

(10)

NAME: UJILE UNYE DAVID

MATRIK NO. 17/eng02/077

DEPT: COMPUTER ENG.

1)

a) Using numeric addresses ties the assembler to specific locations in memory. The application won't load/work if it is a different address than the initially programmed address location.

b) The assembler produces OBJECT FILES

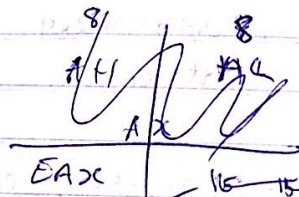
1

2)a.

Portability in programming languages is a characteristic of a code to be utilized in more than one sequence / operating system with re-editing or alteration of the source code.

2b) No, it is not.

Reason; They are based on different bit-processors / operating system



2c)



EAX is used for arithmetic & logical operations (ALU). It is 32-bit. It can be subdivided into 16 bit regs. The AX is divided into 8-bit regs which have AH & AL

HW.

ITION 3;

Segmentation in assembly language is achieved when the main memory of the computer is divided logically into different segments. Each segment will possess its own base address. The segments are referenced by pointers located in the segment registers & all contain a specific type of data.

```
in Proc ; STARTS PROCEDURE
mov AX, 47104 ; Moves 47104 into the AX
add EAX, 127 ; Adds 127 (Octal) to the EAX register
mov DS, AX ; Moves the AX data into the DS
in ENDP ; ENDS PROCEDURE
```

value 1 BYTE 6Dh ; initialized unsigned 8-bit variable
declaration

value 2 DWORD ? ; uninitialized 32-bit unsigned
integer

value 3 SBYTE -10, -20, -30, -40, -50 ; multiple initialized
signed integer.

try.

4.

```
TITLE Subtract Three Integers ( Subtract.asm )
```

```
INCLUDE Irvine32.inc
```

```
.data
```

```
int 1 WORD 500h
```

```
int 2 WORD 300h
```

```
int 3 WORD 200h
```

```
Answer WORD ?
```

```
.code
```

```
main PROC
```

```
MOV ax, int 1
```

```
sub ax, int 2
```

```
sub ax, int 3
```

```
call DumpRegs
```

```
exit
```

```
main ENDP
```

```
END main
```