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## Introduction to 8086



### ET8086 LCD by Excel Technology

The 8086 Microprocessor is an enhanced version of the 8085 Microprocessor that was designed by Intel in 1976. It is a 16-bit Microprocessor having 20 address lines and 16 data lines that provides up to 1MB storage. It consists of a powerful instruction set, which provides operations like multiplication and division easily.

#### Features of 8086 Microprocessor:

1. It is a 16-bit, N-channel, HMOS (High speed metal oxide semiconductor) microprocessor.
2. Its CMOS (Complementary MOS) version, 80C86 is also available.
3. It consumes less power.
4. The 8086 draws 360 mA on 5V whereas the 80C86 draws only 10 mA.
5. 8086 is manufactured for standard temperature range 32 F to 180 F as well as extended temperature range (40 F to +225 F).
6. Its clock frequencies for its different versions are: 5, 8 and 10 MHz.
7. It was introduced in 1978.

8. It contains an electronic circuitry of 29000 transistors.
9. It is built on a single semiconductor chip and packaged on a 40-Pin IC package.
10. The type of package is DIP (Dual In-Line Package).
11. 8086 uses 20 address lines and 16 data lines.
12. It can directly address up to  $2^{20}=1\text{Mbytes}$  of memory.
13. The 16-bit data word is divided into a low-order byte and a high order byte.
14. The 16 low order address lines are time multiplexed with data, and the 4 high order address lines are time multiplexed with status signals.

## Assignment 16

**Q.** Write an assembly language program to add two 16-bit numbers in 8086.

**Ans.**

**Program:**

```
MOV BX, [1234H]
MOV CX, [1236H]
ADD BX, CX
HLT
```

**INPUT::**

[ 1234 ] - 11, [ 1235 ] - 22, [ 1236 ] - 11, [ 1237 ] - 22

**OUTPUT:**

BX: 4422

The screenshot shows a 8086 assembly simulator interface. At the top, there's a 'Random Access Memory' section with a text box containing '0500:1234', an 'update' button, and radio buttons for 'table' (selected) and 'list'. Below this is a memory dump table showing addresses from 0500:1234 to 0500:1294 with their corresponding hex values. The 'registers' section on the left shows the state of various registers: AX (00 00), BX (44 22), CX (22 11), DX (00 00), CS (0500), and IP (000A). The main assembly code window shows the program being executed, with the instruction 'HLT' at address 0500A highlighted in blue. The instruction list on the right shows the sequence of instructions: MOV BX, [01234h], MOV CX, [01236h], ADD BX, CX, and HLT.

| Address   | Value   |
|-----------|---|
| 0500:1234 | 11 22 11 22 00 00 00 00-00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 |
| 0500:1244 | 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00-00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 |
| 0500:1254 | 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00-00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 |
| 0500:1264 | 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00-00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 |
| 0500:1274 | 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00-00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 |
| 0500:1284 | 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00-00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 |
| 0500:1294 | 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00-00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 |

| Register | H    | L  |
|----------|------|----|
| AX       | 00   | 00 |
| BX       | 44   | 22 |
| CX       | 22   | 11 |
| DX       | 00   | 00 |
| CS       | 0500 |    |
| IP       | 000A |    |

| Address | Hex | Dec | Symbol |
|---------|-----|-----|--------|
| 05000:  | 8B  | 139 | i      |
| 05001:  | 1E  | 030 | ▲      |
| 05002:  | 34  | 052 | 4      |
| 05003:  | 12  | 018 | ↑      |
| 05004:  | 8B  | 139 | i      |
| 05005:  | 0E  | 014 | ⌂      |
| 05006:  | 36  | 054 | 6      |
| 05007:  | 12  | 018 | ↑      |
| 05008:  | 03  | 003 | ♥      |
| 05009:  | D9  | 217 | ↓      |
| 0500A:  | F4  | 244 | ⌈      |

```
MOV BX, [01234h]
MOV CX, [01236h]
ADD BX, CX
HLT
NOP
NOP
NOP
NOP
NOP
NOP
NOP
```

## Assignment 17

Q. Write an assembly language program to subtract two 16-bit numbers in 8086.

Ans.

Program:

```
MOV BX, [1234H]
MOV CX, [1236H]
SUB BX, CX
HLT
```

INPUT::

[ 1234 ] - 95, [ 1235 ] - 85, [ 1236 ] - 72, [ 1237 ] - 63

OUTPUT:

BX: 2223

Random Access Memory

0500:1234    update    ☒ table    ☐ list

|           |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |       |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
|-----------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|-------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| 0500:1234 | 95 | 85 | 72 | 63 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00-00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 |
| 0500:1244 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00-00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 |
| 0500:1254 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00-00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 |
| 0500:1264 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00-00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 |
| 0500:1274 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00-00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 |
| 0500:1284 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00-00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 |
| 0500:1294 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00-00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 |
| 0500:12A4 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00-00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 |

registers

|    |      |    |
|----|------|----|
|    | H    | L  |
| AX | 00   | 00 |
| BX | 22   | 23 |
| CX | 63   | 72 |
| DX | 00   | 00 |
| CS | 0500 |    |
| IP | 000A |    |

0500:000A

|        |    |     |   |
|--------|----|-----|---|
| 05000: | 8B | 139 | i |
| 05001: | 1E | 030 | ▲ |
| 05002: | 34 | 052 | 4 |
| 05003: | 12 | 018 | ↓ |
| 05004: | 8B | 139 | i |
| 05005: | 0E | 014 | ⌘ |
| 05006: | 36 | 054 | 6 |
| 05007: | 12 | 018 | ↓ |
| 05008: | 2B | 043 | + |
| 05009: | D9 | 217 | J |
| 0500A: | F4 | 244 | ↑ |

0500:000A

```
MOV BX, [01234h]
MOV CX, [01236h]
SUB BX, CX
HLT
NOP
NOP
NOP
NOP
NOP
NOP
NOP
NOP
```

## Assignment 18

Q. Write an assembly language program to multiply two 16-bit numbers in 8086.

Ans.

Program:

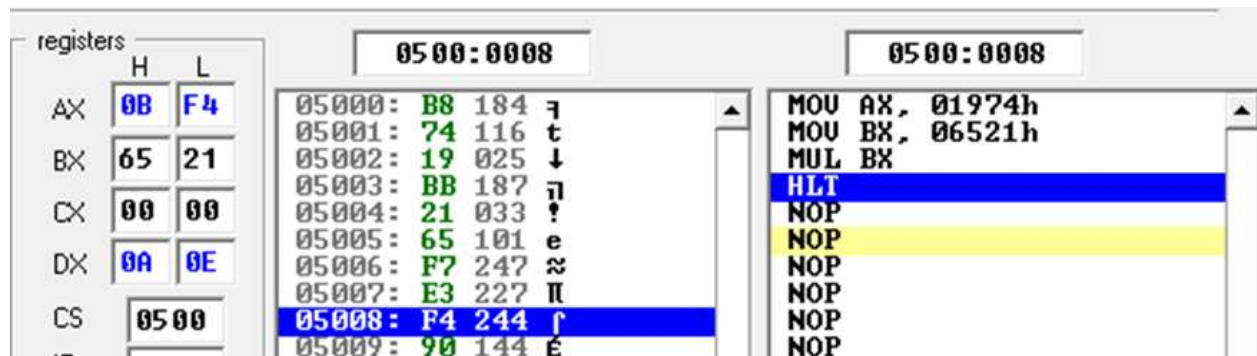
```
MOV AX, 1974H
MOV BX, 6521H
MUL BX
HLT
```

INPUT::

AX: 1974, BX: 6521

OUTPUT:

AX: 0BF4, DX: 0A0E





## Assignment 19

**Q.** Write an assembly language program to divide two 16-bit numbers in 8086.

**Ans.**

**Program:**

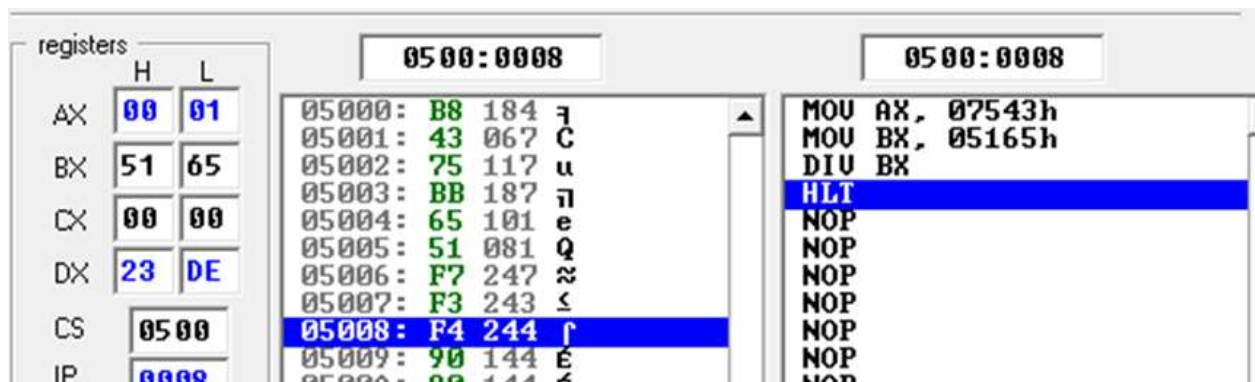
```
MOV AX, 7543H
MOV BX, 5165H
DIV BX
HLT
```

**INPUT::**

AX: 7543, BX: 5165

**OUTPUT:**

AX: 0001, DX: 23DE





## Assignment 20

**Q.** Write an assembly language program to demonstrate AAA, AAS, AAM, AAD, DAA and DAS in 8086.

**Ans.**

**AAA (ASCII adjust after addition)**

**Program:**

```
MOV AL,36H
```

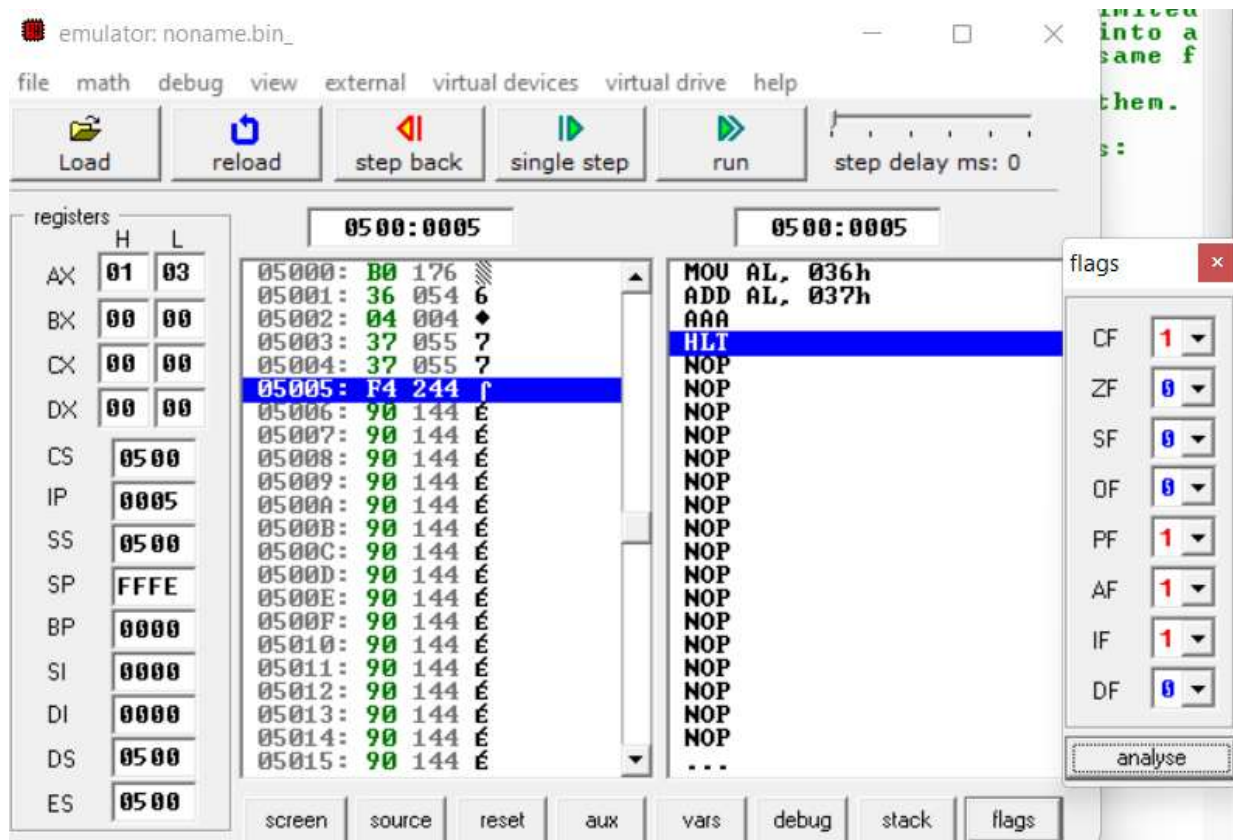
```
ADD AL,37H
```

```
AAA
```

```
HLT
```

**Output:**

AX : 0103H



## AAS (ASCII Adjust after Subtraction)

### Program:

```
SUB AH,AH
MOV AL,33H
SUB AL,39H
AAS
HLT
```

### Output:

AX : FF04H

The screenshot shows an x86 emulator window titled "emulator: noname.bin\_". The interface includes a menu bar (file, math, debug, view, external, virtual devices, virtual drive, help) and a toolbar with buttons for Load, reload, step back, single step, run, and a step delay slider set to 0 ms.

The registers window on the left shows the following values:

| Register | H    | L  |
|----------|------|----|
| AX       | FF   | 04 |
| BX       | 00   | 00 |
| CX       | 00   | 00 |
| DX       | 00   | 00 |
| CS       | 0500 |    |
| IP       | 0007 |    |
| SS       | 0500 |    |
| SP       | FFFE |    |
| BP       | 0000 |    |
| SI       | 0000 |    |
| DI       | 0000 |    |
| DS       | 0500 |    |
| ES       | 0500 |    |

The main window displays memory addresses and instructions. The instruction pointer (IP) is 0007. The instruction at address 05007 is highlighted in blue:

| Address | Hex | ASCII | Comment |
|---------|-----|-------|---------|
| 05000   | 2A  | 042   | *       |
| 05001   | E4  | 228   | Σ       |
| 05002   | B0  | 176   | ///     |
| 05003   | 33  | 051   | 3       |
| 05004   | 2C  | 044   | ,       |
| 05005   | 39  | 057   | 9       |
| 05006   | 3F  | 063   | ?       |
| 05007   | F4  | 244   | ↑       |
| 05008   | 90  | 144   | é       |
| 05009   | 90  | 144   | é       |
| 0500A   | 90  | 144   | é       |
| 0500B   | 90  | 144   | é       |
| 0500C   | 90  | 144   | é       |
| 0500D   | 90  | 144   | é       |
| 0500E   | 90  | 144   | é       |
| 0500F   | 90  | 144   | é       |
| 05010   | 90  | 144   | é       |
| 05011   | 90  | 144   | é       |
| 05012   | 90  | 144   | é       |
| 05013   | 90  | 144   | é       |
| 05014   | 90  | 144   | é       |
| 05015   | 90  | 144   | é       |

The instruction list on the right shows the following instructions:

```
SUB AH, AH
MOV AL, 033h
SUB AL, 039h
AAS
HLT
NOP
NOP
NOP
NOP
NOP
NOP
NOP
NOP
NOP
NOP
NOP
NOP
NOP
NOP
...
```

The flags window on the right shows the following values:

| Flag | Value |
|------|-------|
| CF   | 1     |
| ZF   | 0     |
| SF   | 1     |
| OF   | 0     |
| PF   | 0     |
| AF   | 1     |
| IF   | 1     |
| DF   | 0     |

The bottom of the window has tabs for screen, source, reset, aux, vars, debug, stack, and flags.

## AAM (ASCII ADJUST AFTER MULTIPLICATION)

### Program:

```
MOV AL,[1234H]
MOV BL,[1235H]
MUL BL
AAM
MOV [1236H],AX
HLT
```

### Output:

[1234H] : 05H                      [1235H] : 07H

### Input:

AX : 0305H  
[1236H]: 05H                      [1237H]: 03H

The screenshot displays a DOS emulator interface. At the top, a 'Random Access Memory' window shows a memory dump starting at address 0500:1234. Below this, the main emulator window shows the program 'emulator: noname.bin\_'. The interface includes a menu bar (file, math, debug, view, external, virtual devices, virtual drive, help) and a toolbar with buttons for Load, reload, step back, single step, run, and a step delay slider. On the left, a 'registers' panel shows the state of various registers: AX (03 05), BX (00 07), CX (00 00), DX (00 00), CS (05 00), IP (000E), SS (05 00), SP (FFFE), BP (0000), SI (0000), DI (0000), DS (05 00), and ES (05 00). The central area is split into two panes: 'screen' (showing a memory dump with addresses 05000 to 05015) and 'source' (showing the assembly code). The assembly code includes: MOV AL, [01234h], MOV BL, [01235h], MUL BL, AAM, MOV [01236h], AX, and HLT. The 'HLT' instruction is currently selected. On the right, a 'flags' panel shows the status of various flags: CF (0), ZF (0), SF (0), OF (0), PF (1), AF (0), IF (1), and DF (0). An 'analyse' button is located at the bottom of the flags panel.

## AAD (ASCII ADJUST BEFORE DIVISION)

### Program:

```
MOV AX,[1234H]
MOV BL,[1236H]
AAD
DIV BL
MOV [1237H],AX
HLT
```

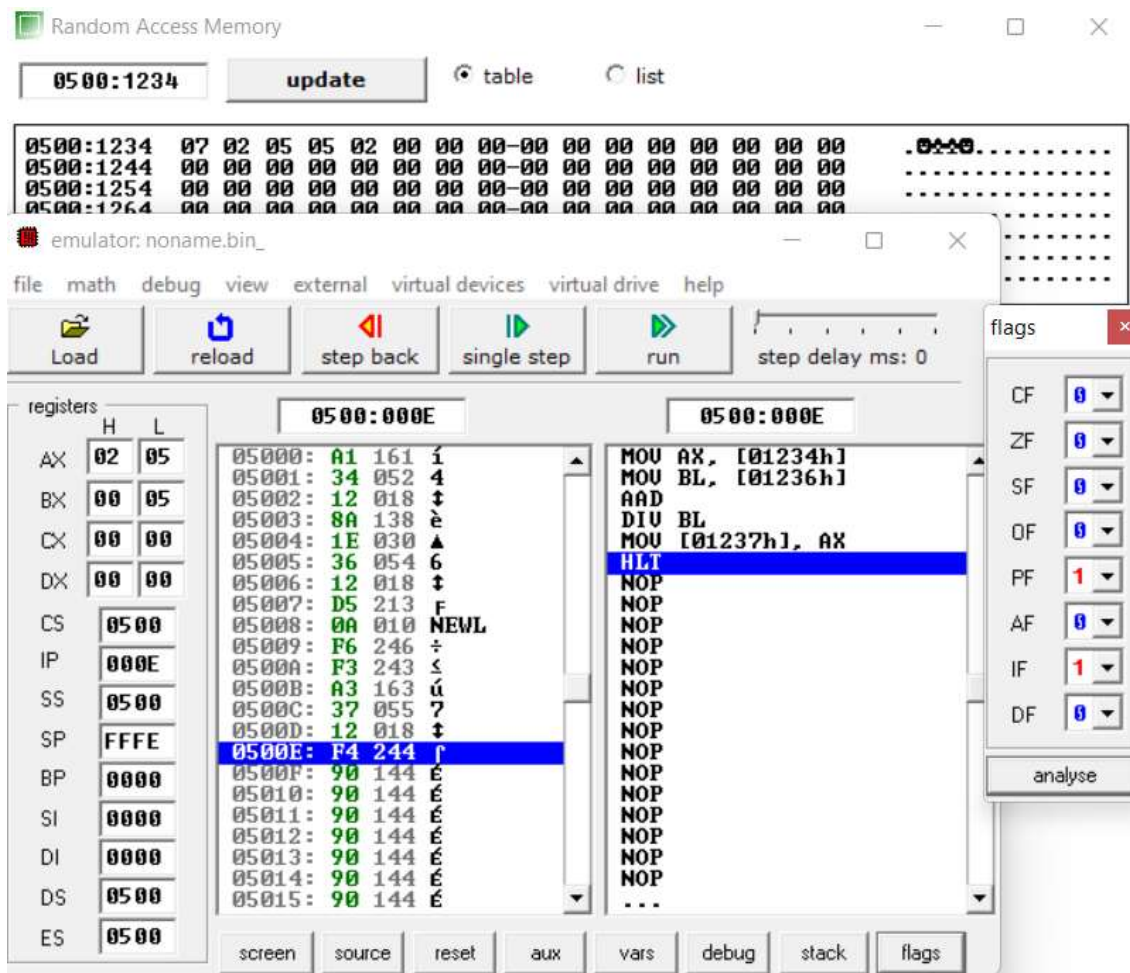
### Output:

[1234H] : 07H      [1235H] : 02H      [1236H] : 05H

### Input :

AX : 0205H

[1237H] : 05H      [1238H] : 02H









## Assignment 21

**Q.** Write an assembly language program to find out the count of positive numbers and negative numbers from a series of signed numbers in 8086.

**Ans.**

**Program:**

```
MOV CL, 0AH
MOV BL, 00H
MOV DL, 00H
LEA SI, [1000H]
L1: MOV AL, [SI]
SHL AL, 01
JNC L2
INC DL
JMP L3
L2: INC BL
L3: INC SI
DEC CL
JNZ L1
MOV [100AH], BL
MOV [100BH], DL
HLT
```

**Input:**

|              |              |
|--------------|--------------|
| [1000H] : 01 | [1005H] : 81 |
| [1001H] : 02 | [1006H] : 82 |
| [1002H] : 03 | [1007H] : 83 |
| [1003H] : 04 | [1008H] : 84 |
| [1004H] : 80 | [1009H] : 85 |

**Output:**

|              |              |
|--------------|--------------|
| [100AH] : 04 | [100BH] : 06 |
|--------------|--------------|





## Assignment 22

**Q.** Write an assembly language program to convert to find out the largest number from a given unordered array of 8-bit numbers, stored in the locations starting from a known address in 8086.

**Ans.**

**Program:**

```
MOV CL, 0AH
LEA SI,[1000H]
MOV AL,[SI]
L1: INC SI
MOV BL,[SI]
CMP AL,BL
JC L2
JMP L3
L2: MOV AL,BL
L3: DEC CL
JNZ L1
MOV [100AH],AL
HLT
```

**INPUT::**

[1000]- 23, [1001]- 40, [1002]- 12, [1003]- 14, [1004]- 20, [1005]- 35, [1006]- 67,  
[1007]- 70, [1008]- 90, [1009]- 80

**OUTPUT:**

[100A]- 90

Random Access Memory

0500:1000

update

table

list

|           |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |       |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |               |
|-----------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|-------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|---------------|
| 0500:1000 | 23 | 40 | 12 | 14 | 20 | 35 | 67 | 70-90 | 80 | 90 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | #019 5p0C0... |
| 0500:1010 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00-00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | .....         |
| 0500:1020 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00-00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | .....         |
| 0500:1030 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00-00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | .....         |
| 0500:1040 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00-00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | .....         |
| 0500:1050 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00-00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | .....         |
| 0500:1060 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00-00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | .....         |
| 0500:1070 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00-00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | .....         |

emulator: noname.bin\_

file

math

debug

view

external

virtual devices

virtual drive

help

Load

reload

step back

single step

run

step delay ms: 0

registers

|    |      |    |
|----|------|----|
|    | H    | L  |
| AX | 00   | 90 |
| BX | 00   | 00 |
| CX | 00   | 00 |
| DX | 00   | 00 |
| CS | 0500 |    |
| IP | 0019 |    |
| SS | 0500 |    |
| SP | FFFE |    |
| BP | 0000 |    |
| SI | 100A |    |
| DI | 0000 |    |
| DS | 0500 |    |
| ES | 0500 |    |

0500:0019

0500:000E

|                    |                   |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| 05016: A2 162 0    | ADD [BX + SI], AL |
| 05017: 0A 010 NEWL | MOV CL, 0Ah       |
| 05018: 10 016      | MOV SI, 01000h    |
| 05019: F4 244      | MOV AL, [SI]      |
| 0501A: 90 144 E    | INC SI            |
| 0501B: 90 144 E    | MOV BL, [SI]      |
| 0501C: 90 144 E    | CMP AL, BL        |
| 0501D: 90 144 E    | JB 020h           |
| 0501E: 90 144 E    | JMP 022h          |
| 0501F: 90 144 E    | MOV AL, BL        |
| 05020: 90 144 E    | DEC CL            |
| 05021: 90 144 E    | JNE 017h          |
| 05022: 90 144 E    | MOV [0100Ah], AL  |
| 05023: 90 144 E    | HLT               |
| 05024: 90 144 E    | NOP               |
| 05025: 90 144 E    | NOP               |
| 05026: 90 144 E    | NOP               |
| 05027: 90 144 E    | NOP               |
| 05028: 90 144 E    | NOP               |
| 05029: 90 144 E    | NOP               |
| 0502A: 90 144 E    | NOP               |
| 0502B: 90 144 E    | ...               |

screen

source

reset

aux

vars

debug

stack

flags

## Assignment 23

**Q.** Write an assembly language program to convert to find out the largest number from a given unordered array of 16-bit numbers, stored in the locations starting from a known address in 8086.

**Ans.**

**Program:**

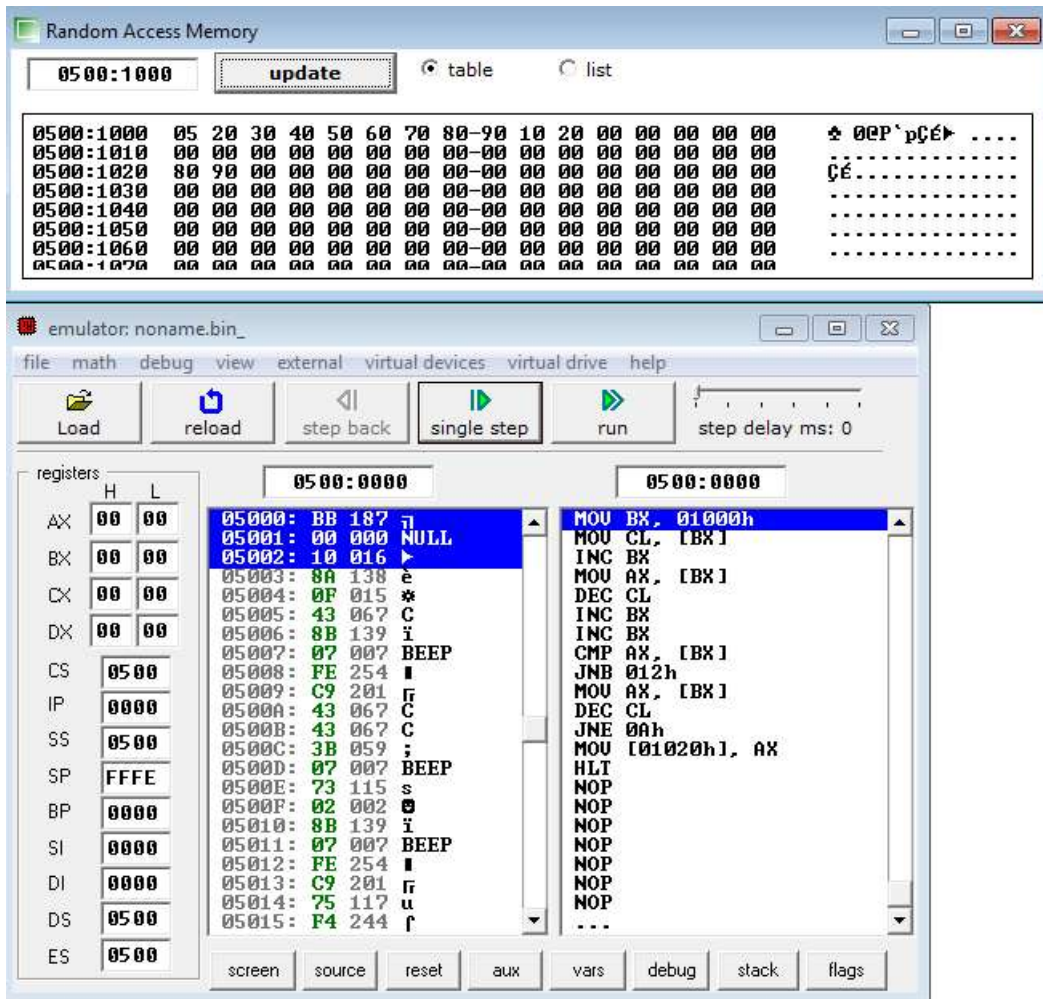
```
MOV BX, 1000H
MOV CL, [BX]
INC BX
MOV AX, [BX]
DEC CL
Back: INC BX
      INC BX
      CMP AX,[BX]
      JNC Next
      MOV AX, [BX]
      Next: DEC CL
            JNZ Back
            MOV [1020H],AX
            HLT
```

**INPUT::**

[1000]- 05, [1001]- 20, [1002]- 30, [1003]- 40, [1004]- 50, [1005]- 60, [1006]- 70,  
[1007]- 80, [1008]- 90, [1009]- 10, [100A]: 20

**OUTPUT:**

[1020]- 80, [1021]- 90



## Assignment 24

**Q.** Write an assembly language program to print Fibonacci series in 8086.

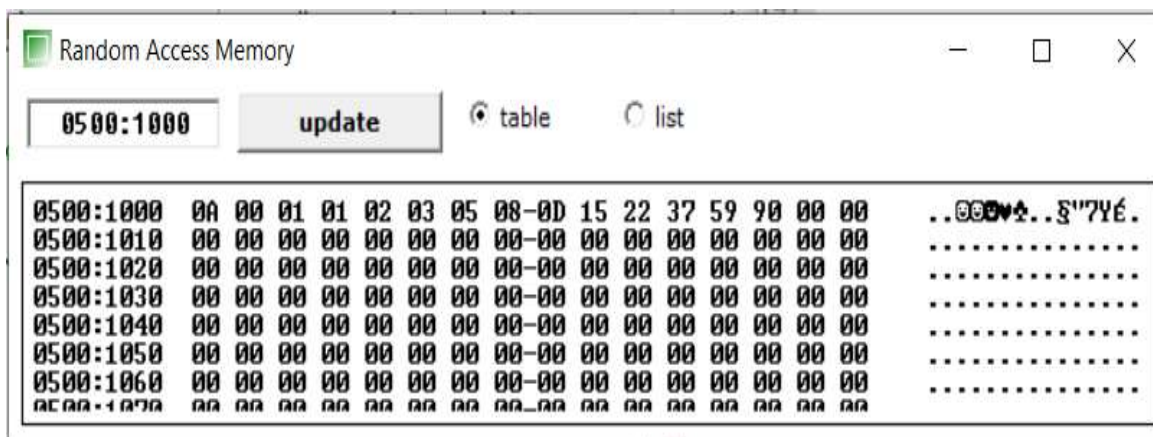
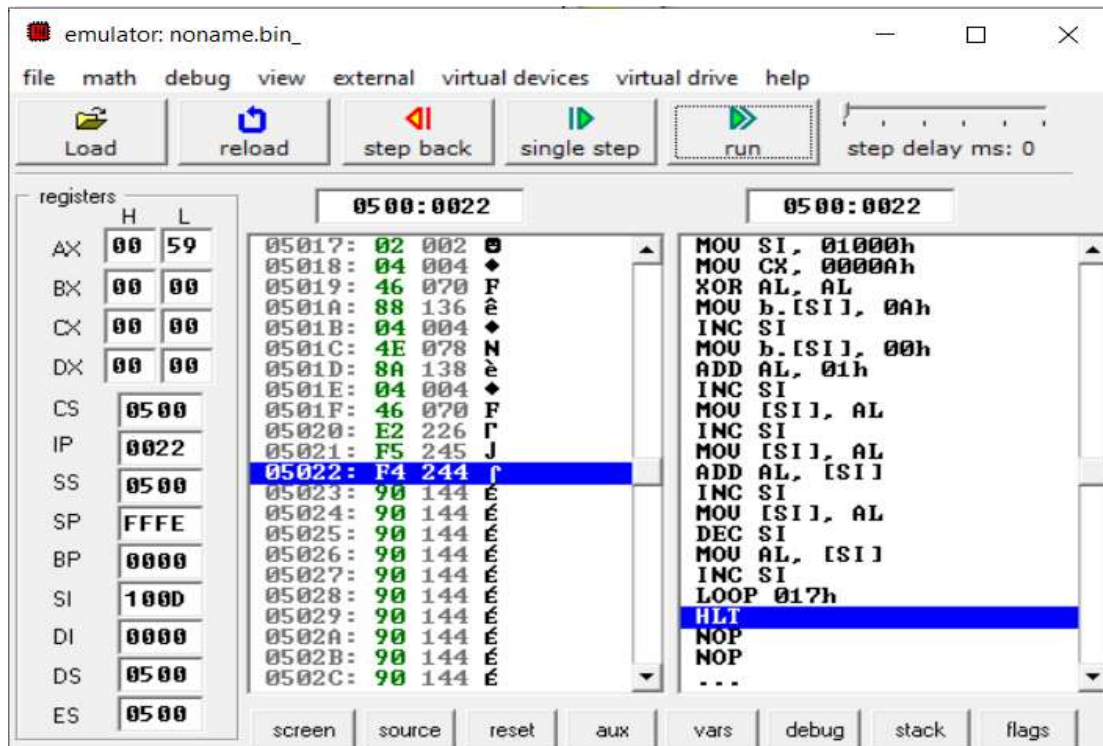
**Ans.**

**Program:**

```
MOV SI,1000H
MOV CX,0AH
XOR AL,AL
MOV [SI],0AH
INC SI
MOV [SI],00H
ADD AL,01H
INC SI
MOV [SI],AL
INC SI
MOV [SI],AL
Back: ADD AL,[SI]
INC SI
MOV [SI],AL
DEC SI
MOV AL,[SI]
INC SI
LOOP Back
HLT
```

**OUTPUT:**

[1001]- 00, [1002]- 01, [1003]- 01, [1004]- 02, [1005]- 03, [1006]- 05, [1007]- 08,  
[1008]- 0D, [1009]- 15, [100A]- 22, [100B]- 37, [100C]- 59, [100D]- 90





## Assignment 25

**Q.** Write an assembly language program to perform the division 15/6 using the ASCII codes. Store the ASCII codes of the result in register DX.

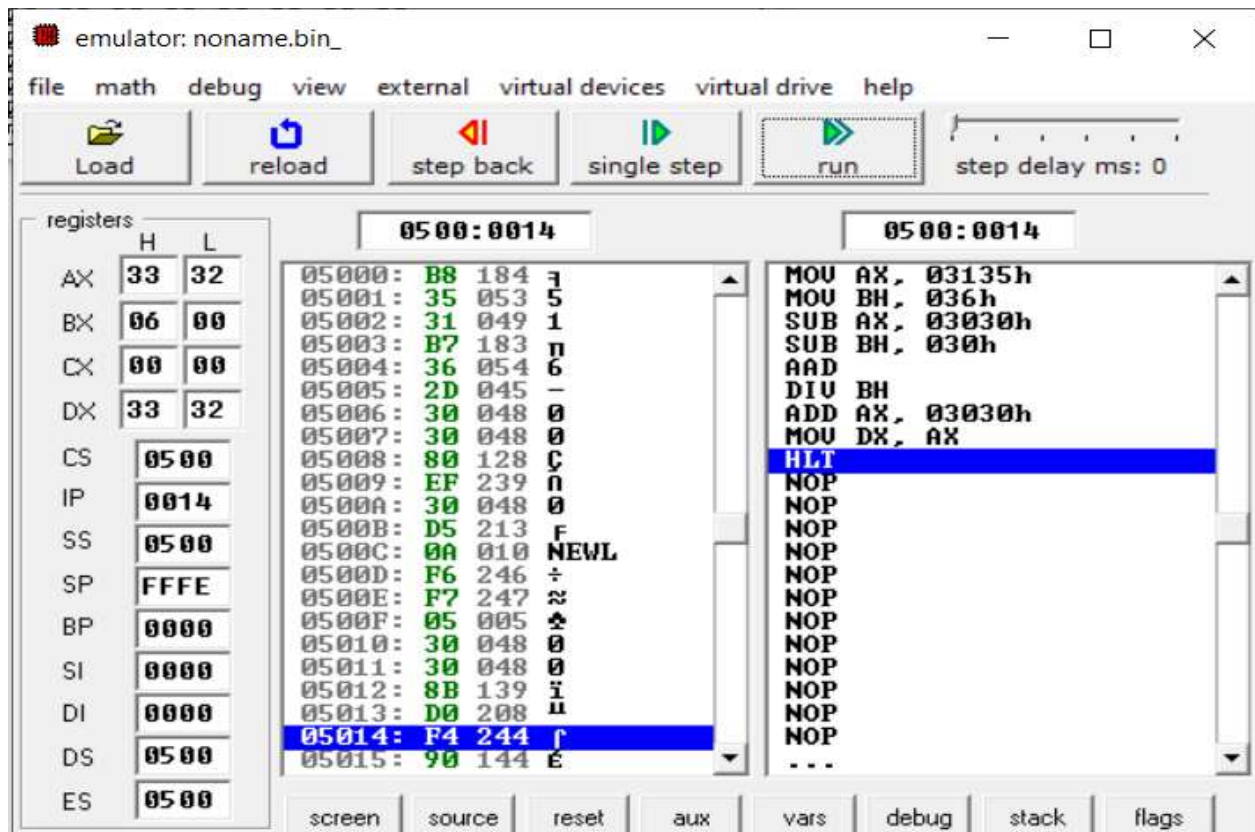
**Ans.**

**Program:**

```
MOV AX, '15'  
MOV BH, '6'  
SUB AX, 3030h  
SUB BH, 30H  
AAD  
DIV BH  
ADD AX, 3030H  
MOV DX, AX  
HLT
```

**OUTPUT:**

DX- 33 32, AX- 33 32



## Steps of Execution on Kit

1. Press Reset
2. Press E from the keyboard
3. Press Enter
4. Write A1000:1000
5. Press Enter
6. Now write your code line by line
7. In the last line of code write INT A5.
8. Press Enter
9. Press Reset
10. Press G
11. Press Enter
12. It will show Burst mode; it means that compile runs the code in one turn.
13. Press Enter
14. Now it will ask the segment address i.e. 1000
15. Press Enter
16. Now it will ask the offset address i.e. 1000
17. Press Enter
18. Now it has executed the program
19. It will show Cmd\_word
20. Press S
21. Press Enter
22. Now you can check the contents from any place either from memory/register/IO
23. From whichever place you want to see the contents Press Enter at there.
24. For example I want to check the contents from register then I press Enter at Register
25. Now it will ask the name of the register i.e. AX (It will show the contents at AX).
26. Finally you have successfully write the program in assembly language and execute it.

## Addition on 8086 kit using Dynamic Input

### Program:

```
MOV AX, 1122  
MOV [ 0301H ], AX  
MOV AX, 1122  
MOV [ 0303H ], AX  
MOV AX, [ 0301H ]  
MOV BX, [ 0303H ]  
ADD AX, BX  
INTA5
```



## Subtraction on 8086 kit using Static Input

### Program:

```
MOV AX, 2244  
MOV BX, 1122  
SUB AX, BX  
INTA5
```

