ADD Des, Src:

- It adds a byte to byte or a word to word.
- It effects AF, CF, OF, PF, SF, ZF flags.
- E.g.:
 - ADD AL, 74H
 - ADD DX, AX
 - ADD AX, [BX]

- ADC Des, Src:
 - It adds the two operands with CF.
 - It effects AF, CF, OF, PF, SF, ZF flags.
 - E.g.:
 - ADC AL, 74H
 - ADC DX, AX
 - ADC AX, [BX]

• SUB Des, Src:

- It subtracts a byte from byte or a word from word.
- It effects AF, CF, OF, PF, SF, ZF flags.
- For subtraction, CF acts as borrow flag.
- E.g.:
 - SUB AL, 74H
 - SUB DX, AX
 - SUB AX, [BX]

SBB Des, Src:

- It subtracts the two operands and also the borrow from the result.
- It effects AF, CF, OF, PF, SF, ZF flags.
- E.g.:
 - SBB AL, 74H
 - SBB DX, AX
 - SBB AX, [BX]

• INC Src:

- It increments the byte or word by one.
- The operand can be a register or memory location.
- It effects AF, OF, PF, SF, ZF flags.
- CF is not effected.
- E.g.: INC AX

• DEC Src:

- It decrements the byte or word by one.
- The operand can be a register or memory location.
- It effects AF, OF, PF, SF, ZF flags.
- CF is not effected.
- E.g.: DEC AX

• AAA (ASCII Adjust after Addition):

- The data entered from the terminal is in ASCII format.
- In ASCII, o 9 are represented by 30H 39H.
- This instruction allows us to add the ASCII codes.
- This instruction does not have any operand.

Other ASCII Instructions:

- AAS (ASCII Adjust after Subtraction)
- **AAM** (ASCII Adjust after Multiplication)
- AAD (ASCII Adjust Before Division)

- DAA (Decimal Adjust after Addition)
 - It is used to make sure that the result of adding two BCD numbers is adjusted to be a correct BCD number.
 - It only works on AL register.
- DAS (Decimal Adjust after Subtraction)
 - It is used to make sure that the result of subtracting two BCD numbers is adjusted to be a correct BCD number.
 - It only works on AL register.

• NEG Src:

- It creates 2's complement of a given number.
- That means, it changes the sign of a number.

• CMP Des, Src:

- It compares two specified bytes or words.
- The Src and Des can be a constant, register or memory location.
- Both operands cannot be a memory location at the same time.
- The comparison is done simply by internally subtracting the source from destination.
- The value of source and destination does not change, but the flags are modified to indicate the result.

• MUL Src:

- It is an unsigned multiplication instruction.
- It multiplies two bytes to produce a word or two words to produce a double word.
- AX = AL * Src
- DX : AX = AX * Src
- This instruction assumes one of the operand in AL or AX.
- Src can be a register or memory location.

• IMUL Src:

• It is a signed multiplication instruction.

• DIV Src:

- It is an unsigned division instruction.
- It divides word by byte or double word by word.
- The operand is stored in AX, divisor is Src and the result is stored as:
 - AH = remainder AL = quotient

• IDIV Src:

It is a signed division instruction.

• CBW (Convert Byte to Word):

- This instruction converts byte in AL to word in AX.
- The conversion is done by extending the sign bit of AL throughout AH.

• CWD (Convert Word to Double Word):

- This instruction converts word in AX to double word in DX : AX.
- The conversion is done by extending the sign bit of AX throughout DX.