# Assembly Language

## Display String (Charles Marut pg-74)

The LEA Instruction INT 2lh, function 9, expects the offset address of the character string to be in DX. To get it there, we use a new instruction:

LEA destination, source

*where destination is a general register and Source is a memory location*.

LEA stands for "Load Effective Address." It puts a copy of the source offset address into the destination. For example, LEA DX, MSG

puts the offset address of the variable MSG into DX. Because our second program contains a data segment, it will begin with the instructions that initialize DS. The following paragraph explains why these instructions are needed.

Exe template:

.data

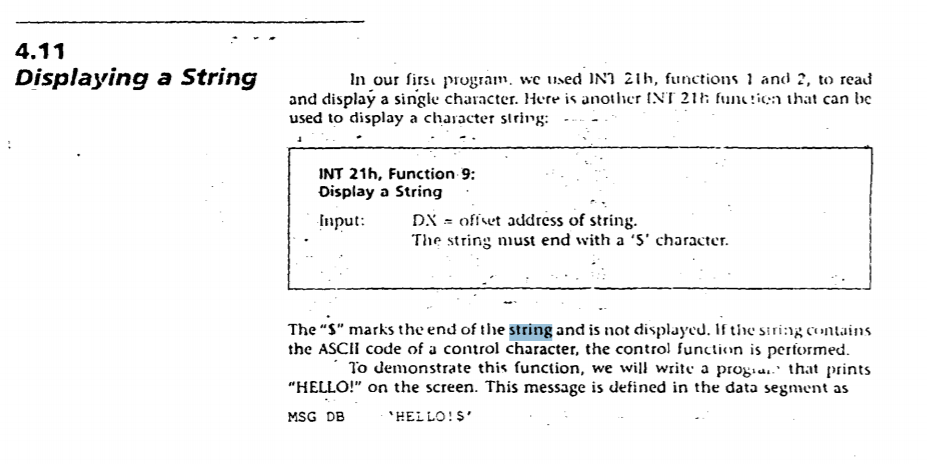
msg db “Hello”

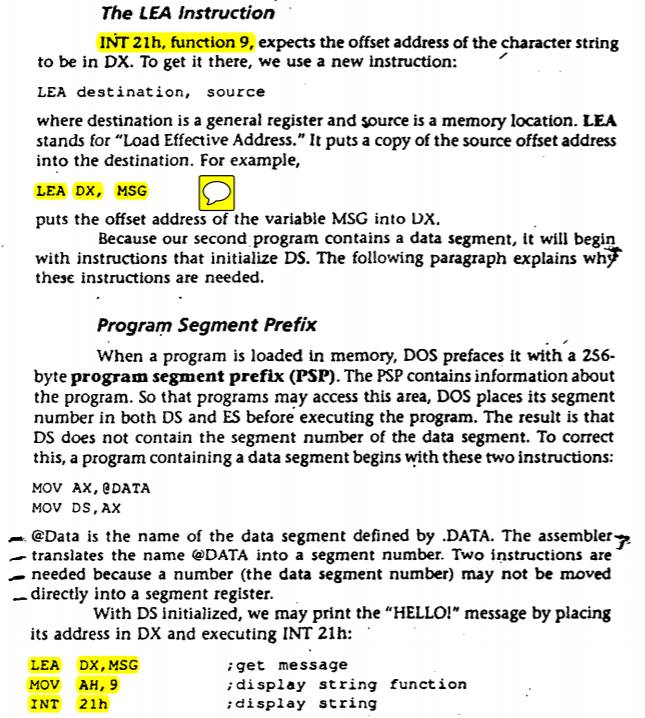
.code

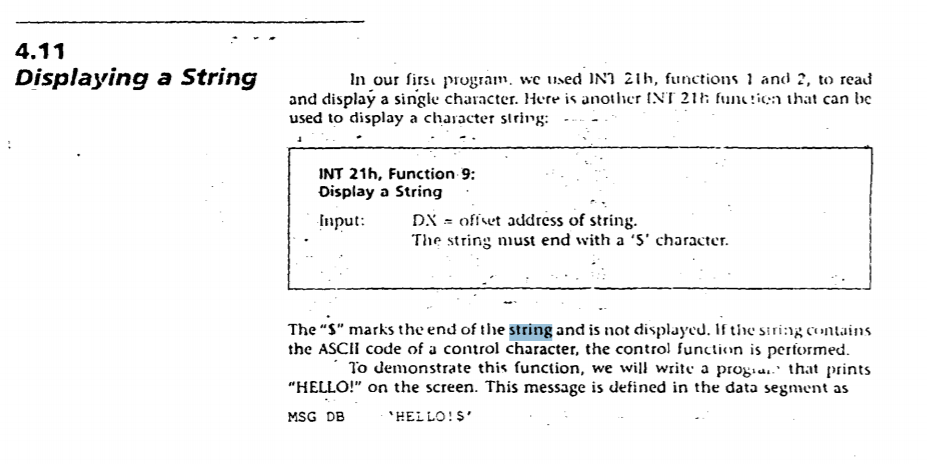
Lea dx,msg

Mov ah,09

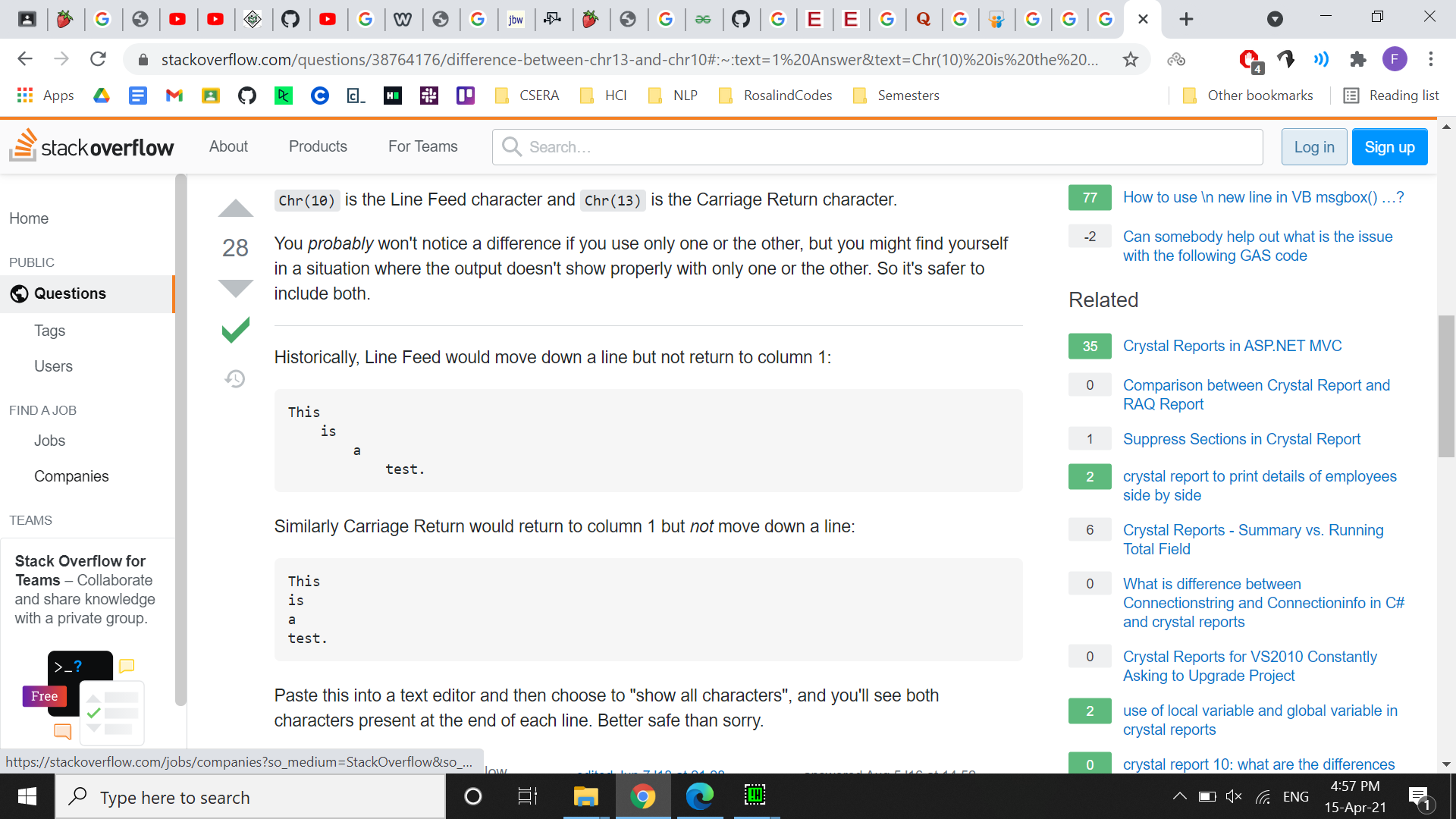
Int 21h







## Difference Between ASCII 10 newl and 13 cret



## Interrupt

Take one-character input

MOV AH, 01H

INT 21 H

THE ASCI VALUE WILL BE SAVED INSIDE AL. CHECK THE ASCII CODES AND COMPARE HOW YOU COULD ADD OR SUBTRACT NUMBER TO GET YOUR DESIRED CHARACTER.