

## Procedures with Parameter

### Invoke:

This directive works like call but it can pass parameters to the procedure. It pushes the parameters on stack and call the procedure.

### ADDR Operator

The ADDR operator can be used to pass a pointer argument when calling a procedure using INVOKE. The following INVOKE statement, for example, passes the address of **myArray** to the **FillArray** procedure:

```
INVOKE FillArray, Param1, Param2, ADDR myArray
```

### PROTO Directive

The PROTO directive creates a prototype for an existing procedure. A *prototype* declares a procedure's name and parameter list. It allows you to call a procedure before defining it and to verify that the number and types of arguments match the procedure definition. (The C and C++ languages use function prototypes to validate function calls at compile time.)

### Uses Reg

## Example – 1 : Add two Number

```
TITLE MASM Template                                (main.asm)

INCLUDE Irvine32.inc

.data
var1 Dword 5
var2 Dword 10
buffer dword 0

.code
addTwo proto, val1:DWORD, Val2:Dword

main PROC

    invoke addTwo, var1,var2
    call writeint
    exit
main ENDP

addTwo proc uses ebx, val1:DWORD, Val2:Dword
    mov eax, val1
    add eax, val2
    mov ebx, eax
    ret
addTwo ENDP
END main
```

## Example – 2 : Sum of Array

```
TITLE MASM Template                                     (main.asm)

INCLUDE Irvine32.inc
.data
arr dword 5,5,5,5,5
arrLen dword ?
.code
sumArray proto, arr: ptr dword, arSize:dword

main PROC
    mov eax, lengthof arr
    mov arrLen, eax
    invoke sumArray, Addr arr, arrLen
    call writeint
    exit
main ENDP

sumArray proc, ar: ptr dword, arLen:dword

    mov esi,ar ; address of the array
    mov ecx,arrLen ; size of the array
    mov eax,0 ; set the sum to zero
    cmp ecx,0 ; length = zero?
    je L2
L1: add eax,[esi] ; add each integer to sum
    add esi,4 ; point to next integer
    loop L1 ; repeat for array size
L2: ret
sumArray ENDP
END main
```