

Example 1 – Problem Description

- Write a program to sum an array of numbers
 - Assumptions
 - Array is stored at location LIST
 - Numbers are bytes
 - Label SIZE indicates the length of the array
 - Sum is to be stored at the end of the array

Example 1 – Pseudo Code

- Partial C code

```
ptr = &LIST;  
sum = 0;  
counter = 0;  
  
while(counter < SIZE) {  
    sum += *ptr++;  
    counter++;  
}  
*ptr = sum;
```

Example 1 – Assembler Code

*** A0 (pointer to LIST), D1 (loop counter) D2 (sum)**

```

        movea.l    #list,a0        ;initialize ptr
        clr.l      d2              ;sum=0
        clr.l      d1              ;counter=0
loop     cmpi.b     #size,d1        ;last byte?
        bge        exit           ;yes, goto exit
        add.b      (a0)+,d2        ;add to sum
        addq       #1,d1          ;counter++
        bra        loop           ;do it again
exit     move.b     d2,(a0)         ;store sum

        org        $9000
list     dc.b       1,2,3          ;array of bytes
sum      ds.b       1              ;location of sum
size     equ        sum - list     ;array size
```

Example 1 – Trace

```

        movea.l    #list, a0
        clr.l      d2
        clr.l      d1
loop     cmpi.b     #size, d1
        bge        exit
        add.b       (a0)+, d2
        addq        #1, d1
        bra        loop
exit     move.b     d2, (a0)

        org        $9000
list     dc.b       1, 2, 3
sum      ds.b       1
size     equ        sum - list
```

MEMORY

	\$9004
	\$9003
\$03	\$9002
\$02	\$9001
\$01	\$9000

Symbol Table

Symbol	Value
list	00009000
sum	00009003
size	00000003

Example 1 – Trace

```

loop  movea.l    #list, a0
      clr.l     d2
      clr.l     d1
      cmpi.b    #size, d1
      bge       exit
      add.b     (a0)+, d2
      addq      #1, d1
      bra       loop
exit  move.b     d2, (a0)

      org       $9000
list  dc.b       1, 2, 3
sum   ds.b       1
size  equ        sum - list

```

MEMORY

	\$9004
	\$9003
\$03	\$9002
\$02	\$9001
\$01	\$9000

Symbol Table

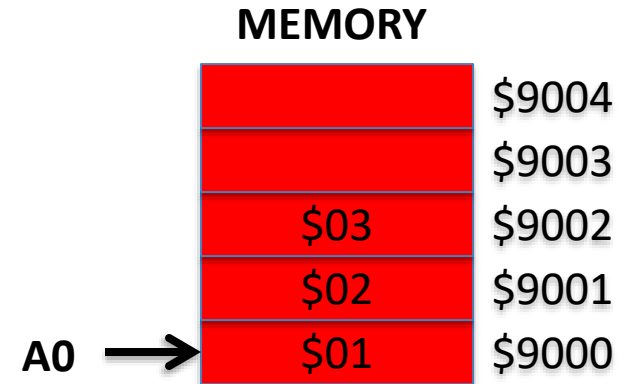
Symbol	Value
list	00009000
sum	00009003
size	00000003

Example 1 – Trace

```

        movea.l    #list, a0
        clr.l      d2
        clr.l      d1
loop     cmpi.l     #size, d1
        bge        exit
        add.b       (a0)+, d2
        addq        #1, d1
        bra         loop
exit     move.b     d2, (a0)

        org         $9000
list     dc.b       1, 2, 3
sum      ds.b       1
size     equ        sum - list
    
```



Symbol Table

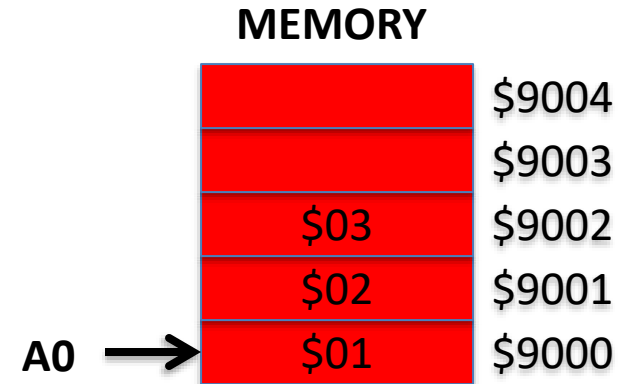
Symbol	Value
list	00009000
sum	00009003
size	00000003

Example 1 – Trace

```

        movea.l    #list, a0
        clr.l      d2
        clr.l      d1
loop    cmpi.b     #size, d1
        bge       exit
        add.b      (a0)+, d2
        addq       #1, d1
        bra       loop
exit    move.b     d2, (a0)

        org       $9000
list    dc.b       1, 2, 3
sum     ds.b       1
size    equ        sum - list
    
```



Symbol Table

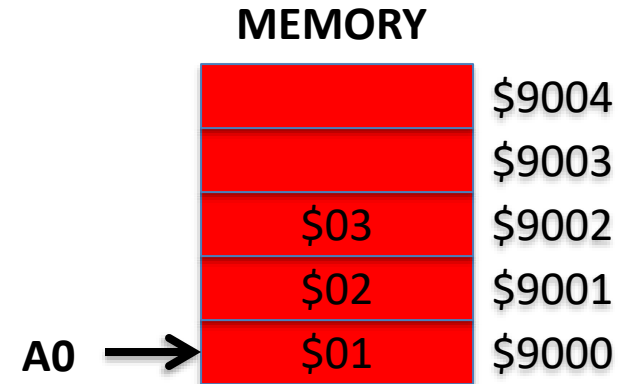
Symbol	Value
list	00009000
sum	00009003
size	00000003

Example 1 – Trace

```

        movea.l    #list, a0
        clr.l      d2
        clr.l      d1
loop    cmpi.b      #size, d1
        bge        exit
        add.b       (a0)+, d2
        addq        #1, d1
        bra        loop
exit    move.b      d2, (a0)

        org        $9000
list    dc.b        1, 2, 3
sum     ds.b        1
size    equ         sum - list
    
```



Symbol Table

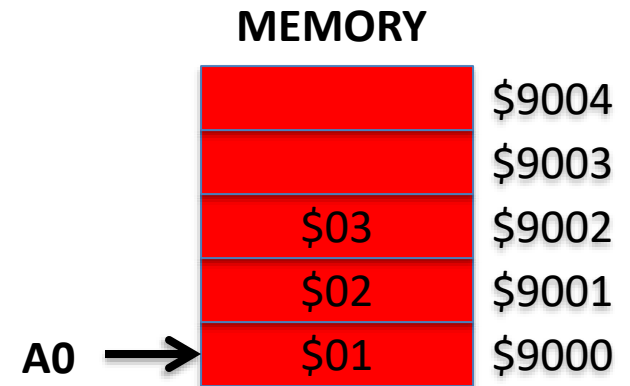
Symbol	Value
list	00009000
sum	00009003
size	00000003

Example 1 – Trace

```

        movea.l    #list, a0
        clr.l      d2
        clr.l      d1
loop    cmpi.b      #size, d1
        bge        exit
        add.b       (a0)+, d2
        addq        #1, d1
        bra        loop
exit    move.b       d2, (a0)

        org         $9000
list    dc.b         1, 2, 3
sum     ds.b         1
size    equ          sum - list
    
```



Symbol Table

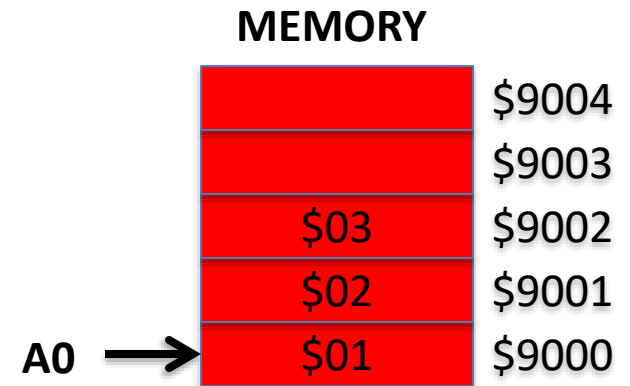
Symbol	Value
list	00009000
sum	00009003
size	00000003

Example 1 – Trace

```

        movea.l    #list, a0
        clr.l      d2
        clr.l      d1
loop    cmpi.b      #size, d1
        bge        exit
        add.b      (a0)+, d2
        addq       #1, d1
        bra        loop
exit    move.b      d2, (a0)

        org        $9000
list    dc.b        1, 2, 3
sum     ds.b        1
size    equ         sum - list
    
```



Symbol Table

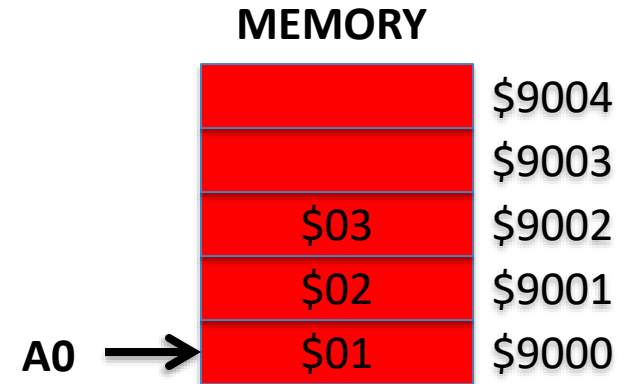
Symbol	Value
list	00009000
sum	00009003
size	00000003

Example 1 – Trace

```

        movea.l    #list, a0
        clr.l      d2
        clr.l      d1
loop    cmpi.b      #size, d1
        bge        exit
        add.b      (a0)+, d2
        addq        #1, d1
        bra        loop
exit    move.b      d2, (a0)

        org        $9000
list    dc.b        1, 2, 3
sum     ds.b        1
size    equ         sum - list
    
```



Symbol Table

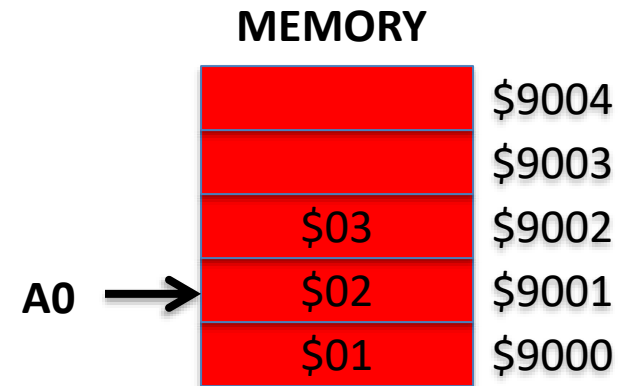
Symbol	Value
list	00009000
sum	00009003
size	00000003

Example 1 – Trace

```

        movea.l    #list, a0
        clr.l      d2
        clr.l      d1
loop    cmpi.b      #size, d1
        bge        exit
        add.b       (a0)+, d2
        addq        #1, d1
        bra        loop
exit    move.b      d2, (a0)

        org        $9000
list    dc.b        1, 2, 3
sum     ds.b        1
size    equ         sum - list
    
```



Symbol Table

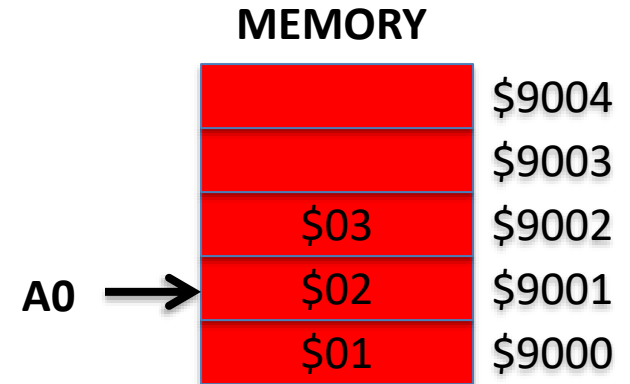
Symbol	Value
list	00009000
sum	00009003
size	00000003

Example 1 – Trace

```

        movea.l    #list, a0
        clr.l      d2
        clr.l      d1
loop    cmpi.b      #size, d1
        bge        exit
        add.b       (a0)+, d2
        addq        #1, d1
        bra        loop
exit    move.b       d2, (a0)

        org        $9000
list    dc.b        1, 2, 3
sum     ds.b        1
size    equ         sum - list
    
```



Symbol Table

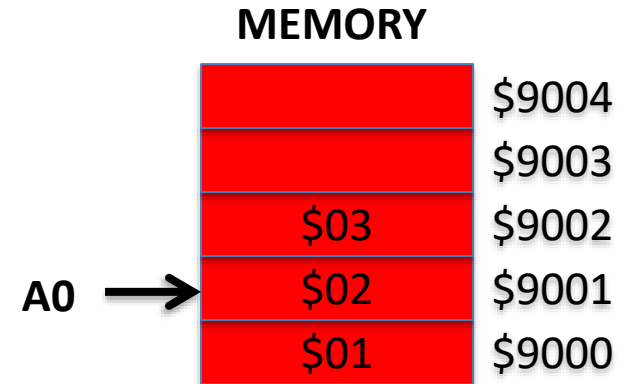
Symbol	Value
list	00009000
sum	00009003
size	00000003

Example 1 – Trace

```

        movea.l    #list, a0
        clr.l      d2
        clr.l      d1
loop    cmpi.b     #size, d1
        bge        exit
        add.b       (a0)+, d2
        addq        #1, d1
        bra        loop
exit    move.b      d2, (a0)

        org         $9000
list    dc.b        1, 2, 3
sum     ds.b        1
size    equ         sum - list
    
```



Symbol Table

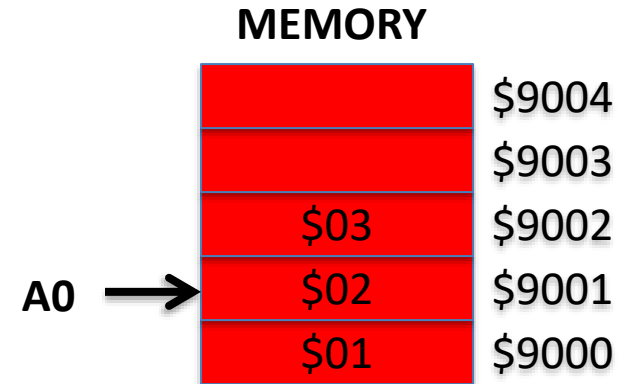
Symbol	Value
list	00009000
sum	00009003
size	00000003

Example 1 – Trace

```

        movea.l    #list, a0
        clr.l      d2
        clr.l      d1
loop    cmpi.b     #size, d1
        bge       exit
        add.b      (a0)+, d2
        addq       #1, d1
        bra       loop
exit    move.b     d2, (a0)

        org        $9000
list    dc.b       1, 2, 3
sum     ds.b       1
size    equ        sum - list
    
```



Symbol Table

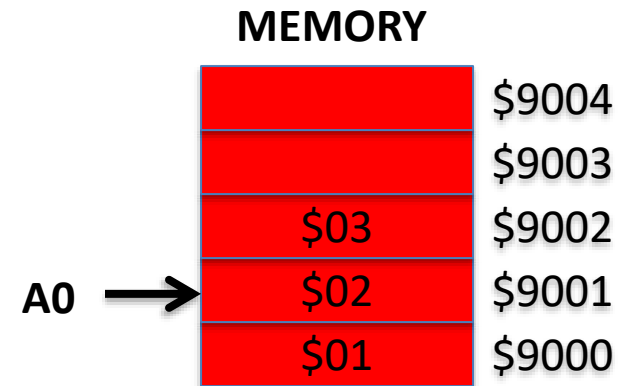
Symbol	Value
list	00009000
sum	00009003
size	00000003

Example 1 – Trace

```

        movea.l    #list, a0
        clr.l      d2
        clr.l      d1
loop    cmpi.b      #size, d1
        bge        exit
        add.b      (a0)+, d2
        addq        #1, d1
        bra        loop
exit    move.b      d2, (a0)

        org        $9000
list    dc.b        1, 2, 3
sum     ds.b        1
size    equ         sum - list
    
```



Symbol Table

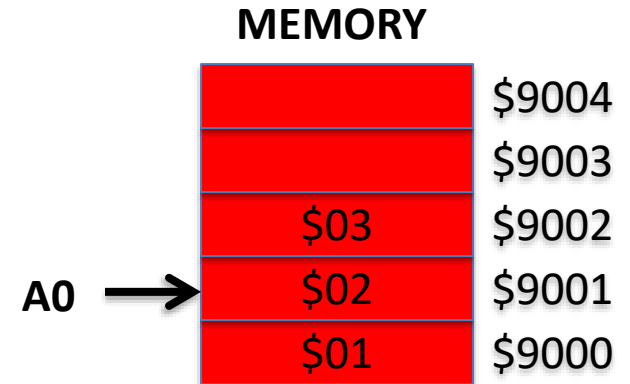
Symbol	Value
list	00009000
sum	00009003
size	00000003

Example 1 – Trace

```

        movea.l    #list, a0
        clr.l      d2
        clr.l      d1
loop    cmpi.b      #size, d1
        bge        exit
        add.b      (a0)+, d2
        addq        #1, d1
        bra        loop
exit    move.b      d2, (a0)

        org        $9000
list    dc.b        1, 2, 3
sum     ds.b        1
size    equ        sum - list
    
```



Symbol Table

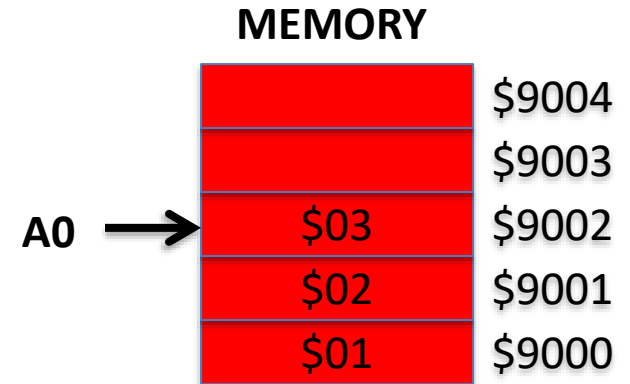
Symbol	Value
list	00009000
sum	00009003
size	00000003

Example 1 – Trace

```

        movea.l    #list, a0
        clr.l      d2
        clr.l      d1
loop    cmpi.b     #size, d1
        bge        exit
        add.b      (a0)+, d2
        addq       #1, d1
        bra        loop
exit    move.b     d2, (a0)

        org        $9000
list    dc.b       1, 2, 3
sum     ds.b       1
size    equ        sum - list
    
```



Symbol Table

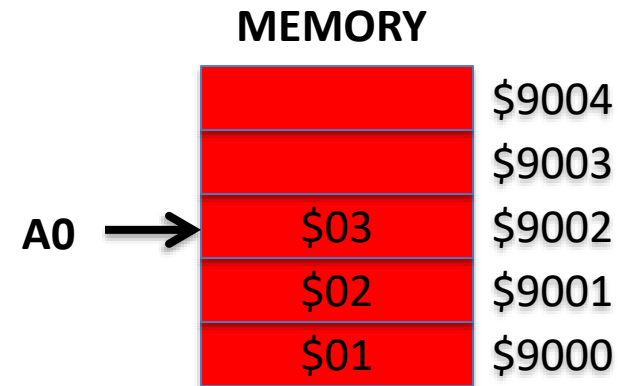
Symbol	Value
list	00009000
sum	00009003
size	00000003

Example 1 – Trace

```

        movea.l    #list, a0
        clr.l      d2
        clr.l      d1
loop    cmpi.b      #size, d1
        bge        exit
        add.b       (a0)+, d2
        addq        #1, d1
        bra        loop
exit    move.b      d2, (a0)

        org        $9000
list    dc.b        1, 2, 3
sum     ds.b        1
size    equ         sum - list
    
```



Symbol Table

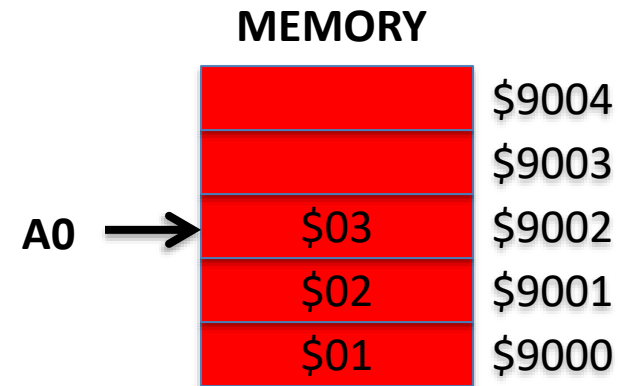
Symbol	Value
list	00009000
sum	00009003
size	00000003

Example 1 – Trace

```

        movea.l    #list, a0
        clr.l      d2
        clr.l      d1
loop    cmpi.b     #size, d1
        bge        exit
        add.b       (a0)+, d2
        addq        #1, d1
        bra        loop
exit    move.b      d2, (a0)

        org        $9000
list    dc.b        1, 2, 3
sum     ds.b        1
size    equ         sum - list
    
```



Symbol Table

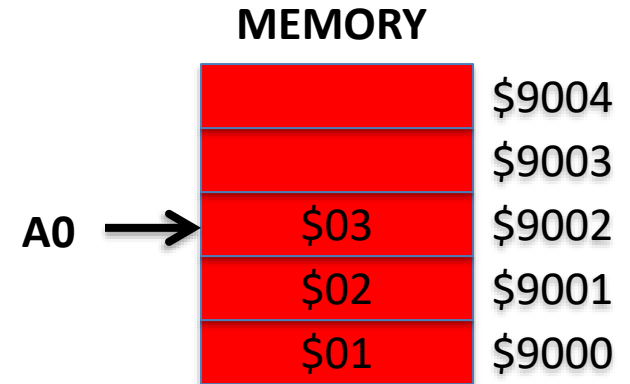
Symbol	Value
list	00009000
sum	00009003
size	00000003

Example 1 – Trace

```

        movea.l    #list, a0
        clr.l      d2
        clr.l      d1
loop    cmpi.b     #size, d1
        bge        exit
        add.b       (a0)+, d2
        addq        #1, d1
        bra        loop
exit    move.b      d2, (a0)

        org        $9000
list    dc.b        1, 2, 3
sum     ds.b        1
size    equ         sum - list
    
```



Symbol Table

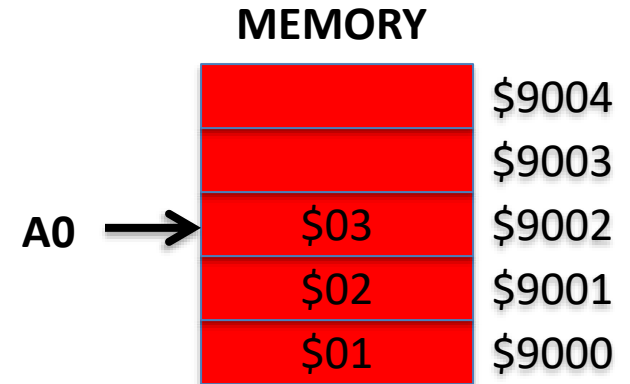
Symbol	Value
list	00009000
sum	00009003
size	00000003

Example 1 – Trace

```

        movea.l    #list, a0
        clr.l      d2
        clr.l      d1
loop    cmpi.b     #size, d1
        bge        exit
        add.b       (a0)+, d2
        addq        #1, d1
        bra        loop
exit    move.b      d2, (a0)

        org        $9000
list    dc.b        1, 2, 3
sum     ds.b        1
size    equ         sum - list
    
```



Symbol Table

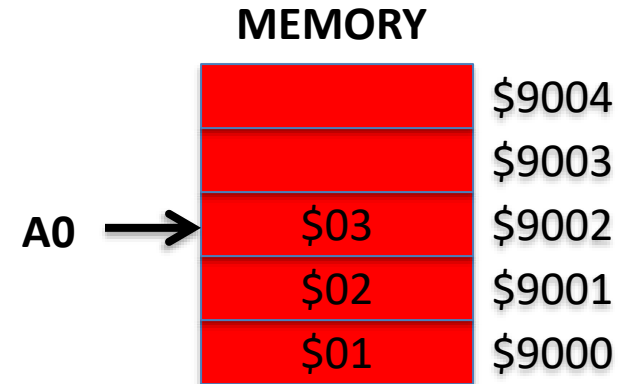
Symbol	Value
list	00009000
sum	00009003
size	00000003

Example 1 – Trace

```

        movea.l    #list, a0
        clr.l      d2
        clr.l      d1
loop     cmpi.b     #size, d1
        bge        exit
        add.b      (a0)+, d2
        addq       #1, d1
        bra        loop
exit     move.b     d2, (a0)

        org        $9000
list     dc.b       1, 2, 3
sum      ds.b       1
size     equ        sum - list
    
```



Symbol Table

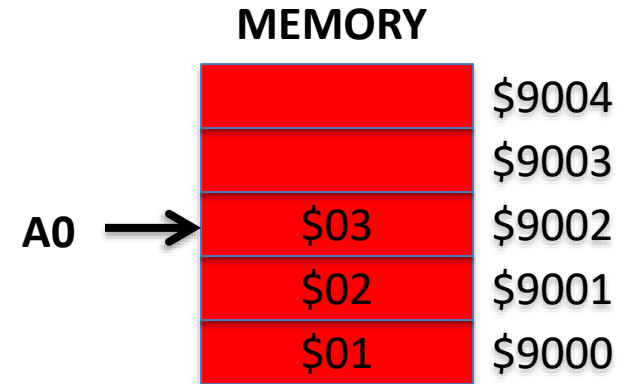
Symbol	Value
list	00009000
sum	00009003
size	00000003

Example 1 – Trace

```

        movea.l    #list, a0
        clr.l      d2
        clr.l      d1
loop    cmpi.b     #size, d1
        bge        exit
        add.b      (a0)+, d2
        addq       #1, d1
        bra        loop
exit    move.b     d2, (a0)

        org        $9000
list    dc.b       1, 2, 3
sum     ds.b       1
size    equ        sum - list
    
```



Symbol Table

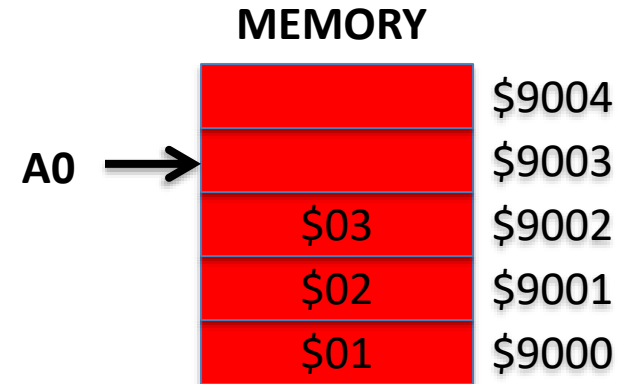
Symbol	Value
list	00009000
sum	00009003
size	00000003

Example 1 – Trace

```

        movea.l    #list, a0
        clr.l      d2
        clr.l      d1
loop     cmpi.b     #size, d1
        bge        exit
        add.b      (a0)+, d2
        addq       #1, d1
        bra        loop
exit     move.b     d2, (a0)

        org        $9000
list     dc.b       1, 2, 3
sum      ds.b       1
size     equ        sum - list
    
```



Symbol Table

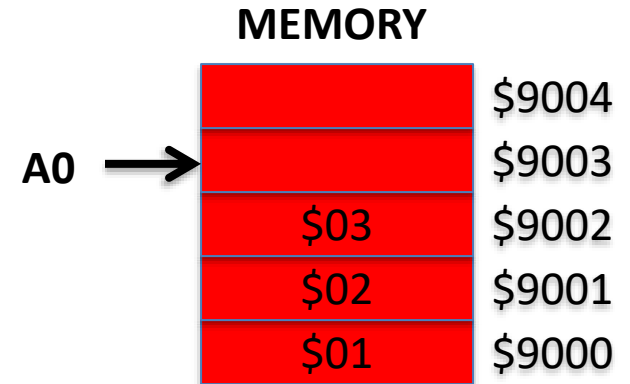
Symbol	Value
list	00009000
sum	00009003
size	00000003

Example 1 – Trace

```

        movea.l    #list, a0
        clr.l      d2
        clr.l      d1
loop    cmpi.b      #size, d1
        bge        exit
        add.b       (a0)+, d2
        addq        #1, d1
        bra        loop
exit    move.b      d2, (a0)

        org        $9000
list    dc.b        1, 2, 3
sum     ds.b        1
size    equ        sum - list
    
```



Symbol Table

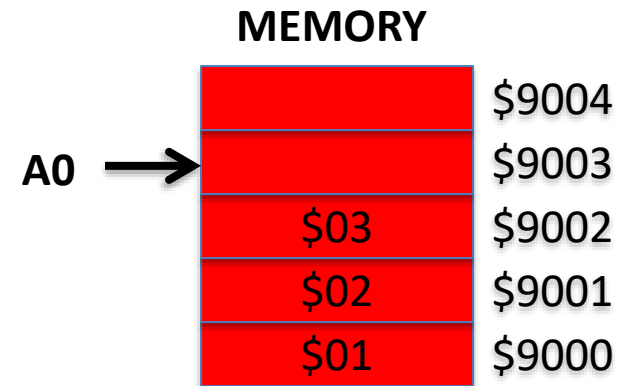
Symbol	Value
list	00009000
sum	00009003
size	00000003

Example 1 – Trace

```

        movea.l    #list, a0
        clr.l      d2
        clr.l      d1
loop    cmpi.b     #size, d1
        bge        exit
        add.b       (a0)+, d2
        addq        #1, d1
        bra        loop
exit    move.b      d2, (a0)

        org        $9000
list    dc.b        1, 2, 3
sum     ds.b        1
size    equ         sum - list
    
```



Symbol Table

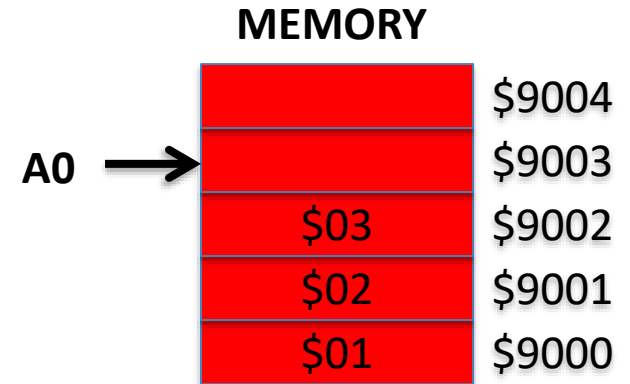
Symbol	Value
list	00009000
sum	00009003
size	00000003

Example 1 – Trace

```

        movea.l    #list, a0
        clr.l      d2
        clr.l      d1
loop    cmpi.b      #size, d1
        bge        exit
        add.b       (a0)+, d2
        addq        #1, d1
        bra         loop
exit    move.b      d2, (a0)

        org         $9000
list    dc.b        1, 2, 3
sum     ds.b        1
size    equ         sum - list
    
```



Symbol Table

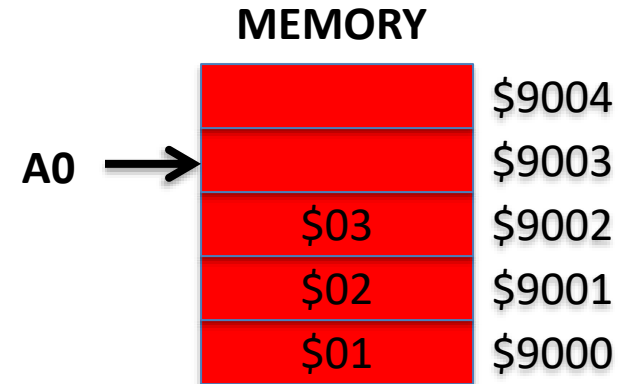
Symbol	Value
list	00009000
sum	00009003
size	00000003

Example 1 – Trace

```

        movea.l    #list, a0
        clr.l      d2
        clr.l      d1
loop    cmpi.b      #size, d1
        bge        exit
        add.b       (a0)+, d2
        addq        #1, d1
        bra        loop
exit    move.b       d2, (a0)

        org         $9000
list    dc.b         1, 2, 3
sum     ds.b         1
size    equ          sum - list
    
```



Symbol Table

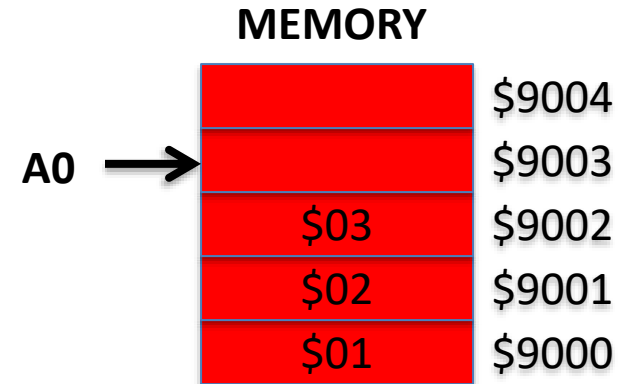
Symbol	Value
list	00009000
sum	00009003
size	00000003

Example 1 – Trace

```

        movea.l    #list, a0
        clr.l      d2
        clr.l      d1
loop    cmpi.b     #size, d1
        bge        exit
        add.b       (a0)+, d2
        addq        #1, d1
        bra        loop
exit    move.b    d2, (a0)

        org        $9000
list    dc.b        1, 2, 3
sum     ds.b        1
size    equ         sum - list
    
```



Symbol Table

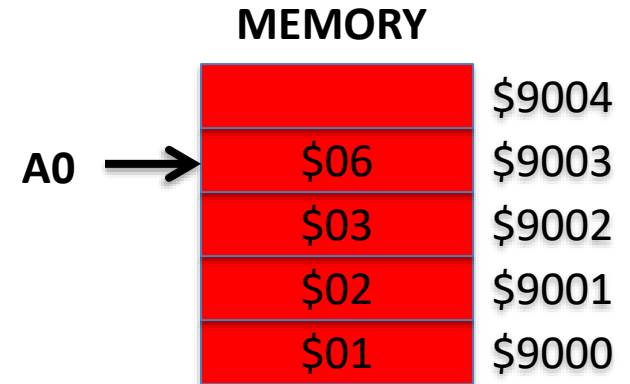
Symbol	Value
list	00009000
sum	00009003
size	00000003

Example 1 – Trace

```

        movea.l    #list, a0
        clr.l      d2
        clr.l      d1
loop     cmpi.b     #size, d1
        bge        exit
        add.b       (a0)+, d2
        addq        #1, d1
        bra         loop
exit     move.b     d2, (a0)

        org         $9000
list     dc.b       1, 2, 3
sum      ds.b       1
size     equ        sum - list
    
```



Symbol Table

Symbol	Value
list	00009000
sum	00009003
size	00000003

Example 2 – Problem Description

- Write a program to count the number of (strictly) positive numbers in an array of numbers
 - Assumptions
 - Array is stored at location LIST
 - Numbers are bytes
 - Label SIZE indicates the length of the array
 - The count is to be stored at the end of the array

Example 2 – Pseudo Code

- Partial C code

```
ptr = &LIST;  
positive = 0;  
counter = 0;  
  
while(counter < SIZE) {  
    if(*ptr++ > 0)  
        positive++;  
    counter++;  
}  
*ptr = positive;
```

Example 2 – Assembler Code

```
* A0(pointer to LIST), D1 (loop counter), D2(positive)

        movea.l    #list,a0        ;initialize ptr
        clr.b      d2              ;positive=0
        clr.b      d1              ;counter=0
loop     cmpi.b     #size,d1        ;last byte?
        bge        exit            ;yes, goto exit
        cmpi.b     #0,(a0)+        ;if byte not positive
        ble       cont            ;then don't count
        addq      #1,d2          ;add to positive
cont    addq       #1,d1            ;counter++
        bra        loop            ;do it again
exit     move.b     d2,(a0)         ;store positive
                                           ;return to 68KMB

        org        $9000

list     dc.b       1,-2,-3       ;array of bytes
pos     ds.b       1               ;location of positive
size     equ        pos - list    ;array size
```

Testing a Single Operand

TST Test an Operand

Syntax: TST <ea>

Operation: CCR \leftarrow operand - zero

Dn	An	(An)	(An)+	-(An)	d(An)	d(An,Xn)	ABS.W	ABS.L	Imm
✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	

Example 2 – Assembler Code Revisited

```
* A0(pointer to LIST), D1 (loop counter), D2(positive)
    movea.l    #list,a0        ;initialize ptr
    move.b     d2              ;positive=0
    move.b     d1              ;counter=0
loop   cmpi.b   #size,d1       ;last byte?
       bge     exit           ;yes, goto exit
       tst.b    (a0)+          ;byte negative or zero?
       ble     cont           ;then don't count
       addq    #1,d2          ;add to positive
cont   addq     #1,d1          ;counter++
       bra     loop           ;do it again
exit   move.b   d2,(a0)        ;store sum
                                   ;return to 68KMB

    org        $9000
list   dc.b     1,-2,-3       ;array of bytes
pos    ds.b     1             ;location of positive
size   equ      pos - list    ;array size
```

Example 3

- How would you modify the previous program if the numbers in the array were unsigned and you wanted to find those with values greater than 127?

Example 3

- How would you modify the previous program if the numbers in the array were unsigned and you wanted to find those with values greater than 127?

```
ptr = &LIST;
counter = 0;
greater = 0;

while(counter < SIZE) {
    if(*ptr++ > 127)
        greater++;
    counter++;
}
*ptr = greater;
```

Example 3 – Assembler Code

```
* A0(pointer to LIST), D1 (loop counter) D2(greater)

        movea.l    #list,a0        ;initialize ptr
        move.b     d2                ;positive=0
        move.b     d1                ;counter=0
loop     cmpi.b     #size,d1         ;last byte?
        bge        exit             ;yes, goto exit
        cmpi.b     #127, (A0) +      ;byte <= 127?
        bls       cont             ;then don't count
        addq       #1,d2             ;add to greater
cont     addq       #1,d1             ;counter++
        bra        loop             ;do it again
exit     move.b     d2, (a0)         ;store sum
                                           ;return to 68KMB

        org        $9000
list     dc.b       1,-2,-3         ;array of bytes
grt     ds.b       1                ;location of greater
size     equ        grt - list      ;array size
```

Example 4

- How would you modify the previous program if the array contained characters and you wanted to count the number of upper-case alphabetical characters?

Example 4

- How would you modify the previous program if the array contained characters and you wanted to count the number of upper-case alphabetical characters?

```
ptr = LIST;
counter = 0;
upper = 0;

while(counter < SIZE) {
    if(*ptr >= 'A' && *ptr <= 'Z')
        upper++;
    ptr++;
    counter++;
}
*ptr = upper;
```

Example 4 – Assembler Code

*** A0 (pointer to LIST), D1 (loop counter) D2 (upper)**

```
        movea.l    #list,a0        ;initialize ptr
        move.b     d2              ;positive=0
        move.b     d1              ;counter=0
loop    cmpi.b     #size,d1         ;last byte?
        bge        exit            ;yes, goto exit
        cmpi.b     #'A', (A0)      ;byte before 'A'?
        blo        cont            ;then don't count
        cmpi.b     #'Z', (A0)      ;byte after 'Z'?
        bhi        cont            ;then don't count
        addq       #1,d2            ;add to upper
cont    addq       #1,d1            ;counter++
        adda.l     #1,a0            ;point to next char
        bra        loop            ;do it again
exit    move.b     d2, (a0)         ;store sum
                                           ;return to 68KMB
```

*** data does not change**

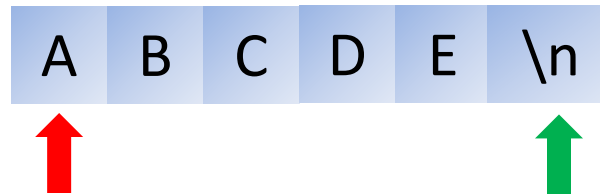
Example 5 – Problem Description

- Write a program to reverse the characters in a character array that is terminated with a carriage return
 - Assumption
 - No additional memory is available



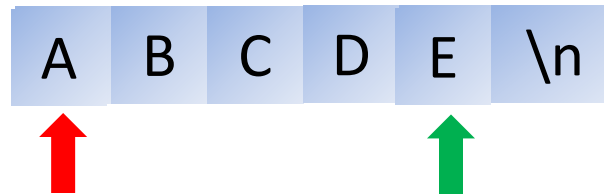
Example 5 – Problem Description

- Write a program to reverse the characters in a character array that is terminated with a carriage return
 - Assumption
 - No additional memory is available



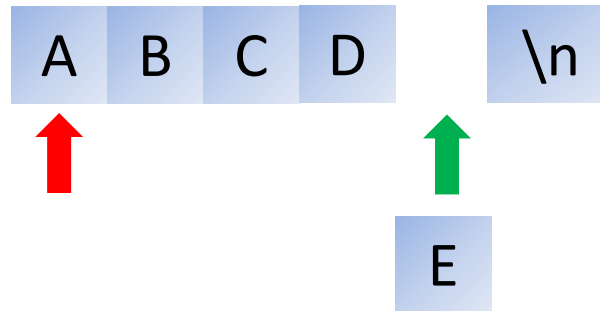
Example 5 – Problem Description

- Write a program to reverse the characters in a character array that is terminated with a carriage return
 - Assumption
 - No additional memory is available



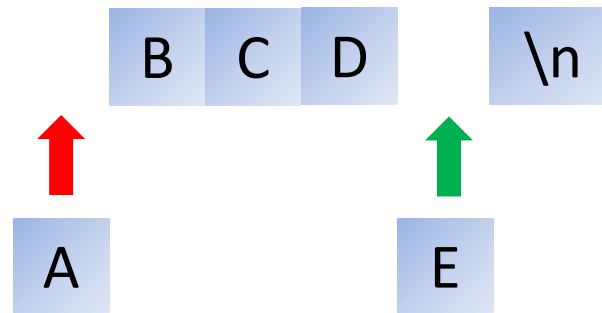
Example 5 – Problem Description

- Write a program to reverse the characters in a character array that is terminated with a carriage return
 - Assumption
 - No additional memory is available



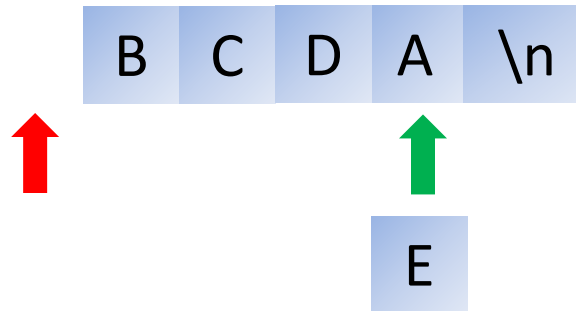
Example 5 – Problem Description

- Write a program to reverse the characters in a character array that is terminated with a carriage return
 - Assumption
 - No additional memory is available



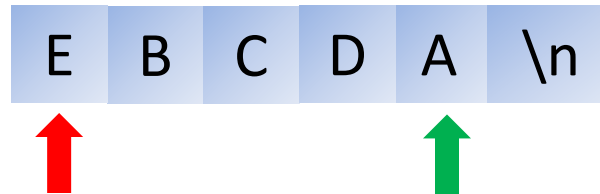
Example 5 – Problem Description

- Write a program to reverse the characters in a character array that is terminated with a carriage return
 - Assumption
 - No additional memory is available



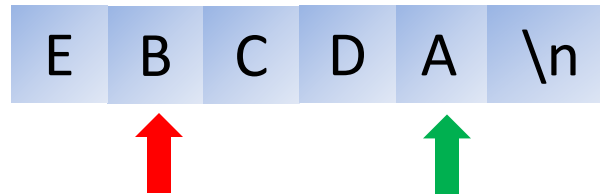
Example 5 – Problem Description

- Write a program to reverse the characters in a character array that is terminated with a carriage return
 - Assumption
 - No additional memory is available



Example 5 – Problem Description

- Write a program to reverse the characters in a character array that is terminated with a carriage return
 - Assumption
 - No additional memory is available



Example 5 – Assembler Code

*** A0/A1 (ptrs to start/end of string), D0 (temporary)**

*** Position ptr (a1) at end of string**

```
        movea.l    #string,a1    ;point to start of string
loop1   cmpi.b     #$D,(a1)+      ;carriage return?
        bne        loop1         ;no: try again
        suba.l     #1,a1         ;backup one byte
```

*** Reverse characters**

```
        movea.l    #string,a0    ;point to start of string
loop2   cmpa.l     a0,a1         ;if A1 <= A0
        bls        exit         ;then string is reversed
        move.b     (a0),d0       ;otherwise
        move.b     -(a1),(a0)+    ;swap
        move.b     d0,(a1)       ;bytes
        bra        loop2        ;do it again!
exit     ;return to 68KMB
string  dc.b       'ABCDE',$D   ;string to reverse
```

Example 5 – Determining End of String

* Position ptr (a1) at end of string

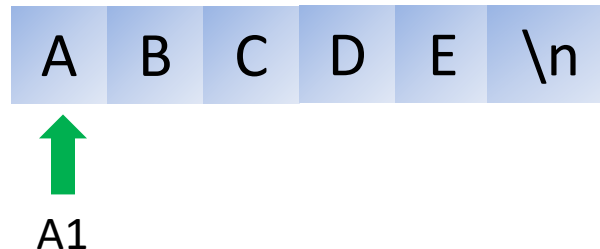
```
      movea.l    #string,a1    ;point to start of string
loop1 cmpi.b     #$D,(a1)+      ;carriage return?
      bne       loop1          ;no(Z=0): try again
      suba.l     #1,a1         ;backup one byte
```

A	B	C	D	E	\n
---	---	---	---	---	----

Example 5 – Determining End of String

*** Position ptr (a1) at end of string**

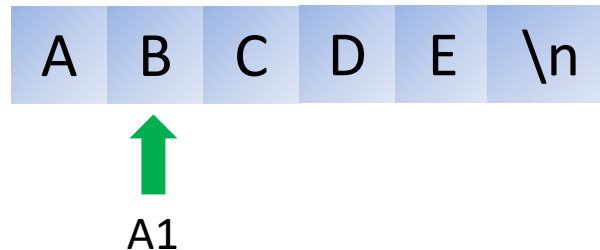
```
        movea.l    #string, a1    ;point to start of string
loop1   cmpi.b     #$D, (a1)+      ;carriage return?
        bne        loop1          ;no(Z=0): try again
        suba.l     #1, a1          ;backup one byte
```



Example 5 – Determining End of String

*** Position ptr (a1) at end of string**

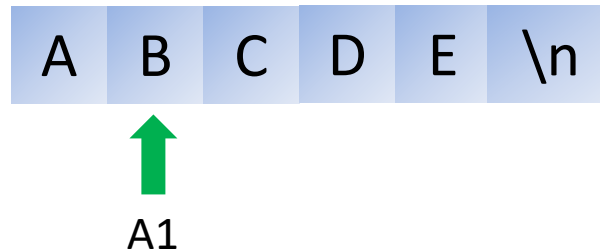
```
        movea.l    #string, a1    ;point to start of string
loop1   cmpi.b     #$D, (a1)+      ;carriage return?
        bne        loop1          ;no(Z=0): try again
        suba.l     #1, a1          ;backup one byte
```



Example 5 – Determining End of String

*** Position ptr (a1) at end of string**

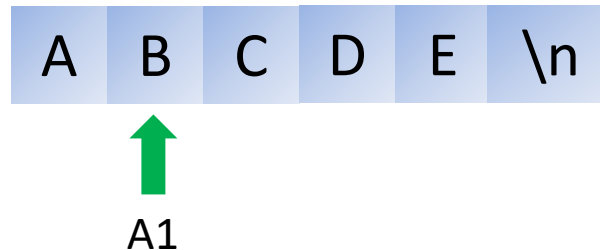
```
        movea.l    #string,a1    ;point to start of string
loop1   cmpi.b     #$D,(a1)+      ;carriage return?
        bne        loop1         ;no(Z=0): try again
        suba.l     #1,a1         ;backup one byte
```



Example 5 – Determining End of String

*** Position ptr (a1) at end of string**

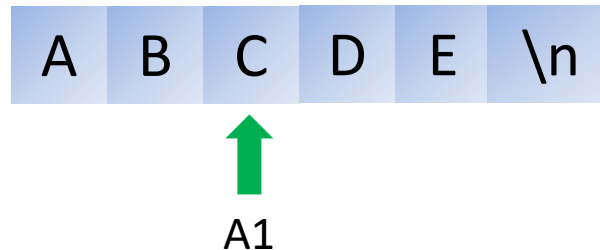
```
loop1    movea.l    #string,a1    ;point to start of string
         cmpi.b     #$D,(a1)+     ;carriage return?
         bne        loop1         ;no(Z=0): try again
         suba.l     #1,a1         ;backup one byte
```



Example 5 – Determining End of String

* Position ptr (a1) at end of string

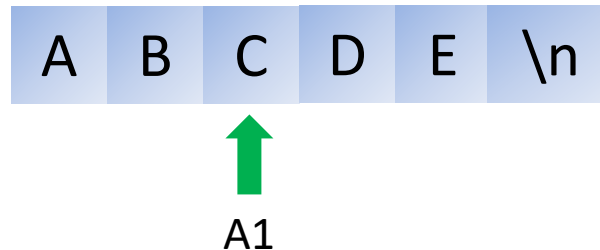
```
      movea.l      #string, a1      ;point to start of string
loop1  cmpi.b      #$D, (a1)+      ;carriage return?
      bne         loop1            ;no(Z=0): try again
      suba.l      #1, a1           ;backup one byte
```



Example 5 – Determining End of String

* Position ptr (a1) at end of string

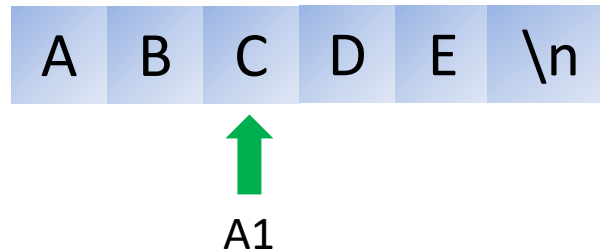
```
        movea.l    #string, a1    ;point to start of string
loop1   cmpi.b     #$D, (a1)+      ;carriage return?
        bne        loop1          ;no (Z=0): try again
        suba.l     #1, a1         ;backup one byte
```



Example 5 – Determining End of String

* Position ptr (a1) at end of string

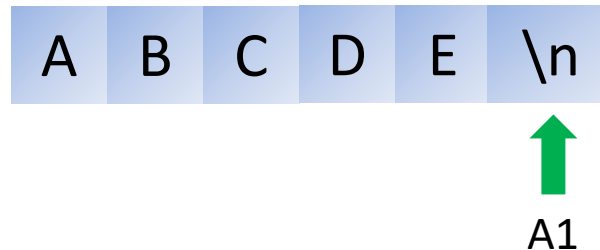
```
        movea.l    #string, a1    ;point to start of string
loop1   cmpi.b     #$D, (a1)+      ;carriage return?
        bne        loop1          ;no(Z=0): try again
        suba.l     #1, a1          ;backup one byte
```



Example 5 – Determining End of String

* Position ptr (a1) at end of string

```
        movea.l    #string, a1    ;point to start of string
loop1   cmpi.b     #$D, (a1)+      ;carriage return?
        bne        loop1          ;no(Z=0): try again
        suba.l     #1, a1         ;backup one byte
```



Example 5 – Determining End of String

* Position ptr (a1) at end of string

```
        movea.l    #string, a1    ;point to start of string
loop1   cmpi.b     #$D, (a1)+      ;carriage return?
        bne        loop1          ;no(Z=0): try again
        suba.l     #1, a1         ;backup one byte
```

A	B	C	D	E	\n
---	---	---	---	---	----



A1

Example 5 – Determining End of String

* Position ptr (a1) at end of string

```
        movea.l    #string, a1    ;point to start of string
loop1   cmpi.b     #$D, (a1)+      ;carriage return?
        bne        loop1          ;no (Z=0): try again
        suba.l     #1, a1          ;backup one byte
```

A	B	C	D	E	\n
---	---	---	---	---	----



A1

Example 5 – Determining End of String

*** Position ptr (a1) at end of string**

```
        movea.l    #string, a1    ;point to start of string
loop1   cmpi.b     #$D, (a1)+      ;carriage return?
        bne        loop1          ;no(Z=0): try again
        suba.l     #1, a1          ;backup one byte
```

A	B	C	D	E	\n
---	---	---	---	---	----

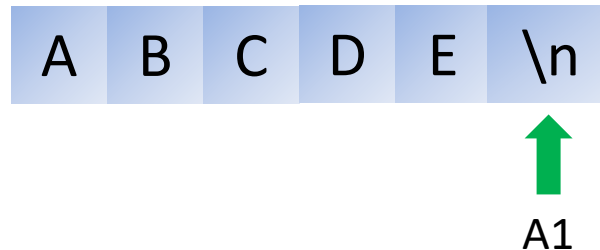


A1

Example 5 – Determining End of String

*** Position ptr (a1) at end of string**

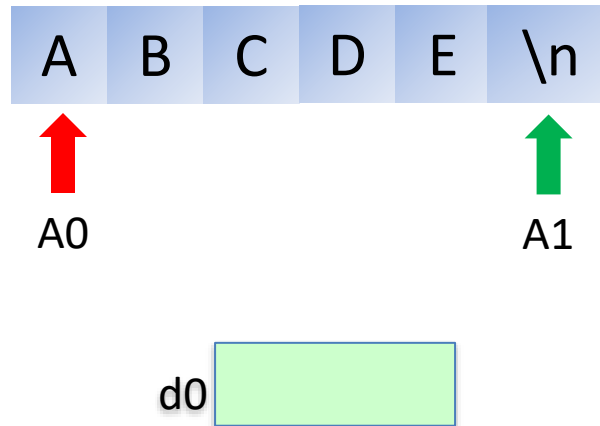
```
        movea.l    #string, a1    ;point to start of string
loop1   cmpi.b     #$D, (a1)+      ;carriage return?
        bne        loop1          ;no(Z=0): try again
        suba.l     #1, a1          ;backup one byte
```



Example 5 – Swapping Characters

* swap pair of chracters

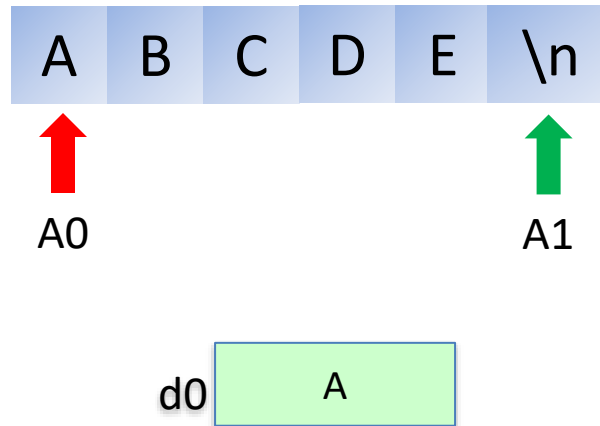
```
move.b      (a0), d0      ;save bottom char
move.b      -(a1), (a0)+  ;move top char to bottom
move.b      d0, (a1)      ;move bottom char to top
```



Example 5 – Swapping Characters

* swap pair of chracters

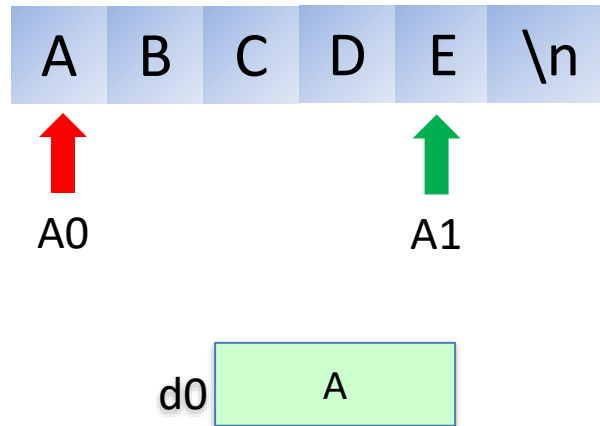
```
move.b      (a0), d0      ;save bottom char
move.b     -(a1), (a0)+   ;move top char to bottom
move.b      d0, (a1)      ;move bottom char to top
```



Example 5 – Swapping Characters

* swap pair of chracters

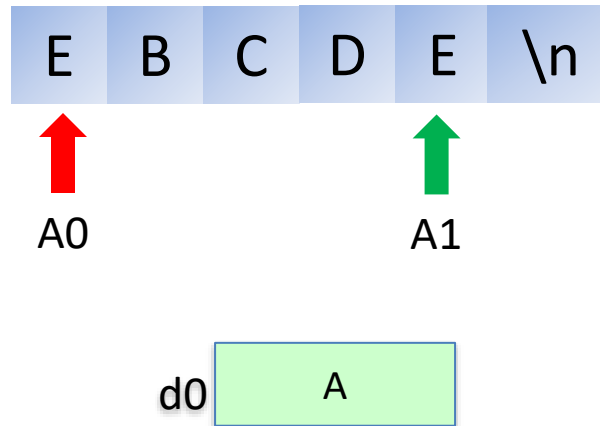
```
move.b      (a0), d0      ;save bottom char
move.b     -(a1), (a0)+   ;move top char to bottom
move.b      d0, (a1)      ;move bottom char to top
```



Example 5 – Swapping Characters

* swap pair of chracters

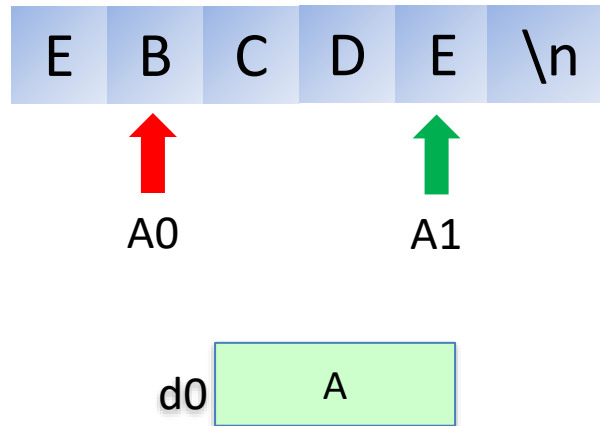
```
move.b      (a0), d0      ;save bottom char
move.b     -(a1), (a0)+   ;move top char to bottom
move.b      d0, (a1)      ;move bottom char to top
```



Example 5 – Swapping Characters

* swap pair of chracters

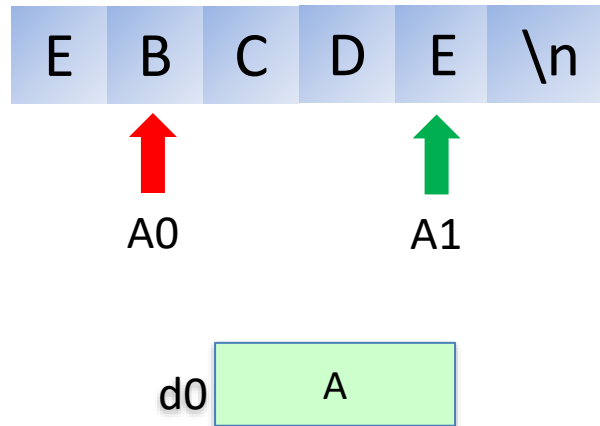
```
move.b      (a0), d0      ;save bottom char
move.b     -(a1), (a0)+   ;move top char to bottom
move.b      d0, (a1)      ;move bottom char to top
```



Example 5 – Swapping Characters

* swap pair of chracters

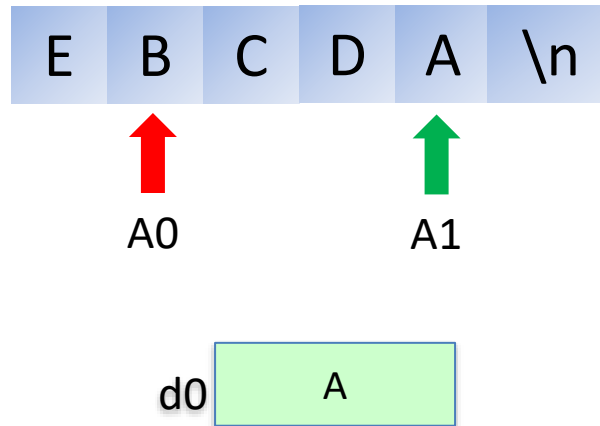
```
move.b      (a0), d0      ;save bottom char
move.b      -(a1), (a0)+  ;move top char to bottom
move.b      d0, (a1)    ;move bottom char to top
```



Example 5 – Swapping Characters

* swap pair of chracters

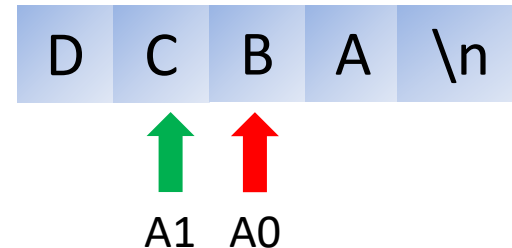
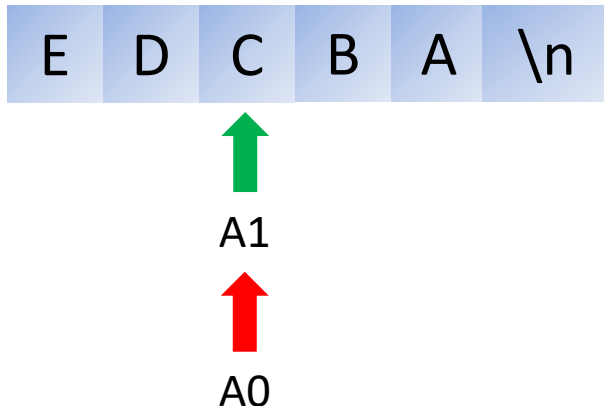
```
move.b      (a0), d0      ;save bottom char
move.b      -(a1), (a0)+  ;move top char to bottom
move.b      d0, (a1)    ;move bottom char to top
```



Example 5 – When is the String Reversed?

* Loop exit condition

```
loop2      cmpa.l  a0,a1      ;if A1 <= A0  
           bls     exit      ;then string is reversed
```



Summary

- Use unsigned branches when comparing
 - Unsigned integers
 - Characters
 - Addresses
- Only use signed branches when comparing 2's complement integers
- Use CMPA when comparing pointers
- Use CMPI when comparing a constant to a value
- Be careful when combining pointer arithmetic with short-circuit evaluation