
Lab # 01

Introduction to Assembly and Assembler

OBJECTIVE

Developing basic understanding about Assembly.

INTRODUCTION

Programming Languages

A programming language is an artificial language that can be used to control the behavior of a machine, particularly a computer. Programming languages, like human languages, have syntactic and semantic rules to define meaning.

Types of Programming Languages

Programming languages can be classified into three basic categories on the basis of understanding level of users as well as the machine to which instructions has been given:

1. High Level Languages

A programming language that enables a programmer to write programs that are more or less independent of a particular type of computer and are designed to give a better program efficiency. Such languages are considered high-level because they are closer to human languages.

2. Low Level Languages

These are designed to have both: a relatively good programming efficiency and relatively good machine efficiency.

3. Machine Language

Machine language is at the lowest level, because it is the actual binary code of 1s and 0s that the computer understands. These are designed to give a better machine efficiency.

Registers Classification

The registers inside the microprocessor are classified according to the function they perform. In general, they are classified as

1. Data registers
2. Address registers
3. Segment register
4. Offset registers
5. Status register

Some General Purpose Registers:

AX (Accumulator Register)

- It is the preferred register to use in the arithmetic, logic and data transfer instructions because its use generates the shortest machine code.
- In multiplication and division operations, one of the numbers involved must be in AX or AL.
- Input and output operation also requires the use of AX and AL.

BX (Base Register)

- It is used to store the data also it serves as an address register.

CX (Count Register)

- Program loop instructions are facilitated by the use of CX register, serves as a loop counter.
- Also used as a counter in the string operations.
- CL is used as count in instructions that shift and rotate bits.

DX (Data Register)

- It is used in multiplication and division operations.
- It is used in IO operation like DL in character output and DX in string output functions.

Register Size:

- We have three different sizes of registers:
- 8-bit register: AH, AL, BH, BL, CH, CL, DH, DL
- 16-bit registers: AX, BX, CX, DX, SP, BP, SI, DI, SS, DS, CS, ES, FS, GS, IP, FLAGS
- 32-bit registers: EAX, EXB, ECX, EDX, ESI, EDI, ESP, EBP, EIP, and EFLAGS.

Basic MOV Instruction

- The basic MOV instruction is used to transfer data between registers, between and memory locations, or to have a number directly to a register or memory location.

Syntax: MOV Destination, Source

Examples:

- MOV AH, BL ; 8-bits register to register
- MOV BX, AX ; 16-bits register to register
- MOV byte1, BL ; 8-bit register to memory
- MOV AX, word1 ; 16-bit memory to register

Code to Display String

```
.MODEL SMALL
.STACK 100H
.DATA
    MESSAGE1 DB 0AH, 0DH, "INDUS UNIVERSITY$"
.CODE
MAIN:
    MOV AX, @DATA
    MOV DS, AX
    MOV DX, OFFSET MESSAGE1
    MOV AH, 09H
    INT 21H

    MOV AH, 4CH
    INT 21H
END MAIN
```

Procedure

- Open a notepad editor and create a new file with any name but with the extension “.asm”, eg lab1.asm. save it to bin folder of tasm.
- Now copy and paste the following code into that file and save again
- Goto command prompt and type `cd c:\tasm\bin`
- Now type “`tasm filename.asm`” and press enter
- Now type “`tlink filename.obj`” and press enter
- Now type “`filename.exe`” and hit enter

Lab Tasks

1. Write a program to display your complete name on the screen
2. Write a program to display you complete enrolment number on screen
3. Test your code after removing the \$ sign from the string

edit: F:\COMPUTER SCIENCE\SEMESTER 3\presentation assignments lab task quizzes\Computer Organization & Assembly Language

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```

01 ; You may customize this and other start-up templates;
02 ; The location of this template is c:\emu8086\inc\0_com_template.txt
03
04 name "hi"
05
06 org 100h
07
08 jmp start
09
10 msg: db "Ahmed,Ali,Ansari,Here!", 0Dh,0Ah,24h
11
12 start: mov dx,msg
13        mov ah,09h
14        int 21h
15
16        mov ah,0
17        int 16h
18
19 ret
20
21
22
23
24
25

```

emulator: hi.com_

file math debug view external virtual

Load reload step back

registers

	H	L
AX	00	24
BX	00	00
CX	00	27
DX	01	02
CS	F400	
IP	01C0	
SS	0700	
SP	FFF8	
BP	0000	
SI	0000	
DI	0000	
DS	0700	

F400:01C0

Address	Hex	Symbol	Comment
F41C0:	FF 255	RES	
F41C1:	FF 255	RES	
F41C2:	CD 205	=	
F41C3:	16 022	=	
F41C4:	CF 207	=	
F41C5:	00 000	NULL	
F41C6:	00 000	NULL	
F41C7:	00 000	NULL	
F41C8:	00 000	NULL	
F41C9:	00 000	NULL	
F41CA:	00 000	NULL	
F41CB:	00 000	NULL	
F41CC:	00 000	NULL	
F41CD:	00 000	NULL	
F41CE:	00 000	NULL	
F41CF:	00 000	NULL	
F41D0:	FF 255	RES	
F41D1:	FF 255	RES	
F41D2:	CD 205	=	
F41D3:	11 017	=	
F41D4:	CF 207	=	
F41D5:	00 000	NULL	

INT 016h

```

IRET
ADD [BX + SI], AL
ADD [BX + SI], AL
ADD [BX + SI], AL
ADD [BX + SI], AL
ADD [BX + SI], AL
ADD BH, BH
DEC BP
ADC DI, CX
ADD [BX + SI], AL
ADD [BX + SI], AL
ADD [BX + SI], AL
ADD [BX + SI], AL
ADD [BX + SI], AL
ADD [BX + SI], AL
ADD BH, BH
DEC BP
ADC AX, 000CFh
ADD [BX + SI], AL
ADD [BX + SI], AL
...

```

press enter
press enter

emulator screen (80x25 chars)

```

Ahmed,Ali,Ansari,Here!

```

clear screen change font

emulator: hi.com_

file math debug view external virtual devices virtual drive help

Load reload step back waiting for input stop step delay ms: 0

registers

	H	L
AX	00	24
BX	00	00
CX	00	1B
DX	01	02
CS	F400	
IP	01C0	
SS	0700	
SP	FFF8	
BP	0000	
SI	0000	
DI	0000	
DS	0700	
ES	0700	

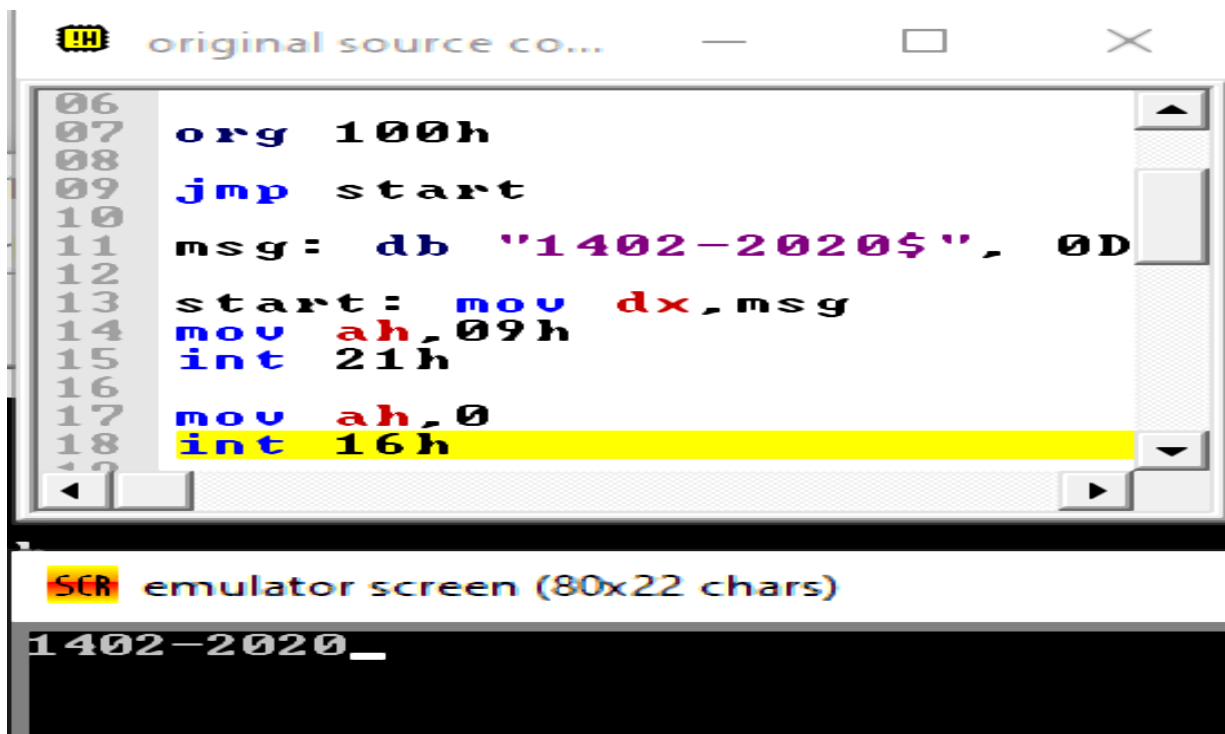
F400:01C0

F41C0:	FF	255	RES
F41C1:	FF	255	RES
F41C2:	CD	205	=
F41C3:	16	022	=
F41C4:	CF	207	=
F41C5:	00	000	NULL
F41C6:	00	000	NULL
F41C7:	00	000	NULL
F41C8:	00	000	NULL
F41C9:	00	000	NULL
F41CA:	00	000	NULL
F41CB:	00	000	NULL
F41CC:	00	000	NULL
F41CD:	00	000	NULL
F41CE:	00	000	NULL
F41CF:	00	000	NULL
F41D0:	FF	255	RES
F41D1:	FF	255	RES
F41D2:	CD	205	=
F41D3:	11	017	=
F41D4:	CF	207	=
F41D5:	00	000	NULL

BIOS DI

INT 016h
IRET
ADD [BX + SI], AL
ADD [BX + SI], AL
ADD [BX + SI], AL
ADD [BX + SI], AL
ADD [BX + SI], AL
ADD [BX + SI], AL
ADD BH, BH
DEC BP
ADC DI, CX
ADD [BX + SI], AL
ADD [BX + SI], AL
ADD [BX + SI], AL
ADD [BX + SI], AL
ADD [BX + SI], AL
ADD BH, BH
DEC BP
ADC AX, 000CFh
ADD [BX + SI], AL
ADD [BX + SI], AL
...

screen source reset aux vars debug stack flags



```
06
07  org 100h
08
09  jmp start
10
11  msg: db "1402-2020$", 0D
12
13  start: mov dx, msg
14  mov ah, 09h
15  int 21h
16
17  mov ah, 0
18  int 16h
```

SCR emulator screen (80x22 chars)

1402-2020_

[illegible]