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## Assembly Lab 1

### Problem 1:

- **Program functionality:** This program calculates the factorial of a number (5) by using repeated multiplication. The result of the factorial calculation is stored in the AX register. The program uses CX as a loop counter to repeat the multiplication until the factorial is complete.
- **Values existing in the registers:**
  - AX (Accumulator Register):
    - Initialized to 1.
    - Multiplied repeatedly by the value in CX during the loop.
    - After the loop, AX contains 120 (5!).
  - CX (Counter Register):
    - Initialized to 5 (the value of data)
    - Decrement automatically by the LOOP instruction each iteration.
    - After the loop finishes, CX = 0.
- **Note:** The program needs a proper termination instruction for the emulator to stop safely.

### Problem 2:

- **Program Objective:**

The goal of this program is to read two bytes of input:

  1. **START** – the starting number.
  2. **RANGE** – the count of consecutive numbers to sum.

The program calculates the sum of all numbers from start up to start + range - 1. Overflow is detected and stored in a separate register.

- **Program Flow and Logic**
  1. **Initialization:**
    - AX = 0 → will store the total sum.
    - DX = 0 → will store any overflow beyond 16 bits.
    - BX = START → current number to be added.
    - CX = RANGE → loop counter.
  2. **Validation:**
    - If RANGE = 0, the program jumps to END\_PROGRAM immediately.

### 3. Sum Loop (SUM\_LOOP):

- Add BX (current number) to AX.
- If carry occurs (sum exceeds 16 bits), jump to HANDLE\_OVERFLOW.
- Increment BX for the next number.
- Decrement CX and repeat the loop until all numbers are added.

### 4. Overflow Handling (HANDLE\_OVERFLOW):

- Add the carry to DX using ADC DX, 0.
- Continue to next number.

### 5. End Program (END\_PROGRAM):

- Halt execution (HLT instruction).
- At this point, the sum is stored in AX, and any overflow is in DX.

- Code

```
01 ORG 100h
02
03
04
05 START_PROGRAM:
06
07 MOU AX, 0 ; AX = sum
08 MOU DX, 0 ; DX = overflow counter
09 MOU BX, START ; BX = current number
10 MOU CX, RANGE ; CX = how many times
11
12 CMP CX, 0 ; if RANGE = 0, skip loop
13 JE END_PROGRAM
14
15 SUM_LOOP:
16 ADD AX, BX
17 JC HANDLE_OUERFLOW
18
19 CONTINUE:
20 INC BX
21 LOOP SUM_LOOP
22 JMP END_PROGRAM
23
24 HANDLE_OUERFLOW:
25 ADC DX, 0
26 JMP CONTINUE
27
28 END_PROGRAM:
29 HLT
30
31 START DW 0FFh
32 RANGE DW 0|
33
34 END
35
```

- **Test Cases:**

The screenshot shows the emulator interface with two windows. The left window displays the assembly code for a program that handles overflow when the range is 0. The right window shows the original source code. The registers window at the bottom shows the state of the CPU registers.

```

01 ORG 100h
02
03
04
05 START_PROGRAM:
06     MOV AX, 0          ; AX = sum
07     MOV BX, 0          ; BX = overflow counter
08     MOU BX, START    ; BX = current number
09     MOU CX, RANGE    ; CX = how many times
10
11     CMP CX, 0          ; if RANGE = 0, skip loop
12     JE END_PROGRAM
13
14 SUM_LOOP:
15     ADD AX, BX
16     JC HANDLE_OVERFLOW
17
18 CONTINUE:
19     INC BX
20     LOOP SUM_LOOP
21     JMP END_PROGRAM
22
23 HANDLE_OVERFLOW:
24     ADC DX, 0
25     JMP CONTINUE
26
27 END_PROGRAM:
28     HLT
29
30 START DW 5
31 RANGE DW 10
32 END
33
34
35

```

**0 range**

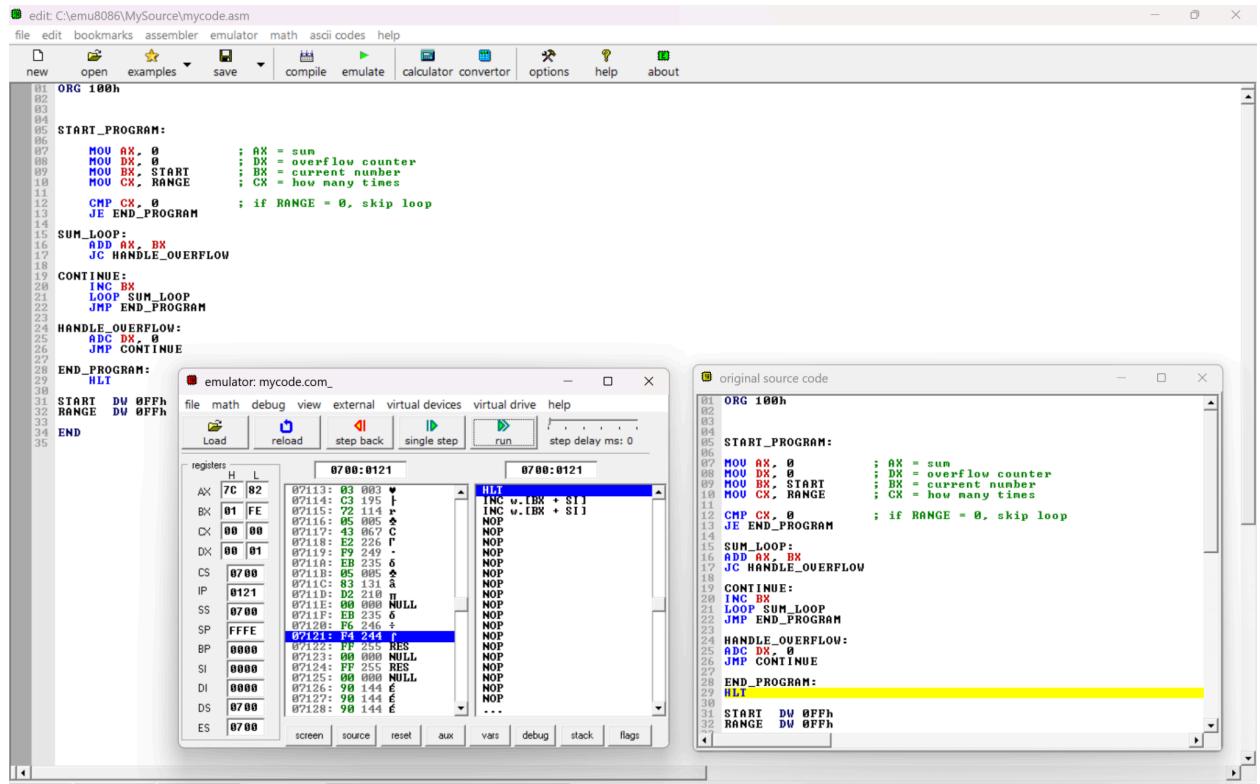
The screenshot shows the emulator interface with two windows. The left window displays the assembly code for a program that handles overflow when the range is 0. The right window shows the original source code. The registers window at the bottom shows the state of the CPU registers.

```

01 ORG 100h
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05 START_PROGRAM:
06     MOV AX, 0          ; AX = sum
07     MOV BX, 0          ; BX = overflow counter
08     MOU BX, START    ; BX = current number
09     MOU CX, RANGE    ; CX = how many times
10
11     CMP CX, 0          ; if RANGE = 0, skip loop
12     JE END_PROGRAM
13
14 SUM_LOOP:
15     ADD AX, BX
16     JC HANDLE_OVERFLOW
17
18 CONTINUE:
19     INC BX
20     LOOP SUM_LOOP
21     JMP END_PROGRAM
22
23 HANDLE_OVERFLOW:
24     ADC DX, 0
25     JMP CONTINUE
26
27 END_PROGRAM:
28     HLT
29
30 START DW 0FFh
31 RANGE DW 0
32 END
33
34
35

```

## Overflow (use DX)



## Problem 3:

- **Program Objective:**

The program sums two multi-byte numbers (10 bytes each) stored in memory using the DB directive. The sum is stored in memory starting at address 500h. Any final carry beyond the most significant byte is stored separately.

- **Program Flow**

1. **Initialization:**

- SI points to the last byte of NUM1 (OFFSET NUM1 + 9)
- DI points to the last byte of NUM2 (OFFSET NUM2 + 9)
- BX points to memory location 500h + 9 (result)
- CX = 10 (number of bytes to sum)
- Clear carry with CLC

2. **Addition Loop (SUM\_LOOP):**

- Load a byte from NUM1 into AL
- Add corresponding byte from NUM2 **with carry** using ADC
- Store the result in memory at [BX]

- Decrement SI, DI, and BX to move to the next byte
- Repeat until all 10 bytes are processed

### 3. Store Final Carry:

- Use ADC AL, 0 after the loop to capture the last carry (0 or 1)
- Store in memory location CARRY

### 4. End Program:

- Halt execution (HLT)

## ● Code

```

01 ORG 100h           |
02
03 start:
04     MOU SI, OFFSET NUM1 + 9
05     MOU DI, OFFSET NUM2 + 9
06     MOU BX, 500h + 9
07     MOU CX, 10
08     CLC
09
10 SUM_LOOP:
11     MOU AL, [SI]
12     ADC AL, [DI]
13     MOU [BX], AL
14
15     DEC SI
16     DEC DI
17     DEC BX
18     LOOP SUM_LOOP
19
20 ; Store the final carry bit
21     MOU AL, 0
22     ADC AL, 0          ; AL = carry flag (0 or 1)
23     MOU [CARRY], AL
24
25     HLT
26
27 NUM1 DB 0CFh,0BDh,22h,0Fh,82h,46h,4Eh,47h,96h,0C7h
28 NUM2 DB 040h,00h,6Bh,1Eh,7Ch,0BAh,6Dh,07h,0EFh,0Dh
29 CARRY DB 0
30
31 END

```

