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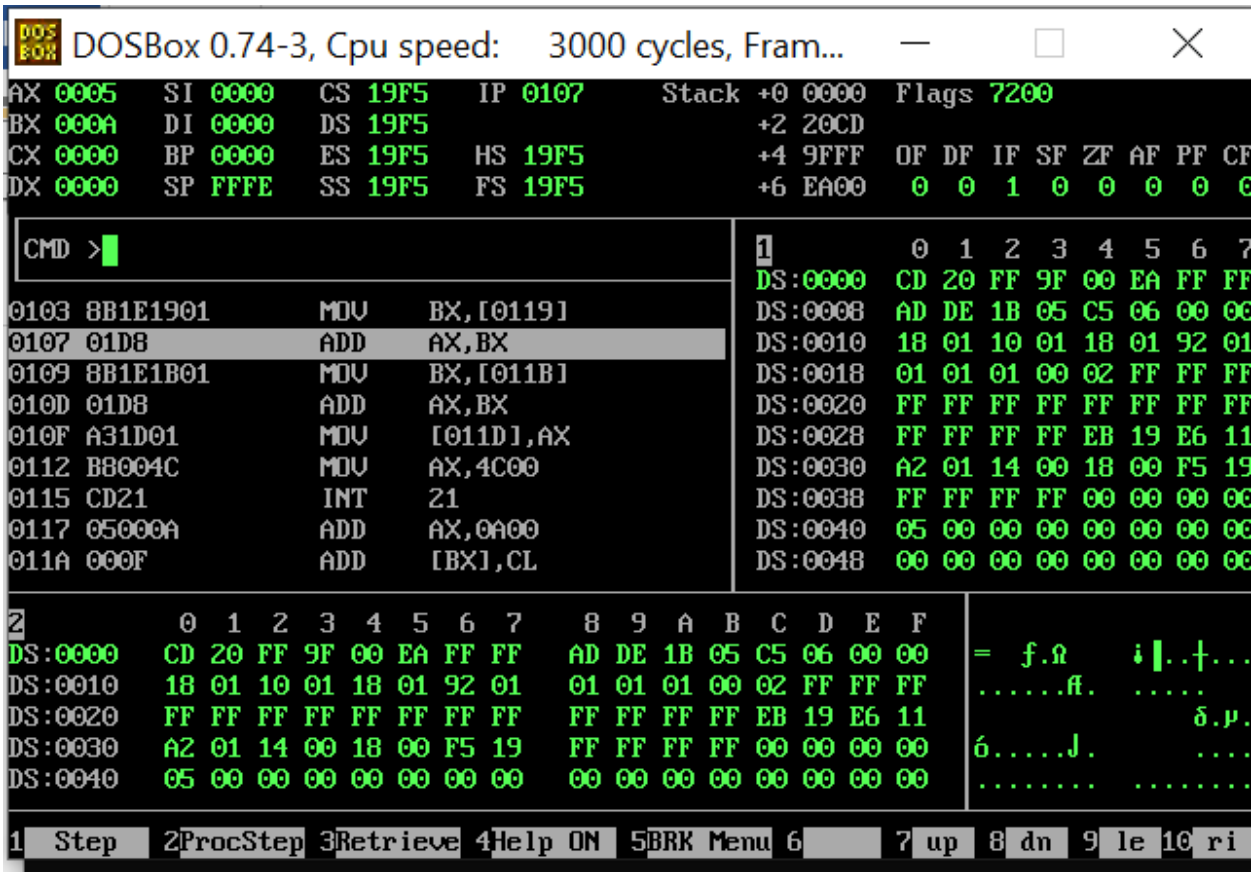
Lab # 05

1: Parity Flag

```
; a program to add three numbers accessed using a single label
[org 0x0100]

   mov  ax, [num1]

   mov  bx, [num1 + 2]     ; notice how we can do arithmetic here
   sub  ax, bx
   add  ax, bx             ; also, why +2 and not +1?
   mov  bx, [num1 + 4]
   add  ax, bx
   mov  [num1 + 6], ax     ; store sum at num1+6
   mov  ax, 0x4c00
   int  0x21

num1:   dw  5
      dw  10
      dw  15
      dw  0
```

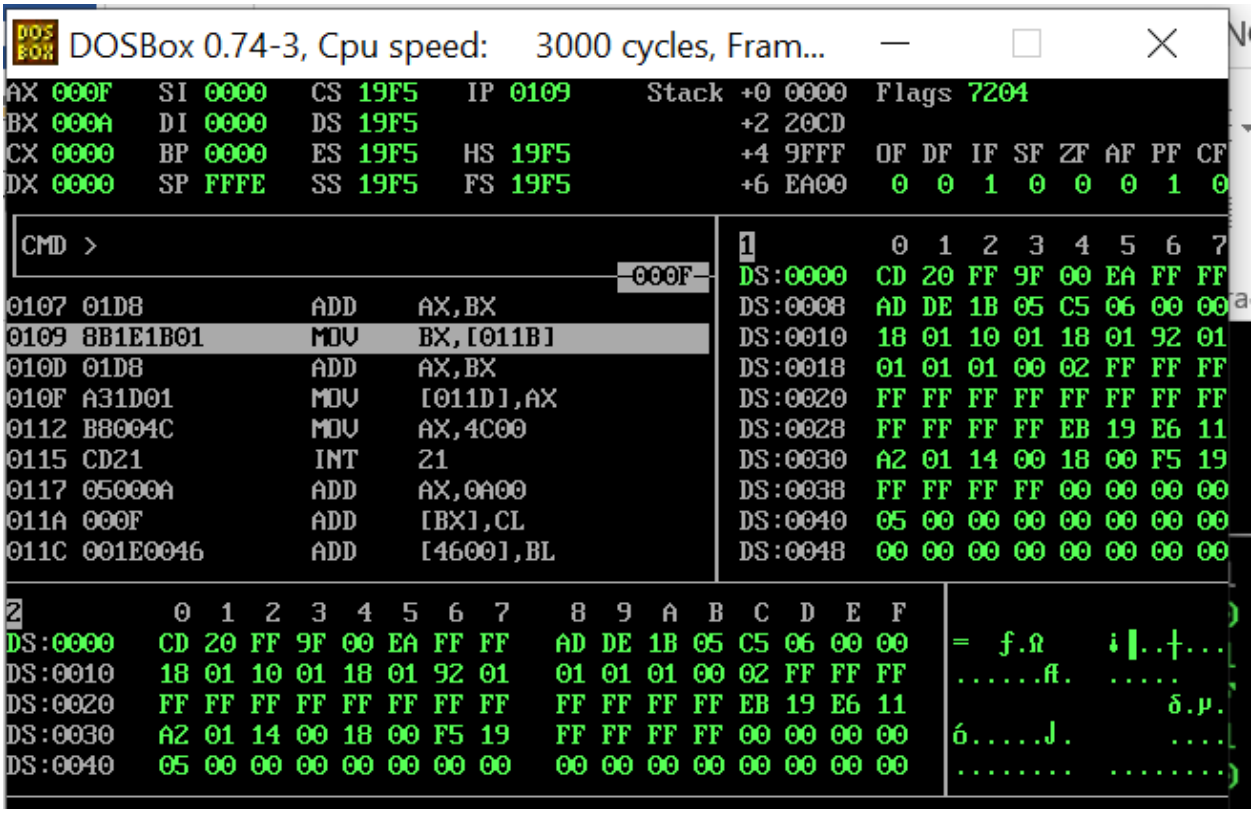
Before:



After:

The parity flag is set when addition of two numbers produces and even number of 1 bit.

For this code addition of 5(0101) and 10(1010) produces 1111 in binary so the parity flag is set to 1 .

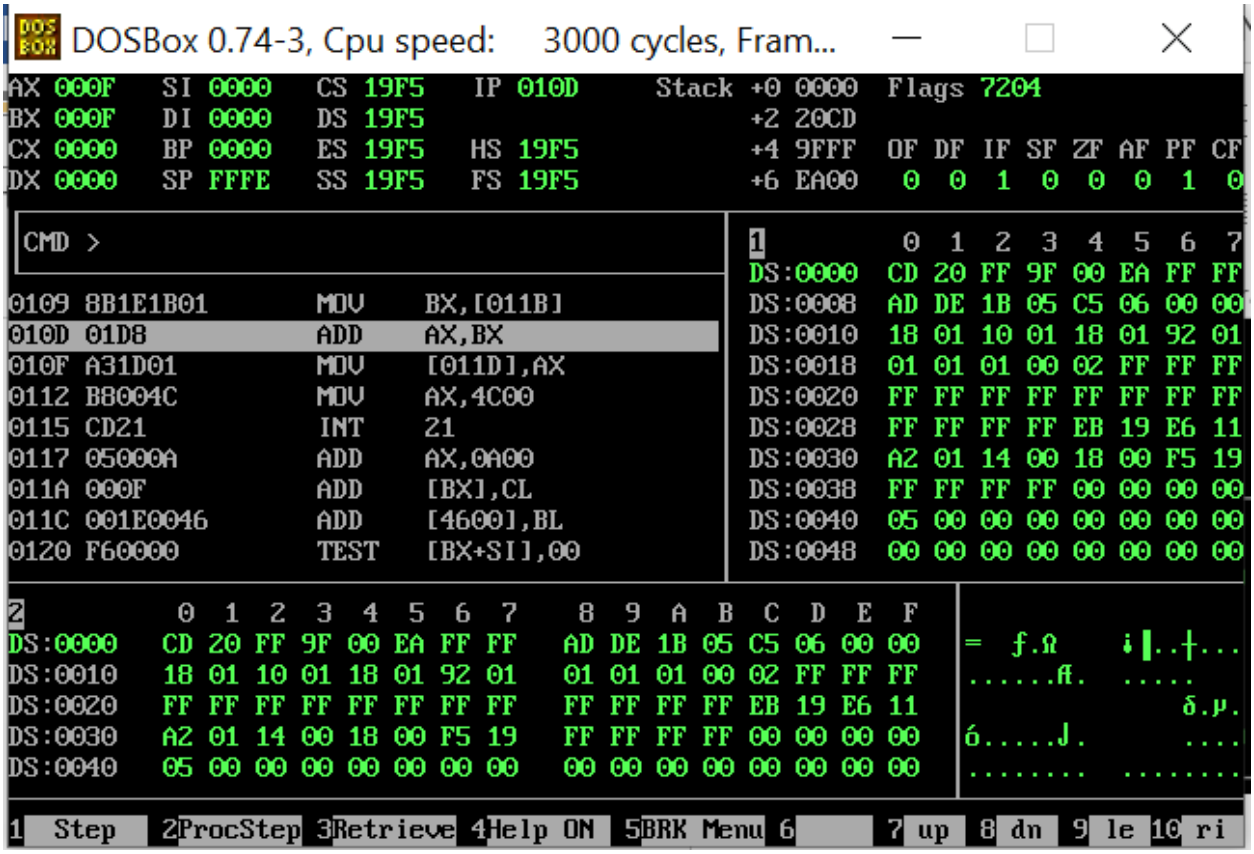


2: Auxiliary Carry

```
; a program to add three numbers accessed using a single label
[org 0x0100]

   mov  ax, [num1]

   mov  bx, [num1 + 2]     ; notice how we can do arithmetic here
   sub  ax, bx
   add  ax, bx             ; also, why +2 and not +1?
   mov  bx, [num1 + 4]
   add  ax, bx
   mov  [num1 + 6], ax     ; store sum at num1+6
   mov  ax, 0x4c00
```

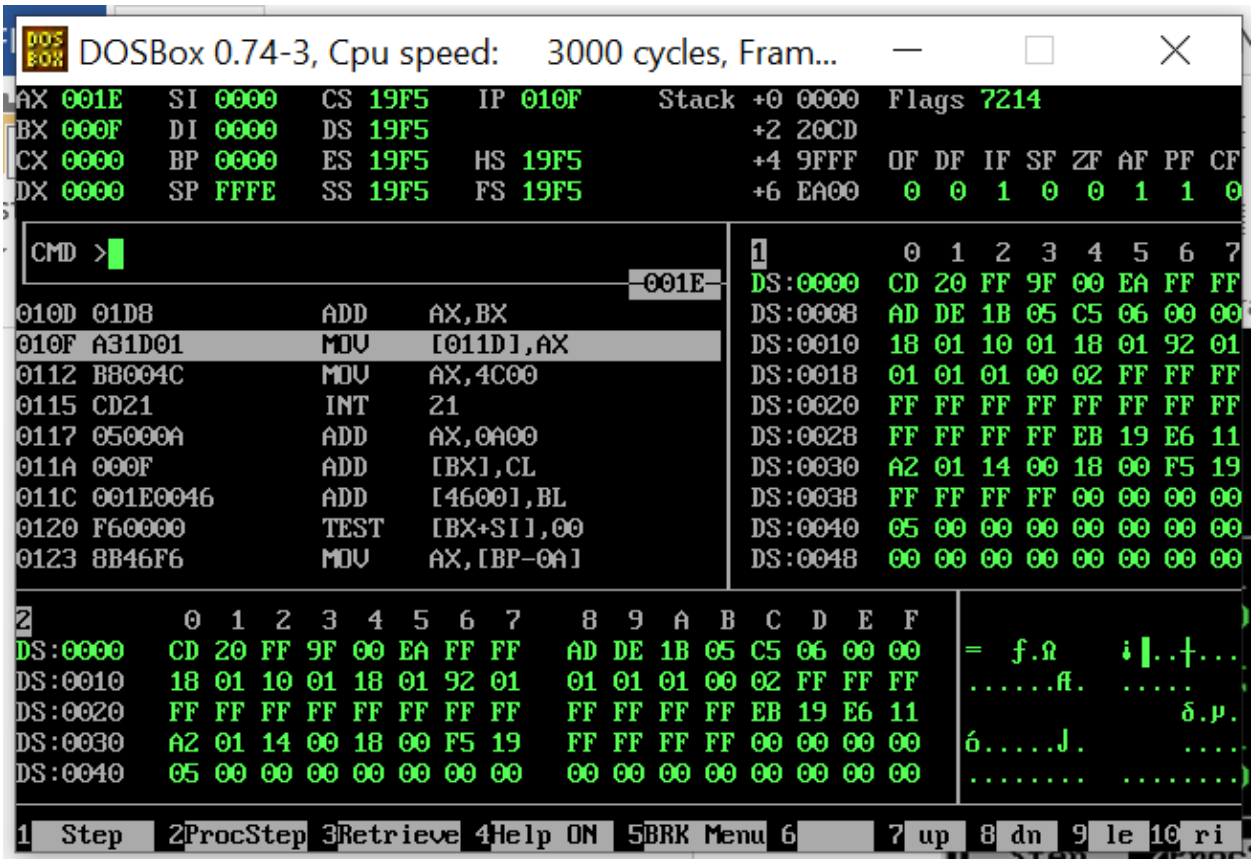
```
  int 0x21


num1:  dw 5
     dw 10
     dw 15
     dw 0
```

Before:



After:

Auxiliary carry is set when there is a carry from low nibble to high nibble. When we add 15(1111) + 15(1111) ,the result is 1 1110. We can see there is a carry from low nibble to high nibble so the auxiliary flag is raised.



3: Interrupt Flag

; a program to add three numbers accessed using a single label

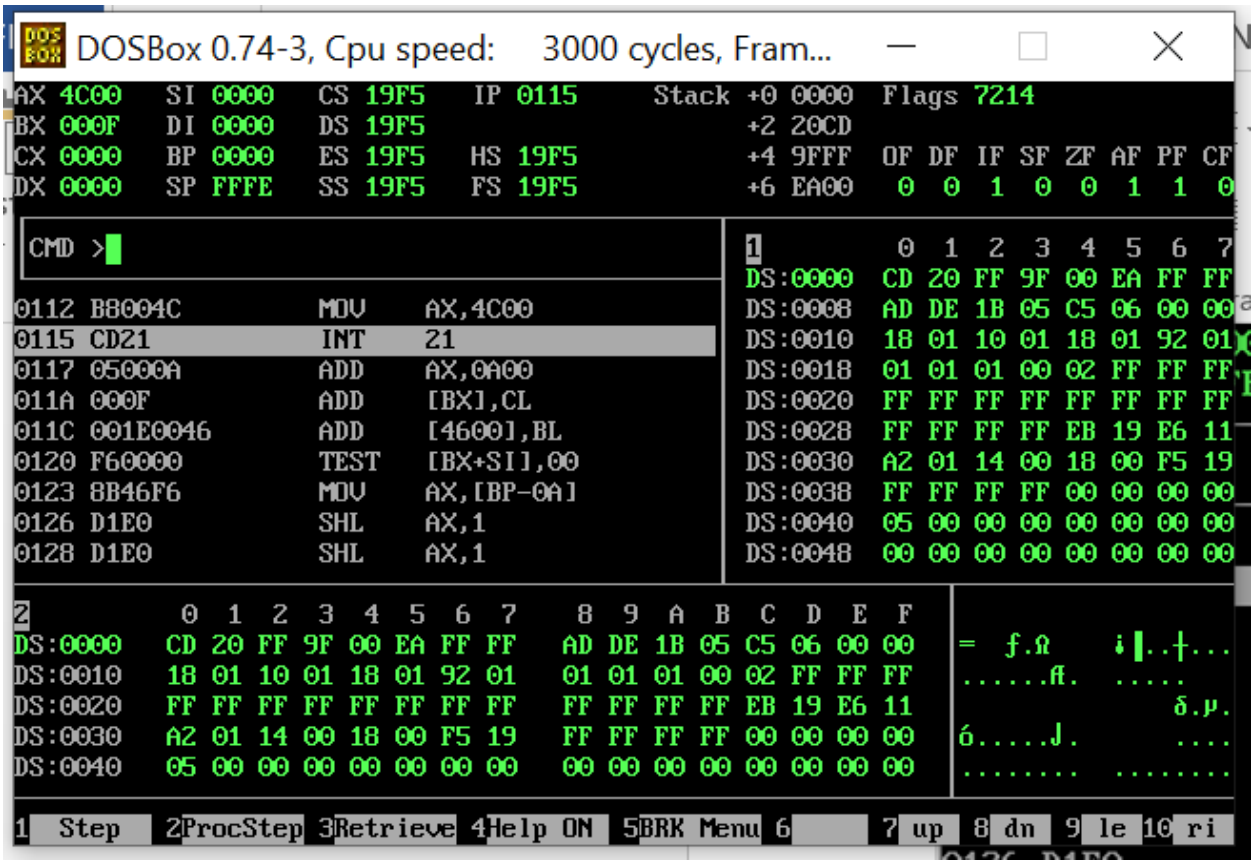
[org 0x0100]

```
    mov  ax, [num1]


    mov  bx, [num1 + 2]     ; notice how we can do arithmetic here
    sub  ax, bx
    add  ax, bx             ; also, why +2 and not +1?
    mov  bx, [num1 + 4]
    add  ax, bx
    mov  [num1 + 6], ax     ; store sum at num1+6
    mov  ax, 0x4c00
```

```
  int 0x21


num1:  dw 5
       dw 10
       dw 15
       dw 0
```

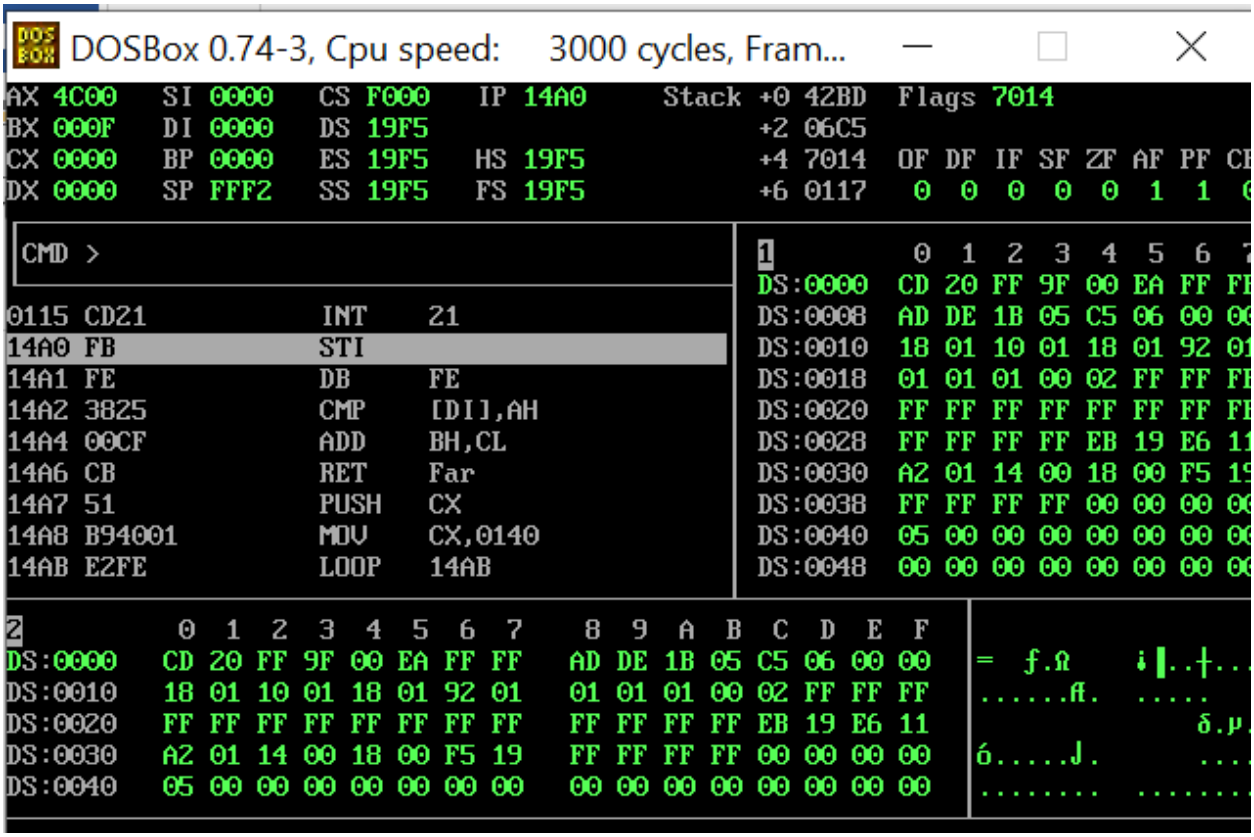
Before:

Interrupt flag is initially set to 1.

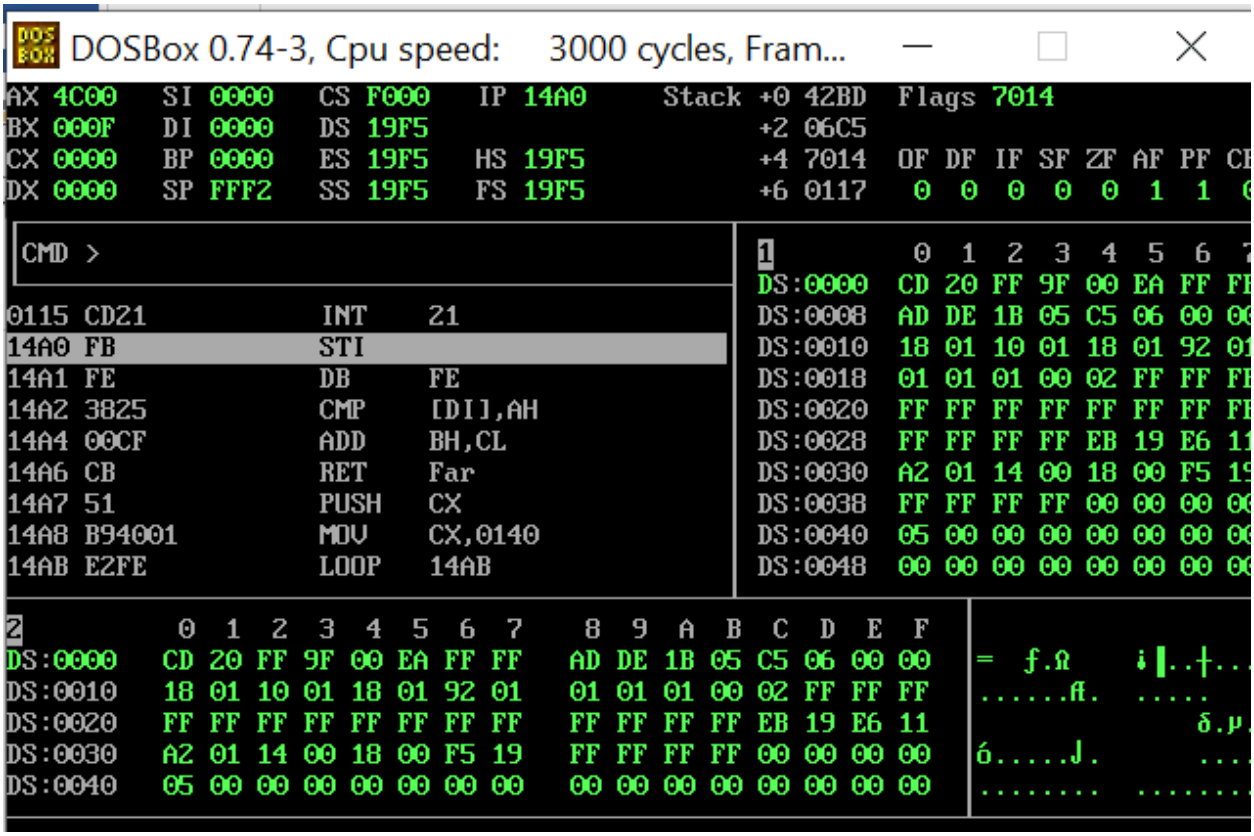


After:

When interrupt is about to be exected the interrupt flag is set to zero.

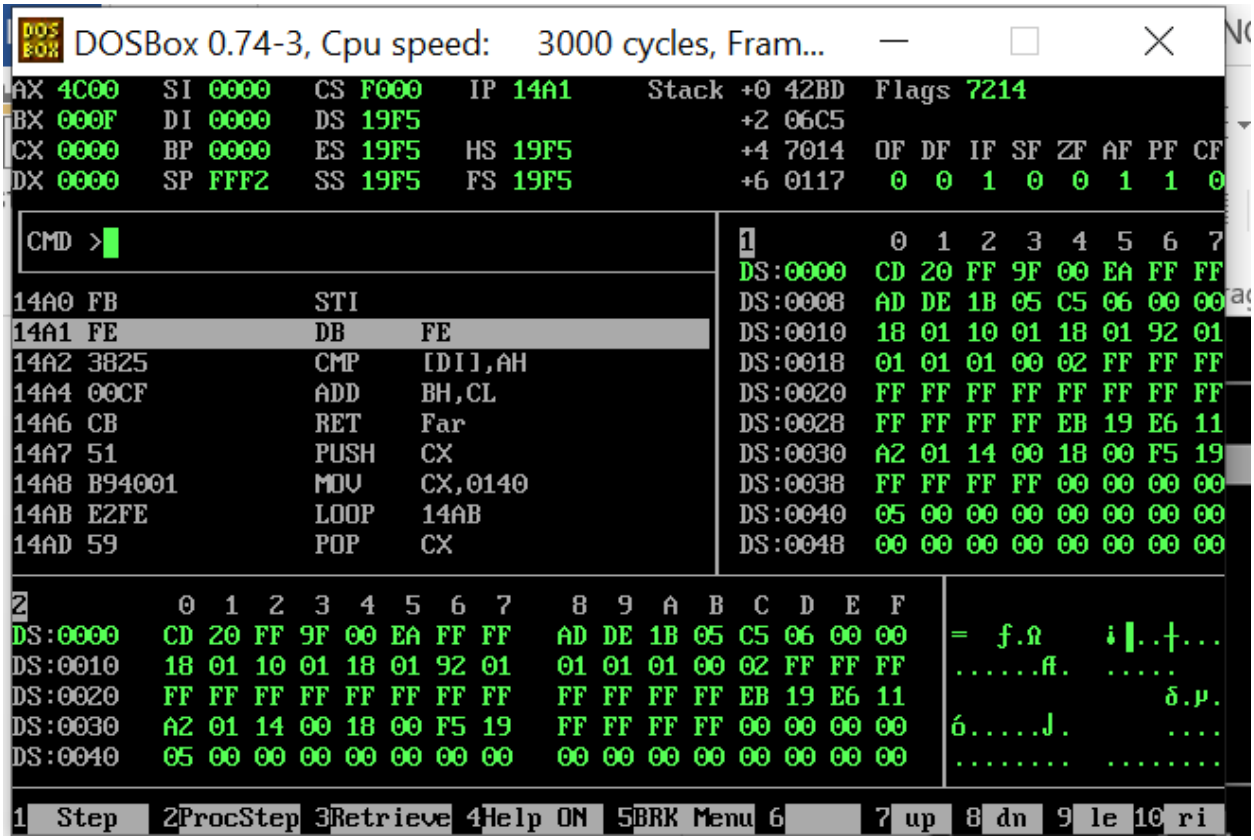


Before:


DOSBox 0.74-3, Cpu speed: 3000 cycles, Fram...
AX 4C00 SI 0000 CS F000 IP 14A0 Stack +0 42BD Flags 7014
BX 000F DI 0000 DS 19F5 +2 06C5
CX 0000 BP 0000 ES 19F5 HS 19F5 +4 7014 OF DF IF SF ZF AF PF
DX 0000 SP FFF2 SS 19F5 FS 19F5 +6 0117 0 0 0 0 0 1 1
CMD >
0115 CD21 INT 21
14A0 FB STI
14A1 FE DB FE
14A2 3825 CMP [DI],AH
14A4 00CF ADD BH,CL
14A6 CB RET Far
14A7 51 PUSH CX
14A8 B94001 MOV CX,0140
14AB E2FE LOOP 14AB
DS:0000 CD 20 FF 9F 00 EA FF FF AD DE 1B 05 C5 06 00 00
DS:0010 18 01 10 01 18 01 92 01 01 01 01 00 02 FF FF FF
DS:0020 FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF EB 19 E6 11
DS:0030 A2 01 14 00 18 00 F5 19 FF FF FF FF 00 00 00 00
DS:0040 05 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00

After:

When interrupt command is executed, the interrupt flag is again set.



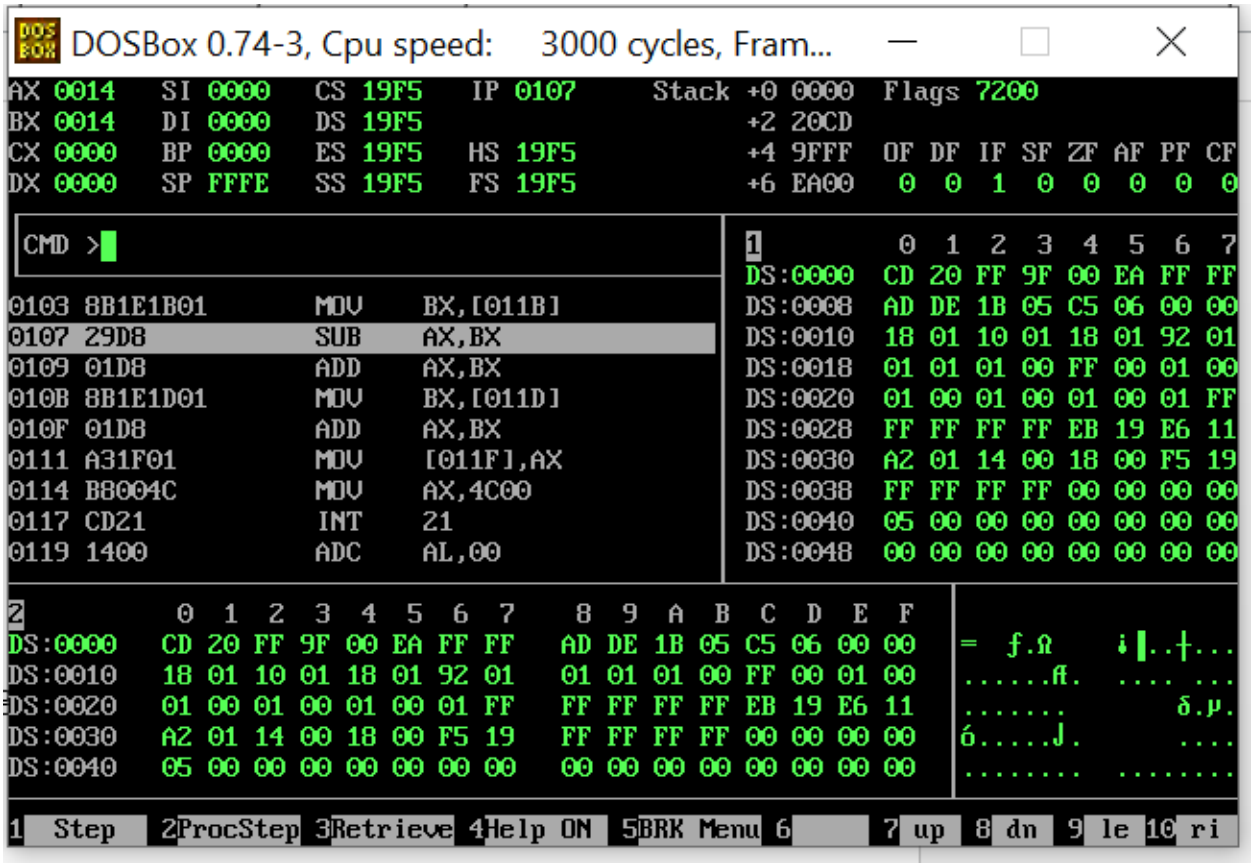
4: Zero Flag:

```
; a program to add three numbers accessed using a single label
[org 0x0100]

    mov  ax, [num1]

    mov  bx, [num1 + 2]     ; notice how we can do arithmetic here
    sub  ax, bx
    add  ax, bx             ; also, why +2 and not +1?
```

```
    mov  bx, [num1 + 4]
    add  ax, bx
    mov  [num1 + 6], ax     ; store sum at num1+6
    mov  ax, 0x4c00
    int  0x21

num1:  dw  20
       dw  20
       dw  15
       dw  0
```

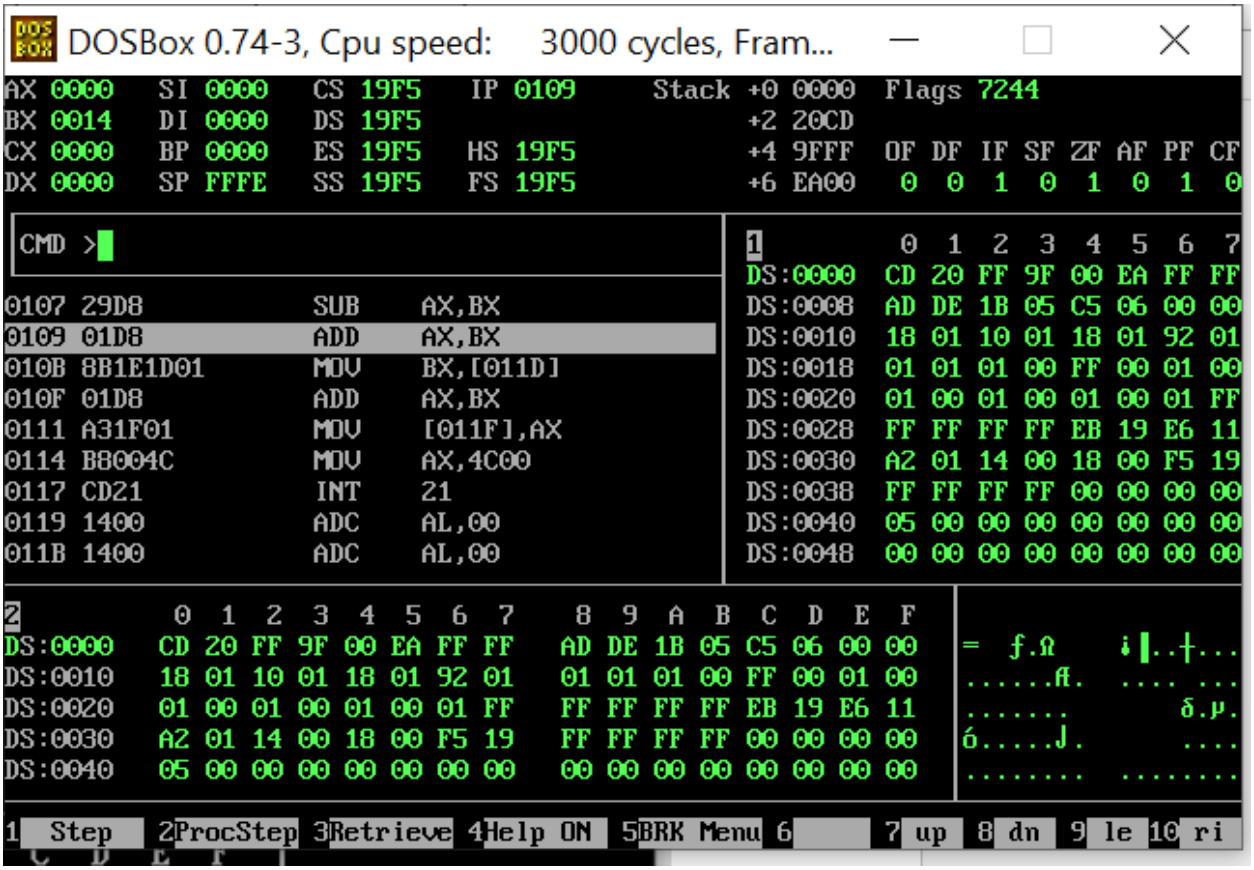
Zero flag is set when the addition or subtraction of two numbers gives us a zero.

Before:



After:

Here when we subtracted 20 from 20 the zero flag was set as the result is 0.



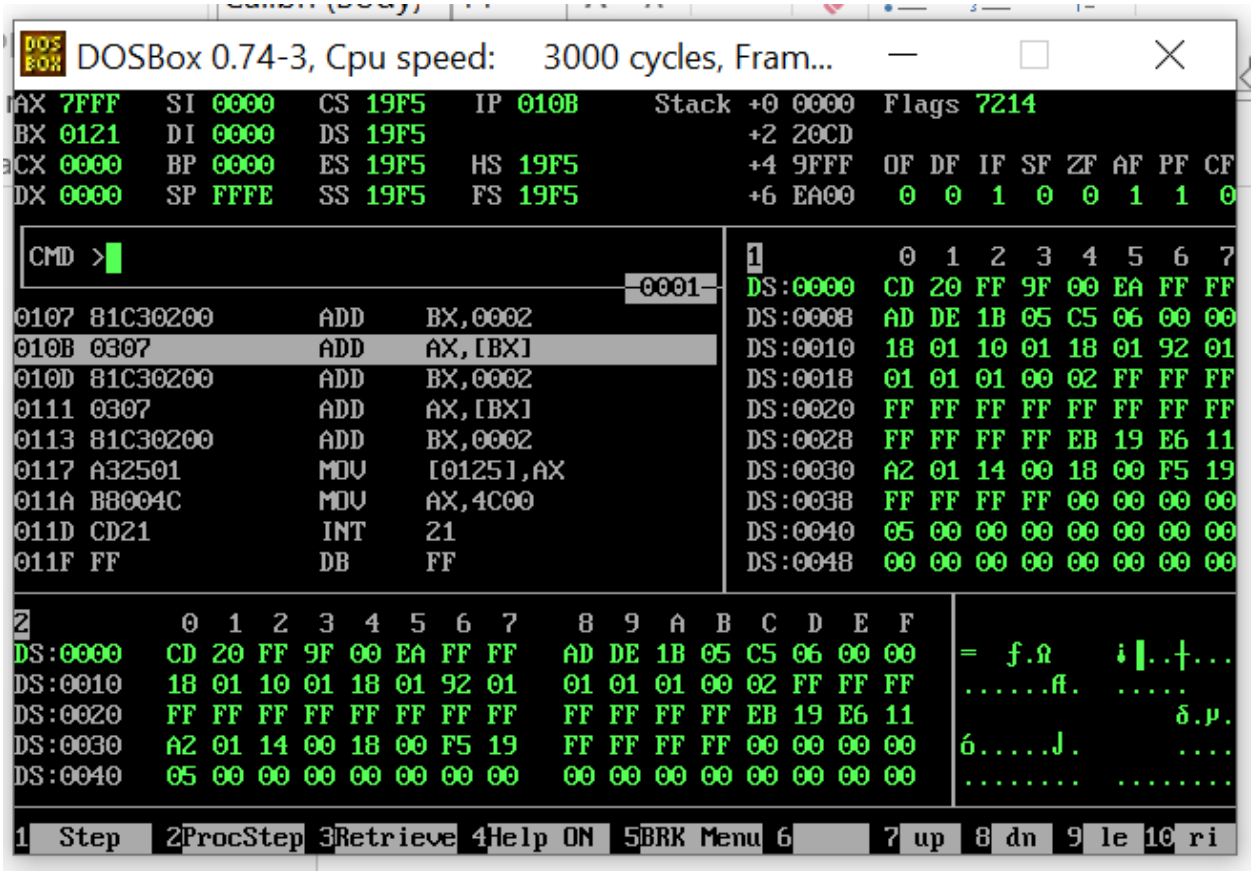
5: Overflow Flag:

An overflow flag is set when the result of addition or subtraction exceeds the maximum representable value for a signed 16-bit integer.

```
; a program to add three numbers using byte variables

[org 0x0100]

   xor  ax, ax    ; check effect on ZF


   mov  bx, num1
```

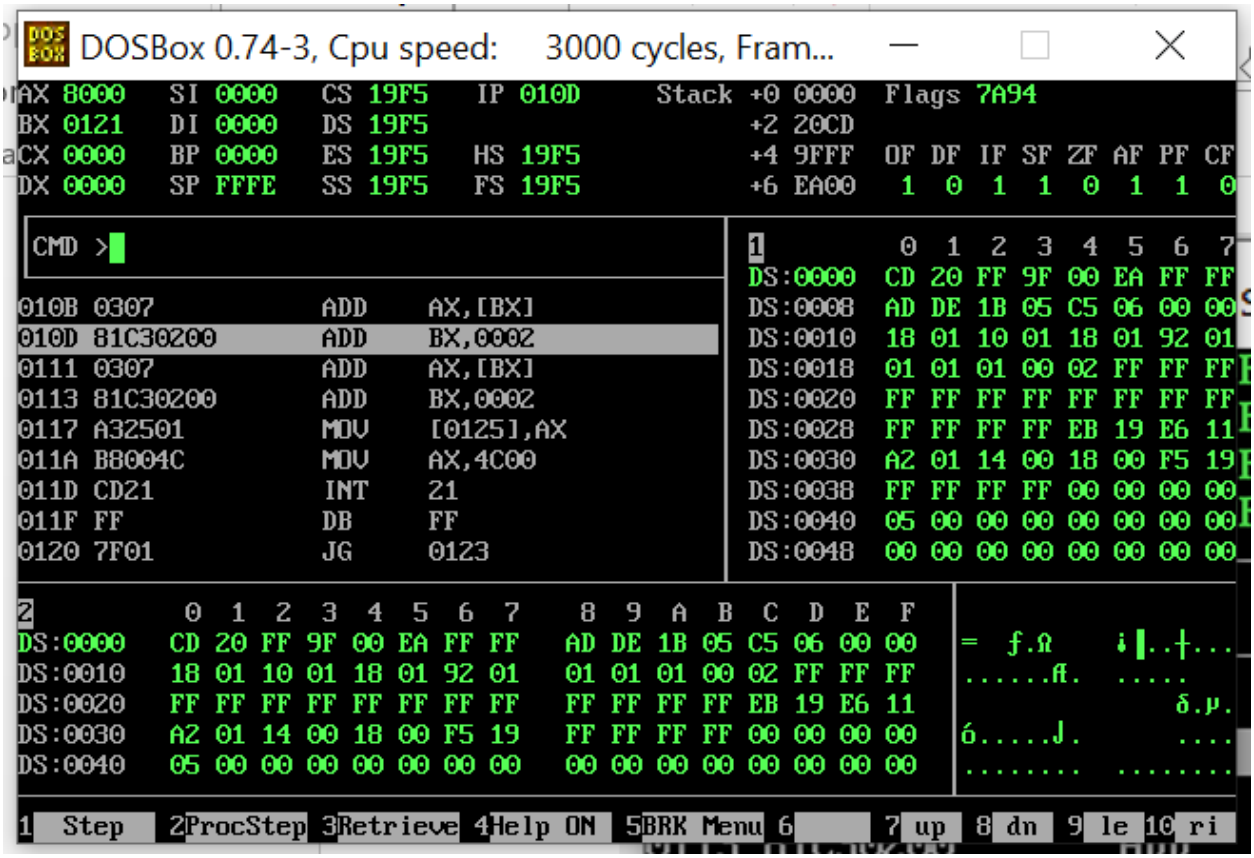
```
    add  ax, [bx]
    add  bx, 2

    add  ax, [bx]
    add  bx, 2

    add  ax, [bx]
    add  bx, 2


    mov  [result], ax

    mov  ax, 0x4c00
    int  0x21


    ; to turn this into an iteration, we need a couple of things:
    ; - branching instruction
    ; - checking constraints -- e.g. c > 0       ; Intel Sotware Developer Manual - Figure 3-8 (Page 80)


num1: dw  32767, 1, 15
result: dw 0
```

Before:



After:

The AX register can store a maximum positive value of 32767(0111111111111111). If 1 is added to this value the binary value becomes (1000000000000000) , it causes an overflow, leading the highest bit to change and the overflow flag to be set, resulting in a transition to a negative value.

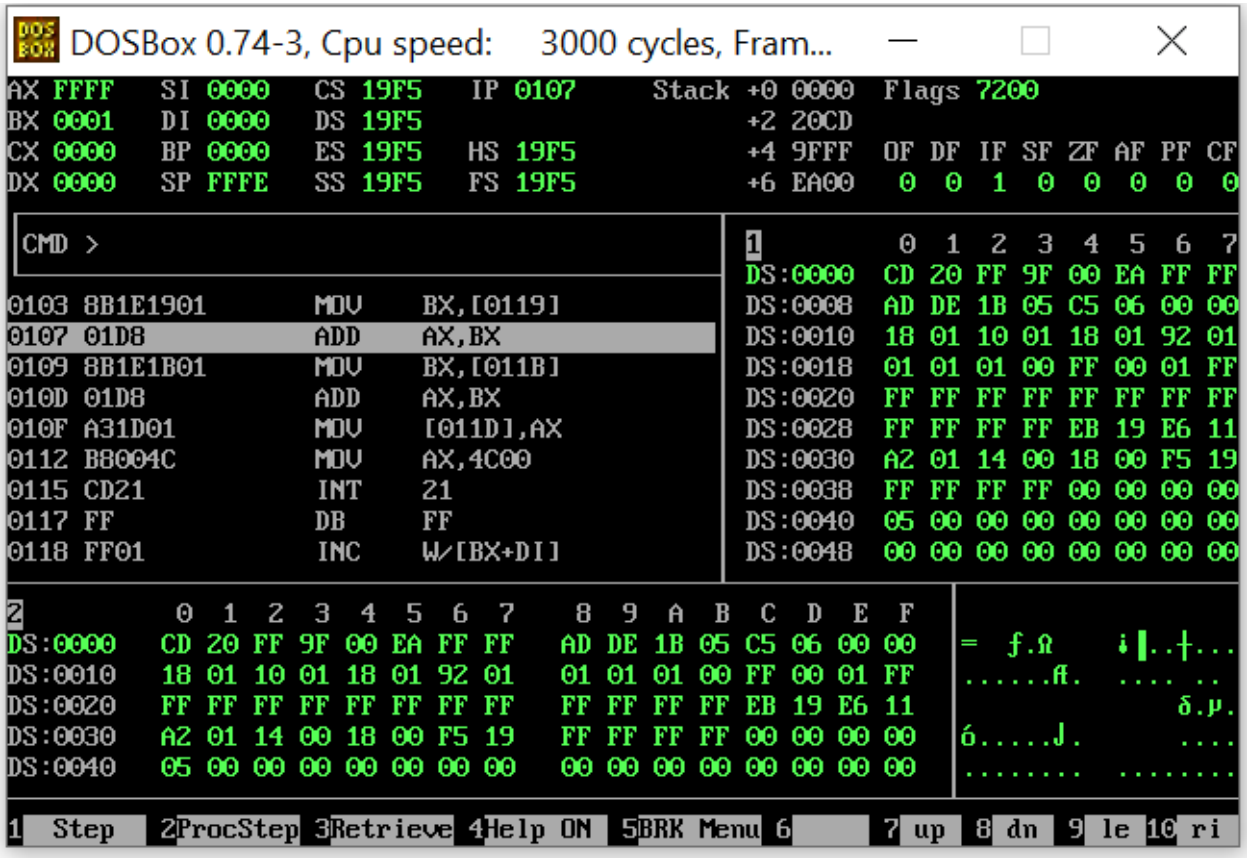


6: Carry Flag:

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

    mov  ax, [num1]        ; load first number in ax
    ; mov  [num1], [num2]     ; illegal
    mov  bx, [num2]
    add  ax, bx
    mov  bx, [num3]
```

```
    add  ax, bx
    mov  [num4], ax
    mov  ax, 0x4c00
    int  0x21


num1: dw   65535
num2: dw   1
num3: dw   15
num4: dw   0


; watch the listing carefully
```

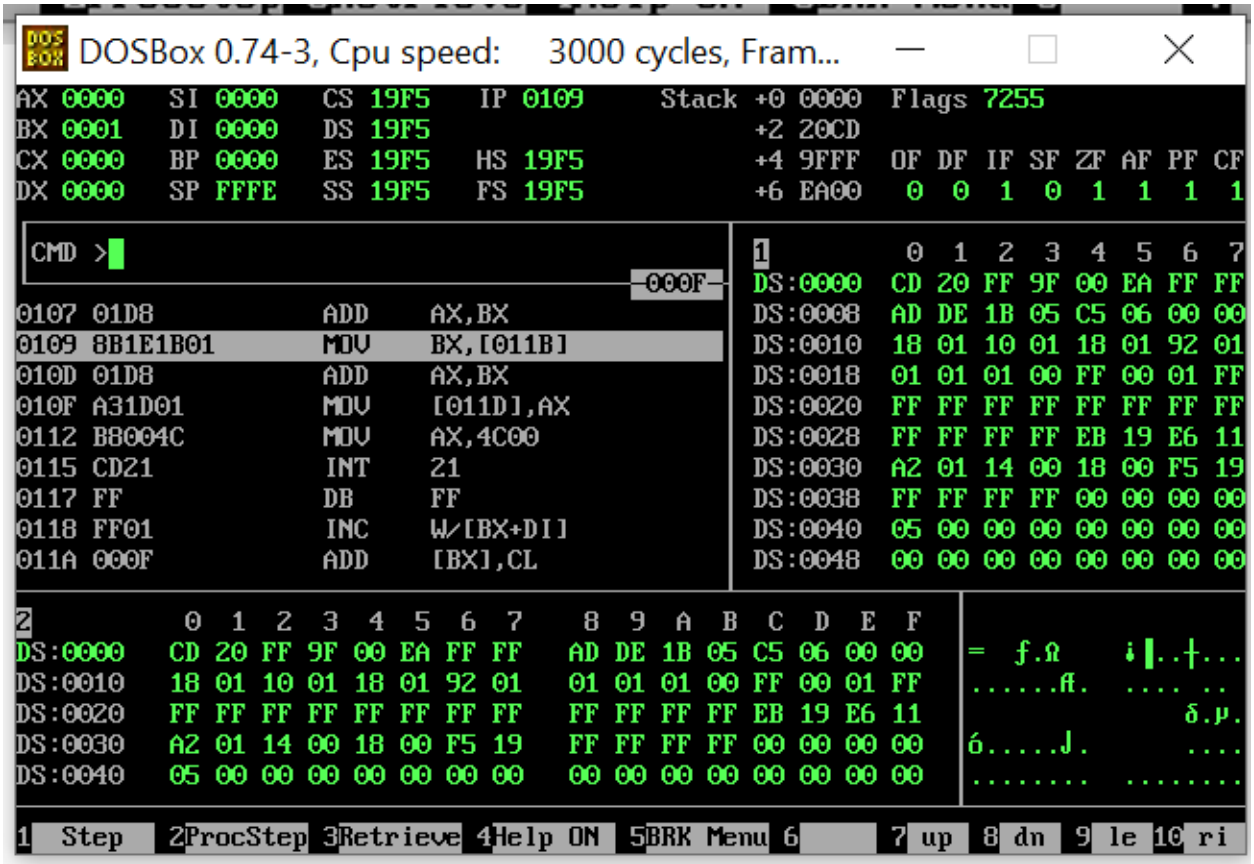
Before:



After:

When adding 65535 (which is the largest value a 16-bit register like AX can hold) to 1, the calculated result exceeds the register's capacity. This causes a carry, a signal that an overflow has occurred. The

carry flag is specifically set to 1 to indicate this condition.

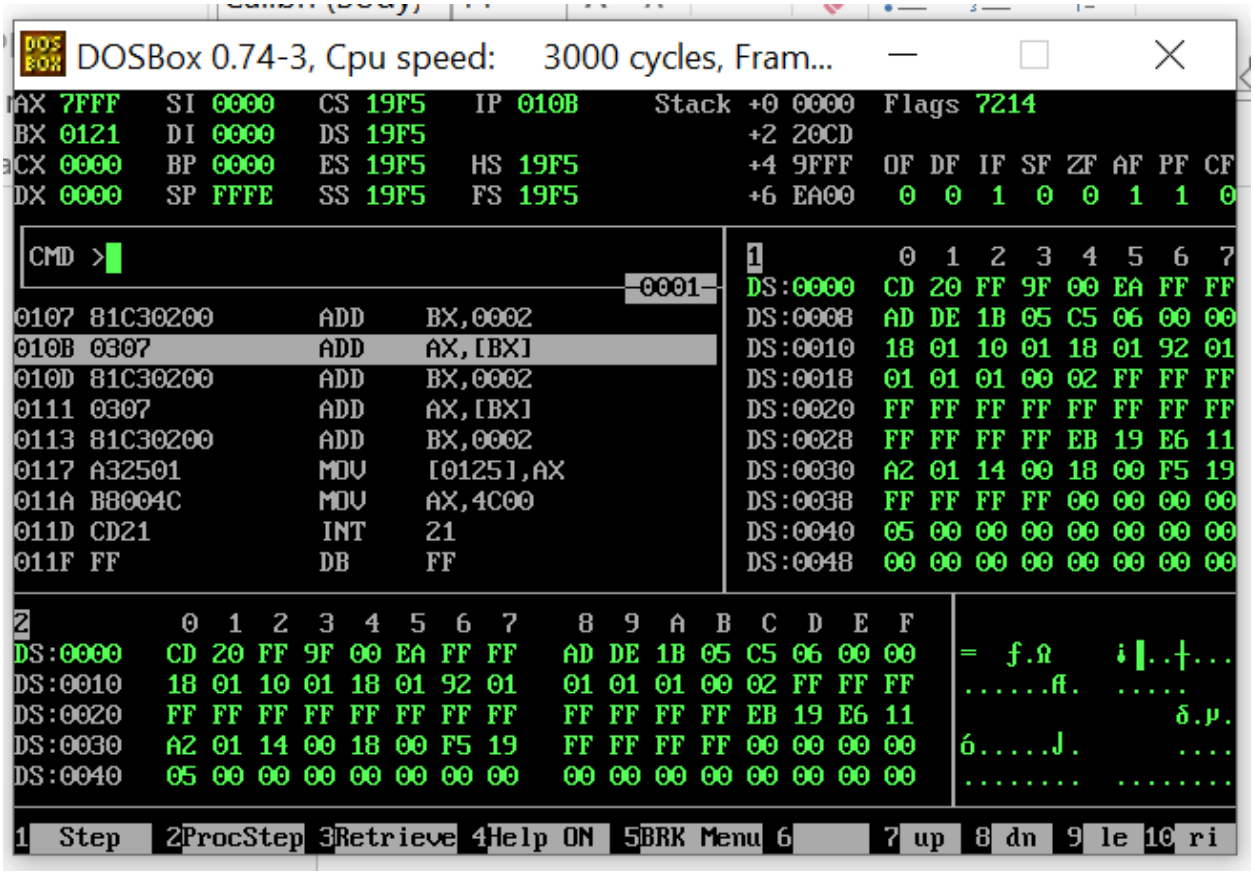


7: Signed Flag

```
; a program to add three numbers using byte variables

[org 0x0100]

   xor  ax, ax    ; check effect on ZF


   mov  bx, num1


   add  ax, [bx]

   add  bx, 2


   add  ax, [bx]

   add  bx, 2
```

```
    add  ax, [bx]
    add  bx, 2



    mov  [result], ax

    mov  ax, 0x4c00
    int  0x21



    ; to turn this into an iteration, we need a couple of things:
    ; - branching instruction
    ; - checking constraints -- e.g. c > 0       ; Intel Sotware Developer Manual - Figure 3-8 (Page 80)



num1: dw  32767, 1, 15
result: dw 0
```

Before:


DOSBox 0.74-3, Cpu speed: 3000 cycles, Fram...
AX 7FFF SI 0000 CS 19F5 IP 010B Stack +0 0000 Flags 7214
BX 0121 DI 0000 DS 19F5 +2 20CD
CX 0000 BP 0000 ES 19F5 HS 19F5 +4 9FFF OF DF IF SF ZF AF PF CF
DX 0000 SP FFFE SS 19F5 FS 19F5 +6 EA00 0 0 1 0 0 1 1 0
CMD >
0001
0107 81C30200 ADD BX,0002
010B 0307 ADD AX,[BX]
010D 81C30200 ADD BX,0002
0111 0307 ADD AX,[BX]
0113 81C30200 ADD BX,0002
0117 A32501 MOV [0125],AX
011A B8004C MOV AX,4C00
011D CD21 INT 21
011F FF DB FF
1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7
DS:0000 CD 20 FF 9F 00 EA FF FF
DS:0008 AD DE 1B 05 C5 06 00 00
DS:0010 18 01 10 01 18 01 92 01
DS:0018 01 01 01 00 02 FF FF FF
DS:0020 FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF
DS:0028 FF FF FF FF EB 19 E6 11
DS:0030 A2 01 14 00 18 00 F5 19
DS:0038 FF FF FF FF 00 00 00 00
DS:0040 05 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
DS:0048 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
2 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 A B C D E F
DS:0000 CD 20 FF 9F 00 EA FF FF AD DE 1B 05 C5 06 00 00
DS:0010 18 01 10 01 18 01 92 01 01 01 01 00 02 FF FF FF
DS:0020 FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF EB 19 E6 11
DS:0030 A2 01 14 00 18 00 F5 19 FF FF FF FF 00 00 00 00
DS:0040 05 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
1 Step 2ProcStep 3Retrieve 4Help ON 5BRK Menu 6 7 up 8 dn 9 le 10 ri

After:

When we add 32767(0111111111111111) to 1 it becomes (1000000000000000) resulting in a transition to a negative value, thus setting the sign flag to 1.