

# **16.317: Microprocessor Systems Design I**

Summer 2012

## Lecture 6: Key Questions July 25, 2012

1. Describe the general structure and purpose of a subroutine.

2. Describe the basics of subroutines specific to the 80386.

3. Describe the operation of the CALL instruction.

4. Describe the operation of the RET instruction.

5. **Example:** Assuming  $AX = 2$  and  $BX = 4$ , show the results of the following sequence (Ex. 6.11). Assume the addresses of the first three instructions are CS:0005, CS:0008, and CS:0009, respectively:

```
CALL SUM
RET                ; End main function
SUM PROC NEAR
    MOV  DX, AX
    ADD  DX, BX
    RET
SUM ENDP
```

6. Explain the different instructions used to save state on the stack.

7. Explain the different instructions used to restore state from the stack.

8. **Example:** Assuming the initial state below, what is the resulting stack state of each of the following sequences?

EAX: 12345678H  
EBX: 0000000AH  
ECX: FF0000FFH  
EDX: 00000000H  
ESI: 00000008H  
EDI: FFFF0000H  
EBP: 00000400H  
ESP: 00002000H  
DS: 2110H  
SS: 1000H

- a. PUSH BX  
PUSH AX

- b. PUSH EBX  
PUSH EAX

- c. PUSH A

9. What are the major differences between real mode and protected mode?

10. What are the benefits offered by protected mode operation on the 80386?

11. Describe the difference between global and local memory.

12. Explain the purpose and general organization of descriptors.

13. Explain the general memory address calculation used in protected mode.

14. Explain the purpose and format of selectors.



15. Describe the descriptor tables used on the 80386DX.

16. Describe the global descriptor table register (GDTR).

a. What is the GDT base address and limit if

- GDTR = AAB B11221F0FH?

- c. What is the maximum GDT size and number of descriptors?

18. Show how selectors and the GDTR are used to access global memory.

19. Show the process used for local memory accesses on the 80386.

20. Describe the interrupt descriptor table and its purpose.

21. Describe the process of task switching and the structures used in task switching on the 80386.