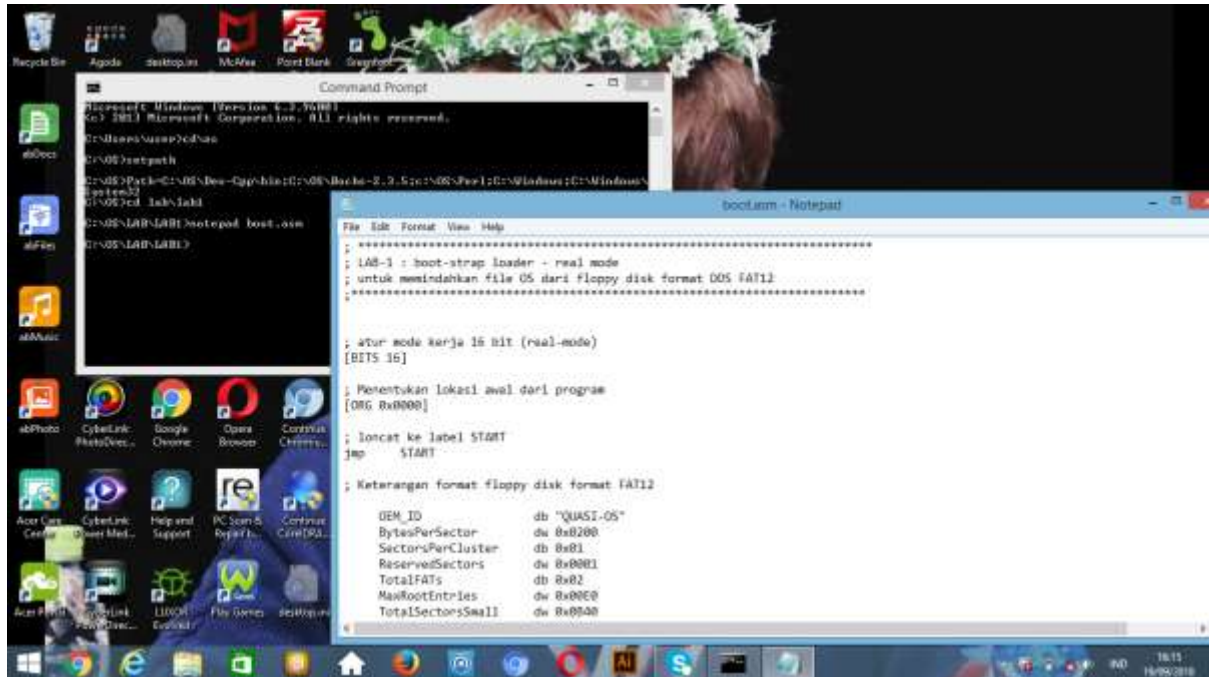


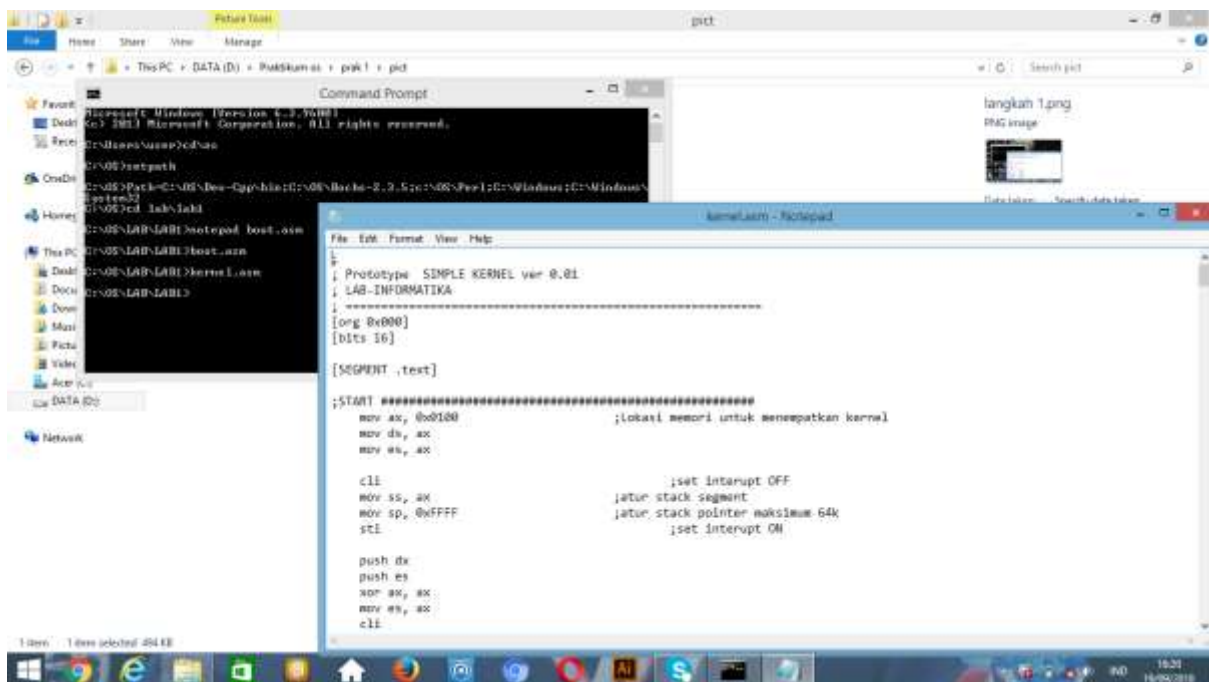
Nim : L202173005

Praktikum

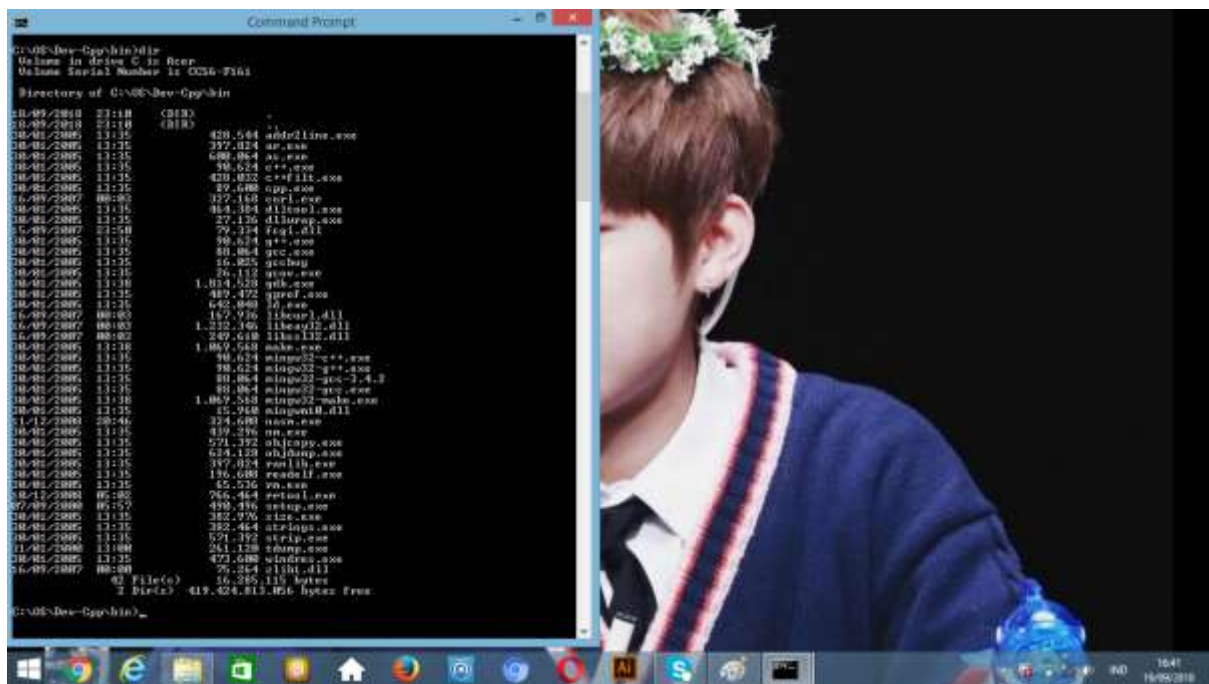
Langkah 1



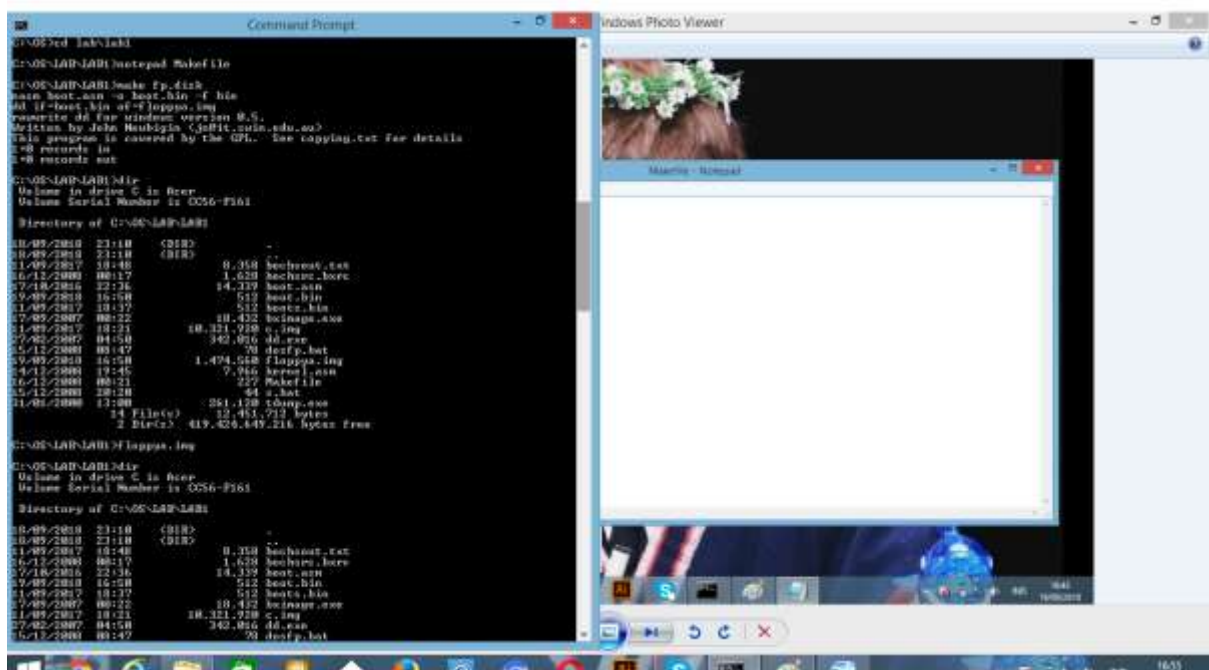
Langkah 2



Langkah 3



Langkah 4



Langkah 5

Tugas

1. Apa itu Kode ASCII?

Kode Standar Amerika untuk Pertukaran Informasi atau **ASCII** (*American Standard Code for Information Interchange*) merupakan suatu standar internasional dalam kode huruf dan simbol seperti Hex dan Unicode tetapi ASCII lebih bersifat universal, contohnya 124 adalah untuk karakter "|".kode ini selalu digunakan oleh komputer dan alat komunikasi lain untuk menunjukkan teks. Kode ASCII sebenarnya memiliki komposisi bilangan biner sebanyak 7 bit. Namun, ASCII disimpan sebagai sandi 8 bit dengan menambahkan satu angka 0 sebagai bit significant paling tinggi. Bit tambahan ini sering digunakan untuk uji prioritas. Karakter control pada ASCII dibedakan menjadi 5 kelompok sesuai dengan penggunaan yaitu berturut-turut meliputi logical communication, Device control, Information separator, Code extension, dan physical communication.

Jumlah kode ASCII adalah 255 kode. Kode ASCII 0..127 merupakan kode ASCII untuk manipulasi teks; sedangkan kode ASCII 128..255 merupakan kode ASCII untuk manipulasi grafik.

TABLE ASCII

ASCII TABLE

Decimal	Hexadecimal	Binary	Octal	Char	Decimal	Hexadecimal	Binary	Octal	Char	Decimal	Hexadecimal	Binary	Octal	Char
0	0	0	0	[NULL]	48	30	110000	60	0	96	60	1100000	140	`
1	1	1	1	[START OF HEADING]	49	31	110001	61	1	97	61	1100001	141	a
2	2	10	2	[START OF TEXT]	50	32	110010	62	2	98	62	1100010	142	b
3	3	11	3	[END OF TEXT]	51	33	110011	63	3	99	63	1100011	143	c
4	4	100	4	[END OF TRANSMISSION]	52	34	110100	64	4	100	64	1100100	144	d
5	5	101	5	[ENQUIRY]	53	35	110101	65	5	101	65	1100101	145	e
6	6	110	6	[ACKNOWLEDGE]	54	36	110110	66	6	102	66	1100110	146	f
7	7	111	7	[BELL]	55	37	110111	67	7	103	67	1100111	147	g
8	8	1000	10	[BACKSPACE]	56	38	111000	70	8	104	68	1101000	150	h
9	9	1001	11	[HORIZONTAL TAB]	57	39	111001	71	9	105	69	1101001	151	i
10	A	1010	12	[LINE FEED]	58	3A	111010	72	:	106	6A	1101010	152	j
11	B	1011	13	[VERTICAL TAB]	59	3B	111011	73	;	107	6B	1101011	153	k
12	C	1100	14	[FORM FEED]	60	3C	111100	74	<	108	6C	1101100	154	l
13	D	1101	15	[CARRIAGE RETURN]	61	3D	111101	75	=	109	6D	1101101	155	m
14	E	1110	16	[SHIFT OUT]	62	3E	111110	76	>	110	6E	1101110	156	n
15	F	1111	17	[SHIFT IN]	63	3F	111111	77	?	111	6F	1101111	157	o
16	10	10000	20	[DATA LINK ESCAPE]	64	40	1000000	100	@	112	70	1110000	160	p
17	11	10001	21	[DEVICE CONTROL 1]	65	41	1000001	101	A	113	71	1110001	161	q
18	12	10010	22	[DEVICE CONTROL 2]	66	42	1000010	102	B	114	72	1110010	162	r
19	13	10011	23	[DEVICE CONTROL 3]	67	43	1000011	103	C	115	73	1110011	163	s
20	14	10100	24	[DEVICE CONTROL 4]	68	44	1000100	104	D	116	74	1110100	164	t
21	15	10101	25	[NEGATIVE ACKNOWLEDGE]	69	45	1000101	105	E	117	75	1110101	165	u
22	16	10110	26	[SYNCHRONOUS IDLE]	70	46	1000110	106	F	118	76	1110110	166	v
23	17	10111	27	[ENG OF TRANS. BLOCK]	71	47	1000111	107	G	119	77	1110111	167	w
24	18	11000	30	[CANCEL]	72	48	1001000	110	H	120	78	1111000	170	x
25	19	11001	31	[END OF MEDIUM]	73	49	1001001	111	I	121	79	1111001	171	y
26	1A	11010	32	[SUBSTITUTE]	74	4A	1001010	112	J	122	7A	1111010	172	z
27	1B	11011	33	[ESCAPE]	75	4B	1001011	113	K	123	7B	1111011	173	{
28	1C	11100	34	[FILE SEPARATOR]	76	4C	1001100	114	L	124	7C	1111100	174	|
29	1D	11101	35	[GROUP SEPARATOR]	77	4D	1001101	115	M	125	7D	1111101	175	}
30	1E	11110	36	[RECORD SEPARATOR]	78	4E	1001110	116	N	126	7E	1111110	176	~
31	1F	11111	37	[UNIT SEPARATOR]	79	4F	1001111	117	O	127	7F	1111111	177	[DEL]
32	20	100000	40	[SPACE]	80	50	1010000	120	P					
33	21	100001	41	!	81	51	1010001	121	Q					
34	22	100010	42	"	82	52	1010010	122	R					
35	23	100011	43	#	83	53	1010011	123	S					
36	24	100100	44	\$	84	54	1010100	124	T					
37	25	100101	45	%	85	55	1010101	125	U					
38	26	100110	46	&	86	56	1010110	126	V					
39	27	100111	47	'	87	57	1010111	127	W					
40	28	101000	50	(	88	58	1011000	130	X					
41	29	101001	51	)	89	59	1011001	131	Y					
42	2A	101010	52	*	90	5A	1011010	132	Z					
43	2B	101011	53	+	91	5B	1011011	133	[
44	2C	101100	54	,	92	5C	1011100	134	\					
45	2D	101101	55	-	93	5D	1011101	135]					
46	2E	101110	56	.	94	5E	1011110	136	^					
47	2F	101111	57	/	95	5F	1011111	137	_					

2. Daftar Perintah Bahasa Assembly

Original 8086/8088 instruction set			
Instruction	Meaning	Notes	Opcode
AAA	ASCII adjust AL after addition	used with unpacked binary coded decimal	0x37
AAD	ASCII adjust AX before division	8086/8088 datasheet documents only base 10 version of the AAD instruction (opcode 0xD5 0x0A), but any other base will work. Later Intel's documentation has the generic form too. NEC V20 and V30 (and possibly other NEC V-series CPUs) always use base 10, and ignore the argument, causing a number of incompatibilities	0xD5
AAM	ASCII adjust AX after multiplication	Only base 10 version (Operand is 0xA) is documented, see notes for AAD	0xD4
AAS	ASCII adjust AL after subtraction		0x3F
ADC	Add with carry	<code>destination := destination + source + carry flag</code>	0x10...0x15 , 0x80/2...0x83/2
ADD	Add	(1) <code>r/m += r/imm;</code> (2) <code>r += m/imm;</code>	0x00...0x05 ,

Original 8086/8088 instruction set

Instruction	Meaning	Notes	Opcode
			0x80/0...0x83/0
AND	Logical AND	(1) <code>r/m &= r/imm;</code> (2) <code>r &= m/imm;</code>	0x20...0x25, 0x80/4...0x83/4
CALL	Call procedure	<code>push eip; eip points to the instruction directly after the call</code>	0x9A, 0xE8, 0xFF/2, 0xFF/3
CBW	Convert byte to word		0x98
CLC	Clear carry flag	<code>CF = 0;</code>	0xF8
CLD	Clear direction flag	<code>DF = 0;</code>	0xFC
CLI	Clear interrupt flag	<code>IF = 0;</code>	0xFA
CMC	Complement carry flag		0xF5
CMP	Compare operands		0x38...0x3D, 0x80/7...0x83/7

Original 8086/8088 instruction set

Instruction	Meaning	Notes	Opcode
CMPSB	Compare bytes in memory		0xA6
CMPSW	Compare words		0xA7
CWD	Convert word to doubleword		0x99
DAA	Decimal adjust AL after addition	(used with packed binary coded decimal)	0x27
DAS	Decimal adjust AL after subtraction		0x2F
DEC	Decrement by 1		0x48, 0xFE/1, 0xFF/1
DIV	Unsigned divide	<code>DX:AX = DX:AX / r/m; resulting DX == remainder</code>	0xF6/6, 0xF7/6
ESC	Used with floating-point unit		
HLT	Enter halt state		0xF4

Original 8086/8088 instruction set

Instruction	Meaning	Notes	Opcode
IDIV	Signed divide	$DX:AX = DX:AX / r/m$; resulting $DX == remainder$	0xF6/7, 0xF7/7
IMUL	Signed multiply	(1) $DX:AX = AX * r/m$; (2) $AX = AL * r/m$	0x69, 0x6B, 0xF6/5, 0xF7/5, 0x0FAF
IN	Input from port	(1) $AL = port[imm]$; (2) $AL = port[DX]$; (3) $AX = port[DX]$;	0xE4, 0xE5, 0xEC, 0xED
INC	Increment by 1		0x40, 0xFE/0, 0xFF/0
INT	Call to interrupt		0xCD
INTO	Call to interrupt if overflow		0xCE
IRET	Return from interrupt		0xCF
Jcc	Jump if condition	(JA, JAE, JB, JBE, JC, JE, JG, JGE, JL, JLE, JNA, JNAE, JNB, JNBE, JNC, JNE, JNG, JNGE, JNL, JNLE, JNO, JNP, JNS, JNZ, JO, JP, JPE, JPO, JS, JZ)	0x70...0x7F , 0xE3, 0x0F83, 0x0F87

Original 8086/8088 instruction set

Instruction	Meaning	Notes	Opcode
JCXZ	Jump if CX is zero		0xE3
JMP	Jump		0xE9...0xEB, 0xFF/4, 0xFF/5
LAHF	Load FLAGS into AH register		0x9F
LDS	Load pointer using DS		0xC5
LEA	Load Effective Address		0x8D
LES	Load ES with pointer		0xC4
LOCK	Assert BUS LOCK# signal	(for multiprocessing)	0xF0
LODSB	Load string byte	<pre>if (DF==0) AL = *SI++; else AL = *SI--;</pre>	0xAC
LODSW	Load string word	<pre>if (DF==0) AX = *SI++; else AX = *SI--;</pre>	0xAD
LOOP/LOOPx	Loop control	(LOOPE, LOOPNE, LOOPNZ, LOOPZ) <pre>if (x && --CX) goto lbl;</pre>	0xE0..0xE2

Original 8086/8088 instruction set

Instruction	Meaning	Notes	Opcode
MOV	Move	copies data from one location to another, (1) <code>r/m = r;</code> (2) <code>r = r/m;</code>	
MOVSb	Move byte from string to string	<pre> if (DF==0) *(byte*)DI++ = *(byte*)SI++; else *(byte*)DI-- = *(byte*)SI-- ; </pre>	0xA4
MOVSw	Move word from string to string	<pre> if (DF==0) *(word*)DI++ = *(word*)SI++; else *(word*)DI-- = *(word*)SI-- ; </pre>	0xA5
MUL	Unsigned multiply	(1) <code>DX:AX = AX * r/m;</code> (2) <code>AX = AL * r/m;</code>	
NEG	Two's complement negation	<code>r/m *= -1;</code>	
NOP	No operation	opcode equivalent to <code>XCHG EAX, EAX</code>	0x90
NOT	Negate the operand, logical NOT	<code>r/m ^= -1;</code>	
OR	Logical OR	(1) <code>r/m |= r/imm;</code> (2) <code>r |= m/imm;</code>	

Original 8086/8088 instruction set

Instruction	Meaning	Notes	Opcode
OUT	Output to port	(1) <code>port[imm] = AL;</code> (2) <code>port[DX] = AL;</code> (3) <code>port[DX] = AX;</code>	
POP	Pop data from stack	<code>r/m = *SP++;</code> POP CS (opcode 0x0F) works only on 8086/8088. Later CPUs use 0x0F as a prefix for newer instructions.	
POPF	Pop FLAGS register from stack	<code>FLAGS = *SP++;</code>	0x9D
PUSH	Push data onto stack	<code>*--SP = r/m;</code>	
PUSHF	Push FLAGS onto stack	<code>*--SP = FLAGS;</code>	0x9C
RCL	Rotate left (with carry)		
RCR	Rotate right (with carry)		
REPxx	Repeat MOVS/STOS/CMPS/LODS/SCAS	(REP, REPE, REPNE, REPZ, REPZ)	
RET	Return from procedure	Not a real instruction. The assembler will translate these to a RETN or a RETF depending on the memory model of the target system.	
RETN	Return from near procedure		
RETF	Return from far procedure		
ROL	Rotate left		
ROR	Rotate right		
SAHF	Store AH into FLAGS		0x9E
SAL	Shift Arithmetically left (signed shift left)	(1) <code>r/m <<= 1;</code> (2) <code>r/m <<= CL;</code>	

Original 8086/8088 instruction set

Instruction	Meaning	Notes	Opcode
SAR	Shift Arithmetically right (signed shift right)	(1) <code>(signed) r/m >>= 1;</code> (2) <code>(signed) r/m >>= CL;</code>	
SBB	Subtraction with borrow	alternative 1-byte encoding of <code>SBB AL, AL</code> is available via undocumented <code>SALC</code> instruction	
SCASB	Compare byte string		0xAE
SCASW	Compare word string		0xAF
SHL	Shift left (unsigned shift left)		
SHR	Shift right (unsigned shift right)		
STC	Set carry flag	<code>CF = 1;</code>	0xF9
STD	Set direction flag	<code>DF = 1;</code>	0xFD
STI	Set interrupt flag	<code>IF = 1;</code>	0xFB
STOSB	Store byte in string	<code>if (DF==0) *ES:DI++ = AL; else *ES:DI-- = AL;</code>	0xAA
STOSW	Store word in string	<code>if (DF==0) *ES:DI++ = AX; else *ES:DI-- = AX;</code>	0xAB
SUB	Subtraction	(1) <code>r/m -= r/imm;</code> (2) <code>r -= m/imm;</code>	
TEST	Logical compare (AND)	(1) <code>r/m & r/imm;</code> (2) <code>r & m/imm;</code>	
WAIT	Wait until not busy	Waits until BUSY# pin is inactive (used with floating-point unit)	0x9B
XCHG	Exchange data	<code>r := : r / m;</code> A spinlock typically uses <code>xchg</code> as an atomic operation . (coma bug).	
XLAT	Table look-up translation	behaves like <code>MOV AL, [BX+AL]</code>	0xD7
XOR	Exclusive OR	(1) <code>r/m ^= r/imm;</code> (2) <code>r ^= m/imm;</code>	

