UCS1512 – Microprocessors Lab

16 BIT ARITHMETIC OPERATIONS

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AIM:

To program and execute the 16 bit arithmetic operations like addition, subtraction, multiplication and division in 8086 using an emulator.

16 - Bit Addition:

Algorithm:

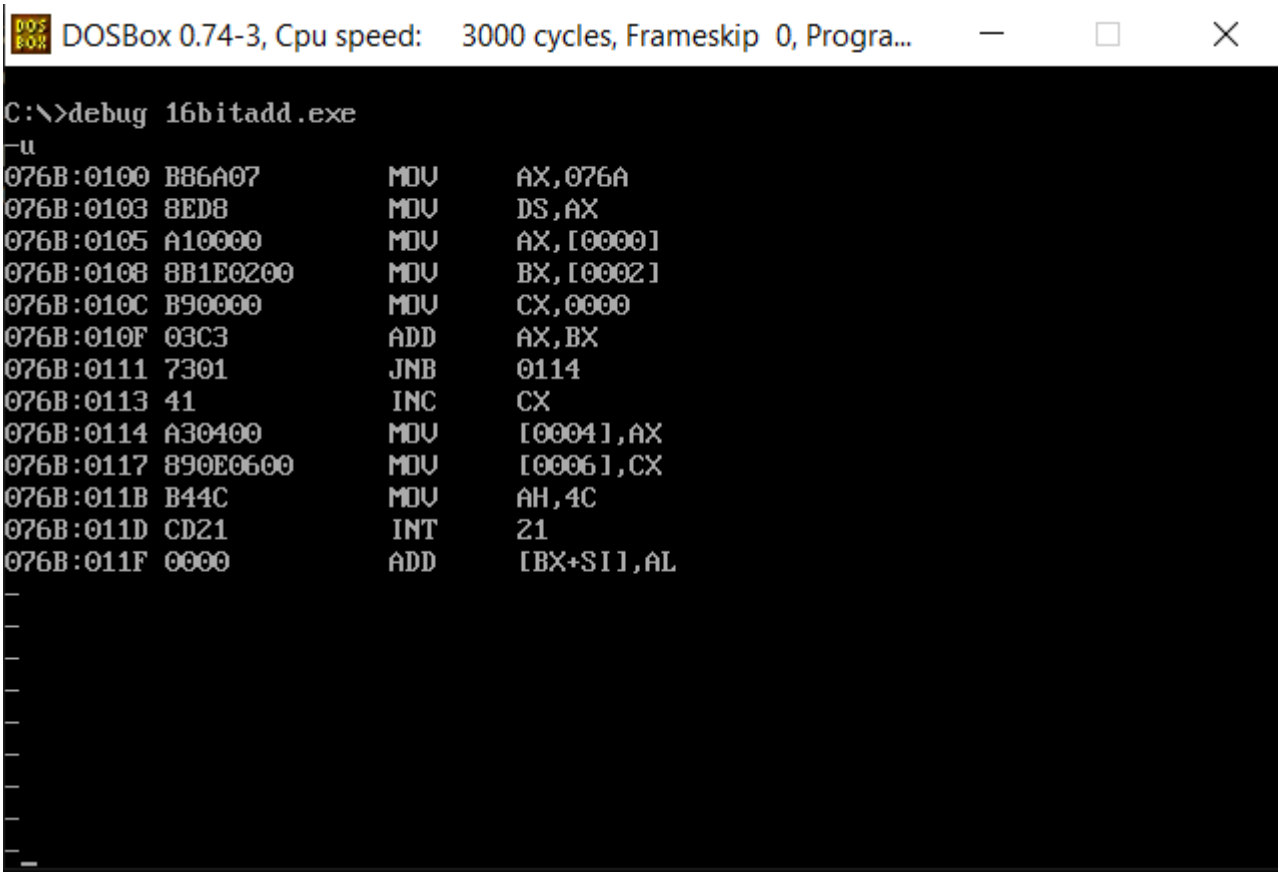
- Program is set to run from any specified memory position.
- Load data from opr1 to register AX (first number)
- Load data from opr2 to register BX (second number)
- Add these two numbers (contents of register AX and register BX)
- Initialise carry to 0.
- Jump to final steps if there is no carry.
- Increment carry.
- Store additional values to result.
- Terminate the program.

Program:

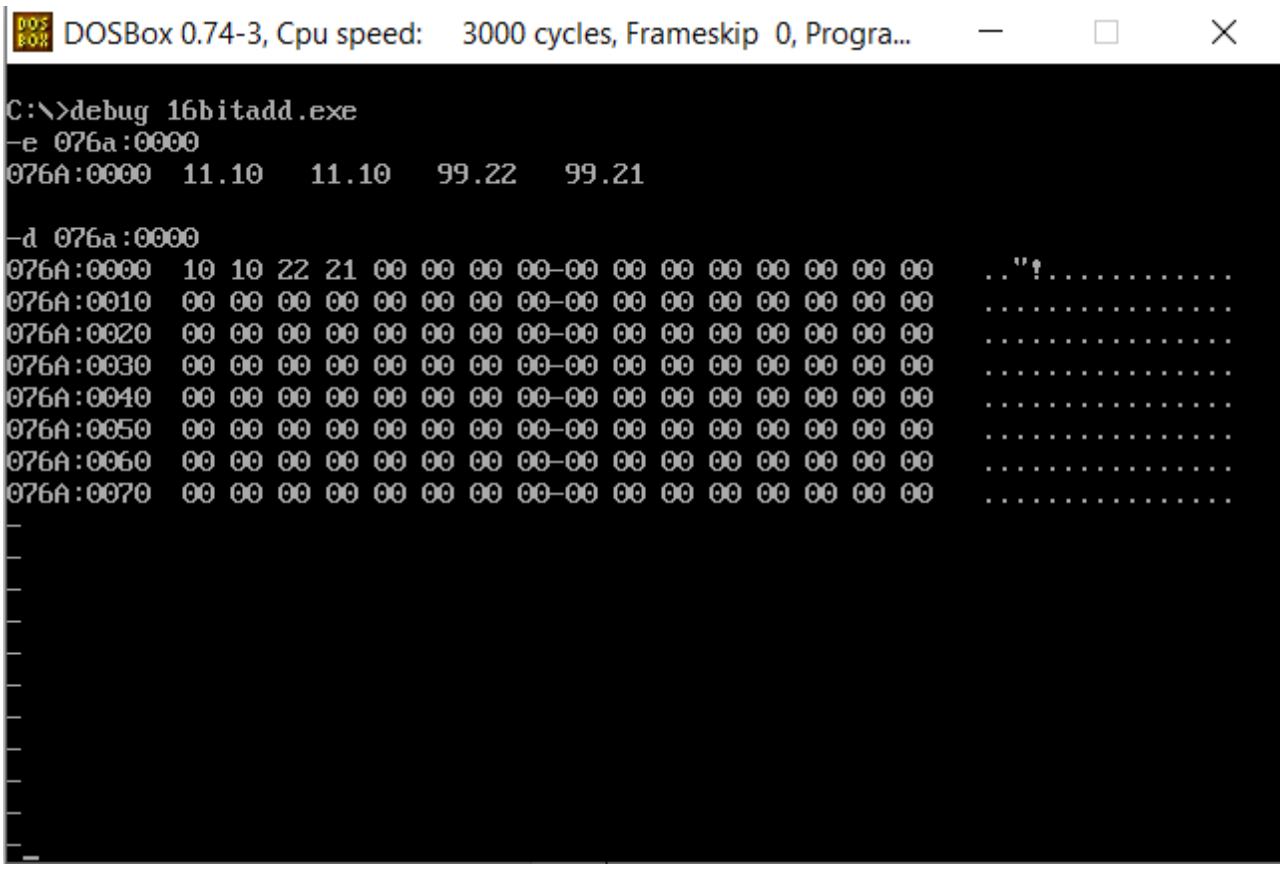
CODE	COMMENT

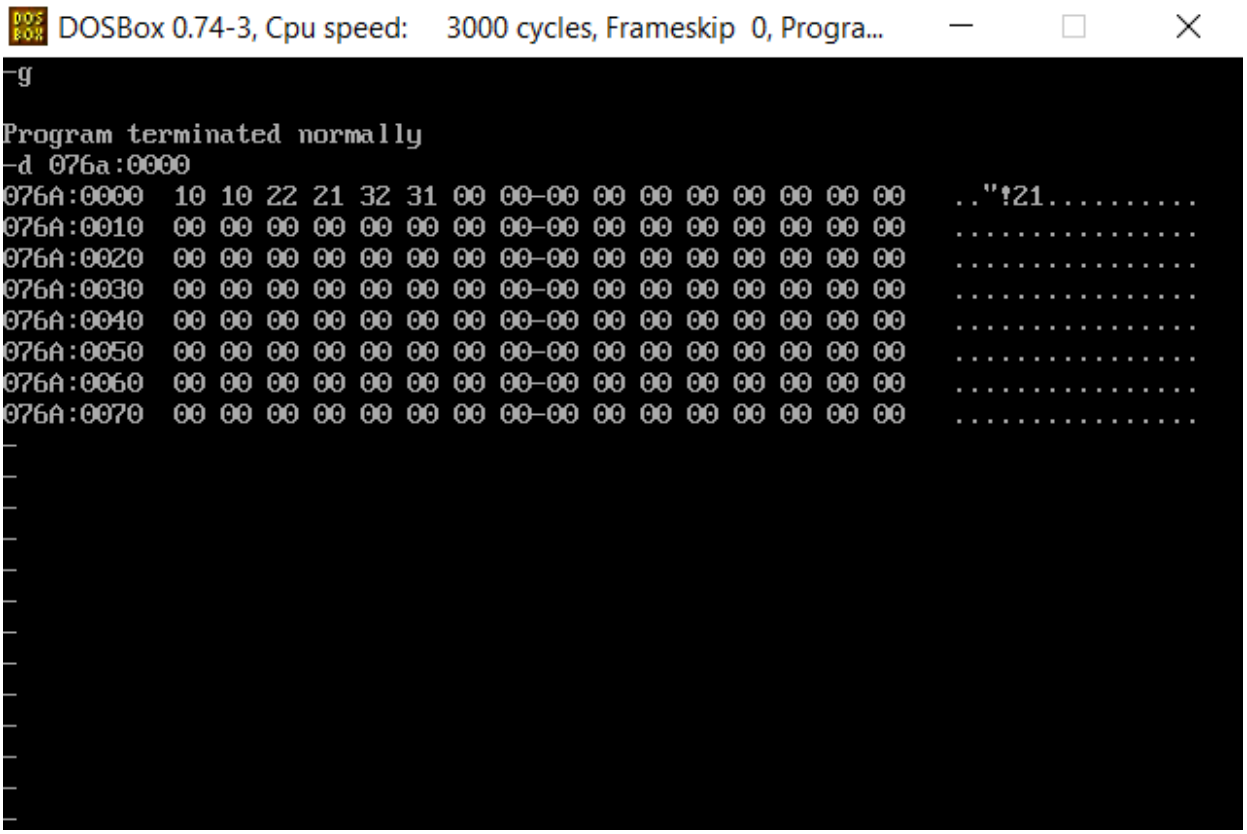
;Program for adding 2, 16 bit numbers
 	
assume cs:code,ds:data
data segment
opr1 dw 1111h
opr2 dw 9999h
result dw 0000H
carry dw 0000H
data ends
code segment
org 0100h
start:
mov ax,data
mov ds,ax
mov ax,opr1
mov bx,opr2
mov cx,0000h
add ax,bx
jnc here
inc cx
here:
mov result,ax
mov carry,cx
mov ah,4ch
int 21h
code ends
end start
	Data segment initialized
	opr1 initialised and set to 1111
	opr2 initialised and set to 9999
	result initialised and set to 0000
	carry initialised and set to 0000
	
	Code segment begins
	Originating address is set at 0100
	
	Address of data segment moved to ax
	From ax, transferred to ds
	Value of opr1 transferred to ax
	Value of opr2 transferred to bx
	cx is initialised and set to 0
	Addition takes palce
	Junction created
	• If carry is not generated jump to here
	• Else increment cx
	
	data transferred from ax to result
	data transferred from cx to carry
	
	Program terminates

Unassembled code:



Sample input and output:





Result:

16 bit addition is executed and verified using an emulator.

16 - Bit Subtraction:

Algorithm:

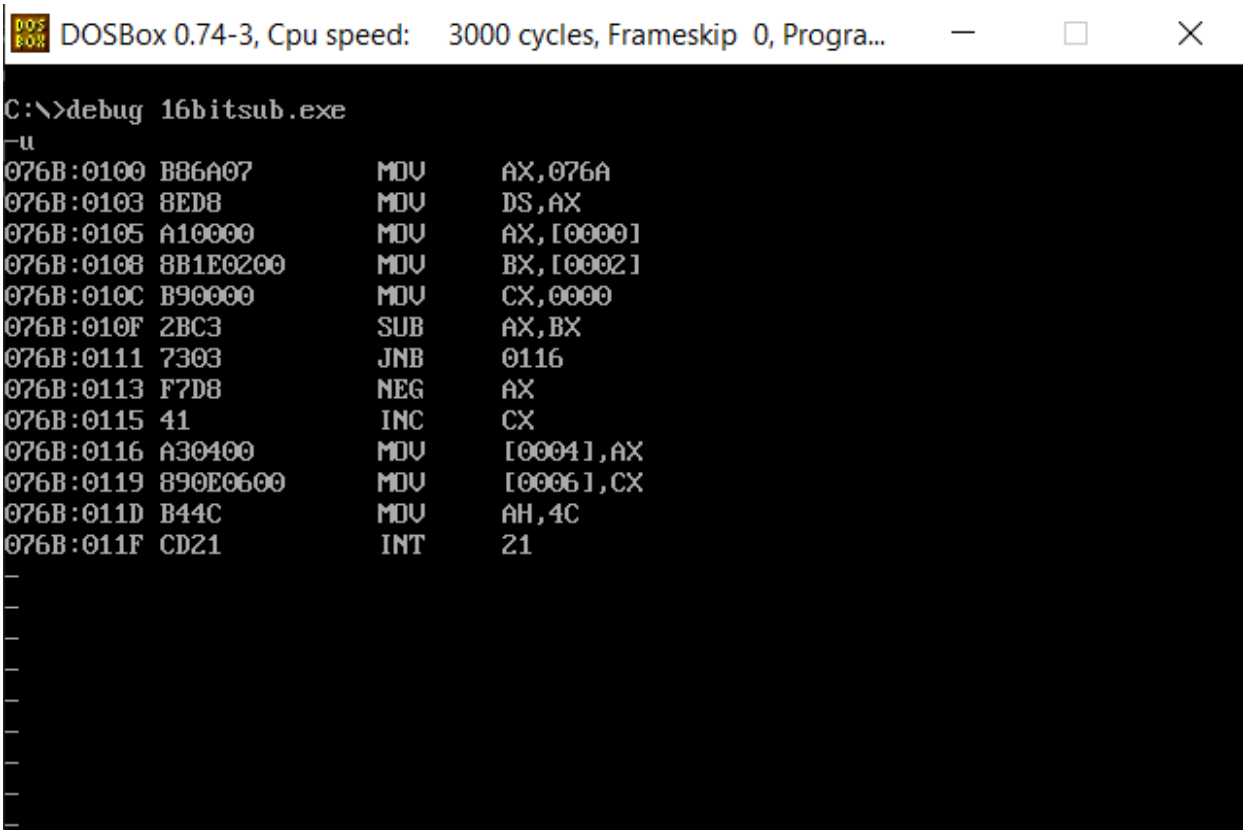
- Program is set to run from any specified memory position.
- Load data from opr1 to register AX (first number)
- Load data from opr2 to register BX (second number)
- Subtract these two numbers (contents of register AX and register BX)
- Initialise carry to 0.
- Jump to final steps if there is no carry.
- Increment carry.
- And the result is negated.
- Store answer to result.
- Terminate the program.

Program:

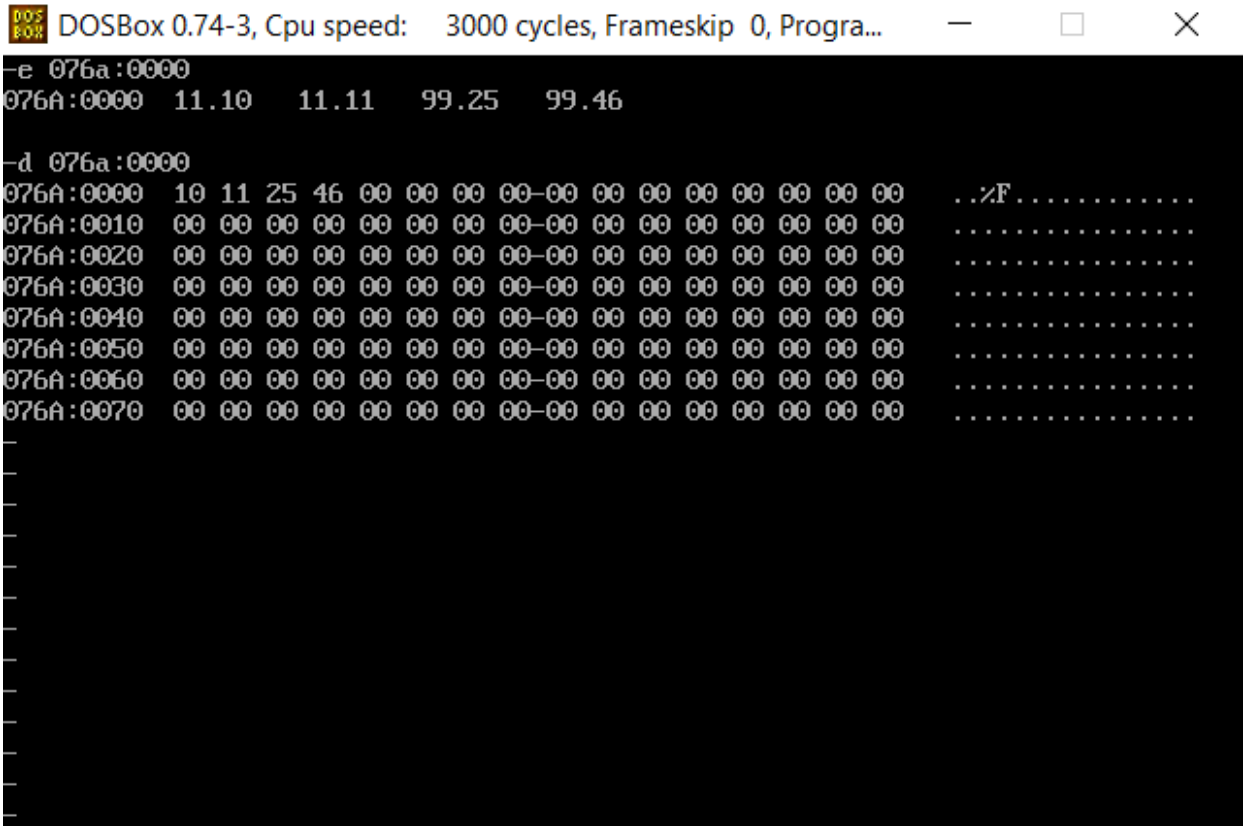
CODE	COMMENT

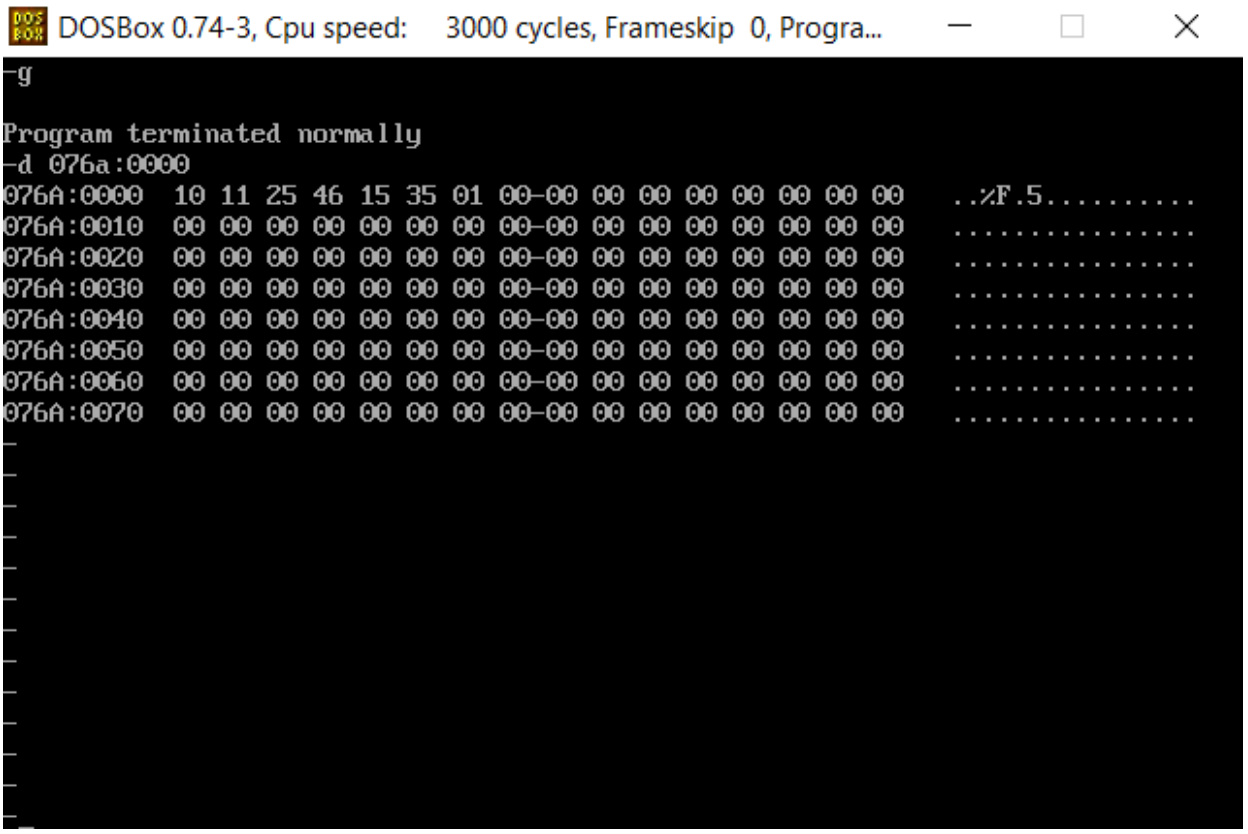
Program for Subtracting 2, 16-bit numbers
 	
assume cs:code,ds:data
data segment
opr1 dw 1111h
opr2 dw 9999h
result dw 0000H
carry dw 0000H
data ends
code segment
org 0100h
start:
mov ax,data
mov ds,ax
mov ax,opr1
mov bx,opr2
mov cx,0000h
sub ax,bx
jnc here
neg ax
inc cx
here:
mov result,ax
mov carry,cx
mov ah,4ch
int 21h
code ends
end start
	Data segment initialized
	opr1 initialised and set to 1111
	opr2 initialised and set to 9999
	result initialised and set to 0000
	carry initialised and set to 0000
	
	Code segment begins
	Originating address is set at 0100
	
	Address of data segment moved to ax
	From ax, transferred to ds
	Value of opr1 transferred to ax
	Value of opr2 transferred to bx
	cx is initialised and set to 0
	Substarction takes palce
	Junction created
	• Jump if no carry
	• Else: negate ah and increment cx
	
	data transferred from ax to result
	data transferred from cx to carry
	
	Program terminates

Unassembled code:



Sample input and output:





Result:

16 bit subtraction is executed and verified using an emulator.

16 - Bit Multiplication:

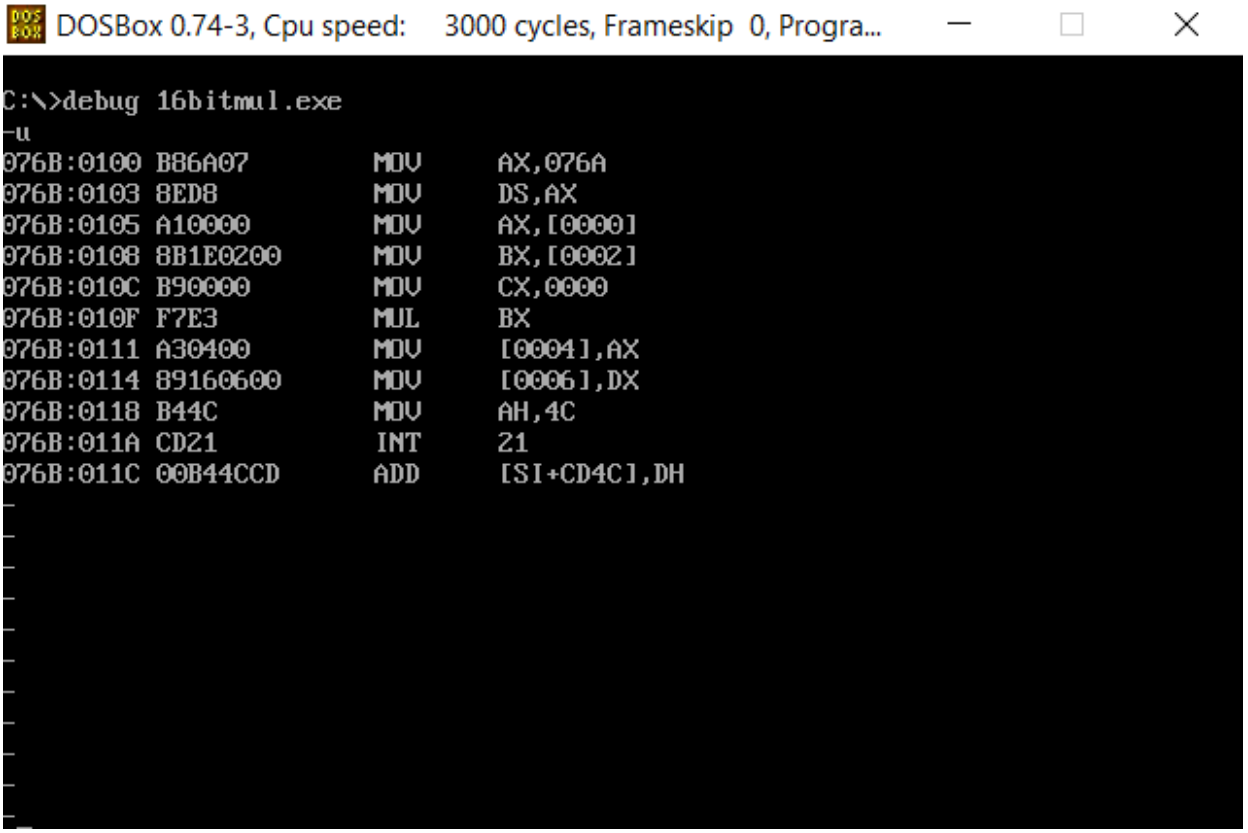
Algorithm:

- Program is set to run from any specified memory position.
- Load data from opr1 to register AX (first number)
- Load data from opr2 to register BX (second number)
- Multiply these two numbers (contents of register AX and register BX)
- Initialise carry to 0.
- Multiplied values is stored in ax and dx
- These two values are stored in different locations for better representation.
- Terminate the program.

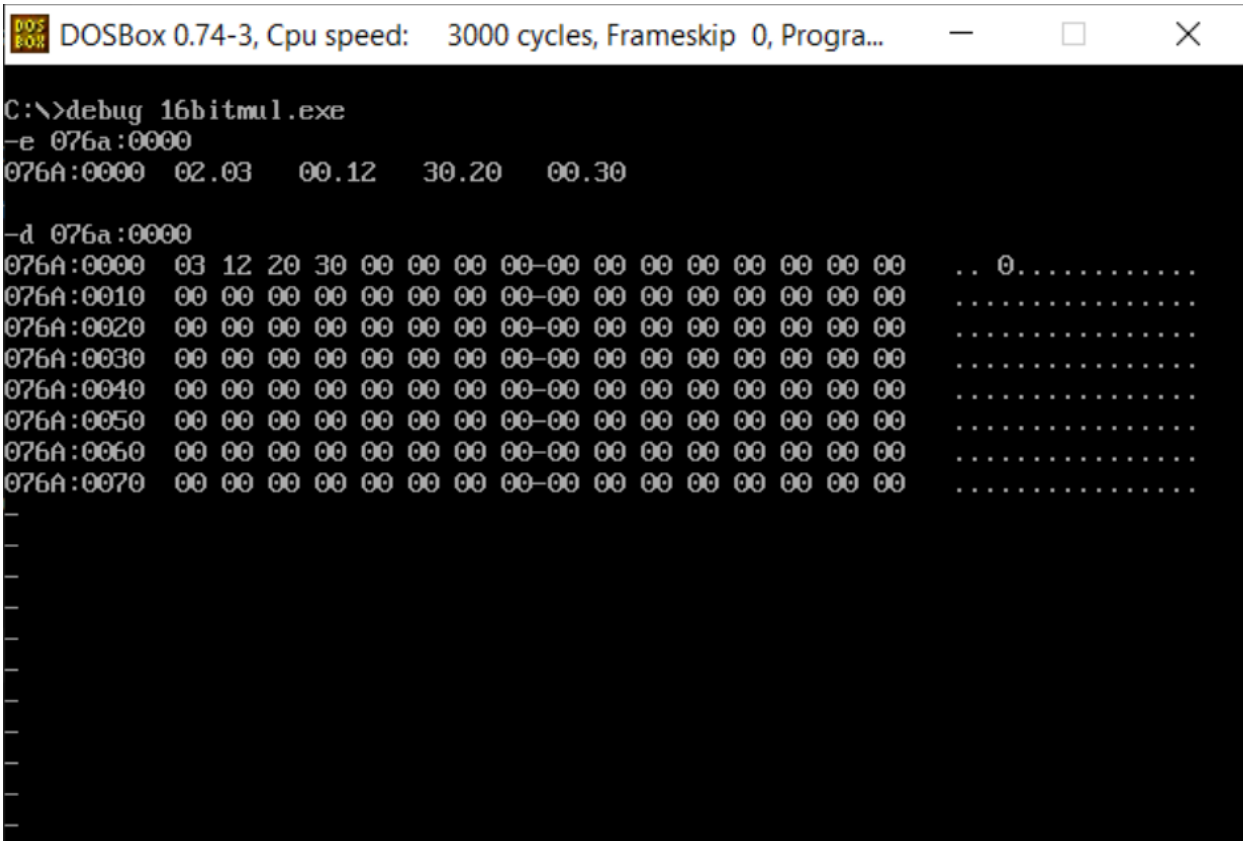
Program:

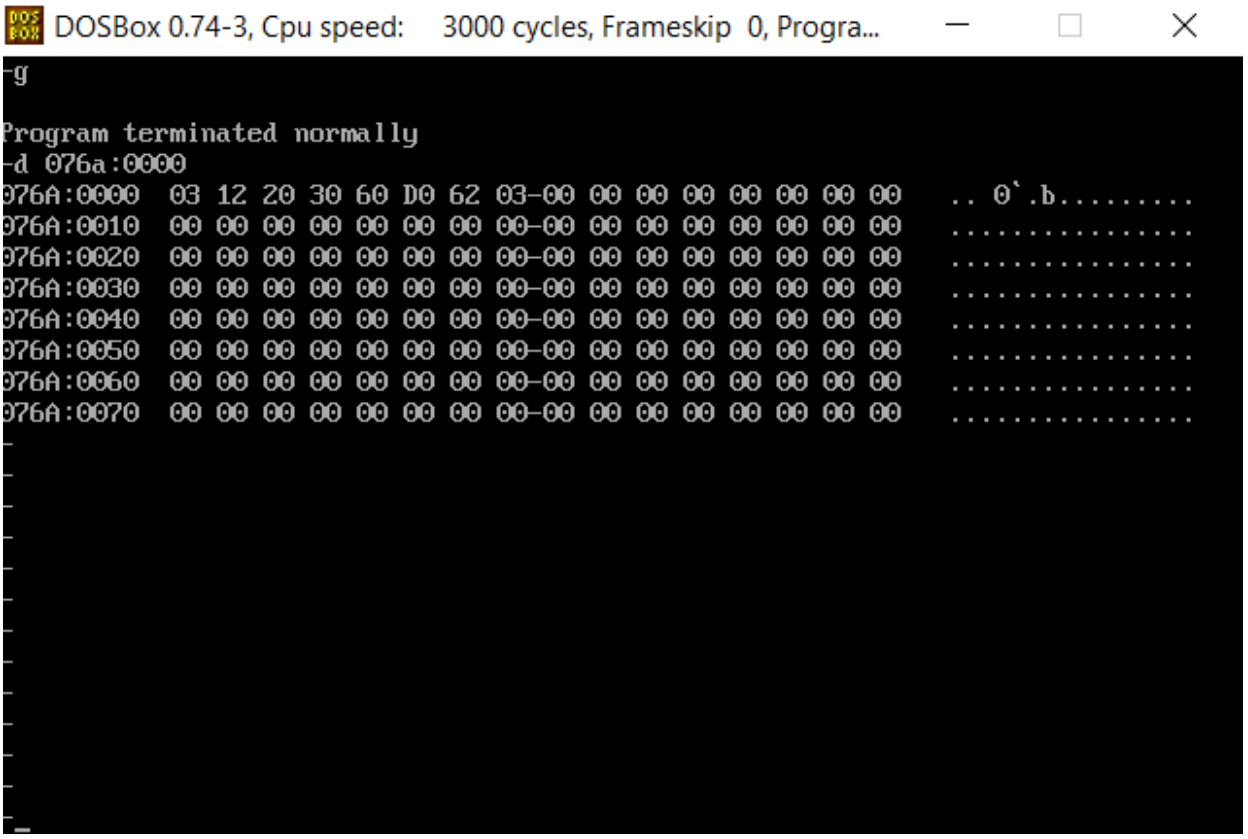
CODE	COMMENT
;Program for Multiplying 2, 16 bit numbers	
assume cs:code,ds:data	
data segment	Data segment initialized
opr1 dw 0002h	opr1 initialised and set to 0002
opr2 dw 0030h	opr2 initialised and set to 0030
result dw 0000H	result initialised and set to 0000
res dw 0000H	res initialised and set to 0000
data ends	
code segment	Code segment begins
org 0100h	Originating address is set at 0100
start:	
mov ax,data	Address of data segment moved to ax
mov ds,ax	From ax, transferred to ds
mov ax,opr1	Value of opr1 is transfers to ax
mov bx,opr2	Value of opr2 is transferred to bx
mul bx	Multiply ax and bx
mov result,ax	data transferred from ax to result
mov res,dx	data transferred from dx to res
mov ah,4ch	
int 21h	Program terminates
code ends	
end start	

Unassembled code:



Sample input and output:





Result:

16 bit multiplication is executed and verified using an emulator.

16 -Bit Division:

Algorithm:

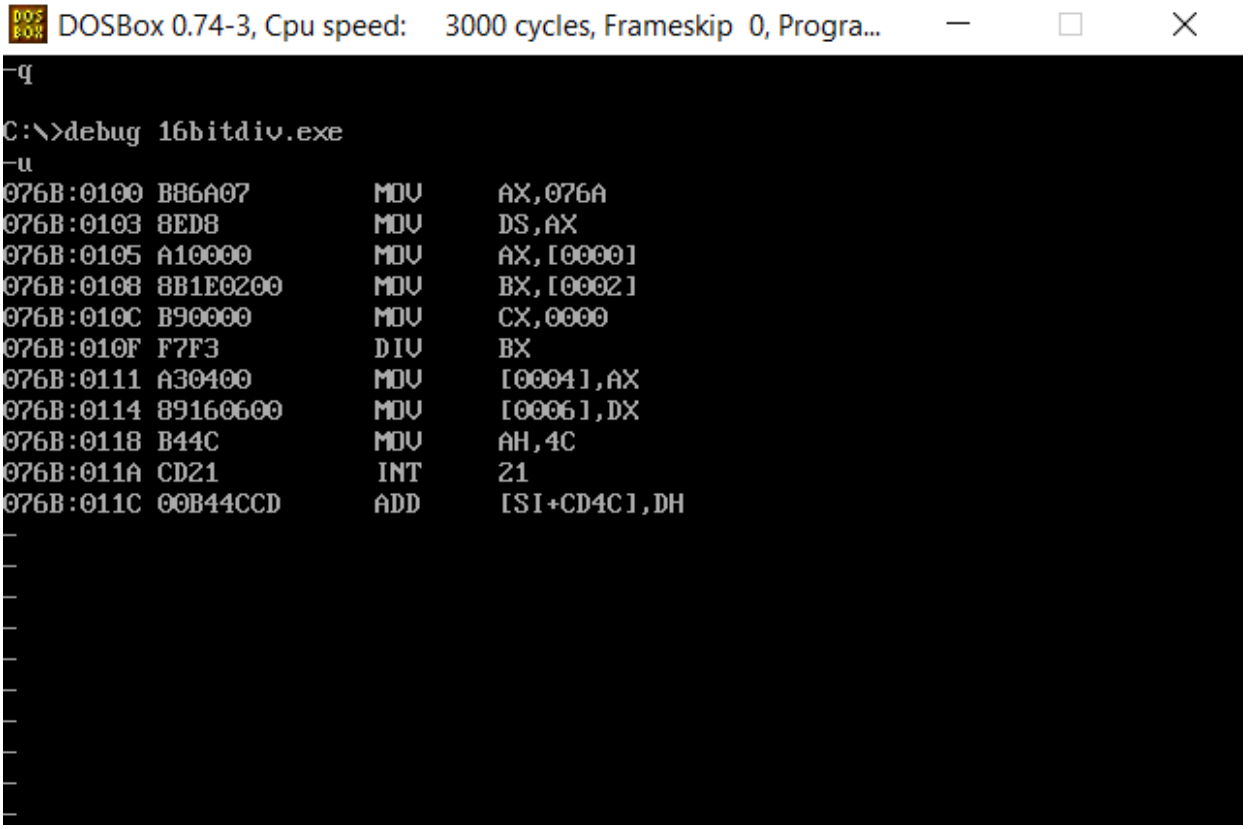
- Load data from opr1 to register AX (first number)
- Load data from opr2 to register BX (second number)
- Initialise a variable for remainder to 0.
- Divide these two numbers (contents of register AX and register BX)
- Move ax value to quotient variable.
- Move dx value to remainder variable.
- Terminate the program.

Program:

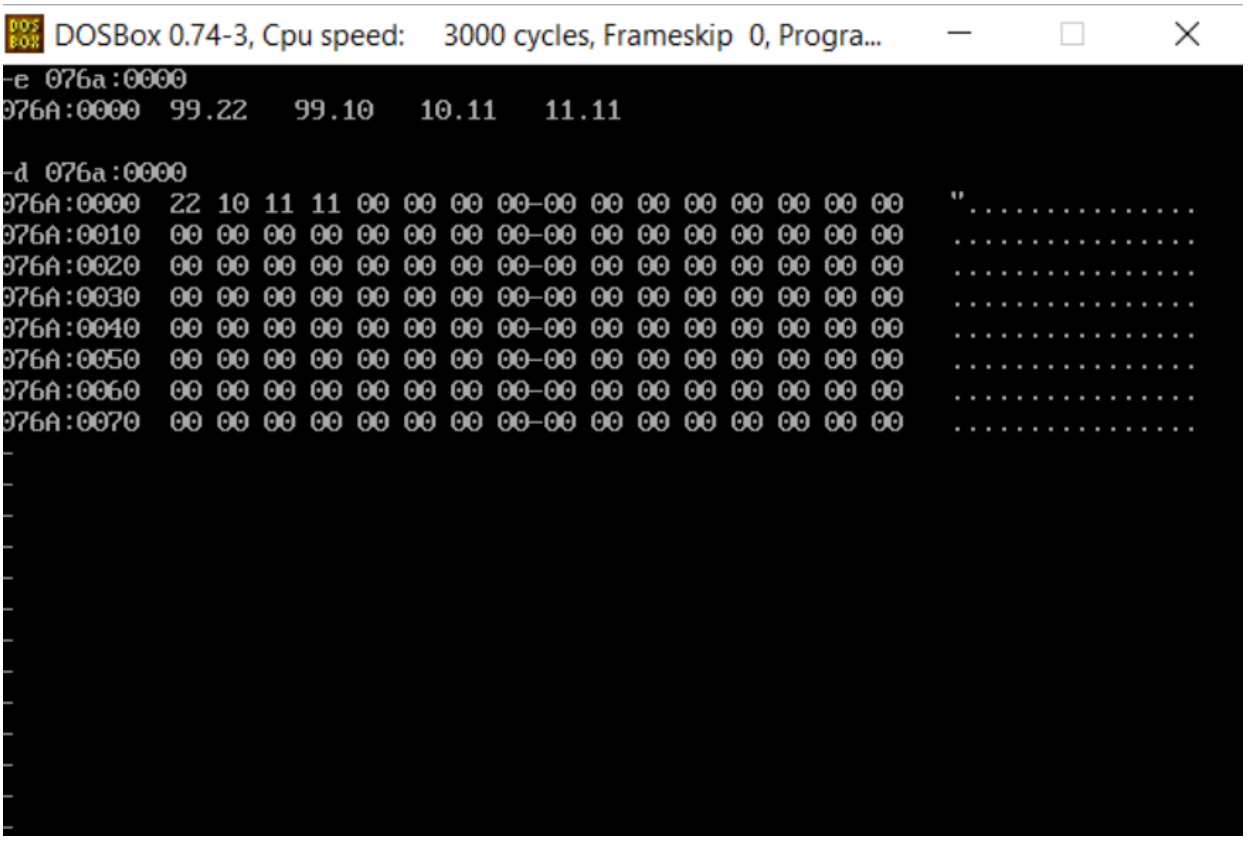
CODE	COMMENT

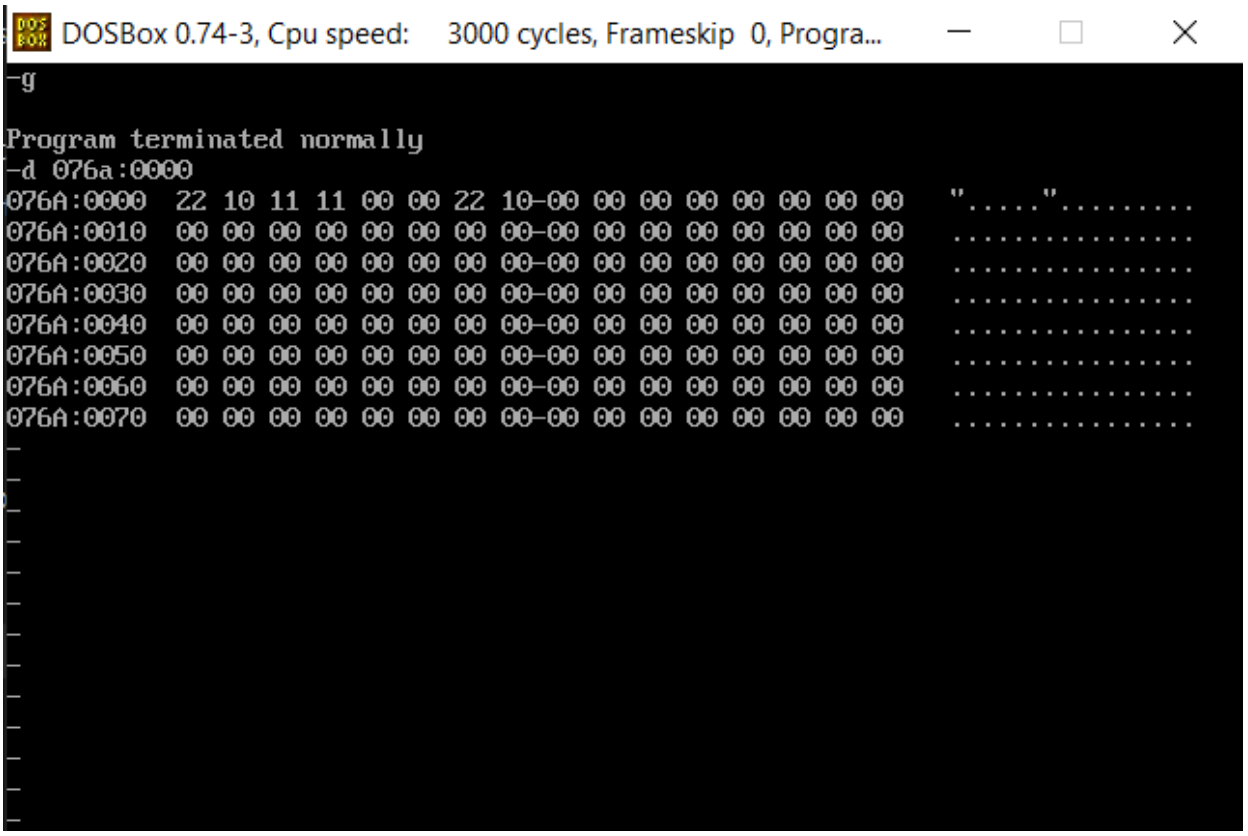
;Program for Dividing 2, 16 bit numbers
 	
assume cs:code,ds:data data
segment
opr1 dw 9999h
opr2 dw 1111h
quotient dw 0000H
rem dw 0000H
data ends
code segment
org 0100h
start:
mov ax,data
mov ds,ax
mov ah,0000h
mov ax,opr1
mov bx,opr2
div bx
mov quotient,ax
mov rem,dx
mov ah,4ch
int 21h
code ends
end start
	Data segment initialized
	opr1 initialised and set to 9999
	opr2 initialised and set to 1111
	quotient initialised and set to 00
	rem initialised and set to 0000
	
	Code segment begins
	Originating address is set at 0100
	
	Address of data segment moved to ax
	From ax, transferred to ds
	ax is initialised and set to 0000
	Value of opr1 transferred to ax
	Value of opr2 transferred to bx
	Division takes place
	data transferred from ax to quotient
	data transferred from dx to rem
	
	Program terminates

Unassembled code:



Sample input and output:





Result:

16 bit division is executed and verified using an emulator.