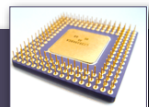


## Memory Operands & Operators (Part 2)

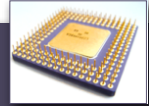
§4.1, §4.3, §4.4

## Homework



- ▶ Homework 3 was due in Canvas 11:00 a.m. today
- ▶ Turn in **Lab 4** no later than **Friday, 11:00 a.m.**
- ▶ For next class (Friday, October 10):
  - ▶ Read **Section 4.2.4** and **Sections 4.3.1–4.3.6**
    - ▶ Be able to describe what the NEG instruction does and what flags are affected
    - ▶ Be able to describe what the ALIGN directive does and why it's useful
    - ▶ Be prepared to verbally answer review questions 7–10 in §4.3.8 (p. 117)
  - ▶ Skim **Table 5-1** (6/e pp. 134–135, 7/e pp. 156–157)
    - ▶ Get an idea of what's provided by Kip Irvine's library (the "Irvine32" library)
    - ▶ Details of each procedure are in 6/e §5.3 (pp. 134–156), 7/e §5.4 (pp. 155–177)
- ▶ Homework 4 coming soon

# Review from Last Wednesday



- ▶ Every memory operand has one or more parts of this general form:

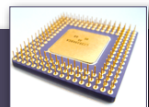
$$[\text{base} + (\text{index} * \text{scale}) + \text{displacement}]$$

$\uparrow$                        $\uparrow$                        $\uparrow$                        $\uparrow$   
reg32                      reg32                      1, 2, 4, or 8                      32-bit constant  
but not ESP                      (data label or data label + constant)

- ▶ **Last Wednesday:**

- ▶ LENGTHOF, SIZEOF operators
- ▶ Direct Memory Operands                      displacement only: data label
- ▶ Direct-Offset Operands                      displacement only: data label + constant
- ▶ Indexed Operands                      displacement + index
- ▶ Scaled Indexed Operands                      displacement + index\*scale
- ▶ More memory operands later...

# Whiteboard Notes



- ▶ Every memory operand has one or more parts of this general form:

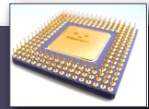
$$[\text{base} + (\text{index} * \text{scale}) + \text{displacement}]$$

$\uparrow$                        $\uparrow$                        $\uparrow$                        $\uparrow$   
reg32                      reg32                      1, 2, 4, or 8                      32-bit constant  
but not ESP                      (data label or data label + constant)

- ▶ **Whiteboard Notes:**

- ▶ OFFSET Operator
- ▶ Indirect Operands                      base only
  - ▶ PTR Operator
- ▶ More memory operands later...

## Example 1: strlen



```
INCLUDE Irvine32.inc

.data
hi    BYTE "Hello", 0
bye   BYTE "See you", 0
crlf_ BYTE 0Dh, 0Ah, 0
empty BYTE 0

.code
strlen PROC
; Returns the length of a null-terminated string
; Receives: EDX -- Pointer to string
; Returns: EAX -- Length of string
    TODO: Fill this in
strlen ENDP

main PROC
    mov edx, OFFSET hi
    call strlen    ; Returns 5 in EAX
    call WriteDec  ; Prints 5

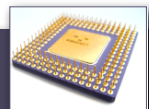
    mov edx, OFFSET hi
    call strlen    ; Returns 7 in EAX
    call WriteDec  ; Prints 7

    mov edx, OFFSET crlf_
    call strlen    ; Returns 2 in EAX
    call WriteDec  ; Prints 2

    mov edx, OFFSET empty
    call strlen    ; Returns 0 in EAX
    call WriteDec  ; Prints 0

    exit
main ENDP
end main
```

## Example 2: min



```
INCLUDE Irvine32.inc

.data
ordered SDWORD -3, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, 3
reverse SDWORD 3, 1, -1, -5
random  SDWORD 4, 8, 2, 7
single  SDWORD 3

.code
min PROC
; Returns the minimum value in an SDWORD array
; Receives: ESI -- Pointer to array
;           ECX -- Length of array (must be ≥ 1)
; Returns: EAX -- Minimum value
    TODO: Fill this in
min ENDP

main PROC
    mov esi, OFFSET ordered
    mov ecx, LENGTHOF ordered
    call min    ; Returns -3 in EAX
    call WriteInt ; Displays -3

    mov esi, OFFSET reverse
    mov ecx, LENGTHOF reverse
    call min    ; Returns -5 in EAX
    call WriteInt ; Displays -5

    mov esi, OFFSET random
    mov ecx, LENGTHOF random
    call min    ; Returns 2 in EAX
    call WriteInt ; Displays +2

    mov esi, OFFSET single
    mov ecx, LENGTHOF single
    call min    ; Returns 3 in EAX
    call WriteInt ; Displays +3

    exit
main ENDP
end main
```

