

## Microchip PIC Assembly Language: Table of Instruction Mnemonics & Their Functions

Instruction	Cycles	Form	Function		Status Affected
ADDLW	1	ADDLW <b>k</b>	<b>W</b> = <b>W</b> + <b>k</b>		C, DC, Z
ADDWF	1	ADDWF <b>f,d</b>	<b>d</b> = 0 → <b>W</b> = <b>W</b> + <b>f</b>	<b>d</b> = 1 → <b>f</b> = <b>f</b> + <b>W</b>	C, DC, Z
ANDLW	1	ANDLW <b>k</b>	<b>W</b> = <b>W</b> <u>AND</u> <b>k</b>		Z
ANDWF	1	ANDWF <b>f,d</b>	<b>d</b> = 0 → <b>W</b> = <b>W</b> <u>AND</u> <b>f</b>	<b>d</b> = 1 → <b>f</b> = <b>f</b> <u>AND</u> <b>W</b>	Z
BCF	1	BCF <b>f,b</b>	CLEAR bit “ <b>b</b> ” of register “ <b>f</b> ”		none
BSF	1	BSF <b>f,b</b>	SET bit “ <b>b</b> ” of register “ <b>f</b> ”		none
BTFSC	2	BTFSC <b>f,b</b>	SKIP next line if bit “ <b>b</b> ” of register “ <b>f</b> ” is clear ( = 0 )		none
BTFSS	2	BTFSS <b>f,b</b>	SKIP next line if bit “ <b>b</b> ” of register “ <b>f</b> ” is set ( = 1 )		none
CALL	2	CALL <b>k</b>	CALL subroutine that starts at memory location “ <b>k</b> ” (move to line after CALL when RETURN is reached in subroutine)		none
CLRF	1	CLRF <b>f</b>	Clear memory location “ <b>f</b> ” and set “Z” bit (bit 2) of STATUS register		Z
CLRWF	1	CLRWF	Clear “ <b>W</b> ” register and set “Z” bit (bit 2) of STATUS register		Z
CLRWD	1	CLRWD	Reset (CLEAR) Watchdog Timer, reset prescaler of WDT		!TO, !PD (1,1)*
COMF	1	COMF <b>f,d</b>	<b>d</b> = 0 → <b>W</b> = 1's compliment of “ <b>f</b> ”	<b>d</b> = 1 → <b>f</b> = 1's compliment of “ <b>f</b> ”	Z
DECF	1	DECF <b>f,d</b>	<b>d</b> = 0 → <b>W</b> = <b>f</b> - 1	<b>d</b> = 1 → <b>f</b> = <b>f</b> - 1	Z
DECFSZ	2	DECFSZ <b>f,d</b>	<b>d</b> = 0 → <b>W</b> = <b>f</b> - 1, Next line skipped if result = 0	<b>d</b> = 1 → <b>f</b> = <b>f</b> - 1, Next line skipped if result = 0	none
GOTO	2	GOTO <b>k</b>	Jump (GOTO) to address “ <b>k</b> ”		none
INCF	1	INCF <b>f,d</b>	<b>d</b> = 0 → <b>W</b> = <b>f</b> + 1	<b>d</b> = 1 → <b>f</b> = <b>f</b> + 1	Z
INCFSSZ	2	INCFSSZ <b>f,d</b>	<b>d</b> = 0 → <b>W</b> = <b>f</b> + 1, Next line skipped if result = 0	<b>d</b> = 1 → <b>f</b> = <b>f</b> + 1, Next line skipped if result = 0	none
IORLW	1	IORLW <b>k</b>	<b>W</b> = <b>W</b> <u>OR</u> <b>k</b>		Z
IORWF	1	IORWF <b>f,d</b>	<b>d</b> = 0 → <b>W</b> = <b>W</b> <u>OR</u> <b>f</b>	<b>d</b> = 1 → <b>f</b> = <b>f</b> <u>OR</u> <b>W</b>	Z
MOVF	1	MOVF <b>f,d</b>	<b>d</b> = 0 → <b>W</b> = <b>f</b>	<b>d</b> = 1 → <b>f</b> = <b>f</b> (useful to test a file register)	Z
MOVLW	1	MOVLW <b>k</b>	<b>W</b> = <b>k</b>		none
MOVWF	1	MOVWF <b>f</b>	<b>f</b> = <b>W</b>		none
NOP	1	NOP	No Operation (Useful for killing time or for subroutine place holders)		none
RETFIE	2	RETFIE	Return From Interrupt		none
RETLW	2	RETLW <b>k</b>	RETURN from subroutine with “ <b>k</b> ” in “ <b>W</b> ” (Put this at the end of a subroutine where you need to return a number back)		none
RETURN	2	RETURN	Jump to the line of code that is immediately after the line that this subroutine was called from		none
RLF	1	RLF <b>f,d</b>	<b>d</b> = 0 → <b>W</b> = “ <b>f</b> ” rotated 1 bit to the left through “C” flag	<b>d</b> = 1 → <b>f</b> = “ <b>f</b> ” rotated 1 bit to the left through “C” flag	C
RRF	1	RRF <b>f,d</b>	<b>d</b> = 0 → <b>W</b> = “ <b>f</b> ” rotated 1 bit to the right through “C” flag	<b>d</b> = 1 → <b>f</b> = “ <b>f</b> ” rotated 1 bit to the right through “C” flag	C
SLEEP	1	SLEEP	Puts PIC into SLEEP mode with the oscillator stopped (00h → WDT, 0 → WDT prescaler)		!TO, !PD (1,0)*
SUBLW	1	SUBLW <b>k</b>	<b>W</b> = <b>k</b> - <b>W</b>		C, DC, Z
SUBWF	1	SUBWF <b>f,d</b>	<b>d</b> = 0 → <b>W</b> = <b>f</b> - <b>W</b>	<b>d</b> = 1 → <b>f</b> = <b>f</b> - <b>W</b>	C, DC, Z
SWAPF	1	SWAPF <b>f,d</b>	<b>d</b> = 0 → <b>W</b> = “ <b>f</b> ” with nibbles swapped (i.e. 4E → E4)	<b>d</b> = 1 → <b>f</b> = “ <b>f</b> ” with nibbles swapped (i.e. 4E → E4)	none
XORLW	1	XORLW <b>k</b>	<b>W</b> = <b>W</b> <u>XOR</u> <b>k</b>		Z
XORWF	1	XORWF <b>f,d</b>	<b>d</b> = 0 → <b>W</b> = <b>W</b> <u>XOR</u> <b>f</b>	<b>d</b> = 1 → <b>f</b> = <b>W</b> <u>XOR</u> <b>f</b>	Z

\* ( ?, ? ) = (  $\overline{\text{TO}}$ ,  $\overline{\text{PD}}$  )

- W** → The “W” register (or accumulator) is used as temporary storage for many instructions
- f** → “f” represents a user defined variable or a system memory location
- k** → “k” represents a literal number or a defined constant
- d** → The value of “d” (0 or 1) determines where the numerical result of an operation will be stored (if **d** = 0 then result in **W**, if **d** = 1 then result in **f**)
- b** → “b” represents a particular bit in an 8-bit memory location ( 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, 0 )