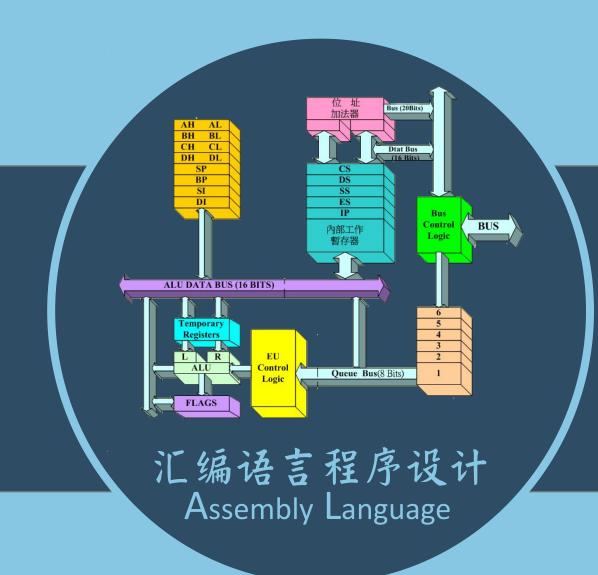
操作显存数据

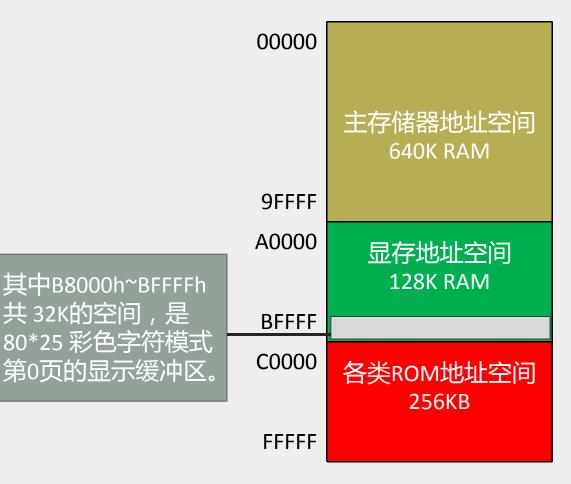
贺利坚 主讲



显示的原理



屏慕上的内容=显存中的数据



显示缓冲区的结构

25

80列



各行所需字节数	显示缓冲区地址范围
160(A0H)	B800:0000~B800:009F
160(A0H)	B800:00A0~B800:013F
160(A0H)	B800:0140~B800:01DF
160(A0H)	B800:0F00~B800:0F9F

要显示符号的ASCII 显示属性字节 低位字节 高位字节 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 BL R G B I R G B

闪烁

背景

高亮

例:

BOSBox 0.74, Cpu speed: 3000 cycles

A<mark>ECD</mark> C∶∖>debug

-e B800:0000 41 02 42 20 43 17 44 1F

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前景

显示信息的一种"直接"方式

□例:编程序,在屏幕的中间,白底蓝字,显示 'Welcome to masm!'

assume cs:codeseg, ds:datasg datasg segment db 'welcome to masm!' datasg ends

codeseg segment start:

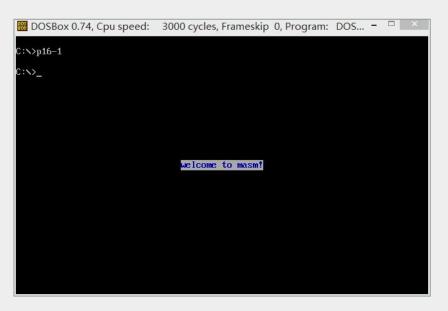
;初始化寄存器

; 显示字符串 mov ax, 4c00h int 21h codeseg ends

end start

mov ax, datasg mov ds, ax mov ax, 0B800H mov es, ax mov si, 0 mov di, <u>160*12+80-16</u>

mov cx, 16
w: mov al, [si]
mov es:[di], al
inc di
mov al, 71H
mov es:[di], al
inc si
inc di
loop w



行数	各行所需字节数	显示缓冲区地址范围
0	160(A0H)	B800:0000~B800:009F
1	160(A0H)	B800:00A0~B800:013F
2	160(A0H)	B800:0140~B800:01DF
24	160(A0H)	B800:0F00~B800:0F9F

