

EEE 407 MICROPROCESSOR LABORATORY

EXPERIMENTAL WORK 1

INTRODUCTION TO PIC ARCHITECTURE AND ASSEMBLY LANGUAGE PROGRAMMING

Objective: In this experiment, registers and architecture of PIC18F452 microcontroller are represented. Furthermore, basic programming techniques are applied on MPLAB Simulator Environment to be able to observe the content of working and file registers.

Ex.1: In this first example, we will load a literal value into WREG and then copy that value into several file registers. Then, a subroutine will clear those registers. The program will loop indefinitely, allowing us to observe the changes continuously by using MPLAB simulator.

```
list      p=18f452    ; Specify PIC18F452 processor

#include   p18f452.inc ; Include device-specific definitions

DEST equ    0x26      ; Define a constant label for memory address 0x26

org       0x00        ; Reset Vector

goto     Start       ; Jump to start of program (skip interrupt vectors)

org       0x20        ; Main program start address (in code memory)

Start

movlw    19h          ; Load literal 0x19 into WREG (WREG = 0x19)
movwf    21h          ; Move WREG content into file register 0x21
movwf    22h          ; Move WREG content into file register 0x22
movwf    23h          ; Move WREG content into file register 0x23
movwf    24h          ; Move WREG content into file register 0x24
movwf    25h          ; Move WREG content into file register 0x25
movwf    DEST        ; Move WREG content into file register 0x26
call     ClearMemory ; Call subroutine to clear registers 0x21-0x25
goto     Start       ; Loop back to Start label (repeat forever)

ClearMemory

clrf     21h          ; Clear file register 0x21 (set to 0x00)
```

```

    clrf      22h      ; Clear file register 0x22
    clrf      23h      ; Clear file register 0x23
    clrf      24h      ; Clear file register 0x24
    clrf      25h      ; Clear file register 0x25
    return                    ; Return from subroutine to the caller
end

```

Ex.2: In this example, we practice arithmetic instructions using WREG and observe how results are stored and how the Status flags might be affected. We add several constants to WREG and store a final sum in a file register. We also use the `addwf` and `subwf` instructions to perform register-to-register addition and subtraction, and examine the effect on WREG and the target register.

```

    list      p=18f452
    #include  p18f452.inc

SUM equ      0x0B      ; Define a label for memory address 0x0B (will hold a sum)
SIX equ      B'00000110' ; Define constant 6 in binary form (0b00000110)

    org      0x00      ; Reset Vector
    goto     START

    org      0x20      ; Begin program execution here
START
    movlw   25h      ; WREG = 0x25
    addlw   0x34      ; WREG = WREG + 0x34 -> (0x25 + 0x34 = 0x59)
    addlw   11H      ; WREG = WREG + 0x11 -> (0x59 + 0x11 = 0x6A)
    addlw   D'12'    ; WREG = WREG + 12 (dec) -> (0x6A + 0x0C = 0x76)
    addlw   SIX      ; WREG = WREG + 6 -> (0x76 + 0x06 = 0x7C)
    movwf   SUM      ; Store WREG (0x7C) into memory address 0x0B (SUM)
    addwf   SUM, F   ; Add WREG to SUM, result stored in SUM :
                    ;     - Before: WREG = 0x7C, SUM = 0x7C
                    ;     - After: SUM = SUM + WREG = 0x7C + 0x7C = 0xF8

```

