DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER & SOFTWARE ENGINEERING

COLLEGE OF E&ME, NUST, RAWALPINDI

Microprocessor and Microcontroller Based Design

Lab 01

SUBMITTED TO:
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SUBMITTED BY:
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Submission Date: 30/9/2022

Objectives:

Making us familiar with the emu8086 interface. Compiling assembly language on its GUI.

Related Topic/Chapter in theory class:

None

Hardware/Software required:

Hardware: PC
Software Tool: emu8086 v2.57

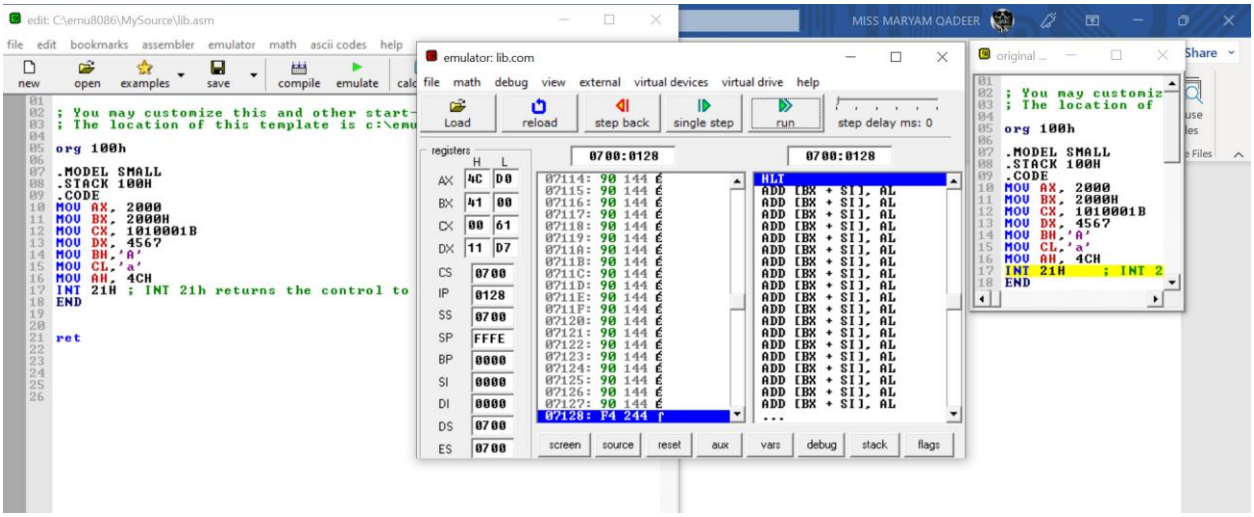
Tasks:

1) **Observe and write down the contents of registers AX, BX, CX, and DX after the complete code is run?**

Solution:

```
.MODEL SMALL
.STACK 100H
.CODE
MOV AX, 2000
MOV BX, 2000H
MOV CX, 1010001B
MOV DX, 4567
MOV BH,'A'
MOV CL,'a'
MOV AH, 4CH
INT 21H   ; INT 21h returns the control to DOS if AH=4CH
END
```

Output:



Following values we get from data registers:

2) Do the contents of any register change as the code is run step by step? If yes, what change is observed and in which registers?

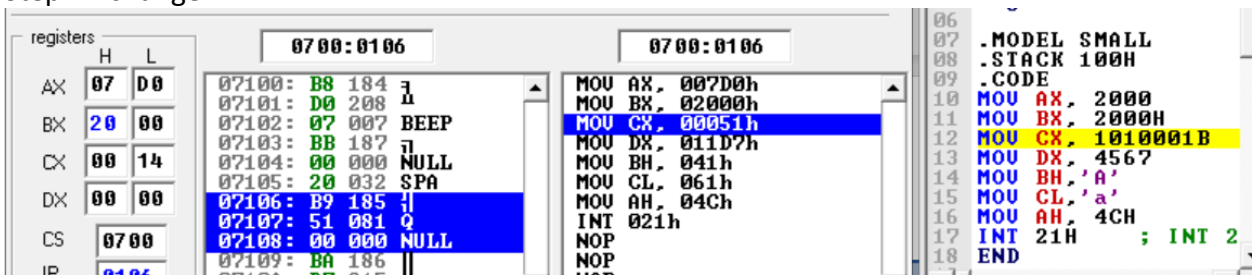
Solution:

.MODEL SMALL
.STACK 100H
.CODE
MOV AX, 2000
MOV BX, 2000H
MOV CX, 1010001B
MOV DX, 4567
MOV BH,'A'
MOV CL,'a'

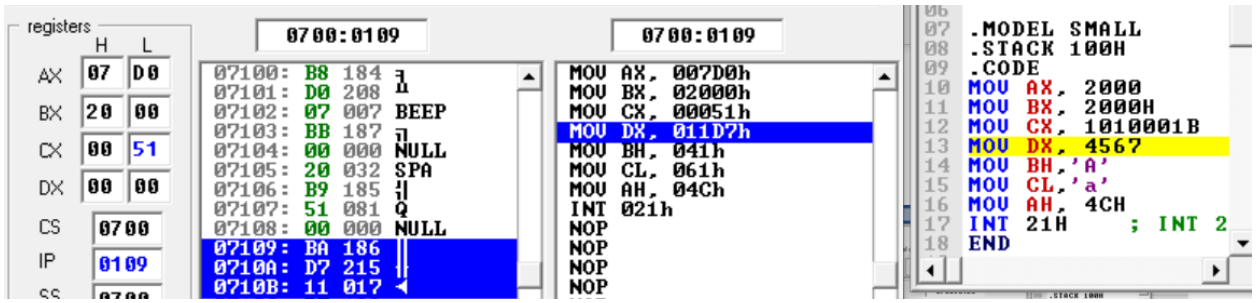
MOV AH, 4CH
INT 21H ; INT 21h returns the control to DOS if AH=4CH
END

Output:

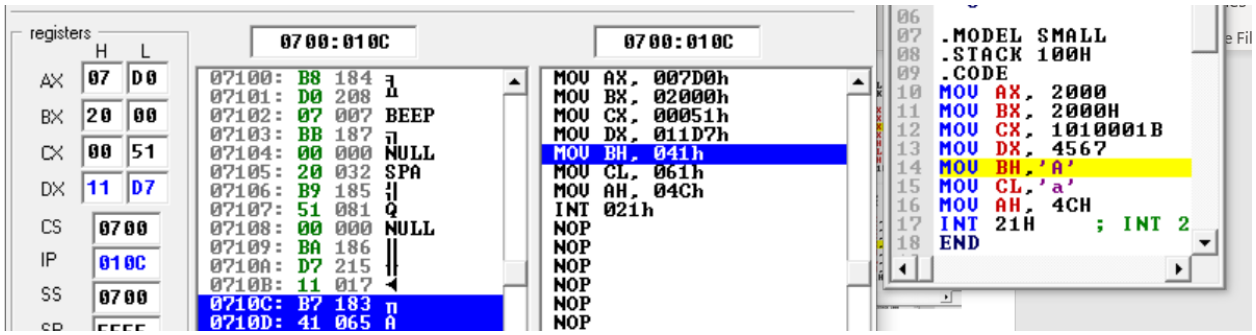
Step #1 change :



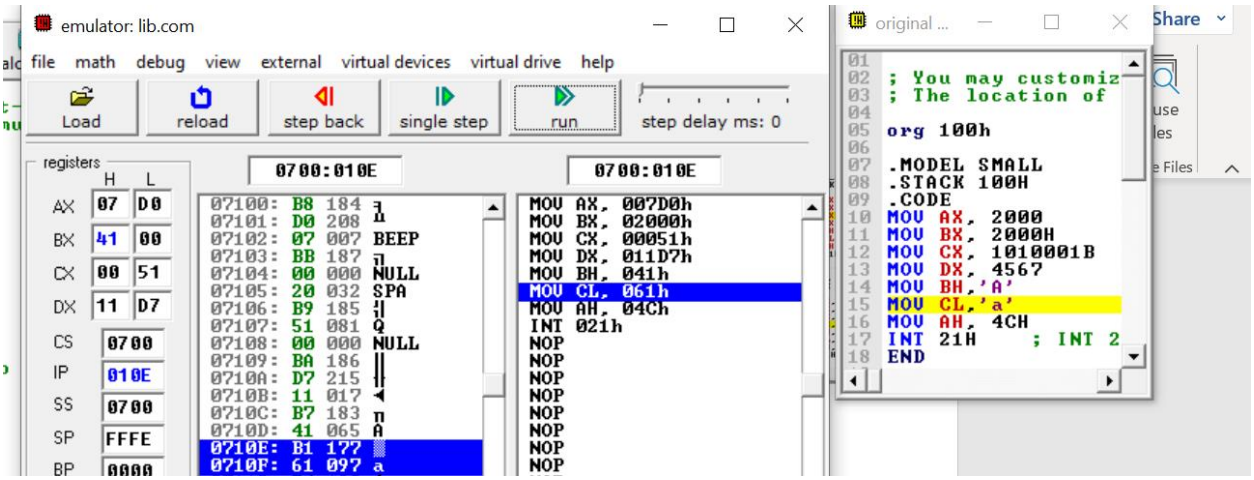
Step #2 change :



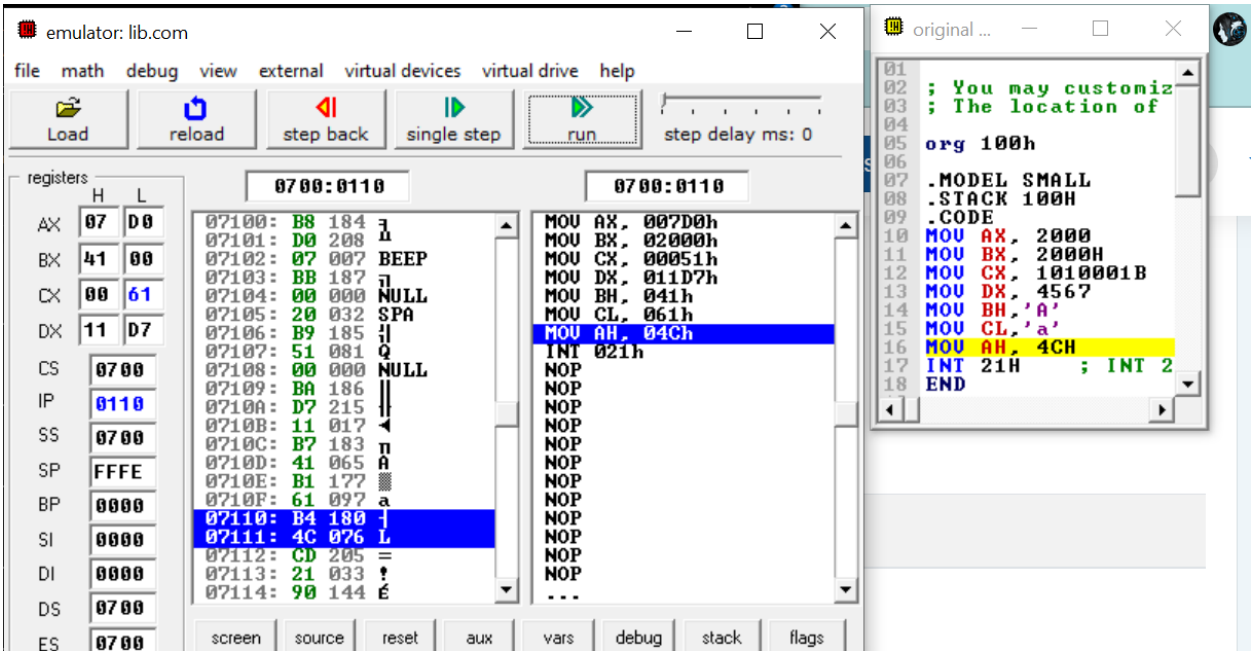
Step #3 change :



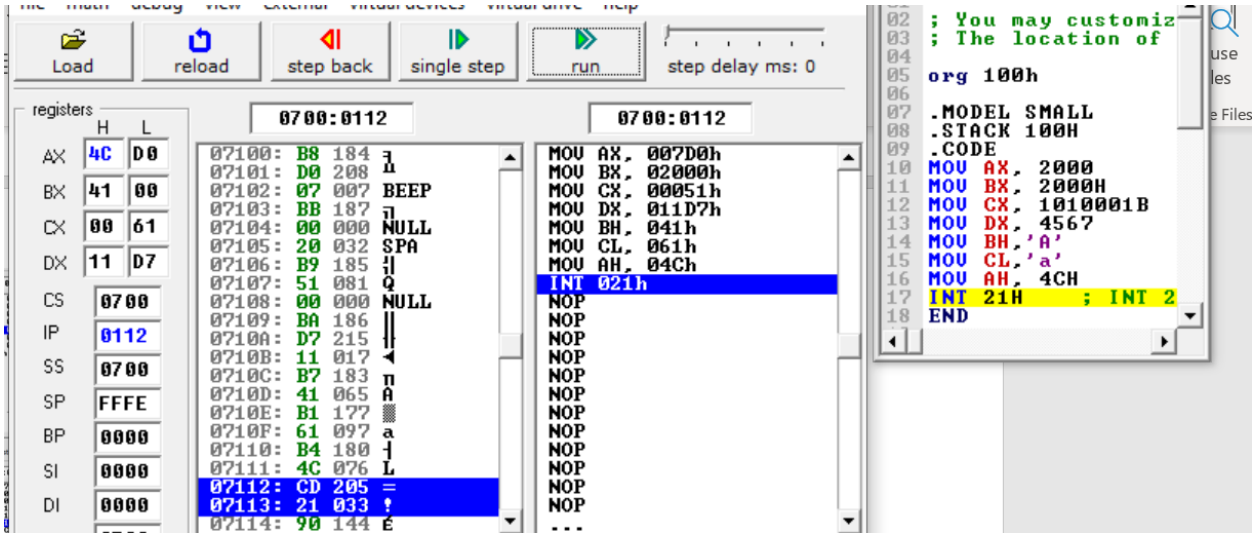
Step #4 change :



Step #5 change :



Step #6 change :



3)What happens if we replace 35H with just 35?

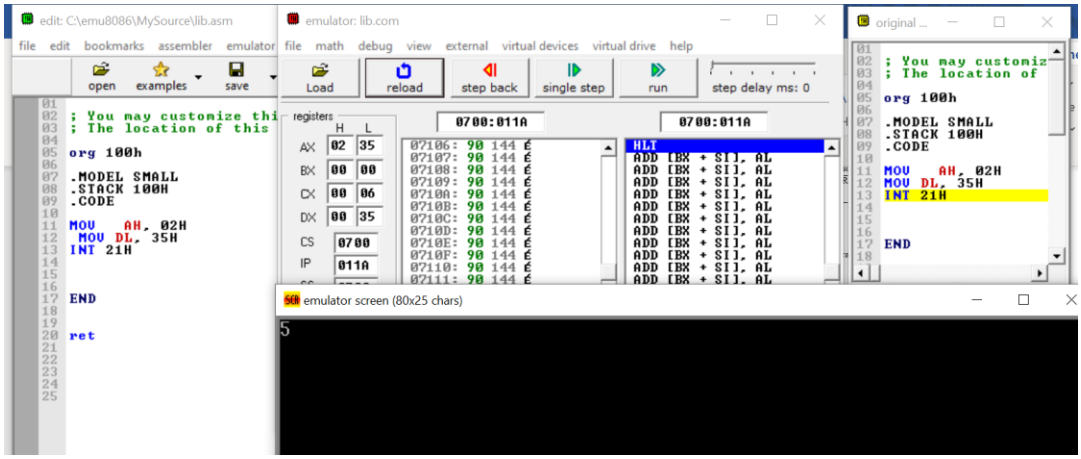
<u>solution:</u>

MOV AH, 02H

MOV DL, 35H

INT 21H

<u>OUTPUT:</u>



4)What register contains the ASCII code of the character read from the keyboard?

Solution:

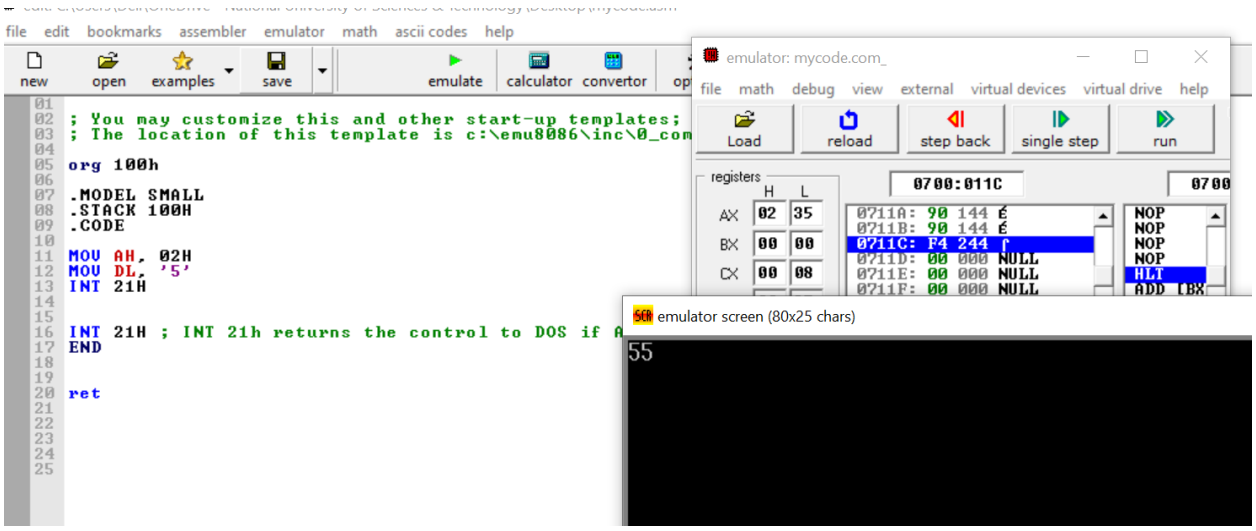
This code also displays 5:

MOV AH, 02H

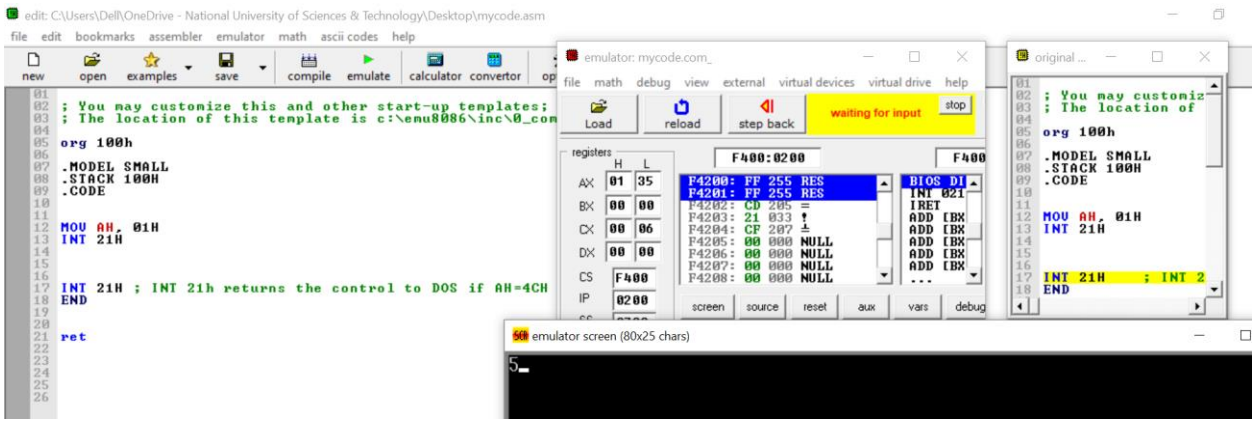
MOV DL, '5'

INT 21H

Output



Function 01h



5)Does using any other register in place of DX (in function 09h) give the same result? If not, what can be the reason?

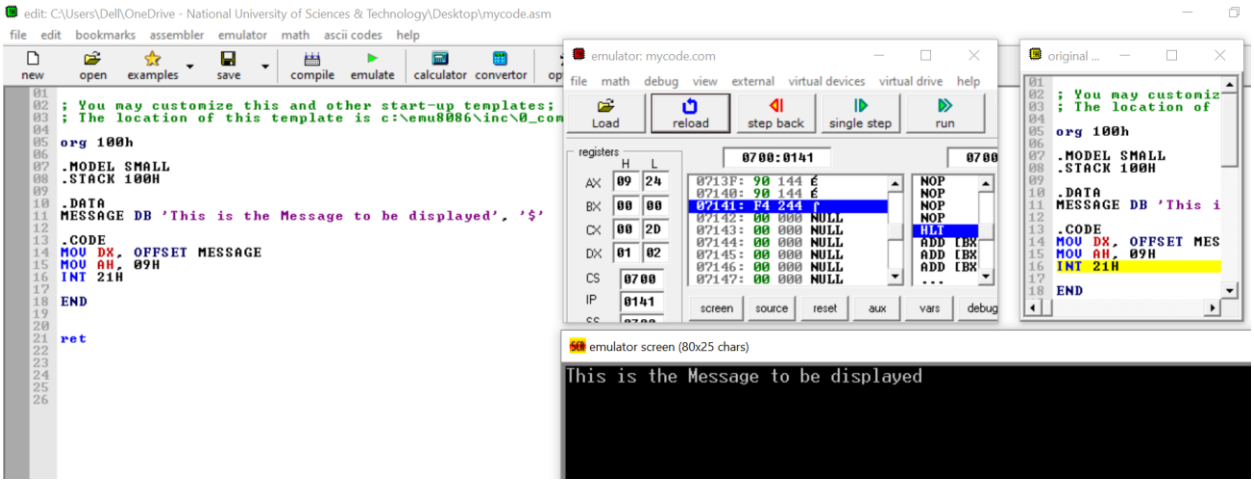
Solution:

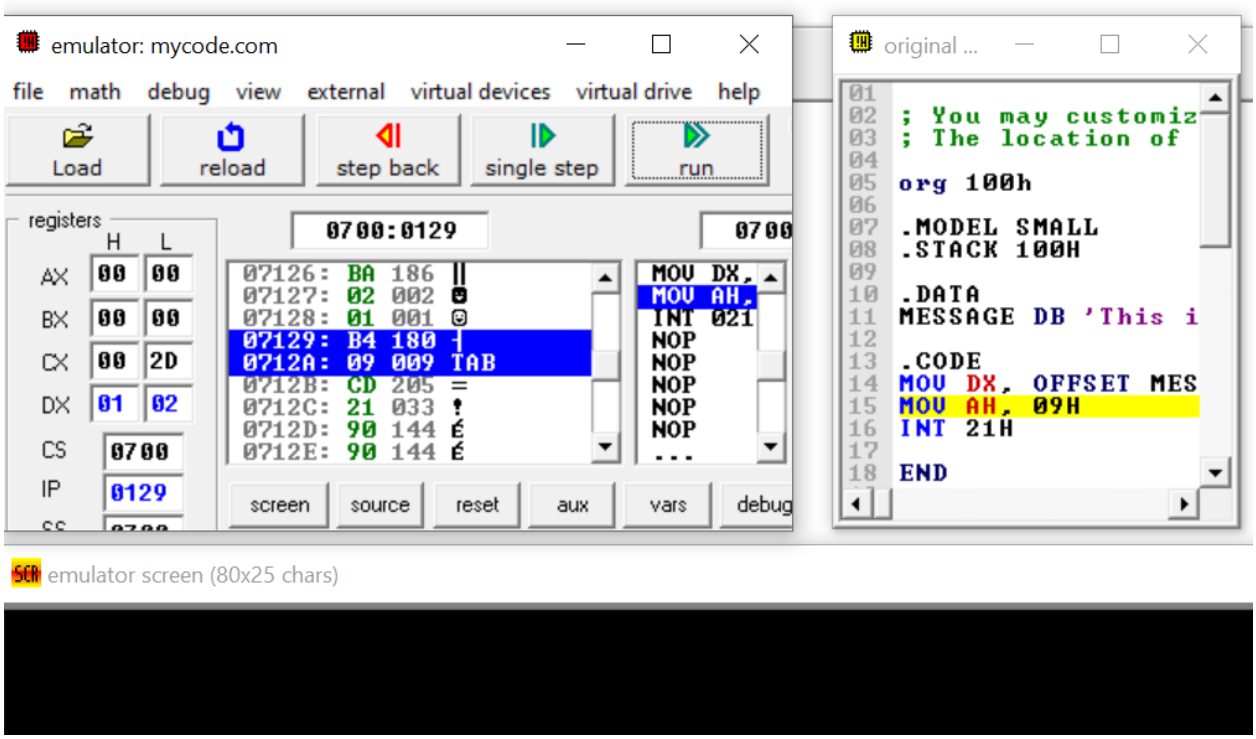
```
DATA
MESSAGE DB 'This is the Message to be displayed', '$'

.CODE
 MOV DX, OFFSET MESSAGE
 MOV AH, 09H
 INT 21H
```

Or

```
.DATA
MESSAGE DB 'This is the Message to be displayed', '$'

.CODE
 LEA DX, MESSAGE
 MOV AH, 09H
 INT 21H
```

OUTPUT:





Upon analyzing the code by single step run. DOS first declares variables in the data segment. Just when the compiler reads a function called “MESSAGE DB “it moves to the code segment. Adding offset required to reach the desired location of memory, where we have our label defined with string,” 'This is the Message to be displayed, '$'. Afterward, DOS moves to function call 09h for it displays the string characters addressed by DX to the screen. No other data register updates value because each has its own defined special purpose on a particular function call

Function	**Value of**	**Output in**	**Functionality**
01h	01h	AL	Reads a character from keyboard, stores it in AL and
02h	02h	Screen	Display the content of register DL on screen in ASCII
09h	09h	Screen	Display the string characters addressed by DX to the screen
0Ah	0Ah	Offset in D	Read a string of characters from keyboard.

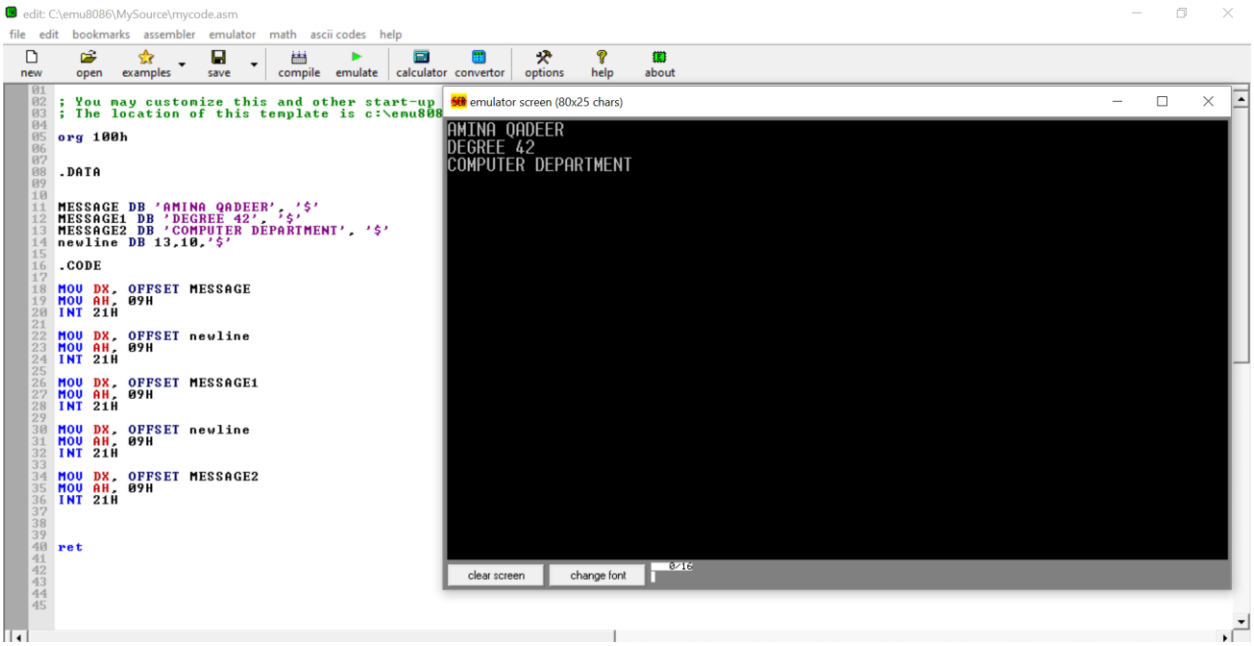
6)Define three strings containing your name, degree and department and display them on screen. The strings should be displayed on three different lines. Paste your code and the screenshot of output.

SOULTION:

```
; You may customize this and other start-up templates;
; The location of this template is c:\emu8086\inc\0_com_template.txt

org 100h

.DATA

MESSAGE DB 'AMINA QADEER', '$'
MESSAGE1 DB 'DEGREE 42', '$'
MESSAGE2 DB 'COMPUTER DEPARTMENT', '$'
newline DB 13,10,'$'

.CODE

MOV DX, OFFSET MESSAGE
MOV AH, 09H
```

```
INT 21H

MOV DX, OFFSET newline
MOV AH, 09H
INT 21H

MOV DX, OFFSET MESSAGE1
MOV AH, 09H
INT 21H

MOV DX, OFFSET newline
MOV AH, 09H
INT 21H

MOV DX, OFFSET MESSAGE2
MOV AH, 09H
INT 21H
ret
END
```

OUTPUT:



Conclusion:

1) **The 8086 is a 16-bit microprocessor**. The term “16-bit” means that its arithmetic logic unit, internal registers, and most of its instructions are designed to work with 16-bit binary words. 2) The 8086 has a 16-bit data bus, so it can read data from or write data to memory and ports either 16 bits or 8 bits at a time.
2) I saved my .asm file and constructed an executable file from it by compiling my assembly code.
3) Now I know where data registers are located on the interface.
4) Functions of special purpose and general-purpose registers.