COAL LAB TASK 4

Q1)What are the values of the registers and the variables after each group of instructions in the following program.

Q1 A)

SOL: I have written the values after debugging each step:

```
LAB-4
    EBX = 604 BA69B
2. FAX = 0000 A69B
                           : bx = A69B
3. EDX = 0600009B
4. ECX = 6001009B
5- EBX = 0001009B

6- EAX = ffff69B

7- EDX = fffff9B
                           5 CX2009B
                           : bx = A69B
8-EBX = 0691A67B , bl=7B
9- ECX = 060/007B ; CX = 607B
10- EAX = FFFF 2000
                        ; ax = 2000
11 - EAX= ffff1000
W. AL value will be stored in val 1
13- EAX = FFFF 1020 3 2 = 20h
14- EAX = FFFF1010 ; al = 10
IS-EAX = Ff Ff 1030 ; al = 30
                        ; ax=0100
16-EAX= fff0100
17-EAX= fff0400
18 - EAX = 00010000
19- EAX = 00020000
```

(b) TITLE Data Transfer Examples (Test.asm) INCLUDE Irvine32.inc .data val1 WORD 2000h val2 WORD 1000h arrayB BYTE 20h,10h,30h,40h,50h arrayW WORD 100h,400h,300h arrayD DWORD 10000h,20000h main PROC mov bx,0A69Bh → The value 0A69Bh will be stored in bx Register movzx eax,bx → Bx will will be moved to eax with the extended zeros, eax will store the lower 16 bit value while other 16 bit will be all zero's movzx edx,bl → Bl value will be moved to edx register with extended zero's movzx cx,bl → Bl value will be moved to cx register with extended zero' mov bx,0A69Bh → Value 0A69B will move to bx Register. movsx eax,bx → Bx value will be moved to eax register with extended one's (EAX=FFFFA69B). movsx edx,bl → Bl value will be moved to edx register with extended one's mov bl,7Bh → 7B value will be moved in bx register. movsx cx,bl → Value of bl which is 7B will store in cs refister with extended ones . mov ax, val1 → Val1 value(2000h) will be moved to ax register xchg ax, val2 → In this instruction, value of ax register will be exchanged to val2. mov val1,ax → Ax register value has been moved to val1 variable. mov al, arrayB → Value of arrayB moved to al register which is 20h. mov al, [arrayB+1] → As the arrayB is of size BYTE, we increment with one to get the next value which is 10h to store in al register. mov al, [arrayB+2] → As the arrayB is of size BYTE, we increment with one again to get the next value which is 30h to store in al register. mov ax, arrayW → Moved the value of arrayW in ax register. mov ax, [arrayW+2] → As the arrayW is of size WORD, we increment with two to get the next value which is 400h to store in ax register. mov eax, arrayD → arrayD has been moved to eax register. mov eax,[arrayD+4]

→ As the arrayD is of size DWORD, we increment with four to get the next value which is 2000h to store in al register.

mov eax,[arrayD+TYPE arrayD]

→ Add the value of arrayD with TYPE arrayD and then moved it to eax register.

exit
main ENDP
END main

- Q2) What are the values of the registers and the variables after each group of instructions in the following program .
- a)Put the break point and notice the value of register in the register window and Write down the value of output (i.e register value) or attached the snips of each step.

SOL: I have written values after debugging each step.

	Q2 (a)
1. EAY = 010 f 2000	
2- FAX = 010f 2001	
3- EAY = 010f 2000	
4- EAX = 00000624	
5 GAY= FFFFFDC	(because 36 will be conclud
	ento binary, then we will
	take two's compliment
1 001	of that no.)
6- EBX = 50000014	
1- EBX- IE = 14-16 = f	fffff6
8-EAX = fffffD2 ((fffffffff)
9- RVAL will stone value	of EAX.
10-ECX=60CD0001	
11- ECY 2 DOOCDOOD	
2- EAX = fffffff.	
13- EAX = FFFF 6000 14- ECX = 60C 10000	
14 - 6 CM DE 10 5 CM	
14-ECX=00BDFfff 15-EAX= Ffff7fff	
16-EAX= ffff8001	
17-EAX = ffff80ff	
18- EAX = FFFF 8000	
17778000	

```
19 - C-AX = Fff 807f

20 - EAX = Fff 8080

21 - EAX = Fff 8080

22 - EAX = Fff 8080

23 - EAX = Fff 8076.
```

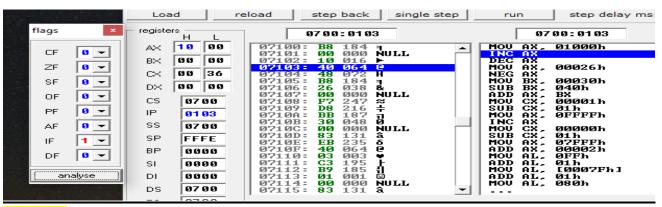
(B)

```
TITLE Addition and Subtraction (lab4.asm)
INCLUDE Irvine32.inc
.data
Rval SDWORD ?
Xval SDWORD 36
Yval SDWORD 20
Zval SDWORD 30
.code
main PROC
; INC and DEC
mov ax,2000h → Value 2000h will be mov to ax register
             → increment in ax register.
inc ax
             → decrement in ax register.
dec ax
mov eax, Xval \rightarrow we move the value of Xval in eax register.
             → it will takes the 2's complement of a number store in eax.
neg eax
mov ebx, Yval \rightarrow moving the value of Yval in ebx register.
sub ebx,Zval \rightarrow In this instruction, we subtact the value of Zval from ebx register.
add eax, ebx \rightarrow adding eax register with ebx.
mov Rval, eax \rightarrow moving the eax value in Rval variable.
             \rightarrow move 1 in cx register.
mov cx,1
sub cx,1
             → subtract 1 from cx register.
mov ax,0FFFFh →move 0FFFFh in ax register.
inc ax
              →incrementing the ax register.
mov cx,0
              →moving 0 in cx register.
sub cx,1
              →moving 1 in cx register.
mov ax,7FFFh →we move 7FFFh in ax register.
              \rightarrowadding 2 in ax register.
add ax,2
mov al,0FFh
              →moving OFFh in al register.
add al,1
              →adding 1 in al register.
              \rightarrowmoving positive 127 in al .
mov al,+127
add al,1
              →adding 1 in al.
mov al, -128
              →moving -128 in al.
```

sub al,1 \rightarrow subtracting 1 from al register. exit main ENDP END main

Q3 RUN the following program at emu8086 and notice the value of lower byte and higher byte register and status of CPU flag bit. Attached the output of running program. Also write or attached each step of output.

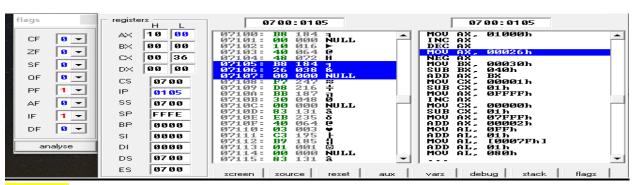
STEP 01:



STEP 02:

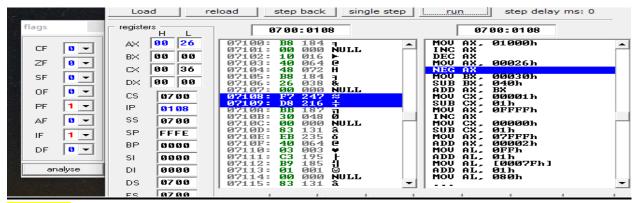


STEP 03:

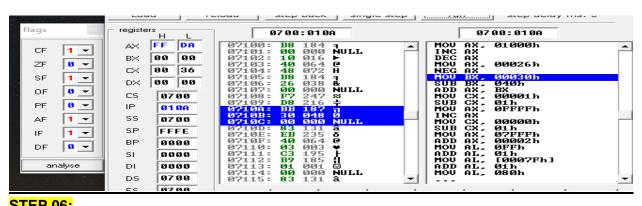


STEP 04:

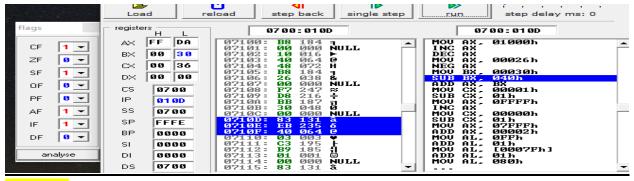
SEC: C



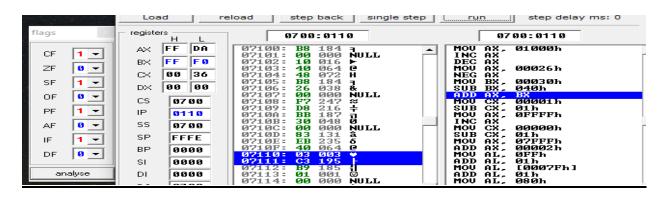
STEP 05:

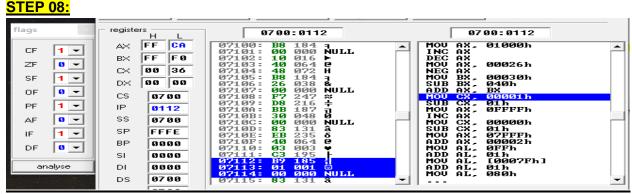


STEP 06:

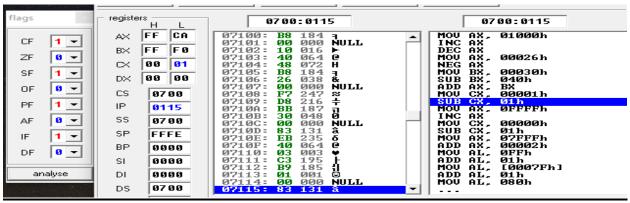


STEP 07:

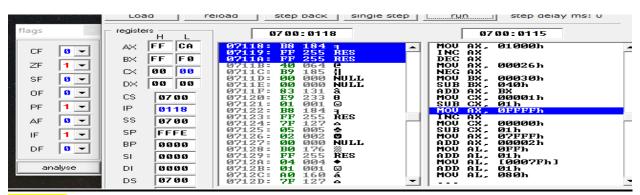




STEP 09:

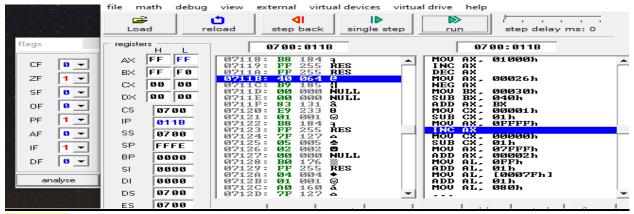


STEP 10:

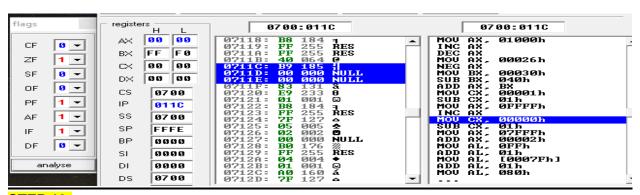


STEP 11:

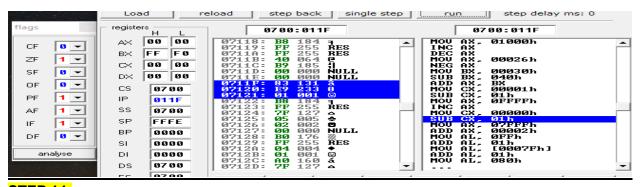
SEC: C



STEP 12:

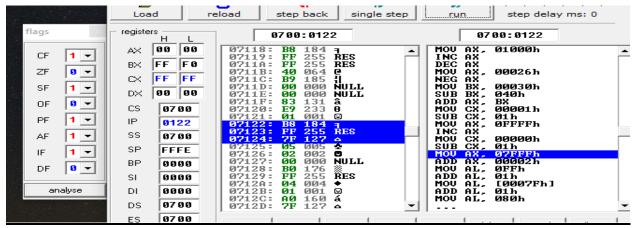


STEP 13:

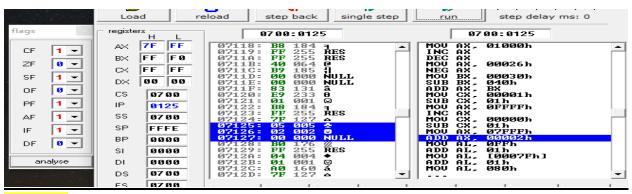


STEP 14:

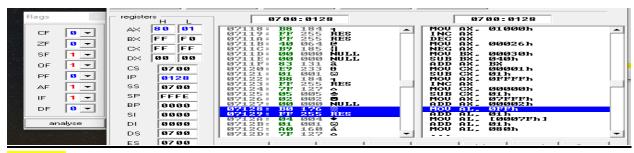
SEC: C



STEP 15:

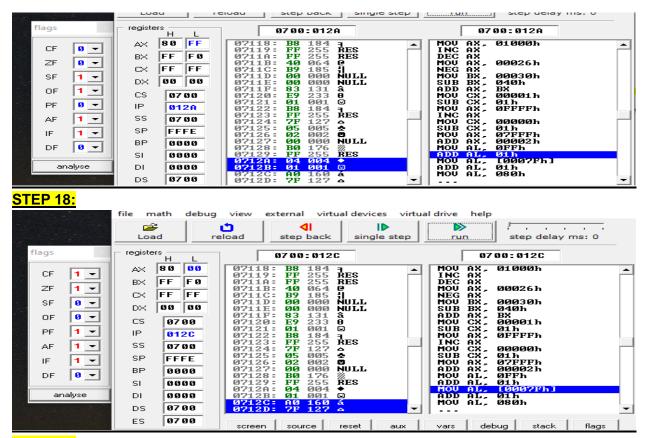


STEP 16:

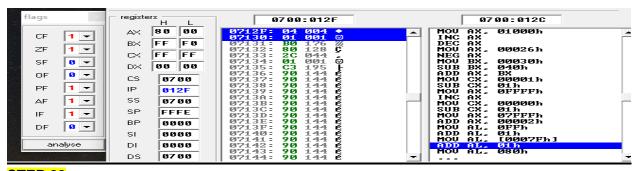


STEP 17:

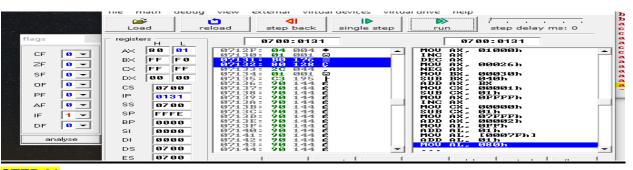
SEC: C



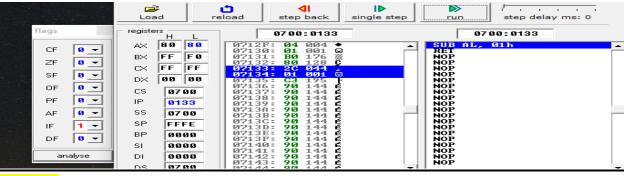
STEP 19:



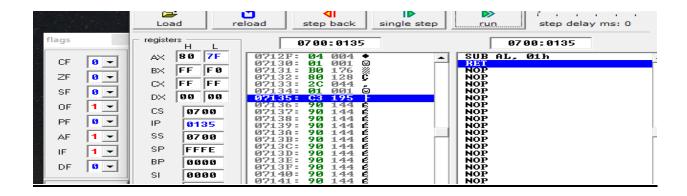
STEP 20:



STEP 21:



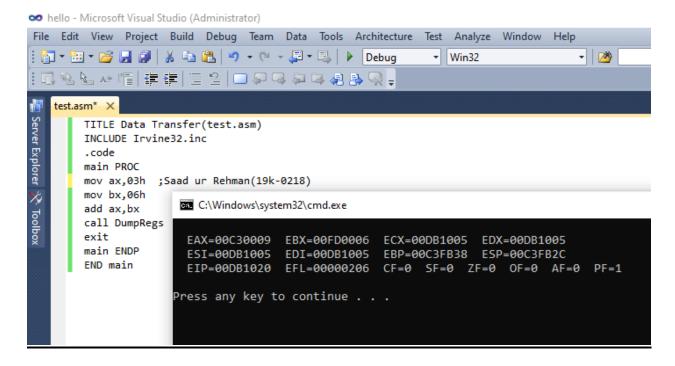
STEP 22:



Q4)Indicate whether or not each of the following instructions is valid OR not.Run the each instruction in .code segment and attached the snip. Register assume to any value. For example you may take ax=2 or any other integer.

a. add ax,bx

SEC: C



b. add dx,bl

This statement is invalid because dx is 16 bit register and bl is 8 bit register we can add these both different registers

c. add ecx, dx

This statement is invalid because size of destination which is 32 bit and size of source register which is 16 bit is different

d. sub si,di

```
TITLE Data Transfer(test.asm)
INCLUDE Irvine32.inc
.code
main PROC
mov si,05h ;Saad ur Rehman(19k-0218)
mov di,01h
sub si,di
call DumpRegs
exit
main ENDP
END main

EAX=0135FDB8 EBX=01022000 ECX=00D11005 EDX=00D11005
ESI=00D10004 EDI=00D10001 EBP=0135FD6C ESP=0135FD60
EIP=00D11020 EFL=00000202 CF=0 SF=0 ZF=0 OF=0 AF=0 PF=0

Press any key to continue . . .
```

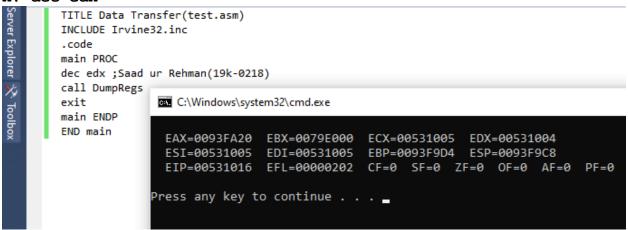
e. add bx,90000

This statement is invalid because 90000 value is too large to fir in bx register.

- f. sub ds,1
- g. dec ip

This instruction is invalid because ip is not defined.

h. dec edx



i. add edx,1000h

```
TITLE Data Transfer(test.asm)
INCLUDE Irvine32.inc
.code
main PROC
mov edx,5h;
add edx,1000h ;Saad ur Rehman(19k-0218)

call DumpRegs
exit
main ENDP
END main

EAX=010FFF04 EBX=00F60000 ECX=00871005 EDX=00001005
ESI=00871005 EDI=00871005 EBP=010FFEB8 ESP=010FFEAC
EIP=00871020 EFL=00000206 CF=0 SF=0 ZF=0 OF=0 AF=0 PF=1

Press any key to continue . . .
```

j. sub ah, 126h

This statement is invalid because ah can store 2 byte only while 126h(0001 0010 0110) is exceeding 2 byte

k. sub al,256h

This statement is invalid because ah can store 2 byte only while $126h(0001\ 0010\ 0110)$ is exceeding 2 byte 1. inc ax,1

This statement is invalid because inc can have only one operand. Like inc ax