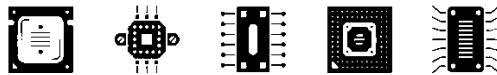


# CSE 2006

## MICROPROCESSOR AND INTERFACING



### Task – 4

L11+L12 | SJT516

FALL SEMESTER 2021-22

by

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# ALPs to be completed

**Problem 1:** Write a program to reverse the given string and store at the same location.

**Problem 2:** Write a program using the LOOP instruction with indirect addressing that copies a string from source to target, reversing the character order in the process.

## Problem 1

**Aim:** To write a program which reverses a given string and store it at the same location.

### Algorithm:

1. Define the string to be reversed
2. Move the address of first element in SI
3. Move the address of last element in DI
4. Loop:
  1. Move the element in SI to AL
  2. Move the element in DI to BL
  3. Exchange the two elements
  4. Move the element in BL, to the address in SI
  5. Move the element in AL, to the address in DI
  6. Increase SI to take the next element in the array
  7. Decrease DI to take the next element in the array

### Codes and screenshots:

#### P1 Code1:

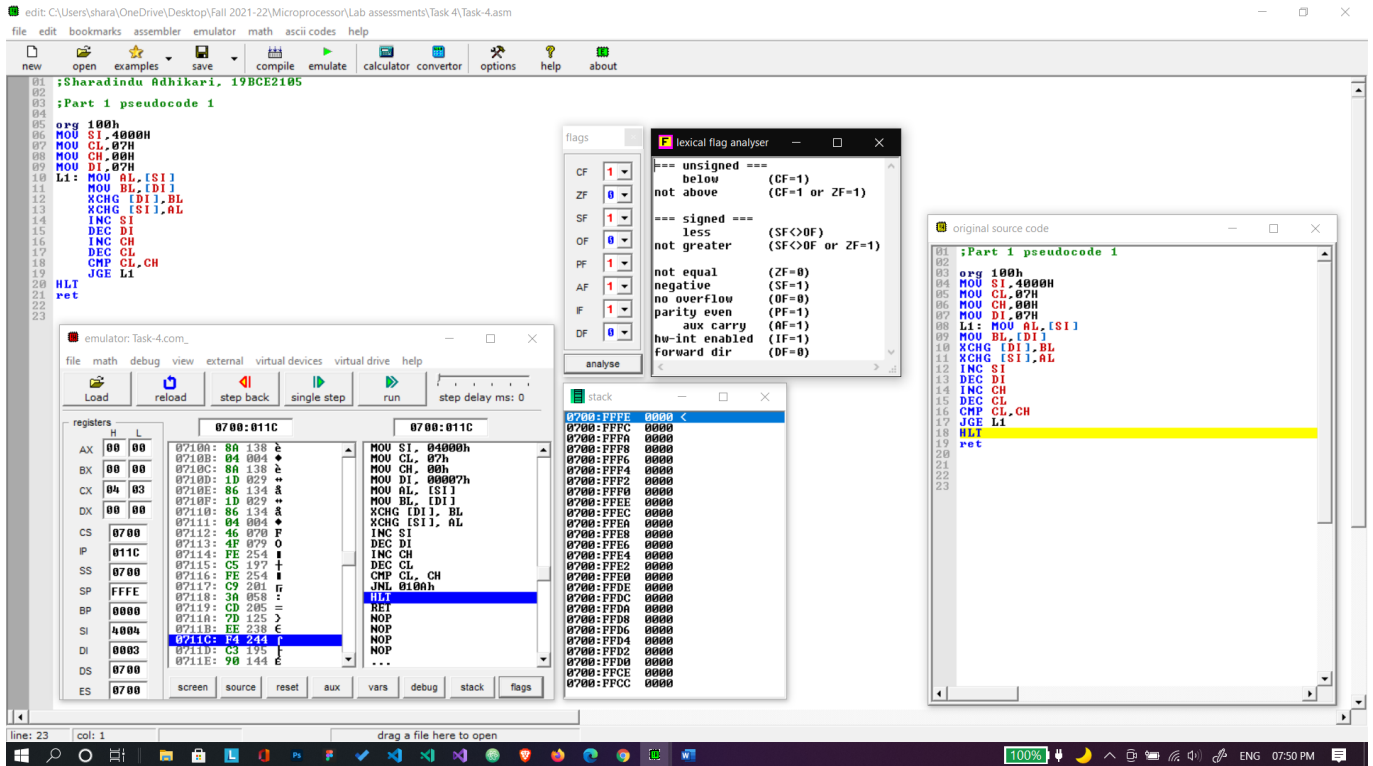
```
org 100h
MOV SI,4000H
MOV CL,07H
MOV CH,00H
MOV DI,07H
L1: MOV AL,[SI]
    MOV BL,[DI]
    XCHG [DI],BL
    XCHG [SI],AL
    INC SI
    DEC DI
```

```

INC CH
DEC CL
CMP CL,CH
JGE L1

HLT
ret

```



### P1 code2:

```

org 100h
.DATA
; The string to be printed
STRING DB 'MICROPROCESSOR', '$'
.CODE
MAIN PROC FAR
MOV AX,@DATA
MOV DS,AX
; call reverse function
CALL REVERSE
; load address of the string
LEA DX,STRING

MOV AH,09H
INT 21H
MOV AH,4CH
INT 21H

```

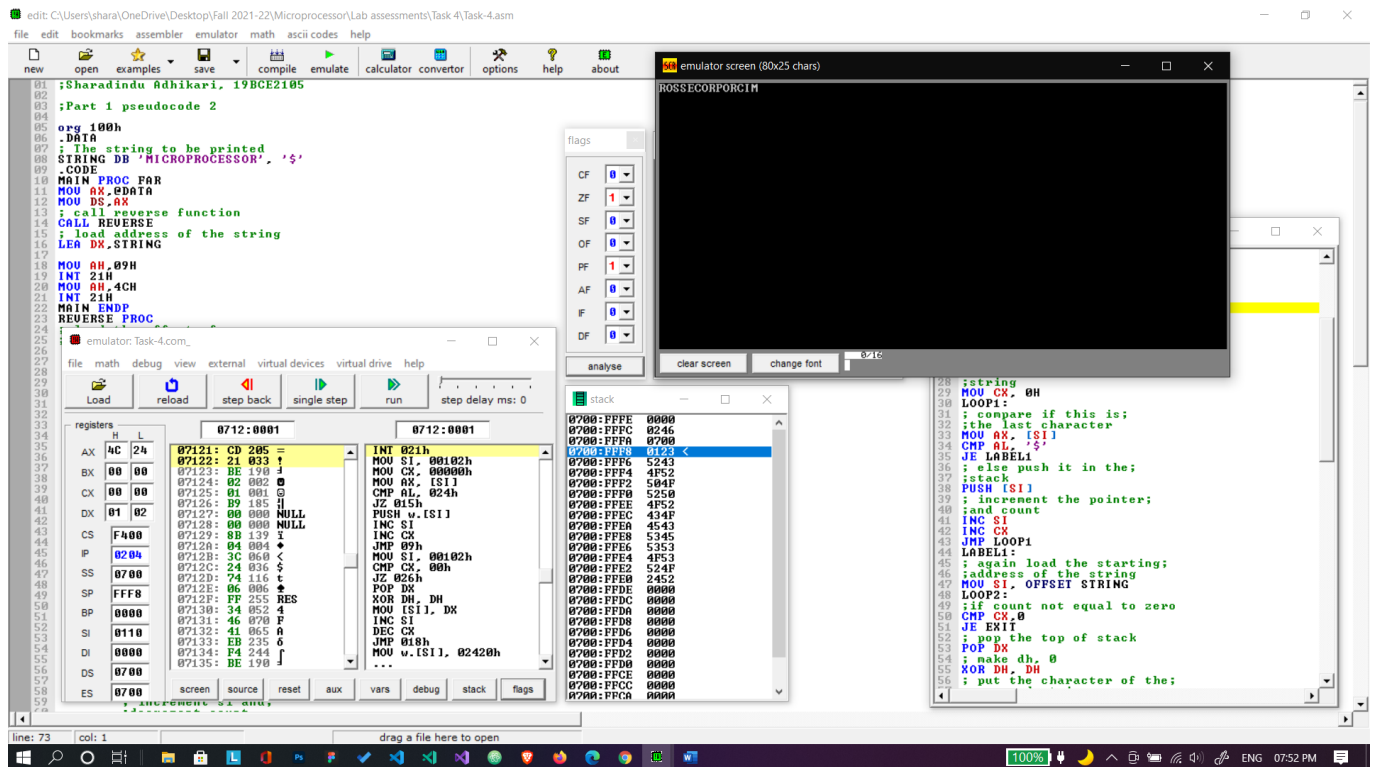
```
MAIN ENDP
REVERSE PROC
; load the offset of
; the string
MOV SI, OFFSET STRING
; count of characters of the;
;string
MOV CX, 0H

LOOP1:
; compare if this is;
;the last character
MOV AX, [SI]
CMP AL, '$'
JE LABEL1
; else push it in the;
;stack
PUSH [SI]
; increment the pointer;
;and count
INC SI
INC CX
JMP LOOP1

LABEL1:
; again load the starting;
;address of the string
MOV SI, OFFSET STRING
LOOP2:
;if count not equal to zero
CMP CX,0
JE EXIT
; pop the top of stack
POP DX
; make dh, 0
XOR DH, DH
; put the character of the;
;reversed string

MOV [SI], DX
; increment si and;
;decrement count
INC SI
DEC CX
JMP LOOP2
EXIT:
; add $ to the end of string
MOV [SI], '$ '
RET
REVERSE ENDP
END MAIN
```

ret



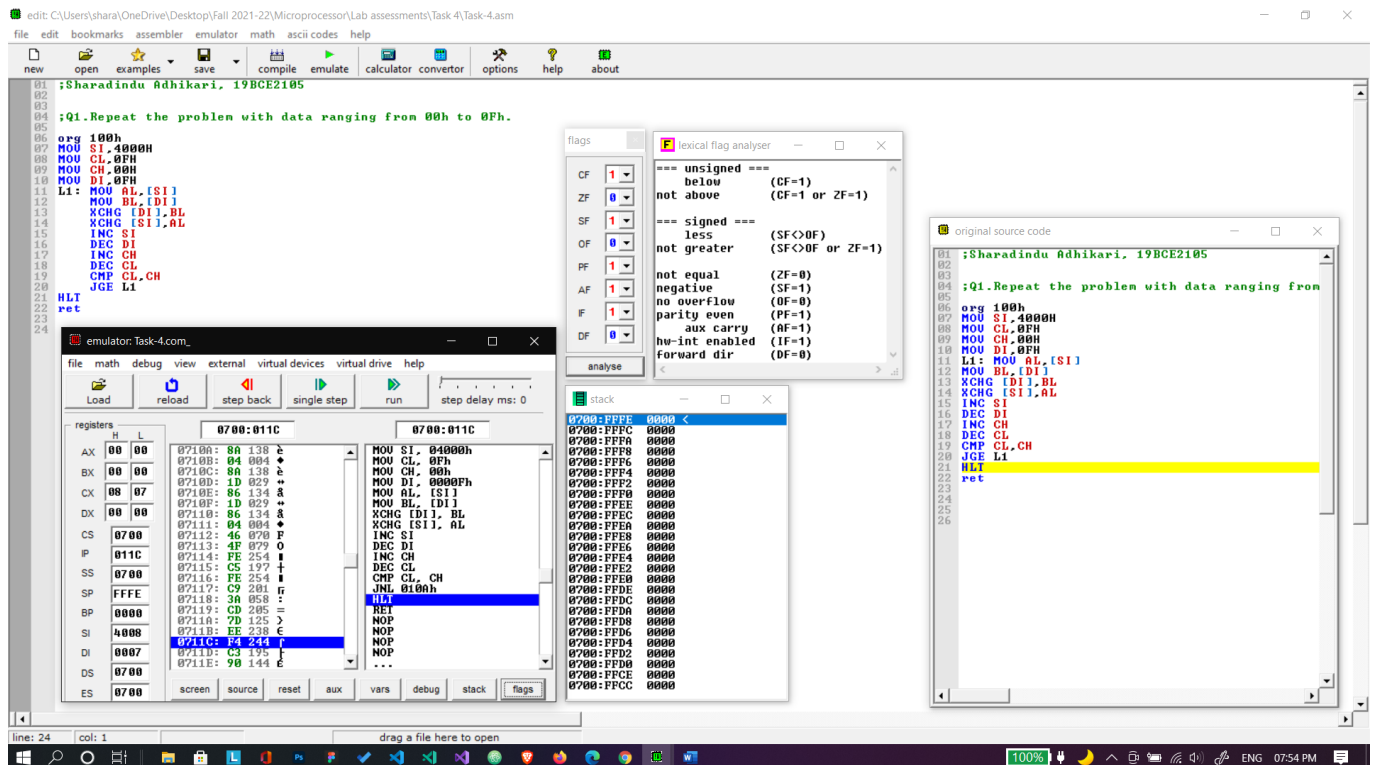
## Review Questions:

1. Repeat the problem with data ranging from 00h to 0Fh.

```

org 100h
MOV SI,4000H
MOV CL,0FH
MOV CH,00H
MOV DI,0FH
L1: MOV AL,[SI]
    MOV BL,[DI]
    XCHG [DI],BL
    XCHG [SI],AL
    INC SI
    DEC DI
    INC CH
    DEC CL
    CMP CL,CH
    JGE L1
HLT
ret

```



## 2. What is the role of JGE instruction?

It is Used to jump if greater than/equal/not less than instruction satisfies.

## 3. Which addressing mode is used here?

Immediate Addressing Mode is used in this ALP.

## Problem 2

**Aim:** To write a program using the LOOP instruction with indirect addressing that copies a string from source to target, reversing the character order in the process.

**Algorithm:**

1. Get a string and remove the characters of the string.
2. Push the characters in a stack and maintain the count of the characters.
3. Load the starting address of the string.
4. POP the top character of the stack until count is not equal to zero.
5. Put the character and reduce the count and increase the address.
6. Continue until the count is greater than zero.
7. Load the effective address of the string in dx using LEA command.
8. Print the string by calling the interrupt with 9H in AH.
9. The string must be terminated by '\$' sign.

**Code and input:**

```
.MODEL SMALL
.STACK 100H
.DATA

STRING DB 'Microprocessor Digital Assignment', '$'

.CODE
MAIN PROC FAR
MOV AX,@DATA
MOV DS,AX
CALL REVERSE
LEA DX,STRING
MOV AH, 09H
INT 21H
MOV AH, 4CH
INT 21H
MAIN ENDP
REVERSE PROC
MOV SI, OFFSET STRING
MOV CX, 0H
LOOP1:
MOV AX, [SI]
CMP AL, '$'
JE LABEL1
PUSH [SI]
INC SI
INC CX
JMP LOOP1

LABEL1:
MOV SI, OFFSET STRING
LOOP2:
CMP CX,0
```

```

JE EXIT
POP DX
XOR DH, DH
MOV [SI], DX
INC SI
DEC CX

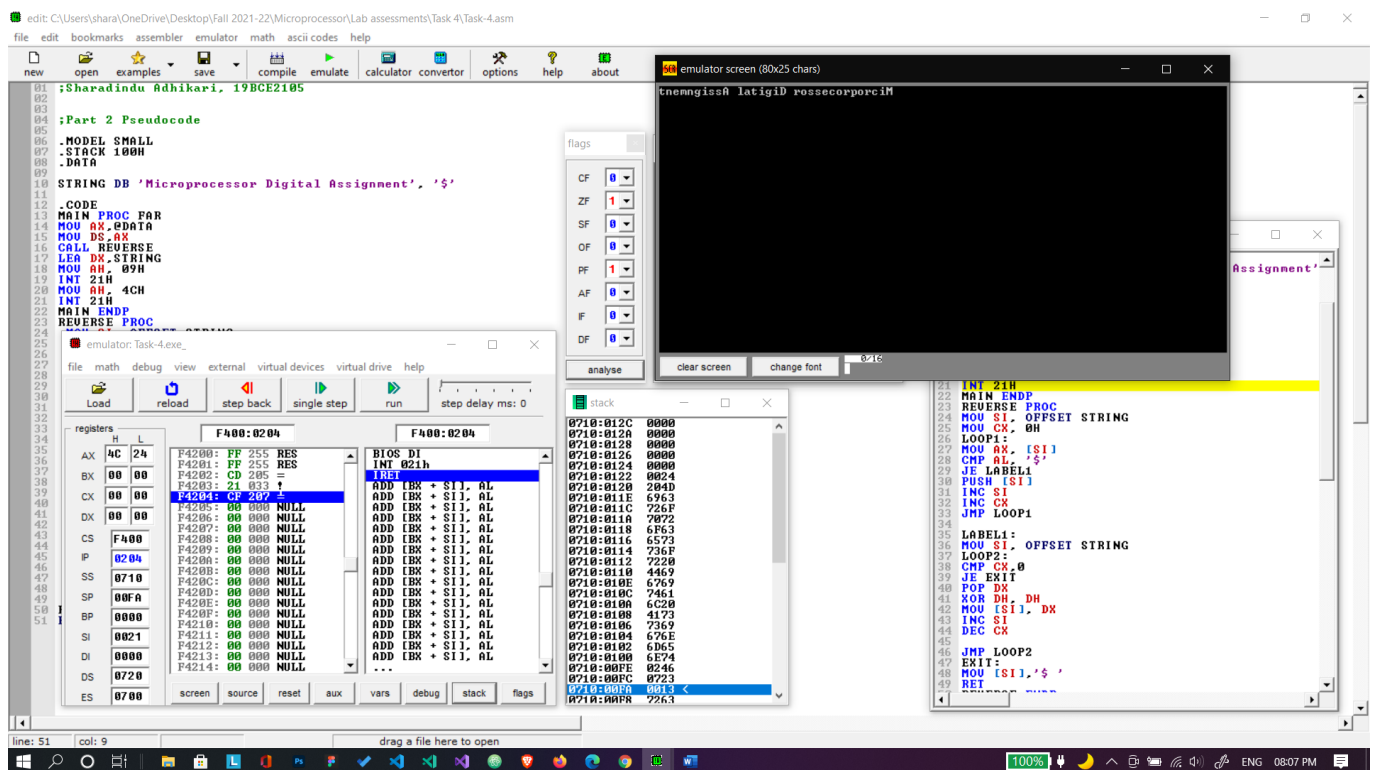
JMP LOOP2
EXIT:
MOV [SI], '$ '
RET
REVERSE ENDP
END MAIN

```

## Output:

tnemngissA latigiD rossecorporciM

## Screenshot:



**Result:** The input string has been reversed.



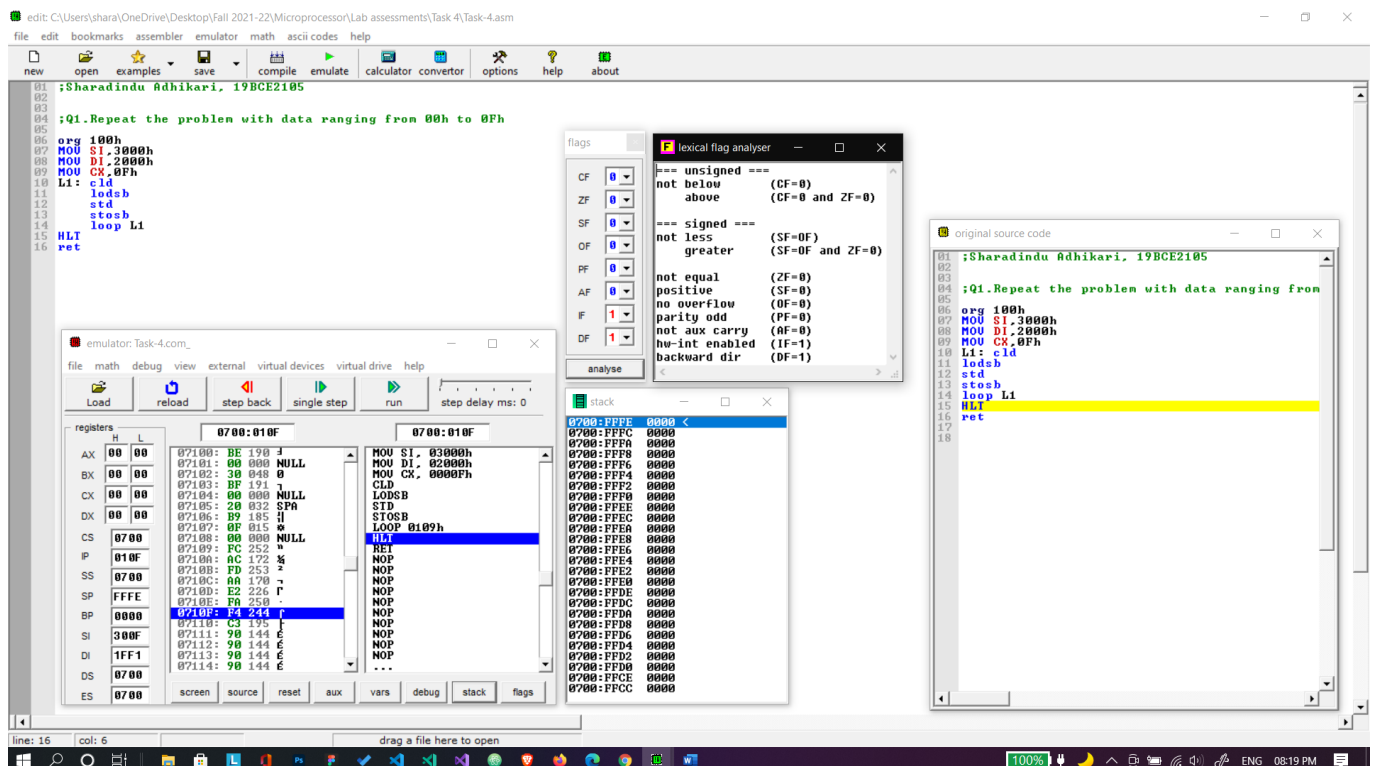
## Review questions:

### 1. Repeat the problem with data ranging from 00h to 0Fh.

```

org 100h
MOV SI,3000h
MOV DI,2000h
MOV CX,0Fh
L1: cld
    lodsb
    std
    stosb
    loop L1
HLT
Ret

```



### 2. What are the roles of CLD and STD instructions?

CLD clears the direction flag. No other flags or registers are affected. After CLD is executed, string operations will increment the index registers (SI and/or DI) that they use.

STD is used to set the direction flag to a 1 so that SI and/or DI will automatically be decremented to point to the next string element when one of the string instructions executes.

If the direction flag is set SI/DI will be decremented by 1 for byte strings and 2 for word strings.