

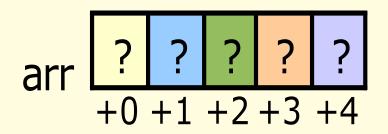
III. STRUCTURED ASSEMBLY LANGUAGE PROGRAMMING TECHNIQUES

Structured Data Types





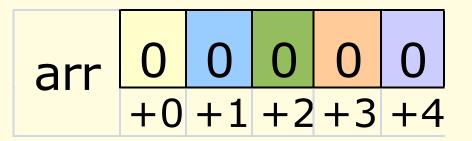
i db 2 arr times 5 db o







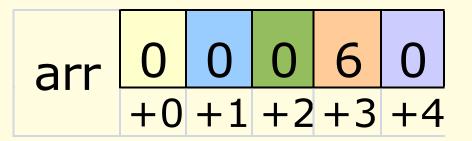
i db 2 arr times 5 db o







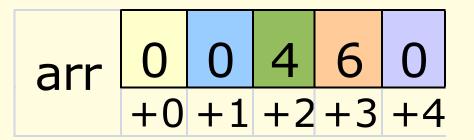
i db 2 arr times 5 db o





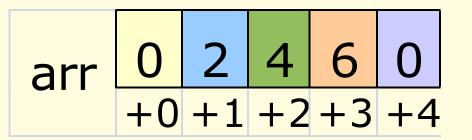


i db 2 arr times 5 db o





i db 2 arr times 5 db o







Review - Strings

string1 resb 20 string2 resb 20 strLen resd 1

mov eax, 3 mov ebx, 0 mov ecx, string1 mov edx, 20 int 80h mov [strLen], eax mov ecx, [strLen] mov esi, string1 mov edi, string2 cld rep movsb





```
struct student {
    char name[10];
    int age;
    int scores[3];
};
struct student x[5];
```

array_size	equ	5
integer	equ	2
student	equ	18
name	equ	0
age	equ	10
scores	equ	12

x resb array_size*student



for(i = 5, j = 0; i > 0; i--, j++)

x[j].scores[2] = i;

```
mov ecx, 5
mov esi, 0
for:
   mov word[x+esi*student+scores+integer*2], cx
   inc esi
   loop for
```

for(i = 5, j = 0; i > 0; i--, j++)

```
x[j].scores[2] = i;
mov ecx, 5
mov esi, o
               esi*18
for:
  mov word[x+esi*student+scores+integer*2], cx
  inc esi
  loop for
```

for(i = 5, j = 0; i > 0; i--, j++)

```
x[j].scores[2] = i;
mov ecx, 5
mov esi, o
for:
  mov word[x+esi+scores+integer*2], cx
  add esi, student
  loop for
```

```
mov ecx, 5
mov esi, o
for2:
  add word[x+esi+scores+integer*2], 30h
  push ecx
  mov eax, 4
  mov ebx, 1
  lea ecx, [x+esi+scores+integer*2]
  mov edx, 1
  int 80h
  add esi, student
  pop ecx
  loop for 2
```

```
struct course {
                                             equ
                                   course
                                                     10
    char code[9];
   int units;
                                   code
                                             equ
                                   units
                                             equ
struct course c[5];
                                   size
                                             equ
code
units
              10
```



c resb size*course;

```
c[3].units = 3;mov byte[c+30+units], 3
```

```
c[1].units = 2;mov byte[c+10+units], 2
```

```
scanf("%s",c[1].code);
mov eax, 3
mov ebx, 0
lea ecx, [c+10+code]
mov edx, 9
int 80h
```



Set Operations:

- Add element
- Remove element
- Is element
- logic instructions/bitwise operations are used to implement set operations





BLUE equ 1

GREEN equ 2

PINK equ 4

YELLOW equ 8

ORANGE equ 16

SET db o

SET 0 0 0 0 0 0 0





BLUE equ 1

GREEN equ 2

PINK equ 4

YELLOW equ 8

ORANGE equ 16

SET db o

SET 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

PINK 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0

OR byte[SET], PINK





BLUE equ 1

GREEN equ 2

PINK equ 4

YELLOW equ 8

ORANGE equ 16

SET db o

SET 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

PINK 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0

SET 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0

OR byte[SET], PINK





BLUE equ 1
GREEN equ 2
PINK equ 4
YELLOW equ 8
ORANGE equ 16
SET 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0

SET 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0

OR byte[SET], PINK
OR byte[SET], ORANGE





BLUE equ 1

GREEN equ 2

PINK equ 4

YELLOW equ 8

ORANGE equ 16

SET db o

SET 0 0 0 1 1 1 1





BLUE equ 1

GREEN equ 2

PINK equ 4

YELLOW equ 8

ORANGE equ 16

SET db o

SET 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1

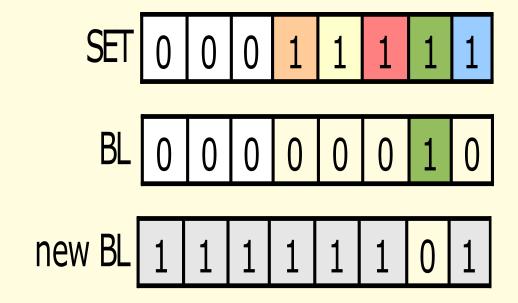
BL 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0

MOV BL, GREEN





BLUE equ 1
GREEN equ 2
PINK equ 4
YELLOW equ 8
ORANGE equ 16
SET db o



MOV BL, GREEN
NOT BL
AND byte[SET], BL





BLUE equ 1

GREEN equ 2

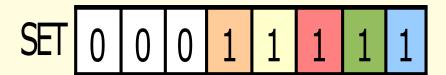
PINK equ 4

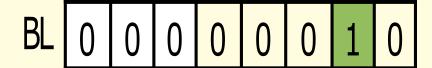
YELLOW equ 8

ORANGE equ 16

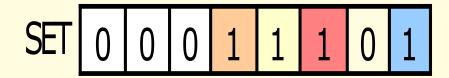
SET db o

MOV BL, GREEN
NOT BL
AND byte[SET], BL





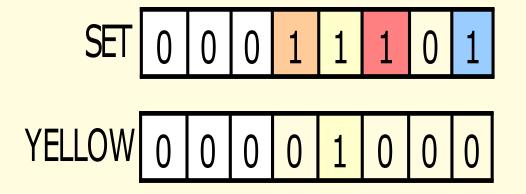








BLUE equ 1
GREEN equ 2
PINK equ 4
YELLOW equ 8
ORANGE equ 16
SET db o





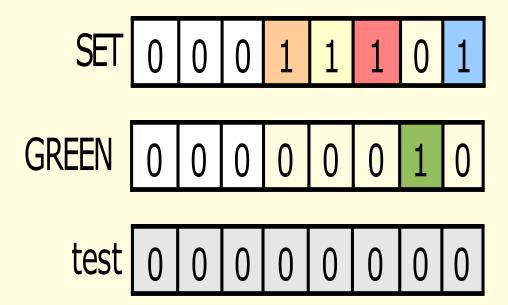
BLUE	equ 1					4	,			
GREEN	equ 2	SEI	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1
PINK	equ 4	·								
YELLOW	equ 8	VELLOW/	\cap	Λ	Λ	0	4	Λ	Λ	
ORANGE	equ 16	ILLLOVV	U	U	0	U	T	U	U	U
SET	db o	Ī								
		test	n		n	\cap	1	0		
		COC	7	U	U	J	L⊥	U	U	U

TEST byte[SET], YELLOW
JZ noYellow





BLUE equ 1
GREEN equ 2
PINK equ 4
YELLOW equ 8
ORANGE equ 16
SET db 0



TEST byte[SET], GREEN
JZ noGreen





ASM equ 1

C# equ 2

COBOL equ 4

JAVA equ 8

LISP equ 16

PLs db o

PLS 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0





ASM equ 1

C# equ 2

COBOL equ 4

JAVA equ 8

LISP equ 16

PLs db o

PLs 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

ASM 0 0 0 0 0 0 1

PLs 0 0 0 0 0 0 1





ASM equ 1

C# equ 2

COBOL equ 4

JAVA equ 8

LISP equ 16

PLs db o

OR byte[PLs], ASM

PLs 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

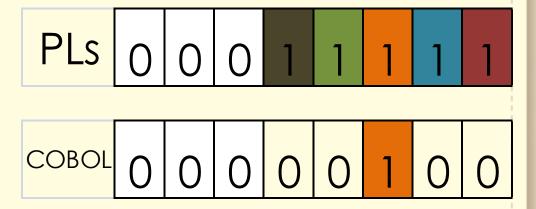
ASM 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1

PLS 0 0 0 0 0 0 1





ASM equ 1
C# equ 2
COBOL equ 4
JAVA equ 8
LISP equ 16
PLs db 0

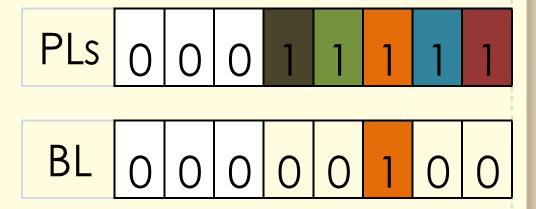




PLS

Sets – Remove Element

ASM equ 1
C# equ 2
COBOL equ 4
JAVA equ 8
LISP equ 16



MOV BL, COBOL

db o





ASM equ 1 C# equ 2

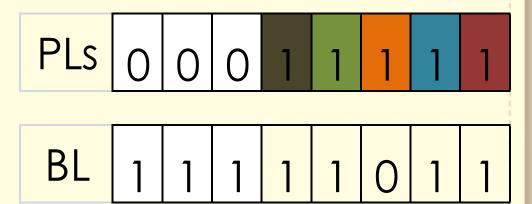
COBOL equ 4

JAVA equ 8

LISP equ 16

PLs db o

MOV BL, COBOL NOT BL







ASM equ 1

C# equ 2

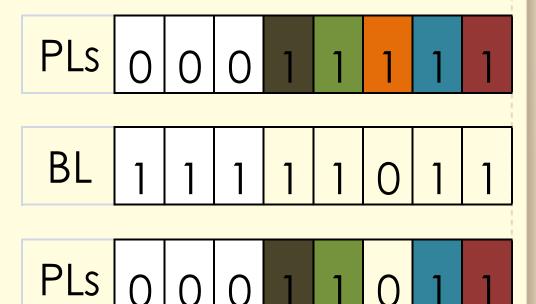
COBOL equ 4

JAVA equ 8

LISP equ 16

PLs db o

MOV BL, COBOL NOT BL AND byte[PLs], BL





ASM equ 1

C# equ 2

COBOL equ 4

JAVA equ 8

LISP equ 16

PLs db o

PLS 0 0 0 1 1 0 1 1

JAVA 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0





ASM equ 1

C# equ 2

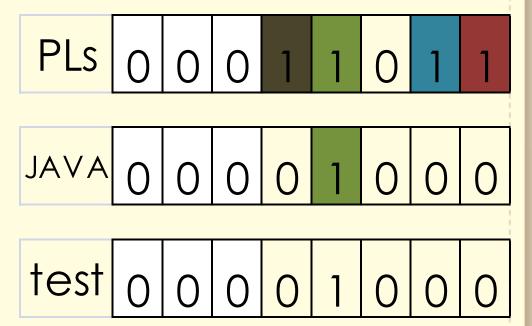
COBOL equ 4

JAVA equ 8

LISP equ 16

PLs db o

TEST byte[PLs], JAVA
JZ noJava



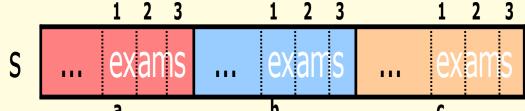




In the following assembly program, if there are 3 byte-size exam scores for each student (a,b,c), which student has a perfect score on which exam?

```
size equ 3
s resb size*student
student equ 15
stdno equ 0
age equ 11
exams equ 12

s resb size*student
mov ESI, 0
add ESI, student
mov word[s+ESI+exams+1], 100
```



Sample Answer: student x in exam no. 5