

```

; Fibonacci sequence / Only 10 elements so we can use one byte
IDEAL
MODEL      small
STACK     100h
DATASEG
seq        db 10 dup(0h)
cnt        db 0AH          ;Initialize the counter to 10 numbers.
numstr     db '$$$$'      ;STRING FOR 4 DIGITS.
CODESEG
;-----
proc       newline
          push ax
          push dx
          mov  ah,2
          mov  dl,10
          int  21h
          pop  dx
          pop  ax
          ret
endp
newline
;-----
proc       number2string
          push cx
          call dollars      ;prepare numstr with $ signs.
          mov  bx, 10       ;extracting a digit at a time
          mov  cx,0
;EXTRACT DIGITS
cycle1:   mov  dx,0         ;to facilitate division
          div  bx           ;dx:ax / 10 = ax - quotient dx -remainder
          push dx          ;using a stack will allow fetching in the
correct order
          inc  cx
          cmp  ax,0        ;done if number is zero
          jne  cycle1
;Retrieve pushed digits (opposite order)
          mov  si, offset numstr
cycle2:   pop  dx
          add  dl,48       ;convert dec digit to ASCII - 48 is '0' in ASCII
          mov  [si],dl
          inc  si
          loop cycle2
          pop  cx
          ret
endp
number2string
;-----
proc       dollars          ;No parms. Fills area in memory with "$"
          push cx
          push di
          mov  cx, 5
          mov  di, offset numstr
loop_dollars: mov bl, '$'
          mov  [ di ], bl
          inc  di
          loop loop_dollars
          pop  di
          pop  cx
          ret
endp
dollars
;-----
start:    mov  ax, @data
          mov  ds, ax
          lea si,[seq]
;print first element
          push ax
          push bx
          push si

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    xor  ax,ax
    mov  al,[seq]
    call number2string      ;takes the number in al and returns ASCII in numstr
    mov  dx, offset numstr
    mov  ah,9h
    int  21h
    call newline
    pop  si
    pop  bx
    pop  ax

;end print first element
    mov  cl,[cnt]          ;looping counter.
    xor  ax,ax             ;Beginning numbers 0 and 1.
    mov  bx,01h
    inc  si
    mov  [si],bx          ;array initialed to zero so start placing from the second.
;print second element
    push ax
    push bx
    push si
    xor  ax,ax
    mov  al,[si]
    call number2string      ;takes the number in al and returns ASCII in numstr
    call newline
    mov  dx, offset numstr
    mov  ah,9h
    int  21h
    call newline
    pop  si
    pop  bx
    pop  ax
;end print second element
    sub  cl,2              ;First two are placed in array already before the loop.
fbloop:  add  ax,bx         ;Calc fibonacci values in a loop
        inc  si
        mov  [si],ax
;print the rest of the elements
    push ax
    push bx
    push si
    xor  ax,ax
    mov  al,[si]
    call number2string      ;takes the number in al and returns ASCII in numstr
    mov  dx, offset numstr
    mov  ah,9h
    int  21h
    call newline
    pop  si
    pop  bx
    pop  ax
;end print rest of the elements
    mov  ax,bx
    mov  bx,[si]
    loop fbloop
exit:    mov  ax, 4c00h
        int  21h
END start

```