

Experiment No. 7

AIM - Write an assembly language program to display the contents of 16 bit flag register.

Description:

To display the contents of flag register pushf and popf instruction are used.

Each bit of flag register is then masked off with 1 and all 0's (i.e. 1000 0000 0000 0000BOR 8000h) and based on the result of masking either 0 (30h) or 1 (31h) is get displayed on the screen.

Each bit of the above 16 bit number gets shifted in right direction by 1 position before masking to obtain the next bit position of flag register.

This whole procedure gets repeated 16 times.

Algorithm:

1. Start
2. Initialize data segment through AX register in the DS register.
3. Display the flag bit names as "X X X X O D I T SF ZF x AF X PF X CF "
4. Push the contents of flag register to a stack
5. Pop the contents of stack to register to any 16 bit register (say BX =0000 0100 1000 1001)
6. Move the contents of BX to temporary variable say t
7. Move the 8000h number to AX.(AX← 8000h)
8. Move the count as 16(in decimal) to CX register (as 16 bit flag register)
9. Move the contents of temporary variable t to BX.
10. And the contents of BX and AX.
11. If zero flag is set then goto the step no 14 otherwise goto step no. 12
12. Move the 31h to DL register.
13. Make the unconditional jump to a step no. 15
14. Move the 30h to DL register.
15. Preserve the (8000h) number from AX in t1 temporary variable. (As while displaying 30h or 31 h AH register get modified as 02h function is moved of INT 21h).
16. Display the contents of DL register.
17. Move the contents of t1 to AX register back (As while displaying 30h or 31 h AH register get modified as 02h function is moved of INT 21h).
18. Rotate the contents of AX by 1 positions in right direction.
19. Repeat step no 5 to 17 till count CX reaches to 0.
20. Stop.

ROR Instruction :

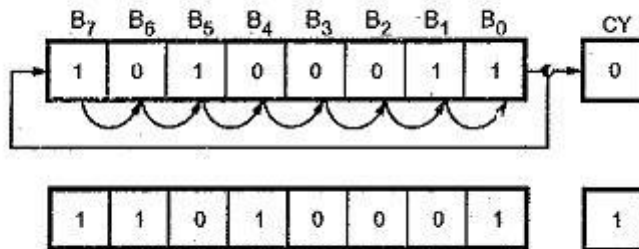
Syntax - **ROR destination, count.**

This Rotate Instruction in 8086 with example all bits in a specified byte or word to the right some number of bit positions. LSB is placed as a new MSB and a new CF.

The destination can be a byte or a word. It can be in a register or in a memory location. The number of shifts are indicated by count. If number of shifts required is one, you can place 1 in the count position.

If number of shifts are greater than 1 then shift count must be loaded in CL register and CL must be placed in the count position of the instruction.

Diagram shows ROR instruction for byte rotation.



Examples :

```
ROR CX, 1          ; Rotated word in CX one bit position
                   ; left, LSB to MSB and CF.
MOV CL, 03H        ; Load number of bits to rotate in CL.
ROR BL, CL          ; Rotate BL three positions.
```

ALP –

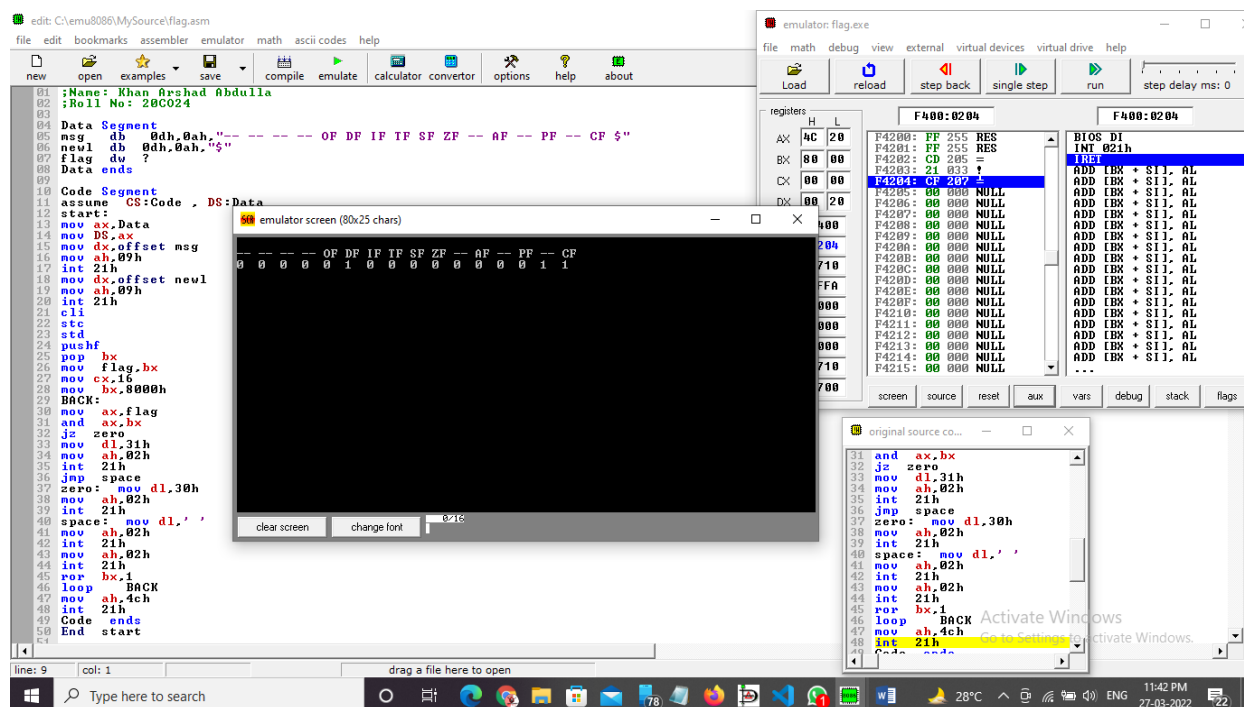
```
Data Segment
msg db 0dh,0ah,"-- -- -- -- OF DF IF TF SF ZF -- AF -- PF -- CF $"
newl db 0dh,0ah,"$"
flag dw ?
Data ends
Code Segment
assume CS:Code , DS:Data
start:
mov ax,Data
mov DS,ax
mov dx,offset msg
mov ah,09h
int 21h
mov dx,offset newl
mov ah,09h
int 21h
cli
stc
std
pushf
pop bx
mov flag,bx
mov cx,16
mov bx,8000h
BACK:
mov ax,flag
```

```
and ax,bx
jz zero
mov dl,31h
mov ah,02h
int 21h
jmp space
zero: mov dl,30h
      mov ah,02h
      int 21h
space: mov dl,' '
      mov ah,02h
      int 21h
      mov ah,02h
      int 21h
ror bx,1
loop BACK
mov ah,4ch
int 21h
Code ends
End start
```

Procedure –

1. Launch emu8086 IDE from menu.
2. Edit your program , save as file_name.asm
3. Compile your program to check for syntax errors, rectify if any error is present. Save and recompile your program.
4. Run to observe output of your program.

Output –



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Date – 26/03/2022

Conclusion – To display the contents of 16 bit flag register, we use PUSHF and POPF Instructions.

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