

Computer Organization and Architecture (EET2211)

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

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Remarks:

Teacher's Signature

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

The screenshot displays the COA Emulator interface. The main window shows the assembly code for 'LAB3Q1.asm'. The code includes comments about the values stored at memory locations 3000 and 3002, and the result of an AND operation. The registers window on the left shows the state of various registers, with AX, BX, CX, and DX highlighted. The 'Random Access Memory' window is open, showing the memory layout from 0300:0000 to 0300:000F, with the value 02 02 02 02 02 02 00 00-00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 stored at 0300:0000.

Assembly Code:

```

01 ; SASWAT MOHANTY
02 ; 1941012407
03
04 ; AND two 16 bit numbers using direct addressing mode
05
06 org 100h
07
08 mov ax,0000h
09 mov ds,ax
10 mov ax,[3000h] ; Value stored at 3000 = 0202 -> 0000 0010 0000 0010
11 mov bx,[3002h] ; Value stored at 3002 = 0202 -> 0000 0010 0000 0010
12 and ax,bx      ; -----
13 mov [3004h],ax ; AND -> 0000 0010 0000 0010 = 0202
14
15 hlt
16
17 ret

```

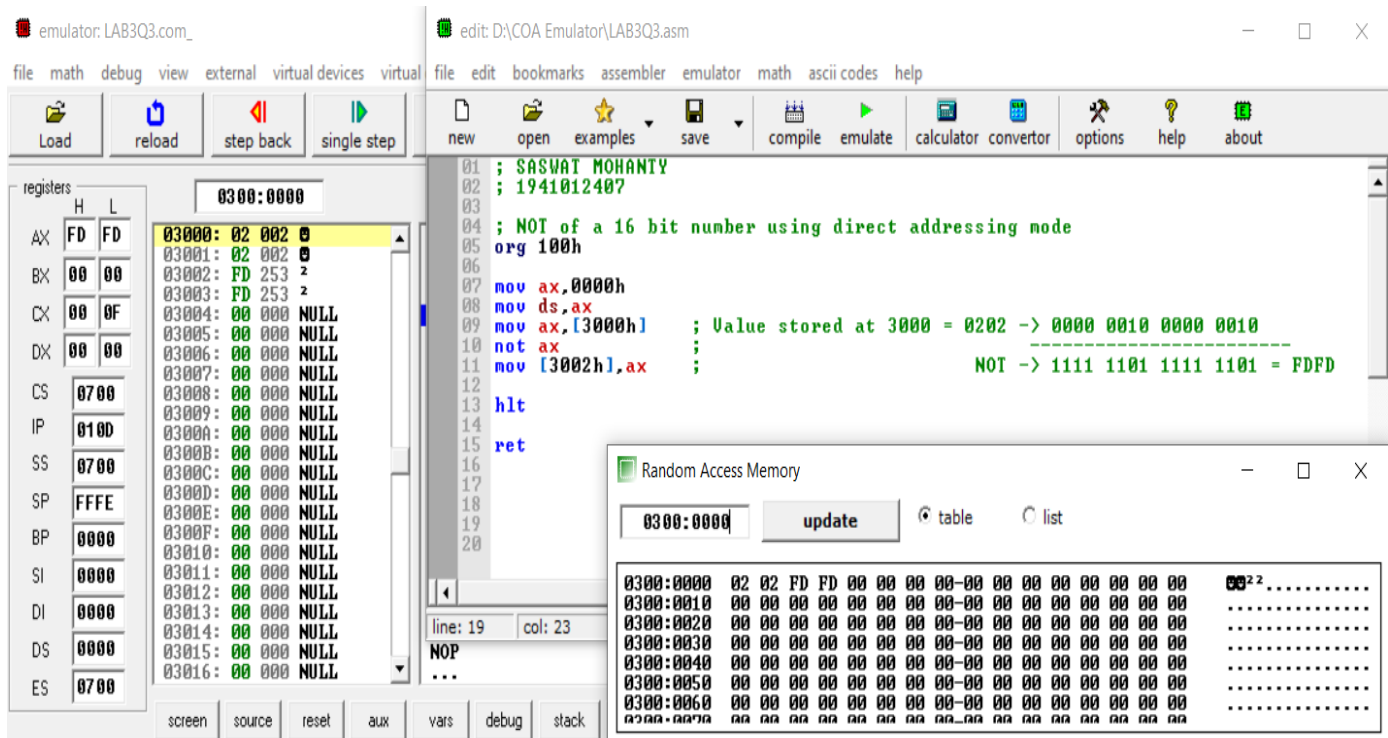
Registers:

Register	H	L
AX	02	02
BX	02	02
CX	00	13
DX	00	00
CS	0700	
IP	0111	
SS	0700	
SP	FFFE	
BP	0000	
SI	0000	
DI	0000	
DS	0000	
ES	0700	

Random Access Memory:

Address	Value
0300:0000	02 02 02 02 02 02 00 00-00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
0300:0010	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00-00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
0300:0020	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00-00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
0300:0030	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00-00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
0300:0040	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00-00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
0300:0050	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00-00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
0300:0060	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00-00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00

For Obj. 2



For Obj. 4

The screenshot displays the LAB3Q4.asm emulator interface. The main window shows the assembly code for 'edit: D:\COA Emulator\LAB3Q4.asm'. The code includes comments and instructions for XORing two 16-bit numbers using direct addressing mode. The registers window on the left shows the state of various registers, with AX and BX highlighted. The memory window on the right shows the memory access for the instruction at address 0300:0000, displaying the XOR operation result as 0101.

Registers:

Register	H	L
AX	01	01
BX	03	03
CX	00	13
DX	00	00
CS	0700	
IP	0111	
SS	0700	
SP	FFFE	
BP	0000	
SI	0000	
DI	0000	
DS	0000	
ES	0700	

Memory Access:

Address	Value
0300:0000	02 02 03 03 01 01 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
0300:0010	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
0300:0020	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
0300:0030	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
0300:0040	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
0300:0050	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
0300:0060	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00

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].