



*Fatima Jinnah Women University*

*Opening Portals of Excellence Through Higher Education*

# **Department Of Software Engineering Computer Architecture & logic design**

## **Lab Manual**

**Submitted to:**

**Sir Shoaiib**

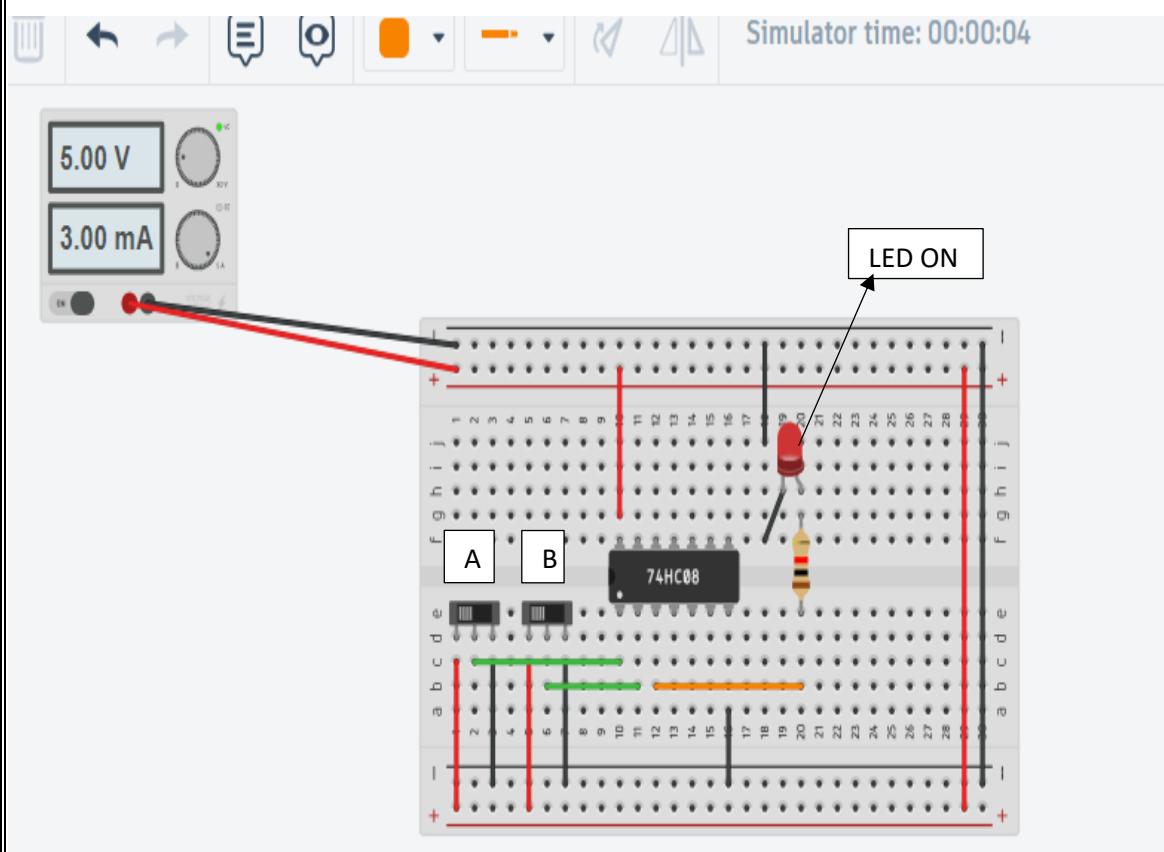
**Submitted by:**

**Rabia batool (2022-BSE-064)**

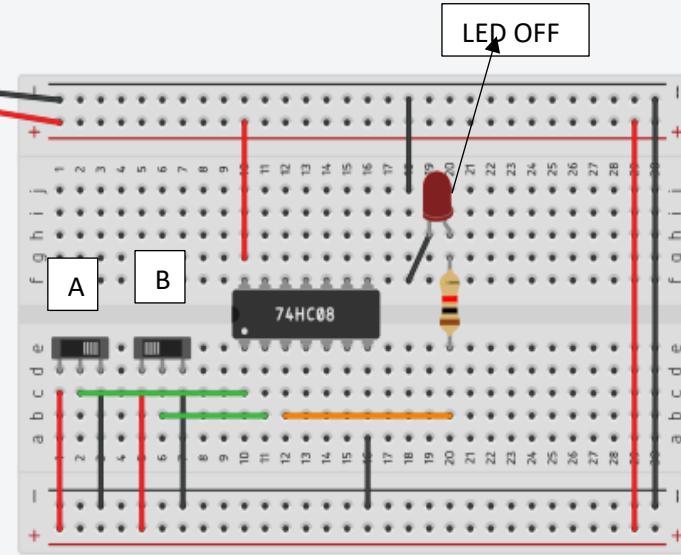
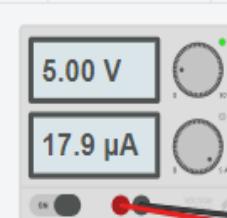
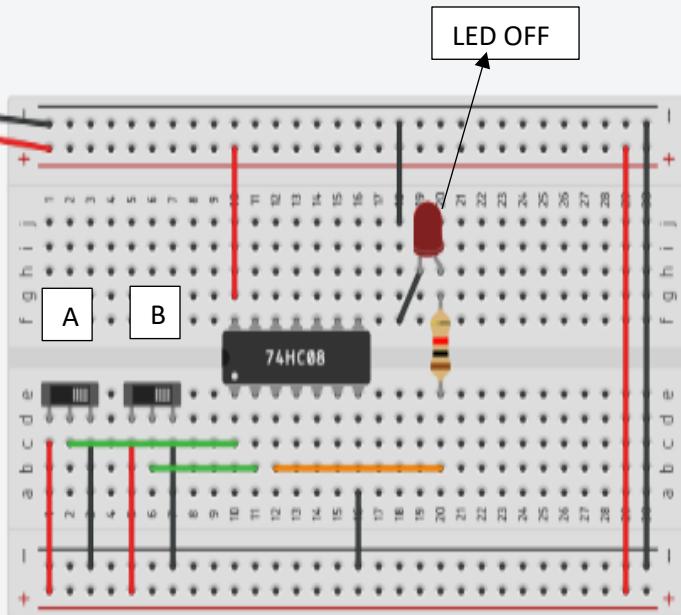
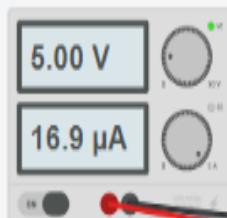
# FAMILIARIZATION WITH LOGIC TRAINER AND VERIFICATION OF TRUTH

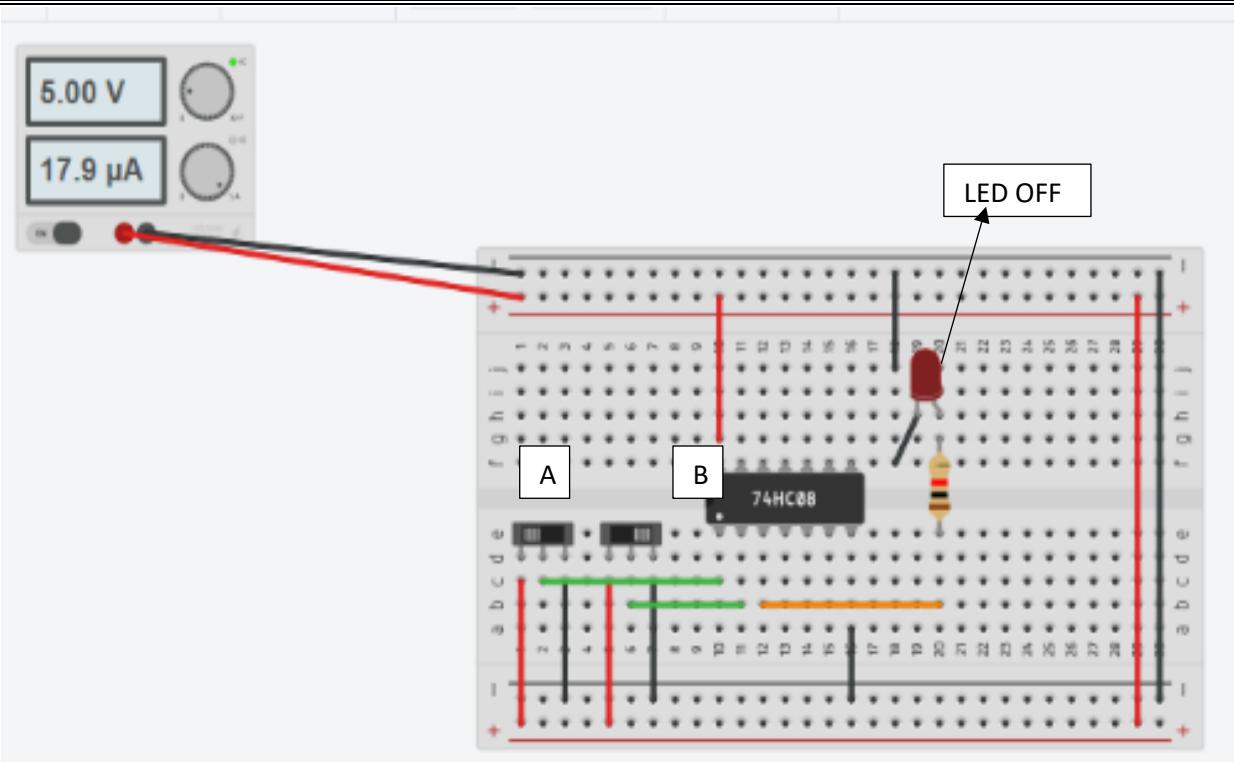
## TABLE OF BASIC LOGIC GATES.

### AND GATE:

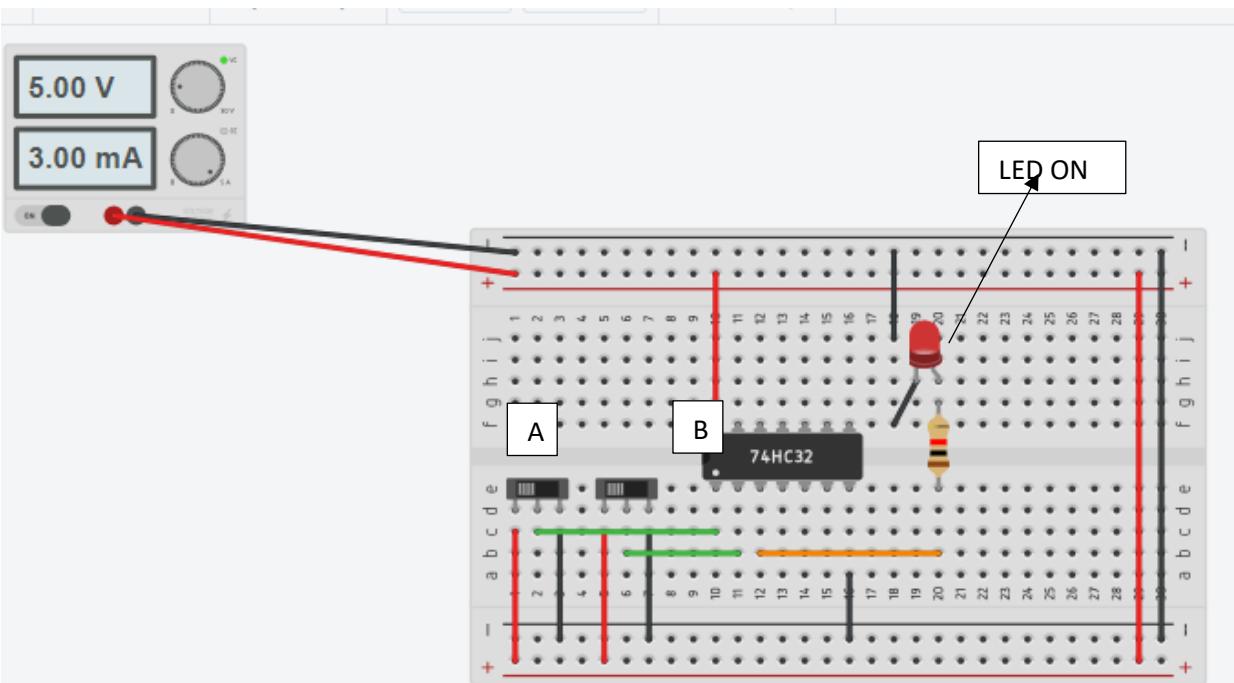


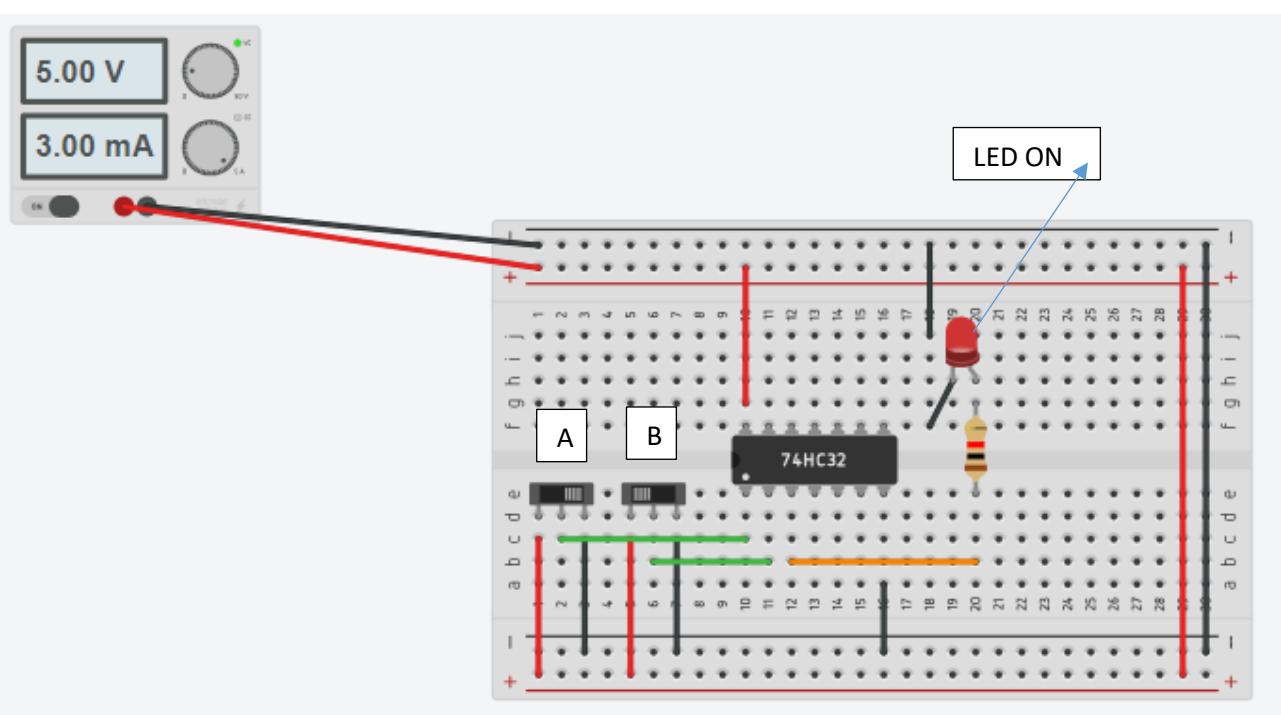
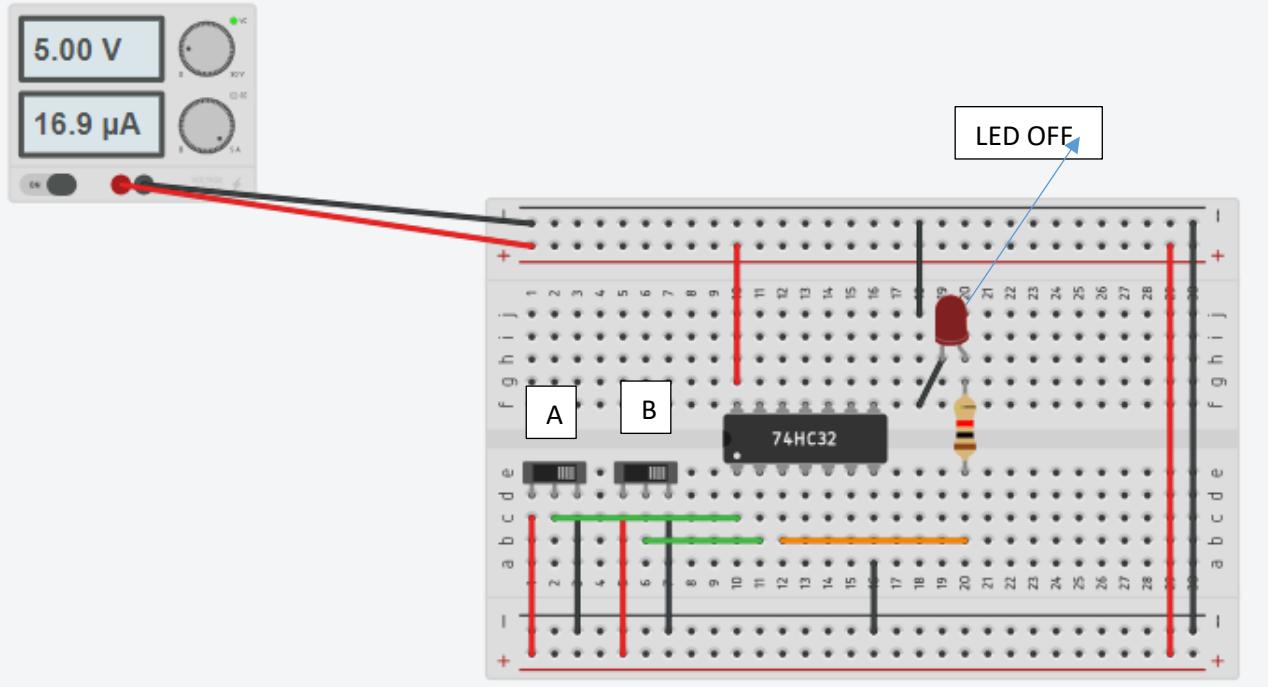
Simulator time: 00:00:17

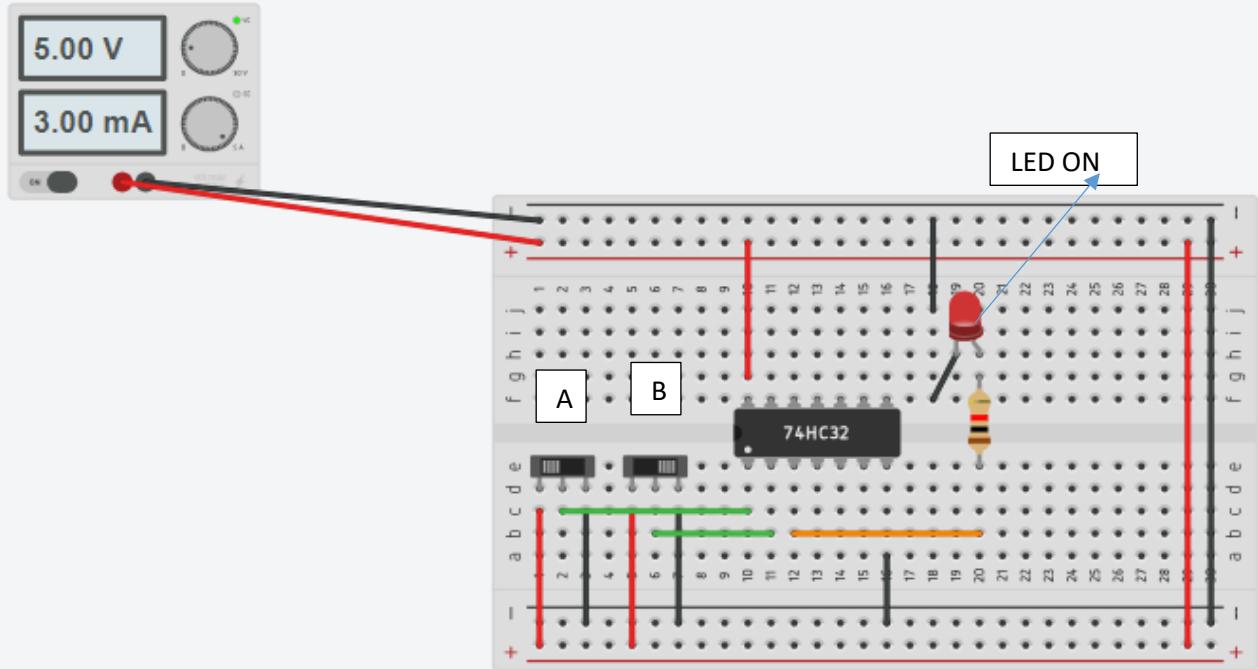




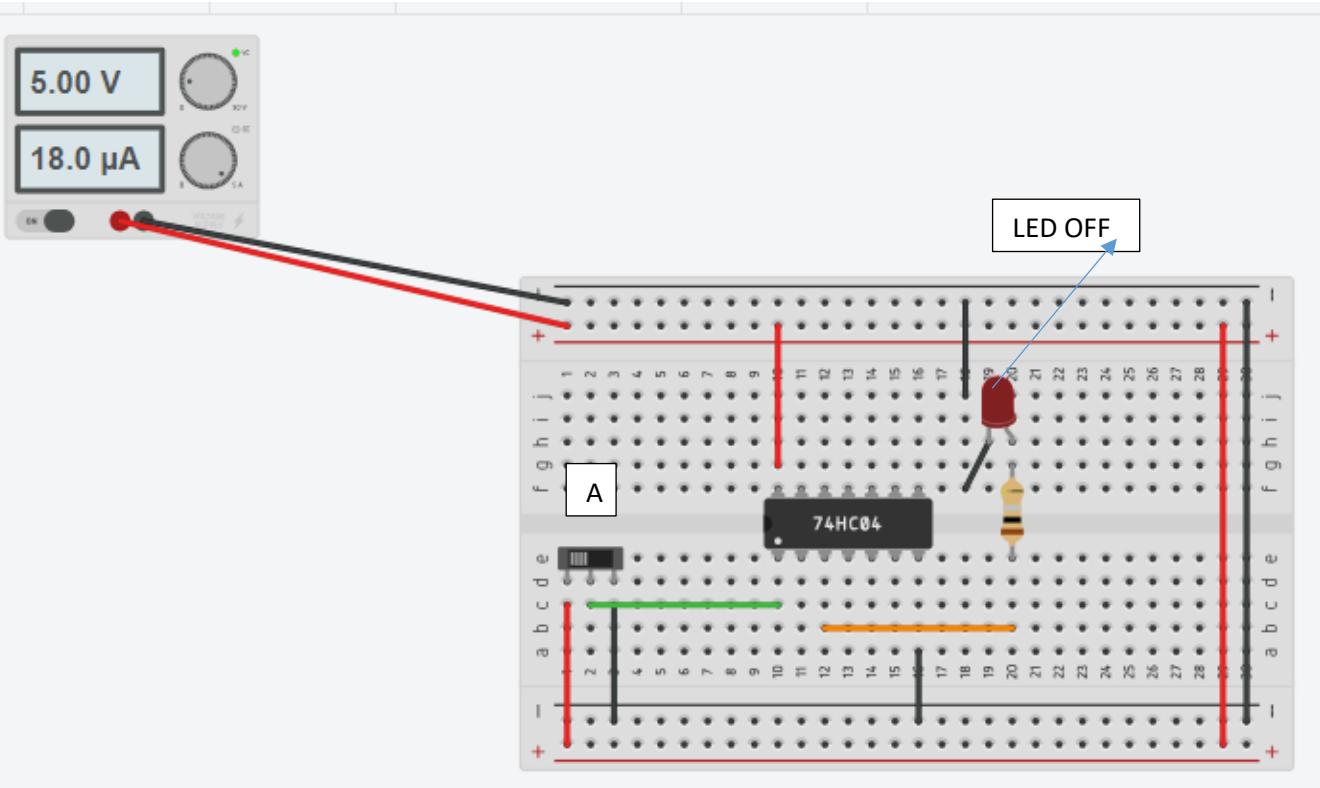
## OR GATE:

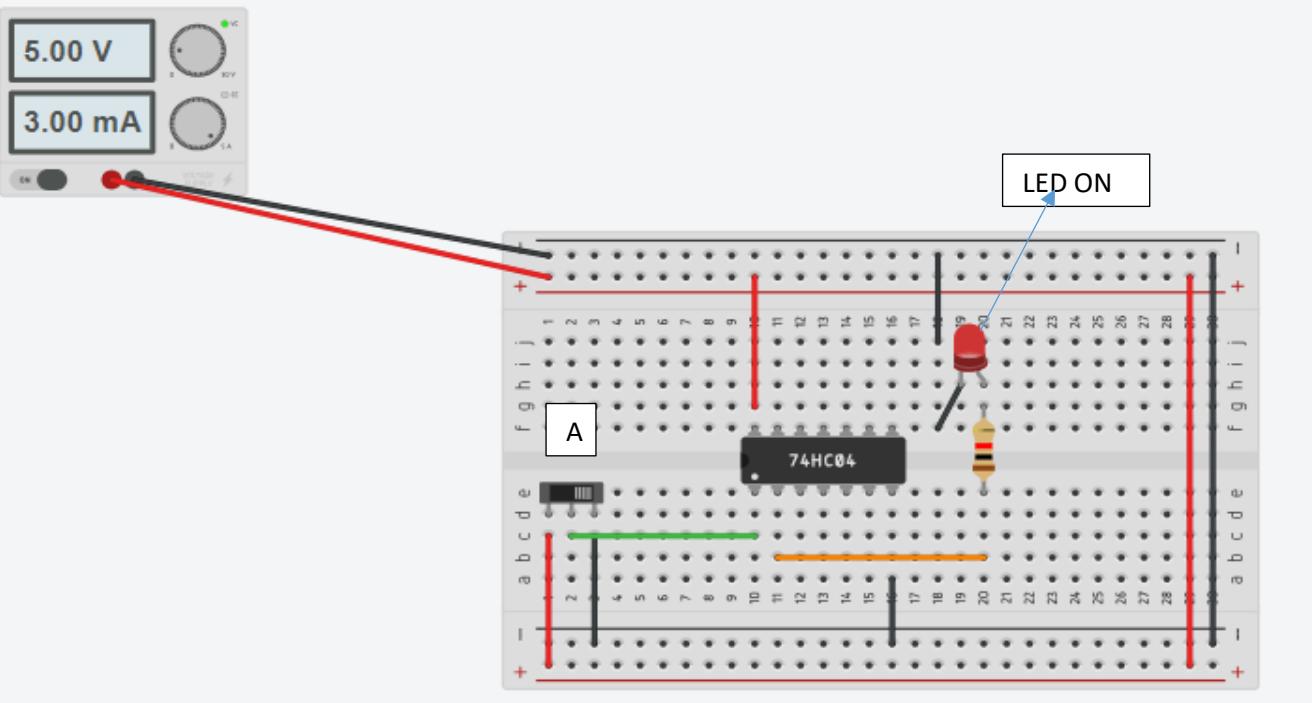




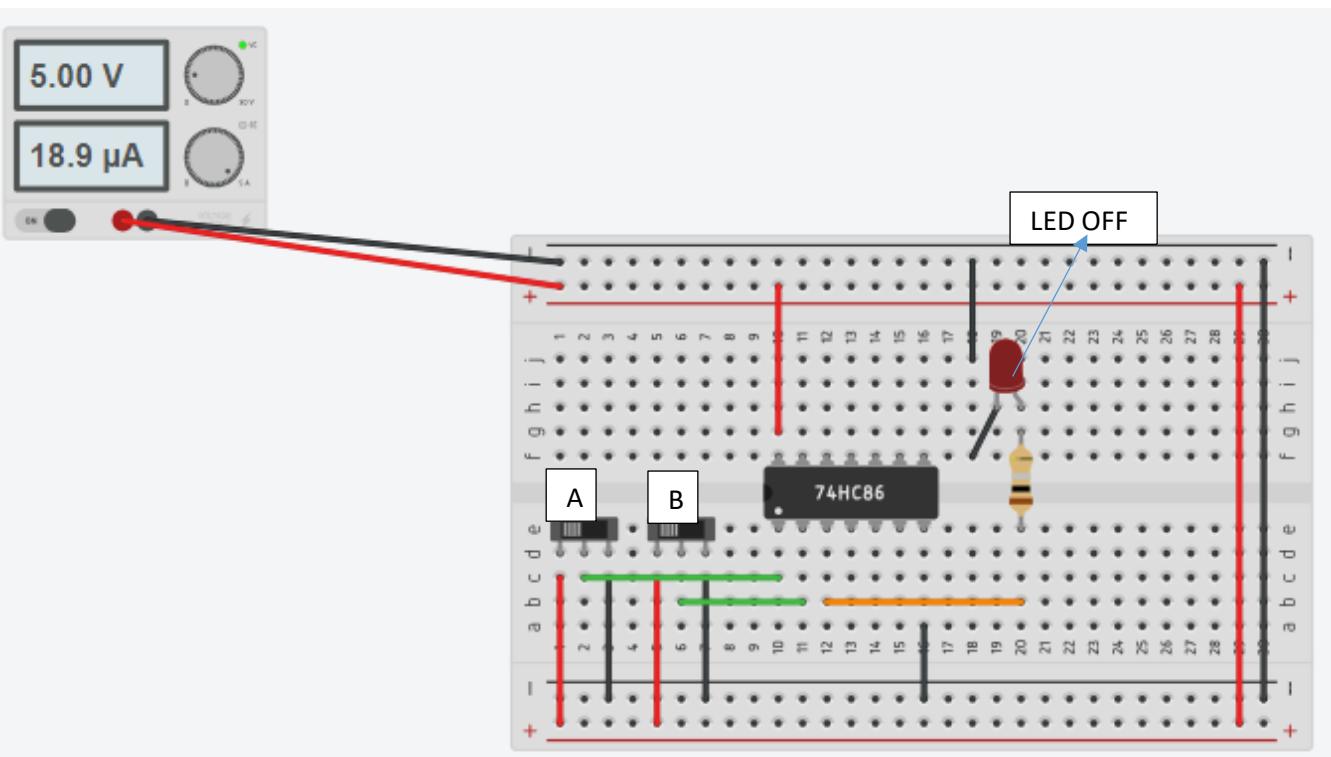


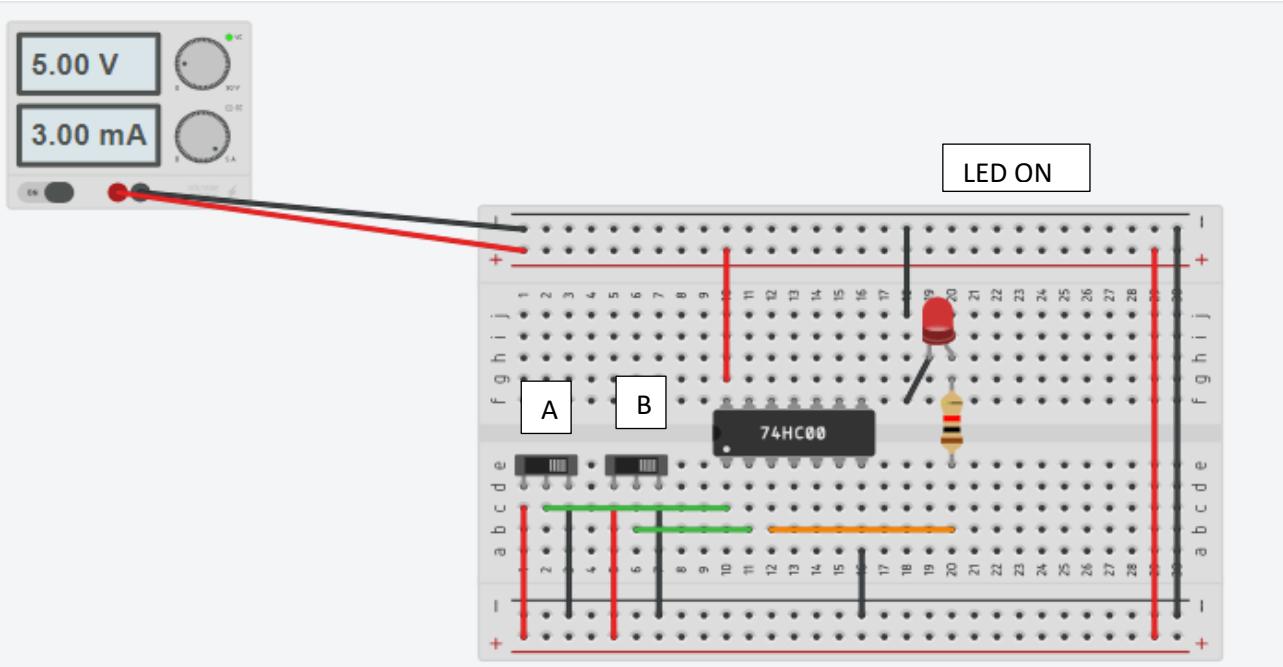
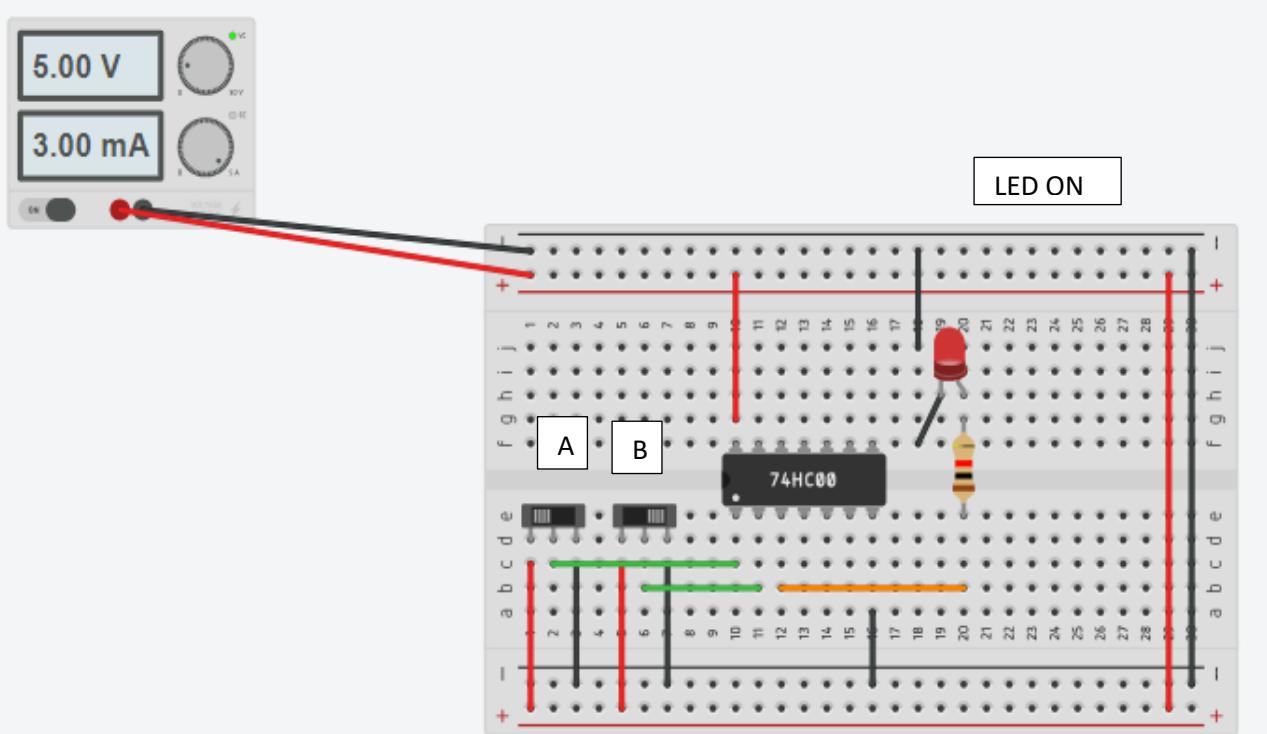
## NOT GATE:

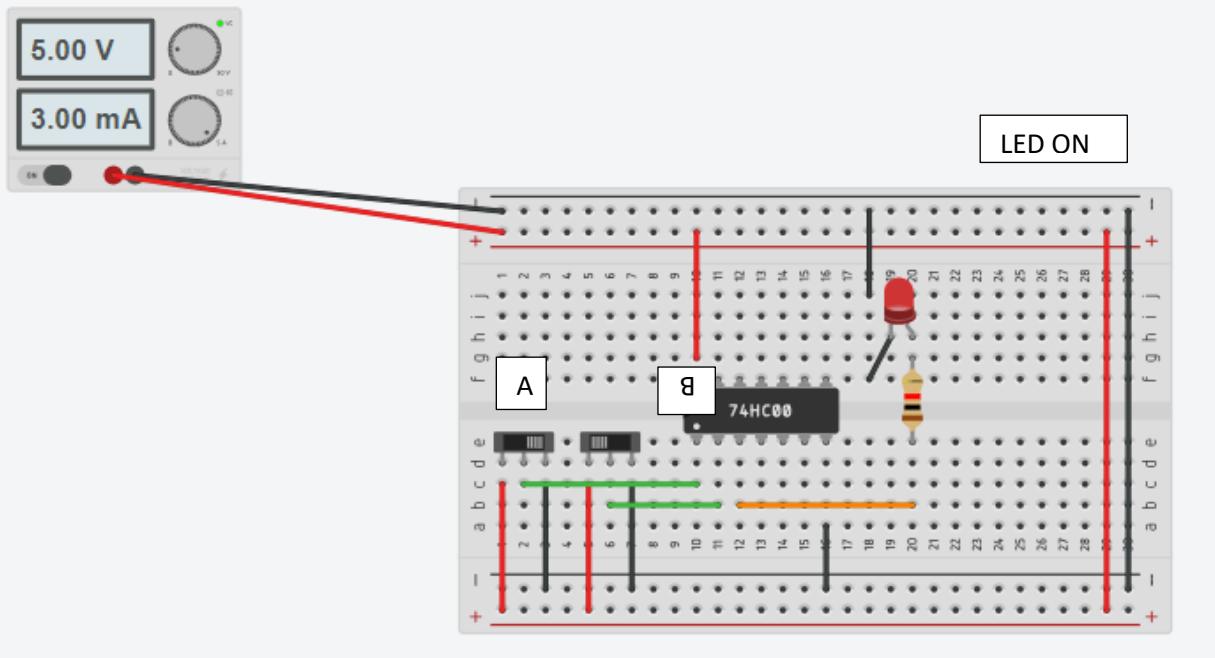




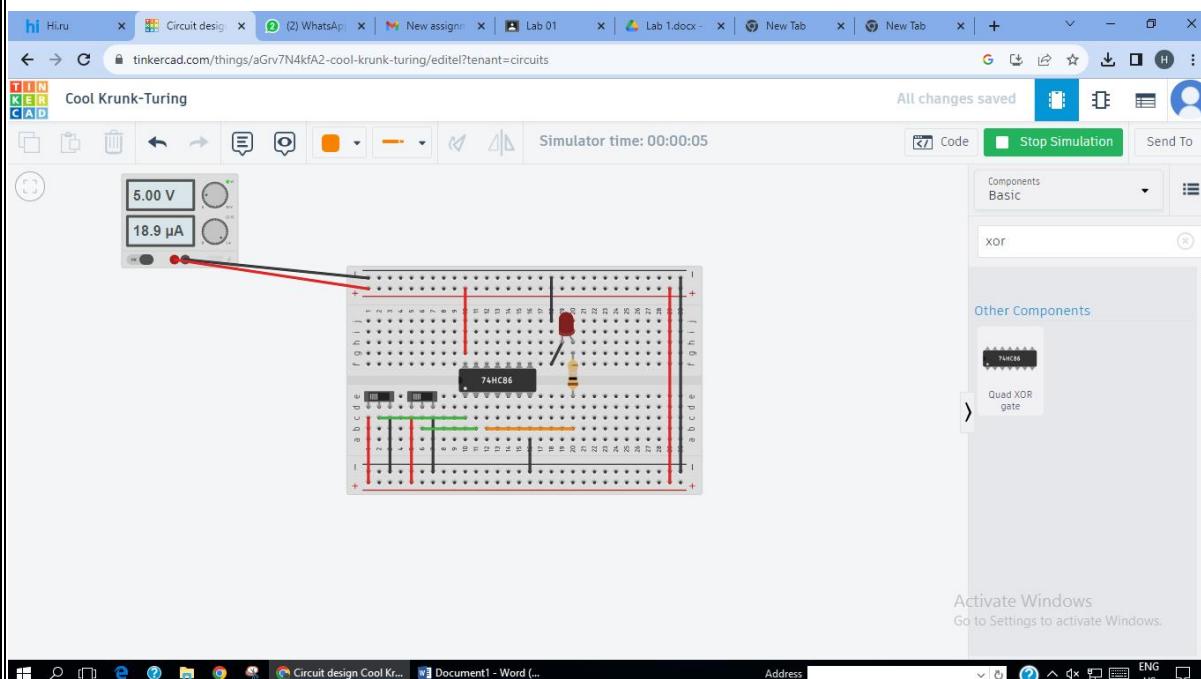
## NAND GATE:

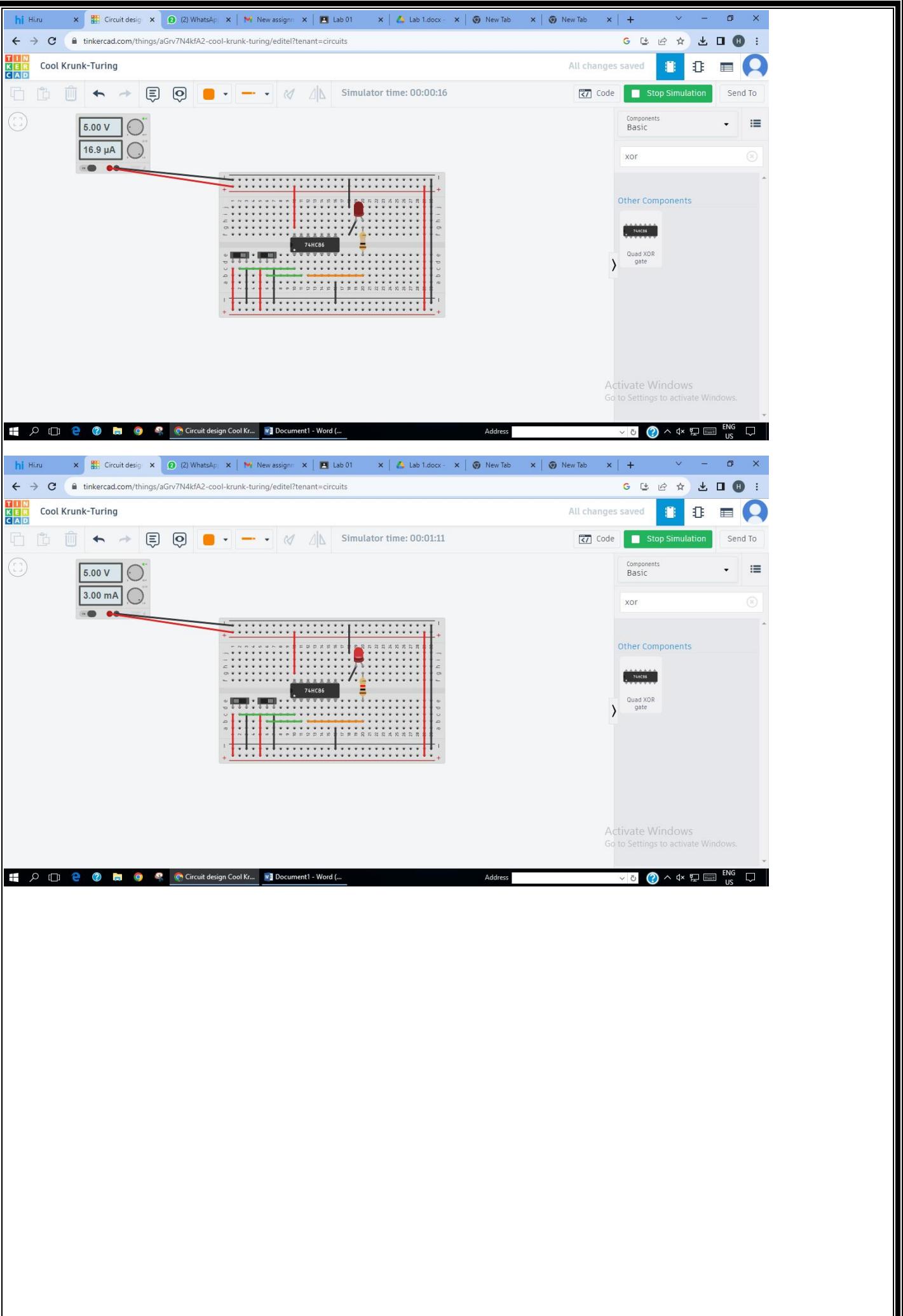


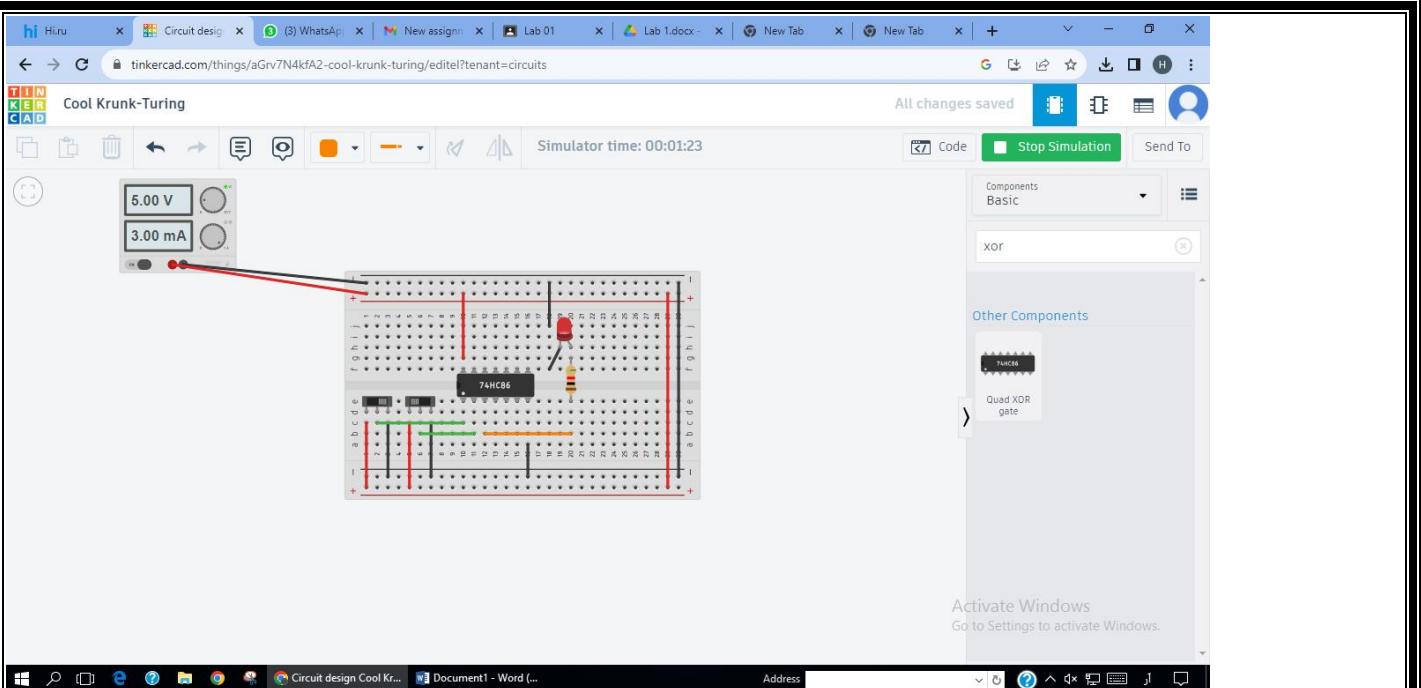




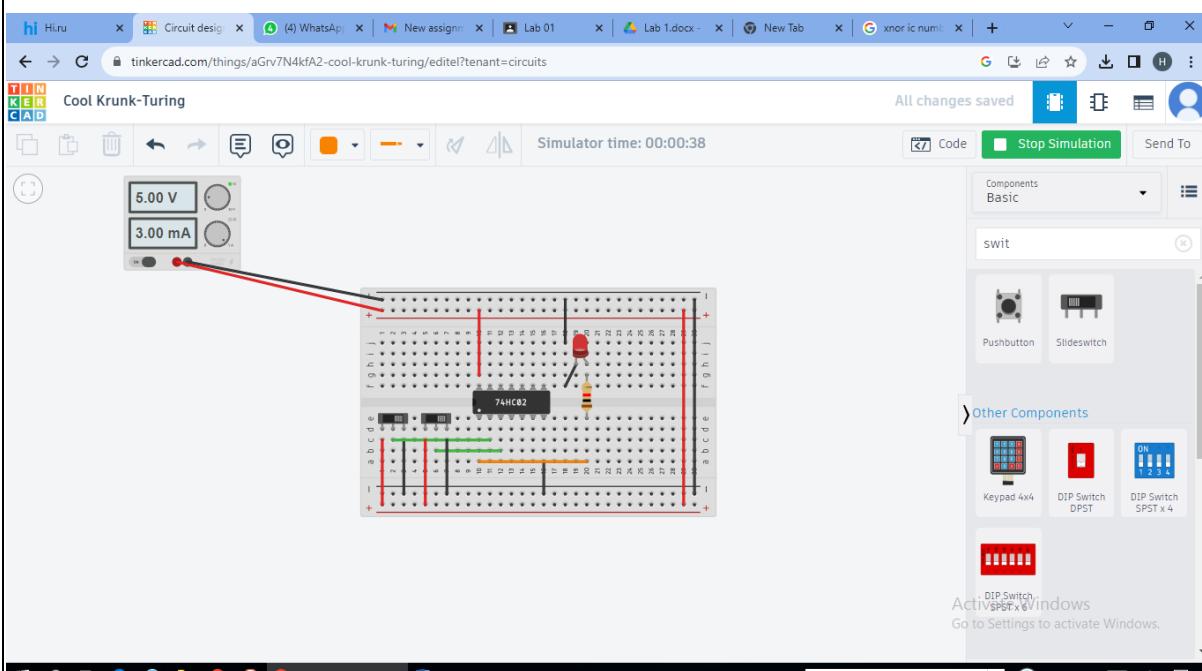
## EX-OR

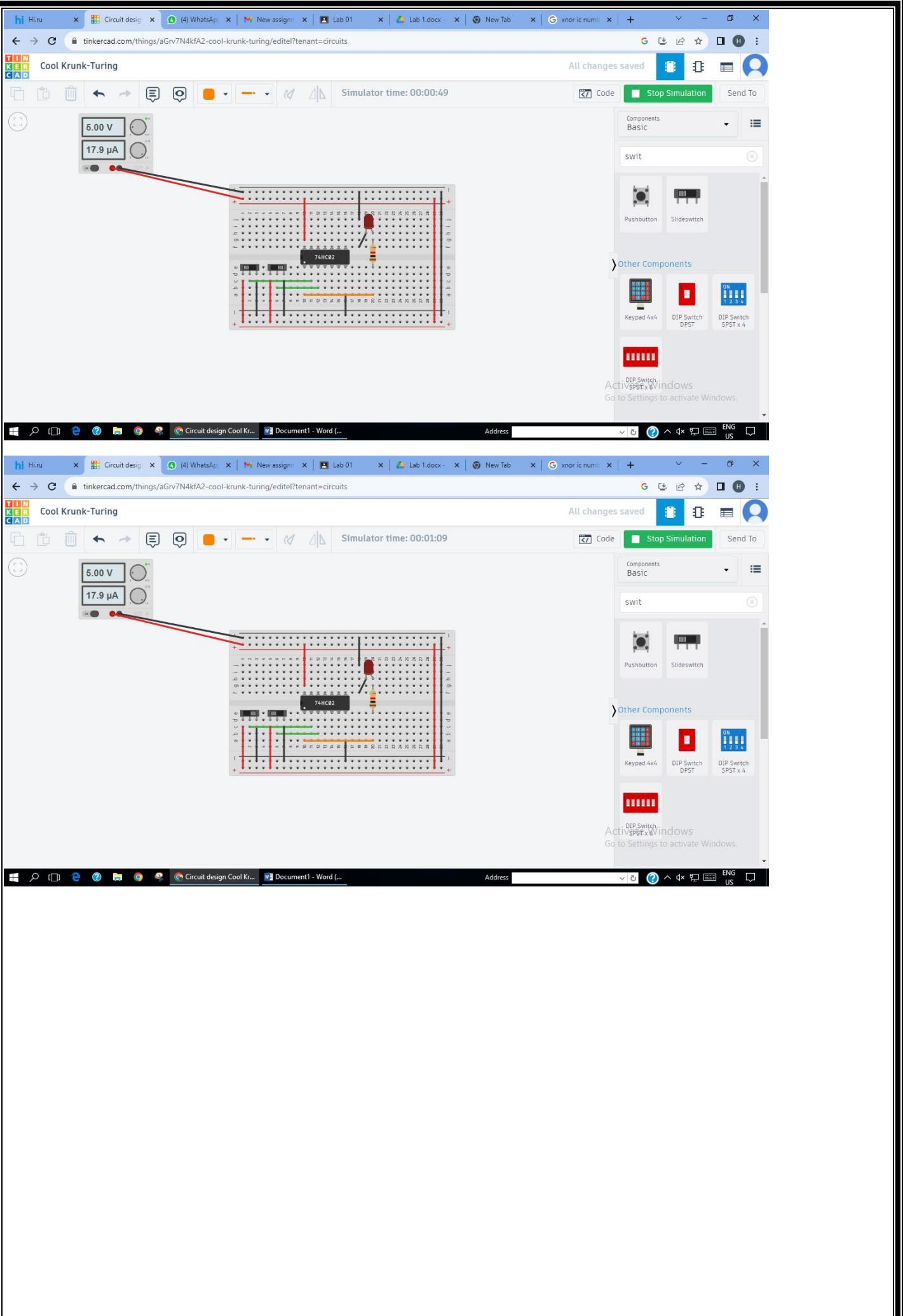


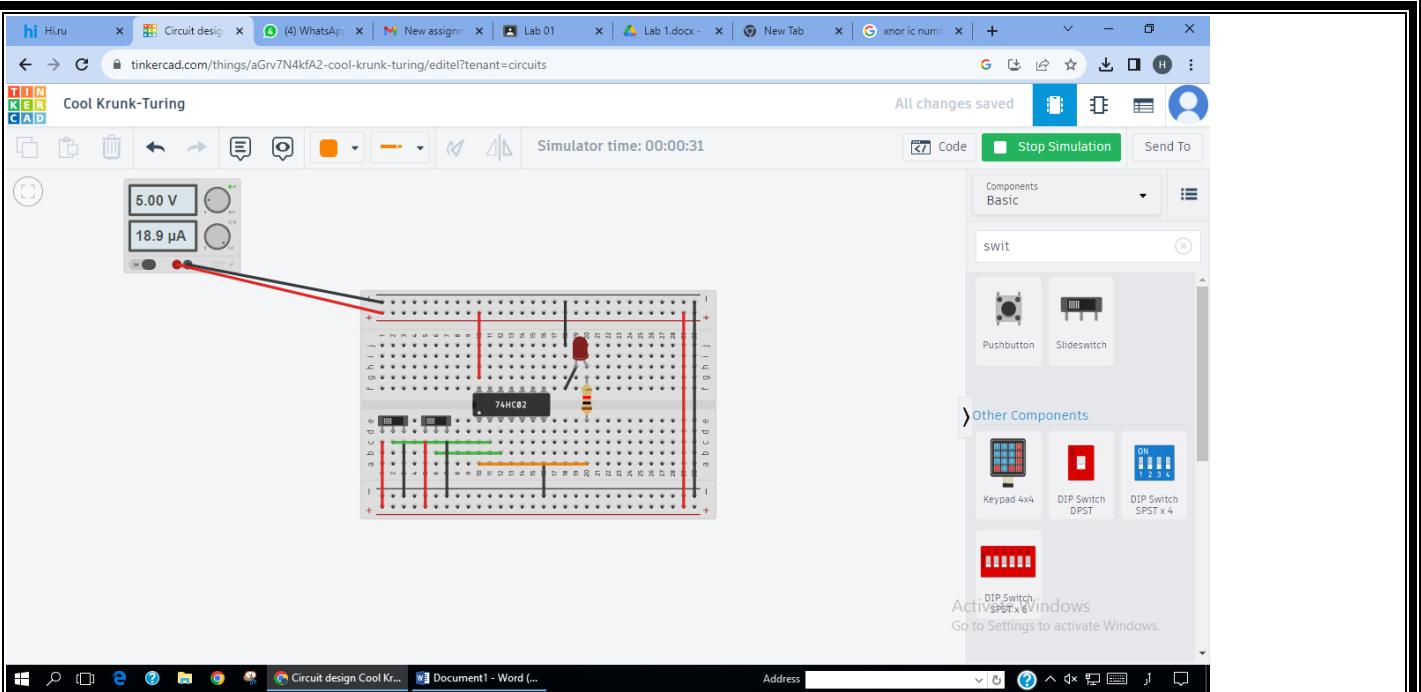




## NOR GATE:







**Sawaira saeed**

**2022-BSE-067**

**Rabia Batool**

**2022-BSE-064**

**Hafsa tahir**

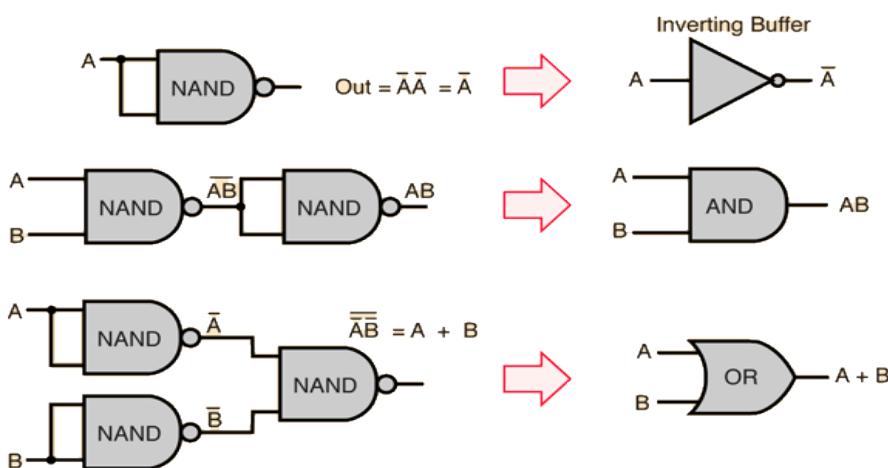
**2022-BSE-052**

**Group#B**

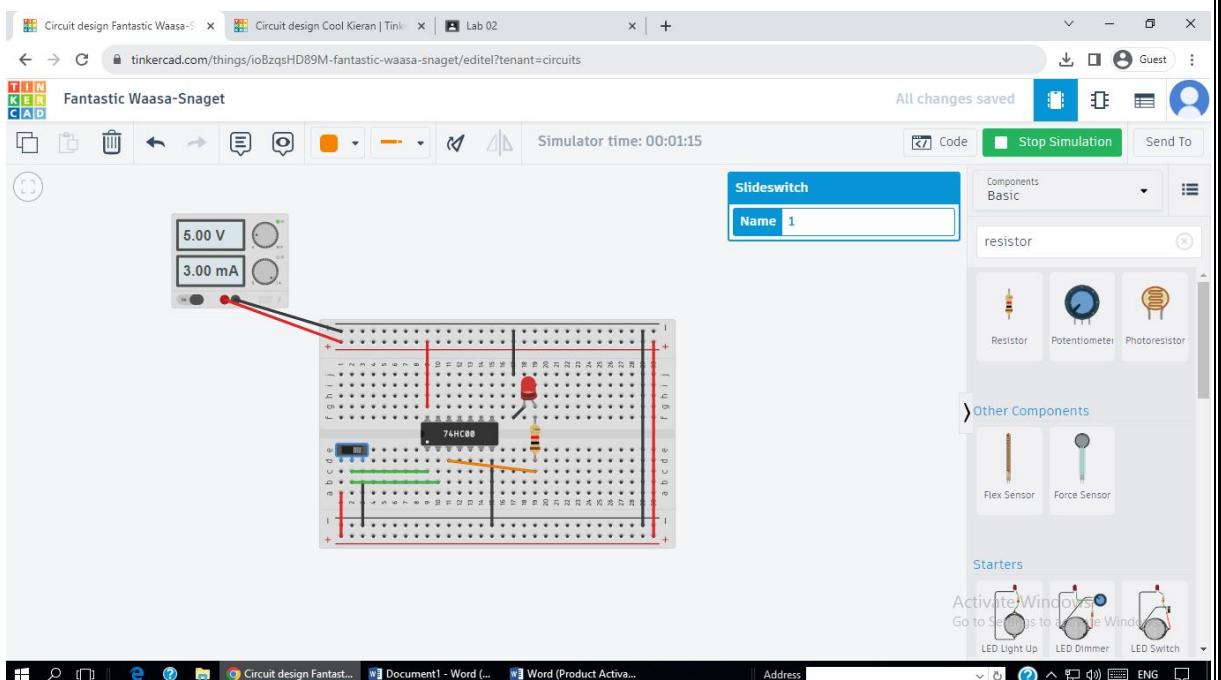
**Computer architecture and logic design**

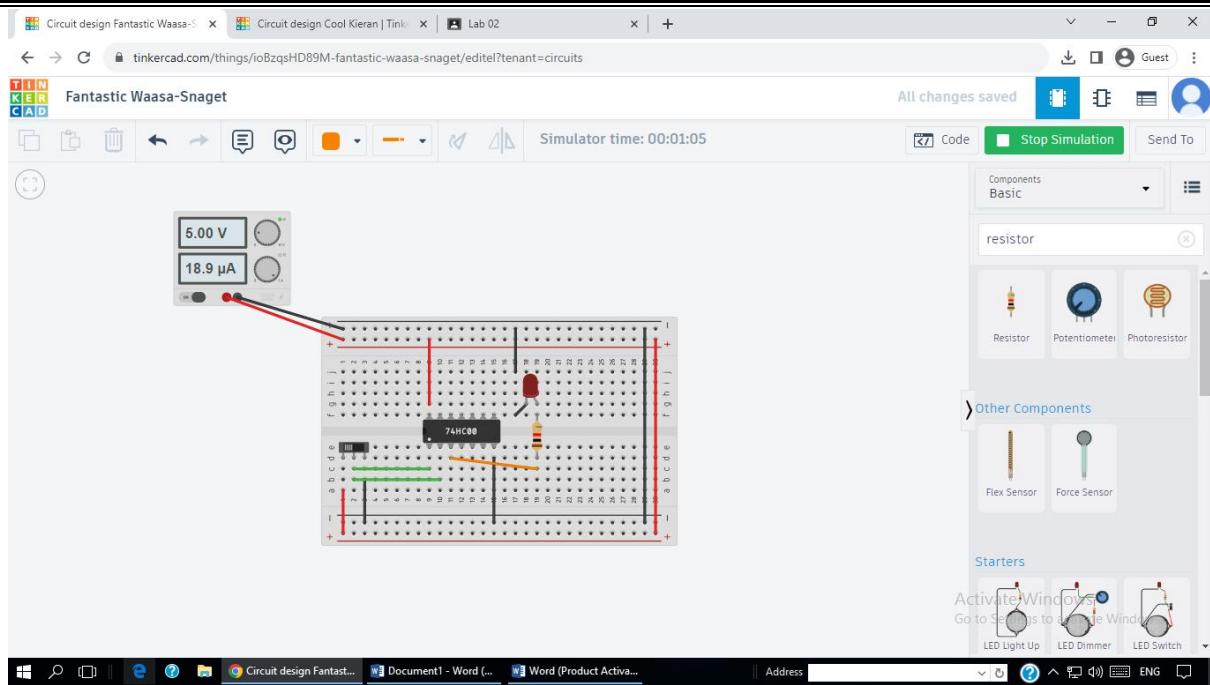
**LAB#02**

### 3.1. Working with NAND Gate:



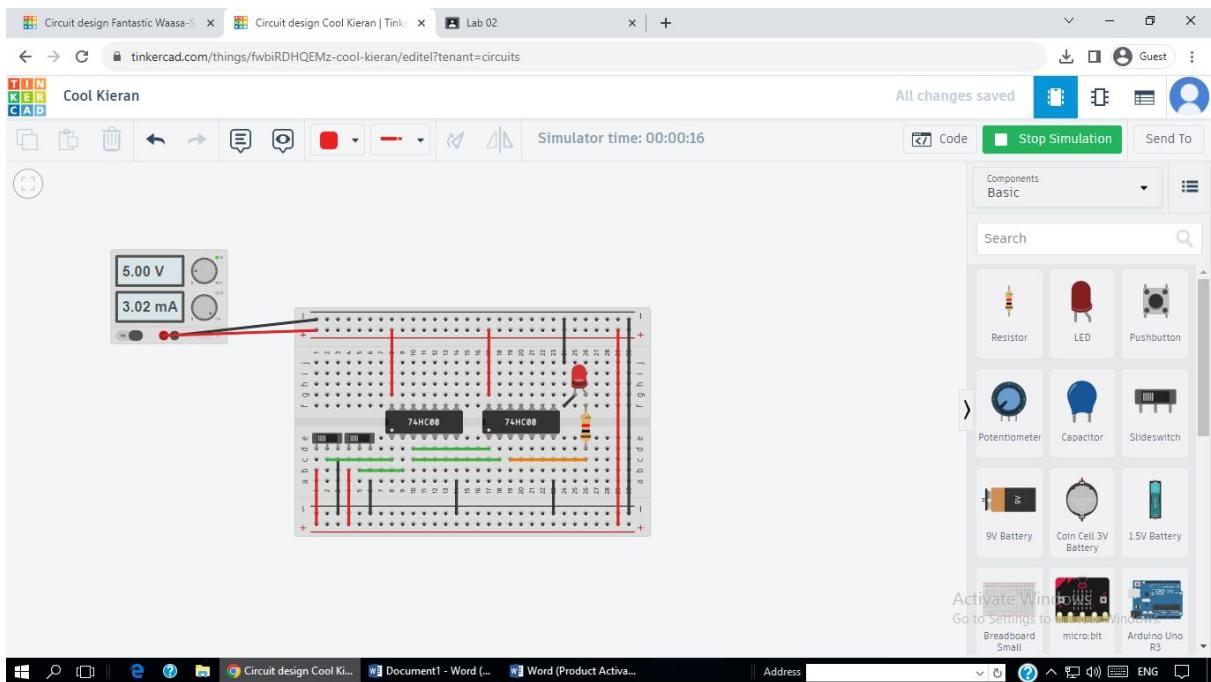
### : 1a)- NAND to NOT

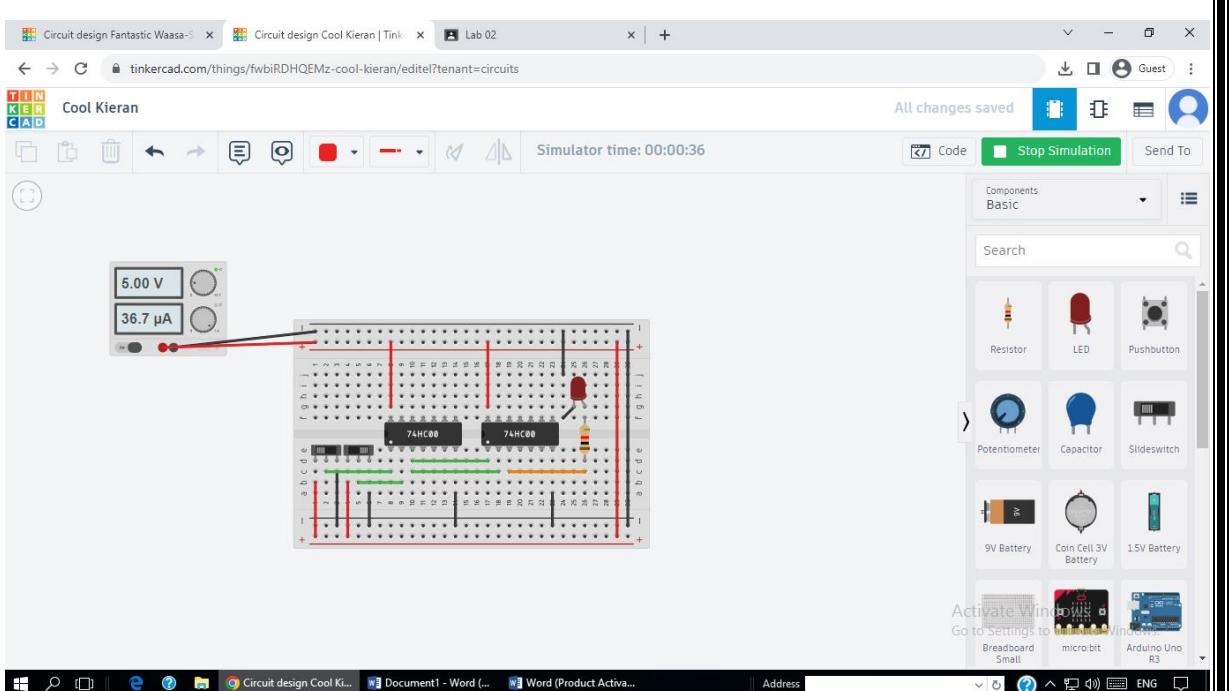
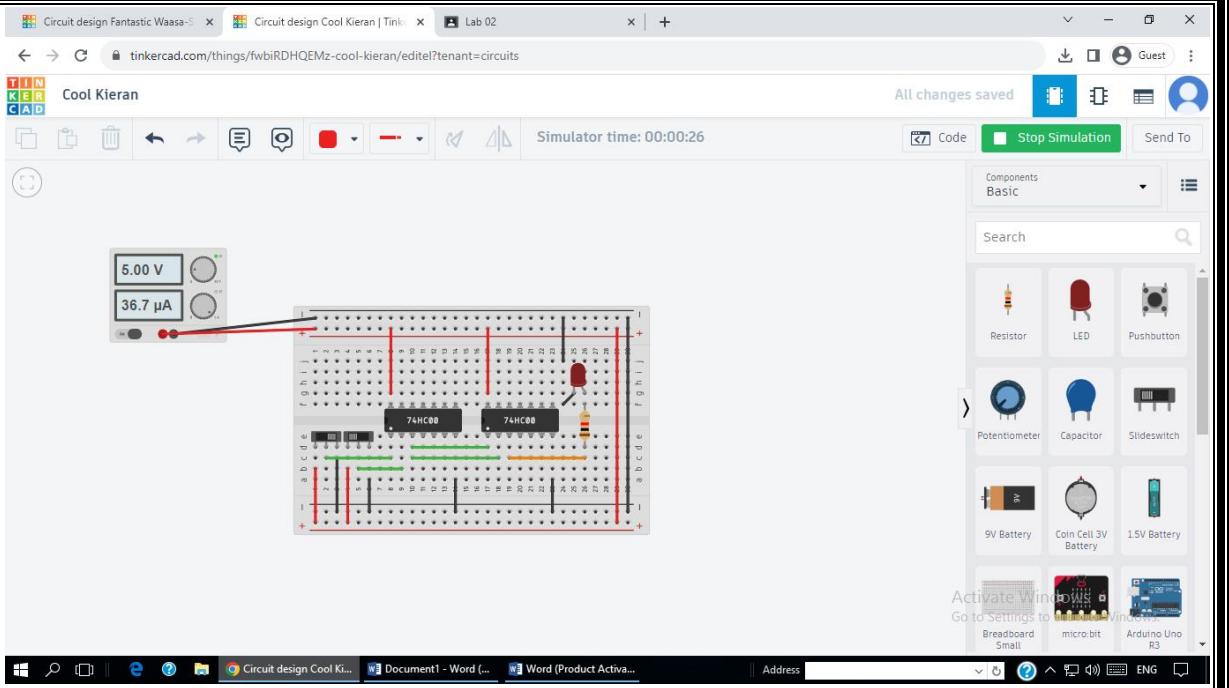


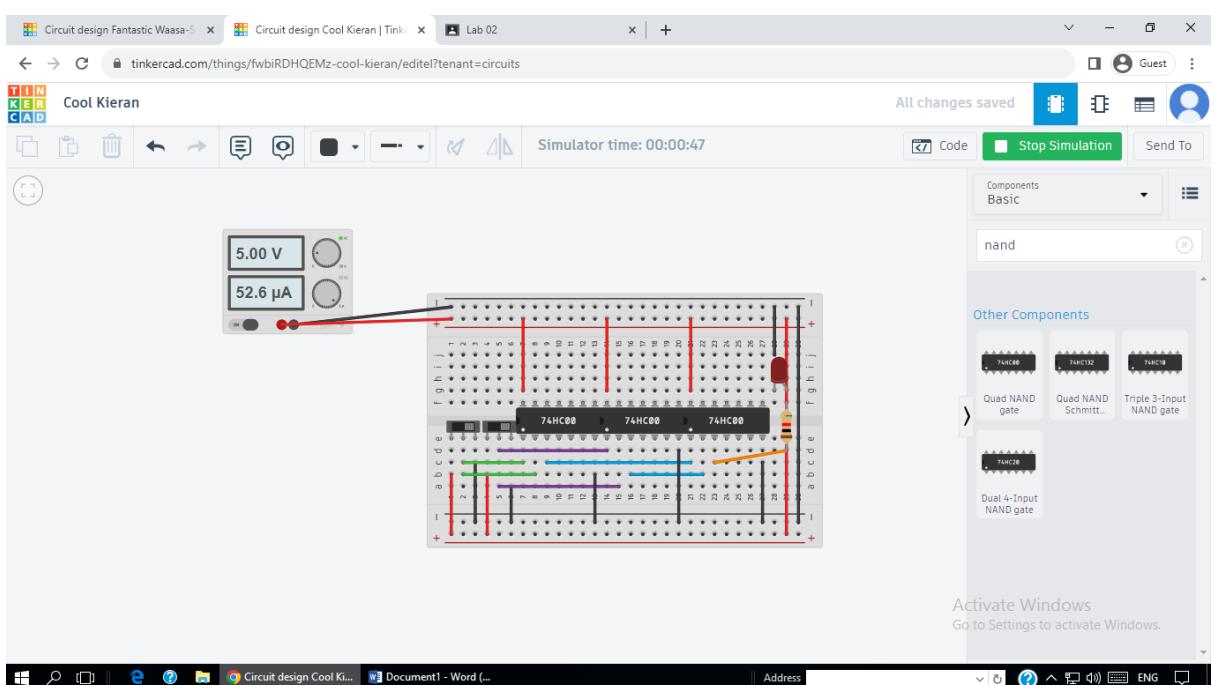
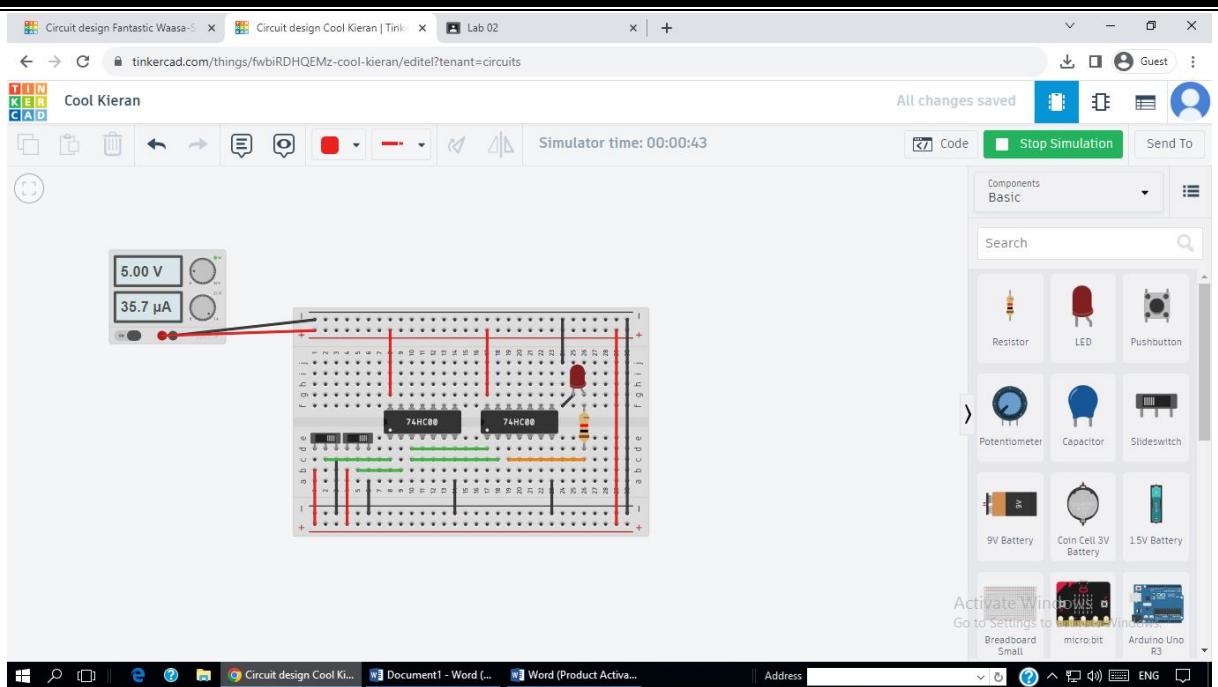


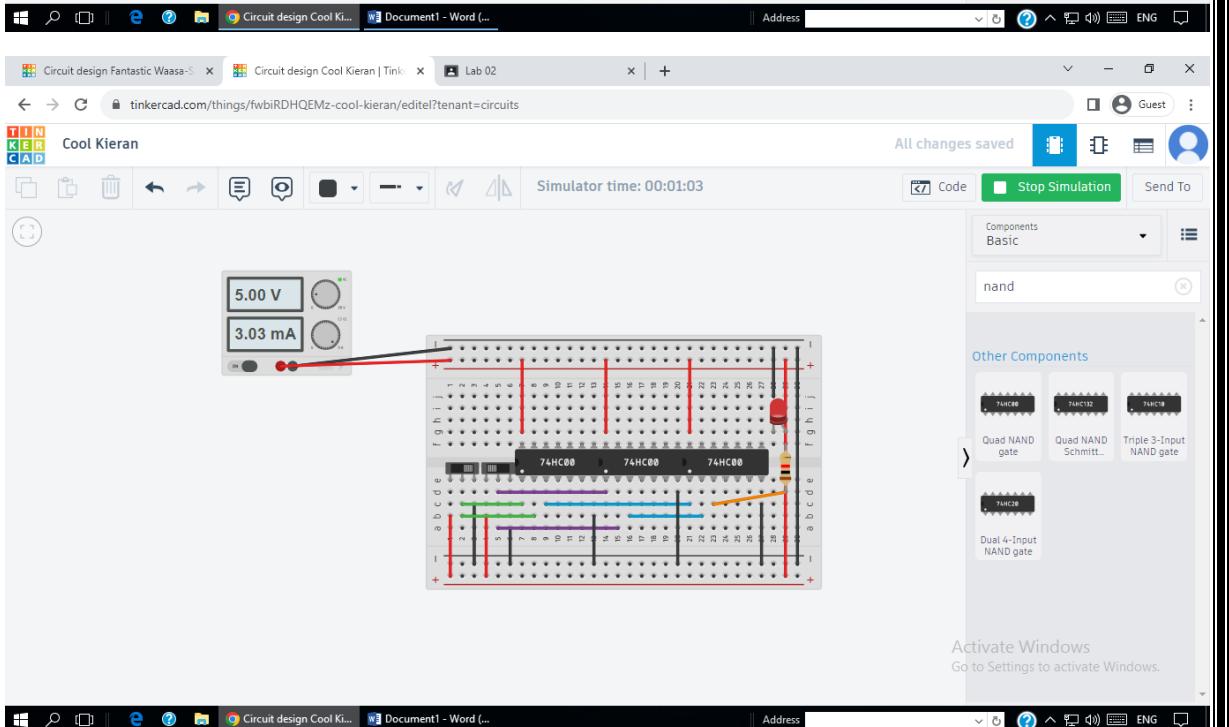
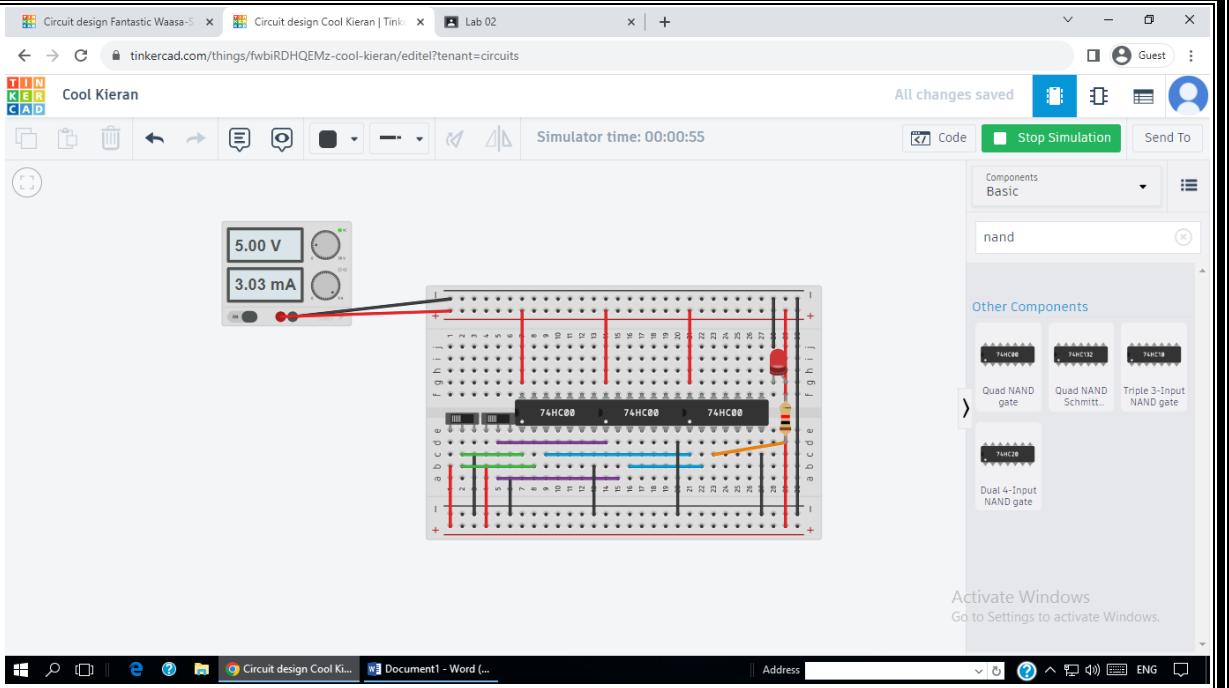
3b )

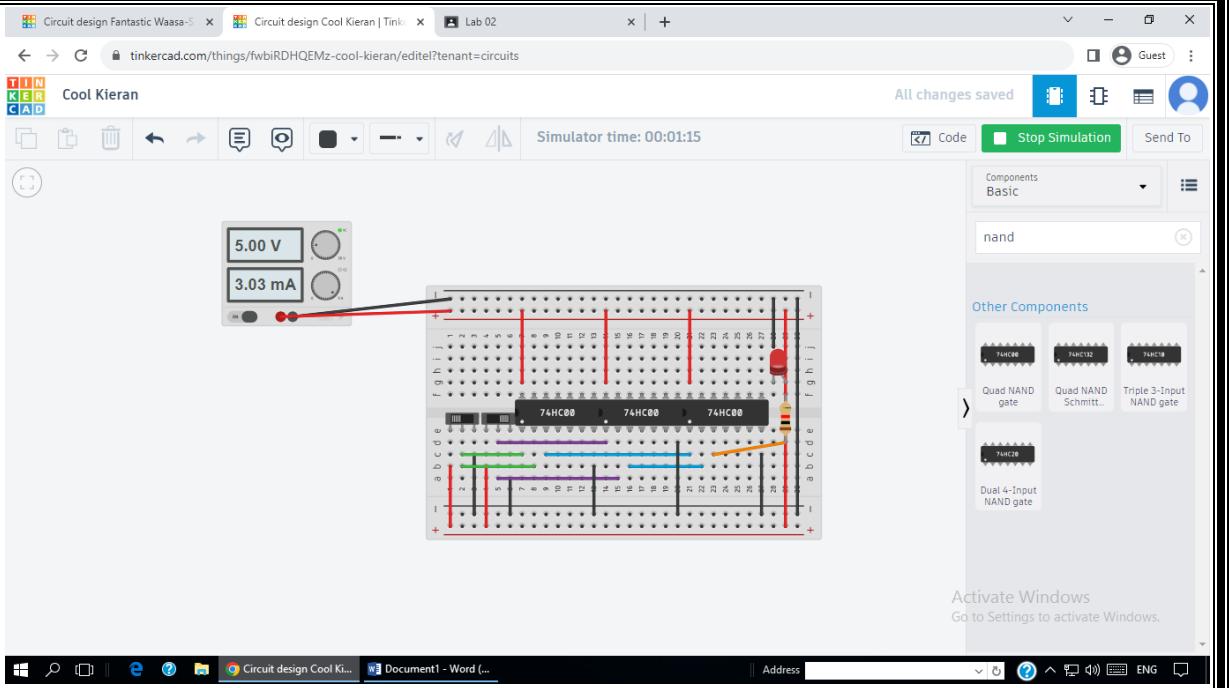
## NAND to AND



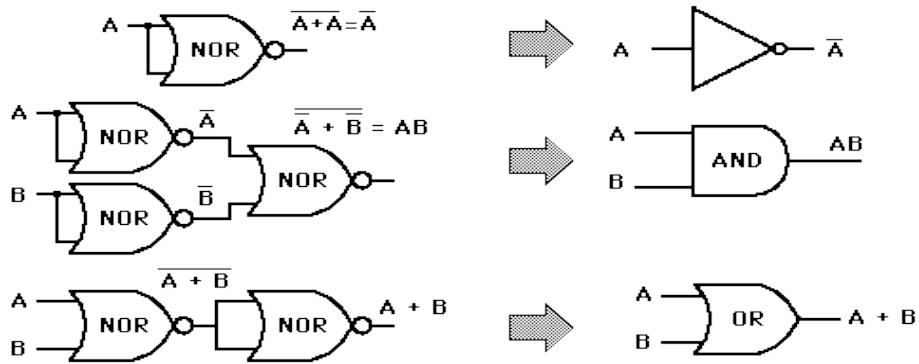




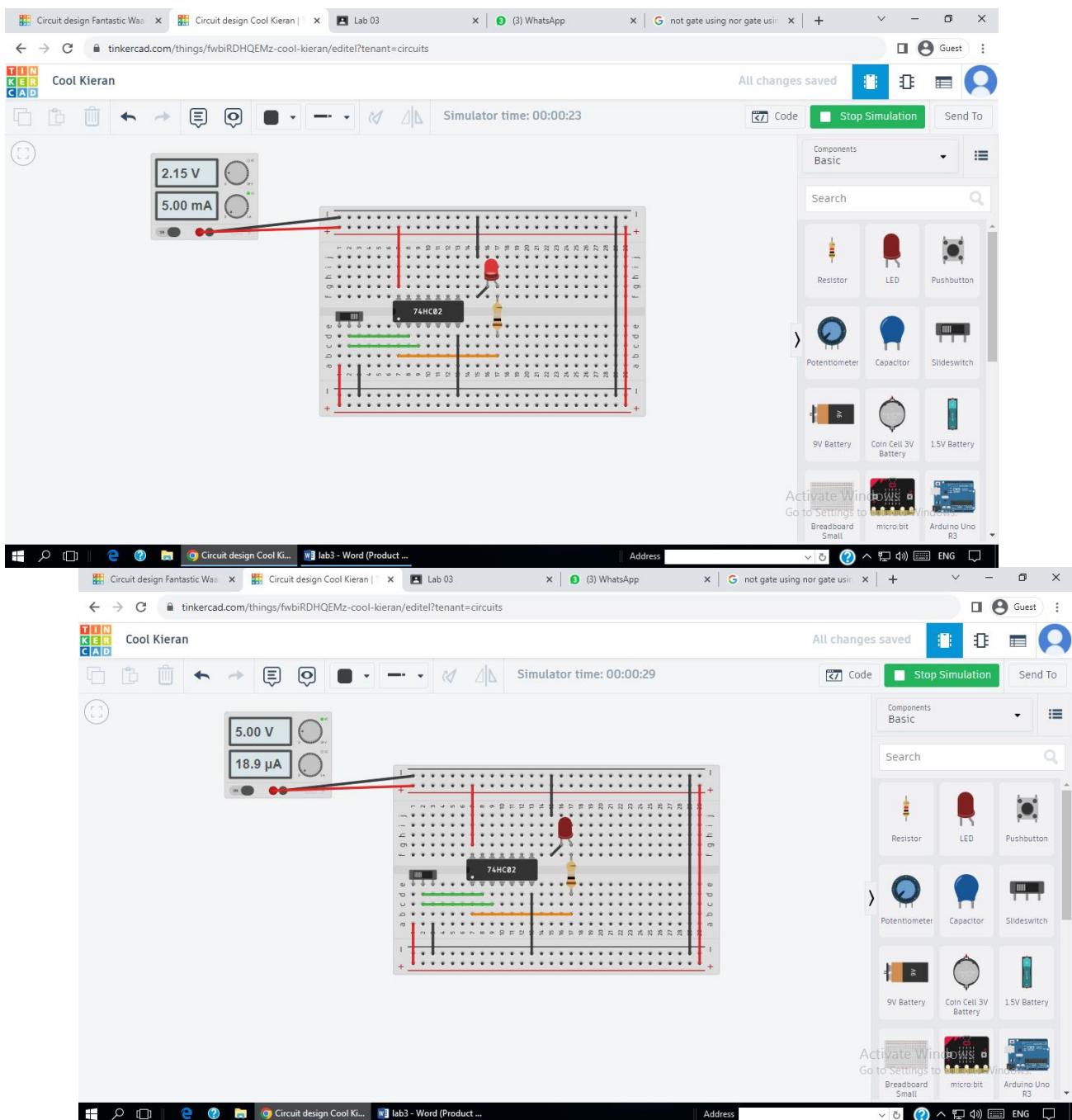




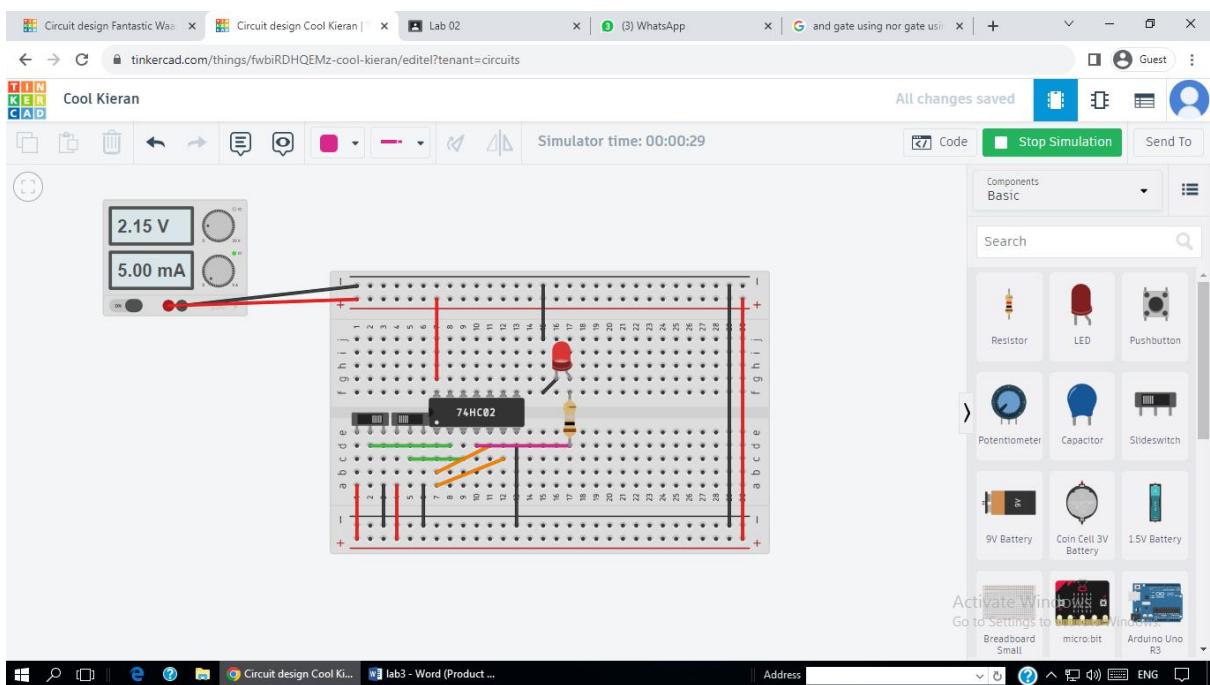
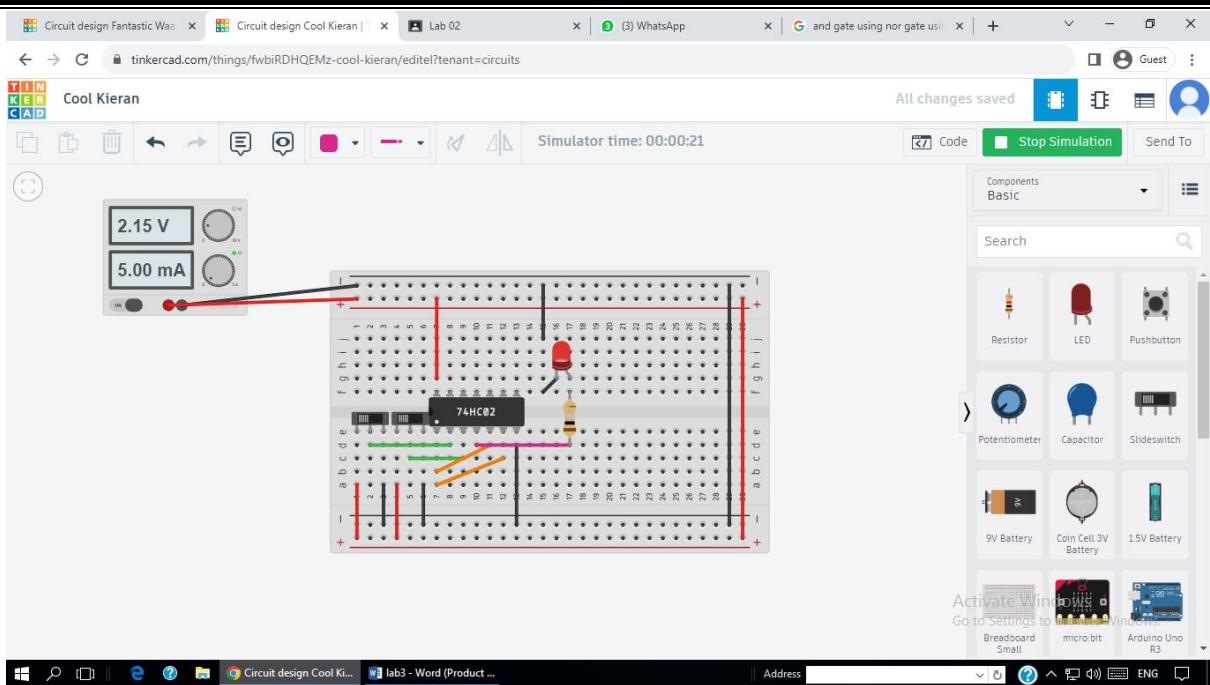
### 3.2. Working with NOR GATE

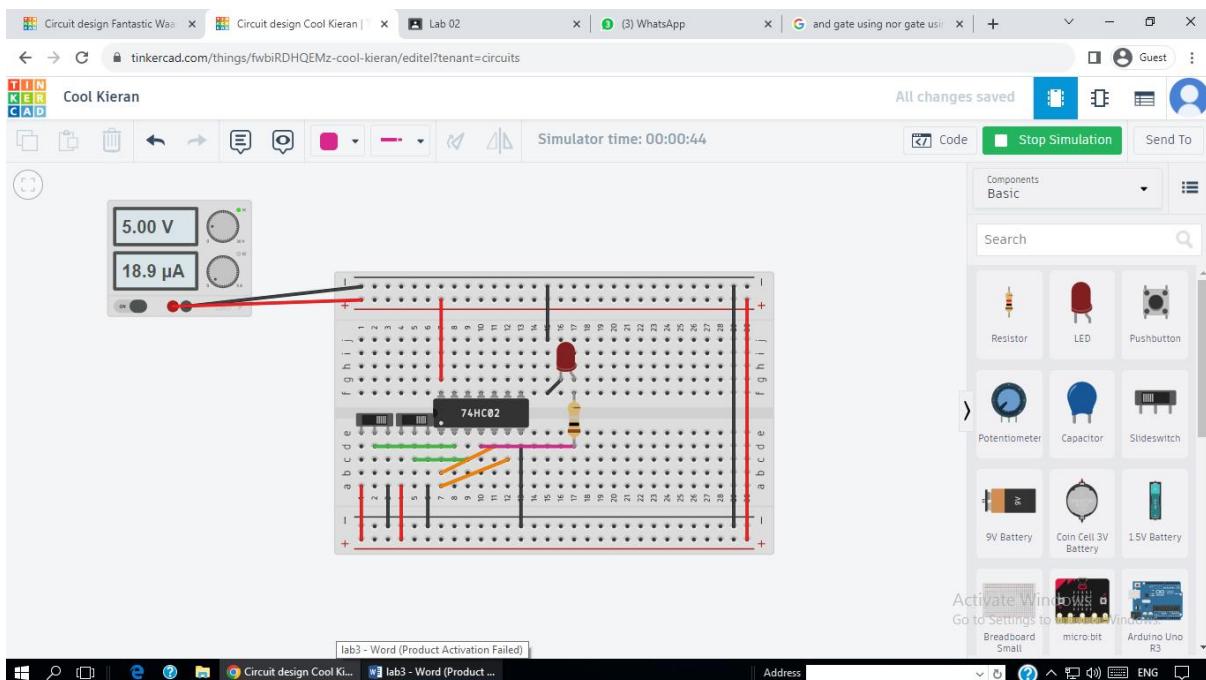
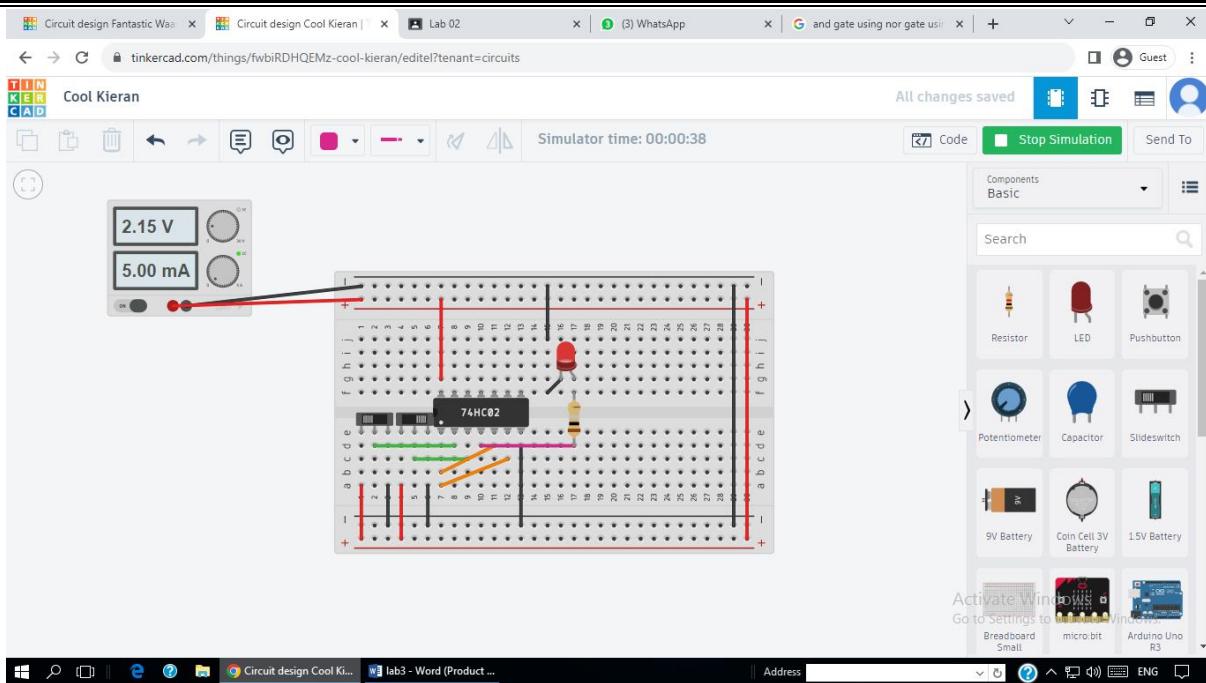


**3.4 a Nand to NOT:**



## 3.4 b) Nand to OR





## 3.4 b) Nand to AND

Simulator time: 00:05:51

All changes saved

Stop Simulation

Components Basic

resistor

Resistor Potentiometer Photoresistor

Other Components

Flex Sensor Force Sensor

Starters

Slideswitch Name 2

Components Basic

resistor

Resistor Potentiometer Photoresistor

Other Components

Flex Sensor Force Sensor

Starters

74HC02

5.00 V  
2.98 mA

2.00 V  
237  $\mu$ A

The image consists of two vertically stacked screenshots of a Tinkercad circuit simulation interface. Both screenshots show a breadboard with various components connected. In the top screenshot, a 5V power source is connected to the breadboard, and a 74HC02 integrated circuit is connected to it. A red LED and a photoresistor are also connected to the circuit. In the bottom screenshot, a 2V power source is connected to the breadboard, and a slide switch labeled 'Name 2' is connected to it. The rest of the circuit setup is identical to the top one. The Tinkercad interface includes toolbars, component libraries, and a status bar at the bottom.

Simulator time: 00:05:51

All changes saved

Stop Simulation

Components Basic

resistor

Resistor Potentiometer Photoresistor

Other Components

Flex Sensor Force Sensor

Starters

Slideswitch Name 2

Components Basic

resistor

Resistor Potentiometer Photoresistor

Other Components

Flex Sensor Force Sensor

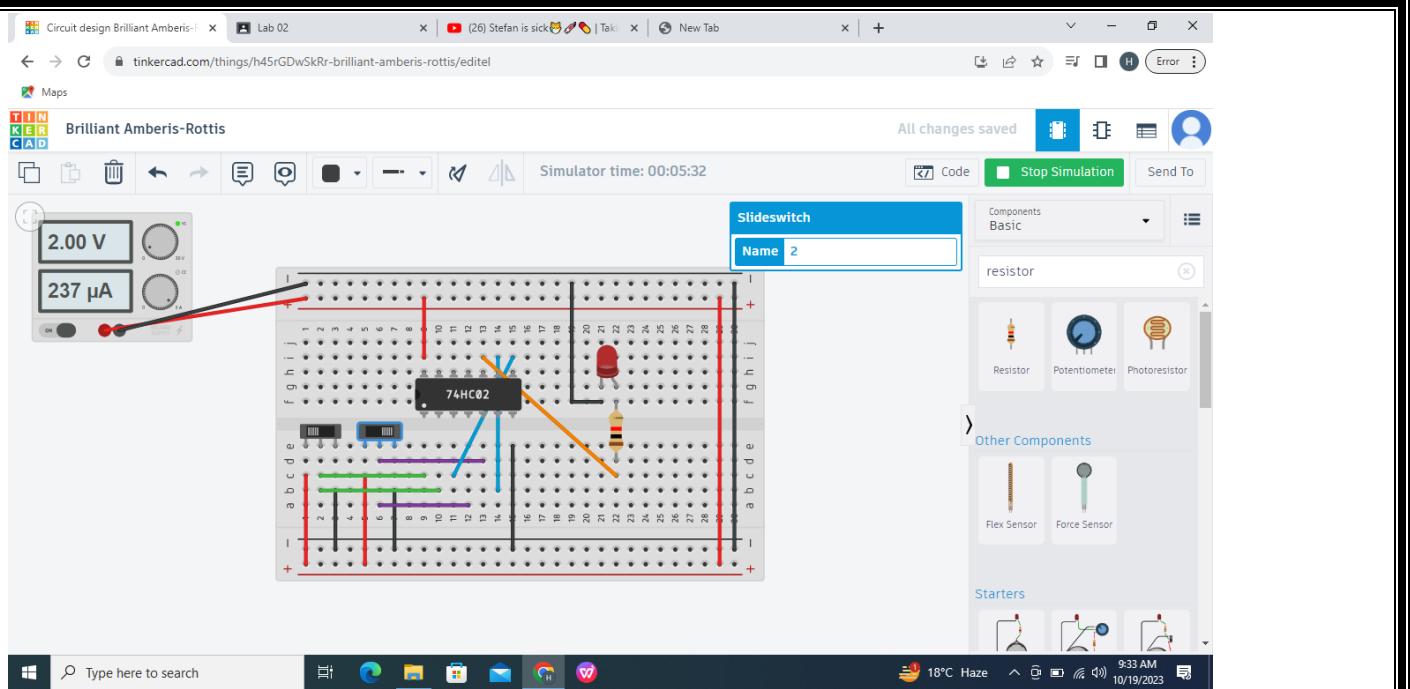
Starters

74HC02

5.00 V  
2.98 mA

2.00 V  
237  $\mu$ A

The image consists of two vertically stacked screenshots of a Tinkercad circuit simulation interface. Both screenshots show a breadboard with various components connected. In the top screenshot, a 5V power source is connected to the breadboard, and a 74HC02 integrated circuit is connected to it. A red LED and a photoresistor are also connected to the circuit. In the bottom screenshot, a 2V power source is connected to the breadboard, and a slide switch labeled 'Name 2' is connected to it. The rest of the circuit setup is identical to the top one, featuring a red LED and a photoresistor. The Tinkercad interface includes toolbars, component libraries, and a status bar at the bottom.



**Sawaira saeed**

**2022-BSE-067**

**Rabia Batool**

**2022-BSE-064**

**Hafsa tahir**

**2022-BSE-052**

**Group#B**

# Computer architecture and logic design

LAB#03

Submitted to Sir Shoaib

**NAND to XOR:**

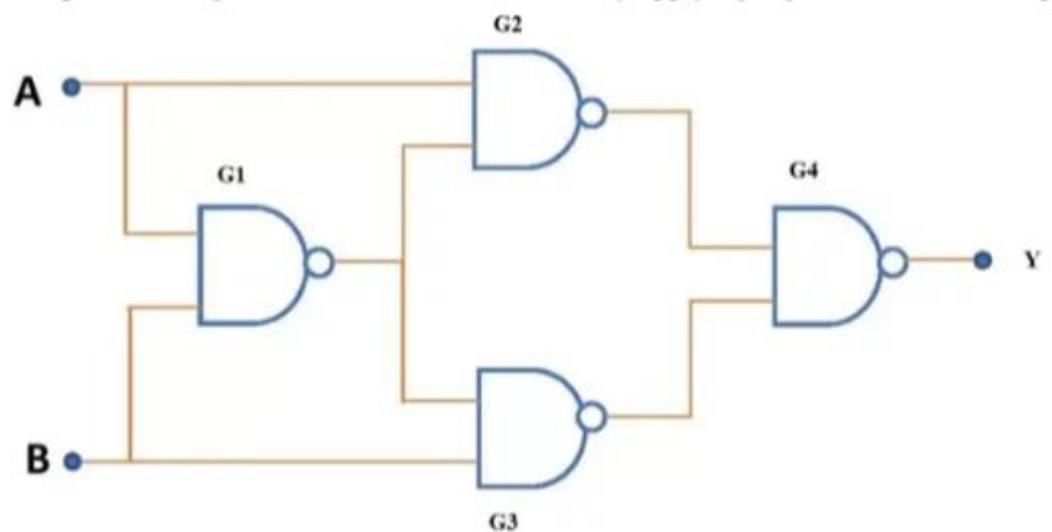
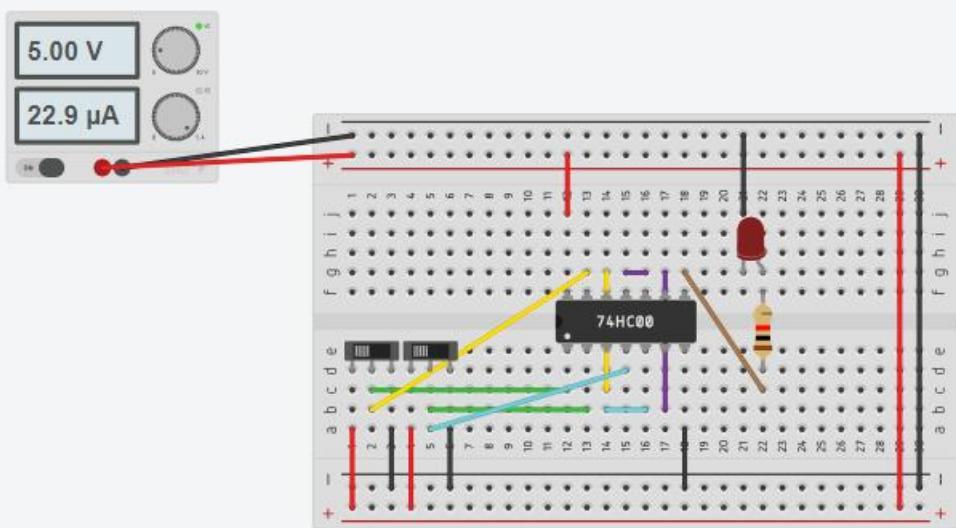
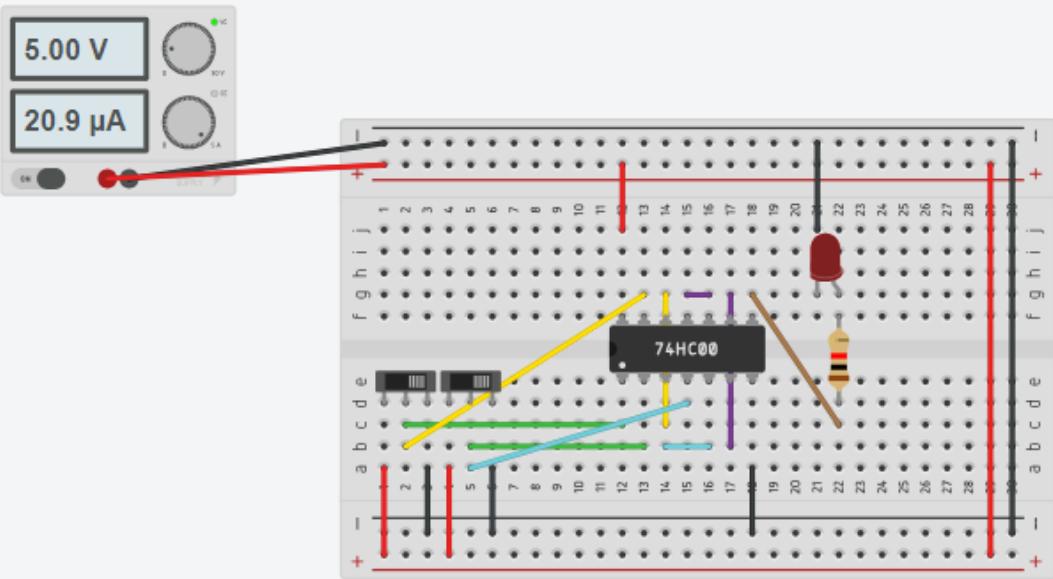
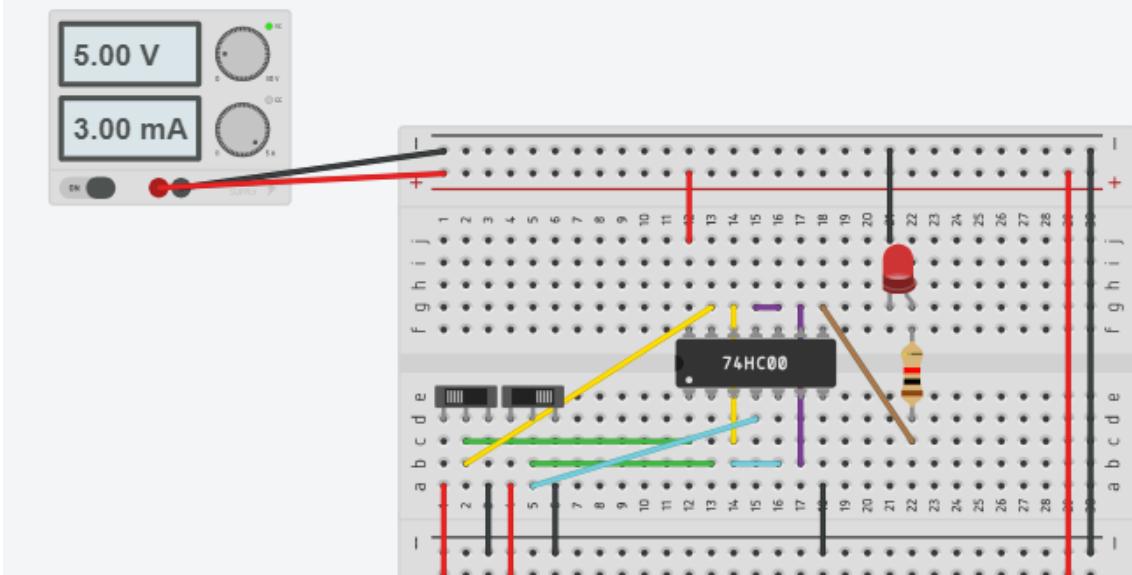
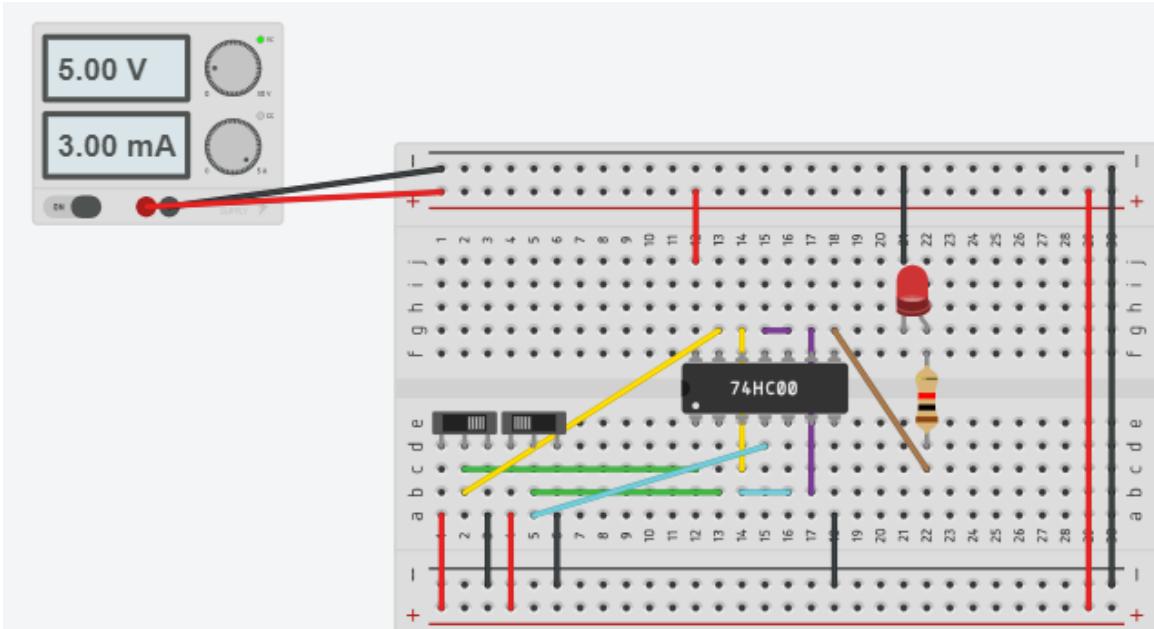


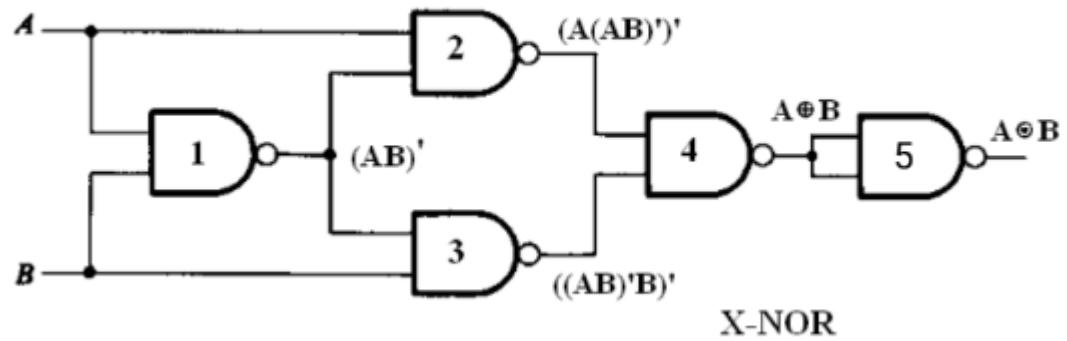
Figure 4.4: NAND implementation of XOR gate



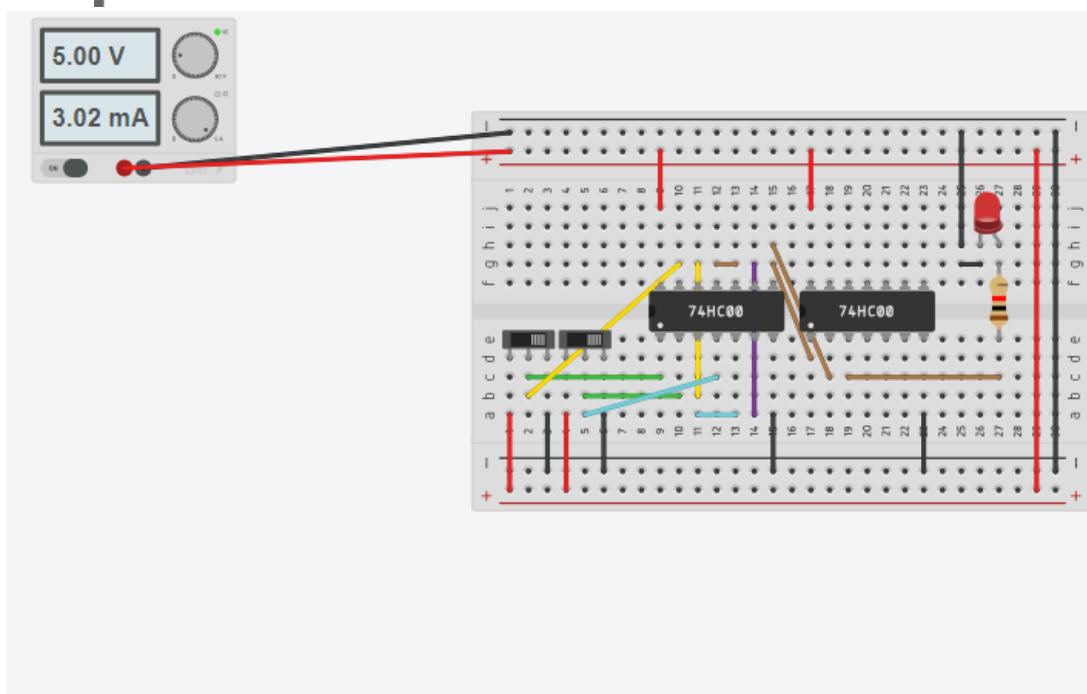


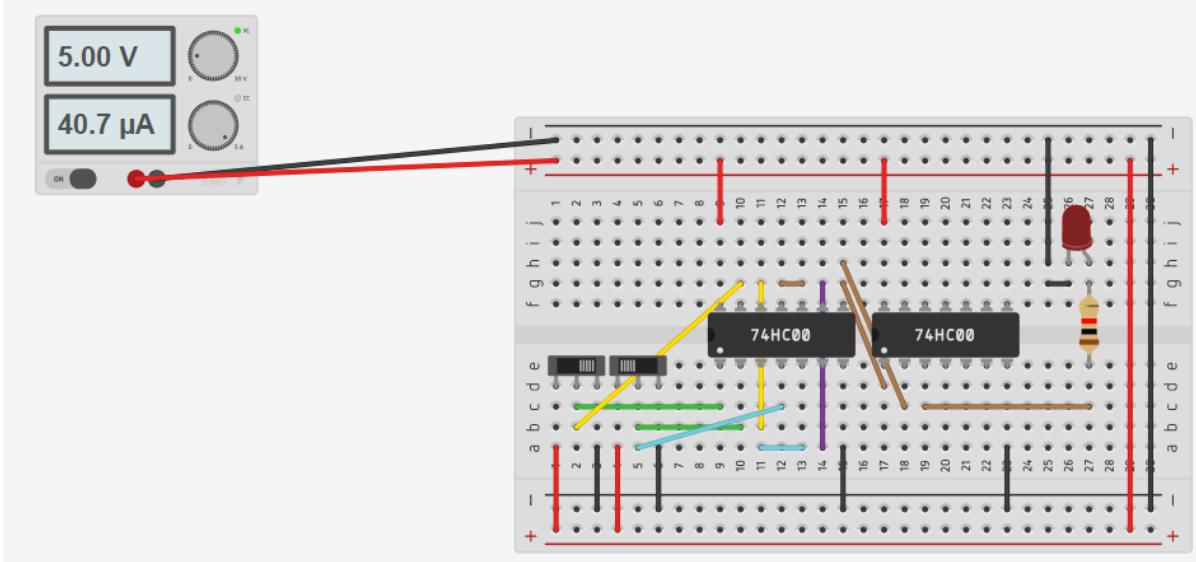
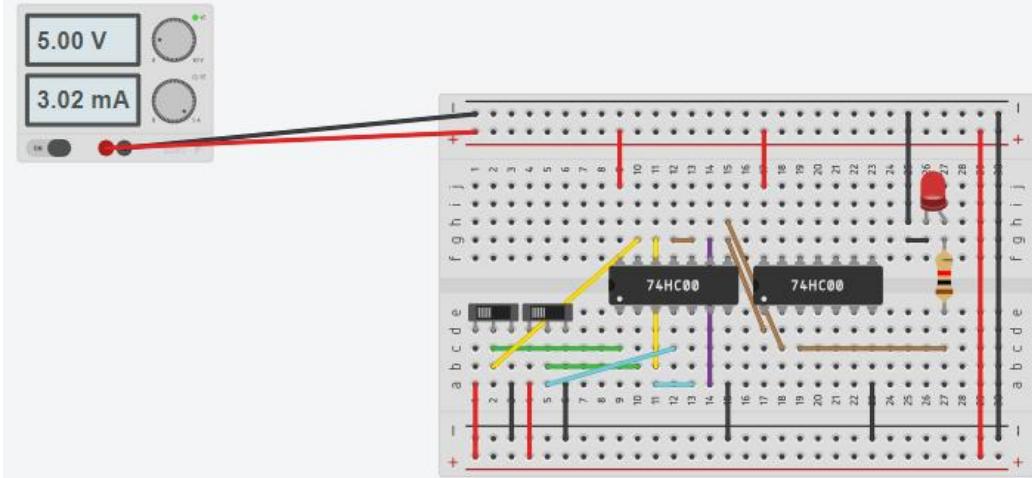
**NAND to XNOR:**

## NAND Gates as EX-NOR Gate



X-NOR





# Computer architecture and logic design

**Sawaira saeed**

**2022-BSE-067**

**Rabia Batool**

**2022-BSE-064**

**Hafsa tahir**

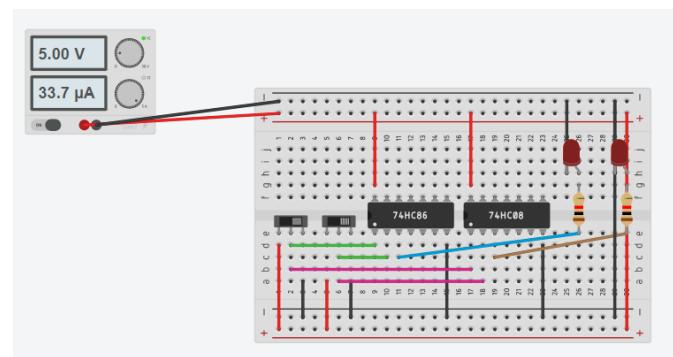
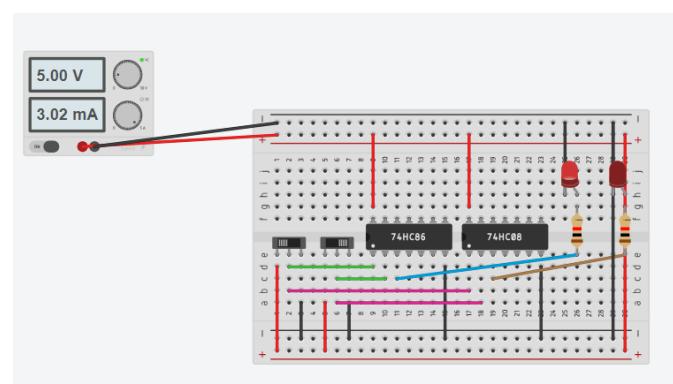
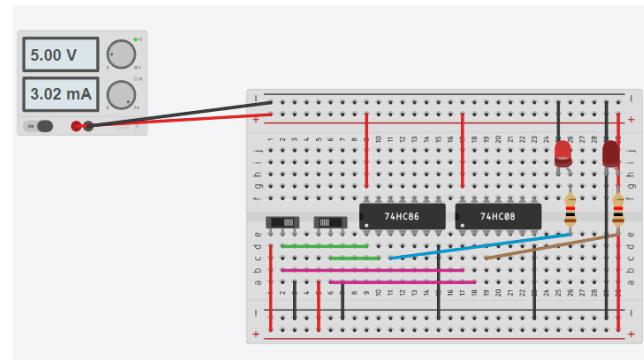
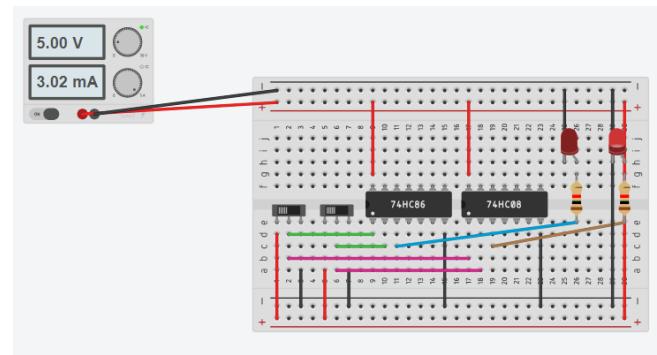
**2022-BSE-052**

**Group#B**

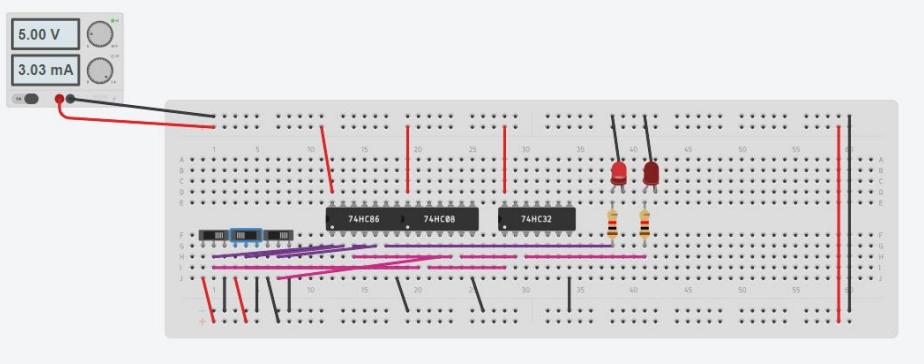
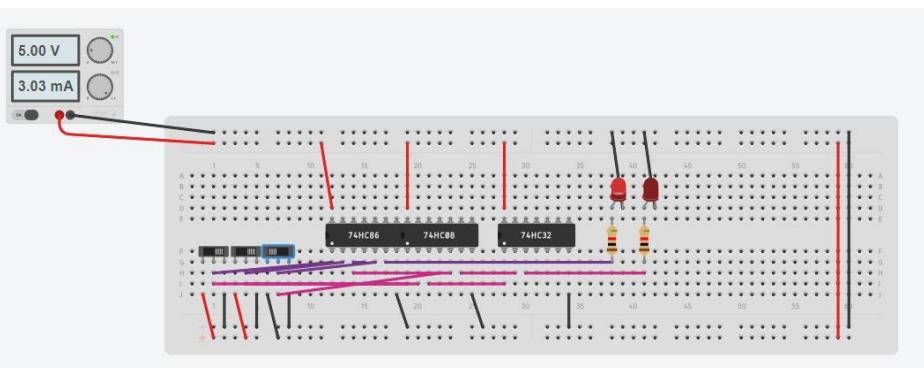
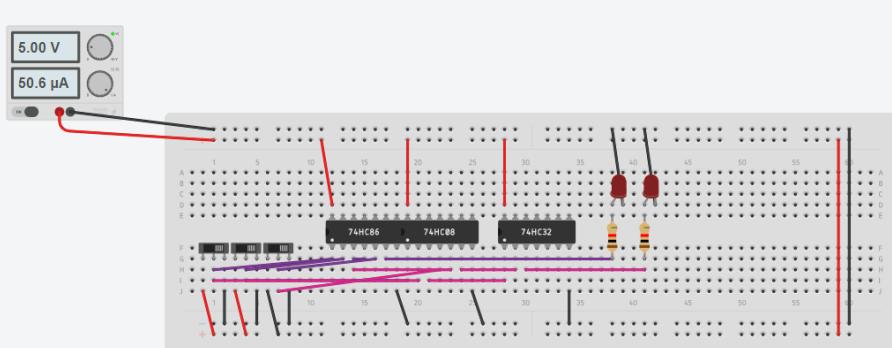
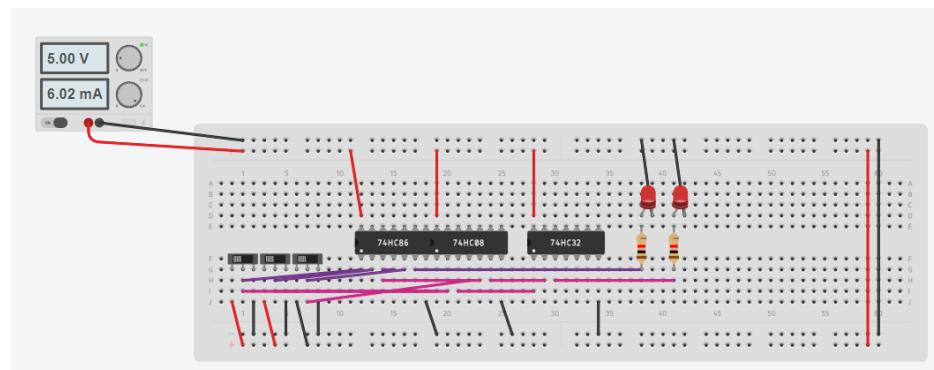
**Lab 4**

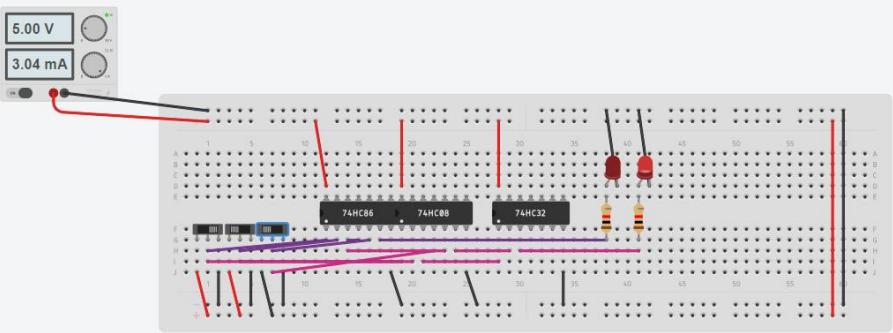
**Submitted to Sir Shoaib**

## Half Adder



## FULL ADDER





**Computer architecture and logic design**

**Sawaira saeed**

**2022-BSE-067**

**Rabia Batool**

**2022-BSE-064**

**Hafsa tahir**

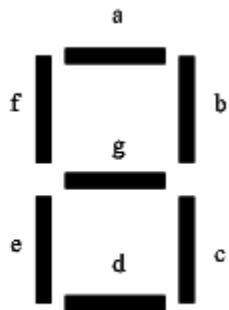
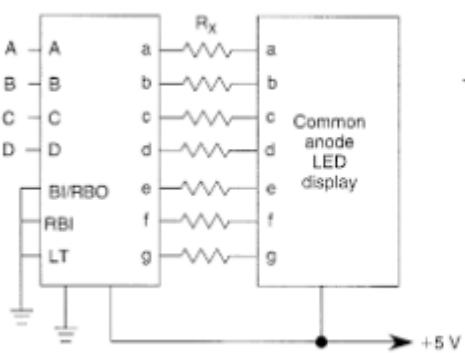
**2022-BSE-052**

**Group#B**

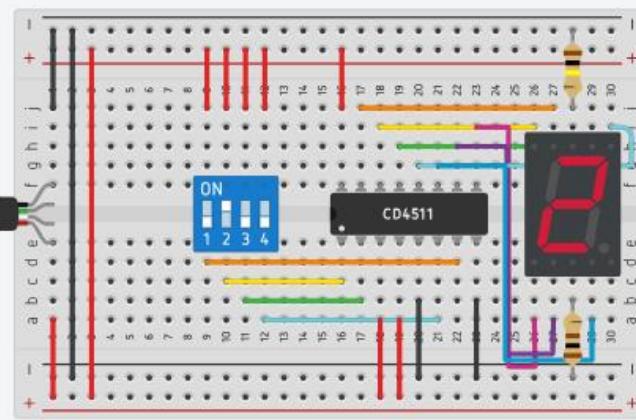
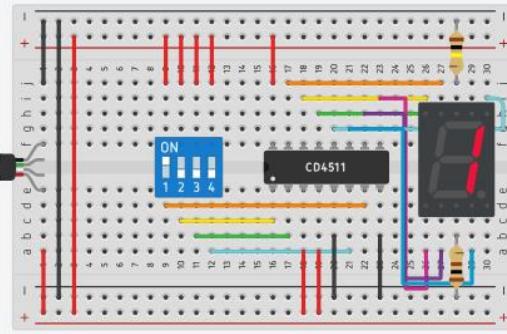
**LAB#05**

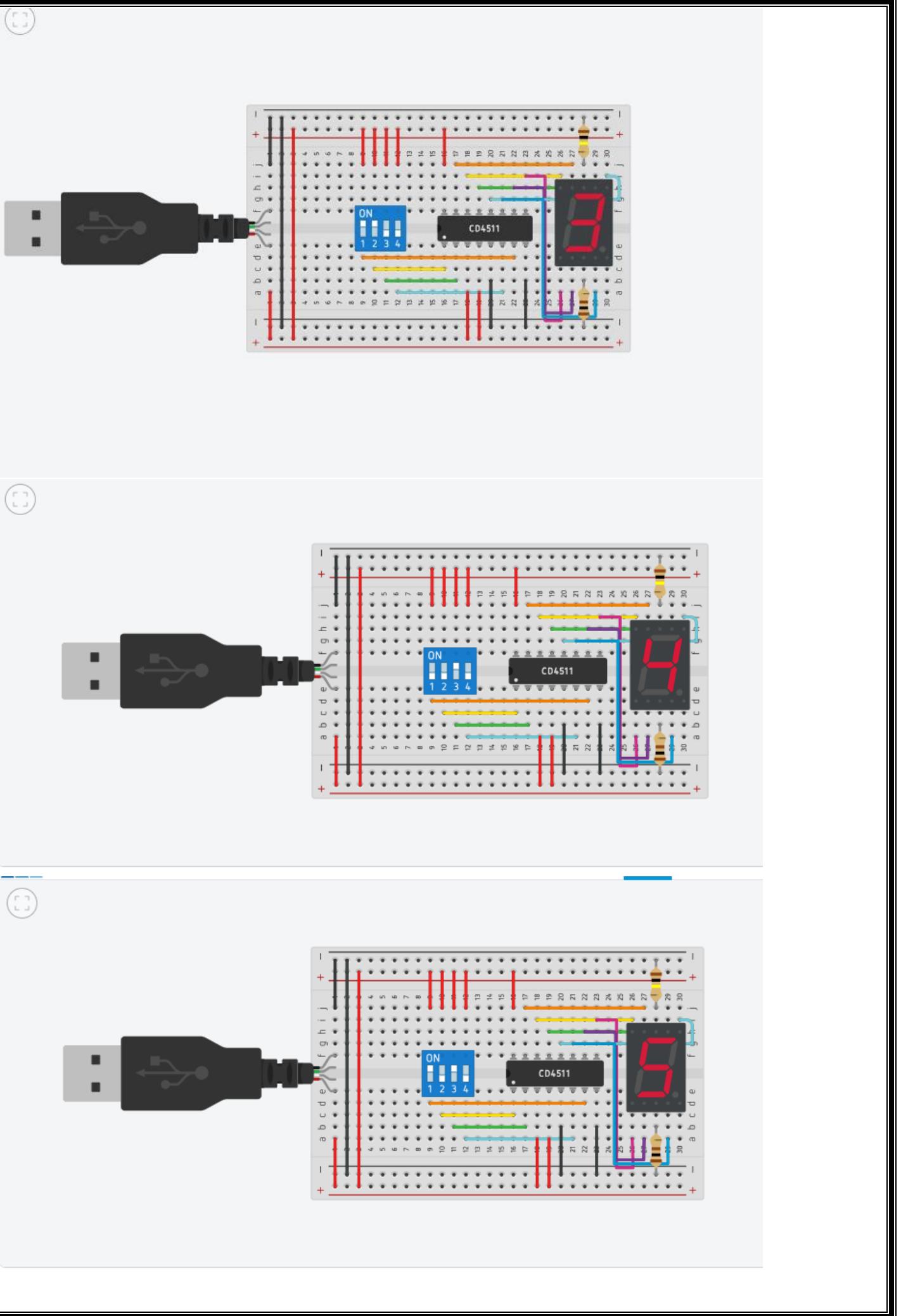
**Submitted to Sir Shoaib**

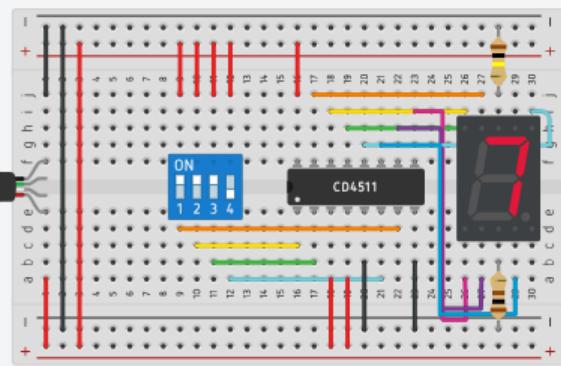
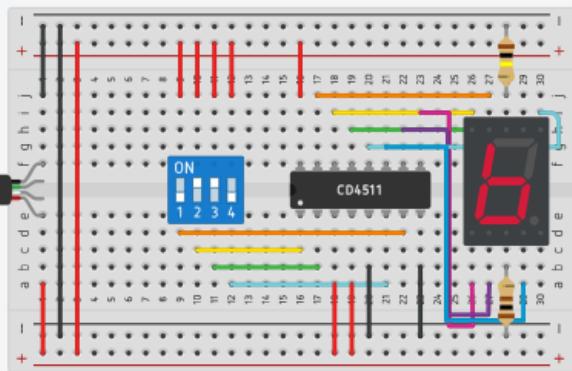
the basic concept of BCD to Seven segment decode.Understand

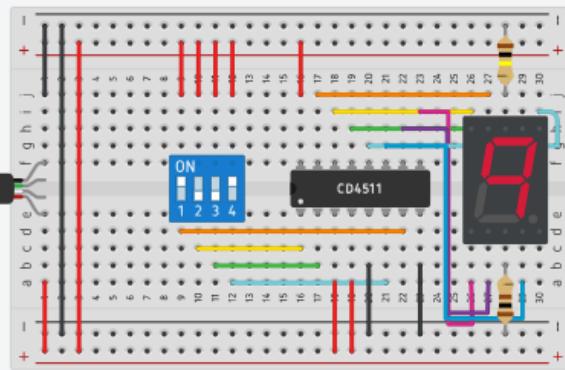
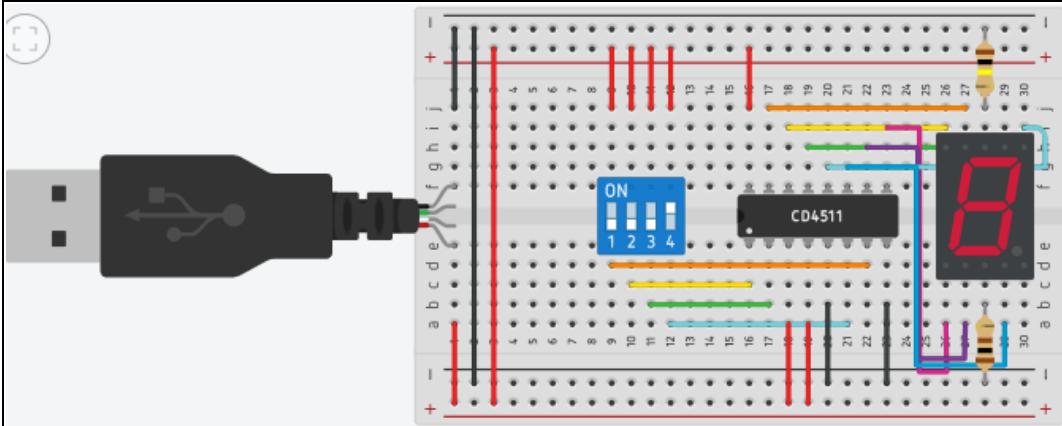


INPUT				Output
1	2	4	8	
0	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	0	1
0	1	0	0	2
1	1	0	0	3
0	0	1	0	4
1	0	1	0	5
0	1	1	0	6
1	1	1	0	7
0	0	0	1	8
1	0	0	1	9









**Sawaira saeed**

**2022-BSE-067**

**Rabia Batool**

**2022-BSE-064**

Hafsa tahir

2022-BSE-052

Group#B

# Computer architecture and logic design

LAB#03

Submitted to Sir Shoaib

## Block diagram of 2x1 MUX

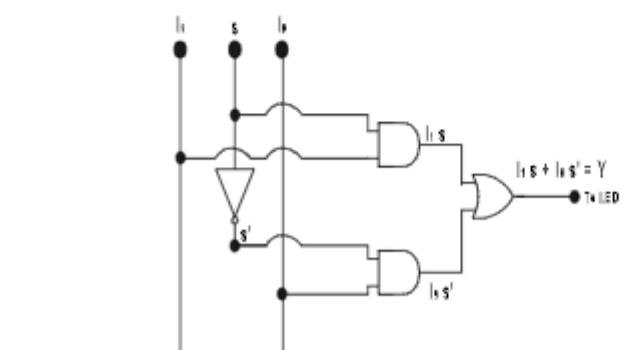


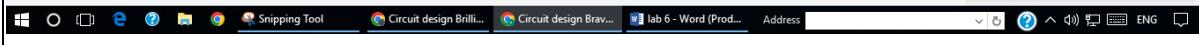
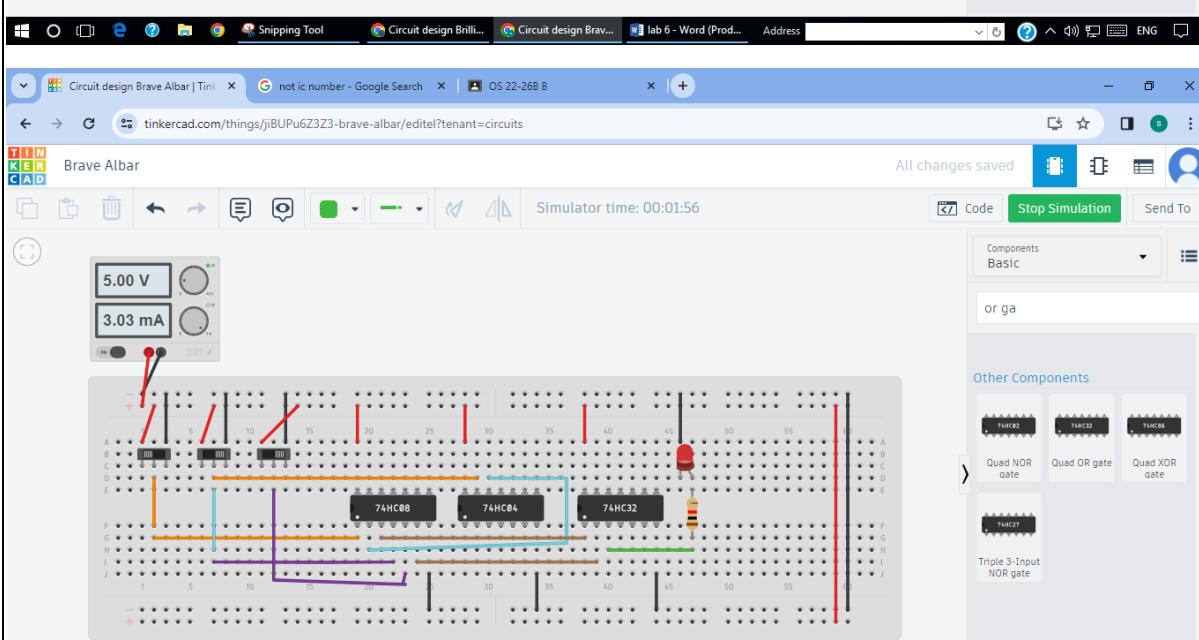
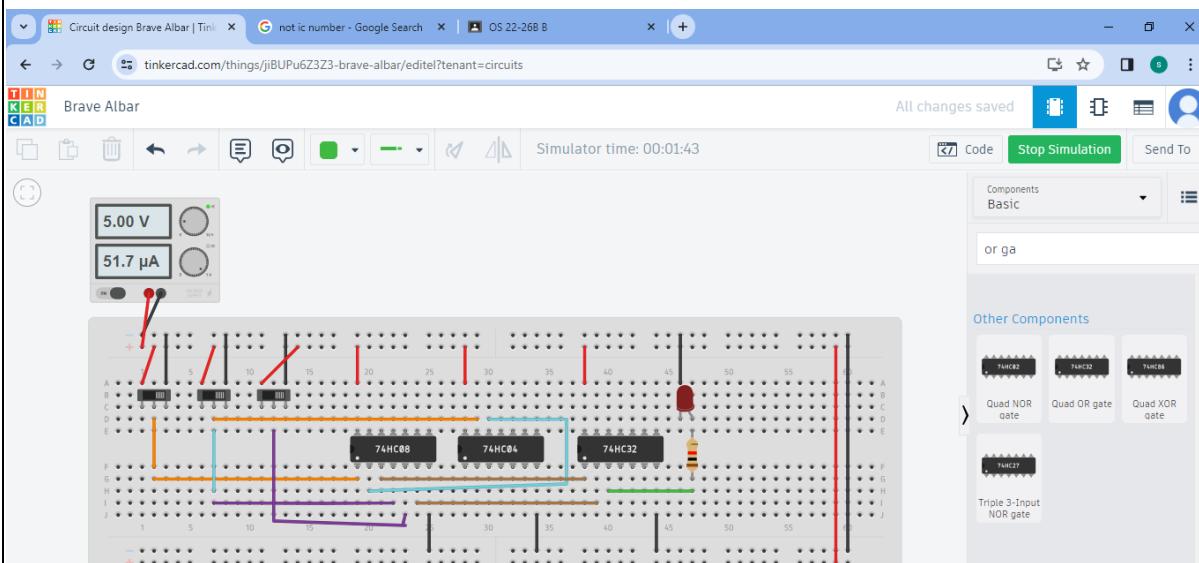
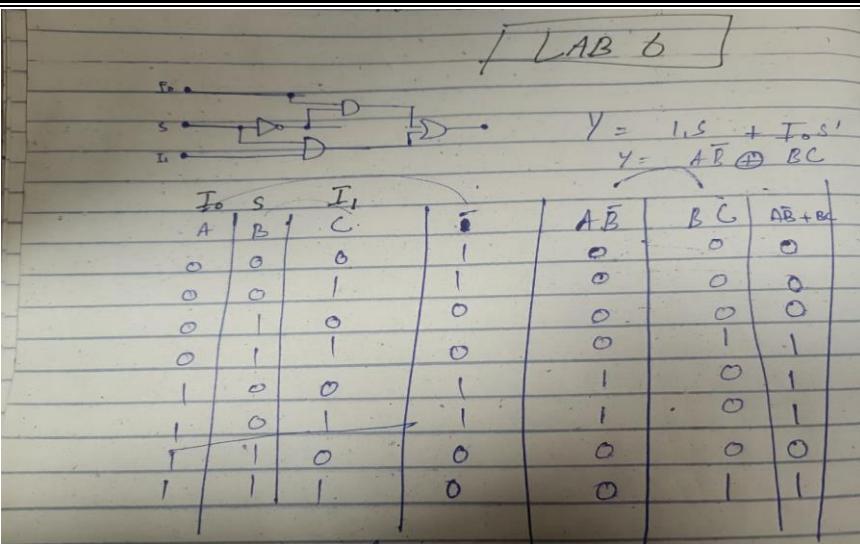
The function table of 2x1 Mux is

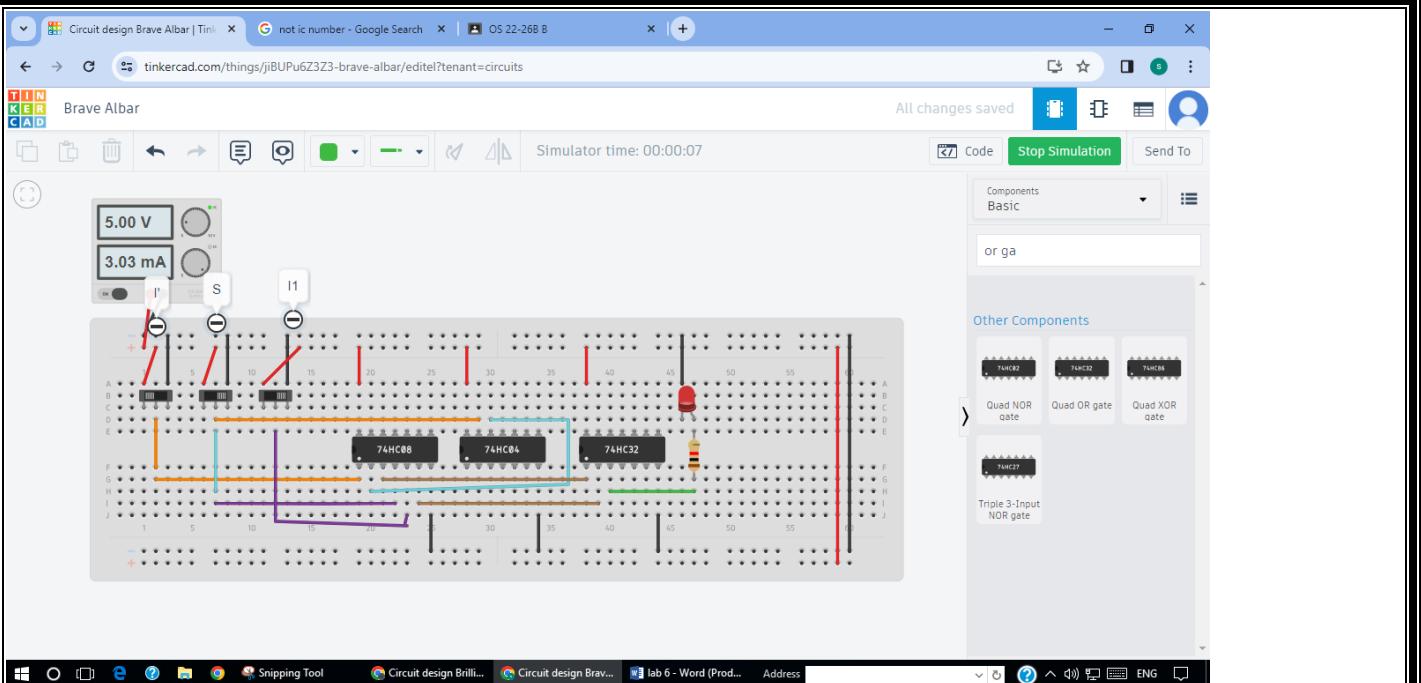
Select line	o/p
S	Y
0	I <sub>0</sub>
1	I <sub>1</sub>

The Boolean function for 2x1 Mux is:  $Y = I_1 s + I_0 s'$

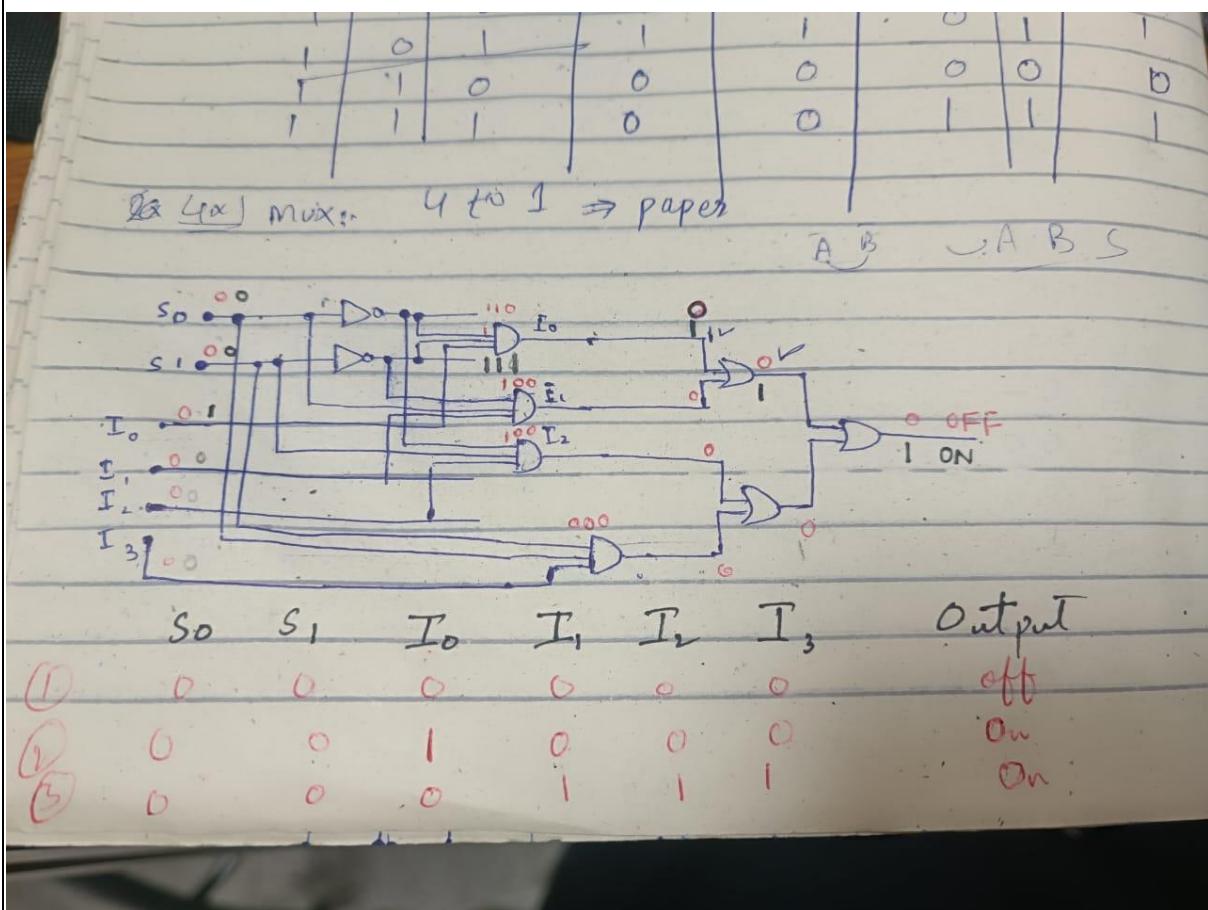
Logic Diagram of 2x1 Mux is

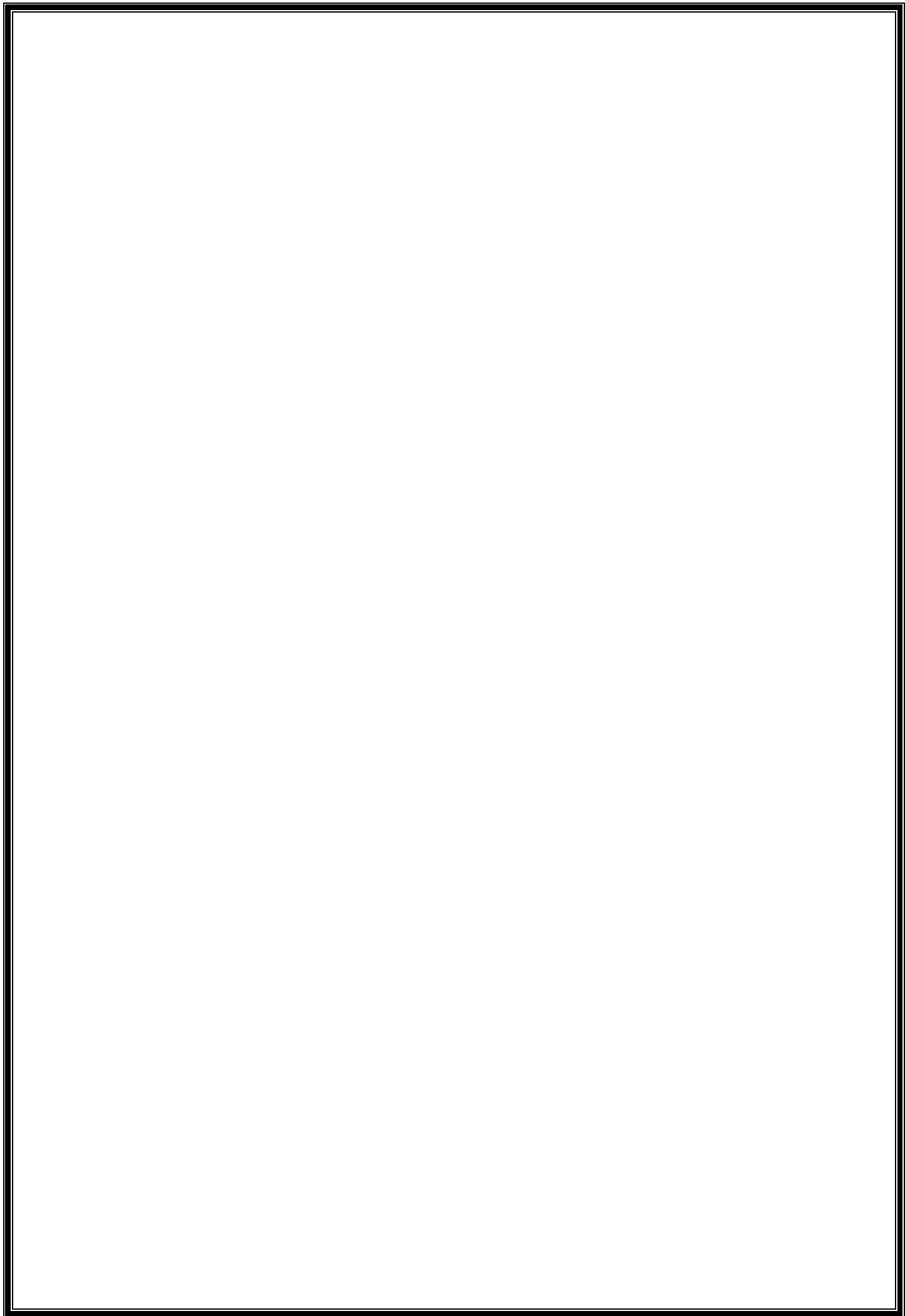


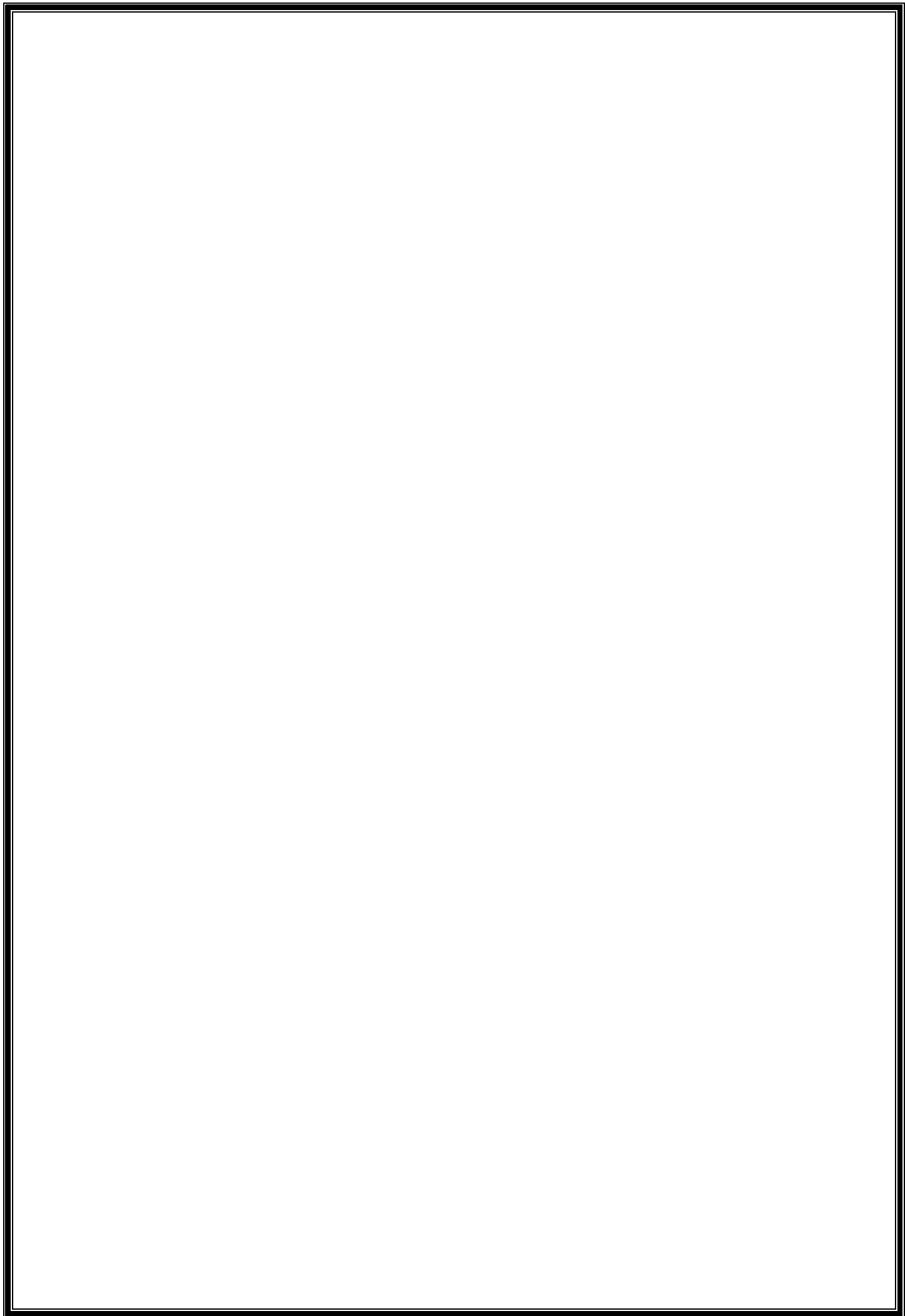


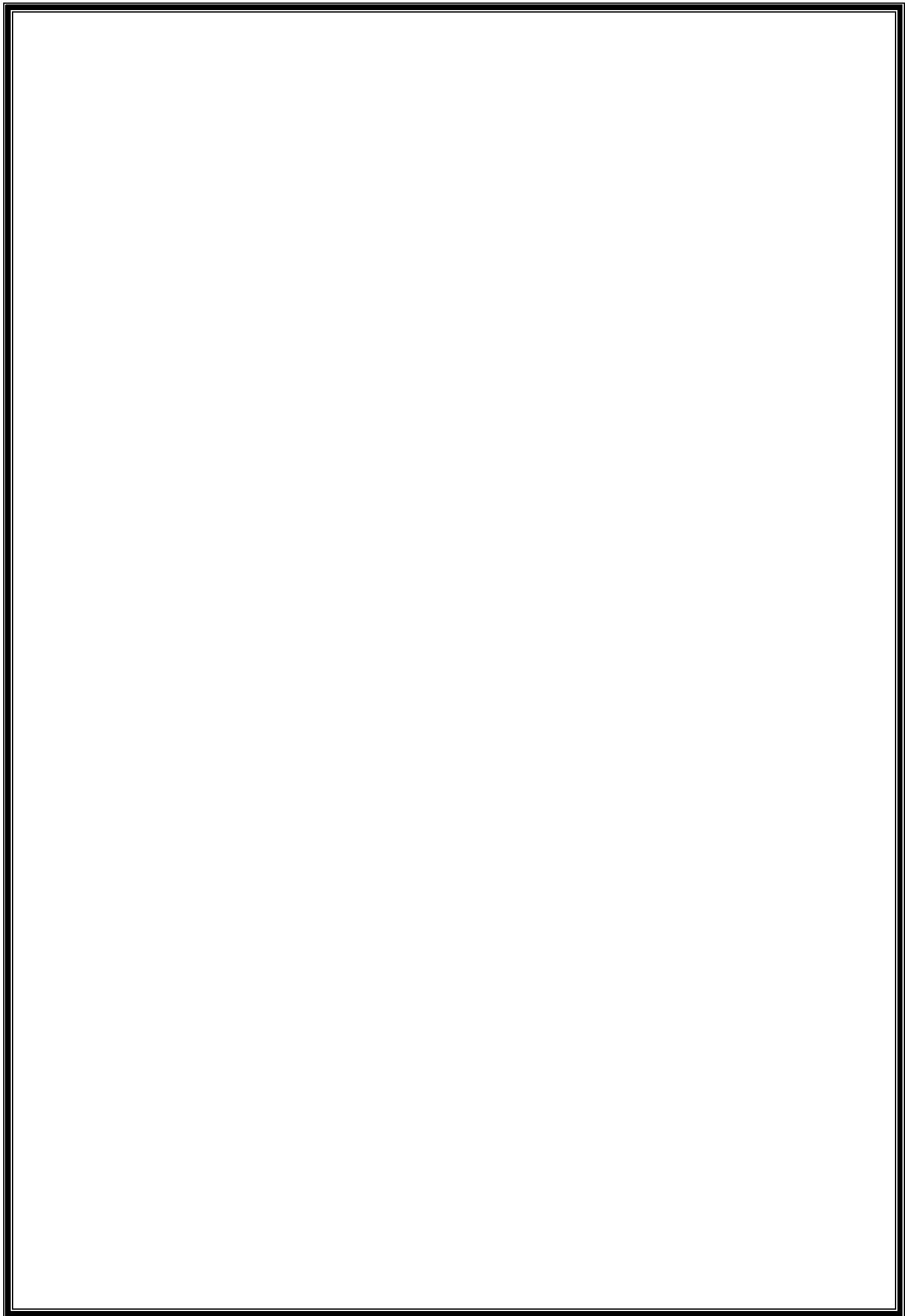


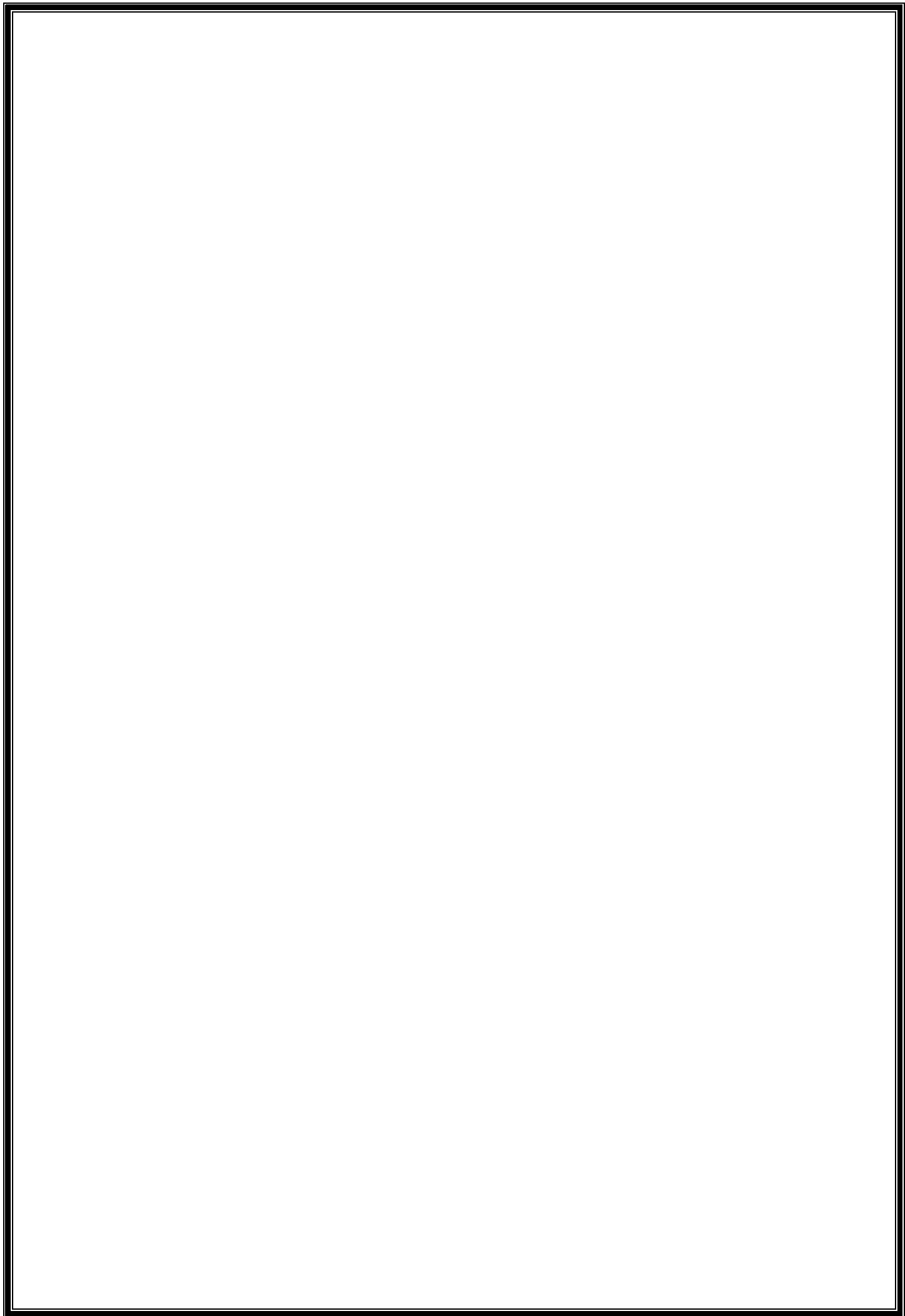
Multiplexer 4 to2:

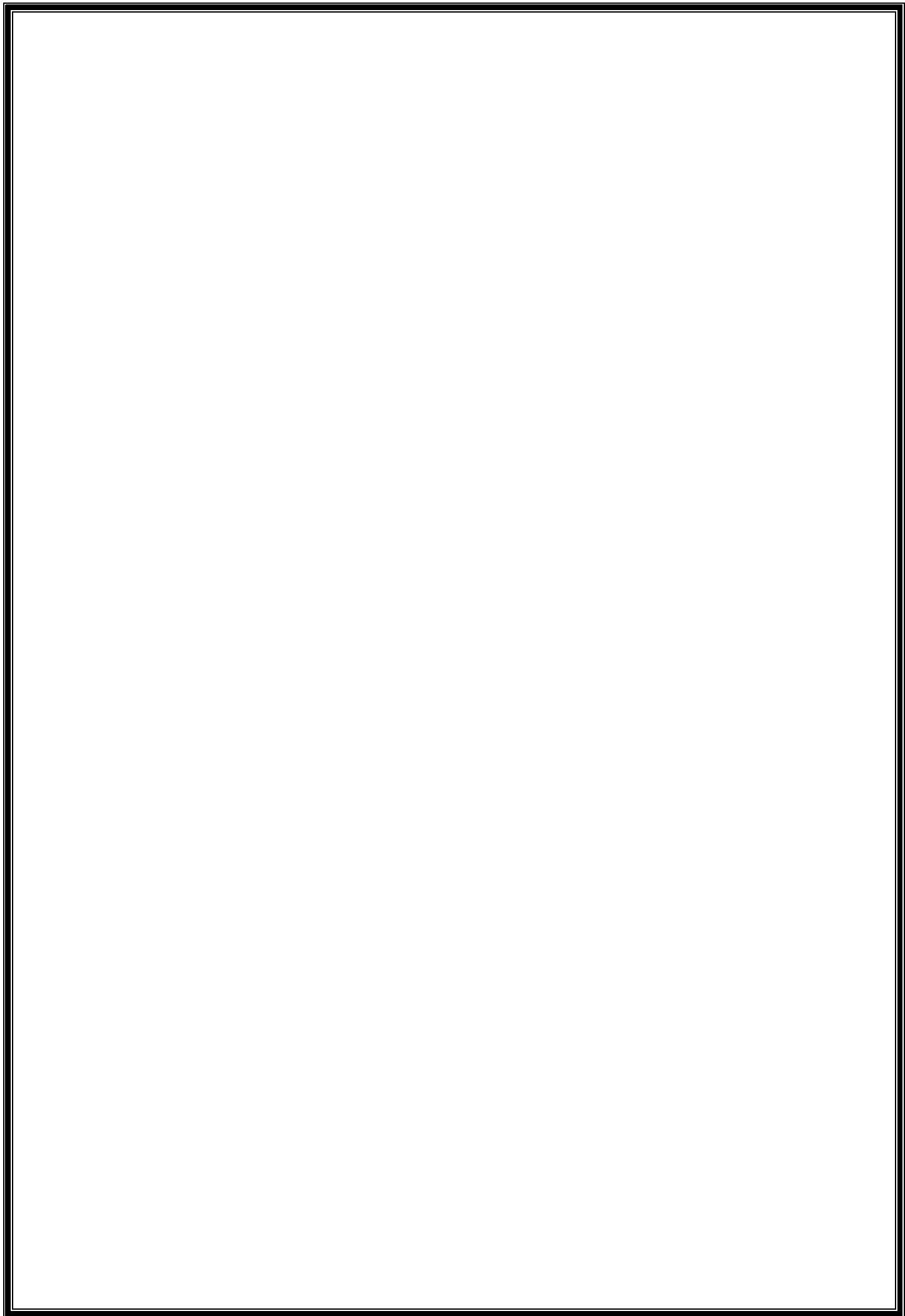


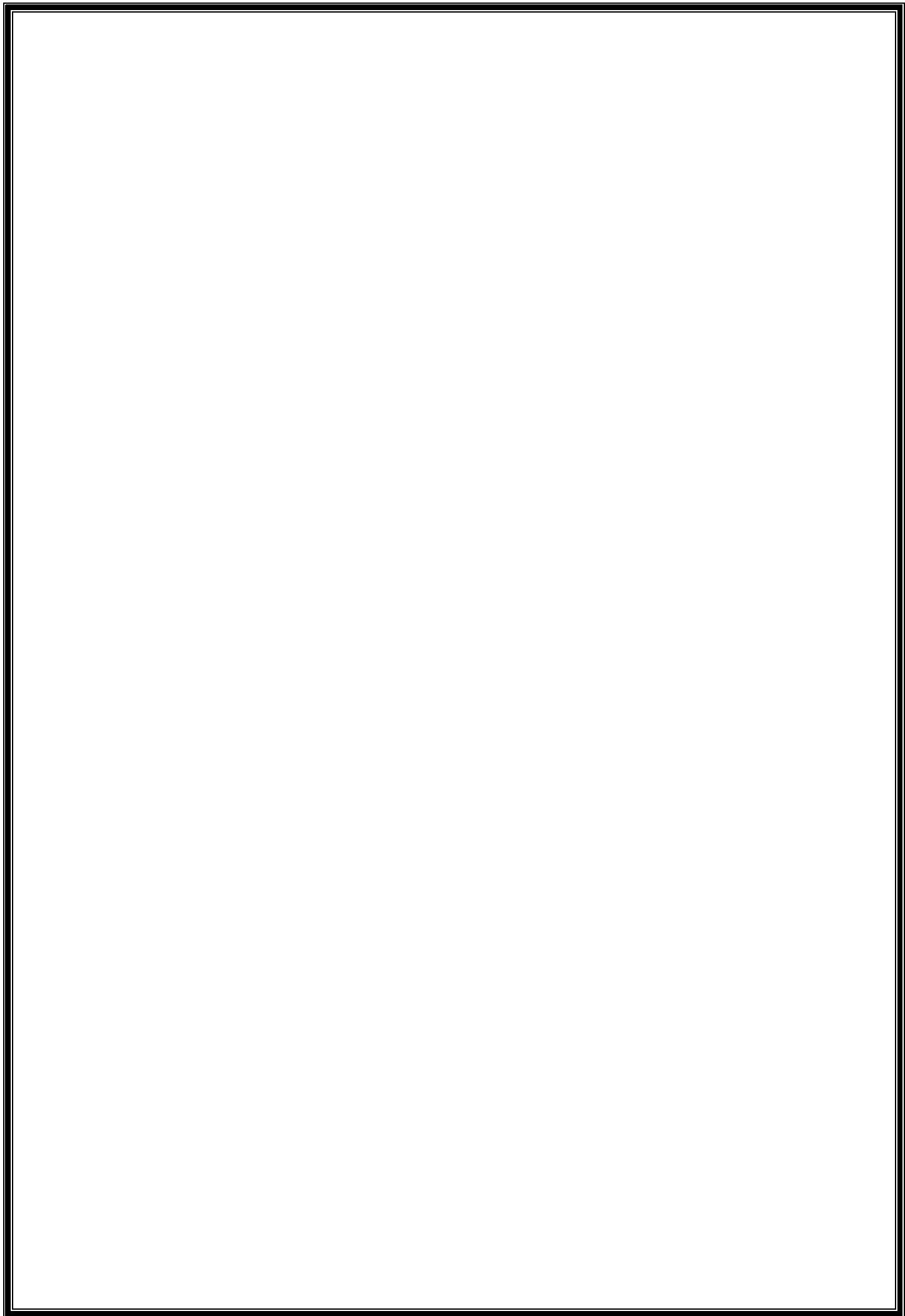


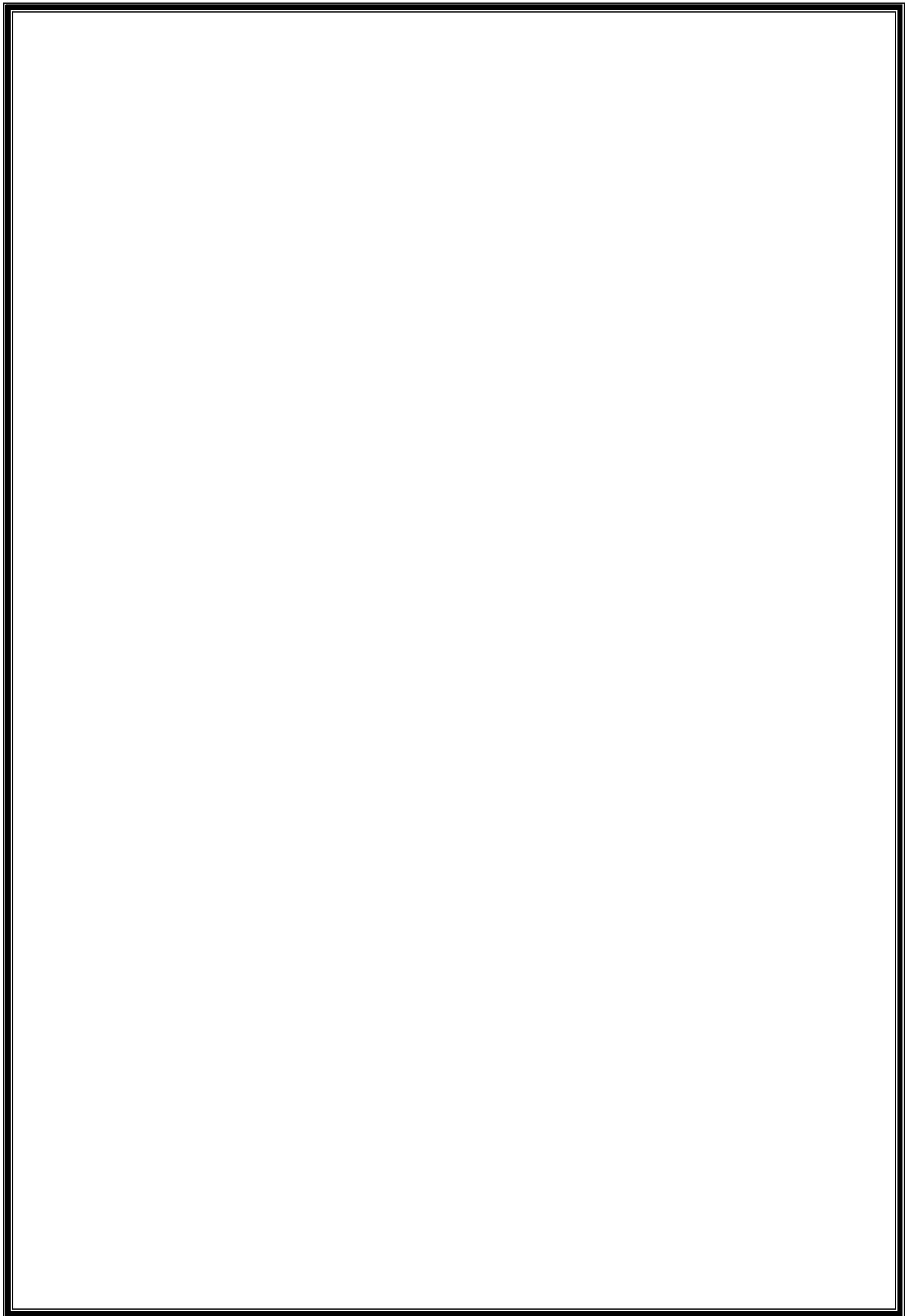


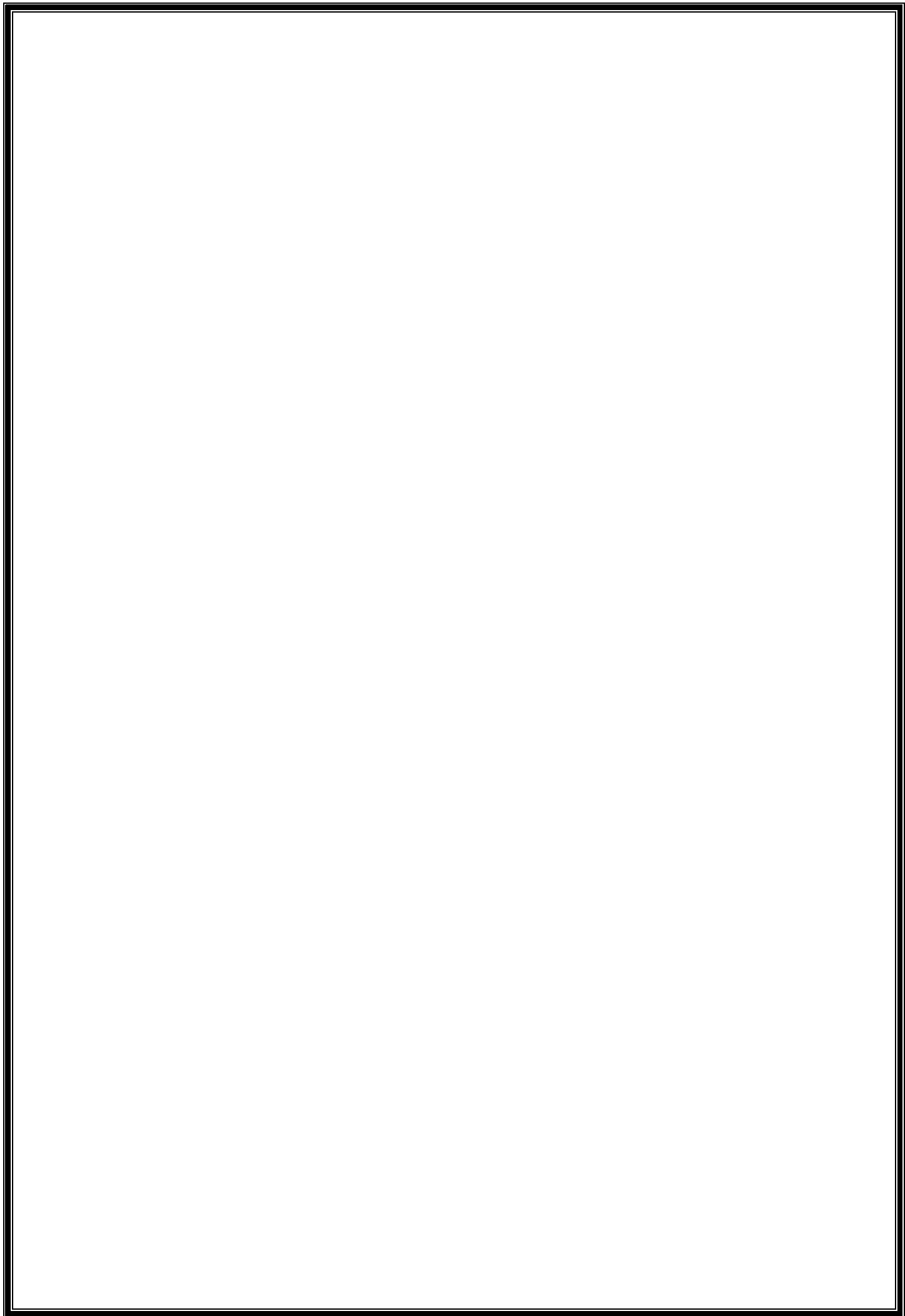


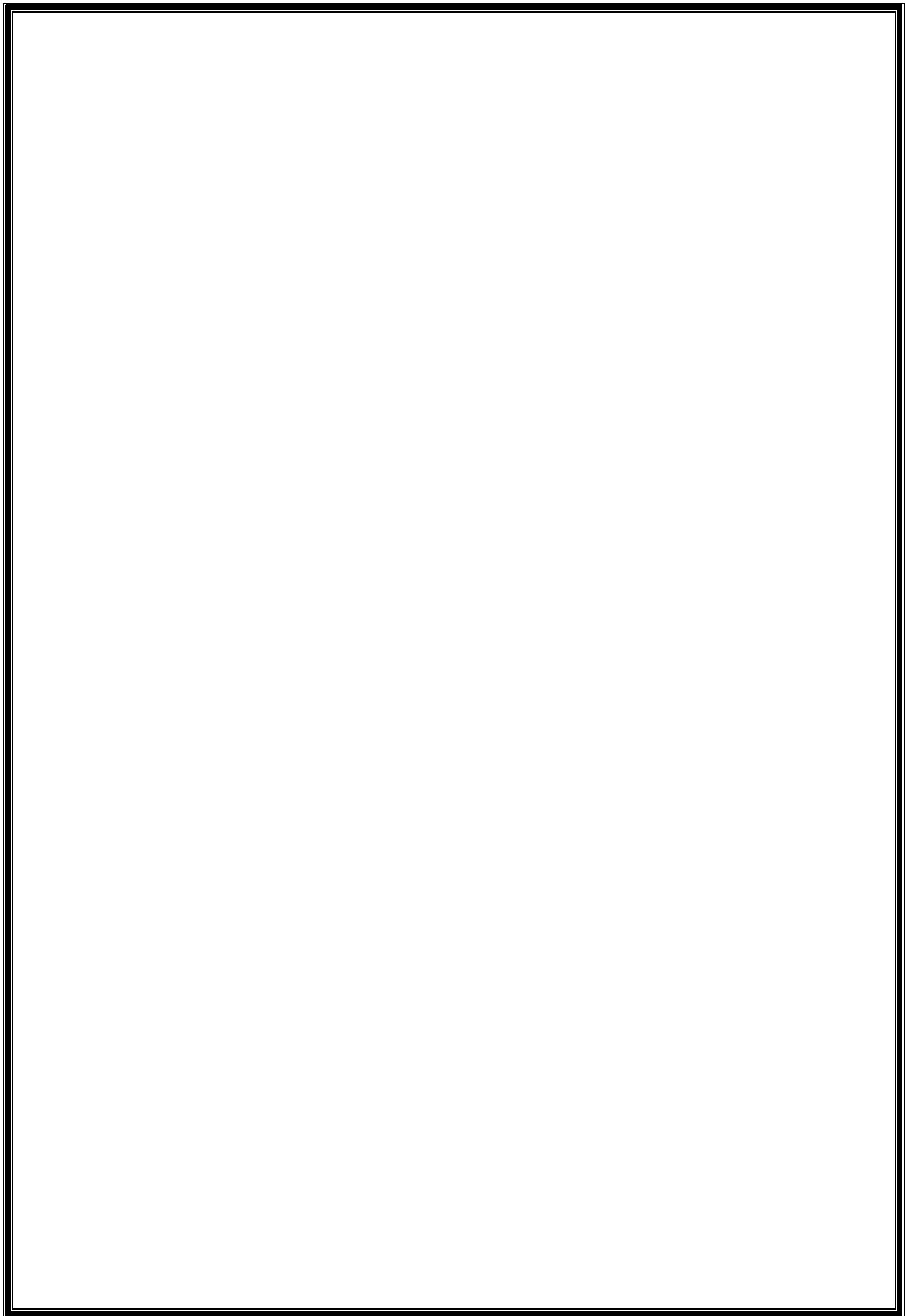


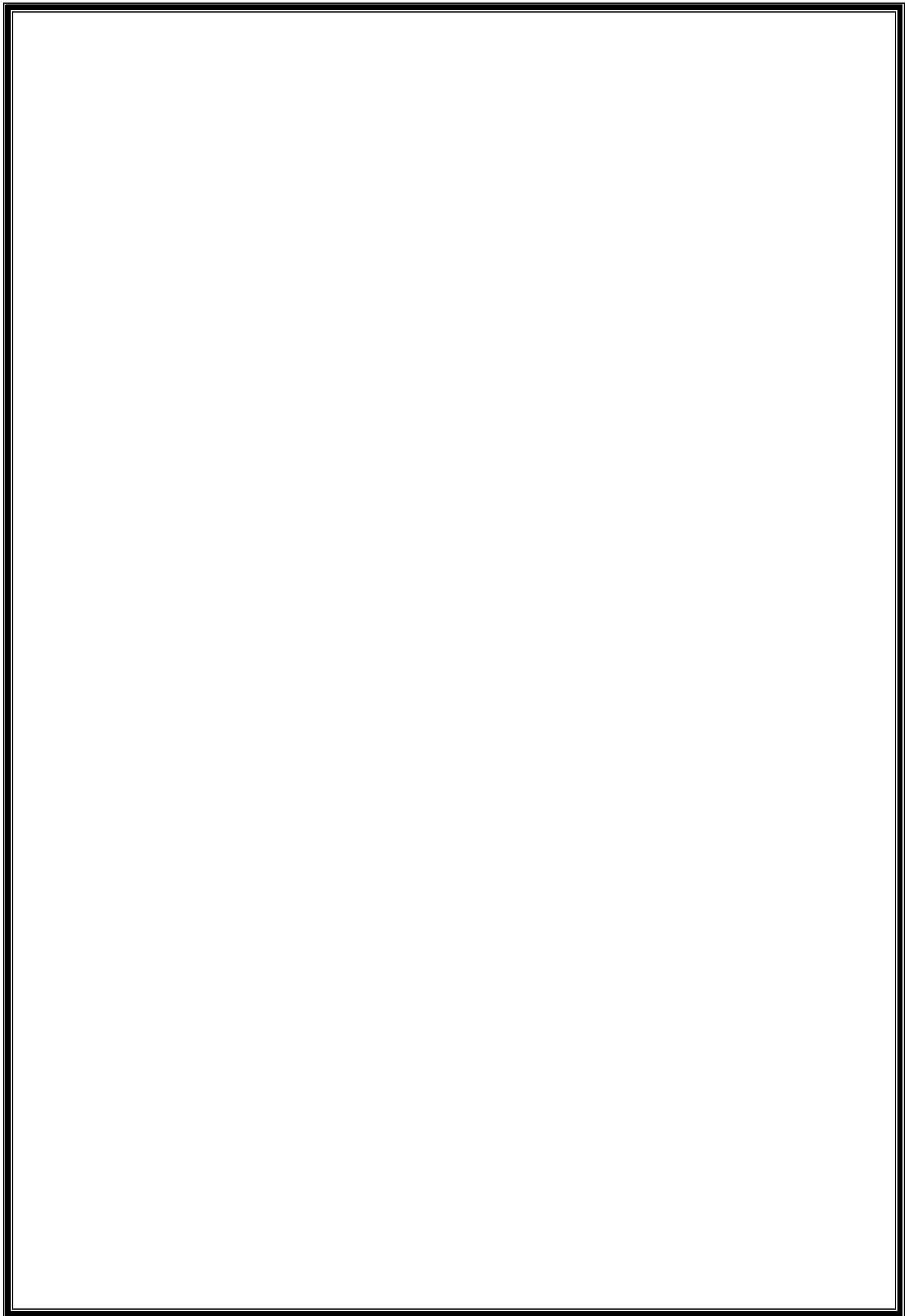


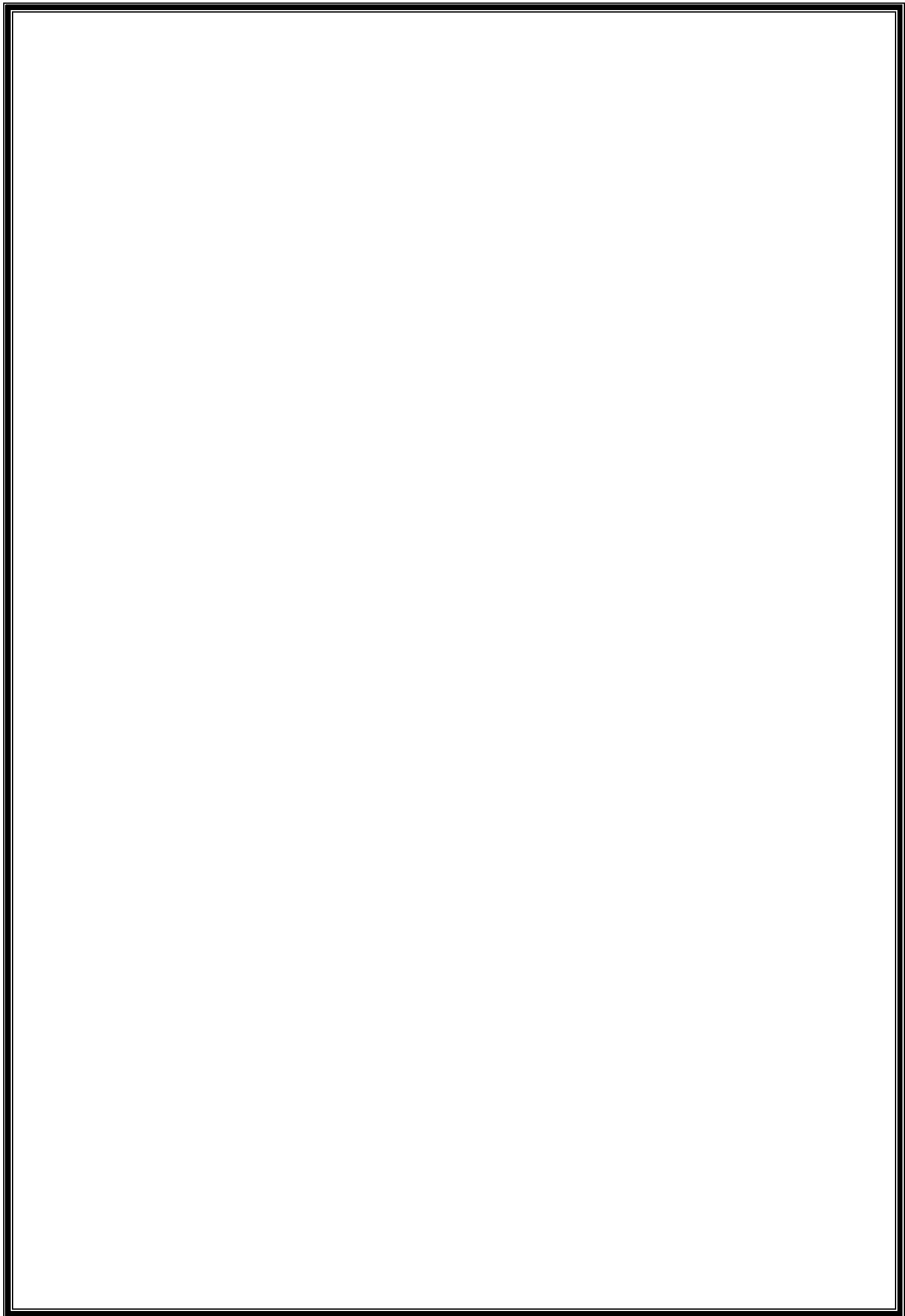


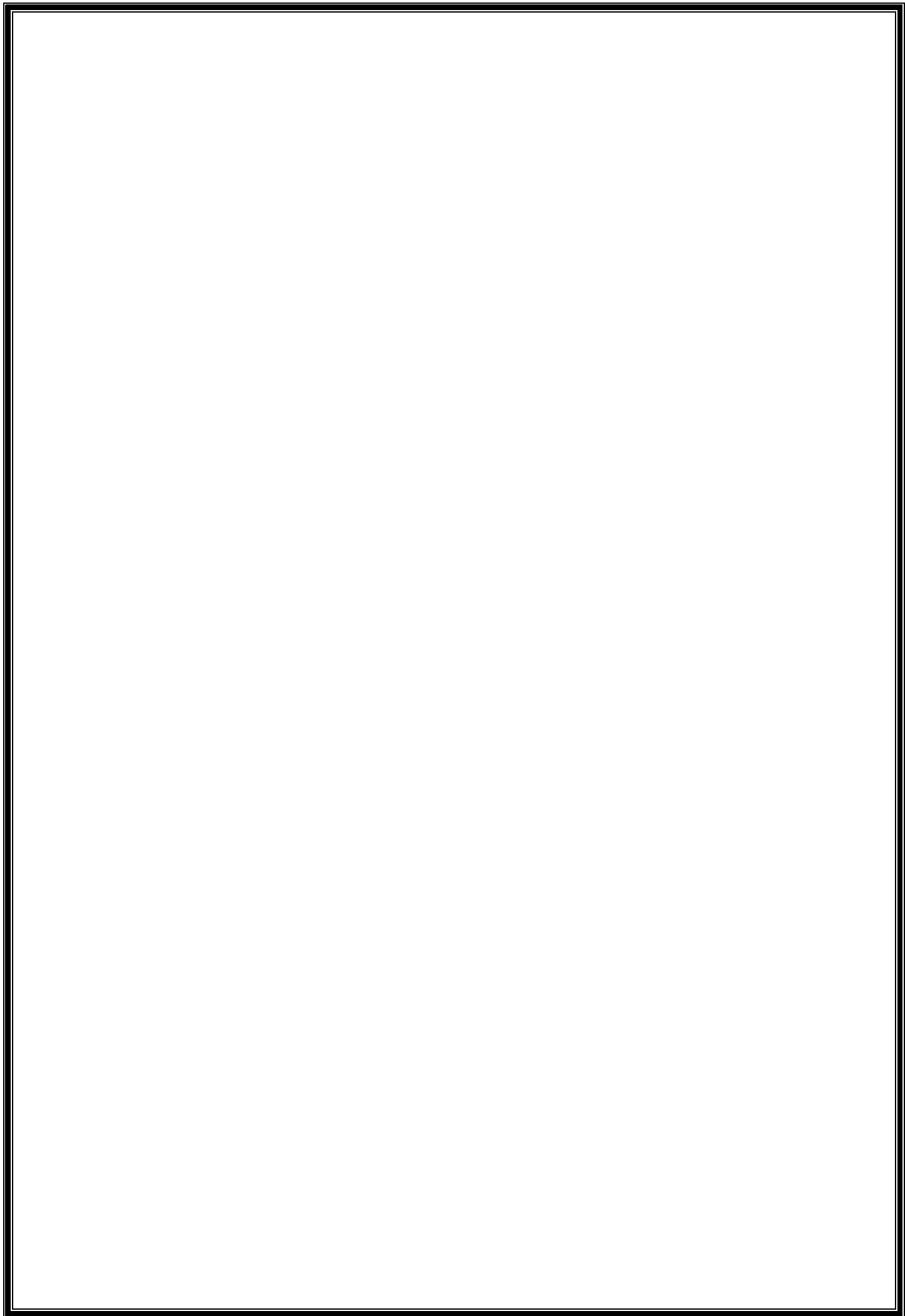


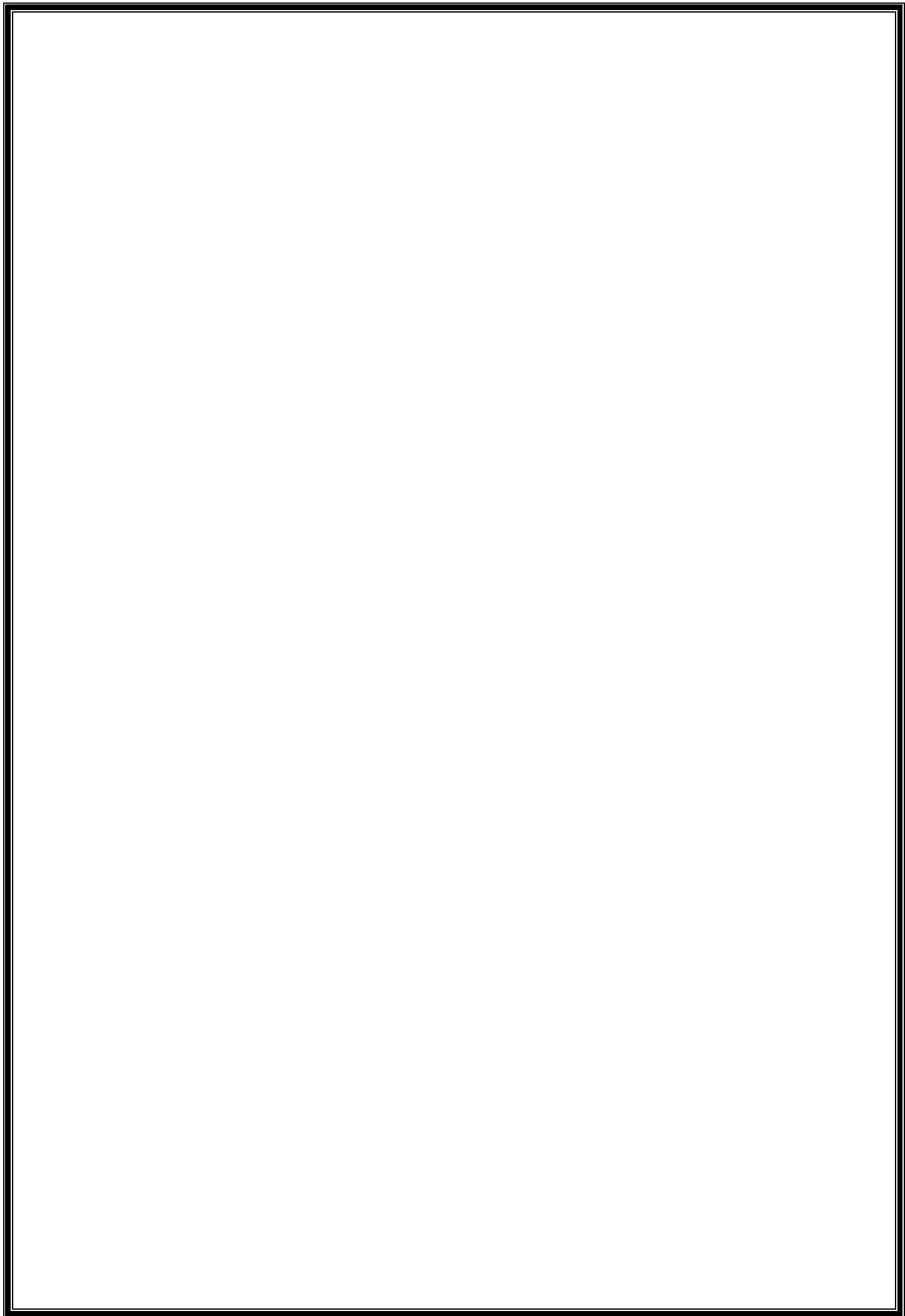


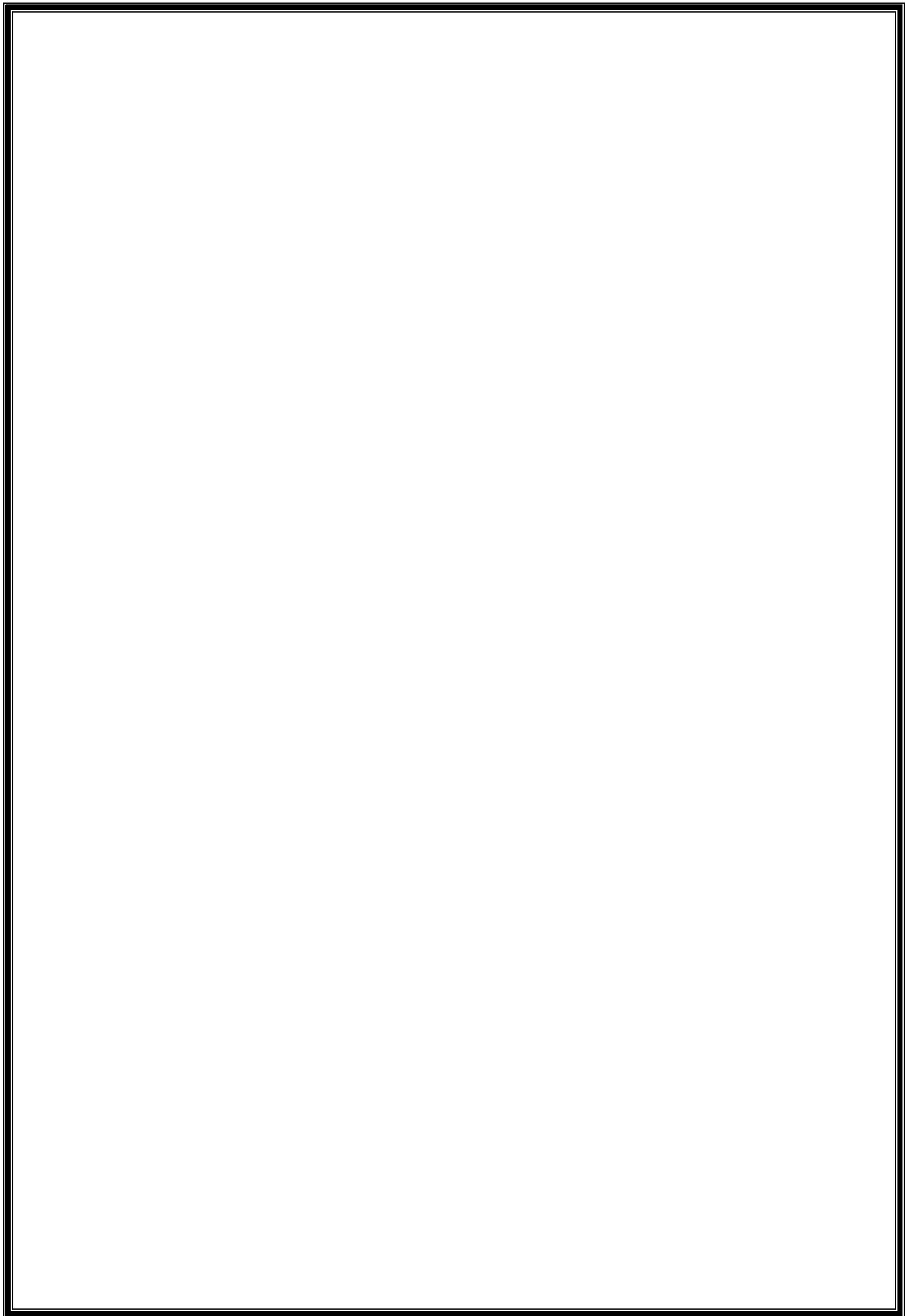


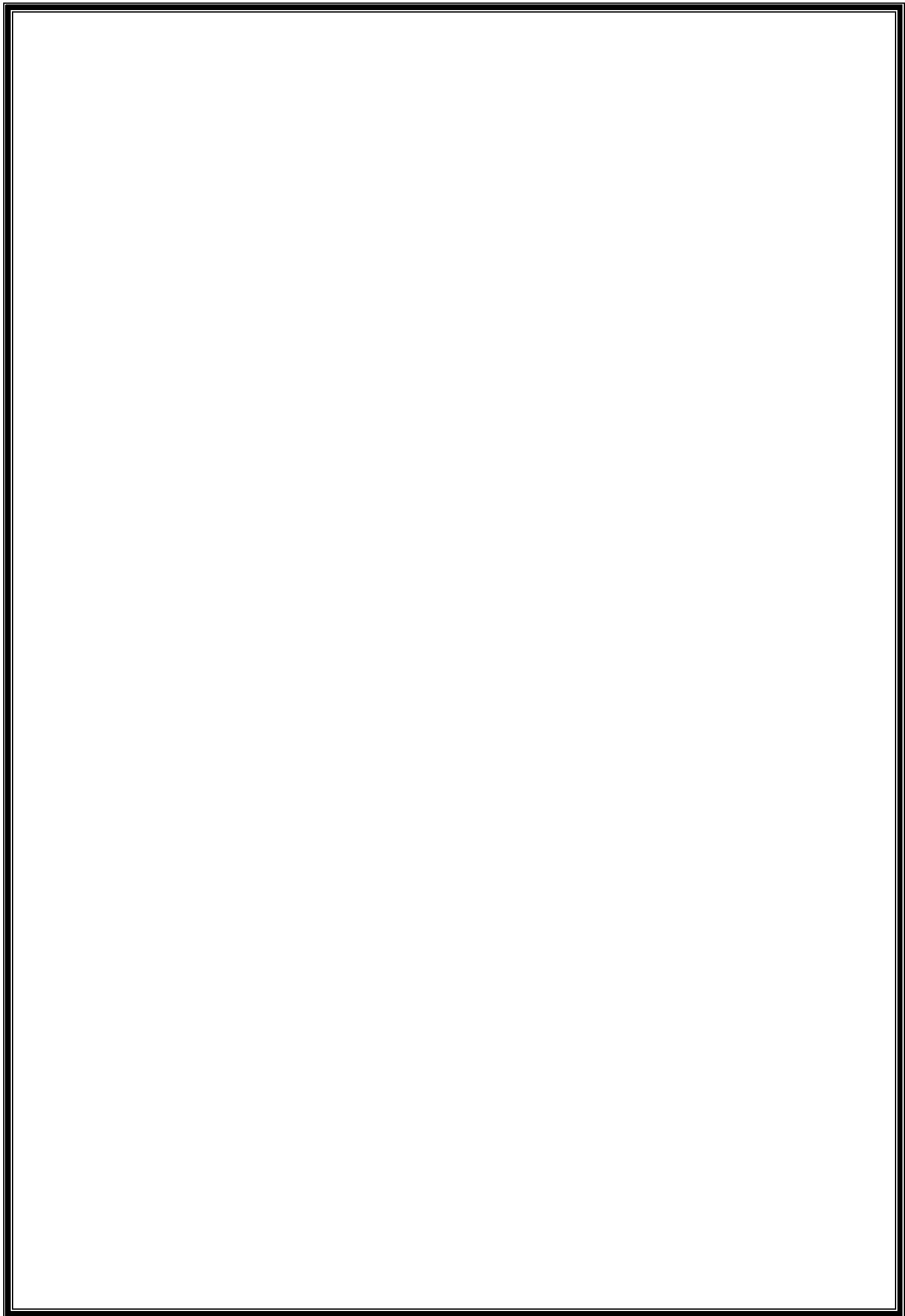


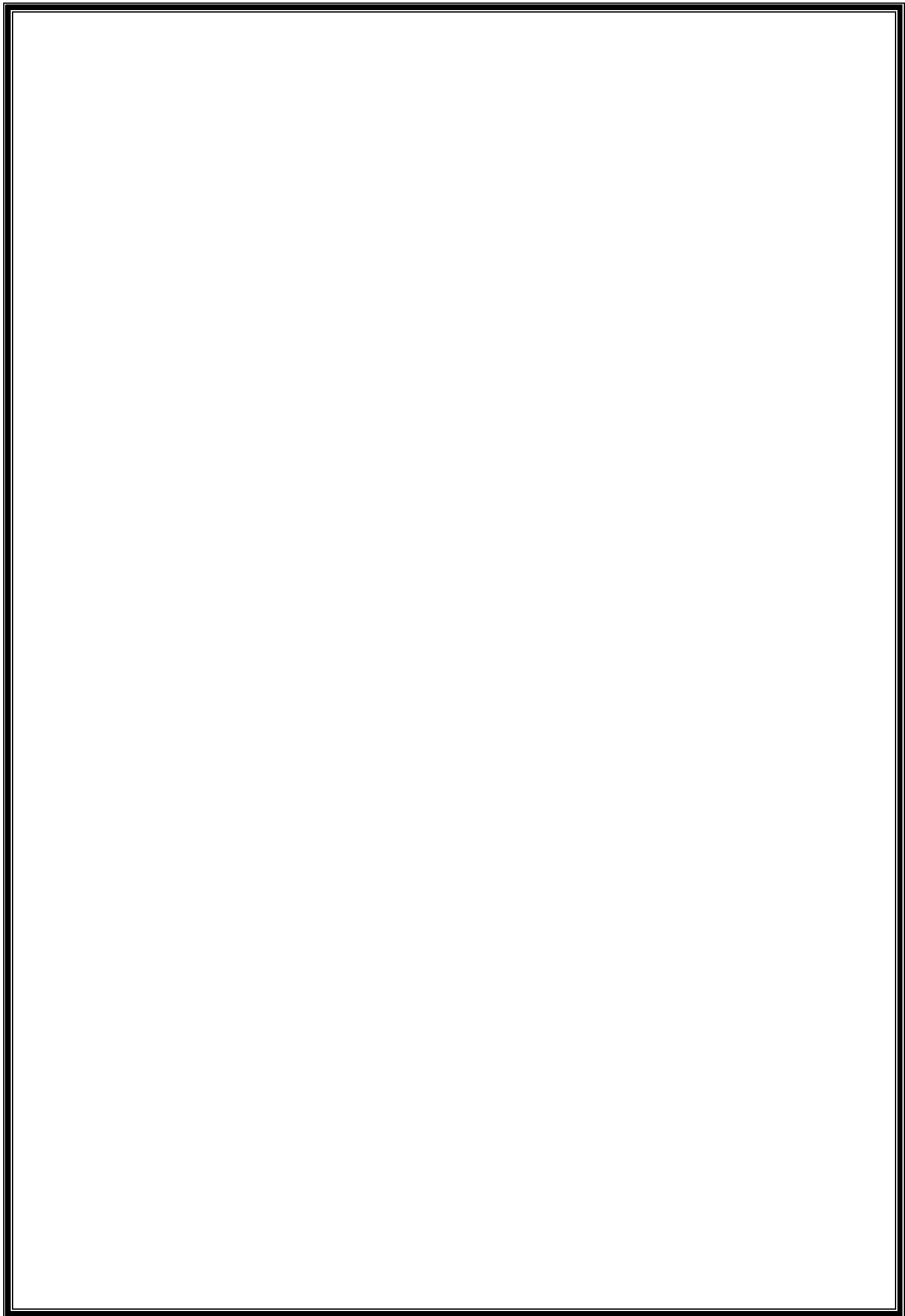




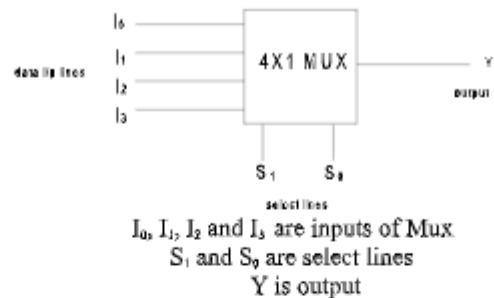








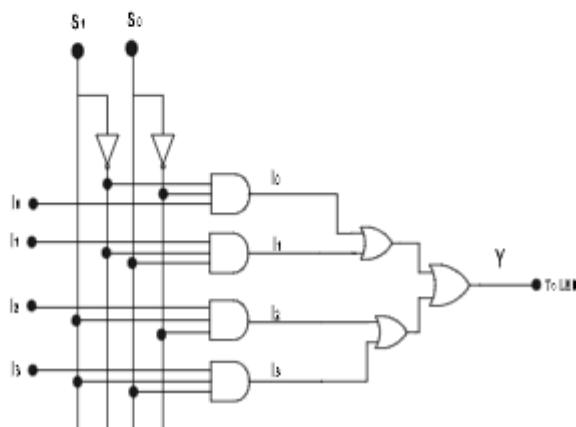
### Block diagram of 4x1 MUX

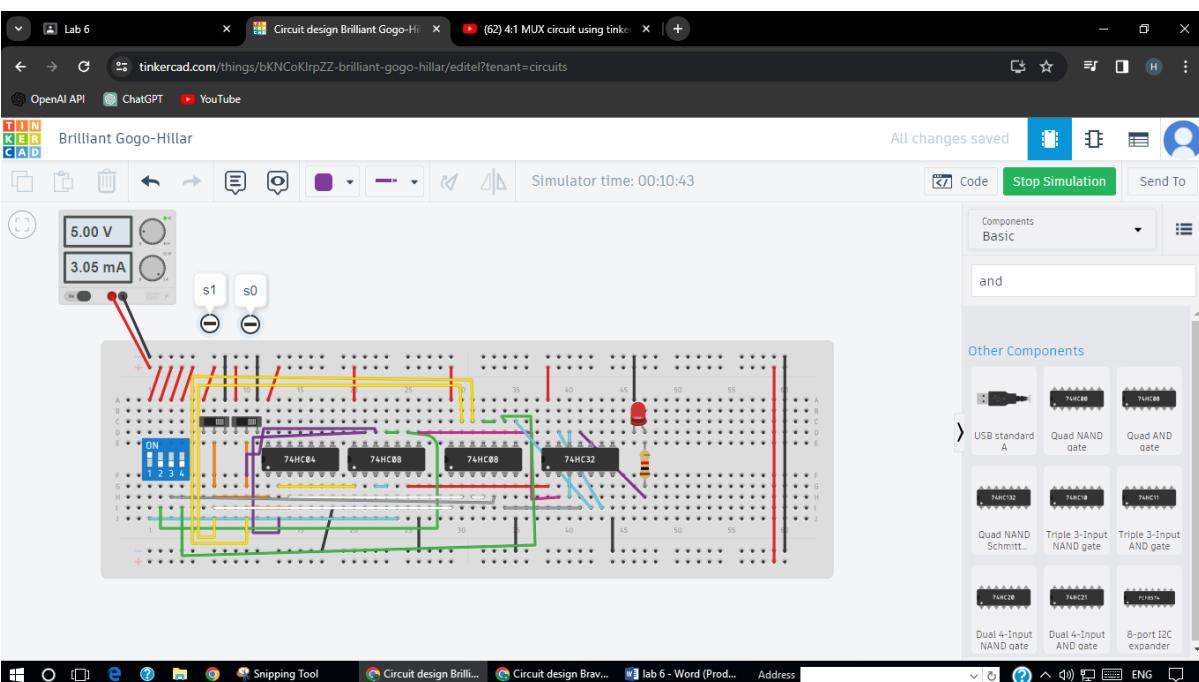
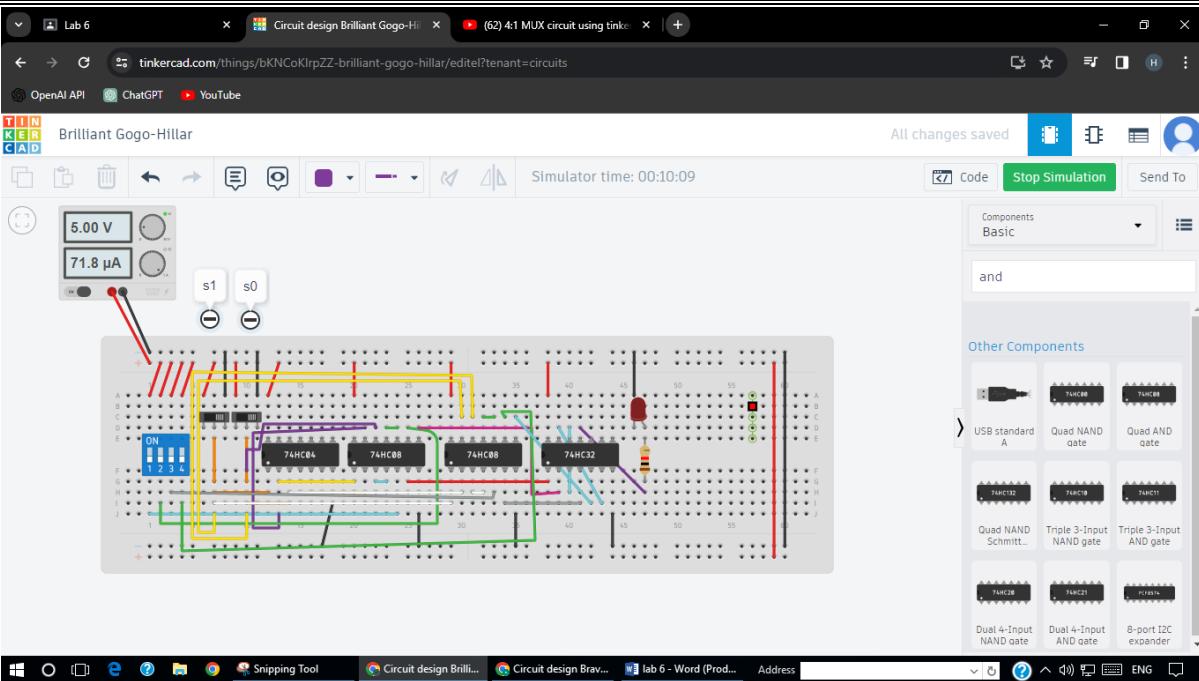


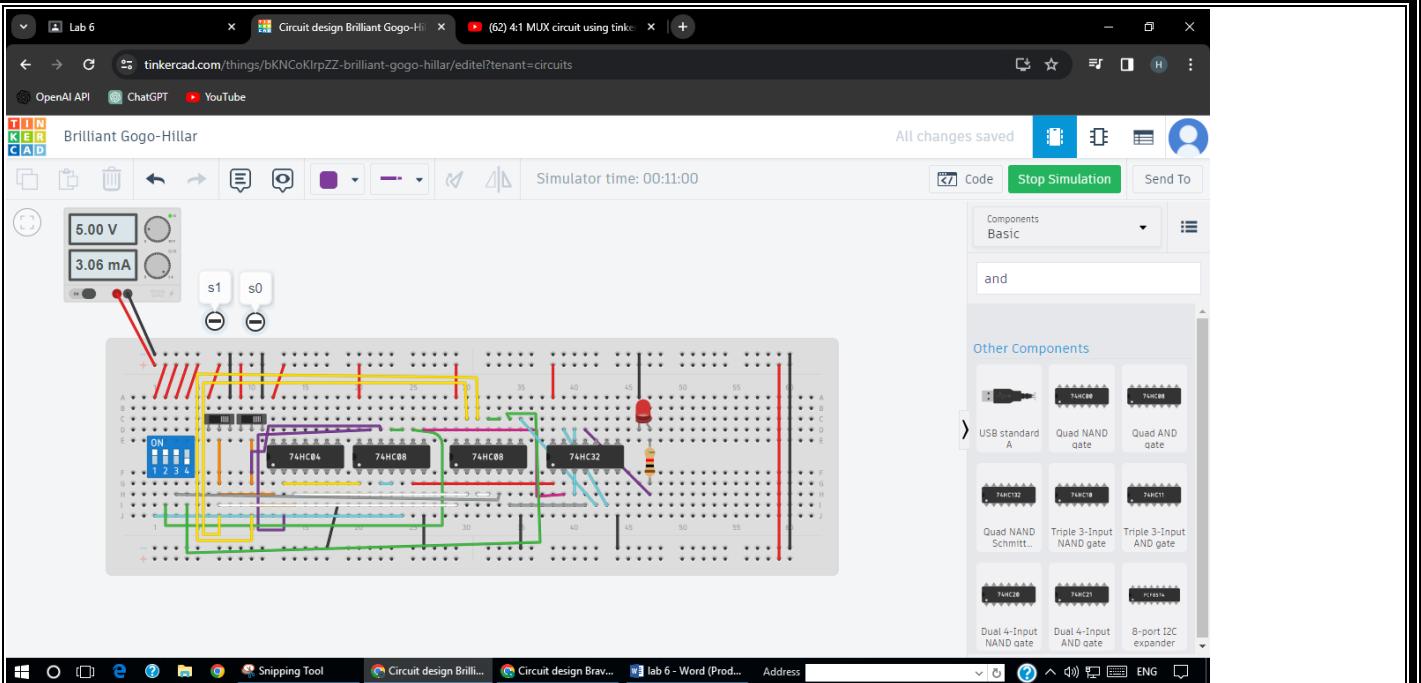
The Boolean function for 4x1 Mux is

$$Y = I_0 S_1' S_0' + I_1' S_1' S_0 + I_2 S_1 S_0' + I_3 S_1 S_0$$

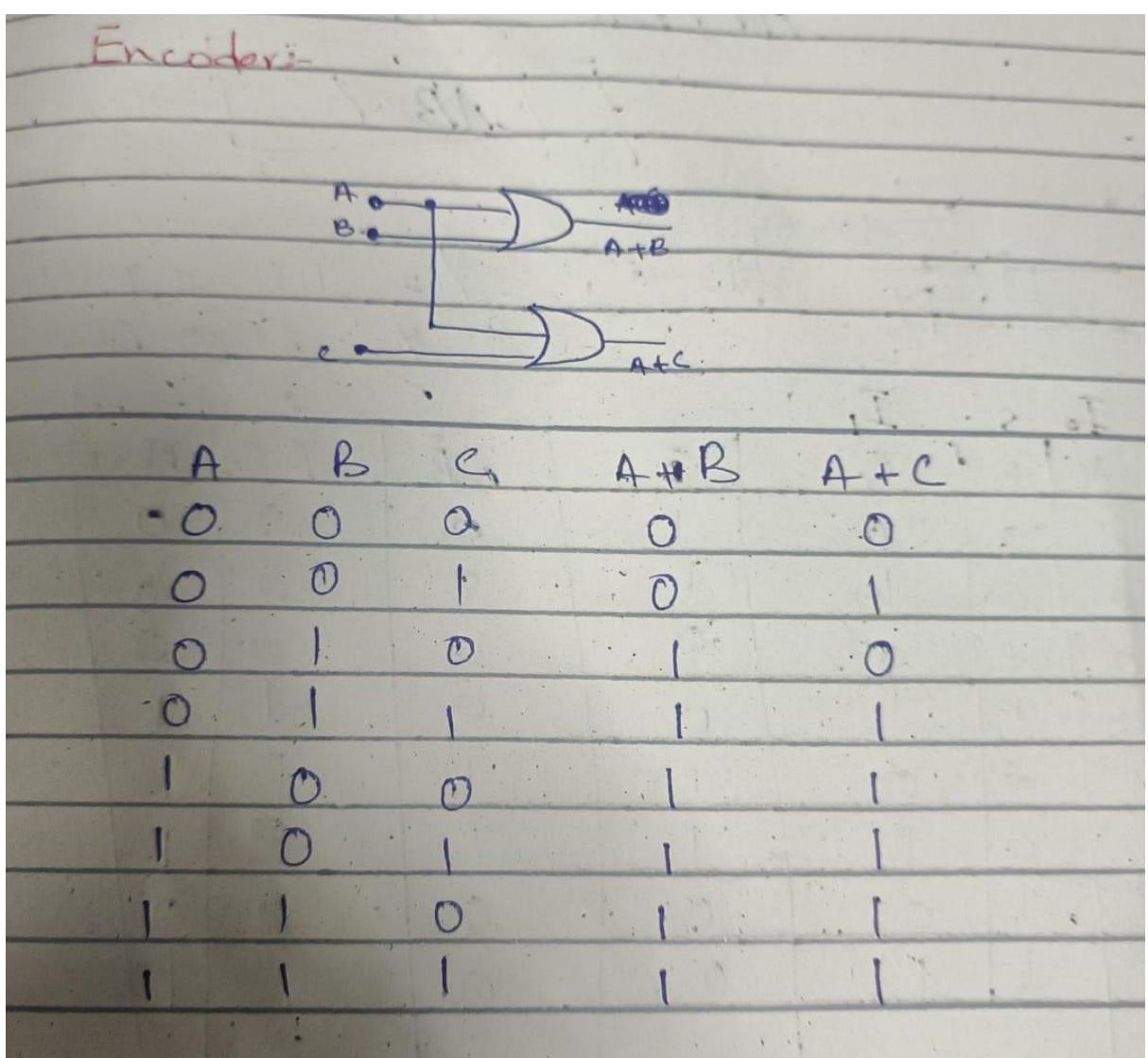
Logic Diagram of 4x1 Mux is

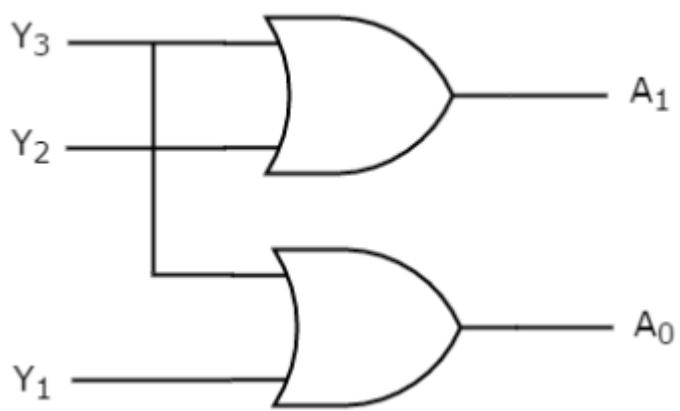


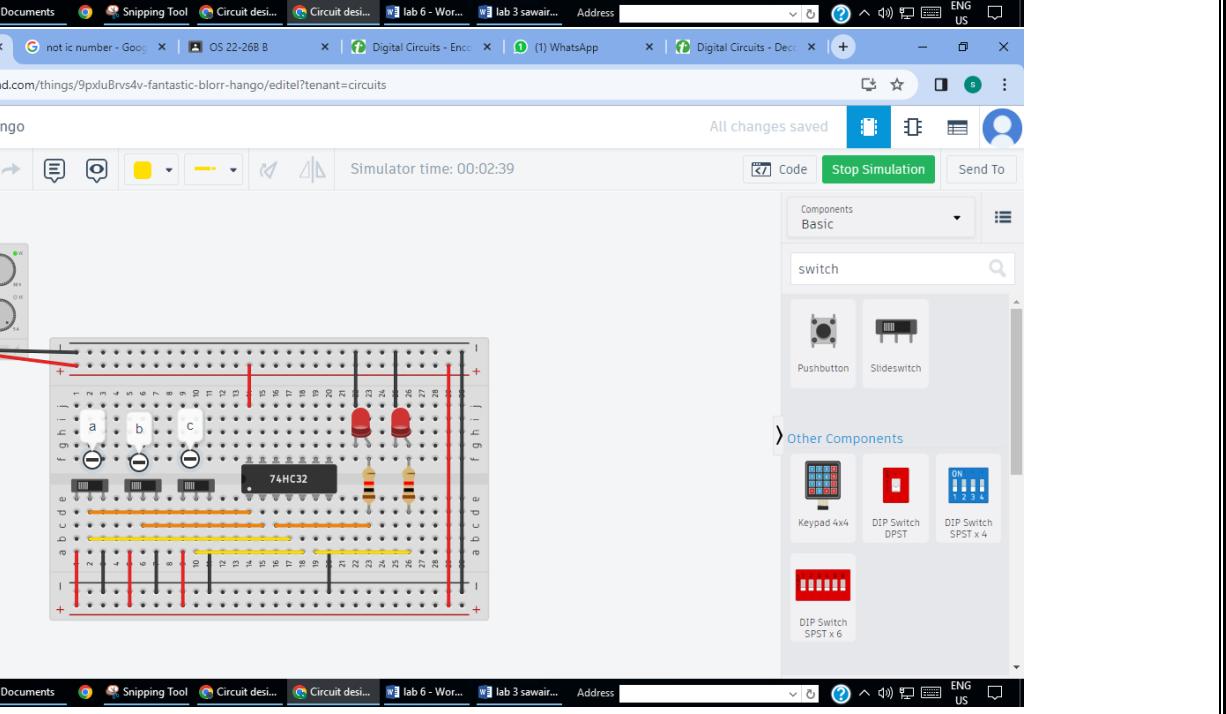
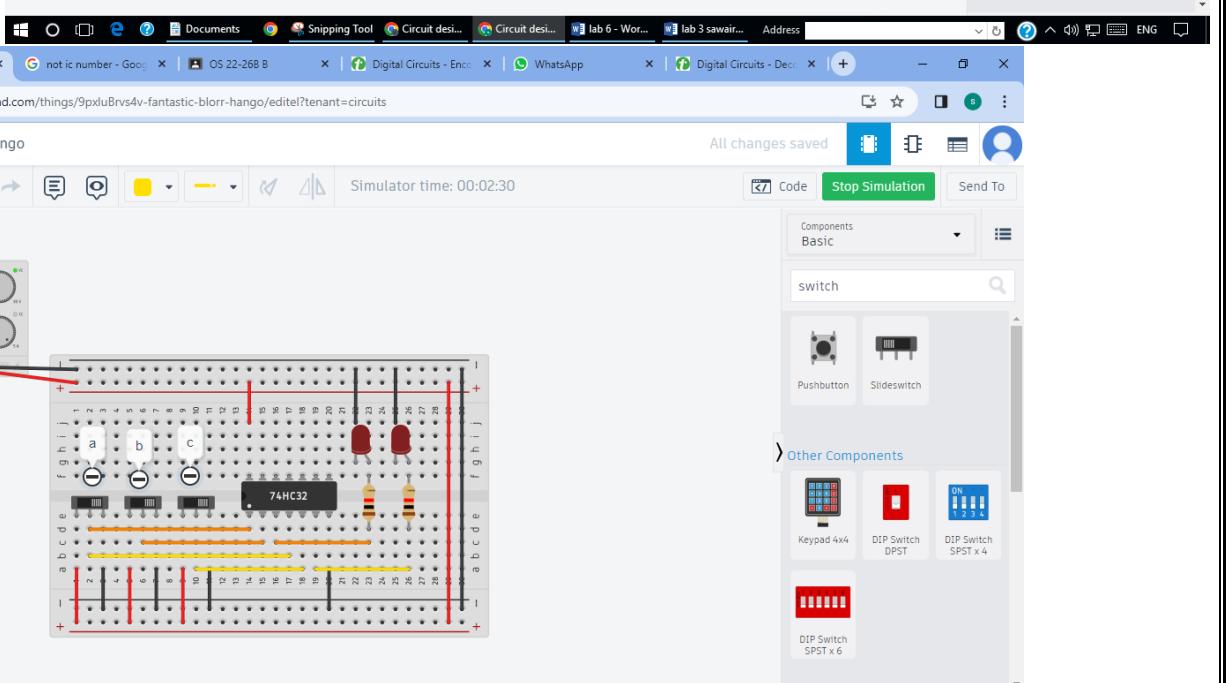
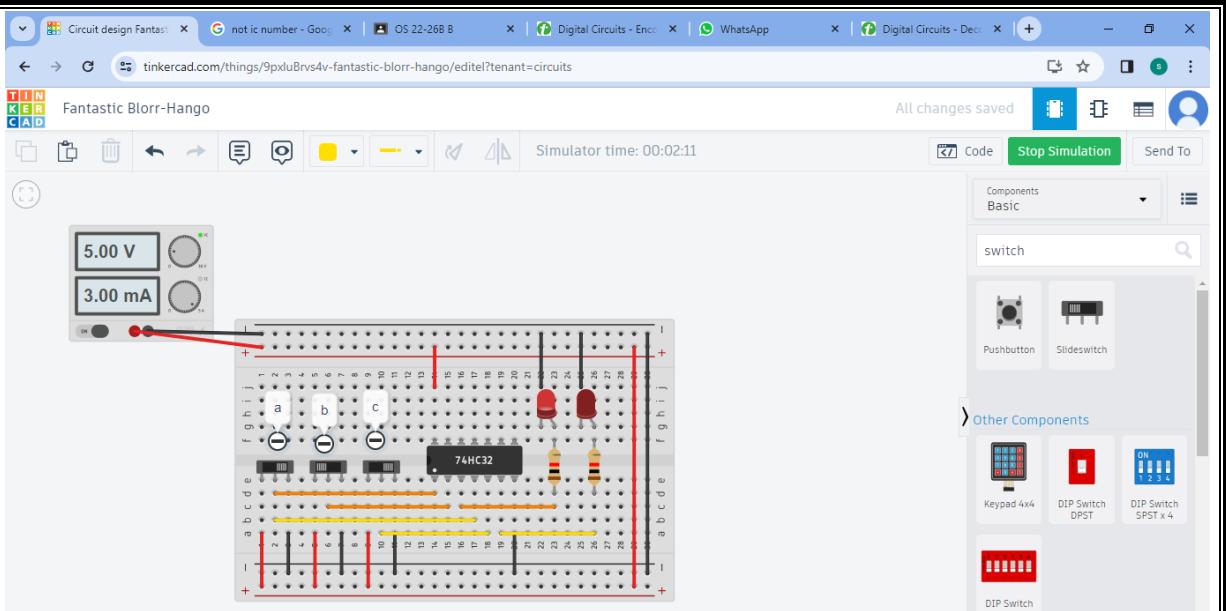




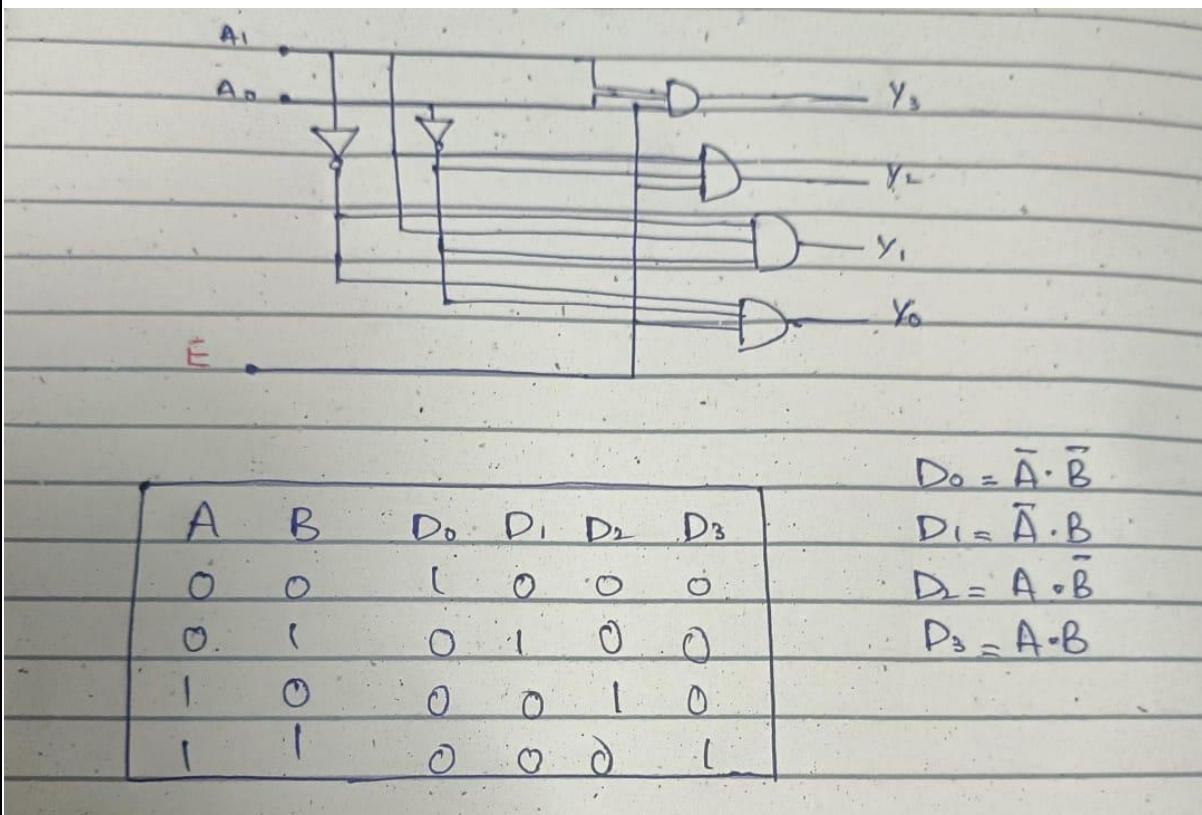
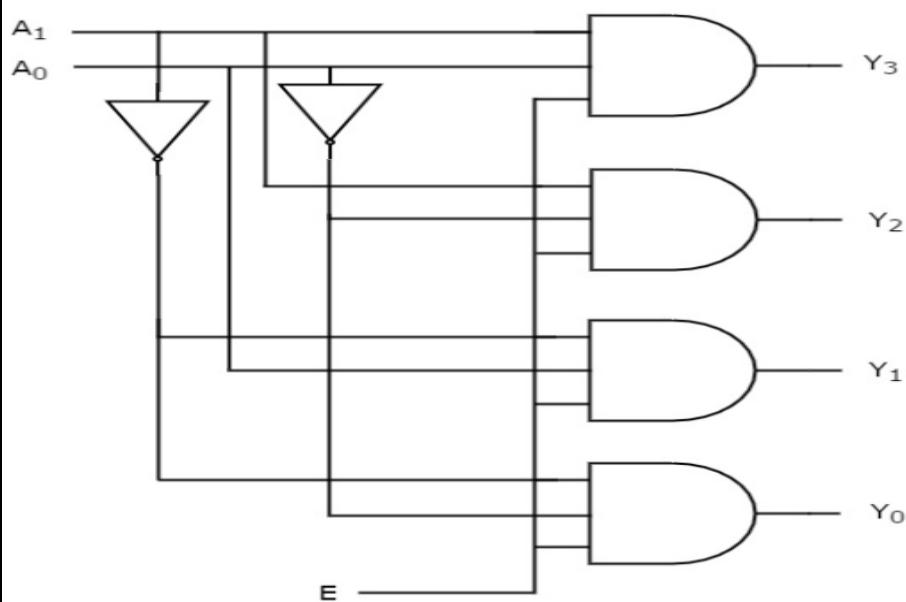
Encoder:

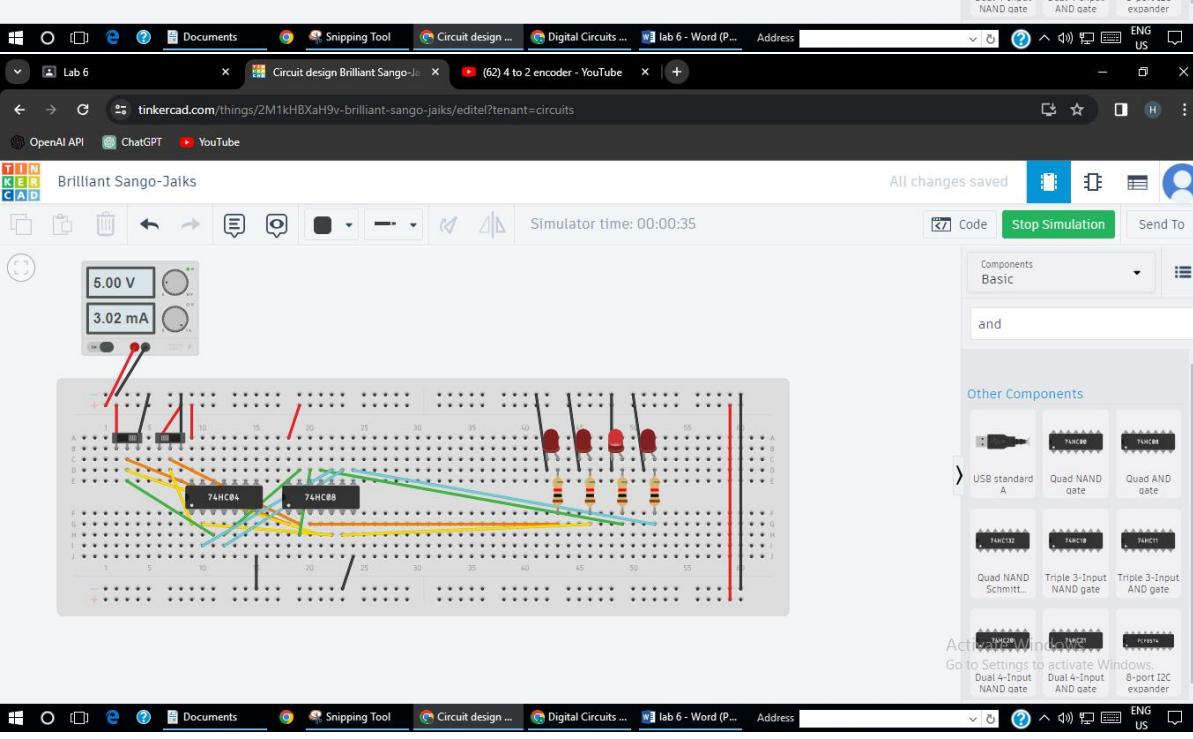
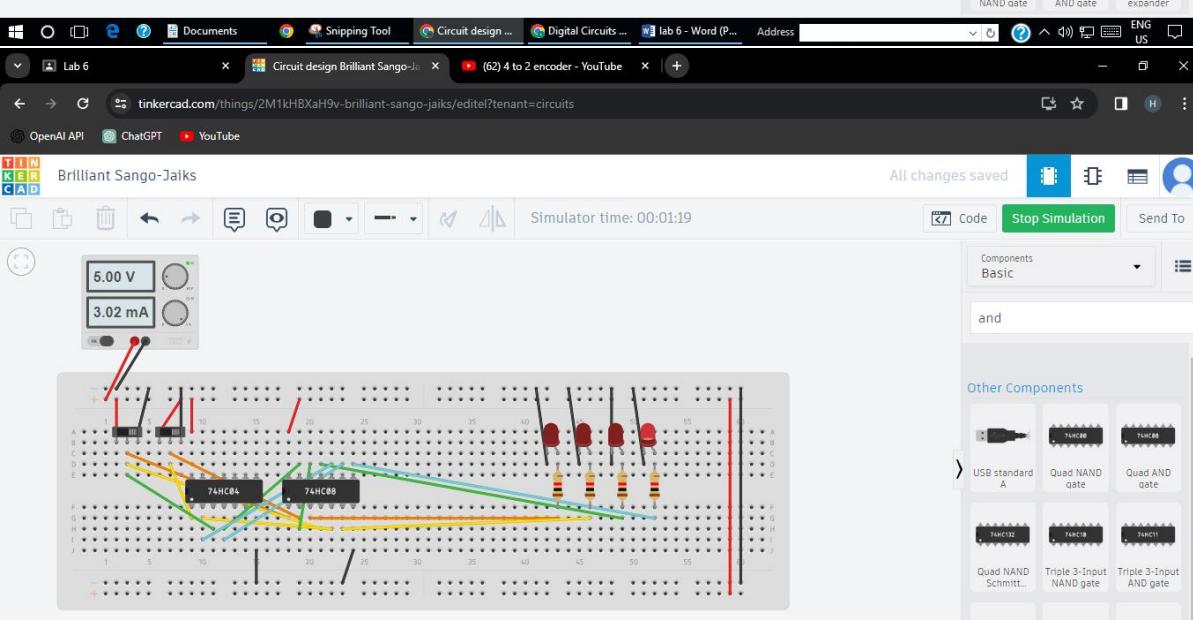
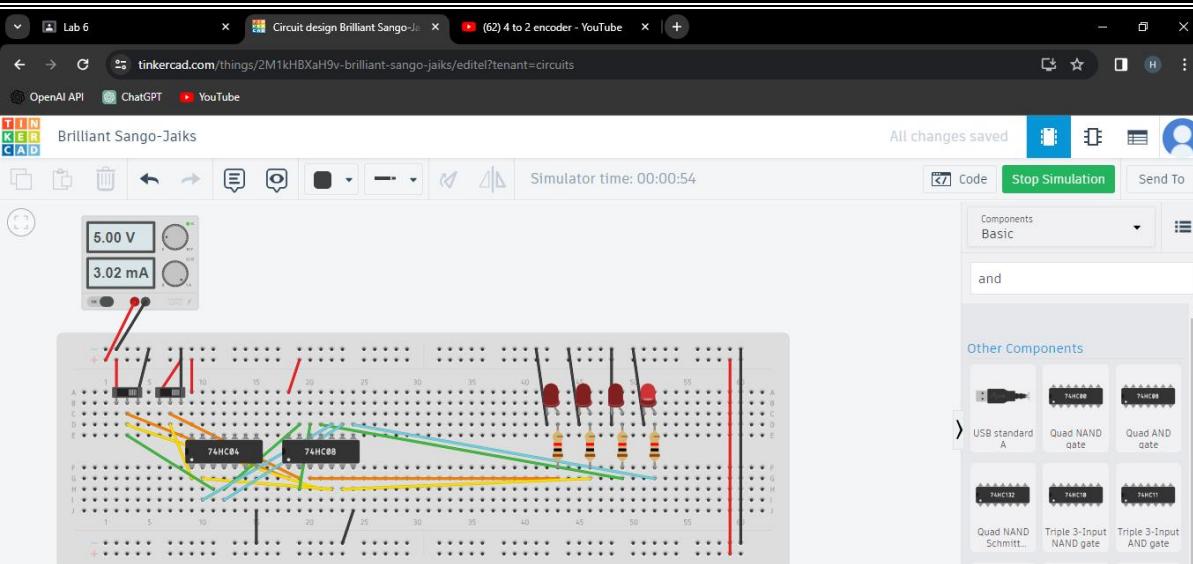






Decoder:





# **COMPUTER ARCHITECTURE AND LOGIC DESIGN**

## **8086 EMULATOR**

## **LAB 07**

**SUBMITTED BY: :** Hafsa tahir

Sawaira saeed

Rabia batool

### Hello World Program 1

```
org 100h

.data                                ; Declare variables
hello_message db 'Hello','World',0dh,0ah,'$'

.code                               ; Write code
main proc

    mov ax,@data                  ; Copy the address of data
    mov ds,ax                      ; Segment into DS register
    mov dx,offset hello_message
    mov ah,9                        ; MS-Dos Function to display string
    INT 21H
    mov ax,4C00h                  ; Halt the program and return control to OS
    INT 21H
main endp
```

#### Output console:



## Hello World Program 2

### Assembly language code for vertically displaying hello world

```
org 100h

mov ah, 02h    ; Function to display character
mov dx, 'H'    ; Display 'H'
int 21h

mov dx, 0Dh    ; Move to a new line
int 21h
mov dx, 0Ah    ; Move to a new line
int 21h

mov dx, 'e'    ; Display 'e'
int 21h

mov dx, 0Dh    ; Move to a new line
int 21h
mov dx, 0Ah    ; Move to a new line
int 21h

mov dx, 'l'    ; Display 'l'
int 21h

mov dx, 0Dh    ; Move to a new line
int 21h
```

```
mov dx, 0Ah    ; Move to a new line  
int 21h
```

```
mov dx, 'I'    ; Display 'I'  
int 21h
```

```
mov dx, 0Dh    ; Move to a new line  
int 21h  
mov dx, 0Ah    ; Move to a new line  
int 21h
```

```
mov dx, 'o'    ; Display 'o'  
int 21h
```

```
mov dx, 0Dh    ; Move to a new line  
int 21h  
mov dx, 0Ah    ; Move to a new line  
int 21h
```

```
mov dx, 'W'    ; Display 'W'  
int 21h
```

```
mov dx, 0Dh    ; Move to a new line  
int 21h  
mov dx, 0Ah    ; Move to a new line  
int 21h
```

```
mov dx, 'o'    ; Display 'o'  
int 21h
```

```
mov dx, 0Dh    ; Move to a new line
int 21h
mov dx, 0Ah    ; Move to a new line
int 21h

mov dx, 'r'    ; Display 'r'
int 21h

mov dx, 0Dh    ; Move to a new line
int 21h
mov dx, 0Ah    ; Move to a new line
int 21h

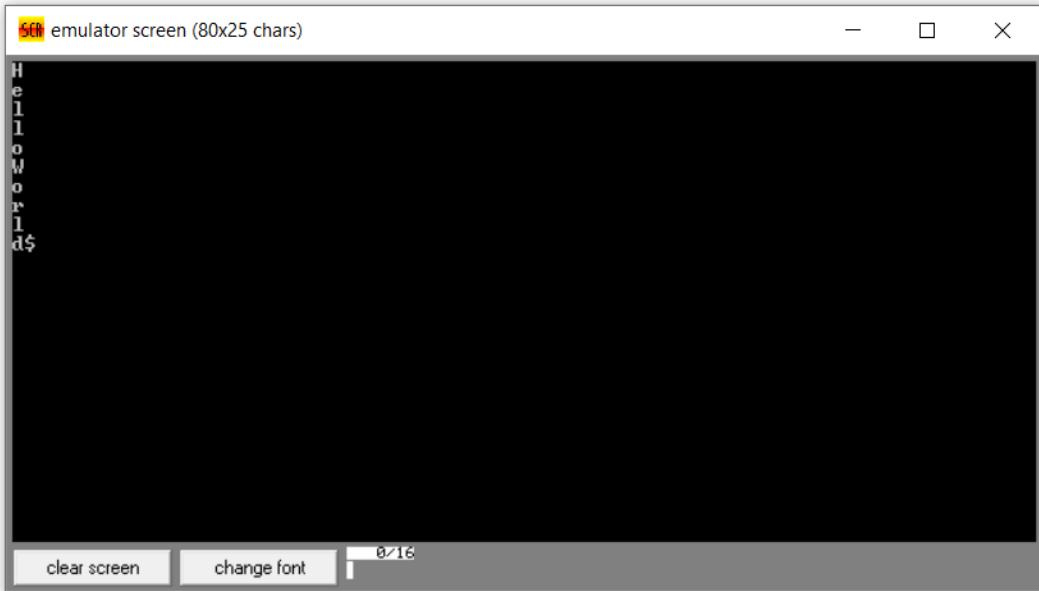
mov dx, 'l'    ; Display 'l'
int 21h

mov dx, 0Dh    ; Move to a new line
int 21h
mov dx, 0Ah    ; Move to a new line
int 21h

mov dx, 'd'    ; Display 'd'
int 21h

mov dx, '$'    ; End the program
int 21h
mov ah, 4Ch    ; Halt the program and return control to OS
int 21h
```

**Output console:**



**Hello World Program 3**

**Spaced hello world**

```
org 100h

mov ah, 02h      ; Function to display character

mov dx, 'H'      ; Display 'H'
int 21h
```

```
mov dx, ''      ; Display space  
int 21h
```

```
mov dx, ''      ; Display space  
int 21h
```

```
mov dx, ''      ; Display space  
int 21h
```

```
mov dx, 'e'     ; Display 'e'  
int 21h
```

```
mov dx, ''      ; Display space  
int 21h
```

```
mov dx, ''      ; Display space  
int 21h
```

```
mov dx, ''      ; Display space  
int 21h
```

```
mov dx, 'l'     ; Display 'l'  
int 21h
```

```
mov dx, ''      ; Display space  
int 21h
```

```
mov dx, ''      ; Display space  
int 21h
```

```
mov dx, ' ' ; Display space
```

```
int 21h
```

```
mov dx, 'I' ; Display 'I'
```

```
int 21h
```

```
mov dx, ' ' ; Display space
```

```
int 21h
```

```
mov dx, ' ' ; Display space
```

```
int 21h
```

```
mov dx, ' ' ; Display space
```

```
int 21h
```

```
mov dx, 'o' ; Display 'o'
```

```
int 21h
```

```
mov dx, ' ' ; Display space
```

```
int 21h
```

```
mov dx, ' ' ; Display space
```

```
int 21h
```

```
mov dx, ' ' ; Display space
```

```
int 21h
```

```
mov dx, 'W'    ; Display 'W'
```

```
int 21h
```

```
mov dx, ''    ; Display space
```

```
int 21h
```

```
mov dx, ''    ; Display space
```

```
int 21h
```

```
mov dx, ''    ; Display space
```

```
int 21h
```

```
mov dx, 'o'    ; Display 'o'
```

```
int 21h
```

```
mov dx, ''    ; Display space
```

```
int 21h
```

```
mov dx, ''    ; Display space
```

```
int 21h
```

```
mov dx, ''    ; Display space
```

```
int 21h
```

```
mov dx, 'r'    ; Display 'r'
```

```
int 21h
```

```
mov dx, ''    ; Display space
```

```
int 21h

mov dx, ''      ; Display space
int 21h

mov dx, ''      ; Display space
int 21h

mov dx, 'l'     ; Display 'l'
int 21h

mov dx, ''      ; Display space
int 21h

mov dx, ''      ; Display space
int 21h

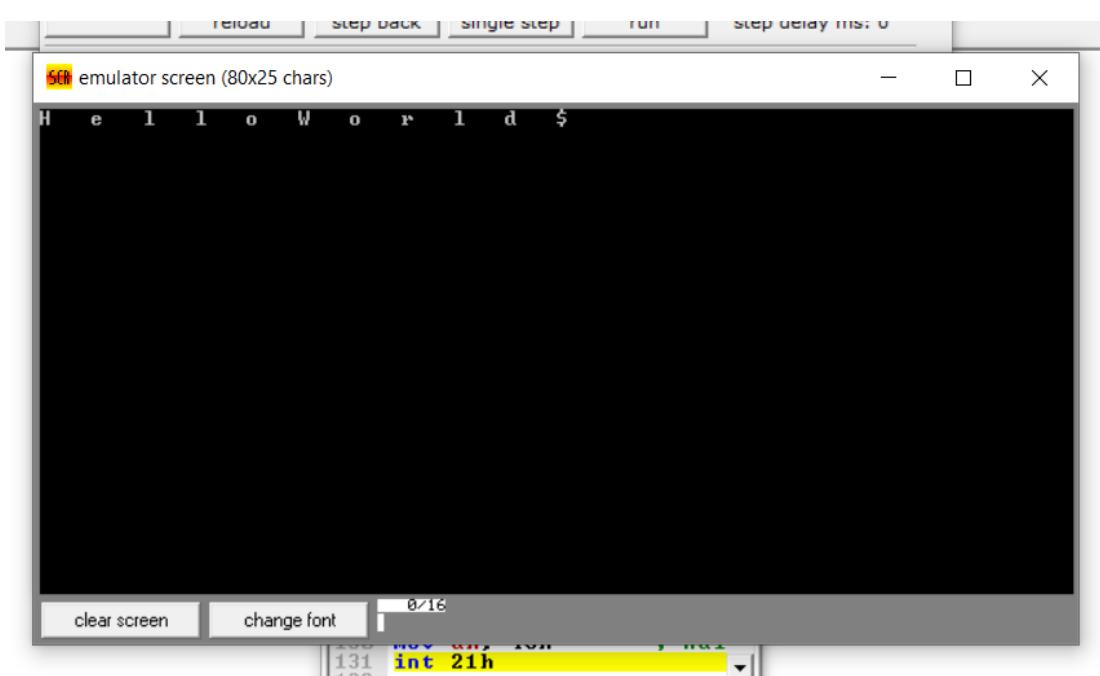
mov dx, 'd'     ; Display 'd'
int 21h

mov dx, ''      ; Display space
int 21h

mov dx, ''      ; Display space
int 21h
```

```
mov dx, ''      ; Display space  
int 21h  
  
mov dx, '$'    ; End the program  
int 21h  
  
mov ah, 4Ch    ; Halt the program and return control to OS  
int 21h
```

**Output console:**



**Hello World Program 4**

### Text on two different lines

```
org 100h

mov ah, 09h      ; Function to display string

mov dx, offset hello_message ; Display 'Hello' on the first line
int 21h

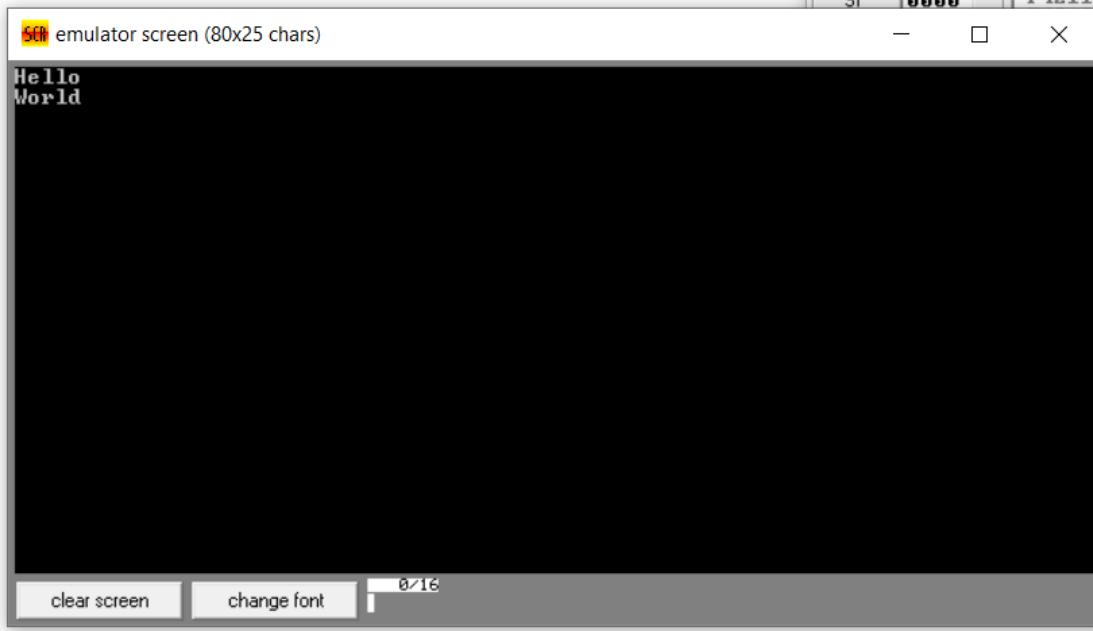
mov dx, offset newline      ; Move to a new line
int 21h

mov dx, offset world_message ; Display 'World' on the second line
int 21h

mov ah, 4Ch      ; Function to exit the program
int 21h

hello_message db 'Hello$'    ; 'Hello' text
world_message db 'World$'    ; 'World' text
newline db 0Dh, 0Ah, '$'     ; Newline characters with a terminating dollar sign
```

### Output Console:



## COURSE TITTLE:

Computer Architecture and logic design

## Submitted to:

Eng. Shoaib

## Submitted by:

Rabia batool

(2022-BSE-064)

### TASKS

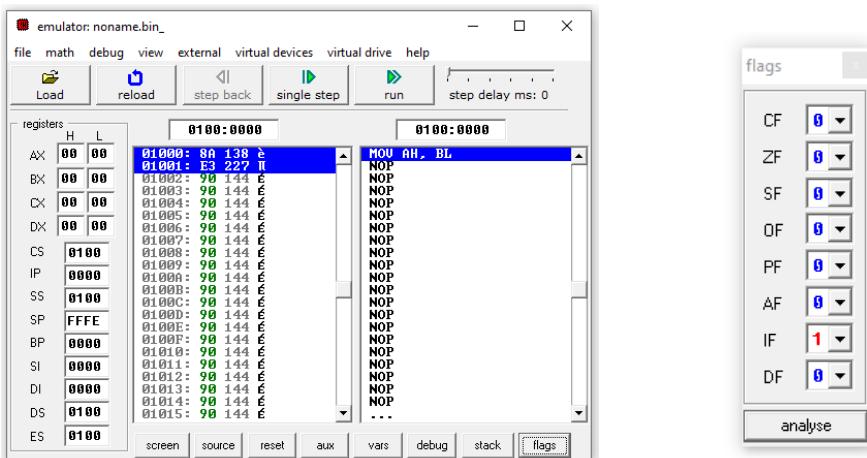
Assemble and trace following programs using DEBUG. For each program, write down the contents of only those registers and flag bits which have been modified by the given program.

#### ❖ Program 1:

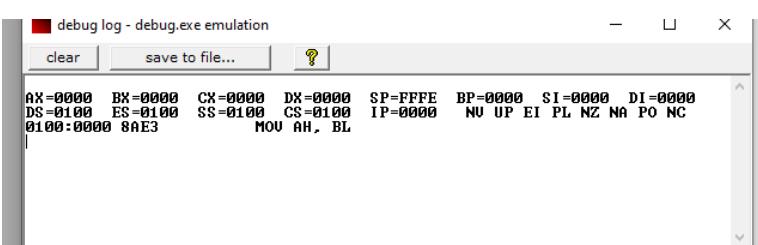
[AX=0020, BX=00AA]

mov ah, bl

### FLAG BIT UPDATE



### DEBUG

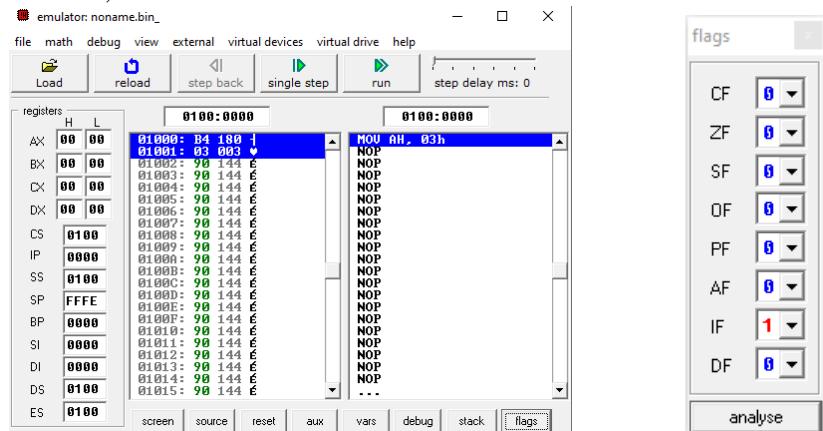


### ❖Program 2:

[AX=06AF]

mov ah,3

### FLAG BIT



### DEBUG:

```

debug log - debug.exe emulation
clear save to file... ? 

AX=0000 BX=0000 CX=0000 DX=0000 SP=FFFE BP=0000 SI=0000 DI=0000
DS=0100 ES=0100 SS=0100 CS=0100 IP=0000 NU UP EI PL NZ NA PO NC
0100:0000 B403 MOV AH, 03h

```

## ❖ Program 3:

[Assume registers and flag bits are set to default values]

```

mov      ah,7Fh
mov      ax,1234
mov      bh, al
mov      bl, ah

```

**FLAG BIT**

emulator: noname.bin\_

file math debug view external virtual devices virtual drive help

Load reload step back single step run step delay ms: 0

registers	H	L
AX	00 00	01000: B4 180 1
BX	00 00	01001: 7F 127 ▲
CX	00 00	01002: B8 184 1
DX	00 00	01003: B8 000 0
CS	0100	01004: B8 000 0
IP	0000	01005: B8 138 0
SS	0100	01006: F8 248 0
SP	FFFE	01007: B8 138 0
BP	0000	01008: DC 220 0
SI	0000	01009: B8 144 E
DI	0000	01010: B8 144 E
DS	0100	01011: B8 144 E
ES	0100	01012: B8 144 E

original source co... 01 : Assume registers and f  
02 mov ah, 7Fh  
03 mov ax, 1234  
04 mov bh, al  
05 mov bl, ah

CF 0  
ZF 0  
SF 0  
OF 0  
PF 0  
AF 0  
IF 1  
DF 0

analyse

**DEBUG:**

```

debug log - debug.exe emulation
clear save to file... ? 

AX=0000 BX=0000 CX=0000 DX=0000 SP=FFFE BP=0000 SI=0000 DI=0000
DS=0100 ES=0100 SS=0100 CS=0100 IP=0000 NU UP EI PL NZ NA PO NC
0100:0000 B47F MOV AH, 07Fh

```

## ❖ Program 4:

[Assume registers and flag bits are set to default values]

```

mov      al,81
add      al,3Eh

```

The screenshot shows a debugger window with the following details:

- Registers:** AX=00 00, BX=00 00, CX=00 00, DX=00 00, SP=FFFE, BP=0000, SI=0000, DI=0000, DS=0100, ES=0100, SS=0100, CS=0100, IP=0000, flags: NU UP EI PL NZ NA PO NC.
- Memory Dump:** Address 0100:0002 contains the instruction `MOV AL, 051h`.
- Assembly View:** Shows the assembly code with comments: ; Assume registers and f, 01 mov al, 81, add al, 3eh.
- Flags Panel:** Shows the state of various flags: CF=0, ZF=0, SF=0, OF=0, PF=0, AF=0, IF=1, DF=0.

## ❖Program 5:

[Assume registers and flag bits are set to default values]

mov ax, 5510

sub al,2

The screenshot shows a debugger window with the following details:

- Registers:** AX=00 00, BX=00 00, CX=00 00, DX=00 00, SP=FFFE, BP=0000, SI=0000, DI=0000, DS=0100, ES=0100, SS=0100, CS=0100, IP=0000, flags: NU UP EI PL NZ NA PO NC.
- Memory Dump:** Address 0100:0000 contains the instruction `MOV AX, 01586h`.
- Assembly View:** Shows the assembly code with comments: ; Assume registers and f, 01 mov ax, 5510, sub al,2.
- Flags Panel:** Shows the state of various flags: CF=0, ZF=0, SF=0, OF=0, PF=0, AF=0, IF=1, DF=0.

DEBUG:

The screenshot shows a debugger log window with the following details:

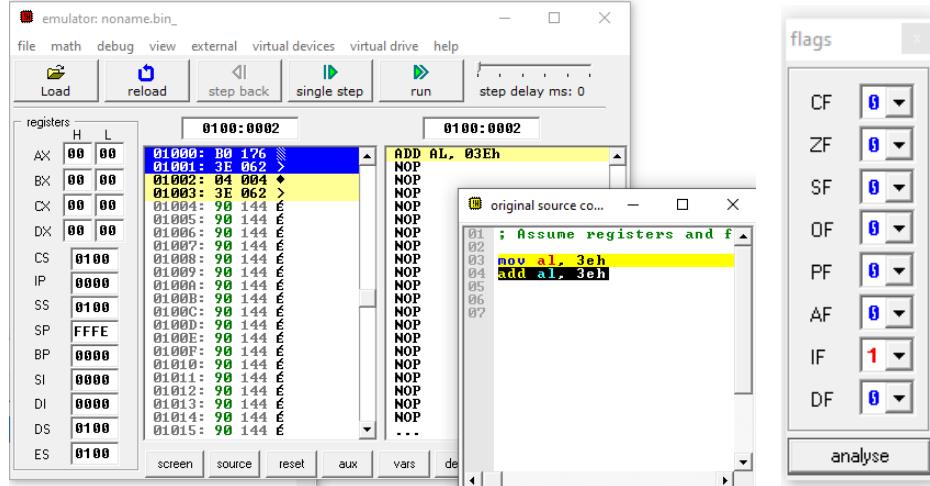
- Registers:** AX=0000, BX=0000, CX=0000, DX=0000, SP=FFFE, BP=0000, SI=0000, DI=0000, DS=0100, ES=0100, SS=0100, CS=0100, IP=0000, flags: NU UP EI PL NZ NA PO NC.
- Memory Dump:** Address 0100:0000 contains the instruction `MOV AX, 01586h`.

## ❖ Program 6:

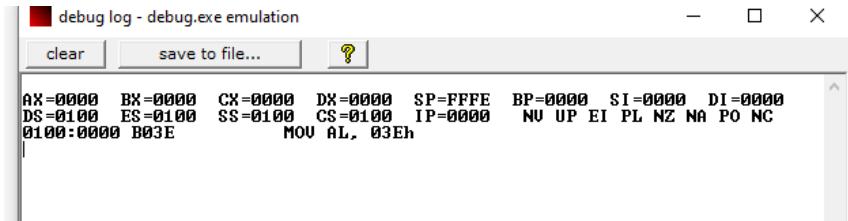
[Assume registers and flag bits are set to default values]

mov al, 3eh

add al, 3eh



### DEBUG:

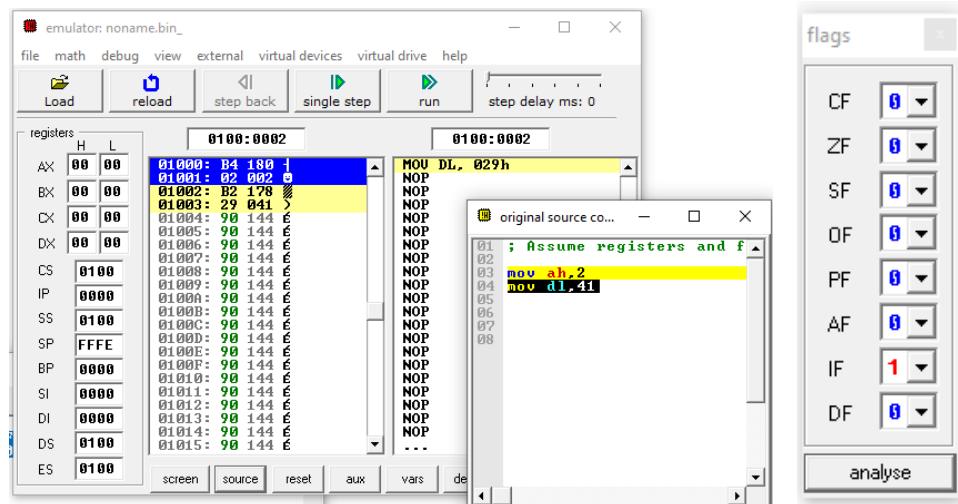


## ❖ Program 7:

[Assume registers and flag bits are set to default values]

mov ah,2

mov dl,41



## DEBUG:

debug log - debug.exe emulation

AX=0000 BX=0000 CX=0000 DX=0000 SP=FFFF BP=0000 SI=0000 DI=0000  
DS=0100 ES=0100 SS=0100 CS=0100 IP=0000 NU UP EI PL NZ NA PO NC  
0100:0000 B402 MOU AH, 02h

Registers (H L): AX 00 00 BX 00 00 CX 00 00 DX 00 00 CS 0100 IP 0000 SS 0100 SP FFFE BP 0000 SI 0000 DI 0000 DS 0100 ES 0100

Flags: CF 0 ZF 0 SF 0 OF 0 PF 0 AF 0 IF 1 DF 0

## ❖Program 8:

[Assume registers and flag bits are set to default values]

mov ax, 5

File math debug view external virtual devices virtual drive help

Load reload step back single step run step delay ms: 0

Registers: AX 00 00 BX 00 00 CX 00 00 DX 00 00 CS 0100 IP 0000 SS 0100 SP FFFE BP 0000 SI 0000 DI 0000 DS 0100 ES 0100

Memory dump: 0100:0000 - 0100:0000

Assembly code:

```
0100: B8 184 3
01001: 05 005 2
01002: 00 000 NULL
01003: 90 144 E
01004: 90 144 E
01005: 90 144 E
01006: 90 144 E
01007: 90 144 E
01008: 90 144 E
01009: 90 144 E
0100A: 90 144 E
0100B: 90 144 E
0100C: 90 144 E
0100D: 90 144 E
0100E: 90 144 E
0100F: 90 144 E
01010: 90 144 E
01011: 90 144 E
01012: 90 144 E
01013: 90 144 E
01014: 90 144 E
01015: 90 144 E
```

Original source code:

```
01 ; Assume registers and f
02 mov ax, 5
03
04
05
06
```

Flags: CF 0 ZF 0 SF 0 OF 0 PF 0 AF 0 IF 1 DF 0

## DEBUG:

clear save to file... ?

AX=0000 BX=0000 CX=0000 DX=0000 SP=FFFF BP=0000 SI=0000 DI=0000  
DS=0100 ES=0100 SS=0100 CS=0100 IP=0000 NU UP EI PL NZ NA PO NC  
0100:0000 B80500 MOU AX, 00005h

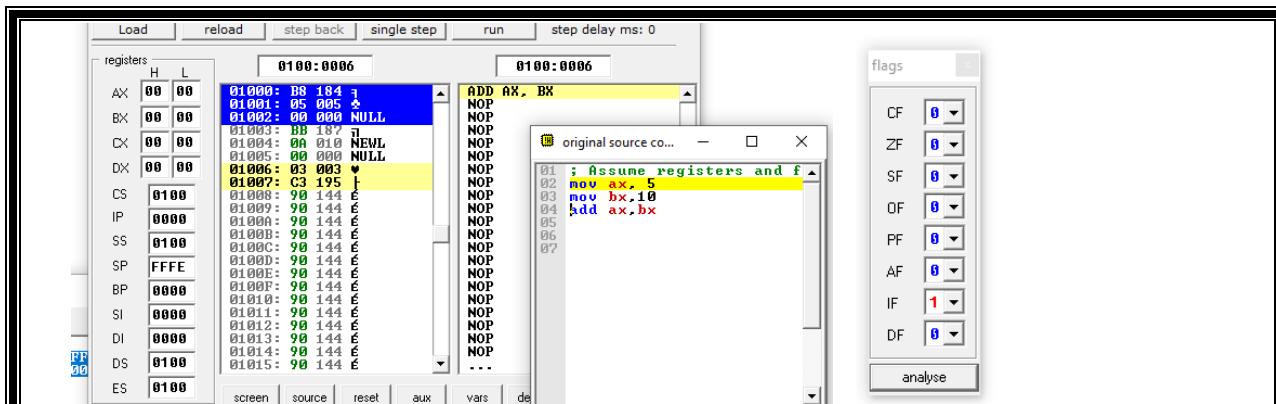
## ❖Program 9:

[Assume registers and flag bits are set to default values]

mov ax, 5

mov bx,10

add ax,bx

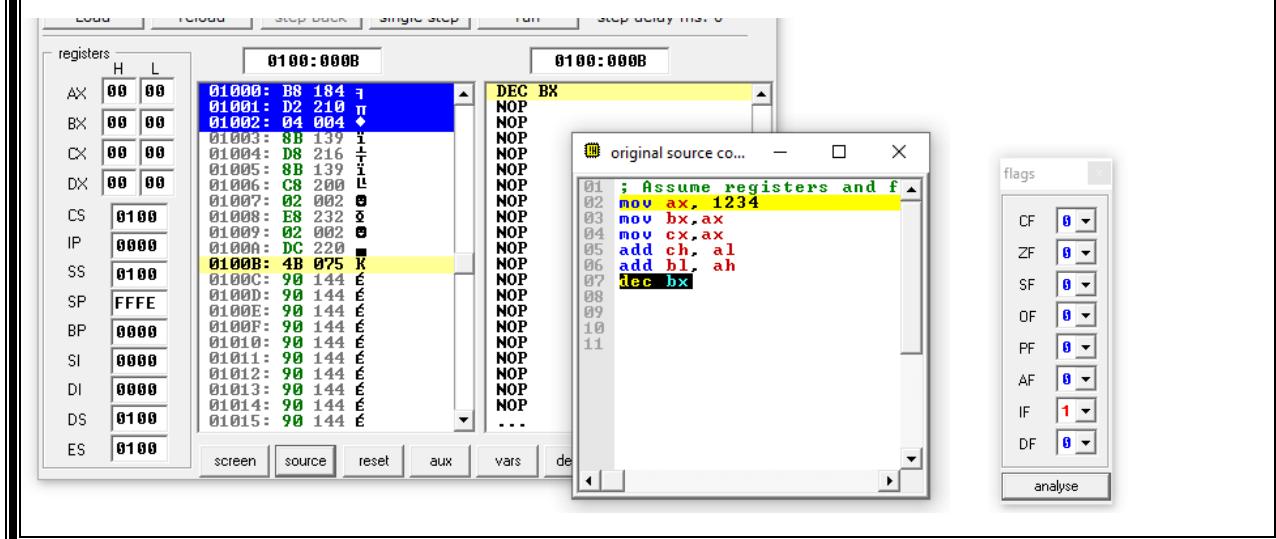


DEBUGG:

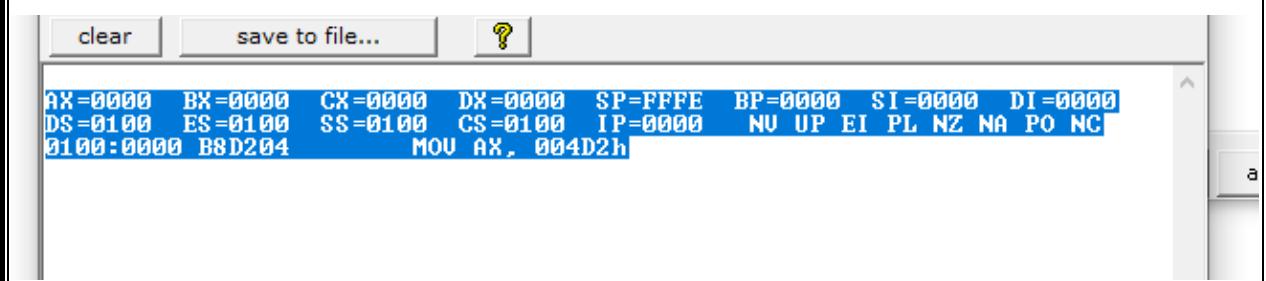
```
clear save to file... ?  
AX=0000 BX=0000 CX=0000 DX=0000 SP=FFFFE BP=0000 SI=0000 DI=0000  
DS=0100 ES=0100 SS=0100 CS=0100 IP=0000 NU UP EI PL NZ NA PO NC  
0100:0000 B80500 MOV AX, 00005h
```

Program 10: [Assume registers and flag bits are set to default values]

```
mov ax, 1234  
mov bx,ax      mov cx,ax      add ch, al  
add bl, ah  
add ax, FFFF  
dec bx
```



## DEBUGG:



# COURSE TITTLE:

## Computer Architecture and logic design

### Submitted to:

Eng. Shoaib

### Submitted by:

Rabia batool

(2022-BSE-064)

#### TASKS

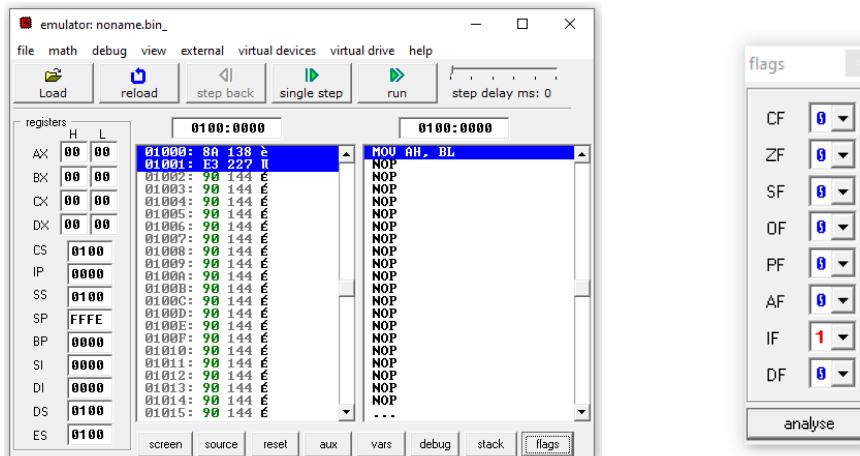
Assemble and trace following programs using DEBUG. For each program, write down the contents of only those registers and flag bits which have been modified by the given program.

#### ❖ Program 1:

[AX=0020, BX=00AA]

mov ah, bl

#### FLAG BIT UPDATE



#### DEBUG

debug log - debug.exe emulation

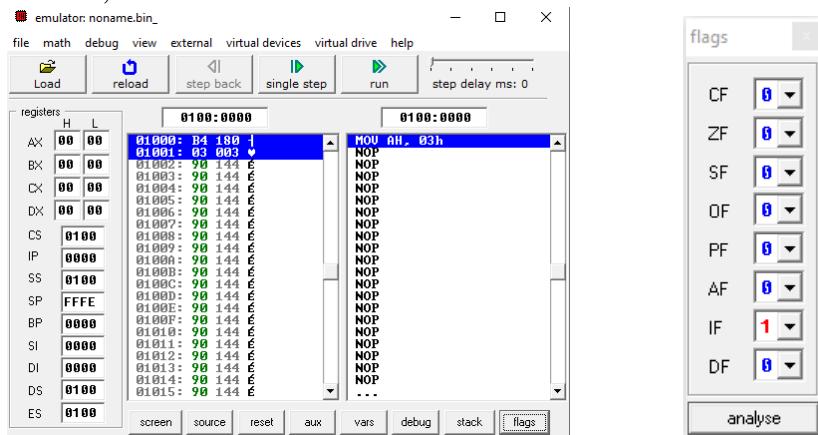
clear save to file... ?

```
AX=0000 BX=0000 CX=0000 DX=0000 SP=FFFE BP=0000 SI=0000 DI=0000
DS=0100 ES=0100 SS=0100 CS=0100 IP=0000 NU UP EI PL NZ NA PO NC
0100:0000 8AE3 MOV AH, BL
```

## ❖ Program 2:

[AX=06AF]

mov ah,3



## FLAG BIT

## DEBUG:

debug log - debug.exe emulation

clear save to file... ?

```
AX=0000 BX=0000 CX=0000 DX=0000 SP=FFFE BP=0000 SI=0000 DI=0000
DS=0100 ES=0100 SS=0100 CS=0100 IP=0000 NU UP EI PL NZ NA PO NC
0100:0000 B403 MOV AH, 03h
```

## ❖ Program 3:

[Assume registers and flag bits are set to default values]

mov ah,7Fh  
mov ax,1234  
mov bh, al  
mov bl, ah

## FLAG BIT

The screenshot shows a debugger interface with the following details:

- Registers:** AX=00 00, BX=00 00, CX=00 00, DX=00 00, SP=FFFE, BP=0000, SI=0000, DI=0000, DS=0100, ES=0100, SS=0100, CS=0100, IP=0000, NU UP EI PL NZ NA PO NC.
- Memory Dump:** Address 0100:0000 contains the instruction MOU AH, 07Ph.
- Flags:** CF=0, ZF=0, SF=0, OF=0, PF=0, AF=0, IF=1, DF=0.
- Call Stack:** Shows the original source code with assembly mnemonics.

**DEBUG:**

The DEBUG window displays the following assembly dump:

```

AX=0000 BX=0000 CX=0000 DX=0000 SP=FFFE BP=0000 SI=0000 DI=0000
DS=0100 ES=0100 SS=0100 CS=0100 IP=0000 NU UP EI PL NZ NA PO NC
0100:0000 B4?F MOU AH, 07Ph

```

## ❖Program 4:

[Assume registers and flag bits are set to default values]

mov al,81  
add al,3Eh

The screenshot shows a debugger interface with the following details:

- Registers:** AX=00 00, BX=00 00, CX=0000, DX=0000, SP=FFFE, BP=0000, SI=0000, DI=0000, DS=0100, ES=0100, SS=0100, CS=0100, IP=0000, NU UP EI PL NZ NA PO NC.
- Memory Dump:** Address 0100:0002 contains the instruction ADD AL, 03Eh.
- Flags:** CF=0, ZF=0, SF=0, OF=0, PF=0, AF=0, IF=1, DF=0.
- Call Stack:** Shows the original source code with assembly mnemonics.

**DEBUGG:**

The DEBUG window displays the following assembly dump:

```

AX=0000 BX=0000 CX=0000 DX=0000 SP=FFFE BP=0000 SI=0000 DI=0000
DS=0100 ES=0100 SS=0100 CS=0100 IP=0000 NU UP EI PL NZ NA PO NC
0100:0000 B051 MOU AL, 051h

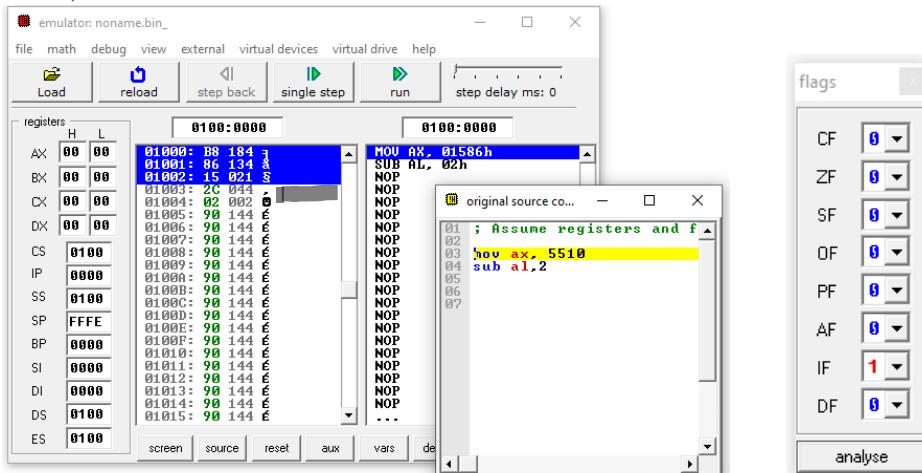
```

## ❖Program 5:

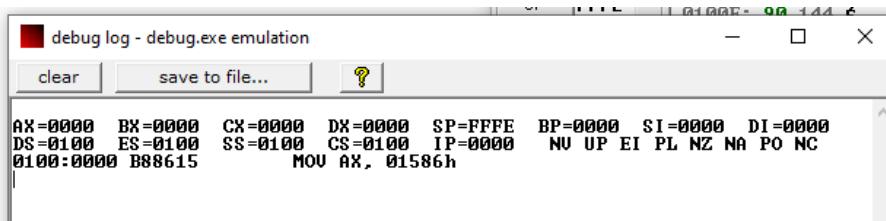
[Assume registers and flag bits are set to default values]

mov ax, 5510

sub al,2



DEBUG:

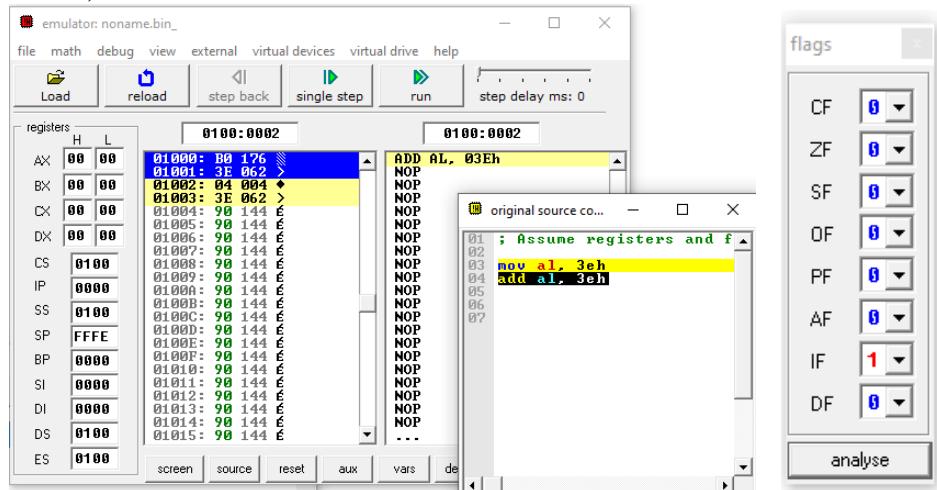


## ❖Program 6:

[Assume registers and flag bits are set to default values]

mov al, 3eh

add al, 3eh



DEBUG:

debug log - debug.exe emulation

clear save to file... ?

```

AX=0000 BX=0000 CX=0000 DX=0000 SP=FFFE BP=0000 SI=0000 DI=0000
DS=0100 ES=0100 SS=0100 CS=0100 IP=0000 NU UP EI PL NZ NA PO NC
0100:0000 B03E      MOV AL, 03Eh

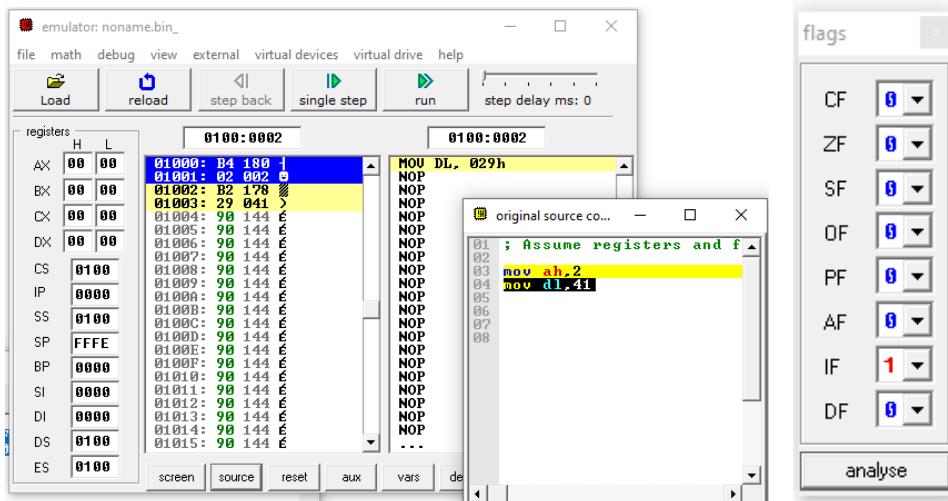
```

## ❖Program 7:

[Assume registers and flag bits are set to default values]

mov ah,2

mov dl,41



DEBUG:

debug log - debug.exe emulation

clear save to file... ?

```

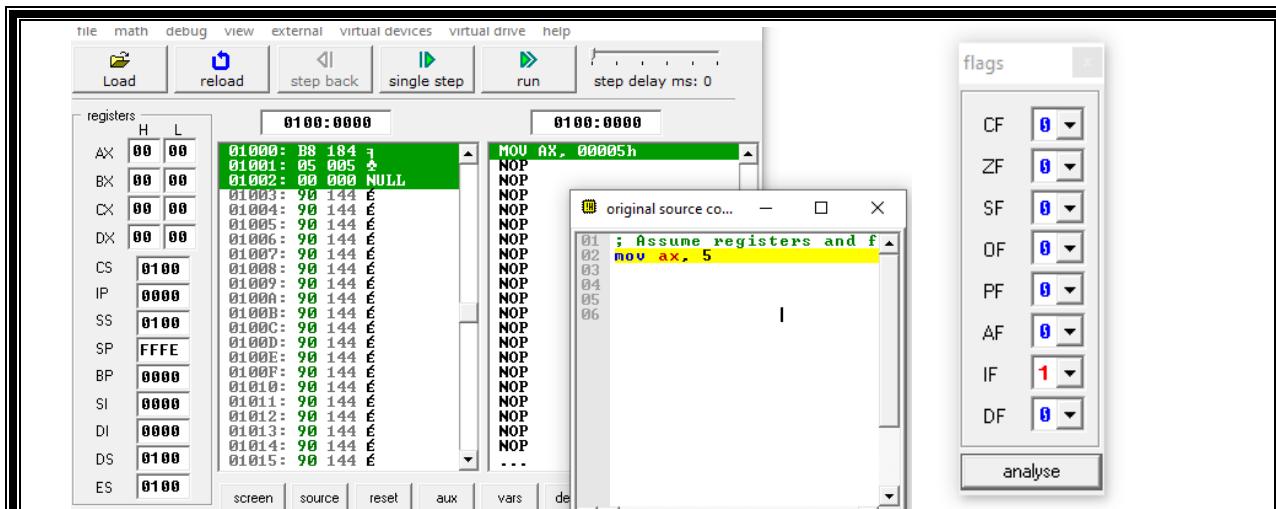
AX=0000 BX=0000 CX=0000 DX=0000 SP=FFFE BP=0000 SI=0000 DI=0000
DS=0100 ES=0100 SS=0100 CS=0100 IP=0000 NU UP EI PL NZ NA PO NC
0100:0000 B402      MOU AH, 02h

```

## ❖Program 8:

[Assume registers and flag bits are set to default values]

mov ax, 5



DEBUG:

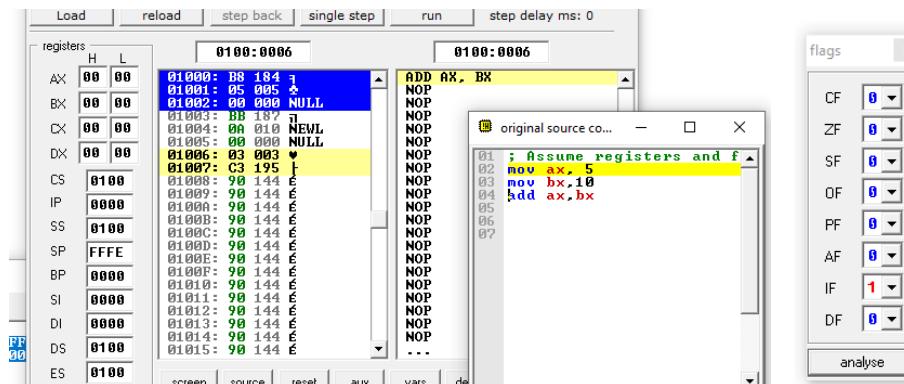
```
clear save to file... ?  
AX=0000 BX=0000 CX=0000 DX=0000 SP=FFFE BP=0000 SI=0000 DI=0000  
DS=0100 ES=0100 SS=0100 CS=0100 IP=0000 NU UP EI PL NZ NA PO NC  
0100:0000 B80500 MOV AX, 00005h
```

## ❖ Program 9: [Assume registers and flag bits are set to default values]

mov ax, 5

mov bx,10

add ax,bx



DEBBUGG:

clear save to file... ?  
 AX=0000 BX=0000 CX=0000 DX=0000 SP=FFFE BP=0000 SI=0000 DI=0000  
 DS=0100 ES=0100 SS=0100 CS=0100 IP=0000 NU UP EI PL NZ NA PO NC  
 0100:0000 B80500 MOU AX, 00005h

Program 10: [Assume registers and flag bits are set to default values]

```

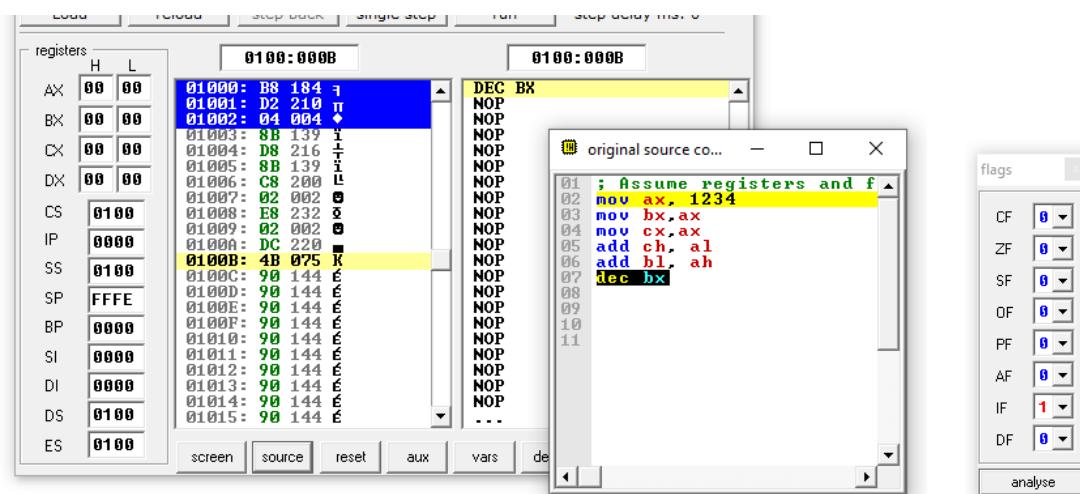
mov ax, 1234

mov bx,ax      mov cx,ax      add ch, al

add bl, ah

add ax, FFFF

dec bx
  
```



### DEBUGG:

clear save to file... ?  
 AX=0000 BX=0000 CX=0000 DX=0000 SP=FFFE BP=0000 SI=0000 DI=0000  
 DS=0100 ES=0100 SS=0100 CS=0100 IP=0000 NU UP EI PL NZ NA PO NC  
 0100:0000 B8D204 MOU AX, 004D2h



# **Computer architecture**

**LAB # 08**

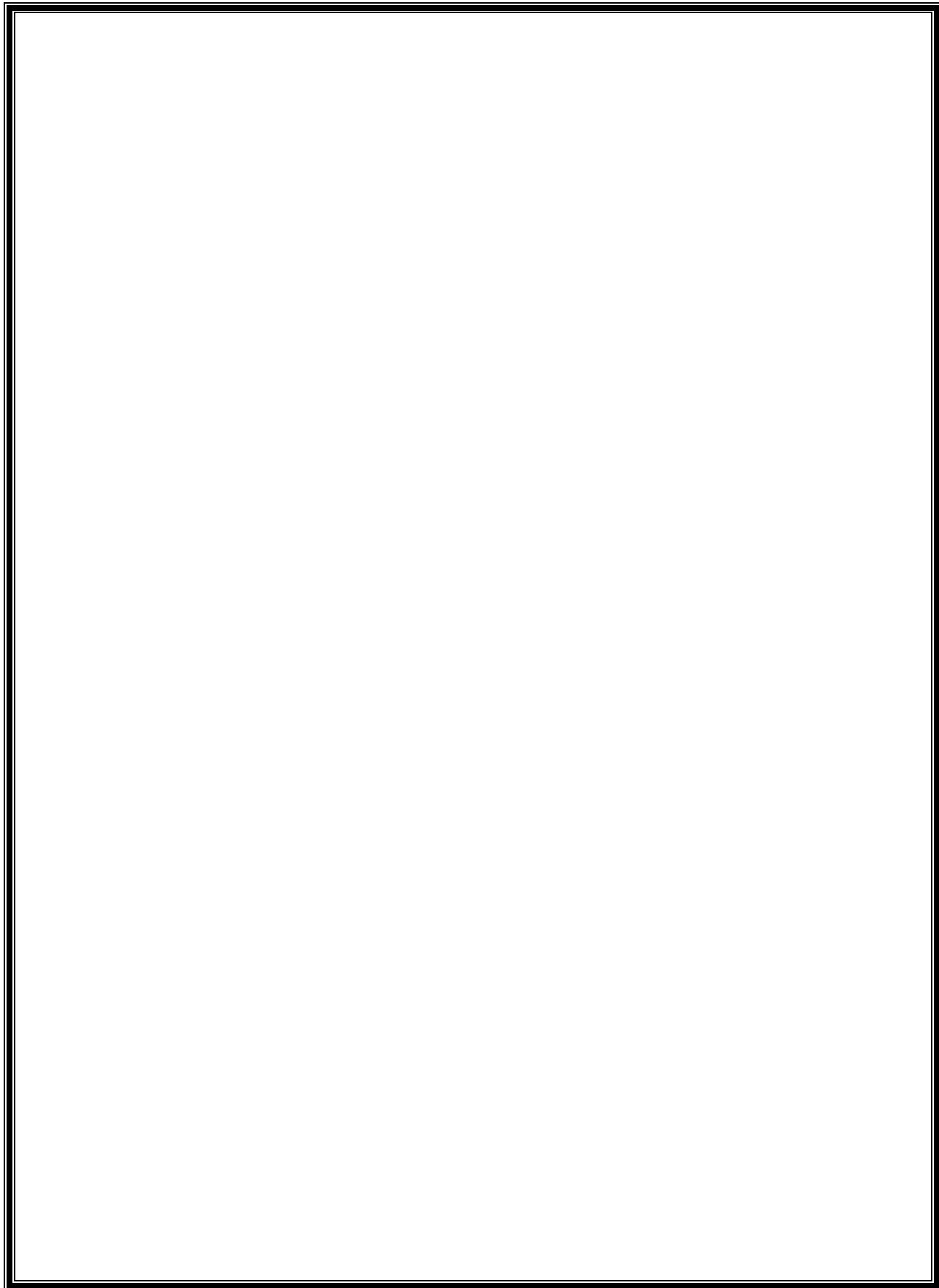
**Submitted to:**

**Sir shoib**

**Submitted by:**

**Rabia Batool**

**2022-BSE-064**



### **Exercise 9.1**

Write a program that input a character from user is in lowercase, the program will convert it to uppercase and will display it on console after conversion.

Hint: - The ASCII codes for lowercase letters (a-z) are 97-122. In order to convert a lowercase letter to uppercase letter, just subtract 32 from its ASCII code.

#### **Code:**

```
org 100h

.data
    inMsg db "Enter a character: $"
    outMsg db "Uppercase character: $"
    newline db 0dh, 0ah, '$'

.code
main proc
```

```
; Display input message
mov ah, 09h
mov dx, offset inMsg
INT 21h

; Get input from keyboard
mov ah, 01h
INT 21h
mov bl, al ; Store the input character in bl

; Convert to uppercase by subtracting 32 from ASCII code
sub bl, 32

; Move cursor to new line
mov ax, @data
mov ds, ax
mov dx, offset newline
mov ah, 9
INT 21H

; Display output message
mov ah, 09h
mov dx, offset outMsg
INT 21h

; Display the converted character
mov dl, bl
```

```

mov ah, 02h
INT 21h

; Exit program

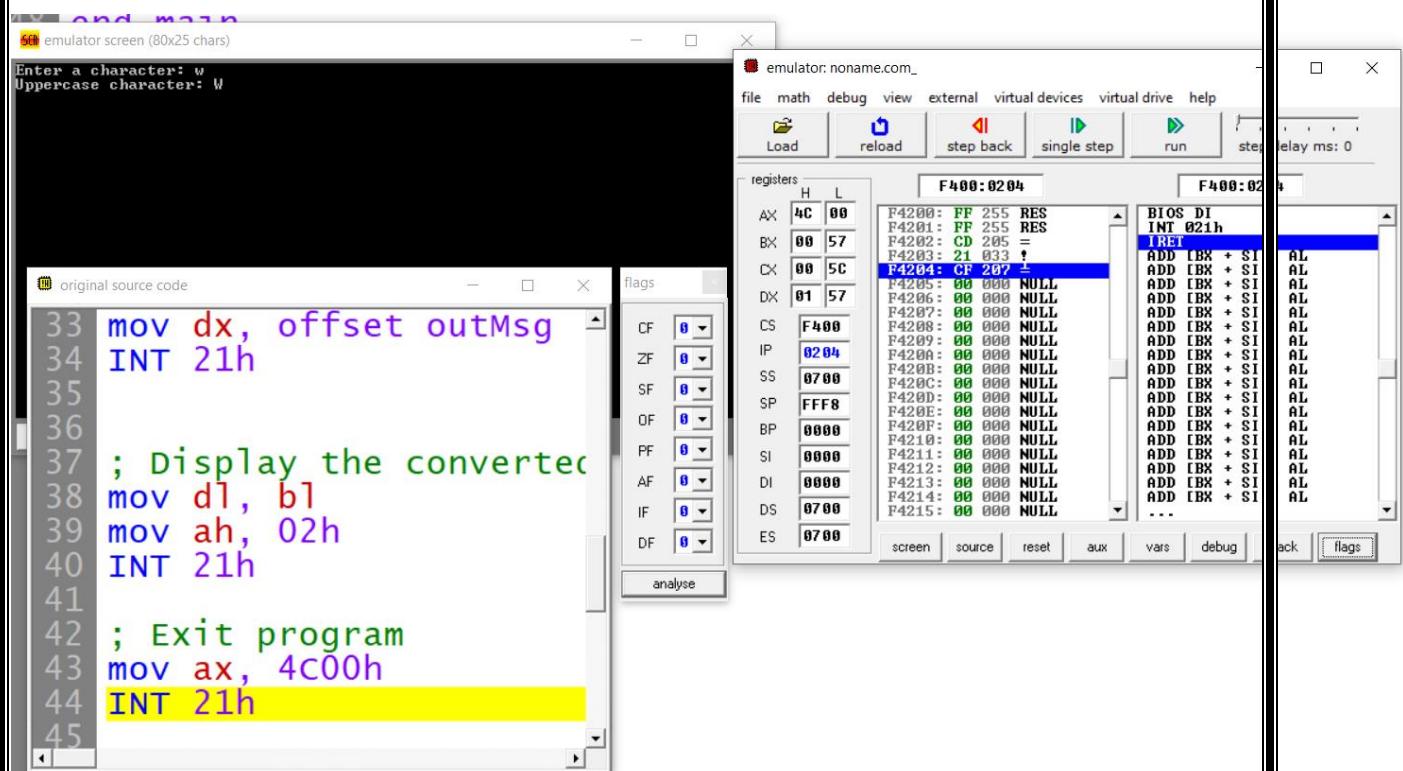
mov ax, 4C00h
INT 21h

main endp

end main

```

**Output:**



**Exercise 9.2**

Write a program that input a character from user. The program will display it ten times

on screen in newline.

**Code:**

;To read a character from keyboard

org 100h

.data

inMsg db "Enter a character: ','\$'

newline db 0dh,0ah,'\$'

.code

main proc

;To display input message

mov ax, @data

mov ds, ax

mov dx, offset inMsg

mov ah, 9

INT 21H

;Get input from keyboard

mov ah, 1h

INT 21H

mov bl, al

;Move cursor to new line

mov ax, @data

mov ds, ax

mov dx, offset newline

```
mov ah, 9
```

```
INT 21H
```

```
mov cx, 10 ; Counter for displaying the character ten times
```

```
agn:
```

```
    mov dl, bl ; Display the character
```

```
    mov ah, 2h
```

```
    INT 21H
```

```
    mov dx, 0Dh ; Move to a new line
```

```
    INT 21h
```

```
    mov dx, 0Ah ; Move to a new line
```

```
    INT 21h
```

```
LOOP AGN
```

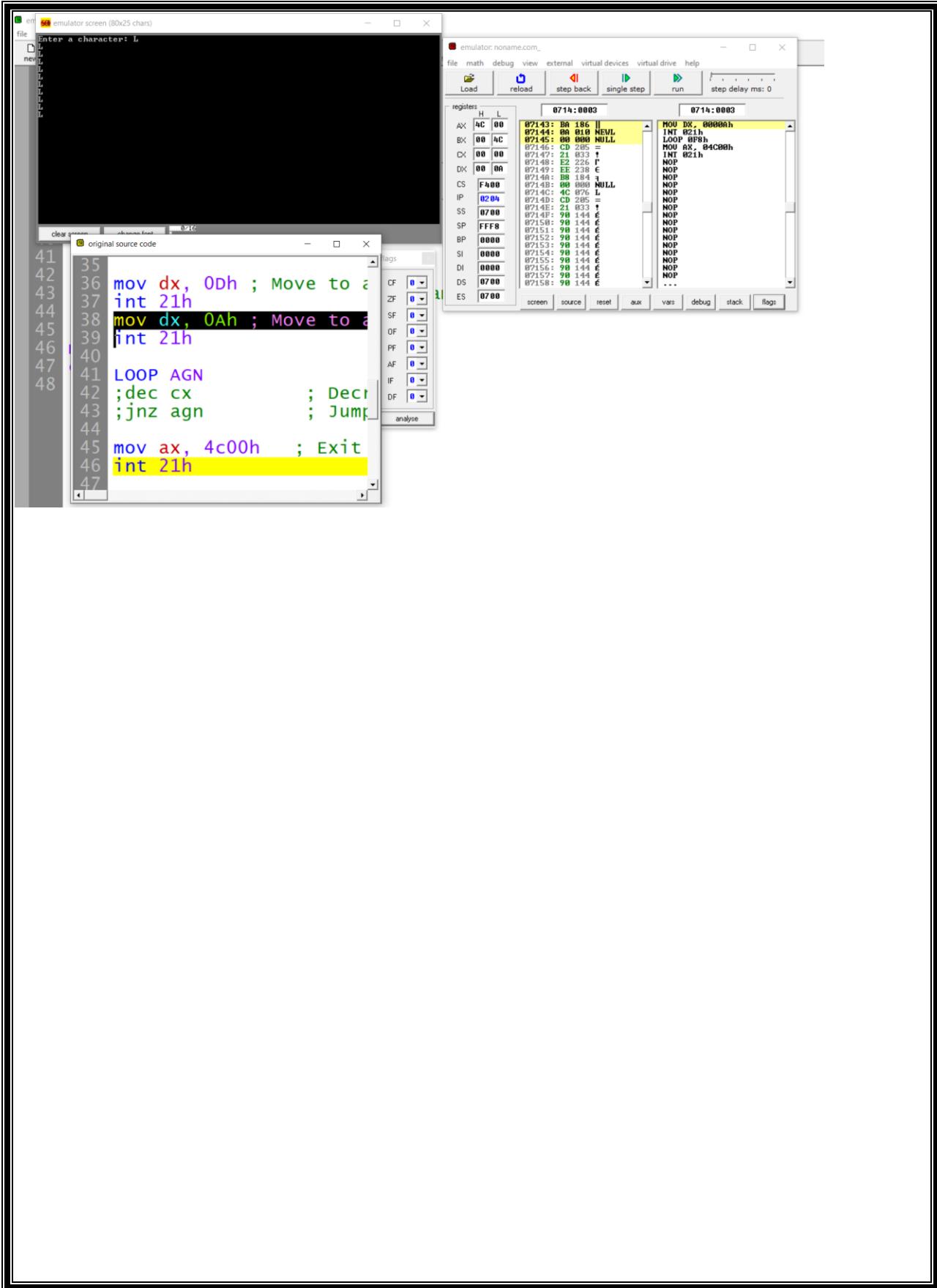
```
    mov ax, 4c00h ; Exit program
```

```
    INT 21h
```

```
main endp
```

```
end main
```

**OUTPUT:**





## **“lab 10”**

**COURSE :**

**CALD**

**SUBMITTED TO :**

**Sir shoaib**

**SUBMITTED BY :**

**Rabia Batool (2022-BSE-064)**

**SECTION :**

**B**

## Activity #3.1

### Activity 3.1:

Show the working of following instruction by taking the two's complement

- $9 - 6$  \_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_ = \_\_\_\_\_
- $146 - 9$  \_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_ = \_\_\_\_\_

Activity 3.1

①  $9 - 6$

$$\begin{array}{r} 9 = 1001 \\ 6 = 110 \\ \hline 9 + (-6) \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 00001001 \\ 00000110 \\ \hline 00000110 \end{array}$$

$$-6 \Rightarrow \text{Toggle } \begin{array}{r} 00000110 \\ \downarrow \\ 11111001 \end{array}$$

Now add 1.

$$\begin{array}{r} 11111001 \\ + 1 \\ \hline 11111010 \end{array}$$

$$11111010 \rightarrow 6$$

$$9 + (-6) = \begin{array}{r} 00001001 \\ + 11111010 \\ \hline 00000011 \end{array} + 3$$

②  $146 - 9$

$$\begin{array}{r} 146 = 10010010 \\ 9 = 00001001 \\ \hline 146 + (-9) \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 10010010 \\ - 00001001 \\ \hline 10001001 \end{array}$$

$$-9 \Rightarrow \text{Toggle } \begin{array}{r} 00000110 \\ 11111010 \\ + 1 \\ \hline 11110111 \end{array}$$

$$11110111 \rightarrow 9$$

$$146 + (-9) = \begin{array}{r} 10010010 \\ + 11110111 \\ \hline 110001001 \end{array} 137$$

## Activity #3.2

### Activity 3.2:

95C3 --> ----- + 1 --> -----

DE10 --> ----- + 1 --> -----

Activity 3-2

① 95C3 → ? + 1 → ?  
95C3  
-15 -15 -15 -15  
643C  
+1  
643D  
95C3 → 643C + 1 → 643D

② DE10 → ? + 1 → ?  
DE10  
-15 -15 -15 -15  
21EF  
+1  
21EO  
flag on.

### Activity #3.3:

#### Activity 3.3: Addition of two single digits numbers

.model small

.stack 100h

.data

Num1 db 0

Num2 db 0

msgNum1 db "Enter the 1st No: \$"

```
msgNum2 db 10,13,"Enter the 2nd No: $"
msgAns db 10,13,"The answer is: $"
```

```
.code
main proc
    mov ax, @data
    mov ds, ax ; Initialize data segment once

    ; Input for Num1
    mov dx, offset msgNum1
    mov ah, 09h
    int 21h
    mov ah, 1
    int 21h
    sub al, 30h
    mov Num1, al

    ; Input for Num2
    mov dx, offset msgNum2
    mov ah, 09h
    int 21h
    mov ah, 1
    int 21h
    sub al, 30h
    mov Num2, al

    ; Addition
    mov bh, Num1
    add bh, Num2
```

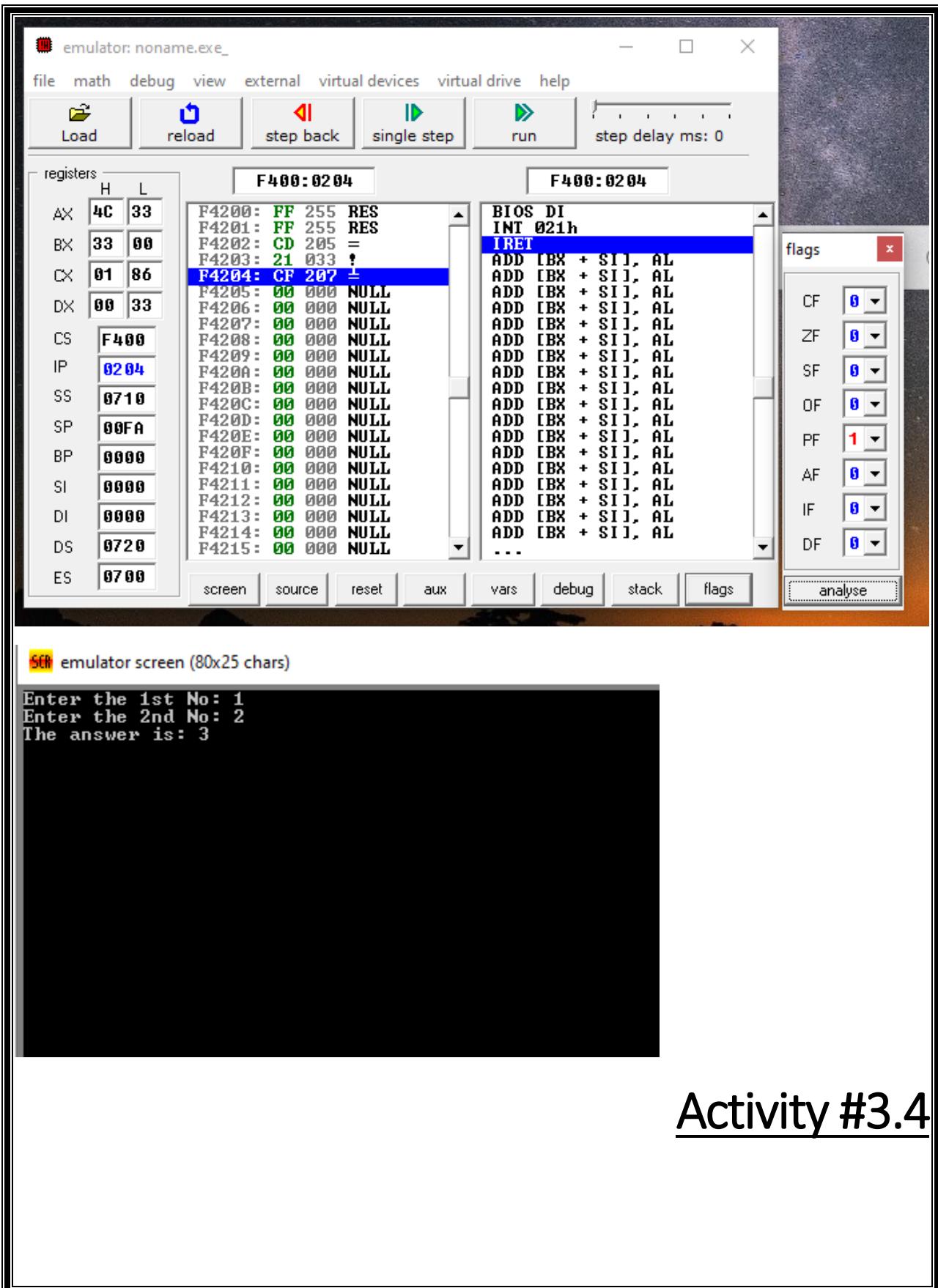
```
; Check for overflow (optional)
cmp bh, 9
ja overflow ; Jump to overflow handler if needed

; Print the result
add bh, 30h
mov dx, offset msgAns
mov ah, 09h
int 21h
mov dl, bh
mov ah, 2
int 21h

; Exit
mov ah, 4ch
int 21h

overflow: ; Overflow handling (if implemented)
; ...

main endp
end main
```



```
include emu8086.inc ;include library

.data

num1 dw 0

num2 dw 0

; get the multi-digit signed number from the keyboard, and store the
; result in cx register:

call scan_num ; Get first number

mov num1, cx ; store first number:

call scan_num ; Get second number

mov num2, cx ; store second number:

mov ax, num1 ; Can not add two memory variables

add ax, num2 ; add num2 in ax and store result in ax

call print_num ; print ax value.

DEFINE_PRINT_NUM ; used by print_num proc

DEFINE_PRINT_NUM_UNS ; used by print_num proc

DEFINE_SCAN_NUM ; used by scan_num proc

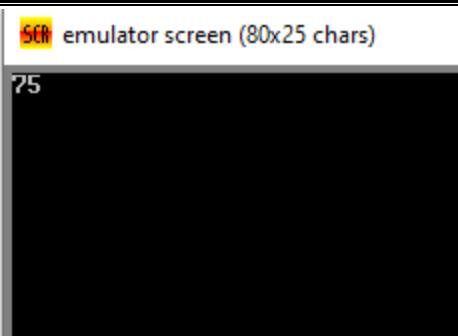
END
```

SCR emulator screen



SCR emulator screen (80x25 chars)





## Exercise #3.1:

```
include emu8086.inc

.data
num1 dw 0
num2 dw 0

.code
main proc
; Get first number:
GOTOXY 0, 0    ; Move cursor to top-left corner
PRINT "Enter first number: "
call scan_num
mov num1, cx

; Get second number:
GOTOXY 0, 1    ; Move cursor to second line
PRINT "Enter second number: "
call scan_num
mov num2, cx
```

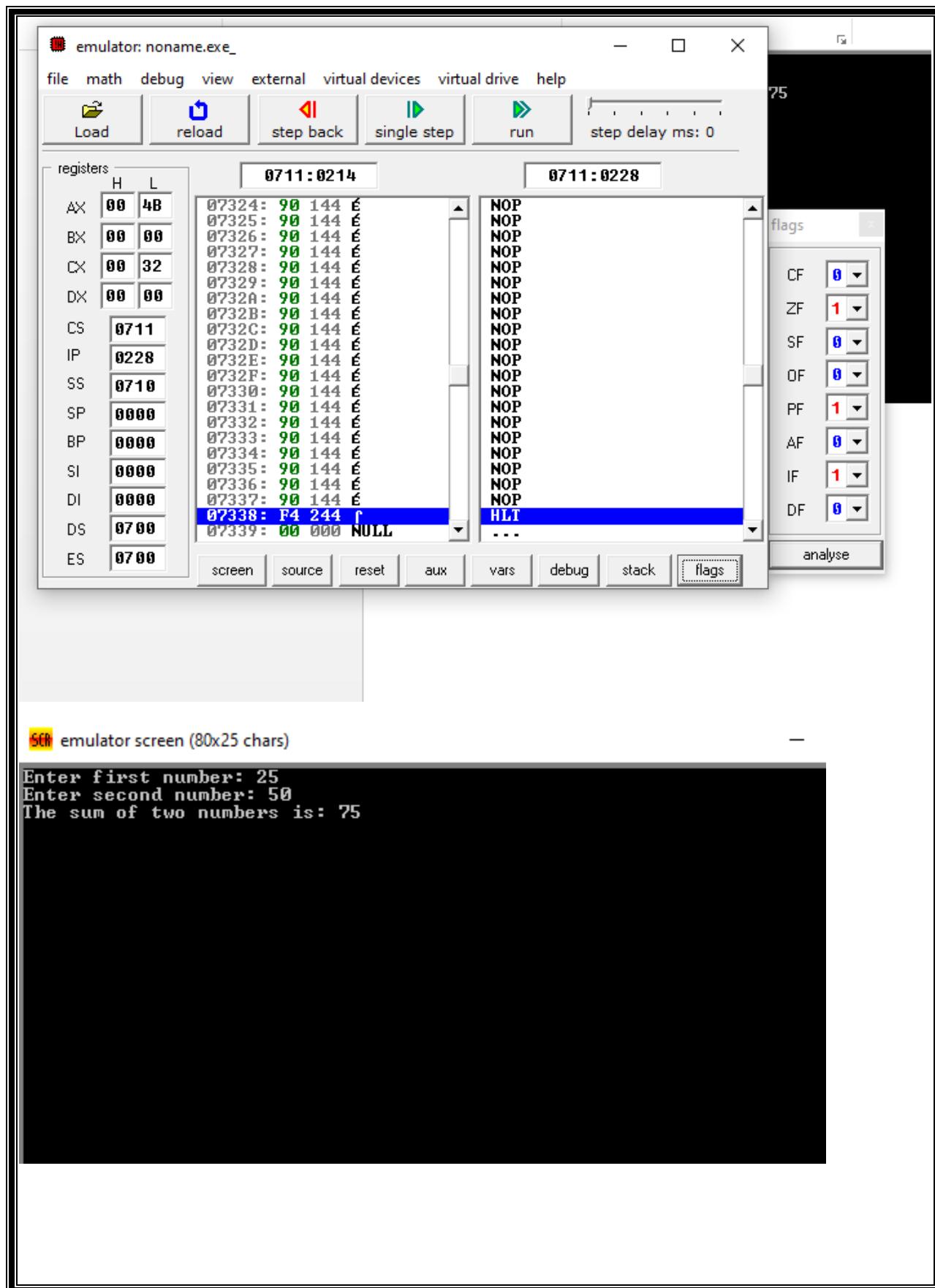
```
; Add the numbers:  
mov ax, num1  
add ax, num2  
  
; Print the formatted output:  
GOTOXY 0, 2      ; Move cursor to third line  
PRINT "The sum of two numbers is: "  
call print_num  
  
,  
main endp  
  
DEFINE_PRINT_NUM  
DEFINE_PRINT_NUM_UNS  
DEFINE_SCAN_NUM  
END main
```

emu8086 - assembler and microprocessor emulator 4.08

file edit bookmarks assembler emulator math ascii codes help

new open examples save compile emulate calculator convertor options help

```
01 include emu8086.inc
02
03 .data
04 num1 dw 0
05 num2 dw 0
06
07 .code
08 main proc
09 ; Get first number:
10 GOTOXY 0, 0           ; Move cursor to top-left corner
11 PRINT "Enter first number: "
12 call scan_num
13 mov num1, cx
14
15 ; Get second number:
16 GOTOXY 0, 1           ; Move cursor to second line
17 PRINT "Enter second number: "
18 call scan_num
19 mov num2, cx
20
21 ; Add the numbers:
22 mov ax, num1
23 add ax, num2
24
25 ; Print the formatted output:
26 GOTOXY 0, 2           ; Move cursor to third line
27 PRINT "The sum of two numbers is: "
28 call print_num
29
30
31 main endp
32
33 DEFINE_PRINT_NUM
34 DEFINE_PRINT_NUM_UNS
35 DEFINE_SCAN_NUM
36 END main
```



## Exercise#3.2

### Exercise 3.2:

Write a program that reads five unsigned integers from user and display sum of those five integers on the screen.

### Code:

```
include emu8086.inc ;include library

.data
num1 dw 0 ; Define variables for each number
num2 dw 0
num3 dw 0
num4 dw 0
num5 dw 0
sum dw 0 ; Variable to store the sum
msgFirst db "Enter first number: $"
msgSecond db 10, 13, "Enter second number: $"
msgThird db 10, 13, "Enter third number: $"
msgFourth db 10, 13, "Enter fourth number: $"
msgFifth db 10, 13, "Enter fifth number: $"
msgResult db 10, 13, "The sum of five numbers is: $"
```

```
.code
main:
    mov ax, @data
    mov ds, ax

    ; Input for the first number
    mov dx, offset msgFirst
    mov ah, 09h
    int 21h

    call scan_num ; Get first number
    mov num1, cx ; Store first number

    ; Input for the second number
    mov dx, offset msgSecond
    mov ah, 09h
    int 21h

    call scan_num ; Get second number
    mov num2, cx ; Store second number

    ; Input for the third number
    mov dx, offset msgThird
    mov ah, 09h
    int 21h

    call scan_num ; Get third number
    mov num3, cx ; Store third number
```

```
; Input for the fourth number  
mov dx, offset msgFourth  
mov ah, 09h  
int 21h  
  
call scan_num ; Get fourth number  
mov num4, cx ; Store fourth number  
  
; Input for the fifth number  
mov dx, offset msgFifth  
mov ah, 09h  
int 21h  
  
call scan_num ; Get fifth number  
mov num5, cx ; Store fifth number  
  
; Calculate the sum  
mov ax, num1 ; Move the first number to ax  
add ax, num2 ; Add the second number  
add ax, num3 ; Add the third number  
add ax, num4 ; Add the fourth number  
add ax, num5 ; Add the fifth number  
mov sum, ax ; Store the final sum  
  
; Display the sum  
mov dx, offset msgResult  
mov ah, 09h  
int 21h
```

```
mov ax, sum ; Move the sum to ax for printing
```

```
call print_num ; Print the sum
```

```
mov ax, 4C00h ; Exit to DOS
```

```
int 21h
```

```
DEFINE_PRINT_NUM ; used by print_num proc
```

```
DEFINE_PRINT_NUM_UNS ; used by print_num proc
```

```
DEFINE_SCAN_NUM ; used by scan_num proc
```

```
END main
```

## Output:

The screenshot shows the 1066 assembler and microprocessor emulator 4.08 interface. The assembly code window displays the following code:

```
.086 - assembler and microprocessor emulator 4.08
file bookmarks assembler emulator math ascii codes help
open examples save as compile emulate calculator converter options help about
inc l1 emulator: noname.exe...
.file math debug view external virtual devices virtual drive help
.dat num1 num2 num3 num4 num5 sum msgP msgS msgT1 msgF1 msgF2 msgF3 msgF4 msgF5
.main:
    .code
        .data
            num1 db 00h
            num2 db 00h
            num3 db 00h
            num4 db 00h
            num5 db 00h
            sum dw 0000h
            msgP db "Display the sum", 0
            msgS db "Enter first number: ", 0
            msgT1 db "Enter second number: ", 0
            msgF1 db "Enter third number: ", 0
            msgF2 db "Enter fourth number: ", 0
            msgF3 db "Enter fifth number: ", 0
            msgResult db "The sum of five numbers is: ", 0
            dx dd offset msgResult
            ah dd 09h
            cx dd 0005h
            bx dd 0000h
            ip dd 0204h
            ss dd 0710h
            sp dd FFFAh
            bp dd 0000h
            si dd 0000h
            di dd 0000h
            ds dd 0710h
            es dd 0700h
            .code
                mov num5, cx ; Store second number
                ; Input for the third number
                mov dx, offset msgThird
                mov ah, 09h
                int 21h
                call scan_num ; Get third number
                mov num3, cx ; Store third number
                ; Input for the fourth number
                mov dx, offset msgFourth
                mov ah, 09h
                int 21h
                call scan_num ; Get fourth number
                mov num4, cx ; Store fourth number
                ; Input for the fifth number
                mov dx, offset msgFifth
                mov ah, 09h
                int 21h
                mov ax, sum ; Move the sum to ax for printing
                call print_num ; Print the sum
                mov ax, 4C00h ; Exit to DOS
                int 21h
            END main
        DEFINE_PRINT_NUM ; used by print_num proc
        DEFINE_PRINT_NUM_UNS ; used by print_num proc
        DEFINE_SCAN_NUM ; used by scan_num proc
```

The registers window shows the following values:

Register	H	L
AX	4C	00
BX	00	00
CX	00	05
DX	00	7F
CS	F400	
IP	0204	
SS	0710	
SP	FFFA	
BP	0000	
SI	0000	
DI	0000	
DS	0710	
ES	0700	

The stack window shows the following stack dump:

```
F400: 00 000 NULL
F4200: FF 255 RES
F4201: FF 255 RES
F4202: 00 000 = 0
F4203: 24 033 1
F4204: C0 207 1
F4205: 00 000 NULL
F4206: 00 000 NULL
F4207: 00 000 NULL
F4208: 00 000 NULL
F4209: 00 000 NULL
F420A: 00 000 NULL
F420B: 00 000 NULL
F420C: 00 000 NULL
F420D: 00 000 NULL
F420E: 00 000 NULL
F420F: 00 000 NULL
F4210: 00 000 NULL
F4211: 00 000 NULL
F4212: 00 000 NULL
F4213: 00 000 NULL
F4214: 00 000 NULL
```

The output window shows the following user interaction and results:

```
Enter first number: 1
Enter second number: 2
Enter third number: 3
Enter fourth number: 4
Enter fifth number: 5
The sum of five numbers is: 15
```

The flags window shows the following flag states:

Flag	Value
CF	0
ZF	1
SF	0
OF	0
PF	1
AF	0
IF	0
DF	0

## Exercise 3.3:

Write a program using instruction shown in table and fill in the table with the offsets of the instructions in the code segment.

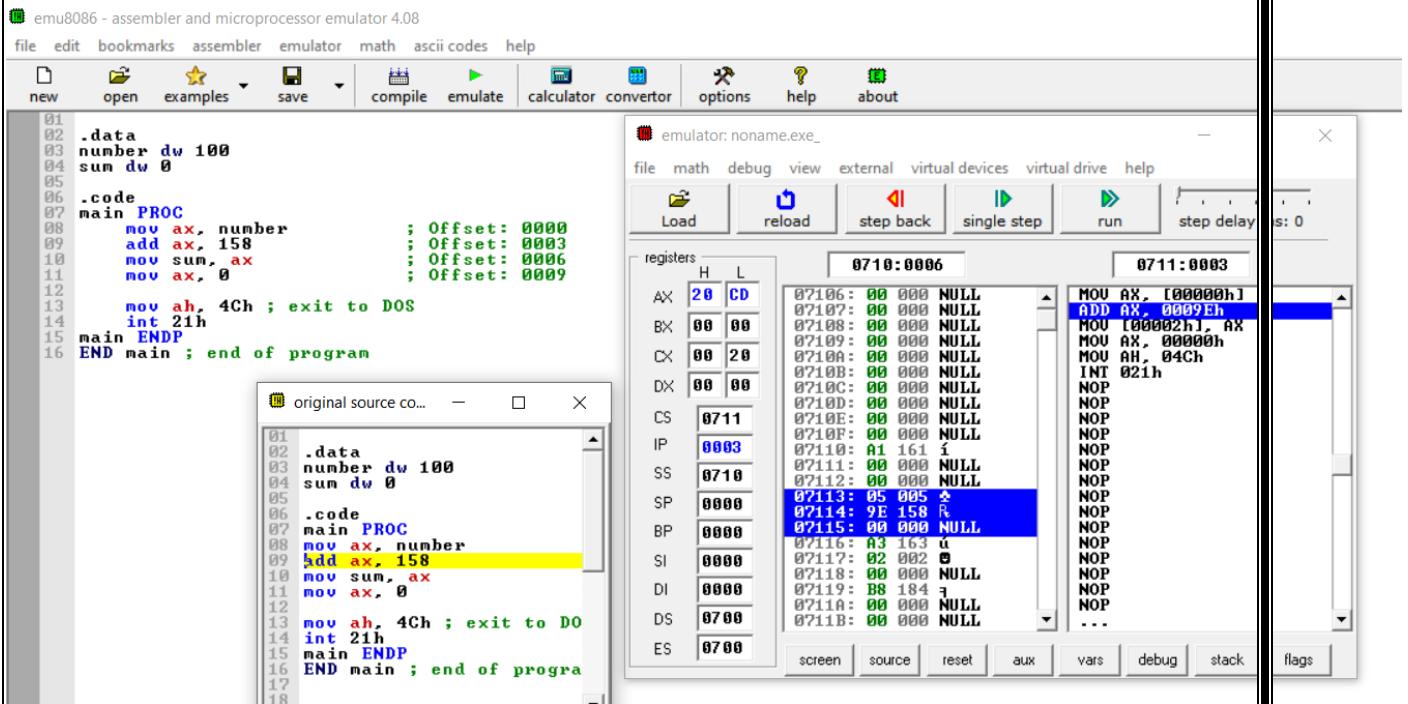
### Code:

```
.data  
number dw 100  
sum dw 0  
  
.code  
main PROC  
    mov ax, number  
    add ax, 158  
    mov sum, ax  
    mov ax, 0  
  
    mov ah, 4Ch ; exit to DOS  
    int 21h  
main ENDP  
END main ; end of program
```

### Output:

Instruction	Segment and Offset
mov ax, number	0000
add ax, 158	0003

mov sum, ax	0006
mov ax, 0	0009





## **“lab 11”**

**COURSE :**

**CALD**

**SUBMITTED TO :**

**Sir shoaib**

**SUBMITTED BY :**

**Rabia Batool (2022-BSE-064)**

**SECTION :**

**B**

## Activity

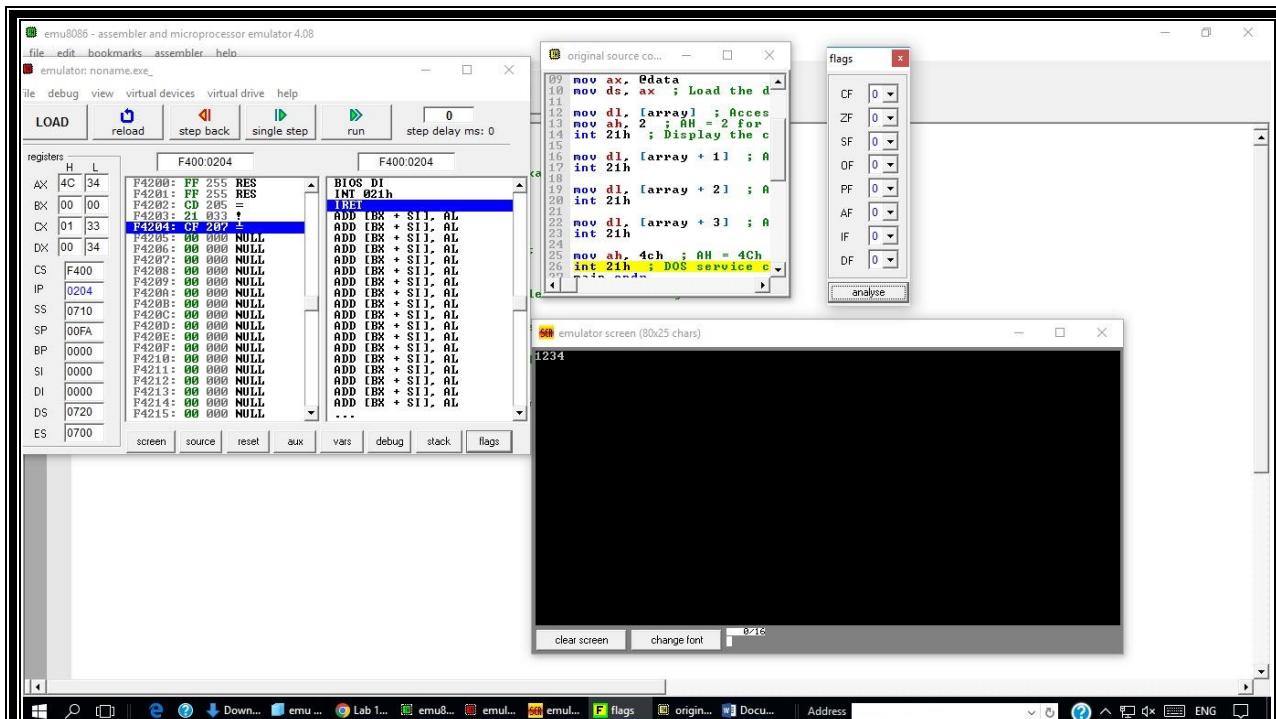
### Activity 4.1

Define and Display 8-bit Numbers. Write a program to do the following:

- Use the DB directive to define the following list of numbers and name it array.
  - 31h, 32h, 33h, 34h
- Use the int 21h to display the array.

## Code

```
.model small
.stack 100h
.data
array db 31h, 32h, 33h, 34h ; Define the array of 4 hexadecimal numbers
.code
main proc
    mov ax, @data
    mov ds, ax ; Load the data segment
    mov dl, [array] ; Access and load the first element of the array
    mov ah, 2 ; AH = 2 for displaying a character
    int 21h ; Display the character
    mov dl, [array + 1] ; Access and load the second element of the array
    int 21h
    mov dl, [array + 2] ; Access and load the third element of the array
    int 21h
    mov dl, [array + 3] ; Access and load the fourth element of the array
    int 21h
    mov ah, 4ch ; AH = 4Ch for terminating the program
    int 21h ; DOS service call to terminate the program
main endp
end main
```



## Exercise

### Exercise 4.1

For each add instruction in this exercise, assume that AX contains the given contents before the instruction is executed. Give the contents of AX as well as the values of the CF, OF, SF, PF, AF and ZF after the instruction is executed. All numbers are in hex. (Hint: add ax, 45 adds 45 to the contents of register ax and stores the result back in ax)

Contents of AX (Before)	Instruction	Contents of AX (After)	CF	OF	SF	PF	AF	ZF
0045	add ax, 45							
FF45	add ax, 45							
0045	add ax, -45							
FF45	add ax, -45							
FFFF	add ax, 1							

### Code for add ax, 45:

```
.code
main proc
    mov ax, 0045
    add ax, 45
```

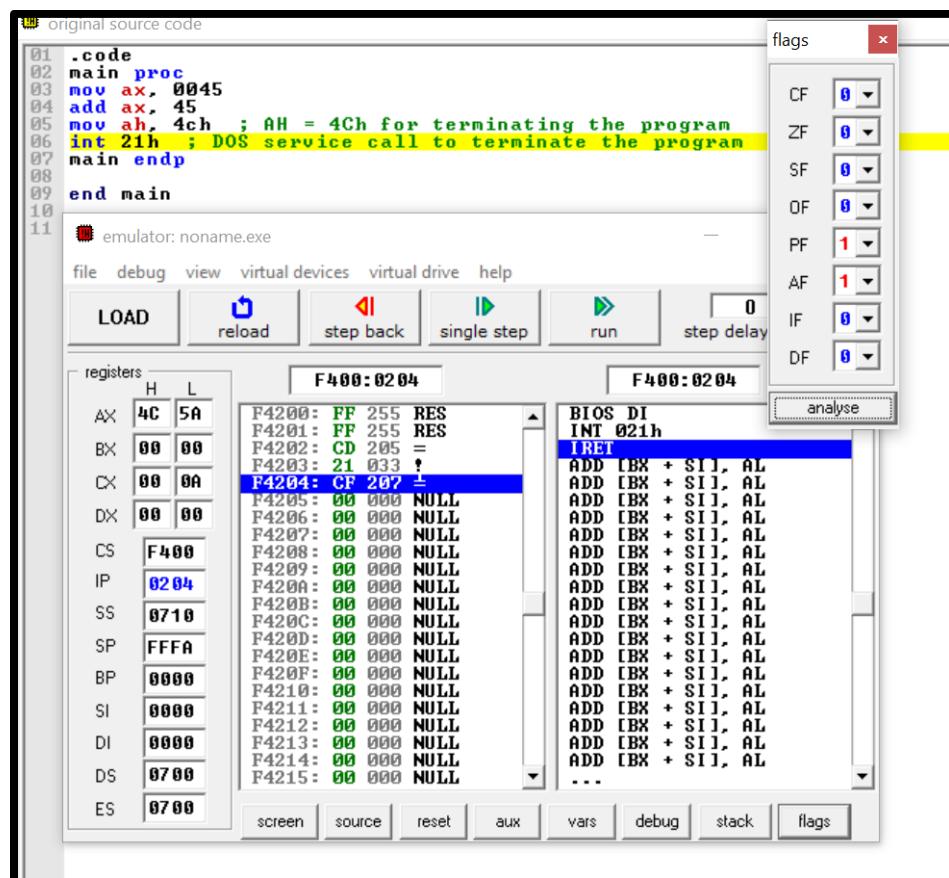
```

mov ah, 4ch ; AH = 4Ch for terminating the program
int 21h ; DOS service call to terminate the program

main endp

end main

```



### Code for add ax, -45:

```

.code
main proc
    mov ax, 0045
    add ax, -45
    mov ah, 4ch ; AH = 4Ch for terminating the program
    int 21h ; DOS service call to terminate the program

main endp

end main

```

The screenshot shows a debugger interface with the following details:

- Original source code:**

```
01 .code
02 main proc
03 mov ax, 0045
04 add ax, -45
05 mov ah, 4ch ; AH = 4Ch for terminating the program
06 int 21h ; DOS service call to terminate the program
07 main endp
08 end main
09
```
- Registers:**

	H	L
AX	4C	00
BX	00	00
CX	00	00
DX	00	00
CS	F400	
IP	0284	
SS	0710	
SP	FFFA	
BP	0000	
SI	0000	
DI	0000	
DS	0700	
ES	0700	
- Stack:** F400:0284 (BIOS DI INT 021h)
- Flags:** CF=1, ZF=1, SF=0, OF=0, PF=1, AF=1, IF=0, DF=0
- Buttons:** LOAD, reload, step back, single step, run, step delay
- Toolbars:** screen, source, reset, aux, vars, debug, stack, flags

## PROGRAM-03

## PROGRAM-04

#### Exercise 4.4

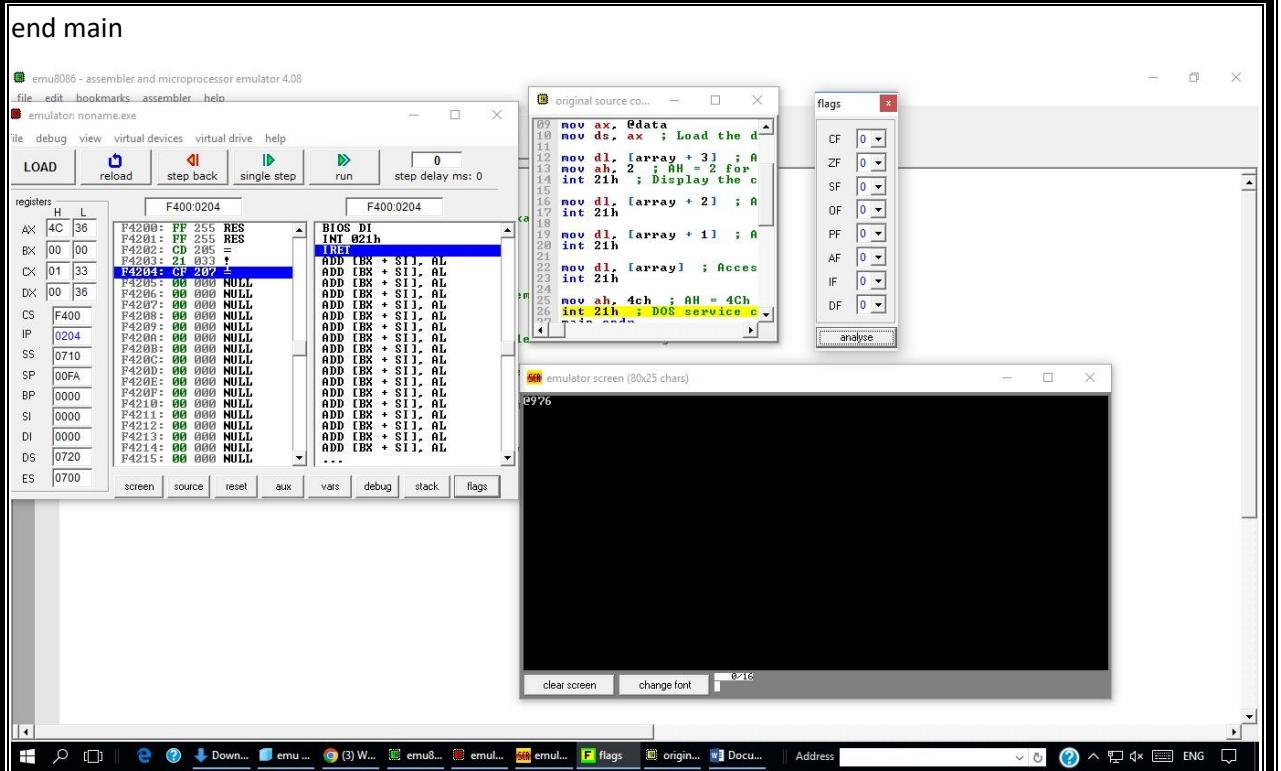
Define 5 different 8-bit Numbers. Write a programme to do the following :

Use the DB directive to define the following list of numbers and name it myarray.

- 36h, 37h, 39h, 40h
- Display the array in reverse order.

#### Code:

```
.model small
.stack 100h
.data
array db 36h, 37h, 39h, 40h ; Define the array of 4 hexadecimal numbers
.code
main proc
    mov ax, @data
    mov ds, ax ; Load the data segment
    mov dl, [array + 3] ; Access and load the first element of the array
    mov ah, 2 ; AH = 2 for displaying a character
    int 21h ; Display the character
    mov dl, [array + 2] ; Access and load the second element of the array
    int 21h
    mov dl, [array + 1] ; Access and load the third element of the array
    int 21h
    mov dl, [array] ; Access and load the fourth element of the array
    int 21h
    mov ah, 4ch ; AH = 4Ch for terminating the program
    int 21h ; DOS service call to terminate the program
main endp
```



## Exercise 4.2

Calculate the range of signed and unsigned numbers that db, dw, dd, dq and dt directives can specify. Mention the adopted method i.e how you will calculate the range.

### db (define byte):

- **Signed Range:** -128 to 127
- **Unsigned Range:** 0 to 255
- **Calculation method:** For signed, it's  $-2^{(n-1)}$  to  $2^{(n-1)}-1$ , and for unsigned, it's 0 to  $2^n-1$ , where n is the number of bits (8 bits in this case).

### dw (define word):

- **Signed Range:** -32,768 to 32,767
- **Unsigned Range:** 0 to 65,535
- **Calculation method:** Similar to db, but with 16 bits.

### dd (define doubleword):

- **Signed Range:** -2,147,483,648 to 2,147,483,647
- **Unsigned Range:** 0 to 4,294,967,295

- **Calculation method:** Similar to db but with 32 bits.

### dq (define quadword):

- **Signed Range:** -9,223,372,036,854,775,808 to 9,223,372,036,854,775,807
- **Unsigned Range:** 0 to 18,446,744,073,709,551,615
- **Calculation method:** Similar to db but with 64 bits.

### dt (define ten-byte):

- **Signed Range:** Approximately  $-1.8 \times 10^{308}$  to  $1.8 \times 10^{308}$
- **Unsigned Range:** 0 to approximately  $3.6 \times 10^{308}$
- **Calculation method:** The dt directive is not as standard as the others, and the range can vary depending on the floating-point format used. In general, it's designed to handle floating-point values with higher precision.

### Exercise 4.3

Find the initial values that the assembler will generate for each of the directives below.

byte1 db 10110111b \_\_\_\_\_

byte2 db 35q \_\_\_\_\_

byte3 db 0E8h \_\_\_\_\_

byte4 db 150 \_\_\_\_\_

byte5 db -91 \_\_\_\_\_

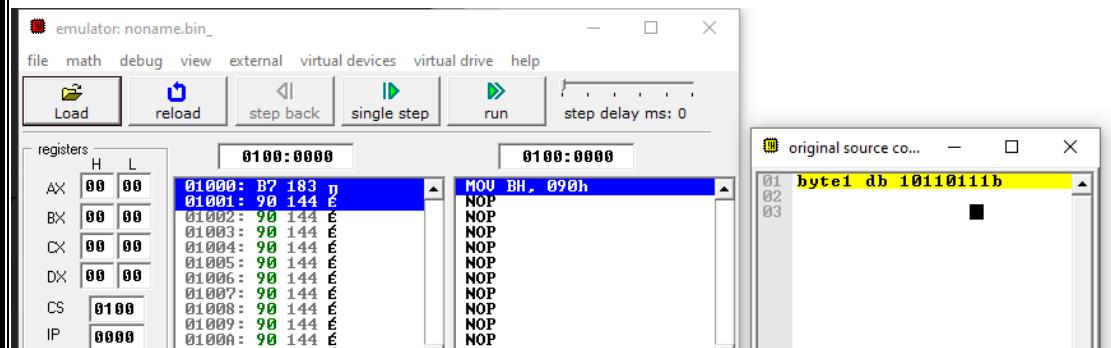
byte6 db 'K' \_\_\_\_\_

byte7 db 'k' \_\_\_\_\_

byte8 db "Ali's book" \_\_\_\_\_

byte9 db 5 DUP("< >") \_\_\_\_\_

byte10 dw 10000000 \_\_\_\_\_



**Memory Dump (Top Left):**

Address	Value	Content
01000:	35 053 5	XOR AX, 09090h
01001:	90 144 E	NOP
01002:	90 144 E	NOP
01003:	90 144 E	NOP
01004:	90 144 E	NOP
01005:	90 144 E	NOP
01006:	90 144 E	NOP
01007:	90 144 E	NOP
01008:	90 144 E	NOP
01009:	90 144 E	NOP
0100A:	90 144 E	NOP
0100B:	90 144 E	NOP
0100C:	90 144 E	NOP
0100D:	90 144 E	NOP
FFFFE:	90 144 E	NOP

**Registers (Top Right):**

Register	H	L
AX	00	00
BX	00	00
CX	00	00
DX	00	00
CS	0100	
IP	0000	

**Memory Dump (Middle Left):**

Address	Value	Content
01000:	E8 232 8	CALL 0FFFF9093h
01001:	90 144 E	NOP
01002:	90 144 E	NOP
01003:	90 144 E	NOP
01004:	90 144 E	NOP
01005:	90 144 E	NOP
01006:	90 144 E	NOP
01007:	90 144 E	NOP
01008:	90 144 E	NOP
01009:	90 144 E	NOP
0100A:	90 144 E	NOP

**Registers (Middle Right):**

Register	H	L
AX	00	00
BX	00	00
CX	00	00
DX	00	00
CS	0100	
IP	0000	

**Memory Dump (Bottom Left):**

Address	Value	Content
01000:	96 150 A	XCHG AX, SI
01001:	90 144 E	NOP
01002:	90 144 E	NOP
01003:	90 144 E	NOP
01004:	90 144 E	NOP
01005:	90 144 E	NOP
01006:	90 144 E	NOP
01007:	90 144 E	NOP
01008:	90 144 E	NOP
01009:	90 144 E	NOP
0100A:	90 144 E	NOP

**Registers (Bottom Right):**

Register	H	L
AX	00	00
BX	00	00
CX	00	00
DX	00	00
CS	0100	
IP	0000	

**File Information (Bottom Left):**

emulator: noname.bin\_

**Registers (Bottom Middle):**

Register	H	L
AX	05	165 F
BX	00	00
CX	00	00
DX	00	00
CS	0100	
IP	0000	

**Memory Dump (Bottom Right):**

Address	Value	Content
01000:	A5 165 F	MOVSW
01001:	90 144 E	NOP
01002:	90 144 E	NOP
01003:	90 144 E	NOP
01004:	90 144 E	NOP
01005:	90 144 E	NOP
01006:	90 144 E	NOP
01007:	90 144 E	NOP
01008:	90 144 E	NOP
01009:	90 144 E	NOP
0100A:	90 144 E	NOP

**Original Source Code (Top Right):**

```
01 byte2 db 35h
02
03
```

**Original Source Code (Middle Right):**

```
01 byte3 db 0E8h
02
03
```

**Original Source Code (Bottom Right):**

```
01 byte4 db 150
02
03
```

**Original Source Code (Bottom Middle):**

```
01 byte5 db -91
02
03
```

The image shows four identical debugger windows arranged vertically, each displaying assembly code, registers, and stack dump. The assembly code is identical across all windows, but the registers and stack dump values change from top to bottom.

**Assembly Code:**

```
01000: 4B 075 K      DEC BX
01001: 90 144 E      NOP
01002: 90 144 E      NOP
01003: 90 144 E      NOP
01004: 90 144 E      NOP
01005: 90 144 E      NOP
01006: 90 144 E      NOP
01007: 90 144 E      NOP
01008: 90 144 E      NOP
01009: 90 144 E      NOP
0100A: 90 144 E      NOP
0100B: 90 144 E      NOP
```

**Registers Window:**

	H	L
AX	00	00
BX	00	00
CX	00	00
DX	00	00
CS	0100	
IP	0000	

**Stack Dump Window:**

	0100:0000
01	byte? db "K"
02	
03	

**Registers Window:**

	H	L
AX	00	00
BX	00	00
CX	00	00
DX	00	00
CS	0100	
IP	0000	

**Stack Dump Window:**

	0100:0000
01	byte? db "K"
02	
03	

**Registers Window:**

	H	L
AX	00	00
BX	00	00
CX	00	00
DX	00	00
CS	0100	
IP	0000	

**Stack Dump Window:**

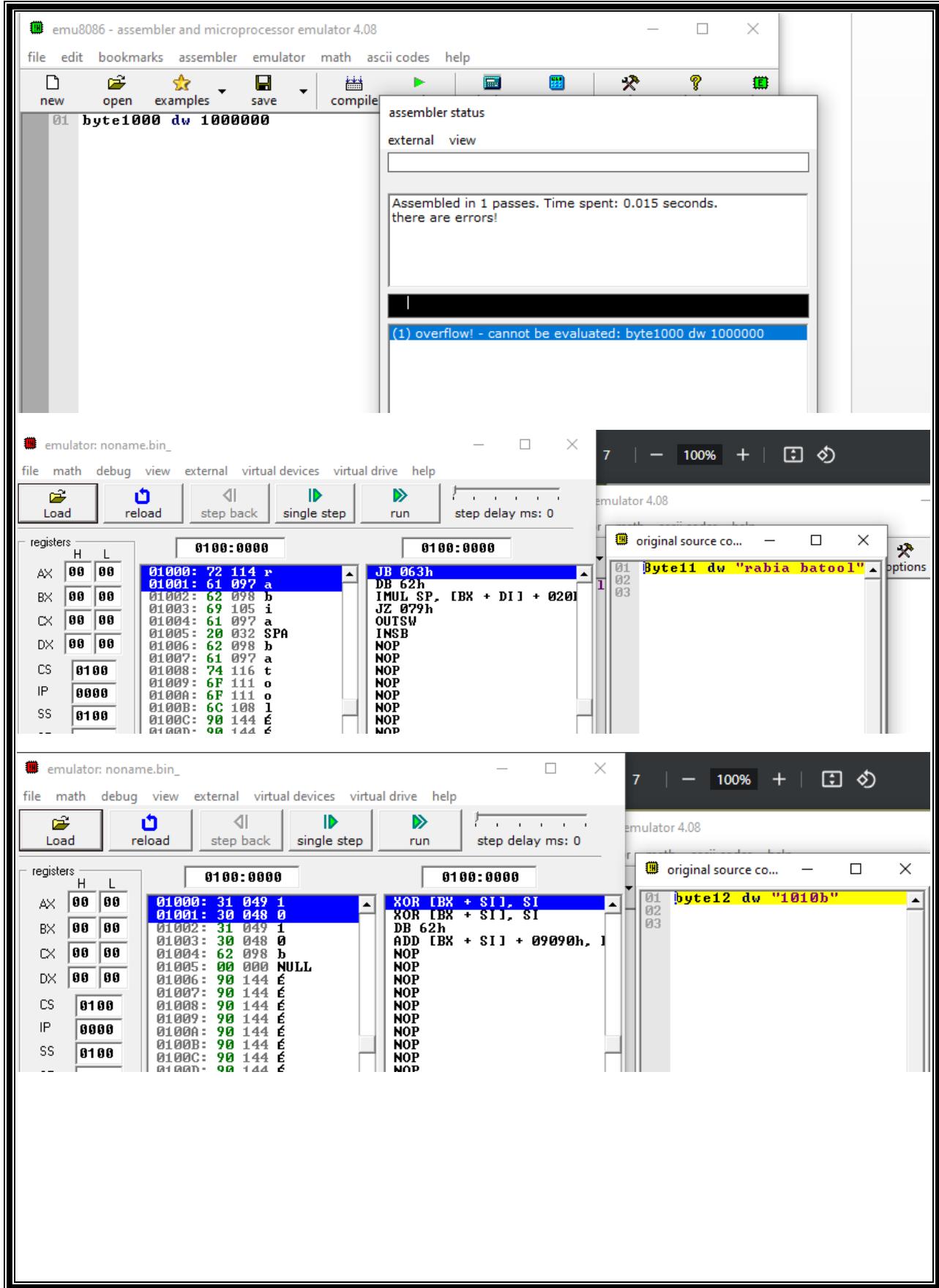
	0100:0000
01	byte9 db 5 DUP("alis boo")
02	
03	

**Registers Window:**

	H	L
AX	00	00
BX	00	00
CX	00	00
DX	00	00
CS	0100	
IP	0000	

**Stack Dump Window:**

	0100:0000
01	byte9 db 5 DUP("rabia")
02	
03	



The image displays three separate windows, each showing a debugger interface with registers, assembly code, and source code. The windows are arranged vertically.

**Top Window:**

- Registers:** AX: 00 00, BX: 00 00, CX: 00 00, DX: 00 00, CS: 0100, IP: 0000
- Memory Address 0100:0000:** 01000: 42 066 B, 01001: 53 083 S, 01002: 45 069 E, 01003: 20 032 SPA, 01004: 35 053 5, 01005: 41 065 A, 01006: 26 038 &, 01007: 42 066 B, 01008: 90 144 E, 01009: 90 144 E, 0100A: 20 032 SPA, 0100B: 6F 111 o, 0100C: 6D 109 m, 0100D: 70 112 p, 0100E: 75 117 u, 0100F: 74 116 t, 01010: 65 101 e, 01011: 72 114 r, 01012: 20 032 SPA, 01013: 41 065 A, 01014: 72 114 r, 01015: 63 099 c, 01016: 68 104 h, 01017: 69 105 i.
- Memory Address 0100:0000:** INC DX, PUSH BX, INC BP, AND [DI1], DH, INC CX, ES:, INC DX, NOP, NOP, NOP, NOP.
- Source Code:** byte13 dw "BSE 5A&B"

**Middle Window:**

- Registers:** AX: 00 00, BX: 00 00, CX: 00 00, DX: 00 00, CS: 0100, IP: 0000, SS: 0100, SP: FFFF
- Memory Address 0100:0000:** 01000: 43 062 C, 01001: 6F 111 o, 01002: 6D 109 m, 01003: 70 112 p, 01004: 75 117 u, 01005: 74 116 t, 01006: 65 101 e, 01007: 72 114 r, 01008: 20 032 SPA, 01009: 41 065 A, 0100A: 72 114 r, 0100B: 63 099 c, 0100C: 68 104 h, 0100D: 69 105 i.
- Memory Address 0100:0000:** INC BX, OUTSW, INSW, JO 07Ah, JZ 06Ch, JB 029h, INC CX, JB 06Fh, PUSH 07469h, DB 65h, DB 63h, JZ 088h, JB 07Ah, ADD [BX + SI1 + 09090h], I.
- Source Code:** byte14 dw "Computer Arch"

**Bottom Window:**

- Registers:** AX: 00 00, BX: 00 00, CX: 00 00, DX: 00 00, CS: 0100, IP: 0000
- Memory Address 0100:0000:** 01000: 3C 060 <, 01001: 3A 058 :, 01002: 70 112 p, 01003: 3E 062 >, 01004: 3C 060 <, 01005: 3A 058 :, 01006: 70 112 p, 01007: 3E 062 >, 01008: 3C 060 <, 01009: 3A 058 :.
- Memory Address 0100:0000:** CMP AL, 03Ah, JO 042h, CMP AL, 03Ah, JO 046h, CMP AL, 03Ah, JO 04Ah, CMP AL, 03Ah, JO 04Eh, CMP AL, 03Ah, JO 052h, ...
- Source Code:** byte15 dw 6 DUP('<:>')



## **“lab 13”**

**COURSE :**

**CALD**

**SUBMITTED TO :**

**Sir shoaib**

**SUBMITTED BY :**

**Rabia Batool (2022-BSE-064)**

**SECTION :**

**B**

**Exercise 7.1:**

In the following instruction sequence. Show the changed value of AL where indicated, in binary:

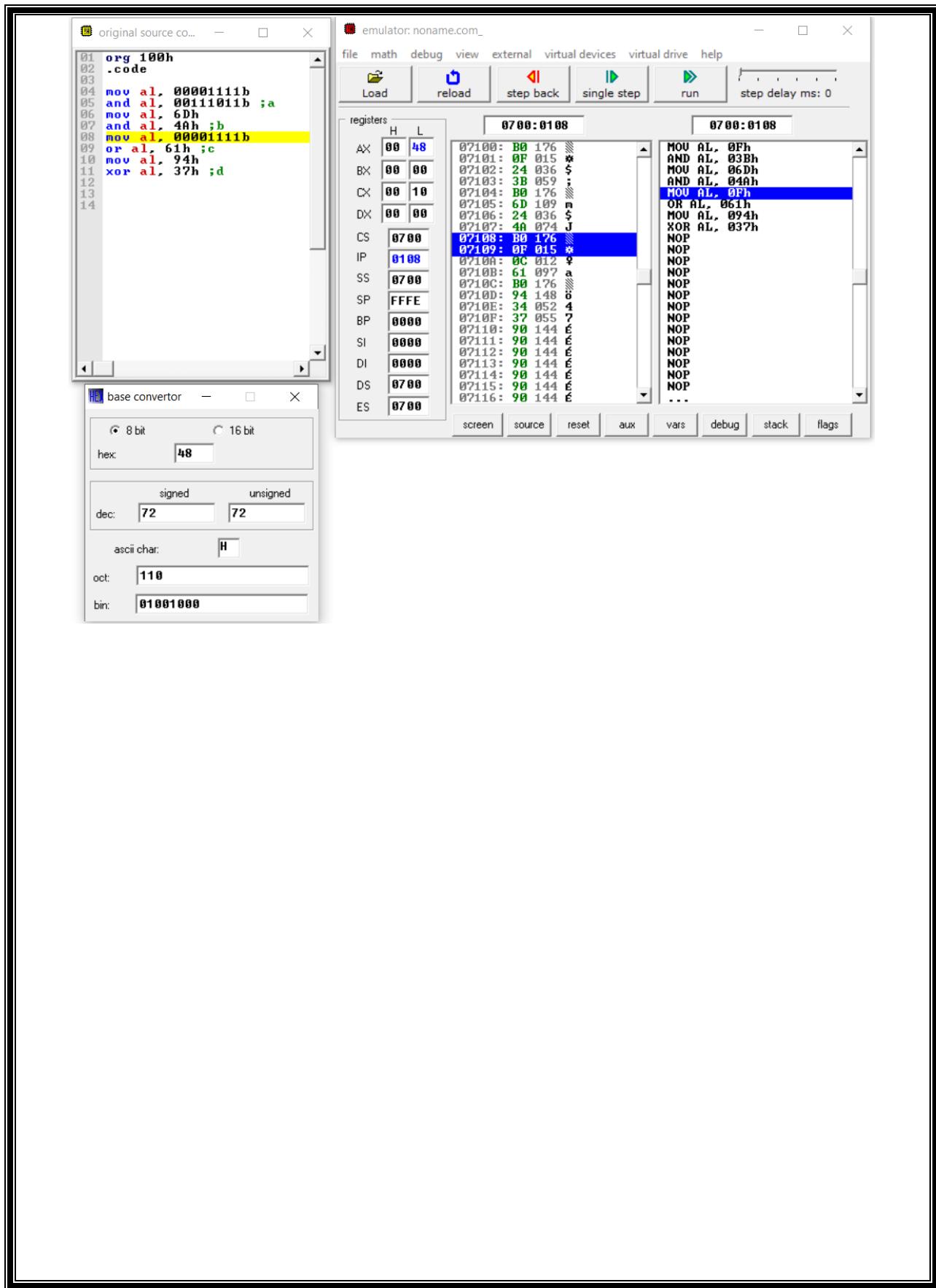
The screenshot shows a debugger environment with three main windows:

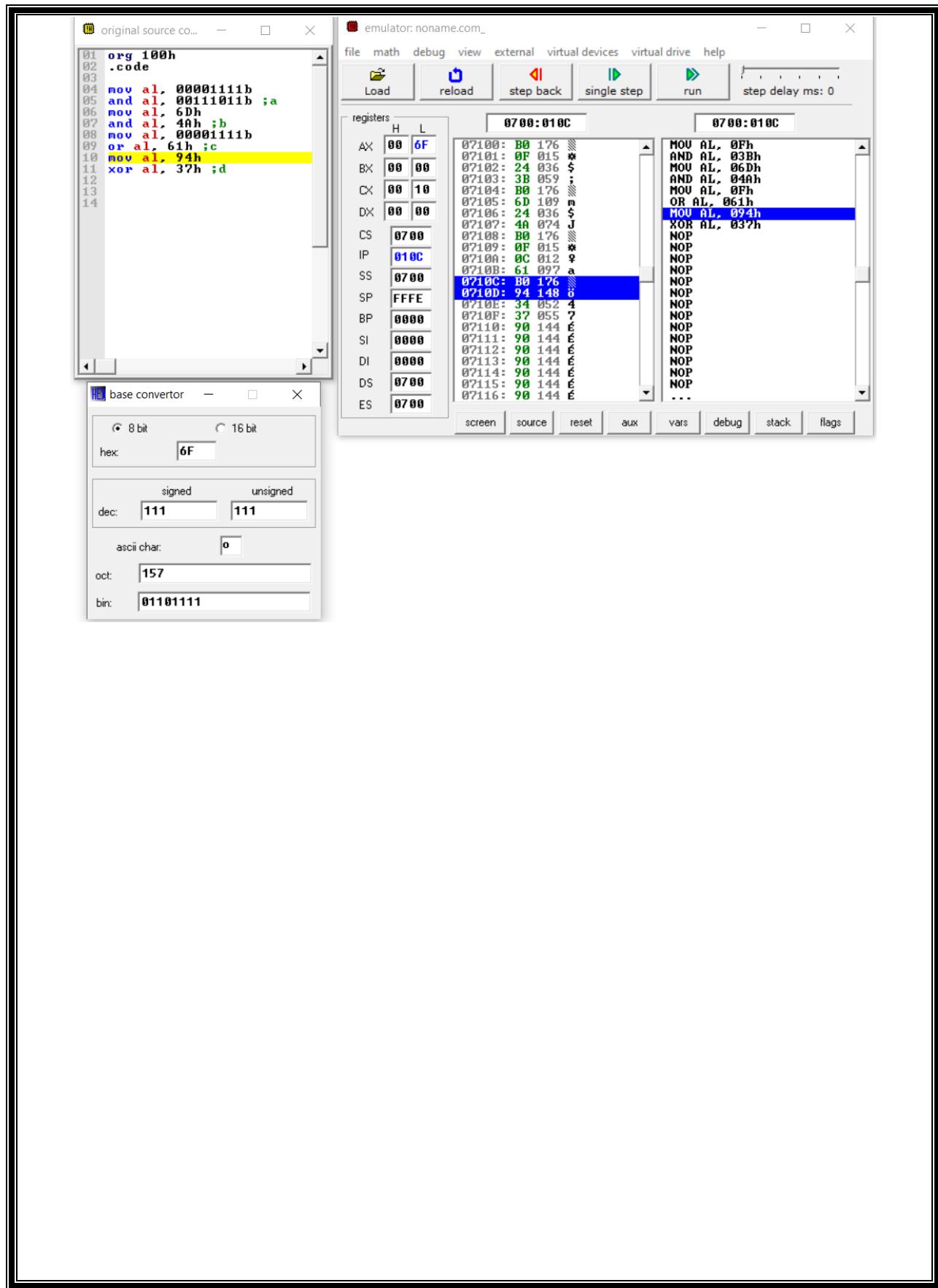
- original source code:** Displays assembly code:

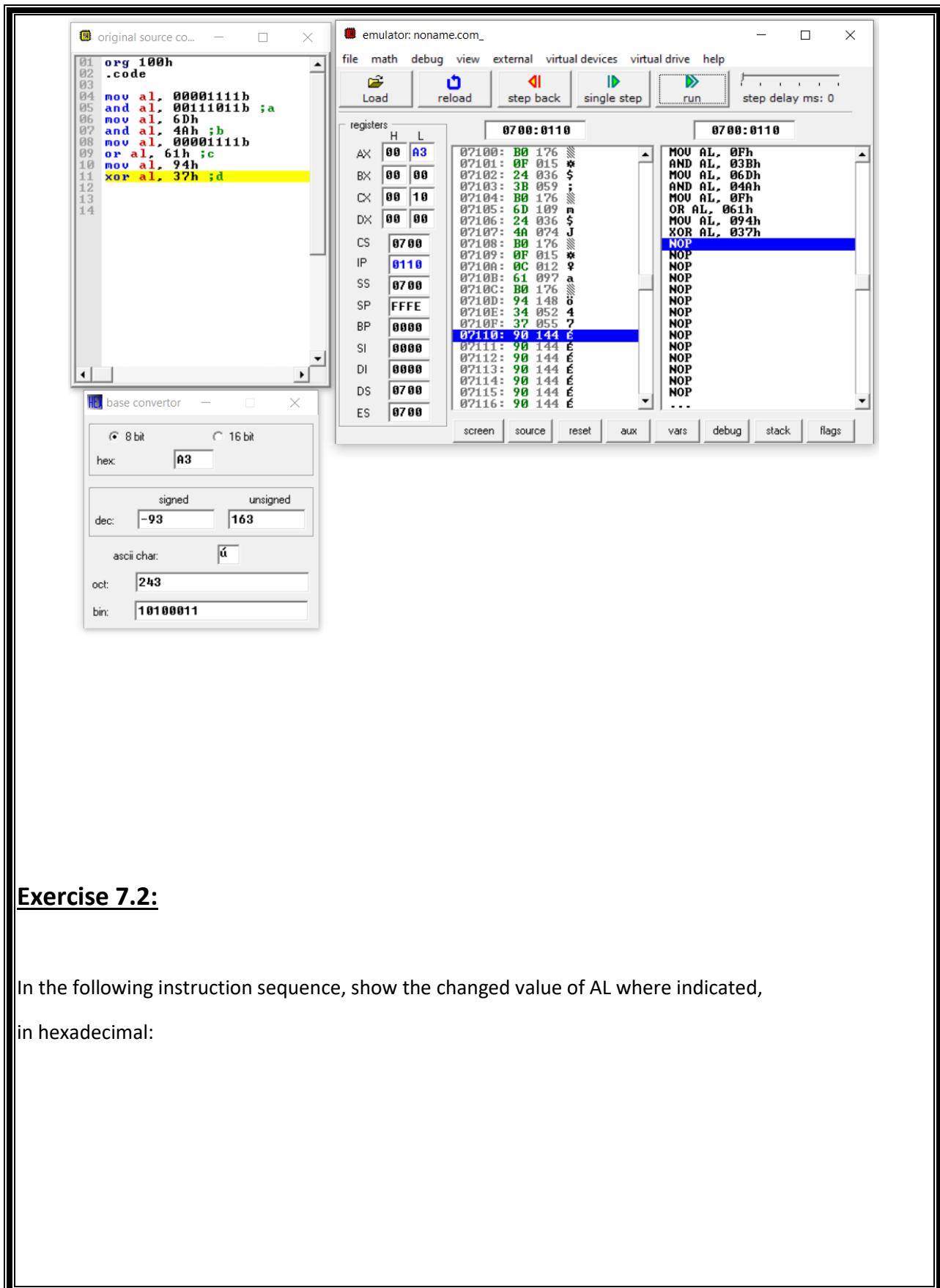
```
01 org 100h
...
04 mov al, 00001111b
05 and al, 0011011b ;a
06 mov al, 6Dh
07 and al, 4Ah ;b
08 mov al, 00001111b
09 or al, 61h ;c
10 mov al, 94h
11 xor al, 37h ;d
12
13
14
```
- emulator: noname.com\_:** Shows the assembly code and memory dump. The memory dump pane highlights the instruction at address 0700:0104 (MOV AL, 6Dh) in blue. The registers pane shows:

	H	L
AX	00	0B
BX	00	00
CX	00	10
DX	00	00
CS	0700	
IP	0104	
SS	0700	
SP	FFFE	
BP	0000	
SI	0000	
DI	0000	
DS	0700	
ES	0700	
- base converter:** A separate window for converting between different number bases. It shows:

8 bit	16 bit
hex: 0B	
signed	unsigned
dec: 11	11
ascii char: 6	
oct: 13	
bin: 00001011	







### Exercise 7.2:

In the following instruction sequence, show the changed value of AL where indicated,  
in hexadecimal:

Two screenshots of a debugger interface showing assembly code and registers.

**Screenshot 1:**

Registers:

	H	L
AX	00	85
BX	00	00
CX	00	10
DX	00	00
CS	0700	
IP	0104	
SS	0700	
SP	FFFE	
BP	0000	
SI	0000	
DI	0000	
DS	0700	
ES	0700	

Memory Dump (0700:0104):

```

07100: B0 176 ≡
07101: 7A 122 z
07102: F6 246 ÷
07103: D0 208 u
07104: B0 176 ≡
07105: 3D 061 =
07106: 24 036 $ 
07107: 74 116 t
07108: B0 176 ≡
07109: 9B 155 c
0710A: 0C 012 ♀
0710B: 35 053 5
0710C: B0 176 ≡
0710D: 72 114 r
0710E: 34 052 4
0710F: DC 220 ■
07110: 98 144 E
07111: 98 144 E
07112: 98 144 E
07113: 98 144 E
07114: 98 144 E
07115: 98 144 E
07116: 98 144 E
...
```

Buttons: Load, reload, step back, single step, run, step delay ms: 0

**Screenshot 2:**

Registers:

	H	L
AX	00	34
BX	00	00
CX	00	10
DX	00	00
CS	0700	
IP	0108	
SS	0700	
SP	FFFE	
BP	0000	
SI	0000	
DI	0000	
DS	0700	
ES	0700	

Memory Dump (0700:0108):

```

07100: B0 176 ≡
07101: 7A 122 z
07102: F6 246 ÷
07103: D0 208 u
07104: B0 176 ≡
07105: 3D 061 =
07106: 24 036 $ 
07107: 74 116 t
07108: B0 176 ≡
07109: 9B 155 c
0710A: 0C 012 ♀
0710B: 35 053 5
0710C: B0 176 ≡
0710D: 72 114 r
0710E: 34 052 4
0710F: DC 220 ■
07110: 98 144 E
07111: 98 144 E
07112: 98 144 E
07113: 98 144 E
07114: 98 144 E
07115: 98 144 E
07116: 98 144 E
...
```

Buttons: Load, reload, step back, single step, run, step delay ms: 0

original source code

```

01 org 100h
02 .code
03
04 mov al, 7Ah
05 not al ;a
06 mov al, 3Dh
07 and al, 74h ;b
08 mov al, 9Bh
09 or al, 35h ;c
10 mov al, 72h
11 xor al, 0dch ;d
12
13

```

emulator: noname.com\_

file math debug view external virtual devices virtual drive help

Load reload step back single step run step delay ms: 0

	registers	0700:010C	0700:010C
AX	00 BF	07100: B0 176	MOU AL, 07Ah
BX	00 00	07101: 7A 122	NOT AL
CX	00 10	07102: F6 246	MOU AL, 03Dh
DX	00 00	07103: D0 208	AND AL, 074h
CS	0700	07104: B0 176	MOU AL, 09Bh
IP	010C	07105: 30 061	OR AL, 035h
SS	0700	07106: 24 036	MOU AL, 072h
SP	FFFE	07107: 74 116	XOR AL, 0DCh
BP	0000	07108: B0 176	NOP
SI	0000	07109: 98 155	NOP
DI	0000	0710A: 0C 012	NOP
DS	0700	0710B: 35 053	NOP
ES	0700	0710C: B0 176	NOP

screen source reset aux vars debug stack flags

original source code

```

01 org 100h
02 .code
03
04 mov al, 7Ah
05 not al ;a
06 mov al, 3Dh
07 and al, 74h ;b
08 mov al, 9Bh
09 or al, 35h ;c
10 mov al, 72h
11 xor al, 0dch ;d
12
13

```

emulator: noname.com\_

file math debug view external virtual devices virtual drive help

Load reload step back single step run step delay ms: 0

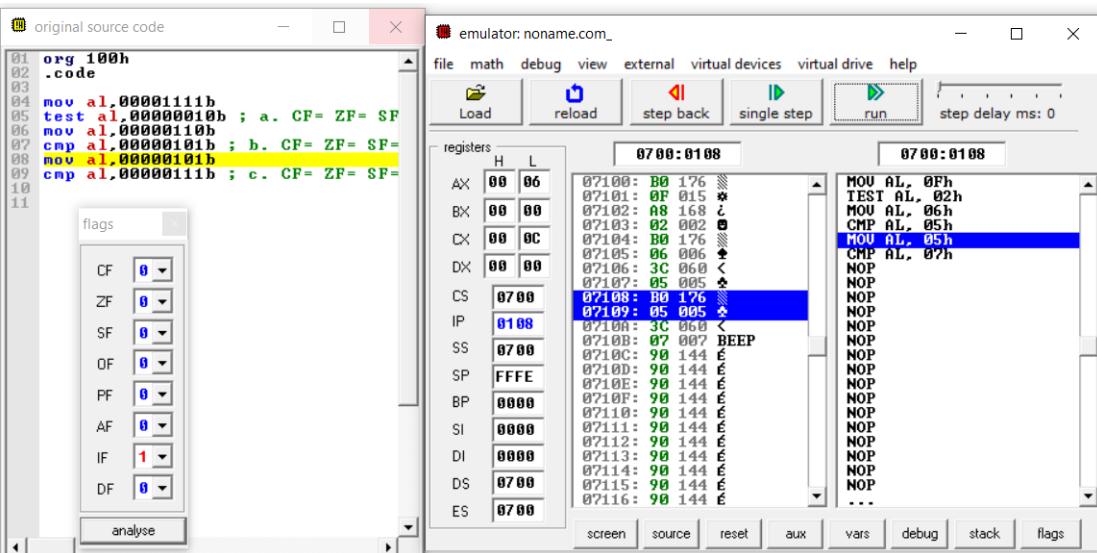
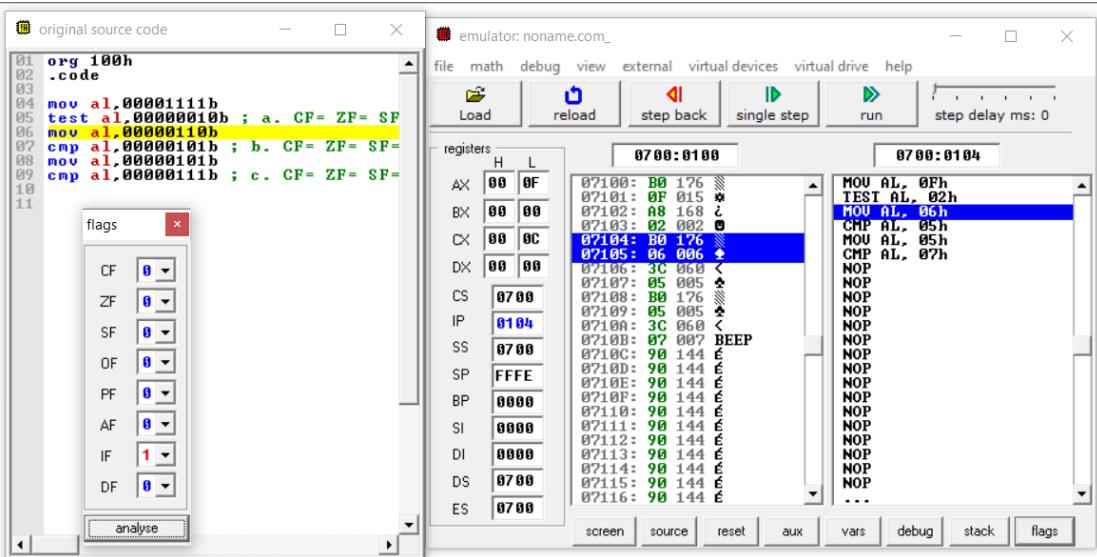
	registers	0700:0110	0700:0110
AX	00 AE	07100: B0 176	MOU AL, 07Ah
BX	00 00	07101: 7A 122	NOT AL
CX	00 10	07102: F6 246	MOU AL, 03Dh
DX	00 00	07103: D0 208	AND AL, 074h
CS	0700	07104: B0 176	MOU AL, 09Bh
IP	0110	07105: 30 061	OR AL, 035h
SS	0700	07106: 24 036	MOU AL, 072h
SP	FFFE	07107: 74 116	XOR AL, 0DCh
BP	0000	07108: B0 176	NOP
SI	0000	07109: 98 155	NOP
DI	0000	0710A: 0C 012	NOP
DS	0700	0710B: 35 053	NOP
ES	0700	0710C: B0 176	NOP

screen source reset aux vars debug stack flags

### Exercise 7.3:

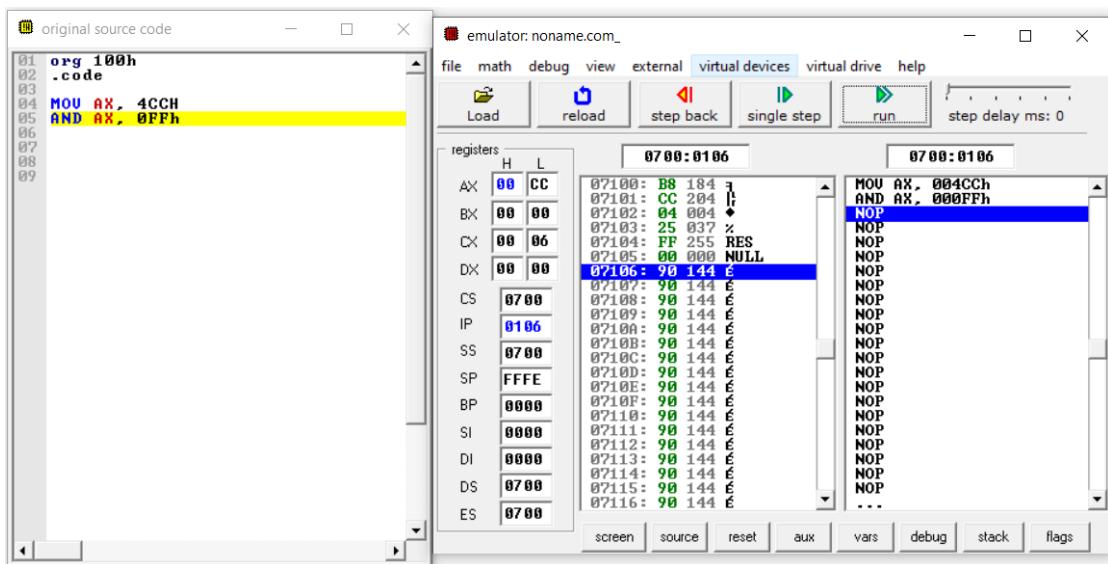
In the following instruction sequence, show the values of the Carry, Zero, and Sign flags

where indicated:



### Exercise 7.4:

Write a single instruction that clears the high 8 bits of AX and does not change the low 8 bits.



### Exercise 7.5:

Write a single instruction that sets the high 8 bits of AX and does not change the low 8 bits.

