KABARAK



UNIVERSITY

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS MAIN CAMPUS

FIRST SEMESTER 2019/2020 ACADEMIC YEAR

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR SCIENCE IN COMPUTER SCIENCE

COMP 225/INTE 223: ASSEMBLY LANGUAGE PROGRAMMING

STREAM: Y2S2 TIME: 11:00-1:00PM

EXAMINATION SESSION: SEP- DEC DATE: 10/12/2019

VENUE: AUDITORIUM COPIES: 265

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- 1. Answer Question 1 and any other two questions in the answer booklet provided.
- 2. Do not write on your question papers. All rough work should be done in your answer booklet.
- 3. Clearly indicate which question you are answering.
- 4. Write neatly and legibly.
- 5. Edit your work for language and grammar errors.

6. Follow all the instructions in the answer booklet

QUESTION ONE (30 marks)	
(a) What is an assembler? Compare the access time of an assembler a	and a
compiler.	(3mks)
(b) Explain any three importance of learning assembly language prog	rams (3mks)
(c) Write an instruction that computes two's complement of a number	r stored in a
accumulator	(2mks)
(d) What is the difference between PUSHF and PUSHA instructions is	in 8086
(2	mks)
(e) Demonstrate how to use of XOR instruction to invert bits and OR	instructions
to set bits to ones	(4mks)
(f) What do square brackets means when they appear in an operand?	(2mks)
(g) Explain the function of the two special purpose registers in 8086	
microprocessor	(2mks)
(h) Explain the four fields of any assembly language program	(4mks)
(i) Write any four rules of using a MOV instruction with examples in	each(4mks
(j) Explain NEAR CALL and FAR CALL procedure.	(2mks)
(k) Explain the functions of all general purpose registers of 8086	(4mks)
QUESTION TWO (20 marks)	
(a) Compare the procedures and Macros	(4mks)
(b) Computer system is made up of three functional buses parts. Explain	them (3mks)
(c) Write a program in 8086 to add two 16-bit resulting to a sum larger to	han 16 bits.
	(4mks)
(d) Explain with examples CALL and RET instructions	(4mks)
(e) Which register addresses the start of the program's machine code in m	nemory
	(2mks)

(3mks)

(f) Identify the addressing modes used in the following instructions:

(i) MOV DS, AX(ii) MOV AX, [4172 H] (iii) ADD AX, [SI]

QUESTION THREE (20 marks)

by a 8bit register

(a) What is the maximum memory size that can be addressed by 8086? (2mks)(b) To speed up the processor operations, the processor has a register. Explain the functions of all general purpose registers (4mks) (c) Write a program to create a procedure *sum* that takes two numbers as arguments, does their summation and returns the result. Call this procedure twice in your main (4mks) program. (d) Explain the difference between operation of SAR and SHR instructions with the use of an examples (e) Write an instruction that will transfer the contents of extra segment register to data segment register (2mks)(f) List the four registers that can be used to address memory (4mks) **QUESTION FOUR (20 marks)** (a) Explain the role of the Bus interface unit(BIU) and the Execution unit(EU) in 8086 (4mks) (b) Explain the three characteristics that classifies any microprocessor (3mks) (c) If the value of AX=22FFh, what is the new value of AX after performing SAR AX. 1 (4mks) (d) Write an 8086 assembly language program that clears all bits in BX register using any of the logical instructions. (4mks) (e) What is the functional difference between BP and SP register (2mks) (f) Write an assembly language program for 8086 to divides 16 bit unsigned number

(3mks)

QUESTION FIVE (20 marks)

- (a) What is the difference between the following instructions MOV AL, 12H and MOV AL, [12H] (2mks)
- (b) Show the syntax for the instructions ADD and ADC. What are the acceptable operands for the destination and source (3mks)
- (c) Explain the Based Indexed Relative Addressing mode with an example of an instruction (4mks)
- (d) Create a macro to be used in a program for the addition of any three values contained in any three general purpose registers. Use this macro to implement any two problems (5mks)
- (e) What is the difference between MOV and MOVS instruction (2mks)
- (f) What is the order of registers when POPA is used (4mks)