Disassembler

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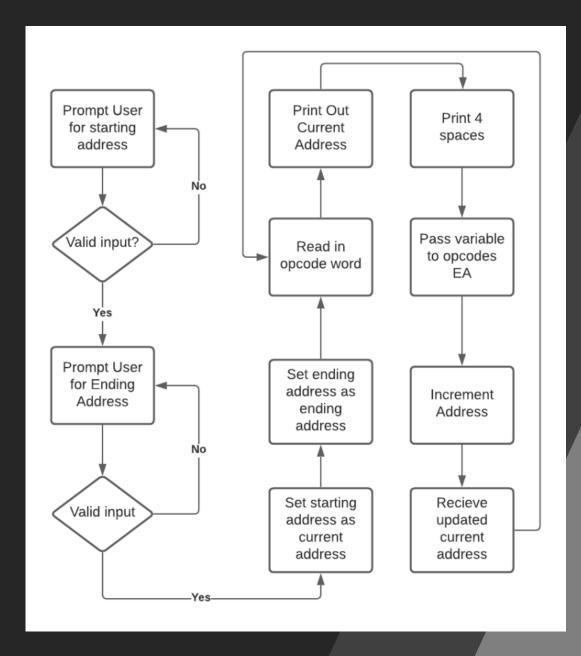
Overview

- IO
- OPCODES
- EA
- Integration
- Issues/Simulator Bugs
- Conclusions

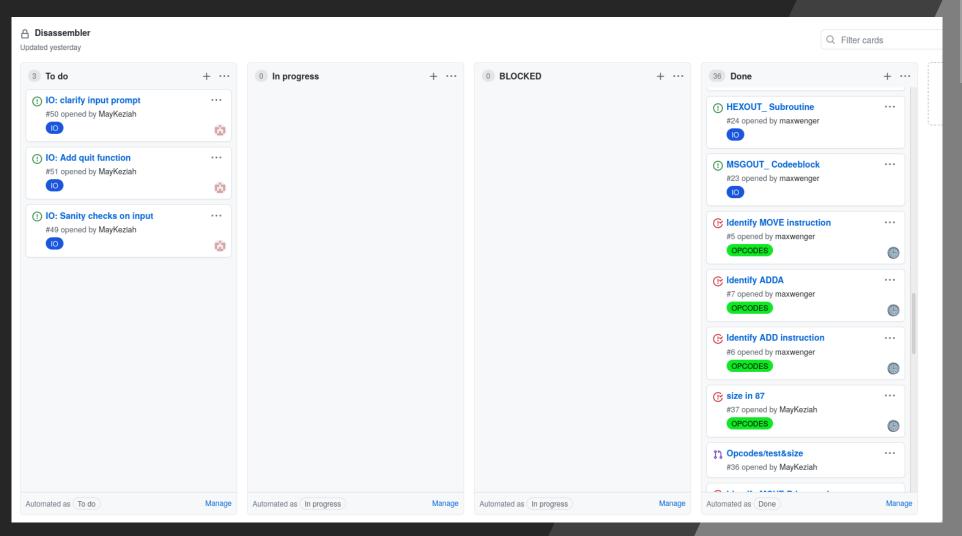


Input/Output

Comprehensive list of items completed and items to do.



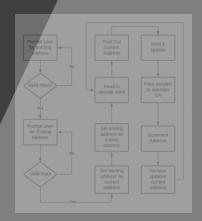
I/O





Done

- 1. Prompt for start address
- 2. Prompt for end address
- 3. Read instruction in memory to register
- 4. Display current address and tab
- 5. Call OPCODE module
- 6. Increment address pointer
- 7. Loop through memory to end address
- 8. Loop prompt for input

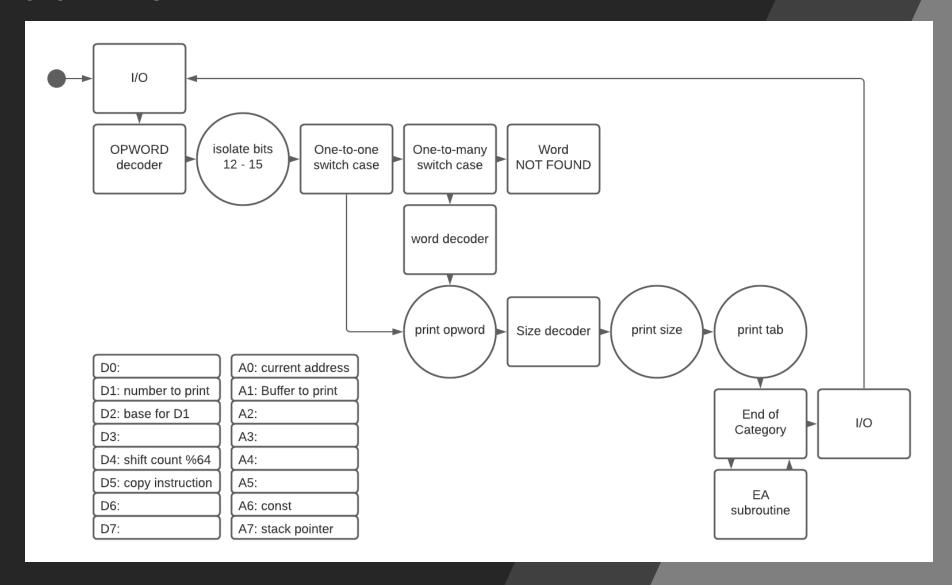




OPCODES

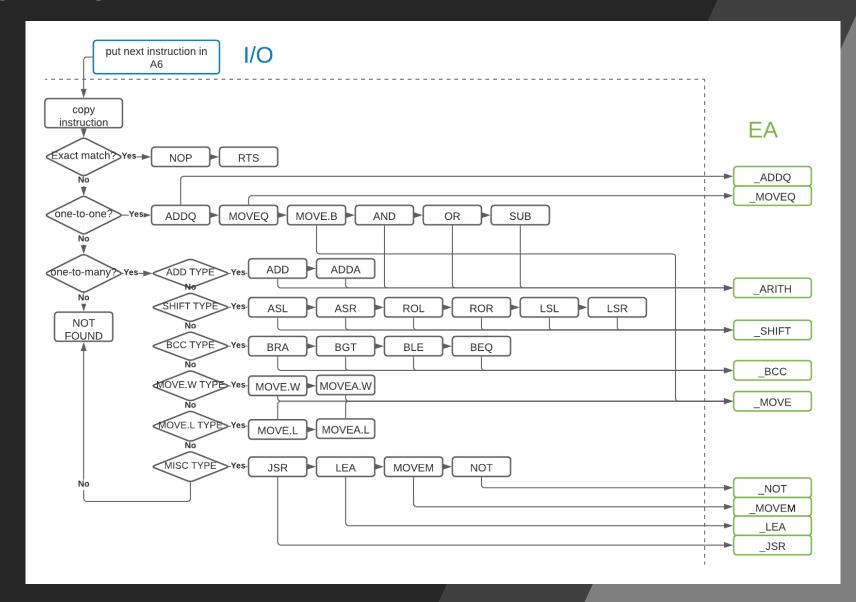
Comprehensive list of items completed.

OPCODES

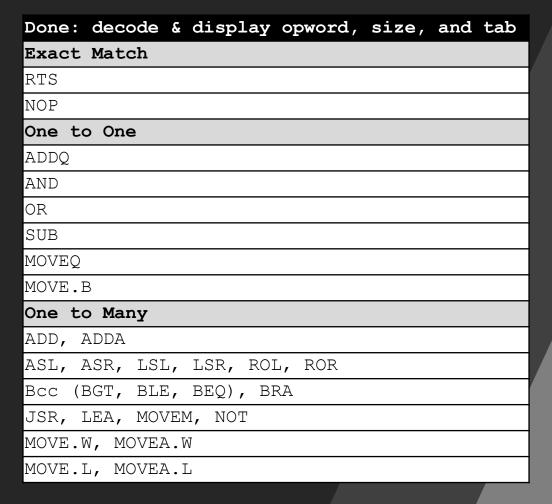


| Total | Tota

OPCODES



OPCODES



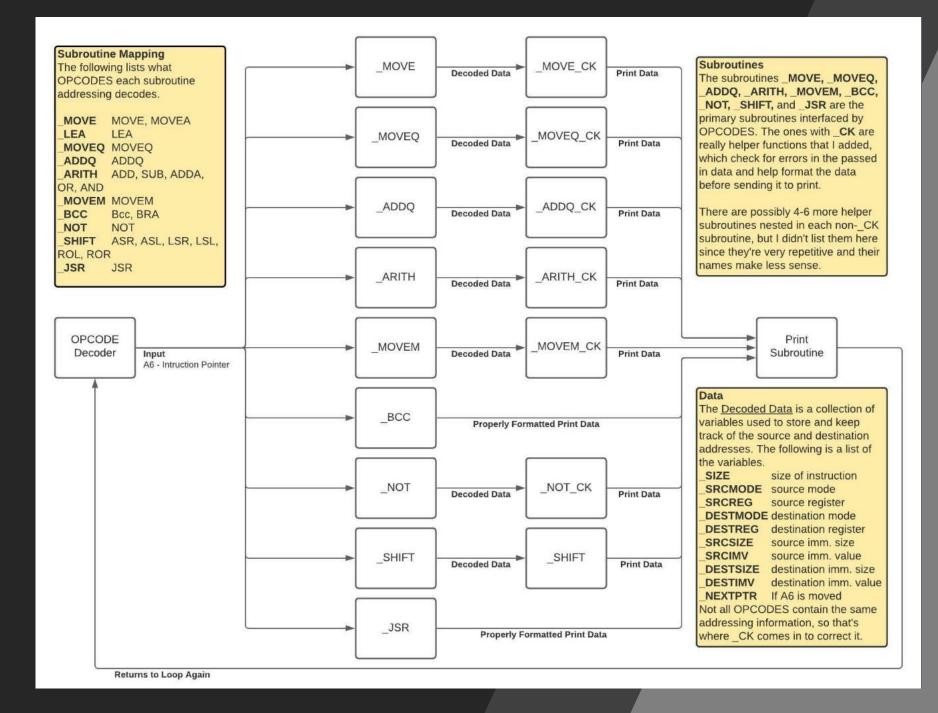




EA

Comprehensive list of items completed.

EA



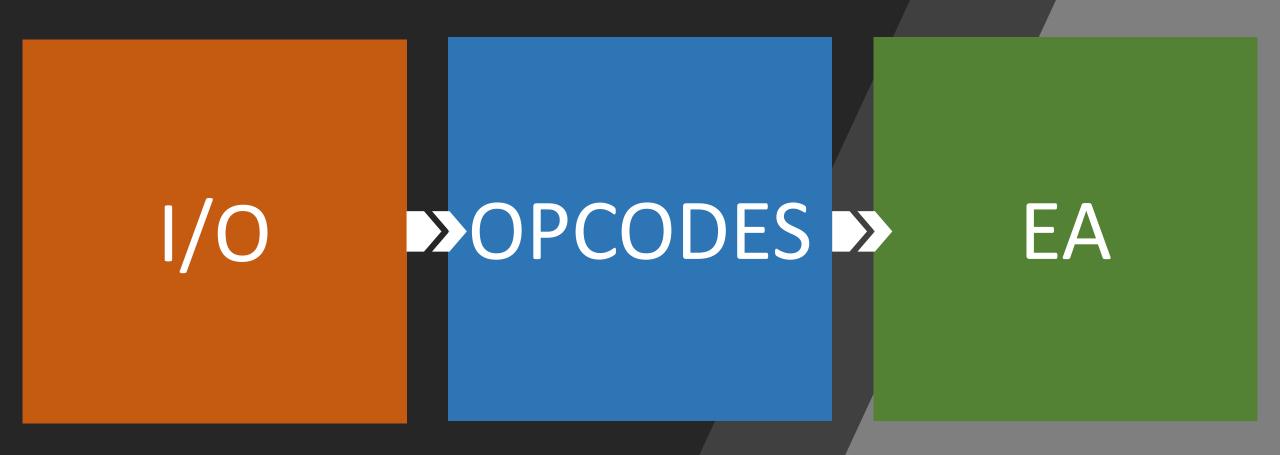
EA

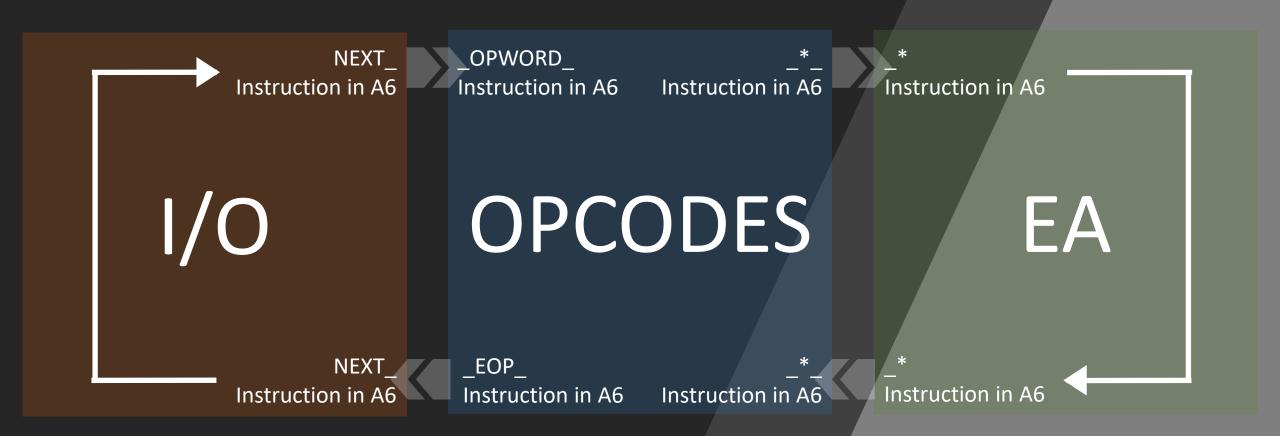


- 1. Implement provided interface subroutines for OPCODES
- 2. Create error handling for each subroutine
- 3. Create printing function for each subroutine
- 4. Decode all required Effective Addressing Modes:
 - Data Register Direct
 - Address Register Direct
 - Address Register Indirect
 - Immediate Data
 - Address Register Indirect with Post incrementing
 - Address Register Indirect with Pre decrementing
 - Absolute Long Address
 - Absolute Word Address



Comprehensive list of items completed.





IO/OPCODE Interface	
IO Required	OPCODE Provided
NEXT_	_OPWORD_
OPCODE/EA Interface: All return	
OPCODE Required	EA Provided
EMOVE	_MOVE
LEA	_LEA
MOVEQ	_MOVEQ
RTEOPAQ	_ADDQ
RTEOP8	_ARITH
EMOVEM	_MOVEM
EBCC	_BCC
ENOT	_NOT
EOFSHIFT	_SHIFT
JSR	_JSR
OPCODE/IO Interface	
OPCODE Required	IO Provided
EOP	NEXT_

What we struggled with and how we responded.

Along the way, these concepts slowed us down:

- Remembering to clear registers
- Incrementing/decrementing the memory pointer
- Integration miscommunication
 - Naming conventions
 - Planning register usage
 - Agreeing on which function does what
- Handling errors
- Standardizing error handling
- Using wrong size
- Tracking test cases before integration

Error Handling Display Standards:

• OPCODES

• EA

Invalid operand

```
1A00 MOVE.W <invalid EA mode>, D1
1A02 MOVE.L (A4)+, <invalid EA mode>
1A02 MOVE.B <invalid EA mode>, <invalid EA mode>
```

Error Handling Display Standards:

OPCODES

```
Invalid OPCODE:

XXXX DATA YYYY

^ ^ ^

Memory Error Hex instruction unable to decode located at XXXX in Memory

Invalid size:

XXXX ADDQ.X OP1,OP2

^ ^

Memory Error EA's display for this instruction display
```

• EA

```
Invalid operand

1A00 MOVE.W <invalid EA mode>, D1

1A02 MOVE.L (A4)+, <invalid EA mode>

1A02 MOVE.B <invalid EA mode>, <invalid EA mode>
```

Not all opcodes follow this pattern.

Some one-to-many result in an invalid opword instead of an invalid size.

Conclusions

Advice for future CSS432 students.

Conclusions

- Start early
- Plan interfaces and naming conventions
- Dedicate registers to specific tasks
- Create a list of test cases for each OPCODE and EA
- Find patterns to categorize OPCODES and EA
- Test and Commit to your branch often
- Meet often to confirm your integration plans
- Integrate early
- Do extensive integration testing
- Test error handling cases
- Try not to cry