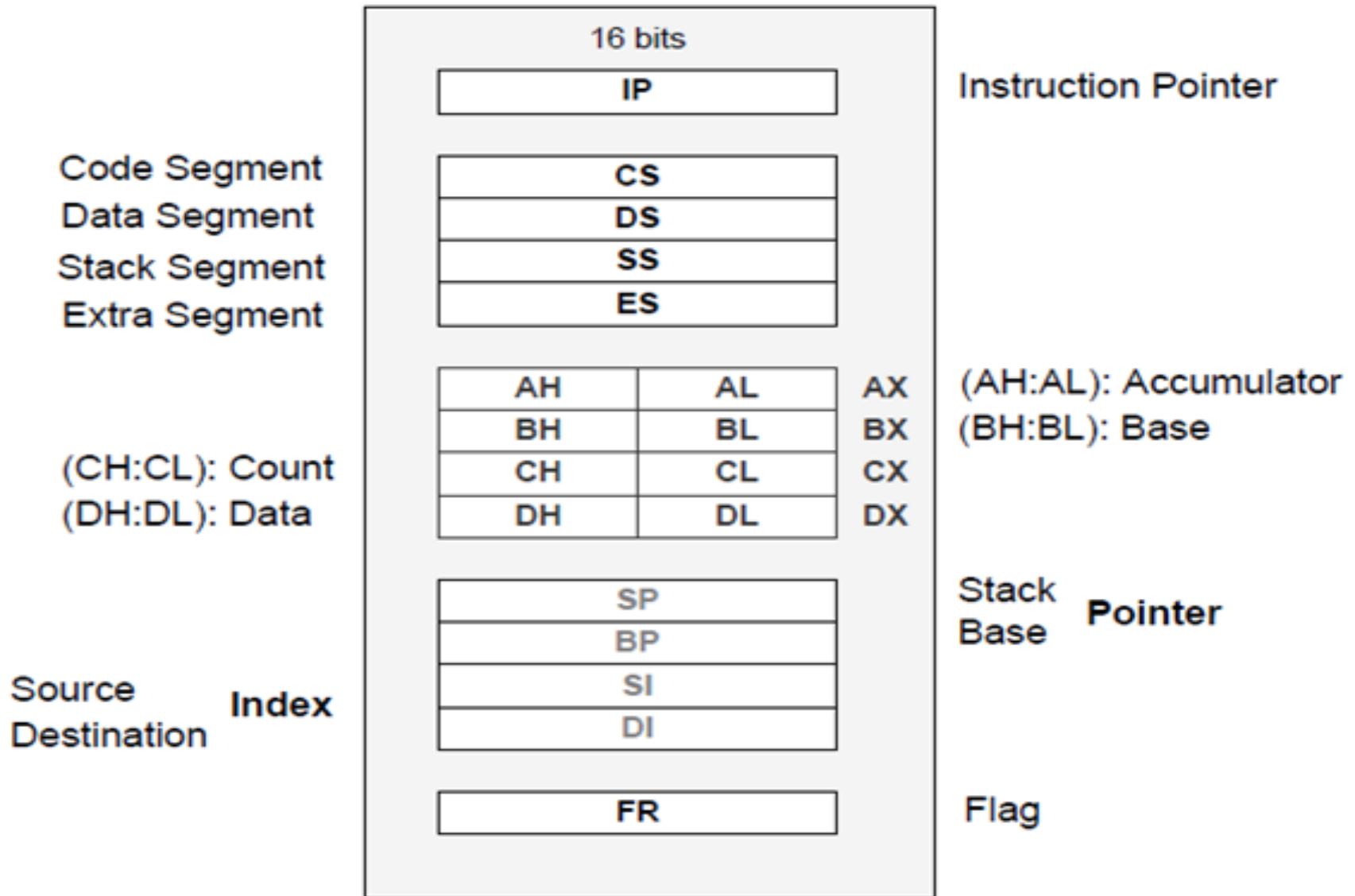


# Microprocessor

## Lecture 4

[AssemSite8.wix.com/site8](https://AssemSite8.wix.com/site8)

# Remember the 8086 register's names



# The Assembly Instruction Set Architecture (ISA) for 8086

- The ISA for 8086 has approximately 117 instructions with more than different 300 op-codes.
- The 8086 don't allow the **memory/memory** operations but it allows the **memory/register** and **register/register** operations
- The 8086 assembly instructions may have **double** operands, **single** operand and none-operand(**more details later**).

# The instruction types of 8086

❑ The ISA of 8086 includes **9 types** of instructions as following:

- 1) Data Transfer Instructions.
- 2) Logical operation instructions.
- 3) Arithmetic operation Instructions.
- 4) Shift and Rotate Instructions.
- 5) Branch Instructions.
- 6) Loop Instructions.
- 7) Input/ output instructions.
- 8) Machine Control Instructions.
- 9) Flag Manipulation Instructions.

# The instructions' Mnemonic

Each instruction is known by the **shortened** of its **operation** and called “**Mnemonic**” likes:

Instruction's operation	Mnemonic
Moving/transfer data	MOV
Adding 2 data	ADD
ANDing 2 data	AND
Division 2 data	DIV
No operation	NOP
Jump if carry flag is set	JC
Increment data	INC

# The relations between 2 operands

- There is coma “,” between any 2 operands.
- The 2 operands must have similar widths (data-word or data-byte ).
- The source operand is placed in the right-hand side of instruction while the destination is placed near the mnemonic.
- The destination may be register or memory location, the source can be register, memory location or immediate value.
- There isn't any memory to memory instruction.

# Examples of the source operand formats

Internal register

✓ MOV AX, CX

Address of  
external memory

✓ MOV AX, [1234h]

The immediate data

✓ MOV AX, 1234h

# Examples of instruction data width

The register operand defines the data width

8-bit data width

✓ MOV AL, DH

16-bit data width

✓ MOV CX, [1234h]

8-bit data width

✓ MOV BH, 10h

Not available

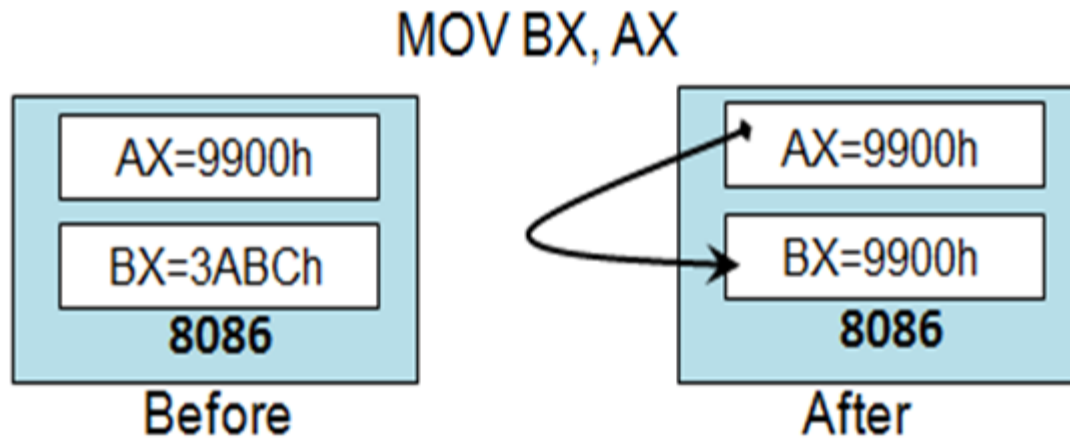
➤ MOV CX, BL X

➤ MOV AH, 123H X

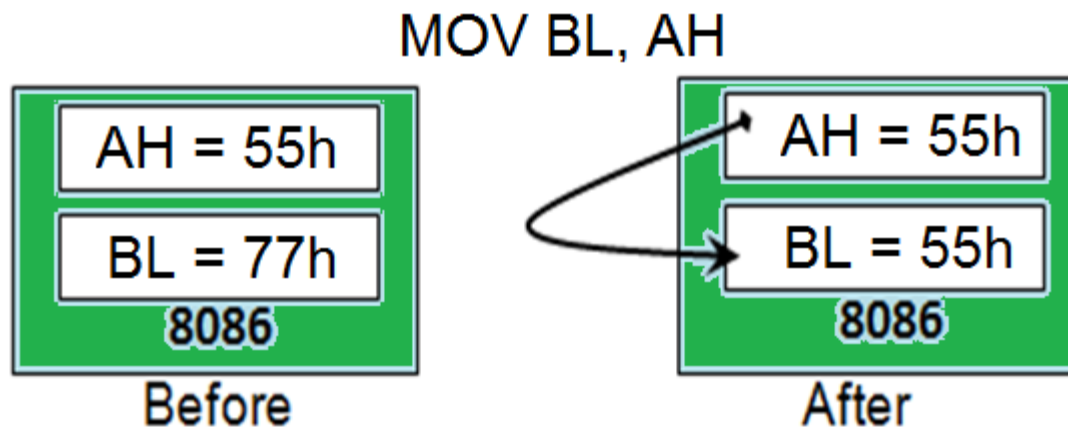


# The data-transfer instruction examples

Register to Register 16-bit data transfer.



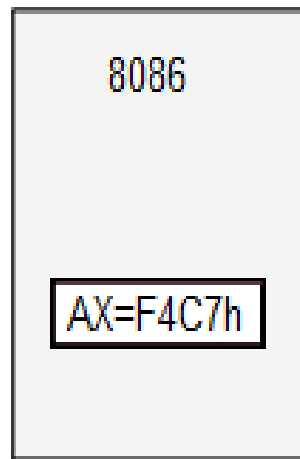
Register to Register 8-bit data transfer.



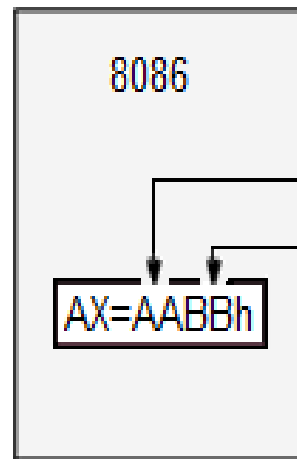
continue

## The 16-bit memory to register data transfer

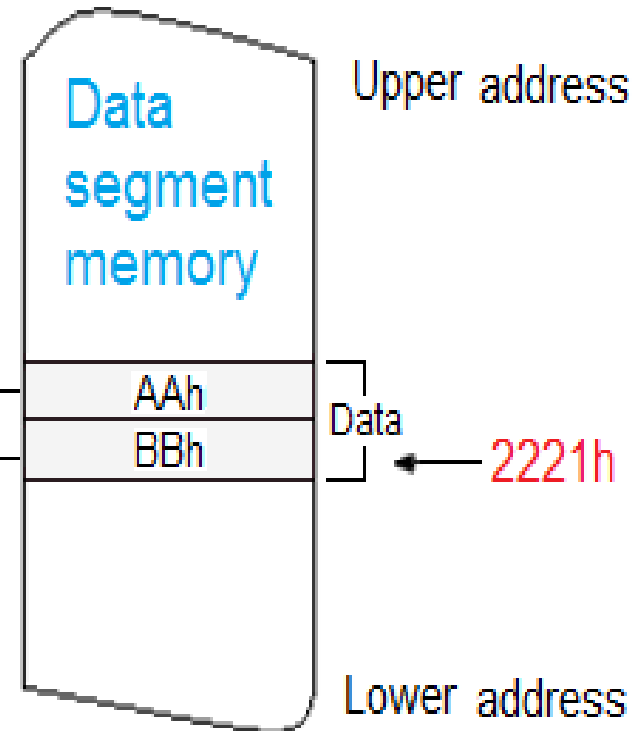
MOV AX, [2221h]



Before



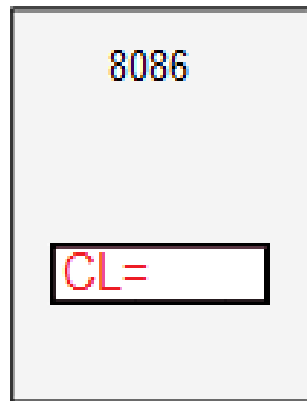
After



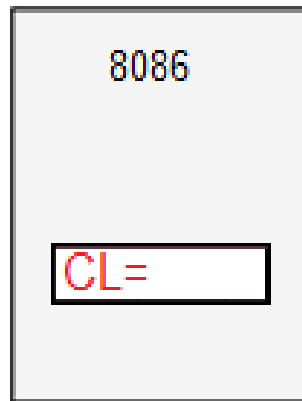
# Complete the figure

## The 8-bit memory to register data transfer

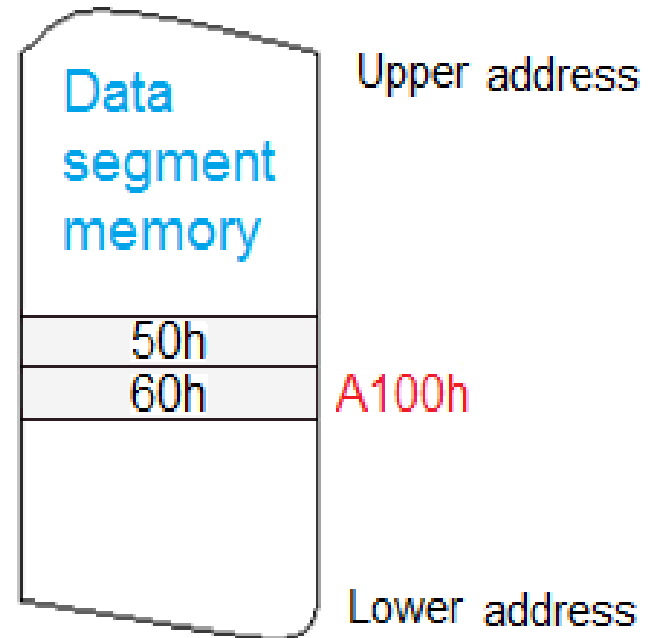
**MOV CL, [0A100h]**



Before

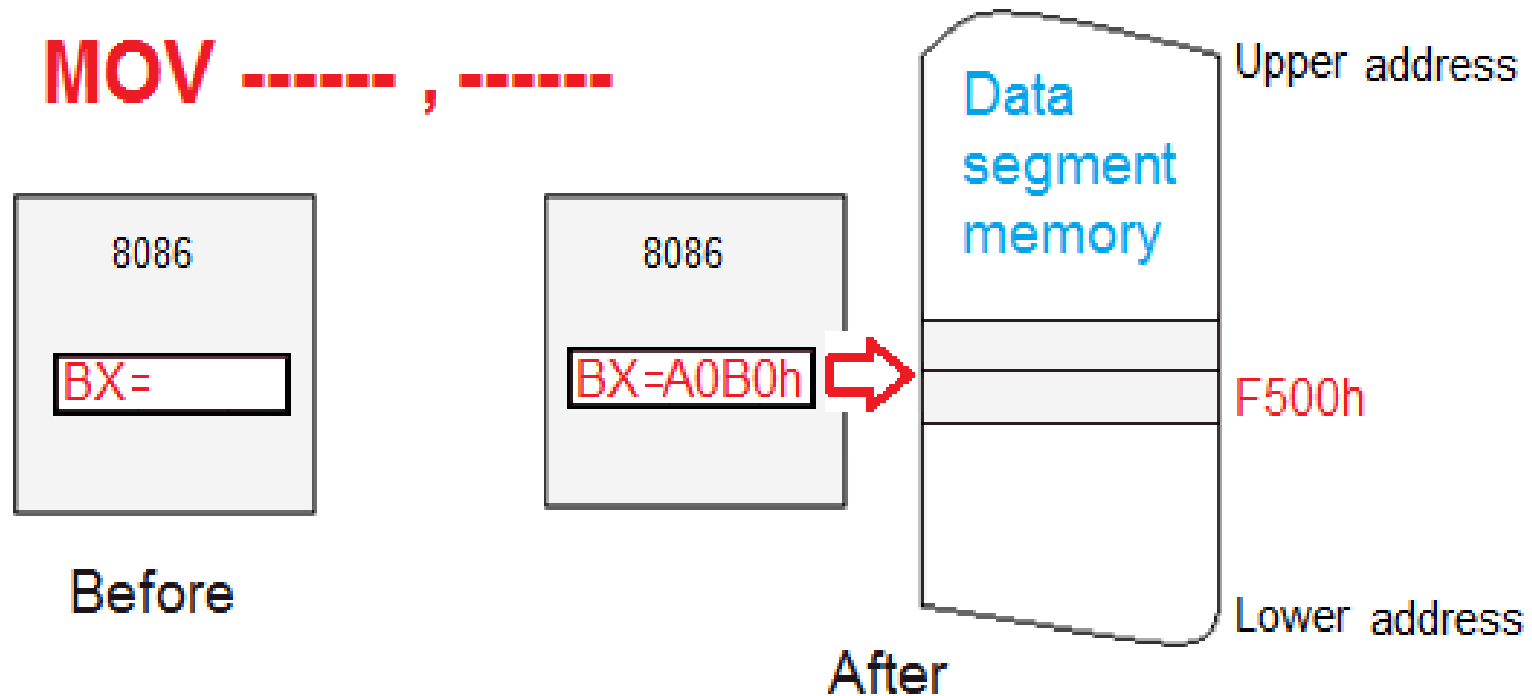


After



# Complete the figure & instruction

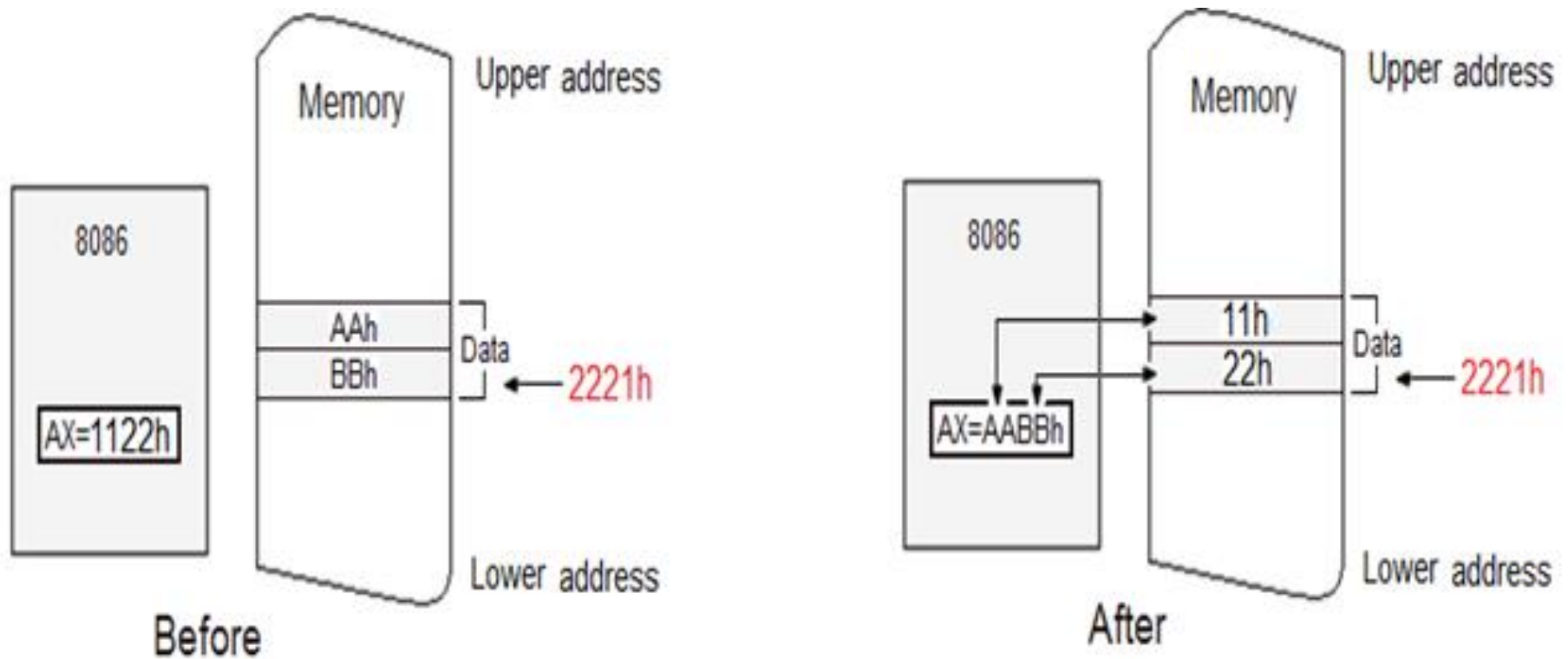
## The 16-bit register to memory data transfer



# Continue

## The 16-bit register/memory Data Exchange

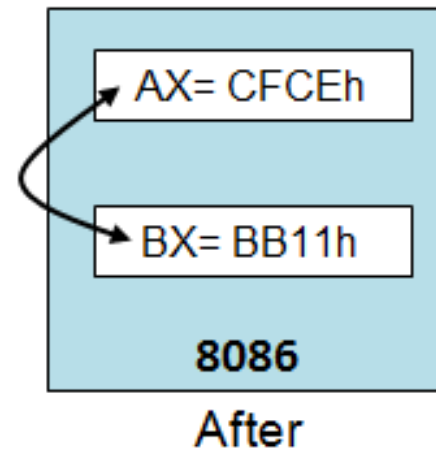
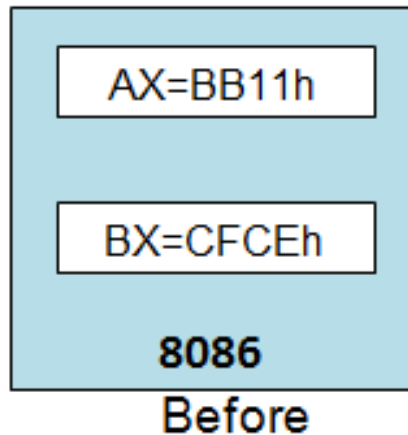
**XCHG AX, [2221h]**



# Continue

## The 16-bit register/register Data Exchange

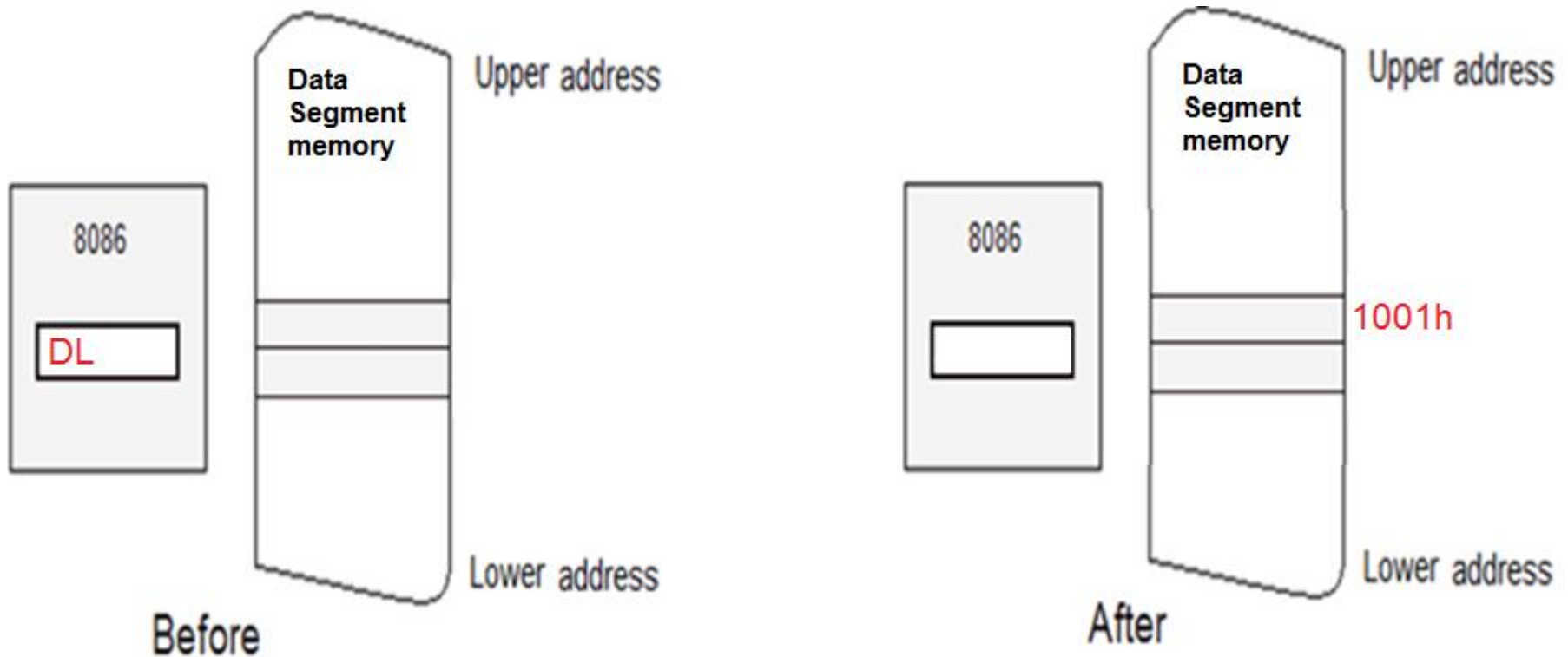
**XCHG AX, BX**



# Complete the slide

The ?-bit ----?----/----?----- Data Exchange

**XCHG [1000h], DL**

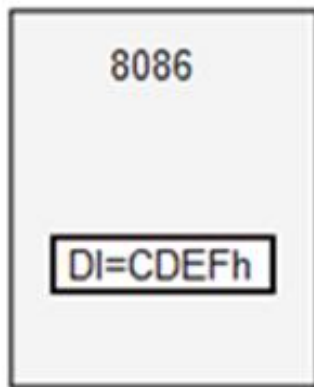


# continue

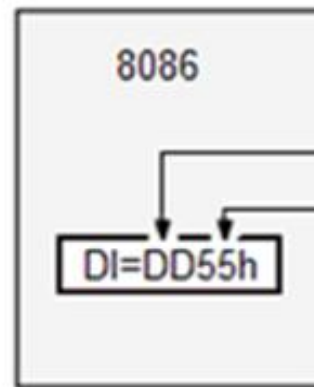
## The 16-bit immediate data transfer

**Note:** "0" for define numeral value

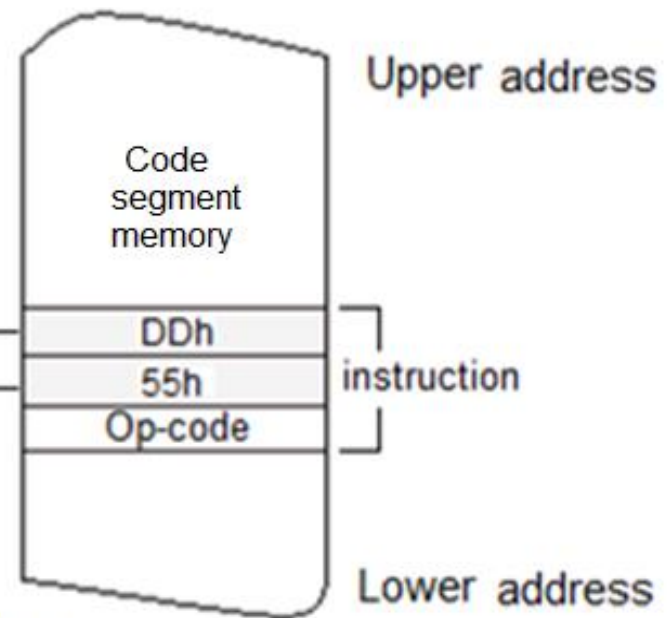
MOV DI, 0DD55h



Before



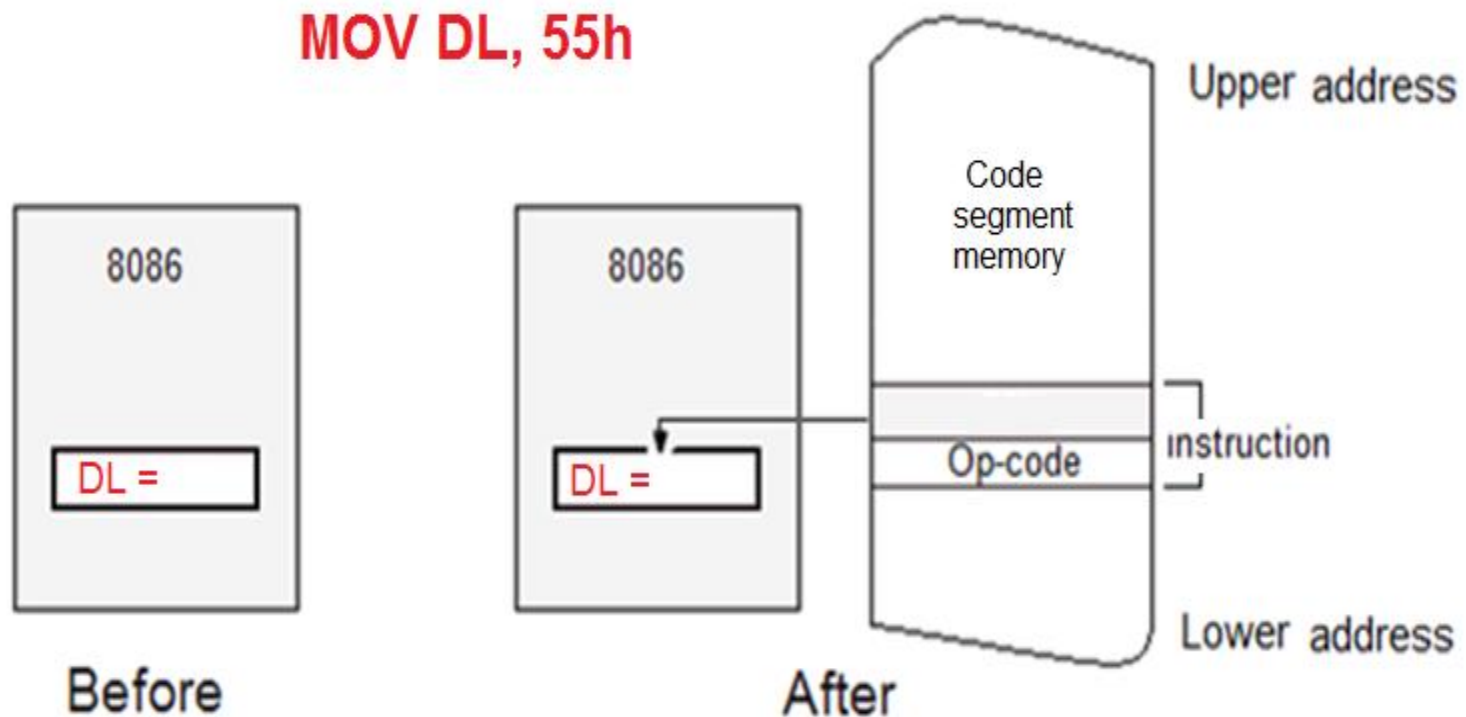
After





# Complete the figure

## The 8-bit immediate data transfer



# Practical task

Download the simulator Emu8086 from my site.



- 1- Delete the extension “**.ODT**” from the program name.
- 2- Extract it.
- 3- Install the software simulator “Emu8086” in your personal computer

## Continue Practical task

- 1) **Run** the simulator and **write** any instruction (guide with lecture's examples).
- 2) **Click** the command-button "Emulate" to display the emulator form and **press** "Single Step".
- 3) **Press** the "Print screen" on your keyboard.
- 4) **Paste** the copied screen into the "paint brush" program.
- 5) **Don't forget** to indicate the date and time.
- 6) **Print** hard-copy and **Present** it as report.

# Example of report

