Noah Jones Dr. Baskiyar COMP 3350 HW #5

1. [Memory Map] Fill in the following memory diagram with the data provided below. Please assume that the data segment begins at 0x0045B700.

.data

Rose BYTE 0A4h

Magnolia WORD 0CE21h

Cannas DWORD 8CB12F19h, 0A2B2h

Variable	Address	Data
Rose	0x0045B700	0A4h
Magnolia	0x0045B701	OCE21h
Cannas	0x0045B703	8CB12F19h
Cannas(2)	0x0045B707	0A2B2h

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COMP 3350

HW #5

2. [Addressing Modes] Copy the following code into your assembly development environment and single-step through it. For each single step execution, submit the screenshot. For those instructions referencing memory, do the linear address computation by hand and typewrite it.

; Assume that memory segment begins at 0x0000 4020

TITLE Addressing Modes (main.asm)

INCLUDE Irvine32.inc

.data

alpha	DWORD	0A1B1C1D1h, 87654321h
beta	DWORD	67EED9FCh, 21A220C2h
gamma	DWORD	0BCB1D44Fh

.code

main PROC

mov eax, 1C2Fh; Immediate	; $EAX = 0x????1C2F$
mov ecx, eax; Register to Register	; $ECX = 0x1C2F$
mov edi, OFFSET beta; Immediate mov [gamma], eax; Direct	; edi = 0x0000 4028 ; EAX = 0x0000 1C2F
mov esi, gamma; Direct	; esi = 0x00001C2F
mov esi, 4; Immediate	; esi = 00000004
mov eax, beta[esi]; Indirect-offset	; EAX = C2 (beta(esi + 4))
mov ebx, OFFSET alpha; Immediate	; $EBX = 0x0000 4020$
mov eax, 4[ebx]; Indirect-displacement	; EAX = 0x8765 4321

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COMP 3350

HW #5

mov eax, [ebx]; Indirect ; EAX = A1B1C1D1

mov eax,4[ebx][esi]; Base-Indirect-displacement; EAX = EBX + 8, 0x67EED9Fch

exit

main ENDP

END main

Location	<u>Value</u>	Memory Address
alpha	D1	0x0000 4020
alpha + 1	C1	0x0000 4021
alpha + 2	B1	0x0000 4022
alpha + 3	A1	0x000 4023
alpha + 4	21	0x0000 4024
alpha + 5	43	0x0000 4025
alpha + 6	65	0x0000 4026
alpha + 7	87	0x0000 4027
beta	FC	0x0000 4028
beta + 1	D9	0x0000 4029
beta + 2	EE	0x0000 402A
beta + 3	67	0x0000 402B
beta + 4	C2	0x0000 402C
beta + 5	2D	0x0000 402D

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COMP 3350

beta + 6	A2	0x0000 402E
beta + 7	21	0x0000 402F
gamma	4F	0x0000 4030
gamma + 1	D4	0x0000 4031
gamma + 2	B1	0x0000 4032
gamma + 3	ВС	0x0000 4033

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COMP 3350

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COMP 3350

```
Registers

EAX = 00001C2F EBX = 00FE7000 ECX = 00001C2F EDX = 008D1005 ESI = 00000004 EDI = 008D4008 EIP = 008D102C ESP = 010FFBF0 EBP = 010FFBFC EFL = 00000246

BX00RP400C = 21A220C2

100% **

| INCLUDE Irvine32.inc | data | alpha DWORD 0A1B1C1D1h, 87654321h | beta DWORD 67EE09FCh, 21A220C2h | garma DWORD 08CB1D44Fh | .code | mov eax, 1C2Fh | mov ecx, eax | mov esi, garma | mov edi, OFFSET beta | mov [garma], eax | mov esi, garma | mov esi, ga
```

Dr. Baskiyar

COMP 3350

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3. [Indirect addressing] Write a program that first displays all the elements of Array1, Array2 and Array3. Then, the program should subtract all the odd indexed elements of Array2 from the odd indexed elements of Array1 and store the result in Array3; e.g. Array3 [7] = Array1 [7] - Array2 [7]. Next, it must add the even indexed elements of Array1 and Array 2 and store them in the corresponding even indexed elements of Array3, e.g. Array3 [4] = Array1 [4] + Array2 [4]. Next, display the elements of all the arrays after these operations. Submit screenshots of the displays of the elements of all the arrays. You can use WriteInt or WriteHex to display the elements of the arrays. Fill in Array1 and Array2 each by your own ten numbers each using both positive and negative integers.

INCLUDE Irvine32.inc

.data

Array1 SWORD 7, 8, 9, -7, -8, -9, 6, 5, 4, 3

Array2 SWORD -4, -6, -8, -2, 4, 6, 8, 9, 7, 5

Array3 SWORD 10 DUP (?)

Array1Label BYTE "Array1: ",0

Array2Label BYTE "Array2: ",0

Array3Label BYTE "Array3: ",0

Array3aLabel BYTE "Array3 after Addition: ",0

Array3sLabel BYTE "Array3 after Subtraction: ",0

.code

main PROC

;Label for a1

mov edx, OFFSET Array1Label

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  call WriteString
  ; Display all elements of Array1
  mov esi, OFFSET Array1
  mov ecx, LENGTHOF Array1
  DisplayArray1:
    movsx eax, WORD PTR [esi]
    call WriteInt
    add esi, 2
    loop DisplayArray1
  call Crlf
    ;Label for a2
  mov edx, OFFSET Array2Label
  call WriteString
  ; Display all elements of Array2
  mov esi, OFFSET Array2
  mov ecx, LENGTHOF Array2
```

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  DisplayArray2:
   movsx eax, WORD PTR [esi]
    call WriteInt
    add esi, 2
    loop DisplayArray2
  call Crlf
    ;Label for a3
  mov edx, OFFSET Array3Label
  call WriteString
  ; Display Array3 Before Operations
  mov esi, OFFSET Array3
  mov ecx, LENGTHOF Array3
                                  ; loop counter
  DisplayArray3:
    movsx eax, WORD PTR [esi]
    call WriteInt
    add esi, 2
    loop DisplayArray3
```

call Crlf

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  ; Subtract odd elements of Array2 from odd elements of Array1 and store the result in
Array3
  mov esi, OFFSET Array1 + 2
  mov edi, OFFSET Array2 + 2
  mov ebx, OFFSET Array3 + 2
  mov ecx, LENGTHOF Array1 / 2; Divide by 2 to process only odd-indexed elements
  SubtractOdds:
    movsx eax, WORD PTR [esi]
    movsx edx, WORD PTR [edi]
    sub eax, edx
    mov WORD PTR [ebx], ax
    add esi, 4
    add edi, 4
    add ebx, 4
    loop SubtractOdds
  ;Label for a3
  mov edx, OFFSET Array3sLabel
  call WriteString
```

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  mov esi, OFFSET Array3
  mov ecx, LENGTHOF Array3
  DisplayArray3AfterSubtraction:
    movsx eax, WORD PTR [esi]
    call WriteInt
    add esi, 2
    loop DisplayArray3AfterSubtraction
  call Crlf
    ;Label for a3
  mov edx, OFFSET Array3aLabel
  call WriteString
  ; Add even elements of Array1 and Array2 and store them in Array3
  mov esi, OFFSET Array1
  mov edi, OFFSET Array2
  mov ebx, OFFSET Array3
  mov ecx, LENGTHOF Array1/2
  AddEvens:
```

```
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    movsx eax, WORD PTR [esi]
    add esi, 4
    movsx ecx, WORD PTR [edi]
    add edi, 4
    add eax, ecx
    mov WORD PTR [ebx], ax
    add ebx, 4
    loop AddEvens
  mov esi, OFFSET Array3
  mov ecx, LENGTHOF Array3
  DisplayArray3AfterAddition:
    movsx eax, WORD PTR [esi]
    call WriteInt
    add esi, 2
    loop DisplayArray3AfterAddition
  call Crlf
  exit
main ENDP
```

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END main

```
mov eui, orraei Arrayz
mov ebx, OFFSET Array3
mov ecx, LENGTHOF Array1 /
                                          🚳 Microsoft Visual Studio Debug Console
      Evens: Array1: +7+8+9-7-8-9+6+5+4+3
movsx eax, WORD PTR [&Array2: -4-6-8-2+4+6+8+9+7+5
add esi, 4 Array3: +0+0+0+0+0+0+0+0+0
movsx ecx, WORD PTR [&Array3 after Subtraction: +0+14+0-5+0-15+0-4+0-2
add edi, 4
AddEvens:
      add edi, 4
      add eax, ecx C:\Users\nhj0004\source\repos\hw555\Debug\hw555.exe (process 19708) exited with code 0.

mov WORD PTR [ebx], a>To automatically close the console when debugging stops, enable Tools->Options->Debugging le when debugging stops.
                                        Press any key to close this window . . .
      add ebx, 4
      loop AddEvens
mov esi, OFFSET Array3
mov ecx, LENGTHOF Array3
DisplayArray3AfterAddition movsx eax, WORD PTR [\epsilon
      call WriteInt
      add esi, 2
      loop DisplayArray3Afte
call Crlf
```

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4. [Loops] Declare a signed word array. Write a program to print on screen the first *n* positive elements of the array, using the Loop instruction. One sample array is given below. You should test with other sample created arrays and with multiple sized arrays. Make sure you have a good mix of positive and negative integers.

.data

MySigned Array SWORD -1, 78, 0AC, 4567, -7, -273, 92

- 1. Prompt user for integer n,
- 2. Read the value of *n* from user input

Please use the "WriteInt" procedure, not "DumpRegs". Other relevant procedures: "ReadInt" and "WriteString." In your homework submission, please embed both the code and one screen shot for n = 6.

```
INCLUDE Irvine32.inc
.data

MySignedArray SWORD -1, 78, 6798, 4567, -7, -273, 92, 65346, 5465, 645, 35, 4
promptMsg BYTE "Enter the value of n: ", 0
```

.code
main PROC
mov edx, OFFSET promptMsg
call WriteString
; Read the value of n from user input
call ReadInt
mov ecx, eax; Move n to the loop counter

```
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COMP 3350
HW #5
  mov esi, OFFSET MySignedArray
  mov ebx, 0; Counter for positive elements encountered
  PrintPositiveElements:
    cmp ebx, ecx; Compare the counter with n
    jge EndLoop; If counter >= n, exit loop
    movsx eax, WORD PTR [esi]; Load the signed word into eax
    cmp eax, 0; Compare the value with zero
    jle SkipNonPositive; If the value is not positive or zero, skip printing
    call WriteInt; Write the positive element
    call Crlf; Add a line break
    inc ebx; Increment the counter for positive elements
    SkipNonPositive:
    add esi, 2; Move to the next element in the array
    jmp PrintPositiveElements; Continue the loop
  EndLoop:
  exit
```

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COMP 3350

HW #5

main ENDP

END main

```
🔼 Microsoft Visual Studio Debug Console
```

```
Enter the value of n: 6
+78
+6798
+4567
+92
+5465
+645

C:\Users\nhj0004\source\repos\hw555\
To automatically close the console w
le when debugging stops.
Press any key to close this window .
```