

10

Alpha numeric displays

Using an Alpha Numeric Display in a project can bring it alive. Instead of showing a number on a 7 segment display the Alpha Numeric Display could indicate 'The Temperature is 27°C'. Instructions can also be given on screen.

This section details the use of a 16 character by 2 line display, which incorporates an HITACHI HD44780 Liquid Crystal Display Controller Driver Chip. The HD44780 is an industry standard also used in displays other than Hitachi (fortunately). The chip is also used as a driver for other display configurations i.e. 16×1 , 20×2 , 20×4 , 40×2 etc. It has an on board character generator ROM which can display 240 character patterns.

The circuit diagram connecting the Alpha Numeric Display to the 16F84 is shown in Figure 10.1. This configuration is for the HD44780 driver and can be used with any of the displays using this chip.

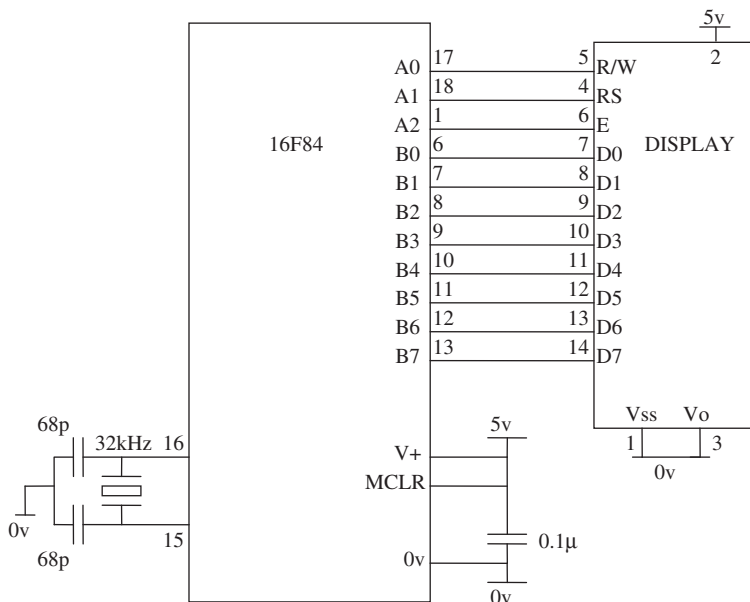


Figure 10.1 The 16F84 driving the alpha numeric display

Display pin identification

This display configuration shows 11 outputs from the Microcontroller, 3 control lines and 8 data lines connecting to the display.

R/W is the read/write control line, RS is the register select and E is the chip enable.

The R/W line tells the display to expect data to be written to it or to have data read from it. The data that is written to it is the address of the character, the code for the character or the type of command we require it to perform such as turn the cursor off.

The R/S line selects either a command to perform ($R/S = 0$) i.e. clear display, turn cursor on or off, or selects a data transfer ($R/S = 1$).

The E line enables, ($E = 1$) and disables, ($E = 0$) the display.

There is much more to this display than we are able to look at here. If you wish to know more about them you will need to consult the manufacturers data book.

If we use 11 lines to drive the display that would only leave 2 lines for the rest of our control with the 16F84. We could of course use a micro with 22 or 33 I/O. The display can however be driven with 4 data lines instead of 8, 4 bits of data are then sent twice. This complicates the program a little – but since I have done that work in the header it requires no more effort on your part.

Also the R/W line is used to write commands to the micro and read the busy line which indicates when the relatively slow display has processed the data. If we allow the micro enough time to complete its task then we do not have to read the busy line we can just write to the display. The R/W line can then be connected to 0v in a permanent write mode and we do not require a read/write line from the micro.

We will therefore only require 4 data lines and 2 control lines to drive the display leaving 7 lines available for I/O on the 16F84.

This 6 line control for the display is shown in Figure 10.2.

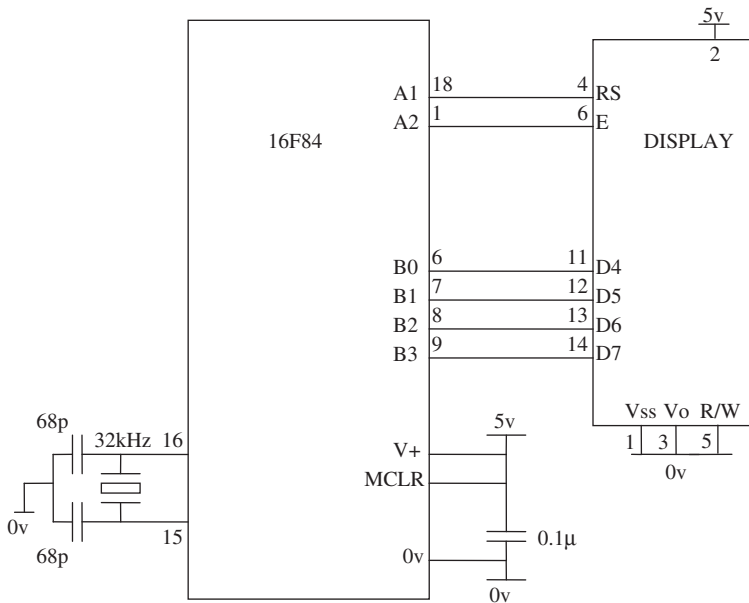


Figure 10.2 Driving the alpha numeric display with 6 control lines

Configuring the display

Before writing to the display you first of all have to configure it. That means tell it if you are:

- using a 4 bit or 8 bit Microcontroller,
- using a 1 or 2 line display,
- using a character font size of 5×10 or 5×7 dots,
- turning the display on or off,
- turning the cursor on or off,
- incrementing the cursor or not. The cursor position increments after a character has been written to the display.

In the program shown below the display has been set up in the Configuration Section with Function Set at 32H to use a 4 bit Microcontroller with a 2 line display and Font size of 5×7 dots. The Display is turned on and Cursor turned off with 0CH and the Cursor set to increment with 06H. This information was obtained from the display data sheet.

Writing to the display

- To write to the display you first of all set the address of the cursor (where you want the character to appear). The Cursor address locations are shown in Figure 10.3 Line1 address starts at 80H. Line2 address starts at C0H.

80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	8A	8B	8C	8D	8E	8F
C0	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	C7	C8	C9	CA	CB	CC	CD	CE	CF

Figure 10.3 Cursor address location

- Then tell the display what the character code is, e.g. A has the code 41H, B has the code 42H, C is 43H, 0 is 30H, 1 is 31H, 2 is 32H etc.

To print an A on the screen – first enable the display, send 2 to PORTA, send the code 41H to PORTB and CLOCK this data.

These instructions have been written in the Subroutine Section so all you have to do is CALL A.

To write HELLO on the display the program would be:

```
CALL H
CALL E
CALL L
CALL L
CALL O
```

Program example

The program below is the listing to spell out MICROCONTROLLERS AT THE MMU.

Then CONTACT DAVE SMITH. Together with the time delays.

;ANHEAD84.ASM Header for the alpha numeric display using 6 I/O

```
TMR0      EQU      1           ;means TMR0 is file 1.
STATUS     EQU      3           ;means STATUS is file 3.
PORTA      EQU      5           ;means PORTA is file 5.
PORTB      EQU      6           ;means PORTB is file 6.
TRISA      EQU      85H        ;TRISA (the PORTA I/O selection) is file 85H
TRISB      EQU      86H        ;TRISB (the PORTB I/O selection) is file 86H
OPTION_R   EQU      81H        ;the OPTION register is file 81H
```

```
ZEROBIT    EQU        2            ;means ZEROBIT is bit 2.
COUNT     EQU        0CH         ;COUNT is file 0C, a register to count events.
;*****
```

```
LIST       P=16F84                ;we are using the 16F84.
ORG        0                      ;the start address in memory is 0
GOTO       START                  ;goto start!
```

```
;*****
; Configuration Bits
```

```
__CONFIG H'3FF0'                 ;selects LP oscillator, WDT off, PUT on,
                                   ;Code Protection disabled.
```

```
;*****
```

```
; SUBROUTINE SECTION.
```

```
;3 SECOND DELAY
```

```
DELAY3     CLRf      TMR0          ;Start TMR0
LOOPA      MOVF      TMR0,W        ;Read TMR0 into W
           SUBLW     .96            ;TIME - W
           BTFSS     STATUS,ZEROBIT ;Check TIME-W = 0
           GOTO      LOOPA
           RETLW     0              ;return after TMR0 = 96
```

```
;P1 SECOND DELAY
```

```
DELAYP1    CLRf      TMR0          ;Start TMR0
LOOPC      MOVF      TMR0,W        ;Read TMR0 into W
           SUBLW     .3             ;TIME - W
           BTFSS     STATUS,ZEROBIT ;Check TIME-W = 0
           GOTO      LOOPC
           RETLW     0              ;return after TMR0 = 3
```

```
CLOCK      BSF        PORTA,2
           NOP
           BCF        PORTA,2
           NOP
           RETLW     0
```

```
;*****
```

```
A          MOVLW     2              ;enables the display
           MOVWF     PORTA
           MOVLW     4H
```

	MOVWF	PORTB	
	CALL	CLOCK	
	MOVLW	1H	;41 is code for A
	MOVWF	PORTB	
	CALL	CLOCK	;clock character onto display.
	RETLW	0	
BB	MOVLW	2	;enables the display
	MOVWF	PORTA	
	MOVLW	4H	
	MOVWF	PORTB	
	CALL	CLOCK	
	MOVLW	2H	;42 is code for B
	MOVWF	PORTB	
	CALL	CLOCK	;clock character onto display.
	RETLW	0	
C	MOVLW	2	;enables the display
	MOVWF	PORTA	
	MOVLW	4H	
	MOVWF	PORTB	
	CALL	CLOCK	
	MOVLW	3H	
	MOVWF	PORTB	
	CALL	CLOCK	;clock character onto display.
	RETLW	0	
D	MOVLW	2	;enables the display
	MOVWF	PORTA	
	MOVLW	4H	
	MOVWF	PORTB	
	CALL	CLOCK	
	MOVLW	4H	
	MOVWF	PORTB	
	CALL	CLOCK	;clock character onto display.
	RETLW	0	
E	MOVLW	2	;enables the display
	MOVWF	PORTA	
	MOVLW	4H	
	MOVWF	PORTB	
	CALL	CLOCK	
	MOVLW	5H	

	MOVWF	PORTB	
	CALL	CLOCK	;clock character onto display.
	RETLW	0	
F	MOVLW	2	;enables the display
	MOVWF	PORTA	
	MOVLW	4H	
	MOVWF	PORTB	
	CALL	CLOCK	
	MOVLW	6H	
	MOVWF	PORTB	
	CALL	CLOCK	;clock character onto display.
	RETLW	0	
G	MOVLW	2	;enables the display
	MOVWF	PORTA	
	MOVLW	4H	
	MOVWF	PORTB	
	CALL	CLOCK	
	MOVLW	7H	
	MOVWF	PORTB	
	CALL	CLOCK	;clock character onto display.
	RETLW	0	
H	MOVLW	2	;enables the display
	MOVWF	PORTA	
	MOVLW	4H	
	MOVWF	PORTB	
	CALL	CLOCK	
	MOVLW	8H	
	MOVWF	PORTB	
	CALL	CLOCK	;clock character onto display.
	RETLW	0	
I	MOVLW	2	;enables the display
	MOVWF	PORTA	
	MOVLW	4H	
	MOVWF	PORTB	
	CALL	CLOCK	
	MOVLW	9H	
	MOVWF	PORTB	
	CALL	CLOCK	;clock character onto display.
	RETLW	0	

J	MOVLW	2	;enables the display
	MOVWF	PORTA	
	MOVLW	4H	;clock character onto display.
	MOVWF	PORTB	
	CALL	CLOCK	
	MOVLW	0AH	
	MOVWF	PORTB	
	CALL	CLOCK	
	RETLW	0	
K	MOVLW	2	;enables the display
	MOVWF	PORTA	
	MOVLW	4H	;clock character onto display.
	MOVWF	PORTB	
	CALL	CLOCK	
	MOVLW	0BH	
	MOVWF	PORTB	
	CALL	CLOCK	
	RETLW	0	
L	MOVLW	2	;enables the display
	MOVWF	PORTA	
	MOVLW	4H	;clock character onto display.
	MOVWF	PORTB	
	CALL	CLOCK	
	MOVLW	0CH	
	MOVWF	PORTB	
	CALL	CLOCK	
	RETLW	0	
M	MOVLW	2	;enables the display
	MOVWF	PORTA	
	MOVLW	4H	;clock character onto display.
	MOVWF	PORTB	
	CALL	CLOCK	
	MOVLW	0DH	
	MOVWF	PORTB	
	CALL	CLOCK	
	RETLW	0	
N	MOVLW	2	;enables the display
	MOVWF	PORTA	
	MOVLW	4H	

	MOVWF	PORTB	
	CALL	CLOCK	;clock character onto display.
	MOVLW	0EH	
	MOVWF	PORTB	
	CALL	CLOCK	;clock character onto display.
	RETLW	0	
O	MOVLW	2	;enables the display
	MOVWF	PORTA	
	MOVLW	4H	
	MOVWF	PORTB	
	CALL	CLOCK	
	MOVLW	0FH	
	MOVWF	PORTB	
	CALL	CLOCK	;clock character onto display.
	RETLW	0	
P	MOVLW	2	
	MOVWF	PORTA	
	MOVLW	5H	
	MOVWF	PORTB	
	CALL	CLOCK	
	MOVLW	0H	
	MOVWF	PORTB	
	CALL	CLOCK	;clock character onto display.
	RETLW	0	
Q	MOVLW	2	
	MOVWF	PORTA	
	MOVLW	5H	
	MOVWF	PORTB	
	CALL	CLOCK	
	MOVLW	1H	
	MOVWF	PORTB	
	CALL	CLOCK	;clock character onto display.
	RETLW	0	
R	MOVLW	2	
	MOVWF	PORTA	
	MOVLW	5H	
	MOVWF	PORTB	
	CALL	CLOCK	
	MOVLW	2H	

	MOVWF	PORTB	
	CALL	CLOCK	;clock character onto display.
	RETLW	0	
S	MOVLW	2	
	MOVWF	PORTA	
	MOVLW	5H	
	MOVWF	PORTB	
	CALL	CLOCK	
	MOVLW	3H	
	MOVWF	PORTB	
	CALL	CLOCK	;clock character onto display.
	RETLW	0	
T	MOVLW	2	
	MOVWF	PORTA	
	MOVLW	5H	
	MOVWF	PORTB	
	CALL	CLOCK	
	MOVLW	4H	
	MOVWF	PORTB	
	CALL	CLOCK	;clock character onto display.
	RETLW	0	
U	MOVLW	2	
	MOVWF	PORTA	
	MOVLW	5H	
	MOVWF	PORTB	
	CALL	CLOCK	
	MOVLW	5H	
	MOVWF	PORTB	
	CALL	CLOCK	;clock character onto display.
	RETLW	0	
V	MOVLW	2	
	MOVWF	PORTA	
	MOVLW	5H	
	MOVWF	PORTB	
	CALL	CLOCK	
	MOVLW	6H	
	MOVWF	PORTB	
	CALL	CLOCK	;clock character onto display.
	RETLW	0	

WW	MOVLW	2	
	MOVWF	PORTA	
	MOVLW	5H	
	MOVWF	PORTB	
	CALL	CLOCK	
	MOVLW	7H	
	MOVWF	PORTB	
	CALL	CLOCK	;clock character onto display.
	RETLW	0	
X	MOVLW	2	
	MOVWF	PORTA	
	MOVLW	5H	
	MOVWF	PORTB	
	CALL	CLOCK	
	MOVLW	8H	
	MOVWF	PORTB	
	CALL	CLOCK	;clock character onto display.
	RETLW	0	
Y	MOVLW	2	
	MOVWF	PORTA	
	MOVLW	5H	
	MOVWF	PORTB	
	CALL	CLOCK	
	MOVLW	9H	
	MOVWF	PORTB	
	CALL	CLOCK	;clock character onto display.
	RETLW	0	
Z	MOVLW	2	
	MOVWF	PORTA	
	MOVLW	5H	
	MOVWF	PORTB	
	CALL	CLOCK	
	MOVLW	0AH	
	MOVWF	PORTB	
	CALL	CLOCK	;clock character onto display.
	RETLW	0	
NUM0	MOVLW	2	;enables the display
	MOVWF	PORTA	
	MOVLW	3H	
	MOVWF	PORTB	

	CALL MOVLW MOVWF CALL RETLW	CLOCK 0H PORTB CLOCK 0	;clock character onto display.
NUM1	MOVLW MOVWF MOVLW MOVWF CALL MOVLW MOVWF CALL RETLW	2 PORTA 3H PORTB CLOCK 1H PORTB CLOCK 0	;enables the display ;clock character onto display.
NUM2	MOVLW MOVWF MOVLW MOVWF CALL MOVLW MOVWF CALL RETLW	2 PORTA 3H PORTB CLOCK 2H PORTB CLOCK 0	;enables the display ;clock character onto display.
NUM3	MOVLW MOVWF MOVLW MOVWF CALL MOVLW MOVWF CALL RETLW	2 PORTA 3H PORTB CLOCK 3H PORTB CLOCK 0	;enables the display ;clock character onto display.
NUM4	MOVLW MOVWF MOVLW MOVWF CALL MOVLW	2 PORTA 3H PORTB CLOCK 4H	;enables the display ;clock character onto display.

	MOVWF	PORTB	
	CALL	CLOCK	;clock character onto display.
	RETLW	0	
NUM5	MOVLW	2	;enables the display
	MOVWF	PORTA	
	MOVLW	3H	
	MOVWF	PORTB	
	CALL	CLOCK	
	MOVLW	5H	
	MOVWF	PORTB	
	CALL	CLOCK	;clock character onto display.
	RETLW	0	
NUM6	MOVLW	2	;enables the display
	MOVWF	PORTA	
	MOVLW	3H	
	MOVWF	PORTB	
	CALL	CLOCK	
	MOVLW	6H	
	MOVWF	PORTB	
	CALL	CLOCK	;clock character onto display.
	RETLW	0	
NUM7	MOVLW	2	;enables the display
	MOVWF	PORTA	
	MOVLW	3H	
	MOVWF	PORTB	
	CALL	CLOCK	
	MOVLW	7H	
	MOVWF	PORTB	
	CALL	CLOCK	;clock character onto display.
	RETLW	0	
NUM8	MOVLW	2	;enables the display
	MOVWF	PORTA	
	MOVLW	3H	
	MOVWF	PORTB	
	CALL	CLOCK	
	MOVLW	8H	
	MOVWF	PORTB	
	CALL	CLOCK	;clock character onto display.
	RETLW	0	

```
NUM9      MOVLW      2           ;enables the display
          MOVWF      PORTA
          MOVLW      3H
          MOVWF      PORTB
          CALL       CLOCK
          MOVLW      9H
          MOVWF      PORTB
          CALL       CLOCK      ;clock character onto display.
          RETLW      0

GAP        MOVLW      2
          MOVWF      PORTA
          MOVLW      2H
          MOVWF      PORTB
          CALL       CLOCK
          MOVLW      0H
          MOVWF      PORTB
          CALL       CLOCK      ;clock character onto display.
          RETLW      0

DOT        MOVLW      2
          MOVWF      PORTA
          MOVLW      2H
          MOVWF      PORTB
          CALL       CLOCK
          MOVLW      0EH
          MOVWF      PORTB
          CALL       CLOCK      ;clock character onto display.
          RETLW      0

CLRDISP    CLRF       PORTA
          MOVLW      0H
          MOVWF      PORTB
          CALL       CLOCK      ;clock character onto display.
          MOVLW      1
          MOVWF      PORTB
          CALL       CLOCK
          CALL       DELAYP1
          RETLW      0

;*****
;
; CONFIGURATION SECTION.

START      BSF        STATUS,5   ;Turns to Bank1.
          MOVLW      B'00000000' ;PORTA is O/P
          MOVWF      TRISA
```

MOVLW	B'00000000'	
MOVWF	TRISB	;PORTB is OUTPUT
MOVLW	B'00000111'	;Prescaler is /256
MOVWF	OPTION_R	;TIMER is 1/32 secs.
BCF	STATUS,5	;Return to Bank0.
CLRF	PORTA	;Clears PortA.
CLRF	PORTB	;Clears PortB.
;Display Configuration		
MOVLW	03H	;FUNCTION SET
MOVWF	PORTB	;8bit data (default)
CALL	CLOCK	
CALL	DELAYP1	;wait for display
MOVLW	02H	;FUNCTION SET
MOVWF	PORTB	;change to 4bit
CALL	CLOCK	;clock in data
CALL	DELAYP1	;wait for display
MOVLW	02H	;FUNCTION SET
MOVWF	PORTB	;must repeat command
CALL	CLOCK	;clock in data
CALL	DELAYP1	;wait for display
MOVLW	08H	;4 bit micro
MOVWF	PORTB	;using 2 line display.
CALL	CLOCK	;clock in data
CALL	DELAYP1	
MOVLW	0H	;Display on, cursor off
MOVWF	PORTB	;0CH
CALL	CLOCK	
MOVLW	0CH	
MOVWF	PORTB	
CALL	CLOCK	
CALL	DELAYP1	
MOVLW	0H	;Increment cursor, 06H
MOVWF	PORTB	
CALL	CLOCK	
MOVLW	6H	
MOVWF	PORTB	
CALL	CLOCK	

;

;Program starts now.

```
BEGIN      CALL      CLRDISP
            CLRF       PORTA
            MOVLW      8H           ;Cursor at top left, 80H
            MOVWF      PORTB
            CALL       CLOCK
            MOVLW      0H
            MOVWF      PORTB
            CALL       CLOCK

            CALL       M           ;display M
            CALL       DELAYP1    ;wait 0.1 seconds
            CALL       I           ;display I
            CALL       DELAYP1    ;wait 0.1 seconds
            CALL       C           ;Etc.
            CALL       DELAYP1
            CALL       R
            CALL       DELAYP1
            CALL       O
            CALL       DELAYP1
            CALL       C
            CALL       DELAYP1
            CALL       O
            CALL       DELAYP1
            CALL       N
            CALL       DELAYP1
            CALL       T
            CALL       DELAYP1
            CALL       R
            CALL       DELAYP1
            CALL       O
            CALL       DELAYP1
            CALL       L
            CALL       DELAYP1
            CALL       L
            CALL       DELAYP1
            CALL       E
            CALL       DELAYP1
            CALL       R
            CALL       DELAYP1
            CALL       S
            CALL       DELAYP1
```

CLRF	PORTA	
MOVLW	0CH	;Cursor on second line, C3
MOVWF	PORTB	
CALL	CLOCK	
MOVLW	3H	
MOVWF	PORTB	
CALL	CLOCK	
CALL	A	
CALL	DELAYP1	
CALL	T	
CALL	DELAYP1	
CALL	GAP	
CALL	T	
CALL	DELAYP1	
CALL	H	
CALL	DELAYP1	
CALL	E	
CALL	DELAYP1	
CALL	GAP	
CALL	M	
CALL	DELAYP1	
CALL	M	
CALL	DELAYP1	
CALL	U	
CALL	DELAYP1	
CALL	DELAY3	;wait 3 seconds
CALL	CLRDISP	
MOVLW	8H	;Cursor at top left, 80H
MOVWF	PORTB	
CALL	CLOCK	
MOVLW	0H	
MOVWF	PORTB	
CALL	CLOCK	
CALL	C	
CALL	DELAYP1	
CALL	O	
CALL	DELAYP1	
CALL	N	
CALL	DELAYP1	
CALL	T	

```
CALL    DELAYP1
CALL    A
CALL    DELAYP1
CALL    C
CALL    DELAYP1
CALL    T
CALL    DELAYP1
CLRF    PORTA
MOVLW   0CH           ;Cursor on 2nd line
MOVWF   PORTB
CALL    CLOCK
MOVLW   3H
MOVWF   PORTB
CALL    CLOCK

CALL    D
CALL    DELAYP1
CALL    A
CALL    DELAYP1
CALL    V
CALL    DELAYP1
CALL    E
CALL    DELAYP1
CALL    GAP
CALL    DELAYP1
CALL    S
CALL    DELAYP1
CALL    M
CALL    DELAYP1
CALL    I
CALL    DELAYP1
CALL    T
CALL    DELAYP1
CALL    H

CALL    DELAY3       ;wait 3 seconds

GOTO    BEGIN

END
```

Program operation

- PORTA and PORTB are configured as outputs in the CONFIGURATION SECTION.

Display configuration

- In the Display Configuration Section, the Register Select (R/S) line, A1 on the microcontroller, is set low by CLRF PORTA in the Configuration Section.
- R/S = 0 ensures that the data to the display will change the registers. Later R/S = 1 writes the characters to the display.
- The display is expecting its data to arrive via 8 lines, but to save I/O lines we will use 4 and write them twice. The code to do this and also tell the driver chip the display is a two line display is:

```

        MOVLW      03H          ;FUNCTION SET
        MOVWF      PORTB        ;8bit data (default)
        CALL       CLOCK

        CALL       DELAYP1      ;wait for display

        MOVLW      02H          ;FUNCTION SET
        MOVWF      PORTB        ;change to 4bit
        CALL       CLOCK        ;clock in data

        CALL       DELAYP1      ;wait for display
        MOVLW      02H          ;FUNCTION SET
        MOVWF      PORTB        ;must repeat command
        CALL       CLOCK        ;clock in data

        CALL       DELAYP1      ;wait for display
        MOVLW      08H          ;4 bit micro
        MOVWF      PORTB        ;using 2 line display.
        CALL       CLOCK        ;clock in data

```

The data is set up on PORTB using B0,1,2 and 3. As in

```

        MOVLW      03H          ;FUNCTION SET
        MOVWF      PORTB

```

This data is then clocked into the display by pulsing the Enable line, (E, A2 on the micro) high and then low with:

```

CLOCK   BSF        PORTA,2
        NOP
        BCF        PORTA,2
        NOP
        RETLW      0

```

CALL DELAYP1 , waits for 0.1 seconds to give the display time to activate before continuing.

When the display has been configured to: Turn on, switch the cursor off, and increment the cursor after every character write. We are then ready to write to the display.

Writing to the display

- The display is cleared if required with:

CALL CLRDISP

- The address of the character is first written to the display, say, the 80H position (top left hand corner).

```
CLRF      PORTA
MOVLW     8H          ;Cursor at top left, 80H
MOVWF     PORTB
CALL      CLOCK
MOVLW     0H
MOVWF     PORTB
CALL      CLOCK
```

Notice the 8 is sent first followed by the 0.

To write to the position mid-way along the top line the address would be 88H. So the 80H in the code above would be replaced by 88H.

- In order to write the letter 'M' in the display at the position defined. We CALL M and use the code 4DH, NB. Send the 4 first followed by the D. The Register Select Line, R/S, A1 on the micro, is set to 1 for the character write option. The code is:

```
M      MOVLW     2          ;enables the display
      MOVWF     PORTA      ;sets A1=1
      MOVLW     4H          ;send data 4
      MOVWF     PORTB
      CALL      CLOCK
      MOVLW     0DH          ;send data D
      MOVWF     PORTB
      CALL      CLOCK      ;clock character 'M' onto display.
      RETLW     0
```

In this way any one of the 240 characters available can be shown on the display.

The program continues by printing out the rest of the message. A delay of 0.1 seconds is maintained after printing each character to give the effect of the message being typed out.

All the Capital Letters and numbers 0 to 9 have been included in the header so you can easily enter your own message.

The complete character set for the display showing all 240 characters is illustrated in Figure 10.4.

Displaying a number

Suppose we wish to display a number thrown by a dice, for example a 4. We could use the instruction `CALL NUM4`, but we would not have known previously that the number was going to be a 4. The throw of the dice would be stored in a user file called, say, `THROW` and `THROW` would then have 4 in it.

Now the code for 0 is 30H

The code for 1 is 31H

The code for 2 is 32H

Etc.

If we wanted to display the number 4 the code is:

```
NUM4      MOVLW      2           ;enables the display
           MOVWF      PORTA
           MOVLW      3H         ;34H is the code for 4
           MOVWF      PORTB
           CALL       CLOCK
           MOVLW      4H
           MOVWF      PORTB
           CALL       CLOCK      ;clock character onto display.
           RETLW      0
```

If the 4 is in the file `THROW`, we can display this with the code:

```
           MOVLW      2           ;enables the display
           MOVWF      PORTA
           MOVLW      3H
           MOVWF      PORTB
```

CALL	CLOCK	
MOVF	THROW,W	;number comes from the file
MOVWF	PORTB	
CALL	CLOCK	;clock character onto display.
RETLW	0	

Notice how the value of the number now has come from the file.

This code would then display any number in the file THROW.

If you measured a temperature as 27°C, you would probably store the 2 in a file TEMPTENS (tens of degrees) and the 7 in a file TEMPUNIT (units of degrees).

You can then modify the code above to display:

THE TEMPERATURE
IS 27°C.

The 'I' would be located at address C5H on the display. The temperature would then be written at locations C8H and C9H. There would be no need to rewrite the message just rewrite the temperature as it changed, after first moving the cursor to address C8H.

		Higher 4-bit (D4 to D7) of Character Code (Hexadecimal)																	
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	A	B	C	D	E	F		
Lower 4-bit (D0 to D3) of Character Code (Hexadecimal)	0	CG RAM (1)	±		0	0	P	'	P	9	E	A	'			R	B	T	
	1	CG RAM (2)	≡	!	1	A	Q	a	4	U	z	i	'			J	t	y	v
	2	CG RAM (3)	7	"	2	B	R	b	r	e	r	E	6	'	*	6	8	z	
	3	CG RAM (4)	L	#	3	C	S	c	s	a	a	6	U	'	7	9	e	v	
	4	CG RAM (5)	(	\$	4	D	T	d	t	a	a	6	t	'	e	7	z	o	
	5	CG RAM (6)	/	%	5	E	U	e	u	a	a	6	e	'	h	t	4	n	7
	6	CG RAM (7)	)	&	6	F	V	f	v	a	a	0	7	'	4	6	0	7	
	7	CG RAM (8)	^	'	7	G	W	w	g	U	U	R	X	'	+	A	L	4	
	8	CG RAM (9)	(	8	H	X	h	x	e	9	f	÷	+	'	3	k	#		
	9	CG RAM (2)	)	9	I	Y	i	y	e	0	i	Δ	7	'	7	λ	4		
	A	CG RAM (3)	*	*	*	J	Z	j	z	e	0	2	2	'	7	2	μ	F	
	B	CG RAM (4)	+	+	+	K	C	k	c	i	R	3	*	'	L	7	7	4	
	C	CG RAM (5)	=	,	<	L	\	l	l	i	R	0	*	'	J	8	5	0	
	D	CG RAM (6)	~	-	=	M	n	~	n	~	i	3	8	'	-	7	π	=	
	E	CG RAM (7)	2	.	>	N	^	n	^	A	9	9	J	'	6	0	p	3	
	F	CG RAM (8)	3	/	?	0	_	o	Δ	A	6	e	'	7	6	o	o	6	

Figure 10.4 Alpha numeric display character set