



**Vidyavardhini's College of Engineering and Technology**  
**Department of Artificial Intelligence & Data Science**

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<b>Class/Sem:</b>	SE/IV
<b>Experiment No.:</b>	2A
<b>Title:</b>	Program to perform multiplication without using MUL instruction
<b>Date of Performance:</b>	
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<b>Marks:</b>	
<b>Sign of Faculty:</b>	



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**Aim:** Program for multiplication without using the multiplication instruction.

**Theory:**

In the multiplication program, we multiply the two numbers without using the direct instructions MUL. Here we can successive addition methods to get the product of two numbers. For that, in one register we will take multiplicand so that we can add multiplicand itself till the multiplier stored in another register becomes zero.

**ORG 100H:**

It is a compiler directive. It tells the compiler how to handle source code. It tells the compiler that the executable file will be loaded at the offset of 100H (256 bytes.)

**INT 21H:**

The instruction INT 21H transfers control to the operating system, to a subprogram that handles I/O operations.

**MUL:** MUL Source.

This instruction multiplies an unsigned byte from some source times an unsigned byte in the AL register or an unsigned word from some source times an unsigned word in the AX register.

Source: Register, Memory Location.

When a byte is multiplied by the content of AL, the result (product) is put in AX. A 16-bit destination is required because the result of multiplying an 8-bit number by an 8-bit number can be as large as 16-bits. The MSB of the result is put in AH and the LSB of the result is put in AL.

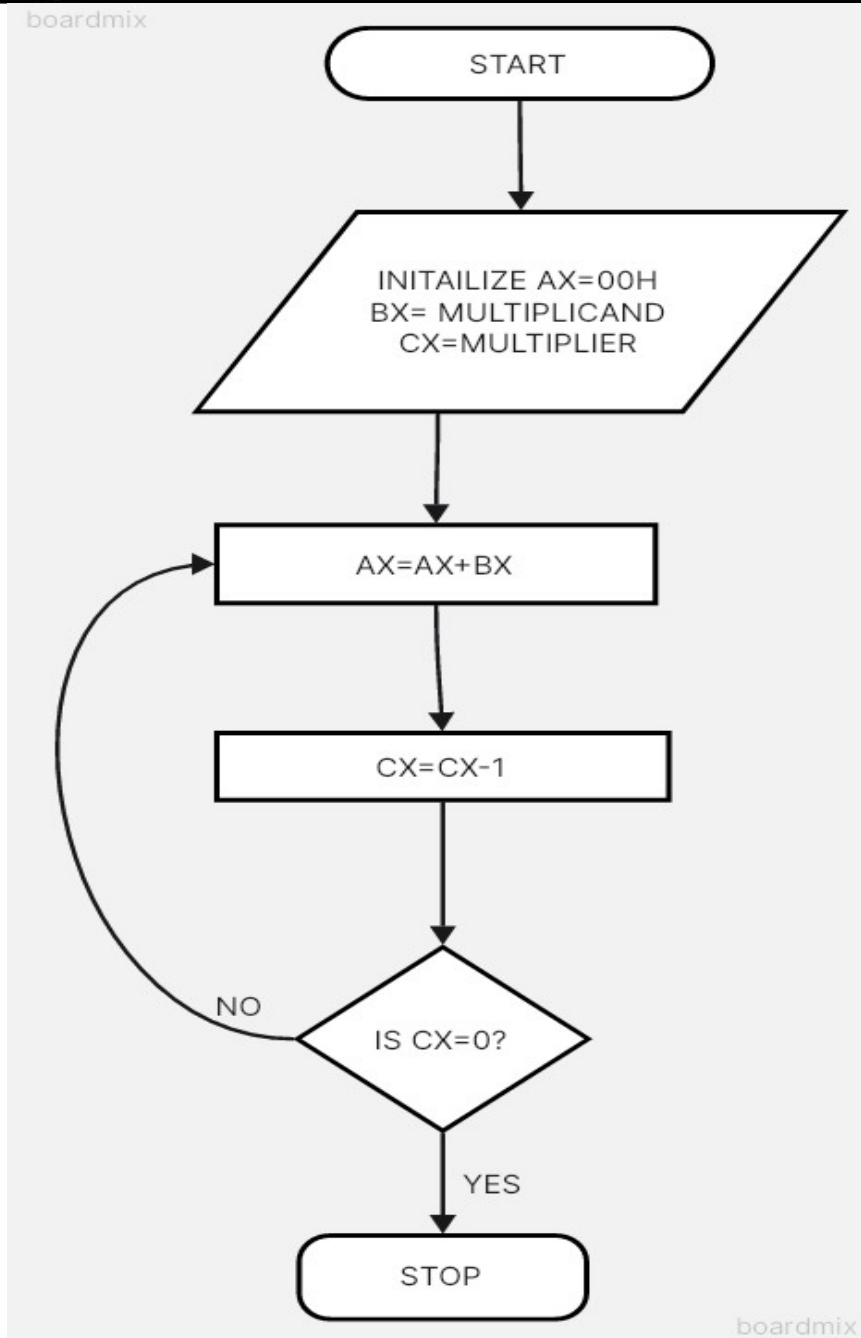
When a word is multiplied by the contents of AX, the product can be as large as 32 bits. The MSB of the result is put in the DX register and the LSB of the result is put in the AX register.

MUL BH; multiply AL with BH; result in AX.

**Algorithm:**

1. Start.
2. Set AX=00H, BX= Multiplicand, CX=Multiplier 3 Add the content of AX and BX.
4. Decrement content of CX.
5. Repeat steps 3 and 4 till CX=0.
6. Stop.

**Flowchart:**



Assembly Code:



```
original source co...  
01 MOV AL, 00H  
02 MOV BL, 04H  
03 MOV CL, 02H  
04 L1: ADD AL, BL  
05 DEC CL  
06 JNZ L1  
07  
08 |
```

### Output:

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	08
BX	00	04
CX	00	00
DX	00	00
CS	0100	
IP	000A	
SS	0100	
SP	FFFE	
BP	0000	
SI	0000	
DI	0000	
DS	0100	
ES	0100	

0100:000A 0100:000A

Address	Hex	Dec	Instruction
010000	B0	176	MOV AL, 00h
010001	00	000	MOV BL, 04h
010002	B3	179	MOV CL, 02h
010003	04	004	ADD AL, BL
010004	B1	177	DEC CL
010005	02	002	JNE 06h
010006	02	002	NOP
010007	C3	195	NOP
010008	FE	254	NOP
010009	C9	201	NOP
01000A	75	117	NOP
01000B	FA	250	NOP
01000C	90	144	NOP
01000D	90	144	NOP
01000E	90	144	NOP
01000F	90	144	NOP
010010	90	144	NOP
010011	90	144	NOP
010012	90	144	NOP
010013	90	144	NOP
010014	90	144	NOP
010015	90	144	NOP

screen source reset aux vars debug stack flags

### Conclusion:

1. Explain data transfer instructions.

Ans. Data transfer instructions are essential in computer architecture for moving data between memory, registers, and I/O devices. Here's an overview of these instructions:

- Load (MOV): Copies data from memory or an I/O device into a register, enabling further processing.
- Store (MOV): Transfers data from a register to memory or an I/O device, preserving it for later use.



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- c) Push and Pop: Pushes data onto or pops data off the stack, facilitating function calls and parameter passing.
- d) Load Immediate (LXI): Loads an immediate value directly into a register, useful for initializing variables or constants.
- e) Exchange (XCHG): Swaps the contents of two registers, aiding in data manipulation or register management.
- f) Input and Output (IN, OUT): Reads data from an input port or sends data to an output port, facilitating communication with peripherals.
- g) Move String (MOVS): Transfers a block of data from one memory location to another, commonly used in string manipulation operations.

These instructions enable efficient data movement and manipulation, fundamental to program execution in a computer system.

### 2. Explain Arithmetic instructions.

Ans. Arithmetic instructions are fundamental operations in computer architecture for manipulating numerical data:

- a) Addition (ADD): Adds the content of a specified memory location or register to the content of the accumulator, storing the result in the accumulator.
- b) Subtraction (SUB): Subtracts the content of a specified memory location or register from the content of the accumulator, storing the result in the accumulator.
- c) Increment (INC): Increases the content of a specified memory location or register by one.
- d) Decrement (DEC): Decreases the content of a specified memory location or register by one.
- e) Multiply (MUL): Multiplies the content of the accumulator by a specified memory location or register, storing the result in the accumulator.
- f) Divide (DIV): Divides the content of the accumulator by a specified memory location or register, storing the quotient in the accumulator and the remainder in another specified register.
- g) Increment and Decrement (INR, DCR): Instructions to increment or decrement the content of a specified register or memory location by one, respectively.

These instructions are essential for performing mathematical operations in programs, making them indispensable for virtually all computing tasks.