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Machine Code Jumping to different parts of the code (Program Counter Manipulation) Decision Tables

- The microprocessor understands sequences of 1's and 0's.
- The pseudo-English assembly language. How do you get from one to the other? Well, a program called an assembler takes each assembly language instruction (opcode) that you've created and finds the corresponding machine code that the processor understands as that instruction.
- Once it does that, it follows the machine code with any data that corresponds to the instruction.
- Machine code is quite detail oriented.
- The machine code for individual opcodes is different for different types of addressing

- BCC Branch if Carry Clear
- BCS Branch if Carry Set (Same as BLO)
- BEQ Branch if Equal to Zero
- BGE Branch if Greater than or Equal to Zero
- BGT Branch if Greater than Zero
- BHI Branch if Higher
- BHS Branch if Higher or Same (Same as BCC)
- BLE Branch if Less than or Equal to Zero
- BLO Branch if Lower (Same as BCS)
- BLS Branch if Lower or Same
- BLT Branch if Less than Zero
- BMI Branch if Minus
- BNE Branch if Not Equal to Zero
- BPL Branch if Plus
- BRA Branch ALWAYS
- BRCLR Branch if Bit(s) Clear
- BRN Branch NEVER (Has same effect as NOP)
- BRSET Branch if Bit(s) Set
- BVC Branch if Overflow Clear
- BVS Branch if Overflow Set



A decision table is a good way to settle with different combination inputs with their corresponding outputs and also called cause-effect table.

Decision tables are very much helpful in test design technique.

It helps testers to search the effects of combinations of different inputs and other software states that must correctly implement business rules.



SIMPLIFYING DECISION TABLE

Credit limit exceeded	Y	Y	Y	Y	Ν	Ν	Ν	Ν
Prompt payer	Y	Y	Ν	Ν	Υ	Υ	Ν	Ν
Special Clearance	Y	Ν	Y	Ν	Y	Ν	Y	Ν
Accept order	x	1	х	_	Х	Х	Х	х
Reject order	-	Х	-	Х	-	-	-	-
							1	1