

FR. Conceicao Rodrigues College of Engineering
Department of Computer Engineering

1. Addition of Two 8/16/32 bit numbers

1. Course, Subject & Experiment Details

Academic Year	2023-24	Estimated Time	Experiment No. 1– 02 Hours
Course & Semester	S.E. (Comps) – Sem. IV	Subject Name	Microprocessor
Chapter No.	2	Chapter Title	Instruction Set and Programming
Experiment Type	Software	Subject Code	CSC405

Rubrics

Timeline (2)	Practical Skill & Applied Knowledge (2)	Output (3)	Postlab (3)	Total (10)	Sign

2. Aim & Objective of Experiment

TO ADD TWO 8/16/32 BIT NUMBERS

Objective : Program involves storing the two 8-bit no in memory locations and adding them taking into consideration the carry generated. The objective of this program is to give an overview of arithmetic instructions of 8086 for 8-bit operands

3. Software Required

TASM Assembler

4 . Brief Theoretical Description

Pre-Requisites:

1. Instructions of microprocessor 8086
2. Addressing mode of microprocessor 8086.
3. Knowledge of TASM directories.

Theory: The addressing modes used in program are:

- 1) Direct addressing mode: in this mode address of operand is directly specified in the instruction. This address is offset address of the segment being indicated by an instruction.

E.g. MOV AL,[2000h]

$EA = DS \times 10H + 2000H$

- 2) Register Addressing Mode: In this mode operand are specified using registers. Instructions are shorter but operations cannot be identified looking at instruction.

E.g. MOV CL, DL

- 3) Based Indexed Addressing Mode: The operand address is calculated using base register and index register.

E.g. MOV DX, [BX + SI] moves word from address pointed by BX + SI in data segment to DX.

$EA = DS \times 10H + BX + SI$

- 4) Base indexed plus displacement: In this mode address of operand is calculated using base register , index register and displacement.

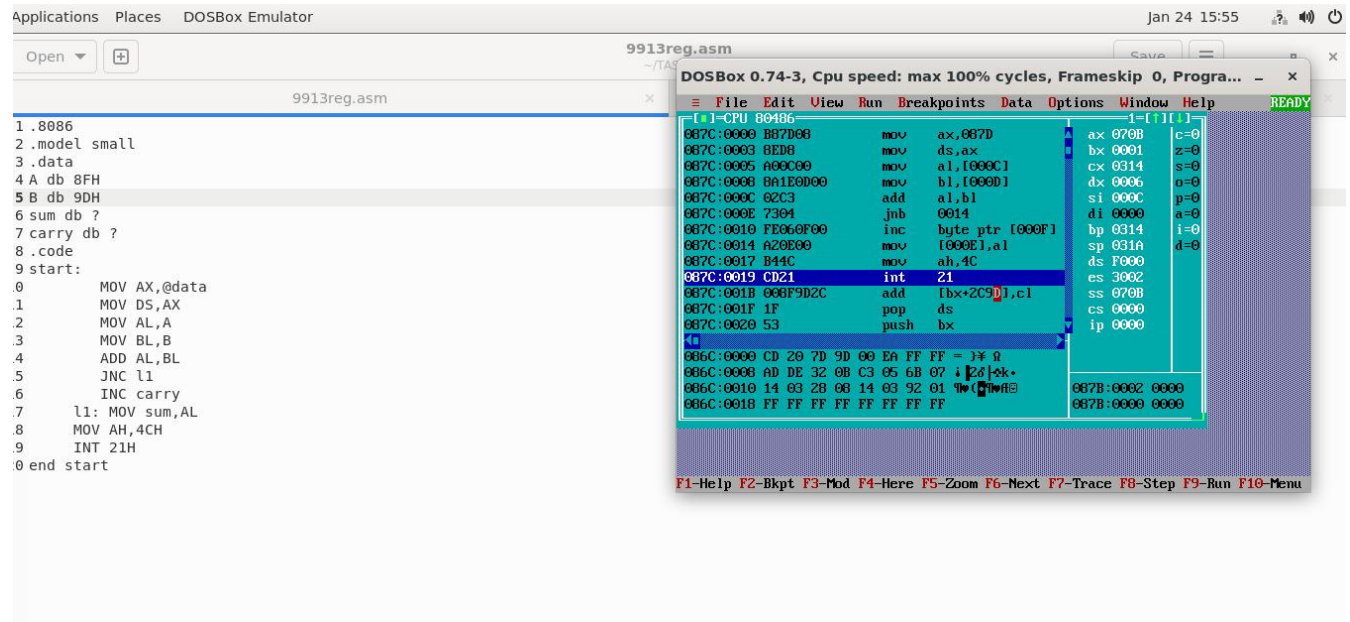
E.g. MOV CX, [BX+DI+10h]

This moves a word from address pointed by BX + DI +10h of segment to CX.

- 5. Algorithm:**
1. Initialize the data segment.
 2. Store two 8/16 -bit numbers in memory locations.
 3. Move the 1st number in any one of the general purpose register.
 4. Move the 2nd number in any other general purpose register.
 5. Add the 2 numbers.
 6. Store the result in memory location.
 7. Check for carry flag. If carry flag is set then store '1' as MSB of result.
 8. Stop

6. Conclusion:

8 bit addition:-



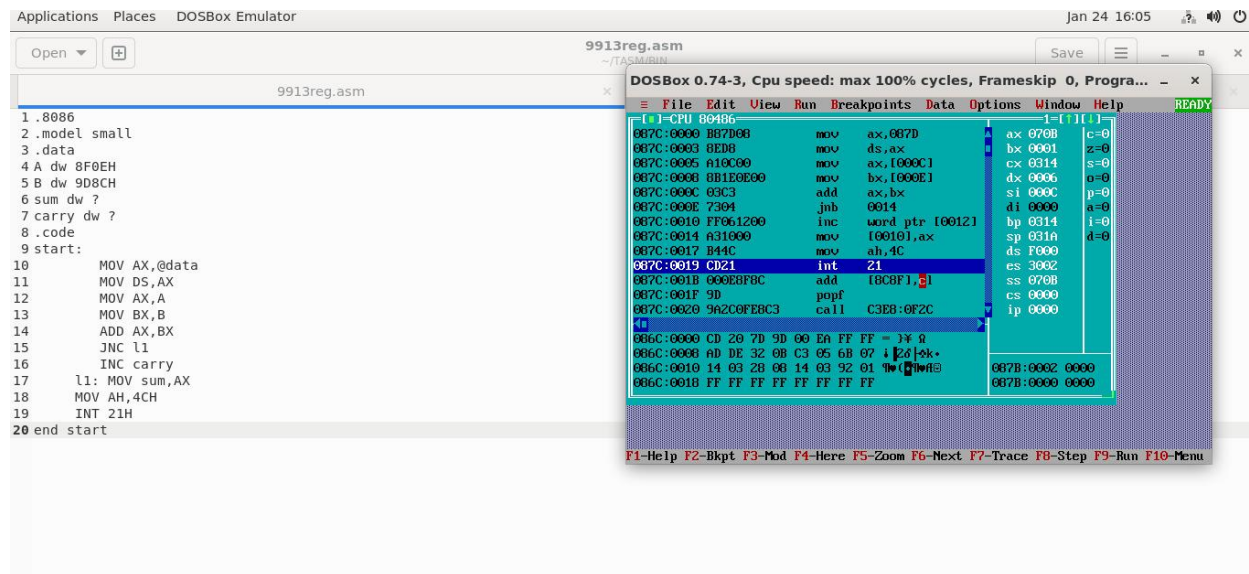
The screenshot shows the DOSBox Emulator interface. The main window displays the assembly file '9913reg.asm' with the following code:

```
1 .8086
2 .model small
3 .data
4 A db 8FH
5 B db 9DH
6 sum db ?
7 carry db ?
8 .code
9 start:
10      MOV AX,@data
11      MOV DS,AX
12      MOV AL,A
13      MOV BL,B
14      ADD AL,BL
15      JNC l1
16      INC carry
17      l1: MOV sum,AL
18      MOV AH,4CH
19      INT 21H
20 end start
```

Overlaid on this is a smaller window titled 'DOSBox 0.74-3, Cpu speed: max 100% cycles, Frameskip 0, Progra...'. This window shows the CPU registers and the current instruction being executed:

Address	Instruction	AX	CX	DX	SI	DI	BP	SP	DS	ES	SS	CS	IP
0000:0000	MOV AX,0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000
0000:0001	MOV DS,AX	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000
0000:0002	MOV AL,0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000
0000:0003	MOV BL,0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000
0000:0004	ADD AL,BL	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000
0000:0005	JNC 0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000
0000:0006	INC carry	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000
0000:0007	MOV sum,AL	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000
0000:0008	MOV AH,4CH	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000
0000:0009	INT 21H	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000

16 bit addition:-



Postlab:

1. Write a program for addition of two 32 bit numbers ,execute and take the screen shots of the results.

.8086

.model small

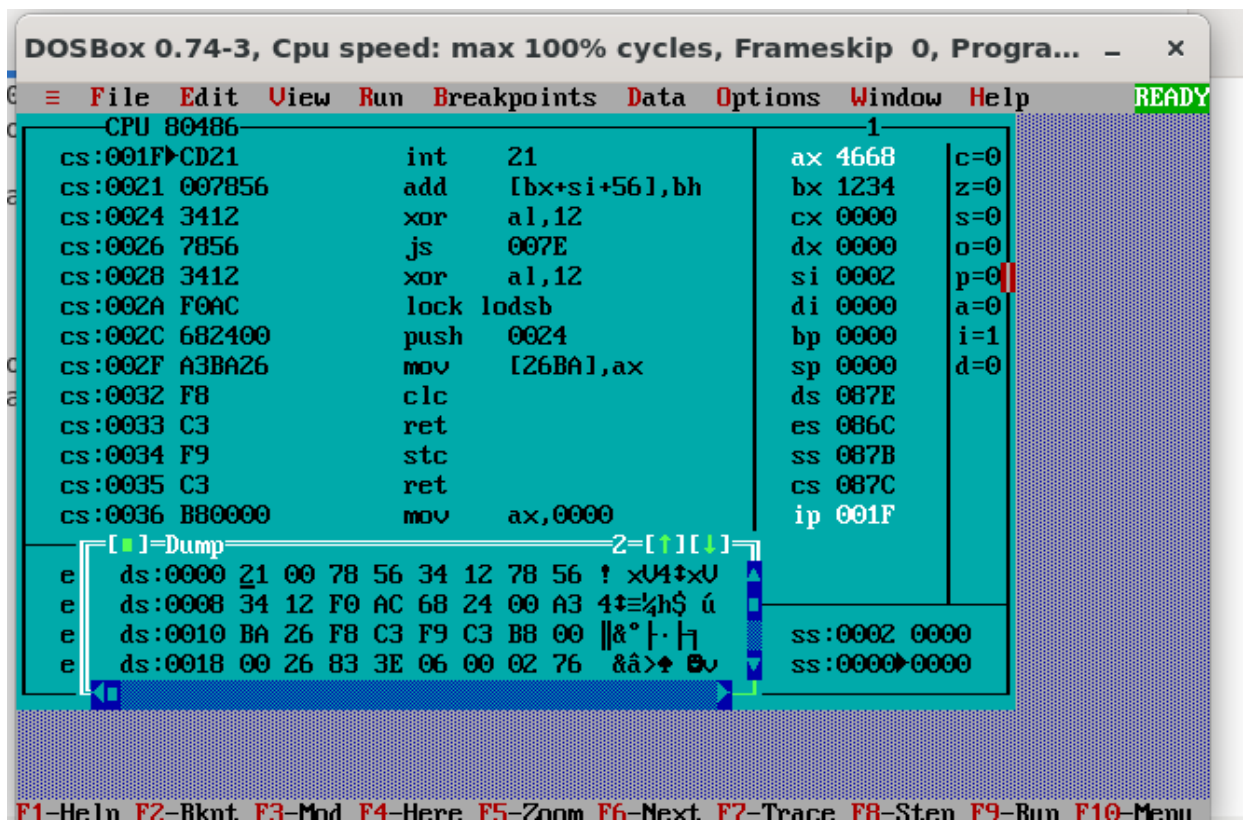
.data

num1 dd 12345678H

num2 dd 12345678H

suml dw ?

```
sumh dw ?  
  
.code  
  
start:  
  
    MOV AX, @data  
  
    MOV DS, AX  
  
    LEA SI, num1  
  
    MOV AX, [SI]  
  
    MOV BX, [SI+04H]  
  
    ADC AX, BX  
  
    MOV suml, AX  
  
  
    MOV AX, [SI+02H]  
  
    MOV BX, [SI+06H]  
  
    ADC AX, BX  
  
    MOV sumh, AX  
  
    MOV AH, 46H  
  
    INT 21H  
  
end start
```



2. Write a program to Subtract two 16 bit numbers.

.8086

.model small

.data

A dw 2456H

B dw 3280H

subt dw ?

burrow dw ?

.code

start:

Prepared by : Prof. Heenakausar Pendhari

MOV AX, @data

MOV DS, AX

MOV AX, A

MOV BX, B

SBB BX, AX

JNC skip

INC burrow

skip: MOV sub, BX

MOV AH, 4CH

INT 21H

end start

The screenshot shows the DOSBox 0.74-3 interface. The title bar reads "DOSBox 0.74-3, Cpu speed: max 100% cycles, Frameskip 0, Progra...". The menu bar includes "File", "Edit", "View", "Run", "Breakpoints", "Data", "Options", "Window", and "Help". The main window displays assembly code in a table format. The code is as follows:

Address	Instruction	Comment	AX	BX	CX	DX	SI	DI	BP	SP	DS	ES	SS	CS	IP
cs:0000	mov	ax,007D	2456	0E2A	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	007D	006C	007B	007C	0018
cs:0003	mov	ds,ax													
cs:0005	mov	ax,[000C]													
cs:0008	mov	bx,[000E]													
cs:000C	sbb	bx,ax													
cs:000E	jnb	0014													
cs:0010	inc	word ptr [0012]													
cs:0014	mov	[0010],bx													
cs:0018	mov	ah,4C													
cs:001A	int	21													
cs:001C	push	si													
cs:001D	and	al,80													
cs:001F	xor	ch,[bp+si]													

Below the code, a memory dump is shown for segment DS. The dump is as follows:

Address	Hex	ASCII
ds:0000	CD 20 7D 9D 0	
ds:0008	AD DE 32 0B C	
ds:0010	14 03 28 08 1	
ds:0018	01 01 01 00 0	

The status bar at the bottom shows function key shortcuts: F1-Help, F2-Bkpt, F3-Mod, F4-Here, F5-Zoom, F6-Next, F7-Trace, F8-Step, F9-Run, F10-Menu.