### Lab 8

### **Assembly Programming**

CS1050 Computer Organization and Digital Design

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## Introduction

### Task:

Using the SMZ32 microprocessor emulator, we have to study assembly programming in this lab. First, we simulated changing the provided Assembly code of addition(01FIRST.ASM) by inserting the SUB, DIV, and MUL instructions to subtract, divide, and multiply the two values. Next, using loops to create longer delays, we altered a different example to program a color-light system using preset combinations and timings. For this 02TLIGHT.ASM code was changed. Then, we changed another provided assembly code (99SEVSEG.ASM) such that the last two digits of our index number appeared on the 7-segment display. Finally, a new assembly program was written that used loops to multiply the first 5 integers to get the factorial and two seven-segment displays to show the result as a hexadecimal number.

# 1. Basic Mathematical Operations

### Addition

### Subtraction

### Multiplication

### Division

# 2. Traffic Lights

explanation of the implementation of delaying.

Time	Lights on Left	Lights on Right	CPU CYCLES
t	Red	Green	10
t + 10	Yellow	Yellow	1
t + 11	Green	Red	5
t + 16	Red	Green	10
t + 26	Yellow	Yellow	1

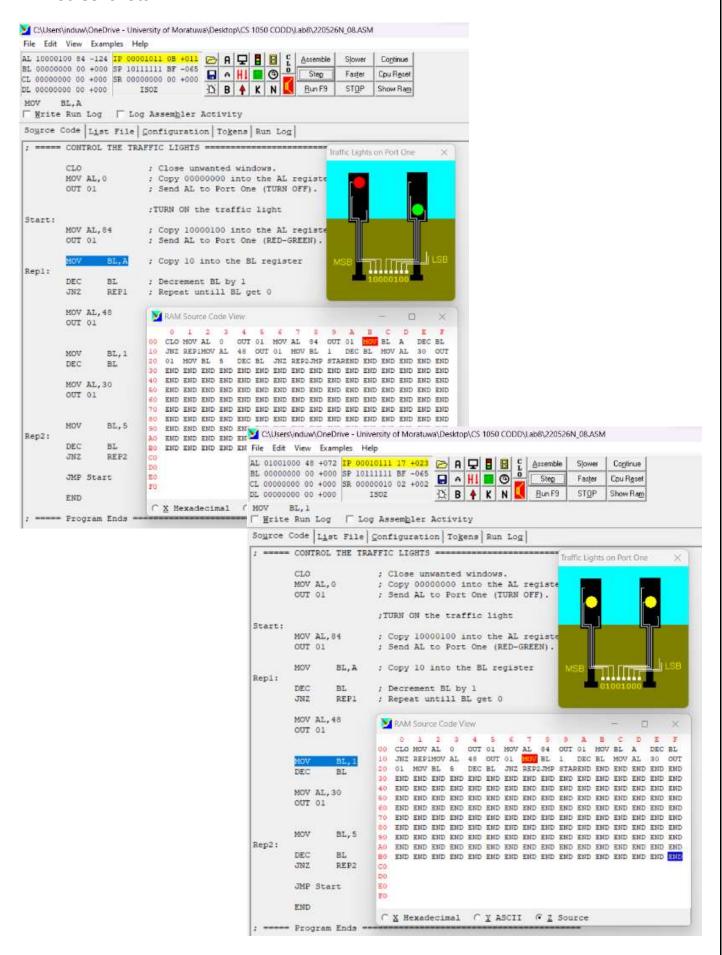
- We use a single loop to observe the delays. The required time loads to a register as a hex value. Then decrease its value to 0 using a loop.
- o i.e. If we need to delay 10 CPU cycles, we can follow these steps:
  - 1. MOV BL,A: loads the BL register with value 10
  - 2. DEC BL : decrease the value of the BL register by 1
  - 3. JNZ REP1: jump back to the beginning of the loop(Rep1) if not the BL is zero

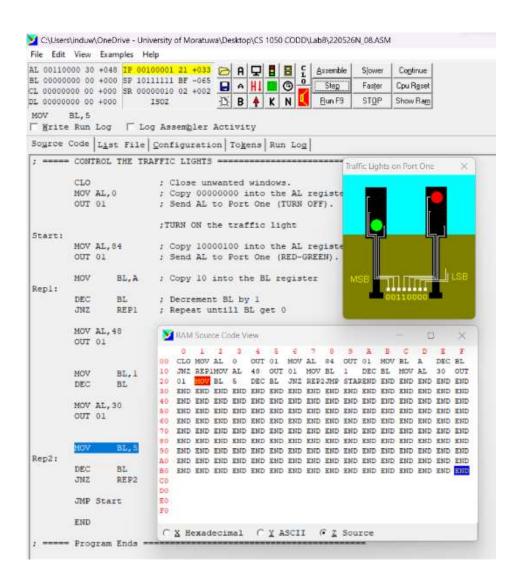
This iteration will happen until the BL value is zero.

## • Sample code

```
MOV BL, A; Copy 10 into the BL register
Rep1:
  DEC BL ; Decrement BL by 1
  JNZ REP1 ; Repeat until BL get 0
  MOV AL,48; Copy 01001000 into the AL register.
  OUT 01 ; Send AL to Port One (YELLOW-YELLOW).
  MOV BL,1; Copy 1 into the BL register
  DEC BL ; Decrement BL by 1
  MOV AL, 30; Copy 00110000 into the AL register.
  OUT 01 ; Send AL to Port One (GREEN-RED).
  MOV BL,5; Copy 5 into the BL register
Rep2:
  DEC BL ; Decrement BL by 1
  JNZ REP2; Repeat until BL get 0
  JMP Start; Jump back to the start.
  END ; Program ends.
```

#### Screenshots



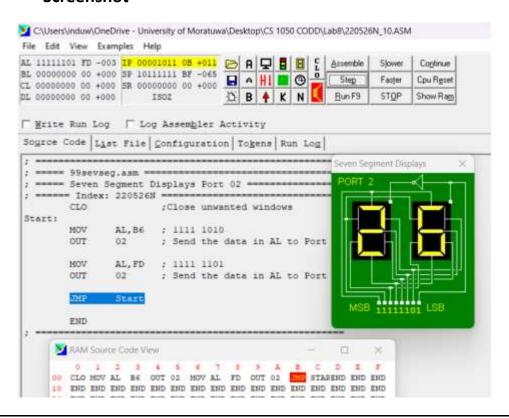


# 3. Seven-Segment Display

### Sample code

```
; ==== 99sevseg.asm ========================
==== Seven Segment Displays Port 02 ==========
; ===== Index: 220526N ======================
   CLO
              ; Close unwanted windows
Start:
   MOV
       AL,B6
           ; 1111 1010
   OUT
       02
             ; Send the data in AL to Port 02 (2)
   MOV
       AL, FD
             ; 1111 1101
   OUT
       02
             ; Send the data in AL to Port 02 (6)
   JMP
       Start
   END
 ______
```

### Screenshot

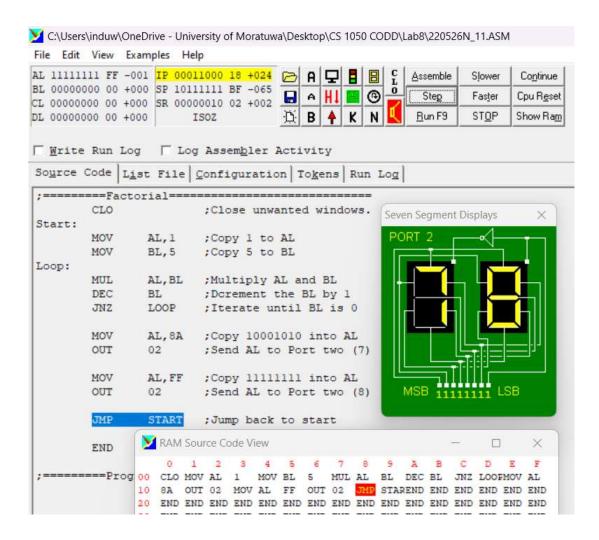


# 4. Factorial

## • Sample code

```
CLO
               ;Close unwanted windows.
Start:
   MOV AL, 1
              ;Copy 1 to AL
   MOV BL,5 ;Copy 5 to BL
Loop:
   MUL AL, BL ; Multiply AL and BL
   DEC BL
              ;Decrement the BL by 1
   JNZ LOOP ; Iterate until BL is 0
   MOV AL,8A ;Copy 10001010 into AL
   OUT 02 ;Send AL to Port two (7)
   MOV AL, FF ; Copy 11111111 into AL
   OUT 02
          ;Send AL to Port two (8)
   JMP START ;Jump back to start
   END
               ;Program ends
;======Program Ends==============
```

### Screenshot



# **Conclusion**

Assembly programming is essential for understanding microprocessor operations and producing efficient code. By using a loop to add longer delays, you can introduce delays to a code in a more effective manner.