

HowToCode7

COLLABORATORS

	TITLE : HowToCode7		
ACTION	NAME	DATE	SIGNATURE
WRITTEN BY		December 6, 2024	

REVISION HISTORY

NUMBER	DATE	DESCRIPTION	NAME

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Chapter 1

HowToCode7

1.1 HowToCode: General Guidelines

General Guidelines for Amiga Demo Programming

1. Read the Manuals
2. Self-Modifying code
3. Use Relocatable code
4. All addresses are 32bit
5. Packers/Crunchers
6. Avoid unnecessary hardware access
7. Opening libraries properly
8. Nothing is fixed - almost!
9. Version Numbers
10. System private structures/functions

1.2 Read the Commodore Manuals

Read the Commodore manuals. All of them. Borrow them off friends or from your local public library if you have to.

Read the "General Amiga Development Guidelines" in the dark grey (2.04) Hardware Reference Manual and follow them TO THE LETTER. If it says "Leave this bit cleared" then don't set it!

The official manuals are currently (up to 2.04 revision)

Addison Wesley

Amiga Rom Kernal Manual - Libraries
Amiga Rom Kernal Manual - Devices
Amiga Rom Kernal Manual - Includes and Autodocs
Amiga Hardware Reference Manual

(All the above are available on CD from CATS USA)

Amiga Style Guide

Bantam

AmigaDOS Manual 3rd Edition

A V39/V40 Kickstart update manual should be available shortly.

1.3 Self-Modifying Code

Don't use self-modifying code. Processors with cache ram cannot handle self-modifying code at all well. They grab a large number of instructions from ram in one go, and execute them from cache ram. If these instructions alter themselves the changes are not made to the copy in cache ram, so the code can crash. The larger the cache the more likely this is to happen, even when you think you will be safe, so the best strategy is to either

- a) Disable caches (and suffer a large speed-loss penalty)
- b) Avoid using self modifying code.

1.4 Write Relocatable Code

If you write demos that run from a fixed address you should be shot. NEVER EVER DO THIS. It's stupid and completely unnecessary. Now with so many versions of the OS, different processors, memory configurations and third party peripherals it's impossible to say any particular area of ram will be free to just take and use.

Remember that writing relocatable code does **NOT** mean you have to write PC relative code. Your assembler and AmigaDOS handle all the relocation for you at load time.

It's not as though allocating ram legally is difficult. If you can't handle it then perhaps you should give up coding and take up graphics or something :-)

If you require bitplanes to be on a 64Kb boundary then try the following (in pseudo-code because I'm still too lazy to write it in asm for you):

```
for c=65536 to (top of chip ram) step 65536

  if AllocAbs(c,NUMBER_OF_BYTES_YOU_WANT) == TRUE then goto ok:

next c:

print "sorry. No free ram. Close down something and retry demo!"
stop
```

ok: Run_Outrageous_demo with mem at c

Keep your code in multiple sections. Several small sections are better than one large section, they will more easily fit in and run on a system with fragmented memory. Lots of calls across sections are slower than with a single section, so keep all your relevant code together. Keep code in a public memory section:

```
section mycode,code
```

Keep graphics, copperlists and similar in a chip ram section:

```
section mydata,data_c
```

Never use code_f, data_f or bss_f as these will fail on a chipram only machine.

And one final thing, I think many demo coders have realised this now, but \$C00000 memory does not exist on any production machines now, so stop using it!!!

1.5 32Bit Addresses

Always treat *ALL* addresses as 32-bit values.

"Oh look" says clever programmer. "If I access \$dcdf180 I can access the colour0 hardware register, but it confuses people hacking my code!".

Oh no you can't. On a machine with a 32-bit address bus (any accelerated Amiga) this doesn't work. And all us hackers know this trick now anyway :-)

Always pad out 24-bit addresses (eg \$123456) with ZEROs in the high byte (\$00123456). Do not use the upper byte for data, for storing your IQ, for scrolly messages or for anything else.

Similarly, on non ECS machines the bottom 512k of memory was paged four times on the address bus, eg:

```
move.l #$12345678,$0

move.l $80000,d0 ; d0 = $12345678
move.l $100000,d1 ; d1 = $12345678
move.l $180000,d2 ; d2 = $12345678
```

This does not work on ECS and upwards!!!! You will get meaningless results if you try this, so PLEASE do not do it!

1.6 Using Packers/Crunchers

Don't ever use Tetrapack or Bytekiller based packers. They are crap. Many more demos fall over due to being packed with crap packers than anything else. If you are spreading your demo by electronic means (which most people do now, the days of the SAE Demodisks are long gone!) then assemble your code, and use LHARC to archive it, you will get better compression with LHARC than with most runtime packers.

If you *have* to pack your demos, then use Powerpacker 4+, Turbo Imploder or Titanics Cruncher, which I've had no problems with myself.

(found in the documentation to IMPLODER 4.0)

> ** 68040 Cache Coherency **

>

> With the advent of the 68040 processor, programs that diddle with code which is
> subsequently executed will be prone to some problems. I don't mean the usual
> self-modifying code causing the code cached in the data cache to no longer
> be as the algorithm expects. This is something the Imploder never had a
> problem with, indeed the Imploder has always worked fine with anything
> upto and including an 68030.

>

> The reason the 68040 is different is that it has a "copyback" mode. In this
> mode (which WILL be used by people because it increases speed dramatically)
> writes get cached and aren't guaranteed to be written out to main memory
> immediately. Thus 4 subsequent byte writes will require only one longword
> main memory write access. Now you might have heard that the 68040 does
> bus-snooping. The odd thing is that it doesn't snoop the internal cache
> buses!

>

> Thus if you stuff some code into memory and try to execute it, chances are
> some of it will still be in the data cache. The code cache won't know about
> this and won't be notified when it caches from main memory those locations
> which do not yet contain code still to be written out from the data caches.
> This problem is amplified by the absolutely huge size of the caches.

>

> So programs that move code, like the explosion algorithms, need to do a
> cache flush after being done. As of version 4.0, the appended decompression
> algorithms as well as the explode.library flush the cache, but only under OS
> 2.0. The reason for this is that only OS 2.0 has calls for cache-flushing.

>

> This is yet another reason not to distribute imploded programs; they might
> just cross the path of a proud '40 owner still running under 1.3.

I doubt it! Only a complete *IDIOT* would run an '040 under KS1.3. They *deserve* to have their software crash!!

> It will be interesting to see how many other applications will run into
> trouble once the '40 comes into common use among Amiga owners. The problem
> explained above is something that could not have been easily anticipated
> by developers. It is known that the startup code shipped with certain
> compilers does copy bits of code, so it might very well be a large problem.

You can use the following exec.library functions to solve the problem.

`CacheClearU()` and `CacheControl()`

Both functions are available with Kickstart 2.0 and above.

I strongly dis advise trying to 'protect' code by encrypting parts of it, it's very easy for your code to fail on >68000 if you do. What's the point anyway? Lamers will still use Action Replay to get at your code.

I never learnt anything by disassembling anyones demo. It's usually far more difficult to try and understand someone elses (uncommented) code than to write your own code from scratch.

1.7 exec.library/CacheClearU

CacheClearU - User callable simple cache clearing (V37)

`CacheClearU()`
-636

`void CacheClearU(void);`

Flush out the contents of any CPU instruction and data caches. If dirty data cache lines are present, push them to memory first.

Caches must be cleared after *any* operation that could cause invalid or stale data. The most common cases are DMA and modifying instructions using the processor.

Some examples of when the cache needs clearing:

- Self modifying code
- Building Jump tables
- Run-time code patches
- Relocating code for use at different addresses.
- Loading code from disk

1.8 exec.library/CacheControl

CacheControl - Instruction & data cache control

`oldBits = CacheControl(cacheBits,cacheMask)`
D0 -648 D0 D1

`ULONG CacheControl(ULONG,ULONG);`

This function provides global control of any instruction or data caches that may be connected to the system. All settings are global -- per task control is not provided.

The action taken by this function will depend on the type of CPU installed. This function may be patched to support external caches, or different cache architectures. In all cases the function

will attempt to best emulate the provided settings. Use of this function may save state specific to the caches involved.

The list of supported settings is provided in the `exec/execbase.i` include file. The bits currently defined map directly to the Motorola 68030 CPU CACR register. Alternate cache solutions may patch into the Exec cache functions. Where possible, bits will be interpreted to have the same meaning on the installed cache.

IN:

`cacheBits` - new values for the bits specified in `cacheMask`.

`cacheMask` - a mask with ones for all bits to be changed.

OUT:

`oldBits` - the complete prior values for all settings.

As a side effect, this function clears all caches.

1.9 Don't use the hardware if you can avoid it!

This one is aimed particularly at utility authors. I've seen some **awfully** written utilities, for example (although I don't want to single them out as there are plenty of others) the Kefrens IFF converter.

There is NO REASON why this has to have it's own copperlist. A standard OS-friendly version opening it's own screen works perfectly (I still use the original SCA IFF-Converter), and multitasks properly.

If you want to write good utilities, learn C.

1.10 Opening Libraries Properly

This has got to be one of the worst pieces of code I've ever seen! Don't ever do this, Michel!

```
move.l    4.w,a0          ; get execbase
move.l    (a0),a0         ; wandering down the library list...
move.l    (a0),a0         ; right. I think this is graphics.library

; now goes ahead and uses a0 as gfxbase...
```

Oh yes, `graphics.library` is always going to be second down the chain from `Execbase`? No way!

(Note by Michel: I'm sorry... I'll never do it again :))

If you want to access `gfxbase` (or any other library base) OPEN the library. Do not wander down the library chain, either by guesswork or by manually checking for `"graphics.library"` in the library base name. `OpenLibrary()` will do this for you.

Here is the only official way to open a library.

```

MOVEA.L 4,a6
LEA.L   gfxname(PC),a1
MOVE.L  #39,d0          ; version required (here V39)
JSR     _LV00openLibrary(a6) ; resolved by linking with amiga.lib
                                ; or by include "exec/exec_lib.i"

TST.L d0
BEQ.S OpenFailed
; use the base value in d0 as the a6 for calling graphics functions
; remember d0/d1/a0/a1 are scratch registers for system calls

gfxname DC.B 'graphics.library',0

```

Don't use OldOpenLibrary! Always open libraries with a version, at least V33. V33 is equal to Kickstart 1.2. And DON'T forget to check the result returned in d0 (and nothing else).

OldOpenLibrary saves no cycles. All it does is

```

moveq.l #0,d0
JMP     _LV00openLibrary(a6)

```

1.11 Nothing is fixed - Almost

Unlike inferior machines, almost everything on the Amiga can and will change. Chipsets change, the OS changes, the processor changes. This means you can never assume that something that is set to a particular value on your machine will be set to the same value on other machines. The one exception is the pointer to EXECBASE (\$00000004). This long word will always point to the ExecBase structure, which you can use to access every other system level function on the Amiga.

At the hardware level make sure that every hardware register is initialised to the value you require before you start (do not assume that bitplane modulus, for example, are always set to zero by workbench. Under V39 OS they are not!

If you are using AGA hardware registers, make sure you check for AGA and AGA only, AAA (when it is released) is *NOT* AGA hardware compatible.

Even the processor isn't necessarily final. It is strongly rumoured that the Motorola MC68060 is the final member of the 68000 series, and may not even come out. Expect Amigas in 2-3 years to come with RISC chip processors running 680x0 emulation.

1.12 Version Numbers

Put version numbers in your code. This allows the CLI version command to determine easily the version of both your source and executable files. Some directory utilities allow version number checking too (so you can't accidentally copy a newer version of your source over an older one, for example). Of course, if you pack your files the version numbers get hidden. Leaving version numbers unpacked was going to be added to PowerPacker, but I don't know if this is done yet.

A version number string is in the format

```
$VER: howtocode6      7.0 (13.06.92)
^                    ^      ^Version number (date is optional)
|                    |
|                    | File Name
|
| Identifier
```

The Version command searches for \$VER and prints the string it finds following it.

For example, adding the line to the beginning of your source file

```
; $VER: MyFunDemo.s 4.0 (21.01.93)
```

and somewhere in your code

```
dc.b "$VER: MyFunDemo 4.0 (21.01.93)",0
```

means if you do `VERSION MyFunDemo.s` you will get:

```
MyFunDemo.s 4.0 (21.01.93)
```

and if you assemble and do `Version MyFunDemo`, you'll get

```
MyFunDemo 4.0 (21.01.93)
```

This can be very useful for those stupid demo compilations where everything gets renamed to 1, 2, 3, etc...

Just do version 1 to get the full filename (and real date)

1.13 System Private values/functions

System-Private

If anywhere in the manuals, includes or autodocs it says that this or that is `PRIVATE` or `RESERVED` or `INTERNAL` (or something similar) then

- . don't read this entry
- . never ever `WRITE` something to it
- . if it's a function, then `DON'T` use it (*)

. don't check it for anything

Private system points can be changed without reason, or without writing it into any documentation !

(Thanks Arno!)

And to add to that, if a system structure member has a routine that allows you to alter it (for example, SetAPen() alters the Pen value in the RastPort. It is currently possible to alter the pen by poking the structure) then USE IT! Do not Poke system structures unless there is no other way to alter the value.