Name:	Roll No.

In the x86 architecture the INT 1 is generated automatically after the execution of each instruction. This is why it is also called the single step interrupt. When this interrupt is hooked any code we've written in its handler ISR1 is executed after each instruction of the current program. So, for example, if we want to inspect the values of the registers after each instruction we can write the code to do so in ISR1.

(1) Assume your handler for INT 1 is called ISR1. Write code to hook this interrupt to ISR1 which is in your current CS, and make your program a TSR.

```
start:




```

(2) Write code for ISR1. Your handler should print in the first five lines of the screen the contents of IP, CS, FLAGS, AX and BX registers of the program in which INT 1 was generated. At the end of the ISR, simply iret back to where you came from.

Please use the opposite side of this page to write your code.