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ASSEMBLER/EDITOR CARTRIDGE
Tricks Of The Trade
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Do you often wonder how some of the incredible favorite program. Looking at someone else's self-instruction. The problem is that often (object) code in our possession. The L option is possible to recreate source code from the object code feature. The catch is the inability to save to disk. Follow these simple instructions and you can disassemble output to disk.

1. Load the object code to be disassembled with ROM code.
2. Note the first memory address (hex) where the code begins.
3. Enter the debug mode of A/E by typing B.
4. Start the disassembly process at the hex address. The L command followed by the hex address will disassemble 20 lines of code and display the results. (IMPORTANT--Note the last address printed.)
5. Move the cursor to first line on screen and insert 2 blank lines using the shift and space key.
6. Return to the Edit mode by typing X and the screen will still display the disassembled output.
7. Again move the cursor to the first line of the disassembled code in numbering mode by typing NUM, press return to print out the number 10 if this is the first line. The command has been executed or the next number will be printed. Also place the number and the cursor at the beginning of the disassembled code.
8. Using the control and delete key delete the space prior to the assembly language mnemonic to conform to A/E spacing requirements.
9. Press return to enter this line of code and the screen will also generate the next line number increment. The number will appear at the beginning of the next line of code.
10. Continue with all 20 lines. When done, return to step 3. This can go on indefinitely until you are full at which time you will need to save the code. The numbering remembers the last line number and will generate proper sequences between 20 line chunks. This is useful if you're trying to decipher code. Labels in the operand fields and the corresponding addresses are printed. The process is called unassembling object code and is useful on small subroutines.

Note: This same process also works on EDASII, the Atari assembler/editor.