

第五章 循环与分支程序设计







主要内容:

- 循环程序设计
- 分支程序设计







编写汇编语言程序的步骤:

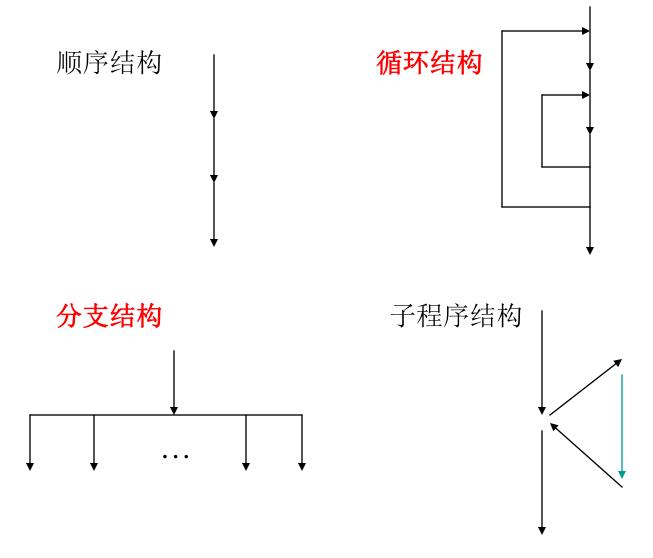
- (1) 分析题意,确定算法
- (2) 根据算法画出程序框图
- (3) 根据框图编写程序
- (4) 上机调试程序





程序结构:





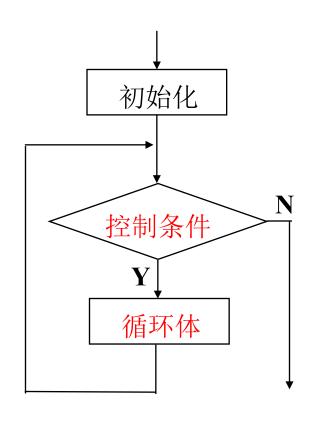
复合结构: 多种程序结构的组合

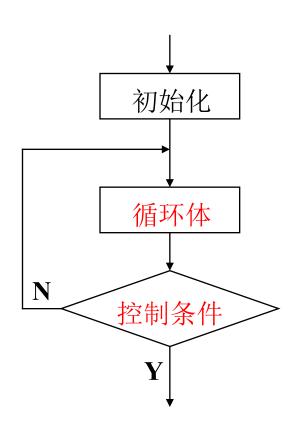






1. 循环程序设计





DO-WHILE 结构

DO-UNTIL 结构







初始化:设置循环的初始状态

循环体: 循环的工作部分及修改部分

控制条件: 计数控制

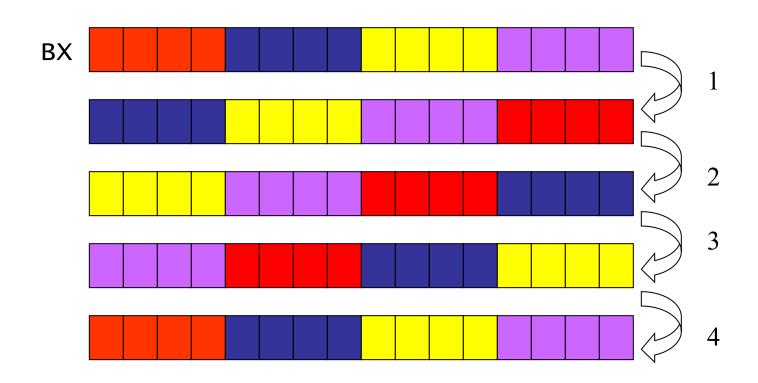
特征值控制

地址边界控制





例:把BX中的二进制数以十六进制的形式显示在屏幕上







.

mov ch, 4 mov cl, 4 rotate: rol bx, cl mov al, bl and al, 0fh add al, 30h cmp al, 3ah jl printit add al, 7h printit: mov dl, al mov ah, 2 int 21h dec ch jnz rotate

; '0'~'9' ASCII 30H~39H ; 'A'~'F' ASCII 41H~46H : 显示单个字符





例: 从键盘接收十进制数并存入BX

•••••

mov bx, 0 newchar: mov ah, 1

int 21h sub al, 30h

jl exit cmp al, 9

jg exit ; >9 退出 cbw

;接收单个字符

; <0 退出

: 是否必须?

xchg ax, bx ; 是否必须?

mov cx, 10 mul cx

xchg ax, bx

add bx, ax

jmp newchar

exit:

汇编 语言



例: 从键盘接收十六进制数并存入 BX



```
bx, 0
        mov
newchar: mov ah, 1
        int 21h
        sub al, 30h
        jl exit
                           ; <0 退出
        cmp al, 10
        jl add_to
        sub al, 27h
        cmp al, Oah
        jl exit
                           ; < 'a'
                                  退出
        cmp al, 10h
        jge exit
                           ; >' f'
                                  退出
add_to:
        mov cl, 4
        shl bx, cl
            ah, 0
        mov
        add
             bx, ax
        jmp newchar
exit:
```

汇编 语言

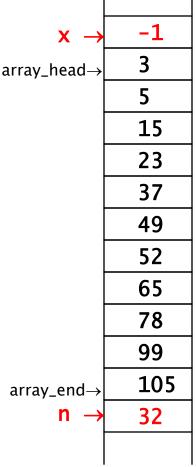


例:将正数 n 插入一个已整序的正数字数组



```
x dw ?
array_head dw 3,5,15,23,37,49,52,65,78,99
array_end dw 105
n dw 32
```

```
mov ax, n
         mov array_head-2, Offffh
         mov si, 0
compare:
               array_end[si] , ax
         cmp
         jle
               insert
         mov bx, array_end[si]
         mov array_end[si+2], bx
         sub
              si, 2
              short compare
         jmp
insert:
         mov array_end[si+2], ax
```







例:将首地址为 a 的字数组从大到小排序 (起泡排序算法,多重循环)

| 10 | 0 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 189 | 256 |
|----|---|-----|-----|----------|-----|-----|--------------|-----|-----|-----|
| 3 | 0 | 78 | 99 | 99 | 99 | 99 | 99 | 189 | 256 | 189 |
| 7 | 8 | 99 | 78 | 78 | 78 | 78 | 189 | 256 | 100 | 100 |
| 9 | 9 | 30 | 30 | 66 | 66 | 189 | 256 | 99 | 99 | 99 |
| 1 | 5 | 15 | 66 | 45 | 189 | 256 | 78 | 78 | 78 | 78 |
| - | 1 | 66 | 45 | 189 | 256 | 66 | 66 | 66 | 66 | 66 |
| 6 | 6 | 45 | 189 | 256 | 45 | 45 | 45 | 45 | 45 | 45 |
| 4 | 5 | 189 | 256 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 |
| 18 | 9 | 256 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 |
| 25 | 6 | -1 | -1 | -1 | -1 | -1 | -1 | -1 | -1 | -1 |
| | | • | * | ♦ | X | | \mathbb{H} | | | 66 |







a dw 100,30,78,99,15,-1,66,45,189,256

....

mov cx, 10

dec cx

loop1: mov di, cx

mov bx, 0

1oop2:

mov ax, a[bx]

cmp ax, a[bx+2]

jge continue

xchg ax, a[bx+2]

mov a[bx], ax

continue:

add bx, 2

loop loop2

mov cx, di

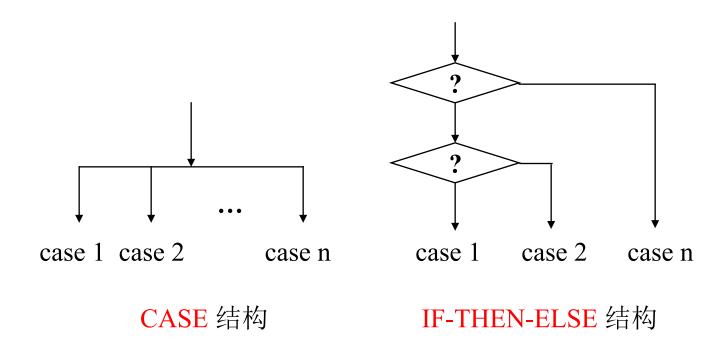
loop loop1

.....





2. 分支程序设计



- (1) 逻辑尺控制
- (2) 条件控制
- (3) 地址跳跃表(值与地址有对应关系的表)







例:有数组 x(x1,x2,....,x10) 和 y(y1,y2,....,y10), 编程计算 z(z1,z2,....,z10)

$$z1 = x1 + y1$$

$$z2 = x2 + y2$$

$$z3 = x3 - y3$$

$$z4 = x4 - y4$$

$$z5 = x5 - y5$$

$$z6 = x6 + y6$$

$$z7 = x7 - y7$$

$$z8 = x8 - y8$$

$$z9 = x9 + y9$$

$$z10 = x10 + y10$$

逻辑尺: 0 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 0

1 减法

0 加法





```
x1, x2, x3, x4, x5, x6, x7, x8, x9, x10
            dw
         X
            dw
               y1,y2,y3,y4,y5,y6,y7,y8,y9,y10
            dw z1,z2,z3,z4,z5,z6,z7,z8,z9,z10
logic_rule
            dw
               00dch
               bx, 0
        mov
             cx, 10
         mov
         mov dx, logic_rule
        mov ax, x[bx]
next:
         shr dx, 1
         jc
               subtract
         add ax, y[bx]
         jmp
               short result
                                   : 向前引用
subtract:
         sub ax, y[bx]
        mov z[bx], ax
result:
               bx, 2
         add
         loop
               next
```

•••••

汇编 语言





例: 折半查找算法

data segment

array dw 12,11,22,33,44,55,66,

77,88,99,111,222,333

number dw 55

low_idx dw ?

high_idx dw ?

data ends







算法1

```
lea di, array
mov ax, number
```

```
cmp ax, [di+2] ; (ax)与第一个元素比较
     ja chk_last
     lea si, [di+2] ; si存放位置
     je exit
                 ; (ax)=第一个元素,找到退出
     stc
                     : cf=1 查找失败
     jmp
         exit
                     ; (ax)<第一个元素,未找到退出
chk_last:
     mov si, [di]
     shl si, 1
     add si, di
     cmp ax, [si]
                     ; (ax)与最后一个元素比较
     jb search
     je exit
                     ; (ax)=最后一个元素,找到退出
     stc
     jmp
         exit
                     ; (ax)>最后一个元素,未找到退
```

汇编 语言

出





```
search:
        low_idx, 1
    mov
        bx, [di]
    mov
        high_idx, bx
    mov
         bx, di
    mov
mid:
        cx, low_idx
    mov
         dx, high_idx
    mov
    cmp cx, dx
    ja no_match
    add cx, dx
    shr cx, 1
    mov si, cx
    shl
       si, 1
```

```
compare:
       ax, [bx+si]
   cmp
   je
       exit
   ja higher
   dec cx
   mov high_idx, cx
       mid
  jmp
higher:
   inc cx
   mov low_idx, cx
  jmp
       mid
no_match:
   stc
exit:
```





| 0 | 12 | | | low_idx | high_i | dx | |
|--------------------|---------------------------------|-------------|---------|-----------------------|-------------------------|------------------|--|
| 1 2 3 4 | 11 22 (33 (44) (55) | * * * | (ax)=55 | 1 1 4 5 | 12 5 5 5 | (si)=0ah Cf=0 | |
| 6 7 | (66) 77 | | | low_idx | high_idx | | |
| 8 9 10 11 | 88 99 111 222 333 | | (ax)=90 | 1 7 7 8 9 | 12 12 8 8 8 | (si)=10h Cf=1 | |



算法2



```
search:
   mov si, [di]
even_idx:
   test si, 1
   jz add_idx
    inc si
add_idx:
    add di, si
compare:
    cmp ax, [di]
    je all_done
   ja higher
    cmp si, 2
    jne idx_ok
no_match:
    stc
    jmp exit
```

```
idx_ok:
    shr si, 1
    test si, 1
    jz sub_idx
    inc si
sub_idx:
    sub di, si
    jmp short compare
higher:
    cmp si, 2
    je no_match
    shr si, 1
    jmp short even_idx
all_done:
    mov si, di ; si存放位置
exit:
```





| ! | | | di | si | |
|----|-------------------|-----------|----|----|----------|
| 0 | 12 | | | | |
| 1 | 11 | | 12 | 12 | (si)=0ah |
| 2 | 22 | (ax) = 55 | 6 | 6 | (di)=0ah |
| 3 | (33) | * | 10 | 4 | Cf=0 |
| 4 | 44 | | | | |
| 5 | $(5\overline{5})$ | • | | | |
| 6 | (66) | • | di | si | |
| 7 | 77 | | | | |
| 8 | 88 | | 12 | 12 | (si)=2 |
| 9 | 99 | (ax) = 90 | 18 | 6 | |
| 10 | 111 | | 14 | 4 | (di)=10h |
| 11 | 222 | | 16 | 2 | Cf=1 |
| 12 | 333 | | | | |





例:根据 AL 寄存器中哪一位为 1 (从低位到高位), 把程序转移到 8 个不同的程序分支

branch_table dw routine1

dw routine2

dw routine3

dw routine4

dw routine5

dw routine6

dw routine7

dw routine8





```
(寄存器间接寻址)
          al, 0
     cmp
     je
          continue
     lea bx, branch_table
     shr al, 1
                               ;逻辑右移
          add1
     jnb
                               ;jnb=jnc
     jmp word ptr[bx]
                               ;段内间接转移
add1: add bx, type branch_table
     jmp L
continue:
routine1:
routine2:
```







```
(寄存器相对寻址)
         al, 0
    cmp
    je continue
    mov si, 0
  shr al, 1
                               ;逻辑右移
    jnb add1
                               ;jnb=jnc
    jmp branch_table[si]
                               ;段内间接转移
add1:
    add si, type branch_table
    jmp
continue:
routine1:
routine2:
```





(基址变址寻址 al, 0 cmp je continue lea bx, branch_table mov si, 7 * type branch_table mov cx, 8 shl al, 1 ;逻辑左移 jnb sub1 ;jnb=jnc jmp word ptr [bx][si] ;段内间接转移 sub1: sub si, type branch_table

loop

continue:

routine1:

routine2:

汇编



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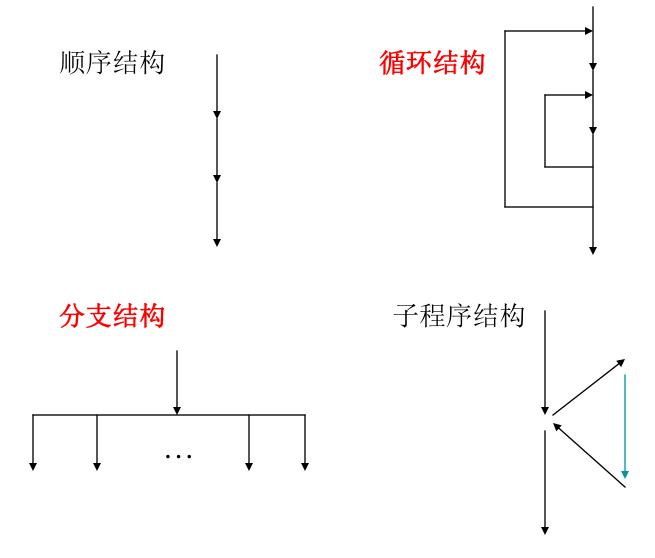
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程序结构:





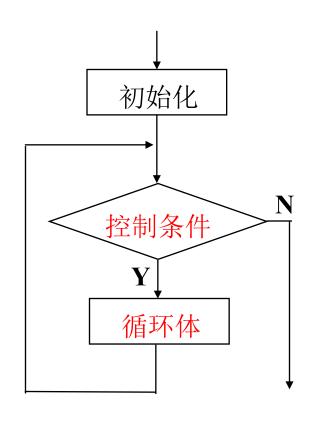
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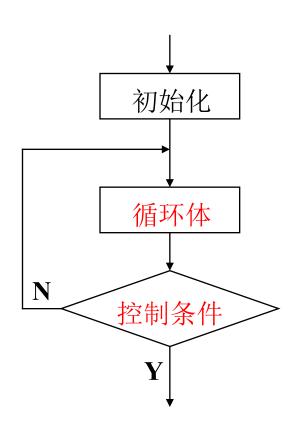






1. 循环程序设计





DO-WHILE 结构

DO-UNTIL 结构







初始化:设置循环的初始状态

循环体: 循环的工作部分及修改部分

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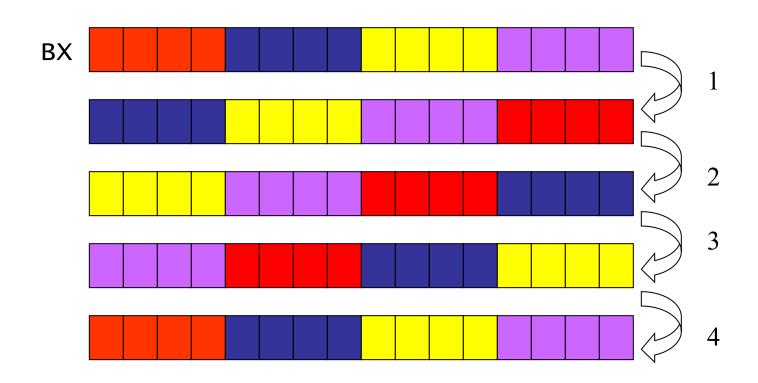
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例:把BX中的二进制数以十六进制的形式显示在屏幕上







.

mov ch, 4 mov cl, 4 rotate: rol bx, cl mov al, bl and al, 0fh add al, 30h cmp al, 3ah jl printit add al, 7h printit: mov dl, al mov ah, 2 int 21h dec ch jnz rotate

; '0'~'9' ASCII 30H~39H ; 'A'~'F' ASCII 41H~46H : 显示单个字符





例: 从键盘接收十进制数并存入BX

bx, 0 mov newchar: mov ah, 1

int 21h sub al, 30h

j1 exit

al, 9 cmp

jg exit cbw

; >9 退出

; <0 退出

;接收单个字符

xchg ax, bx : 是否必须?

mov cx, 10 mul cx

xchg ax, bx add

: 是否必须? bx, ax

newchar jmp

exit:

汇编 语言



例: 从键盘接收十六进制数并存入 BX



```
bx, 0
        mov
newchar: mov ah, 1
        int 21h
        sub al, 30h
        jl exit
                           ; <0 退出
        cmp al, 10
        jl add_to
        sub al, 27h
        cmp al, Oah
        jl exit
                           ; < 'a'
                                  退出
        cmp al, 10h
        jge exit
                           ; >' f'
                                  退出
add_to:
        mov cl, 4
        shl bx, cl
            ah, 0
        mov
        add
             bx, ax
        jmp newchar
exit:
```

汇编 语言

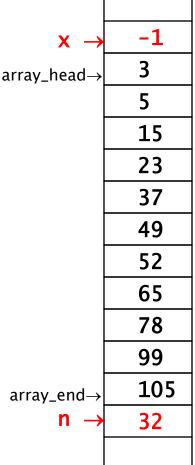


例:将正数 n 插入一个已整序的正数字数组



```
x dw ?
array_head dw 3,5,15,23,37,49,52,65,78,99
array_end dw 105
n dw 32
```

```
mov ax, n
         mov array_head-2, Offffh
         mov si, 0
compare:
               array_end[si] , ax
         cmp
         jle
               insert
         mov bx, array_end[si]
         mov array_end[si+2], bx
         sub
              si, 2
              short compare
         jmp
insert:
         mov array_end[si+2], ax
```







例:将首地址为 a 的字数组从大到小排序 (起泡排序算法,多重循环)

| 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 189 | 256 |
|-----|-----|-----|----------|-----|-------------|----------------|-----|-----|-----|
| 30 | 78 | 99 | 99 | 99 | 99 | 99 | 189 | 256 | 189 |
| 78 | 99 | 78 | 78 | 78 | 78 | 189 | 256 | 100 | 100 |
| 99 | 30 | 30 | 66 | 66 | 189 | 256 | 99 | 99 | 99 |
| 15 | 15 | 66 | 45 | 189 | 256 | 78 | 78 | 78 | 78 |
| -1 | 66 | 45 | 189 | 256 | 66 | 66 | 66 | 66 | 66 |
| 66 | 45 | 189 | 256 | 45 | 45 | 45 | 45 | 45 | 45 |
| 45 | 189 | 256 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 |
| 189 | 256 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 |
| 256 | -1 | -1 | -1 | -1 | -1 | -1 | -1 | -1 | -1 |
| | • | * | • | X | \triangle | \mathfrak{H} | | | 66 |







a dw 100,30,78,99,15,-1,66,45,189,256

....

mov cx, 10

dec cx

loop1: mov di, cx

mov bx, 0

1oop2:

mov ax, a[bx]

cmp ax, a[bx+2]

jge continue

xchg ax, a[bx+2]

mov a[bx], ax

continue:

add bx, 2

loop loop2

mov cx, di

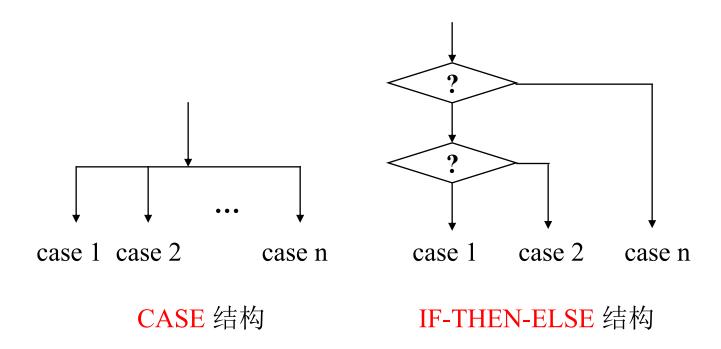
loop loop1

.....





2. 分支程序设计



- (1) 逻辑尺控制
- (2) 条件控制
- (3) 地址跳跃表(值与地址有对应关系的表)







例:有数组 x(x1,x2,....,x10) 和 y(y1,y2,....,y10), 编程计算 z(z1,z2,....,z10)

$$z1 = x1 + y1$$

$$z2 = x2 + y2$$

$$z3 = x3 - y3$$

$$z4 = x4 - y4$$

$$z5 = x5 - y5$$

$$z6 = x6 + y6$$

$$z7 = x7 - y7$$

$$z8 = x8 - y8$$

$$z9 = x9 + y9$$

$$z10 = x10 + y10$$

逻辑尺: 0 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 0 0

1 减法

0 加法





```
x1, x2, x3, x4, x5, x6, x7, x8, x9, x10
            dw
         X
            dw
               y1,y2,y3,y4,y5,y6,y7,y8,y9,y10
            dw z1,z2,z3,z4,z5,z6,z7,z8,z9,z10
logic_rule
            dw
               00dch
               bx, 0
        mov
             cx, 10
         mov
         mov dx, logic_rule
        mov ax, x[bx]
next:
         shr dx, 1
         jc
               subtract
         add ax, y[bx]
         jmp
               short result
                                   : 向前引用
subtract:
         sub ax, y[bx]
        mov z[bx], ax
result:
               bx, 2
         add
```

• • • • • •

loop

next

汇编 语言





例: 折半查找算法

data segment

array dw 12,11,22,33,44,55,66,

77,88,99,111,222,333

number dw 55

low_idx dw ?

high_idx dw ?

data ends







算法1

lea di, array
mov ax, number

```
cmp ax, [di+2] ; (ax)与第一个元素比较
     ja chk_last
     lea si, [di+2] ; si存放位置
     je exit
                 ; (ax)=第一个元素,找到退出
     stc
                     : cf=1 查找失败
     jmp
         exit
                     ; (ax)<第一个元素,未找到退出
chk_last:
     mov si, [di]
     shl si, 1
     add si, di
     cmp ax, [si]
                     ; (ax)与最后一个元素比较
     jb search
     je exit
                     ; (ax)=最后一个元素,找到退出
     stc
     jmp
         exit
                     ; (ax)>最后一个元素,未找到退
```

汇编 语言

出





```
search:
        low_idx, 1
    mov
        bx, [di]
    mov
        high_idx, bx
    mov
         bx, di
    mov
mid:
        cx, low_idx
    mov
         dx, high_idx
    mov
    cmp cx, dx
    ja no_match
    add cx, dx
    shr cx, 1
    mov si, cx
    shl
       si, 1
```

```
compare:
       ax, [bx+si]
   cmp
   je
       exit
   ja higher
   dec cx
   mov high_idx, cx
       mid
  jmp
higher:
   inc cx
   mov low_idx, cx
  jmp
       mid
no_match:
   stc
exit:
```





| 0 | 12 | | | low_idx | high_i | dx |
|--------------------|---------------------------------|-------------|---------|-----------------------|-------------------------|------------------|
| 1 2 3 4 | 11 22 (33 (44) (55) | * * * | (ax)=55 | 1 1 4 5 | 12 5 5 5 | (si)=0ah Cf=0 |
| 6 7 | (66) 77 | | | low_idx | high_i | dx |
| 8 9 10 11 | 88 99 111 222 333 | | (ax)=90 | 1 7 7 8 9 | 12 12 8 8 8 | (si)=10h Cf=1 |



算法2



```
search:
   mov si, [di]
even_idx:
   test si, 1
   jz add_idx
    inc si
add_idx:
    add di, si
compare:
    cmp ax, [di]
    je all_done
   ja higher
    cmp si, 2
    jne idx_ok
no_match:
    stc
    jmp exit
```

```
idx_ok:
    shr si, 1
    test si, 1
    jz sub_idx
    inc si
sub_idx:
    sub di, si
    jmp short compare
higher:
    cmp si, 2
    je no_match
    shr si, 1
    jmp short even_idx
all_done:
    mov si, di ; si存放位置
exit:
```





| ! | | | di | si | |
|----|-------------------|-----------|----|----|----------|
| 0 | 12 | | | | |
| 1 | 11 | | 12 | 12 | (si)=0ah |
| 2 | 22 | (ax) = 55 | 6 | 6 | (di)=0ah |
| 3 | (33) | * | 10 | 4 | Cf=0 |
| 4 | 44 | | | | |
| 5 | $(5\overline{5})$ | • | | | |
| 6 | (66) | • | di | si | |
| 7 | 77 | | | | |
| 8 | 88 | | 12 | 12 | (si)=2 |
| 9 | 99 | (ax) = 90 | 18 | 6 | |
| 10 | 111 | | 14 | 4 | (di)=10h |
| 11 | 222 | | 16 | 2 | Cf=1 |
| 12 | 333 | | | | |





例:根据 AL 寄存器中哪一位为 1 (从低位到高位), 把程序转移到 8 个不同的程序分支

branch_table dw routine1

dw routine2

dw routine3

dw routine4

dw routine5

dw routine6

dw routine7

dw routine8





```
(寄存器间接寻址)
          al, 0
     cmp
     je
          continue
     lea bx, branch_table
     shr al, 1
                               ;逻辑右移
          add1
     jnb
                               ;jnb=jnc
     jmp word ptr[bx]
                               ;段内间接转移
add1: add bx, type branch_table
     jmp L
continue:
routine1:
routine2:
```







```
(寄存器相对寻址)
         al, 0
    cmp
    je continue
    mov si, 0
  shr al, 1
                               ;逻辑右移
    jnb add1
                               ;jnb=jnc
    jmp branch_table[si]
                               ;段内间接转移
add1:
    add si, type branch_table
    jmp
continue:
routine1:
routine2:
```





(基址变址寻址 al, 0 cmp je continue lea bx, branch_table mov si, 7 * type branch_table mov cx, 8 shl al, 1 ;逻辑左移 jnb sub1 ;jnb=jnc jmp word ptr [bx][si] ;段内间接转移 sub1: sub si, type branch_table

loop

continue:

routine1:

routine2:

汇编