First String Instructions

#### **BASIC ASSEMBLY**

Assembly language programming By xorpd

#### Objectives

- We will study the three instructions:
  - STOS
  - LODS
  - MOVS

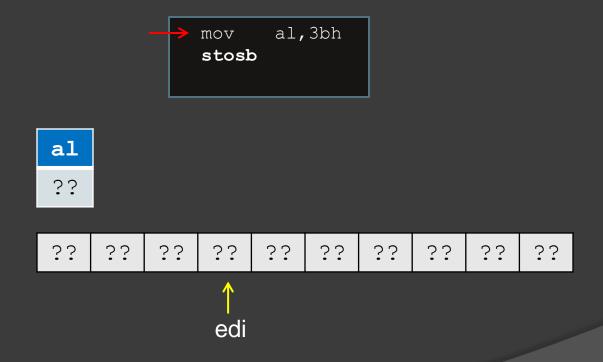
 We will learn about the Direction Flag and its significance.

#### STOS

- Store String.
- Few forms:
  - STOSB (Byte)
    - $[edi] \leftarrow al$
    - edi is advanced 1 byte. (According to DF)
  - STOSW (Word)
    - $[edi] \leftarrow ax$
    - edi is advanced 2 bytes. (According to DF)
  - STOSD (Dword)
    - $[edi] \leftarrow eax$
    - edi is advanced 4 bytes. (According to DF)

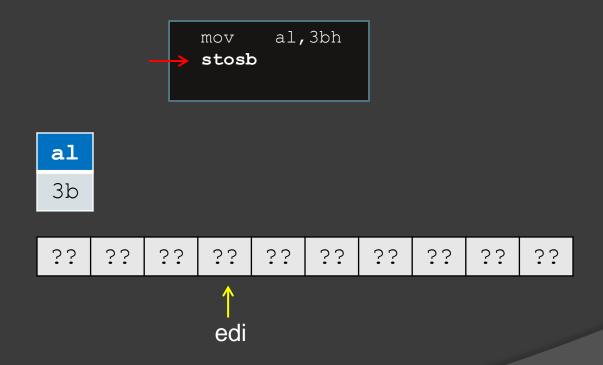
# STOS (Cont.)

• Example:



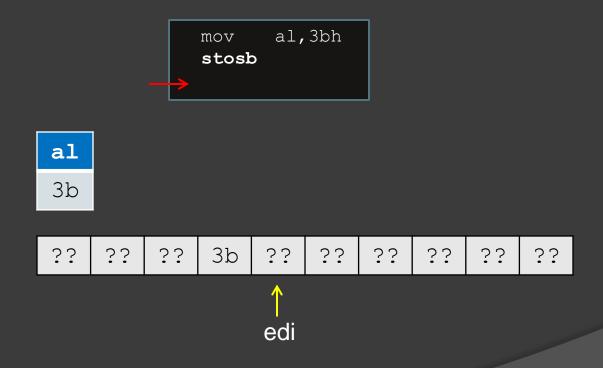
# STOS (Cont.)

• Example:



# STOS (Cont.)

• Example:



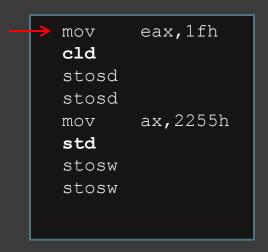
# Direction Flag

Bit number	Short name	Description
0	CF	Carry flag
1	1	Reserved
2	PF	Parity flag
3	0	Reserved
4	AF	Auxiliary Carry flag
5	0	Reserved
6	ZF	Zero flag
7	SF	Sign flag
8	TF	Trap flag
9	IF	Interrupt enable flag
10	DF	Direction Flag
11	OF	Overflow flag
	More bit	S

#### Direction Flag (Cont.)

- The direction flag (DF) determines the direction for string instructions.
  - DF = 0: pointers increase.
  - DF = 1: pointers decrease.
- Changing the direction flag:
  - CLD Clears the direction flag. (0)
  - STD Sets the direction flag. (1)
- In your programs, the DF will usually be cleared.

```
mov eax,1fh
cld
stosd
stosd
mov ax,2255h
std
stosw
stosw
```

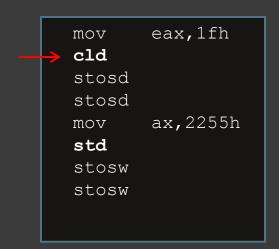


edi	eax
00402000	33333333

DF	
0	

402000	402001	402002	402003	402004	402005	402006	402007	402008	402009
00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00



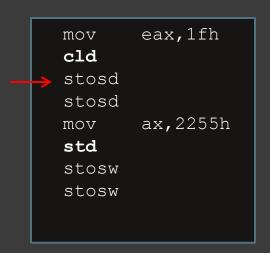


edi	eax
00402000	0000001f

DF
0

402000	402001	402002	402003	402004	402005	402006	402007	402008	402009
00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00



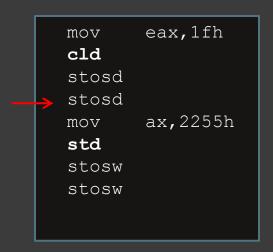


edi	еах
00402000	0000001f

DF
0

402000	402001	402002	402003	402004	402005	402006	402007	402008	402009
00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00



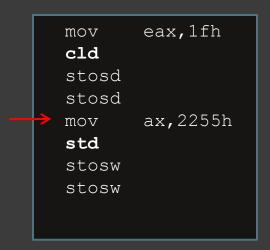


edi	eax
00402004	0000001f

DF	
0	

402000	402001	402002	402003	402004	402005	402006	402007	402008	402009
1f	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00





edi	eax
00402008	0000001f

DF
0

402000	402001	402002	402003	402004	402005	402006	402007	402008	402009
1f	00	00	00	1f	00	00	00	00	00





edi	еах
00402008	00002255

DF
0

402000	402001	402002	402003	402004	402005	402006	402007	402008	402009
1f	00	00	00	1f	00	00	00	00	00



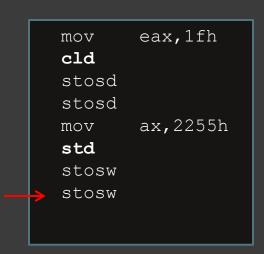


edi	eax
00402008	00002255

DF
1

402000	402001	402002	402003	402004	402005	402006	402007	402008	402009
1f	00	00	00	1f	00	00	00	00	00





edi	eax
00402006	00002255

DF
1

402000	402001	402002	402003	402004	402005	402006	402007	402008	402009
1f	00	00	00	1f	00	00	00	55	22





edi	еах
00402004	00002255

DF
1

402000	402001	402002	402003	402004	402005	402006	402007	402008	402009
1f	00	00	00	1f	00	55	22	55	22



#### Direction Flag – Responsible use

- The DF affects the behavior of some instructions.
- Many subroutines and pieces of code assume implicitly that DF = 0.
- Leaving the DF with the value 1 is asking for trouble.
- If you decide to set the DF, make sure to clear it later.
  - It is your responsibility.

#### LODS

- Load String.
- Few forms:
  - LODSB (Byte)
    - $al \leftarrow [esi]$
    - esi is advanced 1 byte. (According to DF)
  - LODSW (Word)
    - $ax \leftarrow [esi]$
    - esi is advanced 2 bytes. (According to DF)
  - LODSD (Dword)
    - $\circ$   $eax \leftarrow [esi]$
    - esi is advanced 4 bytes. (According to DF)

```
my_arr dd ARR_LEN dup (?)

mov esi,my_arr
mov ecx,ARR_LEN
xor edx,edx

next_element:
  lodsd
  add edx,eax
  loop next_element
```

```
my_arr dd ARR_LEN dup (?)

mov esi, my_arr
mov ecx, ARR_LEN
xor edx, edx

next_element:
lodsd
add edx, eax
loop next_element
```

edx	eax	есх		
33333333	33333333	33333333		

DF

01	00	00	00	03	00	00	00	05	00	00	00
----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

```
my_arr dd ARR_LEN dup (?)

mov esi,my_arr

mov ecx,ARR_LEN

xor edx,edx

next_element:

lodsd

add edx,eax

loop next_element
```

edx	eax	есх		
33333333	33333333	33333333		





```
my_arr dd ARR_LEN dup (?)

mov esi,my_arr
mov ecx,ARR_LEN

xor edx,edx

next_element:
lodsd
add edx,eax
loop next_element
```

edx	eax	есх		
33333333	33333333	0000003		







```
my_arr dd ARR_LEN dup (?)

mov esi,my_arr

mov ecx,ARR LEN
```

next element:

lodsd

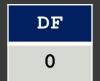
xor

add edx, eax

loop next\_element

edx,edx

edx	eax	ecx
00000000	;;;;;;;	00000003





```
my_arr dd ARR_LEN dup (?)

mov esi,my_arr
mov ecx,ARR_LEN
xor edx,edx

next_element:
lodsd
add edx,eax
loop next_element
```

edx	eax	есх	
00000000	0000001	0000003	





```
my_arr dd ARR_LEN dup (?)

mov esi,my_arr
mov ecx,ARR_LEN
xor edx,edx

next_element:
lodsd
add edx,eax
loop next_element
```

edx	eax	ecx
00000001	0000001	0000003





```
my_arr dd ARR_LEN dup (?)

mov esi,my_arr
mov ecx,ARR_LEN
xor edx,edx

next_element:

lodsd
add edx,eax
loop next_element
```

edx	eax	ecx
00000001	0000001	00000002

DF

0





```
my_arr dd ARR_LEN dup (?)
```

```
mov esi,my_arr
mov ecx,ARR_LEN
xor edx,edx

next_element:
  lodsd

add edx,eax
  loop next_element
```

edx	eax	есх
00000001	0000003	00000002





ARR LEN dup (?)

```
mov esi, my_arr
mov ecx, ARR_LEN
xor edx, edx

next_element:
lodsd
add edx, eax
loop next element
```

dd

my\_arr

edx	eax	ecx
00000004	0000003	00000002



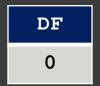


```
my_arr dd ARR_LEN dup (?)
```

```
mov esi,my_arr
mov ecx,ARR_LEN
xor edx,edx

next_element:
  lodsd
  add edx,eax
  loop next_element
```

edx	eax	есх
00000004	0000003	00000001





```
my_arr dd ARR_LEN dup (?)

mov esi,my arr
```

ecx, ARR LEN

edx, edx

next element:

lodsd

mov

xor

add edx,eax
loop next\_element

edx	eax	ecx
00000004	00000005	00000001

DF 0





ARR LEN dup (?)

```
mov esi, my_arr
mov ecx, ARR_LEN
xor edx, edx

next_element:
  lodsd
  add edx, eax
  loop next element
```

dd

my arr

edx	eax	ecx
00000009	00000005	00000001







```
my_arr dd ARR_LEN dup (?)
```

```
mov esi,my_arr
mov ecx,ARR_LEN
xor edx,edx

next_element:
lodsd
add edx,eax
loop next_element
```

edx	eax	есх
00000009	00000005	00000000







#### MOVS

- Move data from string to string.
- Few forms:
  - MOVSB
    - $[edi] \leftarrow [esi]$  (1 byte copy)
    - esi, edi are advanced 1 byte. (According to DF)
  - MOVSW
    - $[edi] \leftarrow [esi]$  (2 bytes copy)
    - esi, edi are advanced 2 bytes. (According to DF)
  - MOVSD
    - $[edi] \leftarrow [esi]$  (4 bytes copy)
    - esi, edi are advanced 4 bytes. (According to DF)

#### MOVS - Notes

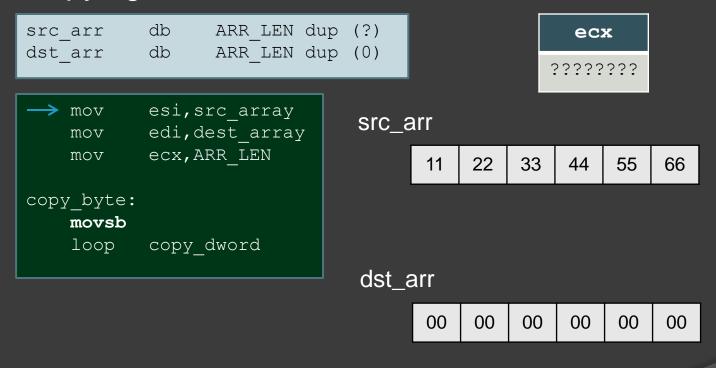
• MOVS can access two memory locations at the same time!

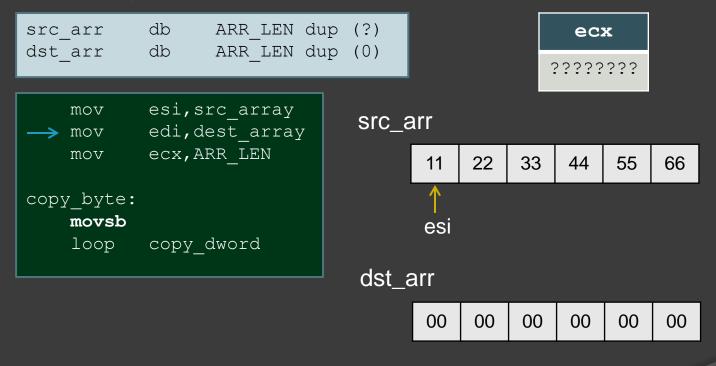
- esi is source, edi is destination.
- esi, edi are both incremented or decremented, according to the DF.
- MOVS is useful for copying data.

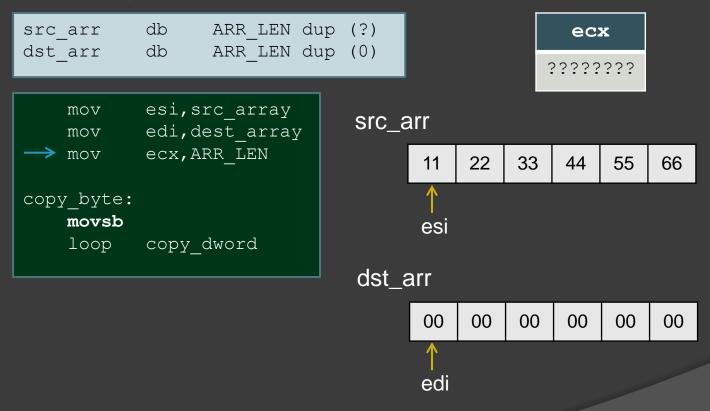
```
src_arrdbARR_LEN dup (?)dst_arrdbARR_LEN dup (0)
```

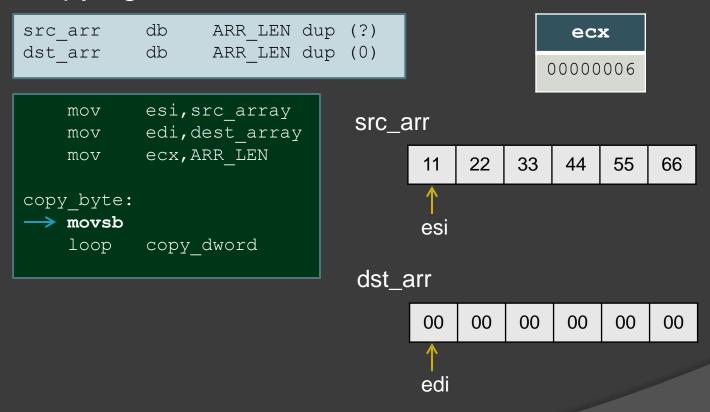
```
mov esi,src_array
mov edi,dest_array
mov ecx,ARR_LEN

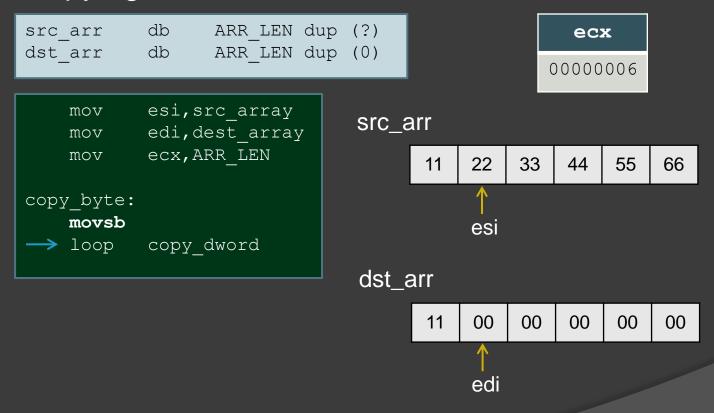
copy_byte:
movsb
loop copy_dword
```

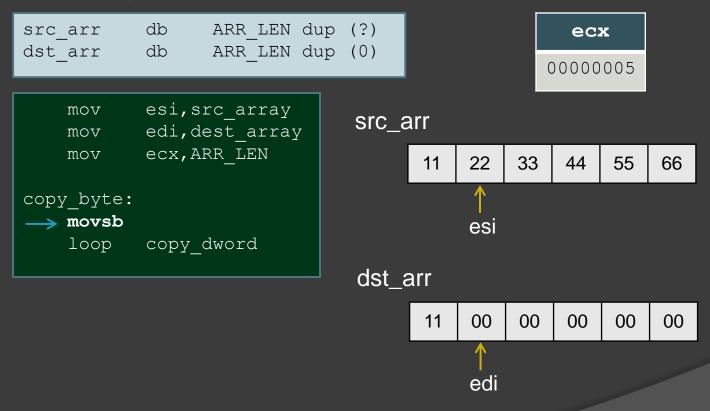


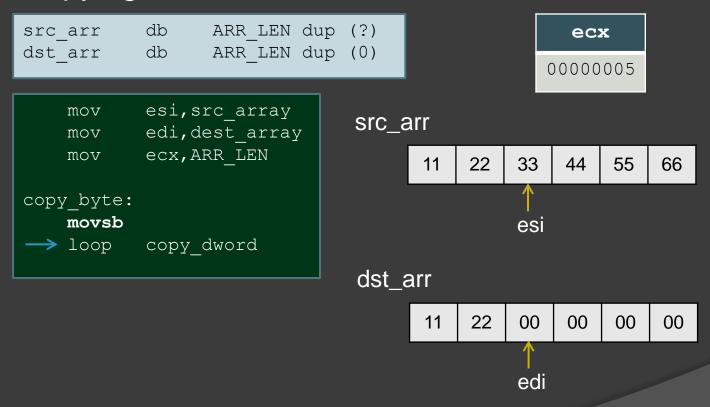


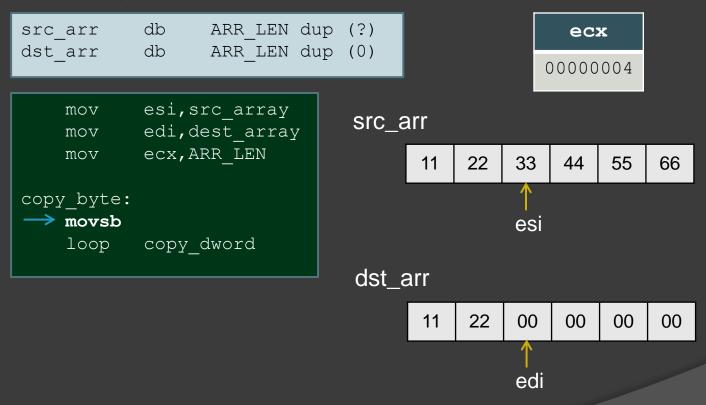


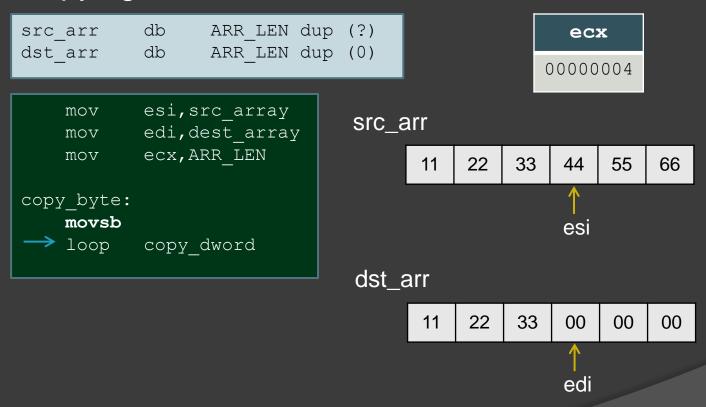


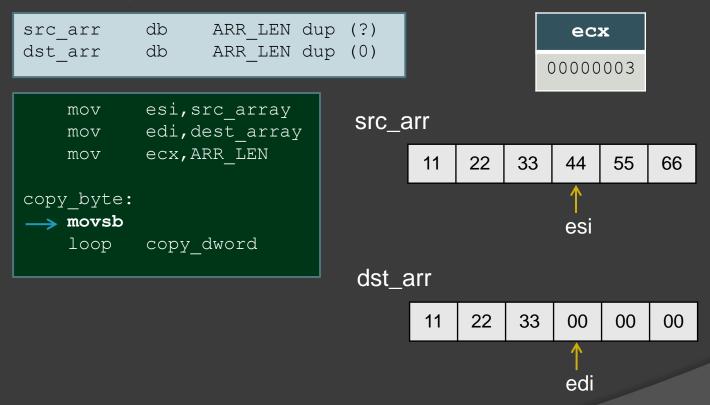


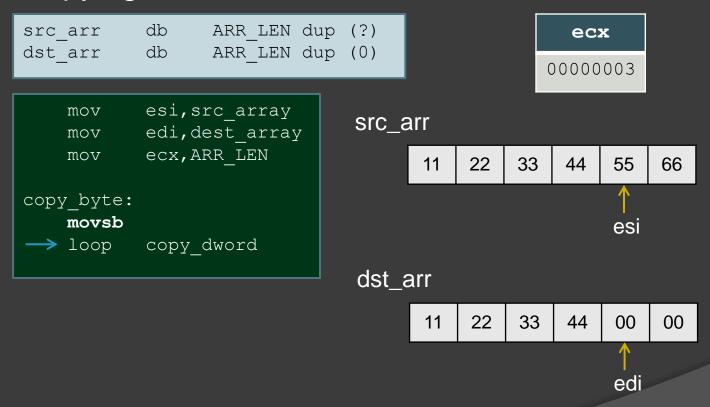


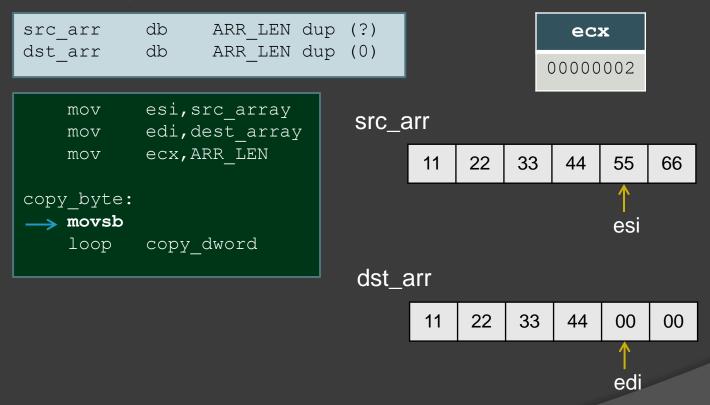


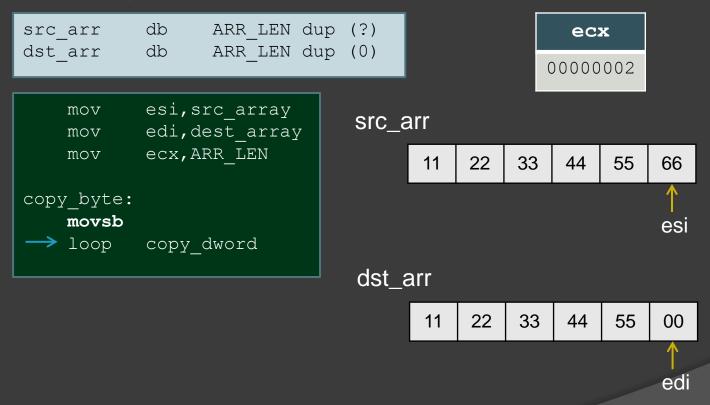


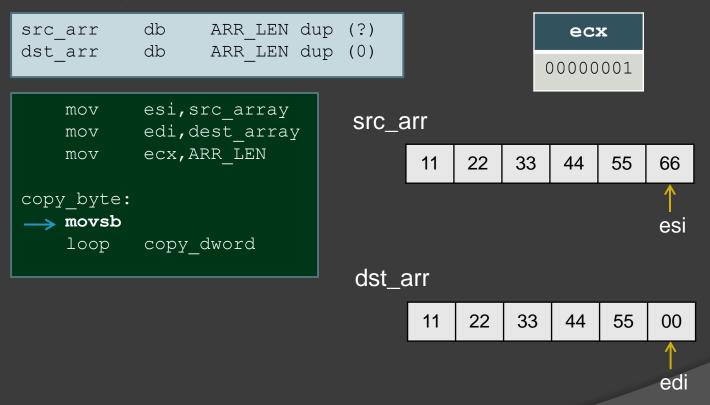


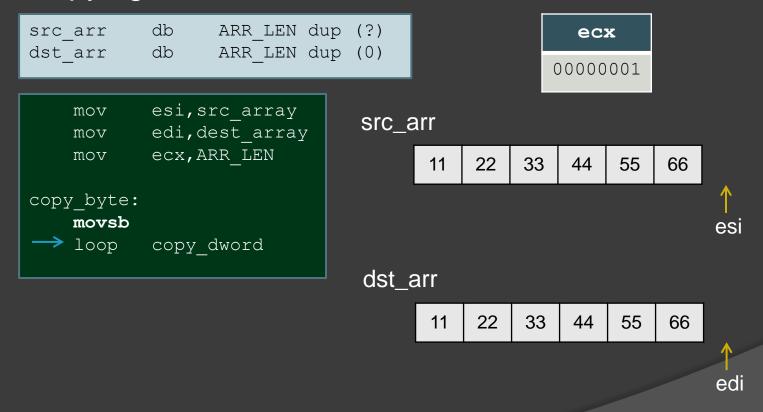


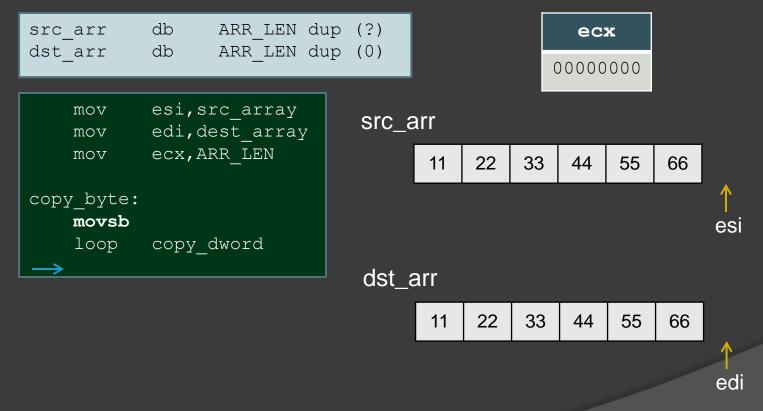












### Summary

- We have learned about the three instructions:
  - STOS (Store String).
  - LODS (Load string).
  - MOVS (Move data from string to string).
- The Direction Flag determines the direction to which esi or edi are advanced.
  - DF = 0: Increase.
  - DF = 1: Decrease.