

# **MICROPROCESSOR AND INTERFACING**

## **LAB MANUAL: 6**

### **Execute the following tasks**

#### **Task 1:**

What will be the hexadecimal values of DX, AX, and the Carry flag after the following instructions execute?

```
mov ax,1234h
```

```
mov bx,100h
```

```
mul bx
```

#### **SOURCE CODE:**

```
mov ax,1234h
```

```
mov bx,100h
```

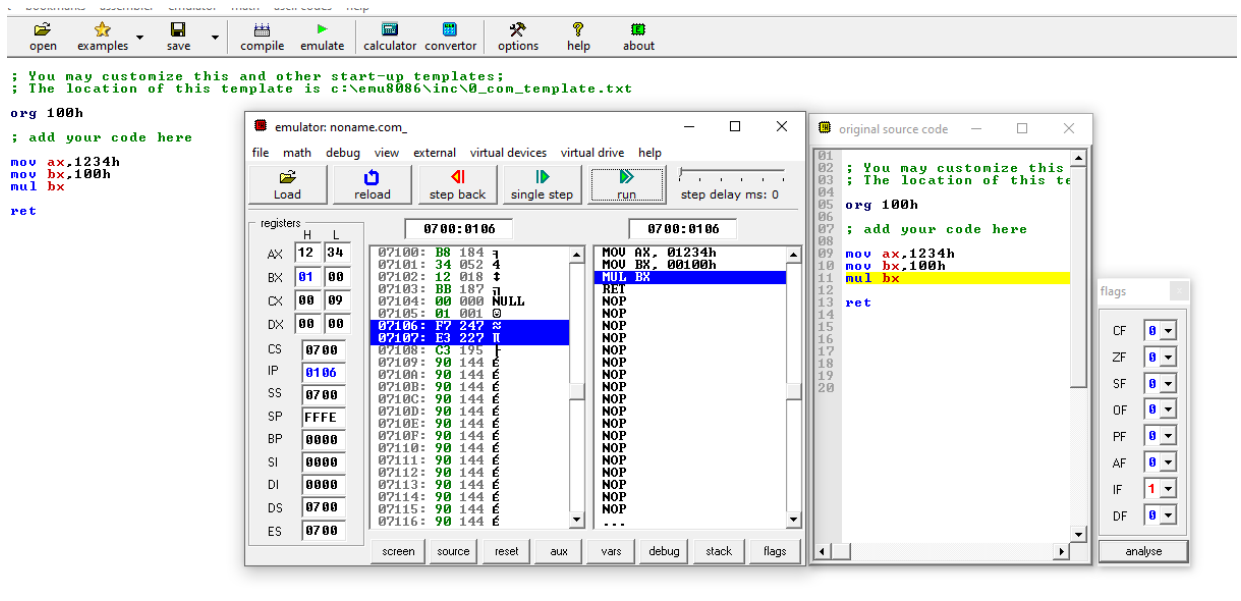
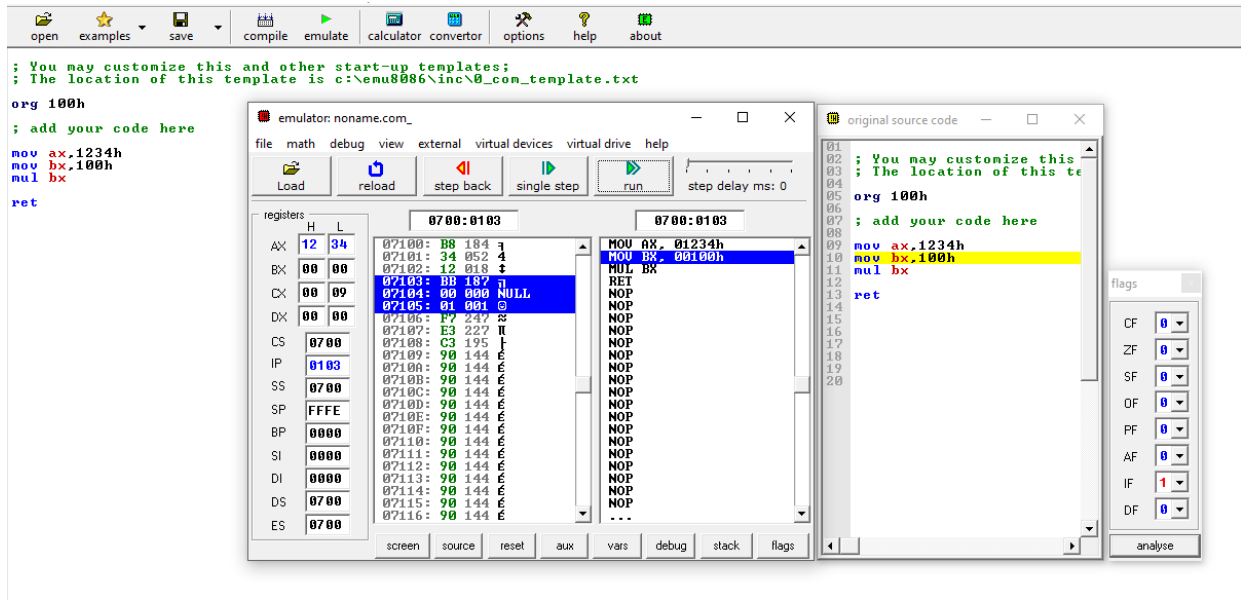
```
mul bx
```

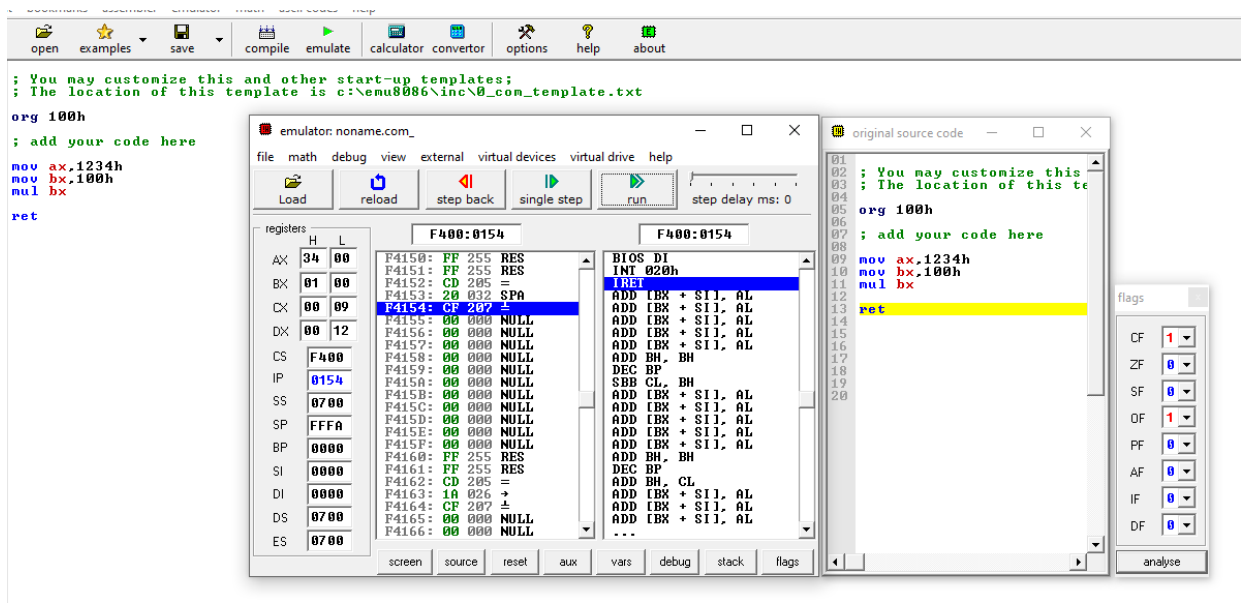
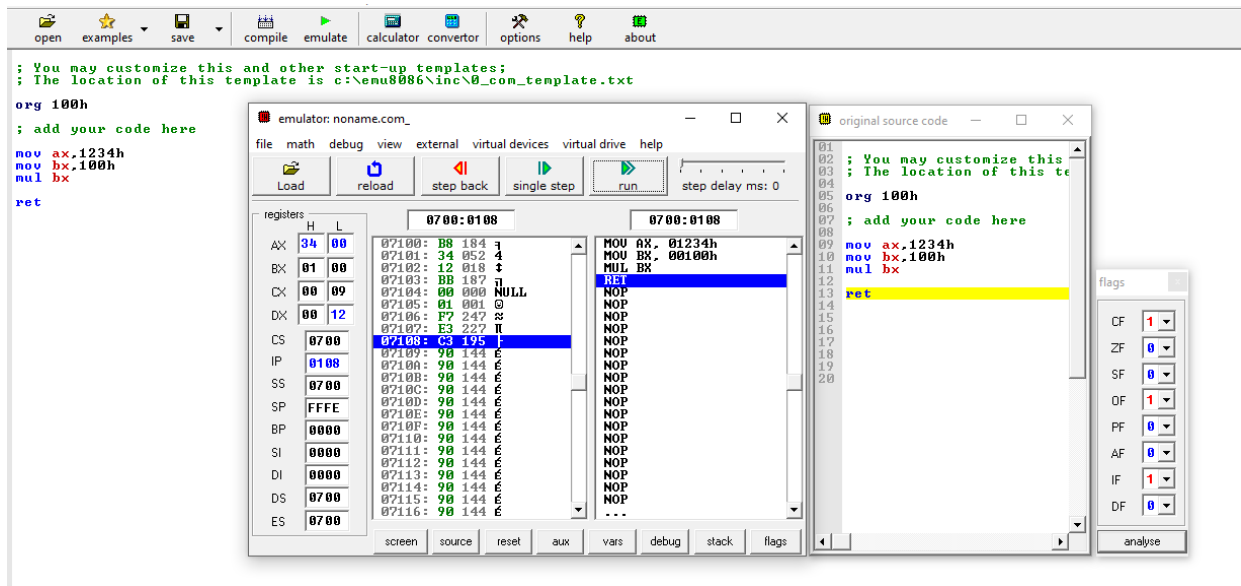
#### **EXPLANATION:**

1234h will be copied to the accumulator register.

100h will be copied to the accumulator register and previous content will be removed.

Content of AX will be multiplied with the content of BX which has nothing in it or zero and result will be stored in AX. The result is 0 because anything multiplied by 0 is 0.





## Task 2:

What will be the hexadecimal values of DX and AX after the following instructions execute?

mov dx,0087h

mov ax,6000h

mov bx,100h

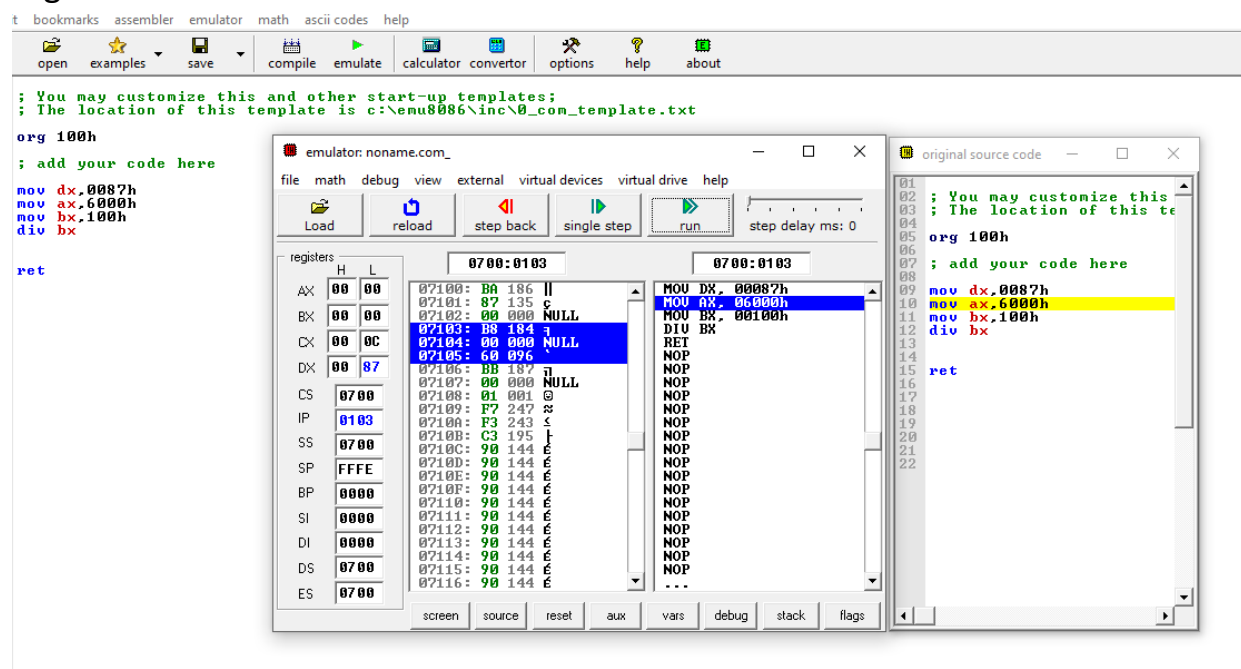
div bx

## SOURCE CODE:

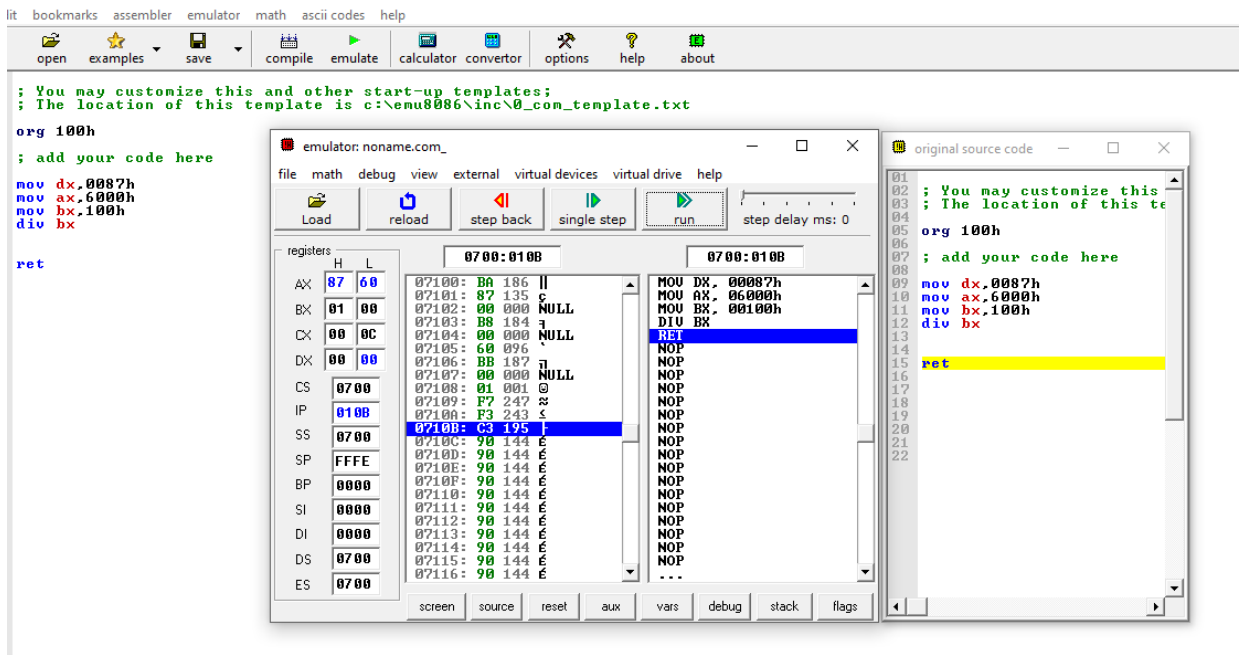
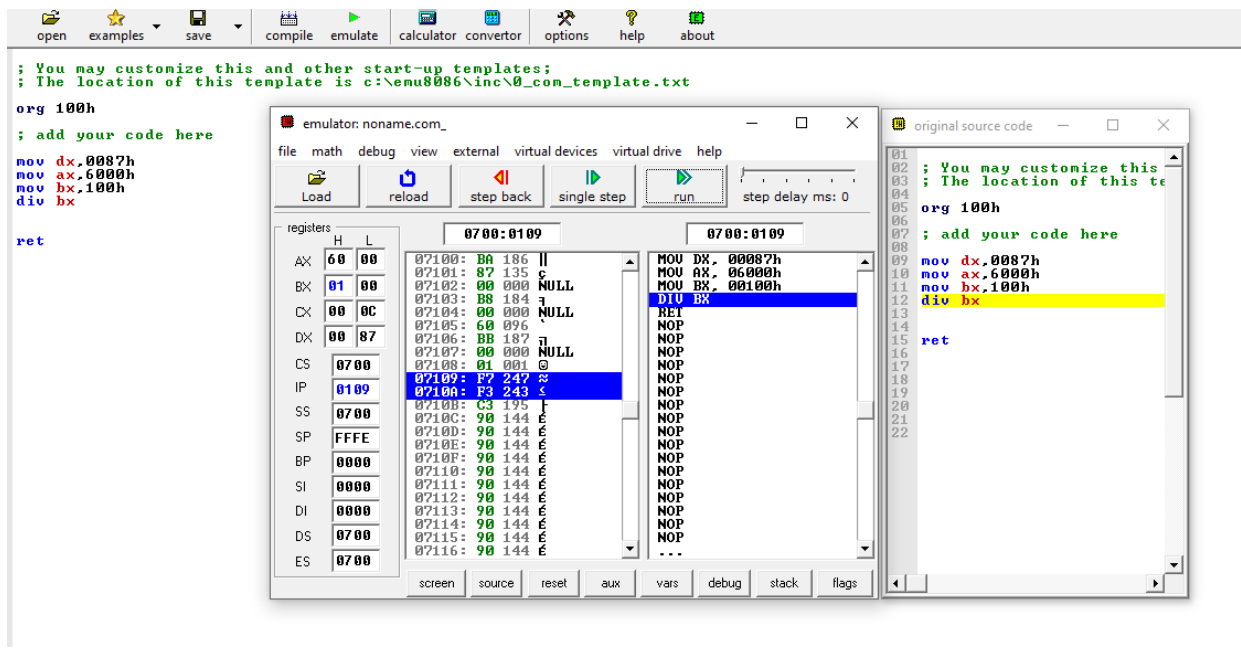
```
mov dx,0087h
mov ax,6000h
mov bx,100h
div bx
```

## Explanation:

0087h will be copied to DX, 6000h will be copied to AX and 100h to BX register. Content of AX is dividend and content of BX is divisor. The result after division: Remainder will be stored in DX and Quotient in AX register







### Task 3:

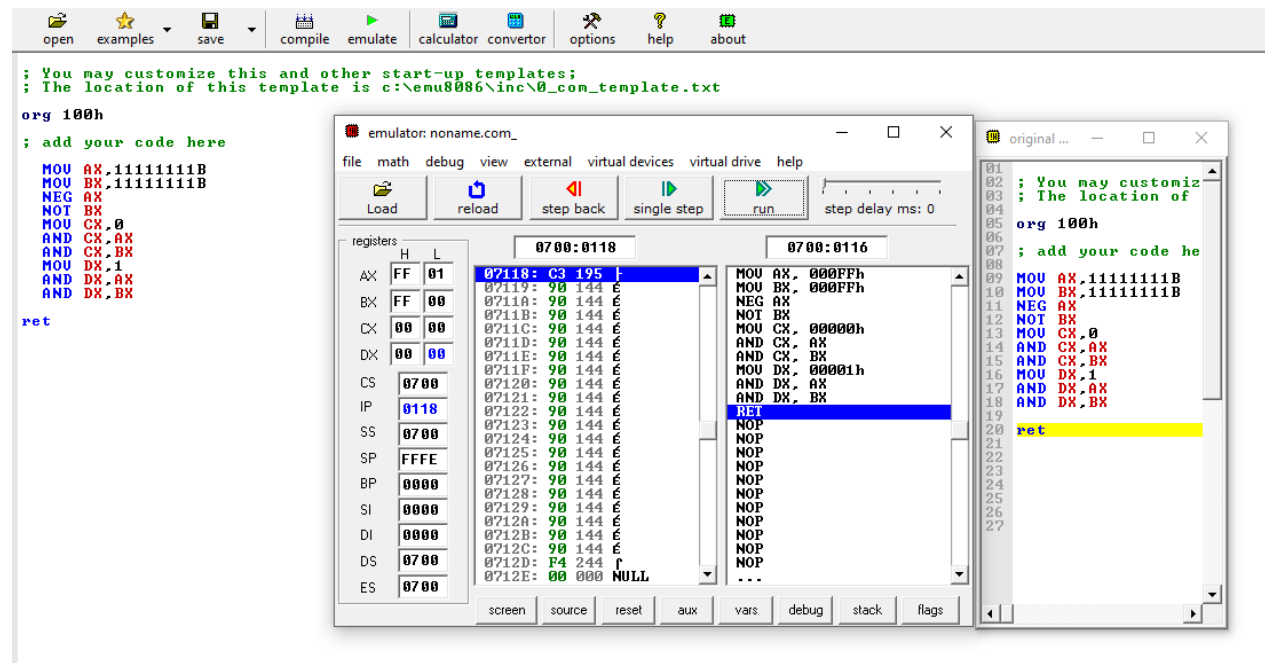
Take two binary numbers such as 11111111  
11111111

Perform two's complement of the first number and save it to one of the register.  
Then, reverse the bits of second binary number and save it to the other register.

1. Take the value 0 in third register and perform the AND operation with both of the results computed above.
2. Take the value 1 in third register and perform the AND operation with both of the results computed above.

### SOURCE CODE:

```
MOV AX,11111111B
MOV BX,11111111B
NEG AX
NOT BX
MOV CX,0
AND CX,AX
AND CX,BX
MOV DX,1
AND DX,AX
AND DX,BX
```



## Task 4:

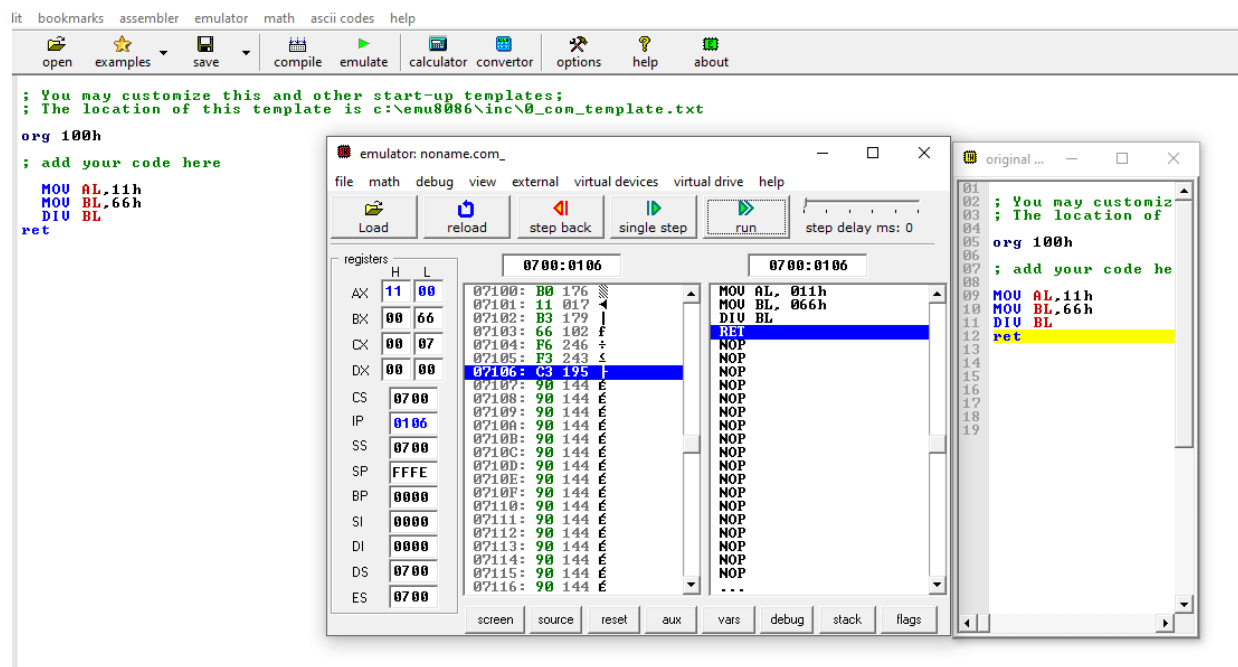
Division of 8 bit numbers using immediate addressing mode?

### SOURCE CODE:

```
MOV AL,11h
```

```
MOV BL,66h
```

```
DIV BL
```



Write a code to perform multiplication on 16 bit numbers in consecutive memory locations?

### SOURCE CODE:

```
MOV SI, 0100H
```

```
MOV [SI], 1234H
```

```
MOV AX, [SI]
```

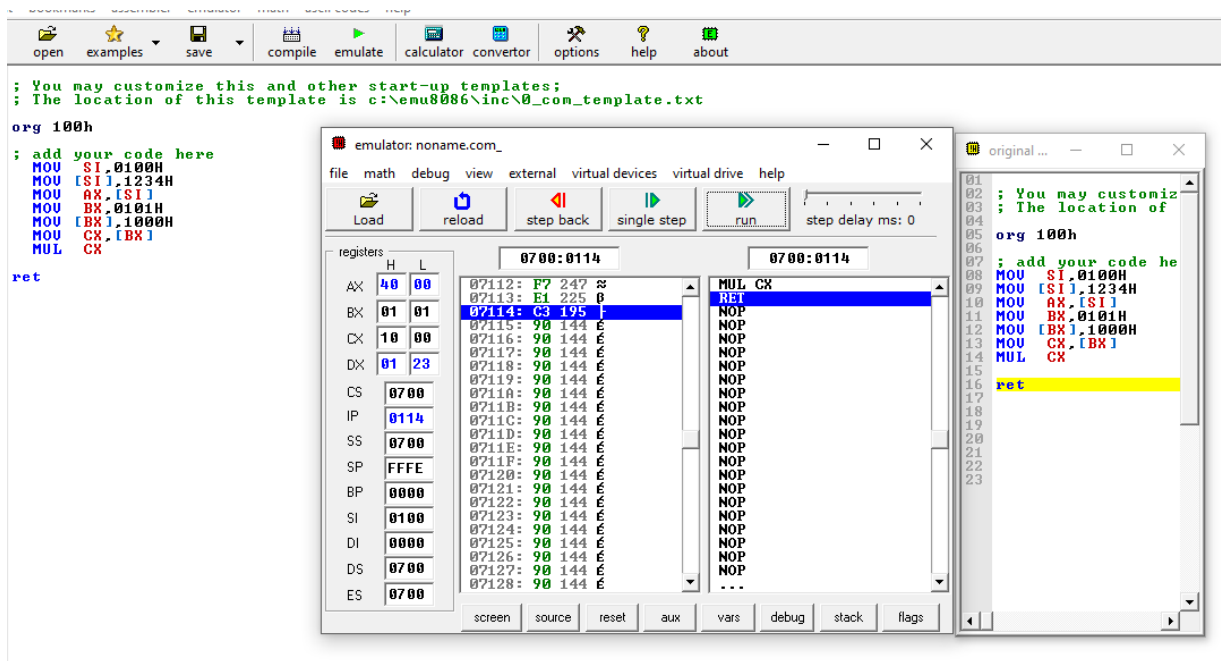
```
MOV BX, 0101H
```

```
MOV [BX], 1000H
```

```
MOV CX, [BX]
```

```
MUL CX
```





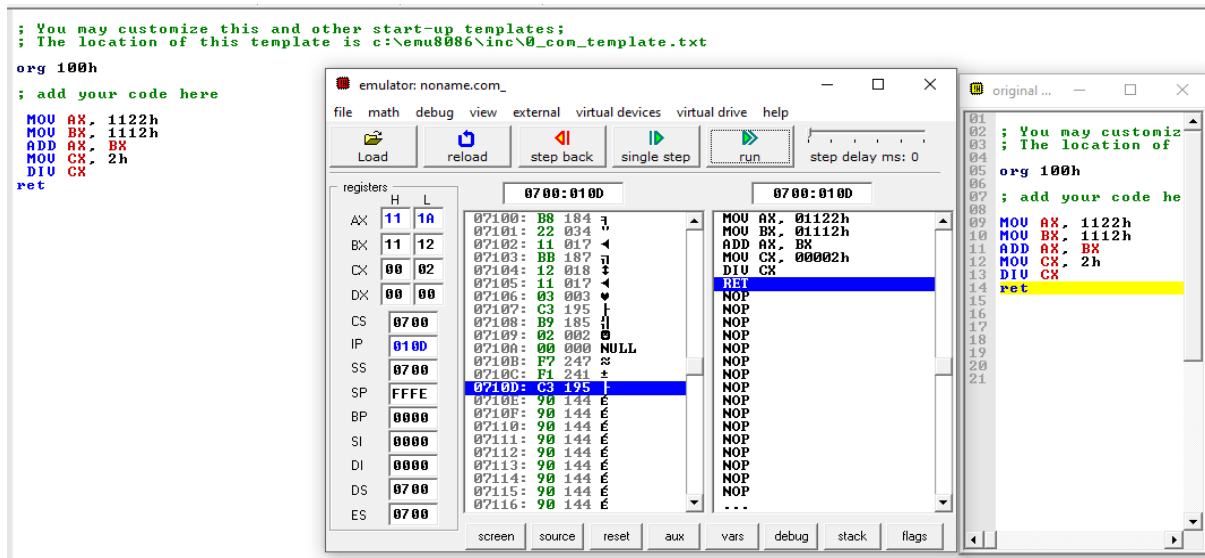
Write a code to add 16 bit numbers and find the average of numbers?

## SOURCE CODE:

```

MOV AX, 1122h
MOV BX, 1112h
ADD AX, BX
MOV CX, 2h
DIV CX

```



## Task 5:

Translate the high-level language assignment statement:  $A = 5 \times A + 12 \times B$

Let A and B be word variables, and suppose there is no overflow.

### SOURCE CODE:

MOV AX, 5h

MOV BX, A

MUL BX

MOV BX, AX

MOV AX, 12h

MOV DX, B

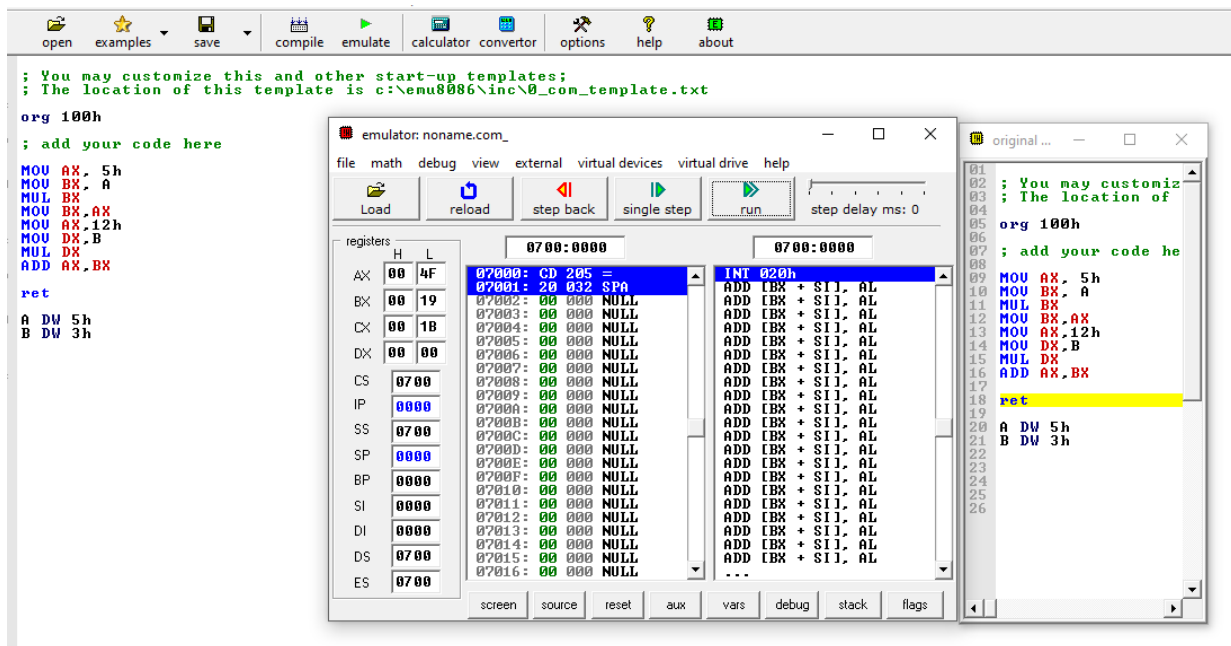
MUL DX

ADD AX, BX

ret

A DW 5h

B DW 3h



## Task 6:

Try the example no 7 with different numbers for AL and BL, open flags by clicking on flags button, use single step and see what happens

### SOURCE CODE:

MOV AL, 77h ; set al to 25

MOV BL, 77h ; set bl to 10.

CMP AL,BL ; compare al - bl

JE equal ; jump if al = bl (zf = 1).

Mov CX, BX ; if it gets here, then al <> bl,

JMP stop ; so print 'n', and jump to stop

equal: ; if gets here,

Mov CX, AX ; then al = bl, so print 'y'

stop:

ret

```
; 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 AL, 77h ; set al to 25  
MOV BL, 77h ; set bl to 10.  
CMP AL,BL ; compare al - bl  
JE equal ; jump if al = bl (zf = 1).  
Mov CX, BX ; if it gets here, then al <> bl,  
JMP stop ; so print 'n', and jump to stop  
equal: ; if gets here,  
Mov CX, AX ; then al = bl, so print 'y'  
stop:  
ret
```

