

## LAB MANUAL: 3

### Describe briefly:

1. What is Emulator and how it helps a hardware/embedded system designer?

#### Question # 1:

#### Answer:

#### Emulator:

An emulator is hardware, software or a combination of the two that enables a computer to run program from another platform.

#### An emulator is a translator:

Emulators translate the machine language of a foreign application into machine language of the computer with the emulator. The operating system may already be ported to the current computer or it too, may be emulated.

#### Examples:

There are different emulators available such as:-

- |                  |                  |                  |
|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| a) X86 emulator  | c) Disk emulator | e) Mac emulator  |
| b) 3270 emulator | d) ROM emulator  | f) 8086 emulator |

#### Emulator helps embedded system designer:

- 1) When hardware designer and software developer both use emulation they can share the same system and design representations.
- 2) They are able to trace a design problem across the boundary between the embedded software and underlying hardware to determine whether the problem lies in software or hardware.

3) Due to emulators a debugging methodology based on multiple abstraction levels starts with embedded software at highest level and moves down in abstraction to trace the behaviour of individual hardware elements.

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2. What is the difference between machine code and assembly language?

Question # 2:

Answer:

Machine Code	Assembly language
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• A computer program written in machine language instructions that can be executed directly by computer's CPU.</li><li>• Consist of binaries which are zeros and ones.</li><li>• Only understood by the CPU difficult to understand by user.</li><li>• Depends upon platformer the operating system.</li><li>• Can be directly executed by the CPU to perform different tasks in computer program.</li><li>• Doesn't need any translator.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• A low level programming language in which there is a strong correspondance between the programs statement and the architecture's machine code instruction.</li><li>• follow a syntax similar to the English language.</li><li>• understood by the programmer's easier to understand by user than other machine code.</li><li>• Consists of a set of standard instructions.</li><li>• used by applications such as real-time systems and micro-controller based embedded system</li><li>• CPU require translator to understand it.</li></ul>



### 3. Define Purpose of IP register?

Question #3:

Answer:

Instruction Pointer (IP):

is the special purpose register. In most processors, the instruction pointer is incremented after the instruction is retrieved and holds the memory address of the next instruction to be executed.

In the processor where increment precedes the retrieval, the instruction pointer points to the current instruction being executed.

In typical central processing unit (CPU), the instruction pointer is binary counter that may be one of many register.

### 4. Write down the purpose of AX, BX, CX and DX Registers?

Question #4:

Answer:

General purpose Register:

General purpose registers are kind of registers which can store both data and addresses. They are used for arithmetic and logical operations also.

Types of general purpose Register:

i) Accumulator (AX):

This is accumulator register. It gets used in arithmetic, logic and data transfer instructions. In manipulation and division, one of the numbers involved must be in AX or AL. In 8086 microprocessor it is of 16-bits.

ii) Base Register (BX):

It is an address register. It contains a data pointer used for based, based indexed or register indirect addressing. It is also of 16-bits in 8086 microprocessor.

### iii) Count Register (CX):

It serves as loop counter program. Loop constructions are facilitated by it. It can also be used as a counter in string manipulation and shift instruction.

### iv) Data Register (DX):

Data register can be used as a port number in input/output operation. It is also used in multiplication and division.

## 5. How flags in a microprocessor help a hardware designer?

### Question # 5:

#### Answer:

#### Flags:

Flags are a modified kind of register that record the condition of a microprocessor's calculation. In intel x86 microprocessors.

Flag register is the status register that contains the current state of the processor.

### How it helps a hardware designer:

Flags are crucial for decision-making in microprocessor. It has an important information for a hardware designers to make conclusion.

#### For example:

Normally the interrupt flag is reset automatically when the interrupt handler is called. It can be cleared by software by writing a 1 to interrupt flag. so this information is very very important for a hardware designer to draw conclusion.

# LAB TASKS

## TASK: 1

What effect on Conditional Flags will happens after the addition of 10110001 and 10101011? (Write state of each of the flag as observed, note values of flags after execution of every single instruction in the program).

### SOURCE CODE:

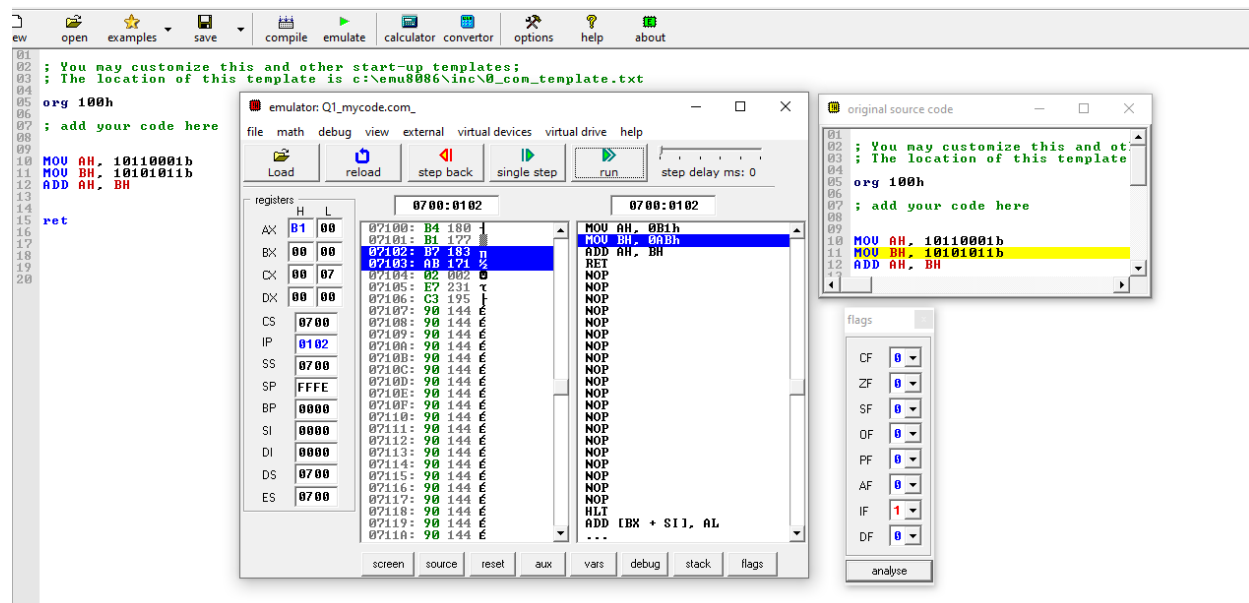
MOV AH, 10110001b

MOV BH, 10101011b

ADD AH, BH

### Step#1:

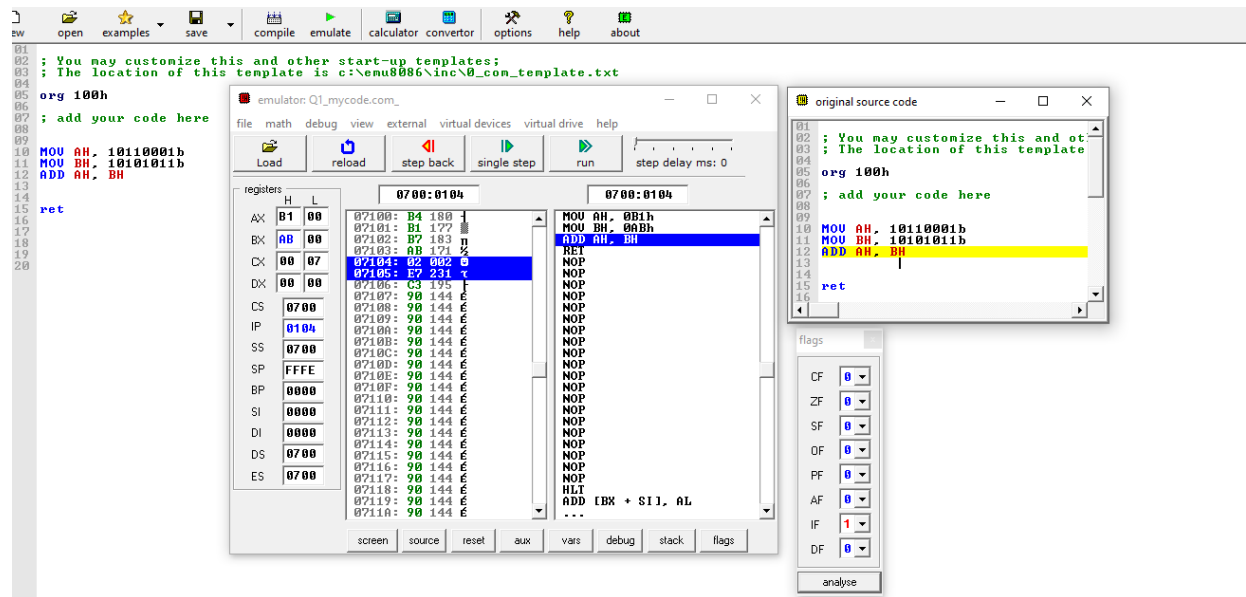
This command is running 10110001b and is transferred to the AH registry. Carry Flag is zero after the first move



### Step#2:

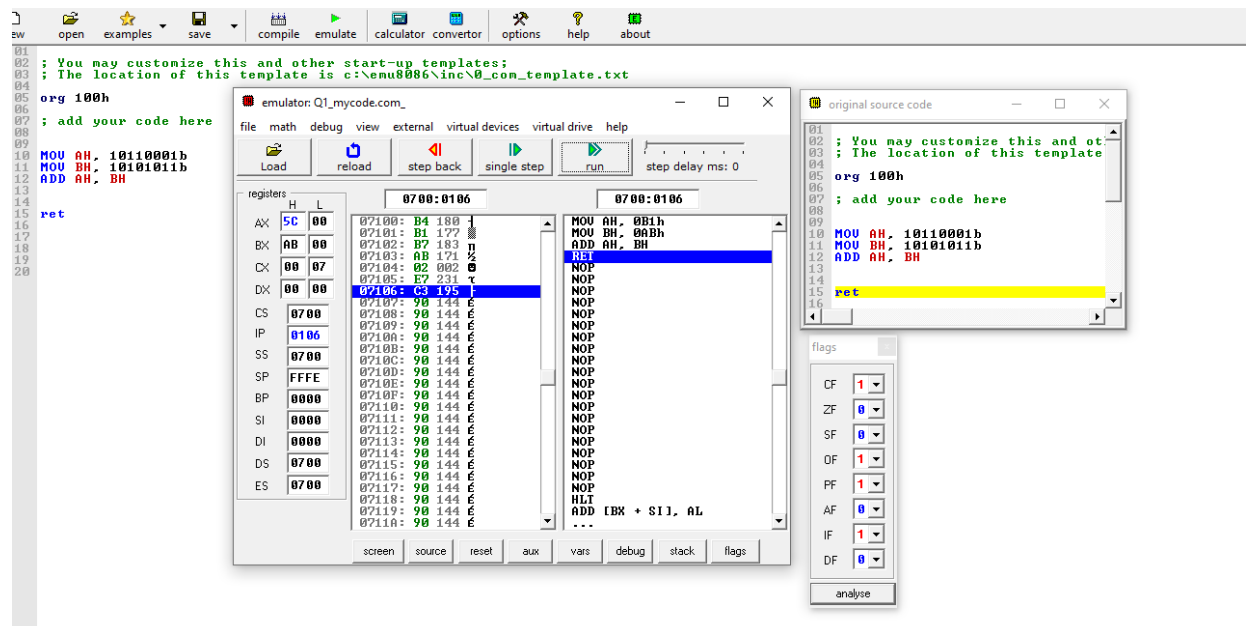
This order is being executed 10101011b is transferred to the BH register. Carry Flag is zero after the second move.





### Step#3:

The values in the AH are added to the values stored in the BH register. And save the result to the AX registry. After this phase, the Carry Flag is 1 because it keeps the carrying out after addition or borrows after subtraction. It also shows the state of mistake.



## TASK: 2

Add two numbers in BIN, save the result in AX register and observe the value of flags. 1000 0000 0000 0000 1100 1000 0000 0000 (write state of each of the flag as observed, note values of flags after execution of every single instruction in the program.

### SOURCE CODE:

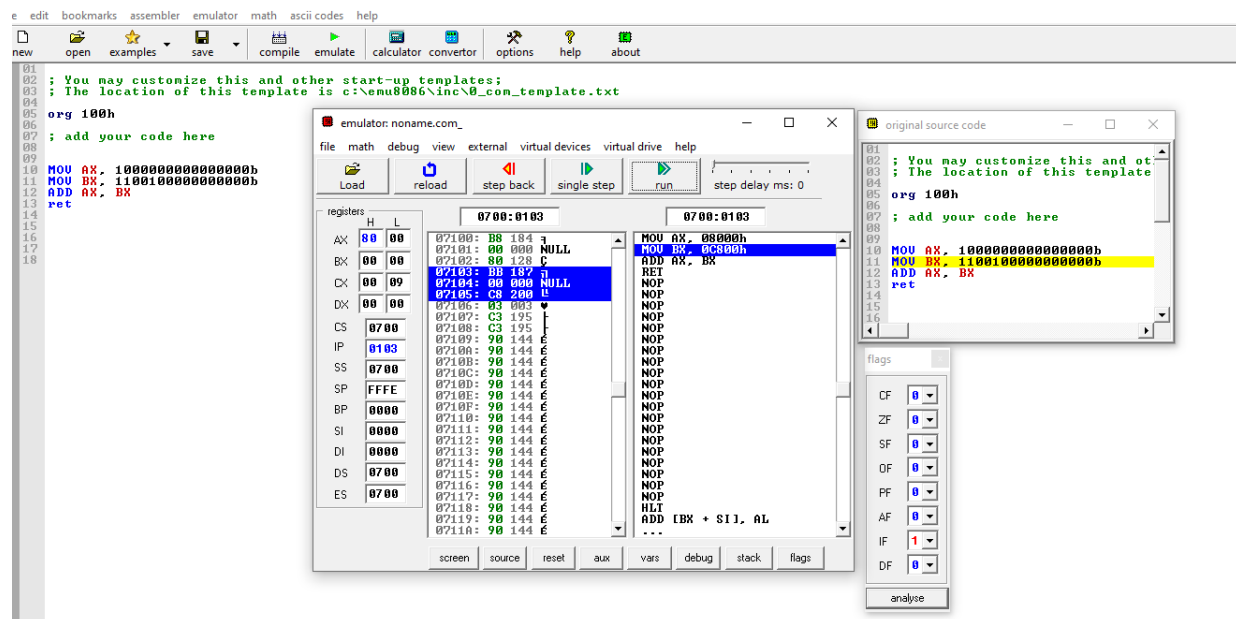
```
MOV AX, 1000 0000 0000 0000b
```

```
MOV BX, 1100 1000 0000 0000b
```

```
ADD AX, BX
```

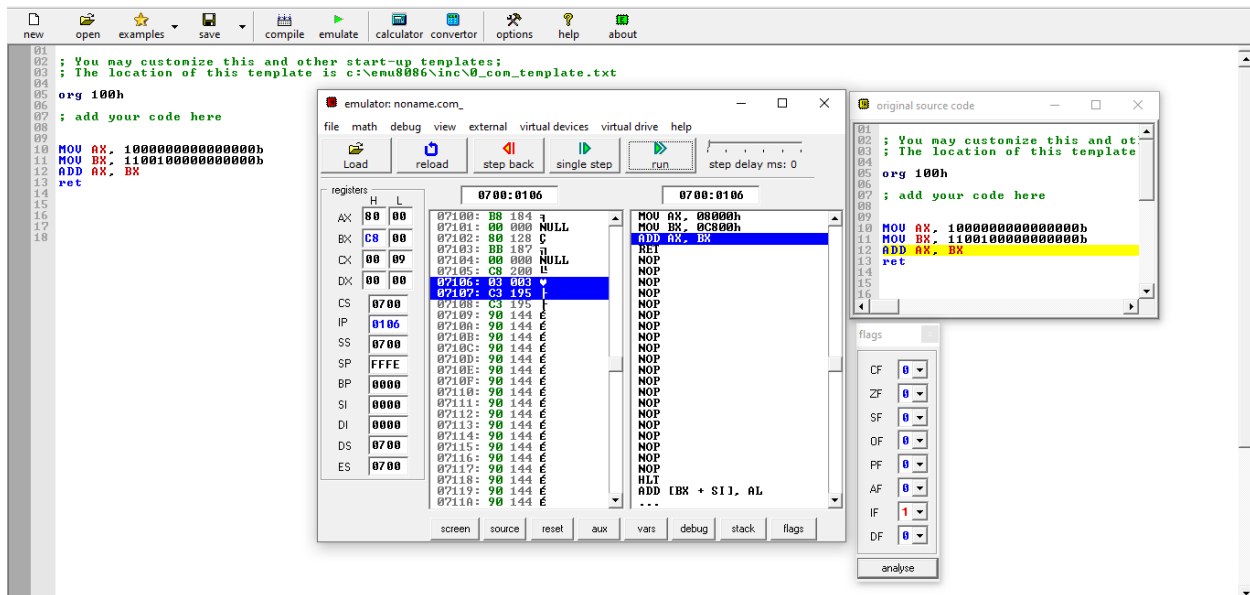
### Step#1:

This order is being executed 10000000000000B is shifted to the AX register. All the Flags are zero after the first move



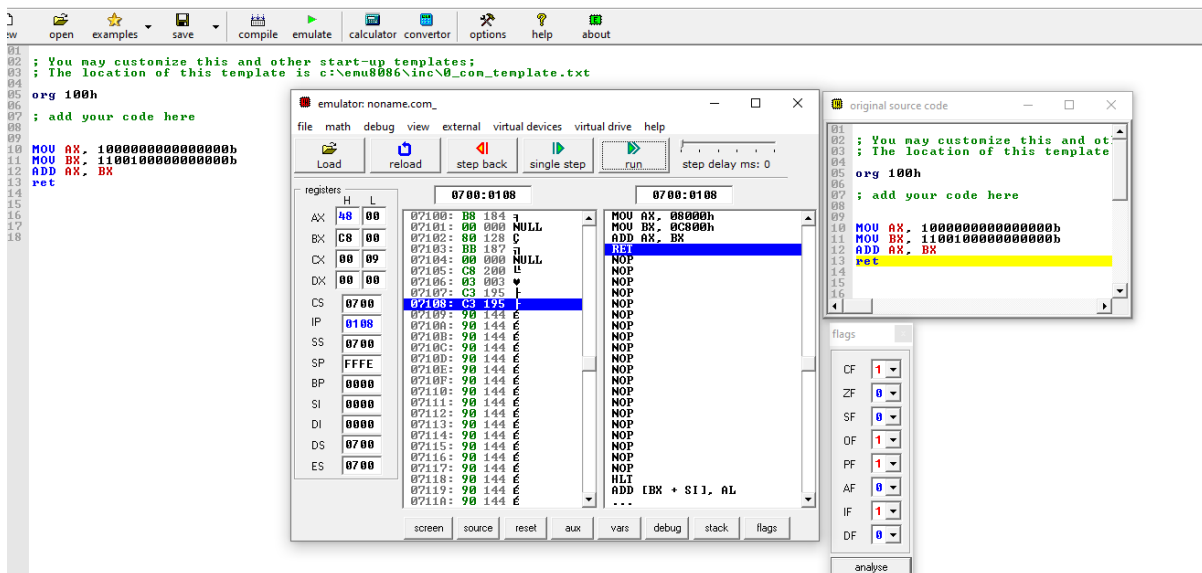
### Step#2:

This order is being executed 1100100000000000b is shifted to the BX register. All the Flags are zero after this move.



### Step#3:

Values in AX are added to the values stored in the BX register. And save the result in the AX registry. Carry Flag (CF) is one since it carries the carrying out after addition or borrows after subtraction. Often shows the state of mistake. Parity Flag (PF) is set to 1 because the system is even number one bit. After this third move, the Auxiliary Flag (AF) is set to 1 and keeps the carry (half)between bit positions 3 and 4 of the result after addition or the borrow after subtraction.





## TASK: 3

Check out the status of flags for the following examples?

### Example: 1

MOV DX, 126FH

ADD DX, 3465H

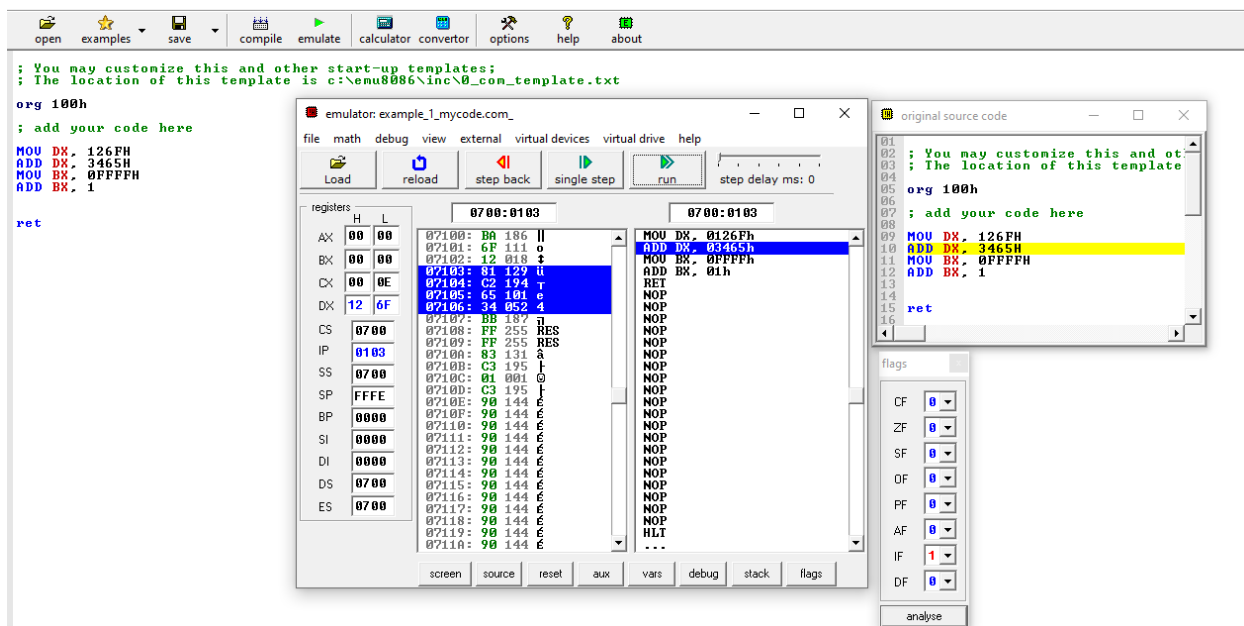
MOV BX, 0FFFFH

ADD BX, 1

Use Single Step and observe changes in flags after executing every single statement. Also, convert the numbers to binary and prove the results(manually) as observed using emulator.

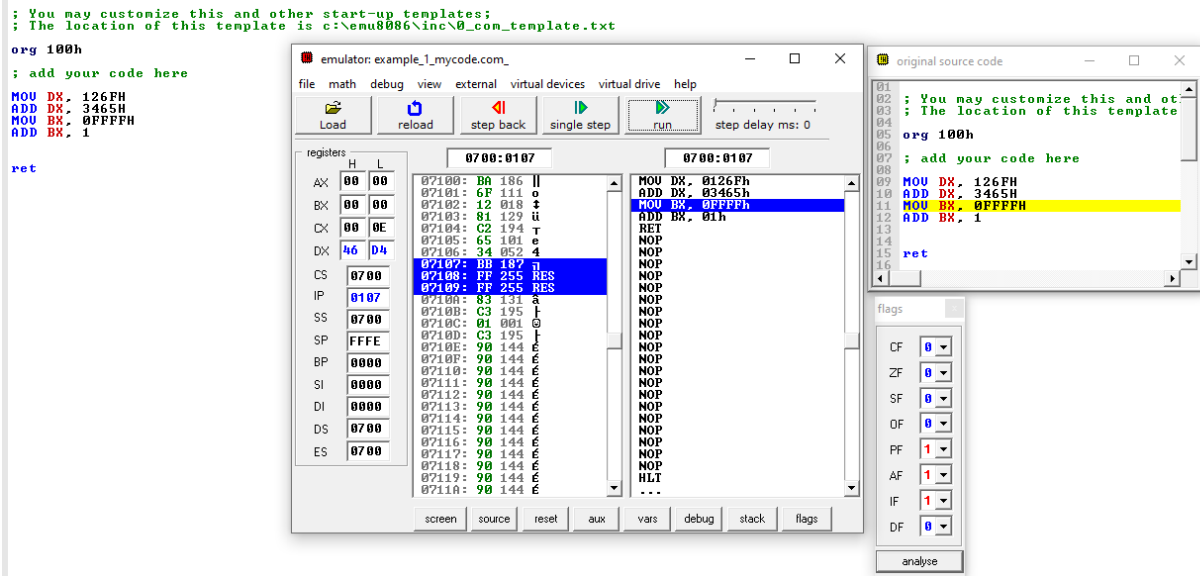
### Step#1:

This command is carried out. Hexadecimal 126FH is now in register DX. All of the Flags are zero after the first move.



## Step#2:

In the values stored in register DX, the value 3465H is inserted. Since the device is an even number of one bit, the Parity Flag (PF) is set to 1 after this stage. Also set to 1, the Auxiliary Flag (AF) retains the carry (half carry) after addition or borrow after subtraction between bit positions 3 and 4 of the result.

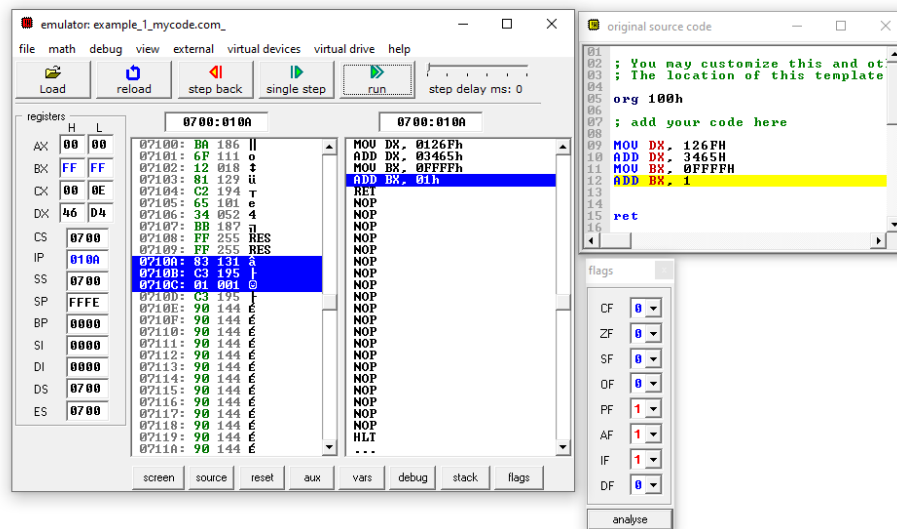


## Step#3:

This order will be executed 0FFFFH Hexadecimal is shifted to the BX register. After the first stage, the Parity Flag (PF) is set to 1 because the device is even number one bit. And the Auxiliary Flag (AF) is also set to 1 where the carrying retains the carrying (half-carry) after addition or the borrowing after subtraction between bit positions 3 and 4 of the result.

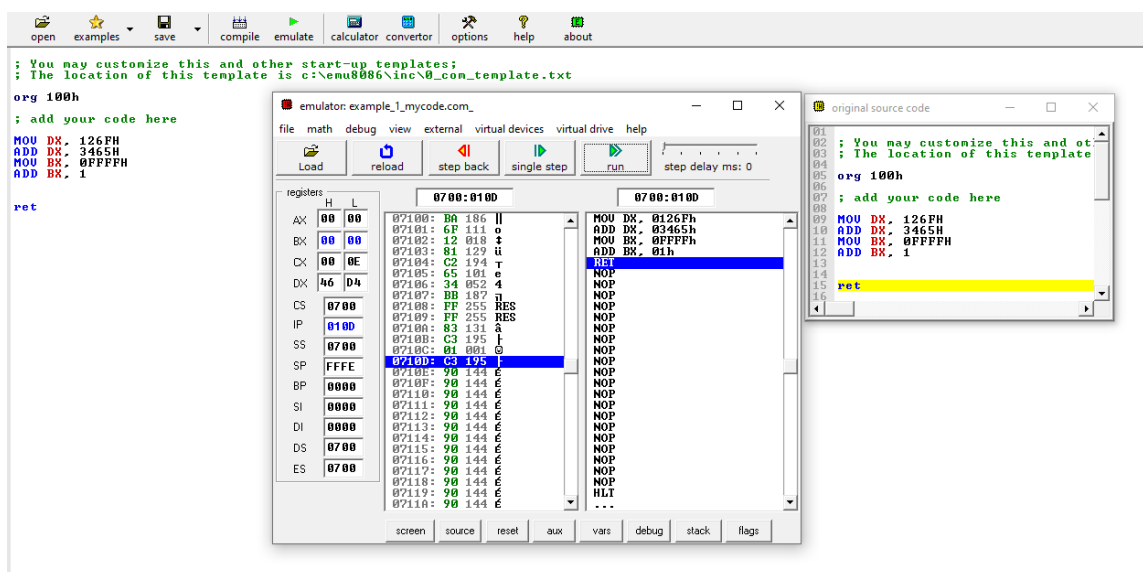
```
; You may customize this and other start-up templates;
; The location of this template is c:\emu8086\inc\0_com_template.txt
```

```
org 100h
; add your code here
MOV DX, 126FH
ADD DX, 3465H
MOV BX, 0FFFFH
ADD BX, 1
ret
```



## Step#4:

The value 1H is applied to the values stored in the BX register. After this phase, the Carry Flag (CF) is one because it keeps the carry out after addition or borrows after subtraction. Often shows the state of mistake. Parity Flag (PF) is set to 1 because the system is even number one bit. And the Auxiliary Flag (AF) is also set to 1 holding the carry holding the carry (half-carry) after addition or the borrow after subtraction between bit positions 3 and 4 of the result.





## **Example: 2**

**MOV BL, +8**

**MOV DH, +4**

**ADD BL, DH**

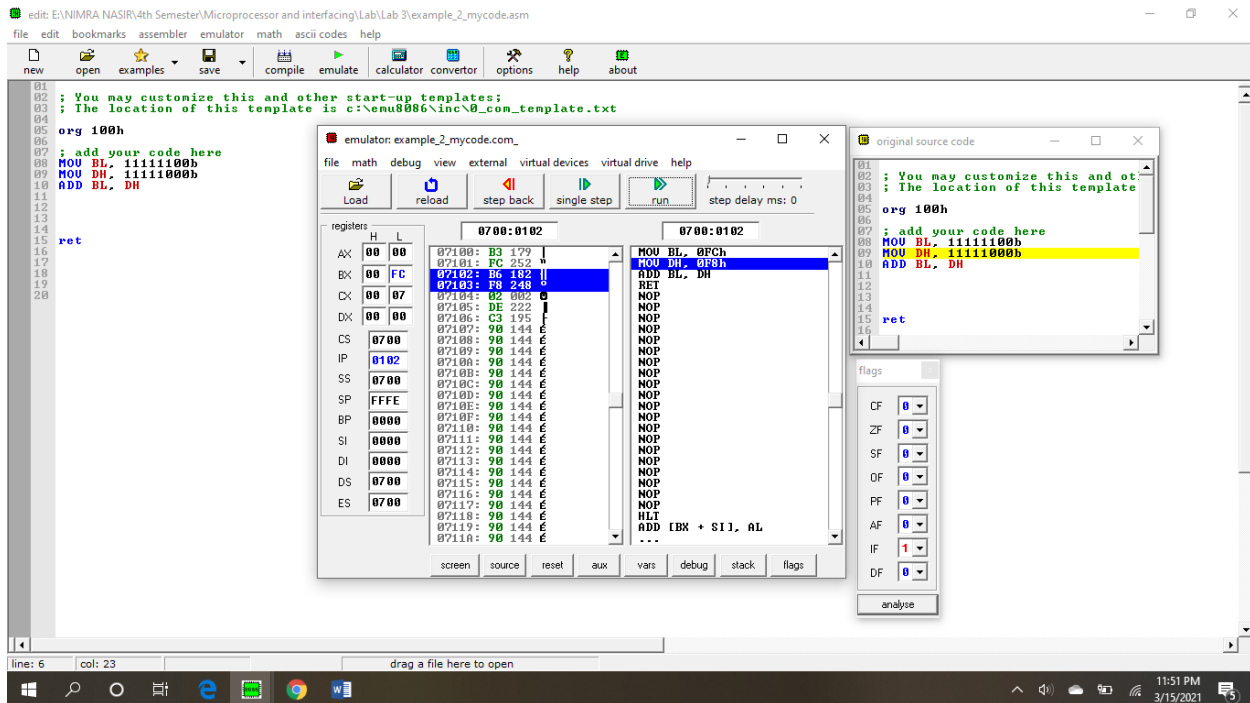
### **SOURCE CODE:**

#### **Step#1:**

In the first step I have converted the + 8 and +4 in binary according to formula  
As we know that in case of (+)(Decimal value) we just convert simply the decimal value first into the binary digits then we place 0 for + sign to the left most position of binary no: So, +8=01000 b For 8 bits binary no the +8= 00001000b Same for the +4: +4= 00000100b Now The above code becomes: **MOV BL, 00001000b MOV DH, 00000100b ADD BL,DH**

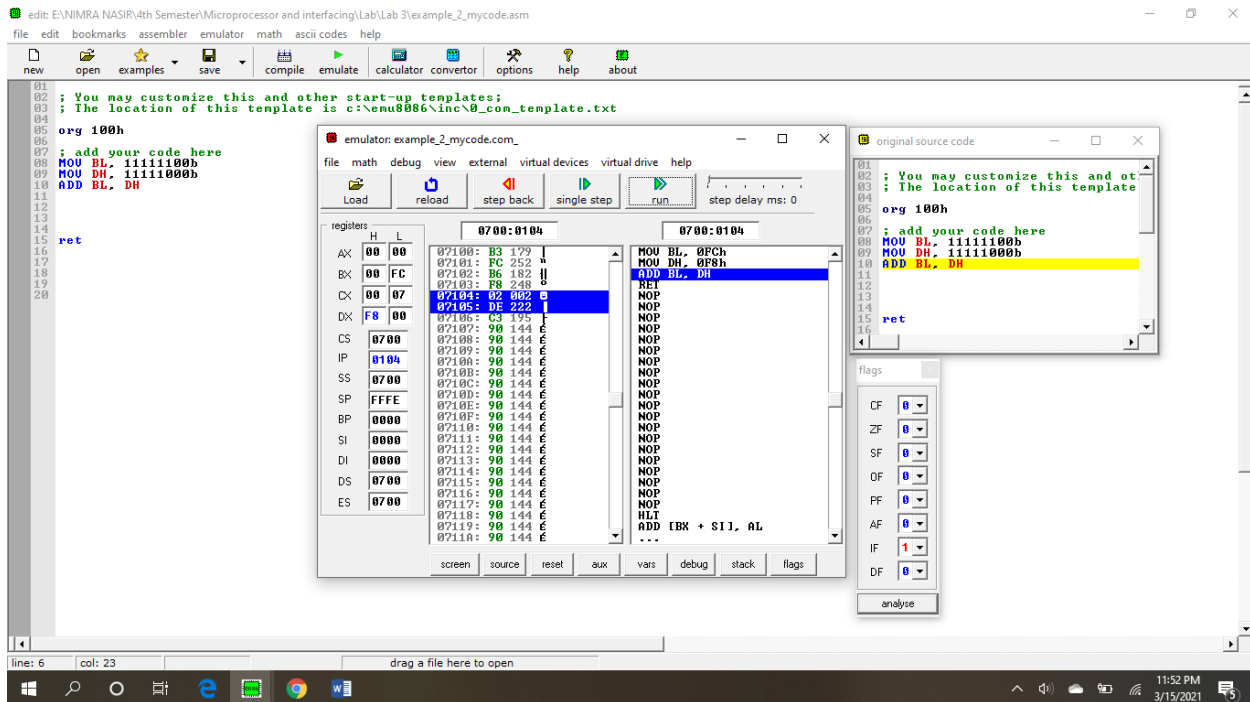
#### **Step#2:**

This command is executed 00001000b is moved to register BL. After first step all the Flags are zero.



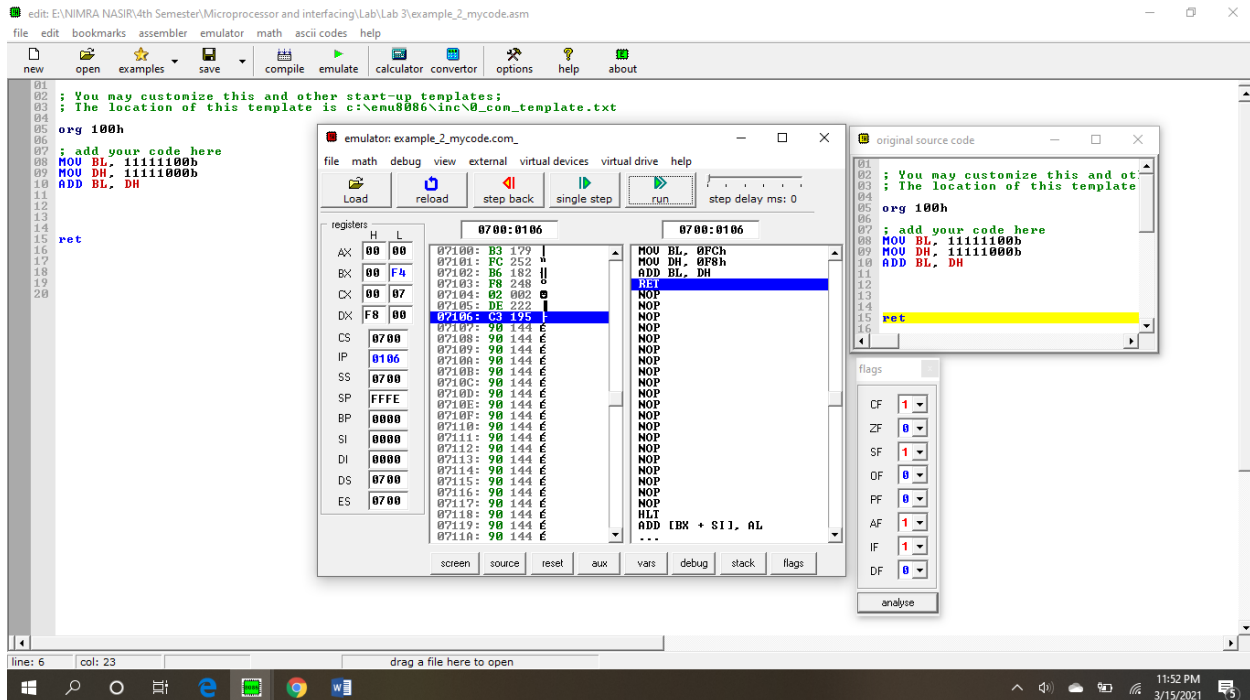
### Step#3:

This command is executed 00000100b is moved to register DH. After second step all the Flags are zero.



## Step#4:

After this step DH Value will be added to the BL Register value. And As shown in the following figure the parity flag is set to 1 because system is even number one bit



## Example: 3

`MOV AL, +66d`

`MOV CL, +69d`

`ADD CL, AL`

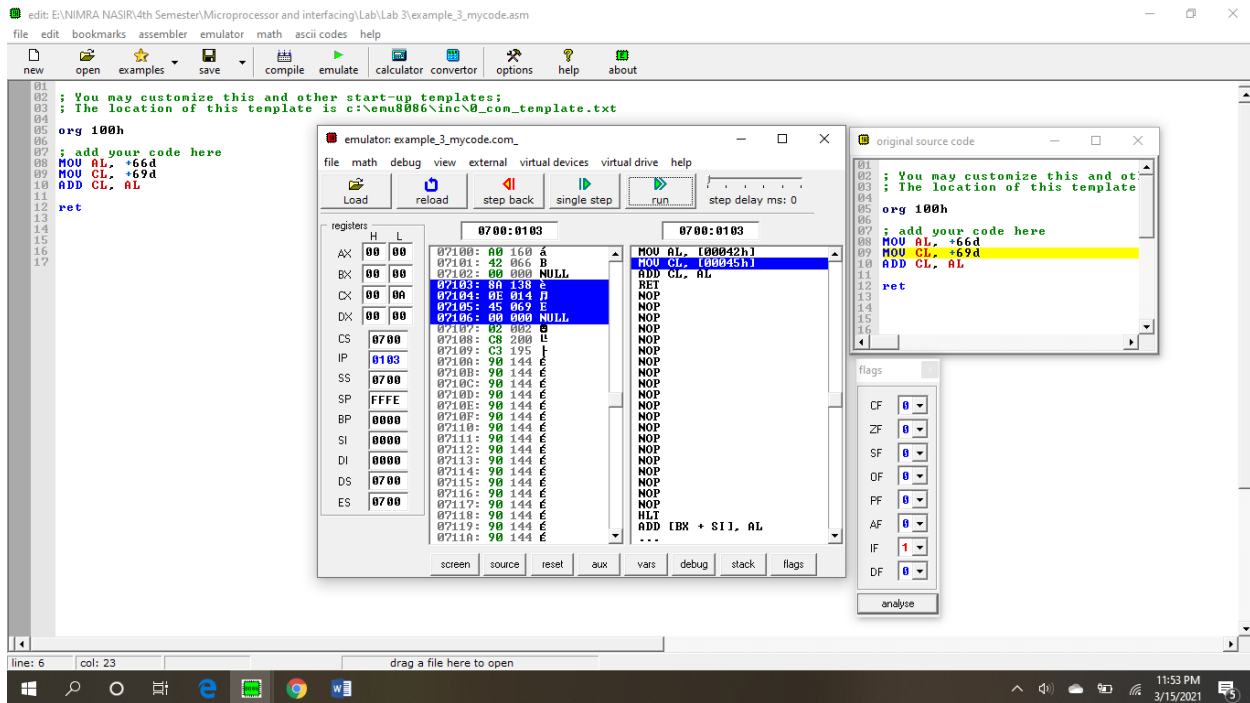
## Answer:

Since +66d = 66d as it doesn't effect the result in any way so we can consider it as 66d as well as same rule for the value +69d=69d then the code becomes: `MOV AL, 66d` `MOV CL, 69d` `ADD CL, AL`

## Step#1:

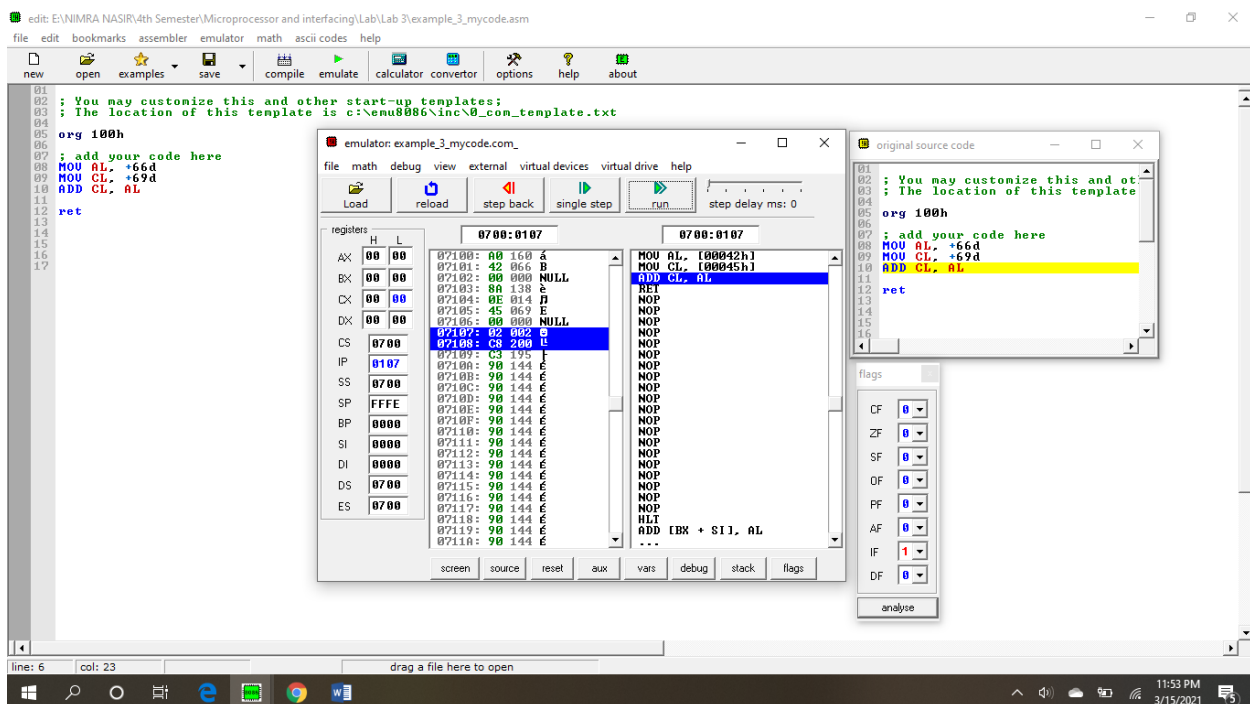
This command is executed 66d is moved to register AL. After first step all the Flags are zero.





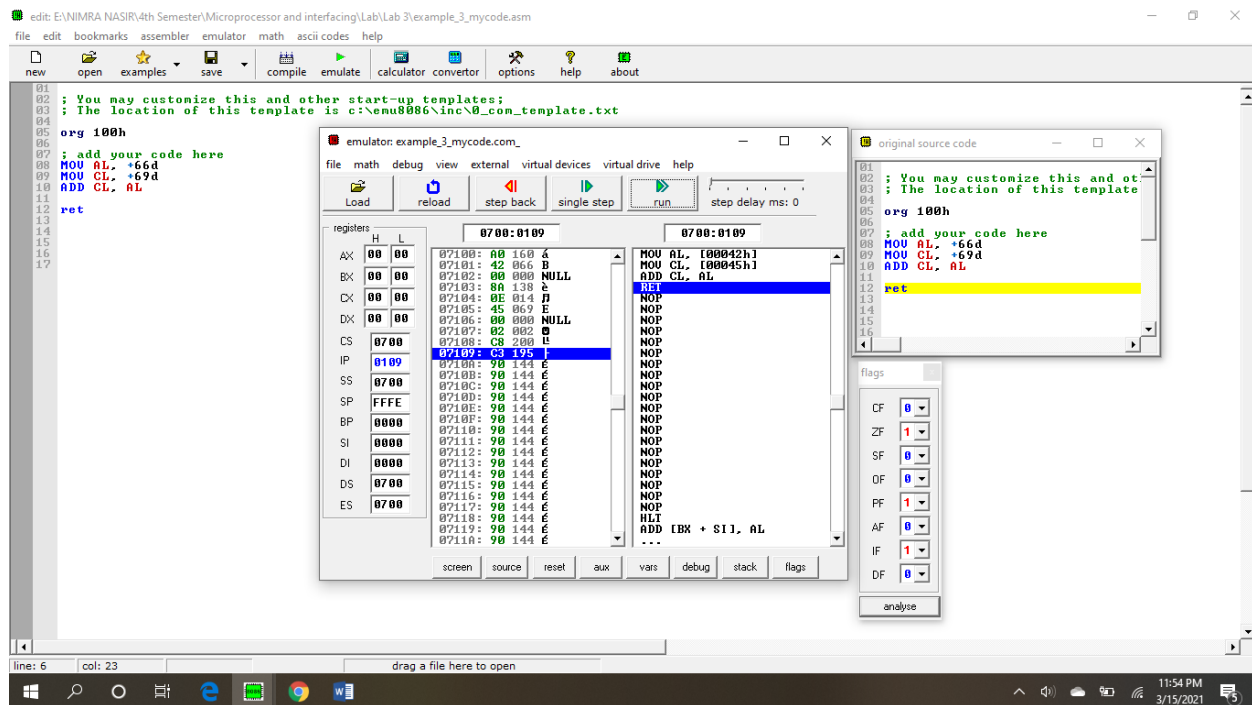
## Step#2:

This command is executed 69d is moved to register CL. After first step all the Flags are zero.



## Step#3:

The value AL will be added to the value of CL and as shown below in figure the parity bit is set to 1 because the system is even no one bit and as well as the OF and Sf also set to 1



#### Example: 4

**MOV AL, -12**

**MOV BL, +18**

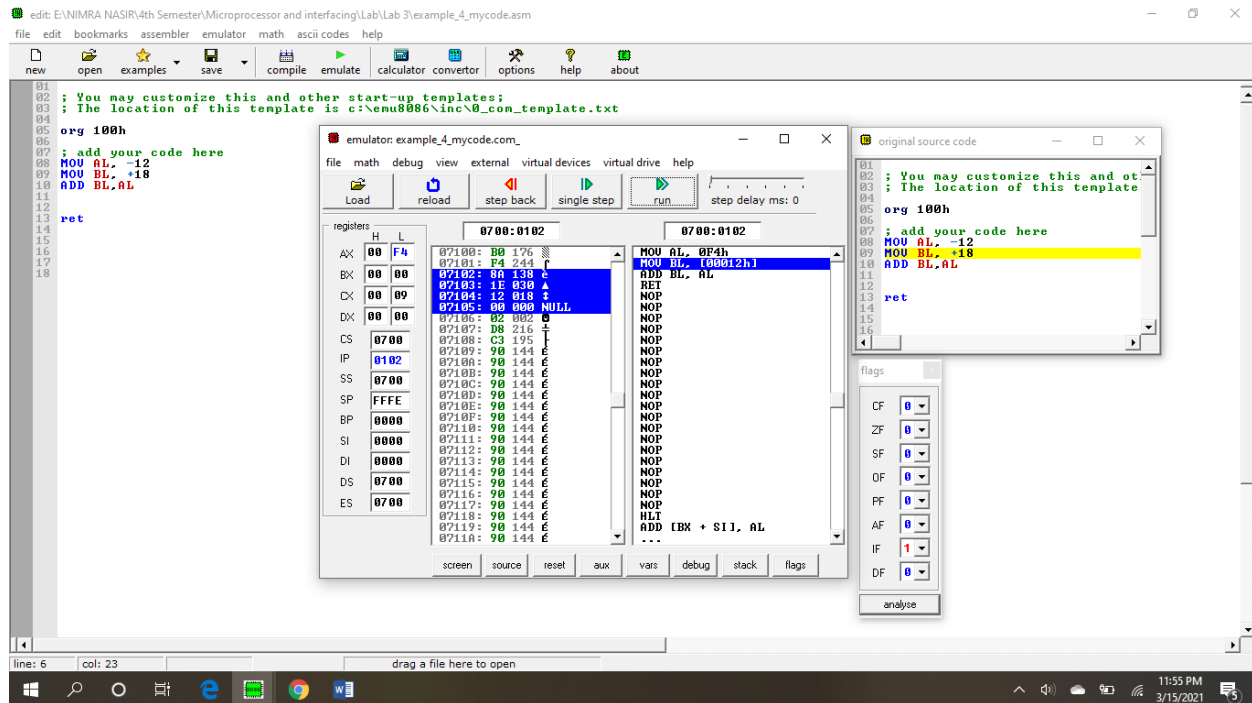
**ADD BL, AL**

#### Answer:

In the first step I have converted the signed decimal value -12 into the binary which is 11110100 And also considered the unsigned +18 decimal value as binary value which is 00010010 So the above code becomes: MOV AL, 11110100b MOV BL, 00010010b ADD BL,AL

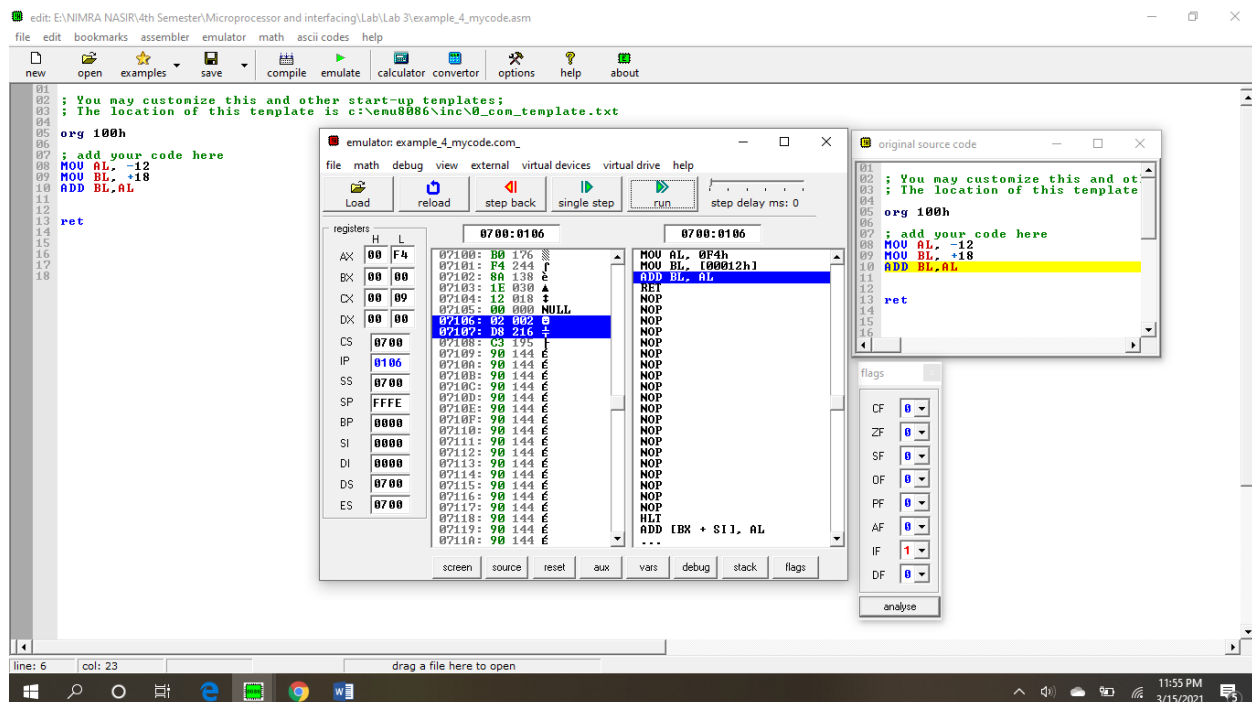
#### Step#1:

In the step the value 11110100b will be moved in AL part of AX register and all the flags set to zero as shown.



## Step#2:

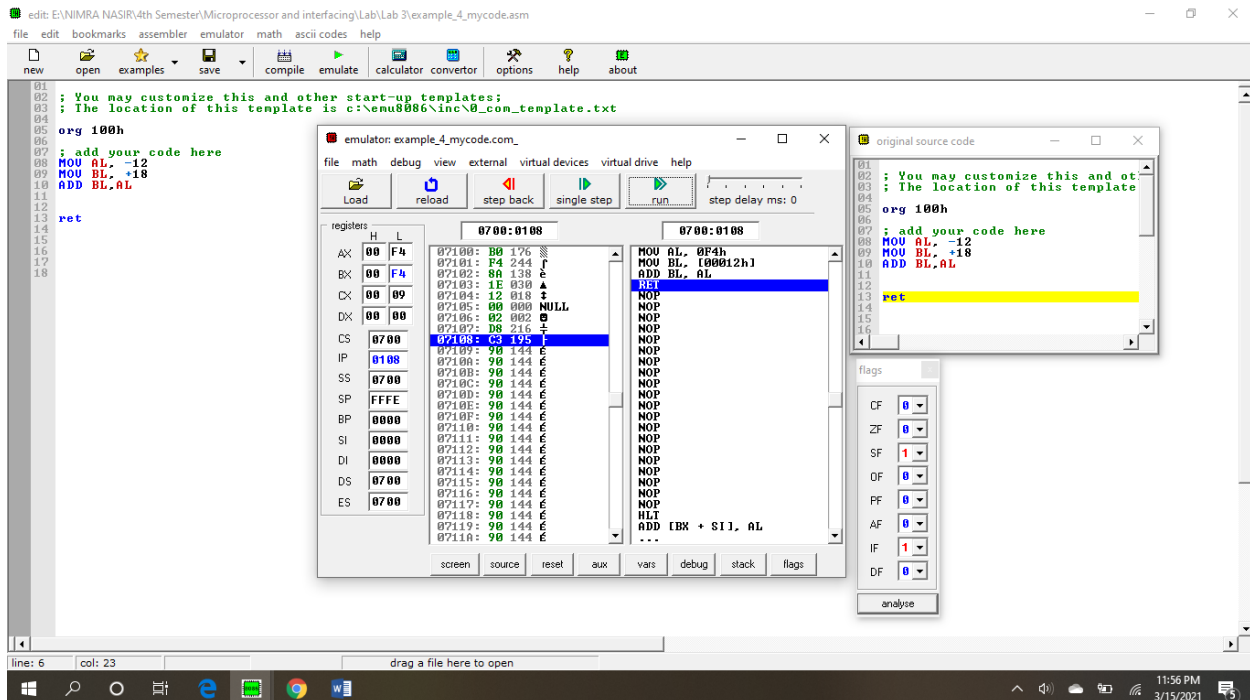
Now the value 00010010b loaded to the Register's BX, BL part and all the falgs have zero bit value as shown.



## Step#3:



In this step the BL AND AL registers value will be added and as we can see that the carry flag is set to 1 because it has the carry value 1 after the addition and we can also see that . Parity Flag (PF) is set to 1 because the system is even number one bit as shown in the following figure:



### Example: 5

**MOV AH, -30**

**MOV DL, +14**

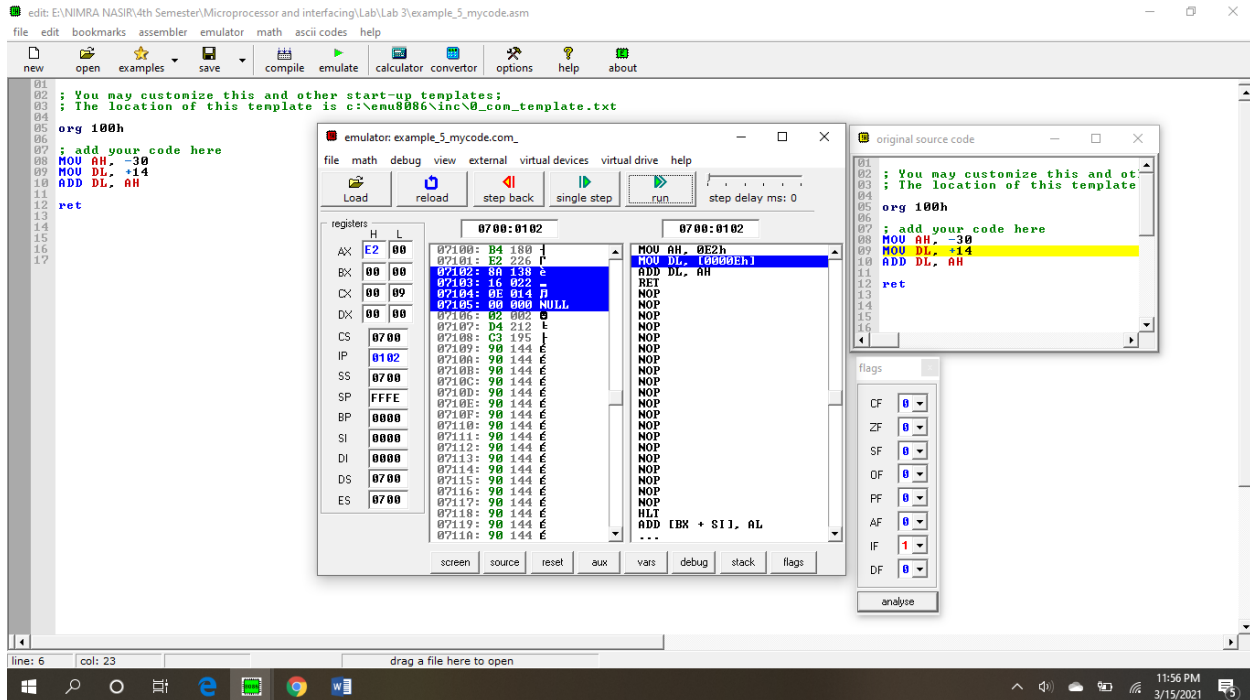
**ADD DL, AH**

### Answer:

First I have considered the signed -30 decimal value as 8 bit binary value which is 11100010 and as well as the unsigned +14 decimal value as 8 bit binary value which becomes 00001110 then the code becomes: MOV AH, 11100010b MOV DL, 00001110b ADD DL, AH

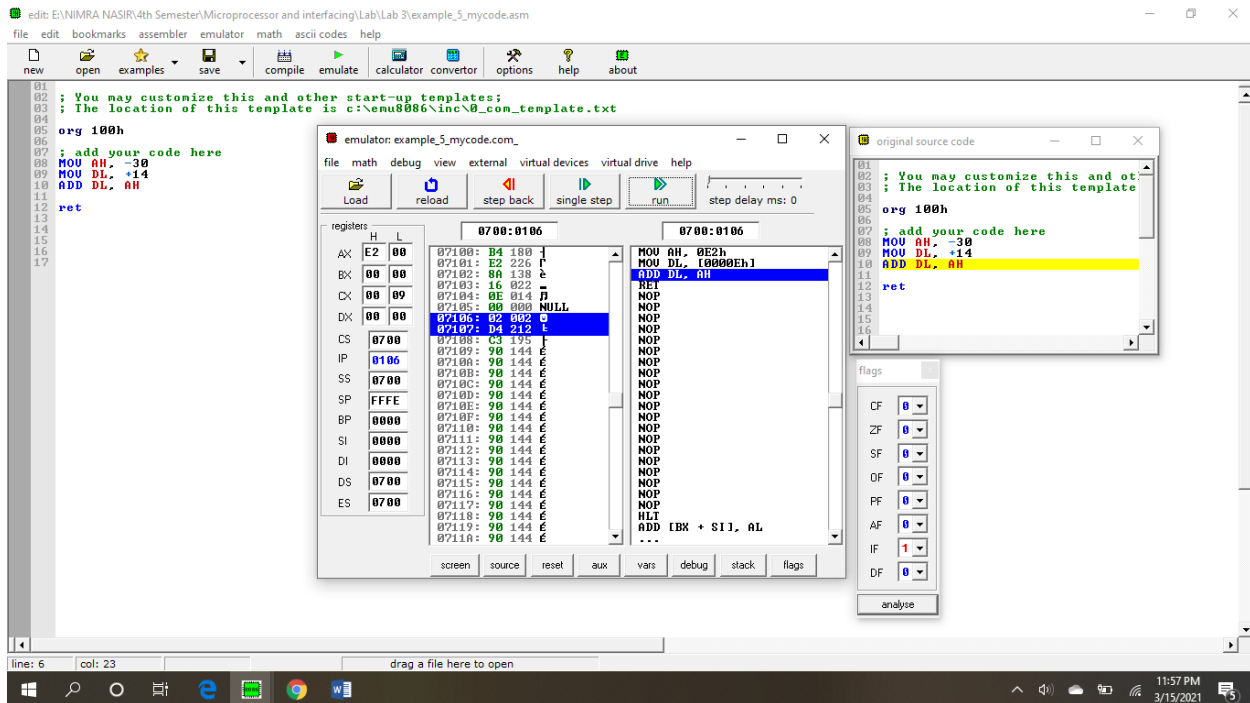
### Step#1:

In this step the 8 bit binary value 11100010 will be inserted into the AH part of AX register and as shown in the following figure the flags have zero value.



### Step#2:

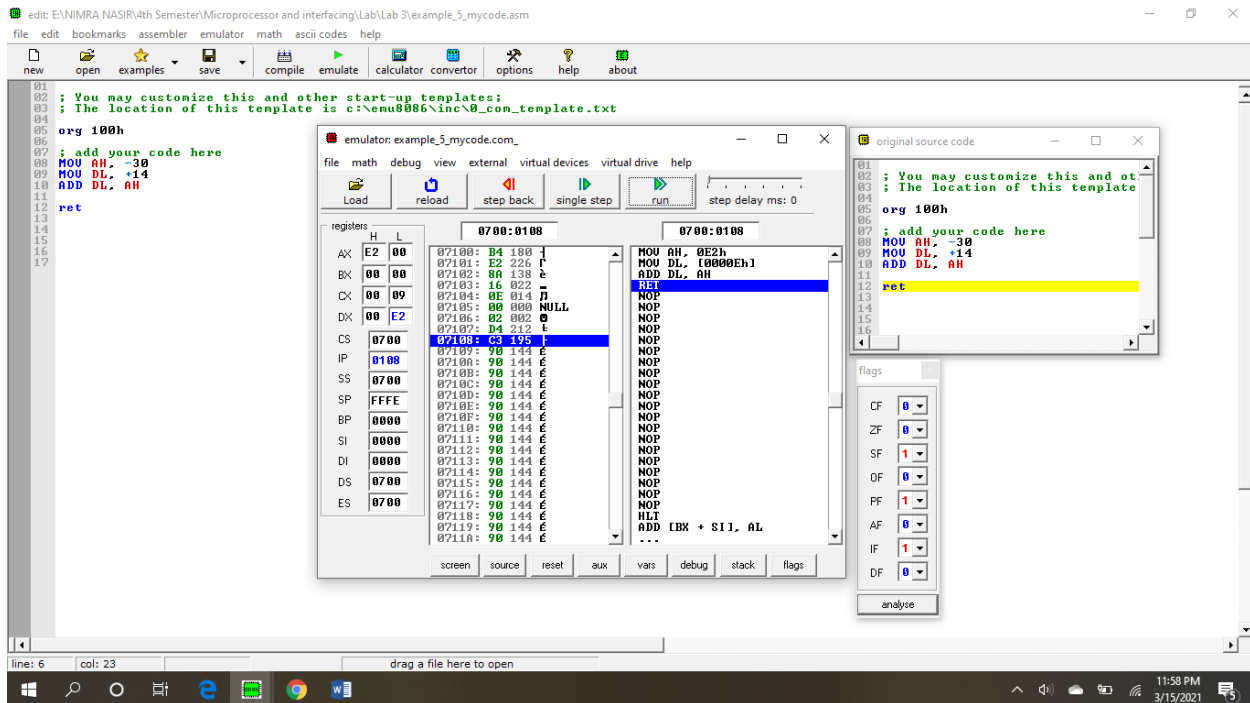
Now the value 00001110 will be loaded to the DL register and all the flags have zero value as shown bellow:



### Step#3:

In this step the DL AND AH value will be added and result will be stored in the DL register and Parity Flag (PF) is set to 1 because the system is even number one bit as shown below and auxiliary flag is also set to 1 as shown in following figure because it Set to 1 when there is an unsigned overflow for low nibble (4 bits) and we can also see that sign flag is also active now as it set to 1 when result is negative. When result is positive it is set to 0. Actually this flag take the value of the most significant bit. So the result is negative in that case.





-----THE END-----