Computer Organization and Assembly Language

Loops and Arrays

LOODS in Assembly language

Loop

- Loop is the process of repetition of the certain steps until the given condition becomes false.
- They remain continue until the condition remains satisfied.
- There are three types of loops in C++ or java. These are:
 - while loop,
 - Do while loop
 - For loop.

LOOP instruction

- Loop decrease CX, jump to *label* if CX not zero.
- It must have a label for jumping
- Algorithm:
 - $\circ CX = CX 1$
 - if CX != 0 then
 - jump
 - else
 - no jump, continue

Loop Example

- include 'emu8086.inc'
- ORG 100h
- MOV CX, 5
- label1:
- PRINTN 'loop!'
- LOOP label1
- ► RET



Arrays

- Arrays can be seen as chains of variables.
- Each character is presented as an ASCII code value (0..255).
- Here are some array definition examples:
 - arr DB 48, 65, 6,7
 - arr1 DB 'Hello'
 - arr2 db 23h,45h,56h
- Or
 - arr dw 260,270,280

Arrays....

- You can access the value of any element in array using square brackets, for example:
 MOV AL, a[3]
- You can also use any of the memory index registers BX, SI, DI, BP,
- for example:
 - MOV SI, 3
 - MOV AL, a[SI].

DUP operator

- If you need to declare a large array you can use DUP operator.
- The syntax for **DUP**:
 - number **DUP** (value(s))
 - **number** number of duplicate to make (any constant value).
 - **value** expression that DUP will duplicate.
- for example:
- arr DB 5 DUP(9)
- is an alternative way of declaring:
- c DB 9, 9, 9, 9, 9

Array Example 1 accessing an array

- Include 'emu8086.inc'
- org 100h
- mov dl,arr[1]
- mov ah,2
- int 21h
- Ret
- arr db 65,66,78

Array Example 2 Printing complete array

- org 100h
- mov cx,8
- mov bp,0
 - label:
 - mov dl,arr[bp]
 - mov ah,2
 - int 21h
 - inc bp
 - loop label
- ret
- arr db 'pakistan