

Question 1

(a) Because the addresses coded in the instructions could have to be updated whenever new variables were inserted before existing ones.

(b) Object files

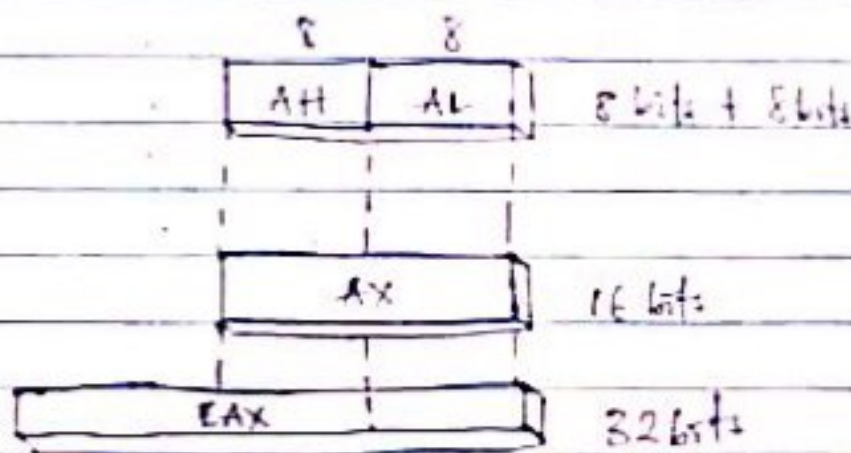
Question 2

(a) The concept of portability as it applies to programming language is the ability of the same software to be able to run on any operating system it is put on.

(b) No. They are different

Reason: They are different because they operate on different instruction sets, different machine code, different combinations and they vary from each other.

(c)



Question 3

(a) Segmentation is achieved by using directives, which are embedded commands in the source code. They are

- code used to describe the area with executable instructions
- data used to describe the area with variable declaration
- stack used to describe the area with stack pointers.

### Question 3 Signature: ~~iff~~

(b) Main Proc: this identifies beginning of a procedure. The name chosen for the only procedure in our program is main

- MOV AX, 4710h : Move 4710h to the AX register

- ADD EAX, 1270 : Add 1270 to the EAX register

- MOV DS, AX : Move AX to the DS register

- main ENP : marks the end of the main procedure.

(c) (i) Value 1 BYTE DB; uninitialized unsigned 8-bit variable declaration

(ii) Value 2 DWORD E; uninitialized 32-bit unsigned integer

(iii) Value 3 BYTE -10, -20, -30, -40, -50; multiple initialized signed integers

### Section 4

TITLE Add and Subtract (AddSub.asm)

; Program Assignment 1 - Subtracting three integers

; Using the subsub program from Section 3.2 as a register

; Write a program that subtracts three integers

; Insert a call DumpRegs statement to display the register

INCLUDE Irvine32.inc

.code

main PROC

mov eax, 80000h ; EAX = 80000h

sub eax, 40000h ; EAX = 40000h

sub eax, 20000h ; EAX = 20000h

call DumpRegs ; display registers

exit

main ENDP

END main