

Assembly Language Structure

1. Instruction Set

Opcode	Operand	Cycles	Description
LDA	\$A	2	Loads data from address \$A to AX (accumulator).
STA	\$A	2	Stores data to address \$A from AX.
MOV	\$A, \$B	4	Moves data at address \$A to address \$B.
JMP	\$Q	2	Jumps to next instruction at address \$Q.
JCB	\$Q	2	Jumps to \$Q if “Carry” flag is high.
JAL	\$Q	2	Jumps to \$Q if “A Larger” flag is high.
JEQ	\$Q	2	Jumps to \$Q if “Equal” flag is high.
JZR	\$Q	2	Jumps to \$Q if “Zero” flag is high.
PHS	\$A	4	Push data at address \$A to stack.
PLS	\$A	4	Pull data to address \$A from stack.
NOP		8	No operation (useful for sleep).
HLT		1	Halt until reset.
ADD	\$A, \$B	4	Add the data contained within addresses \$A and \$B.
SUB	\$A, \$B	4	Subtract the data contained within addresses \$A and \$B.
MUL	\$A, \$B	4	Multiply the data contained within addresses \$A and \$B.
CMP	\$A, \$B	4	Bitwise compare data at addresses \$A against \$B.
ANA	\$A	3	Logical AND data in AX with data at address \$A.
ORA	\$A	3	Logical OR data in AX with data at address \$A.
XRA	\$A	3	Logical XOR data in AX with data at address \$A.
NOT	\$A	3	Logical NOT data at address \$A.

2. Sourcefile Structure

```
; ***** ABACUS-8 ASSEMBLY GUIDE *****
; Version 0.1 (26/01/2026)
; (c) 2026 KemalAbizar
;
; This is how comments are written. Current version of Abacus-8'
; assembler does not support multi-line comments, such as ones
; in Python utilizing triple quote or double-quote symbols. Hence,
; one must manually write new lines and add semicolon symbol, only
; then can "multi-line" comments be made.
;
; NOTE: be sure to only have maximum of one semicolons per line!

; Program segment. This is where one writes the program he/she
; desires the computer to execute. Any other instruction lines, or
; instruction loops written outside of this scope, will be ignored.
.prog:
count:          ; Loop descriptor / label.
    add x,y
    sta z
    mov y,x
    mov z,y
    cmp x,l
    jal terminate
    jmp count
terminate:      ; Another loop descriptor / label.
    lda mssg
    hlt

; Data segment. All variables necessary are declared here.
; NOTE: variables must always be declared with ':'= symbols.
.data:
x := $00
y := $01
z := $00
l := $5f
mssg := $e2
```

3. How to Write, Assemble and Run the Program

Writing the assembly sourcefile for Abacus-8 won't require anything more than basic text editors (Notepad/++, MS Word etc.) or program editors (MS Visual Studio Code). After one finishes writing the program, it must be saved in the project folder titled "assembly," which also contains a Python program titled "assembler.py," as shown in figures below.

assembly	Initial commit v0.1	last week
circuits	Initial commit v0.1	last week
hexfiles	Initial commit v0.1	last week
LICENSE	Initial commit	last week

Name	Last commit message	Last commit date
..		
assembler.py	Initial commit v0.1	last week
fibonacci.asm	Initial commit v0.1	last week
testrun1.asm	Initial commit v0.1	last week
testrun2.asm	Initial commit v0.1	last week
testrun3.asm	Initial commit v0.1	last week
testrun4.asm	Initial commit v0.1	last week

Open a Command Prompt (Windows) or Terminal (Linux), then change the directory to access the "assembly" folder. To compile (technically it's called assemble) the sourcefile that one just wrote, type the following command shown in green box, then press Enter. The output file, highlighted by yellow box, contains the generated hexadecimal data and their corresponding memory locations. Open another empty text/program editor window, then copy all generated memory contents into it; save it with identical name as the assembly sourcefile, but this time with .hex extension. Save the .hex file into the "hexfiles" folder.

```
C:\Users\M. Kemal Abizar\Documents\Projek\Computer\assembly> python assembler.py fibonacci.asm
v3.0 hex words addressed
00: 00 80
02: 80 80 81
05: 10 82
07: 20 81 80
0a: 20 82 81
0d: b0 82 83
10: 3a 14
12: 30 00
14: 00 80
16: 70
80: 00
81: 01
82: 00
83: 1f
C:\Users\M. Kemal Abizar\Documents\Projek\Computer\assembly>
```

The final step is to open the circuit file (ones with .circ extension), then right-click the RAM or "Memory" module, which would show a dropdown menu named "Load Image." Click this, then double-click on your recently compiled hexfile; this way, one have successfully loaded your program into the Abacus-8 computer. All one needs to do, is to enable auto-clock by pressing Ctrl+K, and observe the computer coming to life.

