Exercises:

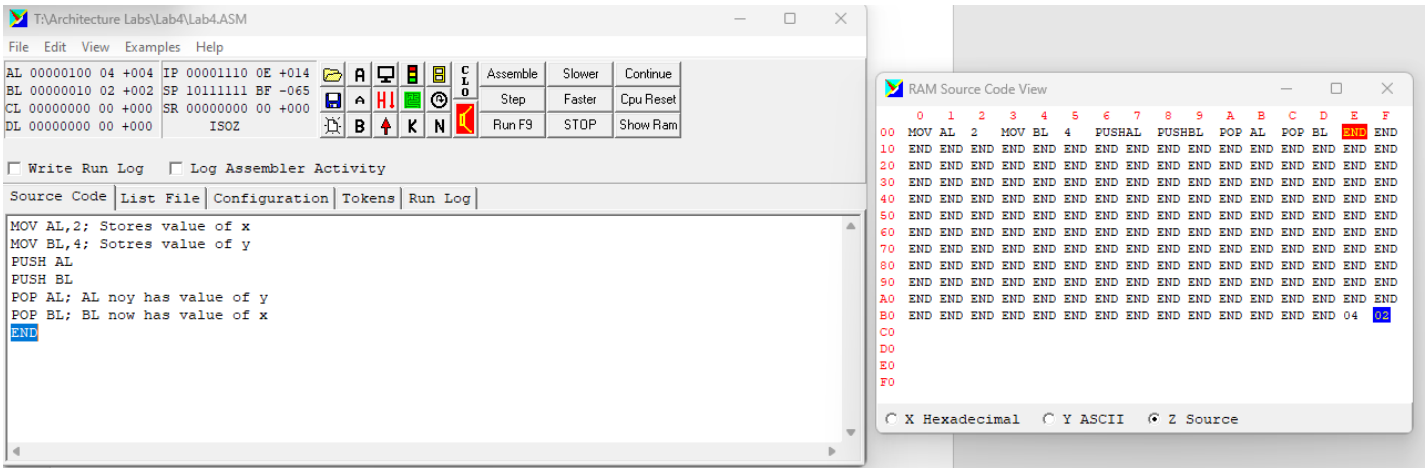
1. Write an assembly program that implements the following algorithm:

x <- 2

y <- 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.



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

x <- 12 // 1100 in binary

y <- 5 // 0101 in binary

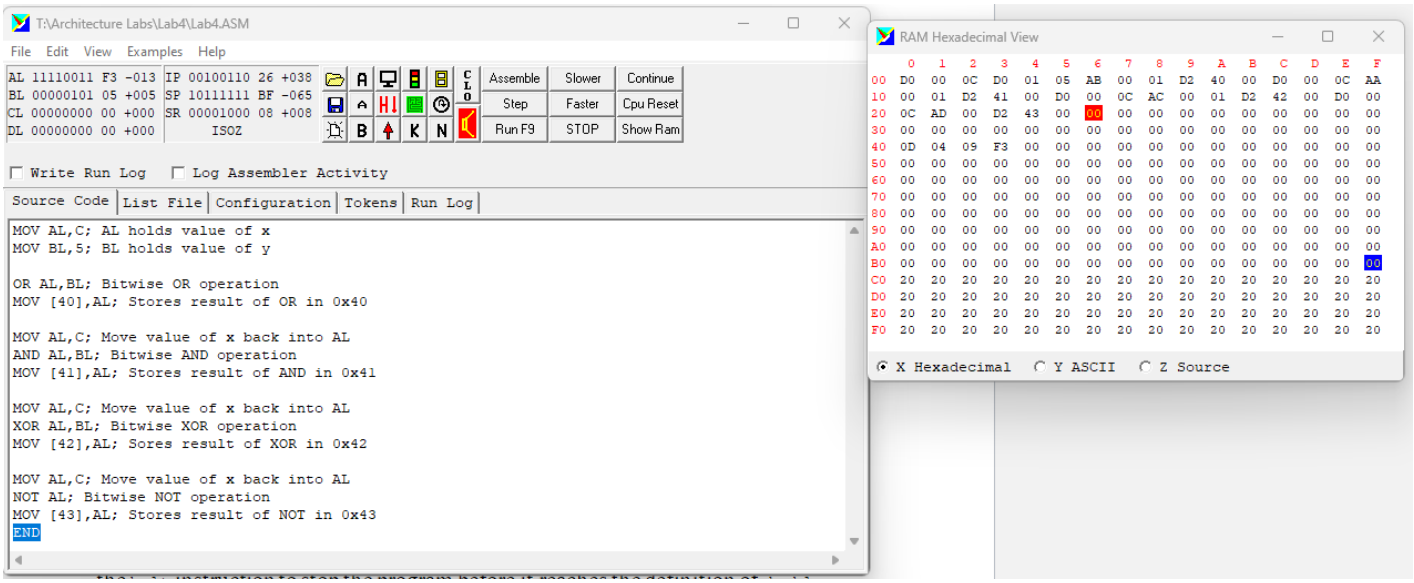
[0x40] <- x | y // | is the bit-wise OR operation

[0x41] <- x & y // & is the bit-wise AND operation

[0x42] <- x ^ y // ^ is the bit-wise XOR operation

[0x43] <- ~x // ~ is the bit-wise NOT operation

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



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

x <- 5

double()

x <- x + 1

double()

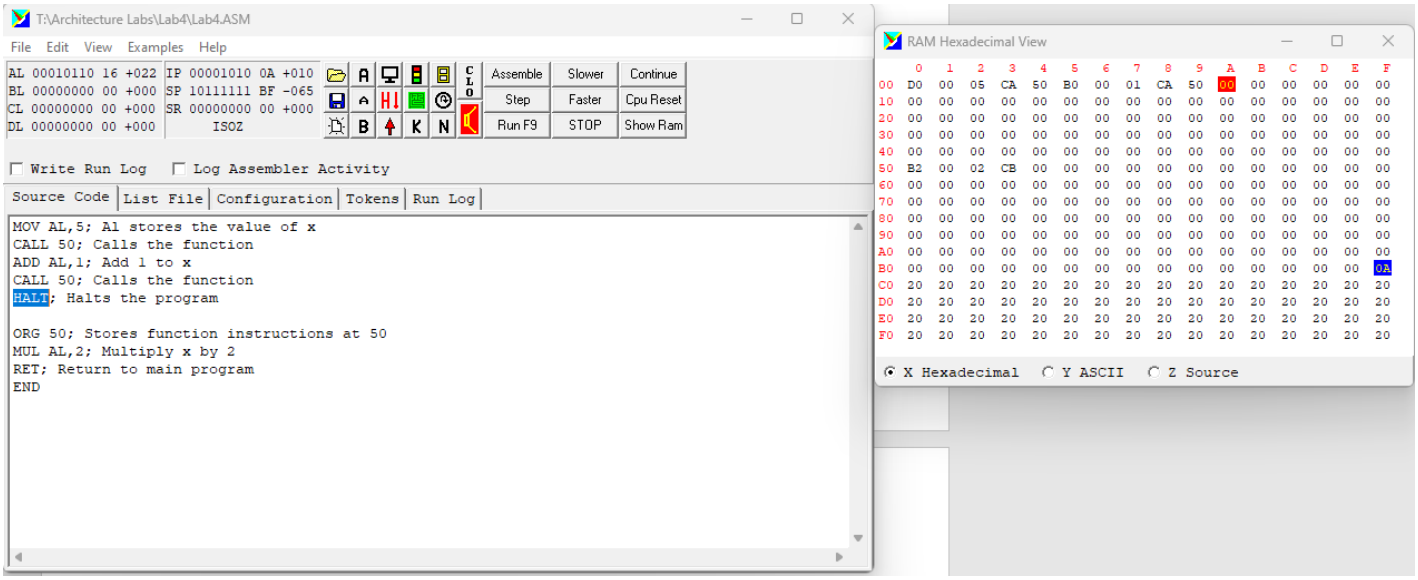
double()

{

x <- 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
    }
}
```