



**Ministry of Education and Investigation Republic of Moldova**

**Technical University of Moldova**

**Faculty of Computers, Informatics and Microelectronics**

# **REPORT**

Laboratory work nr.1  
on the course “Operating Systems”

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**Topic:** displaying the characters and strings using int 10h BIOS interruptions;

**Tasks:**

- Write character as TTY;
- Write character;
- Write character/attribute;
- Display character/attribute + update cursor;
- Display string;
- Display string + update cursor;
- Print directly to video memory;

**Implementation and results:**

First of all we need to compile the code using NASM in this way:

```
nasm -f bin lab1.asm -o lab1.bin
```

After that code on python make it into a bootable image

```
import os

# Input and output file names
input_file_name = 'lab1.bin'
output_file_name = 'labImg1.img'

# Get the size of the input file
input_file_size = os.path.getsize(input_file_name)

# Read the contents of the input file
with open(input_file_name, 'rb') as input_file:
    file_content = input_file.read()

# Create a new file and write the content of the input file
with open(output_file_name, 'wb') as output_file:
    output_file.write(file_content)
```

```

# Calculate the number of zero bytes to fill
remaining_size = 1474560 - input_file_size

# Fill the rest of the file with zero bytes
with open(output_file_name, 'ab') as output_file:
    output_file.write(b'\x00' * remaining_size)

print(f"File '{output_file_name}' created with size 1474560
bytes.")

```

With the floppy image created in the same folder it can be inserted into the floppy controller of the virtual machine (Virtual Box).

The first six tasks were implemented in a single file. After some of the instructions it was necessary to move the cursor explicitly in order to avoid the character overlap.

```

org 7c00h
; nasm -f bin lab1.asm -o lab1.bin
section .data
    mystr db "START!", 0
    let dd 'S'
section .text
    global _start

_start:
    ; printing letter 'H'
    ; TTY output \ update cursor position
    mov ah, 0eh
    mov al, 72 ; ascii code for the letter 'H'
    mov bl, 0x08 ; white foreground color attribute
    int 10h

```

```
; printing letter 'I'
mov ah, 0ah
mov al, 73 ; ascii code for the letter 'I'
mov bl, 0x09
int 10h
```

```
; move cursor
mov ah, 02h;
mov dh, 0x00;
mov dl, 0x04; column
int 10h;
```

```
; write char/attribute
mov ah, 09h;
mov al, 69; E - ascii number
mov bl, 0x02; red color attribute
mov cx, 1;
int 10h;
```

```
; move cursor
mov ah, 02h;
mov dh, 0x05;
mov dl, dh;
int 10h;
```

```
; Use di register to point to the destination offset
lea di, [let] ; lea instruction that performs memory
addressing calculations but doesn't actually address memory.
```

; Load the character 'S' from the memory location pointed  
by di

```
mov al, [di]
```

; Call interrupt 10h to perform video services

```
mov ax, 1302h
```

```
int 10h
```

; move cursor

```
mov ah, 02h;
```

```
mov dh, 0x07;
```

```
mov dl, dh;
```

```
int 10h;
```

; Use di register to point to the destination offset

```
lea di, [let]
```

; Load the character 'S' from the memory location pointed  
by di

```
mov al, [di]
```

; Call interrupt 10h to perform video services

```
mov ax, 1303h
```

```
int 10h;
```

; printing the string "START!"

```
mov ah, 13h
```

```
mov al, 0 ; attribute
```

```
mov bh, 0 ; page number
```

```
mov cx, 6 ; number of characters
```

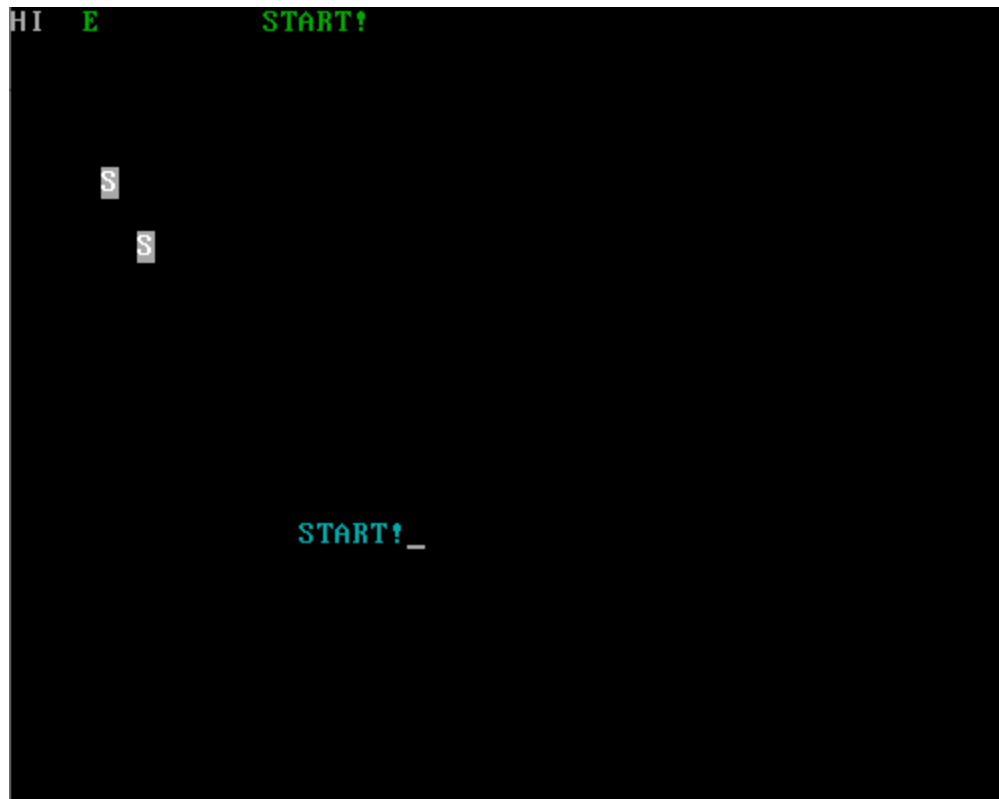
```
mov dh, 0x03 ; row
```

```
mov dl, dh; column
```

```
mov dx, 14 ; column and row position
mov bp, mystr ; pointer to the string
int 10h

; display string + update cursor
mov ax, 0h;
mov es, ax;
mov bl, 0x03; cyan color attribute
mov cx, 0x06; length of string
mov dh, 0x10; row to start writing
mov dl, dh; column to start writing
mov bp, mystr;
mov ax, 1301h;
int 10h;
```

Here we have some screenshots of the results of code:



**Figure 1** - Output of the first seven tasks

And the advanced task together with its output will be presented below:

```
org 7c00h
; nasm -f bin lab1a.asm -o lab1a.bin
section .text
global _start

_start:
mov ax, 0xB800; address of the Video memory
mov es, ax;
```

```
xor di, di; offset to write characters to video memory  
pointer
```

```
mov ax, 'B';  
stosb; write the character to the memory  
mov ax, 0x04; text color  
stosb; write the attribute to the memory
```



**Figure 2** - Output of the advanced task

## Conclusions:

During this lab assignment, I delved into the intricacies of the int 10h BIOS video services and their associated interrupts. These services offer diverse methods for displaying characters or strings on the screen; however, their efficiency for real-world tasks is notably sluggish. The exploration led me to realize that for improved performance, a more viable approach involves directly writing characters to video memory. Furthermore, I gained insights into the critical importance of instructing the program about the initial memory segment to work with, minimizing the risk of memory errors from the outset. Also I understood that comments in the code are very useful as for me as for people who is looking through.