

Key to Practical 1

First Steps in 68000 Assembly Language

Step 5

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$\$FFFFFFF + \$00000015 = \$100000014 \text{ (the 32-bit result is } \$00000014\text{.)}$$

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

- N** = 1, if the most significant bit of the result is one.

- Z** = 1, if the result equals zero.

- C** = 1, if a carry occurs (assuming that the numbers are unsigned).

- V** = 1, if an arithmetic overflow occurs (assuming that the numbers are signed).

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

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

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

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

```

org      $4
Vector_001 dc.l Main

org      $500

Main      ; 8-bit addition.
move.b #$_b4,d0
move.b #$_4c,d1
add.b   d0,d1

; 16-bit addition.
move.w #$_b4,d0
move.w #$_4c,d1
add.w   d0,d1

; 16-bit addition.
move.w #$_4ac9,d0
move.w #$_d841,d1
add.w   d0,d1

; 32-bit addition.
move.l #$_fffffff,d0
move.l #$_15,d1
add.l   d0,d1

```

Step 6

Write a program that performs a 128-bit addition.

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

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

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

$$\begin{array}{r}
 & C3 & C2 & C1 & C0 \\
 & \vdots & & & \\
 & D3 & D2 & D1 & D0 \\
 + & \vdots & & & \\
 & D7 & D6 & D5 & D4 \\
 \hline
 & c3 & D3 & D2 & D1 & D0
 \end{array}$$

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

Step 7

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

- **D1 = \$76543120**

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

- **D1 = \$75640213**

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

- **D1 = \$54231067**

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

- **D1 = \$05634127**

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