

Assembly Language Programming(ALP) 8086

Microprocessor and Microcontroller



Session Objectives

- Discuss various programs with different set of 8086 instructions.
- Student can able to write a program for different simple problems.

Session Outcomes

- At the end of the session, students will be able to
 - Understand the instruction set of 8086 microprocessor.

Outline

- To discuss the
 - Different types of problems to understand the concept of 8086 programming.

Increment AL register

```
CODE SEGMENT
    ASSUME CS:CODE
    MOV AL, 0AH
    INC AL
    HLT
CODE ENDS
END
```

Increment an AX Register

```
CODE SEGMENT
    ASSUME CS:CODE
    MOV AX, 0AH
    INC AX
    HLT
CODE ENDS
END
```

Decrement AL register

```
CODE SEGMENT
    ASSUME CS:CODE
    MOV AL, 0AH
    DEC AL
    HLT
CODE ENDS
END
```

Decrement AX register

```
CODE SEGMENT
    ASSUME CS:CODE
    MOV AX, 0AH
    DEC AX
    HLT
CODE ENDS
END
```


1's complement of an 8-bit number.



```
CODE SEGMENT
    ASSUME CS:CODE
    MOV AL, 0AH
    NOT AL
    HLT
CODE ENDS
END
```

1's complement of an 16-bit number.

CODE SEGMENT
ASSUME CS:CODE
MOV AX,100AH
NOT AX
HLT
CODE ENDS
END



2's complement of an 8-bit number.

```
CODE SEGMENT
    ASSUME CS:CODE
    MOV AL, 0AH
    NOT AL
    INC AL
    HLT
CODE ENDS
END
```

2's complement of an 16-bit number.

CODE SEGMENT
ASSUME CS:CODE
MOV AX,100AH
NOT AX
INC AX
HLT
CODE ENDS
END



Add two 8-bit numbers

```
CODE SEGMENT
    ASSUME CS:CODE
    MOV AL , 040H
    MOV BL, 03H
    ADD AL, BL
    HLT
CODE ENDS
    END
```

Add two 16-bit numbers

```
CODE SEGMENT
    ASSUME CS:CODE
    MOV AX , 00040H
    MOV BX, 0003H
    ADD AX, BX
    HLT
CODE ENDS
    END
```

Subtraction of two 8-bit numbers

```
CODE SEGMENT
    ASSUME CS:CODE
    MOV AL , 040H
    MOV BL, 03H
    SUB AL, BL
    HLT
CODE ENDS
    END
```

Subtraction of two 16-bit numbers

```
CODE SEGMENT
    ASSUME CS:CODE
    MOV AX , 00040H
    MOV BL, 0003H
    SUB AX, BX
    HLT
CODE ENDS
    END
```


Factorial for two numbers

```
CODE SEGMENT
    ASSUME CS:CODE
    MOV CX , 0005H
    MOV AX, 0001H
    MOV DX, 0000H
L1:  MUL CX
    DEC CX
    CMP CX, DX
    JNZ L1
    HLT
CODE ENDS
    END
```

ASCENDING ORDER

```
DATA SEGMENT
    STRING1 DB 88H,11H,22H,44H,33H
DATA ENDS
CODE SEGMENT
    ASSUME CS:CODE,DS:DATA
    START: MOV AX,DATA
    MOV DS,AX
    MOV CH,04H
UP2:    MOV CL,04H
    LEA SI,STRING1
UP1:    MOV AL,[SI]
    MOV BL,[SI+1]
    CMP AL,BL
    JC DOWN
    MOV DL,[SI+1]
    XCHG [SI],DL
    MOV [SI+1],DL
DOWN:   INC SI
    DEC CL
    JNZ UP1
    DEC CH
    JNZ UP2
    INT 3
CODE ENDS
END START
```

LARGEST, NUMBER IN ARRAY

Data segment

STR DB 22h,33 h,00h,0ah,10h

result db ?

data ends

code segment

assume cs:code, ds:data

start: mov ax, data

mov ds, ax

mov cx, 04h

mov bl, 00h

LEA SI, STR

up: mov al, [SI]

cmp al, bl

jl nxt

mov bl, al

nxt: inc si

dec cx

jnz up

mov res,bl

int 3

code ends

end

Summary

- The different types of programs for 8086 were discussed.

Test of your understanding

- Write an ALP for BCD number addition .
- Write an for ALP for find string in the array.

References

- Yu-Cheng Liu, Glenn A. Gibson, “Microcomputer Systems: The 8086 / 8088 Family -Architecture, Programming and Design”, Second Edition, Prentice Hall of India, 2007.
- Douglas V. Hall, “Microprocessors and Interfacing, Programming and Hardware”, TMH, 2012.

Thank you