

Exercises:

1. Write an assembly program that implements the following algorithm:

$x \leftarrow 2$

$y \leftarrow 4$

swap x and y

Use the stack (with the push and pop instructions) to swap the variables. Clearly mark which registers you are using to store x and y.

The screenshot shows an x86 assembly editor window titled "T:\Architecture Labs\Lab4\Lab4.ASM". The main window displays assembly code for a swap operation. The code uses registers AL and BL, and the stack (push/pop). The code is as follows:

```
MOV AL,2; Stores value of x
MOV BL,4; Stores value of y
PUSH AL
PUSH BL
POP AL; AL now has value of y
POP BL; BL now has value of x
END
```

The editor also shows a status bar with "Write Run Log" and "Log Assembler Activity" checkboxes. The "Source Code" tab is selected. The "RAM Source Code View" window is open, showing a memory dump. The memory dump shows the following values:

Address	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	A	B	C	D	E	F
00	MOV	AL	2	MOV	BL	4	PUSH	AL	PUSH	BL	POP	AL	POP	BL	END	END
10	END	END	END	END	END	END	END	END	END	END	END	END	END	END	END	END
20	END	END	END	END	END	END	END	END	END	END	END	END	END	END	END	END
30	END	END	END	END	END	END	END	END	END	END	END	END	END	END	END	END
40	END	END	END	END	END	END	END	END	END	END	END	END	END	END	END	END
50	END	END	END	END	END	END	END	END	END	END	END	END	END	END	END	END
60	END	END	END	END	END	END	END	END	END	END	END	END	END	END	END	END
70	END	END	END	END	END	END	END	END	END	END	END	END	END	END	END	END
80	END	END	END	END	END	END	END	END	END	END	END	END	END	END	END	END
90	END	END	END	END	END	END	END	END	END	END	END	END	END	END	END	END
A0	END	END	END	END	END	END	END	END	END	END	END	END	END	END	END	END
B0	END	END	END	END	END	END	END	END	END	END	END	END	END	END	END	END
C0	END	END	END	END	END	END	END	END	END	END	END	END	END	END	END	END
D0	END	END	END	END	END	END	END	END	END	END	END	END	END	END	END	END
E0	END	END	END	END	END	END	END	END	END	END	END	END	END	END	END	END
F0	END	END	END	END	END	END	END	END	END	END	END	END	END	END	END	END

The "RAM Source Code View" window also shows a legend for the memory dump: X Hexadecimal, Y ASCII, Z Source.

2. Write an assembly program that implements the following algorithm:

$x \leftarrow 12$ // 1100 in binary

$y \leftarrow 5$ // 0101 in binary

$[0x40] \leftarrow x \mid y$ // \mid is the bit-wise OR operation

$[0x41] \leftarrow x \& y$ // $\&$ is the bit-wise AND operation

$[0x42] \leftarrow x \wedge y$ // \wedge is the bit-wise XOR operation

$[0x43] \leftarrow \sim x$ // \sim is the bit-wise NOT operation

Clearly mark which registers you are using to store x and y.

The screenshot shows an 8086 assembly editor window titled "T:\Architecture Labs\Lab4\Lab4.ASM" and a "RAM Hexadecimal View" window.

Assembly Editor:

- Registers: AL 11110011 F3 -013, BL 00000101 05 +005, CL 00000000 00 +000, DL 00000000 00 +000. IP 00100110 26 +038, SP 10111111 BF -065, SR 00001000 08 +008. IS0Z.
- Buttons: Assemble, Slower, Continue, Step, Faster, Cpu Reset, Run F9, STOP, Show Ram.
- Source Code:

```
MOV AL,C; AL holds value of x
MOV BL,5; BL holds value of y

OR AL,BL; Bitwise OR operation
MOV [40],AL; Stores result of OR in 0x40

MOV AL,C; Move value of x back into AL
AND AL,BL; Bitwise AND operation
MOV [41],AL; Stores result of AND in 0x41

MOV AL,C; Move value of x back into AL
XOR AL,BL; Bitwise XOR operation
MOV [42],AL; Stores result of XOR in 0x42

MOV AL,C; Move value of x back into AL
NOT AL; Bitwise NOT operation
MOV [43],AL; Stores result of NOT in 0x43
END
```

RAM Hexadecimal View:

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	A	B	C	D	E	F
00	D0	00	0C	D0	01	05	AB	00	01	D2	40	00	D0	00	0C	AA
10	00	01	D2	41	00	D0	00	0C	AC	00	01	D2	42	00	D0	00
20	0C	AD	00	D2	43	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
30	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
40	0D	04	05	F3	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
50	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
60	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
70	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
80	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
90	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
A0	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
B0	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
C0	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
D0	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
E0	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
F0	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20

Buttons: X Hexadecimal, Y ASCII, Z Source

3. Write an assembly program that implements the following algorithm:

$x \leftarrow -5$

double()

$x \leftarrow x + 1$

double()

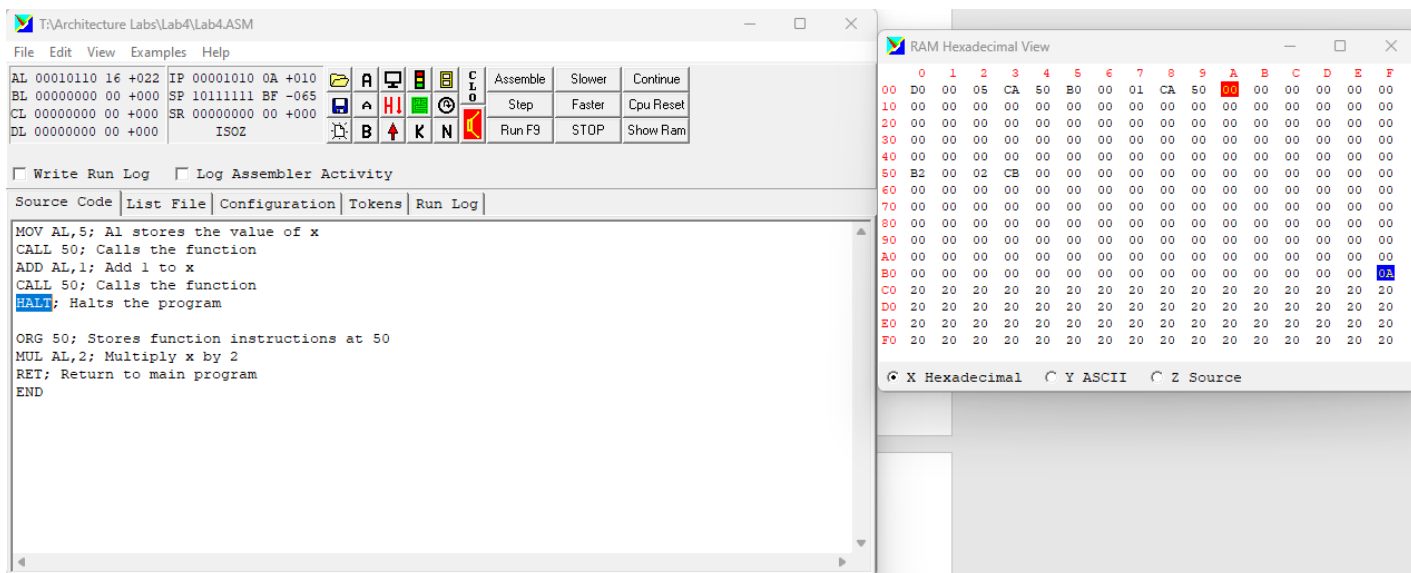
double()

{

$x \leftarrow x * 2$

}

Clearly mark which register you are using to store the variable x. Do not take shortcuts, you must implement the function double. Hint: consider using the halt instruction to stop the program before it reaches the definition of double.



4. Write an assembly program that implements the following algorithm:

```
x <- 4
```

```
doubleEvenNumbers()
```

```
x <- x + 1
```

```
doubleEvenNumbers()
```

```
// This function doubles x if x is even, otherwise, it does nothing.
```

```
doubleEvenNumbers()
```

```
{  
    if (x & 1 == 0)  
    {  
        x <- x * 2  
    }  
}
```

