

Name:

Note: Please post your homework to ICS232 D2L on or before the due date.

Irvine Chapter 7 - Integer Arithmetic
Irvine Chapter 8 - Advanced Procedures

- Which instruction shifts each bit in an operand to the left and copies the highest bit into both the Carry flag and the lowest bit position?
 ROL
- 2. Which instruction shifts each bit to the right, copies the lowest bit into the Carry flag, and copies the Carry flag into the highest bit position?

ROR

3. What is the value of AL after each instruction?

MOV AL, 0D4h
SHR AL, 1 a. 11010100
MOV AL, 0D4h
SAR AL, 1 b. 11010100
MOV AL, 0D4h
SAR AL, 4 c. 11010100
MOV AL, 0D4h
ROL AL, 1 d. 10101001

4. Write the assembly language instructions to multiple EAX by 24 using shift instructions.

Mov ebb, eax shl eax, 4

Shl ebb, 3



Add eax, edx

5. Explain why overflow cannot occur when the MUL and one-operand IMUL instructions execute.

The result is 2x the size of the multiplier and multuplicand

- 6. When EBX is the operand in a DIV instruction, which register holds the quotient? Eax
- 7. When BX is the operand in a DIV instruction, which register holds the quotient?

 Ax
- 8. What will be the contents of EAX and EDX after the following operation?

mov edx,0
mov eax,1234567h
mov ecx,100h
mul ecx
Edx: 0
Eax: 1234567h

9. What will be the contents of EAX and EDX after the following operation?

mov eax,63h cdq mov ebx,10h div ebx

Eax: 6



Edx: 3

10. Implement the following C expression in assembly language, using 32-bit signed operands:

```
val1 = (val2 / val3) * (val1 + val2);
.code
Mov eax, val2
Cdq;
Mov ebb, val3
Idiv ebx;
Mov ebx, val1
Add ebx, val2;
Imul ebx;
Mov val1, eax
```

11. Implement the following C code fragment in assembly language, using 32-bit integer signed operands:

```
int test(int x, int y)
{
   int r;

   if (x > y)
        r = x * y;
   else if (x == y)
        r = x / y;
   else
        r = x + y;
   return (r);
}

test(int, int):
push rbp
mov rbp, rsp
mov DWORD PTR [rbp-20], edi
```



```
mov DWORD PTR [rbp-24], esi
mov eax, DWORD PTR [rbp-20]
cmp eax, DWORD PTR [rbp-24]
jle .L2
mov eax, DWORD PTR [rbp-20]
imul eax, DWORD PTR [rbp-24]
mov DWORD PTR [rbp-4], eax
jmp .L3
.L2:
mov eax, DWORD PTR [rbp-20]
cmp eax, DWORD PTR [rbp-24]
jne .L4
mov eax, DWORD PTR [rbp-20]
cdq
idiv DWORD PTR [rbp-24]
mov DWORD PTR [rbp-4], eax
jmp .L3
.L4:
mov edx, DWORD PTR [rbp-20]
mov eax, DWORD PTR [rbp-24]
add eax, edx
mov DWORD PTR [rbp-4], eax
.L3:
mov eax, DWORD PTR [rbp-4]
pop rbp
ret
```

12. What is the equivalent C code?

	whatDoIDo	proc				
0000	55	push	ebp			
0001	89E5	mov	ebp,	esp		
000d	8B4508	mov	eax,	DWORD	PTR	8[ebp]
0010	99	cdq				



0011 F77DOC idiv DWORD PTR 12[ebp]

0014 89D0 mov eax, edx

0016 5D pop ebp

0017 C3 ret whatDoIDo endp

For the wahtDoIDo function, move the value until eax register. Sign extend eax to edx. Divide edx by eax. Move the remainder into the result variable. Return the result variable. End the function declaration.

Prepare for next class by reading Chapter 6 – Memory

Start working on Project 2

Continue working on Your Group Project