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# CE258: MICROPROCESSOR AND COMPUTER ORGANIZATION

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Practical File

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## Practical:2

### AIM:

**Write a program to convert a given number system to other number system. Task: Ask user to choose one form given number system :Binary, Octal, Decimal, Hexadecimal. Ask user to enter a number (number can be float). Check that number entered for given number system is correct. If not give the error If correct then convert entered number in rest of the three number system. If you can show the conversion then its well and good.**

### CODE :

```
#include <stdio.h>

#include <math.h>

#include <string.h>


int Binary_to_Decimal(long int);

long int Binary_to_Octal(long int);

long int Binary_to_Hexadecimal(long int);


long int Decimal_to_Binary(long int);

long int Decimal_to_Octal(long int);

long int Decimal_to_Hexadecimal(long int);


long int Octal_to_Binary(long int);

long int Octal_to_Decimal(long int);

long int Octal_to_Hexadecimal(long int);


void Hexadecimal_to_Binary(char []);

void Hexadecimal_to_Decimal(char []);
```

```
void Hexadecimal_to_Octal(char []);
```

```
int main() {
```

```
int operations,numbers=1,checking;
```

```
long int b,o,d;
```

```
char h[100];
```

```
int x,y,spacebar;
```

```
int num;
```

```
A:
```

```
printf("1.Binary\n2.Decimal\n3.Octal\n4.Hexa-Decimal\n");
```

```
printf("Enter Choice: ");
```

```
scanf("%d",&num);
```

```
if(num<=4)
```

```
{
```

```
switch(num)
```

```
{
```

```
case 1:
```

```
D:
```

```
printf("\nEnter the Number in Binary: ");
```

```
scanf("%ld",&b);
```

```
checking=b;
```

```
while(checking!=0)  
{  
numbers=checking%10;  
if(numbers>1)  
{  
printf("\n\n%d IS NOT BINARY NUMBER.",b);  
goto D;  
}  
else  
checking=checking/10;  
}  
Binary_to_Decimal(b);  
Binary_to_Octal(b);  
Binary_to_Hexadecimal(b);  
break;
```

**case 2:**

```
printf("\nEnter the Number in Decimal form (0 to 9): ");  
scanf("%ld",&d);  
Decimal_to_Binary(d);  
Decimal_to_Octal(d);
```

**Decimal\_to\_Hexadecimal(d);**

**break;**

**case 3:**

**B:**

**printf("\nEnter the Number in Octal form (0 to 7): ");**

**scanf("%ld",&o);**

**// CHECKING INPUT IS IN OCTAL FORM**

**checking=0;**

**while(checking!=0)**

**{**

**numbers=checking%10;**

**if(numbers>7)**

**{**

**printf("\n%d IS NOT OCTAL NUMBER.\n",numbers);**

**goto B;**

**}**

**else**

**{**

**checking=checking/10;**

**x++;**

**}**

**}**

**Octal\_to\_Binary(o);**

**Octal\_to\_Decimal(o);**

**Octal\_to\_Hexadecimal(o);**

**break;**

**case 4:**

**X:**

**printf("\nEnter the Number in Hexa-Decimal form: ");**

**scanf("%s",&h);**

**//check**

**for(x=strlen(h)-1;x>=0;x--)**

**{**

**if(h[x]>'f' && h[x]<='z' || h[x]>'F' && h[x]<='Z')**

**{**

**printf("\nYou have to Enter Hexa-Decimal Number.\n");**

**printf("'%c' IS NOT Hexa-Decimal Number.\n",h[x]);**

**goto X;**

**}**

**}**

**Hexadecimal\_to\_Binary(h);**

**Hexadecimal\_to\_Decimal(h);**

**Hexadecimal\_to\_Octal(h);**

**break;**

**}**

**}**

```
else
{
printf("***Enter Valid Choice*** \n");
goto A;
}
return 0;
}

int Binary_to_Decimal(long int bin)
{
int remainder,summation=0,x=0;
while(bin!=0)
{
remainder=bin%10;
bin=bin/10;
summation=summation+remainder*pow(2,x);
x++;
}
printf("\nDecimal Number : %d",summation);
}

long int Binary_to_Octal(long int bin)
{
int x=0,remainder,sum=0,remaining[100],length=0;

while(bin!=0)
{
remainder=bin%10;
bin=bin/10;
```

```

    sum=sum+remainder*pow(2,x);

    x++;
}
x=0;
while(sum!=0)
{
    remaining[x]=sum%8;
    sum=sum/8;
    x++;
    length++;
}
printf("\nOctal Number : ");
for(x=length-1;x>=0;x--)
{
    printf("%d",remaining[x]);
}
}

long int Binary_to_Hexadecimal(long int bin)
{
    int remainder,x=0,summation=0,remaining[100],length=0;

    while(bin!=0)
    {
        remainder=bin%10;
        bin=bin/10;
        summation=summation+remainder*pow(2,x);

```



```
x++;

}

x=0;

while(summation!=0)
{
    remaining[x]=summation%16;
    summation=summation/16;
    x++;
    length++;
}
printf("\nHexa-Decimal Number : ");
for(x=length-1;x>=0;x--)
{
    switch(remaining[x])
    {
        case 10:
            printf("A"); break;

        case 11:
            printf("B"); break;

        case 12:
            printf("C"); break;

        case 13:
            printf("D"); break;
```

**case 14:**

**printf("E"); break;**

**case 15:**

**printf("F"); break;**

**default:**

**printf("%d",remaining[x]);**

**}**

**}**

**}**

**long int Decimal\_to\_Binary(long int dec)**

**{**

**int remainder[50],x,length=0;**

**do**

**{**

**remainder[x]=dec%2;**

**dec=dec/2;**

**x++;**

**length++;**

**}**

**while(dec!=0);**

**printf("\nBinary Number : ");**

**for(x=length-1;x>=0;x--)**

**{**

```

    printf("%d",remainder[x]);
}
}

```

```

long int Decimal_to_Octal(long int dec)

```

```

{
    int remainder[50],x,length=0;
    do
    {
        remainder[x]=dec%8;
        dec=dec/8;
        x++;
        length++;
    }
    while(dec!=0);

    printf("\nOctal Number : ");
    for(x=length-1;x>=0;x--)
    {
        printf("%d",remainder[x]);
    }
}

```

```

long int Decimal_to_Hexadecimal(long int dec)

```

```

{
    int remainder[50],x,length=0;
    do

```

```
{  
    remainder[x]=dec%16;  
    dec=dec/16;  
    x++;  
    length++;  
}  
while(dec!=0);  
  
printf("\nHexa-Decimal Number : ");  
for(x=length-1;x>=0;x--)  
{  
    switch(remainder[x])  
    {  
        case 10:  
            printf("A"); break;  
  
        case 11:  
            printf("B"); break;  
  
        case 12:  
            printf("C"); break;  
  
        case 13:  
            printf("D"); break;  
  
        case 14:  
            printf("E"); break;
```

**case 15:**

**printf("F"); break;**

**default:**

**printf("%d",remainder[x]);**

**}**

**}**

**}**

**long int Octal\_to\_Binary(long int oct)**

**{**

**int remainder[50],length=0,decimals=0,x=0,numbers,answers;**

**while(oct!=0)**

**{**

**answers=oct % 10;**

**decimals = decimals + answers \* pow(8,x);**

**x++;**

**oct = oct/10;**

**}**

**x=0;**

**do**

**{**

**remainder[x]=decimals%2;**

**decimals=decimals/2;**

```

    x++;

    length++;
}

while(decimals!=0);

printf("\nBinary Number : ");
for(x=length-1;x>=0;x--)
{
    printf("%d",remainder[x]);
}
}

long int Octal_to_Decimal(long int oct)
{
    int decimals=0,x=0,numbers,answers;

    while(oct!=0)
    {
        answers=oct % 10;

        decimals = decimals + answers * pow(8,x);

        x++;

        oct = oct/10;
    }

    printf("\nDecimal Number : %d",decimals);
}

long int Octal_to_Hexadecimal(long int oct)

```

```
{  
    int remainder[50],length=0,decimal=0,x=0,numbers,answers=0;  
    while(oct!=0)  
    {  
        answers=oct % 10;  
        decimal = decimal + answers * pow(8,x);  
        x++;  
        oct = oct/10;  
    }  
    x=0;  
    while(decimal!=0)  
    {  
        remainder[x]=decimal%16;  
        decimal=decimal/16;  
        x++;  
        length++;  
    }  
    printf("\nHexa-Decimal Number : ");  
    for(x=length-1;x>=0;x--)  
    {  
        switch(remainder[x])  
        {  
            case 10:  
                printf("A"); break;  
  
            case 11:  
                printf("B"); break;
```

**case 12:**

**printf("C"); break;**

**case 13:**

**printf("D"); break;**

**case 14:**

**printf("E"); break;**

**case 15:**

**printf("F"); break;**

**default:**

**printf("%d",remainder[x]);**

**}**

**}**

**}**

**void Hexadecimal\_to\_Binary(char hex[])**

**{**

**int x=0;**

**printf("\nBinary Number : ");**

**for(x=0;x<strlen(hex);x++)**

**{**

**switch (hex[x])**

**{**



```
case '0':  
    printf("0000"); break;  
case '1':  
    printf("0001"); break;  
case '2':  
    printf("0010"); break;  
case '3':  
    printf("0011"); break;  
case '4':  
    printf("0100"); break;  
case '5':  
    printf("0101"); break;  
case '6':  
    printf("0110"); break;  
case '7':  
    printf("0111"); break;  
case '8':  
    printf("1000"); break;  
case '9':  
    printf("1001"); break;  
case 'A':  
case 'a':  
    printf("1010"); break;  
case 'B':  
case 'b':  
    printf("1011"); break;  
case 'C':
```

```

    case 'c':
        printf("1100"); break;
    case 'D':
    case 'd':
        printf("1101"); break;
    case 'E':
    case 'e':
        printf("1110"); break;
    case 'F':
    case 'f':
        printf("1111"); break;

    default:
        printf("\n Invalid hexa digit %c ", hex[x]);
    }
}

}

```

```

void Hexadecimal_to_Decimal(char hex[])
{
    int x,numbers=0,powered=0,decimal=0;

    for(x=strlen(hex)-1;x>=0;x--)
    {
        if(hex[x]=='A' || hex[x]=='a')
        {

```

```
    numbers=10;
}
else if(hex[x]=='B' || hex[x]=='b')
{
    numbers=11;
}
else if(hex[x]=='C' || hex[x]=='c')
{
    numbers=12;
}
else if(hex[x]=='D' || hex[x]=='d')
{
    numbers=13;
}
else if(hex[x]=='E' || hex[x]=='e')
{
    numbers=14;
}
else if(hex[x]=='F' || hex[x]=='f')
{
    numbers=15;
}
else
//(a[i]>=0 || a[i]<=9)
{
    numbers=hex[x]-48;
}
```

```

    decimal=decimal+numbers*pow(16,powered);
    powered++;
}
printf("\nDecimal Number : %d",decimal);

}

void Hexadecimal_to_Octal(char hex[])
{
    int x,length,numbers=0,powered=0,decimal=0,remainder[100];

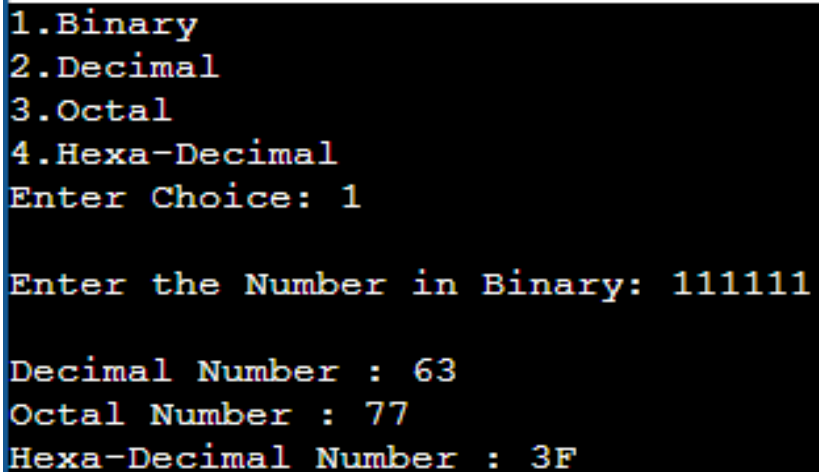
    for(x=strlen(hex)-1;x>=0;x--)
    {
        if(hex[x]=='A' || hex[x]=='a')
        {
            numbers=10;
        }
        else if(hex[x]=='B' || hex[x]=='b')
        {
            numbers=11;
        }
        else if(hex[x]=='C' || hex[x]=='c')
        {
            numbers=12;
        }
        else if(hex[x]=='D' || hex[x]=='d')

```

```
{  
    numbers=13;  
}  
else if(hex[x]=='E' || hex[x]=='e')  
{  
    numbers=14;  
}  
else if(hex[x]=='F' || hex[x]=='f')  
{  
    numbers=15;  
}  
else  
    //(a[i]>=0 || a[i]<=9)  
{  
    numbers=hex[x]-48;  
}  
  
decimal=decimal+numbers*pow(16,powered);  
powered++;  
}  
  
x=0,length=0;  
while(decimal!=0)  
{  
    remainder[x]=decimal%8;  
    decimal=decimal/8;  
    x++;
```

```
    length++;  
}  
printf("\nOctal Number : ");  
for(x=length-1;x>=0;x--)  
{  
    printf("%d",remainder[x]);  
}  
printf("D21CE172 - CHETNA MAKWANA");  
}
```

## OUTPUT :

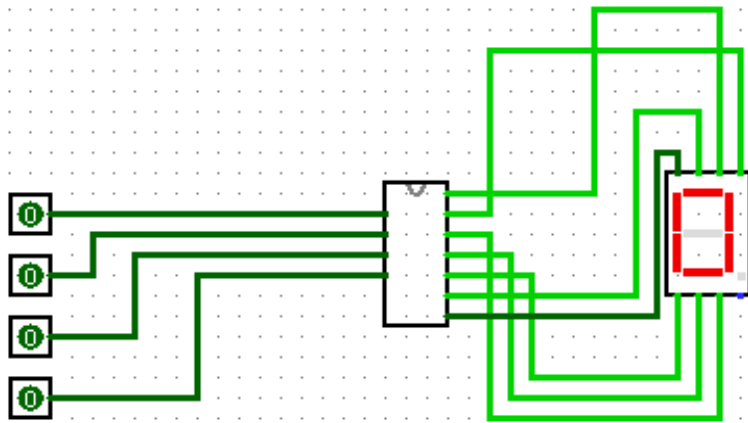


```
1.Binary  
2.Decimal  
3.Octal  
4.Hexa-Decimal  
Enter Choice: 1  
  
Enter the Number in Binary: 111111  
  
Decimal Number : 63  
Octal Number : 77  
Hexa-Decimal Number : 3F
```

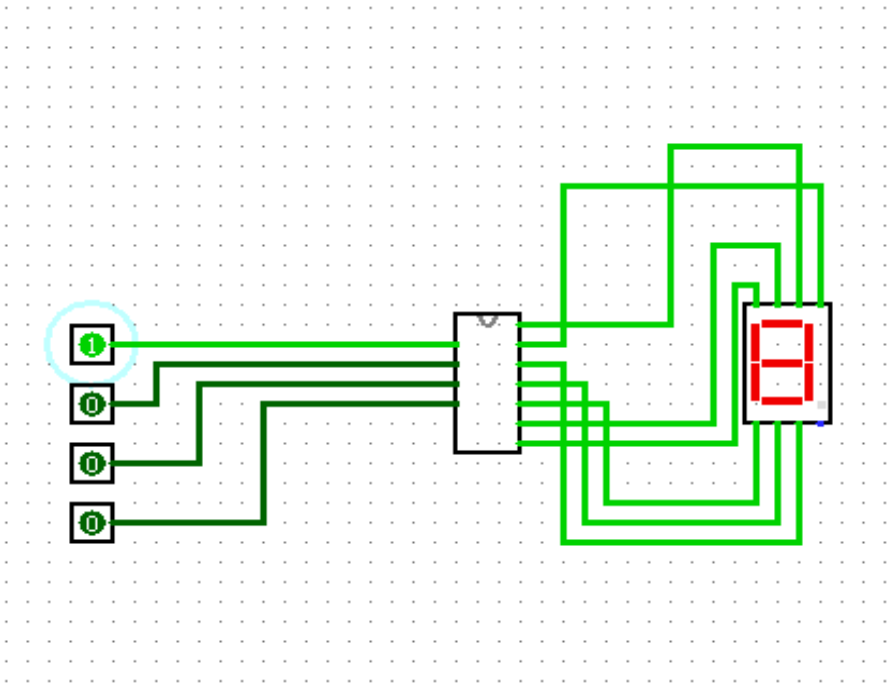
## Practical : 3

AIM :

**Implement a circuit in Logisim to display given binary number in decimal on to seven segment display.**



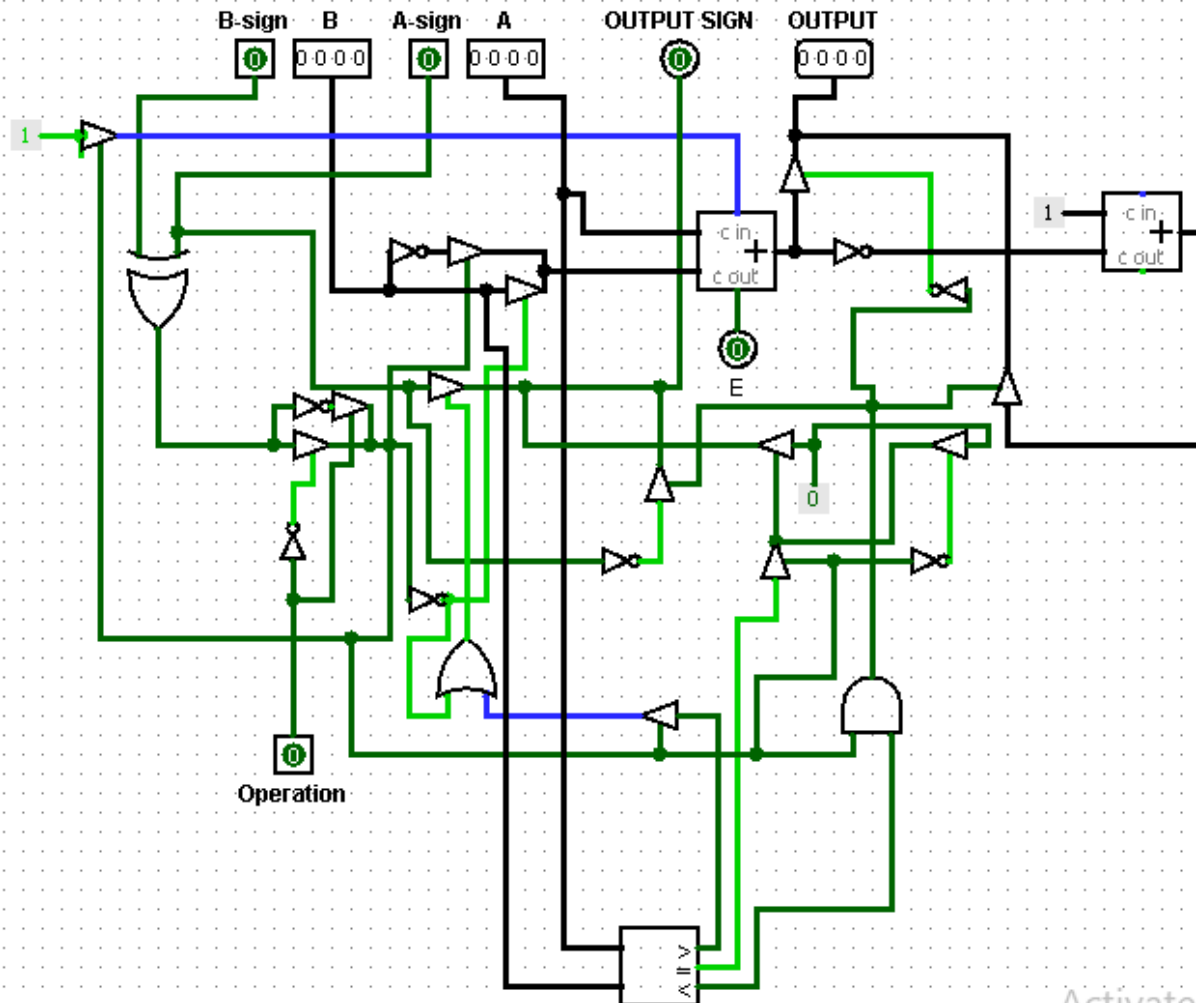
**Output :**



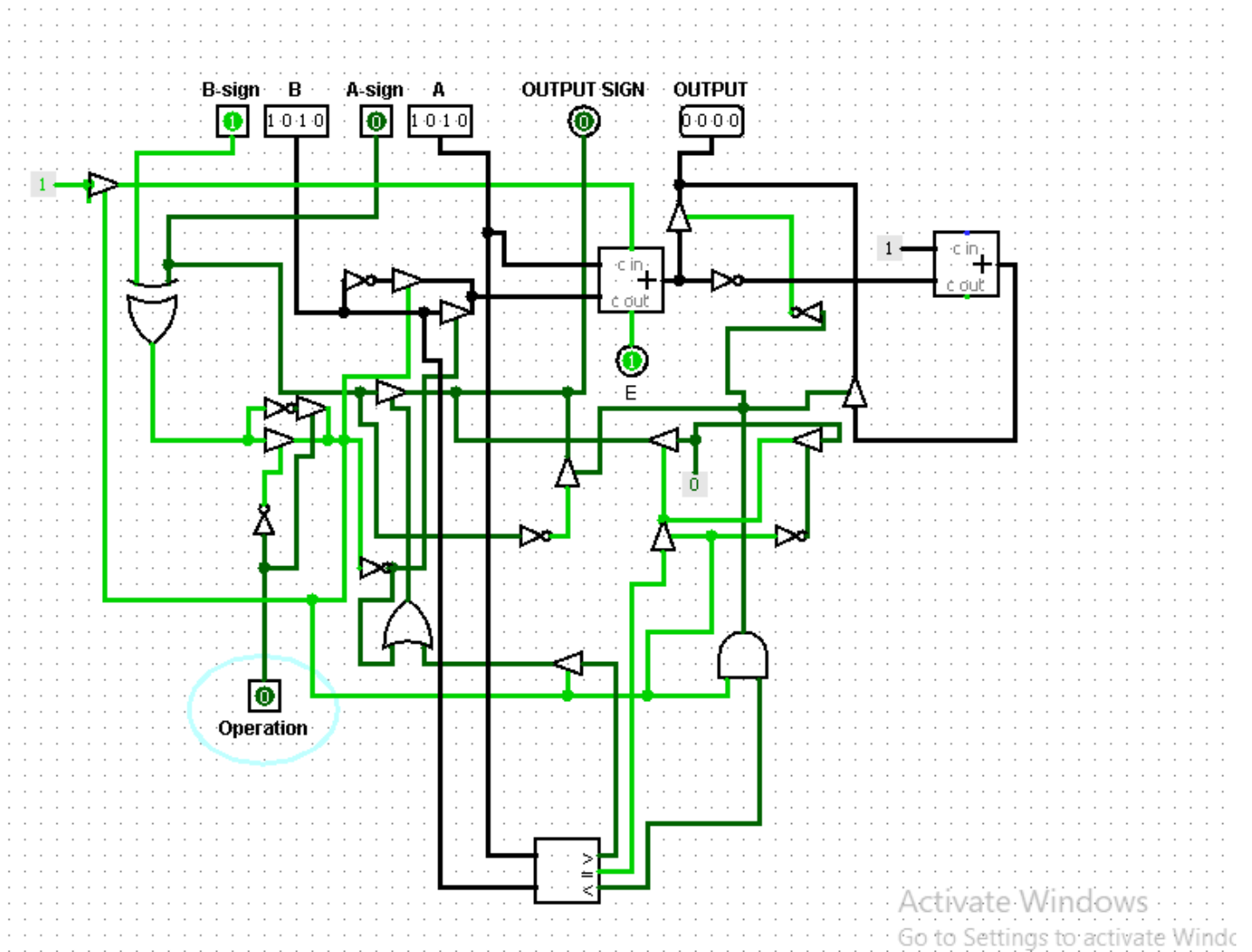


## Practical : 4

**AIM : Implement a circuit in Logisim which perform Addition and Subtraction of sign number.**



Activate Windows

**OUTPUT:**

Activate Windows  
Go to Settings to activate Windows

## PRACTICAL : 5

AIM : Write a program which perform multiplication using booth algorithm.

CODE:

```
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
```

```
using namespace std;
```

```
class BoothMul
```

```
{
```

```
    int multiplicand[20], multiplier[20], shift[20], arr[20],  
par_pro[20], temp[20], i, j, sq = 0, len_a, len_b, q_n1, q_n,  
carry;
```

```
public:
```

```
    BoothMul(string a, string b) // class constructor
```

```
{
```

```
    len_a = a.length(); // length of multiplicand
```

```
    len_b = b.length(); // length of multiplier
```

```
    sq = len_b;      // storing the sequence counter
```

```
    for (i = 0; i < len_a; i++)
```

```
{
```

```
    multiplicand[i] = arr[i] = int(a.at(i)) - 48; // storing the  
    value entered by user into multiplicand array
```

```
}
```

```
for (i = 0; i < len_b; i++)
```

```
{
```

```
    multiplier[i] = int(b.at(i)) - 48; // storing the value  
    entered by user into multiplier array
```

```
}
```

```
// doing 2's complement of multiplicand and storing in  
arr[] array
```

```
for (j = 0; j < len_a; j++)
```

```
{
```

```
    if (arr[j] == 0)
```

```
    {
```

```
        arr[j] = 1;
```

```
    }
```

```
    else
```

```
    {
```

```
        arr[j] = 0;
```

```
    }  
}
```

```
for (j = len_a - 1; j > 0; j--)  
{  
    if (arr[j] == 0)  
    {  
        arr[j] = 1;  
        break;  
    }  
    else  
    {  
        arr[j] = 0;  
    }  
}  
}
```

**void logic() // function to implement the main logic of Booth Multiplication**

```
{  
    for (i = 0; i < len_a; i++)
```

```
{  
    par_pro[i] = 0; // setting the partial product at initial to  
all 0's  
}
```

```
i = len_b - 1;  
while (sq != 0)  
{  
    if (i == len_b - 1)  
    {  
        q_n1 = 0;  
        q_n = multiplier[i];  
    }  
    else  
    {  
        q_n1 = multiplier[i + 1];  
        q_n = multiplier[i];  
    }  
  
    if (q_n1 == q_n)  
    {
```

```

    // direct right shift operation
}
else if (q_n == 1 && q_n1 == 0)
{
    ;
    j = len_a - 1;
    carry = 0;
    while (j >= 0)
    {
        temp[j] = par_pro[j];           // storing
partial product in a temporary array to count carry
        par_pro[j] = (par_pro[j] + arr[j] + carry) % 2; //
subtraction operation on partial product
        carry = (temp[j] + arr[j] + carry) / 2;         //
counting the carry for next stage
        j--;
    }
}
else if (q_n == 0 && q_n1 == 1)
{
    j = len_a - 1;

```

```

    carry = 0;
    while (j >= 0)
    {
        temp[j] = par_pro[j]; // storing
partial product in a temporary array to count carry

        par_pro[j] = (par_pro[j] + multiplicand[j] + carry)
% 2; // addition operation on partial product

        carry = (temp[j] + multiplicand[j] + carry) / 2;
// counting the carry for next stage

        j--;
    }
}

for (j = len_a - 1; j > 0; j--)
{
    if (j == len_a - 1)
    {
        shift[i] = par_pro[j]; // storing the LSB of partial
product into the shift array
    }

    par_pro[j] = par_pro[j - 1]; // performing the
arithmetic right shift operation

```



```

    }

```

```

    i--; // decreamenting the index counter

```

```

    sq--; // decreamenting the sequence counter

```

```

}

```

```

}

```

```

void print() // function to print multiplied final product

```

```

{

```

```

    cout << "\nMultiplied Binary Number : ";

```

```

    for (i = 0; i < len_a; i++)

```

```

    {

```

```

        cout << par_pro[i];

```

```

    }

```

```

    for (i = 0; i < len_b; i++)

```

```

    {

```

```

        cout << shift[i];

```

```

    }

```

```

}

```

```

};

```

```
int main()  
{  
    string a, b;  
    cout << "Please Enter two Binary Numbers(in 2's  
complement form) to Multiply :" << endl;  
    cout << "Multiplicand : ";  
    cin >> a;  
    cout << "Multiplier : ";  
    cin >> b;  
    BoothMul obj(a, b); // calling class constructor  
    obj.logic();  
    obj.print();  
    return 0;  
}
```

**OUTPUT :**

```

Please Enter two Binary Numbers(in 2's complement form) to Multiply :
Multiplicand : 10
Multiplier : 11

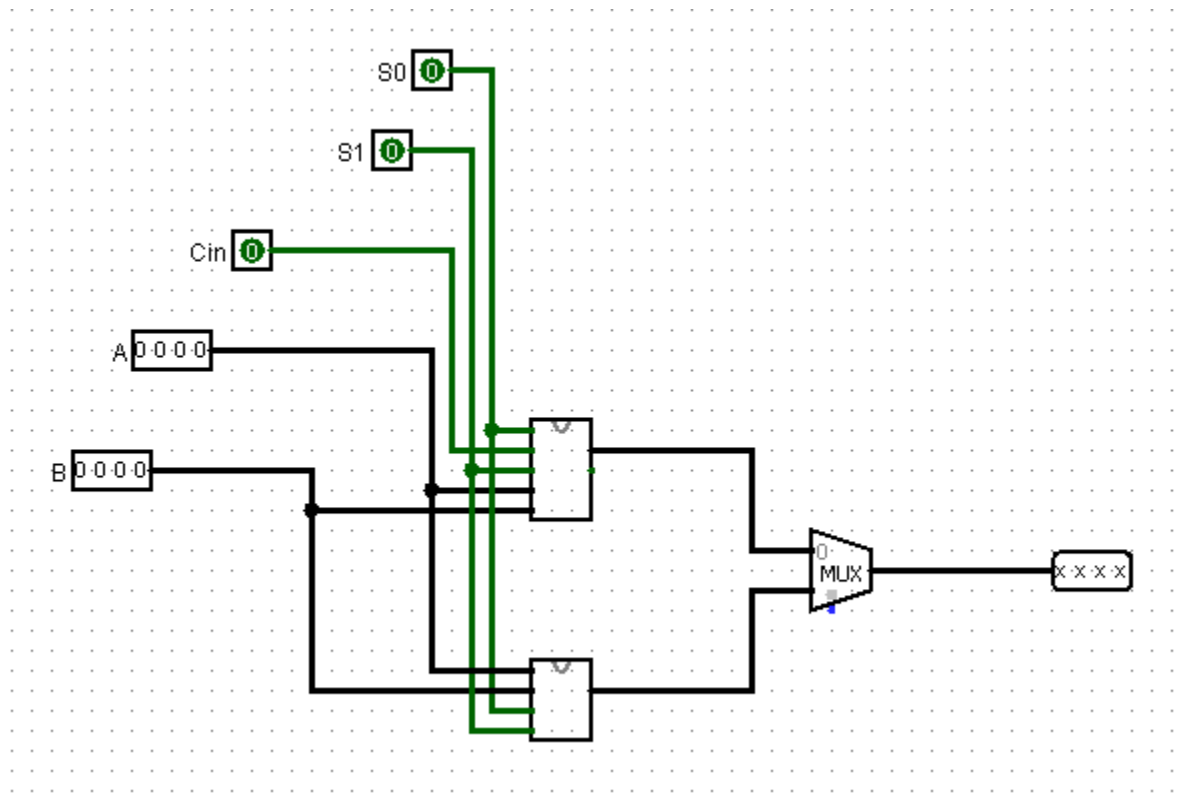
Multiplied Binary Number : 0000

...Program finished with exit code 0
Press ENTER to exit console.

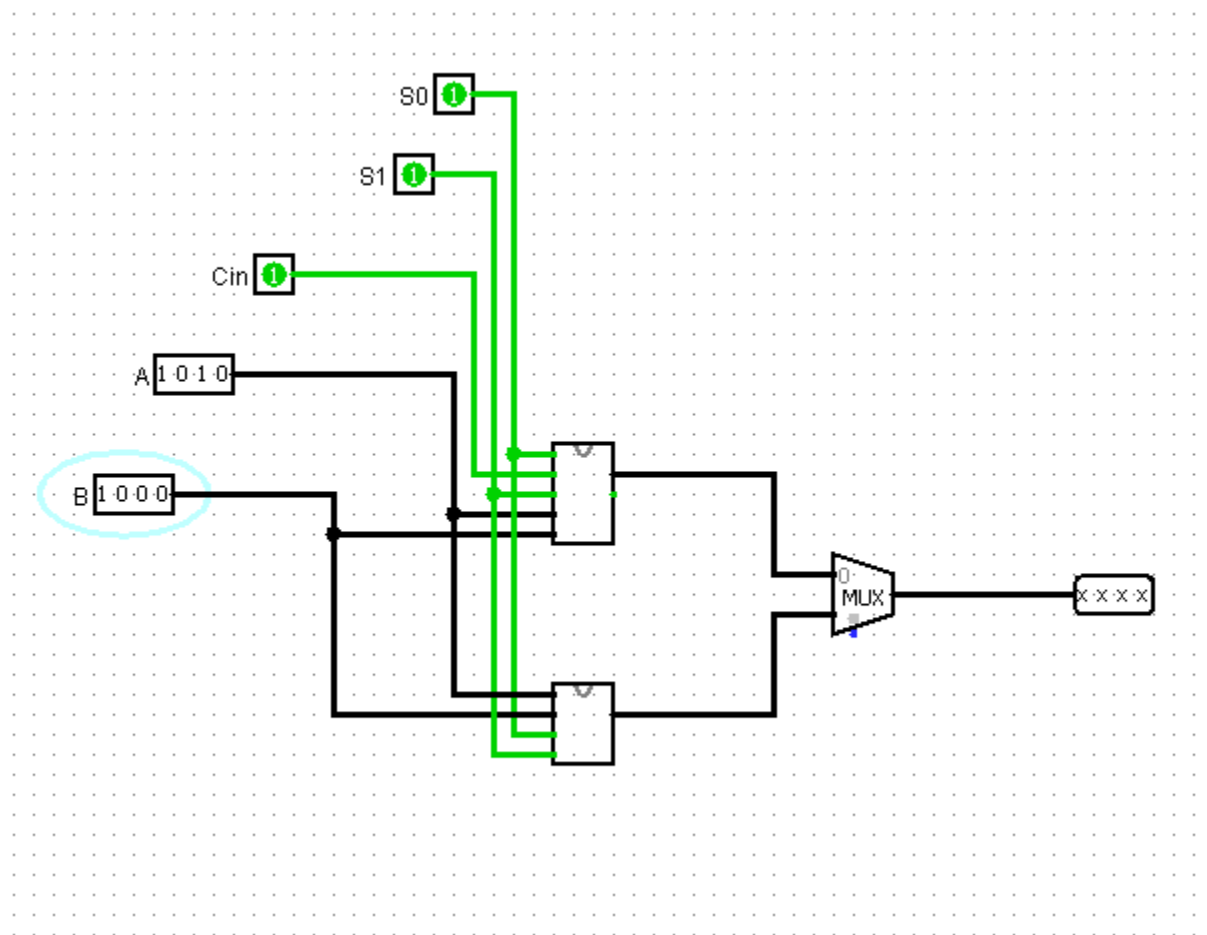
```

## PRACTICAL : 6

**AIM:** Implement a circuit in Logisim which perform Arithmetic and Logic unit.



**Output:**



## PRACTICAL: 7

**AIM:** Complete the following task with the help of Emulator.

**Perform following**

(1) addition and subtract of two 64-bits data available at offset 20 and 30 and save result at 40 and 50 offset respectively.

```

01 org 100h
02 mov [0020],123h
03 mov [0022],5678h
04 mov [0024],9876h
05 mov [0026],7777h
06 mov [0030],1122h
07 mov [0032],3455h
08 mov [0034],1515h
09 mov [0036],7575h
10 mov ax,[0020]
11 mov bx,[0030]
12 add ax,bx
13 mov [0040],ax
14 mov ax,[0022]
15 mov bx,[0032]
16 adc ax,bx
17 mov [0042],ax
18 mov ax,[0024]
19 mov bx,[0034]
20 adc ax,bx
21 mov [0044],ax
22 mov ax,[0026]
23 mov bx,[0036]
24 adc ax,bx
25 mov [0046],ax
26 mov ax,[0040]
27 mov bx,[0042]
28 mov cx,[0044]
29 mov dx,[0046]
30 ret

```

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```

01 org 100h
02 mov [0020],123h
03 mov [0022],5678h
04 mov [0024],9876h
05 mov [0026],7777h
06 mov [0030],1122h
07 mov [0032],3455h
08 mov [0034],1515h
09 mov [0036],7575h
10 mov ax,[0020]
11 mov bx,[0030]
12 sub ax,bx
13 mov [0040],ax
14 mov ax,[0022]
15 mov bx,[0032]
16 sbh ax,bx
17 mov [0042],ax
18 mov ax,[0024]
19 mov bx,[0034]
20 sbh ax,bx
21 mov [0044],ax
22 mov ax,[0026]
23 mov bx,[0036]
24 sbh ax,bx
25 mov [0046],ax
26 mov ax,[0040]
27 mov bx,[0042]
28 mov cx,[0044]
29 mov dx,[0046]
30 ret

```

(2) multiply two 8-bits data available at offset 70 and 74 and save the result at 78 offset

```

01 org 100h
02 mov [0070],05h
03 mov [0074],03h
04 mov ax,[0070]
05 mov bx,[0074]
06 mul bx
07 mov [0078],ax
08 ret
09

```

(3) divide one 16-bits number from offset 100 by 8-bits number from offset 104 and save quotient at offset 106 and remainder at offset 108.

```

01 mov [0100],0100h
02 mov [0104],20h
03 mov ax,[0100]
04 mov dl,[0104]
05 div dl
06 mov [0106],al
07 mov [0108],ah
08 ret

```

## CE258 MCO

(4) and, or, xor of two 16-bits data available at offset 150 and 152 and store respective results at 155, 160 and 165 offsets.

```
01 mov [0150],1010h
02 mov [0152],0010h
03 mov ax,[0150]
04 and ax,[0152]
05 mov bx,[0150]
06 or bx,[0152]
07 mov cx,[0150]
08 xor cx,[0152]
09 mov [0155],ax
10 mov [0160],bx
11 mov [0165],cx
12 ret
```

(5) arithmetic and logical shift of 16-bits data available at offset 170 and store respective results at offsets 172, 174, 176, 178.

```
01 .model shift_bits
02 .data
03 sr dw 1 dup(0)
04 ar dw 1 dup(0)
05 sl dw 1 dup(0)
06 al_ dw 1 dup(0)
07 to_s dw 1 dup(0d441h)
08 .code
09 mov cx,@data
10 mov ds,cx
11 ;2 is the number of bits shifted
12 ;shift right
13 mov ax,to_s
14 shr ax,2
15 mov [0172],ax
16 mov sr,ax
17 ;arithmetic shift right
18 mov ax,to_s
19 sar ax,2
20 mov [0174],ax
21 mov ar,ax
22 ;shift left
23 mov ax,to_s
24 shl ax,2;
25 mov [0176],ax
26 mov sl,ax
27 ;shift arithmetic left
28 mov ax,to_s
29 sal ax,2
30 mov [0178],ax
31 mov al_,ax
32 int 20h
```

(6) rotate left and right with and without carry of 1 and 3 bit of 8-bits data available at offset 200 and store respective result at offsets 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208.

```

01 mov [0001],28h
02 mov ah,[0001]
03 rol ah,1
04 mov [0003],ah
05 mov ah,[0001]
06 rol ah,3
07 mov [0005],ah
08
09 mov ah,[0001]
10 ror ah,1
11 mov [0007],ah
12 mov ah,[0001]
13 ror ah,3
14 mov [0009],ah
15
16
17 mov ah,[0001]
18 rcl ah,1
19 mov [0011],ah
20 mov ah,[0001]
21 rcl ah,3
22 mov [0013],ah
23
24 mov ah,[0001]
25 rcr ah,1
26 mov [0015],ah
27 mov ah,[0001]
28 rcr ah,3
29 mov [0017],ah

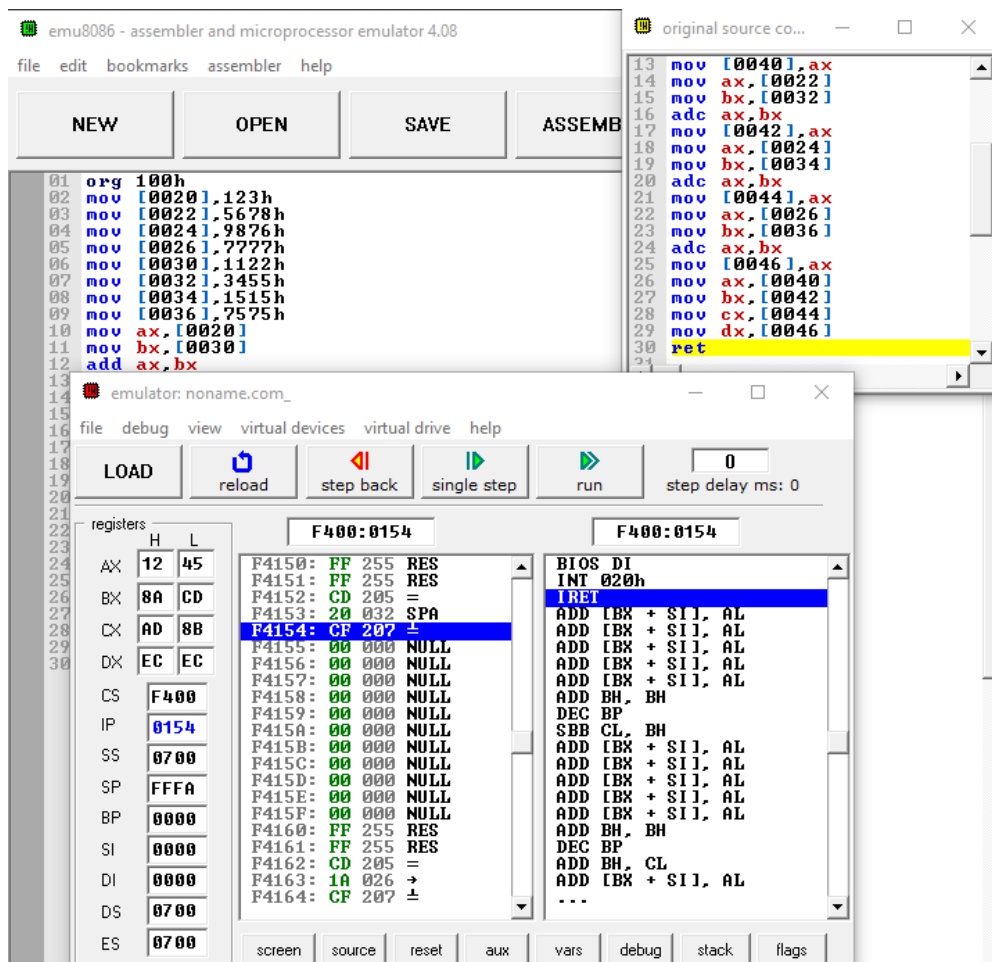
```



CE258 MCO

Output:

1)



1 - SUB

## CE258 MCO

emu8086 - assembler and microprocessor emulator 4.08

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NEW OPEN SAVE ASSEMB

```

01 org 100h
02 mov [0020],123h
03 mov [0022],5678h
04 mov [0024],9876h
05 mov [0026],7777h
06 mov [0030],1122h
07 mov [0032],3455h
08 mov [0034],1515h
09 mov [0036],7575h
10 mov ax,[0020]
11 mov bx,[0030]

```

emulator: noname.com\_

file debug view virtual devices virtual drive help

LOAD reload step back single step run step delay ms: 0

registers

	H	L
AX	F0	01
BX	22	22
CX	83	61
DX	02	02
CS	F400	
IP	0154	
SS	0700	
SP	FFFA	
BP	0000	
SI	0000	
DI	0000	
DS	0700	
ES	0700	

F400:0154

F4150:	FF	255	RES
F4151:	FF	255	RES
F4152:	CD	205	=
F4153:	20	032	SPA
F4154:	CF	207	±
F4155:	00	000	NULL
F4156:	00	000	NULL
F4157:	00	000	NULL
F4158:	00	000	NULL
F4159:	00	000	NULL
F415A:	00	000	NULL
F415B:	00	000	NULL
F415C:	00	000	NULL
F415D:	00	000	NULL
F415E:	00	000	NULL
F415F:	00	000	NULL
F4160:	FF	255	RES
F4161:	FF	255	RES
F4162:	CD	205	=
F4163:	1A	026	→
F4164:	CF	207	±

BIOS DI  
INT 020h  
IRET  
ADD EBX + SI, AL  
ADD EBX + SI, AL  
ADD EBX + SI, AL  
ADD EBX + SI, AL  
ADD EBX + SI, AL  
ADD BH, BH  
DEC BP  
SBB CL, BH  
ADD EBX + SI, AL  
ADD EBX + SI, AL  
ADD EBX + SI, AL  
ADD EBX + SI, AL  
ADD EBX + SI, AL  
ADD BH, BH  
DEC BP  
ADD BH, CL  
ADD EBX + SI, AL  
...

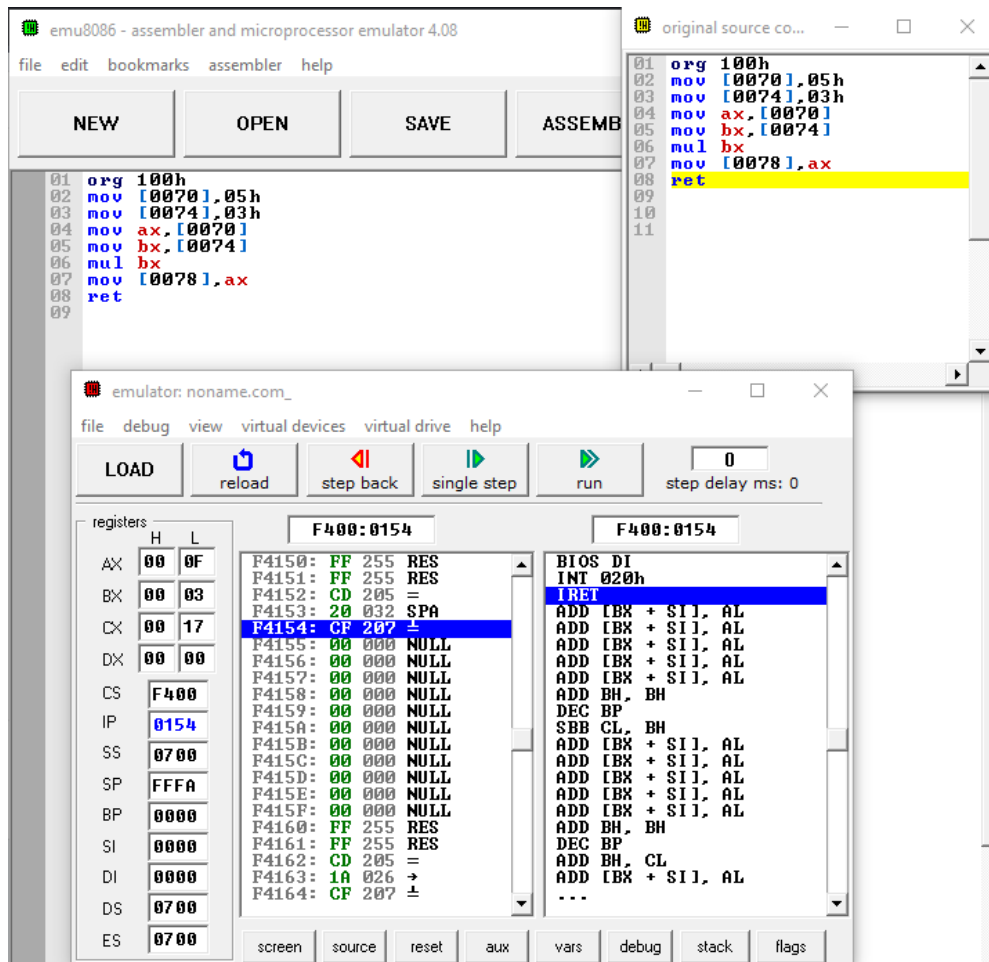
screen source reset aux vars debug stack flags

original source co...

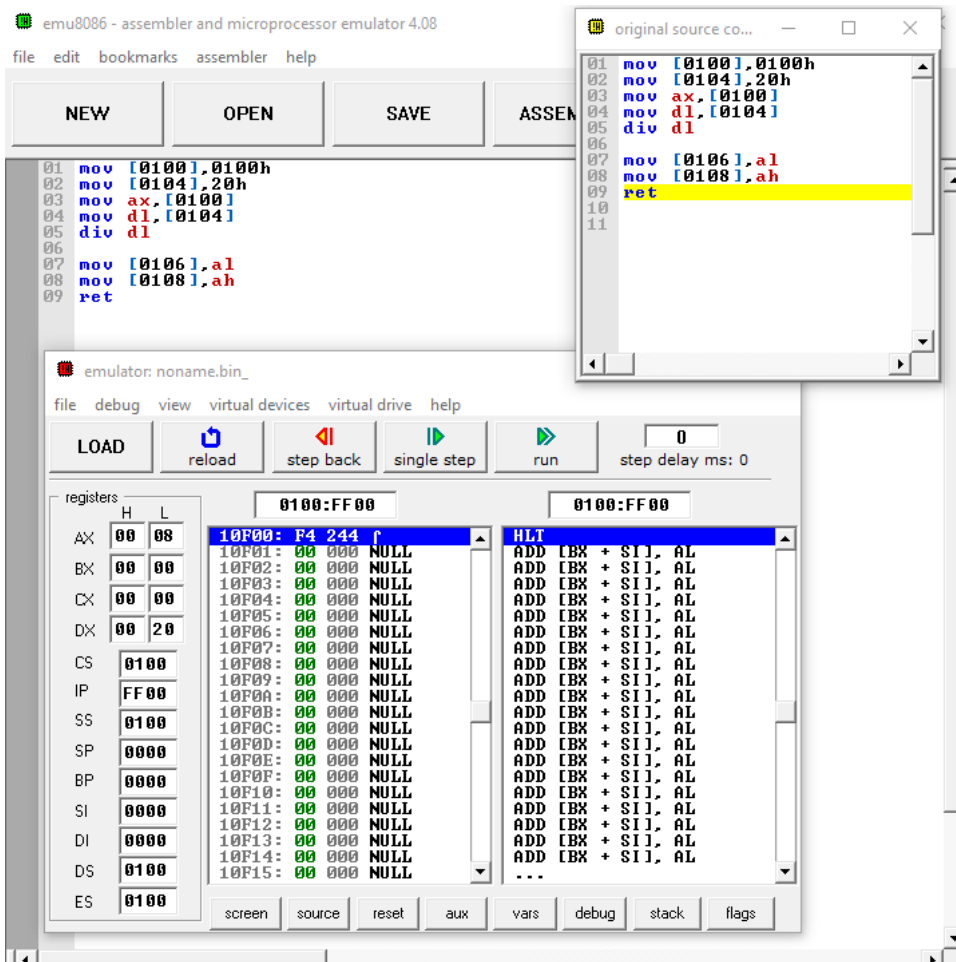
```

13 mov [0040],ax
14 mov ax,[0022]
15 mov bx,[0032]
16 sbb ax,bx
17 mov [0042],ax
18 mov ax,[0024]
19 mov bx,[0034]
20 sbb ax,bx
21 mov [0044],ax
22 mov ax,[0026]
23 mov bx,[0036]
24 sbb ax,bx
25 mov [0046],ax
26 mov ax,[0040]
27 mov bx,[0042]
28 mov cx,[0044]
29 mov dx,[0046]
30 ret

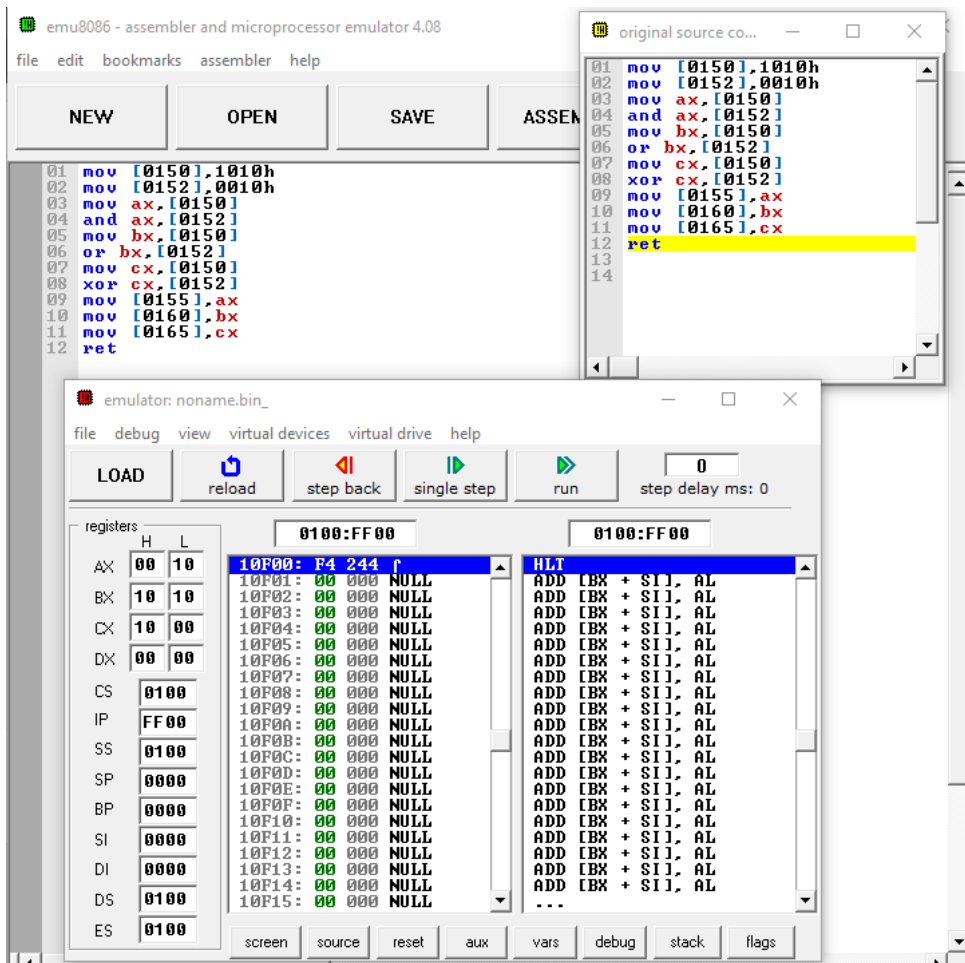
```



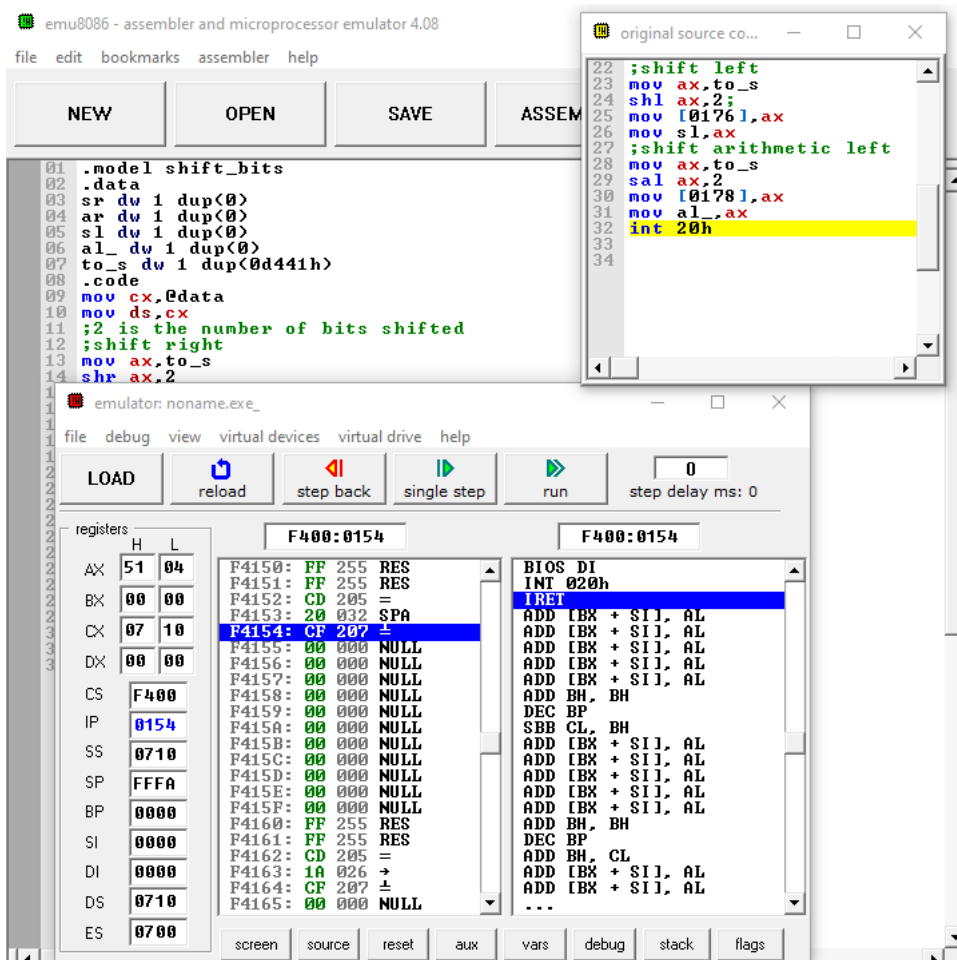
3)



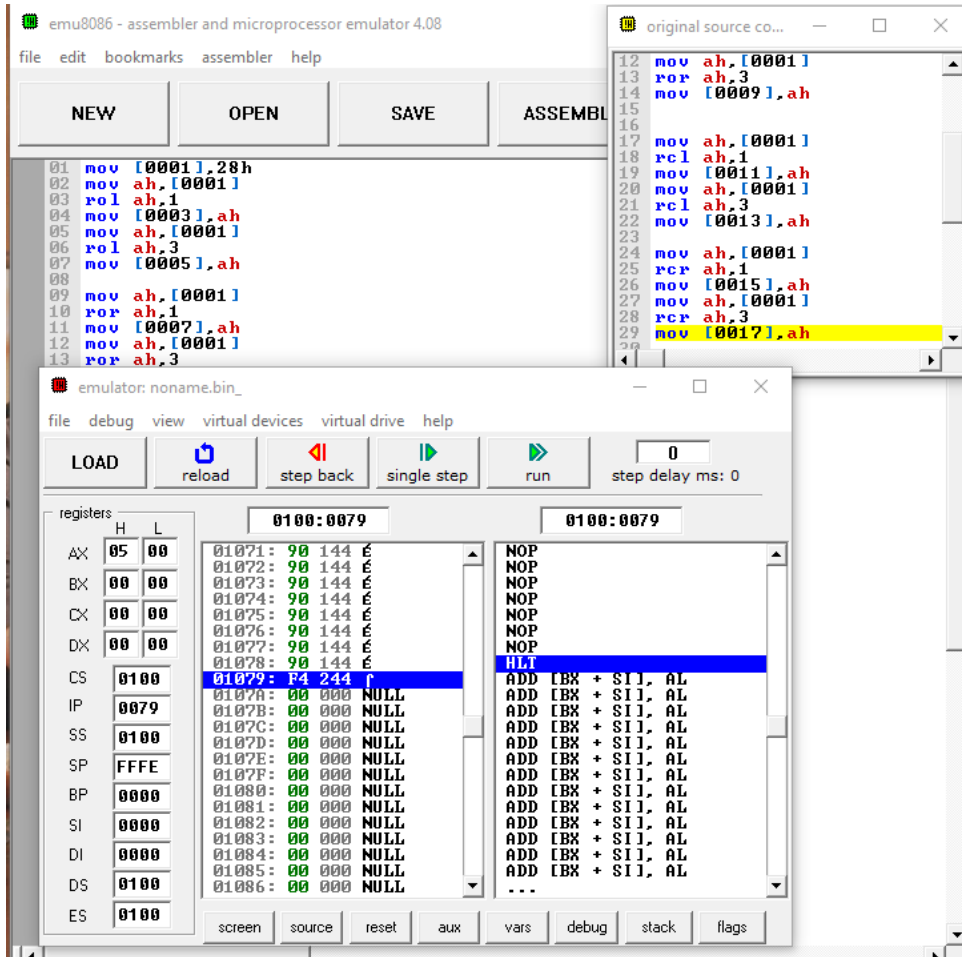
4)



5)



6)



## Practical : 8

**AIM :** Create an array. Perform addition of all even numbers from array and save answer in one variable.

model pract-8 array even number addition

```
.data
InpArrdb 10,11,18,3,1,4,7,8,12,17
EvenArrdb 10 dup(?)
EvenAdddb 0
```

```
.code
mov ax,@data
mov ds,ax

mov bx,offsetInpArr
mov si,offsetEvenArr
```

```
mov cx,10
mov dh,02
mov ah,00
```

```
next:
    mov al,[bx]
    mov dl,al
    div dh
    cmp ah,00
    je even
    inc bx
    Loop next
    jmp finish
```

```
even:
    mov [si],dl
    add EvenAdd,dl
    incsi
```

<20CE027>

registers		
	H	L
AX	00	00
BX	00	34
CX	00	00
DX	02	11
CS	0712	
IP	0036	
SS	0710	
SP	0000	
BP	0000	
SI	000F	
DI	0000	
DS	0710	
ES	0700	

variables

size:	byte	elements:	1
edit	show as:	unsigned	
<b>INPARR 10, 11, 18, 3, 1, 4, 7, 8, 12, 17</b> <b>EVENARR 10, 18, 4, 8, 12, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0</b> <b>EVENADD 52</b>			



```
CE258 MCO
inc bx
    Loop next
```

```
finish:
```

```
    mov ax,0000
    mov bx,0000
    mov bl,EvenAdd
hlt
```

## **PRACTICAL : 9**

**AIM : String Handling in Assembly level language) Find out whether the given string is palindrome or not and print appropriate message. Don't use procedure.**

```
org 100h  
jmp start  
m1:  
s db 'abc'  
s_size = $ - m1  
db 0Dh,0Ah,'$'  
start:  
; first let's print it:  
mov ah, 9  
mov dx, offset s  
int 21h  
lea di, s  
mov si, di  
add si, s_size  
dec si ; point to last char!  
mov cx, s_size
```

**cmp cx, 1**

**je is\_palindrome ; single char is always palindrome!**

**shr cx, 1 ; divide by 2!**

**next\_char:**

**mov al, [di]**

**mov bl, [si]**

**cmp al, bl**

**jne not\_palindrome**

**inc di**

**dec si**

**loop next\_char**

**is\_palindrome:**

**; the string is "palindrome!"**

**mov ah, 9**

**mov dx, offset msg1**

**int 21h**

**jmp stop**

**not\_palindrome:**

**; the string is "not palindrome!"**

**mov ah, 9**

**mov dx, offset msg2**

**int 21h**

**stop:**

**; wait for any key press:**

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**mov ah, 0**

**int 16h**

**ret**

**;DATA**

**msg1 db " this is a palindrome!\$"**

**msg2 db " this is not a palindrome!\$"**

**OUTPUT :**



## PRACTICAL :10

**AIM:** Write an assembly code to evaluate the answer of below given series and store the answer in ANS variable. Program should have only one procedure to compute factorial of number. Series:  $1! - 2 + 3! - 4 + 5! - 6 + 7! - 8 + 9! - 10$ .

**Code :**

```
.model factorial
```

```
.data
```

```
ans dw 1 dup(0)
```

```
two db 1 dup(2)
```

```
tcx dw 1 dup(2)
```

```
.code
```

```
mov ax,@data
```

```
mov ds,ax
```

```
mov cx,0010h
```

```
mov ax,0001h
```

```
next: mov dx,cx
```

```
mov ax,dx
```

```
div two
```

```
cmp ah,01h
```

```
jne for_even
```

```
mov tcx,cx
```

CE258 MCO

**call factorial\_fun**

**mov cx,tcx**

**for\_even:**

**sub ans,dx**

**loop next**

**hlt**

**factorial\_fun proc**

**mov ax,0001h**

**mov bx,cx**

**sub bx,0001h**

**lb: mul cx**

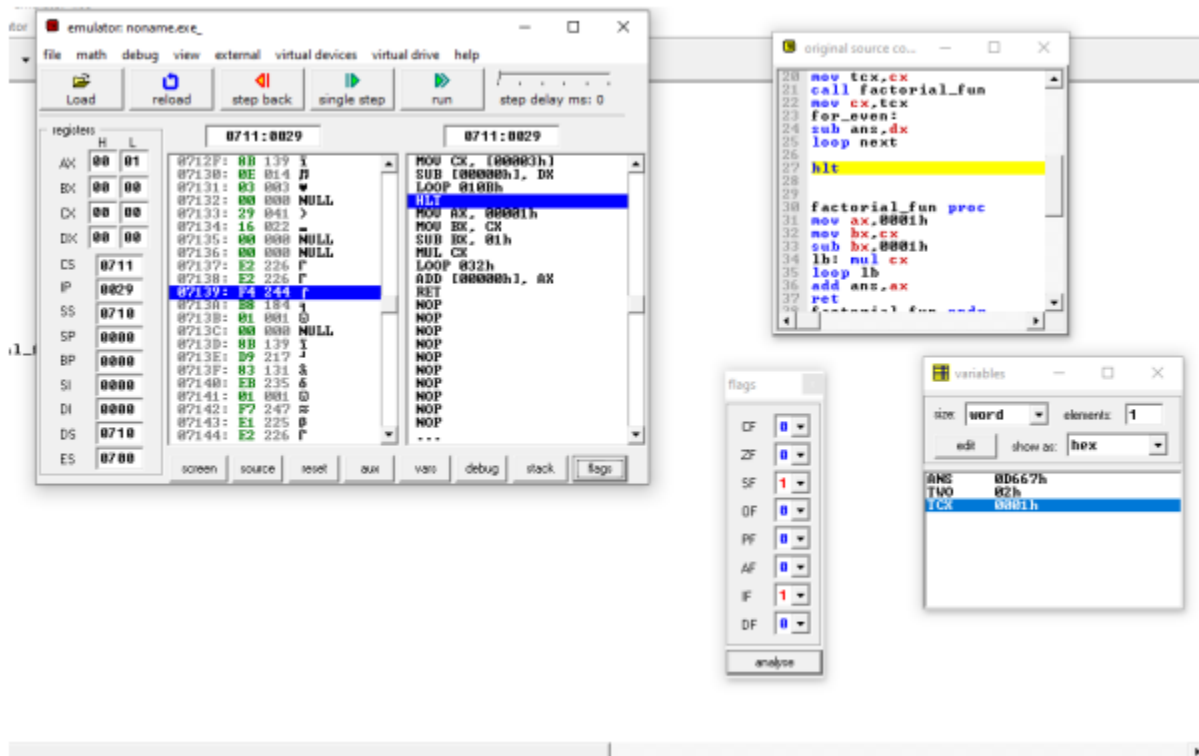
**loop lb**

**add ans,ax**

**ret**

**factorial\_fun endp**

**Output :**



## PRACTICAL : 11


**AIM:** Write an assembly level code for given C program.

**Task:** Convert below C program in assembly level code

```
code.voidmain()
{
int a=5,b;b =1;
next : b = b * 5;a=a- 1;
if (a>=1)gotonext;
printf("%d",b);
}
```

```
file edit bookmarks assembler emula
new open examples save
01 |model practical 11
02
03 |.data
04 |    a dw 5
05 |    b dw 1 dup(?)
06
07 |.code
08 |    mov dx, @data
09 |    mov ds, dx
10
11 |    mov b, 1
```

registers		
	H	L
AX	0C	35
BX	00	00
CX	00	05
DX	00	00
CS	0711	
IP	0026	
SS	0710	
SP	0000	
BP	0000	
SI	0000	
DI	0000	
DS	0710	
ES	0700	

 variables

size: word elements: 1

edit show as: signed

A	0
B	3125