

(A Constituent College of Somaiya Vidyavihar University) **Department of Electronics Engineering** 



Course Name:	Microprocessors and Peripherals (2UXC404)	Semester:	IV
<b>Date of Performance:</b>	20/1/2021	Batch No:	B2
<b>Faculty Name:</b>	KCS	Roll No:	1912052
<b>Faculty Sign &amp; Date:</b>		Grade/Marks:	/25

## **Experiment No: 1**

**Title:** Addition and Subtraction of two 8-bit and two 16-bit numbers

### **Aim and Objective of the Experiment:**

Aim: Write an 8085 based ALP to

- a) Add two 8 bit numbers
- b) Add two 16 bit numbers with carry.
- c) Subtract two 8 bit numbers with a display of borrow.
- d) Subtract two 16 bit numbers with a display of borrow

## **Objectives:**

To study basic instructions and addressing modes of 8085.

This experiment covers following instructions groups.

- a) Data transfer
- b) Arithmetic
- c) Logical
- d) Branch

#### **COs to be achieved:**

**CO 1.** Describe basic operation of 8085 microprocessor system and explain its timing diagrams.

## **Useful links**

Virtual Lab:

http://vlabs.iitb.ac.in/vlabs-dev/labs local/microprocessor/labs/explist.php

Simulator:

https://www.sim8085.com/

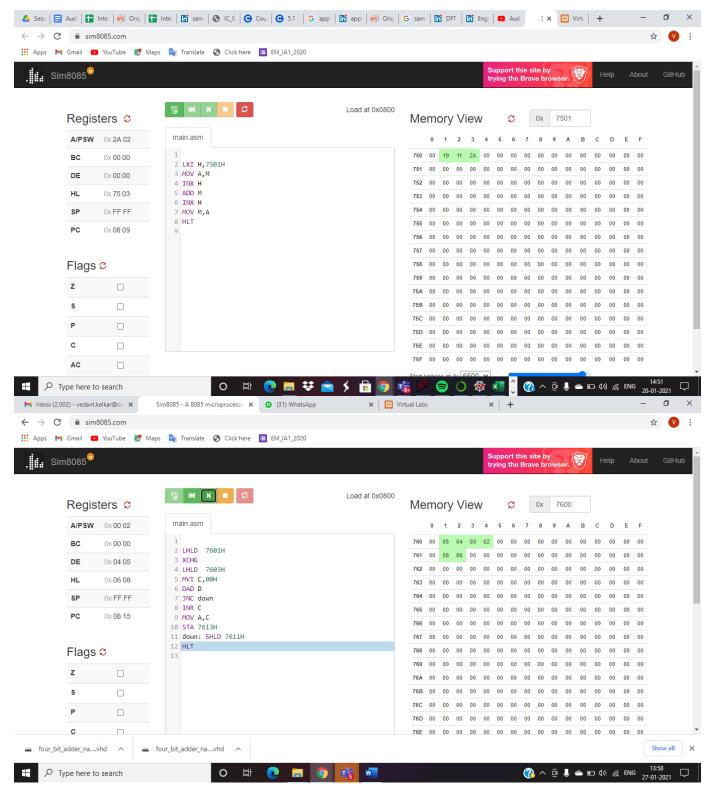
#### Work to be done

- 1. Upload codes for addition of 8 bit and 16 bit addition and 8-bit and 16 bit subtraction and screenshots of virtual lab implementation.
- 2. Upload scanned image of handwritten algorithm/flowchart and code and results for post lab questions.



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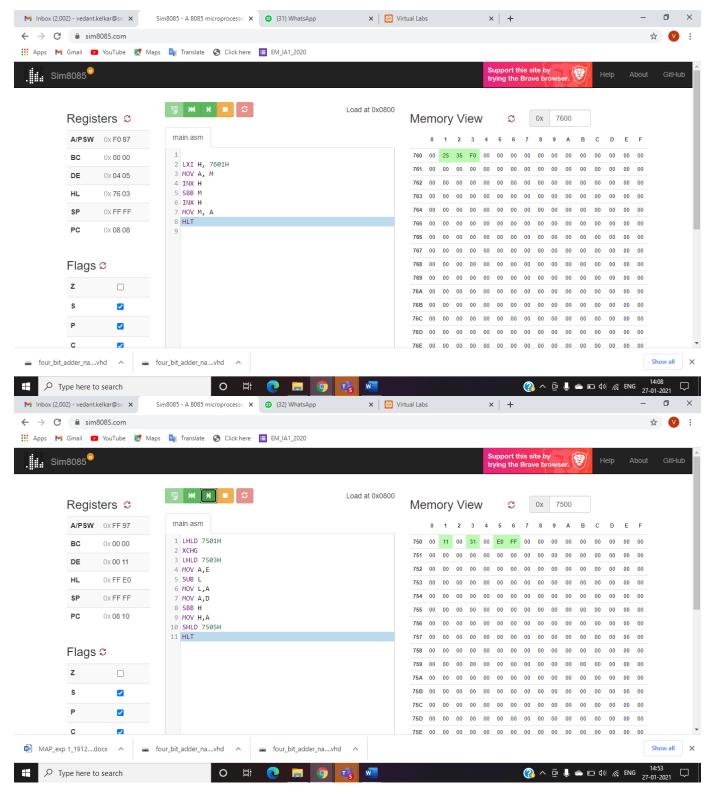






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Post Lab Subjective/Objective type Questions:



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Q1. Write on 8085 based ALP to find 16 bit sum for an array of umbers. Assume length of the array in ML C020 and array actually starts from C021H. Store the 16-bit sum in Memory locations C030H and C031H

1		1912052
34	WA (020H	Load content of
20		COZOH into
10		accumulator.
4F	MOVEA	content of accomplator
		into Cregister
21	LXIH, COZOM	Lead immediate
21		content of CODIH.
co.		into HC poor.
AF	XRA,A	xor acc. witself
16	MUI DOO	1 1:-1 - 00
		into D register.
00		
86	WOOAGU	ADD HL with
		accumulator.
26	INRL	Increment Linegister
102	JNCNXT	jump if no carry
		to NXT
	21 21 20 AF 16 00 86	20 4F MOVC,A 21 LXIH,CO2PM 21 CO: AF XRA,A 16 MVI,DOO 86 UPADDN 2C INRL



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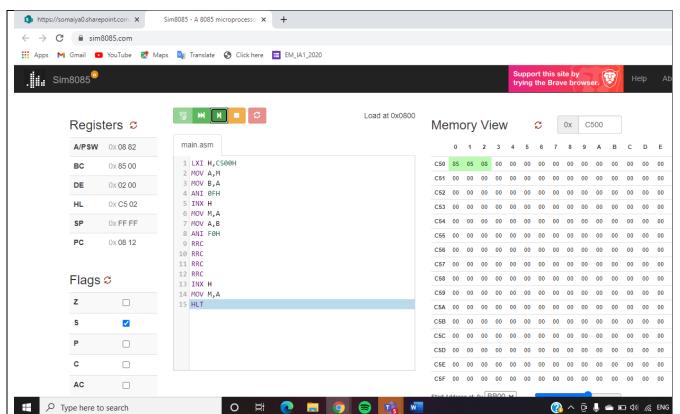
			1912052
0800	10		
080E	08		L D register.
080F	14	INRD	increment D register.
0810	DO	MXT DORC	Decrement Cregister.
0811	(2	JNX UP	Jump if not zero
0812	08		to UP.
0813	3A		
0814	32	STA CO30H	store content of
0815.	30		accom into cosoH.
0816	co		
0817	7A-	MOV A,D.	move D to accom
0818	32	STA CO31H	store content of
0819	31		acm into co31H
A180	co		
0818	76-	HLT	nalt

Q2. Write on 8085 based ALP to unpack a packed BCD number. Assume a packed BCD number in memory C500H, Disassemble the word into two nibbles. Store the lower unpacked BCD digit into the LSB position of C501H and the upper nibble (BCD digit) in the LSB position of C502H



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Q3. What are the different addressing modes of 8085?

Immediate addressing mode:

In this mode, the source operand is always a data. Like LXI, MVI etc

Register addressing mode:

The data that is to be operated is available in the register and the operand is also a register. For eg. MOV A,B: moves data stored in register B to register A

• Register Indirect addressing mode:

The data to be operated is available inside a memory location and that memory location is indirectly specified by a register pair. For eg. LDAX B: moves contents of B-C register to the accumulator

• Direct addressing mode:

The data to be operated is available inside a memory location and that memory location is directly specified as an operand. The operand is directly available in the instruction itself.

For eg. LHLD addr: loads the data from memory location to HL pair

Table to be used for Writing the code for Postlab Questions



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Address	Opcode	Label	Mnemonics	Comments	

Memory Location	Contents	Memory Location	Contents
Before e	Before execution		ecution

## **Conclusion:**

We achieved Addition and Subtraction of two 8-bit and two 16-bit numbers using simulator 8085.

Signature of faculty in-charge with Date: