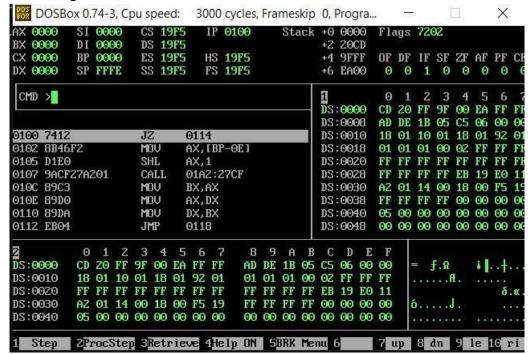
Lab 2

Title: Getting Familiar with our Virtual Machine.

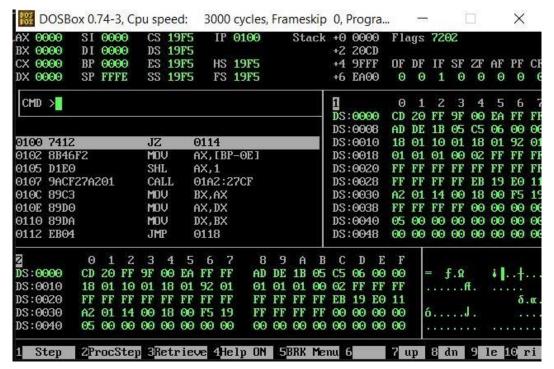


This is how we visualize the working of our hardware components. On the top corner are ax,bx,cx registers followed by the value they hold in hexadecimal. Below this is our command line input, where we can enter different commands such as m1 0100 to move to memory location 0100 and so on. Below this we see in first column our memory location which can followed by opcodes and command or the values we have coded while using notepad++.

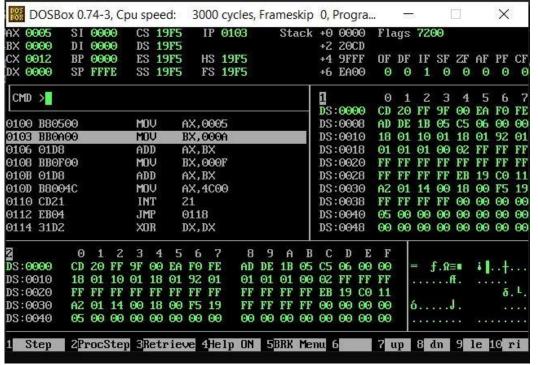
Title: Viewing Execution of Code.

```
ols Macro Run Plugins Window ?
ł 🧣 🖫 🖺 🖺 🛚 🖺 🖫 🚳 🕒 🗈 🖭 🗈 🗎
     [org 0x0100]
     ; start of code
                          ; move the constant 5 into register ax
     mov ax, 5
     mov bx, 10
     add ax. bx
                           : add value of bx into the value of ax
     mov bx, 15
                            ; add constant 15 into the value of bx
     add ax, bx
     mov ax, 0x4c00
                           ; exit ...
     int 0x21
                            ; .. is what the OS should do for me
```

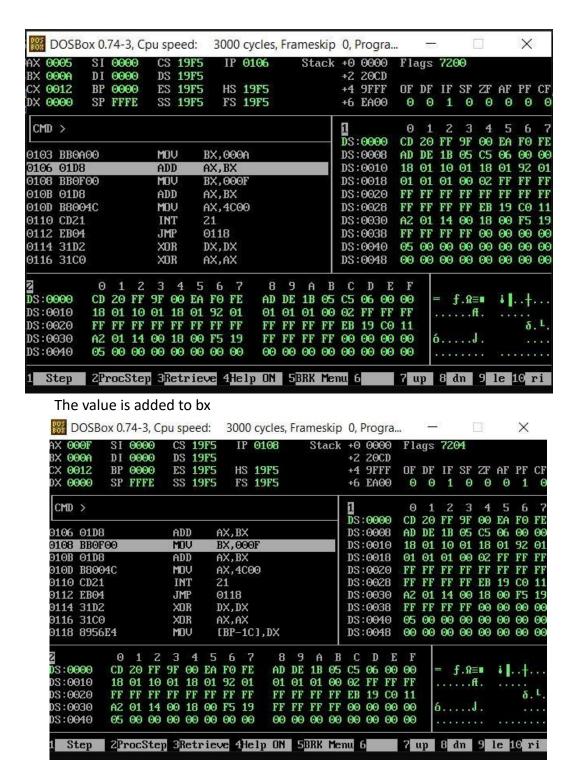
Name: Ahmed-Mustafa Roll No: 22p-9060 Lab Section: BS CS 3A



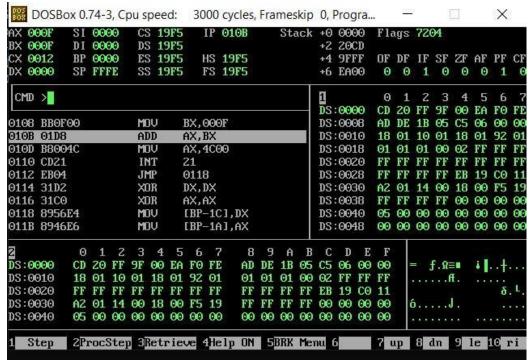
So, whenever we press f2 key, each line of our code is executed and we are able to view how well it performs. We are using afd for this execution and debugging.



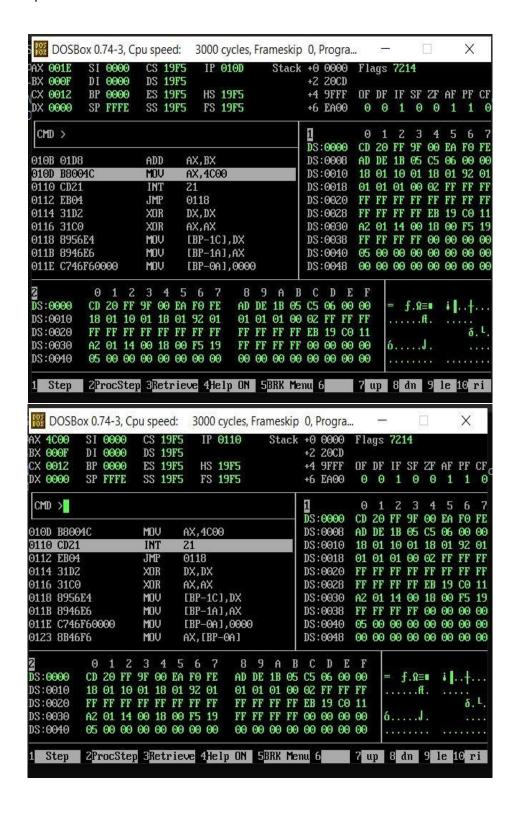
The value is added to ax.

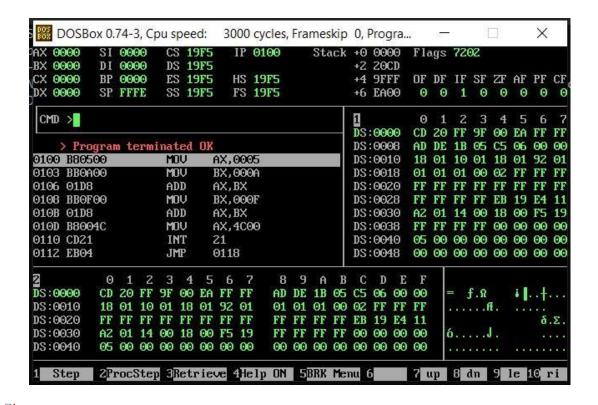


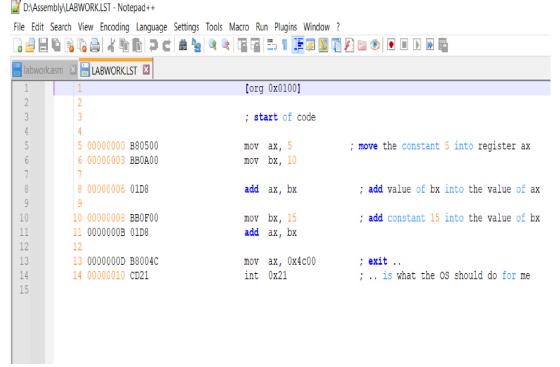
The value is moved from bx to ax



Both ax and bx holds value 15...







.Lst file gives us the detailed information of our code and its memory

Title: Analysing Behaviour of our hardware.

Using this we can analyse how well our code performs and how well it is optimised for our hardware, how we are able to make it more efficient and faster, less time consuming as we know one of the benefits of assembly language is, its time efficiency