Sub: Microprocessors and Microcontrollers Lab

Lab Task 1

TASK1 EXPT1

WAP to perform basic arithmetic operation using Keil micro vision

PROGRAM 1-ADDITION

ORG 0000H MOV A, #05H MOV R0, #05H ADD A, R0 H: SJMP H END

PROGRAM 2-SUBTRACTION

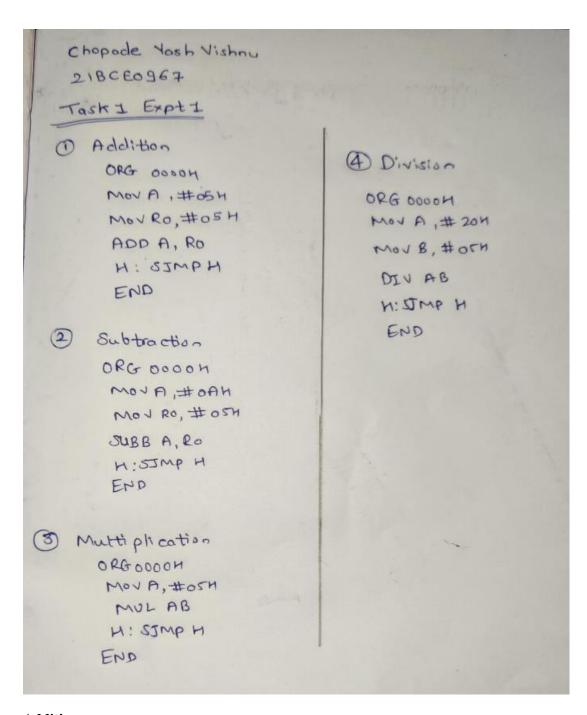
ORG 0000H MOV A, #0AH MOV R0, #05H SUBB A, R0 H: SJMP H END

PROGRAM 3-MULTIPLICATION

ORG 0000H MOV A, #05H MOV B, #05H MUL AB H: SJMP H END

PROGRAM 4-DIVISON

ORG 0000H MOV A, #20H MOV B, #05H DIV AB H: SJMP H END



Addition:

]	Results: On addition of 05H we get 0a in accumulation
;	Subtraction:
]	Results: On subtraction of 05H from 0a we get 05 as results in accumulation
1	Multiplications
J	Multiplication:
]	Results: On multiplication of 05H and 05h we get 19 as results in accumulation
,	n. · ·
J	Division:
]	Results: On division 0*20 by 0*05 we get 0*06 as the result in the accumulation.

Program - 1

Write and assemble a program to add the following data and then use the simulator to examine the CY flag.

92H, 23H, 66H, 87H, F5H

ORG~0000H

MOV A, #92H

MOV R0, #23H

ADD A, R0

JNC L1

INC R7

L1: MOV R1, # 66H

ADD A, R1

JNC L2

INC R7

L2: MOV R2, #87H

ADD A, R2

JNC L3

INC R7

L3: MOV R3, #0F5H

ADD A, R3

JNC L4

INC R7

L4:

Tack 1 Expt 2 ORG OUDON MOVA #92h MOURO, # 23h ADD A, RO JNC LI INCRI LI: MOV PI, #664 ADD AR, TOTAL (A) JNC L2 10000 890 INCRAS # A LONG 12: MON R2,#871 ADD A, RO ADD A, Prog 010 JNC L31 91972:11 INCRA (4) US: MOOP3, #OFTH ADP A, R3 3NC Ly INCRA LP4

Results: On addition of 92H, 23H, 66H, B7H, F5H we get 97H as results in accumulation

Program - 1

Write and assemble a program to load values into each of registers R0 - R4 and then push each of these registers onto the stack. Single-step the program, and examine the stack and the SP register after the execution of each instruction.

ORG 0000H

MOV R0, #25H

MOV R1, #35H

MOV R2, #45H

MOV R3, #55H

MOV R4, #65H

PUSH 0

PUSH 1

PUSH 2

PUSH 3

PUSH 4

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ORGODON

MOV RO, #25H

MOV RI, #35H

MOV RZ, # 45H

MOV RZ, # 55H

PUTH O

PUTH I

PUTH O

PUTH I

PUTH Z

PUTH Z
```

Results: with the help of PUSH operation, we get 25H, 35H, 45H, 55h, 65H, 45H, 55H, 65H in the r0, r1, r2, r3, r4 registry respectively.

Program - 2



- (a) Set SP = 0D,
- (b) Put a different value in each of RAM locations 0D, 0C, 0B, 0A, 09 and 08
- (c) POP each stack location into registers R0 R4.

Use the simulator to single-step and examine the registers, the stack, and the stack pointer.

ORG~0000H

MOV SP, #0DH

MOV 08H, #10H

MOV 09H, #11H

MOV 0AH, #12H

MOV 0BH, #13H

MOV 0CH, #14H

MOV 0DH, #16H

POP 0

POP 1

POP 2

POP 3

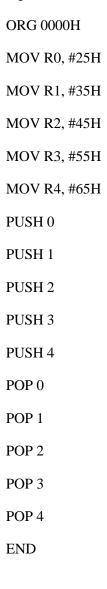
POP 4

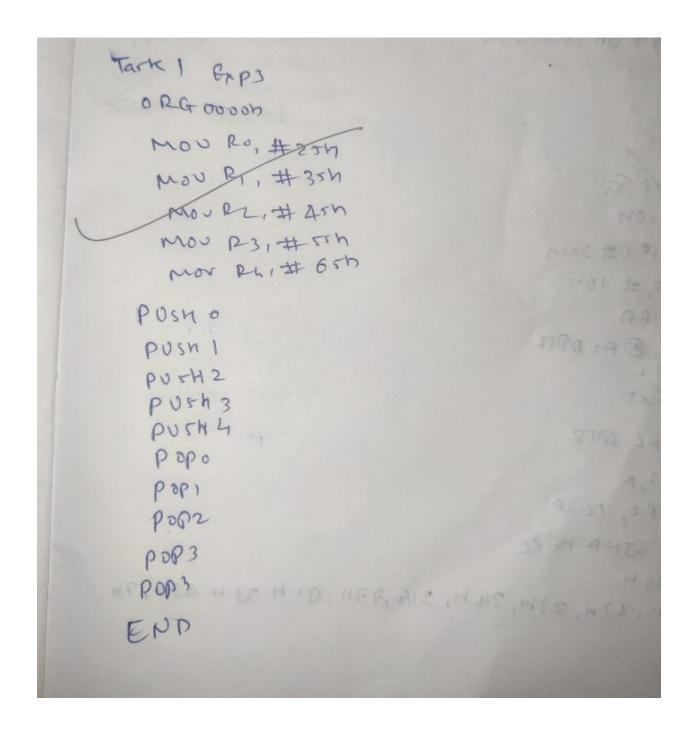
Taski Ep3b 02600004 MOUSP, # ODH MON 08H# 10H MOU 09h # 114 MOU O A H 12h MOV OBH # 13h mou 0 ch # 14h MOV ODH # 164 POPO POP2 POPZ POP 3 POP4

Results: With the help of POP operation, we put the dots in RAM which we pop into registers.

Program-3

Write and assemble a program to load values into each of registers R0 - R4 and then push each of these registers onto the stack and pop them back. Single-step the program, and examine the stack and the SP register after the execution of each instruction.





Results: Using PUSH operation, we first load each value into registers R0-R4 then push it in registers, and them POP them back and show them in registers.



Program-1

Write a program to transfer a string of data from code space starting at address 200H to RAM locations starting at 40H. The data is as shown below:

0200H: DB "VIT UNIVERSITY" Using the simulator, single-step through the program and examine the data transfer and registers.

ORG 0000H

MOV A, #00H

MOV DPTR, #0200H

MOV R1, #0EH

MOV RO, #40H

LOOP: CLR A

MOVC A,@A+DPTR

MOV @RO, A

INC DPTR

INC RO

DJNZ R1, LOOP

HERE: SJMP HERE

ORG 0200H

DB "VIT UNIVERSITY"

Tark I Exp 4 08G 0000n MOUA, #OSH MOU DPTP, #0200h MOUPI, #OEn Mov Po, # ton LONOP: (LRA MOJCA, GA+DPTR TWC DATE STNZ PI, LONP HERE. SIMPHERE 0 PG 0200h DB WIT UNIVERSITY" END

Results: Program transfers string "VIT UNIVERSITY" from code space (0200H) to RAM (starting at 40H) using 8051 microcontroller instructions MOV, CLR, MOVC, INC, DJNZ, and SJMP, with DPTR and R0 registers. Loop iterates through string characters, copying each to RAM. Program ends in an infinite loop.

Program 2

Add the following subroutine to the program 1, single-step through the subroutine and examine the RAM locations. After data has been transferred from ROM space into RAM, the subroutine should copy the data from RAM locations starting at 40H to RAM locations starting at 60H

ORG 000H

MOV DPTR, #200H

MOV RO, #40H

MOV R1, #0EH

LOOP: CLR A

MOVC A, @A+DPTR

MOV @RO, A

INC RO

INC DPTR

DJNZ R1, LOOP

MOV RO, #40H

MOV R1, #60H

MOV R3, #0EH

LOOP2: CLR A

MOV A,@RO

MOV @R1, A

INC RO

INC R1

DJNZ R3, LOOP2

HERE: SJMP HERE

ORG 200H

DB "VIT UNIVERSITY"

TASKI EXPAD DR 600000 MOV PPTP, # 2006 MOU PO, # 400 MOU PI, # OFF LOOP : CLP A MOVE A, @ A+DPTR MOU @RO, A INCRO. INC DPTP DINZ PI, LOUP MOJ PO, # 40h MOU PI, HEOH MOUP3, # OEN LOOPZ: CLPA MON A, @PO MOJO PID INCRO DJ N/2 P3, LOOPZ KERE SIMPHERC 0PG 200 n DB "VIT UNIVERSITY" END

Results: Subroutine added to copy data from RAM (starting at 40H) to RAM (starting at 60H) after initial data transfer from ROM to RAM. It uses MOV, CLR, MOVC, INC, DJNZ, and SJMP instructions. Two loops iterate through data, first copying from ROM to RAM, then from RAM to RAM. Program ends in an infinite loop.

Program 1

Write a program to add 10 bytes of data and store the result in registers R2 and R3. The bytes are stored in the ROM space starting at 200H. The data would look as follows:

MYDATA: DB 92, 34, 84, 129, ...

Pick your own data. Notice that you must first bring the data from ROM space into the CPU's RAM, and then add them together. Use a simulator to single-step the program and examine the data.

ORG 000H

MOV DPTR, #200H

MOV RO, #10H

LOOP: CLR A

MOVCA, @A+DPTR

ADD A R2

INC NEXT

INC R3

NEXT INC OPTR

MOV R2, A

DJNZ RO, LOOP

HERE SIMP HERE

ORG 200H

DB 22H,43H,23H,34H,314,774,914,33H,434,7H

Tark I Exp 5a

ORG OWON

MONDPTE, #2000

MONDPTE

Results: Program adds 10 bytes from ROM (starting at 200H) by bringing data into RAM and adding to registers R2 and R3. It uses MOV, CLR, MOVC, ADD, INC, DJNZ, and SJMP instructions in a loop. Results are stored in R2 and R3. Program ends in an infinite loop.

Program 2

Write a program to add 10 bytes of BCD data and store the result in R2 and R3. The bytes are stored in. ROM space starting at 300H. The data would look as follows:

MYDATA: DB 92H, 34H, 84H, 29H... pick your own data.

Notice that you must first bring the data from ROM space into the CPU's RAM, and then add them together. Use a simulator to single-step the program and examine the data

ORG DOOH

MOV DPTR, #300H-

MOV RD, #10H

LOOP: CLR A

MOVCA, @A+DPTR

ADD A, R2

DA A

INC NEXT

INC R3

NEKT INC DPTR

MOV R2, A

DJNZ RO, LOOP

HERE: SIMP HERE

ORG 300H

DB 22H 43H 23H,34H 31H,774,91H,338,43H 7H

Tark I Exp 5 b 026 00000 MOU DATE # 300h MON PO# 10H LODP CLP A MOVE A, COA + DPTR APP A. RZ Prout B. G DIBPTR DAA JNC NEXT INC P3 NEXT : IN DATE PTRI PLLOIP MOU R2, P DINZ RO, LOSP' 1150# 819 WAL HERE JSSMPHERE ORG 3000 2001 143 h, 23 h, 34 h, 31H, 77H, 91H, 83 H, 43h, 47h FNO 20000

Results: Program adds 10 bytes of BCD data from ROM (starting at 300H) by bringing data into RAM and adding to registers R2 and R3. It uses MOV, CLR, MOVC, ADD, DA, INC, DJNZ, and SJMP instructions in a loop. Results are stored in R2 and R3. Program ends in an infinite loop.