

ELE 338 – Preliminary Work 1

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Q1)

Answer: The 2 numbers I've chosen are *(FFFF)h* and *(0001)h*. It could be done using any 2 numbers that set both CF and ZF to 1.

Source Code:

```
org 100h

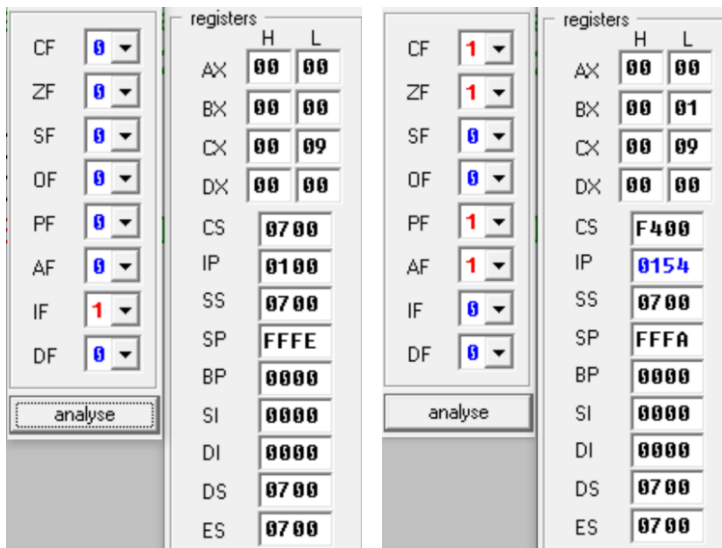
;ELE338 - Preliminary Work 1 - Question 1
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MOV AX, 0FFFFh ;Assigning (FFFF)h to AX register
MOV BX, 00001h ;Assigning (0001)h to BX register
ADD AX, BX ;Making addition AX=AX+BX

ret
```

Screenshots:

Before and after the operation:



Comments: Here we basically just add (FFFF)h and (0001)h and store the result in AX.

This addition makes both CF and ZF equal to 1.

Q2)

Source Code:

```
org 100h

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MOV AX, 0d ;Assigning 1 to AX register which will indicate the
position

;MOV BX 10111111b ;Assigning the first example number to BX
register

MOV BX, 11111011b ;Assigning the second example number to BX
register

Back: ROR BX, 1 ;Rotating BX to the right by one to check the LSB

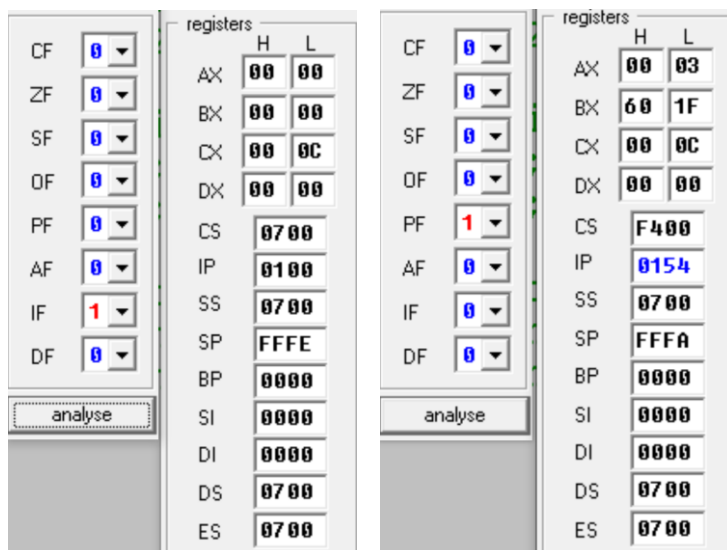
INC AX ;Increase the position AX

JC Back ;Jump if the bit(CF) is 1

ret
```

Screenshots:

Before and after the operation:



Comments: Here we basically rotate the binary number we store in BX to the right until we get a “0” in CF, while increasing the AX value which indicates the position.

At the end of the execution the value we got in AX is the result.

Q3)

Source Code:

```
org 100h

;ELE338 - Preliminary Work 1 - Question 3
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MOV CX, 8d ;Assigning 8 to CX, since we are dealing with 8-bit binary
numbers

;MOV DX, 00101001b; Assigning the first example to DX register
MOV DX, 01101010b; Assigning the second example to DX register
MOV AX, 0d ;Initializing a counter to AX register

JMP Rotate ;Jump to "Rotate" to initialize the process

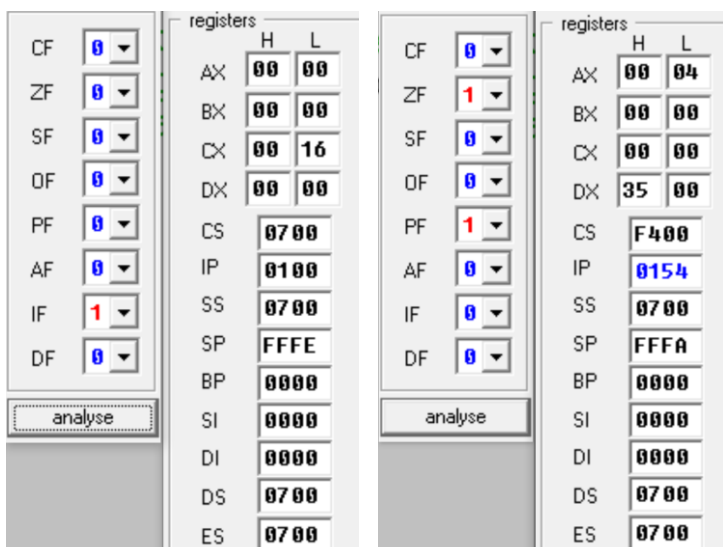
FoundZero: INC AX ;Increase AX by 1
DEC CX ;Decrease the counter

Rotate: ROR DX, 1 ;Rotate DX to the right
JCXZ Done; Terminate the program if CX is 0
JNC FoundZero; Jump to "FoundZero" if CF is 0
LOOP Rotate; Decrease CX and jump to "Rotate" if CF 1

Done: ret
```

Screenshots:

Before and after the operation:



Comments: Here we basically rotate the binary number we store in DX to the right until the loop counter CX is equal to 0, while checking whether the bit we got in CF is 0 or not. If it is equal to 0, we increase the "0" bit counter AX by 1.

At the end of the execution the value we got in AX is the result.