

**em8051**

**Jari Komppa**

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# Chapter 1. Preface

## 1.1. What is em8051

em8051 is a software simulator of the intel MCS-51 microcontroller architecture. Its goal is to be a free software simulator capable enough to help development and debugging of 8051-based applications.

While the em8051 executable is useful as is, source code is also provided so that additional features can be added to, for example, simulate different kinds of configurations.

While effort has been made to make this program as flawless as possible, there are bound to be some problems.

Some of the supported features include:

- Full 8051 instruction set
- Timer 0 and timer 1 modes 0,1,2 and 3
- Interrupt priorities
- Debugging exceptions for invalid instructions, odd stack behavior, messing up important registers in interrupts
- Intel HEX file loading
- Single-stepping and various speed run modes, including "real time", if host is powerful enough
- ncurses-based text-mode UI, including
  - Main view, with memory, stack, opcode and disassembly, history view of most registers, cycle- and real-time counters.
  - Memory editor view which shows all five types of memory at the same time
  - 'logic board' view with ports P0-P3 wired to leds and switches, plus optional additional widgets, including 7-segment displays and 8-bit shift registers
  - Options view, where user can disable exceptions and set the desired clock speed

## 1.2. What em8051 is not

em8051 does not attempt to be a hardware emulator, in a way that no sub-clock actions are emulated. For instance, the `MUL AB` instruction, which takes four cpu cycles (or 48 clock oscillations) executes on the first cycle and then waits for the rest of the operation. This may cause some slightly erroneous timing behavior.

## 1.3. Legalese

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em8051, including the front-end, is released under the MIT license.

## 1.3.1. MIT license

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# Chapter 2. Using em8051

## 2.1. Running em8051

em8051 can be launched either without any commandline parameters, or optionally with the name of an Intel HEX-format object file.

## 2.2. Global keys

The simulator has several global keys that work regardless of the viewing mode.

- Function keys
  - Quick switch between views.
- v
  - Cycle between views
- k
  - Set breakpoint. When the simulation reaches the breakpoint, the simulation is stopped. Pressing k again clears the breakpoint.
- g
  - Set program counter value.
- h
  - Shows brief help.
- l
  - Load an intel HEX format .obj file.
- space
  - Simulation step. Depending on the options, this steps a single cpu cycle or a single instruction. An instruction may take more than one cpu cycle.
- r
  - Toggle run mode. In run mode, the simulator executes cpu cycles automatically at desired speed. Run mode is also terminated if space is pressed or some popup event, such as exception, occurs.
- + and -
  - Adjust run speed. Various run speed modes are supported.
- Home key
  - Reset emulator. Shows popup giving user choice of reset style, ranging from simply setting program counter to zero to a complete wipe of all memory.

## 2.3. Main view

- End key

Resets clock counter, useful for timing events, for example from one breakpoint to the next.

- Shift-Q

Quit em8051

## 2.3. Main view

```

c:\ "d:\vcproj\emu8051\Release\emu8051.exe"
m>Low
0000 22 03 01 01 01 01 01 01
0008 22 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
0010 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
0018 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
0020 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
0028 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
0030 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
0038 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00

Low0000: 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0
Cycles :      372
Time    :      0.031ms
HW      : Super8051 @12.0MHz

PC      Opcodes  Assembly
001D 31 97  ACALL 0197h
0197 00      NOP
0198 22      RET
001F 12 01 99  LCALL #0199h
0199 00      NOP
> 019A 32      RETI

Stck    SP-P0-P1-P2-P3-IP-IE  C-ACF0R1R0Ov--P
02      09 FF FF FF FF 00 00  0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1
03      09 FF FF FF FF 00 00  0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1
01      07 FF FF FF FF 00 00  0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1
01      09 FF FF FF FF 00 00  0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1
01      07 FF FF FF FF 00 00  0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1

TMOD-TCON--TH0-TL0--TH1-TL1--SCON-PCON
00      00      00 00  00 00  00 00  00 00
00      00      00 00  00 00  00 00  00 00
00      00      00 00  00 00  00 00  00 00
00      00      00 00  00 00  00 00  00 00
00      00      00 00  00 00  00 00  00 00

A -R0-R1-R2-R3-R4-R5-R6-R7-B -DPIR
80 02 03 01 01 01 01 01 01 00 0000
80 02 03 01 01 01 01 01 01 00 0000
80 02 03 01 01 01 01 01 01 00 0000
80 02 03 01 01 01 01 01 01 00 0000
80 02 03 01 01 01 01 01 01 00 0000

h>elp  l>oad  spc=step  r>unning  +/-iHz  v>iew  home=rst  s-Q>quit
  
```

The main view

The main view is designed to give as much information about the emulation state as possible. Viewed information includes:

```

c:\ "d:\vcproj\emu8051\Release\emu8051.exe"
m>Low
0000 22 03 01 01 01 01 01 01
0008 22 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
0010 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
0018 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
0020 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
0028 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
0030 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
0038 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00

Low0000: 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0
Cycles :      372
Time    :      0.031ms
HW      : Super8051 @12.0MHz

PC      Opcodes  Assembly
001D 31 97  ACALL 0197h
0197 00      NOP
0198 22      RET
001F 12 01 99  LCALL #0199h
0199 00      NOP
> 019A 32      RETI

Stck    SP-P0-P1-P2-P3-IP-IE  C-ACF0R1R0Ov--P
02      09 FF FF FF FF 00 00  0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1
03      09 FF FF FF FF 00 00  0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1
01      07 FF FF FF FF 00 00  0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1
01      09 FF FF FF FF 00 00  0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1
01      07 FF FF FF FF 00 00  0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1

TMOD-TCON--TH0-TL0--TH1-TL1--SCON-PCON
00      00      00 00  00 00  00 00  00 00
00      00      00 00  00 00  00 00  00 00
00      00      00 00  00 00  00 00  00 00
00      00      00 00  00 00  00 00  00 00
00      00      00 00  00 00  00 00  00 00

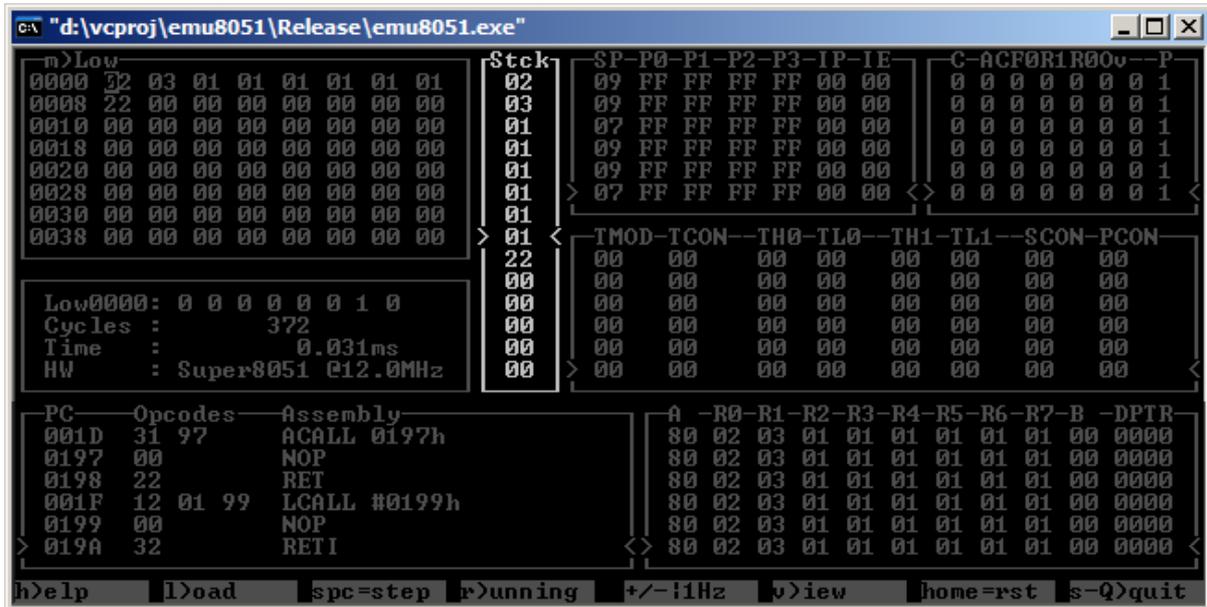
A -R0-R1-R2-R3-R4-R5-R6-R7-B -DPIR
80 02 03 01 01 01 01 01 01 00 0000
80 02 03 01 01 01 01 01 01 00 0000
80 02 03 01 01 01 01 01 01 00 0000
80 02 03 01 01 01 01 01 01 00 0000
80 02 03 01 01 01 01 01 01 00 0000

h>elp  l>oad  spc=step  r>unning  +/-iHz  v>iew  home=rst  s-Q>quit
  
```

Memory editor

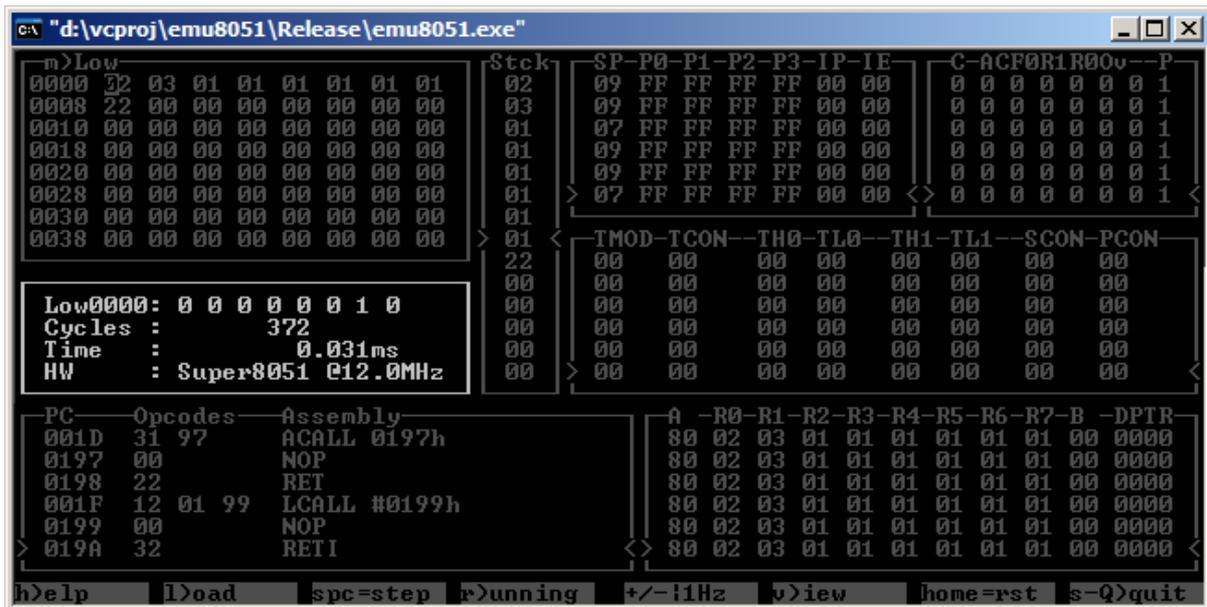
### 2.3. Main view

Memory view / editor. Shows 64 bytes of memory at once, and can be toggled between the five memory types of the 8051 using the b key. Cursor keys, pageup and pagedown can be used to move cursor in the memory view, and numbers plus a-f keys can be used to adjust memory values.



Stack view

Stack view shows the current state of the stack.



Misc view

Misc. view, below the memory view shows the address and bit mask of the currently edited byte. Apart from this, the elapsed clock cycles and real time are shown, along with the currently emulated hardware and clock speed.

### 2.3. Main view

The screenshot shows the main execution window of emu8051.exe. It is divided into several sections:

- Memory:** A table showing memory addresses from 0000 to 0038 and their corresponding hex values. The current PC is 019A.
- Registers:** A table showing the values of common registers: SP, P0, P1, P2, P3, IP, IE, C, ACF, R1, R0, and P.
- Control Registers:** A table showing the values of control registers: TMOD, TCON, TH0, TL0, TH1, TL1, SCON, and PCON.
- Execution Statistics:** Shows Low0000: 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0, Cycles: 372, Time: 0.031ms, and HW: Super8051 @12.0MHz.
- Assembly Table:** A table with columns for PC, Opcodes, Assembly, and registers (A, R0-R7, B, DPTR). The current instruction at PC 019A is RETI.
- Command Line:** h>help, l>load, spc=step, r>unning, +/-ihHz, v>iew, home=rst, s-Q>quit

Execution window

On lower left is the execution window, which shows the program counter, opcodes and disassembly. The lowest line shows the most recently executed instruction.

This screenshot is identical to the one above, showing the execution window of emu8051.exe. The focus is on the common registers section, which displays the values of SP, P0, P1, P2, P3, IP, IE, C, ACF, R1, R0, and P. The registers are currently all set to 00 or FF.

Common registers

On the right from the execution window are the common registers. User can switch focus between the memory editor and the common registers with the tab key, and edit the common registers directly.

## 2.4. Memory editor view

```

c:\ "d:\vcproj\emu8051\Release\emu8051.exe"
m>Low
0000 02 03 01 01 01 01 01 01
0008 22 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
0010 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
0018 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
0020 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
0028 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
0030 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
0038 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00

Low0000: 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0
Cycles : 372
Time : 0.031ms
HW : Super8051 @12.0MHz

Stack
SP-P0-P1-P2-P3-IP-IE C-ACF0R1R0Ov--P
02 09 FF FF FF FF 00 00 0 0 0 0 0 0 1
03 09 FF FF FF FF 00 00 0 0 0 0 0 0 1
01 07 FF FF FF FF 00 00 0 0 0 0 0 0 1
01 09 FF FF FF FF 00 00 0 0 0 0 0 0 1
01 09 FF FF FF FF 00 00 0 0 0 0 0 0 1
01 07 FF FF FF FF 00 00 0 0 0 0 0 0 1

TMOD-ICON--TH0-TL0--TH1-TL1--SCON-PCON
22 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00

PC Opcodes Assembly A -R0-R1-R2-R3-R4-R5-R6-R7-B -DPTR
001D 31 97 ACALL 0197h 80 02 03 01 01 01 01 01 01 00 0000
0197 00 NOP 80 02 03 01 01 01 01 01 01 00 0000
0198 22 RET 80 02 03 01 01 01 01 01 01 00 0000
001F 12 01 99 LCALL #0199h 80 02 03 01 01 01 01 01 01 00 0000
0199 00 NOP 80 02 03 01 01 01 01 01 01 00 0000
019A 32 RETI 80 02 03 01 01 01 01 01 01 00 0000

h>elp l>oad spc=step r>unning +/-ihz v>iew home=rst s-Q>quit
  
```

Control registers and output ports

Two of the remaining windows show the state of the control registers and output ports.

```

c:\ "d:\vcproj\emu8051\Release\emu8051.exe"
m>Low
0000 02 03 01 01 01 01 01 01
0008 22 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
0010 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
0018 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
0020 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
0028 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
0030 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
0038 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00

Low0000: 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0
Cycles : 372
Time : 0.031ms
HW : Super8051 @12.0MHz

Stack
SP-P0-P1-P2-P3-IP-IE C-ACF0R1R0Ov--P
02 09 FF FF FF FF 00 00 0 0 0 0 0 0 1
03 09 FF FF FF FF 00 00 0 0 0 0 0 0 1
01 07 FF FF FF FF 00 00 0 0 0 0 0 0 1
01 09 FF FF FF FF 00 00 0 0 0 0 0 0 1
01 09 FF FF FF FF 00 00 0 0 0 0 0 0 1
01 07 FF FF FF FF 00 00 0 0 0 0 0 0 1

TMOD-ICON--TH0-TL0--TH1-TL1--SCON-PCON
22 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00

PC Opcodes Assembly A -R0-R1-R2-R3-R4-R5-R6-R7-B -DPTR
001D 31 97 ACALL 0197h 80 02 03 01 01 01 01 01 01 00 0000
0197 00 NOP 80 02 03 01 01 01 01 01 01 00 0000
0198 22 RET 80 02 03 01 01 01 01 01 01 00 0000
001F 12 01 99 LCALL #0199h 80 02 03 01 01 01 01 01 01 00 0000
0199 00 NOP 80 02 03 01 01 01 01 01 01 00 0000
019A 32 RETI 80 02 03 01 01 01 01 01 01 00 0000

h>elp l>oad spc=step r>unning +/-ihz v>iew home=rst s-Q>quit
  
```

Processor status word

The window in the top right corner shows the state of the processor status word bits.

## 2.4. Memory editor view

## 2.5. Logic board view

```

C:\ "d:\vcproj\emu8051\Release\emu8051.exe"
┌── Lower ──┐ ┌── External ──┐
│ 0000 32 03 01 01 01 01 01 01 ..... │ │ 0000 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 ..... │
│ 0008 22 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 ..... │ │ 0008 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 ..... │
│ 0010 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 ..... │ │ 0010 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 ..... │
│ 0018 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 ..... │ │ 0018 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 ..... │
│ 0020 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 ..... │ │ 0020 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 ..... │
│ 0028 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 ..... │ │ 0028 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 ..... │
│          │ │ 0030 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 ..... │
│          │ │ 0038 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 ..... │
│          │ │ 0040 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 ..... │
│          │ │ 0048 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 ..... │
└── Upper ──┘ └── ROM ──┘
│ 0000 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 ..... │ │ 0000 00 01 04 00 02 00 09 01 ..... │
│ 0008 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 ..... │ │ 0008 04 74 07 03 04 05 00 06 .t..... │
│ 0010 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 ..... │ │ 0010 07 08 09 0A 0B 0C 0D 0E ..... │
│ 0018 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 ..... │ │ 0018 0F 10 E2 01 00 31 97 12 .....1.. │
│ 0020 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 ..... │ │ 0020 01 99 13 14 15 00 16 17 ..... │
│ 0028 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 ..... │ │ 0028 18 19 1A 1B 1C 1D 1E 1F ..... │
│          │ │ 0030 20 E2 01 00 23 24 01 25 ...#$.% │
│          │ │ 0038 00 26 27 28 29 2A 2B 2C .&'(<)*+. │
│          │ │ 0040 2D 2E 2F 30 E2 01 00 33 -./0...3 │
│          │ │ 0048 34 01 35 00 36 37 38 39 4.5.6789 │
├── SFR ───┘
│ 0000 FF 07 00 00 00 00 00 00 ..... │
│ 0008 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 ..... │
│ 0010 FF 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 ..... │
│ 0018 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 ..... │
│ 0020 FF 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 ..... │
│ 0028 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 ..... │
├── help  ─┘  ─┘  ─┘  ─┘  ─┘  ─┘  ─┘  ─┘
├── lload  ─┘  ─┘  ─┘  ─┘  ─┘  ─┘  ─┘  ─┘
├── spc=step  ─┘  ─┘  ─┘  ─┘  ─┘  ─┘  ─┘  ─┘
├── r>unning  ─┘  ─┘  ─┘  ─┘  ─┘  ─┘  ─┘  ─┘
├── +/- iHz  ─┘  ─┘  ─┘  ─┘  ─┘  ─┘  ─┘  ─┘
├── v>iew    ─┘  ─┘  ─┘  ─┘  ─┘  ─┘  ─┘  ─┘
├── home=rst ─┘  ─┘  ─┘  ─┘  ─┘  ─┘  ─┘  ─┘
├── s-Q>quit ─┘  ─┘  ─┘  ─┘  ─┘  ─┘  ─┘  ─┘

```

Memory editor view

The second view shows all of the five memory areas at the same time. User can switch between the memory areas using the tab key.

The editors work the same way as with the main view memory editors, with the additional feature of showing the current ASCII value of the contained bytes.

## 2.5. Logic board view

```

C:\ "d:\vcproj\emu8051\Release\emu8051.exe"
Logic board view
  1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
P0 * * * * * * * *
  0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

P1 * * * * * * * *
  0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

P2 * * * * * * * *
  0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

P3 * * * * * * * *
  0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

->X No additional hw >
├── help  ─┘  ─┘  ─┘  ─┘  ─┘  ─┘  ─┘  ─┘
├── lload  ─┘  ─┘  ─┘  ─┘  ─┘  ─┘  ─┘  ─┘
├── spc=step  ─┘  ─┘  ─┘  ─┘  ─┘  ─┘  ─┘  ─┘
├── r>unning  ─┘  ─┘  ─┘  ─┘  ─┘  ─┘  ─┘  ─┘
├── +/- iHz  ─┘  ─┘  ─┘  ─┘  ─┘  ─┘  ─┘  ─┘
├── v>iew    ─┘  ─┘  ─┘  ─┘  ─┘  ─┘  ─┘  ─┘
├── home=rst ─┘  ─┘  ─┘  ─┘  ─┘  ─┘  ─┘  ─┘
├── s-Q>quit ─┘  ─┘  ─┘  ─┘  ─┘  ─┘  ─┘  ─┘

```

Logic board view

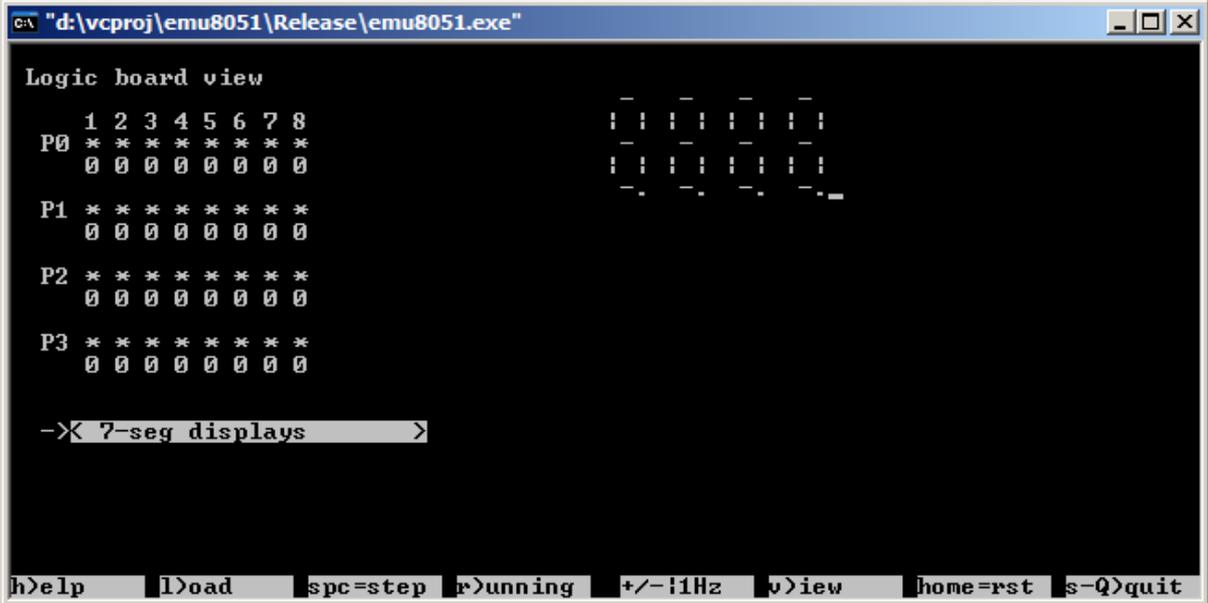
The logic board view shows the output port bits as LEDs and input ports as switches.

The currently active port can be changed using the up and down cursor keys. The switches are toggled using the keys 1,2,3,4,5,6,7 and 8.

Additionally, different kinds of widgets, such as 7-segment displays or 8-bit shift registers can be enabled by us-

## 2.6. Options view

ing the left and right keys on the additional hardware selector.



```
C:\ "d:\vcproj\emu8051\Release\emu8051.exe"

Logic board view

  1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
P0 * * * * * * * *
  0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

P1 * * * * * * * *
  0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

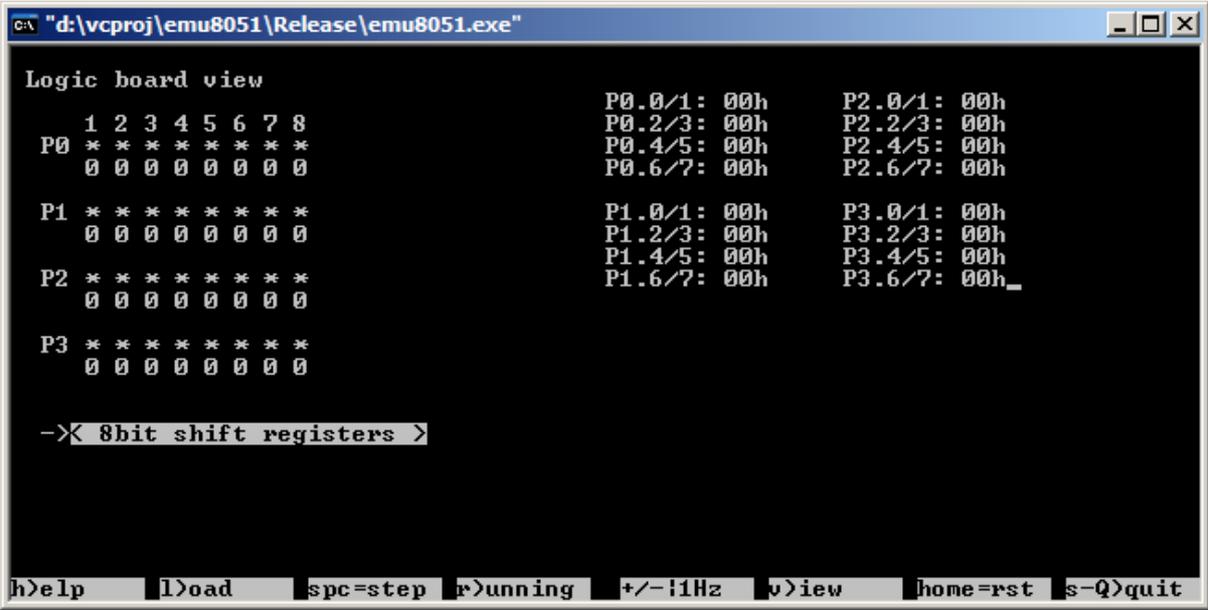
P2 * * * * * * * *
  0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

P3 * * * * * * * *
  0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

->X 7-seg displays >

h>elp | l>oad | spc=step | r>unning | +/- iHz | v>iew | home=rst | s-Q>quit
```

7-segment displays



```
C:\ "d:\vcproj\emu8051\Release\emu8051.exe"

Logic board view

  1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
P0 * * * * * * * *
  0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

P1 * * * * * * * *
  0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

P2 * * * * * * * *
  0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

P3 * * * * * * * *
  0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

P0.0/1: 00h   P2.0/1: 00h
P0.2/3: 00h   P2.2/3: 00h
P0.4/5: 00h   P2.4/5: 00h
P0.6/7: 00h   P2.6/7: 00h

P1.0/1: 00h   P3.0/1: 00h
P1.2/3: 00h   P3.2/3: 00h
P1.4/5: 00h   P3.4/5: 00h
P1.6/7: 00h   P3.6/7: 00h

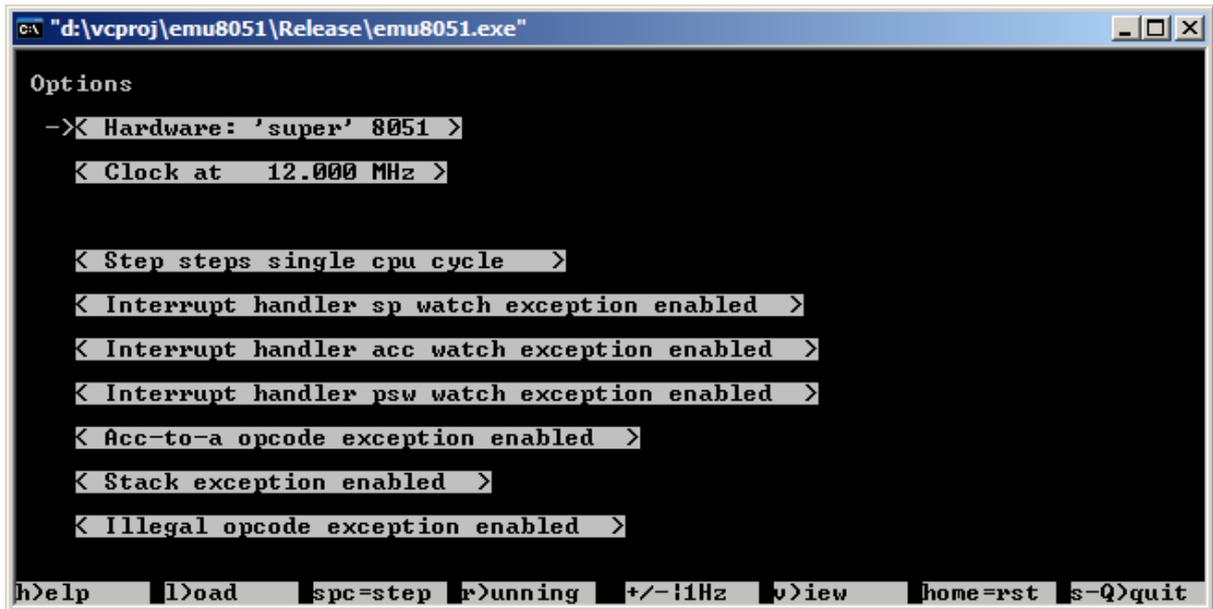
->X 8bit shift registers >

h>elp | l>oad | spc=step | r>unning | +/- iHz | v>iew | home=rst | s-Q>quit
```

8-bit shift registers

## 2.6. Options view

## 2.6. Options view



The options view

The options view can be used to change the simulator's behavior. Different options are selected using the up and down cursor keys, and the options are changed using the left and right cursor keys.

Options include:

- Hardware

As of this writing, the simulator only supports the "super 8051" option.

- Clock speed

In addition to the several preset speeds, the clock speed can be set to a custom value by selecting the right-most option.

- Step mode

The simulator can step a single cpu cycle (12 clocks for 8051) or one single instruction (1 to 4 cpu cycles)

- Exception enable

All debug exceptions can be enabled or disabled separately.

---

# Chapter 3. em8051 Internals

## 3.1. Source Organization

The em8051 project is split into two logical sections, the emulation core and the simulator front-end. It is possible to create new front-ends using just the emulation core.

The core consists of only three source files:

- core.c  
Main emulation source. Contains most of the public functions, and takes care of timer- and interrupt services, device resetting and intel hex file loading.
- disasm.c  
Contains handlers for disassembling opcodes.
- opcodes.c  
Contains handlers for emulating the opcodes.

The simulator front-end is split into several source files. The basic idea is that the main source file contains the global information and all the views have their own source files.

- emu.c  
Main front-end source. Contains most of the global data, misc. utility functions and the main loop.
- popups.c  
The source code of all of the different popup windows.
- mainview.c  
Main view related code and data.
- logicboard.c  
Logic board view related code and data.
- memeditor.c  
Memory editor view related code and data.
- options.c  
Options view related code and data. Also contains the global variables for options.

Additionally the emulation core and the simulator front end have one header file each for global information.

## 3.2. Emulation Core Notes

### 3.3. Simulation Front-End Notes

---

The emulation core was written to be as independent of the environment as possible. There are no memory allocations, and the interfaces are very simple. There is no global data and the source code is ANSI-C for maximum portability. Emulation accuracy was valued over emulation speed.

All of the data used by the emulator is stored in one structure. It would be trivial to simulate several 8051 cores at the same time due to this structure.

Instruction decoding is performed using a function pointer table, with one entry for each instruction. The 8051 has 256 different opcodes, but due to overlapping logic, only 111 functions needed to be written.

Optimization-wise the function pointer is a headache for branch prediction, and an alternate switch/case implementation was also written but it did not show much difference in performance based on profiling.

The 'reset' function builds the function pointer tables, so it has to be called before attempting to run 'tick'. Each call to 'tick' emulates one cpu cycle (i.e. 12 clock cycles on 8051).

## 3.3. Simulation Front-End Notes

Since the simulator only displays text, it was decided to make the simulator run in text mode. For this reason, the simulator uses ncurses, a standard text mode full-screen application library.

On windows, pdcurses was used instead, since there is no ncurses port for windows.

The ncurses library also makes it possible to run the simulator on a unix shell over ssh, or locally, or in mac os x console.

Since most of the front-end is UI code, it is a rather tangled mess. This is especially true for the main view, which simply has a lot going on. This could have been helped by writing the application in C++ instead, but that would have reduced the portability. The fact that ncurses code itself is rather cryptic does not help matters.

Everything except the emulation itself is implemented in the front-end code. This includes the run modes, break-points, and the additional widgets in the logic board view.