

Corso di Calcolatori Elettronici I

MC68000: programmazione assembly

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Modello di programmazione del MC68000

31	16 15	8 7	0	
				D0
				D1
				D2
				D3
				D4
				D5
				D6
				D7
				A0
				A1
				A2
				A3
				A4
				A5
				A6
				A7
				PC
				SR

T S L₀L₁L₂ XNZVC

Status register

- Contiene:
 - La interrupt mask (8 livelli)
 - I codici di condizione (CC) - oVerflow (V), Zero (Z), Negative (N), Carry (C), e eXtend (X)
 - Altri bit di stato - Trace (T), Supervisor (S)
- I Bits 5, 6, 7, 11, 12, e 14 non sono definiti e sono riservati per espansioni future

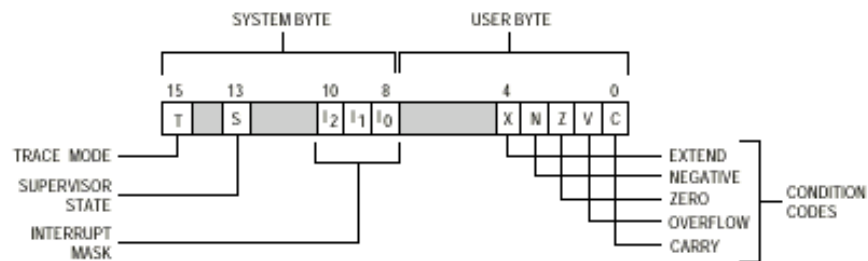


Figure 2-4. Status Register

Esempio di generazione di codice assemblato

PLC	contenuto	label	opcode	operands	comments
00000000		1	*		Programma per sommare i primi 17 interi
00000000		2	*		
00008000		3	ORG	\$8000	
00008000	4279 00008032	4	START	CLR.W	SUM
00008006	3039 00008034	5		MOVE.W	ICNT,D0
0000800C	33C0 00008030	6	ALOOP	MOVE.W	D0,CNT
00008012	D079 00008032	7		ADD.W	SUM,D0
00008018	33C0 00008032	8		MOVE.W	D0,SUM
0000801E	3039 00008030	9		MOVE.W	CNT,D0
00008024	0640 FFFF	10		ADD.W	#-1,D0
00008028	66E2	11		BNE	ALOOP
0000802A	4EF9 00008008	12		JMP	SYSA
00008030	=00008008	13	SYSA	EQU	\$8008
00008030		14	CNT	DS.W	1
00008032		15	SUM	DS.W	1
00008034	=00000011	16	IVAL	EQU	17
00008034	0011	17	ICNT	DC.W	IVAL

Symbol Table

ALOOP	800C	CNT	8030	IVAL	0011
START	8000	SUM	8032	ICNT	8034

Programma assemblato in memoria

```

00000000 42 79 00 00 80 32 30 39 00 00 80 34 33 C0 00 00 80 30 D0 79 00 00 80 32 33 C0 00 00 80
00000010 32 30 39 00 00 80 30 06 40 FF FF 66 E2 4E F9 00 00 80 08 00 00 00 00 11 00 00 00 00
0000003A 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
00000057 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
00000074 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
00000091 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
0000009E 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
000000CB 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
000000E8 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
00000105 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
00000122 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
0000013F 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
0000015C 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
00000179 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
00000196 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
000001B3 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
000001D0 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
000001ED 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
0000020A 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
00000227 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
00000244 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
00000261 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
0000027E 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
0000029B 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
000002B8 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
000002D5 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
000002F2 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
0000030F 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
0000032C 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
00000349 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
00000366 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
00000383 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00

```

Pseudo-operatori

Lo pseudo-operatore ORG

- Viene usato per inizializzare il Program Location Counter (PLC)

Sintassi:

ORG \$HEXADDR

Lo pseudo-operatore END

- Viene usato per terminare il processo di assemblaggio e saltare all'entry point del programma

Sintassi:

END TARGETLAB

L'istruzione CLR

CLR Clear an operand

Operation: [destination] ← 0

Syntax: CLR <ea>

Sample syntax: CLR (A4)+

Attributes: Size = byte, word, longword

Description: The destination is cleared — loaded with all zeros. The CLR instruction can't be used to clear an address register. You can use SUBA.L A0,A0 to clear A0. Note that a side effect of CLR's implementation is a *read* from the specified effective address before the clear (i.e., write) operation is executed. Under certain circumstances this might cause a problem (e.g., with write-only memory).

Condition codes: X N Z V C
- 0 1 0 0

Source operand addressing modes

Rn	An	{#n}	{n}+	{n}-	{An}	{d,An,imm}	ABS.W	ABS.L	{d,PC}	{d,PC,imm}	imm
✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			

L'istruzione MOVE

MOVE Copy data from source to destination

Operation: [destination] ← [source]

Syntax: MOVE <ea>,<e>

Sample syntax: MOVE (A5),-(A2)
MOVE -(A5),(A2)+
MOVE #123,(A6)+
MOVE Temp1,Temp2

Attributes: Size = byte, word, longword

Description: Move the contents of the source to the destination location. The data is examined as it is moved and the condition codes set accordingly. Note that this is actually a *copy* command because the source is not affected by the move. The move instruction has the widest range of addressing modes of all the 68000's instructions.

Condition codes: X N Z V C
- + + 0 0

Source operand addressing modes

Rn	An	{#n}	{n}+	{n}-	{An}	{d,An,imm}	ABS.W	ABS.L	{d,PC}	{d,PC,imm}	imm
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Destination operand addressing modes

Rn	An	{#n}	{n}+	{n}-	{An}	{d,An,imm}	ABS.W	ABS.L	{d,PC}	{d,PC,imm}	imm
✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			

L'istruzione BRANCH

Bcc Branch on condition cc

Operation: If $cc = 1$ THEN $[PC] \leftarrow [PC] + d$

Syntax: Bcc <label>

Sample syntax: BEQ Loop_4
BVC ++8

Attributes: BEQ takes an 8-bit or a 16-bit offset (i.e., displacement).

Description: If the specified logical condition is met, program execution continues at location $[PC] + \text{displacement}$, d . The displacement is a two's complement value. The value in the PC corresponds to the current location plus two. The range of the branch is -126 to -128 bytes with an 8-bit offset, and -32K to +32K bytes with a 16-bit offset. A short branch to the next instruction is impossible, since the branch code 0 indicates a long branch with a 16-bit offset. The assembly language form `BCC ++8` means branch to the point eight bytes from the current PC if the carry bit is clear.

BCC	branch on carry clear	0
BCS	branch on carry set	1
BEQ	branch on equal	0
BGE	branch on greater than or equal	$N, V + \bar{N}, \bar{V}$
BGT	branch on greater than	$N, V, Z + \bar{N}, \bar{V}, \bar{Z}$
BHI	branch on higher than	C, Z
BLE	branch on less than or equal	$Z + N, \bar{V} + \bar{N}, V$
BLS	branch on lower than or same	$C + Z$
BLT	branch on less than	$N, \bar{V} + \bar{N}, V$
BMI	branch on minus (i.e., negative)	1
BNE	branch on not equal	0
BPL	branch on plus (i.e., positive)	0
BVC	branch on overflow clear	0
BVS	branch on overflow set	1

Esito dell'istruzione BRANCH

- Se i numeri sono interpretati come **unsigned**:

BHS	BCC	branch on higher than or same
BHI		branch on higher than
BLS		branch on lower than or same
BLO	BCS	branch on less than

- Se i numeri sono interpretati come **signed**

BGE	branch on greater than or equal
BGT	branch on greater than
BLE	branch on lower than or equal
BLT	branch on less than

Esempio esito del confronto

\$FF è maggiore di \$10 se i numeri sono interpretati come **unsigned**, in quanto 255 è maggiore di 16

Tuttavia se i numeri sono interpretati come **signed**, \$FF è minore di \$10, in quanto -1 è minore di 16.

IL PROCESSORE NON TIENE CONTO DEL TIPO DI RAPPRESENTAZIONE QUANDO SETTA I FLAG DI CONDIZIONE

L'istruzione ADD

ADD Add binary

Operation: [destination] ← [source] + [destination]

Syntax: ADD <ea>,Dn
ADD Dn,<ea>

Attributes: Size = byte, word, longword

Description: Add the source operand to the destination operand and store the result in the destination location.

Condition codes: X N Z V C
+ + + + +

Source operand addressing modes

Dn	An	{#0}	{#n}←	-(#n)	(#An)	{d,An,0}	ABS.W	ABS.L	{d,PC}	{d,PC,0}	imm
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Destination operand addressing modes

Dn	An	{#0}	{#n}←	-(#n)	(#An)	{d,An,0}	ABS.W	ABS.L	{d,PC}	{d,PC,0}	imm
✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			

Esempio - Moltiplicazione di due interi

```

* Programma per moltiplicare MCND e MPY
*
      ORG      $8000
*
MULT  CLR.W    D0          D0 accumula il risultato
      MOVE.W  MPY,D1      D1 e' il contatore di ciclo
      BEQ     DONE       Se il contatore e' zero e' finito
LOOP  ADD.W   MCND,D0     Aggiunge MCND al prodotto
      parziale
      ADD.W   #-1,D1      Decrementa il contatore
      BNE    LOOP        e ripete il giro
DONE  MOVE.W  D0,PROD     Salva il risultato

PROD  DS.W    1          Riserva spazio di memoria per
PROD
MPY   DC.W    3          Definisce il valore di MPY
MCND  DC.W    4          Definisce il valore di MCND
      END      MULT      Fine ass., salto a entry point

```

Altri pseudo-operatori

DS

Viene usato per incrementare il Program Location Counter (PLC), in modo da riservare spazio di memoria per una variabile

Sintassi: LABEL DS.W NUMSKIPS

DC

Viene usato per inizializzare il valore di una variabile

Sintassi: LABEL DC.W VALUE

EQU

Viene usato per stabilire un'identità

Sintassi: LABEL EQU VALUE

L'istruzione JMP

JMP **Jump (unconditionally)**

Operation: [PC] ← destination

Syntax: JMP <ea>

Attributes: Unsized

Description: Program execution continues at the effective address specified by the instruction.

Application: Apart from a simple unconditional jump to an address fixed at compile time (i.e., JMP label), the JMP instruction is useful for the calculation of *dynamic* or *computed* jumps. For example, the instruction JMP (A0,D0.L) jumps to the location pointed at by the contents of address register A0, offset by the contents of data register D0. Note that JMP provides several addressing modes, while BRA provides a single addressing mode (i.e., PC relative).

Condition codes: X N Z V C
 - - - - -

Source operand addressing modes

Bn	An	(#n)	(Rn)+	-(Rn)	(A0)	(A0,imm)	BASEW	BASEL	(d,PC)	(d,PC,imm)	imm
		✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	

Esercitazione

- Scrivere ed assemblare un programma che moltiplichi due interi
- Eseguire il programma sul simulatore e sperimentare:
 - L'effetto di DC e la rappresentazione esadecimale in memoria
 - L'effetto dell'istruzione CLR su registro
 - L'effetto dell'istruzione MOVE da memoria a registro
 - L'effetto dell'istruzione BEQ sul PC
 - L'effetto dell'istruzione ADD tra memoria e registro
 - L'effetto dell'istruzione ADD tra immediato e registro
 - L'effetto dell'istruzione BNE sul PC
 - L'effetto dell'istruzione JMP sul PC
 - L'effetto dell'istruzione MOVE da registro a memoria e la rappresentazione esadecimale in memoria

Soluzione – mult2ints.a68

```

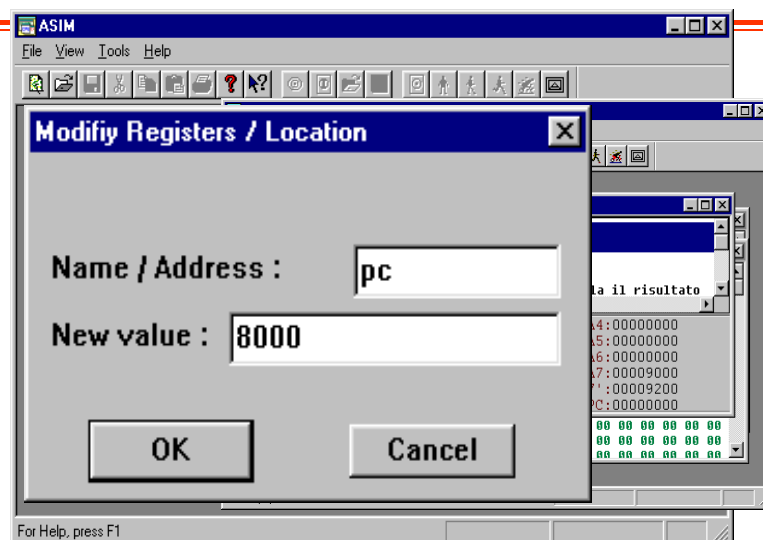
      ORG      $8000

MULT  CLR.W   D0          D0 accumula il risultato
      MOVE.W  MPY,D1      D1 e' il contatore di ciclo
      BEQ     DONE        Se il contatore e' zero e' finito
LOOP  ADD.W   MCND,D0     Aggiunge MCND al prodotto parziale
      ADD.W   #-1,D1      Decrementa il contatore
      BNE    LOOP        e ripete il giro
DONE  MOVE.W  D0,PROD     Salva il risultato

PROD  DS.W   1           Riserva spazio di memoria per PROD
MPY   DC.W   3           Definisce il valore di MPY
MCND  DC.W   4           Definisce il valore di MCND
      END     MULT       Fine ass., salto a entry point

```

Soluzione - Esecuzione



Esercitazione

- Nell'esempio precedente, effettuare le seguenti sostituzioni ed osservarne gli effetti

DONE	MOVE.W	D0,PROD	Salva il risultato
PROD	DS.W	1	Riserva spazio di memoria per
PROD			
DONE	MOVE.L	D0,PROD	Salva il risultato
PROD	DS.L	1	Riserva spazio di memoria per
PROD			

Esempio - Somma di n interi

	ORG	\$8000
START	CLR.W	SUM
	MOVE.W	ICNT,D0
ALoop	MOVE.W	D0,CNT
	ADD.W	SUM,D0
	MOVE.W	D0,SUM
	MOVE.W	CNT,D0
	ADD.W	#-1,D0
	BNE	ALoop
DONE	JMP	DONE
CNT	DS.W	1
SUM	DS.W	1
IVAL	EQU	17
ICNT	DC.W	IVAL
	END	START

Bcc: Branch on condition cc

Operation: IF $cc = 1$ THEN $[PC] \leftarrow [PC] + d$

Syntax: Bcc <label>

Attributes: Bcc takes an 8-bit or 16-bit offset (displacement)

Description:

If the specified logical condition is met, program execution continues at location $[PC] + \text{displacement}$, d .

The displacement is a two's complement value.

Bcc: Branch on condition cc

Single bit

BCS branch on carry set	$C = 1$
BCC branch on carry clear	$C = 0$
BVS branch on overflow set	$V = 1$
BVC branch on overflow clear	$V = 0$
BEQ branch on equal (zero)	$Z = 1$
BNE branch on not equal	$Z = 0$
BMI branch on minus (i.e., negative)	$N = 1$
BPL branch on plus (i.e., positive)	$N = 0$

Signed

BLT branch on less than (zero)	$N \oplus V = 1$
BGE branch on greater than or equal	$N \oplus V = 0$
BLE branch on less than or equal	$(N \oplus V) + Z = 1$
BGT branch on greater than	$(N \oplus V) + Z = 0$

Unsigned

BLS branch on lower than or same	$C + Z = 1$
BHI branch on higher than	$C + Z = 0$

CMP Compare

Operation: [destination] - [source]

Syntax: CMP <ea>, Dn

Sample syntax: CMP (Test, A6, D3.W), D2

Attributes: Size = byte, word, longword

Description:

Subtract the source operand from the destination operand and set the condition codes accordingly. The destination must be a data register. The destination is not modified by this instruction.

Condition codes:

X	N	Z	V	C
-	*	*	*	*

CMPM Compare memory with memory

Operation: [destination] - [source]

Syntax: CMPM (Ay)+, (Ax)+

Attributes: Size = byte, word, longword

Description:

Subtract the source operand from the destination operand and set the condition codes accordingly. The destination is not modified by this instruction. The only permitted addressing mode is address register indirect with post-incrementing for both source and destination operands.

Application:

Used to compare the contents of two blocks of memory.

Condition codes:

X	N	Z	V	C
-	*	*	*	*

DBcc Test condition, decrement, and branch

Operation: [Dn] ← [Dn] - 1 {decrement loop counter}
 IF [Dn] != 0
 [PC] ← [PC] + d {take branch}
 ELSE [PC] ← [PC] + 2 {goto next instruction}

Syntax: DBcc Dn, <label>

Attributes: Size = word

Description: The DBcc instruction provides an automatic looping facility and replaces the usual decrement counter, test, and branch instructions. Three parameters are required by the DBcc instruction: a branch condition (specified by 'cc'), a data register that serves as the loop down-counter, and a label that indicates the start of the loop. The 14 branch conditions supported by Bcc are also supported by DBcc, as well as DBF and DBT (F = false, and T = true). Note that many assemblers permit the mnemonic DBF to be expressed as DBRA (i.e., decrement and branch back).

SUBQ Subtract quick

Operation: [destination] ← [destination] - <literal>

Syntax: SUBQ #<data>, <ea>

Attributes: Size = byte, word, longword

Description:

Subtract the immediate data from the destination operand.

The immediate data must be in the range 1 to 8.

Word and longword operations on address registers do not affect condition codes. A word operation on an address register affects the entire 32-bit address.

Condition codes:

X	N	Z	V	C
*	*	*	*	*

Esercitazione

- Scrivere un programma che sommi i primi n interi
 - Assemblare ed eseguire il programma sul simulatore
 - Sperimentare:
 - L'effetto dell'istruzione CLR in memoria
 - L'effetto dell'istruzione MOVE da memoria a registro
 - L'effetto dell'istruzione ADD tra memoria e registro
 - L'effetto delle varie istruzioni sui codici di condizione
 - L'effetto dell'istruzione BNE sul PC
 - L'effetto dell'istruzione JMP sul PC
-

Soluzione - sumnnums.a68

	ORG	\$8000
START	CLR .W	SUM
	MOVE .W	ICNT ,D0
ALOOP	MOVE .W	D0 ,CNT
	ADD .W	SUM ,D0
	MOVE .W	D0 ,SUM
	MOVE .W	CNT ,D0
	ADD .W	#-1 ,D0
	BNE	ALOOP
DONE	JMP	DONE
CNT	DS .W	1
SUM	DS .W	1
IVAL	EQU	17
ICNT	DC .W	IVAL
	END	START

Esercitazione

- Scrivere un programma che esegua il prodotto scalare tra due vettori di interi
 - Assemblare ed eseguire il programma sul simulatore
-

Soluzione – scalprod.a68

```

                ORG     $8000
START  MOVE.L  #A,A0
        MOVE.L  #B,A1
        MOVE.L  #N,D0
        SUBQ   #1,D0
        CLR    D2
LOOP   MOVE   (A0)+,D1
        MULS  (A1)+,D1
        ADD   D1,D2
        DBRA  D0,LOOP
        MOVE  D2,C
DONE   JMP    DONE
N      EQU    $000A
        ORG   $80B0
A      DC.W   1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1
        ORG   $80D0
B      DC.W   1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1
C      DS.L   1
        END    START

```
