5. In PUSH instruction, after each execution of the instruction, the stack pointer is

a) incremented by 1

b) decremented by 1

c) incremented by 2

d) decremented by 2

7. In POP instruction, after each execution of the instruction, the stack pointer is

a) incremented by 1

b) decremented by 1

c) incremented by 2

d) decremented by 2

1. The stack pointer register contains

 a) address of the stack segment

b) pointer address of the stack segment

c) offset of address of stack segment

d) data present in the stack segment

7. When a stack segment is initialised then

a) SS and SP are initialised

b) only SS is initialised

c) only SP is initialised

d) SS and SP need not be initialised

10. For 8086 microprocessor, the stack segment may have a memory block of a maximum of

a) 32K bytes

b) 64K bytes

c) 16K bytes

d) NONE

5. Answer: d

Explanation: The actual current stack-top is always occupied by the previously pushed data. So, the push operation decrements SP by 2 and then stores the two bytes contents of the operand onto the stack.

7. Answer: c

Explanation: The actual current stack top is poped into the specific operand as the contents of stack top memory is stored in AL&SP and further contents of memory location pointed to by SP are copied to AH & SP.

Answers 1 Answer: c

Explanation: The stack pointer register contains the offset of the address of the stack segment.

Answer 7: a

Explanation: though the Stack segment is initialised, the SS and SP pointers must be initialised.

Answer 10: b

Explanation: In 8086 microprocessor, the memory segments each have a memory of 64K bytes.