

**Computer Science Department**  
**California State University, Fullerton**

CPSC 240-09 Computer Organization and Assembly Language

Quiz 03

Thursday, November 16, 2023

Student Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Last 4 digits of ID: \_\_\_\_\_

**Note:**

- University regulations on academic honesty will be strictly enforced.
- You have **75** minutes to complete this Quiz.
- You can use calculator for the Quiz.
- Close books, slides, and turn off the computer.
- Turn off or turn vibration your cell phone.
- Any content submitted after the due date will be regarded as a make-up quiz.

1. What will be in the **ax**, **bx**, and **dx** registers after execution? What is in **num1**, **num2**, and **num3** memories before execution and after execution until the label “done”? Show answer in hex, full register size. *Note*, pay close attention to the register sizes (8-bit, 16-bit, 32-bit, or 64-bit).

```

section .data
num1  dw    60                ;num1 = 60 = 0x003C
num2  dw    90                ;num2 = 90 = 0x005A
num3  dw    0                 ;num3 = 0 = 0x0000

section .text
    global  _start
_start:
    mov     ax, word[num1]     ;ax = 60 = 0x003C
    mov     bx, word[num2]     ;bx = 90 = 0x005A
    mul     bx                 ;dx:ax = ax*bx = 60*90 = 5400
    mov     word[num3], ax     ;[num3] = ax = 5400 = 0x1518
done:
    mov     rax, 60
    mov     rdi, 0
    syscall

```

(26 points)

Memory	Offset	Value (Hex)	
		before(initial)	after
num3	+1	0x00	0x15
num3	+0	0x00	0x18
num2	+1	0x00	0x00
num2	+0	0x5A	0x5A
num1	+1	0x00	0x00
num1	+0	0x3C	0x3C

Register	Value (Hex)
	after execution
ax	0x1518
bx	0x005A
dx	0x0000

$$5400/16 = 337 \text{ R } 8$$

$$337/16 = 21 \text{ R } 1$$

$$21/16 = 1 \text{ R } 5$$

$$1/16 = 0 \text{ R } 1$$

$$5400 = 1*16^3 + 5*16^2 + 1*16^1 + 8*16^0 = 0x1518$$

2. What will be in the **eax**, **ebx**, **ecx**, and **edx** registers after execution. What is in **mul3** memory before execution and after execution until label “done”? Show answer in hex, full register size. *Note*, pay close attention to the register sizes (8-bit, 16-bit, 32-bit, or 64-bit).

```

section .data
mul3    dd    0                ;[mul3] = 0x0000 0000

section .text
        global _start
_start:
        mov     ecx, 105        ;ecx = 105
next:
        mov     edx, 0          ;edx = 0
        mov     eax, ecx        ;eax = ecx = 105, 106, 107, 108
        mov     ebx, 3          ;ebx = 3
        div     ebx             ;edx=edx:eax % ebx = 105%3 = 0
                                ;edx=edx:eax % ebx = 106%3 = 1
                                ;edx=edx:eax % ebx = 107%3 = 2
                                ;edx=edx:eax % ebx = 108%3 = 0
                                ;eax=edx:eax / ebx = 108/3 = 36
        cmp     edx, 0          ;edx == 0
        jne     skip            ;F, T, T, F
        inc     dword[mul3]     ;[mul3]=0+1+1+1=0x00 00 00 02
skip:
        inc     ecx             ;ecx=105+1+1+1+1=109=0x6D
        cmp     ecx, 109        ;109 == 109
        jne     next            ;T, T, T, F
done:
        mov     rax, 60
        mov     rdi, 0
        syscall

```

(24 points)

Memory	Offset	Value (Hex)	
		before(initial)	after
mul3	+3	0x00	0x00
mul3	+2	0x00	0x00
mul3	+1	0x00	0x00
mul3	+0	0x00	0x02

Register	Value (Hex)
	After execution
eax	0x0000 0024
ebx	0x0000 0003
ecx	0x0000 006D
edx	0x0000 0000

3. What will be in the **rax**, **rcx** and **rsi** registers after execution. What is in **len** and **array** memory before execution and after execution until the label “done”? Show memory and register answer in decimal, regardless of memory and register sizes.

```

section .data
array db 0x64, 0x7D, 0x96, 0xAF
len db 4

section .text
global _start
_start:
    movzx rcx, byte[len] ;rcx, = 4
    mov rsi, 0 ;rsi = 0
pushLoop:
    mov rax, 0 ;rax = 0x0000 0000 0000 0000
    mov al, byte[array+rsi] ;al = 0x64, 0x7D, 0x96, 0xAF
    push rax ;rax = 0x0000 0000 0000 00AF
    inc rsi ;rsi=0+1+1+1+1
    loop pushLoop ;dec rcx; rcx=4-1-1-1-1
    ;cmp cx,0 ; jne pushLoop
    mov rcx, qword[len] ;rcx = 4
    mov rsi, 0 ;rsi = 0
popLoop:
    pop rax ;rax=0x0000 0000 0000 0064
    mov byte[array+rsi], al ;0xAF, 0x96, 0x7D, 0x64
    inc rsi ;rsi=0+1+1+1+1=4
    loop popLoop ;dec rcx; rcx=4-1-1-1-1=0
    ;cmp rcx,0 ; jne pushLoop
done:
    mov rax, 60
    mov rdi, 0
    syscall

```

(26 points)

Memory	Offset	Value (Hex)	
		before (initial)	after
len	+0	0x04	0x04
array	+3	0xAF	0x64
array	+2	0x96	0x7D
array	+1	0x7D	0x96
array	+0	0x64	0xAF

Register	Value (Hex)
	After execution
rax	0x0000 0000 0000 0064
rcx	0x0000 0000 0000 0000
rsi	0x0000 0000 0000 0004

rsp	...
	0x0000 0000 0000 0064
	0x0000 0000 0000 007D
	0x0000 0000 0000 0096
	0x0000 0000 0000 00AF

4. What will be in the **ax**, **bx**, **rcx**, and **dx** registers after execution? What is in **number** and **ascii** memory before execution and after execution until the label “done”? Show answer in hex, full register size. *Note*, pay close attention to the register sizes (8-bit, 16-bit, 32-bit, or 64-bit).

```

section .data
number dw      987                      ;number = 987 = 0x03DB
ascii  db      "000", 0x0A

section .text
        global _start
_start:
        mov     rcx, 2                  ;rcx = 2
        mov     ax, word[number]       ;ax = 987
        mov     bx, 10                 ;bx = 10
next:
        mov     dx, 0                  ;dx = 0
        div     bx                     ;dx=dx:ax%bx=987%10=98 R 7
                                         ;dx=dx:ax%bx=98%10=9 R 8
                                         ;dx=dx:ax%bx=9%10=0 R 9
        add     byte[ascii+rcx], dl    ;ascii+2='0'+7='7'=0x37
                                         ;ascii+1='0'+8='8'=0x38
                                         ;ascii+0='0'+9='9'=0x39
        dec     rcx                    ;rcx=2-1-1-1=-1
        cmp     rcx, 0                 ;rcx < 0
        jge     next                  ;T, T, F
done:
        mov     rax, 60
        mov     rdi, 0
        syscall

```

(24 points)

Memory	Offset	Value (Hex)	
		before (initial)	after
ascii	+3	0x0A	0x0A
ascii	+2	0x30	0x37
ascii	+1	0x30	0x38
ascii	+0	0x30	0x39
number	+1	0x03	0x03
number	+0	0xDB	0xDB

Register	Value (Hex)
	After execution
ax	0x0000
bx	0x000A
rcx	0xffff ffff ffff ffff
dx	0x0009

# ASCII TABLE

dec	hex	oct	char	dec	hex	oct	char	dec	hex	oct	char	dec	hex	oct	char
0	0	000	NULL	32	20	040	space	64	40	100	@	96	60	140	`
1	1	001	SOH	33	21	041	!	65	41	101	A	97	61	141	a
2	2	002	STX	34	22	042	"	66	42	102	B	98	62	142	b
3	3	003	ETX	35	23	043	#	67	43	103	C	99	63	143	c
4	4	004	EOT	36	24	044	\$	68	44	104	D	100	64	144	d
5	5	005	ENQ	37	25	045	%	69	45	105	E	101	65	145	e
6	6	006	ACK	38	26	046	&	70	46	106	F	102	66	146	f
7	7	007	BEL	39	27	047	'	71	47	107	G	103	67	147	g
8	8	010	BS	40	28	050	(	72	48	110	H	104	68	150	h
9	9	011	TAB	41	29	051	)	73	49	111	I	105	69	151	i
10	a	012	LF	42	2a	052	*	74	4a	112	J	106	6a	152	j
11	b	013	VT	43	2b	053	+	75	4b	113	K	107	6b	153	k
12	c	014	FF	44	2c	054	,	76	4c	114	L	108	6c	154	l
13	d	015	CR	45	2d	055	-	77	4d	115	M	109	6d	155	m
14	e	016	SO	46	2e	056	.	78	4e	116	N	110	6e	156	n
15	f	017	SI	47	2f	057	/	79	4f	117	O	111	6f	157	o
16	10	020	DLE	48	30	060	0	80	50	120	P	112	70	160	p
17	11	021	DC1	49	31	061	1	81	51	121	Q	113	71	161	q
18	12	022	DC2	50	32	062	2	82	52	122	R	114	72	162	r
19	13	023	DC3	51	33	063	3	83	53	123	S	115	73	163	s
20	14	024	DC4	52	34	064	4	84	54	124	T	116	74	164	t
21	15	025	NAK	53	35	065	5	85	55	125	U	117	75	165	u
22	16	026	SYN	54	36	066	6	86	56	126	V	118	76	166	v
23	17	027	ETB	55	37	067	7	87	57	127	W	119	77	167	w
24	18	030	CAN	56	38	070	8	88	58	130	X	120	78	170	x
25	19	031	EM	57	39	071	9	89	59	131	Y	121	79	171	y
26	1a	032	SUB	58	3a	072	:	90	5a	132	Z	122	7a	172	z
27	1b	033	ESC	59	3b	073	;	91	5b	133	[	123	7b	173	{
28	1c	034	FS	60	3c	074	<	92	5c	134	\	124	7c	174	
29	1d	035	GS	61	3d	075	=	93	5d	135	]	125	7d	175	}
30	1e	036	RS	62	3e	076	>	94	5e	136	^	126	7e	176	~
31	1f	037	US	63	3f	077	?	95	5f	137	_	127	7f	177	DEL

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