#### FACTORIAL OF A GIVEN NUMBER

## EXP NO: 9

AIM: To find the factorial of a given number using 8085 microprocessor.

## ALGORITHM:

- 1) Load the data into register B
- 2) To start multiplication set D to 01H
- 3) Jump to step 7
- 4) Decrements B to multiply previous number
- 5) Jump to step 3 till value of B>0
- 6) Take memory pointer to next location and store result
- 7) Load E with contents of B and clear accumulator
- 8) Repeatedly add contents of D to accumulator E times
- 9) Store accumulator content to D
- 10) Go to step 4

#### PROGRAM:

LDA 2001

MOV B,A

MVI C,#01

MVI E,#01

LOOP: MOV D,C

MVI A,00H

LP: ADD E

DCR D

JNZ LP

MOV E,A

INR C

DCR B

JNZ LOOP

MOV A,E

STA 2010

HLT

# INPUT:

## OUTPUT:

#### LARGEST NUMBER IN AN ARRAY

**EXP NO: 10** 

AIM: To find the largest number from an array using 8085 processor.

#### ALGORITHM:

- 1) Load the address of the first element of the array in HL pair.
- 2) Move the count to B register.
- 3) Increment the pointer.
- 4) Get the first data in A register.
- 5) Decrement the count.
- 6) Increment the pointer.
- 7) Compare the content of memory addressed by HL pair with that of A register.
- 8) If carry=0, go to step 10 or if carry=1 go to step 9
- 9) Move the content of memory addressed by HL to A register.
- 10) Decrement the count.

#### PROGRAM:

LXI H,2050

MOV C,M

DCR C

INX H

MOV A,M

LOOP1: INX H

CMP M

JNC LOOP

MOV A,M

LOOP: DCR C

JNZ LOOP1

STA 2058

HLT

INPUT:

#### **OUTPUT:**

## SMALLEST NUMBER IN AN ARRAY

**EXP NO: 11** 

AIM: To find the smallest number from an array using 8085 processor.

#### ALGORITHM:

- 1) Load the address of the first element of the array in HL pair.
- 2) Move the count to B register.
- 3) Increment the pointer.
- 4) Get the first data in A register.
- 5) Decrement the count.
- 6) Increment the pointer.
- 7) Compare the content of memory addressed by HL pair with that of A register.
- 8) If carry=1, go to step 10 or if carry=0 go to step 9
- 9) Move the content of memory addressed by HL to A register.
- 10) Decrement the count.

#### PROGRAM:

LXI H,2050

MOV C,M

DCR C

INX H

MOV A,M

LOOP1: INX H

CMP M

JC LOOP

MOV A,M

LOOP: DCR C

JNZ LOOP1

STA 2058

HLT

INPUT:

**OUTPUT**:

## ASCENDING ORDER

#### **EXP NO: 12**

AIM: To compute ascending order of an array using 8085 processor.

## ALGORITHM:

- 1) Initialize HL pair as memory pointer.
- 2) Get the count at memory and load it into C register
- 3) Copy it in D register (for bubble sort (N-1)) times required).
- 4) Get the first value in A register.
- 5) Compare it with the value at next location.
- 6) If they are out of order, exchange the contents of A register and memory.
- 7) Decrement D register content by 1
- 8) Repeat step 5 and 7 till the value in D register become zero.
- 9) Decrement the C register content by 1.
- 10) Repeat steps 3 to 9 till the value in C register becomes zero.

## PROGRAM:

LOOP: LXI H,3500

MVI D,00

MVI C,05

LOOP1: MOV A,M

INX H

CMP M

JC LOOP2

MOV B,M

MOV M,A

DCX H

MOV M,B

INX H

**MVI D.01** 

LOOP2: DCR C

JNZ LOOP1

MOV A,D

RRC

JC LOOP

HLT

INPUT:			
OUTPUT:			

#### **DESCENDING ORDER**

## **EXP NO: 13**

AIM: To compute descending order of an array using 8085 processor.

## ALGORITHM:

- 1) Initialize HL pair as memory pointer.
- 2) Get the count at memory and load it into C register
- 3) Copy it in D register (for bubble sort (N-1)) times required).
- 4) Get the first value in A register.
- 5) Compare it with the value at next location.
- 6) If they are out of order, exchange the contents of A register and memory.
- 7) Decrement D register content by 1
- 8) Repeat step 5 and 7 till the value in D register become zero.
- 9) Decrement the C register content by 1.
- 10) Repeat steps 3 to 9 till the value in C register becomes zero.

## PROGRAM:

LOOP: LXI H,3500

MVI D,00 MVI C,05

LOOP1: MOV A,M

INX H CMP M

JNC LOOP2

MOV B,M

MOV M,A

DCX H

MOV M,B

INX H

**MVI D,01** 

LOOP2: DCR C

JNZ LOOP1

MOV A,D

RRC

JC LOOP

HLT

INPUT:			
OUTPUT:			

## ADDITION OF N NUMBERS

# **EXP NO: 14**

AIM: To compute addition of N numbers using 8085 processor.

# ALGORITHM:

- 1) Load the base address of the array in HL register pair.
- 2) Load the memory with data to be added.
- 3) Take it as count.
- 4) Initialize the accumulator with 00.
- 5) Add content of accumulator with content of memory.
- 6) Decrement count.
- 7) Load count value to memory location.
- 8) Repeat step 5.
- 9) Check whether count has become 0.
- 10) Halt.

## PROGRAM:

LXI H,8000

MOV C,M

MVI A,00

MOV B,A

LOOP: ADD C

JNC SKIP

INR B

SKIP: DCR C

JNZ LOOP

LXI H,8007

MOV M,A

INX H

MOV M,B

HLT

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OUTPUT:

# **SWAPPING OF NUMBERS**

**EXP NO: 15** 

AIM: To compute swapping of numbers using 8085 processor.

## ALGORITHM:

- 1) Load a 8-bit number from memory location into accumulator.
- 2) Move value of accumulator into register H.
- 3) Load a 8-bit number from next memory location into accumulator.
- 4) Move value of accumulator into register D.
- 5) Exchange both the registers pairs.
- 6) Halt

## PROGRAM:

LDA 2001

MOV B,A

LDA 2002

MOV C,A

STA 2003

MOV A,B

STA 2004

HLT

**INPUT**:

OUTPUT:

## SQUARE OF NUMBER

**EXP NO: 16** 

AIM: To compute square of number using 8085 processor.

## ALGORITHM:

- 1) Load the base address of the array in HL register pair.
- 2) Assign accumulator as 0.
- 3) Load the content of memory location specified into register.
- 4) Add content of memory location with accumulator and decrement register content by 01.
- 5) Check if register holds 00, if so store the value of accumulator in memory location.

## PROGRAM:

LXI H,8000

XRA A

MOV B,M

LOOP: ADD M

DCR B

JNZ LOOP

STA 8001

HLT

INPUT:

**OUTPUT:**