

RELATIVE ADDRESS CALCULATOR PROGRAM

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This Relative Address Calculator Program may be used to calculate relative addresses for branch instructions. This is especially useful when calculating long branches where you are more likely to make an error if you do it by hand. This program lets the computer do the work for you.

To use the program, type in the machine code listing on the next page. The entire program fits inside the scratchpad RAM used by Mikbug®. Be sure to save the program on tape if you have a tape unit connected to your computer. After loading the program type a G for "Go to User Program". The computer will home the cursor and erase the screen on those systems using the CT-1024 Terminal System with the CT-CA option. It will then print out a BA which stands for "branch address". To this you should respond with the address of the branch instruction and not the address following it. The program will then output a T which stands for "TO". Now you type the destination address of the branch instruction. The program outputs a = followed by the relative address. If branching forward, the outputted address will be O0XX and you must be sure not to have XX greater than 7F. If branching backwards, the outputted address will be FFYY and you must be sure to have YY greater than 7F. Only the last two digits of the outputted address are used for the relative address.

If any non-hex character is input at either address, the program jumps to Mikbug® and outputs a *. Upon entering Mikbug®, typing a G will restart the Relative Address Calculator Program. After calculating each relative address, the program prepares itself for new data. When using the CT-1024 Terminal System, the program will home and erase the terminal's screen after each calculation.

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	NAM	RELADR	
	* MIKBUG LOCATIONS		
E07E	PDATA1 EQU	\$E07E	
E047	BADDR EQU	\$E047	
E0C8	OUT4HS EQU	\$E0C8	
A000	ORG	\$A000	
A000	RAMST RMB	2	
A002	BRADR RMB	2	
A004	DEST RMB	2	
A014	ORG	\$A014	
A014 8E A0 47	BEGIN LDS	#\$A047	Saves BEGIN in A048,49
A017 CE A0 6F	LDX	#MSETUP	Clears screen
A01A 8D 4F	BSR	PDATSR	See subroutine below.
A01C BD E0 47	NEXT JSR	BADDR	Gets 4 hex & store in X
A01F FF A0 02	STX	BRADR	Stores branch addr
A022 CE A0 77	LDX	#MT	Outputs " T "
A025 8D 44	BSR	PDATSR	
A027 BD E0 47	JSR	BADDR	
A02A FF A0 04	STX	DEST	Stores dest'n addr.

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A02D CE A0 00      LDX   #RAMST   Prepare for indexed
A030 0C           CLC                   Addr. mode.
A031 A6 04       LDA A   4,X           DEST H
A033 E6 05       LDA B   5,X           DEST L
A035 20 13       BRA    CONTN

A048             ORG    $A048
A048 A0 14       FDB    BEGIN

A04A C0 02      CONTN  SUB B   #02       Subtract 0002 from
A04C 82 00      SBC A   #00       Destination Addr.
A04E 0C         CLC
A04F E0 03      SUB B   3,X       BRA L Subtract Br addr
A051 A2 02      SBC A   2,X       BRA H (Destn. - 2)
A053 A7 69      STA A   $69,X     REL H Store at REL
A055 E7 6A      STA B   $6A,X     REL L
A057 CE A0 7B   LDX   #MEQ       Outputs " = "
A05A 8D 0F      BSR   PDATSR
A05C CE A0 69   LDX   #REL
A05F BD E0 C8   JSR   OUT4HS     Outputs 4 hex's + Sp.
A062 CE A0 71   LDX   #MBA       Outputs CR, LF, "BA "
A065 8D 04      BSR   PDATSR
A067 20 B3      BRA    NEXT
A069           REL   RMB    2
A06B BD E0 7E   PDATSR JSR   PDATA1   Outputs string
A06E 39      RTS

A06F 10      MSETUP FCB    $10,$16
A070 16
A071 0D      MBA    FCB    $0D,$0A,$42,$41,$20,$04
A072 0A 42
A074 41 20
A076 04
A077 20      MT     FCB    $20,$54,$20,$04
A078 54 20
A07A 04
A07B 20      MEQ   FCB    $20,$3D,$20,$04
A07C 3D 20
A07E 04

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END

NO ERROR(S) DETECTED

SYMBOL TABLE:

BADDR	E047	BEGIN	A014	BRADR	A002	CONTN	A04A	DEST	A004
MBA	A071	MEQ	A07B	MSETUP	A06F	MT	A077	NEXT	A01C
OUT4HS	E0C8	PDATA1	E07E	PDATSR	A06B	RAMST	A000	REL	A069