

Experiment Number : (10)

Unsigned Jump Instructions

Object:

To understand the unsigned jump instructions and how can use it properly

Theory

Controlling the program flow is a very important thing, this is where your program can make decisions according to certain conditions. Jump instruction is the important instruction which that can control of the programs flow.

There are two main types of this instruction, and there are

1. **Unconditional JUMP instruction:** this instruction is execute without any condition.
2. **Conditional JUMP instruction:** these instruction not execute until the condition is true

Unconditional Jump Instructions:

The basic instruction that transfers control to another point in the program is unconditional jump instruction, and represented by:

JMP Label

To declare a Label in your program, just type the name and add ":" to the end, label can any character combination but cannot start with a number.

For example here 3 legal label definitions:

Label1:

Label2:

A:

Label can be declared on a separate line or before any other instruction, for example:

X1:

MOV AX, 1

or

X2: MOV AX, 2.

Short Conditional Jump Instructions:

Unlike JMP instruction that dose an unconditional jump, there are instructions that do a conditional jumps (jump only where some condition in act).

These instructions (Conditional jump instructions) contain also two main types and there are:

1. Unsigned conditional Jump instructions.
2. Signed conditional Jump instructions.

Unsigned Conditional Jump Instructions:

This instructions represented by:

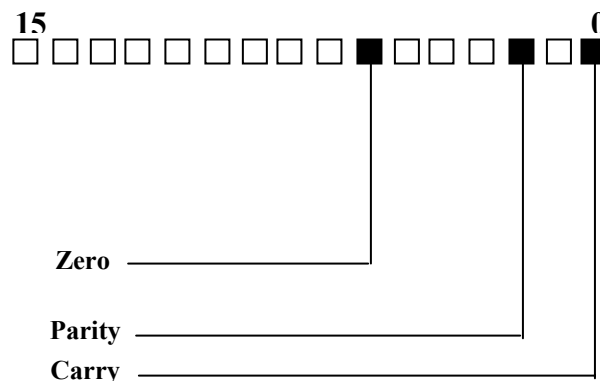
1. JC Label	Jump if carry	CF = 1
2. JPE Label	Jump if parity even	PF = 1
3. JPO Label	Jump if parity odd	PF = 0
4. JZ Label	Jump if zero	ZF = 1
5. JE Label	Jump if equal	ZF = 1
6. JA Label	Jump if above	CF = 0 & ZF = 0
7. JB Label	Jump if below	CF = 1
8. JAE Label	Jump if above or equal	CF = 0
9. JBE Label	Jump if below or equal	CF = 1 OR ZF = 1

Some of the above instructions can be negative as seen below:

1. JNC Label	Jump if not-carry	CF = 0
2. JNZ Label	Jump if not-zero	ZF = 0
3. JNE Label	Jump if not-equal	ZF = 0
4. JNA Label	Jump if not-above	CF = 1 OR ZF = 1
5. JNB Label	Jump if not-below	CF = 0

All these instructions the sign number is neglect (I.E the negative number can't represented by above instructions)

All of the above instructions test the some of the flag and its:



Example:

Write 8086 program to find the largest number of DT₁. store the result into DT₂. DT₁ = 7,1,5,4,8,6,3,2,9

```
.DATA
DT1 DB 7, 1, 5, 4, 8, 6, 3, 2, 9
DT2 DB 0
.CODE
MOV AX, @DATA
MOV DS, AX
MOV SI, OFFSET DT1
MOV DI, OFFSET DT2
MOV BX, 0
MOV CX, 0008
MOV AL, [SI+BX]
L: INC BX
CMP AL, [SI+BX]
JA M
MOV AL, [SI+BX]
M: LOOP L
MOV [DI], AL
RET
```

Procedure

1. Write 8086 program to compare between two numbers (X₁ & X₂) each one is 1 byte.
2. If X₁ is greater than X₂ store X₁ into DT₁.
3. If X₁ is equal X₂ store X₁ into DT₂.
4. if X₁ is smallest than X₂ store X₂ into DT₃.
5. Let X₁ = 0A & X₂ = 0C in hexadecimal mode
6. Execute the above program and find the results.
7. How can modify above program if the two number is stored into DT₄.

Home Work:

1. What are the results of the program below, explain the program flow

```
.CODE  
MOV AX, 5  
MOV BX, 3  
JMP CALC  
BACK: JMP STOP  
CALC:  
ADD AX, BX  
JMP BACK  
STOP:  
RET
```

2. You have $DT_1 = 1,5,7,2,10,4,8,4$, write 8086 program to find the largest and smallest number of the DT_1 store the results (Largest) into DT_2 , (Smallest) into DT_3 .
3. Write 8086 program to compare between two number (X, Y) that stored in the stack, if the X is grater than Y store 1 in DT_1 , if X is equal Y store 2 in DT_1 otherwise store 3 in DT_3 .
4. Write a short note on:
JZ label, JE label
5. Write a program to convert any small character to capital character stored in the location DT_1 . Store the results into DT_2
 $DT_1 = AaBbCcDd$