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Section: BAI-4A

COAL LAB TASK #06

Conditional Jump: Code:

; a program to add three numbers using byte variables [org 0x0100]

```
; initialize stuff

mov ax, 0 ; reset the accumulator

mov bx, 0 ; set the counter

outerloop:

add ax, [num1 + bx]

add bx, 2

cmp bx, 20 ; sets ZF=0 when they are equal
```

mov [result], ax

jne outerloop

```
mov ax, 0x4c00 int 0x21
```

; Intel Sotware Developer Manual - EFLAGS and Instructions (Page 435)

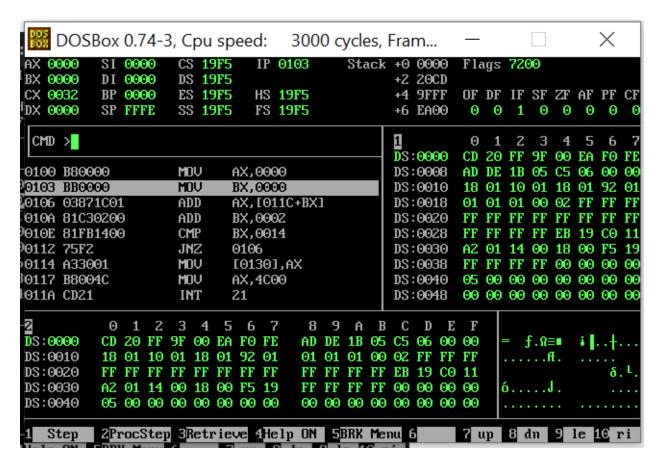
num1: dw 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 10, 20, 30, 40, 50

result: dw 0

1.

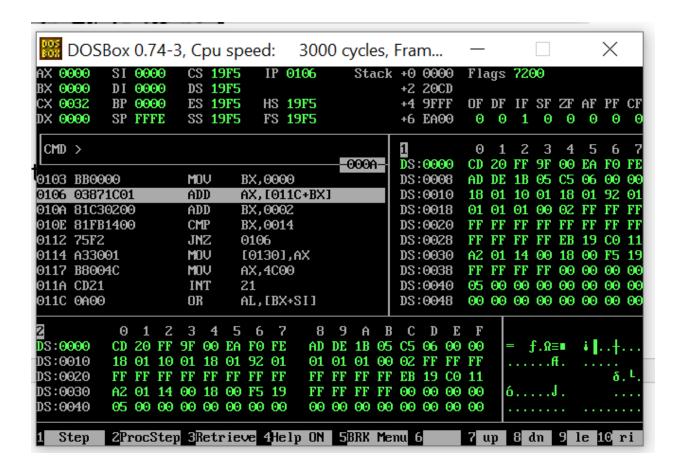
mov ax, 0

Here we are initializing the ax register to value zero.



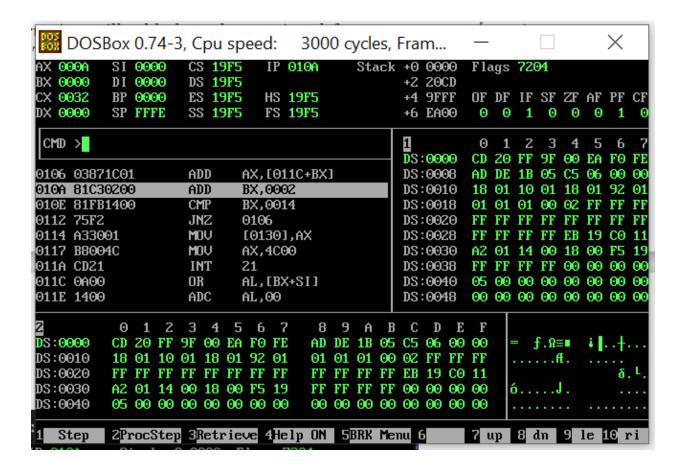
mov bx, 0

Here we are initializing the bx register to value zero.



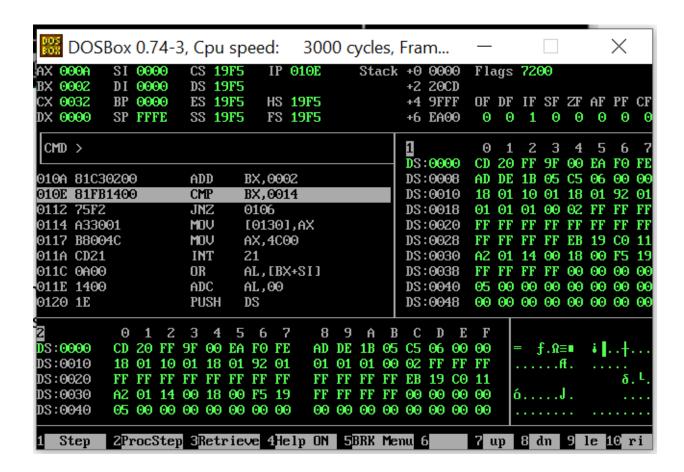
3. add ax, [num1 + bx]

Here we will add the value present at the address ax + bx to ax register.



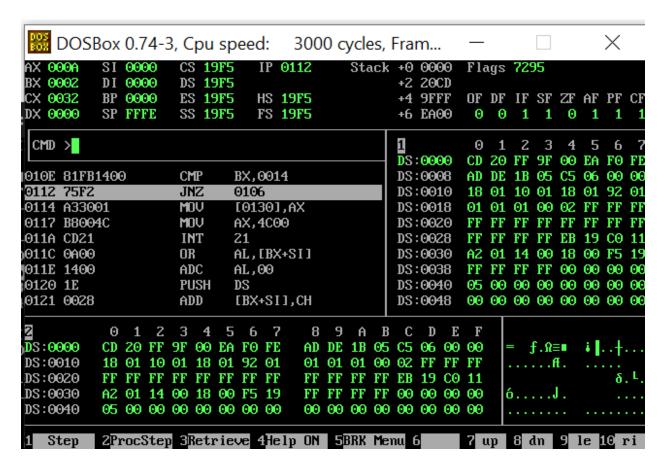
add bx, 2

The instruction **add bx, 2** increments the value stored in the BX register by 2. This operation is part of a loop where the updated value in BX will be compared with 20 to determine whether the loop should continue running or if a jump is required.



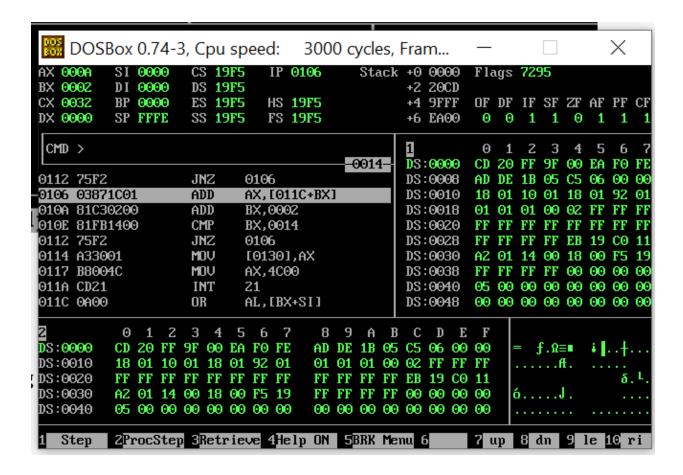
cmp bx, 20

The **cmp bx, 20** instruction checks whether the value in the BX register is equal to 20. If they are equal, the Zero flag is set to 0.



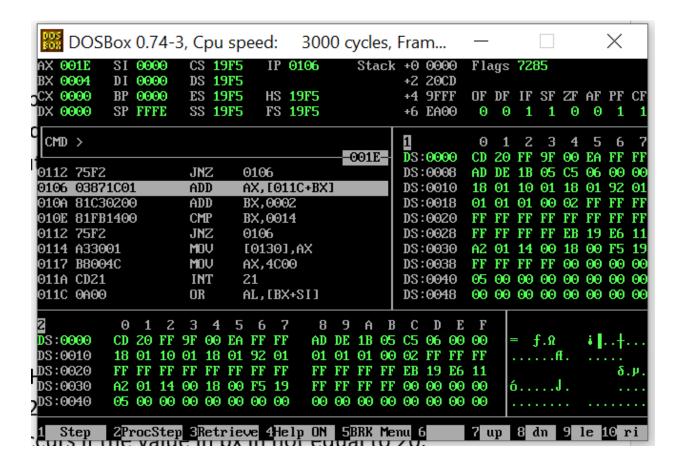
jne outerloop

The instruction **jne outerloop** examines whether the Zero flag is set to 0. If it's not set to zero, it means that the values being compared are not equal, so the program jumps to the address labeled **outerloop** and continues looping.



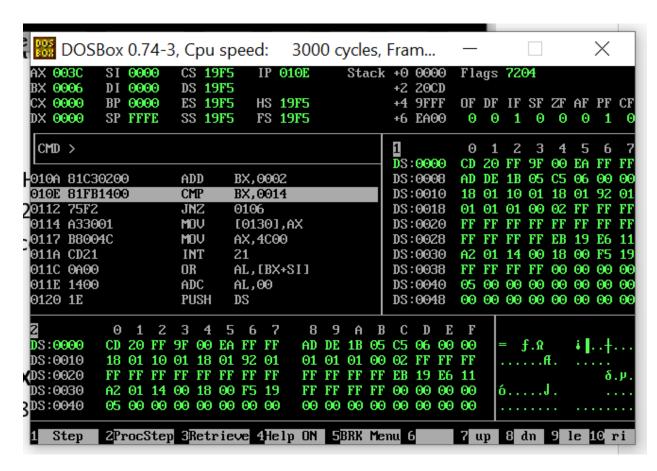
Second Iteration:

This is second iteration of the loop. Here the value stored previously in ax register is added to [num1+bx] and we add 2 to the bx register. The value of bx is compared to 20. A jump to the outer loop occurs if the value in bx in not equal to 20.



Third Iteration:

Here the value stored previously in ax register is added to [num1+bx] and we add 2 to the bx register. The value of bx is compared to 20. A jump to the outer loop occurs if the value in bx in not equal to 20.



Fourth Iteration:

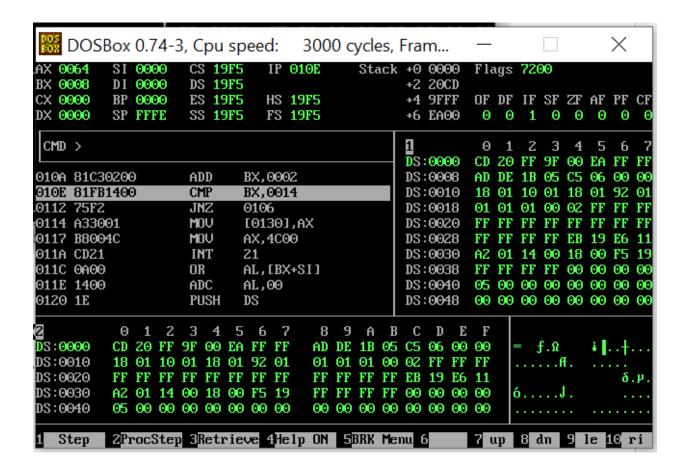
AX is set to 60.

BX is set to 6.

The value of num1 (6) is added to 40, resulting in 100, and added to AX.

BX is incremented to 8.

Comparison is made between BX (8) and 20.



Fifth Iteration:

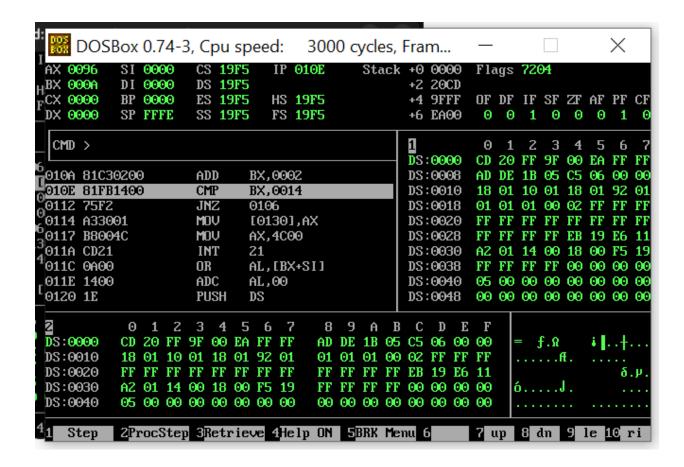
AX is set to 100.

BX is set to 8.

The value of num1 (8) is added to 50, resulting in 150, and added to AX.

BX is incremented to 10.

Comparison is made between BX (10) and 20.



Sixth Iteration:

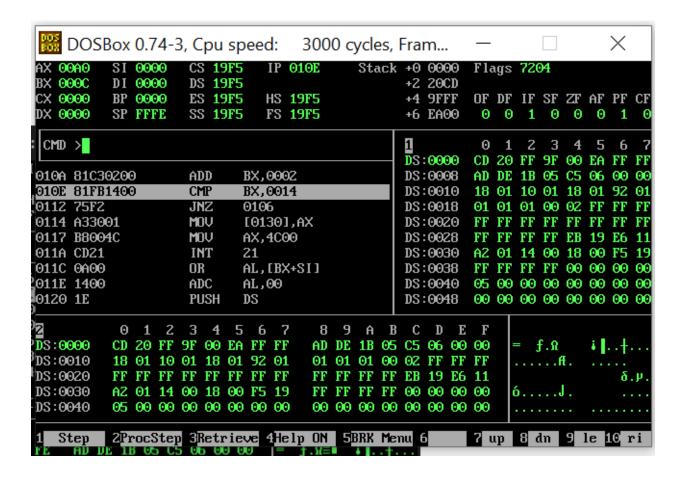
AX is set to 150.

BX is set to 10.

The value of num1 (10) is added to 10, resulting in 160, and added to AX.

BX is incremented to 12.

Comparison is made between BX (12) and 20.



Seventh Iteration:

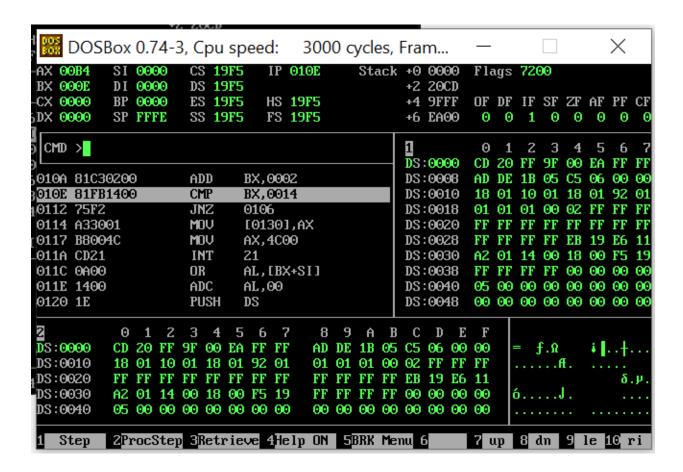
AX is set to 160.

BX is set to 12.

The value of num1 (12) is added to 20, resulting in 180, and added to AX.

BX is incremented to 14.

Comparison is made between BX (14) and 20.



Eighth Iteration:

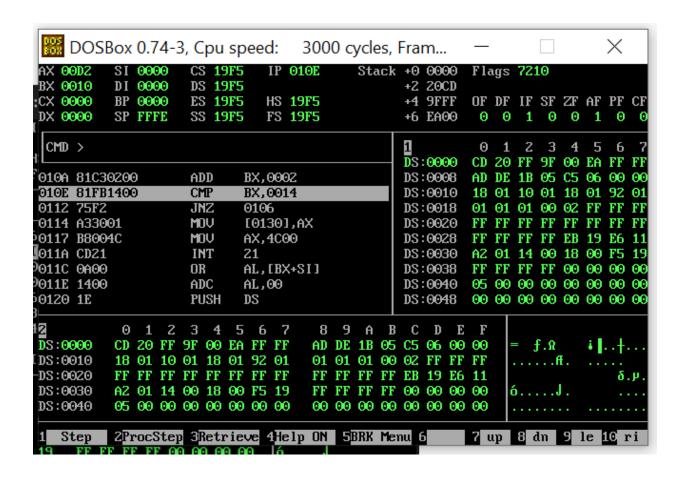
AX is set to 180.

BX is set to 14.

The value of num1 (14) is added to 30, resulting in 210, and added to AX.

BX is incremented to 16.

Comparison is made between BX (16) and 20.



Ninth Iteration:

AX is set to 210.

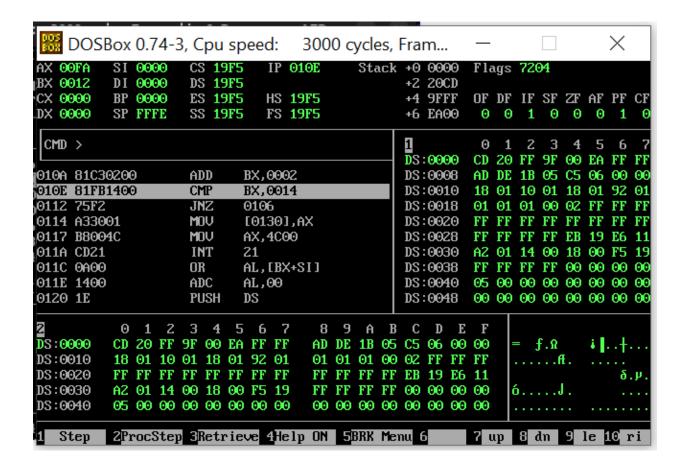
BX is set to 16.

The value of num1 (16) is added to 40, resulting in 250, and added to AX.

BX is incremented to 18.

Comparison is made between BX (18) and 20.

The Zero Flag is set to zero, indicating BX is not equal to 20.



15.

Tenth Iteration:

AX is set to 250.

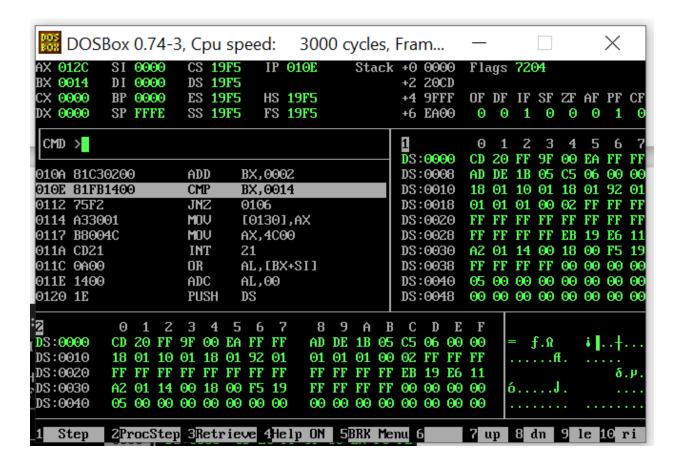
BX is set to 18.

The value of num1 (18) is added to 50, resulting in 300, and added to AX.

BX is incremented to 20.

Comparison is made between BX (20) and 20.

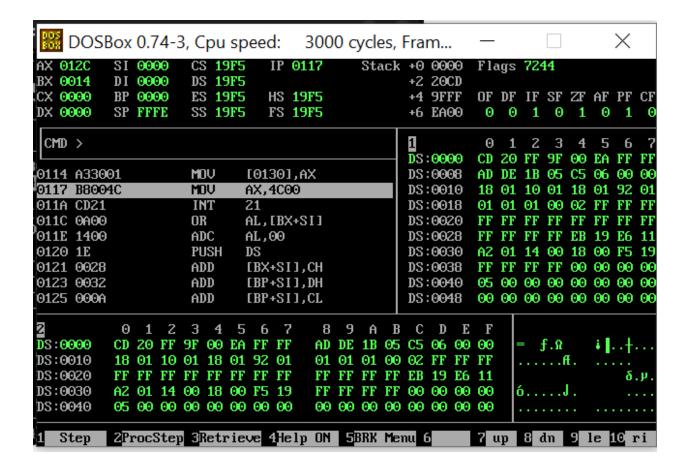
The Zero Flag is set to 1, indicating BX is equal to 20, which triggers an exit from the loop.



16.

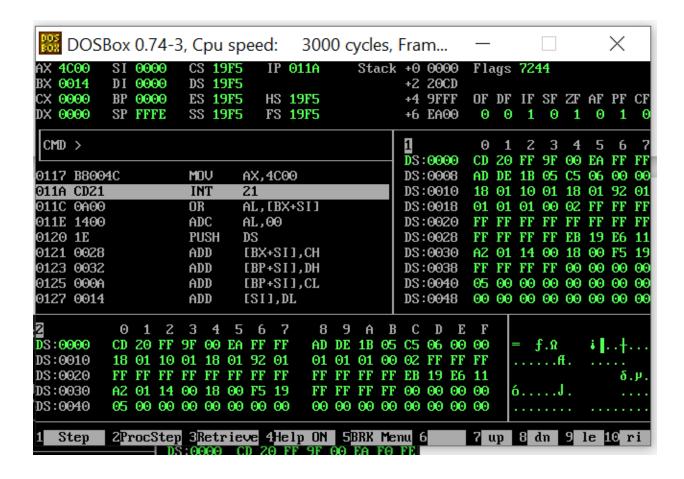
mov [result], ax

This command will move the value from AX register to the memory address which is labelled as result.



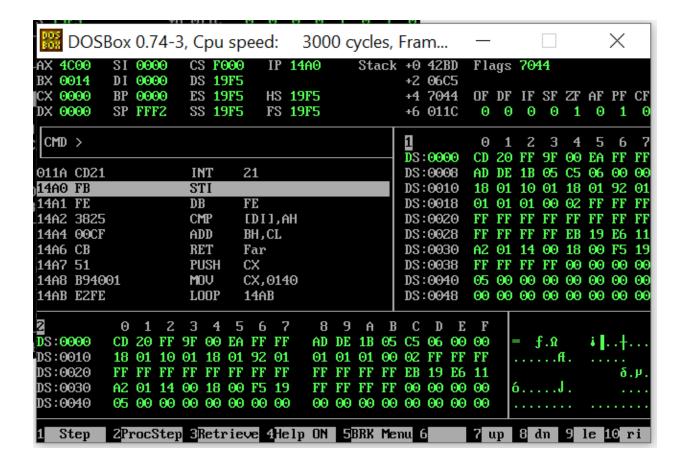
mov ax, 0x4c00

mov ax, 0x4c00, this moves the value 4c00 into ax register which is a program terminator.



int 0x21

The INT 21 instruction initiates an interrupt call.



Unconditional Jump:

[org 0x0100]

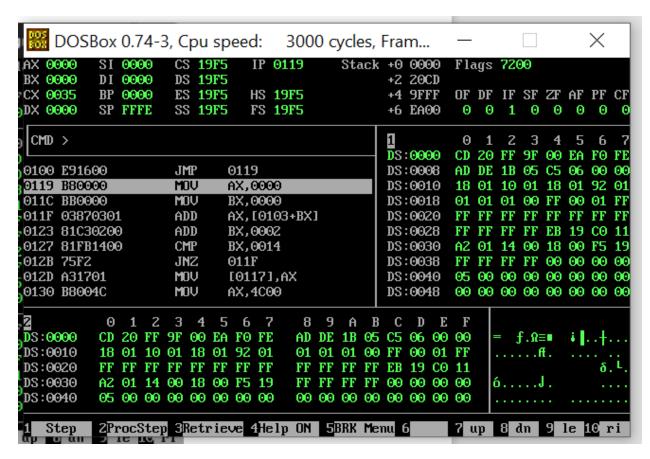
jmp start ; see next instructions when you haven't yet executed this!

num1: dw 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 10, 20, 30, 40, 50

result: dw 0

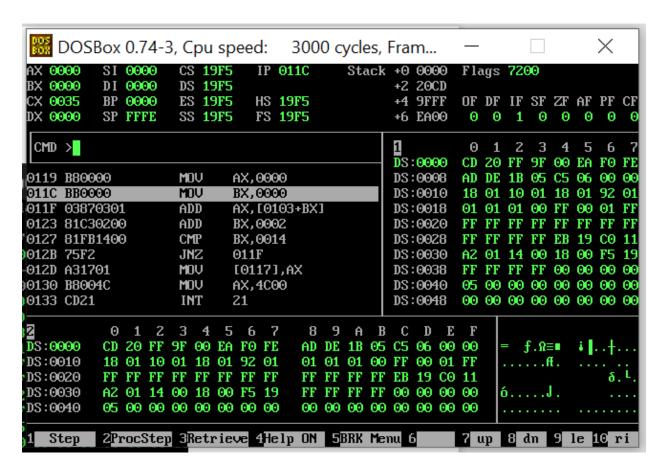
```
start:
; initialize stuff
mov ax, 0
            ; reset the accumulator
           ; set the counter
mov bx, 0
outerloop:
  add ax, [num1 + bx]
  add bx, 2
  cmp bx, 20
                ; sets ZF=0 when they are equal
 jne outerloop
mov [result], ax
mov ax, 0x4c00
int 0x21
```

jmp start refers to jumping to a specific labeled point within the program, effectively initiating or restarting program execution from that point onwards. The **jmp start** command directs the program to execute from the **start** label within the code.



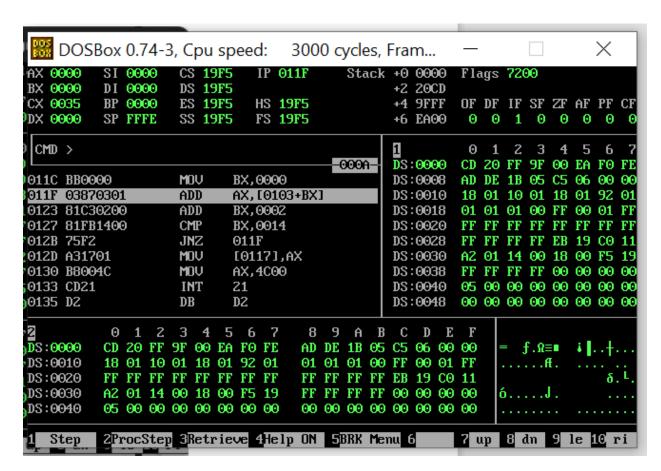
mov ax, 0

Through this instruction the ax register is initialized to zero.



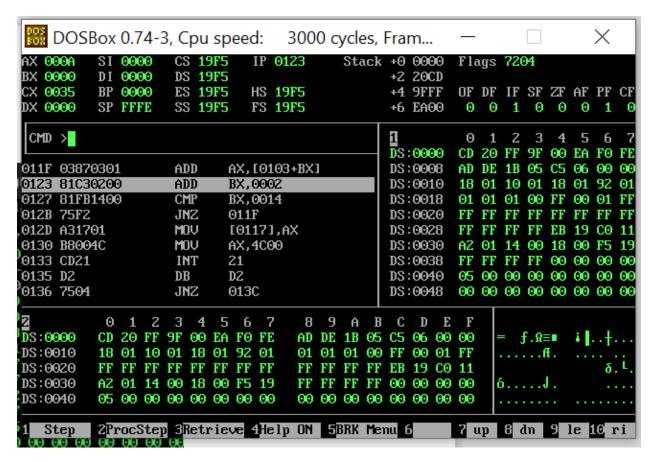
mov bx, 0

Through this instruction the **bx** register is initialized to zero.



add ax, [num1 + bx]

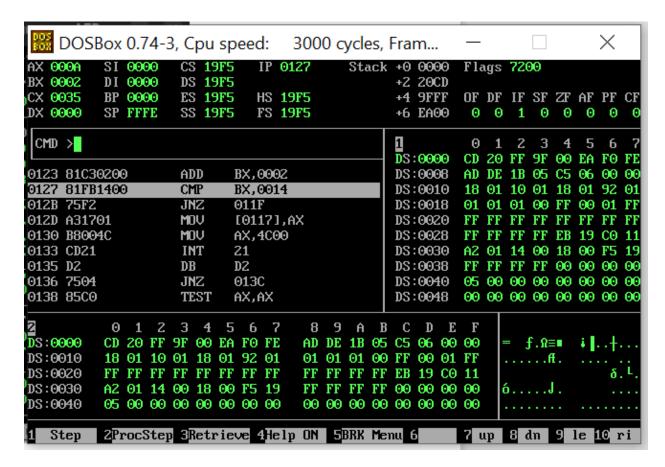
The value at the address num1+bx is added to the ax register through this command.



5.

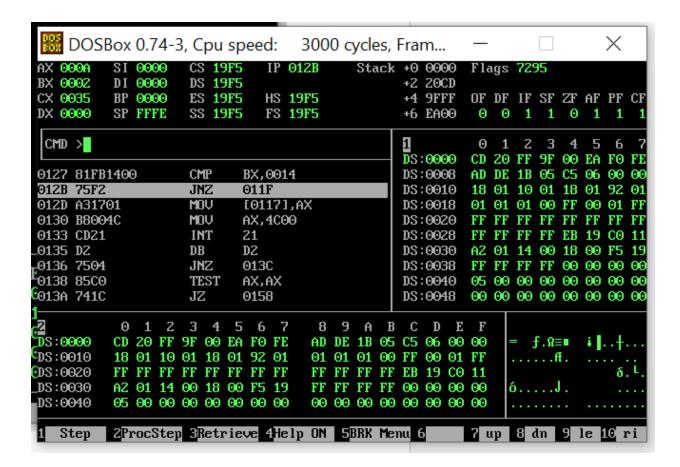
add bx, 2

The instruction **add bx, 2** increments the value stored in the BX register by 2. This operation is part of a loop where the updated value in BX will be compared with 20 to determine whether the loop should continue running or if a jump is required.



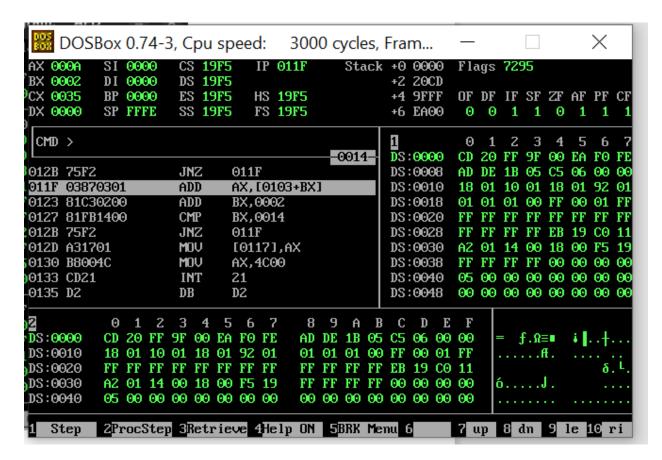
cmp bx, 20

The **cmp bx, 20** instruction checks whether the value in the BX register is equal to 20. If they are equal, the Zero flag is set to 0.



jne outerloop

The instruction **jne outerloop** examines whether the Zero flag is set to 0. If it's not set to zero, it means that the values being compared are not equal, so the program jumps to the address labeled **outerloop** and continues looping.



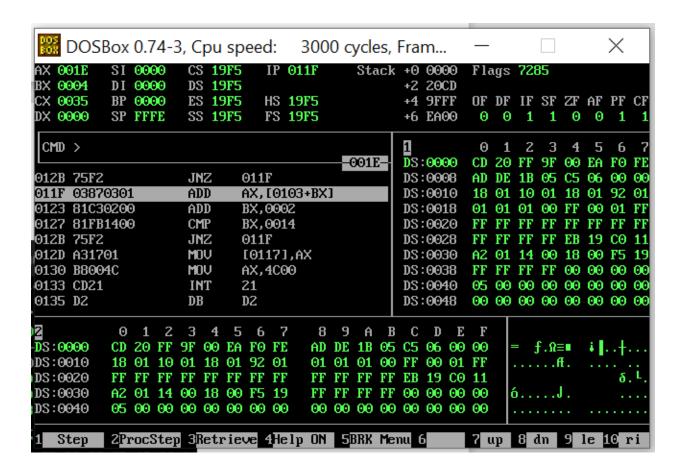
Iteration 2:

The value of ax is updated to ax + [num1 + bx].

The value of **bx** is incremented by **2**.

Comparison is made between **bx** and **20**.

If **bx** is not equal to **20**, a jump to the **outerloop** is executed.



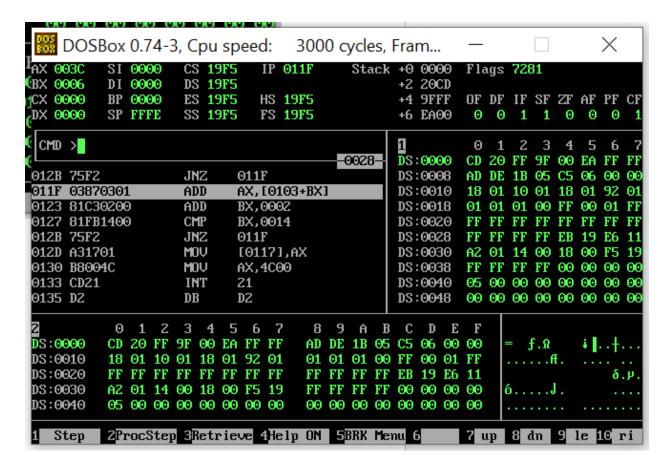
Iteration 3:

The value of ax is incremented by [num1 + bx].

The value of **bx** is incremented by **2**.

Comparison is made between **bx** and **20**.

If **bx** is not equal to **20**, a jump to the **outerloop** is executed.



Fourth Iteration:

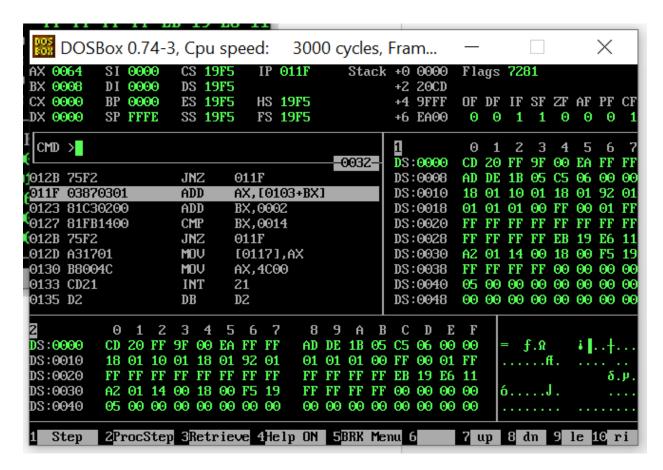
AX is set to 60.

BX is set to 6.

The value of num1 (6) is added to 40, resulting in 100, and added to AX.

BX is incremented to 8.

Comparison is made between BX (8) and 20.



Fifth Iteration:

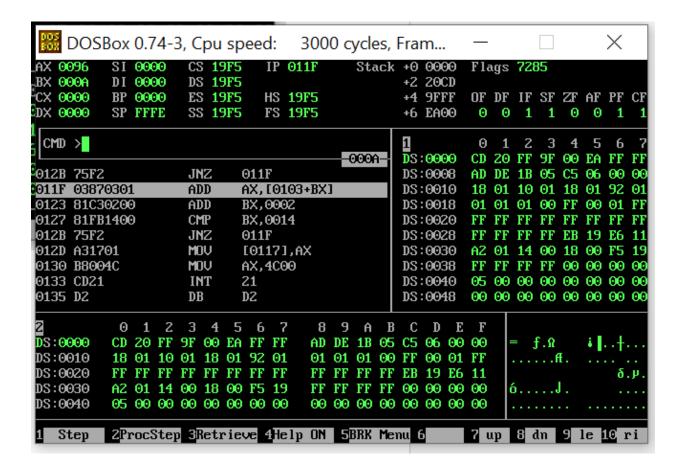
AX is set to 100.

BX is set to 8.

The value of num1 (8) is added to 50, resulting in 150, and added to AX.

BX is incremented to 10.

Comparison is made between BX (10) and 20.



Sixth Iteraction:

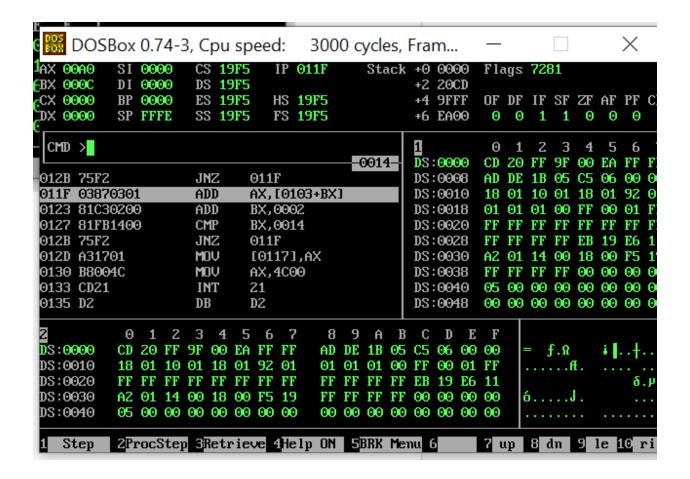
AX is set to 150.

BX is set to 10.

The value of num1 (10) is added to 10, resulting in 160, and added to AX.

BX is incremented to 12.

Comparison is made between BX (12) and 20.



Seventh Iteration:

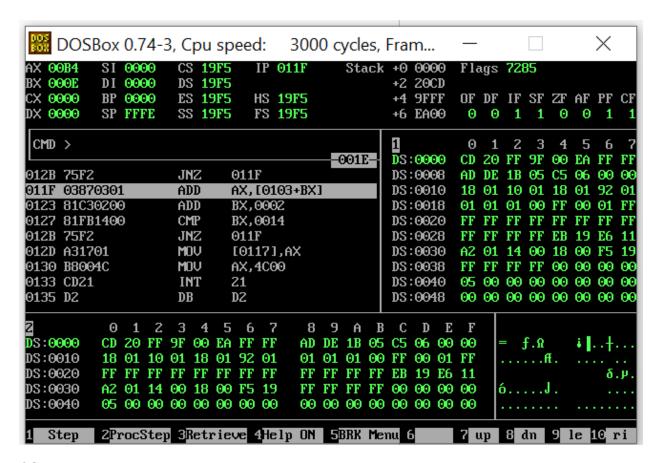
AX is set to 160.

BX is set to 12.

The value of num1 (12) is added to 20, resulting in 180, and added to AX.

BX is incremented to 14.

Comparison is made between BX (14) and 20.



Eighth Iteration:

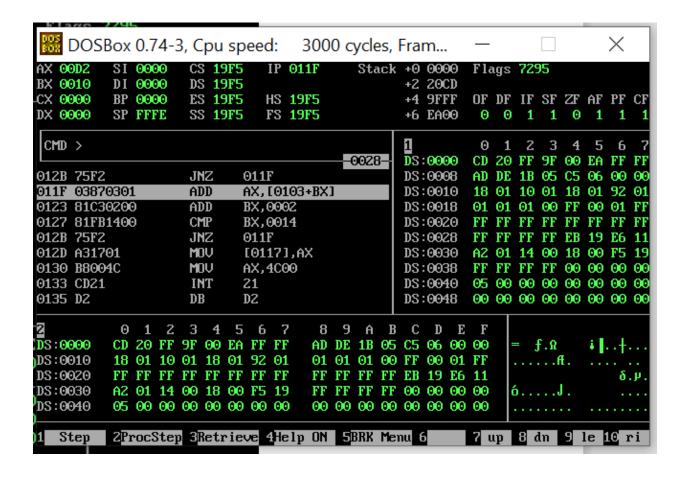
AX is set to 180.

BX is set to 14.

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BX is incremented to 16.

Comparison is made between BX (16) and 20.



Ninth Iteration:

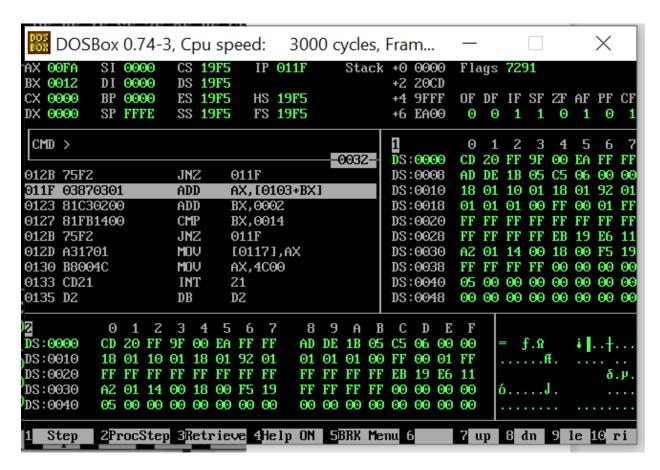
AX is set to 210.

BX is set to 16.

The value of num1 (16) is added to 40, resulting in 250, and added to AX.

BX is incremented to 18.

Comparison is made between BX (18) and 20.



Tenth Iteration:

AX is set to 250.

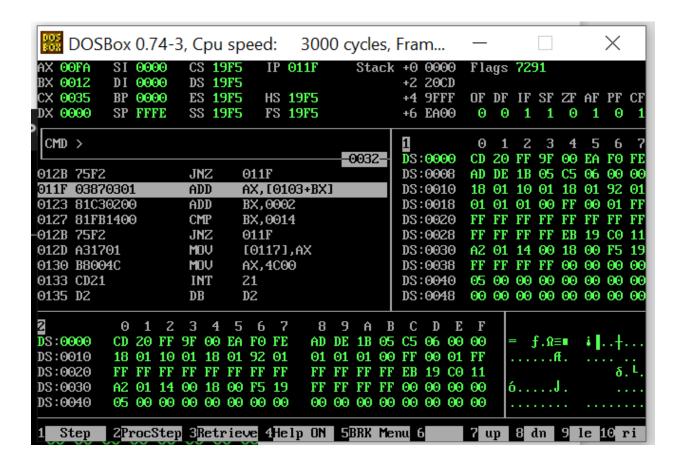
BX is set to 18.

The value of num1 (18) is added to 50, resulting in 300, and added to AX.

BX is incremented to 20.

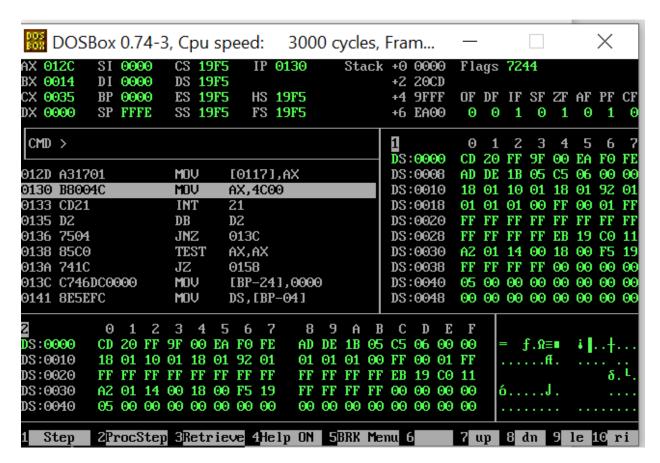
Comparison is made between BX (20) and 20.

The Zero Flag is set, indicating BX is equal to 20, which triggers an exit from the loop.



mov [result], ax

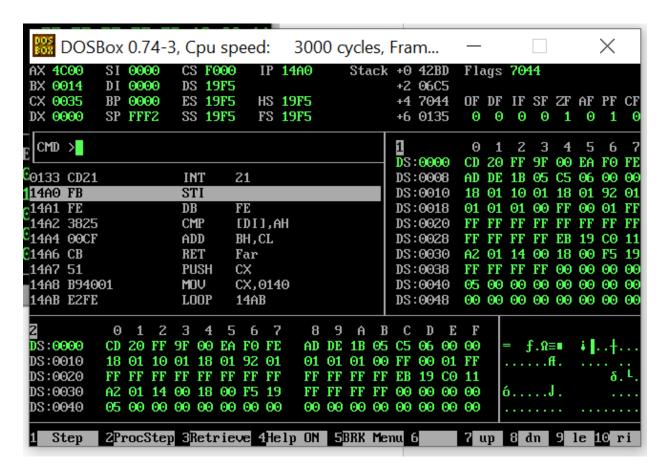
This instruction moves the value stored in AX register to the memory address labelled as result.



18.

mov ax, 0x4c00

This moves the value 4c00 into ax register which is a program terminator.



int 0x21

The INT 21 instruction initiates an interrupt call.

