

Experiment No. 6

Aim: Program to evaluate given logical expression.

LO3: Build a program on a microprocessor using arithmetic & logical instruction set of 8086.

Hardware/Software Requirements: TASM Software

Theory:

Introduction to instructions used in this Experiment

1)MOV:

The MOV instruction is the most important command in the 8086 because it moves data from one location to another. It also has the widest variety of parameters; so it the assembler programmer can use MOV effectively, the rest of the commands are easier to understand.

Syntax: MOV destination, source

The possible combinations of operands are as follows :

destination	source	example
register	register	mov ax,bx
register	immediate	mov ax,10h
register	memory	mov ax,es:[bx]
memory	immediate	mov aNumber,10h
memory	register	mov aDigit,ax

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2) OR:

- It performs OR operation of Destination and Source.
- Source can be immediate number, register memory

location.

- Destination can be register or memory location.
- Both operands cannot be memory locations at the same time.
- CF and OF become zero after the operation.
- PF, SF and ZF are updated.

Syntax: OR Destination, Source:

Example:

MOV AL, 'A'; AL = 01000001b

OR AL, 00100000b; AL = 01100001b ('a')

RET

Syntax: OR destination, Source ;destination=destination 'OR' source

3) **AND:**

It performs AND operation of Destination and Source.

- Source can be immediate number, register or memory location.
- Destination can be register or memory location. . Both operands cannot be memory locations at the same time.
- CF and OF become zero after the operation. • PF, SF and ZF are updated.

Syntax: AND destination, Source ; destination=destination 'AND' source

Example:

MOV AL, 'a'; AL = 01100001b AND AL, 11011111b; AL = 01000001b ('A')

RET

4) **NOT:**

1. complements each bit Source to produce 1's complement of the specified operand. The operand can be a register or memory location.

- It does not affect the status flags.

Example:

MOV AL, 00011011b

NOT AL; AL = 11100100b

RET

5) **INT:**

INT is an assembly language instruction for x86 processors that generates a software interrupt. It takes the interrupt number formatted as a byte value.[1]

When written in assembly language, the instruction is written like this:

Syntax: When written in assembly language, the instruction is written like this:

Example: INT 13H will generate the 20th software interrupt (0x13 is the number 19 -- nineteen -- written in hexadecimal notation, and the count starts with 0), causing the function pointed to by the 20th vector in the interrupt table to be executed.Example: INT 21H

Given Logical Expression: $Y = \text{NOT} [(A \text{ OR } B) \text{ AND } (C)]$

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Code:

Assume CS:code,DS:data

data segment

A db 03H

B db 08H

C db 05H

Y dw ?

data ends

code segment

Start:MOV AX,data

MOV DS,AX

MOV AX,00H

MOV AL,A

MOV BL,B

OR AL,BL

MOV CL,C

AND AL,CL

NOT AL

MOV Y,AX

MOV AH,4CH

INT 21H

code ends

end start

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Output:

```
File Edit View Run Breakpoints Data Options Window Help READY
[ ] CPU 80486
cs:0000 B8AD48 mov ax,48AD
cs:0003 8ED8 mov ds,ax
cs:0005 B80000 mov ax,0000
cs:0008 A00000 mov al,[0000]
cs:000B 8A1E0100 mov bl,[0001]
cs:000F 0AC3 or al,bl
cs:0011 8A0E0200 mov cl,[0002]
cs:0015 22C1 and al,cl
cs:0017 F6D0 not al
cs:0019 A30300 mov [0003],ax
cs:001C B44C mov ah,4C
cs:001E CD21 int 21
cs:0020 0000 add [bx+si],al
cs:0022 0000 add [bx+si],al
cs:0024 0000 add [bx+si],al

ds:0000 CD 20 FF 9F 00 EA FF FF = f 0
ds:0008 AD DE E0 01 C5 15 AA 01 i |x|S-0
ds:0010 C5 15 89 02 20 10 92 01 |S00 >ff0
ds:0018 01 03 01 00 02 FF FF FF 000 0
ds:0020 FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF

ax 0000 c=0
bx 0000 z=0
cx 0000 s=0
dx 0000 o=0
si 0000 p=0
di 0000 a=0
bp 0000 i=1
sp 0000 d=0
ds 489D
es 489D
ss 48AC
cs 48AE
ip 0000

ss:0002 6474
ss:0000 0000
ss:FFFE FFFF
ss:FFFC 0000
ss:FFFA 0000
```

```
File Edit View Run Breakpoints Data Options Window Help READY
[ ] CPU 80486 ds:0003 = 0000
cs:0000 B8AD48 mov ax,48AD
cs:0003 8ED8 mov ds,ax
cs:0005 B80000 mov ax,0000
cs:0008 A00000 mov al,[0000]
cs:000B 8A1E0100 mov bl,[0001]
cs:000F 0AC3 or al,bl
cs:0011 8A0E0200 mov cl,[0002]
cs:0015 22C1 and al,cl
cs:0017 F6D0 not al
cs:0019 A30300 mov [0003],ax
cs:001C B44C mov ah,4C
cs:001E CD21 int 21
cs:0020 0000 add [bx+si],al
cs:0022 0000 add [bx+si],al
cs:0024 0000 add [bx+si],al

es:0000 CD 20 FF 9F 00 EA FF FF = f 0
es:0008 AD DE E0 01 C5 15 AA 01 i |x|S-0
es:0010 C5 15 89 02 20 10 92 01 |S00 >ff0
es:0018 01 03 01 00 02 FF FF FF 000 0
es:0020 FF FF FF FF FF FF FF FF

ax 00FE c=0
bx 0008 z=0
cx 0005 s=0
dx 0000 o=0
si 0000 p=0
di 0000 a=0
bp 0000 i=1
sp 0000 d=0
ds 48AD
es 489D
ss 48AC
cs 48AE
ip 0019

ss:0008 742E
ss:0006 706C
ss:0004 6568
ss:0002 6474
ss:0000 0000
```

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Conclusion: From this experiment we learned how Logical Instruction set and implemented the code of the given logical expression using assembly language in TASM software.