

SOLUTION

Course Code: EE 213	Course Name: Computer Organization and Assembly Language
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Instructions:

- Except your Roll No and Section, DO NOT SOLVE anything on this paper.
- Return the question paper.
- Read each question completely before answering it. There are **3 questions on 2 pages**.
- In case of any ambiguity, you may make assumption but your assumption must not contradict any statement in the question paper.
- All the answers must be solved according to the SEQUENCE given in the question paper, otherwise points will be deducted.
- This paper is subjective.
- Where asked for values, only provide the **hex-decimal** values.
- Problems needing iterations should be coded using iterative instructions. No points will be awarded otherwise.

Time Allowed: 60 minutes.

Maximum Points: 30 points

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Q No. 1 Briefly answer (2-3 lines) each of the following: [5 x 2 = 10 points]

- Explain why memory access takes more clock cycles than register access?
- After a program has been loaded into memory, how does it begin execution?

Instructions are maintained on an INSTRUCTION QUEUE where each individual instruction is pointed to by EIP and to start its execution cycle.

- What are linkers? Why do we need linkers?

Linkers are utility programs to link the system resources (libraries etc) with the object code.

- Give one example instruction for each of the following addressing modes:

- Indirect Addressing Mode

MOV EAX, [ESI]

- Base Indexed

MOV ARR[6], 13

- Why it is not allowed to directly set the EIP register?

EIP is aimed at pointing to next executable instructions, setting EIP can damage the execution plan.

Q No. 2

- a. Assuming that array1 is a WORD array containing decimal numbers from 0-99

```
array1 WORD 0,1,2,3,4...99
```

Write an assembly language code that should sum up all the ODD numbers in the array and stores the resulting value in a variable named **result**. [05 Points]

```
MOV    ECX, 50
MOV    ESI, OFFSET [ARRAY1+2]
MOV    result, 0
MOV    AX, 0
L1:    ADD    AX, [ESI]
        ADD    ESI, 4
LOOP   L1
MOV    result, AX
```

- b. Consider the following data definitions:

```
arr1 BYTE 10h, 20h, 30h, 40h, 50h
```

```
arr2 BYTE 5 DUP(?)
```

Write a nested loop that fills arr2 with each element of arr1 sequentially i.e. during each iteration of the outer loop, the inner loop must fill arr2 with a new element from arr1.

Hint: After first iteration of outer loop, arr2 = {10h,10h,10h,10h,10h}, after second iteration

arr2 = {20h,20h,20h,20h,20h}, and so on

[05 Points]

```
.data
    arr1 BYTE 10h, 20h, 30h, 40h, 50h
    arr2 BYTE 5 DUP(?)
    temp DWORD ?

.code
    MOV    ECX, LENGTHOF ARR1
    MOV    ESI, OFFSET arr1
    outer: MOV    EDI, OFFEST arr2
            MOV    temp, ECX
            MOV    al, [esi]
            MOV    ecx, lengthof arr2
            inner: mov    [edi], al
                    inc    edi
            LOOP   inner
            MOV    ecx, temp
            INC    ESI
    LOOP   outer
```

Q No. 3

- (a) Assuming that X is an SBYTE operand and Z is a DWORD operand, identify the problem(s) with each of the following instructions: [5 x 1 = 5 Points]

(i) MOV WORD PTR [Z], [ESI]

Two memory operands are not allowed.

(ii) MOV ECS, OFFSET Z

ECS cannot be used as general purpose.

(iii) MOVZX BH, AX

Invalid Extension, destination must be larger.

(iv) MOVZX EDX, X

X is a signed variable, MOVSX should've been used.

(v) PUSH X

X is an SBYTE variable, cannot be pushed.

- (b) Given that EAX = 0Ah, ECX = 05h, EDX = 03h, and ESP = 0000 001Fh, draw out the run-time stack (diagrams), with addresses after each numbered (#1 and #2) instruction. No points will be awarded if addresses are found missing/wrong. [05 Points]

main PROC		
	ADD AL, 2	; EAX = 0000 000Ch
	INC CH	; ECX = 0000 0105h
	PUSH ECX	; [0000 001B] = 0000 0105
	XCHG DH, DL	; EDX = 0000 0300
	SUB DH, AL	; EDX = 0000 F700
	PUSH EDX ; #1	; [0000 0017] = 0000 F700
	NEG EDX	
	PUSH EAX	; [0000 0013] = 0000 000C
	POP EDX ; #2	; EDX = 0000 000C
		; [ESP] = [0000 0017] = 0000 F700
	POP EAX	; EAX = 0000 F700
main ENDP		

#1

0000 001B	0000 0105
0000 0017	0000 F700

#2

0000 001B	0000 0105
0000 0017	0000 F700

STAY BRIGHT