A Simulation of a 6502 Based Computer System

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# Analysis

## Introduction

When learning the A level topic “Fundamentals of computer organisation and architecture” I struggled to visualise and understand how all of the components in a computer work as one. To understand how something works it is often useful to be able to interact and experiment with it. Diagrams and worked examples can show or explain different properties and features of computer systems but they are inflexible. In lessons we were also introduced to several assembly language simulators which, while good at helping with learning assembly language, didn’t show the physical processes very effectively.

The aim of this project is to create an interactive system for learning about computer systems with the main use being for learning about assembly language, machine code and CPU (central processing unit) architecture. The program simulates a 6502 based system and provides users with the ability to run or modify the system in order to demonstrate the purpose of each part of a system. The code itself can be read and edited to the same effect. As a result, the code and interface need to be clear and understandable. I will also be taking an object oriented approach for clarity and ease of editing. A user can easily swap out a part of the system for their own version as long as it complies to the same interface.

This project is for educational purposes aimed at A level computer science students. It is intended to be used for extending consolidate understanding of computer systems. It could also be used in lessons to give students the opportunity to test themselves by putting what they’ve learned about computer systems, the operation of a CPU, and low-level programming into practice. As such it will conform to the model of computer systems that is taught at A level, specifically that of AQA since that is the model of which I am most familiar.

## Computer Systems

The following section describes the AQA model of computer systems. This section is here to provide an explanation of some parts of this model that I will refer to in other sections, so this section can be used to clarify the purpose and features of these.

### Motherboards

The components of a system are connected to the motherboard and data is transferred between them through the system bus. The system bus is the collective term for the data bus, address bus and control bus. Each bus is multiple wires or lines through which signals are transferred with the width of a bus referring to the number of lines it has.

The data bus is for the bidirectional transfer of actual data between the CPU and the other components. A 64-bit computer refers to a computer with a data bus width of 64 lines.

Address busses are used to communicate the memory location that the CPU is referring to, as such they are generally unidirectional. The width of an address bus determines the amount of physical memory that can be addressed.

Control signals are transferred between components through the control bus. These signals enable, facilitate, and control operations with each line being responsible for a different signal. Signals differ per system but tend to include: the system clock used for keeping the components synchronised; a read/write mode signal to determine whether the addressed location is being read or written to; interrupt request signals from I/O devices that stop the CPU’s current operations such as a keyboard interrupt. Modern motherboards often have built in hardware for networking, sound, and video capabilities.

### Storage Devices

Computer systems need some form of storage for data. Small amounts of data can be stored within the processor (in registers and cache memory), but larger quantities of data are stored in separate components. Storage is separated into primary and secondary storage. Primary storage, sometimes called main memory, is devices, like ROM and RAM, which are connected to the CPU and occupy sections large of its addressable memory whereas secondary storage devices are addressed via I/O controllers (explained more later). For a processor to use data in secondary storage devices, it must first be copied to main memory.

#### Random Access Memory

Random access memory (RAM) is used to temporarily store instructions and data being processed by the CPU. RAM is volatile meaning that all data is lost when it turns off or loses power. Data pulled from secondary storage is usually stored, temporarily, in RAM. This data can be set or retrieved in any order.

#### Read Only Memory

Read only memory (ROM) is a common form of non-volatile primary storage. ROM usually contains start-up instructions that are executed immediately after the CPU receives power. These instructions are usually the BIOS (basic input/output system) or, more recently, UEFI (unified extensible firmware interface) include details of connected hardware and the location of the operating system’s bootloader which would then be copied to RAM before starting up the computer. Most ROM is physically just as writable as RAM, however, the system in which it is used does not allow it to be written to either physically or logically.

#### Secondary Storage Devices

Secondary storage is non-volatile data storage that is connected to the system through an I/O controller. Types of secondary storage devices include hard disc drives, optical drives, solid state drives, and USB flash drives. Secondary storage devices are non-volatile meaning that data is retained while the device is off. Secondary storage is generally much slower than primary storage because it is not an immediate part of the system, but secondary storage devices can often store much larger amounts of data with some modern devices being able to store more than a terabyte. Due to the persistence of data stored in secondary storage, this is where applications and the operating system are generally stored.

### Input / Output

I/O (input/output) controllers provide an interface between the processor and other components within the system including storage devices, video displays and peripheral devices. I/O controllers consist of three main parts: an I/O port that connects the controller and the device; a set of registers to store data being exchanged through the controller; a physical interface connecting the controller to the system bus. The purpose of the I/O controller is to provide an interface to the processor so that the processor can address the device as if it were memory. This design avoids a processor needing to work with every conceivable peripheral and a peripheral needing to work with a variety of different processors.

### Processors

A processor is made up of billions of transistors which chain together to carry out instructions. A central processing unit (CPU) is the processor in a general-purpose computer. A CPU has a number of subcomponents namely a control unit (CU), and arithmetic and logic unit (ALU), and registers. Most modern processors also have onboard cache memory which stores recent and anticipated instructions that can be fetched faster than if they were stored in elsewhere. Most processors and CPUs also have a separate, faster clock to the system clock which is usually achieved by multiplying the system clock’s frequency.

#### Registers

Registers are small units of memory, typically 1, 2, 4 or 8 bytes (depending on the processor). They store specific or general values required by the processor. A processor generally has:

##### Program Counter (PC)

Holds the memory address of the current instruction and is incremented once the instruction has been executed.

##### Current Instruction Register (CIR)

That stores the most recently fetched instruction whilst it is being executed.

##### Memory Address Register (MAR)

Which has the next address to be referenced by the processor. The MAR value is what is sent on the address bus.

##### Memory Buffer Register (MBR)

Sometimes called a memory data register, which stores the value received or to be sent on the data bus.

##### Status Register (SR)

Which is used to store information about the result of an instruction for example an overflow.

##### A set of general-purpose registers

That can store any type of data such as an accumulator register.

#### Control Unit

The CU is designed to decode the instructions retrieved from memory, translating them into a sequence of control signals to other components in the processor telling them to perform specific operations. The CU also contains the CPU clock.

#### Arithmetic and Logic Unit

The ALU performs arithmetic (mathematical) and logical (Boolean) operations. These include addition, Boolean comparisons like AND, and bitwise shifts. When these operations return a result, it is usually stored on a general-purpose register called the accumulator.

### The Fetch-Execute Cycle

The main purpose of a CPU is the fetch-execute cycle. The fetch-decode-execute cycle consists of three main steps: fetch, decode and execute. These steps are repeated for every instruction. In addition, there is a fourth step for interrupt checking that may change the current program being run.

#### Fetch

The memory address on the PC, which points to the next instruction, is copied to the MAR then passed on to the address bus while a read signal is sent on the control bus. The relevant memory device will return the value stored at this address, potentially after multiple cycles depending on the speed of the device. The returned value is transferred from the data bus into the MBR and then copied to the CIR so that the current instruction to be executed is ready for decoding. The PC is then likely incremented to point to the next instruction however, the point at which the PC is incremented may vary between CPUs.

#### Decode

The instruction held in the CIR is decoded by the CU into a set of control signals for other components in the system such as the ALU or RAM. These signals are to be sent out in sequence to instruct a series of steps that make up the execution of the instruction.

#### Execute

The appropriate sub-component carries out the operation it has been instructed to by control signals from the CU. The relevant sub-component could be the ALU if it were a mathematical or logical instruction or the CU if the instruction is to retrieve or store data in memory. The SR is used to store information about the result of operations such as whether it has been completed or if there was an overflow during a mathematical operation.

#### Interrupts

An interrupt request (IRQ) is a signal sent to the processor via the control bus. This signal comes from an I/O controller (hardware interrupts), an application (software interrupts), or the processor itself (exception interrupts). Software interrupts are usually handled by the operating system. Every device that can send an IRQ signal has an interrupt request number to identify the source of an interrupt. Interrupt requests are designed to speed up processing by removing polling: checking every device and application for whether they need attention.

IRQs are stored in an interrupt register so at the end of a processors execute step, it will check the interrupt register for any interrupts. Interrupts have a priority hierarchy so that even if there are multiple interrupts, the processor instantly knows which interrupt to respond to first. Each IRQ is associated with a bit in the interrupt register with the position in the register defining the priority.

The response to an interrupt is an interrupt service routine (ISR) which is a small program. To find the relevant ISR, there is a reserved space in memory for the interrupt descriptor table (IDT) containing the interrupt vector or starting memory address for each IRQ. When executing an ISR, the current volatile state of the processor’s registers must be preserved in memory so that it can return to that state after the ISR is completed. The location in memory where this is data is stored is the system stack (more later). The process of saving and loading the state of a processor is known as context-switching.

### Programs

Programs are groups of instructions executed in order to perform a larger task. The most well-known programming is high level programming however, in order for a processor to execute the steps involved in a program, it has to be converted into machine code.

#### Instruction Sets

An instruction set is the set of bit patterns that define the machine operations that the processor can perform. A processor can only understand its instruction set; however multiple processors can be designed to use the same instruction sets.

#### Machine Code

Machine code is binary instructions. These instructions consist of an opcode (operation code) and operands with the opcode being a reference to a specific process that the processor should execute and the operands being any additional data the processor would need to execute this specific instance of that instruction.

#### Addressing Modes

There are multiple ways for the processor to receive the operands for instructions and these are called addressing modes. Addressing modes allow for a single operation, for example “and”, to refer to a variety of operations where different data is “and”-ed. Addressing modes vary between instruction sets but there are a few main types:

##### Immediate addressing

The instruction itself contains the operand.

##### Direct addressing

The instruction points to a location in memory where the operand can be retrieved from.

##### Indirect addressing

Similar to direct addressing except that the location in memory is itself a pointer to another address.

##### Implied addressing

Retrieving the operand, if there is one, is the same process for any instance of this instruction.

#### Assembly Language

Machine code is difficult for humans to read and write. Most people would need to constantly be looking up the opcodes for each instruction they want to program. Assembly language uses mnemonics to represent instructions making it much easier to understand. They also allow for addressing modes to be implicit based on the operands given in the line of assembly. Processors cannot understand assembly language though, so an assembler is used to translate it back into machine code.

Assembly language also has symbols and labels. Symbols are similar to variables in higher level languages in the fact that they represent a value using a meaningful identifier. If a specific piece of data is stored at a given memory address, it can be easier to use a symbol to refer to that memory address than writing out that address every time it is used. Symbols can also make programs more understandable for that same reason. Labels are a specific type of symbol that are references to points in the program. Labels are especially useful for jumping to different subroutines or parts of programs since they remove the users need to calculate the address that a specific instruction would be stored at.

#### Subroutines and the Stack

As in high-level languages, low-level programs can have subroutines (functions and procedures). The machine code for subroutines is stored separately to the instructions to call it. To be able to return to the call address, it has to be stored somewhere along with the local variables that are not passed as arguments. This data is pushed to the stack. A stack is a data type that follows a last-in-first-out (LIFO) principal meaning that when you add, or push, something onto the stack, that item will be the first thing that you retrieve, or pop / pull, from it. The stack was mentioned previously when discussing Interrupts.

### System Architecture

The arrangement of chips in a computer system is called its architecture. Two of the most common architecture types are Von Neumann and Harvard which differ predominantly in their storage of instructions and data in memory.

#### Von Neumann

Von Neumann architecture is better known as it is used in general-purpose computers. A single, shared main memory is used to store both instructions and data. This provides a lot more flexibility through dynamically allocated memory. However, the processor can only access and instruction or data at any given time (because they are stored in the same memory) requiring at least two fetches for most instructions.

#### Harvard

Harvard architecture is typically found in embedded systems or digital signal processors. There is distinct memory for program instructions and data which are accessed by separate busses. The lack of flexibility is suitable since embedded systems tend to have fixed firmware. The separation allows for greater efficiency such as having a smaller data memory compared to instruction memory and changing the bus widths to fit that. The speed gained from accessing instructions and data simultaneously is beneficial in real-time processing.

## Similar Existing Systems

In my research of similar systems, I did not find any existing systems that attempted to solve this problem. However, I can still use parts of their design and implementation to inform and improve upon my own plans.

### AQA Assembly Language Simulator

The AQA assembly language simulator[[1]](#footnote-2) by Peter Higginson is a similar project to what I am creating. It is designed to fit with what is taught in AQA A level computer science just as my simulator is. This simulator was used in some of my lessons to aid in teaching about assembly language however it lacks details that would allow it to be used for other parts of the computer organisation and architecture topic. Additionally, the computer in this simulator shares very little in common with mine.

### Other Peter Higginson Simulators

The Little Man Computer[[2]](#footnote-3) and ARMLite[[3]](#footnote-4) simulators that Peter Higginson has also created have a similar interface to that of the AQA assembly language simulator. The focus of all of these simulators is the instruction set rather than the physical or logical flow of data. These simulators have a text editor on left in which assembly language programs can be written or pasted. On the right there is a grid displaying the values stored in memory which can be edited. Between the two is space to display inputs, outputs, and register values. There are also options to change the number base of the values displayed.

In my simulation, the focus is on the processor. If I were to use these same sections, I would likely have to split them into separate tabs in order to display a larger memory space and more detailed information about the state of the processor. The number base option is a good idea that allows for easier reading and comparison.

### Visual 6502

The visual 6502[[4]](#footnote-5) shows the flow of data between parts of a 6502 processor. My simulator aims to show the same thing but at a different level of abstraction. The visualiser shows individual wires in the processor however my simulator will only represent the larger units that these can be grouped into. The visualiser lacks an assembler and editing the memory to write in machine code is slow and not very user friendly. Overall, that makes the visual 6502 very different from this project however I can still learn from it. For example, the wires and other nodes are selectable providing their name which often implies their function. I could use a similar feature to allow selection of parts of the system to display more information about it and its current state.

### Emulator 101

Emulator 101[[5]](#footnote-6) is an arcade game emulator that originally aimed to emulate Space Invaders (which uses the 8080 processor) but has since been expanded to, among other things, emulate the 6502. Although this has many similarities to my project, the thing that I find most useful is the way it has been written up. Before this, I had not seen any examples of how to approach writing about a simulation or emulation of computer hardware. I think more detail could have been provided so the documentation of this project is more in depth.

## Why the 6502?

This project will be simulating the 6502 based computer system created by Ben Eater. This system is well documented on his website[[6]](#footnote-7) which includes a series of videos showing and explaining how he built the system as well as datasheets for all of the components used. As such, users have access to additional resources that can assist in their understanding of this project, computer system, and of computer systems in general. However, there are other contributing factors that make a 6502 based system a suitable choice.

The 6502[[7]](#footnote-8) (“sixty-five-oh-two” or “six-five-oh-two”) is an 8-bit microprocessor launched by MOS Technology (later CSG) in 1975. What makes the 6502 significant is that it was the least expensive microprocessor available by a significant amount. As a result, there was a rapid decrease in the cost of computers helping to spark the home computer revolution. As with all microprocessors, the 6502 is not limited to use in home computers and was also used in video game consoles. The 6502 family of processors continues to be widely used especially in embedded systems.

All of this means that the 6502 is one of the most significant individual processors to date making it an ideal processor for students to learn about in more detail. Additionally, being 8-bit, it is much simpler to understand than modern multi-core, hyperthreaded CPUs with pipelining and doesn’t require much understanding beyond the A level course to understand how it works.

#### Uses of the 6502

* Atari 8-bit family of computers
* Apple I & II
* Nintendo Entertainment System (NES)
* Commodore 64
* Family Computer (Famicom)
* BBC Micro

### Technical Description

The 6502 has a 16-bit address and an 8-bit data bus (because it’s an 8-bit processor). It uses little endian byte order meaning that the least significant bit of a word is stored at the lowest memory address. This endianness is only relevant for addresses which are stored over 2 bytes (16 bits). The internal logic runs at the same speed as the external clock which is typically 1 or 2 MHz (meaning 1 or 2 million cycles per second). This is a relatively low clock speed, but the 6502 is able to complete similar instructions in significantly fewer clock cycles (sometimes half as many) allowing it to compete with faster CPUs. This is partly because it uses a simple state machine implemented by combinational logic (meaning it does not rely on the clock) which, although used in many other designs was used to a greater extent in the 6502. As with most 8-bit microprocessors, there is limited pipelining (overlapping of fetching, decoding, and execution). The low clock speed also allowed for better compatibility with affordable peripherals like memory that typically have slower access times. The chip only accesses memory during certain parts of the clock cycle allowing other components of the system to access memory in those times when the 6502 is not using it. This is particularly useful for graphical processing where the graphical data stored in memory can be accessed, processed, and displayed by the video hardware without the processor trying to access or modify addresses in memory at the same time.

#### Registers

The 6502 has 6 main registers (see the Registers section in Computer Systems for more information) which is very few, especially by modern standards. Only one of these is a general-purpose register compared to 16 8-bit general purpose registers in the Z80 of the same era. To make up for this lack of registers, the 6502 has zero page addressing modes (the zero page being the first 256 addresses of memory). This requires only one byte to store this operand compared to two for a full address. This page will typically be part of RAM. These shorter instructions are also faster allowing these 256 addresses to be used like additional general-purpose registers.

##### Accumulator

The accumulator register (A) is an 8-bit general purpose register. It is the only general-purpose register.

##### Index registers

The 6502 has 3 index registers. The X and Y index registers are 8-bit registers which are used to modify operand addresses during execution (more later) hence why they are called index registers. The third index register is the stack pointer (S) which stores an 8-bit offset that is added to the start address of the stack (See Subroutines and the Stack, above) to find the top of the stack to push or pop/pull values. The stack’s addresses are hardwired to memory page $01 (meaning 1 in hex) which is the memory addresses from $0100 to $01FF (256 to 511).

##### Program counter

The program counter (PC) keeps track of the memory address of the next instruction or opcode to be processed. As such, the PC is 16-bits and is incremented after each instruction or opcode fetch.

##### Status Register

The processor status register (P) has 8 bits: NV-BDIZC. Most flags are changed based on the result of ALU (Arithmetic and Logic Unit) operations. The 8 flags are:

Negative (N) is set (made 1) if the result is negative based on two’s compliment.

Overflow (V) is a somewhat confusing flag[[8]](#footnote-9). The V flag is affected by addition and subtraction operations if they become too large in magnitude to store in 8-bits, the word length, using two’s compliment. This does not apply for the BIT instruction.

Bit 5 (-) is a reserved flag. This can be set and reset by the user as a custom status or mode bit.

The break flag (B) is used to force the BRK instruction to be executed next.

The decimal flag (D) is a mode select flag. When in decimal mode, the processor will interpret data as BCD (Binary Coded Decimal) numbers rather than two’s compliment signed integers.

Interrupt disable (I) is another mode select flag. When the I flag is reset, the processor will not respond to maskable interrupts.

The zero flag (Z) is, simply, whether the output of an arithmetic operation is zero.

Carry (C) is used to indicate whether an arithmetic operation needed to carry or borrow out of the most significant bit. This allows for multi-byte addition and subtraction.

#### Instruction Set

##### Addressing Modes:

###### Accumulator Addressing (A)

This form of addressing is represented with a one-byte instruction, implying an operation on the accumulator.

###### Immediate Addressing (#)

In immediate addressing, the operand is contained in the second byte of the instruction, with no further memory addressing required.

###### Absolute Addressing (a)

In absolute addressing, the second byte of the instruction specifies the eight low order bits of the effective address while the third byte specifies the eight high order bits. Thus, the absolute addressing mode allows access to the entire 65K bytes of addressable memory.

###### Zero Page Addressing (zp)

The zero page instructions allow for shorter code and execution times by only fetching the second byte of the instruction and assuming a zero high address byte. Careful use of the zero page can result in significant increase in code efficiency.

###### Indexed Zero Page Addressing (zp,x)

###### Indexed Zero Page Addressing (zp,y)

(X, Y indexing) This form of addressing is used in conjunction with the index register and is referred to as "Zero Page, X" or "Zero Page, Y". The effective address is calculated by adding the second byte to the contents of the index register. Since this is a form of "Zero Page" addressing, the content of the second byte references a location in page zero. Additionally due to the "Zero Page" addressing nature of this mode, no carry is added to the high order 8 bits of memory and crossing of page boundaries does not occur.

###### Indexed Absolute Addressing (a,x)

###### Indexed Absolute Addressing (a,y)

(X, Y indexing) This form of addressing is used in conjunction with X and Y index register and is referred to as "Absolute, X", and "Absolute, Y". The effective address is formed by adding the contents of X or Y to the address contained in the second and third bytes of the instruction. This mode allows the index register to contain the index or count value and the instruction to contain the base address. This type of indexing allows any location referencing and the index to modify multiple fields resulting in reduced coding and execution time.

###### Implied Addressing (i)

In the implied addressing mode, the address containing the operand is implicitly stated in the operation code of the instruction.

###### Relative Addressing (r)

Relative addressing is used only with branch instructions and establishes a destination for the conditional branch. The second byte of the instruction becomes the operand which is an "Offset" added to the contents of the lower eight bits of the program counter when the counter is set at the next instruction. The range of the offset is -128 to +127 bytes from the next instruction.

###### Indexed Indirect Addressing ((zp,x))

In indexed indirect addressing (referred to as (Indirect,X)), the second byte of the instruction is added to the contents of the X index register, discarding the carry. The result of this addition points to a memory location on page zero whose contents is the low order eight bits of the effective address. The next memory location in page zero contains the high order eight bits of the effective address. Both memory locations specifying the high and low order bytes of the effective address must be in page zero.

###### Indirect Indexed Addressing ((zp),y)

In indirect indexed addressing (referred to as (Indirect),Y), the second byte of the instruction points to a memory location in page zero. The contents of this memory location is added to the contents of the Y index register, the result being the low order eight bits of the effective address. The carry from this addition is added to the contents of the next page zero memory location, the result being the high order eight bits of the effective address.

###### Absolute Indirect Addressing ((a))

The second byte of the instruction contains the low order eight bits of a memory location. The high order eight bits of that memory location is contained in the third byte of the instruction. The contents of the fully specified memory location is the low order byte of the effective address. The next memory location contains the high order byte of the effective address which is loaded into the sixteen bits of the program counter.

##### Operations

The 6502 has 56 operations, many of which can be used with multiple addressing modes. These can be seen below. (Ordered alphabetically)

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| ADC | **|** | Add Memory to Accumulator with Carry |
| AND | **|** | "AND" Memory with Accumulator |
| ASL | **|** | Shift left One Bit (Memory or Accumulator) |
| BCC | **|** | Branch on Carry Clear |
| BCS | **|** | Branch on Carry Set |
| BEQ | **|** | Branch on Result Zero |
| BIT | **|** | Test Bits in Memory with Accumulator |
| BMI | **|** | Branch on Result Minus |
| BNE | **|** | Branch on Result not Zero |
| BPL | **|** | Branch on Result Plus |
| BRK | **|** | Force Break |
| BVC | **|** | Branch on Overflow Clear |
| BVS | **|** | Branch on Overflow Set |
| CLC | **|** | Clear Carry Flag |
| CLD | **|** | Clear Decimal Mode |
| CLI | **|** | Clear Interrupt Disable Bit |
| CLV | **|** | Clear Overflow Flag |
| CMP | **|** | Compare Memory and Accumulator |
| CPX | **|** | Compare Memory and Index X |
| CPY | **|** | Compare Memory and Index Y |
| DEC | **|** | Decrement Memory by One |
| DEX | **|** | Decrement Index X by One |
| DEY | **|** | Decrement Index Y by One |
| EOR | **|** | "Exclusive-or" Memory with Accumulator |
| INC | **|** | Increment Memory by One |
| INX | **|** | Increment Index X by One |
| INY | **|** | Increment Index Y by One |
| JMP | **|** | Jump to New Location |
| JSR | **|** | Jump to New Location Saving Return Address |
| LDA | **|** | Load Accumulator with Memory |
| LDX | **|** | Load Index X with Memory |
| LDY | **|** | Load Index Y with Memory |
| LSR | **|** | Shift One Bit Right (Memory or Accumulator) |
| NOP | **|** | No Operation |
| ORA | **|** | "OR" Memory with Accumulator |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| PHA | **|** | Push Accumulator on Stack |
| PHP | **|** | Push Processor Status on Stack |
| PLA | **|** | Pull Accumulator from Stack |
| PLP | **|** | Pull Processor Status from Stack |
| ROL | **|** | Rotate One Bit Left (Memory or Accumulator) |
| ROR | **|** | Rotate One Bit Right (Memory or Accumulator) |
| RTI | **|** | Return from Interrupt |
| RTS | **|** | Return from Subroutine |
| SBC | **|** | Subtract Memory from Accumulator with Borrow |
| SEC | **|** | Set Carry Flag |
| SED | **|** | Set Decimal Mode |
| SEI | **|** | Set Interrupt Disable Status |
| STA | **|** | Store Accumulator in Memory |
| STX | **|** | Store Index X in Memory |
| STY | **|** | Store Index Y in Memory |
| TAX | **|** | Transfer Accumulator to Index X |
| TAY | **|** | Transfer Accumulator to Index Y |
| TSX | **|** | Transfer Stack Pointer to Index X |
| TXA | **|** | Transfer Index X to Accumulator |
| TXS | **|** | Transfer Index X to Stack Pointer |
| TYA | **|** | Transfer Index Y to Accumulator |

##### Opcodes

The instructions, their addressing modes, and the opcode for each instruction addressing mode pair can be seen in the opcode matrix below. E.g. NOP has opcode $EA and uses the implied addressing mode.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **0** | **1** | **2** | **3** | **4** | **5** | **6** | **7** | **8** | **9** | **A** | **B** | **C** | **D** | **E** | **F** |  |
| **0** | BRK  i | ORA  (zp,x) |  |  |  | ORA  zp | ASL  zp |  | PHP  i | ORA  # | ASL  A |  |  | ORA  a | ASL  a |  | **0** |
| **1** | BPL  r | ORA  (zp),y |  |  |  | ORA  zp,x | ASL  zp,x |  | CLC  i | ORA  a,y |  |  |  | ORA  a,x | ASL  a,x |  | **1** |
| **2** | JSR  a | AND  (zp,x) |  |  | BIT  zp | AND  zp | ROL  zp |  | PLP  i | AND  # | ROL  A |  | BIT  a | AND  a | ROL  a |  | **2** |
| **3** | BMI  r | AND  (zp),y |  |  |  | AND zp,x | ROL zp,x |  | SEC  i | AND  a,y |  |  |  | AND  a,x | ROL  a,x |  | **3** |
| **4** | RTI  i | EOR  (zp,x) |  |  |  | EOR  zp | LSR  zp |  | PHA  i | EOR  # | LSR  A |  | JMP  a | EOR  a | LSR  a |  | **4** |
| **5** | BVC  r | EOR  (zp),y |  |  |  | EOR zp,x | LSR zp,x |  | CLI  i | EOR  a,y |  |  |  | EOR  a,x | LSR  a,x |  | **5** |
| **6** | RTS  i | ADC  (zp,x) |  |  |  | ADC  zp | ROR  zp |  | PLA  i | ADC  # | ROR  A |  | JMP  (a) | ADC  a | ROR  a |  | **6** |
| **7** | BVS  r | ADC  (zp),y |  |  |  | ADC zp,x | ROR zp,x |  | SEI  i | ADC  a,y |  |  |  | ADC  a,x | ROR  a,x |  | **7** |
| **8** |  | STA  (zp,x) |  |  | STY  zp | STA  zp | STX  zp |  | DEY  i |  | TXA  i |  | STY  a | STA  a | STX  a |  | **8** |
| **9** | BCC  r | STA  (zp),y |  |  | STY  zp,x | STA zp,x | STX zp,y |  | TYA  i | STA  a,y | TXS  i |  |  | STA  a,x |  |  | **9** |
| **A** | LDY  # | LDA  (zp,x) | LDX  # |  | LDY  zp | LDA  zp | LDX  zp |  | TAY  i | LDA  # | TAX  i |  | LDY  a | LDA  a | LDX  a |  | **A** |
| **B** | BCS  r | LDA  (zp),y |  |  | LDY  zp,x | LDA zp,x | LDX zp,y |  | CLV  i | LDA  a,y | TSX  i |  | LDY  a,x | LDA  a,x | LDX  a,y |  | **B** |
| **C** | CPY  # | CMP  (zp,x) |  |  | CPY  zp | CMP  zp | DEC  zp |  | INY  i | CMP  # | DEX  i |  | CPY  a | CMP  a | DEC  a |  | **C** |
| **D** | BNE  r | CMP  (zp),y |  |  |  | CMP zp,x | DEC zp,x |  | CLD  i | CMP  a,y |  |  |  | CMP  a,x | DEC  a,x |  | **D** |
| **E** | CPX  # | SBC  (zp,x) |  |  | CPX  zp | SBC  zp | INC  zp |  | INX  i | SBC  # | NOP  i |  | CPX  a | SBC  a | INC  a |  | **E** |
| **F** | BEQ  r | SBC  (zp),y |  |  |  | SBC zp,x | INC zp,x |  | SED  i | SBC  a,y |  |  |  | SBC  a,x | INC  a,x |  | **F** |
|  | **0** | **1** | **2** | **3** | **4** | **5** | **6** | **7** | **8** | **9** | **A** | **B** | **C** | **D** | **E** | **F** |  |

### The 65C02

The computer system being modelled in this simulation is not a 6502 microprocessor but rather Western Design Centre’s (WDC) 65C02[[9]](#footnote-10) microprocessor launched in 1981. This is partly because the original 6502 had several bugs and quirks which would be difficult to model accurately. The 6502 is nMOS-based whereas the 65C02 is an enhanced CMOS version. The main differences are that the 65C02 has fewer problems, more instructions, and a reduced power usage (when run at the same speed). This reduced power usage means it is better suited to use in portable computers and microcontroller systems than the 6502. It has also been used in embedded systems and home computers. Many 65C02s can also be run significantly faster than the 6502 with some of them having a fully static core allowing them to be run slower as well.

#### Uses of the 65C02

* BBC Master
* Atari Lynx
* Apple IIe (enhanced) and IIc (portable)
* Many replicas of 6502 systems (e.g. Replica 1)
* Many dedicated systems such as chess computers

### 6502 vs. 65C02

As previously mentioned, the 65C02 is a low-powered 6502, with additional instructions and addressing modes, that has fixed several bugs.

#### Opcodes

Unchanged elements are shown in grey and italicised in this table.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **0** | **1** | **2** | **3** | **4** | **5** | **6** | **7** | **8** | **9** | **A** | **B** | **C** | **D** | **E** | **F** |  |
| **0** | BRK  s | ORA  (zp,x) |  |  | TSB  zp | ORA  zp | ASL  zp | RMB0  zp | PHP  s | ORA  # | ASL  A |  | TSB  a | ORA  a | ASL  a | BBR0  zp, r | **0** |
| **1** | BPL  r | ORA  (zp),y | ORA  (zp) |  | TRB  zp | ORA  zp,x | ASL  zp,x | RMB1  zp | CLC  i | ORA  a,y | INC  A |  | TRB  a | ORA  a,x | ASL  a,x | BBR1  zp, r | **1** |
| **2** | JSR  a | AND  (zp,x) |  |  | BIT  zp | AND  zp | ROL  zp | RMB2  zp | PLP  s | AND  # | ROL  A |  | BIT  a | AND  a | ROL  a | BBR2  zp, r | **2** |
| **3** | BMI  r | AND  (zp),y | AND  (zp) |  | BIT  zp,x | AND zp,x | ROL zp,x | RMB3  zp | SEC  i | AND  a,y | DEC  A |  | BIT  a,x | AND  a,x | ROL  a,x | BBR3  zp, r | **3** |
| **4** | RTI  s | EOR  (zp,x) |  |  |  | EOR  zp | LSR  zp | RMB4  zp | PHA  s | EOR  # | LSR  A |  | JMP  a | EOR  a | LSR  a | BBR4  zp, r | **4** |
| **5** | BVC  r | EOR  (zp),y | EOR  (zp) |  |  | EOR zp,x | LSR zp,x | RMB5  zp | CLI  i | EOR  a,y | PHY  s |  |  | EOR  a,x | LSR  a,x | BBR5  zp, r | **5** |
| **6** | RTS  s | ADC  (zp,x) |  |  | STZ  zp | ADC  zp | ROR  zp | RMB6  zp | PLA  s | ADC  # | ROR  A |  | JMP  (a) | ADC  a | ROR  a | BBR6  zp, r | **6** |
| **7** | BVS  r | ADC  (zp),y | ADC  (zp) |  | STZ  zp,x | ADC zp,x | ROR zp,x | RMB7  zp | SEI  i | ADC  a,y | PLY  s |  | JMP  (a,x) | ADC  a,x | ROR  a,x | BBR7  zp, r | **7** |
| **8** | BRA  r | STA  (zp,x) |  |  | STY  zp | STA  zp | STX  zp | SMB0  zp | DEY  i | BIT  # | TXA  i |  | STY  a | STA  a | STX  a | BBS0  zp, r | **8** |
| **9** | BCC  r | STA  (zp),y | STA  (zp) |  | STY  zp,x | STA zp,x | STX zp,y | SMB1  zp | TYA  i | STA  a,y | TXS  i |  | STZ  a | STA  a,x | STZ  a,x | BBS1  zp, r | **9** |
| **A** | LDY  # | LDA  (zp,x) | LDX  # |  | LDY  zp | LDA  zp | LDX  zp | SMB2  zp | TAY  i | LDA  # | TAX  i |  | LDY  a | LDA  a | LDX  a | BBS2  zp, r | **A** |
| **B** | BCS  r | LDA  (zp),y | LDA  (zp) |  | LDY  zp,x | LDA zp,x | LDX zp,y | SMB3  zp | CLV  i | LDA  a,y | TSX  i |  | LDY  a,x | LDA  a,x | LDX  a,y | BBS3  zp, r | **B** |
| **C** | CPY  # | CMP  (zp,x) |  |  | CPY  zp | CMP  zp | DEC  zp | SMB4  zp | INY  i | CMP  # | DEX  i | WAI  i | CPY  a | CMP  a | DEC  a | BBS4  zp, r | **C** |
| **D** | BNE  r | CMP  (zp),y | CMP  (zp) |  |  | CMP zp,x | DEC zp,x | SMB5  zp | CLD  i | CMP  a,y | PHX  s | STP  i |  | CMP  a,x | DEC  a,x | BBS5  zp, r | **D** |
| **E** | CPX  # | SBC  (zp,x) |  |  | CPX  zp | SBC  zp | INC  zp | SMB6  zp | INX  i | SBC  # | NOP  i |  | CPX  a | SBC  a | INC  a | BBS6  zp, r | **E** |
| **F** | BEQ  r | SBC  (zp),y | SBC  (zp) |  |  | SBC zp,x | INC zp,x | SMB7  zp | SED  i | SBC  a,y | PLX  s |  |  | SBC  a,x | INC  a,x | BBS7  zp, r | **F** |
|  | **0** | **1** | **2** | **3** | **4** | **5** | **6** | **7** | **8** | **9** | **A** | **B** | **C** | **D** | **E** | **F** |  |

#### New Addressing Modes

##### Zero Page Indirect Addressing ((zp))

The 6502 has three indirect addressing modes: Indexed Indirect Addressing ((zp,x)), Indirect Indexed Addressing ((zp),y), and Absolute Indirect Addressing ((a)). For the zero page indirect addressing modes, there is no non-indexed option, so the 65C02 provided one.

##### Absolute Indexed Indirect Addressing ((a,x))

Absolute indexed indirect addressing adds the option for indexes on top of Absolute Indirect Addressing ((a)). This is particularly useful for branch tables.

##### Stack Addressing (s)

10 of the instructions with implied addressing modes have been changed to the new stack addressing mode. This is less of a new addressing mode but rather a more specific classification for a collection of instructions that use the stack (which is implied by the instructions). Instructions using the stack addressing mode are all of the pull and push (from the stack) instructions.

#### Modified Operations / New Instructions

##### Zero Page Indirect Addressing Mode

Zero Page Indirect Addressing ((zp)) has been added to the arithmetic instructions: ORA, AND, EOR, ADC, STA, LDA, CMP, and SBC.

##### Absolute Indexed Indirect Addressing Mode

JMP can be used with the new addressing mode, Absolute Indexed Indirect Addressing ((a,x)).

##### Stack Addressing Mode

As mentioned above, several instructions with implied (i) addressing mode have been changed to Stack Addressing (s). These instructions are: BRK, RTI, RTS, PHP, PLP, PHA, and PLA as well as 4 new instructions (see Modified below).

##### Accumulator Addressing Mode

INC and DEC can now be used with Accumulator Addressing (A).

##### Bit Test (BIT) Instruction

The BIT instruction has been expanded to now be able to be used with Indexed Zero Page Addressing (zp,x), Indexed Absolute Addressing (a,x), or Immediate Addressing (#).

#### New Operations

##### Branch Always (BRA)

BRA acts similarly to JMP but uses Relative Addressing (r) meaning that it uses one byte fewer to store. This also makes programs that uses BRA as opposed to JMP, relocatable.

##### Store Zero (STZ)

Rather than setting a registers value to zero and storing that in memory, a zero can be immediately stored. This makes the task of storing a zero faster and it takes up less space in memory.

##### Push and Pull Index Registers (PHY, PLY, PHX, PLX)

These four Stack Addressing (s) instructions were added to allow the X and Y index registers to be pushed to and pulled from the stack directly in the same way that the accumulator register was in the 6502. With PH being the push instructions and PL being the pull instructions.

##### Processor State Instructions

Stop processor (STP)

The processor is effectively shut down until a hardware reset occurs. This reduces power usage.

Wait for interrupt (WAI)

The processor is in a low power state until it receives a hardware interrupt (IRQ, NMI, or RESET). Once in this state, it can respond without any delay.

##### Bit Manipulation Instructions

SMB & RMB (0 – 7)

These bit manipulation instructions allow specific bits of a value in zero page location to be set (SMB) or reset (RMB). Therefore, it should be no surprise that these instructions are set memory bit and reset memory bit, respectively. The bit that is being affected is part of the instruction itself rather than being a second operand as may have been expected in a different instruction set. E.g. SMB3 $12 would make bit 3 a 1 (set) so if address $0012 originally stored 000000002 it would now be 000010002.

TSB & TRB

“Test and set bits” (TSB) and “test and reset bits” (TRB) can use either Absolute Addressing (a) or Zero Page Addressing (zp). They perform a BIT operation on this address then affect its bits based on the contents of the accumulator. The affect is such that if a bit is set (1) in the accumulator the same bit at the specified address will be set or reset (based on which instruction is being executed) while bits where the accumulator bit is reset remain unaffected. This is logically the same as for TSB or for TRB where **M** is the byte at the addressed memory location and **A** is the value stored in the accumulator register.

BBS & BBR (0 – 7)

Branch bit set / reset takes two operands, with an implicit third being the bit (0 – 7) stated within the instruction. The first operand is a zero page address, and the second is a relative address. If the bit specified within the instruction of the value at the zero page memory address is set or reset (instruction dependant) then the processor will branch to the relative address as given by the second operand.

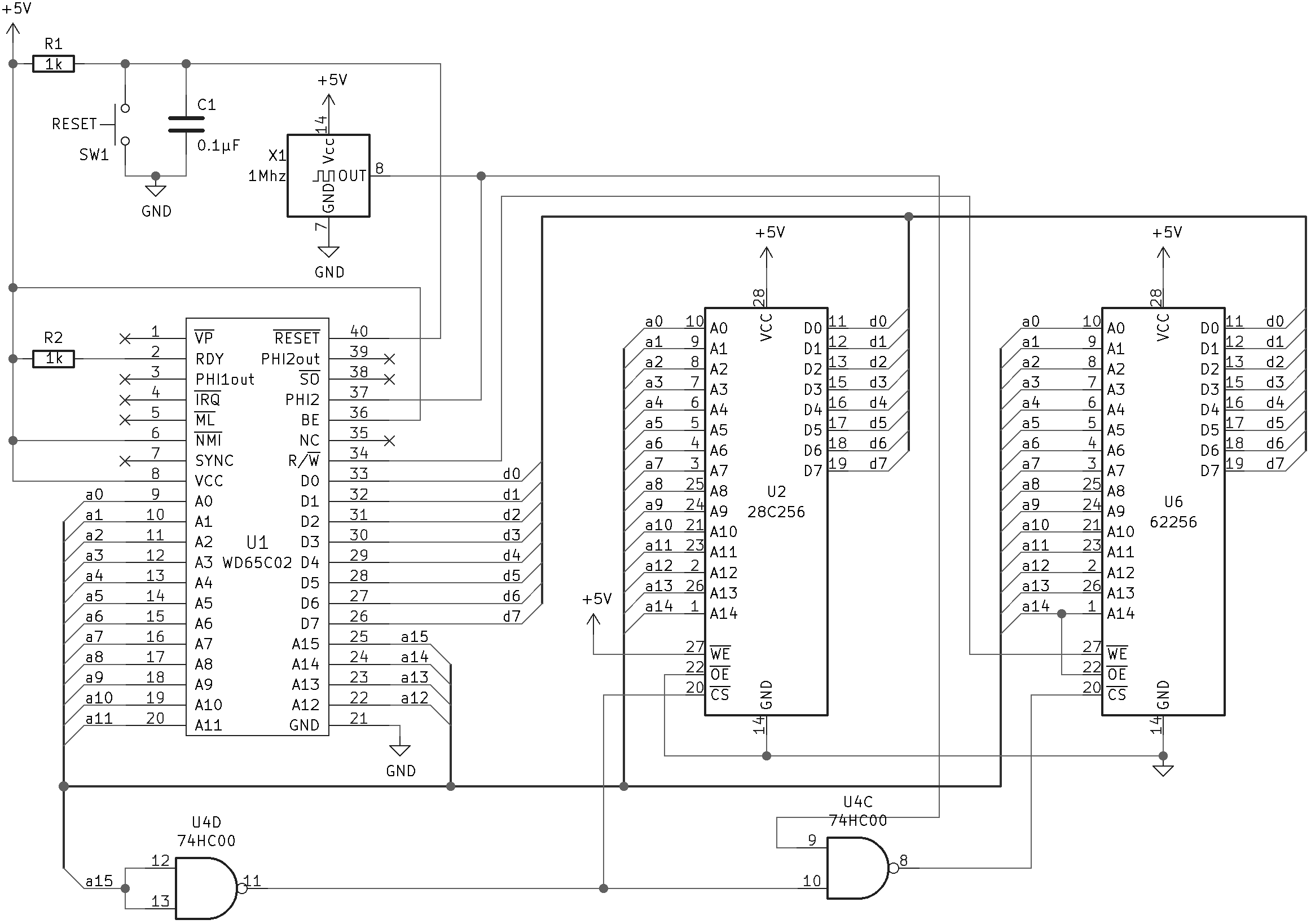
## The Simulated System

As was previously stated, the computer system being simulated in this project is a well-documented system created by Ben Eater. However, the full / final documented system will not be simulated. The system simulation is given mainly as a starting point upon which the user can build. As a result, only part of the system will be simulated. This section contains the processor, ROM, RAM, and clock as its main components. This allows the user to create and run programs that only use memory devices and their addresses without including the greater complexity of I/O devices and their addressing.

The ROM (Read Only Memory), RAM (Random Access Memory), and clock components all have very similar logical functionality as their respective generalised versions described in Computer Systems (above). This is primarily due to the limited range of functionality possible for a device to still be considered to be of these specific types.

The system must also include NAND gates, a power supply, button, and resistors and capacitors. Excluding the NAND gates, these components have much simpler functions and few inputs and outputs. Resultantly, these have not been given as detailed descriptions as other components.

### Arrangement

This is an adaptation of Ben Eater’s system schematic that shows only the parts of the system that are to be simulated.

### Components

#### Clock

The clock[[10]](#footnote-11) (a 1 MHz crystal oscillator can) has four I/O pins: N/C, GND, Output, VCC.

Power and ground pins (labelled VCC and GND respectively) are fundamental to the operation of any chip. As such, some version of power and ground pins are found in all logic components.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| VCC | –– | 14 | 1 | –– | N/C |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Output | –– | 8 | 7 | –– | GND |

The N/C pin is a no connect pin meaning that is should not be connected. No connect pins generally exist for structural purposes like symmetry.

The output pin is the clock signal created within this component. This is a 1 MHz oscillator so the output pin should change between high and low 2 million times per second (with high to low and low to high transitions both being counted).

#### Processor

The W65C02S 40 pin PDIP is the specific processor model used in this system.

A0 – A15 address bus

BE bus enable

D0 – D7 data bus

IRQB interrupt request (bar)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| VPB | –– | 1 | 40 | –– | RESB |
| RDY | –– | 2 | 39 | –– | PHI2O |
| PHI1O | –– | 3 | 38 | –– | SOB |
| IRQB | –– | 4 | 37 | –– | PHI2 |
| MLB | –– | 5 | 36 | –– | BE |
| NMIB | –– | 6 | 35 | –– | NC |
| SYNC | –– | 7 | 34 | –– | RWB |
| VDD | –– | 8 | 33 | –– | D0 |
| A0 | –– | 9 | 32 | –– | D1 |
| A1 | –– | 10 | 31 | –– | D2 |
| A2 | –– | 11 | 30 | –– | D3 |
| A3 | –– | 12 | 29 | –– | D4 |
| A4 | –– | 13 | 28 | –– | D5 |
| A5 | –– | 14 | 27 | –– | D6 |
| A6 | –– | 15 | 26 | –– | D7 |
| A7 | –– | 16 | 25 | –– | A15 |
| A8 | –– | 17 | 24 | –– | A14 |
| A9 | –– | 18 | 23 | –– | A13 |
| A10 | –– | 19 | 22 | –– | A12 |
| A11 | –– | 20 | 21 | –– | VSS |

MLB memory lock (bar)

NC no connection

NMIB non-maskable interrupt (bar)

PHI1O phase 1 out Clock

PHI2 phase 2 in clock

PHI2O phase 2 out Clock

RDY ready

RESB reset (bar)

RWB read/write (bar)

SOB set overflow (bar)

SYNC synchronise

VDD positive power supply

VPB vector pull (bar)

VSS internal logic ground

#### NAND Gate

Ben Eater used a quad 2-input NAND gate[[11]](#footnote-12) to process some of the control signals. The pins of the NAND gate are divided into its 4 (hence quad) 2-input sub-gates numbered 1 to 4.

VCC and GND are the power and ground pins respectively.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| A1 | –– | 1 | 14 | –– | VCC |
| B1 | –– | 2 | 13 | –– | B4 |
| Y1 | –– | 3 | 12 | –– | A4 |
| A2 | –– | 4 | 11 | –– | Y4 |
| B2 | –– | 5 | 10 | –– | B3 |
| Y2 | –– | 6 | 9 | –– | A3 |
| GND | –– | 7 | 8 | –– | Y3 |

A and B pins numbered 1 – 4, make up the inputs to the sub-gates of the same number.

Y pins are the outputs of the sub-gates.

#### ROM and RAM

The ROM (28C256 256K Parallel EEPROM[[12]](#footnote-13)) and RAM (62256 256K SRAM[[13]](#footnote-14)) both have similar pinouts. Their 28 pins as follows:

A0 – A14 are address input pins

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| A14 | –– | 1 | 28 | –– | VCC or VCC |
| A12 | –– | 2 | 27 | –– |  |
| A7 | –– | 3 | 26 | –– | A13 |
| A6 | –– | 4 | 25 | –– | A8 |
| A5 | –– | 5 | 24 | –– | A9 |
| A4 | –– | 6 | 23 | –– | A11 |
| A3 | –– | 7 | 22 | –– |  |
| A2 | –– | 8 | 21 | –– | A10 |
| A1 | –– | 9 | 20 | –– | or |
| A0 | –– | 10 | 19 | –– | I/O7 |
| I/O0 | –– | 11 | 18 | –– | I/O6 |
| I/O1 | –– | 12 | 17 | –– | I/O5 |
| I/O2 | –– | 13 | 16 | –– | I/O4 |
| GND or VSS | –– | 14 | 15 | –– | I/O3 |

I/O0 – I/O7 are data input/output pins

\* (chip enable for ROM) or (chip select for RAM) determines if the chip is active or in a standby state.

\* Note: the bar above CE and CS means that the chip is enabled when the pin is not set.

(write enable) determines whether the chip is being read from or written to.

(output enable) disables reading and affects writing.

Power supply and ground are called VCC and GND for ROM or VCC and VSS for RAM.

## Users

When creating a program, the end users must be considered. By analysing the wants and needs of the end users, firm objectives can be created that define the requirements of the system. I have identified two key user-groups for this project: students and teachers.

### Students

The simulator is designed for educational purposes relating to an A level computer science topic so the primary users will be A level computer science students. Students will be able to use this system to further their understanding of computer systems by use of a more interactive simulation (more interactive than the Similar Existing Systems). As such, everything should be programmed in a way that is easily understandable and, as a result, more editable. To achieve this, a highly modular, object oriented approach will be taken with meaningful identifiers used. Additionally, the simulation should make it easy to import and export machine code or assembly language programs to make them more easily shareable between students. All of this must be done in combination with a simulation that shows the flow of data through a computer system which is primary functionality of this project.

Students would be wanting to use this system both in school and at home. As a result, not only do the programs created within the system need to be sharable, but the entire project must itself be portable. It must be possible for students to use this system on different devices meaning that it cannot be dependent on specific characteristics of the device it is developed on, such as the operating system. Thankfully, this is unlikely to become a problem since there are interpreters for many high-level languages available to install onto any modern computer allowing the code of the project to be edited and run on a huge variety of devices.

#### Student Survey

I asked several computer science students to answer these questions.

##### Questions

Q1: What programming languages do you use? (Or know how to use)

Q2: Specify "other" (If selected)

Q3: How much experience do you have with programming?

Q4: What did you find easy/hard in the computer organisation and architecture topic?

Q5: Do you think a simulation of a computer system would help you to understand computer systems better?

##### Responses

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Q1** | **Q3** | **Q4** | **Q5** |
| Python | Many years, few projects | Addressing modes | Yes |
| Python, C#, Java, C++, JavaScript, SQL, Lua | Many years, many projects | I am a bit confused about how images are displayed using stored bits; I assume that it is specific to the implementation | Yes |
| Python, C#, Java, C++ | Few years,  few projects | I found it difficult to understand how the different parts of computer systems communicate in order to work together | Yes |
| Python, JavaScript | Few years, many projects | Everything was pretty interesting so I spent quite some time understanding the concepts behind them - I'd say the topic had quite a few hard areas to grasp the fine details at first but nothing was extremely difficult. Understanding exactly how the FDE cycle works was extremely interesting and it'd be great if that was shown in detail in your project. Seeing pieces of data (or just pointers/memory references) passed between registers and the whole processor would be pretty cool and a great way to explain the process to others. Something that was a bit complicated was the exact impacts of changing components on processor performance. So for example, before the topic I knew reducing the word length would make the processor slower but understanding the specific reason behind the slow performance was enlightening (i.e., because the number of operations required to do one task would be higher / less data could be processed at once). Learning the same with clock speed and number of cores was awesome too. Having the ability to perhaps alter either of these and seeing what exactly changes in a simulation would be perfect, or even just somewhere it saying that the processor is slower now because of a specific reason. I know you didn't ask for such a big answer but hey, hope it helps. If you want more detail on what I said let me know. | Yes |
| C# | Many years, many projects | I found the external device section pretty easy. Learning about the buses and internal components was harder for me. Also, some of the specifics of Von Neumann vs Harvard was complicated. | Yes |
| Python | Few years,  few projects | Fetch decode execute cycle | Yes |
| Python, C#, JavaScript, C | Many years, many projects | Easy: Assembly operations; factors affecting performance; input/output devices Hard: Interrupts, addressing modes, fetch execute cycle details | Yes |
| Python, C#, Java, C++, JavaScript, HTML, CSS, React, JSX, VB.NET, Node.JS, assembly language\*, C, Bash, jQuery | Many years, many projects | Everything was easy | No |

\*Presumably AQA assembly language

##### Conclusion

These responses show that many students found parts of the computer organisation and architecture topic challenging especially the fetch-execute cycle, addressing modes, and possibly what assembly languages actually are. Additionally, most students believed that a more interactive/responsive simulation of a computer system would be helpful in learning about and understanding computer systems.

In terms of programming languages, Python was known by almost all students asked. This is likely because Python is very flexible and, as a result, is often taught in lower years of secondary school. As can be expected, students who have been programming for longer have used more programming languages.

### Teachers

While students will be the main users of this system, their teachers could also find use for it in running demonstrations for the class or planning a set of tasks for their students to complete using this system. To assist in this secondary usage, I will include functionality to store and share systems more effectively than just having to share entire, potentially multi-file, programs. This will allow for the distribution of specifically designed exemplar systems to students for use in lessons.

## Additional Requirements

### A Better Description of This Project

Despite describing this project as being, simply, a simulation of a computer system, it is intended to be much more than that. As I have said, part of the purpose of this system is that parts of it will be modified, appended, or replaced by its users. As such, the most important parts of this project are the things that are least likely to be changed. This includes the interfaces of objects within the object oriented model, and the method by which data is exchanged between components of the simulated system.

As a result, the final product will be more of a framework in which “any” computer system can be implemented. The system will, almost certainly, have limits to what can be implemented without needing to change the fundamental parts of the system listed above, however it should have as broad a range of compatible computer systems as possible to make it as usable as possible.

Nevertheless, when the final program is run, the user can expect to be greeted by The Simulated System (detailed above) created within this framework.

### Programming Language

The final program is intended to be easily understandable and editable, so it is important that it is in a suitable programming language to create an effective and useful project. I have experience in four programming languages (Python, Java, C#, and C++) so using one of these would make the final program more understandable to other users of that language. However, it is more important that the language one that a large number of potential users are familiar with. Based on 2020 surveys[[14]](#footnote-15), these four languages are very common amongst developers with Python being the most popular of these. Being commonly used by developers means that they are likely used by students in similar proportions. JavaScript, a programming language that I am aware of but have never used, was also ranked highly as a used and wanted language so I will consider it as a fifth option.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Language** | **Experience**  ***(1 = most experience)*** | **Online Surveys**  ***(1 = most used)*** | **Student Survey**  ***(1 = most used)*** | **Speed of Execution****[[15]](#footnote-16)**  **(1 = fastest\*)** | **Compiled / Interpreted** | **Typing** |
| Python | 1 | 1 (1, 2) | 1 (7) | 5 (4, 4) | Interpreted | Dynamic |
| C# | 2 | 3 (2, 4) | 2 (5) | 2 | Compiled | Strong (explicit) |
| C++ | 3 | 5 (5, 5) | 4 (3) | 1 (1, 1) | Compiled | Strong (explicit) |
| Java | 4 | 4 (4, 3) | 4 (3) | 3 (3, 2) | Compiled | Strong (explicit) |
| JavaScript | 5 | 2 (3, 1) | 3 (4) | 3 (2, 3) | Interpreted | Dynamic |

\*Speed is a comparison of average relative speeds over many similar algorithms. As such, the speed ranking may not be accurate for all algorithms. However, it is still a useful measure of probable execution speeds.

As can be expected, each programming language has different strengths and weaknesses. As a result, compromise is necessary. I consider user familiarity to be the most important factor, so I have chosen to use Python. While Python is the slowest language amongst these options, it is the faster interpreted language. Interpreted languages are slower to run but do not require time to compile before execution therefore I would consider an interpreted language to be better suited to a project where the code is intended to be edited frequently. The typing is mostly for understandability. Python and JavaScript are dynamically typed meaning that a variable can change type and the interpreter will determine a variable type. However, I know that python allows type hints which show the expected type of a parameter. Type hints do not affect the execution but provide clarity similar to that of the function definitions of more explicitly typed languages.

## The Model

### Programs for the Simulator

For users to be able to run programs on their systems, it would be useful to have some form of assembler within the project. This is not a necessary part of this project as for whatever processor is used, its assembler would be slightly different requiring the user to put in significant work to implement an assembler while there are likely multiple assemblers for that processor available on the internet. As such, an assembler implemented for this project would be simplistic and very modular. The simplicity is to aid in the modularity and reusability in many other user-defined assemblers. An assembler included within the project would be for convenience rather than functionality.

### Level of Abstraction

A suitable level of abstraction should be used to match the purpose of the project. There is no need to simulate every transistor in the computer but instead all that is needed is the set of logical processes and interactions within and between components. Here, the physical, electrical processes have been abstracted leaving clearer more understandable processes. This is well suited to the purposes of this simulator.

### Object Oriented Model

An object oriented approach is to be taken to provide more meaningful/understandable code since one of the goals of this project is to have the user be able to modify and expand upon the system. Only some of the objects / classes are described here in very little detail.

#### Classes

##### Component

One-to-one representations on physical hardware components and their logical functionality can be created in classes. For example, a RAM (Random Access Memory) class could be created that, when initialised, stores an array (or any ordered collection such as a list) of binary data where each index is an address and allows them to be set or retrieved. These are the logical processes of a RAM chip. Similar abstraction can be applied to other hardware allowing for a collection of objects to represent all of the chips or devices in a computer system.

All hardware components would require an inter-component interface to exchange data during the simulation. This would need to be done by storing the state of their I/O pins or the wires connecting them and allowing this state to be read by all components that are connected to that wire or pin. This results in a many-to-many bidirectional relationship that would need to somehow be resolved down into many one-to-many one-directional relationships. Additionally, to aid in simulations, components could include some mechanism to save and load their state.

##### Classes in the Instruction Set

Classes should also be used to modularise instruction sets. These would consist of a class for operations, for addressing modes, and a class to contain the operation and addressing mode instances (and the relationships between them) that make up an instruction set. This instruction set would have methods for executing instruction-addressing-mode pairs (as given by an opcode). The execution methods would need to make calls to methods of the addressing mode in order to fetch the operands either from registers or from memory and call the instruction using those operands to produce the result. The instruction set will also either contain or be closely related to an assembler object or static class depending on whether it used attributes that can change during runtime.

An object oriented approach to implementing an instruction set would make it much easier to implement many instruction sets into the simulator. This makes it much easier for users to implement and use the relative instruction set for a processor that they are using. This is because the interface has already been defined and some of the methods of other instruction sets may be reusable for that new instruction set.

#### Abstract Classes

Abstract classes cannot be instantiated. Instead, they provide an interface, attributes, and methods for their subclasses to build upon.

##### Component

As mentioned above, simulated hardware components would all have similar interfaces. As such, they can inherit this shared interface and many attributes or methods from an abstract super class. This includes the pin interface and the save/load state. However, the state methods would likely need to be abstract meaning that any subclasses must define the process for these methods before they can be instantiated. This is because many components would have different attributes that contribute to their state. For example, the Processor has a set of registers that each have a value that can change during simulation.

##### Abstract Subclasses

Groups of components, like memory devices, could also be grouped together under an abstract subclass. This would allow the storage and manipulation of data in memory to be defined only once in a superclass.

### Acceptable Limitations

#### Instruction Set

The 65C02 instruction set has more than 200 instructions. It is acceptable for only some of these to be implemented. The implementation must still allow all of these instructions to be created. This is not a challenge since the functions for the execution of these instructions are very simple. The decision to only have some instructions implemented is a matter of time management.

#### Assembler

There are many 6502 assemblers available on the internet. The purpose of the assembler within the project is to have an easily accessible assembler. The assembler does not need to be the fastest, the most efficient, or the best available. The assembler will have limited functionality outside of converting assembly language mnemonic-operands pairs into machine code.

#### Electricity

Realistic electricity does not need to be simulated. For most computer systems, the electrical signals will simply be interpreted as high or low. There is little benefit from implementing realistic electricity in a system that will only interpret it as binary values.

#### Invalid Computer Systems

Not all computer systems are expected to be possible to simulate within the framework created. These especially include systems that cannot have their processes broken down into steps for the step-based simulation. Additionally, computer systems that would not function in the real world are not required to be non-functional in the same way within the simulator.

#### Hardware Error Simulation

There are many ways that hardware cannot function as intended. These do not need to be simulated correctly. Errors related to the states of the components should not execute in a way that ignores these errors, but it is not necessary to simulate responses to invalid situations.

#### Simulation Variety

While a very large variety of computer systems containing a large variety of components could be simulated, it seems only necessary to demonstrate the full functionality of the simulator with one system. This is a choice made with time in mind as researching, implementing, and testing multiple computer systems would be extremely time consuming. The diversity in the components of the single simulated system is sufficiently large to demonstrate the versatility of the simulator.

#### Simulation accuracy

The simulation of a 65C02 based system should be accurate when in typical conditions. If, for example, the computer system is changed during the simulation, there is an acceptable potential for errors or inaccuracies to occur.

#### User Interface

The user interface must allow the user to run their simulation and give them access to information about its state as it is run. However, the range of computer systems that can be simulated makes it impossible to generalise a complex user interface. As such, it is likely that users will create their own interfaces. Therefore, the user interface provided in the solution is a generalised base interface that will work with any simulated system at the cost of aesthetics and a small reduction in usability.

#### Interrupts

The system being simulated does not have any components that can cause interrupts. As such, interrupt simulation is not required for the system to function correctly and so may not be simulated if there is not time available to do that.

## Project Objectives

### 1. Components

All simulated hardware components must have a common interface as defined by the abstract Component class. This interface predominantly consists of the pin interface. Pins are a representation of the physical I/O pins of chips. Pins are separate objects in the model and have separate objectives.

1.1. Pin Addressing

Most components have multiple pins, so, when referring to a specific pin, there must be ways to uniquely identify that pin.

1.1.1. Identifier

A pin must be addressable by its identifier which is specified when initialising the Pin object. As such, pin identifiers must be unique for a component.

1.1.2. Index

A pin must also be addressable by an index. The indexing starts at 1 as is the typical numbering of pins on datasheets.

1.2. Pin Methods

In addition to pin addressing methods, components must have several additional methods some of which will have to use the addressing methods. As a general rule: a Pin method will have an equivalent in Component that calls it.

1.2.1. Get Pin

There must be a method or methods to return the electrical state of a pin. These methods will use the addressing method.

1.2.2. Set Pin

There must be a method or methods to set the electrical state of a pin. Addressing will be used to specify the pin of which the value is being affected.

1.2.3. Pin Select

There must be a method that returns the relevant pin object after addressing it. This is necessary for addressing since the identifier or index must be used to get the pin object so that it can be affected.

1.2.4. Pin Count

There must be a method that gives the number of pins that a component has. This assists in conversion between identifiers and addresses.

1.2.5. Pin Identifiers

There must be a method that returns a list or tuple or by other means gives the identifiers of all of the pins of a component. This allows for easy conversion between pin identifiers and pin addresses.

1.3. Multi-Pin Addressing

Often multiple pins need to be affected. To make this simpler, by having the iteration within the Component’s methods, pins can be addressed collectively. The order of the pins being addressed makes a difference especially when there is another argument or a return value that relates to individual pins.

1.3.1. Identifiers

A component’s pins must be addressable by a collection of identifiers. The constraints of each identifier are the same as in single pin addressing.

1.3.2. Indexes

Pins of a component must be addressable by use of a collection of indexes. Each index must be valid meaning an integer between 1 and the number of pins (inclusive).

1.3.3. Mixed Collections

Pin addressing must allow for the pin addresses collections to be a mixture of indexes and identifiers. This is not expected to be used frequently however it is very beneficial when it is used.

1.3.4. Slice

The indexes used in addressing must be able to be given as a slice object which can be used to construct a collection of indexes.

1.4. Multi-Pin Methods

Since multiple pins can be addressed simultaneously, there must also be methods that support the addressing of multiple pins.

1.4.1. Get Pins

The electrical state of several pins must be accessible by a single function call. The return value is expected to be a collection of electrical states that are returned from the single pin equivalent.

1.4.2. Set Pins

The electrical state of several pins must also be able to be set by a single function call. It must be possible to (a) set the pins addressed to the same state or (b) each to a separately given state. These two setting types are expected to be in separate methods, but each require only a call to that method to have the states set.

1.5. Component State

A component’s state is a representation of the current values of all of the attributes that relate to the internal logic of a component. For all components this will include the electrical state of all of their pins, so the pins section of state functionality will be in this base class. For many specific components there will be other parts of the state.

1.5.1 Save

There must be a method that fetches / calculates, formats, and returns the state of a component. This can be considered to be the equivalent of saving the state for use after the components state has potentially changed. For this objective, the pins’ states must be able to be saved.

1.5.2. Load

There must be a method that allows a state to be “loaded”. Loading of a state will set the values of the relevant attributes to those given. For this objective, the pins’ states must be loadable.

1.5.3. Default

There must be a method that loads a default state. The default state is the same for all components of the same type. The default state of pins must be all logical low.

1.5.4. Failed Load

If a load fails, for example if an invalid state is given, the previous state must be loaded. The previous state meaning the state when the load method is called.

1.6. Internal Logic

There must be a method or several methods that simulate the internal logic of a simulated hardware component. The interface of components defines that there should be a single method that can be called to prompt the component to respond to the states of its pins.

### 2. Inter-Component

To connect hardware components, wires are used to link their I/O pins. To represent this, there must be relationships between components as part of an inter-component network.

2.1. Structure

The network of wires that relate components can be effectively modelled as a graph. Most will be trees, however there is the potential for cyclical wire sections, so it is more complete to model it as a graph. In this model, the edges are representative of the wires and the nodes are the point at which multiple wires are joined. The nodes and edges are implemented as objects. There is no single adjacency matrix or list for this graph, instead the adjacency data is stored within each node object.

2.1.1. Retrieve State

A node must be able to retrieve its electrical state from the other nodes that it is connected to. Pin nodes are a specific type of node that makes state retrieval possible and also has the greatest use for state retrieval.

2.1.2. Dynamic Edges

The edges of the inter-component graph must be able to be changed after the graph is initialised. This includes both the adding (a) and removing (b) of edges.

2.1.3. Dynamic Nodes

Similarly, it must be possible to add (a) and remove (b) nodes after initialisation of the wire network representation. This will involve frequently adding and removing edges.

2.2. Connection

The edges of this graph are implemented as objects. This is unconventional but it well suited in this situation. This is because pin nodes (more later) must have a specific interface due to their relation to components which is significantly different to the interface of wire nodes. The edge objects are called connections.

2.2.1. Node Interface

The Connection objects must allow any node type to be accessed through the same interface. This is necessary due to the previously mentioned difference in interface. To create this interface, the node must be stored.

2.2.2. Direction

Wires are bidirectional in nature therefore their representations must also be bidirectional. Bidirectional meaning that the nodes at either end of an edge are able to interact with that edge in the same way, regardless of which end they are on.

2.3. Pin Node

A pin node is a specific type of node that represents a physical I/O pin. Pins can only be connected to one other node which means that they are always at the ends of graphs.

2.3.1. Component

Pin nodes are dependent on a component to which they belong. As such, pins must store their related component and no pin may be allowed to exist without a component.

2.3.2. Electric State

Unlike other nodes, pins must store an electric state. Other nodes can only retrieve their states from by use of their connections which will eventually traverse to pin nodes.

2.3.3. Connection

Pins have a single connection rather than many connections. This connection must be retrievable (a), able to be disconnected (b), and able to be replaced (c).

2.4. Wire Node

Wire nodes are a simple node type. They are a meeting point for multiple connections but have no attributes of their own. The only data associated with a wire node is its edges.

2.4.1. Connections

The connections from a wire node must be stored within it. It must be possible to retrieve the Connection objects (a), clear the connections of a wire completely disconnecting it from the graph (b), replace the connections which is most likely to be used to “move” a node (c).

2.4.2. Connection

Each connection associated with a node should also be able to be referenced through the node’s object. The connection-wise methods must include:

a. Retrieving a connection by use of a unique identifier such as the connected node.

b. Removing connections once again by use of an identifier.

c. Adding or creating new edges/connections.

### 3. Instruction Sets

The instructions that a processor can execute make up its instruction set. As such, simulated processors must have instruction sets. Since instruction sets are large in terms of data, they are stored in a separate object to remove the need for duplication of this sizeable data when two processors have the same instruction set.

Each instruction is made up of an operation and an addressing mode. Each of these are represented by modules (static classes) meaning they are simply subroutines and values that can be referenced by a single identifier. The objectives of addressing modes and operands must be met by the specific instructions implemented since AddressingMode and Operation base classes are abstract.

Instruction sets also need an assembler. Assemblers can be created that work with multiple instruction sets, so instruction sets, and assemblers must be separate but still associated.

3.1. Addressing Modes

The addressing mode of an instruction defines the process for retrieving its operand(s). The addressing mode is also relevant in the assembler because it is determined implicitly by the operands given and is used to convert those operands into machine code.

3.1.1. Fetch Operands

An addressing mode must be able to retrieve the operands needed to execute an instruction (a). Operands fetching should be simulated at least somewhat accurately to the real-world equivalent. This may take multiple cycles and so the simulation must require the correct number of clock cycles to execute an instruction (b). The instruction times can be found on page 20 of the W65C02S datasheet.

3.1.2. Assemble Operands

An addressing mode must be able to assemble valid operands (a). If operands are given, that do not match the addressing mode, an appropriate exception should be raised. This can be used to determine whether operands are of a given addressing mode. The addressing mode of assembly operands must be possible to determine by use of addressing mode objects (b).

3.1.3. Assemble Labels

Certain addressing modes will assemble the addresses given by labels differently, therefore an addressing mode must define how labels are to be interpreted and assembled. A default method of assembling them as a full address (16-bits for a 6502) can be used as this is the most common label interpretation.

3.2. Operations

The operation of an instruction is the action that it should perform. This includes loading from or saving to memory addresses, adding or subtracting values, and branching to different sections of code.

3.2.1. Execute

Every operation must be able to correctly perform its function on a valid processor (a). This will involve using the addressing mode’s operand fetch on certain clock cycles. Executing an instruction must take the correct number of clock cycles (b) however most of this is determined by the addressing mode so the operation must simply not undermine this.

3.2.2. Mnemonic

An operation must be associated with a mnemonic. These mnemonics are used when writing assembly language programs and, therefore, interpreting them.

3.3. Instruction Set Objects

Instruction set objects encapsulate the collection of operation and addressing mode pairs that make up the instruction set of a processor or family of processors.

3.3.1. Instructions

The primary purpose of instruction set objects is to store the instructions. Instruction sets must store the instructions associated with them (a), assigning each instruction an opcode either explicitly or implicitly (b), and have those instructions be publicly retrievable (c).

3.3.2. Execute

The instruction set must have a method that can execute a step of an instruction by use of a valid processor and opcode. This is more efficient for the user than having to find the instruction (operation and addressing mode) first then execute it in a separate method call.

3.4. Assembler

An assembler object or module contains methods that work together to convert assembly language programs into machine code.

3.4.1. Identify Instruction

An assembler must be able to identify the operation (a), addressing mode (b), and therefore opcode (c) of an assembly language instruction. This is expected to be done by use of the operation’s mnemonic and the addressing modes assemble operands method. The opcodes are defined within the instruction set object.

3.4.2. Assemble Instruction

An assembler must be able to use an identified instruction to return its machine code equivalent. This is done using the opcode, and the addressing mode’s operand assembling method.

3.4.3. Assemble Programs

An assembler must be able to assemble multiple lines of assembly code in a single method call. This is because assembling singular instructions is very rare in practical terms, most times whole programs are being assembled.

3.4.4. Process Symbols

An assembler must be able to interpret the use of symbols. Symbols allow data, for example a given set of operands, to be referred to, multiple times under an identifier rather than re-writing them each time. To manage symbols, an assembler can simply store the identifiers with their relative data and use that to replace any occurrences of an identifier with the data.

3.4.5. Process Labels

Labels are a specific type of symbol that require special attention as they are references to addresses of instructions within the program being assembled. The address of a label may not be possible to determine before assembling the rest of the program potentially leaving placeholders for where assembled labels must be. This is why addressing modes having an assemble label method was necessary.

By whatever means, assemblers must be able to correctly assemble programs in which labels have been used.

### 4. Component Subclasses

The subclasses of Component that are used to model physical hardware devices. As such, they will have differences. The biggest of these being the internal logic.

4.1. Processor

Processor objects are representations of 65C02 microprocessors. To be an accurate model, they must have certain features.

4.1.1. Instruction Set

The instruction set of the processor must be stored and accessible (a). The processor must use the instruction set to execute its instructions (b). The execution will involve using the instruction set to identify the operation-addressing mode pair, calculate any operands, and affect the relevant registers or memory locations.

4.1.2. Registers

The processor must have values stored (a) for each of its registers and these values must be accessible to retrieve or change (b). When testing this, unless different registers are implemented differently, these objectives can be shown to have been met if they function for multiple registers.

4.1.3. Register Addressing

Like pins, registers must be addressable by indexing (a); a register identifier (b); multiple indexes (c), identifiers (d), or a mix of both (e); a slice (f).

For reference, the registers of the 65C02 as it is being modelled are as follows: program counter (PC), memory address register (MAR), memory buffer register (MBR), instruction register (IR), processor status register (P), the register of the timing control unit (TCU), stack pointer (S), accumulator register (A), x index register (X), y index register (Y).

4.1.4. State

The processor state must also include saving (a), loading (b), and a default state (c) for the values of its registers.

4.1.5. Internal Logic

// …

4.2. Memory Devices

// …

4.2.1. Memory Data

// …

4.2.2. Addressing

// …

4.2.3. State

Memory device states must save (a), load (b), and clear if defaulted (c) their memory data when the relevant state methods are called.

4.2.4. Internal Logic

// …

4.3. Clock

// …

4.3.1. Output

// …

4.3.2. State

The output of a clock must be included in its state in saving (a), loading (b), and defaulting (c). The default output of a clock should be a logical low however this is an arbitrary decision.

4.3.3. Internal Logic

// …

4.4. Power Supply

// …

4.4.1. Power

// …

4.4.2. State

The power value of a power supply must be retrievable (a), changeable (b), and defaulted to false (c) as part of the state.

4.4.3. Internal Logic

// …

4.5. Button

// …

4.5.1. Pressed

// …

4.5.2. State

Whether or not a button is pressed is part of its state. Therefore, the state methods must save (a), load (b), and set to false as a default value (c) the pressed value respectively.

4.5.3. Internal Logic

// …

4.5. Simple Components

“Simple Components” is used here to mean components that have no additional attributes beyond the Component base class. This is not a comment on the complexity of their internal logic. The only thing that distinguishes simple components from each other and the superclass is their internal logic. As such, that is their only objective.

4.5.1. NAND Gate

// …

4.5.2. Resistor

// …

### 5. Simulation

There are some objectives that apply to the simulation as a whole rather than individual elements of it.

5.1. Electricity Modelling

Electricity is used to send data between components so it must be modelled in some way in this project. In whatever way it is modelled it must have certain features.

5.1.1. Logical States

The model of electricity must allow for an electrical state to be interpreted as logical high or low.

5.1.2. Flow of Electricity

The model of electricity must attempt to simulate the flow of electricity. This means that unconnected devices should not be able to exchange electrical signals.

5.2. Simulated Hardware

Having component subclasses is all well and good, but the simulation needs to run a computer system which will require it to deal with instances of these classes.

5.2.1. Components

The simulator must have a collection of Component objects that are to be simulated (a). Each component in this collection must be addressable (b).

5.2.2. Step

There must be some method that defines how the simulation will step. This is because this project aims to deliver a simulator that uses step-by-step execution. The step function may be different depending on the components being simulated. A typical step would involve cycling the clock and running the internal logic of each component.

5.3. Assemblers

// …

5.3.1. Assemblers

// …

5.3.2. Assemble From File

// …

5.3.3. Input Assembly

// …

5.3.4. Save Assembly to File

// …

5.3.5. Save Machine Code to File

// …

5.4. User Interface

// …

5.4.1. Menus

// …

5.4.2. Console

To allow greater flexibility in the user interface, there must be a console-like section that allows users to interact with the objects during runtime. This is necessary as many components have differing interfaces which cannot be given full menus in a general-purpose user interface.

# Design

## General Notes for Design

### Object Oriented Model

The key parts of the Object Oriented Model were outlined in Analysis. There are a few things to note when reading the design of classes as listed below:

#### Access Modifiers

Since this project is intended to be modified and expanded, there should be no private attributes or methods. Restricted access will instead be enforced by using protected methods so that users can define new classes that inherit from the original implemented classes without losing any private attributes. This is especially useful if the user only wants to make a small change but be able to compare the effect of that change meaning that the original version cannot be affected. There will still be public attributes and methods. All attributes should be assumed to be protected, and all methods assumed public unless stated otherwise. In Python, protected attributes are defined using an underscore for example “\_variableName”, and private attributes use a double underscore (often referred to as dunder) such as “\_\_variableName”.

#### Properties

Python has a method decorator, “@property”, which allows the return value of a method to be accessed, like an attribute, using dot notation. Additionally, setters and deleters for properties can be defined allowing attribute like values to have user defined getter, setter, and deleter methods. The getter method is used when retrieving the value of a perceived attribute. This is useful if the property has a calculated value rather than a stored one. Setters are used when assigning a value using “=”, meaning that a user-defined setter can include validation. The deleter is called using “del” and is used to “delete” that property of the class. It can be useful to have a user-defined deleter if the value being deleted has an effect on other values. Many deleters can be defined using calls to the setter with a value of None (null).

#### Encapsulation

Classes allow many attributes and methods to be referenced together in a module. Static methods or class attributes that do not require an instance of the related class, or even the existence of such a class in some cases, may still be included within these modules.

A key example of this is exceptions that are raised within or in reference to an instance of the class. Such user-defined exceptions will be encapsulated within these modules.

Additionally, simple argument processing would be included as well. These are static methods that are used to convert arguments used in many methods that can take many types into a single normalised type. For example, if an object has many methods with a “string” parameter that can take many types as an argument then an argument processing method could be used to convert these arguments into str (the boult-in string data type). This allows the normalisation algorithm to be written only once in a separate static method that can be used wherever such normalisation is required instead of having similar or the same processes written out at the beginning of all of the methods that take these arguments. Of course, if the same normalisation is required in multiple objects, it may be more appropriate to have these processing functions separate from either class as a general method in global scope. Argument processing methods will not be described in the design, however, when a series of methods share similar arguments that can be many data types, it should be expected that such a method would be implemented. This is because I am only describing key methods in this section, not all of the methods.

### Binary Electricity Model

To simulate most logic circuits, accurate simulation of electricity is not required. The only information needed is whether an electrical value should be interpreted as high or low as well as what should happen when it is combined with another value. Both of these are binary (1 or 0) / boolean (True or False), meaning that they can only take on one of two values. I call these two properties as value and activity respectively. They interact as follows:

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Xa + Xa = Xa | 1a + 0a = 1a | X1 + Y0 = X1 |  |

Where each property pair is represented as valueactivity. Additionally,X, Y, and a can all be 1 or 0 (true or false) with the statements still holding true.

This abstracts away the need for potential difference, current, and resistance making the electrical side of the simulation much simpler while having a limited effect on the logic simulation. Activity is not representative of a real-world quantity, unlike value which is a simplification of potential difference. Activity can be described as whether the value is being actively enforced for example by a power supply which will constantly be making its positive pin (more later in Pins) high (1) and its ground pin low (0). The two states of activity can be considered to be active (1) and passive (0).

Instances of binary electricity can be represented in many ways but consists of only two properties, so a user-defined class does not seem necessary. Instead, I have used two boolean values, often stored in a tuple. E.g. (True, False) which has a high value and is active. If binary electricity were implemented as a user-defined object, it would require value and activity attributes or properties, and should include a method to combine two binary electric states using the principals of behaviour stated above. In later parts of design, the data type of a binary electricity instance may be stated as “BinElec”.

## Core

I am using “core” to refer to the key classes in the object oriented model that are least likely to be changed by users. For more details on this see: A Better Description of This Project in Analysis. In short, the core is the most important part of the project and, as such, has many properties and methods that have been added with the intention of aiding in usability. For example, Python ‘magic methods’ such as \_\_getitem\_\_, \_\_setitem\_\_, and \_\_delitem\_\_ which facilitate indexing of an object using square brackets (“[” and “]”). Much of the core has already been outlined in The Model (Analysis).

### Inter-Component Connections

“Inter-component connections” refers to the way that the simulated hardware components in a computer system exchange data. Physically, this is done by wires connecting input output pins to each other. These connections between components can be modelled as a graph. The nodes of this graph are either Pins or Wires. Wires are better described as junctions in the wires e.g. a point where multiple wires intersect; however, wire nodes can still exist with only one connected wire edge. The edges, equivalent to physical wires, are contained within Connections to allow interactions with the two different types of nodes under a uniform interface. Additionally, rather than storing the graphs edges in an adjacency matrix or list, each node stores the nodes that it is connected to. This is effectively an adjacency list where each entry in the list is stored separately. The graph is undirected and unweighted.

#### Nodes

Node is an abstract class inherited from by the two node types: Pin and Wire. Node provides methods that are useful for both node types and allows nodes to be referred to collectively in type hints.

Retrieve State

The state of a node is determined by the state of the nodes that it is connected to. As such, every node needs to fetch its state from the nodes that it is connected to. Different node types may have different processes to retrieve their states, so the retrieveState method in Node is abstract. This is what makes Node an abstract class. All retrieveState methods will take an exclude argument (more later)

Form Connection

When connecting a node, either an existing connection can be passed to that node, or a new connection must be initialised to connect it to a given node. Since this applies to all nodes, the formConnection method will take the connection or node, and create or validate the connection. This connection is then returned from the method.

#### Connections // significant changes

Connection instances form the edges of the inter-component graph. Each edge is bidirectional / undirected, so connections always come in pairs. Connections have the same interface whether the node they are connected is a pin or wire. The way their methods work is different depending on the node type. A connection pair will always link the same two nodes, to link different nodes a new connection must be instantiated. As a result, a connection will not change after instantiation.

##### Attributes

Node

The node attribute stores a reference to the node at the end of the connection. This can be used in traversing the inter-component connections graph as is done within the retrieve state process. Traversal is also useful in saving a computer system or in modifying the graph (for example to simplify it or convert it into a tree).

Inverse

The inverse of a connection is the other member of the connection pair. Such that the inverse of an A to B connection is a B to A connection. Since the inverse of a connection is stored, a single connection has access to the entire connection pair.

##### Properties

Node

The node property only provides a getter as changing the node would result in a completely different connection pair. The return type of the getter can be either Pin or Wire, therefore, any time the getter is called, both possibilities should be considered unless the node type is known.

##### Methods

Retrieve State

If the node connected is a pin, retrieveState will return the state of the pin. If instead a wire is connected, the result returned from the wire’s retrieveState method will become the return value. As with all retrieveState functions, an exclude parameter is required to prevent the retrieval becoming stuck in a cyclical section of the graph.

Magic Methods

The constructor will take three arguments: source, target, and inverse. Source and target are expected to be the two nodes that are being connected. The target node will be validated and stored in the node attribute. Inverse defaults to None, or it can be given a connection instance:

If there is no inverse given, the inverse must be created by calling the constructor with the arguments target as the source, source as the target, and itself as the inverse. The connection created is then stored in the inverse attribute.

If, on the other hand, an inverse connection was given, that implies that this connection is being instantiated during another connection’s instantiation as its inverse (it is possible for this to occur in different situation however this is the only intended time in which inverse would not be None). Therefore, the inverse argument should be stored in the relevant attribute.

Whichever is the case, next the connection setter or connect method of the target, depending on whether the target is a Pin or Wire, should be called, with the relevant arguments, to ensure that the connected node is aware that it has been connected. As a result, Wire’s connect method must make sure not to connect itself to the same node multiple times.

Connection’s destructor causes its two connected nodes to disconnect from each other. Since the entire pair is being deleted, each connection can disconnect its own node.

\_\_invert\_\_ is called using a tilde. The inverse returned is the connection stored in the inverse attribute. This is equivalent to calling the inverse getter.

The \_\_eq\_\_ method is defined for connections. It is defined such that any connections that are between the same two nodes and in the same direction are considered equivalent.

A.node == B.node and (~A).node == (~B).node

#### Pins

The Pin class is a direct representation of physical input/output pins on hardware chips. As such, Pin has compositional association to Component (more later) meaning that Pin should only be instantiated within Component. Pins are what allow simulated components to interface with each other through use of the other parts of the inter-component connection system.

When connecting pins to other parts of the simulated system, pins can only be connected to one node. This is to simplify the connections from pins meaning that multi-connection methods need only be defined in Wires. Therefore, pins will typically have an immediate connection to a non-pin node.

##### Attributes

Identifier

Pin identifier is a string that can be used to identify a pin. It would be good practice to assign the identifiers listed on a component’s datasheet or, if it doesn’t have one, the pin’s number.

Value & Activity

Pin objects have a binary electricity state (value and activity). This could be stored as a singular BinElec attribute or as two separate attributes. I chose to use two separately stored boolean values for value and activity.

Connection

As I stated previously, pins can only be connected to a single node. The connection attribute exists to store a connection instance (see Connections) to interface with this connected node.

Component

A pin must store a reference to the component that it belongs to so that it can restrict access to certain methods or values. Only the associated component should be able to directly change the value and activity, however, other methods can affect these attributes from within the Pin class.

Unauthorised Component Exception

UnauthorisedComponentError is an exception raised when a component other than the component that a pin belongs to tries to directly change the value and activity.

##### Properties

Identifier

Identifier should not be changed after initialisation. Therefore, its property only has a getter function that returns the value of the identifier attribute. The attribute is protected and, as such, cannot be accessed outside of the class, however the getter function allows its value to be retrieved but not modified.

Value & Activity

Value and activity should both have getter methods. Their getters are very similar with the only difference being the attribute that they use. As can be expected, the getters will simply return the value (not value in the binary electric sense) of the relevant attribute. There should also be a third getter that returns the whole binary electric state of the pin in the form [value, activity].

Connection

The connection getter will return the connection stored.

There is also a setter for connection that includes validation and conversion. This means that the setter can accept an existing connection or initialise a new connection from a given wire or pin. The setter should also be able to correctly set the connection attribute to None, meaning not connected, when given that as its argument. The setter will disconnect any existing connection since pins can only have a one connection at a time.

To disconnect, the deleter is called which sets connection to None (a null value) and the previous connection if there was one. As such, the deleter could call the setter with None or the setter could call the deleter to remove repetition of the disconnection process.

##### Methods

Authorise

This protected method compares a component given as an argument to the component attribute and raises an UnauthorisedComponentError if the two do not match. Errors may occur if components define the \_\_eq\_\_ magic method which may cause two different components to appear to both be associated with a single pin. This error should be avoided so components should not define this method.

Value & Activity Methods

There are several methods for value and activity: set, reset, setValue, active, passive, setActivity, and setState. These are used in place of setter functions for the properties because changing the state requires authorisation from the component of which the pin belongs. They all take a component as an argument to authorise the change.

The setValue, setActivity, and setState methods take additional arguments of value, activity, and state respectively. The value and activity parameters are boolean or integer and are used to set their related attribute. If an integer is given, it must be converted to a boolean value where 1 is mapped to True, 0 to False, and any other integer will raise an exception. The state parameter is a BinElec (meaning boolean values for value and activity contained together) used to set the value and activity attributes simultaneously.

The other four methods use implicit arguments, for example set is equivalent to setValue with true as a value argument. These methods skip the validation and conversion step required in setValue and setActivity making them more efficient in situations when the value and/or activity being set is constant every time that line of code is reached.

Retrieve State

The retrieveState method in Pin is the start of the process of retrieving a state. A Pin’s retrieveState method makes a call to the retrieveState method of its connection with a list containing only itself as the exclude argument (more later). The connection’s retrieveState will return a BinElec state which is used to set the state of the Pin.

The state could be set directly, making the assumption that Connection.retrieveState will always return a valid BinElec, or the returned value can be passed into Pin.setState using the component attribute to force a valid authority. Forcing authority could be avoided if there is a function that can be used to validate a state.

Magic Methods

Pin has a constructor (\_\_init\_\_ in Python) that takes the identifier as an argument. There are also additional optional parameters that have default values, these are: state, which defaults to (False, False), used to define the initial state of the pin; and connection which is used as the argument for the connection setter which is called during instantiation and defaults to None.

\_\_del\_\_ is the destructor called whenever an object is deleted. This can be caused by directly using del, or by garbage collection when all references to it are deleted. When a pin no longer exists, nothing can be connected to it, so its connections destructor must be called.

#### Wires

Wire nodes are the second of the two node types. This class is not a direct representation of a real-world part of a computer system. However, it can be considered to be similar to a joint between wires (a point where multiple wires are connected). Unlike Pins, a single wire can be connected to multiple nodes.

##### Attributes

Connections

The connections attribute stores a list of Connections for all of the connected nodes. The connections list can be thought of as a single entry in an adjacency list for the inter-component graph.

By storing the entries separately, every node still has access to all of the data about its edges and does not have access to any data on nodes that it is not connected to, however nodes do not need to have data on unconnected nodes, so this is not a problem. This also means that nodes do not need to access a global adjacency list or adjacency matrix. Additionally, by avoiding the use of a global adjacency list or matrix, this also avoids a potential issue that could arise when running multiple simulations simultaneously.

Excluded Node Exception

The ExcludedNodeError exception is used in retrieveState. It is an unexpected error that has a specific cause: a wire being included in the exclude argument for its own retrieveState method. The error may occur if the method is called outside of the normal / expected value retrieval process with a non-default value for the exclude argument.

Connection Not Found Exception

ConnectionNotFoundError is an exception that can be raised to signify that no Connections were found in a search e.g. getConnection. This is a form of KeyError. As with all exceptions associated with objects, is a class attribute meaning that it is not linked to an instance, but to the class itself.

##### Properties

Connections

The connections property is directly related to the connections attribute. The connections property provides a getter, setter, and deleter function.

The getter must not directly return the connections list as it would be passed by reference giving access to it undermining its protected access modifier. Instead, a copy could be returned, or a tuple containing the lists entries could be returned. More often than not, I choose to return a tuple rather than a list since a tuple is immutable and also takes up less space in memory. These differences have almost no effect on a small scale and very little effect at any scale. The most important thing to consider is consistency.

The setter takes an ordered collection of Connections as an argument which defaults to an empty tuple. First, the setter calls the deleter, to clear all of the existing connections, then the argument is validated, converted if necessary, and each connection is connected (more later).

The deleter method will simply go through and disconnected (see below) each of the Connections.

##### Methods

Connection Methods

The connections property allows all of the associated Connections to be referenced collectively. To access individual connections, there are three connection methods that act similar to a getter, setter, and deleter.

The getter equivalent is getConnection which takes one argument named “connection identifier” which can be any value that can be used to identify a connection, such as: the connection itself, although this option would mostly be used unintentionally; an equivalent connection such that A == B; the connected node; the index of the connection in the connections list. The connection identified is then returned. I there is no connection that matches the identifier given, ConnectionNotFoundError will be raised.

To add a connection to the connections collection, the connect method is used. This method works similarly to the connection setter of the Pin class in that it takes a single argument, validates that argument, and converts it if necessary. The differences are that the valid value is appended to the connections attribute rather than being stored in the connection attribute, and that the existing connections are affected. The Connection should be returned.

To disconnect a connection there are two options. The first is to retrieve a connection object either by getConnection or indexing the result of the connections getter, and then call the connection’s disconnect method. The second option is this method which performs this same action in a single function call. As an argument it takes a connection identifier.

Retrieve State

A wire’s role in the value retrieval process is to combine the states of its connected nodes. It takes a single argument, exclude, which is a collection of all of the nodes that have been visited during the retrieval. The excluded nodes are used to prevent the traversal from getting stuck in cyclical sections of the graph. This is done by comparing the node of each connection to exclude and skips them if they’re in the collection. If it is not skipped, the connection’s retrieveState method is called.

Before making calls to its connections, a few things must happen. The first is that the wire must check that it is not part of exclude, if it is, it should raise an ExcludedNodeError exception. Next, it must add itself to the exclude collection. Because it is frequently appended, list would be a suitable data type for exclude. This does mean that only the first Pin in the retrieval will be added to exclude however, pins are only connected to a single node, so as long as that node is only visited the once, each pin will only be visited once.

The retrieveState method will return combined binary electric state of its connected nodes. This state is calculated based on the three rules of electric interactions. These rules only define the combinations of two binary electric states, so it is most efficient to combine states as they are retrieved. 0­0 has no effect on the state it is combined with and can therefore be used as a starting value. This also means that an unconnected wire end would have a state of 0­0­ which makes logical sense.

The combining values step will be skipped for excluded node connections. This means that the Wire.retrieveState function will be somewhat recursively called, bearing in mind that the function is called within Connection.retrieveState. The end of the recursion stack will be wire nodes where the only non-excluded (unvisited) nodes connected to it are pin nodes.

Magic Methods

The constructor takes one argument to be used to set the initial state of the connections attribute by calling the Connections setter function. As such, it is a list or tuple of Connections that defaults to an empty tuple meaning there are no connections.

The destructor must, as with the other inter-component classes, must disconnect itself. This involves disconnecting each of its connections, most likely by using the disconnect method.

All connections from a wire must be unique, as is enforced by the connect method. Therefore, the function can be optimised for execution speed by using a copy of the second wire’s connections attribute and removing connections from it as they are matched to connections from the first wire. If a connection is found to have no matching connection in the argument wire, the two wires are not equal. If, after iterating through the first wire’s connections, all of the connections have an equivalent in the other wire, the two wires can be considered equivalent. This method could be utilised in simplifying the inter-component connections graph.

\_\_len\_\_ defines how the len function interacts with an instance of a class. The len(gth) of a wire is defined to be the number of nodes connected to it.

Wires also have \_\_getitem\_\_ and \_\_delitem\_\_ methods. The argument given within the square brackets is a connection identifier used when calling the getConnection and disconnect methods respectively.

### Components

Component is an abstract class used to define the interface for all simulated hardware components. Being an abstract class, Component cannot be instantiated, but all hardware components should inherit its interface and implement its abstract methods. Many parts of this class may be changed in some of its child classes.

##### Attributes

Pins

The pins attribute is a collection of all of the pins associated with a component. Pins are compositionally associated with components meaning that pin objects are only ever be instantiated within a component. While, technically, a pin can be created separate from a component, this pin would have no meaningful use. The pins must be stored in an ordered collection which is not expected to change after the component has been initialised. This characteristic means that a tuple is an ideal data structure for storing these pins since it is ordered and immutable.

Exceptions

PinNotFoundError is a class attribute meaning that it is not dependant on an instance. It is an exception, specifically a KeyError, used when the component does not have a pin with the identifier provided.

NoComponentError is a TypeError used to signify that None has been used in place of an instance of a simulated hardware component. This can be raised instead of a generic error to provide more detail.

Additional Attributes

Specific children of Component may require additional attributes to store the state of the component. These attributes are not part of the abstract superclass.

##### Properties

Pins

The identifiers of pins can be used in other methods to specify pin or pins are being interacted with. To make identifier-based pin selection easier, the pins property returns an ordered collection of the identifiers of the pins of a component. The order is that of the pins’ indexes. As can be expected, the pins property only has a getter because pins do not change after object instantiation.

Active Pins

Similar to the pins property, this getter must return a list, tuple, or other ordered collection of the identifiers of pins that are active (pin.activity == True). This can be done either by having a list of the pins that are active stored permanently, or, in a more memory efficient way, by iterating through the pins and creating a list each time the getter is called. This is significantly slower, so, if the activePins value is used multiple times, it is more computationally efficient to store the value returned from the getter in a variable to be reused rather than calling the getter multiple times.

Pin Count

Component has a pinCount property that should return the number of pins that the component has. The pinCount property should only have a getter because a component’s pins cannot be changed after instantiation, and, as such, the number of pins will not change either.

State

The state property has a getter, setter, and deleter. The getter is used to “save” the state of a component so that a user can “load” that state at any point using the setter. The setter should never instantiate a new component object, but, instead, change the component to match the state given. The deleter should return the component to its initial state, with initial here disregarding the arguments passed into the constructor.

In the superclass, the state is a dictionary with a single key: pins. The value associated with the pins key is an ordered collection (e.g. a tuple) which consists of the BinElec states of each of the pins, in order. The deleter resets the state of a component, so, a result, any two instances of the same component will be the same after their state is deleted. The deleter can also be utilised in the constructor so set the initial state before applying the modifications caused by the arguments.

It should be noted that state does not store any data about the connections of a component. This is a deliberate choice that was made for several reasons:

First, it cannot be assumed that any specific connection objects still exist since a state can be loaded after an indefinite amount of time or even in a different time that the simulator is run. As such, any references to connections stored may become invalid.

The alternative to storing connections is to store data that would allow connections to be constructed. This, however, would be likely a very large amount of data and it would not be possible to use this data to integrate a component into an inter-component graph.

Finally, the state of a component is focused on the component and not on the computer system it is in. The connections a component has does not directly affect its internal logic and, resultantly, should not be stored as part of its state. When states are used to save an entire computer system, there will need to be data stored on the connections between components in order for the system to be reconstructed.

The state property is expected to be overridden in other components but make a call back to the property in the superclass. This allows the state saving of pins, a constant in all components, to be defined only the once. Some components may not need to save any additional factors that affect state. In these classes, state would not be defined again.

The state of one type of component may be able to be loaded into a different component if they are similar enough. This may not be possible in both directions. For example, if the first component has additional keys in its state, these keys would be ignored when loading its state into the second component, however the state of the second component would be missing these states.

##### Methods

Pin Methods

There are a several methods that allow access to pins. They do not directly return Pin instances as the related component is used for authorisation purposes within pin. To access the pins, since the object cannot be directly accessed, either its identifier, which is an attribute of the pin, or its pin index can be used to uniquely identify them. The pin index is one greater than a pin’s index in the pin attribute. This means that the pin indexes start at 1, the same as they do on datasheets.

To make Pin addressing easier, Component has two methods: pinIndex and pinIdentifier. These allow conversion between identifiers and indexes which can be useful in normalising pin identification techniques both inside and outside the class. These methods should both work for identifiers and indexes so that an identification value of unknown type can be passed into either to get a known type.

Additionally, there is a protected pinSelect method that is used to retrieve a pin instance based on a single argument of either an index or identifier. This method must be protected since the relationship between a pin and its component is used in authorising changes to a pins state.

There are several methods to indirectly access pins. These are: getPin, setPin, resetPin, setPinValue, getActivity, makePinActive, makePinPassive, setPinActivity, getPinState, and setPinState. All of these methods take an argument that can uniquely identify a pin. This can be either a pin index or a pin identifier. The pinSelect method described above can be given this argument to validate it, raise errors where necessary, and return the Pin instance that matches the identifier.

The first group of these methods are public methods to interact with the value of a pin. The getPin method returns the value of the pin, which can be easily done by calling its value getter. Similarly, setPin, resetPin, and setPinValue map directly to methods of Pin: set, reset, and setValue respectively. However, these calls must also give the component as an argument to authorise the change in value.

The activity methods (getActivity, makePinActive, makePinPassive, setPinActivity) are very similar to the value methods. There is a public getter method, getActivity, and three different setter methods. The difference here is that the three setter methods are protected. This is because the activity of pins should only be affected from within the class when processing the internal logic of the component. Additionally, setPinActivity has an activity parameter rather than a value parameter.

The final two methods, getPinState and setPinState, are used to address both the value and activity simultaneously. Pins have methods that allow this to done easily (the state getter and setState method). Since they affect both, setPinState must be protected for the same reason that the other methods that affect the activity of pins are protected.

Multi-Pin Methods

When applying functions to multiple pins, there are methods provided to contain the iteration through the pins. There is a multi-pin method for each of the single pin methods as well as some additional methods. The protected pin methods have protected multi-pin methods, as should be expected.

The parameters when multiple pins are being addressed are of course different. Instead of a pin parameter, there must be a pins parameter. Pins can be a collection of pin indexes and identifiers. There should be functionality to process a collection that contains a mixture of both indexes and identifiers. Additionally, a collection of indexes can be expressed as a slice.

The additional methods mentioned above are setPinsValues, setPinsActivities, and setPinsStates. These methods are used to set multiple pins with different values and/or activities within a single function, as opposed to setPinsValue, setPinsActivity, setPinsState which set all of the pins addressed to a single given value. For setPinsValues and setPinsActivities, instead of a value/activity argument, they must take a values/activities argument. These arguments could be a collection of 1s, 0s, Trues, or Falses. This gives a direct equivalence to calling the single pin version multiple times. However, a collection of 1s and 0s or Trues and Falses is just binary data and as such can be expressed using the bytes data structure. Either way, the values should be the same length or longer than the number of pins being affected. If there are more values given than pins being affected, the additional values are ignored. A similar solution applies to the argument of setPinsStates except that there are two collections: one for values, one for activities.

Connection **Methods**

To connect a pin of one component to a pin of another, there is a connectPin method. It takes three arguments: pin1, component, and pin2. The two pin arguments are pin indexes or identifiers for the first and second components respectively. The component argument should be a reference to a component object. Connecting pins in this way should not remove any existing connection relationships, as such the connectPin method should use similar a similar process to Connection.connectComponents. Since this is used in multiple subroutines, it would be good practice to put this into a separate, static method of Connection. However, connectPin or connectComponents could be designed to call the other which removes the requirement for such a static method.

There is a disconnectPin method. This method calls the connection deleter of a pin given as an argument. The pin argument is either a pin index or identifier and the pinSelect method is used to retrieve the pin instance in order to call its connection property’s deleter.

There are connectPins and disconnectPins methods. Every pins argument is a collection of integers or strings, or a slice as described in Multi-Pin Methods. For connectPins. both sets of pins must be of equal length as the pins are connected sequentially not all to each other. To connect the pins of multiple components, connectPins must be called multiple times.

Connection has a static connectComponents method which can also be called by using a components connectComponent method. The component is given as the first component and the arguments provide the second component and the mapping between them. This method gives users a way to implicitly pass a component as an argument to the connectComponents method which allows for a shorter function call.

These connection methods are very limited. They have a very limited effect on the inter-component graph. This is because of the authorisation method when affecting the state of a pin. The relationship between a pin and its component cannot be publicly accessible therefore the component cannot return the pin instance nor anything it is connected to as traversal allows the pin object to be accessed. A better authorisation method would be for each component to be initialised with a protected key attribute that is given to its pins during their initialisation. This would mean that only that component could give the correct key. The keys would have to be unique meaning that a collection of used keys would have to be stored. This could easily be done as a protected or private class attribute of Component. The destructor of a component would have to remove its key from the collection. Since all keys must be unique, a set would be an ideal data structure to use for the key collection. This attribute could be private as it should only be used in the constructor and destructor of a component and all children of component are expected to call these methods to initialise or delete their pins. Keys could also be used in a \_\_eq\_\_ method. This was not implemented due to the challenges of generating a unique key. If the key is generated entirely randomly, this could potentially take infinitely long to generate an unused key. The average speed of key generation would slow down the more components are initialised. Additionally, there is always limit on how many components can exist at once since a key cannot be infinitely long. The component authorisation technique used was for simplicity and ease of understanding. Additionally, most users will not be affected by the limits of this, so I evaluated that it was suitable for the expected use of this project.

// add/make sure it includes:

This method takes three arguments. The first two are both components; the third is a mapping. The mapping is a collection containing pairs of values. The values can be pin indexes or pin identifiers. The pair of values signifies that there should be a connection made between the pins of the relevant components. For example, the arguments A, B, ((4, “VCC”),) would mean there should be a connection made between pin number 4 of component A and the VCC pin of component B.

This procedure should not remove existing connections. If a pin’s connection is None, it can be directly connected to. However, one or both of the pins involved may already have a connection.

If the connected node is a wire, a new connection can be added to that wire in order to form the link between the two pins. The node that is connected to that wire depends on which of the three situations the other pin is in.

The second potential is that the pin is connected directly to another pin. To resolve this, a wire node must be inserted between the two allowing a third pin to be connected to the wire. This, of course, will require the existing pin-to-pin connection to be deleted and replaced.

There can also be additional processing to simplify the connections resulting in the inter-component graph being a tree (unless it was instantiated as a graph). This is not necessary for functionality but could be implemented in order to improve efficiency, although the difference would likely be unnoticeable in most systems created within the simulator.

Magic Methods

The constructor takes three arguments: pins, values, and connections. Pins is either an ordered collection of identifiers to be given to the pins of the component, or pins can be the number of pins that a component has. If identifiers are given, the number of pins is defined by the number of identifiers given. If an integer is given, the pins’ identifiers will be set as a string of their pin indexes e.g. the first pins identifier would be “1”. Values is passed into the setPinsValues method to set the specific initial state of the component. The default value of values is an empty tuple which will cause every pin to be reset. The connections argument is a collection of collections. The inner collections are components and mappings to be used in the connectComponent method. The outer collection is used to allow a component to be connected to multiple components upon initialisation. Connections’ default value is also an empty tuple signifying that there are no components connected.

The order of initialisation is important. As mentioned before, the state deleter can be used to set the initial state of a component. The deleter requires the pins and any additional component-specific attributes to have been initialised so, using the state deleter would require a strict order in which initialisation is performed. First the child class should define any component-specific attributes before calling this method. Then, the pins should be initialised using the pins argument. This means that all of the attributes relating to the state of a component have been initialised. Following that, the state deleter can be called to set the initial state of the component. However, since the attributes have to be defined before their initial value is set by the state deleter, it could be easier to simply initialise each attribute with its initial value. This becomes more complex if a user wants to change the initial value since it is explicitly given in two places. Next, the values argument can be used to set the values of the pins. The connections can now be initialised using the connections argument. The connections can be initialised at any point after the pins objects has been constructed since the state of a component has no effect on its connections and vice versa. Finally, the subclass can apply the effects of any additional arguments that it takes.

The destructor must deconstruct all of its pins. This will cause it to be disconnected from the inter-component connections. Specific components may override this method, but they should make a call back to it as it is necessary for the pins to be deleted. If they are not removed, the pins will persist with an unchangeable state which will have an effect on the remaining parts of the system.

No other magic methods are defined for the abstract component class. This is to allow these methods to be defined for the children of Component. For example, \_\_getitem\_\_ could be used to index the pins of a component which would be especially useful when using a slice to retrieve states from multiple pins at once. However, in memory components, \_\_getitem\_\_ would be useful to address memory addresses. If both were defined, there would be errors if the first were used on a memory device. As such, the magic functions have been left to be used in specific hardware simulations.

Is **Component** (static)

There is an isComponent method that is used to contain the exception raising for components. If a variable is expected to be a Component, it can be passed into this method. If it is None, the appropriate NoComponentError is raised whereas if it is any other non-component type, a generic TypeError is raised. If no exception is raised, the function returns True so that it can be used in “if” statements.

Response

The response method is invoked to process the internal logic of a component. The method is given an @abstractmethod decorator meaning that a child class will be abstract unless it overrides this method. As such, every hardware component is expected define its own internal logic. They may use multiple methods, but this method is the only one that is expected called by other objects during the simulation of internal logic.

Component has a retrievePinStates method which calls the retrieveState method of its pins, passing itself as an argument to authorise the retrieval. This method should be called at the start the response method so that the component is responding to the current state of its pins.

### Instruction Sets

// …

#### Operation

// …

#### Addressing Mode

// …

#### Abstract Base Class

// …

#### Assembler

// …

#### 65C02 Instruction Set

// …

## Components

// …

### Generic Components

There are several components that have more general usability. These are expected to be used in many user-defined computer systems that may contain a different processor. These generic components have much simpler internal logic.

#### Power Supply

// …

#### Clock

// …

#### Button

// …

#### Light Emitting Diode

// …

#### Resistor

// …

### Processor

// …

### Memory Devices

// …

#### Read Only Memory

// …

#### Random Access Memory

// …

### Other Components

// …

#### NAND Gate

// …

## Simulator

// …

### User Interface

// …

## Other

// …

## Object Descriptions

### Key

#### Notation

Python Equivalence (description → python):

integer → int

string → str

boolean → bool

binary → bytes

error → Exception

null → None

\*\*kwargs → \*\*kwargs

*Static*

Abstract

**Overridden**

A method that is redefined in a child class

Does not apply to abstract methods which must all be redefined

[any, any, …] is a collection of specific size (e.g. [integer, string])

[any,] is an indefinitely sized collection

{any1: any2} is a dictionary with key type any1 and value type any2

method(parameter data type, …) → return type

Procedures do not return any values

#### Labels

There are labels used to represent compound data types. These are used to provide context as to the meaning of the parameter or return value. For example, PinID is used in place of integer/string to signify that it is the unique identifier for a pin, however there could be other uses integer/string that do not relate to pins in the same way. The specific type of a label can be denoted by use of a subscript. For example, Bitboolean which is contextually a Bit, but has the data type boolean.

Bit = boolean/integer

Bits = [Bit,]/binary

BinElec = [Bit, Bit]

ConnectionID = Connection/Node

PinID = integer/string

PinsIDs = [PinID,]/slice

Mapping = [[PinID, PinID],]

InitialState = Bits, [[Component, Mapping],]

The InitialState is used as two parameters

State = {string: any}

Address = integer/binary

Addresses = [Address,]/slice

Data = [binary,]/binary

Data is used for multiple binary values

Register = string/integer

Registers = [Register,]/slice

Instruction = [Operation, AddressingMode]

Opcode = integer/binary

### Inter-Component Connections

Node = Class

Public

Function formConnection(ConnectionID) → Connection

Function retrieveState(exclude: [Node,]) → BinElec

Connection = Class

Public

ExcludeNodeError = Class extends error

ConnectionNotFoundError = Class extends error

IrrelevantConnectionError = Class extends error

*Procedure connectComponents(Component, Component, Mapping)*

Function node.\_\_get\_\_() → Node

Procedure \_\_init\_\_(Node, Node, Connection)

Procedure \_\_del\_\_()

Function \_\_invert\_\_() → Connection

Function \_\_eq\_\_(Connection) → boolean

Protected

node: ConnectionNode

inverse: Connection

ConnectionNode = Class

Public

Function node.\_\_get\_\_() → Node

Procedure connect(ConnectionJD)

Procedure disconnect(ConnectionID)

Function retrieveState([Node,]) → BinElec

Protected

node: Node

PinConnection = Class extends ConnectionNode

Public

Procedure connect(ConnectionJD)

Procedure disconnect(ConnectionID)

Function retrieveState([Node,]) → BinElec

WireConnection = Class extends ConnectionNode

Public

Procedure connect(ConnectionJD)

Procedure disconnect(ConnectionID)

Function retrieveState([Node,]) → BinElec

Function retrieveState([Node,]) → BinElec

Public

Procedure connect(ConnectionJD)

Procedure disconnect(ConnectionID)

Function retrieveState([Node,]) → BinElec

Pin = Class

Public

*UnauthorisedComponentError = Class extends Error*

Function identifier.\_\_get\_\_() → PinIDstring

Function value.\_\_get\_\_() → Bit

Procedure set(Component)

Procedure reset(Component)

Procedure setValue(Component, Bit)

Function activity.\_\_get\_\_() → Bit

Procedure active(Component)

Procedure passive(Component)

Procedure setActivity(Component, Bit)

Function state.\_\_get\_\_() → BinElec

Procedure setState(Component, BinElec)

Function connection.\_\_get\_\_() → Connection

Procedure connection.\_\_set\_\_(ConnectionID)

Procedure connection.\_\_delete\_\_()

Procedure retrieveState(Component)

Procedure \_\_init\_\_(Component, string, BinElec, ConnectionID)

Procedure \_\_del\_\_()

Protected

component: Component

identifier: string

value: boolean

activity: boolean

connection: Connection

Function authorise(Component) → boolean

Wire = Class

Public

Function connections.\_\_get\_\_() → [Connection,]

Procedure connections.\_\_set\_\_([ConnectionID,])

Procedure connections.\_\_delete\_\_()

Function getConnection(ConnectionID/integer) → Connection

Function connect(ConnectionID) → Connection

Procedure disconnect(ConnectionID/integer)

Function retrieveState([Node,]) → BinElec

Procedure \_\_init\_\_([ConnectionID,])

Procedure \_\_del\_\_()

Function \_\_len\_\_() → integer

Function \_\_getitem\_\_(ConnectionID/integer) → Connection

Procedure \_\_delitem\_\_(ConnectionID/integer)

Protected

connections: [Connection,]

### Instruction Set

InstructionSet = Class

Public

Function instructions.\_\_get\_\_() → [Instruction,]

Function getInstruction(Opcode) → Instruction

Function getOpcode(Instruction) → Opcodeinteger // Instruction given as two parameters

Function operationAddressingModes(Operation) → [AddressingMode,]

Function addressingModeOperations(AddressingMode) → [Operation,]

Function assembleLine(string) → binary

Function assemble(string) → Databinary

Procedure execute(Component)

Procedure \_\_init\_\_([Instruction,])

Protected

instructions: [Instruction,]

*Operation = Class*

Public

*Procedure execute(Component, AddressingMode)*

Protected

*mnemonic: string*

*AddressingMode = Class*

Public

*AddressingModeAssembleError = Class extends Error*

*Function fetchOperand(Component) → boolean, binary*

*Function assemble(string) → binary, [[integer, string],]*

*Function assembleLabel(integer, integer) → binary*

### Components

Component = Class

Public

*PinNotFoundError = Class extends KeyError*

*NoComponentError = Class extends TypeError*

*Function isComponent(any) → booleanTrue*

Function pins.\_\_get\_\_() → PinsIDs[string,]

Function activePins.\_\_get\_\_() → PinsIDs[string,]

Function pinCount.\_\_get\_\_() → integer

Function pinIndex(PinID) → PinIDinteger

Function pinIdentifier(PinID) → PinIDstring

Function pinsIndexes(PinsIDs) → PinsIDs[integer,]

Function pinsIdentifiers(PinsIDs) → PinsIDs[string,]

Function getPin(PinID) → Bit

Procedure setPin(PinID)

Procedure resetPin(PinID)

Procedure setPinValue(PinID, Bit)

Function getPins(PinsIDs) → Bits

Procedure setPins(PinsIDs)

Procedure resetPins(PinsIDs)

Procedure setPinsValue(PinsIDs, Bit)

Procedure setPinsValues(PinsIDs, Bits)

Procedure connectPin(PinID, Component, PinID)

Procedure connectPins(PinsIDs, Component, PinsIDs)

Procedure disconnectPin(PinID)

Procedure disconnectPins(PinsIDs)

Procedure connectComponent(Component, Mapping)

Procedure retrievePinStates()

**Function state.\_\_get\_\_() → State** // State has keys: pins

**Procedure state.\_\_set\_\_(State)**

**Procedure state.\_\_delete\_\_()**

Procedure response()

**Procedure \_\_init\_\_(integer/[string,], InitialState)**

Procedure \_\_del\_\_()

Protected

pins: [Pin,]

Function pinSelect(PinID) → Pin

Function pinsSelect(PinsIDs) → [Pin,]

Function getActivity(PinID) → Bit

Procedure makePinActive(PinID)

Procedure makePinPassive(PinID)

Procedure setPinActivity(PinID, Bit)

Function getActivities(PinsIDs) → Bits

Procedure makePinsActive(PinsIDs)

Procedure makePinsPassive(PinsIDs)

Procedure setPinsActivity(PinsIDs, Bit)

Procedure setPinsActivities(PinsIDs, Bits)

Function getPinState(PinID) → BinElec

Procedure setPinState(PinID, BinElec)

Function getPinsStates(PinsIDs) → [BinElec,]

Procedure setPinsState(PinsIDs, BinElec)

Procedure setPinsStates(PinsIDs, [BinElec,])

Processor = Class extends Component

Public

*InvalidRegisterError = Class extends Error*

Function registers.\_\_get\_\_() → Registers[string,]

Function registerSelect(Register) → Registerstring

Function registersSelect(Registers) → Registers[string,]

Function getRegister(Register) → binary

Procedure setRegister(Register, binary)

Function getRegisters(Registers) → Data[binary,]

Procedure setRegisters(Registers, Data)

Function state.\_\_get\_\_() → State // State has keys: pins, registers

Procedure state.\_\_set\_\_(State)

Procedure state.\_\_delete\_\_()

Procedure response()

**Procedure \_\_init\_\_(InstructionSet, Data, InitialState)**

Protected

instructionSet: InstructionSet\_65C02

registers: {string: binary}

Resistor = Class extends Component

Public

Procedure response()

Procedure \_\_init\_\_(InitialState)

Memory = Class extends Component

Public

*InvalidMemoryAddressError = Class extends IndexError*

*Function address(Address) → Addressinteger*

*Function addresses(Addresses) → Addresses[integer,]*

Function read(Address) → binary

Procedure write(Address, binary)

Function readAddresses(Addresses) → Data[binary,]

Procedure writeAddresses(Addresses, Data)

Procedure save(string)

Procedure load(string)

Function \_\_len\_\_() → integer

Function \_\_getitem\_\_(Address/Addresses) → binary/Data[binary,]

Procedure \_\_setitem\_\_(Address/Addresses, binary/Data)

SpecificMemory = Class extends Memory

Public

Function read(Address) → binary

Procedure write(Address, binary)

Function readAddresses(Addresses) → Data[binary,]

Function writeAddresses(Addresses, Data)

Function state.\_\_get\_\_() → State // State has keys: pins, data

Procedure state.\_\_set\_\_(State)

Procedure state.\_\_delete\_\_()

Procedure response()

**Procedure \_\_init\_\_([string,]/integer, integer, Data/string, InitialState)**

Function \_\_len\_\_() → integer

Protected

data: binary

RAM = Class extends SpecificMemory

Public

Procedure \_\_init\_\_(Data/string, InitialState)

ROM = Class extends SpecificMemory

Public

Procedure \_\_init\_\_(Data/string, InitialState)

NANDgate = Class extends Component

Public

Procedure response()

Procedure \_\_init\_\_(InitialState)

Clock = Class extends Component

Public

Function output.\_\_get\_\_() → boolean

Procedure step()

Function state.\_\_get\_\_() → State // State has keys: pins, output

Procedure state.\_\_set\_\_(State)

Procedure state.\_\_delete\_\_()

Procedure response()

Procedure \_\_init\_\_(Bit, InitialState)

Protected

output: boolean

Button = Class extends Component

Public

Function pressed.\_\_get\_\_() → boolean

Procedure pressed.\_\_set\_\_(boolean/integer)

Procedure togglePress()

Procedure press()

Procedure unpress()

Function state.\_\_get\_\_() → State // State has keys: pins, pressed

Procedure state.\_\_set\_\_(State)

Procedure state.\_\_delete\_\_()

Procedure response()

Procedure \_\_init\_\_(boolean/integer, InitialState)

Protected

pressed: boolean

PowerSupply = Class extends Component

Public

Function power.\_\_get\_\_() → boolean

Procedure power.\_\_set\_\_(boolean/integer)

Procedure togglePower()

Procedure turnOn()

Procedure turnOff()

Function state.\_\_get\_\_() → State // State has keys: pins, power

Procedure state.\_\_set\_\_(State)

Procedure state.\_\_delete\_\_()

Procedure response()

Procedure \_\_init\_\_(boolean/integer, InitialState)

Protected

power: boolean

### Simulator

Simulator = Class

Public

Function componentDict.\_\_get\_\_() → {string: Component}

Function components.\_\_get\_\_() → [Component,]

Function componentNames.\_\_get\_\_() → [string,]

Function getComponent(Component/string/integer) → Component

Procedure addComponent(string, Component)

Function removeComponent(Component/string/integer) → Component

Function instructionSetDict.\_\_get\_\_() → {string: InstructionSet}

Function instructionSets.\_\_get\_\_() → [InstructionSet,]

Function instructionSetNames.\_\_get\_\_() → [string,]

Function getInstructionSet(InstructionSet/string/integer) → InstructionSet

Procedure addInstructionSet(string, InstructionSet)

Function removeInstructionSet(InstructionSet/string/integer) → InstructionSet

Procedure step()

Procedure runSteps()

Function stateMenu(Component/string/integer) → boolean

Function componentMenu(Component/string/integer) → boolean

Procedure componentsMenu()

*Function writeAssembly(string) → string*

*Function machineCodeMenu(Data) → boolean*

Function assemblyMenu(string, InstructionSet/string/integer) → boolean

Function instructionSetMenu(instructionSet/string/integer) → boolean

Procedure assembler()

Procedure mainMenu()

Procedure \_\_init\_\_({string: Component}, PROCEDURE, {string: InstructionSet})

Protected

components: {string: Component}

step: PROCEDURE({string: Component})

instructionSets: {string: InstructionSet}

*UserInterface = Class*

Public

*Function format(any) → string*

*Procedure output(any)*

*Function input(any) → string*

*Function menu([string,]) → integer*

*Function loadFile(boolean) → boolean, string/binary*

*Function saveFile(string/binary, boolean) → boolean*

*Procedure console(\*\*kwargs)*

## Diagrams and Pseudocode

// …

## Testing Plan

// …

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Test no. | Objective | Test | Expected Result | Reason for Test |
| e.g. | 1.1.1a | Function(69) | 420 | Expected Data |

# Testing

// …

# Evaluation

// …

# 

# Appendix

## Table of References

A collection of all of the references to external sources, in this document. Although these are listed as references at specific locations in this document, many of these sources are used throughout many sections but only referenced at their first use.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Location in document** | **Context** | **Source** |
| Throughout | Ben Eater’s documentation on his 6502 based computer system  A collection of documents and articles pertaining to the 6502 family of microprocessors | <https://www.eater.net/6502>  <http://www.6502.org> |
| Footnote 1 | Peter Higginson’s AQA assembly language simulator analysed as a similar existing system | <https://www.peterhigginson.co.uk/AQA/> |
| Footnote 2 | Peter Higginson’s Little Man Computer analysed as a similar existing system | <http://peterhigginson.co.uk/LMC/> |
| Footnote 3 | Peter Higginson’s ARMLite simulator analysed as a similar existing system | <https://www.peterhigginson.co.uk/ARMlite/> |
| Footnote 4 | The visual 6502 analysed as a similar existing system | <http://www.visual6502.org/JSSim/index.html>/ |
| Footnote 5 | Emulator 101 analysed as a similar existing system | <http://emulator101.com/> |
| Footnote 6 | Ben Eater’s 65C02 based computer that is being simulated in this project | <https://eater.net/6502>/ |
| Footnote 7 | An article used for information regarding the MOS 6502 microprocessor  A datasheet for 6501 – 6505 microprocessors used for details on the technical description of these devices | <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/MOS_Technology_6502>  <http://archive.6502.org/datasheets/mos_6501-6505_mpu_preliminary_aug_1975.pdf> |
| Footnote 8 | A more in-depth description of the function of the 6502’s overflow flag | <http://6502.org/tutorials/vflag.html> |
| Footnote 9 | One of the sources used for information regarding the WDC 65C02 microprocessor  A datasheet for the 65C02S which is the processor in the computer system that is being simulated | <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/WDC_65C02>  <http://archive.6502.org/datasheets/wdc_w65c02s_oct_8_2018.pdf> |
| Footnote 10 | The datasheet for the clock used in Ben Eater’s computer system | https://www.jameco.com/Jameco/Products/ProdDS/27861.pdf |
| Footnote 11 | The datasheet for the quad 2-input NAND gate used in Ben Eater’s computer system | <https://eater.net/datasheets/74hc00.pdf> |
| Footnote 12 | The datasheet for the read only memory (ROM) chip used in Ben Eater’s computer system | https://eater.net/datasheets/28c256.pdf |
| Footnote 13 | The datasheet for the random access memory (RAM) chip used in Ben Eater’s computer system | https://eater.net/datasheets/hm62256b.pdf |
| Footnote 14 | Two surveys used to find commonly used programming languages | <https://insights.stackoverflow.com/survey/2020#technology-most-loved-dreaded-and-wanted-languages-wanted/>  <https://www.statista.com/statistics/793628/worldwide-developer-survey-most-used-languages>/ |
| Footnote 15 | A comparison of programming language speeds  A comparison of programming language speeds  Used to compare of the speed of C# against Java and C++ to aid in ranking C# which did not appear in other comparisons  A comparison of the speed of JavaScript and Java to determine which should be ranked higher as they were both ranked similarly in other comparisons | <https://github.com/niklas-heer/speed-comparison/>  <http://www.hildstrom.com/projects/langcomp/index.html/>  <https://benchmarksgame-team.pages.debian.net/benchmarksgame/fastest/csharp.html/>  <https://benchmarksgame-team.pages.debian.net/benchmarksgame/fastest/javascript.html/> |

## Code Dump

Files (ordered alphabetically)

instruction\_set\_65C02/

addressing\_modes.py

instructions.py

opcode\_matrix.txt

operations.py

saved\_assembly/

…

saved\_machine\_code/

…

additional\_hardware.py

assembler.py

component.py

general.py

instruction\_set.py

main.py

memory.py

processor.py

simulator.py

testing.py

user\_interface.py

### general.py

def int\_to\_bool(value: int or bool) -> bool:  
 if isinstance(value, bool):  
 return value  
 elif isinstance(value, int):  
 if value == 0:  
 return False  
 elif value == 1:  
 return True  
 else:  
 raise ValueError(f"Cannot convert {value} to bool (integers must be 1 or 0 to be converted)")  
 else:  
 raise TypeError(f"int\_to\_bool only converts integers to boolean not {type(value)} ({value})")  
  
def bytes\_to\_tuple(value: bytes) -> [bool,]:  
 output = list()  
 for byte in value:  
 for bit in range(8, 0, -1):  
 output.append((byte // (2 \*\* bit)) == 1)  
 byte %= 2 \*\* bit  
 return tuple(output[::-1])  
  
def slice\_to\_tuple(value: slice, maximum: int = None, minimum: int = 0) -> [int,]:  
 start, stop, step = value.start, value.stop, value.step  
 if start is None:  
 start = minimum  
 if stop is None:  
 if maximum is None:  
 raise ValueError("Cannot convert slice with no stop value to tuple if not maximum is given")  
 stop = maximum  
 if step is None:  
 step = 1  
 return tuple(range(start, stop, step))  
  
class BinaryElectric:  
 @staticmethod  
 def validateState(state: [bool or int, bool or int]) -> [bool, bool]:  
 if len(state) != 2:  
 raise ValueError(f"Binary electric states must be composed of a value and activity (not {state})")  
 value, activity = state  
 value = int\_to\_bool(value)  
 activity = int\_to\_bool(activity)  
 return value, activity  
  
 @staticmethod  
 def validState(state: [bool or int, bool or int]) -> True:  
 BinaryElectric.validateState(state)  
 return True  
  
 @staticmethod  
 def combine(A: [bool or int, bool or int], B: [bool or int, bool or int]) -> [bool, bool]:  
 A, B = BinaryElectric.validateState(A), BinaryElectric.validateState(B)  
 if A == B:  
 return A  
 elif A == (True, True) or B == (True, True):  
 return True, True  
 elif A[1] or B[1]:  
 return False, True  
 elif A[0] or B[0]:  
 return True, False  
 else:  
 return False, False

### component.py

from \_\_future\_\_ import annotations  
from abc import ABC, abstractmethod  
from general import int\_to\_bool, bytes\_to\_tuple, slice\_to\_tuple, BinaryElectric as BinElec  
  
class Component(ABC):  
 class PinNotFoundError(KeyError):  
 def \_\_init\_\_(self, identifier: str):  
 super().\_\_init\_\_(f"No pin with identifier: {identifier}")  
  
 class PinIndexError(IndexError):  
 def \_\_init\_\_(self, index: int, maxIndex: int):  
 super().\_\_init\_\_(f"Pin index, {index}, is not in pin range (1 <= index <= {maxIndex})")  
  
 class NoComponentError(TypeError):  
 def \_\_init\_\_(self):  
 super().\_\_init\_\_("The component given is None (there is no component)")  
  
 class StateError(KeyError):  
 def \_\_init\_\_(self, key: str, state: {str: any}):  
 super().\_\_init\_\_(f"Insufficient data to load state ({state} has no '{key}' state)")  
  
 @staticmethod  
 def isComponent(potentialComponent) -> True:  
 if potentialComponent is None:  
 raise Component.NoComponentError()  
 elif not isinstance(potentialComponent, Component):  
 raise TypeError(f"All components must inherit from the component class ({type(potentialComponent).\_\_name\_\_} does not)")  
 else:  
 return True  
  
 @staticmethod  
 def normalisePinValues(pinValues: [bool or int,] or bytes):  
 normalisedValues = list()  
 if isinstance(pinValues, bytes):  
 return bytes\_to\_tuple(pinValues)  
 else:  
 for value in pinValues:  
 normalisedValues.append(int\_to\_bool(value))  
 return tuple(normalisedValues)  
  
 def \_\_init\_\_(self, pins: int or [str,], pinValues: [bool or int,] or bytes = tuple(),

connections: [[Component, [[int or str, int or str],]],] = tuple()):  
 self.\_pins = list()  
 pinsIterable = pins  
 if isinstance(pins, int):  
 pinsIterable = range(1, pins + 1)  
 for pin in pinsIterable:  
 self.\_pins.append(Pin(self, str(pin), (False, False)))  
 self.\_pins = tuple(self.\_pins)  
 del self.state  
 if pinValues:  
 if len(pinValues) > 0:  
 self.setPinsValues(slice(len(pinValues)),Component.normalisePinValues(pinValues))  
 if connections:  
 for component, mapping in connections:  
 self.connectComponent(component, mapping)  
  
 def \_\_del\_\_(self):  
 try:  
 for pin in self.\_pins:  
 del pin  
 except AttributeError:  
 pass  
  
 @property  
 def pins(self) -> [str,]:  
 pinNames = list()  
 for pin in self.\_pins:  
 pinNames.append(pin)  
 return pinNames  
  
 @property  
 def pinCount(self) -> int:  
 return len(self.\_pins)  
  
 @property  
 def activePins(self) -> [str,]:  
 activePins = list()  
 for pin in self.\_pins:  
 if pin.activity:  
 activePins.append(pin.identifier)  
 return tuple(activePins)  
  
 def pinIndex(self, pin: int or str) -> int:  
 if isinstance(pin, int):  
 if 1 <= pin <= len(self.\_pins):  
 return pin  
 raise Component.PinIndexError(pin, len(self.\_pins))  
 else:  
 identifier = str(pin)  
 for index in range(len(self.\_pins)):  
 if identifier == self.\_pins[index].identifier:  
 return index + 1  
 raise Component.PinNotFoundError(identifier)  
  
 def pinIdentifier(self, pin: int or str) -> str:  
 return self.\_pins[self.pinIndex(pin)].identifier  
  
 def \_pinSelect(self, pin: int or str) -> Pin:  
 return self.\_pins[self.pinIndex(pin) - 1]  
  
 def pinsIndexes(self, pins: [int or str,] or slice) -> [int,]:  
 if isinstance(pins, slice):  
 return slice\_to\_tuple(pins, len(self.\_pins) + 1, 1)  
 else:  
 indexes = list()  
 for pin in pins:  
 indexes.append(self.pinIndex(pin))  
 return tuple(indexes)  
  
 def pinsIdentifiers(self, pins: [int or str,] or slice) -> [str,]:  
 indexes = self.pinsIndexes(pins)  
 identifiers = list()  
 for index in indexes:  
 identifiers.append(self.\_pins[index - 1].identifier)  
 return identifiers  
  
 def \_pinsSelect(self, pins: [int or str,] or slice) -> [Pin,]:  
 pinsObjects = list()  
 for index in self.pinsIndexes(pins):  
 pinsObjects.append(self.\_pins[index - 1])  
 return tuple(pinsObjects)  
  
 def getPin(self, pin: int or str) -> bool:  
 return self.\_pinSelect(pin).value  
  
 def setPin(self, pin: int or str):  
 self.\_pinSelect(pin).set(self)  
  
 def resetPin(self, pin: int or str):  
 self.\_pinSelect(pin).reset(self)  
  
 def setPinValue(self, pin: int or str, value: bool or int):  
 self.\_pinSelect(pin).setValue(self, value)  
  
 def getPins(self, pins: [int or str,] or slice) -> [bool,]:  
 values = list()  
 for pin in self.\_pinsSelect(pins):  
 values.append(pin.value)  
 return tuple(values)  
  
 def setPins(self, pins: [int or str,] or slice):  
 for pin in self.\_pinsSelect(pins):  
 pin.set(self)  
  
 def resetPins(self, pins: [int or str,] or slice):  
 for pin in self.\_pinsSelect(pins):  
 pin.reset(self)  
  
 def setPinsValue(self, pins: [int or str,] or slice, value: bool or int):  
 for pin in self.\_pinsSelect(pins):  
 pin.setValue(self, value)  
  
 def setPinsValues(self, pins: [int or str,] or slice, values: [bool or int,] or bytes):  
 values = Component.normalisePinValues(values)  
 indexes = self.pinsIndexes(pins)  
 if len(indexes) > len(values):  
 raise ValueError(

f"Cannot set pins values with fewer values given than pins ({self.pinsIdentifiers(indexes)} set to values: {values})"

)  
 state = self.state  
 try:  
 for index in indexes:  
 self.\_pins[index].value = values[index]  
 except Exception as error:  
 self.state = state  
 raise error  
  
 def \_getPinActivity(self, pin: int or str) -> bool:  
 return self.\_pinSelect(pin).activity  
  
 def \_makePinActive(self, pin: int or str):  
 self.\_pinSelect(pin).active(self)  
  
 def \_makePinPassive(self, pin: int or str):  
 self.\_pinSelect(pin).passive(self)  
  
 def \_setPinActivity(self, pin: int or str, activity: bool or int):  
 self.\_pinSelect(pin).setActivity(self, activity)  
  
 def \_getPinsActivities(self, pins: [int or str,] or slice) -> [bool,]:  
 activities = list()  
 for pin in self.\_pinsSelect(pins):  
 activities.append(pin.activity)  
 return tuple(activities)  
  
 def \_makePinsActive(self, pins: [int or str,] or slice):  
 for pin in self.\_pinsSelect(pins):  
 pin.active(self)  
  
 def \_makePinsPassive(self, pins: [int or str,] or slice):  
 for pin in self.\_pinsSelect(pins):  
 pin.passive(self)  
  
 def \_setPinsActivity(self, pins: [int or str,] or slice, activity: bool or int):  
 for pin in self.\_pinsSelect(pins):  
 pin.setActivity(self, activity)  
  
 def \_setPinsActivities(self, pins: [int or str,] or slice, activities: [bool or int,] or bytes):  
 activities = Component.normalisePinValues(activities)  
 indexes = self.pinsIndexes(pins)  
 if len(indexes) > len(activities):  
 raise ValueError(

"Cannot set pins activities with fewer activities given than pins " +

f"({self.pinsIdentifiers(indexes)} set to activities: {activities})"

)  
 state = self.state  
 try:  
 for index in indexes:  
 self.\_pins[index].activity = activities[index]  
 except Exception as error:  
 self.state = state  
 raise error  
  
 def \_getPinState(self, pin: int or str) -> [bool, bool]:  
 return self.\_pinSelect(pin).state  
  
 def \_setPinState(self, pin: int or str, state: [bool or int, bool or int]):  
 self.\_pinSelect(pin).setState(self, state)  
  
 def \_getPinsStates(self, pins: [int or str,] or slice) -> [[bool, bool],]:  
 states = list()  
 for pin in self.\_pinsSelect(pins):  
 states.append(pin.state)  
 return tuple(states)  
  
 def \_setPinsState(self, pins: [int or str,] or slice, state: [bool or int, bool or int]):  
 for pin in self.\_pinsSelect(pins):  
 pin.setState(self, state)  
  
 def \_setPinsStates(self, pins: [int or str,] or slice, states: [[bool or int, bool or int],]):  
 indexes = self.pinsIndexes(pins)  
 if len(indexes) > len(states):  
 raise ValueError(

f"Cannot set pins states with fewer states given than pins ({self.pinsIdentifiers(indexes)} set to states: {states})"

)  
 state = self.state  
 try:  
 for index in indexes:  
 self.\_setPinState(index, states[index - 1])  
 except Exception as error:  
 self.state = state  
 raise error  
  
 @property  
 def state(self) -> {str: any}:  
 return {"pins": self.\_getPinsStates(slice(None))}  
  
 @state.setter  
 def state(self, state: {str: any}):  
 prevState = self.state  
 try:  
 pinsState = state["pins"]  
 except KeyError:  
 raise Component.StateError("pins", state)  
 try:  
 self.\_setPinsStates(slice(None), pinsState)  
 except Exception as error:  
 self.state = prevState  
 raise error  
  
 @state.deleter  
 def state(self):  
 for pin in self.\_pins:  
 pin.setState(self, (False, False))  
  
 def connectPin(self, pin: int or str, connectedComponent: Component, connectedPin: int or str):  
 if Component.isComponent(connectedComponent):  
 self.\_pinSelect(pin).connection = connectedComponent.\_pinSelect(connectedPin)  
  
 def connectPins(self, pins: [int or str,] or slice, connectedComponent: Component, connectedPins: [int or str,] or slice):  
 if Component.isComponent(connectedComponent):  
 pins = self.pinsIndexes(pins)  
 connectedPins = connectedComponent.\_pinsSelect(connectedPins)  
 length = len(pins)  
 if len(connectedPins) != length:  
 raise ValueError(

f"Cannot connect {length} pins of {self} to {len(connectedPins)} pins of {connectedComponent} " +

"(Component.connectPins makes 1:1 connections)"

)  
 for index in range(length):  
 self.connectPin(pins[index], connectedComponent, connectedPins[index])  
  
 def disconnectPin(self, pin: int or str):  
 del self.\_pinSelect(pin).connection  
  
 def disconnectPins(self, pins: [int or str,] or slice):  
 pins = self.\_pinsSelect(pins)  
 for pin in pins:  
 del pin.connection  
  
 def connectComponent(self, component: Component, mapping: [[int or str, int or str],]):  
 for pin1, pin2 in mapping:  
 self.connectPin(pin1, component, pin2)  
  
 @abstractmethod  
 def response(self):  
 pass  
  
 def retrievePinStates(self):  
 for pin in self.\_pins:  
 pin.retrieveState(self)  
  
 def respond(self):  
 self.retrievePinStates()  
 self.response()  
  
class Node(ABC):  
 @abstractmethod  
 def retrieveState(self, exclude: [Node,]) -> [bool, bool]:  
 pass  
  
 def formConnection(self, connector: Connection or Node) -> Connection:  
 if isinstance(connector, Connection):  
 if connector.node == self:  
 return connector.inverse  
 elif connector.inverse.node == self:  
 return connector  
 else:  
 raise Connection.IrrelevantConnectionError(f"Connection, {connector}, does not involve node, {self}")  
 elif isinstance(connector, Node):  
 return Connection(self, connector)  
 else:  
 raise TypeError(f"Can only form connection using type Connection or Node not {type(connector).\_\_name\_\_} ({connector})")  
  
class Pin(Node):  
 class UnauthorisedComponentError(Exception):  
 pass  
  
 def \_\_init\_\_(self, component: Component, identifier: str, state: [bool or int, bool or int] = (False, False),

connection: Connection or Node = None):  
 self.\_component = component  
 self.\_identifier = str(identifier)  
 self.\_value, self.\_activity = BinElec.validateState(state)  
 self.\_connection = None  
 if connection is not None:  
 self.connection = connection  
 Component.isComponent(component)  
  
 def \_\_del\_\_(self):  
 try:  
 del self.connection  
 except AttributeError:  
 pass  
  
 @property  
 def identifier(self) -> str:  
 return self.\_identifier  
  
 def \_authorise(self, authority: Component) -> bool:  
 if authority == self.\_component:  
 return True  
 return False  
  
 @property  
 def value(self) -> bool:  
 return self.\_value  
  
 def set(self, authority: Component):  
 self.\_authorise(authority)  
 self.\_value = True  
  
 def reset(self, authority: Component):  
 self.\_authorise(authority)  
 self.\_value = False  
  
 def setValue(self, authority: Component, value: bool or int):  
 self.\_authorise(authority)  
 self.\_value = int\_to\_bool(value)  
  
 @property  
 def activity(self) -> bool:  
 return self.\_activity  
  
 def active(self, authority: Component):  
 self.\_authorise(authority)  
 self.\_activity = True  
  
 def passive(self, authority: Component):  
 self.\_authorise(authority)  
 self.\_activity = False  
  
 def setActivity(self, authority: Component, activity: bool or int):  
 self.\_authorise(authority)  
 self.\_activity = int\_to\_bool(activity)  
  
 @property  
 def state(self) -> [bool or int, bool or int]:  
 return self.\_value, self.\_activity  
  
 def setState(self, authority: Component, state: [bool or int, bool or int]):  
 self.\_authorise(authority)  
 prevValue, prevActivity = self.\_value, self.\_activity  
 try:  
 self.\_value, self.\_activity = int\_to\_bool(state[0]), int\_to\_bool(state[1])  
 except Exception as error:  
 self.\_value, self.\_activity = prevValue, prevActivity  
 raise error  
  
 @property  
 def connection(self) -> Connection:  
 return self.\_connection  
  
 @connection.setter  
 def connection(self, connector: Connection or Node):  
 newConnection = self.formConnection(connector)  
 if newConnection != self.\_connection:  
 del self.connection  
 self.\_connection = newConnection  
  
 @connection.deleter  
 def connection(self):  
 if self.\_connection is not None:  
 connection = self.\_connection  
 self.\_connection = None  
 del connection  
  
 def retrieveState(self, authority: Component = None, exclude: [Node,] = tuple()) -> [bool, bool]:  
 self.\_authorise(authority)  
 if self.\_connection is None:  
 self.\_value = self.\_activity = False  
 else:  
 state = self.\_connection.retrieveState(list(exclude) + [self])  
 self.\_value, self.\_activity = BinElec.validateState(state)  
 return self.state  
  
class Wire(Node):  
 def \_\_init\_\_(self, connections: [Connection or Node,]):  
 self.\_connections = list()  
 self.connections = connections  
  
 def \_\_del\_\_(self):  
 try:  
 del self.connections  
 except AttributeError:  
 pass  
  
 def \_\_len\_\_(self) -> int:  
 return len(self.\_connections)  
  
 @property  
 def connections(self) -> [Connection,]:  
 return tuple(self.\_connections)  
  
 @connections.setter  
 def connections(self, connectors: [Connection or Node,]):  
 prevConnections = self.\_connections  
 del self.connections  
 try:  
 for connector in connectors:  
 self.connect(connector)  
 except Exception as error:  
 self.connections = prevConnections  
 raise error  
  
 @connections.deleter  
 def connections(self):  
 for connection in self.\_connections:  
 del connection  
  
 def getConnection(self, identifier: Connection or Node or int) -> Connection:  
 if isinstance(identifier, Connection):  
 connection = identifier  
 if connection.node == self:  
 connection = ~connection  
 if connection in self.\_connections:  
 return connection  
 raise Connection.ConnectionNotFoundError(f"{connection} not in {self.\_connections}")  
 elif isinstance(identifier, Node):  
 node = identifier  
 for connection in self.\_connections:  
 if connection.node == node:  
 return connection  
 raise Connection.ConnectionNotFoundError(f"No connection to {node} in {self.\_connections}")  
 elif isinstance(identifier, int):  
 return self.\_connections[identifier]  
 raise ValueError(f"Cannot identify connections using type {type(identifier).\_\_name\_\_} ({identifier})")  
  
 def connect(self, connector: Connection or Node):  
 connection = self.formConnection(connector)  
 if not connection in self.\_connections:  
 self.\_connections.append(connection)  
  
 def disconnect(self, identifier: Connection or Node or int):  
 connection = self.getConnection(identifier)  
 self.\_connections.remove(connection)  
 del connection  
  
 def retrieveState(self, exclude: [Node,] = tuple()) -> [bool, bool]:  
 if self in exclude:  
 raise Connection.ExcludedNodeError(f"{self} is already excluded in {exclude}")  
 exclude = list(exclude)  
 exclude.append(self)  
 state = (False, False)  
 for connection in self.\_connections:  
 if connection.node not in exclude:  
 state = BinElec.combine(state, connection.retrieveState(exclude))  
 if state == (True, True):  
 break  
 return state  
  
 def \_\_getitem\_\_(self, identifier: Connection or Node or int) -> Connection:  
 return self.getConnection(identifier)  
  
 def \_\_delitem\_\_(self, identifier: Connection or Node or int):  
 self.disconnect(identifier)  
  
class Connection:  
 class ExcludedNodeError(Exception):  
 pass  
  
 class ConnectionNotFoundError(Exception):  
 pass  
  
 class IrrelevantConnectionError(ValueError):  
 pass  
  
 @staticmethod  
 def connectComponents(component1: Component, component2: Component, mapping: [[int or str, int or str],]):  
 component1.connectComponent(component2, mapping)  
  
 class \_ConnectionNode(ABC):  
 \_node = None  
  
 @property  
 def node(self) -> Node:  
 return self.\_node  
  
 @abstractmethod  
 def connect(self, connection: Connection):  
 pass  
  
 @abstractmethod  
 def disconnect(self, connection: Connection):  
 pass  
  
 @abstractmethod  
 def retrieveState(self, exclude: [Node,]) -> [bool, bool]:  
 pass  
  
 class \_PinConnection(\_ConnectionNode):  
 def \_\_init\_\_(self, pin: Pin):  
 if isinstance(pin, Pin):  
 self.\_node = pin  
 else:  
 raise TypeError(f"Only Pins can be used in a PinConnection (not {pin})")  
  
 def connect(self, connection: Connection):  
 self.\_node.connection = connection  
  
 def disconnect(self, connection: Connection):  
 if connection == self.\_node.connection:  
 del self.\_node.connection  
  
 def retrieveState(self, exclude: [Node,]):  
 return self.\_node.state  
  
 class \_WireConnection(\_ConnectionNode):  
 def \_\_init\_\_(self, wire: Wire):  
 if isinstance(wire, Wire):  
 self.\_node = wire  
 else:  
 raise TypeError(f"Only Wires can be used in a WireConnection (not {wire})")  
  
 def connect(self, connection: Connection):  
 self.\_node.connect(connection)  
  
 def disconnect(self, connection: Connection):  
 self.\_node.disconnect(connection)  
  
 def retrieveState(self, exclude: [Node,]) -> [bool, bool]:  
 return self.\_node.retrieveState(exclude)  
  
 def \_\_init\_\_(self, source: Node, target: Node, inverse: Connection = None):  
 if not isinstance(target, Node):  
 raise TypeError(f"Connections can only connect nodes to other nodes (not {source.\_\_name\_\_} to {target.\_\_name\_\_})")  
 if isinstance(target, Pin):  
 self.\_node = Connection.\_PinConnection(target)  
 elif isinstance(target, Wire):  
 self.\_node = Connection.\_WireConnection(target)  
 else:  
 raise TypeError(f"Unknown Node type, cannot connect {target.\_\_name\_\_}")  
 if inverse is not None:  
 if not isinstance(inverse, Connection):  
 raise TypeError(

"The inverse should only be used during initialisation of a connection pair and " +

"must itself be a Connection instance"

)  
 self.\_inverse = inverse  
 else:  
 self.\_inverse = Connection(target, source, self)  
 self.\_node.connect(self.\_inverse)  
 self.\_inverse.\_node.connect(self)  
  
 def \_\_del\_\_(self):  
 try:  
 if self.\_node is not None:  
 node = self.\_node  
 self.\_node = None  
 try:  
 node.disconnect(self)  
 except Connection.ConnectionNotFoundError:  
 pass  
 elif self.\_inverse.\_inverse is not None:  
 inverse = self.\_inverse  
 self.\_inverse = None  
 del inverse  
 except AttributeError:  
 pass  
  
 def \_\_invert\_\_(self) -> Connection:  
 return self.\_inverse  
  
 def \_\_eq\_\_(self, other: Connection) -> bool:  
 if isinstance(other, Connection):  
 return self.\_node == other.\_node  
 return False  
  
 @property  
 def node(self) -> Node:  
 return self.\_node.node  
  
 @property  
 def inverse(self) -> Connection:  
 return self.\_inverse  
  
 def retrieveState(self, exclude: [Node,]) -> [bool, bool]:  
 return self.\_node.retrieveState(exclude)

### instruction\_set.py

from \_\_future\_\_ import annotations  
from component import Component  
from abc import ABC, abstractmethod  
  
class Operation(ABC):  
 mnemonic = ""  
  
 @staticmethod  
 @abstractmethod  
 def execute(processor: Component, addressingMode: AddressingMode):  
 pass  
  
class AddressingMode(ABC):  
 class AddressingModeAssembleError(Exception):  
 pass  
  
 @staticmethod  
 @abstractmethod  
 def assemble(operandString: str, address: int = 0, labels: [str,] = tuple()) -> [bytes, [[int, str],]]:  
 pass  
  
 @staticmethod  
 def assembleLabel(labelAddress: int, instructionAddress: int) -> bytes:  
 return labelAddress.to\_bytes(2, "little")  
  
 @staticmethod  
 @abstractmethod  
 def fetchOperand(processor: Component, fetchCount: int) -> [bool, bytes]:  
 pass  
  
 @staticmethod  
 def relativeLabel(labelAddress: int, instructionAddress: int) -> bytes:  
 return bytes([labelAddress - instructionAddress])  
  
class DynamicOperation(Operation):  
 def \_\_init\_\_(self, mnemonic: str, execute: callable):  
 self.\_mnemonic = str(mnemonic)  
 self.\_execute = execute  
  
 @property  
 def mnemonic(self) -> str:  
 return self.\_mnemonic  
  
 def execute(self, processor: Component, addressingMode: AddressingMode):  
 self.\_execute(processor, addressingMode)  
  
class DynamicAddressingMode(AddressingMode):  
 def \_\_init\_\_(self, assemble: callable, fetchOperand: callable, assembleLabel: callable = AddressingMode.assembleLabel):  
 self.\_assemble = assemble  
 self.\_fetchOperand = fetchOperand  
 self.\_assembleLabel = assembleLabel  
  
 def assemble(self, operandString: str, address: int = 0, symbols: [str,] = tuple()) -> [bytes, [[int, str],]]:  
 return self.\_assemble(operandString, address, symbols)  
  
 def assembleLabel(self, labelAddress: int, instructionAddress: int) -> bytes:  
 return self.\_assembleLabel(labelAddress, instructionAddress)  
  
 def fetchOperand(self, processor: Component, fetchCount: int) -> [bool, bytes]:  
 return self.\_fetchOperand(processor, fetchCount)  
  
class InstructionSet:  
 @staticmethod  
 def validateInstruction(instruction: [Operation, AddressingMode]) -> [Operation, AddressingMode]:  
 if len(instruction) != 2:  
 raise ValueError(f"Instructions must be of the form (Operation, AddressingMode) not {instruction}")  
 if not (issubclass(instruction[0], Operation) and issubclass(instruction[1], AddressingMode)):  
 raise TypeError(

f"Invalid instruction types {type(instruction[0]).\_\_name\_\_, type(instruction[1]).\_\_name\_\_} " +

"must be (Operation, AddressingMode)"

)  
 return tuple(instruction)  
  
 @staticmethod  
 def validateInstructions(instructions: [[Operation, AddressingMode],]) -> [[Operation, AddressingMode],]:  
 instructions = list(instructions)  
 validInstructions = list()  
 mnemonics = {}  
 for instruction in instructions:  
 if instruction is None or instruction == (None, None):  
 validInstructions.append((None, None))  
 else:  
 instruction = InstructionSet.validateInstruction(instruction)  
 operation = instruction[0]  
 mnemonic = operation.mnemonic  
 if mnemonic in mnemonics:  
 if operation != mnemonics[mnemonic]:  
 raise ValueError(f"Operations in an instruction set must have unique mnemonics ({mnemonic} is repeated)")  
 else:  
 mnemonics[mnemonic] = operation  
 validInstructions.append(tuple(instruction))  
 return tuple(validInstructions)  
  
 @staticmethod  
 def instructionsFromOpcodeDict(opcodeDict: {int: [[Operation, AddressingMode],]}):  
 instructions = [None] \* (max(tuple(opcodeDict.keys())) + 1)  
 for opcode in opcodeDict:  
 instructions[opcode] = InstructionSet.validateInstruction(opcodeDict[opcode])  
 return InstructionSet.validateInstructions(instructions)  
  
 @staticmethod  
 def instructionsFromOperationDict(operationsDict: {Operation: [[AddressingMode, int],]}) -> [Operation, InstructionSet]:  
 instructions = {}  
 for operation in operationsDict:  
 for addressingMode, opcode in operationsDict[operation]:  
 if opcode in instructions:  
 raise ValueError(f"An opcode cannot have multiple instructions ({opcode})")  
 else:  
 instructions[opcode] = InstructionSet.validateInstruction((operation, addressingMode))  
 return InstructionSet.instructionsFromOpcodeDict(instructions)  
  
 @staticmethod  
 def instructionsFromAddressingModeDict(addressingModeDict: {AddressingMode: [[Operation, int],]}) -> [Operation, InstructionSet]:  
 instructions = {}  
 for addressingMode in addressingModeDict:  
 for operation, opcode in addressingModeDict[addressingMode]:  
 if opcode in instructions:  
 raise ValueError(f"An opcode cannot have multiple instructions ({opcode})")  
 else:  
 instructions[opcode] = InstructionSet.validateInstruction((operation, addressingMode))  
 return InstructionSet.instructionsFromOpcodeDict(instructions)  
  
 def \_\_init\_\_(self, instructions: [[Operation, AddressingMode],]):  
 self.\_instructions = InstructionSet.validateInstructions(instructions)  
  
 @property  
 def instructions(self) -> [[Operation, AddressingMode]]:  
 return self.\_instructions  
  
 @property  
 def operations(self) -> [Operation,]:  
 operations = list()  
 for operation, addressingMode in self.\_instructions:  
 if operation is not None:  
 if operation not in operations:  
 operations.append(operation)  
 return tuple(operations)  
  
 @property  
 def addressingModes(self) -> [AddressingMode,]:  
 addressingModes = list()  
 for addressingMode, addressingMode in self.\_instructions:  
 if addressingMode is not None:  
 if addressingMode not in addressingModes:  
 addressingModes.append(addressingMode)  
 return tuple(addressingModes)  
  
 @property  
 def opcodes(self) -> [int,]:  
 opcodes = list()  
 for opcode in range(len(self.\_instructions)):  
 if self.\_instructions[opcode] != (None, None):  
 if opcode not in opcodes:  
 opcodes.append(opcode)  
 return tuple(opcodes)  
  
 def getOperationByMnemonic(self, mnemonic: str) -> Operation:  
 for operation, addressingMode in self.\_instructions:  
 if operation is not None:  
 if mnemonic.lower() == operation.mnemonic.lower():  
 return operation  
 raise ValueError(f"No operation in instruction set, {self}, with mnemonic, {mnemonic}")  
  
 def getInstruction(self, opcode: int or bytes) -> [Operation, AddressingMode]:  
 if isinstance(opcode, bytes):  
 opcode = int.from\_bytes(opcode, "little")  
 return self.\_instructions[opcode]  
  
 def getOpcode(self, operation: Operation or str, addressingMode: AddressingMode) -> int:  
 if isinstance(operation, str):  
 operation = self.getOperationByMnemonic(operation)  
 return self.\_instructions.index((operation, addressingMode))  
  
 def operationAddressingModes(self, operation: Operation or str) -> [AddressingMode]:  
 if isinstance(operation, str):  
 operation = self.getOperationByMnemonic(operation)  
 addressingModes = list()  
 for instruction in self.\_instructions:  
 if operation == instruction[0]:  
 addressingModes.append(instruction[1])  
 return addressingModes  
  
 def addressingModeOperations(self, addressingMode: AddressingMode) -> [Operation]:  
 operations = list()  
 for instruction in self.\_instructions:  
 if addressingMode == instruction[1]:  
 operations.append(instruction[0])  
 return operations  
  
 def execute(self, processor: Component, opcode: int or bytes):  
 operation, addressingMode = self.getInstruction(opcode)  
 operation.execute(processor, addressingMode)  
  
 @staticmethod  
 def initialiseFromOpcodeDict(opcodeDict: {int: [[Operation, AddressingMode],]}) -> InstructionSet:  
 return InstructionSet(InstructionSet.instructionsFromOpcodeDict(opcodeDict))  
  
 @staticmethod  
 def initialiseFromOperationDict(operationDict: {Operation: [[AddressingMode, int],]}) -> InstructionSet:  
 return InstructionSet(InstructionSet.instructionsFromOperationDict(operationDict))  
  
 @staticmethod  
 def initialiseFromAddressingModeDict(addressingModeDict: {AddressingMode: [[Operation, int],]}) -> InstructionSet:  
 return InstructionSet(InstructionSet.instructionsFromAddressingModeDict(addressingModeDict))

### assembler.py

from instruction\_set import InstructionSet, AddressingMode  
  
class Assembler:  
 class AssemblerError(Exception):  
 pass  
  
 def \_\_init\_\_(self, instructionSet: InstructionSet, symbols: {str: str} = None, labels: {str: int} = None):  
 if not isinstance(instructionSet, InstructionSet):  
 raise TypeError(f"An assembler must be associated with an instruction set ({instructionSet} is not valid)")  
 self.\_instructionSet = instructionSet  
 if symbols is None:  
 self.\_symbols = dict()  
 elif isinstance(symbols, dict):  
 self.\_symbols = symbols  
 else:  
 raise TypeError(

"Symbols must be given as a dictionary with the key as the symbol identifier and the value as associated assembly " +

f"(not {symbols})"

)  
 if labels is None:  
 self.\_labels = dict()  
 elif isinstance(labels, dict):  
 self.\_labels = labels  
 else:  
 raise TypeError(

"Labels must be given as a dictionary with the key as the label identifier and the value as the address in memory " +

f"(not {labels})"

)  
  
 @property  
 def instructionSet(self) -> InstructionSet:  
 return self.\_instructionSet  
  
 @property  
 def symbols(self) -> {str: str}:  
 return self.\_symbols.copy()  
   
 @symbols.deleter  
 def symbols(self):  
 self.\_symbols = dict()  
  
 @property  
 def symbolIdentifiers(self) -> [str,]:  
 return tuple(self.\_symbols.keys())  
  
 def addSymbol(self, identifier: str, meaning: str):  
 if isinstance(meaning, int):  
 self.addLabel(identifier, meaning)  
 else:  
 self.\_symbols[str(identifier).strip()] = str(meaning).strip()  
  
 def removeSymbol(self, identifier: str):  
 del self.\_symbols[identifier]  
  
 @property  
 def labels(self) -> {str: str}:  
 return self.\_labels.copy()  
  
 @labels.deleter  
 def labels(self):  
 self.\_labels = dict()  
  
 @property  
 def labelIdentifiers(self) -> [str,]:  
 return tuple(self.\_labels.keys())  
  
 def addLabel(self, identifier: str, address: int):  
 if isinstance(address, int):  
 self.\_labels[str(identifier).split()] = address  
 else:  
 self.addSymbol(identifier, str(address))  
  
 def removeLabel(self, identifier: str):  
 del self.\_labels[identifier]  
  
 def \_preprocessing(self, assembly: str or [str,]) -> [[[str, str],], {int: str}]:  
 if isinstance(assembly, str):  
 lines = assembly.split("\n")  
 else:  
 lines = tuple(assembly)  
 instructionCalls = list()  
 labelLines = dict()  
 for line in lines:  
 line = line.strip()  
 if line[-1] == ":":  
 labelLines[len(instructionCalls)] = line[:-1]  
 elif "=" in line:  
 split = line.index("=")  
 self.addSymbol(line[:split], line[split + 1:])  
 else:  
 try:  
 split = line.index(" ")  
 except ValueError:  
 split = len(line)  
 mnemonic = line[:split]  
 operands = line[split:].strip()  
 for symbol in self.symbols:  
 operands = operands.replace(symbol, self.symbols[symbol])  
 instructionCalls.append((mnemonic, operands))  
 return instructionCalls, labelLines  
  
 def \_assembleLine(self, line: [str, str], address: int = 0, labels: [str,] = tuple()) -> [AddressingMode, bytes, [[str, int]]]:  
 mnemonic, operands = line  
 operation = self.\_instructionSet.getOperationByMnemonic(mnemonic)  
 for addressingMode in self.\_instructionSet.operationAddressingModes(operation):  
 try:  
 assembledOperands, labelUses = addressingMode.assemble(operands, address, labels)  
 opcode = self.\_instructionSet.getOpcode(operation, addressingMode)  
 return addressingMode, bytes((opcode,)) + assembledOperands, labelUses  
 except AddressingMode.AddressingModeAssembleError:  
 pass  
 raise Assembler.AssemblerError(f"Could not identify addressing mode: '{mnemonic} {operands}'")  
  
 def assemble(self, assembly: str or [str,], startAddress: int = 0) -> bytes: *# TODO labels without placeholders* machineCode = bytes()  
 lines, labels = self.\_preprocessing(assembly)  
 labelUses = list()  
 labelAddresses = dict()  
 labelIdentifiers = self.labelIdentifiers + tuple(labels.values())  
 for line in range(len(lines)):  
 if line in labels:  
 labelAddresses[labels[line]] = len(machineCode)  
 addressingMode, lineMachineCode, lineLabelUses = self.\_assembleLine(lines[line], startAddress + line, labelIdentifiers)  
 for identifier, byte in lineLabelUses:  
 labelUses.append((len(machineCode) + 1 + byte, identifier, addressingMode))  
 machineCode += lineMachineCode  
 for address, label, addressingMode in labelUses:  
 if label in labelAddresses:  
 labelAddress = labelAddresses[label]  
 self.\_labels[label] = labelAddress  
 else:  
 labelAddress = self.\_labels[label]  
 assembledLabel = addressingMode.assembleLabel(labelAddress, address)  
 machineCode = machineCode[:address] + assembledLabel + machineCode[address + len(assembledLabel):]  
 return machineCode

### processor.py

from instruction\_set import InstructionSet  
from component import Component  
from general import slice\_to\_tuple  
  
class Processor(Component):  
 class InvalidRegisterError(Exception):  
 pass  
  
 def \_\_init\_\_(self, instructionSet: InstructionSet, registerValues: [bytes,] or bytes = tuple(),

pinValues: [bool or int,] or bytes = tuple(), connections: [[Component, [[int or str, int or str],]],] = tuple()):  
 if not isinstance(instructionSet, InstructionSet):  
 raise TypeError(f"A processor's instruction set must inherit from InstructionSet ({instructionSet} does not)")  
 self.\_instructionSet = InstructionSet  
 self.\_registers = {  
 "PC" : bytes(2),  
 "MAR" : bytes(2),  
 "MBR" : bytes(1),  
 "IR" : bytes(1),  
 "P" : bytes(1),  
 "TCU" : bytes(1),  
 "S" : bytes(1),  
 "A" : bytes(1),  
 "X" : bytes(1),  
 "Y" : bytes(1)  
 }  
 super().\_\_init\_\_(  
 (  
 "VPB", "RDY", "PHI1O", "IRQB", "MLB",  
 "NMIB", "SYNC", "VDD", "A0", "A1",  
 "A2", "A3", "A4", "A5", "A6",  
 "A7", "A8", "A9", "A10", "A11",  
 "VSS", "A12", "A13", "A14", "A15",  
 "D7", "D6", "D5", "D4", "D3",  
 "D2", "D1", "D0", "RWB", "NC",  
 "BE", "PHI2", "SOB", "PHI2O", "RESB"  
 ),  
 pinValues, connections  
 )  
 if registerValues:  
 self.setRegisters(slice(None), registerValues)  
  
 @property  
 def registers(self) -> [str,]:  
 return tuple(self.\_registers.keys())  
  
 def registerSelect(self, register: str or int) -> str:  
 if isinstance(register, int):  
 return self.registers[register]  
 else:  
 register = str(register)  
 if register in self.\_registers:  
 return register  
 raise Processor.InvalidRegisterError(f"No register called {register}. Registers are: {self.registers}")  
  
 def registersSelect(self, registers: [int or str,] or slice) -> [str,]:  
 if isinstance(registers, slice):  
 registers = slice\_to\_tuple(registers, len(self.\_registers))  
 registerNames = list()  
 for register in registers:  
 registerNames.append(self.registerSelect(register))  
 return tuple(registerNames)  
  
 def getRegister(self, register: str or int) -> bytes:  
 return self.\_registers[self.registerSelect(register)]  
  
 def setRegister(self, register: str or int, value: bytes):  
 register = self.registerSelect(register)  
 if not isinstance(value, bytes):  
 raise TypeError(f"Registers store binary data as bytes not {type(value).\_\_name\_\_} ({value})")  
 if len(value) != len(self.\_registers[register]):  
 raise ValueError(

f"{register} is a {len(self.\_registers[register])}-byte register so cannot be set " +

f"with a {len(value)}-byte value ({value})"

)  
 self.\_registers[register] = value  
  
 def getRegisters(self, registers: [int or str,] or slice) -> [bytes,]:  
 registers = self.registersSelect(registers)  
 values = list()  
 for register in registers:  
 values.append(self.\_registers[register])  
 return tuple(values)  
  
 def setRegisters(self, registers: [int or str,] or slice, values: [bytes,] or bytes):  
 prevValues = self.getRegisters(slice(None))  
 registers = self.registersSelect(registers)  
 try:  
 if isinstance(values, bytes):  
 pointer = 0  
 for register in registers:  
 nextPointer = pointer + len(self.\_registers[register])  
 self.setRegister(register, values[pointer : nextPointer])  
 pointer = nextPointer  
 else:  
 if len(values) != len(registers):  
 raise ValueError(f"{len(registers)} registers cannot be set with {len(values)} values ({values})")  
 for index in range(len(registers)):  
 self.setRegister(registers[index], values[index])  
 except Exception as error:  
 self.setRegisters(slice(None), prevValues)  
 raise error  
  
 @property  
 def state(self) -> {str: any}:  
 state = Component.state.\_\_get\_\_(self)  
 state["registers"] = self.getRegisters(slice(None))  
 return state  
  
 @state.setter  
 def state(self, state: {str: any}):  
 prevState = self.state  
 Component.state.\_\_set\_\_(self, state)  
 try:  
 registersState = state["registers"]  
 except KeyError:  
 raise Component.StateError("registers", state)  
 try:  
 self.setRegisters(slice(None), registersState)  
 except Exception as error:  
 self.state = prevState  
 raise error  
  
 @state.deleter  
 def state(self):  
 Component.state.\_\_delete\_\_(self)  
 for register in self.\_registers:  
 self.\_registers[register] = bytes(len(self.\_registers[register]))  
  
 def execute(self): *# TODO  
 # if TCU == \x00  
 # currentInstruction = instructionSet.getInstruction(IR)  
 # else  
 # currentInstruction[0].execute(self, currentInstruction[1])  
 # if TCU == \x00  
 # currentInstruction = (None, None)  
 # TCU -= 1  
 # TCU += 1* pass  
  
 def response(self): *# TODO  
 # # process pins  
 # if clock has changed  
 # self.execute()* pass

### memory.py

from component import Component  
from abc import ABC, abstractmethod  
from general import bytes\_to\_tuple, slice\_to\_tuple  
  
class Memory(Component, ABC):  
 class InvalidMemoryAddressError(Exception):  
 pass  
  
 def validateAddress(self, address: int or bytes) -> int:  
 if isinstance(address, bytes):  
 address = int.from\_bytes(address, "big")  
 elif not isinstance(address, int):  
 raise TypeError(f"Address must be int or bytes, not type {type(address).\_\_name\_\_} ({address})")  
 if 0 <= address < len(self):  
 return address  
 else:  
 raise ValueError(f"Address {address} is out of range")  
  
 def validateAddresses(self, addresses: [int or bytes,] or slice) -> [int,]:  
 if isinstance(addresses, slice):  
 addresses = slice\_to\_tuple(addresses, len(self))  
 validatedAddresses = list()  
 for address in addresses:  
 validatedAddresses.append(self.validateAddress(address))  
 return tuple(validatedAddresses)  
  
 @abstractmethod  
 def \_\_len\_\_(self) -> int:  
 pass  
  
 @abstractmethod  
 def read(self, address: int or bytes) -> bytes:  
 pass  
  
 @abstractmethod  
 def write(self, address: int or bytes, value: bytes):  
 pass  
  
 @abstractmethod  
 def readAddresses(self, addresses: [int or bytes,] or slice) -> [bytes,]:  
 pass  
  
 @abstractmethod  
 def writeAddresses(self, addresses: [int or bytes,] or slice, values: [bytes,] or bytes):  
 pass  
  
 @property  
 def data(self) -> bytes:  
 return self.readAddresses(slice(None))  
  
 @data.setter  
 def data(self, data: bytes or [bytes,]):  
 self.writeAddresses(slice(None), data)  
  
 @data.deleter  
 def data(self):  
 self.writeAddresses(slice(None), bytes())  
  
 def \_\_getitem\_\_(self, addresses: int or bytes or [int or bytes,] or slice) -> bytes or [bytes,]:  
 if isinstance(addresses, int) or isinstance(addresses, bytes):  
 return self.read(addresses)  
 else:  
 return self.readAddresses(addresses)  
  
 def \_\_setitem\_\_(self, addresses: int or bytes or [int or bytes,] or slice, values: bytes or [bytes,]):  
 if isinstance(addresses, int) or isinstance(addresses, bytes):  
 return self.write(addresses, values)  
 else:  
 return self.writeAddresses(addresses, values)  
  
 def save(self, fileName: str):  
 with open(fileName, "wb") as file:  
 file.write(self.data)  
  
 def load(self, fileName: str):  
 with open(fileName, "rb") as file:  
 self.data = file.read(len(self))  
  
 @property  
 def state(self) -> {str: any}:  
 state = Component.state.\_\_get\_\_(self)  
 state["data"] = self.data  
 return state  
  
 @state.setter  
 def state(self, state: {str: any}):  
 prevState = self.state  
 Component.state.\_\_set\_\_(self, state)  
 try:  
 dataState = state["data"]  
 except KeyError:  
 raise Component.StateError("data", state)  
 try:  
 self.data = dataState  
 except Exception as error:  
 self.state = prevState  
 raise error  
  
 @state.deleter  
 def state(self):  
 Component.state.\_\_delete\_\_(self)  
 del self.data  
  
class SpecificMemory(Memory):  
 def \_\_init\_\_(self, pins: [str,] = None, data: [bytes,] or bytes or str = bytes(), pinValues: [bool or int,] or bytes = bytes(),

connections: [[Component, [[int or str, int or str],]],] = tuple()):  
 self.\_data = bytes()  
 super().\_\_init\_\_(pins, pinValues, connections)  
 if data is not None:  
 if len(data) > 0:  
 if isinstance(data, str):  
 self.load(data)  
 else:  
 self.writeAddresses(slice(len(data)), data)  
  
 @property  
 def data(self) -> bytes:  
 return self.\_data  
  
 @data.deleter  
 def data(self):  
 self.\_data = bytes(2 \*\* 15)  
  
 def \_\_len\_\_(self) -> int:  
 return len(self.\_data)  
  
 def read(self, address: int or bytes) -> bytes:  
 address = self.validateAddress(address)  
 return self.\_data[address : address + 1]  
  
 def write(self, address: int or bytes, value: bytes):  
 if not isinstance(value, bytes):  
 raise TypeError(f"Can only write bytes type data to memory not {type(value).\_\_name\_\_} ({value})")  
 if len(value) != 1:  
 raise ValueError(f"Memory addresses of {type(self).\_\_name\_\_} only store one byte")  
 address = self.validateAddress(address)  
 self.\_data = self.\_data[:address] + value + self.\_data[address + 1:]  
  
 def readAddresses(self, addresses: [int or bytes,] or slice) -> [bytes,]:  
 addresses = self.validateAddresses(addresses)  
 data = list()  
 for address in addresses:  
 data.append(self.read(address))  
 return tuple(data)  
  
 def writeAddresses(self, addresses: [int or bytes,] or slice, values: [bytes,] or bytes):  
 addresses = self.validateAddresses(addresses)  
 for index in range(len(addresses)):  
 self.write(addresses[index], values[index : index + 1])  
  
 def response(self):  
 high, low = self.\_getPinsStates((28, 14))  
 self.\_makePinsPassive(slice(None))  
 if self.getPin(20) == high[0]:  
 addressPins = 10, 9, 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 25, 24, 21, 23, 2, 26, 1  
 dataPins = 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19  
 address = 0  
 for bit in range(15):  
 address += self.getPin(addressPins[bit]) \* (2 \*\* bit)  
 modePins = self.getPins((22, 27))  
 if modePins == (high[0], low[0]):  
 data = 0  
 for bit in range(8):  
 data += self.getPin(dataPins[bit] \* (2 \*\* bit))  
 self.write(address, bytes([data]))  
 elif modePins == (low[0], high[0]):  
 data = bytes\_to\_tuple(self.read(address))[::-1]  
 for bit in range(8):  
 if data[bit]:  
 self.\_setPinState(dataPins[bit], high)  
 else:  
 self.\_setPinState(dataPins[bit], low)  
  
class ReadOnlyMemory(SpecificMemory):  
 def \_\_init\_\_(self, data: [bytes,] or bytes or str = tuple(), pinValues: [bool or int,] or bytes = tuple(),

connections: [[Component, [[int or str, int or str],]],] = tuple()):  
 super().\_\_init\_\_(  
 (  
 "A14", "A12", "A7", "A6", "A5", "A4", "A3",  
 "A2", "A1", "A0", "I/O0", "I/O1", "I/O2", "GND",  
 "I/O3", "I/O4", "I/O5", "I/O6", "I/O7", "CEB", "A10",  
 "OEB", "A11", "A9", "A8", "A13", "WEB", "VCC"  
 ),  
 data, pinValues, connections)  
  
class RandomAccessMemory(SpecificMemory):  
 def \_\_init\_\_(self, data: [bytes,] or bytes or str = tuple(), pinValues: [bool or int,] or bytes = tuple(),

connections: [[Component, [[int or str, int or str],]],] = tuple()):  
 super().\_\_init\_\_(  
 (  
 "A14", "A12", "A7", "A6", "A5", "A4", "A3",  
 "A2", "A1", "A0", "I/O0", "I/O1", "I/O2", "Vss",  
 "I/O3", "I/O4", "I/O5", "I/O6", "I/O7", "CSB", "A10",  
 "OEB", "A11", "A9", "A8", "A13", "WEB", "Vcc"  
 ),  
 data, pinValues, connections)  
  
 def response(self):  
 if not self.getPin(28):  
 del self.data  
 self.\_makePinsPassive(slice(None))  
 else:  
 super().response()

### additional\_hardware.py

from component import Component  
from general import int\_to\_bool, BinaryElectric as BinElec  
  
class PowerSupply(Component):  
 def \_\_init\_\_(self, hasPower: bool or int = True, pinValues: [bool or int,] or bytes = tuple(),

connections: [[Component, [[int or str, int or str],]],] = tuple()):  
 self.\_power = False  
 super().\_\_init\_\_(  
 ("Power", "Ground"),  
 pinValues, connections  
 )  
 self.\_power = int\_to\_bool(hasPower)  
  
 @property  
 def power(self) -> bool:  
 return self.\_power  
  
 @power.setter  
 def power(self, hasPower: bool or int):  
 self.\_power = int\_to\_bool(hasPower)  
  
 def togglePower(self):  
 self.\_power = not self.\_power  
  
 def turnOn(self):  
 self.\_power = True  
  
 def turnOff(self):  
 self.\_power = False  
  
 @property  
 def state(self) -> {str: any}:  
 state = Component.state.\_\_get\_\_(self)  
 state["power"] = self.\_power  
 return state  
  
 @state.setter  
 def state(self, state: {str: any}):  
 prevState = self.state  
 Component.state.\_\_set\_\_(self, state)  
 try:  
 powerState = state["power"]  
 except KeyError:  
 raise Component.StateError("power", state)  
 try:  
 self.power = powerState  
 except Exception as error:  
 self.state = prevState  
 raise error  
  
 @state.deleter  
 def state(self):  
 Component.state.\_\_delete\_\_(self)  
 self.\_makePinsActive((1, 2))  
 self.\_power = False  
  
 def response(self):  
 self.\_setPinsStates((1, 2), ((self.\_power, True), (False, True)))  
  
class Clock(Component):  
 def \_\_init\_\_(self, output: bool or int = False, pinValues: [bool or int,] or bytes = tuple(),

connections: [[Component, [[int or str, int or str],]],] = tuple()):  
 self.\_output = False  
 super().\_\_init\_\_(  
 ("N/C", "GND", "VCC", "Output"),  
 pinValues, connections  
 )  
 self.\_output = int\_to\_bool(output)  
  
 @property  
 def output(self) -> bool:  
 return self.\_output  
  
 @output.setter  
 def output(self, output: bool):  
 self.\_output = int\_to\_bool(output)  
  
 def step(self):  
 self.\_output = not self.\_output  
  
 @property  
 def state(self) -> {str: any}:  
 state = Component.state.\_\_get\_\_(self)  
 state["output"] = self.\_output  
 return state  
  
 @state.setter  
 def state(self, state: {str: any}):  
 prevState = self.state  
 Component.state.\_\_set\_\_(self, state)  
 try:  
 outputState = state["output"]  
 except KeyError:  
 raise Component.StateError("output", state)  
 try:  
 self.output = outputState  
 except Exception as error:  
 self.state = prevState  
 raise error  
  
 @state.deleter  
 def state(self):  
 Component.state.\_\_delete\_\_(self)  
 self.\_output = False  
  
 def response(self):  
 high, low = self.\_getPinsStates(("VCC", "GND"))  
 self.\_makePinsPassive(slice(None))  
 if self.\_output:  
 self.\_setPinState("Output", high)  
 else:  
 self.\_setPinState("Output", low)  
  
class QuadNANDGate(Component):  
 def \_\_init\_\_(self, pinValues: [bool or int,] or bytes = tuple(),

connections: [[Component, [[int or str, int or str],]],] = tuple()):  
 super().\_\_init\_\_(  
 (  
 "A1", "B1", "Y1", "A2", "B2", "Y2", "GND",  
 "Y3", "A3", "B3", "Y4", "A4", "B4", "VCC"  
 ),  
 pinValues, connections  
 )  
  
 def response(self):  
 high, low = self.\_getPinsStates(("VCC", "GND"))  
 self.\_makePinsPassive(slice(None))  
 for gate in range(1, 5):  
 value = self.getPin(f"A{gate}") + self.getPin(f"B{gate}")  
 if value == 1:  
 self.\_setPinState(f"Y{gate}", high)  
 else:  
 self.\_setPinState(f"Y{gate}", low)  
  
class Button(Component):  
 def \_\_init\_\_(self, isPressed: bool or int = False, pinValues: [bool or int,] or bytes = tuple(),

connections: [[Component, [[int or str, int or str],]],] = tuple()):  
 self.\_pressed = False  
 super().\_\_init\_\_(4, pinValues, connections)  
 self.\_pressed = int\_to\_bool(isPressed)  
  
 @property  
 def pressed(self) -> bool:  
 return self.\_pressed  
  
 @pressed.setter  
 def pressed(self, isPressed: bool or int):  
 self.\_pressed = int\_to\_bool(isPressed)  
  
 def togglePress(self):  
 self.\_pressed = not self.\_pressed  
  
 def press(self):  
 self.\_pressed = True  
  
 def unpress(self):  
 self.\_pressed = False  
  
 @property  
 def state(self) -> {str: any}:  
 state = Component.state.\_\_get\_\_(self)  
 state["pressed"] = self.\_pressed  
 return state  
  
 @state.setter  
 def state(self, state: {str: any}):  
 prevState = self.state  
 Component.state.\_\_set\_\_(self, state)  
 try:  
 pressedState = state["pressed"]  
 except KeyError:  
 raise Component.StateError("pressed", state)  
 try:  
 self.pressed = pressedState  
 except Exception as error:  
 self.state = prevState  
 raise error  
  
 @state.deleter  
 def state(self):  
 Component.state.\_\_delete\_\_(self)  
 self.\_pressed = False  
  
 def response(self):  
 pin1, pin2, pin3, pin4 = self.\_getPinsStates(slice(None))  
 side1 = BinElec.combine(pin1, pin2)  
 side2 = BinElec.combine(pin3, pin4)  
 if self.\_pressed:  
 side1 = side2 = BinElec.combine(side1, side2)  
 self.\_setPinsStates((1, 2), side1)  
 self.\_setPinsStates((3, 4), side2)  
  
class Resistor(Component):  
 def \_\_init\_\_(self, pinValues: [bool or int,] or bytes = tuple(),

connections: [[Component, [[int or str, int or str],]],] = tuple()):  
 super().\_\_init\_\_(2, pinValues, connections)  
  
 def response(self):  
 pin1, pin2 = self.\_getPinsStates(slice(None))  
 if pin1[1] != pin2[1]:  
 if pin1[1]:  
 self.\_setPinState(2, pin1)  
 else:  
 self.\_setPinState(1, pin2)

### instruction\_set\_65C02/addressing\_modes.py

from processor import Processor  
from instruction\_set import AddressingMode  
  
class AddressingModes: *# TODO* class Accumulator(AddressingMode):  
 @staticmethod  
 def assemble(operandString: str, address: int = 0, labels: [str,] = tuple()) -> [bytes, [[int, str],]]:  
 pass  
  
 @staticmethod  
 def fetchOperand(processor: Processor, fetchCount: int) -> [bool, bytes]:  
 pass  
  
 class Immediate(AddressingMode):  
 @staticmethod  
 def assemble(operandString: str, address: int = 0, labels: [str,] = tuple()) -> [bytes, [[int, str],]]:  
 pass  
  
 @staticmethod  
 def fetchOperand(processor: Processor, fetchCount: int) -> [bool, bytes]:  
 pass  
  
 class Absolute(AddressingMode):  
 @staticmethod  
 def assemble(operandString: str, address: int = 0, labels: [str,] = tuple()) -> [bytes, [[int, str],]]:  
 pass  
  
 @staticmethod  
 def fetchOperand(processor: Processor, fetchCount: int) -> [bool, bytes]:  
 pass  
  
 class ZeroPage(AddressingMode):  
 @staticmethod  
 def assemble(operandString: str, address: int = 0, labels: [str,] = tuple()) -> [bytes, [[int, str],]]:  
 pass  
  
 @staticmethod  
 def fetchOperand(processor: Processor, fetchCount: int) -> [bool, bytes]:  
 pass  
  
 class XIndexedZeroPage(AddressingMode):  
 @staticmethod  
 def assemble(operandString: str, address: int = 0, labels: [str,] = tuple()) -> [bytes, [[int, str],]]:  
 pass  
  
 @staticmethod  
 def fetchOperand(processor: Processor, fetchCount: int) -> [bool, bytes]:  
 pass  
  
 class YIndexedZeroPage(AddressingMode):  
 @staticmethod  
 def assemble(operandString: str, address: int = 0, labels: [str,] = tuple()) -> [bytes, [[int, str],]]:  
 pass  
  
 @staticmethod  
 def fetchOperand(processor: Processor, fetchCount: int) -> [bool, bytes]:  
 pass  
  
 class XIndexedAbsolute(AddressingMode):  
 @staticmethod  
 def assemble(operandString: str, address: int = 0, labels: [str,] = tuple()) -> [bytes, [[int, str],]]:  
 pass  
  
 @staticmethod  
 def fetchOperand(processor: Processor, fetchCount: int) -> [bool, bytes]:  
 pass  
  
 class YIndexedAbsolute(AddressingMode):  
 @staticmethod  
 def assemble(operandString: str, address: int = 0, labels: [str,] = tuple()) -> [bytes, [[int, str],]]:  
 pass  
  
 @staticmethod  
 def fetchOperand(processor: Processor, fetchCount: int) -> [bool, bytes]:  
 pass  
  
 class Implied(AddressingMode):  
 @staticmethod  
 def assemble(operandString: str, address: int = 0, labels: [str,] = tuple()) -> [bytes, [[int, str],]]:  
 if operandString == "":  
 return bytes(), tuple()  
 else:  
 raise AddressingMode.AddressingModeAssembleError("Implied addressing mode takes no operands")  
  
 @staticmethod  
 def fetchOperand(processor: Processor, fetchCount: int) -> [bool, bytes]:  
 return True, bytes()  
  
 class Relative(AddressingMode):  
 @staticmethod  
 def assemble(operandString: str, address: int = 0, labels: [str,] = tuple()) -> [bytes, [[int, str],]]:  
 pass  
  
 @staticmethod  
 def fetchOperand(processor: Processor, fetchCount: int) -> [bool, bytes]:  
 pass  
  
 class IndexedIndirect(AddressingMode):  
 @staticmethod  
 def assemble(operandString: str, address: int = 0, labels: [str,] = tuple()) -> [bytes, [[int, str],]]:  
 pass  
  
 @staticmethod  
 def fetchOperand(processor: Processor, fetchCount: int) -> [bool, bytes]:  
 pass  
  
 class IndirectIndexed(AddressingMode):  
 @staticmethod  
 def assemble(operandString: str, address: int = 0, labels: [str,] = tuple()) -> [bytes, [[int, str],]]:  
 pass  
  
 @staticmethod  
 def fetchOperand(processor: Processor, fetchCount: int) -> [bool, bytes]:  
 pass  
  
 class AbsoluteIndirect(AddressingMode):  
 @staticmethod  
 def assemble(operandString: str, address: int = 0, labels: [str,] = tuple()) -> [bytes, [[int, str],]]:  
 pass  
  
 @staticmethod  
 def fetchOperand(processor: Processor, fetchCount: int) -> [bool, bytes]:  
 pass  
  
 class ZeroPageIndirect(AddressingMode):  
 @staticmethod  
 def assemble(operandString: str, address: int = 0, labels: [str,] = tuple()) -> [bytes, [[int, str],]]:  
 pass  
  
 @staticmethod  
 def fetchOperand(processor: Processor, fetchCount: int) -> [bool, bytes]:  
 pass  
  
 class AbsoluteIndexedIndirect(AddressingMode):  
 @staticmethod  
 def assemble(operandString: str, address: int = 0, labels: [str,] = tuple()) -> [bytes, [[int, str],]]:  
 pass  
  
 @staticmethod  
 def fetchOperand(processor: Processor, fetchCount: int) -> [bool, bytes]:  
 pass  
  
 class Stack(AddressingMode):  
 @staticmethod  
 def assemble(operandString: str, address: int = 0, labels: [str,] = tuple()) -> [bytes, [[int, str],]]:  
 pass  
  
 @staticmethod  
 def fetchOperand(processor: Processor, fetchCount: int) -> [bool, bytes]:  
 pass  
  
 class BranchBit(AddressingMode):  
 @staticmethod  
 def assemble(operandString: str, address: int = 0, labels: [str,] = tuple()) -> [bytes, [[int, str],]]:  
 pass  
  
 @staticmethod  
 def fetchOperand(processor: Processor, fetchCount: int) -> [bool, bytes]:  
 pass  
  
 @staticmethod  
 def assembleLabel(labelAddress: int, instructionAddress: int) -> bytes:  
 return AddressingMode.relativeLabel(labelAddress, instructionAddress)

### instruction\_set\_65C02/operations.py

from processor import Processor  
from instruction\_set import Operation, AddressingMode  
  
def RMB(bit: int, processor: Processor, addressingMode: AddressingMode):  
 pass  
  
def SMB(bit: int, processor: Processor, addressingMode: AddressingMode):  
 pass  
  
def BBR(bit: int, processor: Processor, addressingMode: AddressingMode):  
 pass  
  
def BBS(bit: int, processor: Processor, addressingMode: AddressingMode):  
 pass  
  
class Operations: *# TODO* class BRK(Operation):  
 mnemonic = "BRK"  
  
 @staticmethod  
 def execute(processor: Processor, addressingMode: AddressingMode):  
 pass  
  
 class BPL(Operation):  
 mnemonic = "BPL"  
  
 @staticmethod  
 def execute(processor: Processor, addressingMode: AddressingMode):  
 pass  
  
 class JSR(Operation):  
 mnemonic = "JSR"  
  
 @staticmethod  
 def execute(processor: Processor, addressingMode: AddressingMode):  
 pass  
  
 class BMI(Operation):  
 mnemonic = "BMI"  
  
 @staticmethod  
 def execute(processor: Processor, addressingMode: AddressingMode):  
 pass  
  
 class RTI(Operation):  
 mnemonic = "RTI"  
  
 @staticmethod  
 def execute(processor: Processor, addressingMode: AddressingMode):  
 pass  
  
 class BVC(Operation):  
 mnemonic = "BVC"  
  
 @staticmethod  
 def execute(processor: Processor, addressingMode: AddressingMode):  
 pass  
  
 class RTS(Operation):  
 mnemonic = "RTS"  
  
 @staticmethod  
 def execute(processor: Processor, addressingMode: AddressingMode):  
 pass  
  
 class BVS(Operation):  
 mnemonic = "BVS"  
  
 @staticmethod  
 def execute(processor: Processor, addressingMode: AddressingMode):  
 pass  
  
 class BRA(Operation):  
 mnemonic = "BRA"  
  
 @staticmethod  
 def execute(processor: Processor, addressingMode: AddressingMode):  
 pass  
  
 class BCC(Operation):  
 mnemonic = "BCC"  
  
 @staticmethod  
 def execute(processor: Processor, addressingMode: AddressingMode):  
 pass  
  
 class LDY(Operation):  
 mnemonic = "LDY"  
  
 @staticmethod  
 def execute(processor: Processor, addressingMode: AddressingMode):  
 pass  
  
 class BCS(Operation):  
 mnemonic = "BCS"  
  
 @staticmethod  
 def execute(processor: Processor, addressingMode: AddressingMode):  
 pass  
  
 class CPY(Operation):  
 mnemonic = "CPY"  
  
 @staticmethod  
 def execute(processor: Processor, addressingMode: AddressingMode):  
 pass  
  
 class BNE(Operation):  
 mnemonic = "BNE"  
  
 @staticmethod  
 def execute(processor: Processor, addressingMode: AddressingMode):  
 pass  
  
 class CPX(Operation):  
 mnemonic = "CPX"  
  
 @staticmethod  
 def execute(processor: Processor, addressingMode: AddressingMode):  
 pass  
  
 class BEQ(Operation):  
 mnemonic = "BEQ"  
  
 @staticmethod  
 def execute(processor: Processor, addressingMode: AddressingMode):  
 pass  
  
 class ORA(Operation):  
 mnemonic = "ORA"  
  
 @staticmethod  
 def execute(processor: Processor, addressingMode: AddressingMode):  
 pass  
  
 class AND(Operation):  
 mnemonic = "AND"  
  
 @staticmethod  
 def execute(processor: Processor, addressingMode: AddressingMode):  
 pass  
  
 class EOR(Operation):  
 mnemonic = "EOR"  
  
 @staticmethod  
 def execute(processor: Processor, addressingMode: AddressingMode):  
 pass  
  
 class ADC(Operation):  
 mnemonic = "ADC"  
  
 @staticmethod  
 def execute(processor: Processor, addressingMode: AddressingMode):  
 pass  
  
 class STA(Operation):  
 mnemonic = "STA"  
  
 @staticmethod  
 def execute(processor: Processor, addressingMode: AddressingMode):  
 pass  
  
 class LDA(Operation):  
 mnemonic = "LDA"  
  
 @staticmethod  
 def execute(processor: Processor, addressingMode: AddressingMode):  
 pass  
  
 class CMP(Operation):  
 mnemonic = "CMP"  
  
 @staticmethod  
 def execute(processor: Processor, addressingMode: AddressingMode):  
 pass  
  
 class SBC(Operation):  
 mnemonic = "SBC"  
  
 @staticmethod  
 def execute(processor: Processor, addressingMode: AddressingMode):  
 pass  
  
 class LDX(Operation):  
 mnemonic = "LDX"  
  
 @staticmethod  
 def execute(processor: Processor, addressingMode: AddressingMode):  
 pass  
  
 class TSB(Operation):  
 mnemonic = "TSB"  
  
 @staticmethod  
 def execute(processor: Processor, addressingMode: AddressingMode):  
 pass  
  
 class TRB(Operation):  
 mnemonic = "TRB"  
  
 @staticmethod  
 def execute(processor: Processor, addressingMode: AddressingMode):  
 pass  
  
 class BIT(Operation):  
 mnemonic = "BIT"  
  
 @staticmethod  
 def execute(processor: Processor, addressingMode: AddressingMode):  
 pass  
  
 class STZ(Operation):  
 mnemonic = "STZ"  
  
 @staticmethod  
 def execute(processor: Processor, addressingMode: AddressingMode):  
 pass  
  
 class STY(Operation):  
 mnemonic = "STY"  
  
 @staticmethod  
 def execute(processor: Processor, addressingMode: AddressingMode):  
 pass  
  
 class ASL(Operation):  
 mnemonic = "ASL"  
  
 @staticmethod  
 def execute(processor: Processor, addressingMode: AddressingMode):  
 pass  
  
 class ROL(Operation):  
 mnemonic = "ROL"  
  
 @staticmethod  
 def execute(processor: Processor, addressingMode: AddressingMode):  
 pass  
  
 class LSR(Operation):  
 mnemonic = "LSR"  
  
 @staticmethod  
 def execute(processor: Processor, addressingMode: AddressingMode):  
 pass  
  
 class ROR(Operation):  
 mnemonic = "ROR"  
  
 @staticmethod  
 def execute(processor: Processor, addressingMode: AddressingMode):  
 pass  
  
 class STX(Operation):  
 mnemonic = "STX"  
  
 @staticmethod  
 def execute(processor: Processor, addressingMode: AddressingMode):  
 pass  
  
 class DEC(Operation):  
 mnemonic = "DEC"  
  
 @staticmethod  
 def execute(processor: Processor, addressingMode: AddressingMode):  
 pass  
  
 class INC(Operation):  
 mnemonic = "INC"  
  
 @staticmethod  
 def execute(processor: Processor, addressingMode: AddressingMode):  
 pass  
  
 class RMB0(Operation):  
 mnemonic = "RMB0"  
  
 @staticmethod  
 def execute(processor: Processor, addressingMode: AddressingMode):  
 RMB(0, processor, addressingMode)  
  
 class RMB1(Operation):  
 mnemonic = "RMB1"  
  
 @staticmethod  
 def execute(processor: Processor, addressingMode: AddressingMode):  
 RMB(1, processor, addressingMode)  
  
 class RMB2(Operation):  
 mnemonic = "RMB2"  
  
 @staticmethod  
 def execute(processor: Processor, addressingMode: AddressingMode):  
 RMB(2, processor, addressingMode)  
  
 class RMB3(Operation):  
 mnemonic = "RMB3"  
  
 @staticmethod  
 def execute(processor: Processor, addressingMode: AddressingMode):  
 RMB(3, processor, addressingMode)  
  
 class RMB4(Operation):  
 mnemonic = "RMB4"  
  
 @staticmethod  
 def execute(processor: Processor, addressingMode: AddressingMode):  
 RMB(4, processor, addressingMode)  
  
 class RMB5(Operation):  
 mnemonic = "RMB5"  
  
 @staticmethod  
 def execute(processor: Processor, addressingMode: AddressingMode):  
 RMB(5, processor, addressingMode)  
  
 class RMB6(Operation):  
 mnemonic = "RMB6"  
  
 @staticmethod  
 def execute(processor: Processor, addressingMode: AddressingMode):  
 RMB(6, processor, addressingMode)  
  
 class RMB7(Operation):  
 mnemonic = "RMB7"  
  
 @staticmethod  
 def execute(processor: Processor, addressingMode: AddressingMode):  
 RMB(7, processor, addressingMode)  
  
 class SMB0(Operation):  
 mnemonic = "SMB0"  
  
 @staticmethod  
 def execute(processor: Processor, addressingMode: AddressingMode):  
 SMB(0, processor, addressingMode)  
  
 class SMB1(Operation):  
 mnemonic = "SMB1"  
  
 @staticmethod  
 def execute(processor: Processor, addressingMode: AddressingMode):  
 SMB(1, processor, addressingMode)  
  
 class SMB2(Operation):  
 mnemonic = "SMB2"  
  
 @staticmethod  
 def execute(processor: Processor, addressingMode: AddressingMode):  
 SMB(2, processor, addressingMode)  
  
 class SMB3(Operation):  
 mnemonic = "SMB3"  
  
 @staticmethod  
 def execute(processor: Processor, addressingMode: AddressingMode):  
 SMB(3, processor, addressingMode)  
  
 class SMB4(Operation):  
 mnemonic = "SMB4"  
  
 @staticmethod  
 def execute(processor: Processor, addressingMode: AddressingMode):  
 SMB(4, processor, addressingMode)  
  
 class SMB5(Operation):  
 mnemonic = "SMB5"  
  
 @staticmethod  
 def execute(processor: Processor, addressingMode: AddressingMode):  
 SMB(5, processor, addressingMode)  
  
 class SMB6(Operation):  
 mnemonic = "SMB6"  
  
 @staticmethod  
 def execute(processor: Processor, addressingMode: AddressingMode):  
 SMB(6, processor, addressingMode)  
  
 class SMB7(Operation):  
 mnemonic = "SMB7"  
  
 @staticmethod  
 def execute(processor: Processor, addressingMode: AddressingMode):  
 SMB(7, processor, addressingMode)  
  
 class PHP(Operation):  
 mnemonic = "PHP"  
  
 @staticmethod  
 def execute(processor: Processor, addressingMode: AddressingMode):  
 pass  
  
 class CLC(Operation):  
 mnemonic = "CLC"  
  
 @staticmethod  
 def execute(processor: Processor, addressingMode: AddressingMode):  
 pass  
  
 class PLP(Operation):  
 mnemonic = "PLP"  
  
 @staticmethod  
 def execute(processor: Processor, addressingMode: AddressingMode):  
 pass  
  
 class SEC(Operation):  
 mnemonic = "SEC"  
  
 @staticmethod  
 def execute(processor: Processor, addressingMode: AddressingMode):  
 pass  
  
 class PHA(Operation):  
 mnemonic = "PHA"  
  
 @staticmethod  
 def execute(processor: Processor, addressingMode: AddressingMode):  
 pass  
  
 class CLI(Operation):  
 mnemonic = "CLI"  
  
 @staticmethod  
 def execute(processor: Processor, addressingMode: AddressingMode):  
 pass  
  
 class PLA(Operation):  
 mnemonic = "PLA"  
  
 @staticmethod  
 def execute(processor: Processor, addressingMode: AddressingMode):  
 pass  
  
 class SEI(Operation):  
 mnemonic = "SEI"  
  
 @staticmethod  
 def execute(processor: Processor, addressingMode: AddressingMode):  
 pass  
  
 class DEY(Operation):  
 mnemonic = "DEY"  
  
 @staticmethod  
 def execute(processor: Processor, addressingMode: AddressingMode):  
 pass  
  
 class TYA(Operation):  
 mnemonic = "TYA"  
  
 @staticmethod  
 def execute(processor: Processor, addressingMode: AddressingMode):  
 pass  
  
 class TAY(Operation):  
 mnemonic = "TAY"  
  
 @staticmethod  
 def execute(processor: Processor, addressingMode: AddressingMode):  
 pass  
  
 class CLV(Operation):  
 mnemonic = "CLV"  
  
 @staticmethod  
 def execute(processor: Processor, addressingMode: AddressingMode):  
 pass  
  
 class INY(Operation):  
 mnemonic = "INY"  
  
 @staticmethod  
 def execute(processor: Processor, addressingMode: AddressingMode):  
 pass  
  
 class CLD(Operation):  
 mnemonic = "CLD"  
  
 @staticmethod  
 def execute(processor: Processor, addressingMode: AddressingMode):  
 pass  
  
 class INX(Operation):  
 mnemonic = "INX"  
  
 @staticmethod  
 def execute(processor: Processor, addressingMode: AddressingMode):  
 pass  
  
 class SED(Operation):  
 mnemonic = "SED"  
  
 @staticmethod  
 def execute(processor: Processor, addressingMode: AddressingMode):  
 pass  
  
 class PHY(Operation):  
 mnemonic = "PHY"  
  
 @staticmethod  
 def execute(processor: Processor, addressingMode: AddressingMode):  
 pass  
  
 class PLY(Operation):  
 mnemonic = "PLY"  
  
 @staticmethod  
 def execute(processor: Processor, addressingMode: AddressingMode):  
 pass  
  
 class TXA(Operation):  
 mnemonic = "TXA"  
  
 @staticmethod  
 def execute(processor: Processor, addressingMode: AddressingMode):  
 pass  
  
 class TXS(Operation):  
 mnemonic = "TXS"  
  
 @staticmethod  
 def execute(processor: Processor, addressingMode: AddressingMode):  
 pass  
  
 class TAX(Operation):  
 mnemonic = "TAX"  
  
 @staticmethod  
 def execute(processor: Processor, addressingMode: AddressingMode):  
 pass  
  
 class TSX(Operation):  
 mnemonic = "TSX"  
  
 @staticmethod  
 def execute(processor: Processor, addressingMode: AddressingMode):  
 pass  
  
 class DEX(Operation):  
 mnemonic = "DEX"  
  
 @staticmethod  
 def execute(processor: Processor, addressingMode: AddressingMode):  
 pass  
  
 class PHX(Operation):  
 mnemonic = "PHX"  
  
 @staticmethod  
 def execute(processor: Processor, addressingMode: AddressingMode):  
 pass  
  
 class NOP(Operation):  
 mnemonic = "NOP"  
  
 @staticmethod  
 def execute(processor: Processor, addressingMode: AddressingMode):  
 processor.setRegister("TCU", bytes(1))  
  
 class PLX(Operation):  
 mnemonic = "PLX"  
  
 @staticmethod  
 def execute(processor: Processor, addressingMode: AddressingMode):  
 pass  
  
 class WAI(Operation):  
 mnemonic = "WAI"  
  
 @staticmethod  
 def execute(processor: Processor, addressingMode: AddressingMode):  
 pass  
  
 class STP(Operation):  
 mnemonic = "STP"  
  
 @staticmethod  
 def execute(processor: Processor, addressingMode: AddressingMode):  
 pass  
  
 class JMP(Operation):  
 mnemonic = "JMP"  
  
 @staticmethod  
 def execute(processor: Processor, addressingMode: AddressingMode):  
 pass  
  
 class BBR0(Operation):  
 mnemonic = "BBR0"  
  
 @staticmethod  
 def execute(processor: Processor, addressingMode: AddressingMode):  
 BBR(0, processor, addressingMode)  
  
 class BBR1(Operation):  
 mnemonic = "BBR1"  
  
 @staticmethod  
 def execute(processor: Processor, addressingMode: AddressingMode):  
 BBR(1, processor, addressingMode)  
  
 class BBR2(Operation):  
 mnemonic = "BBR2"  
  
 @staticmethod  
 def execute(processor: Processor, addressingMode: AddressingMode):  
 BBR(2, processor, addressingMode)  
  
 class BBR3(Operation):  
 mnemonic = "BBR3"  
  
 @staticmethod  
 def execute(processor: Processor, addressingMode: AddressingMode):  
 BBR(3, processor, addressingMode)  
  
 class BBR4(Operation):  
 mnemonic = "BBR4"  
  
 @staticmethod  
 def execute(processor: Processor, addressingMode: AddressingMode):  
 BBR(4, processor, addressingMode)  
  
 class BBR5(Operation):  
 mnemonic = "BBR5"  
  
 @staticmethod  
 def execute(processor: Processor, addressingMode: AddressingMode):  
 BBR(5, processor, addressingMode)  
  
 class BBR6(Operation):  
 mnemonic = "BBR6"  
  
 @staticmethod  
 def execute(processor: Processor, addressingMode: AddressingMode):  
 BBR(6, processor, addressingMode)  
  
 class BBR7(Operation):  
 mnemonic = "BBR7"  
  
 @staticmethod  
 def execute(processor: Processor, addressingMode: AddressingMode):  
 BBR(7, processor, addressingMode)  
  
 class BBS0(Operation):  
 mnemonic = "BBS0"  
  
 @staticmethod  
 def execute(processor: Processor, addressingMode: AddressingMode):  
 BBS(0, processor, addressingMode)  
  
 class BBS1(Operation):  
 mnemonic = "BBS1"  
  
 @staticmethod  
 def execute(processor: Processor, addressingMode: AddressingMode):  
 BBS(1, processor, addressingMode)  
  
 class BBS2(Operation):  
 mnemonic = "BBS2"  
  
 @staticmethod  
 def execute(processor: Processor, addressingMode: AddressingMode):  
 BBS(2, processor, addressingMode)  
  
 class BBS3(Operation):  
 mnemonic = "BBS3"  
  
 @staticmethod  
 def execute(processor: Processor, addressingMode: AddressingMode):  
 BBS(3, processor, addressingMode)  
  
 class BBS4(Operation):  
 mnemonic = "BBS4"  
  
 @staticmethod  
 def execute(processor: Processor, addressingMode: AddressingMode):  
 BBS(4, processor, addressingMode)  
  
 class BBS5(Operation):  
 mnemonic = "BBS5"  
  
 @staticmethod  
 def execute(processor: Processor, addressingMode: AddressingMode):  
 BBS(5, processor, addressingMode)  
  
 class BBS6(Operation):  
 mnemonic = "BBS6"  
  
 @staticmethod  
 def execute(processor: Processor, addressingMode: AddressingMode):  
 BBS(6, processor, addressingMode)  
  
 class BBS7(Operation):  
 mnemonic = "BBS7"  
  
 @staticmethod  
 def execute(processor: Processor, addressingMode: AddressingMode):  
 BBS(7, processor, addressingMode)

### instruction\_set\_65C02/instructions.py

from instruction\_set\_65C02.operations import Operations  
from instruction\_set\_65C02.addressing\_modes import AddressingModes  
  
instructions = (  
 (Operations.BRK, AddressingModes.Stack),  
 (Operations.ORA, AddressingModes.ZeroPageIndexedIndirect),  
 None,  
 None,  
 (Operations.TSB, AddressingModes.ZeroPage),  
 (Operations.ORA, AddressingModes.ZeroPage),  
 (Operations.ASL, AddressingModes.ZeroPage),  
 (Operations.RMB0, AddressingModes.ZeroPage),  
 (Operations.PHP, AddressingModes.Stack),  
 (Operations.ORA, AddressingModes.Immediate),  
 (Operations.ASL, AddressingModes.Accumulator),  
 None,  
 (Operations.TSB, AddressingModes.Absolute),  
 (Operations.ORA, AddressingModes.Absolute),  
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 (Operations.SMB0, AddressingModes.ZeroPage),  
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 (Operations.STA, AddressingModes.Absolute),  
 (Operations.STX, AddressingModes.Absolute),  
 (Operations.BBS0, AddressingModes.BranchBit),  
 (Operations.BCC, AddressingModes.Relative),  
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 (Operations.STA, AddressingModes.ZeroPageIndirect),  
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 (Operations.STA, AddressingModes.XIndexedZeroPage),  
 (Operations.STX, AddressingModes.YIndexedZeroPage),  
 (Operations.SMB1, AddressingModes.ZeroPage),  
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 (Operations.TXS, AddressingModes.Implied),  
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 (Operations.LDX, AddressingModes.ZeroPage),  
 (Operations.SMB2, AddressingModes.ZeroPage),  
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 (Operations.WAI, AddressingModes.Implied),  
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 (Operations.DEC, AddressingModes.Absolute),  
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 (Operations.SBC, AddressingModes.ZeroPage),  
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 (Operations.SMB6, AddressingModes.ZeroPage),  
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 (Operations.INC, AddressingModes.Absolute),  
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 (Operations.SBC, AddressingModes.ZeroPageIndirect),  
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 (Operations.SED, AddressingModes.Implied),  
 (Operations.SBC, AddressingModes.YIndexedAbsolute),  
 (Operations.PLX, AddressingModes.Stack),  
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 (Operations.SBC, AddressingModes.XIndexedAbsolute),  
 (Operations.INC, AddressingModes.XIndexedAbsolute),  
 (Operations.BBS7, AddressingModes.BranchBit)  
)

### instruction\_set\_65C02/opcode\_matrix.txt

A more readable representation of the 65C02 instructions than the instructions list in instruction\_set\_65C02/instructions.py. Stored within the project files to make it more easily accessible. Shown rotated 90° clockwise due to its size.

+---+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---+

| | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | A | B | C | D | E | F | |

+---+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---+

| 0 | BRK | ORA | | | TSB | ORA | ASL | RMB0 | PHP | ORA | ASL | | TSB | ORA | ASL | BBR0 | 0 |

| | s | (zp,x) | | | zp | zp | zp | zp | s | # | A | | a | a | a | zp,r | |

+---+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---+

| 1 | BPL | ORA | ORA | | TRB | ORA | ASL | RMB1 | CLC | ORA | INC | | TRB | ORA | ASL | BBR1 | 1 |

| | r | (zp),y | (zp) | | zp | zp,x | zp,x | zp | i | a,y | A | | a | a,x | a,x | zp,r | |

+---+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---+

| 2 | JSR | AND | | | BIT | AND | ROL | RMB2 | PLP | AND | ROL | | BIT | AND | ROL | BBR2 | 2 |

| | a | (zp,x) | | | zp | zp | zp | zp | s | # | A | | a | a | a | zp,r | |

+---+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---+

| 3 | BMI | AND | AND | | BIT | AND | ROL | RMB3 | SEC | AND | DEC | | BIT | AND | ROL | BBR3 | 3 |

| | r | (zp),y | (zp) | | zp,x | zp,x | zp,x | zp | i | a,y | A | | a,x | a,x | a,x | zp,r | |

+---+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---+

| 4 | RTI | EOR | | | | EOR | LSR | RMB4 | PHA | EOR | LSR | | JMP | EOR | LSR | BBR4 | 4 |

| | s | (zp,x) | | | | zp | zp | zp | s | # | A | | a | a | a | zp,r | |

+---+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---+

| 5 | BVC | EOR | EOR | | | EOR | LSR | RMB5 | CLI | EOR | PHY | | | EOR | LSR | BBR5 | 5 |

| | r | (zp),y | (zp) | | | zp,x | zp,x | zp | i | a,y | s | | | a,x | a,x | zp,r | |

+---+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---+

| 6 | RTS | ADC | | | STZ | ADC | ROR | RMB6 | PLA | ADC | ROR | | JMP | ADC | ROR | BBR6 | 6 |

| | s | (zp,x) | | | zp | zp | zp | zp | s | # | A | | (a) | a | a | zp,r | |

+---+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---+

| 7 | BVS | ADC | ADC | | STZ | ADC | ROR | RMB7 | SEI | ADC | PLY | | JMP | ADC | ROR | BBR7 | 7 |

| | r | (zp),y | (zp) | | zp,x | zp,x | zp,x | zp | i | a,y | s | | (a,x) | a,x | a,x | zp,r | |

+---+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---+

| 8 | BRA | STA | | | STY | STA | STX | SMB0 | DEY | BIT | TXA | | STY | STA | STX | BBS0 | 8 |

| | r | (zp,x) | | | zp | zp | zp | zp | i | # | i | | a | a | a | zp,r | |

+---+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---+

| 9 | BCC | STA | STA | | STY | STA | STX | SMB1 | TYA | STA | TXS | | STZ | STA | STZ | BBS1 | 9 |

| | r | (zp),y | (zp) | | zp,x | zp,x | zp,y | zp | i | a,y | i | | a | a,x | a,x | zp,r | |

+---+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---+

| A | LDY | LDA | LDX | | LDY | LDA | LDX | SMB2 | TAY | LDA | TAX | | LDY | LDA | LDX | BBS2 | A |

| | # | (zp,x) | # | | zp | zp | zp | zp | i | # | i | | a | a | a | zp,r | |

+---+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---+

| B | BCS | LDA | LDA | | LDY | LDA | LDX | SMB3 | CLV | LDA | TSX | | LDY | LDA | LDX | BBS3 | B |

| | r | (zp),y | (zp) | | zp,x | zp,x | zp,y | zp | i | a,y | i | | a,x | a,x | a,y | zp,r | |

+---+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---+

| C | CPY | CMP | | | CPY | CMP | DEC | SMB4 | INY | CMP | DEX | WAI | CPY | CMP | DEC | BBS4 | C |

| | # | (zp,x) | | | zp | zp | zp | zp | i | # | i | i | a | a | a | zp,r | |

+---+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---+

| D | BNE | CMP | CMP | | | CMP | DEC | SMB5 | CLD | CMP | PHX | STP | | CMP | DEC | BBS5 | D |

| | r | (zp),y | (zp) | | | zp,x | zp,x | zp | i | a,y | s | i | | a,x | a,x | zp,r | |

+---+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---+

| E | CPX | SBC | | | CPX | SBC | INC | SMB6 | INX | SBC | NOP | | CPX | SBC | INC | BBS6 | E |

| | # | (zp,x) | | | zp | zp | zp | zp | i | # | i | | a | a | a | zp,r | |

+---+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---+

| F | BEQ | SBC | SBC | | | SBC | INC | SMB7 | SED | SBC | PLX | | | SBC | INC | BBS7 | F |

| | r | (zp),y | (zp) | | | zp,x | zp,x | zp | i | a,y | s | | | a,x | a,x | zp,r | |

+---+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---+

| | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | A | B | C | D | E | F | |

+---+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---------+---+

### user\_interface.py

class UserInterface:  
 class UnknownResponseError(ValueError):  
 pass  
  
 @staticmethod  
 def format(data: any, indent: int = 0) -> str:  
 if isinstance(data, str):  
 return " " \* indent + data  
 elif isinstance(data, tuple) or isinstance(data, list):  
 formattedItems = list()  
 totalLength = 0  
 multiLine = False  
 for item in data:  
 formattedItem = UserInterface.format(item, indent + 2)  
 totalLength += len(formattedItem)  
 if "\n" in formattedItem:  
 multiLine = True  
 formattedItems.append(formattedItem)  
 if totalLength + indent > 64:  
 multiLine = True  
 output = " " \* indent  
 if isinstance(data, tuple):  
 output += "("  
 else:  
 output += "["  
 if multiLine:  
 for item in formattedItems:  
 output += f"\n{item},"  
 output = output[:-1] + "\n" + " " \* indent  
 else:  
 for item in formattedItems:  
 output += item[indent + 2:] + ", "  
 output = output[:-2]  
 if isinstance(data, tuple):  
 return output + ")"  
 else:  
 return output + "]"  
 elif isinstance(data, dict):  
 formattedDict = dict()  
 maxKeyLength = 0  
 maxValueLength = 0  
 totalLength = 0  
 multiLine = False  
 for key in data:  
 formattedKey = UserInterface.format(key, indent + 2)[indent + 2:]  
 keyLength = len(formattedKey)  
 if keyLength > maxKeyLength:  
 maxKeyLength = keyLength  
 workingIndent = indent + 2  
 if "\n" in formattedKey:  
 workingIndent += 2  
 formattedValue = UserInterface.format(data[key], workingIndent)[workingIndent:]  
 valueLength = len(formattedValue)  
 if valueLength > maxValueLength:  
 maxValueLength = valueLength  
 totalLength += keyLength + valueLength - 1 - 2 \* indent  
 formattedDict[formattedKey] = formattedValue  
 if (not multiLine) and (maxKeyLength + maxValueLength + indent > 57 or totalLength > 66):  
 multiLine = True  
 output = " " \* indent + "{"  
 for key in formattedDict:  
 value = formattedDict[key]  
 if multiLine:  
 output += "\n" + " " \* (indent + 2)  
 output += key  
 if "\n" in key:  
 output += f"\n{indent + 2}: "  
 if "\n" in value:  
 output += f"\n{' ' \* (indent + 2)}{value}"  
 else:  
 output += value  
 else:  
 if multiLine:  
 output += f"{' ' \* (maxKeyLength - len(key))}"  
 output += " : "  
 if "\n" in value:  
 output += value.replace("\n", "\n" + " " \* (maxKeyLength + 3))  
 else:  
 output += value  
 output += ", "  
 output = output[:-2]  
 if "\n" in output:  
 output += "\n" + " " \* indent  
 return output + "}"  
 elif isinstance(data, bytes):  
 output = " " \* indent  
 for byte in range(len(data)):  
 value = data[byte]  
 for bit in range(7, -1, -1):  
 if value >= 2 \*\* bit:  
 value -= 2 \*\* bit  
 output += "1"  
 else:  
 output += "0"  
 if byte % 8 == 7:  
 output += "\n" + " " \* indent  
 else:  
 output += " "  
 return output[:-1]  
 else:  
 return " " \* indent + str(data)  
  
 @staticmethod  
 def output(data: any = ""):  
 print(UserInterface.format(data))  
  
 @staticmethod  
 def booleanInput(response: str, additionalResponses: {str: bool} = None) -> bool:  
 knownResponses = {"yes": True, "no": False,  
 "true": True, "false": False,  
 "y": True, "n": False,  
 "1": True, "0": False}  
 if additionalResponses is not None:  
 for newResponse in additionalResponses:  
 knownResponses[str(newResponse)] = bool(additionalResponses[newResponse])  
 try:  
 return knownResponses[response.lower().strip()]  
 except KeyError:  
 raise UserInterface.UnknownResponseError  
  
 @staticmethod  
 def input(prompt: any = "") -> str:  
 return input(UserInterface.format(prompt))  
  
 @staticmethod  
 def menu(options: (str,)) -> int:  
 UserInterface.output("")  
 for option in range(len(options)):  
 UserInterface.output(f"{option + 1}. {options[option]}")  
 while True:  
 choice = UserInterface.input("> ").lower().strip()  
 if choice.isnumeric():  
 choiceInt = int(choice)  
 if 1 <= choiceInt <= len(options):  
 return choiceInt  
 for option in range(len(options)):  
 if choice == options[option].lower().strip():  
 return option + 1  
 UserInterface.output("/!\ INVALID SELECTION")  
  
 @staticmethod  
 def loadFile(binary: bool = False) -> [bool, str or bytes]:  
 fileName = UserInterface.input("File: ")  
 try:  
 open(fileName).close()  
 except FileNotFoundError:  
 UserInterface.output("/!\ FILE NOT FOUND")  
 return False, None  
 if binary:  
 mode = "rb"  
 else:  
 mode = "r"  
 with open(fileName, mode) as file:  
 return True, file.read()  
  
 @staticmethod  
 def saveFile(data: str or bytes, binary: bool = False) -> bool:  
 fileName = UserInterface.input("File: ")  
 try:  
 open(fileName).close()  
 while True:  
 try:  
 overwrite = UserInterface.booleanInput(UserInterface.input("Overwrite? "), {"overwrite": True})  
 if overwrite:  
 break  
 else:  
 return False  
 except UserInterface.UnknownResponseError:  
 UserInterface.output("/!\ COULD NOT INTERPRET")  
 except FileNotFoundError:  
 pass  
 if binary:  
 mode = "wb"  
 else:  
 mode = "w"  
 with open(fileName, mode) as file:  
 file.write(data)  
 return True  
  
 @staticmethod  
 def console(\*\*kwargs):  
 for key, arg in kwargs.items():  
 keyWord = key  
 exec(f"{key} = arg")  
 UserInterface.output(f'{keyWord} = {arg}')  
 UserInterface.output("/END to exit console\n")  
 while True:  
 command = UserInterface.input()  
 if command.strip().lower() == "/end":  
 return  
 else:  
 try:  
 exec(command)  
 except Exception as error:  
 UserInterface.output(f"/!\ COULD NOT EXECUTE ({type(error).\_\_name\_\_}): {error}")  
  
 @staticmethod  
 def strToDict(string: str):  
 dictionary = dict()  
 string = str(string).strip()  
 if string[0] == "{":  
 string = string[1:]  
 else:  
 string += "}"  
 bracketDepth = 0  
 value = ""  
 key = ""  
 for character in string:  
 if (character == "," or character == "}") and bracketDepth == 0:  
 exec(f"dictionary[{key}] = {value.strip()}")  
 value = key = ""  
 elif character == ":":  
 key = value.strip()  
 value = ""  
 else:  
 value += character  
 if character == "(" or character == "[" or character == "}":  
 bracketDepth += 1  
 elif character == ")" or character == "]" or character == "}":  
 bracketDepth -= 1  
 return dictionary

### simulator.py

from user\_interface import UserInterface  
from assembler import Assembler  
from component import Component  
  
class Simulator:  
 def \_\_init\_\_(self, components: {str: Component} = None, step: callable = lambda components: None,

assemblers: {str: Assembler} = None):  
 self.\_components = dict()  
 if isinstance(components, dict):  
 for key in components:  
 component = components[key]  
 if Component.isComponent(component):  
 key = str(key).strip()  
 if not key.isalnum():  
 acceptable = True  
 for character in key:  
 if not character.isalnum():  
 if character not in (" ", "\_"):  
 acceptable = False  
 break  
 if not acceptable:  
 raise ValueError(f"Component identifier must not contain symbols ({key})")  
 self.\_components[key] = component  
 elif components is not None:  
 raise TypeError(

f"Components must be given as a dictionary where the key is an identifier used in menus ({components} is not valid)"

)  
 self.\_step = step  
 self.\_assemblers = dict()  
 if isinstance(assemblers, dict):  
 for key in assemblers:  
 assembler = assemblers[key]  
 if not isinstance(assembler, Assembler):  
 raise TypeError(

f"{assembler} of type {type(assembler).\_\_name\_\_} is not a valid assembler (does not inherit from Assembler)"

)  
 else:  
 self.\_assemblers[str(key)] = assembler  
 elif assemblers is not None:  
 raise TypeError(

f"Assemblers must be given as a dictionary where the key is an identifier used in menus ({assemblers} is not valid)"

)  
  
 @property  
 def componentDict(self) -> {str: Component}:  
 return self.\_components.copy()  
  
 @property  
 def components(self) -> [Component,]:  
 return tuple(self.\_components.values())  
  
 @property  
 def componentNames(self) -> [str,]:  
 return tuple(self.\_components.keys())  
  
 def identifyComponent(self, identifier: Component or str or int) -> str:  
 if isinstance(identifier, str):  
 return identifier  
 elif isinstance(identifier, Component):  
 return self.componentNames[self.components.index(identifier)]  
 elif isinstance(identifier, int):  
 return self.componentNames[identifier - 1]  
 else:  
 raise TypeError(f"Cannot identify Component using {identifier} of type {type(identifier).\_\_name\_\_}")  
  
 def getComponent(self, identifier: Component or str or int) -> Component:  
 return self.\_components[self.identifyComponent(identifier)]  
  
 def addComponent(self, name: str, component: Component):  
 self.\_components[name] = component  
  
 def removeComponent(self, identifier: Component or str or int) -> Component:  
 key = self.identifyComponent(identifier)  
 component = self.\_components[key]  
 self.\_components.pop(key)  
 return component  
  
 @property  
 def assemblerDict(self) -> {str: Assembler}:  
 return self.\_assemblers.copy()  
  
 @property  
 def assemblers(self) -> [Assembler,]:  
 return tuple(self.\_assemblers.values())  
  
 @property  
 def assemblerNames(self) -> [str,]:  
 return tuple(self.\_assemblers.keys())  
  
 def identifyAssembler(self, identifier: Assembler or str or int) -> str:  
 if isinstance(identifier, str):  
 return identifier  
 elif isinstance(identifier, Assembler):  
 return self.assemblerNames[self.assemblers.index(identifier)]  
 elif isinstance(identifier, int):  
 return self.assemblerNames[identifier - 1]  
 else:  
 raise TypeError(f"Cannot identify Assembler using {identifier} of type {type(identifier).\_\_name\_\_}")  
  
 def getAssembler(self, identifier: Assembler or str or int) -> Assembler:  
 return self.\_assemblers[self.identifyAssembler(identifier)]  
  
 def addAssembler(self, name: str, assembler: Assembler):  
 self.\_assemblers[name] = assembler  
  
 def removeAssembler(self, identifier: Assembler or str or int) -> Assembler:  
 key = self.identifyAssembler(identifier)  
 assembler = self.\_assemblers[key]  
 self.\_assemblers.pop(key)  
 return assembler  
  
 def step(self):  
 self.\_step(self.\_components)  
  
 def runSteps(self):  
 while True:  
 try:  
 steps = int(UserInterface.input("Steps: "))  
 for step in range(0, steps):  
 self.step()  
 return  
 except TypeError:  
 UserInterface.output("/!\ STEPS MUST BE AN INTEGER")  
  
 def stateMenu(self, component) -> bool:  
 component = self.getComponent(component)  
 UserInterface.output(component.state)  
 menuOptions = ("Raw state",  
 "Load state",  
 "Back",  
 "Return to menu")  
 while True:  
 choice = UserInterface.menu(menuOptions)  
 if choice == 1:  
 UserInterface.output(str(component.state))  
 elif choice == 2:  
 prevState = component.state  
 state = UserInterface.input("State = ")  
 try:  
 component.state = UserInterface.strToDict(state)  
 except Exception as error:  
 UserInterface.output(f"/!\ COULD NOT LOAD STATE ({type(error).\_\_name\_\_}): {error}")  
 component.state = prevState  
 elif choice == 3:  
 return False  
 elif choice == 4:  
 return True  
 else:  
 UserInterface.output("/!\ UNKNOWN MENU ERROR")  
  
 def componentMenu(self, component) -> bool:  
 menuOptions = ("State",  
 "Call method",  
 "Delete component",  
 "Component select",  
 "Return to menu")  
 while True:  
 choice = UserInterface.menu(menuOptions)  
 if choice == 1:  
 returnDepth = self.stateMenu(component)  
 if returnDepth:  
 return True  
 elif choice == 2:  
 componentName = self.identifyComponent(component)  
 component = self.\_components[componentName]  
 componentName = componentName.replace(" ", "\_")  
 if componentName[0].isnumeric():  
 componentName = "\_" + componentName  
 exec(f"UserInterface.console({componentName} = component)")  
 elif choice == 3:  
 component = self.removeComponent(component)  
 del component  
 return False  
 elif choice == 4:  
 return False  
 elif choice == 5:  
 return True  
 else:  
 UserInterface.output("/!\ UNKNOWN MENU ERROR")  
  
 def componentsSelect(self):  
 while True:  
 if len(self.\_components) == 0:  
 return  
 menuOptions = self.componentNames + ("Return to menu",)  
 choice = UserInterface.menu(menuOptions)  
 if choice == len(menuOptions):  
 return  
 elif choice > len(menuOptions) or choice < 1:  
 UserInterface.output("/!\ UNKNOWN MENU ERROR")  
 else:  
 returnDepth = self.componentMenu(self.getComponent(choice))  
 if returnDepth:  
 return  
  
 @staticmethod  
 def machineCodeMenu(machineCode) -> bool:  
 menuOptions = ("Save to file",  
 "Restart assembler",  
 "Return to menu")  
 while True:  
 choice = UserInterface.menu(menuOptions)  
 if choice == 1:  
 UserInterface.saveFile(machineCode, True)  
 elif choice == 2:  
 return False  
 elif choice == 3:  
 return True  
 else:  
 UserInterface.output("/!\ UNKNOWN MENU ERROR")  
  
 @staticmethod  
 def normaliseAssembly(assembly: str or [str,]) -> [str,]:  
 if isinstance(assembly, str):  
 if assembly[-1] == "\n":  
 assembly = assembly[:-1]  
 return assembly.split("\n")  
 else:  
 return list(assembly)  
  
 @staticmethod  
 def displayAssembly(assembly: str or [str,]):  
 assembly = Simulator.normaliseAssembly(assembly)  
 for line in range(len(assembly)):  
 UserInterface.output(f"{line + 1}: {assembly[line]}")  
  
 @staticmethod  
 def writeAssembly(existingAssembly: str or [str,] = tuple()) -> [str,]:  
 UserInterface.output("/UNDO to delete line\n/END to finish program\n")  
 assembly = list()  
 if existingAssembly:  
 assembly = Simulator.normaliseAssembly(existingAssembly)  
 Simulator.displayAssembly(assembly)  
 while True:  
 line = UserInterface.input(f"{len(assembly) + 1}: ")  
 if line.strip().lower() == "/end":  
 UserInterface.output()  
 return tuple(assembly)  
 elif line.strip().lower() == "/undo":  
 if len(assembly) == 0:  
 UserInterface.output("/!\ NO LINE TO UNDO")  
 else:  
 del assembly[len(assembly) - 1]  
 UserInterface.output("LINE UNDONE")  
 else:  
 assembly += Simulator.normaliseAssembly(line)  
  
 def assemblyMenu(self, assembly: str or [str,], assembler: Assembler) -> bool:  
 assembly = Simulator.normaliseAssembly(assembly)  
 Simulator.displayAssembly(assembly)  
 menuOptions = ("Save to file",  
 "Assemble",  
 "Continue writing",  
 "Discard")  
 while True:  
 choice = UserInterface.menu(menuOptions)  
 if choice == 1:  
 strAssembly = ""  
 for line in assembly:  
 strAssembly += line + "\n"  
 UserInterface.saveFile(strAssembly)  
 elif choice == 2:  
 assembler = self.getAssembler(assembler)  
 startAddress = UserInterface.input("Start address: ")  
 try:  
 startAddress = int(startAddress)  
 try:  
 machineCode = assembler.assemble(assembly, startAddress)  
 UserInterface.output(machineCode)  
 return Simulator.machineCodeMenu(machineCode)  
 except Exception as error:  
 UserInterface.output(f"/!\ COULD NOT ASSEMBLE ({type(error).\_\_name\_\_}): {error}")  
 except ValueError:  
 UserInterface.output("/!\ START ADDRESS MUST BE AN INTEGER")  
 elif choice == 3:  
 assembly = Simulator.writeAssembly(assembly)  
 elif choice == 4:  
 return False  
 else:  
 UserInterface.output("/!\ UNKNOWN MENU ERROR")  
  
 def assemblerMenu(self, assembler) -> bool:  
 menuOptions = ("Assemble from file",  
 "Write assembly",  
 "Remove instruction set",  
 "Instruction set select",  
 "Return to menu")  
 while True:  
 choice = UserInterface.menu(menuOptions)  
 if choice == 1:  
 success, assembly = UserInterface.loadFile()  
 if success:  
 assembly = Simulator.normaliseAssembly(assembly)  
 returnDepth = self.assemblyMenu(assembly, assembler)  
 if returnDepth:  
 return True  
 elif choice == 2:  
 assembly = Simulator.writeAssembly()  
 returnDepth = self.assemblyMenu(assembly, assembler)  
 if returnDepth:  
 return True  
 elif choice == 3:  
 self.removeAssembler(assembler)  
 return False  
 elif choice == 4:  
 return False  
 elif choice == 5:  
 return True  
 else:  
 UserInterface.output("/!\ UNKNOWN MENU ERROR")  
  
 def assemblerSelect(self):  
 while True:  
 if len(self.\_assemblers) == 0:  
 return  
 menuOptions = self.assemblerNames + ("Return to menu",)  
 choice = UserInterface.menu(menuOptions)  
 if choice == len(menuOptions):  
 return  
 elif choice > len(menuOptions) or choice < 1:  
 UserInterface.output("/!\ UNKNOWN MENU ERROR")  
 else:  
 returnDepth = self.assemblerMenu(choice)  
 if returnDepth:  
 return  
  
 def mainMenu(self):  
 UserInterface.output("===== Computer System Simulator =====")  
 while True:  
 menuOptions = ["Step",  
 "Run steps",  
 "Components",  
 "Assembler",  
 "Console",  
 "End"]  
 if len(self.\_components) == 0:  
 menuOptions.remove("Components")  
 if len(self.\_assemblers) == 0:  
 menuOptions.remove("Assembler")  
 choice = menuOptions[UserInterface.menu(menuOptions) - 1]  
 if choice == "Step":  
 self.step()  
 elif choice == "Run steps":  
 self.runSteps()  
 elif choice == "Components":  
 self.componentsSelect()  
 elif choice == "Assembler":  
 self.assemblerSelect()  
 elif choice == "Console":  
 UserInterface.console(simulator = self)  
 elif choice == "End":  
 return  
 else:  
 UserInterface.output("/!\ UNKNOWN MENU ERROR")

### main.py

from simulator import Simulator  
from processor import Processor  
from memory import ReadOnlyMemory as ROM, RandomAccessMemory as RAM  
from additional\_hardware import PowerSupply, Clock, QuadNANDGate as NAND, Button, Resistor  
from assembler import Assembler  
from instruction\_set import InstructionSet  
from instruction\_set\_65C02.instructions import instructions  
  
instructionSet = InstructionSet(instructions)  
  
powerSupply = PowerSupply()  
  
processor = Processor(  
 instructionSet,  
 connections = (  
 (  
 powerSupply, (  
 ("VDD", "Power"),  
 ("VSS", "Ground")  
 )  
 ),  
 )  
)  
  
rom = ROM(  
 connections = (  
 (  
 powerSupply, (  
 ("VCC", "Power"),  
 ("GND", "Ground"),  
 ("WEB", "Power"),  
 ("OEB", "Ground")  
 )  
 ),  
 (  
 processor, (  
 ("I/O0", "D0"),  
 ("I/O1", "D1"),  
 ("I/O2", "D2"),  
 ("I/O3", "D3"),  
 ("I/O4", "D4"),  
 ("I/O5", "D5"),  
 ("I/O6", "D6"),  
 ("I/O7", "D7"),  
 ("A0", "A0"),  
 ("A1", "A1"),  
 ("A2", "A2"),  
 ("A3", "A3"),  
 ("A4", "A4"),  
 ("A5", "A5"),  
 ("A6", "A6"),  
 ("A7", "A7"),  
 ("A8", "A8"),  
 ("A9", "A9"),  
 ("A10", "A10"),  
 ("A11", "A11"),  
 ("A12", "A12"),  
 ("A13", "A13"),  
 ("A14", "A14")  
 )  
 )  
 )  
)  
  
ram = RAM(  
 connections = (  
 (  
 powerSupply, (  
 ("Vcc", "Power"),  
 ("Vss", "Ground")  
 )  
 ),  
 (  
 processor, (  
 ("I/O0", "D0"),  
 ("I/O1", "D1"),  
 ("I/O2", "D2"),  
 ("I/O3", "D3"),  
 ("I/O4", "D4"),  
 ("I/O5", "D5"),  
 ("I/O6", "D6"),  
 ("I/O7", "D7"),  
 ("A0", "A0"),  
 ("A1", "A1"),  
 ("A2", "A2"),  
 ("A3", "A3"),  
 ("A4", "A4"),  
 ("A5", "A5"),  
 ("A6", "A6"),  
 ("A7", "A7"),  
 ("A8", "A8"),  
 ("A9", "A9"),  
 ("A10", "A10"),  
 ("A11", "A11"),  
 ("A12", "A12"),  
 ("A13", "A13"),  
 ("A14", "A14"),  
 ("WEB", "RWB"),  
 ("OEB", "A14")  
 )  
 )  
 )  
)  
  
clock = Clock(  
 connections = (  
 (  
 powerSupply, (  
 ("VCC", "Power"),  
 ("GND", "Ground")  
 )  
 ),  
 (processor, (("Output", "PHI2"),))  
 )  
)  
  
nand = NAND(  
 connections = (  
 (  
 powerSupply, (  
 ("VCC", "Power"),  
 ("GND", "Ground"),  
 ("A1", "Power"),  
 ("B1", "Power"),  
 ("B3", "Power"),  
 ("B3", "Power")  
 )  
 ),  
 (  
 processor, (  
 ("A4", "A15"),  
 ("B4", "A15")  
 )  
 ),  
 (rom, (("Y4", "CEB"),)),  
 (ram, (("Y2", "CSB"),)),  
 (clock, (("A2", "Output"),))  
 )  
)  
nand.connectPin("Y4", nand, "B2")  
  
reset = Button(  
 connections = (  
 (powerSupply, ((3, "Ground"),)),  
 (processor, ((1, "RESB"),))  
 )  
)  
  
r1 = Resistor(  
 connections = (  
 (powerSupply, ((1, "Power"),)),  
 (reset, ((2, 1),))  
 )  
)  
  
r2 = Resistor(  
 connections = (  
 (powerSupply, ((1, "Power"),)),  
 (processor, ((2, "RDY"),))  
 )  
)  
  
def step(components): *# TODO* components["System clock"].step()  
 pass  
  
presetSimulator = Simulator(  
 components = {  
 "65C02 microprocessor": processor,  
 "AT28C256 ROM": rom,  
 "HM62256B RAM": ram,  
 "NAND gates": nand,  
 "System clock": clock,  
 "Power supply": powerSupply,  
 "RESET button": reset,  
 "Resistor R1": r1,  
 "Resistor R2": r2  
 },  
 step = step,  
 assemblers = {"65C02": Assembler(instructionSet)}  
)  
  
if \_\_name\_\_ == "\_\_main\_\_":  
 presetSimulator.mainMenu()

### testing.py

from simulator import Simulator  
from user\_interface import UserInterface  
from instruction\_set\_65C02.instructions import instructions  
from instruction\_set\_65C02.operations import Operations  
from instruction\_set\_65C02.addressing\_modes import AddressingModes  
from processor import Processor  
from memory import Memory, SpecificMemory, RandomAccessMemory, ReadOnlyMemory  
from additional\_hardware import PowerSupply, Clock, QuadNANDGate, Button, Resistor  
from assembler import Assembler  
from instruction\_set import InstructionSet, AddressingMode, Operation  
from component import Component, Node, Connection, Pin, Wire  
from general import int\_to\_bool, bytes\_to\_tuple, slice\_to\_tuple, BinaryElectric  
import unittest  
import random  
  
class Component\_test(unittest.TestCase):  
 pass  
  
if \_\_name\_\_ == "\_\_main\_\_":  
 unittest.main()

1. <https://www.peterhigginson.co.uk/AQA/> [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
2. <http://peterhigginson.co.uk/LMC/> [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
3. <https://www.peterhigginson.co.uk/ARMlite/> [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
4. <http://www.visual6502.org/JSSim/index.html>/ [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
5. <http://emulator101.com/> [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
6. <https://eater.net/6502/> [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
7. <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/MOS_Technology_6502>, and <http://archive.6502.org/datasheets/mos_6501-6505_mpu_preliminary_aug_1975.pdf> [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
8. <http://6502.org/tutorials/vflag.html> [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
9. <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/WDC_65C02> and <http://archive.6502.org/datasheets/wdc_w65c02s_oct_8_2018.pdf> [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
10. <https://www.jameco.com/Jameco/Products/ProdDS/27861.pdf> [↑](#footnote-ref-11)
11. <https://eater.net/datasheets/74hc00.pdf> [↑](#footnote-ref-12)
12. <https://eater.net/datasheets/28c256.pdf> [↑](#footnote-ref-13)
13. <https://eater.net/datasheets/hm62256b.pdf> [↑](#footnote-ref-14)
14. <https://insights.stackoverflow.com/survey/2020#technology-most-loved-dreaded-and-wanted-languages-wanted>/ and <https://www.statista.com/statistics/793628/worldwide-developer-survey-most-used-languages>/ [↑](#footnote-ref-15)
15. <https://github.com/niklas-heer/speed-comparison>, <http://www.hildstrom.com/projects/langcomp/index.html>/,

    <https://benchmarksgame-team.pages.debian.net/benchmarksgame/fastest/csharp.html>/, and <https://benchmarksgame-team.pages.debian.net/benchmarksgame/fastest/javascript.html>/ [↑](#footnote-ref-16)