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Section: BAI-4A

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COAL Lab Task 07

Code:

```
; a program to simulate 3 loops
 [org 0x0100]
 mov ax,1
 loop1: mov bx,2
 mov dx,[num1]
 add [result],ax
 loop2: mov cx,3

 loop3: NOP
 NOP
 DEC cx
 jne loop3
 DEC bx
 jne loop2
 DEC ax
 jne loop1
 mov ax,0x4c00
 int 0x21
 num1: dw 10
 result: dw 0
```

Explanation:

[org 0x0100]

The statement 'org 0x0100' specifies the starting point of the code at memory address 0x100.

mov ax,1

The instruction 'mov ax, 1' sets the initial value of the outer loop counter AX to 1.

loop1: mov bx,2

LOOP1 Label for the first nested loop

The instruction 'mov bx, 2' sets the initial value of the outer loop counter bx to 2.

mov dx,[num1]

The instruction 'mov dx, [num1]' gets the value stored in memory location num1, which is 10, and stores it in the DX register.

add [result],ax

The command 'add [result], ax' performs an addition operation where the value of AX is added to the content stored at memory address 'result'.

loop2: mov cx,3

LOOP2: Assigns the initial value of 3 to the inner loop counter CX, initiating its iteration.

loop3: NOP NOP

LOOP3: Includes two NOP instructions, serving as placeholder commands to simulate a workload within the loop structure.

DEC cx

The instruction DEC cx reduces the value of CX by 1, while jne LOOP3 directs the program to return to LOOP3 if CX is not zero.

jne loop3

During Iteration 1, the value of CX decreases from 3 to 0, while the values of BX and AX remain constant at 1.

DEC bx

jne loop2

The instruction DEC bx reduces the value of BX by 1, and jne LOOP2 directs the program to return to LOOP2 if BX is not zero.

In Iteration 2, CX iterates from 3 to 0 twice, while BX decreases from 2 to 1. AX remains 1.

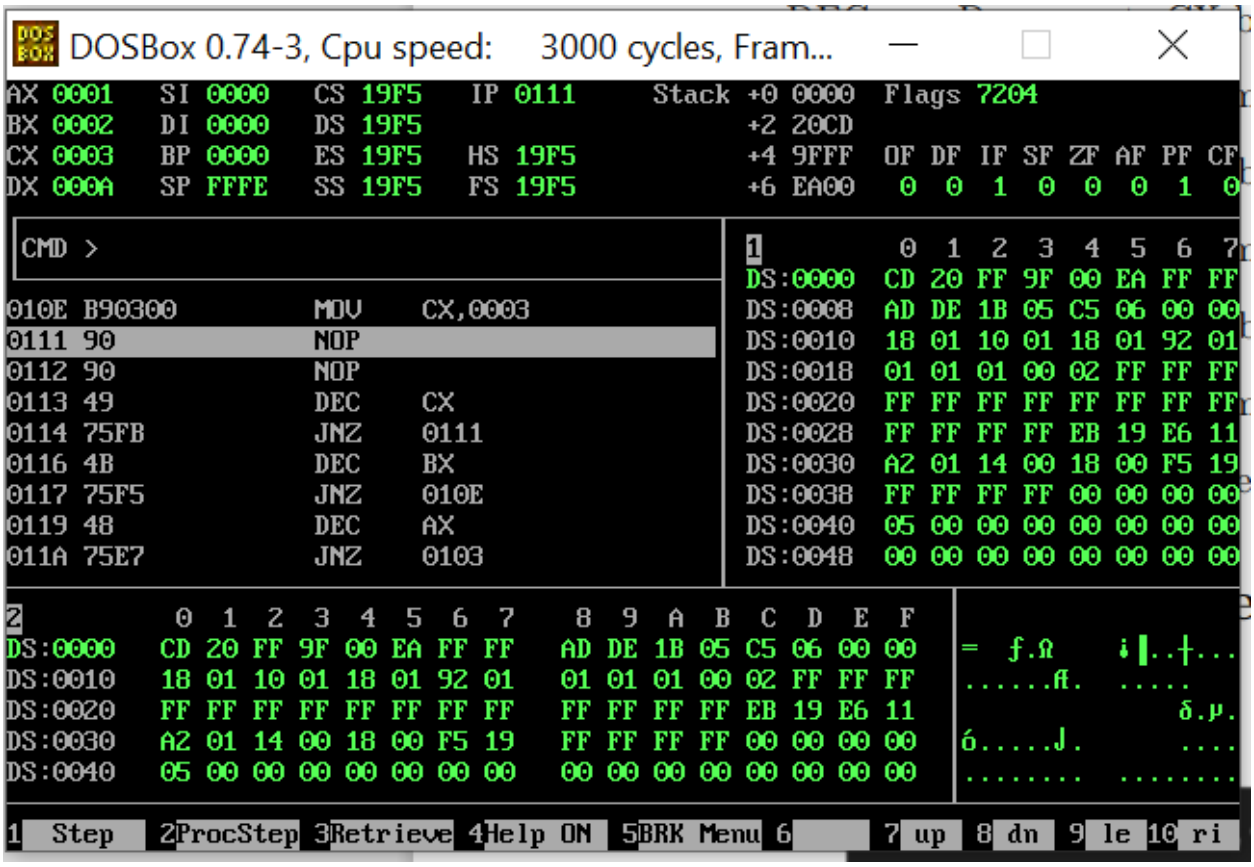
DEC ax

jne loop1

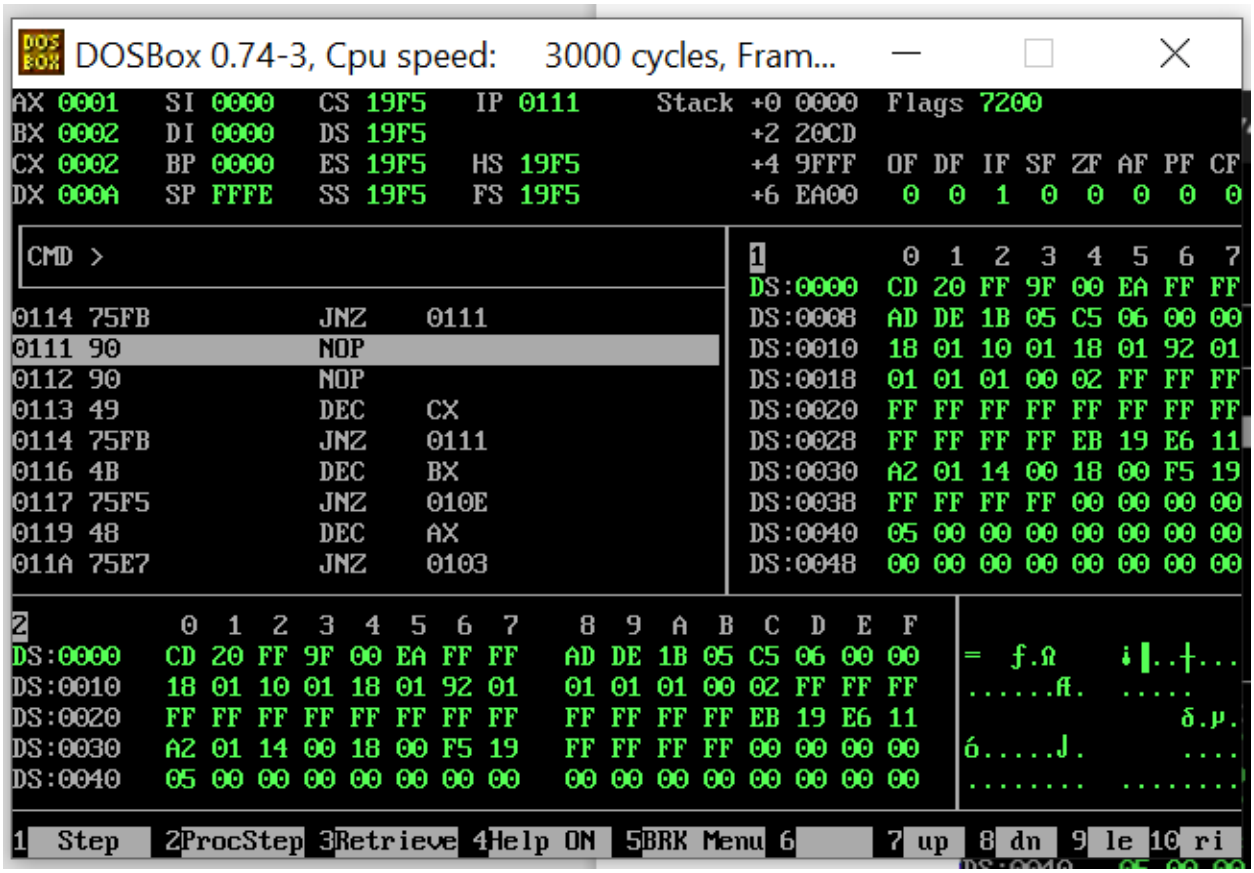
The instruction DEC ax reduces the value of AX by 1, and jne LOOP1 directs the program to return to LOOP1 if AX is not zero.

In Iteration 3, the outer loop counter CX iterates from 3 to 0 three times. Meanwhile, the middle loop counter BX decreases from 2 to 1 twice. Additionally, the innermost loop counter AX decrements from 1 to 0.

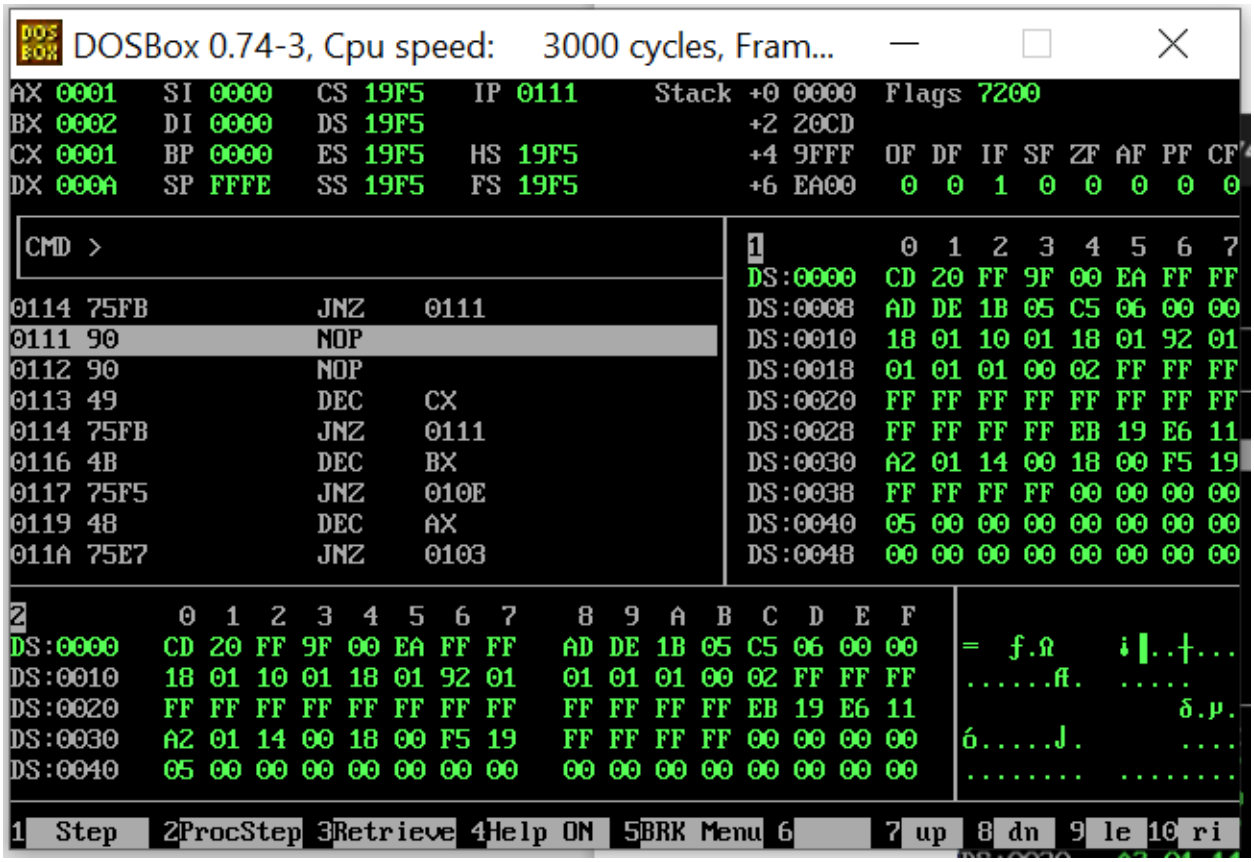
The final value stored in [result] after the iterations is 10, which is obtained by adding 0 to the initial value of 10.


DOSBox 0.74-3, Cpu speed: 3000 cycles, Fram...
AX 0001 SI 0000 CS 19F5 IP 0111 Stack +0 0000 Flags 7204
BX 0002 DI 0000 DS 19F5 +2 20CD
CX 0003 BP 0000 ES 19F5 HS 19F5 +4 9FFF OF DF IF SF ZF AF PF CF
DX 000A SP FFFE SS 19F5 FS 19F5 +6 EA00 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0
CMD >
010E B90300 MOV CX,0003
0111 90 NOP
0112 90 NOP
0113 49 DEC CX
0114 75FB JNZ 0111
0116 4B DEC BX
0117 75F5 JNZ 010E
0119 48 DEC AX
011A 75E7 JNZ 0103
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

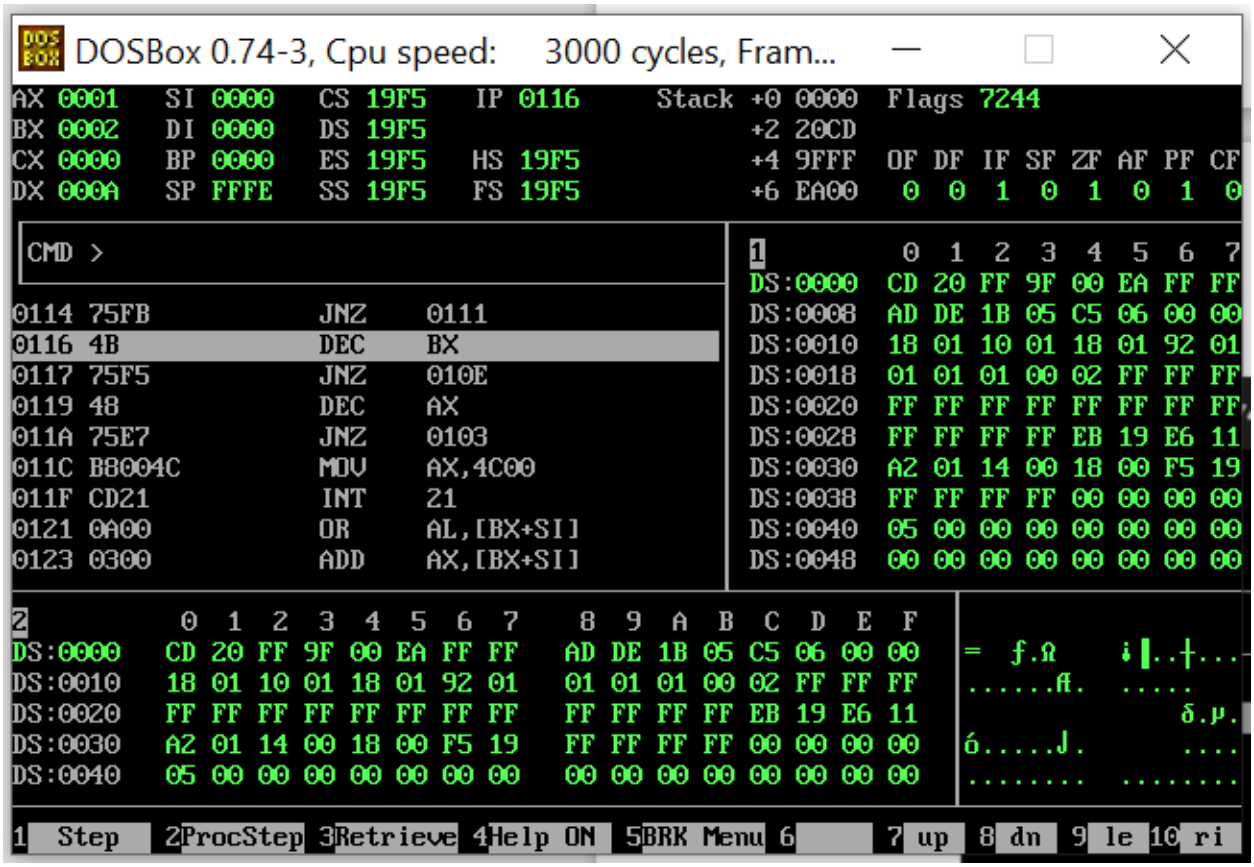
loop iteration 1:



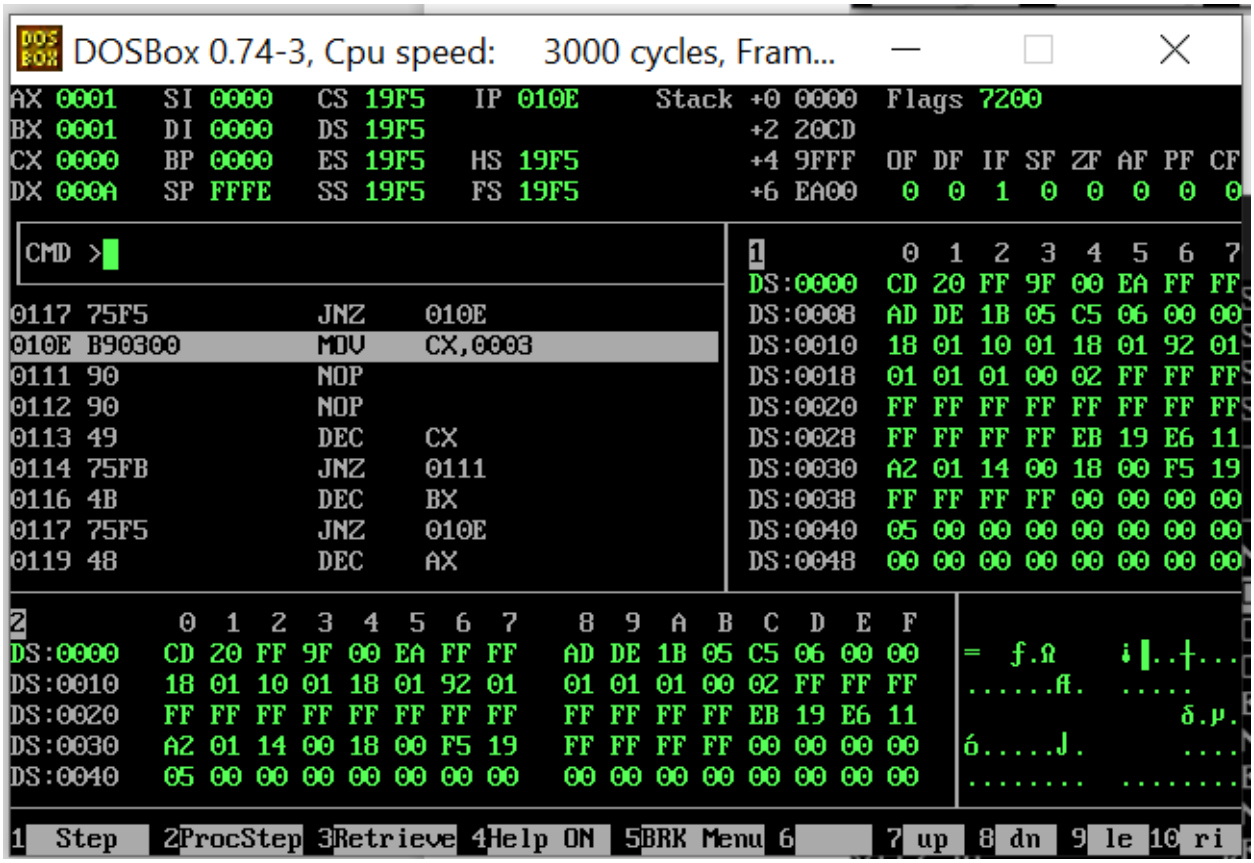
loop iteration 2:



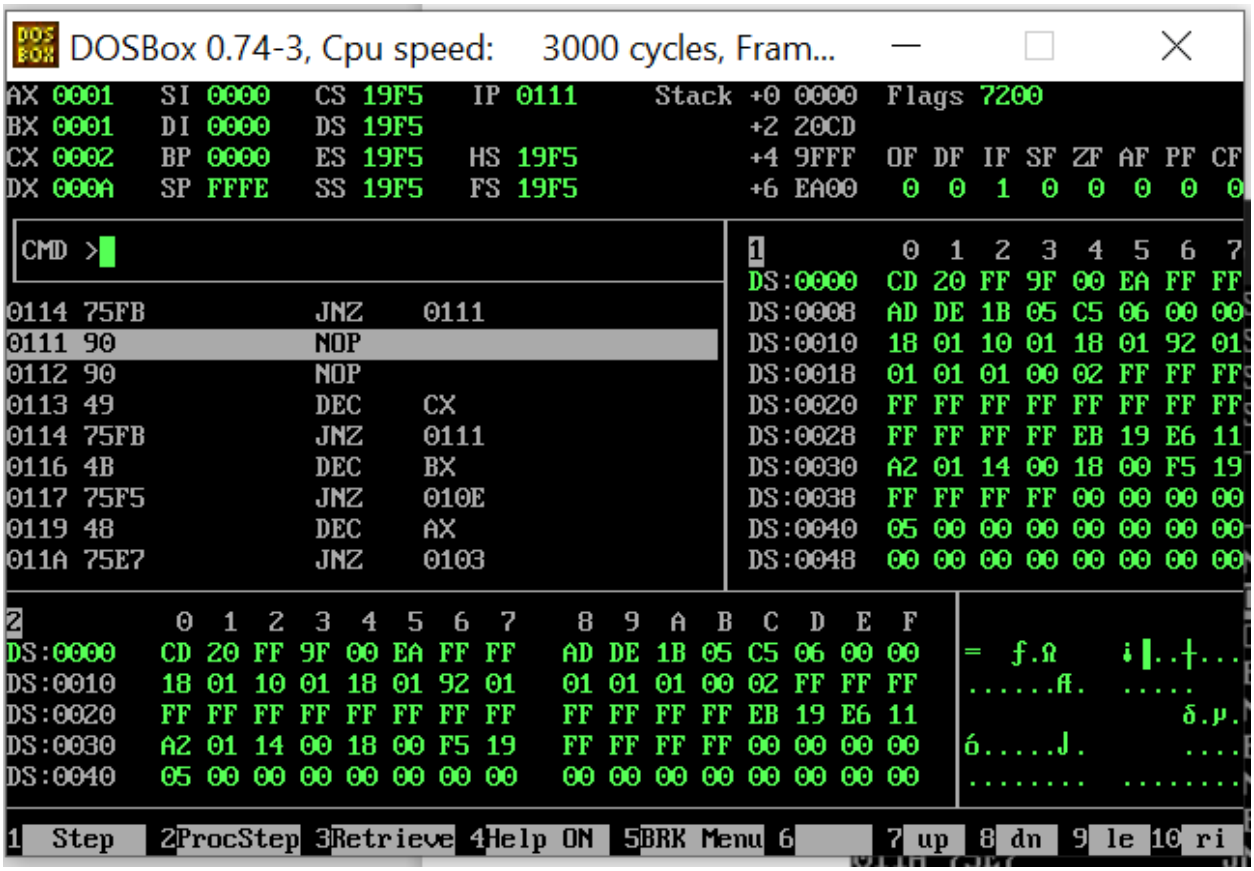
loop iteration 3:



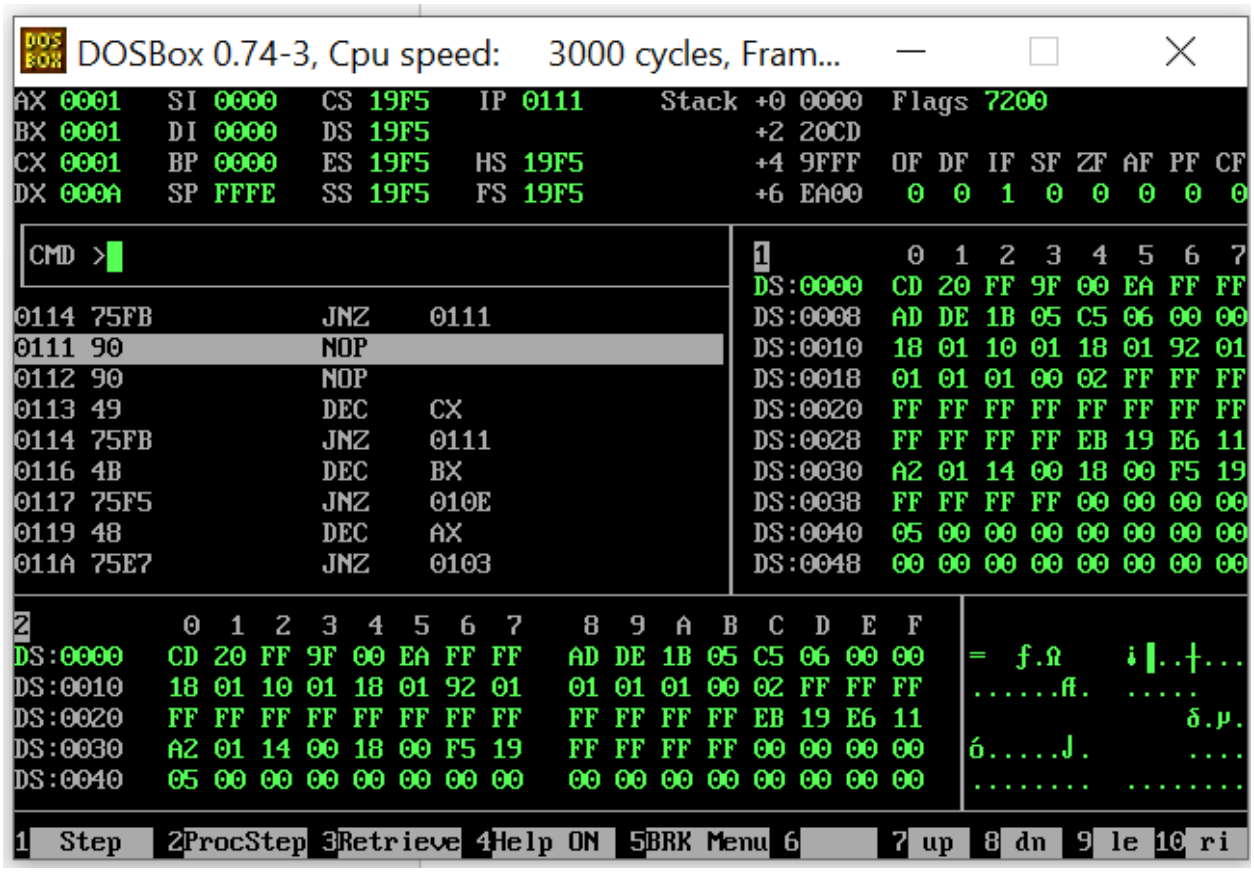
loop iteration 4:



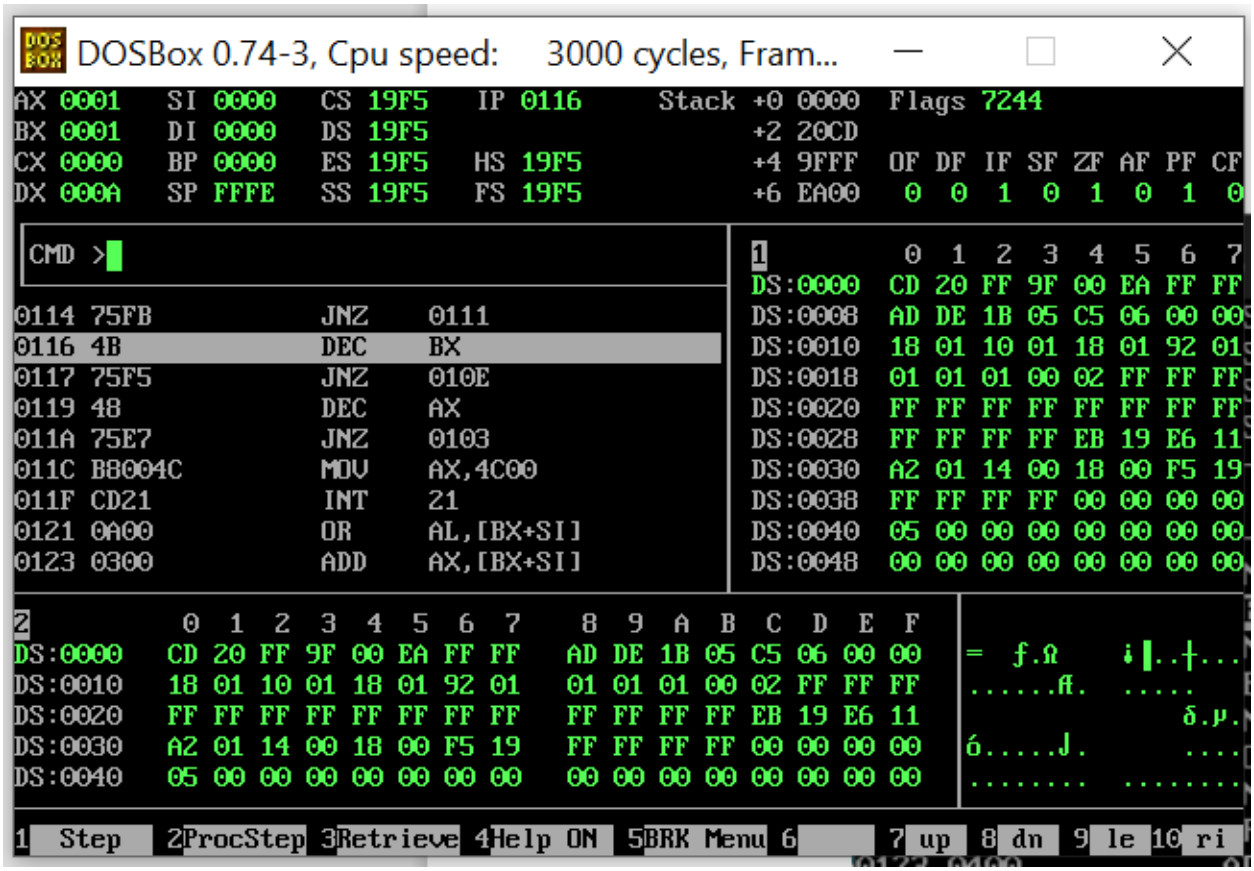
loop iteration 5:



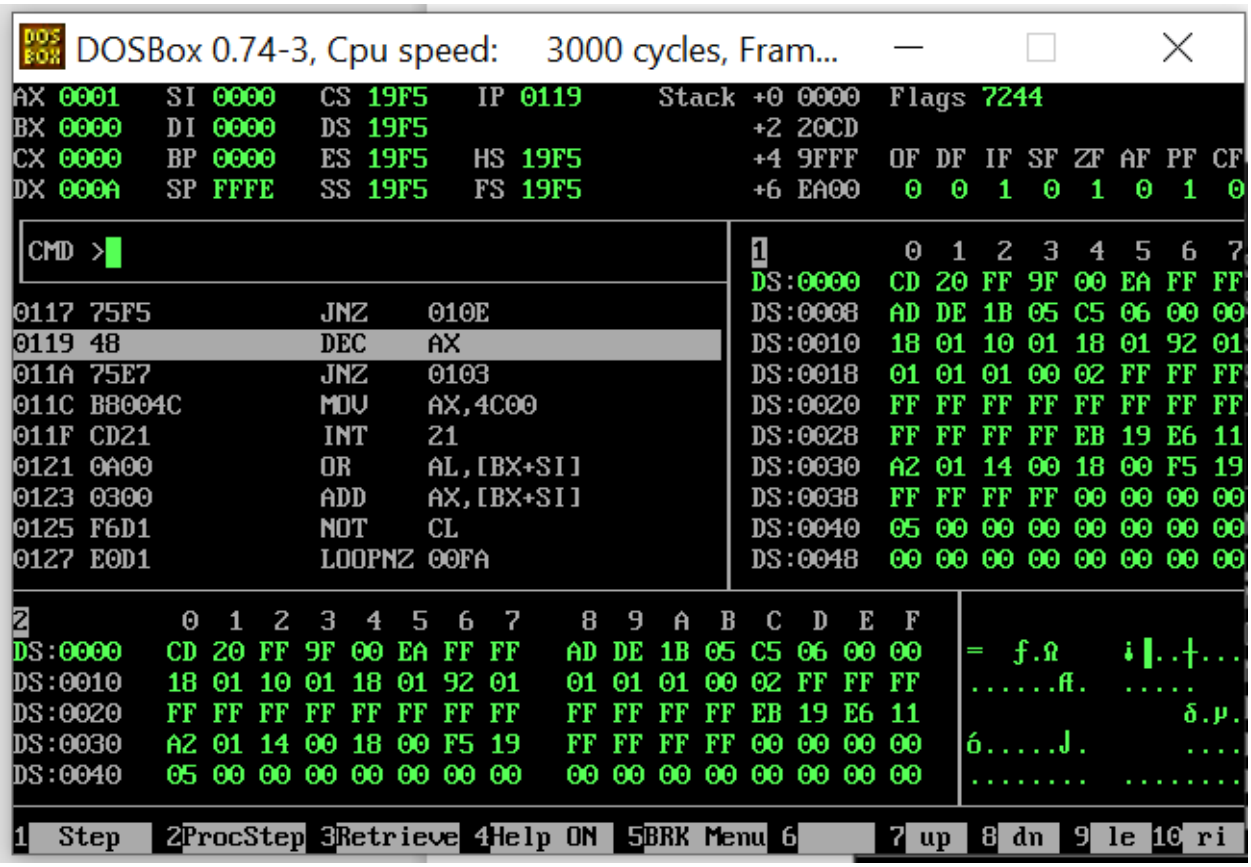
loop iteration 6:



loop iteration 7:



loop iteration 8:



loop iteration 9: