CSC 3210 Computer Organization and Programming

Lab Work 8

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Learning Objective

- OFFSET & PTR Operator,
- Checking Memory Data, Type, Length, & Sizeof Operators

Disclaimer

- The process shown in these slides might not work in every single computer due to Operating system version, Microsoft Visual Studio versions and everything.
- If you find any unusual error, you can inform the instructor.
- Instructor will help you resolve the issue.

Attendance!

Lab Work 8 Instructions

- Lab 8(a) : OFFSET operator
- Lab 8(b): PTR operator
- Lab 8(c): Checking memory data
- Lab 8(d): Type, Length and sizeof operator

Due Date: Posted in iCollege

Plan early ...

- You have one week time to submit the lab
- Start early
- If you have issues
 - Email TA or instructor
 - Stop by during office hours
- Start working at the last moment is not a good idea.
- Appendix shows how to create a new project.

Directions

- Create a new application for every question.
- Do not use one application with multiple .asm files
- The Appendix has the steps for creating a new project

Submission Instruction

- For each lab (8a to 8d) do the following:
- Debug through each line of code.
 - Execute the instruction
 - Take a screenshot of the code and register window
 - Record the line number, instruction, Register values in the answer sheet.
 - Also add the screenshot
 - Then explain the register or memory contents.

Lab 8(a) OFFSET operator

Submission

OFFSET & PTR Operator

Write and run a program to find the values of each destination operand:

```
.data
            BYTE 10h,20h,30h,40h
    myBytes
   myWords WORD 8Ah,3Bh,72h,44h,66h
    myDoubles DWORD 1,2,3,4,5
    myPointer DWORD myDoubles
.code
   mov esi, OFFSET myBytes
   mov ax, [esi]
                          ; a. AX =2010
   mov eax, DWORD PTR myWords ; b. EAX =003b008a
   mov esi, myPointer
   mov ax, [esi+2]; c. AX =0000
   mov ax, [esi+6]; d. AX =0000
   mov ax, [esi-4]; e. AX =0044
```

Lab 8(b) PTR operator

Submission

PTR Operator

Write and run a program to find the values of each destination operand:

```
.data
     varB BYTE 65h,31h,02h,05h
     varW WORD 6543h,1202h
     varD DWORD 12345678h
.code
     mov ax, WORD PTR [varB+2] ; a. ax=0502
     mov bl, BYTE PTR varD ; b. bl = 78
     mov bl, BYTE PTR [varW+2] ; c. bl =02
     mov ax, WORD PTR [varD+2] ; d. ax = 1234
     mov eax, DWORD PTR varW ; e. eax =12026543
```

Lab 8(c) Checking Memory Data

Submission

• Write and run a program to find the values of a memory location and a register:

```
.code

See the next slides to find how data in memory are viewed.

mov dVal,12345678h

mov ax,WORD PTR dVal+2

add ax,3

mov WORD PTR dVal,ax ; dVal=

mov eax,dVal ;EAX=
```

• **Problem 3:** Write and run a program to find the values of a memory location and a register:

```
.code

See the next slides to find how data in memory are viewed.

mov dVal,12345678h

mov ax,WORD PTR dVal+2

add ax,3

mov WORD PTR dVal,ax ; dVal=

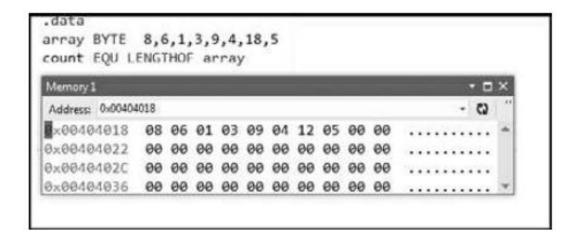
mov eax,dVal ;EAX=
```

- Use Memory window to verify the values of memory locations.
 - To activate Memory window, run the debugger, go to debug menu and click on windows,
 open it, go to Memory then choose Memory1.
 - When you run your program and step over every line you will see the changed values marked with red color.

You Must be in the Debugging Mode to see the memory or the register window

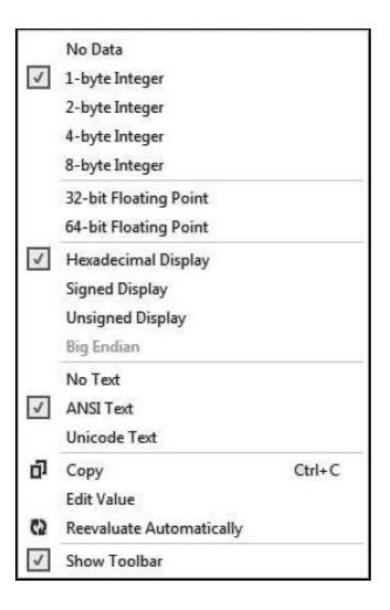
o To activate Memory window,

- if you want to see the location of your variable in the memory,
 - ☐ Memory window search box (on the top of the memory window, Address:)
 - ☐ write & follow it with the variable name: example: &myVall.
 - ☐ This will take you to the memory locations of your program (.data section).



o To activate Memory window,

- You can right-click inside the memory window
- You will see Popup menu for the debugger's memory window
- You can choose how you want to group your bytes: by 1,2,4, or by 8
- You can also presents data in hexadecimal, signed, or unsigned display



Lab 8(d) Type, Length, and Sizeof

Submission

Type, Length, & Sizeof Operators

Write and run a program to find the values of each destination operand:
.data

```
myBytes BYTE 10h,20h,30h,40h
myWords WORD 3 DUP(?),2000h
myString BYTE "ABCDE"
```

.code

```
mov eax, TYPE myBytes ; a.

mov eax, LENGTHOF myBytes ; b.

mov eax, SIZEOF myBytes ; c.

mov eax, TYPE myWords ; d.

mov eax, LENGTHOF myWords ; e.

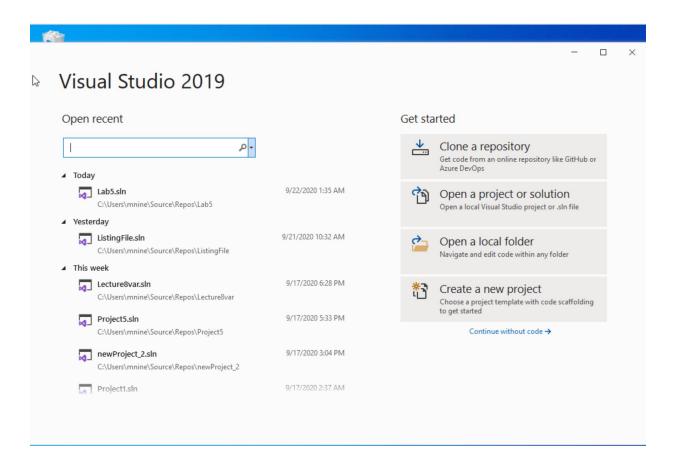
mov eax, SIZEOF myWords ; f.

mov eax, SIZEOF myString ; g.
```

Appendix Create a Project

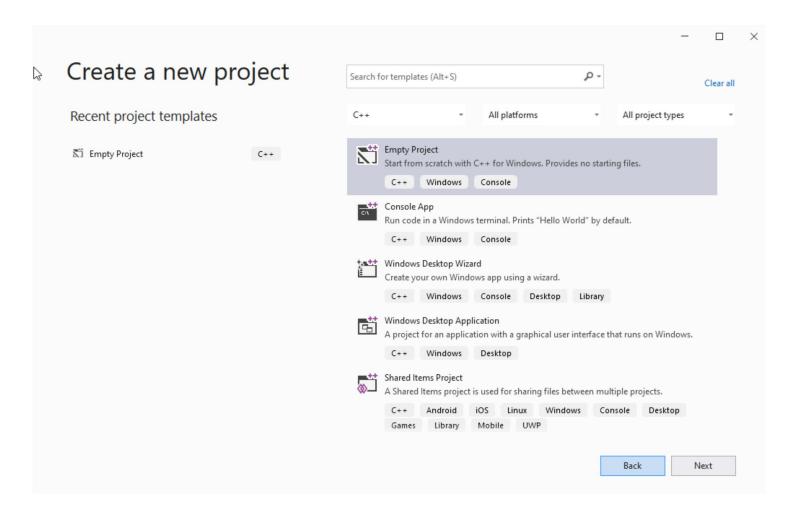
Step 1: Create a project (1)

- (1) Start Visual Studio
- (2) Click Create a new Project



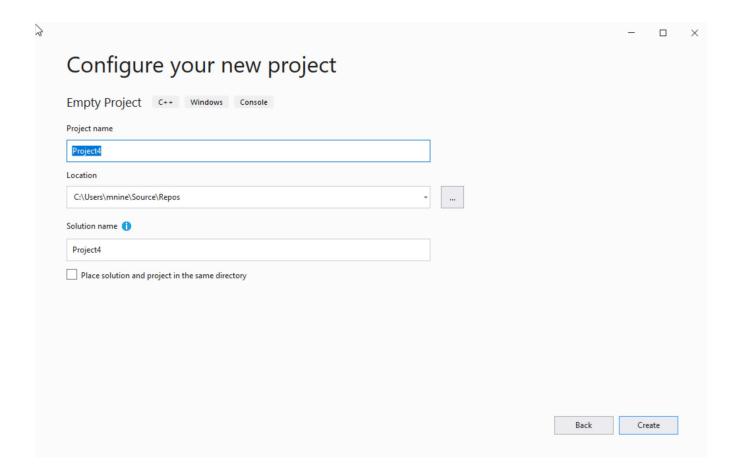
Step 1: Create a project (2)

- (1) Select C++ as language
- (2) Select Empty Project
- (3) Click Next



Step 1: Create a project (3)

- (1) You can change the project name as you like
- (1) Also, you can change the project location
- (2) Click Next



Step 1: Create a project (4)

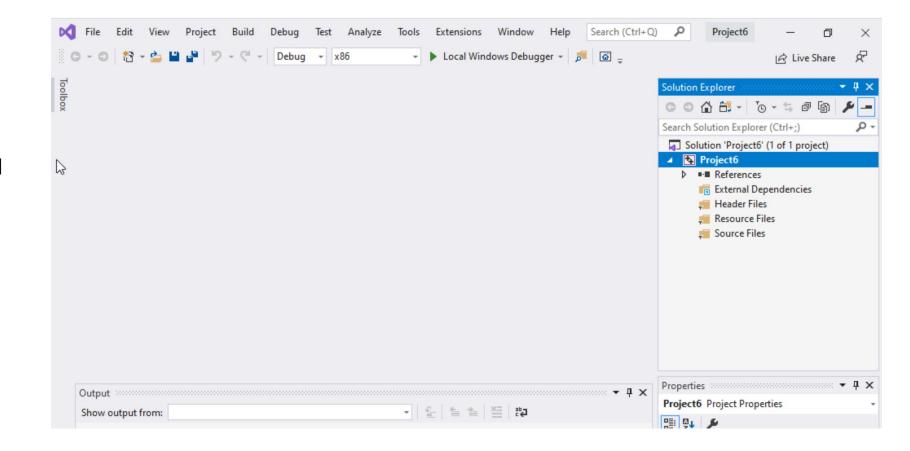
Delete the

Following folders:

Header files

Resources Files, and

Source Files



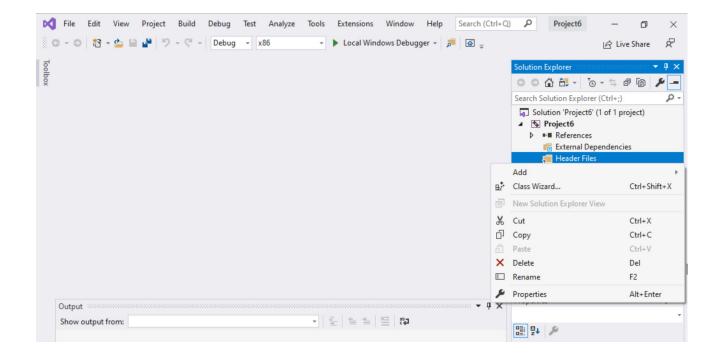
Step 1: Create a project (5)

To delete:

Select the folders

Right click on it

Select delete

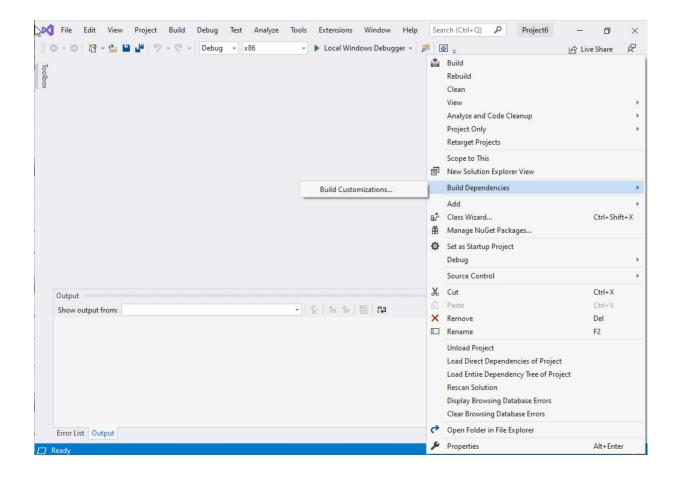


Step 1: Create a project (6)

Select Project Name on solution explorer Right click on it

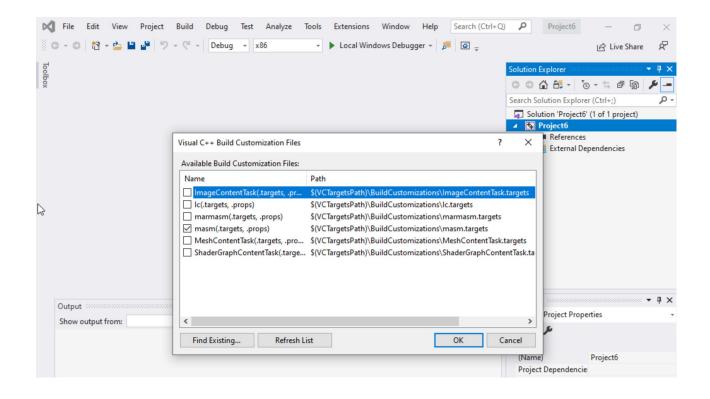
Go to Build Dependencies

Click on Build Customizations



Step 1: Create a project (7)

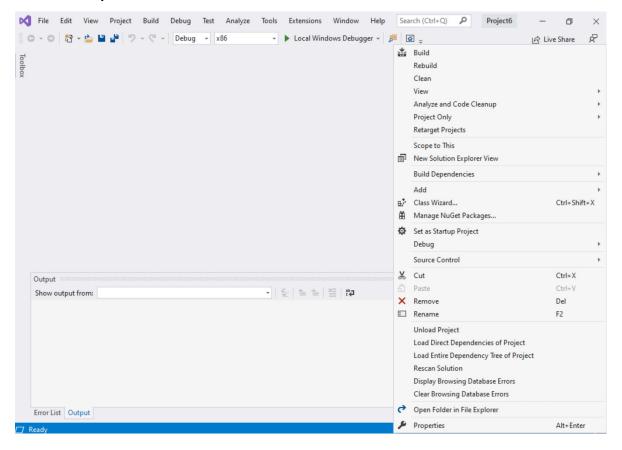
Select masm(.target, .props)
Click ok



Step 1: Create a project (8)

Right click on the Project name in the solution explorer

Click properties



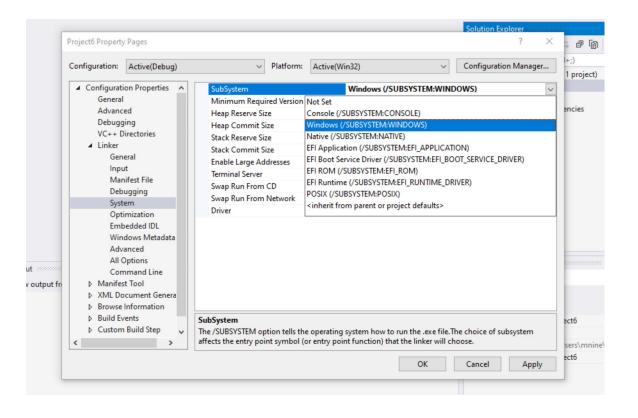
Step 1: Create a project (9)

Expand the 'Linker'

Select 'System'

Select Windows(/SUBSYSTEM:WINDOWS)

Click OK



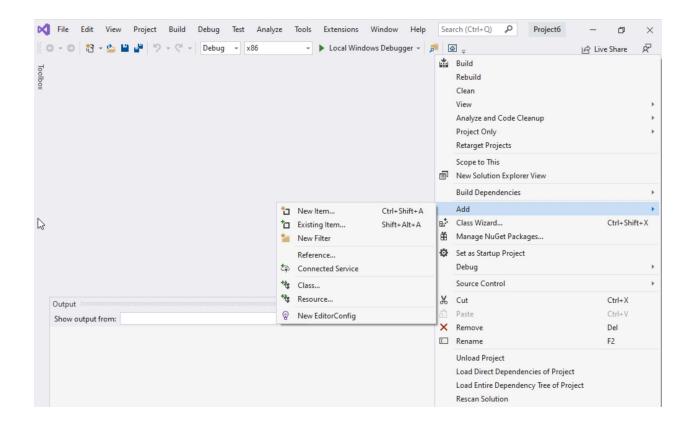
Step 1: Create a project (10)

Select Project name on solution explorer

Right click on it

Expand Add

Choose New Item

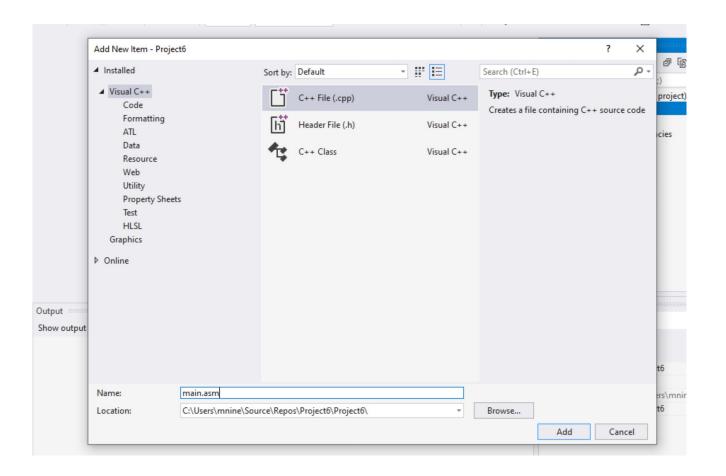


Step 1: Create a project (11)

Select C++ File(.cpp)

Name: main.asm

Click Add



Step 1: Create a project (12)

Select main.asm

Add your code

In the main.asm File.

