

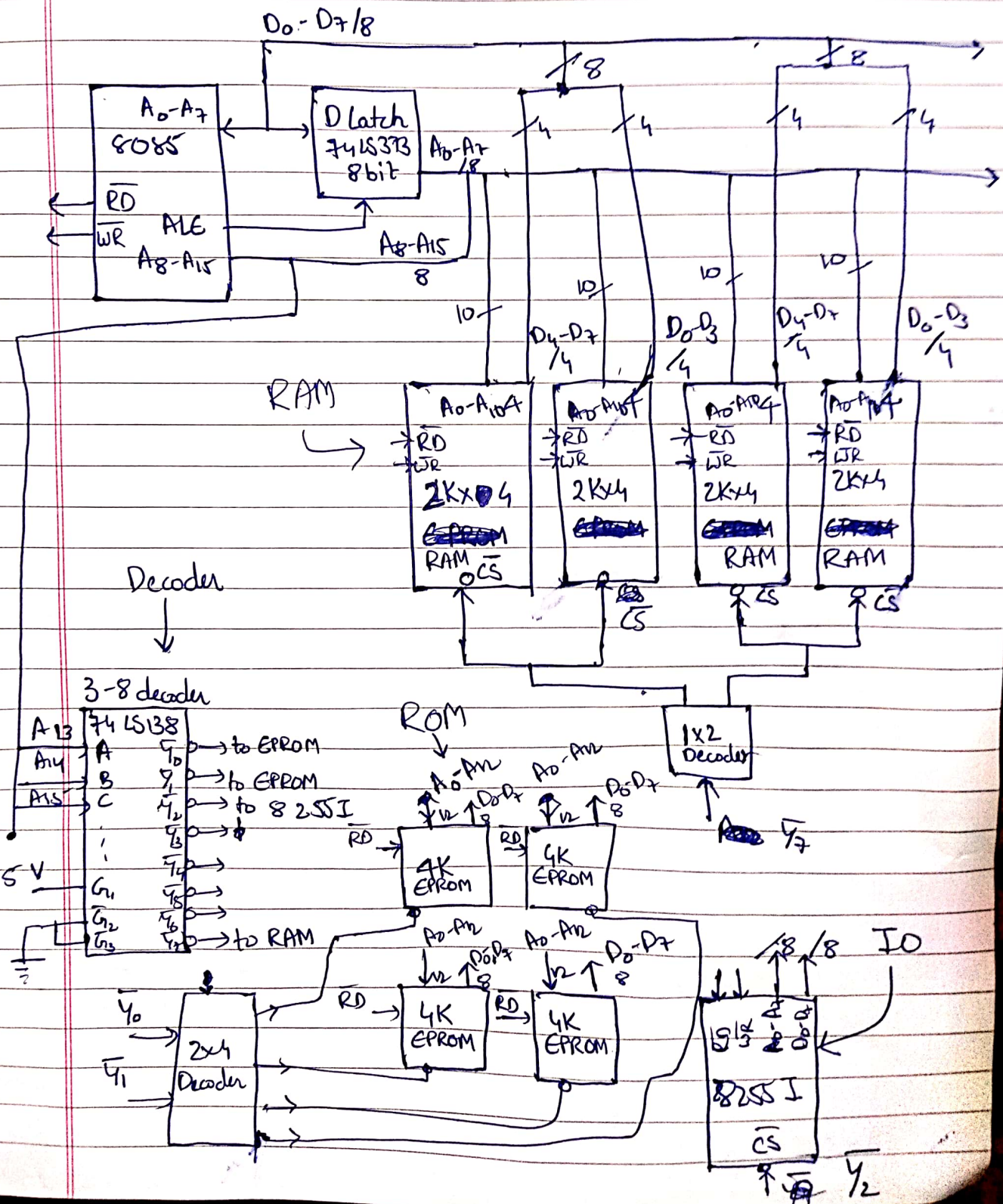
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Ans 1:



Part 2

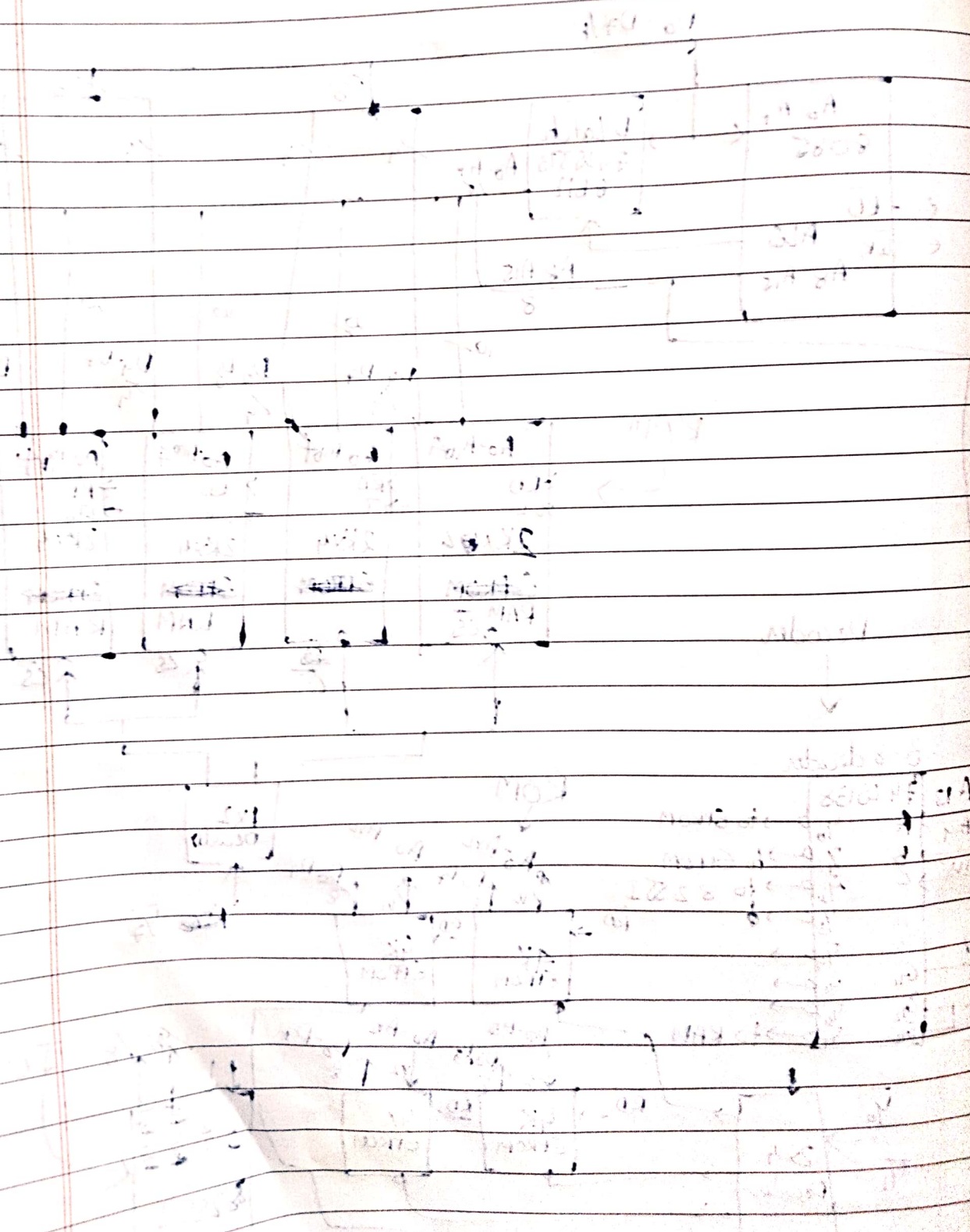
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Ans 2₂



Ans 3:

i) ADD BYTE PTR[001] :-

The add instruction is used to add the byte value present at PTR address with an offset of 01.

ii) IMUL BYTE PTR[BX]

The signed multiplication done with AL with memory content of address PTR with offset BX.

The multiplication result is stored in AX.

Ans 4: DD directive is used to define Double Word allocating a memory of 4 bytes for each variable.

Hence DWORD-VAR has 5 Double Words: $(5 \times 4 = 20)$ bytes allocated to it, followed by some more values later. The values assigned are as follows:

00 01 02 00 00 01 02 00 00 01 02 00 00 01 02 00
00 01 02 00 00 01 02 00 00 01 02 00 00 01 02 00
Hex(5) Hex(6) 00 00 56 02 00 00.

XX = Garbage values
Hex(X) = Hex value of X.

Ans 5:

• model small

• stack 10H

• data

num1 dw 8001H

res dw ?

; Answer stored here, res=0

Not palindrome

res=1
Palindrome

• code

start: mov ax, @data

mov ds, ax

mov cx, 10h

mov ax, num1

getint num1 ; Macro for num1 → call ispal.

~~ispal procedure near~~ ~~Store BX = Reverse of AX~~

~~xor~~ rcr ax, 1

; Declaring procedure.

rcl bx, 1

dec cx

jnz doit

ender:

; Compare AX=BX

mov ax, num1

cmp ax, bx

jz equal

~~mov res,~~

mov res, 00h

jmp exit

equal: ; If equal, res=1.

mov res, 1h

ispal endp.

exit:

mov ah, 4ch

int 21h

end start

We can enclose the labels do it and ender inside a procedure.
Now, to use macro instead of inbuilt value,
use the following code:-

get int macro num

local loop1

local next

loop1: mov ah, 01h

int 21h

cmp al, 30h

; Check AL = "Enter" 0

jz next

cmp al, 3Ah

; Check AL > 9

~~jz~~ jnc next

mov bl, al

~~mov~~ sub bl, 30h

mov ax, num

mov cx, 0ah

; num = 10ⁿ num + al

mul cx

add ax, bx

mov num, ax

next: cmp al, 10h

; Check AL = "Enter"

jnz loop1

endm.

Ans 6:

.model small

; Macro for printing string

print macro m

mov ah, 09h

mov dx, offset m

int 21h

endm

; Macro for

; Printing string

.data

; Data values

empty db 10, 13, " \$"

str1 db 25, 2, 25 dup(" \$")

str2 db 25, 2, 25 dup(" \$")

len db ?

mstring db 10, 13, "Enter String: \$"

notpalin db "String is not a Palindrome! \$"

ispalin db "String is a Palindrome! \$"

.code

mov ax, @data

mov ds, ax

Again: print mstring
 call accept_string ; get input
 mov si, offset str1
 mov cl, str1+1
 mov ch, 00h
 mov len, cl


```
inc si
```

```
add si, cx ; si points to end
```

```
mov di, offset str1 ; di → start of string
add di, 02h ; add 2h to reach actual start.
mov cl, len
```

```
cmpagain: mov al, [si] ; start comparing first and last
           mov ah, [di]
           inc di
           inc dec si
           jne nopalin ; jump to exit message "No Palindrome".
           dec cl
           jnz cmp cmpagain

           printispalin
           jmp exit.
```

```
no palin: print notpalin
```

```
exit:
```

```
mov ah, 4ch
```

```
int int 21h
```

```
accept proc near
```

```
mov ah, 01
```

```
mov int 21h
```

```
ret
```

```
display1 proc near
```

```
; Display number procedure
```

```
mov al, bl
```

```
mov bl, al
```



```
and al, 0f0h  
mov cl, 0fh  
rol al, cl
```

```
cmp al, 09  
jbe number  
add al, 07
```

```
number: add al, 30h  
mov dl, al  
mov ah, 02  
int 21h  
mov al, 0f0h  
and al, 00fh
```

```
cmp al, 09  
jbe number2  
add al, 07
```

```
number2: add al, 30h  
mov dl, al  
mov ah, 02  
int 21h
```

```
ret  
display1 endp
```

```
accept_string proc near  
mov ah, 0ah  
mov dx, offset str1  
int 21h  
ret
```

```
accept_string end  
end start  
end
```

; Accept String Procedure;