

EXPERIMENT - 4

AIM

1. Design an 8086-assembly language program to compute the factorial of a positive integer 'n' using a recursive procedure. Integer n is a byte integer.

SOFTWARE

- EMU8086 emulator

ALGORITHM

1. Input the Number whose factorial is to be found into variable called 'number'.
2. Insert 0001 in AX (Condition for MUL Instruction) and 0000 in DX
3. Decrement number
4. Call recur_func till number is not equal to zero
5. Copy the content of AX to 'result' variable.
6. Stop Execution

CODE



```
.model small
.stack

.data
    number db 05h
    result dw ?

.code

    .startup

    mov ax, @data
    mov ds, ax
    mov ax, 0001h
    mov dx, 0000h
    call recurr_func
    mov result, ax

    .exit

recurr_func:
    cmp number, 00h
    jg calc
    ret

calc:
    dec number
    call recurr_func
    inc number
    mov bl, number
    mul bx
    ret
```

• INPUT

The screenshot shows the initial state of the 8086 emulator. The 'variables' window displays 'NUMBER' at 05h and 'RESULT' at 0000h. The 'Random Access Memory' window shows the program code starting at 0721:0000. The 'original source code' window shows the assembly code for a factorial program. The 'emulator: factorial.exe' window shows the registers and the instruction stream.

• OUTPUT

5! = (120)₁₀ = (78)₁₆

The screenshot shows the final state of the 8086 emulator. The 'variables' window displays 'NUMBER' at 05h and 'RESULT' at 0078h. The 'Random Access Memory' window shows the program code starting at 0721:0000. The 'original source code' window shows the assembly code for a factorial program. The 'emulator: factorial.exe' window shows the registers and the instruction stream. A message box is displayed with the text 'PROGRAM HAS RETURNED CONTROL TO THE OPERATING SYSTEM'.

CONCLUSION

In this program we have learnt how to implement recursion in assembly language. Recursion is a fast method to solve problems but takes a lot of memory