



2

FINAL EXAMINATION / PEPERIKSAAN AKHIR
SEMESTER 2 – SESSION 2015 / 2016

PROGRAM KERJASAMA

COURSE CODE
KOD KURSUS

: DDPC1223

COURSE NAME
NAMA KURSUS

: COMPUTER ORGANIZATION & ASSEMBLY LANGUAGE
ORGANISASI KOMPUTER & BAHASA HIMPUNAN

YEAR / PROGRAMME : 1 DDC / DDZ
TAHUN / PROGRAM

DURATION
TEMPOH : 2 HOURS 30 MINUTES/ 2 JAM 30 MINIT

DATE
TARIKH : APRIL 2016

INSTRUCTION/ARAHAN :

1. Answer **ALL** questions in the exam booklet provided.

Jawab SEMUA soalan di buku jawapan yang disediakan.

2. Candidates are requested to follow all instructions given by the examination invigilators.

Calon dikehendaki mematuhi semua arahan yang diberi oleh penyelia peperiksaan.

(You are required to write your name and your lecturer's name on your answer script)

(Pelajar dikehendaki tuliskan nama dan nama pensyarah pada skrip jawapan)

NAME / NAMA	:	.....
I.C NO. / NO. K/PENGENALAN	:	.....
YEAR / COURSE TAHUN / KURSUS	:	.....
COLLEGE KOLEJ	:	.....
LECTURER'S NAME NAMA PENSYARAH	:	.....

SECTION A / BAHAGIAN A
21 MARKS / 21 MARKAH

MULTIPLE CHOICE / ANEKA PILIHAN

Choose the most appropriate answer. Write your answer in the table provided on page 7.

Pilih satu jawapan yang paling tepat. Tulis jawapan anda pada jadual di mukasurat 7.

1. Choose the **incorrect** statement that describes an instruction cycle.

*Pilih pernyataan yang **salah** yang menerangkan satu kitar arahan.*

- A. The execute cycle can happen before the fetch cycle.

Kitar laksana boleh berlaku sebelum kitar kutip.

- B. The execute cycle can happen simultaneously with the fetch cycle in pipeline execution.

Kitar laksana boleh berlaku serentak dengan kitar kutip dalam perlaksanaan talian paip.

- C. The content of the Program Counter (PC) or Instruction Pointer (IP) is updated before the next instruction is fetched.

Kandungan Pembilang Aturcara (PC) atau Penunjuk Arahan (IP) dikemaskini sebelum arahan dikutip.

- D. Pre-fetch cycle occurs when the CPU needs to fetch operand from the memory.

Kitar pra-kutip bertaku apabila CPU perlu mengambil operan dari ingatan.

2. If a system is 64 bit machine, then the length of each word will be _____.

Jika satu sistem mesin 64 bit, panjang setiap satu perkataan ialah _____.

- A. 4 bytes

- B. 8 bytes

- C. 16 bytes

- D. 12 bytes

3. A memory chip has 12 address pins/ lines and 4 data pins/lines. It has the following number of locations.

Satu cip memori mempunyai 12 pin/ talian alamat dan 4 pin/ talian data. Ia mempunyai bilangan lokasi berikut.

- A. 2^4

- B. 2^{12}

- C. 2^{48}

- D. 2^{16}

4. Which of the following registers can interact with the secondary storage?

Manakah antara daftar berikut yang boleh berinteraksi dengan storan sekunder?

- | | |
|--------|--------|
| A. MAR | C. IR |
| B. PC | D. EAX |

5. During the execution of a program which gets initialized first?

Semasa perlaksanaan aturcara siapakah yang pertama sekali diberi nilai awalan?

- | | |
|--------|--------|
| A. MDR | C. PC |
| B. IR | D. MAR |

6. Part of the operating system is usually stored in ROM so that it can be used to boot up the computer. ROM is used rather than RAM because _____.

Sebahagian daripada sistem pengoperasian disimpan dalam ROM supaya ia boleh digunakan untuk memulakan (boot) komputer. ROM digunakan dan tidak RAM kerana _____.

- | | |
|---|------------------------------------|
| A. ROM chips are faster than RAM | / cip ROM lebih laju dari cip RAM |
| B. ROM chips are not volatile | / cip ROM tidak meruap |
| C. ROM chips are cheaper than RAM chips | / cip ROM lebih murah dari cip RAM |
| D. none of the above | / tiada jawapan di atas |

7. In a DMA write operation the data is transferred from _____.

Dalam operasi tulis DMA, data dipindahkan dari _____.

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------------------|
| A. I/O to memory | / I/O ke ingatan utama |
| B. memory to I/O | / ingatan utama ke I/O |
| C. memory to memory | / ingatan utama ke ingatan utama |
| D. I/O to I/O | / I/O ke I/O |

8. In DMA transfers, the required signals and addresses are given by the _____.

Dalam perpindahan DMA, isyarat dan alamat yang diperlukan diberi oleh _____.

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| A. Processor | / Pemproses |
| B. Device drivers | / Pemacu peranti |
| C. DMA controllers | / Pengawal DMA |
| D. The program itself | / Aturcara itu sendiri |

9. Which of the following are 16-bit registers?

Manakah antara berikut adalah daftar 16 bit?

- A. EAX, EBX, ECX, EDX
- B. AX, BX, CX, and EIP
- C. AX, BX, CX, DX and FLAGS
- D. CS, SS, DS, ES, and ESI

For question 10 and 11, consider the following data declaration. Assume the starting address of the data segment is 0000h.

Untuk soalan 10 dan 11, gunakan deklarasi data berikut. Andaikan alamat permulaan segmen data adalah 0000h.

```
.data
    Var1    BYTE     12h, 13h, 14h, 15h, 16h, 17h, 18h, 19h
    Var2    WORD     ?
    Var3    DWORD    29282726h
    NUM     EQU      5
    Var4    BYTE     22h, 23h, 24h, 25h, 26h, 27h, 28h, 29h
```

10. What is the value contained in AX after the execution of the following statement:

Apakah nilai kandungan dalam AX selepas perlaksanaan pernyataan berikut?

MOV AX, OFFSET Var3

- A. 0008h
- B. 000Ah
- C. 0001h
- D. 0010h

11. What is the value of register EBX after the execution of the following instruction?

Apakah nilai daftar EBX selepas perlaksanaan arahan berikut?

MOV EBX, Var3

- A. 29282726h
- B. 25242322h
- C. 27262524h
- D. 27262500h

12. The condition flag Z is set to 1 to indicate _____.

Bendera keadaan Z disetkan ke 1 untuk menunjukkan _____.

- A. The operation has resulted in an error / Operasi telah mengakibatkan ralat
- B. The operation requires an interrupt call / Operasi memerlukan panggilan sampaikan
- C. The result of the operation is zero / Hasil operasi adalah sifar
- D. There is no empty register available / Tiada daftar yang kosong

13. The instruction, **add ax, 45** does _____.

Arahan **add ax, 45** melakukan _____.

- A. adds the value of 45 to the address of ax and stores 45 in that address
menambah nilai 45 ke alamat ax dan simpan nilai pada alamat itu
- B. adds 45 to the value of ax and stores it in ax
menambah nilai 45 ke dalam ax dan simpan nilai pada ax
- C. finds the memory location 45 and adds that content to that of ax
mencari lokasi ingatan 45 dan tambahkan kandungannya kepada ax
- D. none of the above
tiada jawapan di atas.

14. The LEA mnemonic is used to _____.

Mnemonik **LEA** digunakan untuk _____.

- A. load the effective address of an instruction
memuatkan alamat efektif sesuatu arahan.
- B. load the values of operands onto a accumulator
memuatkan nilai operan ke dalam akumulator
- C. declare the values as global constants
mengisytiharkan nilai-nilai sebagai pemalar global
- D. store the outcome of the operation at a main memory location
menyimpan hasil operasi pada lokasi ingatan utama

ANSWER FOR SECTION A / JAWAPAN UNTUK SEKSYEN A

21 MARKS / MARKAH

SECTION B/ BAHAGIAN B
79 marks / 79 markah

ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS. ANSWER IN THE PROVIDED SPACES IN THIS EXAM PAPER.
JAWAB SEMUA SOALAN. JAWAB PADA RUANG YANG DISEDIAKAN DALAM KERTAS SOALANINI.

- Q1. a) Explain the concept of a stored program computer. [3 M]
Terangkan konsep komputer aturcara tersimpan.

- b) Describe the main function of the Central Processing Unit (CPU). [2 M]
Terangkan fungsi utama Unit Pemprosesan Pusat.

- c) Give two(2) differences between a memory and a register. [3 M]
Berikan dua(2) perbezaan antara ingatan dengan daftar.

- d) In order to execute a program, instruction must be transferred from memory along a bus to the CPU. If the bus has 8 data lines, at most one byte (8 bit) can be transferred at a time. How many memory accesses would be needed in this case to transfer a 32 bit instruction from memory to the CPU. [3 M]

Untuk melaksanakan satu arahan aturcara, arahan mesti dipindahkan dari ingatan utama ke CPU melalui bas. Jika sesuatu bas itu mempunyai 8 talian data, sebanyak satu bait (8 bit) data boleh dipindahkan pada satu masa. Berapa banyak capaian ingatan diperlukan dalam kes ini untuk memindahkan 32 bit arahan dari CPU.

- Q2. a) When the CPU needs data from the memory, the CPU will perform Memory Read Cycle. Write steps (in sequence) involved in a Memory Read Cycle. [5 M]

Apabila CPU memerlukan data dari ingatan, CPU akan melakukan Kitar Baca Ingatan. Tuliskan langkah-langkah (mengikut turutan) yang terlibat dalam Kitar Baca Ingatan.

- b) The exact sequence of events during an instruction cycle depends on the design of the CPU. Assume a CPU has a **MAR**, **MBR**, **IP** and **IR**. The control unit of the CPU also issues **Read**, **Write** and **Execute** control signals. Give the steps of actions if the instruction **ADD BX, [2000H]** is fetched from memory and executed by the CPU. Also specify the control signals involved. [8 M]

*Jujukan sebenar langkah semasa kitar arahan bergantung kepada senibina CPU. Andaikan satu CPU mempunyai **MAR**, **MBR**, **IP** dan **IR**. Unit kawalan dalam CPU juga mengeluarkan syarat **Read**, **Write** dan **Execute**. Berikan langkah-langkah tindakan jika arahan **ADD BX, [2000H]** dikutip dari ingatan utama dan dilaksanakan oleh CPU. Juga nyatakan syarat kawalan yang terlibat.*

Q3. a) What is the main function of I/O interface module? [2 M]
Apakah fungsi utama modul antaramuka I/O?

b) Give one advantage of interrupt-driven I/O over programmed I/O. [2 M]
Berikan satu kelebihan I/O berpandukan sampaikan berbandingkan I/O teraturcara.

c) Give one benefit of I/O transfer via DMA technique over interrupt- driven I/O and programmed I/O techniques. [2 M]
Berikan satu kelebihan teknik pemindahan melalui DMA berbanding dengan teknik I/O berpandukan sampaikan dan teknik I/O teraturcara.

d) Explain steps in an I/O transfer via DMA technique. [4 M]
Terangkan langkah-langkah dalam pemindahan I/O melalui teknik DMA.

- Q4. a) Refer to the following data declaration:

Rujuk kepada pengisytiharaan data berikut:

```
.DATA  
array1 WORD 30 DUP(?,0,0  
array2 WORD 5 DUP(3 DUP(?))  
array3 DWORD 1,2,3,4  
digitStr BYTE "arseNAL",0  
dval LABEL DWORD  
wval LABEL WORD  
list BYTE 00h, 10h, 00h, 20h
```

What will be the content of register (in hex) if the following instruction is executed?

Apakah kandungan daftar (dalam heksa) jika arahan berikut dilaksanakan?

- | | | |
|------------------------------|-------------|-------|
| i. mov ecx, SIZEOF array2 | ecx = _____ | [1 M] |
| ii. mov ecx, SIZEOF digitStr | ecx = _____ | [1 M] |
| iii. mov ecx, TYPE array3 | ecx = _____ | [1 M] |
| iv. mov ecx, LENGTHOF array1 | ecx = _____ | [1 M] |
| v. mov eax, dval | eax = _____ | [1 M] |
| vi. mov cx, wval | cx = _____ | [1 M] |
| vii. mov dl, blist | dl = _____ | [1 M] |

- b) Refer to the following program fragment. What will be displayed at the screen assuming that the offset of myARRAY is 00005000h?

[4 M]

Rujuk kepada keratan aturcara berikut. Apakah yang akan dipaparkan pada skrin andaikan offset bagi myARRRAY ialah 00005000h?

```
.DATA  
myDATA word 2  
DUP(0,10,1234,3CFFh)  
  
.CODE  
mov esi, OFFSET myDATA  
mov ecx, LENGTHOF myDATA  
mov ebx, TYPE myDATA  
call DumpMem
```

Answer

- Q5. a) Indicate whether or not the jump happens in each case. [2 M]
Nyatakan sama ada lompatan berlaku atau tidak di dalam setiap kes berikut.

i. MOV CL,5
 SUB AL,AL
 SHL AL, CL
 JNC TARGET Answer / Jawapan: _____

ii. MOV BH, 65H
 MOV AL, 48H
 OR AL, BH
 SHL AL, 1
 JC TARGET Answer:/ Jawapan: _____

- b) Indicate the content of register AL, DL and CF (in hex value) after the execution of the following program fragment.

Tunjukkan kandungan daftar AL, DL and CF (dalam nilai heksa) selepas perlaksanaan keratan aturcara berikut:

MOV AX, 7C36h
MOV DX, 9FA6h
SHR AL, 3
SAR DL, 4

AL = _____ [2 M]

DL = _____ [2 M]

CF = _____ [1 M]

- c) What is the content of register AL and BH after the execution of the following instructions?
Apakah kandungan daftar DX dan AX selepas perlaksanaan arahan berikut?

MOV DX, 0087h
MOV AX, 6023h
MOV BX, 100h
DIV BX

DX = _____ [2 M]

AX = _____ [2 M]

BX = _____ [1 M]

Q6. Write the assembly language code to implement the following pseudo-code:

Tuliskan kod bahasa himpunan untuk melaksanakan kod-pseudo berikut:

Hint: Use jump instructions (for examples jle, jmp, ja, jbe) to implement IF in assembly language. All values are unsigned and all variables used are 32-bit signed integer.

Petunjuk: Guna arahan jump (sebagai contoh jle, jmp, ja, jbe) untuk mengimplemen IF dalam bahasa himpunan. Semua nilai adalah tak-beranda dan semua pembolehubah yang digunakan adalah 32-bit integer bertanda.

Pseudocode / Kod pseudo	Answer / Jawapan
<pre>a) if (val1 <= val2) { val3 = 100; } else { val3 =10; val4 =20; }</pre>	[3 M]
<pre>b) if ((ebx <= ecx) && (ecx > edx)) { eax = 5; edx = 7; }</pre>	[3 M]

- c) Write a sequence of instruction that will implement the following expressions:

Hint: Use **sub**, **add**, **mov**, **mul** (for unsigned integer multiply) and **div** (unsigned integer divide).

Tulis satu jujukan arahan yang akan melaksanakan penyataan berikut:

*Petunjuk: Guna **sub**, **add**, **mov**, **mul** (untuk darab integer tak bertanda) dan **div** (bahagi integer tak bertanda).*

$$A = (B + C) * (D - E) / 100$$

[6 M]

- Q7. The final exam marks for DDPC 1223 students are 45, 67, 88, 98, 100, 67, 84, 56, 45 and 78 (all marks are in decimal). Write a program that will find the lowest exam mark and display the result on the screen. Your program should use **LOOP** and **JLE** instructions.

Use variables: **MARKS** to store all the students' exam marks and **LOWEST** for the lowest mark obtained.

[10 M]

*Markah peperiksaan akhir bagi pelajar DDPC 1223 adalah 45, 67, 88, 98, 100, 67, 84, 56, 45 dan 78 (semua markah dalam nilai perpuluhan). Tulis satu aturcara yang untuk mencari markah terendah. dan paparkan hasil pada skrin. Program anda patut menggunakan arahan **LOOP** dan **JLE**.*

*Guna pembolehubah: **MARKS** untuk menyimpan semua markah dan **LOWEST** untuk markah terendah yang didapati.*

APPENDIX A
ASCII TABLE . JADUAL ASCII

Dec	Hex	Char	Dec	Hex	Char	Dec	Hex	Char	Dec	Hex	Char
0	00	Null	32	20	Space	64	40	Ø	96	60	`
1	01	Start of heading	33	21	!	65	41	A	97	61	a
2	02	Start of text	34	22	"	66	42	B	98	62	b
3	03	End of text	35	23	#	67	43	C	99	63	c
4	04	End of transmit	36	24	\$	68	44	D	100	64	d
5	05	Enquiry	37	25	%	69	45	E	101	65	e
6	06	Acknowledge	38	26	&	70	46	F	102	66	f
7	07	Audible bell	39	27	'	71	47	G	103	67	g
8	08	Backspace	40	28	(	72	48	H	104	68	h
9	09	Horizontal tab	41	29	)	73	49	I	105	69	i
10	0A	Line feed	42	2A	*	74	4A	J	106	6A	j
11	0B	Vertical tab	43	2B	+	75	4B	K	107	6B	k
12	0C	Form feed	44	2C	,	76	4C	L	108	6C	l
13	0D	Carriage return	45	2D	-	77	4D	M	109	6D	m
14	0E	Shift out	46	2E	.	78	4E	N	110	6E	n
15	0F	Shift in	47	2F	/	79	4F	O	111	6F	o
16	10	Data link escape	48	30	Ø	80	50	P	112	70	p
17	11	Device control 1	49	31	1	81	51	Q	113	71	q
18	12	Device control 2	50	32	2	82	52	R	114	72	r
19	13	Device control 3	51	33	3	83	53	S	115	73	s
20	14	Device control 4	52	34	4	84	54	T	116	74	t
21	15	Neg. acknowledge	53	35	5	85	55	U	117	75	u
22	16	Synchronous idle	54	36	6	86	56	V	118	76	v
23	17	End trans. block	55	37	7	87	57	W	119	77	w
24	18	Cancel	56	38	8	88	58	X	120	78	x
25	19	End of medium	57	39	9	89	59	Y	121	79	y
26	1A	Substitution	58	3A	:	90	5A	Z	122	7A	z
27	1B	Escape	59	3B	;	91	5B	[	123	7B	{
28	1C	File separator	60	3C	<	92	5C	\	124	7C	|
29	1D	Group separator	61	3D	=	93	5D	]	125	7D	}
30	1E	Record separator	62	3E	>	94	5E	^	126	7E	~
31	1F	Unit separator	63	3F	?	95	5F	_	127	7F	□