一、实验目标

- 1. 使用 MASM32+Visualstudio 写汇编程序入门
- 2. 了解汇编语言中对字符串的操作

二、实验要求

用 x86 汇编语言实现以下 C 语言函数功能

unsigned int strlen(char *s);			计算给定字符串的长度,不包括'\0'在内
char	*strchr(const	char*	查找字符串 s 中首次出现字符 c 的位置, 返回首次出现 c 的
s,char c);			位置的指针,如果 s 中不存在 c 则返回 0
int	stremp(const	char	当 s1 <s2 td="" 时,返回为-1;<=""></s2>
*s1,const char *s2);			当 s1==s2 时,返回值= 0;
			当 s1>s2 时,返回 1。
char *strset(char *s, char c);			把字符串 s 中的所有字符都设置成字符 c

三、实验过程

1. 配置 VS2017+MASM32 环境

1.1 下载安装 MASM32:

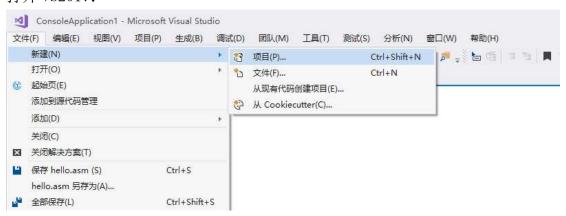
在 http://www.masm32.com/官网下载并安装

1.2 安装 VS2017:

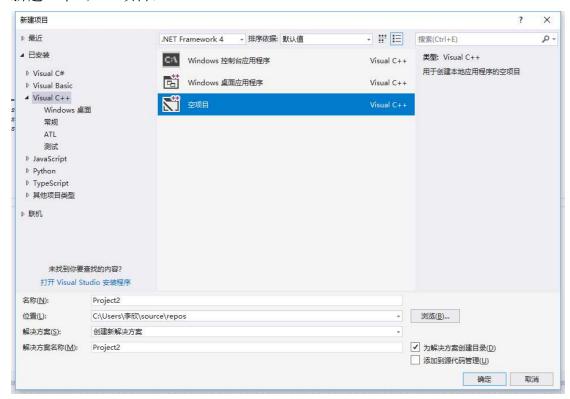
由于我的电脑之前装了 VS2017, 所以在此不再赘述安装过程。给的教程是 VS2010, 太老了, 新版也支持汇编, 所以干脆就直接用 VS2017 了。

1.3 新建一个汇编项目:

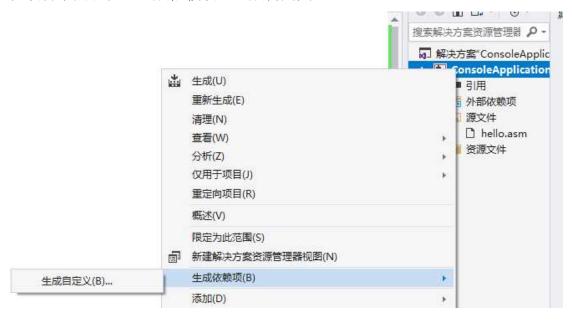
打开 VS2017:



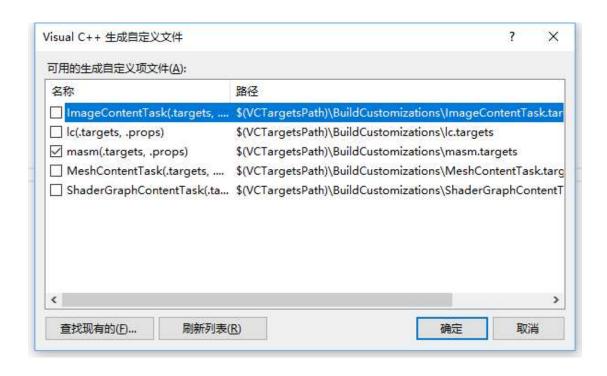
新建一个 C/C++项目:



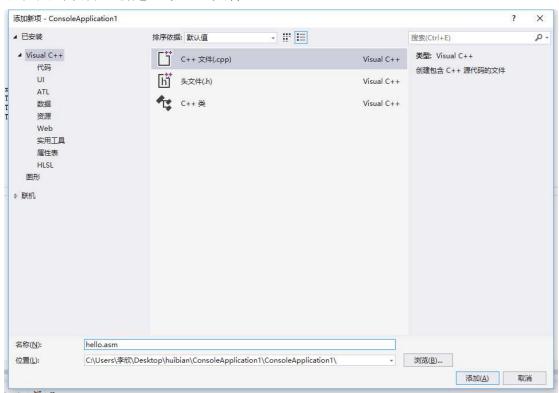
在项目下点右键,生成依赖项,生成自定义:



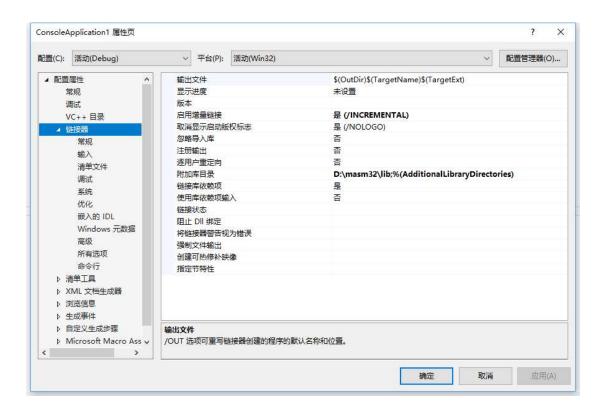
选择 masm,确定:



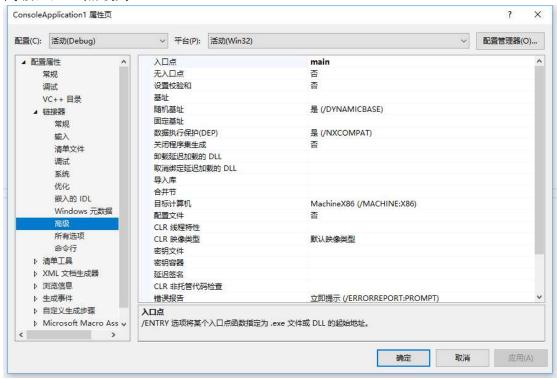
右键点击项目,新建一个asm文件:



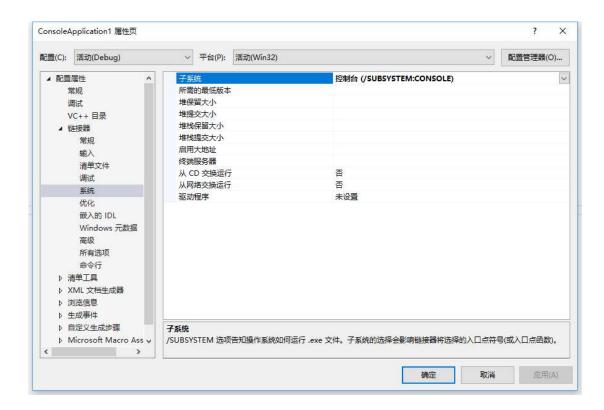
继续点击项目,右键,属性,修改附加库目录为 masm 安装目录的 lib 文件夹:



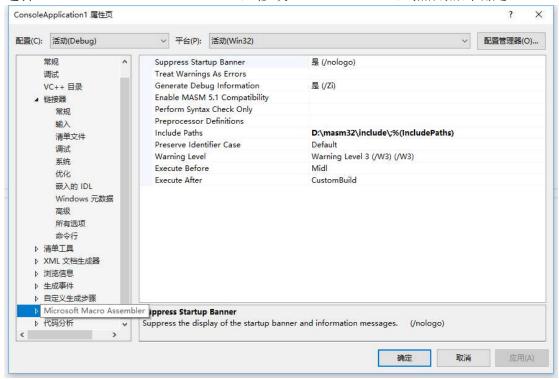
高级,入口点改为 main:



子系统改为控制台:



选择 Microsoft Macro Assembler, 修改 Include Paths, 然后点击确定:



然后点开 hello. asm 就可以写代码了,点击开始调试可以运行代码。

2. 编写实验代码

2.1 strcmp:

```
;write by chujian
      .model flat, stdcall
      include kernel32. inc
      includelib kernel32.lib
     include msvcrt.inc
                      db "%d", OAH, O
     format
                      db "%d, UAG, U
db "Reverse Engineering", O
db "Reverse Engineering", O
      szText
                                                                  ;szText==szText.2
      szText2
                     db "Reverse Eng", 0
db "Reverse Engj", 0
db "Reverse Engh", 0
                                                                  ;szText>szText3
      szText3
      szText5
                                                                  :szText>szText5
      . code
21
22
      main PROC
           LEA ESI, szText
     LEA ESI, szlext
LEA EDI, szText2
:LEA EDI, szText3
:LEA EDI, szText4
:LEA EDI, szText5
                                       :result=0
                                      ;result=1
25
26
27
                                       :result=1
            stremp逻辑
            MOV ECX, 20
           REPE CMPSB
CMP ECX, 0
30
31
            Jecxz equal
            MOV ECX, 1
     equal:
INVOKE crt_printf, addr format, ECX
35
36
37
38
            INVOKE crt_getchar
39
           INVOKE ExitProcess, 0
40
      main ENDP
```

关键的是使用 CMPSB, 字符串比较指令,并用 REPR 指令重复执行。字符串相等情况, szText 与 szText2 比较,运行结果:

```
.data
                   db "%d", OAH, O
                                                                                     III C:\Users\李欣\Desktop\huil
12
     format
                   db "Reverse Engineering", 0
13
     szText
                 db "Reverse Engineering", 0
db "Reverse Eng", 0
db "Reverse Engj", 0
db "Reverse Engh", 0
14
     szText2
                                                       :szText==szText2
15
     szText3
                                                       ;szText>szText3
16
     szText4
                                                       ;szText<szText4
17
     szText5
                                                       ;szText>szText5
18
19
     . code
20
21
     main PROC
22
         LEA ESI, szText
23
         LEA EDI, szText2
                                ;result=0
       ;LEA EDI, szText3
24
                                 ;result=1
          ;LEA EDI, szText4
25
                                 ;result=-1
26
         ;LEA EDI, szText5
                                result=1
```

字符串不相等情况, szText 与 szText3 比较, 修改注释并运行:

```
■ C:\Users\李欣\Desktop\huibian\ConsoleA
                    db "%d", OAH, O
12
     format
                    db "Reverse Engineering", 0
13
     szText
                   db "Reverse Engineering", 0
db "Reverse Eng", 0
db "Reverse Engj", 0
db "Reverse Engh", 0
     szText2
                                                           :szText==szText2
15
     szText3
                                                           ;szText>szText3
16
     szText4
                                                           ;szText<szText4
                                                          ;szText>szText5
18
19
     . code
20
21
     main PROC
     LEA ESI, szText
;LEA EDI, szText2
22
23
                                  ;result=0
          LEA EDI, szText3
                                  ;result=1
25
26
          ;LEA EDI, szText4
                                  ;result=-1
           'LEA EDI. szText5 'result=1
```

2.2 strlen:

```
;write by chujian
     .model flat, stdcall
     include kernel32.inc
     includelib kernel32.lib
     include msvcrt.inc
     includelib msvcrt.lib
     szText db "Reverse Engineering", 0
format db "length = %d", OAH, O
     main PROC
LEA EDI, szText
MOV ECX, OFFFFFFFF
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
          XOR AL, AL
MOV EBX, EDI
         SUB EDI, EBX
         INVOKE crt_printf, addr format, EDI
28
29
30
31
32
33
          INVOKE crt_getchar
         INVOKE ExitProcess, 0
     main ENDP
```

先将 AL 寄存器置零,复制一份字符串首地址到 EBX,比较 AL 与字符串中的字符, 不相等就自增/自减,最后与原地址相减即可得到字符串长度。

字符串长度计算运行结果:

```
_____
include msvcrt.inc
includelib msvcrt.lib
. data
szText db "Reverse Engineering", 0
format db "length = %d", OAH, 0
. code
main PROC
LEA EDI, szText
    MOV ECX, OFFFFFFFH
    .....
```

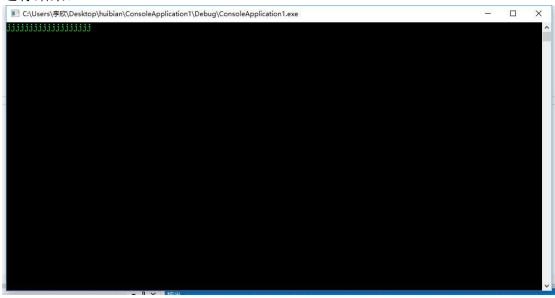


2.3 strset:

```
;write by chujian
      386
      .model flat, stdcall
     include kernel32.inc
includelib kernel32.lib
     include msvcrt.inc
includelib msvcrt.lib
szText db "Reverse Engineering", 0 chr db 'j'
     main PROC
          LEA EDI, szText
MOV ECX, OFFFFFFFH
     PUSH 'j'
POP EAX
PUSH 19
          POP ECX
REP STOSB
          INVOKE crt_printf, addr szText
           INVOKE crt getchar
     INVOKE ExitProcess, 0
main ENDP
```

使用 STOSB 指令将'j'重复写入字符串 19 次即可

运行结果:



2.4 strchr:

```
| write by chujian | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .386 | .3
```

使用 SCASB 指令进行字符与字符串比较,最终显示字符串实际地址和相对地址。运行结果:

■ C:\Users\李欣\Desktop\huibian\ConsoleApplication1



i 在字符串中实际地址为 10965004, 相对字符串地址为 12。

四、实验总结

通过本实验,我学会了使用 MASM32+VS2017 环境运行 x86 汇编程序,掌握了基本的汇编程序编写方法,熟悉了汇编语言中对字符串的操作指令。中间配置环境的时候遇到很多问题,均通过百度谷歌自行解决,指令使用不会就查询文档,最终还是成功完成了本次实验。