**2.1**

When translating something written in a high level language into an executable file, the source code first goes to a compiler to convert the source code into an object file. The object files go into the linker, which takes all the compiled object files and puts them together to create an executable file. High level programs also use linked library files to keep the code from looking like there is too much going on. When it is time to link, the whole file library is read, and is used by the executable file if it is needed. This improves performance of the program overall because loading the library would take a lot more time than needed.

Microsoft DOS runs the executable files, like .exe, .bat, etc. You can either just click on the files, or prompt it directly in the system’s command prompt window.

**2.2**

Labels represent specific memory address and ends with a colon (:).

Operations are the instructions of the statement and serve to identify what the programmer wants the machine to do at that step.

Operands are arguments for the operation, usually providing registers, address or values for the operations to use when syscall, or executes.

Comments are an optional notation that serve solely for the programmer and readers of the program, allowing them to better understand what the program does specifically.