SSN College of Engineering
Department of Computer Science and Engineering
UCS1512 – Microprocessors Lab
Matrix Operations

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1 AIM:

To write and execute 8086 programs for performing matrix addition and subtraction.

2 PROCEDURE:

- Write the program in a text editor and save it as a ***.asm*** file under the MASM directory.
- Launch DOSBOX application and mount the MASM folder using the command prompt.
- Use the following syntax for mounting : ' **mount [LOCAL DRIVE] FILEPATH** '. Enter into the local drive('LOCAL DRIVE:').
- The code file can be edited using the command **edit FILENAME.asm**. Save the changes and exit.
- Assemble the code using the command '**masm FILENAME.asm**' to generate the object file. The object file is in the format 'FILENAME.obj'
- Add dynamic libraries using the syntax **'link FILENAME.obj'** to generate the executeable(**.exe**) file.
- Enter the debug mode using debug FILENAME.exe to execute and analuse the memory contents. The various commands used in debug mode are as follows:-
  - U :- Displays unassembled code.
  - D :- Refers to the offset from which contents in the memory are displayed.
  - E :- Change the value in memory.
  - G :- execute the code.
  - Q :- Quit debug mode.

3 Algorithm & Program

INITIALIZATION:

- Declare and initialize the operands and the code and data segments.

3.1 Matrix addition:

To add corresponding elements of 2 matrices.

1. Initialize data and code segment and variables
2. Move the starting address of data segment to DS
3. Move the values of the number of rows in the two matrices to CL and DL registers
4. Compare if DL and CL are equal
    - if not equal terminate the program else continue
5. Perform step(3) with the number of columns
6. Calculate the number of addition operations to perform by multiplying number of rows and columns of a matrix
7. Move the starting addresses of matrices and result to SI, DI and BX registers
8. Loop while there are operations to be performed
    (a) Move the content which the SI register points to AL register
    (b) ADD AL and [DI] where DI points to the current address in the second matrix
    (c) Move the result of AL to the current address pointed by the BX register
    (d) Increment SI, DI and BX (Move the pointer to the next memory address)
9. Terminate the program

3.1.1 Matrix addition: Program

Program	Comments
assume cs:code, ds:data	
data segment row1 db 02h row2 db 02h col1 db 04h col2 db 04h org 0010h matrix1 db 00h,11h,22h,33h, 44h,55h,66h,77h org 0020h matrix2 db 77h,66h,55h,44h, 33h,22h,11h,00h org 0030h result db 8 DUP(0) data ends	Initialize data segment and variables End data segment

code segment
org 0100h
start: mov ax,data
mov ds,ax
mov cl,row1
mov dl,row2
cmp cl,dl
jne last
mov cl,col1
mov dl,col2
cmp cl,dl
jne last
mov al,row2
mul cl
mov cx,ax
mov si, offset matrix1
mov di, offset matrix2
mov bx, offset result
here:
mov al, [si]
add al, [di]
mov [bx], al
inc si
inc di
inc bl
loop here
last:
mov ah,4ch
int 21h
code ends
end start
	Initialize code segment
	
	Transfer address of data segment to DS
	Transfer contents of row1 and row2 to CL and DL registers
	Compare CL and DL, if not equal terminate
	
	Transfer contents of column1 and column2 to CL and DL registers
	Compare CL and DL, if not equal terminate
	
	Multiply CL with AL and store result in AX
	
	Move the starting addresses of matrix1, matrix2
	and result to SI, DI, and BX registers
	
	Move the content of the address currently pointed by the SI register
	ADD AL with the content of the address currently pointed by DI register
	Move the result to the address currently pointed by the BX register
	Increment SI, DI, and BL register to the next memory location
	
	Termination of execution
	
	End of the code segment
	Terminate program

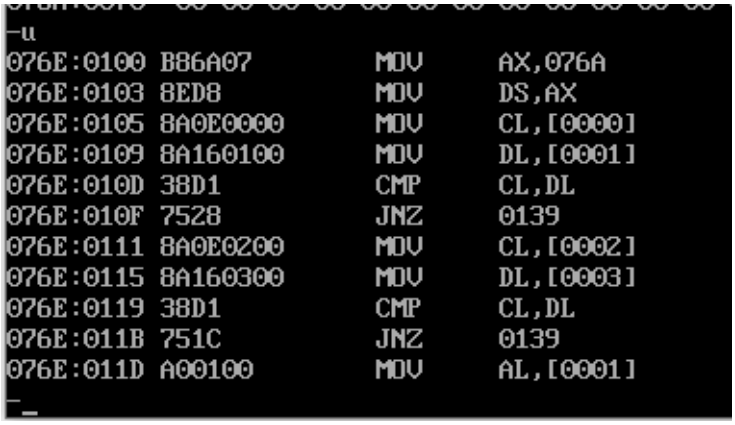

Figure 1: Matrix addition - unassembled

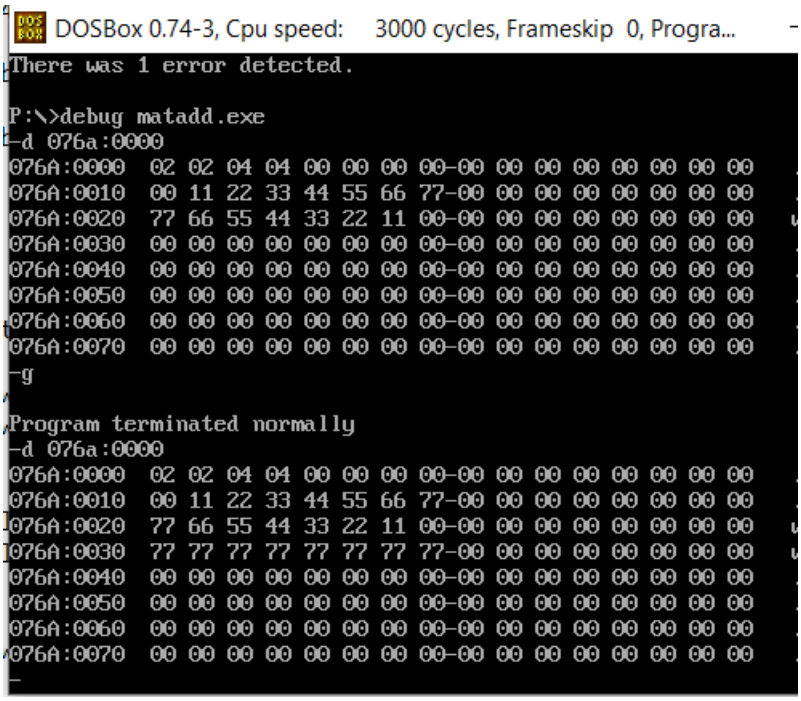

Figure 2: Matrix addition - Output

3.2 Matrix subtraction:

To subtract corresponding elements of 2 matrices.

1. Initialize data and code segment and variables
2. Move the starting address of data segment to DS
3. Move the values of the number of rows in the two matrices to CL and DL registers
4. Compare if DL and CL are equal
    - if not equal terminate the program else continue
5. Perform step(3) with the number of columns
6. Calculate the number of addition operations to perform by multiplying number of rows and columns of a matrix

7. Move the starting addresses of matrices and result to SI, DI and BX registers
8. Loop while there are operations to be performed
    (a) Move the content which the SI register points to AL register
    (b) Subtract AL and [DI] where DI points to the current address in the second matrix
    (c) Move the result of AL to the current address pointed by the BX register
    (d) Increment SI, DI and BX (Move the pointer to the next memory address)
9. Terminate the program

3.2.1 Matrix subtraction: Program

Program	Comments
assume cs:code, ds:data	
data segment row1 db 02h row2 db 02h col1 db 04h col2 db 04h org 0010h matrix1 db 77h,66h,55h, 44h, 33h,22h,11h,00h org 0020h matrix2 db 00h,11h,22h,33h, 44h,55h,66h,77h org 0030h result db 8 DUP(0) data ends	Initialize data segment and variables End data segment

code segment
org 0100h
start: mov ax,data
mov ds,ax
mov cl,row1
mov dl,row2
cmp cl,dl
jne last
mov cl,col1
mov dl,col2
cmp cl,dl
jne last
mov al,row2
mul cl
mov cx,ax
mov si, offset matrix1
mov di, offset matrix2
mov bx, offset result
here:
mov al, [si]
sub al, [di]
mov [bx], al
inc si
inc di
inc bl
loop here
last:
mov ah,4ch
int 21h
code ends
end start
	Initialize code segment
	
	Transfer address of data segment to DS
	Transfer contents of row1 and row2 to CL and DL registers
	Compare CL and DL, if not equal terminate
	
	Transfer contents of column1 and column2 to CL and DL registers
	Compare CL and DL, if not equal terminate
	
	Multiply CL with AL and store result in AX
	
	Move the starting addresses of matrix1, matrix2
	and result to SI, DI, and BX registers
	
	Move the content of the address currently pointed by the SI register
	Sub AL with the content of the address currently pointed by DI register
	Move the result to the address currently pointed by the BX register
	Increment SI, DI, and BL register to the next memory location
	
	Termination of execution
	
	End of the code segment
	Terminate program

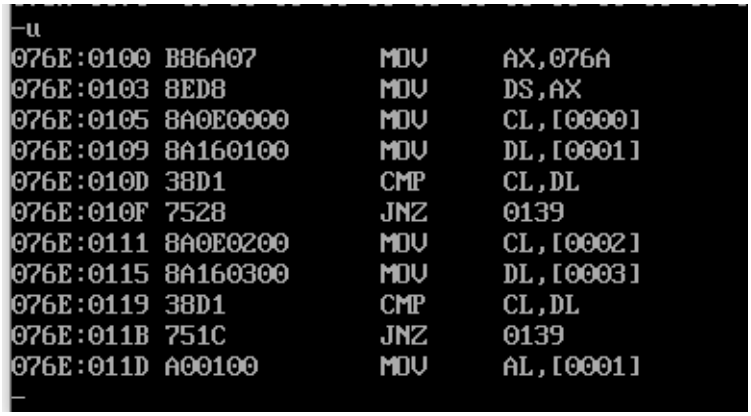

Figure 3: Matrix subtraction - unassembled

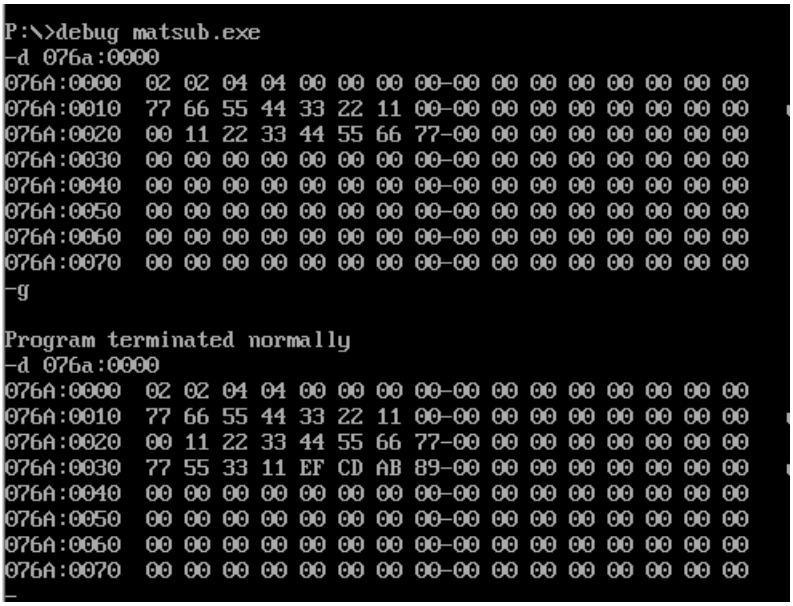

Figure 4: Matrix subtraction - Output

4 RESULT:

Thus, 8086 programs for performing matrix addition and subtraction have been executed successfully using MS - DOSBox.