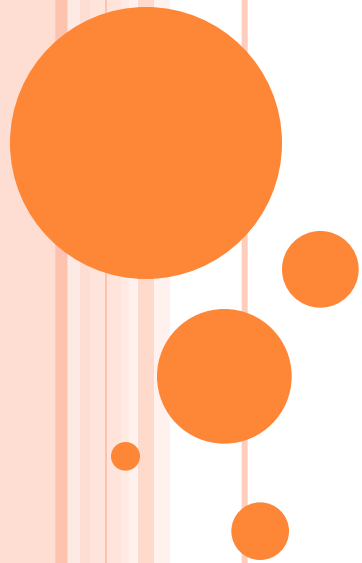


# **CODE CONVERSIONS**

## **LECTURE 1**



**Dronacharya Group of Institutions**

# BCD TO BINARY CONVERSION

A BCD number between 0 and 99 is stored in an R/W memory location called the input buffer (UNBUF). WAP and a conversion subroutine (BSDBIN) to convert the BCD number into its equivalent binary number. Store the result in a memory location defined as Output Buffer(OUTBUF).

```
START:  LXI SP,STACK
        LXI H,INBUF
        LXI B,OUTBUF
        MOV A,M
        CALL BSDBIN
        STAX B
        HLT
```



(CONT.)

```
BCDBIN: PUSH B
        PUSH D
        MOV B,A
        ANI 0FH
        MOV C,A
        MOV A,B
        ANI F0H
        JZ BCD1
        RRC
        RRC
```



(CONT.)

RRC

RRC

MOV D,A

XRA A

MVI E,OAH

SUM: ADD E

DCR D

JNZ SUM

BCD1: ADD C

POP D

POP B

RET



# BCD TO BINARY

- The main program initializes the stack pointer and two memory indexes. It brings BCD number into the accumulator and passes that parameter into subroutine.
- After returning from the subroutine ,the main program stores the binary equivalent in output buffer memory.
- Subroutine saves the content of BC and DE because these registers are used in the subroutine. The acc contents are not saved because that information is passed on to the subroutine.
- The conversion from BCD to binary is illustrated in subroutine 72 BCD converted to binary.



# BINARY TO BCD CONVERSION

A binary group is stored in memory location BINBYT. Convert the number into BCD, and store each BCD as two unpacked BCD digits in the output buffer. To perform this task, WAP two subroutines: one to supply the powers of ten, and the other to perform the conversion.

```
START:      LXI SP,STACK
            LXI H,BINBYT
            MOV A,M
            CALL PWRTEN
            HLT
```

```
PWRTEN:     LXI H,OUTBUF
            MVI,64H
            CALL BINBCD
            MVI B,0AH
```



(CONT.)

CALL BINBCD

MOV M,A

RET

BINBCD: MVI M,FFH

NXTBUF: INR M

SUB B

JNC NXTBUF

ADD B

INX H

RET

