

Key to Practical 1

First Steps in 68000 Assembly Language

Step 5

1. Without using the assembler and the debugger, determine the result of the following additions as well as the values of the **N**, **Z**, **V** and **C** flags.

- 8-bit addition: $\$B4 + \$4C$

$\$B4 + \$4C = \$100$ (the 8-bit result is $\$00$.)

N = 0, Z = 1, V = 0 et C = 1

- 16-bit addition: $\$B4 + \$4C$

$\$00B4 + \$004C = \$0100$

N = 0, Z = 0, V = 0 et C = 0

- 16-bit addition: $\$4AC9 + \$D841$

$\$4AC9 + \$D841 = \$1230A$ (the 16-bit result is $\$230A$.)

N = 0, Z = 0, V = 0 et C = 1

- 32-bit addition: $\$FFFFFFFF + \00000015

$\$FFFFFFFF + \$00000015 = \$100000014$ (the 32-bit result is $\$00000014$.)

N = 0, Z = 0, V = 0 et C = 1

- **N** = 1, if the most significant bit of the result is one.
- **Z** = 1, if the result equals zero.
- **C** = 1, if a carry occurs (assuming that the numbers are unsigned).
- **V** = 1, if an arithmetic overflow occurs (assuming that the numbers are signed).

To determine the value of **V** for an addition, perform the addition assuming that the numbers and the result are signed. Then **V** = 1, if one of the two conditions below is met:

- The sum of two positive numbers is negative.
- The sum of two negative numbers is positive.

2. Use the debugger to check your answers. To do so, write a program that performs the four additions above. Assemble it, run it, check the results and the values of the flag.

- There are many possibilities, you can find one of them below.
- Execute the code step by step and check your answers.

```

      org      $4
Vector_001 dc.l    Main

      org      $500
Main
      ; 8-bit addition.
      move.b   #$b4,d0
      move.b   #$4c,d1
      add.b    d0,d1

      ; 16-bit addition.
      move.w   #$b4,d0
      move.w   #$4c,d1
      add.w    d0,d1

      ; 16-bit addition.
      move.w   #$4ac9,d0
      move.w   #$d841,d1
      add.w    d0,d1

      ; 32-bit addition.
      move.l   #$ffffffff,d0
      move.l   #$15,d1
      add.l    d0,d1

```

Step 6

Write a program that performs a 128-bit addition.

Inputs : **D3:D2:D1:D0** = 128-bit integer (**D0** contains the 32 least significant bits).

D7:D6:D5:D4 = 128-bit integer (**D4** contains the 32 least significant bits).

Output : **D3:D2:D1:D0** = **D3:D2:D1:D0** + **D7:D6:D5:D4**

	C3	C2	C1	C0	
	⋮				
		D3	D2	D1	D0
+	⋮				
	↓	D7	D6	D5	D4
	├───				
	C3	D3	D2	D1	D0

```

add.l    d4,d0      ; D4 + D0      -> D0, C0 -> X
addx.l   d5,d1      ; D5 + D1 + X -> D1, C1 -> X
addx.l   d6,d2      ; D6 + D2 + X -> D2, C2 -> X
addx.l   d7,d3      ; D7 + D3 + X -> D3, C3 -> X

```

Step 7

Write a few rotate instructions that modify **D1** so that it takes the values below. For each case, the initial value of **D1** is \$76543210.

- **D1** = \$76543120

```

ror.w  #4,d1      ; D1 = $ 7654 3210
ror.b  #4,d1      ; D1 = $ 7654 0321
rol.w  #4,d1      ; D1 = $ 7654 0312
rol.w  #4,d1      ; D1 = $ 7654 3120

```

- **D1** = \$75640213

```

rol.w  #4,d1      ; D1 = $ 7654 3210
ror.b  #4,d1      ; D1 = $ 7654 2103
ror.w  #4,d1      ; D1 = $ 7654 2130
swap   d1         ; D1 = $ 7654 0213
ror.w  #4,d1      ; D1 = $ 0213 7654
ror.w  #4,d1      ; D1 = $ 0213 4765
rol.w  #4,d1      ; D1 = $ 0213 4756
rol.w  #4,d1      ; D1 = $ 0213 7564
swap   d1         ; D1 = $ 7564 0213

```

- **D1** = \$54231067

```

ror.l  #8,d1      ; D1 = $ 7654 3210
ror.b  #4,d1      ; D1 = $ 1076 5432
ror.b  #4,d1      ; D1 = $ 1076 5423
swap   d1         ; D1 = $ 5423 1076
ror.b  #4,d1      ; D1 = $ 5423 1067

```

- **D1** = \$05634127

```

ror.l  #4,d1      ; D1 = $ 7654 3210
ror.b  #4,d1      ; D1 = $ 0765 4321
ror.l  #8,d1      ; D1 = $ 0765 4312
ror.b  #4,d1      ; D1 = $ 1207 6543
ror.b  #4,d1      ; D1 = $ 1207 6534
ror.l  #8,d1      ; D1 = $ 3412 0765
ror.b  #4,d1      ; D1 = $ 3412 0756
ror.l  #8,d1      ; D1 = $ 5634 1207
ror.b  #4,d1      ; D1 = $ 5634 1270
ror.l  #4,d1      ; D1 = $ 0563 4127

```