

Case.

(1-2)

1.) using numeric addresses links you to specific locations in the memory being used (normal application can be brought up or located and loaded anywhere in the memory so it can't work if you load it in a different place than you assumed when it was programmed

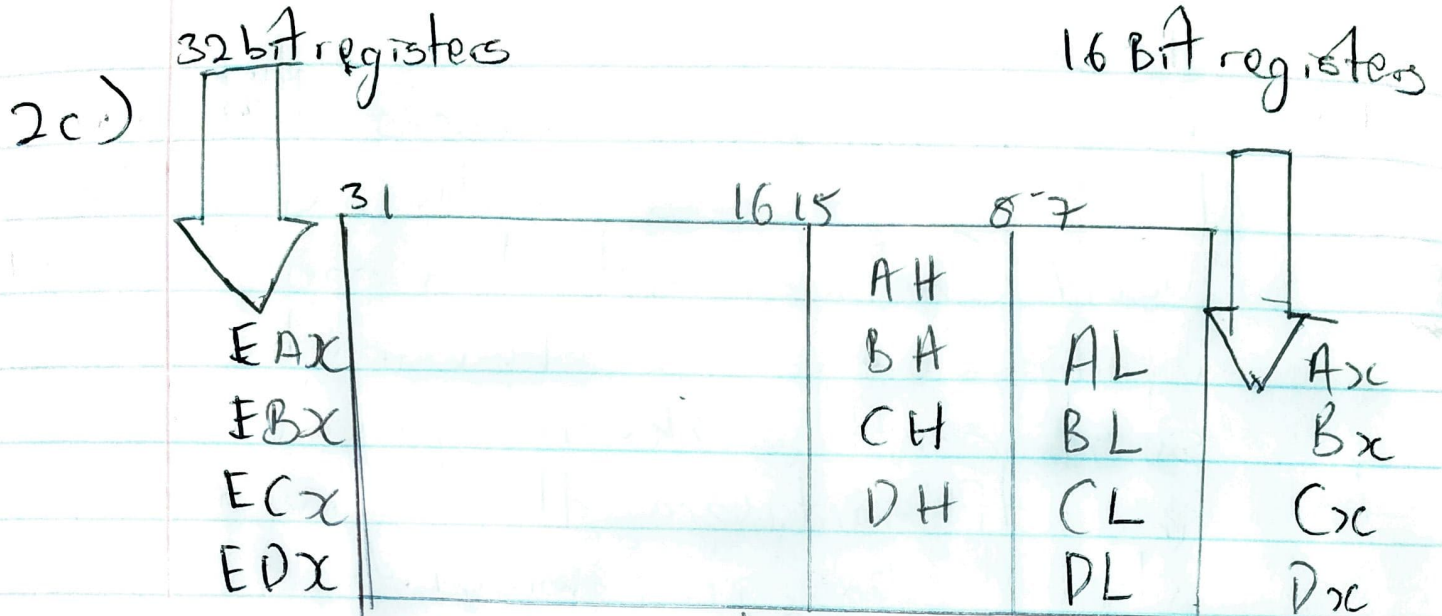
b.) Obj and List files (Listing files)

2.) portability is a characteristic attributed to a computer program if it can be used in operating systems other than the one in which it was created without requiring major rework

b.) no As, not, (each assembly language is based on either a processor family or a specific computer

Pen.

(1-2)



some of these data registers have specific or different uses in arithmetic operations

- Ax is the primary accumulator
- Bx is known as the base register
- Cx is known as the count register
- Dx is known as the data register.



(3-4)

3.) A segmented memory model in a system divides the system memory into groups of independent segments carried out by pointers located in the segment registers.

one segment is used to contain instruction codes, another segment stores the data elements the last one keeps the program stack.

b.) Main proc this signifies the beginning / start of a procedure

ii.) mov Ax, 47104 | This copies 47104 to the Ax register.

iii.) add eax, 1270 | The instruction adds 1270 to the eax register.

iv.) movps, Ax | This instruction moves the number of the data segment from the Ax into the Ps.