

# Homework 4

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## 4.1.10

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

Answer: False

## 4.9.1

**5.** What will be the value of the Parity flag after the following lines execute?

```
mov al,1  
add al,3
```

Answer: 0

**6.** What will be the value of EAX and the Sign flag after the following lines execute?

```
mov eax,5  
sub eax,6
```

Answer: 1

**12. (Yes/No):** Is it possible to set the Overflow flag if you add a positive integer to a negative integer?

Answer: No

**14. (Yes/No):** Is it possible for the NEG instruction to set the Overflow flag?

**Answer:** Yes

## 4.9.2

**1.** Write a sequence of MOV instructions that will exchange the upper and lower words in a doubleword variable named three.

**Answer:**   mov eax, word ptr three  
          mov ebx, word ptr three+2  
          mov three, ebx  
          mov word ptr three+2, eax

**10.** Write a sequence of two instructions that set both the Carry and Overflow flags at the same time

**Answer:**   mov al,70h  
          add al,90h

## 4.10

### 1. Converting from Big Endian to Little Endian

Write a program that uses the variables below and MOV instructions to copy the value from bigEndian to littleEndian, reversing the order of the bytes. The number's 32-bit value is understood to be 12345678 hexadecimal.

```
.data
bigEndian BYTE 12h,34h,56h,78h
littleEndian DWORD?
```

**Answer:**   .code  
main PROC  
          mov al,[bigEndian+3]  
          mov BYTE PTR [littleEndian],al

```
mov al,[bigEndian+2]
mov BYTE PTR [littleEndian+1],al
mov al,[bigEndian+1]
mov BYTE PTR [littleEndian+2],al
mov al,[bigEndian]
mov BYTE PTR [littleEndian+3],al
```