Assignment No-03

SUBJECT: MICROPROCESSOR LAB (MPL)		
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SEMESTER: SEM-IV	YEAR: 2020-21	
DATE OF PERFORMANCE:	DATE OF SUBMISSION:	
EXAMINED:		

<u>Title:-</u> Find the largest of given numbers.

<u>Assignment Name: -</u> an X86/64 ALP to find the largest of given Byte/Word/Dword/64-bit numbers_.

Objective-

- To understand the assembly language program
- To understand 64 bit interrupt.

Outcome-

- Students will be able to write code for how to find the largest of given
- Students will be able to understand different assembly language instruction.

Prerequisite -

System call of Unix for Assembly language Program.

Hardware Requirement-

Desktop PC

Software Requirement-

Ubuntu 14.04,

Assembler: NASM version 2.10.07

Linker: ld

Introduction:-

Theory:

Algorithm:

- 1. Start
- 2. Initialise section .data
- 3. Define variable for array,large
- 4. Using cmp instruction find larger number from array.
- 5. Display largest number
- 6. Terminate program using system call
- 6. Stop

Conclusion: - Hence we implemented an ALP find the largest of given array.

Questions:-

- Q.1.Explain macro used with Example?
- Q.2 Explain CMP instruction?
- Q.3 Draw and explain TSS segment of 80386?

Programs:-

```
section .data
array db 10,2,13,24h,5
msg1 db 10,13,"Largest no in an array is:"
len1 equ $-msg1

section .bss
cnt resb 1
result resb 16
large resb 1

section .text
global _start
_start:
;display
mov Rax,1
mov Rdi,1
```

```
mov Rsi,msg1
      mov Rdx,len1
      syscall
     mov byte[cnt],5
      mov rsi, array
      mov al,0
LP: cmp al,[rsi]
     jg skip
     xchg al ,[rsi]
     skip: inc rsi
     dec byte[cnt]
      inz LP
 mov [large],al
call display
;exit system call
      mov Rax ,60
     mov Rdi,0
      syscall
%macro dispmsg 2
      mov Rax,1
      mov Rdi,1
      mov rsi,%1
     mov rdx,%2
      syscall
%endmacro
display:
     mov bl,[large]
                                  ; store no in rbx
      mov rdi,result
                                ;point rdi to result variable
                               ;load count of rotation in cl
      mov cx,02
      up1:
                             ;rotate no of left by four bits
           rol bl,04
                             ; move lower byte in dl
           mov al,bl
                               ;get only LSB
            and al,0fh
           cmp al,09h
                                ;compare with 39h
```

```
;if greater than 39h skip add 37
           jg add_37
           add al,30h
           jmp skip1
                                ;else add 30
     add_37:
           add al,37h
     skip1:
           mov [rdi],al
                               ;store ascii code in result variable
                             ; point to next byte
           inc rdi
                              ; decrement counter
           dec cx
                              ; if not zero jump to repeat
           jnz up1
                                   ;call to macro
           dispmsg result,16
ret
```

Output:-