

**Barfly**

**COLLABORATORS**

	<i>TITLE :</i> Barfly		
<i>ACTION</i>	<i>NAME</i>	<i>DATE</i>	<i>SIGNATURE</i>
WRITTEN BY		July 1, 2022	

**REVISION HISTORY**

NUMBER	DATE	DESCRIPTION	NAME

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# Chapter 1

## Barfly

### 1.1 Barfly.guide

Barfly 1.0

An Intuition controled Debugger and Optimizing Assembler

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- Shareware -

Chapters for all users...

Copyright

Your rights.

Registration

How to become a registered user.

Introduction...

Purpose

What is Barfly made for?

System requirements

Which computer can run Barfly?

Installation

How to install Barfly.

Using BDebug...

The Debugger

Debugger Documentation

Using BAsm...

---

The Assembler  
Assembler Documentation

Includes & Linker...

Additional SW  
Where to get the include and Linker

Other topics...

Updates  
How to get updates.

Support  
How to reach the author.

History  
History of Barfly.

Future  
Future of Barfly.

Acknowledgements  
The author wishes to thank...

## 1.2 Barfly.guide/BI\_CRIGHT

Basic Informations  
\*\*\*\*\*

Copyright and other legal stuff  
=====

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Permission is granted to make and distribute verbatim copies of this manual provided the copyright notice and this permission notice are preserved on all copies.

No guarantee of any kind is given that the programs described in this document are 100% reliable. You are using this material at your own risk. The author can not be made responsible for any damage which is caused by using these programs.

Permission is granted to include this package in Public-Domain collections, especially in Fred Fishs Amiga Disk Library (including CD-ROM versions of it). The distribution file may be uploaded to Bulletin Board Systems or FTP servers. If you want to distribute this program you must use the original distribution archive Barfly.lha.

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None of the programs may be included or used in commercial programs unless by written permission from the author.

None of the programs may be modified in any way. This especially includes changing the copyright notices or removing any of the Shareware restrictions.

None of the programs may be used on any machine which is used for the research, development, construction, testing or production of weapons or other military applications. This also includes any machine which is used for training persons for any of the above mentioned purposes.

None of the programs may be used by more than the registered owner.

### 1.3 Barfly.guide/BI\_REG

Registration

=====

As you may have noticed in the copyright I'm working for five years at Barfly. It has always consumed and will continue to consume a large amount of my time.

I cannot afford just working for fun. Thus, I decided to release Barfly as Shareware. I had already tried to release Barfly as a commercial product but the story behind it is more than sad. To sum it...german Amiga software companys aren't worth any time...they suck. Some people may think the price is too high for a Shareware product but i think that BAsm is as powerful as the 2 main available commercial Assemblers...if not more powerful if you compare the speed and the optimize functions;there's no commercial Debugger available that can compete with BDebug. I've used Barfly myself for commercial Amiga applications. Cyberstorm 060, Z3-Fastlane device, CDRive, SCSIConfig,...

The unregistered version of Barfly pops up the About requester at the start and has some functions disabled:

Assembler:

- o only 8192Bytes large code possible
- o the Section commands aren't available

Debugger:

- o Only 1 Window per Object
- o Enforcer,CyberGuard Catch not available
- o Task Catch not available
- o Crashed Task Catch not available
- o Limited Step count (about 150-200 Steps)

Registered users will be shipped a disk with the newest public release of Barfly, along with a personalized, so-called "keyfile". It enables all the missing features and disables the Shareware reminders. This keyfile will work with all future releases of Barfly, so you can simply download the latest version from your local bulletin board without having to wait weeks for your update passing through the slow mail channels. The keyfile must not be distributed in any way.

---

The fee for a Barfly registration is  
70.- DM (D-Mark),  
70.- SFr (Schweizer Franken),  
230.- FF (French Francs),  
50.- US\$ (US Dollar)

The fastest, cheapest and easiest way to register is put the money together with the filled registration form into a letter and send it to

Please allow 2-8 weeks delivery for the registered version. Currently I am very busy with my civil service and working for Phase5 so please be patient.

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E-Mail: laire@mises.uni-paderborn.de  
Irc: Laire on #amiga,#amigager

## 1.4 Barfly.guide/IN\_PURPOSE

Introduction  
\*\*\*\*\*

Purpose  
=====

BDebug is an Intuition controled multi-task system Debugger for OS 2.04 and newer.

You can use BDebug to debugging your programs, catching tasks, reseach Enforcer and CyberGuard hits, follow Source-Level Informations and other advanced functions. The Debugger supports assemblers, SAS C, Dice and GCC.

Some of BDebug's features are:

- \* font-sensitive, resizable and Style Guide compliant GadTools GUI
  - \* Object-Oriented that results in a low learning curve
  - \* Supports 68000...68060 and the FPUs
  - \* Can debug multiple tasks at the same time
  - \* Not limited by the amount of window objects.
  - \* highly configurable
  - \* keyboard support
-

BAsm is a very fast optimizing Assembler for OS 2.04 and newer.

Some of BAsm's features are:

- \* 68000-68060, 6888x
- \* Very Fast
- \* Include and Incbin Cache
- \* Strong Optimizer with Multi-Pass Optimizing
- \* High Level Macros
- \* ARexx
- \* Supports OS 2.04 and OS 3.0 Hunks
- \* SAS D1 Source Level Format

## 1.5 Barfly.guide/IN\_SYSR

System requirements

=====

Barfly requires Amiga operating system version 2.04 or better.

Kickstart 1.3 is not supported; this operating system is considered obsolete.

Barfly requires at least one megabyte of RAM to run. A hardisk or a faster CPU is not required but increase performances and comfort, of course.

## 1.6 Barfly.guide/IN\_INST

Installation

=====

It is really easy to install Barfly:

1. Copy the the binary and the icon (called "BDebug" and "BDebug.info") to any directory.

2. Copy the the binary and the icon (called "BAsm" and "BAsm.info") to any directory.

Then copy the supplied configuration files from "s/Barfly/#?" to "S:" directory of your system partition or create env:Barflypath with the path to a directory that contains Barfly/#?.

---

## 1.7 Barfly.guide/OT\_UPD

Other topics

\*\*\*\*\*

Updates

=====

Whenever a new release of Barfly gets released, I will post some information in the appropriate newsgroups of some electronic networks. The new archive will soon be available on many bulletin boards and on all AmiNet FTP servers. Major releases will also come with some PD disks, especially on Fred Fish's collection.

As mentioned above, registered users will neither need a new keyfile nor a special personalized program version. They can use all new features immediately.

## 1.8 Barfly.guide/OT\_SUP

Support

=====

If you have some questions, comments, suggestions or even flames, please feel free to contact me at one of the following addresses. If you send your letter via e-mail, there's a good chance for getting a quick reply.

Snailmail: Ralph Schmidt  
Kleiner Hellweg 4  
33154 Salzkotten  
FR Germany

Phone: +49-5258-5637

E-Mail: laire@mises.uni-paderborn.de  
Irc: Laire on #amiga, #amigager

## 1.9 Barfly.guide/OT\_HIST

History

=====

\* 0.0 - 1.0  
not released

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## 1.10 Barfly.guide/OT\_FUT

Future

=====

Here are some ideas for future versions of BDebug:

- \* Full Source Level support for GCC and perhaps SAS.
- \* Better BDebug Arexx support...the current one is a bad excuse.
- \* Mungwall Trace methods.
- \* Automatic Refresh of some Windows(Task Window...)
- \* Amigaguide file mode in the autodocs functions.
- \* Highlight changed registers
- \* Better documentation.
- \* BAsmOption for the easy BAsm options configuration.
- \* Other things i'm too lazy to mention now.

Important:

There is absolutely NO guarantee that these features will ever be implemented. So don't be disappointed, if they aren't in the next version.

## 1.11 Barfly.guide/OT\_ACK

Acknowledgments

=====

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for their superb betatesting efforts
  - Mike Schwartz  
for a lot suggestions to improve basm. Sad he has left the Amiga community 2 years ago.
-



- Stefan Becker  
for Toolmanager and being a nice guy.
- Christoph Wolf  
for DynamiCache and being a nice guy.
- Brian Cerveny (Redwine)  
for Grapevine and being a nice guy.
- All my IRC friends.  
for many great hours. Thanks!

Andrew Denton (Guardian), Kenneth Dyke (Nyx), Bill Coldwell (Cryo), Brian Cerveny (Redwine), Joseph Hillenburg (xterm), Scott Ellis (ScottE), Chris Wichura (Caw), John Wiederhirn (John\\_W), Mike Schwartz (mykes), Markus Illenseer (ill), Petra Zeidler (stargazer), Michael van Elst (mlelstv), Holger Lubitz (holgi), Ralph Babel (rbabel), Seth Harman (Budha) and a lot of guys I haven't mentioned here.

- Chris Schneider and Urban D. Mueller  
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- Michael "billy" Böhnisch  
for his cleanup on MakeBarflyFD 2-3 years ago.
- Steve Wright  
for designing the icons 2 years ago.

And of course to all the other Beta testers and registered users.

## 1.12 Barfly.guide/ASoft

The V40 Includes can be ftp'ed from the FTP-Server.

ftp.rz.uni-wuerzburg.de: pub/amiga/frozenfish/bbs/com

A superb Linker "lk" by Alex Wilke should be soon available on Aminet.

## 1.13 Barfly.guide/BDebugTop

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BDebug 1.0

An Intuition controled Debugger

Copyright (c) 1989-94 Ralph Schmidt

- Shareware -

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```

Arexx
    Arexx
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```

## 1.14 Barfly.guide/UB\_COMW

Usage of BDebug

\*\*\*\*\*

The Command Window

=====

Debugger Philosophy

=====

BDebug is a multitasking Debugger that supports the Motorola processors 68000...68060 and 68881...68882. The Debugger allows to debug unlimited tasks parallel. Because of the Debugger's complexity BDebug was designed in an object-oriented way to allow an easy and comfortable way to use it. The register window REGWindow is the Root class of the task object that can be expanded by several subclass windows. Every subclass window has privat menus and inherits the public menus of its father object.

Debug Methods

=====

The Debugger offers a variety of different Debug methods that can be activated by menu or gadget.

Debug Task

.....

is used to select a task you wann to debug. If you doubleclick on a task a REGWindow and a couple of information windows opens. Which type and how many are opened depends on the current configuration. After the task could be stopped the contents of the REGWindow and all other information windows gets refreshed. If the task is in the Wait state the task is stopped when it gets a signal.

Task Listview Layout

Taskaddress & Priority & Status & Name

Process Listview Layout

Taskaddress & Priority & Status & Name[CLI Number,CLI Name]

You should know what task you can stop and what kind of task should never be stopped. For example the Input.device should never be stopped.

#### Debug File

.....

is used to load and stop a program. This function is equal to the bdebug cli startup with the exception that you can enter the parameter in a requester. If no error occur all configurated windows are opened and the PC stops at the defined programstart breakpoint that normally points to the first command of the program.

#### Debug Next Task

.....

is used to debug the next task that is opened. The Debugger waits until another task is created by AddTask and a couple of information windows opens. Which type and how many are opened depends on the current configuration. After the new task was caught the pc points to the beginning of the task and Catch Next Task is disactivated. To catch a program that is started from the WV you have to use Debug Next Task to catch the WB Startup Task WBL that starts the program. Now you have to activate Debug Next Task again and let the current task run. After a short time the task WBL ends and the program's task is caught.

You should avoid to start a new task between the 2 Debug Next Task phases because it's easy to catch the wrong one.

You should notice that AddTask is patched and points to a new routine. Thus you should be careful with programs that also patch AddTask. Furthermore it's useful to know in what sequences these patches have to be removed. The Debugger can only be closed when all patched system function that were installed after the Debugger was started are removed.

If you start a program in the shell without c:Run no new task is created. Instead the program is run as a subroutine in shell's task so you can't catch the task that easy.

#### Debug Crashed Task

.....

is used to catch tasks that crash so you track down the bug location a lot easier. If the system itself doesn't run anymore you shouldn't expect that bdebug still runs because it depends on a working system. If a task crashes and the option Debug Crashed Task is activated a couple of information windows opens. Which type and how many are opened depends on the current configuration. Task Held Requester.

#### Catch Enforcer Hit

.....

is used to tell the Debugger to stop the task it controls when an Enforcer or CyberGuard hit happens. Unfortunately the Debugger can't

always stop the task at exactly the same location where the hit happened. Mostly the hit command is 1-2 instructions above the stopped task's PC.

This function needs Enforcer V37.x by M. Sinz or CyberGuard V1.x and it must be installed before BDebug is launched. Please read the documentation.

Select Display Mode  
.....

This function allows you to choose Screen Mode for the Debugger.

How to start ?  
=====

If you only want to debug a program you have to start bdebug with the program's name and parameters or by using Debug Program in the command window. Another method is to move a program's icon on the command window or specify BDebug as in the icon as the DefaultTool.

Name:

BDEBUG - The CLI Startup

Synopsis:

BDEBUG [?] [<Program> [Argument] ]

Function:

BDebug activates the Debugger, loads and stops the optionally entered program. If it can find a local config file with the suffix \*.bdebug it loads it.

Inputs

- \* ? shows an information message
- \* program name If no program name is entered BDebug looks for env:BDebugProgram and loads the program instead that the env: points to.
- \* argument line of the program. If there are spaces in parameters you have to enclose the argument with "".

## 1.15 Barfly.guide/UB\_REGW

Usage of BDebug

\*\*\*\*\*

---

The Register Window  
 =====

```

The Register Window
    The Register Window

Local Menus
    Local Menus

Public Menus
    Public Menus
  
```

## 1.16 Barfly.guide/REGW\_Window

Register Window  
 -----

The register window is the most important control layer of the Debugger and every debugged task has one. You can link unlimited other information windows to the REGWindow or you can tell the Debugger to give up controlling the task. In the title line of the window you can see the ID number of the task, so you can recognize what information window belongs to this task. Furthermore the title line also contains the task address, the state, RUN, WAIT or STOP and the name of the task. The task is in the RUN state if the task has the control at the moment instead of the traphandler; the task is in the STOP state when the task waits and the traphandler controls what happens. The task is the WAIT state only when the Debugger has to wait to catch a task by a Debug Task. In the upper area of the window you see the normal data and address registers where the address register also have additional information fields. To change a register or to watch memory where the register points to you only need to doubleclick on the register or on the register's memory contents. Furthermore you may change other usermode registers by this method. Supervisor register can't be changed because that doesn't make much sense for a system Debugger.

68000 Registers

```

D0=xxxxxxxx yyyy A0=xxxxxxxx Arg1 Arg2 [!]
D1=xxxxxxxx yyyy A1=xxxxxxxx Arg1 Arg2 [!]
D2=xxxxxxxx yyyy A2=xxxxxxxx Arg1 Arg2 [!]
D3=xxxxxxxx yyyy A3=xxxxxxxx Arg1 Arg2 [!]
D4=xxxxxxxx yyyy A4=xxxxxxxx Arg1 Arg2 [!]
D5=xxxxxxxx yyyy A5=xxxxxxxx Arg1 Arg2 [!]
  
```

D6=xxxxxxxx yyyy A6=xxxxxxxx Arg1 Arg2 [!]

D7=xxxxxxxx yyyy A7=xxxxxxxx Arg1 Arg2 [!]

USP=xxxxxxxx SSP=xxxxxxxx PC=xxxxxxxx SR=xxxx

- \* [!] shows if the address register points on an odd address.
- \* if the address register points on an illegal memory area the char \* is shown in Arg1 and Arg2 to avoid crashes by reading non readable io-addresses. You can config the readable memory areas.
- \* if the address register points on the following system structures the name of the Node is shown in Arg1 and the Name of the structure in Arg2.
  - \* Library
  - \* Device
  - \* Port
  - \* Task
  - \* Resource
  - \* MemHead
- \* if the address register points to the custom chip area the name of the register is shown in Arg1 and the ID-Word CUSTOM is shown in Arg2. Custom register map is \$dff000-\$dff200.
- \* if the address register points to a symbol the symbol and the contents is shown.
- \* Otherwise 8Bytes of the memory are shown where the register points to. The 8 Bytes are shown hexadecimal in Arg1 and ascii in Arg2.

#### 68010 Registers

VBR=xxxxxxxx SFC=xxxxxxxx DFC=xxxxxxxx

#### 68020 Registers

VBR=xxxxxxxx SFC=xxxxxxxx DFC=xxxxxxxx

MSP=xxxxxxxx ISP=xxxxxxxx CACR=xxxxxxxx CAAR=xxxxxxxx

#### 68030 Registers

VBR=xxxxxxxx SFC=xxxxxxxx DFC=xxxxxxxx

MSP=xxxxxxxx ISP=xxxxxxxx CACR=xxxxxxxx CAAR=xxxxxxxx

CRP=xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx SRP=xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx

```

TT0=xxxxxxxx TT1=xxxxxxxx TC=xxxx PSR=xxxxxxxx
        68040 Registers
VBR=xxxxxxxx SFC=xxxxxxxx DFC=xxxxxxxx
MSP=xxxxxxxx ISP=xxxxxxxx CACR=xxxxxxxx
URP=xxxxxxxx SRP=xxxxxxxx TC=xxxx PSR=xxxxxxxx
ITT0=xxxxxxxx ITT1=xxxxxxxx DTT0=xxxxxxxx DTT1=xxxxxxxx

```

```

        68060 Registers
VBR=xxxxxxxx SFC=xxxxxxxx DFC=xxxxxxxx
CACR=xxxxxxxx PCR=xxxxxxxx BUSCR=xxxxxxxx
URP=xxxxxxxx SRP=xxxxxxxx TC=xxxx PSR=xxxxxxxx
ITT0=xxxxxxxx ITT1=xxxxxxxx DTT0=xxxxxxxx DTT1=xxxxxxxx

```

#### Type Information

```
xxxxxxxx [Symbol] Mnemonic operand1[,...]
```

```
(EA) : [Address1=Contents]...[Address2=Contents]
```

In the (EA) line you can see the addresses and their contents the current command accesses. The contents of illegal addresses aren't shown.

## 1.17 Barfly.guide/REGW\_LocalMenus

### Local Menus

-----

#### \* Close Window

closes the REGWindow, all connected windows and deactivates the Debugger for this task. To deactivate the Debugger you have to choose if the task should keep running so it's the task's business to stop. Furthermore you can end the task by running the cleanup routine of the task or just removing the task from the list but this can cause sideeffects you can't always oversee. If the task is a process then the Remove option is equal to the Cleanup option. If it's only a task the Cleanup option is equal to the Cleanup option. Note that the Remove option doesn't free any resources of the task.

You should really know what you're doing if you, for example, remove a task from the system.



---

- \* ZOOM Windows

expands all windows of the task.

- \* Log File

activates or disactivates the logging of the register and PC changes.

- \* Big View

shrinks the REGWindow to a 68000 register layout or expands it back to the full layout.

- \* Open DissWindow

opens a DissWindow with the configured dimensions.

- \* Open MemWindow

opens a MemWindow with the configured dimensions.

- \* Open FPUWindow

opens a FPUWindow with the configured dimensions. The menu is only available if a FPU is installed.

- \* Open BreakWindow

opens a BreakpointWindow with the configured dimensions.

- \* Open CoppWindow

opens a CoppWindow with the configured dimensions.

- \* Open StructWindow

opens a StructWindow with the configured dimensions.

- \* Open SnoopWindow

opens a SnoopWindow with the configured dimensions.

- \* Open WatchWindow

opens a WatchpointWindow with the configured dimensions.

- \* Open ChecksumWindow

opens a ChecksumWindow with the configured dimensions.

- \* Save Window Settings

saves the positions and count of all window the current task controls. The saved file then contains the appropriate commands you have to enter yourself into the configuration file. Because of the Debugger's window concept it doesn't make sense to save a

---

complete configuration file.

## 1.18 Barfly.guide/REGW\_PublicMenus

Public Menu

-----

\* Step 1

runs the current command and stops the task afterwards.

\* Step X

runs X commands and stops the task afterwards.

\* Step Debug Line

runs commands until the PC encounters another source line. If the PC is outside the program or if no debug informations are available a single step i used. The command enters subroutines.

\* Trace Debug Line

is similar to Step Debug Line with the exception that it runs subroutines.

\* Trace over Calls

runs the current command or subroutine and stops the task afterwards. Depending on the configuration and the memory area a breakpoint or single steps are used. If a crash happens in certain program parts you should remove the command Tracebreak from the configuration.

You should avoid to use Tracebreak in Libraries and Devices which are located in the ram. If another task accesses the routine at the same time you can expect an illegal exception.

Some Amiga MMU Setups don't like programs writing to the kickstart rom. For example when breakpoints are set.

\* Trace X over Calls

runs X commands or subroutines and stops the task afterwards. Depending on the configuration and the memory area a breakpoint or single steps are used.

\* Trace Work

is similar to the command Trace over Calls with the exception that all commands are run. This function is useful to trace loops.

Example:

```
        moveq        #10,d0
0$:     dbra         d0,0$
```

If you use the function on the command `dbra` the Debugger sets a breakpoint after the `dbra` and runs the task. It drops back to single step when it hits a `Jmp, bra, rts ....`

\* Trace over OS-Calls

runs the current command or the OS function and stops the task afterwards.

\* Trace on Flow

stops the task when a PC direction occurs. This means the PC is stopped when it hits a `Jsr, Jmp, bcc, rts ....`

\* Trace on Address

runs the task until the PC is equal to the entered address. This function is not very fast because the task is running in single step mode and after each instruction the PC is compared with the address.

\* Trace out of OS

runs the task until the PC is outside of the kickstart. This function is useful when you catch a task inside the OS and you want to get as fast as possible back to the program's code. It works similar as Trace on address.

You shouldn't use this command if your task only runs in the kickstart.

\* (PC)++

jumps over the current command. Useful to jump over Illegal breakpoints used for debugging purposes in your program.

\* PC-2

subtracts 2 Bytes from the PC.

\* Write Nop

overwrites the current command with a Nop.

\* Write Illegal

overwrites the current command with an Illegal.

\* Run Task

---

runs the task and stops only on exceptions.

\* Run Watched Task

runs the task in trace mode and stops when a WatchPoint condition is true. If there are no watchpoints the command behaves like Run Task.

\* Run History Task

runs the task in trace mode and saves the registers each step into the history stack.

\* Stop Task

stops the task.

\* Send Signal

sends a signal to the task. Default Signal is CTRL-C = 12

\* Undo Level

sets the undobuffer's depth.

\* Undo

undos the last changes in the registerframe.

\* View Refresh

activates and deactivates the copperlist refresh after each trace operation. This function is help for debugging programs which install own copperlists.

\* Show (EA)

activates and deactivates the output of the address and address contents which are accessed by the current assembler command.

\* Symbol

activates and deactivates the use of symbols in the REGWindow.

\* Delete Symbols

erases all symbols of the task.

\* Copy Symbols

can copy a symbol list of the task to a different task. This function is helpful if your task is started from another task and you want to keep the symbol list.

\* Load Symbols

loads the symbols of a program where you can select an alternative process's segmentlist for calculating the symbol and debug informations. Normally you choose the same process but sometimes it's helpful to select a different process. For example, if the task you debug is created in a program, you have to choose the program's task to get the correct symbol addresses.

\* Set Hunklist

sets a new segment list for the SourceWindow and some other hunk related functions. Because the position in the SourceWindow depends on the segments sometimes help to load new symbols and debug informations for this task. If you load an alternative Hunklist by selecting a custom task when you use Load Symbols.

\* Reset Hunklist

removes the alternative hunklist.

\* Show Value

shows the value of an argument.

\* Show Last Exception

shows the last exception.

\* Open Task Window

opens a window showing the task structure of the task.

\* Open System Window

opens a window showing the ExecBase structure.

\* Open Proces Window

opens a window showing the process structure of the process.

\* Open CLI Window

opens a window showing the cli structure of the process.

\* Open Hunk Window

opens a window showing the hunks of the process.

\* Open Symbol Window

opens a window showing the symbols of the process. If you doubleclick on a symbol you get the hunk where the symbol is located.

\* Open Library Window

opens a window showing the libraries. If you doubleclick on a library entry it opens a FD: window that shows all functions of

the library when the library is defined in the Barfly.FD file. Furthermore if you doubleclick on a function you have the choice to see the function in a DissWindow or the autodocs documentation.

\* Open Device Window

opens a window showing the devices.

\* Open Resource Window

opens a window showing the resources.

\* Open Port Window

opens a window showing the public ports.

\* Open Resident Window

opens a window showing the resident modules.

\* Open Interrupt Window

opens a window showing the interrupts.

\* Open AutoDocs Window

opens a filerequester which lets you choose the needed autodocs information of a library. This opens a window which shows all functions of the chosen autodoc file. If you now click on a function another window is opened showing the function documentation.

\* Open History Window

opens a HistoryWindow showing the last saved registerframes of the undobuffer. The undobuffer is organized in a way to make the first entry become the last entry in the HistoryWindow. The HistoryWindow isn't updated automaticlly.

\* Stack Check

controls the stack check. A warning is displayed if the register A7 points out of the stack bounds or points on an odd address. The Debugger only checks the task when the task gives back the control to the traproutine, so it's not possible to notice every stack problem.

You should be aware that this function doesn't work with a WShell task because the WShell doesn't set the correct stack task values.

\* Find Task of address

tries to find the task which belongs to the entered address. The command checks if the address is in the task, process, cli, mementry structure and the hunks. It's not safe to assume that

the function can check all cases.

\* Load Binary

loads a file with an optional length into a memory area. If you want the Debugger to automatically allocate the memory block you have to close the memory requester.

\* Save Binary

saves a memory area into a file.

\* Freeze Task

freezes a selectable task. When bdebug ends the frozen tasks are awakened again.

\* Warm up Task

warms up a frozen task.

\* Kill Task

kills a selectable task.

You should know which task you can kill. For example, don't kill the input.device or your filesystem.

\* Show Task

shows the task structure of a selectable task.

\* Show Prozess

shows the process structure of a selectable process.

\* Show CLI

shows the cli structure of a selectable process.

\* Show Hunk

shows the hunks of a selectable process.

\* Send Task Signal

sends a signal to a selectable task.

\* Set Task Priority

sets a priority of a selectable task.

\* Refresh Code Cache

refreshes the Code Cache.

---

\* Refresh Data Cache

refreshes the Data Cache

## 1.19 Barfly.guide/UB\_FPUW

Usage of BDebug

\*\*\*\*\*

The FPU Window

=====

The FPU Window

The FPU Window

Local Menus

Local Menus

## 1.20 Barfly.guide/FPUW\_Window

FPU Window

-----

The FPU Window shows the FPU register FP0 to FP7 in the 96Bit Extended format and the registers FPCR, FPSR and FPIAR in hexadecimal. You can only open this window if a FPU is available.

Register Window Layout

FP0=FloatingPoint

FP1=FloatingPoint

FP2=FloatingPoint

FP3=FloatingPoint

FP4=FloatingPoint

FP5=FloatingPoint

FP6=FloatingPoint

FP7=FloatingPoint

FPCR=xxxxxxx FPSR=xxxxxxx



FPIAR=xxxxxxxx

## 1.21 Barfly.guide/FPUW\_LocalMenus

Local Menu

-----

\* Close Window

closes the window.

## 1.22 Barfly.guide/UB\_DISSW

Usage of BDebug

\*\*\*\*\*

The Disassembler Window

=====

The Disassembler Window

The Disassembler Window

Local Menu

Local Menu

## 1.23 Barfly.guide/DISSW\_Window

Disassembler window

-----

The DissWindow shows the memory contents in assembler mnemonics. The address of the window's view can be absolute or relative. In absolute mode, the window shows the contents of a fixed address, indicated by the window title No Link. In relative mode the window is connected to a register causing the window to update when the the register value changes. This is indicated by the window title which reads Link to \*, where \* represents the register name. The PC is shown by the colour pen 2. If the linked register value is outside of the window's view area the whole contents of the window will be refreshed. You can change size of the window and scroll through the memory area by using the cursors. In the title you see an ID-String with the format \#x.y where X represents the REGWindow number and y the number of the

MemWindow. Doubleclicking a line of the window sets or remove a breakpoint. You can disable this function in the configuration.

## 1.24 Barfly.guide/DISSW\_LocalMenus

Local Menu

-----

\* Close Window

closes the window.

\* Shrink Window

shrinks the window.

\* Expand Window

expands the window to screen size.

\* Link to Register

links the window with a register. If you enter the string NO it switches to absolute mode.

\* Change address

changes the view address of the window.

\* Clear address

resets the view address of the window.

\* Refresh Window

refreshes the window.

\* .W Branches

activates and disactivates the output of the old branch width size.

\* Neg. Offsets

activates and disactivates the output of negative values in indirect address modes with offset.

\* Neg. Data

activates and disactivates the output of negative values in direct address mode.

\* Opcode Data

activates and disactivates the additional output of the command

bytes.

\* Auto Refresh

activates and deactivates the global refresh of the window after each step.

\* Symbols

activates and deactivates the symbol output in the window.

\* Show Lib Call

activates and deactivates the symbolic output of library functions so all library functions that are defined in the configuration file <BarflyPath>/Barfly/BARFLY.FD are recognized.

\* Guess Lib Call

activates and deactivates the guessing of function call names. This only works in connection with the option Show Lib Call. Unfortunately you can't expect that the function names always fit because the library base register A6 can change until the program counter meets the function.

\* Mark Block End

activates and deactivates marking after the instruction JMP, BRA, RTS, RTE, RTD and RTR to make program blocks more visible.

\* Set/Clear Breakpoint

sets/removes a breakpoint on the first entry in the window. Breakpoints are shown by changing the pen from colour 1 to colour 3 and the char > at the beginning of a line.

\* Pick/Clear Breakpoint

sets/removes a breakpoint through a symbol list.

\* Disassemble to File

disassembles a memory area into a file.

## 1.25 Barfly.guide/UB\_MEMW

Usage of BDebug

\*\*\*\*\*

The Memory Window

=====

---

```
The Memory Window
      The Memory Window

Local Menu
      Local Menu
```

## 1.26 Barfly.guide/MEMW\_Window

Memory window  
-----

The MemWindow shows the memory contents hexadecimal and in ascii. You can change size of the window and scroll through the memory area with the cursor keys. In the title you see an ID-String with the format \#x.y where X represents the REGWindow number and y the number of the MemWindow.

## 1.27 Barfly.guide/MEMW\_LocalMenu

Local Menu  
-----

\* Close Window

closes the window.

\* Shrink Window

shrinks the window.

\* Expand Window

expands the window to screen size.

\* Link to Register

links the window with a register. If you enter the string NO it switches to absolute mode.

\* Change address

changes the view address of the window.

\* Clear address

resets the view address of the window.

\* Refresh Window

---

refreshes the window.

\* Memory Offset Step

defines the data format in the window. The following options can be selected: None, Byte, Word and Long.

\* Edit

activates edit mode of the MemWindow. In edit mode you can switch between hex and ascii input by the key RETURN. With ESC you can leave edit mode. Only the cursor right and left are changed to the normal. With these both keys you can access each Byte. In edit mode you can't change the size of the window.

\* Copy

copies a memory area into another memory area. The function uses CopyMem so it doesn't handle memory areas that overlap.

\* Fill

fills a memory area with a value of a certain data-width.

\* Compare

compares a memory area with another memory area.

\* Search

searches a value of a certain data-width in a memory area. If the value is found, the address and the value are displayed and you can go on with Search Next to find the next address.

\* Search Next

Search the next value. Look at Search

\* Pred

sets the address of the window to the preceding entry of the list. If the node points on an odd, illegal or NULL address the command has no effect. The next node is equal to LN\_PRED, the second longword of the memory view.

\* Succ

sets the address of the window to the next entry of the list. If the node points on an odd, illegal or NULL address the command has no effect. The next node is equal to LN\_SUCC, the first longword of the memory view.

---

## 1.28 Barfly.guide/UB\_COPPW

Usage of BDebug

\*\*\*\*\*

The Copper Window

=====

The Copper Window

The Copper Window

Local Menus

Local Menus

## 1.29 Barfly.guide/COPPW\_Window

CopperWindow

-----

The CopperWindow shows the memory contents as copper commands. The window is sizeable, and you can use the cursor keys to scroll through the memry area. In the title you see an ID-String with the format \#x.y where X represents the REGWindow number and y the number of the CoppWindow.

## 1.30 Barfly.guide/COPPW\_LocalMenus

Local Menus

-----

\* Close Window

closes the window.

\* Shrink Window

shrinks the window.

\* Expand Window

expands the window to screen size.

\* Link to Register

links the window with a register. If you enter the string NO it switches to absolute mode.

- \* Change address  
changes the view address of the window.
- \* Clear address  
resets the view address of the window.
- \* Refresh Window  
refreshes the window.
- \* Goto Into List  
sets the window list on the standard copperlist  
GfxBase->gb\_copinit.

### 1.31 Barfly.guide/UB\_STRUCTW

Usage of BDebug

\*\*\*\*\*

The Structure Window

=====

The Structure Window

The Structure Window

The Structure Format

The Structure Format

Local Menus

Local Menus

### 1.32 Barfly.guide/STRUCTW\_Window

StructWindow

-----

opens window which can be connected with a structure. You can use new structure entries by expanding the the <BarflyPath>/Barfly/Barfly.Include file or loading a new custom file. By a doubleclick on a structure window entry you can cause several actions depending on the datatype. Every datatype is connected with an action that is normally started automaticlly. With the configuration

command NoAutoStructAction you can change this behaviour so that an action type requester is opened.

The following datatypes are available.

- \* APTR opens a MemWindow.
- \* CSTR shows a string.
- \* BPTR opens a MemWindow at the address BPTR\*4.
- \* BSTR shows a string at the address (BPTR\*4)+1
- \* CPTR opens a DissWindow.
- \* FPTR opens a DissWindow.
- \* BYTE doesn't cause an action.
- \* WORD doesn't cause an action.
- \* LONG doesn't cause an action.
- \* FLOAT doesn't cause an action.
- \* DOUBLE doesn't cause an action.
- \* EXTENDED doesn't cause an action.
- \* RPTR doesn't cause an action.

The following action types are available.

- \* MemWindow opens a MemWindow.
- \* DissWindow opens a DissWindow.
- \* CoppWindow opens a CoppWindow.
- \* StructWindow opens a StructWindow.
- \* NewStruct sets a new structure.

### 1.33 Barfly.guide/STRUCTW\_Format

Structure Macro Fileformat

-----

This section describes the file format of structure macros. In the beginning you define the root directory entries with the first Macro Menudir. The first parameter is the name of the entry, then the address of the parent directory and then the address of the subdirectory. In the root directory the parent address is obviously NULL. The last entry of the directory is defined by the Macro

---



MENUDIREND.

Label	ListViewMacro	Link
RootDir:	.	
	.	
	MENUDIR	exec,0,Exec_Dir
	.	
	.	
MYCUSTOMENTRY:	MENUDIREND	CUSTOM,0,0

The design of a subdirectory only differs from the root directory entries only by a parent directory address.

Label	ListViewMacro	Link
Exec_Dir:	.	
	.	
	MENUDIR	nodes.i,RootDir,Nodes_Dir
	.	
	.	
	MENUDIREND	tasks.i,RootDir,Tasks_Dir

to define the structure directory entries you have to use MENUITEM and MENUITEMEND. The first parameter in the Item Macros is the name of the entry and also the name of the structure. The second parameter defines the address of the parent directory.

Label	ListViewMacro	Link
	.	
	.	
Nodes_Dir:	MENUITEM	LN,Exec_Dir
	.	
	.	
	MENUITEMEND	

To define a structure you can use the normal assembler syntax that you probably have to adjust to your custom needs. For example you can tell BDebug more informations about the datatype an entry represents. By redefining APTR to a CSTR you can tell the Debugger that the entry is a stringpointer. Another example is defining that APTR points to a structure by APTR LN\_SUCC,Node.

Label	IncludeTypeMacro	Name, Link
LN_Struct:	STRUCTUREB	LN,0
	APTR	LN_SUCC, LN
	APTR	LN_PRED, LN
	UBYTE	LN_TYPE
	BYTE	LN_PRI
	CCSTR	LN_NAME
	LABEL	LN_SIZE

## 1.34 Barfly.guide/STRUCTW\_LocalMenus

Local Menu

-----

\* Close Window

closes the window.

\* Shrink Window

shrinks the window.

\* Expand Window

expands the window to screen size.

\* Link to Register

links the window with a register. If you enter the string NO it switches to absolute mode.

\* Change address

changes the view address of the window.

\* Clear address

resets the view address of the window.

\* Refresh Window

refreshes the window.

\* Load Custom Struct

loads additional structure files. The new structure entries are placed in the CUSTOM directory. The format of custom structure files is equal to the file BARFLY.INCLUDE.

\* Select Structure

opens the structure include directory requester where you can select the needed structure. The parent gadget is placed in the upper border.

\* Goto Sysbase...

sets the window address on the ExecBase.

\* Goto Gfxbase...

sets the window address on the GFXBase.

\* Save Window....

saves the contents of the window in a file.

\* Full Address

this switch decides whether the StructWindow also shows the address of the entries.

\* Offset Address

this switch decides wheather the StructWindow also shows the offset of the entries.

\* Pred

sets the address of the window on the preceding entry of the list. If the node points on an odd, illegal or NULL address the command has no effect. The next node is equal to LN\_PRED, the second longword of the memory view.

\* Succ

sets the address of the window on the next entry of the list. If the node points on an odd, illegal or NULL address the command has no effect. The next node is equal to LN\_SUCC, the first longword of the memory view.

## 1.35 Barfly.guide/UB\_SOURCEW

Usage of BDebug

\*\*\*\*\*

The Structure Window

=====

The Source Window

The Source Window

Local Menus

Local Menus

## 1.36 Barfly.guide/SOURCEW\_Window

Source window

-----

The SourceWindow shows the source line that belongs to the window

address. If the program file doesn't have the needed debug informations the Source window can't be opened. If the address points to an area with no relevant debug information, for example the Kickstart or beyond the program hunks, all you see is a small message.

## 1.37 Barfly.guide/SOURCEW\_LocalMenus

Local Menus

-----

\* Close Window

closes the window.

\* Shrink Window

shrinks the window.

\* Expand Window

expands the window to screen size.

\* Link to Register

links the window with a register. If you enter the string NO it switches to absolute mode.

\* Change address

changes the view address of the window.

\* Clear address

resets the view address of the window.

\* Refresh Window

refreshes the window.

\* Set Breakpoint

sets a breakpoint on the active line.

\* Show HunkInfo

shows the hunk of the current source line.

## 1.38 Barfly.guide/UB\_SNOOPW

Usage of BDebug

\*\*\*\*\*

The Snoop Window

=====

The Snoop Window

The Snoop Window

Local Menus

Local Menus

### 1.39 Barfly.guide/SNOOPW\_Window

Snoop Window

-----

The SnoopWindow snoops the task's allocations.

### 1.40 Barfly.guide/SNOOPW\_LocalMenus

Local Menus

-----

\* Close Window

closes the window.

\* Shrink Window

shrinks the window.

\* Expand Window

expands the window to screen size.

\* Refresh Window

refreshes the window.

\* Auto Refresh

activates/deactivates display refresh by an allocation.

\* Snoop Memory

activates/deactivates snooping.

\* Snoop Mask

sets the allocation filter mask. If the Mask is set to , only allocations with the size 20 are recorded. Default -1.

\* Snoop Max Entries

sets the maximal recordable snoop entries.

## 1.41 Barfly.guide/UB\_BREAKW

Usage of BDebug

\*\*\*\*\*

The Breakpoint Window

=====

The Breakpoint Window

The Breakpoint Window

Local Menus

Local Menus

## 1.42 Barfly.guide/BREAKW\_Window

Breakpoint window

-----

The BreakWindow handles all breakpoints and contains the functions that are needed with breakpoints. In general, breakpoints are addresses in the program where the task should be stopped. The breakpoints are handled globally so they aren't deleted when close the window.

## 1.43 Barfly.guide/BREAKW\_LocalMenus

Local Menus

-----

\* Toggle

- activates and deactivates all breakpoints.
- \* All  
selects all breakpoints.
  - \* Clear  
unselects all breakpoints.
  - \* On  
activates all selected breakpoints.
  - \* Off  
deactivates all selected breakpoints.
  - \* Hit  
defines how often a breakpoint must be encountered before the program stops. Default is 1.
  - \* ?  
shows the hunk where the breakpoint is located and also shows if the breakpoint is equal to a symbol.
  - \* Input  
sets and removes a breakpoint.
  - \* Pick  
sets and removes a breakpoint using the symbol list.
  - \* Delete  
removes all selected breakpoint.
  - \* Goto  
opens a DissWindow for each selected breakpoint.
  - \* Run  
runs the program until the PC encounters a selected breakpoint.

## 1.44 Barfly.guide/UB\_WATCHW

Usage of BDebug

\*\*\*\*\*

---

The Watchpoint Window  
 =====

```

                The Watchpoint Window
                    The Watchpoint Window

    Local Menus
                    Local Menus
  
```

## 1.45 Barfly.guide/WATCHW\_Window

Watchpoint window  
 -----

The Watchwindow allows to set breakpoints that aren't depending on a certain PC address but on other conditions. Every watchpoint has a condition, data width and can have one of 3 different watchpoints states. The Memory watchpoint compares the saved contents of the address with the current contents and dependent on the condition the program is stopped or not. The Register watchpoint compares the saved contents of a register with the current contents and dependent on the condition the program is stopped or not. The Argument watchpoint compares the saved value of an argument with the current contents and dependent on the condition the program is stopped or not. The last watchpoint type is the most powerful because it can simulate the first two types with the cost of a slowdown. The use of watchpoints is very time consuming because the whole program is run in single step mode. In order to use watchpoi you have to run the task with Run Watched Task.

If an error occurs in the exception handler during the evaluation of a dynamic arugment, the screen flashes.

## 1.46 Barfly.guide/WATCHW\_LocalMenus

Local Menus  
 -----

- \* Toggle
  - activates and deactivates all watchpoints.
- \* All
  - selects all watchpoints.



- \* Clear  
unselects all watchpoints.
- \* On  
activates all selected watchpoints.
- \* Off  
deactivates all selected watchpoints.
- \* Add  
opens a requester where the parameters for a watchpoint have to be adjusted and adds the new watchpoint to the list. You can change the parameters simply by doubleclicking on a watchpoint.
- \* Refresh  
refreshes the watchpoint arguments.
- \* Check  
checks all selected watchpoints.
- \* Delete  
removes all selected watchpoints.

## 1.47 Barfly.guide/UB\_CHECKW

Usage of BDebug

\*\*\*\*\*

The Checksum Window

=====

The Checksum Window

The Checksum Window

Local Menus

Local Menus

## 1.48 Barfly.guide/CHECKW\_Window

## Checksum Window

---

The ChecksumWindow controls all checksum areas that are controlled each time the task stops. Helpful to find illegal random writes bugs. The checkpoints are controlled globally so they aren't deleted when you close the window.

## 1.49 Barfly.guide/CHECKW\_LocalMenus

### Local Menu

---

- \* Toggle

activates or deactivates all checksum areas.

- \* All

selects all checksum areas.

- \* Clear

unselects all checksum areas.

- \* On

activates all selected checksum areas.

- \* Off

deactivates all selected checksum areas.

- \* Address

adds a checksum area into the list.

- \* Hunk

adds a hunk of the current process into the checksum area list.

- \* Task

adds a hunk of selectable process into the checksum area list.

- \* Refresh

calculate a new checksum for all selected areas.

- \* Delete

removes all selected checksum areas.

---

- \* Check

checks all areas for checksum errors.

## 1.50 Barfly.guide/UB\_ARGUMENTS

Usage of BDebug

\*\*\*\*\*

Requester Arguments

=====

Argument Structur

-----

An argument can use absolut values, symbols and registers as operands and the operators +, -, \*, /, |, !, &, <<, >>, ~. Additionally to the normal symbols, some special symbols are available.

- \* By {Argument}.[b,w,l] you can read from a memory address, that is defined by the argument. An error is indicated if you specify an illegal address with isn't defined in the legal memory space.
- \* \#d? represents the address of the Dissswindows with the ID ?
- \* \#m? represents the address of the Memwindows with the ID ?
- \* \#c? represents the address of the Coppwindows with the ID ?
- \* \#h? represents the address of the hunk ?. Helpful for Enforcer and CyberGuard Hunk:Offset output
- \* \#ea? represents the address of the EA with the number ?. Check Register Window.
- \* \#em? represents the contents where the address EA number ? points to. Check Register Window. If the address EA is illegal an error is shown.
- \* \#ls represents the start address of a loaded binary file.
- \* \#le represents the end address of a loaded binary file.
- \* \#ll represents the length address of a loaded binary file.
- \* \#p represents the start address of the programs. Only true for a loaded program.

If you have the following Enforcer or CyberGuard hit output Hunk 0:\$11c you can calculate the address by entering the argument #h0+\$11c.

## 1.51 Barfly.guide/UB\_TECHINFOS

Usage of BDebug

\*\*\*\*\*

Technical Informations

=====

Exceptions

-----

The Debugger can catch all exceptions if the system is still working. If an exception is caused, the trap handler catches the exception and tells the Debugger what went on so it can react on the exception. If the exception wasn't caused by the Debugger, the type and the possible reason for the exception is shown. The Return-address of the debugged task points on an internal ILLEGAL. If the processor encounters this ILLEGAL the task is closed and all windows are removed. You shouldn't step over this ILLEGAL because it increases the possibility of a system crash. If a task is caught by Debug Next Task and notices a custom finalPC routine in the Addtask() function, the Return-address isn't set on the internal ILLEGAL cleanup function because the finalPC pointer is sometimes used for parsing an argument. In this case the Debugger notices that the task ends by using the RemTask() function.

If the task changes the Return-address the Debugger tries to determine the taskend by RemTask.

Exception Handler

-----

Every task has a pointer in its task structure that points to its exception handler, named TC\_TRAPCODE. When you load a program through the Debugger, the Debugger's standard exception handler is installed. It works basically the same for Catch Next Task and Debug Task. The only difference is the Debug Crashed Task mode where the Debugger sets a special catch exception handler in each task that isn't controlled by the Debugger. When an exception occurs and the Debugger's exception handler is called the Debugger first checks if it knows the task that caused it. If this is not the case something seriously is broken and the Deadend Alert 35000000 will be popped up. If all goes well the registers are saved, the Debugger task gets a message and the exception handler waits for a message by the Debugger to go on. When the Debugger gets the message it causes the appropriate function. For example refreshing the windows. If the Debugger gets a step command it sends the exception handler the appropriate message and the handler does a step.

Debug Informations

-----

Currently the following formats are supported.

- \* BASM Specialformat This format allows the Debugger to decide if the code is in the Mainpart, Includes or in a Macro.

- \* SAS D1 This format only allows a Source-Code connection. It doesn't support local variables, Structures and Macros.
- \* GCC STABS This format is very powerful and offers all a source-level Debugger needs. Unfortunately the Debugger only supports a simple Source-Code connection at the moment. It's planned to support more in the future.

GCC Compiler and BDebug  
-----

Unfortunately you can't debug programs that are using the current ixemul.library because in Openlibrary() initroutine the Task field TC\_TRAPCODE is changed. Hopefully there'll be soon an ixemul.library available that doesn't change the traphandler. If you're using GCC with the link lib gerlib that is available on Aminet FTP Servers you shouldn't experience any problems with BDebug.

## 1.52 Barfly.guide/UB\_CONFIG

Usage of BDebug

\*\*\*\*\*

Configuration

=====

The default configuration file is named BDEBUG.Config and is located in the directory <BarflyPath>/ or s:Barfly/. Obviously it's not optimal to be forced to use the same config file for different programs. Therefore you can also specify a local config file with program name and the suffix .BDebug.

Tooltypes

Available Tooltypes

Barfly.FD

The Barfly.FD format

Commands

Configuration Commands

## 1.53 Barfly.guide/CO\_TOOLTYPES

ToolTypes

-----

The following tooltypes are supported to activate the basic functions of the commandwindow.

- \* CatchNextTask
- \* CatchCrashedTask
- \* CatchEnforcerHit

## 1.54 Barfly.guide/CO\_BARFLYFD

Barfly.FD

-----

Following steps are necessary to create a new Barfly.FD file with new library functions. First the assign FD: must point to the directory containing the FD files that should be included in the new Barfly.FD. Make sure that every FD file contains the Library, Resource and Device name in the first line in following format: \* "foobar.library". If necessary, add the name yourself, so that a correct FD database can be build up. If you're more experienced with FD files, you can yourself add new entries to the Barfly.FD file. The layout of the Barfly.FD file pretty obvious.

## 1.55 Barfly.guide/CO\_CONFIGCMDS

Configuration Commands

-----

Window Config Commands...

```
Register Window
    Register Window Object

FPU Window
    FPU Window Object

Disassembler Window
    Disassembler Window Object

Memory Window
    Memory Window Object

Copper Window
    Copper Window Object

Struct Window
```

---

```

                Struct Window Object

Source Window
                Source Window Object

Breakpoint Window
                Breakpoint Manager Window Object

Watchpoint Window
                Watchpoint Manager Window Object

Checksum Window
                Checksum Manager Window Object

Snoop Window
                Snoop Memory Window Object

Info Window
                Information Windows

Other Windows
                Other Windows

Misc Commands...

                Misc Commands
                Miscellaneous Commands

```

## 1.56 Barfly.guide/CC\_REGW

Register window

-----

```
RegWindow=x/y/width/height/register
.....
```

This command defines the position of a REGWindow.

```
RegFlags=flag[|flags...]
.....
```

This command defines certain flags in the REGWindows.

- \* AUTOVIEWREFRESH
- \* SYMBOLS
- \* STACKCHECK
- \* NOBIGVIEW

## 1.57 Barfly.guide/CC\_FPUW

FPU Window

-----

FpuWindow=x/y/width/height/register

.....

This command defines the position of a FPUWindow.

OpenFPUWindows=Count

.....

This command tells the Debugger to open a FPUWindow.

## 1.58 Barfly.guide/CC\_DISSW

Disassembler window

-----

DissWindow=x/y/width/height/register

.....

This command defines the position, the dimension and linked register of the DissWindow.

Example: DISSWINDOW=0/0/300/100/PC

DissFlags=flag[|flags...]

.....

This command defines certain flags in the DISSWindow.

\* AUTOREFRESH

\* SHOWLIB

\* GUESSLIB

\* SHOWEA

\* WORDBRANCHES

\* NEGOFFSETS

\* NEGDI

\* OPCODEDATA

\* BLANKAFTERJMPBRA

OpenDissWindows=Count

.....



This command tells the Debugger to open a number of DissWindows.

## 1.59 Barfly.guide/CC\_MEMW

Memory window  
-----

MemWindow=x/y/width/height/register  
.....

This command defines the position, the dimension and linked register of the MemWindow.

Example: MEMWINDOW=0/0/300/100/A0

OpenMemWindows=Count  
.....

This command tells the Debugger to open a number of MemWindows.

MemoryOffsetStep=Count  
.....

This command defines the Offset-Step of the MemWindows.

- \* 0 no Space
- \* 1 Space after each Byte.
- \* 2 Space after each Word.
- \* 4 Space after each Longword.

## 1.60 Barfly.guide/CC\_COPPW

Copper window  
-----

CoppWindow=x/y/width/height/register  
.....

This command defines the position, the dimension and linked register of the CoppWindow.

Example: COPPWINDOW=0/0/300/100/A0

OpenCoppWindows=Count  
.....

This command tells the Debugger to open a number of CoppWindows.

## 1.61 Barfly.guide/CC\_STRUCTW

StructWindow

-----

StructWindow=x/y/width/height/register

.....

This command defines the position, the dimension and linked register of the StructWindow.

Example: StructWINDOW=0/0/300/100/A0

StructFlags=flag[|flags...]

.....

This command defines certain flags for the StructWindow

- \* AUTOREFRESH
- \* ADDRESSFORMAT
- \* OFFSETFORMAT
- \* NEWWINDOW

OpenStructWindows=Count

.....

This command tells the Debugger to open a number of StructWindows.

## 1.62 Barfly.guide/CC\_SOURCEW

Source window

-----

SourceWindow=x/y/width/height/register

.....

This command defines the position, the dimension and linked register of the SourceWindow.

Example: SOURCEWINDOW=0/0/300/100/A0

OpenSourceWindows=Count

.....

This command tells the Debugger to open a number of SourceWindows.

### 1.63 Barfly.guide/CC\_BREAKW

Breakpoint window  
-----

BreakWindow=x/y/width/height  
.....

This command defines the position of a BreakPointWindow.

OpenBreakWindows=Count  
.....

This command tells the Debugger to open a BreakPointWindow.

### 1.64 Barfly.guide/CC\_WATCHW

Watchpoint window  
-----

WatchWindow=x/y/width/height  
.....

This command defines the position of a WatchpointWindow.

OpenWatchWindows=Count  
.....

This command tells the Debugger to open a WatchPointWindow.

### 1.65 Barfly.guide/CC\_CHECKW

Checksum window  
-----

ChecksumWindow=x/y/width/height  
.....

This command defines the position of a ChecksumWindow.

ChecksumWindows=Count  
.....

This command tells the Debugger to open a ChecksumWindow.

---

## 1.66 Barfly.guide/CC\_SNOOPW

SnoopMemory window  
-----

SnoopMemWindow=x/y/width/height/register  
.....

This command defines the position of a SnoopMemWindow.

OpenSnoopMemWindow=Count  
.....

This command tells the Debugger to open a SnoopMemWindow.

SnoopMask=Mask  
.....

This command defines the snoop mask. The mask defines the length of memory blocks that should be recorded. Default is -1 so everything is recorded.

SnoopMax=Count  
.....

This command defines the count of snoop entries. Default is 100.

HistoryEntrys=Count  
.....

This command defines the count of history entries. Default is 5.

## 1.67 Barfly.guide/CC\_INFOW

Information Windows  
-----

GlobalViewWindow=x/y/width/height  
.....

This command defines the position and dimensions of a standard information window. For example the Library Window belongs to this group.

Example: GLOBALVIEWWINDOW=0/0/300/100  
GLOBALVIEWWINDOW=0/200/300/100

## 1.68 Barfly.guide/CC\_OTHERW

## Other Windows

-----

CommandWindow=x/y/width/height

.....

This command defines the position of the small CommandWindow. This command has no function in local configuration files.

FileShell=&lt;Window Specifikation&gt;

.....

This command defines the shell that is opened with the loaded program. You should always open the shell on the Debugger's Public Screen. The shell parameters are the same you know from the CLI.

**1.69 Barfly.guide/CM\_MISC**

Misc

-----

Task Stack

Define program's stacksize

Task Priority

Sets the Debugger Priority

SetBreak

Set a breakpoint

ClickBreak

Define DissWindow Action on a Click

Showmem

Define readable Memory areas

DefCommand

Define custom commands

AutoDocDir

Set the autodocdir

AutoDocAlias

Define the library/autodoc alias

Arexpath

Define the arexpath

Arexxinput

Define the arexx input handle

---

Arexxoutput  
Define the arexx output handle

Arexxcommand  
Define an arexxcommand

Execute Cmd  
Define the programs that should be started

LoadInclude  
Load struct database file

AddStructFile  
Load a custom struct database file

ClickToFront  
Activate click to front

CenterWindow  
Center requester windows ?

Screeninfront  
Screen to front ?

OpenScreen  
Define an own screen

OpenPubScreen  
Define a Pubscreen

ScreenFont  
Define an own screenfont

QuietException  
Set certain exceptions quiet

DisableXWindow  
Disable Waitpointer

TraceBreak  
Define the trace method

CrashedTask  
Activate catching crashed tasks

Catch Hit  
Activate catching Enforcer hits

Cache File  
Activate file caching

Pop Path Request  
Disable path requester

Auto Action  
Activates the StructWindow action requester

---

NoBreakErr

Ignores SetBreak config errors

## 1.70 Barfly.guide/CM\_TASKSTACK

TaskStack=Count  
.....

This command defines the stack of the loaded program. Defaultt are 4096 Bytes.

## 1.71 Barfly.guide/CM\_TASKPRI

Priority=Count  
.....

This command defines the Debugger's priority.

## 1.72 Barfly.guide/CM\_SETBREAK

SetBreak=Argument  
.....

This command can be used to define a list of breakpoints that are set before the program is started. This is useful to pass the module Main.c for example. If no breakpoints are defined or if a parsing problem occurs the standard breakpoint ( the first program instruction ) is set.

- \* SETBREAK=\_main ; SAS C Main Program Start
- \* SETBREAK=\_main ; GCC C Main Program Start
- \* SETBREAK=@main ; DICE C Main Program Start
- \* SETBREAK=! ; Programstart(Default)

## 1.73 Barfly.guide/CM\_CLICKBREAK

```
ClickBreak=State
.....
```

This command can be used to define the action of the DissWindow on a doubleclick.

```
State=0
    No Action(Default).
```

```
State=1
    Set/Clear Breakpoint and pop up a Requester for a Set.
```

```
State=2
    Set/Clear Breakpoint.
```

## 1.74 Barfly.guide/CM\_SHOWMEM

```
ShowMem=Start:End
.....
```

defines the address areas that are legal to the Debugger so you can look at address areas that are not in the memorylist or in the rom. Illegal address areas are shown with \* in the windows. You should never define the custom chip areas as legal because a read access on a writeonly register can cause a deadly crash.

Example: SHOWMEM=\$e80000:\$f00000 defines the Zorro 2 area as free.

By this command you can overrule the internal Enforcer or CyberGuard legal memory areas so you should be free of hits.

## 1.75 Barfly.guide/CM\_DEFCOMMAND

```
DefCommand=Key,Qualifier[|Qualifier...],Function
.....
```

This commands allows to connect menu functions with key sequences. Because of the object-oriented concept of the Debugger that allows multiple instances of objects it's not easy to decide what object is meant. Therefore if the object is active it's used and if no object of this type is active the first entry the object-type list is used. As the key parameter every Rawkey can be used with the exception of TAB and the functionkeys that are used internally. The key is searched first in the local and then in the global configuration.

As qualifiers you can use the following keys.



```
* LSHIFT
* RSHIFT
* CAPSLOCK
* CTRL
* LALT
* RALT
* LCOMMAND
* RCOMMAND
```

```
Bespiel:      DEFCOMMAND=$15,CTRL,"Step 1 Position"
```

```
Defines CTRL-Z as Step 1 Position
```

## 1.76 Barfly.guide/CM\_AUTODOCDIR

```
AutoDocDir=<Path>
.....
```

This command sets the path for the autodocs directory.

## 1.77 Barfly.guide/CM\_AUTODOCALIAS

```
AutoDocAlias=Library,File
.....
```

This command sets an alias for Libraries, Devices or Resources to define the connected Autodocs file. There's no other way because it's impossible to build the autodocs file by knowing the library name.

## 1.78 Barfly.guide/CM\_AREXXPATH

```
ArexxPath=<rx-path>
.....
```

This command sets the Arexx-Script Start-Command. In a normal system the path should be <sys:Rexxc/rx>.

## 1.79 Barfly.guide/CM\_AREXXINPUT

```
ArexxInput=<File>  
.....
```

This command sets the Arexx-Command Input-File. If you don't specify the file, NIL: is used.

## 1.80 Barfly.guide/CM\_AREXXOUTPUT

```
ArexxOutput=<File>  
.....
```

This command sets the Arexx-Command Output-File. If you don't specify the file, NIL: is used.

## 1.81 Barfly.guide/CM\_AREXXCMD

```
ArexxCommand=[1...10], <Pfad>  
.....
```

This command sets the 10 entries in the Arexx-Menu. You specify the number and the path of the Arexx-Script.

```
ArexxCommand=1, "Rexx:Example.rexx"
```

## 1.82 Barfly.guide/CM\_EXECMD

```
ExecuteCommand=<File>  
.....
```

this command can set up a list of programs that should be run before the debugged program's task is started. This parameter only works with programs which are loaded by the Debugger. You also have to make sure that the loaded programs have to end otherwise the task can't be started. For example you could use this command to set breakpoints with Arexx-Scripts.

## 1.83 Barfly.guide/CM\_LOADINCLUDE

LoadInclude  
.....

tells the Debugger to load the structure information file  
Barfly.Include.

## 1.84 Barfly.guide/CM\_ADDSTRUCT

AddStructFile=Filename  
.....

tells the Debugger to load a custom structure information file and  
adds it into the CUSTOM/ subtree.

## 1.85 Barfly.guide/CM\_CLICK2FRONT

ClickToFront  
.....

activates the Debugger's own ClickToFront handler. This function  
should only be used if you don't use an own Commodity for this task.

## 1.86 Barfly.guide/CM\_CENTERW

CenterWindow  
.....

activates centering mode for all stringrequester windows.

## 1.87 Barfly.guide/CM\_SCREENFRONT

ScreenInFront  
.....

activates ScreenToFront mode that pops the screen to front after  
every trace operation.

---

## 1.88 Barfly.guide/CM\_OPENSSCREEN

OpenScreen[=width,height,depth,mode]  
 .....

tells the Debugger to open its own screen. If you don't enter dimension parameters the wb screen is cloned. For the mode string you string you can see in Prefs/ScreenMode requester. This command has no function in local configuration files.

OPENSSCREEN=1448,560,2,PAL:HighRes Interlace

## 1.89 Barfly.guide/CM\_OPENPSCREEN

OpenPubScreen=Name  
 .....

tells the Debugger to open on the Pubscreen with the specified name. This command has no function in local configuration files.

## 1.90 Barfly.guide/CM\_SCREENFONT

ScreenFont=fontname/Height  
 .....

defines a font for a Debugger screen. This command has no function in local configuration files.

## 1.91 Barfly.guide/CM\_QUIETEX

QuietException=Exception Nummer  
 .....

masks off certain exceptions for the exception requester so that only a DisplayBeep is caused instead of a textrequest. With the value -1 you can mask off every exception and for example with the value 4 you mask off the Illegal exception.

## 1.92 Barfly.guide/CM\_DISXP

DisableXPointer  
.....

deactivate the Wait-Pointer.

### 1.93 Barfly.guide/CM\_TRACEBREAK

TraceBreak  
.....

tells the Debugger to use breakpoints in the Subroutine Traces instead of single steps. The advantage is a speed up and the disadvantage is that you can cause crashes while you step through resident/reentry code.

### 1.94 Barfly.guide/CM\_CRASHEDTASK

CrashedTask  
.....

activates CatchCrashedTask mode.

### 1.95 Barfly.guide/CM\_CATCHHIT

CatchEnforcerHit  
.....

activates CatchEnforcerHit mode.

### 1.96 Barfly.guide/CM\_CACHEFILE

DoNotCacheFullFile  
.....

tells the Debugger not to cache program files while reading the Symbol/Debug informations to save memory. Obviously the parsing speed will decrease.

---

## 1.97 Barfly.guide/CM\_POPPATH

DoNotPopPathRequest  
 .....

tells the Debugger to ignore errors from opening source files and not to open a path requester.

## 1.98 Barfly.guide/CM\_AUTOACT

NoAutoStructAction  
 .....

tells the Debugger to open a type-requester by an action in the Structure Window.

## 1.99 Barfly.guide/CM\_NOBREAKTERRORS

NoBreakpointErrors  
 .....

tells the Debugger to ignore SETBREAK= errors that cause the Debugger to always set an error on the program start.

## 1.100 Barfly.guide/UB\_AREXX

Usage of BDebug  
 \*\*\*\*\*

Arexx  
 =====

Commands  
 -----

SIMPLEREQUEST "  
 .....

\* RC: -

\* result: 'OK'

TWOGADREQUEST "  
 .....

\* RC: -

---

```
* result: 'OK', 'FALSE'
```

```
TRIGADREQUEST "
```

```
.....
```

```
* RC: -
```

```
* result: 'OK', 'FALSE', 'RESUME'
```

```
NEXT_ROOTWINDOW
```

```
.....
```

```
* RC: -
```

```
* result: 'OK', 'FALSE'
```

```
NEXT_SUBWINDOW
```

```
.....
```

```
* RC: -
```

```
* result: 'OK', 'FALSE'
```

```
FIRST_DISSWINDOW
```

```
.....
```

```
* RC: -
```

```
* result: 'OK', 'FALSE'
```

```
FIRST_MEMWINDOW
```

```
.....
```

```
* RC: -
```

```
* result: 'OK', 'FALSE'
```

```
FIRST_COPPWINDOW
```

```
.....
```

```
* RC: -
```

```
* result: 'OK', 'FALSE'
```

```
FIRST_FPUWINDOW
```

```
.....
```

```
* RC: -
```

```
* result: 'OK', 'FALSE'
```

```
FIRST_BREAKPOINTWINDOW
```

```
.....
```

```
* RC: -
```

---

---

\* result: 'OK', 'FALSE'

FIRST\_STRUCTWINDOW

.....

\* RC: -

\* result: 'OK', 'FALSE'

FIRST\_SOURCEWINDOW

.....

\* RC: -

\* result: 'OK', 'FALSE'

FIRST\_SNOOPWINDOW

.....

\* RC: -

\* result: 'OK', 'FALSE'

FIRST\_WATCHWINDOW

.....

\* RC: -

\* result: 'OK', 'FALSE'

ACTIVATE\_ROOTWINDOW

.....

\* RC: -

\* result: 'OK', 'FALSE'

ACTIVATE\_SUBWINDOW

.....

\* RC: -

\* result: 'OK', 'FALSE'

OPEN\_DISSWINDOW '@REG' | 'Argument'

.....

\* RC: -

\* result: -

OPEN\_MEMWINDOW '@REG' | 'Argument'

.....

\* RC: -

\* result: -

---



---

OPEN\_COPPWINDOW '@REG' | 'Argument'  
.....

\* RC: -

\* result: -

OPEN\_SOURCEWINDOW '@REG' | 'Argument'  
.....

\* RC: -

\* result: -

OPEN\_STRUCTWINDOW '@REG' | 'Argument'  
.....

\* RC: -

\* result: -

OPEN\_BREAKPOINTWINDOW  
.....

\* RC: -

\* result: -

OPEN\_FPUWINDOW  
.....

\* RC: -

\* result: -

OPEN\_SNOOPMEMORYWINDOW  
.....

\* RC: -

\* result: -

DOMENU 'Menu-String'  
.....

\* RC: -

\* result: -

SET\_BREAKPOINT 'Argument'  
.....

\* RC: -

\* result: 'OK', 'FALSE'

---

```
CLEAR_ICACHE 'Address,Length'
.....
```

```
* RC: -
```

```
* result: 'OK'
```

```
CLEAR_ICACHE 'Address,Length'
.....
```

```
* RC: -
```

```
* result: 'OK'
```

```
GOTO_ADDRESS 'Address'
.....
```

```
* RC: -
```

```
* result: 'OK','FALSE'
```

```
CLEAR_ADDRESS
.....
```

```
* RC: -
```

```
* result: 'OK','FALSE'
```

```
LINK_REGISTER 'Register'
.....
```

```
* RC: -
```

```
* result: 'OK','FALSE'
```

```
SET_REGISTER 'Register,Value'
.....
```

```
* RC: -
```

```
* result: 'OK','FALSE'
```

```
Read_Byte 'Address'
.....
```

```
RC      : 0=Ok      Result: Result-String
```

```
Read_Word 'Address'
.....
```

```
RC      : 0=Ok      Result: Result-String
```

```
Read_Long 'Address'
.....
```

```
RC      : 0=Ok      Result: Result-String
```

---

```

Write_Byte 'Address,Value'
.....

    RC      : 0=Ok

Write_Word 'Address,Value'
.....

    RC      : 0=Ok

Write_Long 'Address,Value'
.....

    RC      : 0=Ok

ASL_FileRequester_Save
.....

    RC      : 0=Ok    Result: Filepath-String

ASL_FileRequester_Load
.....

    RC      : 0=Ok    Result: Filepath-String

IS_ADDRESS_LEGAL 'Address'
.....

    * RC: -

    * result: 'OK','FALSE'

LOAD_BINARY 'Name, Destination, Length'
.....

SAVE_BINARY 'Name, Source, Length'
.....

```

## 1.101 Barfly.guide/UB\_HOWTOUSE

Usage of BDebug  
 \*\*\*\*\*

How to use BDebug ?  
 =====

Trouble Shooting  
 -----

First you should be sure that all necessary configurations file have been installed because without Barfly.FD file you don't see any function names in the disassembler window; and without Barfly.Include the StructWindow is unusable. Are these preconditions fullfilled you should analyse the problem and anticipate how the Debugger can be used.

Because the debugging of programs depends heavily on the situation i can only list some general points. The reality probably looks different... as always:-)

Point of departure:

\* Program from the CLI

\* 1 Task

The program can be started by `bdebug Program [Argument]` or can be loaded the command window `Debug File`. By this method all symbol and debug files are loaded. If the Debugger can't find a source file you can add additional paths if you haven't disabled this function. The standard breakpoint is the first command in the program. Sometimes this is inconvenient, and you may want to set a different start breakpoint for example to jump over the `CStartup` code or to set it tn an important program position.

\* Creates further Tasks

In this case you should be sure how you want to catch the next Task. You could catch the Task by `Next Task` or compile the program with an illegal in the task and catch it with `Crashed Task`. After you caught the task you probably would like to use see symbols and debug source. These informations can be loaded afterwards by using `Load Symbols`.

\* Program from the WB

In this case you should use `Next Task` and then catch the task `WBL`. Afterwards you have to activate `Next Task` again and run `WBL`. You could also use the illegal strategy. After the right task was caught you can load the symbols again.

\* Is it a Handler, Filesystem or something similar.

In this case you should use the illegal strategy and catch the task by `Crashed Task`. An alternative method would be to catch the waiting task with `Debug Task` and wait as long as the task gets woken up by a signal.

After you've taken the first hurdles in taking control over the task, you should think about how the problem looks like and where it could be located.

Problem Type:

\* Enforcer/CyberGuard

If an Enforcer or CyberGuard hit is caused, these programs output the hit's program address and most of the time the hunk offset as well. You can now directly jump to the address by entering the address in the `DissWindow` by `Change Address` or you open a `HunkWindow`, doubleclick on the hunk where the hit is located and then enter the offset returned by Enforcer or CyberGuard. The

Debugger itself can also automatically stop a debugged program if a hit happens.

\* Mungwall

These hits aren't as easy to find as Enforcer or CyberGuard hits because Mungwall hits aren't shown when the problem happened but only after a FreeMem. In this case you should remember the memoryblock where it happened and determine where the responsible AllocMem is located in the program, so you get an overview in what area the problem is caused. Now you should open a MemWindow that points to this certain memory area and step through the program and look if something changes the mungwall borders in the MemWindow. Mungwall borders are before and after the allocated memory area. If you're more experienced you could also use the WatchpointWindow and set a watchpoint on the certain memory block.

\* Crash

If it's just an ordinary crash the error should be pretty easy to find by single stepping through the responsible code area. If it's a random crash you should try Crashed Task and hope that the task can be caught. After the task got caught you should check the instructions that caused the crash. If the PC points to data fields that don't look like real code the PC is probably set wrong by a stack cleanup error. In this case you should check if the next addresses on the stack point to legal program code.

\* Side effects and mysterious bugs

These bugs are the worst to find and there's no general strategy how to find them. In such cases only intuition and patience can help.

### Problems that can happen

-----

\* Why does the Debugger react so slow on keyboard commands that control the tracing ?

This happens if you debug a task with a higher priority than the Debugger's priority. For example. DOS-Handler. Workaround is to increase the priority of the Debugger.

\* Why do filerequesters block the Debugger.

This happens when you debug a handler, because the filerequester normally tests every handler with a IsFilesystem(). When you debug a handler it can't reply the IsFilesystem packet and therefore the filerequester is busy.

\* If you debug the following program on a 68040 with 68040.library or 68060.library the instruction rts is run if you cause a Single-Step on the instruction fetox. Because this command isn't implemented in the 68040 and 68060 it has to be emulated. It seems to forget the tracebit.

---

```
mc68040
fmove.x #1.3,fp0
fmove.x #255,fp1
fetox.x fp0,fp1
rts
```

- \* If a program doesn't return from a DOS function, check whether you accidentally entered a char in shell window.

## 1.102 Barfly.guide/BASmTop

BASm 1.0

A cli/arexx controled Assembler

Copyright (c) 1989-94 Ralph Schmidt

- Shareware -

Using BASm...

The Assembler  
    Some comments about the Assembler

Syntax  
    Syntax Description

Datatypes  
    Datatype formats

Operations  
    Datatype Operations

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---

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Addendum...

Literature  
    Amiga Literature

Software  
    Amiga Software

Addressmodes  
    Address Modes

Opcodes  
    68xxx Opcodes

## 1.103 Barfly.guide/UA\_ASSEMBLER

The Assembler  
\*\*\*\*\*

The assembler understands the commands and addressmodes from the 68000 through the 68060 and both the Floating-Point Units, 68881 and 68882. It supports only the 68851 MMU commands, which are also supported by the 68030. The assembler achieves it's speed by translating the source in a single pass, followed by a backpatch phase which corrects all unresolved references.

## 1.104 Barfly.guide/UA\_SYNTAX

Syntax  
=====

Comments  
-----

A comment can start in several different ways. In a pure comment it starts either with a ; or \*. A comment can only be started after an assembler command or symbol with a ; if an assembler command or symbol exists within that line.

---

```

;A comment
*A comment
move.l a0,a0 ;A comment

```

#### Opcode/Instructions arrangement

-----

```
[label[:]] [opcode] [operand[, operand[, operand...]]]]
```

##### \* Opcodes

An Opcode can be a Motorola Mnemonic, an assembler command, or a Macro call.

##### \* Operations

In a Motorola mnemonic operands are based on legal addressmoes; in assembler privat instructions the parameters depend on the instruction.

#### Symbol structure

-----

A symbol can represent the following types:

- \* Value
- \* Program Counter
- \* Register
- \* Register List
- \* Macro

Symbols can only be defined once. The exceptions are local labels and symbols defined by Set.

Structure rules for Symbols.

- \* The first letter of a symbol can be one of the following: a...z, A...Z, \_, @, . and \.
  - \* From the second letter on, the symbol can contain the following letters: a...z, A...Z, 0...9, \_, @ and ..
  - \* If a symbol consists of only numbers and ends with \$, then it is a numerical local label.
  - \* A symbol is ended by an illegal letter.
  - \* If a symbol begins with a . or \, then it is a local label.
  - \* A macro symbol should not contain a ..
  - \* To avoid a conflict, a symbol should not end with .b, .w or .l.
-



```

ThisIsALabel           ;That is a normal label
ThisIsALabel1.loop:   ;That is a normal label
This@_Is_@A_@Label
1$:                   ;That is a numerical local label
.ThisIsALabel         ;That is a local label
.ThisIsALaell:        ;That is a local label
\ThisIsALabel.loop:   ;That is a local label
ThisIsASymbol=10
ThisIsASymbol = 10
ThisIsASymbol equ 10

```

#### The relative label

-----

This symbol represents an offset to the start of a program.

```

label
label:
label nop
label: nop

```

#### The local Label

-----

A local label is only valid between two normal relative labels, thus you cannot reference local labels outside of that scope. Otherwise it works similar as a normal label. There are 2 different prefixes that introduce a local label: `.` and `\` that define 2 different local labels. A special case is the Backward Reference Label that is introduced with `...`. It doesn't depend on a certain define area between normal labels thus you can only access the symbol if it were defined earlier.

```

..:
label_0:
.local:
bra.s .local
label_1:
.local:
bra.s \local
\local:
nop
label_end:
..:
dbra d0,..
..:
dbra d1,..
..Hello:
dbra d1,..Hello

```

#### The local numerical label

-----

Additionally to the non-numerical local label there are also the numerical labels which are based of 4 digits with the postfix `$`. BASM

---

handles the number as a hash key with the consequence that there's no difference between 001\$ and 1\$.

```
label_0:
123$: nop
label_1:
123$: nop
```

#### The absolute Symbol

-----

The absolute symbol is defined by a direct value initializing that is initiated by =, equ or set. If you define a symbol by set you can change it as often as needed.

```
value1=2
value2 equ value1*2
value3 set value2
```

#### The Register Symbol

-----

The register symbol is defined by equr or fequr that is used for FPU registers.

```
Ptr equr a1
PI fequr fp2
move.l (Ptr),d0 ;move.l (a1),d0
fmove.x PI,fp0 ;fmove.x fp2,fp0
```

#### The Register List Symbol

-----

The register list symbol is defined by reg and represents the register mask for Movem and fmovem. You must not mix FPU and Integer registers with each other in a register list.

```
mask reg d0/d2/d4-d7/a0-a4/a6-a7
mask1 reg d0-a6
mask2 reg d0-6
fmask reg fp0-fp2/fp4-fp5
```

#### The Macro Symbol

-----

By using the command macro or cmacro after the symbol, the symbol is defined as a macro. The macro block is terminated by the command endm. The Macro cmacro is case-insensitive and therefore useful to emulate commands that are missing from the core.

---

```

Symbol[:] macro
.
.
Symbol[:] endm

```

## 1.105 Barfly.guide/UA\_DATATYPES

### Datatypes

-----

The assembler understands 3 distinct datatypes.

- \* 32Bit Integer
- \* 96Bit Extended Floating Point
- \* 96Bit Packed Binary Floating Point

At the moment only integer datatypes are supported in arithmetic arguments so you can only use the FPU datatypes as constants.

Format	Representation
Decimal	1024
Hexadecimal	\$400
Binary	%100000000000
Ascii	"OK", 'OK' or `OK`

Furthermore you can use symbols or the character '\*' that represents the program counter in arguments. There are limitation in the use of symbols in arguments. For example you can only add or subtract constants from an external label, Floatingpoint Values can only be used as simple constants,... By the postfix 'k' after decimal value the value is multiply by \$1000.

#### Floating Point Format

Format	Representation
Extended	' [+,-]3. 145637848298628[e[+,-]123]
Packed	' ' [+,-]3. 145637848298628[e[+,-]123]

## Datatype Conversion

-----

All commands are performed with these 3 datatypes and then converted into the required datatype. For example a 32Bit integer can be converted into 16Bit and 8 Bit; an extended floating point into a double or single floating point. Floating point datatypes are rounded by a conversion. If a rounding error occurs the parser returns with an error.

## Datatype Format

-----

## Internal Datatype Structure

## \* Integer

```
+-----+-----+
| Bit 31 | 30..0  |
+-----+-----+
|      S | Integer |
+-----+-----+
```

## \* Single Floating Point

```
+-----+-----+-----+
| Bit 31 | Bits 30..23 | Bits 22..0 |
+-----+-----+-----+
|  Sign  | Biased Exponent | Fraction |
+-----+-----+-----+
```

## \* Double Floating Point

```
+-----+-----+-----+
| Bit 63 | Bits 62..52 | Bits 51..0 |
+-----+-----+-----+
|  Sign  | Biased Exponent | Fraction |
+-----+-----+-----+
```

## \* Extended Floating Point

```
+-----+-----+-----+
| Bit 95 | Bits 94..80 | Bits 62..0 |
+-----+-----+-----+
|  Sign  | Biased Exponent | Mantisse |
+-----+-----+-----+
```

## \* Packed Binary Floating Point

```
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| MEYY | EXP2 | EXP1 | EXP0 | EXP3 | 0000 | 0000 | M016 |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
```

```

| M015 | M014 | M013 | M012 | M011 | M010 | M009 | M008 |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| M007 | M006 | M005 | M004 | M003 | M002 | M001 | M000 |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+

```

- \* M is the sign (+ or -) of the fraction
- \* E is the sign (+ or -) of the exponent
- \* Y are the internal flags for infinity and NAN
- \* E002-000 are the numbers of the exponent from 2 to 0, EXP3 is used internally.
- \* M016-000 are the numbers of the fraction from 16 to 0. Each number lies in the range from 0 to 9..

## 1.106 Barfly.guide/UA\_OPERATIONS

Operations

-----

Operators

-----

Operator	Function
'+'	32Bit signed Addition
'-'	32Bit signed Subtraction
'*'	32Bit signed Multiplication
'/'	32Bit signed Division
' '	32Bit Or
'!'	32Bit Or
'&'	32Bit And
'^'	32Bit Eor
'<<'	logic 32Bit Shift to the left
'>>'	logic 32Bit Shift to the right
'~'	32Bit Not

Basm cares for the operator priorities but be careful while porting Seka Sources because Seka doesn't care for the priorities.

## Functions

-----

The following functions are supported.

- \* `_bitnum(Argument)` calculates the bit number of the argument. If this is impossible an error occurs.
- \* `_bitfield(Argument)` calculates the bit mask of the argument. If this is impossible an error occurs.
- \* `_extb(Argument)` equal to the 680xx command `extb`
- \* `_extw(Argument)` equal to the 680xx command `extw`
- \* `_min(Argument[,Argument,...])` calculate the minimum of the argument.
- \* `_max(Argument[,Argument,...])` calculate the maximum of the argument.

## 1.107 Barfly.guide/UA\_INST

### Assembler Commands

=====

Instruction Groups...

Hunk/Link Instructions

Symbol Instructions

Data Instructions

Listing Instructions

Structure Instructions

File I/O Instructions

Misc Instructions

68xxx Meta Instructions

## 1.108 Barfly.guide/AI\_HUNK

## Hunk/Link Commands

---

Section

Code

Data

BSS

CSEG

DSEG

IDNT

Identify

BDebugArg

Smalldata

XRef

XDef

Global

Public

Output

Objfile

Exeobj

Linkobj

Org

Addsym

Debug

## 1.109 Barfly.guide/HU\_SECTION

[Label] section Name[, Typ[, [RelocModus, Memtyp]

.....

defines a new logical unit so that the DOS-Loader has the

---

opportunity to place smaller hunks into free memory blocks. Another use for this command is to set different memory types for the hunk to load gfx data into the chipmem. If you don't specify the section type it assumes "",Code,Public.

\* Name = Hunkname

\* Hunk type

CODE

starts a code segment.

DATA

starts a data segment.

BSS

starts an undefined data segment.

DEBUG

starts a custom debug segment.

CUSTOM

starts a Custom-Hunk area.

\* Reloc-Mode defines the width of the hunk relocation. Default 32Bit

RELOC16

sets the reloc width to 16bit.(V37)

RELOC32

sets the reloc width to 32bit.(Default)

\* Memtype defines the memory attributes of the hunk. If you add a `_p`, `_c`, or `_f` upon the type parameter, you cannot use more memtypes.The memtype DEBUG does not allow memory attribute suffixes.

PUBLIC

loads the hunk into the memory with the highest priority.  
Code Suffix `_p`.

CHIP

loads the hunk into chip memory. Code Suffix `_c`.

FAST

loads the hunk into fast memory. Code Suffix `_f`.

ADVISORY

ignores the hunk if the OS doesn't understand the type. A kind of Debug-Hunk that can be used by the OS.(V39)

ATTR=?

loads the hunk into the memory with specified memory attributs. (V37)

---



## 1.110 Barfly.guide/HU\_CODE

```
[Label] code [Name[, Memtyp]]
```

```
.....
```

defines a new code hunk and is equivalent to the command section  
?,code,?.

\* Name = Hunkname

\* Memtype defines the memory attributes for the hunk.

PUBLIC

loads the hunk into the memory with the highest priority.  
Code Suffix \_p.

CHIP

loads the hunk into chip memory. Code Suffix \_c.

FAST

loads the hunk into fast memory. Code Suffix \_f.

ADVISORY

ignores the hunk if the OS doesn't understand the type. A  
kind of Debug-Hunk that can be used by the OS. (V39)

ATTR=?

loads the hunk into the memory with specified memory  
attributs. (V37)

## 1.111 Barfly.guide/HU\_DATA

```
[Label] data [Name[, Memtyp]]
```

```
.....
```

defines a new data hunk and is equivalent to the command section  
?,data,?.

\* Name = Hunkname

\* Memtype defines the memory attributes for the hunk.

PUBLIC

loads the hunk into the memory with the highest priority.  
Code Suffix \_p.

CHIP

loads the hunk into chip memory. Code Suffix \_c.

FAST

loads the hunk into fast memory. Code Suffix \_f.

ADVISORY

ignores the hunk if the OS doesn't understand the type. A kind of Debug-Hunk that can be used by the OS. (V39)

ATTR=?

loads the hunk into the memory with specified memory attributs. (V37)

## 1.112 Barfly.guide/HU\_BSS

[Label] bss [Name[, Memtyp]]

.....

defines a new BSS hunk and is equivalent to the command section `?,bss,?`.

\* Name = Hunkname

\* Memtype defines the memory attributes for the hunk.

PUBLIC

loads the hunk into the memory with the highest priority. Code Suffix `_p`.

CHIP

loads the hunk into chip memory. Code Suffix `_c`.

FAST

loads the hunk into fast memory. Code Suffix `_f`.

ADVISORY

ignores the hunk if the OS doesn't understand the type. A kind of Debug-Hunk that can be used by the OS. (V39)

ATTR=?

loads the hunk into the memory with specified memory attributs. (V37)

## 1.113 Barfly.guide/HU\_CSEG

[Label] cseg [Name[, Memtyp]]

.....

has the same function as the command code.

## 1.114 Barfly.guide/HU\_DSEG

```
[Label] dseg [Name[, Memtyp]]
.....
```

has the same function as the command `data`.

### 1.115 Barfly.guide/HU\_IDNT

```
idnt Name
.....
```

defines the name of the HUNK\_UNIT hunk in the object file.

\* Name = Hunkname

### 1.116 Barfly.guide/HU\_IDENTIFY

```
identify Name
.....
```

defines the name of the actual hunk.

\* Name = Hunkname

### 1.117 Barfly.guide/HU\_BDEBUGARG

```
BDebugArg Argument
.....
```

defines a parameter in `env:BDebugProgram`. It doesn't activate this function you have to activate by option "-J" in

```
BOPT
```

```
.
```

\* Argument = Argument Text

### 1.118 Barfly.guide/HU\_SMALLDATA

```
smallldata [Register]
.....
```

activates `smallldata` mode for the hunk. Optionally, you can also define the `smallldata` register. Default register is A4. The program

itself must initialize the smalldata register with the address of the smalldata data hunk.

```

bopt w2-      ;68020 addressmode warnings off
mc68020      ;68020 mode activated

smalldata a3  ;Default is A4!!!
xref _LinkerDB ;Special linker symbol

lea.l _LinkerDB,a3 ;Address of the smalldata data segments
move.l #0,(d_test.l,a3)
move.l #"TEST",d_test(a3)
moveq #0,d0
tst.b array(a3,d0.w)
rts

section "__MERGED",BSS ;The smalldata data segments are defined
                        ;the following way
d_test:
ds.l 1
array:
ds.b 20

```

## 1.119 Barfly.guide/HU\_XREF

```

xref Symbol[, Symbol...]
.....

```

imports a symbol so that you can access symbols that were exported by XDef. The linker resolves these reference during the link process and creates a program file. If the assembler finds a XRef in the source it creates an object file. This decision can be overruled.

\* Symbol = Name of the importet symbol.

## 1.120 Barfly.guide/HU\_XDEF

```

xdef Symbol[, Symbol...]
.....

```

exports a symbol as global so that other object files can import the symbol by XRef. There's no need to define a symbol before you mark them with XDef. If the assembler finds a XRef in the source it creates an object file. This decision can be overruled.

\* Symbol = Name of the global symbol

### 1.121 Barfly.guide/HU\_GLOBAL

global Symbol[, Symbol...]  
.....

has the same function like XDef.

### 1.122 Barfly.guide/HU\_PUBLIC

public Symbol[, Symbol...]  
.....

has the same function like XDef.

### 1.123 Barfly.guide/HU\_OUTPUT

output Name  
.....

sets an output filename. If you don't specify a filename the assembler uses the source filename and adds the appropriate filetype suffix.

\* Name = Filename

### 1.124 Barfly.guide/HU\_OBJFILE

objfile  
.....

has the same function like Output.

### 1.125 Barfly.guide/HU\_EXEOBJ

exeobj  
.....

writes a program file if you want to overrule the assembler.

---

## 1.126 Barfly.guide/HU\_LINKOBJ

linkobj  
.....

writes an object file if you want to overrule the assembler.

## 1.127 Barfly.guide/HU\_ORG

org Address  
.....

activates absolute mode. All command that refer to hunk related functions aren't allowed. For example: `section`, `xdef`, `xref`. The parameter address sets the base address of the created code.

\* Address = Absolute Address

## 1.128 Barfly.guide/HU\_ADDSYM

addsym  
.....

writes a symbol hunk.

## 1.129 Barfly.guide/HU\_DEBUG

debug  
.....

writes a SAS D1 debug hunk to see source level informations while debugging the program through `bdebug`.

## 1.130 Barfly.guide/AI\_SYMBOL

Symbol Commands

---

CArgs

RS

---

```

SO
FO
RSReset
RSSet
Clrso
Clrfo
Setso
Setrs
Setfo
RSVal
SOVal
FOVal

```

### 1.131 Barfly.guide/SY\_CARGS

```
CArgs [#Offset,]Symbol[,Symbol.w[,Symbol.l]
```

```
.....
```

defines the symbol offsets for a stack function. The first Symbol starts with the offset 4 but if you like to use a different Offset it's possible to specify one. Then the offset is increased according to the size of the symbol. If the symbol has no size specifier the default size is word. Sorry..i would use a longword here but to be compatible with Devpac i'm forced to use word.

```

cargs Test1.w,Test2.l
move.w Test1(a7),d0 ;Test1=4
move.l Test2(a7),d0 ;Test2=4+2=6

```

### 1.132 Barfly.guide/SY\_RS

```
Symbol rs[.width] Count
```

```
.....
```

initializes the Symbol with the value of the counter \_\_RS and increases the \_\_RS counter afterwards by Count\*Width. You can use this command as a replacement for the include exec/types.i macros to increase the parsing speed.

\* Width

B

1 Byte Valuearea:  $-\$80 \leq x < \$100$

W

2 Bytes Valuearea:  $-\$8000 \leq x < \$10000$

L

4 Bytes Valuearea:  $-\$80000000 \leq x < \$10000000$

S

4 Bytes (Single IEEE-Float)

D

8 Bytes (Double IEEE-Float)

X

12 Bytes (Extended IEEE-Float)

P

12 Bytes (Packed BCD-Float)

Q

16 Bytes (Quadword)

### 1.133 Barfly.guide/SY\_SO

Symbol so[.width] Count

.....

This command has the same function like rs with the exception that the Symbol `__SO` is used instead of the `__RS` symbol. Internally both symbols are handled equal. Devpac has introduced the symbol `__RS` and Macro68k knows the functionality by the name `__SO`.

### 1.134 Barfly.guide/SY\_FO

Symbol fo[.width] Count

.....

decreases the counter `__FO` by `Count*Width` and initializes the Symbol with the new value. Useful to create the negative local stackframe symbols needed by link.

\* Width

B

1 Byte Valuearea:  $-\$80 \leq x < \$100$



W	2 Bytes Valuearea: $-\$8000 \leq x < \$10000$
L	4 Bytes Valuearea: $-\$80000000 \leq x < \$10000000$
S	4 Bytes (Single IEEE-Float)
D	8 Bytes (Double IEEE-Float)
X	12 Bytes (Extended IEEE-Float)
P	12 Bytes (Packed BCD-Float)
Q	16 Bytes (Quadword)

### 1.135 Barfly.guide/SY\_RSRESET

rsreset  
.....

initializes the counter `__RS` to 0.

### 1.136 Barfly.guide/SY\_RSSET

rsset Value  
.....

initializes the counter `__RS` with the Value

\* Value = New Index

### 1.137 Barfly.guide/SY\_CLRSO

clrso  
.....

has the same function like rsreset

---

### 1.138 Barfly.guide/SY\_CLRFO

clrfo  
.....

has the same function like foreset.

### 1.139 Barfly.guide/SY\_SETSO

setso Value  
.....

has the same function like rset

### 1.140 Barfly.guide/SY\_SETRS

setrs Value  
.....

has the same function like rset

### 1.141 Barfly.guide/SY\_SETFO

setfo Value  
.....

initializes the counter `__FO` with the Value

\* Value = New Index

### 1.142 Barfly.guide/SY\_RSVAL

Symbol rsval  
.....

initializes the Symbol with the value of the `__RS` counter.

---

### 1.143 Barfly.guide/SY\_SOVAL

Symbol soval

.....

has the same function like rsval.

### 1.144 Barfly.guide/SY\_FOVAL

Symbol foval

.....

initializes the Symbol with the value of the \_\_FO counter.

### 1.145 Barfly.guide/AI\_DATA

Data Commands

-----

Align

CNop

Pad

Quad

Even

Odd

DC

DB

DW

DL

UB

UW

UL

SB

SW

SL  
PB  
PW  
PL  
NB  
NW  
NL  
DS  
DSB  
DCB  
Blk  
Ascii  
CString  
DString  
PString  
IString  
Bitstream  
SPrintx

## 1.146 Barfly.guide/DA\_ALIGN

align Value  
.....

aligns the program counter to an address that can be divided by the value. Useful because certain DOS structures have to be aligned on 4 Byte boundaries. For example FileInfoBlock. Furthermore it's also useful to align subroutines on longword boundaries that they fit better into the cache structure.

\* Value = Align Mask

### 1.147 Barfly.guide/DA\_CNOP

cnop Offset,Align  
.....

aligns the program counter to an address that can be divided by the Align value and adds the value onto the address. Internally only Align values < 16 are supported.

### 1.148 Barfly.guide/DA\_PAD

pad.Width Align[,Value]  
.....

aligns the program counter to an address that can be divided by the Align\*Width and fills the aligned area by the optional mask value.

### 1.149 Barfly.guide/DA\_QUAD

quad  
....

aligns the program counter to a 16 Byte address.

### 1.150 Barfly.guide/DA\_EVEN

even  
....

aligns the program counter to an even address. This function is useful if you define an odd sized data area and you need a word aligned for OS data structures or assembler instructions.

### 1.151 Barfly.guide/DA\_ODD

odd  
...

aligns the program counter to an odd address.

---

### 1.152 Barfly.guide/DA\_DC

dc[.width] Value[,Value...]  
 .....

inserts data of the Width into the code.

\* Width

B

1 Byte Valuearea:  $-\$80 \leq x < \$100$

W

2 Bytes Valuearea:  $-\$8000 \leq x < \$10000$

L

4 Bytes Valuearea:  $-\$80000000 \leq x < \$100000000$

S

4 Bytes (Single IEEE-Float)

D

8 Bytes (Double IEEE-Float)

X

12 Bytes (Extended IEEE-Float)

P

12 Bytes (Packed BCD-Float)

### 1.153 Barfly.guide/DA\_DB

db Value[,Value,...]  
 .....

inserts a byte with a value in the valuearea  $-\$80 \leq x < \$100$ .

### 1.154 Barfly.guide/DA\_DW

dw Value[,Value,...]  
 .....

inserts a word with a value in the valuearea  $-\$8000 \leq x < \$10000$ .

### 1.155 Barfly.guide/DA\_DL

dl Value[,Value,...]  
.....

inserts a longword with a value in the valuearea  $-\$80000000 \leq x < \$100000000$ .

### 1.156 Barfly.guide/DA\_UB

ub Value[,Value,...]  
.....

inserts a byte with a value in the valuearea  $-\$80 \leq x < \$80$ .

### 1.157 Barfly.guide/DA\_UW

uw Value[,Value,...]  
.....

inserts a word with a value in the valuearea  $-\$8000 \leq x < \$8000$ .

### 1.158 Barfly.guide/DA\_UL

ul Value[,Value,...]  
.....

inserts a longword with a value in the valuearea  $-\$80000000 \leq x < \$80000000$ .

### 1.159 Barfly.guide/DA\_SB

sb Value[,Value,...]  
.....

inserts a byte with a value in the valuearea  $-\$80 \leq x < \$100$ .

### 1.160 Barfly.guide/DA\_SW

sw Value[,Value,...]  
.....

inserts a word with a value in the valuearea  $-\$8000 \leq x < \$10000$ .

### 1.161 Barfly.guide/DA\_SL

sl Value[,Value,...]  
.....

inserts a longword with a value in the valuearea  $-\$80000000 \leq x < \$100000000$ .

### 1.162 Barfly.guide/DA\_PB

pb Value[,Value,...]  
.....

inserts a byte with a value in the valuearea  $0 \leq x < \$80$ .

### 1.163 Barfly.guide/DA\_PW

pw Value[,Value,...]  
.....

inserts a word with a value in the valuearea  $0 \leq x < \$8000$ .

### 1.164 Barfly.guide/DA\_PL

pl Value[,Value,...]  
.....

inserts a longword with a value in the valuearea  $0 \leq x < \$80000000$ .

### 1.165 Barfly.guide/DA\_NB

nb Value[,Value,...]  
.....

inserts a byte with a value in the valuearea  $-\$80 \leq x < 0$ .

---



## 1.166 Barfly.guide/DA\_NW

nw Value[,Value,...]  
 .....

inserts a word with a value in the valuearea  $-\$8000 \leq x < 0$ .

## 1.167 Barfly.guide/DA\_NL

nl Value[,Value,...]  
 .....

inserts a longword with a value in the valuearea  $-\$80000000 \leq x < 0$ .

## 1.168 Barfly.guide/DA\_DS

ds[.width] Count[,Value]  
 .....

defines a memory area with the length  $\text{Count} * \text{Width}$  and fills the area with an optional Value. Default fill value is 0. Is the Count 0 a cnop 0,Width is run.

\* Width

B

1 Byte Valuearea:  $-\$80 \leq x < \$100$

W

2 Bytes Valuearea:  $-\$8000 \leq x < \$10000$

L

4 Bytes Valuearea:  $-\$80000000 \leq x < \$100000000$

S

4 Bytes (Single IEEE-Float)

D

8 Bytes (Double IEEE-Float)

X

12 Bytes (Extended IEEE-Float)

P

12 Bytes (Packed BCD-Float)

\* Count = Length of the memory area.

\* Value = optional Fill Value.

### 1.169 Barfly.guide/DA\_DSB

```
dsb[.width] Count[,Value]  
.....
```

has the same function like ds

### 1.170 Barfly.guide/DA\_DCB

```
dsb[.width] Count[,Value]  
.....
```

has the same function like ds

### 1.171 Barfly.guide/DA\_BLK

```
blk[.width] Count[,Value...]  
.....
```

has the same function like ds

### 1.172 Barfly.guide/DA\_ASCII

```
ascii String1[,String2,...]  
.....
```

inserts Strings.

### 1.173 Barfly.guide/DA\_CSTRING

```
cstring String1[,String2,...]  
.....
```

inserts C-Strings.

### 1.174 Barfly.guide/DA\_DSTRING

```
dstring dtype1, dtype2, dtype3
.....
```

inserts the current date string.

Datentypen

\* "w" WeekDay

\* "d" Date

\* "t" Time

```
dc.b " ("
dstring w,d,t
dc.b ")"
dc.b $a,$d,0
;=> (Thursday 14-Okt-93 15:32:06)
```

### 1.175 Barfly.guide/DA\_PSTRING

```
pstring String[,String,...]
.....
```

inserts a BCPL string.

### 1.176 Barfly.guide/DA\_ISTRING

```
istring String[,String,...]
.....
```

inserts strings that terminate with a char that has Bit 7 set.

### 1.177 Barfly.guide/DA\_BITSTREAM

```
bitstream Mask
.....
```

inserts a bitmask for an image object for example. The bits are aligned to bytes.

\* Mask = Mask is a string that is based only of 0 and 1.

```
bitstream "01001000001"
```

## 1.178 Barfly.guide/DA\_SPRINTX

```
sprintx "Formatstring"[,Value[,...]]
.....
```

inserts the resulting string into the code. The string isn't terminated by a 0 so that you can add other strings rather easy.

- \* FormatString - is a string in C-Notation so you can use the known C char types n,t,...  
The following options are allowed.
- \* FormatSyntax - %[flags][width][.limit][length]type
  - \* flags - '-' deactivates left side layout.
  - \* width - Field Length. If the first char is '0' the field is filled by '0' on the left side.
  - \* limit - defines the maximal count of char that can be inserted from a string. Only legal for %s and %b.
  - \* length - The size of the datatype. Default is 16-bit for the types %d,%u and %x. %l is long (32Bit). Attention! The Assembler always pushes a longword on the stack so always use %l if you don't know what you're doing.
  - \* type - The following types are supported.
    - b - BSTR, a 32-bit BPTR Pointer on a bytelength string.  
A NULL BPTR is handled like an empty string.
    - d - signed decimal
    - u - unsigned decimal
    - x - hexadecimal in lower case.
    - X - hexadecimal in upper case.
    - s - String, a 32-bit Pointer on a NULL-terminated Byte-String. A NULL BPTR is handled like an empty string.
    - c - Char
- \* Value - is an argument that has to be resolvable.

## 1.179 Barfly.guide/AI\_LISTING

Listing I/O Commands

```
-----
List
Nolist
Printx
Lisfile
```

## 1.180 Barfly.guide/LI\_LIST

list  
.....

activates the listing output. Has no function if the global listing output wasn't activated.

Listing Format:

LINE ADDRESS[Flag1] COMMAND-BYTES[Flag2] SOURCE

\* Flag1

\* + shows that the line was created by a macro.

\* > shows that the Assembler searches the closing ENDC.

\* < shows that the Assembler searches the closing ENDM.

\* Flag2

\* + shows a line overflow and that Bytes are ignored. Can often happen during data definitions.

## 1.181 Barfly.guide/LI\_NOLIST

nolist  
.....

deactivates the listing output. Has no function if the global listing output wasn't activated.

## 1.182 Barfly.guide/LI\_PRINTX

printx "Formatstring"[,Value[,...]]  
.....

outputs the string to the current Stdout and works similar as the known C-Printf function. Look at SPRINTF

errfile Name  
.....

defines the filename for the error output.

\* Name = Filename

---

## 1.183 Barfly.guide/LI\_LISFILE

lisfile Name  
.....

defines the filename for the listing output. If no error file was defined the error output is also written into the listing file.

\* Name = Filename

## 1.184 Barfly.guide/AI\_STRUCTURE

Structuring

-----  
  
Macro

Endm

MExit

Fail

End

If

Ifd

Ifnd

Ifv

Ifnv

Ifmacrod

Ifmacrond

Ifcmacrod

Ifcmacrond

Ifc

Ifnc

If[cc]

Else

---

```
Elseif
Endc
Endif
Repeat
Rept
Procstart
Procend
```

### 1.185 Barfly.guide/ST\_MACRO

```
symbol[:] macro
.....
    starts a Macro block.
```

### 1.186 Barfly.guide/ST\_ENDM

```
endm
....
    ends a macroblock.
```

### 1.187 Barfly.guide/ST\_MEXIT

```
mexit
.....
    ends a macro call.
```

### 1.188 Barfly.guide/ST\_FAIL

```
fail
....
    creates an error.
```

---

### 1.189 Barfly.guide/ST\_END

```
end  
...
```

ends the assembling.

### 1.190 Barfly.guide/ST\_IF

```
if Symbol  
.....
```

checks if the symbol value is not NULL and assembles the block depending on the success.

### 1.191 Barfly.guide/ST\_IFD

```
ifd Symbol  
.....
```

checks if the Symbol exists and assembles the block depending on the success.

### 1.192 Barfly.guide/ST\_IFND

```
ifnd Symbol  
.....
```

checks if the Symbol doesn't exist and assembles the block depending on the success.

### 1.193 Barfly.guide/ST\_IFV

```
ifv String  
.....
```

This is a privat command that is used for internal functionality and subject to change. Touch an burn!

---



### 1.194 Barfly.guide/ST\_IFNV

ifnv String  
.....

This is a privat command that is used for internal functionality and subject to change. Touch an burn!

### 1.195 Barfly.guide/ST\_IFMACROD

ifmacrod Macro  
.....

checks if the Macro exists and assembles the block depending on the success.

### 1.196 Barfly.guide/ST\_IFMACROND

ifmacrond Macro  
.....

checks if the Macro doesn't exist and assembles the block depending on the success.

### 1.197 Barfly.guide/ST\_IFCMACROD

ifcmacro CMacro  
.....

checks if the CMacro exists and assembles the block depending on the success.

### 1.198 Barfly.guide/ST\_IFCMACROND

ifcmacrond CMacro  
.....

checks if the CMacro doesn't exist and assembles the block depending on the success.

---

### 1.199 Barfly.guide/ST\_IFC

```
ifc Symbol,Symbol
.....
```

compares the first string with the second string and if they are equal the block is assembled.

### 1.200 Barfly.guide/ST\_IFNC

```
ifnc 'String','String'
.....
```

compares the first string with the second string and if they differ the block is assembled.

### 1.201 Barfly.guide/ST\_IFCC

```
if[condition] Symbol=Symbol
.....
```

compares the first symbol with the second symbol and decides according to the condition if the block is assembled.

\* Condition = Normal Bcc-Condition Syntax

\* Symbol = Normal Symbol

### 1.202 Barfly.guide/ST\_ELSE

```
else
....
```

activates the condition block if the block above wasn't assembled.

### 1.203 Barfly.guide/ST\_ELSEIF

```
elseif
.....
```

activates the condition block if the block above wasn't assembled.

---

### 1.204 Barfly.guide/ST\_ENDC

```
endc  
.....
```

defines the end of a condition block.

### 1.205 Barfly.guide/ST\_ENDIF

```
endif  
.....
```

defines the end of a condition block.

### 1.206 Barfly.guide/ST\_REPEAT

```
repeat Count  
.....
```

repeats the blocks that is located between repeat and endr by the number Count.

### 1.207 Barfly.guide/ST\_REPT

```
rept Count  
.....
```

has the same function like Repeat

### 1.208 Barfly.guide/ST\_PROCSTART

```
procstart  
.....
```

defines a function in a Dice-C assembler output and is used to optimize Link and Unlk. This optimize method isn't working yet.

---

## 1.209 Barfly.guide/ST\_PROCEND

procend  
 .....

defines a function in a Dice-C assembler output and is used to optimize Link and Unlk. This optimize method isn't working yet.

## 1.210 Barfly.guide/AI\_FILE

File I/O Commands  
 -----

Incdir  
 Incpath  
 Include  
 Include2  
 Incbin  
 Incbin2  
 IBytes  
 DSBin  
 Doscmd  
 Filecom  
 Pure

## 1.211 Barfly.guide/FI\_INCDIR

incdir Dir[,Dir[,...]]  
 .....

adds directories to the include path list. BASM uses 2 internal path lists and the current directory to find the include and incbin files. First BASM checks for a : character in the filename and if it finds a volume the file is loaded direct instead of searching it through the pathlists. The first path list contains the paths that were defined in the commandline or

BOPT  
 by the option -i or through

---

incdir. The second path list contains the paths that were defined in global configuration file ENV:BASMOption. The entries of the second list will be removed when the assembler is closed so that the paths are still correct in ARexx-Mode. The first list is removed every pass.

\* Dir = Name of the Include-Path.

## 1.212 Barfly.guide/FI\_INCPATH

Incpath  
.....

has the same function like incdir.

## 1.213 Barfly.guide/FI\_INCLUDE

include Name  
.....

loads the external include file, for example the OS-Includes. If the file is a precompiled include file it's detected automaticly. Includes are loaded from the editor or cachefile.library.

\* Name = Filename

## 1.214 Barfly.guide/FI\_INCLUDE2

include2 Name  
.....

has the same function like include with the exception that the cachefile.library isn't ignored.

\* Name = Filename

## 1.215 Barfly.guide/FI\_INCBIN

incbin Name[,size]  
.....

inserts the file with the optional length at the current address into the code. Normally used for sounds and graphics.

---

## 1.216 Barfly.guide/FI\_INCBIN2

```
incbin2 Name[,size]
.....
```

has the same function like incbin with the exception that the `cachefile.library` isn't used.

\* Name = Name of the data file.

## 1.217 Barfly.guide/FI\_IBYTES

```
ibytes Name[,Length]
.....
```

has the same function like incbin

## 1.218 Barfly.guide/FI\_DSBIN

```
dsbin Name[,Length]
.....
```

defines a memory area with the length of the file specified by the file. Optionally you can defined the maximal file length.

\* Name = Filename

\* Length = maximal file length

## 1.219 Barfly.guide/FI\_DOSCMD

```
doscmd Name
.....
```

runs the program Name.

```
dc.b 0, "$VER: Fubar 1.0 by Joe User"
doscmd "c:date >ram:Temp"
incbin ram:Temp
doscmd "c:delete ram:Temp"
```

## 1.220 Barfly.guide/FI\_FILECOM

filecom Name  
.....

sets the file comment of output file.

```
filecom "This is a file comment"
```

## 1.221 Barfly.guide/FI\_PURE

pure  
....

sets the Pure Bit while writing a program file.

## 1.222 Barfly.guide/AI\_MISC

Miscellaneous  
-----

Trashreg

Super

MC[Type]

Bopt

## 1.223 Barfly.guide/MI\_TRASHREG

trashreg Reglist  
.....

defines the registers that are available to the optimizer.

\* RegList = A normal Registerlist known by Movem.

## 1.224 Barfly.guide/MI\_SUPER

---

super  
.....

deactivates Supervisor warnings.

## 1.225 Barfly.guide/MI\_MCXXX

mc[Type]  
.....

defines the processor type to allow certain commands and addressmodes.

Processor-Type

- \* 68000 default mode
- \* 68010
- \* 68020
- \* 68030
- \* 68040
- \* 68060
- \* 68881
- \* 68882

## 1.226 Barfly.guide/MI\_BOPT

bopt [opt[,...],...]  
.....

sets the assembler options.

Options

- m1[+,-]  
activates/deactivates 68010 mode.
- m2[+,-]  
activates/deactivates 68020 mode.
- m3[+,-]  
activates/deactivates 68030 mode.
-



---

m4[+,-]  
activates/deactivates 68040 mode.

m6[+,-]  
activates/deactivates 68060 mode.

mf[+,-]  
activates/deactivates 68881/2 mode.

ue[+,-]  
activates/deactivates writing an executable file.

uo[+,-]  
activates/deactivates writing an object file.

ua[+,-]  
activates/deactivates writing an absolut file.

un[+,-]  
activates/deactivates writing file.

p[+,-]  
activates/deactivates writing a preassembled Include file.

g[+,-]  
activates/deactivates adding the prefix \_ to each exported symbol.  
Default is off.

sx[+,-]  
activates/deactivates writing all XRef/XDef symbols to a symbol  
hunk. Default is off.

sl[+,-]  
activates/deactivates writing all normal symbols to a symbol hunk.  
Default is off.

sa[+,-]  
activates/deactivates writing all symbols to a symbol hunk.  
Default is off.

sd[+,-]  
activates/deactivates writing a BASM custom format Debug Hunk.  
Makes only sense as a program file and it needs a lot hd space  
because it includes all sources. Default is off.

s1[+,-]  
activates/deactivates writing a SAS D1 compatible Debug Hunk.  
Default is off.

sf[+,-]  
activates/deactivates writing the full sourcefile path into the  
debug hunk. You should only use this for your own development  
system because other users may have different HD layouts. This  
option has only a meaning with in a SAS D1 Debug Hunk. Default is  
off.

j[+,-]

---

activates/deactivates setting the PURE Bit for a program file. The PURE Bit tells the Shell that this program can be loaded resident. Default is off.

J[+,-]

activates/deactivates creating the file ENV:BDebugProgram that contains the assembled filename for BDebug. Default is off.

a[+,-]

activates/deactivates creating of an .info file for each program. Useful if you use the assembler through the WB. Default is off.

A[+,-]

activates/deactivates Arexxmode. Only allowed in the commandline. Default is off.

i<DirName>

defines the include path.

o<FileName>

defines the object filename. If not specified the assembler uses the source file name without the source suffix as the output name. For object files it adds the suffix .o.

P<Priority>

sets the task priority.

c[+,-]

activates/deactivates that the assembler interpretes Upper and Lower case as 2 different chars. Default is on.

f[+,-]

activates/deactivates a faster mode that resolves all references in the 2nd pass. Fortunately this mode needs more memory and has some disadvantages like uncorrect values during the listing. This option has no effect during optimizing. Default is off.

F[+,-]

activates/deactivates a faster IO mode that keeps include paths as locks instead of strings. The older basm versions used locks to store paths but as this isn't compatible with multi-assigns I changed that.

M<Bytes>

defines the max macro expansion size. If you get a macromemerror you should increase the size. Default 1000 Bytes.

Z<Address>

tells the assembler that the source is starts in the memory at the defined address. Useful for ARExx scripts. Option is only available in the commandline.

x[+,-]

uses the cachefile.library to load resident Includes/Incbins or add unknown files to the cachefile.library database. Default is off.

---

X[+,-]  
erases all files that are controled by the cachefile.library.  
Default is off.

y[+,-]  
shows all files that are controled by the cachefile.library.  
Default is off.

l[+,-]  
activates/deactivates the listing output. Default is off.

l0[+,-]  
activates/deactivates the listing macro expansion. Default is on.

L<Listingfile>  
defines the Listing filename.

h[+,-]  
activates/deactivates the symbol listing output. Default is off.

H[+,-]  
activates/deactivates the unused symbol output. Default is off.

v[+,-]  
outputs a statistic after assembling. Default is off.

V[+,-]  
as little status output as possible Default is off.

e[+,-]  
creates an error list. Default is on.

es[+,-]  
outputs the error list in the Barfly shell. This option has no  
meaning in BASM.

wo[+,-]  
activates/deactivates Optimizing warnings. Default is on.

ws[+,-]  
activates/deactivates Supervisor warnings. Default is on.

wm[+,-]  
activates/deactivates Move16 warnings because the use of the  
move16 command is dangerous if you don't know the problems.  
Default is on.

wp[+,-]  
activates/deactivates pc-relative access to different section  
warnings. The linker is needed to resolve such files. Default is  
on.

w2[+,-]  
activates/deactivates 68020 addressmode warnings. Default is on.

w4[+,-]  
activates/deactivates 64k-Access warnings. It's useful if you

---

accidentally avoid to forget the address register. Example: `move.l 8,d0` instead of `move.l 8(an),d0` Default is on.

b0

sets the Default Branch Length to 8-Bit. `.b` Default is off.

b1

sets the Default Branch Length to 16-Bit. `.w` Default is on.

b2

sets the Default Branch Length to 32-Bit. `.l` Default is off.

B0

sets the Default BaseDisplacement-Width to 8 Bit. `.b` Default is on.

B1

sets the Default BaseDisplacement-Width to 16 Bit. `.w` Default is off.

B2

sets the Default BaseDisplacement-Width to 32 Bit. `.l` Default is off.

n0

sets the Default OuterDisplacement-Width to 16 Bit. `.w` Default is off.

n1

sets the Default OuterDisplacement-Width to 32 Bit. `.l` Default is on.

q[+,-]

activates/deactivates align long after each `rts`, `bra` or `jmp` to align blocks to the cache structure. Default is off.

O[+,-]

activates/deactivates the Optimizer. Without this option no optimizing will happen besides addressmode converting. Default is off.

OG[+,-]

activates/deactivates Forward Reference Optimizing to use every possibility. In this mode the source is assembled until no further optimizing method is found. First the source is assembled normally. This is shown by the Output Pass 1. Afterwards the optimize passes are started and continued until no further symbol changes and length errors occur. This can take a while and depends on the source size. Default is off.

OT[+,-]

activates/deactivates Time Optimizing. Default is off.

Addressmode Converting

OC0[+,-]

bdwan

---

OC1 [+,-]

bdwpc  
OC2 [+,-]

anxn  
OC3 [+,-]

pcxn  
OC4 [+,-]

bdw  
OC5 [+,-]

bd1  
OC6 [+,-]

an  
OC7 [+,-]

pc  
ODD [+,-]

activates Direct Addressmode Optimizing

Direct Optimizing

OD0 [+,-]

move  
OD00 [+,-]

move  
OD01 [+,-]

move  
OD02 [+,-]

move  
OD03 [+,-]

move  
OD04 [+,-]

move  
OD05 [+,-]

move  
OD06 [+,-]

move  
OD07 [+,-]

move  
OD08 [+,-]

move  
OD09 [+,-]

```
move
OD0a [+, -]
```

```
move
OD1 [+, -]
```

```
clr
OD2 [+, -]
```

```
add
OD3 [+, -]
```

```
sub
OD4 [+, -]
```

```
lea
OD5 [+, -]
```

```
cmp
OD6 [+, -]
```

```
bcc
OD7 [+, -]
```

```
jsr
OD8 [+, -]
```

```
jmp
OD9 [+, -]
```

```
asl
ODa [+, -]
```

```
or
( This Optimizing is deactivated internal )
```

```
ODb [+, -]
```

```
eor
( This Optimizing is deactivated internal )
```

```
ODc [+, -]
```

```
and
ODd [+, -]
```

```
mulu
ODE [+, -]
```

```
muls
ODf [+, -]
```

```
jsr+rts
ODg [+, -]
```

```
jmp+rts
```

---

```

                ODh[+,-]

                MovemNoRegister
                ODi[+,-]

                MovemOneRegister
                ODj[+,-]

                Link
                OAP[+,-]
    activates
                PC-Relative
                Optimizing

OAS[+,-]
    activates
                Smalldata
                Optimizing

OAL[+,-]
    activates
                long to word
                Optimizing

OAX[+,-]
    activates
                x(An) to (An)
                Optimizing

OAY[+,-]
    activates
                68020 An-EA
                Optimizing

OAZ[+,-]
    activates
                68020 PC-EA
                Optimizing

OAR[+,-]
    activates
                Register
                Optimizing

```

You should be careful with the command

```
BOPT
```

when you activate

Global-Optimize. In every parse the default config is set and therefore you should define all global options in the commandline or in the configuration file.

## 1.227 Barfly.guide/AI\_META

## 680xx Meta Commands

---

mb

mw

ml

mq

xor

xori

bhs

blo

**1.228 Barfly.guide/ME\_MB**

mb Operand1,Operand2

.....

has the same function as move.b.

**1.229 Barfly.guide/ME\_MW**

mw Operand1,Operand2

.....

has the same function as move.w.

**1.230 Barfly.guide/ME\_ML**

ml Operand1,Operand2

.....

has the same function as move.l.

---



### 1.231 Barfly.guide/ME\_MQ

mq Operand1,Operand2  
.....

has the same function as moveq.

### 1.232 Barfly.guide/ME\_XOR

xor.? Operand1,Operand2  
.....

has the same function as eor.?.

### 1.233 Barfly.guide/ME\_XORI

xori.? Operand1,Operand2  
.....

has the same function as eori.?.

### 1.234 Barfly.guide/ME\_BHS

bhs.? Label  
.....

has the same function as bcc.?.

### 1.235 Barfly.guide/ME\_BLO

blo.? Label  
.....

has the same function as bcs.?.

### 1.236 Barfly.guide/UA\_MACROS

## Assembler Macros

=====

Macros are meta commands that can be based of many assembler instructions to achieve an abstracter source layout. In a macro you can use several different pattern that are replaced by appropriate parameters when the macro is called. The parameter that are passed during a macro call are represented by the following patterns: `\0, ..., \9, \a, ..., \z, \A, ..., \Z`. The pattern `ids` are using the hexadecimal format. If a pattern is used with no related parameter an empty string is inserted. Furthermore if a parameter contains tabulators or spaces it has to be placed between `<...>`. When a macro needs relative labels and is should be called more than one time you should use the special pattern `@`. This pattern is replaced by a number that is based of 4 digits and that is increased after each call. The pattern `\#` is replaced by the value of the symbol `narg` that represents the count of macro parameters. Besides the standard patterns there are some more advanced pattern functions supported that look like `\*Function-Name`. These functions don't belong to the motorola standard thus they aren't supported by every assembler. Another important point is that you can also call macros from macros but you can't define macros in macros.

The standard macro pattern

```
Label & [. string] & [, string] & [, string] & [,...] & [\0]
& [\1|] & [\2|] & [\3|]...[\n|]
```

The advanced macro pattern functions

- \* `\(Argument)` inserts the string of the macroparameter with the number the argument defines.

```
\(1) = \1
\ (1+3+4) = \8
```

- \* `\*upper(String)` inserts the string in upper case.
- \* `\*lower(String)` inserts the string in lower case.
- \* `\*valof(Argument)` inserts the decimal value of the argument as a string.
- \* `\*strlen(Symbol)` inserts the length of a symbol as a string.
- \* `\*right(String,n)` inserts `n` chars of the right side of the string. If the string contains less than `n` chars the whole string is inserted.
- \* `\*left(String,n)` inserts `n` chars of the left side of the string. If the string contains less than `n` chars the whole string is inserted.
- \* `\*mid(String,n,m)` inserts chars from position `n` to `m` from the string. If the position is outside of the string length the chars

till the end of the string is inserted.

```
openwind MACRO
    move.l    intbase,a6
    lea.l    \1,a0
    jsr      OpenWindow(a6)
    ENDM
```

```
start:
    openwind    newwindow
```

```
movewind MACRO
    move.l    intbase,a6
    move.l    \1,a0
    moveq     #0,d0
    move.\0   \2,d1
    IFC      '\0', 'b'
    ext.w     d1
    ENDC
    jsr      MoveWindow(a6)
    ENDM
```

```
start:
    move.b    #10,d2
1$:
    movewind.b newwindow,d2
    addq.b    #1,d2
    cmp.b     #100,d2
    bne.s     1$
```

```
wait MACRO
    moveq     #-1,d0
wait\
    dbra     d0,wait\
    ENDM
```

```
start:
    wait
    wait
    wait
```

```
test MACRO
    move.l    #\*upper(Hello),d0
    move.l    #\*lower(Hello),d0
    move.l    #\*strlen(1234567890123456),d0
    move.l    #\*valof(value),d0
    rts

    cstring  "\*left(abcdefgh,4)"
    even
    cstring  "\*left(abcdefgh,10)"
    even
```

```

        cstring    "\*right(abcdefgh,4) "
        even
        cstring    "\*right(abcdefgh,10) "
        even
        cstring    "\*mid(abcdefgh,2,4) "
        even
        cstring    "\*mid(abcdefgh,2,8) "
        even

        ENDM

value = 123456789
hello:
        test

        value = 123456789

hello:
        move.l     #HELLO,d0
        move.l     #hello,d0
        move.l     #16,d0
        move.l     #123456789,d0
        rts
        cstring    "abcd"
        even
        cstring    "abcdefgh"
        even
        cstring    "efgh"
        even
        cstring    "abcdefgh"
        even
        cstring    "cdef"
        even
        cstring    "cdefgh"
        even

PUTTAG MACRO
        IFC        "\2", ""
PUTTAG_COUNT set 0
        ENDC

        IFNC        "\2", ""
        move.l     \2,-(a7)
PUTTAG_COUNT SET PUTTAG_COUNT+4
        ENDC

        move.l     \1,-(a7)
PUTTAG_COUNT SET PUTTAG_COUNT+4

        IFC        "\1", "#TAG_END"
PUTTAG_COUNT SET 4
        ENDC

        ENDM

```

---

```
CLEARTAG MACRO
    lea.l    PUTTAG_COUNT(a7),a7
    ENDM

    PUTTAG   #TAG_END
    PUTTAG   #WA_Width,#100
    PUTTAG   #WA_ScreenTitle,#Title
    .
    .
    move.l   a7,a1
    sub.l    a0,a0
    jsr     OpenWindowTagList(a6)
    CLEARTAG
```

## 1.237 Barfly.guide/UA\_HMACROS

Highlevel Macros

=====

In highlevel macros the operands are based of legal addressmodes. Arguments are based of operands and the operators +,-,<<,>>. Conditions are based of !=, <,>,<=,>=,<>. By using highlevel macros you can make the programming of non critical source areas easier and more abstract. Blame Mike Schwartz for this idea...he forced me to do it:-B

```
.Reg
.Branch
.For
.Next
.If
.Else
.Endif
.While
.Endwhile
.Call
.Return
.Def
```

```
.Enddef
```

```
.Let
```

### 1.238 Barfly.guide/HM\_REG

```
.REG
....
```

sets the accumulator register that is used to calculate arguments. Default register is D0.

### 1.239 Barfly.guide/HM\_BRANCH

```
.BRANCH b|w|l
.....
```

sets the length of branch commands that are used in the highlevel macros. Standard length is .b.

### 1.240 Barfly.guide/HM\_FOR

```
.FOR Operand[.b|w|l] = Operand TO Operand STEP Operand
.....
```

creates code for a for loop. The optional width you define after the first operand sets the width for all operations in the for loop.

```
.FOR    d0.w = #1 to STEP #2
addq.w #1,d1
.NEXT
```

```
;Compiled Code
```

```
move.w #1,d0
__for1:
addq.w #1,d1
add.w #2,d0
cmp.w ,d0
blt.b __for1
```

### 1.241 Barfly.guide/HM\_NEXT

```
.NEXT
.....
```

closes the outer .FOR loop.

### 1.242 Barfly.guide/HM\_IF

```
.IF [Argument] =,!, < , > , <> Operand
.....
```

creates code for an IF-Operation. You can remove the first argument if you want to test the operand. For example .IF <>

```
.IF      (a0) + #0 <> d1
moveq   #0,d0
.ELSE
moveq   #1,d0
.ENDIF
```

;Compiled Code

```
move.l  (a0),d7
add.l   #0,d7
cmp.l   d1,d7
beq.b   __else1
moveq   #0,d0
bra.b   __endif1
__else1:
moveq   #1,d0
__endif1:
```

### 1.243 Barfly.guide/HM\_ELSE

```
.ELSE
.....
```

starts an alternative IF-Block.

### 1.244 Barfly.guide/HM\_ENDIF

```
.ENDIF
.....
```

closes the outer .IF block.

## 1.245 Barfly.guide/HM\_WHILE

```
.WHILE [Argument] =,!, < , > , <> Operand
.....
```

creates code for a while loop The optional width you define after the first operand sets the width for all operations in the while loop.

```
.WHILE d0 <> #0
addq.w #1,d1
.ENDWHILE

;Compiled Code

__while1:
cmp.l #0,d0
beq.s __endwhile1
addq.w #1,d1
bra.s __while1
__endwhile1:
```

## 1.246 Barfly.guide/HM\_ENDWHILE

```
.ENDWHILE
.....
```

closes the outer while loop.

## 1.247 Barfly.guide/HM\_CALL

```
.CALL Function [, Argument [, Argument [,...]]]
.....
```

calls a C-Function by parsing the arguments through the stack. Arguments are calculated in the accumulator register.

```
.CALL func , test + 0 - #20 , #test

;Compiled Code

move.l test,d7
add.l 0,d7
```



```

sub.l  #20,d7
move.l d7,-(a7)
move.l #test,-(a7)
jsr    func
ifnc   "8","0"           ;Were there any parameters ?
lea.l  __CALLSize(a7),a7
endc

```

## 1.248 Barfly.guide/HM\_RETURN

.RETURN Argument

.....

returns a result value in the accumulator register.

```
.return d1 + d2 + #$100
```

```
;Compiled Code
```

```

move.l d1,d7
add.l  d2,d7
add.l  #$100,d7

```

## 1.249 Barfly.guide/HM\_DEF

.DEF func [, Operand [, Operand [,...]]]

.....

defines a C-Stack function and loads the defined parameters into the operands.

```
.DEF func , d0.w , d1 , (a0)
.ENDDEF
```

```
;Compiled Code
```

```

XDEF   func
link   a5,#0
move.w $0a(a5),d0
move.l $0c(a5),d1
move.l $10(a5),(a0)
unlk   a5           ;.ENDDEF
rts

```

## 1.250 Barfly.guide/HM\_ENDDEF

```
.ENDDEF
.....
```

closes a function that was started by .DEF

## 1.251 Barfly.guide/HM\_LET

```
.LET [ Operand =] Argument
.....
```

calculates an argument in an accumulator or moves the value to a defined operand.

```
.LET + 4 - #LN_SIZE << #7
.LET d1 = (a1) - (a0)
```

```
;Compiled Code
```

```
add.l 4,d7
sub.l #LN_SIZE,d7
lsl.l #7,d7
```

```
move.l (a1),d7
sub.l (a0),d7
move.l d7,d1
```

## 1.252 Barfly.guide/UA\_SYMBOLS

```
Predefined Symbols
=====
```

```
NARG
....
```

represents the macro parameter count in a macro.

```
BARFLY
.....
```

represents the assembler version.

```
680xx
.....
```

represents the CPU processor type.

```
6888x
```

---

.....

represents the FPU processor type.

`_MOVEMBYTES`

.....

represents the byte count the last movem transfer used.

```
lea _MOVEMBYTES(a7),a7 ;frees the stack
```

`_MOVEMREGS`

.....

represents the last movem register mask.

```
movem (a7)+,_MOVEMREGS
```

`__RS`

....

represents the RS-Counter.

`__SO`

....

represents the RS-Counter.

`__FO`

....

represents the FO-Counter.

## 1.253 Barfly.guide/UA\_OPTIMIZING

Optimizing

=====

Optimize Methods...

Direct Address Optimizing

Address Optimizing

#x Optimizing

Register Optimizing

How it works ?

## Problems

**1.254 Barfly.guide/OP\_DIRECT**Direct Addressmode Optimizing  
-----

The assembler can direct optimize certain 68020...60 Addressmodes if a faster 68000 addressmode exists. This optimizing method should always be activated because of compatibility reasons.

- \* (bd.w,an) can be optimized to x(an) that removes 1 word and some cycles.

Addressmode	Optimizing	Option
move.l (1000.w,an),dn	move.l 1000(an),dn	-OC0

- \* (bd.w,pc) can be optimized to x(pc) that removes 1 word and some cycles.

Addressmode	Optimizing	Option
move.l (1000.w,pc),dn	move.l 1000(pc),dn	-OC1

- \* (bd.w) can be optimized to bd.w that removes 1 word and some cycles.

Addressmode	Optimizing	Option
move.l (bd.w),dn	move.l bd.w,dn	-OC4

- \* (bd.l) can be optimized to bd.l that removes 1 word and some cycles.

Addressmode	Optimizing	Option
move.l (bd.l),dn	move.l bd.l,dn	-OC5

- \* (an) can be optimized to (an) that removes 1 word and some cycles. The addressmode (an) can be interpreted as a subgroup of (bd,an,xn). Because (an) is a normal 68000 addressmode you should

never switch off this optimizing method.

Addressmode	Optimizing	Option
move.l (an),dn	move.l (an),dn	-OC6

- \* (pc) can be optimized to (pc) that removes 1 word and some cycles. The addressmode (pc) can be interpreted as a subgroup of (bd,pc,xn). Because (pc) is a normal 68000 addressmode you should never switch off this optimizing method.

Addressmode	Optimizing	Option
move.l (pc),dn	move.l (pc),dn	-OC7

## 1.255 Barfly.guide/OP\_ADDRESS

### Address Optimizing

- \* Long

Addressmode	Optimizing	Note	Option
x.l,EA	x.w,EA	\$ffff8000<=x<=\$7fff	-OAL
EA,x.l	EA,x.l	\$ffff8000<=x<=\$7fff	

- \* x(an)

Addressmode	Optimizing	Note	Option
x(an),EA	(an),EA	x=0	-OAX
EA,x(an)	EA,(an)	x=0	

- \* PC-Relative

Addressmode	Optimizing	Note	Option
-------------	------------	------	--------

label, EA	label (pc), EA	\$ffff8000<=x<=\$7fff	-OAP	
+-----+	+-----+	+-----+	+-----+	+-----+

## \* A4-Smalldata

Addressmode	Optimizing	Note	Option	
+-----+	+-----+	+-----+	+-----+	+-----+
x.l, EA	x(a4), EA	\$ffff8000<=x<=\$7fff		
+-----+	+-----+	+-----+	-OAS	
EA, x.l	EA, x(a4)	\$ffff8000<=x<=\$7fff		
+-----+	+-----+	+-----+	+-----+	+-----+

## \* 68020-An

Addressmode	Optimizing	Note	Option	
+-----+	+-----+	+-----+	+-----+	+-----+
(x.l, an)	(an)	x=0		-OAY
+-----+	+-----+	+-----+	+-----+	+-----+
(x.l, an)	x(an)	\$ffffff80<=x<=\$7f		
+-----+	+-----+	+-----+	+-----+	+-----+
(x, an, xn)	0(an, xn)	x=0		
+-----+	+-----+	+-----+	+-----+	+-----+
(x, an, xn)	(x.b, an, xn)	\$ffffff80<=x<=\$7f		
+-----+	+-----+	+-----+	+-----+	+-----+
(x, an, xn)	(x.w, an, xn)	\$ffff8000<=x<=\$7fff		
+-----+	+-----+	+-----+	+-----+	+-----+
([?], x)	([?])	x=0		
		? is also optimized		
+-----+	+-----+	+-----+	+-----+	+-----+
([?], x)	([?], x.w)	\$ffff8000<=x<=\$7fff		
		? is also optimized		
+-----+	+-----+	+-----+	+-----+	+-----+
([?], xn, x)	([?], xn)	x=0		
		? is also optimized		
+-----+	+-----+	+-----+	+-----+	+-----+
([?], xn, x)	([?], xn, x.w)	\$ffff8000<=x<=\$7fff		
		? is also optimized		
+-----+	+-----+	+-----+	+-----+	+-----+

## \* 68020-PC

Addressmode	Optimizing	Note	Option	
+-----+	+-----+	+-----+	+-----+	+-----+
(x.l, pc)	(pc)	x=0		-OAZ
+-----+	+-----+	+-----+	+-----+	+-----+
(x.l, pc)	x(pc)	\$ffffff80<=x<=\$7f		
+-----+	+-----+	+-----+	+-----+	+-----+
(x, pc, xn)	0(pc, xn)	x=0		
+-----+	+-----+	+-----+	+-----+	+-----+
(x, pc, xn)	(x.b, pc, xn)	\$ffffff80<=x<=\$7f		
+-----+	+-----+	+-----+	+-----+	+-----+

(x,pc,xn)	(x.w,pc,xn)	\$ffff8000<=x<=\$7fff	
+-----+	+-----+	+-----+	+-----+
([?],x)	([?])	x=0	
		? is also optimized	
+-----+	+-----+	+-----+	+-----+
([?],x)	([?],x.w)	\$ffff8000<=x<=\$7fff	
		? is also optimized	
+-----+	+-----+	+-----+	+-----+
([?],xn,x)	([?],xn)	x=0	
		? is also optimized	
+-----+	+-----+	+-----+	+-----+
([?],xn,x)	([?],xn,x.w)	\$ffff8000<=x<=\$7fff	
		? is also optimized	
+-----+	+-----+	+-----+	+-----+

## 1.256 Barfly.guide/OP\_OPTIMIZE

#x Optimizing

-----

\* Move

Addressmode	Optimizing	Note	Option
			-OD0
move.l #x,dn	moveq #x,dn	\$ffffff80<=\$7f	-OD00
move.? #0,an	suba.l an,an	? = w or l	-OD01
move.l #x,dn	moveq #y,dn swap dn	\$10000<=x<=\$7f0000	-OD02
move.l #x,dn	moveq #y,dn swap dn	\$ff80ffff<=x<=\$fffEffff	-OD03
move.l #x,dn	moveq #y,dn not.b dn	\$80<=x<=\$ff	-OD04
move.l #x,dn	moveq #y,dn neg.w dn	\$ffff<=x<=\$ff81	-OD05
move.l #x,dn	moveq #y,dn neg.w dn	\$ffff0080<=x<=\$ffff0001	-OD06
move.? #0,EA	clr.? EA	? = w or l. See Trashreg optimizing. I also check if it accesses the HW	-OD07
move.b #\$ff,EA	st EA		-OD08
movea.l -4(an),an	movea.l -(an),an		-OD09

```
| movea.w -2(an),an | movea.w -(an),an | | -OD0a |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
```

## \* Clr

```
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| Addressmode | Optimizing | Note | Option |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| clr.l dn | moveq #0,dn | | -OD1 |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
```

## \* Add

```
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| Addressmode | Optimizing | Note | Option |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| add.? #x,EA | addq.? #x,EA | 1<=x<=8 | -OD2 |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| add.? #x,EA | subq.? #x,EA | -8<=x<=-1 | |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| add.? #x,an | lea.l x(an),an | $ffff8000<=x<=$7fff | |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| add.? #0,EA | tst.? EA | legal EA | |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| add.? #0,an | removed | | |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
```

## \* Sub

```
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| Addressmode | Optimizing | Note | Option |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| sub.? #x,EA | subq.? #x,EA | 1<=x<=8 | -OD3 |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| sub.? #x,EA | addq.? #x,EA | -8<=x<=-1 | |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| sub.? #x,an | lea.l -x(an),an | $ffff8000<=x<=$7fff | |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| sub.? #0,EA | tst.? EA | legal EA | |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| sub.? #0,an | removed | | |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
```

## \* Lea

```
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| Addressmode | Optimizing | Note | Option |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| lea x(an),an | addq.w #x,an | 1<=x<=8 | |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| lea x(an),an | subq.w #x,an | -8<=x<=-1 | -OD4 |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
```



## \* Cmp

Addressmode	Optimizing	Note	Option
cmp.? #0,EA	tst.? EA		-OD5

## \* Bcc

The assembler tries to optimize the branch on the smallest possible length so that can win max 2 words and some cycles.

Addressmode	Optimizing	Note	Option
Bcc.l label	Bcc.w label	\$8000<=label<=\$7fff	-OD6
Bcc.l label	Bcc.s label	\$80<=label<=\$7f	
Bcc.w label	Bcc.s label	\$80<=label<=\$7f	

Attention! This optimizing method is unsafe when you use BRANCH-Tables. You should switch off the optimize method over this area.

## \* Jsr

Addressmode	Optimizing	Note	Option
jsr label	bsr.w label	\$8000<=Offset<=\$7fff	-OD7
jsr label	bsr.s label	\$80<=Offset<=\$7f	

Attention! This optimizing method is unsafe when you use JSR-Tables. You should switch off the optimize method over this area.

## \* Jmp

Addressmode	Optimizing	Note	Option
jmp label	bra.w label	0<=Offset<=\$7fff	-OD8
jmp label	bra.s label	0<=Offset<=\$7f	

## \* Asl

Addressmode	Optimizing	Note	Option
asl.? #1,dn	add.? dn,dn		-OD9

\* Or This optimizing method isn't safe because of the changed condition flags.

Addressmode	Optimizing	Note	Option
or.? #x,dn	bset #y,dn	$x=y^2$	-ODa

\* Eor This optimizing method isn't safe because of the changed condition flags.

Addressmode	Optimizing	Note	Option
eor.? #x,dn	bchg #y,dn	$x=y^2$	-ODb

## \* Mulu

Be very careful with this optimizing.

Addressmode	Optimizing	Note	Option
mulu.w #x,dn	swap dn	$x=2^y$	-ODc
	clr.w dn	$y=y1+y2$	
	swap dn	$y=1, \text{add.l dn,dn}$	
	lsl.l #y1,dn		
	lsl.l #y2,dn		
mulu.l #x,dn	lsl.l #y1,dn	$x=2^y$	
	lsl.l #y2,dn	$y=y1+y2$	
		$y \geq 16$	
		swap dn , y-16	

## \* Muls

Be very careful with this optimizing.

Addressmode	Optimizing	Note	Option
-------------	------------	------	--------

muls.w #x,dn	ext.l dn	x=2^y	-ODd	
	asl.l #y1,dn	y=y1+y2		
	asl.l #y2,dn	y=1 , add.l dn,dn		
+-----+				
muls.l #x,dn	asl.l #y1,dn	x=2^y		
	asl.l #y2,dn	y=y1+y2		
		y >= 16		
		swap dn ,y-16		
+-----+				

## \* Jsr+Rts

Addressmode Option	Optimizing	Note	
jsr EA	jmp EA	No optimizing if there's	-Ode
rts		a label before RTS	

## \* Bsr+Rts

Addressmode Option	Optimizing	Note	
jmp EA	jmp EA	No optimizing if there's	-ODf
rts		a label before RTS	

## \* MovemNoRegister

Addressmode	Optimizing	Note	Option
movem.l ,EA	Removed		
movem.l EA,	Removed		-ODh

## \* MovemOneRegister

Addressmode	Optimizing	Note	Option
movem.l Xn,EA	Move.l Xn,EA	Alter the status flags!	
movem.l EA,Xn	Move.l EA,Xn	Alter the status flags!	-ODi

## 1.257 Barfly.guide/OP\_REGISTER

### Register Optimizing

-----

\* #xxx is switched off.

\* An address register is set free by trashreg.

Addressmode	Optimizing	Note	Option
move.? EA, label	lea.l label(pc), an	\$ffff8000<=label<=\$7fff	
	move.? EA, (an)		-OAR
tst.? label	lea.l label(pc), an	\$ffff8000<=label<=\$7fff	
	tst.? (an)		
not.? label	lea.l label(pc), an	\$ffff8000<=label<=\$7fff	
	not.? (an)		
neg.? label	lea.l label(pc), an	\$ffff8000<=label<=\$7fff	
	neg.? (an)		
negx.? label	lea.l label(pc), an	\$ffff8000<=label<=\$7fff	
	negx.? (an)		
nbcd label	lea.l label(pc), an	\$ffff8000<=label<=\$7fff	
	nbcd (an)		
scc label	lea.l label(pc), an	\$ffff8000<=label<=\$7fff	

	scc (an)			↔
				↔
+-----+-----+-----+-----+↔				

\* #x Optimizing on.

\* A data register is set free by trashreg.

+-----+-----+-----+-----+↔				
Addressmode	Optimizing	Note	Option	↔
				↔
+-----+-----+-----+-----+↔				
move.l #x,EA	moveq #x,dn	\$ffffff80<=x<=\$7f		↔
	move.l dn,EA		-OAR	↔
+-----+-----+-----+-----+↔				
ori.l #x,EA	moveq #x,dn	\$ffffff80<=x<=\$7f		↔
	or.l dn,EA			↔
+-----+-----+-----+-----+↔				
eori.l #x,EA	moveq #x,dn	\$ffffff80<=x<=\$7f		↔
	eor.l dn,EA			↔
+-----+-----+-----+-----+↔				
andi.l #x,EA	moveq #x,dn	\$ffffff80<=x<=\$7f		↔
	and.l dn,EA			↔
+-----+-----+-----+-----+↔				
addi.l #x,EA	moveq #x,dn	\$ffffff80<=x<=\$7f		↔
	add.l dn,EA			↔
+-----+-----+-----+-----+↔				
subi.l #x,EA	moveq #x,dn	\$ffffff80<=x<=\$7f		↔
	sub.l dn,EA			↔
+-----+-----+-----+-----+↔				
cmpi.l #x,EA	moveq #x,dn	\$ffffff80<=x<=\$7f		↔
	cmp.l EA,dn			↔
				↔

```

+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
|      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |
| move.? #0,EA | moveq #0,dn | Time optimizing |      |      |      |      |      |      |
|      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |
|      |      | move.l dn,EA | must be on |      |      |      |      |      |      |
|      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+

```

## 1.258 Barfly.guide/OP\_HOWDOESITWORK

How does Optimizing work ?

In single-pass Optimizing the assembler can only optimize commands where it can resolve the reference in the first pass. This means the label or symbol has to be known before. In multi-pass Optimizing it can optimize every command without bothering where the label is defined. The Assembler keeps all labels each pass but increases a change counter if the old contents differs with the new contents. The exception is that the assembler can't optimize commands that depend on symbols that are defined after the command. The reason is that the Assembler has to remove each pass every symbol to avoid problems with IFD and IFND that can cause that certain areas aren't assembled in multi-pass mode. You probably noticed that i assume that nobody used IFD or IFND with labels because that would also break multi-pass.

An example for a construct that can't be optimized.

```

    move.l #1, NULL(a0)
NULL=0

```

## 1.259 Barfly.guide/OP\_PROBLEMS

Problems...

You should always be careful with optimizing because it can cause bugs in certain source areas. Branch optimizing for example has to be switched off if you use JMP-Towers.

```

    lsl.w #1,d0
    jmp  Tower(pc,d0.w)

Tower:
    bra.w func1
    bra.w func2
    bra.w func3

```

could be be optimized to

Tower:

```
bra.w func1
bra.s func2
bra.s func3
```

that leads to program bugs.

Solution:

bopt OD6-

Tower:

```
bra.w func1
bra.w func2
bra.w func3
```

bopt OD6+

## 1.260 Barfly.guide/UA\_PRE

Preassembled Includes

=====

If you want to assemble a program that needs to load a lot includes it's useful to preassemble the includes and load one file because the real slowdown factor is the need loading time. You can only use absolut symbols and macros in a preassembled file. All relative and symbols defined by set aren't written into a preassembled file. The created file isn't compress to avoid any slowdown but if the file size is critical you can compress the file by xpk and load it through the xfh filesystem.

```
basm -p Source.S creates the preassembled file Source.p
```

An error location could be absolut symbols that are calculated by relative symbols. You should avoid these symbols.

```
Symbol=Label1-Label2
```

Resident includes

=====

BASM can control an Include and Incbin database by the library cachefile.library to get rid of the loading delays. The files in the database can be shown and deleted.

## 1.261 Barfly.guide/UA\_CLI

Basm Assembler System

=====  
Cli Calling Convention  
-----

Format:

BASM [-Option] Name

This is the commandline version of the assembler and can be easily integrated in own development system, for example Make and CED. An assembler error is indicated by the result 20 and the result 10 is used if no source file were specified.

\* Option

The same options are accepted that are described in the assembler command

BOPT

. The following options are accepted additionally.

- \* A[+,-] Turns ARexx mode on/off
- \* C <Configuration> loads a configuration file
- \* d <Symbol=Value> defines a symbol

\* Standard-Optionen

;All other options are deactivated.

c+,e+,m1000,wo+,ws+,wm+,w2+,w4+,wp+  
bl+,B0+,nl+  
OC0+,OC1+,OC2+,OC3+,OC4+,OC5+,OC6+,OC7+,  
ODD+,OD0+,OD1+,OD2+,OD3+,OD4+,OD5+,OD6+,OD7+,OD8+,  
OD9+,ODc+,ODe+,ODf+,ODg+  
OAP+,OAL+,OAX+,OAY+,OAZ+,OAR+

Configuration  
-----

Global

.....

You can define the global configuration through the file ENV:BASMOption. The internal standard configuration is not replaced but can only be changed.

File ENV:BASMOption



```
-v
-f
-c-
-iASM:
```

If a line doesn't start with - it's ignored.

WB Tooltypes

.....

Additionally you can also define the above described configuration options in the tooltypes of the source file icon. Furthermore BASM allows a special tooltype to define an output window.

```
o Window= <Window Defintion>
```

## 1.262 Barfly.guide/UA\_AREXX

ARexx

=====

The BASM ARexx Port Name is rexx\_BASM and the ARexx Script suffix .basm. To activate the BASM ARexx mode you have to start BASM with the option -A.

BASM

....

```
BASM [-Option] Name
```

This ARexx command starts the assembler and coincides with the CLI-syntax structure.

BEND

....

```
BEND
```

This ARexx command closes the ARexx port and shuts down the assembler.

BGETERROR

.....

```
BGETERROR
```

With this ARexx command you will receive an explanation of the actual errors. If no errors exist it will return a status code 20.

```
Error Format String
```

```
OFFSET|FILE|<Error Description>
```

BNEXTERROR

.....

BNEXTERROR

This ARexx command will cause a jump to the next error in the list. If there are no further errors in the list it will return a status code 20.

BINITERROR

.....

BINITERROR

This ARexx command will cause a jump to the first entry in the error list. If no error exists it will return a status code 20.

BGETWARNING

.....

BGETWARNING

works like BGETERROR only for Warnings.

BNEXTWARNING

.....

BNEXTWARNING

works like BNEXTERROR only for Warnings.

BINITWARNING

.....

BINITWARNING

works like BINITERROR only for Warnings.

## 1.263 Barfly.guide/UA\_COMP

Compatibility

=====

to other assemblers...

-----

Fortunately BASM can't be 100% compatible to every assembler on the amiga market. Thus you can expect problems with different sources. In general you can expect problems with commands that don't belong to a standard like option commands. Furthermore you should also be careful with sources that directly depend on the assembler implementation. Because BASM is a 1-Pass Assembler in

the normal mode with an additional backpatch phase you shouldn't define symbols that can't be resolved at once. An ideal example for this practice is the Xoper2.2 Source that was developed with the PD Assembler A68k. While assembling with BASM the assembler detects that a not defined symbols is accessed through the SET command. Generally this should cause an error at once but unfortunately A68k doesn't show anything and uses the last value of cmdnum.

```

ADDCMD      MACRO
cmdnum      set      cmdnum+1
            dc.b     \1,0
            ENDM

            .
            .
            .
;Here it's using 'cmdnum' although
;the symbol wasn't defined yet
            addq     #1,d2
            cmp.w   #cmdnum,d2
            bne.s  1$

            .
            .
            .

;Here the cmdnum is first defined
cmdnum      set      0
cmds        ADDCMD  'time'
            ADDCMD  'taskpri'
            ADDCMD  'info'
            ADDCMD  'pri'
            ADDCMD  'flush'

```

Because the A68k is a 2-Pass Assembler he can assemble this Source without problems.

Another Problem is that the assembler argument parser doesn't detect Overflow because of speed reasons. I don't think it's worth it...if you differ tell me your opinion.

The assembler doesn't support the following motorola syntax bugs because of the internal structure of the parser it would cause major problems in the multi-pass mode.

```

symbol: equ 0
symbol: equ r d0

```

C-Compiler Assembler

Dice

....

If you use Basm as a DASM replacement you have to run Basm with the option `-OAS` to activate the Smalldata mode. If you want to emulate the advanced Link, UnLink, Movem optimizing DASM supports you have to use the options `-O`, `-OG`, `-ODh`, `-ODi` and `-ODj`. The option `-OG` is needed because the link stackframe register list symbols are defined after the commands so the assembler doesn't know them in 1 pass mode. Sorry...i had to disable this mode because i later detected that i have to keep track of the used registers. I'll try to fix this in a later version

## 1.264 Barfly.guide/UA\_LITERATURE

### Literature

\*\*\*\*\*

- \* [Addison Wesley] RKM Libraries 2.04,CATS
- \* [Addison Wesley] RKM Devices 2.04,CATS
- \* [Addison Wesley] RKM Autodocs\&Includes 2.04,CATS
- \* [Addison Wesley] RKM Hardware 2.04,CATS
- \* [Addison Wesley] RKM Styleguide,CATS
- \* [Addison Wesley] RKM Libraries 1.1,CATS
- \* [Addison Wesley] RKM Intuition 1.1,CATS
- \* [Addison Wesley] RKM Exec 1.1,CATS
- \* [Addison Wesley] RKM Hardware 1.1,CATS
- \* [Edotronik] Kommentiertes Rom-Listing 1,Dr. Ruprecht
- \* [Edotronik] Kommentiertes Rom-Listing 2,Dr. Ruprecht
- \* [Edotronik] Kommentiertes Rom-Listing 3,Dr. Ruprecht
- \* [Ralph Babel] Guru Book,Selbstvertrieb

## 1.265 Barfly.guide/UA\_SOFTWARE

### Software

\*\*\*\*\*

For the development of Barfly the following programs were used:

- \* [CATS] Developer CD V2.0

- \* [B.Hawes] WShell V2.0
- \* [M.Sinz] Enforcer
- \* [R.Schmidt] CyberGuard
- \* [C.Scheppner] Mungwall
- \* [SAS Institute] SAS/C
- \* [GNU] GCC
- \* [ASDG] CED
- \* [Georg Hessmann] PasTex
- \* [Stefan Stuntz] MFR 2.0d
- \* [Mathias Scheler] Filer
- \* [Matthew Dillon] DNet
- \* [Brian Cerveny] Grapevine
- \* [Ezy] MLink

## 1.266 Barfly.guide/UA\_EA

### Assembler Addressmodes

\*\*\*\*\*

Notation	Description
EA	Effective Address
Dn	D0...D7
An	A0...A7
Xn	D0...D7, A0...A7
.b	Operand Width 8Bit
.w	Operand Width 16Bit
.l	Operand Width 32Bit
size	w,l
Size	b,w,l
Scale	1,2,4 or 8
Xn.size*Scale	68000-10 only Scale 1.

Data register direct

Syntax: Dn

Address register direct

Syntax: An

Address register indirect

Syntax: (An)

Address register indirect with postincrement

Syntax: (An)+

Address register indirect with predecrement

Syntax: -(An)

Address register indirect with offset

Syntax: bd.w(An)

Address register indirect with index and offset

Syntax: bd.b(An,Xn{.Size\*Scale})

Address register indirect with index and offset

Syntax: (bd,An,Xn{.Size\*Scale})

Address register indirect with index and offset

Syntax: (bd.b,An,Xn{.Size\*Scale})

Address register indirect with index and base displacement

Syntax: ({bd.size{,An{,Xn{.Size{\*Scale}}}}})

Indirect Memory Addressierung mit postindex

Syntax: ({[{bd.size{,An}]}]{Xn{.Size{\*Scale}}{,od.size}}})

Indirect Memory Addressierung mit preindex

Syntax: ({[{bd.size{,An}},{Xn{.Size{\*Scale}}}{,od.size}}})

PC Indirect

Syntax: (PC)

PC Indirect with offset

Syntax: bd.w(PC)

PC Indirect with index and offset

Syntax: bd.b(PC,Xn{.Size\*Scale})

PC Indirect with index and offset

Syntax: bd.b(ZPC,Xn{.Size\*Scale})

PC Indirect with index and base displacement

Syntax: ({bd.size{,PC{,Xn{.Size{\*Scale}}}}})

PC Indirect with index and base displacement

Syntax: ({bd.size{,ZPC{,Xn{.Size{\*Scale}}}}})

PC Indirect memory Addressing with post-index

Syntax: ({[{bd.size{,PC}]}]{Xn{.Size{\*Scale}}{,od.size}}})

PC Indirect memory Addressing with post-index

Syntax: ({[{bd.size{,ZPC}]}]{Xn{.Size{\*Scale}}{,od.size}}})

PC Indirect memory Addressing with pre-index

Syntax: ({[{bd.size{,PC}},{Xn{.Size{\*Scale}}}{,od.size}}})

PC Indirect memory addressing with pre-index

Syntax: ({[{bd.size{,ZPC}}]{,Xn{.Size{\*Scale}}}{,od.size}})

Absolut short

Syntax: bd.w

Absolut long

Syntax: bd[.l]

Immediate Data

Syntax: #xxx

Addressmode Examples

=====

To avoid some problems here are some small examples how addressmode have to build up.

```
x=$40
y=$400
  move.b (x,A0,D2.W),D0
  move.b x(A0,D2.W),D0

;Both lines are correct
;(x,a0,d2.w) is optimized internal to (x,a0,d2.w).
;For more information please check the chapter about
;Optimizing Direct Addressmodes.

  move.b (y,A0,D2.W),D0
  move.b y(A0,D2.W),D0

;Now you get 2 errors, because y is not an 8bit word.
;These 2 lines shows the correct version.

  move.b (y.w,A0,D2.W),D0
  move.b (y.w,A0,D2.W),D0

;or

  move.b (y.l,A0,D2.W),D0
  move.b (y.l,A0,D2.W),D0
```

## 1.267 Barfly.guide/UA\_OPCODES

680xx Opcode Overview

\*\*\*\*\*

Opcode	Size	68000	68010	68020	68030	68040	68060	6888x
abcd	b	x	x	x	x	x	x	
add	b,w,l	x	x	x	x	x	x	

addq	b,w,l	x	x	x	x	x	x	
adda	w,l	x	x	x	x	x	x	
addi	b,w,l	x	x	x	x	x	x	
addx	b,w,l	x	x	x	x	x	x	
and	b,w,l	x	x	x	x	x	x	
andi	b,w,l	x	x	x	x	x	x	
asr	b,w,l	x	x	x	x	x	x	
asl	b,w,l	x	x	x	x	x	x	
bcc	b,w,l	x	x	x	x	x	x	
bchg	b,l	x	x	x	x	x	x	
bclr	b,l	x	x	x	x	x	x	
bfchg	unsized			x	x	x	x	
bfclr	unsized			x	x	x	x	
bfext	unsized			x	x	x	x	
bfffo	unsized			x	x	x	x	
bfins	unsized			x	x	x	x	
bfset	unsized			x	x	x	x	
bftst	unsized			x	x	x	x	
bkpt	unsized		x	x	x	x	x	
bset	b,l	x	x	x	x	x	x	
btst	b,l	x	x	x	x	x	x	
callm	unsized			x				
cas	b,w,l	x	x	x	x	x	x,2	
cas2	b,w,l	x	x	x	x	x	x,2	
chk	b,w,l	x	x	x	x	x	x	
chk2	b,w,l			x	x	x	2	
cinv\$^1\$	unsized						x x	
clr	b,w,l	x	x	x	x	x	x	
cmp	b,w,l	x	x	x	x	x	x	
cmpa	w,l	x	x	x	x	x	x	
cmpi	b,w,l	x	x	x	x	x	x	
cmpm	b,w,l	x	x	x	x	x	x	
cmp2	b,w,l			x	x	x	2	
cpush\$^1\$	unsized						x x	
dbcc	w	x	x	x	x	x	x	
divs	w,l	x	x	x	x	x	x,2	
divsl	l			x	x	x	x	
divu	w,l	x	x	x	x	x	x,2	
divul	l			x	x	x	x	
eor	b,w,l	x	x	x	x	x	x	
eori	b,w,l	x	x	x	x	x	x	
eori/ccr	b	x	x	x	x	x	x	
eori/sr\$^1\$	w	x	x	x	x	x	x	
exg	l	x	x	x	x	x	x	
ext	w,l	x	x	x	x	x	x	
extb	l			x	x	x	x	
fabs						x	x x	
fsabs						x	x	
fdabs						x	x	
facos						2	2 x	
fadd						x	x x	
fsadd						x	x	
fdadd						x	x	
fasin						2	2 x	
fatan						2	2 x	
fatanh						2	2 x	
fbcc						x	x x	





lpstop									x	
lsl	b,w,l		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
lsr	b,w,l		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
move	b,w,l		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
movea	w,l		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
moveq	l		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
movec <sup>^1</sup> \$	l				x	x	x	x	x	
movem	w,l		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
movep	w,l		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
moves <sup>^1</sup> \$	b,w,l				x	x	x	x	x	
move16								x	x	
muls	w,l		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
mulu	w,l		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
nbcd	b		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
neg	b,w,l		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
negx	b,w,l		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
nop	unsized		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
not	b,w,l		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
or	b,w,l		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
ori	b,w,l		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
pack	unsized				x	x	x	x	x	
pea	l		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
pflush <sup>^1</sup> \$	unsized						x	x	x	
pflusha <sup>^1</sup> \$	unsized						x			
plpa <sup>^1</sup> \$	unsized								x	
pload <sup>^1</sup> \$	unsized						x			
pmove <sup>^1</sup> \$	w,l,q						x			
ptest <sup>^1</sup> \$	unsized						x	x		
reset <sup>^1</sup> \$	unsized		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
rol	b,w,l		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
ror	b,w,l		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
roxl	b,w,l		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
roxr	b,w,l		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
rtd	unsized				x	x	x	x	x	
rte <sup>^1</sup> \$	unsized		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
rtr	unsized		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
rts	unsized		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
rtm	unsized				x					
sbcd	b		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
scc	b		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
stop <sup>^1</sup> \$	unsized		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
sub	b,w,l		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
subq	b,w,l		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
suba	w,l		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
subi	b,w,l		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
subx	b,w,l		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
swap	w		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
tas	b		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
trap	unsized		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
trapcc	? ,w,l				x	x	x	x	x	
trapv	unsized		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
tst	b,w,l		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
unlk	unsized		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
unpk	unsized				x	x	x	x	x	

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<sup>^1</sup>\$ Supervisor instruction

2 These are software-supported instructions on the 68040 and 68060

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