

# Computer Organization and Assembly Language

Lab 9 notes

# ADC Instruction

# Example:

```
.data
op1 QWORD 0A2B2A40674981234h
op2 QWORD 08010870000234502h
sum DWORD 3 dup(?)
      ; = 0000000122C32B0674BB5736
.code
...
mov  esi,OFFSET op1 ; first operand
mov  edi,OFFSET op2 ; second operand
mov  ebx,OFFSET sum ; sum operand
mov  ecx,2           ; number of doublewords
call Extended_Add
...
```

# Example

Extended\_Add PROC

Pushad

clc

L1:

mov eax,[esi] ; get the first integer

adc eax,[edi] ; add the second integer

pushfd ; save the Carry flag

mov [ebx],eax ; store partial sum

add esi,4 ; advance all 3 pointers

add edi,4

add ebx,4

popfd ; restore the Carry flag

loop L1 ; repeat the loop

adc word ptr [ebx],0 ; add leftover carry

popad

ret

Extended\_Add ENDP

# SBB Instruction

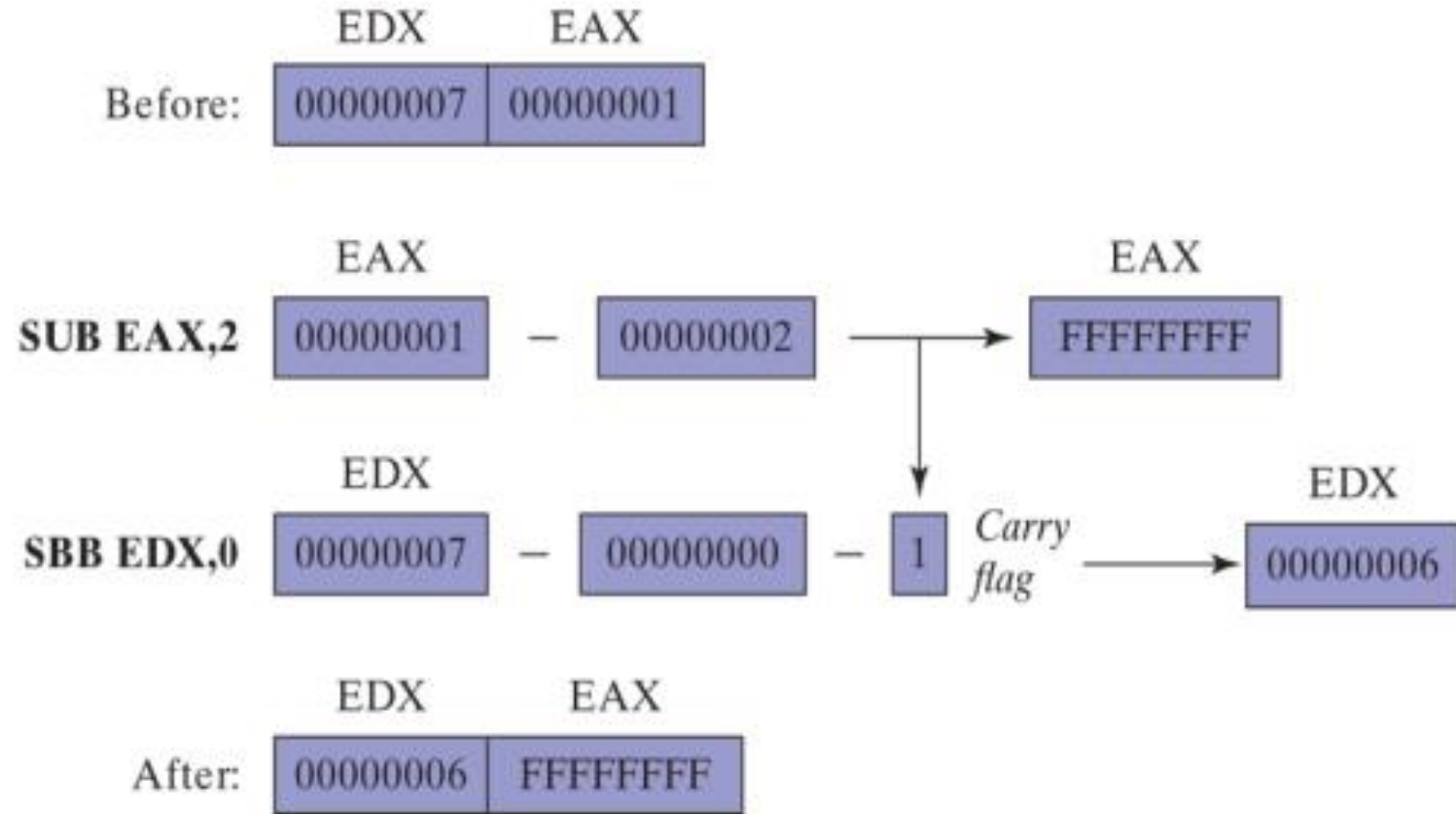
- The SBB (subtract with borrow) instruction subtracts source operand from a destination operand and then subtracts the carry flag from the destination.
- The possible operands are same as for ADC instruction

## Example:

- The following example code performs 64-bit subtraction. It sets EDX:EAX to **0000000700000001h** and subtracts 1 from this value. The lower 32 bits are subtracted first, setting the Carry flag. Then the upper 32 bits are subtracted, including the Carry flag:

```
mov edx, 7      ; upper half
mov eax, 1      ; lower half
sub eax, 2      ; subtract 2
sbb edx, 0      ; subtract upper half
```

# Steps:



# Implementing Arithmetic Expressions:



## Exercise:

`var4 = (var1 * -5) / (-var2 % var3);`

```
mov    eax,var2      ; begin right side
neg    eax
cdq                      ; sign-extend dividend
idiv   var3          ; EDX = remainder
mov    ebx,edx        ; EBX = right side
mov    eax,-5         ; begin left side
imul   var1           ; EDX:EAX = left side
idiv   ebx            ; final division
mov    var4,eax       ; quotient
```

Adapted from:

1. Assembly Language for x86 Processors by Kip R. Irvine (7<sup>th</sup> Edition)