

User's Manual**ID78K0S-QB Ver. 2.81****Integrated Debugger****Operation**

Target Device
78K0S Series

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PREFACE

Target Readers	This manual is intended for user engineers who design and develop application systems of the 78K0S Series.																						
Purpose	This manual is intended for users to understand the functions of the ID78K0S-QB in the organization below.																						
Organization	<p>This manual consists of the following chapters:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• OVERVIEW• INSTALLATION• STARTING AND TERMINATING• ASSOCIATION WITH PM plus• DEBUG FUNCTION• WINDOW REFERENCE• COMMAND REFERENCE																						
How to Use This Manual	<p>It is assumed that the readers of this manual have general knowledge of electrical engineering, logic circuits, microcontrollers, C language, and assemblers.</p> <p>To understand the functions of the 78K0 Series → Refer to Hardware User's Manual for each product.</p> <p>To understand the instruction functions of the 78K0 Series → Refer to 78K/0 Series Instructions User's Manual (U12326E).</p>																						
Conventions	<table><tr><td>Data significance:</td><td>Higher digits on the left and lower digits on the right</td></tr><tr><td>Note:</td><td>Footnote for item marked with Note in the text</td></tr><tr><td>Caution:</td><td>Information requiring particular attention</td></tr><tr><td>Remark:</td><td>Supplementary information</td></tr><tr><td>Numerical representation:</td><td>Binary ... XXXX or XXXXB</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Decimal ... XXXX</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Hexadecimal ... 0XXXXX</td></tr><tr><td>Prefix indicating the power of 2 (address space, memory capacity):</td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td>K (Kilo): $2^{10} = 1024$</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>M (Mega): $2^{20} = 1024^2$</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>G (Giga): $2^{30} = 1024^3$</td></tr></table>	Data significance:	Higher digits on the left and lower digits on the right	Note:	Footnote for item marked with Note in the text	Caution:	Information requiring particular attention	Remark:	Supplementary information	Numerical representation:	Binary ... XXXX or XXXXB		Decimal ... XXXX		Hexadecimal ... 0XXXXX	Prefix indicating the power of 2 (address space, memory capacity):			K (Kilo): $2^{10} = 1024$		M (Mega): $2^{20} = 1024^2$		G (Giga): $2^{30} = 1024^3$
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Related Documents

Refer to the documents listed below when using this manual.

The related documents indicated in this publication may include preliminary versions.

However, preliminary versions are not marked as such.

Documents related to development tools (User's Manuals)

Document Name		Document No.
QB-78K0SKX1MINI In-Circuit Emulator		U17307E
RA78K0S Assembler Package Ver. 1.40 or later	Operation	U16656E
	Assembly Language	U16657E
	Structured Assembly Language	U11623E
CC78K0S C Compiler Package Ver. 1.50 or later	Operation	U16654E
	Language	U16655E
SM plus System Simulator	Operation	U17246E
	User Open Interface	U17247E
ID78K0S-QB Ver. 2.81 Integrated Debugger	Operation	This manual
PM plus Ver.5.10		U16569E

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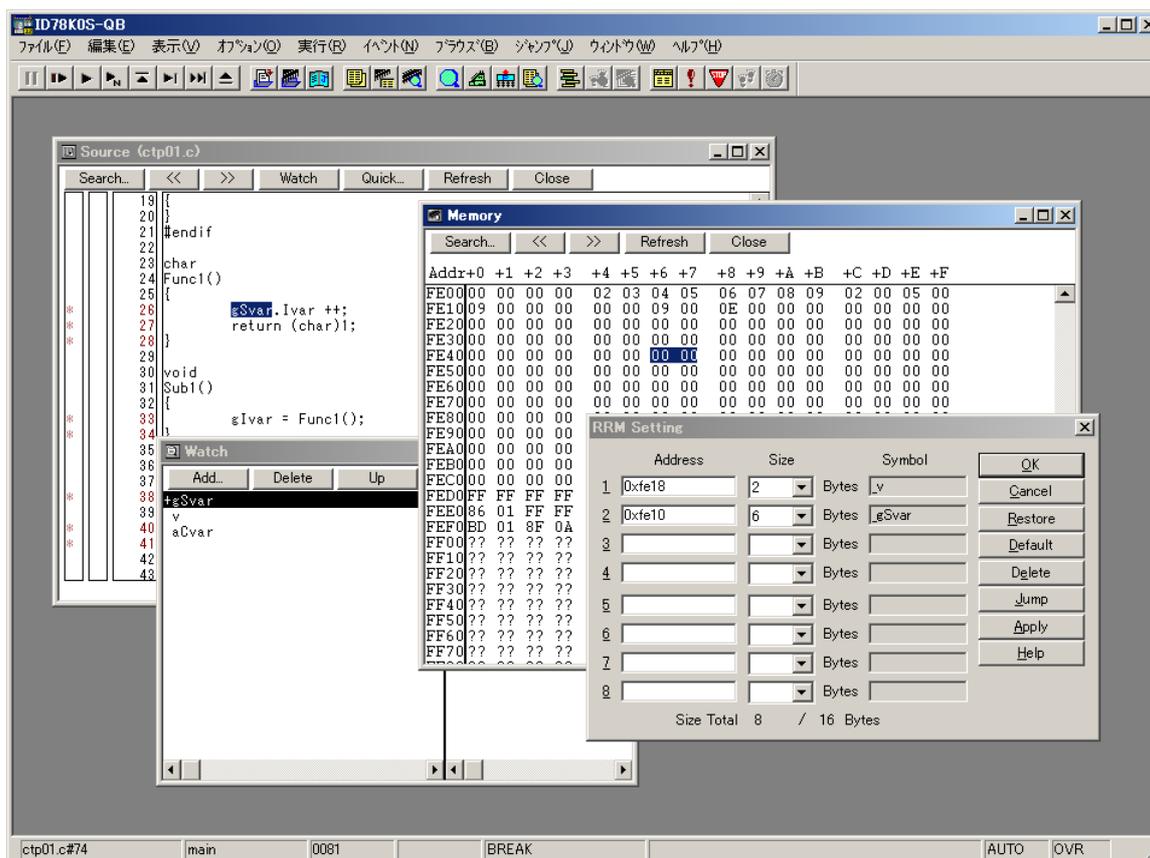
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CHAPTER 1 OVERVIEW

The Integrated Debugger ID78K0S-QB for the 78K0S Series (hereafter referred to as the ID78K0S-QB) is a software tool developed for NEC Electronics 78K0S Series of microcontrollers for embedded control. This software tool is intended to enable efficient debugging of user programs.

Figure 1-1 ID78K0S-QB



This chapter explains the following items regarding the ID78K0S-QB.

- Features
- System Configuration
- Operating Environment
- Cautions During Debugging

1.1 Features

The ID78K0S-QB has the following features:

(1) Source debugging

A C source program and source program in assembly language can be debugged.

(2) Using function of in-circuit emulator

By using the event setting function of an in-circuit emulator, break events can be set (refer to ["5.9 Event Function"](#)).

(3) Automatic display updating function when execution is stopped

If execution of the user program is stopped, the values of the window displayed on the screen are automatically updated.

(4) Saving/restoring debugging environment

The debugging environment including information on setting of breakpoints and events, downloading files, and display status and position of windows can be saved to a file (project file).

By loading this project file, the debugging environment can be restored (refer to ["5.11 Load/Save Function"](#)).

(5) Function expansion through Tcl

The batch processing and hook processing, and the creation of original user custom windows are possible using the command line with Tcl/Tk (Tool Command Language) (refer to ["CHAPTER 7 COMMAND REFERENCE"](#), ["APPENDIX A EXPANSION WINDOW"](#)).

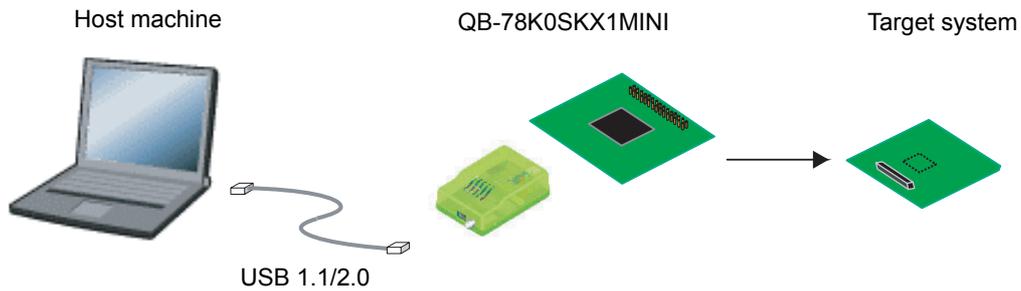
1.2 System Configuration

The ID78K0S-QB provides optimal debugging environments based on the following system configuration for user programs and target systems that were developed for the 78K0S Series.

(1) QB-78K0SKX1MINI (In-circuit emulator)

The QB-78K0SKX1MINI can be manipulated from the ID78K0S-QB by connecting it to the host machine via a USB cable.

Figure 1-2 Example of ID78K0S-QB System Configuration



1.3 Operating Environment

This section explains the following items regarding the operating environment.

- [Hardware environment](#)
- [Software environment](#)

1.3.1 Hardware environment

(1) Host machine

The machine by which the target OS operates

(2) In-circuit emulator

QB-78K0SKX1MINI (QB-78K0SMINI + QB-78K0SKX1-DA)

1.3.2 Software environment

(1) OS (any of the following)

Windows98, Windows2000, WindowsMe, WindowsXP Home Edition, WindowsXP Professional

Caution Regardless of which of the OS above is used, we recommend that the latest Service Pack is installed.

(2) Device file (Individual acquisition)

The device file of the target device to be used.

This file is available from the following Web site of NEC Electronics.

http://www.necel.com/micro/index_e.html

1.4 Cautions During Debugging

The cautions to be observed during debugging are described below.

- [When performing source level debugging](#)

1.4.1 When performing source level debugging

The object file for which source level debugging is performed must include symbol information or other information for debugging (debugging information).

Therefore, perform the following processing during source file compiling.

(1) When using PM plus

Specify [Debug Build] when the Build mode is selected.

(2) When using LK78K0S on standalone basis

Add the -g option.

CHAPTER 2 INSTALLATION

This chapter explains the following items about installation of ID78K0S-QB:

- [Installing](#)
- [Uninstalling](#)

2.1 Installing

The following items must be installed, when the ID78K0S-QB is used.

Table 2-1 Install

Item	Procedure
ID78K0S-QB system disk	Install the contents of this disk according to the automatically executed installer.
Used device file	Install this file according to the DFINST.exe dedicated startup installer by selecting [Start] menu -> [Program] -> [NEC Tools32] -> [Device File Installer].

Caution To install the ID78K0S-QB again after the ID78K0S-QB has been installed once, be sure to uninstall the ID78K0S-QB. If the ID78K0S-QB is installed in a directory different from that, without uninstalling, the ID78K0S-QB that has already been installed cannot be uninstalled.

2.2 Uninstalling

Perform uninstallation using [Add/Remove Programs] on the Control Panel.

CHAPTER 3 STARTING AND TERMINATING

This chapter explains the following items related to the starting and terminating the ID78K0S-QB:

- [Startup Option and Argument Specification](#)
- [Starting](#)
- [Terminating](#)
- [Error Messages at Start up](#)

3.1 Startup Option and Argument Specification

The procedure for specifying the startup options and arguments for the ID78K0S-QB is described below.

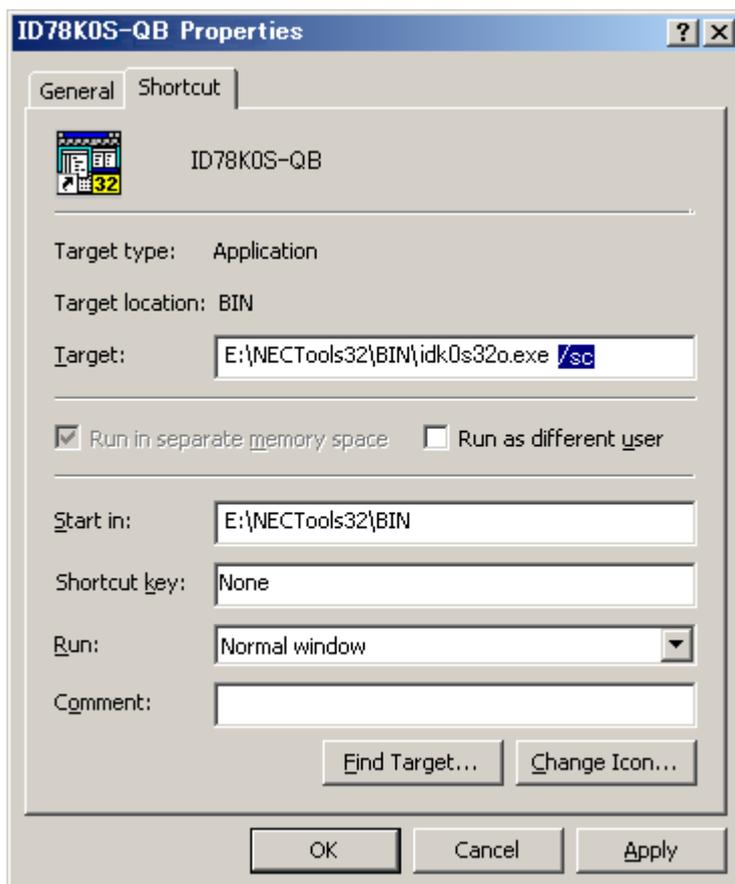
By specifying the startup options and arguments, it is possible to specify the script file at startup and the project file.

Remark When starting up the ID78K0S-QB from PM plus, the startup option and argument settings are performed in [Debugger Settings...] in the [Tool] menu of PM plus (refer to "[CHAPTER 4 ASSOCIATION WITH PM plus](#)"). The debugger startup option can be set to the option column.

3.1.1 Specification method

- 1) Create an ID78K0S-QB shortcut on the desktop.
The ID78K0S-QB execution file (*.exe) is located in the bin folder in the folder to which the installation was performed (refer to "[Table 3-2 Execution File](#)").
- 2) Open the properties of the created shortcut and after the execution file name displayed in [Target:], specify the option and argument (refer to "[3.1.2 Specification format and options](#)").

Figure 3-1 Startup Option (Example)



3.1.2 Specification format and options

(1) Specification format

```
idk0s32o.exe ?options?
idk0s32o.exe ?options? project
```

Each option and argument is separated by a space. No distinction is made between uppercase and lowercase in the character string.

Arguments enclosed between '?' can be omitted.

When a project file is specified, that project file is read at startup.

However, during PM plus startup, the project file specification is ignored.

When there are spaces in the file names and paths, specify the project file names and script file names enclosed in double quotation marks (" "). (Refer to "[Example 3\) Specification when there are spaces in the path](#)".)

(2) Specification options

The following options can be specified.

Table 3-1 Startup Options

Options	Meaning
/SC	Change background color of window to system color.
/SCRIPT: <i>script file name</i>	Specify the script file to be executed at startup.

(3) Specification example

Example 1) Specification of script file only

```
idk0s32o.exe /script:c:/work/script.tcl
```

Example 2) Specification of script file and project file

```
idk0s32o.exe /script:c:/work/script.tcl c:/work/project.prj
```

Example 3) Specification when there are spaces in the path

```
idk0s32o.exe /script:"c:/work folder/script.tcl" "c:/work folder/project.prj"
```

Caution Make the script file (*.tcl file) name excluding the extension different from the load module file name and project file name.

In the case of this example, do not place a file named project.tcl in c:/work (or c:/work folder).

(4) Execution file

Execution files and names displayed from the [Start] menu are as follows.

Table 3-2 Execution File

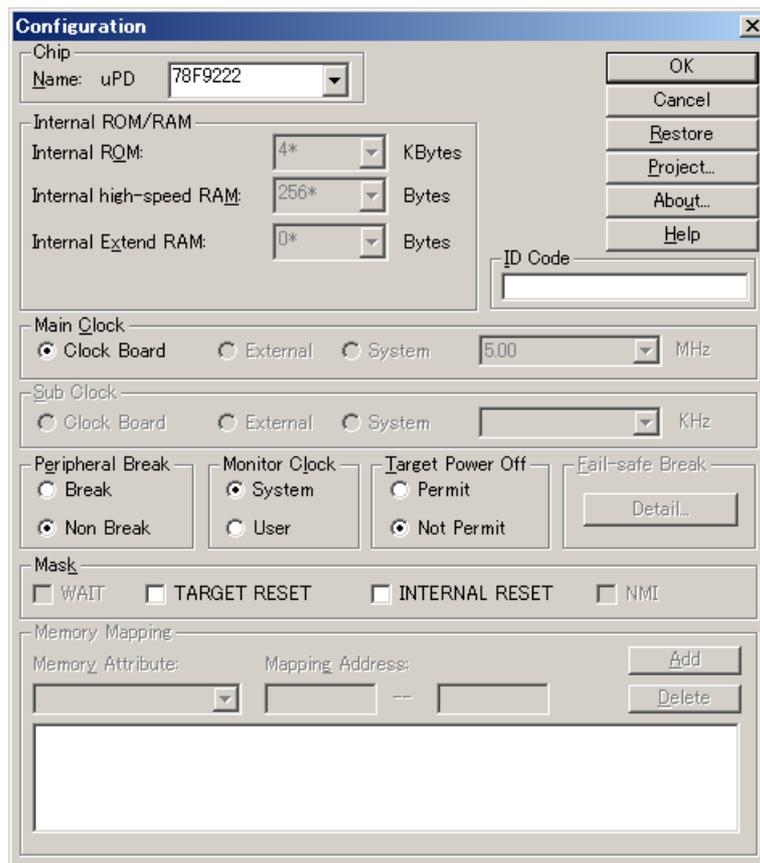
Connected IE	Execution file	Name ([Start] Menu)
QB-78K0SKX1MINI	idk0s32o.exe	ID78K0S-QB for MINICUBE

3.2 Starting

- 1) Start ID78K0S-QB from the [Start] menu of PM plus or by clicking the shortcut created on the desktop.
Refer to "4.3 To Start ID78K0S-QB from PM plus" when starting from PM plus.
Start the ID78K0S-QB, the [Configuration Dialog Box](#) will be opened.

Caution In this case, the Configuration Dialog Box should not be displayed, but an error message should be displayed, please cope with it with reference to "3.4 Error Messages at Start up" .

Figure 3-2 Configuration Dialog Box

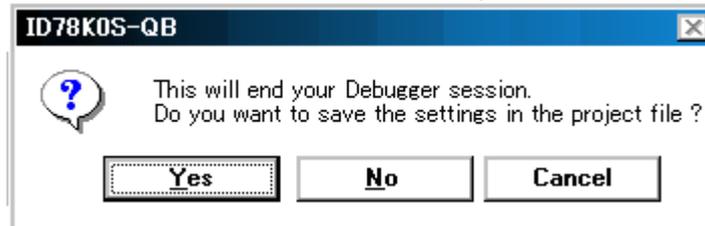


- 2) Set the items related to the operating environment of the ID78K0S-QB in the [Configuration Dialog Box](#).
After setting each item, click the <OK> button in the dialog box.

3.3 Terminating

- 1) Select [File] menu -> [Exit] on the [Main Window](#). The following the [Exit Debugger Dialog Box](#) will be opened: (An execution stop confirmation message is displayed when stop operation is performed during program execution.)

Figure 3-4 Exit Debugger Dialog Box



- 2) To save the current debugging environment to a project file, click the <Yes> button. If the <No> button is clicked, all the windows are closed the ID78K0S-QB terminated.

3.4 Error Messages at Start up

Error messages that may be output when ID78K0S-QB starts up are listed below (by order of occurrence). When these messages are output, refer to "APPENDIX D MESSAGES".

F0100: Can not communicate with ICE. Please confirm the installation of the device driver for the PC interface board.
F03a0: Target is not turned on.
A0105: Failed in reading device file (d0xxx.78k).
F0ca2: This device file does not include the on-chip debug information.
F0ca3: Unsupported information is included in the on-chip debug information in the device file.
A01a0: No response from the emulation CPU. Please confirm the signal of the CLOCK or RESET and so on.

CHAPTER 4 ASSOCIATION WITH PM plus

The ID78K0S-QB can automatically perform a series of operations in development processes, such as creating source files -> compiling -> debugging -> correcting source files, in association with the PM plus.

This chapter explains the following items related to association with the PM plus.

For details of the PM plus functions, refer to the PM plus User's Manual.

- [Setting Build Mode](#)
- [Registering Debugger to PM plus Project](#)
- [To Start ID78K0S-QB from PM plus](#)
- [Auto Load](#)

Caution If a load module file is created by using the Windows command prompt, the function to associate the ID78K0S-QB with the PM plus cannot be used.

4.1 Setting Build Mode

To debug the load module file created by the PM plus on the ID78K0S-QB at the source level, build to output symbol information for debugging must be performed to create a load module file. This setting can be performed by selecting [Debug Build] on the PM plus.

4.2 Registering Debugger to PM plus Project

The debugger to be used or the load module files to be downloaded can be specified for each project in the PM plus.

4.2.1 Selecting debugger

The procedure for selecting the debugger is as follows:

The ID78K0S-QB is registered as the debugger of the active project. The ID78K0S-QB icon is displayed on the tool bar of the PM plus.

(1) Creating a new workspace

- 1) Select [File] menu -> [New Workspace...] on the PM plus.
-> This opens the dialog box to create a new workspace using the wizard format.
- 2) Creating the necessary settings for the workspace with the wizard, the [Select Debugger] dialog box will be opened. Specify ID78K0S-QB in this dialog box. (Refer to "[Table 3-2 Execution File](#)".)
For details of the setting, refer to the User's manual.

(2) Using an existing workspace

- 1) Select [Tool] menu -> [Debugger Settings...] on the PM plus.
-> The [Debugger Settings] dialog box will be opened.
- 2) Specify ID78K0S-QB and click the <OK> button in this dialog box. (Refer to "[Table 3-2 Execution File](#)".) For details of the setting, refer to the User's manual.

4.3 To Start ID78K0S-QB from PM plus

The ID78K0S-QB can be started from the PM plus as follows:

- Click the ID78K0S-QB starting button on the tool bar of the PM plus.
- Select the [Build] menu -> [Debug] on the PM plus.
- Select the [Build] menu -> [Build and Debug] on the PM plus.
- Select the [Build] menu -> [Rebuild and Debug] on the PM plus.

If the debugging environment of the ID78K0S-QB is saved to a project file currently being used by the PM plus, it will be started in the debugging environment saved in the project file.

If the debugging environment of the ID78K0S-QB is not saved to a project file being used by the PM plus, the [Configuration Dialog Box](#) is opened. At this time, the device type (chip name) cannot be changed.

4.3.1 Restoring debugging environment

The previous debugging environment can be restored by the following procedure when the ID78K0S-QB is started from the PM plus:

- 1) Create a new workspace (project file: e.g., sample.prj) on the PM plus^{Note}.
- 2) Start the ID78K0S-QB from the PM plus. Because a new project file is created, set items other than the device type (chip name) in the [Configuration Dialog Box](#) in the same manner as when only the ID78K0S-QB is started.
- 3) Download the load module file to be debugged with the [Download Dialog Box](#) of the ID78K0S-QB.
- 4) Debug the load module file on the ID78K0S-QB.
- 5) Click the <Yes> button on the [Exit Debugger Dialog Box](#) when the ID78K0S-QB is terminated.
-> The debugging environment will be saved to the project file (sample.prj) for the PM plus when the ID78K0S-QB is terminated (the debug environment can also be saved to the sample.prj file by overwriting the project file at times other than the completion of ID78K0S-QB debugging).
- 6) When the ID78K0S-QB is next started up after the sample.prj file is read by PM plus, the debug environment at the point when the project file was saved is automatically restored.

Note In the ID78K0S-QB and PM plus, the environment information is saved to a project file and referenced. The extension of the project file that can be used by the ID78K0S-QB and PM plus is ".prj". For the information that is saved or restored by the project file, refer to the "User's manual" of each product.

4.4 Auto Load

If a bug is found while the load module file is being debugged by the ID78K0S-QB, correct the source file using the following procedure. Compiling and re-downloading the file can be automatically executed. (Refer to "[4.4.1 Auto load by correcting source code](#)".)

The load module is downloaded again to the ID78K0S-QB by compiling and linking the file on the PM plus with the activated ID78K0S-QB. (Refer to "[4.4.2 Auto load by starting debugger](#)".)

Caution This processing cannot be performed if it is selected that the standard editor (idea-L) is used with the PM plus.

4.4.1 Auto load by correcting source code

Correct the source file for auto load as follows:

- 1) Open the source file to be corrected in the [Source Window](#). Select [File] menu -> [Open] and specify the file to be corrected on the ID78K0S-QB (if the file is already open in the Source Window, that window is displayed in the forefront).
-> The specified file will be opened in the Source Window.
- 2) Select [Edit] menu -> [Edit Source] on the ID78K0S-QB.
-> An editor will be opened and the specified source file will be read.
- 3) Correct the source file on the editor.
- 4) Terminate the editor.

Caution The CPU reset is not performed when the load module file is automatically downloaded. The debug window that was opened when the editor was called, and each event setting will be restored. If the previously used line or symbol has been deleted as a result of correcting the source file, the following happens:

- A variable that was displayed is dimmed.
 - The event mark of an event condition is displayed in [yellow](#).
 - A software break point may be deleted.
- 5) Select [Build] menu -> [Build and Debug], or [Build] menu -> [Rebuild and Debug] on the PM plus.

4.4.2 Auto load by starting debugger

If the following operation is performed on the PM plus with the ID78K0S-QB started, the load module will be automatically downloaded to the ID78K0S-QB.

- Selecting the [Build] menu -> [Build and Debug] on the PM plus.
- Selecting the [Build] menu -> [Rebuild and Debug] on the PM plus.

Remark Specify whether to use a CPU reset after downloading from [Debugger Settings...] on the [Tool] menu of PM plus (a CPU reset is performed by default).

CHAPTER 5 DEBUG FUNCTION

This chapter explains about debug function of ID78K0S-QB.

Table 5-1 Debug Function List (Flow of Debugging Operations)

Item	Refer To
To set the debugging environment	5.1 Setting Debugging Environment
To download the load module	5.2 Download Function, Upload Function
To display the source file and the disassemble result	5.3 Source Display, Disassemble Display Function
To set a break point	5.4 Break Function
To execute the user program	5.5 Program Execution Function
To check the variable value	5.6 Watch Function
To check and edit the memory contents	5.7 Memory Manipulation Function
To check and change the register variable	5.8 Register Manipulation Function
To manage the events	5.9 Event Function
RRM function	5.10 Real-time Monitor Function
To save the debug environment and window status	5.11 Load/Save Function
Jump function and cautions	5.12 Functions Common to Each Window

5.1 Setting Debugging Environment

This section explains the following items related to the setting debugging environment:

- [Setting operating environment](#)
- [Setting option](#)

5.1.1 Setting operating environment

The in-circuit emulator operating environment settings are performed in the [Configuration Dialog Box](#) that is automatically displayed when ID78K0S-QB starts up.

If a project file already exists, the debugging environment can be restored by clicking the <Project...> button. (Refer to "[5.11.1 Debugging environment \(project file\)](#)".)

5.1.2 Setting option

The extended options and debug options are set in the [Extended Option Dialog Box](#), the [Debugger Option Dialog Box](#) .

5.2 Download Function, Upload Function

ID78K0S-QB allows downloading and uploading of object files in the formats listed in the following table: [Table 5-2](#), [Table 5-3](#).

This section explains the following items:

- [Download](#)
- [Upload](#)

5.2.1 Download

Object files are downloaded in the [Download Dialog Box](#).

The corresponding source text file ([Source Window](#)) is displayed by downloading load module files with debug information.

Table 5-2 Type of File That Can Be Downloaded

Format	Extension
Load module (XCOFF(.LNK, .LMF))	Load Module (*.lnk, *.lmf)
Intel Hex format (00, 01, 02, 03 - 20 bit address)	Hex Format (*.hex) ^{Note}
Motorola Hex format S type (S0, S2, S8)	
Extended Tektronix Hex format	
Binary data	Binary Data (*.bin)

Note Automatic format detection

5.2.2 Upload

Uploading of memory contents, etc., is performed in the [Upload Dialog Box](#). The saving range can be set.

Table 5-3 Type of File That Can Be Uploaded

Format	Extension
Intel Hex format (Standard - 16bit-address)	Hex Format (*.hex) ^{Note}
Motorola Hex format S type (S0, S2, S8 - 24bit-address)	
Extended Tektronix Hex format	

Note Specify saving format

5.3 Source Display, Disassemble Display Function

Source file display is performed in the [Source Window](#). Disassemble display and online assembly are performed in the [Assemble Window](#).

This section explains the following items:

- [Source display](#)
- [Disassemble display](#)
- [Mixed display mode \(Source Window\)](#)
- [Convert symbol \(symbol to address\)](#)

5.3.1 Source display

The corresponding text file is displayed in the [Source Window](#) by downloading a load module file having debug information.

The display start position can be changed in the [Source Text Move Dialog Box](#) displayed by selecting [View] menu -> [Move...].

Specifications related to the tab size, display font, etc., and specification of the source path are made in the [Debugger Option Dialog Box](#). Specify a searching method in the [Source Search Dialog Box](#) opened by clicking the <Search...> button. The search result is highlighted in the [Source Window](#).

Table 5-4 File Type Can Be Displayed

File Type (Extension)	Meaning
Source (*.c, *.s, *.asm)	Source file (The extension can be changed in the Debugger Option Dialog Box .)
Text (*.txt)	Text file
All (*.*)	All files

5.3.2 Disassemble display

Disassemble display is performed in the [Assemble Window](#).

The display start position can be changed in the [Address Move Dialog Box](#) opened by selecting [View] menu -> [Move...].

Offset display and register name display are specified in the [Debugger Option Dialog Box](#).

Specify a searching method in the [Assemble Search Dialog Box](#) opened by clicking the <Search...> button. The search result is highlighted in the [Assemble Window](#).

5.3.3 Mixed display mode (Source Window)

Programs can be disassembled and displayed combined with the source file by selecting [View] menu -> [Mix] in the [Source Window](#). The contents displayed in the mixed display mode can be saved as a view file.

Normal display mode

	58	/* Timer Set */
*	59	TUM1 = 0x200;
*	60	CE1 = 1;
*	61	time_over = 0;

In the normal display mode, general text files can be displayed as well as source files.

Mixed display mode

	58	/* Timer Set */	
*	59	TUM1 = 0x200;	
*	00000394	20660002	movea 0x200, r0, r12
*	00000398	606740f2	st.h r12, TUM1
*	60	CE1 = 1;	
*	0000039c	c03f42f2	setl 0x7, TMC1
*	61	time_over = 0;	
*	000003a0	440e0000	movhi 0x0, ep, r1
*	000003a4	61071184	st.w r0, -0x7bf0[r1]

If a program code corresponds to the line of the displayed source file, the disassembly line is displayed next to the source line. The label of the address, code data, and disassembled mnemonic are displayed (the display start position of the mnemonic is adjusted by the set value of the tab size).

Caution The mixed display mode is valid only when the load module is downloaded and the symbol information is read, and the corresponding source file is displayed.

5.3.4 Convert symbol (symbol to address)

In the [Symbol To Address Dialog Box](#), can be displayed the address of the specified variable or function, or the value of the specified symbol.

Convert symbol is performed by selecting the character string to be converted in the [Source Window](#) or [Assemble Window](#), and then selecting context menu -> [Symbol...].

The Specification symbols is indicated below.

Table 5-5 Specifying Symbols

Conversion Target	Specification Method
Variable	var file#var (to specify a static variable with file name) func#var (to specify a static variable with function name) file#func#var (to specify a static variable with file name and function name)
Function	func file#func (to specify a static function with file name)
Label	label file#label (to specify a local label with file name)
EQU symbol	equsym file#equsym (to specify a local EQU symbol with file name)
Bit symbol	bitsym file#bitsym (to specify a local bit symbol with file name)
Line number of source file	file#no prog\$file#no
I/O port name	portname
SFR name	sfrname
Register name	regname
PSW flag name	pswname

Remark 1 Separator "#"

"#" is used as a separator for file names, variables, function names, and line numbers. If a specified symbol is not found in the scope, all symbols (static variables, static functions, local labels) are searched.

Remark 2 Separator "\$"

To specify a load module name when two or more load modules are read, use "\$" as a separator to delimit the load module name from a file name, variable, function name, or symbol name.

In the default status, a symbol name takes precedence. To temporarily change the priority, prefixing "\$" to a symbol gives the priority to a register name.

5.4 Break Function

The break function is used to stop execution of the user program by the CPU.

This section explains the following items:

- [Break types](#)
- [Breakpoint setting](#)
- [Setting breaks to variables](#)
- [Hardware break and software break](#)

5.4.1 Break types

The ID78K0S-QB has the following break functions.

Table 5-6 Break Types

Item	Contents
Hardware break Note1 (Event detection break)	Function to stop user program execution upon detection of the set break event condition. -> Refer to " 5.4.2 Breakpoint setting ".
Software break Note1	Function to replace the instruction at the specified address software break instruction and stop the user program executed (refer to " 5.4.4 Hardware break and software break "). -> Refer to " 5.4.2 Breakpoint setting ".
[Come Here] break Note2 (Simple break)	Function to stop user program execution selected by selecting [Run] menu -> [Come Here] upon detection of address specified in the Source Window the Assemble Window .
Break on satisfaction of condition of step execution	Function to stop execution upon satisfaction of the stop condition of each command ([Step In], [Next Over], [Return Out], [Slowmotion]).
Forced break	Function to forcibly stop execution by selecting [Run] menu -> [Stop], or selecting the STOP button. It is valid for all the execution commands.

Note1 This break is valid for [Go], [Go & GO], [Come Here] and [Restart].

Note2 After user program execution has been stopped, the breakpoint by this function is eliminated.
During execution of a user program by this function, break events set before the cursor position does not occur.

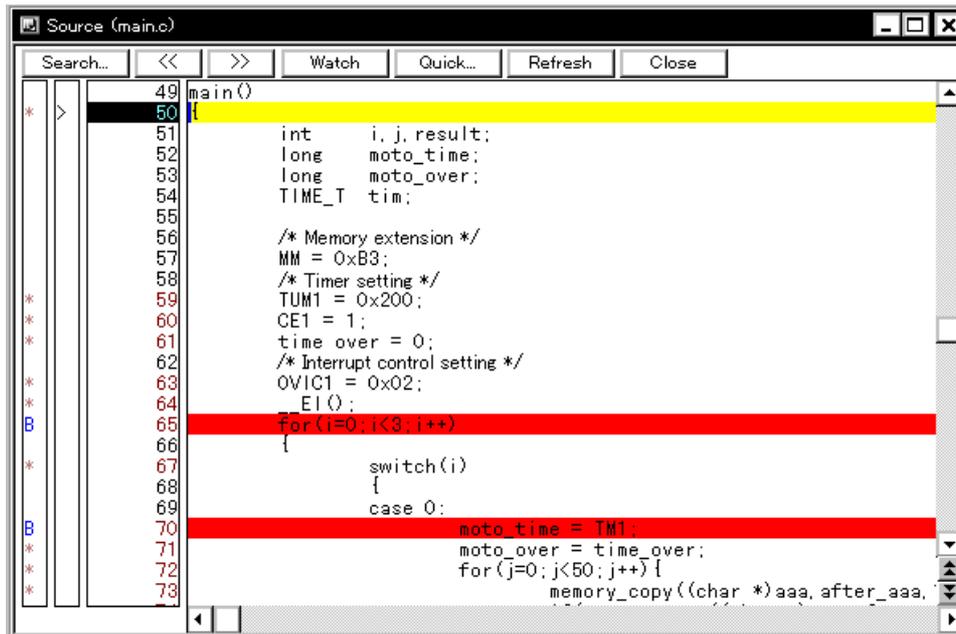
5.4.2 Breakpoint setting

Software breakpoints can simply be set to the desired location by clicking in the [Source Window](#) or the [Assemble Window](#).

(1) Breakpoint setting method

Breakpoints are executed by clicking lines in which " * " is displayed (lines where program code exists).

Figure 5-1 Breakpoint Setting



(2) Deleting a breakpoint method

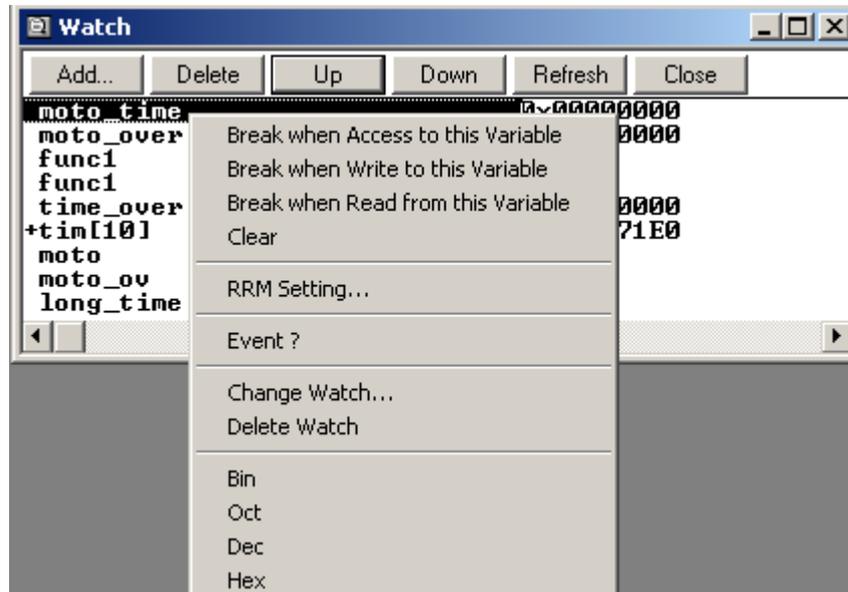
Click the position at which the breakpoint to be deleted is set.

As a result of deletion, if another event remains, however, the mark of that event is displayed.

5.4.3 Setting breaks to variables

Access breaks can easily be set to variables from the context menu in the [Source Window](#) or the [Watch Window](#).

Figure 5-2 Setting Break to Variable



5.4.4 Hardware break and software break

(1) Hardware break

Hardware breaks are breaks that are set using one hardware resource per event condition.

Therefore, in the ID78K0S-QB, they are managed using "5.9 Event Function" as break event conditions.

The number of valid break points varies depending on the device (refer to "5.9.4 Number of enabled events for each event condition").

Access events can only be set as hardware breaks in the ID78K0S-QB.

(2) Software break

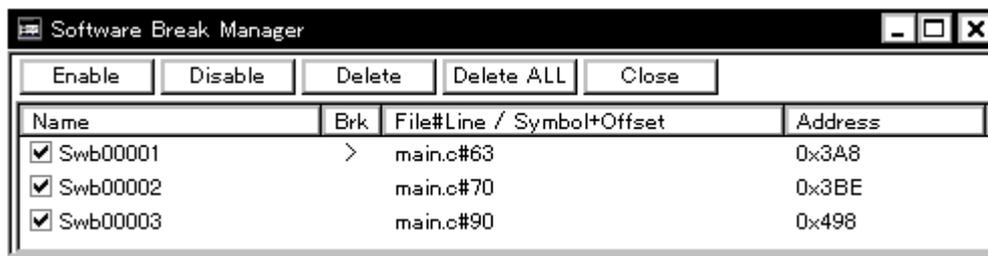
Software breaks are breaks that are set by rewriting instructions of specified addresses to software break instructions. Therefore, the number of software breaks that can be set is not limited, but stopping at variable access timing, etc., cannot be specified.

Table 5-7 The Number of Valid Software Break

Product Name	Valid Number
ID78K0S-QB	2000

Software break is managed by the [Software Break Manager](#).

Figure 5-3 Management of Software Breaks



5.5 Program Execution Function

The program execution function is used to start execution of the user program by the CPU.

Through user program execution, the program counter (PC) advances until the set breakpoint or forced break. (Refer to "5.4 Break Function".)

The following types of ID78K0S-QB execution functions are provided. They are operated using the execution buttons on the tool bar, or from the [Run] menu.

Figure 5-4 Execution Button



Figure 5-5 [Run] Menu

File	Edit	View	Option	Run	Event	Browse	Jump	Window	Help
				Restart					F4
				Stop					F2
				Go					F5
				Ignore break points and Go					Ctrl+F5
				Return Out					F7
				Step In					F8
				Next Over					F10
				Start From Here					Shift+F6
				Come Here					F6
				Go & Go					
				Slowmotion					

Table 5-8 Type of Execution

Items	Contents
[Restart]	The CPU is reset and the user program is executed starting from RESET address. This is the same operation as "resetting the CPU before execution of the user program and executing [Go]".
[Go]	The user program is executed starting from the address indicated by the current PC register and is stopped if a set break event condition is satisfied.
[Ignore break points and Go]	The user program is executed starting from the address indicated by the current PC register. Execution of the user program continues, ignoring set breakpoints.
[Return Out]	The user program is executed until execution returns to the calling function described in C language.
[Step In]	In the Source Window , Step execution of one line of the source text is performed starting from the current PC register value and the contents of each window are updated. In the Assemble Window , One instruction is executed from the current PC register value and the contents of each window are updated.

Items	Contents
[Next Over]	<p>CALL / CALLT / CALLF instruction Next step execution is performed, assuming the function or subroutine called by the CALL / CALLT / CALLF instruction as one step (step execution continues until the nesting level becomes the same as when the CALL / CALLT / CALLF instruction was executed).</p> <p>Instruction other than CALL / CALLT / CALLF The same processing as [Step In] is performed.</p>
[Start From Here]	<p>This command executes the user program starting from the specified address. Execution of the user program is stopped when a set break event condition is satisfied.</p>
[Come Here]	<p>The user program is executed from the address indicated by the current PC register to the address selected in the line/address display area of the Source Window or the Assemble Window, and then a break occurs. While the user program is being executed, the break event currently set does not occur.</p>
[Go & Go]	<p>The user program is executed starting from the address indicated by the current PC register and stopped if a set break event condition is satisfied. The contents of each window are updated, and execution of the user program is resumed from the address at which the program was stopped. This operation is repeated until the user executes [Stop].</p>
[Slowmotion]	<p>Step execution of one line is performed from the address indicated by the current PC register value in the source mode. In the instruction mode, step execution of one instruction is performed. The contents of each window are updated each time step execution is performed. This operation is repeated until the user executes [Stop].</p>

5.6 Watch Function

This section explains the following items related to the watch function:

- [Displaying and changing data values](#)
- [Displaying and changing local variable values](#)
- [Registering and deleting watch data](#)
- [Changing watch data](#)
- [Temporarily displaying and changing data values](#)
- [Callout watch function](#)
- [Stack trace display function](#)

5.6.1 Displaying and changing data values

Data values are displayed and changed in the [Watch Window](#). Shifts in data values can be checked by registering watch data.

The display format is specified in the [Debugger Option Dialog Box](#).

Figure 5-6 Watch Window

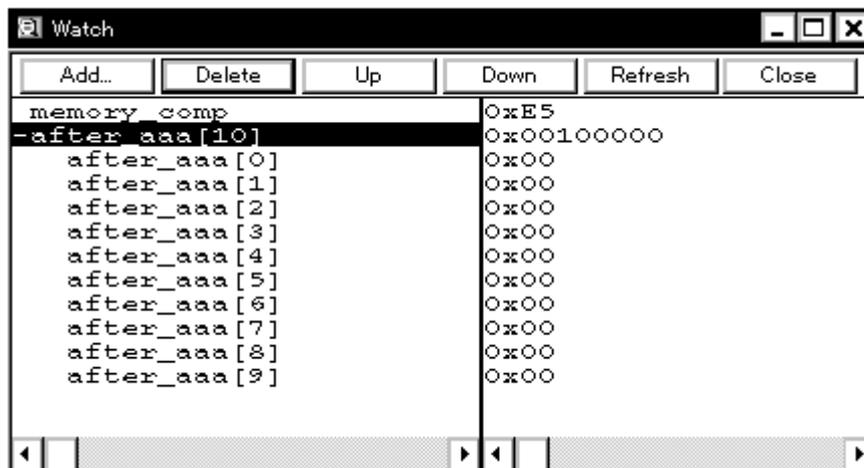
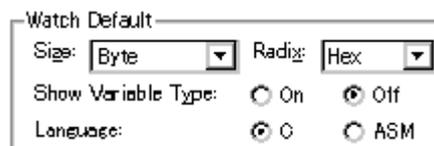


Figure 5-7 Specification of the Display Format (Debugger Option Dialog Box)

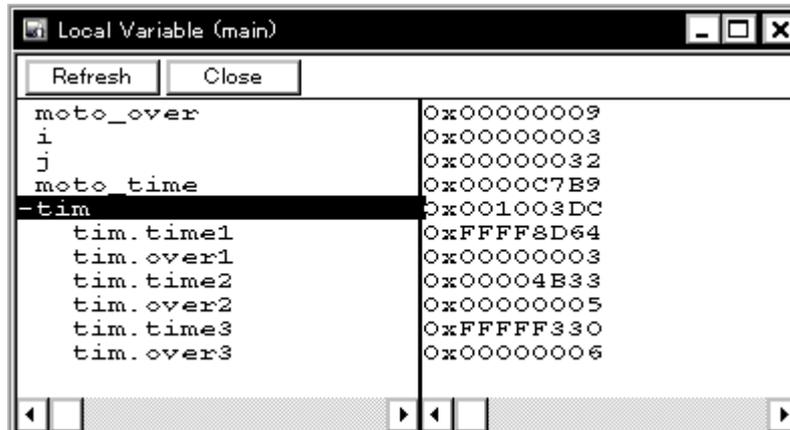


5.6.2 Displaying and changing local variable values

Local variables are displayed and changed in the [Local Variable Window](#).

Local variables within the current function are automatically displayed in this window. (Variable addition/deletion is not possible.)

Figure 5-8 Local Variable Window



5.6.3 Registering and deleting watch data

Data can be registered to the [Watch Window](#) from the [Source Window](#) or the [Assemble Window](#). This is simply done by selecting the variable or symbol name in the respective window, and then clicking the <Watch> button. Registration is also possible with the following method.

- Drag and drop the selected variable or symbol name directly on the Watch Window. (Refer to "5.12.3 Drag & drop function".)
- Click the <Add> button in the [Quick Watch Dialog Box](#) or the [Add Watch Dialog Box](#).

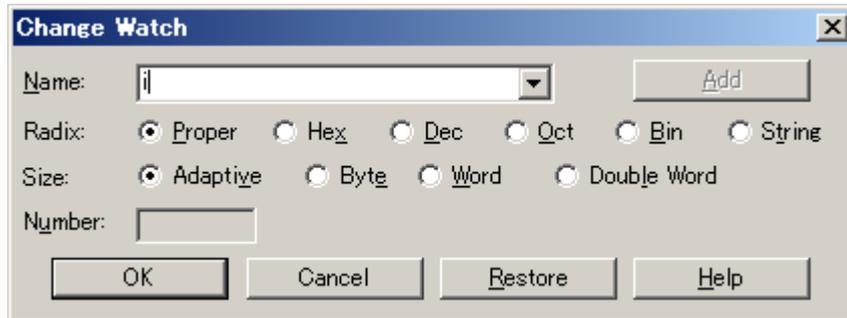
To delete watch data, click the variable name or symbol name (multiple selections can also be made using the Shift key or Ctrl key), and then click the <Delete> button. However, lines with an expanded hierarchy, such as elements of an array, and members of structures and unions, cannot be deleted.

5.6.4 Changing watch data

Watch data is changed in the [Change Watch Dialog Box](#).

Note that the symbol name can be changed even if it results in duplication of a name already in use with existing data.

Figure 5-9 Change Watch Dialog Box



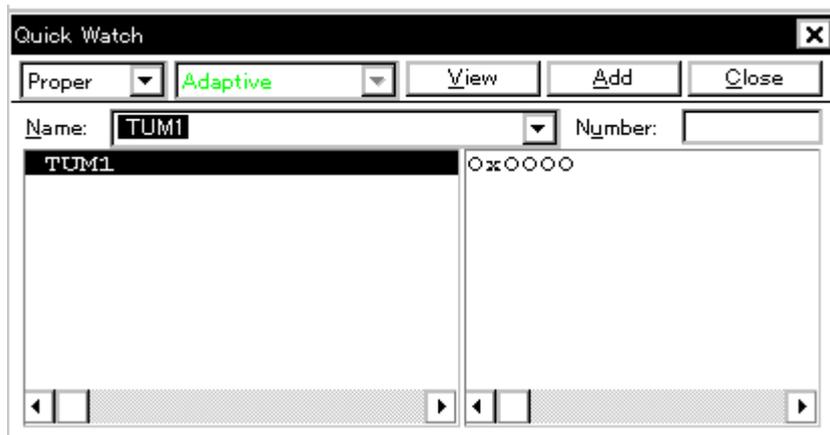
5.6.5 Temporarily displaying and changing data values

Data values are temporarily displayed and changed in the [Quick Watch Dialog Box](#).

Select the desired variable or symbol name in the [Source Window](#) or the [Assemble Window](#) and click the <Quick...> button to perform watch data registration.

The display radix, display size, and display number can be changed in this window.

Figure 5-10 Quick Watch Dialog Box



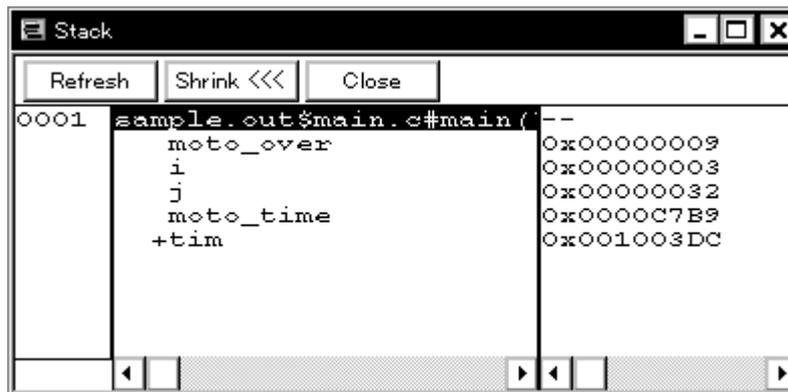
5.6.6 Callout watch function

The corresponding variable value pops up when the mouse cursor is placed over a selected variable in the [Source Window](#) or the [Assemble Window](#).

5.6.7 Stack trace display function

This function displays the stack contents of the current user program in the [Stack Window](#).

Figure 5-11 Stack Window



5.7 Memory Manipulation Function

This section explains the following items related to the memory manipulation:

Verify check, etc., is specified in the [Extended Option Dialog Box](#).

- [Displaying and changing memory contents](#)
- [Filling, copying, and comparing memory contents](#)

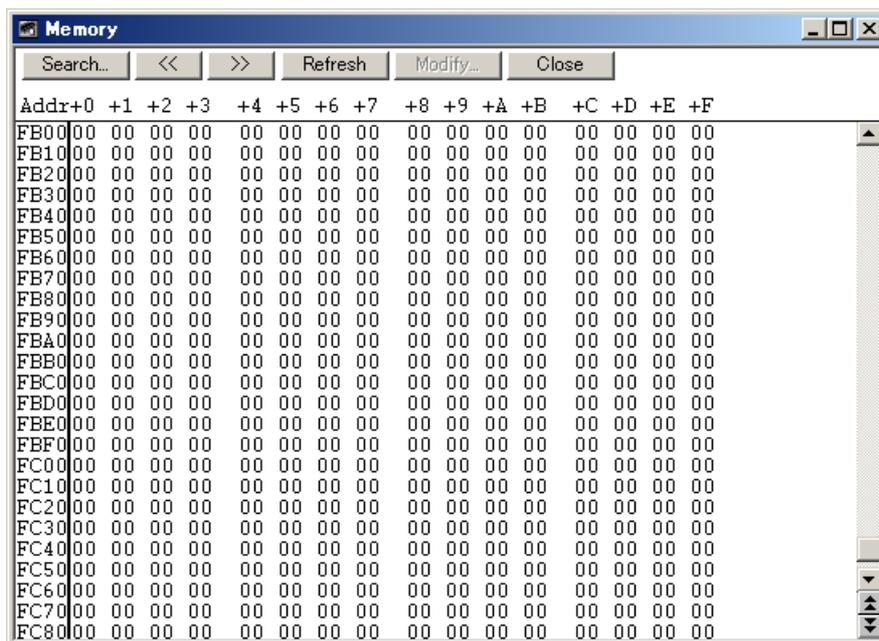
5.7.1 Displaying and changing memory contents

In the [Memory Window](#), the memory contents can be displayed or changed by using mnemonic codes, hexadecimal codes, and ASCII codes. Searching is done in the [Memory Search Dialog Box](#) displayed by clicking the <Search...> button. The results of search is highlighted in the [Memory Window](#).

The display start position can be changed in the [Address Move Dialog Box](#) displayed by selecting [View] menu -> [Move...].

The variables and data allocated to the sampling range can be displayed in real time even during program execution. (Refer to "[5.10 Real-time Monitor Function](#)".)

Figure 5-12 Displaying and Changing Memory Contents



5.7.2 Filling, copying, and comparing memory contents

Memory contents are Filled, copied, and compared in the [Memory Fill Dialog Box](#), the [Memory Copy Dialog Box](#), and the [Memory Compare Dialog Box](#) displayed by selecting [Edit] menu -> [Memory] -> [Fill.../Copy.../Compare...].

The comparison results are displayed in the [Memory Compare Result Dialog Box](#).

5.8 Register Manipulation Function

This section explains the following items related to the register manipulation function.

- [Displaying and changing register contents](#)
- [Displaying and changing SFR contents](#)
- [Displaying and changing I/O port contents](#)

5.8.1 Displaying and changing register contents

Register contents can be displayed and changed in the [Register Window](#).

Register name display switching (absolute name/function name) can be done in the [Debugger Option Dialog Box](#).

Figure 5-13 Absolute Name/Function Name Switching



Table 5-9 Absolute Name to Function Name Correspondence

Function Name		Absolute Name	
Pair Register	Register	Pair Register	Register
ax	x	rp0	r0
	a		r1
bc	c	rp1	r2
	b		r3
de	e	rp2	r4
	d		r5
hl	l	rp3	r6
	h		r7

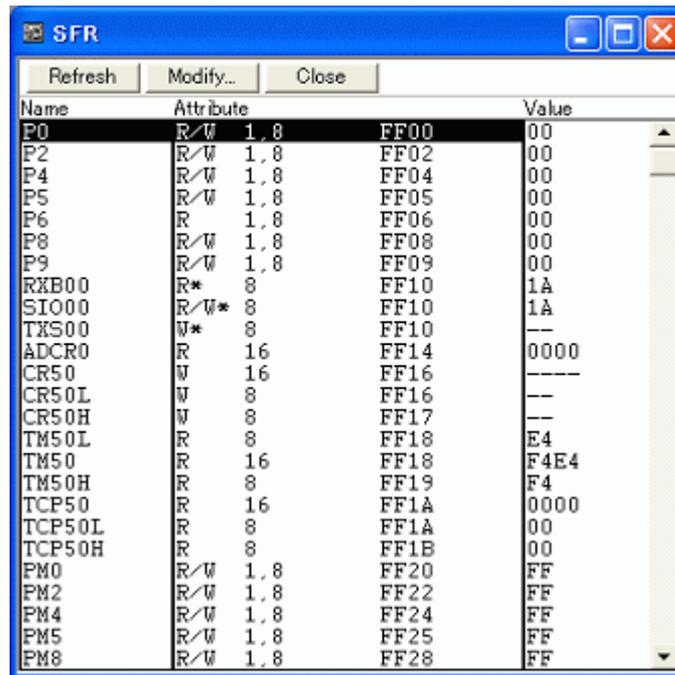
5.8.2 Displaying and changing SFR contents

The SFR contents can be displayed and changed in the [SFR Window](#).

The display start position can be changed in the [Address Move Dialog Box](#) displayed by selecting [View] menu -> [Move...].

The display register is selected in the [SFR Select Dialog Box](#).

Figure 5-14 Displaying SFR Contents



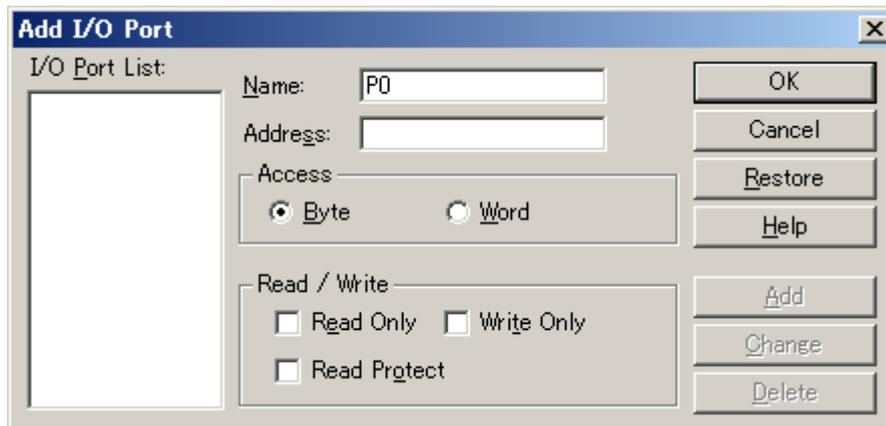
Name	Attribute	Value
P0	R/W 1,8	FF00
P2	R/W 1,8	FF02
P4	R/W 1,8	FF04
P5	R/W 1,8	FF05
P6	R 1,8	FF06
P8	R/W 1,8	FF08
P9	R/W 1,8	FF09
RXB00	R* 8	FF10
SIO00	R/W* 8	FF10
TXS00	W* 8	FF10
ADCRO	R 16	FF14
CR50	W 16	FF16
CR50L	W 8	FF16
CR50H	W 8	FF17
TM50L	R 8	FF18
TM50	R 16	FF18
TM50H	R 8	FF19
TCP50	R 16	FF1A
TCP50L	R 8	FF1A
TCP50H	R 8	FF1B
PM0	R/W 1,8	FF20
PM2	R/W 1,8	FF22
PM4	R/W 1,8	FF24
PM5	R/W 1,8	FF25
PM8	R/W 1,8	FF28

5.8.3 Displaying and changing I/O port contents

User-defined I/O ports can be displayed and changed in the [SFR Window](#) once they have been registered in the [Add I/O Port Dialog Box](#).

In the case of products that support programmable I/O registers, programmable I/O register contents can be displayed and changed by setting programmable I/O area use in the [Configuration Dialog Box](#).

Figure 5-15 Register I/O Port



5.9 Event Function

Events specify specific states of the target system during debugging ,such as "wrote data to address 0x2000". The ID78K0S-QB uses an event to trigger an action of functions such as break functions.

This section explains the following items:

- [Using event function](#)
- [Creating events](#)
- [Setting various event conditions](#)
- [Number of enabled events for each event condition](#)
- [Managing events](#)

5.9.1 Using event function

Events (event conditions) are assigned various debugging functions and consist of the event conditions listed in the following table.

Table 5-10 Various Event Conditions

Event Condition	Mark	Contents ->Setting Dialog Box
Break event condition	B	Condition in which the execution of the user program is stopped (refer to " 5.4 Break Function "). -> Break Dialog Box

5.9.2 Creating events

Events can be used as action triggers of various event conditions described before through registration of event conditions, by individually naming states called events.

(1) Creating and registering events

Event conditions are usually created in the [Event Dialog Box](#).

Set an address condition, status condition, and data condition in this dialog box. Specify a combination of these as one event condition and name and register this event condition.

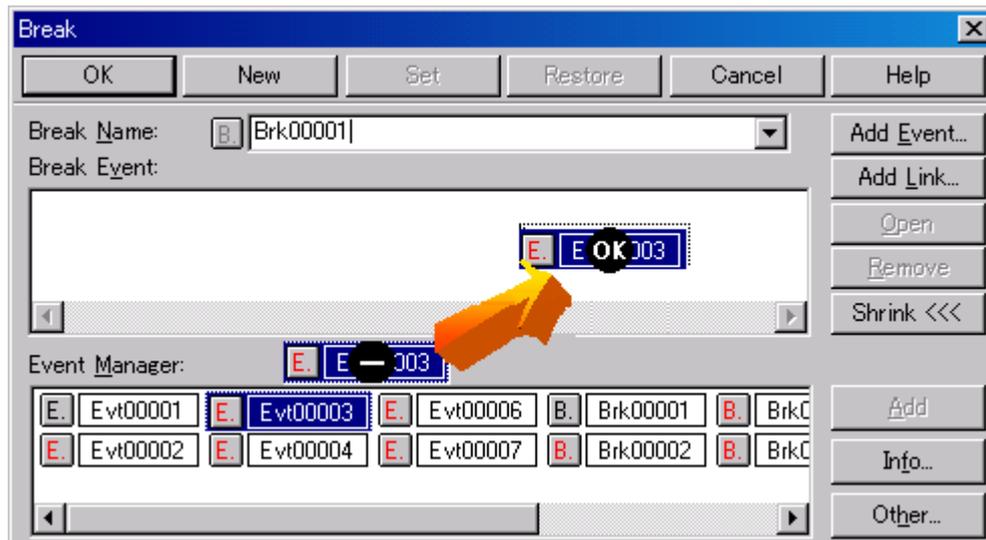
5.9.3 Setting various event conditions

Various event conditions listed in [Table 5-10](#) are individually created in the corresponding dialog box.

(1) Setting of various event conditions

The setting of the various event conditions is done by selecting the event icon of the desired event condition displayed in the event manager area (or [Event Manager](#)) in the respective setting dialog box, and dragging and dropping this icon in the condition area to be set.

Figure 5-16 Setting of Various Event Conditions



The shape of the mouse cursor changes to "OK" when it is dragged over a settable condition area.

Regarding the created event conditions, the event icon mark becomes red and the setting is enabled by clicking <Set> or <OK> button in the Setting dialog box. After the event has been set, a debugging action occurs as various event conditions.

(2) Setting using selection mode (settings after checking contents)

The [Event Dialog Box](#) is open in the "selection mode" by placing the focus on the condition area to be set and then clicking the <Add Event...> button. The corresponding detailed condition is displayed when a condition set in the dialog box is selected, so conditions can be set after checking the contents.

(3) Copying and moving event icons

In the event condition setting area, event conditions can be copied and moved through drag & drop operation using the following methods.

- If the event condition was dropped using only the mouse, move the event condition.
- If the event condition was dropped while pressing the Ctrl key, copy the event condition.

(4) Manipulation in event manager area

Event conditions can be set by clicking the <Add> button after placing the focus on the condition area to be set and selecting an event icon.

Event setting content display

Select an event and click the <Open> button or double-click the event. The setting dialog box corresponding to the selected event will be opened and the set contents of the event will be displayed.

Deletion

An event can be deleted by selecting the event and then clicking the <Remove / Delete> button or pressing the Delete key.

Changing display mode and sorting

The display mode of and sorting in the event manager area can be selected by clicking the <Info...> button.

Area non-display

An area can be hidden by clicking the <Shrink<<< > button.

5.9.4 Number of enabled events for each event condition

Up to 256 conditions can be registered as event conditions or various event conditions.

However, the number of event conditions that can be set (enabled) at the same time is limited as follows:

Therefore, if the valid number is exceeded or if the used event conditions exceed the maximum number that can be used simultaneously, it is necessary to disable the set various event conditions once and then register them again. (Refer to "[5.9.5 Managing events](#)".)

Table 5-11 Number of Enabled Events for Each Event Condition

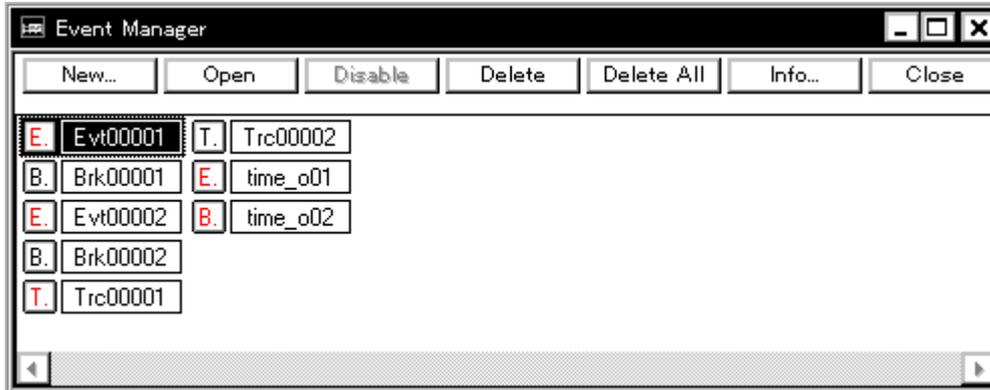
Connected IE	Event		Event Link	Break	Trace	Timer
	Execute	Access				
QB-78K0SKX1MINI	0	1	-	1	-	-

5.9.5 Managing events

Events are managed by the [Event Manager](#).

The Event Manager allows display, enabling/disabling, and deletion of the [Various Event Conditions](#).

Figure 5-17 Managing Events (Event Manager)



(1) Event icons

Event icons consist of a mark and an event name indicating the type of event. The color of each event icon indicates the setting status of that event.

Enable/disable is switched by clicking the mark part.

Table 5-12 Event Icon

Character Color	Mark	Meaning
Red	E.	Indicates that the event condition which is used for various event conditions is enabled.
	B.	Indicates that the Various Event Conditions is enabled. The various events occurs when its condition is satisfied.
Black	E.	Indicates that the event condition which is used for various event conditions is disabled.
	B.	Indicates that the Various Event Conditions is disabled. The various events do not occur even when its condition is satisfied.
Yellow	E.	Indicates that the symbol specified for an event is held pending because it cannot be recognized by the program currently loaded.
	B.	Indicates that the Various Event Conditions is held pending. The various events do not occur even when its condition is satisfied.

5.10 Real-time Monitor Function

The real-time monitor function (RRM function) displays in real time the variables allocated to the sampling range, data, etc., in the [Watch Window](#) or the [Memory Window](#).

This section explains the following items:

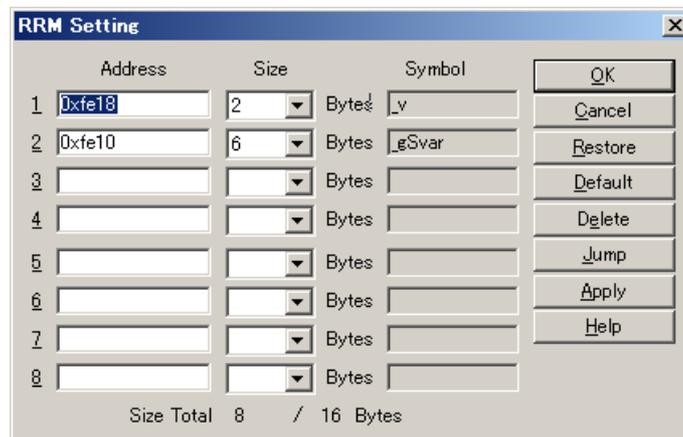
- [Sampling range setting](#)
- [Sampling time setting](#)

5.10.1 Sampling range setting

The sampling range for the RRM function is set in the [RRM Dialog Box](#).

Up to 8 locations can be set in 2-byte units in the 16 bytes RRM area.

Figure 5-18 Sampling Range Setting (RRM Dialog Box)



5.10.2 Sampling time setting

The sampling time for the RRM function is set in the [Extended Option Dialog Box](#).

Values are updated at the specified time interval.

Figure 5-19 Sampling Time Setting



5.11 Load/Save Function

ID78K0S-QB allows saving and loading the following types of information as files. As a result, recovery of these various types of information is possible.

Remark The simple window status can be maintained by selecting [Window] menu -> [Static]. (Refer to "5.12.1 Active status and static status".)

This section explains the following items:

- [Debugging environment \(project file\)](#)
- [Window display information \(view file\)](#)
- [Window setting information \(setting file\)](#)

5.11.1 Debugging environment (project file)

A project file (*.prj) is a file that records the debugging environment.

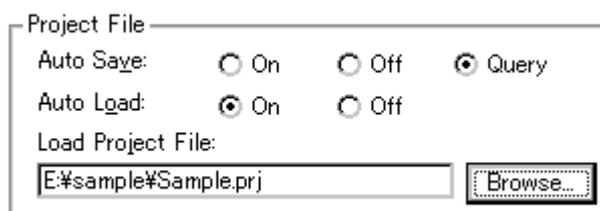
A project file is created when the debugging environment at a particular point in time is saved, and that debugging environment can be restored by loading this file at a subsequent time.

Project files are loaded and saved in the [Project File Save Dialog Box](#) and the [Project File Load Dialog Box](#), respectively. To load a project file at startup, press the <Project...> button in the [Configuration Dialog Box](#).

(1) Automatic save/automatic load of project file

The project file to be loaded/saved when starting up and exiting in the [Debugger Option Dialog Box](#) can also be set in advance.

Figure 5-20 Automatic Save/Automatic Load Setting for Project File



Project File

Auto Save: On Off Query

Auto Load: On Off

Load Project File:

E:\sample\Sample.prj

(2) Contents saved to project File

The following contents are saved to the project file:

Table 5-13 Contents Saved to Project File

Window Name	Saved Contents
Configuration Dialog Box	All items (target device, clock setting, pin mask setting, mapping information)
Main Window	Display position, toolbar/status bar/button display information, execution mode information
Download Dialog Box	File information to be downloaded
Extended Option Dialog Box Debugger Option Dialog Box	Set information
Source Window	Display information of window
Assemble Window Memory Window	Display information of window, display start address
Stack Window SFR Window Local Variable Window Event Manager Console Window Expansion Window	Display information of window
Event Dialog Box	Display information of window, event information
Break Dialog Box	Display information of window, break event information
Register Window	Display information of window
Watch Window	Display information of window, watch registration information
Add I/O Port Dialog Box	Added I/O port information
Software Break Manager	Display information of window, software break information

5.11.2 Window display information (view file)

A view file is a file that records window display information.

View files can be loaded and saved for each window.

When a view file is loaded, a reference window ([Source Window](#) in the static status) is displayed and the display information at the time of saving is displayed.

View files are loaded and saved in the [View File Load Dialog Box](#) and the [View File Save Dialog Box](#), respectively.

Table 5-14 Type of the View Files

File Type	Target Window File Name
Source Text (*.svw)	Source Window View file of the Source Window
Assemble (*.dis)	Assemble Window View file of the Assemble Window
Memory (*.mem)	Memory Window View file of the Memory Window
Watch (*.wch)	Watch Window View file of the Watch Window
Register (*.rgw)	Register Window View file of the Register Window
SFR (*.sfr)	SFR Window View file of the SFR Window
Local Variable (*.loc)	Local Variable Window View file of the Local Variable Window
Stack Trace (*.stk)	Stack Window View file of the Stack Window
All (*.*)	All files
Source (*.c, *.s, *.asm) (During downloading)	Source file ^{Note}
Text (*.txt)	Text file

Note The extension of the source file can be changed in the [Extended Option Dialog Box](#).

5.11.3 Window setting information (setting file)

A setting file is a file that records the window setting information (watch data settings, SFR settings, and event settings).

Setting files can be loaded and saved for each window.

When a setting file is loaded, the target window is displayed and the setting information that was saved is restored.

Setting files are loaded and saved in the [Environment Setting File Load Dialog Box](#) and the [Environment Setting File Save Dialog Box](#), respectively.

Table 5-15 Type of the Setting Files

File Type	Target Window File Name
Watch (*.wch) ^{Note}	Watch Window Setting file of the Watch window
SFR (*.sfr) ^{Note}	SFR Window Setting file of the SFR window
Event (*.evn)	Event Manager Setting file of event

Note A variable value can not be loaded.

5.12 Functions Common to Each Window

The windows have the following common functions.

- [Active status and static status](#)
- [Jump function](#)
- [Drag & drop function](#)
- [Cautions](#)

5.12.1 Active status and static status

The [Source Window](#) that is displaying the source file to which symbol information is read, [Assemble Window](#) and [Memory Window](#) has two statuses:

Only one window can be opened in the active status. However, because two or more windows in the static status can be opened, the current status of the windows can be temporarily held.

Select this status by the [Window] menu.

(1) Active status

The display position and contents of the window in the active status are automatically updated in association with the current PC value.

This window is also the jump destination of the [Jump function](#).

Only one window can be opened in the active status.

(2) Static status

The display position of the window in the static status does not move in association with the current PC value, but the displayed contents are updated.

The static window is not used as the jump destination of the [Jump function](#).

If an active window is already open, the next window is opened in the static status.

Two or more static windows can be opened at the same time.

5.12.2 Jump function

The jump function is used to jump to the [Source Window](#), the [Assemble Window](#) or the [Memory Window](#) from a jump pointer that is the line or address on which the cursor is placed, and display the contents of the jump destination window from the jump pointer.

You can jump among the above windows, or from the [Stack Window](#), the [Event Manager](#) and the [Register Window](#) to the above windows.

(1) Jump method

The jump method is as follows:

- 1) Move the cursor to the line or address that is to be used as the jump pointer, on the window from which jumping is possible (select an event icon on the Event Manager).
- 2) Select the following menu item to which execution is to jump from the [Jump] menu.

[Source Window](#) -> Select [Source Text]

[Assemble Window](#) -> Select [Assemble]

[Memory Window](#) -> Select [Memory]

Caution If a program code does not exist on the line at the cursor position, the first address of the line with a program code above or below that line is used as the jump pointer.

(2) Details of jump source address

The details of jump source address is as follows:

Table 5-16 Details of Jump Source Address

Target Window	Details of Jump Pointer	
From the Register Window	Registers selected	
From the Memory Window	Address at the cursor position	
From the Event Manager	If the selected event icon is that of an event condition, an address condition is used as the jump pointer.	
	If the address condition is set in point	Jump to specified address
	If the address condition is set in range	Jump to lower address (point address before the mask if a mask is specified)
	If the address condition is set in bit	Jump to address at the bit position
From the Stack Window	A function at the cursor position that stack frame number indicates is used as the jump pointer.	
	With current function	
	If the jump destination is the Source Window	Jumps to the current PC line
	Other than above	Jumps to the current PC address
	With function other than current function	
	If the jump destination is the Source Window	Jump to the line that calls a nested function.
	Other than above	Jump to the address next to the instruction that calls a nested function.
Jump to the Source Window or the Assemble Window	Fetch address	

5.12.3 Drag & drop function

Selected and highlighted line numbers, addresses, and text can be dragged and dropped in another window using the following method.

- 1) Drag the selected line number, address, or text.
 - > The shape of the mouse cursor changes from an arrow to "-".
- 2) Drop the selection in a window or area where it can be dropped.
 - > The shape of the cursor changes from "-" to "OK" when the cursor is placed over a window or area where the selection can be dropped.

In the window in which the line number of the address has been dropped, an operation is performed on the dropped address or the address that is obtained from the dropped line number. For example, a variable can be simply registered by dragging and dropping in the [Watch Window](#) such a variable located in the [Source Window](#).

(1) Drag & drop details

The operation to be performed after dropping the line number or address differs, depending on the window or area in which the line number or address has been dropped.

Table 5-17 Details of Drag & Drop Function (Line/Address)

Window/Area to Drop to	Operation After Drop
Condition setting area in each various event setting dialog box (address and data setting areas)	The text of the dropped line number or address is set in the area in which the line number or address has been dropped. The address condition is set for the closest symbol in the format of symbol name + offset value.

Table 5-18 Details of Drag & Drop Function (Character String)

Window/Area to Drop to	Operation After Drop	
The Event Manager or the event manager area in each various event setting dialog box	If the dropped text can be converted as a symbol into an address value, an event condition in the Access status (all access statuses) or Execute status is automatically created, using the converted address value as an address condition. Event condition names are automatically created as Evt00001, Evt00002, and so on. A data condition and path count are not specified. The address condition is set by the dropped text. The relationship between the event condition to be created and the symbol is as follows:	
	Symbols	Status
	Variable	Access (R/W)
	Function	Execute
	Symbol in data section	Access (R/W)
	Symbol in code section	Execute
	Others	Access (R/W)

Window/Area to Drop to	Operation After Drop	
Condition setting area in each various event setting dialog box (other than address and data setting areas)	<p>If the dropped text can be converted as a symbol into an address value, an event condition in the Access status (all access statuses) or Execute status is automatically created, using the converted address value as an address condition. The automatically created event condition is set in each condition setting area in which the line number or address has been dropped. Event condition names are automatically created as Evt00001, Evt00002, and so on. A data condition and path count are not specified. The address condition is set by the dropped text. The relationship between the event condition to be created and the symbol is as follows:</p>	
	Symbols	Status
	Variable	Access (R/W)
	Function	Execute
	Symbol in data section	Access (R/W)
	Symbol in code section	Execute
	Others	Access (R/W)
Condition setting area in each various event setting dialog box (address and data setting areas)	The dropped text is set in the area.	
Watch Window	If the dropped text is recognizable as a symbol, the contents of the symbol are displayed.	

Caution The various event setting dialog boxes include the [Event Dialog Box](#) and the [Break Dialog Box](#).

5.12.4 Cautions

- The number of characters that can be displayed on 1 line in each area of a window is 319.
- If the width of the display area is narrow, the display may become corrupted. In this case, increase the width of the window.
- When scrolling is performed using the cursor keys in the [Mixed display mode \(Source Window\)](#), excessive scrolling may occur. Also, scrolling down to the last line may not be possible using the cursor keys.
- If the screen resolution is low (800 - 600, etc.), all the statuses may not be displayed on the status bar.
- Do not select [Slowmotion] from the [Run] menu during Go & Go execution. [Slowmotion] on the [Run] menu is usually dimmed during Go & Go execution, but there is a moment when it can be selected, so if [Slowmotion] is selected at this time, the program will not be able to be stopped even if [Stop] is selected from the [Run] menu (or the STOP button is clicked).
- Memory Window
When the display address is changed in the Memory Window, the position of the caret in the ASCII display area is not synchronized.
- SFR select Dialog Box
If the display arrangement is changed in the SFR select Dialog Box, multiple lines cannot be selected. Select one line at a time.
- The number of lines displayed in the Watch Window
A maximum of 10,000 lines can be displayed in the Watch Window.
- The number of C and assembly language source file support lines
Up to 65,535 lines of C and assembly language source files can be displayed. If the source files exceed 65,535 lines, partition them.
- The switching of applications during dragging
If for some reason or other the application switches while event icons are in the process of being dragged, the icons will no longer be able to be dropped.
Use the ESC key to escape from drag, then reattempt the drag.

CHAPTER 6 WINDOW REFERENCE

This chapter explains in detail the functions of the windows and dialog boxes of ID78K0S-QB.

- [Window List](#)
- [Explanation of Windows](#)

6.1 Window List

The list is the windows of the ID78K0S-QB.

Table 6-1 Window List

Window Name	Contents
Main Window	This window is displayed first, when the ID78K0S-QB is started. It controls execution of the user program. Various windows are opened from this window.
Configuration Dialog Box	Displays and sets the ID78K0S-QB operation environment.
Extended Option Dialog Box	Displays and sets the extended options of the ID78K0S-QB.
RRM Dialog Box	Sets the RRM sampling range.
Debugger Option Dialog Box	Displays and sets other options.
Project File Save Dialog Box	Saves the current debug environment to project file.
Project File Load Dialog Box	Loads the debug environment.
Download Dialog Box	Loads an object file and binary file.
Upload Dialog Box	Saves the memory contents to a file.
Source Window	Displays a source file and text file.
Source Search Dialog Box	Searches in the Source Window .
Source Text Move Dialog Box	Specifies a file to be displayed in the Source Window and the position from which displaying the file is to be started.
Assemble Window	Disassembles the program and executes online assembly.
Assemble Search Dialog Box	Searches in the Assemble Window .
Address Move Dialog Box	Specifies the start address to display the contents of the Memory Window or Assemble Window .
Symbol To Address Dialog Box	Displays the address of the specified variable or function, or the value of the specified symbol.
Watch Window	Displays and changes specified watch data.
Quick Watch Dialog Box	Displays temporarily specified watch data.
Add Watch Dialog Box	Registers watch data to display in the Watch Window .
Change Watch Dialog Box	Changes watch data to display in the Watch Window .
Local Variable Window	Displays and changes the local variable in the current function.
Stack Window	Displays the current stack contents.
Memory Window	Displays the contents of memory.
Memory Search Dialog Box	Searches in the Memory Window .
Memory Fill Dialog Box	Fills the memory contents with specified data.
Memory Copy Dialog Box	Copies the memory.

Window Name	Contents
Memory Compare Dialog Box	Compares the memory.
Memory Compare Result Dialog Box	Displays the results of comparing the memory.
Register Window	Displays the contents of registers.
SFR Window	Displays the contents of SFR.
SFR Select Dialog Box	Selects SFR and I/O ports to be displayed in the SFR Window .
Add I/O Port Dialog Box	Registers an I/O port to be displayed in the SFR Window .
Event Manager	Displays, enables/disables, and deletes each event condition.
Software Break Manager	Display, enable or disable, and delete software breaks.
Event Dialog Box	Registers event conditions.
Break Dialog Box	Registers and sets break event conditions.
View File Save Dialog Box	Saves the display information of the current window to a view file.
View File Load Dialog Box	Loads the view file of each window.
Environment Setting File Save Dialog Box	Saves the setting information of the current window to a setting file.
Environment Setting File Load Dialog Box	Loads the setting file of each window.
Reset Debugger Dialog Box	Initializes the ID78K0S-QB,CPU, and symbol information.
Exit Debugger Dialog Box	Terminates the ID78K0S-QB.
About Dialog Box	Displays the version of the ID78K0S-QB.
Console Window	Inputs commands.
Font Dialog Box	Displays the types of fonts displayed.
Browse Dialog Box	Selects the file to be set.

6.2 Explanation of Windows

This section explains each window or dialog box as follows:

Window Name / Dialog box Name

Briefly explains the function of the window or dialog box and points to be noted.

In addition, the display image of the window or dialog box is also illustrated.

Items of related operation are also explained.

Opening

Explains how to open the window or dialog box.

Explanation of each area

Explains items to be set to or displayed in each area of the window or dialog box.

Context menu

Explains the context menu that is displayed in the window when the right mouse button is clicked. From the context menu, convenient functions often used in this window can be selected with a single action (window only).

Function buttons

Explains the operation of each button in the window or dialog box.

Related operations

Explains the operation of a window or dialog box related to this window or dialog box.

Main Window

This window is automatically opened when the ID78K0S-QB is started up and initialized.

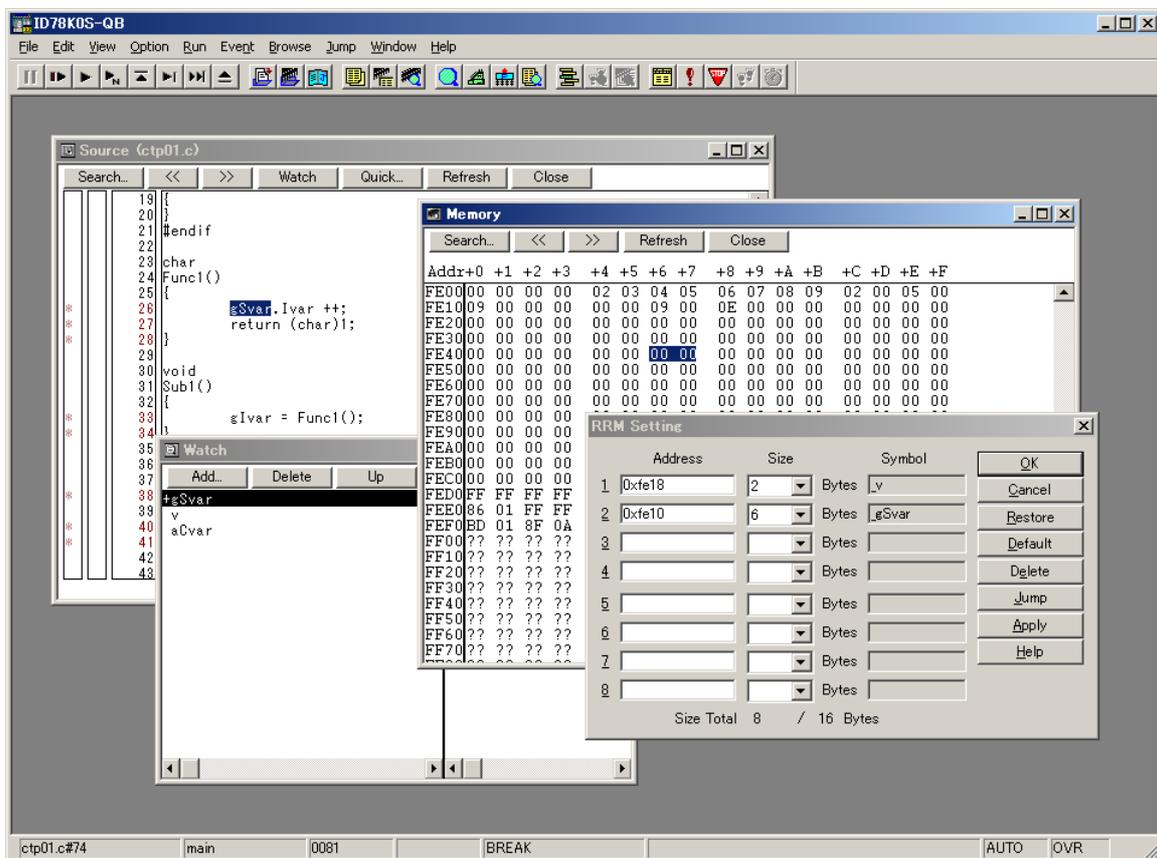
In the ID78K0S-QB, other windows are manipulated from this window. (Refer to "Table 6-1 Window List".)

Execution of the user program is controlled in this window.

Execution of the user program is controlled in the following three modes:

- Source mode (Debugs the user program at the source level.)
- Instruction mode (Debugs the user program at the instruction level.)
- Auto mode (Automatically selects the source mode or instruction mode.)

Figure 6-1 Main Window



- Menu bar
- Toolbar
- Window display area
- Status bar

Menu bar

- (1) [File] menu
- (2) [Edit] menu
- (3) [View] menu
- (4) [Option] menu
- (5) [Run] menu
- (6) [Event] menu
- (7) [Browse] menu
- (8) [Jump] menu
- (9) [Window] menu
- (10) [Help] menu

(1) [File] menu

Open...	Loads a view file, source file, or text file. Opens the View File Load Dialog Box . The operation differs depending on the extension of the file selected in the dialog box.
Save As...	Saves the contents displayed on the current window to the file whose name is specified. Opens the View File Save Dialog Box .
Close	Closes the current window.
Download...	Downloads a file. Opens the Download Dialog Box .
Upload...	Uploads a file. Opens the Upload Dialog Box .
Project	Manipulates a project file.
Open...	Opens a project file. Opens the Project File Load Dialog Box .
Save	Overwrites the current status to the project file currently being read to the ID78K0S-QB.
Save As...	Saves the current status to a specified project file. Opens the Project File Save Dialog Box .
Environment	Manipulates a setting file.
Open...	Opens a setting file. Opens the Environment Setting File Load Dialog Box .
Save As...	Saves the setting in the current window to the setting file. Opens the Environment Setting File Save Dialog Box .
Debugger Reset...	Initializes the target CPU, symbols, and the ID78K0S-QB. Opens the Reset Debugger Dialog Box .
Exit	Terminate the ID78K0S-QB. Opens the Exit Debugger Dialog Box .
(Open file)	Lists the names of the files opened.

(2) [Edit] menu

Cut	Cuts a selected character string and saves it to the clipboard buffer.
Copy	Copies a selected character string and saves it to the clipboard buffer.
Paste	Pastes the contents of the clipboard buffer to the text cursor position.
Write in	Writes the modified contents to the target.
Restore	Cancel the modification.
Memory	Manipulates the memory contents.
Fill...	Fills the memory contents with specified codes. Opens the Memory Fill Dialog Box .
Copy...	Copies the memory contents. Opens the Memory Copy Dialog Box .
Compare...	Compares the memory contents. Opens the Memory Compare Dialog Box .
Modify...	Cannot be selected.
Edit Source	Opens the source file displayed in the active the Source Window with the editor specified by the PM plus when the PM plus runs.

(3) [View] menu

The [View] menu contains common parts as well as dedicated parts added according to the active window.

For details about the dedicated parts, refer to the description of each window.

(a) Common items

Search...	Performs a search. Opens the search dialog box corresponding to the current window. Same operation as the <Search> button.
Move...	Moves the display position. Opens the specification dialog box corresponding to the current window.
Quick Watch...	Temporarily displays the contents of the specified data. Opens the Quick Watch Dialog Box .
Add Watch...	Registers the specified data to the Watch Window. Opens the Add Watch Dialog Box .
View Watch	Adds the selected data to the Watch Window. If the data is a symbol, it is added in accordance with the setting of the Debugger Option Dialog Box .
Change Watch...	Changes the data on the line selected by the Watch Window. Opens the Change Watch Dialog Box . This menu is valid only when a variable is selected in the Watch Window .
Delete Watch	Deletes the selected watch point from the Watch Window . This menu is valid only when a variable is selected in the Watch Window .
Symbol...	Displays the address of the specified variable or function, or the value of the specified symbol. Opens the Symbol To Address Dialog Box .

(4) [Option] menu

Tool Bar	Selects whether the toolbar is displayed (default) or not.
Status Bar	Selects whether the status bar is displayed (default) or not.
Button	Selects whether the buttons on each window are displayed (default) or not.
Source Mode	Executes step execution at the source level (in line units).
Instruction Mode	Executes step execution at the instruction level (in instruction units).
Auto Mode	Automatically selects step execution at the source level or step execution at the instruction level (default). Step execution is performed at the source level (in a mode other than mixed display mode) if the Source Window is active. It is performed at the instruction level if the Assemble Window is active. If neither window is active, step execution is performed at the source level.
Configuration...	Sets the environment. Opens the Configuration Dialog Box .
Extended Option...	Sets extended functions. Opens the Extended Option Dialog Box .
RRM Setting...	Sets the sampling range for the RRM function. Opens the RRM Dialog Box .
Debugger Option...	Sets the ID78K0S-QB options. Opens the Debugger Option Dialog Box .
Add I/O Port ...	Adds user-defined I/O ports. Opens the Add I/O Port Dialog Box .
Trace Clear	Cannot be selected.
Coverage	Cannot be selected.

(5) [Run] menu

Restart	Resets the CPU and executes the program.  Same operation as this button.
Stop	Forcibly stops program execution.  Same operation as this button.
Go	Executes the program from the current PC.  Same operation as this button.
Ignore break points and Go	Ignores break points being set, and executes the program.  Same operation as this button.
Return Out	The user program is executed until execution returns  Same operation as the this button. Note: This command is used for a function described in C language.
Step In	Executes the instructions in the program one by one (step execution). If a function or subroutine is called, its instructions are executed one by one.  Same operation as this button.

Next Over	<p>Executes the instructions in the program one by one (Next step execution). If a function or subroutine is called, its instructions are not executed on a step-by-step basis.</p> <p> Same operation as this button.</p>
Start From Here	<p>Executes the program from the cursor position on the Source Window or the Assemble Window.</p>
Come Here	<p>Executes the program from the current PC to the cursor position in the Source Window or the Assemble Window.</p>
Go & Go	<p>Continues executing the program. If a break occurs because a break condition is satisfied, the window is updated and the program is executed again.</p> <p> Same operation as clicking this button each time a break has occurred.</p>
Slowmotion	<p>Continues step execution. Each time step execution has been performed, the window is updated and then step execution is performed again.</p> <p> Same operation as clicking this button each time a break has occurred.</p>
CPU Reset	<p>Resets the CPU.</p> <p> Same operation as the this button.</p>
Change PC	<p>Sets the address at the cursor position in the Source Window or the Assemble Window to the PC.</p>
Break Point	Cannot be selected.
Software Break Point	<p>Sets or cancels a software breakpoint at the cursor position in the Source Window or the Assemble Window.</p>
Delete All Software Break	Deletes all the set software break points.
Uncond. Trace ON	Cannot be selected.
Cond. Trace ON	Cannot be selected.
Tracer Control Mode	Cannot be selected.
Coverage Start/ Coverage Stop	Cannot be selected.
Timer Start/ Timer Stop	Cannot be selected.
Tracer Start/ Tracer Stop	Cannot be selected.

(6) [Event] menu

Event Manager	Manages various event conditions. Opens the Event Manager .  Same operation as this button.
Software Break Manager	Manages software break event conditions. Opens the Software Break Manager .
Event...	Registers an event condition. Opens the Event Dialog Box .  Same operation as this button.
Event Link...	Cannot be selected.
Break...	Registers and sets a break condition. Opens the Break Dialog Box .  Same operation as this button.
Trace...	Cannot be selected.
Snap Shot...	Cannot be selected.
Stub...	Cannot be selected.
Timer...	Cannot be selected.
DMM...	Cannot be selected.
Delay Count...	Cannot be selected.

(7) [Browse] menu

Source Text	Displays a source text. Opens the Source Window . If there is a Source Window already open in the active status, it is opened in the static status.  Same operation as this button.
Assemble	Displays the disassemble results. Opens the Assemble Window . If there is a Assemble Window already open in the active status, it is opened in the static status.  Same operation as this button.
Memory	Displays the contents of the memory. Opens the Memory Window . If there is a Memory Window already open in the active status, it is opened in the static status.  Same operation as this button.
Watch	Displays the watch contents. Opens the Watch Window .  Same operation as this button.
Register	Displays the register contents. Opens the Register Window .  Same operation as this button.
SFR	Opens SFR. Opens the SFR Window .  Same operation as this button.
Local Variable	Displays the local variable. Opens the Local Variable Window .  Same operation as this button.

Stack Trace	Displays the stack trace results. Opens the Stack Window .  Same operation as this button.
Trace	Cannot be selected.
Coverage	Cannot be selected.
Console	Opens the Console Window .
Others	Displays other windows. Displays a user-defined window list.

(8) [Jump] menu

Source Text	Displays the corresponding source text and source line, using the data value selected in the current window as the jump destination address. If no line information exists at the jump destination address, however, you cannot jump. Opens the Source Window . If an active Source Window is open, that window is displayed in the forefront (so that it can be manipulated).
Assemble	Disassembles and displays the results from the jump destination address specified by the data value selected in the current window. Opens the Assemble Window . If an active Assemble Window is open, that window is displayed in the forefront (so that it can be manipulated).
Memory	Displays the memory contents from the jump destination address specified by the data value selected in the current window. Opens the Memory Window . If an active Memory Window is open, that window is displayed in the forefront (so that it can be manipulated).
Coverage	Cannot be selected.

(9) [Window] menu

New Window	Opens a new window displaying the same contents as those of the current window. This menu is valid only when the current window is the Source Window , the Assemble Window , or the Memory Window .
Cascade	Cascade display of the windows in the main window.
Tile	Tile display of the windows in the main window.
Arrange Icons	Rearranges the icons in the main window.
Close All	Closes all windows, except the main window.
Refresh	Updates the contents of the window with the latest data.
Active	Sets the window in the active status.
Static	Sets the window in the static status.
(Open Window)	Lists the windows that are open. The window with the check mark shown on the side of the figure is the current window. By selecting a window name, the selected window is used as the current window.

(10) [Help] menu

ID78K0S-QB Help	Displays the help of the debugger.
Command Reference	Opens the Help window of COMMAND REFERENCE .
Main Window	Displays the help of the main window.
Current Window	Displays the help of the current window.
About...	Displays the version of the ID78K0S-QB. Opens the About Dialog Box .

Toolbar(1) [Meaning of each button](#)(2) [Operation of toolbar](#)**(1) Meaning of each button**

The meaning of each button on the toolbar is as follows. When the mouse cursor is placed on a button of the toolbar, a tool hint pops up several seconds later.

 Stop	Stops execution of the user program. Same function as [Run] menu -> [Stop] .
 ReGo	Resets the CPU and executes the user program. Same function as [Run] menu -> [Restart] .
 Go	Executes the user program from the current PC without resetting the CPU. Same function as [Run] menu -> [Go] .
 Go	Ignores break points being set, and executes the user program. Same function as [Run] menu -> [Ignore break points and Go] .
 Ret	The user program is executed until execution returns. Same function as [Run] menu -> [Return Out] . Note: This command is used for a function described in C language.
 Step	Step execution (executes instructions in the program one by one.) If a function or subroutine is called, its instructions are executed one by one. Same function as [Run] menu -> [Step In].
 Over	Next step execution (executes the program, assuming a function/call statement as one step.) If a function or subroutine is called, its instructions are not executed on a step-by-step basis. Same function as [Run] menu -> [Next Over].
 Res	Resets the CPU. Same function as [Run] menu -> [CPU Reset].
 Open	Opens the View File Load Dialog Box . Same function as [File] menu -> [Open].
 Load	Opens the Download Dialog Box . Same function as [File] menu -> [Download].
 Proj	Opens the Project File Load Dialog Box . Same function as [File] menu -> [Project] -> [Open].

 Src	Displays the source text. Opens the Source Window . Same function as [Browse] menu -> [Source Text].
 Asm	Displays the disassemble results. Opens the Assemble Window . Same function as [Browse] menu -> [Assemble].
 Mem	Displays the contents of the memory. Opens the Memory Window . Same function as [Browse] menu -> [Memory].
 Wch	Displays the watch contents. Opens the Watch Window . Same function as [Browse] menu -> [Watch].
 Reg	Displays the register contents. Opens the Register Window . Same function as [Browse] menu -> [Register].
 SFR	Displays the contents of SFR. Opens the SFR Window . Same function as [Browse] menu -> [SFR].
 Loc	Displays the local variable contents. Opens the Local Variable Window . Same function as [Browse] menu -> [Local Variable].
 Stk	Displays the stack trace results. Opens the Stack Window . Same function as [Browse] menu -> [Stack Trace].
 TrW	Cannot be selected.
 Cov	Cannot be selected.
 Mgr	Opens the Event Manager . Same function as [Event] menu -> [Event Manager].
 Evn	Registers and sets events. Opens the Event Dialog Box . Same function as [Event] menu -> [Event].
 Brk	Registers and sets break events. Opens the Break Dialog Box . Same function as [Event] menu -> [Break].
 Trc	Cannot be selected.
 Tim	Cannot be selected.

(2) Operation of toolbar

Whether the tool bar is displayed or not can be specified by selecting [Option] menu -> [Tool Bar].

This toolbar can be displayed in the following two modes. The modes are selected in the [Debugger Option Dialog Box](#).

Figure 6-2 Toolbar (Picture Only)



Figure 6-3 Toolbar (Picture and Text)



Window display area

This area (at the center) displays various debug windows.

The displayed window can be changed in size or an icon can be created in this area.

Status bar

The status bar displays the status of the ID78K0S-QB and in-circuit emulator.

While the user program is being executed, the status bar is displayed in **red**.

Whether the status bar is displayed or not can be specified by selecting [Option] menu -> [Status Bar].

Figure 6-4 Status Bar



(1) Program name	Displays the program file name indicated by the PC value.
Source name	Displays the source file name indicated by the PC value.
Line number	Displays the line number indicated by the PC value.
(2) Function name	Displays the function name indicated by the PC value.
(3) PC value	Displays the current PC value.
(4) CPU status	Refer to "Table 6-2 CPU Status".
(5) CPU status	Refer to "Table 6-3 IE Status". (If there are two or more the statuses, they delimited with ' ' and displayed.)
(6) Break Cause	Refer to "Table 6-4 Break Cause".
(7) STEP mode	Displays the step execution mode. Displays that the following modes are selected from the [Option] menu: SRC..... Source mode INST Instruction mode AUTO Automatic mode
(8) Key input mode	Displays the key input mode. INS Insertion mode OVR..... Overwrite mode The Memory Window is fixed to OVR mode.

Table 6-2 CPU Status

Display	Meaning
HALT	Halt mode
STOP	Stop mode
RESET	Reset mode
POW OFF	Power is not supplied to the target

Table 6-3 IE Status

Display	Meaning
RUN	User program execution in progress (the color of the status bar changes).
STEP	Step execution in progress
BREAK	Break occurring

Table 6-4 Break Cause

Display	Meaning
Manual Break	Forced break
Temporary Break	Temporary break
Event Break	Break by event
Software Break	Software break
Uninitialize Stack Pointer	Break due to failure to perform stack pointer initialization

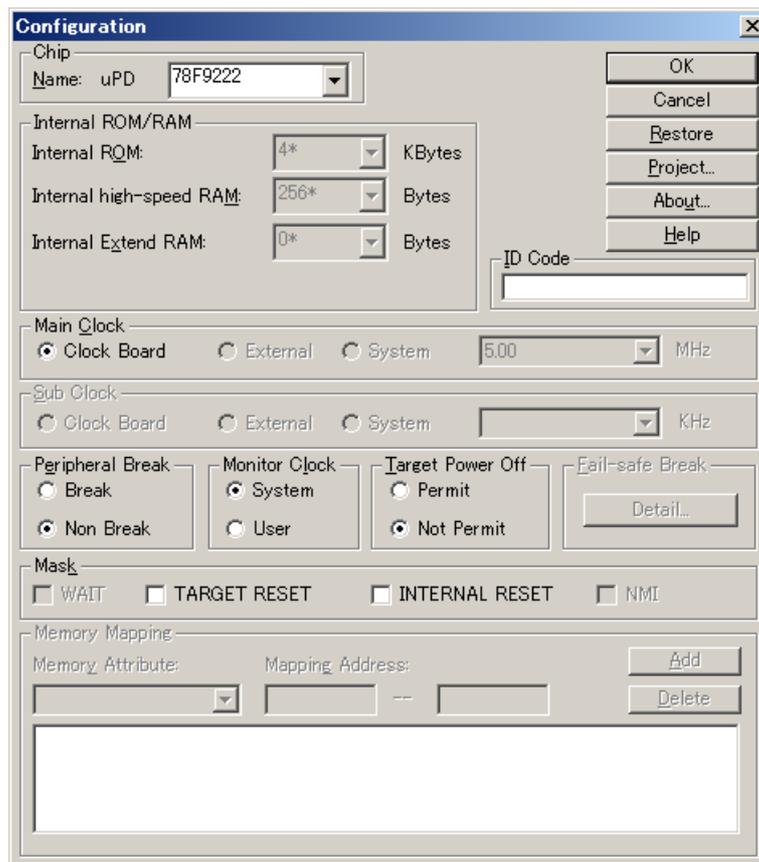
Configuration Dialog Box

This dialog box is used to display and set the ID78K0S-QB operation environment. (Refer to "5.1 Setting Debugging Environment".)

This dialog box is automatically displayed after the ID78K0S-QB is started up.

However, no setting is required to read a project as the results of reading the project file are reflected in this dialog box. (Refer to "5.11.1 Debugging environment (project file)".)

Figure 6-5 Configuration Dialog Box



- Opening
- Explanation of each area
- Function buttons

Opening

(Automatically when the ID78K0S-QB is started up)

Select [Option] menu -> [Configuration...].

Explanation of each area

- (1) Chip
- (2) Internal ROM/RAM
- (3) Main Clock
- (4) Sub Clock
- (5) ID Code
- (6) Peripheral Break
- (7) Monitor Clock
- (8) Target Power Off
- (9) Fail-safe Break
- (10) Mask
- (11) Memory Mapping

(1) Chip

This area is used to select the chip name.

A chip name is selected from the drop-down list.

On the drop-down list, only the chip names registered to the registry from the device file installer are displayed.

This area can be specified only when the debugger is started up.

Remark By default, the type selected at the previous startup is displayed, but if that type is not registered, the first type registered is displayed.

(2) Internal ROM/RAM

This area is used to set the size of the internal ROM and internal RAM of the CPU.

The sizes of the internal ROM and RAM for the device files are fixed in the ID78K0S-QB.

(3) Main Clock

This area is used to select the main clock source input to the CPU.

In this area, if the oscillator is not connected to the clock socket on the emulator, the setting is fixed to "System".

If the oscillator is connected, the setting is fixed to "Clock Board".

Clock Board	The clock for the clock socket on the emulator is used as the main clock for the CPU
External	Cannot be selected.
System	A divided frequency from the internal emulator system clock is used as the main clock for the CPU. (default) This value is selected from a drop-down list.

(4) Sub Clock

Cannot be selected in this area.

(5) ID Code

Cannot be selected in this area.

(6) Peripheral Break

This area is used to specify whether the peripheral emulation function of in-circuit emulator is stopped during a break.

Break	Peripheral emulation functions are stopped during breaks.
Non Break	Peripheral emulation functions are not stopped during breaks (default).

Remark The following peripheral macros are compatible with Peripheral Breaks.

- 16-bit timer/event counter 00
- 8-bit timer 80
- 8-bit timer H1

Regardless of the settings in this area, the operations of the watchdog timer are stopped during breaks.

Peripheral macros other than the above, operate during breaks.

(7) Monitor Clock

This area is used to specify whether the operation clock of the monitor program is switched from the subclock to the main clock during a break.

This area does not have to be set with a product without a subclock.

System	The operation clock is switched to the main clock and the monitor program is executed (default). Caution: In the I78K0S-QB, the clock is changed by manipulating PCC, but not while the main clock is stopped. If the operation clock is switched to the main clock during a break, the clock is returned to the previous setting when execution returns to the user program.
User	The monitor program is executed with the clock selected by the user program.

(8) Target Power Off

This area is used to select whether the Power Off Emulation function is valid or not .

When debugging with the target system unconnected, select "Not Permit".

Permit	Power Off emulation function is valid.
Not Permit	Power Off emulation function is invalid.

Remark If "Not Permit" is selected when the target system is connected, and if a target reset occurs during a RUN (execution), a break occurs after the debugger is reset.

(9) Fail-safe Break

Cannot be selected in this area.

(10) Mask

This area is used to mask the signal sent from the target.

The signal of a masked pin is not input to the in-circuit emulator.

Mask a pin only when the operation of the target is not stable at the debugging stage.

Remark When the target system is unconnected, "TARGET RESET" is masked regardless of the settings.

(11) Memory Mapping

Cannot be selected in this area.

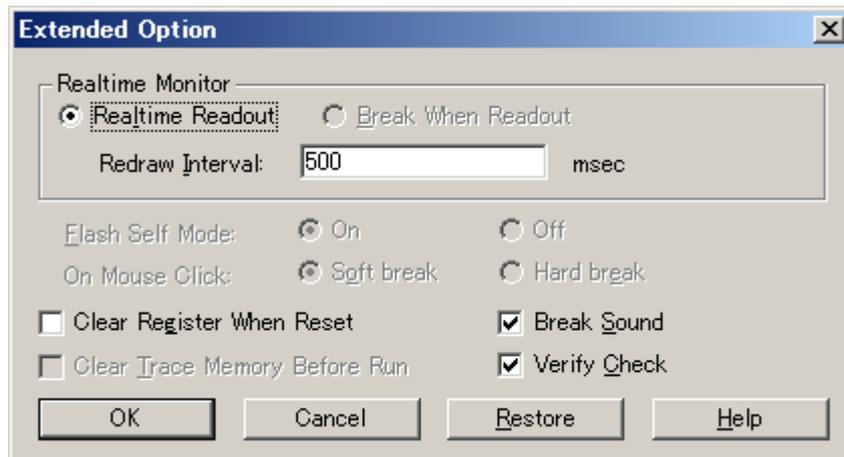
Function buttons

OK	Validates the current environment. Sets the environment and closes this dialog box.
Cancel	Cancels the changes and closes this dialog box.
Restore	Restores the previous settings before this dialog box was opened.
Project...	Opens the Project File Load Dialog Box . If an error occurs while a project file is being opened or read, the ID78K0S-QB can no longer continue and is terminated.
About...	Opens the About Dialog Box .
Help	Displays the help window of this window.

Extended Option Dialog Box

This dialog box is used to display and set the extended options of the ID78K0S-QB. (Refer to "5.1 Setting Debugging Environment".)

Figure 6-6 Extended Option Dialog Box



- Opening
- Explanation of each area
- Function buttons

Opening

Select [Option] menu -> [Extended Option ...] .

Explanation of each area

- (1) Realtime Monitor
- (2) Flash Self Mode
- (3) On Mouse Click
- (4) Clear Register When Reset
- (5) Clear Trace Memory Before Run
- (6) Break Sound
- (7) Verify Check

(1) Realtime Monitor

Set the real-time monitor (refer to ["5.10 Real-time Monitor Function"](#)).

The function of the selected item is enabled.

Realtime Readout	Performs real-time monitoring in real time.
Break When Readout	Cannot be selected.

(a) Redraw Interval

Specify the sampling time (ms) of the real-time monitor function function.

The sampling time can be specified in 100-ms units from 0 to 65500.

If 0 is specified, or if this area is blank, the data is not displayed in real time.

(2) Flash Self Mode

Cannot be selected in this area.

(3) On Mouse Click

Cannot be selected in this area.

(4) Clear Register When Reset

Select this checkbox to set the SP register to 0xfedf and all the banks of the general-purpose registers (X, A, C, B, E, D, L, H) to 0x0 at CPU reset.

Under the default setting, the registers are not cleared.

(5) Clear Trace Memory Before Run

Cannot be selected in this area.

(6) Break Sound

If the check box is checked, a beep sound is issued when a break occurs.

(7) Verify Check

This area is used to specify whether a verify check is performed when data has been written to memory.

A verify check is performed when download, memory fill, or memory copy is executed. A verify check is also performed when a variable or data is changed in the [Watch Window](#) or the [Memory Window](#) and is written to memory.

Function buttons

OK	Validates the settings and closes this dialog box.
Cancel	Cancels the changes and closes this dialog box.
Restore	Restores the previous settings before this dialog box was opened.
Help	Displays the help window of this window.

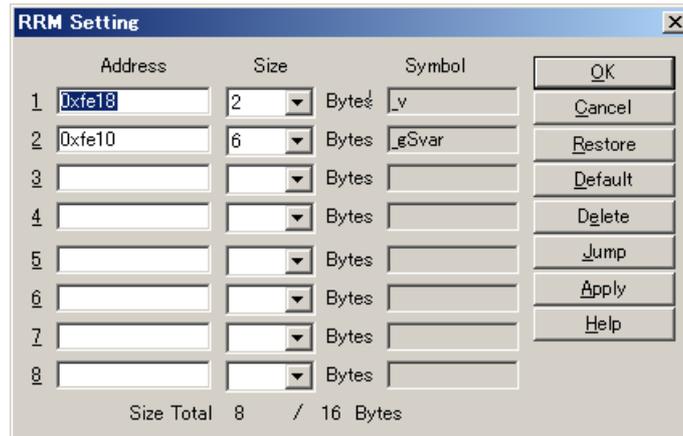
RRM Dialog Box

This dialog box is used to set the sampling range for the RRM function. (Refer to "5.10 Real-time Monitor Function".)

Up to 8 locations can be specified in 2-byte units as the sampling range.

The total of the sizes specified for the 8 locations cannot exceed 16 bytes.

Figure 6-7 RRM Dialog Box



- Opening
- Explanation of each area
- Function buttons

Opening

The settings of this dialog box when it is opened differ depending on the opening method.

- (a) When settings are performed from RRM Dialog Box

The dialog box is opened by selecting [Option] menu -> [RRM Setting...].

In this case, the data in (1) Address and (2) Size are input manually.

- (b) When settings are performed from the Memory Window

This dialog box is opened by opening the Memory Window, selecting an address in the window, and then selecting [RRM Setting...] from the context menu.

In this case, the selected address is displayed in an empty row in (1) Address, 2 bytes is displayed in an empty row in (2) Size, and the value obtained by converting the address to a symbol is displayed in an empty row in (3) Symbol.

However, if the total of the sizes specified for the 8 locations already exceeds 16 bytes, the dialog box opens but no value can be set.

- (c) When settings are performed from the [Watch Window](#)

This dialog box is opened by opening the [Watch Window](#), selecting a variable in the window, and then selecting [RRM Setting...] from the context menu.

In this case, the value obtained by converting the variable into an address is displayed in an empty row in [\(1\) Address](#), 2 bytes is displayed in an empty row in [\(2\) Size](#), and the value obtained by converting the variable to a symbol is displayed in an empty row in [\(3\) Symbol](#).

However, if the total of the sizes specified for the 8 locations already exceeds 16 bytes, the dialog box opens but no value can be set.

Explanation of each area

[\(1\) Address](#)

[\(2\) Size](#)

[\(3\) Symbol](#)

[\(4\) Size Total](#)

(1) Address

This area is used to specify the sampling start address for the RRM function.

The default radix for inputting a numeric value is hexadecimal. An address can be also specified by a symbol or expression. (Refer to "[Table 5-5 Specifying Symbols](#)".)

Following input, click the <OK> button or the <Apply> button to enable the settings. When the settings are enabled, the addresses are aligned in 2-byte units, but if an address is duplicate, it is not enabled.

(2) Size

This area is used to specify the sampling range from [\(1\) Address](#).

The values that can be selected are 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, and 16.

However, the total of the sizes specified for the 8 locations cannot exceed 16 bytes.

(3) Symbol

This area displays the symbols of the addresses specified in [\(1\) Address](#).

The specified addresses are displayed as a symbol or as a symbol + offset.

If the address has not been set, nothing is displayed.

(4) Size Total

This area displays the total of the sizes specified in [\(2\) Size](#). If the total exceeds 16 bytes, it is displayed in **red**.

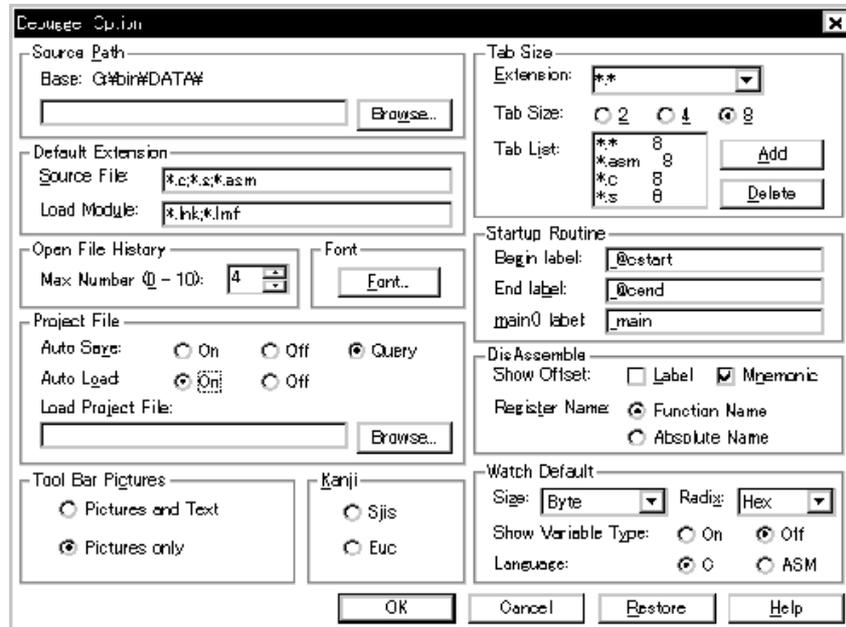
Function buttons

OK	Validates the settings and closes this dialog box.
Cancel	Closes this dialog box.
Restore	Restores the input data to the original status.
Default	Clears the current setting and sets the internal RAM start address in the first row in (1) Address , and 16 in the first row in (2) Size .
Delete	Deletes the setting for the numbers with a focus.
Jump	Opens the Memory Window and displays the addresses in (1) Address whose numbers have a focus. Jump is performed for Memory Window that are in the active status. If multiple memory windows are to be opened, they must be set in the static status. (Refer to " 5.12.1 Active status and static status ".)
Apply	Enables the settings.
Help	Displays this dialog box online help files.

Debugger Option Dialog Box

This dialog box is used to display and set the various options of the ID78K0S-QB.

Figure 6-8 Debugger Option Dialog Box



- Opening
- Explanation of each area
- Function buttons

Opening

Select [Option] menu -> [Debugger Option...].

Explanation of each area

- (1) Source Path
- (2) Default Extension
- (3) Open File History
- (4) Font
- (5) Project File:
- (6) Tool Bar Pictures
- (7) Kanji
- (8) Tab Size

(9) Startup Routine

(10) DisAssemble

(11) Watch Default

(1) Source Path

This area is used to specify the directory in which a source file or text file is searched.

(a) Base:

The directory in which a relative path is displayed. The base directory is determined in the following sequence:

- (i) Directory to which the project file has been loaded
- (ii) Directory to which a load module or hex file has been loaded last
- (iii) Current directory of Windows

(b) Text box

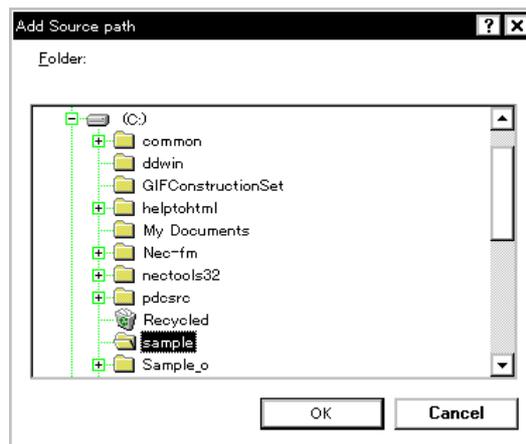
This area is used to specify the directory searched.

To specify a directory, either directly input one to the text box, or click the <Browse...> button. A relative path can also be specified.

Opens the [Add Source Path Dialog Box](#) by clicking the <Browse...> button. To delimit paths, use ";" (semicolon) or "," (comma).

Remark Immediately after this dialog box has been opened, the base directory is selected and opened. If the selected directory has already been set for the source path, a source path is not added.

Figure 6-9 Add Source Path Dialog Box



(2) Default Extension

This area is used to specify the default extension.

Delimit extensions with " " (blank), ";" (semicolon) or "," (comma).

Source File:	Set the extension of a source file that is displayed when the Browse Dialog Box is opened by selecting [File] menu -> [Open...]. The default extension is " *.c, *.s , *.asm".
Load Module:	Set the extension of a load module that is displayed when the Download Dialog Box is opened. The default extension is " *.lnk, *.lmf".

(3) Open File History

This area is used to set the number of histories of the open file displayed in the bottom field of the [File] menu. The default value is 4. If 0 is set, no history is displayed on the menu.

(4) Font

This area is used to specify the font displayed on the [Source Window](#), the [Watch Window](#), the [Quick Watch Dialog Box](#), the [Local Variable Window](#), and the [Stack Window](#). Clicking the <Font...> button opens the [Font Dialog Box](#) in which the font to be displayed and its size can be set.

(5) Project File:

This area is used to set automatic saving and loading of the project file. (Refer to "[5.11.1 Debugging environment \(project file\)](#)".)

(a) Auto Save:

Sets whether the project file is automatically saved at the ID78K0S-QB termination.

On	Automatically saves the project file at the ID78K0S-QB termination.
Off	Does not automatically save the project file at the ID78K0S-QB termination.
Query	Displays the Exit Debugger Dialog Box at the ID78K0S-QB termination (default).

(b) Auto Load:

Sets whether the project file is automatically loaded at the ID78K0S-QB start up.

On	Automatically loads the project file at the ID78K0S-QB start up. Specify the project file to be loaded in (c) Load Project File .
Off	Does not automatically loads the project file at the ID850QB start up. (default)

(c) Load Project File

Specify the project file to be loaded automatically.

Set a project file name by inputting from the keyboard or clicking the <Browse...> button.

Clicking the <Browse...> button displays the [Browse Dialog Box](#).

(6) Tool Bar Pictures

This area sets the buttons to be displayed on the tool bar. (Refer to "[Toolbar](#)".)

Pictures and Text	Displays a button on which a graphic and character are displayed.
Pictures only	Displays a button with only graphic (default).

(7) Kanji

Cannot be selected in this area.

(8) Tab Size

This area is used to set the tab size for each extension when files are displayed.

(a) Extension:

Set an extension. Input an extension from the keyboard, or select one from the drop-down list.

(b) Tab Size:

Select the tab size. Select how many spaces are displayed as a tab code (2, 4, or 8).

(c) Tab List:

Displays the tab size set for each extension.

(d) <Add> button

To change the tab size setting, select **(a) Extension:** and **(b) Tab Size:** and click the <Add> button.

(e) <Delete> button

To delete the tab size setting, select the setting to be deleted from Tab List and click <Delete> button.

(9) Startup Routine

This area is used to specify the first address, end address, and display start symbol of the text area (code area) of the start-up routine by symbols.

The source file can be opened if an object file in the load module format is downloaded in the [Download Dialog Box](#).

Begin label:	Specifies the symbol of the first address (default: <code>_@cstart</code>)
End label:	Specifies the symbol of the end address (default: <code>_@cend</code>)
main() label:	Specifies the display start symbol (default <code>_main</code>)

Caution1 If the specified symbol is not correct, the source file cannot be opened until the PC reaches the address range of the corresponding source file. In addition, the start-up routine cannot be skipped by step execution.

Caution2 Be sure to specify this area. If this area is blank, the dialog box cannot be closed.

(10) DisAssemble

This area is used to set for disassemble display.

(a) Show Offset:

Specifies whether an offset (symbol + offset) is displayed during disassemble display.

When the offset is not displayed, only a symbol that matches a numeric value is displayed, if any. If no matching symbol is found, the numeric value is displayed as a hexadecimal number unchanged.

Label	Specifies whether the offset is displayed in the Label field. In the default condition, the offset is not displayed.
Mnemonic	Specifies whether the offset is displayed in the Mnemonic field. In the default condition, the offset is displayed.

(b) Register Name:

This area is used to select the method of displaying register names in mnemonics during disassemble display.

Function Name	Displays register names as function names or nicknames (default).
Absolute Name	Displays register names as absolute names.

(11) Watch Default

This area is used to specify a symbol to be watched in the [Watch Window](#) etc. .

(a) Size:

Sets the default display size of data if [Adaptive] is specified.

Byte	8-bit display(default)
Word	16-bit display
Double Word	32-bit display

(b) Radix:

Sets the default radix in which data is to be displayed if [Proper] is specified.

Hex	Displays data in hexadecimal numbers (default).
Dec	Displays data in decimal numbers.
Oct	Displays data in octal numbers.
Bin	Displays data in binary numbers.
String	Displays data in character strings.

(c) Show Variable Type:

Select the display/non-display of variable type is specified.

On	Displays the type of a variable.
Off	Does not display the type of a variable (default).

(d) Language:

Select the display/non-display of type of variable is specified.

C	Displays a C-like base number (default).
ASM	Displays an assembly language-like base number.

Function buttons

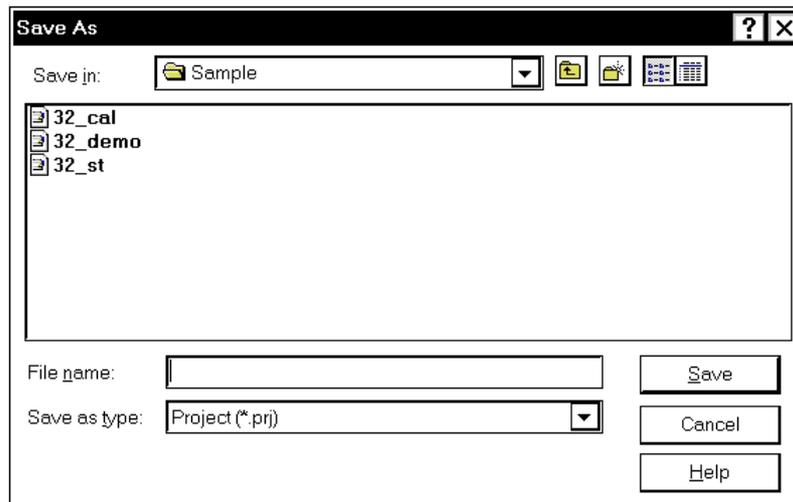
OK	Validates the settings and closes this dialog box.
Cancel	Cancels the changings and closes this dialog box.
Restore	Restores the previous settings before this dialog box was opened.
Help	Displays this dialog box online help files.

Project File Save Dialog Box

This dialog box is used to save the current debugging environment to a project file. (Refer to "5.11.1 Debugging environment (project file)".)

Project files can be newly saved or saved under an existing file name in this dialog box.

Figure 6-10 Project File Save Dialog Box



- Opening
- Explanation of each area
- Function buttons

Opening

Select [File] menu -> [Project] -> [Save As...].

(To save a file of same name as a project file previously loaded or saved, select [File] menu -> [Project] -> [Save].)

Explanation of each area

- (1) Save in:, File name:
- (2) Save as type:

(1) Save in:, File name:

This area is used to specify a file name. A file name can be directly input, or selected from the list at the upper part of this area.

Up to 257 characters string with a extension can be specified.

(2) Save as type:

This area is used to specify the extension (*.prj) of the project file to be saved.

If the extension is omitted, ".prj" is appended as the default extension.

Function buttons

Save	Saves the debugging environment to the selected file. After saving, the dialog box is closed.
Cancel	Closes this dialog box without saving the file.
Help	Displays this dialog box online help files.

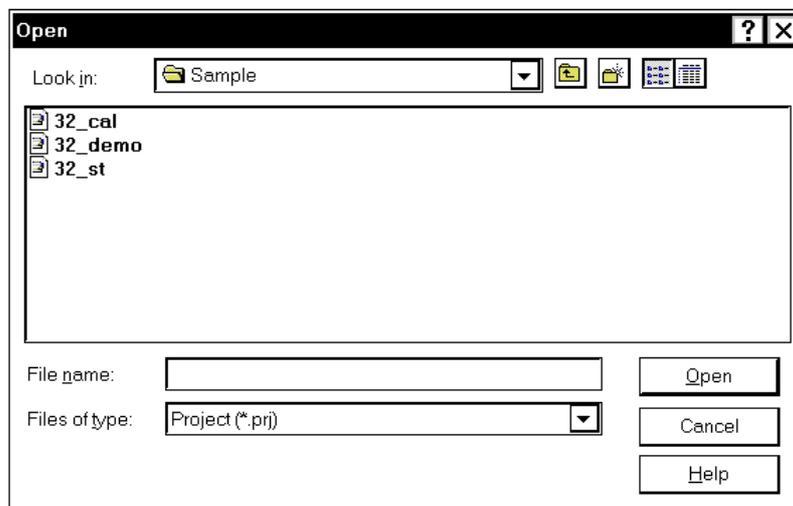
Project File Load Dialog Box

This dialog box is used to restore the debugging environment to the debugging environment saved to the project file. (Refer to "5.11.1 Debugging environment (project file)".)

If there is an active [Source Window](#) after a project file has been loaded, it is displayed at the top.

Caution Following ID78K0S-QB startup, if a project file with settings that differ from those of the target device at startup has been loaded, the target device specified at startup is used.

Figure 6-11 Project File Load Dialog Box



- Opening
- Explanation of each area
- Function buttons

Opening



Click the **Proj** button, or select [File] menu -> [Project] -> [Open...].

Explanation of each area

- (1) Look In:, File name:
- (2) Files of type:

(1) Look In:, File name:

This area is used to specify the file name to be loaded. A file name can be directly input from the keyboard, or selected from the list.

Up to 257 characters string with a extension can be specified.

(2) Files of type:

This area is used to specify the extension (*.prj) of the file to be loaded.

Function buttons

Open	Loads the selected file. After loading the file, this dialog box is closed.
Cancel	Closes this dialog box without executing anything.
Help	Displays this dialog box online help files.

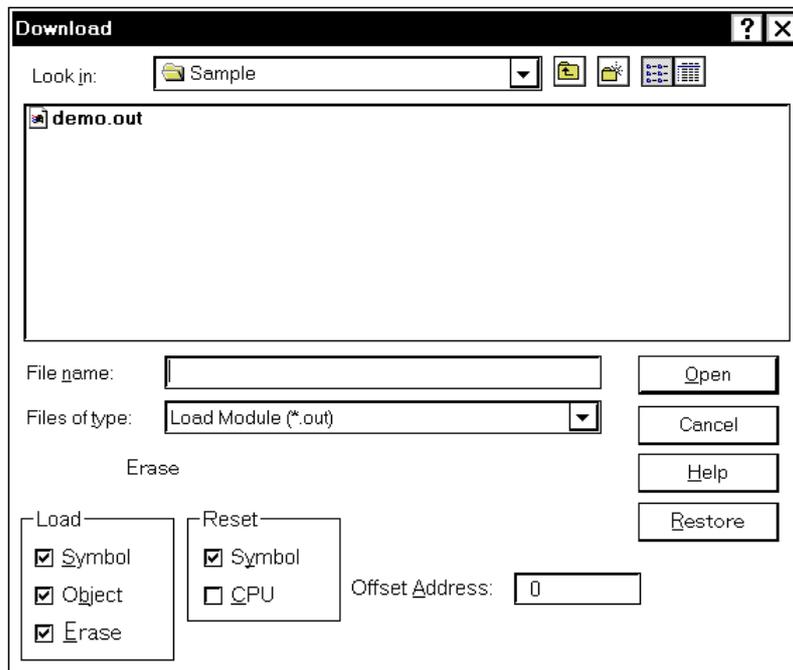
Download Dialog Box

This dialog box is used to select the name and format of a file to be downloaded, and downloads memory contents to the in-circuit emulator and the target system. (Refer to "5.2 Download Function, Upload Function".)

If a load module file has been downloaded, the corresponding source file is searched, and the [Source Window](#) is automatically opened.

Caution If a file other than a load module file is loaded, source debugging cannot be executed.

Figure 6-12 Download Dialog Box



Remark The following dialog box appears while downloading and the downloading can be cancelled at any time. This dialog box is closed automatically after completing downloading.

Figure 6-13 The Progress of Download



- Opening
- Explanation of each area
- Function buttons

Opening



Click the **Load** button, or select [File] menu -> [Download...].

Explanation of each area

- (1) Look In:, File name:
- (2) Files of type:
- (3) Load
- (4) Reset
- (5) Offset Address:

(1) Look In:, File name:

This area is used to specify a file name. A file name can be directly input from the keyboard, or selected from the list at the upper part of this area.

Up to 257 characters string with a extension can be specified.

(2) Files of type:

This area is used to specify the type (extension) of the file to be downloaded. (Refer to "[Table 5-2 Type of File That Can Be Downloaded](#)".)

Remark These are default extensions; other extensions can also be used.

The default extension of the displayed load module can also be specified in the [Debugger Option Dialog Box](#).

(3) Load

This area is used to set a load condition. This setting is valid only if a file in the load module format is specified.

This setting is valid only if a file in the load module format is specified.

Symbol	Specifies whether symbol information is read or not.
Object	Specifies whether object information is read (when checked, default) or not. (The object information is read even if this button is not checked when a HEX file is loaded.)
Erase	Cannot be selected.

(4) Reset

This area is used to set a reset condition.

This setting is valid only if a file in the load module format is specified.

Symbol	Specifies whether symbol information is reset or not. Fixed to checked status (always reset).
CPU	Specifies whether the CPU is reset or not. (Checked, default.)

(5) Offset Address:

This area is used to specify the offset address that is used when a file is loaded (for binary data, specify the start address). An address can be also specified by a symbol or expression. (Refer to "[Table 5-5 Specifying Symbols](#)".)

The default radix for inputting a numeric value is hexadecimal.

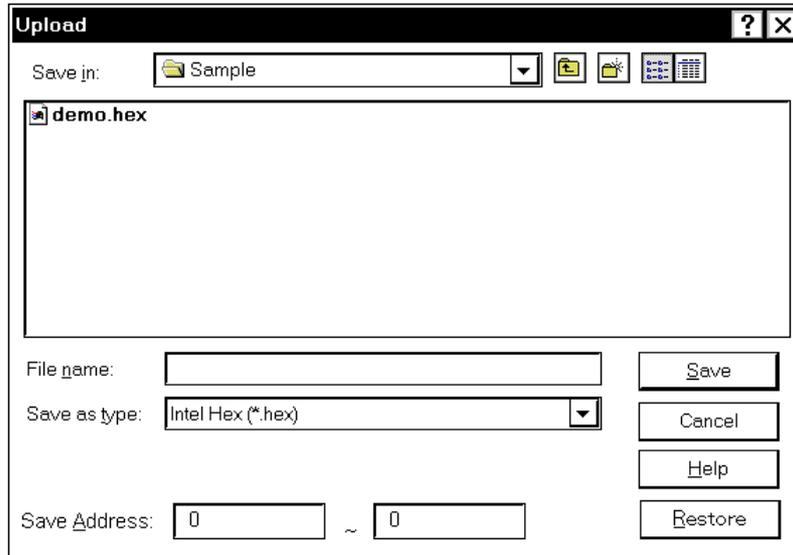
Function buttons

Open	Loads the selected file. After loading the file, this dialog box is closed.
Cancel	Closes this dialog box without loading the file.
Help	Displays this dialog box online help files.
Restore	Restores the input data to the original status.

Upload Dialog Box

This dialog box is used to set the name and format of the file to be saved, and save the set memory contents, etc., to that file. (Refer to "5.2 Download Function, Upload Function".)

Figure 6-14 Upload Dialog Box



- Opening
- Explanation of each area
- Function buttons

Opening

Select [File] menu -> [Upload...].

Explanation of each area

- (1) Save in., File name:
- (2) Save as type:
- (3) Save Address:

(1) Save in:, File name:

This area is used to specify the file name to be saved. A file name can be directly input from the keyboard, or selected from the list.

Up to 257 character string with a extension can be specified.

(2) Save as type:

This area is used to specify the type (extension) of the file to be saved.

The format of the data to be saved is determined by the extension. (Refer to ["Table 5-3 Type of File That Can Be Uploaded"](#))

However, if "All (*.*)" is selected, the data is saved in the default Intel extended Hex format.

Remark Extensions other than those listed can also be used.

(3) Save Address:

This area is used to specify the range of address to be saved.

An address can be also specified by a symbol or expression. (Refer to ["Table 5-5 Specifying Symbols"](#).)

The default radix for inputting a numeric value is hexadecimal.

Function buttons

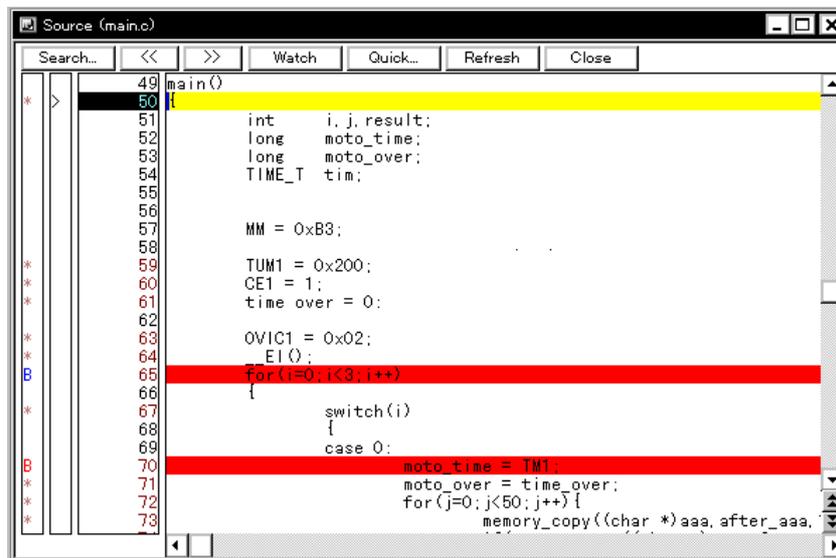
Save	Saves the file according to the setting.
Cancel	Closes this dialog box without executing anything.
Help	Displays this dialog box online help files.
Restore	Restores the status before this dialog box was opened.

Source Window

This window is used to displays source files or text files. (Refer to "5.3 Source Display, Disassemble Display Function".) In addition to [Breakpoint setting](#) and [Mixed display mode \(Source Window\)](#), a number of other operations using [Context menu](#), [Function buttons](#), etc., can be performed in this window. Moreover, there are two statuses, [Active status](#) and [static status](#), for this window. Moreover, the items selected in the window with [Drag & drop function](#) can be used in another window. (Refer to "5.12 Functions Common to Each Window".)

Caution If program codes is described in an include file and these codes are included in multiple files, the line numbers and addresses do not correspond on a one-to-one bases. In such an include file, function that indicates the correspondence relationship between line numbers and addresses dose not correctly operate.

Figure 6-15 Source Window



- Opening
- Explanation of each area
- [View] menu (Source Window-dedicated items)
- Context menu
- Function buttons

Opening

 Click the **Src** button, or select [Browse] menu -> [Source Text].

(This window is automatically opened if the corresponding source file exists after the download module file has been downloaded.)

Explanation of each area

- (1) Point mark area
- (2) Current PC mark area
- (3) Line number/address display area
- (4) Source text display area

(1) Point mark area

This area is used for the [Event Setting Status \(Event Mark\)](#) and program codes (*) display, as well as [Breakpoint setting](#).

Remark The program code is displayed only when the symbol information downloaded by the load module is read. Breakpoints can be set or deleted by clicking with the mouse on this program code. (if "*" is not displayed for the line, the breakpoint is set on the line above or below the line, whichever has "*" displayed.)

If an event has been set for the corresponding line, one of the marks listed in the following table is displayed.

Table 6-5 Event Setting Status (Event Mark)

Mark	Meaning
B (blue)	Software breakpoint is set.

(2) Current PC mark area

The mark ">", which indicates the current PC value (PC register value), is displayed in this area. Clicking this mark with the mouse displays a pop-up window that shows the PC register value. By double-clicking the current PC mark area, the program can be executed up to a specified line.

(3) Line number/address display area

This area displays the line numbers of a source file or text file.

Red indicates line numbers for which corresponding program code exists, and black indicates line numbers for which corresponding program code does not exist. In the [Mixed display mode \(Source Window\)](#), disassemble display addresses are displayed in gray.

(4) Source text display area

This area displays source files and text files.

Yellow indicates the current PC line, and red indicates lines where a valid breakpoint is set. In the [Mixed display mode \(Source Window\)](#), source lines are displayed in the regular color.

Moreover, this area also provides the following functions for lines (start address of program code) and addresses where the cursor has been placed.

- [Come Here] , [Start From Here] (Refer to "[Table 5-8 Type of Execution](#)")
- [Drag & drop function](#)
- [Context menu](#)

Caution If a Program code does not exist on the source line, the top address of the line above or below the line on which a program code exists is manipulated by these functions.

These functions cannot be performed in the following cases. The corresponding menu will be dimmed and cannot be selected.

- If a file other than a source file is displayed
- While the user program is being executed

[View] menu (Source Window-dedicated items)

The following items are added in the [\[View\] menu](#), when the Source Window is active.

Create Break Event	Sets a break event that occurs if the selected variable is accessed.
Break when Access to this Variable	Sets a break event that occurs if the selected variable is accessed for read/write.
Break when Write to this Variable	Sets a break event that occurs if the selected variable is accessed for write.
Break when Read from this Variable	Sets a break event that occurs if the selected variable is accessed for read.
Clear	Deletes a break event corresponding to the selected variable.
Event?	Cannot be selected.
Mix	Turns on/off Mixed display mode (Source Window) .

Context menu

Move...	Moves the display position. Opens the Source Text Move Dialog Box .
Mix	Turns on/off Mixed display mode (Source Window) .
Add Watch...	Adds the specified data to the Watch Window . Opens the Add Watch Dialog Box .
Symbol...	Displays the address of the specified variable or function, or the value of the specified symbol. Opens the Symbol To Address Dialog Box .
Break when Access to this Variable	Sets a break event that occurs if the selected variable is accessed for read/write.
Break when Write to this Variable	Sets a break event that occurs if the selected variable is accessed for write.
Break when Read from this Variable	Sets a break event that occurs if the selected variable is accessed for read.
Clear	Deletes a break event corresponding to the selected variable.
Event?	Cannot be selected.
Come Here	Executes the program from the current PC to the cursor position. (Refer to " Table 5-6 Break Types ".)
Change PC	Sets the address at the cursor position to the PC.
Break Point	Cannot be selected.
Software Break Point	Sets or deletes a software breakpoint at the cursor position.
Assemble	Disassembles and displays starting from the jump destination address specified by the data value at the cursor position. (Refer to " 5.12.2 Jump function ".) Opens the Assemble Window . If an active Assemble Window is open, that window is displayed in the forefront (so that it can be manipulated).
Memory	Displays the memory contents starting from the jump destination address specified by the data value at the cursor position. (Refer to " 5.12.2 Jump function ".) Opens the Memory Window . If an active Memory Window is open, that window is displayed in the forefront (so that it can be manipulated).
Coverage	Cannot be selected.

Function buttons

Search...	<p>Opens the Source Search Dialog Box and searches a character string of the source text. If a character string is selected in the source text display area, the Source Search Dialog Box is opened to search the character string.</p> <p>If no character string is selected, the Source Search Dialog Box is opened with nothing specified to be searched.</p> <p>Specify a search method in the Source Search Dialog Box.</p> <p>The results of search is highlighted in the Source window.</p> <p>This is the same operation as selecting [View] menu -> [Search...].</p>
<<	<p>Searches forward (upward on screen) for the text that satisfies the search condition set in the Source Search Dialog Box, starting from the address at the cursor position.</p> <p>This button is displayed as the <Stop> button during a search.</p>
>>	<p>Searches backward (downward on screen) for the text that satisfies the search condition set in the Source Search Dialog Box, starting from the address at the cursor position.</p> <p>This button is displayed as the <Stop> button during a search.</p>
Stop(during a search)	Stops searching.
Watch	<p>Adds the variables selected in the source text display area to the Watch Window.</p> <p>If the Watch Window is not opened, it is opened.</p> <p>If no text is selected in the source text display area, the Watch Window is only opened.</p> <p>This is the same operation as selecting [View] menu -> [View Watch].</p>
Quick...	<p>Temporarily displays the contents, such as a variable, selected in the source text display area in the Quick Watch Dialog Box. If no text is selected in the source text display area, the Quick Watch Dialog Box is only opened.</p> <p>This is the same operation as selecting [View] menu -> [Quick Watch...].</p>
Refresh	Updates the contents of the window with the latest data.
Close	Closes this window.

Source Search Dialog Box

This dialog box is used to search the contents of a file in the [Source Window](#). (Refer to "5.3.1 Source display".)

By setting each item and then clicking the <Find Next> button, searching can be started. By clicking the <Set Find> button, the direction buttons ("<<" and ">>") in the Source Window can be used for the search.

Figure 6-16 Source Search Dialog Box



- [Opening](#)
- [Explanation of each area](#)
- [Function buttons](#)

Opening

When the [Source Window](#) is the current window, select [View] menu -> [Search...], or click the <Search...> button in the same window.

Explanation of each area

- (1) [Find What](#)
- (2) [Match Case](#)
- (3) [Direction](#)

(1) Find What

This area is used to specify the data to be searched. (Up to 256 character.)

In the default condition, the string selected in the window that called this dialog box is displayed. As necessary, the character string displayed can be changed.

Up to 16 input histories can be recorded.

(2) Match Case

This should be checked to distinguish between uppercase and lowercase.

(3) Direction

This area is used to specify the direction of the search.

Up	Forward search. Searches data forward (upward on screen) from the current position of the cursor.
Down	Backward search. Searches data backward (downward on screen) from the current position of the cursor (default).

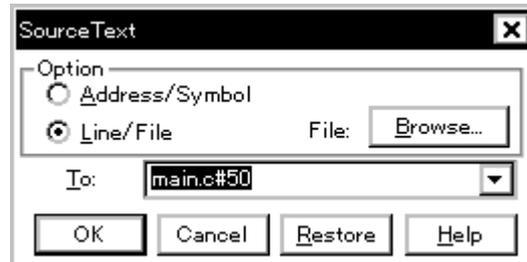
Function buttons

Find Next	Searches the specified data in accordance with a given condition. If the specified character string is found as a result of a search, it is highlighted. To continue searching, click this button again.
Set Find	Sets the specified condition as the search condition and closes this dialog box.
Stop (during searching)	Stops searching.
Cancel	Closes this dialog box. (During searching, this button is replaced by the <Stop> button.)
Help	Displays this dialog box online help files.

Source Text Move Dialog Box

This dialog box is used to specify a file to be displayed in the [Source Window](#) and the position from which displaying the file is to be started. (Refer to "[5.3.1 Source display](#)".)

Figure 6-17 Source Text Move Dialog Box



- [Opening](#)
- [Explanation of each area](#)
- [Function buttons](#)

Opening

When the [Source Window](#) is the current window, select [View] menu -> [Move...].

Explanation of each area

- (1) [Option](#)
- (2) [To:](#)

(1) Option

This area is used to select the input mode when the display start position is specified.

(a) Address/Symbol

This should be selected to specify by an address (or symbol).

(b) Line/File

This should be selected to specify by a line number (or file name). To search the file name, use the <Browse...> button.

(2) To:

This area is used to specify the file name or address to be displayed.

Up to 16 input histories can be recorded.

- When the **(a) Address/Symbol** is selected

Specifies the address from which display is to be started.

The default radix for inputting a numeric value is hexadecimal. An address can be also specified by a symbol or a expression. (Refer to "[Table 5-5 Specifying Symbols](#)".)

Clicking the <OK> button displays the source text so that the source line corresponding to the specified address value can be viewed.

- When the **(b) Line/File** is selected

Specifies the line number (or a file name) from which display is to be started.

The line number is specified by **[[path name] file name]# line number**.

The default radix for inputting a numeric value is decimal.

The file name can be specified just by the file name, or using the absolute path and relative path.

If just the file name or the relative path was specified, the file in the source path specified in the [Debugger Option Dialog Box](#) is searched.

The file whose specified line number was specified as the first line is displayed by clicking the <OK> button.

When the file name is omitted, the currently displayed file is displayed from the specified line. If the line number is omitted, the file is displayed from the first line.

Function buttons

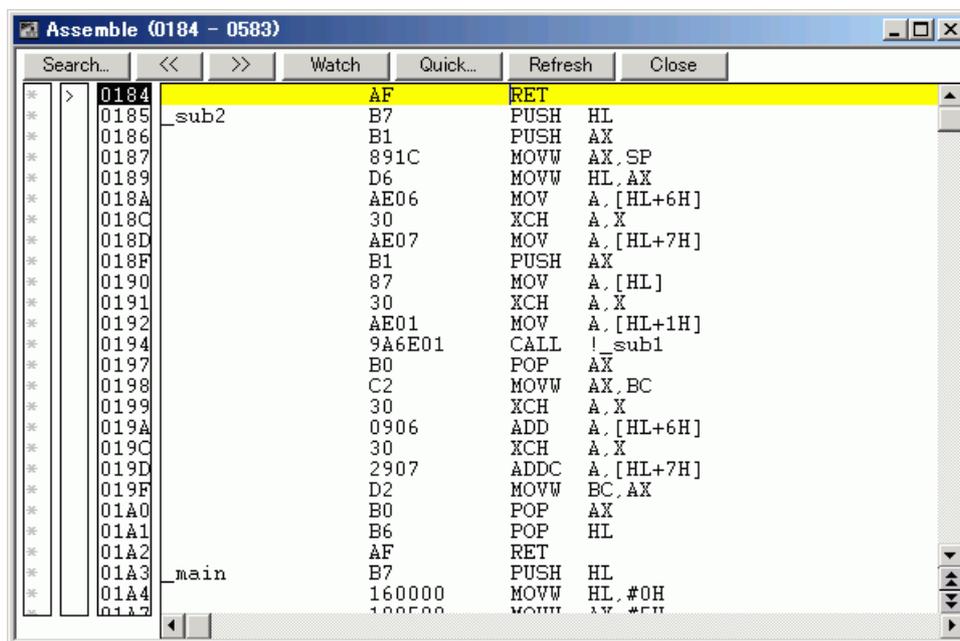
OK	Starts displaying the source text from the specified position.
Cancel	Closes this dialog box.
Restore	Restores the status before this dialog box was opened.
Help	Displays this dialog box online help files.

Assemble Window

This window is used to disassemble and display programs. It is also used to execute [Online assembly](#). (Refer to "5.3 Source Display, Disassemble Display Function".) The results of online assembly are also reflected in the [Memory Window](#).

In addition to [Breakpoint setting](#), a number of other operations using [Context menu](#), [Function buttons](#), etc., can be performed in this window. Moreover, there are two statuses, [Active status](#) and [static status](#), for this window. Moreover, the items selected in the window with the [Drag & drop function](#) can be used in another window. (Refer to "5.12 Functions Common to Each Window".)

Figure 6-18 Assemble Window



- [Opening](#)
- [Explanation of each area](#)
- [\[View\] menu \(Assemble Window-dedicated items\)](#)
- [Context menu](#)
- [Function buttons](#)
- [Related operations](#)

Opening



Click the **Asm** button, or select [Browse] menu -> [Assemble] .

Explanation of each area

- (1) Point mark area
- (2) Current PC mark area
- (3) Address specification area
- (4) Disassemble display area

(1) Point mark area

This area is used for [Event Setting Status \(Event Mark\)](#) and [Breakpoint setting](#).

(2) Current PC mark area

The mark ">", which indicates the current PC value (PC register value), is displayed in this area.

By double-clicking the current PC mark area, the program can be executed up to a specified line.

(3) Address specification area

This area displays the disassembly start address.

(4) Disassemble display area

This area displays the labels and code data of addresses, and disassembled mnemonics.

This area displays source files and text files. Yellow indicates the current PC line, and red indicates lines where a valid breakpoint is set.

It can be [Online assembly](#) in the mnemonic field.

This area also provides the following functions:

- [\[Come Here\]](#) , [\[Start From Here\]](#) (Refer to "[Table 5-8 Type of Execution](#)")
- [Drag & drop function](#)
- [Context menu](#)

[View] menu (Assemble Window-dedicated items)

The following items are added in the [\[View\] menu](#), when the Assemble Window is active.

Event?	Cannot be selected.
--------	---------------------

Context menu

Move...	Moves the display position. Opens the Address Move Dialog Box .
Add Watch...	Adds the specified data to the Watch Window . Opens the Add Watch Dialog Box .

Symbol...	Displays the address of the specified variable or function, or the value of the specified symbol. Opens the Symbol To Address Dialog Box .
Come Here	Executes the program from the current PC to the cursor position. (Refer to " Table 5-6 Break Types ".)
Change PC	Sets the address at the cursor position to the PC.
Break Point	Cannot be selected.
Software Break Point	Sets or deletes a software breakpoint at the cursor position.
Source Text	Displays the corresponding source text and source line, using the data value at the cursor position as the jump destination address. (Refer to " 5.12.2 Jump function ".) If no line information exists at the jump destination address, however, you cannot jump. Opens the Source Window . If an active Source Window is open, that window is displayed in the forefront (so that it can be manipulated).
Memory	Displays the memory contents starting from the jump destination address specified by the data value at the cursor position. (Refer to " 5.12.2 Jump function ".) Opens the Memory Window . If an active Memory Window is open, that window is displayed in the forefront (so that it can be manipulated).
Coverage	Cannot be selected.

Function buttons

Search...	Opens the Assemble Search Dialog Box and searches for a character string of mnemonics. Specify a search method in the Assemble Search Dialog Box . The results of search is highlighted in the Assemble Window. This is the same operation as selecting [View] menu -> [Search...].
<<	Searches forward (upward on screen) for the contents that satisfy the search condition set in the Assemble Search Dialog Box , starting from the address at the cursor position. This button is displayed as the <Stop> button during a search.
>>	Searches backward (downward on screen) for the contents that satisfy the search condition set in the Assemble Search Dialog Box , starting from the address at the cursor position. This button is displayed as the <Stop> button during a search.
Stop(during a search)	Stops searching.
Watch	Adds the symbols selected in (4) Disassemble display area to the Watch Window . If the Watch Window is not opened, it is opened. If no text is selected in (4) Disassemble display area , the Watch Window is only opened. This is the same operation as selecting [View] menu -> [View Watch].
Quick...	Temporarily displays the contents, such as symbols, selected in (4) Disassemble display area on the Quick Watch Dialog Box . Opens the Quick Watch Dialog Box. If no text is selected in the disassemble display area, the Quick Watch Dialog Box is only opened. This is the same operation as selecting [View] menu -> [Quick Watch...].

Refresh	Updates the contents of the window with the latest data.
Close	Closes this window.

Related operations

(1) Online assembly

To change the disassembled contents, move the cursor to the mnemonic field (the overwrite and insertion modes are alternately selected by pressing the Insert key).

If an attempt is made to move the cursor to another line after the disassembled contents have been changed in the mnemonic field, the new contents are checked. If the new contents are illegal, the code data on the line where the contents have been changed is indicated as "**".

The contents changed in the mnemonic field are written into the memory by pressing the Enter key. By pressing the Enter key, the new contents are checked. If even one line is illegal, the new contents are not written into the memory. To discard the contents, press the ESC key.

If the contents are correct and if the Enter key is pressed, the contents are written to the memory, and then the cursor moves to the next line in the mnemonic field, so that the data on the next line can be changed.

Caution If the number of new instruction bytes is less than the number of previous instruction bytes as a result of changing, as many 'nop' instructions as necessary are inserted. If the number of new instruction bytes is more than the number of previous instruction bytes, the next instruction is overwritten. In this case also, as many 'nop' instructions as necessary are inserted. The same applies to instructions that straddle over source lines.

Assemble Search Dialog Box

This dialog box is used to search the contents in the [Assemble Window](#). (Refer to "5.3.2 Disassemble display".)

Successive character strings included in an input character string and disassembler character string are compared as one blank character.

By setting each item and then clicking the <Find Next> button, searching can be started. By clicking the <Set Find> button, the direction buttons ("<<" and ">>") in the Assemble Window can be used for the search.

Figure 6-19 Assemble Search Dialog Box



- [Opening](#)
- [Explanation of each area](#)
- [Function buttons](#)

Opening

When the [Assemble Window](#) is the current window, select [View] menu -> [Search...], or click the <Search...> button in the same window.

Explanation of each area

- (1) [Find What:](#)
- (2) [Match Case](#)
- (3) [Scan Whole Region](#)
- (4) [Direction](#)
- (5) [Address:](#)

(1) Find What:

This area is used to specify the data to be searched. (Up to 256 character.)

In the default condition, the string selected in the window that called this dialog box is displayed. As necessary, the character string displayed can be changed. Up to 16 input histories can be recorded.

(2) Match Case

This should be checked to distinguish between uppercase and lowercase.

(3) Scan Whole Region

This should be checked to search the entire specified range.

(4) Direction

This area is used to specify the direction of the search.

Up	Forward search. Searches data forward (upward on screen) from the current position of the cursor.
Down	Backward search. Searches data backward (downward on screen) from the current position of the cursor (default).

(5) Address:

This area is used to specify the address to be searched.

The default radix for inputting a numeric value is hexadecimal. An address can be also specified by a symbol or expression. (Refer to "[Table 5-5 Specifying Symbols](#)".)

Function buttons

Find Next	Searches the specified data in accordance with a given condition. If the specified character string is found as a result of a search, it is highlighted. To continue searching, click this button again.
Set Find	Sets the specified condition as the search condition and closes this dialog box.
Stop (searching)	Stops searching.
Cancel	Closes this dialog box. (During searching, this button is replaced by the <Stop> button.)
Help	Displays this dialog box online help files.

Address Move Dialog Box

This dialog box is used to specify the start address from which displaying, as follows.

- [Memory Window](#)
- [Assemble Window](#)
- [SFR Window](#)

Figure 6-20 Address Move Dialog Box (Example: When Memory Window Is Open)



- [Opening](#)
- [Explanation of each area](#)
- [Function buttons](#)

Opening

When the target window is the current window, select [View] menu -> [Move...].

Explanation of each area

(1) To:

This area is used to specify an address.

In the default condition, the string selected in the window that called this dialog box, or the current PC value etc. is displayed. As necessary, the character string displayed can be changed.

The default radix for inputting a numeric value is hexadecimal. An address can be also specified by a symbol or expression. (Refer to "[Table 5-5 Specifying Symbols](#)".) Up to 16 input histories can be recorded.

Function buttons

OK	The corresponding window is displayed from the address.
Cancel	Closes this dialog box.
Restore	Restores the status before this dialog box was opened.
Help	Displays this dialog box online help files.

Symbol To Address Dialog Box

This dialog box is used to display the address of the specified variable or function, or the value of the specified symbol. (Refer to "5.3 Source Display, Disassemble Display Function".)

Figure 6-21 Symbol To Address Dialog Box



- Opening
- Explanation of each area
- Function buttons

Opening

Select [View] menu -> [Symbol...].

Explanation of each area

- (1) Symbol:
- (2) Conversion result display area
- (3) Radix:

(1) Symbol:

This area is used to specify the variable, function name, symbol name, or line number to be converted. (Refer to "Table 5-5 Specifying Symbols".)

The default radix for inputting a numeric value is decimal. Up to 16 input histories can be recorded.

To change the contents of this area, click the <OK> button. The conversion result will be displayed in (2) Conversion result display area.

(2) Conversion result display area

If bit symbol have been specified, they are converted to the Address.bit format. Also, equations that include bit symbols cannot be specified.

The variable, address of the function, value of the symbol, address of the line number, or value of the expression specified in (1) Symbol: is displayed. The address value of an I/O port name or SFR name, the register contents of a register name, or flag value of a PSW flag name is displayed.

(3) Radix:

This area is used to select the radix of the data to be displayed in (2) Conversion result display area.

Hex	Hexadecimal number (default)
Dec	Decimal number
Oct	Octal number
Bin	Binary number

Function buttons

OK	If the contents of (1) Symbol: have been changed, converts the symbol. After conversion, closes the dialog box if the contents of (1) Symbol: have not been changed.
Cancel	Closes this dialog box.
Restore	Restores the input data to the original status. If the <OK> button has already been clicked, the data is restored to the status immediately after the <OK> button was clicked.
Help	Displays this dialog box online help files.

Watch Window

This window is used to display and change specified watch data. (Refer to "5.6 Watch Function".)

This window can also display wide-ranging watch data (such as global variables and public symbols) in real time even during program execution, in the same way as the [Memory Window](#).

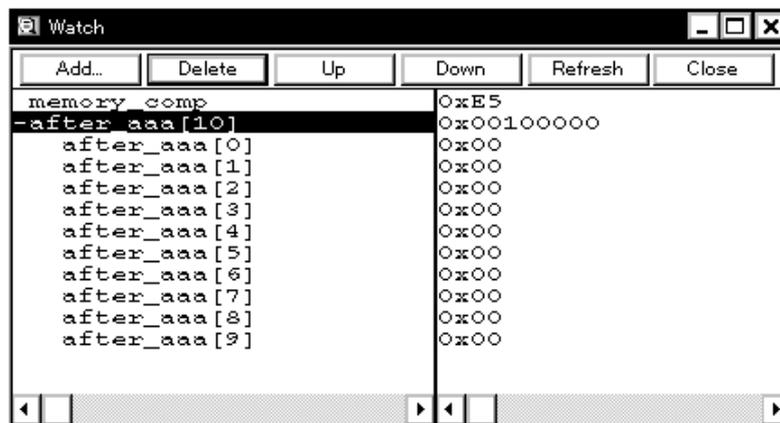
The results of updating and rewriting data in this window will be reflected in the [Memory Window](#).

Watch data is registered by clicking the <Watch...> button in the [Source Window](#) or the [Assemble Window](#). (Refer to "5.6.3 Registering and deleting watch data".)

This window allows easy setting of breakpoints to variables via a [Context menu](#).

Remark If a local variable and a global variable exist with the same name, the local variable takes priority.

Figure 6-22 Watch Window



- Opening
- Explanation of each area
- [View] menu (Watch Window-dedicated items)
- Context menu
- Function buttons

Opening

 Click the **Wch** button, or select [Browse] menu -> [Watch].

Explanation of each area

- (1) Left field (symbol name display area)
- (2) Right field (data value display/setting area)

(1) Left field (symbol name display area)

This area is used to display variable names, symbol names and types, and tag names of structures or unions.

'+' is prefixed to the displayed arrays, pointer variables, and structures or unions. These variables are expanded and displayed as follows when they are double-clicked:

Table 6-6 Watch Window Display Format (Symbol)

First character	Meaning	
+	Array, pointer variable, or structure/union Expanded display is performed by double-clicking "+" (first character changes from "+" to "-").	
	Array	By double-clicking the "+", all the elements of the variable are displayed in accordance with the type of the array variable.
	Pointer variable	By double-clicking the "+", the data indicated by the pointer is displayed.
	Structure/union	By double-clicking the "+", all the members of the structure/union are displayed in accordance with the type of the member variable. If a structure or union is defined in the structure or union, the structure name or union name of the internal structure or union is also displayed. The internal structure or union can be also expanded by using "+".
-	Expanded display variable Expanded display is canceled by double-clicking "-" (first character changes from "-" to "+").	

Remark If an array has too many variables and takes too long to expand, a warning message is displayed.

Registered watch data changes are performed in the [Change Watch Dialog Box](#) opened by selecting the item to be changed and then selecting [Context menu](#) -> [Change Watch...]. A line with an expanded hierarchy, such as the elements of an array, and members of structures and unions cannot be deleted.

If an access breakpoint is set for a variable or a symbol in the Watch Window, the symbol name display area is highlighted in gold.

(2) Right field (data value display/setting area)

This area is used to display and change watch data values. A value is updated when execution is stopped.

To save a value, select [File] menu -> [Save As...]. This area is blank if getting data has failed.

Values are changed through direct input. The location to be changed is displayed in **red** and the contents of the change are written into the target memory when the Enter key is pressed. The previous value can be canceled by the ESC key.

The display format is as follows:

Table 6-7 Watch Window Display Format (Data)

Display Data	Contents
Integer	Hexadecimal (0 xxxx) or (xxxx H) Decimal (xxxx) or (xxxx T) Octal (0 xxxx) or (xxxx Q) Binary (0b xxxx) or (xxxx Y)
Character	"Character"
Enumeration type	Member name
If scope is specified	Displayed in accordance with specified scope.
Floating-point type	Single precision/double precision supported The input/display format is as follows: [+ -] inf [+ -] nan [+ -] integer e [+ -]exponent [+ -] integer.fraction[e [+ -]exponent
"?"	Data that has been invalidated because of a change in the scope or optimized compiling

Remark The radix of a data value can be changed on the [Context menu](#) for each variable. The display format of "integer" can be changed on the [Debugger Option Dialog Box](#).

[View] menu (Watch Window-dedicated items)

When this window is the current window, The following items are added on [\[View\] menu](#).

Only the selected item is subject to this manipulation.

Create Break Event	Creates a break event by using the selected item as follows.
Beak when Access to this Variable	Creates a break event that can be accessed for read/write.
Break when Write to this Variable	Creates a break event that can be accessed for write.
Break when Read from this Variable	Creates a break event that can be accessed for read.
Clear	Deletes a break event corresponding to the selected item.
Event?	Displays the event information of the variable selected. If an event is set, the Event Dialog Box is opened.
Bin	Displays binary numbers.
Oct	Displays octal numbers.

Dec	Displays decimal numbers.
Hex	Displays hexadecimal numbers.
String	Displays character strings.
Proper	Displays the default value of each variable . Symbols are displayed in accordance with the setting of the Debugger Option Dialog Box (default).
Byte	Displays in 8-bit units.
Word	Displays in 16-bit units.
Double Word	Displays in 32-bit units.
Adaptive	Displays the default value of each variable (default). Only this item is valid for a symbol in C language. Symbols in assembly language are displayed in accordance with the setting of the Debugger Option Dialog Box .
Up	Moves up one line.
Down	Moves down one line.
Compulsion Read	Forcibly reads SFR that are disabled from being read because their values will be changed, or the data of the I/O ports and I/O protect area added in the Add I/O Port Dialog Box .

Context menu

The menu items are effective for the selected line or item, not the position where the mouse pointer was clicked (same operation as when selecting the main menu with the same name).

Break when Access to this Variable	Creates a break event that can be accessed for read/write by using the selected item.
Break when Write to this Variable	Creates a break event that can be accessed for write by using the selected item.
Break when Read from this Variable	Creates a break event that can be accessed for read by using the selected item.
Clear	Deletes a break event corresponding to the selected item.
RRM Setting...	Sets the sampling range of the RRM function). Opens the RRM Dialog Box .
Event?	Displays the event information of the variable selected. If an event is set, the Event Dialog Box is opened.
Change Watch...	Changes the selected watch data. Opens the Change Watch Dialog Box .
Delete Watch	Deletes the selected watch data from the window.
Bin	Displays the selected line in binary numbers.
Oct	Displays the selected line in octal numbers.
Dec	Displays the selected line in decimal numbers.

Hex	Displays the selected line in hexadecimal numbers.
String	Displays the selected line as a character string.
Proper	Displays the selected line as the default value of each variable . Symbols are displayed in accordance with the setting of the Debugger Option Dialog Box (default).
Byte	Displays the selected line in 8-bit units.
Word	Displays the selected line in 16-bit units.
Double Word	Displays the selected line in 32-bit units.
Adaptive	Displays the selected line as the default value of each variable (default). Only this item is valid for a symbol in C language. Symbols in assembly language are displayed in accordance with the setting of the Debugger Option Dialog Box .
Up	Moves the selected line one line up.
Down	Moves the selected line one line down.

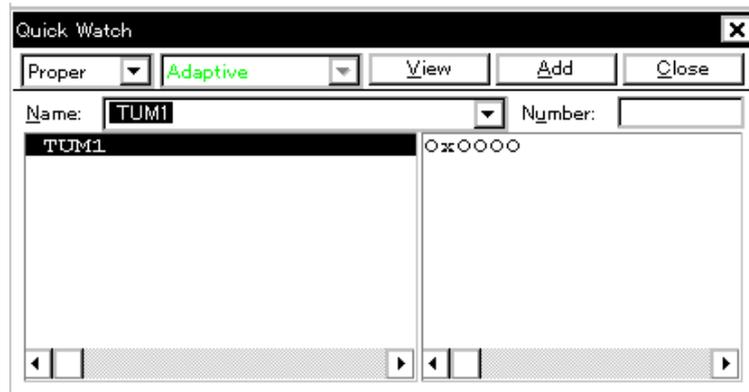
Function buttons

Add...	Opens the Add Watch Dialog Box . If watch data is specified and the <Add...> button is clicked in the Add Watch Dialog Box , the specified watch data is added to the Watch Window.
Delete	Deletes the selected watch data from the window.
Up	Moves the selected line one line up.
Down	Moves the selected line one line down.
Refresh	Updates the contents of this window with the latest watch data.
Close	Closes this window.

Quick Watch Dialog Box

This dialog box is used to temporarily display or change specified watch data. (Refer to "5.6 Watch Function".)

Figure 6-23 Quick Watch Dialog Box



- Opening
- Explanation of each area
- Function buttons

Opening

When the [Source Window](#) or the [Assemble Window](#) is the current window, select [View] menu -> [Quick Watch...], or click the <Quick...> button in same window.

Explanation of each area

- (1) Name:
- (2) Symbol name display area
- (3) Data value display/setting area
- (4) Display radix selection area (upper left field)
- (5) Display size selection area (second upper left field)
- (6) Number:

(1) Name:

This area is used to specify the watch data to be displayed.

In the default condition, the string selected in the window that called this dialog box is displayed. As necessary, the character string displayed can be changed. Up to 16 input histories can be recorded.

If the contents of this area have been changed, the data specified can be displayed in the field below by clicking the <View> button.

(2) Symbol name display area

This area is used to display watch data (variable names, symbol names and types, and tag names of structures or unions). (Refer to "(1) Left field (symbol name display area)" in the [Watch Window](#).)

This area cannot be edited.

(3) Data value display/setting area

This area is used to display and change data values. (Refer to "(2) Right field (data value display/setting area)" in the [Watch Window](#).)

(4) Display radix selection area (upper left field)

This area is used to select the display radix.

Proper	Variable: Displays the default value of each variable. Symbol: Displays data with the radix set in the Debugger Option Dialog Box .
Hex	Displays in hexadecimal numbers.
Dec	Displays in decimal numbers.
Oct	Displays in octal numbers.
Bin	Displays in binary numbers.
String	Displays as a character string.

(5) Display size selection area (second upper left field)

This area is used to select the display size.

If the display size is fixed, such as when a variable in C language or register is to be displayed, it cannot be changed.

Adaptive	Variable: Displays the default value of each variable. Symbol: Displays data with the size set in the Debugger Option Dialog Box .
Byte	Displays in 8-bit units.
Word	Displays in 16-bit units.
Double Word	Displays in 32-bit units.

(6) Number:

This area is used to specify the number of data to be displayed (blank or a number of 1 to 256).

If this area is blank, data is displayed as a simple variable. If a number of 1 or more is specified, data is displayed as an array variable in the [Watch Window](#).

If an array variable is displayed, "+" is prefixed to the data. By double-clicking this "+", all the elements of the data are expanded and displayed in accordance with the type of the data ("-" is prefixed to the expanded data. If this "-" is double-clicked, the expanded display is canceled).

If the number of data to be displayed is fixed, such as when a variable in C language or register is to be displayed, the specified number of data is invalid.

Function buttons

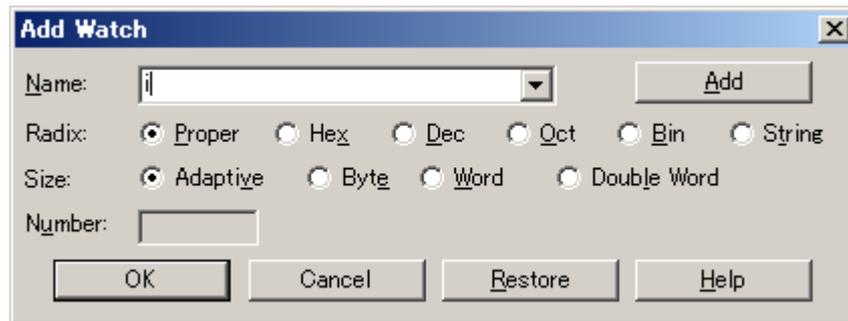
View	Displays the data specified in (1) Name : in the field below.
Add	Adds the data specified in (1) Name : to the Watch Window .
Close	Closes this dialog box. Data that has not actually been written to the target memory will be canceled.

Add Watch Dialog Box

This dialog box is used to register watch data to be displayed in the [Watch Window](#). (Refer to "5.6 Watch Function".)

Multiple data with the same symbol name can be registered.

Figure 6-24 Add Watch Dialog Box



- Opening
- Explanation of each area
- Function buttons

Opening

Select [View] menu -> [Add Watch...], or click the <Add...> button in the [Watch Window](#).

Explanation of each area

- (1) Name:
- (2) Radix:
- (3) Size:
- (4) Number:

(1) Name:

This area is used to specify symbol to be added to the [Watch Window](#).

In the default condition, the string selected in the window that called this dialog box is displayed. As necessary, the character string displayed can be changed. This area is blank if no character string is selected. Up to 16 input histories can be recorded.

The input format is as follows:

Table 6-8 Watch Window Input Format

- Variable Name of C language		
Variable expression : Variable Name		
Variable expression [Constant value Variable Name]		Elements of array
Variable expression . Member name		Entity members of structure/union
Variable expression -> Member name		Members of structure/union indicated by pointer
*Variable expression		Value of pointer variable
&Variable expression		Address where variable is located
- Register name		
- SFR name, SFR bit name		
- Label, EQU and address of immediate value		
- Register name.bit		
- SFR name. bit		
- Label name.bit , EQU symbol.bit, address of immediate value.bit		
- Bit symbol		
- Specification of scope		

How a variable is handled when a scope is specified is as follows:

Table 6-9 How a Variable Is Handled When a Scope Is Specified

Scope Specification	Program name	File name	Function name	Variable Name
prog\$file#func#var	prog	file	func	var
prog\$file#var	prog	file	global	var
prog\$func#var	prog	global	func	var
prog\$var	prog	global	global	var
file#func#var	current	file	func	var
file#var	current	file	global	var

Scope Specification	Program name	File name	Function name	Variable Name
func#var	current	current	func	var
var	current	current	current	var

(2) Radix:

This area is used to select the display radix. (Refer to "(4) Display radix selection area (upper left field)" in the [Quick Watch Dialog Box](#).)

(3) Size:

This area is used to select the display size. (Refer to "(5) Display size selection area (second upper left field)" in the [Quick Watch Dialog Box](#).)

(4) Number:

This area is used to specify the number of data to be displayed. (Refer to "(6) Number:" in the [Quick Watch Dialog Box](#).)

Function buttons

Add	Adds the specified data to the Watch Window . The dialog box remains open.
OK	Adds the specified data to the Watch Window . Closes this dialog box.
Cancel	Closes this dialog box.
Restore	Restores the status before this dialog box was opened.
Help	Displays this dialog box online help files.

Change Watch Dialog Box

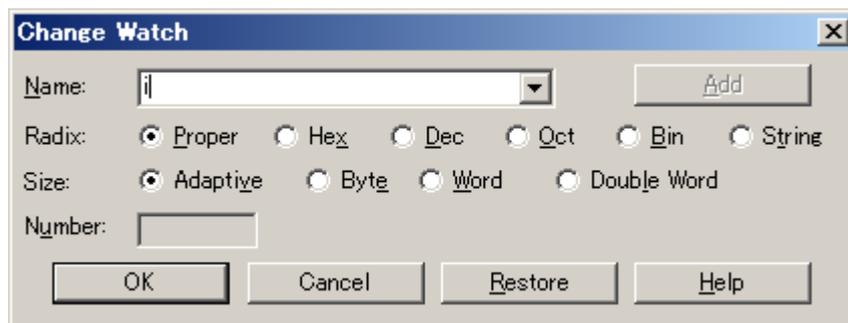
This window is used to change the data on a line selected in the [Watch Window](#). (Refer to "5.6 Watch Function".)

A line with an open hierarchy, such as the elements of an array, and members of structures and unions cannot be changed.

When watch data is changed, the contents of the selected line are replaced with the new data.

The symbol name can be changed even if it results in duplication of a name already in use with existing data.

Figure 6-25 Change Watch Dialog Box



- [Opening](#)
- [Explanation of each area](#)
- [Function buttons](#)

Opening

When the [Watch Window](#) is the current window, select [View] menu -> [Change Watch...].

Explanation of each area

- (1) Name:
- (2) Radix:
- (3) Size:
- (4) Number:

(1) Name:

This area is used to change a symbol name on a line selected in the [Watch Window](#). (Refer to "(1) Name:" in the [Add Watch Dialog Box](#).)

(2) Radix:

This area is used to change the display radix on a line selected in the [Watch Window](#). (Refer to "(4) Display radix selection area (upper left field)" in the [Quick Watch Dialog Box](#).)

(3) Size:

This area is used to change the display size on a line selected in the [Watch Window](#). (Refer to "(5) Display size selection area (second upper left field)" in the [Quick Watch Dialog Box](#).)

(4) Number:

This area is used to change the number of data to be displayed on a line selected in the [Watch Window](#). (Refer to "(6) Number:" in the [Quick Watch Dialog Box](#).)

Function buttons

Add	Cannot be selected.
OK	Replaces the data on a line selected in the Watch Window with the specified data, and then closes this dialog box.
Cancel	Closes this dialog box.
Restore	Restores the status before this dialog box was opened.
Help	Displays this dialog box online help files.

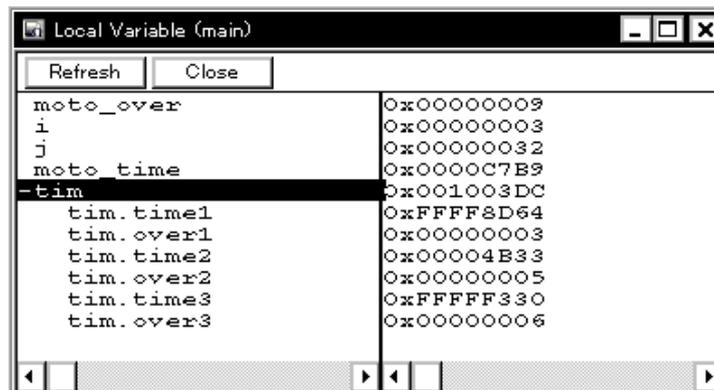
Local Variable Window

This window is used to display the local variable in the current function and change the local variable values. (Refer to "5.6 Watch Function".)

It is linked with the [Jump function](#) of the [Stack Window](#), and displays the local variable in the function jumped when jumping to the [Source Window](#).

A number of other operations using [Context menu](#), [Function buttons](#), etc., can be performed in this window.

Figure 6-26 Local Variable Window



- [Opening](#)
- [Explanation of each area](#)
- [Context menu](#)
- [Function buttons](#)

Opening



Click the **Loc** button, or select [Browse] menu -> [Local Variable].

Explanation of each area

- (1) Left field (local variable name display area)
- (2) Right field (local variable value display/setting area)

(1) Left field (local variable name display area)

This area displays local variable name. (Refer to "(1) Left field (symbol name display area)" in the [Watch Window](#).)

Auto, Internal Static, and Register variables can be displayed. This area cannot be edited.

(2) Right field (local variable value display/setting area)

This area is used to display and change local variable values. (Refer to "(2) Right field (data value display/setting area)" in the [Watch Window](#).)

[View] menu (Local Variable Window-dedicated items)

When this window is the current window, the following items are added on [\[View\] menu](#).

Bin	Displays binary numbers.
Oct	Displays octal numbers.
Dec	Displays decimal numbers.
Hex	Displays octal numbers.
String	Displays character strings.
Proper	Displays the default value of each variable (default).

Context menu

The menu items are effective for the selected line or item, not the position where the mouse pointer was clicked (same operation as when selecting the main menu with the same name).

Add Watch...	Opens the Add Watch Dialog Box .
Bin	Displays the selected line in binary numbers.
Oct	Displays the selected line in octal numbers.
Dec	Displays the selected line in decimal numbers.
Hex	Displays the selected line in hexadecimal numbers.
String	Displays the selected line as a character string.
Proper	Displays the selected line as the default value of each variable . Symbols are displayed in accordance with the setting of the Debugger Option Dialog Box (default).

Function buttons

Refresh	Updates the contents of this window with the latest watch data.
Close	Closes this window.

Stack Window

This window is used to display or change the current stack contents of the user program. (Refer to "5.6.7 Stack trace display function".)

The window corresponding to the stack contents can be jumped to using the [Jump function](#).

A number of other operations using [Context menu](#), [Function buttons](#), etc., can be performed in this window.

Caution The stack trace display function may not operate properly when there is a function (noauto, norec, etc.) that does not push the frame pointer (HL) onto the stack, or when the -qf option is provided as an optimization option during compiling.

Remark [ERROR] may be displayed during prologue or epilogue processing of a function.

Figure 6-27 Stack Window



- Opening
- Explanation of each area
- [View] menu (Stack Window-dedicated items)
- Context menu
- Function buttons

Opening



Click the **Stk** button, or select [Browse] menu -> [Stack Trace].

Explanation of each area

- (1) Left field (stack frame number display area)
- (2) Center field (stack frame contents display area)
- (3) Right field (stack contents display/setting area)

(1) Left field (stack frame number display area)

This area assigns numbers to and displays the stack contents.

A stack frame number is a natural number starting from 1. The shallower the nesting of the stack, the higher the number. This means that a function having stack number one higher than that of a certain function is the function that calls the certain function.

(2) Center field (stack frame contents display area)

This area displays the stack frame contents.

It displays function names or local variable names. Note, however, that this area cannot be edited.

- (a) If the stack contents consist of a function

They are displayed as follows:

[program name\$file name#function name (argument list) #line number]

If this line is double-clicked, the operation will be the same as jumping to the [Source Window](#) of the [Jump function](#) (i.e., the local variable in the function to which execution has jumped will be displayed in the [Local Variable Window](#)). If the function has a local variable, the local variable will be displayed on the next and subsequent lines.

- (b) If the stack contents consist of a local variable

Its type and name are displayed. (Refer to "[Table 6-6 Watch Window Display Format \(Symbol\)](#)".)

Note that the internal Static and Register variables are not displayed.

(3) Right field (stack contents display/setting area)

This area is used to display or change the stack contents.

- (a) If the stack contents are a function

"--" is displayed and the function cannot be changed.

- (b) If the stack contents are a local variable

The variable value is displayed. (Refer to "[Table 6-7 Watch Window Display Format \(Data\)](#)".)

[View] menu (Stack Window-dedicated items)

When this window is the current window, The following items are added on [\[View\] menu](#).

Bin	Displays binary numbers.
Oct	Displays octal numbers.
Dec	Displays decimal numbers.
Hex	Displays octal numbers.
String	Displays character strings.
Proper	Displays the default value of each variable (default).

Context menu

Bin	Displays the selected line in binary numbers.
Oct	Displays the selected line in octal numbers.
Dec	Displays the selected line in decimal numbers.
Hex	Displays the selected line in hexadecimal numbers.
String	Displays the selected line as a character string.
Proper	Displays the selected line as the default value of each variable . Symbols are displayed in accordance with the setting of the Debugger Option Dialog Box (default).
Source Text	Displays the corresponding source text and source line from the jump destination address specified by the data value at the cursor position. (Refer to " 5.12.2 Jump function ".) If no line information exists at the jump destination address, however, you cannot jump. Opens the Source Window . If an active Source Window is open, that window is displayed in the forefront (so that it can be manipulated).
Assemble	Disassembles and displays starting from the jump destination address specified by the data value at the cursor position. (Refer to " 5.12.2 Jump function ".) Opens the Assemble Window . If an active Assemble Window is open, that window is displayed in the forefront (so that it can be manipulated).
Memory	Displays the memory contents starting from the jump destination address specified by the data value at the cursor position. (Refer to " 5.12.2 Jump function ".) Opens the Memory Window . If an active Memory Window is open, that window is displayed in the forefront (so that it can be manipulated).
Coverage	Cannot be selected.

Function buttons

Refresh	Updates the contents of this window with the latest watch data.
Shrink <<<	Collapses the local variable list of the selected function.
Expand >>> (when the <Shrink<<<> button is clicked)	Displays the local variable list of the selected function.
Close	Closes this window.

Memory Window

This window is used to display and change the memory contents. (Refer to "5.7 Memory Manipulation Function".) Other operations using [Context menu](#), [Function buttons](#), etc., can be performed in this window.

Moreover, there are two statuses, [Active status and static status](#), for this window. When the window is in the active status, it has the [Jump function](#). (Refer to "5.12 Functions Common to Each Window".)

Remark The display start position when the this window is opened is as follows:

First time: Display starts from the first address of the RAM area.

Second and subsequent times: Display starts from the address at which an active status window was closed.

(if an active status window has never been closed, display starts from the first display start position).

Figure 6-28 Memory Window

Addr	+0	+1	+2	+3	+4	+5	+6	+7	+8	+9	+A	+B	+C	+D	+E	+F
FB00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
FB10	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
FB20	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
FB30	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
FB40	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
FB50	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
FB60	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
FB70	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
FB80	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
FB90	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
FBA0	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
FBB0	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
FBC0	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
FBD0	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
FBE0	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
FBF0	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
FC00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
FC10	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
FC20	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
FC30	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
FC40	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
FC50	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
FC60	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
FC70	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
FC80	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00

- Opening
- Explanation of each area
- [View] menu (Memory Window-dedicated items)
- Context menu
- Function buttons

Opening



Click the **Mem** button, or select [Browse] menu -> [Memory].

Explanation of each area

(1) Addr

(2) +0 +1 +2....

(3) 0 1 2 3....

(1) Addr

This area displays memory addresses.

(2) +0 +1 +2....

This area is used to display and change memory contents.

Values are changed through direct input. The location to be changed is displayed in red and the contents of the contents of the change are written into the target memory when the Enter key is pressed. The previous value can be canceled by the ESC key. Up to 256 bytes can be specified at one time.

(3) 0 1 2 3....

This area is used to display and change the memory contents in ASCII characters.

This area is displayed when [View] menu -> [Ascii] is selected.

Data can be changed in this area in the same manner as in the memory display area.

The changing method is the same as in (2) +0 +1 +2....

[View] menu (Memory Window-dedicated items)

The following items are added in the [View] menu , when the Memory Window is active.

Bin	Displays binary numbers.
Oct	Displays octal numbers.
Dec	Displays decimal numbers.
Hex	Displays hexadecimal numbers (default).
Nibble	Displays in 4-bit units.
Byte	Displays in 8-bit units (default).
Word	Displays in 16-bit units.
Double Word	Displays in 32-bit units.
Ascii	Selects whether ASCII characters are displayed or not. Checked: Displayed Not checked: No display (default)
Little Endian	Displays in little endian (default).
Big Endian	Displays in big endian.
Access Monitoring	Cannot be selected.

Context menu

The menu items are effective for the selected line or item, not the position where the mouse pointer was clicked (same operation as when selecting the main menu with the same name).

Move...	Moves the display position. Opens the Address Move Dialog Box .
Bin	Displays binary numbers.
Oct	Displays octal numbers.
Dec	Displays decimal numbers.
Hex	Displays hexadecimal numbers (default).
Nibble	Displays in 4-bit units.
Byte	Displays in 8-bit units (default).
Word	Displays in 16-bit units.
Double Word	Displays in 32-bit units.
Ascii	Selects whether ASCII characters are displayed or not. Checked: Displayed Not checked: No display (default)
Clear Access Monitor	Cannot be selected.
Accumulative	Cannot be selected.

Function buttons

Search...	Opens the Memory Search Dialog Box and searches for character strings from the displayed memory contents, or memory contents. Selected data (a memory value) is displayed in the Memory Search Dialog Box as data to be searched. If the Memory Search Dialog Box is opened without data specified, specify data from the keyboard. The results of the search is highlighted in the Memory Window.
<<	Searches the memory contents satisfying the search condition set in the Memory Search Dialog Box , forward (upward on screen) from the address at the cursor position. This button is displayed as the <Stop> button during a search.
>>	Searches the memory contents satisfying the search condition set in the Memory Search Dialog Box , backward (downward on screen) from the address at the cursor position. This button is displayed as the <Stop> button during a search.
Stop(searching)	Stops searching.
Refresh	Updates the contents of the window with the latest data.
Modify...	Cannot be selected.
Close	Closes this window.

Memory Search Dialog Box

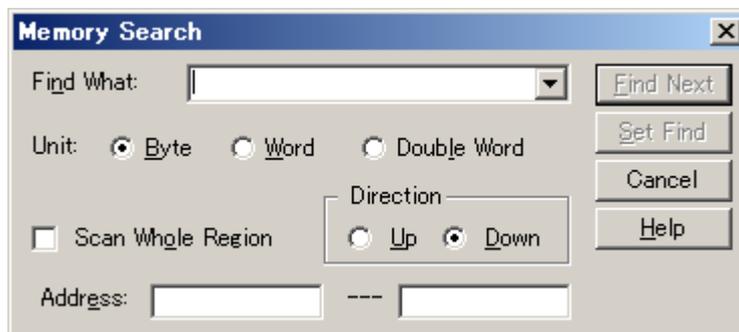
This dialog box is used to search the memory contents of the part of the [Memory Window](#) at which the cursor is located. (Refer to "[5.7 Memory Manipulation Function](#)".)

If the cursor is placed in (2) +0 +1 +2.... in the Memory Window, the specified data is treated as a binary data string, and if the cursor is placed in (3) 0 1 2 3...., the specified data is treated as an ASCII character string, and the contents of these respective areas are searched.

By setting each item and then clicking the <Find Next> button, searching can be started. By clicking the <Set Find> button, the direction buttons ("<<" and ">>") in the Memory Window can be used for the search.

Caution Non-mapped, SFR, and I/O protect areas are not searched.

Figure 6-29 Memory Search Dialog Box



- [Opening](#)
- [Explanation of each area](#)
- [Function buttons](#)

Opening

When the [Memory Window](#) is the current window, select [View] menu -> [Search...], or click the <Search...> button in the same window.

Explanation of each area

- (1) Find What:
- (2) Unit:
- (3) Scan Whole Region
- (4) Direction
- (5) Address:

(1) Find What:

This area is used to specify the data to be searched.

In the default condition, the string selected in the window that called this dialog box is displayed. As necessary, the character string displayed can be changed. Up to 16 input histories can be recorded.

(a) When searching in (2) +0 +1 +2....

Up to 16 data items can be specified. Delimit each data with a "blank character".

(b) When searching in (3) 0 1 2 3....

Up to 256 characters can be specified. A "blank character" in the data is treated as a blank character.

(2) Unit:

This area is used to specify the number of bits of the data to be searched in (2) +0 +1 +2....

Byte	Searches the data as 8-bit data (default).
Word	Searches the data as 16-bit data.
Double Word	Searches the data as 32-bit data.

(3) Scan Whole Region

This should be checked to search the entire specified range.

(4) Direction

This area is used to specify the direction of the search.

Up	Forward search. Searches data forward (upward on screen) from the current position of the cursor.
Down	Backward search. Searches data backward (downward on screen) from the current position of the cursor (default).

(5) Address:

This area is used to specify the address to be searched.

The default radix for inputting a numeric value is hexadecimal. An address can be also specified by a symbol or expression. (Refer to "Table 5-5 Specifying Symbols".)

Function buttons

Find Next	Searches the specified data in accordance with a given condition. If the specified character string is found as a result of a search, it is highlighted. To continue searching, click this button again.
Set Find	Sets the specified condition as the search condition and closes this dialog box.
Stop (searching)	Stops searching.
Cancel	Closes this dialog box.(During searching, this button is replaced by the <Stop> button.)
Help	Displays this dialog box online help files.

Memory Fill Dialog Box

This dialog box is used to fill the memory contents in the [Memory Window](#) with specified codes (fill code). (Refer to "5.7 Memory Manipulation Function".)

Figure 6-30 Memory Fill Dialog Box



- [Opening](#)
- [Explanation of each area](#)
- [Function buttons](#)

Opening

Select [Edit] menu -> [Memory] -> [Fill...].

Explanation of each area

- (1) [Address](#)
- (2) [fill code =>](#)

(1) Address

This area is used to specify the memory address range whose contents are filled.

The default radix for inputting a numeric value is hexadecimal. An address can be also specified by a symbol or expression. (Refer to "[Table 5-5 Specifying Symbols](#)".)

(2) fill code =>

This area is used to specify the data (fill code) used when filling the range specified in [\(1\) Address](#). Up to 16 binary data strings (byte data strings) can be specified. Delimit each data with a "blank character".

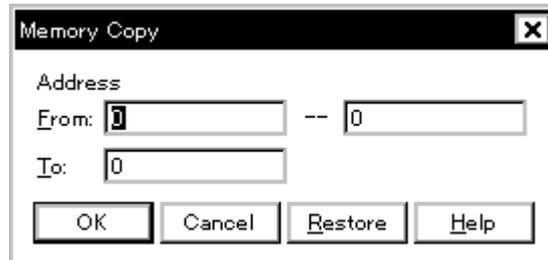
Function buttons

OK	Fills the specified data in accordance with a given condition.
Stop (filling)	Stops filling.
Cancel	Closes this dialog box. (During filling, this button is replaced by the <Stop> button.)
Restore	Restores the status before this dialog box was opened.
Help	Displays this dialog box online help files.

Memory Copy Dialog Box

This dialog box is used to copy the memory contents in the [Memory Window](#). (Refer to "[5.7 Memory Manipulation Function](#)".)

Figure 6-31 Memory Copy Dialog Box



- [Opening](#)
- [Explanation of each area](#)
- [Function buttons](#)

Opening

Select [Edit] menu -> [Memory] -> [Copy...].

Explanation of each area

(1) Address

This area is used to specify the copy source and copy destination addresses.

The default radix for inputting a numeric value is hexadecimal. An address can be also specified by a symbol or expression. (Refer to "[Table 5-5 Specifying Symbols](#)".)

(a) From:

Specify the address range (start address -- end address) of the copy source.

(b) To:

Specify start address of the copy destination.

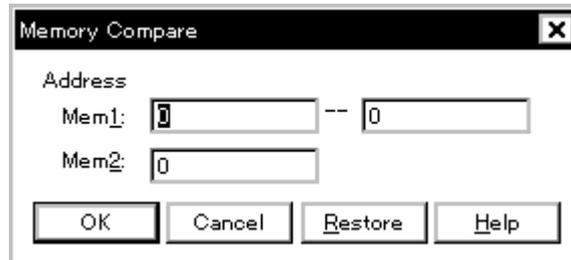
Function buttons

OK	Copies the memory contents in accordance with a given condition.
Stop (copying)	Stops copying.
Cancel	Closes this dialog box. (During copying, this button is replaced by the <Stop> button.)
Restore	Restores the status before this dialog box was opened.
Help	Displays this dialog box online help files.

Memory Compare Dialog Box

This dialog box is used to compare the memory contents in the [Memory Window](#). (Refer to "[5.7 Memory Manipulation Function](#)".)

Figure 6-32 Memory Compare Dialog Box



- [Opening](#)
- [Explanation of each area](#)
- [Function buttons](#)

Opening

Select [Edit] menu -> [Memory] -> [Compare...].

Explanation of each area

(1) Address

This area is used to specify the comparison source address and comparison destination address.

The default radix for inputting a numeric value is hexadecimal. An address can be also specified by a symbol or expression. (Refer to "[Table 5-5 Specifying Symbols](#)".)

(a) Mem1:

Specify the address range (start address -- end address) of the comparison source.

(b) Mem2:

Specify the start address of the comparison destination.

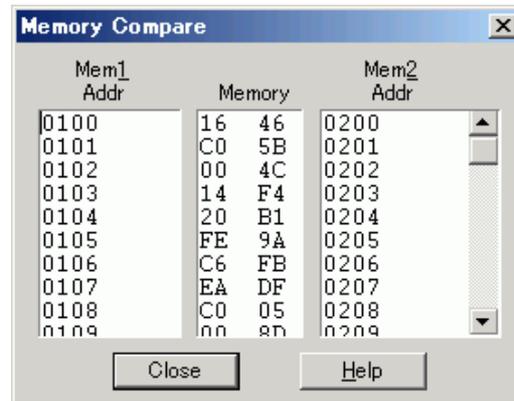
Function buttons

OK	Compares the memory contents in accordance with a given condition. If no difference is found as a result of comparison, " Wf200: No difference encountered. " is displayed. If a difference is found, the Memory Compare Result Dialog Box is opened.
Stop (comparison)	Stops memory comparison.
Cancel	Closes this dialog box. (During comparison, this button is replaced by the <Stop> button.)
Restore	Restores the status before this dialog box was opened.
Help	Displays this dialog box online help files.

Memory Compare Result Dialog Box

This dialog box is displayed if any difference is found in the memory contents when the memory has been compared in the [Memory Compare Dialog Box](#). (Refer to "5.7 Memory Manipulation Function".)

Figure 6-33 Memory Compare Result Dialog Box



- [Explanation of each area](#)
- [Function buttons](#)

Explanation of each area

(1) (comparison result display area)

This area displays the results of comparing the memory. Only differences that have been found as a result of comparison are displayed.

(a) Mem1 Addr

Displays a comparison source address in which a difference has been found.

(b) Memory

Displays the data in which a difference has been found (Left: Comparison source data, Right: Comparison destination data).

(c) Mem2 Addr

Displays the comparison destination address at which a difference has been found.

Function buttons

Close	Closes this dialog box.
Help	Displays this dialog box online help files.

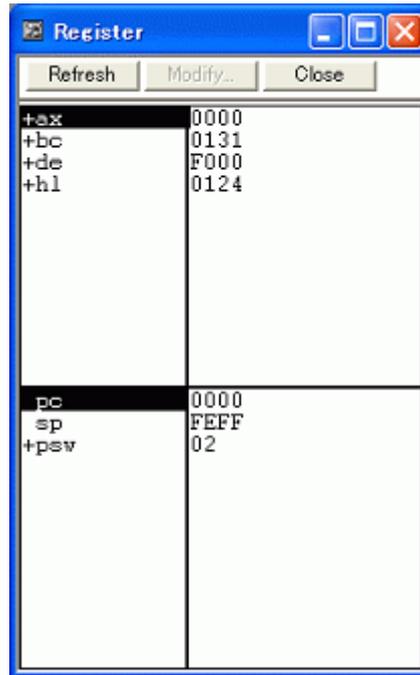
Register Window

This window is used to display and change registers (general-purpose registers/control registers). (Refer to "5.8 Register Manipulation Function".)

Other operations using [Context menu](#), [Function buttons](#), etc., can be performed in this window.

Each area in this window are the jump pointer of the [Jump function](#).

Figure 6-34 Register Window



- Opening
- Explanation of each area
- [View]menu (Register Window-dedicated items)
- Context menu
- Function buttons

Opening



Click the **Reg** button, or select [Browse] menu -> [Register].

Explanation of each area

(1) Upper field (general-purpose registers display area)

(2) Lower field (control registers display area)

(1) Upper field (general-purpose registers display area)

This area is used to display and change the general-purpose registers.

Register values are changed through direct input. The location to be changed is displayed in red and the contents of the contents of the change are written into the target memory when the Enter key is pressed. The previous value can be canceled by the ESC key.

(2) Lower field (control registers display area)

This area is used to display and change the control registers.

By double-clicking "+", flag name and flag value are displayed (first character changes from "+" to "-"). Expanded display is canceled by double-clicking "-" (first character changes from "-" to "+").

Register values are changed through direct input. The location to be changed is displayed in red and the contents of the contents of the change are written into the target memory when the Enter key is pressed. The previous value can be canceled by the ESC key.

[View]menu (Register Window-dedicated items)

The following items are added in the [\[View\] menu](#) , when the Register Window is active.

Bin	Displays binary numbers.
Oct	Displays octal numbers.
Dec	Displays decimal numbers.
Hex	Displays hexadecimal numbers (default).
Absolute Name	Displays register names as absolute names.
Function Name	Displays register names as function names (default).

Context menu

Add Watch...	Registers a selected character string to the Watch Window. Opens the Add Watch Dialog Box .
Bin	Displays the selected line in binary numbers.
Oct	Displays the selected line in binary numbers.
Dec	Displays the selected line in decimal numbers.
Hex	Displays the selected line in hexadecimal numbers (default).

Function buttons

Refresh	Updates the contents of the window with the latest data.
Modify...	Cannot be selected.
Close	Closes this window.

SFR Window

This window is used to display and change the contents of SFR and the I/O ports that have been registered in the [Add I/O Port Dialog Box](#). (Refer to "5.8 Register Manipulation Function".)

A number of other operations using [Context menu](#), [Function buttons](#), etc., can be performed in this window.

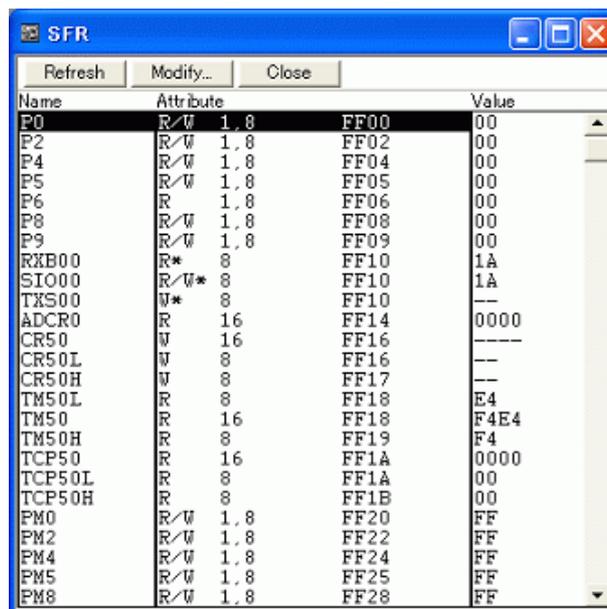
Caution However, that the values of read-only SFR and I/O ports cannot be changed. In addition, the SFR and I/O ports that cause the device to operate when they are read are read-protected and therefore cannot be read. To read these registers, select a register, and select and execute [Compulsion Read] from the [Context menu](#).

Remark The display start position when the window is opened is as follows.

First time: Display from SFR of minimum address

Second and subsequent times: Display from first SFR when window was last closed

Figure 6-35 SFR Window



Name	Attribute	Address	Value
P0	R/W 1.8	FF00	00
P2	R/W 1.8	FF02	00
P4	R/W 1.8	FF04	00
P5	R/W 1.8	FF05	00
P6	R 1.8	FF06	00
P8	R/W 1.8	FF08	00
P9	R/W 1.8	FF09	00
RXB00	R* 8	FF10	1A
SIO00	R/W* 8	FF10	1A
TXS00	W* 8	FF10	---
ADCRO	R 16	FF14	0000
CR50	W 16	FF16	----
CR50L	W 8	FF16	---
CR50H	W 8	FF17	---
TM50L	R 8	FF18	E4
TM50	R 16	FF18	F4E4
TM50H	R 8	FF19	F4
TCP50	R 16	FF1A	0000
TCP50L	R 8	FF1A	00
TCP50H	R 8	FF1B	00
PM0	R/W 1.8	FF20	FF
PM2	R/W 1.8	FF22	FF
PM4	R/W 1.8	FF24	FF
PM5	R/W 1.8	FF25	FF
PM8	R/W 1.8	FF28	FF

- Opening
- Explanation of each area
- [View] menu (SFR Window-dedicated items)
- Context menu
- Function buttons

Opening



Click the **SFR** button, or select [Browse] menu -> [SFR].

Explanation of each area

(1) Name

(2) Attribute

(3) Value

(1) Name

This area displays the names of SFR and I/O ports.

If the value of an I/O port address is not defined, the I/O port name displayed in light color.

(2) Attribute

This area displays the attributes of SFR and I/O ports.

This area displays the read/write attributes, access types, and displays and absolute addresses from the left side. When the bit SFR is displayed, bit-offset value is also displayed.

It can be specified whether this area is displayed or not, by selecting [View] menu -> [Attribute].

Read/Write Attribute	
R	Read only
W	Write only
R/W	Read/write
*	Register that is read via an emulation register to prevent the device from operating when this register is read. To read this attribute directly from a SFR, execute [View] menu -> [Compulsion Read]. Even a write-only SFR can also be read via an emulation register. However, some devices do not support this function.
Access Type	
1	Can be accessed in Bit units.
8	Can be accessed in Byte units.
16	Can be accessed in Word units.
32	Can be accessed in Double Word units.

(3) Value

This area is used to display and change the contents of a SFR and I/O port.

The contents are displayed differently as follows, depending on the attribute:

Black Display	Read only or read/write
--	Write only
**	Value changes if read

Values are changed through direct input. The location to be changed is displayed in **red** and the contents of the contents of the change are written into the target memory when the Enter key is pressed. The previous value can be canceled by the ESC key.

Note that the values of read-only SFR and I/O ports cannot be changed.

The value of read-protected SFR and I/O ports can be read by selecting [Context menu](#) -> [Compulsion Read].

[View] menu (SFR Window-dedicated items)

When this window is the current window, the following items are added on [\[View\] menu](#).

Bin	Displays binary numbers.
Oct	Displays octal numbers.
Dec	Displays decimal numbers.
Hex	Displays octal numbers (default).
Sort By Name	Displays in alphabetical order.
Sort By Address	Displays in address order (default).
Unsort	Does not sort.
Attribute	Switches on/off display of (2) Attribute .
Pick Up	Displays only the registers selected in the SFR Select Dialog Box .
Select...	Opens the SFR Select Dialog Box .
Compulsion Read	Forcibly reads the SFR that are disabled from being read because their values will be changed, or the data of the I/O ports and I/O protect area added in the Add I/O Port Dialog Box .

Context menu

Move...	Opens the Address Move Dialog Box .
Add Watch...	Opens the Add Watch Dialog Box .
Add I/O Port...	Opens the Add I/O Port Dialog Box .
Bin	Displays binary numbers.
Oct	Displays octal numbers.
Dec	Displays decimal numbers.
Hex	Displays octal numbers (default).
Sort By Name	Displays in alphabetical order.
Sort By Address	Displays in address order (default).
Unsort	Does not sort.
Attribute	Switches on/off display of (2) Attribute .
Pick Up	Displays only the registers selected in the SFR Select Dialog Box .
Select...	Opens the SFR Select Dialog Box .
Compulsion Read	Forcibly reads the SFR that are disabled from being read because their values will be changed, or the data of the I/O ports and I/O protect area added in the Add I/O Port Dialog Box .

Function buttons

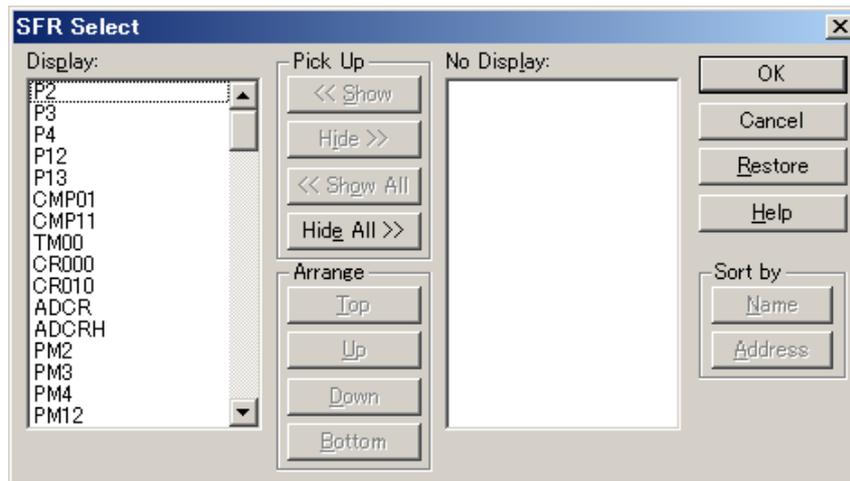
Refresh	Updates the contents of this window with the latest watch data.
Modify...	Cannot be selected.
Close	Closes this window.

SFR Select Dialog Box

This dialog box is used to select SFR and I/O ports that are not displayed the [SFR Window](#). (Refer to "5.8 Register Manipulation Function".)

It is also used to specify the sequence in which registers and ports are displayed.

Figure 6-36 SFR Select Dialog Box



- Opening
- Explanation of each area
- Function buttons

Opening

When the [SFR Window](#) is the current window, select [View] menu -> [Select...].

Explanation of each area

- (1) Display, Pick Up, No Display
- (2) Arrange
- (3) Sort by

(1) Display, Pick Up, No Display

This area is used to select SFR or I/O ports that are displayed in the [SFR Window](#), and those that are not.

(a) Display:

The SFR or I/O ports displayed in the [SFR Window](#).

(b) No Display:

The SFR or I/O ports not displayed in the [SFR Window](#).

(c) Pick Up

The following buttons are used to change SFR or I/O ports to be displayed in the [SFR Window](#).

Two or more registers can be moved by clicking any of the above buttons while holding down the Ctrl or Shift key.

<< Show	Moves SFR or I/O ports selected from (b) No Display: list to (a) Display: .
Hide >>	Moves SFR or I/O ports selected from (a) Display: list to (b) No Display: .
<< Show All	Moves all SFR or I/O ports to (a) Display: .
Hide All >>	Moves all SFR or I/O ports to (b) No Display: .

(2) Arrange

The following buttons are used to change the display sequence in **(a) Display:**.

Top	Moves the selected SFR or I/O port to the top of the list.
Up	Moves the selected SFR or I/O port one line up.
Down	Moves the selected SFR or I/O port one line down.
Bottom	Moves the selected SFR or I/O port to the bottom of the list.

(3) Sort by

The following buttons are used to change the display sequence in **(b) No Display:**.

Name	Displays in alphabetical order.
Address	Displays in address order.

Function buttons

OK	Reflects the selection in this dialog box in the SFR Window and closes this dialog box.
Cancel	Cancels the changes and closes this dialog box.
Restore	Restores the status before this dialog box was opened.
Help	Displays this dialog box online help files.

Add I/O Port Dialog Box

This dialog box is used to register an I/O port to be added to the [SFR Window](#). (Refer to "[5.8 Register Manipulation Function](#)".)

Figure 6-37 Add I/O Port Dialog Box



- Opening
- Explanation of each area
- Function buttons

Opening

Select [Option] menu -> [Add I/O Port...].

Explanation of each area

- (1) I/O Port List
- (2) Name:
- (3) Address:
- (4) Access
- (5) Read / Write

(1) I/O Port List

This area lists the I/O ports currently registered.

If a new I/O port is registered, it is added to this list. An I/O port already registered can be selected and changed or deleted by [Function buttons](#).

(2) Name:

This area is used to specify an I/O port name to be added (up to 15 characters long).

(3) Address:

This area is used to specify the address of the I/O port to be added.

The default radix for inputting a numeric value is hexadecimal. An address can be also specified by a symbol. (Refer to "[Table 5-5 Specifying Symbols](#)".)

The address that can be set in this area is either a Target area address or SFR area address.

(4) Access

This area is used to select the access size of the I/O port to be added.

Byte	8-bit unit (default)
Word	16-bit unit

(5) Read / Write

This area is used to specify the access attribute of the I/O port to be added.

In the default condition, all the attributes are not checked (i.e., the I/O port can be both read and written).

Function buttons

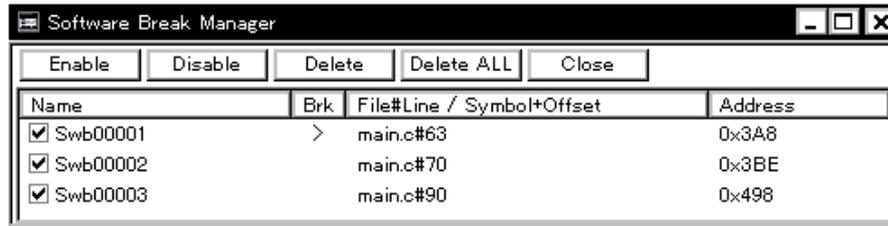
OK	Reflects the results of addition in the SFR Window and closes this dialog box.
Cancel	Cancels the changing, closes this dialog box.
Restore	Restores the original status.
Help	Displays this dialog box online help files.
Add	Adds an I/O port of the specified address.
Change	Changes the setting of the I/O port selected in (1) I/O Port List .
Delete	Deletes the I/O port selected in (1) I/O Port List .

Software Break Manager

This window is used to display, enable or disable, and delete software breaks . (Refer to "5.4.4 Hardware break and software break".)

Software breakpoints cannot be set in this window; they can be set in the [Source Window](#) or the [Assemble Window](#). (Refer to "5.4.2 Breakpoint setting".)

Figure 6-38 Software Break Manager



- Opening
- Explanation of each area
- Function buttons

Opening

Select [Event] menu -> [Software Break Manager].

Explanation of each area

- (1) Name
- (2) Brk
- (3) File#Line / Symbol+Offset
- (4) Address

(1) Name

This area displays the names of registered events, and the check boxes that indicate whether each event is enabled or disabled.

An event name is displayed in the form of "Swb+[number]" in the default condition. It can be changed to an alphanumeric string of up to 256 characters. To change an event name, select and click a name. Then directly edit the name. To set the editing, press the Enter key.

When an event is enabled, the check box is checked. To be disabled, the check box is not checked.

Furthermore, the name jumps to the [Source Window](#) by double-clicking an event name if the event name corresponds to the source line, whereas the name jumps to the [Assemble Window](#) if it does not correspond to the source line.

Remark By clicking "Name" (on the label), the character strings of the displayed items can be compared and sorted lexicographically (in alphabetical order). Whether the character strings are compared or sorted in ascending or descending order can be alternately selected by clicking the mouse.

(2) Brk

The ">" mark is displayed for a software break event that is set at the current PC position (so that the software break event that caused a break can be easily identified).

(3) File#Line / Symbol+Offset

This area displays the location at which a software break event was set as follows:

- Program\$file name#line number (If the event corresponds to the source line.)
- Program\$file name#symbol+offset (If the event does not correspond to the source line.)

Events are evaluated based on this when a symbol is re-downloaded.

Remark By clicking "File#Line/Symbol+Offset" (on the label), the character strings of the displayed items can be compared and sorted lexicographically (in alphabetical order). Whether the character strings are compared or sorted in ascending or descending order can be alternately selected by clicking the mouse.

(4) Address

This area displays the address at which a software break event is set.

Remark By clicking "Address" (on the label), the numeric values of the displayed items can be compared and sorted. Whether the values are compared or sorted in ascending or descending order can be alternately selected by clicking the mouse.

Function buttons

Enable	Enables the selected event.
Disable	Disables the selected event.
Delete	Deletes the selected event.
Delete ALL	Deletes all the set software break events.
Close	Closes this window.

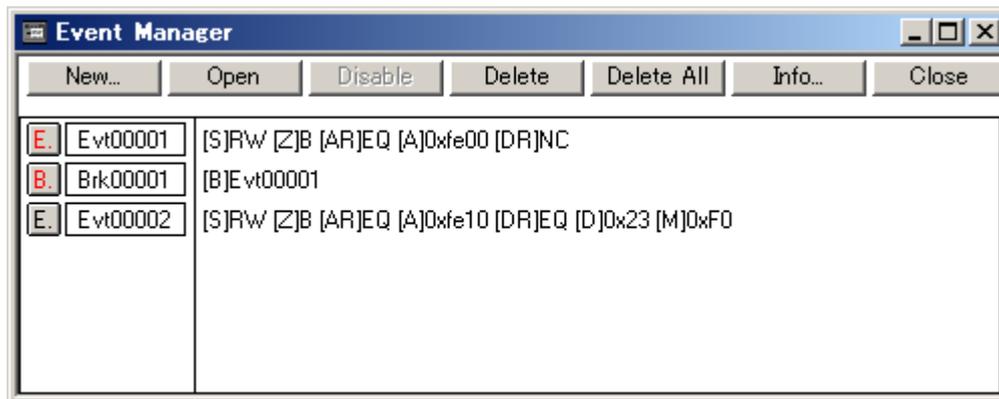
Event Manager

This window is used to manage event conditions. This window allows display, enabling/disabling, and deletion of the [Various Event Conditions](#). (Refer to "5.9 Event Function".)

A number of other operations using [Context menu](#), [Function buttons \(Related event function\)](#), etc., can be performed in this window.

The event icon is the jump pointer of the [Jump function](#).

Figure 6-39 Event Manager (In Detailed Display Mode)



- [Opening](#)
- [Explanation of each area](#)
- [\[View\]menu \(Event manager-dedicated items\)](#)
- [Context menu](#)
- [Function buttons \(Related event function\)](#)

Opening



Click the **Mgr** button, or select [Event] menu -> [Event Manager].

Explanation of each area

(1) Event display area

This area displays the icons (event icons) of the registered [Various Event Conditions](#).

By selecting the context menu -> [Detail], the details can be displayed.

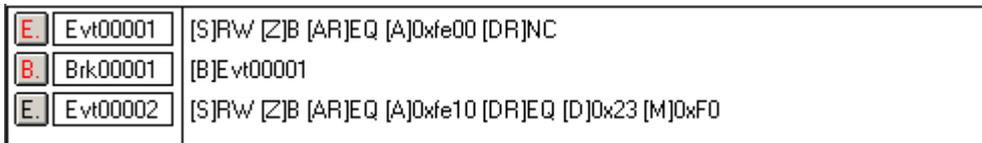
(a) In list displayed



Displays event icon (refer to "[Table 5-12 Event Icon](#)").

The event icon is the jump pointer (refer to "[5.12.2 Jump function](#)").

(b) In detailed display



Details of event contents are displayed by using the following key information as a separator.

Table 6-10 Separator for Displaying Event Details

Key Information	Contents
Event condition	
[S]	Status condition
[Z]	Access size condition
[A]	Address condition Symbol or expression: (actual address)
[D]	Data condition Symbol or expression: (actual address)
[M]	Mask condition
Break condition	
[B]	Break condition

[View]menu (Event manager-dedicated items)

The following items are added in the [\[View\] menu](#) , when the Event Manager is active.

Select All Event	Selects all the registered events.
Delete Event	Deletes a selected event.
Sort By Name	Displays icons in the order of event names.
Sort By Kind	Displays icons in the order of event types.
Unsort	Does not sort icons (default).
Detail	Displays the details
Overview	List display (default)

Context menu

Sort By Name	Displays icons in the order of event names.
Sort By Kind	Displays icons in the order of event types.
Unsort	Does not sort icons (default).
Detail	Displays the details.
Overview	Displays a list (default).
Source Text	Displays the corresponding source text and source line, using the position of the selected event as the jump destination address. (Refer to " 5.12.2 Jump function ".) If no line information exists at the jump destination address, however, you cannot jump. Opens the Source Window . If an active Source Window is open, that window is displayed in the forefront (so that it can be manipulated).
Assemble	Displays the Assemble window from the position of the selected event, which is used as the jump destination address. (Refer to " 5.12.2 Jump function ".) Opens the Assemble Window . If an active Assemble Window is open, that window is displayed in the forefront (so that it can be manipulated).
Memory	Displays the memory contents from the position of the selected event, which is used as the jump destination address. (Refer to " 5.12.2 Jump function ".) Opens the Memory Window . If an active Memory Window is open, that window is displayed in the forefront (so that it can be manipulated).
Coverage	Cannot be selected.

Function buttons (Related event function)

Describes the all function buttons the related event dialogs (the Event Manager, the [Event Dialog Box](#) and the [Break Dialog Box](#).)

OK	(Event Dialog Box) Automatically registers the event condition being edited, if any, and closes this dialog box. In the select mode An event condition is selected and the setting dialog box (indicated on the title bar) that called the Event Link Dialog Box is displayed again. If the calling dialog box has already been closed, the select mode is returned to the normal mode, and the Event Dialog Box is not closed. Otherwise, this dialog box will be closed.
	(Other than above dialog boxes) Automatically registers the event condition being edited, if any, and closes this dialog box. Each event condition becomes valid as soon as it has been registered.
New...	(Event Manager) Opens the dialog box to create new event condition. By clicking each button of <Event...> and <Break...>, the corresponding event setting dialog box can be opened with the new event name set. After the event setting dialog box has been opened, this dialog box is closed. Returns to Event Manager by clicking the <Cancel> button.
	(Other than above dialog boxes) Newly creates an event condition in this dialog box. An event condition name is automatically created and a new event condition is prepared.
Set	(Event Dialog Box) Registers the various event condition. Because the dialog box is not closed even after an event has been registered, new event conditions can be registered. In the select mode An event condition is selected. If there is an event being edited, it is automatically registered and selected.
	(Other than above dialog boxes) Registers the various event condition. Because the dialog box is not closed even after an event has been registered, new event conditions can be registered. Each event condition becomes valid as soon as it has been registered.
Enable/Disable	Validates (enables) or invalidates (disables) the selected event condition. However, event conditions cannot be enabled or disabled. Same operation as the clicking the mark of event icon.
Clear	Clears the contents of the event condition.
Restore	Restores the contents of an edited event condition. If an event condition not registered is displayed, all the fields other than the event name field are blank or the default values are set.
Cancel/Close	Closes this dialog box. Even if an event condition is being edited, it is not registered and the dialog box is closed.
Help	Displays the help window of this window.
Event Link...	Cannot be selected.
Break	Opens the Break Dialog Box .
Trace...	Cannot be selected.

Snap Shot...	Cannot be selected.
Stub...	Cannot be selected.
Timer...	Cannot be selected.
DMM...	Cannot be selected.
Manager	Opens the Event Manager .
Add Event...	Opens the Event Dialog Box in the select mode, and selects or newly creates an event condition to be set. The event condition will be added to the area selected when the < Add Event...> button is pressed.
Open	Opens the various event setting dialog box corresponding to the selected event condition (one). Each setting dialog box displays the contents of the selected event condition. Same operation as double-clicking the event icon or pressing the Enter key.
Remove/Delete	Deletes the selected event condition. When an event condition is to be deleted, an error occurs and the event condition cannot be deleted if the event is used as a various event condition.
Delete All	Deletes all event conditions.
Expand >>>/ Shrink <<<	Turns on (Expand>>>) or off (Shrink<<<) display of the event manager area. The size of the dialog box is expanded or reduced. The size of the dialog box is expanded or reduced.
Add	The event condition selected in Event Manager area add to setting area with a focus.
Info...	<p>Opens the Select Display Information dialog box. This dialog box is used to change the display mode and rearrange event names.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Figure 6-40 Select Display Information Dialog Box</p>  <p><Sort by Name> Sorts events into name order. <Sort by Kind> Sorts events into type order. <Unsort> Displays events in the order in which they have been registered without sorting the events. <Detail> Sets the detailed display mode. <Overview> Sets the list display mode. <Cancel> Closes this dialog box (same as ESC key).</p>
Other...	<p>Opens the dialog box for selecting the event type. By clicking each button of <Event...> and <Break...>, the corresponding event setting dialog box can be opened with the new event name set. After the event setting dialog box has been opened, this dialog box is closed. <Manager...> Opens the Event Manager. <Cancel> Closes the dialog box to create new event condition.</p>

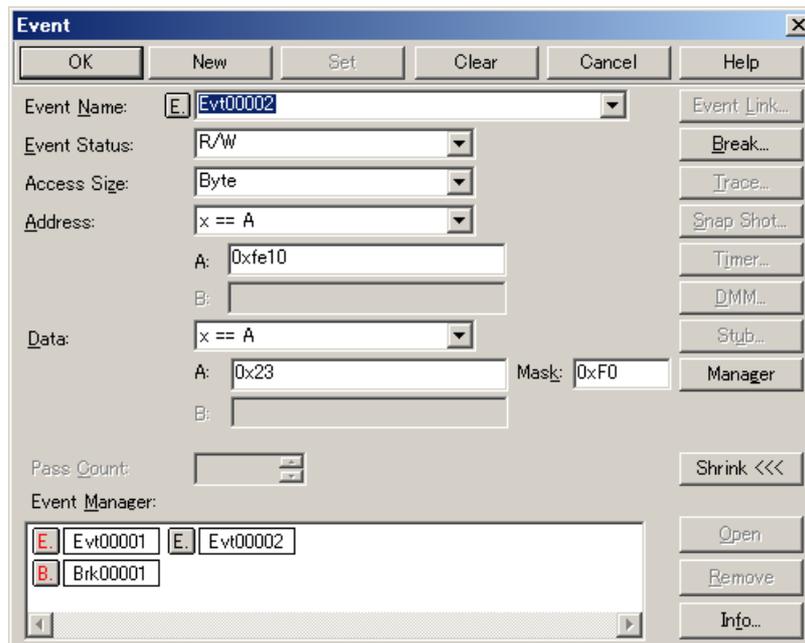
Event Dialog Box

This dialog box is used to register and display event conditions. (Refer to "5.9 Event Function".)

Registering of event conditions is done by setting each item in this dialog box and then clicking the <OK> button. The registered event conditions are managed by the [Event Manager](#).

One event condition can be set for multiple [Various Event Conditions](#). However, the number of event conditions that can be simultaneously used is limited. (Refer to "5.9.4 Number of enabled events for each event condition".)

Figure 6-41 Event Dialog Box



- [Opening](#)
- [Explanation of each area](#)
- [Function buttons \(Related event function\)](#)

Opening

In normal mode

If the Event Dialog Box is opened as follows, an event condition can be registered without its purpose being specified.



Click this button, or select [Event] menu -> [Event].

In select mode

If the <OK> button is pressed when the Event Dialog Box has been opened as follows, an event condition can be registered in the setting dialog box from which this dialog box was opened.

In each various event setting dialog box, click the <Add Event... > button.

Explanation of each area

- (1) Event Name:
- (2) Event Status:
- (3) Access Size:
- (4) Address:
- (5) Data:, Mask:
- (6) Pass Count:
- (7) Event Manager:

(1) Event Name:

This area is used to set an event name.

Directly input an alphanumeric string of up to eight characters as a name.

To display the contents of an already created event condition, select from the drop-down list.

In the select mode, the selected event condition can be set in the event condition setting area of the setting dialog box that called the Event Dialog Box.

The mark on the left of this area indicates the utilization status of events ("Table 5-12 Event Icon"). The gray E. mark indicates that the event condition is being edited and has not been registered yet.

(2) Event Status:

This area is used to set a status condition.

By specifying a status condition, the type of the execution event and an access event is determined (if an execution event is specified, nothing can be input to the (3) Access Size: and (5) Data:, Mask:).

The status conditions that can be specified are listed below.

Table 6-11 Status Condition

Status	Abbreviation	Meaning
Access event		
R/W	RW	Memory read/write
Read	R	Memory read
Write	W	Memory write

(3) Access Size:

This area is used to set an access size condition.

By selecting an access size condition from the drop-down list, the access width of a data condition to be detected by an access event is determined.

Byte	Detects data condition with 8-bit width (only during 8-bit access).
Bit	<p>Detects data condition with 1-bit width (only during 8-bit access). In this case, a data condition is detected with 1-bit width. Because of the operation of the in-circuit emulator, access to a bit is not directly detected; the ID78K0S-QB detects a dummy bit access by internally setting address conditions and data conditions as follows:</p> <p>Input example: Address: FE20.1 Data: 1 </p> <p>Setting of trace search: Address: FE20 Data: 00000010B Mask: 11111101B</p> <p>If another bit of the same address is accessed or if all the 8 bits of the same address are accessed, therefore, an event is detected in accordance with the specified status if the address and bit match the specified value of [address.bit]. When data is written to a bit, all the 8 bits are read/written. If read or read/write is specified as the status, an event occurs if a read operation is performed at this time if the value of the specified [Address.bit] matches.</p>

Remark If no access size condition is specified, a judgment is automatically made from the address condition and data condition, and the following is set:

- Bit if the address condition is set in bit units
- Byte if the address condition is set in 8-bit units

(4) Address:

This area is used to specify an address condition (address value).

Table 6-12 Settable Range of Address Condition (Event)

Settable range	Remark
0xF800 <= address value <= 0xFFFF	-
0 <= mask value <= 0xFFFF	-

(a) Address

Select the address range (specification method) from a drop-down list and specify the address value in areas **A:** and **B:**.

In the ID78K0S-QB, only "x == A" can be selected.

The default radix for inputting a numeric value is hexadecimal. An address can be also specified by a symbol or expression (refer to "Table 5-5 Specifying Symbols").

x == A	Specify address value specified for A:
--------	---

(5) Data:, Mask:

This area is used to set data conditions.

The default radix for inputting a numeric value is hexadecimal.

The settable range differs as follows depending on the access size condition specified in [\(3\) Access Size:](#) .

Table 6-13 Settable Range of Data Condition

Access Size	Settable range
Byte	0 <= data value <= 0xFF 0 <= mask value <= 0xFF
Bit	Data value = 0 or 1 Mask value = Cannot be specified.

(a) Data:

Select the data range (specification method) from a drop-down list and specify the address value in areas **A:** and **B:**.

In the ID78K0S-QB, only "x == A" can be selected.

The default radix for inputting a numeric value is hexadecimal. An address can be also specified by a symbol or expression (refer to "[Table 5-5 Specifying Symbols](#)").

x == A	Specify data value matching data value specified for A:
--------	--

(b) Mask:

Set a mask value for the data value.

When a mask is set, the data value for the bit whose mask value is 1 may be 0 or 1.

Example 1:

Data	0x4000
Mask	0xFF

With this setting, addresses 0x4000 to 0x40FF satisfy the condition.

Example 2:

Data	0x4000
Mask	0x101

With this setting, addresses 0x4000, 0x4001, 0x4100, and 0x4101 satisfy the condition.

(6) Pass Count:

Cannot be selected in this area.

(7) Event Manager:

This area is used to display the list of the events registered. (Refer to ["Table 5-12 Event Icon"](#), ["\(4\) Manipulation in event manager area"](#).)

Function Buttons

Refer to ["Function buttons \(Related event function\)"](#) in the [Event Manager](#).

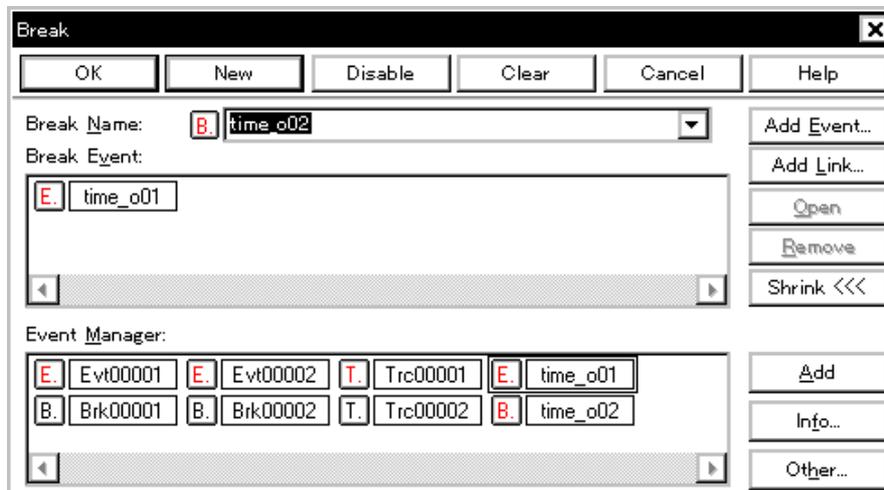
Break Dialog Box

This dialog box is used to register; set, and display break event conditions. (Refer to "5.9 Event Function", "5.4 Break Function".)

Registration and setting of break event conditions is done by setting each item (256 items max.) in this dialog box and then clicking the <OK> button. The registered break event conditions are managed by the [Event Manager](#).

There are restrictions on the number of break event conditions that can be simultaneously set (enabled). (Refer to "5.9.4 Number of enabled events for each event condition".)

Figure 6-42 Break Dialog Box



- [Opening](#)
- [Explanation of each area](#)
- [Function buttons \(Related event function\)](#)

Opening



Click the **Brk** button, or select [Event] menu -> [Break...].

Explanation of each area

- (1) [Break Name:](#)
- (2) [Break Event:](#)
- (3) [Event Manager:](#)

(1) Break Name:

This area is used to set a break event name. Directly input an alphanumeric string of up to eight characters as a name.

To display the contents of an already created event condition, select from the drop-down list.

The mark on the left of this area indicates the utilization status of events. (Refer to "[Table 5-12 Event Icon](#)"). The gray mark indicates that an event condition is being edited and has not been registered yet. By clicking the left mark, an event condition can be validated or invalidated.

(2) Break Event:

This area is used to set an event condition for break.

The number of event conditions that can be set in this area is as follows:

Table 6-14 Number of Events Settable in Break Condition Setting Area

Connected IE	Total (before execution / after execution / access)
QB-78K0SKX1MINI	1 (0 / 0 / 1)

Event conditions are easily set by dragging the icon of the event to be set from the event manager area and dropping it in this area. For details, refer to "[5.9.3 Setting various event conditions](#)".

(3) Event Manager:

This area is used to display the list of the events registered. (Refer to "[Table 5-12 Event Icon](#)", "[\(4\) Manipulation in event manager area](#)".)

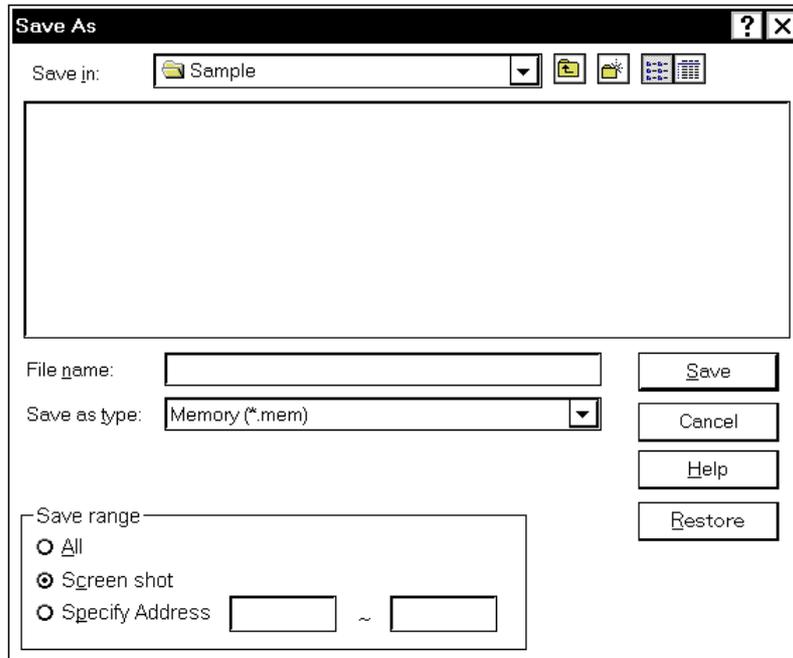
Function Buttons

Refer to "[Function buttons \(Related event function\)](#)" in the [Event Manager](#).

View File Save Dialog Box

This dialog box is used to save the current display information of the current window to a view file. (Refer to "5.11.2 Window display information (view file)".)

Figure 6-43 View File Save Dialog Box



- Opening
- Explanation of each area
- Function buttons

Opening

When the window to be saved is the current window, select [File] menu -> [Save As...].

Explanation of each area

- (1) Save in:, File name:
- (2) Save as type:
- (3) Save range

(1) Save in:, File name:

This area is used to specify the file name to be saved. A file name can be directly input from the keyboard, or selected from the list.

Up to 257 character string with a extension can be specified.

(2) Save as type:

This area is used to specify the type (extension) of the file to be saved. (Refer to "[Table 5-14 Type of the View Files](#)".)

The extension of the file corresponding to the current window is displayed.

(3) Save range

Specify the range of data to be saved.

This area is displayed if the current window to be saved is the following.

- [Assemble Window](#)

- [Memory Window](#)

- [Source Window](#)

(a) All

This should be selected to save the entire range, from the first line to the last line.

(b) Screen shot

This should be selected to save the area visible on the screen, from the top line on the screen to the bottom line.

If the [Source Window](#) is in the mixed display mode, however, the window contents are saved from the source line that includes the area visible on the screen.

(c) Specify Line / Specify Address

This should be selected to specify the start line and end line of the area to be saved.

If the start line and end line are omitted, the first line and last line are assumed.

If a range of 100 lines / 256 bytes or more is specified, a message dialog box is displayed to indicate the progress of saving. To stop saving midway, click the <Stop> button in the message dialog box.

Display any of the following corresponding to the current window:

Specify Line	Specify the range of the line numbers to be saved. The default radix for inputting a numeric value is decimal. If the Source Window is in the mixed display mode, the mixed displayed part on the specified line is also saved.
Specify Address	Specify the range of address to be saved . An address can be also specified by a symbol or expression. (Refer to " Table 5-5 Specifying Symbols ".) The default radix for inputting a numeric value is hexadecimal.

Function buttons

Save	Saves the display information of the current window to the selected file. After saving, this dialog box is closed.
Cancel	Closes this dialog box without executing anything.
Help	Displays this dialog box online help files.
Restore	Restores the status before this dialog box was opened.

View File Load Dialog Box

This dialog box is used to read the view files. (Refer to "5.11.2 Window display information (view file)".)

When a view file is loaded, the reference window ([Source Window](#) in static status) opens and the display information at saving is displayed.

The window to be opened and its status differ as follows, depending on the file to be loaded.

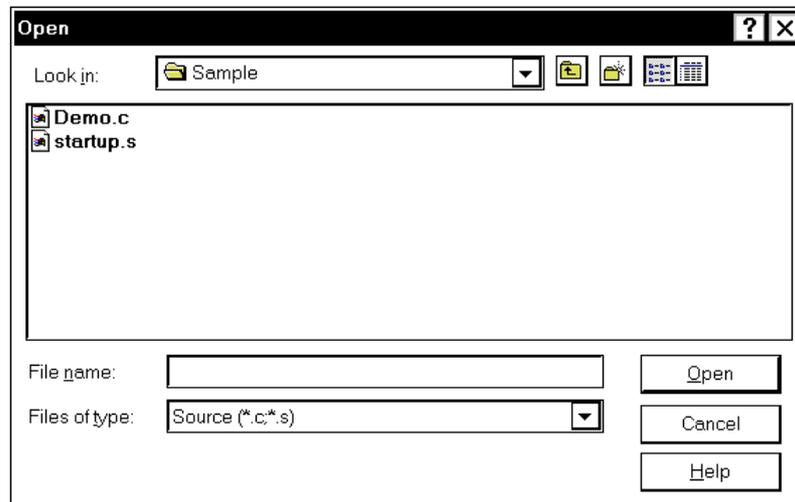
- Loading source file to which symbol information has been read

If there is a [Source Window](#) in the active status, it is opened in the static status; otherwise, the [Source Window](#) is opened in the active status.

- Loading source file to which symbol information has not been read, or view file

A window of text-format files is opened in the [Source Window](#) in the static status.

Figure 6-44 View File Load Dialog Box



- [Opening](#)
- [Explanation of each area](#)
- [Function buttons](#)

Opening

 Click the **Open** button or select [File] menu -> [Open...].

Explanation of each area

- (1) Look In:, File name:
- (2) Files of type:

(1) Look In:, File name:

This area is used to specify the file name to be loaded. A file name can be directly input from the keyboard, or selected from the list.

Up to 257 character string with a extension can be specified.

(2) Files of type:

This area is used to specify the type (extension) of the file to be loaded. (Refer to "[Table 5-14 Type of the View Files](#)".)

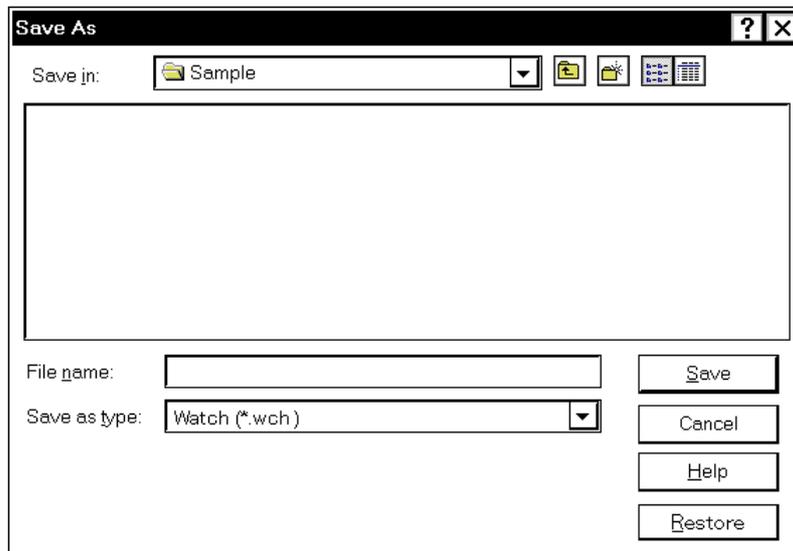
Function buttons

Open	Loads the selected file. After loading the file, this dialog box is closed.
Cancel	Closes this dialog box without executing anything.
Help	Displays this dialog box online help files.

Environment Setting File Save Dialog Box

This dialog box is used to save the setting contents of the current window to a setting file. (Refer to "5.11.3 Window setting information (setting file)".)

Figure 6-45 Environment Setting File Save Dialog Box



- Opening
- Explanation of each area
- Function buttons

Opening

When the window to be saved is the current window, select [File] menu -> [Environment] -> [Save As...].

Explanation of each area

- (1) Save in., File name:
- (2) Save as type:

(1) Save in:, File name:

This area is used to specify the file name to be saved. A file name can be directly input from the keyboard, or selected from the list.

Up to 257 character string with a extension can be specified.

(2) Save as type:

This area is used to specify the type (extension) of the file to be saved. (Refer to "[Table 5-15 Type of the Setting Files](#)").

The extension of the file corresponding to the current window is displayed.

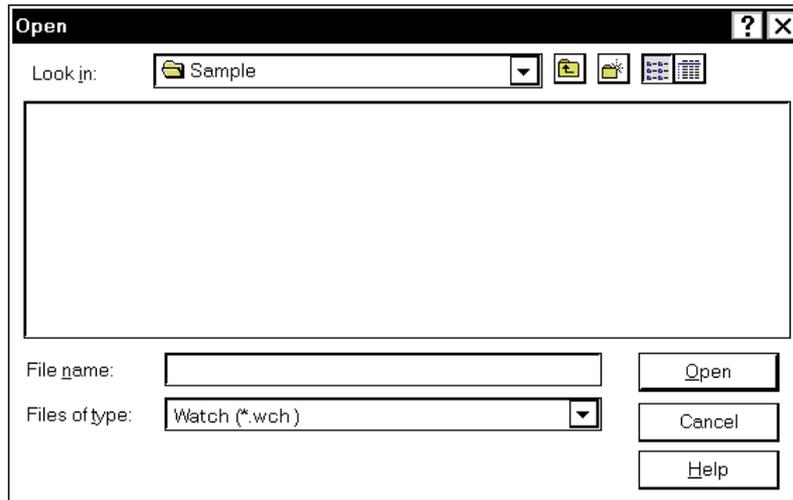
Function buttons

Save	Saves the setting information of the current window to the selected file. After saving, this dialog box is closed.
Cancel	Closes this dialog box without executing anything.
Help	Displays this dialog box online help files.
Restore	Restores the status before this dialog box was opened.

Environment Setting File Load Dialog Box

This dialog box is used to read the setting files. (Refer to "5.11.3 Window setting information (setting file)".)
When a setting file is loaded, the target window opens and the setting information at saving is restored.

Figure 6-46 Environment Setting File Load Dialog Box



- Opening
- Explanation of each area
- Function buttons

Opening

select [File] menu -> [Environment] -> [Open...].

Explanation of each area

- (1) Look In:, File name:
- (2) Files of type:

(1) Look In:, File name:

This area is used to specify the file name to be loaded. A file name can be directly input from the keyboard, or selected from the list.

Up to 257 character string with a extension can be specified.

(2) Files of type:

This area is used to specify the type (extension) of the file to be loaded. (Refer to "[Table 5-15 Type of the Setting Files](#)".)

Function buttons

Open	Loads the selected file. After loading the file, this dialog box is closed.
Cancel	Closes this dialog box without executing anything.
Help	Displays this dialog box online help files.

Reset Debugger Dialog Box

This dialog box is used to initialize the ID78K0S-QB, CPU, and symbol information.

Figure 6-47 Reset Debugger Dialog Box



- Opening
- Explanation of each area
- Function buttons

Opening

Select [File] menu -> [Debugger Reset...].

Explanation of each area

(1) Reset subject selection area

This area is used to specify what is to be initialized. Initializes the checked item.

Debugger	Initializes the ID78K0S-QB (default).
Symbol	Initializes the symbol information.
Target CPU	Initializes the CPU.

Function buttons

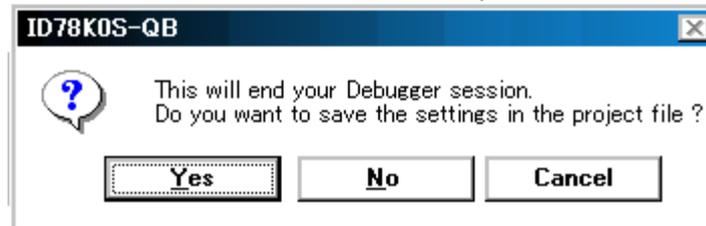
OK	Initializes according to the setting.
Cancel	Cancels the changes and closes this dialog box.
Help	Displays this dialog box online help files.

Exit Debugger Dialog Box

This dialog box is used to select whether the current debug environment is saved to a project file or not before terminating the ID78K0S-QB. (Refer to "[5.11.1 Debugging environment \(project file\)](#)".)

It can be specified in the [Debugger Option Dialog Box](#) that the ID78K0S-QB is terminated without this confirmation dialog box being opened.

Figure 6-48 Exit Debugger Dialog Box



- [Opening](#)
- [Function buttons](#)

Opening

- Select [File] menu -> [Exit].
- If forcible termination, such as to terminate the application, has been executed on the task list that terminates Windows.

Function buttons

Yes	Saves the current debug environment to a project file, closes all the windows, and terminates the ID78K0S-QB. If a project file name is not specified, the Project File Save Dialog Box is opened. If the < Cancel> button is selected on the Project File Save Dialog Box , the environment is neither saved to a project file nor is the ID78K0S-QB terminated. (If a project file is loaded or saved during debugger operation, this button has the default focus.)
No	Closes all the windows and terminates the ID78K0S-QB. (If a project file is not loaded or saved during debugger operation, this button has the default focus.)
Cancel	Closes this dialog box without executing anything.

About Dialog Box

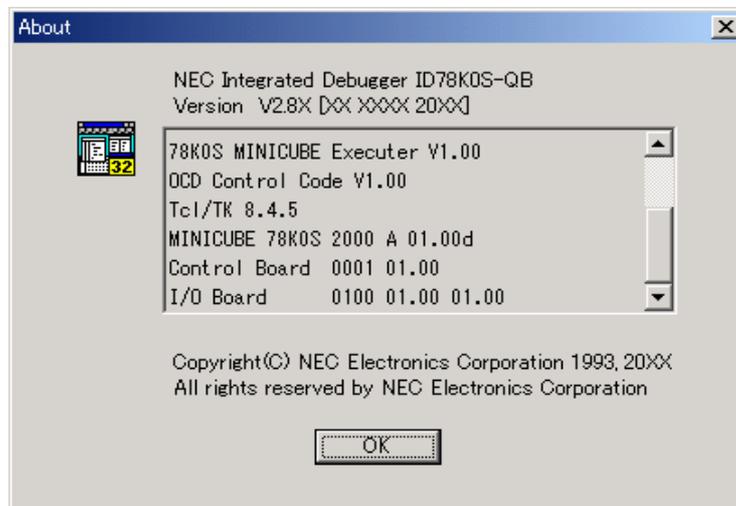
This dialog box displays the version information of the ID78K0S-QB (the year is displayed in 4 digits).

Remark The version information can be copied to the clipboard by selecting [Select All and Copy (&C)] from the context menu in the dialog box.

The following version information is displayed:

- Product version of ID78K0S-QB
- Version of device file
- Version of GUI
- Version of debugger DLL
- Version of assembler DLL
- Version of executor
- Version of Tcl/Tk
- Product ID and product version of in-circuit emulator
- Version of OCD Control Code

Figure 6-49 About Dialog Box



- Opening
- Function buttons

Opening

Select [Help] menu -> [About...], or click the <About...> button in the [Configuration Dialog Box](#).

Function buttons

OK	Closes this dialog box.
----	-------------------------

Console Window

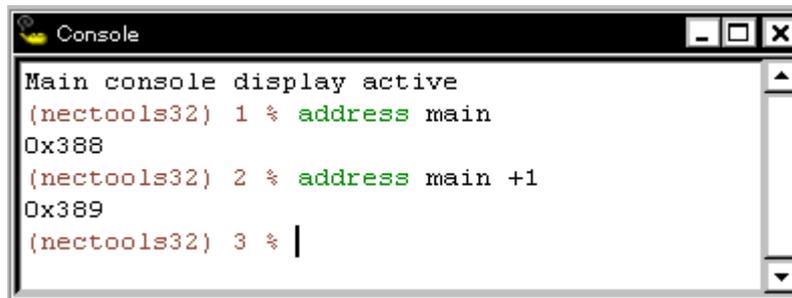
This window is used to input commands that control the ID78K0S-QB .

Because the key bind is Emacs-like, the accelerator key is not acknowledged if the Console Window is active. However, the F1 key displays the online help files of the Console Window.

While the Console Window is open, an error message window with only an <OK> button is displayed in the Console Window.

Refer to "[CHAPTER 7 COMMAND REFERENCE](#)" for details on the command specifications.

Figure 6-50 Console Window



- Opening

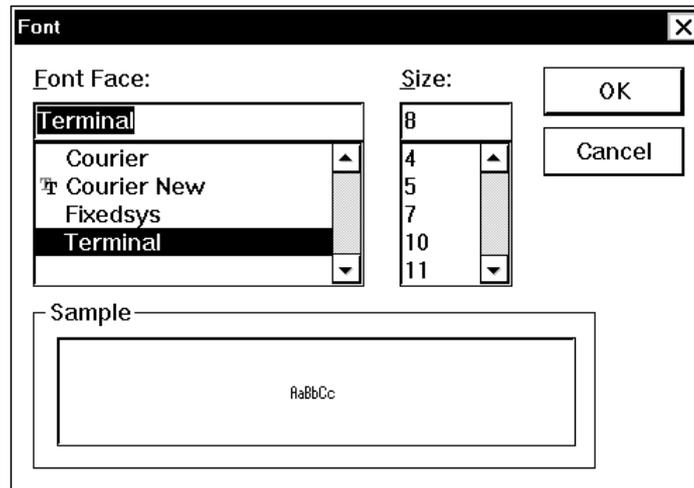
Opening

Select [Browse] menu -> [Console].

Font Dialog Box

This dialog box is used to select the font and font size to be displayed in the [Source Window](#), the [Watch Window](#), the [Quick Watch Dialog Box](#), the [Local Variable Window](#) and the [Stack Window](#).

Figure 6-51 Font Dialog Box



- [Opening](#)
- [Explanation of each area](#)
- [Function buttons](#)

Opening

Click the button in the [Debugger Option Dialog Box](#).

Explanation of each area

- (1) [Font Face:](#)
- (2) [Size:](#)
- (3) [Sample](#)

(1) Font Face:

This area is used to select a font from the fonts currently usable.

Only fonts with equal width (fonts with a constant stroke width and a fixed pitch) are enumerated. When a font name is selected from the list, the font name is displayed in the text box, and the font size that can be used with that font is displayed under [\(2\) Size:](#).

(2) Size:

This area is used to specify the font size (unit: pt.).

On the drop-down list, the font size usable for the font specified in [\(1\) Font Face:](#) is displayed in point units. When the font size is selected from the drop-down list, the selected font size is displayed in this area. The font size can also be directly input to the text box from the keyboard.

(3) Sample

This area displays a sample character string of the specified font and size.

Function buttons

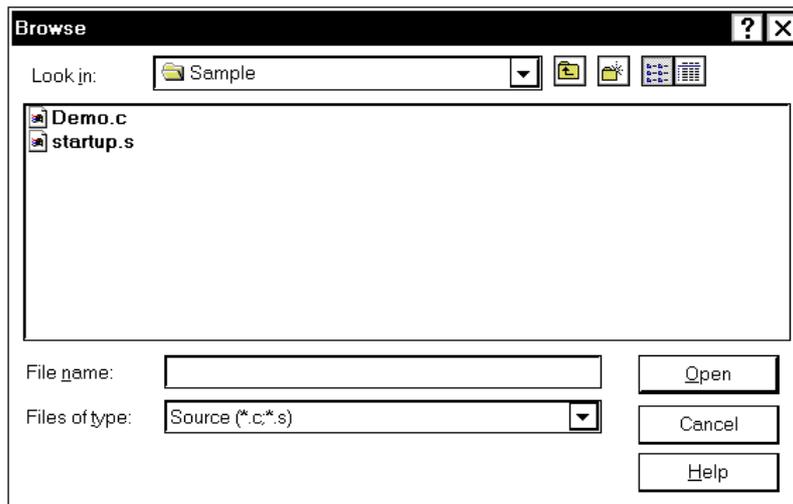
OK	Validates the settings and closes this dialog box.
Cancel	Cancels the changes and closes this dialog box.

Browse Dialog Box

This dialog box is used to select the file to be set in the [Source Text Move Dialog Box](#).

Remark If this dialog box is opened for the first time after the system has been started up, the directory first specified by the source path is displayed. When the dialog box is opened the second and subsequent times, the previously displayed directory is recorded and displayed again. If the <Cancel> button is clicked, however, the previously displayed directory is not recorded.

Figure 6-52 Browse Dialog Box



- [Opening](#)
- [Explanation of each area](#)
- [Function buttons](#)

Opening

Click the <Browse...> button in the target dialog box.

Explanation of each area

- (1) [Look In., File name:](#)
- (2) [Files of type:](#)

(1) Look In:, File name:

This area is used to specify the file name to be opened. A file name can be directly input from the keyboard, or selected from the list.

Up to 257 character string with a extension can be specified.

(2) Files of type:

This area is used to specify the type (extension) of the file to be opened (refer to ["Table 5-4 File Type Can Be Displayed"](#)).

Function buttons

Open	Sets the selected file. After setting the file, this dialog box is closed.
Cancel	Closes this dialog box without executing anything.
Help	Displays this dialog box online help files.

CHAPTER 7 COMMAND REFERENCE

This chapter explains the details of the command functions of the ID78K0S-QB.

- [Command Line Rules](#)
- [Command List](#)
- [List of Variables](#)
- [List of Packages](#)
- [Key Bind](#)
- [Expansion Window](#)
- [Callback Procedure](#)
- [Hook Procedure](#)
- [Related Files](#)
- [Cautions](#)
- [Command Name](#)
- [Samples \(Calculator Script\)](#)

7.1 Command Line Rules

The specification of command lines has the following rules:

- Command name, option, and argument are specified for command line.
- To divide words, a space (space key or tab key) is used.
- At the end of a line, a line feed character or a semicolon is used.
- When a command name and an option are entered to the point of identifiability, they are recognized.
- In script, command names have to be entered completely.

Command format

```
command -options arg1 arg2 arg3 ...
```

7.2 Command List

Table 7-1 List of Debugger Control Commands

Command name	Function
address	Evaluation of address expression
assemble	Disassemble/line assemble
batch	Executing batch (with echo)
breakpoint	Setting/deletion of breakpoint
dbgexit	Terminating ID78K0S-QB
download	Download of files
extwin	Creation of expansion window
finish	Returning from function
go	Continuous execution
help	Display of help
hook	Setting of hook
inspect	Symbol inspect
jump	Jump to window
map	Setting / deleting memory mapping
mdi	Setting of expansion window
memory	Display/setting of memory
module	Display of the list of files and functions
next	Procedure step
refresh	Redrawing of window
register	Display/setting of register value and SFR value
reset	Reset
run	Reset and execution of CPU
step	Step execution
stop	Stop execution
upload	Upload
version	Display of the version information
watch	Display/setting of variables
where	Stack trace
wish	Start of Tclet

Table 7-2 List of Console/Tcl Commands

Command name	Function
alias	Creation of another name
cd	Change of directory
clear	Clears the screen
echo	Echo
exit	Close/end
history	Display of history
ls	Display of files
pwd	Check of the directory
source	Execution of batch
time	Measurement of time for commands
tkcon	Console control
unalias	Deletion of another name
which	Display of the command path or another name
Other	Based on Tcl/Tk 8.4

7.3 List of Variables

- dcl(chip) - Chip name read only
- dcl(prjfile) - Project file name read only
- dcl(srcpath) - Source path read only
- dcl(ieid) - IEType read only
- dcl(iestat) - IEstatus read only
- dcl(bkstat) - Break status read only
- env(LANG) - Language
- dcl_version - Dclversion read only

7.4 List of Packages

- tcltest - Restoration test
- cwind - Automatic window control
- BWidget - Toolkit
- tcllib - Tcl library
- mclistbox - Multi-column list box
- combobox - Combo box

7.5 Key Bind

- tcsh + Emacs like
- Complement of command name [Tab]
- Complement of file name [Tab]
- HTML help [F1]

7.6 Expansion Window

The expansion windows can be created using Tk.

In the expansion windows, Widget is allocated with '.dcl' as a root instead of '.'.

When the following script files are allocated in bin/idtcl/tools/, an expansion window is added on selecting [Browse] menu - [Others].

The mdi command, an exclusive command for expansion windows, has been added.

```
# Sample.tcl
wm protocol .dcl WM_DELETE_WINDOW { exit }
mdi geometry 100 50
button .dcl.b -text Push -command exit
pack .dcl.b
```

Caution In the expansion windows, Tk menu commands cannot be used because of the restrictions of MDI windows.

7.7 Callback Procedure

Expansion windows can hold `dcl_asyncproc` procedures called by asynchronous messages.

```
proc dcl_asyncproc {mid} {
  if {$mid == 19} {
    redraw
  }
}
```

The asynchronous message ID is passed for the argument of the `dcl_asyncproc` procedure

The message IDs are shown below:

Table 7-3 Message ID

Message ID	Meaning
9	After changing configuration
10	After registering event
11	After deleting event
12	Before executing
13	After breaking
14	After resetting CPU
15	After resetting ID78K0S-QB
17	After changing extended option
18	After changing debugger option
19	After downloading
20	After changing memory or register
45	After resetting symbol

7.8 Hook Procedure

A hook can be set in the ID78K0S-QB using the hook procedure.

The hook procedures are shown below:

- BeforeDownload(Hook before downloading)
- AfterDownload(Hook after downloading)
- AfterCpuReset(Hook after CPU reset during break)
- BeforeCpuRun(Hook before starting execution)
- AfterCpuStop(Hook after breaking)

By using hook procedures, register values can be changed before downloading programs or after resetting the CPU.

An actual example of the procedure is shown below. A hook is valid till the ID78K0S-QB is closed.

(1) [When hook is set with ID78K0S-QB control command]

- 1) Create script file a. with an editor.
- 2) Start up the ID78K0S-QB, select [Browse] menu -> [Console], and open the [Console Window](#).
- 3) If the script file is executed in the window as below, the hook in the script file is set.
%hook test.tcl

(2) [When hook is set on downloading of project file]

- 1) Create script file a. with an editor.^{Note}
- 2) Start up the ID78K0S-QB and read test.prj. The hook in the script file is set.

```
proc BeforeDownload {} {
    register MM 0x7
    register PMC8 0xff
    register PMC9 0xff
    register PMCX 0xe0
}

proc AfterCpuReset {} {
    register MM 0x7
    register PMC8 0xff
    register PMC9 0xff
    register PMCX 0xe0
}
```

Note Be sure that the script file name is the same as the project file.

Example:

The script file corresponding to test.prj is test.tcl.

Allocate test.prj, test.pri, and test.tcl in the same directory.

7.9 Related Files

- Executes when the aliases.tcl console is opened.
Sets the default alias etc.
- Executes when the project file name.tcl project is opened. The following hooks can be used.
BeforeDownload, AfterDownload, AfterCpuReset, BeforeCpuRun, AfterCpuStop
- Executes when the load module name.tcl load module is downloaded. The following hooks can be used.
BeforeDownload, AfterDownload, AfterCpuReset, BeforeCpuRun, AfterCpuStop

7.10 Cautions

- The separator for file and path is a slash (/).
- When a console is open, error messages are output to the console.
- To terminate the command forcibly, close the console.
- The execution of external commands (DOS commands) is OFF by default.

7.11 Command Name

In this section, each command is explained using the format shown below.

Command name

Describes the command name.

Input format

Describes the input format of the command.

In the following explanation, italics indicate an Argument to be supplied by the user, while the argument enclosed in "?" may be omitted.

When a command name and an option are entered to the point of identifiability, they are recognized.

Functions

Explains the functions of the command.

Usage example

Shows an example of the usage of the command.

address

address - Evaluation of address expression

Input format

address *expression*

Functions

Converts the address expression specified by *expression* into address.

Usage example

```
(IDCON) 1 % address main  
0xaa  
(IDCON) 2 % address main+1  
0xab
```

assemble

assemble - Disassemble/line assemble

Input format

assemble *?options? address ?code?*

Functions

Assembles the character strings specified by *code* from the *address* specified by *address*.

When '.' is specified for *address*, it is understood as an *address* continuing from the immediately previous assemble.

When *code* is omitted, it is assembled from the *address* specified by *address*.

The following are *options*: They are ignored for assembly.

-code	Command code is also displayed. It is ignored for assembly.
-number <i>number</i>	<i>number</i> line is displayed. It is ignored for assembly.

Usage example

```
(IDCON) 1 % assemble -n 5 main
0x000000aa B7      PUSH HL
0x000000ab B1      PUSH AX
0x000000ac 891C    MOVW AX,SP
0x000000ae D6      MOVW HL,AX
0x000000af A100    MOV  A,#0H
(IDCON) 2 % assemble main mov a,b
(IDCON) 3 % assemble . mov a,b
```

batch

batch - Executing batch (with echo)

Input format

batch *scriptname*

Functions

Executes in batch with displaying files specified by *scriptname* on the screen.

Nesting is possible.

Usage example

```
(IDCON) 1 % clear  
(IDCON) 2 % batch bat_file.tcl  
(IDCON) 3 % tkcon save a:/log.txt
```

breakpoint

breakpoint - Setting/deletion of breakpoint

Input format

breakpoint *?options? ?address1? ?address2?*

breakpoint -delete *brkno*

breakpoint -enable *brkno*

breakpoint -disable *brkno*

breakpoint -information

Functions

Operates the breakpoint specified by *options* and *address* .

If a breakpoint can be set correctly, the breakpoint number is returned.

The following are *options*:

-software	A software break is specified.
-hardware	A hardware break is specified (default).
-read	An <i>address</i> data read break is set.
-write	An <i>address</i> data write break is set.
-access	An <i>address</i> data access break is set.
-data <i>value</i>	The data condition is set.
-datamask <i>value</i>	The data mask is set.
-information	The list of breakpoints is displayed.
-delete	The breakpoint whose number is specified is deleted.
-disable	The breakpoint whose number is specified is disabled.
-enable	The breakpoint whose number is specified is enabled.

Usage example

(IDCON) 1 % breakpoint -software main

1

(IDCON) 2 % breakpoint -access v

1

(IDCON) 3 % breakpoint -i

1 Brk00001 enable _v

(IDCON) 4 % breakpoint -disable 1

(IDCON) 5 % breakpoint -read glvar

2

(IDCON) 6 % breakpoint -i

1 Brk00001 disable _v

2 Brk00002 enable _glvar

(IDCON) 7 % breakpoint -delete 1

(IDCON) 8 % breakpoint -i

2 Brk00002 enable _glvar

dbgexit

dbgexit - Terminating ID78K0S-QB

Input format

dbgexit *?options?*

Functions

Terminate the ID78K0S-QB.

The following are *options*:

-saveprj	Project is saved on terminating ID78K0S-QB.
-----------------	---

Usage example

(IDCON) 1 % dbgexit -saveprj

download

download - Download of files

Input format

download *?options? filename ?offset?*

Functions

Downloads files specified with *filename* according to *options*.

If *offset* is specified, the address is shifted by the *offset* (if the data is in binary format, the load start address is specified for *offset*).

-binary	Binary format data is downloaded.
-nosymbol	Download is executed. Symbol information is not read.
-symbolonly	Symbol information is read.
-reset	CPU is reset after download.
-information	Download information is displayed.

Usage example

(IDCON) 1 % download test.lmf

extwin

extwin - Creation of expansion window

Input format

extwin scriptfile

Functions

Creates expansion window with *scriptfile*.

Usage example

(IDCON) 1 % extwin d:/foo.tcl

finish

finish - Returning from function

Input format

finish

Functions

Executes until it returns to the program that called the current function.

Usage example

(IDCON) 1 % finish

go

go - Continuous execution

Input format

go *?options?*

Functions

Executes program continuously. If `-waitbreak` is specified, the command waits until the program stops.

The following are *options*:

-ignorebreak	Breakpoint is ignored.
-waitbreak	The command waits for the program to stop.

Usage example

(IDCON) 1 % go -w

help

help - Display of help

Input format

help

Functions

Displays Dcl help.

Usage example

(IDCON) 1 % help

hook

hook - Setting of hook

Input format

hook *scriptfile*

Functions

Sets the procedure for hook with *scriptfile*.

The hook setting is initialized when the project file is loaded and when the ID78K0S-QB is reset.

Usage example

(IDCON) 1 % hook d:/foo.tcl

inspect

inspect - Symbol inspect

Input format

inspect *?options? progname pattern*

Functions

Searches and displays the load module symbol specified with *progname* using the regular expression of *pattern*.

The following regular expressions can be used.

?	Match 1 character
*	Match characters other than 0
[chars]	Match chars character. (Range specification such as [a-z/0-9] also possible.)
\x	Match character x. (? * [] \ specification also possible.)

The following are *options*:

-nocase	Does not distinguish between upper and lowercase.
-address	Displays in pair with symbol address.

Usage example

(IDCON) 1 % inspect test1.out {[a-z]*}

jump

jump - Jump to window

Input format

jump -source -line *filename* ?*line*?

jump ?*options*? *address*

Functions

Displays the window specified by *options*.

-source	The Source Window is displayed from the address specified by <i>address</i> .
-assemble	The Assemble Window is displayed from the address specified by <i>address</i> .
-memory	The Memory Window is displayed from the address specified by <i>address</i> .
-line	The command is moved to the line specified by <i>line</i> .
-focus	The Focus is moved to the window displayed.

Usage example

```
(IDCON) 1 % jump -s main
(IDCON) 2 % jump -s -l mainfile.c 10
(IDCON) 3 % jump -m array
```

map

map - Setting/deletion of memory mapping

Input format

map *options address1 address2 ?accsize?*

Functions

Sets, deletes, and displays memory mapping.

The following are *options*:

-rrm	Start address of RRM area is set. RRM area can be divided into 8 partitions. The start address and size are specified in pairs in list format as follows. {address size} {address size} {address size} ...} size is one of 2,4,6,8,10,12,14,16 bytes, and the total size is up to 16.
-clear	All the settings for the mapping are deleted.
-information	Refer to the setting for the mapping.

Usage example

```
(IDCON) 1 % map -i
1: 0 0x7fff 8 {IROM}
2: 0x8000 0x87ff 8 {Target RRM}
3: 0x8800 0x9fff 8 {Target}
4: 0xa000 0xf7ff 8 {NonMap}
5: 0xf800 0xfaff - {NonMap}
6: 0xfb00 0xfedf 8 {Saddr}
7: 0xfef0 0xfeff 8 {Register}
8: 0xff00 0xffff 8 {SFR}
```

mdi

mdi - Setting of expansion window

Input format

mdi geometry *?x y? width height*

mdi title *string*

Functions

Sets the size and title name of the expansion window.

The command can be used only from the expansion window.

Usage example

(IDCON) 1 % mdi geometry 0 0 100 100

(IDCON) 2 % mdi title foo

memory

memory - Display/setting of memory

Input format

memory *?options? address ?value?*

memory *?options? -fill address1 address2 value*

memory *?options? -copy address1 address2 address3*

Functions

Sets *value* in the memory of the *address* specified by *address* according to *options*.

If *value* is omitted, display the value of the memory of the address specified by *address*.

If *-fill* is specified, data from *address1* to *address2* is filled with *value*.

If *-copy* is specified, data from *address1* to *address2* is copied to *address3*.

The following are *options*:

-byte	Displayed/set in one-byte units (default).
-word	Displayed/set in word units.
-fill	The data is filled in.
-copy	The data is copied.
-noverify	Verification is not executed on writing.

Usage example

```
(IDCON) 1 % memory 100
0x10
(IDCON) 2 % memory 100 2
(IDCON) 3 % memory 100
0x02
(IDCON) 4 % memory -fill 0 1ff 0
```

module

module - Display of the list of files and functions

Input format

module *programe* *?filename?*

Functions

Displays the list of files and functions of the load module specified by *programe*.

If *filename* is not specified, the list of files is displayed.

If *filename* is specified, the list of functions of the specified files is displayed.

Usage example

```
(IDCON) 1 % module rammon.lmf
1: rammon.c
(IDCON) 2 % module rammon.lmf rammon.c
1: rammon.c sub1
2: rammon.c main
```

next

next - Procedure step

Input format

next *?options?*

Functions

Executes the procedure steps. If functions are called, the step stops after executing function.

The following are *options*:

-source	The command is executed in source line units (default).
-instruction	The command is executed in command units.

Usage example

(IDCON) 1 % next -i
(IDCON) 2 % next -s

refresh

refresh - Redrawing of window

Input format

refresh

Functions

Redraws the window and updates the data.

Usage example

```
(IDCON) 1 % batch foo.tcl  
(IDCON) 2 % refresh
```

register

register - Display/setting of register value and SFR value

Input format

register *?options? regname ?value?*

Functions

Sets *value* in the register specified with *regname*.

If *value* is omitted, displays the value of the register specified by *regname*.

The following are *options*:

-force	Compulsory reading or writing is executed.
---------------	--

Usage example

(IDCON) 1 % register pc
0x100
(IDCON) 2 % register pc 200
(IDCON) 3 % register pc
0x200

reset

reset - Reset

Input format

reset *?options?*

Functions

Resets the ID78K0S-QB , CPU, symbols or events.

If options are omitted, the CPU is reset.

The following are *options*:

-cpu	CPU is reset (default).
-debugger	The ID78K0S-QB is reset.
-symbol	Symbol is reset.
-event	Event is reset.

Usage example

(IDCON) 1 % reset

run

run - Reset and execution of CPU

Input format

`run ?options?`

Functions

Resets the program and executes it.

If `-waitbreak` is not specified, the command does not wait until the program stops.

The following are *options*:

-waitbreak	The command waits for the program to stop.
-------------------	--

Usage example

(IDCON) 1 % run

(IDCON) 2 % run -w

step

step - Step execution

Input format

step *?options?*

Functions

Executes step execution.

If functions are called, the command stops at the head of the functions.

The following are *options*:

-source	The command is executed in source line units (default).
-instruction	The command is executed in instruction units.

Usage example

(IDCON) 1 % step -i

(IDCON) 2 % step -s

stop

stop - Stop executing

Input format

stop

Functions

Stops the program forcibly.

Usage example

(IDCON) 1 % run
(IDCON) 2 % stop

upload

upload - Upload

Input format

upload *?options? filename address1 address2*

Functions

Saves the memory data within the specified range in a file.

The following are *options*:

-binary	The data is saved in binary format.
-intel	The data is saved in Intel HEX format (default).
-motorola	The data is saved in Motorola HEX format.
-tektronix	The data is saved in Tektronix HEX format.
-force	The file is overwritten.

Usage example

(IDCON) 1 % upload -b foo.hex 0 0xffff

version

version - Display of the version information

Input format

version

Functions

Displays the version of the ID78K0S-QB.

Usage example

```
(IDCON) 1 % version
GUI      : V2.81 [XX XXXX 200X]
Devicefile : 78K/0S[uPD78F9222] V9.99
Debugger  : 78K0S-QB Debugger V3.33 XX XXXX 200X]
Executer  : 78K0S MINICUBE Executer V1.00f
Micro program : OCD Control Code V1.00
Assembler : 78K0S Asm/Disasm V2.81 XX XXXX 200X]
Tcl/Tk    : 8.4.5
```

watch

watch - Display/setting of variables

Input format

watch *?options? variable ?value?*

Functions

Displays and sets the variables.

The following are *options*:

-binary	The value is displayed in binary digits.
-octal	The value is displayed in octal digits.
-decimal	The value is displayed in decimal digits.
-hexdecimal	The value is displayed in hexadecimal digits.
-string	The value is displayed in character strings.
-sizeof	The size, instead of the value, of variables is displayed in decimal digits.
-encoding <i>name</i>	Encoding during character string display is specified. By default, system encoding is used. <i>name</i> (encoding name) is based on the Tcl specification (shiftjis, euc-jp, etc.).

Usage example

```
(IDCON) 1 % watch var
0x10
(IDCON) 2 % watch -d var
16
(IDCON) 3 % watch array[0] 0xa
```

where

where - Stack trace

Input format

where

Functions

Executes the back-trace of the stack.

Usage example

```
(IDCON) 1 % where  
1: test2.c#sub2(int i)#13  
2: test.c#num(int i)#71  
3: test.c#main()#82
```

wish

wish - Startup of Tclet

Input format

wish *scriptname*

Functions

Starts up the script using Tk (Tclet).

The expansion window can be created with Tclet.

Usage example

(IDCON) 1 % wish test.tcl

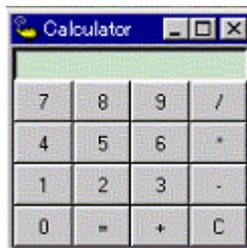
7.12 Samples (Calculator Script)

The script of the expansion window in which the calculator script is described and its execution screen are shown below.

Script of expansion window

```
# Calculator.tcl
mdi geometry 100 100
set top .dcl
entry $top.e -relief sunken -textvariable v
frame $top.f -height 120 -width 120; pack $top.e -fill x; pack $top.f -fill both -expand 1set i 0; set v {}
0.25
foreach n {7 8 9 / 4 5 6 * 1 2 3 - 0 = + C} {
    if {$n == "=" || $n == "C"} {
        button $top.f.b$n -text $n
    } else {
        button $top.f.b$n -text $n -command "$top.e insert end $n"
    }
    place $top.f.b$n -relx [expr ($i%4)*$r] -rely [expr ($i/4)*$r] -relw $r -relh $r    incr i
}
bind $top.f.bC <1> {$top.e delete 0 end}
bind $top.f.b= <1> {catch {expr $v} v}
```

Figure 7-1 Execution Screen



APPENDIX A EXPANSION WINDOW

- [Overview](#)
- [Sample List of Expansion Window](#)
- [Activation](#)
- [Explanation of Each Sample Window](#)

A.1 Overview

With the ID78K0S-QB, the user can create custom windows in addition to the existing windows.

The Tcl (Tool Command Language) interpreter and the commands for controlling the debugger are implemented in the ID78K0S-QB. Users can create windows using this Tcl.

The ID78K0S-QB is supplied with samples of the following expansion windows.

A.2 Sample List of Expansion Window

Table A-1 List of Expansion Window (Sample)

Window Name	Function
List Window	Displays a list of the source files and functions.
Grep Window	Searches a character string.
Hook Window	Sets the hook procedure.

A.3 Activation

The expansion window can be activated by selecting List, Grep, or Hook in [Others] on the [Browse] menu.

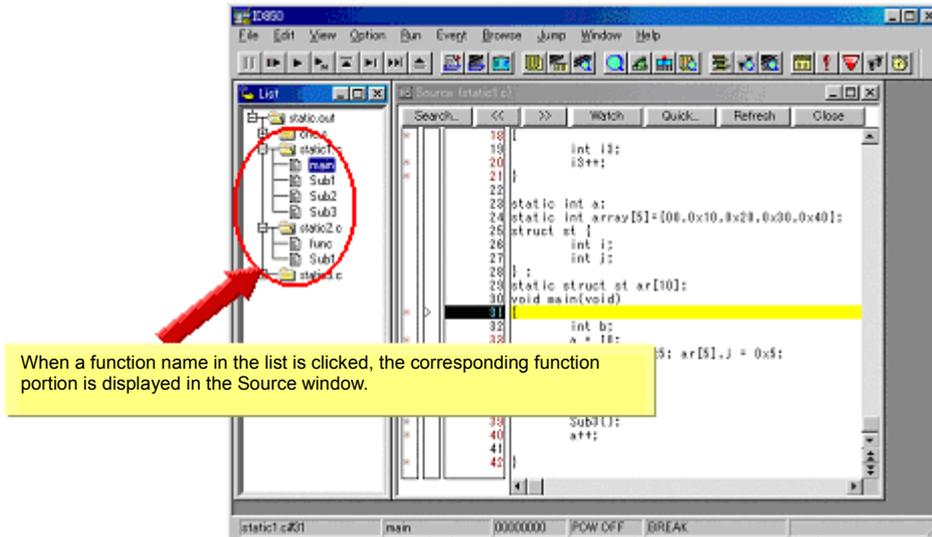
Remark Each .tcl file is installed in NECTools32\BIN\idctl\tools.

A.4 Explanation of Each Sample Window

List Window

The lists of the source files and functions are displayed in a tree format in this window. When a function name in the list is clicked, the corresponding source is displayed.

Figure A-1 List Window

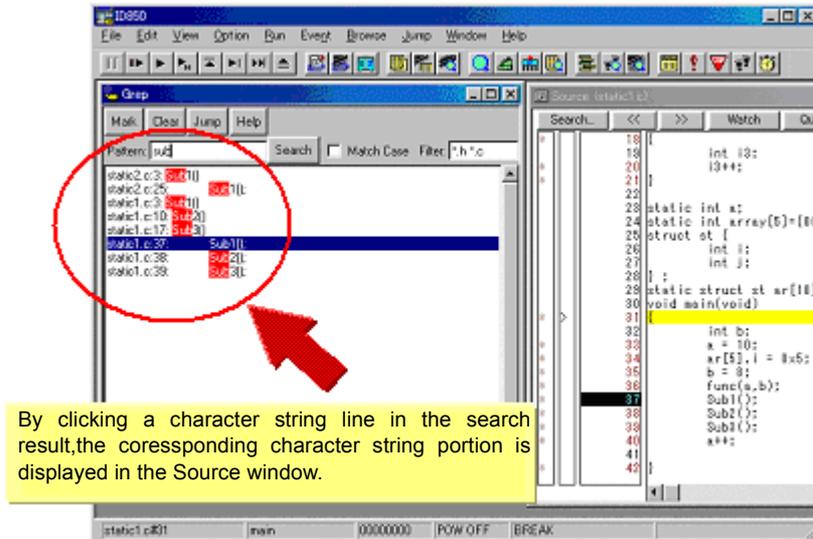


Grep Window

Search for a character string is performed in the files under the source path.

When the search result is clicked, the corresponding source is displayed.

Figure A-2 Grep Window



Object	Function
Pattern	Input the character string to be searched.
<Mark>button	Marks the searched character string.
<Clear>button	Clears the marking.
<Jump>button	Put the cursor on a section in the search result and click this button to open the corresponding file.
Match Case	Select whether or not to distinguish uppercase and lowercase.
Filter	Specify the type of the file to be searched.

Hook Window

This window is used to set a hook to the debugger, using a hook procedure.

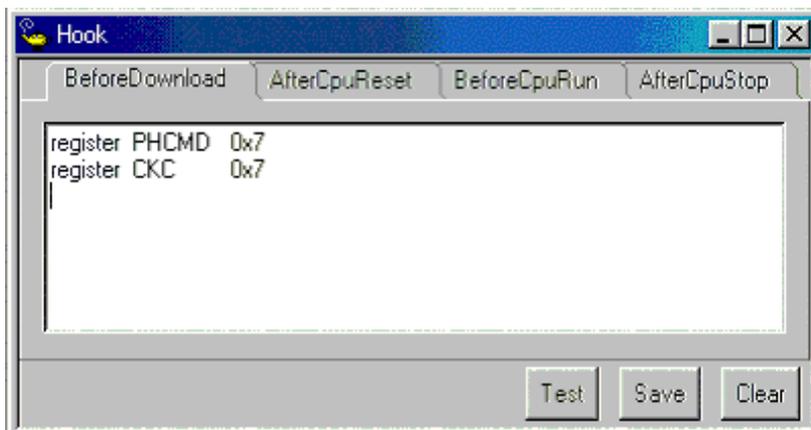
The hook procedure enables changing the register value before downloading a program, or after a CPU reset.

On this window, a hook can be set by using the following four tabs.

- [BeforeDownload] tab: Hook before downloading
- [AfterCpuReset] tab: Hook after CPU reset during break
- [BeforeCpuRun] tab: Hook before start of execution
- [AfterCpuStop] tab: Hook after break

If the setting is saved as "project-file-name.tcl" in the directory where the project is stored, the setting is executed when the project is next opened.

Figure A-3 Hook Window



Object	Function
[BeforeDownload]Tab	Hook before downloading Before downloading is performed, the register values input to the tab are automatically overwritten by the specified value.
[AfterCpuReset]Tab	Hook after CPU reset during break after resetting CPU, the register values input to the tab are automatically overwritten by the specified value.
[BeforeCpuRun]Tab	Hook before starting execution before starting execution, the register values input to the tab are automatically overwritten by the specified value.
[AfterCpuStop]Tab	Hook after breaking After breaking, the register values input to the tab are automatically overwritten by the specified value.
<Test>button	All the commands described on the tabs are tested.
<Save>button	Saves all the tab contents to a file. If the ID78K0S-QB was activated from a project file, the file is saved as "project-file-name.tcl".

Object	Function
<Clear>button	Clears all the descriptions on the tabs.

Caution Specify the general-purpose register and the SFR for the register name.

APPENDIX B INPUT CONVENTIONS

- Usable Character Set
- Symbols
- Numeric Values
- Expressions and Operators
- File Names

B.1 Usable Character Set

Table B-1 List of Character Set

Classification	Character
Alphabetic characters	Uppercase: A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z Lowercase: a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z
Numerals	0123456789
Character equivalent to alphabetic character	@ _ ?

Table B-2 List of Special Characters

Character	Name	Usage
(Left parenthesis	Changes operation order.
)	Right parenthesis	Changes operation order.
+	Plus	Addition operator or positive sign
-	Minus	Subtraction operator or negative sign
*	Asterisk	Multiplication operator or indirect reference operator
/	Slash	Division operator
%	Percent	Remainder operator
~	Tilde	Complement operator
	Vertical line	Bit sum operator
^	Circumflex	Bit difference operator
&	Ampersand	Bit product operator or address operator
[Left bracket	Array subscript operator or indirect display symbol
]	Right bracket	

Character	Name	Usage
!	Exclamation	Absolute addressing start symbol
\$	Dollar	Relative addressing start symbol
#	Sharp mark	Symbol indicating an immediate value
.	Period	Direct member operator or bit position specifier
,	Comma	Delimiter between operands

B.2 Symbols

- A symbol consists of characters A to Z, a to z, @, _ (underbar), ?, and 0 to 9.
- A symbol must start with a character other than numerals 0 to 9.
- Uppercase characters (A to Z) and lowercase characters (a to z) are distinguished.
- A symbol must be no more than 2048 characters long (if a symbol of more than 2048 characters is defined, only the first 2048 characters are valid).
- A symbol is defined by loading a load module file.
- Symbols are classified into the following types by the valid range:
 - (i) Global symbol (assembly language, structured assembly language, C language)
 - (ii) Static symbol (C language)
 - In-file static symbol
 - In-function static symbol
 - (iii) Local symbol (C language)
 - In-module local symbol (assembly language, structured assembly language)
 - In-file local symbol
 - In-function local symbol
 - In-block local symbol
- The following symbols are available for each language used:
 - (i) Assembly language, structured assembly language ,
 - label name, constant name, bit symbol name
 - (ii) C language
 - Variable name (including pointer variable name, enumeration type variable name, array name, structure name, and union name)
 - Function name, label name
 - Array element, structure element, union element, bit field (if the symbol is an array, structure, or union)
- A symbol can be described instead of an address or numeric value.

- The valid range of a symbol is determined based on the source debug information when the source file is assembled or compiled.
- Describe only the symbol name of a global symbol.
- A local symbol is expressed in pairs with a file name.

B.3 Numeric Values

The following four types of numeric values can be used. The input format of each type is as shown below.

The suffix (**bold**) and the alphabetic characters of hexadecimal numbers may be uppercase or lowercase characters. If the first character is A to F, 0 must be prefixed to it.

In the input field of ID78K0S-QB, decimal numbers or hexadecimal numbers are alternately selected, depending on the default radix.

Table B-3 Input Format of Numeric Values

Numeric Value	Input Format
Binary number	n Y n...n Y (n=0,1)
Octal number	n O n...n O (n=0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7) n Q n...n Q (n=0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7)
Decimal number	n n...n n T n...n T (n=0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9)
Hexadecimal numbers	n n...n n H n...n H 0xn 0xn ...n (n=0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,A,B,C,D,E,F)

B.4 Expressions and Operators

(1) Expressions

An expression consists of constants, register names, SFR name and symbols coupled by operators.

If SFR name, label name, function name, or variable name is described as a symbol, an address is calculated as the value of the symbol.

The elements making up an expression, except operators, are called terms (constants and labels). Terms are called the first term, the second term, and so on, starting from the left.

(2) Operators

The following operators of the C language can be used:

Table B-4 List of Operators

Symbol	Meaning	Explanation
Arithmetic operator		
+	Addition	Returns the sum of the first and second terms.
-	Subtraction	Returns the difference between the first and second terms.
*	Multiplication	Returns the product of the first and second terms.
/	Division	Divides the value of the first term by the value of the second term, and returns the integer of the results.
MOD %	Remainder	Divides the value of the first term by the value of the second term, and returns the remainder of the results.
- sign	Unary operator (negative)	Returns 2's complement of the value of the term.
+ sign	Unary operator (positive)	Returns the value of the term.
Logical operator		
NOT ~	Negation	Logically negates each bit of the term, and returns the results.
AND &	Logical product	Obtains the logical product of the values of the first and second terms on each bit, and returns the results.
OR 	Logical sum	Obtains the logical sum of the values of the first and second terms on each bit, and returns the results.
XOR ^	Exclusive logical sum	Obtains the exclusive logical sum of the values of the first and second terms on each bit, and returns the results.
Shift operator		
SHR >>	Right shift	Shifts the value of the first term by the value (number of bits) of the second term to the right, and returns the results. As many 0s as the number of shifted bits are inserted in the higher bits.
SHL <<	Left shift	Shifts the value of the first term by the value (number of bits) of the second term to the left, and returns the results. As many 0s as the number of shifted bits are inserted in the lower bits.
Byte separation operator		
HIGH	Higher byte	Of the lowest 16 bits of the term, returns the higher 8 bits.
LOW	Lower byte	Of the lowest 16 bits of the term, returns the lower 8 bits.
Word separation operator		
HIGHW	Higher word	Of the 32 bits of the term, returns the higher 16 bits.
LOWW	Lower word	Of the 32 bits of the term, returns the lower 16 bits.
Other		

Symbol	Meaning	Explanation
(Left parenthesis	Performs the operation in () before the operation outside (). '(' and ')' are always used in pairs.
)	Right parenthesis	

(3) Rules of operation

Operations are performed according to the priority of the operators.

Table B-5 Operator Priority

Priority	Operators
1 Higher	(,)
2	+ sign, - sign, NOT, ~, HIGHT, LOW, HIGHW, LOWW
3	*, /, MOD, %, SHR, >>, SHL, <<
4	+, -
5	AND, &
6 Lower	OR, , XOR, ^

- If the priorities of the operators are the same, the operation is performed from the left toward the right.
- Performs the operation in () before the operation outside ().
- Each term in an operation is treated as unsigned 32-bit data.
- All operation results are treated as unsigned 32-bit data.
- If an overflow occurs during operation, the lower 32 bits are valid, and the overflow is not detected.

(4) Terms

To describe a constant for a term, the following numeric values can be described.

Table B-6 Range of Radixes

Radix	Range
Binary number	0Y <= value <= 11111111111111111111111111111111Y (32 digits)
Octal number	0O <= value <= 37777777777O
Decimal number	-2147483648 <= value <= 4294967295 (A negative decimal number is internally converted into a 2's complement.)
Hexadecimal numbers	0H <= value <= 0FFFFFFFH

B.5 File Names

The following regulations apply to the source file names and load module file names.

(1) Source file names and load module file names

File names are composed of a to z, A to Z, 0 to 9, ., _, +, and -.

File names must start with a character other than ., +, or -.

File names cannot be prefixed or suffixed by a period (.) or space.

File names are not case-sensitive.

A file name consists of up to 259 characters including the path.

(2) Other file names

Other file names comply with Windows file name regulations.

The following characters cannot be used in file names.

`\ / : * ? " < > | ;`

File names cannot be prefixed or suffixed by a period (.) or space.

File names are not case-sensitive.

A file name consists of up to 259 characters including the path.

APPENDIX C KEY FUNCTION LIST

Table C-1 Key Function List

Key	Function
BackSpace	Deletes one character before the cursor and moves the cursor to the position of the deleted character. At this time, the character string following the cursor moves forward.
Delete	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Deletes one character after the cursor and move the character string following the cursor forward. - Deletes a various event condition selected in the Event Manager or each event dialog box. - Deletes the data selected in the Watch Window.
Insert	Alternately selects the insert mode and overwrite mode in the Source Window and Assemble Window. However, this key is invalid in the Memory, Register, and IOR Windows, and only the overwrite mode can be used as an input mode.
PrintScreen	Loads the entire display screen to the clipboard as a bitmap image (function of Windows).
Esc	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Closes the pull-down menu. - Closes the modal dialog box. - Restores the input data.
Alt	Moves the cursor to the menu bar.
End	Moves the cursor to the end of the line.
Home	Moves the cursor to the beginning of the line.
PageUp	Scrolls the screen one screen up. The cursor also moves up to the top of the screen.
PageDown	Scrolls the screen one screen down. The cursor also moves up to the top of the screen.
Space	Inserts one blank character.
Tab	Moves the cursor to the next item.
Up arrow key	Moves the cursor up. If the cursor is at the bottom of the screen, scrolls the screen up one line at a time.
Down arrow key	Moves the cursor down. If the cursor is at the top of the screen, scrolls the screen down one line at a time.
Right arrow key	Moves the cursor to the left. If the cursor is at the left most position on the screen, scrolls the screen one column to the right.
Left arrow key	Moves the cursor to the right. If the cursor is at the right most position on the screen, scrolls the screen one column to the left.
Enter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sets the input data. - Presses the default push button.
F1	Opens the Help window.

Key	Function
F2	Forcibly stops program execution. Same function as [Run] menu -> [Stop].
F3	Resets the CPU. Same function as [Run] menu -> [CPU Reset].
F4	Resets the CPU and executes the program. Same function as [Run] menu -> [Restart].
F5	Executes the program. Same function as [Run] menu -> [Go].
F6	Executes the program to the cursor position in the Source or Assemble Window. Same function as [Run] menu -> [Come Here].
F7	The user program is real-time executed until execution returns. Same function as [Run] menu -> [Return Out].
F8	Step execution. Same function as [Run] menu -> [Step In].
F9	Sets a breakpoint at cursor position in Source or Assemble Window. Same function as [Run] menu -> [Break Point].
F10	Next step execution. Same function as [Run] menu -> [Next Over].
F11	Sets or deletes a software breakpoint. Same function as [Run] menu -> [Software Break Point].
Shift+End	Expands the selection range to the end of the line.
Shift+Home	Expands the selection range to the beginning of the line.
Shift+Left arrow key	Expands the selection range one character to the left.
Shift+Right arrow key	Expands the selection range one character to the right.
Shift+F6	Executes the program from the cursor position in the Source or Assemble Window. Same function as [Run] menu -> [Start From Here].
Shift+F9	Resets the CPU. Same function as [Run] menu -> [CPU Reset].
Ctrl+End	Displays the last line. The cursor will also move to the last line.
Ctrl+Home	Displays the first line. The cursor will also move to the first line.
Ctrl+Left arrow key	Moves the cursor one word to the left. If the cursor at the left most position on the screen, scrolls the screen one column to the right.
Ctrl+Right arrow key	Moves the cursor one word to the right. If the cursor at the right most position on the screen, scrolls the screen one column to the left.
Ctrl+F5	Ignores break points being set, and executes the program. Same function as [Run] menu -> [Ignore break points and Go].
Ctrl+F9	Sets the address at the cursor position in the Source Window or Assemble Window to the PC. Same function as [Run] menu -> [Change PC].
Ctrl+A	Selects all the events registered to the Event Manager. Same function as [View] menu -> [Select All Event] in the Event Manager.
Ctrl+C	Copies a selected character string and saves it to the clipboard buffer.

Key	Function
Ctrl+D	Disassembles and displays the results from the jump destination address specified by the data value selected in the current window. Opens the Assemble Window. Same function as [Jump] menu -> [Assemble].
Ctrl+E	Opens the source file displayed in the active Source Window with the editor specified by the PM plus when the PM plus is running. Same function as [Edit] menu -> [Edit Source].
Ctrl+G	Performs a search. Opens the search dialog box corresponding to the current window. Same function as [View] menu -> [Search...].
Ctrl+J	Moves the display position. Opens the each dialog box, depending on the current window. Same function as [View] menu -> [Move...].
Ctrl+M	Displays the memory contents from the jump destination address specified by the data value selected in the current window. Opens the Memory Window. Same function as [Jump] menu -> [Memory...].
Ctrl+O	Loads a view file, source file, or text file. Opens the View File Load Dialog Box. The operation will differ depending on the extension of the file. view file: Displays the file in the corresponding window. Others: Displays the file in the Source Window. Same function as [File] menu -> [Open...].
Ctrl+S	Saves the data displayed in the current window to the view file. Same function as [View] menu -> [Save...].
Ctrl+U	Displays the corresponding source text and source line, using the data value selected in the current window as the jump destination address. Opens the Source Window. Same function as [Jump] menu -> [Source Text].
Ctrl+V	Pastes the contents of the clipboard buffer to the text cursor position.
Ctrl+W	Temporarily displays the contents of the specified data. Opens the Quick Watch Dialog Box. Same function as [View] menu -> [Quick Watch...].
Ctrl+X	Cuts a selected character string and saves it to the clipboard buffer. Same function as [Edit] menu -> [Cut].
Ctrl+Shift+Left arrow key	Expands the selection range one word to the left.
Ctrl+Shift+Right arrow key	Expands the selection range one word to the right.

APPENDIX D MESSAGES

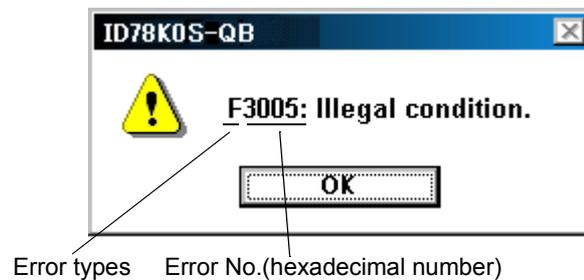
- Display Format
- Types of Messages
- Message Lists

D.1 Display Format

Messages are output to the error/warning dialog box.

By pressing the F1 key while the error/warning dialog box is open, the related online help files are displayed.

Figure D-1 Error/Warning Messages



D.2 Types of Messages

The ID78K0S-QB outputs the following types of messages.

Table D-1 Types of Messages

Types	Meaning
Axxxx	Fatal error messages Stops processing, and terminates the debugger. If this error occurs, debugging cannot be continued.
Fxxxx	Syntax error messages Stops processing, and opened windows and dialog boxes are closed.
Wxxxx	Warning messages or question messages Stops processing, but opened windows and dialog boxes are not closed.

D.3 Message Lists

< X0000~ > < X1000~ > < X2000~ > < X3000~ > < X4000~ > < X5000~ > < X6000~ > < X7000~ > < X8000~ > < X9000~ > < Xa000~ > < Xb000~ > < Xc000~ > < Xd000~ > < Xe000~ > < Xf000~ >

(1) X0000~

F0002: This feature is not supported.
F0100: Can not communicate with ICE. Please confirm the installation of the device driver for the PC interface board. 1) The driver may not be correctly installed. Reinstall the driver.
A0101: Can not find initialization file (expc.ini).
A0102: Host name not found.
F0103: Data transfer to ICE is timed out. Please confirm the power of ICE, connection of the interface cable, or I/O address of the PC interface board.
F0104: Data receive from ICE is timed out. Please confirm the power of ICE, connection of the interface cable, or I/O address of the PC interface board.
A0105: Failed in reading device file (d0xxx.78k). 1) Necessary files may be damaged. Reinstall the device file.
A0106: Illegal data received. 1) Check the power of the in-circuit emulator, cable connections, and setting of the interface board and restart the debugger.
A0107: Can not communicate with ICE.
A0108: Failed in reading initialization file (expc.ini).
A0109: Can not communicate with ICE. Please terminate the debugger and check the power of ICE or the connection of cable then restart the debugger.
F010a: Can not communicate. Please confirm the availability of the communication port.
A01a0: No response from the emulation CPU. Please confirm the signal of the CLOCK or RESET and so on. 1) Check the HOLD signal, WAIT signal, clock signal, etc. The SFR value may not be correct.
A01a2: Break board is not connected.
A01a3: Emulation board is not connected.
A01a4: Board configuration of ICE is not consistent.
A01a5: POD/EM1 board is not connected.
A01a6: Executor is running.
A01a7: Failed in reading micro program file (m0xxx.78k).
A01a8: Failed in reading initialization file (expc.ini).
A01ad: Please update the device driver for the PC interface board. 1) The device driver may be old. Install the latest device driver.
A01ae: Failed in reading initialization file (expc.ini).

A01af: Failed in executing monitor command.
A01b0: Can not communicate with monitor program. Please check the availability of communication port, the setting of CPU board or the type of cable.
A01b1: Can not communicate with monitor program. Please terminate the debugger and check the power of CPU board or the connection of cable then restart the debugger.
F0200: Verification error occurred. Failed in writing memory. 1) External memory could not be accessed, as it is not set. Change the register values necessary for accessing the external memory using the SFR Window or Hook Procedure before download.
F02a0: Bus hold error. 1) CPU is in the bus-hold status. Reset the debugger.
F02a2: Can not compulsory break.
F02a3: Reset under continuation.
F0300: User program is running.
F0301: User program is being broken.
F0302: User program is being traced.
F0303: Not traced.
F0304: Trace memory is not set.
F0306: No trace block exists.
F0307: No event condition exists.
F0308: No timer measurement is done.
F0309: No trigger frame exists.
F030a: Tracer is being stopped.
F030b: Specified snap-event has not been registered.
F030c: Specified stub-event has not been registered.
F030d: Timer is running.
F030e: Memory copy area is overlapped.
F030f: Trace has been already set.
F0310: Event condition is not set.
F0311: Too many valid timer event conditions.
F0312: Specified timer event is not set.
F0313: Illegal map range. 1) Check the map range in the Configuration Dialog Box . When mapping to external memory has been performed, change the register values necessary for accessing the external memory using the SFR Window or Hook Procedure before download).
F0314: Only trace delay mode can set with delay trigger.
F0315: Delay trigger cannot set without trace delay mode.
F0316: Overflowed the number of mapping.

F03a0: Target is not turned on. 1) Check the target power supply. Check the cable connecting the in-circuit emulator and target board. Check that the VDD signal is input to the connector of the target board.
F03a1: Step execution is being done.
F03a2: Timer and Tracer are running.
F03a3: Event link and BRS events are mixed.
F03d0: Back-trace is being executed.
F03d1: Back-trace is being stopped.
F03d2: Back-trace execution point overrun oldest frame.
F03d3: Register status or Memory status cannot be set up other than Phase1 of event link.
F03d4: No back-trace information exists.
F03d5: Last command can not be backstepped.
F0400: Illegal condition. 1) Settings of the used in-circuit emulator and those of the Configuration Dialog Box may not match. Check the Chip selection.
F0401: Result of timer measurement overflowed.
F0402: Too many event conditions with path count.
F0403: Too many address range conditions.
F0404: Too many simultaneously-usable-event conditions.
F0405: Too many snap-events.
F0406: Too many stub-events.
F0407: Too many initialization data.
F0408: Too large search data (> 16 byte).
F0409: Too large search data (> search range).
F040a: Too many Linking-event conditions.
F04a0: Software break conditions number overflow.
F04a1: Not enough memory for emulation.
F04a2: Too many partition of bus size.
F04a3: Too many execution-event conditions.
F04a4: Too many bus-event conditions.
A0600: Not enough memory for buffer. 1) There is not enough system memory. Close the applications being executed and the open files.
A0601: Not enough resource of operating system.
F0b20: This event number can not be used.
F0b61: Section Trace event conditions overflow.
F0b80: Reset by hardware error.
F0c33: Disabling the on-chip debug function is prohibited.

F0c34: Writing to the on-chip debug reserved area is prohibited.
F0ca2: This device file does not include the on-chip debug information. 1) An attempt was made to start with a device file not supporting on-chip debugging. The device file may be old. Install the latest device file .
F0ca3: Unsupported information is included in the on-chip debug information in the device file. 1) An unknown flag is included in the on-chip debug information of the device file. The exec module may be old. Install the latest exec module.

(2) X1000~

A1000: Failed in initializing ICE.
A1001: No entry exists for specified number.
A1002: Can not relocate internal RAM.
F1003: Illegal relocation address.
F1004: Illegal condition.
A1005: Invalid attribute.
F1006: Illegal address.
A1007: Not enough memory on ICE.
A1008: Not enough memory for tables. 1) There is not enough system memory. Close the applications being executed and the open files.
A1009: Already initialized.
A100a: Not initialized.
F100b: User program is running.
F100c: Different bus size has been already specified.
F100d: Too large bus size.
F100e: Too large bus partition size.
W100f: Target is not turned on.
F1010: Illegal map range.
F1011: Failed in setting internal ROM and RAM.
F1012: This feature is not supported.
F1013: No terminal name.
W1014: Data is not exist.
A1015: Programmable-IOR does not exist.
F1016: Programmable-IOR does not movable. 1) Necessary files may be damaged. Reinstall the latest device file.
F1017: I/O Protect mapping is possible a target attribute only.
F1018: Illegal Internal ROM size.
A10ff: Can not communicate with ICE.

A1dbe: Error occurred inside debugger.
--

(3) X2000~

F2000: Illegal SFR name.
A2001: Illegal address.
F2002: User program is running.
F2003: Illegal SFR number.
F2004: Illegal bit number.
W2005: SFR of Read Protect attribute was specified.
F2006: Hidden SFR was specified.
F2007: SFR of ban read or write was specified.
F2008: SFR not existing was specified.
A2009: Device file is damaged or error is in file.
F200a: Illegal value specified for SFR.
A200b: Can not copy.
A200c: Not enough memory. 1) There is not enough system memory. Close the applications being executed and the open files.
W200d: No initialize data for SFR.
F200e: SFR area can not be accessed.
A20ff: Can not communicate with ICE.
A2222: Illegal condition.

(4) X3000~

F3000: No mapped address was accessed. 1) The allocation addresses of the program and the addresses of the debugger may not match. Set the mapping to the external memory in the Configuration Dialog Box according to the allocation addresses specified in the link directive file on compilation. When mapping to external memory has been executed, change the register values necessary for accessing the external memory using the SFR Window or Hook Procedure before download.
F3001: Memory has different value.
F3002: Illegal start address.
F3003: Illegal end address
F3004: Illegal start address and end address.
F3005: Illegal condition.
F3006: User program is running.
F3007: Verification error.

F3008: No condition specified.
F3009: Parameter size does not align with access size alignment.
F300a: Specified address does not align with access size alignment.
F300b: Source address does not align with access size alignment.
F300c: Destination address does not align with access size alignment.
F300d: Illegal end address.
F300e: Different access size in specified area.
F300f: Different access size both in source and destination areas.
F3010: Different access size in destination area.
F3011: Different access size, source & destination.
A3012: Not enough memory. 1) There is not enough system memory. Close the applications being executed and the open files.
F3013: Failed in writing DMM.
F3014: Overflowed mapping area.
F3015: Processing was interrupted.
F3016: This feature is not supported.
A30ff: Can not communicate with ICE.

(5) X4000~

F4000: Can not delete specified event. 1) The specified event cannot be deleted as it is being used under another condition. Invalidate it for other usages before deleting.
F4001: Illegal table number.
F4002: Illegal start address.
F4003: Illegal end address.
F4004: Illegal status.
F4005: Illegal data.
F4006: Specified event number has been already used.
F4007: Too many same events are registered.
F4008: Specified event has not been registered.
F4009: Illegal data size.
F400a: Illegal mode.
F400b: Setting value is inaccurate.
F400c: Event link conditions cannot be used for section trace conditions.
F400d: Too many identical events are registered (>= 32767).
F400e: Specified event condition does not exist.

F400f: Illegal event link condition.
F4010: Function not found.
A4011: Not enough memory. 1) There is not enough system memory. Close the applications being executed and the open files.
F4012: Timer is being disabled.
W4013: Access size is different from its mapped bus size.
F4014: Can not use software break.
F4015: Can not use event condition specifying address range.
F4016: Can not change event condition.
F4017: Can not access word at odd address.
A4018: Not enough memory. 1) There is not enough system memory. Close the applications being executed and the open files.
F4019: This feature is not supported.
F401a: No Event.
F401b: Can not use tag-event.
W401c: Software break can not be set on this area.
F401d: Start event and end event of timer are not made to the same setup.
F401e: Too many trace-events.
F401f: Path count cannot be set up.
F4020: Address range cannot be set up in event before execution.
F4021: Event conditions number overflow.
F4022: Software DMM conditions number overflow.
F4023: Real-time call conditions number overflow.
F4024: Software break call conditions number overflow.
F4025: Illegal snap condition.
F4026: Too many event conditions cannot be set as Phase1 and Phase2 of event link conditions.
F4027: Software break conditions number which can be set as internal ROM was overflow.
F4318: Illegal memory bank setting.

(6) X5000~

A5000: Illegal device file type.
A5001: Not enough memory. 1) There is not enough system memory. Close the applications being executed and the open files.
A5002: Can not open device file.
A5003: Reading of device file went wrong.
A5004: Can not close device file.

A5005: Illegal device file format. 1) Necessary files may be damaged. Reinstall the device file.
A5006: Failed in initializing ICE.
A5007: Device file has broken or error is in a file.
F5008: Can not open device file. 1) Necessary files may be damaged. Reinstall the device file.
F500a: Specified device file is illegal version. 1) Necessary files may be damaged. Reinstall the device file.
W500b: Specified device file does not relocate IRAM.
A500c: Failed in reading expc.ini.
A500d: Not enough memory. 1) There is not enough system memory. Close the applications being executed and the open files.
W500e: No tag data which it was going to refer to device file.
A5300: Illegal device file type.
A5301: Not enough memory. 1) There is not enough system memory. Close the applications being executed and the open files.
A5302: Can not open database file. 1) Necessary files may be damaged. Reinstall the debugger and device file.
A5303: Reading of database file went wrong.
A5304: Can not close database file.
A5305: Illegal database file format. 1) Necessary files may be damaged. Reinstall the debugger, and device file.
A5306: Database information has been already initialized.
A5307: Database information does not exist.
F5308: Can not open specified database file. 1) Necessary files may be damaged. Reinstall the debugger.
F5309: Specified database file is illegal version. 1) Necessary files may be damaged. Reinstall the debugger, and the device file.

(7) X6000~

F6000: Current function does not exist.
F6001: Illegal symbol name.
F6002: Illegal condition.
F6003: Illegal function name.
F6004: Overflowed output buffer size.
F6005: Illegal expression.

(8) X7000~

F7000: Illegal mode.
F7001: User program is running.
F7002: User program has been stopped.
F7003: Trace enabled.
F7004: Trace memory is not set.
F7005: Function return address does not exist, can not do step execution.
W7010: No source information exists.
W7011: Unknown result of step execution.
A7012: Not enough memory. 1) There is not enough system memory. Close the applications being executed and the open files.
A70fe: Bus hold error. 1) CPU is in the bus-hold status. Reset the debugger.
A70ff: Can not communicate with ICE.
F7801: End waiting state of step execution was canceled.
F7802: End waiting state of step execution was canceled.
F7f00: Aborted step execution.
F7f02: Suspended step execution.
A7f03: Failed in canceling RUN/STEP.
F7f04: Can not execute non-mapped area.
F7f05: This feature is not supported.

(9) X8000~

F8000: Specified file was not found.
F8001: Illegal line number.
F8002: Current information is not set.
F8003: Illegal address.
F8004: This feature is not supported.

(10) X9000~

A9000: Specified register symbol does not exist.
A9001: Specified register symbol ID does not exist.
F9002: Illegal value.
A9003: Illegal condition.
A9004: Too large register size.
F9005: This feature is not supported.

(11) Xa000~

Fa001: Illegal expression.
Fa002: Start address is bigger than the end address.
Fa003: Illegal source path.
Fa004: Too long expression.
Aa005: Not enough memory. 1) There is not enough system memory. Close the applications being executed and the open files.
Fa006: Illegal argument.
Fa007: Illegal program number.
Fa008: Source path is not set.
Fa009: File not found.
Fa00a: Can not open file. 1) The file is damaged or does not exist. Recreate the file.
Aa00b: Can not close file.
Aa00c: Failed in reading file. 1) The file is damaged or does not exist. Recreate the file.
Fa00d: Not source file of load module.
Fa00e: Illegal line number.
Fa00f: Variable does not exist.
Aa010: Can not communicate with ICE.
Fa011: Can not access register.
Fa012: Can not access memory.
Aa013: Reading of file went wrong.
Fa014: It was going to open the binary file.
Fa015: Can not get temporary path. 1) The disk is full. Delete or move unnecessary files and increase the available memory in the disk.
Fa016: Can not create temporary file. 1) The disk is full. Delete or move unnecessary files and increase the available memory in the disk.
Fa017: Can not remove temporary file.
Fa020: This feature is not supported.
Fa021: Symbol assigned to register cannot be specified.

(12) Xb000~

Fb000: Illegal command line.
Fb001: Program information does not exist in specified load module file.
Fb002: File not found.

Fb003: Function not found.
Fb004: Selected load module different from kind (Chip) was loaded.
Fb005: Symbol not found. 1) The address could not be found. Specify a location holding address information.
Fb008: Illegal expression.
Ab009: Not enough memory. 1) There is not enough system memory. Close the applications being executed and the open files.
Fb00a: Illegal symbol in load module file.
Fb00b: Current program does not exist.
Fb00c: Current file does not exist.
Ab00d: Current function does not exist.
Ab00e: Current line does not exist.
Ab00f: Tag not found.
Ab010: Failed in loading symbol table.
Ab011: Illegal line number.
Fb012: Too large line number.
Ab015: Reading of file went wrong. 1) The file is damaged or does not exist. Recreate the file.
Ab016: Can not open file. 1) The file is damaged or does not exist. Recreate the file.
Ab017: Failed in writing file. 1) The file is damaged or does not exist. Recreate the file.
Ab019: Reading of file went wrong.
Ab01a: Can not close file.
Fb01b: Too long load module file name.
Ab01c: Too many entries of the task kind.
Fb01d: Address not found.
Wb01e: No debug information (not compiled in Debug Build mode).
Fb01f: Can not find structure member.
Fb020: Can not find value.
Fb021: No debug information exists in load module file. 1) To create a load module with appended debug information, execute build in build mode of Debug Build.
Fb022: Illegal line number.
Ab023: Current stack frame is not active.
Ab024: Different section.
Fb026: Too many array dimensions (> 4).

Fb027: Found end of file. 1) The specified file may be damaged. Recreate the file.
Fb028: This feature is not supported.
Fb029: Illegal address.
Ab02a: Can not communicate with ICE.
Fb02b: Can not stack trace with current PC value.
Fb02c: Too many blocks for one function.
Fb02d: Illegal argument.
Fb02e: The file does not exist in the SOURCE PATH. 1) On stopping the program, the source that the debugger tried to display could not be found. Check if the path connects to the source in the Debugger Option Dialog Box , or check if the source is in the same directory as the out file. Refer to the Assemble Window on which the error message is displayed, and check if the corresponding path connects.
Fb02f: Information has been deleted because of optimization.
Ab030: Monitor timed out. 1) Check the power of the in-circuit emulator, cable connections, and setting of the interface board and restart the debugger.
Ab031: Already set in memory.
Ab032: Out of scope.
Ab033: LP is not stored.
Fb034: Return execution from present PC position cannot be performed.
Fb037: Too Many Line-Numbers Information.
Fb038: Compiler version mismatch. 1) Recreate the load module with the latest compiler.
Ab039: Failed in loading debug information.
Ab03a: No more section information.
Fb040: Specified file is not load module. 1) This is not a linker output file. Source debug cannot be executed with the load module before output from the linker. Specify the load module output from the linker.
Ab041: Too many files in load module to download.
Wb042: Symbol module is not initialized.
Fb32e: Illegal port number.
Fb32f: Illegal port name.
Fb330: Illegal port position.
Fb331: Illegal increment number.
Fb332: Port for memory bank is not set.
Fb333: Illegal bank number.

Fb334: Area for memory bank is not set.

Wb335: Too long symbol name.

(13) Xc000~

Fc001: Can not open file.

1) The file is damaged or does not exist. Recreate the file.
--

Ac002: Can not close file.

Ac003: Reading of file went wrong.

1) The file is damaged or does not exist. Recreate the file.
--

Ac004: Reading of file went wrong.

Fc005: Illegal file type.

Fc006: Kind (Chip) of load module is illegal.

Fc007: Specified file is not load module.

1) This is not a linker output file. Source debug cannot be executed with the load module before output from the linker. Specify the load module output from the linker.
--

Fc008: Specified load module file (COFF) is old version.
--

Ac009: Not enough memory.

1) There is not enough system memory. Close the applications being executed and the open files.

Fc00a: No mapped address was accessed.
--

Fc00b: Load module is not loaded.

Fc00c: Illegal argument.

Fc00d: User program is running.

Fc00e: User program is being traced.

Fc00f: Interrupted.

Ac010: Can not communicate with ICE.

Fc011: Illegal load module file format.

Fc012: Check sum error.

Fc013: Too wide address range to upload (> 1M byte).
--

Fc014: Failed in writing file.

1) The file is damaged or does not exist. Recreate the file.
--

Fc015: Illegal program number.

Fc016: Load information is full.

Wc017: Symbol information is duplicated, please reset symbols.
--

Fc018: Specified file is not load module.

1) This is not a linker output file. Source debug cannot be executed with the load module before output from the linker. Specify the load module output from the linker.
--

Fc019: Failed in writing memory.

Wc01a: BSS area is assigned to non-mapped area. 1) When the program is executed, a non-map break may occur. Either allocate the BSS area to the internal RAM by using a link directive, or map the emulation memory or target memory to the BSS area using the Configuration Dialog Box of the debugger.
Fc01b: Programmable-IOR address not specified. 1) Necessary files may be damaged. Reinstall the debugger.
Wc01c: Programmable IOR address mismatch. 1) Necessary files may be damaged. Reinstall the debugger.
Wc01d: Selected load module different from kind (Chip) was loaded.
Fc01e: Flash erase is not supported on IECUBE.
Fc100: This feature is not supported.

(14) Xd000~

Ad000: Error occurred inside debugger.
Ad001: Not enough memory. 1) There is not enough system memory. Close the applications being executed and the open files.
Ad002: Failed in reading initialization file (expc.ini).
Ad003: ICE is not connected.
Fd004: Can not find Dynamic Link Library.

(15) Xe000~

Fe000: Illegal argument.
Fe001: Illegal start address.
Fe002: Illegal end address.
Fe003: Too large size.
Fe004: Can not open file. 1) The file is damaged or does not exist. Recreate the file.
Fe005: Failed in reading file. 1) The file is damaged or does not exist. Recreate the file.
Fe006: Reading of file went wrong.
Fe007: Failed in writing file. 1) The file is damaged or does not exist. Recreate the file.
Ae008: Not enough memory. 1) There is not enough system memory. Close the applications being executed and the open files.
Fe009: Illegal file format.
Fe00a: Verification error.

Fe010: This feature is not supported.

(16) Xf000~

Af000: Not enough memory. 1) There is not enough system memory. Close the applications being executed and the open files.
Ff000: Not enough memory.
Ff001: [XXX] not found.
Wf002: Not found [XXX]. Search from the beginning?
Wf003: Already exceed search region.
Ff004: Missing parameter.
Ff005: Illegal function name.
Ff006: Illegal number.
Ff007: Start address is bigger than end address.
Ff008: Illegal symbol or expression.
Ff009: [XXX] This file is illegal type.
Ff100: Disk cannot write or full.
Ff101: File not found.
Ff102: File not Create.
Ff103: Old project file version.
Ff104: Illegal project file format.
Ff105: This file is a project file for [XXX].Please select a correct file.
Wf106: CPU in the Project File was Changed. You must exit the debugger for the new CPU. Do you exit the Debugger?
Wf107: CPU in the Project File was Changed. Do you start the Debugger with this CPU?
Wf108: Selected project file different [YYY] from chip [XXX] was opened. Does it open, although the chip cannot be changed?
Wf109: Project Manager cannot be used with the debugger of this version. Please use PMplus.
Wf200: No difference encountered.
Ff201: Memory mapping error.
Ff202: Verify error. 1) External memory could not be accessed, as it is not set. Change the register values necessary for accessing the external memory using the SFR Window or Hook Procedure before download .
Wf203: When a program is running, while rewriting a memory, program execution stops for a moment. Do you wish to rewrite a memory?
Wf300: Would you like to save the changes made in [XXX]?
Ff301: The symbol being used on the event condition can't be evaluated.
Wf302: Delete: [XXX]

Wf303: [XXX] is edited. Delete: [YYY]?
Wf304: [XXX] is edited. Save: [YYY]?
Wf305: [XXX] is already exist. Do you replace it?
Ff306: This name is too long.
Ff307: There is the same name in other kinds.
Ff308: An address can't be omitted.
Ff309: Illegal address mask.
Ff30a: Illegal data mask.
Ff30b: Illegal ext probe mask.
Ff30c: Illegal ext probe data.
Ff30d: Illegal pass count.
Ff30e: Illegal register name.
Ff310: Illegal delay count.
Wf311: Only one [XXX] can be enabled. Do you make this [YYY] to enable?
Ff312: [XXX] is already there.
Ff313: Event number already exist.
Ff314: Event name is not set.
Ff315: [XXX] is already there.
Ff316: Max number of enabled [XXX] event is over. Please disable other enabled [YYY] event.
Ff317: Max number of set event is over.
Ff31e: Illegal start address.
Ff31f: Illegal end address.
Ff322: Illegal count rate.
Ff324: Section and Qualify can be specified at the same time.
Ff350: There is a phase which event are not in the middle.
Ff351: The same event is contained in Link and Disable.
Ff352: An event isn't specified.
Ff357: AND event is in Phase.
Ff500: Illegal symbol.
Ff501: Illegal value.
Ff502: Illegal parameter.
Ff503: Max number of symbol is over.

<p>Ff504: This variable cannot be set as a break.</p> <p>1) Break cannot be set for the following variables.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Local variables, static variables - Array variables, member variables of structures/unions - Register/SFR - Variable expressions
<p>Wf600: Save project file?</p>
<p>Wf601: When connecting the target system, please turn on the target system.</p> <p>1) When a target is not connected, simply click the <OK> button.</p>
<p>Wf602: Please change a MODE mask condition or connect the target system.</p>
<p>Wf700: Do you want to download Load Module File?</p>
<p>Wf701: Do you load symbol information only?</p>
<p>Ff802: All events are deleted. because the use of external probe was changed.</p>
<p>Ff803: This event address is invalid on current configuration.</p>
<p>Ff804: Invalid PC value.</p>
<p>Ff805: Cannot set temporary break on this address.</p>
<p>Ff806: External data is being used by Debugger.</p>
<p>Ff900: Illegal I/O port name.</p>
<p>Ff901: Memory mapping error.</p> <p>1) The specification of the address is illegal. Check the addresses that can be specified in the Add I/O Port Dialog Box.</p>
<p>Ff902: Illegal access size.</p>
<p>Ff903: Illegal access type.</p>
<p>Ff904: There is the same name.</p>
<p>Wf905: [XXX] is already exist. Do you replace it?</p>
<p>Wf906: Would you like to register the change made in [XXX]?</p>
<p>Ffa00: The [XXX] function of current program on PC position not found.</p> <p>1) The symbol specified in main() label: in the Debugger Option Dialog Box could be found. Set a symbol of the main routine of the program. Default is <code>_main</code>.</p>
<p>Ffa01: The line information on PC position not found.</p> <p>1) The source file corresponding to program counter (PC) value when the program was stopped could not be found. The following reasons are possible.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -The source file exists in a location that the source path does not connect to. -The program stopped where the source files, such as library or RX, do not exist. -The program looped, jumped to an address that is not used by the program, and stopped there.

<p>Wfb00: User program is running. Do you want to stop user program?</p> <p>1) <Yes> button is selected, execution of the user program is stopped and then the Exit Debugger Dialog Box is displayed. If it is specified in the Debugger Option Dialog Box that the Exit Debugger Dialog Box is not to be displayed, however, the ID78K0S-QB is terminated.</p> <p><No> button is selected, execution of the user program is not stopped and the Exit Debugger Dialog Box is not displayed. The ID78K0S-QB is not terminated.</p>
<p>Ffc00: Online help window cannot be started. Please install HTML Help environment with reference to a users manual.</p>
<p>Ffe00: The maximum size of RRM was exceeded.</p>
<p>Wfe01: There is a duplicate RRM address.</p>
<p>Wfe0b: It shift to the flash mode. Is it completely cleared but is the present event. Doesn't it care?</p>
<p>Ffff: Interrupted.</p>

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