

Faculty

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Semester: _____

Section: _____

School of Electrical Engineering and Computer Science

EE-222 Microprocessor Systems

Lab2-B: Saving Values in Registers and Debug them using Win Debugger

Name	Reg. No.	Viva / Quiz / Lab Performance	Analysis of data in Lab Report	Modern Tool usage	Ethics and Safety	Individual and Team Work	Total
		5 Marks	5 Marks	5 Marks	5 Marks	5 Marks	25 Marks

EXPERIMENT 02

SAVING VALUES IN REGISTERS AND DEBUG THEM USING WIN DEBUGGER

OBJECTIVES:

1. Getting introduced to assembly language
2. Learning some basic commands
3. Introduction to the syntax of assembly language programming
4. Learning the use of debugger

EQUIPMENT:

SOFTWARE:

- Microsoft assembler (MASM)

DISCUSSION:

Before starting coding in assembly we should get familiarized with some basic coding parameters, assembly language syntax and some basics of microprocessors.

Introduction to Registers:

There are four type of registers in microprocessors:

1. AX
2. BX
3. CX
4. DX

AX, BX are mainly used for arithmetic operations and saving address. CX is used for saving the values for counts which is used in executing loop instructions and DX is mainly used for I/O operations.

PROGRAM STRUCTURE:

MEMORY MODELS:

The size of code and data a program can have is determined by specifying memory model using the .MODEL directive. The models used are SMALL, LARGE, and HUGE but the appropriate one is .SMALL. The model directive should come before any segment definition.

DATA SEGMENT:

The data segment is used for all the variables definitions. We use **.DATA** directive followed by variable and constant declaration.

STACK SEGMENT:

The purpose of stack segment is to set aside a block of memory to store the stack. The declaration syntax is:

.stack size

If we write:

.stack 100h

100 bytes would be reserved for stack. If size omitted 1KB is the default size.

CODE SEGMENT:

Code segment contains all the programming instructions. The declaration syntax is:

.model small

.stack 100h

.data

; Data definitions go here

.code

.startup

; Instructions go here

.end

The last line here should be **END** directive followed by the exit.

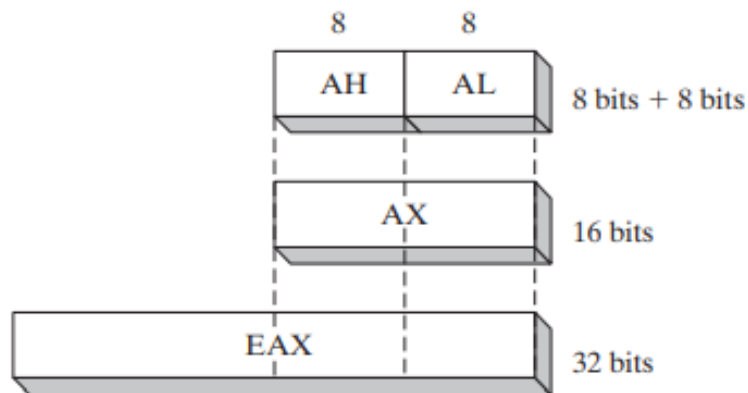
REAL MODE:

In real-address mode, only 1 MByte of memory can be addressed, from hexadecimal 00000 to FFFFF. The processor can run only one program at a time, but it can momentarily interrupt that program to process requests (called interrupts) from peripherals. Application programs are permitted to access any memory location, including addresses that are linked directly to system

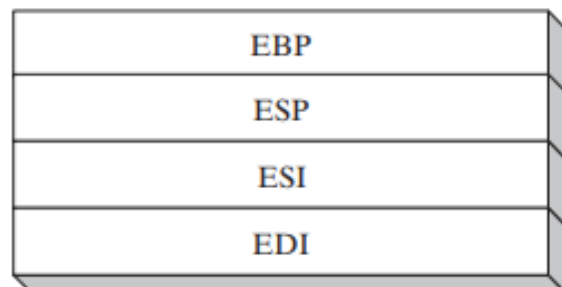
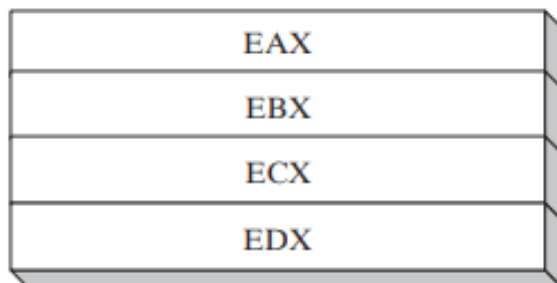
hardware. The MS-DOS operating system runs in real-address mode, and Windows 95 and 98 can be booted into this mode.

PROTECTED MODE:

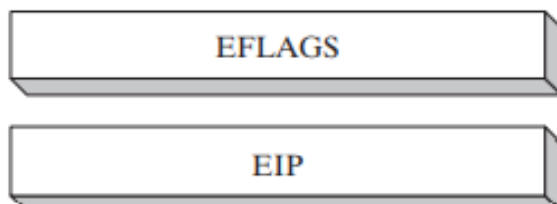
In protected mode, the processor can run multiple programs at the same time. It assigns each process (running program) a total of 4 Giga Byte of memory. Each program can be assigned its own reserved memory area, and programs are prevented from accidentally accessing each other's code and data. MS-Windows and Linux run in protected mode.



32-Bit General-Purpose Registers



16-Bit Segment Registers



Operand	Description
<i>reg8</i>	8-bit general-purpose register: AH, AL, BH, BL, CH, CL, DH, DL
<i>reg16</i>	16-bit general-purpose register: AX, BX, CX, DX, SI, DI, SP, BP
<i>reg32</i>	32-bit general-purpose register: EAX, EBX, ECX, EDX, ESI, EDI, ESP, EBP
<i>reg</i>	Any general-purpose register
<i>sreg</i>	16-bit segment register: CS, DS, SS, ES, FS, GS
<i>imm</i>	8-, 16-, or 32-bit immediate value
<i>imm8</i>	8-bit immediate byte value
<i>imm16</i>	16-bit immediate word value
<i>imm32</i>	32-bit immediate doubleword value
<i>reg/mem8</i>	8-bit operand, which can be an 8-bit general register or memory byte
<i>reg/mem16</i>	16-bit operand, which can be a 16-bit general register or memory word
<i>reg/mem32</i>	32-bit operand, which can be a 32-bit general register or memory doubleword
<i>mem</i>	An 8-, 16-, or 32-bit memory operand

32-Bit	16-Bit	8-Bit (High)	8-Bit (Low)
EAX	AX	AH	AL
EBX	BX	BH	BL
ECX	CX	CH	CL
EDX	DX	DH	DL

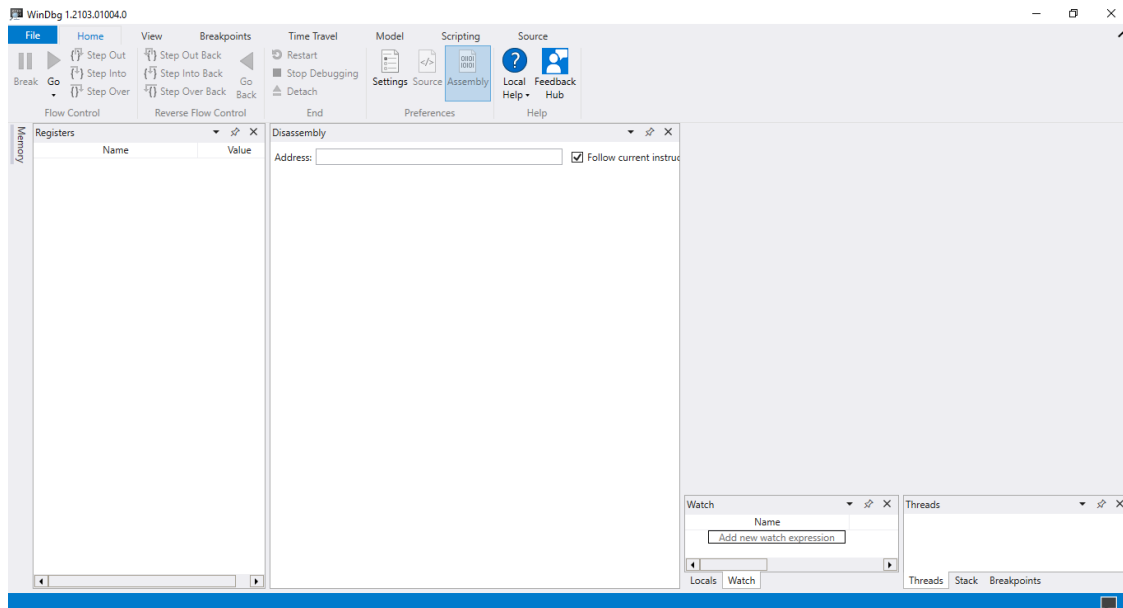
32-Bit	16-Bit
ESI	SI
EDI	DI
EBP	BP
ESP	SP

GETTING STARTED WITH WIN DEBUG V1.2:

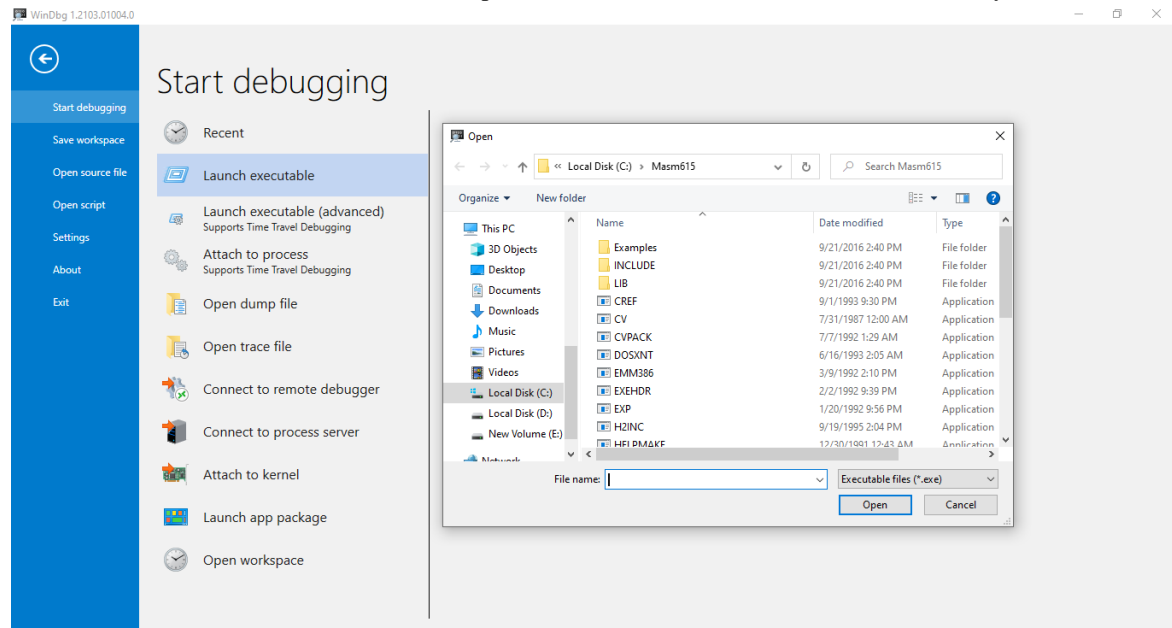
As in case of MASM we are dealing with 32-bit protected mode using Kip Irvine library, therefore for 32-bit we have to use a windows debugger called Win Debug version 1.2. You can download it by clicking the following link.

<https://www.microsoft.com/en-us/p/windbg-preview/9pgjgd53tn86?activetab=pivot:overviewtab>

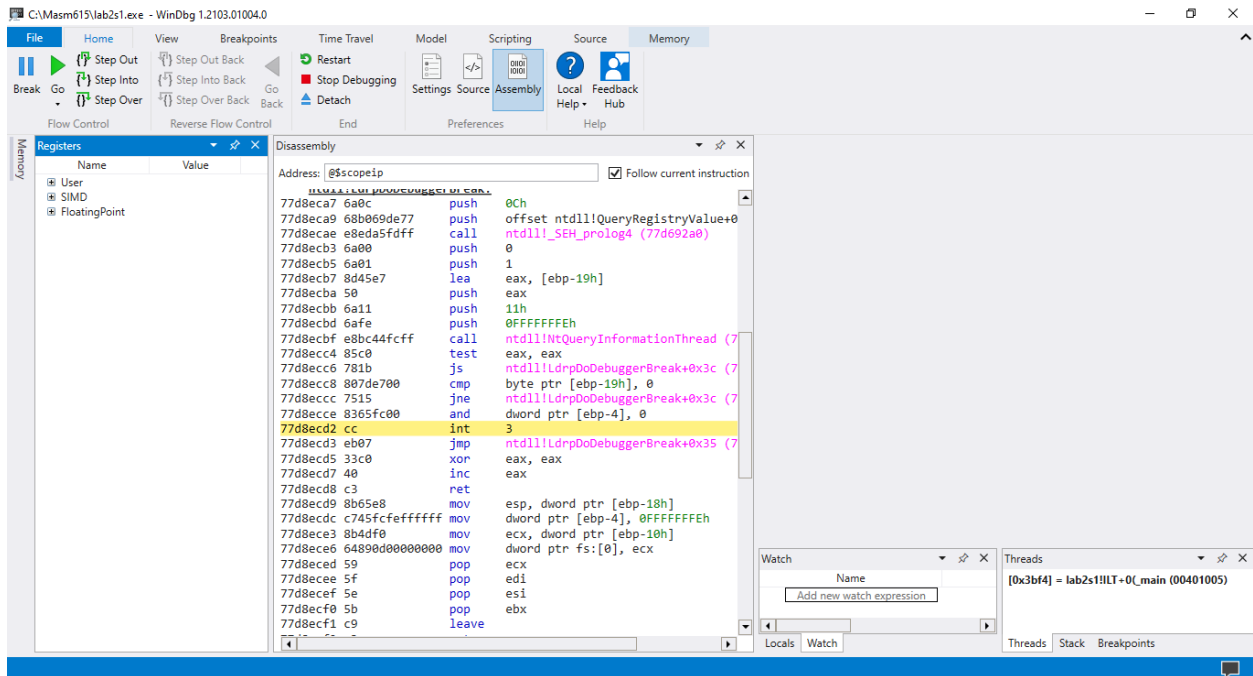
1. After installing Win debug application from Microsoft store when opened it will look like.



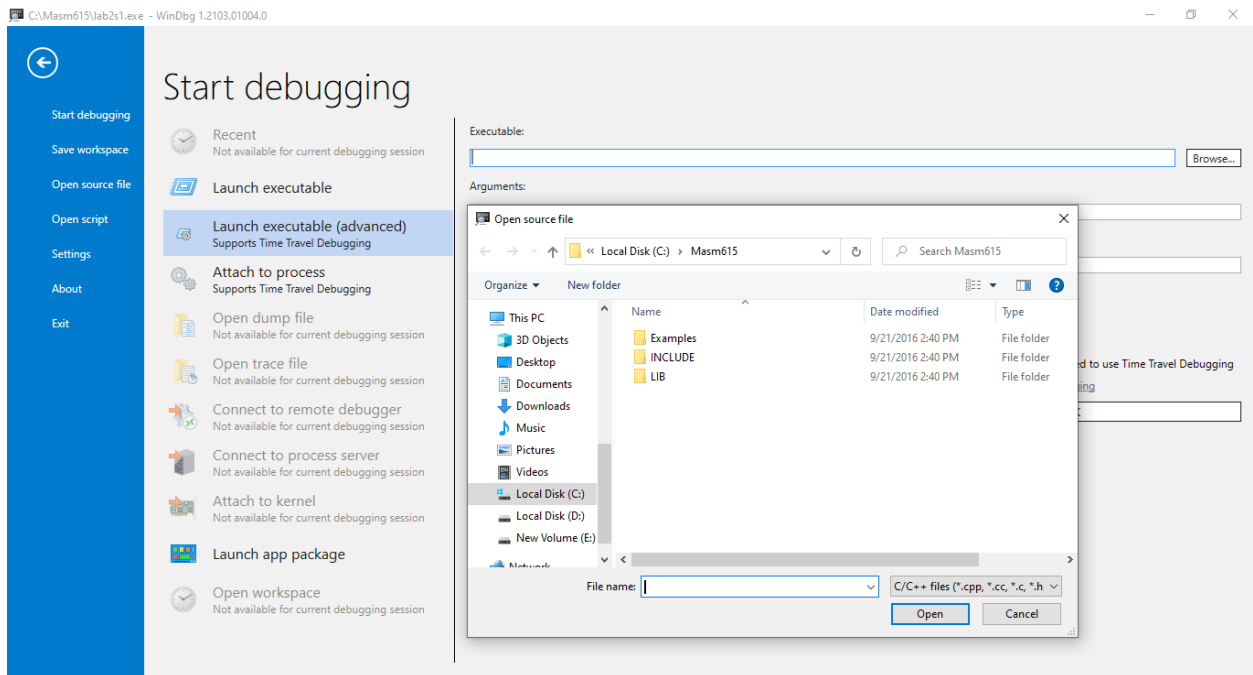
2. Click file, click launch executable and then input the executable file from the MASM directory



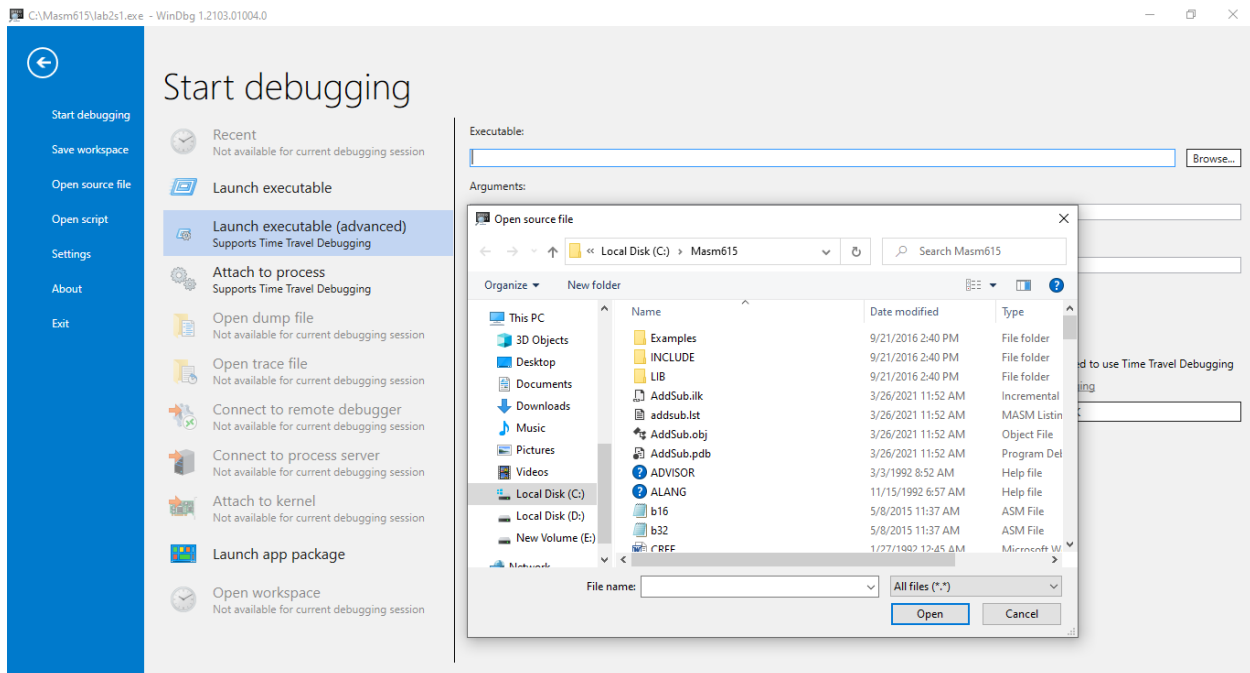
3. After launching executable file following windows will appear in Win debug.



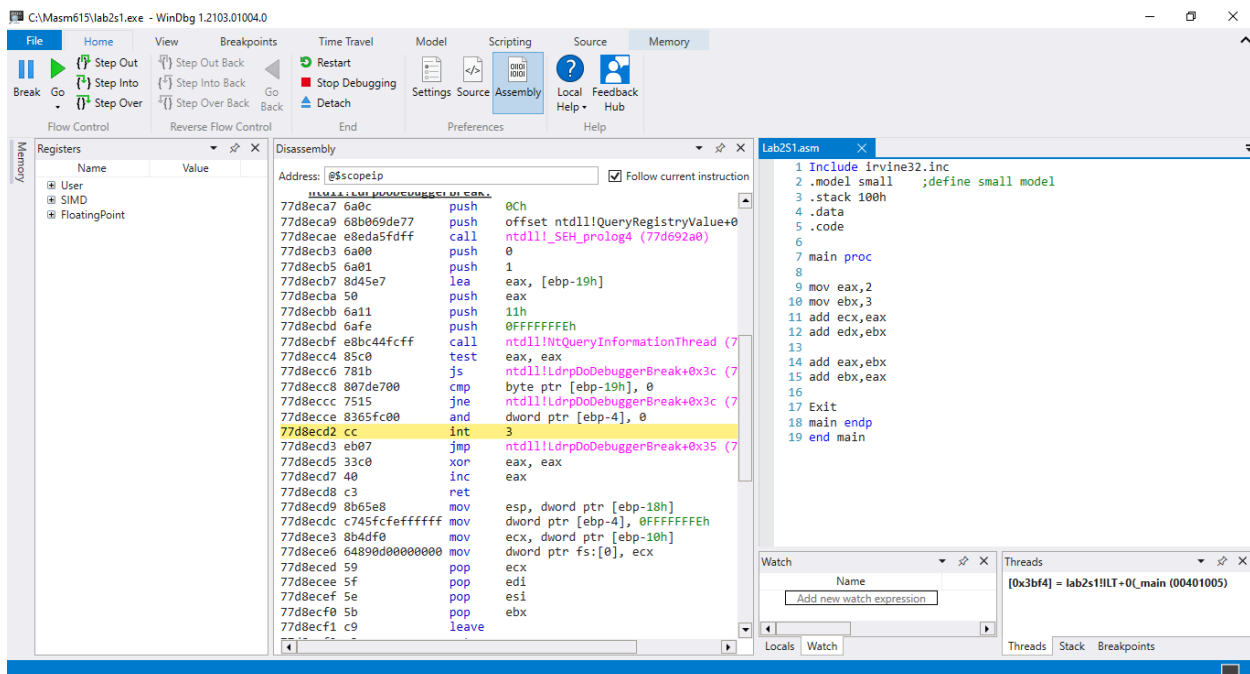
4. Now open source file of yours with .asm extension that you had saved in MASM directory.



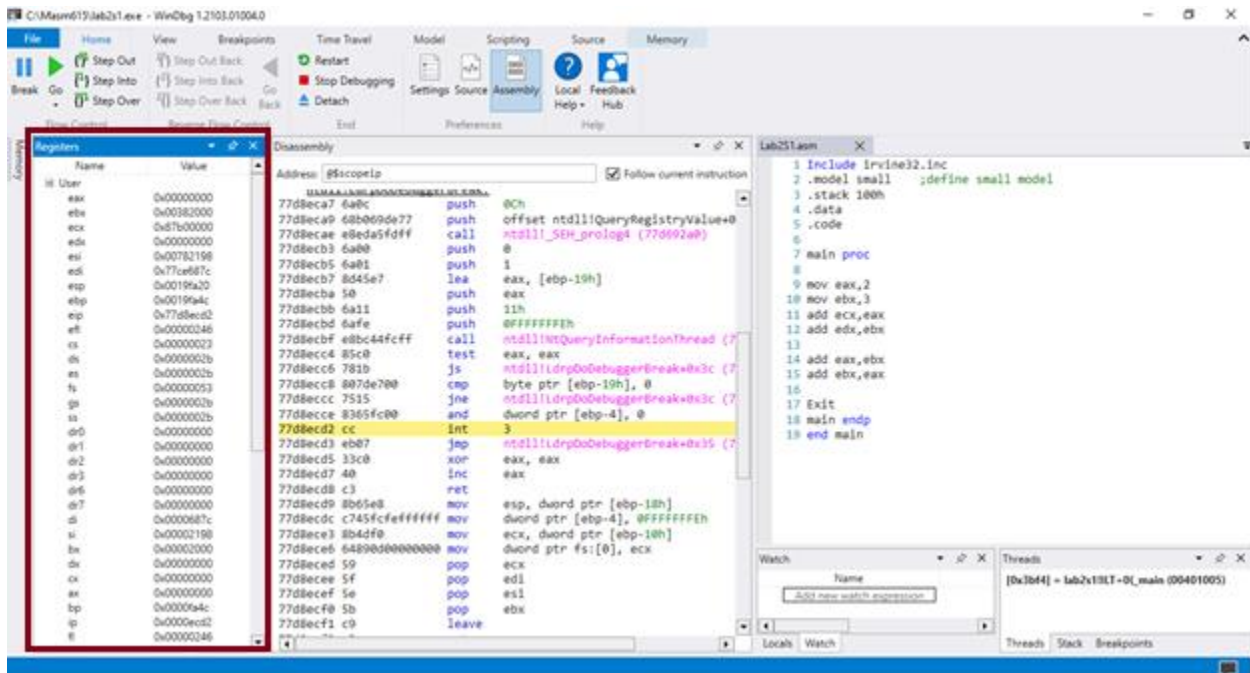
5. Select all files instead of C/C++ and select your .asm file from the directory.



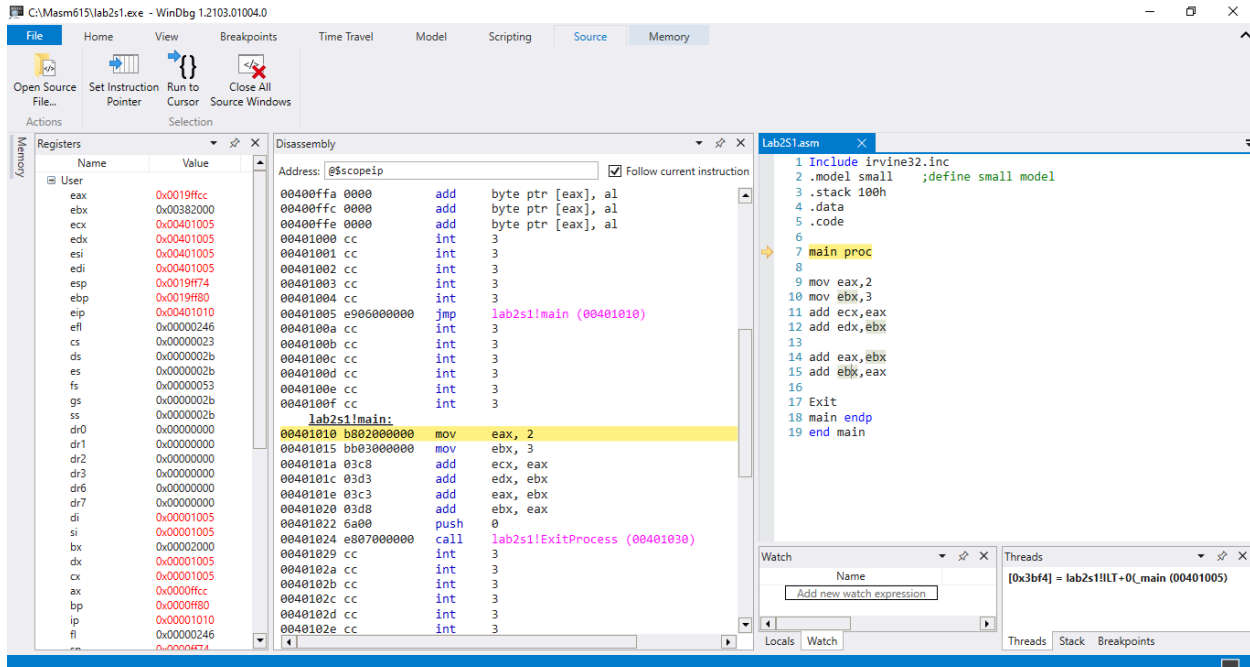
6. After opening the source file, a new window will appear in which your code is shown.



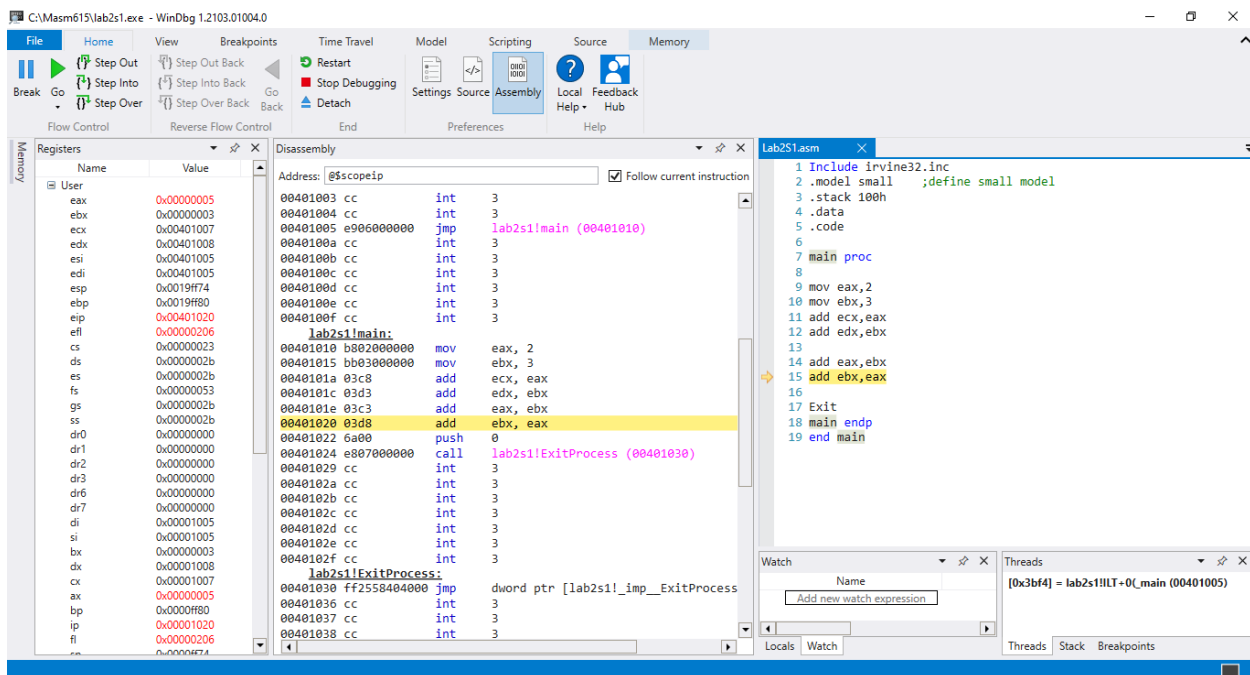
7. Now expand the user tab inside register window by clicking on plus with it.



8. Now click on source, left click inside your script file and then on top left side left click on “Run to Cursor”. After you do that a yellow arrow will appear on the corresponding line.



9. Now press F10 button to do step wise execution of instructions of the code.



SAMPLE CODE:

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

Start with moving values in registers using Mov instruction and then using Add instruction to add the register values.

```
Include irvine32.inc
.model small      ;define small model
.stack 100h
.data
.code
```

```
main proc
```

```
mov eax,2
mov ebx,3
```

```
call dumpregs
```

```
add ecx,eax
add edx,ebx
```

```
call dumpregs
```

```
add eax,ebx
add ebx,eax
```

```
call dumpregs
```

```
Exit          ;termination of program
main endp
end main
```

1. Note down the contents of registers EAX, EBX, ECX and EDX as displayed by the program
2. Check the contents of registers against the instructions.
3. Do the contents of register ECX and EDX match the expected result?
4. If not, what step needs to be taken?

EXERCISES:

1. Write an assembly code to display the data of registers before the termination command than edit your code so that the data will be displayed on new line.
2. Write an assembly code for example code discussed above but now display all the values of destination register after every instruction i.e Mov, Add etc
3. Write an assembly code to user input any small alphabet than print its capital version on the screen (Hint: use ASCII table)