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# Microprocessor and Assembly Language CSC-321

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# The Procedures

# OUTLINE

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- **Procedure**
  - Introduction
  - Syntax
  - CALL and RET instructions
  - Example
  
- **References**
  - **Chapter 8, Section 8.3, 8.4 & 8.5, Ytha Yu and Charles Marut, “Assembly Language Programming and Organization of IBM PC**

# Creating Procedures

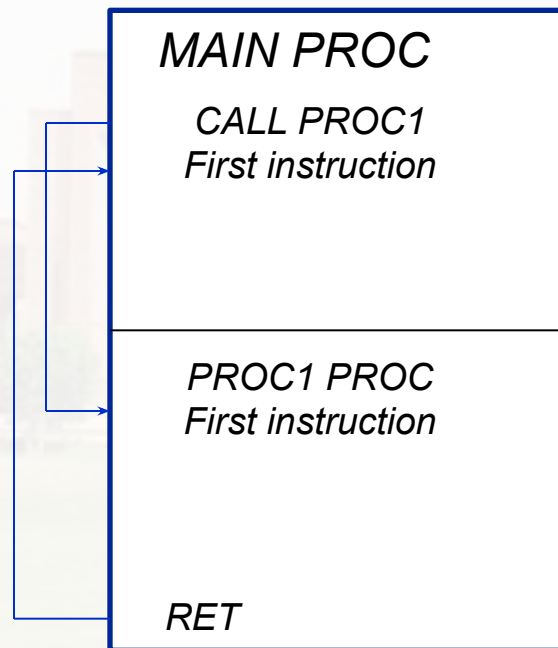
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- Large problems can be divided into smaller tasks to make them more manageable
- A **procedure** is the assembly equivalent of a Java or C function.
- Following is an assembly language procedure named **sample**:

```
sample PROC  
.  
.  
    ret  
sample ENDP
```

# Procedure call and return

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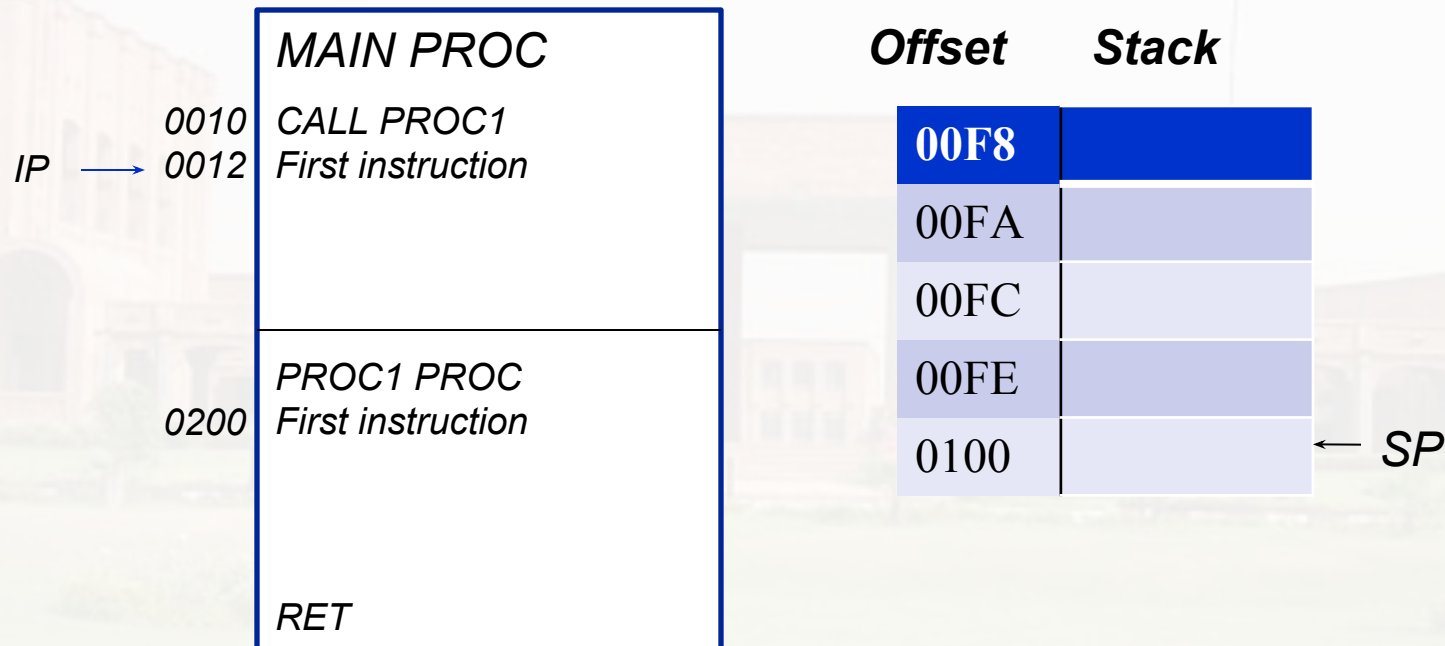


# CALL and RET Instructions

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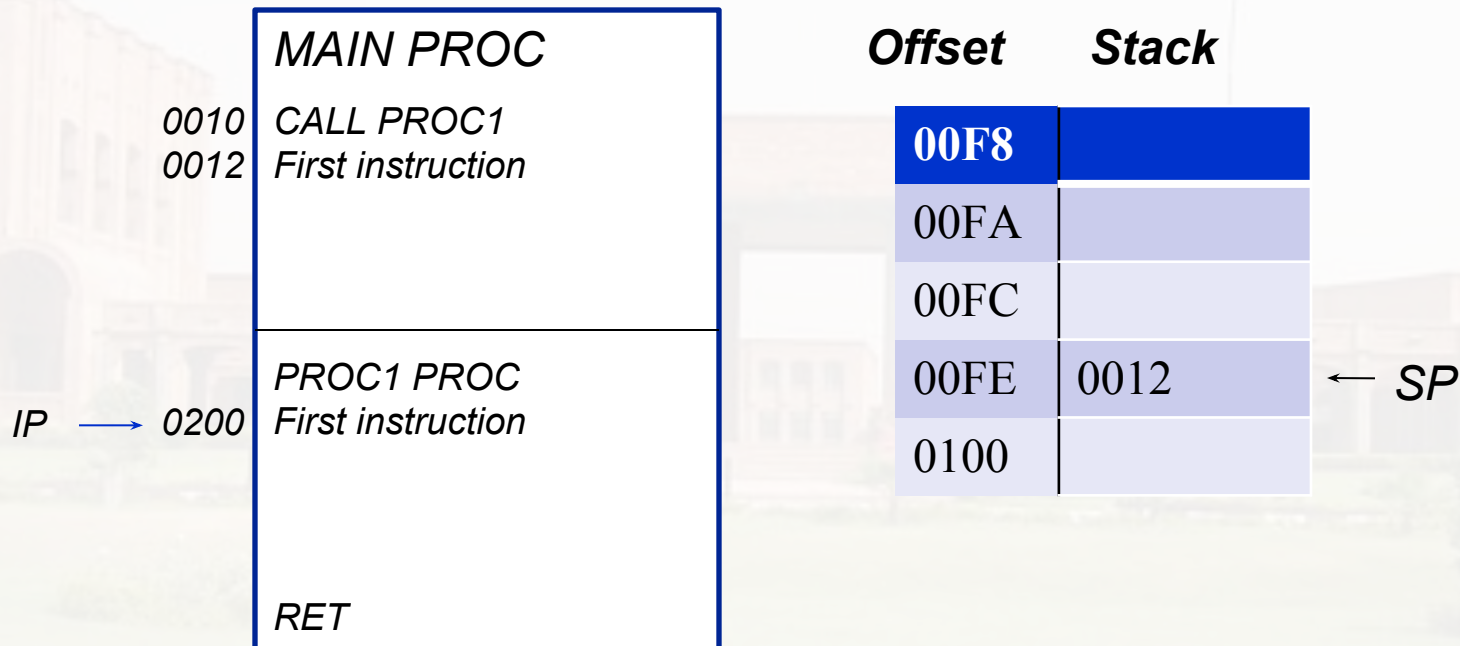
- The **CALL** instruction calls a procedure
  - pushes offset of next instruction on the stack
  - copies the address of the called procedure into IP  
(Note: IP=Instruction Pointer)
- The **RET** instruction returns from a procedure
  - pops top of stack into IP

# Before Call



# After Call

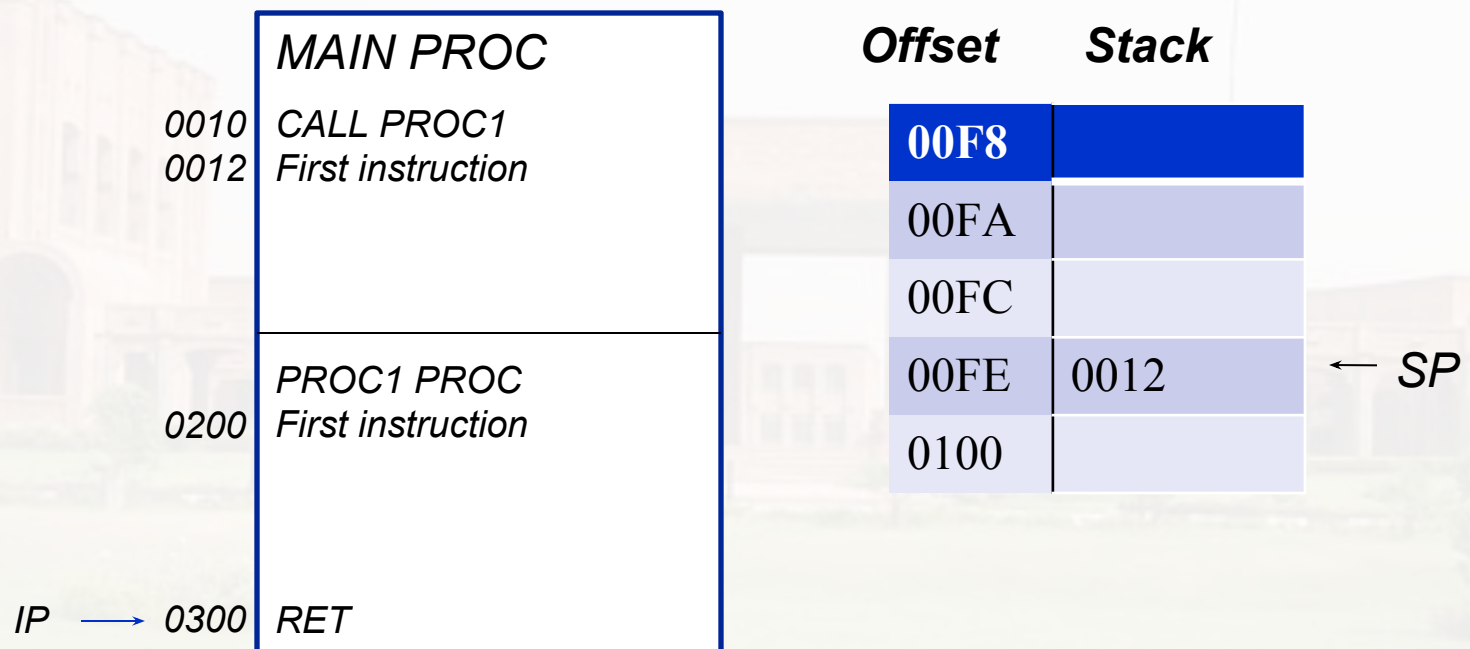
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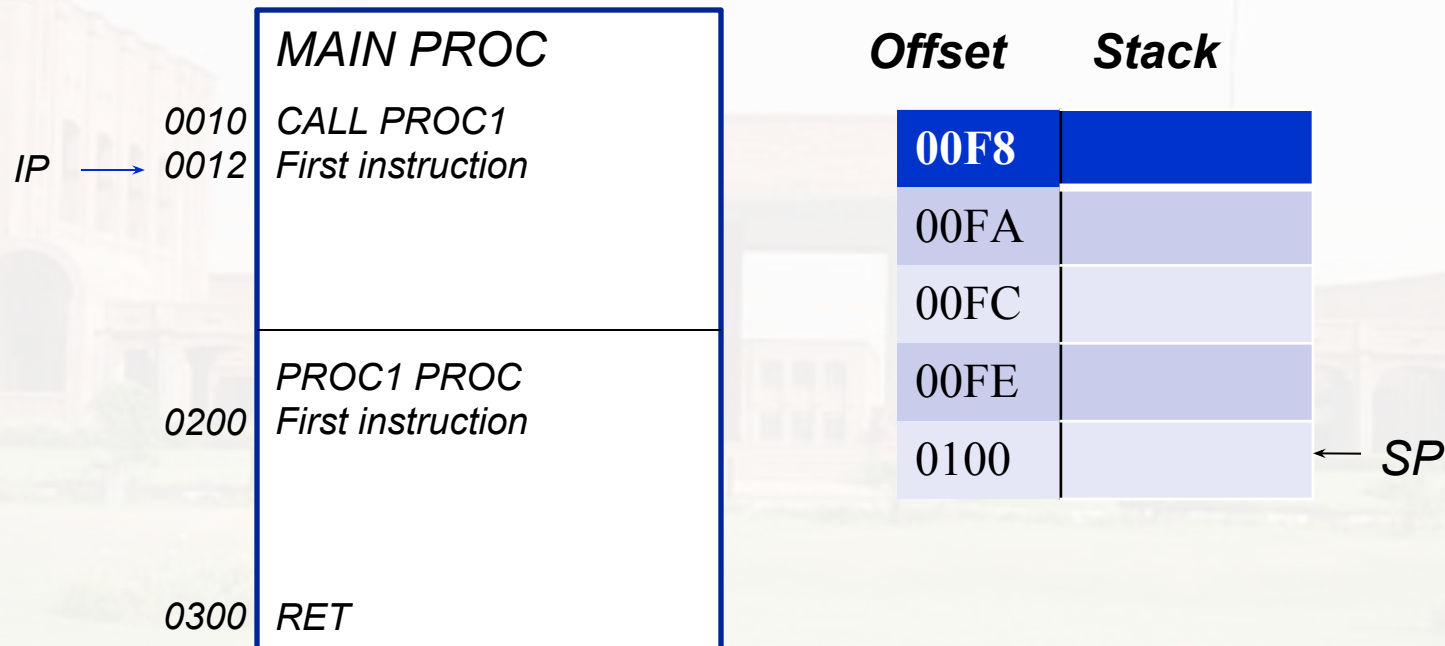
# Before RET

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# After RET

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# Example

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- Write a procedure that adds numbers in AX and BX and save their answer in AX.

```
org 100h  
  
; add your code here  
.code  
main proc  
mov ax, 1234h  
mov bx, 1234h  
  
call sum  
  
ret  
main endp  
  
sum proc  
add ax, bx  
  
ret  
sum endp
```

# For Practice

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- Exercise Ch#8: Q9 and Q10.