



# Microprocessor and Assembly Language Lab

## Lab Material 7\_1 for CSE 312 (M&AL Lab)

Dr. Shah Murtaza Rashid Al Masud  
Associate Prof.  
Dept. of CSE, UAP

# FLOW CONTROL INSTRUCTIONS

For assembly language-programs to carry out useful tasks, there must be a way to make decisions and repeat sections of code. In this lab we show how these things can be accomplished with the jump and loop instructions.

The jump and loop instructions transfer control to another part of the program. This transfer can be unconditional or can depend on a particular combination of status flag settings.

After introducing the jump instructions, we'll use them to implement high-level language decision and looping structures. This application will make it much easier to convert a pseudo-code algorithm to assembly code,

**Today we will see how jump and loop instructions can be used in assembly language programming to make decisions or repeat sections of code**

In this experiment you will practice how to control the flow of an assembly language program using the **compare instruction, the different jump instructions and the loop instructions.**

# JUMP Instruction

The jump instructions are used to transfer the flow of the process to the indicated operator.

**There are two types of Jump instructions:**

Unconditional Jump

Conditional Jump

# Conditional Jumps

*Jump\_instruction*      *destination\_label*

- If the condition for the jump is true, *the next instruction to be executed is the one at destination\_label*
- If the condition is false, *the instruction immediately following the jump is done next*



# Conditional Jumps

There are three categories of conditional jumps-

- Signed conditional jumps: for *signed interpretation*
  - Unsigned conditional jumps: for *unsigned interpretation*
  - Single-flag jumps: operate on *settings of individual flags*
- 

# The JMP Instruction: unconditional Jump Instruction

**JMP      destination**

- JMP can be used to get around the range restriction of a conditional jump.

# Table: Different Types of Jump Instructions

Type	Instruction		Meaning (jump if)	Condition
<b>Unconditional</b>	JMP		unconditional	None
<b>Comparisons</b>	JA	jnb	above (not below or equal)	CF = 0 and ZF = 0
	JAЕ	jnb	above or equal (not below)	CF = 0
	JB	jnae	below (not above or equal)	CF = 1
	JBE	jna	below or equal (not above)	CF = 1 or ZF = 1
	JE	jz	equal ( zero)	ZF = 1
	JNE	jnz	not equal (not zero)	ZF = 0
	JG	jnl	greater (not lower or equal)	ZF = 0 and SF = OF
	JGE	jnl	greater or equal (not lower)	SF = OF
	JL	jnge	lower (not greater or equal)	(SF xor OF) = 1 i.e. SF ≠ OF
	JLE	jng	lower or equal (not greater)	(SF xor OF or ZF) = 1
	JCXZ	loop	CX register is zero	(CF or ZF) = 0
<b>Carry</b>	JC		Carry	CF = 1
	JNC		no carry	CF = 0
<b>Overflow</b>	JNO		no overflow	OF = 0
	JO		overflow	OF = 1
<b>Parity Test</b>	JNP	jpo	no parity (parity odd)	PF = 0
	JP	jpe	parity (parity even)	PF = 1
<b>Sign Bit</b>	JNS		no sign	SF = 0
	JS		sign	SF = 1
<b>Zero Flag</b>	JZ		zero	ZF = 1
	JNZ		non-zero	ZF = 0

## Signed Conditional Jump

Symbol	Description	Condition for Jumps
JG/JNLE	Jump if greater than	ZF=0 and SF=OF
	Jump if not less than or equal to	
JGE/JNL	Jump if greater than or equal to	SF=OF
	Jump if not less than or equal to	
JL/JNGE	Jump if less than	SF<>OF
	Jump if not greater than or equal	
JLE/JNG	Jump if less than or equal	<del>ZF=1</del> or SF<>OF
	Jump if not greater than	

## Unsigned Conditional Jump

Symbol	Description	Condition for Jumps
JA/JNBE	Jump if above	CF=0 and ZF=0
	Jump if not below or equal	
JAE/JNB	Jump if above or equal	CF=0
	Jump if not below	
JB/JNAE	Jump if below	CF=1
	Jump if not above or equal	
JBE/JNA	Jump if equal	CF=1 or ZF=1
	Jump if not above	

## Single Flag Conditional Jump

Symbol	Description	Condition for Jumps
JE/JZ	Jump if equal	ZF=1
	Jump if equal to or zero	
JNE/JNZ	Jump if not equal	ZF=0
	Jump if not zero	
JC	Jump if carry	CF=1
JNC	Jump if no carry	CF=0
JO	Jump if overflow	OF=1
JNO	Jump if no overflow	OF=0
JS	Jump if sign negative	SF=1
JNS	Jump if nonnegative sign	SF=0
JP/JPE	Jump if parity even	PF=1
JNP/JPO	Jump if parity odd	PF=0

## Compare(CMP) instruction:

The compare instruction is used to compare two numbers.

The jump condition is often provided by the CMP (compare) instruction.

The compare instruction **subtracts** its source operand from its destination operand and sets the value of the **status flags** according to the subtraction result.

The result of the subtraction is not stored anywhere.

## CMP Instruction

**CMP** *destination, source*

- Does the *compare* by subtracting the source from the destination
- The result is *not stored*
- *Only the flags are affected*
- The operands of CMP *may not both be memory locations*
- Destination operand *may not be a constant*



## High-level Language Branching Structures

- IF-THEN

### Syntax

```
IF condition is true
    THEN
        execute true branch statements
    END_IF
```

# The CMP (compare) Instruction

- **CMP      destination, source**
- CMP is just like SUB, except that destination is not changed.
- **CMP      AX, BX      ; AX = 7FFFh, BX = 0001h**  
**JG          BELOW      ; AX – BX = 7FFEh**
- The jump condition for JG is satisfied because  $ZF = SF = OF = 0$ , so control transfers to label BELOW.

# Interpreting the Conditional Jumps

- `CMP      AX, BX`  
`JG          BELOW`
- If AX is greater than BX (in a signed sense), then JG (jump if greater than) transfers to BELOW.
- `DEC          AX`  
`JL          THERE`
- If the contents of AX, in a signed sense, is less than 0, control transfers to THERE.

# Signed Versus Unsigned Jumps

- `CMP      AX, BX      ; AX = 7FFFh, BX = 8000h`  
`JA          BELOW`
- 7FFFh > 8000h in a signed sense, the program does not jump to BELOW.
- 7FFFh < 8000h in an unsigned sense, and we are using the unsigned jump JA.

Suppose AX and BX contain signed numbers.  
Write some code to put the biggest one in CX.

```
MOV CX, AX      ; put AX in CX
CMP  BX, CX     ; is BX bigger?
JLE  NEXT       ; no, go on
MOV  CX, BX     ; yes, put BX in CX
```

NEXT:

```
01 .MODEL SMALL
02 .STACK 100H
03 .DATA
04 .CODE
05 MAIN PROC
06
07     ; Suppose AX and BX contain signed numbers.
08     ; Write some code to put the biggest one in CX
09
10     MOV AX, 5
11     MOV BX, 3
12
13     CMP AX, BX
14     JG Label1           ; AX > BX
15
16     MOV CX, BX
17
18     Label1:
19     MOV CX, AX
20
21
22
23
24
25     MOV AH, 4CH
26     INT 21H
27
28 MAIN ENDP
```



```

01 .MODEL SMALL
02 .STACK 100H
03 .DATA
04 .CODE
05 MAIN PROC
06
07     ;Suppose AX and BX contain signed numbers.
08     ;Write some code to put the biggest one in CX
09
10     MOV AX, 3
11     MOV BX, 5
12
13     CMP AX, BX
14     JG Label1           ; AX < BX
15     MOV CX, BX
16     JMP RETURN ;unconditional jump
17
18     Label1:
19     MOV CX, AX
20
21
22     RETURN:
23     MOV AH, 4CH
24     INT 21H
25
26
27
28
29
30
31
32 MAIN ENDP

```



emulator: 1.exe\_

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	03
BX	00	05
CX	00	05
DX	00	00
CS	0720	
IP	000C	
SS	0710	
SP	0100	
BP	0000	
SI	0000	
DI	0000	
DS	0700	
ES	0700	

0720:000C

Address	Hex	Dec	Symbol
072000	B8	184	
072001	03	003	
072002	00	000	NULL
072003	BB	187	
072004	05	005	
072005	00	000	NULL
072006	3B	059	
072007	C3	195	
072008	7F	127	
072009	04	004	
07200A	8B	139	
07200B	CB	203	
07200C	EB	235	
07200D	02	002	
07200E	8B	139	
07200F	C8	200	
072010	B4	180	
072011	4C	076	
072012	CD	205	
072013	21	033	
072014	90	144	
072015	90	144	

0720:000C

```
MOV AX, 00003h
MOV BX, 00005h
CMP AX, BX
JNLE 0Eh
MOV CX, BX
JMP 010h
MOV CX, AX
MOV AH, 04Ch
INT 021h
NOP
NOP
NOP
NOP
NOP
NOP
NOP
NOP
NOP
NOP
NOP
NOP
NOP
NOP
NOP
NOP
...
```

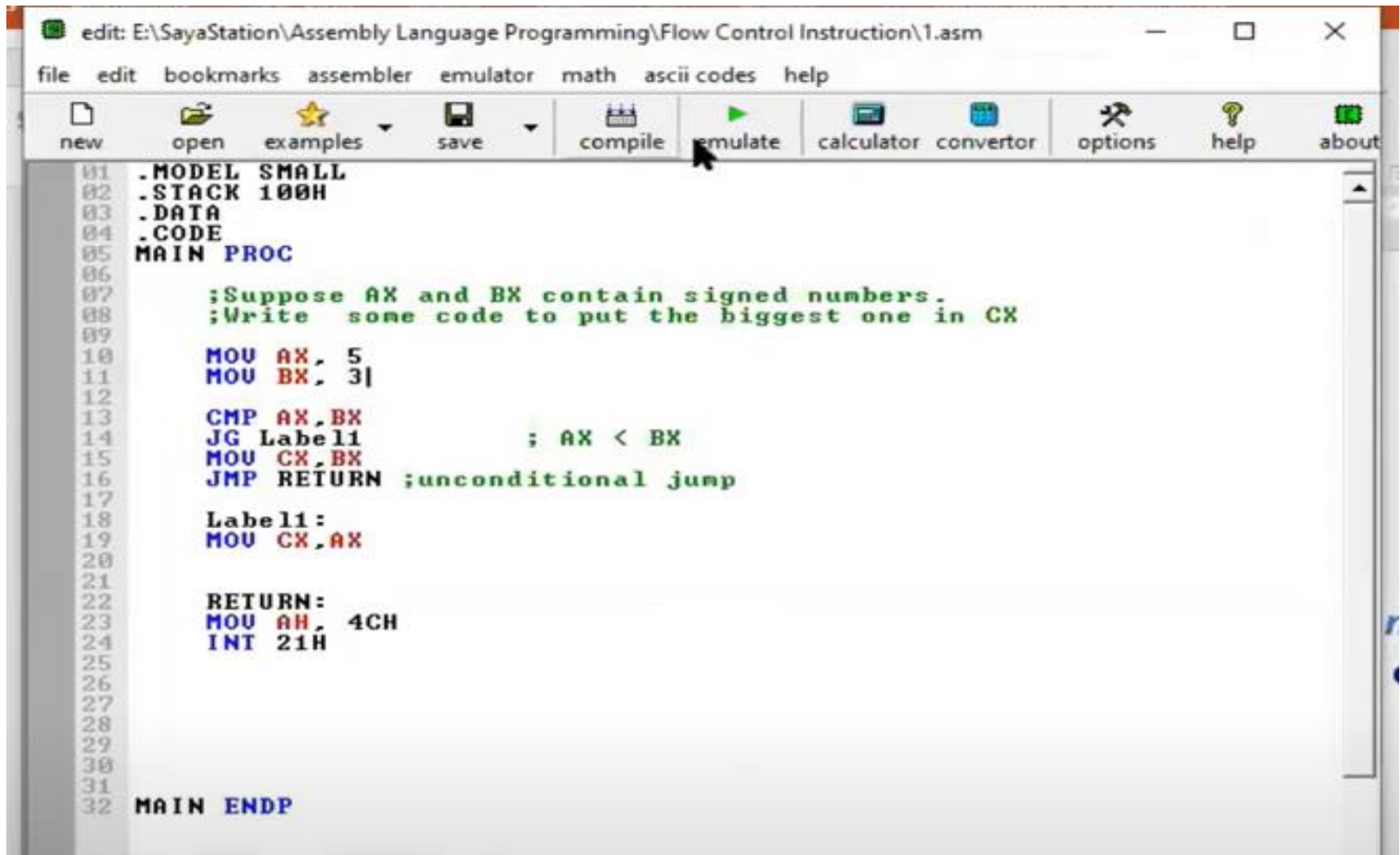
original source code

```
01 .MODEL SMALL
02 .STACK 100H
03 .DATA
04 .CODE
05 MAIN PROC
06
07 ;Suppose AX and BX contain signed numbers
08 ;Write some code to put the biggest number in AX
09
10 MOV AX, 3
11 MOV BX, 5
12
13 CMP AX, BX
14 JG Label1 ; AX < BX
15 MOV CX, BX
16 JMP RETURN ;unconditional jump
17
18 Label1:
19 MOV CX, AX
20
21
22 RETURN:
23 MOV AH, 4CH
24 INT 21H
25
26
27
28
29
30
31
32 MAIN ENDP
33
34
```

screen source reset aux vars debug stack flags



# Now alter the value in AX and BX



The screenshot shows a window titled "edit: E:\SayaStation\Assembly Language Programming\Flow Control Instruction\1.asm". The menu bar includes "file", "edit", "bookmarks", "assembler", "emulator", "math", "ascii codes", and "help". The toolbar contains icons for "new", "open", "examples", "save", "compile", "emulate", "calculator", "convertor", "options", "help", and "about". A mouse cursor is pointing at the "emulate" button. The main text area displays the following assembly code:

```
01 .MODEL SMALL
02 .STACK 100H
03 .DATA
04 .CODE
05 MAIN PROC
06
07     ;Suppose AX and BX contain signed numbers.
08     ;Write some code to put the biggest one in CX
09
10     MOV AX, 5
11     MOV BX, 3
12
13     CMP AX, BX
14     JG Label1          ; AX < BX
15     MOV CX, BX
16     JMP RETURN ;unconditional jump
17
18     Label1:
19     MOV CX, AX
20
21
22     RETURN:
23     MOV AH, 4CH
24     INT 21H
25
26
27
28
29
30
31
32 MAIN ENDP
```

# Now alter the value in AX and BX

The screenshot displays an x86 emulator interface with the following components:

- Registers Panel:** Shows the state of various registers. The AX register is highlighted with a value of 0005, and the BX register is highlighted with a value of 0003.
- Memory Panel:** Displays memory addresses and their contents. Address 07209:04 contains the value 0004 and is highlighted.
- Assembly Code Panel:** Shows the original source code. The instruction `JG Label1 ; AX < BX` is highlighted in yellow.

**Registers:**

Register	H	L
AX	00	05
BX	00	03
CX	01	14
DX	00	00
CS	0720	
IP	0008	
SS	0710	
SP	0100	
BP	0000	
SI	0000	
DI	0000	
DS	0700	
ES	0700	

**Memory (0720:0008):**

Address	Hex	Dec	Comment
07200:	B8	184	
07201:	05	005	
07202:	00	000	NULL
07203:	BB	187	
07204:	03	003	
07205:	00	000	NULL
07206:	3B	059	
07207:	C3	195	
07208:	7F	127	
07209:	04	004	
0720A:	8B	139	
0720B:	CB	203	
0720C:	EB	235	
0720D:	02	002	
0720E:	8B	139	
0720F:	C8	200	
07210:	B4	180	
07211:	4C	076	
07212:	CD	205	
07213:	21	033	
07214:	90	144	
07215:	90	144	

**Assembly Code:**

```
01 .MODEL SMALL
02 .STACK 100H
03 .DATA
04 .CODE
05 MAIN PROC
06
07 ;Suppose AX and BX contain signed num
08 ;Write some code to put the biggest c
09
10 MOV AX, 5
11 MOV BX, 3
12
13 CMP AX, BX
14 JG Label1 ; AX < BX
15 MOV CX, BX
16 JMP RETURN ;unconditional jump
17
18 Label1:
19 MOV CX, AX
20
21
22 RETURN:
23 MOV AH, 4CH
24 INT 21H
25
26
27
28
29
30
31 MAIN ENDP
32
33
34
```



The screenshot shows the 8086 Emulator interface. The main window displays assembly code for a program named '1.asm'. The code includes a model declaration, stack and data segment declarations, and a main procedure. The assembly code is as follows:

```

01 .MODEL SMALL
02 .STACK 100H
03 .DATA
04 .CODE
05 MAIN PROC
06
07 ;Suppose AX and BX contain signed numbers
08 ;Write some code to put the biggest number in AX
09
10 MOV AX, 5
11 MOV BX, 3
12
13 CMP AX, BX
14 JG Label1 ; AX < BX
15 MOV CX, BX
16 JMP RETURN ;unconditional jump
17
18 Label1:
19 MOV CX, AX
20
21
22 RETURN:
23 MOV AH, 4CH
24 INT 21H
25
26
27
28
29
30
31
32 MAIN ENDP
33
34

```

The registers window shows the following values:

Register	H	L
AX	00	05
BX	00	03
CX	01	14
DX	00	00
CS	0720	
IP	000E	
SS	0710	
SP	0100	
BP	0000	
SI	0000	
DI	0000	
DS	0700	
ES	0700	

The memory window shows the following values:

Address	Value	Comment
07200	B8 184	
07201	05 005	
07202	00 000	NULL
07203	B8 187	
07204	03 003	
07205	00 000	NULL
07206	3B 059	
07207	C3 195	
07208	7F 127	
07209	04 004	
0720A	8B 139	
0720B	CB 203	
0720C	EB 235	
0720D	02 002	
0720E	8B 139	
0720F	C8 200	
07210	B4 180	
07211	4C 076	
07212	CD 205	
07213	21 033	
07214	90 144	
07215	90 144	

The registers window also shows the following values:

Register	Value
AX	00005h
BX	00003h
CX	00003h
DX	00000h
SI	00000h
DI	00000h
BP	00000h
SP	00000h
IP	0000Eh
CS	00072h
DS	00070h
ES	00070h

# Another example

- IF-THEN-ELSE

## Syntax

```
IF condition is true
    THEN
        execute true branch statements
    ELSE
        execute false branch statements
END_IF
```

# Another example

```
.MODEL SMALL
.STACK 100H
.DATA
.CODE
MAIN PROC

    ;Suppose AL and BL contain extended ASCII characters.
    ;Display the one that comes first in the character sequence.

    ;unsigned jumps should be used when comparing
    ;extended ASCII character codes (80H to FFH)

    MOV AL, 90H
    MOV BL, 82H

    CMP AL, BL
    JB PRINTAL      ; AL < BL

    MOV AH, 2
    MOV DL, BL
    INT 21H

    JMP RETURN

PRINTAL:
    MOV AH, 2
    MOV DL, AL
    INT 21H

RETURN:
    MOV AH, 4CH
    INT 21H
```

# Another example

```
...
.DATA SEGMENT

.CODE SEGMENT
MAIN PROC

    ; suppose AL and BL contains extended ASCII characters
    ; display the one that comes first in character sequence

    ; unsigned jump should be used when comparing
    ; extended ASCII character codes (<80H to FFH>)

    MOV AL,90H
    MOV BL,82H

    MOV AH,2
    CMP AL, BL
    ;JNBE

    JG ELSE_

    MOV DL, AL
    JMP DISPLAY
ELSE_:
    MOV DL, BL
    DISPLAY:
    INT 21H
    END_IF:

MAIN ENDP

END MAIN
```

emulator: flow\_control\_5 (ASCII char print) v2.exe\_

file math debug view external virtual devices virtual drive help

Load reload step back single step run

registers

	H	L
AX	02	82
BX	00	82
CX	01	12
DX	00	82
CS	F400	
IP	0204	
SS	0710	

F400:0204

F4200:	FF 255	RES
F4201:	FF 255	RES
F4202:	CD 205	=
F4203:	21 033	!
F4204:	CF 207	=
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

BIOS DI

INT 021h
I RET
ADD [BX + SI
ADD [BX + SI
ADD [BX + SI
ADD [BX + SI
ADD [BX + SI
ADD [BX + SI
ADD [BX + SI
ADD [BX + SI
ADD [BX + SI
ADD [BX + SI

original source co...

```
17
18 ; unsigned jump should b
19
20 ; extended ASCII charact
21
22
23 MOV AL,90H
24 MOV BL,82H
25
26
27 MOV AH,2
28 CMP AL, BL
29 ;JNBE
30
31 JG ELSE_
32
33 MOV DL, AL
34 JMP DISPLAY
35 ELSE_:
36 MOV DL, BL
37 DISPLAY:
38 INT 21H
39 END_IF:
```



# Extended ASCII from 80h to FFh

ascii codes

00: null	20: spa	40: @	60: `	80: 	A0: 	C0: 	E0: 
01: 	21: !	41: A	61: a	81: 	A1: 	C1: 	E1: 
02: 	22: "	42: B	62: b	82: 	A2: 	C2: 	E2: 
03: 	23: #	43: C	63: c	83: 	A3: 	C3: 	E3: 
04: 	24: \$	44: D	64: d	84: 	A4: 	C4: 	E4:
05:	25: %	45: E	65: e	85:	A5:	C5:	E5: 
06: 	26: &	46: F	66: f	86: 	A6: 	C6: 	E6: 
07: beep	27: '	47: G	67: g	87: 	A7: 	C7: 	E7: 
08: back	28: <	48: H	68: h	88: 	A8: 	C8: 	E8: 
09: tab	29: >	49: I	69: i	89: 	A9: 	C9: 	E9: 
0A: newl	2A: *	4A: J	6A: j	8A: 	AA: 	CA: 	EA: 
0B: 	2B: +	4B: K	6B: k	8B: 	AB: 	CB: 	EB: 
0C: 	2C: ,	4C: L	6C: l	8C: 	AC: 	CC: 	EC: 
0D: cret	2D: -	4D: M	6D: m	8D: 	AD: 	CD: 	ED: 
0E: 	2E: .	4E: N	6E: n	8E: 	AE: 	CE: 	EE: 
0F: 	2F: /	4F: O	6F: o	8F: 	AF: 	CF: 	EF: 
10: 	30: 0	50: P	70: p	90: 	B0: 	D0: 	F0: 
11: 	31: 1	51: Q	71: q	91: 	B1: 	D1: 	F1: 
12: 	32: 2	52: R	72: r	92: 	B2: 	D2: 	F2: 
13: 	33: 3	53: S	73: s	93: 	B3: 	D3: 	F3: 
14: 	34: 4	54: T	74: t	94: 	B4: 	D4: 	F4: 
15: 	35: 5	55: U	75: u	95: 	B5: 	D5: 	F5: 
16: 	36: 6	56: V	76: v	96: 	B6: 	D6: 	F6: 
17: 	37: 7	57: W	77: w	97: 	B7: 	D7: 	F7: 
18: 	38: 8	58: X	78: x	98: 	B8: 	D8: 	F8: 
19: 	39: 9	59: Y	79: y	99: 	B9: 	D9: 	F9:
1A: 	3A: :	5A: Z	7A: z	9A:	BA:	DA:	FA: ¡
1B: 	3B: ;	5B: [	7B: <	9B: ¡	BB: ¡	DB: ¡	FB: ¢
1C: 	3C: <	5C: \	7C: >	9C: ¢	BC: ¢	DC: ¢	FC: ¤
1D: 	3D: =	5D: ]	7D: ~	9D: ¤	BD: ¤	DD: ¤	FD: ¥
1E: 	3E: >	5E: ^	7E: 	9E: ¥	BE: ¥	DE: ¥	FE: ¦
1F: 	3F: ?	5F: _	7F: 	9F: ¦	BF: ¦	DF: ¦	FF: res

- CASE

### Syntax

```
CASE expression
  values_1: statements_1
  values_2: statements_2
  .
  .
  values_n: statements_n
END_CASE
```

### Example

If AX contains a negative number, put -1 in BX; if AX contains 0, put 0 in BX; if AX contains a positive number, put 1 in BX

Pseudocode Algorithm	Assembly Code
CASE AX <0: put -1 in BX =0: put 0 in BX >0: put 1 in BX END_CASE	CMP AX,0 JL NEGATIVE JE ZERO JG POSITIVE NEGATIVE: MOV BX, -1 JMP END_CASE ZERO: MOV BX,0 JMP END_CASE POSITIVE: MOV BX,1 END_CASE:

# Another Example

```
01 .MODEL SMALL
02 .STACK 100H
03 .DATA
04 .CODE
05 MAIN PROC
06
07 ;If AX contains a negative number, put -1 in BX;
08 ;if AX contains 0, put 0 in BX;
09 ;if AX contains a positive number, put 1 in BX
10
11 MOV AX, -1
12
13 CMP AX, 0
14 JL NEGATIVE
15 JE ZERO
16 JG POSITIVE
17
18 NEGATIVE:
19 MOV BX, -1
20 JMP RETURN
21
22 ZERO:
23 MOV BX, 0
24 JMP RETURN
25
26 POSITIVE:
27 MOV BX, 1
28
29
30 RETURN:
31 MOV AH, 4CH
32 INT 21H
33
```

# Another Example

```
01 .MODEL SMALL
02 .STACK 100H
03 .DATA
04 .CODE
05 MAIN PROC
06
07     ;If AX contains a negative number, put -1 in BX;
08     ;if AX contains 0, put 0 in BX;
09     ;if AX contains a positive number, put 1 in BX
10
11     MOV AX, -1
12
13     CMP AX, 0
14     JL  NEGATIVE      ; AX < 0
15     JE  ZERO          ; AX = 0
16     JG  POSITIVE      ; AX > 0
17
18     NEGATIVE:
19     MOV BX, -1
20     JMP RETURN
21
22     ZERO:
23     MOV BX, 0
24     JMP RETURN
25
26     POSITIVE:
27     MOV BX, 1
28
29
30     RETURN:
31     MOV AH, 4CH
32     INT 21H
33
```

# Another Example

The image shows a screenshot of an x86 emulator interface. The main window displays assembly code with the following content:

```
01 .MODEL SMALL
02 .STACK 100H
03 .DATA
04 .CODE
05 MAIN PROC
06
07 ;If AX contains a negative num
08 ;if AX contains 0, put 0 in BX
09 ;if AX contains a positive num
10
11 MOV AX, -1
12
13 CMP AX, 0
14 JL NEGATIVE ; AX < 0
15 JE ZERO ; AX = 0
16 JG POSITIVE ; AX > 0
17
18 NEGATIVE:
19 MOV BX, -1
20 JMP RETURN
21
22 ZERO:
23 MOV BX, 0
24 JMP RETURN
```

The registers window on the left shows the following values:

Register	H	L
AX	FF	FF
BX	00	00
CX	01	10
DX	00	00
CS	0720	
IP	0006	
SS	0710	
SP	0100	
BP	0000	
SI	0000	
DI	0000	
DS	0700	
ES	0700	

The flags window on the right shows the following values:

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

The emulator interface includes a menu bar (file, math, debug, view, external, virtual devices, virtual drive, help) and a toolbar with buttons for Load, reload, step back, single step, run, and a step delay slider (0 ms).



# Another Example

.DATA SEGMENT

.CODE SEGMENT

MAIN PROC

; .....

MOV AX, -1  
CMP AX, 0

JL NEGATIVE

JE ZERO

JG POSITIVE

NEGATIVE:

MOV BX, -1

JMP END\_CASE

ZERO:

MOV BX, 0

JMP END\_CASE

POSITIVE:

MOV BX, 1

END\_CASE:

MOV AX, 4C00H

INT 21H

MAIN ENDP

END MAIN

emulator: flow\_control\_7 NEG Potive Zero.exe

file math debug view external virtual devices virtual drive help

Load reload step back single step run step delay n

registers

	H	L
AX	FF	FF
BX	FF	FF
CX	01	1E
DX	00	00
CS	0720	
IP	000F	
SS	0710	
SP	0100	
BP	0000	
SI	0000	
DI	0000	
DS	0700	

0720:000F

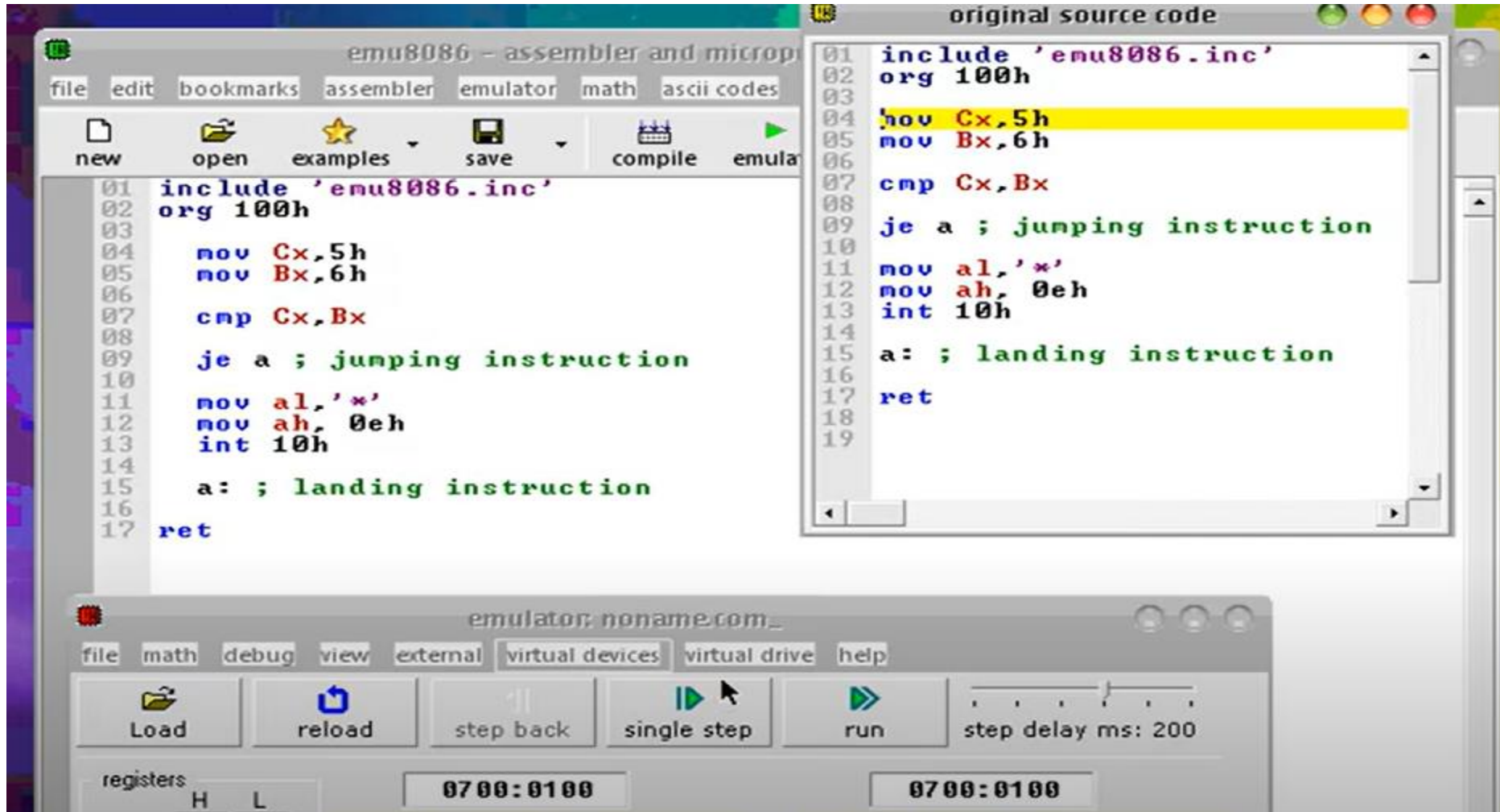
07200: B8	184	↓
07201: FF	255	RES
07202: FF	255	RES
07203: 3D	061	=
07204: 00	000	NULL
07205: 00	000	NULL
07206: 7C	124	!
07207: 04	004	♦
07208: 74	116	t
07209: 07	007	BEEP
0720A: 7F	127	△
0720B: 0A	010	NEWL
0720C: BB	187	↓
0720D: FF	255	RES
0720E: FF	255	RES
0720F: EB	235	δ
07210: 08	008	BACK
07211: BB	187	↓
07212: 00	000	NULL
07213: 00	000	NULL
07214: EB	235	δ
07215: 03	003	♥

MOV AX, 0FFFFh  
CMP AX, 00000h  
JL 0Ch  
JZ 011h  
JNLE 016h  
MOV BX, 0FFFFh  
JMP 019h  
MOV BX, 00000h  
JMP 019h  
MOV BX, 00001h  
MOV AX, 04C00h  
INT 021h  
NOP  
NOP  
NOP  
NOP  
NOP  
NOP  
NOP  
...

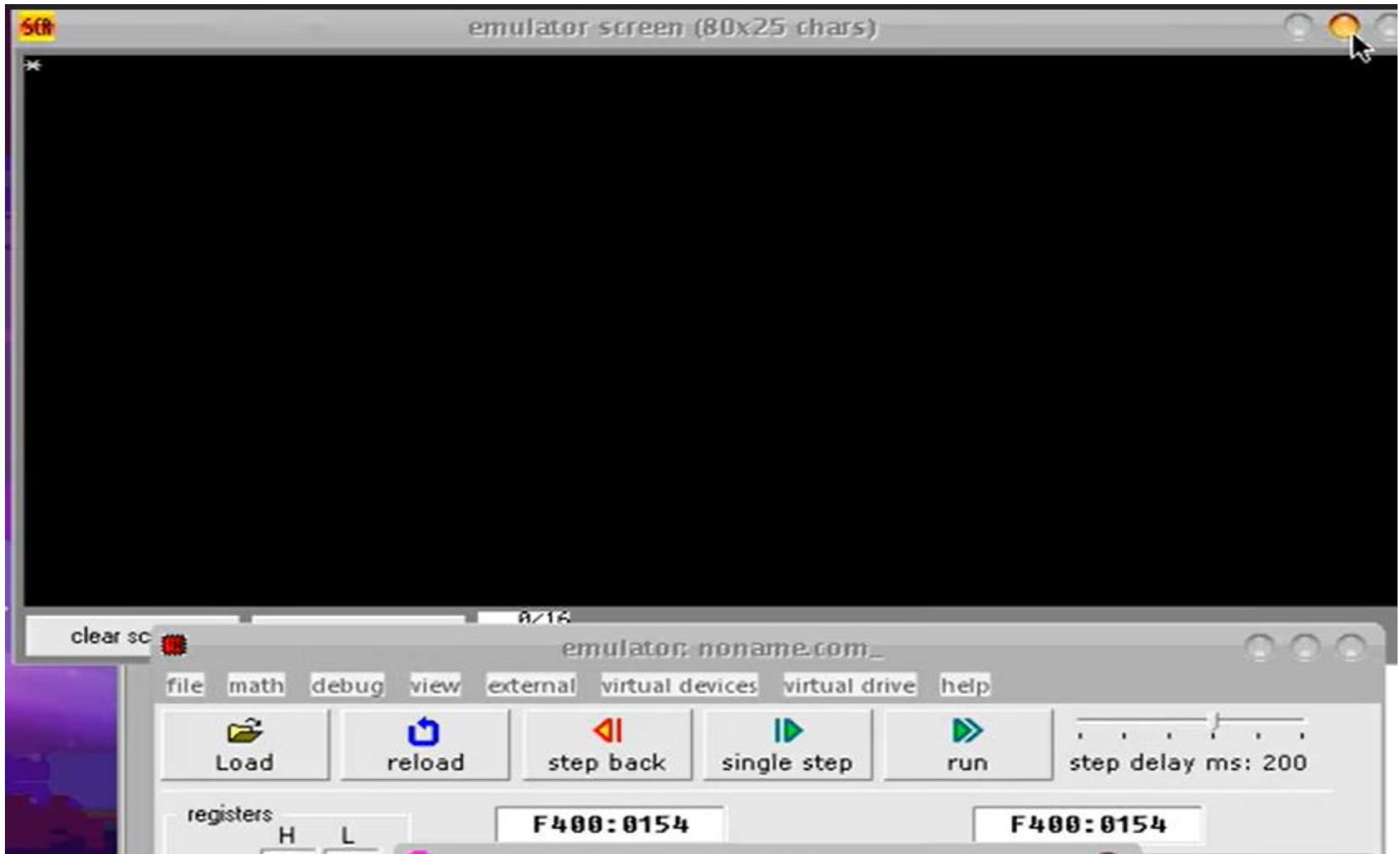
original source co...

```
15
16
17 MOV AX, -1
18 CMP AX, 0
19 JL NEGATIVE
20 JE ZERO
21 JG POSITIVE
22 NEGATIVE:
23 MOV BX, -1
24 JMP END_CASE
25 ZERO:
26 MOV BX, 0
27 JMP END_CASE
28 POSITIVE:
29 MOV BX, 1
30 END_CASE:
31
32
33
34 MOV AX, 4C00H
35
36 INT 21H
37
```

# Another Example

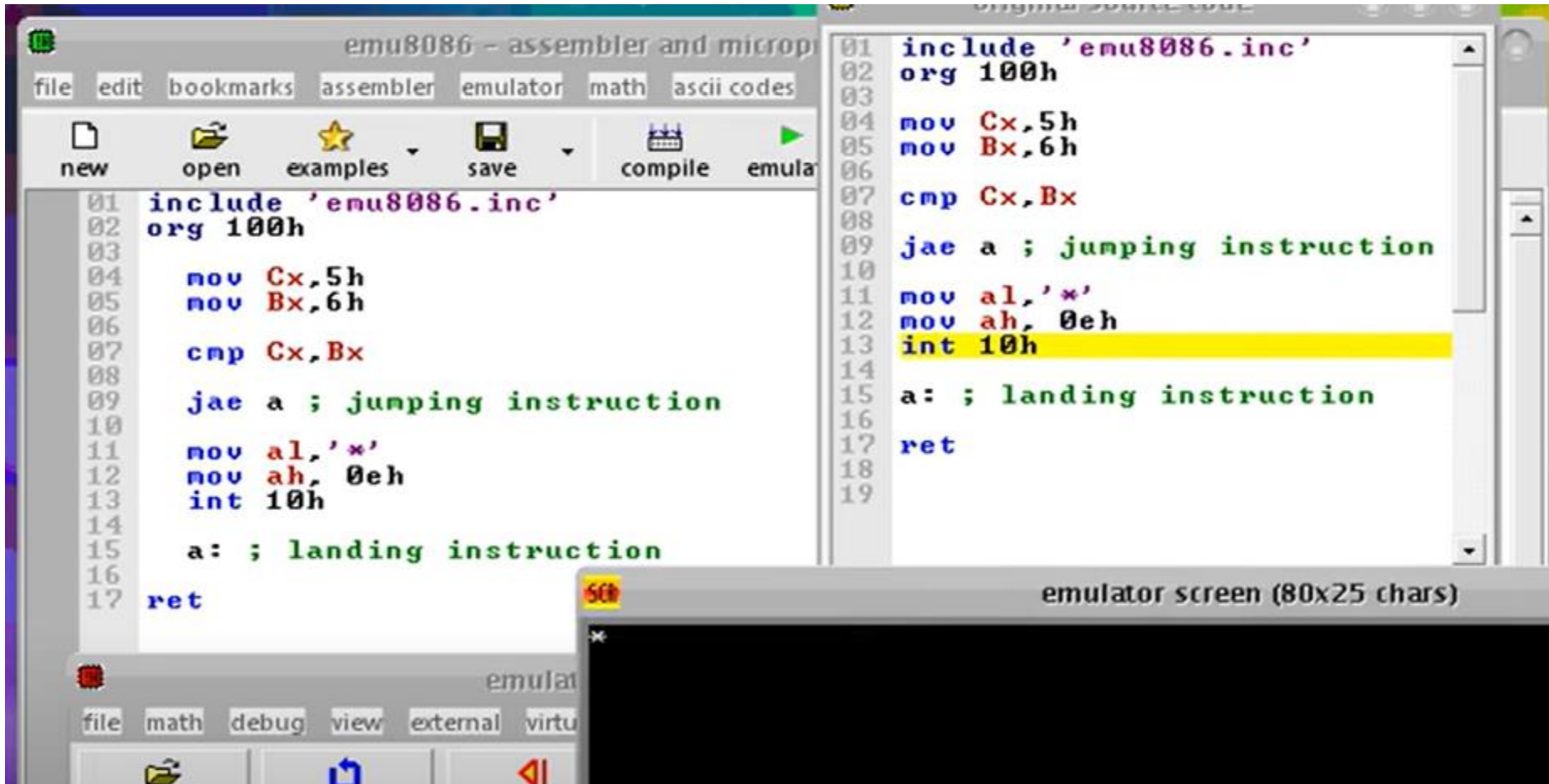


# Another Example (print the asterisk )





# More Example (jae and print the asterisk )



# More Example (jbe and not satisfied the condition)

