



**Faculté d'Ingénieurs en Informatique, Multimédia,  
Systèmes, Télécommunication et Réseaux**

Master en Génie Logiciel

**TP Assembleur**

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## TP1(1)

//ce programme affiche 8

```
#include "stdafx.h"
```

```
#include "conio.h"
```

```
void ecrire(int i){
```

```
    printf("%d ",i);
```

```
}
```

```
int _tmain(int argc, _TCHAR* argv[])
```

```
{
```

```
    __asm{
```

```
        mov eax,8;
```

```
        push eax;
```

```
        call ecrire;
```

```
        pop eax;
```

```
    }
```

```
    getch();
```

```
    return 0;
```

```
}
```

## TP1 (2)

// analyser le resultat affiche suite a l'execution de ce programme

```
#include "stdafx.h"
```

```
#include "conio.h"
```

```
void ecrire(int i){
```

```
    printf("%d ",i);
```

```
}
```

```
int _tmain(int argc, _TCHAR* argv[])
```

```
{
```

```
    __asm{
```

```
        push esp;
```

```
        push esp;
```

```
        push esp;
```

```
        call ecrire;
```

```
        pop eax;
```

```
        call ecrire;
```

```
        pop eax;
```

```
        call ecrire;
```

```
        pop eax;
```

```
    }
```

```
    getch();
```

```
    return 0;
```

```
}
```

//on a empiler la valeur 1244828 sur 4 octets car esp est code sur 4 octets car 32 bits

// on a empiler la valeur 1244824 et esp devient 1244820.

// on empile la valeur 1244820

//on applique push et ecrire sur les 3 valeurs donc on obtient :

// 1244820 1244824 1244828

## TP1(3)

// analyser le resultat affiche suite a l'execution de ce programme

```
#include "stdafx.h"
#include "conio.h"

void ecrire(int i){
    printf("%d ",i);
}

int _tmain(int argc, _TCHAR* argv[])
{
    __asm{

inst1: push inst1;    //inst adresse de l'instruction
inst2: call ecrire;
inst3: pop eax;
inst4: push inst2;
        call ecrire;
        pop eax;
        push inst3;
        call ecrire;
        pop eax;
        push inst4;
        call ecrire;
        pop eax;
    }
    getch();
    return 0;
}
//resultat:4264974  4264979  4264984  4264985
//4264974 :adresse de l'instruction push inst1
//4264979 :adresse de call ecrire codee sur 5 octets
//4264984 :adresse pop eax
//4264985 :adresse push inst2
```

## TP2

```
// tp2.cpp : Defines the entry point for the console application.
```

```
//
```

```
#include "stdafx.h"
```

```
#include "conio.h"
```

```
const char Hexad[17]="0123456789ABCDEF";
```

```
void EcrireHex(unsigned int i)
```

```
{
```

```
    int car[8];
```

```
    unsigned int j=i;
```

```
    for(int k=0;k<8;k++)
```

```
    {
```

```
        j=j/16;
```

```
        car[k]=Hexad[i-j*16];
```

```
        i=j;
```

```
    }
```

```
    for(int k=7;k>=0;k--)
```

```
        printf("%c",car[k]);
```

```
    printf(" ");
```

```
}
```

```
int _tmain(int argc, _TCHAR* argv[])
```

```
{
```

```
    __asm{
```

```
inst1: push inst1;//inst1 est l'adresse de l'instruction push inst1
```

```
inst2: call EcrireHex;// ecrire l'adresse de inst1
```

```
inst3: pop eax;//depiler
```

```
inst4: push inst2;//empilere l'adresse inst2
```

```
    call EcrireHex;//ecrire
```

```
        pop eax;// depiler
```

```
        push inst3;//empilere l'adresse inst3
```

```
        call EcrireHex;//ecrire
```

```
        pop eax;//depiler
```

```
        push inst4;//empilere l'adresse inst4
```

```
        call EcrireHex;//ecrire
```

```
        pop eax;//depiler
```

```
    }
```

```
    getch();  
    return(0);  
}
```

// cette procedure nous donne les adresse mais sous forme hexadecimal.

## TP3(1)

---

faire une procedure qui affiche EFLAGS

---

```
// tp2.cpp : Defines the entry point for the console application.
```

```
//
```

```
#include "stdafx.h"
```

```
#include "conio.h"
```

```
const char Hexad[17]="0123456789ABCDEF";
```

```
void EcrireHex(unsigned int i)
```

```
{
```

```
    int car[8];
```

```
    unsigned int j=i;
```

```
    for(int k=0;k<8;k++)
```

```
    {
```

```
        j=j/16;
```

```
        car[k]=Hexad[i-j*16];
```

```
        i=j;
```

```
    }
```

```
    for(int k=7;k>=0;k--)
```

```
        printf("%c",car[k]);
```

```
    printf(" ");
```

```
}
```

```
void EcrireBin(unsigned __int32 i)
```

```
{
```

```
    int car[32];
```

```
    unsigned int j=i;
```

```
    for(int k=0;k<32;k++)
```

```
    {
```

```
        j=j/2;
```

```
        car[k]=Hexad[i-j*2];
```

```
        i=j;
```

```
    }
```

```
    for(int k=31;k>=0;k--)
```

```
        printf("%c",car[k]);
```

```
        printf(" ");
    }
void EcrireEFLAGS(unsigned __int32 i){
    printf("\n-----VDI-SZ-A-P-C\n");
    EcrireBin(i & 0xED5);
    printf("\n");
}
int _tmain(int argc, _TCHAR* argv[])
{
    __asm{
        mov eax,0xFFFFFFFF05;
        push eax;
        pushfd;
        add eax,0xFF;
        pushfd;
        push eax;
        call EcrireHex;
        pop eax;
        call EcrireEFLAGS;
        pop eax;
        call EcrireEFLAGS;
        pop eax;
        call EcrireHex;
        pop eax;
    }
    getch();
    return(0);
}
```



## TP3(2)

```
// tp2.cpp : Defines the entry point for the console application.
```

```
//
```

```
#include "stdafx.h"
```

```
#include "conio.h"
```

```
const char Hexad[17]="0123456789ABCDEF";
```

```
void EcrireHex(unsigned int i)
```

```
{
```

```
    int car[8];
```

```
    unsigned int j=i;
```

```
    for(int k=0;k<8;k++)
```

```
    {
```

```
        j=j/16;
```

```
        car[k]=Hexad[i-j*16];
```

```
        i=j;
```

```
    }
```

```
    for(int k=7;k>=0;k--)
```

```
        printf("%c",car[k]);
```

```
    printf(" ");
```

```
}
```

```
int _tmain(int argc, _TCHAR* argv[])
```

```
{
```

```
    __asm{
```

```
inst1: push inst1;//inst1 est l'adresse de l'instruction push inst1
```

```
inst2: call EcrireHex;// ecrire l'adresse de inst1
```

```
inst3: pop eax;//depiler
```

```
inst4: push inst2;//empilere l'adresse inst2
```

```
    call EcrireHex;//ecrire
```

```
        pop eax;// depiler
```

```
        push inst3;//empilere l'adresse inst3
```

```
        call EcrireHex;//ecrire
```

```
        pop eax;//depiler
```

```
        push inst4;//empilere l'adresse inst4
```

```
        call EcrireHex;//ecrire
```

```
        pop eax;//depiler
```

```
    }
```

```
    getch();  
    return(0);  
}
```

// cette procedure nous donne les adresse mais sous forme hexadecimal.

## TP4(1)

```
#include "stdafx.h"
```

```
#include "conio.h"
```

```
void EcrireChaine(char*a){  
    printf("%s\n",a);
```

```
}
```

```
int _tmain(int argc, _TCHAR* argv[])
```

```
{
```

```
char string[6]="texte";
```

```
char string2[6]="abcde";
```

```
char*a;
```

```
char*b;
```

```
a=string;
```

```
b=string2;
```

```
char string3[6]="egaux";
```

```
char string4[10]="different";
```

```
char*c;
```

```
char*d;
```

```
c=string3;
```

```
d=string4;
```

```
printf("\n");
```

```
__asm{
```

```
    push a;
```

```
    call EcrireChaine;
```

```
    pop eax;
```

```
    push b;
```

```
    call EcrireChaine;
```

```
    pop eax;
```

```
    mov esi,a;
```

```
    mov edi,b;
```

```
    mov ecx,5;
```

```
    inc ecx;//la chaine se termine par zero "0" c-a-d dans cet exemple la chaine a  
    cld; // est comme ca : texte0 et la chaine b est comme ca abcde0
```

```
    repe cmpsb;
```

```
    cmp ecx,0;
```

```
    je adr1;
```

```
push d;
```

```
call EcrireChaine;
pop eax;
jmp fin;
adr1: push c;
      call EcrireChaine;
      pop eax;
fin:
}
getch();
return 0;
}
```

## TP4(2)

```
#include "stdafx.h"
```

```
#include "conio.h"
```

```
void EcrireChaine(char*a){  
    printf("%s\n",a);  
}
```

```
int _tmain(int argc, _TCHAR* argv[])
```

```
{
```

```
char string[6]="texte";
```

```
char*a;
```

```
a=string;
```

```
char string3[7]="existe";
```

```
char string4[13]="n'existe pas";
```

```
char*c;
```

```
char*d;
```

```
c=string3;
```

```
d=string4;
```

```
printf("\n");
```

```
__asm{
```

```
    mov AL,'v';
```

```
    mov edi,a; //on utilise edi mais non pas esi pour la comparaison dans scasb car
```

```
    mov ecx,5; //scasb compare edi a al, ax ou eax
```

```
    inc ecx;//la chaine se termine par zero
```

```
    cld;
```

```
    repne scasb;
```

```
    cmp ecx,0;
```

```
    ja adr1;
```

```
    push d;
```

```
    call EcrireChaine;
```

```
    pop eax;
```

```
    jmp fin;
```

```
adr1: push c;
```

```
    call EcrireChaine;
```

```
    pop eax;
```

```
fin:
```

```
}
```

```
    getch();  
    return 0;  
}
```

## TP5(1)

Trouver les initiales d'une chaîne:

Exemple: "Faculte de genie" -> "Fdg"

```
// tp5.cpp : Defines the entry point for the console application.
//

#include "stdafx.h"
#include "conio.h"
void EcrireChaine(char*a){
    printf("%s\n",a);
}

int _tmain(int argc, _TCHAR* argv[])
{
    char string[17]="Faculte De Genie";
    char*a;
    a=string;
    char string1[4]=" ";
    char*b;
    b=string1;
    __asm{
        mov esi,a; //on pointe esi au debut de la chaine de caractere a
        mov edi,b; //on pointe edi au debut de la chaine de caractere b
        mov al,[esi]; //F dans al
        stosb; // al dans edi donc F dans edi
        push edi; //F dans la pile
        mov edi,a; //on pointe edi au debut de la chaine de caractere a
        mov ecx,16;
        repne scasb; //comparaison entre le contenu de edi et le contenu de al en decrementant ecx
        mov al,[edi]; //repne saute lorsque [edi]=' ' donc on est arrive a un espace donc on le stock dans al
        mov edx,edi; //pour ne pas perdre la place de edi
        pop edi; //on met ce qu'il y a dans la pile dans edi
        stosb; //on met al dans edi
        push edi; //puis on met edi dans la pile
        mov edi,edx; //on reprend le chemin de edi et on continue la comparaison
    }
}
```

```
cmp ecx,0; //si on est arrive a la fin de la chaine de caracter a
je fin; //on saute a fin
jmp repeter; //sinon on repete repeter
fin:
pop edi; //on met ce qui est dans la pile dans edi
xor al,al; //al =0
stosb;// pour avoir 0 a la fin de la chaine de caractere
push b; //on met le resultat dans b
call EcrireChaine;// b = FDG
pop eax;
}
    getch();
    return 0;
}
```



**TP5(2)**

Trouver la taille d'une chaîne donnée (sachant que la taille maximale est fixée à 255)

code par Elie Matta

=====

```
#include "stdafx.h"
```

```
#include "conio.h"
```

```
void ecrire(int i){
```

```
    printf("%d ",i);
```

```
}
```

```
int _tmain(int argc, _TCHAR* argv[])
```

```
{
```

```
char string[15]="facultedegenie";
```

```
char*a;
```

```
a=string;
```

```
__asm{
```

```
mov edi,a; //on pointe edi au debut de la chaîne de caractère a
```

```
mov ecx,255;
```

```
repete:
```

```
mov al,'\0';
```

```
scasb; //comparaison entre le contenu de edi et le contenu de al et incrementation de edi
```

```
je adr1;
```

```
dec ecx;
```

```
jmp repete;
```

```
adr1:
```

```
sub ecx,255;
```

```
neg ecx;
```

```
push ecx;
```

```
call ecrire;
```

```
pop ecx;
```

```
jmp fin;
```

```
fin:
```

```
}  
    getch();  
    return 0;  
}
```

**TP5(3)**

Compter le nombre de fois qu'un caractere donne apparait dans une chaine : Bonjour et o

```
#include "stdafx.h"
#include "conio.h"
```

```
void ecrire(int i){
    printf("%d ",i);
}
```

```
int _tmain(int argc, _TCHAR* argv[])
{
    char string[5]="aboc";
    char*a;
    a=string;
    __asm{
```

```
    xor edx,edx; //edx=0
    mov edi,a;
    mov ecx,255; //on met ecx = 255 car on assume qu'on ne sait pas la longueur de la chaine de
    caracter
    mov al,0;
    cld;
    repne scasb; //en decrementant ecx de 255 jusqu'a arrive a 0
    neg ecx; //le complement du resultat (ici ecx =250, mais on le met a -250 pour l'ajouter a 255)
    add ecx,255; //on l'ajoute 255 pour avoir la taille de la chaine de caractere
    mov edi,a;
    mov al,'o';
    repeter:
        repne scasb;
        cmp ecx,0;
        je fin;
        inc edx;
        jmp repeter;
```

```
fin:
```

```
        push edx;
        call ecrire;
        pop edx;
    }
    getch();
    return 0;
}
```

=====

code par Elie Matta

=====

```
#include "stdafx.h"
#include "conio.h"
```

```
void ecrire(int i){
    printf("%d ",i);
}
```

```
int _tmain(int argc, _TCHAR* argv[])
{
    char string[8]="bonjour";
    char*a;
    a=string;
    __asm{
    xor ebx,ebx;
    mov ecx,7;
    mov al,'o';
    mov edi,a;
    repeter:
    repne scasb;
    cmp ecx,0;
    je adr1;
    inc ebx;
    jmp repeter;

    adr1:
    push ebx;
```

```
call ecrire;  
pop ebx;
```

```
fin:  
}  
    getch();  
    return 0;  
}
```

**TP5(4)**

Trouver si une chaîne de deux caractères existe dans une autre chaîne

=====

```
// tp.assembleur.B.cpp : Defines the entry point for the console application.  
//
```

```
#include "stdafx.h"
```

```
#include "conio.h"
```

```
void ecrirechaîne (char* a)
```

```
{
```

```
    printf("%s\n",a);
```

```
}
```

```
void existe()
```

```
{
```

```
    printf("Existe\n");
```

```
}
```

```
void existepas()
```

```
{
```

```
    printf("Existe Pas\n");
```

```
}
```

```
int _tmain(int argc, _TCHAR* argv[])
```

```
{
```

```
    char string[10]="Bonjour";
```

```
    char *a;
```

```
    a=string;
```

```
    printf("\n");
```

```
    __asm{
```

```
        push a;
```

```
        call ecrirechaîne;
```

```
        pop eax;
```

```
        mov edi,a;
```

```
        mov ecx,8;
```

```
        cld;
```

```
    boucle:
        mov al,'j';
        repne scasb;
        mov al,'o';
        cmp [edi],al;
        je trouver;
        cmp ecx,0;
        je pastrouver;
        jne boucle;

    trouver:
        call existe;
        jmp fin;

    pastrouver:
        call existepas;
        jmp fin;

    fin:
    }
    getch();
    return 0;
}
```

## TP5(5)

Supprimer un caractere donne d'une chaine donnee

=====

```
// assembleur.cpp : Defines the entry point for the console application.
```

```
//
```

```
#include "stdafx.h"
```

```
#include "conio.h"
```

```
void EcrireChaine( char* a)
```

```
{
```

```
    printf("%s \n",a);
```

```
}
```

```
int _tmain(int argc, _TCHAR* argv[])
```

```
{
```

```
    char string[8]="bonjour";
```

```
    char *a;
```

```
    char *b;
```

```
    a=string;
```

```
    b=string;
```

```
    __asm{
```

```
        mov esi,a;
```

```
        mov edi,b;
```

```
        push edi;
```

```
        mov edi,a;
```

```
        mov ecx,8;
```

```
repete:
```

```
    mov al,'o';
```

```
    repe scasb;
```

```
    mov al,[edi-1];
```

```
    mov edx,edi;
```

```
    pop edi;
```

```
    stosb;
```

```
    push edi;
```

```
    mov edi,edx;
```

```
    cmp ecx,0;
```



```
        je fin;
        jmp repeter;
fin:
        pop edi;
        xor al,al;
        stosb;
        push b;
        call EcrireChaine;
        pop eax;
    }
    getch();
    return 0;
}
```

## TP5(6)

Ecrire le programme permettant d'afficher les 50 premiers nombres premiers

=====

```
#include "stdafx.h"
#include "conio.h"

void ecrire(int i){
    printf("%d ",i);
}

int _tmain(int argc, _TCHAR* argv[])
{
    char string[5]="aboc";
    char*a;
    a=string;
    __asm{
        mov bl,1; //on met bl=1
        movzx eax,bl; //extension de bl a eax (de 8 bit a 32 bits)
        push eax; //on met eax dans la pile
        call ecrire; //on affiche 1
        pop eax; //on desempile ce qu'il y a dans la pile et on le met dans eax
        inc bl; //on increment bl de 1
        movzx eax,bl; //extension de 8 bit a 32 bits
        push eax;
        call ecrire; //on affiche 2
        pop eax;
        inc bl; //bl =3
        movzx eax,bl;
        push eax;
        call ecrire; //on affiche 3
        pop eax;
        mov ecx, 50-3; //ecx = 47

        Tester: add bl,2; //on ajoute 2 a bl
                mov dl,bl; //on met bl dans dl
                shr dl,1; //on divise dl par 2 (SHR on divise par 2, SHL on multiplie par 2)
```

```
modulos: movzx ax,bl; //on a mit bl dans ax pour
          div dl; //la diviser sur dl car div divise ax sur le registre qui suit la commande div
          (le nombre ici est dl)
          cmp ah,0; //comparaison entre ah et 0 car le reste sera mit and ah
          je PasPremier; //s'il ya un reste donc ce n'est pas un nombre premier
          cmp dl,3; //comparaison entre dl et 3
          jbe NbPremier; //si dl est plus petit ou egale a 3 donc c'est un nombre premier
          sub dl,2; //sinon on retranche 2 de dl et on retourne a modulos
          jmp modulos;

NbPremier:  movzx eax,bl;
            push ecx;
            push eax;
            call ecrire; //affichage du nombre premier
            pop eax;
            pop ecx;
            loop Tester;
            jmp fin;

PasPremier: jmp Tester;

fin:

}
    getch();
    return 0;
}
```