Exp No: 3 **Date:** 14/09/2020

String Manipulations

Name: Swetha Saseendran

Register Number: 185001183

Aim:

To write and execute 8086 programs for String Manipulation operations like Move, Compare and Search.

Programs:

(i) Moving a string of bytes

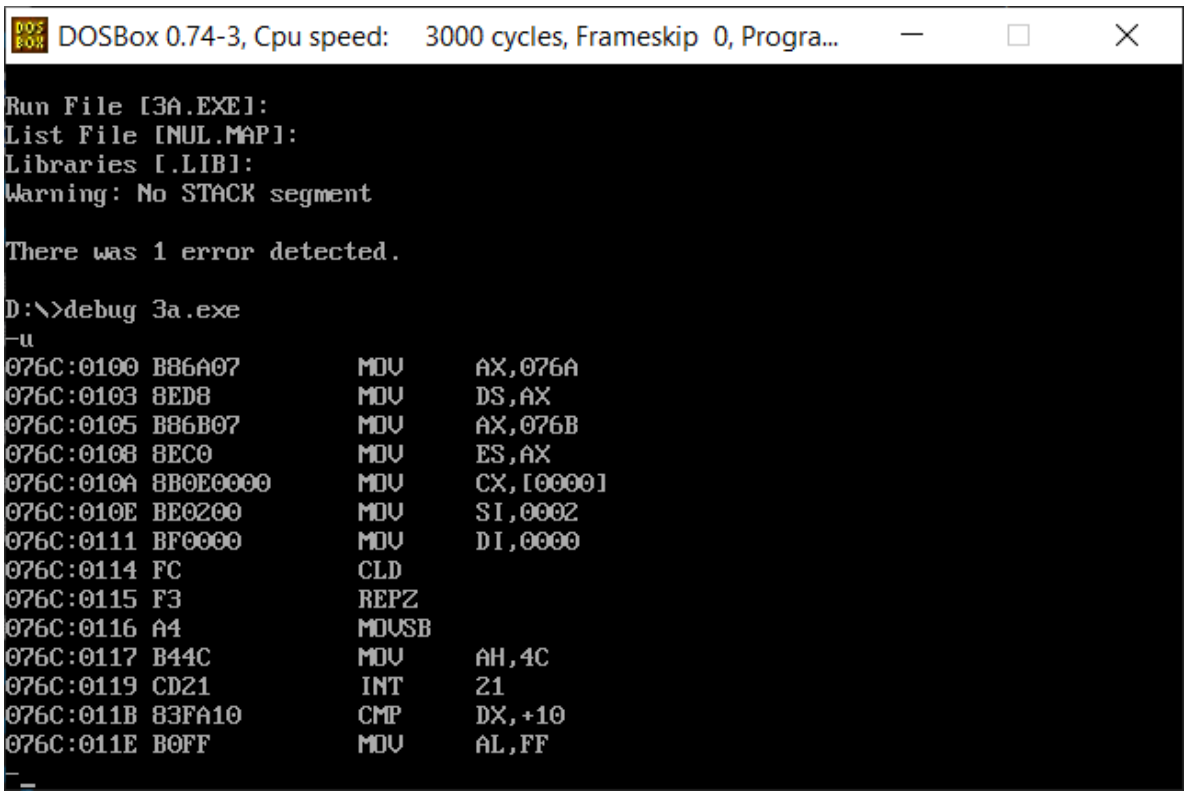
Algorithm:

- Move the data segment to DS register through AX register.
- Move the extra segment to ES register through AX register.
- Assign length of the string to CX register.
- Move offset of source string to SI register.
- Move offset of destination string DI register.
- Clear direction and move string byte by byte.

Program	Comments
assume cs:code,ds:data,es:extra	Using assume directive to declare data,extra and code segment
data segment src db 01h,02h,03h,04h srcLen dw 0004h **data ends**	Declaring and initialising variables in data segment
extra segment dst db ? **extra ends**	Declaring and initialising variables in extra segment
code segment *org 0100h*	Set location for code segment at 0100h
start: *mov ax,data*	Move the content of Data segment to AX register
mov ds,ax	Move the content of AX register to DS register

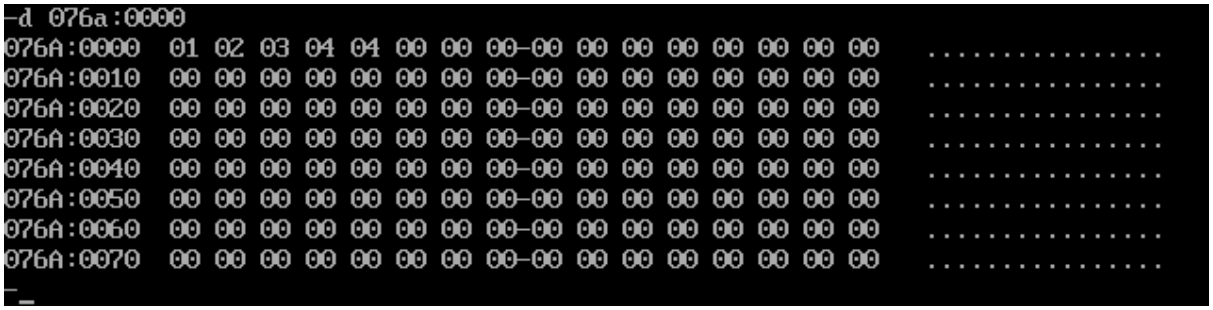
mov ax,extra	Move the content of extra segment to AX register
mov es,ax	Move the content of AX register segment to Extra segment.
mov si,offset src	Assign the offset of source to SI register.
mov di,offset dst	Assign the offset of source to SI register.
mov cx,srcLen	Assign value scrLen to CX register(Length of the string)
rep movsb	Repeat move string operation for all bytes.
mov ah,4ch	Moves the hexadecimal value 4c to ah.
int 21h	When Software interrupt 21 is called with AH=4C, then current process terminates
code ends	Ending the code segment
end start	

Unassembled Code:

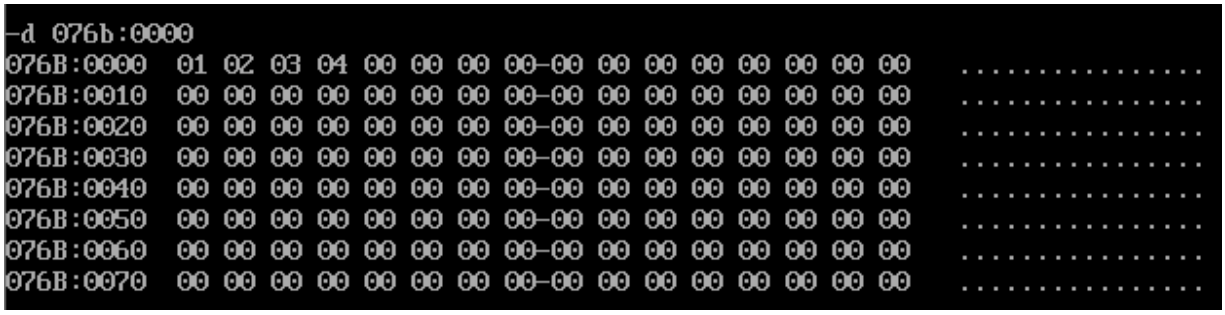


Snapshot of sample input and output:

INPUT:



OUTPUT:



(ii) Comparing 2 strings of bytes

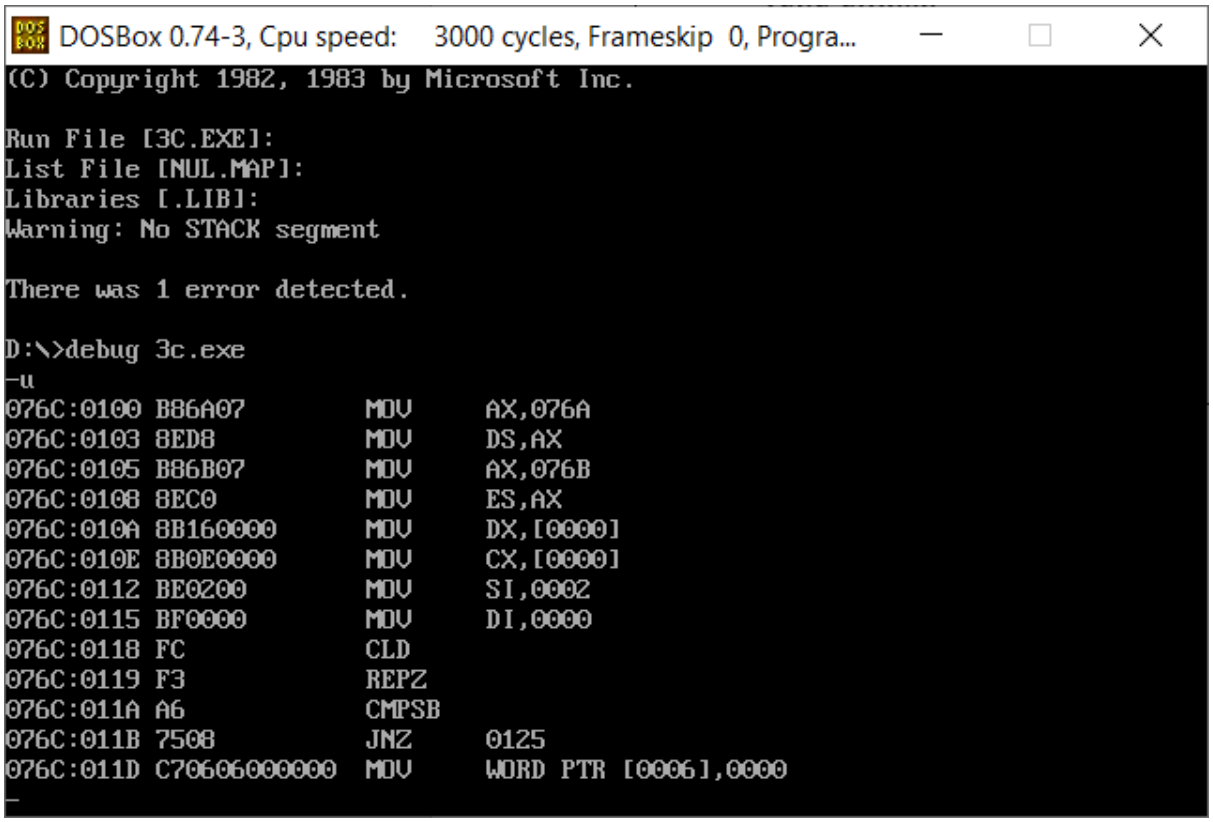
Algorithm:

- Move the data segment to DS register through AX register.
- Move the extra segment to ES register through AX register.
- Assign length of the string to CX register.
- Move offset of source string to SI register.
- Move offset of destination string DI register.
- Clear direction and compare string byte by byte.
- If all bytes are equal, assign zero to status. Else Assign CX to Status.

Program	Comments
assume *cs:code,ds:data,es:extra*	Using assume directive to declare data,extra and code segment
data segment	Declaring and initialising variables in data segment

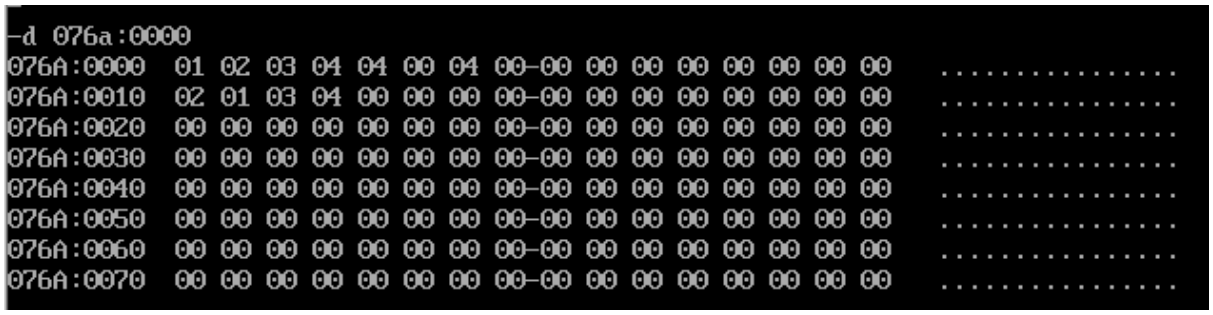
src db 01h,02h,03h,04h srcLen dw 0004h flag dw 0004h **data ends**	
extra segment str2 db 02h,01h,03h,04h **extra ends**	Declaring and initialising variables in extra segment
code segment *org 0100h*	Set location for code segment at 0100h
start:	
mov ax,data	Move the content of Data segment to AX register
mov ds,ax	Move the content of AX register to DS register
mov ax,extra	Move the content of extra segment to AX register
mov es,ax	Move the content of AX register segment to Extra segment.
mov si,offset src	Assign the offset of source to SI register.
mov di,offset dst	Assign the offset of source to SI register.
mov cx,srcLen	Assign value scrLen to CX register(Length of the string)
rep cmpsb	Repeat comparison of strings byte by byte till they are equal.
jne mismatch	Jump to mismatch if bytes are not equal
mov flag,cx	Move the content of CX to flag
mov ah,4ch	Moves the hexadecimal value 4c to ah.
int 21h	When Software interrupt 21 is called with AH=4C, then current process terminates
mismatch:	
sub flag,cx	Subtract CX from flag to get index
mov ah,4ch	Moves the hexadecimal value 4c to ah.
int 21h	When Software interrupt 21 is called with AH=4C, then current process terminates
code ends	Ending the code segment
end start	

Unassembled Code:

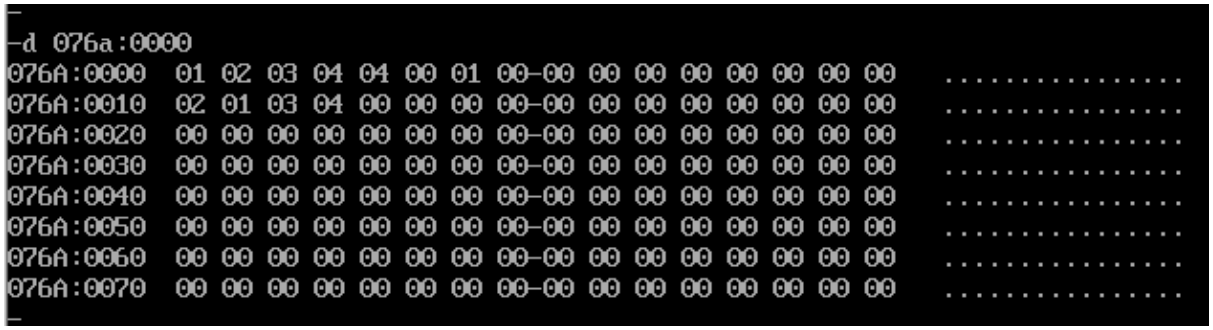


Snapshot of sample input and output:

INPUT:



OUTPUT:



(iii) Searching a byte in a string

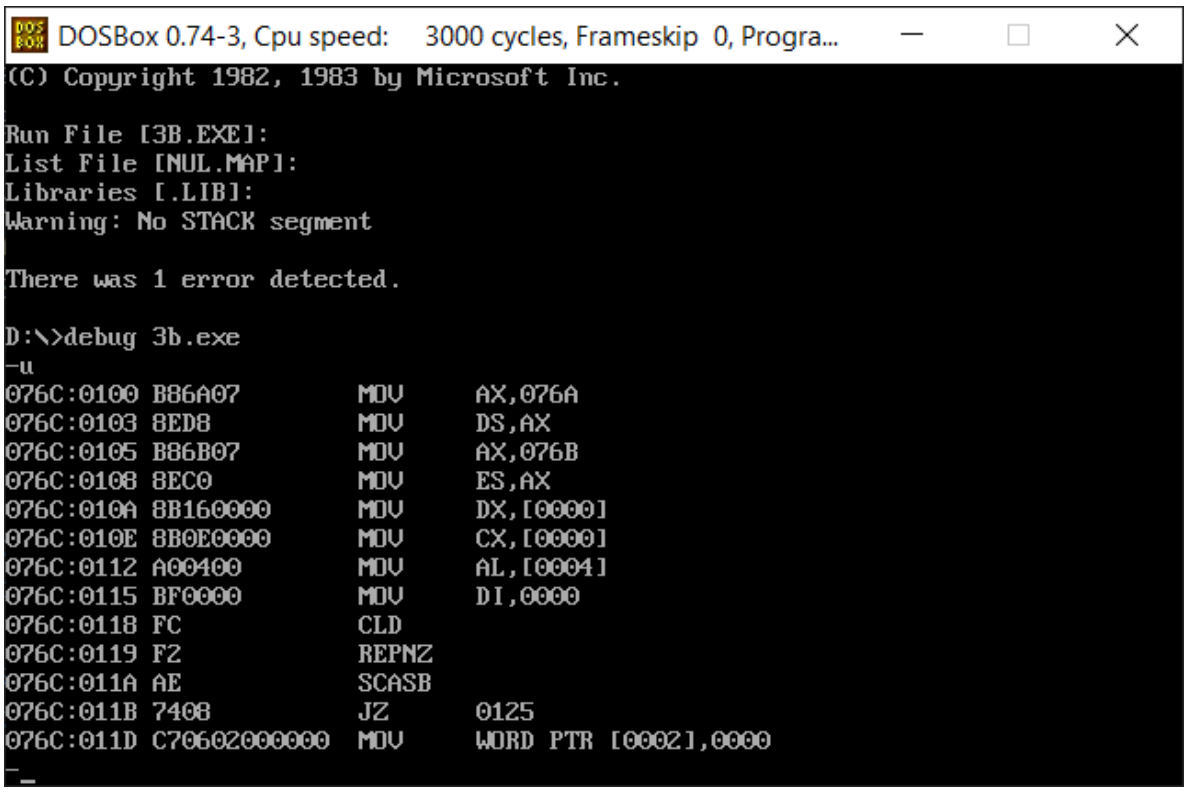
Algorithm:

- Move the data segment to DS register through AX register.
- Move the data segment to ES register through AX register.
- Assign length of the string to CX register.
- Move strSub to AL register.
- Move offset of str to DI register.
- Clear direction and search the string byte by byte.
- If all bytes are equal, assign CX to status. Else Assign zero to flag

Program	Comments
assume *cs:code,ds:data,es:extra*	Using assume directive to declare data,extra and code segment
data segment strSub db 03h strLen dw 04h flag dw 0004h **data ends**	Declaring and initialising variables in data segment
extra segment str2 db 02h,01h,03h,04h **extra ends**	Declaring and initialising variables in extra segment
code segment *org 0100h*	Set location for code segment at 0100h
start:	
mov ax,data	Move the content of Data segment to AX register
mov ds,ax	Move the content of AX register to DS register
mov ax,extra	Move the content of extra segment to AX register
mov es,ax	Move the content of AX register segment to Extra segment.
mov di,offset str	Assign the offset of str to SI register.
mov di,offset dst	Assign the offset of source to SI register.
mov cx,srcLen	Assign value strLen to CX register(Length of the string)
mov al,strSub	Assign value strSub to AL register
cld	Clear direction
repne scasb	Repeat searching strings byte by byte till they are not equal.
jz match	Jump to match if bytes are equal
mov flag,0000h	Assign 0 to flag
mov ah,4ch	Moves the hexadecimal value 4c to ah.

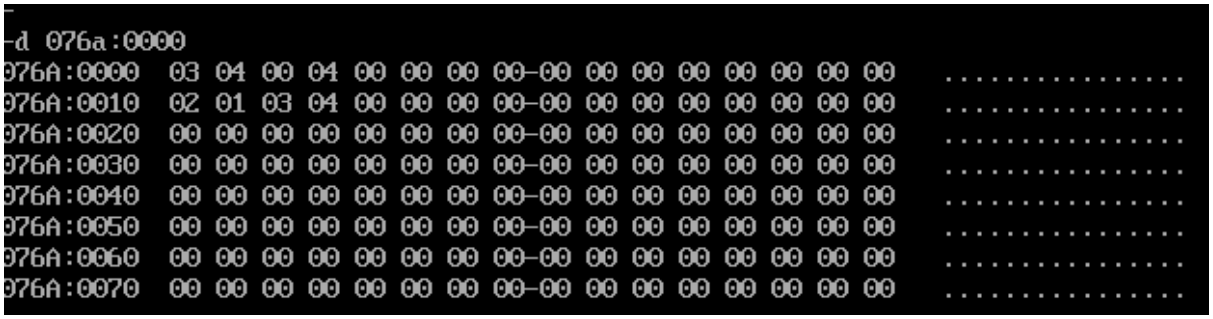
int 21h	When Software interrupt 21 is called with AH=4C, then current process terminates
match:	Subtract CX from flag to get index
sub flag,cx	Subtract CX from flag to get index
mov ah,4ch	Moves the hexadecimal value 4c to ah.
int 21h	When Software interrupt 21 is called with AH=4C, then current process terminates
code ends	Ending the code segment
end start	

Unassembled Code:

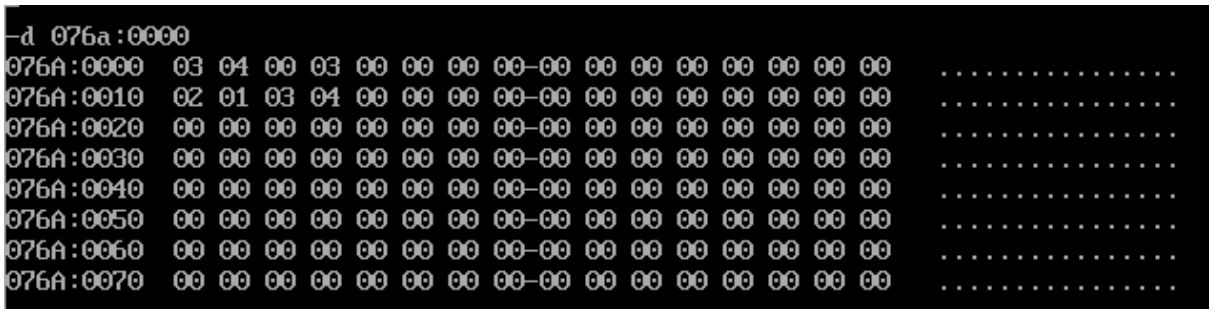


Snapshot of sample input and output:

INPUT:



OUTPUT:



(iv) Moving a string without using string instructions

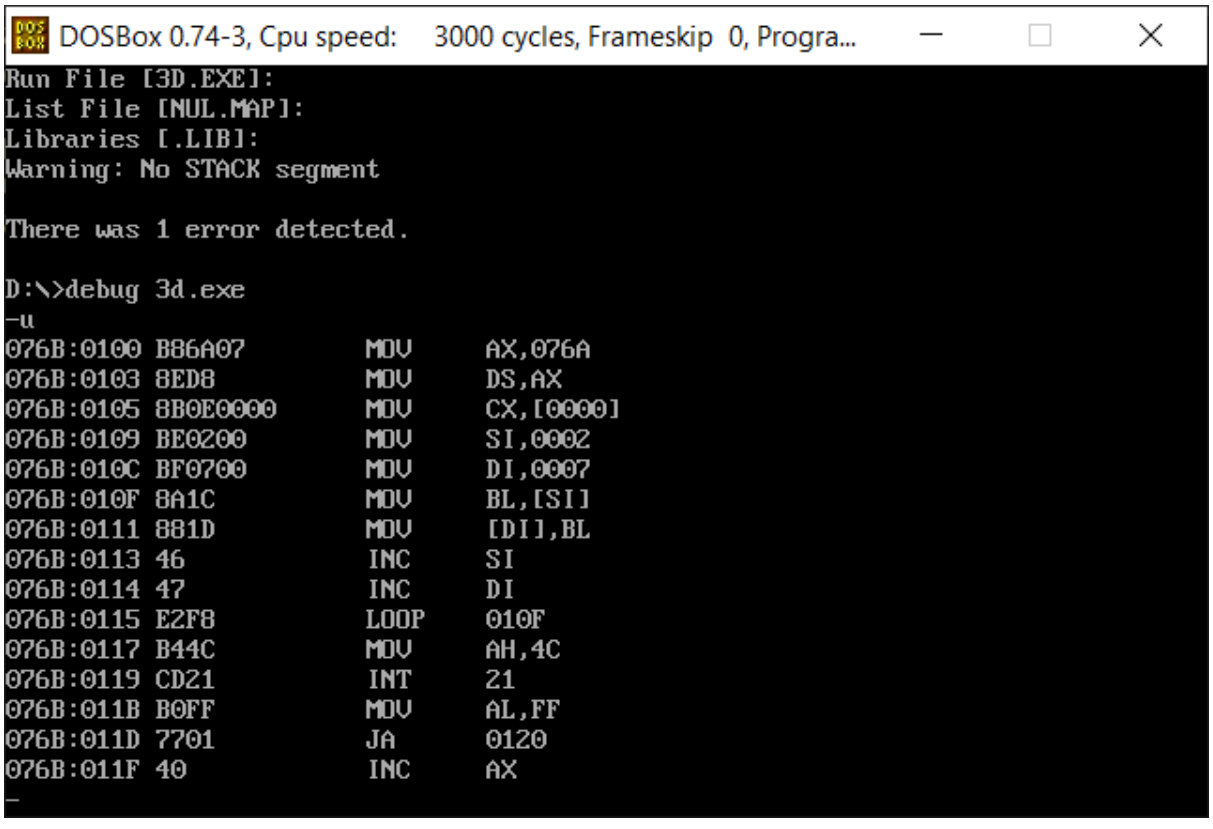
Algorithm:

- Move the data segment to DS register through AX register.
- Move the extra segment to ES register through AX register.
- Assign length of the string to CX register.
- Move offset of source string to SI register.
- Move offset of destination string DI register.
- Move [SI] to [DI] through AL register.
- Increment SI and DI.
- Repeat Step 6 and 7 for all the bytes in the source string.

Program	Comments
assume *cs:code,ds:data*	Using assume directive to declare data and code segment
data segment src db 01h,02h,03h,04h srcLen dw 0004h dst db ? **data ends**	Declaring and initialising variables in data segment
code segment *org 0100h*	Set location for code segment at 0100h
start:	
mov ax,data	Move the content of Data segment to AX register
mov ds,ax	Move the content of AX register to DS register
mov si,offset src	Assign the offset of source to SI register.
mov di,offset dst	Assign the offset of source to SI register.
mov cx,srcLen	Assign value scrLen to CX register(Length of the string)
copy:	Repeat comparison of strings byte by byte till they are equal.

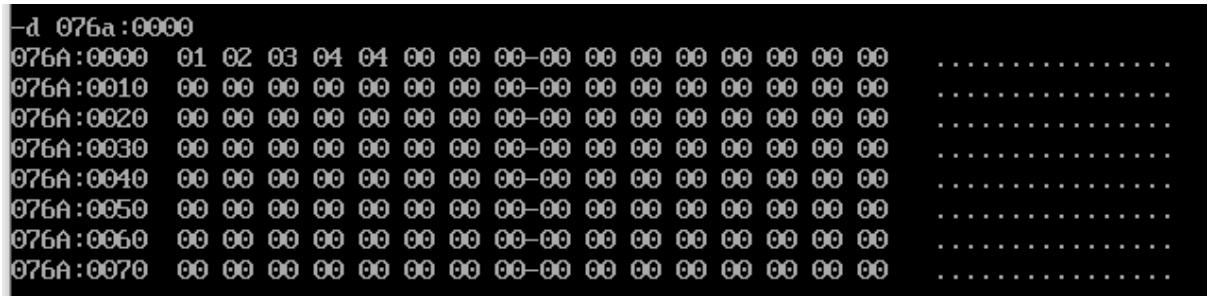
mov al,[si]	Transfer Address of SI to AL.
mov [di],al	Transfer Value of AL to Address of DI.
inc si	SI=SI+1
inc di	DI=DI+1
dec cx	Decrement counter register CX
jnz copy	Loop to here until all the bytes are parsed
mov ah,4ch	Moves the hexadecimal value 4c to ah.
int 21h	When Software interrupt 21 is called with AH=4C, then current process terminates
code ends	Ending the segment with the segment name
end start	

Unassembled Code:



Snapshot of sample input and output:

INPUT:



OUTPUT:

Result:

The assembly level program to perform basic string manipulations using an 8086 microprocessor has been implemented.