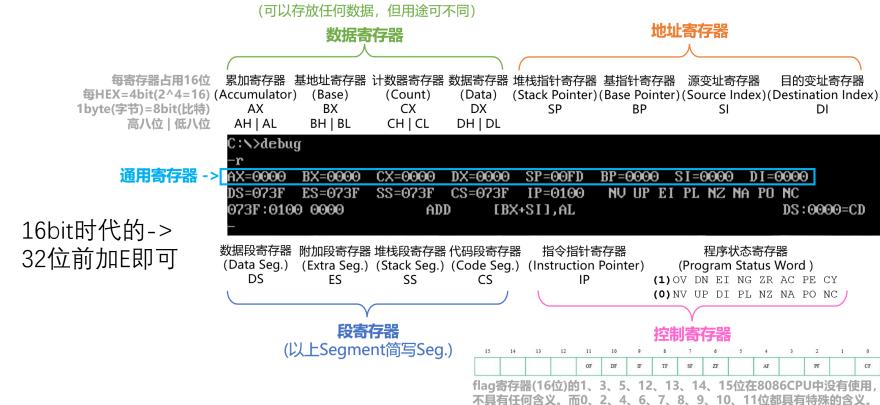
前情提要:

- 1.在loop指令中,ECX自动成为循环计数器,且循环一次自减1,当ECX==0时停止跳转,不为0时跳转到符号内容中。(颇具8086遗风)
- 2.LEA指令和mov的不同: LEA赋予的是地址

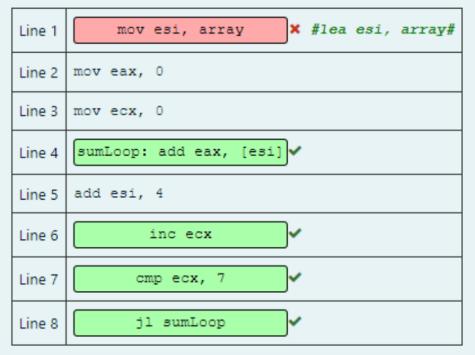
LEA对于变量,其后面的有无[]皆可,都表示取变量地址,相当于指针。对于寄存器而言,无[]表示取地址,有[]表示取值。

MOV对于变量,加不加[]都表示取值;对于寄存器而言,无[]表示取值,有[]表示取地址。(大概)3.任何时刻,SS:SP 都是指向栈顶元素。(32位时代已经不需要偏移地址求和20位了仅需一个地址寄存器如ESP等)



把有7个数的数组array中每一位求和并储存在EAX寄存器中:

Drag-and-drop the correct sequence number of the assembly code to form a program where 7 numbers in an array are added and stored in eax register. Note that your sequence must absolutely match the line numbers to the left-most column of the table. The answers for Lines 2, 3 and 5 have been provided. Complete the rest.



- ; 将指针ESI指向array**所在地址**
- ; 将累加器设为0
- ;将计数器设为0
- sumLoop子程序开始:将ESI所指地址的值加给EAX
- ; ESI+=4,指针偏移到下一位int(4byte)
- ;计数器自增
- ;比较ECX与7
- ;如果ECX<7,则继续子程序(循环体)

jnl sumLoop (inc ecx) (dec ecx) (lea esi, array) jl sumLoop (sumLoop: add eax, [esi]) (cmp ecx, 7) (mov esi, array)

3.LEA指令和mov的不同: LEA赋予的是地址

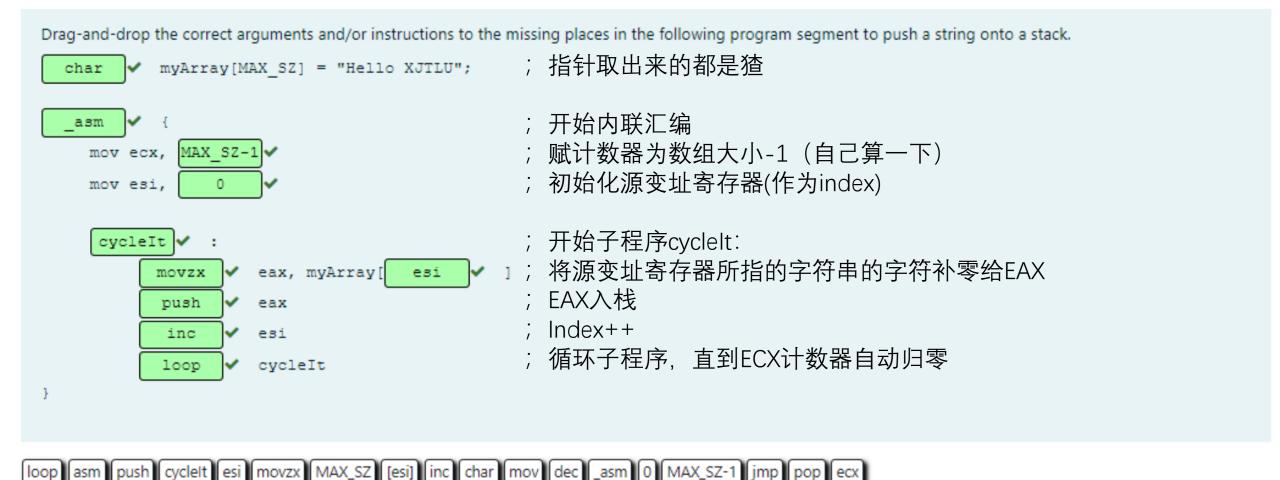
LEA对于变量,其后面有无[]皆可,都表示取变量地址,相当于指针。对于寄存器而言,无[]表示取地址,有[]表示取值。

MOV对于变量,加不加[]都表示取值;对于寄存器而言,无[]表示取值,有[]表示取地址。(大概)

前情提要:

将字符串入栈:

1.在loop指令中, ECX自动成为循环计数器, 且循环一次自减1, 当 ECX==0时停止跳转, 不为0时跳转到符号内容中。(颇具8086遗风)



将一个含有7个int的数组通过冒泡排序排为递增:

Drag-and-drop the correct sequence number of the assembly code to form a program that sorts an array of 7 integers in an **ascending** order (Bubble Sort). Note that your sequence must absolutely match the line numbers to the left-most column of the table. Complete Lines 4, 7-10.



求数组中所有数之和:

```
Drag-and-drop the correct arguments and/or instructions to the missing places for the following program that sums all the numbers in an array.
                                              ;数组大小为5
int arraySize = 5;
int intArray[ arraySize / ] = {12, 3, 7, 23, 9};  初始化数组, 每次取出为int整数
                                              ; 初始化totalAmt归零
int totalAmt =
                                              ;开始内联汇编
asm{
                                              ; edi指向数组地址
        lea
                  edi,
                         intArray
                                              ; 计数器=数组大小
              arraySize
    mov ecx,
                                              ; eax累加器=0
    mov eax, totalAmt
     addTotalAmt 🗸
                                              ;addTotalAmt子程序:
                       eax, [edi]
                                              ; eax+=edi所指int
             add
                                              ; 然后edi指向下一个int
        add edi,
                                              ;循环子程序,直到计数器归零
                      addTotalAmt
            1000
                                              ;将eax累加数值赋给totalAmt
          totalAmt
```

movzx intArray loop arraySize-1 totalAmt arraySize add addTotalAmt 4 [intArray] lea 0 jmp 8