#### 16.317 Microprocessor I, Spring 2007 Lab 2: Assembling and executing instructions with DEBUG software Due on 03/02/2007, 12:30pm EST

#### **Reference:**

Walter A. Triebel and Avtar Singh, Lab Manual to Accompany the 8088 and 8086 Microprocessors, Prentice Hall, ISBN 0-13-012843-0.

#### Objective

Learn how to:

- 1. Assemble instructions into the memory of PC.
- 2. Execute an instruction to determine the operation it performs.
- 3. Verify the operation of data transfer and arithmetic instructions.

#### Part 1: Practice 8086 Emulator

You need to practice a 8086 Emulator, emu8086, by reproducing the examples in the text book. It is helpful to read carefully the explanations along with the examples. Specifically, you need to practice the following examples:

#### Loading, verifying and saving machine code

Example 4.24 till page 130 (page 127 - 130)

#### Executing instructions and tracing programs

Example 4.26 (page 136)

To learn how to use emu8086 tool, please refer to the following web site.

# http://www.emu8086.com/assembly\_language\_tutorial\_assembler\_reference/referen ce.html

Part 2: Assignment

Note: You need to use emu8086 to do the following assignments.

# You need to show your screen print-out to the TA to check off. Make sure you're your print-out captures all the steps. Answer ALL the questions in your report.

#### Data transfer instructions I

Step 1	Using emu8086 to assemble the instructions
_	(a) MOV AX,BX
	(b) MOV AX,AAAA
	(c) MOV AX,[BX]
	(d) MOV AX,[4]
	(e) MOV AX,[BX+SI]
	(f) MOV AX,[SI+4]

	(g) MOV AX,[BX+SI+4]				
Step 2	Initializing the internal registers of the 80x86 as follows:				
1	(AX) = 0000H				
	(BX) = 0001H				
	(CX) = 0002H				
	(DX) = 0003H				
	(SI) = 0010H				
	(DI) = 0020H				
	(BP) = 0030H				
	Verify the initialization by displaying the new content of registers				
Step 3	Fill all memory locations in the range DS:00 through DS:1F with 00H and the				
	initialize the word storage location that follow:				
	(DS:0001H) = BBBBH				
	(DS:0004H) = CCCCH				
	(DS:0011H) = DDDDH				
	(DS:0014H) = EEEEH				
	(DS:0016H) = FFFFH				
Step 4	Trace the execution of the instructions (a) through (f). Explain the execution				
	of <b>each</b> instruction, including addressing mode, physical address for memory				
	addressing mode, value in AX.				
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# Data transfer instructions II

Step 1	Assemble the instruction MOV SI, [0ABC] to memory at address CS:100 and verify loading of the instruction. How many bytes does the instruction take up?			
Step 2	Initialize the word of memory starting at DS:0ABC with the value FFFFH			
Step 3	Clear the SI register, verify by displaying its content.			
Step 4	Trace the execution. Describe the operation performed by the instruction			
Step 5	Assemble the instruction MOV WORD PTR [SI], ABCD into memory at			
	address CS:100 and then verify loading of the instruction. How many bytes			
	does it take?			
Step 6	Initialize SI register with the value 0ABCH			
Step 7	Clear the word of memory starting at DS:0ABC			
Step 8	Trace the execution. Describe the operation performed by the instruction			

#### Arithmetic instructions

Step 1	Assemble the instruction ADC AX, [0ABC] to memory at address CS:100 and			
	verify loading of the instruction. How many bytes does the instruction take up?			
Step 2	Initialize the word of memory starting at DS:0ABC with the value FFFFH			
Step 3	Initialize AX with the value 0001H. Verify by displaying register contents.			
Step 4	Clear the carry flag			
Step 5	Trace the execution. Describe the operation performed by the instruction			
Step 6	Does a carry occur?			

# Flag-control instructions

Step 1	Assemble the instruction sequence			
	LAHF			
	MOV BH, AH			
	AND BH, 1FH			
	AND AH, OEOH			
	MOV [200H], BH			
	SAHF			
	Into memory at address CS:100 and then verify loading of the instruction. How			
	many bytes do they take?			
Step 2	Initialize the byte of memory starting at DS:200 with the value 00H			
Step 3	Clear register AX and BX			
Step 4	Display the current state of flags, make sure the status flags equal NG, ZR,			
	AC, PE and CY			
Step 5	Trace the execution. Describe the operation performed by each instruction.			
	What value is read out of the flags register?			
	What value is saved in memory?			
	What value is reloaded into flags register?			

#### Compare instructions

Step 1	Assemble the instruction sequence			
-	MOV BX, 1111H			
	AND AX, OBBBBH			
	CMP BX, AX			
	Into memory at address CS:100 and then verify loading of the instruction. How			
	many bytes do they take?			
Step 2	Clear register AX and BX.			
Step 3	Display the current state of flags			
Step 4	Trace the execution. Describe the operation performed by each instruction.			
	What value is read out of the flags register?			
	What value is saved in memory?			
	What value is reloaded into flags register?			
	What are the status flags before and after the compare instruction was			
	executed?			

#### Jump instructions

You need to download two files (L5P3.LST and L5P3.EXE) from the course webpage at http://faculty.uml.edu/yluo/Teaching/MicroprocessorI/umlrocks/L5P3.LST http://faculty.uml.edu/yluo/Teaching/MicroprocessorI/umlrocks/L5P3.EXE

Step 1	Download the files in one of your file folders	
Step 2	open the source listing in file L5P3.LST.	
	What is the starting address offset from CS: for the first instruction (PUSH	
	DS) and the last instruction (RET)?	
Step 3	Load the run module L5P3.EXE with emu8086	
Step 4	Verify loading of the program by unassembling the contents of the current	
	code segment for the offset range found in Step 2	

~ <b>-</b>	
Step 5	Execute the program according to the instructions that follow
	a. GO from address CS:00 to CS:5
	b. Load the number whose factorial is to be calculated (N=3) into register DX
	c. Clear the memory storage location DS:0000 for the value of factorial (FACT)
	d. GO from address CS:5 to CS:10, what is the state of the zero flag?
	e. Execute from the JZ instruction with a TRACE command, Was the jump taken?
	f. GO from address CS:12 to CS:16, What is the current value of AL?
	g. Execute the JMP instruction with a TRACE command
	Was the jump taken? What is the address of the next instruction to be
	executed?
	h. GO from address CS:E to CS:10. What is the state of the zero flag?
	i. Execute the JZ instruction with a TRACE command. Was the jump taken?
	j. GO from address CS:12 to CS:16, What is the current value of AL?
	k. Execute the JMP instruction with a TRACE command
	Was the jump taken? What is the address of the next instruction to be
	executed?
	1. GO from address CS:E to CS:10. What is the state of the zero flag?
	m. Execute the JZ instruction with a TRACE command. Was the jump taken?
	n. GO from address CS:12 to CS:16, What is the current value of AL?
	o. Execute the JMP instruction with a TRACE command
	Was the jump taken? What is the address of the next instruction to be
	executed?
	p. GO from address CS:E to CS:10. What is the state of the zero flag?
	q. Execute the JZ instruction with a TRACE command. Was the jump
	taken? What is the instruction to be executed next?
	r. GO to CS:1B. What is the final value in AL? At what address is the
	value in AL stored in memory as FACT?
	s. Display the value stored for FACT in memory
	1 5 5
Step 6	Quit from emu8086.

#### Subroutine instructions

You need to download one file (L5P4.EXE) from the course webpage at http://faculty.uml.edu/yluo/Teaching/MicroprocessorI/**umlrocks/L5P4.EXE** 

Step 1	Load the file L5P4.EXE with emu8086
Step 2	Verify the loading of the program by unassembling the contents of the current
	code segment.
Step 3	Execute the instructions as follows.
_	a. Single step from address CS:00 to CS:5. What instruction is to be
	executed next?

	b. Load the numbers that follow for use by the arithmetic subroutine.			
	(AX) = -32 = FFEOH			
	(BX) = 27 = 001BH			
	(CX) = 10 = 000AH			
	(DX) = 200 = 00C8H			
	c. Execute the call instruction with a TRACE command. What instruction			
	is to be executed next?			
	d. Single step to address CS:10. What is the sum in DX?			
	e. Check the value of the last word pushed to the stack			
	Run the program to completion. What is the final value in DX? How			
	did the contents of DX become this value?			
Step 4	Exit emu8086.			

#### Check off

Demonstrate the files you saved (in example 4.24) to the TA. Get TA's signature on the screen print-out you obtained. Attach your screen print-out to your report.

#### **Report format**

Your report needs to follow the format below.

Lab # and title: Student Name: Partner's Name:

#### Lab Purpose:

<It is usually the objective of the lab.>

#### Lab Content:

< Answer the questions in lab specification. Describe what you do in the lab, e.g. what commands you practiced. It has to be at least one page with 11pt font size. Try to organize and summarize the lab in itemized lists.>

#### **Difficulties:**

< state what difficulties you encountered in the lab and how you managed to solve it. If not, what have you tried? >

#### **Conclusion and Suggestions:**

#### Grading

Student Name \_\_\_\_\_ Student ID \_\_\_\_\_

# Lab Two Rubrics

Partners can share screen capture or program print-out, however, each student MUST submit his/her own report. Duplicated reports (including both parties) are considered cheating, which result in a ZERO in the lab, reduction in letter grade for the course, grade of F for the course, and/or university administrative penalties.

Item	Criteria	Full Points	Actual Points
Check off	Check off with TA	40	
Data transfer	Print-out or screen capture of the	10	
I/II	instruction, Answer questions correctly		
Arithmetic	Print-out or screen capture of the	10	
	instruction, Answer questions correctly		
Flag control	Print-out or screen capture of the	10	
	instruction, Answer questions correctly		
Compare	Print-out or screen capture of the	10	
	instruction, Answer questions correctly		
Jump	Print-out or screen capture of the	10	
	instruction, Answer questions correctly		
Subroutine	Print-out or screen capture of the	10	
	instruction, Answer questions correctly		
TOTAL			
		100	