
 Marwadi University Marwadi Chandarana Group 	Marwadi University Department of Computer Engineering	
Subject: Fundamental of Processors (01CE0509)	Aim: To perform BCD operation in 8086.	
Experiment No: 09	Date:	Enrolment No: 92201703058

Experiment-9

AIM: To perform Add Two Numbers of BCD Data in 8086.

The 8086 processor will perform only binary addition. Hence, for BCD addition, the binary addition of BCD data is performed and then the sum is corrected to get the result in BCD. After the binary addition the following correction should be made to get the result in BCD.

1. If the sum of lower nibble exceeds 9 or if there is auxiliary carry then 6 is added to lower nibble.
2. If the sum of upper nibble exceeds 9 or if there is carry then 6 is added to upper nibble.

The above correction is taken care of by the DAA (Decimal Adjust Accumulator) instruction. Therefore after binary addition, execute the DAA instruction to do the above correction in the Sum.

Example

```

  4 5 7 8
  8 5 9 8
  -----
C B 1 0
  6 6 6 6
  -----
1 3 1 7 6

```



```

0100 0101 0111 1000
1000 0101 1001 1000
  -----
1101 1011 0001 0000
0110 0110 0110 0110
  -----
10011 0001 0111 0110

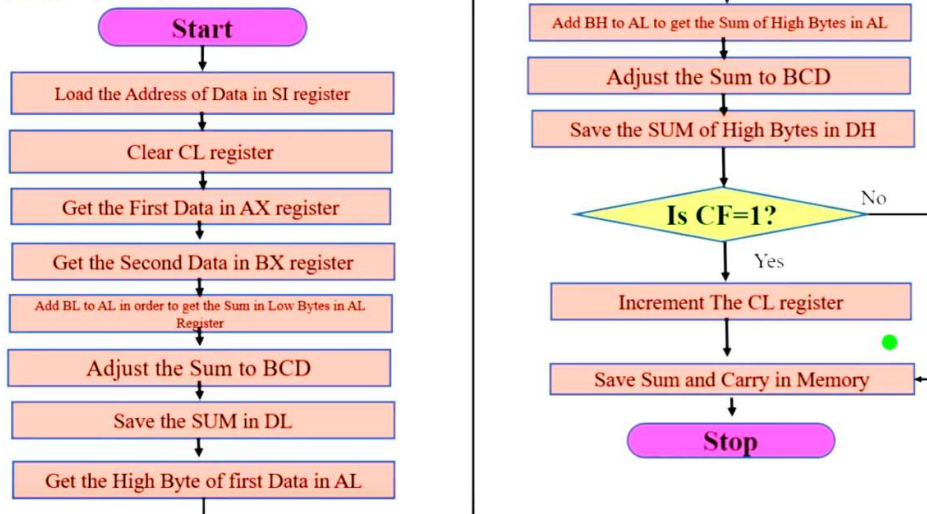
```

Algorithm

1. Load the address of data in SI register
2. Clear the CL register to account for carry
3. Load the first data in AX register and second data in BX register
4. Perform the binary addition of low byte of data to get the sum in AL register
5. Adjust the sum of low byte to BCD.
6. Save the Sum of low bytes in DL register
7. Get the high byte of first data in AL register
8. Add the high byte of second data and previous carry to AL register. Now the sum bytes will be in AL register.
9. Adjust the sum of high bytes to BCD
10. Save the sum of high bytes in DH register
11. Check for carry. If carry flag is set then go to next step, otherwise go to step 13
12. Increment CL register
13. Save the Sum (DX register) in memory
14. Save the Carry (CL register) in memory
15. Stop

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Flow Chart



Program

```



MOV SI,1100H
MOV CL,00H
MOV AX,[SI]
MOV BX,[SI+2]
ADD AL,BL
DAA
MOV DL,AL

```

```

MOV AL,AH
ADC AL,BH
DAA
MOV DH,AL
JNC jump
INC CL
jump:
MOV [SI+4],DX
MOV [SI+6],CL
HLT

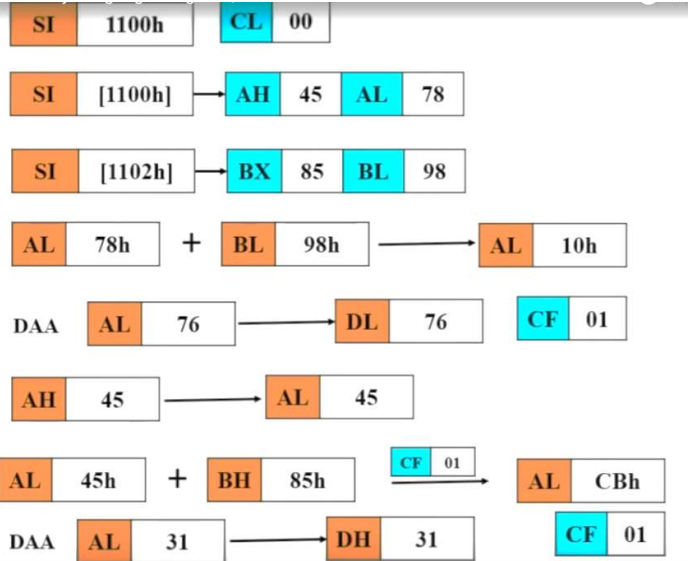
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Example

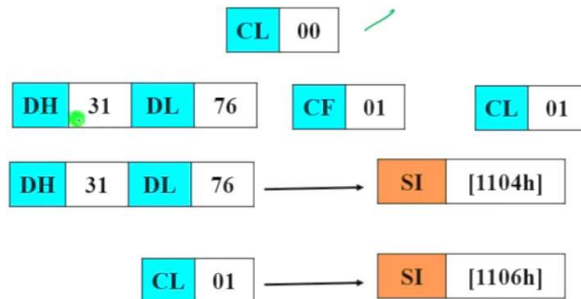
INPUT	
Memory Address	Content
1100	78 ✓
1101	45
1102	98
1103	85

OUTPUT	
Memory Address	Content
1104	76
1105	31
1106	01




INPUT	
Memory Address	Content
1100	78
1101	45
1102	98
1103	85

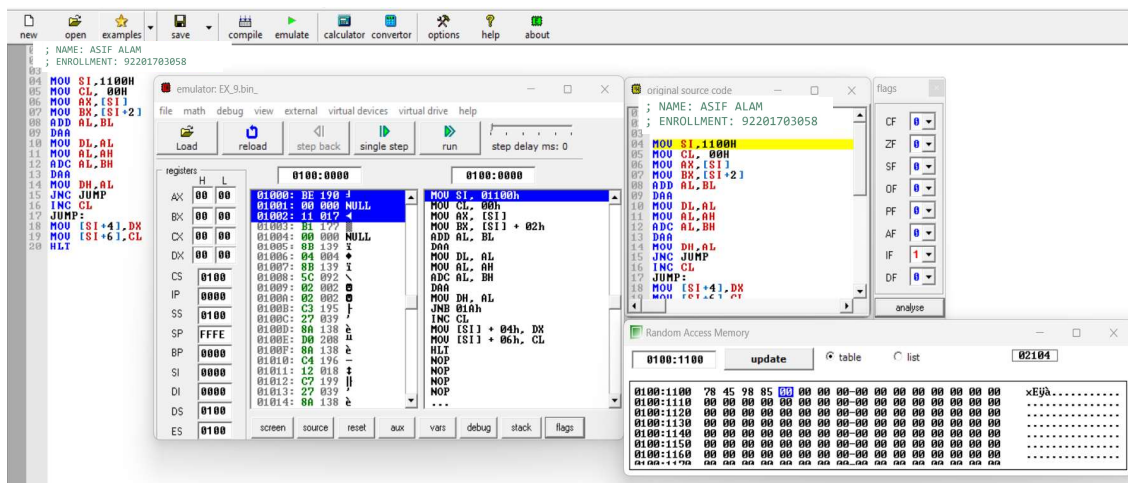
OUTPUT	
Memory Address	Content
1104	76
1105	31
1106	01



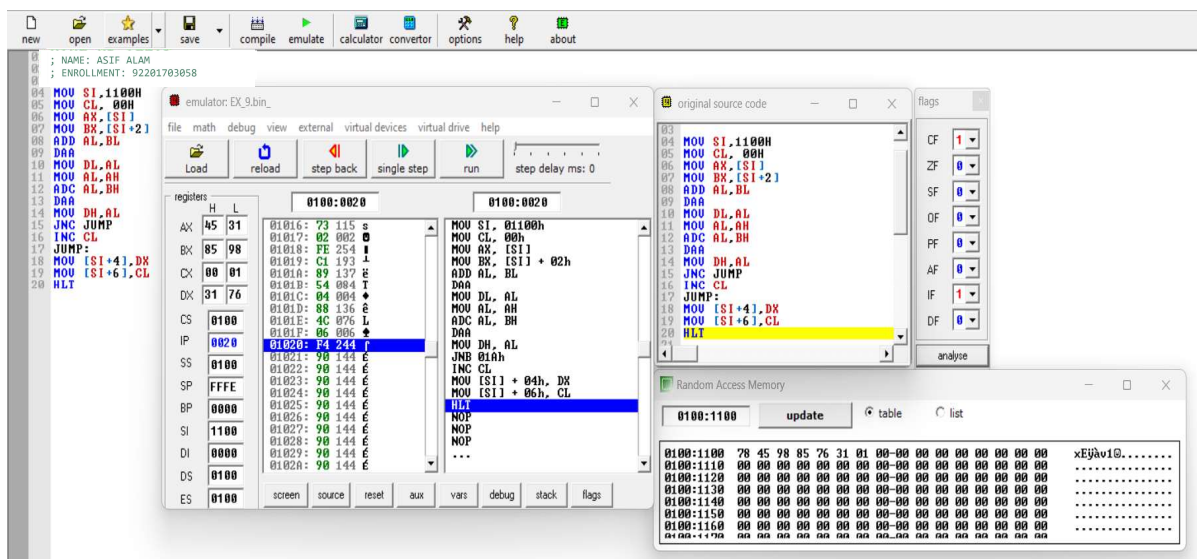
Program :



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Update memory provide data :



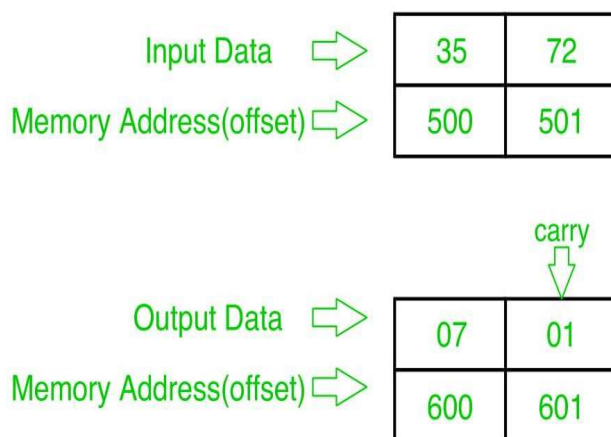
Check the output and Flag :



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Program 2 : Write a program in 8086 microprocessor to find out the addition of two 8-bit BCD numbers, where numbers are stored from starting memory address 2000 : 500 and store the result into memory address 2000 : 600 and carry at 2000 : 601.

Example –





Algorithm –

1. Load data from offset 500 to register AL (first number)
2. Load data from offset 501 to register BL (second number)
3. Add these two numbers (contents of register AL and register BL)
4. Apply DAA instruction (decimal adjust)
5. Store the result (content of register AL) to offset 600
6. Set register AL to 00
7. Add contents of register AL to itself with carry
8. Store the result (content of register AL) to offset 601
9. Stop

Program –

MEMORY ADDRESS	MNEMONICS	COMMENT
400	MOV AL, [500]	AL<-[500]
404	MOV BL, [501]	BL<-[501]
408	ADD AL, BL	AL<-AL+BL
40A	DAA	DECIMAL ADJUST AL
40B	MOV [600], AL	AL->[600]
40F	MOV AL, 00	AL<-00

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411	ADC AL, AL	AL <- AL + AL + cy(prev)
413	MOV [601], AL	AL -> [601]
417	HLT	END

Explanation –

1. **MOV AL, [500]**: load data from offset 500 to register AL
2. **MOV BL, [501]**: load data from offset 501 to register BL
3. **ADD AL, BL**: ADD contents of registers AL AND BL
4. **DAA**: decimal adjust AL
5. **MOV [600], AL**: store data from register AL to offset 600
6. **MOV AL, 00**: set value of register AL to 00
7. **ADC AL, AL**: add contents of register AL to AL with carry
8. **MOV [601], AL**: store data from register AL to offset 601
9. **HLT**: stop

Program :

