#### 汇编语言程序设计

# 作业三

2005010130 侯杰

# 第六章习题:

6.4 分析下面程序的功能,并写出堆栈最满时各单元的地址及内容(程序略)

答:此程序的功能是以十六进制格式输出 AX 的内容。输出结果为"4321"。

此题采用递归方式实现, 当栈内容最满时堆栈内容如下:

050eeh	(IP)
050f0h	0003h
050f2h	(IP)
050f4h	0002h
050f6h	(IP)
050f8h	0001h
050fah	(IP)
050fch	0
050feh	DS
05100h	

**6.7** 设有 10 个学生的成绩分别是 76,69,84,90,73,88,99,63,100 和 80分。试编写一个子程序统计 60~69分,70~79分,80~89分,90~99分和 100分的人数并分别保存到 S6,S7,S8,S9和 S10单元中。

#### 答:程序如下(另附程序源文件 6\_7.asm)

```
data segment
    score db 76,69,84,90,73,88,99,63,100,80
    count db 10
    S6 db 0
    S7 db 0
    S8 db 0
```

```
s9 db 0
   S10 db 0
data ends
code segment
   main proc far
   assume cs:code,ds:data
start:
   ;initialize
   mov ax, data
   mov ds, ax
   ;call subroutine
   call calc
   ;exit
   mov ax,4c00h
   int 21h
   main endp
   calc proc near
   mov cx,10
             ; count of the number of persons
   mov si,0
startCalc:
   mov ax,0
   mov al,score[si]
   mov dl,10
   div dl
   cmp al,10
   je AddToS10 ;100
   cmp a1,9
   je AddToS9
                 ;90-99
   cmp al,8
   je AddToS8
                 ;80-89
   cmp al,7
   je AddToS7
                 ;70-79
   cmp al,6
   je AddToS6
                 :60-69
   jmp next
                  ;else do nothing
AddToS10:
   add $10,1
   jmp next
AddToS9:
   add $9,1
   imp next
```

```
AddToS8:
   add $8,1
   jmp next
AddToS7:
   add S7.1
   jmp next
AddToS6:
   add $6,1
   jmp next
next:
   inc si
   dec cx
   iz exit
   jmp startCalc
exit:
   ret
   calc endp
code ends
   end start
```

6.8 编写一个有主程序和子程序结构的程序模块。子程序的参数是一个 N 字节数组的首地址 TABLE 数 N 及字符 CHAR。要求在 N 字节数组中查找字符 CHAR,并记录该字符的出现次数。主程序则要求从键盘接收一串字符以建立字节数组 TABLE,并逐个显示从键盘输入的每个字符 CHAR 以及它在 TABLE 数组中出现的次数。

答:程序如下(另附程序源文件 6\_8.asm)

```
data segment
   TABLE db 100 dup (?) ;maximal characters that can be
received:100
   N dw ? ;length of string
   Info1 db 'Please input a string:','$'
   Info2 db 'Please input the char you want to search
for:','$'
   Info3 db ' times','$'
data ends
```

```
code segment
   main proc far
   assume cs:code,ds:data,es:data
start:
   ;initialize
   mov ax, data
   mov ds, ax
   mov es,ax
   ;main procedure
   ; input a string
   mov si,0
   lea dx,Info1
   mov ah,9
   int 21h
input:
   mov ah,1
   int 21h
   cmp al,0dh ;compare to return
   je startSearch ;stop input if receiving a return
   mov TABLE[si],al
   inc si
   mov N,si
                 ;update character count
   jmp input
startSearch:
   mov si,0
next:
   call RETURN
   lea dx,Info2
   mov ah.9
   int 21h
   mov bx,0
   mov ah,1
            get the char to be searched;
   int 21h
   and ax,00ffh
   push ax ; pass the parameter by stack
   push N
   mov ax, offset TABLE
   push ax
   call search
   call RETURN
   pop ax
   mov dl,al
   mov ah, 2
```

```
int 21h
   mov dl,3ah
   mov ah, 2
   int 21h
   mov dl,bl
   add d1,30h
   mov ah,2
                  ;output the times of appearence
   int 21h
   lea dx,Info3
   mov ah,9
   int 21h
   call RETURN
   inc si
   jmp next
   ;exit
   mov ax,4c00h
   int 21h
   main endp
   search proc near
   mov bp,sp
   add bp,2
   mov di,[bp]
   push cx
   push ax
   push dx
   mov dx, 0
   mov cx,[bp+2]
   mov al,[bp+4]
again:
                              ;search
   cmp al,[di]
   jne continue
   inc dx
continue:
   inc di
   dec cx
   jz exit
   jmp again
exit:
                       ;restore the stack
   mov bx, dx
   pop dx
   pop ax
   pop cx
   ret 4
```

```
RETURN proc near
mov dl,0ah
mov ah,2
int 21h
mov dl,0dh
mov ah,2
int 21h
ret
RETURN endp

code ends
end start
```

6.10 编写子程序嵌套结构的程序,把整数分别用二进制和八进制形式显示出来。 主程序 BANDO:把整数字变量 VAL1 存入堆栈,并调用子程序 PAIRS 子程序 PAIRS:从堆栈中取出 VAL1,调用二进制显示程序 OUTBIN 显示出与其等效的二进制数,输出 8 个空格。调用八进制显示程序 OUTOCT 显示出与其等效的八进制数,调用输出回车及换行符的子程序。

```
答:程序如下(另附程序源文件 6_10.asm)

data segment
    VAL1 dw -9527
    spaces db ' ','$'

data ends

code segment
    BANDO proc far
    assume cs:code,ds:data

start:
    mov ax,data
    mov ds,ax
    push VAL1 ;push the operating

number to stack
    call PAIRS
```

```
;exit
   mov ax,4c00h
   int 21h
   BANDO endp
   PAIRS proc near
   mov bp,sp
   mov bx, [bp+2]
                                       ;load the operating
number to bx
   call OUTBIN
   lea dx, spaces
                                       ;output 8 spaces
   mov ah,9
   int 21h
   mov bx, [bp+2]
                                       ;load the operating
number to bx
   call OUTOCT
   call RETURN
   ret
   PAIRS endp
   OUTBIN proc near
   mov cx, 16
                                        ; count
next:
   rol bx,1
   mov ax,bx
   and ax,0001
                                       ;mask
   mov dl,al
   add d1,30h
   mov ah,2
   int 21h
   dec cx
   jnz next
   ret
   OUTBIN endp
   OUTOCT proc near
   rol bx,1
   mov ax,bx
   and ax,0001
                                       ;mask
   mov dl,al
   add d1,30h
   mov ah,2
   int 21h
                                           ;finish outputing
the first number
```

```
mov ch, 5
                                        ; count
   mov c1,3
next2:
   rol bx,cl
   mov ax,bx
   and ax,0007h
                                    ;mask
   mov dl,al
   add d1,30h
   mov ah, 2
   int 21h
   dec ch
   jnz next2
   ret
   OUTOCT endp
   RETURN proc near
   mov dl,0ah
   mov ah, 2
   int 21h
   mov dl,0dh
   mov ah, 2
   int 21h
   ret
   RETURN endp
code ends
    end start
第七章习题:
7.1 编写一条宏指令 CLRB , 完成用空格符将一字符区中的字符取代的工作。
```

字符区首地址及其长度为变元。

```
答:
```

```
CLRB macro FIRST, LENGTH
   local next
   mov cx, LENGTH
   mov si,0
next:
  mov FIRST[si],20h
  inc si
```

# loop next

#### 7.2 给定宏定义如下

DIF MACRO X,Y MOV AX,X AX,Y SUB **ENDM** ABSDIF **MACRO** V1, V2, V3LOCAL CONT PUSH AX DIF V1,V2 CMP AX,0CONT JGE NEG AX V3,AX CONT: MOV

试展开以下调用,并判定调用是否有效

AX

(1) ABSDIF P1, P2, DISTANCE

POP

**ENDM** 

#### 展开结果:

PUSH AX
MOV AX,P1
SUB AX,P2
CMP AX,0
JGE CONT
NEG AX

CONT: MOV DISTANCE, AX

POP AX

#### 调用有效

(2)ABSDIF [BX],[SI],X[DI],CX

# 展开结果:

PUSH AX
MOV AX,[BX]
SUB AX,[SI]
CMP AX,0
JGE CONT
NEG AX

CONT: MOV X[DI], AX

```
POP
          AX
调用有效
(3)ABSDIF
         [BX][SI],X[BX][SI],240H
调用无效
(4) ABSDIF AX, AX, AX
展开结果:
           AX
     PUSH
            AX,AX
    MOV
            AX,AX
     SUB
     CMP
           AX,0
     JGE
            CONT
           AX
     NEG
CONT: MOV
           AX,AX
           AX
     POP
```

#### 7.5 宏指令 BIN\_SUB 完成多个字节数据连减的功能

```
RESULT<-(A-B-C-D-...)
```

要相减的字节数据顺序存放在首地址为 OPERAND 的数据区中,减数的个数存放在 COUNT 单元中,最后结果存入 RESULT 单元。请编写此宏指令

#### 答:

调用有效

```
BIN_SUB macro first,n,rslt
local next
push ax
push si
push cx
mov si,2
mov cx,n
dec cx
mov ax,first
next:
sub ax,first[si]
add si,2
loop next
mov rslt,ax
pop cx
```

```
pop si
pop ax
endm
```

## 7.7 下面宏指令 CNT 和 INC1 完成相继字存储:

CNT MACOR A,B A&B DW ?

**ENDM** 

INC1 MACRO A,B

CNT A,% B

B=B+1

**ENDM** 

#### 请展开下列宏调用:

C=0

INC1 DATA,C
INC1 DATA,C

答:

DATAO DW ? DATA1 DW ?

## 7.9 宏指令 STORE 定义如下

STORE MACRO X,N

MOV X+I,I

I=I+1

IF I-N STORE X,N

ENDIF ENDM

#### 试展开下列调用:

I=0 STORE TAB, 7

答:

MOV TAB+0,0

MOV TAB+1,1

MOV TAB+2,2

MOV TAB+3,3

MOV TAB+4,4

MOV TAB+5,5

MOV TAB+6,6

```
建立一个宏(数学)库,扩展已有的指令系统。
```

#### 要求:

js wrong

```
宏库包含 n 的开方、n 的平方、n 的绝对值、k 2 为底 n 的对数的宏定义,
 运算结果仅取整数部分,不考虑溢出(字长 16bit),但要考虑 n 的正负;
 编写完整程序,代码段中要有相应的宏调用,以检验宏定义的正确性。
答:宏库内容如下(另附宏库文件 MathLib.mac 以及测试文件 LibTest.asm)
;Square
square macro src,dst
   push ax
   mov ax.src
   imul ax
   mov dst.ax
   pop ax
   endm
;Absolute
absolute macro src,dst
   local cont
   push ax
  mov ax, src
   add ax,0;get SF
   ins cont
  neg ax
cont:
  mov dst,ax
   pop ax
   endm
;Square root
squareroot macro src,dst
   local exit, wrong, cont, found
   push ax
   push bx
   push cx
   push dx
   mov bx,src
   add bx,0;get SF
```

```
mov cx,1;start search from 1
cont:
   mov ax,cx
   mul ax
   cmp ax,bx
   ja found
   inc cx;not found, continue experiment
   imp cont
found:
   dec cx
   mov dst.cx
   jmp exit
wrong:
   mov dst,-1; For negative src, return -1
   jmp exit
exit:
   pop dx
   pop cx
   pop bx
   pop ax
   endm
;Logarithm with base 2
logarithm macro src,dst
   local exit, wrong, cont, found
   push ax
   push bx
   push cx
   push dx
   mov ax, src
   add ax,0;get SF
   js wrong
   mov cx, 1
   mov bx,2
cont:
   div bx
   cmp ax.1
   je found
   inc cx;//not found, continue experiment
   mov dx,0
   jmp cont
found:
   mov dst,cx
   imp exit
```

```
wrong:
    mov dst,-1
    jmp exit
exit:
    pop dx
    pop cx
    pop bx
    pop ax
    endm
```

# 第八章习题:

8.1 写出分配给下列中断类型号在中断向量表中的物理地址

```
(1) INT 12H
```

物理地址:0000:0048H~0000:004BH

(2)INT 8

物理地址:0000:0020H~0000:0023H

8.2 用 CALL 指令来模拟实现 INT21H 显示字符 T 的功能

```
答:代码如下(另附 8_2.asm)
code segment
   main proc far
   assume cs:code
start:
   mov ah, 2
   mov d1,54h
   mov bx,0
   mov ds,bx
   mov bx,84h
   call dword ptr [bx]
   :exit
   mov ax,4c00h
   int 21h
   main endp
code ends
```

end start

8.6 试编写程序,它轮流测试两个设备的状态寄存器,只要一个状态寄存器的第0位为1,则与其相应的设备就输入一个字符。如果其中任一状态寄存器的第

3 位为 1,则整个输入过程结束。两个状态寄存器的端口地址分别是 0024 和 0036,与其相应的数据输入寄存其的端口则为 0026 和 0038,输入字符分别存入首地址为 BUFF1 和 BUFF2 的存储区中。

```
答:代码如下(另附 8_6.asm)
data segment
   BUFF1 db 100 dup (?)
   BUFF2 db 100 dup (?)
data ends
code segment
   main proc far
   assume cs:code,ds:data
start:
   mov ax, data
   mov ds, ax
   mov es,ax
   mov si,0
   mov di,0
next1:
   ;测试设备 1
   in al,0024h
   test al,08h
   jne exit;第三位为 1,整个过程结束
   test al.01h
   je next2;第0位为0,不输入,试下一个设备
   in al,0026h;否则输入
   mov BUFF1[si],al
   inc si
next2:
   ;测试设备 2
   in al,0036h
   test al,08h
   jne exit;第三位为 1,整个过程结束
   test al,01h
```

```
je next1;第0位为0,不输入,试下一个设备
in al,0038h;否则输入
mov BUFF2[di],al
inc di
jmp next1
exit:
mov ax,4c00h
int 21h
main endp
code ends
end start
```

## 8.14 试编制以程序, 要求测出任意程序的运行时间, 并把结果打印出来

```
答:代码如下(另附 8_14.asm)
;-----
data segment
  time dw 0
  Dec_0_Outputable db 0 ;(used when Dec output) 0:'0'
unoutputable, 1:'0' outputable
  const1 dw 1000
  const2 dw 18
data ends
·-----
code segment
:-----
  main proc far
  assume cs:code,ds:data
start:
  mov ax, data
  mov ds, ax
  ;main program
  ;backup old interrupt program
```

```
mov al,1ch
   mov ah,35h
   int 21h
   push es
   push bx
   push ds
   ;write new interrupt program
   mov dx, offset timing
   mov ax, seg timing
   mov ds, ax
   mov al,1ch
   mov ah, 25h
   int 21h
   pop ds
   ;set interrupt mask bits
   in al,21h
   and al,11111110b
   out 21h,al
   mov bx,0;bx is used to count interruption times
   ; FROM HERE YOU CAN PLACE THE PROGRAM THAT YOU WANT TO
   ; COUNT THE RUNNING TIME
   mov di,50000
delay1:
   mov si,55000
delay2:
   dec si
   jnz delay2
   dec di
   jnz delay1
   ; PROGRAM ENDS HERE
   ;restore interrupt program
   pop dx
   pop ds
   mov al,1ch
   mov ah, 25h
   int 21h
```

```
;restore ds
   mov ax, data
   mov ds, ax
   ;convert to millisecond
   mov ax,bx
   mov cx, const1
   mul cx
   mov dx,0
   mov cx, const2
   div cx
   mov bx,ax
   ;display running time
   call BIN_DEC
   ;output "ms"
   mov dl,6dh
   mov ah, 2
   int 21h
   mov d1,73h
   mov ah, 2
   int 21h
   :exit
   mov ax,4c00h
   int 21h
   main endp
   timing proc near
   inc bx
   iret
   timing endp
   BIN_DEC proc near
   ;the number to be changed must be saved in bx
   add bx,0 ;in order to get sign flag
   jns next
outputSign:
   mov d1,2dh ;if sf=1, then first output a '-'
   mov ah, 2
   int 21h
```

```
neg bx
next:
   mov cx,10000d
   call DEC_DIV
   mov cx,1000d
   call DEC_DIV
   mov cx,100d
   call DEC_DIV
   mov cx.10d
   call DEC_DIV
   mov dl,bl
   add d1,30h
   mov ah, 2
   int 21h
   ret
   BIN_DEC endp
   DEC_DIV proc near
   ;Screen output, and the number to be divided must be saved
in bx
   mov ax,bx
   mov dx,0
   div cx ; quotient in ax, residue in dx
   mov bx,dx ;residue is saved in bx, quontient is saved
in ax(in fact, al)
   cmp al,0
   jnz output ;for non-zero number, output it directly
   cmp Dec_0_Outputable,0
      exit2
   ie
output:
   mov dl,al
   add d1,30h
   mov ah, 2
   int 21h
   mov Dec_0_Outputable,1
exit2:
   ret
   DEC_DIV endp
(-----
code ends
```

:			 	 	 	 	
,							
_							
	end	start					