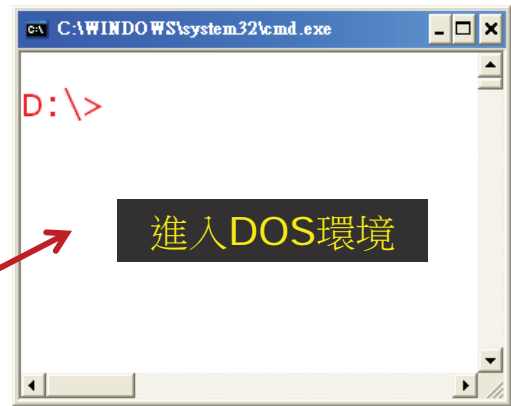
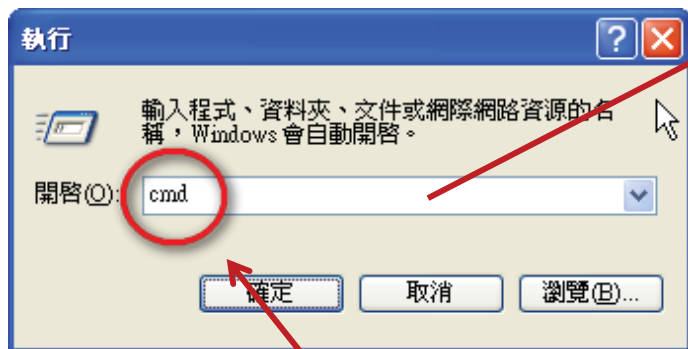


開始→執行→cmd

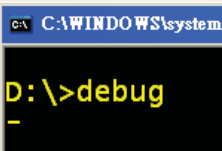
D:\>debug

-



1

開始→執行→cmd



AX, BX, CX, DX = registers 寄存器
 AX=AH+AL, ..., DX=DH+DL

-r

AX=0000 BX=0000 CX=0000 DX=0000 SP=FFEE BP=0000 SI=0000 DI=0000
 DS=0B42 ES=0B42 SS=0B42 CS=0B42 IP=0100 NV UP EI PL NZ NA PO NC

-u

0B42:0100	B401	MOV	AH, 01
0B42:0102	CD21	INT	21
0B42:0104	CD20	INT	20
0B42:0106	CC	INT	3
0B42:0107	F6C702	TEST	BH, 02
0B42:010A	7548	JNZ	0154

低階語言 Low Level Languages

記憶體地址
address

機器碼
machine code

匯編語言
Assembly Language

Instruction
 Pointer
 下一執行句

// getche()
 // 輸入字符
 mov ah,01
 int 21
 int 20

2

D:\>DEBUG

AX, BX, CX, DX = registers 寄存器

-u -a
0C8A:0100 mov ax,0200
0C8A:0103 mov dx,0041
0C8A:0106 int 21
0C8A:0108 int 20
0C8A:010A

AX=AH+AL

41(hex)
65(dec)
DX='A'

INT 21, AH=02
putc(DX); 輸出

結束
return(0);

-h 010A 0100
020A 000A

計算

010A+0100 = 020A
010A-0100 = A(10)

-n test.com

檔名

-r
CX 0000
:000A

更改
CX=10

存檔

-w
Writing 0000A bytes

D:\>test.com
A

-q
quit

3

D:\>debug

-a
0B38:0100 mov ah,09
0B38:0102 mov dx,0109
0B38:0105 int 21
0B38:0107 int 20
0B38:0109 db 'How are you?\$\'
0B38:0116

輸出文字串
puts(dx)

define byte
文字串

-g
How are you?

重複09次

-a
0B38:0100 MOV CX,09
0B38:0103 MOV DL,41
0B38:0105 MOV AH,02
0B38:0107 INT 21
0B38:0109 INC DL
0B38:010B LOOP 0105
0B38:010D INT 20
0B38:010F

41(hex)=65(dec)
DL='A'

INT 21, AH=02
putc(DX); 輸出

DL++

-g
ABCDEFGHI

4

-e 100 輸入資料 enter hex or char data
 -e cs:100 "This is a string."

-u 列出指令
 translates memory into mnemonics.

-d 100 顯示 dump memory
 -g 執行 go/execute

? (Help)
 A (Assemble)
 C (Compare)
 D (Dump)
 E (Enter)
 F (Fill)
 G (Go)
 H (Hex arith)
 I (Input)
 L (Load)

Status Register 狀態寄存器

Set (1)

OV = **Overflow**
 DN = Direction Down
 EI = Interrupts Enabled
 NG = **Sign** Flag negative(-)
 ZR = **Zero**
 AC = Auxiliary Carry
 PO = Odd Parity
 CY = **Carry**

Clear (0)

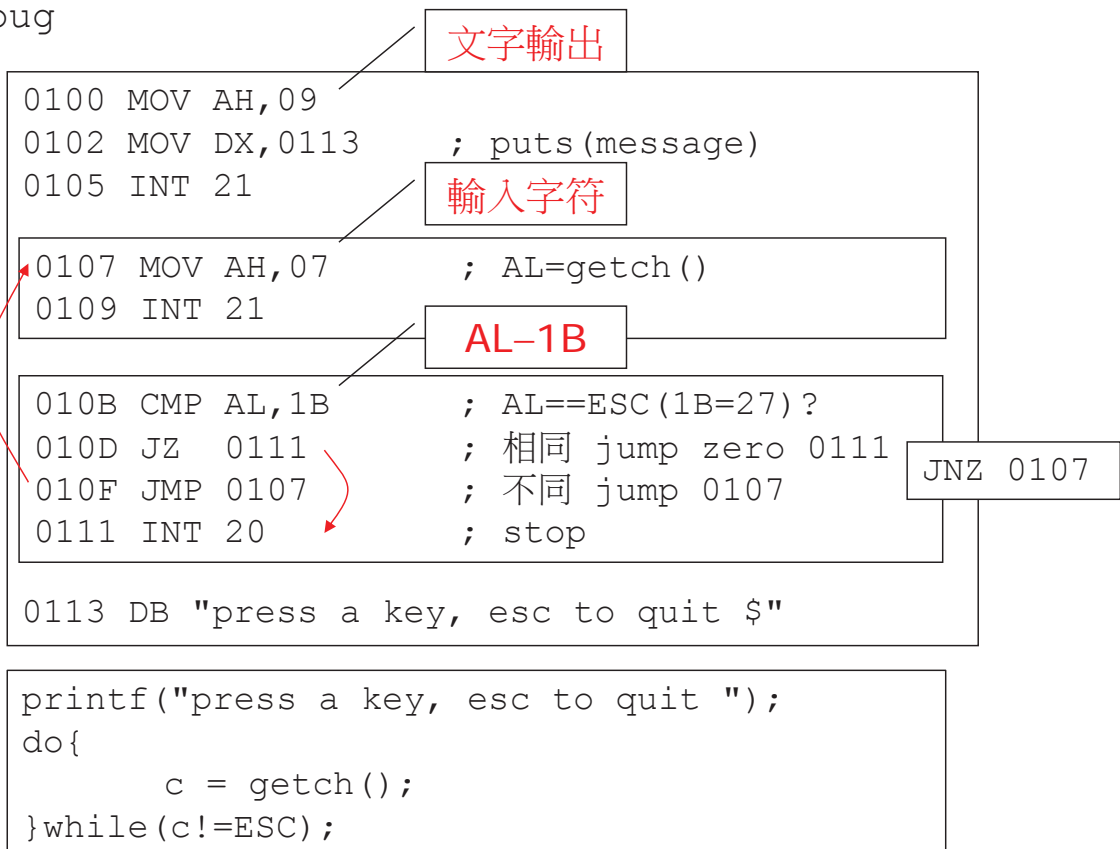
NV = No Overflow
 UP = Direction Up
 DI = Interrupts Disabled
 PL = Sign Flag positive(+)
 NZ = Not Zero
 NA = No Auxiliary Carry
 PE = Even Parity
 NC = No Carry

M (Move)
 N (Name)
 P (Ptrace)
 Q (Quit)
 R (Register)
 S (Search)
 T (Trace)
 U (Unassemble)
 W (Write)

開始→執行→cmd

D:\>debug

-



C:\>debug

int 10

```
0100 MOV AH,02--| set cursor position
0103 MOV DH,06--| row(y) 6,
0105 MOV DL,40--| col(x) 40(=64)
0107 MOV BH,00--| page no.
0109 INT 10
```

```
// clear
// screen
mov ax,600
mov cx,0
mov dx,184f
mov bh,07
int 10
int 20
```

```
0100 MOV AH,09--| print char
0102 MOV AL,41--| letter A(41)
0104 MOV BH,00--| page no.
0106 MOV BL,FC--| attribute color
0108 MOV CX,05--| display 5 times
010B INT 10
010D INT 20
```

<http://www.ablmc.edu.hk/~scy/home/javascript/text-color.htm>

7

-a 100

```
xxxx:0100 jmp 126 ; Jump to 0126
xxxx:0102 db 0d,0a,"This is my first DEBUG program"
xxxx:0123 db 0d,0a,"$"
xxxx:0126 mov ah,9 ; puts 輸出文字
xxxx:0128 mov dx,102 ; address of data(string)
xxxx:012B int 21 ; execute 執行
xxxx:012D mov ah,0
xxxx:012F int 21 ; Terminate 結束 Program.
xxxx:0131
```

-g=100

```
char s[50]="\nThis is my ... \n";
```

```
-
This is my first DEBUG program!
-
```

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int 21 (debug)

<http://www.ctyme.com/intr/int.htm>

AH=01
AL=getche() 輸入

AH=02
DL=char 輸出 putc (DL)

AH=07
AL=getch() 輸入

AH=09
DX=addr 輸出 puts (DX)
db "abc" define byte

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ijno5kDk1Xc>

記憶體地址 address	機器碼 machine code	匯編語言 Assembly Language
-u 100		
0BA5:0100	B401	MOV AH, 01
0BA5:0102	CD21	INT 21
0BA5:0104	B402	MOV AH, 02
0BA5:0106	88C2	MOV DL, AL
0BA5:0108	CD21	INT 21
0BA5:010A	80FA30	CMP DL, 30
0BA5:010D	7402	JZ 0111
0BA5:010F	EBEF	JMP 0100
0BA5:0111	B44C	MOV AH, 4C
0BA5:0113	CD21	INT 21

Annotations:

- getche() points to MOV AH, 01
- putc() points to MOV DL, AL
- DL == '0'? points to CMP DL, 30
- JMP = jump points to JMP 0100
- JZ = jump zero points to JZ 0111

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Thus, a value of AH=02h and AL=00h can be expressed as AX=0200h.

INT 21h, 2h

Description: 輸出 outputs character to STDOUT

Inputs:

AH = 02h

DL = char value

Outputs: none

INT 20h

Description: 結束 program terminate

SP is the stack pointer,

IP is the instruction pointer (PC – program counter)
(next instruction 下一指令 to be executed)

參考

<http://illegalargumentexception.blogspot.com/2008/05/assembler-using-debugexe-to-write-dos.html>

http://teaching.idallen.com/dat2343/00f/using_dos_debug.htm

http://kipirvine.com/asm/debug/Debug_Tutorial.pdf

<http://www.computerhope.com/rdebug.htm>

<http://home.educities.edu.tw/wanker742126/asm/ch01.html>

<http://home.educities.edu.tw/wanker742126/asm/ch36.html>

<http://www.armory.com/~rstevew/Public/Tutor/Debug/debug8.htm>

10

The 8088 instruction set (41 instructions)

Data transfer instructions Arithmetic instructions

MOV-----move----- ADD----- addition
PUSH, POP--stack operation INC----- increment
XCHG-----exchange----- SUB----- subtract
IN,OUT-----input/output--- DEC----- decrement
----- NEG----- negate (two's comp)
----- CMP----- compare
----- MUL----- multiply
----- DIV----- divide

IRQ0	INT 8	Time of day tick count
IRQ1	INT 9	Keyboard
IRQ2	INT A	Color graphic's adapter
IRQ3	INT B	Secondary serial adapter
IRQ4	INT C	Primary serial adapter
IRQ5	INT D	Hard drive (XT)
IRQ6	INT E	Floppy drive
IRQ7	INT F	Printer

Logical instructions----- String instructions
NOT-----complement----- MOVS----- move string
AND-----and----- CMPS----- compare string
OR-----inclusive or---- SCAS----- scan string
XOR-----exclusive or---- LODS----- load from a string
TEST-----test bits----- STOS----- store into string
SHL,SHR---shift left/right
ROL,ROR---rotate left/right

Transfer of control instructions

CALL-----goto a sub-routine
RET-----return from a sub-routine
JMP-----jump
JZ,JNZ----conditional jumps
LOOP-----iteration
LOOPNE----conditional iteration
INT-----interrupt
IRET-----return from interrupt

PROCESSOR CONTROL

CLC,STC---clear/set flags
HLT-----halt CPU