

Anthony Chavez

EEE 174-CpE 185 Summer 2020

Monday, Wednesday

Lab 1

X86 and C Refresher Lab

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Introduction:

The purpose of this lab is to become familiar with how microprocessors work. This includes programming in machine, assembly, and C language, using the debugging tools and techniques, and assemblers in programming microprocessors. In addition, understanding how to hand assemble instructions, implement the program development cycle, developing a program from a flow chart, and writing documentation for code will be explored.

Part 1: Introduction to Debug and C Refresher

For the first part of this section of the lab, I explored the DEBUG mode in the MS-DOS Prompt. First, to enter the DEBUG mode enter “debug” and a “-” will indicate the DEBUG mode is running. The “?” is the help command and displays the DEBUG commands and their syntax (see Figure 1.1). Next, the “dump” command (“d”) displays the contents of the memory locations (see Figure 1.2). There are 3 data columns: the left side shows the Code Segment (CS) and the Instruction Pointer (IP), the middle is the data stored in memory, and the right side is the data stored in the middle trying to be converted to a printable character in ASCII. The addresses are in ascending 4 digit hexadecimal order but displayed every 3 decimals and the data segments are 2 digit hexadecimal and there are 16 in each row with the half way point marked by a “-”. Third, the “enter” command (“e”) is used to enter the assembly language program and change the data in the memory (see Figure 1.3). Fourth, the “unassembled” command (“u”) is used to see the program you just entered, and it will be converted to assembly language (see Figure 1.4). Fifth, the “register modify” command (“r”) is used to set the Instruction Pointer (IP) register to point to a given address location (see Figure 1.5). Sixth, the “trace” command (“t”) is used to step through a program you just entered where you can see all the register values and the next instruction to be executed (see Figures 1.6 and 1.8 for tracing command and Figures 1.7 and 1.9 for tracing charts). Finally, the “go” command (“g”) is used to run the code until it reaches a specified address (breakpoint) (see Figure 1.10).

For the second part of this section of the lab, I refreshed my knowledge of the C language. First, I made a “Hello World” C program which simple outputs the message, “Hello World” on the screen (see Figure 1.11). Second, I made a program that prompts the user to input two number to be added and outputs the sum to the screen (see Figure 1.12). Last, I converted the assembly mnemonics to a C program. I stored used three integer variables to represent the AX, BX, and DX register as well as making a one-dimensional array to represent the two memory locations 0200 and 0202 (see Figure 1.13).

For the pre-lab section of part 1, I drew up the flow chart and the hand assembly for the Assembly Program (see Figures 1.14 and 1.16). Also the commented Assembly Program can be seen in Figure 1.15 using the analogy of a water tanking filling program.

```
C:\WINDOWS>DEBUG
-?
assemble      A [address]
compare        C range address
dump           D [range]
enter          E address [list]
fill           F range list
go             G [=address] [addresses]
hex            H value1 value2
input          I port
load           L [address] [drive] [firstsector] [number]
move           M range address
name           N [pathname] [arglist]
output         O port byte
proceed        P [=address] [number]
quit           Q
register        R [register]
search         S range list
trace          T [=address] [value]
unassemble     U [range]
write          W [address] [drive] [firstsector] [number]
allocate expanded memory      XA [#pages]
deallocate expanded memory    XD [handle]
map expanded memory pages     XM [Lpage] [Ppage] [handle]
display expanded memory status XS
```

Figure 1.1: Entering DEBUG mode and using the help command (“?”)

```

a) d 0100
Result:
-d 0100
0F68:0100  DE E8 45 FA AC AA 3C 0D-75 FA 56 8B 36 92 DE 89  ..E...<.u.V.6...
0F68:0110  4C FE 5E 8E 06 08 D3 26-80 3E 43 04 34 00 57 0F  L.^.....&.>C.4.W.
0F68:0120  BA 42 86 E9 65 FE BF 81-00 8B 36 92 DE 8B 44 FE  .B..e.....6...D.
0F68:0130  BE C6 DB 8B 74 09 03 C6-50 E8 0D FA 58 E8 5A 00  ....t...P...X.Z.
0F68:0140  03 F1 2B C6 8B C8 E8 7B-F4 83 F9 7F 72 0B B9 7E  ..+....{.....r...~
0F68:0150  00 F3 A4 B0 0D AA 47 EB-08 AC AA 3C 0D 74 02 EB  ....G....<.t..
0F68:0160  F8 8B CF 81 E9 82 00 26-88 0E 80 00 C3 8B 1E 92  ....&.....
0F68:0170  DE BE 1A D4 BA FF FF B8-00 AE CD 2F 3C 00 C3 A0  ........./<...

b) d 0100 0110
Result:
-d 0100 0110
0F68:0100  DE E8 45 FA AC AA 3C 0D-75 FA 56 8B 36 92 DE 89  ..E...<.u.V.6...
0F68:0110  4C  L

c) d 0100 0200
Result:
-d 0100 0200
0F68:0100  DE E8 45 FA AC AA 3C 0D-75 FA 56 8B 36 92 DE 89  ..E...<.u.V.6...
0F68:0110  4C FE 5E 8E 06 08 D3 26-80 3E 43 04 34 00 57 0F  L.^.....&.>C.4.W.
0F68:0120  BA 42 86 E9 65 FE BF 81-00 8B 36 92 DE 8B 44 FE  .B..e.....6...D.
0F68:0130  BE C6 DB 8B 74 09 03 C6-50 E8 0D FA 58 E8 5A 00  ....t...P...X.Z.
0F68:0140  03 F1 2B C6 8B C8 E8 7B-F4 83 F9 7F 72 0B B9 7E  ..+....{.....r...~
0F68:0150  00 F3 A4 B0 0D AA 47 EB-08 AC AA 3C 0D 74 02 EB  ....G....<.t..
0F68:0160  F8 8B CF 81 E9 82 00 26-88 0E 80 00 C3 8B 1E 92  ....&.....
0F68:0170  DE BE 1A D4 BA FF FF B8-00 AE CD 2F 3C 00 C3 A0  ........./<...
0F68:0180  DB E2 0A C0 74 09 56 57-E8 2A 21 5F 5E 73 0A B9  ....t.VW.*!_s..
0F68:0190  04 01 FC 56 57 F3 A4 5F-5E C3 50 56 33 C9 33 DB  ...VW.._^.PV3.3.
0F68:01A0  AC E8 5F 23 74 19 3C 0D-74 15 F6 C7 20 75 06 3A  .._#t.<.t... u.:
0F68:01B0  06 0C D3 74 0A 41 3C 22-75 E6 80 F7 20 EB E1 5E  ...t.A<"u... ..^
0F68:01C0  58 C3 A1 E1 D7 8B 36 E3-D7 C6 06 25 D9 00 C6 06  X.....6.....%....
0F68:01D0  21 D9 00 8B 36 E3 D7 8B-0E E1 D7 8B D6 E3 42 51  !...6.....BQ
0F68:01E0  56 5B 2B DE 59 03 CB 8B-D6 C6 06 C5 DB 00 E3 31  V[+.Y.....1
0F68:01F0  49 AC E8 D9 F6 74 08 49-46 FE 06 C5 DB EB EF E8  I....t.IF.....
0F68:0200  DB  .

```

Figure 1.2: Using the “dump” command (“d”)

```

Using the "e" command several times
-e100
0F68:0100  DE.BA  E8.20  45.01  FA.A1  AC.00  AA.02  3C.8B
0D.1E
-e108
0F68:0108  75.02  FA.02  56.29  8B.D8  36.7D  92.06  DE.01
89.D0
-e0110
0F68:0110  4C.7D  FE.02  5E.EB  8E.FA  06.A3  08.00  D3.02
26.CD
-e0118
0F68:0118  80.20

Using the "e" command once
-e100
0F68:0100  DE.BA  E8.20  45.01  FA.A1  AC.00  AA.02  3C.8B
0D.1E
0F68:0108  75.02  FA.02  56.29  8B.D8  36.7D  92.06  DE.01
89.D0
0F68:0110  4C.7D  FE.02  5E.EB  8E.FA  06.A3  08.00  D3.02
26.CD
0F68:0118  80.20

```

Figure 1.3: Using the “enter” command (“e”)

```

-u100 118
0F68:0100 BA2001      MOV     DX,0120
0F68:0103 A10002      MOV     AX,[0200]
0F68:0106 8B1E0202    MOV     BX,[0202]
0F68:010A 29D8        SUB     AX,BX
0F68:010C 7D06        JGE     0114
0F68:010E 01D0        ADD     AX,DX
0F68:0110 7D02        JGE     0114
0F68:0112 EBFA        JMP     010E
0F68:0114 A30002      MOV     [0200],AX
0F68:0117 CD20        INT     20

```

Figure 1.4: Using the “unassembled” command (“u”)

```

-r
AX=0000  BX=0000  CX=0000  DX=0000  SP=FFEE  BP=0000  SI=0000
DI=0000
DS=0F68  ES=0F68  SS=0F68  CS=0F68  IP=0100  NV UP EI PL NZ NA PO
NC
0F68:0100 BA2001      MOV     DX,0120

```

Figure 1.5: Using the “register modify” command (“r”)

```

-e200
0F68:0200 DB.20 F9.01 75.50 04.02
-d200 203
0F68:0200 20 01 50 02 .P.
-t

AX=0000 BX=0000 CX=0000 DX=0120 SP=FFEE BP=0000 SI=0000 DI=0000
DS=0F68 ES=0F68 SS=0F68 CS=0F68 IP=0103 NV UP EI PL NZ NA PO NC
0F68:0103 A10002 MOV AX,[0200]
DS:0200=0120
-t

AX=0120 BX=0000 CX=0000 DX=0120 SP=FFEE BP=0000 SI=0000 DI=0000
DS=0F68 ES=0F68 SS=0F68 CS=0F68 IP=0106 NV UP EI PL NZ NA PO NC
0F68:0106 8B1E0202 MOV BX,[0202]
DS:0202=0250
-t

AX=0120 BX=0250 CX=0000 DX=0120 SP=FFEE BP=0000 SI=0000 DI=0000
DS=0F68 ES=0F68 SS=0F68 CS=0F68 IP=010A NV UP EI PL NZ NA PO NC
0F68:010A 29D8 SUB AX,BX
-t

AX=FED0 BX=0250 CX=0000 DX=0120 SP=FFEE BP=0000 SI=0000 DI=0000
DS=0F68 ES=0F68 SS=0F68 CS=0F68 IP=010C NV UP EI NG NZ NA PO CY
0F68:010C 7D06 JGE 0114
-t

AX=FED0 BX=0250 CX=0000 DX=0120 SP=FFEE BP=0000 SI=0000 DI=0000
DS=0F68 ES=0F68 SS=0F68 CS=0F68 IP=010E NV UP EI NG NZ NA PO CY
0F68:010E 01D0 ADD AX,DX
-t

AX=FFF0 BX=0250 CX=0000 DX=0120 SP=FFEE BP=0000 SI=0000 DI=0000
DS=0F68 ES=0F68 SS=0F68 CS=0F68 IP=0110 NV UP EI NG NZ NA PE NC
0F68:0110 7D02 JGE 0114
-t

AX=FFF0 BX=0250 CX=0000 DX=0120 SP=FFEE BP=0000 SI=0000 DI=0000
DS=0F68 ES=0F68 SS=0F68 CS=0F68 IP=0112 NV UP EI NG NZ NA PE NC
0F68:0112 EBFA JMP 010E
-t

AX=FFF0 BX=0250 CX=0000 DX=0120 SP=FFEE BP=0000 SI=0000 DI=0000
DS=0F68 ES=0F68 SS=0F68 CS=0F68 IP=010E NV UP EI NG NZ NA PE NC
0F68:010E 01D0 ADD AX,DX
-t

AX=0110 BX=0250 CX=0000 DX=0120 SP=FFEE BP=0000 SI=0000 DI=0000
DS=0F68 ES=0F68 SS=0F68 CS=0F68 IP=0110 NV UP EI PL NZ NA PO CY
0F68:0110 7D02 JGE 0114

```

```

-t

AX=0110  BX=0250  CX=0000  DX=0120  SP=FFEE  BP=0000  SI=0000  DI=0000
DS=0F68  ES=0F68  SS=0F68  CS=0F68  IP=0114  NV UP EI PL NZ NA PO CY
0F68:0114 A30002      MOV      [0200],AX
DS:0200=0120
-t

AX=0110  BX=0250  CX=0000  DX=0120  SP=FFEE  BP=0000  SI=0000  DI=0000
DS=0F68  ES=0F68  SS=0F68  CS=0F68  IP=0117  NV UP EI PL NZ NA PO CY
0F68:0117 CD20      INT      20
-p

Program terminated normally

```

Figure 1.6: Using the “trace” command (“t”)

EEE 174-CpE 185															
Laboratory Exercise #1										Name: Anthony Chavez					
Program Tracing Chart															
			Registers:												
	AX:	BX:	CX:	DX:	OF:	ZF:	SF:	CS:	IP:	DS:200	DS:202	Next Instruction			
Value: --->	0000	0000	0000	0000	NV (0)	NZ (0)	PL (0)	0F68	0100	0120	0250	MOV DX,0120			
	0000	0000	0000	0120	NV (0)	NZ (0)	PL (0)	0F68	0103	0120	0250	MOV AX,[0200]			
	0120	0000	0000	0120	NV (0)	NZ (0)	PL (0)	0F68	0106	0120	0250	MOV BX,[0202]			
	0120	0250	0000	0120	NV (0)	NZ (0)	PL (0)	0F68	010A	0120	0250	SUB AX,BX			
	FED0	0250	0000	0120	NV (0)	NZ (0)	NG (1)	0F68	010C	0120	0250	JGE 0114			
	FED0	0250	0000	0120	NV (0)	NZ (0)	NG (1)	0F68	010E	0120	0250	ADD AX,DX			
	FFF0	0250	0000	0120	NV (0)	NZ (0)	NG (1)	0F68	0110	0120	0250	JGE 0114			
	FFF0	0250	0000	0120	NV (0)	NZ (0)	NG (1)	0F68	0112	0120	0250	JMP 010E			
	FFF0	0250	0000	0120	NV (0)	NZ (0)	NG (1)	0F68	010E	0120	0250	ADD AX,DX			
	0110	0250	0000	0120	NV (0)	NZ (0)	PL (0)	0F68	0110	0120	0250	JGE 0114			
	0110	0250	0000	0120	NV (0)	NZ (0)	PL (0)	0F68	0114	0120	0250	MOV [0200],AX			
	0110	0250	0000	0120	NV (0)	NZ (0)	PL (0)	0F68	0117	0110	0250	INT 20			

Figure 1.7: Tracing Chart for first run

```

-E100
0F68:0100 DE.BA E8.20 45.A1 FA.A1 AC.00 AA.02 3C.8B 0D.1E
0F68:0108 75.02 FA.02 56.29 8B.D8 36.7D 92.06 DE.01 89.D0
0F68:0110 4C.7D FE.02 5E.EB 8E.FA 06.A3 08.00 D3.02 26.CD
0F68:0118 80.20
-U100 118
0F68:0100 BA20A1 MOV DX,A120
0F68:0103 A10002 MOV AX,[0200]
0F68:0106 8B1E0202 MOV BX,[0202]
0F68:010A 29D8 SUB AX,BX
0F68:010C 7D06 JGE 0114
0F68:010E 01D0 ADD AX,DX
0F68:0110 7D02 JGE 0114
0F68:0112 EBFA JMP 010E
0F68:0114 A30002 MOV [0200],AX
0F68:0117 CD20 INT 20
-R
AX=0000 BX=0000 CX=0000 DX=0000 SP=FFEE BP=0000 SI=0000 DI=0000
DS=0F68 ES=0F68 SS=0F68 CS=0F68 IP=0100 NV UP EI PL NZ NA PO NC
0F68:0100 BA20A1 MOV DX,A120
-E200
0F68:0200 DB.01 F9.20 75.20 04.50
-D200 203
0F68:0200 01 20 20 50 . P
-T
AX=0000 BX=0000 CX=0000 DX=A120 SP=FFEE BP=0000 SI=0000 DI=0000
DS=0F68 ES=0F68 SS=0F68 CS=0F68 IP=0103 NV UP EI PL NZ NA PO NC
0F68:0103 A10002 MOV AX,[0200]
DS:0200=2001
-T
AX=2001 BX=0000 CX=0000 DX=A120 SP=FFEE BP=0000 SI=0000 DI=0000
DS=0F68 ES=0F68 SS=0F68 CS=0F68 IP=0106 NV UP EI PL NZ NA PO NC
0F68:0106 8B1E0202 MOV BX,[0202]
DS:0202=5020
-T
AX=2001 BX=5020 CX=0000 DX=A120 SP=FFEE BP=0000 SI=0000 DI=0000
DS=0F68 ES=0F68 SS=0F68 CS=0F68 IP=010A NV UP EI PL NZ NA PO NC
0F68:010A 29D8 SUB AX,BX
-T
AX=CFE1 BX=5020 CX=0000 DX=A120 SP=FFEE BP=0000 SI=0000 DI=0000
DS=0F68 ES=0F68 SS=0F68 CS=0F68 IP=010C NV UP EI NG NZ NA PE CY
0F68:010C 7D06 JGE 0114
-T
AX=CFE1 BX=5020 CX=0000 DX=A120 SP=FFEE BP=0000 SI=0000 DI=0000
DS=0F68 ES=0F68 SS=0F68 CS=0F68 IP=010E NV UP EI NG NZ NA PE CY
0F68:010E 01D0 ADD AX,DX

```



```

-T

AX=7101  BX=5020  CX=0000  DX=A120  SP=FFEE  BP=0000  SI=0000  DI=0000
DS=0F68  ES=0F68  SS=0F68  CS=0F68  IP=0110  OV UP EI PL NZ NA PO CY
0F68:0110 7D02                JGE      0114
-T

AX=7101  BX=5020  CX=0000  DX=A120  SP=FFEE  BP=0000  SI=0000  DI=0000
DS=0F68  ES=0F68  SS=0F68  CS=0F68  IP=0112  OV UP EI PL NZ NA PO CY
0F68:0112 EBFA                JMP      010E
-T

AX=7101  BX=5020  CX=0000  DX=A120  SP=FFEE  BP=0000  SI=0000  DI=0000
DS=0F68  ES=0F68  SS=0F68  CS=0F68  IP=010E  OV UP EI PL NZ NA PO CY
0F68:010E 01D0                ADD      AX,DX
-T

AX=1221  BX=5020  CX=0000  DX=A120  SP=FFEE  BP=0000  SI=0000  DI=0000
DS=0F68  ES=0F68  SS=0F68  CS=0F68  IP=0110  NV UP EI PL NZ NA PE CY
0F68:0110 7D02                JGE      0114
-T

AX=1221  BX=5020  CX=0000  DX=A120  SP=FFEE  BP=0000  SI=0000  DI=0000
DS=0F68  ES=0F68  SS=0F68  CS=0F68  IP=0114  NV UP EI PL NZ NA PE CY
0F68:0114 A30002              MOV      [0200],AX
DS:0200=2001
-T

AX=1221  BX=5020  CX=0000  DX=A120  SP=FFEE  BP=0000  SI=0000  DI=0000
DS=0F68  ES=0F68  SS=0F68  CS=0F68  IP=0117  NV UP EI PL NZ NA PE CY
0F68:0117 CD20                INT      20
-P

Program terminated normally

```

Figure 1.8: Tracing for second run

EEE 174-CpE 185													
Laboratory Exercise #1									Name: Anthony Chavez				
Program Tracing Chart													
			Registers:										
	AX:	BX:	CX:	DX:	OF:	ZF:	SF:	CS:	IP:	DS:200	DS:202	Next Instruction	
Value: --->	0000	0000	0000	0000	NV (0)	NZ (0)	PL (0)	0F68	0100	2001	5020	MOV DX,A120	
	0000	0000	0000	A120	NV (0)	NZ (0)	PL (0)	0F68	0103	2001	5020	MOV AX,[0200]	
	2001	0000	0000	A120	NV (0)	NZ (0)	PL (0)	0F68	0106	2001	5020	MOV BX,[0202]	
	2001	5020	0000	A120	NV (0)	NZ (0)	PL (0)	0F68	010A	2001	5020	SUB AX,BX	
	CFE1	5020	0000	A120	NV (0)	NZ (0)	NG (1)	0F68	010C	2001	5020	JGE 0114	
	CFE1	5020	0000	A120	NV (0)	NZ (0)	NG (1)	0F68	010E	2001	5020	ADD AX,DX	
	7101	5020	0000	A120	OV (1)	NZ (0)	PL (0)	0F68	0110	2001	5020	JGE 0114	
	7101	5020	0000	A120	OV (1)	NZ (0)	PL (0)	0F68	0112	2001	5020	JMP 010E	
	7101	5020	0000	A120	OV (1)	NZ (0)	PL (0)	0F68	010E	2001	5020	ADD AX,DX	
	1221	5020	0000	A120	NV (0)	NZ (0)	PL (0)	0F68	0110	2001	5020	JGE 0114	
	1221	5020	0000	A120	NV (0)	NZ (0)	PL (0)	0F68	0114	2001	5020	MOV [0200],AX	
	1221	5020	0000	A120	NV (0)	NZ (0)	PL (0)	0F68	0117	1221	5020	INT 20	

Figure 1.9: Tracing chart for second run

```

-E100
0F68:0100 DE.BA E8.20 45.01 FA.A1 AC.00 AA.02 3C.8B
0D.1E
0F68:0108 75.02 FA.02 56.29 8B.D8 36.7D 92.06 DE.01
89.D0
0F68:0110 4C.7D FE.02 5E.EB 8E.FA 06.A3 08.00 D3.02
26.CD
0F68:0118 80.20
-E200
0F68:0200 DB.20 F9.01 75.50 04.02
-U100 118
0F68:0100 BA2001 MOV DX,0120
0F68:0103 A10002 MOV AX,[0200]
0F68:0106 8B1E0202 MOV BX,[0202]
0F68:010A 29D8 SUB AX,BX
0F68:010C 7D06 JGE 0114
0F68:010E 01D0 ADD AX,DX
0F68:0110 7D02 JGE 0114
0F68:0112 EBFA JMP 010E
0F68:0114 A30002 MOV [0200],AX
0F68:0117 CD20 INT 20
-R
AX=0000 BX=0000 CX=0000 DX=0000 SP=FFEE BP=0000 SI=0000 DI=0000
DS=0F68 ES=0F68 SS=0F68 CS=0F68 IP=0100 NV UP EI PL NZ NA PO NC
0F68:0100 BA2001 MOV DX,0120
-G=100 10E

AX=FED0 BX=0250 CX=0000 DX=0120 SP=FFEE BP=0000 SI=0000 DI=0000
DS=0F68 ES=0F68 SS=0F68 CS=0F68 IP=010E NV UP EI NG NZ NA PO CY
0F68:010E 01D0 ADD AX,DX

```

Figure 1.10: Using the “go” command (“g”)

```

1  /*
2  This programs outputs the message "Hello World"
3  */
4  #include <stdio.h>
5
6  int main()
7  {
8      printf("Hello World");
9      return 0;
10 }

```

```

----jGRASP exec: C:\Users\...
Hello World
----jGRASP: operation complete.

```

Figure 1.11: "Hello World" program in C

```

1  /*
2  This programs asks the user to input two
3  whole numbers, adds them together and
4  outputs the sum.
5  */
6  #include<stdio.h>
7
8  int main() {
9      int a, b, c;
10
11      printf("Enter the first number: ");
12      scanf("%d", &a);
13      printf("Enter the second number: ");
14      scanf("%d", &b);
15
16      c = a + b;
17
18      printf("Sum of the numbers = %d\n", c);
19
20      return 0;
21 }

```

```

----jGRASP exec: C:\Users\...
>> Enter the first number: 1
>> Enter the second number: 1
Sum of the numbers = 2
----jGRASP: operation complete.

```

Figure 1.12: Add two numbers in C

```

1  /*
2  This programs performs the same function as the
3  assembly language program used in DEBUG.
4  */
5  #include<stdio.h>
6
7  int main() {
8      int mem[2] = {120, 250};    // Memory Addresses 0200 and 0202
9
10     int D = 120,                // Register DX ; MOV DX,##
11         A = mem[0],             // Register AX ; MOV AX,[##]
12         B = mem[1];            // Register BX ; MOV BX,[##]
13
14     printf("Memory 0200 is: %d\n", mem[0]);
15     printf("Memory 0202 is: %d\n", mem[1]);
16     printf("Value of DX register: %d\n", D);
17     printf("Value in AX register: %d\n", A);
18     printf("Value in BX register: %d\n", B);
19
20     A = A - B;                  // SUB AX,BX
21
22     printf("Value in AX register: %d\n", A);
23
24     if(A < 0) {
25         while(A < 0) {          // JGE 0114
26             A = A + D;          // ADD AX,DX
27             printf("Value in AX register: %d\n", A);
28         }
29     }
30
31     mem[0] = A;                 // MOV [0200],AX
32
33     printf("Value in Memory 0200: %d\n", mem[0]);
34
35     return 0;                  // INT 20
36 }

```

```

----jGRASP exec: C:\Users\...
Memory 0200 is: 120
Memory 0202 is: 250
Value of DX register: 120
Value in AX register: 120
Value in BX register: 250
Value in AX register: -130
Value in AX register: -10
Value in AX register: 110
Value in Memory 0200: 110

----jGRASP: operation complete.

```

Figure 1.13: Assembly Language Program Converted to C Program

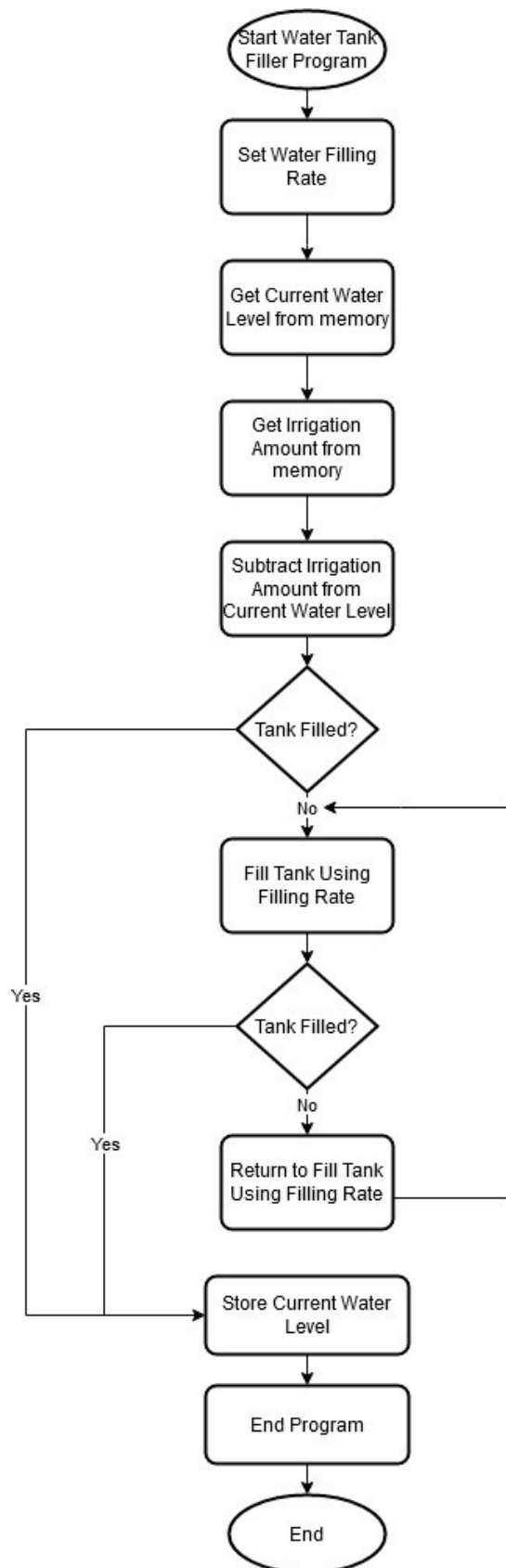


Figure 1.14: Flow Chart of the Assembly Program

MOV	DX,0120	; Set Water Filling Rate
MOV	AX,[0200]	; Get Current Water Level from memory
MOV	BX,[0202]	; Get Irrigation Amount from memory
SUB	AX,BX	; Subtract Irrigation Amount from Current Water Level
JGE	0114	; Tank Filled?
ADD	AX,DX	; Fill Tank using Filling Rate
JGE	0114	; Tank Filled?
JMP	010E	; Return to Fill Tank using Filling Rate
MOV	[0200],AX	; Store Current Water Level
INT	20	; End Program

Figure 1.15: Commented Assembly Program Using Flow Chart Application

Dahlquist/Stoffers/Schultz

immediate to register (alternate encoding)

w = 1	reg = 010	immediate data = 2001h
-------	-----------	------------------------

B	A	2001
---	---	------

memory to AX

A	1	2
---	---	---

memory to reg

8	B	1	E	0202h
---	---	---	---	-------

Hex:	8B1E0202
------	----------

Instruction:	SUB AX,BX							
Address:	CS	: 010A		Operation:	SUB	Dest.:	AX	Source: BX
Instruction Format	register1 to register2							
		w = 1	reg1 = 011	reg2 = 000				
Binary:	0010	1001	1101	1000				
	2	9	D	8				
Hex:	29D8							
Instruction:	JGE 0114							
Address:	CS	: 010C		Operation:	JGE	Dest.:	114	Source:
Instruction Format	0111 ttn 8-bit displacement							
		ttn = 1101						
Binary:	0111	1101						
	7	D	06h					
Hex:	7D06							
Instruction:	ADD AX,DX							
Address:	CS	: 010E		Operation:	ADD	Dest.:	AX	Source: DX
Instruction Format	0000 000w 11reg1 reg2							
		w = 1	reg1 = 010	reg2 = 000				
Binary:	0000	0001	1101	0000				
	0	1	D	0				
Hex:	01D0							

Instruction:	JGE 0114								
Address:	CS	: 0110		Operation:	JGE	Dest.:	114	Source:	
Instruction Format	0111 ttn 8-bit displacement								
		ttn = 1101							
Binary:	0111	1101							
	7	D	02h						
Hex:	7D02								
Instruction:	JMP 010E								
Address:	CS	: 0112		Operation:	JMP	Dest.:	010E	Source:	
Instruction Format	1110 1011 8-bit displacement								
Binary:	1110	1011							
	E	D	FA						
Hex:	EDFA								
Instruction:	MOV [0200],AX								
Address:	CS	: 0114		Operation:	MOV	Dest.:	200	Source:	AX
Instruction Format	1010 001w full displacment								
		w = 1							
Binary:	1010	0011	0002h						
	A	3	0002h						
Hex:	A30002								
Instruction:	INT 20								
Address:	CS	: 0117		Operation:	INT	Dest.:	20	Source:	
		INT n – Interrupt Type n							
Instruction Format	1100 1101 : type								
		n=20 or 0010 0000							
Binary:	1100	1101	0010	0000					
	C	D	2	0					
Hex:	CD20								

Figure 1.16: Hand Assembly of Assembly Program

Part 2: Hand Assembly and C Programming

For this section of the lab, I reprogrammed the original Assembly Program in part 1 which used the 16-bit version of the registers to only use the 8-bit version of the registers. In addition, I had to account for only using one conditional jump (JGE), not using the specified register, using a given starting memory location, displaying a title for the program, and adding a counter to keep track of how many times the program ran in the loop.

First, I determined the register I was not allowed to use by looking up my last name in the RegMemLocation pdf and found I was not allowed to use the AX register. Second, I modified the flow chart from part 1 to only have only one conditional jump (see Figure 2.1). Third, I hand-assembled the instructions for the program and debugged the program in the debugger (see Figure 2.2). Fourth, I modified the flow chart again to accommodate the program title and loop counter (see Figure 2.3) and hand-assembled the instructions (see Figure 2.4). Then, I ran two traces through my full program (see Figures 2.5 – 2.10). Finally, I converted the full program to C and tried to convert the program to Inline Assembly, but I found it too difficult to understand (see Figure 2.12).

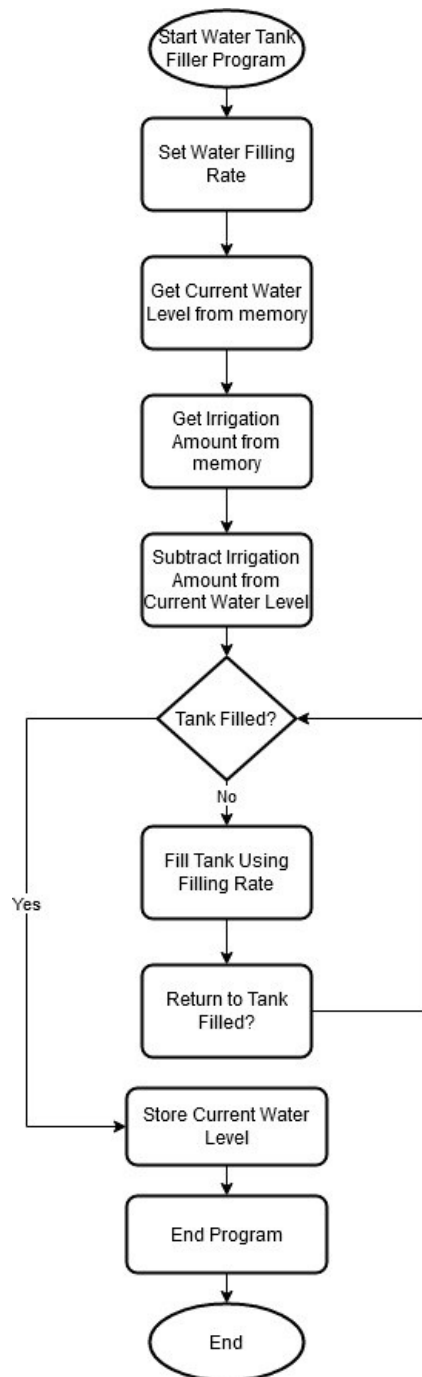


Figure 2.1: Flow chart of Program without title and name

EEE 174.CpE 185								
Laboratory Hand-Assembly								
Dahlquist/Stoffers/Schultz								
Instruction:	MOV DL, 20							
Address:	CS	: 0100		Operation:	MOV	Dest.:	DL	Source: 20
		immediate to register (alternate encoding)						
Instruction Format	1011 wreg immediate data							
		w = 0	reg = 010	immediate data = 20h				
Binary:	1011	0010	20h					
	B	2	20h					
Hex:	B220							
Instruction:	MOV BL, [0204]							
Address:	CS	: 0103		Operation:	MOV	Dest.:	BL	Source: 204
		memory to reg						
Instruction Format	1000 101w mod reg r/m							
		w = 0	mod = 00	reg = 011	r/m = 110			
Binary:	1000	1010	0001	1110	0204h			
	8	A	1	E	0204h			
Hex:	8A1E0402							
Instruction:	MOV CL,[0206]							
Address:	CS	: 0106		Operation:	MOV	Dest.:	CL	Source: 206
		memory to reg						
Instruction Format	1000 101w mod reg r/m							
		w = 0	mod = 00	reg = 001	r/m = 110			
Binary:	1000	1010	0000	1110	0206h			
	8	A	0	E	0205h			
Hex:	8A0E0502							

Instruction:	SUB BL,CL								
Address:	CS	: 010A		Operation:	SUB	Dest.: BL	Source: CL		
Instruction Format	0010 101w 11register1 to register2								
		w = 0	reg1 = 011	reg2 = 001					
Binary:	0010	1010	1101	1001					
	2	A	D	9					
Hex:	2AD9								
Instruction:	JGE 0112								
Address:	CS	: 010C		Operation:	JGE	Dest.: 112	Source:		
Instruction Format	0111 ttn 8-bit displacement								
		ttn = 1101							
Binary:	0111	1101							
	7	D	04h						
Hex:	7D04								
Instruction:	ADD BL,DL								
Address:	CS	: 010E		Operation:	ADD	Dest.: BL	Source: DL		
Instruction Format	0000 001w 11reg1 reg2								
		w = 0	reg1 = 011	reg2 = 010					
Binary:	0000	0010	1101	1010					
	0	2	D	A					
Hex:	02DA								

Instruction:	JMP 010C							
Address:	CS	: 0110		Operation:	JMP	Dest.:	010C	Source:
Instruction Format	1110 1011 8-bit displacement							
Binary:	1110	1011						
	E	B	FA					
Hex:	EBFA							
Instruction:	MOV [0200],BL							
Address:	CS	: 0114		Operation:	MOV	Dest.:	204	Source: BL
Instruction Format	1000 100w mod reg r/m							
	w = 0	mod = 00	reg = 011	r/m = 110				
Binary:	1000	1000	0001	1110				
	8	8	1	E				
Hex:	881E0402							
Instruction:	INT 20							
Address:	CS	: 0117		Operation:	INT	Dest.:	20	Source:
	INT n – Interrupt Type n							
Instruction Format	1100 1101 : type							
	n=20 or 0010 0000							
Binary:	1100	1101	0010	0000				
	C	D	2	0				
Hex:	CD20							

Figure 2.2: Hand Assembly of Program without title and name

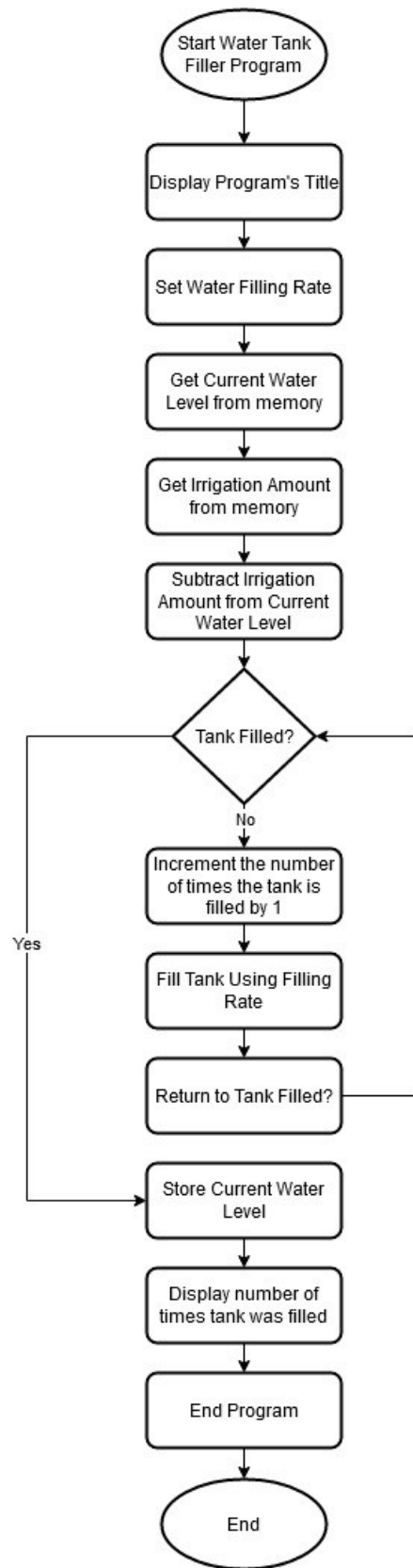


Figure 2.3: Flow chart of Full Program

EEE 174-CpE 185							
Laboratory Hand-Assembly							

Dahlquist/Stoffers/Schultz								

Instruction:	MOV DX, 210								
--------------	-------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Address:	CS	: 0100	Operation:	MOV	Dest.:	DX	Source:	210
----------	----	--------	------------	-----	--------	----	---------	-----

		immediate to register (alternate encoding)				
Instruction Format	1011	wreg	immediate data			

		w = 1	reg = 010	immediate data = 210h				
Binary:	1011	1010	210h					

	B	A	210h					
Hex:	BA1002							

Instruction:	MOV AH, 09								
--------------	------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Address:	CS	: 0103	Operation:	MOV	Dest.:	AH	Source:	09
----------	----	--------	------------	-----	--------	----	---------	----

		immediate to register (alternate encoding)				
Instruction Format	1011	wreg	immediate data			

		w = 0	reg = 100	immediate data = 09h				
Binary:	1011	0100	09h					

	B	4	09h						
Hex:	B409								

Instruction:	INT 21								

Address:	CS	: 0105	Operation:	INT	Dest.:	21	Source:
----------	----	--------	------------	-----	--------	----	---------

		INT n – Interrupt Type n					
Instruction Format		1100 1101 : type					

		n=21 or 0010 0001					
Binary:	1011	0100	0010	0001			

	C	D	2	1				
Hex:	CD21							

Instruction:	MOV DL, 20							
Address:	CS	: 0107		Operation:	MOV	Dest.:	DL	Source: 20
		immediate to register (alternate encoding)						
Instruction Format		1011 wreg immediate data						
		w = 0	reg = 010	immediate data = 20h				
Binary:	1011	0010	20h					
	B	2	20h					
Hex:	B220							
Instruction:	MOV BL, [0204]							
Address:	CS	: 0109		Operation:	MOV	Dest.:	BL	Source: 204
		memory to reg						
Instruction Format		1000 101w mod reg r/m						
		w = 0	mod = 00	reg = 011	r/m = 110			
Binary:	1000	1010	0001	1110	0204h			
	8	A	1	E	0204h			
Hex:	8A1E0402							
Instruction:	MOV CL,[0206]							
Address:	CS	: 010D		Operation:	MOV	Dest.:	CL	Source: 206
		memory to reg						
Instruction Format		1000 101w mod reg r/m						
		w = 0	mod = 00	reg = 001	r/m = 110			
Binary:	1000	1010	0000	1110	0206h			
	8	A	0	E	0205h			
Hex:	8A0E0502							

Instruction:	SUB BL,CL							
Address:	CS	: 0111		Operation:	SUB	Dest.: BL	Source: CL	
Instruction Format	0010 101w 11register1 to register2							
		w = 0	reg1 = 011	reg2 = 001				
Binary:	0010	1010	1101	1001				
	2	A	D	9				
Hex:	2AD9							
Instruction:	JGE 11D							
Address:	CS	: 0113		Operation:	JGE	Dest.: 11D	Source:	
Instruction Format	0111 ttn 8-bit displacement							
		ttn = 1101						
Binary:	0111	1101						
	7	D	08h					
Hex:	7D08							
Instruction:	INC BYTE PTR [0206]							
Address:	CS	: 0115		Operation:	INC	Dest.: 206	Source:	
Instruction Format	1111 111w mod 000 r/m							
		w = 0	mod = 00	r/m = 110				
Binary:	1111	1110	0000	0110	0620h			
	F	E	0	6	0602h			
Hex:	FE060602							

Instruction:	ADD BL,DL							
Address:	CS	: 0119		Operation:	ADD	Dest.: BL	Source: DL	
Instruction Format	0000 000w 11reg1 reg2							
		w = 0	reg1 = 011	reg2 = 010				
Binary:	0000	0010	1101	1010				
	0	2	D	A				
Hex:	02DA							
Instruction:	JMP 112							
Address:	CS	: 011B		Operation:	JMP	Dest.: 112	Source:	
Instruction Format	1110 1011 8-bit displacement							
Binary:	1110	1011						
	E	B	F6					
Hex:	EBF6							
Instruction:	MOV [0204],BL							
Address:	CS	: 011D		Operation:	MOV	Dest.: 204	Source: BL	
Instruction Format	1000 100w mod reg r/m							
		w = 0	mod = 00	reg = 011	r/m = 110			
Binary:	1000	1000	0001	1110				
	8	8	1	E	204h			
Hex:	881E0402							

Instruction:	MOV DX, 0206							
Address:	CS	: 0121		Operation: MOV	Dest.: DX	Source: 206		
		immediate to register (alternate encoding)						
Instruction Format		1011 wreg immediate data						
		w = 1	reg = 010	0602h				
Binary:	1011	1010	0620h					
	B	A	0620h					
Hex:	BA0602							
Instruction:	MOV AH, 09							
Address:	CS	: 0124		Operation: MOV	Dest.: AH	Source: 09		
		immediate to register (alternate encoding)						
Instruction Format		1011 wreg immediate data						
		w = 0	reg = 100	immediate data = 09h				
Binary:	1011	0100	09h					
	B	4	09h					
Hex:	B409							
Instruction:	INT 21							
Address:	CS	: 0126		Operation: INT	Dest.: 21	Source:		
		INT n – Interrupt Type n						
Instruction Format		1100 1101 : type						
		n=21 or 0010 0001						
Binary:	1011	0100	0010	0001				
	C	D	2	1				
Hex:	CD21							
Instruction:	INT 20							
Address:	CS	: 0128		Operation: INT	Dest.: 20	Source:		
		INT n – Interrupt Type n						
Instruction Format		1100 1101 : type						
		n=20 or 0010 0000						
Binary:	1100	1101	0010	0000				
	C	D	2	0				
Hex:	CD20							

Figure 2.4: Hand Assembly of Full Program

```

-e100
0F68:0100 DE.BA E8.10 45.02 FA.B4 AC.09 AA.CD 3C.21
0D.B2
0F68:0108 75.20 FA.8A 56.1E 8B.04 36.02 92.8A DE.0E
89.05
0F68:0110 4C.02 FE.2A 5E.D9 8E.7D 06.08 08.FE D3.06
26.06
0F68:0118 80.02 3E.02 43.DA 04.EB 34.F6 00.88 57.1E
0F.04
0F68:0120 BA.02 42.BA 86.06 E9.02 65.B4 FE.09 BF.CD
81.21
0F68:0128 00.CD 8B.20
-e204
0F68:0204 FE.F8 06.05
-e210 "Water Filling Program by Anthony Chavez" 0d 0a "$"
-e206 30 0d 0a "$"
-u100 128
0F68:0100 BA1002      MOV     DX,0210
0F68:0103 B409        MOV     AH,09
0F68:0105 CD21        INT     21
0F68:0107 B220        MOV     DL,20
0F68:0109 8A1E0402    MOV     BL,[0204]
0F68:010D 8A0E0502    MOV     CL,[0205]
0F68:0111 2AD9        SUB     BL,CL
0F68:0113 7D08        JGE     011D
0F68:0115 FE060602    INC     BYTE PTR [0206]
0F68:0119 02DA        ADD     BL,DL
0F68:011B EBF6        JMP     0113
0F68:011D 881E0402    MOV     [0204],BL
0F68:0121 BA0602      MOV     DX,0206
0F68:0124 B409        MOV     AH,09
0F68:0126 CD21        INT     21
0F68:0128 CD20        INT     20

```

Figure 2.5: Full Program first run

-g=100 107

Water Filling Program by Anthony Chavez

AX=0924 BX=0000 CX=0000 DX=0210 SP=FFEE BP=0000 SI=0000 DI=0000
DS=0F68 ES=0F68 SS=0F68 CS=0F68 IP=0107 NV UP EI PL NZ NA PO NC
0F68:0107 B220 MOV DL,20

-t

AX=0924 BX=0000 CX=0000 DX=0220 SP=FFEE BP=0000 SI=0000 DI=0000
DS=0F68 ES=0F68 SS=0F68 CS=0F68 IP=0109 NV UP EI PL NZ NA PO NC
0F68:0109 8A1E0402 MOV BL,[0204]

DS:0204=F8

-t

AX=0924 BX=00F8 CX=0000 DX=0220 SP=FFEE BP=0000 SI=0000 DI=0000
DS=0F68 ES=0F68 SS=0F68 CS=0F68 IP=010D NV UP EI PL NZ NA PO NC
0F68:010D 8A0E0502 MOV CL,[0205]

DS:0205=05

-t

AX=0924 BX=00F8 CX=0005 DX=0220 SP=FFEE BP=0000 SI=0000 DI=0000
DS=0F68 ES=0F68 SS=0F68 CS=0F68 IP=0111 NV UP EI PL NZ NA PO NC
0F68:0111 2AD9 SUB BL,CL

-t

AX=0924 BX=00F3 CX=0005 DX=0220 SP=FFEE BP=0000 SI=0000 DI=0000
DS=0F68 ES=0F68 SS=0F68 CS=0F68 IP=0113 NV UP EI NG NZ NA PE NC
0F68:0113 7D08 JGE 011D

-t

AX=0924 BX=00F3 CX=0005 DX=0220 SP=FFEE BP=0000 SI=0000 DI=0000
DS=0F68 ES=0F68 SS=0F68 CS=0F68 IP=0115 NV UP EI NG NZ NA PE NC
0F68:0115 FE060602 INC BYTE PTR [0206]

DS:0206=30

-t

AX=0924 BX=00F3 CX=0005 DX=0220 SP=FFEE BP=0000 SI=0000 DI=0000
DS=0F68 ES=0F68 SS=0F68 CS=0F68 IP=0119 NV UP EI PL NZ NA PO NC
0F68:0119 02DA ADD BL,DL

-t

AX=0924 BX=0013 CX=0005 DX=0220 SP=FFEE BP=0000 SI=0000 DI=0000
DS=0F68 ES=0F68 SS=0F68 CS=0F68 IP=011B NV UP EI PL NZ NA PO CY
0F68:011B EBF6 JMP 0113

-t

AX=0924 BX=0013 CX=0005 DX=0220 SP=FFEE BP=0000 SI=0000 DI=0000
DS=0F68 ES=0F68 SS=0F68 CS=0F68 IP=0113 NV UP EI PL NZ NA PO CY
0F68:0113 7D08 JGE 011D

```
AX=0924 BX=0013 CX=0005 DX=0220 SP=FFEE BP=0000 SI=0000 DI=0000
DS=0F68 ES=0F68 SS=0F68 CS=0F68 IP=011D NV UP EI PL NZ NA PO CY
0F68:011D 881E0402 MOV [0204],BL
DS:0204=F8
-t
```

```
AX=0924 BX=0013 CX=0005 DX=0206 SP=FFEE BP=0000 SI=0000 DI=0000
DS=0F68 ES=0F68 SS=0F68 CS=0F68 IP=0124 NV UP EI PL NZ NA PO CY
0F68:0124 B409 MOV AH,09
-t
```

```
AX=0924 BX=0013 CX=0005 DX=0206 SP=FFEE BP=0000 SI=0000 DI=0000
DS=0F68 ES=0F68 SS=0F68 CS=0F68 IP=0128 NV UP EI PL NZ NA PO CY
0F68:0128 CD20 INT 20
-p
```

Figure 2.6: Full Program first run trace

Figure 2.7: Full Program first run tracing chart

```

-e100
0F68:0100 DE.BA E8.10 45.02 FA.B4 AC.09 AA.CD 3C.21
0D.B2
0F68:0108 75.10 FA.8A 56.1E 8B.04 36.02 92.8A DE.0E
89.05
0F68:0110 4C.02 FE.2A 5E.D9 8E.7D 06.08 08.FE D3.06
26.06
0F68:0118 80.02 3E.02 43.DA 04.EB 34.F6 00.88 57.1E
0F.04
0F68:0120 BA.02 42.BA 86.06 E9.02 65.B4 FE.09 BF.CD
81.21
0F68:0128 00.CD 8B.20
-e204
0F68:0204 FE.05 06.05
-e210 "Water Filling Program by Anthony Chavez" 0d 0a "$"
-e206 30 0d 0a "$"
-u100 128
0F68:0100 BA1002      MOV     DX,0210
0F68:0103 B409        MOV     AH,09
0F68:0105 CD21        INT     21
0F68:0107 B210        MOV     DL,10
0F68:0109 8A1E0402    MOV     BL,[0204]
0F68:010D 8A0E0502    MOV     CL,[0205]
0F68:0111 2AD9        SUB     BL,CL
0F68:0113 7D08        JGE     011D
0F68:0115 FE060602    INC     BYTE PTR [0206]
0F68:0119 02DA        ADD     BL,DL
0F68:011B EBF6        JMP     0113
0F68:011D 881E0402    MOV     [0204],BL
0F68:0121 BA0602      MOV     DX,0206
0F68:0124 B409        MOV     AH,09
0F68:0126 CD21        INT     21
0F68:0128 CD20        INT     20

```

Figure 2.8: Full Program second run

-g=100 107

Water Filling Program by Anthony Chavez

AX=0924 BX=0000 CX=0000 DX=0210 SP=FFEE BP=0000 SI=0000 DI=0000
DS=0F68 ES=0F68 SS=0F68 CS=0F68 IP=0107 NV UP EI PL NZ NA PO NC
0F68:0107 B210 MOV DL,10

-t

AX=0924 BX=0000 CX=0000 DX=0210 SP=FFEE BP=0000 SI=0000 DI=0000
DS=0F68 ES=0F68 SS=0F68 CS=0F68 IP=0109 NV UP EI PL NZ NA PO NC
0F68:0109 8A1E0402 MOV BL,[0204]

DS:0204=05

-t

AX=0924 BX=0005 CX=0000 DX=0210 SP=FFEE BP=0000 SI=0000 DI=0000
DS=0F68 ES=0F68 SS=0F68 CS=0F68 IP=010D NV UP EI PL NZ NA PO NC
0F68:010D 8A0E0502 MOV CL,[0205]

DS:0205=05

-t

AX=0924 BX=0005 CX=0005 DX=0210 SP=FFEE BP=0000 SI=0000 DI=0000
DS=0F68 ES=0F68 SS=0F68 CS=0F68 IP=0111 NV UP EI PL NZ NA PO NC
0F68:0111 2AD9 SUB BL,CL

-t

AX=0924 BX=0000 CX=0005 DX=0210 SP=FFEE BP=0000 SI=0000 DI=0000
DS=0F68 ES=0F68 SS=0F68 CS=0F68 IP=0113 NV UP EI PL ZR NA PE NC
0F68:0113 7D08 JGE 011D

-t

AX=0924 BX=0000 CX=0005 DX=0210 SP=FFEE BP=0000 SI=0000 DI=0000
DS=0F68 ES=0F68 SS=0F68 CS=0F68 IP=011D NV UP EI PL ZR NA PE NC
0F68:011D 881E0402 MOV [0204],BL

DS:0204=05

-t

AX=0924 BX=0000 CX=0005 DX=0210 SP=FFEE BP=0000 SI=0000 DI=0000
DS=0F68 ES=0F68 SS=0F68 CS=0F68 IP=0121 NV UP EI PL ZR NA PE NC
0F68:0121 BA0602 MOV DX,0206

-t

AX=0924 BX=0000 CX=0005 DX=0206 SP=FFEE BP=0000 SI=0000 DI=0000
DS=0F68 ES=0F68 SS=0F68 CS=0F68 IP=0124 NV UP EI PL ZR NA PE NC
0F68:0124 B409 MOV AH,09

-t

AX=0924 BX=0000 CX=0005 DX=0206 SP=FFEE BP=0000 SI=0000 DI=0000
DS=0F68 ES=0F68 SS=0F68 CS=0F68 IP=0126 NV UP EI PL ZR NA PE NC
0F68:0126 CD21 INT 21

```

-p
0

AX=0924  BX=0000  CX=0005  DX=0206  SP=FFEE  BP=0000  SI=0000  DI=0000
DS=0F68  ES=0F68  SS=0F68  CS=0F68  IP=0128  NV UP EI PL ZR NA PE NC
0F68:0128 CD20          INT      20
-p

Program terminated normally

```

Figure 2.9: Full Program second run trace

EEE 174-CpE 185													
Laboratory Exercise #2									Name: Anthony Chavez				
Program Tracing Chart													
			Registers:										
	</												

Figure 2.10: Full Program second run tracing chart

```

Full Program:
0F68:0100 BA1002      MOV     DX,0210      ; Get Program Title
0F68:0103 B409        MOV     AH,09        ; Load Program Title
0F68:0105 CD21        INT      21          ; Display Program Title
0F68:0107 B220        MOV     DL,20         ; Set Water Filling Rate
0F68:0109 8A1E0402    MOV     BL,[0204]      ; Get Current Water Level from memory
0F68:010D 8A0E0502    MOV     CL,[0205]      ; Get Irrigation Amount from memory
0F68:0111 2AD9        SUB     BL,CL        ; Subtract Irrigation Amount from
Current Water Level
0F68:0113 7D08        JGE     011D          ; Tank Filled?
0F68:0115 FE060602    INC     BYTE PTR [0206] ; Increment number of times tank is
filled by 1
0F68:0119 00DA        ADD     DL,BL         ; Fill Tank using Filling Rate
0F68:011B EBF6        JMP     0113          ; Return to Tank Filled?
0F68:011D 881E0402    MOV     [0204],BL      ; Store Current Water Level
0F68:0121 BA0602      MOV     DX,0206        ; Get Times Tank Filled Count
0F68:0124 B409        MOV     AH,09          ; Load Times Tank Filled Count
0F68:0126 CD21        INT      21          ; Display Times Tank Filled Count
0F68:0128 CD20        INT      20          ; End Program

```

Figure 2.11: Commented Full Program

```

1  /*
2  This programs performs the same function as the
3  assembly language program used in DEBUG for Lab 1 Part 2.
4  */
5  #include<stdio.h>
6
7  int main() {
8      int mem1[3] = {20, 50, 0};          // Memory Addresses 0204, 0205, 0206
9      char mem2[1][40] = {"Water Filling Program by Anthony Chavez"}; // Memory Addresses 0210 ...
10
11      printf("%s\n", mem2[0]);           // Display Program Title and Name
12
13      int DL = 20,                       // Register DL ; MOV DL, ## ; Set Water Filling Rate
14          BL = mem1[0],                 // Register BL ; MOV BL,[##] ; Get Current Water Level from memory
15          CL = mem1[1];                 // Register CL ; MOV CL,[##] ; Get Irrigation Amount from memory
16
17      printf("Memory 0204 is: %d\n", mem1[0]);
18      printf("Memory 0205 is: %d\n", mem1[1]);
19      printf("Memory 0206 is: %d\n", mem1[2]);
20      printf("Value of DL register: %d\n", DL);
21      printf("Value in BL register: %d\n", BL);
22      printf("Value in CL register: %d\n", CL);
23
24      BL = BL - CL;                     // SUB BL,CL ; Subtract Irrigation Amount from Current Water Level
25
26      printf("Value in BL register: %d\n", BL);
27
28      while(BL < 0) {                  // JGE 011D ; Tank Filled?
29          mem1[2] = mem1[2] + 1;        // INC BYTE PTR [0206] ; Increment number of times tank is filled by 1
30          printf("Count incremented\n");
31          BL = BL + DL;                 // ADD BL,DL ; Fill Tank using Filling Rate
32          printf("Value in BL register: %d\n", BL);
33      }
34
35      mem1[0] = BL;                     // MOV [0204],BL ; Store Current Water Level
36      printf("Value in Memory 0200: %d\n", mem1[0]);
37
38      printf("Counter: %d\n", mem1[2]); // Display Times Tank Filled Count
39
40      return 0;                         // INT 20 ; End Program
41 }

```

----jGRASP exec: C:\Users\ [redacted] \jGRASP-converted-program.exe
 Water Filling Program by Anthony Chavez
 Memory 0204 is: 20
 Memory 0205 is: 50
 Memory 0206 is: 0
 Value of DL register: 20
 Value in BL register: 20
 Value in CL register: 50
 Value in BL register: -30
 Count incremented
 Value in BL register: -10
 Count incremented
 Value in BL register: 10
 Value in Memory 0200: 10
 Counter: 2
 ----jGRASP: operation complete.

Figure 2.12: Converted Full Program from Assembly to C

Part 3: Microsoft's Assembly Language Development System (MASM)

For this part of the lab, I was introduced to the MASM assembler and gained experience in the syntax, pragmatics of the Programmer's Workbench (PWB), and the Code View (Debugger). First, the original program provided has a runtime error when using the DOS DEBUG (see Figure 3.2). When running the debugger, the contents in memory are not automatically reset in between runs so I added a reset procedure to do so (see Figure 3.4, 3.5, 3.7, 3.9, 3.10). Second, the program was modified to allow the user to specify the number of times the program loops (see Figure 3.12, 3.14, 3.15). Third, I converted the program to pure C which only requires a few lines of code to achieve the same output (see Figure 3.16 and 3.17). Last, I converted the program to C and Inline Assembly which also achieves the same output result (see Figure 3.18).

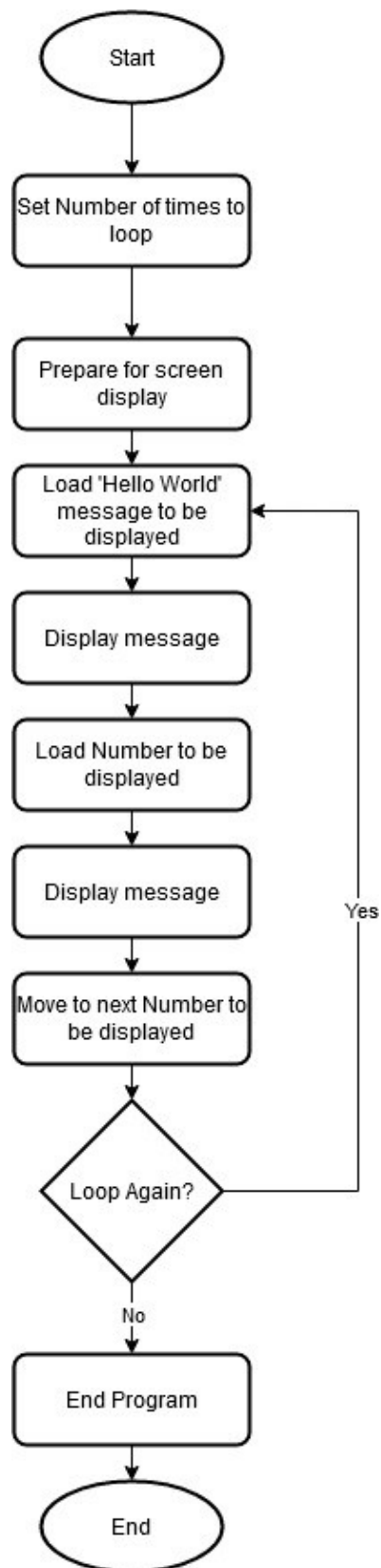


Figure 3.1: Original Program with Runtime Error Flow Chart

```

,*****
,*
,*
,* MASM Hello
,*
,*
,*****
cseg segment 'code'
assume cs:cseg, ds:cseg, ss:cseg, es:cseg

    org 100h                ; organize instructions to start at mem loc 100

start:  mov cx,10            ; Number of loops
        mov ah,9            ; Prepare for screen display

again:  mov dx, offset Hello ; Load 'Hello World' message to be displayed
        int 21h              ; Display message to screen
        mov dx, offset Num_msg ; Load Number to be displayed
        int 21h              ; Display Number to screen
        inc byte ptr Num_msg ; Move to next Number to be displayed
        loopne again         ; If Num of loops isn't zero keep looping

done:   mov ah, 4ch          ; End Program
        int 21h

    org 200h                ; organize instructions to start at mem location 200

Hello   db "Hello World", 20h, 20h, "$"

Num_msg db 30h, 13, 10, 36

cseg ends
end start

```

Figure 3.2: Original Program with Runtime Error Commented Code

```

                                .*****
                                ,
                                .*      *
                                ,
                                ;* MASM Hello      *
                                .*      *
                                ,
                                .*****
0000      cseg segment 'code'
          assume cs:cseg, ds:cseg, ss:cseg, es:cseg

                                org 100h

0100 B9 000A      start:  mov cx,10
0103 B4 09                mov ah,9

0105 BA 0200 R      again: mov dx, offset Hello
0108 CD 21                int 21h
010A BA 020E R                mov dx, offset Num_msg
010D CD 21                int 21h
010F FE 06 020E R      inc byte ptr Num_msg
0113 E0 F0                loopne again

0115 B4 4C      done:  mov ah, 4ch
0117 CD 21                int 21h

                                org 200h

0200 48 65 6C 6C 6F 20      Hello  db "Hello World", 20h, 20h, "$"
      57 6F 72 6C 64 20
      20 24

020E 30 0D 0A 24      Num_msg db 30h, 13, 10, 36

0212                cseg ends
                        end start
```

Segments and Groups:					
N a m e		Size	Length	Align	Combine Class
cseg		16 Bit	0212	Para	Private 'CODE'
Symbols:					
N a m e		Type	Value	Attr	
Hello		Byte	0200	cseg	
Num_msg		Byte	020E	cseg	
again		L Near	0105	cseg	
done		L Near	0115	cseg	
start		L Near	0100	cseg	
0 Warnings					
0 Errors					

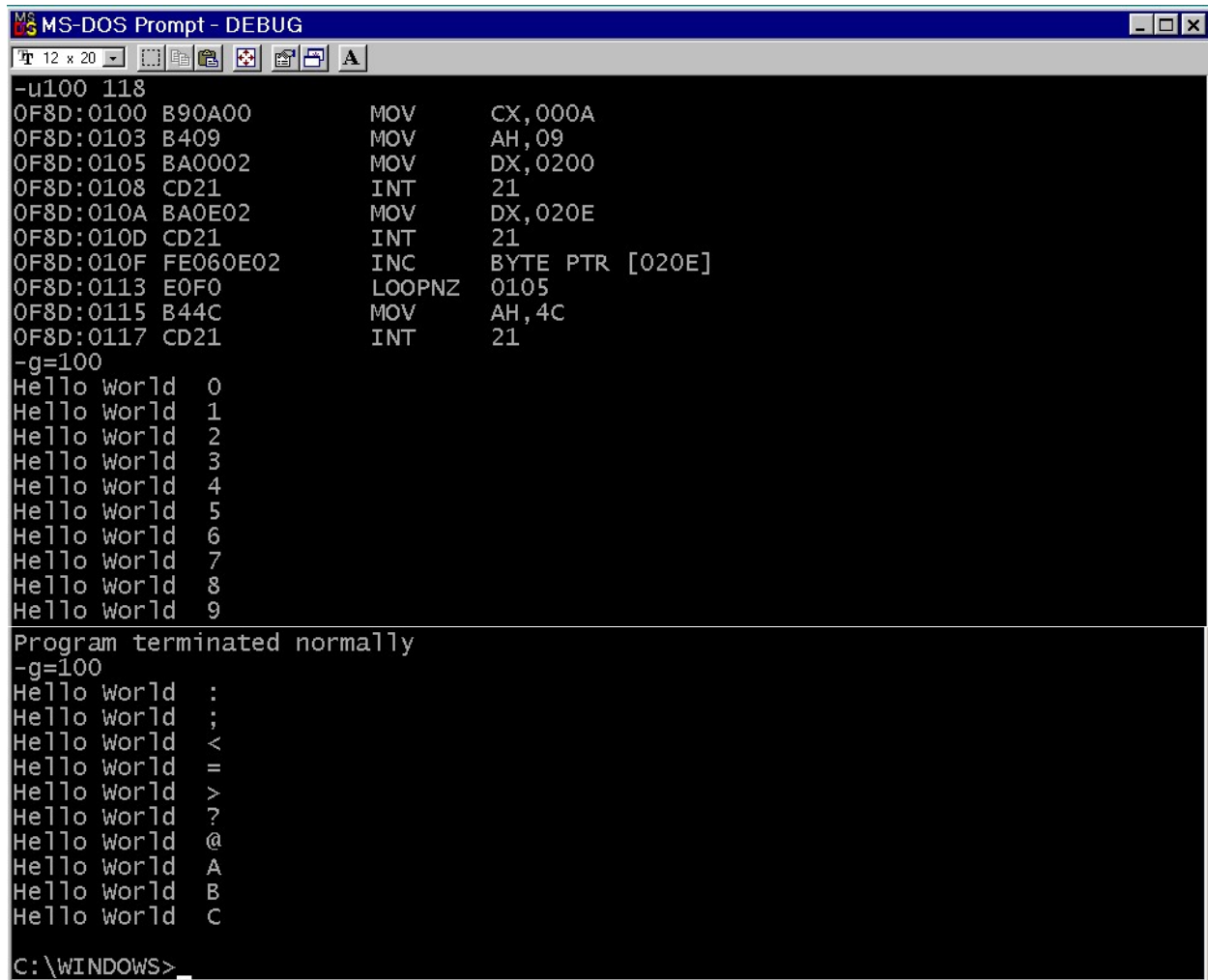
Figure 3.3: Original Program with Runtime Error List File

```

MS PWB - PWB
Auto
Strike a key when ready . . .
Hello world 0
Hello world 1
Hello world 2
Hello world 3
Hello world 4
Hello world 5
Hello world 6
Hello world 7
Hello world 8
Hello world 9
Strike a key when ready . . .
Hello world 0
Hello world 1
Hello world 2
Hello world 3
Hello world 4
Hello world 5
Hello world 6
Hello world 7
Hello world 8
Hello world 9
Strike a key when ready . . .

```

Figure 3.4: Original Program with Runtime Error Output MASM Run 1 and 2



```
MS-DOS Prompt - DEBUG
T 12 x 20
-u100 118
0F8D:0100 B90A00      MOV     CX,000A
0F8D:0103 B409      MOV     AH,09
0F8D:0105 BA0002      MOV     DX,0200
0F8D:0108 CD21      INT     21
0F8D:010A BA0E02      MOV     DX,020E
0F8D:010D CD21      INT     21
0F8D:010F FE060E02    INC     BYTE PTR [020E]
0F8D:0113 E0F0      LOOPNZ 0105
0F8D:0115 B44C      MOV     AH,4C
0F8D:0117 CD21      INT     21
-g=100
Hello World 0
Hello World 1
Hello World 2
Hello World 3
Hello World 4
Hello World 5
Hello World 6
Hello World 7
Hello World 8
Hello World 9
Program terminated normally
-g=100
Hello World :
Hello World ;
Hello World <
Hello World =
Hello World >
Hello World ?
Hello World @
Hello World A
Hello World B
Hello World C
C:\WINDOWS>
```

Figure 3.5: Original Program with Runtime Error Output DOS DEBUG, Run 1 and 2

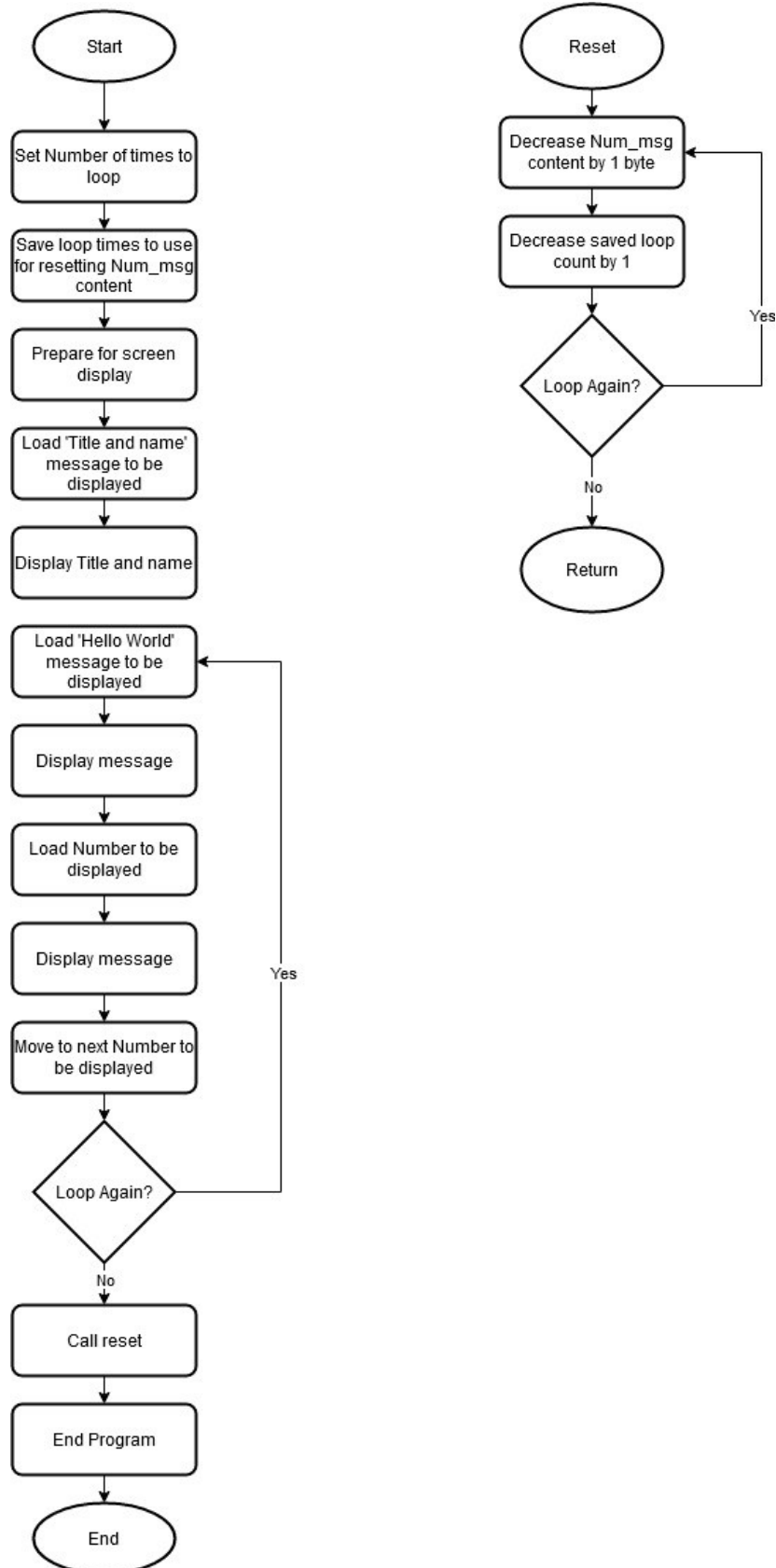


Figure 3.6: Modified Program 2 Flow Chart

```

.*****
,*
,*
,* MASM Hello
,*
,*
.*****
cseg segment 'code'
assume cs:cseg, ds:cseg, ss:cseg, es:cseg

        org 100h                ; organize instructions to start at mem location 100

start:   mov cx,10                ; Number of loops
        mov bx,cx                ; Store number of loops for resetting procedure
        mov ah,9                 ; Prepare for screen display
        mov dx, offset msg       ; Load 'MASM Hello and name' message to be displayed
        int 21h                 ; Display Program title and my name

again:   mov dx, offset Hello     ; Load 'Hello World' message to be displayed
        int 21h                 ; Display message to screen
        mov dx, offset Num_msg   ; Load Number to be displayed
        int 21h                 ; Display Number to screen
        inc byte ptr Num_msg     ; Move to next Number to be displayed
        loopne again            ; If Num of loops isn't zero keep looping

done:    call reset              ; Reset the Num_msg to 30h
        mov ah, 4ch             ; End Program
        int 21h

reset:   dec byte ptr Num_msg     ; Decrement Num_msg by 1 byte
        dec bx                  ; Decrement saved number of loops by 1
        cmp bx,0                ; Check if saved number of loops is 0
        jne reset               ; If saved number of loops isn't zero keep looping
        ret                     ; Return back to 'done' procedure

        org 200h                ; organize instructions to start at mem location 200

msg      db "MASM Hello by Anthony Chavez", 0ah,0dh, "$"

Hello    db "Hello World", 20h, 20h, "$"

Num_msg db 30h, 13, 10, 36

cseg ends
end start

```

Figure 3.7: Modified Program 2 Commented Code

```

                                .*****
                                ,
                                ,*      *
                                ,
                                ,* MASM Hello      *
                                ,*      *
                                ,
                                .*****
                                ,
0000      cseg segment 'code'
          assume cs:cseg, ds:cseg, ss:cseg, es:cseg

          org 100h

0100 B9 000A      start:  mov cx,10
0103 8B D9        mov bx,cx
0105 B4 09        mov ah,9
0107 BA 0200 R    mov dx, offset msg
010A CD 21        int 21h

010C BA 021F R    again:  mov dx, offset Hello
010F CD 21        int 21h
0111 BA 022D R    mov dx, offset Num_msg
0114 CD 21        int 21h
0116 FE 06 022D R inc byte ptr Num_msg
011A E0 F0        loopne again

011C E8 0004      done:   call reset
011F B4 4C        mov ah, 4ch
0121 CD 21        int 21h

0123 FE 0E 022D R reset:  dec byte ptr Num_msg
0127 4B          dec bx
0128 83 FB 00     cmp bx,0
012B 75 F6        jne reset
012D C3          ret

          org 200h

0200 4D 41 53 4D 20 48      msg  db "MASM Hello by Anthony Chavez", 0ah,0dh, "$"
      65 6C 6C 6F 20 62
      79 20 41 6E 74 68
      6F 6E 79 20 43 68
      61 76 65 7A 0A 0D
      24
```

```

021F 48 65 6C 6C 6F 20      Hello  db "Hello World", 20h, 20h, "$"
    57 6F 72 6C 64 20
    20 24

022D 30 0D 0A 24          Num_msg db 30h, 13, 10, 36

0231                      cseg ends
                          end start

Microsoft (R) Macro Assembler Version 6.14.8444          07/14/20 01:12:37
HELLO1_2.ASM                                           Symbols 2 - 1

```

Segments and Groups:

N a m e	Size	Length	Align	Combine Class
cseg	16 Bit	0231	Para	Private 'CODE'

Symbols:

N a m e	Type	Value	Attr
Hello	Byte	021F	cseg
Num_msg	Byte	022D	cseg
again	L Near	010C	cseg
done	L Near	011C	cseg
msg	Byte	0200	cseg
reset	L Near	0123	cseg
start	L Near	0100	cseg

0 Warnings
0 Errors

Figure 3.8: Modified Program 2 List File

```
Strike a key when ready . . .  
MASM Hello by Anthony Chavez  
Hello World 0  
Hello World 1  
Hello World 2  
Hello World 3  
Hello World 4  
Hello World 5  
Hello World 6  
Hello World 7  
Hello World 8  
Hello World 9  
  
strike a key when ready . . .
```

Figure 3.9: Modified Program 2 Output MASM

```
-g=100  
MASM Hello by Anthony Chavez  
Hello World 0  
Hello World 1  
Hello World 2  
Hello World 3  
Hello World 4  
Hello World 5  
Hello World 6  
Hello World 7  
Hello World 8  
Hello World 9  
  
-g=100  
MASM Hello by Anthony Chavez  
Hello World 0  
Hello World 1  
Hello World 2  
Hello World 3  
Hello World 4  
Hello World 5  
Hello World 6  
Hello World 7  
Hello World 8  
Hello World 9
```

Figure 3.10: Modified Program 2 Output DOS DEBUG, Run 1 and 2

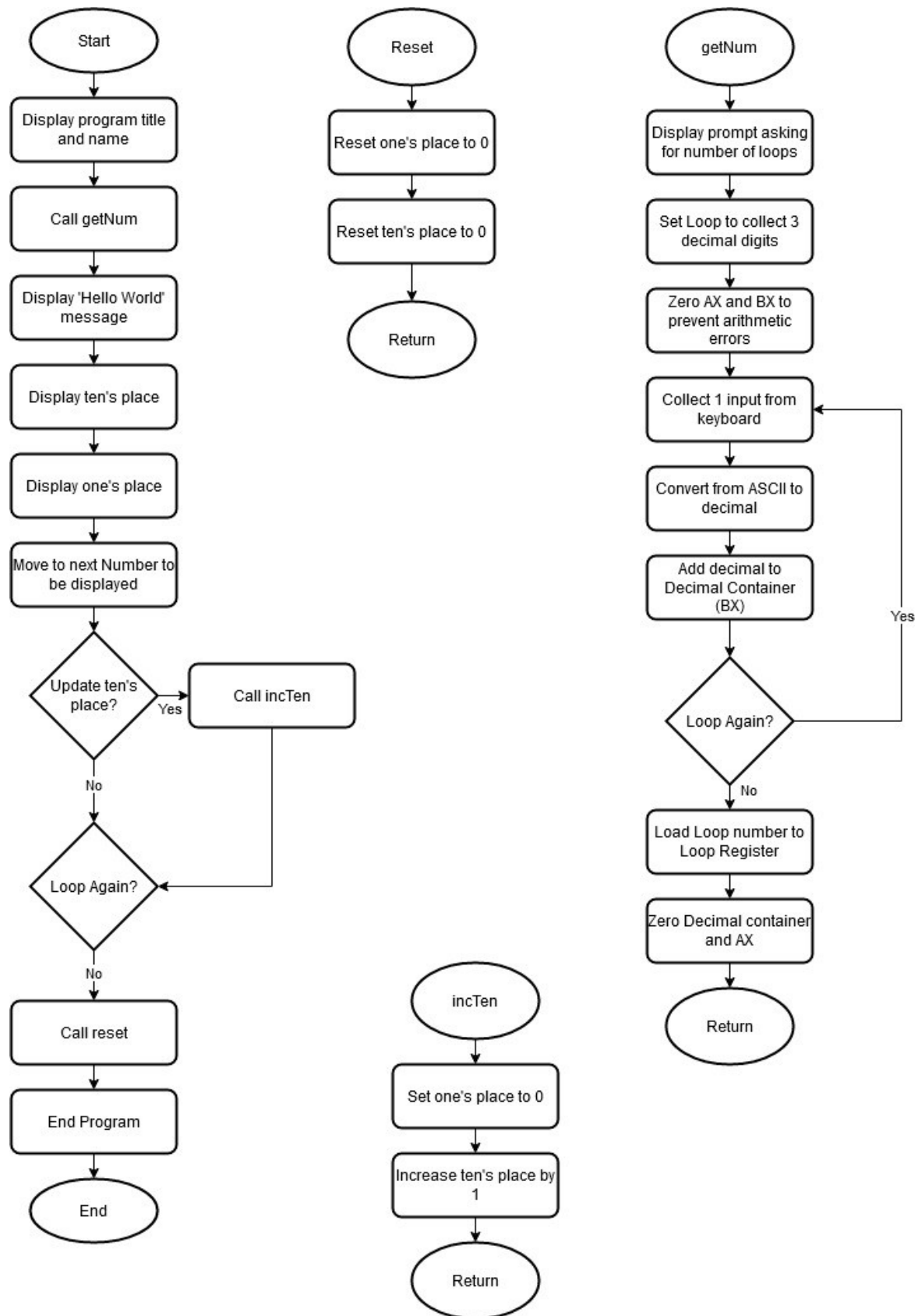


Figure 3.11: Modified Program 3 Flowchart

```

.*****
,
,*
,
,* MASM Hello
,*
,*
.*****
,
cseg segment 'code'
assume cs:cseg, ds:cseg, ss:cseg, es:cseg

        org 100h                ; organize instructions to start at mem location 100

start:   mov ah,9                ; Prepare for screen display
        mov dx, offset msg       ; Load 'MASM Hello and name' message to be displayed
        int 21h                 ; Display Program title and my name
        call getNum             ; Get User Input for loop count

again:   mov dx, offset Hello     ; Load 'Hello World' message to be displayed
        int 21h                 ; Display message to screen
        mov dx, offset Tens_msg  ; Load ten's place
        int 21h                 ; Display ten's place
        mov dx, offset Num_msg   ; Load Number to be displayed
        int 21h                 ; Display Number to screen
        inc byte ptr Num_msg     ; Move to next Number to be displayed
        mov bl, byte ptr Num_msg
        cmp bl,3Ah              ; Check if tens place needs to be updated
        je incTen
back:    loopne again            ; If Num of loops isn't zero keep looping

done:    call reset              ; Reset Num_msg and Tens_msg to 0
        mov ah, 4ch             ; End Program
        int 21h

incTen:  mov dl,30h
        mov byte ptr Num_msg,dl ; Reset one's place to 0
        inc byte ptr Tens_msg   ; Increase ten's place by 1
        jmp back

getNum:  mov dx, offset prmptr    ; Ask user to input how many times the loop runs
        int 21h                 ; Display prmptr
        mov cx,3                ; Set Loop to collect 3 decimal digits
        mov ax,0                ; Zero AX to prevent arithmetic errors
        mov bx,0                ; Container to hold decimal digits

```



```

top:   mov ax,10
      mul bx
      mov bx,ax
      mov ah,1           ; Function to read a char from keyboard
      int 21h           ; The char saved in AL
      sub al,30h        ; Convert digit from ASCII to decimal
      mov ah,0
      add bx,ax         ; Add digit to create decimal number
      loop top
      mov cx,bx         ; Load number of loops
      mov bx,0          ; Zero Container to hold decimal digits
      mov ax,0          ; Zero AX
      mov ah,9
      mov dx, offset nextLine ; Bring cursor to a new line
      int 21h
      ret               ; Return to 'start' procedure

reset: mov dx,0
      mov dl,30h
      mov byte ptr Num_msg,dl ; Reset one's place to 0
      mov byte ptr Tens_msg,dl ; Reset ten's place to 0
      ret                 ; Return to 'done' procedure

      org 200h           ; Organize instructions to start at mem location 200

msg    db "MASM Hello by Anthony Chavez", 0ah,0dh, "$"

prmptr db "How many times do you wish to loop", 0ah,0dh, "$"

nextLine db 0ah,0dh, "$"

Hello  db "Hello World", 20h, 20h, "$"

Tens_msg db 30h, 36

Num_msg db 30h, 13, 10, 36

cseg ends
end start

```

Figure 3.12: Modified Program 3 Commented Code

```

,*****
,
,*      *
,
,* MASM Hello      *
,*      *
,
,*****

0000      cseg segment 'code'
          assume cs:cseg, ds:cseg, ss:cseg, es:cseg

          org 100h                      ; organize instructions to start at mem
location 100

0100 B4 09      start:  mov ah,9                      ; Prepare for screen display
0102 BA 0200 R   mov dx, offset msg                    ; Load 'MASM Hello and name' message to be
displayed
0105 CD 21                      int 21h                      ; Display Program title and my
name
0107 E8 0031                      call getNum                      ; Get User Input for loop count

010A BA 0247 R   again:  mov dx, offset Hello          ; Load 'Hello World' message to be displayed
010D CD 21                      int 21h                      ; Display message to screen
010F BA 0255 R   mov dx, offset Tens_msg              ; Load "
0112 CD 21                      int 21h
0114 BA 0257 R   mov dx, offset Num_msg              ; Load Number to be displayed
0117 CD 21                      int 21h                      ; Display Number to screen
0119 FE 06 0257 R inc byte ptr Num_msg              ; Move to next Number to be displayed
011D 8A 1E 0257 R   mov bl, byte ptr Num_msg
0121 80 FB 3A                      cmp bl,3Ah                      ; Check if tens place needs to be
updated
0124 74 09                      je incTen
0126 E0 E2      back:  loopne again                      ; If Num of loops isn't zero keep
looping

0128 E8 0041      done:  call reset                      ; Reset Num_msg and Tens_msg to 0
012B B4 4C                      mov ah, 4ch                      ; End Program
012D CD 21                      int 21h

012F B2 30      incTen: mov dl,30h
0131 88 16 0257 R   mov byte ptr Num_msg,dl          ; Reset one's place to 0
0135 FE 06 0255 R   inc byte ptr Tens_msg              ; Increase ten's place by 1
0139 EB EB                      jmp back

013B BA 021F R   getNum: mov dx, offset prmpt          ; Ask user to input how many times the loop
runs
013E CD 21                      int 21h                      ; Display prmpt
0140 B9 0003                      mov cx,3                      ; Set Loop to collect 3 decimal digits
0143 B8 0000                      mov ax,0                      ; Zero AX to prevent arithmetic errors
0146 BB 0000                      mov bx,0                      ; Container to hold decimal digits
0149 B8 000A      top:  mov ax,10
014C F7 E3                      mul bx
014E 8B D8                      mov bx,ax
0150 B4 01                      mov ah,1                      ; Function to read a char from keyboard
```

0152 CD 21	int 21h	; The char saved in AL
0154 2C 30	sub al,30h	; Convert digit from ASCII to
decimal		
0156 B4 00	mov ah,0	
0158 03 D8	add bx,ax	; Add digit to create decimal
number		
015A E2 ED	loop top	
015C 8B CB	mov cx,bx	
015E BB 0000	mov bx,0	
0161 B8 0000	mov ax,0	
0164 B4 09	mov ah,9	
0166 BA 0244 R	mov dx, offset nextLine	; Bring cursor to a new line
0169 CD 21	int 21h	
016B C3	ret	; Return to 'start' procedure
016C BA 0000	reset: mov dx,0	
016F B2 30	mov dl,30h	
0171 88 16 0257 R	mov byte ptr Num_msg,dl	; Reset one's place to 0
0175 88 16 0255 R	mov byte ptr Tens_msg,dl	; Reset ten's place to 0
0179 C3	ret	
	org 200h	; Organize instructions to start at mem
location 200		
0200 4D 41 53 4D 20 48	msg	db "MASM Hello by Anthony Chavez", 0ah,0dh, "\$"
65 6C 6C 6F 20 62		
79 20 41 6E 74 68		
6F 6E 79 20 43 68		
61 76 65 7A 0A 0D		
24		
021F 48 6F 77 20 6D 61	prmt	db "How many times do you wish to loop", 0ah,0dh, "\$"
6E 79 20 74 69 6D		
65 73 20 64 6F 20		
79 6F 75 20 77 69		
73 68 20 74 6F 20		
6C 6F 6F 70 0A 0D		
24		
0244 0A 0D 24	nextLine	db 0ah,0dh, "\$"
0247 48 65 6C 6C 6F 20	Hello	db "Hello World", 20h, 20h, "\$"
57 6F 72 6C 64 20		
20 24		
0255 30 24	Tens_msg	db 30h, 36
0257 30 0D 0A 24	Num_msg	db 30h, 13, 10, 36
025B	cseg ends	
	end start	

Microsoft (R) Macro Assembler Version 6.14.8444
HELLO1_3.ASM

07/14/20 11:58:03
Symbols 2 - 1

Segments and Groups:

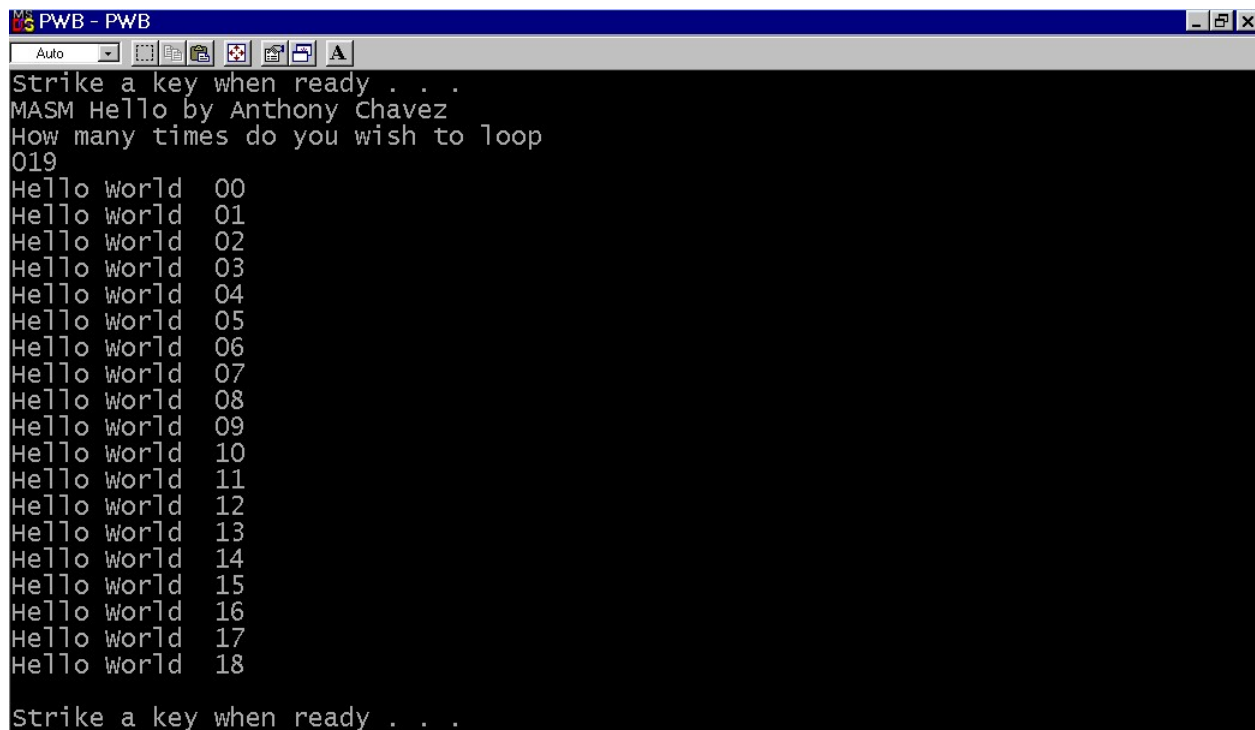
N a m e	Size	Length	Align	Combine	Class
cseg	16 Bit	025B		Para	Private 'CODE'

Symbols:

N a m e	Type	Value	Attr
Hello	Byte	0247	cseg
Num_msg	Byte	0257	cseg
Tens_msg	Byte	0255	cseg
again	L Near	010A	cseg
back	L Near	0126	cseg
done	L Near	0128	cseg
getNum	L Near	013B	cseg
incTen	L Near	012F	cseg
msg	Byte	0200	cseg
nextLine	Byte	0244	cseg
prmppt	Byte	021F	cseg
reset	L Near	016C	cseg
start	L Near	0100	cseg
top	L Near	0149	cseg

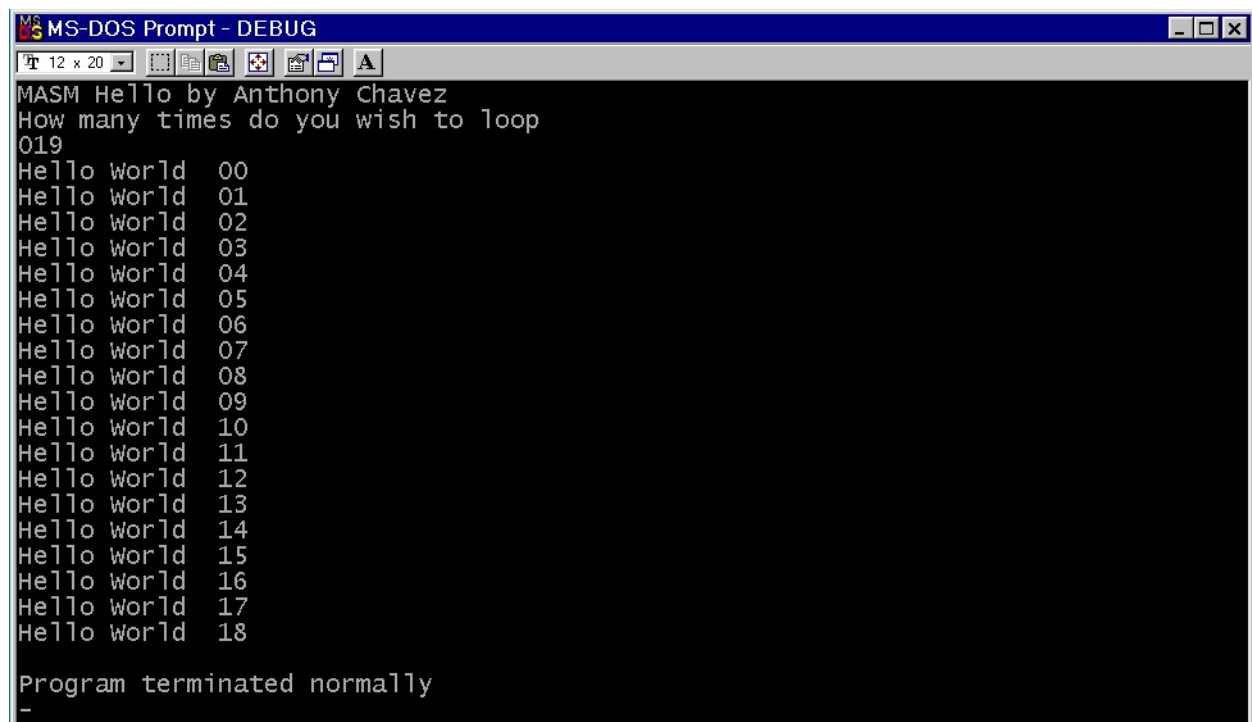
0 Warnings
0 Errors

Figure 3.13: Modified Program 3 List File

A screenshot of a window titled "PWB - PWB". The window has a menu bar with "Auto" and several icons. The main area contains the following text:

```
Strike a key when ready . . .  
MASM Hello by Anthony Chavez  
How many times do you wish to loop  
019  
Hello World 00  
Hello World 01  
Hello World 02  
Hello World 03  
Hello World 04  
Hello World 05  
Hello World 06  
Hello World 07  
Hello World 08  
Hello World 09  
Hello World 10  
Hello World 11  
Hello World 12  
Hello World 13  
Hello World 14  
Hello World 15  
Hello World 16  
Hello World 17  
Hello World 18  
  
Strike a key when ready . . .
```

Figure 3.14: Modified Program 3 Output MASM

A screenshot of a window titled "MS-DOS Prompt - DEBUG". The window has a menu bar with a font size dropdown set to "12 x 20" and several icons. The main area contains the following text:

```
MASM Hello by Anthony Chavez  
How many times do you wish to loop  
019  
Hello World 00  
Hello World 01  
Hello World 02  
Hello World 03  
Hello World 04  
Hello World 05  
Hello World 06  
Hello World 07  
Hello World 08  
Hello World 09  
Hello World 10  
Hello World 11  
Hello World 12  
Hello World 13  
Hello World 14  
Hello World 15  
Hello World 16  
Hello World 17  
Hello World 18  
  
Program terminated normally  
_
```

```

Program terminated normally
-g=100
MASM Hello by Anthony Chavez
How many times do you wish to loop
015
Hello World 00
Hello World 01
Hello World 02
Hello World 03
Hello World 04
Hello World 05
Hello World 06
Hello World 07
Hello World 08
Hello World 09
Hello World 10
Hello World 11
Hello World 12
Hello World 13
Hello World 14

```

Figure 3.15: Modified Program 3 Output DOS DEBUG, Run 1 and 2

```

1  /*
2  This programs performs the same function as the
3  assembly language program used in MASM for Part
4  3 of lab 1.
5  */
6  #include<stdio.h>
7
8  int main() {
9      printf("MASM Hello by Anthony Chavez\n");          // Display Program Title and Name
10
11      int loopNum = 0;    // Number of loops
12      int num = 1;        // Number msg
13
14      printf("How many times do you wish to loop: ");
15      scanf("%d", &loopNum);    // Get number of loops desired
16
17      while(loopNum > 0) {
18          printf("Hello World ");
19          printf("%d\n", num);
20          loopNum = loopNum - 1; // Decrement loop number
21          num = num + 1;        // Increment Number msg
22      }
23
24      return 0;
25 }

```

Figure 3.16: Modified Program 3 Converted to Pure C

```
MASM Hello by Anthony Chavez
>> How many times do you wish to loop: 99
Hello World 1
Hello World 2
Hello World 3
Hello World 4
Hello World 5
Hello World 6
Hello World 7
Hello World 8
Hello World 9
Hello World 10
Hello World 11
Hello World 12
Hello World 13
Hello World 14
Hello World 15
Hello World 16
Hello World 17
Hello World 18
Hello World 19
Hello World 20
Hello World 21
Hello World 22
Hello World 23
Hello World 24
Hello World 25
Hello World 26
Hello World 27
Hello World 28
Hello World 29
Hello World 30
Hello World 31
Hello World 32
Hello World 33
Hello World 34
Hello World 35
Hello World 36
Hello World 37
Hello World 38
Hello World 39
Hello World 40
Hello World 41
Hello World 42
Hello World 43
Hello World 44
Hello World 45
Hello World 46
Hello World 47
Hello World 48
Hello World 49
Hello World 50
Hello World 51
Hello World 52
Hello World 53
Hello World 54
Hello World 55
Hello World 56
Hello World 57
Hello World 58
Hello World 59
Hello World 60
Hello World 61
Hello World 62
Hello World 63
Hello World 64
Hello World 65
Hello World 66
Hello World 67
Hello World 68
Hello World 69
Hello World 70
Hello World 71
Hello World 72
Hello World 73
Hello World 74
Hello World 75
Hello World 76
Hello World 77
Hello World 78
Hello World 79
Hello World 80
Hello World 81
Hello World 82
Hello World 83
Hello World 84
Hello World 85
Hello World 86
Hello World 87
Hello World 88
Hello World 89
Hello World 90
Hello World 91
Hello World 92
Hello World 93
Hello World 94
Hello World 95
Hello World 96
Hello World 97
Hello World 98
Hello World 99
```

Figure 3.17: Modified Program 3 Converted to Pure C Output

```

1  /*
2  This programs performs the same function as the
3  assembly language program used in MASM for Part
4  3 of lab 1.
5  */
6  #include<stdio.h>
7
8  int increment(int a);
9  int decrement(int a);
10
11 int main() {
12     printf("MASM Hello by Anthony Chavez\n");           // Display Program Title and Name
13
14     int loopNum = 0;    // Number of loops
15     int num = 1;        // Number msg
16
17     printf("How many times do you wish to loop: ");
18     scanf("%d", &loopNum);    // Get number of loops desired
19
20     while(loopNum > 0) {
21         printf("Hello World ");
22         printf("%d\n", num);
23         loopNum = decrement(loopNum);    // Decrement loop number
24         num = increment(num);    // Increment Number msg
25     }
26
27     return 0;
28 }
29
30 int increment(int a) {
31     int c;
32
33     __asm(
34         "mov %1, %%eax;"
35         "inc %%eax;"
36         "mov %%eax, %0;"
37         : "=r"(c)
38         : "r"(a)
39         : "%eax"
40     );
41     return c;
42 }
43
44 int decrement(int a) {
45     int c;
46
47     __asm(
48         "mov %1, %%eax;"
49         "dec %%eax;"
50         "mov %%eax, %0;"
51         : "=r"(c)
52         : "r"(a)
53         : "%eax"
54     );
55     return c;
56 }

```

Figure 3.18: Modified Program 3 Converted to C and Inline Assembly

Conclusions:

First, the “dump” command (“d”) displays the contents of the memory locations. There are 3 data columns: the left side shows the Code Segment (CS) and the Instruction Pointer (IP), the middle is the data stored in memory, and the right side is the data stored in the middle trying to be converted to a printable character in ASCII. The addresses are in ascending 4 digit hexadecimal order but displayed every 3 decimals and the data segments are 2 digit hexadecimal and there are 16 in each row with the half way point marked by a “-”. Second, the “enter” command (“e”) is used to enter the assembly language program and change the data in the memory. Third, the “unassembled” command (“u”) is used to see the program you just entered, and it will be converted to assembly language. Fourth, the “register modify” command (“r”) is used to set the Instruction Pointer (IP) register to point to a given address location. Fifth, the “trace” command (“t”) is used to step through a program you just entered where you can see all the register values and the next instruction to be executed. Finally, the “go” command (“g”) is used to run the code until it reaches a specified address (breakpoint).

As for the assembly language mnemonics, the “move” command (MOV) is used to enter data from another register or address, the “subtraction” command (SUB) performs subtraction with the syntax being Dest. = Dest. – Source, the “addition” command (ADD) performs similar to SUB but adds the numbers, the “jump greater than or equal” command (JGE) will jump to the specified address if the AX register is greater than or equal to zero (positive), and the “interrupt 20” command gives control to the processor to end the program.

Overall, the lab took a little longer than I initially expected even with my previous experience with using MASM from another class. I feel a lot more comfortable with using all the tools I learned in this lab except for Inline Assembly. I hope I get to avoid working with this confusing language in the future.