



**DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER &
SOFTWARE ENGINEERING
COLLEGE OF E&ME, NUST, RAWALPINDI**



Microprocessor and Microcontroller Based Design

Lab 01

SUBMITTED TO:
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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'

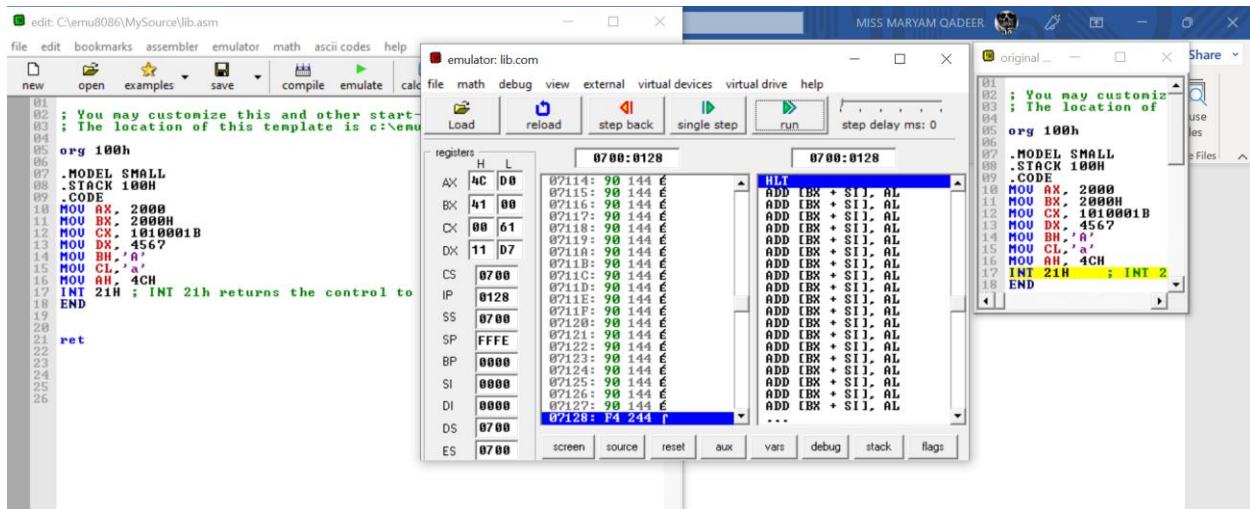
MOV CL, 'a'

MOV AH, 4CH

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

END

Output:



Following values we get from data registers:

registers		
	H	L
AX	4C	D0
BX	41	00
CX	00	61
DX	11	D7

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 :

registers

	H	L
AX	07	D0
BX	20	00
CX	00	14
DX	00	00
CS	0700	
IP	0106	

0700:0106

07100:	B8	184	↓
07101:	D0	208	↓
07102:	07	007	BEEP
07103:	BB	187	↓
07104:	00	000	NULL
07105:	20	032	SPA
07106:	B9	185	↓
07107:	51	081	Q
07108:	00	000	NULL
07109:	BA	186	↓

MOV AX, 007D0h
MOV BX, 02000h
MOV CX, 00051h
MOV DX, 011D7h
MOV BH, 041h
MOV CL, 061h
MOV AH, 04Ch
INT 021h
NOP
NOP

```
06 .MODEL SMALL
07 .STACK 100H
08 .CODE
09
10 MOV AX, 2000
11 MOV BX, 2000H
12 MOV CX, 1010001B
13 MOV DX, 4567
14 MOV BH, 'A'
15 MOV CL, 'a'
16 MOV AH, 4CH
17 INT 21H ; INT 2
18 END
```

Step #2 change :

registers

	H	L
AX	07	D0
BX	20	00
CX	00	51
DX	00	00
CS	0700	
IP	0109	
SS	0700	

0700:0109

07100:	B8	184	↓
07101:	D0	208	↓
07102:	07	007	BEEP
07103:	BB	187	↓
07104:	00	000	NULL
07105:	20	032	SPA
07106:	B9	185	↓
07107:	51	081	Q
07108:	00	000	NULL
07109:	BA	186	↓
0710A:	D7	215	↓
0710B:	11	017	↓

MOV AX, 007D0h
MOV BX, 02000h
MOV CX, 00051h
MOV DX, 011D7h
MOV BH, 041h
MOV CL, 061h
MOV AH, 04Ch
INT 021h
NOP
NOP
NOP
NOP

```
06 .MODEL SMALL
07 .STACK 100H
08 .CODE
09
10 MOV AX, 2000
11 MOV BX, 2000H
12 MOV CX, 1010001B
13 MOV DX, 4567
14 MOV BH, 'A'
15 MOV CL, 'a'
16 MOV AH, 4CH
17 INT 21H ; INT 2
18 END
```

Step #3 change :

registers

	H	L
AX	07	D0
BX	20	00
CX	00	51
DX	11	D7
CS	0700	
IP	010C	
SS	0700	
SP	FFFF	

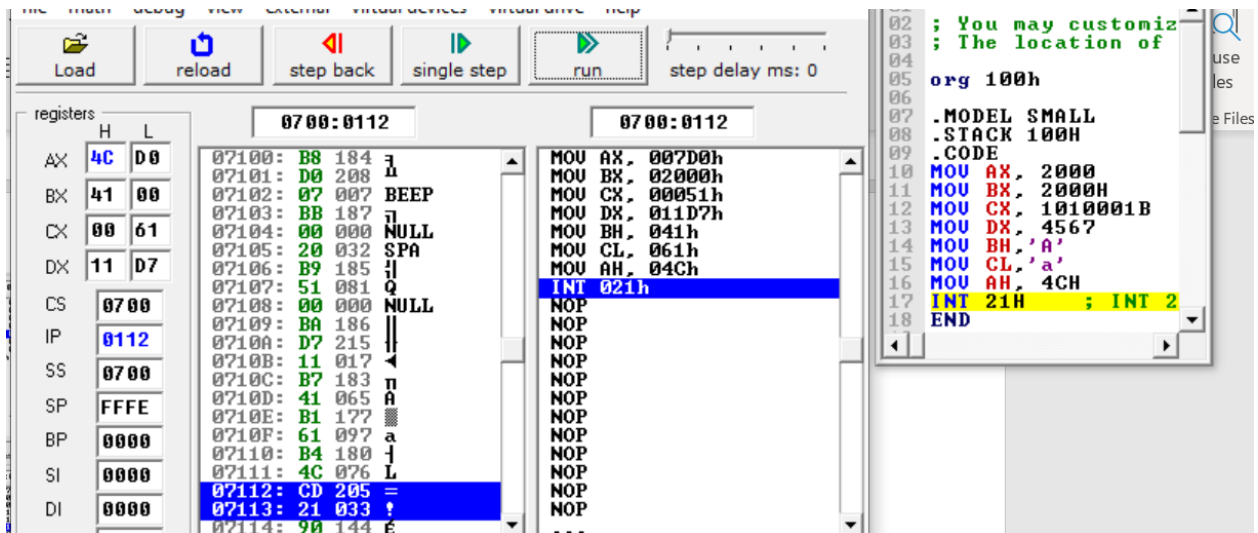
0700:010C

07100:	B8	184	↓
07101:	D0	208	↓
07102:	07	007	BEEP
07103:	BB	187	↓
07104:	00	000	NULL
07105:	20	032	SPA
07106:	B9	185	↓
07107:	51	081	Q
07108:	00	000	NULL
07109:	BA	186	↓
0710A:	D7	215	↓
0710B:	11	017	↓
0710C:	B7	183	↓
0710D:	41	065	A

MOV AX, 007D0h
MOV BX, 02000h
MOV CX, 00051h
MOV DX, 011D7h
MOV BH, 041h
MOV CL, 061h
MOV AH, 04Ch
INT 021h
NOP
NOP
NOP
NOP

```
06 .MODEL SMALL
07 .STACK 100H
08 .CODE
09
10 MOV AX, 2000
11 MOV BX, 2000H
12 MOV CX, 1010001B
13 MOV DX, 4567
14 MOV BH, 'A'
15 MOV CL, 'a'
16 MOV AH, 4CH
17 INT 21H ; INT 2
18 END
```

Step #4 change :



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

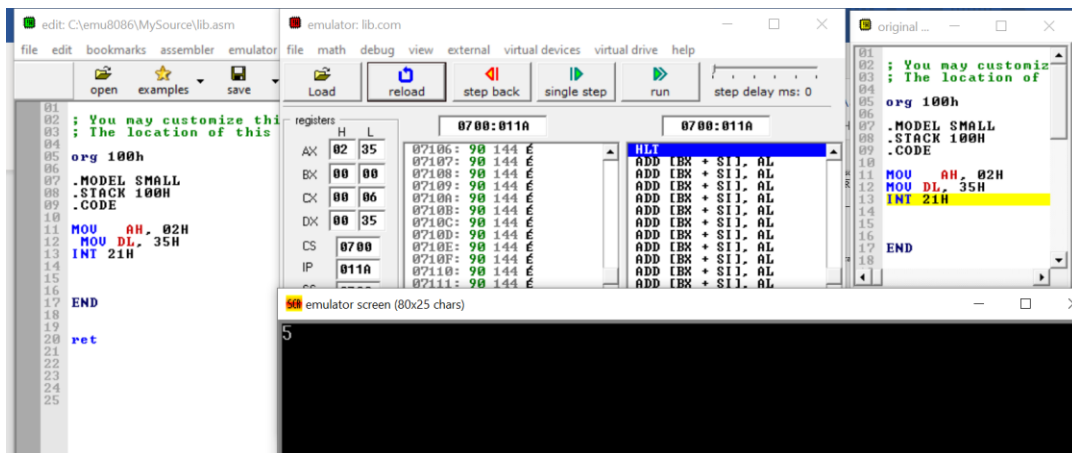
solution:

MOV AH, 02H

MOV DL, 35H

INT 21H

OUTPUT:



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

Solution:

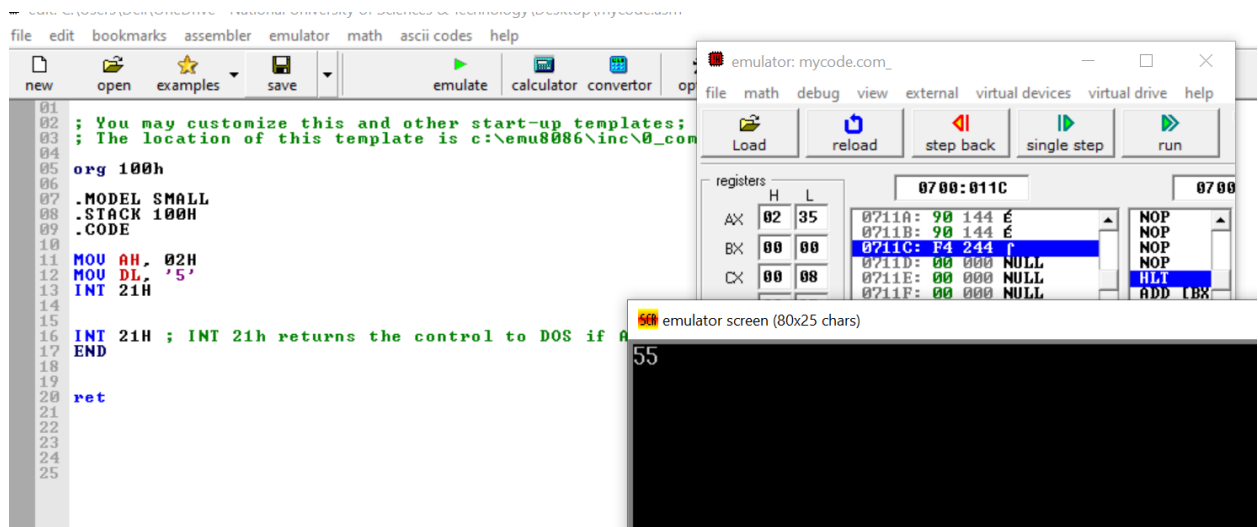
This code also displays 5:

MOV AH, 02H

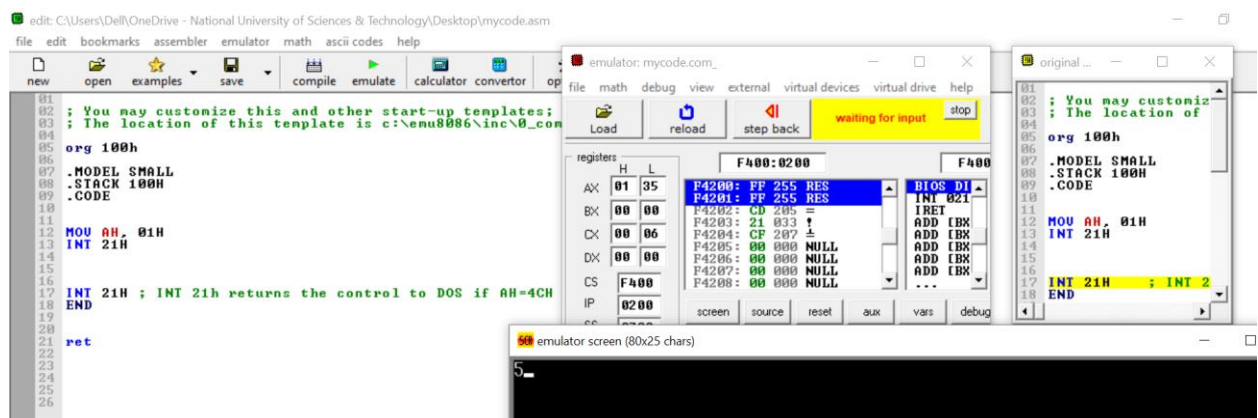
MOV DL, '5'

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', '$'
```

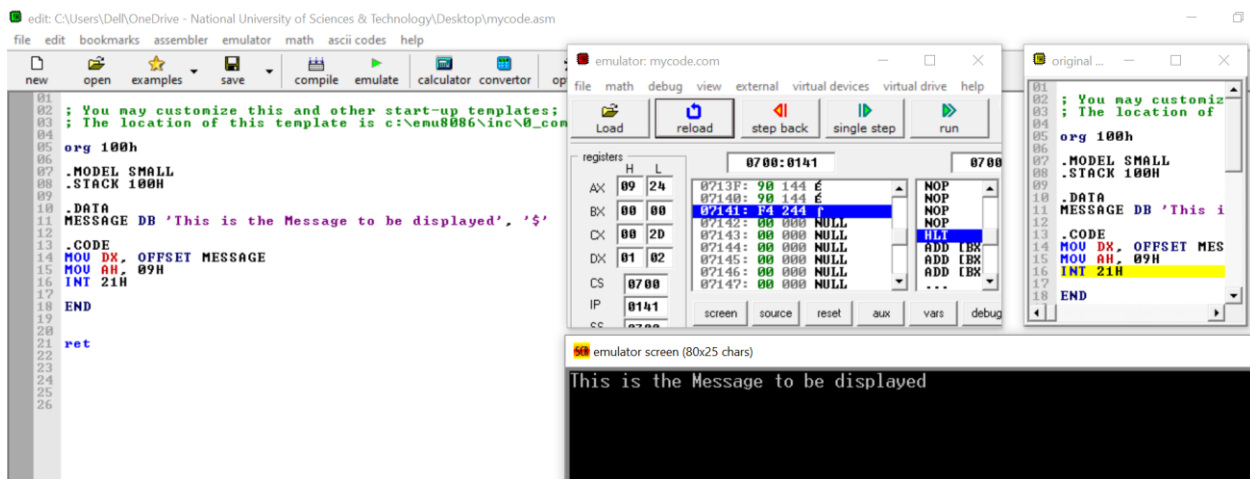
```
.CODE
MOV DX, OFFSET MESSAGE
MOV AH, 09H
INT 21H
```

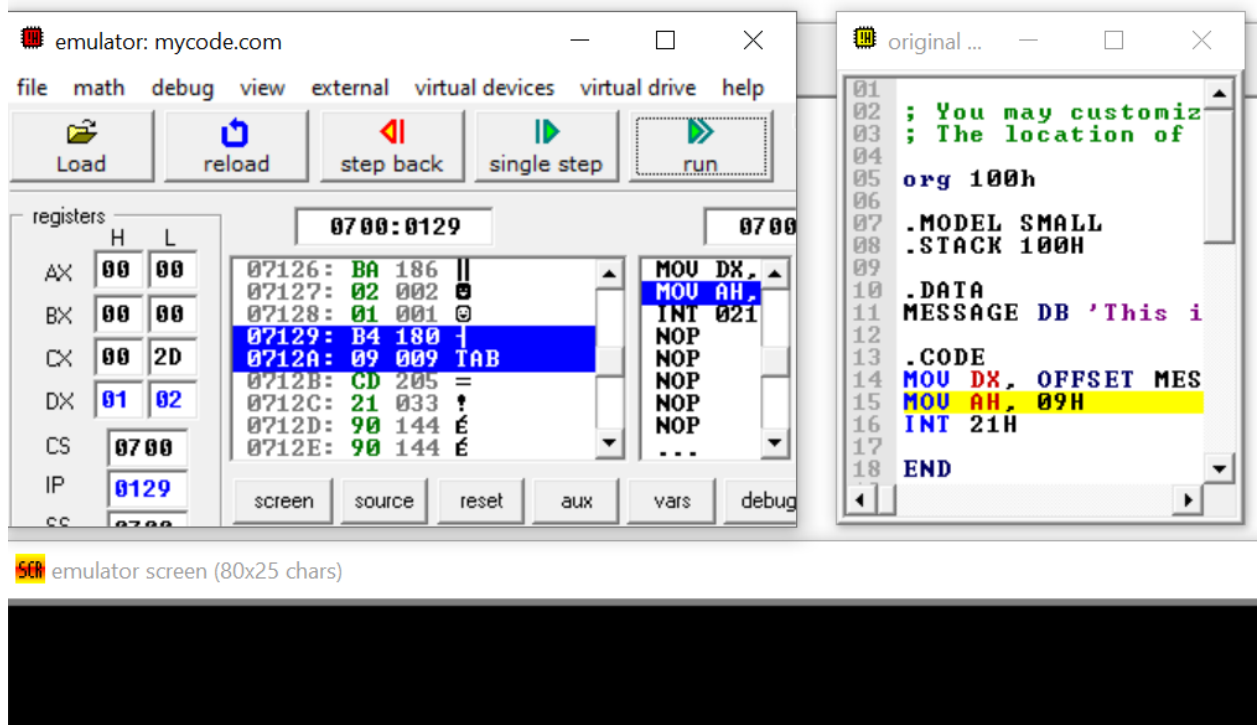
Or

```
.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 and	Reads a character from keyboard, stores it in
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
Ah	Ah	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:

The screenshot shows the emu8086 IDE interface. The left pane displays assembly code for a program that prints a student's name and department. The right pane shows the output of the program as it runs.

```
01 ; You may customize this and other start-up
02 ; The location of this template is c:\emu8086
03
04
05 org 100h
06
07 .DATA
08
09
10 MESSAGE DB 'AMINA QADEER', '$'
11 MESSAGE1 DB 'DEGREE 42', '$'
12 MESSAGE2 DB 'COMPUTER DEPARTMENT', '$'
13 newline DB 13,10,'$'
14
15 .CODE
16
17 MOV DX, OFFSET MESSAGE
18 MOV AH, 09H
19 INT 21H
20
21 MOV DX, OFFSET newline
22 MOV AH, 09H
23 INT 21H
24
25 MOV DX, OFFSET MESSAGE1
26 MOV AH, 09H
27 INT 21H
28
29 MOV DX, OFFSET newline
30 MOV AH, 09H
31 INT 21H
32
33 MOV DX, OFFSET MESSAGE2
34 MOV AH, 09H
35 INT 21H
36
37
38
39
40
41
42
43
44
45 ret
```

emu8086 screen (80x25 chars)

```
AMINA QADEER
DEGREE 42
COMPUTER DEPARTMENT
```

clear screen change font 8x16

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.