Practical-2

- Aim: Write an assembly language code in GNUsim8085 to implement arithmetic instructions.
- Objective : Study about Arithmetic Instructions

Following is the showing the list of Arithmetic instructions with their meanings.

1. ADD:- Operand:- R,M

Meaning: - Add register or memory, to the accumulator.

Explanation:-

The contents of the register or memory are added to the contents of the accumulator and the result is stored in the accumulator. Example – ADD B.

2. ADC:-

Operand :- R,M

Meaning: - Add register to the accumulator with carry.

Explanation: The contents of the register or memory & M the Carry flag are added to the contents of the accumulator and the result is stored in the accumulator.

Example – ADC B.

3. ADI:-

Operand: - 8-bit data

Meaning: - Add the immediate to the accumulator.

Explanation:-The 8-bit data is added to the contents of the accumulator and the result is stored in the accumulator.

Example – ADI 03.

4. ACI:-

Operand :- 8-bit data

Meaning: - Add the immediate to the accumulator with carry.

Explanation: The 8-bit data and the Carry flag are added to the contents of the accumulator and the result is stored in the accumulator. Example – ACI 10.

5. LXI:-

Operand :- Reg. pair, 16bit data

Meaning:- Load the register pair immediate.

Explanation: The instruction stores 16-bit data into the register pair designated in the operand.

Example – LXI B,2005.

6. DAD:-

Operand :- Reg. pair

Meaning :- Add the register pair to H and L registers.

Explanation: The 16-bit data of the specified register pair are added to the contents of the HL register..

Example – DAD B.

7. SBB:-

Operand :- R,M

Meaning: - Subtract the source and borrow from the accumulator Explanation: - The contents of the register or the memory & M the Borrow flag are subtracted from the contents of the accumulator and the result is placed in the accumulator.

Example – SBB B.

8. SUB:-

Operand :- R,M

Meaning:- Subtract the register or the memory from the accumulator Explanation:- The contents of the register or the memory are subtracted from the contents of the accumulator, and the result is stored in the accumulator.. Example – SUB B.

9. INR:-

Operand :- R,M

Meaning:- Increment the register or the memory by 1

Explanation:- The contents of the designated register or the memory are incremented by 1 and their result is stored at the same place.

Example – INR B.

10. INX:-

Operand :- R

Meaning:- Increment register pair by 1

Explanation: The contents of the designated register pair are incremented by 1 and their result is stored at the same place.

Example – INX H.

11. DCX:-

Operand:- R

Meaning: - Decrement the register pair by 1

Explanation: The contents of the designated register pair are decremented by 1 and their result is stored at the same place..

Example – DCX H.

12. DCR:-

Operand:- R,M

Meaning:- Decrement the register or the memory by 1

Explanation: The contents of the designated register or memory are decremented by 1 and their result is stored at the same place.. Example – DCR B.

13. DAA :-

Operand :- none

Meaning:- Decimal adjust accumulator

Explanation: The contents of the accumulator are changed from a binary value to two 4bit BCD digits.

If the value of the low-order 4-bits in the accumulator is greater than 9 or if AC flag is set, the instruction adds 6 to the low-order four bits.

If the value of the high-order 4-bits in the accumulator is greater than 9 or if the Carry flag is set, the instruction adds 6 to the high-order four bits.

Example – DAA.

• Programs of implementation arithmetic instruction.









