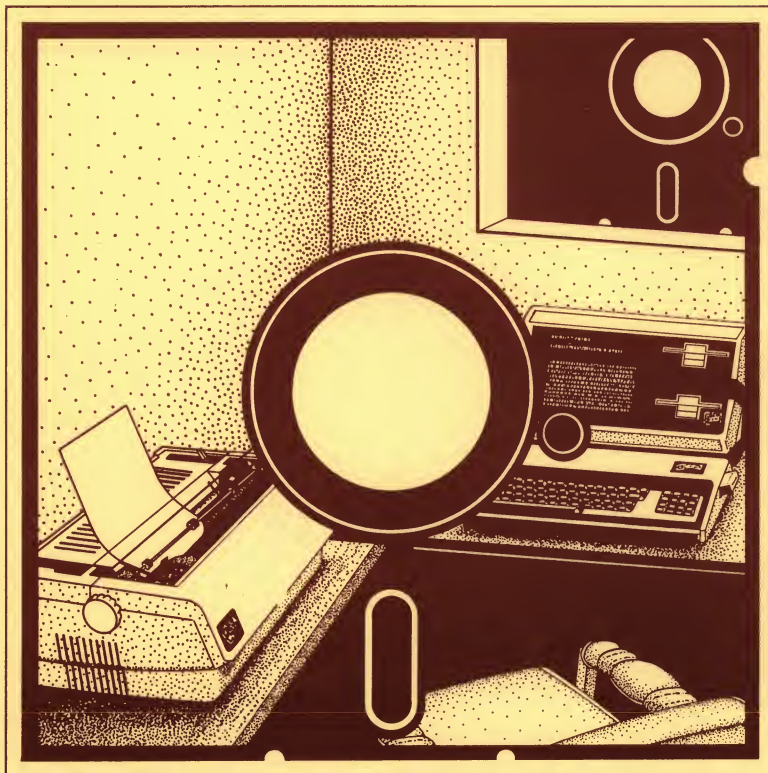


# Z80 SOFTWARE DEVELOPMENT SYSTEM

VERSION 2.1



**EXIDY  
SYSTEMS**

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COMPUTDATA

Made in Holland

Z80 SOFTWARE DEVELOPMENT SYSTEM

VERSION 2.1.

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## PART I: EXASM

## 1. INTRODUCTION

EXASM (TM) and EXLINK (TM) together provide a means of transforming a Z80 assembly language program into an executable CP/M (TM) command program.

EXASM is a Z80 relocating assembler that recognizes standard Zilog Z80 mnemonics, and a useful set of pseudo-ops. It supports global symbols and assembles either relocatable or absolute modules. EXASM transforms the Z80 assembly language source program into an Intel hex format object (.OBJ) file, producing also, optionally a listing (print file).

EXLINK is a relocating linking loader which loads object files into specified memory locations and then optionally saves them as command programs onto CP/M disks.

It is not the intention of this manual to teach assembly language programming, rather to explain the use of the assembler and linking loader. Zilog's publication, Z80 Assembly Language Programming Manual, is an excellent reference, while the Osborne & Associates book, Z80 Assembly Language Programming, is good for learning the language.

## NOTE

In all examples, underlines indicate operator input, and a carriage return is assumed at the end of each command line. As an example, here is how to transfer control from the A drive to the B drive. After getting the A> prompt, the operator types B: and a carriage return. CP/M responds with the B> prompt. In this case, typing B: (and the carriage return) is the only operator input.

```
A>B:
B>
```



## 2 DEFINITIONS

Some terms must be defined to use EXASM properly.

### MODULE

A unit of code produced by an editor, loader or assembler. Another word for a program or program section.

### SOURCE MODULE (usual file type = .ASM)

A source module is an ASCII text file composed of assembly language instructions--labels, op codes, mnemonics, operands, comments, etc. Source modules are created by editor programs, such as CP/M's ED, Exidy's EDIT or Exidy's Word Processor ROM PAC (TM). The assembler assembles the file into one object module. Lines are delimited by carriage return (ODH) or by carriage return/line feed (ODH, OAH). EXASM supports the tab character (09H) and interprets it as a delimiter. The end of a source module is defined by the SUB or EOF character (1AH). The maximum source line length is the print line length minus 24; this is 108 characters as supplied by EXIDY (see 6.1.4 for print line length). The source module is machine code presented in a form readable by human beings.

### OBJECT MODULE (usual file type = .OBJ)

This is a module produced by the assembler from the source module. Any object module contains machine code, (if relocatable, linking information), address and relocating information, and checksum information--all coded in ASCII. It is used by EXLINK. The format of the object module is an extended form of Intel hex format.

### LOAD MODULE (usual file type = .COM)

A load module is a file consisting of the memory image of machine code for one complete program, created by EXLINK from one or more object modules and built in RAM. The file type is .COM, since it can be loaded and executed by using its name on the CP/M command line. Typing the name of a .COM file (without its file type) loads the program directly into the area beginning at 100H (CP/M's TPA--transient program area) and executes it. For this reason, EXLINK is used to relocate most object files to location 100H.



A symbol is an identifier of up to six characters (for more on this, see 4.3, Labels) which represents an address or constant. It may be defined by an EQU statement or by use in the label field of a source statement, or may be externally defined if declared in a GLOBAL statement. The assembler constructs the symbol table and the linker constructs the global symbol table. Symbols may be local or global; if global, they may be either external or internal.

#### LOCAL SYMBOL

A local symbol is one defined and referenced by one module only, and is not accessible to other modules. No record of any kind is made in the object module of a local symbol.

#### GLOBAL SYMBOL

A global symbol is one appearing in the operand field of linkage control type pseudo-ops. This set of pseudo-ops consists of GLOBAL, EXTERNAL, EXTERN, EXT, INTERNAL, INTERN, INT and PUBLIC. A global symbol is given global definition in a source module. Any global symbol in a source module appears in the corresponding object module. Once all object modules are loaded by EXLINK, all references to the global symbols of outside modules (or external symbols), are resolved, assuming there are no programmer errors in global symbol use. A global symbol is defined in one module and that definition is made available to other modules; the linker subsequently supplies the needed reference points.

#### INTERNAL GLOBAL SYMBOL

A symbol declared global (by the GLOBAL, INTERNAL, INTERN, INT or PUBLIC pseudo-ops) whose definition is found within the module is said to be an internal global symbol for that module. Its value is made known to all other modules loaded with it by EXLINK. When an object module is loaded by EXLINK, the internal symbol value is placed in EXLINK's global symbol table. These values must be addresses, not constants. That is, internal symbols are always relocated. The internal symbol has a value relative to the start of the module assigned by the assembler. EXLINK relocates this to an absolute address by adding the base address of the module within the final linked load module.

#### EXTERNAL GLOBAL SYMBOL

A symbol, declared global (by the GLOBAL, EXTERNAL, EXTERN or EXT pseudo-ops), which is not defined within a module, is an external global symbol with respect to that module. When this object module is linked with the



module where the symbol is an internal global symbol (that is, defined and declared global, the reference to the symbol is resolved. An external global symbol may never appear in an expression with operators or as the operand of an EQU pseudo-op in a source line.

#### POSITION INDEPENDENT

A program written so it may be placed anywhere in memory and still run properly without change is said to be position independent. Relocating information is not needed in the object module.

#### ABSOLUTE

An absolute program is one written without relocating information in the object module. A program is declared absolute by using the assembler pseudo-op PSECT ABS. An absolute program may or may not be position independent. Usually such a program can reside only in one area of RAM.

#### RELOCATABLE

A relocatable program is one without a PSECT pseudo-op, or one that has been declared relocatable with the PSECT REL statement. The assembled object file contains the object data which requires relocation if the intended execution base address is not the ORG value. Object address references are stored as values relative to the ORG value, as shown in the assembler listing. A relocatable program is usually position dependent, though not necessarily.

#### LINKABLE

An object module containing data about internal and external global symbols is a linkable object module. The loader uses this data to supply the absolute addresses in order to connect external references to internal symbols in modules. A linkable program may be either absolute or relocatable and may or may not be position independent.

#### TWO PASS ASSEMBLER

EXASM is a two pass assembler, that is, an assembler that scans twice each source module it assembles. Each scan is called a pass. During the first pass values for each symbol are determined and placed in a symbol table.



During the second pass, the assembler uses the symbol table created during the first pass to decode operand expressions into machine code. While assembling each line of source code, the assembler counts with its program counter each byte of object code produced. If no starting value is assigned by the ORG pseudo-op, then EXASM assigns a starting value of zero. The assembler also optionally suppresses creation of the object module and optionally produces a listing, with or without cross references specified, during the second pass. A linked list within the object data is created in the second pass for each external global symbol reference in the module, and a dictionary of global symbols is written to the object file. Diagnostic error messages are produced at all times in the second pass.

EXASM recognizes the standard Zilog Z80 mnemonics and a number of pseudo-ops (assembler directives). Assembly source modules are usually stored on disk under the file type .ASM. You may use EXASM to assemble files having other file types, so long as these have the same format as an .ASM file. (You could, for example, assemble directly a file created by Exidy's Word Processor ROM PAC, without the necessity of changing its file type from .WPF to .ASM.) EXASM assembles any file having the proper format (written, that is, in Z80 assembly language) into an object file. It also optionally suppresses or outputs an assembly listing (a print file) on the user's printer or on a CP/M disk. The object output of the assembler is a file in ASCII hexadecimal format with file type (if not otherwise specified) .OBJ, as:

FILENAME.OBJ

where FILENAME is the same name as that of the .ASM file. (The name of the file may optionally be specified to be different from that of the source file, as you will see later in the examples.)

Z80 source code input to EXASM is assumed to be a CP/M disk file generated by a CP/M text editor or by Exidy's Word Processor ROM PAC and disk interface.

### 3 OPERATION

The EXASM programs are used on a single or dual disk drive, such as Exidy's Display Disk System or Floppy Disk Subsystem. After connecting the disk drive, do the following:

Turn on the Sorcerer and all peripheral devices, including the disk drive unit.



Boot the CP/M system diskette. See the Exidy publications EXIDY CP/M and Display Disk Unit Operation Manual or Floppy Disk Subsystem Operation Manual.

Insert a CP/M system diskette containing the EXASM program and the file to be assembled into the disk drive and type the command listed in the next section for both EXASM and the file to be assembled existing on the same disk. EXASM and the file to be assembled may be on different disks. Examples are given in the next section. If EXASM is on the B drive and you wish to assemble your file on the B drive, you can get into the B drive, after logging onto the A drive, by typing:

```
A>E.  
B>
```

### 3.1 EXASM Call Format

```
A>EXASM <sourcefile>[,<objectfile>][,<printfile>] [/<options>]
```

<sourcefile>, <objectfile> and <printfile> may each have these properties: The name of the file may be any valid file name, up to eight characters, plus optional file type of up to three characters (and separated from the file name by a period). If no file type is specified, the type defaults to .ASM for the source, .OBJ for the object, and .PRN for the print file. If no file names are specified for <objectfile> and <printfile>, their names default to the same as <sourcefile>. The file name may be preceded by a drive identifier (any valid CP/M drive, such as A: or B:). If no drive is specified, EXASM defaults to the drive currently logged on. <sourcefile> is assumed to be located on the currently logged drive, unless otherwise specified (by preceding the name with a valid CP/M drive). If you specify only the drive name for <objectfile> or <printfile>, the output is directed to the specified drive. (Do this only if output is to go to other than the drive currently logged on.)

Delimiters should be used as shown. That is EXASM must be followed by at least one space, and, if <objectfile> and <printfile> are specified, items should be separated by commas. If <printfile> is specified but <objectfile> is not, two commas must be placed after <sourcefile>.

Options are specified by the use of a slash (/) followed by a string of characters consisting of one or more options. Options are not separated by delimiters. Options are explained in the next section.

In each of the following examples, in response to the prompt of the currently logged disk you type a command line following the prompt. So, if the A drive is currently "up" and you wish to assemble MYFIL.ASM:



Example:

Before assembly, this is what you have on the disk in the A drive:

```
A> DIR
A: EXCOPY   COM
A: EXASM    COM
A: EXLINK   COM
A: MYFIL    ASM
```

Now, use EXASM.

```
A> EXASM MYFIL
```

EXASM searches the directory of the disk in the A drive for a file named MYFIL.ASM and if it does not find the file, it outputs the message SRC INPUT FILE NOT FOUND. EXASM is interested only in MYFIL.ASM and pays attention to no other MYFILs (MYFIL.HEX or MYFIL.COM, for instance, or even MYFIL with no file type). Before beginning assembly, EXASM always signs on, thus:

```
EXIDY Z80 Assembler - version x.x
Copyright (C) 19xx by EXIDY INC
```

If MYFIL.ASM exists and is an error-free Z80 program, this is what you see on the screen after the assembly is complete and following the sign-on message:

```
PASS 2

ERRORS=0000

WARNINGS=0000
```

We will give examples later of error and warning conditions.

Look at the directory (with the CP/M DIR command), and you find that two new files have been produced on the A disk:

```
A> DIR
A: EXCOPY   COM
A: EXASM    COM
A: EXLINK   COM
A: MYFIL    ASM
A: MYFIL    OBJ
A: MYFIL    PRN
```

Note that if MYFIL.OBJ or MYFIL.PRN exist before the EXASM run, EXASM deletes them and creates new versions.



Example:

A> EXASM MYFIL.ASM

If MYFIL.ASM exists on the A drive, then the results are precisely the same as those of the previous example.

Examples:

A> EXASM B:MYFIL

or

A> EXASM B:MYFIL.ASM

If MYFIL exists on the B drive, then it is assembled as before, producing these two new files on the A drive:

A: MYFIL      OBJ  
A: MYFIL      PRN

Examples:

B> EXASM MYFIL

or

B> EXASM MYFIL.ASM

EXASM searches the directory of the B drive for MYFIL.ASM and, if it exists, assembles it, producing on the B drive the object and print files.

B> DIR  
B: EXCOPY      COM  
B: EXASM        COM  
B: EXLINK      COM  
B: MYFIL        ASM  
B: MYFIL        OBJ  
B: MYFIL        PRN

Example:

A><u>EXASM MYFIL.WPF

EXASM looks in the directory of the A drive for a file named MYFIL.WPF and, if it exists, assembles it, producing these object and print files:

```
A>DIR
A: EXCOPY    COM
A: EXASM     COM
A: EXLINK    COM
A: MYFIL     WPF
A: MYFIL     OBJ
A: MYFIL     PRN
```

Example:

A> <u>EXASM MYFIL,PROG1,PROG2

Assuming that MYFIL.ASM exists on the A drive, EXASM assembles it, producing object and print files with the specified names, and the default types.

```
A>DIR
A: EXCOPY    COM
A: EXASM     COM
A: EXLINK    COM
A: MYFIL     ASM
A: PROG1     OBJ
A: PROG2     PRN
```

Example:

A> <u>EXASM MYFIL.WPF,PROG1.XXX,PROG2.YYY

Assuming that MYFIL.WPF exists on the A drive, EXASM assembles it, producing object and print files with the specified names and types.

```
A>DIR
A: EXCOPY    COM
A: EXASM     COM
A: EXLINK    COM
A: MYFIL     WPF
A: PROG1     XXX
A: PROG2     YYY
```



Example:

A><u>EXASM B:MYFIL,PROG1

EXASM assembles MYFIL.ASM from the B drive, producing two new files on the A drive (and leaving the B drive unchanged):

```
A><u>DIR B:
B: EXCOPY      COM
B: EXASM       COM
B: EXLINK      COM
B: MYFIL       ASM
```

```
A><u>DIR
A: EXCOPY      COM
A: EXASM       COM
A: EXLINK      COM
A: PROG1       OBJ
A: MYFIL       PRN
```

Example:

A><u>EXASM B:MYFIL,,PROG2

EXASM assembles MYFIL.ASM from the B drive, producing:

```
A><u>DIR B:
B: EXCOPY      COM
B: EXASM       COM
B: EXLINK      COM
B: MYFIL       ASM
```

```
A><u>DIR
A: EXCOPY      COM
A: EXASM       COM
A: EXLINK      COM
A: MYFIL       OBJ
A: PROG2       PRN
```

The two commas indicate no file name specified for <objectfile>, so the name defaults to that of <sourcefile>, with type .OBJ and assembled to the logged on disk, A. A new file name is given for <printfile>, so it is created as specified, with the default to the .PRN file type.



Example:

A> EXASM MYFIL,.XXX,.YYY

EXASM assembles MYFIL.ASM, producing object and print files with the default names and specified types.

```
A>DIR
A: EXCOPY      COM
A: EXASM       COM
A: EXLINK      COM
A: MYFIL       ASM
A: MYFIL       XXX
A: MYFIL       YYY
```

Example:

You may wish to assemble a file from one drive and send the <objectfile> and <printfile> to another drive. Before beginning EXASM, this is what you have on each disk:

```
A>DIR
A: EXCOPY      COM
A: EXASM       COM
A: EXLINK      COM
A: MYFIL       ASM
```

```
A>DIR B
B: EXCOPY      COM
B: EXASM       COM
B: EXLINK      COM
```

A> EXASM MYFIL,B:,B:

After the EXASM operation, this is what you have:

```
A>DIR
A: EXCOPY      COM
A: EXASM       COM
A: EXLINK      COM
A: MYFIL       ASM
```

```
A>DIR B:
B: EXCOPY      COM
B: EXASM       COM
B: EXLINK      COM
B: MYFIL       OBJ
B: MYFIL       PRN
```

### 3.2 Command options

Options are specified with a slash (/) followed by a list of single characters, according to the following table. Individual options are not separated by delimiters. If they conflict, the last-named option takes precedence.

C - Generate cross-reference (explained later).

D - Listing to disk. This is a default option and need not be specified unless you have turned off the listing option (bit 0) in location 103 (see Customizing EXASM).

E - "Ecology" or compressed listing--paper-saving option. Page ejects are not performed. Thus, the pseudo-op EJECT is ignored, as is the form-feed normally associated with TITLE and that generated at the end of the listing.

F - Set form-feed option. This option is used for printers which can handle an ASCII form-feed character. Since this is a default, you need not use it unless you have turned off this default in location 105 (see Customizing EXASM). The opposite of this option is option S.

G - Suppress generated text (beyond four bytes) of DEFB/M/W. You can make this a default option (see Customizing EXASM, where a full explanation of this function is given).

K - No listing or cross reference. Suppression of print file.

L - Listing to list device. Print file goes to the CP/M LST: device, usually a Sorcerer Centronics-compatible parallel printer device.

N - No object output. Does not produce an object file. This has no effect on listing or cross reference. This is useful for a fast syntax check of source.

O - Object output (default). Use if bit 2 of location 103 has been turned off (see Customizing EXASM).

S - No form feeds. Uses carriage return/line feeds instead. For printers that do not support form feed. This can be made a default (see Customizing EXASM), but is not supplied that way in the distributed version.

T - List to console, CP/M CON: device.

W - Don't print warnings. This too can be made a default.



Note that diagnostic messages always go to the console if listing is suppressed.

Examples:

```
d>EXASM SOURCE
```

produces

```
Source = d:SOURCE.ASM
Object = d:SOURCE.OBJ
Listing= d:SOURCE.PRN
```

where d=any valid CP/M drive.

Default options:

Listing will have form feeds. Generated text and warnings will be printed. Object and listing (with no cross reference) go to disk.

```
d>EXASM SOURCE,OBJECT,PRINT/SW
```

produces

```
Source = d:SOURCE.ASM
Object = d:OBJECT.OBJ
Listing= d:PRINT.PRN
```

Options:

S - Listing will have no form feeds.  
W - Warnings will not be printed.

```
d>EXASM B:SOURCE.BAK,,PRINT.ECH/N
```

produces

```
Source = B:SOURCE.BAK
Object = no object generated (N option)
Listing= B:PRINT.ECH
```

```
d>EXASM SOURCE,B:/LC
```

produces

```
Source = d:SOURCE.ASM
Object = B:SOURCE.OBJ
Listing= to list device
```

Cross references will be included in listing.

For a quick syntax-check assembly use the options /NK to produce no object or listing, but just output diagnostic messages to the console.

3.2.1 Cross reference only assembly. The option string /LKC causes the cross references to list on the printer. /KC causes the cross references (only) to write to the specified disk file.

### 3.3 Interrupts

The operator may abort assembly with CONTROL C. This produces the message:

```
***ABORT ERROR = Z, OPR REQUESTED ABORT *****
```

CONTROL S stops assembly (during Pass 1 or Pass 2) until another character is struck. Use this with the T option to pause console output, which otherwise prints too fast to read, or, perhaps, to momentarily pause printer listing. (Be sure to hold the key down until it is acknowledged.)

## 4 SYNTAX

An assembly language program or a source module is made up of a sequence of source lines comprised of delimiters, labels, op codes, pseudo-ops, operands and comments in a sequence which defines the user's program. There follows a discussion of the syntax of the EXASM assembly language.

### 4.1 Source code format

The source code format requires the use of delimiters, to separate labels, op codes, pseudo-ops and operands from each other. The source code line format is:

```
[label] <op code> [<operand>] [,operand] [;comment]
```

Where expressions within square brackets ([]) are optional, while those within angle brackets (<>) must be supplied according to the conventions of Z80 assembly language programming.

### 4.2 Delimiters

Delimiters are one or more ASCII commas or spaces used to separate labels, op codes, operands, and pseudo-ops from each other. Carriage returns and semicolons are terminal delimiters, that is, they terminate the source line to be parsed by the assembler.



### 4.3 Labels

One or more characters compose a label. However, the assembler recognizes only the first six characters of a label. Control characters and the following ASCII characters cannot be used in a label:

' ( ) \* + , - < > = . / : ;

Also, the first character of a label cannot be a decimal number. All labels must begin in column 0 unless followed by a colon (:). A label may be used on any line in the source module (with the exception of ENDIF). The value assigned to the label, if it is not before an EQU pseudo-op, is that of the current program counter.

### 4.4 Expressions

4.4.1 Constants. Constants must be in the range 0 through OFFFHH. They may take these forms:

DECIMAL	- (default); any number with no qualifier is assumed by the assembler to be decimal. Numbers may optionally be qualified with a D. Examples: 34, 183D.
HEXADECIMAL	- must begin with a number (0-9) and end with H. If the first digit is a letter (A-F), a leading zero is added. Examples: 20H, 0A1DH, OFFFAH.
OCTAL	- must end with Q or O. Examples: 327Q, 177O.
BINARY	- must end with B. Example: 01101010B.
ASCII	- must be enclosed in single quotes. EXASM converts them to ASCII hex code. Example: 'A' (= 41H).

4.4.2 Expressions. EXASM accepts many expressions in the operand field of a statement. Expressions are evaluated from left to right according to this hierarchy. (0 is the highest in this hierarchy, that is, it has the tightest binding power.)

<u>operation</u>	<u>operator</u>	<u>hierarchy</u>
equal to	= or .EQ.	0
signed less than	<	0
signed greater than	>	0
signed less than or equal to	<= or =<	0
signed greater than or equal to	>= or =>	0
not equal	>< or <> or .NE.	0
unsigned less than	.LT.	0
unsigned greater than	.GT.	0
unsigned less than or equal to	.LE.	0
unsigned greater than or equal to	.GE.	0
reset overflow	.RES.	0
unary plus	+	1
unary minus (two's complement)	-	1
logical NOT (one's complement)	.NOT.	1
multiplication	*	2
division	/	2
addition	+	3
subtraction	-	3
logical AND	.AND.	4
logical OR	.OR.	4
logical XOR	.XOR.	4
logical shift right	.SHR.	4
logical shift left	.SHL.	4
modulus function (remainder)	.MOD.	4

(Expressions within parentheses are evaluated first, so you may use parentheses to change the order of expression evaluation.)

Examples:

In this expression:

$$3+2*4$$

first  $2*4$  is evaluated, then it is added to 3. If you wish to change the order, so that first 3 is added to 2, and then the result multiplied by 4, use parentheses, thus:

$$(3+2)*4$$



In this expression:

`.NOT.X.AND.Y`

First the expression `.NOT. X` is evaluated, and then that is ANDed with `Y`. That is, the expression is evaluated as if it were written:

`(.NOT.X).AND.Y`

In this expression:

`A=B.OR.C=D`

First the expressions `A=B` and `C=D` are evaluated, and then the result of `A=B` is ORed with the result of `C=D`. That is, the expression is evaluated as if it were written:

`(A=B).OR.(C=D)`

In this expression:

`.NOT.A<B.AND.A+4/B`

First `A<B` is evaluated, then `.NOT. A<B`. Then `4/B` is evaluated and this added to `A`. Then the first expression is ANDed with the second. That is, the expression is evaluated as if it were written:

`(.NOT.(A<B)).AND.(A+(4/B))`

4.4.3 True and false. For expression evaluation, the value of true is 1, false, 0. (Note that the IF pseudo-op interprets any non-zero value as true.)

4.4.4 Logical operators. `.RES.` unconditionally resets any overflow error in an operand expression. The shift operators shift their first argument right or left by the number of bit positions given in the second argument. Zeros shift into vacated bit positions. The negative (two's complement) of an expression may be formed by preceding it with a minus sign. The one's complement of an expression may be formed by preceding it with the `.NOT.` operator.

4.4.5 \$. The symbol `$` represents the value of the program counter of the current instruction. In relative addressing, the program counter must be subtracted from the label if a branch is to be made to the label address.

Example:

`JR LOOP-$`

jumps relative to label LOOP.



For a JK on <condition> or a DJNZ the assembler issues an out of range (R) error if and only if the operand expression evaluates to >127 or <-128. This introduces the anomaly that JR LOOP is legal as far as the assembler is concerned if the address of LOOP is <128. That is, if the address of LOOP is at, say, 0, and at address 1000H is the instruction JR LOOP-\$, even though the jump exceeds 127 bytes, the assembler will not catch the error. But, on execution, the program will not make the jump to LOOP.

4.4.6 Memory addresses. Enclosing an expression completely in parentheses indicates a memory address. In instructions such as LD A,(nn), where nn is a literal address, an expression consisting of symbols and operators may be used as the literal address within the parentheses.

#### 4.5 Op codes

That part of the source instruction that specifies the operation to be performed on the operands is called the op code. There are 74 op codes, 25 operand key words and 643 legitimate combinations of op codes and operands in the Z80 instruction set. The full set of these op codes is summarized in the Z80 CPU Technical Manual and fully described in the Z80 Assembly Language Programming Manual, referred to earlier. Both are published by Zilog Publications, Zilog, Inc., Cupertino, California. (See Section 7 for a summary of the op codes.)

#### 4.6 Pseudo ops

Pseudo-ops do not generate machine instructions; instead, they direct the assembler to do something. EXASM recognizes several pseudo-ops which appear in the op code field of a source statement. Labels for these source lines are optional for all pseudo-ops except two (EQU and DEFL). Pseudo-ops do not necessarily generate object code, but can reserve bytes or can cause certain values to be loaded into certain bytes. However, pseudo-ops always cause some action in the assembler. The assembler recognizes these pseudo-ops:

##### 4.6.1 Data Generation

DEFB/DEFM/DB - define the contents of a byte or bytes located at the current program counter address. DB, DEFB and DEFM are synonymous. Here is the format:

```
<label> DEFB  n[,n,n...]
```

where n is an eight bit value that may be an expression, or a string. DEFB will not generate more than 255 bytes of data. If the value of the expression is greater than eight bits, that is, >255 or <-128, a warning is flagged.



Example:

```

CR      DEFB  3           ;generates byte of 3
        EQU   ODH        ;defines CR
        DEFB  CR         ;generates a byte of CR
                           ;(defined as ODH)

```

Multiple operands may be used, separated by delimiters.

Example:

```
DEFB 'HI',233/2+4,'I'M HAL',168
```

Note the use of two apostrophes in "I'M." Two contiguous apostrophes embedded in a string expression generate the ASCII code for one apostrophe. This convention is used because a single apostrophe is construed by the assembler to be a string delimiter.

Example:

```
DEFB 1,,2,,3,,4,,5
```

is the same as:

```
DEFB 1,2,3,4,5
```

which shows that multiple delimiters are accepted, although one has the same effect.

```

HIMSG:  DEFM 'HI!'           ;picks up message HI!
                           ;and stores it

```

As previously explained, if you want to put quotes into the message, use the apostrophe key twice.

Example:

```
QUOTE:  DEFM 'HE SAID ''HI!'''
```

This produces: HE SAID 'HI!'

There is a simple short-hand way of defining multiple blocks of bytes using DB instructions. These are called ("reps," for repetitions of code) and are used within angle brackets. Suppose you wished to define these bytes:

```
1,1,1,5,5,5,5,5,5,10,10,10,10
```

This is three 1's, six 5's and four 10's. You could do it this way:

```
DEFB <3,1,>,<6,5,>,<4,10,>
```

Note that the trailing comma must be present within each pair of brackets. These may be nested up to five deep. A general form for this multiple usage is:

```
<label> DB <n,W,[<o,X,>],[<p,Y,[<q,Z,>],>],...>
```

where n, o, p and q are number of iterations and W, X, Y and Z are numeric literals (any one of which could also be an alphanumeric literal if enclosed in apostrophes, as 'W' or 'X'). Notice that each iteration has a trailing comma which must be present. A few assembled source statements (including three that cause errors) show this use:

```

                                EXIDY Z80 ASSEMBLER V x.x PAGE 1
ADDR  OBJECT          ST #
'0000  00000000  0007      DEFB      <5,0,>
      00
'000E  00484901  0008      DEFM      <4,0,'HI',<2,1,>,>
      01004849
      01010048
      49010100
      48490101
'0054  46524F47  0011      DB        <3,'FROGS',<2,'TOADS',>,'CICADA',>
      53544F41
      4453544F
      41445343
      49434144
      4146524F
      4753544F
      41445354
      4F414453
      43494341
      44414652
      4F475354
      4F414453
      544F4144
      53434943
      414441
'011A          0018      DEFB      <257,0,>
**** ERROR CODE = H, REP ERR *****
'011A          0019      DB        <130,0,1>
**** ERROR CODE = G, UNBALANCED REP ("<",">") *****
'011A          0020      DEFM      <1,<1,<1,<1,<1,<1,0,>,>,>,>,>,>,>
**** ERROR CODE = H, REP ERR *****

```

The first statement, DEFB, produces in the object code five bytes of 0: 00 00 00 00 00.

The second statement, DEFM, produces four times the following: one byte of zero followed by two bytes of "H" and "I" followed each time by two bytes of 1, that is:



O,H,I,1,1,0,H,I,1,1,0,H,I,1,1,0,H,I,1,1

The third statement, DB, produces three times the word "FROGS," followed each time by two "TOADS" and one "CICADA," thus:

```
FROGSTOADSTOADSCICADA
FROGSTOADSTOADSCICADA
FROGSTOADSTOADSCICADA
```

The first error is caused by trying to generate more than 255 bytes of code. The second by leaving off the trailing comma. (If the comma were added, however, an H error would be caused by again trying to generate more than 255 bytes of code.) The last error is caused by nesting too deep.

Only the first four bytes of the object code are shown in the assembly listing when you use the G option with DB/DEFB/DEFM.

DEFW - defines the contents of a two-byte word. The least significant byte of the value nn is loaded at the program counter address. The most significant byte is loaded at program counter plus one. These two bytes together comprise what is termed a "word," having this format:

```
<label> DEFW <expr>
```

where <expr> is a sixteen bit value or label.

```
PBFR DEFW BFR ;The least significant
;byte of the value of
;BFR is loaded into the
;byte pointed to by
;PBFR and the most
;significant byte is
;loaded into PBFR plus
;one.
```

DEFW supports multiple operands separated by single commas.

Example:

```
DEFW 1,SYM,XYM,27+3/455,SYM-12,'HI'
```

DEFS - defines a space of RAM without initializing it with values. This pseudo-op reserves <expr> bytes of memory starting at the current program counter value. Here is the format:

```
<label> DEFS <expr>
```

where <expr> is a sixteen bit value or absolute expression. A label used in the operand field of a DEFS statement must be defined before the DEFS statement appears.

```
BFR DEFS 200 ;reserve 200 bytes of
;storage.
```



The DEFS nn statement is the same as an ORG \$+nn statement, where \$ is the value of the program counter. That is, these two statements produce the same amount of space:

```
DEFS 100

and

ORG $+100
```

#### 4.6.2 Source control

IF - defines conditional assembly. If the expression nn is true (non-zero), the IF pseudo-op is ignored. If the expression is false (zero) the assembly of subsequent statements up to the matching ENDIF statement is disabled as if it were not in the source module. The IF pseudo-op cannot be nested. Here is the format:

```
<label> IF nn
```

where nn is a sixteen bit value.

ENDIF - signals the end of a conditional assembly and reenables assembly of subsequent statements. Here is the format:

```
ENDIF
```

Example:

```
NOASM EQU 0
IF NOASM
DEFM 'HI THERE'
ENDIF
```

As long as NOASM has value 0 (false), nothing from the IF statement to the ENDIF statement assembles. That is, in this case, the DEFM statement is not assembled. If NOASM has a value other than 0 (that is, it is true), then assembly does not skip to the ENDIF statement, and statements after the IF statement are assembled. So if the 0 in the EQU statement is changed to a 1, then the DEFM statement is assembled.

INCLUDE - allows source statements from another input file to be included within the body of the given program. If the INCLUDE file cannot be properly opened, then assembly aborts. The source module to be included must not end with an END pseudo-op (because this would terminate assembly). The INCLUDE pseudo-op may not be nested.

```
INCLUDE <filename[.<type>]>
```

where <filename> may be up to eight characters and <type> may be up to three letters. If not specified, <type> defaults to .ASM.



### 4.6.3 Object control

PSECT - defines a program section as absolute or relocatable. If used, this pseudo-op should appear before any source lines can be assembled into object code and should appear only once in any source module. If not included in a source module, the module is assumed relocatable. It has the following format:

```
<label> PSECT <opr>
```

where <opr> is either ABS (for an absolute module) or REL (for a relocatable module).

ORG - sets the program counter to the value specified. When used in an absolute module before any source code is assembled into an object code, ORG determines the starting address for the program. In a relocatable program, ORG provides an offset to the base address given when loaded. There may be more than one ORG pseudo-op in a source module. If a source module does not contain ORG pseudo-ops, the program counter is set to zero at the beginning of the assembly. It has the following format:

```
<label> ORG <expr>
```

where <expr> is a sixteen bit value or expression which is Pass 1 defined.

```
<label> ORG 200H ;this sets program
;counter to 200H
```

END - defines the last line of the program or module in the following format:

```
<label> END
```

NAME - defines the name of the program (source and object). The name is placed in the heading of the assembly listing and in the first record of the object module. If a NAME pseudo-op does not appear in the module it defaults to six blanks. As with all symbols, NAME may be one to six characters in length. Here is the format:

```
<label> NAME <string>
```

Here, up to six characters can define the name of the program. If longer than six characters, then it is truncated to the first six characters.

```
NAME MYPROG ;the title MYPROG is
;now placed in the
;assembly listing and
;in the first record of
;the object module.
```



#### 4.6.4 Listing control

Listing control (assembler directives) are pseudo-ops modifying the assembly listing format. They are not printed with the assembly listing, but are assigned statement numbers. The following assembler directives modify the assembly listing format:

EJECT - causes a printer to eject a page of a listing.

TITLE - causes a printer to eject a page and prints a heading. It has the following format:

```
TITLE  s
```

where s is a string of ASCII characters whose length may not exceed the default line length minus 53. (That is, a standard 132 character print line allows up to 79 characters in the title.) Anything beyond that length causes this warning message:

```
** WARNING CODE = H, TITLE TOO LONG *****
```

The string s need not be enclosed within quotes.

PAGE - causes the next page number in the heading to be set to the value specified. It has the following format:

```
PAGE  x
```

where x is a value of up to four decimal digits.

LIST - causes an assembly listing to begin.

NLIST - causes an assembly listing to stop until the next LIST directive is found (if any).

LIST and NLIST allow optional activation and deactivation. (See Customizing EXASM.)

4.6.4.1 LIST and NLIST with operands. You may use optional character strings as operands with LIST and NLIST. If you do not use options, then NLIST causes the listing to suspend until the next LIST is encountered. If you use the options, then these two function slightly differently. Rather than stopping the listing, NLIST causes option disable. Rather than resuming listing, LIST causes option assertion. These options alter listing. Options may be strung together. These are the options:

G - Don't print text.

W - Don't print warnings.

E - "Ecology" (suppression of form feeds and ejects).



Examples:

```
LIST GW
NLIST GW
```

Example:

```

EXAMPL          EXIDY Z80 ASSEMBLER V 2.1  PAGE
ADDR  OBJECT    ST # SOURCE STATEMENT
                                0001      NAME      EXAMPL
                                0002
                                0003      LIST      G          ;DO NOT LIST GENERATED TEXT
'0000  49462054  0004      DEFB      'IF THE OBJECT FOR THIS LISTS, TROUBLE'
                                0005                                ;ONLY FIRST FOUR BYTES SHOULD
                                0006                                ; LIST
                                0007                                ;
                                0008                                ;
                                0009      NLIST     G          ;LIST GENERATED TEXT
'0025  54484953  0010      DEFB      'THIS SHOULD LIST THE OBJECT ENTIRELY'
      2053484F
      554C4420
      4C495354
      20544845
      204F424A
      45435420
      454E5449
      52454C59
                                0011                                ;ALL TEXT GENERATED SHOULD
                                0012                                ; LIST IN EXTRA LINES
                                0013                                ;
                                0014      LIST      W          ;DISABLE WARNINGS
                                0015                                ;
'0049  01        0016      DEFB      101H      ;SHOULD GIVE NO OVERFLOW WARNING
                                0017                                ;
                                0018      NLIST     W          ;ENABLE WARNINGS
                                0019                                ;
'004A  01        0020      DEFB      101H      ;SHOULD GIVE OVERFLOW WARNING
** WARNING CODE = V, OVERFLOW *****
                                0021                                ;
                                0022      END

```

ERRORS=0000

WARNINGS=0001

Here, the statement LIST G causes assertion of the option. The option in this case is to not list generated text, so LIST G cuts off text after the fourth byte, as you can see by the object code associated with statement 0004. With the statement NLIST G, the option is suppressed, and text is generated as usual, as seen in the object code for statement 0010.

#### 4.6.5 Symbol control

EQU - assigns a value to a label. The label cannot be defined by an EQU pseudo-op or by appearing in the label field of another source statement in the source module. If a global symbol is defined by an EQU (as seen below), then the value of the global symbol is relocated when linked even though it appears as a constant in the EQU. Here is the format:

```
<label> EQU    <expr>
```

where <expr> is the value.

Example:

```
CONST EQU    7                ;The value of CONST is 7
```

Labels used in the operand field of an EQU statement must be defined in previous source code. Thus, the following three statements would not be permitted:

```
A      EQU    B
B      EQU    C
C      EQU    OFFFH
```

These, however, are valid:

```
C      EQU    OFFFH
B      EQU    C
A      EQU    B
```

DEFL - defines a label. It sets the value of a label to <expr> and may be used repeatedly for the same label within a module. DEFL is similar in function to EQU but can be multiply used for a particular label. Here is the format:

```
<label> DEFL  <expr>
```

where <expr> is a sixteen bit value or expression.

Example:

```
CURNBR DEFL  0                ;the value of current #
                                ;is zero for this part
                                ;of the assembly

CURNBR DEFL  1                ;the value is now one
                                ;in this part of the
                                ;assembly
```



#### 4.6.6 Linking Control

The following pseudo-ops are used to declare a symbol's scope as global and identify the symbol as internal or external. The GLOBAL pseudo-op is the historical ancestor of the other INT/EXT-type pseudo-ops.

The INT/EXT method of symbol reference gives the advantage of error checking for external labels which are accidentally locally defined. It also checks that internal names are spelled correctly.

If a symbol is referenced in a module and is not defined in that module, it must be an external symbol that can be found in a global statement in another module. Conversely, if the global symbol is defined in the module, then it is an internal symbol. Here is the format:

```
<label> GLOBAL <symbol>
```

Example:

```
GLOBAL XSYM ;This declares XSYM
;global
```

In other assemblers, the GLOBAL pseudo-op is the only pseudo-op used to specify both internal and external global symbols. It may also be so used in EXASM. Whereas elsewhere no differentiation can be made between global externals and internals, here the INT/EXT pseudo-ops may be used in place of GLOBAL.

These three may be used in place of the GLOBAL pseudo-op to specify an external global symbol:

```
EXTERNAL, EXTERN, EXT
```

These four may be used in place of the GLOBAL pseudo-op to specify an internal global symbol:

```
INTERNAL, INTERN, INT, PUBLIC
```

You may use any of the forms interchangeably.

The advantage of using these ops is that error checking is performed. Here are examples, together with their associated error messages:

```
EXT XSYM
***** ERROR CODE = J, EXT LOCALLY DEFINED *****

INT ISYM
***** ERROR CODE = K, INT NOT DEFINED *****
```



## 5 LISTING

### 5.1 Format

Print file headings look like this:

```
<name>      <title>      EXIDY Z80 ASSEMBLER version x.x  PAGE   n
  ADDR  OBJECT   ST # SOURCE STATEMENT
```

1. The first six characters are the name. They come from the NAME statement.
2. Three blanks follow.
3. Then comes the TITLE (which must conform to TITLE length limitations, described in 4.6.4).
4. Then follows the assembler message.
5. The last item on the first line is the page number. This number is the current page count, unless changed by the PAGE pseudo-op (4.6.4).
6. On the next line are the titles for address, object code, statement number, and source statement.

An apostrophe to the left of an address means that address is relocatable. An apostrophe after the object code means it will be relocated as needed by EXLINK. A trailing asterisk after the object code signifies an external global reference.

See section 5.3 for example listing.

### 5.2 Error Messages

When an error occurs during assembly, it either causes an abort error condition or generates an error message in the listing. All error messages are designated by a single alpha character. Assembler errors are one of the following types:

5.2.1 ABORT. An error stopping the assembly of a program or module. There are three abort errors. When either occurs, control returns to CP/M with one of these messages output to the console:

```
****ABORT ERROR = Z, OPR REQUESTED ABORT ****
```

This occurs when the operator presses CONTROL C during assembly.

```
****ABORT ERROR = F, SYMBOL TABLE FULL ****
```

The symbol table is full, indicating more symbols have been defined than the symbol table can accommodate.



\*\*\*\*ABORT ERROR = Y, SRC/PRN/OBJ FILES SAME \*\*\*\*

The command specified the same name for two or more files. For example, this command would cause the error:

```
A>EXASM A.ASM,A.ASM
```

### 5.2.2 MESSAGE

An error or warning that does not stop the assembly of a program or module produces a message that prints in the listing (print file) inserted immediately following the incorrect statement. A single letter abbreviation represents one of these messages. These messages appear on the console together with the statement that caused the problem, as:

```
'0067      0048      LC      (HL),A
*****  ERROR CODE = O, OPCODE *****
```

and

```
'006A      1140F4      LD      DE,0F440H; STARTING ADDRESS TO OUTP
**  WARNING CODE = T, TRUNCATED LINE *****
```

They also appear at the appropriate place in the listing.

#### 5.2.2.1 ERROR MESSAGES

A - UNBALANCED PARENS. The number of left parentheses must equal the number of right parentheses.

B - INVALID OPERATOR. An operator not allowed by the assembler exists in an expression. This usually refers to a trailing operator.

C - EXPR TOO COMPLICATED. The expression is too complicated for the assembler to evaluate.

D - INVALID DIGIT. An operand in the source statement is a number with an unallowable digit or character.

E - INVALID EXTERNAL. An external symbol is used in an expression with operators, as the operand of an EQU or DEFL pseudo-op or as the operand requiring an eight bit value.

G - UNBALANCED REP ("<", ">"). Repetition symbols (left and right angle brackets) not balanced.

H - REP ERR. More than 256 bytes of code generated, or repetitions nested too deep.

I - INVALID OPERAND. An invalid operand or combination of operands exists for this op code.



J - EXT LOCALLY DEFINED. An external global symbol (that is, one named with EXTERNAL, EXTERN or EXT) is given a definition within its module.

K - INT NOT DEFINED. An internal global symbol (one named with INTERNAL, INTERN, INT or PUBLIC) is not defined within its module.

L - LABEL. An invalid character exists in a label or symbol. This error can also occur for expressions when the assembler scans for a symbol.

M - MULTIPLE DEF. A symbol was defined in the label field of the source program more than once.

N - LABEL REQUIRED. An EQU or DEFL pseudo-op is used without a label in the statement.

O - OPCODE. An invalid op code exists in the op code field of the source statement.

P - MULTIPLE PSECTS. The PSECT pseudo-op exists more than once in the same program. More than one PSECT pseudo-op is not allowed in the same program or module. A module must be either relocatable or absolute, never both.

Q - BAD QUOTE. A string expression has unbalanced quotes.

R - OUT OF RANGE. An operand exists out of the range allowed for the given op code. This often occurs for a JR or DJNZ op code when the operand is too large, that is, the target is too far from the JR or DJNZ instruction (>127 or <-128). It also occurs when "-\$" is omitted from the operand label.

S - EXPR SYNTAX. An error in an expression exists. This error usually refers to unbalanced parentheses or extra characters in the expression.

U - UNDEF SYMBOL. A symbol used in an operand expression is not defined in the program or module. This occurs when a symbol is defined by and EQU or DEFL in terms of a local symbol that has not appeared in the source module, or when the undefined symbol is referenced as an instruction operand.

X - PARENS TOO DEEP. Parentheses may be nested no more than fifteen deep, although error code C may come up in the ten to fifteen range (depending on how complicated the parenthesized expressions are).









OVADD:

```

LD      HL,PROD      ;POINT H-L TO PRODUCT
RR      (HL)         ;ROTATE RIGHT 1ST BYTE
INC     HL           ;POINT TO 2ND BYTE OF
                    ; PROD
RR      (HL)         ;ROTATE 2ND BYTE THRU
                    ; CARRY
INC     HL           ;POINT TO 3RD BYTE OF
                    ; PROD
RR      (HL)         ;ROTATE 3RD BYTE THRU
                    ; CARRY
INC     HL           ;POINT TO 4TH BYTE OF
                    ; PROD
RR      (HL)         ;ROTATE 4TH BYTE
POP     HL           ;RESTORE H-L
POP     DE           ;RESTORE D-E
RET                                ;RETURN

;
PROD   DEFS      4
      DEFB      0

```

We wish to assemble MULTIPLY.ASM, put the object file on disk, print the print file on our printer, list the cross-references, and not waste paper.

A>EXASM MULTIPLY/LEC

After assembly, this object file is produced:

```

$NAME  050111
$MULT  02000012
:20000000DDE5C5E5DD215000210000225000225200E10610AFCB1ACB1BCD2E
0010F6DD666A
:2000200000DD6E01DD5602DD5E03C1DDE1C9D5E5D24000DD5600DD5E0119DD
7400DD7501C1
:10004000215000CB1E23CB1E23CB1ECB1EE1D1C9DA
:0100540000AB
$0C0000040006000C000F001A0031004143
:00000001FF

```

The listing produced by the assembly is:

```

PROG          *** MULTIPLY.ASM ***          EXIDY Z80 ASSEMBLER V 2.1  PAGE 1
ADDR OBJECT  ST # SOURCE STATEMENT

0002          NAME  PROG
0003 ;
0004 ;
0005 ;
0006 ;
0007 ;    TWO-BYTE FULL PRECISION MULTIPLY
0008 ;
0009 ;
0010 ;
0011          GLOBAL  MULT
0012 ;
0013 ;
0014 ;    UPON ENTRY:
0015 ;    H-L CONTAINS 2 BYTE BINARY MULTIPLICAND
0016 ;    D-E CONTAINS 2 BYTE BINARY MULTIPLIER
0017 ;
0018 ;    UPON EXIT:
0019 ;    H-L CONTAINS HI ORDER 2 BYTES OF 4 BYTE PRODUCT
0020 ;    D-E CONTAINS LO ORDER 2 BYTES OF 4 BYTE PRODUCT
0021 ;
0022 ;    ALL OTHER REGISTERS PRESERVED EXCEPT AF
0023 ;
0024 MULT:
'>0000
'0000 DD05 0025  PUSH  IX          ;PRESERVE IX
'0002 C5   0026  PUSH  BC          ;ALSO BC
'0003 E5   0027  PUSH  HL          ;SAVE MULTIPLICAND
'0004 DD215100' 0028  LD    IX,PROD      ;INDEX REGISTER POINTS
                                ; TO PROD
0029
'0008 210000 0030  LD    HL,0          ;ZERO H-L
'000B 225100' 0031  LD    (PROD),HL      ;INITIALIZE PRODUCT
                                ; AREA TO 0
0032
'000E 225300' 0033  LD    (PROD+2),HL    ;INITIALIZE LO ORDER
                                ; TOO
0034
'0011 E1     0035  POP   HL          ;RESTORE MULTIPLICAND
'0012 0610   0036  LD    B,16        ;SHIFT OUT 16 TIMES
'>0014
'0014 AF     0037  XOR   A          ;CLEAR CARRY
'0015 CB1A   0038  RR    D          ;ROTATE RIGHT THRU
                                ; CARRY
0039
'0017 CB18   0040  RR    E          ;THRU LO ORDER BYTE
                                ; TOO
0041
'0019 CD2E00' 0042  CALL  ADDHL       ;IF CARRY, ADD
                                ; MULTIPLICAND
0043
'001C 10F6   0044  DJNZ  SHIFT-$     ;IF MORE BITS TO
                                ; SHIFT, ITERATE
0045
0046 ;
'001E DD6600 0047  LD    H,(IX+0)      ;ELSE, PUT HI ORDER
                                ; IN H
0048
'0021 DD6E01 0049  LD    L,(IX+1)      ;NEXT HIGHEST ORDER
                                ; IN L
0050
'0024 DD5602 0051  LD    D,(IX+2)      ;AND PUT LO ORDER IN D
0052
'0027 DD5E03 0053  LD    E,(IX+3)      ;LOWEST IN E

```



PROG \*\*\* MULTIPLY.ASM \*\*\* EXIDY Z80 ASSEMBLER V 2.1 PAGE 2

ADDR	OBJECT	ST #	SOURCE	STATEMENT
'002A	C1	0054	POP	BC ;RESTORE STACK
'002B	DDE1	0055	POP	IX ;
'002D	C9	0056	RET	;RETURN TO CALLING
		0057		; PROGRAM
		0058 ;		
		0059 ;		
		0060 ;	ADD	CONTENTS OF H-L TO HI ORDER OF 4 BYTE PRODUCT
		0061 ;		AREA. THEN SHIFT PARTIAL PRODUCT RIGHT.
		0062 ;		
		0063 ;		
		0064 ;		
'>002E		0065	ADDHL:	
'002E	D5	0066	PUSH	DE ;PRESERVE D-E
'002F	E5	0067	PUSH	HL ;AND H-L
'0030	D24000'	0068	JP	NC,OVADD ;JUST SHIFT IF NO
		0069		; CARRY OUT.
'0033	DD5600	0070	LD	D,(IX+0) ;GET HI ORDER PRODUCT
		0071		; IN D
'0036	DD5E01	0072	LD	E,(IX+1) ;GET 2ND HIGHEST IN E
'0039	19	0073	ADD	HL,DE ;ADD IN H-L TO HI
		0074		; ORDER PROD
'003A	DD7400	0075	LD	(IX+0),H ;PUT SUM BACK
'003D	DD7501	0076	LD	(IX+1),L ; IN HIGH ORDER OF
		0077		; PRODUCT
'>0040		0078	OVADD:	
'0040	215100'	0079	LD	HL,PROD ;POINT H-L TO PRODUCT
'0043	CB1E	0080	RR	(HL) ;ROTATE RIGHT 1ST BYTE
'0045	23	0081	INC	HL ;POINT TO 2ND BYTE OF
		0082		; PROD
'0046	CB1E	0083	RR	(HL) ;ROTATE 2ND BYTE THRU
		0084		; CARRY
'0048	23	0085	INC	HL ;POINT TO 3RD BYTE OF
		0086		; PROD
'0049	CB1E	0087	RR	(HL) ;ROTATE 3RD BYTE THRU
		0088		; CARRY
'004B	23	0089	INC	HL ;POINT TO 4TH BYTE OF
		0090		; PROD
'004C	CB1E	0091	RR	(HL) ;ROTATE 4TH BYTE
'004E	E1	0092	POP	HL ;RESTORE H-L
'004F	D1	0093	POP	DE ;RESTORE D-E
'0050	C9	0094	RET	;RETURN
		0095 ;		
'0051		0096	PROD	DEFS 4
'0055	00	0097		DEFB 0

SYMBOL	VALUE	TYPE	STMT	STATEMENT	REFS
ADDHL	'002E		0065	0043	
MULT	'0000	INT	0024	0011	
OVADD	'0040		0078	0068	
PROD	'0051		0096	0079	0033 0031 0028
SHIFT	'0014		0037	0045	

```

PROG      *** MULTIPLY.ASM ***          EXIDY Z80 ASSEMBLER V 2.1  PAGE
ADDR  OBJECT  ST # SOURCE STATEMENT

```

```

ERRORS=0000

```

```

WARNINGS=0000

```

## 6 Customizing EXASM

EXASM has certain default values. These are found in locations 103, 104, 105 and 106 (hexadecimal) of the EXASM program. They contain the code for, respectively, default control options, default list options, page length and line length. As supplied to you on disk by Exidy, these locations contain, respectively, the bytes 05H, 08H, 34H and 7B hex. These values correspond to:

list	on	(byte 0)
cross reference	off	(byte 0)
object out	on	(byte 0)
form feed	on	(byte 1)
page length	52	(34H)
line width	123 bytes	(7BH)

If you want your EXASM program to have different default values you may customize the program by using the S command (Set) of the DDT program that is supplied on your CP/M system disk. Let's say you wished to change the values in these four locations to these values: 07H, 09H, 37H and 80H. Here's how you do it (your input is underlined):

```

A><u>DDT EXASM.COM</u>

```

```

DDT VERS 1.x
NEXT PC
3000 0100
-S103

```

```

0103 05 07
0104 08 09
0104 34 37
0105 7B 50
0107 31 .

```

Now you have a new, slightly different EXASM program. But it exists only in memory. If you save this version on disk, use the CP/M SAVE command this way:

```

A><u>SAVE 47 EXASM.COM</u>

```



Why 47? Each 100 bytes represents one page. When DDT signed on, it told you that EXASM exists in memory from address location 0100 to 3000. (DDT deals exclusively in hexadecimal numbers.) 30 hex is 48 decimal. The SAVE command saves from location 0100. Since that first 100 bytes represents one page, we subtract 1 from 48 to get 47. With the same file name, the SAVE command overwrites (and replaces) the old file. If you want two versions of EXASM, one the original and one with your modifications, use a different name in the SAVE command.

A>SAVE 47 EXASM1.COM

As with other CP/M commands, you can specify the drive as part of the file name, with the default to the currently logged drive.

A>SAVE 47 B:EXASM.COM

After execution of the previous command, you have a new file on drive B called EXASM.COM that contains your modifications, while the original remains unchanged on drive A.

### 6.1 Default options.

To see why you might want to change contents of memory locations 103, 104, 105 and 106, let's see what they do. Locations 103 and 104 each consist of a two-digit hexadecimal number (so do 105 and 106, but they're handled differently, as we'll see in a moment). This hexadecimal number may be represented by an eight-digit binary number, each digit of which is called a bit. Each bit may be on (1) or off (0). The number five is represented this way:

bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1

The binary number 00000101 (or just 101) is the same as the hexadecimal number 05H. In this example, bits 2 and 0 are turned on and the rest are off. Now, the default control options for EXASM are these:

#### 6.1.1 Default control options (location 103)

Bit 0 = list output  
 Bit 1 = cross-reference output  
 Bit 2 = object output

For these first three bits, 1=ON, 0=OFF. The unused bits, bit 3 to bit 7, are always 0. With 05H in location 103, the control options default to list and object output. If you wished the default condition to be no output of print file, you would turn off bit 0 by changing it from 1 to 0. (Here is a possible



reason for doing this. You might have no printer and not wish to fill your disk with print files and thus you don't normally wish listings.) This changes the binary number 00000101 into 00000100, or 05H into 04H. Now, to get a disk file listing (.PRN file), you must use the D option. Without the D option, no print files generate to disk. Turn on any of the bits to change the default to that listed; do so by placing a 1 in the appropriate position, and placing the equivalent hex number into location 103, as described in the previous section.

Similarly, the default list options are these:

#### 6.1.2 Default list control options (location 104)

Bit 0 = suppress generated text printing  
 Bit 1 = suppress warning messages  
 Bit 2 = "ecology option" (compressed listing)  
 Bit 3 = form feed option

Here is the number 08H in binary representation:

bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0

This is the normal default setup for list control options. The normal default situation for list control options, then, is bit 3 only turned on, that is, implementing only the form feed option. If your printer does not have form feed capability, you can turn this bit off.

No generated text refers to DEFM, DEFB, DEFW and DB statements.

If you wish text in such statements to truncate after the fourth byte, then turn this bit on. (Change the byte in location 104 from 08H to 09H.) With the bit off (the normal default option), this statement

```
DEFM      'HI, I'M YOUR FRIEND.'
```

produces, on assembly, the following print file:

```

                                EXIDY Z80 ASSEMBLER V x.x PAGE 1
ADDR  OBJECT          ST #
'0000  48493C20  0001      DEFM      'HI, I'M YOUR FRIEND.'
        49274D20
        594F5552
        20465249
        454E442E
```

ERRORS=0000

WARNINGS=0000

Notice that the object code contains the complete text.



With the bit turned off, however, on assembly, the following print file is produced:

```
EXIDY Z80 ASSEMBLER version 2.1 PAGE 1
ADDR OBJECT ST #
'0000 48493C20 0001 DEFM 'HI, I'M YOUR FRIEND.'
```

ERRORS=0000

WARNINGS=0000

Notice that in the object code text in the listing beyond the fourth byte has been truncated.

Similarly, if you wish to default to "ecology option" (paper saving--suppresses form feeds in text), rather than having to always type in /E as an option, turn on bit 2.

#### 6.1.3 Page length (location 105)

The default page length (lines per page) is 52 (34H). You can change this to any value up to 255 (FF) by the method described earlier.

#### 6.1.4 Line length (location 106)

The current default value for column width is 132 (84H). If you have an 80-column printer, you'll want to change this byte to 50H (or any other value). Note that printer line length minus 24 (decimal) is the maximum source line length.











## PART II: EXLINK

## 8. INTRODUCTION

When creating a large program, it is convenient to break it up into smaller modules for several reasons. For one, bugs may be detected with greater ease by analyzing one small module than by confronting the entire program. Also, reassembly of individual modules is quicker than reassembling the entire program. Finally, this breaking of programs into modules permits storing a large source program exceeding the capacity of a single disk drive.

When creating individual modules, however, program references between two modules must somehow be linked together for the program to work as a whole. This linkage is performed by EXLINK.

To understand EXLINK we need to review the two types of modules we defined earlier in section 2. An absolute module is one the user puts purposely at a specific location. This location is called an absolute address and the program must execute at that location only. Absolute addresses are rarely used because of the inflexibility they create in programming.

More commonly used is a relocatable module. The starting address of a relocatable module (an offset or relative address) depends on the address of the preceding module and may at any time change if, say, the previous module changes size. Relocation is the process and ability of a module to be moved in RAM and still maintain a network of communication between modules of various, sometimes changing, addresses. For instance, if Tom told us he lived three houses from Harold, we wouldn't know Tom's absolute address until we knew Harold's. That is, Tom's address is relative to, or an offset from, Harold's. Knowing Harold's address, we add three and come up with Tom's actual or absolute address.

This same principle applies to relocation, using EXLINK. We would not want to assign an absolute address to each instruction in a module, for if we did and needed to add or delete an instruction, all else would be thrown off. With relocatable addresses, the location of each instruction is relative to the beginning address of its module. Because modules are stacked directly on top of each other in RAM, the beginning address of each module is dependent upon the end address of the module before it.

EXLINK is an Exidy program that runs under CP/M. EXLINK is a relocating linking loader which builds machine executable Z80 code in its memory. This code is obtained from both relocatable and non-relocatable (absolute) object output modules of the EXASM assembler. As each module is loaded,



Three user-input parameters provide instructions to EXLINK, indicating how relative address relocation is to be done. They are:

A=XXXX (starting offset number), given on the EXLINK command line  
ORG YYYY, given within the assembly source module before assembly  
filename \_ ZZZZ (offset number) given optionally with each .OBJ file EXLINK load command.

The default value of each parameter, if not otherwise specified, is 0. All three values are summed by EXLINK, and this sum becomes the starting address of the module being loaded.

Generally speaking, in the case of loading the first module only, the programmer uses either an ORG statement or an A=XXXX (starting offset) statement. Because CP/M uses RAM from 0000H to 00FFH, the programmer generally starts loading programs at 100H to create CP/M command programs.

One way to establish a starting address for a file is to specify A=100 in the command line. The ORG statement (ORG 100) also accomplishes this. However, this is placed in the actual source of the module to be loaded. If a programmer wishes to move this module at a later time, the ORG 100H places the module 100H past the last module loaded, leaving a 100H "hole" in RAM. Thus changing the ORG address requires reassembly, making it a more "permanent" command. The A=100 option is changeable at each link time and is only used when loading the first module.

In this case, using the offset address is convenient. Because EXLINK supports negative offsets, you can specify -100 in the load command statement. This compensates for the ORG 100H statement and places the module one byte after the previous module.

Thus, the first module's starting address is determined by the sum of the ORG address given in the source file before assembly (if any), plus the address given on the EXLINK command line by the A=XXXX option, plus the offset included immediately after the filename first given to EXLINK. Only the ORG address applies if the module is absolute.

Each subsequent module is stacked on top of the previous module, automatically. That is, if the user makes no specifications, EXLINK automatically determines the next starting address by adding the end address of the previous module plus one, the ORG address, and the optional offset given after the filename (notice, again, A=XXXX deals only with the first module being loaded). EXLINK loads the next module at that location.



EXLINK is itself relocatable since it finds the user's BDOS and overlays the Command Console Processor (CCP) at the high end of CP/M's memory. That is, while EXLINK is loading, it locates itself in that area in RAM. This feature provides the maximum amount of RAM available for user modules. The diagrams to follow graphically represent these locations. In this respect, EXLINK could be called the Relocating, Relocating Linking Loader!

## 9 OPERATION

EXLINK is called from CP/M by typing EXLINK on the command line. To use batch mode, type EXLINK followed by a list of file names and a list of up to three options. The two lists are separated by a slash (/). If you specify no file names on the CP/M command line, the program signs on, enters the interactive mode, gives an asterisk (\*) as a prompt, and waits for a valid EXLINK command. All lower case input is converted to upper case automatically. All filenames must be alphanumeric.

When EXLINK is called, it immediately fills all the memory into which the user could load his programs, with zeros (from 100 hex to the start of the EXLINK program). This sets all DEFS areas to zero.

### 9.1 EXLINK interactive mode commands

In these examples, information in square brackets [] is optional user input, and angle brackets <> refer to input as described in the text.

#### 9.1.1 \*L [d:]filename[.OBJ] [ZZZZ]

This command finds the .OBJ file with the given file name on the logged in drive (or, if the option d:--for any valid CP/M drive --is specified then on drive d:). The filetype .OBJ may be specified but is the default and only valid filetype. It creates a memory image of the file, and relocates it for the optional starting offset ZZZZ. This is done by one or more of the statements ORG YYYY, or ZZZZ (offset number), as shown here:

```
*L FILE1
*L FILE1 100
*L B:FILE1
*L B:FILE1.OBJ.
*L FILE1.OBJ 200
```



## 9.1.2 \*T

This command prints the current global symbol table.

## 9.1.3 \*E [d:][&lt;filename&gt;][.COM]

This command exits the loader by writing the newly-linked program in memory to a disk COM file (on optional drive d:) starting at memory address 100 hex up to the highest address loaded. The file name is that of the first object module loaded or the user may optionally specify a different name for the COM file to be written by including the <filename> option in the command.

\*E

\*E B:

\*E FILE2

\*E FILE2.COM

\*E B:FILE2.COM

After the E command has written a .COM file, the message FILENAME.COM SAVED, RECS WRITTEN=XX" appears. XX is a hexadecimal number referring to how many 128-byte CP/M records comprise the .COM file.

## 9.1.4 \*Q

Both this command and Control C quit EXLINK and return to CP/M without writing a COM file. This is useful to abort an EXLINK operation.

The command line may include up to three options, listed in any order, separated by commas (see 9.2 for details). The options E and T may be entered in interactive mode as commands. Interactive mode is indicated by the EXLINK prompt \* when either all the command line has been exhausted successfully (and no E option was found), or a non-fatal error has occurred. Unrecognized options are ignored.

If a list of batch files is given on the command line and the E option is not specified in the options list, EXLINK returns to the interactive mode with the asterisk (\*) prompt after all the batch files are loaded. Then, additional OBJ files may be loaded interactively before exiting. This also occurs if any non-fatal errors occur during batch mode operations.



## 9.2 Batch mode options

The general form of the CP/M command line when using EXLINK in batch mode is:

```
a>EXLINK [<filename1>] [,filename2>][,<filename3>]...[/options]
```

<filename1> (the first module's name) is the file name the E command uses when it creates the COM file, provided no other file name is specified either on the CP/M command line (with the E option) or interactively (with the E command). File names on the CP/M command line are delimited by commas. Your command line may contain as many characters as will fit in two lines (up to a total of 128 characters). The OBJ files in the list are ordinarily accessed on the drive currently logged on, unless you specify a drive using the CP/M convention d:<filename> for file <filename>.OBJ on drive d:. The filetype .OBJ may be specified, but is assumed if it is omitted. Only .OBJ files are accepted. The options list follows the file name list and is separated from the list of files by a slash (/). It may include up to three options, listed in any order, separated by commas.

The command line options are:

### 9.2.1 A=XXXX [SSSS]

XXXX represents the starting offset to be added to the ORG address (if any) of the first OBJ module, and SSSS represents the optional starting address of the global symbol table. As the symbols are added to the table at the given address, the table expands to a lower location or "grows down". As the symbol table expands, then, the RAM available for programs shrinks in size.

The starting address default is 0 if this option is not used. If SSSS is not specified, the symbol table starts at the highest RAM address available just below EXLINK's code area. The symbol table option should not ordinarily be used since the symbol table is automatically positioned in the best possible place for most applications. If the option is used however, care must be taken to prevent the table from "walking" on the EXLINK program, BDOS, page 0 of memory or the users program which is being linked.

### 9.2.2 E[d:][<filename>][.COM]

This automatically exits EXLINK by writing a COM file using the optional file name <filename>.COM on the optional drive d:. The file name of the first module loaded is used if the optional file name is not included. The drive always defaults to the currently logged-on disk for execution unless the drive name d: is included. The file type .COM may be specified but is the default (and only valid) file type.



## 9.2.3 T

This prints the global symbol table after all modules on the command line list have been loaded, as seen here.

```
*T
```

```
SYMBOL TABLE (UNDEF=****)
```

```
ATTN  01E3    DRQ    0215    HOMEDK 0103    KKPLC  02A0
MINUS  0276    PLUS   0204    STQY   01EA    SUBQ   013B
TTYTRU 02BB    ZZZZ   0118
```

If the E command is used on the options list, and one or more global symbols are unresolved after linking and loading all the modules in the file name list, then EXLINK will display an error message and return to interactive mode. However, if the E command is input interactively, and one or more global symbols are unresolved, then EXLINK displays the same error message as a warning, and writes the COM file anyway with the unresolved symbols.

9.3 Other features of EXLINK

9.3.1 Working memory or the "loading zone" is filled with zeros before loading begins. Hence, a COM file written from modules starting at an address greater than 100 hex, while not recommended, will execute properly after being called from CP/M. Execution starts at the module with the lowest starting address. The preceding zeros are decoded as NOP (no op) instructions by the CPU, and cause the system to "fall through" to the first module.

9.3.2 EXLINK does not permit modules to be loaded in RAM between 0 and 100 hex (this would wipe out the CP/M work area) nor in RAM occupied by EXLINK itself. A warning is issued if an attempt is made to load modules at addresses above EXLINK's highest address. The user may override this warning. However please note that by using this override, it is possible to overwrite the CP/M BDOS and destroy EXLINK's disk access capability. So, extreme care should be taken when loading modules in RAM above EXLINK.

9.3.3 In the running of EXLINK, certain messages are displayed. BEG ADDR and END ADDR specify the absolute location or boundary limits of a module in RAM. UNDEF. SYM refers to the number of symbols not yet resolved.



## 10 SAMPLE RUNS

10.1 Batch mode linking example

Suppose the EXASM assembler had assembled four modules of source code with global references between them. The four object modules are accessible as CP/M .OBJ files on disk and are ready for linking. All are ORGed at 0 but the starting address is 100. These modules are named MAIN.OBJ, SUB1.OBJ, SUB2.OBJ, SUB3.OBJ and all are on drive A except SUB2.OBJ which is on drive B. (Refer to the Memory Map diagrams). Call up EXLINK this way (user input is underlined, and carriage returns are understood at the end of each line):

```
A><EXLINK MAIN,SUB1,B:SUB2,SUB3/A=100,E=NEWNAME,T
```

```
Exidy Relocating Linking Loader.
Copyright (c) 1980 Exidy Inc. ver 2.1
```

```
Starting offset is 100
```

```
*L MAIN
```

```
BEG ADDR 0100
END ADDR 012D
UNDEF SYM 04
```

```
*L SUB1
```

```
BEG ADDR 012E
END ADDR 023A
UNDEF SYM 03
```

```
*L B:SUB2
```

```
BEG ADDR 023B
END ADDR 02A9
UNDEF SYM 06
```

```
*L SUB3
```

```
BEG ADDR 02AA
END ADDR 02F7
UNDEF SYM 00
```

```
*T
```

```
SYMBOL TABLE (UNDEF=****)
```

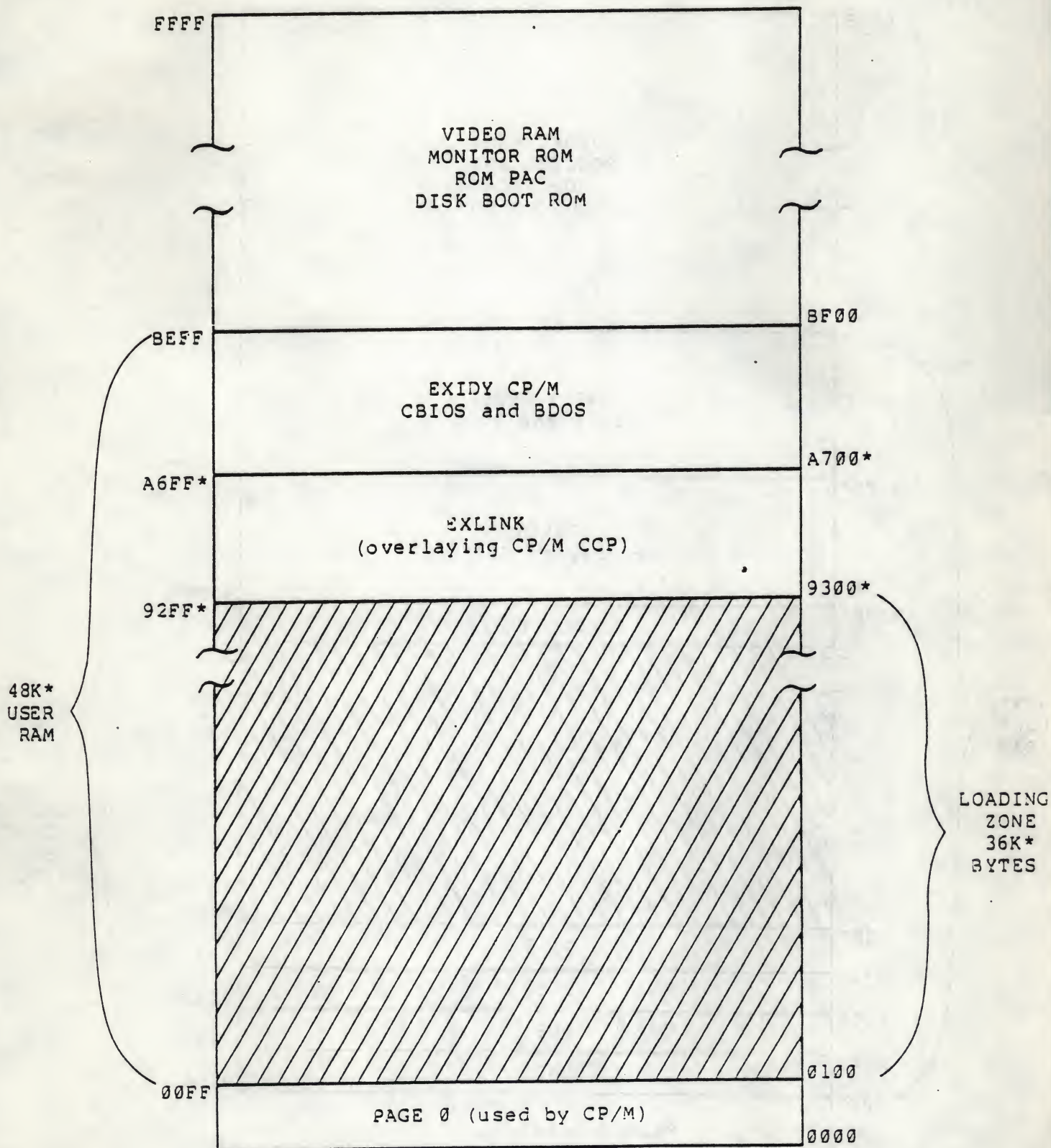
ATTN	01E3	DRQ	0215	HOMEDK	0103	KKPLC	02A0
MINUS	0276	PLUS	024	STQY	01EA	SUBQ	013B
TTYTRU	02BB	ZZZZ	0118				

```
*E NEWNAME
```

```
NEWNAME.COM SAVED, RECS WRITTEN=04
A>
```



MEMORY MAP  
48K SORCERER  
BEFORE MODULES ARE LOADED



Note: All addresses are in hexadecimal and refer to a 48K CP/M. This illustration is not to scale.  
\*-Approximate value







The console I/O shown above is produced automatically after the CP/M command line is typed in by the user. This is an example of batch mode linking. Because all modules are ORGed at 0, the only offset involved is the starting one (100 Hex), specified with the A= option. The symbol table is placed in the default RAM area. MAIN is loaded from 100H (ORG 0+100H) to 12D. It has four unresolved external references. SUB1 is loaded immediately after MAIN, at 12E (the sum of ORG 0 + the last byte 12D+1 + the offset 0, not specified). This process continues for each module loaded. The T option displays the global symbols and each of their addresses. The E option writes to disk all RAM from 100H to the highest address, unless prevented by undefined symbols.

Since the E command is included with the name NEWNAME in the options list, EXLINK writes a .COM file named NEWNAME.COM. This file is the memory image formed from loading the modules MAIN.OBJ, SUB1.OBJ, SUB2.OBJ, and SUB3.OBJ. In other words, the output of EXLINK is a CP/M file (in this case named NEWNAME.COM) corresponding to the memory image from 100H to the highest address loaded (2F7) after EXLINK converts the four object modules into absolute machine executable code with global references resolved.

## 10.2 Interactive mode linking example

The following sample run creates the same .COM file interactively but this time it is called MAIN.COM.:

A>EXLINK

Exlink Relocating Linking Loader.  
Copyright (c) 1980 Exidy Inc. ver 2.1

Starting offset is 0 (default offset is 0).

\*L MAIN 100 (the user's response loads  
MAIN.OBJ with starting  
offset of 100.)

BEG ADDR 0100  
END ADDR 012D  
UNDEF SYM 04

\*L SUB1

BEG ADDR 012E  
END ADDR 023A  
UNDEF SYM 03

\*L B:SUB2

BEG ADDR 023B  
END ADDR 02A9  
UNDEF SYM 06



\*L SUB3

BEG ADDR 02AA  
 END ADDR 02F7  
 UNDEF SYM 00

\*T

SYMBOL TABLE (UNDEF=\*\*\*\*)

ATTN	01E3	DRQ	0215	HOMEDK	0103	KKPLC	02A0
MINUS	0276	PLUS	0204	STQY	01EA	SUBQ	013B
TTYTRU	02BB	ZZZZ	0118				

\*E

MAIN.COM SAVED, RECS WRITTEN=04

A>

(Now a file is written named MAIN.COM since the optional file name isn't included.)

The above console I/O is much like the first example. The difference is that after each \* prompt, the user enters each command interactively.

## 11 ERROR MESSAGES

Thirteen error conditions cause an error message to be displayed. Some errors are fatal, and control returns to CP/M. Others are non-fatal and return to interactive mode input (with the \* prompt).

## \*\*\*\* CHKSUM ERROR \*\*\*\*

Checksum error. The Checksum computed from an input file record doesn't agree with the one originally recorded. This error is rare since errors of this type are usually caught by CP/M's disk I/O first.

## \*\*\*\* DBL DEF ERROR \*\*\*\*

SYM: symbolname

Double definition of a global symbol. This error occurs when a symbol declared global and defined in one module is declared and defined in another. The particular symbol is shown following "SYM:". Of the two definitions, the first one is used as the symbol's value.



\*\*\*\* SYM TAB OVERWRITE ERROR \*\*\*\*

Attempt to overwrite the loader symbol table. A module attempts to load over the global symbol table and is prevented by this fatal error. CP/M warm boots at this point.

\*\*\*\* PROTECT RAM LOAD ERROR \*\*\*\*

Attempt to load outside "safe" RAM area. Protected RAM is page 0 (0000-00FF hex), and the RAM occupied by EXLINK. This error is also fatal and warm-boots CP/M.

\*\*\*\* SYM TAB OVFL0 ERROR \*\*\*\*

Symbol table overflow. Table reaches 100H. This is a fatal error causing CP/M to warm-boot.

\*\*\*\* SYNTAX ERROR \*\*\*\*

This message is displayed if a command other than L, T, Q, or E is entered in interactive mode or if non-hexidecimal digits are used when hex is expected. It is also displayed if EXLINK cannot make sense of the CP/M command line in batch mode.

\*\*\*\* DISK WRITE ERROR \*\*\*\*

This error occurs when writing the .COM file if either the diskette directory or file space is full, or any other write fault occurs. This error is fatal, causing CP/M to warm-start.

\*\*\*\* BAD FILE TYPE ERROR \*\*\*

If the user requests EXLINK to load a file with a filetype other than .OBJ, this error occurs. This error also occurs when output files (associated with the E command) are not of type .COM. The error is non-fatal.

\*\*\*\* UNDEF SYM ERROR \*\*\*\*  
 \*\*\*\* UNDEF SYM WARNING \*\*\*\*

If the E command (exit with .COM file write) is used when undefined symbols are still outstanding, this message appears. In batch mode, this error causes a changeover to interactive mode in which case the prompt (\*) is displayed and further user input is expected. In interactive mode, the message is displayed as a warning but the .COM file is written anyway.



\*\*\*\* BEG ADDR NOT 100H ERROR \*\*\*\*  
 \*\*\*\* BEG ADDR NOT 100H WARNING \*\*\*\*

This message is displayed when the E command is used and the modules loaded don't start at 100 hex (the start of CP/M's transient program area, TPA). In batch mode it is a non-fatal error causing it to change to interactive mode. In interactive mode it is merely a warning and allows the .COM file to be written anyway for starting addresses greater than 100H.

\*\*\*\* LOAD ABOVE EXLINK ERROR \*\*\*\*  
 ADDR: xxxx DO IT ANYWAY (Y/N)?

This message expects user input to enable/disable module loading above EXLINK program. If N is entered, the link is aborted. If Y is entered, EXLINK proceeds to load the module and doesn't check again for modules loaded above EXLINK. The address indicated is the first memory location encountered above EXLINK.

\*\*\*\* .OBJ FILE NOT FOUND ERROR \*\*\*\*  
 FILE: filename

If an input file name is given to EXLINK and cannot be found on the drive indicated, this message appears. The file name in question is displayed on the following line.

\*\*\*\* NOTHING TO SAVE ERROR \*\*\*\*

If the E command is given before any modules have been loaded, this message appears.

## 12 EXAMPLE OF THE COMPLETE EXASM AND EXLINK

Here is the assembly by EXASM of two program segments, MODUL1 and MODUL2. Note the unresolved external global references in the object code of MODUL1 (indicated by asterisks). Notice the trailing apostrophes in the object code of MODUL2, referring to relocatable addresses.

Next, with EXLINK we link the two modules and load them under the name TEST.COM. After the linking of MODUL1, EXLINK tells us there is one undefined symbol (the external global XXX). After the linking of MODUL2, we see that the reference has been resolved (because EXLINK reports no undefined symbols). Notice that MODUL2 is assembled with starting address of 0000.



To compare code, we use the CP/M DUMP program. Notice that the unresolved CALLs from MODUL1 are now calls to address 010CH. (CDOC01). CD is the hex code for the CALL instruction. The CPU knows that the next two bytes will be an address, with the low-order or least significant byte first. That is, CDOC01 means CALL 010CH. (At location 010CH is the routine that we named XXX.)

Notice that EXLINK starts MODUL2 at 010CH, directly after the last address of the object code of MODUL1. (The instruction C3 is at address 0109H, while the jump address 0000 is at 010A and 010BH.)

After the command file TEST.COM has been saved on disk, it can be executed merely by typing its name on the command line. What the program does is use CP/M's BDOS to print the message three times to the console.

\*\*\*\*  
FILE: filename  
...  
EXAMPLES OF THE COMMANDS  
...  
Next, with EXLINK we link the two to  
the name TEST.COM. After the linking  
is there one undelimited symbol  
After the linking of MODUL1, we see  
referred (because EXLINK reports a  
the MODUL1 is assembled with



A>EXASM MODUL1/LE

EXIDY Z80 Assembler - version 2.1  
Copyright (C) 1980 by EXIDY INC

PASS 2

MODUL1 EXIDY Z80 ASSEMBLER V 2.1 PAGE

ADDR	OBJECT	ST #	SOURCE STATEMENT
		0001	NAME MODUL1
		0002	GLOBAL XXX ;EXTERNAL
		0003	ORG 100H ;ORG AT CPM TPA
'0100	CDFFFF*	0004	CALL XXX ;PRINT MESSAGE
'0103	CD0101*	0005	CALL XXX ;PRINT MESSAGE
'0106	CD0401*	0006	CALL XXX ;PRINT MESSAGE
'0109	C30000	0007	JP 0 ;WARM-START CPM

ERRORS=0000

WARNINGS=0000

A>EXASM MODUL2/LE

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PASS 2

MODUL2 EXIDY Z80 ASSEMBLER V 2.1 PAGE

ADDR	OBJECT	ST #	SOURCE STATEMENT
		0001	NAME MODUL2
		0002	GLOBAL XXX ;INTERNAL
'>0000		0003	XXX: DB 'TESTING'
'0000	211500'	0004	LDR HL,MSG ;POINT HL REGISTER TO
		0005	DB 'TESTING' ;MESSAGE TEXT
'>0003		0006	LOOP: DB 'TESTING'
'0003	7E	0007	LD A,(HL) ;GET A CHARACTER
'0004	B7	0008	OR A ;DONE?
'0005	CA1400'	0009	JP Z,DONE ;YES, EXIT
'0008	5F	0010	LD E,A ;NO, PUT CHARACTER IN BDOS
		0011	;(REGISTER E)
'0009	0E02	0012	LD C,2 ;GET WRITE CONSOLE CHARACTER
		0013	;FUNCTION CODE
'000B	E5	0014	PUSH HL ;SAVE HL
'000C	CD0500	0015	CALL 5 ;CALL CPM BDOS TO WRITE CHAR
		0016	;TO CONSOLE
'000F	E1	0017	POP HL ;BRING HL BACK
'0010	23	0018	INC HL ;NEXT CHARACTER IN MESSAGE
'0011	C30300'	0019	JP LOOP ;CONTINUE FOR ALL BYTES
'>0014		0020	DONE: DB 'TESTING'
'0014	C9	0021	RET
'0015	0D0A	0022	MSG: DEFB 0DH,0AH ;CARRIAGE RETURN/LINE FEED
'0017	54455354 494E47	0023	DEFM 'TESTING'
'001E	00	0024	DEFB 0
		0025	END

ERRORS=0000

WARNINGS=0000







PART III: DEVCNVRT USER'S MANUAL

1. INTRODUCTION

DEVCNVRT is a CP/M compatible utility program that converts cassette files created by the Exidy Development-PAC into disk files accessible to CP/M development systems. When the DEVCNVRT program is invoked from CP/M, a filename and filetype given on the command line become the name and type of the newly created disk file. Then, a cassette containing a Development-PAC file is read into the Sorcerer either under motor control, or by manual control of tape pauses. The pauses are necessary to allow time for each file block read from cassette to be written to disk, without passing over blocks on tape. After all blocks have been read in, the program inserts a CP/M end of file character (ctrl-Z) where the Development-PAC's end of file character (ctrl-C) was found, and closes the disk file. The new disk file can be manipulated by CP/M assemblers and linkers such as EXASM and EXLINK. Cassette files containing Development-PAC assembly source (from the Pac text editor ED) or object code (from the PAC assembler ASM) can be converted.

1.1 CONVERTING A FILE FROM CASSETTE TO DISK

To convert a Development-PAC cassette file to a CP/M compatible disk file, follow these steps. For clarification, user input is underlined>.

After the CP/M A> prompt, enter DEVCNVRT in the command line, following it with a space. Then type in the filename and filetype, separating them with a period. This becomes the name and filetype of the newly created disk file, as shown here:

```
A> DEVCNVRT FILENAME.ASM <Return>
```

If the filename and type are omitted, or if the filetype is not .ASM .OBJ or HEX, an error message is displayed. Only assembly (ASM) or object (.OBJ, HEX) cassette files are supported.

After an acceptable filename and type are entered, the program asks the user if he has cassette motor control. The user responds by typing Y (for yes) or N (for no), as seen here:

```
DO YOU HAVE CASSETTE MOTOR CONTROL (Y/N)? Y
```

(Motor control requires the use of the Serial Cassette Data Cable, DP 4005).

Then, a message is displayed, telling the user to rewind the cassette. If the user has motor control, set the recorder to play, hit any key and the file is automatically converted without manual control of the cassette recorder motor.



REWIND CASSETTE. WHEN READY TO PLAY TAPE, HIT ANY KEY.<any key>

If the user does not have motor control, having only manual control, the following messages are displayed: MANUAL MOTOR CONTROL MUST BE USED.

STOP (TAPE RECORDER) (OR PAUSE) IMMEDIATELY WHEN THE "STOP TAPE!" MESSAGE IS DISPLAYED. TAPE MAY BE TURNED ON AT LEISURE WHEN "PLAY TAPE." MESSAGE APPEARS.

REWIND CASSETTE WHEN READY TO PLAY TAPE, HIT ANY KEY.<any key>

Rewind the cassette tape to the beginning of the file, and the message "PLAY TAPE" is displayed. Start the recorder after this message is displayed. When "STOP TAPE!" is displayed, THE CASSETTE PLAYER MUST BE STOPPED OR PAUSED IMMEDIATELY UNTIL THE NEXT "PLAY TAPE" PROMPT APPEARS. A few moments after the cassette player is stopped, the "PLAY TAPE" message should be displayed on the screen. The user does not need to respond immediately and may press the PLAY button to start the tape at his convenience. The start/stop procedure is repeated for each disk/tape block until the program is completed.

After the conversion is successfully completed, the console displays the following message and returns to CP/M.

SUCCESSFUL DISK WRITE

- 15 EXAMPLE RUN
- The following are examples of console I/O when using the DEVCVRT conversion program. Underlined information is entered by the user.

```

A>DEVCVRT SAMPLE.ASM<Return>
EXIDY CASSETTE TO DISK FILE TRANSFER PROGRAM
FOR CASSETTES CREATED BY THE DEVELOPMENT-PAC.
VER. 1.0
DO YOU HAVE CASSETTE MOTOR CONTROL (Y/N)?Y
REWIND CASSETTE WHEN READY TO PLAY TAPE,
HIT ANY KEY.<any key>
SUCCESSFUL DISK WRITE

```



A>DEVCONVRT SAMPLE.ASM <Return>

EXIDY CASSETTE TO DISK FILE TRANSFER PROGRAM  
FOR CASSETTES CREATED BY THE DEVELOPMENT-PAC.  
VER. 1.0

DO YOU HAVE CASSETTE MOTOR CONTROL (Y/N)?N

MANUAL MOTOR CONTROL MUST BE USED.

STOP TAPE RECORDER (OR PAUSE) IMMEDIATELY  
WHEN THE "STOP TAPE!!!" MESSAGE IS DISPLAYED.  
TAPE MAY BE TURNED ON AT LEISURE WHEN  
"PLAY TAPE." MESSAGE APPEARS.

REWIND CASSETTE. WHEN READY TO PLAY TAPE,  
HIT ANY KEY.<any key>

PLAY TAPE.

(or)

\*\*\* STOP TAPE!!!! \*\*\*

SUCCESSFUL DISK WRITE

A>

## 16 ERROR MESSAGES

If an error occurs, one of the following messages is displayed describing the error.

FILE NAME NOT GIVEN, OR FILE TYPE  
NOT "ASM", "HEX", OR "OBJ".

This error occurs if the DEVCONVRT command line does not contain a filename and filetype after DEVCONVRT, or if the filetype is not ASM, HEX, or OBJ.

DISK IS FULL, WRITE INCOMPLETE.

This error occurs if the CP/M diskette does not have enough room for the new file. The incomplete disk file is closed, and control returns to CP/M.

TAPE CRC ERROR

This error results if 8-bit CRC generated during the cassette write operation does not agree with the CRC generated during the read back operation. This error is usually the result of an improper tone or volume setting on the tape recorder. Try different volume and tone settings on your tape recorder.



APPENDIX A: EXASM Abstract Reference

<DEFB/DEFM/DB> <label> DEFB n[,n,n...]

A.1 EXASM call format

EXASM <sourcefile>[,<objectfile>][,<printfile>][/]<options>

A.2 Options

- C - Generate cross-reference.
- D - Listing to disk.
- E - "Ecology" or compressed listing
- F - Set form-feed option.
- G - Suppress generated text.
- K - No listing or cross-reference.
- L - Listing to list device.
- N - No object output.
- O - Object output.
- S - No form feeds.
- T - List to console.
- W - Don't print warnings.

A.3 Pseudo-op syntax

A.3.1 Data Generation

DEFB/DEFM/DB : <label> DEFB n[,n,n...]

<label> DEFW <expr>

<label> DEFS <expr>

A.3.2 Source control

<label> IF nn

ENDIF

INCLUDE <filename>.<type>

Object control

<label> PSECT <opr>

<label> ORG <expr>

<label> END

<label> NAME <string>

A.3.3 Listing control

EJECT

TITLE



PAGE x

LIST

NLIST

**A.3.3.1 LIST and NLIST with operands, options:**

- G - Don't print text.
- W - Don't print warnings.
- E - "Ecology" (suppression of form feeds and ejects).

**Examples:**

```
LIST GW
NLIST GW
```

**A.3.4 Symbol control**

```
<label> EQU <expr>
<label> DEFL <expr>
```

**A.3.5 Linking Control**

```
<label> GLOBAL <symbol>
```

These three may be used in place of the GLOBAL pseudo-op to specify an external global symbol:

```
EXTERNAL, EXTERN, EXT
```

These four may be used in place of the GLOBAL pseudo-op to specify an internal global symbol:

```
INTERNAL, INTERN, INT, PUBLIC
```

You may use any of the forms interchangeably.



APPENDIX B: EXLINK Abstract Reference

A.1 EXLINK call format

EXLINK [<file1>][,<file2>][,<file3>]...[/options]

B.2 Offset for loading first module is determined by sum of:

A=XXXX where XXXX is the starting offset from call option list

ORG YYYY (given in source module)

ZZZZ (offset number) given in load command

B.3 Offset for loading subsequent modules is determined by:

ORG YYYY (given in source module)

ZZZZ (offset address on command line)

Default: End address of previous module

B.4 Interactive Mode Options

L [d:]<filename> [ZZZZ] Relocates <file> at optional starting offset ZZZZ.

T Prints current global symbol table.

E Writes .COM file to drive d:.

Q Exits without writing a COM file.

B.5 Batch Mode Options

A=XXXX

E Exits loader and writes a COM file to disk.

T Prints global symbol table, after loading modules

APPENDIX C: DEVENVRT Abstract Reference

C.1 DEVENVRT call format

DEVENVRT FILENAME.ASM

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