



Z80[®]
ASSEMBLY LANGUAGE
SUBROUTINES

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Tests a RAM area specified by a base address and a length in bytes. Writes the values 0 , FF_{16} , AA_{16} (10101010_2), and 55_{16} (01010101_2) into each byte and checks whether they can be read back correctly. Places 1 in each bit position of each byte and checks whether it can be read back correctly with all other bits cleared. Clears the Carry flag if all tests run properly. If it finds an error, it exits immediately, setting the Carry flag and returning the test value and the address at which the error occurred.

Procedure: The program performs the single value checks (with 0 , FF_{16} , AA_{16} , and 55_{16}) by first filling the memory area and then comparing each byte with the specified value. Filling the entire area first should provide enough delay between writing and reading to detect a failure to retain data (perhaps caused by improperly designed refresh circuitry). The program then performs the walking bit test, starting with bit 7;

Registers Used: AF, BC, DE, HL

Execution Time: Approximately 633 cycles per byte tested plus 663 cycles overhead

Program Size: 82 bytes

Data Memory Required: None

Special Cases:

1. An area size of 0000_{16} causes an immediate exit with no memory tested. The Carry flag is cleared to indicate no errors.

2. Since the routine changes all bytes in the tested area, using it to test an area that includes itself will have unpredictable results.

Note that Case 1 means this routine cannot be asked to test the entire memory. Such a request would be meaningless anyway since it would require the routine to test itself.

3. Testing a ROM causes a return with an error indication after the first occasion on which the test value differs from the memory's contents.

here it writes the data into memory and attempts to read it back immediately for a comparison.

Entry Conditions

Base address of test area in HL
Size of test area in bytes in DE

Exit Conditions

If an error is found:

Carry = 1

Address containing error in HL

Test value in A

If no error is found:

Carry = 0

All bytes in test area contain 0

Example

1. Data: Base address = 0380_{16}
Length (size) of area = 0200_{16}

Result: Area tested is the 0200_{16} bytes starting at address 0380_{16} , that is, addresses 0380_{16} through $057F_{16}$. The order of the tests is

RAMTST:

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;EXIT WITH NO ERRORS IF AREA SIZE IS 0
LD     A,D           ;TEST AREA SIZE
OR     E
RET    Z
LD     B,D           ;EXIT WITH NO ERRORS IF SIZE IS ZERO
LD     C,E           ;BC = AREA SIZE

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;FILL MEMORY WITH 0 AND TEST
SUB    A
CALL   FILCMP
RET    C             ;EXIT IF ERROR FOUND

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;FILL MEMORY WITH FF HEX (ALL 1'S) AND TEST
LD     A,OFFH
CALL   FILCMP
RET    C             ;EXIT IF ERROR FOUND

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;FILL MEMORY WITH AA HEX (ALTERNATING 1'S AND 0'S) AND TEST
LD     A,0AAH
CALL   FILCMP
RET    C             ;EXIT IF ERROR FOUND

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;FILL MEMORY WITH 55 HEX (ALTERNATING 0'S AND 1'S) AND TEST
LD     A,55H
CALL   FILCMP
RET    C             ;EXIT IF ERROR FOUND

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;PERFORM WALKING BIT TEST. PLACE A 1 IN BIT 7 AND
; SEE IF IT CAN BE READ BACK. THEN MOVE THE 1 TO
; BITS 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, AND 0 AND SEE IF IT CAN
; BE READ BACK

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WLKLP:

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LD     A,10000000B   ;MAKE BIT 7 1, ALL OTHER BITS 0
WLKLP1:
LD     (HL),A       ;STORE TEST PATTERN IN MEMORY
CP     (HL)         ;TRY TO READ IT BACK
SCF                    ;SET CARRY IN CASE OF ERROR
RET    NZ           ;RETURN IF ERROR
RRCA                    ;ROTATE PATTERN TO MOVE 1 RIGHT
CP     10000000B
JR     NZ,WLKLP1    ;CONTINUE UNTIL 1 IS BACK IN BIT 7
LD     (HL),0       ;CLEAR BYTE JUST CHECKED
INC    HL
DEC    BC           ;DECREMENT AND TEST 16-BIT COUNTER
LD     A,B
OR     C
JR     NZ,WLKLP     ;CONTINUE UNTIL MEMORY TESTED
RET                    ;NO ERRORS (NOTE OR C CLEARS CARRY)

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;ROUTINE: FILCMP

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;PURPOSE: FILL MEMORY WITH A VALUE AND TEST
;          THAT IT CAN BE READ BACK

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;ENTRY: A = TEST VALUE
;       HL = BASE ADDRESS
;       BC = SIZE OF AREA IN BYTES
;EXIT:  IF NO ERRORS THEN
;       CARRY FLAG IS 0
;       ELSE
;       CARRY FLAG IS 1
;       HL = ADDRESS OF ERROR
;       DE = BASE ADDRESS
;       BC = SIZE OF AREA IN BYTES
;       A = TEST VALUE
;REGISTERS USED: AF,BC,DE,HL
;*****

FILCMP:
PUSH    HL           ;SAVE BASE ADDRESS
PUSH    BC           ;SAVE SIZE OF AREA
LD      E,A          ;SAVE TEST VALUE
LD      (HL),A       ;STORE TEST VALUE IN FIRST BYTE
DEC     BC           ;REMAINING AREA = SIZE - 1
LD      A,B          ;CHECK IF ANYTHING IN REMAINING AREA
OR      C
LD      A,E          ;RESTORE TEST VALUE
JR      Z,COMPARE    ;BRANCH IF AREA WAS ONLY 1 BYTE

;FILL REST OF AREA USING BLOCK MOVE
; EACH ITERATION MOVES TEST VALUE TO NEXT HIGHER ADDRESS
LD      D,H          ;DESTINATION IS ALWAYS SOURCE + 1
LD      E,L
INC     DE
LDIR                                ;FILL MEMORY

;NOW THAT MEMORY HAS BEEN FILLED, TEST TO SEE IF
; EACH BYTE CAN BE READ BACK CORRECTLY
COMPARE:
POP     BC           ;RESTORE SIZE OF AREA
POP     HL           ;RESTORE BASE ADDRESS
PUSH    HL           ;SAVE BASE ADDRESS
PUSH    BC           ;SAVE SIZE OF VALUE

;COMPARE MEMORY AND TEST VALUE
CMPLP:
CPI
JR      NZ,CMPEP     ;JUMP IF NOT EQUAL
JP      PE,CMPLP     ;CONTINUE THROUGH ENTIRE AREA
;NOTE CPI CLEARS P/V FLAG IF IT
; DECREASES BC TO 0

;NO ERRORS FOUND, SO CLEAR CARRY
POP     BC           ;BC = SIZE OF AREA
POP     HL           ;HL = BASE ADDRESS
OR      A           ;CLEAR CARRY, INDICATING NO ERRORS
RET

;ERROR EXIT, SET CARRY
;HL = ADDRESS OF ERROR
;A = TEST VALUE

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CMPER:

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POP      BC      ;DE = SIZE OF AREA
POP      DE      ;BC = BASE ADDRESS
SCF      ;SET CARRY, INDICATING AN ERROR
RET

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;
;      SAMPLE EXECUTION
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SC9G:

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;TEST RAM FROM 2000 HEX THROUGH 300F HEX
; SIZE OF AREA = 1010 HEX BYTES
LD      HL,2000H  ;HL = BASE ADDRESS
LD      DE,1010H  ;DE = NUMBER OF BYTES
CALL    RAMTST    ;TEST MEMORY
;CARRY FLAG SHOULD BE 0

JR      SC9G      ;LOOP FOR MORE TESTING

END

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