

# LAB 03

## DATA TYPES & ASSEMBLY INSTRUCTIONS



---

STUDENT NAME

---

ROLL NO

---

SEC

---

SIGNATURE & DATE

**MARKS AWARDED:** \_\_\_\_\_

---

**NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF COMPUTER AND EMERGING SCIENCES (NUCES),  
KARACHI**

Prepared by: Amin Sadiq

Version: 1.0

Date:

## Lab Session 03: DATA TYPE & ASSEMBLY INSTRUCTIONS

### Objectives:

- Defining Data
- Data Definition Statement
- Data Initializations
- Multiple Initializations
- String Initialization
- Assembly language Instructions: MOV , ADD , SUB
- Sample Program
- Exercise

### Data Types:

MASM defines **intrinsic data types**, each of which describes a set of values that can be assigned to variables and expressions of the given type.

<b>BYTE</b>	8-bit unsigned integer
<b>SBYTE</b>	8-bit signed integer. S stands for signed
<b>WORD</b>	16-bit unsigned integer
<b>SWORD</b>	16-bit signed integer
<b>DWORD</b>	32-bit unsigned. D stands for double
<b>SDWORD</b>	32-bit signed integer
<b>QWORD</b>	64-bit integer. Q stands for quad
<b>TBYTE</b>	80-bit integer. T stands for ten

### Data definition statement:

A data definition statement sets aside storage in memory for a variable, with an optional name.

Data definition statements create variables based on intrinsic data types.

A data definition has the following syntax:

**[name] directive initializer [,initializer]...**

**Initializer:** At least one initializer is required in a data definition, even if it is zero. Additional initializers, if any, are separated by commas. For integer data types, initializer is an integer constant or expression matching the size of the variable's type, such as BYTE or WORD. If you prefer to leave the variable uninitialized (assigned a random value), the ? symbol can be used as the initializer.

### *Examples:*

---

value1 **BYTE** 'A' ; character constant

value2 **BYTE** 0 ; smallest unsigned byte

---

```

value3 BYTE 255                ; largest unsigned byte
value4 SBYTE -128               ; smallest signed byte
value5 SBYTE +127              ; largest signed byte
greeting1 BYTE "Good afternoon", 0 ; String constant with null terminated string
greeting2 BYTE 'Good night'      ; String constant
greeting1 BYTE 'G','o','o','d'   ; String constant

```

The hexadecimal codes 0Dh and 0Ah are alternately called CR/LF (carriage-return line-feed) or end-of-line characters.

```
list BYTE 10,20,30,40           ; Multiple initializers
```

Note: A question mark (?) initializer leaves the variable uninitialized, implying it will be assigned a value at runtime:

```
value6 BYTE ?
```

## DUP Operator

The DUP operator allocates storage for multiple data items, using a constant expression as a counter. It is particularly useful when allocating space for a string or array, and can be used with initialized or uninitialized data.

### *Examples:*

```

v1 BYTE 20 DUP(0)              ; 20 bytes, all equal to zero
v2 BYTE 20 DUP(?)              ; 20 bytes, uninitialized
v3 BYTE 4 DUP("STACK")         ; 20 bytes, "STACKSTACKSTACKSTACK"

```

## Operand Types:

As x86 instruction formats:

```
[label:] mnemonic [operands][ ; comment ]
```

Because the number of operands may vary, we can further subdivide the formats to have zero, one, two, or three operands.

Here, we omit the label and comment fields for clarity:

```

mnemonic
mnemonic [destination]
mnemonic [destination],[source]
mnemonic [destination],[source-1],[source-2]

```

x86 assembly language uses different types of instruction operands. The following are the easiest to use:

- Immediate—uses a numeric literal expression
- Register—uses a named register in the CPU
- Memory—references a memory location

Following table lists a simple notation for operands. We will use it from this point on to describe the syntax of individual instructions.

Operand	Description
<i>reg8</i>	8-bit general-purpose register: AH, AL, BH, BL, CH, CL, DH, DL
<i>reg16</i>	16-bit general-purpose register: AX, BX, CX, DX, SI, DI, SP, BP
<i>reg32</i>	32-bit general-purpose register: EAX, EBX, ECX, EDX, ESI, EDI, ESP, EBP
<i>reg</i>	Any general-purpose register
<i>sreg</i>	16-bit segment register: CS, DS, SS, ES, FS, GS
<i>imm</i>	8-, 16-, or 32-bit immediate value
<i>imm8</i>	8-bit immediate byte value
<i>imm16</i>	16-bit immediate word value
<i>imm32</i>	32-bit immediate doubleword value
<i>reg/mem8</i>	8-bit operand, which can be an 8-bit general register or memory byte
<i>reg/mem16</i>	16-bit operand, which can be a 16-bit general register or memory word
<i>reg/mem32</i>	32-bit operand, which can be a 32-bit general register or memory doubleword
<i>mem</i>	An 8-, 16-, or 32-bit memory operand

### MOV Instruction:

It is used to move data from source operand to destination operand

- Both operands must be the same size.
- Both operands cannot be memory operands.
- CS, EIP, and IP cannot be destination operands.
- An immediate value cannot be moved to a segment register.

*Syntax:*

MOV destination, source

Here is a list of the general variants of MOV, excluding segment registers:

```
MOV reg, reg
MOV mem, reg
MOV reg, mem
MOV mem, imm
MOV reg, imm
```

*Example:*

```
MOV bx, 2
MOV ax, cx
```

**Example:**

'A' has ASCII code 65D (01000001B, 41H)

The following MOV instructions stores it in register BX:

MOV bx, 65d

MOV bx, 41h

MOV bx, 01000001b

MOV bx, 'A'

All of the above are equivalent.

**Examples:**

The following examples demonstrate compatibility between operands used with MOV instruction:

MOV ax, 2	✓
MOV 2, ax	✗
MOV ax, var	✓
MOV var, ax	✓
MOV var1, var2	✗
MOV 5, var	✗

**ADD Instruction**

The ADD instruction adds a source operand to a destination operand of the same size. Source is unchanged by the operation, and the sum is stored in the destination operand

**Syntax:**

ADD dest,source

**SUB Instruction**

The SUB instruction subtracts a source operand from a destination operand.

**Syntax:**

SUB dest,source

**Sample Program:**

TITLE Add and Subtract (AddSub.asm)

; This program adds and subtracts 32-bit integers.

INCLUDE Irvine32.inc

.code

main PROC

mov eax,10000h ; EAX = 10000h

add eax,40000h ; EAX = 50000h

```
sub eax,20000h      ; EAX = 30000h  
  
call DumpRegs      ; display registers  
exit  
main ENDP  
END main
```

**Lab Exercise:**

1. Write an uninitialized data declaration for a 16-bit signed integer val1. Initialize 8-bit signed integer val2 with -10.
2. Declare a 32-bit signed integer val3 and initialize it with the smallest possible negative decimal value.
3. Declare an unsigned 16-bit integer variable named wArray that uses three Initializers.
4. Declare a string variable containing the name of your favorite color. Initialize it as a null terminated string. Initialize five 16-bit unsigned integers varA, varB, varC, varD & varE with the following values: 12, 2, 13, 8, 14.
5. Convert the following high-level instruction into Assembly Language:  
$$ebx = \{ (a+b) - (a-b) + c \} + d$$
$$a = 10h, b = 15h, c = 20h, d = 30h$$
6. Convert the given values of a, b, c, d into binary and then use in 8-bit data definition and implement in the equation.
7. Write a program in assembly language that implements following expression:  
$$Eax = imm8 + data1 - data3 + imm8 + data2$$

Use these data definitions:

Imm8 = 20

Data1 word 8

Data2 word 15

Data3 word 20