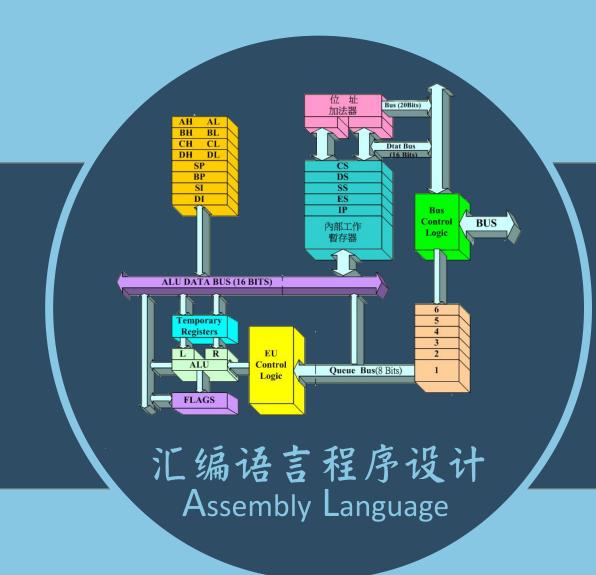
# Loop指令

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### Loop指令

- □功能:实现循环(计数型循环)
- □指令的格式

#### loop 标号

- □CPU 执行loop指令时要进行的操作
  - (1) (cx)=(cx)-1;
  - ② 判断cx中的值 不为零则转至标号处执行程序 如果为零则向下执行。

#### ■ 要求

- cx 中要提前存放循环次数,因为(cx)影响着 loop指令的执行结果
- ₾ 要定义一个标号

```
; loop指令示例程序
   assume cs:code
3 ⊟ code segment
      mov ax,2
      mov cx,11
6 ⊟ s: add ax,ax
       loop s
      mov ax,4c00h
       int 21h
   code ends
  end
```

本程序功能:2->4->8->16->32->...

#### 用loop指令编程实例

任务1:编程计算2^2

```
assume cs:code
code segment
mov ax,2
;用2+2 实现2*2
add ax,ax

mov ax,4c00h
int 21h
code ends
end
```

任务2:编程计算2^3

```
assume cs:code
code segment
mov ax,2
add ax,ax
add ax,ax
add ax,ax

mov ax,4c00h
int 21h
code ends
end
```

任务3:编程计算2^12

```
assume cs:code
code segment
mov ax,2
; 做11次add ax,ax

mov ax,4c00h
int 21h
code ends
end
```

```
1 assume cs:code
2 ⊟ code segment
3 mov ax,2
4 mov cx,11
5 ⊟ s: add ax,ax
6 loop s
7
8 mov ax,4c00h
9 int 21h
10 code ends
11 end
```

- ■用cx和loop 指令相配合实现循环功能的三个要点:
  - (1)在cx中存放循环次数;
  - (2)用标号指定循环开始的位置;
  - (3)在标号和loop指令的中间,写上要循环执行的程序段(循环体)。

## 用Debug执行程序

```
C:\>masm p5-1;
Microsoft (R) Macro Assembler Version 5.00
Copyright (C) Microsoft Corp 1981–1985, 1987. All rights reserved.
 51798 + 464746 Bytes symbol space free
     0 Warning Errors
     O Severe Errors
C: > link p5-1;
Microsoft (R) Overlay Linker Version 3.60
Copyright (C) Microsoft Corp 1983-1987. All rights reserved.
LINK : warning L4021: no stack segment
C:\>debug p5-1.exe
-\mathbf{u}
076A:0000 B80200
                                AX.0002
                        MOV
076A:0003 B90B00
                        MOV
                                CX.000B
076A:0006 03C0
                                AX, AX
                        ADD
076A:0008 EZFC
                        LOOP
                                0006
076A:000A B8004C
                        MOV
                                AX.4C00
076A:000D CD21
                        INT
                                21
0264 : 000F 26FA
                                 COOR
C:\>debug p5-1.exe
Program terminated normally
```

```
-q 0006
AX=0002
        BX=0000 CX=000B DX=0000 SP=0000 BP=0000 SI=0000 DI=0000
DS=075A ES=075A SS=0769 CS=076A IP=0006
                                           NU UP EI PL NZ NA PO NC
076A:0006 03C0
                      ADD
                             AX, AX
0000 p
AX=4C00 BX=0000 CX=0000 DX=0000 SP=0000
                                         BP=0000 SI=0000 DI=0000
DS=075A ES=075A SS=0769 CS=076A IP=000D
                                          NU UP EI PL NZ NA PE NC
076A:000D CD21
                      INT
                             21
AX=FFFF BX=0000 CX=000F DX=0000 SP=0000 BP=0000 SI=0000 DI=0000
DS=075A ES=075A SS=0769
                        CS=076A IP=0000
                                           NU UP EI PL NZ NA PO NC
076A:0000 B80200
                              AX,000Z
                      MOV
       BX=0000 CX=000F DX=0000 SP=0000 BP=0000 SI=0000 DI=0000
DS=075A ES=075A SS=0769 CS=076A IP=0003
                                           NU UP EI PL NZ NA PO NC
076A:0003 B90B00
                      MOV
                             CX.000B
        BX=0000 CX=000B DX=0000 SP=0000 BP=0000 SI=0000 DI=0000
DS=075A ES=075A SS=0769 CS=076A IP=0006
                                           NU UP EI PL NZ NA PO NC
076A:0006 03C0
                      ADD
                             AX, AX
       BX=0000 CX=000B DX=0000 SP=0000 BP=0000 SI=0000 DI=0000
DS=075A ES=075A SS=0769 CS=076A IP=0008
                                           NU UP EI PL NZ NA PO NC
076A:0008 EZFC
                      LOOP
                              0006
       BX-0000 CX-000A DX-0000 SP-0000 BP-0000 SI-0000 DI-0000
AX=0004
DS=075A ES=075A SS=0769 CS=076A IP=0006
                                          NV UP EI PL NZ NA PO NC
076A:0006 03C0
                      ADD
                             AX, AX
```

### t命令和p命令的区别

-r AY-FFFF	BY-0000	CY-000F	DY-0000	SP-0000	BP=0000 SI=0000 DI=0000
DS=075A					NV UP EI PL NZ NA PO NC
			V AX,		no or ar ra na nii ro no
-t.	O BOOLOO			0002	
AX=0002	BX=0000	CX=000F	DX=0000	SP=0000	BP=0000 SI=0000 DI=0000
DS=075A	ES=075A	SS=0769	CS=076A	IP=0003	NV UP EI PL NZ NA PO NC
976A:000	3 B90B00	MO	V CX,	000B	
-t					
AX=0002	BX=0000	CX=000B	DX=0000	SP=0000	BP=0000 SI=0000 DI=0000
					NV UP EI PL NZ NA PO NC
			D AX,		
-t					
AX=0004	BX=0000	CX=000B	DX=0000	SP=0000	BP=0000 SI=0000 DI=0000
	ES=075A				NV UP EI PL NZ NA PO NC
976A:0008 EZFC		LOOP 0006			
-t					
AX=0004	BX=0000	CX=000A	DX=0000	SP=0000	BP=0000 SI=0000 DI=0000
DS=075A	ES=075A	SS=0769	CS=076A	IP=0006	NV UP EI PL NZ NA PO NC
076A:0006 03C0		ADD AX,AX			
-g 0006					
					BP=0000 SI=0000 DI=0000
DS=075A	ES=075A	SS=0769	CS=076A	IP=0006	NU UP EI PL NZ NA PO NC
	6 0300	AD	D AX,	AX	
-g 000D					
0Y-4C00	BY-0000	CY-0000	DY-0000	9P-0000	ACCOUNT ACCOUNTS ACCOUNTS

INT

-р					
AX=000Z	BX=0000	CX=000F	DX=0000	SP=0000	BP=0000 SI=0000 DI=0000
DS=075A	ES=075A	SS=0769	CS=076A	IP=0003	NU UP EI PL NZ NA PO NC
076A:0003 B90B00		MOU CX,000B		000B	
-р					
AX=0002	BX=0000	CX=000B	DX=0000	SP=0000	BP=0000 SI=0000 DI=0000
DS=075A	ES=075A	SS=0769	CS=076A	IP=0006	NU UP EI PL NZ NA PO NC
076A:0006 03C0		ADD AX,AX			
-р					
AX=0004	BX=0000	CX=000B	DX=0000	SP=0000	BP=0000 SI=0000 DI=0000
DS=075A	ES=075A	SS=0769	CS=076A	IP=0008	NU UP EI PL NZ NA PO NC
076A:0008 EZFC		LOOP 0006			
-р					
AX=1000	BX=0000	CX=0000	DX=0000	SP=0000	BP=0000 SI=0000 DI=0000
DS=075A	ES=075A	SS=0769	CS=076A	IP=000A	NU UP EI PL NZ NA PE NC
076A:000	A B8004C	MO	U AX,	4000	

- □继续命令P(Proceed):类似T命令,逐条执行指令、显示结果。但遇子程序、中断等时,直接执行,然后显示结果。
- □运行命令G(Go): 从指定地址处开始运行程序, 直到遇到断点或者程序正常结束; G命令还可 以指定执行到的代码地址。

#### 例:用Loop指令编程

□问题:计算123x236,结果存储在ax中

□方法:用加法实现乘法,将123连加236次

```
1 assume cs:code
2 ⊟ code segment
3 mov ax,0
4 mov cx,236
5 ⊟ s: add ax,123
6 loop s
7
8 mov ax,4c00h
9 int 21h
10 code ends
11 end
```