CPSC 240: Computer Organization and Assembly Language
Assignment 02, Fall Semester 2024

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Quiz Questions:

From the textbook "X86-64 Assembly Language Programming with Ubuntu," study quiz questions 8, 9, 10, and 11 on page 120. Students do not need to submit answers to the quiz questions as they are found in Appendix D of the textbook.

Programming:

1. Download the “CPSC-240 Assignment02.docx” document.
2. Design a 16-bit addition program "addition.asm", and use assembly language to realize the function of the following C++ instructions. NOTE: variable sizes and program functions should be equivalent to C/C++ instructions.

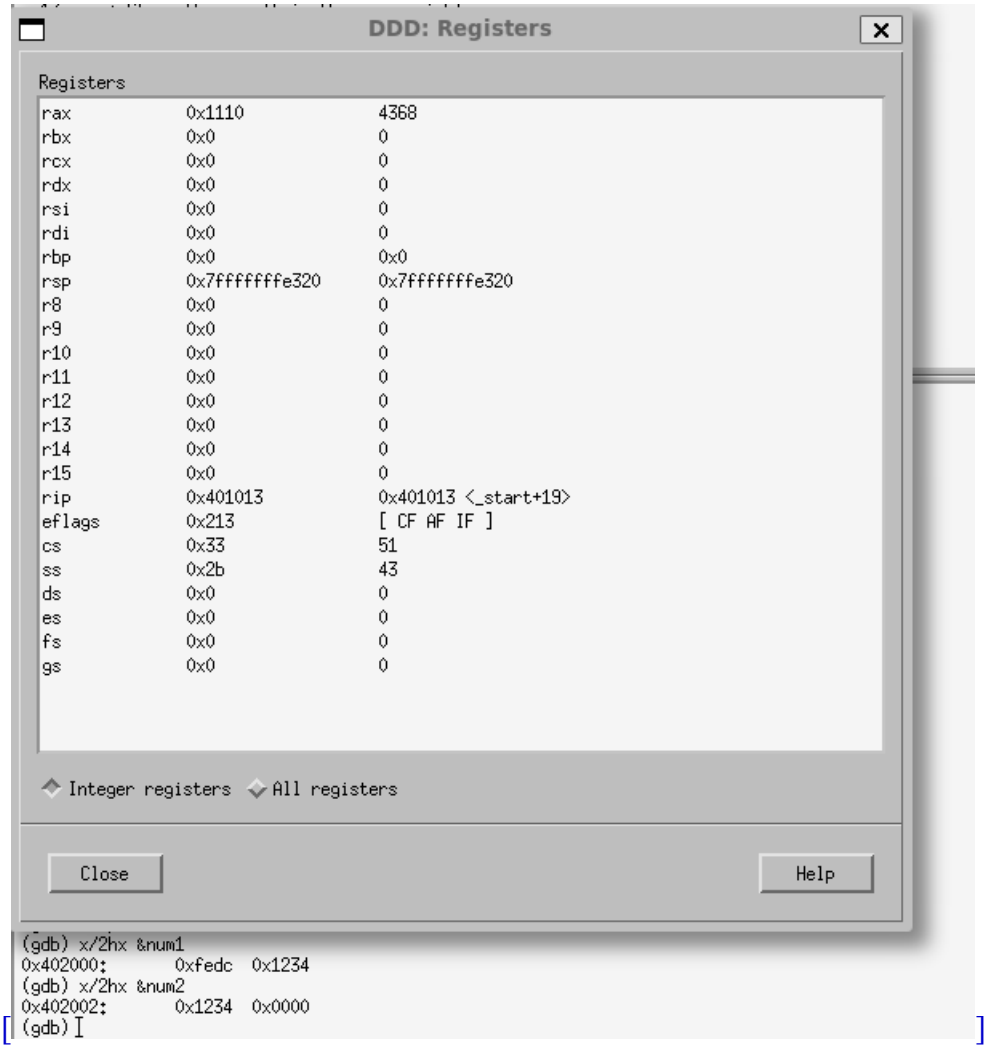
```
unsigned short num1 = 0xFEDC;          // use dw to declare 16-bit variable
unsigned short num2 = 0x1234;          // use dw to declare 16-bit variable
unsigned int sum = 0;                  // use dd to declare 32-bit variable
sum = int(num1 + num2);
```

3. Assemble the "addition.asm" file and link the "addition.o" file to get the "addition" executable file.
4. Run the "addition" file with the GDB debugger to display the simulation results of num1 and num2, as well as the simulation results of sum.
5. Insert source code (addition.asm) and simulation results (GDB debugger window) of the memory (num1, num2, and sum) in the document. Use calculator or hand calculation to verify the simulation results.
6. Design a 16-bit subtraction program "subtraction.asm", and use assembly language to realize the function of the following C++ instructions. NOTE: variable sizes and program functions should be equivalent to C/C++ instructions.

```
signed short num1 = 0x1234;            // use dw to declare 16-bit variable
signed short num2 = 0xFEDC;            // use dw to declare 16-bit variable
signed int dif = 0;                    // use dd to declare 32-bit variable
dif = int(num1 - num2);
```

7. Assemble the "subtraction.asm" file and link the "subtraction.o" file to get the "subtraction" executable file.
8. Run the "subtraction" file with the GDB debugger to display the simulation results of num1 and num2, as well as the simulation results of diff.
9. Insert source code (subtraction.asm) and simulation results (GDB debugger window) of the memory (num1, num2, and dif) in the document. Use calculator or hand calculation to verify the simulation results.
10. Save the file in pdf format and submit the pdf file to Canvas before the deadline.

```
[section .data
        num1 dw 0xFEDC      ;16-bit variable
        num2 dw 0x1234      ;16-bit variable
        sum    dd 0         ;32-bit variable for sum

section .text
        global _start

_start:

        mov ax, [num1]
        add ax, [num2]


        movzx eax, ax

        ; Storing sum
        mov [sum], eax

        ; Exit
        mov eax, 60
        xor edi, edi
        syscall]
```



num1 = 0xFEDC, which is **65244**

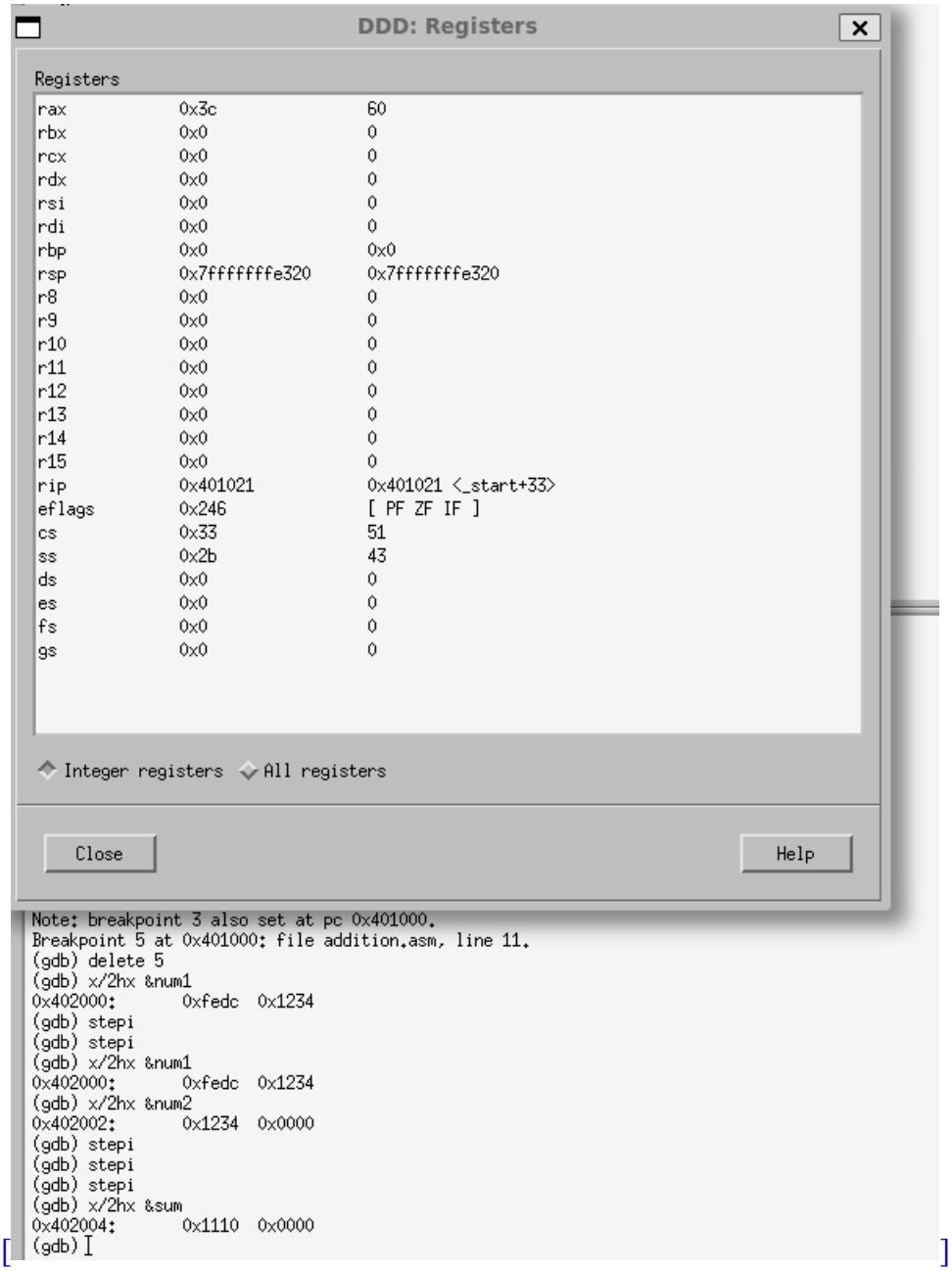
num2 = 0x1234, which is **4660**

Both in decimal.

65244 + 4660 = 69904.

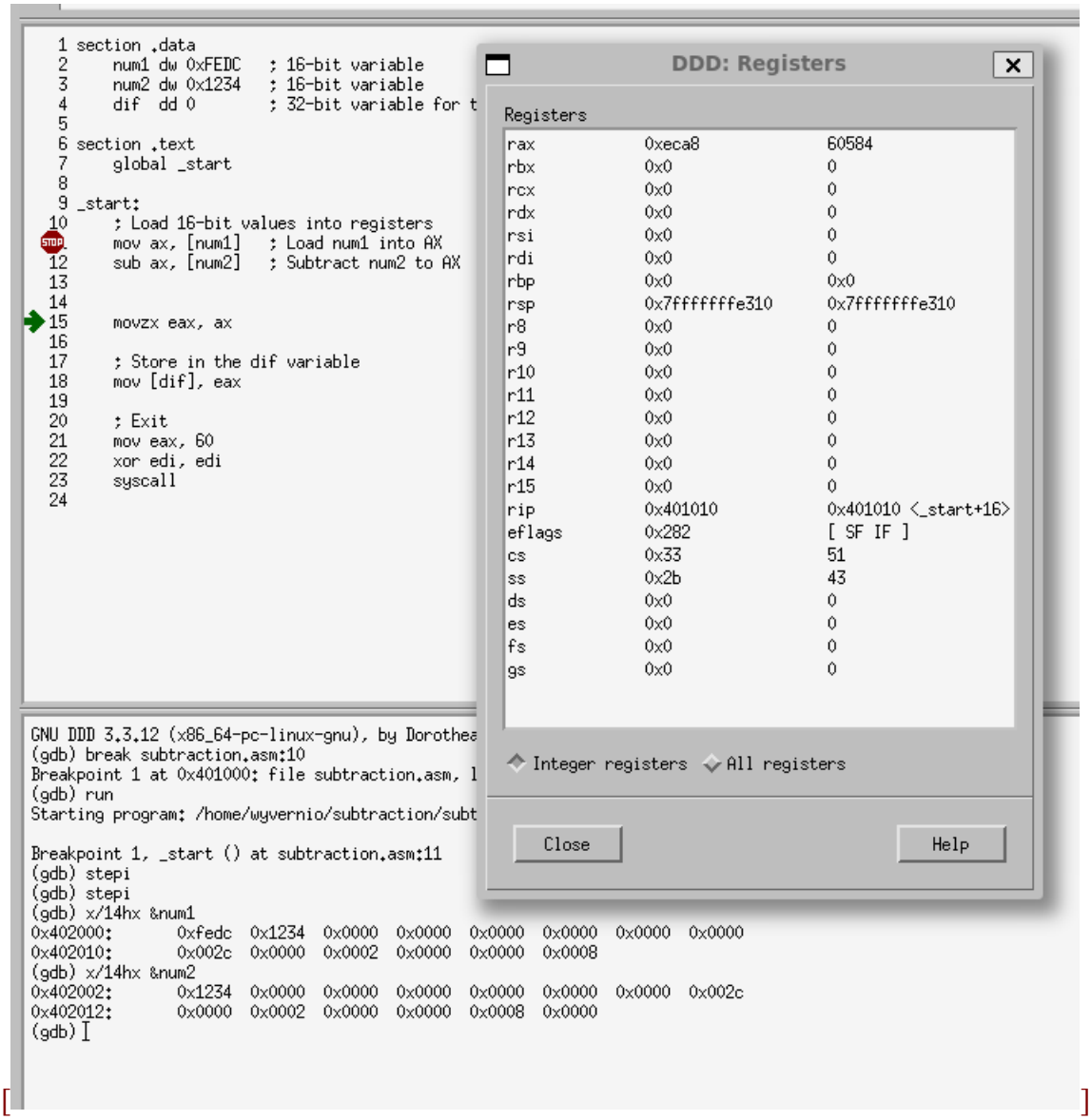
So the sum is 69904 in decimal or 0x111B8 in hexadecimal.

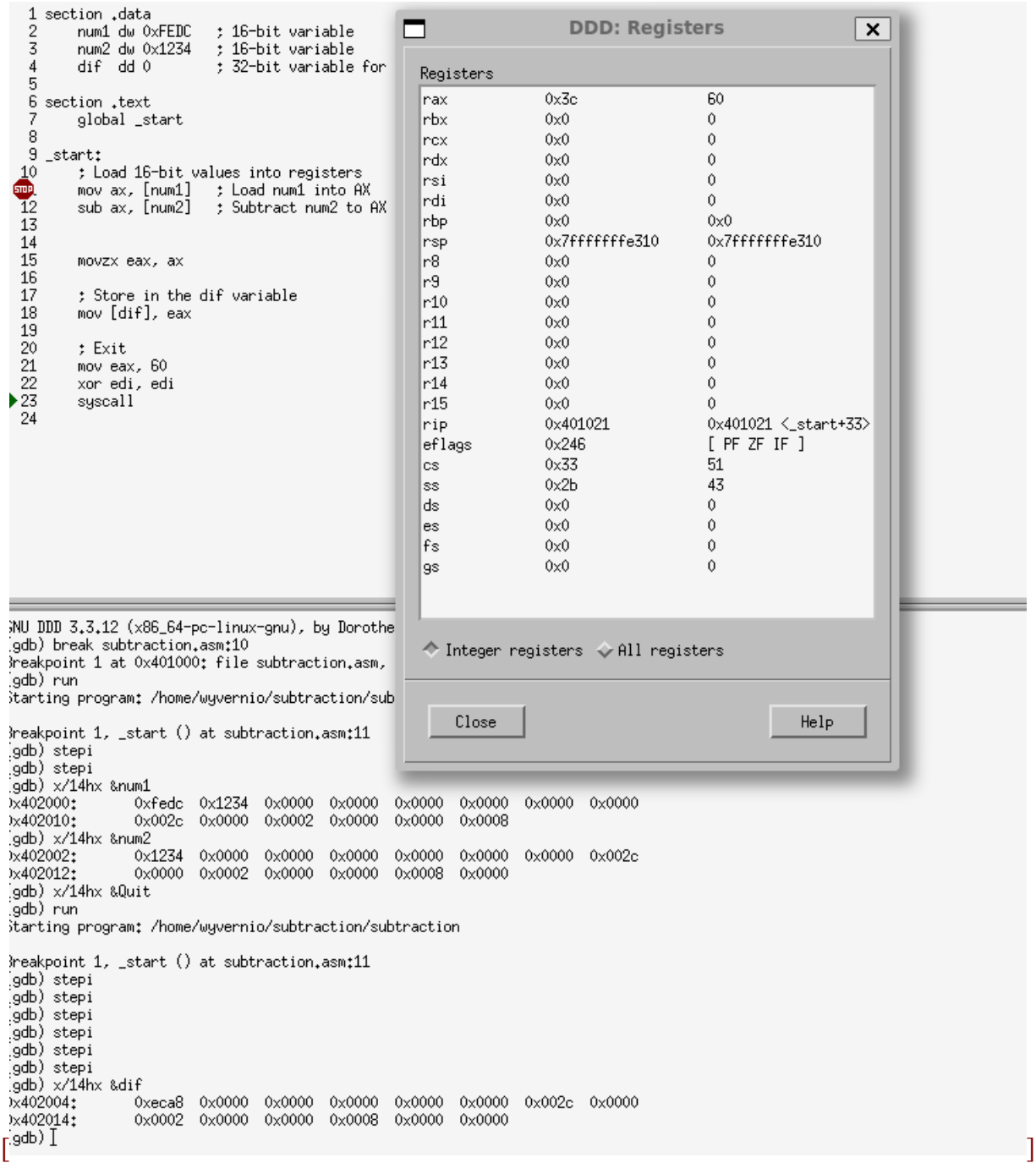
I feel like the register wasn't showing this properly, but I know my code is working, I'm a little confused. If I did something incorrectly, please tell me in the submission comments of the assignment, I'd love to know.




```
[section .data
        num1 dw 0xFEDC      ; 16-bit variable
        num2 dw 0x1234      ; 16-bit variable
        dif    dd 0              ; 32-bit variable for the difference

section .text
        global _start

_start:
        ; Load 16-bit values into registers
        mov ax, [num1]      ; Load num1 into AX
```

```
sub ax, [num2]      ; Subtract num2 to AX


movzx eax, ax

; Store in the dif variable
mov [dif], eax

; Exit
mov eax, 60
xor edi, edi
syscall]
```





num2 – num1 = dif is the same as saying 65244 – 4660 = 60584.

Which is exactly the same as on my register rax at the top, 60584.