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

Irvine Chapter 2 - x86 Processor Architecture
Irvine Chapter 4 - Data Transfers, Addressing, Arithmetic

1. In a MOV instruction, which operand is the source and which is the destination?

The first operand is the destination, the second is the source.

2. (True/False): The EIP register cannot be the destination operand of a MOV instruction.

False

3. In the operand notation used by Intel, what does reg/mem32 indicate?

Register that is 32 bits.



4. What will be the value of the destination operand after each of these instructions?

```
var2 WORD 1000h, 2000h, 3000h, 4000h
var3 SWORD -16, -42
var4 DWORD 12345
```

 \mbox{MOV} AX, var2 $\mbox{\ a.\ }\mbox{\ var2}$ moves to the AX register.

MOV AX, [var2 + 4] b. var2 + 4 offset moves to the AX register.

 \mbox{MOV} AX, var3 $\mbox{ c. }$ var3 moves to the AX register.

MOV AX, [var3 - 2] d. var3 - 2 offset moves into var3.

MOV AX, LENGTHOF var2 e. moves the number of elements in var2 to the AX register.

MOV AX, SIZEOF var3 f. moves the number of bytes into the ACX register.

5. Write instructions that subtract val4 from val2.

sub val2, val4



6. What will be in the registers as executing this code

```
BYTE 10h, 20h, 30h, 40h
myBytes
myWords WORD 8Ah, 3Bh, 72h, 44h, 66h
myDoubles DWORD 1,2,3,4,5
myPointer DWORD myDoubles
          mov esi, OFFSET myBytes
                                      ; a. AL = 10h
          mov al, [esi]
          mov al, [esi+3]
                                      ; b. AL = 40h
          mov esi,OFFSET myWords + 2
                                      ; c. AX = 3Bh
          mov ax, [esi]
          mov edi,8
          mov edx, [myDoubles + edi]; d. EDX = 3
          mov edx, myDoubles[edi]; e. EDX = \frac{3}{2}
          mov ebx, myPointer
          mov eax, [ebx+4]
                                      ; f. EAX = 2
```

7. What will be the final value of EAX in this example?

```
mov eax,0
mov ecx,10 ; outer loop counter
L1: mov eax,3
mov ecx,5 ; inner loop counter
L2: add eax,5
loop L2 ; repeat inner loop
loop L1 ; repeat outer loop
```

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Prepare for next class by reading lecture notes Irvine Chapter 5 and 6

Complete Project 1

Continue working on Your Group Project

Optional Questions:



1. Now that the semester is about one-half way complete, do you have any comments about the first half and how would you like the second half to be improved?

The first half went great, I don't think of any improvements I would recommend. Everything was straight forward from the beginning and everything has been on track with the schedule.