

**INTRODUCTION**

The numbers used in digital systems are usually expressed in binary notation. Some commonly used formats are:

- magnitudes only for unsigned numbers
- 1's complement and 2's complement for signed numbers.

However, binary numbers are difficult to interpret, and man-machine interface can be greatly improved by presenting numbers in decimal notation. Since virtually all digital systems operate on numbers in binary form (i.e., 1's and 0's), decimal numbers must be converted to binary during the input process, and reconverted to decimal notation during the output process. In cases where decimal input and/or output is required, the ideal solution would be a digital system capable of interpreting and processing decimal numbers.

This applications memo describes several methods of handling binary-coded-decimal (BCD) numbers with the Signetics 2650 microprocessor. Special provisions in the 2650 for these operations, including the Interdigit Carry (IDC) flag bit and the Decimal Adjust Register (DAR) instruction, are discussed. These provisions greatly simplify interfacing of the 2650 to decimal-oriented peripheral devices, such as CRT display terminals, printers, and keyboards. Basic arithmetic routines (add, subtract, multiply, and divide) for both signed integers and signed fixed-point numbers are given.

**BCD NOTATION**

In BCD notation, each decimal digit requires a 4-bit code as indicated below:

0 = 0000	5 = 0101
1 = 0001	6 = 0110
2 = 0010	7 = 0111
3 = 0011	8 = 1000
4 = 0100	9 = 1001

Codes 1010 through 1111 are not used.

Two decimal digits can be packed into one 8-bit byte—the size of a 2650 data word. The range within 1 byte is consequently 00<sub>10</sub> through 99<sub>10</sub>. For instance, the number 15<sub>10</sub> is coded as 00010101.

**CARRY (C) AND INTERDIGIT CARRY (IDC) FLAGS**

The Program Status Lower (PSL) of the 2650's Program Status Word (PSW) register contains 2 carry flags: Carry (C) and Interdigit Carry (IDC). During execution of any arithmetic instruction, both flags are set or

reset depending on the result of the operation, as illustrated in Figure 1:

- The Carry (C) flag is set as a result of a carry (or no borrow) out of the most-significant-bit (bit 7) of the affected register Rx, and hence out of the most-significant BCD digit.
- The Interdigit Carry (IDC) flag is set as a result of a carry (or no borrow) out of bit 3, and hence out of the least-significant BCD digit.

**DECIMAL ADJUST REGISTER (DAR) INSTRUCTION**

If 2 BCD numbers are added or subtracted by means of binary arithmetic instructions, the result may not be a BCD number. For example:

$$23_{16} + 56_{16} = 79_{16};$$

but

$$18_{16} + 35_{16} = 4D_{16}.$$

Since the binary codes 1010 (A<sub>16</sub>) through 1111 (F<sub>16</sub>) are not used in BCD, the result of a binary arithmetic instruction may need a correction of (+6) in case of an add operation or (-6) in case of a subtract operation. The 2650 performs this correction by means of the Decimal Adjust Register (DAR) instruction. This 1-byte instruction condition-

ally adds a decimal 10 (2's complement negative 6 in a 4-bit binary number system) to either the high order 4-bits and/or the low order 4 bits of a specified register Rx, which may be any of the 2650's seven CPU registers.

The truth table of Figure 2 indicates the logical operation performed. The operation proceeds based on the values of the Carry (C) and Interdigit Carry (IDC) flags in the Program Status Word. The C and IDC remain unchanged by the execution of this instruction.

The WC (With/Without Carry) bit in PSL has no influence on the DAR instruction.

**GENERAL SUBTRACTION RULES**

In the case of subtraction, a correction of (-6) is required for the digit(s) which generate a borrow upon execution of the subtract instruction. This can be performed directly by the DAR instruction.

**Single-Byte Operands/Result:**

Subtraction of single-byte operands is done by performing the subtract instruction and then performing the DAR instruction; the borrow bit must be cleared initially. See Example A.

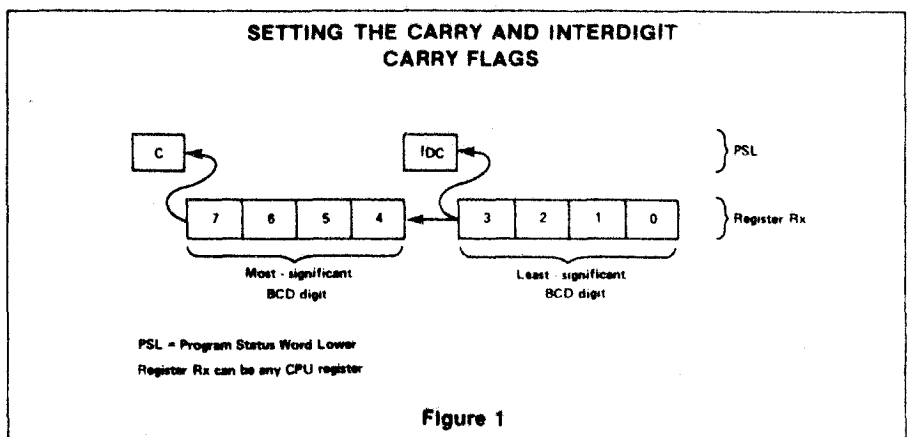


Figure 1

**TRUTH TABLE FOR DAR INSTRUCTION**

BEFORE: DAR, Rx				AFTER: DAR, Rx			
C	IDC	Rx		C	IDC	Rx	
		MSD	LSD			MSD	LSD
0	0	a	b	0	0	a+10 <sub>10</sub>	b+10 <sub>10</sub>
0	1	a	b	0	1	a+10 <sub>10</sub>	b
1	0	a	b	1	0	a	b+10 <sub>10</sub>
1	1	a	b	1	1	a	b

NOTE: IDC is not added to the upper digit in the 'a+10<sub>10</sub>' operation.

Figure 2

if the With Carry (WC) bit in PSL is zero (no carry/borrow), the first instruction is not required.

**Multiple-Byte Operands/Result:**

When dealing with multiple-byte operands, arithmetic operations including carry, are required. Hence, the WC bit in PSL must be set to 1 prior to execution. If indexing is used, multiple-byte subtraction is simple, as illustrated in Example B.

NOTE: OPR1, OPR2 and RSLT are the most-significant bytes.

**GENERAL ADDITION RULES**

For addition, a correction of (+6) is required if the sum of the most-significant digits or least-significant digits exceeds 9. This is accomplished by first adding an offset of (+6) to each of the digits of the first operand (addition of H'66') and then adding the second operand.

If the sum of the least-significant digits did exceed 9, it now (including the (+6) correction) will exceed 15<sub>10</sub> (H'F'); an Interdigit Carry will be generated. If an IDC is generated, the result is correct and, as shown in Figure 2, the DAR instruction will have no effect on the sum. If not, the (+6) correction will be cancelled by adding 10 (equivalent to subtracting 6). Correction of the most-significant digit sum operates similarly, with the C bit controlling the final correction.

**Single-Byte Operands/Result:**

If the 2650 is conditioned for arithmetic without carry (WC = 0), addition can be performed as shown in Example C.

In the case of arithmetic with carry (WC = 1), it should be noted that the addition of the offset H'66' may generate a carry (if OPR1 = 99 and carry was set); this carry will be added during the addition of OPR2, giving an incorrect sum.

**Multiple-Byte Operands/Result:**

When using multiple-byte operands, linking of the bytes by means of the carry bit is required. Hence, arithmetic with carry must be performed (WC in PSL is set to 1). Because of the two successive additions (of the offset H'66' and of the second operand), the problem mentioned in the previous section can also arise here. Two straightforward solutions to this problem, listed below, are illustrated in the flowchart of Figure 3.

*Method 1:* In this method, each byte of the first operand is first increased by the offset H'66', after which addition of the second operand is performed. See Example D.

PPSL	C	CLEAR BORROW
LODA,R3	OPR1	FETCH FIRST OPERAND
SUBA,R3	OPR2	SUBTRACT SECOND OPERAND
DAR,R3		DECIMAL ADJUST RESULT
STRA,R3	RSLT	STORE RESULT

**Example A**

PPSL	WC+C	ARITHMETIC WITH CARRY, CLEAR BORROW
LODI,R3	LENG	LOAD INDEX REGISTER
DSUL LODA,R0	OPR1,R3,-	FETCH BYTE OF OPERAND1
SUBA,R0	OPR2,R3	SUBTRACT BYTE OF OPERAND2
DAR,R0		DECIMAL ADJUST RESULT
STRA,R0	RSLT,R3	STORE RESULTING BYTE
BRNR,R3	DSUL	CONTINUE LOOP IF NOT DONE

**Example B**

LODA,R3	OPR1	FETCH FIRST OPERAND
ADDI,R3	H'66'	ADD OFFSET FOR BCD ADD
ADDA,R3	OPR2	ADD SECOND OPERAND
DAR,R3		DECIMAL ADJUST RESULT
STRA,R3	RSLT	STORE RESULT

**Example C**

	CPSL	C	CLEAR CARRY
	PPSL	WC	ARITHMETIC WITH CARRY
	LODI,R3	LENG	LOAD INDEX REGISTER
ADD0	LODA,R0	OPR1,R3,-	FETCH BYTE OF OPERAND1
	ADDI,R0	H'66'	ADD OFFSET FOR BCD ADD
	STRA,R0	RSLT,R3	STORE INTERMEDIATE RESULT
	BRNR,R3	ADD0	BRANCH IF ALL BYTES NOT READY
	LODI,R3	LENG	LOAD INDEX REGISTER
ADD1	LODA,R0	RSLT,R3,-	FETCH BYTE OF INTERMEDIATE SUM
	ADDA,R0	OPR2,R3	ADD BYTE OF OPERAND2
	DAR,R0		DECIMAL ADJUST RESULT
	STRA,R0	RSLT,R3	STORE RESULT
	BRNR,R3	ADD1	BRANCH IF ALL BYTES NOT READY

**Example D**

*Method 2:* In this method, the complete addition is handled on a byte-by-byte basis. This means that the true interbyte-carry must be saved and restored, and the carry must be cleared at the appropriate time. This can be performed by using one additional register to retain the interbyte-carry. See Example E.

The second method is faster and requires fewer bytes of code (24 versus 30) but requires an additional register.

The program listing of Figure 5 summarizes the basic BCD addition and subtraction routines.

**ROUTINES FOR SIGNED INTEGER ARITHMETIC**

There are several possible ways of representing signed decimal numbers. The best known are ten's complement notation and sign-magnitude notation, illustrated in Figure 4, is used here because it is easy to interpret and lends itself to interfacing with peripherals. It is also simpler to use in multiplication, division, and in aligning and rounding routines. The numbers are stored in memory in the form of a sign followed by the absolute value of the number.

The length of the numbers is defined by the number of bytes (including the sign byte) they require. This parameter can be modified by changing the definition of LENG in the source program. Note that for clarity, each routine is written in a "stand-alone" form. If more than 1 routine is required in a program, considerable savings in the program space required can be realized by breaking out common operations as subroutines.

CPSL	C	CLEAR CARRY
PPSL	WC	ARITHMETIC/ROTATE WITH CARRY
LODI,R3	LENG	LOAD INDEX REGISTER
LODI,R1	0	CLEAR INTERBYTE-CARRY REGISTER
DADL	LODA,R0	FETCH BYTE OF OPERAND1
	ADDI,R0	ADD OFFSET FOR BCD ADD
	RRR,R1	RESTORE INTERBYTE-CARRY TO CARRY
	ADDA,R0	ADD BYTE OF OPERAND2
	DAR,R0	DECIMAL ADJUST RESULT
	STRA,R0	STORE RESULT
	RRL,R1	SAVE INTERBYTE-CARRY IN R1, CLEAR C
	BRNR,R3	DADL
		BRANCH IF NOT READY

Example E

**GENERAL ADDITION FOR MULTIPLE-BYTE, UNSIGNED BCD NUMBERS**

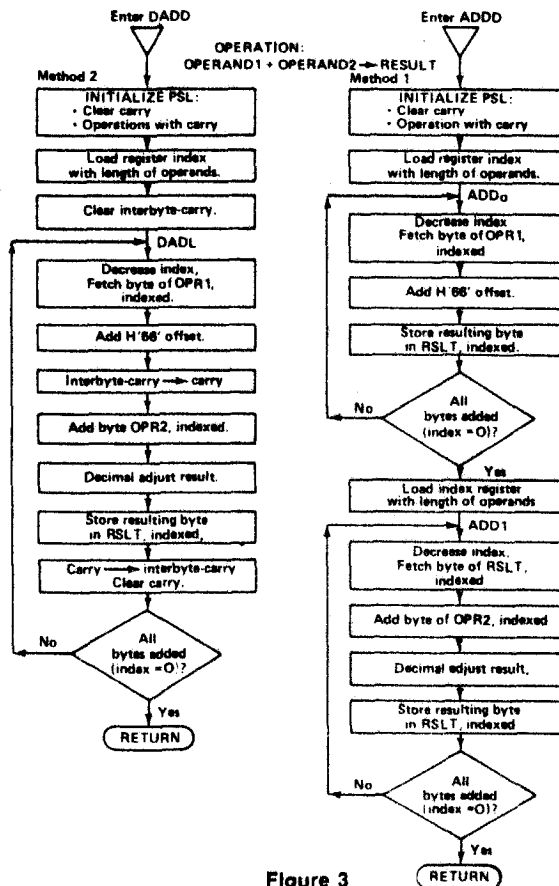


Figure 3

**SIGN-MAGNITUDE NOTATION**

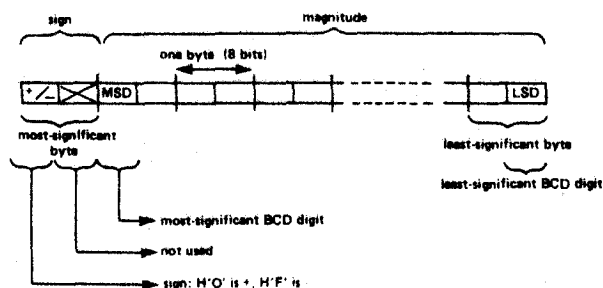


Figure 4

BCD ADDITION AND SUBTRACTION ROUTINES

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TWIN ASSEMBLER VER 1.0                                PAGE 0001
LINE ADDR OBJECT E SOURCE
0001          * P0760007
0002          *=====
0003          * DECIMAL ADDITION/SUBTRACTION FOR PACKED-BCD *
0004          *=====
0005          * OPERATION OPERAND1 +/- OPERAND2 -> RESULT
0006          * OPERAND1 IS IN OPR1, OPR1+1, OPR1+2, ETC
0007          * OPERAND2 IS IN OPR2, OPR2+1, OPR2+2, ETC
0008          * RESULT IS IN RSLT, RSLT+1, RSLT+2, ETC
0009          * OPR1, OPR2 AND RSLT ARE MOST-SIGNIFICANT BYTES
0010          * ALL NUMBERS ARE OF EQUAL LENGTH (IN BYTES)
0011          * LENGTH IS DEFINED BY LENG
0012          *
0013          * DEFINITIONS OF SYMBOLS
0014          *
0015 0000      R0 EQU 0          PROCESSOR REGISTERS
0016 0001      R1 EQU 1
0017 0002      R2 EQU 2
0018 0003      R3 EQU 3
0019 0000      MC EQU H'00'     PSL 1-WITH, 0-WITHOUT CARRY
0020 0001      C EQU H'01'     CARRY/BORROW
0021 0003      UN EQU 3        BRANCH CONDITION UNCONDITIONAL
0022          *
0023 0005      LENG EQU 5       LENGTH OF OPERANDS/RESULT IN BYTES
0024          *
0025 0000      ORG H'700'       PARAMETERS
0026          *
0027 0700      OPR1 RES LENG OPERAND1
0028 0705      OPR2 RES LENG OPERAND2
0029 070A      RSLT RES LENG RESULT
0030          *
0031 070F      ORG H'450'
0032          *
0033          *=====
0034          * ADDITION OF UNSIGNED, SINGLE-BYTE BCD NUMBERS *
0035          *=====
0036          * OPERATION OPERAND1 + OPERAND2 -> RESULT
0037          *
0038 0450 0F0700  ADD LODA, R3 OPR1      FETCH FIRST OPERAND
0039 0453 0766   ADDI, R3 H'66'        ADD OFFSET FOR BCD ADD
0040 0455 0F0705  ADDA, R3 OPR2        ADD SECOND OPERAND
0041 0458 37     DAR, R3               DECIMAL ADJUST RESULT
0042 0459 0F070A STRA, R3 RSLT      STORE RESULT
0043          *
0044          *=====
0045          * SUBTRACTION OF UNSIGNED, SINGLE-BYTE BCD NUMBERS *
0046          *=====
0047          * OPERATION OPERAND1 - OPERAND2 -> RESULT
0048          *
0049 045C 0F0700  SUBT LODA, R3 OPR1     FETCH FIRST OPERAND
0050 045F 0F0705  SUBA, R3 OPR2        SUBTRACT SECOND OPERAND
0051 0462 37     DAR, R3               DECIMAL ADJUST RESULT
0052 0463 0F070A STRA, R3 RSLT      STORE RESULT
0053          *
    
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TWIN ASSEMBLER VER 1.0                                PAGE 0002
LINE ADDR OBJECT E SOURCE
0055          *=====
0056          * ADDITION OF UNSIGNED MULTIPLE-BYTE BCD NUMBERS *
0057          *=====
0058          * OPERATION OPERAND1 + OPERAND2 -> RESULT
0059          *
0060 0466 7501  DADD CPSL C           CLEAR CARRY
0061 0468 7700  PPSL MC             ARITHMETIC/ROTATE WITH CARRY
0062 046A 0705  LODI, R3 LENG       LOAD INDEX REGISTER
0063 046C 0500  LODI, R1 0          CLEAR INTERBYTE-CARRY
0064 046E 0F4700 DVAL LODA, R0 OPR1, R3 - FETCH BYTE OF OPERAND1
0065 0471 0466  ADDI, R0 H'66'      ADD OFFSET FOR BCD ADD
0066 0473 51    RRR, R1           RESTORE INTERBYTE-CARRY TO C
0067 0474 0F6705 ADDA, R0 OPR2, R3      ADD BYTE OF OPERAND2
0068 0477 34    DAR, R0           DECIMAL ADJUST RESULT
0069 0478 0F670A STRA, R0 RSLT, R3     STORE RESULTING BYTE
0070 047B D1    RRL, R1          SAVE INTERBYTE-CARRY IN RL, CLEAR C
0071 047C 5B70  BRNR, R3 DVAL     BRANCH IF NOT READY
0072          *
0073          *=====
0074          * ADDITION OF UNSIGNED MULTIPLE-BYTE BCD NUMBERS *
0075          * ALTERNATE METHOD *
0076          *=====
0077          * OPERATION OPERAND1 + OPERAND2 -> RESULT
0078          *
0079 047E 7501  DADD CPSL C           CLEAR CARRY
0080 0480 7700  PPSL MC             ARITHMETIC WITH CARRY
0081 0482 0705  LODI, R3 LENG       LOAD INDEX REGISTER
0082 0484 0F4700 ADDD LODA, R0 OPR1, R3 - FETCH BYTE OF OPERAND1
0083 0487 0466  ADDI, R0 H'66'      ADD OFFSET FOR BCD-ADD
0084 0489 0F670A STRA, R0 RSLT, R3     STORE INTERMEDIATE RESULT
0085 048C 5B70  BRNR, R3 ADDD      BRANCH IF ALL BYTES NOT READY
0086 048E 0705  LODI, R3 LENG       LOAD INDEX REGISTER
0087 0490 0F470A MODD LODA, R0 RSLT, R3 - FETCH BYTE OF INTERMEDIATE SUM
0088 0493 0F6705 ADDA, R0 OPR2, R3      ADD BYTE OF OPERAND2
0089 0496 34    DAR, R0           DECIMAL ADJUST RESULT
0090 0497 0F670A STRA, R0 RSLT, R3     STORE RESULT
0091 049A 5B74  BRNR, R3 ADDI      BRANCH IF ALL BYTES NOT READY
0092          *
0093          *
0094          *=====
0095          * SUBTRACTION OF UNSIGNED MULTIPLE-BYTE BCD NUMBERS *
0096          *=====
0097          * OPERATION OPERAND1 - OPERAND2 -> RESULT
0098          *
0099 049C 7700  DSUB PPSL MC+MC     ARITHMETIC WITH CARRY, CLEAR BORROW
0100 049E 0705  LODI, R3 LENG       LOAD INDEX REGISTER
0101 04A0 0F4700 DSUL LODA, R0 OPR1, R3 - FETCH BYTE OF OPERAND1
0102 04A3 0F6705 SUBA, R0 OPR2, R3      SUBTRACT BYTE OF OPERAND2
0103 04A6 34    DAR, R0           DECIMAL ADJUST RESULT
0104 04A7 0F670A STRA, R0 RSLT, R3     STORE RESULTING BYTE
0105 04AA 5B74  BRNR, R3 DSUL      BRANCH IF NOT READY
0106          *
0107 0000      END 0
TOTAL ASSEMBLY ERRORS = 0000
    
```

Figure 5

**Program Title**

DECIMAL ADDITION/SUBTRACTION FOR SIGNED INTEGERS (PACKED BCD)

**Function**

Addition or subtraction of 2 decimal integers in sign-magnitude notation. Operands and result are of equal length, as defined by LENG.

OPERAND1 +/- OPERAND2 → OPERAND2

**Parameters**

**Input:**

Length of numbers (in bytes) is defined by LENG

OPR1, OPR1+1, OPR1+2, etc., contain augend or subtrahend.

OPR2, OPR2+1, OPR2+2, etc., contain addend or minuend.

**Output:**

OPR2, OPR2+1, OPR2+2, etc., contain sum or difference.

Overflow is detected.

**OPERATION**

Subtraction is performed by changing the sign of the second operand before entering the signed addition routine. Prior to adding or subtracting, the sign of the result must be determined. This requires a comparison of the magnitudes of both operands if they have opposite signs. In this case, the subtrahend and minuend for the operation are also designated by the comparison.

Refer to Figures 6 and 7 for flowchart and program listing.

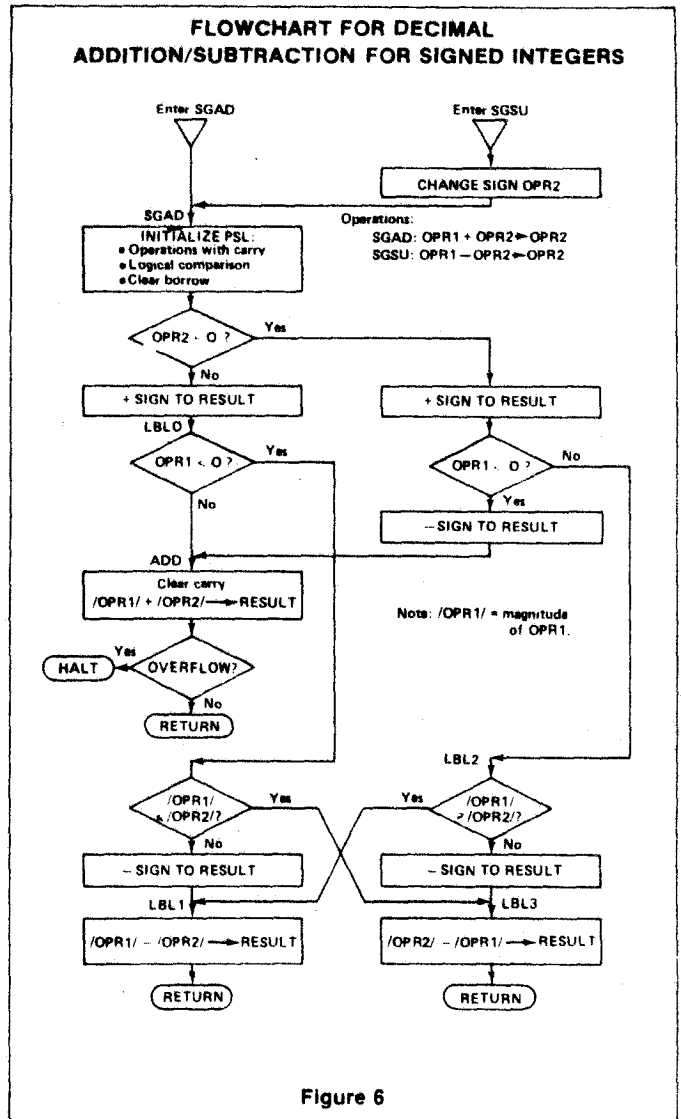


Figure 6

HARDWARE AFFECTED							
REGISTERS	R0 X	R1 X	R2	R3 X	R1'	R2'	R3'
PSU	F	II	SP				
PSL	CC X	IDC X	RS	WC X	OVF X	COM X	C X

RAM REQUIRED (BYTES):	2 X LENG
ROM REQUIRED (BYTES):	127
MAXIMUM SUBROUTINE NESTING LEVELS:	1
ASSEMBLER/COMPILER USED:	TWIN VER 1.0

DECIMAL ADDITION/SUBTRACTION FOR SIGNED INTEGERS

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LINE ADDR OBJECT E SOURCE
0001 * PD70006
0002 *****
0003 * DECIMAL ADDITION/SUBTRACTION FOR SIGNED INTEGERS *
0004 * NUMBERS ARE IN PACKED BCD, SIGN-MAGNITUDE NOTATION *
0005 *****
0006 * OPERATION OPERAND1 +/- OPERAND2 -> OPERAND2
0007 * OPERAND1 IS IN OPR1, OPR1+1, OPR1+2, ETC
0008 * OPERAND2 IS IN OPR2, OPR2+1, OPR2+2, ETC
0009 * SUM/DIFFERENCE IS IN OPR2, OPR2+1, OPR2+2, ETC
0010 * OPERAND2 IS DESTROYED AFTER ADD/SUBTRACT
0011 * OPR1, OPR2 ARE MOST-SIGNIFICANT BYTES
0012 * LENGTH OF NUMBERS (IN BYTES) IS DEFINED BY LENG
0013 * ALLOWED RANGE 1 < LENG < 255
0014 * MS BYTE HOLDS SIGN INFORMATION: H'00' FOR +, H'F0' FOR -
0015 *
0016 * DEFINITIONS OF SYMBOLS
0017 *
0018 0000 R0 EQU 0 PROCESSOR REGISTERS
0019 0001 R1 EQU 1
0020 0002 R2 EQU 2
0021 0003 R3 EQU 3
0022 0006 MC EQU H'00' PSL: 1=WITH, 0=WITHOUT CARRY
0023 0002 COM EQU H'02' 1=LOGIC, 0=ARITH COMPARE
0024 0001 C EQU H'01' CARRY/BORROW
0025 0000 Z EQU 0 BRANCH CONDITION: ZERO
0026 0002 N EQU 2 NEGATIVE
0027 0000 EQ EQU 0 EQUAL
0028 0001 GT EQU 1 GREATER THAN
0029 0002 LT EQU 2 LESS THAN
0030 0003 UN EQU 3 UNCONDITIONAL
0031 *
0032 * PARAMETERS *
0033 *
0034 0005 LENG EQU 5 LENGTH OF OPERANDS (IN BYTES)
0035 *
0036 0000 ORG H'700'
0037 *
0038 0700 OPR1 RES LENG OPERAND1
0039 0705 OPR2 RES LENG OPERAND2/RESULT
0040 *
0041 0700 ORG H'500'
0042 *
0043 *****
0044 * SUBROUTINE TO COMPARE OPERAND1 WITH OPERAND2 (UPDATE CC) *
0045 *****
0046 0500 0500 CD12 LODI, R1, 0 CLEAR R1, MS BITS ARE USED TO SAVE CC DATA
0047 0502 0704 LODI, R3, LENG-1 LOAD INDEX REG
0048 0504 0F6700 COMB LODA, R0, OPR1, R3 FETCH BYTE OF OPERAND1
0049 0507 0F6705 COMB LODA, R0, OPR2, R3 COMPARE WITH BYTE OF OPERAND2
0050 050A 1802 BCTR, EQ, COM2 BRANCH IF EQUAL
0051 050C 13 SPAL PSL TO R0
0052 050E 01 STRZ R1 SAVE PSL IN R1
0053 050E 0B74 COMB BRR, R3, COM0 BRANCH IF ALL BYTES NOT TESTED
0054 0510 01 LODI, R1 UPDATE CC WITH STATUS COMPARE
0055 0511 17 RETC, UN RETURN
0056 *
    
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LINE ADDR OBJECT E SOURCE
0057 *
0058 *****
0059 * SUBTRACTION FOR SIGNED INTEGERS *
0060 *****
0061 0512 0C0705 SGRU LODA, R0, OPR2 FETCH SIGN OF OPERAND2
0062 0515 24F0 EORI, R0, H'F0' CHANGE SIGN
0063 0517 0C0705 STRA, R0, OPR2 RESTORE SIGN OF OPERAND2
0064 *
0065 *****
0066 * ADDITION FOR SIGNED INTEGERS *
0067 *****
    
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0067 051A 7700 SGRU PPSL, MC+COM+C OPERATIONS WITH CARRY,
0068 * LOGICAL COMPARE, CLEAR BORROW
0069 051C 20 EORZ R0 CLEAR R0
0070 051D 0C0705 LODA, R1, OPR2 FETCH SIGN OF OPERAND2
0071 0520 0C0705 STRA, R0, OPR2 CLEAR SIGN OF OPERAND2 (=RESULT)
0072 0523 9A23 BCFR, N, LBL0 BRANCH IF OPR2 NOT NEGATIVE
0073 0525 0C0700 LODA, R0, OPR1 FETCH SIGN OF OPERAND1
0074 0528 9A23 BCFR, N, LBL2 BRANCH IF OPR1 NOT NEGATIVE
0075 0529 04F0 LODI, R0, H'F0' FETCH MINUS SIGN
0076 052C 0C0705 STRA, R0, OPR2 STORE IN MS-BYTE RESULT
0077 *
0078 052F 7501 ADD CPSL, C OPR1 + OPR2 -> OPR2,
0079 * CLEAR CARRY
0080 0531 0704 LODI, R3, LENG-1 LOAD INDEX REGISTER
0081 0533 0500 LODI, R1, 0 CLEAR INTERBYTE-CARRY
0082 0535 0F6700 ADDB LODA, R0, OPR1, R3 FETCH BYTE OF OPERAND1
0083 0538 0466 ADDI, R0, H'66' ADD OFFSET
0084 053A 51 RRR, R1 INTERBYTE-CARRY TO CARRY
0085 053B 0F6705 ADDA, R0, OPR2, R3 ADD BYTE OF OPERAND2
0086 053E 94 DAR, R0 DECIMAL ADJUST RESULT
0087 053F 0F6705 STRA, R0, OPR2, R3 STORE RESULTING BYTE
0088 0542 01 RRL, R1 CARRY (=INTERBYTE-CARRY) TO R1
0089 * CLEAR CARRY
0090 0543 0B70 BRR, R3, ADDB BRANCH IF NOT READY
0091 0545 9038 BCFR, Z, OVL BRANCH IF OVERFLOW
0092 0547 17 RETC, UN RETURN
0093 *
    
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LINE ADDR OBJECT E SOURCE
0095 0548 0C0700 LBL0 LODA, R0, OPR1 FETCH SIGN OF OPERAND1
0096 0548 9A23 BCFR, N, ADD BRANCH IF OPR1 NOT NEGATIVE
0097 054D 3F0500 BSTR, UN, COL2 COMPARE OPR1 WITH OPR2,
0098 * (MAGNITUDES ONLY)
0099 0550 991E BCFR, GT, LBL1 BRANCH IF OPR1 - OPR2 > 0
0100 0552 04F0 LODI, R0, H'F0' FETCH MINUS SIGN
0101 0554 0C0705 STRA, R0, OPR2 STORE IN MS-BYTE RESULT
0102 *
0103 * OPR1 - OPR2 -> OPR2
0104 0557 0704 LBL1 LODI, R3, LENG-1 LOAD INDEX REGISTER
0105 0559 0F6700 SUB2 LODA, R0, OPR1, R3 FETCH BYTE OF OPERAND1
0106 055C 0F6705 SUBA, R0, OPR2, R3 SUBTRACT BYTE OF OPERAND2
0107 055F 94 DAR, R0 DECIMAL ADJUST RESULT
0108 0560 0F6705 STRA, R0, OPR2, R3 STORE RESULTING BYTE IN OPR2
0109 0563 0B74 BRR, R3, SUB2 BRANCH IF NOT READY
0110 0565 17 RETC, UN RETURN
0111 *
0112 0566 3F0500 LBL2 BSTR, UN, COL2 COMPARE OPR1 WITH OPR2,
0113 * (MAGNITUDES ONLY)
0114 0569 9A23 BCFR, LT, LBL1 BRANCH IF OPR1 - OPR2 < 0
0115 056B 04F0 LODI, R0, H'F0' FETCH MINUS SIGN
0116 056D 0C0705 STRA, R0, OPR2 STORE IN MS-BYTE OF RESULT
0117 *
0118 * OPR2 - OPR1 -> OPR2
0119 0570 0704 LBL3 LODI, R3, LENG-1 LOAD INDEX REGISTER
0120 0572 0F6705 SUB2 LODA, R0, OPR2, R3 FETCH BYTE OF OPERAND2
0121 0575 0F6700 SUBA, R0, OPR1, R3 SUBTRACT BYTE OF OPERAND1
0122 0578 94 DAR, R0 DECIMAL ADJUST RESULT
0123 0579 0F6705 STRA, R0, OPR2, R3 STORE RESULTING BYTE
0124 057E 0B74 BRR, R3, SUB2 BRANCH IF NOT READY
0125 057E 17 RETC, UN RETURN
0126 *
0127 057F 40 OVL, HALT ARITHMETIC OVERFLOW
0128 *
0129 0000 END 0
    
```

TOTAL ASSEMBLY ERRORS: 0000

Figure 7

**Program Title**

DECIMAL DIVISION FOR SIGNED INTEGERS (PACKED BCD)

**Function**

Division of 2 decimal integers in sign-magnitude notation.

Dividend, divisor, quotient, and remainder are of equal length as defined by LENG.

DIVIDEND: DIVISOR → DIVIDEND, REMAINDER

**Parameters**

**Input:**

Length of numbers (in bytes) is defined by LENG.

DVDN, DVDN+1, DVDN+2, etc., contain dividend.

DVSR, DVSR+1, DVSR+2, etc., contain divisor.

**Output:**

DVDN, DVDN+1, DVDN+2, etc., contain quotient.

RMDR, RMDR+1, RMDR+2, etc., contain remainder

Dividend is destroyed after division.

Overflow is detected.

**OPERATION:**

Prior to the division, which in itself is an unsigned operation, the signs of the remainder and quotient are determined. Because the division can result in a zero quotient and/or remainder, the possibility of a "minus zero" is excluded by tests. If the divisor is zero, overflow is detected.

Refer to Figures 10 and 11 for flowchart and program listing

**FLOWCHART FOR DECIMAL DIVISION OF SIGNED INTEGERS**

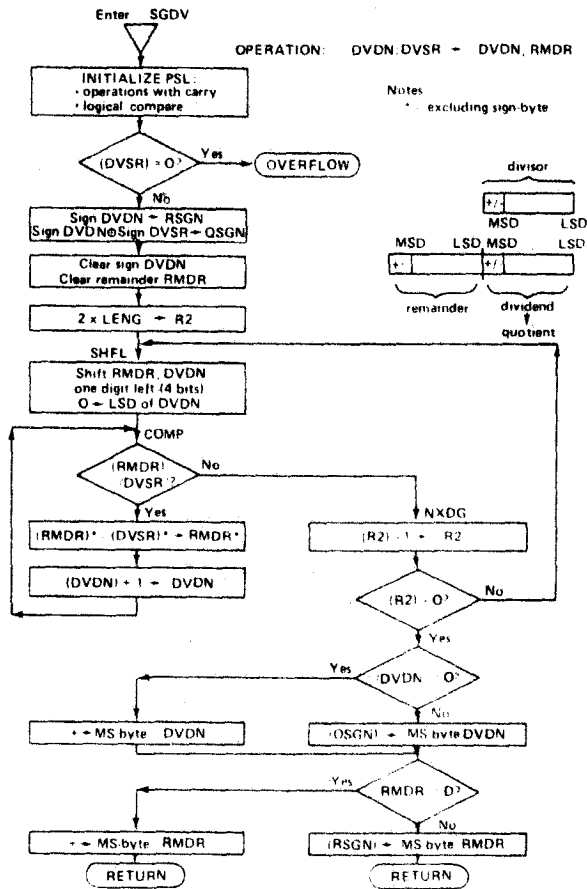


Figure 10

HARDWARE AFFECTED							
REGISTERS	R0	R1	R2	R3	R1'	R2'	R3'
PSU	F	II	SP				
PSL	CC	IDC	RS	WC	OVF	COM	C
	X	X		X	X	X	X

<b>RAM REQUIRED (BYTES):</b>	$(3 \times LENG) + 4$
<b>ROM REQUIRED (BYTES):</b>	144
<b>MAXIMUM SUBROUTINE NESTING LEVELS:</b>	1
<b>ASSEMBLER/COMPILER USED:</b>	TWIN VER 1.0

DECIMAL DIVISION FOR SIGNED INTEGERS

```
TWIN ASSEMBLER VER 1.0 PAGE 0001
LINE ADDR OBJECT E SOURCE
0001 * P070004
0002 *****
0003 * DECIMAL DIVISION FOR SIGNED INTEGERS
0004 * NUMBERS ARE IN PACKED BCD. SIGN-MAGNITUDE NOTATION *
0005 *****
0006 * OPERATION
0007 * DIVIDEND DIVISOR -> DIVIDEND, REMAINDER
0008 * DIVIDEND IS IN DVM, DVM+1, DVM+2, ETC.
0009 * DIVISOR IS IN DVS, DVS+1, DVS+2, ETC.
0010 * QUOTIENT IS IN DVM, DVM+1, DVM+2, ETC.
0011 * REMAINDER IS IN RMR, RMR+1, RMR+2, ETC.
0012 * DIVIDEND IS DESTROYED AFTER DIVISION.
0013 * DVM, DVS AND RMR ARE MOST-SIGNIFICANT BYTES
0014 * LENGTH OF NUMBERS (IN BYTES) IS DEFINED BY LENG.
0015 * ALLOWED RANGE 1 < LENG < 65
0016 * MS-BYTE HOLDS SIGN INFORMATION '00' FOR +, 'F0' FOR -
0017 *
0018 * DEFINITIONS OF SYMBOLS
0019 *
0020 0000 R0 EQU 0 PROCESSOR REGISTERS
0021 0001 R1 EQU 1
0022 0002 R2 EQU 2
0023 0003 R3 EQU 3
0024 0000 MC EQU '00' PSL 1=WITH, 0=WITHOUT CARRY
0025 0002 CM EQU '02' 1=LOGIC, 0=ARITH COMPARE
0026 0001 C EQU '01' CARRY/BORROW
0027 0000 Z EQU 0 BRANCH COND ZERO
0028 0001 P EQU 1 POSITIVE
0029 0002 N EQU 2 NEGATIVE
0030 0000 EQ EQU 0 EQUAL
0031 0002 LT EQU 2 LESS THAN
0032 0003 UN EQU 3 UNCONDITIONAL
0033 *
0034 * PARAMETERS *
0035 *
0036 0005 LENG EQU 5 LENGTH OF OPERANDS (IN BYTES)
0037 *
0038 0000 ORG '700'
0039 *
0040 0700 RMR RES LENG REMAINDER
0041 0705 DVM RES LENG DIVIDEND
0042 * NOTE RMR AND DVM MUST BE IN SUCCESSIVE
0043 * RAM LOCATIONS, BECAUSE OF DOUBLE-LENGTH SHIFT
0044 070A DVS RES LENG DIVISOR
0045 070F TEMP RES 2 TEMPORARY STORAGE FOR ADDRESS
0046 0711 QSN RES 1 QUOTIENT SIGN
0047 0712 RSN RES 1 REMAINDER SIGN
0048 *
```

```
TWIN ASSEMBLER VER 1.0 PAGE 0002
LINE ADDR OBJECT E SOURCE
0050 0715 ORG '500'
0051 *
0052 *****
0053 * SUBROUTINE TO TEST OPERAND FOR ZERO *
0054 *****
0055 * OPERAND ADDRESS MUST BE IN R0, R1 (HIGH, LOW ADDR.)
0056 * ALL BYTES, EXCEPT MS-BYTE (+SIGN) ARE TESTED
0057 * CONDITION CODE BECOMES 00 IF OPERAND WAS ZERO.
0058 *
0059 0500 CC070F TZR STRA, R0 TEMP SAVE OPERAND ADDRESS
0060 0503 CC0710 STRA, R1 TEMP+1
0061 0506 0704 LODI, R3 LENG-1 LOAD INDEX REGISTER
0062 0508 0F070F TZR LODA, R0 +TEMP, R3 FETCH BYTE OF OPERAND
0063 050B 15 RETC, P RETURN IF POSITIVE (CC=00)
0064 050C 16 RETC, N RETURN IF NEGATIVE (CC=10)
0065 050D FB75 BARR, R3 TZR0 BRANCH IF ALL NOT TESTED
0066 050F 17 RETC, UN RETURN WITH CC=00
0067 *
0068 *
0069 * *****
0070 * * DIVISION PROGRAM *
0071 * *****
0072 0510 770A SGBV PPSL, MC+COM OPERATIONS WITH CARRY,
0073 * LOGICAL COMPARISON
0074 0512 0407 LODI, R0 DVSR HIGH-ADDRESS DIVISOR TO R0
0075 0514 050A LODI, R1 DVSR LOW- ADDRESS DIVISOR TO R1
```

```
0076 0516 3F0500 BSTR, UN TZER TEST DIVISOR FOR ZERO
0077 0519 100595 BCTR, Z DNFL BRANCH IF ZERO
0078 051C 0C0705 LODA, R0 DVM0 FETCH SIGN DIVIDEND
0079 051F CC0712 STRA, R0 RSN0 SAVE IN REMAINDER SIGN
0080 0522 2C070A EDRA, R0 DVS0 TAKE EX-OR WITH DVS0 SIGN
0081 0525 CC0711 STRA, R0 QSN0 SAVE IN QUOTIENT SIGN
0082 0528 20 EORZ, R0 CLEAR R0
0083 0529 0706 LODI, R3 LENG+1 LOAD INDEX REGISTER
0084 052B CF0700 CLRH STRA, R0 RMR, R3 - CLEAR REMAINDER AND SIGN DVM0
0085 052E 5078 BARR, R3 CLRH BRANCH IF NOT DONE
0086 *
0087 0530 060A LODI, R2 LENG+LENG NUMBER OF DIGITS TO LOOP COUNTER
0088 *
0089 *
0090 * SHIFT RMR/DVM0 4 BITS LEFT
0091 * INSERTING ZEROS IN LS-BITS
0091 0532 0504 SHFL LODI, R1 4 LOAD BIT COUNTER
0092 0534 7501 SHFB CPSL, C CLEAR CARRY
0093 0536 070A LODI, R3 LENG+LENG LOAD INDEX REGISTER
0094 0538 0F0700 SHF1 LODA, R0 RMR, R3 - FETCH BYTE OF RMR/DVM0
0095 053B D0 RPL, R0 ROTATE LEFT WITH CARRY
0096 053C CF0700 STRA, R0 RMR, R3 RESTORE SHIFTED BYTE
0097 053F 3077 BARR, R3 SHF1 BRANCH IF ALL NOT SHIFTED
0098 0541 F971 BARR, R1 SHFB BRANCH IF 4 BITS NOT SHIFTED
```

```
TWIN ASSEMBLER VER 1.0 PAGE 0003
LINE ADDR OBJECT E SOURCE
0100 *
0101 * COMPARE RMR AND DVS0 TO TEST
0102 0543 0500 COMP LODI, R1 0 IF SUBTRACTION IS POSSIBLE
0103 * CLEAR R1, MS-BIT OF R1 BECOMES
0104 * 1 FOR RMR < DVS0
0104 0545 070A LODI, R3 LENG-1 LOAD INDEX REGISTER
0105 0547 0F0700 COMB LODA, R0 RMR, R3 FETCH BYTE OF REMAINDER
0106 054A 0F070A COMA, R0 DVS0, R3 COMPARE WITH BYTE OF DIVISOR
0107 054D 1002 BCTR, EQ COM1 BRANCH IF EQUAL
0108 054F 13 SPAL, R1 PSL TO R0
0109 0550 C1 STRZ, R1 SAVE PSL IN R1
0110 0551 FB74 COMB BARR, R3 COMB BRANCH IF ALL BYTES NOT TESTED
0111 0553 01 LOGZ, R1 FETCH STATUS OF COMPARISON
0112 0554 1A1A BCTR, LT NADG BRANCH IF RMR < DVS0
0113 *
0114 *
0115 * SUBTRACT DIVISOR FROM
0116 * REMAINDER WITHOUT MS-BYTES.
0116 0556 7701 PPSL, C CLEAR BORROW
0117 0558 070A LODI, R3 LENG-1 LOAD INDEX REGISTER
0118 055A 0F0700 SURD LODA, R0 RMR, R3 FETCH BYTE OF REMAINDER
0119 055D 0F070A SUBA, R0 DVS0, R3 SUBTRACT BYTE OF DIVISOR
0120 0560 34 DRR, R0 DECIMAL ADJUST RESULT
0121 0561 CF0700 STRA, R0 RMR, R3 RESTORE IN REMAINDER
0122 0564 FB74 BARR, R3 SURD BRANCH IF NOT READY
0123 *
0124 0566 0C0709 LODA, R0 DVM+LENG-1 FETCH LS-BYTE QUOTIENT
0125 0569 0000 BTR, R0 +2 INCREASE R0
0126 056B CC0709 STRA, R0 DVM+LENG-1 RESTORE INCREMENTED QUOTIENT
0127 056E 1053 BCTR, UN COMP BRANCH FOR NEXT COMPARISON
0128 *
0129 0570 FF00 NADG BARR, R2 SHFL BRANCH IF DIVISION NOT READY
0130 0572 0E0711 LODA, R2 QSN0 FETCH SIGN QUOTIENT
0131 0575 0407 LODI, R0 DVM0 HIGH-ADDRESS QUOTIENT TO R0
0132 0577 0505 LODI, R1 DVM0 LOW-ADDRESS QUOTIENT TO R1
0133 0579 3F0500 BSTR, UN TZER TEST IF QUOTIENT IS ZERO
0134 057C 9002 BCFZ, Z STQ5 BRANCH IF NOT ZERO
0135 057E 0600 LODI, R2 0 CLEAR R0
0136 0580 CC0705 STOS STRA, R2 DVM0 STORE SIGN IN MS-BYTE DVM0
0137 0583 0E0711 LODA, R2 RSN0 FETCH REMAINDER SIGN
0138 0586 0407 LODI, R0 RMR0 HIGH-ADDRESS REMAINDER TO R0
0139 0588 0500 LODI, R1 RMR0 LOW-ADDRESS REMAINDER TO R1
0140 058A 3F0500 BSTR, UN TZER TEST IF REMAINDER IS ZERO
0141 058D 9002 BCFZ, Z STRS BRANCH IF NOT ZERO
0142 058F 0600 LODI, R2 0 CLEAR R2
0143 0591 CC070A STRS STRA, R2 RMR0 STORE SIGN IN MS-BYTE RMR0
0144 0594 17 RETC, UN RETURN
0145 *
0146 0595 40 DNFL HALT OVERFLOW LOCATION
0147 *
0148 0000 END 0
TOTAL ASSEMBLY ERRORS = 0000
```

Figure 11