

MICROPROCESSOR AND INTERFACING

ASSIGNMENT-1

NAME: SIDDHARTH GAUTAM

REG NO: 19BCE0806

1.

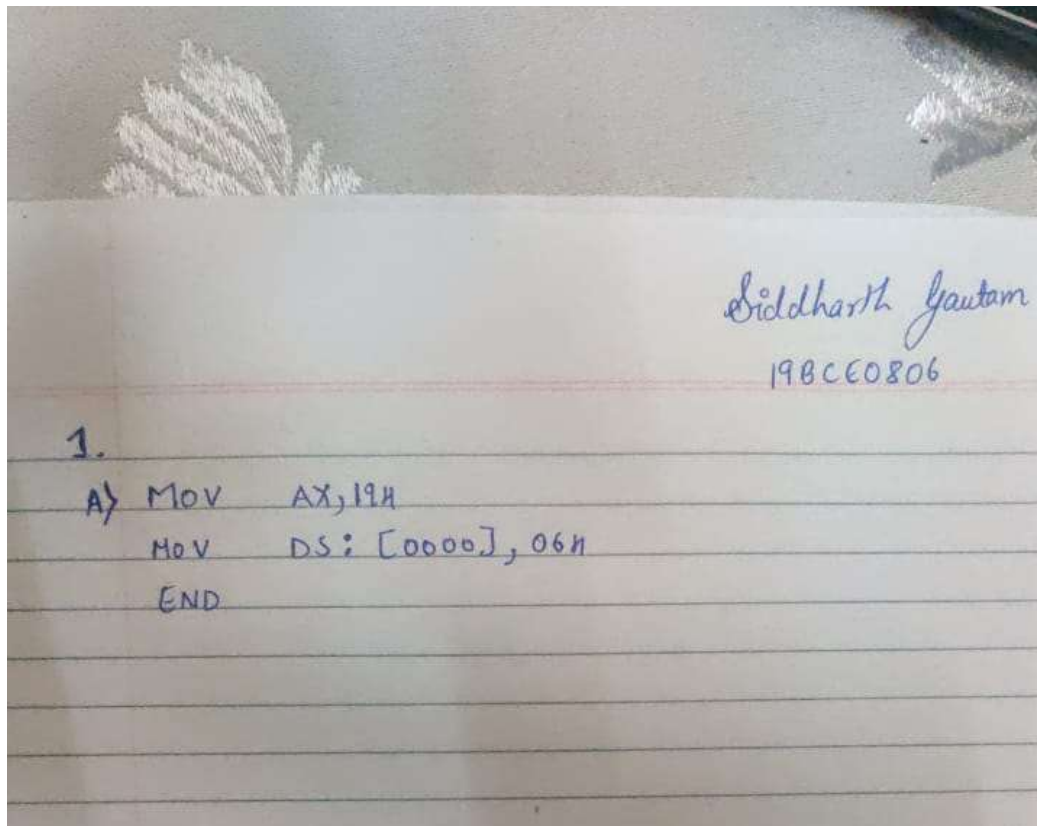
A)

Perform two data transfer function:

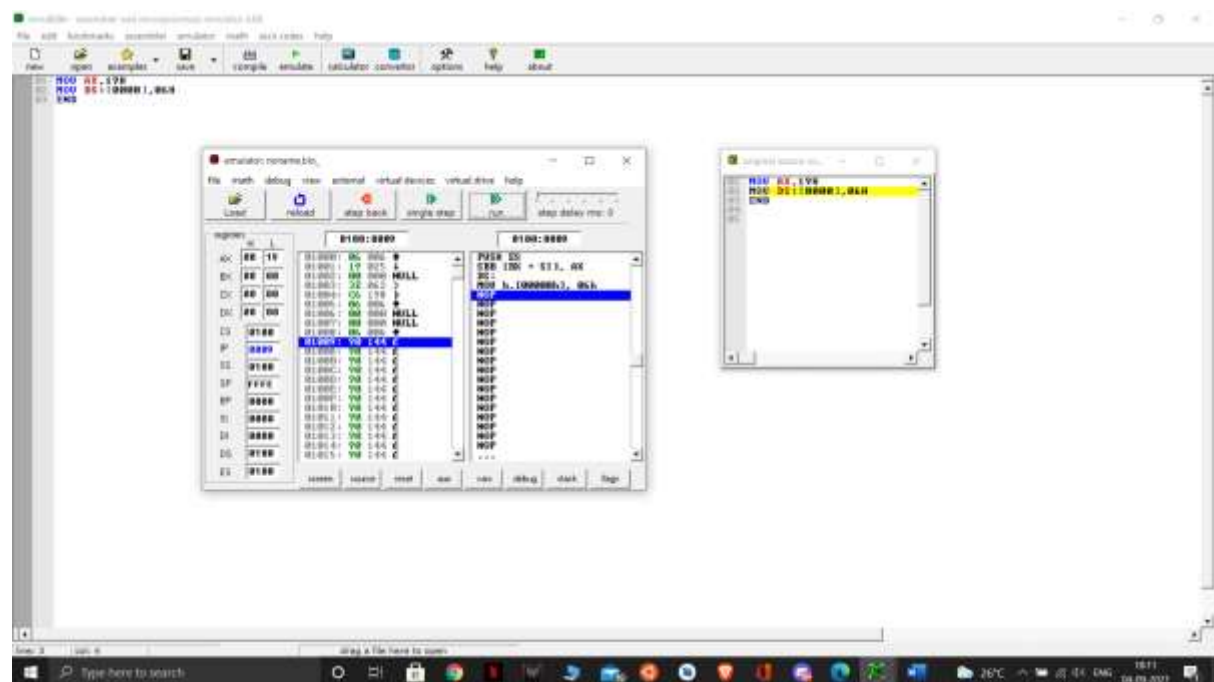
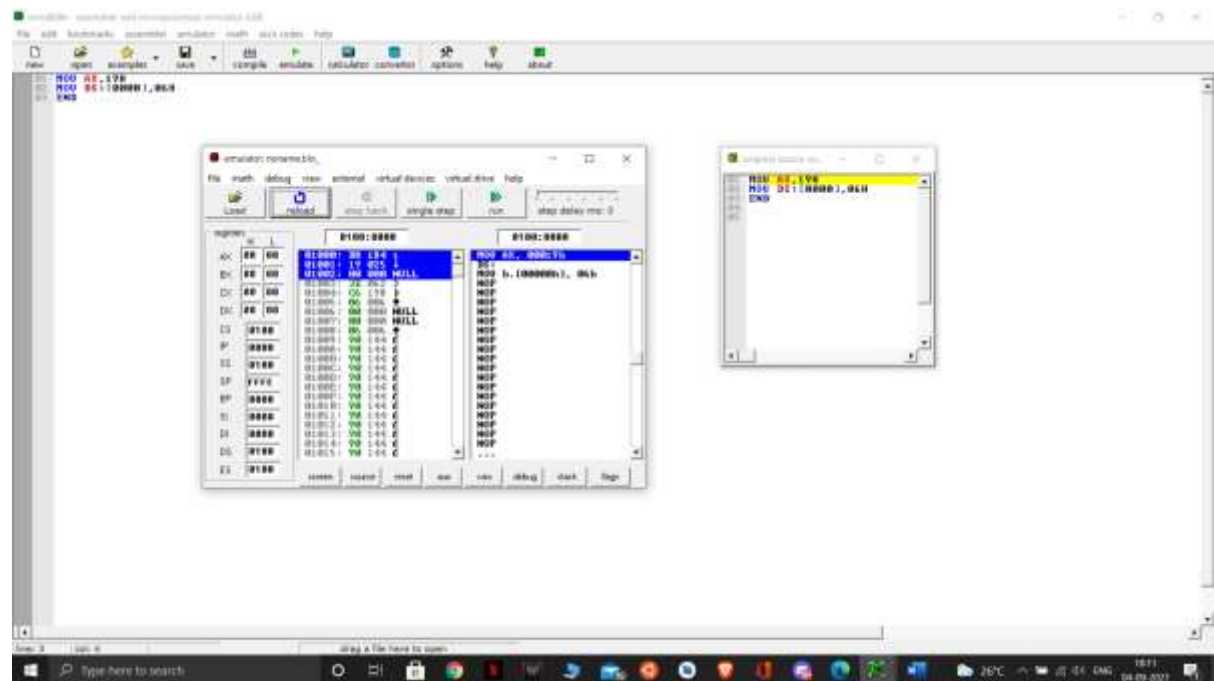
Data1 -General Purpose Registers

Data2 - Any memory location

CODE:



OUTPUT:



B)

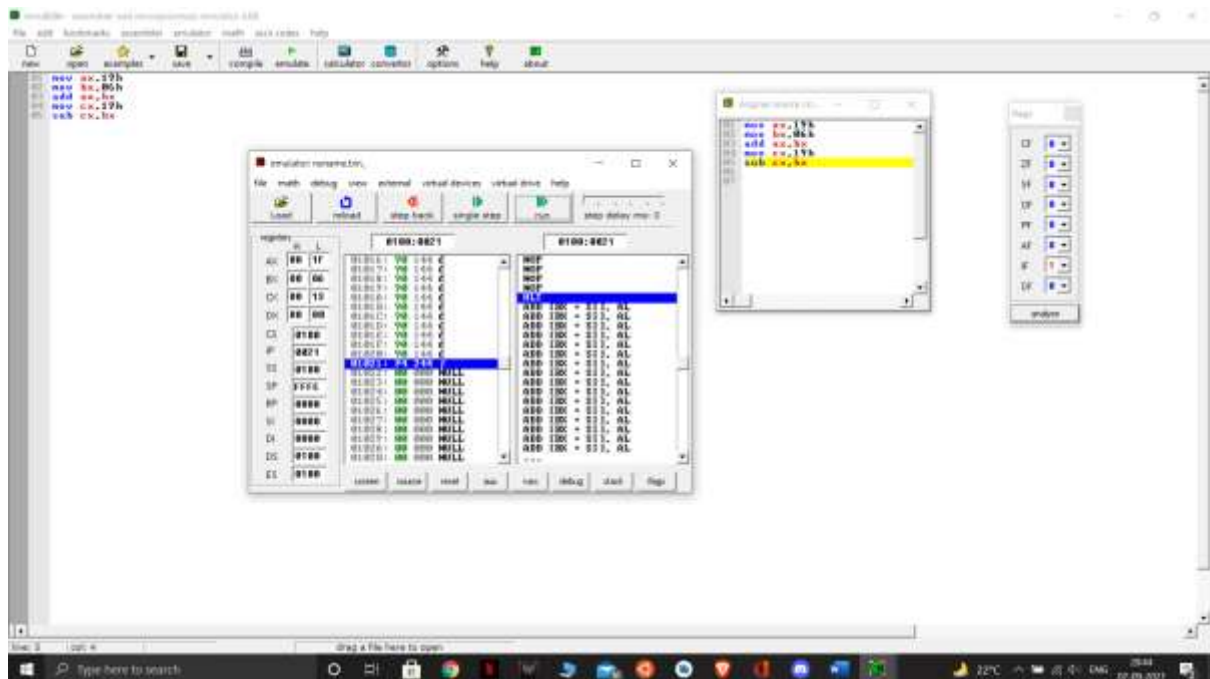
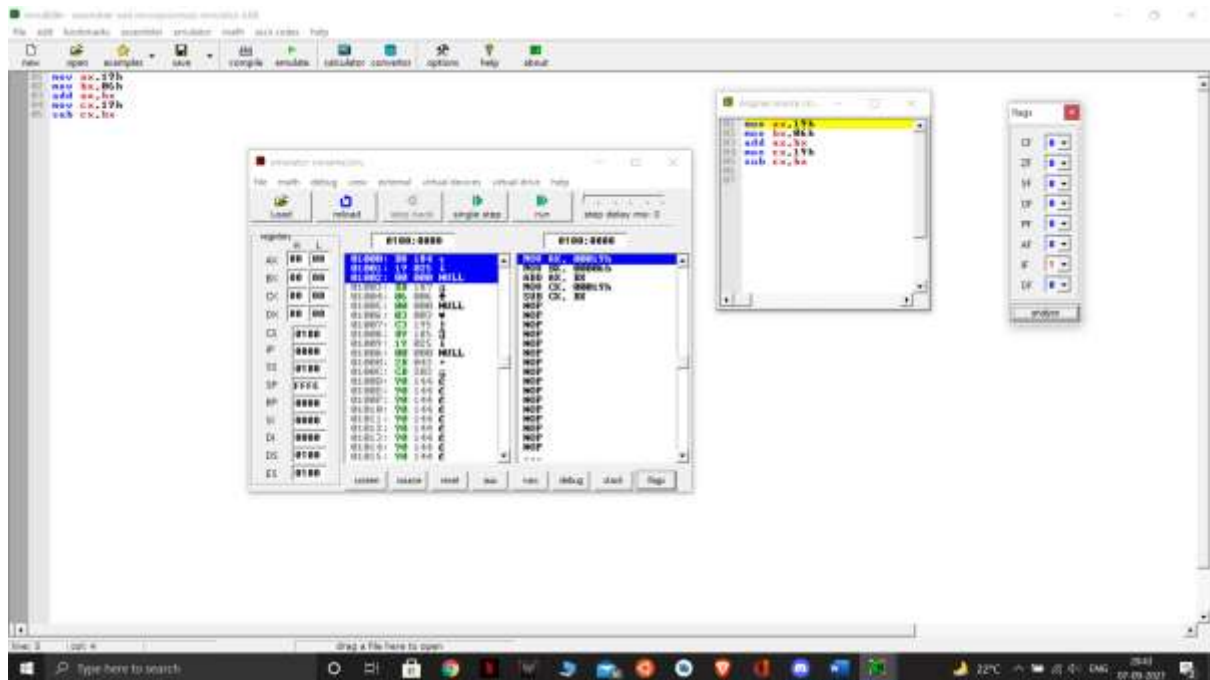
Perform any two Arithmetic functions using Data 1 and 2: (ADD/SUB/MUL/DIV) Store the result in General Purpose Registers Check the status of Flag register

CODE:

B) MOV AX, 19H
MOV BX, 06H
ADD AX, BX
MOV CX, 19H
~~MOV~~ SUB CX, BX

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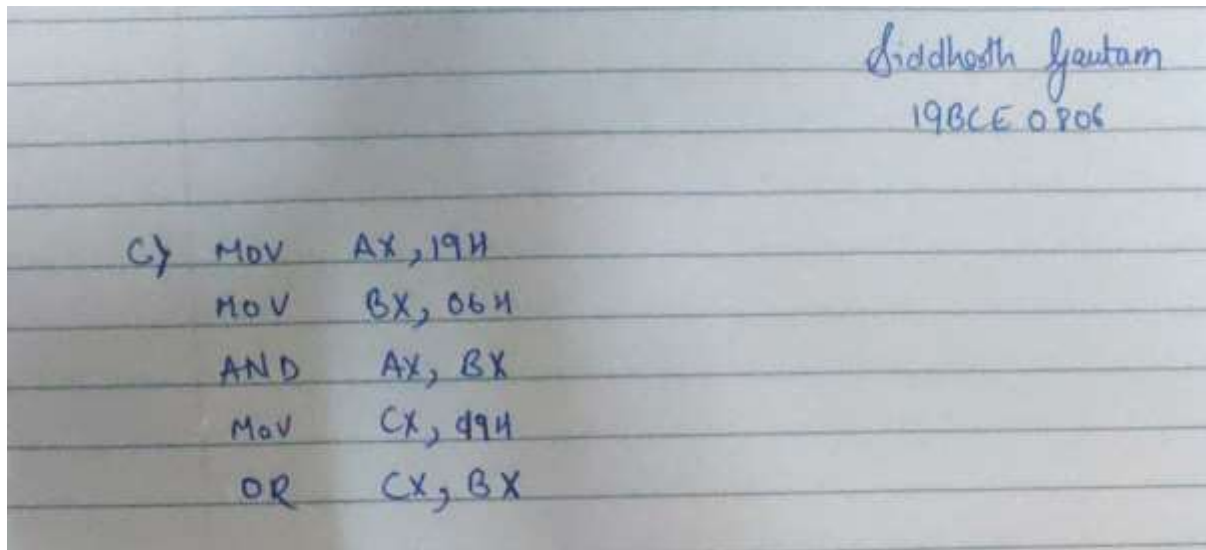
OUTPUT:



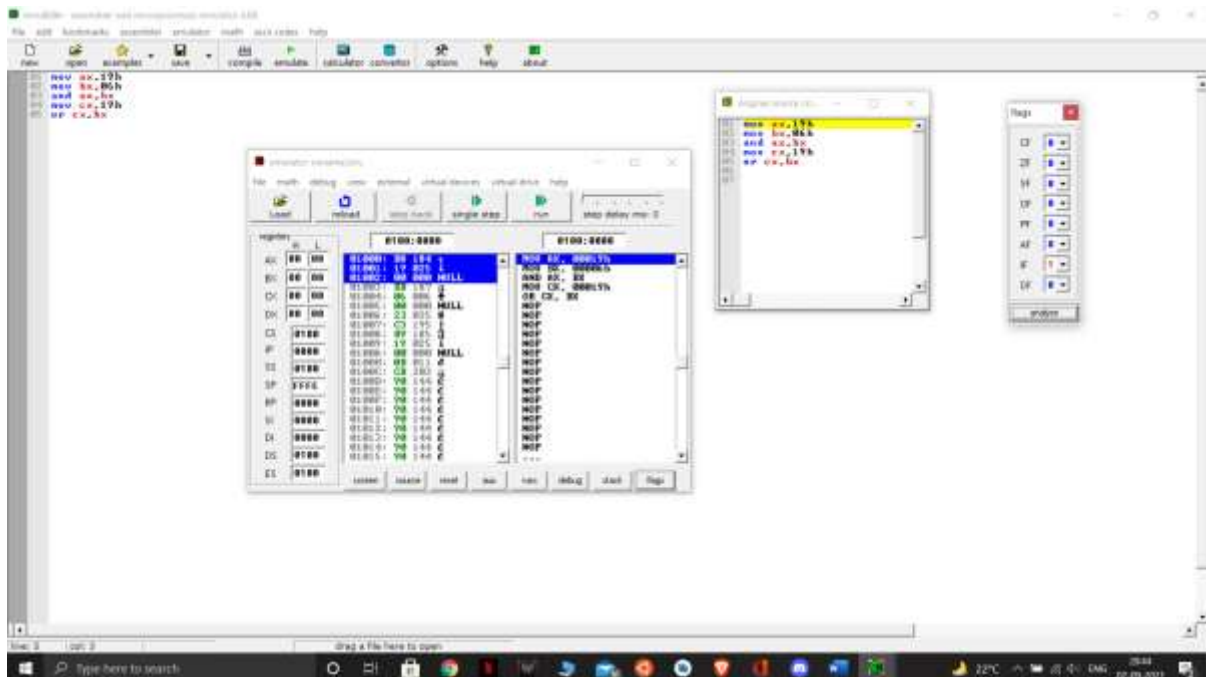
C)

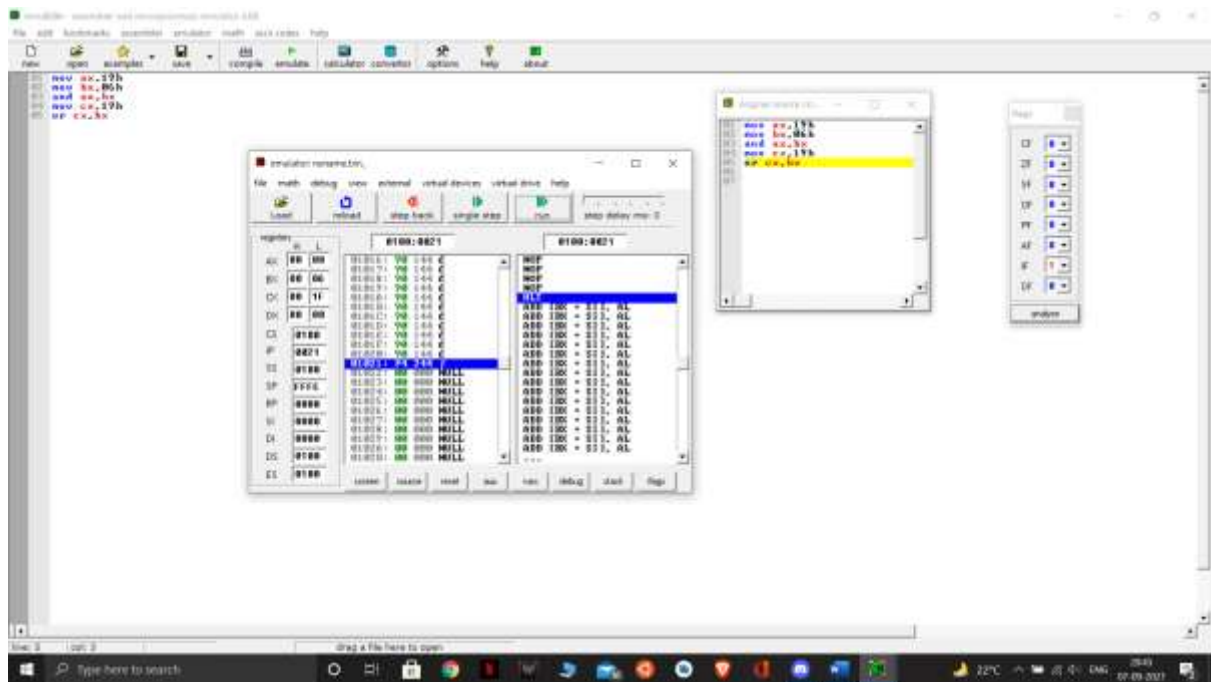
Perform any two Logical functions using DATA 1 and DATA 2: (AND/OR/XOR) Store the result in General Purpose Registers Check the status of Flag register

CODE:



OUTPUT:





D)

Add Data 1 and 2, if the result is greater than 50H then answer is result - 1 else the answer is result + 1. (use branching instructions)

CODE:

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```
D> MOV AX, 19H
    MOV BX, 06H
    ADD AX, BX
    CMP AX, 50H

    JL  label 1
    JG  label 2
    JE  label 3

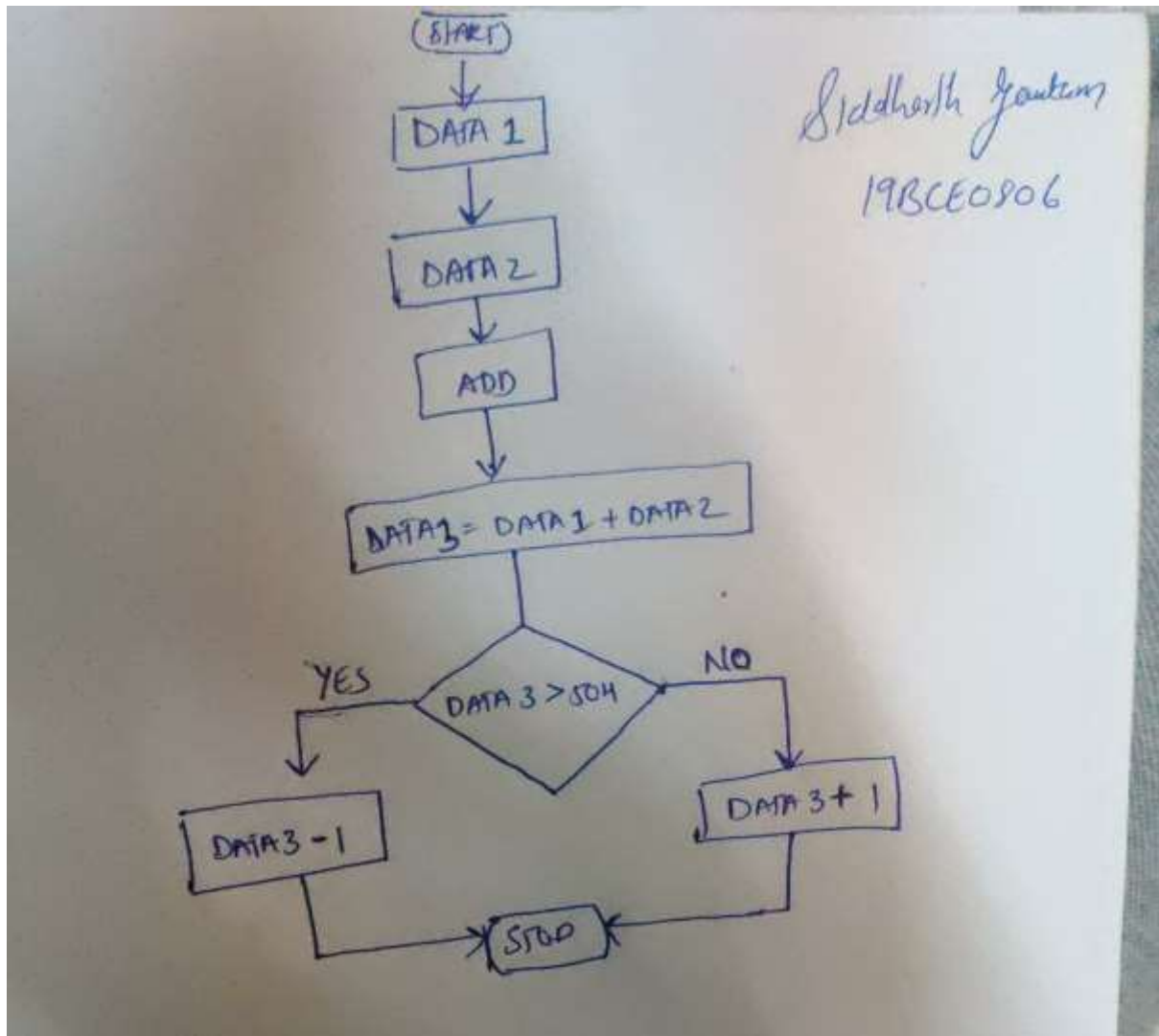
label 1:
    INC AX
    JMP fin

label 2:
    DEC AX
    JMP fin

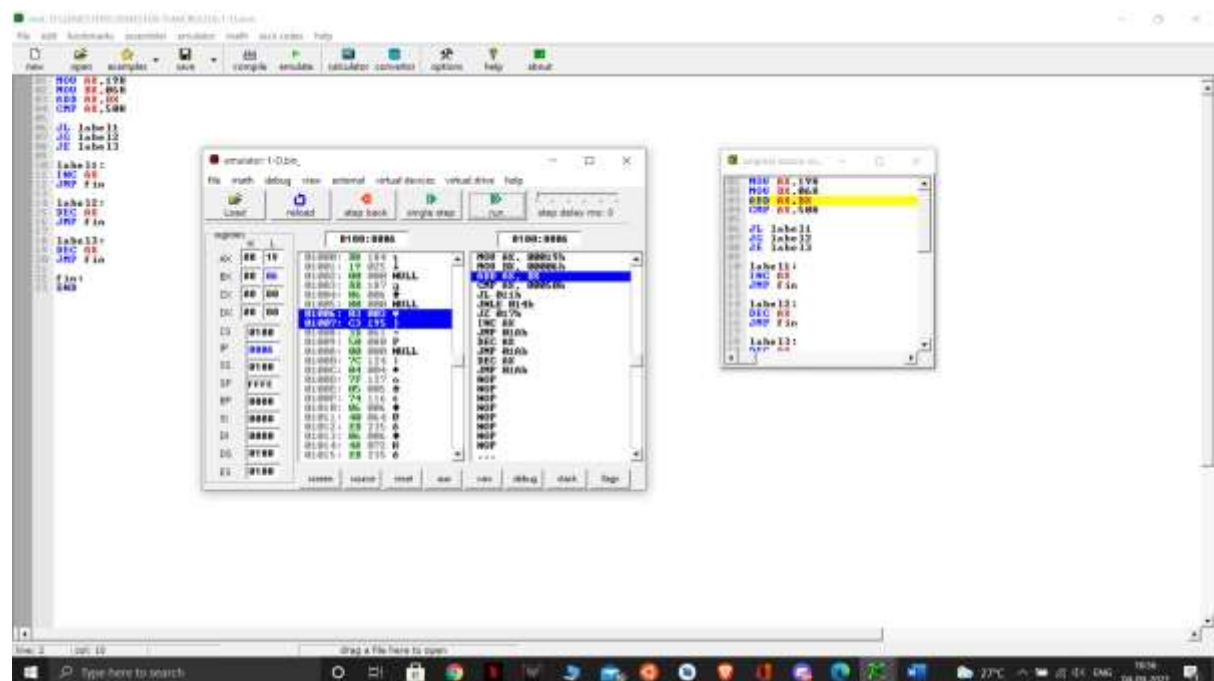
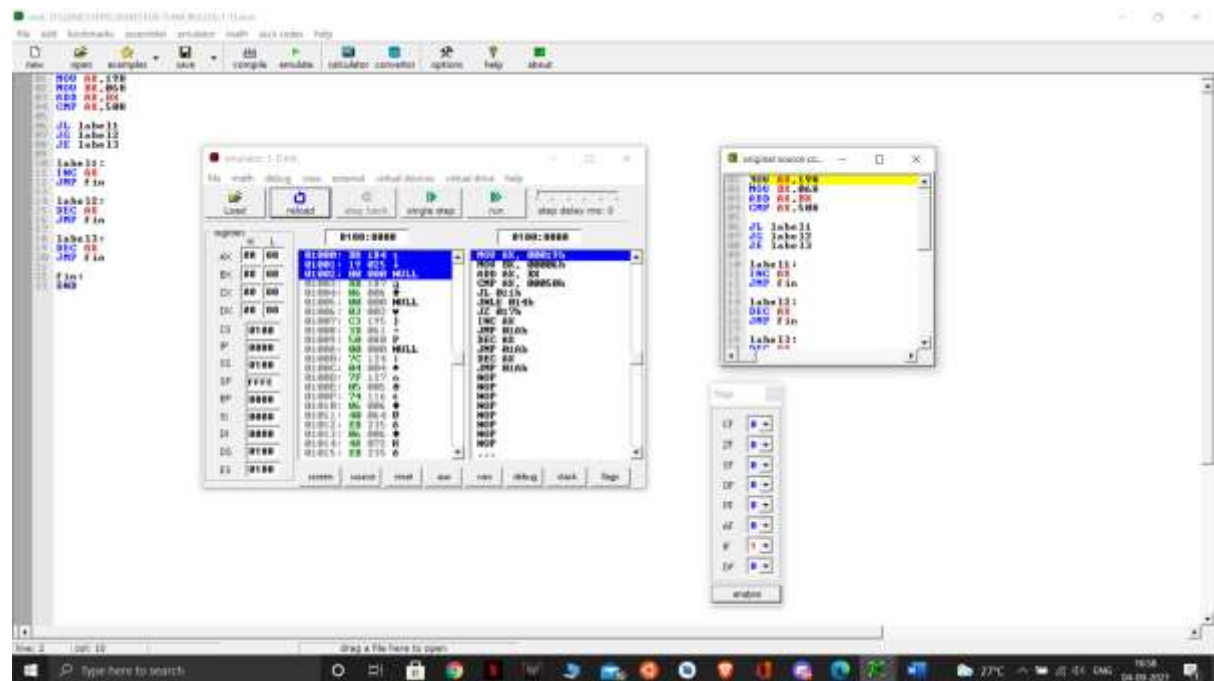
label 3:
    DEC AX
    JMP fin

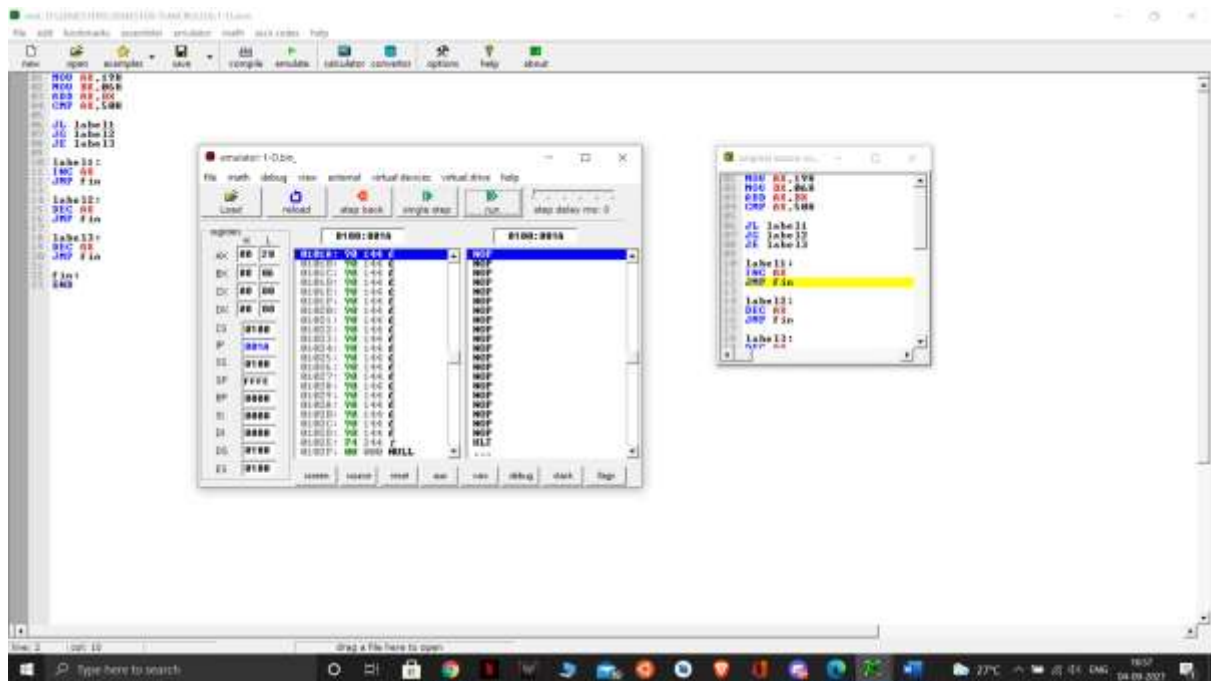
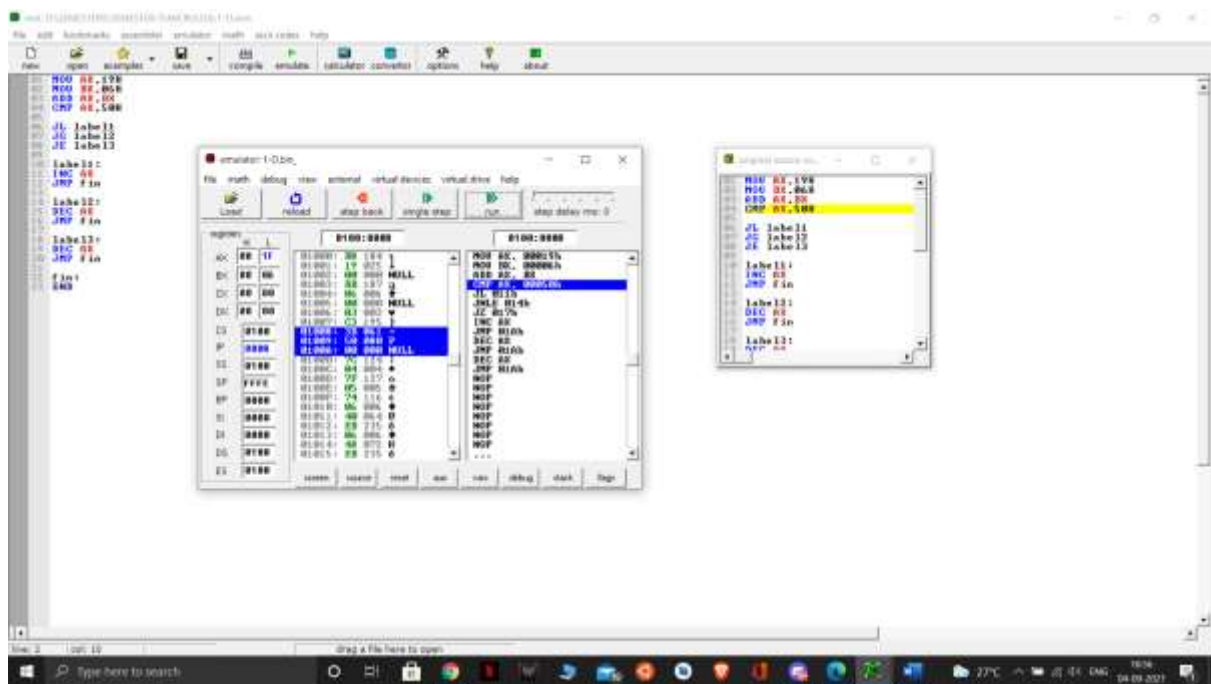
fin:
    END
```

FLOWCHART:



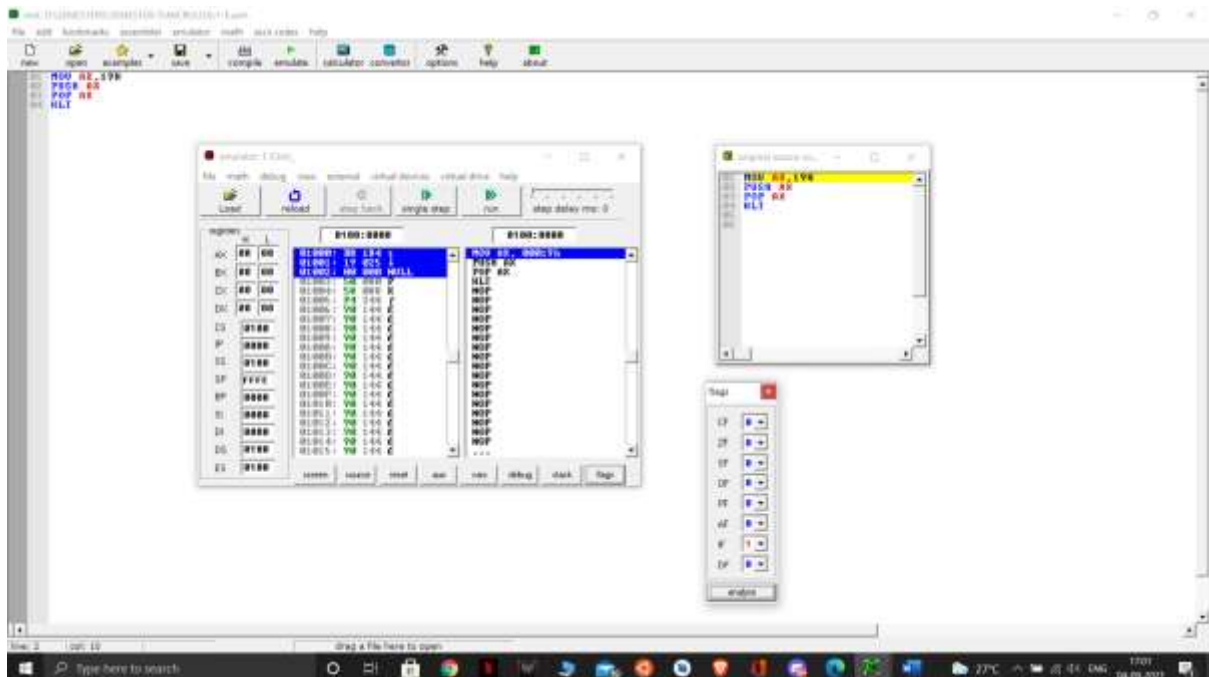
OUTPUT:



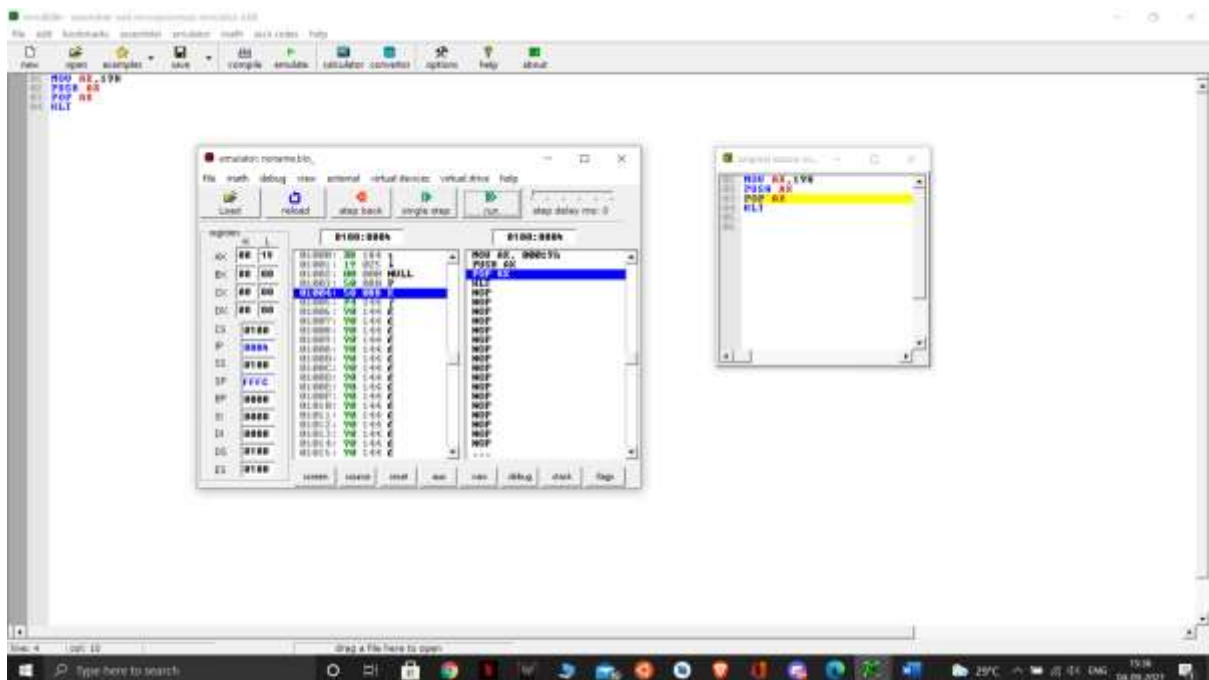


OUTPUT:

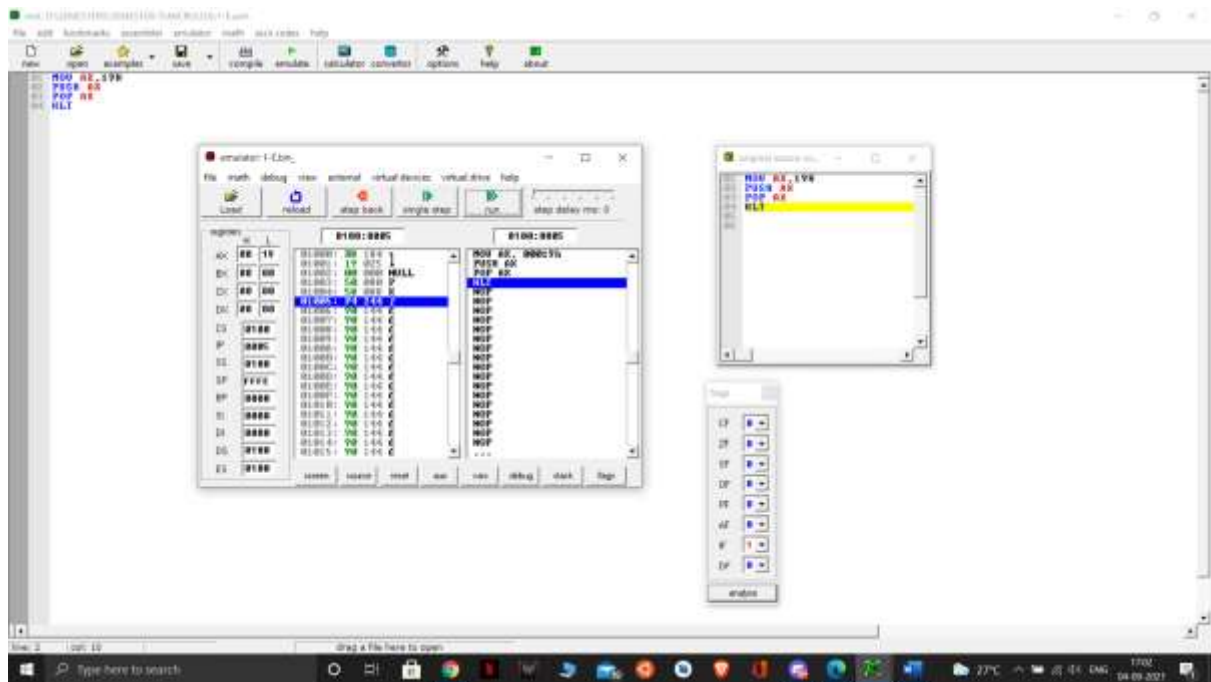
Originally the Stack Pointer (SP) is FFFE.



After we push the data1(19H) value in the stack the, stack pointer changes to FFFC.



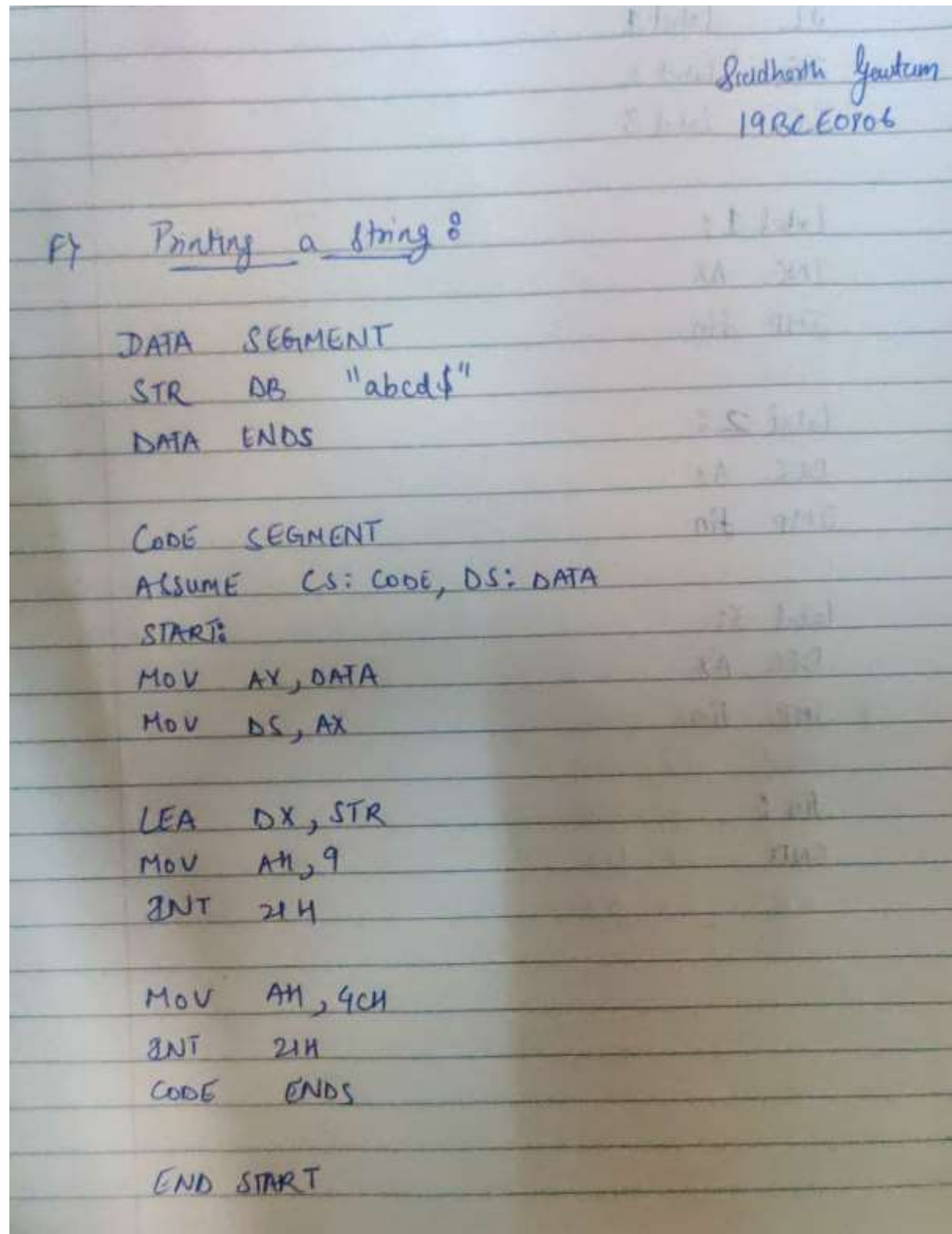
When we pop the data1 value from the stack the stack pointer returns back to its original state i.e. FFFE.



F)

Perform any two string operations on four letter word (ABCD/abcd)

CODE:



The image shows a handwritten assembly program on lined paper. At the top right, the student's name 'Siddhesh Gautam' and roll number '19BC E006' are written. The program title 'F) Printing a string:' is underlined. The code is divided into two segments: 'DATA SEGMENT' and 'CODE SEGMENT'. In the data segment, a string 'abcd\$' is defined in memory. The code segment starts with an 'ASSUME' statement for CS and DS, followed by a 'START:' label. The first part of the code moves the address of the data segment into the AX register and then into the DS register. The second part uses the 'LEA' instruction to load the address of the string into the DX register, sets the AH register to 9 (int 9) and the CH register to 4 (int 4ch), and then issues an 'INT 21H' instruction to print the string. The code ends with 'CODE ENDS' and 'END START'.

```
F) Printing a string:

DATA SEGMENT
STR DB "abcd$"
DATA ENDS

CODE SEGMENT
ASSUME CS: CODE, DS: DATA
START:
MOV AX, DATA
MOV DS, AX

LEA DX, STR
MOV AH, 9
INT 21H

MOV AH, 4CH
INT 21H
CODE ENDS

END START
```


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Compare two string :

Data Segment

```
str1 db "ABCD$"
strlen1 db $-str1
str2 db "ABCD$"
strlen2 db $-str2
strEq db "Strings are Equal $"
struneq db "Strings are Unequal $"
```

Data Ends

Code Segment

Assume cs: code, ds: data

Begin :

```
mov ax, data
mov ds, ax
mov es, ax
lea si, str1
lea di, str2
mov cx, 6
mov al, strlen1
mov bl, strlen2
cmp al, bl
jne Not_Equal
repe cmpsb
jne Not_Equal
jmp Equal
Not_Equal:
mov ah, 09h
lea dx, struneq
int 21h
jmp Exit
```

Stoddarth Jenson

19BCE0006

Equal:

MOV ah, 09H

lea dx, string

int 4H

Exit:

MOV AX, 4C00H

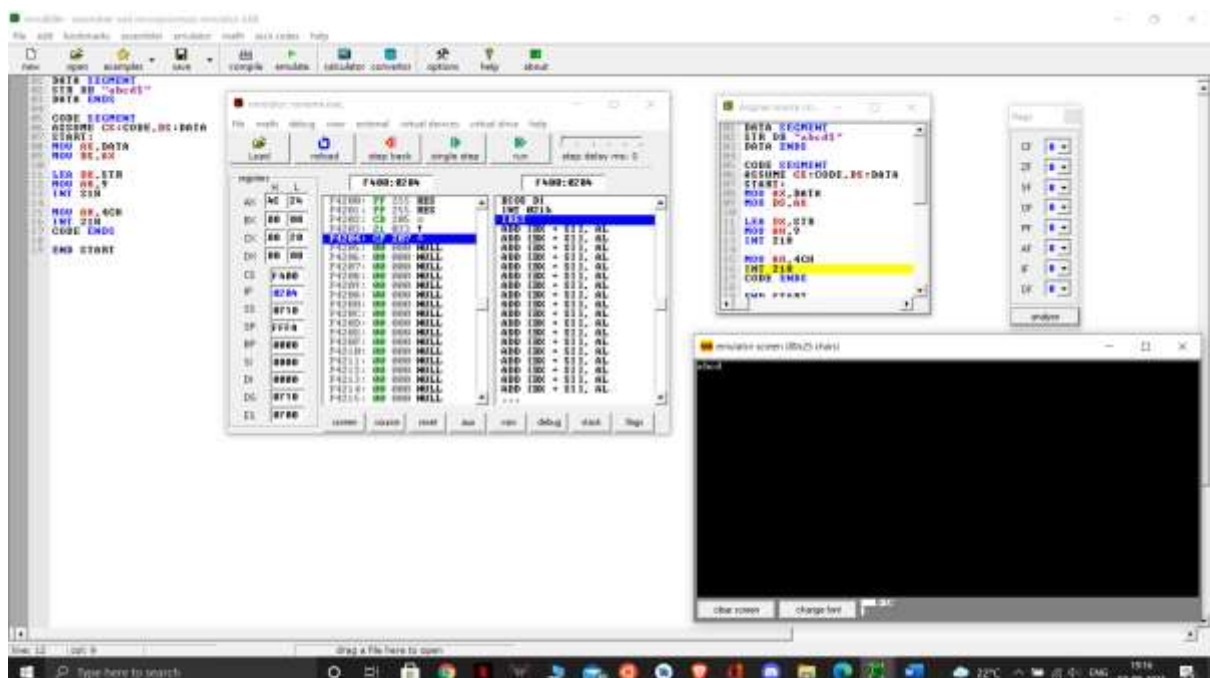
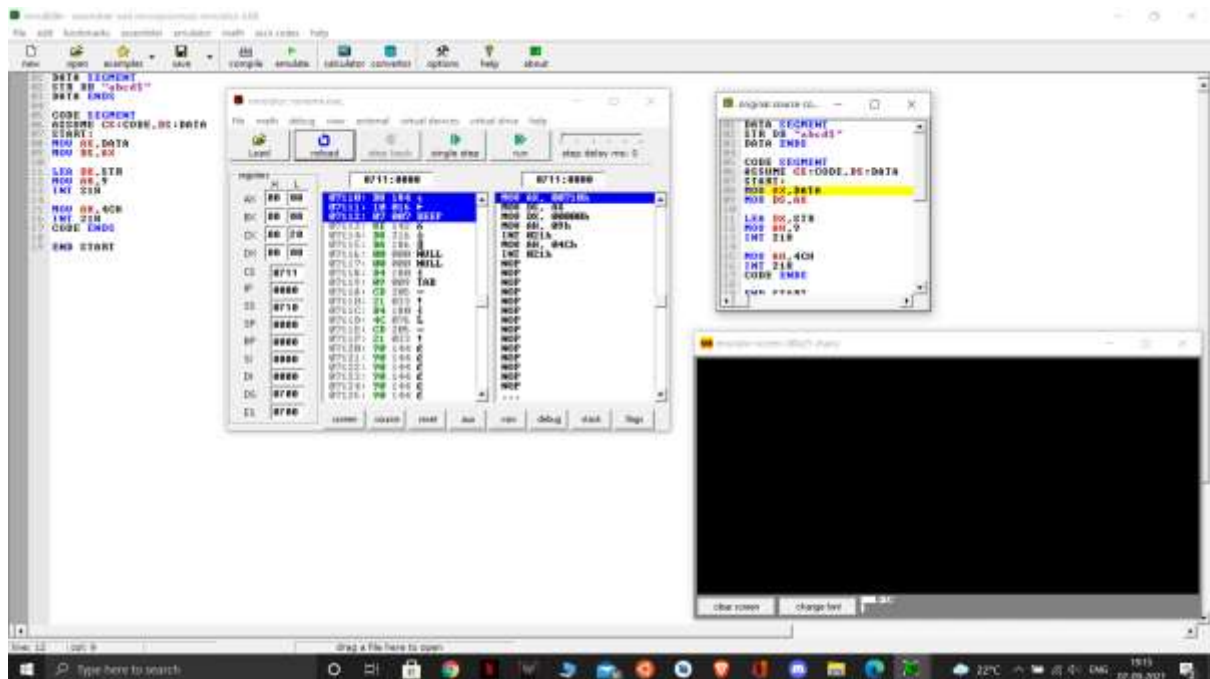
int 4H.

Code Ends

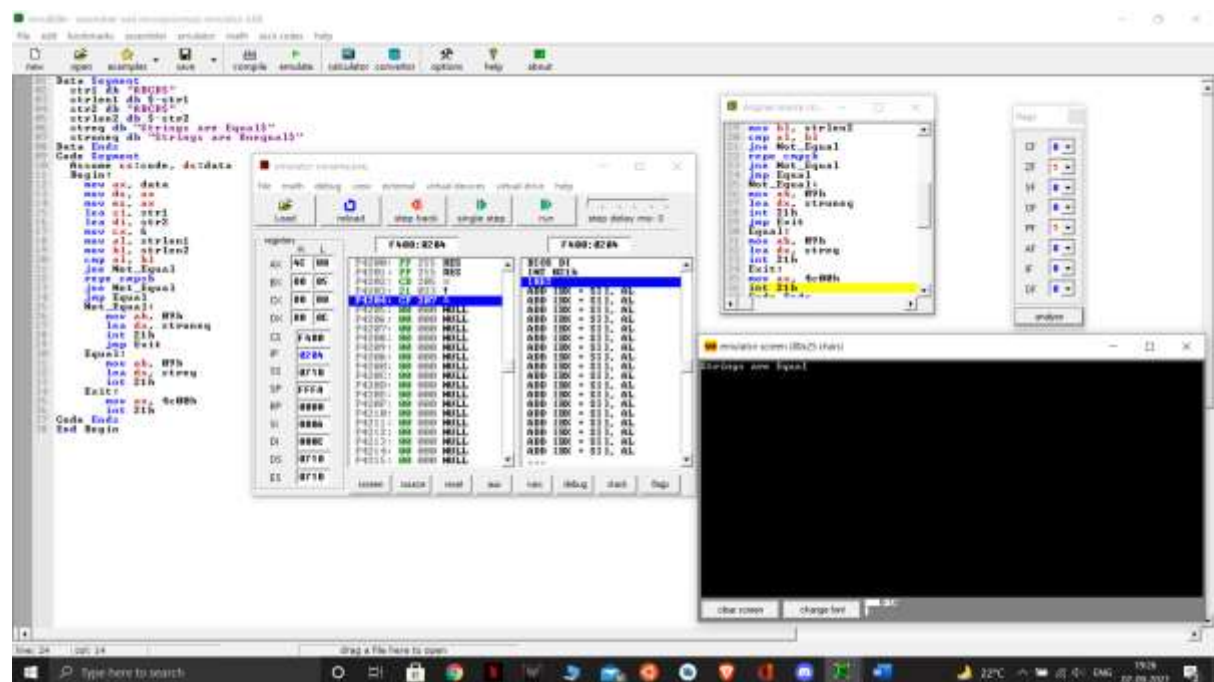
End Begin.

OUTPUT:

Printing a string:



When strings are equal



When strings are not equal

