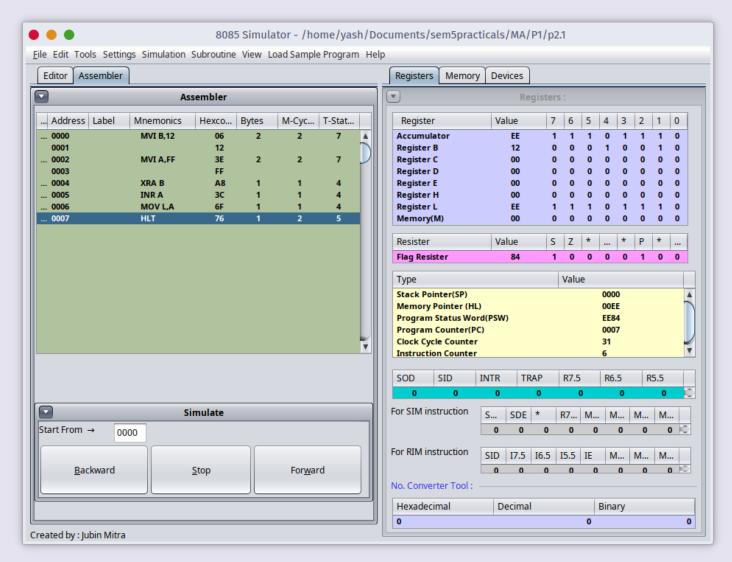
<u>Aim</u>: Learning Programs using Logical Instructions like ANA, ANI, ORA, ORI, XRA, XRI, CMA, RAL, RRC, RAR, CMP, CPI etc.

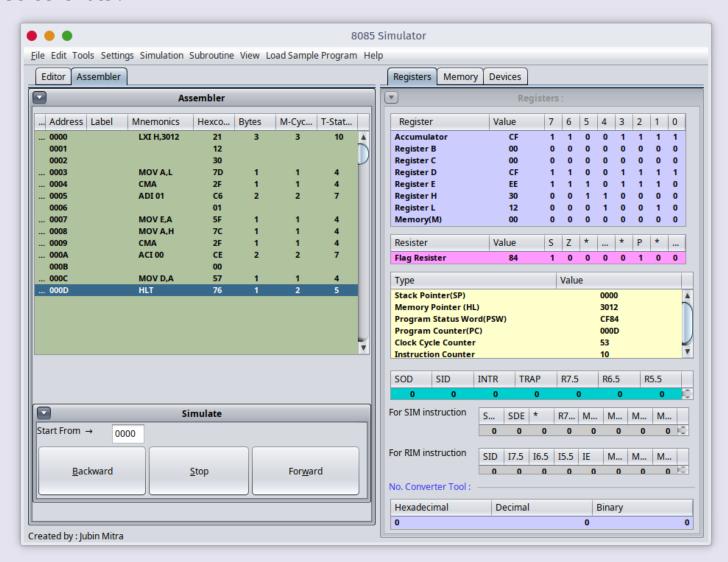
Exercise:

1. To find 2's complement of 8-bit data without CMA instruction. Take 8-bit data (Last two digits of your enrollment number) in B register and store 2's complement of that number in Reg-L.



Code	MUI BIS MVI A, XRA B, TNR A MOV L, A HLT	FFH /	lood X	12 H in FFH in OR B t complement 1 to get it in	A col
A ddwss	Magmanics	Hex	Bytes	M-cycles	T-stot-es
0000	MVI B, 12	06	2	2	7
0003	MUI A,FF	12 3E FF	2	2	7
0004	XRA B	A8	1	t	4
0005	INR A	36	1	1	4
0006	MOV L, A	6F	1	1	4
0007	HLT	76	(2	5
	•				

2. To find 2's complement of a given 16-bit number. Take 16-bit number (3 appended with last three digits of your enrollment number) in Register pair HL and 2's complement in DE register pair.



Coda	MOV CMA RCI		/(// //	copy add copy copy copy	3012 in L into lement f 1 Four 2 A to H to pl. A covery to	A S compl E A
Addr.	Wuew	مرزدح	Hex	Bytes	M-cycles	T-states
0000	LXI	H,3012	21	3	3	10
1000			12	-		
0002			30			
0003	MOV	AL	70	1	1	4
0004	CMA	,	2 F	1	1	4
0005	ADI	01	6	Z	2	7
0006			10			
7000	MON	F,A	SF	(, <u>, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , </u>	4
0008	MOY	A,H	70	1	,	
0009	CMA		2 F	- (4
AO OO	ACI	00	CE	2	2	7
0000	-0.1 - 1	0.0	00			4
0000	nou	D, A	57		2	-
0000	HLT		76			,

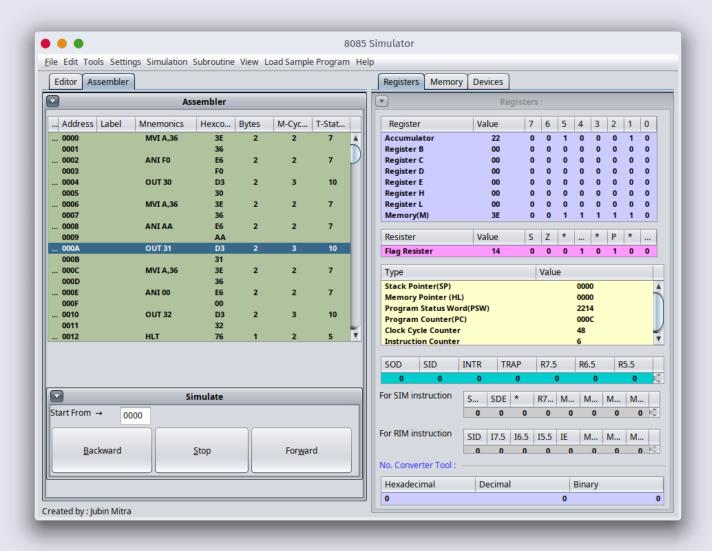
- 3. To learn masking patterns and hence making specific bits to zero. Take one 8-bit data that is multiplied by 3 with the last two digits of your enrollment number. Perform operations to result as follows and display on the port 30H, 31H and 32H respectively:
- Case 1: Lower nibble should be masked and upper nibble should remain unchanged.
- Case 2: All even bits shall be masked.
- Case 3: Answer after masking becomes zero.

Screenshots:

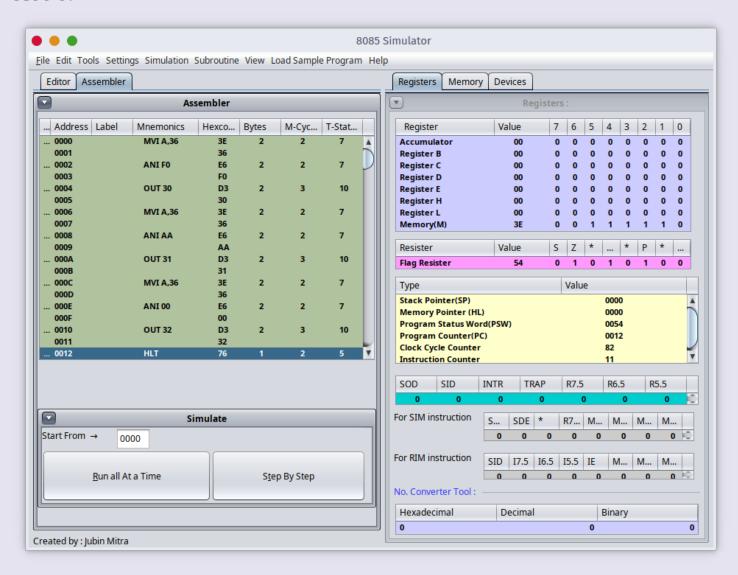
Case-1:



Case-2:



Case-3:



Code	WAL	A, 36H	1/ 100	19 36 H	into	A
	ANI	FOH	11 A	Hiw QH	Fo to	s mask
	OUT	30 H	11 9	isplay	Dr 001	+ 30
	MVI	A, 36H	11 (140 m:1	in	+
	ANI	RAH	11 P	1,m 021	A AA	to mask
	OUT	31 14	11 6	his play	on por	\$ 31
	MUE	A , 36H	// 1	oad 31	2: 2	A
	ANI	HOO	11 P	IND Wi	H 00	to mack
	DUT	3214	//	display	en P	55 trea
	HLT					
~ 1 1						
Ad duss		nonics	Hex	Bytes		es T-s-lates
0000	ZVM	A 36	3E	3	2	7
1000			36			
0002	ANI	10	E6	2	5	7
6003			FO	0		1.6
0004	OUT	30	D 3	2	3	16
0005		0.01	30	_	6	
9009	1 cm	H, 36	3E	2	2	7
0007			36			
0003	ANI	F1 F4	EG	2	2	7
9009	007	0.1	HA	2	2	1 -
AOOO	000	31	03	_	3	10
000C	MUI	A 70	3E	2	2	7
0000	1101	A, 36	36	2	_	7
000 E	IMA	00	E6	2	2	7
0005	21101	- 0	00	_	_	
0010	7 U Q	32	D3	2	3	10
1100	2001	12	32			
0012	HLT		76	\	2	5
			. 3			

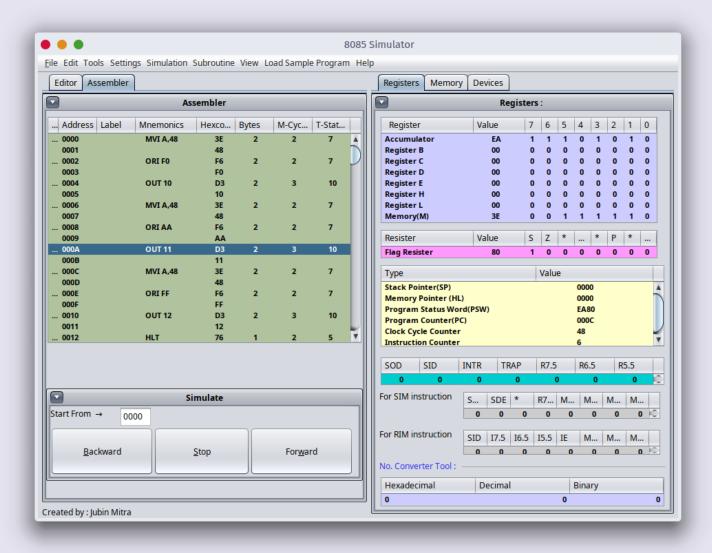
- 4. To learn unmasking patterns and hence making specific bits to one. Take one 8-bit that is multiplied by 4 with the last two digits of your enrollment number. Perform operations to result as follows and display on the port 10H, 11H and 12H respectively:
- Case 1: Upper nibble should be unmasked and lower nibble should remain unchanged.
- Case 2: All odd bits shall be unmasked.
- Case 3: Answer after unmasking becomes all bits one.

Screenshots:

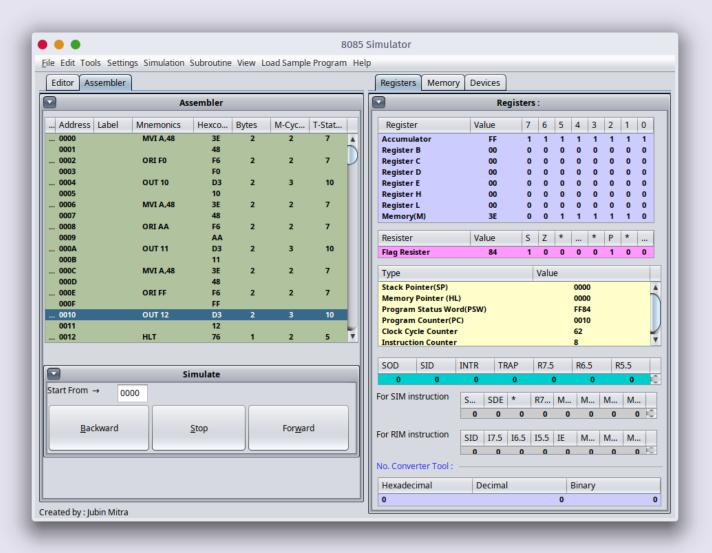
Case-1:



Case-2:

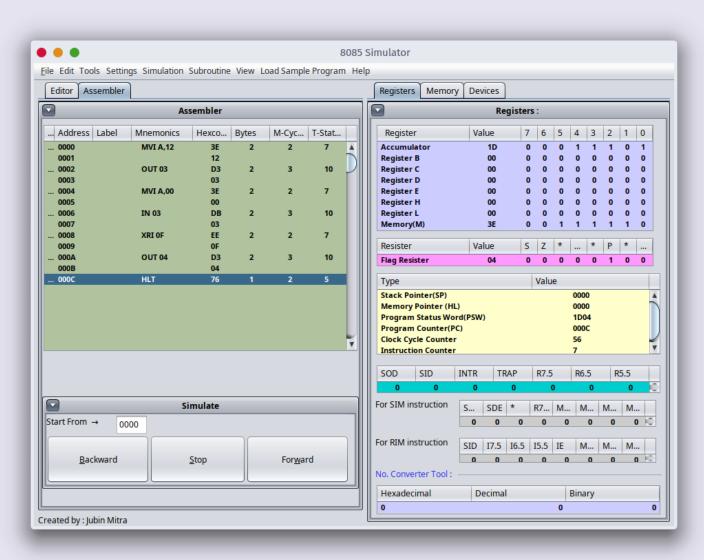


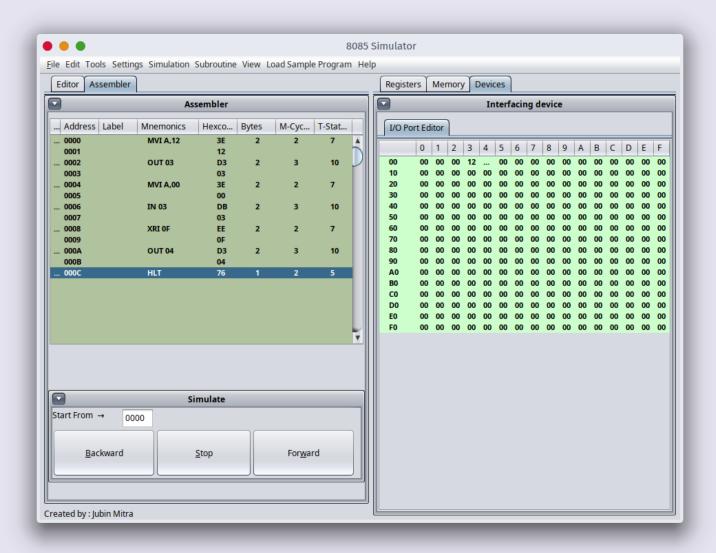
Case-3:



Code	IVM	A, 484	11	load	36 in A	
	ORI	FOH	//		with Fo t	
	DUT	10 H	//		m on post	
	MIE	A 48 H		load	36 in A	
	ORI	AA H	11		of AA His	mack
	OVT	11 11	//	•	ay on part	
	IVM	A , 486	4 //		36 in F	
	ORI	FFH	11		with FF +	
	700	(5 H	//	displ	ay or por	+ 12
	HLT				,	
49 grave	Wuswo	nics	Hex	Byter	M-cycles	T-state
0000	Mui	A 462	3E	2	2	7
1600		, ,	48			
0002	ORI	FO	F6	2	2	7
0003	A STATE OF THE STA		FO			•
0004	OUT	10	D3	2	3	6
2000			10			
2006	WALL	4 48	3E	2	2	7
5000		•	48			
0008	SES	AA	FG	2	2	7
0009			AA			
ROOO	OUT	11	D3	2	3	10
0000			11			
0000	mal	A,48	3E	2	2	7
0000			48			
000E	ORI	FF	FE	2	5	7
DODE			FF			
0010	OUT	12	03	2	3	10
0011			12			
0012	HLT		76	1	2	5
	1					

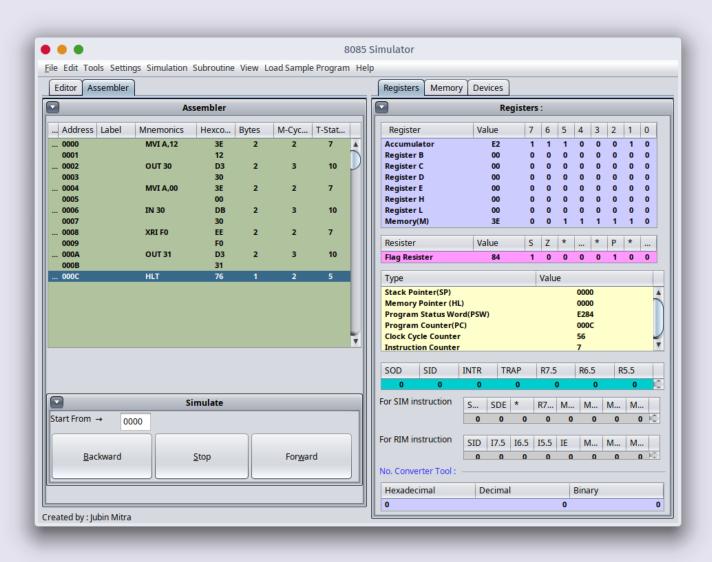
5. Get data byte from input port 03H and complement Lower Nibble. Store the result on the next memory location.

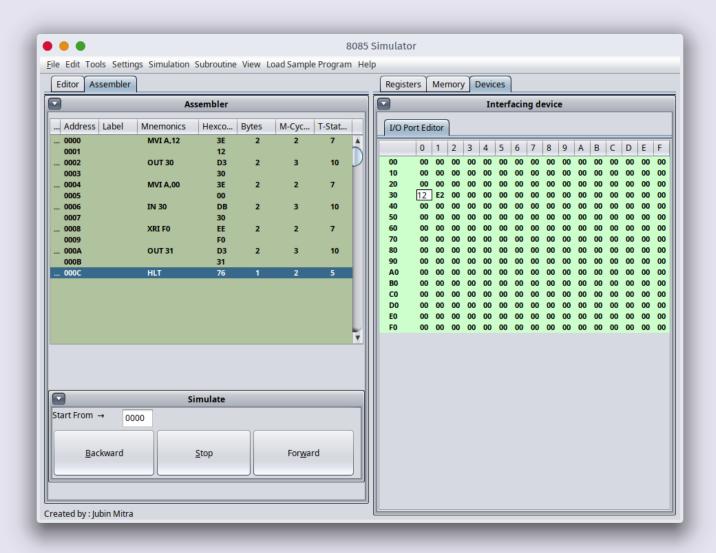




Code	MV1 A, 12 H	11	(oad 12	in A	
Cook	OUT 03 H			on port	03
	MUI A, O		Clear P		
	IN 03 H			from Port	- 03
	XRI DFH			and lower	
	001 04 1	1 //		on bar	
	HLT		. ,	`	
Aggr.	MNOWOLICE	Hex	Bytes	M-cy cles	T-stoles
0000	MV1 P,12	3E	7	2	7
1660		12			
0002	OUT 03	D 3	2	3	10
0003		03			
0004	MU (A,00	3E	2	2	7
2000		00			
0006	IN 03	DB	2	3	10
D001		03			
0008	XRI OF	EE	2	2	7
0000		OF			
000 H	001 04	D 3	2	3	10
0000	<u></u>	04		_	
0000	HLT	76		2	2

6. Get data byte from input port 30H and complement Upper Nibble. Store the result on the next memory location.





Code	MVI	A, 12 th	//	(oad 12		
	OUT	30 H	//		on bort	30
	MUI	A, 00H		Clear A	i e	
	IN	30 H	//	in put f	tom port	30
	XRI	FO H	//	complem	end uppe	4 nibble
	100	31 H	11	display	on port	3)
	HLT				•	
Aggr.	Wvow	onics	Hex	Bytes	M-cy des	T-states
0000	MUII	9,12	3E	7	2	2
1660			15			
0005	700	30	D 3	2	3	10
0003			30			
0004	nul	A,00	3E	7	2	7
2000			00			
0000	111	30	DB	2	3	10
००० व			30			
0008	XRI	FO	EE	2	2	7
0000			FO			
000 B	001	31	D3	3	3	10
0000			31			
000C	HLT		76	\	2	2

7. Write functionality of following mnemonics/code. Explain with example • RLC, RAL, RRC, RAR, CMP, CPI

(1)	RIC: Rotate left with caving
	It notates bits of 8-bit data to left by one position. Leftmost bit moves to carry Flag & its values is moved to sightmost bit.
6.9	then RLC will be 0100 0111
(2)	RAL: Rotate Accumulator left
	It rotates bits of acc. by one position. Then leftmost bit moves to carry flag, whose previous or alue is moved to right most bit
e.9:	A & 07101001, 24-0
(3)	RRC: Rotate right with carry
	It noted en pits of data to enight by one position. Rightmost bit goes to CY & de perovious Jalus to left most bit.
6.9	9 is 10100011 , CY - 1

(h)	CMP: compose
	It compares values if our some, then sets zero flag to one.
c.4 ³	MUI B, 16H CMP B / revo flag to 1
	(PI : compare immediate
	It is similar to CMP but it compares intermediate data given, with A's data.
	MUI A, 64H CPI 64H (1 zero floig to 1