Assembly Homework 3

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DATA SECTION:

array1, array2: two arrays to pass into CountMatches.

```
6 .data
7 array1 SDWORD 10, 5, 4, -6, 2, 11, 12
8 array2 SDWORD 10, 5, 3, 1, 4, 2, -6
```

THOUGHT:

Use two registers to store the pointers of the arrays, and compare them. If they are equal, increase the counter (*eax*).

MAIN PROC:

Print out the registers before and after calling *CountMatches* to see if the registers remain the same.

```
MAIN PROC

call DumpRegs ; print registers

invoke CountMatches, OFFSET array1, OFFSET array2, LENGTHOF array1

call WriteInt ; print eax

call Crlf ; new line

call DumpRegs ; print registers

call WaitMsg ; wait for input

exit

MAIN ENDP
```

CountMatches PROC:

```
CountMatches PROC,
         aptr1: PTR SDWORD, aptr2: PTR SDWORD, arraySize: DWORD
28
                   ; push esi to stack
         push esi
         push edi
                   ; push edi to stack
         push ebx
                   ; push ebx to stack
         push ecx ; push ecx to stack
        mov esi, aptr1
        mov edi, aptr2
        mov ecx, arraySize
         mov eax, 0
         L1:
             mov ebx, [esi]
             cmp ebx, [edi]
                               ; compare ebx with elements in array2
                               ; jump to Final if not equal
             jne Final
         Equal:
            inc eax
         Final:
            add esi, 4
             add edi, 4
             LOOP L1
50
                  ; pop ecx from stack
        pop ecx
         pop ebx
                   ; pop ebx from stack
                   ; pop edi from stack
         pop edi
         pop esi
                  ; pop esi from stack
         ret
     CountMatches ENDP
```

Line 28-31, 33-36, 51-54:

Registers used:

esi: store the addresses of the elements in array1.

edi: store the addresses of the elements in array2.

eax: match count.

ebx: store elements in array1 for temporary comparison.

ecx: store the length of the array for loop count.

Push and pop the registers used by the procedure.

```
28
         push esi
                      ; push esi to stack
29
         push edi
                      ; push edi to stack
30
         push ebx
                      ; push ebx to stack
         push ecx
                      ; push ecx to stack
         pop ecx
                      ; pop ecx from stack
         pop ebx
                      ; pop ebx from stack
          pop edi
                      ; pop edi from stack
         pop esi
                      ; pop esi from stack
```

Move the arguments to registers

```
mov esi, aptr1
mov edi, aptr2
mov ecx, arraySize
mov eax, 0
```

Line 38-49:

Move the element in array1 to *ebx*, then compare it with the element in array2. If they are equal, then increase *eax* by 1. If not, increase address registers by 4, since the size of double word is 4, then loop.

RESULT:

4 registers used by the procedure remains the same. And *eax* is correctly printed out as 2.

```
EAX=001BFDFC EBX=005BF000 ECX=00291113 EDX=00291113 EDX=00291113 EDX=00291113 EDX=00291113 EDX=00291113 EDX=00291113 EDX=001BFDA8 EIP=00293A75 EFL=00000246 CF=0 SF=0 ZF=1 OF=0 AF=0 PF=1 +2

EAX=00000002 EBX=005BF000 ECX=00291113 EDX=00291113 EDX=002911
```