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Instruction set and assembler directives of 8086.

Introduction: Installation directives are instructions related to kits that determine how to process program operands or sections. They are also called pseudo -operatives that are not done by a microprocessor.
The next chapter explains the main 8086 Assembly Directive. Installation Directives: Another is different directives. 1. Suppose: Extended Directive is used to inform about the name of the logical segment it must use for a particular segment. Example: Suppose DS: Data says that any message program belonging to the data segment must use a logical segment called data.

2.DB -Stay by byte. It is used to declare a byte variable or order one or more bytes in the storage storage. For example, the Current_Value DB 36H makes the assembly 1 byte memory variable called the Current_Value, and insert the 36H value at this memory site when the program is uploaded to RAM. 3.
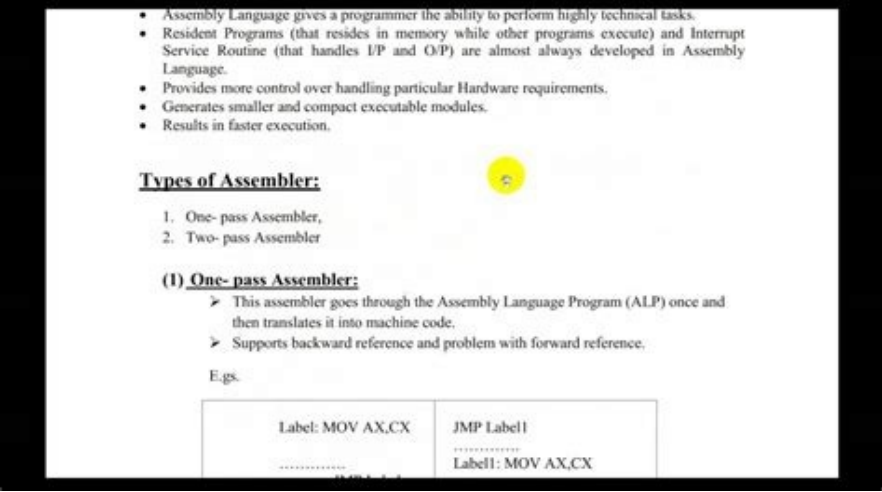
DW defined name. This forces the assembly to define the word variable or to reserve the type of memory storage site. 4. DD (define the double word): This directive is used to declare a double word variable or restore a memory site that can be achieved as a double word type. 5.Dq (define four words): This directive is used to the collector to publish a variable that is in memory of a 4 word length or 4 book words. 6.dt (define ten bytes): It is used to inform the collector to define the 10 -bytes memory of a 10 -length variable or book. 7.

The equation must be equated with the value or symbol of the name. Each time Mounter finds a specific name in the program, it changes the name with a value or symbol we equated with this name. 8.org -origate: Org operator changes the original data switch address. This allows at any point of the program to set the position meter to the desired value.
As Statm₿'Vavod: Assembler directives are instructions for the assembler to determine how the operand or section of the program should be processed.
They are also called pseudo-operation which cannot be produced by a microprocessor. This part explains the main assembler directive for the 8086. Assembler directives: The various directives are described below. 1. Suppose: Explicit directive is used to communicate the assembler named after a logical segment which is to be used for the specified segment. For example: Suppose DS:Data informs the assembler, that it must use a logical segment called DATA for all software instructions that refer to the data segment. 2.DB-PRETENTED BYTE.

It is used to declare variable bytes or to allocate one or more memory storage spaces in memory. For example, the Current_Value 36H database informs the assembler to reserve a 1-byte variable called traful_value and place 36h in that memory cell when loading the program. 3. DV - Define a word. This means that the assembler will determine the variable type of word storage or reserve for the word type in memory. 4. DD (Determine Double Word): This directive is used to declare a variable type of double word or restore memory cells which can be accessed in double word. 5.DQ (define quad): This directive is used to indicate an assembler to declare 4 words or reserve 4 words in memory. 6.DT (determine ten bytes): Used to inform the assembler of the need to determine the variable 10 bytes with a length or reserve of 10 bytes in memory. 7. eque \xe2\x80\x93 Equate is used to indicate a name of a certain value or symbol. Whenever the assembler finds the name of the noun in the program, it replaces the name with the meaning or the symbol that we faced in that name. 8.ORG -Ogate: The Org operator modifies the initial data movement address.

This allows you to set the location counter to the desired value at any point in the program. For exampleEnd of this logical segment. Example: code segment: the beginning of the logical segment containing the final code: the end of the segment called the code. Code.