

# Coding Standards for EELE465

- 1) Program Headers should follow the following format:

```
*****
;
;*   Program Name: Lab# - Title of Lab
;*   Author Names: Both your's and your partner's
;*   Date:
;*   Description: This should be a succinct and informative description
;*                of the way in which this program is meant to
;*                operate. Be brief, but let the reader know what is
;*                supposed to happen.
;*
;*
;*
;*****
```

- 2) Subroutine headers should be as follows:

```
*****
;
;*   Subroutine Name: Use the same name as entry label for subroutine
;*   Description: This should be a succinct and informative description
;*                of the way in which this subroutine is meant to
;*                operate. Be brief, but let the reader know what is
;*                supposed to happen.
;*   Registers Modified: If this subroutine modifies any of the accumulators
;*                        or registers let the reader know which ones
;*   Entry Variables: List any variables referenced in this subroutine
;*                   that are defined in other files
;*   Exit Variables: List the variable that will carry values back to
;*                  other portions of the program.
;*****
```

- 3) Code commenting:

Code should be commented in a pseudo code fashion that makes the assembly more readable and makes writing the flow charts easier. For Example:

```
;IF count == 30
    LDA  count
    CMP  #30
    BNE  not_equal_to_30
;THEN do what ever needed for equal condition
    { write code to do then condition }
;END_IF count == 30
not_equal_to_30:
```

Comments at the end of lines should help further understanding of things which are not immediately apparent. This is also a good place to explain “magic numbers” and any “clever” coding done so that it makes sense a week or more from when you were writing it, to someone reading your code for the first time.

Following is a full example from Freescale.

```

;*****
;*****
;
;           Subroutine DelaymS3 - Delay for whole number of milliseconds
;
;*****
;
; File Name: delayms3.ASM                      Copyright (c) Motorola 1997
;
; Current Revision: 1.00
; Current Release Level: PA
; Current Revision Release Date: 02/11/97
;
; Current Release Written By: David Yoder
;                               Motorola CMCU Applications - Austin, Texas
;
; Assembled Under: IASM08    Ver. 3.03
;
; Documentation File Name: n/a                      Revision: n/a
;
; Brief Description of Module Purpose:
;           The routine delays for a whole number of milliseconds.
;           Minimum = 1mS, Maximum = 256mS.
;           Assumes an HC08 CPU with 1.2288MHz bus speed.
;           Assumes no bus cycles are stolen by a coprocessor.
;           Will Reset a cop_a module during the delay
;
; Part Family Software Module Works With:  HC08
; Part Module Software Module Works With:  cpu8_a, cop_a
; Part Module Software Module Tested With: cpu8_a21, cop_a01
;
; Calling Sequence: LDA #desired number of milliseconds
;                   JSR DelaymS3_Body
;
; Entry Label:           DelaymS3_Body
; Module Size (Bytes):    29 bytes
; Stack Space Used (Bytes): 4 bytes
; RAM Used (Bytes):      0
; Worst Case Execution (Cycles): 314398 cycles (with $00 in Acc)
; Entry Conditions:      # of mS to delay in Acc
; Part Resources Needed:  CPU08 running at 1.2288MHz bus frequency
; External Variables Used: none
; Subroutines Used:      none
; Number of Exit Points: 1
;   Exit Label:          DelaymS3015
;   Exit Conditions:      Registers left as they were when the
;                           routine was called
;

```

```

;
; Full Functional Description of Module Design:
;
; This routine delays operation for a whole number of milliseconds.
; The routine does not alter any registers.
; Accuracy is +.025%(256mS delay) - +2.1%(1mS delay) of the desired time.
; Accuracy is +.064mS(256mS delay) - +.022mS(1mS delay)
; The number of milliseconds to delay is passed in the accumulator.
; An 1.2288MHz bus is assumed.
; The smallest delay is 1256 cycles which occurs when Acc = 1 (1mS).
; The largest delay is 314651 cycles which occurs when Acc = 0 (256mS).
;
; Please note that passing 0 will NOT result in zero delay, but 256mS delay.
;
;
; The number of milliseconds to delay is passed in the accumulator. The
; routine is formed by two loops. The inner loop (DelaymS020) executes in
; 1224 cycles. The outer loop executes once for each millisecond and adds
; 5 bus cyces each time through the loop. This creates 1228 cycles for
; each millisecond of delay. The JSR, RTS, and stacking instructions add 30
; bus cycles to the total time.
;
; The COP Watchdog is reset each time through the inner loop.
;
; The exact number of cycles for this routine to execute may be calculated
; from:
;
;         cycles = 27 + ( Acc * 1229 )
;
; Upon exit, all registers will be returned to their previous values
;
;
;*****
;
; Update History:
; Rev:      Author:      Date:      Description of Change:
; ----      -
; ESS 1.0   Yoder        09/13/94   Original Release
; ESS 1.2   Yoder        07/20/95   Ported to MASM 5.0
; ESS 1.3   Yoder        10/16/96   Fixed incorrect delay time
;
;*****
;*****
;
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;                                                                              *
;*****
;*****
PAGE
;*****
;
; Delay for XmS
;
; Number of mS is passed through the accumulator.
;
;*****
DelaymS3_Body:
                psha                ;5 cycles for JSR ext
                pshx                ;2 Stack Accumulator
                pshh                ;2 Stack Index Register X
                tax                 ;2 Stack Index Register H
                tpa                 ;1 Save Accumulator in Index X
                psha                ;1 Get Condition Code reg into Acc
                txa                 ;2 Stack Condition Code reg
                txa                 ;1 Restore Accumulator

DelaymS3010:

DelaymS3020:    ldhx                #$005E                ; 3 Load delay into H:X
DelaymS3030:    aix                 #-1                  ; 2 Decrement delay
                sta                 $FFFF                ;$FFFF=COPCTL , 4 Kick the WDOG so the part
doesn't reset
                nop                 ; 1 Burn 1 cycle
                cphx                #0                   ; 3 Done yet?
                bne                 DelaymS3030           ; 3 Branch if not done
                nop                 ; 3+(13*94)=1225
                nop                 ; 1 burn 1 bus cycle
                dbnza               DelaymS3010          ; 3 decrement # of mS to delay
                nop                 ; branch if not done
                nop                 ; Acc*(1225+4) = Acc * 1229

                pula                ;2 Unstack Condition Code register data
                tap                 ;1 Restore Condition Code register
                pulh                ;2 Unstack Index Register H
                pulx                ;2 Unstack Index Register X
                pula                ;2 Unstack Accumulator

DelaymS3015:    rts                 ;4 all done - return to calling routine
                nop                 ;27 + Acc*1229

```

# Flow Charting

Flow charts should be setup so that all flow is vertical, and that the execution steps follow the pseudo code written into your program.



