

# Introduction to 8086 Assembly

## Lecture 7

Multiplication and Division



# Multiplication commands: mul and imul

**mul source**      (source: register/memory)



# Unsigned Integer Multiplication (mul)

- **mul src** (src: register/memory)
  - **src: 8 bits**      **ax** <- **al \* src**
  - **src: 16 bits**      **dx:ax** <- **ax \* src**
  - **src: 32 bits**      **edx:eax** <- **eax \* src**
  - **src: 64 bits**      **rdx:rax** <- **rax \* src** (**x64 only**)



# Unsigned Integer multiplication (mul)

**mul src8**

AH	AL
----	----

 = 

AL
----

 \* 

src8
------

**8 bit**

**mul src16**

DX	AX
----	----

 = 

AX
----

 \* 

src16
-------

**16 bit**

**mul src32**

EDX	EAX
-----	-----

 = 

EAX
-----

 \* 

src32
-------

**32 bit**

**mul src64**

RDX	RAX
-----	-----

 = 

RAX
-----

 \* 

src64
-------

**64 bit (x64 only)**



# Example

- `mul bl`
- `mul bx`
- `mul ebx`
- `mul rbx (x64 only)`



# Example

```
11:  db  0xFF, 0x1A, 0x11, 0xE2
      db  0x2A, 0x82, 0x1F, 0x74
mul [11]
```



# Example

```
11:  db  0xFF, 0x1A, 0x11, 0xE2  
      db  0x2A, 0x82, 0x1F, 0x74
```

~~mul [11]~~

mul byte [11]	; 8 bit	<b>AX = AL * [I1]</b>
mul word [11]	; 16 bit	<b>DX:AX = AX * [I1]</b>
mul dword [11]	; 32 bit	<b>EDX:EAX = EAX * [I1]</b>
mul qword [11]	; 64 bit	<b>RDX:RAX = RAX * [I1]</b>



# Signed Integer Multiplication (imul)

- **imul src** (src: register/memory)
  - **src: 8 bits**      **ax**  $\leftarrow$  **al** \* **src**
  - **src: 16 bits**      **dx:ax**  $\leftarrow$  **ax** \* **src**
  - **src: 32 bits**      **edx:eax**  $\leftarrow$  **eax** \* **src**
  - **src: 64 bits**      **rdx:rax**  $\leftarrow$  **rax** \* **src** (**x64 only**)



# Signed Integer multiplication (mul)

**imul src8**

AH	AL
----	----

 = 

AL
----

 \* 

src8
------

**8 bit**

**imul src16**

DX	AX
----	----

 = 

AX
----

 \* 

src16
-------

**16 bit**

**imul src32**

EDX	EAX
-----	-----

 = 

EAX
-----

 \* 

src32
-------

**32 bit**

**imul src64**

RDX	RAX
-----	-----

 = 

RAX
-----

 \* 

src64
-------

**64 bit (x64 only)**

# Question



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Why not have **add** and **iadd** just like  
**mul** and **imul**?



# Other forms of imul

- imul src
  - imul dest, src
  - imul dest, src1, src2
- dest = dest \* src
- dest = src1 \* src2



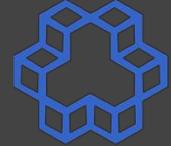
# Other forms of imul

- **imul src**    **src: reg/mem**
- **imul dest, src**    **dest: reg   src: reg/mem/immed**
- **imul dest, src1, src2**                                  **dest: reg   src1: reg/mem   src2: immed**

# Practice: Factorial

Write a program reading an integer and printing its factorial

- assume that the answer fits in 32 bits



# Practice: Factorial

```
call read_int
```

fact.asm

```
    mov ecx, eax
```

```
    mov eax, 1
```

```
loop1:
```

```
    mul ecx
```

```
loop loop1
```

```
    call print_int
```

```
    call print_nl
```



# Practice: Factorial

Write a program reading an integer and printing its factorial

- print an error message if the answer is out of range



# Practice: Factorial

```
segment .data                                fact2.asm

msg:    db "out of range!", 10, 0

segment .text
:
call  read_int
mov   ecx, eax
mov   eax, 1
l1:
mul  ecx
cmp  edx, 0
jne  errlbl
loop l1
```

```
call  print_int      fact2.asm (cont.)
call  print_nl
jmp   endl

errlbl:
mov   eax, msg
call  print_string

endl:
```



# Division

- div source (source: register/memory)
- idiv source (source: register/memory)



# Integer division (div, idiv)

- `div src8,`
- `idiv src8`    (`src8`: 8 bits)
  - `al <- ax / src8` (quotient)
  - `ah <- ax % src8` (remainder)

## Example:

- `div bh`
- `div byte [l1]`



# Integer division (div, idiv)

- `div src16,`
- `idiv src16` (src16: 16 bits)
  - `ax <- dx:ax / src16` (quotient)
  - `dx <- dx:ax % src16` (remainder)

## Example:

- `div cx`
- `div word [a]`



# Integer division (div, idiv)

- **div src32,**
- **idiv src32 (src32: 32 bits)**
  - **eax <- edx:eax / src32 (quotient)**
  - **edx <- edx:eax % src32 (remainder)**

## Example:

- **div esi**
- **div dword [num1]**



# Integer division (div, idiv)

- `div src64,`
- `idiv src64` (src64: 64 bits, x64 only)
  - `rax <- rdx:rax / src64` (quotient)
  - `rdx <- rdx:rax % src64` (remainder)

## Example:

- `div rdi`
- `div qword [sum]`



# Integer Division

	remainder	quotient	AX		
div src8	AH	AL	=	AH	AL / src8 8 bit
div src16	DX	AX	=	DX	AX / src16 16 bit
div src32	EDX	EAX	=	EDX	EAX / src32 32 bit
div src64	RDX	RAX	=	RDX	RAX / src64 64 bit (x64 only)



# Further reading

- [https://www.tutorialspoint.com/assembly\\_programming/assembly\\_arithmetic\\_instructions.htm](https://www.tutorialspoint.com/assembly_programming/assembly_arithmetic_instructions.htm)
- [https://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/X86\\_Assembly/Arithmetic](https://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/X86_Assembly/Arithmetic)
- [https://www.csie.ntu.edu.tw/~acpanq/course/asm\\_2004/slides/chapt\\_07\\_PartII\\_solve.pdf](https://www.csie.ntu.edu.tw/~acpanq/course/asm_2004/slides/chapt_07_PartII_solve.pdf)



# Errors can happen in division

```
mov eax, 0
mov edx, 1 ; edx:eax=2^32

mov ecx, 1
div ecx
```



# Errors can happen in division

```
mov eax, 0
mov edx, 1 ; edx:eax=2^32

mov ecx, 1
div ecx
```

```
b.nasihatkon@kntu:lecture7$ ./run.sh divoverflow
./run.sh: line 5: 23877 Floating point exception(core dumped) ./$1
```



# Usually dividend and divisor are of the same size!

**Unsigned:**

```
mov edx, 0  
div esi
```



# Usually dividend and divisor are of the same size!

**Unsigned:**

```
mov edx, 0  
div esi
```

**Signed:**

```
CDQ  
idiv ebx
```



# Remember: Extending bit size - signed

- **AX <- AL**      **CBW**      (convert Byte to Word)
  - **EAX <- AX**      **CWDE**      (convert Word to double word extended)
  - **RAX <- EAX**      **CDQE**      (convert Double to Quad extended, **x64**)
- 
- **DX:AX <- AX**      **CWD**      (convert Word to Double word)
  - **EDX:EAX <- EAX**      **CDQ**      (convert Double word to Quad word)
  - **RDX:RAX <- RAX**      **CQO**      (convert Quad word to Oct Word, **x64**)



# Practice: Prime Numbers

Write a program reading an integer and printing if it is prime

- assume that input is larger than 1



# Practice: Prime Numbers

```
segment .data
```

prime.asm

```
prime_msg: db "Prime!", 10, 0
```

```
notprime_msg: db "Not prime!", 10, 0
```

```
segment .text
```

```
:
```

```
call read_int
```

```
mov ebx, eax
```

```
mov ecx, 2
```

```
startloop:
```

```
    cmp ecx, ebx
```

```
    jge endloop
```

```
    mov eax, ebx
```

```
    mov edx, 0
```

```
    div ecx
```

```
    cmp edx, 0
```

```
    je notprime_lbl
```

```
    inc ecx
```

```
    jmp startloop
```

```
endloop:
```

```
    mov eax, prime_msg
```

```
    call print_string
```

```
    jmp endl
```

```
notprime_lbl:
```

```
    mov eax, notprime_msg
```

```
    call print_string
```

```
endl:
```

prime.asm (cont.)

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# Code on the right also correct?

```
startloop:  
    cmp ecx, ebx  
    jge endloop  
  
    mov eax, ebx  
    mov edx, 0  
    div ecx  
    cmp edx, 0  
    je notprime_lbl  
  
    inc ecx  
    jmp startloop  
  
endloop:  
    mov eax, prime_msg  
    call print_string  
    jmp endl  
  
notprime_lbl:  
    mov eax, notprime_msg  
    call print_string  
  
endl:
```

```
startloop:  
    cmp ecx, eax  
    jge endloop  
  
    mov eax, ebx  
    mov edx, 0  
    div ecx  
    cmp edx, 0  
    je notprime_lbl  
  
    inc ecx  
    jmp startloop  
  
endloop:  
    mov eax, prime_msg  
    call print_string  
    jmp endl  
  
notprime_lbl:  
    mov eax, notprime_msg  
    call print_string  
  
endl:
```