Name: Tazmeen Afroz Roll No: 2pp-9252 COAL-Lab-Task-7

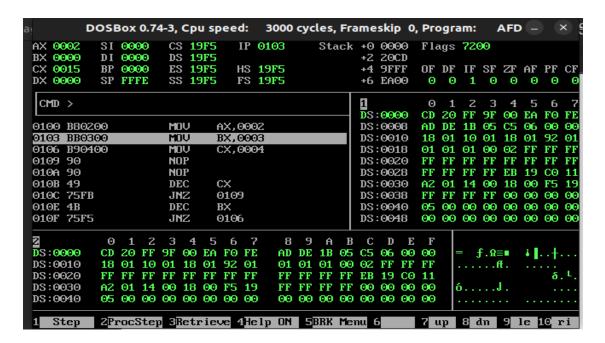
CODE

```
[org 0x0100]
  mov ax, 2
D1:
  mov bx, 3
D2:
  mov cx, 4
D3:
  NOP
  NOP
  DEC cx
jne D3
DEC bx
jne D2
DEC ax
jne D1
 RET
```

Initialization

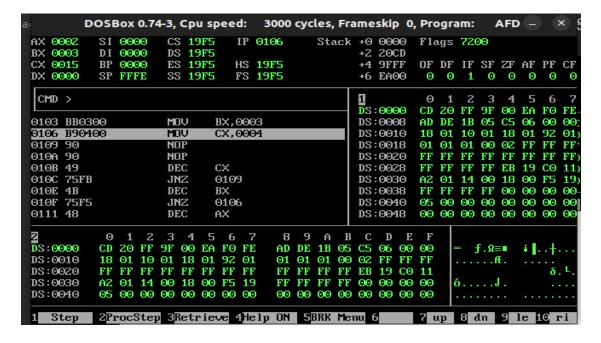
mov ax, 2

- Moves the value 2 into the AX register.
- AX now holds the value 2.



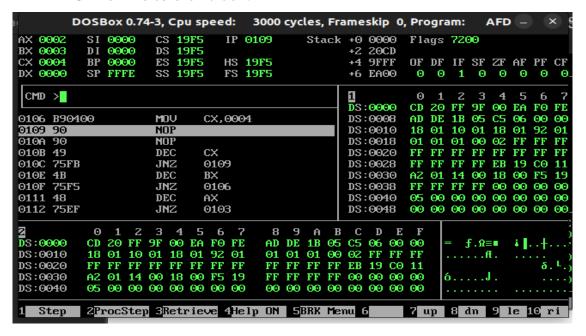
mov bx, 3

- Moves the value 3 into the BX register.
- BX now holds the value 3.



mov cx, 4

- Moves the value 4 into the CX register.
- CX now holds the value 4.



Loop Logic

D3 Loop: The program starts the inner-most loop by decrementing cx by one. If cx is not zero, it jumps back to D3 to continue the loop. This process repeats until cx reaches zero.

D2 Loop: Once cx reaches zero, the program decrements bx by one. If bx is not zero, it jumps back to D2 to restart the inner loop with cx initialized to 4 again. This process repeats until bx reaches zero.

D1 Loop: After bx reaches zero, the program decrements ax by one. If ax is not zero, it jumps back to D1 to restart the outer loop with bx initialized to 3 and cx initialized to 4 again. This process repeats until ax reaches zero.

Inner-Most loop (D3):

D3:

dec cx (CX is decremented by 1)

jne D3 (Jump to D3 if CX is NOT equal to zero) [Checks Zero Flag (ZF)]

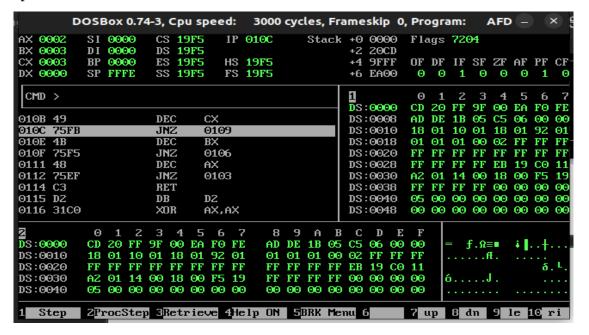
Inner Loop: This part keeps looping as long as CX is not zero.

Each iteration decrements CX.

First Iteration of inner-most loop:

CX now holds the value 3.

Jumps to D3 because CX is not zero.

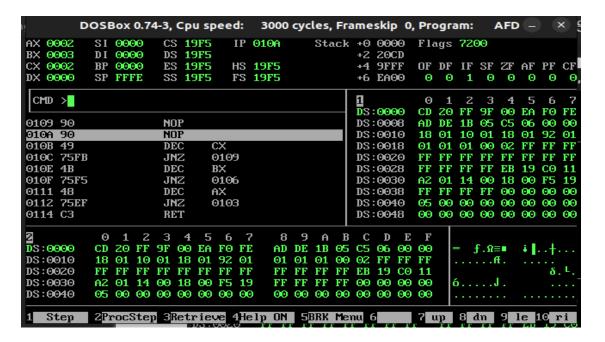


Second Iteration of inner-most loop:

DEC CX

CX now holds the value 2.

Jumps to D3 because CX is not zero.

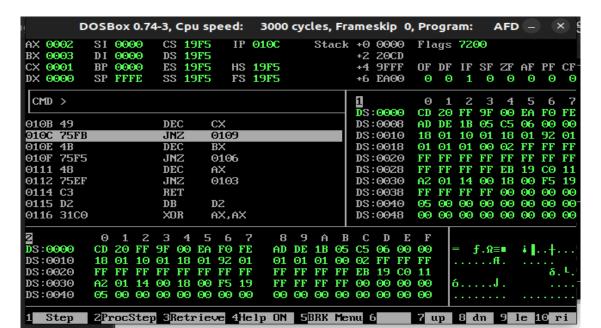


Third Iteration of inner-most loop:

DEC CX

CX now holds the value 1.

Jumps to D3 because CX is not zero.

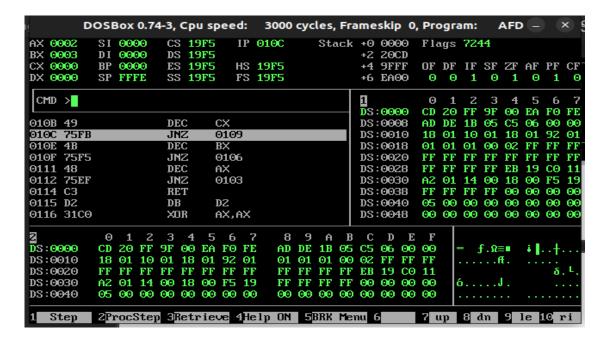


Fourth Iteration of inner-most loop:

DEC CX

CX now holds the value 0.

goes to the next step DEC BX.



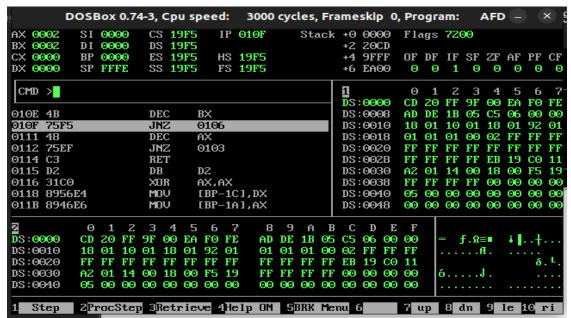
Inner loop (D2):

First Iteration of Inner loop:

DEC BX (BX is decremented by 1, outside D3)

ine D2 (Jump to D2 if BX is NOT equal to zero) [Checks Zero Flag (ZF)]

After CX reaches zero in D3 (ZF is set), BX is decremented by 1. BX now holds the value 2.



BX is not zero yet, the program jumps back to D2.

Second Iteration of Inner loop:

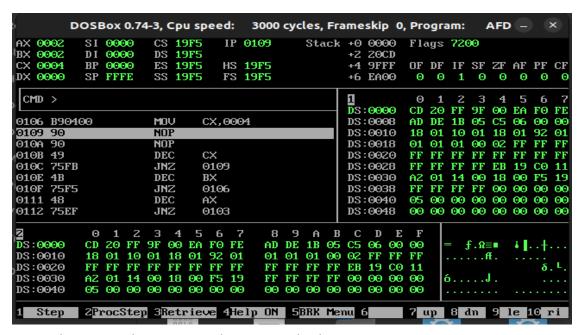
D2:

mov cx, 4 (CX is reloaded with 4, restarting the inner loop)

This resets CX to 4 for the next round of decrements in D3 (inner loop).

Inner loop keeps looping as long as CX is not zero.

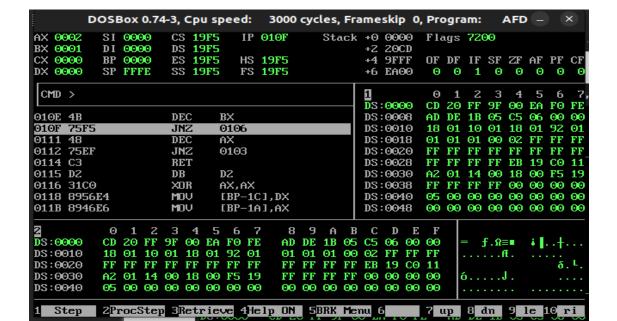
Each iteration decrements CX.



As cx reaches zero, the program decrements bx by one.

Now bx holds the value 1.

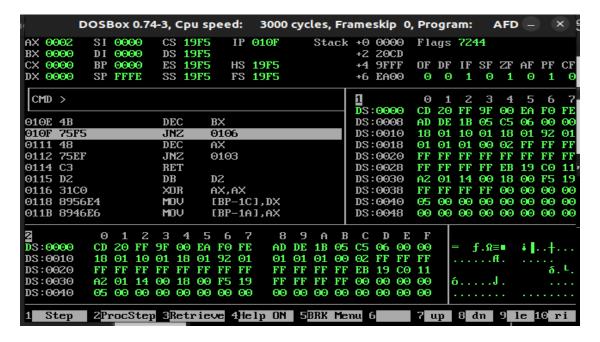
BX is not zero yet, the program jumps back to D2 again restarting the inner loop.



Third Iteration of Inner loop:

As cx reaches zero, the program decrements bx by one.

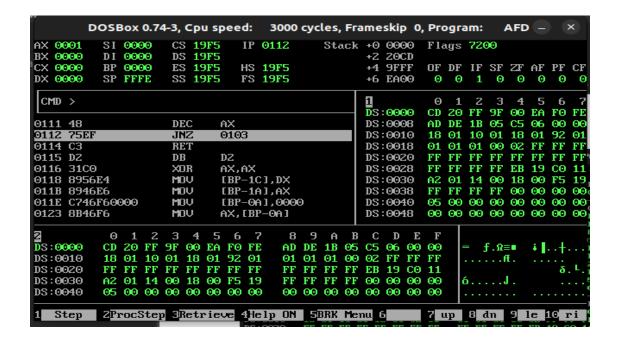
Now bx holds the value 0.



Outer Most Loop(D1): ine D1

(Jump to D1 if AX is NOT equal to zero) [Checks Zero Flag (ZF)]After the inner loop finishes (BX becomes zero), AX is decremented by 1.

As AX is not zero yet, the program jumps back to D1.



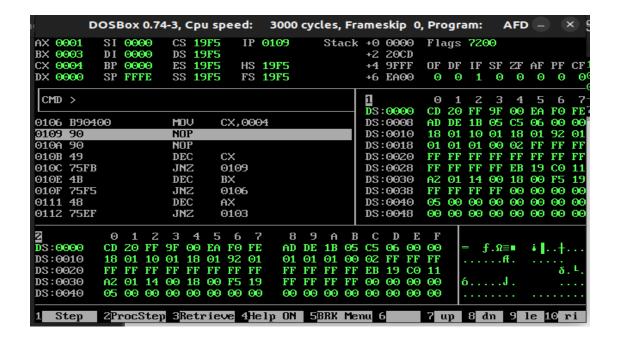
D1:

First Iteration of Outer loop:

mov bx, 3 (BX is reloaded with 3, restarting the loop of D2)

This resets BX to 3 for the next outer loop iteration as AX is not zero.

And again the same steps repeated.



Second Iteration of Outer loop:

When BX becomes zero it again decrements AX by 1.

Now AX become zero (ZF is set after the decrement in the outer loop), the jne instructions fail to jump, and the program reaches the end.

