Question 1. After an addition of two unsigned numbers, the C bit is set. What does it mean?

A: C bit set if unsigned overflow

Question 2 After an addition of two signed numbers, the V bit is set. What does it mean?

A: V bit set if signed overflow

Question 3. After a subtraction of two unsigned numbers, the C bit is set. What does it mean?

A: means ok, no overflow

Question 4. After a subtraction of two signed numbers, the V bit is set. What does it mean?

A: means the operation cause an overflow

Question 5. Assume there are two 32-bit variables in RAM memory called In and Out. Write C code that sets **`Out`** equal to **`In`** plus 1.

A: Out = In + 1;

Question 6. Assume there are two 32-bit variables in RAM memory called In and Out. Write assembly code that sets **`Out`** equal to **`In`** plus 1.

A:

```
LDR R1,=In ;
LDR R0,[R1] ;
ADD R0,R0,#1 ;
LDR R2,=Out ;
STR  R0,[R2] ;
```