THE MAIN MODULE

Data:

Prompt for command entry is ASCII character '>' Command-Offset into table of command characters and Jump-Table

Process:

Save-Values Set-Up-Jump-Table Set-Up-Interrupt Get Start-Address Repeat Display Prompt Get-Command Do-Command Indefinitely

That completes our debugger program. At the moment it is rather fragmented, but that is a consequence of modular construction. At this point we can optimise the code if we wish by looking for short cuts. For example, you may find that you have had to move a lot of values around to make sure that they are in the right registers for a subroutine, so you might make savings by redefining register usage. This is not really advisable unless memory space is very restricted. We have defined the same data areas in a number of different places, as they are required. There are two ways in which you might handle data areas in the complete program: you can retain the data with the module that uses it, which is theoretically the best option; or you can define all the data together at the start of the program, which has real advantages if you ever want to use a disassembler (or even a debugger) on the program.

The debugger should be loaded into any spare memory not occupied or used by the program to be debugged. It is entered by making a jump to the DEBUG entry point, so it is necessary to know this address before you start.

In the later part of this 6809 machine code series, we have tried to show the best way in which programs are developed, illustrated with a variety of techniques. Therefore, the design of our debugger program is not necessarily the most efficient way to do this particular job. If you have followed everything, however, then you should have a fairly comprehensive understanding of Assembly language programming in general, and 6809 Assembly in particular.

Set-Up	-Jump	o-Table			ADDD	#2	Add two to take care of the return address
JTABLE	RMB	16	Space for 8 two-byte		STD	.X++	Save it
			addresses		LDY	SFFFA	Get Interrupt vector address
SETUPJ	LEAY	JTABLE, PCR	Base address of table in Y		LDA	.Y+	Get first byte to be saved
	LEAX	CMDB,PCR	Start address of CMDB subroutine		STA	,X+	Save it
	STX	.Y++	Store it in table		LDD	,Y	Get other two bytes
	LEAX	CMDU,PCR	Start address of CMDU		STD	.Х	Save them
	LLAN	GWDD,FUN	subroutine		RTS		
	STX	,Y++	Store it in table	Comm	and O		
	LEAX	CMDD,PCR	Start address of CMDD	CMDQ	LEAX	SAVED,PCR	Address of Saved
			subroutine	CINIDU	LDY	SFFFA	SWI-Vector
	STX	,Y++	Store It in table		LDA	2,X	
	LEAX	CMDS,PCR	Start address of CMDS		STA	2, A ,Y+	First of three bytes Restored
	OTY	¥	subroutine				
	STX	,Y++	Store it in table		LDD	3,X	Other two bytes
	LEAX	CMDG,PCR	Start address of CMDG subroutine		STD	X	Restored
	STX	.Y++	Store it in table		LDS JMP	[SFFFE]	Saved Stack-Pointer
	LEAX	CMDR.PCR	Start address of CMDR				Indirect jump via reset vecto
	Belef WA	Sinorti on	subroutine	Main	Viodule	N. Contraction of the second s	
	STX	,Y++	Store it in table	PROMPT	FCB	'>	
	LEAX	CMDM,PCR	Start address of CMDM subroutine	STACKP	RMB	2	Stack-Pointer for Display- Registers
	STX	,Y++	Store it in table	DEBUG	BSR	SAVEIT	Save-Values
	LEAX	CMDQ, PCR	Start address of CMDQ		BSR	SETUPJ	Set-Up-Jump-Table
	STX	.Y++	subroutine Store it in table		BSR	INIT	Set-Up-Interrupt and Get Start-Address
This is the actual jump to the subroutine. We assume that X				ENTRY	STS	STACKP.PCR	Save Stack-Pointer
contains the address of JTABLE and B the offset					LEAX	JTABLE, PCR	2.2.2.2.2.2.2.1.1.2.
DOCMD	JMP	[B,X]		REPT02	LDA	PROMPT, PCR	Get prompt and
		A STATE		0.00.00	BSR	OUTCH	display it
Save-Values					BSR	GETCOM	Get Command
SAVED	RMB	5	Five bytes to be saved		LSLB		Double offset for 16-bit table
SAVEIT	LEAX	SAVED, PCR	Get address to save in		BSR	DOCMD	Obey Command
	TFR	S.D	Move S to D		BRA	REPT02	Next Command

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