

Assembly: Recursion

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Steps

• push parameters before calling

```
MOV AX,4 ; N = 4
PUSH AX ; pushing N to stack
CALL FIBONACCI ; when this is called , address of next line is pushed into the stack
```

• initialize BP

```
PUSH BP
MOV BP,SP
```

• retrieve arguments using [BP+x]

```
CMP WORD PTR[BP+4],1; N = 1 ? : as we stored in AX(WORD) we need to explicitly mention that when using PTR
```

handle base case

```
CMP WORD PTR[BP+4],1 ; N = 1 ? : as we stored in AX(WORD) we need to explicitly mention that when using PTR
JG END_IF
MOV AX,[BP+4] ;BASE CASE : if( n<=1 ) return n
JMP RETURN
END_IF:</pre>
```

• for multiple recursive calls , push the former values and retrieve them

```
END_IF:
; COMPUTE F(N-1)
    MOV CX, [BP+4] ; get N
    DEC CX ; N = N - 1
    PUSH CX ; save N - 1

CALL FIBONACCI ; RES1 in AX

PUSH AX ; save RES1

; COMPUTE F(N-2)
    MOV CX, [BP+4] ; get N
    DEC CX ; N = N - 1
    DEC CX ; N = N - 2
    PUSH CX ; save N - 2

CALL FIBONACCI

POP BX
    ADD AX, BX
```

- say there are n parameters , the return statement would be

```
return:
POP BP
RET val ; val will be 2*n , if every parameter is of word type , 1 word = 2 byte
```

Assembly: Recursion 1

• full code : fibonacci

```
FIBONACCI PROC NEAR
    PUSH BP
    \ensuremath{\mathsf{MOV}} BP,SP ; BP now points to the top of the stack
    CMP WORD PTR[BP+4],1; N = 1?: as we stored in AX(WORD) we need to explicitly mention that when using PTR
    JG END_IF
    MOV AX,[BP+4] ;BASE CASE : if( n \le 1 ) return n
    JMP RETURN
END_IF:
; COMPUTE F(N-1)
    MOV CX, [BP+4] ; get N
   DEC CX ; N = N - 1
PUSH CX ; save N - 1
    CALL FIBONACCI ; RES1 in AX
    PUSH AX
                 ; save RES1
; COMPUTE F(N-2)
    MOV CX, [BP+4] ; get N
   DEC CX ; N = N - 1

DEC CX ; N = N - 2

PUSH CX ; save N - 2
   CALL FIBONACCI
   POP BX
   ADD AX, BX
RETURN:
   POP BP
    RET 2
FIBONACCI ENDP
```

Assembly: Recursion 2