Computer Organization and Architecture (EET2211)

LAB III: Evaluate Different Logical operations on two 16 bit Data

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I. OBJECTIVE:

1. AND two 16 bit numbers using direct addressing mode.
2. OR two 16 bit numbers using direct addressing mode.
3. NOT of a 16 bit number using direct addressing mode.
4. XOR of two 16 bit numbers using direct addressing mode.

II. PRE-LAB

For Obj. 1:

a) Explain direct addressing mode briefly.

It is the addressing mode in which the effective address of the memory location is written directly in the instruction.

b) Examine & analyze the output obtained from AND of two 16 bit numbers.

mov ax,[1000h]

mov bx,[1002h]

and ax,bx

[1000h] = 1234h

[1002h] = 4321h

Output: 220h

c) Write the assembly code.

```
org 100h
mov ax,0000h
mov ds,ax
mov ax,[3000h]
mov bx,[3002h]
```

```
and ax,bx
mov [3004h],ax
hlt
ret
```

For Obj. 2:

a) Examine & analyze the output obtained from OR of two 16 bit numbers.

mov ax,[1000h]

mov bx,[1002h]

or ax,bx

[1000h] = 1234h

[1002h] = 4321h

Output: 5335h

b) Write the assembly code.

```
org 100h
mov ax,0000h
mov ds,ax
mov ax,[3000h]
mov bx,[3002h]
or ax,bx
mov [3004h],ax
hlt
ret
```

For Obj. 3:

a) Examine & analyze the output obtained from NOT of a 16 bit number.

mov ax,1234h

not ax

Output: EDCBh

b) Write the assembly code.

```
org 100h
mov ax,0000h
mov ds,ax
mov ax,[3000h]
not ax
mov [3002h],ax
hlt
ret
```

For Obj. 4:

a) Examine & analyze the output obtained from XOR of two 16 bit numbers.

mov ax,[1000h]

mov bx,[1002h]

xor ax,bx

[1000h] = 1234h

[1002h] = 4321h

Output: 5115h

b) Write the assembly code.

```
org 100h
mov ax,0000h
```

```
mov ds,ax
mov ax,[3000h]
mov bx,[3002h]
xor ax,bx
mov [3004h],ax
hlt
ret
```

III. LAB:

Assembly Program:

For Obj. 1

```
; SASWAT MOHANTY
; 1941012407

; AND two 16 bit numbers using direct addressing mode

org 100h

mov ax,0000h
mov ds,ax
mov ax,[3000h]    ; Value stored at 3000 = 0202 -> 0000 0010 0000 0010
mov bx,[3002h]    ; Value stored at 3002 = 0202 -> 0000 0010 0000 0010
and ax,bx         ;                              ---------------------------------------------------
mov [3004h],ax    ;                                 AND ->  0000 0010 0000 0010 = 0202

hlt

ret
```

For Obj. 2

```
; SASWAT MOHANTY
; 1941012407

; OR two 16 bit numbers using direct addressing mode
```

```
org 100h

mov ax,0000h
mov ds,ax
mov ax,[3000h]    ; Value stored at 3000 = 0202 -> 0000 0010 0000 0010
mov bx,[3002h]    ; Value stored at 3002 = 0303 -> 0000 0011 0000 0011
or ax,bx          ;                              ---------------------------------------------
mov [3004h],ax    ;                                OR -> 0000 0011 0000 0011 = 0303

hlt

ret
```

For Obj. 3

```
; SASWAT MOHANTY
; 1941012407

; NOT of a 16 bit number using direct addressing mode

org 100h

mov ax,0000h
mov ds,ax
mov ax,[3000h]    ; Value stored at 3000 = 0202 -> 0000 0010 0000 0010
not ax            ;                          ------------------------------------------------
mov [3002h],ax    ;                              NOT -> 1111 1101 1111 1101 = FDFD

hlt

ret
```

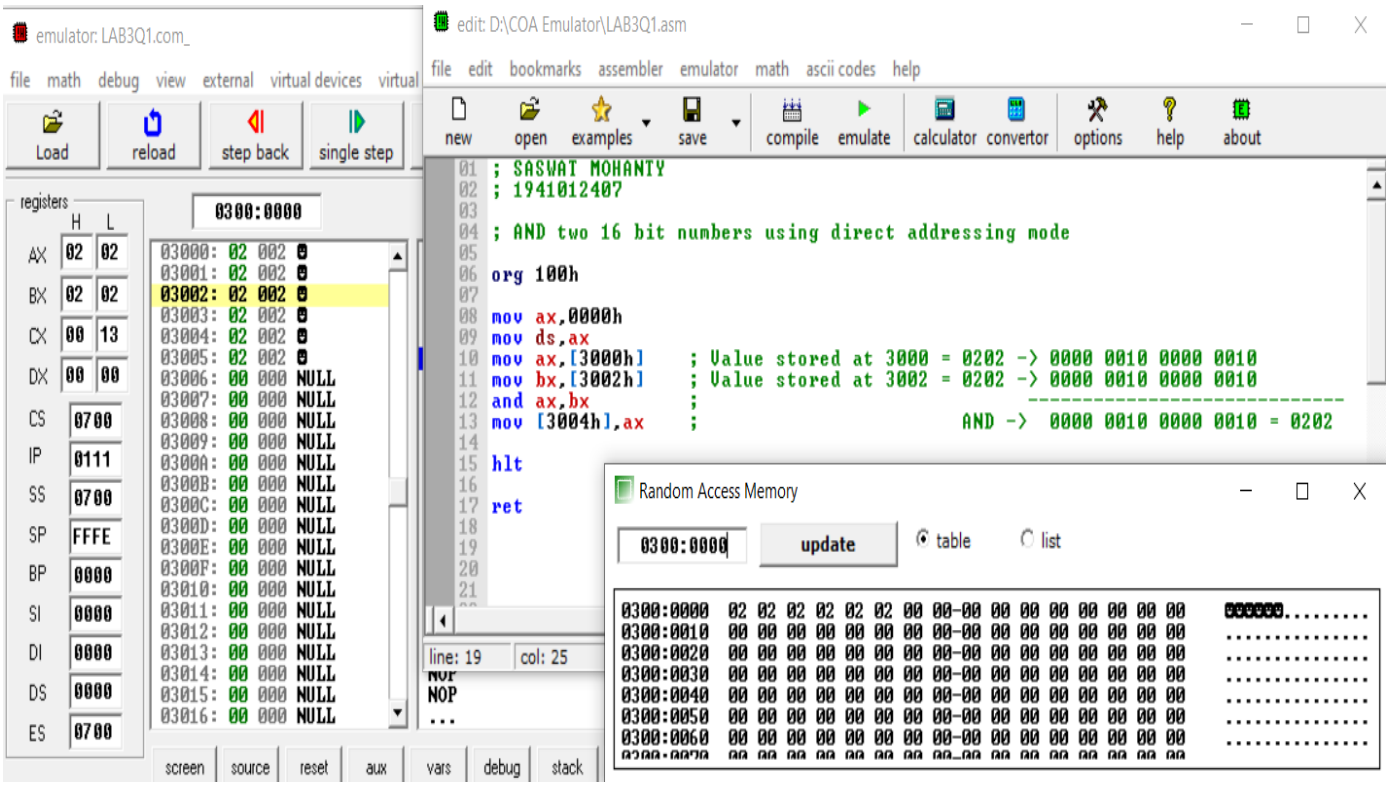
For Obj. 4

```
; SASWAT MOHANTY
; 1941012407

; XOR of two 16 bit numbers using direct addressing mode

org 100h

mov ax,0000h
mov ds,ax
mov ax,[3000h]   ; Value stored at 3000 = 0202 -> 0000 0010 0000 0010
```

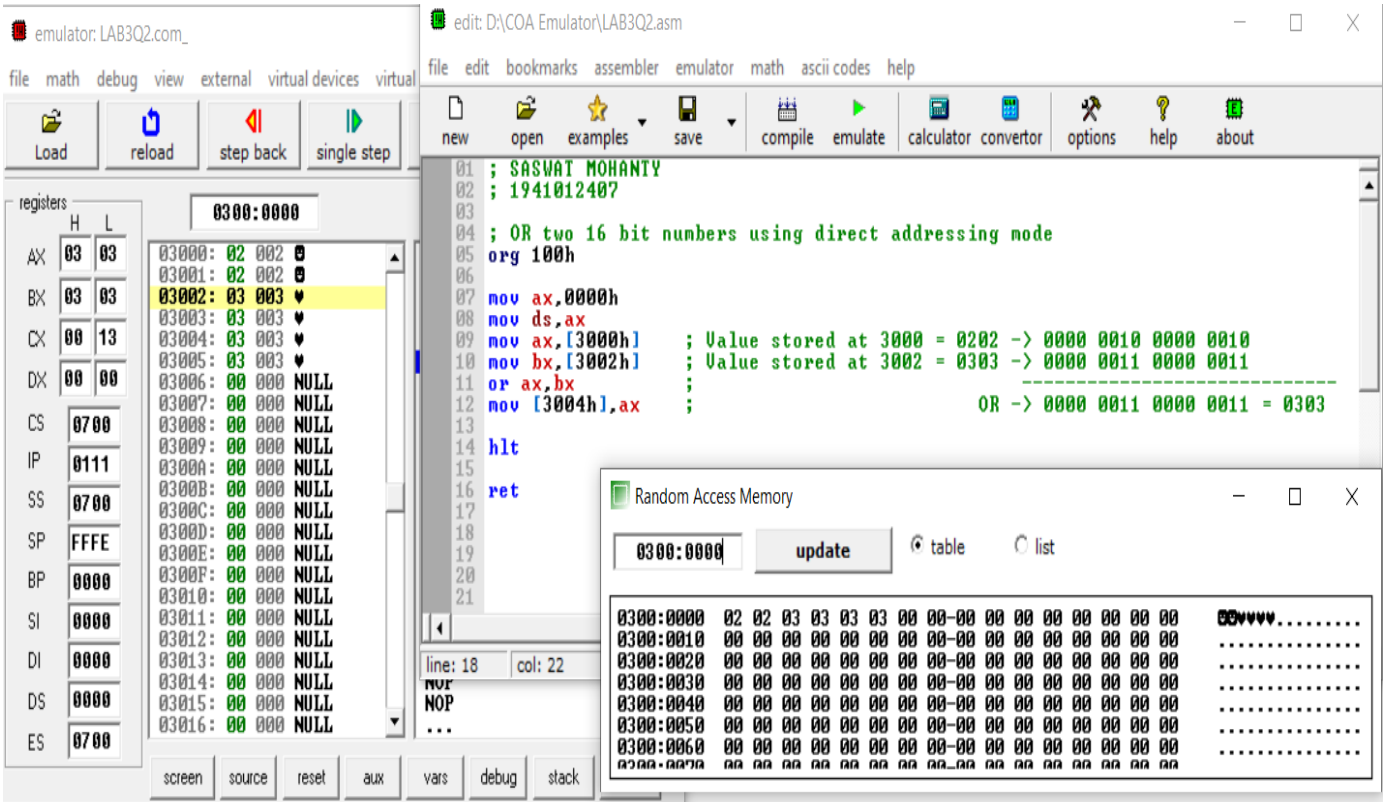
```
mov bx,[3002h]   ; Value stored at 3002 = 0303 -> 0000 0011 0000 0011
xor ax,bx        ;                              ----------------------------------------
mov [3004h],ax   ;                                XOR -> 0000 0001 0000 0001 = 0101

hlt

ret
```

Observations (with screen shots):

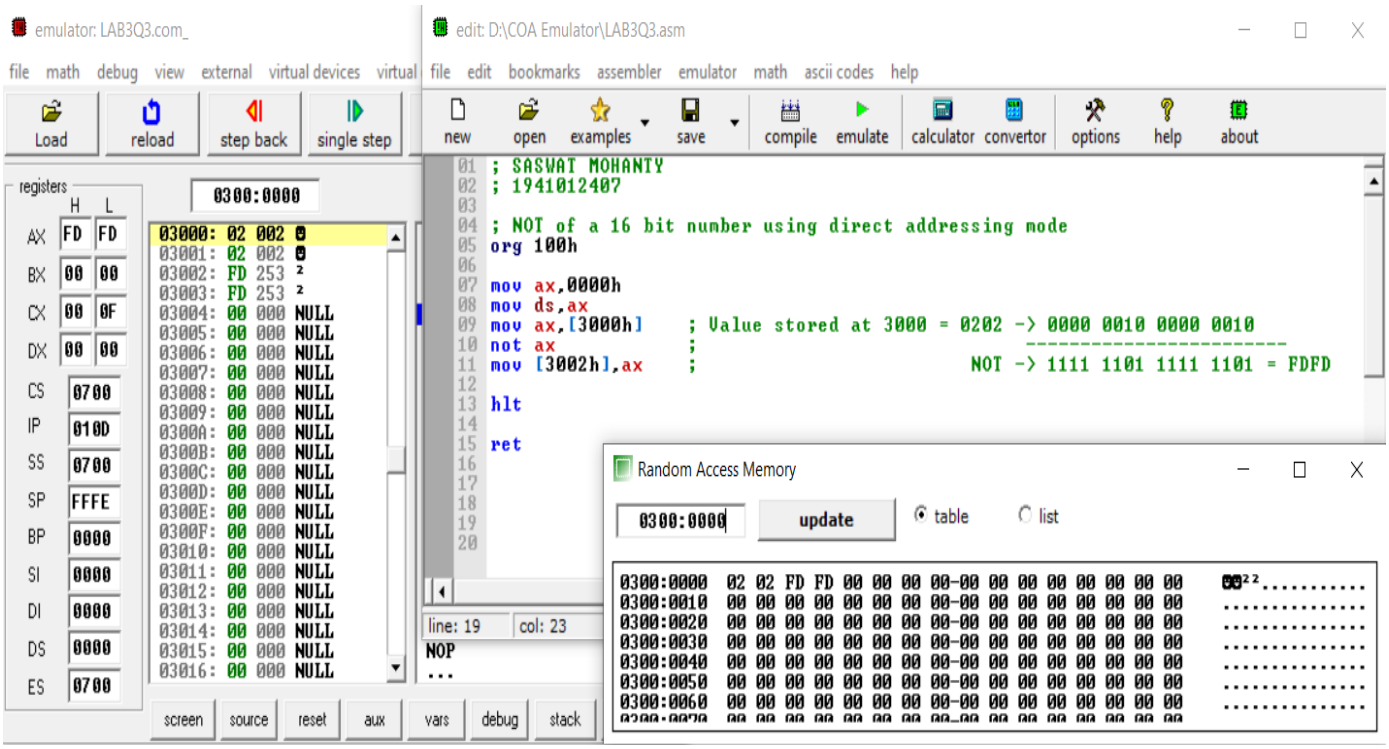
For Obj. 1



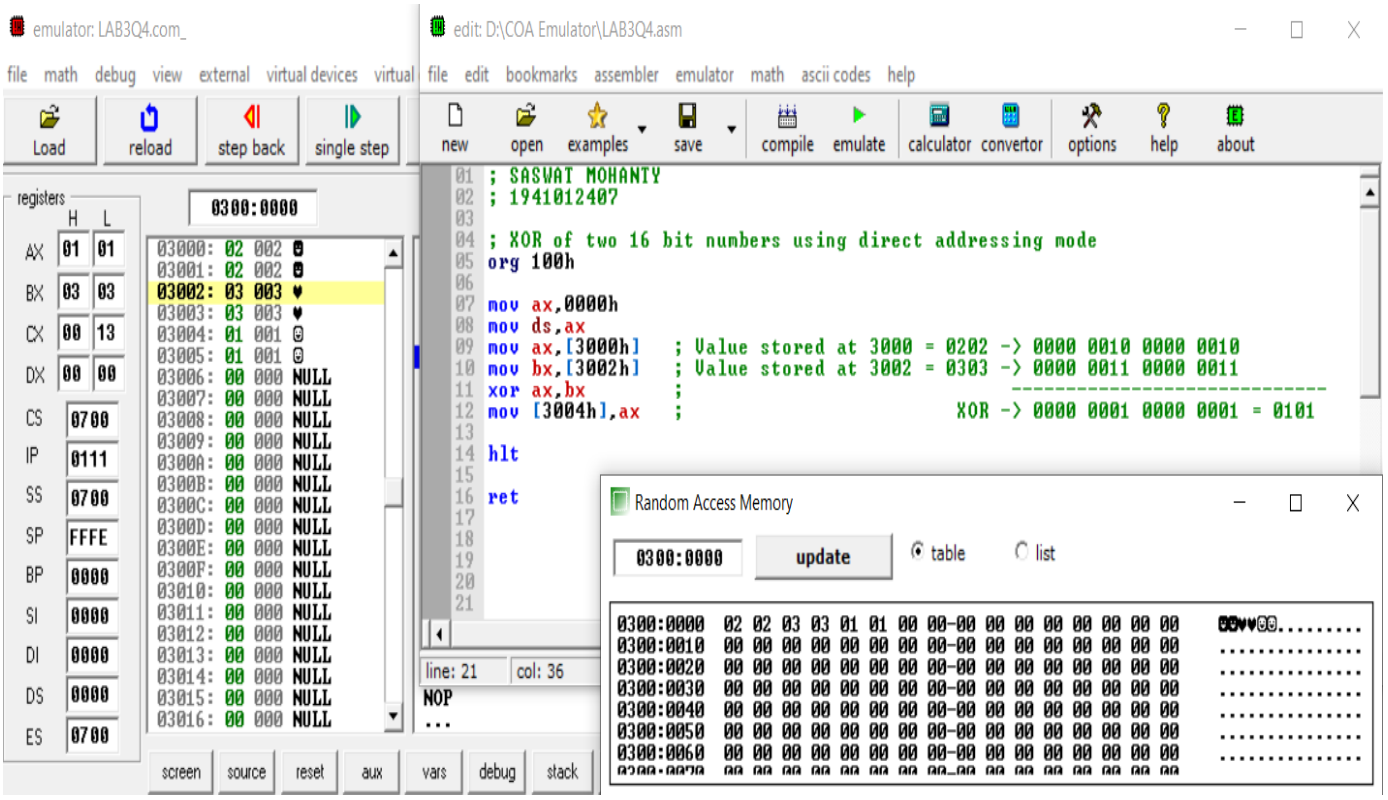
For Obj. 2


emulator: LAB3Q2.com_
edit: D:\COA Emulator\LAB3Q2.asm
; SASWAT MOHANTY
; 1941012407
; OR two 16 bit numbers using direct addressing mode
org 100h
mov ax,0000h
mov ds,ax
mov ax,[3000h] ; Value stored at 3000 = 0202 -> 0000 0010 0000 0010
mov bx,[3002h] ; Value stored at 3002 = 0303 -> 0000 0011 0000 0011
or ax,bx ;
mov [3004h],ax ; OR -> 0000 0011 0000 0011 = 0303
hlt
ret
Random Access Memory
0300:0000
update
table
list

For Obj. 3


emulator: LAB3Q3.com_
edit: D:\COA Emulator\LAB3Q3.asm
; SASWAT MOHANTY
; 1941012407
; NOT of a 16 bit number using direct addressing mode
org 100h
mov ax,0000h
mov ds,ax
mov ax,[3000h] ; Value stored at 3000 = 0202 -> 0000 0010 0000 0010
not ax ;
mov [3002h],ax ; NOT -> 1111 1101 1111 1101 = FDFD
hlt
ret
Random Access Memory
0300:0000
update
table
list

For Obj. 4



Conclusion:

For Obj. 1:

It can be concluded that the 'and' operation of numbers when dry run and executed in system found to be same. Thus, the program to and two 16-bit numbers was executed.

For Obj. 2:

It can be concluded that the 'or' operation of numbers when dry run and executed in system found to be same. Thus, the program to or two 16-bit numbers was executed.

For Obj. 3:

It can be concluded that the 'not' operation of numbers when dry run and executed in system found to be same. Thus, the program to not a 16-bit number was executed.

For Obj. 4:

It can be concluded that the 'xor' operation of numbers when dry run and executed in system found to be same. Thus, the program to xor two 16-bit numbers was executed.

IV. POST LAB:

1. Enlist the advantages of assembly language programming over machine language.

- It allows complex jobs to run in a simpler way.
- It is memory efficient, as it requires less memory.
- It is faster in speed, as its execution time is less.
- It is mainly hardware-oriented.
- It requires less instruction to get the result.
- It is used for critical jobs.
- It is not required to keep track of memory locations.
- It is a low-level embedded system.

2. Write the function of the following arithmetic instructions

a) ADC b) INC c) DEC d) SBB e) DAA

a) **ADC: -** Used to add with carry.

b) **INC: -** Used to increment the provided byte/word by 1.

c) **DEC: -** Used to decrement the provided byte/word by 1.

d) **SBB: -** Used to perform subtraction with borrow.

e) **DAA: -** Used to adjust the decimal after the addition/subtraction operation.

3. Write the function of the following logical instructions

b) SHL/SAL b) SHR c) SAR d) ROR e) ROL

a) **SHL/SAL: -** Used to shift bits of a byte/word towards left and put zero(S) in LSBs.

b) **SHR: -** Used to shift bits of a byte/word towards the right and put zero(S) in MSBs.

c) **SAR: -** Used to shift bits of a byte/word towards the right and copy the old MSB into the new MSB.

d) **ROR: -** Used to rotate bits of byte/word towards the right, i.e., LSB to MSB and to Carry Flag [CF].

e) **ROL: -** Used to rotate bits of byte/word towards the left, i.e. MSB to LSB and to Carry Flag [CF].