No.: 71 Batch: C

XIE ID: 202103006

# **Experiment No. 6**

**<u>Aim:</u>** 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

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### 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 = NOT [(A OR B) 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

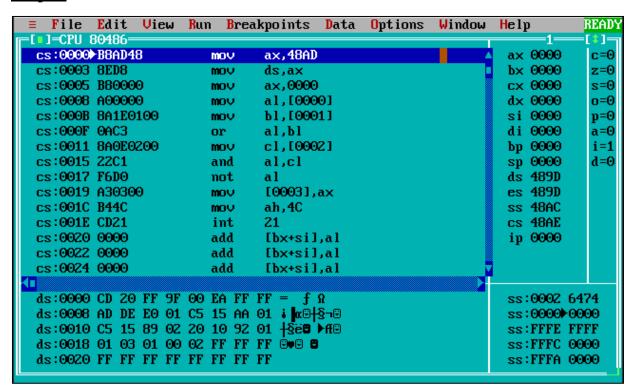
code ends

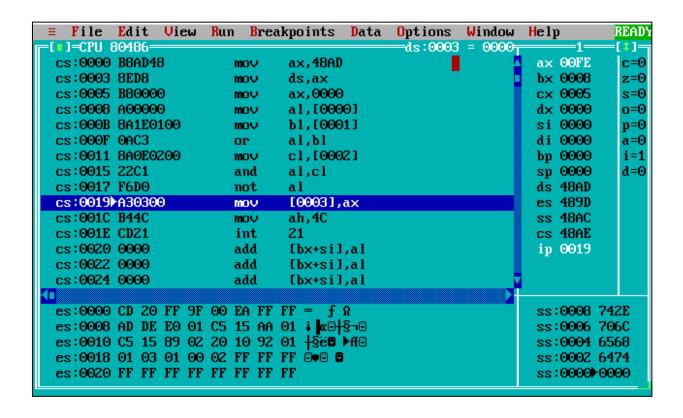
end start

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#### **Output:**





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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.