PRACTICAL: 1(A)

AIM: Introduction to 8086 microprocessor and assembly language programming.

THEORY:
- Assembly language is a low level programming language.
- 8086 CPU has 8 general purpose registers, each register has its own name:
    - AX - the accumulator register (divided into AH / AL).
    - BX - the base address register (divided into BH / BL).
    - CX - the count register (divided into CH / CL).
    - DX - the data register (divided into DH / DL).
    - SI - source index register.
    - DI - destination index register.
    - BP - base pointer.
    - SP - stack pointer.
- Segment registers
    - CS - points at the segment containing the current program.
    - DS - generally points at segment where variables are defined.
    - ES - extra segment register, it's up to a coder to define its usage.
    - SS - points at the segment containing the stack.
- Special purpose registers

    - IP - the instruction pointer.
    - flags register - determines the current state of the microprocessor.

CONCLUSION:
We learned about 8086 and it's architecture.