

OCTAL DEBUGGING PROGRAM (ODT-80) PART IV-LLL BASIC

By E. R. Fisher

FOREWARD

This article is the last part of a series of four articles covering the LLL 8080 BASIC Interpreter program released to the public domain by Lawrence Livermore Laboratories. This month we shall cover the description of the Octal Debugging Program ODT-80 and include the complete assembly listing of the ODT-80 program.

INTRODUCTION

ODT-80 is an octal debugging routine for use on the Intel 8080 microprocessor. This routine provides the capability to examine and modify all of the memory that is available to the microcomputer and transfer program control to the created program. ODT-80 makes use of simple keyboard commands from any terminal—such as a teletypewriter—that is attached to the system.

ODT-80 (Octal Debugging Technique) is a program written for the MCS-80 that allows the user to modify a program via a teletypewriter keyboard. The program occupies 400 octal words and must be located in the lowest memory page of the MCS-80 system, since the program uses the RESTART instructions.

ODT has been proved to be an effective aid to debugging on microprocessors. The first version,¹ for the Intel 8080,* has been "front panel" for virtually hundreds of microprocessor applications. The author submits this ODT for the 8080 in hopes that the tradition of soft panels may be perpetuated.

SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS

All addresses of memory locations and contents of memory locations are referred to in octal numbers. A question mark (?) will be typed for any illegal input.

The minimum system requirements for using ODT are as follows:

- MCS-80 computer set
- ODT programmable read only memory (PROM) at memory page 000_8
- 256 word (RAM) at page 010_8
- Teletype interface with the following codes:
OUT 2—SEND ASCII character
IN 2—Input word from TTY

IN 3—Read Flags $\overbrace{11\ 111\ 111}^{D_7\ D_0}$ (flag word)
Sending Done $\overbrace{\hspace{2cm}}^{\hspace{2cm}}$
Word Received $\overbrace{\hspace{2cm}}^{\hspace{2cm}}$

UTILITY ROUTINES

The following subroutines are available to the user as utility routines for other programs:

Address	Call	Routine
307	RST ODT	Restart ODT program. This is useful for error branching in program debugging.
367	RST SEND	Send the ASCII character presently in the "A" register.
315	CAL READ	Wait for a character to be received from the teletype and return with the ASCII character in the "A" register. The "A" and "B" registers are used in this routine.
333 \emptyset		
315 370	CALL CRLF	Send a carriage return and a line feed to the teletypewriter. The "A" register is used in this routine.
\emptyset		
315 301	CAL OCTALP	Send a space and type in Octal the three digit number in the "A" register.
\emptyset		

The A, B, and E registers are used in this routine.

COMMANDS

(n₈/) —The ASCII Slash (/) character is used to Open the n₈ address and type the contents in octal.

(LF) —The ASCII Line Feed (LF) character is used to close the currently open address, and open the next sequential address. The contents of the open register may be changed by typing the octal number to be input and then typing a (CR).

(.) —The ASCII Period (.) operator character may be used before the (/) operator to open the address last used.

(n₈S) —The SET command is used to set the H register to the memory page to be accessed.
(EX) 10S ;H = 010₈

(n₈R) —The READ operator is used to start a loader program in memory page No. 2, location 0.

If this command is preceded by an "nS" command, the n value will be passed to the loader program in the H register.

(n₈G) —The GO routine is used to start a program in memory. The octal number typed before the "G" operator will set the starting address in memory. The "G" operator should be preceded by an "nS" command to select the desired page.

(CTRL-C) —The ASCII Control C character is used to command the type out of the top two locations in the stack. (See trap.) Leaves the stack pointer at its initial position -2.

(CR) —The ASCII Carriage Return (CR) character is used to close the currently open address.

TRAP

The trap feature of ODT works as follows: When the central processor encounters a 377₈ as an instruction, the processor decodes this as a restart to location 70₈ in memory 0₈. An example of this is when a nonexistent memory is addressed, or when a 377₈ is placed in a program for a break point. At this time, ODT stores in the pushdown stack the address of the errant location and all of the registers. The trap indication is a "T" typed out on the teletypewriter. Control is now back in ODT and multiple Control-C's (CTRL-C) typed by the operator will yield, in sets of two (One set for each CTRL-C Typed), the trapped information in the following format:

ADDRESS		REGISTERS							
ERROR	+1								
PAGE									
NO.	LOCATION	A	F	B	C	D	E	H	L
XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX

The "F" register is the status flags of the 8080, with the format shown in Fig. 1.

D ₇	D ₆	D ₅	D ₄	D ₃	D ₂	D ₁	D ₀
MSB (SIGN)	ZERO FLAG	0	CARRY 1	0	EVEN PARITY	1	CARRY 2

Fig. 1. "F" register format.

A CTRL-C typed at any time will type out the pushdown stack but *not* in the format shown above! The above format is only available immediately after a "T" has been sent by ODT.

If a continuous string of "T" are sent to the TTY without stopping, this is an indication that the stack pointer is pointing at nonexistent memory. It will be necessary to restart ODT.

RESTART/INTERRUPT LOCATIONS

There are five segments of memory reserved in ODT for INTERRUPT or RESTART operation. These locations, shown in Fig. 2, contain jumps to the scratch RAM memory #10, used by ODT. This allows interrupt service to be handled even though memory #0 is preprogrammed to contain ODT.

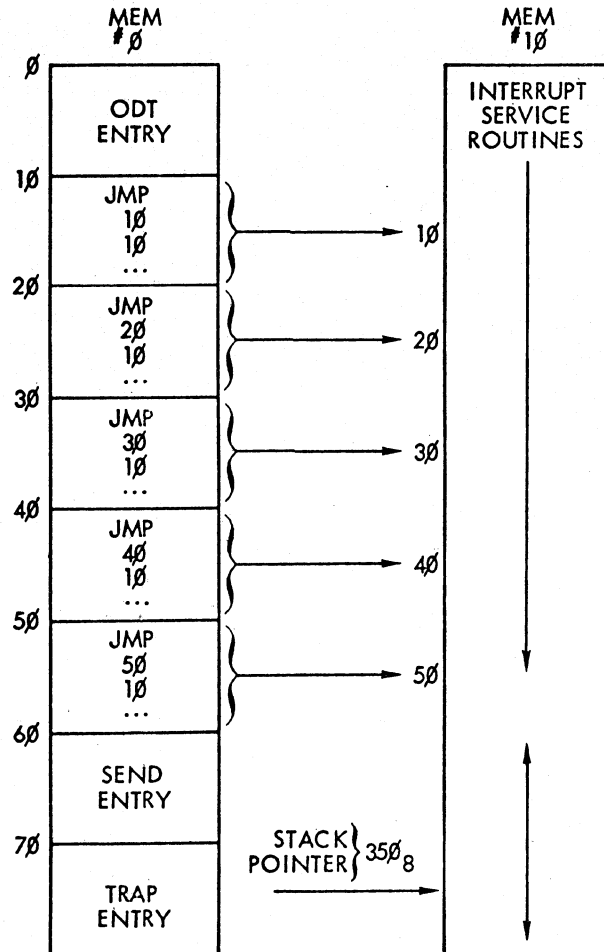


Figure 2. RESTART/INTERRUPT locations.

STACK POINTER

The stack pointer is reset to location 350₈ every time ODT is restarted via location 0 of ROM 0—in other words, whenever a "?" is sent by ODT. ODT and other programs use the stack pointer; therefore, memory locations plus and minus this location are apt to be overwritten. However, the stack pointer moves down in memory (high addresses to low addresses), so normal operation will keep the stack pointer in RAM 10₈.

EXAMPLE OF TYPICAL DEBUGGING OPERATION

The following example illustrates a typical

debugging operation. It is assumed that a program has been assembled and that the program is to be loaded by a loader in PROM 2.

1. Set the memory field with the S command, and read the tape with the R command.

```

10S* ;SET MEMORY FIELD TO 10
0R ;START READER ON TTY
? ;WHEN TAPE IS READ IN ODT
RESTARTS (startup of ODT depends upon the reader program in PROM 2)
    
```

2. Start the program with the G command.

```

10S ;START PROGRAM AT LOCATION 0
0G
    
```

TEST PROGRAM; TYPED BY PROGRAM WITH AN ERROR

3. Change location (30) to correct output. Restart ODT.

```

?
10S
30/327 322) ;CHANGE "W" TO AN "R"
0G
    
```

TEST PROGRAM ; CORRECTED OUTPUT

EXAMPLE PROGRAM LISTING

```

1
8080 MACRO ASSEMBLER, VER 1.1 ERRORS = 0 PAGE 1

;ODT TEST PROGRAM
;10-21-74
000006 SEND EQU 6
000370 CRLF EQU 370Q

;PROGRAM PROPER
;
004000 ORG 4000Q
004000 041 022 010 LXI H TABLE ;SET UP ADDRESS
004003 176 LOOP: MOV A,M ;GET ENTRY
004004 376 000 CPI 0
004006 312 016 010 JZ ND ;IF 0 END OF LIST
004011 367 RST SEND ;TYPE CHARACTER
004012 043 INX H
004013 303 003 010 JMP LOOP ;LOOP

004016 315 370 000 ND: CALL CRLF ;SEND CRLF

004021 166 HLT

004022 324 TABLE: DB 324Q ;T
004023 305 DB 305Q ;E
004024 323 DB 323Q ;S
004025 324 DB 324Q ;T
004026 340 DB 240Q ;SPACE
004027 240 DB 320Q ;P
004030 327 DB 317Q ;O
004031 317 DB 327Q ;N FOR ERROR
004032 307 DB 317Q ;O
004033 322 DB 322Q ;R
004034 301 DB 301Q ;A
004035 315 DB 315Q ;M
004036 0 DB 0 ;M
END
    
```

NO PROGRAM ERRORS

1 8080 MACRO ASSEMBLER, VER 1.1 ERRORS = 0 PAGE 2

SYMBOL TABLE

```

* 01
A 000007 B 000000 C 000001 CRLF 000370
D 000002 E 000003 H 000004 L 000005
LOOP 004003 M 000006 ND 004015 PSW 000006
SEND 000006 SP 000006 TABLE 004021
    
```

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I wish to acknowledge the work of Jim

English, who coauthored with me the ODT for the 8008, from which a large part of this program was derived, and Walt Binge and Mike Maples, who helped on the preparation of this paper.

ODT-80 PROGRAM LISTING

```

8080 MACRO ASSEMBLER, VER 1.1 ERRORS = 0 PAGE 1

;ODT PROGRAM FOR THE MCS-80
;*****AUTHOR EUGENE R FISHER*****
;4-20-74

000000 ORG 0
000002 TTY EQU 2
000006 SND EQU 6
000003 FLAG EQU 3

000000 061 350 010 ERROR: LXI SP,4350Q ;SET STACK POINTER,PAGE10,LOC 350
000003 076 277 MVI A,277Q ;SEND A ?
000005 303 077 000 JMP ERR
000010 303 010 010 JMP 4010Q ;FIRST RESTART LOCATION
000013 000 NOP
000014 000 NOP
000015 000 NOP
000016 000 NOP
000017 000 NOP
000020 303 020 010 JMP 4020Q
000023 000 NOP
000024 000 NOP
000025 000 NOP
000026 000 NOP
000027 000 NOP
000030 303 030 010 JMP 4030Q
000033 000 NOP
000034 000 NOP
000035 000 NOP
000036 000 NOP
000037 000 NOP
000040 303 040 010 JMP 4040Q
000043 000 NOP
000044 000 NOP
000045 000 NOP
000046 000 NOP
000047 000 NOP
000050 303 050 010 JMP 4050Q
000053 000 NOP
000054 115 PER: MOV C,L ;ROUTINE TO MAKE PERIOD CURRENT LOCATION
000055 303 107 000 JMP NEXTC
000060 303 344 000 SEND: JMP SEN ;ENTRY POINT TO SEND ROUTINE
000063 315 370 000 GO: CALL CRLF ;SEND A CRLF
000066 151 MOV L,C ;SET THE L REG
000067 351 PCHL ;JMP TO STARTING ADDRESS
000070 343 TRAP: XTHL ;CHANGE ORDER OF STACK H AND L LAST OUT
000071 325 PUSH D ;FORTH OUT
000072 305 PUSH B ;THIRD OUT
000073 365 PUSH PSW ;SECOND OUT
000074 345 PUSH H ;FIRST OUT IS THE ADDR WHENCE WE CAME
000075 076 324 MVI A,324Q ;SEND A T

;THE STACK MAY BE DUMPED BY HITTING A CTRL-C TO GET THE FOLLOWING
; SP+1 SP A F B C D E H L

000077 367 ERR: RST SND
000100 315 370 000 CALL CRLF
000103 257 BEGIN: XRA A ;CLEAR THE AC
000104 026 004 BEG: MVI D,4
000106 117 SAV: MOV C,A
000107 315 333 000 NEXTC: CALL READ
000112 170 MOV A,B
000113 326 270 SUI 270Q ;IS IT A NUMBER
000115 362 224 000 JP TERM ;270 MUST BE TERMINATOR OR ILLEGAL DIGIT
000120 170 MOV A,B
000121 326 260 SUI 260Q
000123 372 224 000 JM TERM ;YES
000126 025 DCR D ;260 MUST BE DIGIT BUMP BUFFER CNT
000127 312 000 000 JZ ERROR ;BUFFER OVERFLOW
000132 107 MOV B,A
000133 171 MOV A,C ;GET PREVIOUS INPUTS
000134 027 RAL
000135 027 RAL
000136 027 RAL
000137 332 000 000 JC ERROR ;IF CARRY NUMBER WAS TOO BIG
000142 200 ADD B
000143 303 106 000 JMP SAV
000146 151 SLASH: MOV L,C ;C CONTAINS ADDRESS
000147 176 GETCON: MOV A,M ;GET CONTENTS
000150 315 301 000 CALL OCTALP
000153 076 240 MVI A,240Q
000155 367 RST SND
000156 303 103 000 JMP BEGIN
000161 172 MOV A,D
000162 326 004 SUI 4
000164 312 170 000 JZ NINP ;IF CNT STILL 4 NO INPUT WAS RECEIVED
000167 161 MOV M,C ;IF CNT 4 DEPOSIT INPUT IN MEMORY
000170 076 215 NINP: MVI A,215Q
000172 367 RST SND
000173 054 INR L ;BUMP ADDRESS
000174 174 MOV A,H ;GET HI PART
000175 315 301 000 CALL OCTALP ;TYPE HI ADDRESS
000200 175 MOV A,L ;GET LOW PART
000201 315 301 000 CALL OCTALP ;TYPE LOW ORDER ADDRESS
000204 303 147 000 JMP GETCON
000207 315 370 000 CR: CALL CRLF ;SEND A CRLF
000212 172 MOV A,D
000213 326 004 SUI 4 ;BUFCNT 4 ?
000215 312 103 000 JZ BEGIN ;YES NO INPUT SINCE LAST TERMINATOR
000220 161 MOV M,C ;LOAD MEMORY WITH INPUT
000221 303 103 000 JMP BEGIN ;ERR
000224 170 TERM: MOV A,B
000225 376 212 CPI 212Q ;IS IT A LF
000227 312 161 000 JZ LF
000232 376 215 CPI 215Q ;IS IT RETURN
000234 312 207 000 MOV A,H ;IF
000237 376 322 CPI 322Q ;R
000241 312 000 002 JZ 1000Q ;START READER PROGRAM
000244 376 257 CPI 257Q
000246 312 146 000 JZ SLASH
000251 376 307 JZ 307Q
000253 312 053 000 JZ GO
000256 376 256 CPI 256Q ;PERIOD
000260 312 054 000 JZ PER
000263 376 203 CPI 203Q
000265 312 357 000 JZ CTRLC ;CONTROL C
000270 376 323 CPI 323Q ;S
000272 302 000 000 JNZ ERROR ;FOUND AN ERROR
000275 141 SETX: MOV H,C ;SAME HI ADDRESS
000276 303 100 000 JMP ERR+1
000301 006 004 OCTALP: MVI B,4 ;SET CNTR
000303 007 RLC
    
```

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```

000304 007 RLC
000305 137 MOV E,A :SAVE AC
000306 076 240 MVI A,2400 :SEND A SPACE
000310 367 RST SMD
000311 173 MOV A,E :GET THE AC
000312 346 003 ANI 3 :MASK
000314 005 DECR: DCR B :DECR
000315 310 RZ :DONE ?
000316 306 260 ADI 2600 :NO
000320 367 RST SMD :SEND A CHARACTER
000321 173 MOV A,E :GET AC
000322 007 RLC
000323 007 RLC
000324 007 RLC
000325 137 MOV E,A :SAVE AC
000326 346 007 ANI 7 :MASK
000330 303 314 000 JMP DECR
000333 333 003 READ: IN FLAG :ROUTINE TO READ ONE CHAR FROM TTY
000335 037 RAR
000336 322 333 000 JNC READ
000341 333 002 IN TTY
000343 107 MOV B,A
000344 323 002 SEN: OUT TTY :ROUTINE TO OUTPUT AN ASCII CHAR
000346 333 003 SENI: IN FLAG
000350 037 RAR
000351 037 RAR
000352 170 MOV A,B :RESTORE A REG FROM READ
000353 330 RC :DONE?
000354 303 346 000 JMP SENI :NO
000357 341 CTRLC: POP H
000360 174 MOV A,H
000361 315 301 000 CALL OCTALP
000364 175 MOV A,L
000365 303 150 000 JMP GETCON-1
000370 076 215 CRLF: MVI A,2150 :SEND A CRLF
000372 367 RST SMD
000373 076 212 MVI A,2120
000375 303 344 000 JMP SEN :RETURN VIA SEND
END
    
```

NO PROGRAM ERRORS

SYMBOL TABLE

A	000007	B	000000	BEG	000104	BEGIN	000103
C	000001	CR	000207	CRLF	000370	CTRLC	000357
D	000002	DECR	000314	E	000003	ERR	000077
ERROR	000000	FLAG	000003	GETCO	000147	GO	000063
H	000004	L	000005	LF	000161	M	000006
NEXTC	000107	NINP	000170	OCTAL	000301	PER	000054
PSW	000006	READ	000333	SAV	000106	SEN	000344
SENI	000346	SEND	000060	SETX	000275	SLASH	000146
SMD	000006	SP	000006	TERM	000224	TRAP	000070
TTY	000002						

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