

Amoral Programming Language

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Introduction

Amoral is a 16-bit programming language designed for the 6502, though it is not limited to it. It is based around an extremely simple conceptual virtual machine that has one 16-bit register; operations are all on this 16-bit register. So, one may add to it, save or load it, and so on. This register is commonly referred to as R.

This has two direct consequences. It maps very easily onto the 6502, which has very few registers, and it is trivial to compile into machine code if required. In the 6502 implementation the 16-bit register is XA.

Amoral can generate either a p-code or 6502 code directly. This gets round the difficulties of the processor; p-code is compact but too slow ; 16-bit 6502 code is fast but space inefficient.

Language

Syntactically the language is very simple. A statement is either an operation on the accumulator, or 'something else' – a procedure call, a structure, whatever. Multiple statements are grouped in curly brackets.

Outside quoted strings and characters, case is ignored. Commenting is like Python, anything after a '#' character is ignored in a line.

Terms

The following terms are supported.

Type	Example	Description
Constant	42	Integer constant
Hexadecimal	\$F7	Hexadecimal constant
Character	'C'	ASCII value (32-127 only, not ')
String	"hello world"	ASCIIZ string (value is the address)
Variable	Count hello_world.42	A 16-bit static variable.
Address	@count	Variable address

Identifiers

Identifiers must begin with a letter and after that can be alphanumeric, underscores or a full stop. It is advised, but not enforced, that the full stop be used for modular code.

Binary Accumulator operations

Accumulator operations all involve a term, which is a variable or a constant, all 16 bits. It is not possible to work with 8-bit data directly. The operators are as follows:

Operator	Examples	Function
None	42 count	Loads value into accumulator
!	!count	Stores value into variable. (not constant)
+	+5	Add
-	-count	Subtract
*	*\$2A	Multiply
/	/4	Divide (zero is undefined)
%	%9	Modulus (zero is undefined)
&	& count	Binary and
	'X'	Binary or
^	^ 72	Binary exclusive or.

There is no concept of precedence in the language. If you write $a+2*3$ it is not $a+6$ it is $(a+2)*3$, because there is no concept of an expression, merely terms and operators.

Unary Accumulator operations

Unary operations have no term, and simply operate on the 16-bit register

Operator	Description
>>	Logical Shift Right (bit 15 is cleared)
<<	Logical Shift Left
++	Increment
--	Decrement

Variables

Variables, which are all 16-bit single items, can be declared at any point. All variables are static, so if you want to do recursion that you will have to handle yourself (the procedure call will be fine).

Variables are either global, or local when defined inside a procedure. Local variables cannot have the same identifier as globals (because I say so!) or procedures.

Variables are initialised to zero at the start of the program.

A variable declaration looks like this.

```
var count,name,hello_world_42
```

Procedures and Functions

Procedures and functions are the same thing. This is achieved using the 16-bit register. When a procedure exits, the value currently in the 16-bit register stays there, so a function can be created by simply putting the return value in that register.

Entry is slightly different. If there are no parameters, then the procedure is called as a straight subroutine, but R is unchanged. So, you could write a unary function which doubles R as

```
proc double() { *2 }
```

When there are parameters, the current value of R is lost, as it is used to copy parameters into their respective arguments (which, again, are static and unique like variables). The last parameter is passed in R, however, and the first thing the implementation of the procedure does is to store this last parameter.

Note you can use 'proc' or 'func' in the definition interchangeably, purely for readability purposes.

So, a simple procedure that adds three numbers.

```
proc addup(a,b,c) { a+b+c }
```

called with

```
addup(42,count,'a')
```

proceeds as follows (green code is the procedure `addup` being executed)

- 1 copy the constant 42 to the local parameter a
- 2 copy the variable `count` to the local parameter b
- 3 load the constant 'a' (97) into R (as it's the last parameter)
- 4 call the routine. 'addup'
- 5 the first thing `addup` does is to store R in c, completing the parameter load
- 6 load a into R
- 7 add b to it
- 8 add c to it
- 9 return with the total of a,b and c in R.

Procedure parameters can be sequences of operators, but not function calls. So you can write :

```
addup(42,count*2,"hello world")
```

though it'd be more sensible to use `count<<` because a left shift is far quicker than a 16 bit multiply. This may be a later optimisation (for `+1,-1,*2,/2`) but don't rely on it.

Procedures parameters can be `~` which means 'use the current value of R'.

Structures

Structures again resemble C.

Conditional structures have a sequence which is surrounded in brackets, which can be empty, ended by a conditional comparison to zero. e.g.

```
while (>=0)           if (a==0)           while (a+2<0)           if (count<>0)
```

these can contain function calls unlike parameters. Note there are only four operators and at present all comparisons are against zero, though this may change to allow other constants later.

So, your loop may resemble

```
while (a >= 0) { print.constant(a) ; a--!a }
```

There is no direct equivalent of the for loop. Amoral has a structure 'times' which executes a code a given number of times, counting down until zero. At the start of each loop the R register contains the current count. On exit R is undefined.

So, the following

```
times(6) { print.constant(~); }
```

would print 5,4,3,2,1,0. Note the use of ~ as a parameter to indicate the current value of R.

The parameter can be any sequence including ~ (the current state).

Note : all conditionals are destructive, so if you do `if (a == 0) { <do something> }` you cannot guarantee the value of R after the test has been evaluated.

System structure

Memory is used as follows by default. The locations can vary of course.

<i>The Boot Section</i> The boot section is 32 bytes long, and normally starts with a jmp <last defined routine>, it can also contain parameters passed in and anything else the developer wants. It is predefined as boot.address
<i>The Amoral runtime.</i> This is a linked list of routines which include the P-Code interpreter and helper functions such as multiply and divide which the 6502 cannot do. Routines are added to the definitions if they do not begin with a '.'
<i>Additional user runtimes.</i> These use the same format as the Amoral runtime.
<i>Amoral generated code.</i> A mixture of 6502 routines and pseudo code. These also are linked together to make a dictionary of all the available routines
End of Dictionary marker (\$0000, 2 bytes)
Available memory for user allocation, this is stored at boot.address+30

Variable memory is stored separately. These are for statics, arrays should be allocated from the user allocation memory at the end. This block is by default 1024 bytes in length, allowing for 512 global and local variables. In pseudo code, the "address" is an index into this table as a word, so the 4th word if the table is at \$800 would be at \$808 (\$800+4*2)

The structure of the dictionary is as follows, it is similar to FORTH.

Offset	Description
+0,+1	Offset to next entry, or \$0000 if this is the end of the dictionary.
+2	Name of routine as an ASCIIZ string in lower case. Can be \$00 (private)
(+n)	Possible padding, as the code must be on an odd address, should be \$00
+n	6502 code, possibly with Pseudocode intermixed.

A directly runnable amoral binary would be prefixed by the execution address, which would be the start of the boot area.

The following are reserved in the 32 byte boot area.

Offset from Boot	Contents
26,27	Address of Boot
28,29	Address of the Amoral code.
30,31	Address of Memory available to user.

Procedure structure

Every procedure is a 6502 machine code one, and they all pass their last parameter / current state in the 16 bit register XA.

Procedures that are written in pseudocode start with code to write the last parameter out, and a 6502 subroutine call to execute the pseudo code that immediately follows. Code that generates pure 6502 code just saves the last parameter.

So, suppose you have a subroutine defined as `do.something(a,b,c)` the code would look like the following depending on how it is compiled. (the last provided parameter, which should go in c, will be in R as described earlier)

Phase	6502 code	P-Code
Start Point	<code>do.something:</code>	<code>do.something:</code>
Write out c parameter	<code>sta c</code> <code>stx c+1</code>	<code>sta c</code> <code>stx c+1</code>
Start P-Code	n/a	<code>jsr interpretpseudocode</code>
Main body	<code>adc #<stuff></code> <code>inx</code> (etc.)	pseudo code instructions (see later)
Exit	<code>rts (6502 opcode)</code>	<code>ret (p-code)</code>

If there is no parameter the 'c write out' does not happen. This does not affect the passed in value in the 16 bit register XA. The `InterpretPseudoCode` command takes the responsibility of saving and loading XA.

A corollary of this is that an Amoral program can be used as a library for any other language (it will use some zero page locations so may need rebuilding for that)

PseudoCode Definition

When running pseudo code the 16 bit register will be kept in page zero, not in XA. However, it will be in XA on entry, on exit, and when calling a subroutine.

6502 Subroutine Call.

00-7F are subroutine calls. The high byte is in the following byte, and the address is built from that byte, and the lower 7 bits of the command shifted left once.

This physically calls a 6502 routine at an *even* address. On entry XA are loaded with the current value of R, and on exit it should have the (possibly) new value of R.

So 35 8E executes code at 8E6A ($\$8E00 + 2 * \35) for example.

The code is 6502 code not pseudo code. Remember all procedures are 6502 callable whether they are in pseudocode or not.

Branch/Memory Access Instructions

80-EF are branches and memory access instructions (branches are to pseudocode not 6502 code). These have the form.

7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
1	Addressing Mode			Command			

Address modes are as follows

Binary	Example	Description
000	ldr #4	Short constant 0-255 in following byte
001	ldr #4137	Long constant in following byte, low high word order.
010	ldr [20]	The following byte is an index into the variable ram area
011	ldr [2091]	The following word (low/high) is an index into the variables
100	ldr \$4173	The following word (low/high) is an absolute physical address

As stated early the [x] values is actually an index into a word array in the variable RAM area, not a physical address in its own right. This means for the first 256 declared local/global statics, access and operations only require 2 bytes of memory in p-code generation mode.

Commands are as follows.

Binary	Mnemonic	Action
0000	ldr	$R := \text{value}$
0001	and	$R := R \& \text{value}$
0010	orr	$R := R \text{value}$
0011	xor	$R := R \wedge \text{value}$
0100	add	$R := R + \text{value}$
0101	sub	$R := R - \text{value}$
0110	mlt	$R := R * \text{value}$ (upper 16 bits lost)
0111	div	$R := R / \text{value}$ (division by zero unknown result)
1000	mod	$R := R \bmod \text{value}$ (zero unknown result)
1001	<reserved>	
1010	str	$[\text{addr}] := R$ (not immediate)
1011	bra	$PC := \text{addr}$ (absolute only)
1100	beq	If $(R == 0)$ $PC := \text{addr}$ (absolute only)
1101	bne	If $(R \neq 0)$ $PC := \text{addr}$ (absolute only)
1110	bmi	If $(R < 0)$ $PC := \text{addr}$ (absolute only)
1111	bpl	If $(R \geq 0)$ $PC := \text{addr}$ (absolute only)

Note the tests are *not* like the 6502 ; they are on the current value of R not the result of the last operation.

Unary Instructions

Unary instructions take the format below, and do not have any parameters.

7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
1	1	1	1	Command			

The following instructions are supported.

Binary	Mnemonic	Action
0000	inc	R++
0001	dec	R--
0010	shr	R shift left once.
0011	shr	R shift right once (bit 15 is zero)
0100	clr	R := 0 (also used to pad procedures to even addresses)
0101	ret	Return to caller – loads R into XA and executes 6502 rts

Why is it called AMORAL ?

Well the claim is that it stands for Accumulator based Mostek Register Associated Language.

The truth is I put Accumulator Mostek Language into a webpage that generates acronyms and “amoral” came out, and I thought, well I have to call it that.

Revisions

Date	Notes
13 Nov 2020	First completed version of AMORAL specification/design