

**TRS-80<sup>®</sup> MODEL I/III**

**SERIES I  
EDITOR  
ASSEMBLER**

**Catalog  
Number**

**26-2011  
26-2013**

**Radio Shack**

**TRS-80**

**SOFTWARE**

<sup>TM</sup>

**CUSTOM MANUFACTURED IN THE USA FOR RADIO SHACK**

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NOTICE TO MODEL III OWNERS OF THE  
SERIES I EDITOR/ASSEMBLER  
Catalog Number 26-2011

When operating the Editor/Assembler, you will use the  
<SHIFT> key to type certain symbols, such as &, #, \$, or \*.  
Use the LEFT <SHIFT> key only. Do not use the right  
<SHIFT> key to type these symbols.



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# Part One:

## Introduction

### What Is an Editor/Assembler?

An editor/assembler is a two-part program that lets you communicate with a computer in its low-level, “native” language, rather than in some high level, “foreign” language like BASIC or FORTRAN. We call this native language “machine-language.”

Using the editor, you enter the machine-language source code, consisting of a convenient set of abbreviations and symbols. The assembler then converts or assembles this into object code, which the Computer understands.

#### **But I thought my TRS-80 spoke BASIC!**

Well, you’re right, it does. But only because it contains a built-in BASIC interpreter. This interpreter converts or interprets your BASIC programs into object code, which the computer can understand.

#### **With a Built-In Interpreter, Who Needs Machine-Language?**

Well, if you —

- Enjoy learning how things — especially, computers — work;
- Want to do things faster than BASIC will allow;
- Want to make the most efficient use of your Computer’s memory;
- Want to modify the way your computer inputs and outputs data

— then you need machine-language. (Of course, there are plenty of other reasons you may want to use it.)

### The Series-I Editor/Assembler

There are two versions of this software package, one for tape and one for disk systems.

#### **Tape Version**

Three cassette tapes are included. One contains EDTASM, which is the Editor/Assembler. Level II and Model III BASIC customers may load and run this tape using BASIC’s SYSTEM command. The second tape contains SYSTEM. This program is for Level I customers with a minimum of 16K memory. It is loaded

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with the CLOAD command, and prepares the Level I Computer to load the EDTASM tape. The third tape contains a sample program for tape systems with at least 32K of RAM. If you have only 16K, you can still type in and use the sample program given in Section 5.

### **Disk Version**

Two diskettes are included. There is one in Model I TRSDOS format and one in Model III.

The disk version software includes three programs:

- EDTASM, the Editor/Assembler program
- SAMPLE/SRC, a source listing of all the Z-80 instructions
- TPSRC, a utility to read source tapes written by the tape version of the Editor/Assembler and two write object "SYSTEM" tapes.

The Series-I Editor/Assembler is especially good for beginners of machine language programming. Its commands and features are fairly simple, and it does not require that you understand advanced programming concepts. On the other hand, experienced programmers will find this editor/assembler a workable tool for all but the most complex, large-scale applications.

## **Features**

### **Editor Features**

- Automatic line numbering for convenient source-code entry.
- Line renumbering command with automatic renumbering if necessary.
- Single-letter commands plus optional parameters.
- Global search capability for changing your source text.
- Source text may be saved on tape or disk, depending on your computer system.
- Source files on tape or disk may be loaded or "chained" in memory.
- Source text may be listed to the printer.

### **Assembler Features**

- Controlled by a single-letter command with optional switches.
- Options include: wait on error, no symbol table, list to printer, and trial assembly with no object code output.
- Supports labels up to six characters long.
- Eight pseudo-ops.
- Resides in memory with the Editor, so you can easily go back and forth between editing and assembling.

### Scope and Organization of This Book

In this manual, we will show you how to use the Editor/Assembler. Along the way, we'll cover a few principles of assembly-language programming. We'll include a sample program. Even if you don't understand assembly-language programming, you should be able to try out this sample program.

In the next section (*Section 2*), we'll tell you how to load the Editor/Assembler. We'll assume you already know how to start-up your Computer, and to get it to the BASIC READY level (cassette systems) or to the TRSDOS READY level (disk systems). There are separate loading instructions for:

- Tape systems — Level I
- Tape systems — Level II and Model III BASIC
- Disk systems — Models I and III TRSDOS

In *Section 3*, we'll show you how to use the editor. This section is organized for ease of use the first time through. For quick reference later on, there's an alphabetical summary of all editor features at the end of *Section 3*.

In *Section 4*, we describe the assembler. Here we'll simply explain the assembly command format and syntax. You'll need this information when you get around to writing your own assembly-language programs.

In *Section 5*, we present a sample assembly-language program. We go through all the procedures, from entering the program to loading and executing the assembled version.

*Section 6* is a complete Z-80 instruction set — the native language of your TRS-80.

This manual is written for use with Model I or III systems using either tape or disk storage. There are a few operational differences, depending on which system you have. In these cases, we have written separate instructions for the differing systems. Follow those pertaining to your Computer.

### What else do I need?

To write your own assembly-language programs, you'll need more information than is contained in this manual. If you know Z-80 or another assembly language, this manual will probably be sufficient. But if you've never done any assembly-language programming, you'll need to do some further study.

Radio Shack sells an ideal book for future TRS-80 assembly-language programmers: TRS-80 Assembly Language Programming, by William Barden, Jr. Its catalog number is 62-2006. Although it was written specifically for the Model I TRS-80, most of it applies as well to the Model III.

### **Notation and Special Terms Used in This Book**

#### **Notations**

COMPUTER TYPE	Indicates material that is input to or output from the Computer. Note: All computer prompts in this manual are given in uppercase.
<i>italic type</i>	Represents variable information that you provide in a command. (i.e., file names, line numbers, etc.)
<b>(KEY)</b>	Key which you should press. These will not be visible on the screen.
[optional information]	Square brackets enclose optional parts of a command.

#### **Special Terms**

source code (or text)	An assembly-language source program you have loaded from tape or disk or typed.
source file	An assembly-language source program you have saved on tape or disk.
object code	The output from the assembler, i.e., coded Z-80 instructions.
object file	Object code stored on tape or disk so that it may be loaded and executed.



## Part Two:

# Loading the Editor/Assembler

### Tape Systems—Level II and Model III BASIC

The Editor/Assembler is a machine-language program stored on tape at 500 baud. Its file name is EDTASM.

1. Turn on your Computer and press **(ENTER)** to the prompt for memory size. (In Model III systems, first type L to the CASS? prompt.)
2. Get your recorder ready to play the Editor/Assembler tape.
3. Type **SYSTEM (ENTER)**, then **EDTASM (ENTER)**. The Computer will begin loading from the tape. After a successful load (takes about 2 minutes), the \*? prompt will reappear.
4. Type **/ (ENTER)**. The Editor/Assembler starts by displaying a heading followed by an asterisk at the beginning of the next line. The asterisk is the prompt, telling you the Editor/Assembler is waiting for a command.

Now skip to *Section 3*.

### Tape Systems—Level I BASIC

Before you can load the Editor/Assembler tape, you must get your Computer into a "system" mode. The SYSTEM tape does this.

1. Turn on your Computer. It should be in the READY mode.
2. Get your recorder ready to play the SYSTEM tape.
3. Type **CLOAD (ENTER)**. The Computer will begin loading from the tape. After a successful load (takes about 2 minutes), a "PRESS ENTER WHEN CASSETTE IS READY" will appear on the next display line. Your Computer is now in the system mode.
4. Prepare the recorder to play the EDTASM tape.
5. Press **(ENTER)**. The Computer will begin loading from the tape. After a successful load (takes about 2 minutes), the Editor/Assembler will start by displaying a heading followed by an asterisk at the beginning of the next line. The asterisk is the prompt, telling you the Editor/Assembler is waiting for a command.

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6. Volume setting may need to be adjusted for a successful load.

Now skip to *Section 3*.

### **Disk Systems**

The program file name for the Editor/Assembler is EDTASM/CMD.

1. Under TRSDOS READY, type: EDTASM **(ENTER)**.
2. The Editor/Assembler will start by displaying a heading, followed by an asterisk on the next line. The \* is the prompt, indicating the Editor/Assembler is waiting for a command.

## Part Three:

# Using the Editor

Assuming you have just started the Editor/Assembler, it is displaying an asterisk on the screen. This is the “prompt.” It tells you the Editor/Assembler is waiting for a command.

The Editor consists of commands that allow you to create, edit, save and load your source programs. We’ll divide these commands into three groups:

- Text-handling — creating and modifying the source program.
- File input/output — saving the program on disk or tape and loading it from disk or tape.
- Miscellaneous — getting the memory status, exiting from the Editor/Assembler.

### Special Terms

Before using the commands, we need to define a few special terms used in this section.

“text” is the information (source program) that you have entered into the Computer. The insert command allows you to begin entering text one line at a time, pressing **ENTER** at the end of each line. The Editor automatically numbers each line.

“text buffer” is the area in memory where your text is stored.

“current line” is the line most recently entered, displayed, or referenced in a command.

“file” is the source text stored on tape or disk.

“file name” is the name given to the file. In tape systems, the file name consists of from one to six letters or numbers. In disk systems, the file name follows the rules of TRSDOS file specifications (for full details, see your TRSDOS reference manual):

filename [/ext] [.password] [:d]

“inc” or “increment” refers to the number which is used to compute successive line numbers for your text. When you start the Editor, the increment equals 10.

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“line ref” or “line reference” is the way you specify a single line in your text. A line reference may be any number from 0 to 65529, or any of the following special symbols:

- # First line in the text buffer
- , The current line
- \* The last line in the text buffer

“line range” indicates a range of lines in your text file; it is a pair of line references separated by a colon.

line-ref:line-ref

“TOF” and “EOF” — refer to top of file (first line) and end of file (end of file). The Editor will use these abbreviations in certain messages to you.

### Sample Commands






These examples are simply to show the use of the special terms and notation. The commands are explained later in detail.

- P 100 “Print line 100.”
- P #:, “Print text from the first line to the current line.
- D , “Delete the current line.”
- I *line ref.,inc* “Start inserting at line, using inc as an increment between lines. (“line ref.” and “inc” are variables you replace with appropriate values.)

### A Few Words about Spaces

In general, spaces are not significant inside editor commands. You may use them or omit them. Exception: No spaces inside a file name, line reference or in the command **F**-Find.

### Special Keys

- ENTER** To complete a command or a line of text, you must press this key.
- BREAK** To cancel a command or to stop inserting text, press this key. The line that the **BREAK** is pressed is not saved. Press **BREAK** on the line following the last line.
-  Press this key to see the previous line of text.
-  Press this key to see the next line of text.
-  This key erases the previously typed character.
-  This functions as a tab key. You will use it while inserting text. The tab positions are spaced eight columns apart.
- LEFT **SHIFT**  This erases the line you have been typing.
- @** This causes a pause in a listing or printout. Press any key to continue.

## Editor Commands

We'll cover the commands in a typical sequence in which you might use them. For an alphabetical summary, see the end of this section.

## Text Handling Commands

### Inserting Your Text

When the asterisk is displayed, you may type in a command—not your source text. To enter source text, you must get into the insertion mode.

First, to get your Computer “in step” with our examples, type D #:\* (ENTER). That erases any text that you might already have entered into the text buffer.

Now we’ll go into the insertion mode. Type I (ENTER). The Computer will display 00100. All we do is type in text for line 100 and press (ENTER). The Computer will automatically provide the next line number.

```
00100 ; ANY CHARACTERS FOLLOWING A SEMI-COLON (;) IS A
      COMMENT (ENTER)
00110
```

We may continue like this until we finish entering the text. Remember to press (ENTER) at the end of each line.

```
00110 ; PRESS -> AT THE START OF THE NEXT LINE (ENTER)
00120      RET      ;A VERY SHORT PROGRAM (ENTER)
00130
```

In line 120, we pressed tab (⇧) once at the beginning of the line, and once after RET. Tabs are very important in source programs; they are used instead of spaces to separate the standard fields in an assembly-language program. (We’ll explain further in part 4.)

That’s all the text we want to type in for now, so press (BREAK). The asterisk will reappear on the next line.

### Displaying Your Text

To see the text, use the Print command. For example: P #:\* (ENTER). This tells the Computer to display all the lines in the text buffer. To see a single line, specify that line, as in: P 100 (ENTER). Another way to display lines one at a time is with (⬅) (previous line) and (➡) (next line).

If you omit a line reference, the Computer will display a screenful of lines, starting at the current line. This is a good way to look at a large text file, one screenful at a time. Simply press P (ENTER) to see the next screenful.

**Note:** If the total file is to be displayed you may execute T (ENTER) prior to Print command to insure that current line is TOF.

### Getting a Hard-Copy of the Source Program

To output to a line printer instead of to the display, substitute “H” (hard copy) for “P”. For example, the command H #:\* prints out the entire source program. If printer is not ready press (BREAK) to return to command line.

(For instructions on getting hard copy of an assembled program, see *Section 4*.)

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### Adding Lines between Existing Lines

Suppose you want to add a line between lines 100 and 110. Use the Insert command, but specify a starting line number between 100 and 110:

```
I 105
00105 ;THIS LINE IS ADDED (ENTER)
00115 (BREAK)
*
```

When you pressed (ENTER) for line 105, the Computer used the current increment (10) to generate line 115, which will not be between 100 and 110. To insert more than one line between any two lines, you can specify an increment of 1.

For example,

```
I 105,1 (ENTER)
00106
```

Line 105 is already in use, so the Computer gives you the next number, using an increment of 1:

```
00106 ;WE'LL JUST TYPE IN A FEW LINES (ENTER)
00107 ;NOTICE THAT THE INCREMENT OF 1 IS STILL IN USE (ENTER)
00108 ;WHAT WILL HAPPEN WHEN WE REACH LINE 110? (ENTER)
00109 ;THAT LINE IS ALREADY IN USE , , , (ENTER)
00110 ; , , , BUT EDTASM GIVES YOU THAT NUMBER ANYWAY. (ENTER)
00111 (BREAK)
```

A line "collision" was about to occur when you entered line 110, since that number was already in use. So the Editor automatically renumbered all lines.

To begin inserting lines at the end of the file, use the Bottom command, B (ENTER). This makes the current line the last line.

### Changing a Line in Your Text

To make a change within a line of text, use the Edit command. This puts you in a special intra-line edit mode in which several useful functions are available. To begin editing a line, type E followed by the line number (or line symbol "#", "\*", "." ) and press (ENTER). The Computer will display the line number followed by the cursor (blinking block or underline). This is your "working copy" of the line. Changes you make will not take effect until you exit from the intra-line edit mode.

To exit from the intra-line edit mode, press (ENTER) or E (ENTER) and changes are saved. Press (BREAK) or Q (ENTER) and the line remains in its original form.

Here are the functions available in the intra-line edit mode:

- Ⓐ Lists the line in its current form and starts a new working copy on the next line.
- n* Ⓢ (Spacebar) Moves the cursor forward *n* spaces, showing the next *n* characters in the line. If *n* is omitted, 1 is used.
- ⬅ Moves cursor back one space in the line, but does not erase the character from the working copy.
- n* Ⓢ *c* (Search) Positions the cursor at the *n*th occurrence of character *c*, counting from the current cursor position. If *n* is omitted, positions to the first occurrence after the current position.
- n* ⓓ Deletes the next *n* characters. If *n* is omitted, 1 is used.
- n* Ⓚ *c* (Kill) Deletes all characters up to the *n*th occurrence of character *c*. If *n* is omitted, deletes up to the first occurrence.
- n* Ⓒ *c1* . . . *cn* Changes the next *n* characters to characters *c1* . . . *cn*.
- Ⓐ (Again) Cancels all changes made and lets you edit the line again.
- Ⓘ *newtext* Insert newtext. Insertion will continue until you press ⓈⒶⓈⒶⓈⒶ or ⓈⒶⓈⒶⓈⒶ. While inserting, the ⬅ key will erase a character, and the ⓈⒶⓈⒶⓈⒶ will insert a space. You must exit from this insertion function before you can use any of the other editing functions.
- ⓧ (Extend) Begin inserting at the end of the line.
- ⓗ (Hack) Delete remainder of the line and begin inserting at the current position.
- ⓈⒶⓈⒶⓈⒶ or Ⓢ Exits to the \* command level. The changes you made will take effect.
- ⓈⒶⓈⒶⓈⒶ or Ⓚ (Quit) Exits to the \* command level. The changes you made will be canceled.

The best way to learn to use these edit functions is to experiment with them. For example, type ⓈⒶⓈⒶⓈⒶ to start editing the current line. The Computer will display the line number. Press Ⓐ to see the line in its current form and start a new working copy. Now try each of the commands listed above.

Remember: To exit from the intra-line editor at any time, press ⓈⒶⓈⒶⓈⒶ. To stop the insertion function but continue editing, press ⓈⒶⓈⒶⓈⒶ ⬅.

### Replacing a Line

You cannot use the Insert command to replace a line, because the Computer will always renumber the lines in case of a line collision. To replace a line, type **R** followed by the line reference and press **(ENTER)**.

For example, to replace line 100, type: **R 100 (ENTER)**. The Computer will display 00100. Go ahead and type in the new text for this line. When you press **(ENTER)**, the Computer will act just as it does in the line insertion mode: it will compute a new line number using the current increment and renumbering the lines if necessary to avoid a collision. From this point on, you are inserting, not replacing. Only line 100 is replaced.

### Deleting Lines

To delete a range of lines, type **D** line range. For example,

**D 100**           Deletes line 100  
**D ,**             Deletes the current line  
**D 100:120**       Deletes all lines from 100-120  
**D #:\***           Deletes all lines (first to last)

### Finding a String within Your Text

The Find command searches through your text for any one word string you specify, and tells you which lines contain the text.

Suppose you have a large text file in memory, and you want to change each occurrence of "LBL" to "LABEL." The Find command will identify each line that contains "LBL." Simply type: **T (ENTER)** to position the current line to the beginning of the text, then type **FLBL (ENTER)**. The Computer will search for the string of characters immediately following the **F** and ending with the carriage return **(ENTER)**.

The editor will print the line number of the first occurrence of **LBL**. That line becomes the current line. You may begin editing it by typing **E (ENTER)**.

To find subsequent occurrences of **LBL**, simply type **F (ENTER)**. The editor continues searching at the current position and remembers the string being searched.

Remember: (1) Type in the search string immediately after the "F" with no spaces, unless the search string starts with spaces. (2) The Find command begins searching at the current line, so set the current line to TOF first if you want to search through the entire text.

### Renumbering Your Text

After inserting lines (and having them automatically renumbered), you may want to renumber them "manually." The Number command does this. Type **N start-line**, increment **(ENTER)**. *Start-line* will be the lowest-numbered line in the renumbered program.



For example, the command: `N 1000,10` **(ENTER)** renumbers the text 1000, 1010, 1020, etc.

After renumbering, the current line is the last line in the file, and the increment is what you specified in the `N` command.

If no start line is typed, the renumbering will begin with the current line. If no increment is specified, 10 is used.

### Source File Input/Output Commands

In this section, we'll show how to save a source program and then reload it. (For instructions on outputting and loading an object file, see Section 4.)

There are three general groups of editor I/O commands:

- Writing the source program to tape or disk
- Loading the source program from tape or disk
- Printing the source program on the display or on a line printer. We've already described these commands (`H` and `P`).

### Saving the Source Program

Once you have typed in and edited a source program, you should save it on tape or disk. That way, if you ever need to modify the source program, you won't have to retype it; you can simply load it and make changes.

The tape version of Editor/Assembler always assumes you want tape I/O, and the disk version assumes you want disk I/O. (Disk systems may load source tapes via the `TAPESRC` utility, described later in the appendix.)

Note to Model III Customers: All tape I/O is done at 500 baud, regardless of the cassette baud rate you selected when you started up the Computer.

#### *Tape Systems*

1. Using a blank cassette tape, put your recorder into the record mode.
2. Type `W file` **(ENTER)**. Use a file name from one to six characters. You may omit the file name, in which case the tape file will be named `NONAME`.

#### **Example:**

`W MOVE` **(ENTER)**

3. The Editor/Assembler will prompt you to get the cassette recorder ready. Be sure it's in the record mode, then press **(ENTER)**. The Editor/Assembler will write the text onto the tape.
4. After writing the tape, the Editor/Assembler will return to the command mode (asterisk).
5. Make at least one additional tape copy of the program.

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6. Remove the tape from the recorder and label it. Be sure to identify it as a source tape.

### *Disk Systems*

1. Type `W file (ENTER)`. For file, use a standard TRSDOS file name with an optional password and drive specification. The Editor will automatically add the extension `/SRC` to the file name. To override this, include a different extension in the file specification.

You may omit the file name, in which case the file will be called `NONAME/SRC`.

#### **Example:**

`W MOVE (ENTER)`

writes the source program into the file `MOVE/SRC`.

2. After writing out the file, the Editor will return to the command mode (asterisk).

## **Loading a Source Program**

### *Tape Systems*

1. Prepare the recorder to play the source tape.
2. Type `L file (ENTER)`. For file, substitute the correct file name. If there are several files on the tape, the Editor will search through them until it reaches the one you named. You may omit the file name, in which case the first file on the tape will be loaded.

Before the Editor starts loading from the tape, it will prompt you to get the cassette recorder ready. Press `(ENTER)` when ready.

3. After loading the source program, the Editor will return to the command mode (asterisk).

### *Disk Systems*

1. Type `L file (ENTER)`. For file, specify the file in standard TRSDOS form. If the specification you give does not include an extension, the Editor will automatically use the extension `/SRC`.

You may omit the file specification. The Editor will then attempt to load a file named `NONAME/SRC`.

(If you already have a source program in the text buffer, the Editor will warn you:

TEXT IN BUFFER, CHAIN FILES?

If you want to add the disk file onto the end of the current text in memory, type Y (ENTER). This will chain the new file onto the end of the file in memory and automatically renumbers the total file. If you don't want to "chain" the files, but wish to erase the current file and load the new one, type N (ENTER).)

2. After loading the file, the Editor will return to the command mode (asterisk).

### Miscellaneous Commands

#### Determining the Memory Status

To find out the size of the current source program and the amount of free memory, type M (ENTER). The status will be shown in bytes.

#### Exiting from the Editor/Assembler








The quit command (Q (ENTER)) takes you out of the Editor/Assembler and back to TRSDOS or BASIC (if you are in a level II computer). Before using this command, be sure to save your source program, if desired, because you won't be able to recover it simply by restarting the Editor/Assembler.

### Editor Error and Warning Messages

BAD PARAMETER(S)	This indicates that you gave the editor an invalid command. Check the syntax used, and the values of parameters given (they may be out of range).
BUFFER FULL	The area assigned to text storage is full. You may be able to split the source text into two modules.
LINE NUMBER TOO LARGE	During the generation of new line numbers (insertion or line renumbering) a line number greater than 65529 was needed. This is too large. Use a smaller line number increment.
NO SUCH LINE	A reference was made to an unused line number.
NO TEXT IN BUFFER	All commands except load, insert, memory-status, and quit require some text to be in the buffer.
STRING NOT FOUND	You issued a find command and the editor could not locate the string you specified. Be sure you had the current line set properly (find begins searching at the current line number).

## Editor/Assembler Alphabetical Summary

### Special Keys

<b>ENTER</b>	Executes the current command.
<b>BREAK</b>	Cancels or interrupts a command.
	Erases the last character typed.
	Displays the previous text line.
	Displays the next text line.
<b>SHIFT</b> 	Erases the entire line. (Use left shift key only)
	Tabs forward eight spaces.
	Pauses execution of a command; press again to continue.
<b>SHIFT</b> 	Escapes from the character insertion command in the edit mode. (Use left shift key only)

### Symbols and Abbreviations

#	First line in text
*	Last line in text
.	Current line in text
<i>line ref</i>	A single line number or line symbol (#, *, or .).
<i>line range</i>	A pair of line refs separated by a colon (line ref : line ref)
<i>inc</i>	An increment between lines.

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## Commands

A [file] [,switch . . .]	Assemble. Switches are: LP (line printer, WE (wait on error), NL (no listing), NS (no symbol table), NO (no object code output).
B	List bottom (last) line of text.
D [line ref or line range]	Delete line(s).
E [line ref]	Edit line ref.
Subcommands	
L	Lists working copy of line
n SPACEBAR	Advance <i>n</i> spaces.
␣	Backspace 1 space.
n S c	Search for <i>nth</i> occurrence of <i>c</i> .
n D	Delete next <i>n</i> characters.
n K c	Kill up to <i>nth</i> occurrence of <i>c</i> .
n C c1 . . . cn	Change next <i>n</i> characters to <i>c1 . . . cn</i> .
A	Cancel changes and start again.
I newtext	Insert <i>newtext</i> . Press ENTER or SHIFT ␣ to quit.
X	Extend line.
H	Hack rest of line and begin inserting.
ENTER or E	Exits to the command level; changes take effect.
BREAK or Q	Cancels changes and quits editing.
F [text string]	Find the <i>text string</i> immediately following the letter "F"; or find the current text string. (No space between F and text string).
H [line range]	List lines on the printer. If printer not ready use BREAK to recover.
I [line ref] [,inc]	Insert at <i>line ref</i> using <i>inc</i> . If no <i>line ref</i> has been determined 100 is used.
L [file]	Load a source <i>file</i> .
M	Display memory status.
N [line ref] [,inc]	Renumber text.
P [line range]	List lines on the display.

Q	Quit Editor/Assembler; return to TRSDOS or BASIC (Level II).
R [ <i>line ref</i> ]	Replace line and continue in the line insertion mode.
T	List top (first) line of text.
W [ <i>file</i> ]	Write a source file.





## Part Four:

# Using the Assembler

In Section 3, we showed you how to type in, edit, and save a source program. For a source program, we used an arbitrarily chosen text.

Now we are ready to discuss the assembler—the software that converts your source text into object code that can be understood by the TRS-80's Z-80 microprocessor, and writes this object code to a tape or disk file. We'll break this section up into three parts:

- A. The Assemble command—syntax, options, file output, error conditions, etc.
- B. Assembler language—definitions, syntax, input/output format, etc.

If you're new to assembly language, you don't have to read all this now. You may skip to Section 5, which presents a sample programming session. This will give you hands-on experience with the Editor/Assembler. Then, when you come back to this section, you'll have a better idea of what it's all about . . .

## The Assemble Command

You enter the Assemble command at the command level (asterisk). It consists of the abbreviation "A" followed by a space and an optional file name and optional switches. (We call them "switches" because they turn various functions on and off.)

There are various combinations of spaces and commas that will work in the assemble command. For simplicity, we'll stick with one workable set of rules for command syntax.

A [*file*] [,*switch* . . .]

The file name and switch are optional. (If no file name is used, you must still type in a space after the "A.") Every switch used must be preceded by a comma. Spaces before or after the file are acceptable and have no effect.

A source program must be originated in RAM or loaded into RAM before it can be assembled.

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### For example:

A ZAP,NS,NL,WE **(ENTER)**

“ZAP” is the file name; “NS”, “NL” and “WE” are switches. The commas are required. The meaning of this and the following commands will be explained in the following pages.

A ,NO,WE,NS **(ENTER)**

No file name is given.

As another example:

A **(SPACEBAR)** **(ENTER)**

No file name or switches are specified.

### File Name

The file name you specify will be assigned to the tape or disk object file. If you omit a file name, “NONAME” will be used. (For further details, see File Output later in this section.)

### Switches

If you don’t specify any switches in your assemble command, the Assembler will do the following:

- Print the assembly listing on the screen
- Print error and warning messages in the listing without pausing
- Print a symbol table after the listing is completed
- Output the object code to tape or disk, using the file name you specified (or “NONAME” if you omitted one)

Here are the switches available. You may use as many as you want in any order. Remember to put a comma before each switch used.

LP	(Line printer) Output listing, error messages, and symbol table to the line printer, not to the display.
WE	(Wait on error) Pause after each error message; operator presses <b>(ENTER)</b> to continue.
NL	(No listing) Don’t output an assembly listing.
NS	(No symbol table) Don’t output a symbol table.
NO	(No output) Don’t output any object code.

### File Output—Disk Systems

If you do not specify the `NO` switch, and if no terminal errors occur during the assembly, the Assembler will write the object code to the disk file you specify.

Use a standard TRSDOS file name with an optional password and drive specification. The Assembler will automatically add the extension `"/CMD"` to the file name. To override this, include a different extension in the file specification.

If you omit a file specification, the Assembler will use `"NONAME/CMD"` as the object file.

#### Examples:

```
A  ZAP ,NO ,WE
```

Waits on errors, does not output object code.

```
A  ZAP ,LP
```

Outputs the assembly listing to the printer, outputs object code to `ZAP/CMD`.

#### Use of Object Files

Every object file is stored in a special format that allows it to be loaded and executed by TRSDOS. An object file cannot be loaded by the Editor/Assembler. (Since it is no longer in text form, the Editor/Assembler can't do anything with it.)

To load and execute an object file program while you are in the TRSDOS READY mode, type the file name and press **(ENTER)**. If the extension is `"/CMD,"` you don't need to include it in the file name.

To load an object file and return to TRSDOS READY, type `LOAD filename` **(ENTER)**. In this case, you must include the extension even if it is `"/CMD."` For further details on the use of object files, see Section 5.

Now skip ahead to "Assembler Error Messages."

### File Output—Tape Systems

*Note to Model III Customers:* All tape output is done at 500 baud.

If you do not specify the `"NO"` switch, and if no terminal errors occur, the Assembler will write the object code to cassette tape, using the file name you specify. The file name may be from one to six characters long. If you omit one, `"NONAME"` will be used.

Before writing the tape, the Assembler will prompt you to get the cassette ready. Using a blank tape, prepare the recorder to record; when ready, press **(ENTER)**. The Assembler will then write the tape.

Make at least two copies of each object file. Remove the cassette and label it as an "object" tape.

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### Use of Object Tapes

Object tapes are stored in a special format for loading via the SYSTEM command. (Level I systems must first load the SYSTEM tape; then the object tape.) An object file cannot be loaded by the Editor/Assembler. (Since it is no longer in text form, the Editor/Assembler can't do anything with it.)

To load an object tape while in BASIC, type: SYSTEM **(ENTER)** then *filename* **(ENTER)**. After the tape has been loaded, you may press **(BREAK)** to return to BASIC, or / *address* **(ENTER)** to begin execution at the specified address. If you type / **(ENTER)**, omitting the address, an address specified on the tape itself will be used. (For details, see the Section 5.)

### Assembler Error Messages

Four kinds of errors may occur after you enter an assemble command.

1. *Command errors.* If there is an error in your command, no assembly will be attempted. The Assembler will display the message "BAD PARAMETER(S)"
2. *Terminal errors.* During assembly, an unrecoverable error occurred. The assembly is cancelled.

The only terminal error is "SYMBOL TABLE OVERFLOW." This occurs when there is not enough memory to handle the symbol tables required for assembly. Use a machine with more memory (if possible), or break the program up into modules and assemble them separately.

3. *Fatal errors.* One of the source lines contained an error. No object code is generated for the offending line, but the assembly continues. Here are the terminal errors:

BAD LABEL	Invalid sequence of characters were used as a label. (See "labels.")
EXPRESSION ERROR	An invalid expression was used as an operand. (See "expressions.")
ILLEGAL ADDRESSING MODE	One of the operands used is illegal with the specified Z-80 instruction.
ILLEGAL OPCODE	Unrecognizable characters were used in the opcode (mnemonic) field.
MISSING INFORMATION	Mnemonic or operands are missing.

4. *Warnings.* A probable error occurred, but the assembler will generate object for the offending line anyway. The code may not be what the programmer intended. Warning messages are:

BRANCH OUT OF RANGE	Relative branch instruction outside of the range - 126 to + 129 bytes. Instruction is assembled to branch to itself.
FIELD OVERFLOW	An operand (number or expression) is out of range for the specified instruction. The operand is set equal to zero.
MULTIPALLY DEFINED SYMBOL	A label has been used to identify two different places or represent two different values. All but the first definition will be ignored.
MULTIPLE DEFINITION	A duplicate operand is used.
NO END STATEMENT	No end statement was found.
UNDEFINED SYMBOL	The operand field contains a symbol which has not been defined. A value of 0 is used for this symbol.

## Assembly Language

In the first part of Section 4, we discussed the use of the assemble command. In this part, we'll discuss Assembly as a programming language.

An assembly program is made up of source statements. Each source statement consists of up to four fields. A "field" is a range of columns on the display. We'll agree to consider column 1 to be the first column of source text. Column 1

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is the first column after a space that follows the line number. Source statements are written using the I (insert) command.

Field	Column Range
Label	1-6
Mnemonic	9-15
Operand(s)	17-31
Comment	May begin anywhere but must be preceded by a semi-colon (;).

*Labels* are used to identify individual source statements. A label may be from one to six characters. It must start with an alphabetical character. For example:

```
MOVE
LOOP
LOOP1
CLS
T1
```

are all valid labels. Labels must start in column 1.

*Mnemonics* are the abbreviations used to represent Z-80 operations, for example:

```
LD    Load
DEC   Decrement
RET   Return
```

Mnemonics are also called “operation codes” or “opcodes.” Mnemonics must start in column 9.

*Operands* are the values used by certain assembler statements. An operand may be a Z-80 register or I/O port, or a one- or two-byte value. For example:


```
LD    A,3
```

tells the Z-80 to load into register A the number 3. “A” and “3” are operands. Symbols may be used in place of actual numbers. For example:

```
LD    HL,VIDEO
```

tells the Z-80 to load into register HL the value for VIDEO (defined elsewhere in the program). The first operand must start in column 17.

*Comments* document the program. They are ignored by the assembler. A comment may begin in any column of a source statement, subject to the following limitations: All comments start with a semi-colon, which tells the assembler to ignore the rest of the line.

When you type in a source program, use a tab ( key) to separate the fields, not spaces. This method is faster and saves memory. Furthermore, the tab settings correspond to the first columns in each field.

Example:

```
00100          ; THIS IS A SAMPLE PROGRAM
00110          ;
00120  ;LABEL  MNEM.  OPERAND(S)  COMMENT
00130          ORG    32700        ;FOR 16K MACHINES
00140  BEGIN  LD     HL,3C00H      ;(HL)=VIDEO RAM)
00150          LD     A,'*'
00160          LD     (HL),A        ;WRITE ASTERISK TO VIDEO
00170          RET                  ;RETURN TO CALLER
00180          END                  ;END OF SOURCE PROGRAM
```

Lines 100-120 are comments. Lines 130-170 consists of assembly-language statements followed in most cases by comments.

There should be one tab character at the end of each field. Spaces (entered via **SPACEBAR**) should only be used inside comments and inside character constants.

## Assembler Statements

There are three kinds of assembler statements:

1. *Pseudo Operations*. Sometimes called “pseudo ops,” these statements are not translated into Z-80 object code. They control various functions of the assembler itself, such as defining labels, reserving memory, and setting the programs origination address. Pseudo ops must begin in column 9.
2. *Commands*. These are also directed at the assembler. The Series I Assembler has two assembler commands, \*LIST ON and \*LIST OFF (described later). These commands must begin in column 1.
3. *Z-80 Operations*. These consist of a mnemonic (sometimes called an operation code or “opcode”) sometimes followed by one, two or no operands. They are translated directly into object code. Some Z-80 instructions translate into one byte of object code; others may translate into two, three, or four bytes. The opcode must begin in column 9. Tabbing one time moves to column 9.

## Special Terms and Abbreviations for Operands

*nnnn* or *nn* Represents a number. For one-byte numbers, *nn* is used. For two-byte numbers, *nnnn* is used. (Two-byte numbers are assembled into two's complement binary values. First comes the least significant byte (LSB), then the most significant byte (MSB)). A number may be any of these:

Decimal number

Hexadecimal number *nnnnH* or *nnH*. The suffix “H” indicates hexadecimal; if the number starts with A-F, prefix a 0 to it, as in 0F0H.

Octal number: *nnnnnQ* or *nnnO*. The suffix “Q” or “O” indicates octal.

Current address, “\$” (The address in the program counter will be used in place of the \$).

Character constant: Any character inside single quotes. The constant is converted into its ASCII character code. For example, ‘A’ is converted into 65.

Any numeric expression (see “Expressions”).

### Pseudo-Operations

`ORG nnnn`

(Originate) This sets the address reference counter. It determines where subsequent Z-80 code and data will reside in memory. If no `ORG` statement is given in your source program, the address reference counter will be set to 0.

`ORG` should be used before any Z-80 instructions or data storage pseudo ops. It may be repeated. The programs in this manual are `ORGED` at decimal 32512 (hexadecimal 7F00). All subsequent `ORG`'s are absolute.

`symbol EQU nnnn or nn`

(Equate) This assigns the value *nnnn* to the symbol. Each time the symbol is used as an operand in the source program, the assembler will replace it with *nnnn*. The `EQU` statement may appear anywhere in the program. A particular symbol may be equated only once.

`label DEFL nnnn`

(Define *label*) This assigns a temporary value *nnnn* to the specified label. The value may be changed as often as required within the source program.

`END nnnn`

This indicates the end of a source program. If there are any following lines in the program, they will be ignored. The address *nnnn* sets the entry point to the program. If omitted, the entry to TRSDOS (disk systems) or BASIC (cassette systems) will be used. For details, see section 5.

`[label] DEFB nn`

This defines the contents of the current address to be *nn*. This pseudo op allows you to initialize the contents of one-byte storage locations used by the program. *nn* may be a one-byte value or a character string enclosed in single-quotes.

`[label] DEFW nnnn`

This defines the contents of the current two-byte address to be *nnnn*. This pseudo op allows you to initialize the contents of two-byte storage locations used by the program.

`[label] DEFS nn`

(Define storage) This reserves *nn* bytes of memory, starting at the current address. (The reference address will be incremented by *nn* before the next



source statement is assembled.) This pseudo op allows you to reserve space for buffers, parameters, etc.

*[label] DEFM string*

(Define message) This stores the specified string of characters, beginning at the current address.

### Assembler Commands

The \*LIST command allows you to suppress parts of a source listing. Error messages and the offending source statements will still be listed. These commands are very useful when you are debugging long programs, because the parts of the program already corrected do not need to be listed. You may also want to use them to suppress the listing of long tables of data contained in programs (e.g., DEFM strings).

The asterisk (\*) portion of the \*LIST ON and \*LIST OFF command must be in column one.

\*LIST OFF

Has no effect on the assembly, but turns off the assembly listing.

\*LIST ON

Has no effect on the assembly, but turns the assembly on again (after \*LIST OFF).

### Using Expressions as Operands

The assembler will accept an expression in place of any numeric operand. Expressions include symbols, numeric or string constants, and combinations of these using the arithmetic and logical operators listed below.

+ and - Addition and subtraction. Example:

```
LD HL,VID+80H
```

- Negation. Example:

```
LD HL,VID-1
LD HL,-1 (0 understood)
```

& Logical AND. Example:

```
LD A,(HL)&0FH
```

< Shift left or right. This operator shifts a value right or left by a specified number of bits, in this format:

*value < nn*

If *nn* is negative, the *value* is shifted to the right and zeroes fill on the left. If *nn* is positive, the *value* is shifted to the left and zeroes fill on the right. Example:

```
LD A,VAL<2
```

Shifts the VAL two bits to the left and fills with zeroes on the right.

### **The Z-80 Instruction Set**

Section 6 is a full Z-80 instruction set. The Z-80 registers and flags available for the programmer's use and a description of the Z-80 architecture is in Appendix F.

## Part Five:

# Sample Programming Session

In this section, we'll take you step by step through the Series I Editor/Assembler. Our goal will be to create a machine-language subroutine that may be called from a BASIC program or the disk operating system of your computer.

The machine-language we'll present is simple but useful. Given a source address, a destination address, and a length-value, it will copy a block of memory into another area of memory. Doing this with normal BASIC statements is slow. Doing this with machine-language is almost instantaneous.

### Creating the Source Program

Start the Editor/Assembler as explained in Section 2. Then type I **(ENTER)** to get into the line insertion mode. Now type in the following program, pressing **(ENTER)** at the end of each line. (Remember to use TAB to space from the end of one field to the start of the next field.)

```
00100 ; SUBROUTINE COPIES ONE BLOCK OF MEMORY TO ANOTHER AREA
00110 ; ON ENTRY, (SRC) = SOURCE ADDRESS
00120 ;           (DST) = DESTINATION ADDRESS
00130 ;           (LEN) = NUMBER OF BYTES TO MOVE
00140         ORG      32512
00150 MOVE    LD       HL,(SRC)           ; SOURCE ADDR.
00160         LD       DE,(DST)           ; DESTINATION ADDR.
00170         LD       BC,(LEN)           ; LENGTH
00180         LDIR
00190         RET
00200 SRC     DEFW     0
00210 DST     DEFW     0
00220 LEN     DEFW     0
00230         END      MOVE
```

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Press **(BREAK)** to quit inserting. Then type `P #:*` **(ENTER)** to see the entire source program. If there are any errors, use the edit mode (E command) to correct the line.

If you have a printer, you may get a hard copy of the text by typing `H #:*` **(ENTER)**.

Now we are ready to make a copy of the source program. We'll call it "MOVE."

### Saving/Loading a Source Program (Tape Systems)

Using a blank cassette tape, get the recorder ready to record. Type `W MOVE` **(ENTER)**. Press **(ENTER)** again when you are ready to record. After the tape is recorded, the Editor/Assembler will return in the command mode (asterisk). It's a good idea to make a second tape copy.

Now try reloading the program. Delete the text from memory by typing `D #:*` **(ENTER)**. Then rewind the recorder, prepare it to play, and type `L MOVE` **(ENTER)**. Press **(ENTER)** again when the recorder is ready to play. After the program has been loaded, the Editor will return in the command mode. Now skip to the paragraph titled, Trial Assembly.

### Saving/Loading a Source Program (Disk Systems)

Type `W MOVE` **(ENTER)**. After the file is written, the Editor/Assembler will return in the command mode (asterisk). The file will be called `MOVE/SRC`.

Now try reloading the source program. Delete the text from memory by typing `D #:*` **(ENTER)**. Then type `L MOVE` **(ENTER)**. After the source program has been loaded, the Editor will return to the command mode, listing text and memory contents.

### Trial Assembly

Now we are ready to see if the program can be assembled without errors. We'll use the `NO` (no output) and `WE` (wait on errors) switches for this purpose.

The source program should be in memory. Type `A ,NO,WE` **(ENTER)**. The Editor/Assembler will put the assembly listing on the screen. If any errors are found, the listing will be paused. An error message will appear directly above the offending line. Press any key to continue.

If any assembly errors were found, use the edit mode to correct them, and try another trial assembly.

If you have a printer, you may request a hard copy of the assembly listing. This will be preferable to the display listing, since most listings require more than 64 columns per line. To output to the printer, type: `A ,NO,LP` **(ENTER)**.

*Figure 1* shows the assembly listing generated by our sample program. We've added callouts to identify the various fields in the listing.

## SAMPLE PROGRAMMING SESSION

Memory Loc.	Object Code	Line Number	Label	Mnemonic	Operand(s)
		00100		; SUBROUTINE COPIES ONE BLOCK OF MEMORY TO ANOTHER AREA	
		00110		; ON ENTRY, (SRC) = SOURCE ADDRESS	
		00120		; (DST) = DESTINATION ADDRESS	
		00130		; (LEN) = NUMBER OF BYTES TO MOVE	
7F00		00140		ORG	32512
7F00	2A0E7F	00150	MOVE	LD	HL,(SRC) ; SOURCE ADDR.
7F03	ED5B107F	00160		LD	DE,(DST) ; DESTINATION ADDR.
7F07	ED4B127F	00170		LD	BC,(LEN) ; LENGTH
7F0B	EDB0	00180		LDIR	
7F0D	C9	00190		RET	
7F0E	0000	00200	SRC	DEFW	0
7F10	0000	00210	DST	DEFW	0
7F12	0000	00220	LEN	DEFW	0
7F00		00230		END	MOVE
00000	Total Errors				
LEN	7F12				
DST	7F10				
SRC	7F0E				
MOVE	7F00				

### Symbol Table

*Figure 1. Sample Assembly Listing*

Here are a few comments on the source program (line references are to column 3 of the listing):

Line 140 sets the origination address of the program. We've chosen an address near the top of memory in a 16K RAM system. If you change this address, be sure to make the appropriate changes in the BASIC calling program (presented later).

Line 230 ends the program. Since we gave an operand (MOVE), the Editor/Assembler will store the value of MOVE as the entry address to the program. If we had omitted an operand here, the entry address to the program would have been set to address 0000H. (More later.)

### Object Code Output

After confirming that the program can be assembled without errors, we are ready to create the object file on tape or disk. We'll use an assemble command that outputs object code only.

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### *Tape Systems*

Using a blank tape, prepare the recorder to record. Type `A MOVE,NL,NS` **(ENTER)**. Press **(ENTER)** again when ready. The Editor/Assembler will write out the object tape. It's a good idea to repeat this process to get a second tape copy.

### *Disk Systems*

Type `A MOVE,NL,NS` **(ENTER)**. The Editor/Assembler will create an object file named `MOVE/CMD`.

## Running the Sample Program

Our sample program, `MOVE`, may be executed as a BASIC subroutine or as an independent program.

First, we'll try it as a BASIC subroutine.

*Tape Systems* (Level II and Mod III only — will not execute in a Level I machine)

Start BASIC and answer the MEMORY SIZE question by typing `32511` **(ENTER)**. This will keep BASIC from using the area where the subroutine will reside.

Now load the subroutine:

Type `SYSTEM` **(ENTER)**. Prepare the recorder to play the object tape, then type `MOVE` **(ENTER)**. After the program has been loaded, the `*?` will return. Press **(BREAK)** to return to BASIC. Now type in the BASIC program given in Listing #1. (Page 36)

Run the program. Specify any source address, and specify a destination between 15360 and 16383. Specify any length from 1 to 1024. However, the destination + length must not exceed 16384.

The program will copy a block of memory beginning at the source onto video memory beginning at the destination. The number of bytes copied will be the length value.

### *Disk Systems*

Start TRSDOS. Under TRSDOS READY, load the subroutine by typing `LOAD MOVE/CMD`.

Start BASIC. Answer the MEMORY SIZE question by typing `32511` **(ENTER)**. This will keep BASIC from using the memory where `MOVE` resides.

Now type in the program given in Listing 2. (Page 36)

Run the program. Specify any source address, and specify a destination between 15360 and 16383. Specify any length from 1 to 1024. However, the destination + length must not exceed 16384.

The program will copy a block of memory beginning at the source onto video memory beginning at the destination. The number of bytes copied will be the length value.

### Executing a Machine-Language Program Directly

MOVE is a subroutine called from a BASIC program. However, you can also execute machine-language programs created with the Editor/Assembler.

#### *Disk Systems*

Under TRSDOS READY, type in the program name and press **ENTER**. The program will be loaded and executed, starting at the address specified in the END statement of the original source listing (e.g., line 230 of our sample program). Don't use our sample program this way; it was designed to be called from BASIC only.

#### *Tape Systems (Level II and Mod III BASIC)*

Load the program using the SYSTEM command, as explained previously. After the program has been loaded from tape, the \*? will reappear. Don't press **ENTER**. Press / **ENTER** instead. The Computer will begin executing the program at the address specified in the END statement of the original source listing (e.g., line 230 of our sample program).

Alternatively, you may type / address **ENTER** to override this entry address.

(Don't try this with MOVE; that subroutine should only be called from a BASIC program like the one we presented.)

#### *Tape Systems (Level I users)*

You may load the program using the Level I 'System Loader' tape that came with your EDTASM. This is accomplished by typing CLOAD. A prompt "CASSETTE READY" will appear on the screen. When the tape is ready to load press **ENTER**. Your object program will load at this time. The Computer will begin executing your program at the address specified in the END statement.

You may write your own "System Loader" and put it at the beginning of each Level I program. (Refer to Appendix B) Tapes loaded into Level I with the "System Loader" must be ORGED above 4500H and be created by EDTASM.

```
10 POKE 16526,0: POKE 16527,127
20 SRC = 32526
30 DST = 32528
40 LN = 32530
50 CLS
60 INPUT "SOURCE"; S
70 INPUT "DESTINATION"; D
80 INPUT "LEN"; L
90 IF (D<15360) OR (D>16383) THEN 230
100 VL = S: MM = SRC: GOSUB 190
110 IF (D<15360) OR (D>16383) THEN 230
120 IF D+L > 16384 THEN 240
130 VL = D: MM = DST: GOSUB 190
140 VL = L: MM = LN: GOSUB 190
```

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---

```
150 X = USR(0)
160 IF INKEY$="" THEN 160
170 GOTO 50
180 'BREAK NUMBER INTO MSB, LSB
190 MS% = VL/256: LS% = VL - (MS% * 256)
200 'PUT DATA INTO MEMORY
210 POKE MM, LS%: POKE MM+1, MS%
220 RETURN
230 PRINT "INVALID DESTINATION": STOP
240 PRINT "DATA BLOCK EXCEEDS END OF VIDEO RAM": STOP
```

### *Listing #1.*

```
10 DEFUSR = &H7F00
20 SRC = &H7F0E
30 DST = &H7F10
40 LN = &H7F12
50 CLS
60 INPUT "SOURCE"; S
70 INPUT "DESTINATION"; D
80 INPUT "LEN"; L
90 IF (D<15360) OR (D>16383) THEN 230
100 VL = S: MM = SRC: GOSUB 190
110 IF (D<15360) OR (D>16383) THEN 230
120 IF D+L > 16384 THEN 240
130 VL = D: MM = DST: GOSUB 190
140 VL = L: MM = LN: GOSUB 190
150 X = USR(0)
160 IF INKEY$="" THEN 160
170 GOTO 50
180 'BREAK NUMBER INTO MSB, LSB
190 MS% = VL/256: LS% = VL - (MS% * 256)
200 'PUT DATA INTO MEMORY
210 POKE MM, LS%: POKE MM+1, MS%
220 RETURN
230 PRINT "INVALID DESTINATION": STOP
240 PRINT "DATA BLOCK EXCEEDS END OF VIDEO RAM": STOP
```

### *Listing #2.*



## Part Six:

# The Z-80 Instruction Set

### Notation and Other Conventions

This section includes a detailed description of all the Z-80 assembly language instructions. The first line of each of these pages shows the assembly language opcode mnemonic followed by its operand(s). Some instructions have no operands at all. Other instructions have one or two operands. Anything which is capitalized should be copied exactly when you use the editor to write the assembly language source code. Anything shown in lowercase letters will be replaced by an appropriate register, number, or label. For example, the first instruction described in the eight-bit load group is:

LD r,r'

LD is the mnemonic for the Load instruction. If you wish to move the contents of register H into register A, the actual source code is

LD A,H

This should be read as “load register A with the contents of register H.”

A detailed explanation of the operand notation is given below, but in general you should note that single lowercase letters are used for eight-bit numbers or registers and double lowercase letters are used for 16-bit numbers or registers. Also note that parentheses around a register pair indicates that the register pair is to be used as a pointer to a memory location. For example, the instruction INC HL means that 1 is to be added to the HL register pair. The instruction INC (HL) means that 1 will be added to a number in memory whose address is found in register pair HL.

Symbol	Specifies one of the registers
--------	--------------------------------

r	A, B, C, D, E, H, or L.
---	-------------------------

Symbol	Specifies a register pair
--------	---------------------------

qq	BC, DE, HL, or AF
----	-------------------

ss	BC, DE, HL, or SP
----	-------------------

dd	BC, DE, HL, or SP
----	-------------------

pp	BC, DE, IX, or SP
----	-------------------

rr	BC, DE, IX, or SP
----	-------------------

**Symbol**      **Specifies a number or symbol in the range**

**n**              0 to 255 (one byte)  
**nn**             0 to 65535 (two bytes)  
**d**              - 128 to 127 (one byte)  
**e**              - 126 to 129 (one byte)

**Symbol**      **Specifies any of the following**

**s**              r, n, (HL), (IX + d), or (IY + d)  
**m**              r, (HL) (IX + d), or (IY + d)  
**(nn)**          Specifies the contents of memory location **nn**  
**b**              Specifies an expression in the range (0,7)  
**cc**             Specifies the state of the Flags for conditional JR, JP, CALL and RET instructions

## Instruction Format Examples With Explanation

### Format Example 1

## LD r,(HL)

**Operation:**  $r \leftarrow (HL)$

This is the shorthand description of the instruction. The arrow indicates that data is moved into register r.

When you write the assembly language code, the lowercase r will be replaced by A, B, C, D, E, H or L.

**Format:**

**Mnemonic:** LD      **Operands:** r,(HL)

**Object Code:**

0	1	r	r	r	1	1	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

The object code for this instruction is one byte long. To figure out the object code, replace bits 3, 4 and 5 with the appropriate numbers from the table. For example:

Source Code	Object Code
LD A,(HL)	01111110
LD B,(HL)	01000110
LD C,(HL)	01001110

This instruction uses two machine (M) cycles. The first machine cycle consists of four timing (T) states and the second machine cycle consists of three T states for a total of seven T states. In the TRS-80 one T state takes .5636714 microseconds because the clock speed is 1.774038 MHz, for Model I, 4 MHz for Model II and 2.02752 MHz for Model III. The execution time (E.T.), in microseconds, is calculated for the TRS-80. (One microsecond is  $10^{-6}$  seconds or 1/1,000,000 of a second.)

## Description:

The eight-bit contents of memory location (HL) are loaded into register r, where r identifies register A, B, C, D, E, H or L, assembled as follows in the object code:

Register		r
A	=	111
B	=	000
C	=	001
D	=	010
E	=	011
H	=	100
L	=	101

M cycles: 2      T states: 7(4,3)      4 MHz E.T.: 1.75

**Condition Bits Affected:** None

## Example:

If register pair HL contains the number 75A1H, and memory address 75 A1H contains the byte 58H, the execution of

LD C, (HL)

will result in 58H in register C.

## Format Example 2

# JP cc,nn

**Operation:** IF cc TRUE, PC  $\leftarrow$  nn

The jump is made only if the condition cc is true. The arrow indicates that the number nn is moved into the program counter PC. This will cause the program to jump to address nn.

When you write the assembly language code, cc will be replaced by one of the following: NZ, Z, NC, C, PO, PE, P or M. nn will be replaced by a number from 0 to 65535 or a label.

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### Format:

**Mnemonic:** JP      **Operands:** cc, nn

### Object Code:

1	1	cc	cc	cc	0	1	0
---	---	----	----	----	---	---	---

n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

**Note:** The first n operand in this assembled object code is the low order byte of a two-byte memory address.

The object code for this instruction is three bytes long. To figure out the object code, replace bits 3, 4 and 5 of the first byte with the appropriate number from the table. The second two bytes of the object code are the address being jumped to. For example:

Source Code	Object Code
JP NZ, 0FF00H	11000010 C2H 00000000 00H 11111111 FFH
JP M, 1002H	11111010 FAH 00000010 02H 00010000 10H

Note that the low order, or right hand byte, of the address comes first in the object code.

### Description:

If condition cc is true, the instruction loads operand nn into register pair PC (Program Counter), and the program continues with the instruction beginning at address nn. If condition cc is false, the Program Counter is incremented as usual, and the program continues with the next sequential instruction. Condition cc is programmed as one of eight status bits which correspond to condition bits in the Flag Register (register F). These eight status bits are defined in the table below which also specifies the corresponding cc bit fields in the assembled object code.

The Relevant Flag column shows the value the flag must have if the jump is to occur.

cc	Condition	Relevant Flag
000	NZ non zero	Z = 0
001	Z zero	Z = 1
010	NC no carry	C = 0
011	C carry	C = 1
100	PO parity odd or no overflow	P/V = 0
101	PE parity even or overflow	P/V = 1
110	P sign positive	S = 0
111	M sign negative	S = 1

M cycles: 3      T states: 10(4,3,3)      4 MHz E.T.: 2.50

**Condition Bits Affected:** None

## Example:

If the Carry Flag (C flag in the F register) is set and the contents of address 1520 are 03H, after the execution of

JP C,1520H

the Program Counter will contain 1520H, and on the next machine cycle the CPU will fetch from address 1520H the byte 03H. In other words, program execution jumps to the instruction at 1520H.

## Format Example 3

# CPIR

**Operation:**  $A \leftarrow (HL), HL \leftarrow HL + 1, BC \leftarrow BC - 1$

The shorthand description indicates that three different things are happening:

1. BC is decremented
2. HL is incremented
3. A byte in memory is subtracted from the A register (but the results are not saved).

**Format:**

**Mnemonic:** CPIR      **Operands:**

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### Object Code:

1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

 ED

1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

 B1

The assembly language instruction has no operands.

The object code is two bytes long.

### Description:

The contents of the memory location addressed by the HL register pair is compared with the contents of the Accumulator. In case of a true compare, a condition bit is set. The HL is incremented and the Byte Counter (register pair BC) is decremented. If decrementing causes the BC to go to zero or if  $A = (HL)$ , the instruction is terminated. If BC is not zero and  $A \neq (HL)$ , the program counter is decremented by 2 and the instruction is repeated. Note that if BC is set to zero before the execution, the instruction will loop through 64K bytes, if no match is found. Also, interrupts will be recognized after each data comparison.

For  $BC \neq 0$  and  $A \neq (HL)$ :

M cycles: 5      T states: 21(4,4,3,5,5)      4 MHz E.T.: 5.25

For  $BC = 0$  or  $A = (HL)$ :

M cycles: 4      T states: 16(4,4,3,5)      4 MHz E.T.: 4.00

The total execution time of this instruction depends on how long it takes to find the byte being searched for and the length of the block being searched. If the instruction loops three times before  $BC = 0$  or  $A = (HL)$ , then there will be 58  $(2 \times 21 + 16)$  timing (T) states executed.

### Condition Bits Affected:

S:          Set if result is negative; reset otherwise  
Z:          Set if  $A = (HL)$ ; reset otherwise  
H:          Set if borrow from Bit 4; reset otherwise  
P/V:       Set if BC becomes zero; reset otherwise  
N:          Set  
C:          Not affected

### Example:

If the HL register pair contains 1111H, the Accumulator contains F3H, the Byte Counter contains 0007H, and memory locations have these contents:

(1111H) : 52H  
(1112H) : 00H  
(1113H) : F3H

then after the execution of

CPIR

the contents of register pair HL will be 1114H, the contents of the Byte Counter will be 0004H. Since  $BC \neq 0$ , the P/V flag is still set. This means that it did not search through the whole block before the instruction stopped. Since a match was found, the Z flag is set.

The CPIR instruction will affect five of the six condition codes.





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## 8 Bit Load Group

# LD r,r'

Load

Operation:  $r \leftarrow r'$ 

Format:

Mnemonic: LD      Operands: r, r'

Object Code:

0	1	r	r	r	r'	r'	r'
---	---	---	---	---	----	----	----

Description:

The contents of any register  $r'$  are loaded into any other register  $r$ . Note:  $r, r'$  identifies any of the registers A, B, C, D, E, H, or L, assembled as follows in the object code:

Register		r, r'
A	=	111
B	=	000
C	=	001
D	=	010
E	=	011
H	=	100
L	=	101

M cycles: 1      T states: 4      4 MHz E.T.: 1.0

Condition Bits Affected: None

Example:

If the H register contains the number 8AH, and the E register contains 10H, the instruction

LD H,E

would result in both registers containing 10H.

## LD r,n

LoaD

Operation:  $r \leftarrow n$

Format:

Mnemonic: LD      Operands: r, n

Object Code:

0	0	r	r	r	1	1	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Description:

The eight-bit integer n is loaded into any register r, where r identifies register A, B, C, D, E, H or L, assembled as follows in the object code:

Register		r
A	=	111
B	=	000
C	=	001
D	=	010
E	=	011
H	=	100
L	=	101

M cycles: 2      T states: 7(4,3)      4 MHz E.T.: 1.75

Condition Bits Affected: None

### Example 1:

After the execution of

LD E,A5H

the contents of register E will be A5H.

### Example 2:

After the execution of

LD A,0

register A will contain zero.

## LD r,(HL)

LoaD

**Operation:**  $r \leftarrow (HL)$ **Format:****Mnemonic:** LD      **Operands:** r, (HL)**Object Code:**

0	1	r	r	r	1	1	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

**Description:**

The eight-bit contents of memory location (HL) are loaded into register r, where r identifies register A, B, C, D, E, H or L, assembled as follows in the object code:

Register		r
A	=	111
B	=	000
C	=	001
D	=	010
E	=	011
H	=	100
L	=	101

M cycles: 2      T states: 7(4,3)      4 MHz E.T.: 1.75

**Condition Bits Affected:** None**Example:**

If register pair HL contains the number 75A1H, and memory address 75A1H contains the byte 58H, the execution of

LD C,(HL)

will result in 58H in register C.

## LD r,(IX + d)

LoaD

**Operation:**  $r \leftarrow (IX + d)$ **Format:****Mnemonic:** LD      **Operands:** r, (IX + d)

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### Object Code:

1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

 DD

0	1	r	r	r	1	1	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

d	d	d	d	d	d	d	d
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

### Description:

The operand (IX + d) (the contents of the Index Register IX summed with a displacement integer d) is loaded into register r, where r identifies register A, B, C, D, E, H or L, assembled as follows in the object code:

Register		r
A	=	111
B	=	000
C	=	001
D	=	010
E	=	011
H	=	100
L	=	101

M cycles: 5      T states: 19(4,4,3,5,3)      4 MHz E.T.: 4.75

**Condition Bits Affected:** None

### Example:

If the Index Register IX contains the number 25AFH, the instruction

LD B,(IX + 19H)

will cause the calculation of the sum 25AFH + 19H, which points to memory location 25C8H. If this address contains byte 39H, the instruction will result in register B also containing 39H.

A typical use of this instruction is shown below. If TABL is a location in memory this program will load the first four bytes of the table into registers A, B, C and D.

```
LD    IX, TABL      ; IX points to the table
LD    A, (IX + 0)    ; Load first byte
LD    B, (IX + 1)    ; Load second byte
LD    C, (IX + 2)    ; Load third byte
LD    D, (IX + 3)    ; Load fourth byte
```

# LD r,(IY + d)

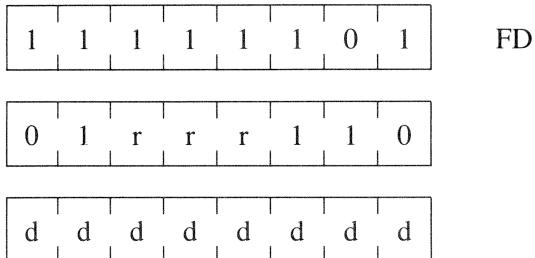
LoaD

**Operation:**  $r \leftarrow (IY + d)$

**Format:**

**Mnemonic:** LD      **Operands:** r, (IY + d)

**Object Code:**



**Description:**

The operand (IY + d) (the contents of the Index Register IY summed with a two's complement displacement integer d) is loaded into register r, where r identifies register A, B, C, D, E, H, or L, assembled as follows in the object code:

Register		r
A	=	111
B	=	000
C	=	001
D	=	010
E	=	011
H	=	100
L	=	101

M cycles: 5      T states: 19(4,4,3,5,3)      4 MHz E.T.: 4.75

**Condition Bits Affected:** None

**Example:**

If the Index Register IY contains the number 25AFH, the instruction

LD B,(IY + 19H)

will cause the calculation of the sum 25AFH + 19H, which points to memory location 25C8H. If this address contains byte 39H, the instruction will result in register B also containing 39H.

## LD (HL),r

LoaD

**Operation:** (HL)  $\leftarrow$  r

**Format:**

**Mnemonic:** LD      **Operands:** (HL), r

**Object Code:**

0	1	1	1	0	r	r	r
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

**Description:**

The contents of register r are loaded into the memory location specified by the contents of the HL register pair. The symbol r identifies register A, B, C, D, E, H or L, assembled as follows in the object code:

Register		r
A	=	111
B	=	000
C	=	001
D	=	010
E	=	011
H	=	100
L	=	101

M cycles: 2      T states: 7(4,3)      4 MHz E.T.: 1.75

**Condition Bits Affected:** None

**Example:**

If the contents of register pair HL specify memory location 2146H, and the B register contains the byte 29H, after the execution of

LD (HL),B

memory address 2146H will also contain 29H.

## LD (IX + d),r

LoaD

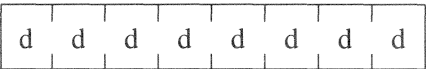
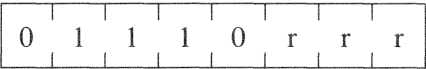
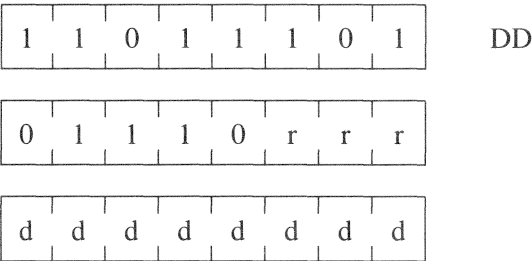
**Operation:** (IX + d)  $\leftarrow$  r

**Format:**

**Mnemonic:** LD      **Operands:** (IX + d), r



Object Code:



Description:

The contents of register r are loaded into the memory address specified by the contents of Index Register IX summed with d, a two's complement displacement integer. The symbol r identifies register A, B, C, D, E, H or L, assembled as follows in the object code:

Register		r
A	=	111
B	=	000
C	=	001
D	=	010
E	=	011
H	=	100
L	=	101

M cycles: 5      T states: 19(4,4,3,5,3)      4 MHz E.T.: 4.75

Condition Bits Affected: None

Example:

If the C register contains the byte 1CH, and the Index Register IX contains 3100H, then the instruction

LD (IX+6H), C

will perform the sum 3100H + 6H and will load 1CH into memory location 3106H.

LD (IY + d),r LoaD

Operation: (IY + d) ⇐ r

Format:

Mnemonic: LD      Operands: (IY + d), r

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### Object Code:

1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	FD
0	1	1	1	0	r	r	r	
d	d	d	d	d	d	d	d	

### Description:

The contents of register r are loaded into the memory address specified by the sum of the contents of the Index Register IY and d, a two's complement displacement integer. The symbol r is specified according to the following table.

Register	r
A	= 111
B	= 000
C	= 001
D	= 010
E	= 011
H	= 100
L	= 101

M cycles: 5      T states: 19(4,4,3,5,3)      4 MHz E.T.: 4.75

**Condition Bits Affected:** None

### Example:

If the C register contains the byte 48H, and the Index Register IY contains 2A11H, then the instruction

LD (IY+4H),C

will perform the sum 2A11H + 4H, and will load 48H into memory location 2A15.

## LD (HL),n

Load

**Operation:** (HL) ← n

**Format:**

**Mnemonic:** LD      **Operands:** (HL), n

## Object Code:

0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

36

n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

## Description:

Integer n is loaded into the memory address specified by the contents of the HL register pair.

M cycles: 3      T states: 10(4,3,3)      4 MHz E.T.: 2.50

**Condition Bits Affected:** None

## Example:

If the HL register pair contains 4444H, the instruction

LD (HL),28H

will result in the memory location 4444H containing the byte 28H.

# LD (IX + d),n

Load

**Operation:**  $(IX + d) \leftarrow n$

**Format:**

**Mnemonic:** LD      **Operands:** (IX + d), n

## Object Code:

1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

DD

0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

36

d	d	d	d	d	d	d	d
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

## Description:

The n operand is loaded into the memory address specified by the sum of the contents of the Index Register IX and the two's complement displacement operand d.

M cycles: 5      T states: 19(4,4,3,5,3)      4 MHz E.T.: 4.75

**Condition Bits Affected:** None

## Example:

If the Index Register IX contains the number 219AH the instruction

LD (IX + 5H), 5AH

would result in the byte 5AH in the memory address 219FH.

(219FH = 219AH + 5H.)

# LD (IY + d), n

Load

**Operation:** (IY + d) ← n

**Format:**

**Mnemonic:** LD      **Operands:** (IY + d), n

**Object Code:**

1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

FD

0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

36

d	d	d	d	d	d	d	d
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

## Description:

Integer n is loaded into the memory location specified by the contents of the Index Register summed with a two's complement displacement integer d.

M cycles: 5      T states: 19(4,4,3,5,3)      4 MHz E.T.: 4.75

**Condition Bits Affected:** None

### Example:

If the Index Register IY contains the number A940H, the instruction  
 LD (IY+10H),97H  
 would result in byte 97H in memory location A950H.

## LD A,(BC)

Load

**Operation:** A ← (BC)

**Format:**

**Mnemonic:** LD      **Operands:** A, (BC)

**Object Code:**

0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0A
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----

### Description:

The contents of the memory location specified by the contents of the BC register pair are loaded into the Accumulator.

M cycles: 2      T states: 7(4,3)      4 MHz E.T.: 1.75

**Condition Bits Affected:** None

### Example:

If the BC register pair contains the number 4747H, and memory address 4747H contains the byte 12H, then the instruction

LD A,(BC)

will result in byte 12H in register A.

## LD A,(DE)

Load

**Operation:** A ← (DE)

**Format:**

**Mnemonic:** LD      **Operands:** A, (DE)

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### Object Code:

0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1A
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----

### Description:

The contents of the memory location specified by the register pair DE are loaded into the Accumulator.

M cycles: 2      T states: 7(4,3)      4 MHz E.T.: 1.75

**Condition Bits Affected:** None

### Example:

If the DE register pair contains the number 30A2H and memory address 30A2H contains the byte 22H, then the instruction

LD A,(DE)

will result in byte 22H in register A.

# LD A,(nn)

Load

**Operation:** A ← (nn)

### Format:

**Mnemonic:** LD      **Operands:** A, (nn)

### Object Code:

0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	3A
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----

n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

### Description:

The contents of the memory location specified by the operands nn are loaded into the Accumulator. The first n operand is the low order byte of a two-byte memory address.

M cycles: 4      T states: 13(4,3,3,3)      4 MHz E.T.: 3.25

**Condition Bits Affected:** None

**Example:**

If the contents of memory address 8832H is byte 04H, after the instruction  
LD A,(8832H)  
byte 04H will be in the Accumulator.

## LD (BC),A

Load

**Operation:** (BC)  $\leftrightarrow$  A

**Format:**

**Mnemonic:** LD      **Operands:** (BC), A

**Object Code:**

0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	02
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----

**Description:**

The contents of the Accumulator are loaded into the memory location specified by the contents of the register pair BC.

M cycles: 2      T states: 7(4,3)      4 MHz E.T.: 1.75

**Condition Bits Affected:** None

**Example:**

If the Accumulator contains 7AH and the BC register pair contains 1212H the instruction

LD (BC),A

will result in 7AH being in memory location 1212H.

## LD (DE),A

Load

**Operation:** (DE)  $\leftrightarrow$  A

**Format:**

**Mnemonic:** LD      **Operands:** (DE), A

**Object Code:**

0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	12
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----

**Description:**

The contents of the Accumulator are loaded into the memory location specified by the DE register pair.

M cycles: 2      T states: 7(4,3)      4 MHz E.T.: 1.75

**Condition Bits Affected:** None

**Example:**

If the contents of register pair DE are 1128H, and the Accumulator contains byte A0H, the instruction

LD (DE),A

will result in A0H being in memory location 1128H.

# LD (nn),A

Load

**Operation:** (nn)  $\leftarrow$  A

**Format:**

**Mnemonic:** LD      **Operands:** (nn), A

**Object Code:**

0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	32
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----

n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

**Description:**

The contents of the Accumulator are loaded into the memory address specified by the operands nn. The first n operand in the assembled object code above is the low order byte of nn.

M cycles: 4      T states: 13(4,3,3,3)      4 MHz E.T.: 3.25



**Condition Bits Affected:** None

**Example:**

If the contents of the Accumulator are byte D7H, after the execution of  
LD (3141H),A  
D7H will be in memory location 3141H.

## LD A,I

LoaD

**Operation:**  $A \leftarrow I$

**Format:**

**Mnemonic:** LD      **Operands:** A, I

**Object Code:**

1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

ED

0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

57

**Description:**

The contents of the Interrupt Vector Register I are loaded into the Accumulator.

M cycles: 2      T states: 9(4,5)      4 MHz E.T.: 2.25

**Condition Bits Affected:**

S:          Set if I-Reg. is negative; reset otherwise  
Z:          Set if I-Reg. is zero; reset otherwise  
H:          Reset  
P/V:       Contains contents of IFF2  
N:          Reset  
C:          Not affected

**Note:** If an interrupt occurs during execution of this instruction, the Parity flag will contain a 0.

**Example:**

If the Interrupt Vector Register contains the byte 4AH, after the execution of  
LD A,I  
the accumulator will also contain 4AH.

## LD A,R

LoaD

Operation:  $A \leftarrow R$

Format:

Mnemonic: LD      Operands: A, R

Object Code:

1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	ED
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----

0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	5F
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----

Description:

The contents of Memory Refresh Register R are loaded into the Accumulator.

M cycles: 2      T states: 9(4,5)      4 MHz E.T.: 2.25

Condition Bits Affected:

S:      Set if R-Reg. is negative; reset otherwise  
 Z:      Set if R-Reg. is zero; reset otherwise  
 H:      Reset  
 P/V:   Contains contents of IFF2  
 N:      Reset  
 C:      Not affected

Example:

If the Memory Refresh Register contains the byte 4AH, after the execution of  
 LD A,R  
 the Accumulator will also contain 4AH.

## LD I,A

LoaD

Operation:  $I \leftarrow A$

Format:

Mnemonic: LD      Operands: I, A

1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

ED

0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

47

## Description:

The contents of the Accumulator are loaded into the Interrupt Control Vector Register, I.

M cycles: 2      T states: 9(4,5)      4 MHz E.T.: 2.25

**Condition Bits Affected:** None

## Example:

If the Accumulator contains the number 81H, after the instruction

LD I,A

the Interrupt Vector Register will also contain 81H.

# LD R,A

Load

**Operation:** R ← A

**Format:**

**Mnemonic:** LD      **Operands:** R, A

**Object Code:**

1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

ED

0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

4F

## Description:

The contents of the Accumulator are loaded into the Memory Refresh register R.

M cycles: 2      T states: 9(4,5)      4 MHz E.T.: 2.25

**Condition Bits Affected:** None

**Example:**

If the Accumulator contains the number B4H, after the instruction

LD R,A

the Memory Refresh Register will also contain B4H.

# 16 Bit Load Group

## LD dd,nn

LoaD

Operation:  $dd \leftarrow nn$

Format:

Mnemonic: LD      Operands: dd, nn

Object Code:

0	0	d	d	0	0	0	1
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Description:

The two-byte integer nn is loaded into the dd register pair, where dd defines the BC, DE, HL, or SP register pairs, assembled as follows in the object code:

Pair	dd
BC	00
DE	01
HL	10
SP	11

The first n operand in the assembled object code is the low order byte.

M cycles: 3      T states: 10(4,3,3)      4 MHz E.T.: 2.50

Condition Bits Affected: None

Example:

After the execution of

LD HL,5000H

the contents of the HL register pair will be 5000H.

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After the execution of

LD BC,2501H

the BC register will contain 2501H.

### LD IX,nn

Load

Operation: IX ← nn

Format:

Mnemonic: LD      Operands: IX, nn

Object Code:

1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	DD
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----

0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	21
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----

n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Description:

Integer nn is loaded into the Index Register IX. The first n operand in the assembled object code above is the low order byte.

M cycles: 4      T states: 14(4,4,3,3)      4 MHz E.T.: 3.50

Condition Bits Affected: None

Example:

After the instruction

LD IX,45A2H

the Index Register will contain integer 45A2H.

# LD IY,nn

LoaD

Operation:  $IY \leftarrow nn$

Format:

Mnemonic: LD      Operands: IY, nn

Object Code:

1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	FD
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----

0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	21
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----

n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Description:

Integer nn is loaded into the Index Register IY. The first n operand in the assembled object code above is the low order byte.

M cycles: 4      T states: 14(4,4,3,3)      4 MHz E.T.: 3.50

Condition Bits Affected: None

Example:

After the instruction:

LD IY,7733H

the Index Register IY will contain the integer 7733H.

# LD HL,(nn)

LoaD

Operation:  $H \leftarrow (nn + 1), L \leftarrow (nn)$

Format:

Mnemonic: LD      Operands: HL, (nn)

## Object Code:

0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

2A

n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

## Description:

The contents of memory address nn are loaded into the low order portion of register pair HL (register L), and the contents of the next highest memory address (nn + 1) are loaded into the high order portion of HL (register H). The first n operand in the assembled object code above is the low order byte of nn.

M cycles: 5      T states: 16(4,3,3,3,3)      4 MHz E.T.: 4.00

**Condition Bits Affected:** None

## Example:

If address 4545H contains 37H and address 4546H contains A1H, after the instruction

LD HL,(4545H)

the HL register pair will contain A137H.

# LD dd,(nn)

LoaD

**Operation:**  $dd_H \leftarrow (nn + 1)$ ,  $dd_L \leftarrow (nn)$

## Format:

**Mnemonic:** LD      **Operands:** dd, (nn)

## Object Code:

1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

ED

0	1	d	d	1	0	1	1
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---



## Description:

The contents of address nn are loaded into the low order portion of register pair dd, and the contents of the next highest memory address (nn + 1) are loaded into the high order portion of dd. Register pair dd defines BC, DE, HL, or SP register pairs, assembled as follows in the object code:

Pair	dd
BC	00
DE	01
HL	10
SP	11

The first n operand in the assembled object code above is the low order byte of (nn).

M cycles: 6      T states: 20(4,4,3,3,3,3)      4 MHz E.T.: 5.00

**Condition Bits Affected:** None

## Example 1:

If Address 2130H contains 65H and address 2131H contains 78H after the instruction

LD BC,(2130H)

the BC register pair will contain 7865H.

## Example 2:

If address FFFE contains 01H and address FFFF contains 02H, then after the instruction

LD SP,(0FFFEH)

the SP will contain 0201H.

# LD IX,(nn)

Load

**Operation:**  $IX_H \leftarrow (nn + 1), IX_L \leftarrow (nn)$

**Format:**

**Mnemonic:** LD      **Operands:** IX, (nn)

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### Object Code:

1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

 DD

0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

 2A

n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

### Description:

The contents of the address nn are loaded into the low order portion of Index Register IX, and the contents of the next highest memory address (nn + 1) are loaded into the high order portion of IX. The first n operand in the assembled object code above is the low order byte of nn.

M cycles: 6      T states: 20(4,4,3,3,3,3)      4 MHz E.T.: 5.00

**Condition Bits Affected:** None

### Example:

If address 6066H contains 92H and address 6067H contains DAH, after the instruction

LD IX,(6066H)

the Index Register IX will contain DA92H.

## LD IY,(nn)

LoaD

**Operation:**  $IY_H \leftarrow (nn + 1)$ ,  $IY_L \leftarrow (nn)$

**Format:**

**Mnemonic:** LD      **Operands:** IY, (nn)

## Object Code:

1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

 FD

0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

 2A

n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

## Description:

The contents of address nn are loaded into the low order portion of Index Register IY, and the contents of the next highest memory address (nn + 1) are loaded into the high order portion of IY. The first n operand in the assembled object code above is the low order byte of nn.

M cycles: 6      T states: 20(4,4,3,3,3,3)      4 MHz E.T.: 5.00

**Condition Bits Affected:** None

## Example:

If address 6666H contains 92H and address 6667H contains DAH, after the instruction

LD IY,(6666H)

the Index Register IY will contain DA92H.

# LD (nn),HL

Load

**Operation:** (nn + 1)  $\nabla$  H, (nn)  $\nabla$  L

**Format:**

**Mnemonic:** LD      **Operands:** (nn), HL

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### Object Code:

0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

 22

n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

### Description:

The contents of the low order portion of register pair HL (register L) are loaded into memory address nn, and the contents of the high order portion of HL (register H) are loaded into the next highest memory address (nn + 1). The first n operand in the assembled object code above is the low order byte of nn.

M cycles: 5      T states: 16(4,3,3,3,3)      4 MHz E.T.: 4.00

**Condition Bits Affected:** None

### Example 1:

If the content of register pair HL is 483AH, after the instruction

LD (B229H),HL

address B229H will contain 3AH, and address B22AH will contain 48H.

### Example 2:

If the register pair HL contains 504AH, then after the instruction

LD (PLACE),HL

the address PLACE will contain 4AH and address PLACE + 1 will contain 50H.

**Note:** PLACE is a label which must be defined elsewhere in the program.

# LD (nn),dd

Load

**Operation:**  $(nn + 1) \leftarrow dd_H, (nn) \leftarrow dd_L$

**Format:**

**Mnemonic:** LD      **Operands:** (nn), dd

## Object Code:

1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	ED
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----

0	1	d	d	0	0	1	1
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

## Description:

The low order byte of register pair dd is loaded into memory address (nn); the upper order byte is loaded into memory address (nn + 1). Register pair dd defines either BC, DE, HL, or SP, assembled as follows in the object code:

Pair	dd
BC	00
DE	01
HL	10
SP	11

The first n operand in the assembled object code is the low order byte of a two byte memory address.

M cycles: 6      T states: 20(4,4,3,3,3,3)      4 MHz E.T.: 5.00

**Condition Bits Affected:** None

## Example:

If register pair BC contains the number 4644H, the instruction

LD (1000H),BC

will result in 44H in memory location 1000H, and 46H in memory location 1001H.

# LD (nn),IX

Load

**Operation:**  $(nn + 1) \leftarrow IX_H, (nn) \leftarrow IX_L$

**Format:**

**Mnemonic:** LD      **Operands:** (nn), IX

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### Object Code:

1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

 DD

0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

 22

n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

### Description:

The low order byte in Index Register IX is loaded into memory address nn; the upper order byte is loaded into the next highest address (nn + 1). The first n operand in the assembled object code above is the low order byte of nn.

M cycles: 6      T states: 20(4,4,3,3,3,3)      4 MHz E.T.: 5.00

**Condition Bits Affected:** None

### Example:

If the Index Register IX contains 5A30H, after the instruction

LD (4392H),IX

memory location 4392H will contain number 30H and location 4393H will contain 5AH.

# LD (nn),IY

Load

**Operation:**  $(nn + 1) \leftarrow IY_H, (nn) \leftarrow IY_L$

### Format:

**Mnemonic:** LD      **Operands:** (nn), IY

## Object Code:

1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

 FD

0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

 22

n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

## Description:

The low order byte in Index Register IY is loaded into memory address nn; the upper order byte is loaded into memory location (nn + 1). The first n operand in the assembled object code above is the low order byte of nn.

M cycles: 6      T states: 20(4,4,3,3,3,3)      4 MHz E.T.: 5.00

**Condition Bits Affected:** None

## Example:

If the Index Register IY contains 4174H after the instruction

LD 8838H,IY

memory location 8838H will contain number 74H and memory location 8839H will contain 41H.

# LD SP,HL

Load

**Operation:** SP ← HL

## Format:

**Mnemonic:** LD      **Operands:** SP, HL

## Object Code:

1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

 F9

## Description:

The contents of the register pair HL are loaded into the Stack Pointer SP.

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M cycles: 1      T states: 6      4 MHz E.T.: 1.50

**Condition Bits Affected:** None

**Example:**

If the register pair HL contains 442EH, after the instruction

LD SP,HL

the Stack Pointer will also contain 442EH.

# LD SP,IX

LoaD

**Operation:** SP ← IX

**Format:**

**Mnemonic:** LD      **Operands:** SP, IX

**Object Code:**

1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

 DD

1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

 F9

**Description:**

The two-byte contents of Index Register IX are loaded into the Stack Pointer SP.

M cycles: 2      T states: 10(4,6)      4 MHz E.T.: 2.50

**Condition Bits Affected:** None

**Example:**

If the contents of the Index Register IX are 98DAH, after the instruction

LD SP,IX

the contents of the Stack Pointer will also be 98DAH.



## LD SP,IY

LoaD

Operation: SP  $\leftarrow$  IY

Format:

Mnemonic: LD      Operands: SP, IY

Object Code:

1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	FD
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----

1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	F9
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----

Description:

The two byte contents of Index Register IY are loaded into the Stack Pointer SP.

M cycles: 2      T states: 10(4,6)      4 MHz E.T.: 2.50

Condition Bits Affected: None

Example:

If Index Register IY contains the integer A227H, after the instruction

LD SP,IY

the Stack Pointer will also contain A227H.

## PUSH qq

Operation: (SP - 2)  $\leftarrow$  qq<sub>L</sub>, (SP - 1)  $\leftarrow$  qq<sub>H</sub>

Format:

Mnemonic: PUSH      Operands: qq

Object Code:

1	1	q	q	0	1	0	1
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

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### Description:

The contents of the register pair qq are pushed into the external memory LIFO (last-in, first-out) Stack. The Stack Pointer (SP) register pair holds the 16-bit address of the current "top" of the Stack. This instruction first decrements the SP and loads the high order byte of register pair qq into the memory address now specified by the SP, then decrements the SP again and loads the low order byte of qq into the memory location corresponding to this new address in the SP. The operand qq means register pair BC, DE, HL, or AF, assembled as follows in the object code:

Pair	qq
BC	00
DE	01
HL	10
AF	11

M cycles: 3      T states: 11(5,3,3)      4 MHz E.T.: 2.75

**Condition Bits Affected:** None

### Example:

If the AF register pair contains 2233H and the Stack Pointer contains 1007H, after the instruction

**PUSH AF**

memory address 1006H will contain 22H, memory address 1005H will contain 33H, and the Stack Pointer will contain 1005H. In other words the number from register pair AF is now on the top of the stack, and the stack pointer is pointing to it.

### Before:

Register AF	Address	Stack
2233	1007	FF
	1008	35

### Stack Pointer

1007

**After:      PUSH      AF**

Register AF	Address	Stack
2233	1005	33
	1006	22
	1007	FF
	1008	35

### Stack Pointer

1005

---

# PUSH IX

**Operation:**  $(SP - 2) \leftarrow IX_L, (SP - 1) \leftarrow IX_H$

**Format:**

**Mnemonic:** PUSH      **Operands:** IX

**Object Code:**

1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	DD
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----

1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	E5
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----

**Description:**

The contents of the Index Register IX are pushed into the external memory LIFO (last-in, first-out) Stack. The Stack Pointer (SP) register pair holds the 16-bit address of the current “top” of the Stack. This instruction first decrements the SP and loads the high order byte of IX into the memory address now specified by the SP, then decrements the SP again and loads the low order byte into the memory location corresponding to this new address in the SP.

M cycles: 3      T states: 15(4,5,3,3)      4 MHz E.T.: 3.75

**Condition Bits Affected:** None

**Example:**

If the Index Register IX contains 2233H and the Stack Pointer contains 1007H, after the instruction

PUSH IX

memory address 1006H will contain 22H, memory address 1005H will contain 33H, and the Stack Pointer will contain 1005H. The number from the IX register pair is now on the top of the stack.

**Before:**

Register IX	Address	Stack
2233	1007	FF
	1008	35

**Stack Pointer**

1007

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After:    **PUSH    IX**

Register IX	Address	Stack
2233	1005	33
	1006	22
	1007	FF
	1008	35

**Stack Pointer**

1005

## PUSH IY

**Operation:**  $(SP - 2) \leftarrow IY_L, (SP - 1) \leftarrow IY_H$

**Format:**

**Mnemonic:** PUSH    **Operands:** IY

**Object Code:**

1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	FD
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----

1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	E5
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----

**Description:**

The contents of the Index Register IY are pushed into the external memory LIFO (last-in, first-out) Stack. The Stack Pointer (SP) register pair holds the 16-bit address of the current "top" of the Stack. This instruction first decrements the SP and loads the high order byte of IY into the memory address now specified by the SP; then decrements the SP again and loads the low order byte into the memory location corresponding to this new address in the SP.

M cycles: 4    T states: 15(4,5,3,3)    4 MHz E.T.: 3.75

**Condition Bits Affected:** None

**Example:**

If the Index Register IY contains 2233H and the Stack Pointer contains 1007H, after the instruction

PUSH IY

memory address 1006H will contain 22H, memory address 1005H will contain 33H, and the Stack Pointer will contain 1005H. The number from register pair IY is now on the top of the stack.

## Before:

Register IY	Address	Stack
2233	1007	FF
	1008	35

## Stack Pointer

1007

## After: PUSH IY

Register IY	Address	Stack
2233	1005	33
	1006	22
	1007	FF
	1008	35

## Stack Pointer

1005

# POP qq

Operation:  $qq_H \leftarrow (SP + 1)$ ,  $qq_L \leftarrow (SP)$

## Format:

Mnemonic: POP      Operands: qq

## Object Code:

1	1	q	q	0	0	0	1
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

## Description:

The top two bytes of the external memory LIFO (last-in, first-out) Stack are popped into register pair qq. The Stack Pointer (SP) register pair holds the 16-bit address of the current “top” of the Stack. This instruction first loads into the low order portion of qq, the byte at the memory location corresponding to the contents of SP; then SP is incremented and the contents of the corresponding adjacent memory location are loaded into the high order portion of qq and the SP is now incremented again. The operand qq defines register pair BC, DE, HL, or AF, assembled as follows in the object code:

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Pair	r
BC	00
DE	01
HL	10
AF	11

M cycles: 3     T states: 10(4,3,3)     4 MHz E.T.: 2.50

**Condition Bits Affected:** None

### Example:

If the Stack Pointer contains 1000H, memory location 1000H contains 55H, and location 1001H contains 33H, the instruction

POP HL

will result in register pair HL containing 3355H, and the Stack Pointer containing 1002H. In other words register pair HL contains the number which was on the top of the stack, and the stack pointer is pointing to the current top of the stack.

### Before:

Register HL	Address	Stack
2233	1000	55
	1001	33
	1002	A4
	1003	62

### Stack Pointer

1000

After:     POP     HL

Register HL	Address	Stack
3355	1002	A4
	1003	62

### Stack Pointer

1002

## POP IX

**Operation:**  $IX_H \leftarrow (SP + 1), IX_L \leftarrow (SP)$

**Format:**

**Mnemonic:** POP     **Operands:** IX

## Object Code:

1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	DD
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----

1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	E1
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----

## Description:

The top two bytes of the external memory LIFO (last-in, first-out) Stack are popped into Index Register IX. The Stack Pointer (SP) register pair holds the 16-bit address of the current “top” of the Stack. This instruction first loads into the low order portion of IX the byte at the memory location corresponding to the contents of SP; then SP is incremented and the contents of the corresponding adjacent memory location are loaded into the high order portion of IX. The SP is now incremented again.

M cycles: 4      T states: 14(4,4,3,3)      4 MHz E.T.: 3.50

**Condition Bits Affected:** None

## Example:

If the Stack Pointer contains 1000H, memory location 1000H contains 55H, and location 1001H contains 33H, the instruction

POP IX

will result in the Index Register IX containing 3355H, and the Stack Pointer containing 1002H. Register pair IX contains the number which used to be on the top of the stack.

## Before:

Register IX	Address	Stack
24F9	1000	55
	1001	33
	1002	A4
	1003	62

## Stack Pointer

1000

After: POP IX

Register IX	Address	Stack
3355	1002	A4
	1003	62

Stack Pointer

1002

## POP IY

Operation:  $IY_H \leftarrow (SP + 1), IY_L \leftarrow (SP)$

Format:

Mnemonic: POP Operands: IY

Object Code:

1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

FD

1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

E1

### Description:

The top two bytes of the external memory LIFO (last-in, first-out) Stack are popped into Index Register IY. The Stack Pointer (SP) register pair holds the 16-bit address of the current "top" of the Stack. This instruction first loads into the low order portion of IY the byte at the memory location corresponding to the contents of SP; then SP is incremented and the contents of the corresponding adjacent memory location are loaded into the high order portion of IY. The SP is now incremented again.

M cycles: 4      T states: 14(4,4,3,3)      4 MHz E.T.: 3.50

Condition Bits Affected: None

### Example:

If the Stack Pointer contains 1000H, memory location 1000H contains 55H, and location 1001H contains 33H, the instruction

POP IY

will result in Index Register IY containing 3355H, and the Stack Pointer containing 1002H. Register pair IY contains the number which used to be on the top of the stack.



**Before:**

Register IY	Address	Stack
24F9	1000	55
	1001	33
	1002	A4
	1003	62

**Stack Pointer**

1000

**After:    POP    IY**

Register IY	Address	Stack
3355	1002	A4
	1003	62

**Stack Pointer**

1002



## Exchange, Block Transfer and Search Group

### EX DE,HL

EXchange

**Operation:** DE  $\leftrightarrow$  HL

**Format:**

**Mnemonic:** EX      **Operands:** DE, HL

**Object Code:**

1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	EB
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----

**Description:**

The two-byte contents of register pairs DE and HL are exchanged.

M cycles: 1      T states: 4      4 MHz E.T.: 1.00

**Condition Bits Affected:** None

**Example:**

If the content of register pair DE is the number 2822H, and the content of the register pair HL is number 499AH, after the instruction

EX DE,HL

the content of register pair DE will be 499AH and the content of register pair HL will be 2822H.

### EX AF,AF'

EXchange

**Operation:** AF  $\leftrightarrow$  AF'

**Format:**

**Mnemonic:** EX      **Operands:** AF, AF'

---

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### Object Code:

0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	08
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----

### Description:

The two-byte contents of the register pairs AF and AF' are exchanged.  
(Note: register pair AF' consists of registers A' and F'.)

M cycles: 1      T states: 4      4 MHz E.T.: 1.00

**Condition Bits Affected:** None

### Example:

If the content of register pair AF is number 9900H, and the content of register pair AF' is number 5944H, after the instruction

EX AF,AF'

the contents of AF will be 5944H, and the contents of AF will be 9900H.

## EXX

EXchange

**Operation:** (BC) ↔ (BC'), (DE) ↔ (DE'), (HL) ↔ (HL')

### Format:

**Mnemonic:** EXX      **Operands:**

### Object Code:

1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	D9
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----

### Description:

Each two-byte value in register pairs BC, DE, and HL is exchanged with the two-byte value in BC', DE', and HL', respectively.

M cycles: 1      T states: 4      4 MHz E.T.: 1.00

**Condition Bits Affected:** None

### Example 1:

If the contents of register pairs BC, DE, and HL are the numbers 445AH, 3DA2H, and 8859H, respectively, and the contents of register pairs BC', DE', and HL' are 0988H, 9300H, and 00E7H, respectively, after the instruction

## EXCHANGE, BLOCK TRANSFER AND SEARCH GROUP

### EXX

the contents of the register pairs will be as follows: BC: 0988H; DE: 9300H; HL: 00E7H; BC': 445AH; DE': 3DA2H; and HL': 8859H.

#### Example 2:

If the contents of the registers are as shown:

BC : 1111H  
DE : 2222H  
HL : 3333H  
BC' : 4444H  
DE' : 5555H  
HL' : 6666H

Then after an EXX instruction the registers will contain:

BC : 4444H  
DE : 5555H  
HL : 6666H  
BC' : 1111H  
DE' : 2222H  
HL' : 3333H

### EX (SP), HL

EXchange

Operation:  $H \leftrightarrow (SP + 1)$ ,  $L \leftrightarrow (SP)$

#### Format:

Mnemonic: EX      Operands: (SP),HL

#### Object Code:

1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

 E3

#### Description:

The low order byte contained in register pair HL is exchanged with the contents of the memory address specified by the contents of register pair SP (Stack Pointer), and the high order byte of HL is exchanged with the next highest memory address (SP + 1).

M cycles: 5      T states: 19(4,3,4,3,5)      4 MHz E.T.: 4.75

Condition Bits Affected: None

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### Example:

If the HL register pair contains 7012H, the SP register pair contains 8856H, the memory location 8856H contains the byte 11H, and the memory location 8857H contains the byte 22H, then the instruction

EX (SP),HL

will result in the HL register pair containing number 2211H, memory location 8856H containing the byte 12H, the memory location 8857H containing the byte 70H and the Stack Pointer containing 8856H.

### Before:

Register HL	Address	Stack
7012	8856	11
	8857	22
	8858	

### Stack Pointer

8856

### After:

Register HL	Address	Stack
2211	8856	12
	8857	70
	8858	

### Stack Pointer

8856

## EX (SP),IX

EXchange

Operation:  $IX_H \leftrightarrow (SP + 1)$ ,  $IX_L \leftrightarrow (SP)$

### Format:

Mnemonic: EX      Operands: (SP), IX

### Object Code:

1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	DD
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----

1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	E3
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----

## EXCHANGE, BLOCK TRANSFER AND SEARCH GROUP

### Description:

The low order byte in Index Register IX is exchanged with the contents of the memory address specified by the contents of register pair SP (Stack Pointer), and the high order byte of IX is exchanged with the next highest memory address (SP + 1).

**Condition Bits Affected:** None

### Example:

If the Index Register IX contains 3988H, the SP register pair contains 0100H, the memory location 0100H contains the byte 90H, and memory location 0101H contains byte 48H, then the instruction

EX (SP),IX

will result in the IX register pair containing number 4890H, memory location 0100H containing 88H, memory location 0101H containing 39H and the Stack Pointer containing 0100H.

### Before:

Register IX	Address	Stack
3988	0100	90
	0101	48

### Stack Pointer

0100

### After:

Register IX	Address	Stack
4890	0100	88
	0101	39

### Stack Pointer

0100

# EX (SP),IY

EXchange

**Operation:**  $IY_H \leftrightarrow (SP + 1)$ ,  $IY_L \leftrightarrow (SP)$

### Format:

**Mnemonic:** EX     **Operands:** (SP), IY

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### Object Code:

1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	FD
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----

1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	E3
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----

### Description:

The low order byte in Index Register IY is exchanged with the contents of the memory address specified by the contents of register pair SP (Stack Pointer), and the high order byte of IY is exchanged with the next highest memory address (SP + 1).

M cycles: 6      T states: 23(4,4,3,4,3,5)      4 MHz E.T.: 5.75

**Condition Bits Affected:** None

### Example:

If the Index Register IY contains 3988H, the SP register pair contains 0100H, the memory location 0100H contains the byte 90H, and memory location 0101H contains byte 48H, then the instruction

EX (SP),IY

will result in the IY register pair containing number 4890H, memory location 0100H containing 88H, memory location 0101H containing 39H, and the Stack Pointer containing 0100H.

### Before:

Register IY	Address	Stack
3988	0100	90
	0101	48

### Stack Pointer

0100

### After:

Register IY	Address	Stack
4890	0100	88
	0101	39

### Stack Pointer

0100

---



## LDI

Load & Increment

**Operation:** (DE)  $\leftrightarrow$  (HL), DE  $\leftrightarrow$  DE + 1, HL  $\leftrightarrow$  HL + 1, BC  $\leftrightarrow$  BC - 1

**Format:**

**Mnemonic:** LDI      **Operands:**

**Object Code:**

1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	ED
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----

1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	AO
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----

**Description:**

A byte of data is transferred from the memory location addressed by the contents of the HL register pair to the memory location addressed by the contents of the DE register pair. Then both these register pairs are incremented and the BC (Byte Counter) register pair is decremented.

M cycles: 4      T states: 16(4,4,3,5)      4 MHz E.T.: 4.00

**Condition Bits Affected:**

S:      Not affected  
Z:      Not affected  
H:      Reset  
P/V:    Set if BC - 1  $\neq$  0; reset otherwise  
N:      Reset  
C:      Not affected

**Example 1:**

If the HL register pair contains 1111H, memory location 1111H contains the byte 88H, the DE register pair contains 2222H, the memory location 2222H contains byte 66H, and the BC register pair contains 7H, then the instruction

LDI

will result in the following contents in register pairs and memory addresses:

HL      : 1112H  
(1111H) : 88H  
DE      : 2223H  
(2222H) : 88H  
BC      : 6H

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and the condition Bits will be:

		0	1	0	
S	Z	H	P/V	N	C

### Example 2:

If the contents of registers and memory are as shown:

HL : 7C00H  
(7C00) : FFH  
DE : 3C00H  
(3C00) : 00H  
BC : 1H

Then after an LDI instruction the registers and memory will contain the following:

HL : 7C01H  
(7C00) : FFH  
DE : 3C01H  
(3C00) : FFH  
BC : 0H

and the condition bits will be:

		0	0	0	
S	Z	H	P/V	N	C

### Example 3:

The following program will move 80 consecutive bytes from BUF1 to BUF2:

```
LD    HL, BUF1
LD    DE, BUF2
LD    BC, 80
LOOP  LDI
JP    NZ, LOOP
```

## LDIR

LoaD Increment & Repeat

**Operation:** (DE)  $\leftrightarrow$  (HL), DE  $\leftarrow$  DE + 1, HL  $\leftarrow$  HL + 1, BC  $\leftarrow$  BC - 1

**Format:**

**Mnemonic:** LDIR      **Operands:**

## EXCHANGE, BLOCK TRANSFER AND SEARCH GROUP

### Object Code:

1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

ED

1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

B0

### Description:

This two-byte instruction transfers a byte of data from the memory location addressed by the contents of the HL register pair to the memory location addressed by the DE register pair. Then both these register pairs are incremented and the BC (Byte Counter) register pair is decremented. If decrementing causes the BC to go to zero, the instruction is terminated. If BC is not zero the program counter (PC) is decremented by 2 and the instruction is repeated. Note that if BC is set to zero prior to instruction execution, the instruction will loop through 64K bytes. Also, interrupts will be recognized after each data transfer.

For BC  $\neq$  0:

M cycles: 5      T states: 21(4,4,3,5,5)      4 MHz E.T.: 5.25

For BC = 0:

M cycles: 4      T states: 16(4,4,3,5)      4 MHz E.T.: 4.00

### Condition Bits Affected:

S:      Not affected  
Z:      Not affected  
H:      Reset  
P/V:    Reset  
N:      Reset  
C:      Not affected

### Example:

If the HL register pair contains 1111H, the DE register pair contains 2222H, the BC register pair contains 0003H, and memory locations have these contents:

(1111H) : 88H	(2222H) : 66H
(1112H) : 36H	(2223H) : 59H
(1113H) : A5H	(2224H) : C5H

then after the execution of

LDIR

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the contents of register pairs and memory locations will be:

HL	:	1114H			
DE	:	2225H			
BC	:	0000H			
(1111H)	:	88H	(2222H)	:	88H
(1112H)	:	36H	(2223H)	:	36H
(1113H)	:	A5H	(2224H)	:	A5H

and the H, P/V, and N flags are all zero.

### LDD

Load Decrement

**Operation:** (DE)  $\nabla$  (HL), DE  $\nabla$  DE - 1, HL  $\nabla$  HL - 1, BC  $\nabla$  BC - 1

**Format:**

**Mnemonic:** LDD      **Operands:**

**Object Code:**

1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

      ED

1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

      A8

**Description:**

This two-byte instruction transfers a byte of data from the memory location addressed by the contents of the HL register pair to the memory location addressed by the contents of the DE register pair. Then both of these register pairs, including the BC (Byte Counter) register pair, are decremented.

M cycles: 4      T states: 16(4,4,3,5)      4 MHz E.T.: 4.00

**Condition Bits Affected:**

S:	Not affected
Z:	Not affected
H:	Reset
P/V:	Set if BC - 1 $\neq$ 0; reset otherwise
N:	Reset
C:	Not affected

## EXCHANGE, BLOCK TRANSFER AND SEARCH GROUP

### Example 1:

If the HL register pair contains 1111H, memory location 1111H contains the byte 88H, the DE register pair contains 2222H, memory location 2222H contains byte 66H, and the BC register pair contains 7H, then the instruction

LDD

will result in the following contents in register pairs and memory addresses:

HL : 1110H  
(1111H) : 88H  
DE : 2221H  
(2222H) : 88H  
BC : 6H

and the condition bits will be:

		0	1	0	
S	Z	H	P/V	N	C

### Example 2:

If the contents of registers and memory are as shown:

HL : 7CFFH  
(7CFF) : 3CH  
DE : 3CFFH  
(3CFF) : 00H  
BC : 1H

Then after a LDD instruction the registers and memory will contain the following:

HL : 7CFEH  
(7CFF) : 3CH  
DE : 3CFEH  
(3CFF) : 3CH  
BC : 0H

and the condition bits will be:

		0	0	0	
S	Z	H	P/V	N	C

## LDDR

Load Decrement & Repeat

**Operation:** (DE)  $\leftrightarrow$  (HL), DE  $\leftarrow$  DE - 1, HL  $\leftarrow$  HL - 1, BC  $\leftarrow$  BC - 1

**Format:**

**Mnemonic:** LDDR      **Operands:**

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### Object Code:

1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	ED
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----

1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	B8
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----

### Description:

This two-byte instruction transfers a byte of data from the memory location addressed by the contents of the HL register pair to the memory location addressed by the contents of the DE register pair. Then both of these registers as well as the BC (Byte Counter) are decremented. If decrementing causes the BC to go to zero, the instruction is terminated. If BC is not zero, the program counter (PC) is decremented by 2 and the instruction is repeated. Note that if BC is set to zero prior to instruction execution, the instruction will loop through 64K bytes. Also, interrupts will be recognized after each data transfer.

For BC  $\neq$  0:

M cycles: 5      T states: 21(4,4,3,5,5)      4 MHz E.T.: 5.25

For BC = 0:

M cycles: 4      T states: 16(4,4,3,5)      4 MHz E.T.: 4.00

### Condition Bits Affected:

S:      Not affected  
Z:      Not affected  
H:      Reset  
P/V:    Reset  
N:      Reset  
C:      Not affected

### Example:

If the HL register pair contains 1114H, the DE register pair contains 2225H, the BC register pair contains 0003H, and memory locations have these contents:

(1114H) : A5H	(2225H) : C5H
(1113H) : 36H	(2224H) : 59H
(1112H) : 88H	(2223H) : 66H

then after the execution of  
LDDR

## EXCHANGE, BLOCK TRANSFER AND SEARCH GROUP

the contents of register pairs and memory locations will be:

HL	:	1111H		
DE	:	2222H		
BC	:	0000H		
(1114H)	:	A5H	(2225H)	: A5H
(1113H)	:	36H	(2224H)	: 36H
(1112H)	:	88H	(2223H)	: 88H

and the H, P/V, and N flags are all zero.

### CPI

ComPare & Increment

**Operation:**  $A - (HL)$ ,  $HL \nabla HL + 1$ ,  $BC \nabla BC - 1$

**Format:**

**Mnemonic:** CPI      **Operands:**

**Object Code:**

1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

 ED

1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

 A1

**Description:**

The contents of the memory location addressed by the HL register pair is compared with the contents of the Accumulator. In case of a true compare, the Z condition bit is set. Then HL is incremented and the Byte Counter (register pair BC) is decremented.

M cycles: 4      T states: 16(4,4,3,5)      4 MHz E.T.: 4.00

**Condition Bits Affected:**

S:	Set if result is negative; reset otherwise
Z:	Set if $A = (HL)$ ; reset otherwise
H:	Set if borrow from Bit 4; reset otherwise
P/V:	Reset if BC becomes 0; set otherwise
N:	Set
C:	Not affected

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### Example:

If the HL register pair contains 1111H, memory location 1111H contains 3BH, the Accumulator contains 3BH, and the Byte Counter contains 0001H, then after the execution of

CPI

the Byte Counter will contain 0000H, the HL register pair will contain 1112H, the Z flag in the F register will be set, and the P/V flag in the F register will be reset. There will be no effect on the contents of the Accumulator or address 1111H.

If the contents of memory and registers are as shown

```
HL      : 8A00H
(8A00H) : 6DH
A       : 75H
BC      : 5H
```

Then during the execution of a CPI instruction the Arithmetic and Logic Unit will do the following subtraction:

Borrow needed here  
⇨

$$\begin{array}{r} 75H = 0111 \ 0101 \\ - 6DH = 0110 \ 1101 \\ \hline 8H = 0000 \ 1000 \end{array}$$

After CPI is executed registers and memory will contain the following:

```
HL      : 8A01H
(8A00H) : 6DH
A       : 75H
BC      : 4H
```

and the condition bits would be:

	0	0	1	1	1	1	
	S	Z	H	P/V	N	C	
result positive	⇨	⇨	⇨	⇨	⇨	⇨	not affected
match not found							always set
borrow from bit 4							BC not zero

### Example 3:

The following program is used to verify that the contents of two 80-byte buffers are identical. Each time a mismatch is found the program calls a subroutine called ERROR.



## EXCHANGE, BLOCK TRANSFER AND SEARCH GROUP

```
STRT  LD    HL, BUF1
      LD    DE, BUF2
      LD    BC, 80
LOOP  LD    A, (DE)
      CPI
      CALL  NZ, ERROR
      INC   DE
      JR    PO, LOOP
END
```

### CPIR

ComPare Increment & Repeat

**Operation:**  $A \leftarrow (HL), HL \leftarrow HL + 1, BC \leftarrow BC - 1$

**Format:**

**Mnemonic:** CPIR      **Operands:**

**Object Code:**

1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

 ED

1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

 B1

**Description:**

The contents of the memory location addressed by the HL register pair is compared with the contents of the Accumulator. In case of a true compare, the Z condition bit is set. The HL is incremented and the Byte Counter (register pair BC) is decremented. If decrementing causes the BC to go to zero or if  $A = (HL)$ , the instruction is terminated. If BC is not zero and  $A \neq (HL)$ , the program counter is decremented by 2 and the instruction is repeated. Note that if BC is set to zero before the execution, the instruction will loop through 64K bytes, if no match is found. Also, interrupts will be recognized after each data comparison.

For  $BC \neq 0$  and  $A \neq (HL)$ :

M cycles: 5      T states: 21(4,4,3,5,5)      4 MHz E.T.: 5.25

For  $BC \neq 0$  or  $A = (HL)$ :

M cycles: 4      T states: 16(4,4,3,5)      4 MHz E.T.: 4.00

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### Condition Bits Affected:

S:	Set if result is negative; reset otherwise
Z:	Set if A = (HL); reset otherwise
H:	Set if borrow from Bit 4; reset otherwise
P/V:	Reset if BC becomes 0; set otherwise
N:	Set
C:	Not affected

### Example:

If the HL register pair contains 1111H, the Accumulator (Register A) contains F3H, the Byte Counter contains 0007H, and memory locations have these contents:

(1111H) : 52H  
(1112H) : 00H  
(1113H) : F3H

then after the execution of

CPIR

the contents of register pair HL will be 1114H, and the contents of the Byte Counter will be 0004H. Since  $BC \neq 0$ , the P/V flag is still set. This means that it did not search through the whole block before the instruction stopped. Since a match was found, the Z flag is set.

The following program uses the CPIR instruction to count the number of nulls (00H) found in an 80-byte buffer. The count is kept in register E.

```
STRT    LD      BC, 80
        LD      HL, BUFF
        LD      A, 0
        LD      E, 0
LOOP    CPIR
        JR      NZ, FOO
        INC     E
FOO     JP      PE, LOOP
END
```

## CPD

ComPare & Decrement

**Operation:**  $A - (HL)$ ,  $HL \leftarrow HL - 1$ ,  $BC \leftarrow BC - 1$

**Format:**

**Mnemonic:** CPD      **Operands:**

## EXCHANGE, BLOCK TRANSFER AND SEARCH GROUP

### Object Code:

1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	ED
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----

1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	A9
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----

### Description:

The contents of the memory location addressed by the HL register pair is compared with the contents of the Accumulator. In case of a true compare, the Z condition bit is set. The HL and the Byte Counter (register pair BC) are decremented.

M cycles: 4      T states: 16(4,4,3,5)      4 MHz E.T.: 4.00

### Condition Bits Affected:

S:      Set if result is negative; reset otherwise  
Z:      Set if A = (HL); reset otherwise  
H:      Set if borrow from Bit 4; reset otherwise  
P/V:    Reset if BC becomes zero; set otherwise  
N:      Set  
C:      Not affected

### Example:

If the HL register pair contains 1111H, memory location 1111H contains 3BH, the Accumulator contains 3BH, and the Byte Counter contains 0001H, then after the execution of

CPD

the Byte Counter will contain 0000H, the HL register pair will contain 1110H, the Z flag in the F register will be set and the P/V flag in the F register will be reset. There will be no effect on the contents of the Accumulator or address 1111H.

Since the CPD instruction decrements HL, it is used to search through memory from high to low addresses. Otherwise it is similar to the CPI instruction.

## CPDR

ComPare Decrement & Repeat

Operation: A ← (HL), HL ← HL – 1, BC ← BC – 1

### Format:

Mnemonic: CPDR      Operands:

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### Object Code:

1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	ED
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----

1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	B9
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----

### Description:

The contents of the memory location addressed by the HL register pair is compared with the contents of the Accumulator. In case of a true compare, the Z condition bit is set. The HL and BC (Byte Counter) register pairs are decremented. If decrementing causes the BC to go to zero or if A = (HL), the instruction is terminated. If BC is not zero and A ≠ (HL), the program counter is decremented by 2 and the instruction is repeated. Note that if BC is set to zero prior to instruction execution, the instruction will loop through 64K bytes, if no match is found. Also, interrupts will be recognized after each data comparison.

For BC ≠ 0 and A ≠ (HL):

M cycles: 5      T states: 21(4,4,3,5,5)      4 MHz E.T.: 5.25

For BC = 0 or A = (HL):

M cycles: 4      T states: 16(4,4,3,5)      4 MHz E.T.: 4.00

### Condition Bits Affected:

S:          Set if result is negative; reset otherwise  
Z:          Set if A = (HL), reset otherwise  
H:          Set if borrow from Bit 4; reset otherwise  
P/V:       Reset if BC becomes zero; set otherwise  
N:          Set  
C:          Not affected

### Example:

If the HL register pair contains 1118H, the Accumulator contains F3H, the Byte Counter contains 0003H, and memory locations have these contents:

(1118H) : 52H  
(1117H) : 00H  
(1116H) : F3H

then after the execution of

CPDR

the contents of register pair HL will be 1115H, the contents of the Byte Counter will be 0000H, the P/V flag in the F register will be reset, and the Z flag in the F register will be set.

## 8 Bit Arithmetic and Logical Group

### ADD A,r

Operation:  $A \leftarrow A + r$

Format:

Mnemonic: ADD      Operands: A, r

Object Code:

1	0	0	0	0	r	r	r
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

#### Description:

The contents of register r are added to the contents of the Accumulator, and the result is stored in the Accumulator. The symbol r identifies the registers A, B, C, D, E, H or L assembled as follows in the object code:

Register		r
A	=	111
B	=	000
C	=	001
D	=	010
E	=	011
H	=	100
L	=	101

M cycles: 1      T states: 4      4 MHz E.T.: 1.00

#### Condition Bits Affected:

S:	Set if result is negative; reset otherwise
Z:	Set if result is zero; reset otherwise
H:	Set if carry from Bit 3; reset otherwise
P/V:	Set if overflow; reset otherwise
N:	Reset
C:	Set if carry from Bit 7; reset otherwise

#### Example:

If the contents of the Accumulator are 44H, and the contents of register C are 11H, after the execution of

ADD A,C

the contents of the Accumulator will be 55H. See Appendix K for more details of condition bits affected.

# ADD A,n

**Operation:**  $A \leftarrow A + n$

**Format:**

**Mnemonic:** ADD      **Operands:** A, n

**Object Code:**

1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	C6
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----

n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

**Description:**

The integer n is added to the contents of the Accumulator and the results are stored in the Accumulator.

M cycles: 2      T states: 7(4,3)      4 MHz E.T.: 1.75

**Condition Bits Affected:**

S:      Set if result is negative; reset otherwise  
Z:      Set if result is zero; reset otherwise  
H:      Set if carry from Bit 3; reset otherwise  
P/V:    Set if overflow; reset otherwise  
N:      Reset  
C:      Set if carry from Bit 7; reset otherwise

**Example:**

If the contents of the Accumulator are 23H, after the execution of

ADD A,33H

the contents of the Accumulator will be 56H.

## ADD A,(HL)

**Operation:**  $A \leftarrow A + (HL)$

**Format:**

**Mnemonic:** ADD      **Operands:** A, (HL)

**Object Code:**

1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	86
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----

**Description:**

The byte at the memory address specified by the contents of the HL register pair is added to the contents of the Accumulator and the result is stored in the Accumulator.

M cycles: 2      T states: 7(4,3)      4 MHz E.T.: 1.75

**Condition Bits Affected:**

S:          Set if result is negative; reset otherwise  
 Z:          Set if result is zero; reset otherwise  
 H:          Set if carry from Bit 3; reset otherwise  
 P/V:       Set if overflow; reset otherwise  
 N:          Reset  
 C:          Set if carry from Bit 7; reset otherwise

**Example:**

If the contents of the Accumulator are A0H, and the content of the register pair HL is 2323H, and memory location 2323H contains byte 08H, after the execution of

ADD A,(HL)

the Accumulator will contain A8H.

## ADD A,(IX + d)

**Operation:**  $A \leftarrow A + (IX + d)$

**Format:**

**Mnemonic:** ADD      **Operands:** A, (IX + d)

## SERIES I EDITOR/ASSEMBLER

---

### Object Code:

1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	DD
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----

1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	86
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----

d	d	d	d	d	d	d	d	
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--

### Description:

The contents of the Index Register (register pair IX) is added to a two's complement displacement d to point to an address in memory. The contents of this address is then added to the contents of the Accumulator and the result is stored in the Accumulator.

M cycles: 5      T states: 19(4,4,3,5,3)      4 MHz E.T.: 4.75

### Condition Bits Affected:

S:      Set if result is negative; reset otherwise  
Z:      Set if result is zero; reset otherwise  
H:      Set if carry from Bit 3; reset otherwise  
P/V:    Set if overflow; reset otherwise  
N:      Reset  
C:      Set if carry from Bit 7; reset otherwise

### Example:

If the Accumulator contents are 11H, the Index Register IX contains 1000H, and if the content of memory location 1005H is 22H, after the execution of

ADD A,(IX+5H)

the contents of the Accumulator will be 33H.

## ADD A,(IY + d)

Operation:  $A \leftarrow A + (IY + d)$

### Format:

Mnemonic: ADD      Operands: A, (IY+d)



## 8 BIT ARITHMETIC AND LOGICAL GROUP

### Object Code:

1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	FD
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----

1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	86
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----

d	d	d	d	d	d	d	d
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

### Description:

The contents of the Index Register (register pair IY) is added to the displacement d to point to an address in memory. The contents of this address is then added to the contents of the Accumulator and the result is stored in the Accumulator.

M cycles: 5      T states: 19(4,4,3,5,3)      4 MHz E.T.: 4.75

### Condition Bits Affected:

S:	Set if result is negative; reset otherwise
Z:	Set if result is zero; reset otherwise
H:	Set if carry from Bit 3; reset otherwise
P/V:	Set if overflow; reset otherwise
N:	Reset
C:	Set if carry from Bit 7; reset otherwise

### Example:

If the Accumulator contents are 11H, the Index Register pair IY contains 1000H, and if the content of memory location 1005H is 22H, after the execution of  
ADD A,(IY+5H)  
the contents of the Accumulator will be 33H.

## ADC A,S

ADd with Carry

Operation:  $A \leftarrow A + S + CY$

### Format:

Mnemonic: ADC      Operands: A, s

The s operand is any of r, n, (HL), (IX+d) or (IY+d) as defined for the analogous ADD instruction. These various possible opcode-operand combinations are assembled as follows in the object code:

## SERIES I EDITOR/ASSEMBLER

### Object Code:

ADC A, r	<table><tr><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>r</td><td>r</td><td>r</td></tr></table>	1	0	0	0	1	r	r	r	
1	0	0	0	1	r	r	r			
ADC A, n	<table><tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>0</td></tr></table>	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	CE
1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0			
	<table><tr><td>n</td><td>n</td><td>n</td><td>n</td><td>n</td><td>n</td><td>n</td><td>n</td></tr></table>	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	
n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n			
ADC A, (HL)	<table><tr><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>0</td></tr></table>	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	8E
1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0			
ADC A, (IX+d)	<table><tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td></tr></table>	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	DD
1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1			
	<table><tr><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>0</td></tr></table>	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	8E
1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0			
	<table><tr><td>d</td><td>d</td><td>d</td><td>d</td><td>d</td><td>d</td><td>d</td><td>d</td></tr></table>	d	d	d	d	d	d	d	d	
d	d	d	d	d	d	d	d			
ADC A, (IY+d)	<table><tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td></tr></table>	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	FD
1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1			
	<table><tr><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>0</td></tr></table>	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	8E
1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0			
	<table><tr><td>d</td><td>d</td><td>d</td><td>d</td><td>d</td><td>d</td><td>d</td><td>d</td></tr></table>	d	d	d	d	d	d	d	d	
d	d	d	d	d	d	d	d			

r identifies registers A, B, C, D, E, H, or L assembled as follows in the object code field above:

Register	r
A	= 111
B	= 000
C	= 001
D	= 010
E	= 011
H	= 100
L	= 101

### Description:

The s operand, along with the Carry Flag ("C" in the F register) is added to the contents of the Accumulator, and the result is stored in the Accumulator.

## 8 BIT ARITHMETIC AND LOGICAL GROUP

Instruction	M Cycles	T States	4 MHz E.T. in $\mu$ s
ADC A, r	1	4	1.00
ADC A, n	2	7(4,3)	1.75
ADC A, (HL)	2	7(4,3)	1.75
ADC A, (IX+d)	5	19(4,4,3,5,3)	4.75
ADC A, (IY+d)	5	19(4,4,3,5,3)	4.75

### Condition Bits Affected:

S:	Set if result is negative; reset otherwise
Z:	Set if result is zero; reset otherwise
H:	Set if carry from Bit 3; reset otherwise
P/V:	Set if overflow; reset otherwise
N:	Reset
C:	Set if carry from Bit 7; reset otherwise

### Example 1:

If the Carry Flag is set, the Accumulator contains 16H, the HL register pair contains 6666H, and address 6666H contains 10H, after the execution of

ADC A, (HL)

the Accumulator will contain 27H.

### Example 2:

If the Carry Flag is set, the Accumulator contains 30H, and register C contains 05H, then after the execution of

ADC A, C

the Accumulator will contain 36H.

## SUB s

SUBtract

Operation:  $A \leftarrow A - s$

### Format:

Mnemonic: SUB      Operands: s

The s operand is any of r, n, (HL), (IX+d) or (IY+d) as defined for the analogous ADD instruction. These various possible opcode-operand combinations are assembled as follows in the object code:

## SERIES I EDITOR/ASSEMBLER

### Object Code:

SUB r	<table><tr><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>r</td><td>r</td><td>r</td></tr></table>	1	0	0	1	0	r	r	r	
1	0	0	1	0	r	r	r			
SUB n	<table><tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>0</td></tr></table>	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	D6
1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0			
	<table><tr><td>n</td><td>n</td><td>n</td><td>n</td><td>n</td><td>n</td><td>n</td><td>n</td></tr></table>	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	
n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n			
SUB (HL)	<table><tr><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>0</td></tr></table>	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	96
1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0			
SUB (IX+d)	<table><tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td></tr></table>	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	DD
1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1			
	<table><tr><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>0</td></tr></table>	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	96
1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0			
	<table><tr><td>d</td><td>d</td><td>d</td><td>d</td><td>d</td><td>d</td><td>d</td><td>d</td></tr></table>	d	d	d	d	d	d	d	d	
d	d	d	d	d	d	d	d			
SUB (IY+d)	<table><tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td></tr></table>	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	FD
1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1			
	<table><tr><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>0</td></tr></table>	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	96
1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0			
	<table><tr><td>d</td><td>d</td><td>d</td><td>d</td><td>d</td><td>d</td><td>d</td><td>d</td></tr></table>	d	d	d	d	d	d	d	d	
d	d	d	d	d	d	d	d			

r identifies registers A, B, C, D, E, H or L assembled as follows in the object code field above:

Register	r
A	= 111
B	= 000
C	= 001
D	= 010
E	= 011
H	= 100
L	= 101

### Description:

The s operand is subtracted from the contents of the Accumulator, and the result is stored in the Accumulator.

## 8 BIT ARITHMETIC AND LOGICAL GROUP

Instruction	M Cycles	T States	4 MHz E.T. in $\mu$ s
SUB r	1	4	1.00
SUB n	2	7(4,3)	1.75
SUB (HL)	2	7(4,3)	1.75
SUB (IX+d)	5	19(4,4,3,5,3)	4.75
SUB (IY+d)	5	19(4,4,3,5,3)	4.75

### Condition Bits Affected:

S: Set if result is negative; reset otherwise  
 Z: Set if result is zero; reset otherwise  
 H: Set if borrow from Bit 4; reset otherwise  
 P/V: Set if overflow; reset otherwise  
 N: Set  
 C: Set if borrow; reset otherwise

### Example:

If the Accumulator contains 29H and register D contains 11H, after the execution of

SUB D

the Accumulator will contain 18H.

## SBC A,s

SuBtract with borrow (Carry)

Operation:  $A \leftarrow A - s - CY$

### Format:

**Mnemonic:** SBC     **Operands:** A, s

The s operand is any of r, n, (HL), (IX+d) or (IY+d) as defined for the analogous ADD instructions. These various possible opcode-operand combinations are assembled as follows in the object code:

### Object Code:

SBC A, r

1	0	0	1	1	r	r	r
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

SBC A, n

1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

DE

n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

## SERIES I EDITOR/ASSEMBLER

SBC A, (HL)      

1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

      9E

SBC A, (IX+d)      

1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

      DD

1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

      9E

d	d	d	d	d	d	d	d
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

SBC A, (IY + d)      

1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

      FD

1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

      9E

d	d	d	d	d	d	d	d
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

r identifies registers A, B, C, D, E, H, or L assembled as follows in the object code field above:

Register		r
A	=	111
B	=	000
C	=	001
D	=	010
E	=	011
H	=	100
L	=	101

### Description:

The s operand, along with the Carry Flag ("C" in the F register) is subtracted from the contents of the Accumulator, and the result is stored in the Accumulator.

## 8 BIT ARITHMETIC AND LOGICAL GROUP

Instruction	M Cycles	T States	4 MHz E.T. in $\mu$ s
SBC A, r	1	4	1.00
SBC A, n	2	7(4,3)	1.75
SBC A, (HL)	2	7(4,3)	1.75
SBC A, (IX+d)	5	19(4,4,3,5,3)	4.75
SBC A, (IY+d)	5	19(4,4,3,5,3)	4.75

### Condition Bits Affected:

S: Set if result is negative; reset otherwise  
Z: Set if result is zero; reset otherwise  
H: Set if borrow from Bit 4; reset otherwise  
P/V: Set if overflow; reset otherwise  
N: Set  
C: Set if borrow; reset otherwise

### Example 1:

If the Carry Flag is set, the Accumulator contains 16H, the HL register pair contains 3433H, and address 3433H contains 05H, after the execution of  
SBC A,(HL)  
the Accumulator will contain 10H.

### Example 2:

If the Carry Flag is set, the Accumulator contains 21H and register B contains 0, then after the execution of  
SBC A,B  
the Accumulator contains 20H.

## AND s

Operation:  $A \leftarrow A \wedge s$

### Format:

Mnemonic: AND      Operands: s

The s operand is any of r, n, (HL), (IX+d) or (IY+d), as defined for the analogous ADD instructions. These various possible opcode-operand combinations are assembled as follows in the object code:

## SERIES I EDITOR/ASSEMBLER

### Object Code:

AND r

1	0	1	0	0	r	r	r
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

AND n

1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

E6

n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

AND (HL)

1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

A6

AND (IX+d)

1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

DD

1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

A6

d	d	d	d	d	d	d	d
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

AND (IY+d)

1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

FD

1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

A6

d	d	d	d	d	d	d	d
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

r identifies register A, B, C, D, E, H or L assembled as follows in the object code field above:

Register		r
A	=	111
B	=	000
C	=	001
D	=	010
E	=	011
H	=	100
L	=	101



## 8 BIT ARITHMETIC AND LOGICAL GROUP

### Description:

A logical AND operation, Bit by Bit, is performed between the byte specified by the s operand and the byte contained in the Accumulator; the result is stored in the Accumulator.

Instruction	M Cycles	T States	4 MHz E.T. in $\mu$ s
AND r	1	4	1.00
AND n	2	7(4,3)	1.75
AND (HL)	2	7(4,3)	1.75
AND (IX+d)	5	19(4,4,3,5,3)	4.75
AND (IX+d)	5	19(4,4,3,5,3)	4.75

### Condition Bits Affected:

S: Set if result is negative; reset otherwise  
Z: Set if result is zero; reset otherwise  
H: Set  
P/V: Set if parity even; reset otherwise  
N: Reset  
C: Reset

### Table of AND Values:

IF		Then
A	B	A (After)
0	0	0
0	1	0
1	0	0
1	1	1

### Example:

If the B register contains 7BH (01111011) and the Accumulator contains C3H (11000011), after the execution of

AND B

the Accumulator will contain 43H (01000011).

## OR s

Operation:  $A \leftarrow A \vee s$

Format:

Mnemonic: OR      Operands: s

## SERIES I EDITOR/ASSEMBLER

The s operand is any of r, n, (HL), (IX+d), or (IY+d), as defined for the analogous ADD instructions. These various possible opcode-operand combinations are assembled as follows in the object code:

### Object Code:

OR r	<table><tr><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>r</td><td>r</td><td>r</td></tr></table>	1	0	1	1	0	r	r	r	
1	0	1	1	0	r	r	r			
OR n	<table><tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>0</td></tr></table>	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	F6
1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0			
	<table><tr><td>n</td><td>n</td><td>n</td><td>n</td><td>n</td><td>n</td><td>n</td><td>n</td></tr></table>	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	
n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n			
OR (HL)	<table><tr><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>0</td></tr></table>	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	B6
1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0			
OR (IX+d)	<table><tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td></tr></table>	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	DD
1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1			
	<table><tr><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>0</td></tr></table>	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	B6
1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0			
	<table><tr><td>d</td><td>d</td><td>d</td><td>d</td><td>d</td><td>d</td><td>d</td><td>d</td></tr></table>	d	d	d	d	d	d	d	d	
d	d	d	d	d	d	d	d			
OR (IY+d)	<table><tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td></tr></table>	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	FD
1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1			
	<table><tr><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>0</td></tr></table>	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	B6
1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0			
	<table><tr><td>d</td><td>d</td><td>d</td><td>d</td><td>d</td><td>d</td><td>d</td><td>d</td></tr></table>	d	d	d	d	d	d	d	d	
d	d	d	d	d	d	d	d			

r identifies register A, B, C, D, E, H or L assembled as follows in the object code field above:

Register		r
A	=	111
B	=	000
C	=	001
D	=	010
E	=	011
H	=	100
L	=	101

## 8 BIT ARITHMETIC AND LOGICAL GROUP

### Description:

A logical OR operation, Bit by Bit, is performed between the byte specified by the s operand and the byte contained in the Accumulator; the result is stored in the Accumulator.

Instruction	M Cycles	T States	4 MHz E.T. in $\mu$ s
OR r	1	4	1.00
OR n	2	7(4,3)	1.75
OR (HL)	2	7(4,3)	1.75
OR (IX+ d)	5	19(4,4,3,5,3)	4.75
OR (IY+ d)	5	19(4,4,3,5,3)	4.75

### Condition Bits Affected:

S: Set if result is negative; reset otherwise  
Z: Set if result is zero; reset otherwise  
H: Reset  
P/V: Set if parity even; reset otherwise  
N: Reset  
C: Reset

### Table of OR Values:

IF		Then
A	B	A (After)
0	0	0
0	1	1
1	0	1
1	1	1

### Example:

If the H register contains 48H (01001000) and the Accumulator contains 12H (00010010), after the execution of

OR H

the Accumulator will contain 5AH (01011010).

## XOR s

eXclusive OR

Operation:  $A \leftarrow A \oplus s$

Format:

Mnemonic: XOR      Operands: s

## SERIES I EDITOR/ASSEMBLER

The s operand is any of r, n, (HL), (IX+d) or (IY+d), as defined for the analogous ADD instructions. These various possible opcode-operand combinations are assembled as follows in the object code:

### Object Code:

XOR r	<table><tr><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>r</td><td>r</td><td>r</td></tr></table>	1	0	1	0	1	r	r	r	
1	0	1	0	1	r	r	r			
XOR n	<table><tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>0</td></tr></table>	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	EE
1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0			
	<table><tr><td>n</td><td>n</td><td>n</td><td>n</td><td>n</td><td>n</td><td>n</td><td>n</td></tr></table>	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	
n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n			
XOR (HL)	<table><tr><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>0</td></tr></table>	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	AE
1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0			
XOR (IX+d)	<table><tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td></tr></table>	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	DD
1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1			
	<table><tr><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>0</td></tr></table>	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	AE
1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0			
	<table><tr><td>d</td><td>d</td><td>d</td><td>d</td><td>d</td><td>d</td><td>d</td><td>d</td></tr></table>	d	d	d	d	d	d	d	d	
d	d	d	d	d	d	d	d			
XOR (IY+d)	<table><tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td></tr></table>	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	FD
1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1			
	<table><tr><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>0</td></tr></table>	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	AE
1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0			
	<table><tr><td>d</td><td>d</td><td>d</td><td>d</td><td>d</td><td>d</td><td>d</td><td>d</td></tr></table>	d	d	d	d	d	d	d	d	
d	d	d	d	d	d	d	d			

r identifies registers A, B, C, D, E, H or L assembled as follows in the object code field above:

Register		r
A	=	111
B	=	000
C	=	001
D	=	010
E	=	011
H	=	100
L	=	101

## 8 BIT ARITHMETIC AND LOGICAL GROUP

### Description:

A logical exclusive-OR operation, bit by bit, is performed between the byte specified by the s operand and the byte contained in the Accumulator; the result is stored in the Accumulator.

Instruction	M Cycles	T States	4 MHz E.T. in $\mu$ s
XOR r	1	4	1.00
XOR n	2	7(4,3)	1.75
XOR (HL)	2	7(4,3)	1.75
XOR (IX + d)	5	19(4,4,3,5,3)	4.75
XOR (IY + d)	5	19(4,4,3,5,3)	4.75

### Condition Bits Affected:

S: Set if result is negative; reset otherwise  
Z: Set if result is zero; reset otherwise  
H: Reset  
P/V: Set if parity even; reset otherwise  
N: Reset  
C: Reset

### Table of XOR Values:

IF		Then
A	B	A (After)
0	0	0
0	1	1
1	0	1
1	1	0

**Note:** in Table above that any two like numbers will result in zero.

### Example 1:

If the Accumulator contains 96H (10010110), after the execution of  
XOR 5DH (Note: 5DH = 01011101)  
the Accumulator will contain CBH (11001011).

### Example 2:

The instruction  
XOR A  
will zero the Accumulator.

## CP s

ComPare

Operation: A - S

Format:

Mnemonic: CP      Operands: s

The s operand is any of r, n, (HL), (IX+d) or (IY+d), as defined for the analogous ADD instructions. These various possible opcode-operand combinations are assembled as follows in the object code:

Object Code:

CP r	<table><tr><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>r</td><td>r</td><td>r</td></tr></table>	1	0	1	1	1	r	r	r	
1	0	1	1	1	r	r	r			
CP n	<table><tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>0</td></tr></table>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	FE
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0			
	<table><tr><td>n</td><td>n</td><td>n</td><td>n</td><td>n</td><td>n</td><td>n</td><td>n</td></tr></table>	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	
n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n			
CP (HL)	<table><tr><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>0</td></tr></table>	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	BE
1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0			
CP (IX+d)	<table><tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td></tr></table>	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	DD
1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1			
	<table><tr><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>0</td></tr></table>	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	BE
1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0			
	<table><tr><td>d</td><td>d</td><td>d</td><td>d</td><td>d</td><td>d</td><td>d</td><td>d</td></tr></table>	d	d	d	d	d	d	d	d	
d	d	d	d	d	d	d	d			
CP (IY+d)	<table><tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td></tr></table>	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	FD
1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1			
	<table><tr><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>0</td></tr></table>	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	BE
1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0			
	<table><tr><td>d</td><td>d</td><td>d</td><td>d</td><td>d</td><td>d</td><td>d</td><td>d</td></tr></table>	d	d	d	d	d	d	d	d	
d	d	d	d	d	d	d	d			

r identifies register A, B, C, D, E, H or L assembled as follows in the object code field above:

## 8 BIT ARITHMETIC AND LOGICAL GROUP

Register		r
A	=	111
B	=	000
C	=	001
D	=	010
E	=	011
H	=	100
L	=	101

### Description:

The contents of the s operand are compared with the contents of the Accumulator. If there is a true compare, a flag is set.

Instruction	M Cycles	T States	4 MHz E.T. in $\mu$ s
CP r	1	4	1.00
CP n	2	7(4,3)	1.75
CP (HL)	2	7(4,3)	1.75
CP (IX+d)	5	19(4,4,3,5,3)	4.75
CP (IY+d)	5	19(4,4,3,5,3)	4.75

### Condition Bits Affected:

S:	Set if result is negative; reset otherwise
Z:	Set if result is zero; reset otherwise
H:	Set if borrow from Bit 4; reset otherwise
P/V:	Set if overflow; reset otherwise
N:	Set
C:	Set if borrow in Bit 7; reset otherwise

### Example 1:

If the Accumulator contains 63H, the HL register pair contains 6000H and memory location 6000H contains 60H, the instruction

CP (HL)

will result in all the flags being reset except N.

### Example: 2

If the Accumulator contains 65H and register C also contains 65H, then after the execution of

CP C

the Z flag will be set.

See Appendix E for more details of condition codes affected.

# INC r

INCrement

**Operation:**  $r \leftarrow r + 1$ **Format:****Mnemonic:** INC      **Operands:** r**Object Code:**

0	0	r	r	r	1	0	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

**Description:**

Register r is incremented. r identifies any of the registers A, B, C, D, E, H or L, assembled as follows in the object code.

Register		r
A	=	111
B	=	000
C	=	001
D	=	010
E	=	011
H	=	100
L	=	101

M cycles: 1      T states: 4      4 MHz E.T.: 1.00

**Condition Bits Affected:**

S:	Set if result is negative; reset otherwise
Z:	Set if result is zero; reset otherwise
H:	Set if carry from Bit 3; reset otherwise
P/V:	Set if r was 7FH before operation; reset otherwise
N:	Reset
C:	Not affected

**Example:**

If the contents of register D are 28H, after the execution of  
INC D  
the contents of register D will be 29H.



## INC (HL)

INCrement

**Operation:**  $(HL) \leftarrow (HL) + 1$

**Format:**

**Mnemonic:** INC      **Operands:** (HL)

**Object Code:**

0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	34
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----

**Description:**

The byte contained in the address specified by the contents of the HL register pair is incremented.

M cycles: 3      T states: 11(4,4,3)      4 MHz E.T.: 2.75

**Condition Bits Affected:**

S:      Set if result is negative; reset otherwise  
 Z:      Set if result is zero; reset otherwise  
 H:      Set if carry from Bit 3; reset otherwise  
 P/V:    Set if (HL) was 7FH before operation; reset otherwise  
 N:      Reset  
 C:      Not Affected

**Example:**

If the contents of the HL register pair are 3434H, and the contents of address 3434H are 82H, after the execution of

INC (HL)

memory location 3434H will contain 83H.

## INC (IX + d)

INCrement

**Operation:**  $(IX + d) \leftarrow (IX + d) + 1$

**Format:**

**Mnemonic:** INC      **Operands:** (IX + d)

## SERIES I EDITOR/ASSEMBLER

---

### Object Code:

1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

DD

0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

34

d	d	d	d	d	d	d	d
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

### Description:

The contents of the Index Register IX (register pair IX) are added to a two's complement displacement integer d to point to an address in memory. The contents of this address are then incremented.

M cycles: 6      T states: 23(4,4,3,5,4,3)      4 MHz E.T.: 5.75

### Condition Bits Affected:

S:      Set if result is negative; reset otherwise  
Z:      Set if result is zero; reset otherwise  
H:      Set if carry from Bit 3; reset otherwise  
P/V:   Set if (IX+d) was 7FH before operation; reset otherwise  
N:      Reset  
C:      Not affected

### Example:

If the contents of the Index Register pair IX are 2020H, and the memory location 2030H contains byte 34H, after the execution of

INC (IX+10H)

the contents of memory location 2030H will be 35H.

## INC (IX + d)

INCrement

Operation:  $(IX + d) \leftarrow (IX + d) + 1$

### Format:

Mnemonic: INC      Operands: (IX + d)

## Object Code:

1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	FD
0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	34
d	d	d	d	d	d	d	d	

## Description:

The contents of the Index Register IY (register pair IY) are added to a two's complement displacement integer d to point to an address in memory. The contents of this address are then incremented.

M cycles: 6      T states: 23(4,4,3,5,4,3)      4 MHz E.T.: 5.75

## Condition Bits Affected:

S:	Set if result is negative; reset otherwise
Z:	Set if result is zero; reset otherwise
H:	Set if carry from Bit 3; reset otherwise
P/V:	Set if (IY + d) was 7FH before operation; reset otherwise
N:	Reset
C:	Not Affected

## Example:

If the contents of the Index Register pair IY are 2020H, and the memory location 2030H contain byte 34H, after the execution of

INC (IY + 10H)

the contents of memory location 2030H will be 35H.

# DEC m

DECrement

Operation:  $m \leftarrow m - 1$

## Format:

Mnemonic: DEC      Operands: m

The m operand is any of r, (HL), (IX + d) or (IY + d), as defined for the analogous INC instructions. These various possible opcode-operand combinations are assembled as follows in the object code:

## SERIES I EDITOR/ASSEMBLER

### Object Code:

DEC r	<table><tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>r</td><td>r</td><td>r</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td></tr></table>	0	0	r	r	r	1	0	1	
0	0	r	r	r	1	0	1			
DEC (HL)	<table><tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td></tr></table>	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	35
0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1			
DEC (IX+d)	<table><tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td></tr></table>	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	DD
1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1			
	<table><tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td></tr></table>	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	35
0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1			
	<table><tr><td>d</td><td>d</td><td>d</td><td>d</td><td>d</td><td>d</td><td>d</td><td>d</td></tr></table>	d	d	d	d	d	d	d	d	
d	d	d	d	d	d	d	d			
DEC (IY+d)	<table><tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td></tr></table>	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	FD
1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1			
	<table><tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td></tr></table>	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	35
0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1			
	<table><tr><td>d</td><td>d</td><td>d</td><td>d</td><td>d</td><td>d</td><td>d</td><td>d</td></tr></table>	d	d	d	d	d	d	d	d	
d	d	d	d	d	d	d	d			

r identifies register A, B, C, D, E, H or L assembled as follows in the object code field above:

Register	r
A	= 111
B	= 000
C	= 001
D	= 010
E	= 011
H	= 100
L	= 101

### Description:

The byte specified by the m operand is decremented.

## 8 BIT ARITHMETIC AND LOGICAL GROUP

---

Instruction	M Cycles	T States	4 MHz E.T. in $\mu$ s
DEC r	1	4	1.00
DEC (HL)	3	11(4,4,3)	2.75
DEC (IX+d)	6	23(4,4,3,5,4,3)	5.75
DEC (IY+d)	6	23(4,4,3,5,4,3)	5.75

### Condition Bits Affected:

S:	Set if result is negative; reset otherwise
Z:	Set if result is zero; reset otherwise
H:	Set if borrow from Bit 4; reset otherwise
P/V:	Set if m was 80H before operation; reset otherwise
N:	Set
C:	Not affected

### Example:

If the D register contains byte 2AH, after the execution of  
DEC D  
register D will contain 29H.



# General Purpose Arithmetic and CPU Control Groups

## DAA

**Operation:** Decimal-Adjust Accumulator

**Format:**

**Mnemonic:** DAA      **Operands:**

**Object Code:**

0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

### Description:

This instruction modifies the results of addition or subtraction so that the results of binary arithmetic are correct for decimal numbers. The Binary Coded Decimal (BCD) code uses the 8-bit accumulator as follows: the eight bits are broken up into two groups of four bits, which represent a two-digit decimal number from 00 to 99. If numbers like this are added with the binary adder in the Z-80, answers larger than 10 may result in each decimal place. The DAA instruction will "adjust" the answer so that each decimal place has a value of 9 or less, and so that the digits have the correct decimal value, though they were added by a binary circuit. The carry and half-carry flags are used in this conversion, as is a circuit that detects digits that are 10 or bigger.

Operation	C Before DAA	HEX Value in Upper Digit (bits 7-4)	H Before DAA	HEX Value in Lower Digit (bits 3-0)	Number Added to Byte	C After DAA
	0	0-9	0	0-9	00	0
	0	0-8	0	A-F	06	0
	0	0-9	1	0-3	06	0
ADD	0	A-F	0	0-9	60	1
ADC	0	9-F	0	A-F	66	1
INC	0	A-F	1	0-3	66	1
	1	0-2	0	0-9	60	1
	1	0-2	0	A-F	66	1
	1	0-3	1	0-3	66	1
SUB	0	0-9	0	0-9	00	0
SBC	0	0-8	1	6-F	FA	0
DEC	1	7-F	0	0-9	A0	1
NEG	1	6-F	1	6-F	9A	1

M cycles: 1      T states: 4      4 MHz E.T.: 1.00

## SERIES I EDITOR/ASSEMBLER

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### Condition Bits Affected:

S: Set if most significant bit of Acc. is 1 after operation; reset otherwise  
Z: Set if Acc. is zero after operation; reset otherwise  
H: See instruction  
P/V: Set if Acc. is even parity after operation; reset otherwise  
N: Not affected  
C: See instruction

### Example:

If an addition operation is performed between 15 (BCD) and 27 (BCD), simple decimal arithmetic gives this result:

$$\begin{array}{r} 15 \\ + 27 \\ \hline 42 \end{array}$$

But when the binary representations are added in the Accumulator according to standard binary arithmetic,

$$\begin{array}{r} 0001\ 0101 \\ + 0010\ 0111 \\ \hline 0011\ 1100 = 3C \end{array}$$

the sum is not decimal. The DAA instruction adjusts this result so that the correct BCD representation is obtained:

$$\begin{array}{r} 0011\ 1100 \\ + 0000\ 0110 \text{(adding 06 from table)} \\ \hline 0100\ 0010 = 42 \end{array}$$

## CPL

ComPLement

Operation:  $A \leftarrow \bar{A}$

Format:

Mnemonic: CPL      Operands:

Object Code:

0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	2F
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----



## GENERAL PURPOSE ARITHMETIC AND CPU CONTROL GROUPS

### Description:

Contents of the Accumulator (register A) are inverted (one's complement).

M cycles: 1     T states: 4     4 MHz E.T.: 1.00

### Condition Bits Affected:

S:        Not affected  
Z:        Not affected  
H:        Set  
P/V:     Not affected  
N:        Set  
C:        Not affected

### Example:

If the contents of the Accumulator are 1011 0100, after the execution of CPL the Accumulator contents will be 0100 1011.

## NEG

.NEGate

Operation:  $A \leftarrow 0 - A$

### Format:

Mnemonic: NEG     Operands:

### Object Code:

1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

     ED

0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

     44

### Description:

Contents of the Accumulator are negated (two's complement). This is the same as subtracting the contents of the Accumulator from zero. Note that 80H is left unchanged.

M cycles: 2     T states: 8(4,4)     4 MHz E.T.: 2.00

## SERIES I EDITOR/ASSEMBLER

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### Condition Bits Affected:

S: Set if result is negative; reset otherwise  
Z: Set if result is zero; reset otherwise  
H: Set if borrow from Bit 4; reset otherwise  
P/V: Set if Acc. was 80H before operation; reset otherwise  
N: Set  
C: Set if Acc. was not 00H before operation; reset otherwise

### Example:

If the contents of the Accumulator are

1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

after the execution of

NEG

the Accumulator contents will be

0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

## CCF

Complement Carry Flag

Operation:  $CY \leftrightarrow \overline{CY}$

Format:

Mnemonic: CCF      Operands:

Object Code:

0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

 3F

### Description:

The C flag in the F register is inverted.

M cycles: 1      T states: 4      4 MHz E.T.: 1.00

### Condition Bits Affected:

S: Not affected  
Z: Not affected  
H: Previous carry will be copied  
P/V: Not affected  
N: Reset  
C: Set if CY was 0 before operation; reset otherwise

## GENERAL PURPOSE ARITHMETIC AND CPU CONTROL GROUPS

### SCF

Set Carry Flag

Operation: CY ← 1

Format:

Mnemonic: SCF      Operands:

Object Code:

0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

 37

Description:

The C flag in the F register is set.

M cycles: 1      T states: 4      4 MHz E.T.: 1.00

Condition Bits Affected:

S:      Not affected  
Z:      Not affected  
H:      Reset  
P/V:   Not affected  
N:      Reset  
C:      Set

### NOP

No OPeration

Operation:

Format:

Mnemonic: NOP      Operands:

Object Code:

0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

 00

## SERIES I EDITOR/ASSEMBLER

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### Description:

CPU performs no operation during this machine cycle.

M cycles: 1      T states: 4      4 MHz E.T.: 1.00

Condition Bits Affected: None

## HALT

### Operation:

### Format:

Mnemonic: HALT      Operands:

### Object Code:

0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

 76

### Description:

The HALT instruction suspends CPU operation until a subsequent interrupt or reset is received. While in the halt state, the processor will execute NOP's to maintain memory refresh logic.

M cycles: 1      T states: 4      4 MHz E.T.: 1.00

Condition Bits Affected: None

## DI

Disable Interrupts

Operation: IFF  $\nabla$  0

### Format:

Mnemonic: DI      Operands:

### Object Code:

1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

 F3

## GENERAL PURPOSE ARITHMETIC AND CPU CONTROL GROUPS

### Description:

DI disables the maskable interrupt by resetting the interrupt enable flip-flops (IFF1 and IFF2). Note that this instruction disables the maskable interrupt during its execution.

M cycles: 1      T states: 4      4 MHz E.T.: 1.00

**Condition Bits Affected:** None

### Example:

When the CPU executes the instruction

DI

the maskable interrupt is disabled until it is subsequently re-enabled by an EI instruction. The CPU will not respond to an Interrupt Request (INT) signal.

# EI

## Enable Interrupts

**Operation:** IFF  $\leftarrow$  1

**Format:**

**Mnemonic:** EI      **Operands:**

**Object Code:**

1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

 FB

### Description:

EI enables the maskable interrupt by setting the interrupt enable flip-flops (IFF1 and IFF2). Note that this instruction disables the maskable interrupt during its execution.

M cycles: 1      T states: 4      4 MHz E.T.: 1.00

**Condition Bits Affected:** None

### Example:

When the CPU executes instruction

RETI

the maskable interrupt is enabled. The CPU will now respond to an Interrupt Request (INT) signal.

**IM 0**

Interrupt Mode 0

**Operation:****Format:****Mnemonic:** IM      **Operands:** 0**Object Code:**

1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	ED
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----

0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	46
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----

**Description:**

The IM 0 instruction sets interrupt mode 0. In this mode the interrupting device can insert any instruction on the data bus and allow the CPU to execute it. The first byte of a multi-byte instruction is read during interrupt acknowledge cycle. Subsequent bytes are read in by a normal memory read sequence.

M cycles: 2      T states: 8(4,4)      4 MHz E.T.: 2.00

**Condition Bits Affected:** None**IM 1**

Interrupt Mode 1

**Operation:****Format:****Mnemonic:** IM      **Operands:** 1**Object Code:**

1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	ED
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----

0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	56
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----

## GENERAL PURPOSE ARITHMETIC AND CPU CONTROL GROUPS

### Description:

The IM instruction sets interrupt mode 1. In this mode the processor will respond to an interrupt by executing a restart to location 0038H.

M cycles: 2      T states: 8(4,4)      4 MHz E.T.: 2.00

Condition Bits Affected: None

## IM 2

Interrupt Mode 2

### Operation:

### Format:

Mnemonic: IM      Operands: 2

### Object Code:

1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

 ED

0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

 5E

### Description:

The IM 2 instruction sets interrupt mode 2. This mode allows an indirect call to any location in memory. With this mode the CPU forms a 16-bit memory address. The upper eight bits are the contents of the Interrupt Vector Register I and the lower eight bits are supplied by the interrupting device.

M cycles: 2      T states: 8(4,4)      4 MHz E.T.: 2.00

Condition Bits Affected: None





## 16 Bit Arithmetic Group

### ADD HL,ss

Operation:  $HL \leftarrow HL + ss$

Format:

Mnemonic: ADD      Operands: HL, ss

Object Code:

0	0	s	s	1	0	0	1
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Description:

The contents of register pair ss (any of register pairs BC, DE, HL or SP) are added to the contents of register pair HL, and the result is stored in HL.

Operand ss is specified as follows in the assembled object code.

Register

Pair	ss
BC	00
DE	01
HL	10
SP	11

M cycles: 3      T states: 11(4,4,3)      4 MHz E.T.: 2.75

Condition Bits Affected:

S:	Not affected
Z:	Not affected
H:	Set if carry out of Bit 11; reset otherwise
P/V:	Not affected
N:	Reset
C:	Set if carry from Bit 15; reset otherwise

Example:

If register pair HL contains the integer 4242H and register pair DE contains 1111H, after the execution of

ADD HL, DE

the HL register pair will contain 5353H.

## ADC HL,ss

ADd with Carry

**Operation:**  $HL \leftarrow HL + ss + CY$ **Format:****Mnemonic:** ADC      **Operands:** HL, ss**Object Code:**

1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	ED
0	1	s	s	1	0	1	0	

**Description:**

The contents of register pair ss (any of register pairs BC, DE, HL or SP) are added with the Carry Flag (C flag in the F register) to the contents of register pair HL, and the result is stored in HL. Operand ss is specified as follows in the assembled object code.

**Register**

Pair	ss
BC	00
DE	01
HL	10
SP	11

M cycles: 4      T states: 15(4,4,4,3)      4 MHz E.T.: 3.75

**Condition Bits Affected:**

S:	Set if result is negative; reset otherwise
Z:	Set if result is zero; reset otherwise
H:	Set if carry out of Bit 11; reset otherwise
P/V:	Set if overflow; reset otherwise
N:	Reset
C:	Set if carry from Bit 15; reset otherwise

**Example:**

If the register pair BC contains 2222H, register pair HL contains 5437H and the Carry Flag is set, after the execution of

ADC HL, BC

the contents of HL will be 765AH.

# SBC HL,ss

SuBtract with Carry

**Operation:**  $HL \leftarrow HL - ss - CY$ **Format:****Mnemonic:** SBC      **Operands:** HL, ss**Object Code:**

1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	ED
0	1	s	s	0	0	1	0	

**Description:**

The contents of the register pair ss (any of register pairs BC, DE, HL or SP) and the Carry Flag (C flag in the F register) are subtracted from the contents of register pair HL and the result is stored in HL. Operand ss is specified as follows in the assembled object code.

**Register**

Pair	ss
BC	00
DE	01
HL	10
SP	11

M cycles: 4      T states: 15(4,4,4,3)      4 MHz E.T.: 3.75

**Condition Bits Affected:**

S:	Set if result is negative; reset otherwise
Z:	Set if result is zero; reset otherwise
H:	Set if borrow from Bit 12; reset otherwise
P/V:	Set if overflow; reset otherwise
N:	Set
C:	Set if borrow; reset otherwise

**Example:**

If the contents of the HL register pair are 9999H, the contents of register pair DE are 1111H, and the Carry Flag is set, after the execution of

SBC HL, DE

the contents of HL will be 8887H.

## ADD IX,pp

**Operation:**  $IX \leftarrow IX + pp$

**Format:**

**Mnemonic:** ADD      **Operands:** IX,pp

**Object Code:**

1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

      DD

0	0	p	p	1	0	0	1
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

**Description:**

The contents of register pair pp (any of register pairs BC, DE, IX or SP) are added to the contents of the Index Register IX, and the results are stored in IX. Operand pp is specified as follows in the assembled object code.

**Register**

Pair	pp
BC	00
DE	01
IX	10
SP	11

M cycles: 4      T states: 15(4,4,4,3)      4 MHz E.T.: 3.75

**Condition Bits Affected:**

S:      Not affected  
Z:      Not affected  
H:      Set if carry out of Bit 11; reset otherwise  
P/V:    Not affected  
N:      Reset  
C:      Set if carry from Bit 15; reset otherwise

**Example:**

If the contents of Index Register IX are 3333H and the contents of register pair BC are 5555H, after the execution of

ADD IX, BC

the contents of IX will be 8888H.

## ADD IY,rr

**Operation:**  $IY \leftarrow IY + rr$

**Format:**

**Mnemonic:** ADD      **Operands:** IY, rr

**Object Code:**

1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	FD
0	0	r	r	1	0	0	1	

**Description:**

The contents of register pair rr (any of register pairs BC, DE, IY or SP) are added to the contents of Index Register IY, and the result is stored in IY. Operand rr is specified as follows in the assembled object code.

**Register**

Pair	rr
BC	00
DE	01
IY	10
SP	11

M cycles: 4      T states: 15(4,4,4,3)      4 MHz E.T.: 3.75

**Condition Bits Affected:**

S:	Not affected
Z:	Not affected
H:	Set if carry out of Bit 11; reset otherwise
P/V:	Not affected
N:	Reset
C:	Set if carry from Bit 15; reset otherwise

**Example:**

If the contents of Index Register IY are 333H and the contents of register pair BC are 555H, after the execution of

ADD IY, BC

the contents of IY will be 888H.

## INC ss

INCRement

**Operation:**  $SS \leftarrow SS + 1$ **Format:****Mnemonic:** INC      **Operands:** ss**Object Code:**

0	0	s	s	0	0	1	1
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

**Description:**

The contents of register pair ss (any of register pairs BC, DE, HL or SP) are incremented. Operand ss is specified as follows in the assembled object code.

**Register**

Pair	ss
BC	00
DE	01
HL	10
SP	11

M cycles: 1      T states: 6      4 MHz E.T.: 1.50

**Condition Bits Affected:** None**Example:**

If the register pair contains 1000H, after the execution of

INC HL

HL will contain 1001H.

## INC IX

INCRement

**Operation:**  $IX \leftarrow IX + 1$ **Format:****Mnemonic:** INC      **Operands:** IX

**Object Code:**

1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	DD
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----

0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	23
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----

**Description:**

The contents of the Index Register IX are incremented.

M cycles: 2      T states: 10(4,6)      4 MHz E.T.: 2.50

**Condition Bits Affected:** None

**Example:**

If the Index Register IX contains the integer 3300H after the execution of

INC IX

the contents of Index Register IX will be 3301H.

# INC IY

INCrement

**Operation:**  $IY \leftarrow IY + 1$

**Format:**

**Mnemonic:** INC      **Operands:** IY

**Object Code:**

1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	FD
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----

0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	23
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----

**Description:**

The contents of the Index Register IY are incremented.

M cycles: 2      T states: 10(4,6)      4 MHz E.T.: 2.50

**Condition Bits Affected:** None

**Example:**

If the contents of the Index Register are 2977H, after the execution of  
INC IY  
the contents of Index Register IY will be 2978H.

# DEC ss

DECrement

Operation:  $SS \leftarrow SS - 1$

**Format:**

Mnemonic: DEC      Operands: ss

**Object Code:**

0	0	s	s	1	0	1	1
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

**Description:**

The contents of register pair ss (any of the register pairs BC, DE, HL or SP) are decremented. Operand ss is specified as follows in the assembled object code.

**Register**

Pair	ss
BC	00
DE	01
HL	10
SP	11

M cycles: 1      T states: 6      4 MHz E.T.: 1.50

**Condition Bits Affected:** None

**Example:**

If register pair HL contains 1001H, after the execution of  
DEC HL  
the contents of HL will be 1000H.



## DEC IX

DECrement

**Operation:**  $IX \leftarrow IX - 1$ **Format:****Mnemonic:** DEC      **Operands:** IX**Object Code:**

1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

DD

0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

2B
**Description:**

The contents of Index Register IX are decremented.

M cycles: 2      T states: 10(4,6)      4 MHz E.T.: 2.50

**Condition Bits Affected:** None**Example:**If the contents of Index Register IX are 2006H, after the execution of  
DEC IX

the contents of Index Register IX will be 2005H.

## DEC IY

DECrement

**Operation:**  $IY \leftarrow IY - 1$ **Format:****Mnemonic:** DEC      **Operands:** IY**Object Code:**

1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

FD

0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

2B

## **SERIES I EDITOR/ASSEMBLER**

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### **Description:**

The contents of the Index Register IY are decremented.

M cycles: 2      T states: 10(4,6)      4 MHz E.T.: 2.50

**Condition Bits Affected:** None

### **Example:**

If the contents of the Index Register IY are 7649H, after the execution of

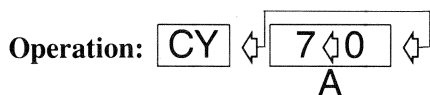
DEC IY

the contents of Index Register IY will be 7648H.

# Rotate and Shift Group

## RLCA

Rotate Left Circular Accumulator



Format:

Mnemonic: RLCA      Operands:

Object Code:

0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	07
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----

### Description:

The contents of the Accumulator (register A) are rotated left: the content of bit 0 is moved to bit 1; the previous content of bit 1 is moved to bit 2; this pattern is continued throughout the register. The content of bit 7 is copied into the Carry Flag (C flag in register F) and also into bit 0. (Bit 0 is the least significant bit.)

M cycles: 1      T states: 4      4 MHz E.T.: 1.00

### Condition Bits Affected:

S:      Not affected  
Z:      Not affected  
H:      Reset  
P/V:   Not affected  
N:      Reset  
C:      Data from Bit 7 of Acc.

### Example:

If the contents of the Accumulator are

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

after the execution of

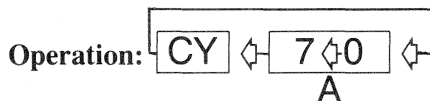
RLCA

the contents of the Carry Flag and the Accumulator will be

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

## RLA

Rotate Left Accumulator



Format:

Mnemonic: RLA      Operands:

Object Code:

0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	17
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----

### Description:

The contents of the Accumulator (register A) are rotated left: the content of bit 0 is copied into bit 1; the previous content of bit 1 is copied into bit 2; this pattern is continued throughout the register. The content of bit 7 is copied into the Carry Flag (C flag in register F) and the previous content of the Carry Flag is copied into bit 0. Bit 0 is the least significant bit.

M cycles: 1      T states: 4      4 MHz E.T.: 1.00

### Condition Bits Affected:

S:      Not affected  
 Z:      Not affected  
 H:      Reset  
 P/V:   Not affected  
 N:      Reset  
 C:      Data from Bit 7 of Acc.

### Example:

If the contents of the Carry Flag and the Accumulator are

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

after the execution of

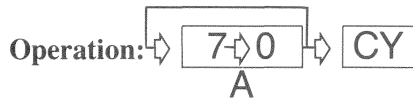
RLA

the contents of the Carry Flag and the Accumulator will be

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

## RRCA

Rotate Right Circular Accumulator



Format:

Mnemonic: RRCA      Operands:

Object Code:

0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0F
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----

### Description:

The contents of the Accumulator (register A) are rotated right: the content of bit 7 is copied into bit 6; the previous content of bit 6 is copied into bit 5; this pattern is continued throughout the register. The content of bit 0 is copied into bit 7 and also into the Carry Flag (C flag in register F.) Bit 0 is the least significant bit.

M cycles: 1      T states: 4      4 MHz E.T.: 1.00

### Condition Bits Affected:

S:      Not affected  
 Z:      Not affected  
 H:      Reset  
 P/V:   Not affected  
 N:      Reset  
 C:      Data from Bit 0 of Acc.

### Example:

If the contents of the Accumulator are

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

After the execution of

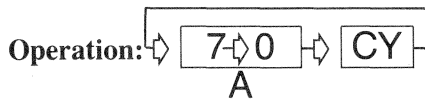
RRCA

the contents of the Accumulator and the Carry Flag will be

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

## RRA

Rotate Right Accumulator



Format:

Mnemonic: RRA      Operands:

Object Code:

0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1F
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----

### Description:

The contents of the Accumulator (register A) are rotated right: the content of bit 7 is copied into bit 6; the previous content of bit 6 is copied into bit 5; this pattern is continued throughout the register. The content of bit 0 is copied into the Carry Flag (C flag in register F) and the previous content of the Carry Flag is copied into bit 7. Bit 0 is the least significant bit.

M cycles: 1      T states: 4      4 MHz E.T.: 1.00

### Condition Bits Affected:

S:      Not affected  
Z:      Not affected  
H:      Reset  
P/V:   Not affected  
N:      Reset  
C:      Data from Bit 0 of Acc.

### Example:

If the contents of the Accumulator and the Carry Flag are

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

after the execution of

RRA

the contents of the Accumulator and the Carry Flag will be

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

## RLC r

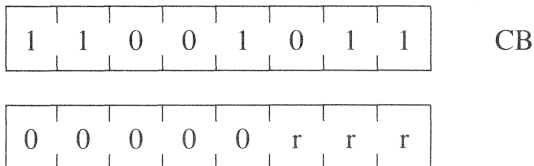
Rotate Left Circular



Format:

Mnemonic: RLC      Operands: r

Object Code:



Description:

The eight-bit contents of register r are rotated left: the content of bit 0 is copied into bit 1; the previous content of bit 1 is copied into bit 2; this pattern is continued throughout the register. The content of bit 7 is copied into the Carry Flag (C flag in register F) and also into bit 0. Operand r is specified as follows in the assembled object code:

Register	r
B	000
C	001
D	010
E	011
H	100
L	101
A	111

**Note:** Bit 0 is the least significant bit.

M cycles: 2      T states: 8(4,4)      4 MHz E.T.: 2.00

Condition Bits Affected:

S:	Set if result is negative; reset otherwise
Z:	Set if result is zero; reset otherwise
H:	Reset
P/V:	Set if parity even; reset otherwise
N:	Reset
C:	Data from Bit 7 of source register

## Example:

If the contents of register r are

7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0

1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

after the execution of

RLC r

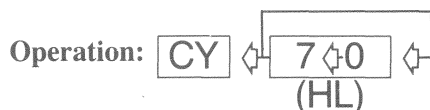
the contents of the Carry Flag and register r will be

C 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0

1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

## RLC (HL)

Rotate Left Circular



Format:

Mnemonic: RLC Operands: (HL)

Object Code:

1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

 CB

0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

 06

## Description:

The contents of the memory address specified by the contents of register pair HL are rotated left: the content of bit 0 is copied into bit 1; the previous content of bit 1 is copied into bit 2; this pattern is continued throughout the byte. The content of bit 7 is copied into the Carry Flag (C flag in register F) and also into bit 0. Bit 0 is the least significant bit.

M cycles: 4 T states: 15(4,4,4,3) 4 MHz E.T.: 3.75



## ROTATE AND SHIFT GROUP

### Condition Bits Affected:

S: Set if result is negative; reset otherwise  
 Z: Set if result is zero; reset otherwise  
 H: Reset  
 P/V: Set if parity even; reset otherwise  
 N: Reset  
 C: Data from Bit 7 of source register

### Example:

If the contents of the HL register pair are 2828H, and the contents of memory location 2828H are

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

after the execution of

RLC (HL)

the contents of the Carry Flag and memory locations 2828H will be

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

## RLC (IX+d)

Rotate Left Circular

Operation:

Format:

Mnemonic: RLC      Operands: (IX+d)

Object Code:

1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	DD
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----

1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	CB
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----

d	d	d	d	d	d	d	d
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	06
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----

### Description:

The contents of the memory address specified by the sum of the contents of the Index Register IX and a two's complement displacement integer d, are rotated left: the contents of bit 0 is copied into bit 1; the previous content of bit 1 is copied into bit 2; this pattern is continued throughout the byte. The content of bit 7 is copied into the Carry Flag (C flag in register F) and also into bit 0. Bit 0 is the least significant bit.

M cycles: 6      T states: 23(4,4,3,5,4,3)      4 MHz E.T.: 5.75

### Condition Bits Affected:

S:          Set if result is negative; reset otherwise  
Z:          Set if result is zero; reset otherwise  
H:          Reset  
P/V:       Set if parity even; reset otherwise  
N:          Reset  
C:          Data from Bit 7 of source register

### Example:

If the contents of the Index Register IX are 1000H, and the contents of memory location 1002H are

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

after the execution of

RLC (IX+2H)

the contents of the Carry Flag and memory location 1002H will be

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

## RLC (IY+d)

Rotate Left Circular

Operation: 

CY	↔	7	↔	0
(IY+d)				

Format:

Mnemonic: RLC      Operands: (IY+d)

## ROTATE AND SHIFT GROUP

### Object Code:

1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	FD
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----

1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	CB
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----

d	d	d	d	d	d	d	d
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	06
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----

### Description:

The contents of the memory address specified by the sum of the contents of the Index Register IY and a two's complement displacement integer d are rotated left: the content of bit 0 is copied into bit 1; the previous content of bit 1 is copied into bit 2; this process is continued throughout the byte. The content of bit 7 is copied into the Carry Flag (C flag in register F) and also into bit 0. Bit 0 is the least significant bit.

M cycles: 6      T states: 23(4,4,3,5,4,3)      4 MHz E.T.: 5.75

### Condition Bits Affected:

S:      Set if result is negative; reset otherwise  
Z:      Set if result is zero; reset otherwise  
H:      Reset  
P/V:   Set if parity even; reset otherwise  
N:      Reset  
C:      Data from Bit 7 of source register

### Example:

If the contents of the Index Register IY are 1000H, and the contents of memory location 1002H are

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

## SERIES I EDITOR/ASSEMBLER

after the execution of

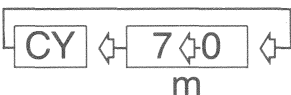
RLC (IY+2H)

the contents of the Carry Flag and memory location 1002H will be

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

## RL m

Rotate Left

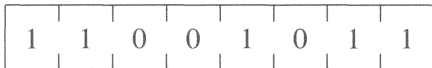
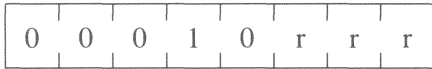
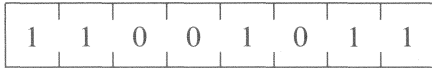
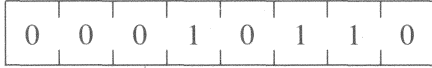
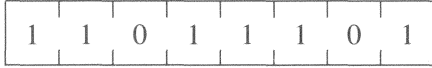
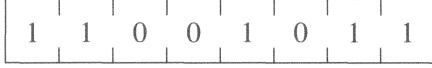
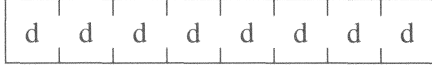
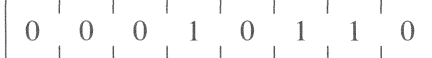
Operation: 

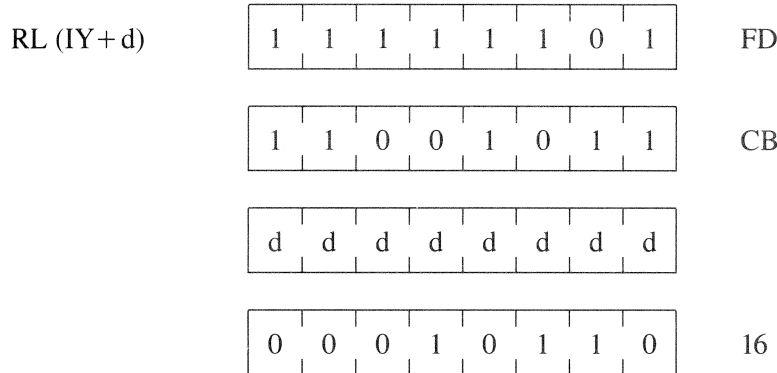
Format:

Mnemonic: RL      Operands: m

The m operand is any of r, (HL), (IX+d) or (IY+d), as defined for the analogous RLC instructions. These various possible opcode-operand combinations are specified as follows in the assembled object code:

Object Code:

RL r		CB
		
RL (HL)		CB
		16
RL (IX+d)		DD
		CB
		
		16



r identifies register B, C, D, E, H, L or A specified as follows in the assembled object code above:

Register	r
B	000
C	001
D	010
E	011
H	100
L	101
A	111

## Description:

The contents of the m operand are rotated left: the content of bit 0 is copied into bit 1; the previous content of bit 1 is copied into bit 2; this pattern is continued throughout the byte. The content of bit 7 is copied into the Carry Flag (C flag in register F) and the previous content of the Carry Flag is copied into bit 0. Bit 0 is the least significant bit.

Instruction	M Cycles	T States	4 MHz E.T. in $\mu$ s
RL r	2	8(4,4)	2.00
RL (HL)	4	15(4,4,4,3)	3.75
RL (IX + d)	6	23(4,4,3,5,4,3)	5.75
RL (IY + d)	6	23(4,4,3,5,4,3)	5.75

## Condition Bits Affected:

S:	Set if result is negative; reset otherwise
Z:	Set if result is zero; reset otherwise
H:	Reset
P/V:	Set if parity even; reset otherwise
N:	Reset
C:	Data from Bit 7 of source register

## Example:

If the contents of the Carry Flag and register D are

C    7   6   5   4   3   2   1   0

0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

after the execution of

RL D

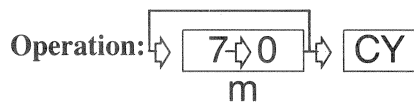
the contents of the Carry Flag and register D will be

C    7   6   5   4   3   2   1   0

1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

## RRC m

Rotate Right Circular



Format:

Mnemonic: RRC    Operands: m

The m operand is any of r, (HL), (IX+d) or (IY+d), as defined for the analogous RLC instructions. These various possible opcode-operand combinations are specified as follows in the assembled object code:

## Object Code:

RRC r    

1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

    CB

0	0	0	0	1	r	r	r
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

RRC (HL)    

1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

    CB

0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

    0E

## ROTATE AND SHIFT GROUP

RRC (IX+d)	<table><tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td></tr></table>	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	DD
1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1			
	<table><tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr></table>	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	CB
1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1			
	<table><tr><td>d</td><td>d</td><td>d</td><td>d</td><td>d</td><td>d</td><td>d</td><td>d</td></tr></table>	d	d	d	d	d	d	d	d	
d	d	d	d	d	d	d	d			
	<table><tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>0</td></tr></table>	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0E
0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0			
RRC (IY+d)	<table><tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td></tr></table>	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	FD
1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1			
	<table><tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr></table>	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	CB
1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1			
	<table><tr><td>d</td><td>d</td><td>d</td><td>d</td><td>d</td><td>d</td><td>d</td><td>d</td></tr></table>	d	d	d	d	d	d	d	d	
d	d	d	d	d	d	d	d			
	<table><tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>0</td></tr></table>	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0E
0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0			

r identifies register B, C, D, E, H, L or A specified as follows in the assembled object code above:

Register	r
B	000
C	001
D	010
E	011
H	100
L	101
A	111

### Description:

The contents of operand m are rotated right: the content of bit 7 is copied into bit 6; the previous content of bit 6 is copied into bit 5; this pattern is continued throughout the byte. The content of bit 0 is copied into the Carry Flag (C flag in the F register) and also into bit 7. Bit 0 is the least significant bit.

## SERIES I EDITOR/ASSEMBLER

Instruction	M Cycles	T States	4 MHz E.T. in $\mu$ s
RRC r	2	8(4,4)	2.00
RRC (HL)	4	15(4,4,4,3)	3.75
RRC (IX+ d)	6	23(4,4,3,5,4,3)	5.75
RRC (IY+ d)	6	23(4,4,3,5,4,3)	5.75

### Condition Bits Affected:

S: Set if result is negative; reset otherwise  
Z: Set if result is zero; reset otherwise  
H: Reset  
P/V: Set if parity even; reset otherwise  
N: Reset  
C: Data from Bit 0 of source register

### Example:

If the contents of register A are

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

after the execution of

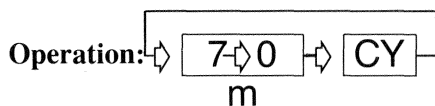
RRC A

the contents of register A and the Carry Flag will be

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

## RR m

Rotate Right



Format:

Mnemonic: RR      Operands: m

The m operand is any of r, (HL), (IX+ d) or (IY+ d), as defined for the analogous RLC instructions. These various possible opcode-operand combinations are specified as follows in the assembled object code:



## ROTATE AND SHIFT GROUP

### Object Code:

RR r      

1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

      CB

0	0	0	1	1	r	r	r
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

RR (HL)      

1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

      CB

0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

1E

RR (IX+d)      

1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

      DD

1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

CB

d	d	d	d	d	d	d	d
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

1E

RR (IY+d)      

1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

      FD

1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

CB

d	d	d	d	d	d	d	d
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

1E

r identifies registers B, C, D, E, H, L or A specified as follows in the assembled object code above:

Register	r
B	000
C	001
D	010
E	011
H	100
L	101
A	111

## SERIES I EDITOR/ASSEMBLER

### Description:

The contents of operand *m* are rotated right: the contents of bit 7 is copied into bit 6; the previous content of bit 6 is copied into bit 5; this pattern is continued throughout the byte. The content of bit 0 is copied into the Carry Flag (C flag in register F) and the previous content of the Carry Flag is copied into bit 7. Bit 0 is the least significant bit.

Instruction	M Cycles	T States	4 MHz E.T. in $\mu$ s
RR <i>r</i>	2	8(4,4)	2.00
RR (HL)	4	15(4,4,4,3)	3.75
RR (IX+d)	6	23(4,4,3,5,4,3)	5.75
RR (IY+d)	6	23(4,4,3,5,4,3)	5.75

### Condition Bits Affected:

S: Set if result is negative; reset otherwise  
Z: Set if result is zero; reset otherwise  
H: Reset  
P/V: Set if parity is even; reset otherwise  
N: Reset  
C: Data from Bit 0 of source register

### Example:

If the contents of the HL register pair are 4343H, and the contents of memory location 4343H and the Carry Flag are

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

after the execution of

RR (HL)

the contents of location 4343H and the Carry Flag will be

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

## SLA *m*

Shift Left Arithmetic

Operation: 

CY	↔	7	↔	0
		<i>m</i>		

 ↔ 0

Format:

Mnemonic: SLA      Operands: *m*

## ROTATE AND SHIFT GROUP

The m operand is any of r, (HL), (IX+d) or (IY+d), as defined for the analogous RLC instructions. These various possible opcode-operand combinations are specified as follows in the assembled object code:

### Object Code:

SLA r	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	CB
	0	0	1	0	0	r	r	r	
SLA (HL)	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	CB
	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	
SLA (IX+d)	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	DD
	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	
	d	d	d	d	d	d	d	d	CB
	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	
SLA (IY+d)	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	FD
	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	
	d	d	d	d	d	d	d	d	CB
	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	

r identifies registers B, C, D, E, H, L or A specified as follows in the assembled object code field above:

## SERIES I EDITOR/ASSEMBLER

---

Register	r
B	000
C	001
D	010
E	011
H	100
L	101
A	111

### Description:

An arithmetic shift left is performed on the contents of operand m: bit 0 is reset, the previous content of bit 0 is copied into bit 1, the previous content of bit 1 is copied into bit 2; this pattern is continued throughout; the content of bit 7 is copied into the Carry Flag (C flag in register F). Bit 0 is the least significant bit.

Instruction	M Cycles	T States	4 MHz E.T. in $\mu$ s
SLA r	2	8(4,4)	2.00
SLA (HL)	4	15(4,4,4,3)	3.75
SLA (IX+d)	6	23(4,4,3,5,4,3)	5.75
SLA (IY+d)	6	23(4,4,3,5,4,3)	5.75

### Condition Bits Affected:

S:	Set if result is negative; reset otherwise
Z:	Set if result is zero; reset otherwise
H:	Reset
P/V:	Set if parity is even; reset otherwise
N:	Reset
C:	Data from Bit 7

### Example:

If the contents of register L are

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

after the execution of

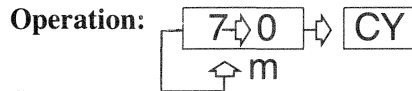
SLA L

the contents of the Carry Flag and register L will be

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

# SRA m

Shift Right Arithmetic



Format:

Mnemonic: SRA      Operands: m

The m operand is any of r, (HL), (IX+d) or (IY+d), as defined for the analogous RLC instructions. These various possible opcode-operand combinations are specified as follows in the assembled object code:

Object Code:

SRA r      

1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

      CB

0	0	1	0	1	r	r	r
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

SRA (HL)      

1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

      CB

0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

      2E

SRA (IX+d)      

1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

      DD

1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

      CB

d	d	d	d	d	d	d	d
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

      2E

## SERIES I EDITOR/ASSEMBLER

---

SRA (IY+d)	<table><tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td></tr></table>	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	FD
1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1			
	<table><tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr></table>	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	CB
1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1			
	<table><tr><td>d</td><td>d</td><td>d</td><td>d</td><td>d</td><td>d</td><td>d</td><td>d</td></tr></table>	d	d	d	d	d	d	d	d	
d	d	d	d	d	d	d	d			
	<table><tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>0</td></tr></table>	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	2E
0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0			

r means register B, C, D, E, H, L or A specified as follows in the assembled object code field above:

Register	r
B	000
C	001
D	010
E	011
H	100
L	101
A	111

An arithmetic shift right is performed on the contents of operand m: the content of bit 7 is copied into bit 6; the previous content of bit 6 is copied into bit 5; this pattern is continued throughout the byte. The content of bit 0 is copied into the Carry Flag (C flag in register F), and the previous content of bit 7 is unchanged. Bit 0 is the least significant bit.

Instruction	M Cycles	T States	4 MHz E.T. in $\mu$ s
SRA r	2	8(4,4)	2.00
SRA (HL)	4	15(4,4,4,3)	3.75
SRA (IX + d)	6	23(4,4,3,5,4,3)	5.75
SRA (IY + d)	6	23(4,4,3,5,4,3)	5.75

### Condition Bits Affected:

S:	Set if result is negative; reset otherwise
Z:	Set if result is zero; reset otherwise
H:	Reset
P/V:	Set if parity is even; reset otherwise
N:	Reset
C:	Data from Bit 0 of source register

## Example:

If the contents of the Index Register IX are 1000H, and the contents of memory location 1003H are

7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0

1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

after the execution of

SRA (IX+3H)

the contents of memory location 1003H and the Carry Flag will be

7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 C

1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

## SRL m

Shift Right Logical

Operation: 0 → 

7	0
---	---

 → CY  
m

Format:

Mnemonic: SRL Operands: m

The operand m is any of r, (HL), (IX+d) or (IY+d), as defined for the analogous RLC instructions. These various possible opcode-operand combinations are specified as follows in the assembled object code:

## Object Code:

SRL r 

1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

 CB

0	0	1	1	1	r	r	r
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

SRL (HL) 

1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

 CB

0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

 3E

SRL (IX+d)	<table><tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td></tr></table>	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	DD
1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1			
	<table><tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr></table>	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	CB
1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1			
	<table><tr><td>d</td><td>d</td><td>d</td><td>d</td><td>d</td><td>d</td><td>d</td><td>d</td></tr></table>	d	d	d	d	d	d	d	d	
d	d	d	d	d	d	d	d			
	<table><tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>0</td></tr></table>	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	3E
0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0			
SRL (IY+d)	<table><tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td></tr></table>	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	FD
1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1			
	<table><tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr></table>	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	CB
1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1			
	<table><tr><td>d</td><td>d</td><td>d</td><td>d</td><td>d</td><td>d</td><td>d</td><td>d</td></tr></table>	d	d	d	d	d	d	d	d	
d	d	d	d	d	d	d	d			
	<table><tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>0</td></tr></table>	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	3E
0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0			

r identifies registers B, C, D, E, H, L or A specified as follows in the assembled object code fields above:

Register	r
B	000
C	001
D	010
E	011
H	100
L	101
A	111

**Description:**

The contents of operand m are shifted right: the content of bit 7 is copied into bit 6; the content of bit 6 is copied into bit 5; this pattern is continued throughout the byte. The content of bit 0 is copied into the Carry Flag, and bit 7 is reset. Bit 0 is the least significant bit.



## ROTATE AND SHIFT GROUP

Instruction	M Cycles	T States	4 MHz E.T. in $\mu$ s
SRL r	2	8(4,4,)	2.00
SRL (HL)	4	15(4,4,4,3)	3.75
SRL (IX+d)	6	23(4,4,3,5,4,3)	5.75
SRL (IY+d)	6	23(4,4,3,5,4,3)	5.75

### Condition Bits Affected:

S: Set if result is negative; reset otherwise  
 Z: Set if result is zero; reset otherwise  
 H: Reset  
 P/V: Set if parity is even; reset otherwise  
 N: Reset  
 C: Data from Bit 0 of source register

### Example:

If the contents of register B are

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

after the execution of

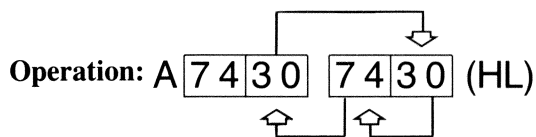
SRL B

the contents of register B and the Carry Flag will be

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

## RLD

Rotate Left Decimal



Format:

Mnemonic: RLD      Operands:

## SERIES I EDITOR/ASSEMBLER

---

### Object Code:

1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

 ED

0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

 6F

### Description:

The contents of the low order four bits (bits 3, 2, 1 and 0) of the memory location (HL) are copied into the high order four bits (7, 6, 5 and 4) of that same memory location; the previous contents of those high order four bits are copied into the low order four bits of the Accumulator (register A), and the previous contents of the low order four bits of the Accumulator are copied into the low order four bits of memory location (HL). The contents of the high order bits of the Accumulator are unaffected. Note: (HL) means the memory location specified by the contents of the HL register pair.

M cycles: 5      T states: 18(4,4,3,4,3)      4 MHz E.T.: 4.50

### Condition Bits Affected:

S:      Set if Acc. is negative after operation; reset otherwise  
Z:      Set if Acc. is zero after operation; reset otherwise  
H:      Reset  
P/V:    Set if parity of Acc. is even after operation; reset otherwise  
N:      Reset  
C:      Not affected

### Example:

If the contents of the HL register pair are 5000H, and the contents of the Accumulator and memory location 5000H are

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

 Accumulator

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

 (5000H)

## ROTATE AND SHIFT GROUP

after the execution of

RLD

the contents of the Accumulator and memory location 5000H will be

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

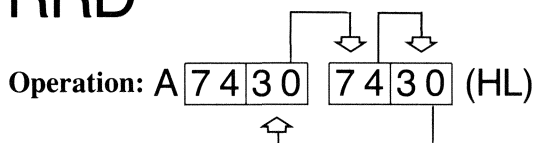
Accumulator

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

(5000H)

### RRD

Rotate Right Decimal



Format:

Mnemonic: RRD      Operands:

Object Code:

1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

ED

0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

67

#### Description:

The contents of the low order four bits (bits 3, 2, 1 and 0) of memory location (HL) are copied into the low order four bits of the Accumulator (register A); the previous contents of the low order four bits of the Accumulator are copied into the high order four bits (7, 6, 5 and 4) of location (HL); and the previous contents of the high order four bits of (HL) are copied into the low order four bits of (HL). The contents of the high order bits of the Accumulator are unaffected. Note: (HL) means the memory location specified by the contents of the HL register pair.

M cycles: 5      T states: 18(4,4,3,4,3)      4 MHz E.T.: 4.50

Condition Bits Affected:

## SERIES I EDITOR/ASSEMBLER

---

S: Set if Acc. is negative after operation; reset otherwise  
Z: Set if Acc. is zero after operation; reset otherwise  
H: Reset  
P/V: Set if parity of Acc. is even after operation; reset otherwise  
N: Reset  
C: Not affected

### Example:

If the contents of the HL register pair are 5000H, and the contents of the Accumulator and memory location 5000H are

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

 Accumulator

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

 (5000H)

after the execution of

RRD

the contents of the Accumulator and memory location 5000H will be

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

 Accumulator

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

 (5000H)

# Bit Set, Reset and Test Group

## BIT b, r

BIT test

Operation:  $Z \leftarrow \bar{r}_b$

Format:

Mnemonic: BIT      Operands: b, r

Object Code:

1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	CB
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----

0	1	b	b	b	r	r	r
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Description:

After the execution of this instruction, the Z flag in the F register will contain the complement of the indicated bit within the indicated register. Operands b and r are specified as follows in the assembled object code:

Bit Tested	b	Register	r
0	000	B	000
1	001	C	001
2	010	D	010
3	011	E	011
4	100	H	100
5	101	L	101
6	110	A	111
7	111		

M cycles: 2      T states: 8(4,4)      4 MHz E.T.: 2.00

Condition Bits Affected:

S:            Unknown  
Z:            Set if specified Bit is 0; reset otherwise  
H:            Set  
P/V:          Unknown  
N:            Reset  
C:            Not affected

## Example:

If bit 2 in register B contains 0, after the execution of

BIT 2, B

the Z flag in the F register will contain 1, and bit 2 in register B will remain 0.

(Bit 0 in register B is the least significant bit.)

## BIT b,(HL)

Bit Test

Operation:  $Z \leftarrow \overline{(HL)_b}$

### Format:

Mnemonic: BIT Operands: b, (HL)

### Object Code:

1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	CB
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----

0	1	b	b	b	1	1	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

### Description:

This instruction tests bit b in the memory location specified by the contents of the HL register pair and sets the Z flag accordingly. Operand b is specified as follows in the assembled object code:

Bit Tested	b
0	000
1	001
2	010
3	011
4	100
5	101
6	110
7	111

M cycles: 3 T states: 12(4,4,4) 4 MHz E.T.: 3.00

### Condition Bits Affected:

S: Unknown  
 Z: Set if specified Bit is 0; reset otherwise  
 H: Set  
 P/V: Unknown  
 H: Reset  
 C: Not affected

## Example:

If the HL register pair contains 444H, and bit 4 in the memory location 444H contains 1, after the execution of

BIT 4,(HL)

the Z flag in the F register will contain 0, and bit 4 in memory location 444H will still contain 1. (Bit 0 in memory location 444H is the least significant bit.)

## BIT b,(IX+ d)

Bit Test

Operation:  $Z \leftarrow \overline{(IX+d)_b}$

Format:

Mnemonic: BIT Operands: b, (IX+ d)

Object Code:

1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

DD

1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

CB

d	d	d	d	d	d	d	d
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

0	1	b	b	b	1	1	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Description:

After the execution of this instruction, the Z flag in the F register will contain the complement of the indicated bit within the contents of the memory location pointed to by the sum of the contents register pair IX (Index Register IX) and the two's complement displacement integer d. Operand b is specified as follows in the assembled object code.

Bit Tested	b
0	000
1	001
2	010
3	011
4	100
5	101
6	110
7	111

M cycles: 5      T states: 20(4,4,3,5,4)      4 MHz E.T.: 5.00

**Condition Bits Affected:**

S:          Unknown  
Z:          Set if specified Bit is 0; reset otherwise  
H:          Set  
P/V:       Unknown  
N:          Reset  
C:          Not affected

**Example:**

If the contents of Index Register IX are 2000H, and bit 6 in memory location 2004H contains 1, after the execution of  
BIT 6,(IX+4H)  
the Z flag in the F register will contain 0, and bit 6 in memory location 2004H will still contain 1. (Bit 0 in memory location 2004H is the least significant bit.)

**BIT b,(IY+ d)**

BIT Test

**Operation:**  $Z \leftarrow \overline{(IY + d)_b}$

**Format:**

**Mnemonic:** BIT      **Operands:** b, (IY+ d)

**Object Code:**

1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	FD
1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	CB
d	d	d	d	d	d	d	d	
0	1	b	b	b	1	1	0	



### Description:

After the execution of this instruction, the Z flag in the F register will contain the complement of the indicated bit within the contents of the memory location pointed to by the sum of the contents of register pair IY (Index Register IY) and the two's complement displacement integer d. Operand b is specified as follows in the assembled object code:

Bit Tested	b
0	000
1	001
2	010
3	011
4	100
5	101
6	110
7	111

M cycles: 5      T states: 20(4,4,3,5,4)      4 MHz E.T.: 5.00

### Condition Bits Affected:

S:          Unknown  
Z:          Set if specified Bit is 0; reset otherwise  
H:          Set  
P/V:        Unknown  
N:          Reset  
C:          Not affected

### Example:

If the contents of Index Register are 2000H, and bit 6 in memory location 2004H contains 1, after the execution of

BIT 6,(IY+4H)

the Z flag in the F register still contain 0, and bit 6 in memory location 2004H will still contain 1. (Bit 0 in memory location 2004H is the least significant bit.)

## SET b,r

Operation:  $r_b \leftarrow 1$

Format:

Mnemonic: SET      Operands: b, r

## SERIES I EDITOR/ASSEMBLER

---

### Object Code:

1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

 CB

1	1	b	b	b	r	r	r
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

### Description:

Bit b (any bit, 7 through 0) in register r (any of register B, C, D, E, H, L or A) is set. Operands b and r are specified as follows in the assembled object code:

Bit Tested	b	Register	r
0	000	B	000
1	001	C	001
2	010	D	010
3	011	E	011
4	100	H	100
5	101	L	101
6	110	A	111
7	111		

M cycles: 2      T states: 8(4,4)      4 MHz E.T.: 2.00

**Condition Bits Affected:** None

### Example:

After the execution of

SET 4,A

bit 4 in register A will be set. (Bit 0 is the least significant bit.)

## SET b,(HL)

**Operation:** (HL)<sub>b</sub> ← 1

**Format:**

**Mnemonic:** SET      **Operands:** b, (HL)

**Object Code:**

1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	CB
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----

1	1	b	b	b	1	1	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

**Description:**

Bit b (any bit, 7 through 0) in the memory location addressed by the contents of register pair HL is set. Operand b is specified as follows in the assembled object code:

Bit Tested	b
0	000
1	001
2	010
3	011
4	100
5	101
6	110
7	111

M cycles: 4      T states: 15(4,4,4,3)      4 MHz E.T.: 3.75

**Condition Bits Affected:** None

**Example:**

If the contents of the HL register pair are 3000H, after the execution of SET 4,(HL)

bit 4 in memory location 3000H will be 1. (Bit 0 in memory location 3000H is the least significant bit.)

## SET b,(IX+d)

**Operation:**  $(IX + d)_b \leftarrow 1$

**Format:**

**Mnemonic:** SET      **Operands:** b, (IX+d)

## SERIES I EDITOR/ASSEMBLER

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### Object Code:

1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

 DD

1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

 CB

d	d	d	d	d	d	d	d
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

1	1	b	b	b	1	1	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

### Description:

Bit b (any bit, 7 through 0) in the memory location addressed by the sum of the contents of the IX register pair (Index Register IX) and the two's complement integer d is set. Operand b is specified as follows in the assembled object code:

Bit Tested	b
0	000
1	001
2	010
3	011
4	100
5	101
6	110
7	111

M cycles: 6      T states: 23(4,4,3,5,4,3)      4 MHz E.T.: 5.75

**Condition Bits Affected:** None

### Example:

If the contents of Index Register are 2000H, after the execution of

SET 0,(IX+3H)

bit 0 in memory location 2003H will be 1. (Bit 0 in memory location 2003H is the least significant bit.)

## SET b,(IY+ d)

Operation:  $(IY + d)_b \leftarrow 1$

Format:

Mnemonic: SET      Operands: b, (IY+ d)

Object Code:

1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	FD
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----

1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	CB
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----

d	d	d	d	d	d	d	d
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

1	1	b	b	b	1	1	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Description:

Bit b (any bit, 7 through 0) in the memory location addressed by the sum of the contents of the IY register pair (Index Register IY) and the two's complement displacement d is set. Operand b is specified as follows in the assembled object code:

Bit Tested	b
0	000
1	001
2	010
3	011
4	100
5	101
6	110
7	111

M cycles: 6      T states: 23(4,4,3,5,4,3)      4 MHz E.T.: 5.75

Condition Bits Affected: None

**Example:**

If the contents of Index Register IY are 2000H, after the execution of  
SET 0,(IY+3H)  
bit 0 in memory location 2003H will be 1. (Bit 0 in memory location 2003H  
is the least significant bit.)

**RES b,m**

RESet

**Operation:**  $S_b \leftarrow 0$

**Format:**

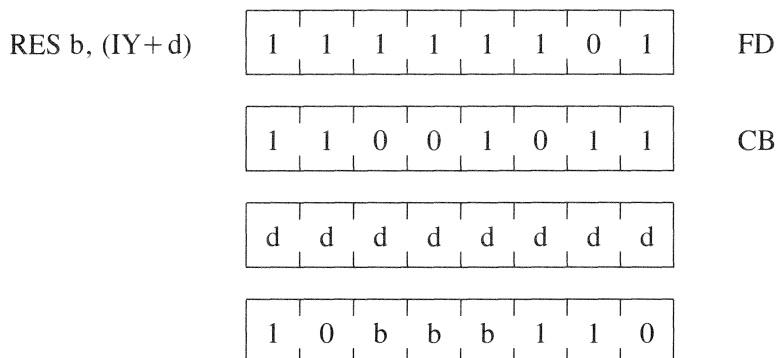
**Mnemonic:** RES      **Operands:** b, m

Operand b is any bit (7 through 0) of the contents of the m operand, (any of r, (HL), (IX+d) or (IY+d) as defined for the analogous SET instructions. These various possible opcode-operand combinations are assembled as follows in the object code:

**Object Code:**

RES b, r	<table><tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr></table>	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	CB
1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1			
	<table><tr><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>b</td><td>b</td><td>b</td><td>r</td><td>r</td><td>r</td></tr></table>	1	0	b	b	b	r	r	r	
1	0	b	b	b	r	r	r			
RES b, (HL)	<table><tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr></table>	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	CB
1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1			
	<table><tr><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>b</td><td>b</td><td>b</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>0</td></tr></table>	1	0	b	b	b	1	1	0	
1	0	b	b	b	1	1	0			
RES b, (IX+d)	<table><tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td></tr></table>	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	DD
1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1			
	<table><tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr></table>	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	CB
1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1			
	<table><tr><td>d</td><td>d</td><td>d</td><td>d</td><td>d</td><td>d</td><td>d</td><td>d</td></tr></table>	d	d	d	d	d	d	d	d	
d	d	d	d	d	d	d	d			
	<table><tr><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>b</td><td>b</td><td>b</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>0</td></tr></table>	1	0	b	b	b	1	1	0	
1	0	b	b	b	1	1	0			

## BIT SET, RESET AND TEST GROUP



Bit			
Reset	b	Register	r
0	000	B	000
1	001	C	001
2	010	D	010
3	011	E	011
4	100	H	100
5	101	L	101
6	110	A	111
7	111		

### Description:

Bit b in operand m is reset.

Instruction	M Cycles	T States	4 MHz E.T. in $\mu$ s
RES r	4	8(4,4)	2.00
RES (HL)	4	15(4,4,4,3)	3.75
RES (IX+ d)	6	23(4,4,3,5,4,3)	5.75
RES (IY+ d)	6	23(4,4,3,5,4,3)	5.75

**Condition Bits Affected:** None

### Example 1:

After the execution of

RES 6,D (object code CB, B2H)

bit 6 in register D will be reset. (Bit 0 in register D is the least significant bit.)

### Example 2:

If HL contains 7000H and address 7000H contains FFH, after

RES 0,(HL)

address 7000H will contain FEH.

# Jump Group

## JP nn

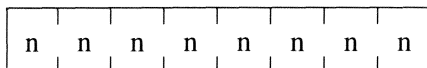
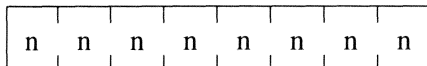
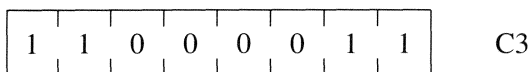
JumP

**Operation:** PC ← nn

**Format:**

**Mnemonic:** JP      **Operands:** nn

**Object Code:**



Note: The first operand in this assembled object code is the low order byte of a 2-byte address.

**Description:**

Operand nn is loaded into register pair PC (Program Counter) and points to the address of the next program instruction to be executed.

M cycles: 3      T states: 10(4,3,3)      4 MHz E.T.: 2.50

**Condition Bits Affected:** None

**Example:**

JP 50A1

This instruction will cause the program to jump to the instruction at 50A1H by loading the number 50A1H into the PC register.



## JP cc,nn

JumP

Operation: IF cc TRUE, PC  $\leftarrow$  nn

Format:

Mnemonic: JP      Operands: cc, nn

Object Code:

1	1	cc	cc	cc	0	1	0
---	---	----	----	----	---	---	---

n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Note: The first n operand in this assembled object code is the low order byte of a 2-byte memory address.

Description:

If condition cc is true, the instruction loads operand nn into register pair PC (Program Counter), and the program continues with the instruction beginning at address nn. If condition cc is false, the Program Counter is incremented as usual, and the program continues with the next sequential instruction. Condition cc is programmed as one of eight status bits which correspond to condition bits in the Flag Register (register F). These eight status bits are defined in the table below, which also specifies the corresponding cc bit fields in the assembled object code.

cc	Condition	Relevant Flag
000	NZ non-zero	Z (=0)
001	Z zero	Z (=1)
010	NC no-carry	C (=0)
011	C carry	C (=1)
100	PO parity odd	P/V(=0)
101	PE parity even	P/V(=1)
110	P sign positive	S (=0)
111	M sign negative	S (=1)

M cycles: 3      T states: 10(4,3,3)      4 MHz E.T.: 2.50

Condition Bits Affected: None

## Example:

If the Carry Flag (C flag in the F register) is set and the contents of address 1520 are 03H, after the execution of

JP C,1520H

the Program Counter will contain 1520H, and on the next machine cycle the CPU will fetch from address 1520H the byte 03H.

## JR e

Jump Relative

Operation:  $PC \leftarrow PC + e$

Format:

Mnemonic: JR      Operands: e

Object Code:

0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	18
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----

e-2	e-2	e-2	e-2	e-2	e-2	e-2	e-2
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

## Description:

This instruction provides for unconditional branching to other segments of a program. The value of the displacement e is added to the Program Counter (PC) and the next instruction is fetched from the location designated by the new contents of the PC. This jump as measured from the address of the instruction opcode has a range of -126 to +129 bytes. The assembler automatically adjusts for the twice incremented PC.

M cycles: 3      T states: 12(4,3,5)      4 MHz E.T.: 3.00

Condition Bits Affected: None

## Example 1:

To jump forward five locations from address 480, the following assembly language statement is used:

JR \$+5

The resulting object code and final PC value is shown below:

## Location Instruction

480	18
481	03
482	— $\nabla$ PC before jump
483	—
484	—
485	$\nabla$ PC after jump

**Note:** when using an assembler, \$ + 5 used above would normally be replaced by a label.

## Example 2:

This program will skip around the NOP instruction.

```
START JR, END
      NOP
END   —
```

## JR C,e

Jump Relative

**Operation:** If C = 0, continue  
 If C = 1, PC  $\nabla$  PC + e

## Format:

**Mnemonic:** JR      **Operands:** C, e

## Object Code:

0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	38
e-2	e-2	e-2	e-2	e-2	e-2	e-2	e-2	

## Description:

This instruction provides for conditional branching to other segments of a program depending on the results of a test on the Carry Flag. If the flag is equal to a '1,' the value of the displacement e is added to the Program Counter (PC) and the next instruction is fetched from the location designated by the new contents of the PC. The jump as measured from the address of the instruction opcode has a range of -126 to +129 bytes. The assembler automatically adjusts for the twice incremented PC.

If the flag is equal to a '0,' the next instruction to be executed is taken from the location following this instruction.

If condition is met:

M cycles: 3      T states: 12(4,3,5)      4 MHz E.T.: 3.00

If condition is not met:

M cycles: 2      T states: 7(4,3)      4 MHz E.T.: 1.75

**Condition Bits Affected:** None

## Example:

The Carry Flag is set and it is required to jump back four locations from 480.

The assembly language statement is:

JR C, \$-4

The resulting object code and final PC value is shown below:

## Location Instruction

47C	↯ PC after jump
47D	—
47E	—
47F	—
480	38
481	FA (two's complement - 6)
482	↯ PC before jump

# JR NC,e

Jump Relative

**Operation:** If C = 1, continue  
If C = 0, PC ↯ PC + e

**Format:**

**Mnemonic:** JR      **Operands:** NC, e

## Object Code:

0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

30

e-2	e-2	e-2	e-2	e-2	e-2	e-2	e-2
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

## Description:

This instruction provides for conditional branching to other segments of a program depending on the results of a test on the Carry Flag. If the flag is equal to '0', the value of the displacement e is added to the Program Counter (PC) and

the next instruction is fetched from the location designated by the new contents of the PC. The jump as measured from the address of the instruction opcode has a range of  $-126$  to  $+129$  bytes. The assembler automatically adjusts for the twice incremented PC.

If the flag is equal to a '1,' the next instruction to be executed is taken from the location following this instruction.

If the condition is met:

M cycles: 3      T states: 12(4,3,5)      4 MHz E.T.: 3.00

If the condition is not met:

M cycles: 7      T states: 7(4,3)      4 MHz E.T.: 1.75

**Condition Bits Affected:** None

### Example:

The Carry Flag is reset and it is required to repeat the jump instruction.  
The assembly language statement is:

JR NC,\$

The resulting object code and PC after the jump are shown below:

#### Location Instruction

480      30  $\nabla$  PC after jump  
481      FD (two's complement  $-2$ )  
482      —  $\nabla$  PC before jump

Note: this instruction would cause an infinite loop in the program.

## JR Z,e

Jump Relative

**Operation:**  $Z = 0$ , continue  
If  $Z = 1$ ,  $PC \nabla PC + e$

**Format:**

**Mnemonic:** JR      **Operands:** Z, e

**Object Code:**

0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

 28

e-2	e-2	e-2	e-2	e-2	e-2	e-2	e-2
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

## Description:

This instruction provides for conditional branching to other segments of a program depending on the results of a test on the Zero Flag. If the flag is equal to a '1,' the value of the displacement *e* is added to the Program Counter (PC) and the next instruction is fetched from the location designated by the new contents of the PC. The jump as measured from the address of the instruction opcode has a range of  $-126$  to  $+129$  bytes. The assembler automatically adjusts for the twice incremented PC.

If the Zero Flag is equal to a '0,' the next instruction to be executed is taken from the location following this instruction.

If the condition is met:

M cycles: 3      T states: 12(4,3,5)      4 MHz E.T.: 3.00

If the condition is not met:

M cycles: 2      T states: 7(4,3)      4 MHz E.T.: 1.75

**Condition Bits Affected:** None

## Example:

The Zero Flag is set and it is required to jump forward five locations from address 300. The following assembly language statement is used:

JR Z, \$+5

The resulting object code and final PC value is shown below:

### Location Instruction

300	28
301	03
302	— $\nabla$ PC before jump
303	—
304	—
305	— $\nabla$ PC after jump

# JR NZ,e

Jump Relative

**Operation:** If  $Z = 1$ , continue  
 If  $Z = 0$ ,  $PC \nabla PC + e$

**Format:**

**Mnemonic:** JR      **Operands:** NZ, e

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### Object Code:

0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

 20

e-2	e-2	e-2	e-2	e-2	e-2	e-2	e-2
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

### Description:

This instruction provides for conditional branching to other segments of a program depending on the results of a test on the Zero Flag. If the flag is equal to a '0,' the value of the displacement *e* is added to the Program Counter (PC) and the next instruction is fetched from the location designated by the new contents of the PC. The jump as measured from the address of the instruction opcode has a range of  $-126$  to  $+129$  bytes. The assembler automatically adjusts for the twice incremented PC.

If the Zero Flag is equal to a '1,' the next instruction to be executed is taken from the location following this instruction.

If the condition is met:

M cycles: 3      T states: 12(4,3,5)      4 MHz E.T.: 3.00

If the condition is not met:

M cycles: 2      T states: 7(4,3)      4 MHz E.T.: 1.75

**Condition Bits Affected:** None

### Example:

The Zero Flag is reset and it is required to jump back four locations from 480.  
The assembly language statement is:

JR NZ, \$-4

The resulting object code and final PC value is shown below:

### Location Instruction

47C	↯PC after jump
47D	—
47E	—
47F	—
480	20
481	FA (two's complement - 6)
482	—↯PC before jump

# JP (HL)

Jump

Operation: PC  $\leftarrow$  HL

Format:

Mnemonic: JP      Operands: (HL)

Object Code:

1	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	E9
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----

**Description:**

The Program Counter (register pair PC) is loaded with the contents of the HL register pair. The next instruction is fetched from the location designated by the new contents of the PC.

M cycles: 1      T states: 4      4 MHz E.T.: 1.00

Condition Bits Affected: None

**Example 1:**

If the contents of the Program Counter are 1000H and the contents of the HL register pair are 4800H, after the execution of

JP (HL)

the contents of the Program Counter will be 4800H.

The program will jump to the instruction at address 4800H.

**Example 2:**

A typical software routine which uses JP (HL) is a jump table lookup program. Assume that n 16-bit addresses are listed in consecutive bytes of memory starting at address TBL. Also assume that the Accumulator contains a number from 0 to n-1 representing the routine to be jumped to.

```
LD      HL, TBL ; HL points to the first byte in the table.
ADD     A, A    ; double A
LD      DE, 0
LD      E, A
ADD     HL, DE  ; if A originally contained 5, then HL now points to the
                  5th address in the table
LD      E, (HL)
INC     HL
LD      D, (HL) ; DE now contains the 5th address of the table
LD      HL, DE  ; HL now contains the 5th address of the table
JP      (HL)
```



## JP (IX)

JumP

**Operation:** PC  $\leftarrow$  IX**Format:****Mnemonic:** JP      **Operands:** (IX)**Object Code:**

1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	DD
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----

1	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	E9
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----

**Description:**

The Program Counter (register pair PC) is loaded with the contents of the IX Register Pair (Index Register IX). The next instruction is fetched from the location designated by the new contents of the PC.

M cycles: 2      T states: 8(4,4)      4 MHz E.T.: 2.00

**Condition Bits Affected:** None**Example:**

If the contents of the Program Counter are 1000H, and the contents of the IX Register Pair are 4800H, after the execution of

JP (IX)

the contents of the Program Counter will be 4800H.

## JP (IY)

JumP

**Operation:** PC  $\leftarrow$  IY**Format:****Mnemonic:** JP      **Operands:** (IY)**Object Code:**

1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	FD
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----

1	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	E9
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----

## Description:

The Program Counter (register pair PC) is loaded with the contents of the IY Register Pair (Index Register IY). The next instruction is fetched from the location designated by the new contents of the PC.

M cycles: 2      T states: 8(4,4)      4 MHz E.T.: 2.00

**Condition Bits Affected:** None

## Example:

If the contents of the Program Counter are 1000H and the contents of the IY Register Pair are 4800H, after the execution of

JP (IY)

the contents of the Program Counter will be 4800H.

# DJNZ e

Decrement Jump Not Zero

## Operation:

## Format:

**Mnemonic:** DJNZ      **Operands:** e

## Object Code:

0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	10
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----

e-2	e-2	e-2	e-2	e-2	e-2	e-2	e-2
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

## Description:

The instruction is similar to the conditional jump instructions except that a register value is used to determine branching. The B register is decremented and if a non zero value remains, the value of the displacement e is added to the Program Counter (PC). The next instruction is fetched from the location

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designated by the new contents of the PC. The jump is measured from the address of the instruction opcode has a range of  $-126$  to  $+129$  bytes. The assembler automatically adjusts for the twice incremented PC.

If the result of decrementing leaves B with a zero value, the next instruction to be executed is taken from the location following this instruction.

If  $B \neq 0$ :

M cycles: 3      T states: 13(5,3,5)      4 MHz E.T.: 3.25

If  $B = 0$ :

M cycles: 2      T states: 8(5,3)      4 MHz E.T.: 2.00

**Condition Bits Affected:** None

### Example:

A typical software routine is used to demonstrate the use of the DJNZ instruction. This routine moves a line from an input buffer (INBUF) to an output buffer (OUTBUF). It moves the bytes until it finds a carriage return, or until it has moved 80 bytes, whichever occurs first.

```

        LD      B, 80          ; Set up counter
        LD      HL, Inbuf      ; Set up pointers
        LD      DE, Outbuf
LOOP:   LD      A, (HL)         ; Get next byte from
                                ; input buffer
        LD      (DE), A        ; Store in output buffer
        CP      0DH            ; Is it a CR?
        JR      Z, DONE        ; Yes finished
        INC     HL             ; Increment pointers
        INC     DE
        DJNZ    LOOP           ; Loop back if 80
                                ; bytes have not
                                ; been moved
DONE:
```

## Call and Return Group

### CALL nn

**Operation:**  $(SP - 1) \leftarrow PC_H, (SP - 2) \leftarrow PC_L, PC \leftarrow nn$

**Format:**

**Mnemonic:** CALL      **Operands:** nn

**Object Code:**

1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	CD
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----

n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Note: The first of the two n operands in the assembled object code above is the least significant byte of a two-byte memory address.

**Description:**

After pushing the current contents of the Program Counter (PC) onto the top of the external memory stack, the operands nn are loaded into PC to point to the address in memory where the first opcode of a subroutine is to be fetched. (At the end of the subroutine, a RETurn instruction can be used to return to the original program flow by popping the top of the stack back into PC.) The push is accomplished by first decrementing the current contents of the Stack Pointer (register pair SP), loading the high-order byte of the PC contents into the memory address now pointed to by the SP; then decrementing SP again, and loading the low-order byte of the PC contents into the top of stack. Note: Because this is a three-byte instruction, the Program Counter will have been incremented by three before the push is executed.

M cycles: 5      T states: 17(4,3,4,3,3)      4 MHz E.T.: 4.25

**Condition Bits Affected:** None

**Example:**

If the contents of the Program Counter are 1A47H, the contents of the Stack Pointer are 3002H, and memory locations have the contents:

### Location Contents

1A47H	CDH
1A48H	35H
1A49H	21H

then if an instruction fetch sequence begins, the three-byte instruction CD3521H will be fetched to the CPU for execution. The mnemonic equivalent of this is

CALL 2135H

After the execution of this instruction, the contents of memory address 3001H will be 1AH, the contents of address 3000H will be 4AH, the contents of the Stack Pointer will be 3000H, and the contents of the Program Counter will be 2135H, pointing to the address of the first opcode of the subroutine now to be executed.

### Before:

Stack Pointer	Address	Stack
3002	3002	50
	3003	1B
	3004	3C

### Program Counter

1A47

### After CALL 2135H:

Stack Pointer	Address	Stack
3000	3000	4A
	3001	1A
	3002	50
	3003	1B

### Program Counter

2135

## CALL cc,nn

Operation: IF cc TRUE: (SP - 1)  $\nabla$  PC<sub>H</sub>  
(SP - 2)  $\nabla$  PC<sub>L</sub>, PC  $\nabla$  nn

### Format:

Mnemonic: CALL      Operands: cc, nn

## Object Code:

1	1	cc	cc	cc	1	0	0
---	---	----	----	----	---	---	---

n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Note: The first of the two n operands in the assembled object code above is the least significant byte of the two-byte memory address.

## Description:

If condition cc is true, this instruction pushes the current contents of the Program Counter (PC) onto the top of the external memory stack, then loads the operands nn into PC to point to the address in memory where the first opcode of a subroutine is to be fetched. (At the end of the subroutine, a RETurn instruction can be used to return to the original program flow by popping the top of the stack back into PC.) If condition cc is false, the Program Counter is incremented as usual, and the program continues with the next sequential instruction. The stack push is accomplished by first decrementing the current contents of the Stack Pointer (SP), loading the high-order byte of the PC contents into the memory address now pointed to by SP, then decrementing SP again, and loading the low-order byte of the PC contents into the top of the stack. **Note:** Because this is a three-byte instruction, the Program Counter will have been incremented by three before the push is executed. Condition cc is programmed as one of eight status bits which corresponds to condition bits in the Flag Register (register F). Those eight status bits are defined in the table below, which also specifies the corresponding cc bit fields in the assembled object code:

cc	Condition	Relevant Flag
000	NZ non-zero	Z (=0)
001	Z zero	Z (=1)
010	NC non-carry	C (=0)
011	C carry	C (=1)
100	PO parity odd	P/V(=0)
101	PE parity even	P/V(=1)
110	P sign positive	S (=0)
111	M sign negative	S (=1)

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If cc is true:

M cycles: 5      T states: 17(4,3,4,3,3)      4 MHz E.T.: 4.25

If cc is false:

M cycles: 3      T states: 10(4,3,3)      4 MHz E.T.: 2.50

**Condition Bits Affected:** None

### Example:

If the C Flag in the F register is reset, the contents of the Program Counter are 1A47H, the contents of the Stack Pointer are 3002H, and memory locations have the contents:

#### Location    Contents

1A47H	D4H
1A48H	35H
1A49H	21H

then if an instruction fetch sequence begins, the three-byte instruction D43521H will be fetched to the CPU for execution. The mnemonic equivalent of this is  
CALL NC, 2135H

After the execution of this instruction, the contents of memory address 3001H will be 1AH, the contents of address 3000H will be 4AH, the contents of the Stack Pointer will be 3000H, and the contents of the Program Counter will be 2135H, pointing to the address of the first opcode of the subroutine now to be executed.

## RET

RETurn

**Operation:**  $PC_L \leftarrow (SP)$ ,  $PC_H \leftarrow (SP + 1)$

**Format:**

**Mnemonic:** RET      **Operands:**

**Object Code:**

1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

      C9

### Description:

Control is returned to the original program flow by popping the previous contents of the Program Counter (PC) off the top of the external memory stack, where they were pushed by the CALL instruction. This is accomplished by first loading the low-order byte of the PC with the contents of the memory address

pointed to by the Stack Pointer (SP), then incrementing the SP and loading the high-order byte of the PC with the contents of the memory address now pointed to by the SP. (The SP is now incremented a second time.) On the following machine cycle the CPU will fetch the next program opcode from the location in memory now pointed to by the PC.

M cycles: 3      T states: 10(4,3,3)      4 MHz E.T.: 2.50

**Condition Bits Affected:** None

## Example:

If the contents of the Program Counter are 3535H, the contents of the Stack Pointer are 2000H, the contents of memory location 2000H are B5H, and the contents of memory location 2001H are 18H, then after the execution of RET

the contents of the Stack Pointer will be 2002H and the contents of the Program Counter will be 18B5H, pointing to the address of the next program opcode to be fetched.

## Before:

Program Counter	Address	Stack
3535	2000	B5
	2001	18
	2002	2E
	2003	30

**Stack Pointer**  
2000

## After RET:

Program Counter	Address	Stack
18B5	2002	2E
	2003	30

**Stack Pointer**  
2002

# RET cc

RETurn

**Operation:** IF cc TRUE:  $PC_L \leftarrow (SP)$ ,  $PC_H \leftarrow (SP + 1)$

**Format:**

**Mnemonic:** RET      **Operands:** cc



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### Object Code:

1	1	cc	cc	cc	0	0	0
---	---	----	----	----	---	---	---

### Description:

If condition cc is true, control is returned to the original program flow by popping the previous contents of the Program Counter (PC) off the top of the external memory stack, where they were pushed by the CALL instruction. This is accomplished by first loading the low-order byte of the PC with the contents of the memory address pointed to by the Stack Pointer (SP), then incrementing the SP, and loading the high-order byte of the PC with the contents of the memory address now pointed to by the SP. (The SP is now incremented a second time.) On the following machine cycle the CPU will fetch the next program opcode from the location in memory now pointed to by the PC. If condition cc is false, the PC is simply incremented as usual, and the program continues with the next sequential instruction. Condition cc is programmed as one of eight status bits which correspond to condition bits in the Flag Register F). These eight status bits are defined in the table below, which also specifies the corresponding cc bit fields in the assembled object code.

cc	Condition	Relevant Flag
000	NZ non-zero	Z (=0)
001	Z zero	Z (=1)
010	NC non-carry	C (=0)
011	C carry	C (=1)
100	PO parity odd	P/V (=0)
101	PE parity even	P/V (=1)
110	P sign positive	S (=0)
111	M sign negative	S (=1)

If cc is true:

M cycles: 3      T states: 11(5,3,3)      4 MHz E.T.: 2.75

If cc is false:

M cycles: 1      T states: 5      4 MHz E.T.: 1.25

**Condition Bits Affected:** None

### Example:

If the S flag in the F register is set, the contents of the Program Counter are 3535H, the contents of the Stack Pointer are 2000H, the contents of memory location 2000H are B5H, and the contents of memory location 2001H are 18H, then after the execution of

RET M

the contents of the Stack Pointer will be 2002H and the contents of the Program Counter will be 18B5H, pointing to the address of the next program opcode to be fetched.

## RETI

**Operation:** Return from interrupt

**Format:**

**Mnemonic:** RETI      **Operands:**

**Object Code:**

1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	ED
0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	4D

**Description:**

This instruction is used at the end of an interrupt service routine to:

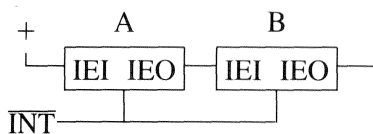
1. Restore the contents of the Program Counter (PC) (analogous to the RET instruction).
2. To signal an I/O device that the interrupt routine has been completed. The RETI instruction facilitates the nesting of interrupts, allowing higher priority devices to suspend service of lower priority service routines. This instruction also resets the IFF1 and IFF2 flip flops.

M cycles: 4      T states: 14(4,4,3,3)      4 MHz E.T.: 3.50

**Condition Bits Affected:** None

**Example:**

Given: Two interrupting devices, A and B, connected in a daisy chain configuration with A having a higher priority than B.



B generates an interrupt and is acknowledged. (The interrupt enable out, IEO, of B goes low, blocking any lower priority devices from interrupting while B is being serviced). Then A generates an interrupt, suspending service of B. (The

IEO of A goes 'low' indicating that a higher priority device is being serviced.) The A routine is completed and a RETI is issued resetting the IEO of A, allowing the B routine to continue. A second RETI is issued on completion of the B routine and the IEO of B is reset (high), allowing lower priority devices interrupt access.

# RETN

**Operation:** Return from non maskable interrupt

**Format:**

**Mnemonic:** RETN      **Operands:**

**Object Code:**

1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	ED
0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	45

**Description:**

Used at the end of a service routine for a non maskable interrupt, this instruction executes an unconditional return which functions identically to the RET instruction. That is, the previously stored contents of the Program Counter (PC) are popped off the top of the external memory stack; the low-order byte of PC is loaded with the contents of the memory location pointed to by the Stack Pointer (SP), SP is incremented, the high-order byte of PC is loaded with the contents of the memory location now pointed to by SP, and SP is incremented again. Control is now returned to the original program flow: on the following machine cycle the CPU will fetch the next opcode from the location in memory now pointed to by the PC. Also the state of IFF2 is copied back into IFF1 to the state it had prior to the acceptance of the NMI.

M cycles: 4      T states: 14(4,4,3,3)      4 MHz E.T.: 3.50

**Condition Bits Affected:** None

**Example:**

If the contents of the Stack Pointer are 1000H and the contents of the Program Counter are 1A45H when a non maskable interrupt (NMI) signal is received, the CPU will ignore the next instruction and will instead restart to memory address 0066H. That is, the current Program Counter contents of 1A45H will be pushed onto the external stack address of 0FFFH and 0FFEh, high order byte first, and

0066H will be loaded onto the Program Counter. That address begins an interrupt service routine which ends with RETN instruction. Upon the execution of RETN, the former Program Counter contents are popped off the external memory stack, low-order first, resulting in a Stack Pointer contents again of 1000H. The program flow continues where it left off with an opcode fetch to address 1A45H.

## RST p

ReStArt

**Operation:**  $(SP - 1) \Leftarrow PC_H, (SP - 2) \Leftarrow PC_L, PC_H \Leftarrow O, PC_L \Leftarrow P$

**Format:**

**Mnemonic:** RST      **Operands:** P

**Object Code:**

1	1	t	t	t	1	1	1
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

**Description:**

The current Program Counter (PC) contents are pushed onto the external memory stack, and the page zero memory location given by operand p is loaded into the PC. Program execution then begins with the opcode in the address now pointed to by PC. The push is performed by first decrementing the contents of the Stack Pointer (SP), loading the high-order byte of PC into the memory address now pointed to by SP, decrementing SP again, and loading the low-order byte of PC into the address now pointed to by SP. The ReStArt instruction allows for a Call to a subroutine at one of eight addresses as shown in the table below. The operand p is assembled into the object code using the t column of the table. **Note:** Since all addresses are in page zero of memory, the high order byte of PC is loaded with 00H. The number selected from the “p” column of the table is loaded into the low-order byte of PC.

At the end of the subroutine a RETurn instruction can be used to return to the original program by popping the top of the stack back into PC.

P	t
00H	000
08H	001
10H	010
18H	011
20H	100
28H	101
30H	110
38H	111

M cycles: 3      T states: 11(5,3,3)      4 MHz E.T.: 2.75

**Example:**

If the contents of the Program Counter are 15B3H, after the execution of RST 18H (Object code 11011111) the PC will contain 0018H, as the address of the next opcode to be fetched, and the top number on the stack will be 15B3H.

# Input and Output Group

IN A,(n)

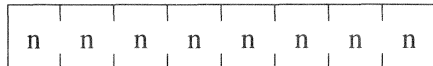
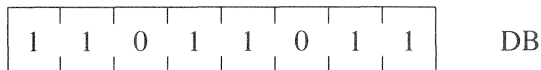
INput

Operation:  $A \leftarrow (n)$

Format:

Mnemonic: IN      Operands: A, (n)

Object Code:



Description:

The number of the input port is n. Data is input to register A. The operand n is placed on the bottom half (A0 through A7) of the address bus to select the I/O device at one of 256 possible ports. The contents of the Accumulator also appear on the top half (A8 through A15) of the address bus at this time. Then one byte from the selected port is placed on the data bus and written into the Accumulator (register A) in the CPU.

M cycles: 3      T states: 11(4,3,4)      4 MHz E.T.: 2.75

Condition Bits Affected: None

Example:

If the contents of the Accumulator are 23H and the byte 7BH is available at the peripheral device mapped to I/O port address 01H, then after the execution of  
 IN A,(01H)  
 the Accumulator will contain 7BH.

## IN r,(C)

INput

Operation:  $r \leftarrow (C)$

Format:

Mnemonic: IN      Operands: r, (C)

Object Code:

1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

ED

0	1	r	r	r	0	0	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Description:

Register C contains the number of the input port. Data is input to register r. The contents of register C are placed on the bottom half (A0 through A7) of the address bus to select the I/O device at one of 256 possible ports. The contents of Register B are placed on the top half (A8 through A15) of the address bus at this time. Then one byte from the selected port is placed on the data bus and written into register r in the CPU. Register r identifies any of the CPU registers shown in the following table, which also shows the corresponding three-bit 'r' field for each. The flags will be affected, checking the input data.

Register	r
B	000
C	001
D	010
E	011
H	100
L	101
A	111

M cycles: 3      T states: 12(4,4,4)      4 MHz E.T.: 3.00

Condition Bits Affected:

S:      Set if input data is negative; reset otherwise  
Z:      Set if input data is zero; reset otherwise  
H:      Reset  
P/V:    Set if parity is even; reset otherwise  
N:      Reset  
C:      Not affected

## Example:

If the contents of register C are 07H, the contents of register B are 10H, and the byte 7BH is available at the peripheral device mapped to I/O port address 07H, then after the execution of

IN D,(C)

register D will contain 7BH

A typical use of the IN r, (C) instruction is for polled I/O. The following program continually polls or inputs data from port FF until a non-zero number appears. The program then reads in data from port FE. In this application, port FF is used as a data ready signal for port FE.

```

LD      C, 0FFH      ; C points at port FF
LOOP    IN      B, (C) ; input port FF to register B
        JR      Z, LOOP ; continue polling until not zero
        IN      A, (0FEH) ; input port FE to register A
    
```

## INI

## INput & Increment

**Operation:** (HL)  $\leftarrow$  (C), B  $\leftarrow$  B - 1, HL  $\leftarrow$  HL + 1

**Format:**

**Mnemonic:** INI      **Operands:**

**Object Code:**

1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

ED

1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

A2

## Description:

Register C contains the number of the input port. Data input is placed in memory at the address pointed at by HL. The contents of register C are placed on the bottom half (A0 through A7) of the address bus to select the I/O device at one of 256 possible ports. Register B may be used as a byte counter, and its contents are placed on the top half (A8 through A15) of the address bus at this time. Then one byte from the selected port is placed on the data bus and written to the CPU. The contents of the HL register pair are then placed on the address bus and the input byte is written into the corresponding location of memory. Finally the byte counter is decremented and register pair HL is incremented.

M cycles: 4      T states: 16(4,5,3,4)      4 MHz E.T.: 4.00



### Condition Bits Affected:

S: Unknown  
Z: Set if  $B - 1 = 0$ ; reset otherwise  
H: Unknown  
P/V: Unknown  
N: Set  
C: Not affected

### Example:

If the contents of register C are 07H, the contents of register B are 10H, the contents of the HL register pair are 1000H, and the byte 7BH is available at the peripheral device mapped to I/O port address 07H, then after the execution of INI

memory location 1000H will contain 7BH, the HL register pair will contain 1001H, and register B will contain 0FH.

The following program will input data from input ports 1 through 80 and place the data into a buffer in memory.

```
LD      B, 80
LD      C, 0
LD      HL, BUFF
LOOP    INC  C
        INI
        JP   NZ, LOOP
```

## INIR

INput Increment & Repeat

**Operation:**  $(HL) \leftarrow (C)$ ,  $B \leftarrow B - 1$ ,  $HL \leftarrow HL + 1$

### Format:

**Mnemonic:** INIR      **Operands:**

### Object Code:

1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

 ED

1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

 B2

### Description:

Register C contains the number of the input port. The data input is placed in memory at the address pointed at by the HL register pair. The contents of register C are placed on the bottom half (A0 through A7) of the address bus to select the I/O device at one of 256 possible ports. Register B is used as a byte counter, and its contents are placed on the top half (A8 through A15) of the address bus at this time. Then one byte from the selected port is placed on the data bus and written to the CPU. The contents of the HL register pair are placed on the address bus and the input byte is written into the corresponding location of memory. Then register pair HL is incremented, the byte counter is decremented. If decrementing causes B to go to zero, the instruction is terminated. If B is not zero, the PC is decremented by two and the instruction repeated. Note that if B is set to zero prior to instruction execution, 256 bytes of data will be input. Also interrupts will be recognized after each data transfer.

If  $B \neq 0$ :

M cycles: 5      T states: 21(4,5,3,4,5)      4 MHz E.T.: 5.25

If  $B = 0$ :

M cycles: 4      T states: 16(4,5,3,4)      4 MHz E.T.: 4.00

### Condition Bits Affected:

S:          Unknown  
Z:          Set  
H:          Unknown  
P/V:       Unknown  
N:          Set  
C:          Not affected

### Example:

If the contents of register C are 07H, the contents of register B are 03H, the contents of the HL register pair are 1000H, and the following sequence of bytes are available at the peripheral device mapped to I/O port of address 07H:

51H

A9H

03H

then after the execution of

INIR

the HL register pair will contain 1003H, register B will contain zero, and memory locations will have contents as follows:

### Location Contents

1000H      51H

1001H      A9H

1002H      03H

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Here is a program to input 80 bytes from I/O port number FF and put them into an 80-byte buffer starting at address BUFF.

```
LD      HL, BUFF      ; HL points at first byte of buffer
LD      B, 80          ; load byte counter
LD      C, OFFH        ; port FF
IN IR                      ; input 80 bytes
```

Note: this assumes that the input port can be synchronized with the input instructions.

## IND

INput & Decrement

Operation: (HL)  $\Leftarrow$  (C), B  $\Leftarrow$  B - 1, HL  $\Leftarrow$  HL - 1

Format:

Mnemonic: IND      Operands:

Object Code:

1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

      ED

1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

      AA

Description:

The contents of register C are placed on the bottom half (A0 through A7) of the address bus to select the I/O device at one of 256 possible ports. Register B may be used as a byte counter, and its contents are placed on the top half (A8 through A15) of the address bus at this time. Then one byte from the selected port is placed on the data bus and written to the CPU. The contents of the HL register pair are placed on the address bus and the input byte is written into the corresponding location of memory. Finally the byte counter and register pair HL are decremented.

M cycles: 4      T states: 16(4,5,3,4)      4 MHz E.T.: 4.00

Condition Bits Affected:

S:          Unknown  
Z:          Set if B - 1 = 0; reset otherwise  
H:          Unknown  
P/V:        Unknown  
N:          Set  
C:          Not affected

## Example:

If the contents of register C are 07H, the contents of register B are 10H, the contents of the HL register pair are 1000H, and the byte 7BH is available at the peripheral device mapped to I/O port address 07H, then after the execution of IND

memory location 1000H will contain 7BH, the HL register pair will contain 0FFFH, and register B will contain 0FH.

## INDR

INput Decrement & Repeat

Operation: (HL)  $\leftrightarrow$  (C), B  $\leftarrow$  B - 1, HL  $\leftarrow$  HL - 1

### Format:

Mnemonic: INDR      Operands:

### Object Code:

1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

ED

1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

BA

### Description:

The contents of register C are placed on the bottom half (A0 through A7) of the address bus to select the I/O device at one of 256 possible ports. Register B is used as a byte counter, and its contents are placed on the top half (A8 through A15) of the address bus at this time. Then one byte from the selected port is placed on the data bus and written to the CPU. The contents of the HL register pair are placed on the address bus and the input byte is written into the corresponding location of memory. Then HL and the byte counter are decremented. If decrementing causes B to go to zero, the instruction is terminated. If B is not zero, the PC is decremented by two and the instruction repeated. Note that if B is set to zero prior to instruction execution, 256 bytes of data will be input. Also interrupts will be recognized after each data transfer.

If B  $\neq$  0:

M cycles: 5      T states: 21(4,5,3,4,5)      4 MHz E.T.: 5.25

If B = 0:

M cycles: 4      T states: 16(4,5,3,4)      4 MHz E.T.: 4.00

### Condition Bits Affected:

S: Unknown  
Z: Set  
H: Unknown  
P/V: Unknown  
N: Set  
C: Not affected

### Example:

If the contents of register C are 07H, the contents of register B are 03H, the contents of the HL register pair are 1000H, and the following sequence of bytes are available at the peripheral device mapped to I/O port address 07H:

51H

A9H

03H

then after the execution of

INDR

the HL register pair will contain 0FFDH, register B will contain zero, and memory locations will have contents as follows:

### Location Contents

0FFEH	03H
0FFFH	A9H
1000H	51H

# OUT (n),A

OUTput

Operation: (n)  $\nabla$  A

Format:

Mnemonic: OUT      Operands: (n), A

Object Code:

1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

 D3

n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

## Description:

The operand n is placed on the bottom half (A0 through A7) of the address bus to select the I/O device at one of 256 possible ports. The contents of the Accumulator (register A) also appear on the top half (A8 through A15) of the address bus at this time. Then the byte contained in the Accumulator is placed on the data bus and written into the selected peripheral device.

M cycles: 3      T states: 11(4,3,4)      4 MHz E.T.: 2.75

**Condition Bits Affected:** None

## Example:

If the contents of the Accumulator are 23H, then after the execution of  
OUT 01H,A

the byte 23H will have been written to the peripheral device mapped to I/O port address 01H.

# OUT (C),r

OUTput

**Operation:** (C)  $\nabla$  r

**Format:**

**Mnemonic:** OUT      **Operands:** (C), r

**Object Code:**

1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

ED

0	1	r	r	r	0	0	1
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

## Description:

The contents of register C are placed on the bottom half (A0 through A7) of the address bus to select the I/O device at one of 256 possible ports. The contents of Register B are placed on the top half (A8 through A15) of the address bus at this time. Then the byte contained in register r is placed on the data bus and written into the selected peripheral device. Register r identifies any of the CPU registers shown in the following table, which also shows the corresponding three-bit “r” field for each which appears in the assembled object code:

Register	r
B	000
C	001
D	010
E	011
H	100
L	101
A	111

M cycles: 3      T states: 12(4,4,4)      4 MHz E.T.: 3.00

**Condition Bits Affected:** None

**Example:**

If the contents of register C are 01H and the contents of register D are 5AH, after the execution of

OUT (C),D

the byte 5AH will have been written to the peripheral device mapped to I/O port address 01H.

## OUTI

OUTput & Increment

**Operation:** (C)  $\nabla$  (HL), B  $\nabla$  B - 1, HL  $\nabla$  HL + 1

**Format:**

**Mnemonic:** OUTI      **Operands:**

**Object Code:**

1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	ED
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----

1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	A3
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----

**Description:**

The contents of the HL register pair are placed on the address bus to select a location in memory. The byte contained in this memory location is temporarily stored in the CPU. Then, after the byte counter (B) is decremented, the contents of register C are placed on the bottom half (A0 through A7) of the address bus to select the I/O device at one of 256 possible ports. Register B may be used as a byte counter, and its decremented value is placed on the top half (A8 through

A15) of the address bus. The byte to be output is placed on the data bus and written into selected peripheral device. Finally the register pair HL is incremented.

M cycles: 4      T states: 16(4,5,3,4)      4 MHz E.T.: 4.00

### Condition Bits Affected:

S:            Unknown  
 Z:            Set if  $B - 1 = 0$ ; reset otherwise  
 H:            Unknown  
 P/V:        Unknown  
 N:            Set  
 C:            Not affected

### Example:

If the contents of register C are 07H, the contents of register B are 10H, the contents of the HL register pair are 1000H, and the contents of memory address 1000H are 59H, then after the execution of

OUTI

register B will contain 0FH, the HL register pair will contain 1001H, and the byte 59H will have been written to the peripheral device mapped to I/O port address 07H.

## OTIR

OuTput Increment & Repeat

**Operation:** (C)  $\leftarrow$  (HL), B  $\leftarrow$  B - 1, HL  $\leftarrow$  HL + 1

**Format:**

**Mnemonic:** OTIR      **Operands:**

**Object Code:**

1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

ED

1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

B3

### Description:

The contents of the HL register pair are placed on the address bus to select a location in memory. The byte contained in this memory location is temporarily stored in the CPU. Then, after the byte counter (B) is decremented, the contents of register C are placed on the bottom half (A0 through A7) of the address bus



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to select the I/O device at one of 256 possible ports. Register B may be used as a byte counter, and its decremented value is placed on the top half (A8 through A15) of the address bus at this time. Next the byte to be output is placed on the data bus and written into the selected peripheral device. Then register pair HL is incremented. If the decremented B register is not zero, the Program Counter (PC) is decremented by two and the instruction is repeated. If B has gone to zero, the instruction is terminated. Note that if B is set to zero prior to instruction execution, the instruction will output 256 bytes of data. Also, interrupts will be recognized after each data transfer.

If  $B \neq 0$ :

M cycles: 5      T states: 21(4,5,3,4,5)      4 MHz E.T.: 5.25

If  $B = 0$ :

M cycles: 4      T states: 16(4,5,3,4)      4 MHz E.T.: 4.00

### Condition Bits Affected:

S:      Unknown  
Z:      Set  
H:      Unknown  
P/V:    Unknown  
N:      Set  
C:      Not affected

### Example:

If the contents of register C are 07H, the contents of register B are 03H, the contents of the HL register pair are 1000H, and memory locations have the following contents:

#### Location    Contents

1000H	51H
1001H	A9H
1002H	03H

then after the execution of

OTIR

the HL register pair will contain 1003H, register B will contain zero, and a group of bytes will have been written to the peripheral device mapped to I/O port address 07H in the following sequence:

51H  
A9H  
03H

## OUTD

OUTput & Decrement

**Operation:** (C)  $\nabla$  (HL), B  $\nabla$  B - 1, HL  $\nabla$  HL - 1

**Format:**

**Mnemonic:** OUTD      **Operands:**

**Object Code:**

1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

ED

1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

AB

### Description:

The contents of the HL register pair are placed on the address bus to select a location in memory. The byte contained in this memory location is temporarily stored in the CPU. Then, after the byte counter (B) is decremented, the contents of register C are placed on the bottom half (A0 through A7) of the address bus to select the I/O device at one of 256 possible ports. Register B may be used as a byte counter, and its decremented value is placed on the top half (A8 through A15) of the address bus at this time. Next the byte to be output is placed on the data bus and written into the selected peripheral device. Finally the register pair HL is incremented.

M cycles: 4      T states: 16(4,5,3,4)      4 MHz E.T.: 4.00

### Condition Bits Affected:

S:            Unknown  
 Z:            Set if B - 1 = 0; reset otherwise  
 H:            Unknown  
 P/V:        Unknown  
 N:            Set  
 C:            Not affected

### Example:

If the contents of register C are 07H, the contents of register B are 10H, the contents of the HL register pair are 1000H, and the contents of memory location 1000H are 59H, after the execution of

OUTD

register B will contain 0FH, the HL register pair will contain 0FFFH, and the byte 59H will have been written to the peripheral device mapped to I/O port address 07H.

## OTDR

OUTput Decrement &amp; Repeat

**Operation:** (C)  $\nabla$  (HL), B  $\nabla$  B - 1, HL  $\nabla$  HL - 1**Format:****Mnemonic:** OTDR      **Operands:****Object Code:**

1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

      ED

1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

      BB**Description:**

The contents of the HL register pair are placed on the address bus to select a location in memory. The byte contained in this memory location is temporarily stored in the CPU. Then, after the byte counter (B) is decremented, the contents of register C are placed on the bottom half (A0 through A7) of the address bus to select the I/O device at one of 256 possible ports. Register B may be used as a byte counter, and its decremented value is placed on the top half (A8 through A15) of the address bus at this time. Next the byte to be output is placed on the data bus and written into the selected peripheral device. Then register pair HL is decremented and if the decremented B register is not zero, the Program Counter (PC) is decremented by 2 and the instruction is repeated. If B has gone to zero, the instruction is terminated. Note that if B is set to zero prior to instruction execution, the instruction will output 256 byte of data. Also, interrupts will be recognized after each data transfer.

If B  $\neq$  0:

M cycles: 5      T states: 21(4,5,3,4,5)      4 MHz E.T.: 5.25

If B = 0:

M cycles: 4      T states: 16(4,5,3,4)      4 MHz E.T.: 4.00

**Condition Bits Affected:**

S:      Unknown  
Z:      Set  
H:      Unknown  
P/V:    Unknown  
N:      Set  
C:      Not affected

**Example:**

If the contents of register C are 07H, the contents of register B are 03H, the contents of the HL register pair are 1000H, and memory locations have the following contents:

Location	Contents
0FFEH	51H
0FFFH	A9H
1000H	03H

then after the execution of

OTDR

the HL register pair will contain 0FFDH, register B will contain zero, and a group of bytes will have been written to the peripheral device mapped to I/O port address 07H in the following sequence:

03H  
A9H  
51H



## Appendix A/Using the TPSRC Utility (Disk Systems Only)

This utility allows disk systems to:

- A. Read the source tapes created by the tape version of the Editor/Assembler, and copy these to disk.
- B. Copy a disk object file (machine-language program) onto tape in the "SYSTEM" format.

Under TRSDOS READY, type TPSRC **(ENTER)**. The program will start and ask you to select either (1) source tape input or (2) object tape output.

### Source Tape Input

If you type 1 **(ENTER)**, the program will tell you to get the recorder ready. Get your recorder ready to play the source tape (created by the w command of the Tape Editor/Assembler). Then press **(ENTER)**.

TPSRC will read the tape and create a disk file with the same name as the tape and with the extension /SRC. The resultant file may be loaded by the Disk Editor/Assembler (L command).

### Object Tape Output

If you type 2 **(ENTER)**, the program will ask you for the name of the disk file. (The file must be in the correct program format, as created by the Disk Editor/Assembler A command.) Type in the file name and press **(ENTER)**.

Next, TPSRC will prompt you to get the recorder ready. Using a blank tape, prepare the recorder to record. Then press **(ENTER)**. TPSRC will then write out the object tape. The object tape will be given the name of the disk object file.

The resultant tape is in the SYSTEM format, and may be loaded according to the instructions in Section 5.

### Appendix B / Model I Subroutines

These are subroutines which are in the Read Only Memory (ROM) of your Model I Level I or Level II BASIC Computer. You can call them using an assembly language program.

The left-hand column lists the subroutines. The next columns demonstrate example assembly language programs which call these subroutines.

If you have a Model I disk system, you can also call subroutines which are a part of your TRS-80 Disk Operating System (TRSDOS). These are listed in your Model I "TRSDOS Disk BASIC Reference Manual."

The Model III BASIC subroutines are listed in the "TRS-80 Model III Operation and BASIC Language Reference Manual." (See the Appendix of the Operation Section.) The Model III TRSDOS subroutines are in the "Technical Information" of the "Model III Disk System's Owners Manual."

#### Level I BASIC Subroutines

KEYBOARD SCAN A-register contains input byte; input byte is displayed at current cursor.	WAIT	CALL JR	0B40H Z, WAIT	;SCAN ;Z= 1 IF KB CLEAR
DISPLAY BYTE AT CURSOR		PUSH PUSH LD RST POP POP	DE IY A, 20H 10H IY DE	;MUST SAVE ; DE & IY ;BYTE TO DISPLAY ;DISPLAY BYTE ;RESTORE ; DE & IY
TURN ON CASSETTE On board cassette is turned on via remote plug		CALL	0FE9H	;TURN ON CASSETTE
SAVE MEMORY TO CASSETTE Cassette is turned off		CALL LD LD CALL	0FE9H HL, 700H DE, 7100H 0F4BH	;TURN ON CASSETTE ;START ADDRESS ;LAST+1 ADDRESS ;SAVE IT

## LOAD MEMORY FROM CASSETTE

On return  
HL = last + 1 address  
Z = 0 if  
checksum error  
Z = 1 if  
checksum OK  
Cassette is  
turned off

CALL 0EF4H ;TURN ON & READ

## RETURN TO LEVEL I BASIC

Press Reset  
JP 0 ;POWER UP  
JP 01C9H ;RE-ENTRY WITH READY

## Level II BASIC Subroutines

### TURN ON CURSOR CHARACTER

PUSH DE ;MUST SAVE  
PUSH IY ; DE & IY  
LD A,0EH ;0EH IS CURSOR BYTE  
CALL 33H ;DISPLAY ROUTINE  
POP IY ;RESTORE  
POP DE ; DE & IY

### KEYBOARD SCAN

A-register contains byte when  
loop falls through. AGN  
Byte is not displayed on  
Screen!

PUSH DE ;MUST SAVE  
PUSH IY ; DE & IY  
CALL 2BH ;SCAN ROUTINE  
OR A ;A=0 IF KB CLEAR  
JR Z,AGN ;BRANCH IF NO BYTE  
POP IY ;RESTORE  
POP DE ; DE & IY

### DISPLAY BYTE AT CURSOR

PUSH DE ;MUST SAVE  
PUSH IY ; DE & IY  
LD A,20H ;BYTE TO DISPLAY  
CALL 33H ;DISPLAY  
POP IY ;RESTORE  
POP DE ; DE & IY

;A-REGISTER SPECIFIES CASSETTE (0 OR 1)

### DEFINE DRIVE

LD A,0 ;ON BOARD CASSETTE  
CALL 0212H ;DEFINE DRIVE

### WRITE LEADER AND SYNC BYTE

CALL 0287H

### TURN OFF CASSETTE

CALL 01F8H



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### SAVE MEMORY TO CASSETTE

User must CALL 264H often enough to keep up with 500 baud. Timing is automatic.

```
LD      A,0      ;ON BOARD CASSETTE
CALL    0212H    ;DEFINE DRIVE
CALL    0287H    ;WRITE LEADER
LD      A,20H    ;BYTE TO RECORD
CALL    0264H    ;OUTPUT BYTE
CALL    01F8H    ;CASSETTE OFF
CALL    0296H
```

### LOOK FOR LEADER AND SYNC BYTE

### LOAD MEMORY FROM CASSETTE

Your program must CALL 0235H often enough to keep up with 500 baud, and must do its own checksum if desired. A-register contains byte read. The user must turn off the cassette (CALL 01F8H) when all bytes have been read.

```
LD      A,0      ;DEFINE DRIVE
CALL    0212H    ;FIND SYNC BYTE
CALL    0296H    ;READ ONE BYTE
CALL    0235H
```

### RETURN TO LEVEL II BASIC

```
Press RESET
JP      0        ;LIKE POWER UP
JP      1A19H    ;RE-ENTRY
```

### OUTPUT TO LINE PRINTER (LEVEL II ONLY)

```
                ;PUT ASCII BYTE IN
                ;A-REGISTER AND CALL
                ;PRTOUT
                ;BUSY CONDITION TEST
                ;FOR
PRTOUT          EXX
                LD      HL,37E8H    ;SAVE REGS.
                ;LOAD LP POINTER
                ;IN HL
PRTL8           LD      D,(HL)     ;LOAD LP STATUS BYTE
                BIT     7,D        ;IS THE PRINTER
                JP      NZ,PRTL8   BUSY?
                LD      (HL),A
                EXX
                RET               ;OUTPUT BYTE TO
                                ;PRINTER
```

## Appendix C/Z-80 Status Indicators (Flags)

The flag register (F and F') supplies information to the user regarding the status of the Z-80 at any given time. The bit positions for each flag are shown below:

7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
S	Z	X	H	X	P/V	N	C

WHERE:

C = CARRY FLAG  
 N = ADD/SUBTRACT FLAG  
 P/V = PARITY/OVERFLOW FLAG  
 H = HALF-CARRY FLAG  
 Z = ZERO FLAG  
 S = SIGN FLAG  
 X = NOT USED

Each of the two Z-80 Flag Registers contains 6 bits of status information which are set or reset by CPU operations. (Bits 3 and 5 are not used.) Four of these bits are testable (C,P/V,Z and S) for use with conditional jump, call or return instructions. Two flags are not testable (H,N) and are used for BCD arithmetic.

### Carry Flag (C)

The carry bit is set or reset depending on the operation being performed. For 'ADD' instructions that generate a carry and 'SUBTRACT' instructions that generate no borrow, the Carry Flag will be set. The Carry Flag is reset by an ADD that does not generate a carry and a 'SUBTRACT' that generates a borrow. This saved carry facilitates software routines for extended precision arithmetic. Also, the 'DAA' instruction will set the Carry Flag if the conditions for making the decimal adjustment are met.

For instructions RLA, RRA, RLS and RRS, the carry bit is used as a link between the LSB and MSB for any register or memory location. During instructions RLCA, RLC's and SLA's, the carry contains the last value shifted out of bit 7 of any register or memory location. During instructions RRCA, RRC's, SRA's and SRL's the carry contains the last value shifted out of bit 0 of any register or memory location.

For the logical instructions AND's, OR's and XOR's, the carry will be reset.

The Carry Flag can also be set (SCF) and complemented (CCF).

### Add/Subtract Flag (N)

This flag is used by the decimal adjust accumulator instruction (DAA) to distinguish between 'ADD' and 'SUBTRACT' instructions. For all 'ADD' instructions, N will be set to a '0.' For all 'SUBTRACT' instructions, N will be set to a '1.'

### Parity/Overflow Flag (P/V)

This flag is set to a particular state depending on the operation being performed.

For arithmetic operations, this flag indicates an overflow condition when the result in the Accumulator is greater than the maximum possible number (+ 127) or is less than the minimum possible number (− 128). This overflow condition can be determined by examining the sign bits of the operands.

For addition, operands with different signs will never cause overflow. When adding operands with like signs and the result has a different sign, the overflow flag is set. For example:

+ 120 = 0111 1000	ADDEND
+ 105 = 0110 1001	AUGEND
<hr/>	
+ 225    1110 0001	(− 95) SUM

The two numbers added together has resulted in a number that exceeds + 127 and the two positive operands has resulted in a negative number (− 95) which is incorrect. The overflow flag is therefore set.

For subtraction, overflow can occur for operands of unlike signs. Operands of like sign will never cause overflow. For example:

+ 127 0111 1111	MINUEND
(−) − 64 1100 0000	SUBTRAHEND
<hr/>	
+ 191 1011 1111	DIFFERENCE

The minuend sign has changed from a positive to a negative, giving an incorrect difference. Overflow is therefore set.

Another method for predicting an overflow is to observe the carry into and out of the sign bit. If there is a carry in and no carry out, or if there is no carry in and a carry out, then overflow has occurred.

This flag is also used with logical operations and rotate instructions to indicate the parity of the result. The number of '1' bits in a byte are counted. If the total is odd, 'ODD' parity (P = 0) is flagged. If the total is even, 'EVEN' parity is flagged (P = 1).

During search instructions (CPI,CPIR,CPD,CPDR) and block transfer instructions (LDI,LDIR,LDD,LDDR) the P/V flag monitors the state of the byte count register (BC). When decrementing, the byte counter results in a zero value, the flag is reset to 0, otherwise the flag is a Logic 1.

During LD A,I and LD A,R instructions, the P/V flag will be set with the contents of the interrupt enable flip-flop (IFF2) for storage or testing.

When inputting a byte from an I/O device, IN r,(C), the flag will be adjusted to indicate the parity of the data.

### The Half Carry Flag (H)

The Half Carry Flag (H) will be set or reset depending on the carry and borrow status between bits 3 and 4 of an 8-bit arithmetic operation. This flag is used by

the decimal adjust accumulator instruction (DAA) to correct the result of a packed BCD add or subtract operation. The H flag will be set (1) or reset (0) according to the following table:

H	ADD	SUBTRACT
1	There is a carry from Bit 3 to Bit 4	There is no borrow from Bit 4
0	There is no carry from Bit 3 to Bit 4	There is a borrow from Bit 4

### The Zero Flag (Z)

The Zero Flag (Z) is set or reset if the result generated by the execution of certain instructions is a zero.

For 8-bit arithmetic and logical operations, the Z flag will be set to a '1' if the resulting byte in the Accumulator is zero. If the byte is not zero, the Z flag is reset to '0'.

For compare (search) instructions, the Z flag will be set to a '1' if a comparison is found between the value in the Accumulator and the memory location pointed to by the contents of the register pair HL.

When testing a bit in a register or memory location, the Z flag will contain the complemented state of the indicated bit (see Bit b,s).

When inputting or outputting a byte between a memory location and an I/O device (INI;IND;OUTI and OUTD), if the result of B-1 is zero, the Z flag is set, otherwise it is reset. Also for byte inputs from I/O devices using IN r,(C), the Z Flag is set to indicate a zero byte input.

### The Sign Flag (S)

The Sign Flag (s) stores the state of the most significant bit of the Accumulator (Bit 7). When the Z80 performs arithmetic operations on signed numbers, binary two's complement notation is used to represent and process numeric information. A positive number is identified by a '0' in bit 7. A negative number is identified by a '1'. The binary equivalent of the magnitude of a positive number is stored in bits 0 to 6 for a total range of from 0 to 127. A negative number is represented by the two's complement of the equivalent positive number. The total range for negative numbers is from -1 to -128.

When inputting a byte from a I/O device to a register, IN r,(C) the S flag will indicate either positive (S=0) or negative (S=1) data.

## Appendix D Numeric List of Instruction Set

Following is a listing of object codes in numerical order in column two followed by the mnemonic or source statement in column four.

LOC	OBJ CODE	STMT	SOURCE STATEMENT	LOC	OBJ CODE	STMT	SOURCE STATEMENT
0000	00	1	NOP	004E	35	54	DEC (HL)
0001	018405	2	LD BC,NN	004F	3620	55	LD (HL),N
0004	02	3	LD (BC),A	0051	37	56	SCF
0005	03	4	INC BC	0052	382E	57	JR C,DIS
0006	04	5	INC B	0054	39	58	ADD HL,SP
0007	05	6	DEC B	0055	3A8405	59	LD A,(NN)
0008	0620	7	LD B,N	0058	3B	60	DEC SP
000A	07	8	RLCA	0059	3C	61	INC A
000B	08	9	EX AF,AF'	005A	3D	62	DEC A
000C	09	10	ADD HL,BC	005B	3E20	63	LD A,N
000D	0A	11	LD A,(BC)	005D	3F	64	CCF
000E	0B	12	DEC BC	005E	40	65	LD B,B
000F	0C	13	INC C	005F	41	66	LD B,C
0010	0D	14	DEC C	0060	42	67	LD B,D
0011	0E20	15	LD C,N	0061	43	68	LD B,E
0013	0F	16	RRCA	0062	44	69	LD B,H(NN)
0014	102E	17	DJNZ DIS	0063	45	70	LD B,L
0016	118405	18	LD DE,NN	0064	46	71	LD B,(HL)
0019	12	19	LD (DE),A	0065	47	72	LD B,A
001A	13	20	INC DE	0066	48	73	LD C,B
001B	14	21	INC D	0067	49	74	LD C,C
001C	15	22	DEC D	0068	4A	75	LD C,D
001D	1620	23	LD D,N	0069	4B	76	LD C,E
001F	17	24	RLA	006A	4C	77	LD C,H
0020	182E	25	JR DIS	006B	4D	78	LD C,L
0022	19	26	ADD HL,DE	006C	4E	79	LD C,(HL)
0023	1A	27	LD A,(DE)	006D	4F	80	LD C,A
0024	1B	28	DEC DE	006E	50	81	LD D,B
0025	1C	29	INC E	006F	51	82	LD D,C
0026	1D	30	DEC E	0070	52	83	LD D,D
0027	1E20	31	LD E,N	0071	53	84	LD D,E
0029	1F	32	RRA	0072	54	85	LD D,H
002A	202E	33	JR NZ,DIS	0073	55	86	LD D,L
002C	218405	34	LD HL,NN	0074	56	87	LD D,(HL)
002F	228405	35	LD (NN),HL	0075	57	88	LD D,A
0032	23	36	INC HL	0076	58	89	LD E,B
0033	24	37	INC H	0077	59	90	LD E,C
0034	25	38	DEC H	0078	5A	91	LD E,D
0035	2620	39	LD H,N	0079	5B	92	LD E,E
0037	27	40	DAA	007A	5C	93	LD E,H
0038	282E	41	JR Z,DIS	007B	5D	94	LD E,L
003A	29	42	ADD HL,HL	007C	5E	95	LD E,(HL)
003B	2A8405	43	LD HL,(NN)	007D	5F	96	LD E,A
003E	2B	44	DEC HL	007E	60	97	LD H,B
003F	2C	45	INC L	007F	61	98	LD H,C
0040	2D	46	DEC L	0080	62	99	LD H,D
0041	2E20	47	LD L,N	0081	63	100	LD H,E
0043	2F	48	CPL	0082	64	101	LD H,H
0044	302E	49	JR NC,DIS	0083	65	102	LD H,L
0046	318405	50	LD SP,NN	0084	66	103	LD H,(HL)
0049	328405	51	LD (NN),A	0085	67	104	LD H,A
004C	33	52	INC SP	0086	68	105	LD L,B
004D	34	53	INC (HL)	0087	69	106	LD L,C

LOC	OBJ CODE	STMT	SOURCE STATEMENT	LOC	OBJ CODE	STMT	SOURCE STATEMENT
0088	6A	107	LD L,D	00C5	A7	168	AND A
0089	6B	108	LD L,E	00C6	A8	169	XOR B
008A	6C	109	LD L,H	00C7	A9	170	XOR C
008B	6D	110	LD L,L	00C8	AA	171	XOR D
008C	6E	111	LD L,(HL)	00C9	AB	172	XOR E
008D	6F	112	LD L,A	00CA	AC	173	XOR H
008E	70	113	LD (HL),B	00CB	AD	174	XOR L
008F	71	114	LD (HL),C	00CC	AE	175	XOR (HL)
0090	72	115	LD (HL),D	00CD	AF	176	XOR A
0091	73	116	LD (HL),E	00CE	B0	177	OR B
0092	74	117	LD (HL),H	00CF	B1	178	OR C
0093	75	118	LD (HL),L	00D0	B2	179	OR D
0094	76	119	HALT	00D1	B3	180	OR E
0095	77	120	LD (HL),A	00D2	B4	181	OR H
0096	78	121	LD A,B	00D3	B5	182	OR L
0097	79	122	LD A,C	00D4	B6	183	OR (HL)
0098	7A	123	LD A,D	00D5	B7	184	OR A
0099	7B	124	LD A,E	00D6	B8	185	CP B
009A	7C	125	LD A,H	00D7	B9	186	CP C
009B	7D	126	LD A,L	00D8	BA	187	CP D
009C	7E	127	LD A,(HL)	00D9	BB	188	CP E
009D	7F	128	LD A,A	00DA	BC	189	CP H
009E	80	129	ADD A,B	00DB	BD	190	CP L
009F	81	130	ADD A,C	00DC	BE	191	CP (HL)
00A0	82	131	ADD A,D	00DD	BF	192	CP A
00A1	83	132	ADD A,E	00DE	C0	193	RET NZ
00A2	84	133	ADD A,H	00DF	C1	194	POP BC
00A3	85	134	ADD A,L	00E0	C28405	195	JP NZ, NN
00A4	86	135	ADD A,(HL)	00E3	C38405	196	JP NN
00A5	87	136	ADD A,A	00E6	C48405	197	CALL NZ,NN
00A6	88	137	ADC A,B	00E9	C5	198	PUSH BC
00A7	89	138	ADC A,C	00EA	C620	199	ADD A,N
00A8	8A	139	ADC A,D	00EC	C7	200	RST 0
00A9	8B	140	ADC A,E	00ED	C8	201	RET Z
00AA	8C	141	ADC A,H	00EE	C9	202	RET
00AB	8D	142	ADC A,L	00EF	CA8405	203	JP Z,NN
00AC	8E	143	ADC A,(HL)	00F2	CC8405	204	CALL Z,NN
00AD	8F	144	ADC A,A	00F5	CD8405	205	CALL NN
00AE	90	145	SUB B	00F8	CE20	206	ADC A,N
00AF	91	146	SUB C	00FA	CF	207	RST 8
00B0	92	147	SUB D	00FB	D0	208	RET NC
00B1	93	148	SUB E	00FC	D1	209	POP DE
00B2	94	149	SUB H	00FD	D28405	210	JP NC,NN
00B3	95	150	SUB L	0100	D320	211	OUT ,NA
00B4	96	151	SUB (HL)	0102	D48405	212	CALL NC,NN
00B5	97	152	SUB A	0105	D5	213	PUSH DE
00B6	98	153	SBC A,B	0106	D620	214	SUB N
00B7	99	154	SBC A,C	0108	D7	215	RST 10H
00B8	9A	155	SBC A,D	0109	D8	216	RET C
00B9	9B	156	SBC A,E	010A	D9	217	EXX
00BA	9C	157	SBC A,H	010B	DA8405	218	JP C,NN
00BB	9D	158	SBC A,L	010E	DB20	219	IN A,N
00BC	9E	159	SBC A,(HL)	0110	DC8405	220	CALL C,NN
00BD	9F	160	SBC A,A	0113	DE20	221	SBC A,N
00BE	A0	161	AND B	0115	DF	222	RST 18H
00BF	A1	162	AND C	0116	E0	223	RET PO
00C0	A2	163	AND D	0117	E1	224	POP HL
00C1	A3	164	AND E	0118	E28405	225	JP PO,NN
00C2	A4	165	AND H	011B	E3	226	EX (SP),HL
00C3	A5	166	AND L	011C	E48405	227	CALL PO,NN
00C4	A6	167	AND (HL)	011F	E5	228	PUSH HL

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LOC	OBJ CODE	STMT	SOURCE STATEMENT	LOC	OBJ CODE	STMT	SOURCE STATEMENT
0120	E620	229	AND N	0192	CB25	290	SLA L
0122	E7	230	RST 20H	0194	CB26	291	SLA (HL)
0123	E8	231	RET PE	0196	CB27	292	SLA A
0124	E9	232	JP (HL)	0198	CB28	293	SRA B
0125	EA8405	233	JP PE,NN	019A	CB29	294	SRA C
0128	EB	234	EX DE,HL	019C	CB2A	295	SRA D
0129	EC8405	235	CALL PE,NN	019E	CB2B	296	SRA E
012C	EE20	236	XOR N	01A0	CB2C	297	SRA H
012E	EF	237	RST 28H	01A2	CB2D	298	SRA L
012F	F0	238	RET P	01A4	CB2E	299	SRA (HL)
0130	F1	239	POP AF	01A6	CB2F	300	SRA A
0131	F28405	240	JP P,NN	01A8	CB38	301	SRL B
0134	F3	241	DI	01AA	CB39	302	SRL C
0135	F48405	242	CALL P,NN	01AC	CB3A	303	SRL D
0138	F5	243	PUSH AF	01AE	CB3B	304	SRL E
0139	F620	244	OR N	01B0	CB3C	305	SRL H
013B	F7	245	RST 30H	01B2	CB3D	306	SRL L
013C	F8	246	RET M	01B4	CB3E	307	SRL (HL)
013D	F9	247	LD SP,HL	01B6	CB3F	308	SRL A
013E	FA8405	248	JP M,NN	01B8	CB40	309	BIT 0,B
0141	FB	249	EI	01BA	CB41	310	BIT 0,C
0142	FC8405	250	CALL M,NN	01BC	CB42	311	BIT 0,D
0145	FE20	251	CP N	01BE	CB43	312	BIT 0,E
0147	FF	252	RST 38H	01C0	CB44	313	BIT 0,H
0148	CB00	253	RLC B	01C2	CB45	314	BIT 0,L
014A	CB01	254	RLC C	01C4	CB46	315	BIT 0,(HL)
014C	CB02	255	RLC D	01C6	CB47	316	BIT 0,A
014E	CB03	256	RLC E	01C8	CB48	317	BIT 1,B
0150	CB04	257	RLC H	01CA	CB49	318	BIT 1,C
0152	CB05	258	RLC L	01CC	CB4A	319	BIT 1,D
0154	CB06	259	RLC (HL)	01CE	CB4B	320	BIT 1,E
0156	CB07	260	RLC A	01D0	CB4C	321	BIT 1,H
0158	CB08	261	RRC B	01D2	CB4D	322	BIT 1,L
015A	CB09	262	RRC C	01D4	CB4E	323	BIT 1,(HL)
015C	CB0A	263	RRC D	01D6	CB4F	324	BIT 1,A
015E	CB0B	264	RRC E	01D8	CB50	325	BIT 2,B
0160	CB0C	265	RRC H	01DA	CB51	326	BIT 2,C
0162	CB0D	266	RRC L	01DC	CB52	327	BIT 2,D
0164	CB0E	267	RRC (HL)	01DE	CB53	328	BIT 2,E
0166	CB0F	268	RRC A	01E0	CB54	329	BIT 2,H
0168	CB10	269	RL B	01E2	CB55	330	BIT 2,L
016A	CB11	270	RL C	01E4	CB56	331	BIT 2,(HL)
016C	CB12	271	RL D	01E6	CB57	332	BIT 2,A
016E	CB13	272	RL E	01E8	CB58	333	BIT 3,B
0170	CB14	273	RL H	01EA	CB59	334	BIT 3,C
0172	CB15	274	RL L	01EC	CB5A	335	BIT 3,D
0174	CB16	275	RL (HL)	01EE	CB5B	336	BIT 3,E
0176	CB17	276	RL A	01F0	CB5C	337	BIT 3,H
0178	CB18	277	RR B	01F2	CB5D	338	BIT 3,L
017A	CB19	278	RR C	01F4	CB5E	339	BIT 3,(HL)
017C	CB1A	279	RR D	01F6	CB5F	340	BIT 3,A
017E	CB1B	280	RR E	01F8	CB60	341	BIT 4,B
0180	CB1C	281	RR H	01FA	CB61	342	BIT 4,C
0182	CB1D	282	RR L	01FC	CB62	343	BIT 4,D
0184	CB1E	283	RR (HL)	01FE	CB63	344	BIT 4,E
0186	CB1F	284	RR A	0200	CB64	345	BIT 4,H
0188	CB20	285	SLA B	0202	CB65	346	BIT 4,L
018A	CB21	286	SLA C	0204	CB66	347	BIT 4,(HL)
018C	CB22	287	SLA D	0206	CB67	348	BIT 4,A
018E	CB23	288	SLA E	0208	CB68	349	BIT 5,B
0190	CB24	289	SLA H	020A	CB69	350	BIT 5,C

LOC	OBJ CODE	STMT	SOURCE STATEMENT	LOC	OBJ CODE	STMT	SOURCE STATEMENT
020C	CB6A	351	BIT 5,D	0286	CBA7	412	RES 4,A
020E	CB6B	352	BIT 5,E	0288	CBA8	413	RES 5,B
0210	CB6C	353	BIT 5,H	028A	CBA9	414	RES 5,C
0212	CB6D	354	BIT 5,L	028C	CBAA	415	RES 5,D
0214	CB6E	355	BIT 5,(HL)	028E	CBAB	416	RES 5,E
0216	CB6F	356	BIT 5,A	0290	CBAC	417	RES 5,H
0218	CB70	357	BIT 6,B	0292	CBAD	418	RES 5,L
021A	CB71	358	BIT 6,C	0294	CBAE	419	RES 5,(HL)
021C	CB72	359	BIT 6,D	0296	CBAF	420	RES 5,A
021E	CB73	360	BIT 6,E	0298	CBB0	421	RES 6,B
0220	CB74	361	BIT 6,H	029A	CBB1	422	RES 6,C
0222	CB75	362	BIT 6,L	029C	CBB2	423	RES 6,D
0224	CB76	363	BIT 6,(HL)	029E	CBB3	424	RES 6,E
0226	CB77	364	BIT 6,A	02A0	CBB4	425	RES 6,H
0228	CB78	365	BIT 7,B	02A2	CBB5	426	RES 6,L
022A	CB79	366	BIT 7,C	02A4	CBB6	427	RES 6,(HL)
022C	CB7A	367	BIT 7,D	02A6	CBB7	428	RES 6,A
022E	CB7B	368	BIT 7,E	02A8	CBB8	429	RES 7,B
0230	CB7C	369	BIT 7,H	02AA	CBB9	430	RES 7,C
0232	CB7D	370	BIT 7,L	02AC	CBBA	431	RES 7,D
0234	CB7E	371	BIT 7,(HL)	02AE	CBBB	432	RES 7,E
0236	CB7F	372	BIT 7,A	0280	CBBC	433	RES 7,H
0238	CB80	373	RES 0,B	0282	CBBD	434	RES 7,L
023A	CB81	374	RES 0,C	0284	CBBE	435	RES 7,(HL)
023C	CB82	375	RES 0,D	0286	CBBF	436	RES 7,A
023E	CB83	376	RES 0,E	0288	CBC0	437	SET 0,B
0240	CB84	377	RES 0,H	02BA	CBC1	438	SET 0,C
0242	CB85	378	RES 0,L	02BC	CBC2	439	SET 0,D
0244	CB86	379	RES 0,(HL)	02BE	CBC3	440	SET 0,E
0246	CB87	380	RES 0,A	02C0	CBC4	441	SET 0,H
0248	CB88	381	RES 1,B	02C2	CBC5	442	SET 0,L
024A	CB89	382	RES 1,C	02C4	CBC6	443	SET 0,(HL)
024C	CB8A	383	RES 1,D	02C6	CBC7	444	SET 0,A
024E	CB8B	384	RES 1,E	02C8	CBC8	445	SET 1,B
0250	CB8C	385	RES 1,H	02CA	CBC9	446	SET 1,C
0252	CB8D	386	RES 1,L	02CC	CBCA	447	SET 1,D
0254	CB8E	387	RES 1,(HL)	02CE	CBCB	448	SET 1,E
0256	CB8F	388	RES 1,A	02D0	CBCC	449	SET 1,H
0258	CB90	389	RES 2,B	02D2	CBCD	450	SET 1,L
025A	CB91	390	RES 2,C	02D4	CBCE	451	SET 1,(HL)
025C	CB92	391	RES 2,D	02D6	CBCF	452	SET 1,A
025E	CB93	392	RES 2,E	02D8	CBD0	453	SET 2,B
0260	CB94	393	RES 2,H	02DA	CBD1	454	SET 2,C
0262	CB95	394	RES 2,L	02DC	CBD2	455	SET 2,D
0264	CB96	395	RES 2,(HL)	02DE	CBD3	456	SET 2,E
0266	CB97	396	RES 2,A	02E0	CBD4	457	SET 2,H
0268	CB98	397	RES 3,B	02E2	CBD5	458	SET 2,L
026A	CB99	398	RES 3,C	02E4	CBD6	459	SET 2,(HL)
026C	CB9A	399	RES 3,D	02E6	CBD7	460	SET 2,A
026E	CB9B	400	RES 3,E	02E8	CBD8	461	SET 3,B
0270	CB9C	401	RES 3,H	02EA	CBD9	462	SET 3,C
0272	CB9D	402	RES 3,L	02EC	CBDA	463	SET 3,D
0274	CB9E	403	RES 3,(HL)	02EE	CBDB	464	SET 3,E
0276	CB9F	404	RES 3,A	02F0	CBDC	465	SET 3,H
0278	CBA0	405	RES 4,B	02F2	CBDD	466	SET 3,L
027A	CBA1	406	RES 4,C	02F4	CBDE	467	SET 3,(HL)
027C	CBA2	407	RES 4,D	02F6	CBDF	468	SET 3,A
027E	CBA3	408	RES 4,E	02F8	CBE0	469	SET 4,B
0280	CBA4	409	RES 4,H	02FA	CBE1	470	SET 4,C
0282	CBA5	410	RES 4,L	02FC	CBE2	471	SET 4,D
0284	CBA6	411	RES 4,(HL)	02FE	CBE3	472	SET 4,E



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LOC	OBJ CODE	STMT	SOURCE STATEMENT	LOC	OBJ CODE	STMT	SOURCE STATEMENT
0300	CBE4	473	SET 4,H	0399	DDBE05	534	CP (IX + IND)
0302	CBE5	474	SET 4,L	039C	DDE1	535	POP IX
0304	CBE6	475	SET 4,(HL)	039E	DDE3	536	EX (SP),IX
0306	CBE7	476	SET 4,A	03A0	DDE5	537	PUSH IX
0308	CBE8	477	SET 5,B	03A2	DDE9	538	JP (IX)
030A	CBE9	478	SET 5,C	03A4	DDF9	539	LD SP,IX
030C	CBEA	479	SET 5,D	03A6	DDCB0506	540	RLC (IX + IND)
030E	CBEB	480	SET 5,E	03AA	DDCB050E	541	RRC (IX + IND)
0310	CBEC	481	SET 5,H	03AE	DDCB0516	542	RL (IX + IND)
0312	CBED	482	SET 5,L	03B2	DDCB051E	543	RR (IX + IND)
0314	CBEE	483	SET 5,(HL)	03B6	DDCB0526	544	SLA (IX + IND)
0316	CBEF	484	SET 5,A	03BA	DDCB052E	545	SRA (IX + IND)
0318	CBF0	485	SET 6,B	03BE	DDCB053E	546	SRL (IX + IND)
031A	CBF1	486	SET 6,C	03C2	DDCB0546	547	BIT 0,(IX + IND)
031C	CBF2	487	SET 6,D	03C6	DDCB054E	548	BIT 1,(IX + IND)
031E	CBF3	488	SET 6,E	03CA	DDCB0556	549	BIT 2,(IX + IND)
0320	CBF4	489	SET 6,H	03CE	DDCB055E	550	BIT 3,(IX + IND)
0322	CBF5	490	SET 6,L	03D2	DDCB0566	551	BIT 4,(IX + IND)
0324	CBF6	491	SET 6,(HL)	03D6	DDCB056E	552	BIT 5,(IX + IND)
0326	CBF7	492	SET 6,A	03DA	DDCB0576	553	BIT 6,(IX + IND)
0328	CBF8	493	SET 7,B	03DE	DDCB057E	554	BIT 7,(IX + IND)
032A	CBF9	494	SET 7,C	03E2	DDCB0586	555	RES 0,(IX + IND)
032C	CBFA	495	SET 7,D	03E6	DDCB058E	556	RES 1,(IX + IND)
032E	CBFB	496	SET 7,E	03EA	DDCB0596	557	RES 2,(IX + IND)
0330	CBFC	497	SET 7,H	03EE	DDCB059E	558	RES 3,(IX + IND)
0332	CBFD	498	SET 7,L	03F2	DDCB05A6	559	RES 4,(IX + IND)
0334	CBFE	499	SET 7,(HL)	03F6	DDCB05AE	560	RES 5,(IX + IND)
0336	CBFF	500	SET 7,A	03FA	DDCB05B6	561	RES 6,(IX + IND)
0338	DD09	501	ADD IX,BC	03FE	DDCB05BE	562	RES 7,(IX + IND)
033A	DD19	502	ADD IX,DE	0402	DDCB05C6	563	SET 0,(IX + IND)
033C	DD218405	503	LD IX,NN	0406	DDCB05CE	564	SET 1,(IX + IND)
0340	DD228405	504	LD (NN),IX	040A	DDCB05D6	565	SET 2,(IX + IND)
0344	DD23	505	INC IX	040E	DDCB05DE	566	SET 3,(IX + IND)
0346	DD29	506	ADD IX,IX	0412	DDCB05E6	567	SET 4,(IX + IND)
0348	DD2A8405	507	LD IX,(NN)	0416	DDCB05EE	568	SET 5,(IX + IND)
034C	DD2B	508	DEC IX	041A	DDCB05F6	569	SET 6,(IX + IND)
034E	DD3405	509	INC (IX + IND)	041E	DDCB05FE	570	SET 7,(IX + IND)
0351	DD3505	510	DEC (IX + IND)	0422	ED40	571	IN B,(C)
0354	DD360520	511	LD (IX + IND),N	0424	ED41	572	OUT (C),B
0358	DD39	512	ADD IX,SP	0426	ED42	573	SBC HL,BC
035A	DD4605	513	LD B,(IX + IND)	0428	ED438405	574	LD (NN),BC
035D	DD4E05	514	LD C,(IX + IND)	042C	ED44	575	NEG
0360	DD5605	515	LD D,(IX + IND)	042E	ED45	576	RETN
0363	DD5E05	516	LD E,(IX + IND)	0430	ED46	577	IM 0
0366	DD6605	517	LD H,(IX + IND)	0432	ED47	578	LD I,A
0369	DD6E05	518	LD L,(IX + IND)	0434	ED48	579	IN C,(C)
036C	DD7005	519	LD (IX + IND),B	0436	ED49	580	OUT (C),C
036F	DD7105	520	LD (IX + IND),C	0438	ED4A	581	ADC HL,BC
0372	DD7205	521	LD (IX + IND),D	043A	ED4B8405	582	LD BC,(NN)
0375	DD7305	522	LD (IX + IND),E	043E	ED4D	583	RETI
0378	DD7405	523	LD (IX + IND),H		ED4F		LD R,A
037B	DD7505	524	LD (IX + IND),L		ED5F		LD A,R
037E	DD7705	525	LD (IX + IND),A	0440	ED50	584	IN D,(C)
0381	DD7E05	526	LD A,(IX + IND)	0442	ED51	585	OUT (C),D
0384	DD8605	527	ADD A,(IX + IND)	0444	ED52	586	SBC HL,DE
0387	DD8E05	528	ADC A,(IX + IND)	0446	ED538405	587	LD (NN),DE
038A	DD9605	529	SUB (IX + IND)	044A	ED56	588	IM 1
038D	DD9E05	530	SBC A,(IX + IND)	044C	ED57	589	LD A,I
0390	DDA605	531	AND (IX + IND)	044E	ED58	590	IN E,(C)
0393	DDAE05	532	XOR (IX + IND)	0450	ED59	591	OUT (C),E
0396	DDB605	533	OR (IX + IND)	0452	ED5A	592	ADC HL,DE
				0454	ED5B8405	593	LD DE,(NN)

LOC	OBJ CODE	STMT	SOURCE STATEMENT	LOC	OBJ CODE	STMT	SOURCE STATEMENT
045A	ED60	595	IN H,(C)	04DD	FD7505	648	LD (IY + IND),L
045C	ED61	596	OUT (C),H	04E0	FD7705	649	LD (IY + IND),A
045E	ED62	597	SBC HL,HL	04E3	FD7E05	650	LD A,(IY + IND)
0460	ED67	598	RRD	04E6	FD8605	651	ADD A,(IY + IND)
0462	ED68	599	IN L,(C)	04E9	FD8E05	652	ADC A,(IY + IND)
0464	ED69	600	OUT (C),L	04EC	FD9605	653	SUB-(IY + IND)
0466	ED6A	601	ADC HL,HL	04EF	FD9E05	654	SBC A,(IY + IND)
0468	ED6F	602	RLD	04F2	FDA605	655	AND (IY + IND)
046A	ED72	603	SBC HL,SP	04F5	FDAE05	656	XOR (IY + IND)
046C	ED738405	604	LD (NN),SP	04F8	FDB605	657	OR (IY + IND)
0470	ED78	605	IN A,(C)	04FB	FDBE05	658	CP (IY + IND)
0472	ED79	606	OUT (C),A	04FE	FDE1	659	POP IY
0474	ED7A	607	ADC HL,SP	0500	FDE3	660	EX (SP),IY
0476	ED7B8405	608	LD SP,(NN)	0502	FDE5	661	PUSH IY
047A	EDA0	609	LDI	0504	FDE9	662	JP (IY)
047C	EDA1	610	CPI	0506	FDF9	663	LD SP,IY
047E	EDA2	611	INI	0508	FDCB0506	664	RLC (IY + IND)
0480	EDA3	612	OUTI	050C	FDCB050E	665	RRC (IY + IND)
0482	EDA8	613	LDD	0510	FDCB0516	666	RL (IY + IND)
0484	EDA9	614	CPD	0514	FDCB051E	667	RR (IY + IND)
0486	EDAA	615	IND	0518	FDCB0526	668	SLA (IY + IND)
0488	EDAB	616	OUTD	051C	FDCB052E	669	SRA (IY + IND)
048A	EDB0	617	LDIR	0520	FDCB053E	670	SRL (IY + IND)
048C	EDB1	618	CPIR	0524	FDCB0546	671	BIT 0,(IY + IND)
048E	EDB2	619	INIR	0528	FDCB054E	672	BIT 1,(IY + IND)
0490	EDB3	620	OTIR	052C	FDCB0556	673	BIT 2,(IY + IND)
0492	EDB8	621	LDDR	0530	FDCB055E	674	BIT 3,(IY + IND)
0494	EDB9	622	CPDR	0534	FDCB0566	675	BIT 4,(IY + IND)
0496	EDBA	623	INDR	0538	FDCB056E	676	BIT 5,(IY + IND)
0498	EDBB	624	OTDR	053C	FDCB0576	677	BIT 6,(IY + IND)
049A	FD09	625	ADD IY,BC	0540	FDCB057E	678	BIT 7,(IY + IND)
049C	FD19	626	ADD IY,DE	0544	FDCB0586	679	RES 0,(IY + IND)
049E	FD218405	627	LD IY,NN	0548	FDCB058E	680	RES 1,(IY + IND)
04A2	FD228405	628	LD (NN),IY	054C	FDCB0596	681	RES 2,(IY + IND)
04A6	FD23	629	INC IY	0550	FDCB059E	682	RES 3,(IY + IND)
04A8	FD29	630	ADD IY,IY	0554	FDCB05A6	683	RES 4,(IY + IND)
04AA	FD2A8405	631	LD IY,(NN)	0558	FDCB05AE	684	RES 5,(IY + IND)
04AE	FD2B	632	DEC IY	055C	FDCB05B6	685	RES 6,(IY + IND)
04B0	FD3405	633	INC (IY + IND)	0560	FDCB05BE	686	RES 7,(IY + IND)
04B3	FD3505	634	DEC (IY + IND)	0564	FDCB05C6	687	SET 0,(IY + IND)
04B6	FD360520	635	LD (IY + IND),N	0568	FDCB05CE	688	SET 1,(IY + IND)
04BA	FD39	636	ADD IY,SP	056C	FDCB05D6	689	SET 2,(IY + IND)
04BC	FD4605	637	LD B,(IY + IND)	0570	FDCB05DE	690	SET 3,(IY + IND)
04BF	FD3E05	638	LD C,(IY + IND)	0574	FDCB05E6	691	SET 4,(IY + IND)
04C2	FD5605	639	LD D,(IY + IND)	0578	FDCB05EE	692	SET 5,(IY + IND)
04C5	FD5E05	640	LD E,(IY + IND)	057C	FDCB05F6	693	SET 6,(IY + IND)
04C8	FD6605	641	LD H,(IY + IND)	0580	FDCB05FE	694	SET 7,(IY + IND)
04CB	FD6E05	642	LD L,(IY + IND)	0584		695 NN	DEFS 2
04CE	FD7005	643	LD (IY + IND),B			696 IND	EQU 5
04D1	FD7105	644	LD (IY + IND),C			697 M	EQU 10H
04D4	FD7205	645	LD(IY + IND),D			698 N	EQU 20H
04D7	FD7305	646	LD (IY + IND),E			699 DIS	EQU 30H
04DA	FD7405	647	LD (IY + IND),H			700	END

## Appendix E/Alphabetic List of Instruction Set

Following is an alphabetical listing of the mnemonic or source statement in column four. The object code is shown in column two.

LOC	OBJ CODE	STMT	SOURCE STATEMENT	LOC	OBJ CODE	STMT	SOURCE STATEMENT
0000	8E	1	ADC A,(HL)	005C	CB42	56	BIT 0,D
0001	DD8E05	2	ADC A,(IX + IND)	005E	CB43	57	BIT 0,E
0004	FD8E05	3	ADC A,(IY + IND)	0060	CB44	58	BIT 0,H
0007	8F	4	ADC A,A	0062	CB45	59	BIT 0,L
0008	88	5	ADC A,B	0064	CB4E	60	BIT 1,(HL)
0009	89	6	ADC A,C	0066	DDCB054E	61	BIT 1,(IX + IND)
000A	8A	7	ADC A,D	006A	FDCB054E	62	BIT 1,(IY + IND)
000B	8B	8	ADC A,E	006E	CB4F	63	BIT 1,A
000C	8C	9	ADC A,H	0070	CB48	64	BIT 1,B
000D	8D	10	ADC A,L	0072	CB49	65	BIT 1,C
000E	CE20	11	ADC A,N	0074	CB4A	66	BIT 1,D
0010	ED4A	12	ADC HL,BC	0076	CB4B	67	BIT 1,E
0012	ED5A	13	ADC HL,DE	0078	CB4C	68	BIT 1,H
0014	ED6A	14	ADC HL,HL	007A	CB4D	69	BIT 1,L
0016	ED7A	15	ADC HL,SP	007C	CB56	70	BIT 2,(HL)
0018	86	16	ADD A,(HL)	007E	DDCB0556	71	BIT 2,(IX + IND)
0019	DD8605	17	ADD A,(IX + IND)	0082	FDCB0556	72	BIT 2,(IY + IND)
001C	FD8605	18	ADD A,(IY + IND)	0086	CB57	73	BIT 2,A
001F	87	19	ADD A,A	0088	CB50	74	BIT 2,B
0020	80	20	ADD A,B	008A	CB51	75	BIT 2,C
0021	81	21	ADD A,C	008C	CB52	76	BIT 2,D
0022	82	22	ADD A,D	008E	CB53	77	BIT 2,E
0023	83	23	ADD A,E	0090	CB54	78	BIT 2,H
0024	84	24	ADD A,H	0092	CB55	79	BIT 2,L
0025	85	25	ADD A,L	0094	CB5E	80	BIT 3,(HL)
0026	C620	26	ADD A,N	0096	DDCB055E	81	BIT 3,(IX + IND)
0028	09	27	ADD HL,BC	009A	FDCB055E	82	BIT 3,(IY + IND)
0029	19	28	ADD HL,DE	009E	CB5F	83	BIT 3,A
002A	29	29	ADD HL,HL	00A0	CB58	84	BIT 3,B
002B	39	30	ADD HL,SP	00A2	CB59	85	BIT 3,C
002C	DD09	31	ADD IX,BC	00A4	CB5A	86	BIT 3,D
002E	DD19	32	ADD IX,DE	00A6	CB5B	87	BIT 3,E
0030	DD29	33	ADD IX,IX	00A8	CB5C	88	BIT 3,H
0032	DD39	34	ADD IX,SP	00AA	CB5D	89	BIT 3,L
0034	FD09	35	ADD IY,BC	00AC	CB66	90	BIT 4,(HL)
0036	FD19	36	ADD IY,DE	00AE	DDCB0566	91	BIT 4,(IX + IND)
0038	FD29	37	ADD IY,IY	00B2	FDCB0566	92	BIT 4,(IY + IND)
003A	FD39	38	ADD IY,SP	00B6	CB67	93	BIT 4,A
003C	A6	39	AND (HL)	00B8	CB60	94	BIT 4,B
003D	DDA605	40	AND (IX + IND)	00BA	CB61	95	BIT 4,C
0040	FDA605	41	AND (IY + IND)	00BC	CB62	96	BIT 4,D
0043	A7	42	AND A	00BE	CB63	97	BIT 4,E
0044	A0	43	AND B	00C0	CB64	98	BIT 4,H
0045	A1	44	AND C	00C2	CB65	99	BIT 4,L
0046	A2	45	AND D	00C4	CB6E	100	BIT 5,(HL)
0047	A3	46	AND E	00C6	DDCB056E	101	BIT 5,(IX + IND)
0048	A4	47	AND H	00CA	FDCB056E	102	BIT 5,(IY + IND)
0049	A5	48	AND L	00CE	CB6F	103	BIT 5,A
004A	E620	49	AND N	00D0	CB68	104	BIT 5,B
004C	CB46	50	BIT 0,(HL)	00D2	CB69	105	BIT 5,C
004E	DDCB0546	51	BIT 0,(IX + IND)	00D4	CB6A	106	BIT 5,D
0052	FDCB0546	52	BIT 0,(IY + IND)	00D6	CB6B	107	BIT 5,E
0056	CB47	53	BIT 0,A	00D8	CB6C	108	BIT 5,H
0058	CB40	54	BIT 0,B	00DA	CB6D	109	BIT 5,L
005A	CB41	55	BIT 0,C	00DC	CB76	110	BIT 6,(HL)

LOC	OBJ CODE	STMT	SOURCE STATEMENT	LOC	OBJ CODE	STMT	SOURCE STATEMENT
00DE	DDCB0576	111	BIT 6,(IX + IND)	0157	3B	172	DEC SP
00E2	FDCB0576	112	BIT 6,(IY + IND)	0158	F3	173	DI
00E6	CB77	113	BIT 6,A	0159	102E	174	DJNZ DIS
00E8	CB70	114	BIT 6,B	015B	FB	175	EI
00EA	CB71	115	BIT 6,C	015C	E3	176	EX (SP),HL
00EC	CB72	116	BIT 6,D	015D	DDE3	177	EX (SP),IX
00EE	CB73	117	BIT 6,E	015F	FDE3	178	EX (SP),IY
00F0	CB74	118	BIT 6,H	0161	08	179	EX AF,AF'
00F2	CB75	119	BIT 6,L	0162	EB	180	EX DE,HL
00F4	CB7E	120	BIT 7,(HL)	0163	D9	181	EXX
00F6	DDCB057E	121	BIT 7,(IX + IND)	0164	76	182	HALT
00FA	FDCB057E	122	BIT 7,(IY + IND)	0165	ED46	183	IM 0
00FE	CB7F	123	BIT 7,A	0167	ED56	184	IM 1
0100	CB78	124	BIT 7,B	0169	ED5E	185	IM 2
0102	CB79	125	BIT 7,C	016B	ED78	186	IN A,(C)
0104	CB7A	126	BIT 7,D	016D	DB20	187	IN A,N
0106	CB7B	127	BIT 7,E	016F	ED40	188	IN B,(C)
0108	CB7C	128	BIT 7,H	0171	ED48	189	IN C,(C)
010A	CB7D	129	BIT 7,L	0173	ED50	190	IN D,(C)
010C	DC8405	130	CALL C,NN	0175	ED58	191	IN E,(C)
010F	FC8405	131	CALL M,NN	0177	ED60	192	IN H,(C)
0112	D48405	132	CALL NC,NN	0179	ED68	193	IN L,(C)
0115	CD8405	133	CALL NN	017B	34	194	INC (HL)
0118	C48405	134	CALL NZ,NN	017C	DD3405	195	INC (IX + IND)
011B	F48405	135	CALL P,NN	017F	FD3405	196	INC (IY + IND)
011E	EC8405	136	CALL PE,NN	0182	3C	197	INC A
0121	E48405	137	CALL PO,NN	0183	04	198	INC B
0124	CC8405	138	CALL Z,NN	0184	03	199	INC BC
0127	3F	139	CCF	0185	0C	200	INC C
0128	BE	140	CP (HL)	0186	14	201	INC D
0129	DDBE05	141	CP (IX + IND)	0187	13	202	INC DE
012C	FDBE05	142	CP (IY + IND)	0188	1C	203	INC E
012F	BF	143	CP A	0189	24	204	INC H
0130	B8	144	CP B	018A	23	205	INC HL
0131	B9	145	CP C	018B	DD23	206	INC IX
0132	BA	146	CP D	018D	FD23	207	INC IY
0133	BB	147	CP E	018F	2C	208	INC L
0134	BC	148	CP H	0190	33	209	INC SP
0135	BD	149	CP L	0191	EDAA	210	IND
0136	FE20	150	CP N	0193	EDBA	211	INDR
0138	EDA9	151	CPD	0195	EDA2	212	INI
013A	EDB9	152	CPDR	0197	EDB2	213	INIR
013C	EDA1	153	CPI	0199	E9	214	JP (HL)
013E	EDB1	154	CPIR	019A	DDE9	215	JP (IX)
0140	2F	155	CPL	019C	FDE9	216	JP (IY)
0141	27	156	DAA	019E	DA8405	217	JP C,NN
0142	35	157	DEC (HL)	01A1	FA8405	218	JP M,NN
0143	DD3505	158	DEC (IX + IND)	01A4	D28405	219	JP NC,NN
0146	FD3505	159	DEC (IY + IND)	01A7	C38405	220	JP NN
0149	3D	160	DEC A	01AA	C28405	221	JP NZ,NN
014A	05	161	DEC B	01AD	F28405	222	JP P,NN
014B	0B	162	DEC BC	01B0	EA8405	223	JP PE,NN
014C	0D	163	DEC C	01B3	E28405	224	JP PO,NN
014D	15	164	DEC D	01B6	CA8405	225	JP Z,NN
014E	1B	165	DEC DE	01B9	382E	226	JR C,DIS
014F	1D	166	DEC E	01BB	182E	227	JR DIS
0150	25	167	DEC H	01BD	302E	228	JR NC,DIS
0151	2B	168	DEC HL	01BF	202E	229	JR NZ,DIS
0152	DD2B	169	DEC IX	01C1	282E	230	JR Z,DIS
0154	FD2B	170	DEC IY	01C3	02	231	LD (BC),A
0156	2D	171	DEC L	01C4	12	232	LD (DE),A

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LOC	OBJ CODE	STMT	SOURCE STATEMENT	LOC	OBJ CODE	STMT	SOURCE STATEMENT
01C5	77	233	LD (HL),A	024C	FD4E05	294	LD C,(IY + IND)
01C6	70	234	LD (HL),B	024F	4F	295	LD C,A
01C7	71	235	LD (HL),C	0250	48	296	LD C,B
01C8	72	236	LD (HL),D	0251	49	297	LD C,C
01C9	73	237	LD (HL),E	0252	4A	298	LD C,D
01CA	74	238	LD (HL),H	0253	4B	299	LD C,E
01CB	75	239	LD (HL),L	0254	4C	300	LD C,H
01CC	3620	240	LD (HL),N	0255	4D	301	LD C,L
01CE	DD7705	241	LD (IX + IND),A	0256	0E20	302	LD C,N
01D1	DD7005	242	LD (IX + IND),B	0258	56	303	LD D,(HL)
01D4	DD7105	243	LD (IX + IND),C	0259	DD5605	304	LD D,(IX + IND)
01D7	DD7205	244	LD (IX + IND),,D	025C	FD5605	305	LD D,(IY + IND)
01DA	DD7305	245	LD (IX + IND),E	025F	57	306	LD D,A
01DD	DD7405	246	LD (IX + IND),H	0260	50	307	LD D,B
01E0	DD7505	247	LD (IX + IND),L	0261	51	308	LD D,C
01E3	DD360520	248	LD (IX + IND),N	0262	52	309	LD D,D
01E7	FD7705	249	LD (IY + IND),A	0263	53	310	LD D,E
01EA	FD7005	250	LD (IY + IND),B	0264	54	311	LD D,H
01ED	FD7105	251	LD (IY + IND),C	0265	55	312	LD D,L
01F0	FD7205	252	LD (IY + IND),D	0266	1620	313	LD D,N
01F3	FD7305	253	LD (IY + IND),E	0268	ED5B8405	314	LD DE,(NN)
01F6	FD7405	254	LD (IY + IND),H	026C	118405	315	LD DE,NN
01F9	FD7505	255	LD (IY + IND),L	026F	5E	316	LD E,(HL)
01FC	FD360520	256	LD (IY + IND),N	0270	DD5E05	317	LD E,(IX + IND)
0200	328405	257	LD (NN),A	0273	FD5E05	318	LD E,(IY + IND)
0203	ED438405	258	LD (NN),BC	0276	5F	319	LD E,A
0207	ED538405	259	LD (NN),DE	0277	58	320	LD E,B
020B	228405	260	LD (NN),HL	0278	59	321	LD E,C
020E	DD228405	261	LD (NN),IX	0279	5A	322	LD E,D
0202	FD228405	262	LD (NN),IY	027A	5B	323	LD E,E
0216	ED738405	263	LD (NN),SP	027B	5C	324	LD E,H
021A	0A	264	LD A,(BC)	027C	5D	325	LD E,L
021B	1A	265	LD A,(DE)	027D	1E20	326	LD E,N
021C	7E	266	LD A,(HL)	027F	66	327	LD H,(HL)
021D	DD7E05	267	LD A,(IX + IND)	0280	DD6605	328	LD H,(IX + IND)
0220	FD7E05	268	LD A,(IY + IND)	0283	FD6605	329	LD H,(IY + IND)
0223	3A8405	269	LD A,(NN)	0286	67	330	LD H,A
0226	7F	270	LD A,A	0287	60	331	LD H,B
0227	78	271	LD A,B	0288	61	332	LD H,C
0228	79	272	LD A,C	0289	62	333	LD H,D
0229	7A	273	LD A,D	028A	63	334	LD H,E
022A	7B	274	LD A,E	028B	64	335	LD H,H
022B	7C	275	LD A,H	028C	65	336	LD H,L
022C	ED57	276	LD A,I	028D	2620	337	LD H,N
022E	7D	277	LD A,L	028F	2A8405	338	LD HL,(NN)
022F	3E20	278	LD A,N	0292	218405	339	LD HL,NN
0231	46	279	LD B,(HL)	0295	ED47	340	LD I,A
0232	DD4605	280	LD B,(IX + IND)	0297	DD2A8405	341	LD IX,(NN)
0235	FD4605	281	LD B,(IY + IND)	029B	DD218405	342	LD IX,NN
0238	47	282	LD B,A	029F	FD2A8405	343	LD IY,(NN)
0239	40	283	LD B,B	02A3	FD218405	344	LD IY,NN
023A	41	284	LD B,C	02A7	6E	345	LD L,(HL)
023B	42	285	LD B,D	02A8	DD6E05	346	LD L,(IX + IND)
023C	43	286	LD B,E	02AB	FD6E05	347	LD L,(IY + IND)
023D	44	287	LD B,H	02AE	6F	348	LD L,A
023E	45	288	LD B,L	02AF	68	349	LD L,B
023F	0620	289	LD B,N	02B0	69	350	LD L,C
0241	ED4B8405	290	LD BC,(NN)	02B1	6A	351	LD L,D
0245	018405	291	LD BC,NN	02B2	6B	352	LD L,E
0248	4E	292	LD C,(HL)	02B3	6C	353	LD L,H
0249	DD4E05	293	LD C,(IX + IND)	02B4	6D	354	LD L,L

LOC	OBJ CODE	STMT	SOURCE STATEMENT		LOC	OBJ CODE	STMT	SOURCE STATEMENT	
02B4	6D	354	LD	L,L	0324	FDCB058E	414	RES	1,(IY + IND)
02B5	2E20	355	LD	L,N	0328	CB8F	415	RES	1,A
	ED4F		LD	R,A	032A	CB88	416	RES	1,B
02B7	ED7B8405	356	LD	SP,(NN)	032C	CB89	417	RES	1,C
02BB	F9	357	LD	SP,HL	032E	CB8A	418	RES	1,D
02BC	DDF9	358	LD	SP,IX	0330	CB8B	419	RES	1,E
02BE	FDF9	359	LD	SP,IY	0332	CB8C	420	RES	1,H
02C0	318405	360	LD	SP,NN	0334	CB8D	421	RES	1,L
02C3	EDA8	361	LDD		0336	CB96	422	RES	2,(HL)
02C5	EDB8	362	LDDR		0338	DDCB0596	423	RES	2,(IX + IND)
02C7	EDA0	363	LDI		033C	FDCB0596	424	RES	2,(IY + IND)
02C9	EDB0	364	LDIR		0340	CB97	425	RES	2,A
02CB	ED44	365	NEG		0342	CB90	426	RES	2,B
02CD	00	366	NOP		0344	CB91	427	RES	2,C
02CE	B6	367	OR	(HL)	0346	CB92	428	RES	2,D
02CF	DDB605	368	OR	(IX + IND)	0348	CB93	429	RES	2,E
02D2	FDB605	369	OR	(IY + IND)	034A	CB94	430	RES	2,H
02D5	B7	370	OR	A	034C	CB95	431	RES	2,L
02D6	B0	371	OR	B	034E	CB9E	432	RES	3,(HL)
02D7	B1	372	OR	C	0350	DDCB059E	433	RES	3,(IX + IND)
02D8	B2	373	OR	D	0354	FDCB059E	434	RES	3,(IY + IND)
02D9	B3	374	OR	E	0358	CB9F	435	RES	3,A
02DA	B4	375	OR	H	035A	CB98	436	RES	3,B
02DB	B5	376	OR	L	035C	CB99	437	RES	3,C
02DC	F620	377	OR	N	035E	CB9A	438	RES	3,D
02DE	ED8B	378	OTDR		0360	CB9B	439	RES	3,E
02E0	EDB3	379	OTIR		0362	CB9C	440	RES	3,H
02E2	ED79	380	OUT	(C),A	0364	CB9D	441	RES	3,L
02E4	ED41	381	OUT	(C),B	0366	CBA6	442	RES	4,(HL)
02E6	ED49	382	OUT	(C),C	0368	DDCB05A6	443	RES	4,(IX + IND)
02E8	ED51	383	OUT	(C),D	036C	FDCB05A6	444	RES	4,(IY + IND)
02EA	ED59	384	OUT	(C),E	0370	CBA7	445	RES	4,A
02EC	ED61	385	OUT	(C),H	0372	CBA0	446	RES	4,B
02EE	ED69	386	OUT	(C),L	0374	CBA1	447	RES	4,C
02F0	D320	387	OUT	N,A	0376	CBA2	448	RES	4,D
02F2	EDAB	388	OUTD		0378	CBA3	449	RES	4,E
02F4	EDA3	389	OUTI		037A	CBA4	450	RES	4,H
02F6	F1	390	POP	AF	037C	CBA5	451	RES	4,L
02F7	C1	391	POP	BC	037E	CBAE	452	RES	5,(HL)
02F8	D1	392	POP	DE	0380	DDCB05AE	453	RES	5,(IX + IND)
02F9	E1	393	POP	HL	0384	FDCB05AE	454	RES	5,(IY + IND)
02FA	DDE1	394	POP	IX	0388	CBAF	455	RES	5,A
02FC	FDE1	395	POP	IY	038A	CBA8	456	RES	5,B
02FE	F5	396	PUSH	AF	038C	CBA9	457	RES	5,C
02FF	C5	397	PUSH	BC	038E	CBAA	458	RES	5,D
0300	D5	398	PUSH	DE	0390	CBAB	459	RES	5,E
0301	E5	399	PUSH	HL	0392	CBAC	460	RES	5,H
0302	DDE5	400	PUSH	IX	0394	CBAD	461	RES	5,L
0304	FDE5	401	PUSH	IY	0396	CBB6	462	RES	6,(HL)
0306	CB86	402	RES	0,(HL)	0398	DDCB05B6	463	RES	6,(IX + IND)
0308	DDCB0586	403	RES	0,(IX + IND)	039C	FDCB05B6	464	RES	6,(IY + IND)
030C	FDCB0586	404	RES	0,(IY + IND)	03A0	CBB7	465	RES	6,A
0310	CB87	405	RES	0,A	03A2	CBB0	466	RES	6,B
0312	CB80	406	RES	0,B	03A4	CBB1	467	RES	6,C
0314	CB81	407	RES	0,C	03A6	CBB2	468	RES	6,D
0316	CB82	408	RES	0,D	03A8	CBB3	469	RES	6,E
0318	CB83	409	RES	0,E	03AA	CBB4	470	RES	6,H
031A	CB84	410	RES	0,H	03AC	CBB5	471	RES	6,L
031C	CB85	411	RES	0,L	03AE	CBBE	472	RES	7,(HL)
031E	CB8E	412	RES	1,(HL)	03B0	DDCB05BE	473	RES	7,(IX + IND)
0320	DDCB058E	413	RES	1,(IX + IND)	03B4	FDCB05BE	474	RES	7,(IY + IND)

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LOC	OBJ CODE	STMT	SOURCE STATEMENT		LOC	OBJ CODE	STMT	SOURCE STATEMENT	
03B8	CBBF	475	RES	7,A	0436	CB0D	536	RRC	L
03BA	CBB8	476	RES	7,B	0438	0F	537	RRCA	
03BC	CBB9	477	RES	7,C	0439	ED67	538	RRD	
03BE	CBBA	478	RES	7,D	043B	C7	539	RST	0
03C0	CBBB	479	RES	7,E	043C	D7	540	RST	10H
03C2	CBBC	480	RES	7,H	043D	DF	541	RST	18H
03C4	CBBD	481	RES	7,L	043E	E7	542	RST	20H
03C6	C9	482	RET		043F	EF	543	RST	28H
03C7	D8	483	RET	C	0440	F7	544	RST	30H
03C8	F8	484	RET	M	0441	FF	545	RST	38H
03C9	D0	485	RET	NC	0442	CF	546	RST	08H
03CA	C0	486	RET	NZ	0443	9E	547	SBC	A,(HL)
03CB	F0	487	RET	P	0444	DD9E05	548	SBC	A,(IX + IND)
03CC	E8	488	RET	PE	0447	FD9E05	549	SBC	A,(IY + IND)
03CD	E0	489	RET	PO	044A	9F	550	SBC	A,A
03CE	C8	490	RET	Z	044B	98	551	SBC	A,B
03CF	ED4D	491	RETI		044C	99	552	SBC	A,C
03D1	ED45	492	RETN		044D	9A	553	SBC	A,D
03D3	CB16	493	RL	(HL)	044E	9B	554	SBC	A,E
03D5	DDCB0516	494	RL	(IX + IND)	044F	9C	555	SBC	A,H
03D9	FDCB0516	495	RL	(IY + IND)	0450	9D	556	SBC	A,L
03DD	CB17	496	RL	A	0451	DE20	557	SBC	A,N
03DF	CB10	497	RL	B	0453	ED42	558	SBC	HL,BC
03E1	CB11	498	RL	C	0455	ED52	559	SBC	HL,DE
03E3	CB12	499	RL	D	0457	ED62	560	SBC	HL,HL
03E5	C813	500	RL	E	0459	ED72	561	SBC	HL,SP
03E7	CB14	501	RL	H	045B	37	562	SCF	
03E9	CB15	502	RL	L	045C	CBC6	563	SET	0,(HL)
03EB	17	503	RLA		045E	DDCB05C6	564	SET	0,(IX + IND)
03EC	CB06	504	RLC	(HL)	0462	FDCB05C6	565	SET	0,(IY + IND)
03EE	DDCB0506	505	RLC	(IX + IND)	0466	CBC7	566	SET	0,A
03F2	FDCB0506	506	RLC	(IY + IND)	0468	CBC0	567	SET	0,B
03F6	CB07	507	RLC	A	046A	CBC1	568	SET	0,C
03F8	CB00	508	RLC	B	046C	CBC2	569	SET	0,D
03FA	CB01	509	RLC	C	046E	CBC3	570	SET	0,E
03FC	CB02	510	RLC	D	0470	CBC4	571	SET	0,H
03FE	CB03	511	RLC	E	0472	CBC5	572	SET	0,L
0400	CB04	512	RLC	H	0474	CBCE	573	SET	1,(HL)
0402	CB05	513	RLC	L	0476	DDCB05CE	574	SET	1,(IX + IND)
0404	07	514	RLCA		047A	FDCB05CE	575	SET	1,(IY + IND)
0405	ED6F	515	RLD		047E	CBCF	576	SET	1,A
0407	CB1E	516	RR	(HL)	0480	CBC8	577	SET	1,B
0409	DDCB051E	517	RR	(IY + IND)	0482	CBC9	578	SET	1,C
040D	FDCB051E	518	RR	(IY + IND)	0484	CBCA	579	SET	1,D
0411	CB1F	519	RR	A	0486	CBCB	580	SET	1,E
0413	CB18	520	RR	B	0488	CBCC	581	SET	1,H
0415	CB19	521	RR	C	048A	CBCE	582	SET	1,L
0417	CB1A	522	RR	D	048C	CBD6	583	SET	2,(HL)
0419	CB1B	523	RR	E	048E	DDCB05D6	584	SET	2,(IX + IND)
041B	CB1C	524	RR	H	0492	FDCB05D6	585	SET	2,(IY + IND)
041D	CB1D	525	RR	L	0496	CBD7	586	SET	2,A
041F	1F	526	RRA		0498	CBD0	587	SET	2,B
0420	CB0E	527	RRC	(HL)	049A	CBD1	588	SET	2,C
0422	DDCB050E	528	RRC	(IX + IND)	049C	CBD2	589	SET	2,D
0426	FDCB050E	529	RRC	(IY + IND)	049E	CBD3	590	SET	2,E
042A	CB0F	530	RRC	A	04A0	CBD4	591	SET	2,H
042C	CB08	531	RRC	B	04A2	CBD5	592	SET	2,L
042E	CB09	532	RRC	C	04A4	CBD8	593	SET	3,B
0430	CB0A	533	RRC	D	04A6	CBDE	594	SET	3,(HL)
0432	CB0B	534	RRC	E	04A8	DDCB05DE	595	SET	3,(IX + IND)
0434	CB0C	535	RRC	H	04AC	FDCB05DE	596	SET	3,(IY + IND)

LOC	OBJ CODE	STMT	SOURCE STATEMENT		LOC	OBJ CODE	STMT	SOURCE STATEMENT	
04B4	CBDA	599	SET	3,D	052E	CB23	650	SLA	E
04B6	CBDB	600	SET	3,E	0530	CB24	651	SLA	H
04B8	CBDC	601	SET	3,H	0532	CB25	652	SLA	L
04BA	CBDD	602	SET	3,L	0534	CB2E	653	SRA	(HL)
04BC	CBE6	603	SET	4,(HL)	0536	DDCB052E	654	SRA	(IX + IND)
04BE	DDCB05E6	604	SET	4,(IX + IND)	053A	FDCB052E	655	SRA	(IY + IND)
04C2	FDCB05E6	605	SET	4,(IY + IND)	053E	CB2F	656	SRA	A
04C6	CBE7	606	SET	4,A	0540	CB28	657	SRA	B
04C8	CBE0	607	SET	4,B	0542	CB29	658	SRA	C
04CA	CBE1	608	SET	4,C	0544	CB2A	659	SRA	D
04CC	CBE2	609	SET	4,D	0546	CB2B	660	SRA	E
04CE	CBE3	610	SET	4,E	0548	CB2C	661	SRA	H
04D0	CBE4	611	SET	4,H	054A	CB2D	662	SRA	L
04D2	CBE5	612	SET	4,L	054C	CB3E	663	SRL	(HL)
04D4	CBEE	613	SET	5,(HL)	054E	DDCB053E	664	SRL	(IX + IND)
04D6	DDCB05EE	614	SET	5,(IX + IND)	0552	FDCB053E	665	SRL	(IY + IND)
04DA	FDCB05EE	615	SET	5,(IY + IND)	0556	CB3F	666	SRL	A
04DE	CBEF	616	SET	5,A	0558	CB38	667	SRL	B
04E0	CBE8	617	SET	5,B	055A	CB39	668	SRL	C
04E2	CBE9	618	SET	5,C	055C	CB3A	669	SRL	D
04E4	CBEA	619	SET	5,D	055E	CB3B	670	SRL	E
04E6	CBEB	620	SET	5,E	0560	CB3C	671	SRL	H
04E8	CBEC	621	SET	5,H	0562	CB3D	672	SRL	L
04EA	CBED	622	SET	5,L	0564	96	673	SUB	(HL)
04EC	CBF6	623	SET	6,(HL)	0565	DD9605	674	SUB	(IX + IND)
04EE	DDCB05F6	624	SET	6,(IX + IND)	0568	FD9605	675	SUB	(IY + IND)
04F2	FDCB05F6	625	SET	6,(IY + IND)	056B	97	676	SUB	A
04F6	CBF7	626	SET	6,A	056C	90	677	SUB	B
04F8	CBF0	627	SET	6,B	056D	91	678	SUB	C
04FA	CBF1	628	SET	6,C	056E	92	679	SUB	D
04FC	CBF2	629	SET	6,D	056F	93	680	SUB	E
04FE	CBF3	630	SET	6,E	0570	94	681	SUB	H
0500	CBF4	631	SET	6,H	0571	95	682	SUB	L
0502	CBF5	632	SET	6,L	0572	D620	683	SUB	N
0504	CBFE	633	SET	7,(HL)	0574	AE	684	XOR	(HL)
0506	DDCB05FE	634	SET	7,(IX + IND)	0575	DDAE05	685	XOR	(IX + IND)
050A	FDCB05FE	635	SET	7,(IY + IND)	0578	FDAE05	686	XOR	(IY + IND)
050E	CBFF	636	SET	7,A	057B	AF	687	XOR	A
0510	CBF8	637	SET	7,B	057C	A8	688	XOR	B
0512	CF9	638	SET	7,C	057D	A9	689	XOR	C
0514	CBFA	639	SET	7,D	057E	AA	690	XOR	D
0516	CBFB	640	SET	7,E	057F	AB	691	XOR	E
0518	CBFC	641	SET	7,H	0580	AC	692	XOR	H
051A	CBFD	642	SET	7,L	0581	AD	693	XOR	L
051C	CB26	643	SLA	(HL)	0582	EE20	694	XOR	N
051E	DDCB0526	644	SLA	(IX + IND)	0584		695 NN	DEFS	2
0522	FDCB0526	645	SLA	(IY + IND)			696 IND	EQU	5
0526	CB27	646	SLA	A			697 M	EQU	10H
0528	CB20	647	SLA	B			698 N	EQU	20H
052A	CB21	648	SLA	C			699 DIS	EQU	30H
052C	CB22	649	SLA	D			700	END	



### AppendixF / Z-80 CPU Register and Architecture

This section gives information about the actual Z80 chip including the Central Processing Unit (CPU) Register configuration.

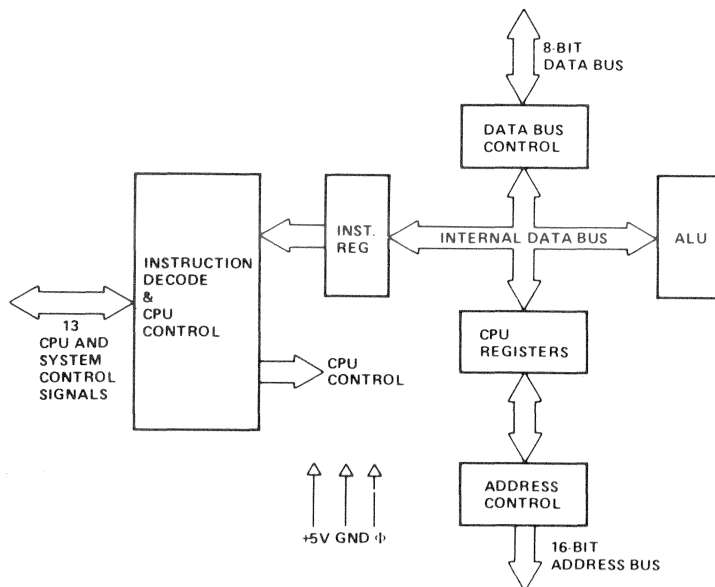
#### Z-80 CPU Architecture

A block diagram of the internal architecture of the Z-80 CPU is shown in **Figure 2**. The diagram shows all of the major elements in the CPU and it should be referred to throughout the following description.

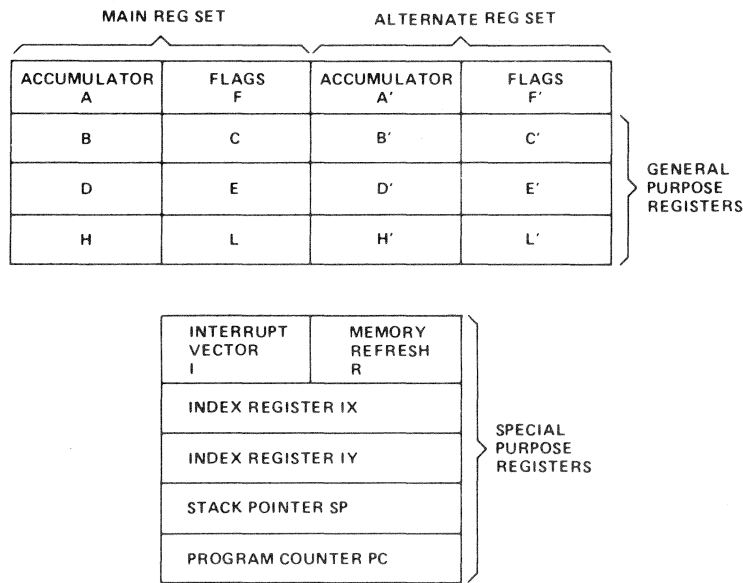
#### CPU Registers

The Z-80 CPU contains 208 bits of R/W memory that are accessible to the programmer. **Figure 3** illustrates how this memory is configured into eighteen 8-bit registers and four 16-bit registers. All Z-80 registers are implemented using static RAM. The registers include two sets of six general purpose registers that may be used individually as 8-bit registers or in pairs of 16-bit registers. There are also two sets of accumulator and flag registers.

#### Special Purpose Registers



**Figure 2**, Z-80 CPU Block Diagram.



**Figure 3, Z-80 CPU Register Configuration.**

- 1. Program Counter (PC).** The program counter holds the 16-bit address of the current instruction being fetched from memory. The PC is automatically incremented after its contents have been transferred to the address lines. When a program jump occurs the new value is automatically placed in the PC, overriding the incrementer.
- 2. Stack Pointer (SP).** The stack pointer holds the 16-bit address of the current top of a stack located anywhere in external system RAM memory. The external stack memory is organized as a last-in first-out (LIFO) file.  
  
Data can be pushed onto the stack from specific CPU registers or popped off of the stack into specific CPU registers through the execution of PUSH and POP instructions. The data popped from the stack is always the last data pushed onto it. The stack allows simple implementation of multiple level interrupts, unlimited subroutine nesting and simplification of many types of data manipulation.
- 3. Two Index Register (IX & IY).** The two independent index registers hold a 16-bit base address that is used in indexed addressing modes. In this mode, an index register is used as a base to point to a region in memory from which data is to be stored or retrieved. An additional byte is included in indexed instructions to specify a displacement from this base. This displacement is specified as a two's complement signed integer. This mode of addressing greatly simplifies many types of programs, especially where tables of data are used.

- 4. Interrupt Page Address Register (I).** The Z-80 CPU can be operated in a mode where an indirect call to any memory location can be achieved in response to an interrupt. The I Register is used for this purpose to store the high order 8-bits of the indirect address while the interrupting device provides the lower 8-bits of the address. This feature allows interrupt routines to be dynamically located anywhere in memory with absolute minimal access time to the routine.
- 5. Memory Refresh Register (R).** The Z-80 CPU contains a memory refresh counter to enable dynamic memories to be used with the same ease as static memories. Seven bits of this 8 bit register are automatically incremented after each instruction fetch. The eighth bit will remain as programmed as the result of an LD R, A instruction. The data in the refresh counter is sent out on the lower portion of the address bus along with a refresh control signal while the CPU is decoding and executing the fetched instruction. This mode of refresh is totally transparent to the programmer and does not slow down the CPU operation. The programmer can load the R register for testing purposes, but this register is normally not used by the programmer. During refresh, the contents of the I register are placed on the upper 8 bits of the address bus.

### Accumulator and Flag Registers

The CPU includes two independent 8-bit accumulators and associated 8-bit flag registers. The accumulator holds the results of 8-bit arithmetic or logical operations while the flag register indicates specific conditions for 8 or 16-bit operations, such as indicating whether or not the result of an operation is equal to zero. The programmer selects the accumulator and flag pair that he wishes to work with a single exchange instruction so that he may easily work with either pair.

### General Purpose Registers

There are two matched sets of general purpose registers, each set containing six 8-bit registers that may be used individually as 8-bit registers or as 16-bit register pairs by the programmer. One set is called BC, DE and HL while the complementary set is called BC', DE and HL'. At any one time the programmer can select either set of registers to work with through a single exchange command for the entire set. In systems where fast interrupt response is required, one set of general purpose registers and an accumulator/flag register may be reserved for handling this very fast routine. Only a simple exchange command need be executed to go between the routines. This greatly reduces interrupt service time by eliminating the requirement for saving and retrieving register contents in the external stack during interrupt or subroutine processing. These general purpose registers are used for a wide range of applications by the programmer. They also simplify programming, especially in ROM based systems where little external read/write memory is available.

## Arithmetic & Logic Unit (ALU)

The 8-bit arithmetic and logical instructions of the CPU are executed in the ALU. Internally the ALU communicates with the registers and the external data bus on the internal data bus. The type of functions performed by the ALU include:

Add	Left or right shifts or rotates (arithmetic and logical)
Subtract	Increment
Logical AND	Decrement
Logical OR	Set bit
Logical Exclusive OR	Reset bit
Compare	Test Bit

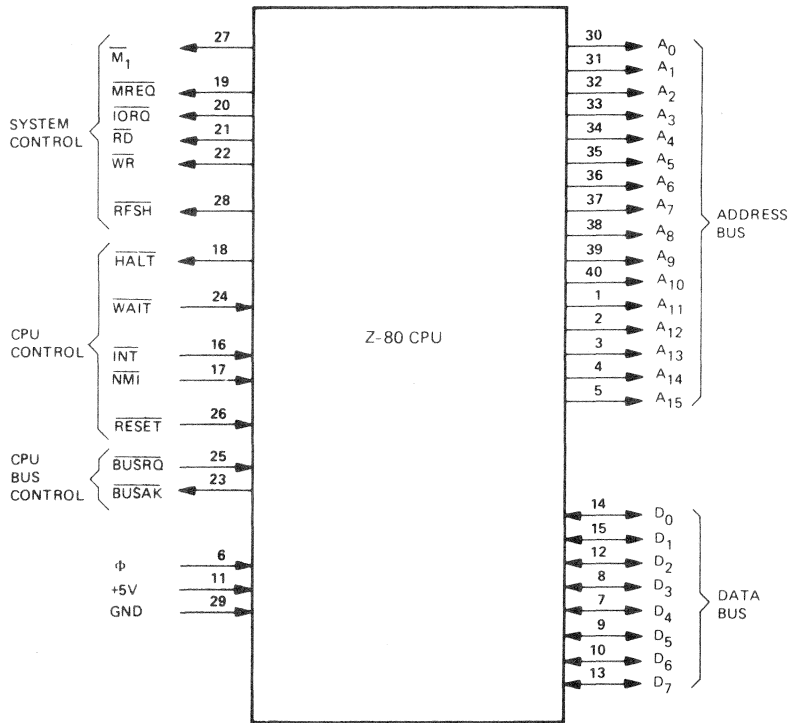
## Instruction Register and CPU Control

As each instruction is fetched from memory, it is placed in the instruction register and decoded. The control sections performs this function and then generates and supplies all of the control signals necessary to read or write data from or to the registers, control the ALU and provide all required external control signals.

## Z-80 CPU Pin Description

The Z-80 CPU is packaged in an industry standard 40 pin Dual In-Line Package. The I/O pins are shown in **Figure 4** and the function of each is described below.

$A_0$ - $A_{15}$ (Address Bus)	Tri-state output, active high. $A_0$ - $A_{15}$ constitute a 16-bit address bus. The address bus provides the address for memory (up to 64K bytes) data exchanges and for I/O device data exchanges. I/O addressing uses the 8 lower address bits to allow the user to directly select up to 256 input or 256 output ports. $A_0$ is the least significant address bit. During refresh time, the lower 7 bits contain a valid refresh address.
$D_0$ - $D_7$ (Data Bus)	Tri-state input/output, active high. $D_0$ - $D_7$ constitute an 8-bit bidirectional data bus. The data bus is used for data exchanges with memory and I/O devices.
$\overline{M}_1$ (Machine Cycle one)	Output, active low. $\overline{M}_1$ indicates that the current machine cycle is the OP code fetch cycle of an instruction execution. Note that during execution of 2-byte op-codes, $\overline{M}_1$ is generated as each op-code byte is fetched. These two byte op-codes always begin with CBH, DDH, EDH or FDH. $\overline{M}_1$ also occurs with $\overline{IORQ}$ to indicate an interrupt acknowledge cycle.



**Figure 4, Z-80 Pin Configuration.**

$\overline{MREQ}$   
(Memory  
Request)

Tri-state output, active low. The memory request signal indicates that the address bus holds a valid address for a memory read or memory write operation.

$\overline{IORQ}$   
(Input/Output  
Request)

Tri-state output, active low. The  $\overline{IORQ}$  signal indicates that the lower half of the address bus holds a valid I/O address for a I/O read or write operation. An  $\overline{IORQ}$  signal is also generated with an  $\overline{M1}$  signal when an interrupt is being acknowledged to indicate that an interrupt response vector can be placed on the data bus. Interrupt Acknowledge operations occur during  $M1$  time while I/O operations never occur during  $M1$  time.

$\overline{RD}$   
(Memory Read)

Tri-state output, active low.  $\overline{RD}$  indicates that the CPU wants to read data from memory or an I/O device. The addressed I/O device or memory should use this signal to gate data onto the CPU data bus.

$\overline{WR}$   
(Memory Write)

Tri-state output, active low.  $\overline{WR}$  indicates that the CPU data bus holds valid data to be stored in the addressed memory or I/O device.

$\overline{\text{RFSH}}$ (Refresh)	Output, active low. $\overline{\text{RFSH}}$ indicates that the lower 7 bits of the address bus contain a refresh address for dynamic memories and the current $\overline{\text{MREQ}}$ signal should be used to do a refresh read to all dynamic memories.
$\overline{\text{HALT}}$ (Halt state)	Output, active low. $\overline{\text{HALT}}$ indicates that the CPU has executed a HALT software instruction and is awaiting either a non maskable or a maskable interrupt (with the mask enabled) before operation can resume. While halted, the CPU executes NOP's to maintain memory refresh activity.
$\overline{\text{WAIT}}$ (Wait)	Input, active low. $\overline{\text{WAIT}}$ indicates to the Z-80 CPU that the addressed memory or I/O devices are not ready for a data transfer. The CPU continues to enter wait states for as long as this signal is active. This signal allows memory or I/O devices of any speed to be synchronized to the CPU.
$\overline{\text{INT}}$ (Interrupt Request)	Input, active low. The Interrupt Request signal is generated by I/O devices. A request will be honored at the end of the current instruction if the internal software controlled interrupt enable flip-flop (IFF) is enabled and if the $\overline{\text{BUSRQ}}$ signal is not active. When the CPU accepts the interrupt, an acknowledge signal ( $\overline{\text{IORQ}}$ during $M_1$ time) is sent out at the beginning of the next instruction cycle.
$\overline{\text{NMI}}$ (Non Maskable Interrupt)	Input, negative edge triggered. The non maskable interrupt request line has a higher priority than $\overline{\text{INT}}$ and is always recognized at the end of the current instruction, independent of the status of the interrupt enable flip-flop. $\overline{\text{NMI}}$ automatically forces the Z-80 CPU to restart to location $0066_{\text{H}}$ . The program counter is automatically saved in the external stack so that the user can return to the program that was interrupted. Note that continuous WAIT cycles can prevent the current instruction from ending, and that a $\overline{\text{BUSRQ}}$ will override a $\overline{\text{NMI}}$ .
$\overline{\text{RESET}}$	<p>Input, active low. <math>\overline{\text{RESET}}</math> forces the program counter to zero and initializes the CPU. The CPU initialization includes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Disable the interrupt enable flip-flop</li> <li>2) Set Register I = <math>00_{\text{H}}</math></li> <li>3) Set Register R = <math>00_{\text{H}}</math></li> <li>4) Set Interrupt Mode 0</li> </ol> <p>During reset time, the address bus and data bus go to a high impedance state and all control output signals go to the inactive state.</p>

$\overline{\text{BUSRQ}}$ (Bus Request)	Input, active low. The bus request signal is used to request the CPU address bus, data bus and tri-state output control signals to go to a high impedance state so that other devices can control these buses. When $\overline{\text{BUSRQ}}$ is activated, the CPU will set these buses to a high impedance state as soon as the current CPU machine cycle is terminated.
$\overline{\text{BUSAK}}$ (Bus Acknowledge)	Output, active low. Bus acknowledge is used to indicate to the requesting device that the CPU address bus, data bus and tri-state control bus signals have been set to their high impedance state and the external device can now control these signals.
$\Phi$	Single phase TTL level clock which requires only a 330 ohm pull-up resistor to +5 volts to meet all clock requirements.

### Z-80 CPU Instruction Set

The Z-80 CPU can execute 158 different instruction types including all 78 of the 8080A CPU. The instructions can be broken down into the following major groups:

- Load and Exchange
- Block Transfer and Search
- Arithmetic and Logical
- Rotate and Shift
- Bit Manipulation (set, reset, test)
- Jump, Call and Return
- Input/Output
- Basic CPU Control

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 \* ALL USERS MODELS I/III \*  
 \* IMPORTANT NOTICE PLEASE READ FIRST \*  
 \*  
 \* \* \* \* \*

=====  
 Make sure you read the indicated pages for the stock number  
 of the package that you are going to use.  
 =====

STOCK NUMBER	ADDENDUM PAGES TO READ
-----	-----
26-2013	MODEL I version pages 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 MODEL III version page 2
26-2203	MODEL I version pages 1, 3, 4, 5, and 6 MODEL III version page 2
26-2204	MODEL I version pages 1, 3, 4, 5, and 6 MODEL III version page 2
26-2206	MODEL I pages 1, 3, 4, 5, and 6
26-2207	MODEL III page 2
26-2208	MODEL I pages 1, 3, 4, 5, and 6
26-2209	MODEL III page 2
26-1149	MODEL I version page 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 8 MODEL III version page 2, 8
-----	-----

8759170

```

* * * * *
*
*           MODEL I USERS
*   IMPORTANT NOTICE PLEASE READ FIRST
*
* * * * *

```

# UPGRADE UTILITY ON TRSDOS 2.3B

=====

The MODEL I diskette in this package contains a NEW version of TRSDOS which is not compatible with OLD versions of TRSDOS, see below for further details.

=====

OLD TRSDOS diskettes to be used under the NEW TRSDOS MUST be UPGRADED before use. Once UPGRADED, a system or data diskette becomes a NEW TRSDOS data diskette.

OLD diskettes used under NEW TRSDOS without UPGRADEing, may cause extraneous information to be read at the end of files, giving a false End Of File (EOF) indication. Some programs will not function properly under these conditions.

NEW diskettes used under OLD TRSDOS, may not access all data and/or NEW programs may not run correctly.

If you determine that you need to use the UPGRADE utility see page titled "TIPS ON USING THE MODEL I TRSDOS 2.3B UPGRADE UTILITY" contained in this addendum.

NOTE: When changing from one TRSDOS to the other you must use the RESET switch each time the diskette in drive 0 is changed.

RADIO SHACK APPLICATION PROGRAMS WHICH WERE DELIVERED ON AN OLD TRSDOS DISKETTE SHOULD NOT BE UPGRADED.

```

-----
OLD:           TRSDOS 2.1, 2.2, and 2.3.
NEW:           TRSDOS 2.3B.
file:          A collection of information stored as one
               named unit in the directory.
program:       A file which causes the computer to
               perform a function.
data:          Information contained in a file which is
               used by a program.
system diskette: A diskette containing TRSDOS. When this
               diskette is placed in drive 0 and the
               RESET switch is pressed, TRSDOS will begin
               to run.
data diskette: A diskette which does not contain TRSDOS.
               If this diskette is placed in drive 0 and
               the RESET switch is pressed, the screen
               will clear and "NO SYSTEM" will be
               displayed.
UPGRADE:       A program contained on the TRSDOS 2.3B
               diskette.
-----

```

```

* * * * *
*
*           MODEL III USERS
*   IMPORTANT NOTICE PLEASE READ FIRST
*
* * * * *

```

### XFERSYS UTILITY ON TRSDOS 1.3

```

=====
The MODEL III diskette in this package contains a NEW
version of TRSDOS which is not compatible with OLD versions
of TRSDOS, see below for further details.
=====

```

OLD TRSDOS diskettes to be used under the NEW TRSDOS MUST be XFERSYSED before use. Once XFERSYSED, an OLD TRSDOS diskette becomes a NEW TRSDOS diskette and should not be used with OLD TRSDOS again. If you started with an OLD system or data disk, the XFERSYSED diskette will be a NEW system or data diskette respectively.

OLD diskettes used under NEW TRSDOS without XFERSYSing, may cause extraneous information to be read at the end of files, giving a false End Of File (EOF) indication. Some programs will not function properly under these conditions.

NEW diskettes used under OLD TRSDOS, may not access all data and/or NEW programs may not run correctly.

If you need to use the XFERSYS utility see the TRSDOS section of your TRS-80 MODEL III Disk System Owner's Manual.

NOTE: When changing from one TRSDOS to the other you MUST use the RESET switch each time the diskette in drive 0 is changed. You may also XFERSYS onto a NEW data disk. If this is done, all system files of the system disk will be moved onto the data disk.

RADIO SHACK APPLICATION PROGRAMS WHICH WERE DELIVERED ON AN OLD TRSDOS DISKETTE SHOULD NOT BE XFERSYSD.

```

-----
OLD:           TRSDOS 1.1 and 1.2.
NEW:           TRSDOS 1.3.
file:          A collection of information stored as one
               named unit in the directory.
program:       A file which causes the computer to
               perform a function.
data:          Information contained in a file which is
               used by a program.
system diskette: A diskette containing TRSDOS. When this
               diskette is placed in drive 0 and the
               RESET switch is pressed, TRSDOS will begin
               to run.
data diskette:  A diskette which does not contain TRSDOS.
               If this diskette is placed in drive 0 and
               the RESET switch is pressed, the screen
               will clear and "Not a SYSTEM Disk" will be
               displayed.
XFERSYS:       A program contained on the TRSDOS 1.3
               diskette.

```

TO: Owners of the Communications Package, Series I Editor  
Assembler, BASIC Compiler, BASIC Runtime, COBOL  
Compiler, and COBOL Runtime.

FROM: Radio Shack Computer Merchandising

DATE: August 18, 1981

RE: TRSDOS 2.3B for the MODEL I

-----

Differences between TRSDOS 2.3B and TRSDOS 2.3 are:

1. Variable length records have been corrected, in all aspects.
2. In most cases, your computer will not "hang up" when you attempt use of a device which is not connected and powered up.
3. The DEVICE command has been deleted.
4. The following commands have been added:

CLS

This command clears the display and puts it in the 64-character mode.

PATCH 'filespec' (ADD=aaaa,FIND=bb,CHG=cc)

This command lets you make a change to a program file.  
You need to specify:

'aaaa' - a four byte hexadecimal address specifying  
the memory location of the data you want to  
change

'bb' - the contents of the byte you want to find  
and change. You can specify the contents of  
more than one byte.

'cc' - the new contents to replace 'bb'

For example:

PATCH DUMMY/CMD (ADD=4567,FIND=CD3300,CHG=CD3B00)  
changes CD3300, which resides at memory location 4567  
(HEX) in the file named DUMMY/CMD, to CD3B00.

If this command gives you a STRING NOT FOUND error  
message, this means that either 'bb' does not exist, or  
else 'bb' crosses a sector boundary. If 'bb' crosses a  
sector boundary, you must patch your file one byte at  
a time. For example:

PATCH DUMMY/CMD (ADD=4568,FIND=33,CHG=3B)  
replaces the contents of the second byte in the above  
example.

-----

TAPE (S=source device,D=destination device)

This command transfers Z-80 machine-language programs  
from one device to the other. You must specify the



'source device' and 'destination device' using these abbreviations:

T - Tape  
D - Disk  
R - RAM (Memory)

The only valid entries of this command are:

TAPE (S=T,D=D)    TAPE (S=T,D=R)    TAPE (S=D,D=T)

For example

TAPE (S=D,D=T)

starts a disk-to-tape transfer. TRSDOS will prompt you for the diskette file specification and ask you to press <ENTER> when the cassette recorder is ready for recording.

CAUTION: When doing a tape-to-RAM transfer, do not use a loading address below 6000 (Hex), since this would write over TRSDOS or the tape command.

#### 5. These commands have been slightly changed:

BACKUP now checks to see if the diskette which will be your backup copy is already formatted. If it is, BACKUP will ask you if you want to REFORMAT it.

CLOCK will no longer increment the date when the time goes beyond 23:59:59.

COPY now works with only one-drive. For example:

COPY FILE1:0 to FILE3:0

duplicates the contents of FILE1 to a file named FILE3 on the same diskette.

KILL will now allow you to kill a protected file without knowing its UPDATE or protection level. To kill this kind of file, type an exclamation mark (!) at the end of the KILL command. For example:

KILL EXAMPLE !

kills the UPDATED or protected file named EXAMPLE.

(Note the mandatory space between the file name and the exclamation mark.)

LIST only lists the printable ASCII characters.

PROT no longer allows you to use the UNLOCK parameter.

DIR is now in this format:

Disk Name:	TRSDOS	Drive:	0	04/15/81		
Filename	Attrb	LRL	#Rec	#Grn	#Ext	EOF
JOBFILE/BLD	N*X0	256	1	1	1	1
TERMINAL/V1	N*X0	256	5	2	1	126
LOADX/CMD	N*X0	256	5	2	1	0
*** 171 Free Granules ***						

-----

1. Disk name is the name which was assigned to the disk when it was formatted.

2. File Name is the name and extension which was assigned to the file when it was created. The password (if any) is not shown.

3. Attributes is a four-character field:

- a. the first character is either I (Invisible file) or N (Non-invisible file)
- b. the second character is S (System file) or \* (User file)
- c. the third character is the password protection status of the file:
  - X - the file is unprotected (no password)
  - A - the file has an access word but no update word
  - U - the file has an update word but no access word
  - B - the file has both update and access word
- d. the fourth character specifies the level of access assigned to the access word:
  - 0 - total access
  - 1 - kill the file and everything listed below
  - 2 - rename the file and everything listed below
  - 3 - this designation is not used
  - 4 - write and everything listed below
  - 5 - read and everything listed below
  - 6 - execute only
  - 7 - no access

4. Number of Free Granules - how many free granules remain on the diskette.

5. Logical Record Length - the record length which was assigned to the file when it was created.

6. Number of Records - how many logical records have been written.

7. Number of Granules - how many granules have been used in that particular file.

8. Number of Extents - how many segments (contiguous blocks of up to 32 granules) of disk space are allocated to the file.

9. End of File (EOF) - shows the last byte number of the file.

## TIPS ON USING THE MODEL I TRSDOS 2.3B UPGRADE UTILITY

---

If you determine that you need to use the UPGRADE utility then proceed as indicated below.

Insert your TRSDOS 2.3B system diskette in drive 0, press the RESET switch, and when TRSDOS READY is displayed type UPGRADE <ENTER>. Your screen will display:

TRSDOS DIRECTORY UPGRADE UTILITY

FOR CONVERSION OF TRSDOS 2.1, 2.2, OR 2.3 TO  
TRSDOS 2.3B DIRECTORY FORMAT.

ONCE UPGRADE HAS BEEN EXECUTED, YOUR DISKETTE SHOULD  
NOT BE USED UNDER TRSDOS 2.1, 2.2, OR 2.3 AGAIN.

DO YOU WISH TO CONTINUE (Y/N/Q)?

This means that the directory format on your TRSDOS 2.1, 2.2, or 2.3 diskette will be converted to the TRSDOS 2.3B format. Once you type Y to continue, the screen will display:

INSERT DISKETTE TO BE UPGRADED IN DRIVE 1.  
PRESS <ENTER> WHEN READY.

Insert the diskette you want to convert in drive 1 and press <ENTER>. After successful conversion, the screen will display a CONVERSION COMPLETE message. If you are attempting to convert a diskette which has already been converted, the screen will display a DISKETTE IS ALREADY A 2.3B error message.

---

### TECHNICAL NOTE

For all files indicated in the directory that have an End Of File (EOF) not equal to zero, UPGRADE will change the number of records to be one less than the previous record count. Note that in FILE1, the number of records indicated has been changed from 10 to 9 after UPGRADE. For FILE2 the records indicated remain the same since EOF=0.

BEFORE UPGRADE	AFTER UPGRADE
TRSDOS 2.1, 2.2, 2.3	TRSDOS 2.3B
-----	-----
FILE1 EOF=9 10 RECORDS	9 RECORDS
FILE2 EOF=0 10 RECORDS	10 RECORDS

If the TRSDOS 2.1, 2.2, or 2.3 diskette is a system diskette, part of the conversion process will prohibit accidental usage under the TRSDOS 2.1, 2.2, or 2.3 by killing the files listed below:

SYS0/SYS	SYS1/SYS	SYS2/SYS
SYS3/SYS	SYS4/SYS	SYS5/SYS
SYS6/SYS	FORMAT/CMD	BACKUP/CMD
BASICR/CMD	BASIC/CMD	

---

=====

The MODEL I diskette that contains your EDTASM package includes TRSDOS 2.3B which is not compatible with TRSDOS 2.1, 2.2, or 2.3. Therefore, a machine language object file created with this package file CAN NOT simply be COPYied from TRSDOS 2.3B onto a TRSDOS 2.1, 2.2, or 2.3 diskette.

See below for instructions on how to move an object file from TRSDOS 2.3B onto a TRSDOS 2.1, 2.2, or 2.3 diskette.

=====

TIPS ON GETTING OBJECT FILES FROM TRSDOS 2.3B  
ONTO TRSDOS 2.1, 2.2, OR 2.3 DISKETTES

If for example, you desire to use an assembly language function written with TRSDOS 2.3B EDTASM as a "user's external subroutine" under the TRSDOS 2.3 BASIC interpreter, follow the given steps carefully:

- 1) Insert your TRSDOS 2.3B system diskette that contains the EDTASM package in drive 0 and press the RESET switch.
- 2) Use the EDTASM package to enter and assemble a routine. We have used the SHIFT routine given in Section 7 of your TRSDOS & DISK BASIC Reference Manual as an example.
  - a) Save the source program using the command:  
W SHIFT/SRC:0
  - b) Then assemble the source file with the command:  
A SHIFT/CMD:0
  - c) Quit EDTASM with the command:  
Q
  - d) At TRSDOS READY enter the command:  
LOAD SHIFT/CMD:0
- 3) Remove your TRSDOS 2.3B diskette.
- 4) Insert your TRSDOS 2.3 diskette in drive 0 and press the RESET switch.
- 5) At TRSDOS READY enter the command:  
DUMP SHIFT/CMD:0 (START=X'7D00',END=X'7D09',TRA=X'7D00')

Reference Section 4 of your manual and note that X'7000' is the lowest address that may be used as the origin of your programs.

- 6) The file on this diskette, named SHIFT/CMD, may now be used as needed under TRSDOS 2.1, 2.2, or 2.3 with the BASIC interpreter as a user's external subroutine.
-

```

* * * * *
*
*      IMPORTANT NOTICE
*      FOR
*      COMMUNICATIONS PACKAGE
*      DISK SYSTEM USERS
*
* * * * *

```

The 26-1149 Communications Package is delivered on MODEL I TRSDOS 2.3B and Model III TRSDOS 1.3. Communication can occur MODEL I to I, III to III, or I to III, but only under MODEL I TRSDOS 2.3B and MODEL III TRSDOS 1.3.

Data on MODEL I TRSDOS 2.1, 2.2, or 2.3 must be UPGRADED to 2.3B before it can be transmitted. Backup the diskette before UPGRADEING.

Data on MODEL III TRSDOS 1.1 and 1.2 must be XFERSYSED to 1.3 before it can be transmitted. Backup the diskette before XFERSYSing.

NOTE: Radio Shack Application programs on TRSDOS 1.1, 1.2, 2.1, 2.2, or 2.3 were tested on the particular version of TRSDOS they were purchased on.

No guarantee is implied that these programs will work correctly after being UPDATED to MODEL I TRSDOS 2.3B or XFERSYSED to MODEL III TRSDOS 1.3.

IMPORTANT NOTE FOR MODEL I USERS: You cannot run BASIC programs because TRSDOS 2.3 does not contain DISK BASIC.

On page 20 of the Communications Package manual, we suggest you use SAVE, a DISK BASIC command, to save a transferred BASIC tape program on diskette. You will not be able to use the SAVE command with the TRSDOS 2.3B diskette, since it does not contain DISK BASIC.

Addendum to the  
Communications Package Manual  
Catalog Number 26-1149

Please make these corrections to your Communications Package manual:

1. Page 16: Change <SHIFT> <X> to <SHIFT> <down arrow> <X>. In the next sentence, change <SHIFT> <down arrow> to <SHIFT> <up arrow>.
2. Page 32: Memory location 16889 should be set to 108 rather than 104.
3. Page 35: Please note that the control function does not work on some of the early Model III's. You will have to press RESET to exit the TERM program and return to BASIC or TRSDOS.

If you have a Model III, please note the following regarding how to transfer tape data files (described in the manual on pages 22 and 23):

- . COMPROG will prompt you and your friend with Cass? before each block (portion) of data is transferred. Both of you must specify the baud rate in response to each of these prompts.
- . BASIC data files may only be transmitted at a low baud rate. Therefore, when transmitting a BASIC data file, you must respond to all the Cass? prompts with L. If you will be writing a program to read the file, you must specify the low baud rate before running the program.
- . We suggest that you use only a tape which contains a single data file. (If you have more than one data file on a tape, you will have to manually stop the tape recorder after the file is transmitted. Otherwise, COMPROG will continue transferring all the data on the tape.)

Note for Tape System Customers:

If you exit one of the communications programs, you can return to it with the SYSTEM command (providing the program in memory has not been over-written). Type SYSTEM <ENTER>. In response to the \*? prompt, type / followed by the program's transfer address.

For the HOST and TERM programs, the transfer address is the Memory Size address (listed on page 8) plus one. For the COMPROG program, the transfer address is 46357 on a 32K system, or 62741 on a 48K system.

Thank You!  
Radio Shack  
A Division of Tandy Corporation  
875-9141