH	PGLATH	IPCLATH	BAh
OBE	INTCDN	INTCON	BBh
2Fn <sup>(2)</sup> 30h <sup>(2)</sup>	General Purpose registers	Mapped - (accesses) - In Bank 0	AFh (2) B0h <sup>(2)</sup>
4Fh <sup>(2)</sup>			CFh <sup>(2)</sup>
7Sh			FFh

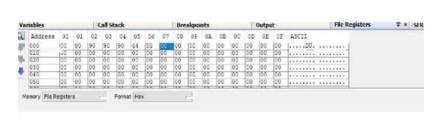
#### DDWF command:

ADDWF is also used for performing the addition operation. This ADDWF instruction adds the 'file register value with working register value.

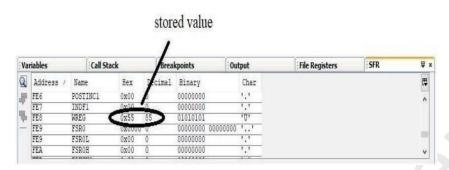
#### **Procedure**

- i. First of all, create a new project in MPLAB.
- ii. Now create .asm file in source folder.
- iii. Write the code in the .asm file.
- iV. Execute the program step by step and check the value of working and SFR registers.
  - V. ORG give information about starting of program.
- YL When second command "MOVLW 33H" execute value 33 store in WREG.

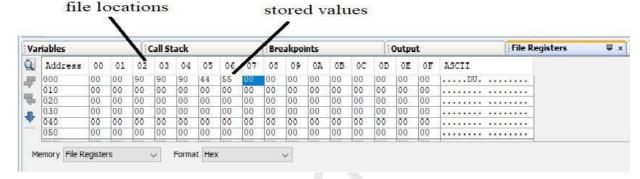
- **VII.** Then third command "ADDLW 16H" execute value of WREG and 16 add and store in WREG know the value stored in WREG is 4S.
- 3ri1L Then forth command "MOVWF 02H" execute, value that stored in WREG copy in SFR at 02H location.
  - **U.** When fifth command "ADDWF 02H" execute, value that stored in WREG and file register (SFR) add and result store in SFR. And value of WREG same as it is.
  - When sixth command "ADDWF 02H. W" execute, value that stored in WREG and file !register (SFR) add and result store in WREG. And value of SFR same as it is..
  - X'l. Then seventh command "MOVFF 02H, 04H" execute data copy 02H location to 04H location in SFR.
- m'. After this eighth command "MOVFF 02H, 04H" execute data copy 02H location to 03H location in SFR.
- Then ninth command "MOVLW 44H" execute upgrade the value of WREG new value in WREG is 44H.
- **XIV.** After this tenth command "MOVWF 05H" execute and value of WREG copy in SFR at |05H location.
- **XV.** Then eleventh command "MOVLW 44H" execute upgrade the value of WREG new value in WREG is 55H.
- **XVI.** After this twelfth command "MOVWF 06H" execute and value of WREG copy in SFR eat 06H location.
  - **IThen END instruction that show, program end.**



Main screen



Values stored in File Register



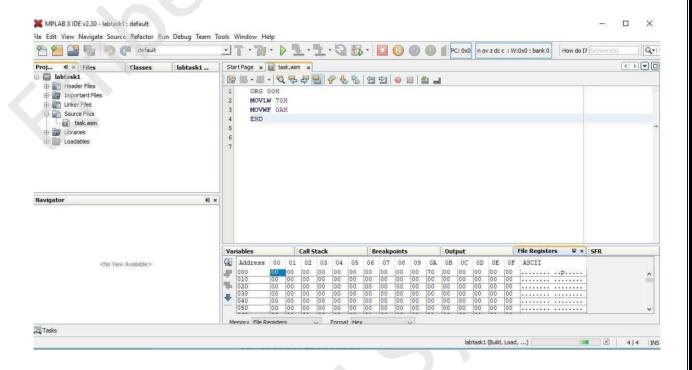
Value stored in WREG at the end:

#### Task:

Save last two digits of your roll number into the register which is equal to first two digits of your birthday.

#### **Procedure**

- **i.** First of all, create a new project in MPLAB.
- ii. Now create .asm file in source folder.



#### **EXPERIMENT-2**

**<u>Aim</u>**: Write programs in assembly language to illustrate the following arithmetic operations

- a) ADD values in assembly language.
- **b)** SUB values in assembly language

#### **CODE:**

ADDITION: ORG 0000H

MOVLW 08H

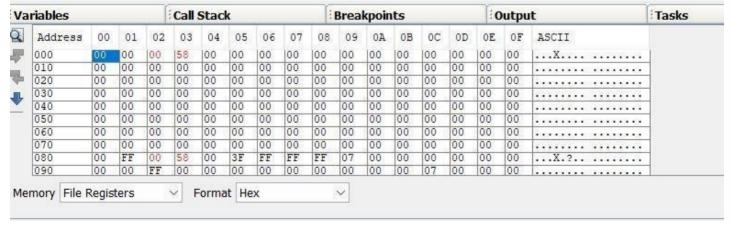
MOVWF 03H

MOVLW 34H

ADDWF 03,F

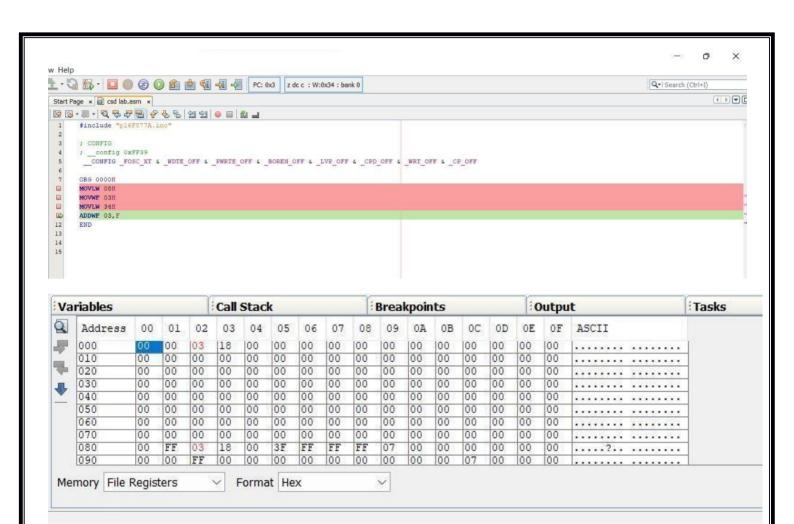
#### **OUTPUT**: (Applying Breakpoints)

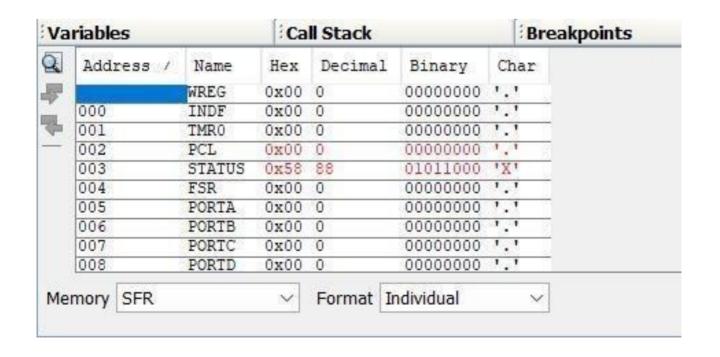




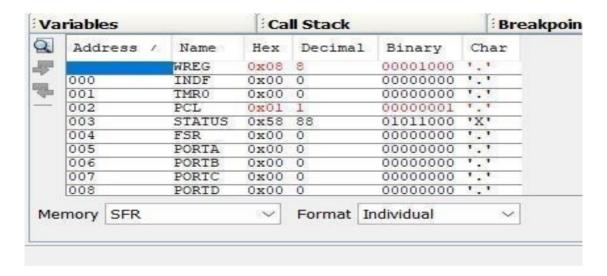


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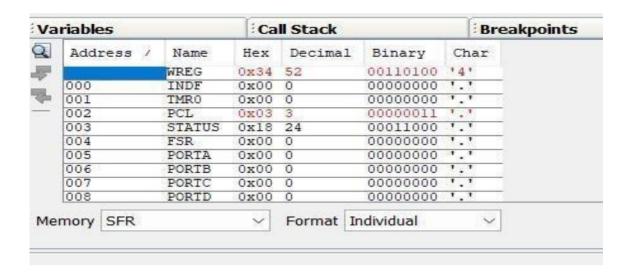




Va	riable	25		Ca	II Stack			Breakp
Q	Add	ress /	Name	Hex	Decima	1 Binary	Ch	ar
-			WREG	0x08	8	00001000	1.1	
	000		INDF	0x00	0	00000000	1 .1	
Sp.	001		TMRO	0x00	0	00000000	1.1	
	002		PCL	0x02	2	00000010	1.1	
	003		STATUS	0x18	24	00011000	1.1	
	004		FSR	0x00	0	00000000	1 .1	
	005		PORTA	0x00	0	00000000	1.1	
	006		PORTB	0x00	0	00000000	1.1	
	007		PORTC	0x00	0	00000000	'.'	
	800		PORTD	0x00	0	00000000	1,1	
Me	mory	SFR		~	Format	Individual		~



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#### **EXPERIMENT-3,4**

#### Aim:

- **a)** In MPLAB X IDE v2.00, Working register of PIC-18F has a value of 0FFH.Write a program to add 1H 5 times with the content of working register.
- **b)** Write a program to add 5H value with the contents of WREG & check the status of SRF status.

#### **CODE:**

1.#include "p16F877A.inc"

; CONFIG

;\_config 0xFFFF

\_\_CONFIG \_FOSC\_EXTRC & \_WDTE\_ON & \_PWRTE\_OFF & \_BOREN\_ON & \_LVP\_ON & \_CPD\_OFF & \_WRT\_OFF & \_CP\_OFF

**ORG** 0000H

**MOVLW OFFH** 

ADDLW 01H

ADDLW 01H

ADDLW 01H

ADDLW 01H

ADDLW 01H

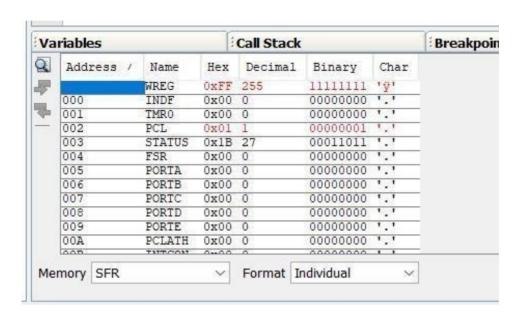
**END** 

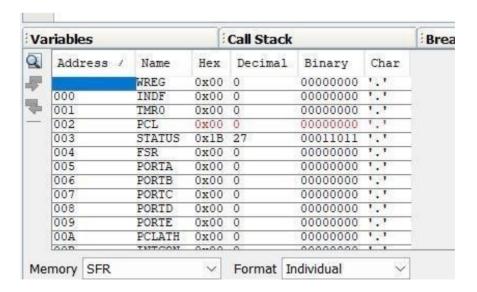
2. ORG 0000H

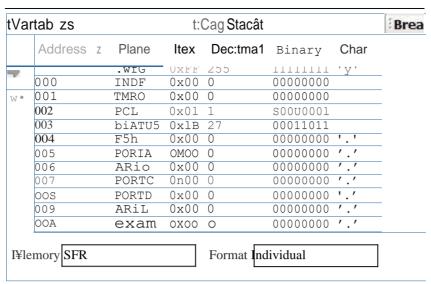
**MOVLW OFFH** 

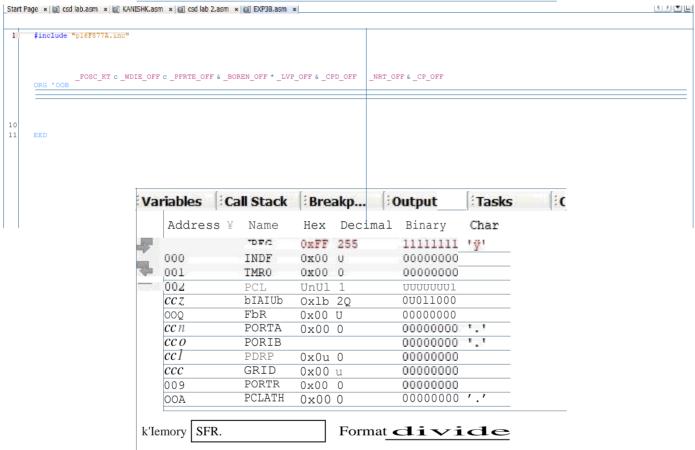
ADDLW 05H

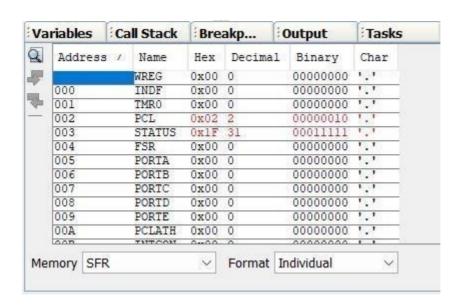
**END** 

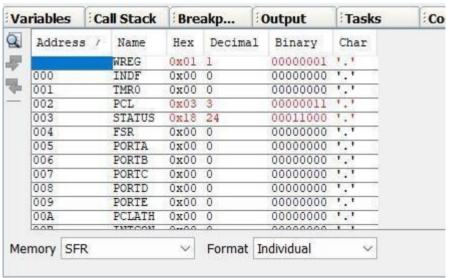


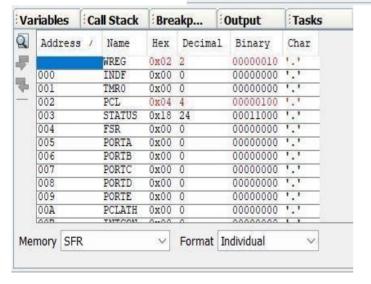


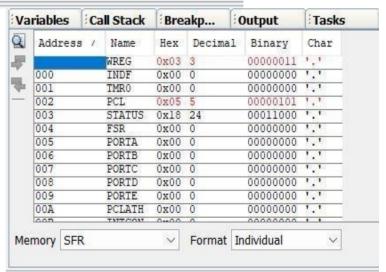












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### **EXPERIMENT-5**

**<u>Aim:</u>** Write a program to store a value 20H in file memory locations 30H to 34H.

**CODE:** #include "p16F877A.inc"

; CONFIG

config OxFF3D

ORG 0000H

MOVLW 020H

MOVWE 30H

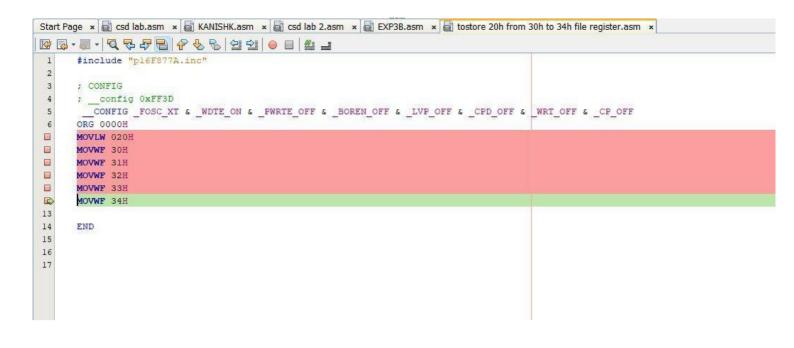
MOVWE 31H

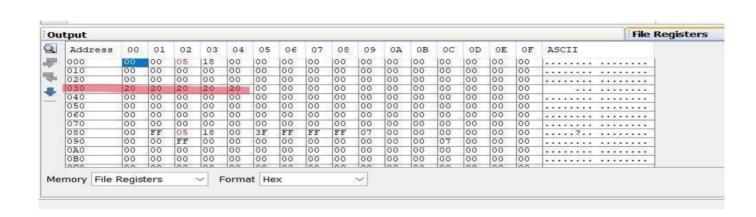
MOVWE 32H

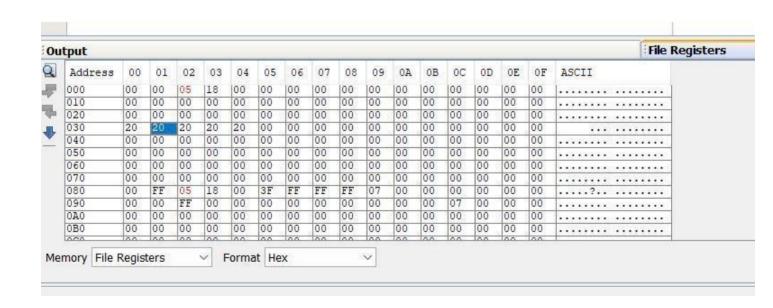
MOWWE 33H

MOVWE 34H

CONFIG \_FOSC\_XT & \_WDIE\_ON & \_PWRIE\_OFF & \_BOREN\_OFF & \_IVP\_OFF & \_CPD\_OFF & \_WRT\_OFF & \_CP\_OFF







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#### **EXPERIMENT-6**

**<u>Aim:</u>** Write a program in assembly language to illustrate the addressing modes.

#### **CODE:**

ORG 0000H

MOVLW D'2'

MOVWF 12H;

HERE2: MOVLW D' 100';

MOVWF 11H;

HERE1: MOVLW D'100':

MOVWF 10H;

HERE: COMP 30H;

DECFSZ 10H;

BRA HERE;

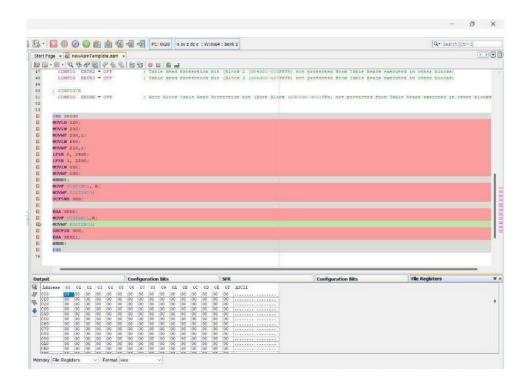
DECEFZ 11H;

BRA HERE1;

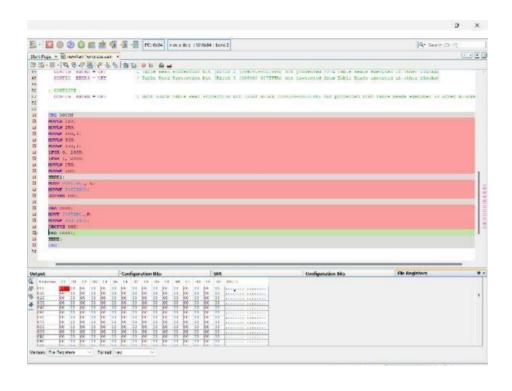
DECEFZ 12H;

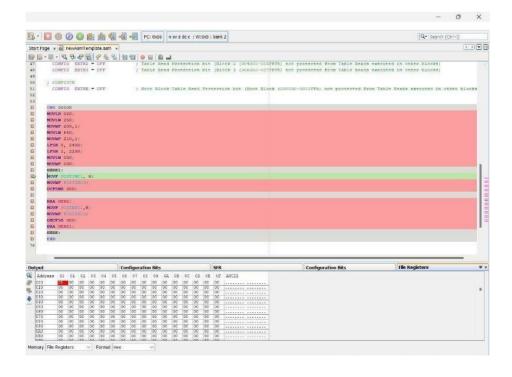
**BRA HERE2:** 

**END** 

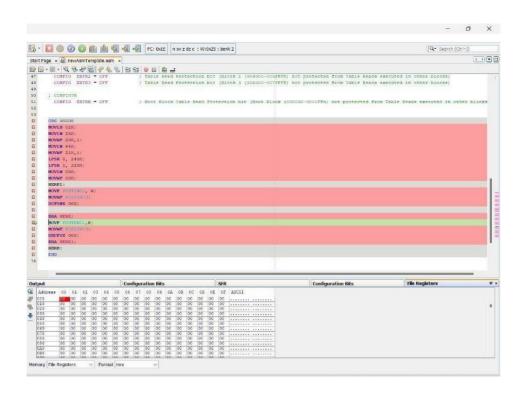


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#### **EXPERIMENT-7**

**AIM:** Write a program in assembly language to illustrate Data Transfer Operation.

#### **CODE:**

; PIC18F452 Data Transfer Operations Example

; Copy a byte from memory to a register, and then copy it back to a different memory location

; define processor include "p18f452.inc" ; include PIC18F452 header file

; define variables

cblock 0x20 ; define block of memory for variables

temp1; temporary variable 1 temp2; temporary variable 2

endc

; program code

org 0x0000; start at address 0

; initialize variables

movlw 0x12; move value 0x12 into W movwf temp1; move W into temp1

clrf temp2 ; clear temp2

; copy byte from memory to register

movf temp1, W ; move value of temp1 into W

movwf temp2 ; move W into temp2

; copy byte from register to memory

movf temp2, W ; move value of temp2 into W movwf 0x30 ; move W into memory location 0x30

; end of program

End

Vai	riables				C	all Sta	ck				1	Outpu	ıt					File Registers
Q	Address	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	OA	0B	0C	0D	0E	OF	ASCII
į.	000	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	100	00	00	
_	010	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	0.0	00	00	00	00	00	
Ъ.	020	12	12	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	
	030	12	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	
7	040	00	00	00	0.0	00	00	00	00	0.0	00	0.0	00	00	00	00	0.0	
	050	0.0	00	00	00	00	00	0.0	00	00	00	0.0	00	00	00	00	0.0	
	060	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	0.0	00	00	0.0	0.0	00	
	070	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	
	000	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	

#### **EXPERIMENT-8**

**AIM:** Write a program in assembly language to illustrate:

- a) arithmetic operations
- b) logical operations.

#### **Code:**

#include<p18F452.inc>

ORG 0000H

MOVLW OD2H;

MOVWF 20H;

MOVLW OASH;

ADDWF 20H, W:

BNC HERE;

INCE 40H;

HERE: MOVWF 41H;

**END** 

#### **Code:**

: PICI6F8774 Configuration Bit Settings ASM

source line config statements #include

"p16F877A.inc"

;CONFIG

;\_contig OxFF39

```
_CONFIG FOSC XT &
```

\_WDIE\_OFF & \_PWRIE\_OFF & \_BOREN \_OFF & \_LVP\_OFF & \_CPD\_OFF & \_WRT\_OFF & \_CP\_OFF ORG

0000H

MOVLW 1100

ADDWF 05H,0

**END** 

:PICI6F8774 Configuration Bit Settings

;ASM source line config statements

;include p16F877A.inc" CONFIG

config OxFF39

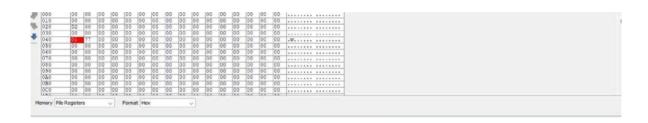
CONFIG \_FOSC\_XI & \_WDIE\_OFF & \_PIRIE\_OFF & \_BOREN\_OFF & \_IVP\_OFF & \_CPD\_OFF & \_WRI\_OFF & \_CP\_OFF ORG

0000H MOVLW

1100

XORWF 06H, 0

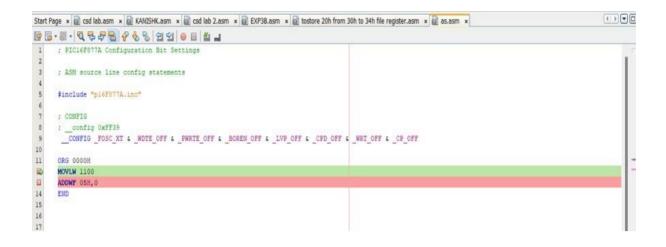
**END** 

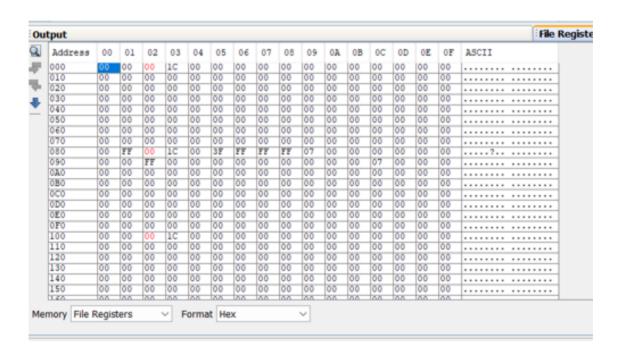


```
; PIC16F877A Configuration Bit Settings

; ASM source line config statements

finclude "pl6F877A.inc"
```





File Register	rs						File Registers									Con	figuration Bits
Address	00	01	02	03	04	05	0-6	07	08	09	0A	0B	0C	0D	0E	OF	ASCII
070	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	0.0	0.0	00	0.0	
000	00	00	100	00	100	00	00	00	100	00	100	00	00	00	100	100	
100	00	00	00	10	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	
3.25	inn.	loo	lon	loo	lan	lon	lon	loo	lon	loo	loo	loo	lan	lan	lon	lan	



Add	ress	00	01	02	03	04	05	0.6	07	08	09	0A	0B	0C	0D	0E	0F
000 010 020	10	00 00	0.0	00	00	00	00	00	00	0.0	00	00	00	00	00	00	0.0
000	10	10	188	101	11.6	100	16/85	FF	100	188	16-9	166	18.8	10.0	18.6	18.6	188
080 090 t3AE	0	00 00 03	00 E 3	FF C3	00 E 3	00 E 3	00 C3	00 E3	00 C3	00 E 3	00 C3	00 E 3	00 E 3	00 07 E 3	00 E 3	00 C 3	00 E 3
0C0	Ò	00	100	100	100	00	100	00	00	100	00	00	00	100	00	100	00
'13E	"(	3	"E 3	"C 3	"E 3	"E 3	"C 3	"E 3	"C 3	"E 3	"C 3	"E 3	"E 3	"E 3	"E 3	"C 3	"E 3
1.46	12	10.	lon.	lan	lon.	lan	lon	lon	lon	lo.o.	lon.	lon.	lan	lon.	lan	lan.	lan

### **EXPERIMENT-9**

**AIM:** Write a program in assembly language to illustrate shift operation.

#### **CODE:**

```
; PICI6F877A Configuration Bit Settings
; ASM source line config statements
#include "p16F877A.inc"
: CONFIG
; _config OxFF39
_CONFIG _FOSC _XT & _WDTE_OFF &
PWRTE_OFF 6 _BOREN_OFF & _IVP_OFF & _CPD_OFF & _WRT_OFF &
_CP_OFF
ORG 0000H
MOVLW 0X12
RLF 0X00,W
END
```

												-							
Ų	Address	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	0.3	0B	0C	0D	0E	0F	ASCII	
	000	00	00	0.0	00	100	100	0.0	0.0	00	100	100	0.0	00	0.0	100	00		
	010	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00		
	) J1			1)	1)														
	TSC.					00 (	JJ Cu	J CJ	CU.	(J (c	) (0	00 0	JJ C	J	CJ {	J {J	CO	• • • • • •	
	070	0.0	0.0	00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0:0	0.0		
	080	0.0	FF	00	1A	100	3 F	FF	FF	FF	107	100	100	10:0	100	10-0	100	?	
	) *1	;1)	/1)	/1)	; C)	; C)	;1)	;1)	;1)	;1)	/1)	/1)	; C)	; C)	;1)	;1)	;1)		
	UC.	CO	CJ	CJ	CJ C	J {J	{ J		CO	CO	CJ	CJ	CJ	CJ	{ J	{ J	CO		
	) J1	:1)	/1)	/1)	;C)	; C)	:1)	:1)	:1)	:1)	/1)	/1)	;C)	; C)	:1)	:1)	;1)		
	SEC.				CJ C				CO			CJ	CJ	CJ			~ ~		
	110	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100		
		-								-						-			
	140	188	Too	100	188	188	10.0	10.0	188	100	188	188	188	Tea	100	TAA	100	1	
	1240	100	100	100	10/0	100	10.0	10-0	100	10/0	100	100	100	100	100	10/0	100		

fde¥nory File Registers •• Format HeX -

finclude "pl6F877A.inc"

3

10 CONFIG FOSC XT 4 WDTE OFF 4 PWRTE OFF 4 BOREN OFF 4 LVP OFF 4 CPD OFF 4 WRT OFF 4 CP OFF

*éJras#	) 0	) i	) 2	) 3	) 4	) S	) (	);	) °	)?	) *	) 9	) C	) ]	) E	) F L	SCI:	
100		С		tΑ	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	С	C		
010	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
020	100	10:0	100	10:0	100	10:0	100	100	10:0	100	100	100	100	10:0	10:0	100		
030	0.0	0.0	00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	00	0.0	0.0		
040	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	00	0.0	0:0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	******	*****
050	100	0.0	100	100	100	100	100	10:0	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100		
0A0	0.0	0.0	100	100	100	100	100	0.0	10:0	0.0	0.0	100	100	100	100	10:0		
080	00	00	0.0	00	00	0.0	00	0.0	00	0.0	00	0.0	00	00	00	00		
000	00	00	0.0	00	0.0	0.0	00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	00	0.0	0.0		
OEO	00	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	1	
THE RES		10.0	10.0	100	100	10.0	10.0	10.0	18.6	18.6	18.6	100	10.0	14.4	10.0	10.0		
110	00	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100		
130	00	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100		

#### **EXPERIMENT-10**

**<u>AIM:</u>** Write a program in assembly language to illustrate:

- a) Loop
- b) Loop inside Loop

#### **CODE:**

ORG 0000H;

LOOP incsfz 0c;

GOTO LOOP;

**END** 

#### **OUTPUT:**

```
; PIC16F877A Configuration Bit Settings

; ASM source line config statements

finclude "pl6F877A.inc"

; CONFIG

; __config OxFF39

__config OxFF39

__CONFIG _FOSC_XT & _WDTE_OFF & _BOREN_OFF & _LVP_OFF & _CPD_OFF & _WRT_OFF & _CP_OFF

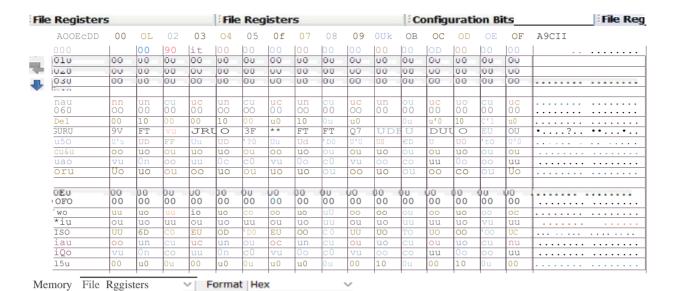
ORG 0000H

CORG 0000H

LOOP inefsz OC

GOTO LOOP

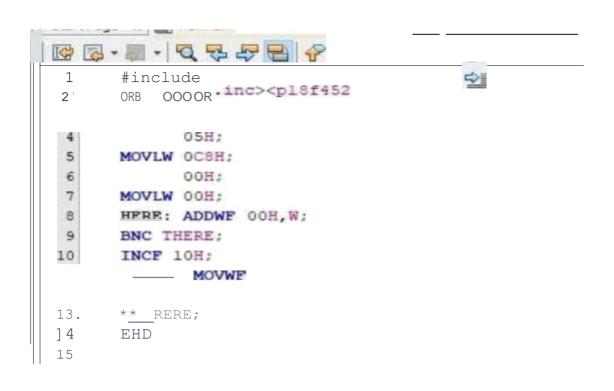
END
```



```
2 ; PIC16F877A Configuration Bit Settings
```

15 16 END

Register	S				File	Reg	jiste	rs				C	onfig	urati	on B	its	File R
Address	00 @ @	0L gO	02	0:3  1g	O4 0 0	05	0C 00	07	08 06	0P	OR <b>0</b> 0	0£t	0C 0#	0D 0 0	OE 00	0 F	A9CII
000	uO	u0	0 u	u0	u 0	0 u	GO	u 0	0u	Gu	<b>u</b> 0	Ou	Gu	u 0	€u	0u	
010																	
U20	00	00	0.0	00	0.0	0.0	VV	0.0	0.0	VO	0.0	00	UO-	00	00	00	
030	90	90	9.9	90	96	00	WO	00	99	99	00	99	Ø16V	00	99	910	
040 050 070	00	00	<b>8</b> 0	99	<b>O</b> O	<b>a</b> 0	90	90	00	0s	00	80	99	<b>P</b>	99	99	
U8U	00	00	0.0	00	00	00	UO	0.0	00	UO	00	00	UO	00	00	UO	
u so	0υ	FF	JU	18	UO.	3F	FF	FF	FF	07	UO.	UU	00	UO.	UU	00	
	99	AO	PH	99	Pro)	9 qu	GQ	Pro()	90	Gu	Ma()	99	Gu	PIQ)	9 da	0A	
OAu																	
UB0	00	0.0	0.0	00	0.0	0.0	VV	0.0	0.0	VÜ	0.0	0.0	UÜ	0.0	0.0	VO	
0Cu	00	υū	0.0	00	0.0	Ūυ	UÜ	UÜ	00	00	0.0	00	00	0.0	00	00	
19BW	88	88	80	99	80	90 90	99	80	88	0e	80	89 89	99	80	99	99	
0F0 110																	
	00	00	JU	15	0.0	0.0	UO	0.0	00	UO	0.0	00	UÜ	00	0.0	UÜ	
12 0	00	UÜ	00	00	0.0	00	0u	0.0	UU	00	00	UU	00	UO	UU	00	
1 z u	99	HΘ	8 qu	99	fi <sup>O</sup> O	9 du	GQ	riO()	98	Gų	910()	69	Gu	900	θdu	Qu	
1 4 0												1					
IEU	00	00	0.0	00	0.0	00	UU	0.0	00	VO	0.0	00	VÜ	0.0	0.0	VO	
	0.0	UÜ	00	00	UÜ	00	UÜ -	0.0	00	00	0.0	00	00	0.0	00	00	



Ou	tput		Tas	ks			Prog	gram	_ [	File Regis		
	Address	9₹0	k <b>©</b> 1	002	<del>3</del>	04	<del>00</del> 5	60	- 67	08	<del>Ó</del> fi	℃A
	020	0.0	188	QD	122	88	188	P8	122	122	188	188
	938	00	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	00	88
_	040	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	0.0	00	00	00
	OSO	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
	осо	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	bo	do	00	00
	070	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
	000	0.0	0.0	00	0.0	0.0	00	0.0	0.0	00	0.0	-00
	0.5.0	0.0	00	00	00	0.0	00	00	0.0	00	00	00
	OAO	0.0	0.0	00	0.0	0.0	00	00	00	00	00	00
	bDO	0.0	0.0	00	0.0	0.0	00	00	0.0	00	00	00
	осо	00	00	00	00	00	-00	00	of	-00	00	0é
	ODO	% O	00	00	00	00	0.0	00	00	.00	- QQ	00
	mm	r n	inn	rin	•nn	nn	rin	nn	nn	inn	nñ	on

#### **EXPERIMENT-11**

**AIM:** Write a program in assembly language to illustrate the following:

- a) bit oriented
- b) byte oriented

#### **CODE:**

```
; PIC16F877A Configuration Bit Settings
```

; ASM source line config statements

#include "p16F877A.inc"

; CONFIG

;\_\_config 0xFFFF

\_\_CONFIG \_FOSC\_EXTRC & \_WDTE\_ON & \_PWRTE\_OFF & \_BOREN\_ON & \_LVP\_ON & \_CPD\_OFF & \_WRT\_OFF & \_CP\_OFF

; Bit-oriented operations

; Load value 0x55 into register W

MOVLW 0x55

; AND the value in W with the mask 0xF0, result stored in W

ANDLW 0xF0

; Store the result in register 0x0A

MOVWF 0x0A

; OR the value in W with the mask 0x0F, result stored in W

#### IORLW 0x0F

; Store the result in register 0x0B

#### MOVWF 0x0B

- ; Byte-oriented operations
- ; Load value 0x0A into register W

#### MOVLW 0x0A

; Store the value in register W into register 0x0C

#### MOVWF 0x0C

; Load value 0x05 into register W

#### MOVLW 0x05

; Add the value in W to the value in register 0x0C, result stored in W

#### ADDWF 0x0C, W

; Store the result in register 0x0D

#### MOVWF 0x0D

