

LAB 06

PROCEDURES & FILE HANDLING



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Lab Session 06: PROCEDURES & FILE HANDLING

Objectives:

- Built-in-Procedure
- PROC Directive
- Call & Ret Instructions
- File Handling

Procedure in Irvine32 Library:

Some of the procedures available in Irvine32 library are:

1. **Clsrscr:**
Clears the console window and locates the cursor at the above left corner.
2. **Crlf:**
Writes the end of line sequence to the console window.
3. **DumpRegs:**
Displays the EAX, EBX, ECX, EDX, ESI, EDI, ESP:EIP and EFLAG registers.
4. **DumpMem (ESI=Starting OFFSET, ECX=LengthOf, EBX=Type):**
Writes the block of memory to the console window in hexadecimal.
5. **WriteBin:**
Writes an unsigned 32-bit integer to the console window in ASCII binary format.
6. **WriteChar:**
Writes a single character to the console window.
7. **WriteDec:**
Writes an unsigned 32-bit integer to the console window in decimal format.
8. **WriteHex:**
Writes a 32-bit integer to the console window in hexadecimal format.
9. **WriteInt:**
Writes a signed 32-bit integer to the console window in decimal format.
10. **WriteString (EDX= OFFSET String):**
Write a null-terminated string to the console window.
11. **ReadChar:**
Waits for single character to be typed at the keyboard and returns that character.
12. **ReadDec:**
Reads an unsigned 32-bit integer from the keyboard.
13. **ReadHex:**
Reads a 32-bit hexadecimal integers from the keyboard, terminated by the enter key.
14. **ReadInt:**
Reads a signed 32-bit integer from the keyboard, terminated by the enter key.
15. **ReadString (EDX=OFFSET String, ECX=SIZEOF):**
Reads a string from the keyboard, terminated by the enter key.
16. **SetTextColor (Background= Upper AL, Foreground= Lower AL):**
Sets the foreground and background colors of all subsequent text output to the console.
17. **GetTextColor (Background= Upper AL, Foreground= Lower AL):**
Returns the active foreground and background text colors in the console window.
18. **MsgBox (EDX=OFFSET String, EBX= OFFSET Title):**



Displays a pop-up message box.

19. **MsgBoxAsk (EDX=OFFSET String, EBX= OFFSET Title):** Displays a yes/no question in a pop-up message box.
20. **WaitMsg:**
Display a message and wait for the Enter key to be pressed.
21. **Delay:**
Pauses the program execution for a specified interval (in milliseconds).
22. **getDateime:**
Gets the current date and time from system
23. **GetMaxXY (DX=col, AX=row):**
Gets the number of columns and rows in the console window buffer.
24. **Gotoxy (DH=row , DL=col):**
Locates the cursor at a specific row and column in the console window. By default X coordinate range is 0-79 and Y coordinate range is 0-24.
25. **Randomize:**
Seeds the random number generator with a unique value.

Color and Its Value							
Color	Value	Color	Value	Color	Value	Color	Value
Black	0	Red	4	Gray	8	Light Red	C
Blue	1	Magneta	5	Light Blue	9	Light Magenta	D
Green	2	Brown	6	Light Green	A	Yellow	E
Cyan	3	Light Gray	7	Light Cyan	B	White	h

Example 01:

Gotoxy (DH=row , DL=col):

Locates the cursor at a specific row and column in the console window. By default X coordinate range is 0-79 and Y coordinate range is 0-24.

Include Irvine32.inc

.code

main proc

call Clrscr

mov dh, 24

mov dl, 79

; bottom-right corner

call Gotoxy

; Move cursor there

mov al, '*'

call WriteChar

; Write '*' in bottom right

call ReadChar

; Character entered by user is in AL

mov dh, 10

mov dl, 10

call Gotoxy

call WriteChar

; Output the character entered at 10,10

call CrLf

; Carriage return to line 11

call DumpRegs

; Output registers

; output a row of '&'s to the screen, minus first column



```

mov al, '&'
mov cx, 79
mov dh, 5                ; row 5
L1: mov dl, cl
call Gotoxy
call WriteChar
loop L1
call CrLf
exit
main ENDP
END main

```

Here are some more:

Randomize	Initialize random number seed
Random32	Generate a 32 bit random integer and return it in eax
RandomRange	Generate random integer from 0 to eax-1

Example 02:

```

Include Irvine32.inc
.data
myInt DWORD ?
myChar BYTE ?
myStr BYTE 30 dup(0)
myPrompt BYTE "Enter a string:",0
myPrompt2 BYTE "Enter a number:",0
.code
main proc
; Output 2 random numbers
call Randomize                ; Only call randomize once
call Random32
call WriteInt                  ; output EAX as int
call CrLf
call RandomRange
call WriteInt                  ; output EAX as int
call CrLf
; Get and display a string
mov edx, offset myprompt
call Writestring                ; Display prompt
mov ecx, 30                     ; Max length of 30
mov edx, offset myStr
call Readstring
call Writestring                ; Output what was typed
call CrLf
; Get a number and display it
mov edx, offset myprompt2

```



```

call WriteString          ; Display prompt
call ReadInt              ; Int stored in EAX
call Crlf
call WriteInt
call Crlf

exit
main endp
end main

```

Example 03:

```

Include Irvine32.inc
.data
msg byte "Genrating 50 number",0
.code
main PROC
mov edx,offset msg
call WriteString
call crlf
mov ecx,50
L1:
mov eax,+33
call RandomRange
call writeDec
call Crlf
Loop L1
exit
main endp
end main

```

Writing Procedures

You have already been defining your own procedures – the main procedure works just like any other procedure.

The format to define a procedure is:

```

<Procedure-Name> proc
...
... ; code for procedure
...

ret ; Return from the procedure
<Procedure-Name> endp

```

The keyword `proc` indicates the beginning of a procedure, and the keyword `endp` signals the end of the procedure. Your procedure must use the `RET` instruction when the procedure is finished. This causes the procedure to return by popping the instruction pointer off the stack.



To invoke a procedure, use call:
call procedure-name

Example 04: (Addition of Two Numbers)

```
INCLUDE Irvine32.inc
.data
var1 DWORD 5
var2 DWORD 6
.code
main PROC
call AddTwo
call writeint
call crlf
exit
main ENDP
AddTwo PROC
mov eax,var1
mov ebx,var2
add eax,var2
ret
AddTwo ENDP
END main
```

Example 05: (Addition of Elements within an Array)

```
INCLUDE Irvine32.inc
.data
myarray DWORD 1,2,3,4,5,6

.code
main PROC
call ArraySum
call writeint
call crlf
exit
main ENDP
ArraySum PROC
mov esi,0
mov eax,0
mov ecx, LENGTHOF myarray

L1:
add eax,myarray[esi]
add esi,4
```



```
    Loop L1  
    ret  
ArraySum ENDP  
END main
```

FILING HANDLING

Creating a New File

EAX contains the newly created file's handle or INVALID_HANDLE_VALUE if creation is unsuccessful.

Opening an Existing File

Offset of file name is passed to EDX. Handle of opened file is returned in EAX

Reading From a File

Call arguments:

EAX = an open file handle
EDX = offset of the input buffer
ECX = maximum number of bytes to read

Return arguments:

If CF = 0, EAX contains the number of bytes read.
If CF = 1, EAX contains a system error code.

Writing To a File:

Call arguments:

EAX = an open file handle
EDX = offset of the buffer
ECX = maximum number of bytes to write

Return arguments:

If CF = 0, EAX contains the number of bytes written.
If CF = 1, EAX contains a system error code.

Example 06

```
; Creating a File (CreateFile.asm)  
INCLUDE Irvine32.inc  
BUFFER_SIZE = 501  
.data  
buffer BYTE BUFFER_SIZE  
DUP(?) filename BYTE "output.txt",0  
fileHandle HANDLE ?  
stringLength  
DWORD ? bytesWritten  
DWORD ?  
str2 BYTE "Bytes written to file [output.txt]:",0
```



```
str3 BYTE "Enter up to 500 characters and press"
BYTE "[Enter]: ",0dh,0ah,0
.code
main PROC
;Create a new text file. mov
edx,OFFSET filename call
CreateOutputFile mov
fileHandle,eax
; Ask the user to input a string.
mov edx,OFFSET str3 ; "Enter upto ...."
call WriteString
mov ecx,BUFFER_SIZE ; Input a string
mov edx,OFFSET buffer
call ReadString
mov stringLength,eax ; counts chars entered
; Write the buffer to the output
file. mov eax,fileHandle
mov edx,OFFSET buffer
mov ecx,stringLength
call WriteToFile
mov bytesWritten,eax ; save return
value call CloseFile
; Display the return value.
mov edx,OFFSET str2 ; "Bytes written"
call WriteString
mov eax,bytesWritten
call WriteDec
call Crlf

exit
main ENDP
END main
```

Example 07

```
; Reading a File (ReadFile.asm)
; Opens, reads, and displays a text file using
; procedures from Irvine32.lib.
INCLUDE Irvine32.inc
INCLUDE macros.inc
BUFFER_SIZE = 5000
.data
buffer BYTE BUFFER_SIZE DUP(?)
filename BYTE 80 DUP(0)
fileHandle HANDLE ?
```




```
.code
main PROC
; Let user input a filename.
mWrite "Enter an input filename:
" mov edx,OFFSET filename
mov ecx,SIZEOF
filename call ReadString
; Open the file for input.
mov edx,OFFSET filename
call OpenInputFile
mov fileHandle,eax
;Read the file into a buffer.
mov edx,OFFSET buffer
mov ecx,BUFFER_SIZE
call ReadFromFile
mov buffer[eax],0 ; insert null terminator
mWrite "File size: "
call WriteDec ; display file size
call Crlf
; Display the buffer.
mWrite <"Buffer:",0dh,0ah,0dh,0ah>
mov edx,OFFSET buffer ; display the buffer
call WriteString
call Crlf
mov eax,fileHandle
call CloseFile
exit
main ENDP
END main
```

Example 08

```
INCLUDE Irvine32.inc
INCLUDE macros.inc
```

```
BUFFER_SIZE = 50
```

```
.data
buffer BYTE BUFFER_SIZE DUP(?)
filename BYTE 80 DUP(0)
fileHandle HANDLE ?
```

```
.code
main PROC
```



```
; Let user input a filename.  
mWrite "Enter an input filename: "  
;mov eax, file  
mov edx,OFFSET filename  
mov ecx,SIZEOF filename  
call ReadString
```

```
; Open the file for input.  
mov edx,OFFSET filename  
call  OpenInputFile  
mov fileHandle,eax
```

```
mov edx, OFFSET buffer  
mov ecx, SIZEOF buffer  
call ReadFromFile
```

```
mov edx, OFFSET buffer  
mov ecx, SIZEOF buffer  
call WriteString
```

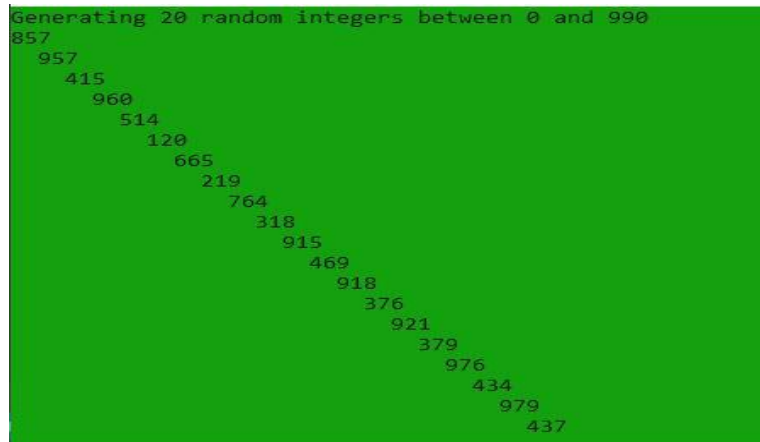
```
exit
```

```
main ENDP
```

```
END main
```

Lab Task(s):

1. Write a program to display a list of 20 random numbers in diagonal pattern. Add a 5 millisecond delay before displaying each number.



2. Write a program to display a single character at 100 random screen locations, using a timing delay of 100 millisecond. (Hint: Use GetMaxXY and movzx procedures)
3. Write a program to generate 10 unsigned integers in the range 0 to 4,294,967,294 and 10 signed integers in the range -50 to +49.
4. Make a program to create a text file name MyFile.txt and write a string in file.