



كلية الهندسة المعلوماتية
بنيان حواسيب 2
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المحاضرة الثالثة

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مجموعة التعليمات Instruction Set

- Overview of assembly language instructions

لـ 8086 6 أنماط للتعليمات.

- Assembly language statements
- Data allocation
- Where are the operands?
 - * Addressing modes
 - » Register
 - » Immediate
 - » Direct
 - » Indirect
- Data transfer instructions
 - * **mov**, **xchg**, and **xlat**
 - * Ambiguous moves

1. تعليمات نقل البيانات **Data Transfer Instructions**

2. التعليمات الحسابية **Arithmetic Instructions**

3. التعليمات المنطقية **Logical Instructions**

4. تعليمات معالجة السلاسل **String manipulation Instructions**

5. تعليمات التحكم بالعملية **Process Control Instructions**

6. تعليمات التحكم بالنقل **Control Transfer Instructions**

Register Addressing Mode

- * Most efficient way of specifying an operand
 - » operand is in an internal register

Examples

```
mov    EAX, EBX
```

```
mov    BX, CX
```

- * The **mov** instruction

```
mov    destination, source
```

copies data from **source** to **destination**

- Operands required by an operation can be specified in a variety of ways
- A few basic ways are:
 - * operand is in a register
 - register addressing mode
 - * operand is in the instruction itself
 - immediate addressing mode
 - * operand is in the memory
 - variety of addressing modes
 - direct and indirect addressing modes
 - * operand is at an I/O port

Direct Addressing Mode (cont'd)

Examples

```
mov    AL, [response]
```

- » Assembler replaces **response** by its effective address (i.e., its offset value from the symbol table)

```
mov    [table1], 56
```

- » **table1** is declared as

```
table1    TIMES    20    DW    0
```
- » Since the assembler replaces **table1** by its effective address, this instruction refers to the first element of **table1**
 - In C, it is equivalent to

```
table1[0] = 56
```

Immediate Addressing Mode

- * Data is part of the instruction
 - » operand is located in the code segment along with the instruction
 - » Efficient as no separate operand fetch is needed
 - » Typically used to specify a constant

Example

```
mov    AL, 75
```

- * This instruction uses register addressing mode for specifying the *destination* and immediate addressing mode to specify the *source*

Indirect Addressing Mode

- The offset is specified indirectly via a register
 - * Sometimes called *register indirect* addressing mode
 - * For 16-bit addressing, the offset value can be in one of the three registers: BX, SI, or DI
 - * For 32-bit addressing, all 32-bit registers can be used

Example

```
mov    AX, [EBX]
```

- * Square brackets [] are used to indicate that EBX is holding an offset value
 - » EBX contains a pointer to the operand, not the operand itself



البنية Architecture

Direct Addressing Mode (cont'd)

- Problem with direct addressing
 - * Useful only to specify simple variables
 - * Causes serious problems in addressing data types such as arrays
 - » As an example, consider adding elements of an array
 - Direct addressing does not facilitate using a loop structure to iterate through the array
 - We have to write an instruction to add each element of the array
- Indirect addressing mode remedies this problem

1. تعليمات نقل البيانات

تستخدم تعليمات هذا النمط لنقل البيانات /العناوين من وإلى المسجلات ومن وإلى مواقع الذاكرة ومن وإلى بوابات I/O.
Instructions that are used to transfer data/ address in to registers, memory locations and I/O ports.

المستهدف بشكل عام هو حدين two operands : حدي المصدر Source والهدف بنفس الحجم same size.

المصدر Source: مسجل أو موقع ذاكرة أو بيانات فورية immediate data.
الهدف Destination: مسجل أو موقع ذاكرة.

بحجم بايت أو كلمة byte or a word.

يمكننا نقل بيانات بحجم 8-bit إلى مسجلات بحجم ومواقع ذاكرة بنفس الحجم والبيانات بحجم 16-bit إلى مسجلات ومواقع ذاكرة بنفس الحجم.

تعريف المعطيات يمكن تعريف المعطيات في لغة التجميع

- Fivfor initialized data

```
DB Define Byte e define directives ;allocates 1 byte
DW Define Word ;allocates 2 bytes
DD Define Doubleword ;allocates 4 bytes
DQ Define Quadword ;allocates 8 bytes
DT Define Ten bytes ;allocates 10 bytes
```

Examples

```
sorted DB 'y'
value DW 25159
Total DD 542803535
float1 DD 1.234
```

تعرف المعطيات في مقطع data segment
يمكن أن تعرف اما DB byte
أو كلمة من 16 bit Word
من 32 bit double Word

- Multiple definitions can be cumbersome to initialize data structures such as arrays

Example

To declare and initialize an integer array of 8 elements

```
marks DW 0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0
```

- What if we want to declare and initialize to zero an array of 200 elements?
 - * There is a better way of doing this than repeating zero 200 times in the above statement
 - » Assembler provides a directive to do this (DUP directive)

* Examples

» Previous marks array

```
marks DW 0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0
```

can be compactly declared as

```
marks TIMES 8 DW 0
```




Symbol Table

* Assembler builds a symbol table so we can refer to the allocated storage space by the associated label

Example

.DATA			name	offset
value	DW	0	value	0
sum	DD	0	sum	2
marks	DW	10 DUP (?)	marks	6
message	DB	'The grade is:',0	message	26
char1	DB	?	char1	40

Data Transfer Instructions



* The format is

mov destination, source

- » Copies the value from **source** to **destination**
- » **source** is not altered as a result of copying
- » Both operands should be of same size
- » **source** and **destination** cannot both be in memory

Mnemonics: **MOV, XCHG, PUSH, POP, IN, OUT ...**

MOV reg2/ mem, reg1/ mem

MOV reg2, reg1
MOV mem, reg1
MOV reg2, mem

(reg2) ← (reg1)
(mem) ← (reg1)
(reg2) ← (mem)

تعلیمة Mov
نقل من مسجل الى مسجل آخر
نقل من مسجل الى ذاكرة
نقل من ذاكرة الى مسجل

MOV reg/ mem, data

MOV reg, data
MOV mem, data

(reg) ← data
(mem) ← data

تعلیمة Mov
نقل معطيات الى مسجل آخر
نقل معطيات الى موقع ذاكرة

XCHG reg2/ mem, reg1

XCHG reg2, reg1
XCHG mem, reg1

(reg2) ↔ (reg1)
(mem) ↔ (reg1)

تعلیمة تبديل XCHG
تبديل محتوى مسجل بمحتوى مسجل آخر
تبديل محتوى مسجل بمحتوى موقع ذاكرة

The mov instruction

* Five types of operand combinations are allowed:

Instruction type

Example

mov register,register

mov DX,CX

mov register,immediate

mov BL,100

mov register,memory

mov EBX,[count]

mov memory,register

mov [count],ESI

mov memory,immediate

mov [count],23

مثال :
حدد الأخطاء في البرنامج التالي

```
.data
bVal  BYTE  100
bVal2 BYTE  ?
wVal  WORD  2
dVal  DWORD 5
.code
mov ds,45
mov esi,wVal
mov eip,dVal
mov 25,bVal
mov bVal2,bVal
```

immediate move to DS not permitted
size mismatch عدم تطابق الحجم

لا يمكن أن يكون المسجل هدف IP or eip
immediate value cannot be destination

memory-to-memory move not permitted

لا يُسمح بنقل البيانات من ذاكرة إلى ذاكرة