

National University of Computer and Emerging Sciences



Lab Manual 06 Computer Organization and Assembly Language Lab

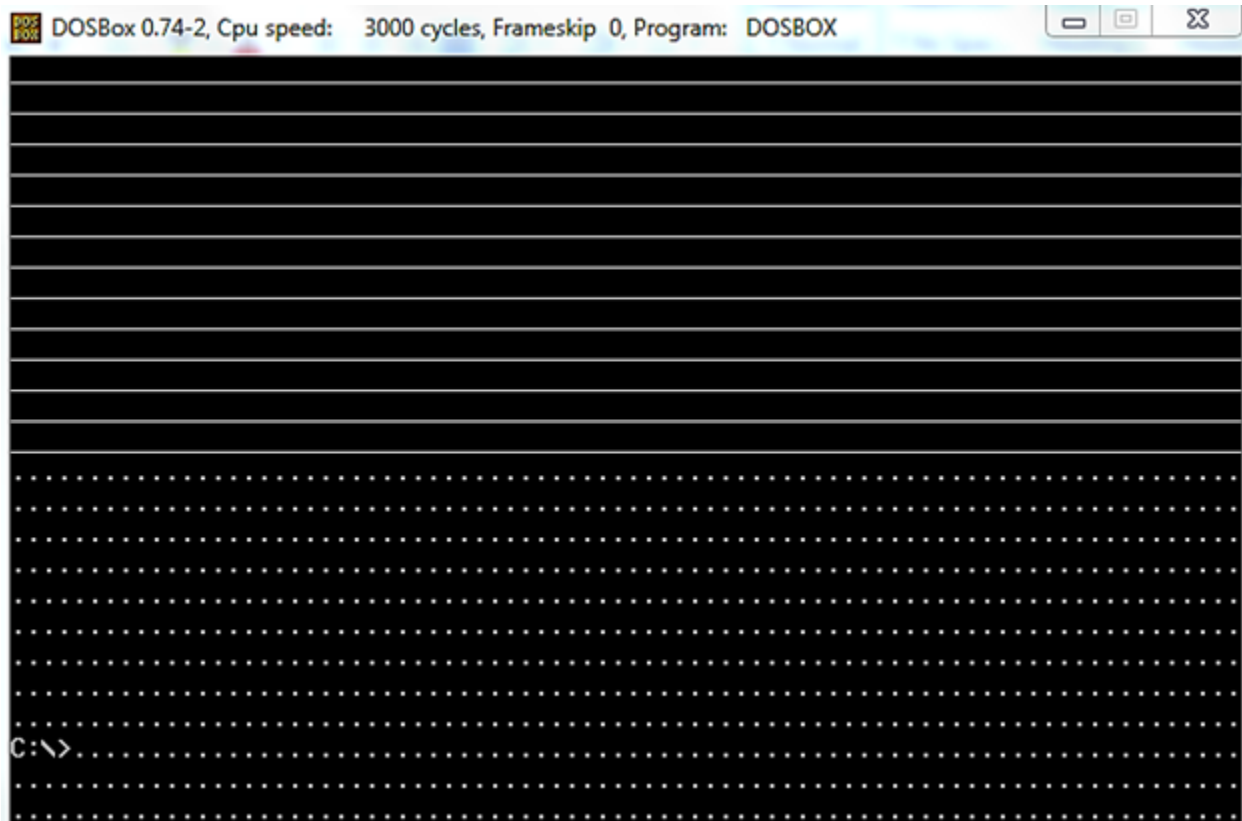
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Lab Manual – Video Memory

Activity 1: Code to clear screen is given in example 7.1. Your task is to modify this code and print '_' (underscore) on first 13 rows of screen and '.' In rest of the rows. Required output is given below. Properly calculate the cells required with each character.

Required Output:



We did following code in class:

; clear the screen

[org 0x0100]

mov ax, 0xb800

; load video base in ax

mov es, ax

; point es to video base

mov di, 0

; point di to top left

column

; es:di pointint

to --> 0xB800:0000 (B8000)

nextchar: mov word [es:di], 0x0720

; clear next char on screen

location	add di, 2	; move to next screen
	cmp di, 4000	; has the whole screen cleared
	jne nextchar	; if no clear next position
	mov ax, 0x4c00 ; terminate program	
	int 0x21	

Activity 2: Update above code such that it prints all characters (ASCII 0 to 255) on screen starting from location zero onwards and fills all the screen as shown in the figure below:

The screenshot shows a DOSBox window titled "DOSBox 0.74-2, Cpu speed: 3000 cycles, Frameskip 0, Program: DOSBOX". The screen displays a grid of characters, including letters, numbers, and symbols, arranged in a pattern that fills the entire screen. The characters are printed in a monospaced font, and the background is black. The grid pattern is composed of multiple rows and columns of characters, creating a dense visual representation of the ASCII character set.

Activity 3: Update the code written in Activity 2 to print blinking characters with high intensity as shown in the figure below:



Activity 4: Write a function **PrintRectangle** that prints a rectangle having its TopLeft and BottomRight corners at (top,left) and (bottom,right) coordinates respectively where top, left, bottom and right are parameters passed by caller. Also pass attribute by caller to print colored rectangle. Following is a red rectangle with TopLeft = (2, 10) and BottomRight = (20, 60).



Activity 5: Modify your PrintRectangle function and introduce some delay in two consecutive pixels' .

Help: Call following sleep function before next iteration of your print loop(s). Following code is doing nothing just counting from FFFF to 0000.

sleep:	push cx mov cx, 0xFFFF
delay:	loop delay pop cx ret