

Assembly Homework 2 #Procedure

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DATA SECTION:

ChStrs: the pattern '7' in 8x8 grid

BitStrs: the 1X8 line we want to print to the console each time

```
3 .data
4 ChStrs BYTE "##### ## ## ## ## ##"
5 BitStrs BYTE 8 DUP(?)
```

THOUGHT:

Given the recommended structure of the code, it is easy to see that we treat 'change PROC' as a function which we want to call 8 times, for each we print a 1X8 line of our 8X8 pattern to the screen. Therefore, we just have to consider what we are going to perform to each line of the pattern.

```
.code
change PROC
    //裡面作ChStr的轉換
    RET
change ENDP

main PROC
    MOV CX,8
L1:
    CALL change
    LOOP L1
main ENDP
```

MAIN PROC:

Esi: to store the current index of ChrStrs

Ecx: loop count

L1: call 'change' 8 times

```
29 main PROC
30
31     mov esi, 0                ; esi = 0
32     mov ecx, 8                ; ecx = 8
33     L1:
34         CALL change           ; invoke process 'change'
35         LOOP L1               ; ecx = ecx - 1, if ecx != 0, jump to L1
36
37     exit
38
39 main ENDP
```

CHANGE PROC:

```

9   change PROC
10      mov edi, 0
11      L3:
12          cmp ChStrs[esi], '#'
13          je L2
14          mov BitStrs[edi], '0'
15          jmp L4
16      L2:
17          mov BitStrs[edi], '1'
18      L4:
19          inc esi
20          inc edi
21          cmp edi, 8
22          jne L3
23      mov edx, OFFSET BitStrs
24      CALL writestring
25      CALL Crlf
26      RET
27  change ENDP

```

Line 10:

I use **edi** as loop count of L3 and the current index of BitStrs.

```
10      mov edi, 0
```

Line 12-17:

Compare character in ChStrs. If it is '#' then store '1' in BitStrs, else store '0'.

```

12          cmp ChStrs[esi], '#'
13          je L2
14          mov BitStrs[edi], '0'
15          jmp L4
16      L2:
17          mov BitStrs[edi], '1'

```

Line 19-22:

Increase **esi**, **edi**. If **edi** equals 8, the line is complete, finish the loop.

```

19          inc esi
20          inc edi
21          cmp edi, 8
22          jne L3

```

Line 23-26:

Write the line (BitStrs) to the console and return.

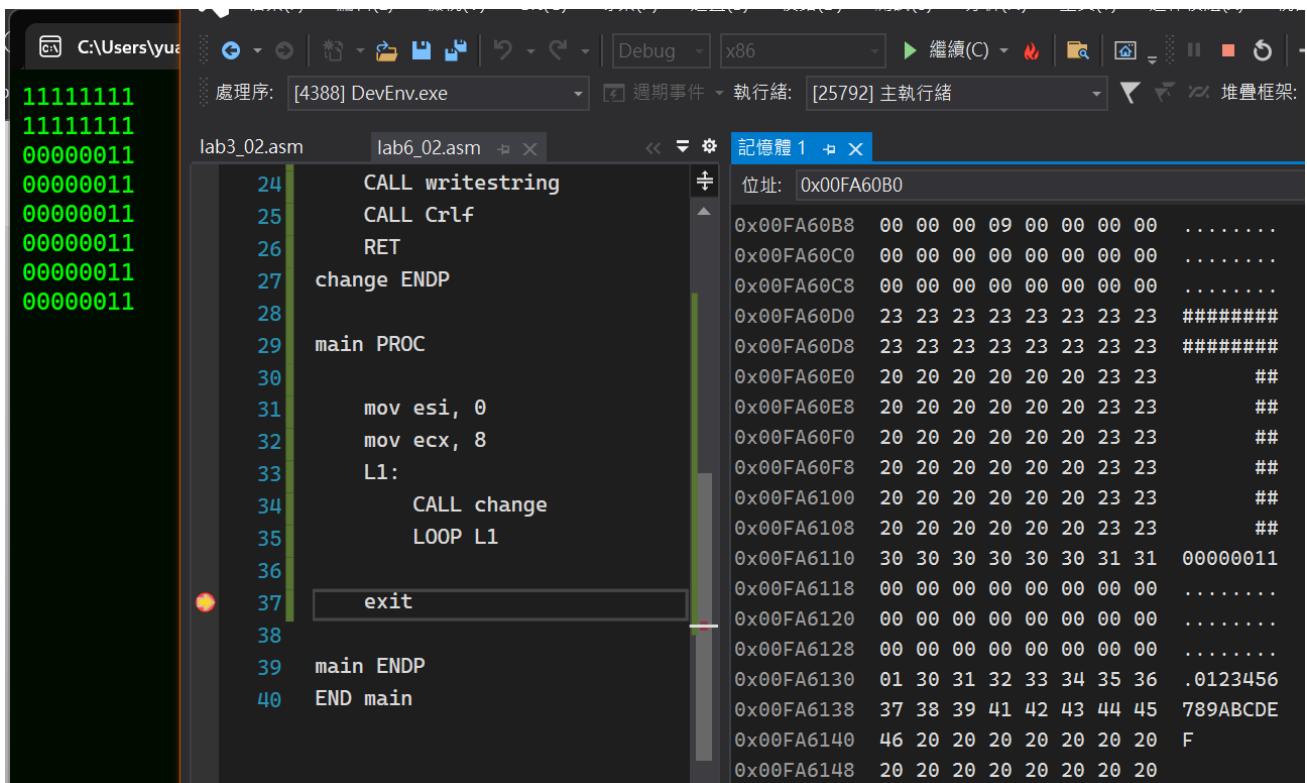
```

23      mov edx, OFFSET BitStrs
24      CALL writestring
25      CALL Crlf
26      RET

```

Before returning out of 'change' we will have printed a 1X8 line of our pattern to the console.

RESULT:



REVIEW:

I encountered a bug during my homework. The loop L1 doesn't finish when the `cx` counts down to 0, and then my friend told me to make sure the entire `ecx` is 0, not until which I realized that I didn't move 0 to the entire register `ecx`.

名稱	值
esi	64
CX	0

名稱	值
esi	72
CX	65535

```
main PROC
    MOV CX,8
L1:
    CALL change
    LOOP L1
main ENDP
```

the code beside is misleading

FULL CODE:

```
1  INCLUDE Irvine32.inc
2
3  .data
4  ChStrs BYTE "#####    ##    ##    ##    ##    ##    ##"
5  BitStrs BYTE 8 DUP(?)
6
7  .code
8
9  change PROC
10     mov edi, 0                ; edi = 0
11     L3:
12         cmp ChStrs[esi], '#'
13         je L2                ; jump to L2 if char is '#'
14         mov BitStrs[edi], '0' ; else write '0' if blank
15         jmp L4                ; jump to L4
16     L2:
17         mov BitStrs[edi], '1' ; write '1'
18     L4:
19         inc esi                ; ++esi
20         inc edi                ; ++edi
21         cmp edi, 8
22         jne L3                ; loop L3 if edi != 8
23     mov edx, OFFSET BitStrs    ; move the address to edx
24     CALL writestring           ; print to console
25     CALL Crlf                 ; new line
26     RET                       ; return
27 change ENDP
28
29 main PROC
30
31     mov esi, 0                ; esi = 0
32     mov ecx, 8                ; ecx = 8
33     L1:
34         CALL change            ; invoke process 'change'
35         LOOP L1                ; ecx = ecx - 1, if ecx != 0, jump to L1
36
37     exit
38
39 main ENDP
40 END main
```