

2b) ~~No~~ The assembly language for x86 processors is not the same as the ARM or Motorola 68000 because the assembly language for x86 is not as advanced as ARM which is used in the development of high performance computer processors. Very big companies such as Intel

c) The families of EAX register are:
 i) AX (primary accumulator) :- It is used in input/output and most arithmetic instructions.

ii) BX (base register) :- It is used in indexed addressing.

iii) CX (count register) Used in input/output operations.

32-bit registers

	16-15	8-7	
EAX	AH	AL	A
EBX	BH	BL	B
ECX	CH	CL	C
EDX	DH	DL	D

TEST

a) Numeric addresses gives you a particular location in the memory because normal applications can be loaded anywhere so if it's loaded in a different space it won't work.

b) Types of files produced by assembler

- i) Executable text
- ii) Read-only data
- iii) Read-write data
- iv) Read-write ~~individual~~ data
- v) Listing files
- vi) Object files

Portability is the ability to use the same software in different environments in programming

Portability in programming is the ability to move a code from existing hardware and software platforms apart from the one it was built for

