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Dep BS CS 5th

Subject Microprocessor and
Assembly language

Assignment 04

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Question 01

Ans:- inc val 2

Question 02

sub eax, val 3

Question 03

Ans:- mov ax, val 4

sub val 2, ax

Question 04

Ans:- CF = 0, SE = 1

Question 05

Ans:- OF = 1, SE = 1

Question 06

Ans:-

mov ax, 7FF0h

add al, 10h; a: CF = 1 SE = 0

ZF = 1 OF = 0

add ah, 1; b: CF = 0 SE = 1 ZF = 0 OF = 1

add ax, 2; c: CF = 0 SE = 0 ZF = 0 OF = 0

(2)

Question 07

Ans:-

```
mov esi, OFFSET my Bytes
mov al, [esi] ; a. AL = 10h
mov al, [esi+3] ; b. AL = 40h
mov esi, OFFSET my word + 2 ; c. AX = 003Bh
mov ax, [esi]
mov edi, 8
mov edx, [myDoubles+edi] ; d. EDX = 3
mov edx, myDoubles [edi] ; e. EDX = 3
mov eax, [ebx+4] ; f. EAX = 2
```

Question 08

Ans:-

```
mov esi, OFFSET my Bytes
mov ax, [esi] ; a. AX = 2010h
mov eax, DWORD PTR mywords ; b. EAX
= 003B 008Ah
xmov ax, [esi] x
xmov esi, myWORD x
mov esi, my pointer ;
mov ax, [esi+2] ; c. AX = 0000
mov ax, [esi+6] ; d. AX = 0000
mov ax, [esi-4] ; e. AX = 0044h
```

Question 09

Ans:-

The program does not support stops, because the first loop instruction decrement ECX to Zero. The second loop instruction decrements ECX to FFFFFFFFh, causing the outer loop to repeat.

Question 10

Ans:-

DATA

count DWORD ?

CODE

mov eax, 0

mov ecx, 10; outer loop counter

L1:

mov count, ecx

mov eax, 3

mov ecx, 5 inner loop counter

L2:

add eax, 5

~~mov ecx, 5~~

loop L2; repeat inner loop

mov ecx, count

loop L1; repeat outer loop

(4)

Question 11

Ans:-

```
mov ax, word ptr three
mov bx, word ptr three+2
mov three, bx
mov word ptr three+2, ax
```

Question 12

Ans:-

```
Xchg A, B
Xchg A, C
Xchg A, D
```

Question 13

Ans:- Parity flag (PF) will be set if there is an even number of 1 bit in the message byte.

* Parity flag (PF) will be zero for the message byte having an odd number of 1 bits.

Code

```
mov al, 0110101b
add al, 00000000; AL = 0110101, PF=0
```

(5)

After the execution of the ADD instruction AL contain the value of the message byte since, there are five (5) odd number of ones in the AL register. Thus, $PF = 0$

Question 14

Ans:-

Any non-zero operand causes the carry flag to be set.

Example:-

* Data

val B BYTE 1, 0

val C SBYTE -128

* Code

neg val B ; CF = 1, OF = 0

neg [val B + 1] ; CF = 0, OF = 0

neg val C ; CF = 1, OF = 1

Question 15

mov al, 0FFh

add al, 1

(6)

Question 16

Ans:-

```
mov al, 0FFh
```

```
add al, 1; CF=1, AL=00;
```

Try to go below zero:

```
mov al, 0
```

```
sub al, 1; CF=1, AL=FF
```

Question 17

Ans:-

```
INCLUDE Irvine32.inc
```

```
*data
```

```
val1 SDWORD 8
```

```
val2 SDWORD -15
```

```
val3 SDWORD 20
```

Final val SDWORD ?

CODE

```
main PROC
```

```
mov eax, val2
```

```
neg eax; eax = -15
```

```
add eax, 7; -val2 + 7
```

```
mov ebx, val3
```

```
add ebx, val; val3 + val1
```

(7)

```
sub eax, ebx
mov final_val, eax
call DumpRegs; display the registers
exit
main ENDP
END main
```

Question 18

• data

```
intarray DWORD 10000h, 20000h
30000h, 40000h
```

• Code

```
main proc
mov edi, OFFSET intarray
mov ecx, LENGTHOF intarray
mov eax, 0
L1
add eax, [edi]
add edi, TYPE intarray
loop L1
invoke Exit process, 0
main endp
end main
```


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Question 19

Ans:-

```
mov al, 80h
```

```
add al, 80h
```

Question 20

Ans:-

```
mov al, 0FFh
```

```
inc al
```

```
jz INC - overflow
```

```
mov bl, 1
```

```
dec bl
```

```
jz DEC - overflow
```

INC - overflow

DEC - overflow

Question 21

Ans: -

mov eax, TYPE myBytes ; a. 1

mov eax, LENGTHOF myBytes ; b. 4

mov eax, SIZEOF myBytes ; c. 4

mov eax, TYPE myWord ; d. 2

mov eax, LENGTHOF myWord ; e. 4

mov eax, SIZEOF myWord ; f. 8

mov eax, SIZEOF myString ; g. 5

Question 22

Ans: -

mov dx, WORD PTR myBytes

Question 23

Ans: -

mov al, BYTE PTR myWords + 1

Question 24

Ans: -

mov eax, DWORD PTR myBytes

Question 25

Ans: -

myWords LABEL DWORD

(10)

myWords WORD 3 DUP(?), 2000h

• data

mov eax, myWords D

Question 26

Ans:-

• Data

myByte BYTE 10h, 20h, 30h, 40h

myWords WORD 3 DUP(?) 2000h

myWords D LABEL DWORD

myWords WORD 3 DUP(?) 2000h

• Code

mov eax, myWords D

Question 27

Big Endian to Little Endian

• 386

model Flat, stdcall

• Stack 4096

Exit process PROTO, dw exit

code = DWORD

(11)

• Data

big Endian BYTE 12h, 34h, 56h, 78h
Little Endian DWORD?

• Code

main PROC

mov al, [bigEndian+3]

mov BYTE PTR [littleEndian], al

mov al, [bigEndian+2]

mov BYTE PTR [littleEndian+1], al

mov al, [bigEndian+1]

mov BYTE PTR [littleEndian+2], al

mov al, [bigEndian]

mov BYTE PTR [littleEndian+3], al

INVOKE ExitProcess, 0

main ENDP

END main

Question 28

Ans:-

• 386

model flat, stdcall

stack 4096

Exit process PROTO, dwExitCode:?

DWORD

(12)

• Data

array WORD 0, 2, 5, 9, 10

new Array DWORD LENGTHOF array
DUP (?)

• Code

main PROC

~~mov~~ ecx, 0

mov ax, [ESI]

mov [EDI], eax

add esi, typeb array

add edi, typeb newArray

loop L1

invoke ExitProcess, 0

main ENDP

END main

(13)

Question 29

Ans: -

• 386

• model flat, stdcall

• Stack 4096

Exit process PROTO, dwExitCode: DWORD

• Data

decimal Array DWORD 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8

• Code

main PROC

MOV ESI, OFFSET decimal Array

MOV EDI, OFFSET decimal Array

MOV ECX, LENGTHOF decimal Array - 1

L1:

ADD EDI, TYPE decimal Array

loop L1

MOV ECX, LENGTHOF decimal Array

L2:

MOV EAX, [ESI]

MOV EBX, [EDI]

XCHG EAX, EBX

MOV [ESI], EAX

MOV [EDI], EBX

(14)

```
Add ESI, TYPE decimal Array  
Sub EDI, TYPE decimal Array  
DEC ECX  
Loop L2
```

```
INVOKE Exit process, 0  
main ENDP  
END main
```

Question 30

Ans:-

- 386
- model flat, stdcall
- stack 4096

Exit process PROTO, DW ExitCode: DWord

◦ Data

Source BYTE "This is source string", 0

target BYTE SIZEOF Source DUP

◦ Code

```
main PROC
```

```
mov esi, 0
```

```
mov edi, LENGTHOF Source - 1
```

```
mov ecx, SIZEOF Source
```

```
L1:
```

```
mov eax, 0
```

(15)

```
mov al, source [esi]  
mov target [edi], al  
inc esi  
dec edi  
loop L1
```

```
INVOKE ExitProcess, 0  
main ENDP  
END main
```