

National University of Computer and Emerging Sciences, Lahore Campus



Course: COAL
Program: BSCS, BSDS, BSR
Duration: 1 Hour
Paper Date: 28-Sept-2023
Section: All
Exam: Midterm - I

Course Code: EE2003
Semester: Fall 2023
Total Marks: 30
Page(s): 3
Roll No. Solution

Instruction/Notes: This is an open notes/book exam. Sharing notes and calculators is NOT ALLOWED. All the answers should be written in provided space on this paper. Rough sheets can be used but will not be collected and checked. In case of any ambiguity, make reasonable assumptions. Questions during exams are not allowed.

Question 1 [CLO 1, 2] [15 Marks]: Answer following short questions:

- [1 Mark] How many number of address lines (no. of bits) are required to access 2GB memory? 31
- [2 Marks] SS = 0x012D, DS = 0x3F22 and BP = 0x00F2. Calculate the physical memory address of the destination operand for following statement: `Mov word [bp], 7`. Show your working to get credit.

$$P.A = SS * 10h + BP$$

$$= 0x013C2$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 012D0 \\ + 00F2 \\ \hline 013C2 \end{array}$$

- [3 Marks] What will be the values of AX and BX registers in hex after the execution of the following piece of code?

```
[ORG 0x0100]
jmp start
num1: dd 0x7E945FA2
num2: dd 0xB2654104

start:
mov ax, [num1+2]
mov bx, [num2+1]
```

AX = 0x7E94
BX = 0x6541

- [3 Marks] Identify whether the following combinations for addressing are valid or not. Each part is independent of others.

	Valid/Invalid
<code>Mov ax, [bx - si]</code>	Invalid
<code>Mov ax, [bx + di + 0x0300]</code>	Valid
<code>Mov al, [bx + si]</code>	Valid
<code>Mov ah, [bh]</code>	Invalid
<code>Mov ax, [bh + bl]</code>	Invalid
<code>Mov ax, [0x0200]</code>	Valid

- [3 Marks] Write assembly language code that calculates 2's complement of a number in the AX register. Your code should not exceed 2 instructions. No credit will be given if code exceeds 2 instructions.

not ax
add ax, 1

vi. [3 Marks] Identify whether the following instructions are taken or not taken, show your working to get credit.

	Taken/Not Taken	Show your working below
Mov ax, -1 Mov bx, 0xFFFF Cmp ax, bx Je l1	Taken	-1 in 16-bits is 0xFFFF
Mov ax, 0x1924 Mov cx, 0x0123 Sub cx, ax Jo l1	Not Taken	$\begin{array}{r} 1924 \\ - 0123 \\ \hline E7FF \end{array}$ <p>Subtracting larger number from smaller number gives negative answer so no overflow.</p>
L1: Mov ax, 0FFFFh Mov bx, 0FFFFh Add ax, bx Mov ax, 0 Mov bx, 0 Jnc L1	Not Taken	$\begin{array}{r} FFFF \\ + FFFF \\ \hline 1FFFF \end{array}$ <p>1FFFF carry generated more instructions does not affect flags so Carry Flag remains 1 so no jump taken.</p>

Question 2 [CLO 3] [15 Marks]: Parity of a number is odd if the total number of 1s in its binary is odd. Following examples show different numbers, their binary and parity.

Number	0xA7	0xA3	0x94	0xFF	0x00
Binary	1010 0111	1010 0011	1001 0100	1111 1111	0000 0000
Total No of 1s	5	4	3	8	0
Parity	Odd	Even	Odd	Even	Even

Write a program that removes odd parity numbers from an array and keeps even parity numbers in start. A sample array before and after execution of required program is shown below:

Array Before Execution:	0xA7, 0xA3, 0x94, 0xFF, 0x00
Array After Execution:	0xA3, 0xFF, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00 ; odd parity numbers have been removed