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De 6502 KENNER is een uitgave van de KIM gebruikers Club Nederland.

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Gehele of gedeeltelijke overname van de inhoud van DE 6502 KENNER zonder toestemming van het bestuur is verboden. Toepassing van gepubliceerde programma's, hardware etc. is alleen toegestaan voor persoonlijk gebruik.

DE 6502 KENNER verschijnt 6 x per jaar en heeft een oplage van 500 exemplaren.

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De voorpagina is de DOS65-controllerkaart. ontwikkeld door Ad Brouwer.  
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WORDPROCESSOR V3.0 FULL SCREEN EDITOR BY LEIF RASMUSSEN ALLOWS YOU 'CRUISING' AROUND FROM TOP TO BOTTOM OF THE FILE (OR EVEN MORE THAN ONE FILE AT A TIME). ARE YOU INTERESTED? ASK THE EDITORIAL OFFICE FOR THE PRICE OF THE DISKETTE WITH HANDY MANUAL. SOURCE-LISTING ALSO AVAILABLE IN PAPERWARE SERVICE.

ON PAGE 49 THE NEW ASSEMBLER FOR EC65, DEVELOPED BY MARC LACHAERT AND BASED ON THE IDEA OF ROB BANEN'S 'FATE' ASSEMBLER FOR THE JUNIOR. NOW WITH SEVERAL NEW FEATURES AND, OF COURSE, ON DOS-LEVEL. ARE YOU INTERESTED? ASK THE EDITORIAL OFFICE FOR THE PRICE OF THE DISKETTE WITH VOLUMINOUS MANUAL. SOURCE-LISTING ALSO AVAILABLE IN PAPERWARE SERVICE.

## SELF-MODIFYING CODE ON TRIAL

### Van de redactie

Een aantal veranderingen markeren het bestaan van onze club, althans volgens mijn waarneming. Deze veranderingen tekenen gewoonlijk de reactie op de behoeften onder de leden.

Oppericht in januari 1977 als KIM Gebruikers Club Nederland volstond het om de gebruikers van de eerste zelfbouw-computer, de KIM-1, van dienst te zijn met het uitwisselen van kennis omtrent deze computer.

Toen enige jaren later de club haar poorten had geopend voor Elektuur's zelfbouw JUNIOR computer, in een poging van het bestuur om ook die gebruikers van dienst te zijn, werd het accent op een specifieke machine verschoven naar een specifieke processor: de 6502. Het is vooral de JUNIOR geweest die zichtbaar maakte dat onze club van het begin af onderdak bood aan gebruikers van de 6502, ongeacht de herkomst van de gebruiker, m.a.w. onze club bood van oudsher hobbygenoegen aan aan gebruikers in om het even welk land. Door de aard van het clubblad, dat werd uitgegeven in de nederlandse taal, bleef het ledenbestand beperkt tot gebruikers die de nederlandse taal machtig waren. Het ligt voor de hand daarbij aan Belgen te denken maar evengoed kwam men daaronder gebruikers uit Duitsland tegen. Om een en ander hanteerbaar te maken, spreek ik hier in het algemeen over nederlandstaligen, dus over leden in alle landen die de nederlandse taal konden lezen en/of schrijven.

Het verschuiven van het accent van één machine naar één processor heeft het ledenbestand niet alleen uitgebreid naar meer nederlandstaligen, maar vooral naar méér machines. Waar het zo was, dat AIM-65, OSI e.d. al in onze club vertegenwoordigd waren, de komst na de PET van de C-64, BBC en vele andere computers bracht ons een nog meer gevarieerd ledenbestand. Het is een absoluut misverstand om nog te spreken van een club van alleen zelfbouwers, al wekt de enorme activiteit onder deze leden soms een ander beeld op. Het is geen korrekte weergave van de werkelijkheid om van een club van zelfbouwers te spreken. Die tijd mag er rond KIM-1, en JUNIOR zo hebben uitgezien en lijkt er nog zo uit te zien, het is niettemin geen eeuwigheids-verschijnsel.

Met de komst van de Elektuur EC65 alias OCTOPUS computer wordt een verdere nadruk gelegd op het gebruik van meerdere processoren in één computer. De APPLE-compatible van de club bevat al een Z80 processor, de EC65-gebruikers verlangen er eveneens naar zo'n processorkaart toe te passen in combinatie met de 6xxxx-processor. Toch doet het niet af aan het feit dat andere computers in onze club de laatste tijd steeds meer van hun aanwezigheid getuigen. Zie daarvoor ook de publikaties van de gebruikers van APPLE, Acorn Atom, Acorn Electron, Commodore, en - niet te vergeten - de ATARI ST. Het leidt mijns inziens tot ongekend zelfbedrog om niet in te zien dat onze club niet meer vast kan houden aan een nostalgische maar kennisverengende eigengereidheid. De club verdient het om voortdurend de veranderende behoeften onder de computergebruikers waar te nemen om vandaaruit vast te stellen hoe verder te zullen gaan. Het krampachtig de naam KIM Gebruikers Club Nederland handhaven en tegelijkertijd de clubnaam DE 6502 KENNERS blijven gebruiken is een aanduiding dat het incorporeren van de toekomst in de opstelling van de club een niet eenvoudige zaak is, maar het mag nimmer een hinderpaal worden.

Hetzelfde geldt voor de discussie over onze taalkundige identiteit. De leden van onze club hebben, blijkens de uitkomst van een vorig jaar gehouden enquête en naar mijn vaste overtuiging, blijkend uit de ongelofelijke hoeveelheid communicatie die er vanuit het redaktiekamertje met de leden bestaat, zich in overgrote meerderheid in algemene zin allang vereenzelvigd met het gebruik van de engelse taal in ons blad, het logische gevolg van de acceptatie van niet-nederlandstaligen als lid, met als bijkomend voordeel dat kennis vanuit het buitenland onze leden evengoed bevruchten kan. Er vindt geen massale toetreding van niet-nederlandstaligen plaats, maar de animo is groeiend. Op 31.12.86 bedroeg het aandeel van hen zo'n 13,4 %. Tussen 1.1.87 en 30.4.87 zijn er 23 nieuwe leden toegetreden. Hieronder 11 Nederlanders, 2 Belgen en maar liefst 10 niet-nederlandstaligen! Het aandeel engelstaligen in de club steeg naar zo'n 17,5 %. In het bestuur heeft de penningmeester ooit eens gewag gemaakt van een zogenaamd strategisch minimum, dat is het aantal leden waaronder niet gedaald mag worden. De straf daarvoor zou zijn het wegvallen van het bestaansrecht. Als men een beleid zou voeren waarin slechts rekening gehouden zou worden met het verlangen van een enkeling om uitsluitend in de nederlandse taal te publiceren, al konstateer ik gelukkig dat DOS65 nu door de distributeurs ook voorzien wordt van engelse manuals voor de gebruikers in het buitenland, dan zou men voorbij gaan aan het feit dat die 17,5% engelstaligen in onze club bij hun afwezigheid een daling tot onder het strategisch minimum kunnen veroorzaken. Uw redaktieaanman worstelt met het probleem als er bekend is wat de leden willen er toch steeds discussie ontstaat. Het feit dat de colofon van ons blad weer in het nederlands is gesteld, is een opdracht van het bestuur. Het is de uitkomst van een discussie die ik zie als een tijdelijkheid, een stuip trekking van de weerstand die elke verandering met zich brengt.

van Pelt



Scene: It is a dark and gloomy night. The wind is howling through the desolate, rain-whipped streets. One lonesome light is flickering behind a window. An engrossed 'kenner is tampering with his Junior, trying his new, outstanding algorithm.

Defensor: "What's wrong with SMC?"

Prosecutor: "SMC is un-necessary, un-maintainable, hard to understand and can not be used in prom's. It should be forbidden!"

Defensor: "But SMC can sometimes shorten a program with several bytes."

Prosecutor: "When the algorithm is carefully planned, it is hardly never the case, where a few bytes more or less is a crucial obstacle."

Defensor: "SMC can make the routine faster."

Prosecutor: "As I have said before, if the algorithm is carefully planned, then don't even think of the extra instructions, that are run only once. The gain, obtained by screwing up the program, is infinitesimal."

Defensor: "SMC can be allowed, if the documentation is very extensive."

Prosecutor: "One might think, his comments are adequate, while in fact others find them incomprehensible, and if the source is not at hand, then the code is 'chinese. Even if documentation is all right, then SMC is very difficult to maintain."

Defensor: "Not all programs will be used in prom's."

Prosecutor: "Well, that's right. But who can tell that beforehand?"

"SMC is not necessary. See the last issues of 'de kenner. There has been some bad examples of SMC, f.ex. mr Rasmussen's 'Screen-dump' in nr. 49 and mr. Tietsch's 'Copier' in nr 43-44. Take the latter f.ex. Why is he using SMC in line 4060, 4970? He could just as easily have used a flag outside the program, f.ex. along with the other temporarays. In mr. Rasmussen's case it's even worse. Here whole parts of the algorithm is shifted out with several different instructions, each going their own way!"

Defensor: "Ok, but what about the human brain. It uses SMC extensively all the time?"

Prosecutor: "Yeah, but here we are dealing with simple serial machines. Maybe in future technology things will change in that direction."

Judge: "The verdict is: SMC is forbidden, unless it is the absolutely only way to solve a problem, and then it should be heavy documented."

What is your opinion...??

Leif Rasmussen, Denmark.

```

0010 ; * * * * *
0020 ; * APPLE ][ DOS 3.3 FAST LOAD PATCH *
0030 ; * By: Ruud Uphoff 1987 *
0040 ; * * * * *
0050 ;-----
0060 ; -Change definition of label "RAM" below into 16,32 or 48 according to the
0070 ; the space of memory available in your APPLE ][
0080 ;
0090 ; -Change definition of label "MASK" below according to the the type files
0100 ; that may be "fast loaded" by setting the bit for that type.
0110 ;
0120 RAM DEF 16
0130 MASK DEF %00000111
0140 IGN. | | | | | | | | _ Allow fast load of I(nteger) basic file.
0150 IGN. | | | | | | | | _ Allow fast load of A(pplesoft) basic file.
0160 IGN. | | | | | | | | _ Allow fast load of B(inary) file.
0170 IGN. | | | | | | | | _ Ignore fast load of S-type file.
0180 IGN. | | | | | | | | _ Ignore fast load of R-type file.
0190 IGN. | | | | | | | | _ Ignore fast load of new A-type file.
0200 IGN. | | | | | | | | _ Ignore fast load of new B-type file.
0210 IGN. | | | | | | | | _ Always set "lock bit" to zero.
0220 ;-----
=0010 0230 SIZE DEF RAM*1024-$4000 ;Assembler offset according MASTER/SLAVE version
=0007 0240 FREEMEM DEF $36B3+SIZE ;We have a lot of space in the BOOT 2 page
0250 ;-----
0260 ORI FREEMEM
0270 OUT "SPUP" FREEMEM
0280 STD
0290 ;
0300 ;Parameters in the DOS file manager parameter list:
0310 ;
=35C1 0320 RNLLEN DEF $35C1+SIZE ;Length of range to be read
=35C3 0330 MEMTGT DEF $35C3+SIZE ;Memory target address
=35CB 0340 DATBUF DEF $35CB+SIZE ;Address of sector data buffer
0350 ;
0360 ;Variables in the DOS file manager work area:
0370 ;
=35E4 0380 RELSEC DEF $35E4+SIZE ;Relative sector number in the file
=35E6 0390 BYTOFF DEF $35E6+SIZE ;Byte offset in current sector
=35F6 0400 FILTYP DEF $35F6+SIZE ;Current file type
0410 ;
0420 ;File manager routines
0430 ;
=31B5 0440 DECLEN DEF $31B5+SIZE ;Decrement length of file
=30B6 0450 RDSECT DEF $30B6+SIZE ;Reload data sector buffer
0460 ;
0470 ;Patch to speed up file manager action: "read a range of bytes"
0480 ;
36B3 0490 PATCH LDA FILTYP ;Get current file type.
36B6 2907 AND #MASK ;If not allowed on current type,
36B8 F039 BEQ EXIT ;then ignore patch.
36BA ADC235 LDA RNLLEN+1 ;If length of file less than 1 sector,
36BD F034 BEQ EXIT ;then also ignore patch.
36BF ADE635 LDA BYTOFF ;If byte offset in sector not zero,
36C2 D02F BNE EXIT ;then no patch for first sector yet.
36C4 ADCR35 LDA DATBUF ;Save address of data buffer.
36C7 48 PHA
36C8 ADCC35 LDA DATBUF+1
36CB 48 PHA
36CC ADC335 LDA MEMTGT ;Use memory target,
36CF 8DCB35 STA DATBUF ;as data buffer.
36D2 ADC435 LDA MEMTGT+1
36D5 8DCC35 STA DATBUF+1
36D8 20B630 JSR RDSECT ;Read next sector in memory.
36DB EEE435 INC RELSEC ;Increment sector count.
36DE D003 BNE =+5
36E0 EEE535 INC RELSEC+1
36E3 EEDA35 INC MEMTGT+1 ;Add 256 to memory target.
36E6 CEC235 DEC RNLLEN+1 ;Subtract 256 from length.
36E9 D0E1 BNE NXTSECT ;If more full sectors go repeat.
36EB 68 PLA ;Else, restore buffer address.
36EC 8DCC35 STA DATBUF+1
36EF 68 PLA
36F0 8DCB35 STA DATBUF
36F3 4CB531 JMP DECLEN ;Exit patch for read of partial sector.

```

0760  
0770  
0780  
0790  
0800  
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0880  
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0980  
0990  
1000  
1010  
1020  
1030  
1040  
1050  
1060  
1070  
1080  
1090  
1100  
1110  
1120  
1130  
1140  
1150  
1160  
1170  
1180  
1190  
1200

PAGE

Speed increment is the same as when using "QUICK DOS". The following test may show the increase of speed:

Type: BSAVE LONGFILE,A#1000,L#7FFF

Reload by: BLOAD LONGFILE

DOS 3.3 (no patch) 33 seconds.

DOS 3.3 (patched) 7.5 seconds.

QUICK DOS Load error without message, so drop QDOS !

COMPATIBILITY

No restrictions. You are still using DOS 3.3. It just LOAD's faster.

HOW TO MAKE THE PATCH

Assemble the patch or type in the hex code and save this code on disk. Now use COPYA (on your DOS 3.3 master disk) to get a backup of your master disk. There are two method's to work in:

1. USING A DISK MONITOR

- a. Load track 0, sector 0 and type in the code at byte #B3 and up.
- b. Rewrite track 0, sector 0.
- c. Load track 1, sector B and change the JSR at byte #96 into a call of the patch: 20 B3 36 (JSR #36B3)
- d. Rewrite track 1, sector B.

2. USING MASTER CREATE (See: "BENEATH APPLE DOS" by: Don Worth and Peter Lechner. 1981)

- a. Insert the backup and type BLOAD MASTER CREATE. Don't remove the diskette.
- b. Type CALL-151 to get into the monitor.
- c. Type 80D: 4C N 800G. MASTER CREATE will load the MASTER IMAGE, and then return to the monitor.
- d. Type in the code for the patch at #12B3 and up.
- e. Type 2D96: 20 B3 36 to call the patch.
- f. Continue execution of MASTER CREATE by typing 8D2G. The program will ask you for the name of the greeting program as usual. Type in that name and re-master your copy into a new (patched) DOS 3.3 master disk.

36F6 36FE 00



JUNIOR'S MICRO-ADE ASSEMBLER FILE: TOTAPE 050187

\*\*\*\*\*  
 \* FAST ALTERNATIVE FOR THE SLOW JUNIOR \*  
 \* CASSETTE INTERFACE AND SOFTWARE \*  
 \*\*\*\*\*

By: Hans Christen, The Netherlands.  
 Translated by: Frank Vandekerckhove, Belgium.

Reflections:

1. Waiting for more than 5 min. to read a Basic program (ca. 16K) from tape is getting to long for me.
2. Hardware adjustment is critical and changeable and that is why I am used to read tapes with a screwdriver in my hand, sometimes it takes me more than 10 min. to get that program.
3. I have no money to buy a diskdrive, even not in the future.

Therefore I developed a read/write program based on the hard- and software of "Basicode-2" as described in Elektor Oct. 1983 (Dutch edition).

In spite of all (eg. Elektor's) considerations about speed and reliability of using a low-cost cassette recorder and a normal tape (TDK.D) you can get a lot more out of it. The results are better than my expectations: 6300 bits/s (or 8K in 15 s.). Faster would be possible but, as an extra control, 8 bits are followed by a paritybit and, if necessary, a parity error. A checksum at the end is added in case several biterrors would give a right paritybit, altogether it makes 4350 databits/s.

All is working perfectly but it is too early to know much about the influence of old tapes; therefore it is always good to keep a copy aside.

The subroutines are easy to incorporate by changing the jumps into the monitorsoftware: \$0B02 → \$905F and \$090F → \$9000.

Hardware modifications:

- replace R 9 (10K) by a wire
- I use CA2 instead of CA1

Last important note: My microprocessor is running at 2 MHz. Reduce frequencies when your micro is running at 1 MHz; the baudrate will be less. You can read more about this at the beginning of the subroutine "READ".

|       |         |                  |     |        |                 |
|-------|---------|------------------|-----|--------|-----------------|
| 0740: | 2000    | TOTAPE           | ORG | \$2000 |                 |
| 0750: |         |                  |     |        |                 |
| 0760: |         | VIA-ADDRESSES    |     |        |                 |
| 0770: |         |                  |     |        |                 |
| 0790: | 04 18   | TOCL             | *   | \$1804 | TIMER 1 COUNTER |
| 0800: | 05 18   | TOCH             | *   | \$1805 |                 |
| 0810: | 06 18   | TOLL             | *   | \$1806 | TIMER 1 LATCH   |
| 0820: | 07 18   | TOLH             | *   | \$1807 |                 |
| 0830: | 0B 18   | ACR              | *   | \$180B |                 |
| 0840: | 0C 18   | PCR              | *   | \$180C |                 |
| 0850: | 0D 18   | IFR              | *   | \$180D |                 |
| 0860: | 0E 18   | IER              | *   | \$180E |                 |
| 0870: |         |                  |     |        |                 |
| 0880: |         | PIA-ADDRESSES    |     |        |                 |
| 0890: |         |                  |     |        |                 |
| 0900: | 80 1A   | PAD              | *   | \$1A80 |                 |
| 0910: | 81 1A   | PADD             | *   | \$1A81 |                 |
| 0920: | 82 1A   | PBD              | *   | \$1A82 |                 |
| 0930: | 83 1A   | PBDD             | *   | \$1A83 |                 |
| 0940: | F4 1A   | CNTA             | *   | \$1AF4 | CNT 1T          |
| 0950: |         |                  |     |        |                 |
| 0960: |         | POINTERS & TEMPS |     |        |                 |
| 0970: |         |                  |     |        |                 |
| 0980: | FA 00   | POINTL           | *   | \$00FA |                 |
| 0990: | FB 00   | POINTH           | *   | \$00FB |                 |
| 1000: | 6A 1A   | BTSUML           | *   | \$1A6A | BYTE CNT        |
| 1010: | 6B 1A   | BTSUMH           | *   | \$1A6B |                 |
| 1020: | 6C 1A   | NULL             | *   | \$1A6C | PERIODTIME      |
| 1030: | 6E 1A   | CHKSUM           | *   | \$1A6E |                 |
| 1040: | 6F 1A   | PARITY           | *   | \$1A6F |                 |
| 1050: | 70 1A   | SAL              | *   | \$1A70 | STARTADDRESS    |
| 1060: | 71 1A   | SAH              | *   | \$1A71 |                 |
| 1070: | 72 1A   | EAL              | *   | \$1A72 | ENDADDRESS      |
| 1080: | 73 1A   | EAH              | *   | \$1A73 |                 |
| 1090: | 74 1A   | HDRCTH           | *   | \$1A74 | CNT 7200 Hz     |
| 1100: | 79 1A   | ID               | *   | \$1A79 | IDENTIFICATION  |
| 1110: |         |                  |     |        |                 |
| 1120: | 03 F0   | PRCHA            | *   | \$F003 | PRINT CHAR ROUT |
| 1130: | 8F 12   | PRBYT            | *   | \$128F | PRINT BYTE      |
| 1140: | E8 11   | CRLF             | *   | \$11E8 | CR & LF         |
| 1150: |         |                  |     |        |                 |
| 1160: |         | *****            |     |        |                 |
| 1170: |         | * WRITE *        |     |        |                 |
| 1180: |         | *****            |     |        |                 |
| 1190: |         |                  |     |        |                 |
| 1200: | 2000 48 | WRITE            | PHA |        | SAVE A, Y & X   |
| 1210: | 2001 98 |                  | TYA |        |                 |

|       |               |        |        |        |                    |
|-------|---------------|--------|--------|--------|--------------------|
| 1220: | 2002 48       | PHA    |        |        |                    |
| 1230: | 2003 8A       | TXA    |        |        |                    |
| 1240: | 2004 48       | PHA    |        |        |                    |
| 1250: | 2005 A9 47    | LDAIM  | \$47   |        | SWITCH RELAIS ON   |
| 1260: | 2007 8D 82 1A | STA    | PBD    |        | RED LED ON         |
| 1270: | 200A A9 FF    | LDAIM  | \$FF   |        | PIA PB OUTPUT      |
| 1280: | 200C 8D 83 1A | STA    | PBDD   |        |                    |
| 1290: | 200F A9 00    | LDAIM  | \$00   |        | RESET CHECKSUM     |
| 1300: | 2011 8D 6E 1A | STA    | CHKSUM |        |                    |
| 1310: | 2014 AD 70 1A | LDA    | SAL    |        | SET POINTER        |
| 1320: | 2017 85 FA    | STAZ   | POINTL |        |                    |
| 1330: | 2019 AD 71 1A | LDA    | SAH    |        |                    |
| 1340: | 201C 85 FB    | STAZ   | POINTH |        |                    |
| 1350: | 201E A9 7F    | LDAIM  | \$7F   |        | DISABLE INTERRUPT  |
| 1360: | 2020 8D 0E 18 | STA    | IER    |        |                    |
| 1370: | 2023 A9 C0    | LDAIM  | \$C0   |        | VIA PB7 SQUARE     |
| 1380: | 2025 8D 0B 18 | STA    | ACR    |        | OUTPUT             |
| 1390: | 2028 A9 01    | LDAIM  | \$01   |        | START TIMER 1      |
| 1400: | 202A 8D 05 18 | STA    | TOCH   |        |                    |
| 1410: | 202D 20 BF 20 | JSR    | HEADER |        | 7200 Hz REF.       |
| 1420: | 2030 20 CD 20 | JSR    | ZERO   |        | STARTBIT           |
| 1430: | 2033 A9 77    | LDAIM  | \$77   |        | STARTBYTE          |
| 1440: | 2035 20 97 20 | JSR    | OUTBYT |        |                    |
| 1450: | 2038 AD 79 1A | LDA    | ID     |        | ID TO TAPE         |
| 1460: | 203B 20 97 20 | JSR    | OUTBYT |        |                    |
| 1470: | 203E AD 70 1A | LDA    | SAL    |        | STARTADDRESS TO    |
| 1480: | 2041 20 97 20 | JSR    | OUTBYT |        | TAPE               |
| 1490: | 2044 AD 71 1A | LDA    | SAH    |        |                    |
| 1500: | 2047 20 97 20 | JSR    | OUTBYT |        |                    |
| 1510: | 204A AD 72 1A | LDA    | EAL    |        | ENDADDRESS TO      |
| 1520: | 204D 20 97 20 | JSR    | OUTBYT |        | TAPE               |
| 1530: | 2050 AD 73 1A | LDA    | EAH    |        |                    |
| 1540: | 2053 20 97 20 | JSR    | OUTBYT |        |                    |
| 1550: | 2056 A0 00    | DATATR | LDYIM  | \$00   | DATA TO TAPE       |
| 1560: | 2058 B1 FA    | LDAIY  | POINTL |        |                    |
| 1570: | 205A 48       | PHA    |        |        | ADJUST CHECKSUM    |
| 1580: | 205B 4D 6E 1A | EOR    | CHKSUM |        |                    |
| 1590: | 205E 8D 6E 1A | STA    | CHKSUM |        |                    |
| 1600: | 2061 68       | PLA    |        |        |                    |
| 1610: | 2062 20 97 20 | JSR    | OUTBYT |        |                    |
| 1620: | 2065 E6 FA    | INCZ   | POINTL |        | NEXT ADDRESS       |
| 1630: | 2067 D0 02    | BNE    | TEST   |        |                    |
| 1640: | 2069 E6 FB    | INCZ   | POINTH |        |                    |
| 1650: | 206B A5 FB    | TEST   | LDAZ   | POINTH | END ?              |
| 1660: | 206D CD 73 1A | CMP    | EAH    |        |                    |
| 1670: | 2070 D0 E4    | BNE    | DATATR |        |                    |
| 1680: | 2072 A5 FA    | LDAZ   | POINTL |        |                    |
| 1690: | 2074 CD 72 1A | CMP    | EAL    |        |                    |
| 1700: | 2077 D0 DD    | BNE    | DATATR |        |                    |
| 1710: | 2079 AD 6E 1A | LDA    | CHKSUM |        | CHECKSUM TO TAPE   |
| 1720: | 207C 20 97 20 | JSR    | OUTBYT |        |                    |
| 1730: | 207F 20 DA 20 | JSR    | ONE    |        | ENDBIT             |
| 1740: | 2082 A9 1E    | LDAIM  | \$1E   |        | RED LED & MOTOR    |
| 1750: | 2084 8D 83 1A | STA    | PBDD   |        | OFF                |
| 1760: | 2087 A9 00    | LDAIM  | \$00   |        | RESTORE VIA PB7    |
| 1770: | 2089 8D 0B 18 | STA    | ACR    |        | MODE               |
| 1780: | 208C A0 13    | LDYIM  | \$13   |        | PRINT MESSAGE      |
| 1790: | 208E 20 4B 22 | JSR    | MESSY  |        |                    |
| 1800: | 2091 68       | PLA    |        |        | RESTORE X, Y & A   |
| 1810: | 2092 AA       | TAX    |        |        |                    |
| 1820: | 2093 68       | PLA    |        |        |                    |
| 1830: | 2094 A8       | TAY    |        |        |                    |
| 1840: | 2095 68       | PLA    |        |        |                    |
| 1850: | 2096 60       | RTS    |        |        |                    |
| 1860: | 2097 A0 00    | OUTBYT | LDYIM  | \$00   | RESET PARITY       |
| 1870: | 2099 8C 6F 1A | STY    | PARITY |        |                    |
| 1880: | 209C A0 08    | LDYIM  | \$08   |        | Y-REG IS BITCNT    |
| 1890: | 209E 4A       | OUTBIT | LSRA   |        | SHIFT BIT IN CARRY |
| 1900: | 209F 48       | PHA    |        |        | SAVE NEW ACCU      |
| 1910: | 20A0 B0 05    | BCS    | HIGH   |        | IF C=1 : 7200 Hz   |
| 1920: | 20A2 20 CD 20 | JSR    | ZERO   |        | IF C=0 : 5600 Hz   |
| 1930: | 20A5 70 06    | BVS    | NEXT   |        | BRANCH ALWAYS      |
| 1940: | 20A7 20 DA 20 | HIGH   | JSR    | ONE    | 1 PERIOD OF 7200   |
| 1950: | 20AA EE 6F 1A | INC    | PARITY |        | INCREASE PARITY    |
| 1960: | 20AD 68       | NEXT   | PLA    |        | RESTORE ACCU       |
| 1970: | 20AE 88       | DEY    |        |        | DECREASE BITCNT    |
| 1980: | 20AF D0 ED    | BNE    | OUTBIT |        | IF BITCNT '0       |
|       |               |        |        |        | THEN NEXT BIT      |
| 1990: | 20B1 4E 6F 1A | LSR    | PARITY |        | SHIFT BIT 0 IN     |
|       |               |        |        |        | CARRY              |
| 2000: | 20B4 B0 05    | BCS    | ONEVEN |        | IF C=0 THEN        |
| 2010: | 20B6 20 CD 20 | JSR    | ZERO   |        | WRITE 0            |
| 2020: | 20B9 70 03    | BVS    | RTN    |        | BRANCH ALWAYS      |
| 2030: | 20BB 20 DA 20 | ONEVEN | JSR    | ONE    | IF C=1 THEN        |
| 2040: | 20BE 60       | RTN    | RTS    |        | WRITE 1            |
| 2050: | 20BF A2 70    | HEADER | LDXIM  | \$70   | START 7200 Hz      |
| 2060: | 20C1 A0 45    | HDR    | JSR    | \$45   |                    |
| 2070: | 20C3 20 DA 20 | HDR    | JSR    | ONE    |                    |
| 2080: | 20C6 CA       | DEX    |        |        |                    |
| 2090: | 20C7 D0 FA    | BNE    | HDR    |        |                    |
| 2100: | 20C9 88       | DEY    |        |        |                    |
| 2110: | 20CA D0 F7    | BNE    | HDR    |        |                    |
| 2120: | 20CC 60       | RTS    |        |        |                    |
| 2130: |               |        |        |        |                    |
| 2140: | 20CD A9 58    | ZERO   | LDAIM  | \$58   | SET TIMER 1 TO     |
| 2150: | 20CF 8D 06 18 | STA    | TOLL   |        | 88 MICROSEC        |
| 2160: | 20D2 A9 00    | LDAIM  | \$00   |        |                    |
| 2170: | 20D4 8D 07 18 | STA    | TOLH   |        |                    |
| 2180: | 20D7 4C E4 20 | JMP    | PER_0  |        |                    |
| 2190: | 20DA A9 45    | ONE    | LDAIM  | \$45   | SET TIMER 1 TO     |

|       |               |                                     |                                     |       |               |                   |  |
|-------|---------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------|---------------|-------------------|--|
| 2200: | 20DC 8D 06 18 | STA TOLL                            | 69 MICROSEC.                        | 3170: | 21A7 DO DC    | BNE RDDATA        |  |
| 2210: | 20DF A9 00    | LDAIM \$00                          |                                     | 3180: | 21A9 AD 73 1A | LDA EAH           |  |
| 2220: | 20E1 8D 07 18 | STA TOLH                            |                                     | 3190: | 21AC C5 FB    | CMP POINTH        |  |
| 2230: | 20E4 AD 04 18 | PERIO LDA TOCL                      | RESET TIMER 1<br>INTERRUPTFLAG      | 3200: | 21AE DO D5    | BNE RDDATA        |  |
| 2240: | 20E7 2C OD 18 | HLFP1 BIT IFR                       | 1ST HALF PERIOD                     | 3210: | 21B0 20 FA 21 | JSR RBYT          | GET CHECKSUM<br>FROM TAPE                          |
| 2250: | 20EA 50 FB    | BVC HLFP1                           |                                     | 3220: | 21B3 CD 6E 1A | CMP CHKSUM        |  |
| 2260: | 20EC AD 04 18 | LDA TOCL                            | RESET TIMER 1<br>INTERRUPTFLAG      | 3230: | 21B6 FO 08    | BEQ NERROR        |  |
| 2270: | 20EF 2C OD 18 | HLFP2 BIT IFR                       | 2ND HALF PERIOD                     | 3240: | 21B8 AO 00    | ERROR LDYIM \$00  | DISPLAY CHECKSUM<br>ERROR                          |
| 2280: | 20F2 50 FB    | BVC HLFP2                           |                                     | 3250: | 21BA 20 4B 22 | JSR MESSY         |  |
| 2290: | 20F4 60       | RTS                                 |                                     | 3260: | 21BD 4C D6 21 | JMP RETURN        | DISPLAY DATA<br>LOADED                             |
| 2295: |               |                                     |                                     | 3270: | 21C0 AO 22    | NERROR LDYIM \$22 | DISPLAY NUMBER<br>OF LOADED BYTES                  |
| 2300: |               | *****                               |                                     | 3280: | 21C2 20 4B 22 | JSR MESSY         |  |
| 2310: |               | * READ *                            |                                     | 3290: | 21C5 AD 6B 1A | LDA BTSUMH        |  |
| 2320: |               | *****                               |                                     | 3300: | 21C8 20 8F 12 | JSR PRBYT         |  |
| 2330: |               |                                     |                                     | 3310: | 21CB AD 6A 1A | LDA BTSUML        |  |
| 2340: |               | PROGRAMTIME BETWEEN 2 BYTES IS      |                                     | 3320: | 21CE 20 8F 12 | JSR PRBYT         |  |
| 2350: |               | 158 MICROSEC AT 1 MHz AND           |                                     | 3330: | 21D1 AO 49    | LDYIM \$49        |  |
| 2360: |               | 79 MICROSEC AT 2 MHz                |                                     | 3340: | 21D3 20 4B 22 | JSR MESSY         |  |
| 2370: |               | PERIODTIME OF LOW FREQ. IS 176 mSec |                                     | 3350: | 21D6 A9 06    | RETURN LDAIM \$06 | GREEN LED &<br>MOTOR OFF                           |
| 2380: |               | OF HIGH FREQ. IS 138 mSec           |                                     | 3360: | 21D8 8D 82 1A | STA PBD           |  |
| 2390: |               |                                     |                                     | 3370: | 21DB A9 1E    | LDAIM \$1E        |  |
| 2420: | 20F5 48       | READ PHA                            | SAVE A,Y & X                        | 3380: | 21DD 8D 83 1A | STA PBD           |  |
| 2430: | 20F6 98       | TYA                                 |                                     | 3390: | 21E0 68       | PLA               | RESTORE X,Y & A                                    |
| 2440: | 20F7 48       | PHA                                 |                                     | 3400: | 21E1 AA       | TAX               |  |
| 2450: | 20F8 8A       | TXA                                 |                                     | 3410: | 21E2 68       | PLA               |  |
| 2460: | 20F9 48       | PHA                                 |                                     | 3420: | 21E3 A8       | TAY               |  |
| 2470: | 20FA A9 7E    | LDAIM \$7E                          | PIA PB OUTPUT                       | 3430: | 21E4 68       | PLA               |  |
| 2480: | 20FC 8D 83 1A | STA PBDD                            |                                     | 3440: | 21E5 60       | RTS               |  |
| 2490: | 20FF A9 32    | LDAIM \$32                          | GREEN LED &<br>MOTOR ON             | 3450: |               |                   |  |
| 2500: | 2101 8D 82 1A | STA PBD                             | PIA PA OUTPUT<br>(DISPLAYS)         | 3460: | 21E6 A9 01    | PERIOD LDAIM \$01 | WAIT FOR AN EDGE<br>ON VIA-CA2                     |
| 2510: | 2104 A9 7F    | LDAIM \$7F                          |                                     | 3470: | 21E8 2C OD 18 | HLF BIT IFR       |  |
| 2520: | 2106 8D 81 1A | STA PADD                            | DISABLE INTERR.                     | 3480: | 21EB FO FB    | BEQ HLF           |  |
| 2530: | 2109 8D OE 18 | STA IER                             | VIA CA2 NEG.EDGE                    | 3490: | 21ED 8D OD 18 | STA IFR           |  |
| 2540: | 210C A9 00    | LDAIM \$00                          |                                     | 3500: | 21F0 A9 FF    | LDAIM \$FF        |  |
| 2550: | 210E 8D OC 18 | STA PCR                             |                                     | 3510: | 21F2 AA       | TAX               |  |
| 2560: | 2111 8D 6E 1A | STA CHKSUM                          | RESET CHECKSUM                      | 3520: | 21F3 4D F4 1A | EOR CNTA          | THE TIME BETWEEN<br>2 EDGES IN ACCU<br>RESET TIMER |
| 2570: | 2114 8D 6A 1A | STA BTSUML                          | RESET BYTE CNT                      | 3530: | 21F6 8E F4 1A | STX CNTA          |  |
| 2580: | 2117 8D 6B 1A | STA BTSUMH                          |                                     | 3540: | 21F9 60       | RTS               |  |
| 2590: | 211A A9 0A    | LEADER LDAIM \$0A                   | DETECT 10*256<br>7200 Hz PERIODS    | 3550: |               |                   |  |
| 2600: | 211C 8D 74 1A | STA HDRCTH                          | DISPLAY NOSYNC                      | 3560: | 21FA A9 55    | RBYT LDAIM \$55   | DISPLAY READ<br>BYTE SITUATION                     |
| 2610: | 211F A9 36    | LDAIM \$36                          | FIND 7200 Hz<br>PERIOD              | 3570: | 21FC 20 3F 22 | JSR NOSYNC        | RESET PARITY                                       |
| 2620: | 2121 20 3F 22 | JSR NOSYNC                          |                                     | 3580: | 21FF A9 00    | LDAIM \$00        |  |
| 2630: | 2124 20 E6 21 | LDR JSR PERIOD                      |                                     | 3590: | 2201 8D 6F 1A | STA PARITY        |  |
| 2640: | 2127 C9 80    | CMPIM \$80                          |                                     | 3600: | 2204 AO 08    | LDYIM \$08        | \$08 IN BITCNT<br>SAVE ACCU                        |
| 2650: | 2129 90 EF    | BCC LEADER                          |                                     | 3610: | 2206 48       | PHA               | GET PERIODTIME                                     |
| 2660: | 212B C9 9D    | CMPIM \$9D                          |                                     | 3620: | 2207 20 E6 21 | JSR PERIOD        | 5600 Hz ?  |
| 2670: | 212D B0 EB    | BCS LEADER                          |                                     | 3630: | 220A CD 6C 1A | CMP NULL          | THEN BIT=0   |
| 2680: | 212F C8       | INY                                 | AFTER 256 7200 Hz                   | 3640: | 220D B0 06    | BCS FNDZRO        | IF BIT=1 THEN                                      |
| 2690: | 2130 D0 F2    | BNE LDR                             |                                     | 3650: | 220F EE 6F 1A | INC PARITY        | INCREASE PARITY                                    |
| 2700: | 2132 20 3D 22 | JSR SYNC                            | DISPLAY SYNC                        | 3660: | 2212 38       | SEC               | SET CARRY  |
| 2710: | 2135 CE 74 1A | DEC HDRCTH                          | IF STILL NO 10*<br>256 PERIODS THEN | 3670: | 2213 B0 01    | BCS SHIFT         | BRANCH ALWAYS                                      |
| 2720: | 2138 DO EA    | BNE LDR                             | AGAIN SET PERIOD                    | 3680: | 2215 18       | FNDZRO CLC        | CLEAR CARRY  |
| 2730: | 213A A9 9D    | LDAIM \$9D                          | TIME BETWEEN<br>7200 & 5600 Hz      | 3690: | 2216 68       | SHIFT PLA         | GET ACCU   |
| 2740: | 213C 8D 6C 1A | STA NULL                            | DISPLAY SYNC                        | 3700: | 2217 6A       | RORA              | SHIFT CARRY IN                                     |
| 2750: | 213F 20 3D 22 | START JSR SYNC                      | FIND STARTBIT=0                     | 3710: | 2218 88       | DEY               | DECREASE BITCNT                                    |
| 2760: | 2142 20 E6 21 | JSR PERIOD                          |                                     | 3720: | 2219 D0 EB    | BNE RB            | IF BIT=0 THEN                                      |
| 2770: | 2145 CD 6C 1A | CMP NUL                             |                                     | 3730: | 221B 48       | PHA               | NEXT BIT   |
| 2780: | 2148 90 F5    | BCC START                           |                                     | 3740: | 221C 20 E6 21 | JSR PERIOD        | GET PARITY BIT                                     |
| 2790: | 214A 20 FA 21 | JMP RBYT                            | IF NOT \$77 THEN                    | 3750: | 221F CD 6C 1A | CMP NULL          | IF PARITY BIT=0                                    |
| 2800: | 214D C9 77    | CMPIM \$77                          | WAIT FOR NEW<br>LEADER              | 3760: | 2222 B0 07    | BCS EVEN          | TEST ON EVEN                                       |
| 2810: | 214F D0 C9    | BNE LEADER                          | GET ID FROM TAPE                    | 3770: | 2224 4E 6F 1A | LSR PARITY        | SHIFT PARITY IN<br>CARRY                           |
| 2820: | 2151 20 FA 21 | JSR RBYT                            | IF RIGHT ID THEN                    | 3780: | 2227 90 09    | BCC ERR           | IF BIT=0 THEN                                      |
| 2830: | 2154 CD 79 1A | CMP ID                              | BRANCH TO FND                       | 3790: | 2229 68       |                   | PARITY ERROR                                       |
| 2840: | 2157 FO 10    | BEQ FND                             |                                     | 3800: | 222A 60       | PLA               | GET BYTE   |
| 2850: | 2159 48       | PHA                                 |                                     | 3810: | 222B 4E 6F 1A | RTS               |  |
| 2860: | 215A AO 43    | LDYIM \$43                          | PRINT THIS ID                       | 3820: | 222E B0 02    | EVEN LSR          | SHIFT PARITY IN<br>CARRY                           |
| 2870: | 215C 20 4B 22 | JSR MESSY                           |                                     | 3830: | 2230 68       | BCS ERR           | IF BIT=1 THEN                                      |
| 2880: | 215F 68       | PLA                                 |                                     | 3840: | 2231 60       | PLA               | PARITY ERROR                                       |
| 2890: | 2160 20 8F 12 | JSR PRBYT                           |                                     | 3850: | 2232 AO 32    | RTS               | GET BYTE   |
| 2900: | 2163 20 E8 11 | JSR CRLF                            |                                     | 3860: | 2234 20 4B 22 | ERR LDYIM \$32    | DISPLAY PARITY<br>ERROR                            |
| 2910: | 2166 4C 1A 21 | JMP LEADER                          |                                     | 3870: | 2237 68       | JSR MESSY         | RESTORE STACK-<br>POINTER                          |
| 2920: | 2169 20 FA 21 | FND JSR RBYT                        | GET STARTADDRESS<br>FROM TAPE       | 3880: | 2238 68       | PLA               |  |
| 2930: | 216C 8D 70 1A | STA SAL                             | AND SET POINTER                     | 3890: | 2239 68       | PLA               |  |
| 2940: | 216F 85 FA    | STA POINTL                          |                                     | 3900: | 223A 4C 1A 21 | PLA               |  |
| 2950: | 2171 20 FA 21 | JSR RBYT                            | GET ENDADDRESS<br>FROM TAPE         | 3910: |               | JMP LEADER        |  |
| 2960: | 2174 8D 71 1A | JSR SAH                             |                                     | 3920: | 223D A9 69    | SYNC LDAIM \$69   | DISPLAY SYNC                                       |
| 2970: | 2177 85 FB    | STA POINTH                          |                                     | 3930: | 223F 8D 80 1A | NOSYNC STA PAD    | DISPLAY NOSYNC                                     |
| 2980: | 2179 20 FA 21 | JSR RBYT                            |                                     | 3940: | 2242 AD 82 1A | LDA PBD           |  |
| 2990: | 217C 8D 72 1A | STA EAL                             |                                     | 3950: | 2245 49 02    | EORIM \$02        | CHANGE DISPLAY                                     |
| 3000: | 217F 20 FA 21 | JSR RBYT                            |                                     | 3960: | 2247 8D 82 1A | STA PBD           |  |
| 3010: | 2182 8D 73 1A | STA EAH                             |                                     | 3970: | 224A 60       | RTS               |  |
| 3020: | 2185 20 FA 21 | RDDATA JSR RBYT                     | GET DATA<br>ADJUST CHECKSUM         | 3980: |               |                   |  |
| 3030: | 2188 48       | PHA                                 |                                     | 3990: | 224B B9 5A 22 | MESSY LDAAY MESS  | GET FROM TABLE                                     |
| 3040: | 2189 4D 6E 1A | EOR CHKSUM                          |                                     | 4000: | 224E C9 03    | CMPIM \$03        | ETX ?  |
| 3050: | 218C 8D 6E 1A | STA CHKSUM                          |                                     | 4010: | 2250 FO 07    | BEQ MESEND        | THE END  |
| 3060: | 218F 68       | PLA                                 |                                     | 4020: | 2252 20 03 FO | JSR PRCHA         | PRINT CHARACTER                                    |
| 3070: | 2190 EE 6A 1A | INC BTSUML                          | ADJUST NUMBER OF<br>LOADED BYTES    | 4030: | 2255 C8       | INY               | INCREASE INDEX                                     |
| 3080: | 2193 DO 03    | BNE STORE                           |                                     | 4040: | 2256 4C 4B 22 | JMP MESSY         | NEXT CHARACTER                                     |
| 3090: | 2195 EE 6B 1A | INC BTSUMH                          |                                     | 4050: | 2259 60       | MESEND RTS        |  |
| 3100: | 2198 AO 00    | STORE LDYIM \$00                    | STORE DATA<br>INCREASE POINTER      | 4060: |               |                   |  |
| 3110: | 219A 91 FA    | STAY POINTL                         |                                     | 4070: | 225A OD       | MESS =            | \$0D Y=\$00  |
| 3120: | 219C E6 FA    | INCZ POINTL                         |                                     | 4080: | 225B OA       | =                 | \$0A   |
| 3130: | 219E DO 02    | BNE END?                            |                                     |       |               |                   |  |
| 3140: | 21A0 E6 FB    | INCZ POINTH                         |                                     |       |               |                   |  |
| 3150: | 21A2 AD 72 1A | LDA EAL                             | END ?                               |       |               |                   |  |
| 3160: | 21A5 C5 FA    | CMP POINTL                          |                                     |       |               |                   |  |

|               |   |      |      |               |   |      |      |
|---------------|---|------|------|---------------|---|------|------|
| 4090: 225C 43 | = | 'C   |      | 4490: 2284 4F | = | 'O   |      |
| 4100: 225D 48 | = | 'H   |      | 4500: 2285 41 | = | 'A   |      |
| 4110: 225E 45 | = | 'E   |      | 4510: 2286 44 | = | 'D   |      |
| 4120: 225F 43 | = | 'C   |      | 4520: 2287 45 | = | 'E   |      |
| 4130: 2260 4B | = | 'K   |      | 4530: 2288 44 | = | 'D   |      |
| 4140: 2261 53 | = | 'S   |      | 4540: 2289 3A | = | '    |      |
| 4150: 2262 55 | = | 'U   |      | 4550: 228A 20 | = | '    |      |
| 4160: 2263 4D | = | 'M   |      | 4560: 228B 03 | = | \$03 |      |
| 4170: 2264 20 | = | '    |      | 4570: 228C 0D | = | \$0D |      |
| 4180: 2265 45 | = | 'E   |      | 4580: 228D 0A | = | \$0A |      |
| 4190: 2266 52 | = | 'R   |      | 4590: 228E 50 | = | 'P   | Y=32 |
| 4200: 2267 52 | = | 'R   |      | 4600: 228F 41 | = | 'A   |      |
| 4210: 2268 4F | = | 'O   |      | 4610: 2290 52 | = | 'R   |      |
| 4220: 2269 52 | = | 'R   |      | 4620: 2291 49 | = | 'I   |      |
| 4230: 226A 0A | = | \$0A |      | 4630: 2292 54 | = | 'T   |      |
| 4240: 226B 0D | = | \$0D |      | 4640: 2293 59 | = | 'Y   |      |
| 4250: 226C 03 | = | \$03 |      | 4650: 2294 20 | = | '    |      |
| 4260: 226D 0A | = | \$0A |      | 4660: 2295 45 | = | 'E   |      |
| 4270: 226E 0D | = | \$0D |      | 4670: 2296 52 | = | 'R   |      |
| 4280: 226F 44 | = | 'D   | Y=13 | 4680: 2297 52 | = | 'R   |      |
| 4290: 2270 41 | = | 'A   |      | 4690: 2298 4F | = | 'O   |      |
| 4300: 2271 54 | = | 'T   |      | 4700: 2299 52 | = | 'R   |      |
| 4310: 2272 41 | = | 'A   |      | 4710: 229A 0D | = | \$0D |      |
| 4320: 2273 20 | = | '    |      | 4720: 229B 0A | = | \$0A |      |
| 4330: 2274 53 | = | 'S   |      | 4730: 229C 03 | = | \$03 |      |
| 4340: 2275 41 | = | 'A   |      | 4740: 229D 0D | = | \$0D | Y=43 |
| 4350: 2276 56 | = | 'V   |      | 4750: 229E 0A | = | \$0A |      |
| 4360: 2277 45 | = | 'E   |      | 4760: 229F 49 | = | 'I   |      |
| 4370: 2278 44 | = | 'D   |      | 4770: 22A0 44 | = | 'D   |      |
| 4380: 2279 0A | = | \$0A |      | 4780: 22A1 3D | = | '    |      |
| 4390: 227A 0D | = | \$0D |      | 4790: 22A2 03 | = | \$03 | Y=49 |
| 4400: 227B 03 | = | \$03 |      | 4800: 22A3 20 | = | '    |      |
| 4410: 227C 0D | = | \$0D |      | 4810: 22A4 42 | = | 'B   |      |
| 4420: 227D 0A | = | \$0A |      | 4820: 22A5 59 | = | 'Y   |      |
| 4430: 227E 44 | = | 'D   | Y=22 | 4830: 22A6 54 | = | 'T   |      |
| 4440: 227F 41 | = | 'A   |      | 4840: 22A7 45 | = | 'E   |      |
| 4450: 2280 54 | = | 'T   |      | 4850: 22A8 53 | = | 'S   |      |
| 4460: 2281 41 | = | 'A   |      | 4860: 22A9 0D | = | \$0D |      |
| 4470: 2282 20 | = | '    |      | 4870: 22AA 0A | = | \$0A |      |
| 4480: 2283 4C | = | 'L   |      | 4880: 22AB 03 | = | \$03 |      |

**Het nieuwe Poly-Automatiserings Zakboekje is uit.**

PNBA's nieuwe en geheel herziene Poly-Automatiserings Zakboekje telt nu 1760 pagina's waarin alle informatie in overeenstemming is gebracht met de nieuwste ontwikkelingen. Korte en bondige definities, omschrijvingen en formules, compact gepresenteerd met behulp van schema's, tekeningen, tabellen en voorbeelden. Met een ca. 6000 woorden tellend trefwoordenregister en handige zoektabs vindt u snel de weg. De prijs bedraagt f 96,50. Het Poly-Automatiserings Zakboekje is verkrijgbaar in elke boekhandel, eventueel door te bestellen met opgave van nummer ISBN 90 6228 086 2.

**Who has information on the Commodore 1515 printer?**

(VIC20, C16, C64)

I was recently able to get one for a very small amount of money. However, where do I get hardware information to satisfy my curiosity?

Fred Behringer, Strassbergerstr. 9c/519, D-8000 München 40

**DATBAS VOOR OCTOPUS**

Door: Albert v.d. Beukel, Nederland.

Ik meen dat er een paar foutjes zitten in het programma DATBAS, en wel in de regels 1570 en 1980 van het hoofdprogramma. In regel 1570 staat X=26:D\$="S":GOSUB enz., dat moet zijn X=26:D\$="SP":GOSUB enz. Zonder die P werkt de printer NIET. In regel 1980 staat PRINT#DV,R\$:RT=RT+1:IF RT>AR AN DV enz., dit moet zijn PRINT#DV,R\$:RT=RT+1:IF RT=AR AND DV enz. Dit zorgt ervoor dat bij het uitlezen van een file op het scherm de computer wacht op een ENTER voordat het volgende scherm verschijnt. Zonder deze verandering vliegen de gegevens over het scherm zonder dat je tijd hebt het te lezen.

**PRIJSWINNAARS**

In de NOS-Basicode-wedstrijd hebben twee leden van onze club een prijs in de wacht gesleept:

7e prijs: Cor W. Verhagen in 't Harde voor zijn tapeteller programma voor video- en cassetterecorders die geen tijdaanduiding geven. Hij won een Star-printer.

8e prijs: Frans Verberkt uit Nijmegen (bekend van artikelen in ons blad) die een voorstel deed en een programma inleverde om Basicode-2 te laten tekenen. Hij won een Canon X-07 met bijpassende batterij printer in tas.

Beide programma's zullen t.z.t. in de editie worden gepubliceerd.



**68020 Single Board Computer**

A single board computer using the state-of-the-art MC68020 and an optional MC68881 floating-point co-processor, the Micro-20 offers a powerful, compact, 32-bit computing system with mainframe performance on 22x15cm, including 2 MB of high-speed DRAM, 4 serial ports, an 8-bit parallel port, a floppy disk controller, a SASI/SCSI peripheral interface for intelligent hard disk controllers and a time-of-day clock with battery backup. A 16-bit I/O expansion connector allows the use of off-the-shelf or custom interfaces to extend the board's I/O capabilities. The board supports up to 256KB of EPROM, and can be mounted directly on a standard 5 1/4" disk drive. It requires regulated +5 and +12Vdc supplies, and uses the same power connector as a 5 1/4" disk drive. Information:

1. Windrusk Micro Systems Ltd, Worstead Labs, North Walsingham, Norfolk, NR28 9SA, U.K., (0692)404086
2. GMX Inc, 1337 W 37th Place, Chicago, IL 60609, USA, (312)9275510.

\*\*\*\*\*  
 \* FORMAT SPACES FOR ACORN ELECTRON AND BBC \*  
 \*\*\*\*\*

By: Ronald van Vugt, The Netherlands.

With this program you are able to add spaces in an easy manner into an assemblerprogram on all lines without preceding labels. The result is a better readable assembler-listing (like in the listing following this text). Start the routine by entering \*SPC <number of spaces> (1-9). BE CAREFUL: the '[' and ']' characters must reside in front of the line.

Met dit programma kunt u in een assemblerprogramma op een makkelijke manier spaties toevoegen bij alle regels waar geen label voorstaat, zodat de assemblerlisting beter te lezen is (zoals in deze listing). U start de routine door \*SPC <aantal spaties> (1-9) in te tikken. LET WEL: de '[' en de ']'-tekens moeten voraan in de programmaregel staan.

```

120 osc=&70:cmp=&72:vec=&74
130 adres=&76:flag=&78:aantal_sp=&79
140 len=&80;top=&81
150 FOR pass%=0 TO 3STEP3
160 P%=&C000
161 REM Dit adres kan gewijzigd worden. Als u geen
162 REM 'TUBE' hebt, is &900 een prima plaats.
163 REM
164 REM This address may be changed. If you haven't
165 REM a 'TUBE', &900 will be fine.
170 [OPT pass%
180
190   \verander oscli vector
   \change oscli_vector
200
210   LDA &208:STA vec
220   LDA &209:STA vec+1
230   LDA #com MOD256:STA &208
240   LDA #com DIV256:STA &209
250   RTS
260
270   *SPC ?
280
290 .com STX osc:STY osc+1
300   LDA #str MOD256:STA cmp
310   LDA #str DIV256:STA cmp+1
320   LDY #1
330 .lsl LDA (osc),Y:AND #223:CMP (cmp),Y
340   BNE fls:INY:CPY #4:BNE lsl:BEQ bgn
350
360   \geen *spc
   \no *spc
370
380 .fls LDX osc:LDY osc+1:JMP (vec)
390
400   \bepaal aantal spaties
   \determine number of spaces
410
420 .bgn LDA (osc),Y:INY:CMP #&20:BEQ bgn
430   SEC:SBC #48:STA aantal_sp
440
450   \plaats PAGE in adres en reset flag
   \put PAGE into address and reset flag
460
470   LDA &1D:STA adres+1
480   LDA #0:STA adres:STA flag
490
500   \bepaal lengte van de regel en kijk of einde
   \determine length of line and check on end
510
520 .ls2 LDY #1
530   LDA (adres),Y:CMP #&FF:BNE sel:RTS
540 .sel INY:INY:LDA (adres),Y:TAX
550
560   \bepaal eerste karakter van regel na spaties
   \determine first char of line after spaces
570
580 .ls3 INY:LDA (adres),Y:CMP #ASC" ":BEQ ls3
590
600   \als flag is gezet =" de regel is een assem.
   \regel
   \if flag is set =" the line is a assem.line
610
620   LDY flag:BNE spc
630
640   \kijk of een assemblerstuk start
   \check whether an assemblerpiece starts
650
660   CMP #ASC"[" :BNE ntr
670   STA flag
680
690   \ga naar volgende regel
   \goto next line
700
710 .ntr JSR inc:JMP ls2
720
730   \bepaal of spaties toegevoegd moeten worden
  
```

```

740   \determine whether spaces have to be added
750 .spc CMP #ASC" ":BEQ ntr
760   CMP #ASC"[" :BNE vgt
770   LDA #0:STA flag:BEQ ntr
780
790   \verhoog 'lengte regel' in het programma
   \increment 'length of line' in program
800
810 .vgt LDA aantal_sp:LDY #3
820   CLC:ADC (adres),Y:STA (adres),Y:STA len
830
840   \plaats TOP in top
   \put TOP into top
850
860   LDA &12:STA top
870   LDA &13:STA top+1
880
890   \verhoog TOP
   \increment TOP
900
910   LDA aantal_sp:CLC:ADC &12:STA &12
920   LDA #0:ADC &13:STA &13
930
940   \schuifroutine om programma te verschuiven
   \shiftroutine to shift program
950
960   LDX #3:JSR inc
970 .ls4 LDY #0:LDA (top),Y
980   LDY aantal_sp:STA (top),Y
990   DEC top:LDA top:CMP #&FF:BNE esc
1000   DEC top+1
1010 .esc LDA top:CMP adres:BNE ls4
1020   LDA top+1:CMP adres+1:BNE ls4
1030   LDX #1:JSR inc
1040   DEC len:DEC len:DEC len:DEC len
1050
1060   \voeg gewenste aantal spaties toe
   \add desired number of spaces
1070
1080   LDX len:LDY #0:LDA #ASC" "
1090 .ls5 STA (adres),Y:INY
1100   CPY aantal_sp:BNE ls5:BEQ ntr
1110
1120   \verhoog adres met getal in X-reg
   \increment address with contents X-reg
1130
1140 .inc TXA:CLC:ADC adres:STA adres
1150   LDA #0:ADC adres+1:STA adres+1
1160   RTS
1170
1180   \commando om routine op te starten
   \command to start the routine
1190
1200 .str EQU " *SPC"
1210
1220 ]
1230 NEXT pass%
  
```

=====  
**SOLVED PROBLEMS ELEKTOR'S OCTOPUS/EC65 COMPUTER**  
 =====

By: Frank Vandekerkhove, Belgium.

1. VDU-card: Some 74LS04 are unable to produce a good 16 Mhz frequency. I selected a good one out of three 74LS04.
2. Monitor Eprom: a. The cursor movement (in Basic) ctl-K is going wrong. Change \$EE into \$CE at \$F2ED in the Monitor Eprom (INC into DEC of \$E7D7).  
 b. I changed \$16 into \$F9 at \$F7C9 in the Monitor Eprom to improve data transport to my slow and little Tandy plotter.

**PROBLEMS DOS65 COMPUTER**

By: Andrew Gregory, England

I think I have discovered a bug in the DOS65 copy utility. If you type: ASN U=@  
 COPY -W FILENAME 0:  
 it works perfectly. The problem comes when copying from a subdirectory: COPY -W F/FILENAME 0:  
                                   ↑  
                                   any sybdirectory  
 The file is copied correctly, but then it copies track 0 sector 1 from source to destination disc. The destination disc becomes corrupt. A DIR command shows that the destination disc has assumed the name of the source disc. I could not find the bug in the source listing.

=====  
**FOR SALE:**

ELEKTERMINAL/elekterminal, 4 pages and power supply.  
 2500 BEF. Frank Vandekerkhove, Durlletstraat 15, B-2018 Antwerp, Belgium. Phone: 03 - 2389509.

```

list video.h
/*****
/*
/*      File: video.h
/*-----
/*      Small C video control routines for IO65/DOS65 system
/*      written by A.Megens  spring 1987
/*
/*
*****/

cls()
{ printf("\014"); }      /* formfeed */

invers()
{ printf("\033i"); }    /* ESC i */

normal()
{ printf("\033n"); }    /* ESC n */

grafon()
{ printf("\033F"); }    /* ESC F */

grafoff()
{ printf("\033G"); }    /* ESC G */

bell()
{ printf("\007"); }     /* BELL */

home()
{ printf("\034"); }     /* HOME */

crlf()
{ printf("\n\r"); }     /* CRLF */

xcrlf(n)                /* multiple CRLF */
int n;
{ while (n-->0) printf("\n\r"); }

/*****
/*
/* gotoxy(x,y) - cursor to coordinate x,y. The function is aborted with
/*      return value 0 when x or y are out of range.
/*
/*
*****/

gotoxy(x,y)
char x,y;
{ if ((x<0)|| (x>79)|| (y<0)|| (y>25)) return(0); /* if error return 0, abort */

/*-----
/* due to a bug in the direct cursor addressing mechanism with ^T (#14)
/* (error in DOS65 when X or Y is 13 (CR)) here assembly code is used,
/* instead of the much simpler:
/*
/*      printf("\024%c%c",x,y);
/*-----
/*

#asm
    ldc.u 0          ;get first argument (small C macro)
    pha             ;save on stack
    ldc.u 2          ;get second argument
    tay             ;in Y-reg.
    pla             ;get stack-value
    tax             ;in X-reg.
    jsr #F024       ;IO65 routine (goto screen coordinate X,Y)
#endasm

return(1); /* no errors, return 1 */
}

```



\*\*\*\*\* D O S - 6 5 V2.01 \*\*\*\*\*  
\*  
\* Zet printerlettermode commando voor de printer  
\* NMS-1431 van PHILIPS.  
\*  
\*\*\*\*\*

H. A. J. Quast  
Dekemastate 15  
1275 CM Huizen N.H.  
tel. 02152-54905

Beschrijving van het printerinstelprogramma "SETPRINT"

Dit programma biedt de mogelijkheid om de printer NMS-1431 van PHILIPS een bepaalde voorinstelling te geven wat betreft:

- Letterkeuze.
- Kantlijn.
- Papierlengte.
- Opgaven printfile.

Door met dit instelprogramma te werken is het niet nodig om d.m.v. een escape-code boven in de te printen tekst aan te geven in wat voor een lettertype er geprint moet worden.

De commandoprocedure is opgezet volgens de DOS-65 stijl.

Command: SETPRINT [-HECPDLIK +m,n,o] filename

- Pica 10 cpi (default)
- H Help
- E Elite 12 cpi
- C Condensed 17 cpi
- P Proportional
- D Dubbele breedte
- L Letter Quality
- I curcief
- K spring over perforatie
- +m,n,o m = Zet linker kantlijn (default m=7)
- n = Pagina lengte in inches (default n=12)
- o = Aantal lijnen bij springen over perforatie (default o=12)
- FILE Filenaam voor de printfile

Letterkeuze.  
-----

Een aantal van de opties kunnen gecombineerd worden, welke dat zij staat in de tabel hieronder.

| Lettersoort | pica      | elite     | condensed | double    |
|-------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| lettertype  | standaard | standaard | standaard | standaard |
|             | prop.     | prop.     |           | prop.     |
|             | L.Q.      | L.Q.      |           | L.Q.      |
|             | Curcief   | Curcief   | Curcief   | Curcief   |

Wanneer de letterkeuze niet opgegeven wordt dan is de defaultwaarde 'PICA' in de standaardmode.  
Met de optie -K kan opgegeven worden of er over de perforatie van het papier heen geprint moet worden of niet. De defaultwaarde is: over de

perforatie heen springen. Het aantal lege regels wat verder gesprongen wordt is default 12. Wanneer optie -K wel gekozen wordt, kan men in de derde parameter aangeven hoeveel lege regels er gesprongen moet worden. De defaultwaarde is 0.

#### Kantlijn instelling.

-----

- m Met de eerste parameter kan de linkerkantlijn worden ingesteld. De defaultwaarde voor de kantlijn is 7. Deze waarde is aan te passen door in de printercommando TABEL1 het getal (L007) aan te passen.
- n De tweede parameter stelt de bladzijdelengte in. Default is deze instelling 12 insch. De opgave moet in insches geschieden.
- o De derde parameter geeft zoals gezegd aan hoeveel lege regels er gesprongen moet worden over een perforatie of bij een nieuwe bladzijde.

#### Filenaam.

-----

Als laatste kan opgegeven worden of er een file van disk uitgeprint moet worden met de huidige printerinstellingen. Wordt deze filenaam niet opgegeven dan wordt de printer wel geïntialiseerd zodat deze ingestelde waarde gebruikt kan worden voor een ander LIST programma. De file die geprint wordt mag escape-codes en printercontrolcodes bevatten. Wanneer het programma een CR uit de file leest dan genereert deze zelf een linefeed, zodat dus voorkomen moet worden dat er in de file al LF staan. Bij mijn weten gaat het bijna altijd goed omdat de EDITOR alleen maar een CR in de file opneemt evenals in de outputfile die ontstaat bij het commando:  
'> outputfile.lis AS filename.mac'

Wanneer er tekst uitgeprint moet worden met speciale printkarakters dan kan eerst het programma NMSVERTAAL gebruikt worden gevolgt door het programma SETPRINT.

voorbeeld:

```
EDIT tekst.doc
  invoeren van tekst
EX tekst.doc
NMSVERTAAL tekst.doc tekst.pri
SETPRINT -E +10 tekst.pri
```

Wanneer de optie -H wordt meegegeven met het commando geeft de computer een helpscherm weer. Hierna keert de computer terug in de commandomode op DOS niveau.

Alle printercommando-karakters staan als label gedeclareerd, zodat het gemakkelijker is om deze routine aan te passen voor een andere printer. In TABEL1 in de source staat de printer reset karakters.

De resetprocedure bestaat uit de volgende handelingen:

```
ESC,APP - Zet de printer terug in de standaard-instelling.
BELL    - Geef een piepje dat de printer klaar is.
CAN     - Reset het printerbuffer.
ESC,'L007' - Zet de linker kantlijn op de positie 7.
```

```

*****      D O S - 6 5  V2.01      *****
*
* Set printercharactermode command for the printer
* NMS-1431 of PHILIPS.
*
*****

```

```

H. A. J. Quast
Dekemastate 15
1275 CM Huizen N.H.
tel. 02152-54905

```

Command: SETPRINT [-HECPDLIK +m,n,o] FILE

Page zero address

```

-----
00A0      ORG      $00A0
00A0      OPTMASK RES      1      Option mask
00A1      POINTER RES      2      Commandbuffer pointer
00A3      LEFTMAR RES      2      Pointer for left margin
00A5      PAGELEN RES      2      Pointer for page length
00A7      JUMPER  RES      2      Number of jump by skip
00A9      TEMPX  RES      1      Save address X-reg.
00AA      FILEIN RES      1      Inputfilenumber

```

System subroutine's

```

-----
F006      OUTDEV EQU      $F006      Outputdevice
F00C      INITDEV EQU      $F00C      Init. outputdevice
C03B      PRINT1 EQU      $C03B      Print text on screen
C056      REDRIN EQU      $C056      Redirect input
C068      SOPT1  EQU      $C068      Get option
C06B      SPAR1  EQU      $C06B      Get parameter
D003      SREAD1 EQU      $D003      Single read out file
DOB7      ERMES1 EQU      $DOB7      Error messages

```

Mask for option-code

```

0080      HELP   EQU      %10000000
0040      ELITE  EQU      %01000000
0020      CONDE  EQU      %00100000
0010      PROPO  EQU      %00010000
0008      DOUBL  EQU      %00001000
0004      LETQU  EQU      %00000100
0002      ITALI EQU      %00000010
0001      PERFO  EQU      %00000001

```

```

0045      C.ELITE EQU      'E      Printercode elite character type
0051      C.CONDE EQU      'Q      Printercode condensed character type
0050      C.PROPO EQU      'P      Printercode proportional character type
000E      C.DOUBL EQU      $0E     Printercode double character type
0021      C.LETQU EQU      '!'     Printercode letter Quality
0043      C.ITAL1 EQU      'C      Printercode1 italic
0049      C.ITAL2 EQU      'I      Printercode2 italic

```

```

0002      PRINTER EQU      $02     centronics printerdevices
0007      BELL   EQU      $07     Bell-code
001B      ESC    EQU      $1B     ESC-code
0040      APP    EQU      $40     @-code reset printer
0018      CAN    EQU      $18     Clears printerbuffer
004C      LMARGIN EQU      'L     Left margin-code
004F      PAGINC1 EQU      'O     Printcode1 page length
0049      PAGINC2 EQU      'I     Printcode2 page length
004F      SKIPC1 EQU      'O     Skip-code 1
0053      SKIPC2 EQU      'S     Skip-code 2

```

```

-----
Mainprogram
-----
1000          ORG      $1000
Initialisatie
1000 20 68C0   SETPRINT JSR    SOPT1          Get option
1003 48          FCC      'H'             Help
1004 45          FCC      'E'             Elite 12 cpi
1005 43          FCC      'C'             Condensed 17 cpi
1006 50          FCC      'P'             Proportional
1007 44          FCC      'D'             Double
1008 4C          FCC      'L'             Letter Quality
1009 49          FCC      'I'             Italic
100A 4B          FCC      'K'             Perforation skip
100B 00          FCB      $0              Option tabel end
100C 90 03      BCC      1.f             Branch if option are correct
100E 4C FA10    JMP      ERROR
1011 86 A0      1      STX      OPTMASK          Save the option
1013 A2 40      LDX      #$40             dec. mode
1015 20 6BC0    JSR      SPAR1          Load parameters
1018 A3          FCB      #LEFTMAR
1019 A5          FCB      #PAGELEN
101A A7          FCB      #JUMPPER
101B 00          FCB      $00              page zero address for parameter
101C 90 03      BCC      2.f             Branch if par. are correct
101E 4C FA10    JMP      ERROR
1021 84 A1      2      STY      POINTER          Save filepointer address
1023 85 A2      STA      POINTER+1
Test the help command
1025 A5 A0      TSHELP  LDA      OPTMASK          Load option masker
1027 29 80      AND      #HELP             Test help command
1029 F0 03      BEQ      INITPR
102B 4C 6211    JMP      INFO
Initialisation printerdevice
102E A2 02      INITPR  LDX      #PRINTER          Load device number
1030 20 0CF0    JSR      INITDEV          Init. device
1033 90 19      BCC      RESET           Branch if printer ready
1035 20 3BC0    JSR      PRINT1
1038 075072696E FCC      7,'Printer not ready.\r',0
104D 60          RTS
Reset printer
Clears printerbuffer.
adjust default printer mode
104E A0 00      RESET  LDY      #0
1050 B9 5911    2      LDA      TABEL1,Y          Load printer-code
1053 C0 09      CPY      #(TABEL2-TABEL1) Test end table 1
1055 F0 08      BEQ      TSCOND
1057 A2 02      LDX      #PRINTER          Load device number
1059 20 06F0    JSR      OUTDEV          Print code
105C C8          INY
105D 10 F1      BPL      2.b
Test condensed charactertype
105F A5 A0      TSCOND  LDA      OPTMASK          Load option masker
1061 29 20      AND      #CONDE           Test condensed charactertype
1063 F0 0B      BEQ      TSELITE
1065 A9 51      LDA      #C.CONDE          Load charactercode

```

Tijd 8-Apr-87 22:29 === file setprint.mac === pagina 3

```

1067 20 2311      JSR      SETPRIN      Set printer-code
106A 20 4811      JSR      TSOPT1      Test the charactertype-option
106D 4C 8C10      JMP      TSPERF

; Test elite charactertype

1070 A5 A0      TSELITE LDA      OPTMASK      Load option masker
1072 29 40      AND      #ELITE      Test elite charactertype
1074 F0 08      BEQ      TSDOUBL
1076 A9 45      LDA      #C.ELITE      Load charactercode
1078 20 2311      JSR      SETPRIN      Set printer
107B 4C 8910      JMP      TSLMOPT

; Test double charactertype

107E A5 A0      TSDOUBL LDA      OPTMASK      Load option masker
1080 29 08      AND      #DOUBL      Test double charactertype
1082 F0 05      BEQ      TSLMOPT
1084 A9 0E      LDA      #C.DOUBL      Load charactercode
1086 20 2C11      JSR      SETP1      Ascii data to printer

; Test lettermode option

1089 20 3211      TSLMOPT JSR      TSOPT      Test the charactertype-option

; Test perforation skip

108C A5 A0      TSPERF  LDA      OPTMASK      Load option mask
108E 29 01      AND      #PERFO      Test perforation-option
1090 F0 0C      BEQ      TSMARTG
1092 A9 4F      LDA      #SKIP1      Load skip-code 1
1094 20 2311      JSR      SETPRIN      Set printer
1097 A9 53      LDA      #SKIP2      Load skip-code 2
1099 A4 A7      LDY      JUMPPER      Load number of line by skip
109B 20 FD10      JSR      SETDATA      Set printer with data

; Test margin setting

109E A5 A3      TSMARTG LDA      LEFTMAR      Test if margin setting
10A0 F0 0C      BEQ      TSLENGT
10A2 A9 4C      LDA      #LMARGIN      load margin-code
10A4 20 2311      JSR      SETPRIN      Set printer
10A7 A9 30      LDA      #'0
10A9 A4 A3      LDY      LEFTMAR      load margin setting
10AB 20 FD10      JSR      SETDATA      Set printer with data

; Test page length

10AE A5 A5      TSLENGT LDA      PAGELEN      Test if page length set
10B0 F0 18      BEQ      TSFILE
10B2 A9 4F      LDA      #PAGINC1      load page length-codel
10B4 20 2311      JSR      SETPRIN      Set printer
10B7 A9 49      LDA      #PAGINC2      load page length-code2
10B9 A4 A5      LDY      PAGELEN      load page length setting
10BB 20 FD10      JSR      SETDATA      Set printer with data
10BE A9 4F      LDA      #SKIP1      Load skip-code 1
10C0 20 2311      JSR      SETPRIN      Set printer
10C3 A9 53      LDA      #SKIP2      Load skip-code 2
10C5 A4 A7      LDY      JUMPPER      Load number of line by skip
10C7 20 FD10      JSR      SETDATA      Set printer with data

; Test if filename is give

10CA A4 A1      TSFILE  LDY      POINTER      Load the filepointer address
10CC A5 A2      LDA      POINTER+1
10CE A2 81      LDX      #$81      file mode
10D0 20 56C0      JSR      REDRIN      Redirect inputfile
10D3 B0 1E      BCS     NONAME
10D5 86 AA      STX     FILEIN      Save inputfilenumber
10D7 A6 AA      READ   LDX     FILEIN      Load the inputfilenumber
10D9 20 03D0      JSR     SREAD1      Single read out file

```

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```

10DC B0 19          BCS      EXIT          Test if end of file
10DE 48            PHA          Save filedata
10DF A2 02          LDX      #PRINTER  Load device number
10E1 20 06F0       JSR      OUTDEV    Print filedata
10E4 68            PLA          Restore filedata for test CR
10E5 C9 0D          CMP      #$0D
10E7 D0 EE          BNE      READ      branch if not CR
10E9 A9 0A          LDA      #$0A
10EB A2 02          LDX      #PRINTER  Load device number
10ED 20 06F0       JSR      OUTDEV    print a linefeed
10F0 4C D710       JMP      READ

```

```

10F3 C9 12          NONAME CMP      #$12      Test no filename
10F5 D0 03          BNE      ERROR
10F7 60            EXIT     RTS

```

```

10F8 A9 16          ERERIT LDA      #$16      Errormessage
10FA 4C B7D0       ERROR  JMP      ERMES1    print error

```

end main program

Routine \*\*SETDATA\*\*

This routine convert the decimal data into ascii data and send it to the printer.

Start: Accu - data to printer  
Y-reg. dec/ascii data

```

10FD 20 2C11       SETDATA JSR      SETP1    Ascii data to printer
1100 98            TYA
1101 20 0F11       JSR      DECASC    dec. to ascii
1104 86 A9          STX      TEMPX    Save ascii low nibble
1106 20 2C11       JSR      SETP1    Ascii data to printer
1109 A5 A9          LDA      TEMPX    Restore ascii low nibble
110B 20 2C11       JSR      SETP1    Ascii data to printer
110E 60            RTS

```

Routine \*\*DECASC\*\*

Convert decimal to ascii data

Start: Accu decimal data  
Stop : X-reg lowbyte ascii  
Accu highbyte ascii

```

110F 48            DECASC PHA          Save databyte
1110 29 0F          AND      #$0F      Mask right nibble
1112 20 1B11       JSR      NASCII   Convert to ascii-value
1115 AA            TAX          Save asciidata
1116 68            PLA          Restore databyte
1117 4A            LSRA       Shift right 4
1118 4A            LSRA
1119 4A            LSRA
111A 4A            LSRA
111B C9 0A          NASCII CMP      #$0A      Test op errordata
111D 10 D9          BPL      ERERIT
111F 18            CLC
1120 69 30          ADC      #'0'      Make a character of it
1122 60            RTS

```

Routine \*\*SETPRIN\*\*

This routine sends a esc-code followed bij a printer-code to the printer.

Start: Accu printcode

```

1123 48            SETPRIN PHA      Save code

```

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```

1124 A2 02          LDX      #PRINTER      Load device number
1126 A9 1B          LDA      #ESC
1128 20 06F0        JSR      OUTDEV      Print-code
112B 68             PLA
112C A2 02          SETP1   LDX      #PRINTER      Load device number
112E 20 06F0        JSR      OUTDEV      Print-code
1131 60             RTS

;
; Routine **TSOPT**
; This routine test the option
; for the differend charactertype
;
1132 A5 A0          TSOPT   LDA      OPTMASK      Load option masker
1134 29 04          AND      #LETQU      Test if letter quality
1136 F0 05          BEQ      TSPROP
1138 A9 21          LDA      #C.LETQU      Load charactercode
113A 20 2311        JSR      SETPRIN      Set printer-code
113D A5 A0          TSPROP  LDA      OPTMASK      Load option masker
113F 29 10          AND      #PROPO      Test if proportional printen
1141 F0 05          BEQ      TSOPT1
1143 A9 50          LDA      #C.PROPO      Load charactercode
1145 20 2311        JSR      SETPRIN      Set printer-code
1148 A5 A0          TSOPT1  LDA      OPTMASK      Load option masker
114A 29 02          AND      #ITALI      Test if italic
114C F0 0A          BEQ      1.f
114E A9 43          LDA      #C.ITAL1      Load charactercode
1150 20 2311        JSR      SETPRIN      Set printer-code
1153 A9 49          LDA      #C.ITAL2
1155 20 2C11        JSR      SETP1      Asciiidata to printer
1158 60             1      RTS

;
; Printer command tabels
;
1159 1B4007181B    TABEL1   FCC      ESC, APP, BELL, CAN, ESC, 'L007'
1162              TABEL2

;-----
; Screentext
;-----
1162 20 3BC0        INFO    JSR      PRINT1      Print help-info
1165 0C             FCC      '\f'
1166 1B69205320     FCC      '\Ei S E T - P R I N T E R - M O D E \En\r\r'
118D 4974206973     FCC      'It is possible whit this program to set the printer\r'
11C1 616E642074     FCC      'and the character-mode.\r'
11D9 0D             FCC      '\r'
11DA 436F6D6D61     FCC      'Command: SETPRINT [-HECFDLIK +m,n,o] FILE\r\r'
1205 1B69204F70     FCC      '\Ei Option tabel \En\r\r'
1219 2020202020     FCC      ' Pica 10 cpi (default)\r'
1237 202D482020     FCC      ' -H Help\r'
1244 202D452020     FCC      ' -E Elite 12 cpi\r'
1259 202D432020     FCC      ' -C Condensed 17 cpi\r'
1272 202D502020     FCC      ' -P Proportional\r'
1287 202D442020     FCC      ' -D Double width\r'
129C 202D4C2020     FCC      ' -L Letter Quality\r'
12B3 202D492020     FCC      ' -I Italic\r'
12C2 202D4B2020     FCC      ' -K Perforation skip (default jump)\r'
12EA 202B6D2C6E     FCC      ' +m, n, o m = Set left margin (default m=7)\r'
1314 2020202020     FCC      ' n = Page length in inches (default n=12)\r'
1346 2020202020     FCC      ' o = Number of lines by a jump (default o=12)\r'
137B 2046494C45     FCC      ' FILE Filename of the printfile\r'
139D 0D00           FCC      '\r', 0
139F 60             RTS

;
;
1000              END      SETPRINT

```



## Relocator for DOS-Junior and Octopus 65

Author :Coen Boltjes  
 Translator :Elja van der Veer

Besides advantages the 6502 machine-language has over higher languages, such as speed and the possibility of interrupts, it also has some drawbacks. For instance, it is impossible to write larger programmes independent of the location. By using subroutines it will be necessary to use the absolute addressing mode. If the source of a program is available, then there is no problem to run the programme in another location, but if there is only the object-code, then there may be some difficulties. The fact is that absolute references to locations in the programme may occur. If a programme is written for \$8000-\$8800 a JSR \$8500 may occur in it. Thus, if such a programme is loaded from \$A000 onwards, then this reference must change into JSR \$A500. The same holds for all other absolute references to locations in the programme.

Ofcourse, the programme can be run through with a disassembler, if necessary, adjusting the references by hand. But what do we have a computer for? Perhaps now you think: "I do have a relocator in the OSI Extended Monitor for this, don't I"? Yes and No.

In the above mentioned case you can use the OSI relocator, but there are many instances in which a relocator is needed and for which the OSI relocator is insufficient.

Suppose you have used a few external subroutines in the programme, for example an I/O-routine. If this external routine is moved to another location, instead of the programme itself, for instance because it has been expanded and needs more room, the OSI-relocator can not be used.

The relocator described below can relocate the programme as well, because external references can be adjusted too.

After initiating the programme, the following information is required:

- the location of the area of the programme which is to be adjusted;
- the location of the area which is moved;
- the destination of the startinglocation which is to be moved.

(For the first two parameters you have to give the begin and end addresses separated by a colon. The last parameter only consist of the first address.) Then, the relocator runs through the programme which is to be changed, and examines the length of the instructions with the routine "LENAC" (Junior book 2). If this is 3, it is examined whether the operand is situated in the location to be moved, and if necessary, it is adjusted.

When using the relocator it will become clear that the adjusted programmes will not always function perfectly. This is caused by the fact that:

- data such as text, command- and jumtables can also be adjusted, because they are regarded as instructions;
- the running address may point at an operand, after the data in the location, instead of an instruction. After the data this may result in some wrong instructions. In practice these errors are not really serious and when they occur they can easily be traced back. A larger problem is formed by placing error and interruptvectors.

This is usually done by successively loading and storing the MSB and LSM of the starting address of the routine. The address is determined by two immediate-load instructions. Hence, they will NEVER be adjusted by the relocator.

An example of placing a vector is the routine which place the DOS-errorvector (\$2A4F). The MSB is loaded in the Y register and the LSB in the accumulator, and then the routine at \$2A7D is executed. This routine can be used for properly following a programme after a DOS-error. As a code which can not be relocated can not be used in a relocator, a new routine has been devised to locate the error vector.

The routine is called just before the instruction to which the vector must be directed. By pulling the returnaddress from the stack the vector can be determined. Naturally, the address is pushed back on the stack so that a JSR can be concluded with a RTS as it should be.

```

10          ;6502 RELOCATOR 170586 BY C.J. BOLTJES
20          ;LAST REV.      050986
30 2D23=    GETADR=$2D23    ;READS ADRES FROM BUF
40 00FE=    VEC      =$FE    ;PLACE OF THE ADRES
50 2D73=    STROUT=$2D73    ;PRINT ROUTINE
60 2CE5=    BUFOFF=$2CE5    ;OFFSET INPUT BUFFER
70 2C9B=    OSINP  =$2C9B    ;INPUT ROUTINE
80 2D5B=    CKEQL  =$2D5B    ;TEST ON ','
90 00C0=    CURAD  =$C0      ;
100 3D00=    COUNT =$3D00    ;LENGTH OF PROGRAM
110 3D02=    BEGAD =COUNT+2 ;BEGIN OF RELOC AREA
120 3D04=    ENDAD  =BEGAD+2 ;END OF RELOC AREA
130 3D06=    RELOFF=ENDAD+2  ;RELOCATE OFFSET
140 3D08=    SHOLD =RELOFF+2 ;TEMP STACKPOINTER
150          ;
160 3A79          *=$3A79
170 3A79 7E3A          .WORD $3A7E
180 3A7B 7E3C          .WORD $3C7E
190 3A7D 01           .BYTE $01
200          ;
210 3A7E A92E RELOC  LDA #$2E
220 3A80 85E2          STA $E2
230 3A82 A91E          LDA #$1E
240 3A84 85E1          STA $E1 ;SET BUFFER POINTER
250 3A86 AD4F2A        LDA $2A4F
260 3A89 48           PHA
270 3A8A AD502A        LDA $2A50
280 3A8D 48           PHA ;SAVE ERROR ADDRESS
290 3A8E BA           TSX
300 3A8F 8E083D        STX SHOLD ;SAVE STACK POINTER
310 3A92 20732D        JSR STROUT
320 3A95 0A           .BYTE $0A,$0A,$0A,$0D,'RELOCATOR'
330 3AA2 0A           .BYTE $0A,$0D,$00
340 3AA5 20F93B        JSR SETERA ;SET RETURN ADRES
350 3AA8 AE083D        LDX SHOLD
360 3AAB 9A           TXS ;RESTORE STACK
  
```

```

370 3AAC 20732D RELOC1 JSR STROUT
380 3AAF 0A           .BYTE $0A,$0D
390 3AB1 50           .BYTE 'PROGRAM AREA  BEG,END: '
400 3ACA 00           .BYTE 00
410 3ACB 209B2C        JSR OSINP ;INPUT PARAMETERS
420 3ACE A200          LDX #00
430 3AD0 8EE52C        STX BUFOFF ;RESET INPUT BUFFER
440 3AD3 20232D        JSR GETADR ;READ BEGIN ADRES
450 3AD6 A5FE          LDA VEC ;LOAD LSB
460 3AD8 85C0          STA CURAD ;SAVE IT
470 3ADA A5FF          LDA VEC+1 ;LOAD MSB
480 3ADC 85C1          STA CURAD+1 ;
490 3ADE 205B2D        JSR CKEQL ;TEST ON ','
500 3AE1 20232D        JSR GETADR ;GET ENDADR
510 3AE4 38           SEC
520 3AE5 A5C0          LDA CURAD
530 3AE7 E5FE          SBC VEC
540 3AE9 8D003D        STA COUNT
550 3AEC A5C1          LDA CURAD+1
560 3AEE E5FF          SBC VEC+1
570 3AF0 8D013D        STA COUNT+1 ;IN COUNT LENGTH
580 3AF3 B0B7          BCS RELOC1 ;=>ENDAD<BEGAD
590 3AF5 20F93B        JSR SETERA ;SET ERROR ADRES
600 3AF8 AE083D        LDX SHOLD
610 3AFB 9A           TXS ;RESTORE STACK
620 3AFC 20732D RELOC2 JSR STROUT
630 3AFF 0A           .BYTE $0A,$0D
640 3B01 52           .BYTE 'RELOCATED AREA  BEG,END: '
650 3B1A 00           .BYTE $00
660 3B1B 209B2C        JSR OSINP ;INPUT PARAMETERS
670 3B1E A200          LDX #00
680 3B20 8EE52C        STX BUFOFF ;RESET INPUTBUFFER
690 3B23 20232D        JSR GETADR ;READ ADRES
700 3B26 A5FE          LDA VEC
  
```

```

710 3B28 8D023D STA BEGAD ;BEGIN RELOCATED AREA
720 3B2B A5FF LDA VEC+1
730 3B2D 8D033D STA BEGAD+1
740 3B30 205B2D JSR CKEQL ;TEST ON ', '
750 3B33 20232D JSR GETADR ;READ END ADRES
760 3B36 38 SEC
770 3B37 A5FE LDA VEC
780 3B39 8D043D STA ENDAD
790 3B3C EDO23D SBC BEGAD
800 3B3F A5FF LDA VEC+1
810 3B41 8D053D STA ENDAD+1 ;STORE END ADRES
820 3B44 EDO33D SBC BEGAD+1
830 3B47 90B3 BCC RELOC2
840 3B49 20F93B JSR SETERA ;SET ERROR ADRES
850 3B4C AE083D LDX SHOLD
860 3B4F 9A TXS ;RESTORE STACK
870 3B50 20732D RELOC3 JSR STROUT
880 3B53 0A .BYTE $0A,$0D
890 3B55 20 .BYTE ' TO: '
900 3B5E 00 .BYTE $00
910 3B6F 209B2C JSR OSINP ;READ PARAMETER
920 3B72 A200 LDX #00
930 3B74 8EE52C STX BUFOFF ;RESET INPUT BUFFER
940 3B77 20232D JSR GETADR ;READ RELOCATE ADRES
950 3B7A 38 SEC
960 3B7B A5FE LDA VEC
970 3B7D EDO23D SBC BEGAD
980 3B80 8D063D STA RELOFF ;COMPUTE OFFSET
990 3B83 A5FF LDA VEC+1
1000 3B85 EDO33D SBC BEGAD+1
1010 3B88 8D073D STA RELOFF+1 ;
1020 ;HERE STARTS THE RELOCATE PROCEDURE
1030 3B8B A200 REL LDX #00 ;INIT LOAD POINTER
1040 3B8D A1C0 LDA (CURAD,X) ;LOAD OPCODE
1050 3B8F 200C3C JSR LENAC ;COMPUTE LENGTH
1060 3B92 C003 CPY #03
1070 3B94 D034 BNE ADJUST ;=>LENGTH <>3
1080 3B96 A001 RELTST LDY #01 ;INIT LOAD POINTER
1090 3B98 38 SEC
1100 3B99 B1C0 LDA (CURAD),Y ;LOAD LSB
1110 3B9B EDO23D SBC BEGAD
1120 3B9E C8 INY
1130 3B9F B1C0 LDA (CURAD),Y
1140 3BA1 EDO33D SBC BEGAD+1
1150 3BA4 9022 BCC RELEX ;=>(CURAD)<BEGAD
1160 3BA6 A001 LDY #01
1170 3BA8 38 SEC
1180 3BA9 B1C0 LDA (CURAD),Y
1190 3BAB EDO43D SBC ENDAD
1200 3BAE C8 INY
1210 3BAF B1C0 LDA (CURAD),Y
1220 3BB1 EDO53D SBC ENDAD+1
1230 3BB4 B012 BCS RELEX ;=>(CURAD)>=ENDAD
1240 3BB6 A001 LDY #01
1250 3BB8 18 CLC
1260 3BB9 B1C0 LDA (CURAD),Y ;LOAD LSB
1270 3BBB 6D063D ADC RELOFF ;ADD OFFSET
1280 3BBE 91C0 STA (CURAD),Y
1290 3BC0 C8 INY
1300 3BC1 B1C0 LDA (CURAD),Y
1310 3BC3 6D073D ADC RELOFF+1
1320 3BC6 91C0 STA (CURAD),Y
1330 3BC8 A003 RELEX LDY #03
1340 3BCA E6C0 ADJUST INC CURAD
1350 3BCC D002 BNE ADJ1 ;=>NO PAGE BOUNDARY
1360 3BCE E6C1 INC CURAD+1
1370 3BD0 EE003D ADJ1 INC COUNT
1380 3BD3 D005 BNE ADJ3
1390 3BD5 EE013D INC COUNT+1
1400 3BD8 F005 BEQ EXIT ;=>COUNT = 0000
1410 3BDA 88 ADJ3 DEY
1420 3BDB D0ED BNE ADJUST ;=>NOT NEXT CODE
1430 3BDD FOAC BEQ REL
1440 3BDF 20732D EXIT JSR STROUT
1450 3BE2 0A .BYTE $0A,$0D,'RELOCATED',$0A,$0D,$00
1460 3BF0 68 PLA
1470 3BF1 8D502A STA $2A50 ;RESTORE ERROR ADRES
1480 3BF4 68 PLA
1490 3BF5 8D492A STA $2A49
1500 3BF8 60 RTS
1510 ;
1520 3BF9 68 SETERA PLA ;LOW RETURNADRES
1530 3BFA AA TAX
1540 3BFB 68 PLA
1550 3BFC 48 PHA ;HIGH ADRES BACK
1560 3BFD 8D502A STA $2A50
1570 3C00 8A TXA
1580 3C01 48 PHA ;LOW ADRES BACK
1590 3C02 E8 INX
1600 3C03 8E4F2A STX $2A4F
1610 3C06 D003 BNE SETERB
1620 3C08 EE502A INC $2A50
1630 3COB 60 SETERB RTS
1640 ;
1650 ;LENAC COMPUTES THE INSTRUCTIONLENGTH
1660 ;IT LEAVES THE ROUTINE WITH THE LENGTH OF THE
1670 ;INSTRUCTION IN Y. A AND X ARE AFFECTED.
1680 ;
1690 3C0C A001 LENAC LDY #01 ;1 BYTE INSTRUCTIONS
1700 3C0E C900 CMP #00 ;IS IT A BREAK
1710 3C10 F01A BEQ LENEND ;=>BREAK
1720 3C12 C940 CMP #040
1730 3C14 F016 BEQ LENEND ;=>RTI
1740 3C16 C960 CMP #060
1750 3C18 F012 BEQ LENEND ;=>RTS
1760 3C1A A003 LDY #03 ;3 BYTE INSTRUCTIONS
1770 3C1C C920 CMP #020
1780 3C1E F00C BEQ LENEND ;=>JSR
1790 3C20 291F AND #01F ;NOW REGULAR
1800 3C22 C919 CMP #019
1810 3C24 F006 BEQ LENEND ;=>ANNY ABS INSTRUCTION
1820 3C26 290F AND #00F ;USE ONLY 4 BITS
1830 3C28 AA TAX ;USE X AS AN INDEX
1840 3C29 BC2D3C LDY LEN,X ;LOAD THE LENGTH
1850 3C2C 60 LENEND RTS
1860 ;
1870 3C2D 02 LEN .BYTE $02,$02,$02,$01
1880 3C31 02 .BYTE $02,$02,$02,$01
1890 3C35 01 .BYTE $01,$02,$01,$01
1900 3C39 03 .BYTE $03,$03,$03,$03
1910 ;
1920 END

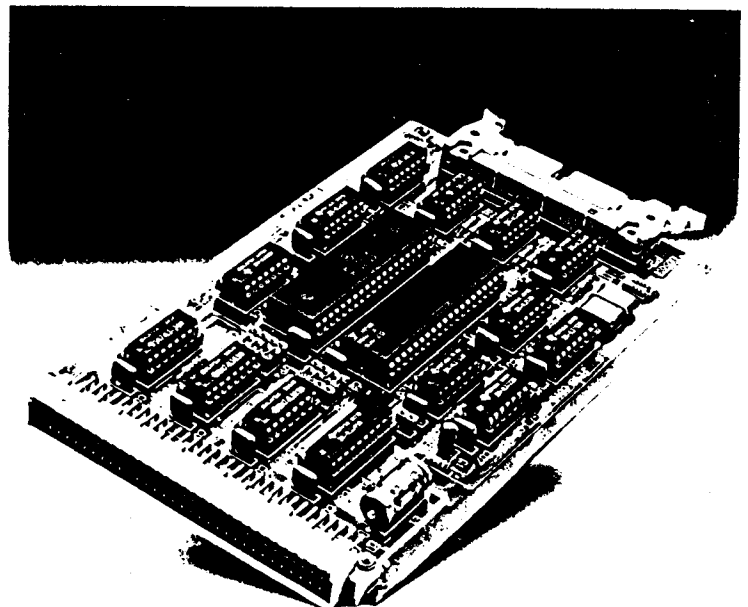
```

## BOEKEN

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Uitg.: Academic Service bv./ca 600 pag./Hfl. 85,-.  
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Uitg.: Academic Service bv.  
ISBN 90 6233 203 X



```

10 ;-----
20 ;
30 ; RAM TEST PROGRAMM FOR THE OCTOPUS 65
40 ;-----
50 ;
60 ;
70 ; AUTHOR      : TEST ROUTINE : ELEKTOR
80 ;
90 ; REWRITTEN   : M. LACHAERT
100 ;
110 ; SOURCE CODE : DISK : ASSEMBLER SOURCES
120 ;             : FILE : RAMTST
130 ;
140 ; OBJECT CODE : $0200 ----> $0469 = 026A BYTES
150 ;
160 ; DATE       : APRIL 4, 1986
170 ;-----
180 ;
190 ;
200 ; This programm is an adapted version of the RAM-
210 ; test for the very first 'hexadecimal' Junior,
220 ; published by Elektor in their april '82 issue.
230 ;
240 ; The testing routine remained unchanged, but I
250 ; added the making-comfortable prompts, the ad-
260 ; ress input routines and the possibilitys of re-
270 ; start and/or continue after error.
280 ;
290 ; The programm is stored on disk in object code
300 ; form, and occupies a 3-page sector of a track.
310 ;
320 ; It can be started out of DOS by the commands:
330 ;
340 ;             A* CA 0200=TT,S
350 ;             A* GO 0200
360 ;
370 ; After the programm is started, it needs the DOS
380 ; no longer, one can test the entire memory, ex-
390 ; cept the locations used by the programm itself
400 ; and the locations used by the monitor and the
410 ; stack.
420 ;
430 ; After the start, the programm writes $00 in the
440 ; entire test aera. Then it looks if in the first
450 ; location, the same data are still there. If
460 ; this is correct, the programm writes $01, $02,
470 ; $04, $08, $10, $20, $40 and $80 in this same lo-
480 ; cation, and repeats the test. Finally, it writes
490 ; $FF in the location, and looks if it is not du-
500 ; plicated anywhere in the test aera. (addressing
510 ; errors...). The test is accomplished once in
520 ; ascending and once in descending order for the
530 ; whole test aera.
540 ;
550 ; The test exites to the Octopus monitor, not to
560 ; the DOS, which could be destroyed by the test.
570 ; To restart DOS, one will have to reboot.
580 ;
590 ;-----
600 ;
610 0200 *      = $0200      PROGRAMM STARTS AT $0200
620 ;
630 ;-----
640 ;
650 ;             DEFINITIONS
660 ;
670 0000= BEG      = $0000      BEGIN OF MEMORY POINTER
680 0002= END      = BEG+2     END OF MEMORY POINTER
690 0004= CUR      = END+2     CURRENT ADDRESS POINTER
700 0006= PATER   = CUR+2     CURRENT TEST PATTERN
710 0008= MEPNT   = PATER+2   SAVED RETURN ADDRESS
720 000E= POINT   = $000E     ADDRESS POINTER
730 E7C0= PARAL   = $E7C0     PARAMETER BUFFER 1 (L)
740 E7C1= PARAH   = PARAH+1   PARAMETER BUFFER 1 (H)
750 E7C2= PARBL   = PARAH+1   PARAMETER BUFFER 2 (L)
760 E7C3= PARBH   = PARBL+1   PARAMETER BUFFER 2 (H)
770 F71D= RECCHA  = $F71D     RECEIVE CHAR. FROM KBD.
780 F7E2= PRCHA  = $F7E2     PRINT CHAR. IN ACCU
790 F811= MONITO  = $F811     OCTOPUS MONITOR ENTRY
800 F9DC= PRBUFS  = $F9DC     PRINT BUFFER CONTENTS
810 FA75= INPAR   = $FA75     OCTOPUS PARAMETER INPUT
820 ;
830 ;-----
840 ;
850 ;
860 ;
870 ;
880 ;
890 0200 204904 RAMTST JSR PRSTRI      PRINT STRING
900 ;
910 0203 1B      ;             .BYTE 27,49,'--- OCTOPUS MEMORY TEST '
920 021D 55      ;             .BYTE 'UTILITY V1.1 ----',13,10,10
930 0230 4D      ;             .BYTE 'Memory test Begad, Endad ? ',3
940 ;
950 024C 2075FA  ;             JSR INPAR      INPUT PARAMETERS
960 024F DOAF    ;             BNE RAMTST     NOT VALID, AGAIN DUMMY!
970 ;
980 0251 ADC0E7  ;             LDA PARAL      TRANSFERT THEM TO
990 0254 8500    ;             STA BEG        BEG AND END
1000 0256 ADC1E7 ;             LDA PARAH
1010 0259 8501   ;             STA BEG+1
1020 025B ADC2E7 ;             LDA PARBL
1030 025E 8502   ;             STA END
1040 0260 ADC3E7 ;             LDA PARBH
1050 0263 8503   ;             STA END+1
1060 ;
1070 0265 204904 ; TESTA JSR PRSTRI      PRINT STRING
1080 ;
1090 0268 0D      ;             .BYTE 13,10,10,'Memory test started...',3
1100 ;
1110 0282 20F003 ;             JSR ZERO        WRITE $00 IN EACH CELL
1120 0285 20FF03 ;             JSR CURBEG     CUR = BEG
1130 ;
1140 0288 202F04 ; TESTB JSR WALK        WALKING BIT ROUTINE
1150 028B D076   ;             BNE TESTD     BRANCH IF CELL DEFECT
1160 ;
1170 028D A9FF   ;             LDA #$FF      TEST PATTERN FOR DOUBLE
1180 028F 9104   ;             STA (CUR),Y   ADDRESSING
1190 0291 200804 ;             JSR INCCHK    INCREMENT & CHECK CUR
1200 0294 B0F2   ;             BCS TESTB    TEST FINISHED?
1210 ;
1220 0296 20F003 ;             JSR ZERO        REWRITE $00 IN EACH CELL
1230 0299 A602   ;             LDX END       CHECK BOTTOM TO TOP
1240 029B 8604   ;             STX CUR
1250 029D A603   ;             LDX END+1
1260 029F 8605   ;             STX CUR+1
1270 ;
1280 02A1 202F04 ; TESTC JSR WALK        WALKING BIT ROUTINE
1290 02A4 D05D   ;             BNE TESTD     BRANCH IF CELL DEFECT
1300 02A6 A9FF   ;             LDA #$FF      TEST PATTERN FOR DOUBLE
1310 02A8 9104   ;             STA (CUR),Y   ADDRESSING
1320 02AA 201804 ;             JSR DECCHK    DECREMENT AND CHECK CUR
1330 02AD B0F2   ;             BCS TESTC    TEST FINISHED?
1340 ;
1350 02AF 204904 ;             JSR PRSTRI    PRINT STRING IF MEMORY
1360 ;
1370 ;
1380 02B2 0D      ;             .BYTE 13,10,10,'Successfull test, '
1390 02C7 6E      ;             .BYTE 'no errors found',3
1400 ;
1410 02D7 204904 ;             JSR PRSTRI    PRINT STRING
1420 ;
1430 02DA 0D      ;             .BYTE 13,10,10,'Want a new test (Y/N) ? ',3
1440 ;
1450 02F6 201DF7 ;             JSR RECCHA    GET ANSWER
1460 02F9 C959   ;             CMP #$59     IS IT POSITIVE?
1470 02FB D003   ;             BNE EXIT     NO, EXIT TO MONITOR
1480 ;
1490 02FD 4C0002 ;             JMP RAMTST    YES, GO AGAIN
1500 ;
1510 0300 4C11F8 ; EXIT JSR MONITO     BYE, BYE RAMTEST...
1520 ;
1530 ;
1540 0303 204904 ; TESTD JSR PRSTRI    TERMINATED IN ERROR STATE
1550 ;
1560 0306 0D      ;             .BYTE 13,10,10,'Test terminated in error '
1570 0322 73      ;             .BYTE 'state at adress/data ',3
1580 ;
1590 0338 A504   ;             LDA CUR        DISPLAY ADRESS AND DATA
1600 033A 85CE   ;             STA POINT    OF DEFECT CELL
1610 033C A505   ;             LDA CUR+1
1620 033E 85CF   ;             STA POINT+1
1630 0340 20DFF9 ;             JSR PRBUFS+3
1640 0343 204904 ;             JSR PRSTRI-   PRINT STRING
1650 ;
1660 0346 0D      ;             .BYTE 13,10,10,'Want to : ',13,10,10

```

```

1670 0355 20      .BYTE ' - 1 - Continue test',13,10
1680 036B 20      .BYTE ' - 2 - Start at new',13,10
1690 0380 20      .BYTE ' - 3 - Exit to monitor',13,10
1700 0398 0A      .BYTE 10,'      1,2 or 3 ? ',3
1710
1720 03AC 201DF7   JSR RECCHA      GET ANSWER
1730 03AF C931     CMP #31         IS IT '1'?
1740 03B1 D033     BNE TESTE      '2' PERHAPS?
1750
1760 03B3 200804   JSR INCCHK      GET NEXT FRESH CELL
1770 03B6 A604     LDY CUR         BEG = NEW CUR
1780 03B8 8600     STX BEG
1790 03BA A605     LDY CUR+1
1800 03BC 8601     STX BEG+1
1810
1820 03BE 204904   JSR PRSTRI      PRINT STRING
1830
1840 03C1 0D       .BYTE 13,10,10,'Test restarted at '
1850 03D6 6C       .BYTE 'location ',3
1860
1870 03E0 20DFF9   JSR PRBUFS+3    PRINT NEW LOCATION
1880 03E3 4C6502   JMP TESTA       HERE WE GO AGAIN
1890
1900 03E6 C932     TESTE CMP #32
1910 03E8 D003     BNE EXIA        EXIT TO MONITOR
1920 03EA 4C0002    JMP RAMTST      OK, GO AHEAD
1930
1940 03ED 4C11F8   EXIA JMP MONITO  BYE, BYE AGAIN...
1950
-----
1960
1970
1980
1990
2000
2010
2020
2030
2040
2050
2060
2070
2080 03F0 20FF03   ZERO JSR CURBEG  FILL MEMORY BOTTOM TO TOP
2090 03F3 A000      LDY #000        WITH #000
2100
2110 03F5 A900     ZEROA LDA #000
2120 03F7 9104     STA (CUR),Y
2130 03F9 200804   JSR INCCHK      INCREMENT AND CHECK CUR
2140 03FC B0F7     BCS ZEROA       NOT YET COMPLETE
2150
2160 03FE 60       RTS             NOW WE DID
2170
-----
2180
2190
2200
2210
2220
2230
2240 03FF A600     CURBEG LDY BEG   COPY BEGIN ADDRESS TO
2250 0401 8604      STX CUR         CURRENT ADDRESS POINTER
2260 0403 A601     LDY BEG+1
2270 0405 8605     STX CUR+1
2280 0407 60       RTS             DONE!
2290
-----
2300
2310
2320
2330
2340
2350
2360 0408 E604     INCCHK INC CUR   INCREMENT 16-BITS CUR BY 1
2370 040A D002     BNE INCA
2380 040C E605     INC CUR+1
2390
2400 040E 38       INCA SEC        END ADDRESS REACHED?
2410 040F A502     LDA END         NO, CARRY REMAINS '1'
2420 0411 E504     SBC CUR         YES, CARRY = '0'
2430 0413 A503     LDA END+1
2440 0415 E505     SBC CUR+1
2450 0417 60       RTS
2460
-----
2470
2480
2490
*** DECREMENT CURRENT ADDRESS BY 1 ***

2500
2510
2520
2530 0418 38      DECCHK SEC      DECREMENT 16-BITS CUR BY 1
2540 0419 A504     LDA CUR
2550 041B E901     SBC #01
2560 041D 8504     STA CUR
2570 041F A505     LDA CUR+1
2580 0421 E900     SBC #00
2590 0423 8505     STA CUR+1
2600
2610 0425 38      SEC            BEGIN ADDRESS REACHED?
2620 0426 A504     LDA CUR
2630 0428 E500     SBC BEG
2640 042A A505     LDA CUR+1
2650 042C E501     SBC BEG+1
2660 042E 60      RTS
2670
-----
2680
2690
2700
2710
2720
2730
2740 042F A901     WALK LDA #01     INITIALISE PATTERN
2750 0431 8506     STA PATTERN
2760 0433 A000     LDY #000
2770 0435 B104     LDA (CUR),Y
2780 0437 D00F     BNE WALKB      IS $00 STILL PRESENT
2790
2800 0439 A208     LDY #008
2810
2820 043B A506     WALKA LDA PATTERN     CURRENT PATTERN TO ACCU
2830 043D 9104     STA (CUR),Y    STORE IT IN MEMORY
2840 043F D104     CMP (CUR),Y    HAVE WE?
2850 0441 D005     BNE WALKB      NO, BRANCH
2860
2870 0443 0606     ASL PATTERN
2880 0445 CA       DEX
2890 0446 D0F3     BNE WALKA      WALKING BITS
2900
2910 0448 60       WALKB RTS        NOT YET FINISHED
2920
2930
2940
2950
2960
2970
2980
2990 0449 68      PRSTRI PLA      PULL RETURN ADDRESS FROM
3000 044A 8508     STA MEPNT      STACK, AND SAVE IT
3010 044C 68      PLA
3020 044D 8509     STA MEPNT+1
3030
3040 044F E608     PRSTRA INC MEPNT INCREMENT IT BY ONE
3050 0451 D002     BNE PRSTRB
3060
3070 0453 E609     INC MEPNT+1
3080
3090 0455 A000     PRSTRB LDY #000  FETCH CHARACTER
3100 0457 B108     LDA (MEPNT),Y
3110 0459 C903     CMP #03        EOT CHARACTER?
3120 045B F006     BEQ PRSTRC     YES, ALL IS DONE
3130
3140 045D 20E2F7   JSR PRCHA      NO, THEN PRINT IT
3150 0460 4C4F04   JMP PRSTRA     AND CONTINUE
3160
3170 0463 A509     PRSTRC LDA MEPNT+1  PUSH RETURN ADDRESS ON
3180 0465 48      PHA            STACK
3190 0466 A508     LDA MEPNT
3200 0468 48      PHA
3210 0469 60      RTS            AND GO BACK TO IT
3220
-----
3230

```

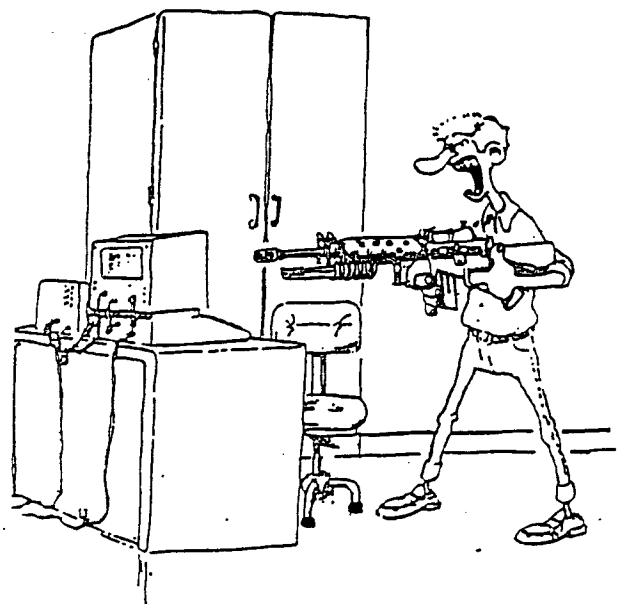
**Uit: Elektronica Aktueel 150587**

"Het is een feit dat circa 50% van de in Nederland geleerde homecomputers in 1986 van het MSX-systeem zijn".  
 Noot van de redactie: Een tegenvaller voor diegenen die dachten dat IBM en IBM-klonen de markt beheersen.  
 Een nadenkertje voor diegenen die een hekel aan Basic hebben.

```

1000 // *****
1010 // * AMAZING MAZE V.1.COMAL *
1020 // *-----*
1030 // * A.Megens      febr.87 *
1040 // * for MON/DOS65 systems *
1050 // *****
1060 //
1070 B:=26
1080 H:=10
1090 DIM D(B,H),B(3),M(2*B+1,2*H+1),V(2*B+1,2*H+1)
1100 C1:=1/(B+H)
1110 C2:=.7
1120 C3:=.8
1130 C4:=.5
1140 E:=B*H
1150 I:=INT(((RND(1)+.5)*B)/2)
1160 T:=1
1170 A#:"400140240124304134324132"
1180 GRAF#:=CHR$(27)+"F"
1190 TEXT#:=CHR$(27)+"G"
1200 FOR X:=0 TO B
1210   FOR Y:=0 TO H
1220     D(X,Y):=0
1230   ENDFOR
1240 ENDFOR
1250 X:=1
1260 Y:=0
1270 D(X,Y):=1
1280 X:=X-1
1290 B:=B-1
1300 H:=H-1
1310 A:=0
1320 P:=0
1330 // ***** MAIN LOOP MAZE GENERATOR *****
1340 REPEAT
1350   PRINT T,
1360   REPEAT
1370     IF D(X,Y)=0 OR (A+P)=0 THEN
1380       REPEAT
1390         X:=X+1
1400         IF X>B THEN
1410           X:=0
1420           Y:=Y+1
1430           IF Y>H THEN
1440             Y:=0
1450           ENDIF
1460         ENDIF
1470         UNTIL D(X,Y)<>0
1480       ENDIF
1490       A:=0
1500       P:=0
1510       IF X<B THEN
1520         IF D(X+1,Y)=0 THEN
1530           P:=1
1540         ENDIF
1550       ENDIF
1560       IF X>0 THEN
1570         IF D(X-1,Y)=0 THEN
1580           P:=P+2
1590         ENDIF
1600       ENDIF
1610       IF Y<H THEN
1620         IF D(X,Y+1)=0 THEN
1630           P:=P+4
1640         ENDIF
1650       ENDIF
1660       IF Y>0 THEN
1670         IF D(X,Y-1)=0 THEN
1680           A:=1
1690         ENDIF
1700       ENDIF
1710       IF P>0 THEN
1720         A:=A+1
1730         IF P>2 THEN
1740           A:=A+1
1750         ENDIF
1760       ENDIF
1770     UNTIL (A+P)<>0

```



*Waddaya mean, user error!?*

```

1780 FLAG:=0
1790 REPEAT
1800 REPEAT
1810 Q:=3*P+INT(RND(1)*A+1)
1820 UNTIL MID$(A$,Q,1)<>"0"
1830 C$="FUN"+MID$(A$,Q,1)
1840 EXEC: C$,FLAG,X,Y,D(X,Y),C2
1850 UNTIL FLAG<>0
1860 PRINT
1870 T:=T+1
1880 IF RND(1)<C1 THEN
1890 X:=INT(RND(1)*B)
1900 Y:=INT(RND(1)*H)
1910 ENDIF
1920 UNTIL T>=E
1930 CLS
1940 D(B-I,H):=D(B-I,H)+4
1950 EXEC: "MAZE"
1960 END.
1970 //
1980 PROC "MAZE"
1990 PRINT GRAF$;
2000 Y:=0
2010 FOR X:=0 TO B
2020 IF X=I THEN
2030 PRINT "Z ";
2040 ELSE
2050 PRINT "ZXX";
2060 ENDIF
2070 ENDFOR
2080 PRINT "Z"
2090 FOR Y:=0 TO H
2100 FOR X:=0 TO B
2110 IN:=D(X,Y)
2120 EXEC: "BINARY",IN,B(1),B(2)
2130 IF B(1)=1 THEN
2140 PRINT " ";
2150 ELSE
2160 PRINT "Y ";
2170 ENDIF
2180 ENDFOR
2190 PRINT "Y"
2200 FOR X:=0 TO B
2210 IN:=D(X,Y)
2220 EXEC: "BINARY",IN,B(1),B(2)
2230 IF B(2)=1 THEN
2240 PRINT "Z ";
2250 ELSE
2260 PRINT "ZXX";
2270 ENDIF
2280 ENDFOR
2290 PRINT "Z"
2300 ENDFOR
2310 PRINT TEXT$
2320 ENDPROC
2330 //
2340 PROC "FUN1",FLAG,X,Y,D(X,Y),C2
2350 IF RND(1)<C2 THEN
2360 FLAG:=0
2370 ELSE
2380 X:=X+1
2390 PRINT "+X";
2400 D(X,Y):=2
2410 FLAG:=1
2420 ENDIF
2430 ENDPROC
2440 //
2450 PROC "FUN2",FLAG,X,Y,D(X,Y),C2
2460 IF RND(1)<(1-C2) THEN
2470 FLAG:=0
2480 ELSE
2490 D(X,Y):=D(X,Y)+2
2500 X:=X-1
2510 PRINT "-X";
2520 D(X,Y):=1
2530 FLAG:=1
2540 ENDIF
2550 ENDPROC
2560 //
2570 PROC "FUN3",FLAG,X,Y,D(X,Y),C2
2580 IF RND(1)<C3 THEN
2590 FLAG:=0
2600 ELSE
2610 D(X,Y):=D(X,Y)+4
2620 Y:=Y+1
2630 PRINT "+Y";
2640 D(X,Y):=1
2650 FLAG:=1
2660 ENDIF
2670 ENDPROC
2680 //
2690 PROC "FUN4",FLAG,X,Y,D(X,Y),C2
2700 Y:=Y-1
2710 PRINT "-Y";
2720 D(X,Y):=4
2730 FLAG:=1
2740 IF RND(1)<C4 THEN
2750 C2:=1-C2
2760 ENDIF
2770 ENDPROC
2780 //
2790 PROC "BINARY",IN,B(1),B(2)
2800 NUM:=IN
2810 FOR I:=3 TO 0 STEP -1
2820 IF NUM-2^I>=0 THEN
2830 B(I)=1
2840 NUM:=NUM-2^I
2850 ELSE
2860 B(I)=0
2870 ENDIF
2880 ENDFOR
2890 ENDPROC
2900 //

```



```

1 REM          FUNCTION DISPLAY
2 REM
3 REM
10 REM  This program shows a function given by the
20 REM  user on line 950 and 960.
30 REM  It scales the function automatically and
40 REM  plots the x and y axes when necessary.
50 REM
60 REM  The program has been written for an Octopus 65
70 REM  (EC65,SAMSON) extended with a grafic card
80 REM  (described in Elektor Holland, September 1985).
90 REM
100 REM*****
110 REM
120 REM          System dependent parameters
130 REM
140 hn=512      :REM topright corner of the picture
150 vn=256      :REM hn=horizontal, vn=vertical coordinate
160 bh=0        :REM left under corner of the total picture
170 bv=0        :REM bh=horizontal line, bv=vertical row
190 GOTO1050 :REM start the program
200 REM*****
210 REM
220 REM          System dependent routines
230 REM
240 REM  init of the grafic card in text mode
250 DISK!"GO C000":DISK!"IO ,03":RETURN
260 REM  change to grafic mode
270 PRINTCHR$(18);:RETURN
280 REM  change to text mode
290 PRINTCHR$(17);:RETURN
300 REM  clearing of the screen
310 PRINTCHR$(12);:RETURN
320 REM  moving the pen to absolute location
330 PRINT"M"x","y:RETURN
340 REM  plotting of a point on (x,y), origin is left-under
350 PRINT"NO,"x","y:RETURN
360 REM  plotting of a line from current position to (x,y)
370 PRINT"D"x","y:RETURN
380 REM  printing of text in a$ starting in (x,y)
390 GOSUB330:PRINT"P"a$:RETURN
400 REM  change to vertical print direction
410 PRINT"Q2":RETURN
420 REM  change to horizontal print direction
430 PRINT"Q0":RETURN
900 REM*****
910 REM
920 REM          The function y must be given as a function
930 REM                of x
940 REM
950 y=.3849*(1-2*x/3+2*x*x/27)*EXP(-x/3)
960 :
970 RETURN
980 REM  explanation of the axes
990 xs$="coordinate":ys$="ordinate":RETURN
1000 REM*****
1010 REM
1020 REM          MAINPROGRAM
1030 REM
1040 REM*****
1050 GOSUB250:GOSUB980
1060 LIST920-960:LIST980-990
1070 INPUT"Is this the right function";an$
1080 IFan$="n"ORan$="N"THENPRINT"Please change it":END
1090 INPUT"What is the starting value of x";fx
1100 INPUT"and the ending value of x";lx
1110 IFfx>lxTHENbu=fx:fx=lx:lx=bu
1200 REM  take a certain number of functionvalues
1210 ht=40:vt=24:REM  space needed for axes plus comment

```

```

1220 np=hn-ht-bh-10:REM number of function values
1230 PRINT:PRINT"Function value evaluation!!!"
1240 DIMfu(np-1)
1250 x=fx:GOSUB950:hy=y:ly=y:fu(0)=y
1260 st=(lx-fx)/(np-1)
1270 FORn=1TONp-1
1280 x=st*n+fx:GOSUB950:fu(n)=y
1290 IFy<lyTHENly=y
1300 IFy>hyTHENhy=y
1310 NEXT
1400 REM setting up the screen
1410 GOSUB250:GOSUB270
1420 x=ht+bh:y=vt+bv:GOSUB330
1430 y=vn-2:GOSUB370:x=hn-7:GOSUB370:y=vt+bv:GOSUB370
1440 x=ht+bh:GOSUB370
1500 REM scale on the x-axis
1510 xi=ABS(lx-fx):xo=0
1520 IFxi>30THENxo=xo+1:xi=xi/10:GOTO1520
1530 IFxi<3THENxo=xo-1:xi=xi*10:GOTO1530
1540 ad=0:IFxi>=10THENad=1
1550 ba=INT(fx/10↑xo-.5)
1560 IF(ba+.01)*10↑xo<fxTHENba=ba+1:GOTO1560
1570 IFad=1THENIFABS(INT(ba-2*INT(ba/2)))=1THENba=ba+1
1580 cl=(np-1)/(lx-fx):c2=ht+np+bh+1-cl*lx
1590 cl=cl*10↑xo:n=0
1600 cn=ba+n:IFad=1THENCn=ba+2*n
1610 co=INT(cn*cl+c2+.5)
1620 IFco>ht+np+bh+2THEN1690
1630 x=co:y=vt+bv:GOSUB330:y=vt+bv-4:GOSUB370
1640 IFcn=0THENy=vn-3:GOSUB370
1650 a$=STR$(cn):le=LEN(a$):IFcn>=0THENA$=RIGHT$(a$,le-1):le=le-1
1660 x=co-le*3+1:y=vt+bv-14
1670 IFx+6*le-2<hnTHENGOSUB390
1680 n=n+1:GOTO1600
1690 a$=xs$:IFxo<>0THENA$=xs$+" X10↑"+STR$(xo)
1695 x=INT((np-6*LEN(a$))/2)+ht+bh:y=vt+bv-24:GOSUB390
1700 REM scale on the y-axis
1710 yi=ABS(hy-ly):yo=0
1720 IFyi>30THENyo=yo+1:yi=yi/10:GOTO1720
1730 IFyi<3THENyo=yo-1:yi=yi*10:GOTO1730
1740 ad=0:IFyi>=10THENad=1
1750 ba=INT(ly/10↑yo-.5)
1760 IF(ba+.01)*10↑yo<lyTHENba=ba+1:GOTO1760
1770 IFad=1THENIFABS(INT(ba-2*INT(ba/2)))=1THENba=ba+1
1780 cl=(vn-vt-bv-6)/(hy-ly):c2=vn-4-cl*hy
1790 cl=cl*10↑yo:n=0
1800 cn=ba+n:IFad=1THENCn=ba+2*n
1810 co=INT(cn*cl+c2+.5)
1820 IFco>vn-2THEN1890
1830 y=co:x=ht+bh:GOSUB330:x=ht+bh-4:GOSUB370
1840 IFcn=0THENx=hn-8:GOSUB370
1850 a$=STR$(cn):le=LEN(a$):IFcn>=0THENA$=RIGHT$(a$,le-1):le=le-1
1860 y=co-4:x=ht+bh-le*6-5
1870 IFco<vn-3THENGOSUB390
1880 n=n+1:GOTO1800
1890 a$=ys$:IFYo<>0THENA$=ys$+" X10↑"+STR$(yo)
1895 y=INT((vn-vt-bv-6*LEN(a$))/2)+vt+bv:x=bh+8
1900 GOSUB410:GOSUB390:GOSUB430
2000 REM plotting the function
2010 FORn=0TONp-1
2020 x=ht+bh+2+n:y=INT(fu(n)/10↑yo*c1+c2+.5):GOSUB350
2030 NEXT:END
3000 REM*****
3010 REM *
3020 REM Writttten by *
3030 REM Ger van den Hoek *
3040 REM Vossendijk 129-8 *
3050 REM 6534 TL Nijmegen *
3060 REM *
3070 REM*****

```

:ASS COUNTER TUSSENTEXT

```

0000 0010 ;*****
0000 0020 ;*
0000 0030 ;* FREQUENTIECOUNTER M.B.V. DE VIA *
0000 0040 ;* 6522 *
0000 0050 ;*
0000 0060 ;* Men kan keuze maken uit INTERne of *
0000 0070 ;* EXTERne triggerings. *
0000 0080 ;*
0000 0090 ;*****
0000 0100 ;
0000 0110 ;Voor de motorola MC 6800 - 6802 - 6808 uP
0000 0120 ;
0000 0130 ;Copyright : Frank Weijnen
0000 0140 ;klas : VTI-a
0000 0150 ;datum : 1-5-1985
0000 0160 ;versie : 2.5
0000 0170 ;
0000 0180 ;
0000 0190 ROM : EQU $A200 ;
0000 0200 RAM : EQU $A100 ;
0000 0210 STACKTOP : EQU $A790 ;top of stack
0000 0220 ;
0000 0010 0230 VIAUS : EQU $0010 ;via 6522
0000 0010 0240 PIASYS : EQU $8010 ;systeem pia
0000 0250 ;
0000 0260 ;
0000 0270 ;*****
0000 0280 ;* I/O DECLARATIE *
0000 0290 ;*****
0000 0300 ;
0000 0310 ;
0000 0010 0320 DRB VIA : EQU VIAUS ;data register B van VIA
0000 0010 0330 DDRB VIA : EQU VIAUS + 2 ;data direction reg. B
0000 0010 0340 TIMER2L : EQU VIAUS + 8 ;T2 latch/counter (LSB)
0000 0010 0350 TIMER2H : EQU VIAUS + 9 ;T2 counter (MSB)
0000 0360 ;
0000 0010 0370 ACR VIA : EQU VIAUS + 11 ;aux. cont. register
0000 0010 0380 PCR VIA : EQU VIAUS + 12 ;periph. cont. register
0000 0010 0390 IFR VIA : EQU VIAUS + 13 ;interrupt flag register
0000 0010 0400 IER VIA : EQU VIAUS + 14 ;interrupt enable reg.
0000 0410 ;
0000 0010 0420 PDRASYS : EQU PIASYS ;systeem pia
0000 0010 0430 DDRASYS : EQU PIASYS ;A-zijde
0000 0010 0440 CRASYS : EQU PIASYS + 1 ;
0000 0450 ;
0000 0010 0460 PDRBSYS : EQU PIASYS + 2 ;systeem pia
0000 0010 0470 DDRBSYS : EQU PIASYS + 2 ;B-zijde
0000 0010 0480 CRBSYS : EQU PIASYS + 3 ;
0000 0490 ;
0000 0500 ;*****
0000 0510 ;* BUFFER DECLARATIE *
0000 0520 ;*****
0000 0530 ;
0000 0540 ;
0000 A100 0550 : ORG RAM ;
0000 A100 0560 ;
0000 A100 0570 FREQUENTIE : RMB 1 ;,, ,, 'F'
0000 A101 0580 : RMB 1 ;,, ,, '='
0000 A102 0590 : RMB 1 ;,, ,, space
0000 A103 0600 TIENDZND : RMB 1 ;tienduizendtallen
0000 A104 0610 DUIZEND : RMB 1 ;duizendtallen
0000 A105 0620 HONDERD : RMB 1 ;honderdtallen
0000 A106 0630 TIEN : RMB 1 ;tientallen
0000 A107 0640 EEN : RMB 1 ;eenheden
0000 A108 0650 ;
0000 A108 0660 ;
0000 A108 0670 REKENBUF : RMB 6 ;reken buffer hex-dec
0000 A10E 0680 SAVEX : RMB 2 ;tijdelijke opslag Xreg.
0000 A110 0690 OMREKENX : RMB 2 ;opslag X voor bereken
0000 A112 0700 SAVESTACK : RMB 2 ;tijdelijke opslag stack
0000 A114 0710 TEXTBUFF : RMB 2 ;pointer voor disp.text
0000 A116 0720 FREQBUF : RMB 2 ;tijdelijke opsl. freq.
0000 A118 0730 ;
0000 A118 0740 ;
0000 A118 0750 ;*****
0000 A118 0760 ;* JUMP TABEL *
0000 A118 0770 ;*****
0000 A118 0780 ;
0000 A118 0790 ;
0000 A200 0800 : ORG ROM ;
0000 A200 0810 ;

```

```

A200 7E A393      0820 JUMPTABEL : JMP      START      ;begin hoofdprogramma
A203 7E A243      0830      JMP      INITVIA    ;initieer VIA
A206 7E A24F      0840      JMP      INITSYS    ;initieer systeem PIA
A209 7E A262      0850      JMP      INITBUFF   ;initieer (text) buffer
A20C 7E A278      0860      JMP      DISPLAY    ;display inhoud textbuf.
A20F 7E A296      0870      JMP      CONVERT    ;zet code naar dispcode
A212 7E A2B2      0880      JMP      TELLAMP    ;lamp aan tijdens tellen
A215 7E A2BB      0890      JMP      DELAY      ;tijdbasis van 1 sec
A218 7E A2C9      0900      JMP      SETCOUNT ;set begin waarde freq.
A21B 7E A2CF      0910      JMP      TRIGPULS   ;wacht op triggerpuls
A21E 7E A2E0      0920      JMP      BEPOVERF   ;kijk of freq. te groot
A221 7E A2F6      0930      JMP      CONVFREQ   ;rechte waarde freq.
A224 7E A307      0940      JMP      OMVORM      ;subroutine van HEXDEC
A227 7E A31A      0950      JMP      UNPACK      ;pak packt BCD uit
A22A 7E A324      0960      JMP      PUTCODE     ;zet code intabel
A22D 7E A341      0970      JMP      HEXDEC      ;hex --) dec
A230 7E A37C      0980      JMP      FREQCONV   ;tabelinh. --) dispcode
A233          0990 ;
A233          1000 ;
A233          1010 ;*****
A233          1020 ;*      CONSTANTEN DECLARATIE      *
A233          1030 ;*****
A233          1040 ;
A233          1050 ;
A233 40          1060 ERROR      : FCB      $40      ;code voor '-'
A234 79          1070          FCB      $79      ; ,, ,, 'E'
A235 50          1080          FCB      $50      ; ,, ,, 'r'
A236 50          1090          FCB      $50      ; ,, ,, 'r'
A237 5C          1100          FCB      $5C      ; ,, ,, 'o'
A238 50          1110          FCB      $50      ; ,, ,, 'r'
A239 40          1120          FCB      $40      ; ,, ,, '-'
A23A 40          1130          FCB      $40      ; ,, ,, '-'
A23B          1140 ;
A23B 71          1150 MASKER    : FCB      $71      ;code voor F
A23C 48          1160          FCB      $48      ; =
A23D 00          1170          FCB      0,0,0    ; space
A23E 00
A23F 00
A240 77          1180          FCB      $77, $77 ; A A
A241 77
A242 37          1190 EINDMASK    : FCB      $37      ; N
A243          1200 ;
A243          1210 ;*****
A243          1220 ;*      SUBROUTINE INITVIA      *
A243          1230 ;*****
A243          1240 ;
A243          1250 ;
A243          1260 ;          INPUT : -
A243          1270 ;          OUTPUT : -
A243          1280 ;DESTRUCTIEREG. INHOUD : X en A
A243          1290 ;GEBRUIKTEGEHEUGENADR : 0
A243          1300 ;
A243          1310 ;
A243 CE 2010      1320 INITVIA    : LDX      #$2010    ;timer2 puls count. PBE
A246 DF 1B          1330          STX      ACRVIA    ;CB1 pos. flank voor EXT
A248 86 00         1340          LDA      A          ;geen inter. genereren
A24A 97 1E         1350          STA      IERVIA    ;doorgeven
A24C 97 12         1360          STA      DDRBVIA    ;B-zijde voor input
A24E 39          1370          RTS
A24F          1380 ;
A24F          1390 ;
A24F          1400 ;*****
A24F          1410 ;*      SUBROUTINE INITSYS      *
A24F          1420 ;*****
A24F          1430 ;
A24F          1440 ;
A24F          1450 ;          INPUT : -
A24F          1460 ;          OUTPUT : -
A24F          1470 ;DESTRUCTIEREG. INHOUD : X
A24F          1480 ;GEBRUIKTEGEHEUGENADR : 0
A24F          1490 ;
A24F 7F 8011       1500 INITSYS    : CLR      CRASYS    ;DDRA beschikbaar
A252 7F 8013       1510          CLR      CRBSYS    ;DDRb beschikbaar
A255 CE FF04       1520          LDX      #$FF04    ;A-zijde output
A258 FF 8010       1530          STX      DDRASYS    ;
A25B CE 0F34       1540          LDX      #$0F34    ;B-zijde in-/output
A25E FF 8012       1550          STX      DDRBSYS    ;7-4 input en 3-0 output
A261 39          1560          RTS
A262          1570 ;
A262          1580 ;

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A262      1590 ;*****
A262      1600 ;*      SUBROUTINE INITBUFF      *
A262      1610 ;*****
A262      1620 ;
A262      1630 ;
A262      1640 ;          INPUT : -
A262      1650 ;          OUTPUT : -
A262      1660 ;DESTRUCTIEREG. INHOUD : X  --) SOURCE ADRES DATA
A262      1670 ;          SP  --) DESTINATION ADRES DATA
A262      1680 ;GEBRUIKTEGEHEUGENADR : 8   BEREIK DATA VERPLAATSING
A262      1690 ;
A262 BF A112 1700 INITBUFF : STS      SAVESTACK ;red stackpointer
A265 8E A107 1710          LDS      #REKENBUF-1 ;destenation van data
A268 CE A242 1720          LDX      #EINDMASK  ;source adres van data
A26B      1730          REPEAT
A26B A6 00   1740          LDA A    0,X      ;haal data op
A26D 3E     1750          PSH A          ;zet data weg in tabel
A26E 09     1760          DEX          ;volgende data
A26F 8C A23A 1770          CPX      #MASKER-1 ;alles gehad ?
A272 2E F7 A26B 1780        UNTIL EQ ;nee, dan doorgaan
A274 BE A112 1790          LDS      SAVESTACK ;ja, dan restore
A277 39     1800          RTS          ;stackpointer
A278      1810 ;
A278      1820 ;
A278      1830 ;*****
A278      1840 ;*      SUBROUTINE DISPLAY      *
A278      1850 ;*****
A278      1860 ;
A278      1870 ;          INPUT : -
A278      1880 ;          OUTPUT : -
A278      1890 ;DESTRUCTIEREG. INHOUD : A en X
A278      1900 ;GEBRUIKTEGEHEUGENADR : POINTER VAN DISPLAY TEXT
A278      1910 ;
A278 B6 8012 1920 DISPLAY : LDA A  PDRBSYS ;clear interrupt bit
A27B FE A114 1930          LDX      TEXTBUFF ;load text buffer
A27E 86 07   1940          LDA A  #07    ;doorloop loop 8 keer
A280      1950          REPEAT
A280 B7 8012 1960          STA A  PDRBSYS ;zet pia op 1e maal
A283 3E     1970          PSH A          ;save counter
A284 A6 00   1980          LDA A  0,X    ;haal karakter op
A286 B7 8010 1990          STA A  PDRASYS ;display karakter
A289 4F     2000          CLR A          ;
A28A      2010          REPEAT
A28A 4A     2020          DEC A          ;delay voor scherp
A28B 2E FD A28A 2030        UNTIL EQ ;karakter
A28D 08     2040          INX          ;volgende disp. karakt.
A28E 7F 8010 2050          CLR      PDRASYS ;maak display schoon
A291 32     2060          PUL A          ;haal counter op
A292 4A     2070          DEC A          ;scan next row
A293 2A EB A280 2080        UNTIL MI ;laatste row ?
A295 39     2090          RTS          ;ja
A296      2100 ;
A296      2110 ;
A296      2120 ;*****
A296      2130 ;*      SUBROUTINE CONVERT      *
A296      2140 ;*****
A296      2150 ;
A296      2160 ;
A296      2170 ;          INPUT : A  --) CONVERTEER WAARDE
A296      2180 ;          OUTPUT : A  --) NIEUWE WAARDE
A296      2190 ;DESTRUCTIEREG. INHOUD : A en X
A296      2200 ;GEBRUIKTEGEHEUGENADR : 2   REKENADRES VAN NIEUWE CODE
A296      2210 ;
A296 CE A2A8 2220 CONVERT : LDX      #CONVTAB ;begin converteer tabel
A299 FF A110 2230          STX      OMREKENX ;
A29C BB A111 2240          ADD A  OMREKENX + 1 ;bepaal plaats van code
A29F B7 A111 2250          STA A  OMREKENX + 1 ;
A2A2 FE A110 2260          LDX      OMREKENX ;X := code pointer
A2A5 A6 00   2270          LDA A  0,X    ;A := code
A2A7 39     2280          RTS          ;
A2A8      2290 ;
A2A8      2300 ;
A2A8 3F     2310 CONVTAB : FCB $3F ; 0
A2A9 0E     2320          FCB $0E ; 1
A2AA 5B     2330          FCB $5B ; 2
A2AB 4F     2340          FCB $4F ; 3
A2AC 6E     2350          FCB $6E ; 4
A2AD 6D     2360          FCB $6D ; 5
A2AE 7D     2370          FCB $7D ; 6
A2AF 07     2380          FCB $07 ; 7
A2B0 7F     2390          FCB $7F ; 8
A2B1 6F     2400          FCB $6F ; 9

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A2B2      2410 ;
A2B2      2420 ;
A2B2      2430 ;
A2B2      2440 ;*      SUBROUTINE INVERTEER CB2      *
A2B2      2450 ;*      SUBROUTINE INVERTEER CB2      *
A2B2      2460 ;
A2B2      2470 ;
A2B2      2480 ;
A2B2      2490 ;
A2B2      2500 ;DESTRUCTIEREG. INHOUD : A --> INHOUD CRBSYS REGISTER
A2B2      2510 ;GEBRUIKTEGEHEUGENADR : 0
A2B2      2520 ;
A2B2  B6 8013 2530 TELLAMP      : LDA A      CRBSYS      ;bij iedere aanroep
A2B2  B8 08   2540              EOR A      #$08      ;klapt CB2 uitgang van
A2B2  B7 8013 2550              STA A      CRBSYS      ;polariteit om
A2B2  B9     2560              RTS                      ;
A2B2      2570 ;
A2B2      2580 ;
A2B2      2590 ;*      SUBROUTINE DELAY      *
A2B2      2600 ;*      SUBROUTINE DELAY      *
A2B2      2610 ;*      SUBROUTINE DELAY      *
A2B2      2620 ;
A2B2      2630 ;
A2B2      2640 ;
A2B2      2650 ;
A2B2      2660 ;DESTRUCTIEREG. INHOUD : B --> TIJDS EENHEID
A2B2      2670 ;GEBRUIKTEGEHEUGENADR : 0
A2B2      2680 ;
A2B2  C6 4F   2690 DELAY      : LDA B      #$4F      ;disp. 79 * voor vert.
A2B2      2700              REPEAT                    ;
A2B2  B0 B9 A278 2710              CALL      DISPLAY      ;disp text in textbuff
A2B2  01     2720              NOP                      ; \
A2B2  01     2730              NOP                      ; |
A2B2  01     2740              NOP                      ; | -- tijd correctie
A2B2  01     2750              NOP                      ; |
A2B2  01     2760              NOP                      ; |
A2B2  01     2770              NOP                      ; /
A2B2  5A     2780              DEC B      ;tel de tijd een af
A2B2  2E F5 A2BD 2790              UNTIL EQ    ;is de tijd om ?
A2B2  B9     2800              RTS                      ;ja.
A2B2      2810 ;
A2B2      2820 ;
A2B2      2830 ;*      SUBROUTINE SETCOUNT      *
A2B2      2840 ;*      SUBROUTINE SETCOUNT      *
A2B2      2850 ;*      SUBROUTINE SETCOUNT      *
A2B2      2860 ;
A2B2      2870 ;
A2B2      2880 ;
A2B2      2890 ;
A2B2      2900 ;DESTRUCTIEREG. INHOUD : X --> BEGINWAARDE TELLER
A2B2      2910 ;GEBRUIKTEGEHEUGENADR : 0
A2B2      2920 ;
A2B2  CE 4FC3 2930 SETCOUNT : LDX      #$4FC3      ;max freq. is 49.999 HZ
A2B2  DF 18   2940              STX      TIMER2L      ;eerst LSB dan MSB
A2B2  B9     2950              RTS                      ;
A2B2      2960 ;
A2B2      2970 ;
A2B2      2980 ;*      SUBROUTINE TRIGPULS      *
A2B2      2990 ;*      SUBROUTINE TRIGPULS      *
A2B2      3000 ;*      SUBROUTINE TRIGPULS      *
A2B2      3010 ;GEBRUIKTEGEHEUGENADR : 0
A2B2      3020 ;
A2B2      3030 ;
A2B2      3040 ;
A2B2      3050 ;
A2B2      3060 ;DESTRUCTIEREG. INHOUD : A --> CB1 flag
A2B2      3070 ;GEBRUIKTEGEHEUGENADR : 0
A2B2      3080 ;
A2B2      3090 ;
A2B2      3100 ;
A2B2  B0 A7 A278 3100 TRIGPULS : REPEAT      ;display buffer
A2B2      3110              CALL      DISPLAY      ;tijdens wachttius
A2B2      3120              LDA A      IFRVIA      ;kijk of er een
A2B2      3130              AND A      #$10      ;trigger puls is
A2B2      3140              IF EQ THEN      ;
A2B2      3150              LDA A      DRBVIA      ;is het Intern trig
A2B2      3160              AND A      #$01      ;Ja da verlaat rout.
A2B2      3170              FI                      ;nee dan kijk voor puls
A2B2  F2 A2CF 3170              UNTIL NE      ;nee, dan blijf kijken
A2B2  B0 10   3180              LDA A      DRBVIA      ;dummy read voor.
A2B2      3190              ;reset CB1 flag
A2B2  B9     3200              RTS                      ;

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A2E0      3210 ;
A2E0      3220 ;
A2E0      3230 ;*****
A2E0      3240 ;*   SUBROUTINE BEP OVERFLOW   *
A2E0      3250 ;*****
A2E0      3260 ;
A2E0      3270 ;
A2E0      3280 ;           INPUT : X PSEUDE WAARDE FREQ.
A2E0      3290 ;           A OVERFLOW CONDITIE
A2E0      3300 ;           OUTPUT : -
A2E0      3310 ;DESTRUCTIEREG. INHOUD : X --) NIEUWE WAARDE TEXTBUFFER
A2E0      3320 ;GEBRUIKTEGEHEUGENADR : 2  BUFFER VOOR DISPLAY
A2E0      3330 ;
A2E0 FF A11E 3340 BEPOVERF   : STX   FREQBUF   ;zet pseudo freq weg
A2E3 84 20   3350           AND A   #$20     ;overflow van timer2
A2E5 26 08 A2EF 3360           IF EQ  THEN     ;geen o.v. dan
A2E7 CE A100 3370           LDX   #FREQUENTIE ;textpointer op
A2EA FF A114 3380           STX   TEXTBUF    ;frequentie
A2ED 20 06 A2F5 3390           ELSE     ;anders
A2EF CE A233 3400           LDX   #ERROR    ;textpointer op
A2F2 FF A114 3410           STX   TEXTBUF    ;ERROR
A2F5      3420           FI
A2F5 39     3430           RTS
A2F6      3440 ;
A2F6      3450 ;
A2F6      3460 ;*****
A2F6      3470 ;*   SUBROUTINE CONVERT FREQ.   *
A2F6      3480 ;*****
A2F6      3490 ;
A2F6      3500 ;
A2F6      3510 ;           INPUT : -
A2F6      3520 ;           OUTPUT : -
A2F6      3530 ;DESTRUCTIEREG. INHOUD : A en B --) AFTREK WAARDE
A2F6      3540 ;GEBRUIKTEGEHEUGENADR : 2  BUFFER ECHE (HEX) FREQ WAARDE
A2F6      3550 ;
A2F6 86 4F   3560 CONVREQ    : LDA A   #$4F     ;LSB - $4F
A2F8 C6 C3   3570           LDA B   #$C3     ;MSB - $C3
A2FA B0 A116 3580           SUB A   FREQBUF  ;bereken echte
A2FD F2 A117 3590           SBC B   FREQBUF + 1 ;frequentie waarde
A300 B7 A116 3600           STA A   FREQBUF  ;restore echte
A303 F7 A117 3610           STA B   FREQBUF + 1 ;frequentie
A306 39     3620           RTS
A307      3630 ;
A307      3640 ;
A307      3650 ;*****
A307      3660 ;*   SUBROUTINE OMVORM         *
A307      3670 ;*****
A307      3680 ;
A307      3690 ;
A307      3700 ;           INPUT : A
A307      3710 ;           OUTPUT : B
A307      3720 ;DESTRUCTIEREG. INHOUD : A en B
A307      3730 ;GEBRUIKTEGEHEUGENADR : 0
A307      3740 ;
A307 16     3750 OMVORM     : TAB           ; B := A
A308 84 0F   3760           AND A   #$0F     ;ls nibbel
A30A 80 05   3770           SUB A   #$05     ;ls nibbel - 5
A30C 2B 02 A310 3780           BMI   MSNIBBEL ;neg. getal ?
A30E CB 03   3790           ADD B   #$03     ;nee, dan B + 3
A310 17     3800 MSNIBBEL  : TBA           ;ja, dan A := B
A311 84 F0   3810           AND A   #$F0     ;ms nibbel
A313 80 50   3820           SUB A   #$50     ;ms nibbel - 5
A315 2B 02 A319 3830           BMI   VOORBIJ ;neg. getal ?
A317 CB 30   3840           ADD B   #$30     ;nee, dan B + 3(0)
A319 39     3850 VOORBIJ  : RTS           ;ja, einde routine
A31A      3860 ;
A31A      3870 ;
A31A      3880 ;*****
A31A      3890 ;*   SUBROUTINE UNPACK       *
A31A      3900 ;*****
A31A      3910 ;
A31A      3920 ;
A31A      3930 ;           INPUT : A --) UNPACK WAARDE
A31A      3940 ;           OUTPUT : A en B --) MS en LS NIBBEL
A31A      3950 ;DESTRUCTIEREG. INHOUD : B
A31A      3960 ;GEBRUIKTEGEHEUGENADR : 0
A31A      3970 ;
A31A 16     3980 UNPACK     : TAB           ;B := A
A31B 84 F0   3990           AND A   #$F0     ;ms nibbel
A31D C4 0F   4000           AND B   #$0F     ;ls nibbel
A31F 44     4010           LSR A           ;bit 3-0 := 7-4
A320 44     4020           LSR A           ;
A321 44     4030           LSR A           ;
A322 44     4040           LSR A           ;
A323 39     4050           RTS
A324      4060 ;
A324      4070 ;

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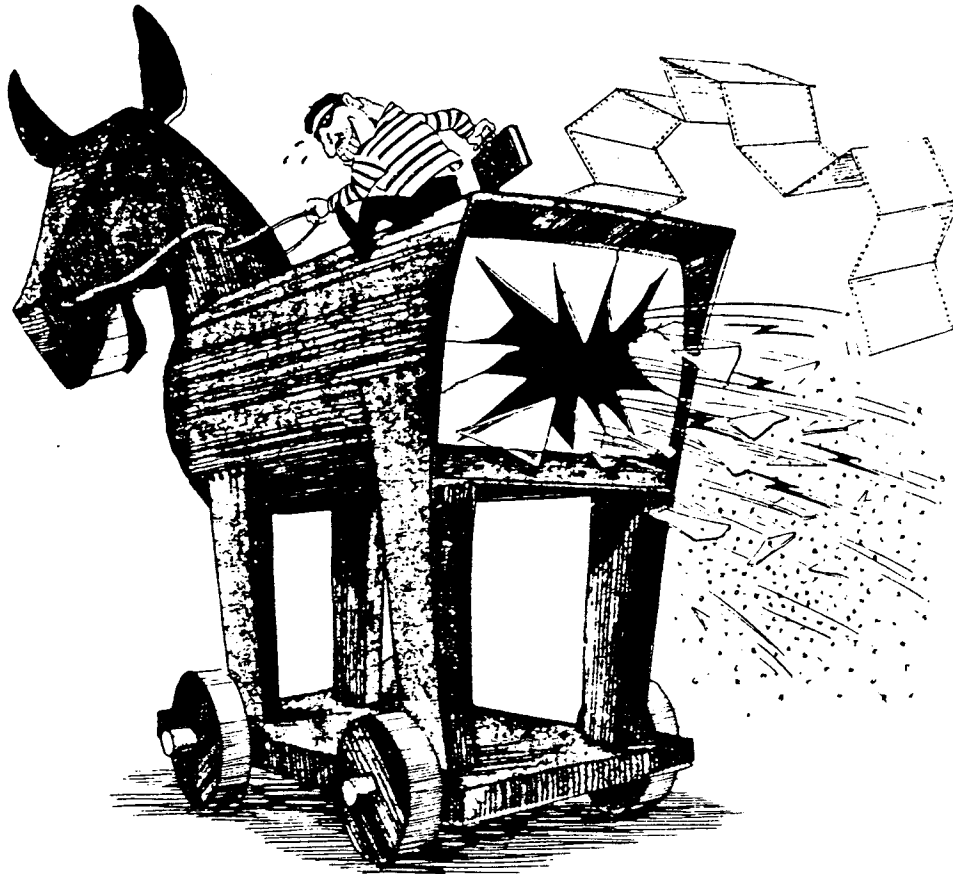
A324      4080 ;*****
A324      4090 ;*   SUBROUTINE ZET CODE IN TAB.   *
A324      4100 ;*****
A324      4110 ;
A324      4120 ;
A324      4130 ;           INPUT : -
A324      4140 ;           OUTPUT : -
A324      4150 ;DESTRUCTIEREG. INHOUD : A en B
A324      4160 ;GEBRUIKTEGEHEUGENADR : 5 PLAATS DECIMALE FREQ. WAARDE
A324      4170 ;
A324 CE A108 4180 PUTCODE      : LDX      #REKENBUF      ;pointer op rekenbuffer
A327 A6 01  4190              LDA A      1,X           ;haal tienduizendtallen
A329 B7 A103 4200              STA A      TIENDZND      ;op en zet ze weg
A32C A6 02  4210              LDA A      2,X           ;haal 1000 en 100 tallen
A32E 8D EA A31A 4220          CALL     UNPACK      ;op, rafel ze uit elkaar
A330 B7 A104 4230              STA A      DUIZEND      ;en zet ze op duizend
A333 F7 A105 4240              STA B      HONDERD     ;en honderd
A336 A6 03  4250              LDA A      3,X           ;idem met 10 en 1 heden
A338 8D E0 A31A 4260          CALL     UNPACK      ;zet ze weg op
A33A B7 A106 4270              STA A      TIEN        ;tien en een
A33D F7 A107 4280              STA B      EEN         ;
A340 39      4290              RTS                ;
A341      4300 ;
A341      4310 ;
A341      4320 ;*****
A341      4330 ;*   SUBROUTINE HEX -> DEC   *
A341      4340 ;*****
A341      4350 ;
A341      4360 ;
A341      4370 ;           INPUT : -
A341      4380 ;           OUTPUT : -
A341      4390 ;DESTRUCTIEREG. INHOUD : A en B A --> MSB VAN 16 BITS GETAL
A341      4400 ;GEBRUIKTEGEHEUGENADR : 6      VOOR HEX NAAR DEC OMREKENING
A341      4410 ;           B --> LSB VAN 16 BITS GETAL
A341      4420 ;
A341 B6 A117 4430 HEXDEC      : LDA A      FREQBUF + 1 ;MSB
A344 F6 A116 4440              LDA B      FREQBUF      ;LSB
A347 CE A108 4450              LDX      #REKENBUF      ;
A34A E6 01  4460              CLR     1,X           ;rekenbuf. 0 maken
A34C E6 02  4470              CLR     2,X           ;
A34E E6 03  4480              CLR     3,X           ;
A350 A7 04  4490              STA A      4,X           ;HEX waarde in
A352 E7 05  4500              STA B      5,X           ;reken buffer zetten
A354 86 10  4510              LDA A      #10         ;routine 16* doorlopen
A356 A7 00  4520              STA A      0,X           ;
A358 7E A35D 4530              JMP     SHIFT          ;
A35B      4540              REPEAT              ;
A35B A6 03  4550              LDA A      3,X           ;
A35D 8D A8 A307 4560          CALL     OMVORM        ;corrigeer nieuw getal
A35F E7 03  4570              STA B      3,X           ;
A361 A6 02  4580              LDA A      2,X           ;
A363 8D A2 A307 4590          CALL     OMVORM        ; idem
A365 E7 02  4600              STA B      2,X           ;
A367 A6 01  4610              LDA A      1,X           ;
A369 8D 9C A307 4620          CALL     OMVORM        ; idem
A36B E7 01  4630              STA B      1,X           ;
A36D 68 05  4640 SHIFT      : ASL     5,X           ;ispart *2, no carry
A36F 69 04  4650              ROL     4,X           ; *2, met carry
A371 69 03  4660              ROL     3,X           ; *2, met carry
A373 69 02  4670              ROL     2,X           ; *2, met carry
A375 69 01  4680              ROL     1,X           ;ispart *2, met carry
A377 6A 00  4690              DEC     0,X           ;
A379 26 E0 A35B 4700          UNTIL   EQ            ;totdat 16* doorlopen.
A37B 39      4710              RTS                ;
A37C      4720 ;
A37C      4730 ;
A37C      4740 ;*****
A37C      4750 ;*   SUBROUTINE CONVERT FREQ   *
A37C      4760 ;*****
A37C      4770 ;
A37C      4780 ;
A37C      4790 ;           INPUT : -
A37C      4800 ;           OUTPUT : -
A37C      4810 ;DESTRUCTIEREG. INHOUD : X en A X --> TABELPOINTER
A37C      4820 ;GEBRUIKTEGEHEUGENADR : 7 PLAATS WAAR FREQ. STAAT
A37C      4830 ;           A --> CONVERTEER WAARDE
A37C      4840 ;
A37C CE A103 4850 FREQCONV    : LDX      #TIENDZND      ;besin om zetten tabel
A37F      4860              REPEAT              ;zet alle waarde om
A37F A6 00  4870              LDA A      0,X           ;naar display code's
A381 FF A10E 4880              STX     SAVEX          ;
A384 8D A29E 4890              CALL     CONVERT        ;alleen tienduizend
A387 FE A10E 4900              LDX     SAVEX          ;
A38A A7 00  4910              STA A      0,X           ;tot en met
A38C 08      4920              INX     ;
A38D 8C A108 4930              CPX     #REKENBUF      ;een
A390 26 ED A37F 4940          UNTIL   EQ            ;
A392 39      4950              RTS                ;

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A393          4960 ;
A393          4970 ;
A393          4980 ;*****
A393          4990 ;*      HOOFD      PROGRAMMA      *
A393          5000 ;*****
A393          5010 ;
A393          5020 ;
A393 8E A790  5030 START      : LDS      #STACKTOP  ;init stackpointer
A396 CE A100  5040          : LDX      #FREQUENTIE ;text pointer op
A399 FF A114  5050          : STX      TEXTBUFF   ;frequentie
A39C BD A243  5060          : CALL     INITVIA    ;initieer de VIA
A39F BD A24F  5070          : CALL     INITSYS    ;initieer systeem Pia
A3A2 BD A262  5080          : CALL     INITBUFF   ;juiste waarde in buf
A3A5 96 10    5090 OPNIEUW   : LDA A      DRBVIA    ;keuze IN- of Externe
A3A7 84 01    5100          : AND A     #$01      ;triggering
A3A9 26 03 A3AE 5110          : IF EQ    THEN      ;
A3AB BD A2CF  5120          : CALL     TRIGPULS   ;EXTERN
A3AE          5130          : FI          ;INTERN
A3AE BD A2B2  5140          : CALL     TELLAMP    ;telling aan/uit
A3B1 BD A2C9  5150          : CALL     SETCOUNT  ;set frequentie
A3B4 BD A2BB  5160          : CALL     DELAY      ;tijdbasis is 1 sec
A3B7 96 1D    5170          : LDA A     IFRVIA    ;haal o.v. bit op timer2
A3B9 DE 18    5180          : LDX     TIMER2L    ;get pseudo frequentie
A3BB BD A2E0  5190          : CALL     BEPOVERF   ;freq. overflow ?
A3BE BD A2B2  5200          : CALL     TELLAMP    ;telling aan/uit
A3C1 BD A2F6  5210          : CALL     CONVFREQ   ;bepaal juiste freq.
A3C4 BD A341  5220          : CALL     HEXDEC     ;bep. dec waarde freq.
A3C7 BD A324  5230          : CALL     PUTCODE    ;zet de dec waarde weg
A3CA 8D B0 A37C 5240          : CALL     FREQCONV   ;zet de dec waarde om
A3CC 20 D7 A3A5 5250          : BRA      OPNIEUW    ;in codes voor
A3CE          5260          :           ;te displayen
A3CE          5270          : END          ;

```



```

SCR# 12
0
1
2
3
4
5
6
7 Hardware : EC65 with 64k RAM, VDU card, and Graphic
8 card (Colorator)
9
10 The following commands should be used to set the I/O
11 tables of the OHIO DOS operating system.
12
13 e.g.: PRINTER ON
14 CRT OFF
15 KEYBOARD ONLY
    
```

```

SCR# 13
0 Up to the present, setting up a FORTH system disc with
1 instruction words from different discs has needed quite
2 a bit of effort and was bound to be full of errors.
3 Also it is not an easy task to rearrange LOAD instruc-
4 tions within one screen while having to change the sys-
5 tem disc. Using the present Memory Input Handler, the
6 rearrangement can be fixed on one disc where it
7 remains available for further use.
8
9 The running program will be set up screen by screen and
10 is started by
11
12 SCRnumber READSTART
13
14 All words will be executed as if typed in directly via
15 the keyboard.
    
```

```

SCR# 14
0 Available words:
1
2 /* The text that follows will be emitted on the CRT
3
4 PAUSE The program stops in order, e.g., to change the
5 disc.
6 /// Continue with the next screen.
7
8 STOP End of program. Control will be taken over by
9 the keyboard.
10
11
12
13
14
15
    
```

```

SCR# 15
0 ( SWITCH ON )
1 : ON ( SWITCH#,ADR -- ) DUP C$ ROT OR SWAP C! ;
2
3 ( SWITCH OFF )
4 : OFF ( SWITCH#,ADR -- ) DUP C$ ROT 255 XOR AND
5 SWAP C! ;
6 ( SWITCH 1 OF 8 )
7 : ONLY ( BIT,ADR -- ) C! ;
8 --/
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
    
```

```

SCR# 16
0 ( INPUT )
1
2 : KEYBOARD ( -- SWITCH,ADR ) 1 8993 ;
3 : NULL ( -- SWITCH,ADR ) 8 8994 ;
4 : MEMORYIN ( -- SWITCH,ADR ) 16 8993 ;
5
6 ( OUTPUT )
7
8 : CRT ( -- SWITCH,ADR ) 1 8994 ;
9 : USEROUT ( -- SWITCH,ADR ) 2 8994 ;
10 : GRAPHIC ( -- SWITCH,ADR ) 49154 8981 ! 4 8994 ;
11 : PRINTER ( -- SWITCH,ADR ) 8 8994 ;
12 : MEMORYOUT ( -- SWITCH,ADR ) 16 8994 ;
13
14 --/
15
    
```

```

SCR# 17
0 ( Memory Input Handler )
1
2 0 VARIABLE ACTSCR
3
4 : MEMORYREAD ( STARTADR -- ) 9098 ! KEYBOARD OFF
5 MEMORYIN ON ;
6 : SCRLOAD ( SCR# -- MEMADR ) CRT OFF GRAPHIC OFF
7 LIST CRT ON PREV $ 2+ FIRST 1024 - DUP /R
8 1024 CMOVE R/ ;
9
10 : INSERTCR ( STARTADR -- ) DUP DUP DUP 1083 + SWAP 63
11 + DO I 13 SWAP C! 64 +LOOP ;
12 --/
13
14
15
    
```

```

SCR# 18
0 ( Memory Input Handler )
1
2 : READSTART ( SCR# -- ) DUP ACTSCR ! SCRLOAD
3 DUP INSERTCR CRT ON MEMORYREAD ;
4
5 : /// EMIT EMPTY-BUFFERS ACTSCR $ 1+ READSTART ;
6
7 : STOP KEYBOARD ONLY QUIT ;
8
9 : PAUSE KEYBOARD ONLY 13 EMIT
10 ." Continue with any Key..." KEY DROP
11 MEMORYIN ONLY ;
12
13 : /* ( Ignore rest of line )
14 IN $ C/L / 1+ C/L * IN ! ; IMMEDIATE
15 ;S
    
```

```

SCR# 19
0 /* Example program for Memory Input Handler
1 /* =====
2 /*
3 /* Insert disc # 1 in drive A !
4 PAUSE
5 /* Loading ....
6 /*
7 10 LOAD 11 LOAD 12 LOAD 34 LOAD
8 40 LOAD 43 LOAD 8 LOAD
9 /* Insert disc # 2 in drive A !
10 PAUSE
11 /* Loading ....
12 /*
13 12 LOAD 23 LOAD
14 ///
15
    
```

```

SCR# 20
0 /* System disc ready !
1 STOP
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
    
```

Henk Quast, Dekemastate 15, NL-1275 CM Huizen, 02152-54905 wants to have contact with EPSON FX-85 or EPSON FX-105 users to get a list of the escape and other codes to set the printer and to develop a routine for the DOS65 computer.



**I'm a computer hobbyist. You too?**

\*\*\*\*\*  
**\*\* COLUMNS PRINT FOR THE ACORN ATOM \*\***  
 \*\*\*\*\*

By: Piet K. de Vries, The Netherlands  
 With help of: Frank Vergoossen, The Netherlands

## INTRODUCTION

This paper is based on an article written by Leif Rasmussen in DE 6502 KENNER 10(1986)6(DEC)44. I adapted his program for the ACORN ATOM and extended it a little. Some features are:

- \* possibility to make an empty column
- \* possibility to have different columnlengths
- \* after the end of textcode (\$03) a form-feed is automatically generated.
- \* no output to the screen during printing

## HOW IT WORKS

After loading the program, the only thing you have to do is to set the pointer at 208,209 to this routine. No pre-initialising has to be done while the routine checks this itself. After setting the pointer, all characters are normally send to the screen. When 'B' is received, the routine starts putting all characters in a buffer until a form-feed is detected in the input. When this has occurred, the printer starts printing all the characters of the buffer in the first column and all the characters it receives now in the second column. This is done until a second form-feed is detected, which means that a new page is starting which has to be put in the buffer. Printing is stopped after sending \$0C followed by \$03 and all characters are send to the screen again. See the assembler listing for more details.

## CONSTANTS AND ADDRESSES OF THE ASSEMBLERCODE

bufp is an address in the zeropage used for indirect indexed addressing of the buffer

bufposl is the lowbyte of the beginaddress of the buffer

bufposh is the highbyte

maxnum max\_number\_of\_characters\_per\_column  
 the name says enough  
 value normally about 70 (decimal)  
 Warning: it's the programmer's responsibility that a line doesn't exceed maxnum characters !!

## ASSEMBLY SOURCE LISTING COLUMNS PRINT

```

PHP          ;save PSW
BIT PRFLAG   ;is this character meant for the
              ;printer?
BVC SETOPR   ;yes, so jump
CMP @#2      ;no, then do we have to switch the
              ;printer on?
BEQ SWPRON   ;yes
PLP          ;no, it is a normal character, so
JMP #FE55    ;we send it to the screen

```

---

```

I SWITCH PRINTER ON I
SWPRON STA PRFLAG ;set flag indicating printer is on
PLP     ;restore PSW
JMP #FEFB ;switch it on

```

---

```

I SEND TO PRINTER I
SETOPR PHA          ;save A
STX XHOLD          ;save X
STY YHOLD          ;save Y

LDY @#0
CPY INITFL        ;do we have to initialise this
                  ;routine?
BEQ START         ;no, so start
STY BUFLAG        ;yes, set all flags
STY INITFL        ;
JSR RSTBFP        ;and reset the pointer

START LDY BUFLAG    ;are we storing in the buffer or
                  ;printing?
BNE PRCLMN        ;we are printing the right column

CMP @#3           ;end of text?
BEQ EXIT1         ;switch printer off and initialise
STA (BUFFP),Y    ;store character in buffer
JSR INCBFP        ;increment bufferpointer
CMP @#C          ;end of page?
BNE EXIT2        ;no then exit and wait for next char
DEC BUFLAG       ;yes, change flag
JSR RSTBFP       ;reset to the beginning of buffer
JMP PRLINE       ;print first line of left column

```

## I PRINT COLUMN I

```

PRCLMN INY          ;Y := 0
PHA          ;save character for later
CMP @#3      ;end of text? (no right column)
BEQ EMPBF2   ;yes: then empty buffer and switch
              ;printer off

CMP @#C      ;end of right column?
BEQ EMPBF2   ;yes: empty buffer and generate FF
JSR PROUT    ;no: send character to the printer
PLA          ;get character back
CMP @#D      ;did we print a new line?
BNE EXIT2    ;no: then exit and wait for the next
              ;character

```

## I PRINT LINE I

```

PRLINE LDX @#0      ;yes: then print a new line of left
                  ;column
LDA (BUFFP),Y      ;get character from buffer
CMP @#C            ;end of left column?
BEQ GENTAB         ;yes: go to the right column
JSR PRLBUF         ;no: then print a line of the buffer

```

## I GENERATE TAB I

```

GENTAB LDA @#20     ;load the code for a space
CPX MAXNUM          ;are we at end of the left column?
BEQ EXIT2           ;yes: then wait for a character for
                  ;the right column
JSR PROUT           ;no: then print a space
INX                 ;increment lettercount
BNE GENTAB+2        ;and continue until we are ready
                  ;(always taken!)

```

## I PRINTER OUTPUT I

```

PROUT JMP #FEFB     ;send to printer, not to the screen

```

## I INCREMENT BUFFERPOINTER I

```

INCBFP INC BUFP     ;
BNE READY1         ;
INC BUFP+1         ;
READY1 RTS         ;

EXIT1 JSR PROUT     ;switch printer off
LDA @#FF           ;set all
STA PRFLAG         ; flags
LDY @#0            ; back again
STY BUFLAG         ;

JSR RSTBFP         ;set pointer to beginning of buffer
LDY YHOLD          ;restore
LDX XHOLD          ; all
PLA                ; old
PLP                ; values
RTS                ;return to caller

```

## I EMPTY BUFFER I

```

EMPBF2 LDA @#D      ;generate
JSR PROUT           ; new
LDA @#A            ; line
JSR PROUT           ;
EMPBF1 LDA (BUFFP),Y ;and send the
CMP @#C            ; rest of the
BEQ GENFF          ; buffer to the printer
JSR PROUT           ;
JSR INCBFP         ;
BNE EMPBF1         ;always taken

```

## I GENERATE FORMFEED I

```

GENFF JSR PROUT     ;send a formfeed to the printer
PLA     ;get character from the stack
CMP @#3 ;was it end of text?
BNE INIT ;no, then it was end of page
        ;so initialise and exit
BEQ EXIT1 ;yes: switch printer off and exit

```

## I PRINT LINE OF BUFFER I

```

PRLBUF LDA (BUFFP),Y ;get a character from the buffer
CMP @#A ;end of line?
BEQ SKCRLF ;yes: then skip because we have to
;print a right column too
CMP @#C ;end of text?
BEQ READYL ;yes: then return to sender
INX ;increment letetrcount (for tab)
JSR PROUT ;send the character to the printer
JSR INCBFP ;set pointer to the next character
;in the buffer
BNE PRLBUF ;continue printing characters of
;the buffer
    
```

I SKIP CR AND LF I

```

SKCRLF JSR INCBFP ;skip LF
JMP INCBFP ;skip CR
    
```

I RESET BUFFERP I

```

RSTBFP LDY BUFPOSH ;
STY BUFPP+1 ;
LDY BUFPOSL ;
STY BUFFP ;
RTS ;
    
```

```

PRFLAG NOP ;these
INITFL NOP ; are variables
BUFLAG NOP ; which are initialised
XHOLD NOP ; at $EA
YHOLD NOP ;
    
```

## FIG-FORTH ON THE C-16

I've implemented FIG-FORTH on the C-16 on tape up to a certain point: the disk and/or tape links still missing. Because of lack of time, I answered to a general call of our new member Claus Vogt from Berlin for cooperation with respect to FORTH on the C-16, his work now being in progress. Anyone interested in joining us?  
 Fred Behringer, Strassbergerstrasse 9c/519, D-8000 München 40.

## REFLECTED IMAGE

By : Gerard van Roekel, The Netherlands  
 EGAMI DETCELFER NI LLA SETIRW EMMARGORP TROHS YREV SIHT

No, this is not a mistake or my texteditor on tilt. Type the following mini-programme, RUN it, and enter your text. Press <CR> or <RETURN>-key and your full text appears on the screen in reflected image.

```

1 INPUTA$;FORA=LEN(A)TO1STEP-1:PRINTMID$(A$,A,1);:NEXTA
    
```

## BOEKINFORMATIE

Ontvangen van W. van Asperen, Maassluis.

PROGRAMMEREN IN PASCAL  
 door: Peter Grogono (vert. uit het Engels)  
 uitg: Addison-Wesley Nederland b.v.  
 ISBN 90 6789 044 8  
 samenvatting uit de inhoud:  
 \* grondbegrippen van programmeren  
 \* gegevens, expressies en toekenningen  
 \* beslissing enherhaling (if-while-repeat-for)  
 \* procedures en functies  
 \* typen variabelen  
 \* arrays en records  
 \* bestanden  
 \* dynamische gegevensstructuren  
 \* gecompliceerde onderwerpen  
 \* programma ontwerp

Het is een duidelijk boek, vlot leesbaar, met vele geteste programma's als voorbeeld. Het beschrijft de taal volledig en wat erg handig is, het geeft ook syntax diagrammen voor de verschillende instructies in Pascal. Het beschrijft ook een aantal programmeermethoden die gebruikt worden voor de oplossing van de gestelde problemen. Kortom, een aanbeveling waard voor de serieuze Pascal programmeur.

## PAPERWARE SERVICE

HARD- AND SOFTWARE FOR A 6522 CONTROLLED EPROM PROGRAMMER.

By: Andrew Gregory, England

Through the paperware service plans and software for an eprom programmer are now available. It can work with any computer which has a spare 6522 VIA. The prototype connects to the Junior VIA as an alternative to a printer.

## Specifications:

Hardware:  
 Devices programmed : 2716/32/64/128/256/512  
 Programming voltages : 0, 5, 12.5, 21, 25 /30mA  
 Power supply voltages : 0, 5, 6 /200mA  
 Voltage selection : Automatic, by software  
 Device selection : Plug-in modules to define device pinning.

Software:  
 Written for : Expanded 1MHz Junior with 80 column terminal. (Easily adapted for other 6502 machines.)

Written on : DOS65 using AS65  
 Memory : Code and workspace \$2000 - \$2C00.  
 Remaining ram is a buffer area for copying eproms to and from.

Functions : Device select, Program Read, Buffer, Change memory, Hex/Ascii memory dump, Verify, Set buffer address, Check device empty. Address parameters allowed.

Program speed : Up to 1K per 10 seconds.

## Brief description

Data is transferred to the eprom and the 'registers' of the programmer through port A of the VIA while port B controls the mode of port A and the PGM, OE and CS connections to the eprom. There are registers for setting the volts, and the upper and lower bytes of the eprom address. Each of these is formed from a pair of 74HC173 latches. The remaining digital circuit consists of a decoder (74HC138), some buffers and gates. Particular care has been taken to ensure that the latches are not triggered by noise. The eprom voltages are generated with 723 regulators with VFETs to change the voltage by switching in different resistors. The voltages can be switched in 300 microseconds allowing interactive programming techniques.

A full description including circuits (drawn by Herman Zondag) and an assembler listing is available from the paperware service. The program is available on DOS65 disc.

## PRICES

a. Paperware of the mentioned article  
 Europe : Hfl. 82,00 Outside Europe : Hfl. 99,50  
 Members: Hfl. 32,00 Members: Hfl. 49,50  
 Eurocheque : subtract Hfl. 9,50.

b. DOS65 disc with object code of the programme  
 Europe : Hfl. 72,50 Outside Europe : Hfl. 90,00  
 Members: Hfl. 22,50 Members: Hfl. 40,00  
 Eurocheque: subtract Hfl. 9,50.

Send your order to the editorial office and mention what you need/what format of the DOS65 disc.

All prices including packages and postages etc. We accept no responsibility for damages etc. during transports.



Tiger.

\*\*\*\*\*  
 \* HOLD + APPEND 28 E/N 870327 \*  
 \*\*\*\*\*

Rapid APPLE version

By: Frans Verberkt  
 Hillekensacker 12 - 10  
 NL-6546 KG NIJMEGEN  
 Phone: 080 - 779555

Translated by: Nico Verberkt

According to the rules of Pieter de Visser from Veldhoven, presented in DE 6502 KENNER nr. 40 page 6, I was able to make this program for APPLE. Since it operates on Microsoft, I expect that the program can also be run on different computers. So I have used the same terminology as the description about this subject of Ruud Uphoff. I suggest that you read his article once more and adjust the routines to your Microsoft-addresses (DE 6502 KENNER nr. 28).

HOW DOES THE PROGRAM OPERATE

The program commences with a start by which the ampersand vector is being set. Namely APPLE knows an instruction: & (return); this is as it were a user-vector to start a machine-language-program (MLX). Is there someone who can explain whether something to that effect is arranged in other computers?

Then the program is not allowed to be destroyed by Basic-programs. So we will secure it setting by HIMEM. After that a statement how you arrive in the "warm" entry. Naturally, using other computers, a CALL or SYS-instruction or something like it is able to serve as message. The "warm" entry sets HIMEM once more, because HIMEM is brought back in the original position by an interim visitation of RESET (Microsoft).

(APPLE RESET = \*(CTRL-B) , \*E000G)

HOLD as well as APPEND commence with searching the real conclusion of the Basic-program. The reason of this is that it is possible to conceal MLX after a Basic-program, at least with APPLE. So you are not allowed to put together this kind of programs (without sufficient knowledge).

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

You have to prepare your programs !!!

The first program is compelled to have LOWER linenumbers than the second. If this is not the case then this utility can be supplied by a RENUMBER. Who wants to deal with this topic in DE 6502 KENNER ???

YOU HAVE TWO PROGRAMS ON TAPE OR DISK WITH DIFFERENT LINENUMBERS.

- HOLD + APPEND is activated with the "cold" start.
- First load the program with the LOW linenumbers.
- You may list, run or modify this program.
- Start the "warm" entrance of HOLD + APPEND.
- With the instruction (H)old the program is brought beyond the Basic-area. So it cannot be listed, run or something like it.
- Now load the program with the HIGH linenumbers.
- This program may also be listed, run or modified.
- Go again to the "warm" entrance of HOLD + APPEND.
- Choose (A)ppend.
- A list informs you that both programs are linked together.

Note: Do you want to put together more than two programs, then you may use HOLD as many times as you wish.

So: HOLD transports the program from "Basic" to "Hold", this being the case together with a program already present in "Hold".  
 APPEND transports the program from "Hold" to "Basic", this being the case together with a program already present in "Basic".

Finally the total program is compelled to have successive and exclusive linenumbers !!!

\*\*\*\*\*  
 \* HOLD + APPEND 28 E/N 870327 \*  
 \*\*\*\*\*

Snelle APPLE versie

Door: Frans Verberkt  
 Hillekensacker 12 - 10  
 NL-6546 KG NIJMEGEN  
 Phone: 080 - 779555

Vertaald door: Nico Verberkt

Volgens de regels van Pieter de Visser uit Veldhoven, gepresenteerd in DE 6502 KENNER nr. 40 blz. 6, heb ik voor APPLE dit programma kunnen maken. Angezien dit op Microsoft werkt, verwacht ik dat de programmatuur ook te runnen is op andere computers en heb dus dezelfde terminologie aangehouden als de beschrijving hierover door Ruud Uphoff; lees het betreffende artikel dus nog eens over, en pas de routines aan Uw Microsoft adressen aan. (DE 6502 KENNER nr. 28)

HOE WERKT HET PROGRAMMA?

Het programma begint met een start waarbij de ampersand vector gezet wordt. APPLE kent namelijk een opdracht & (return), dit is als het ware een gebruikersvector om een machinetaalprogramma te starten. Kan iemand eens uitleggen of iets dergelijks ook in andere computers geregeld is?

Vervolgens mag dit programma niet kapot gemaakt worden door Basic-programma's, dus we gaan dit beveiligen met het zetten van HIMEM. Dan een mededeling hoe in de "warme" ingang te komen. Voor andere computers kan natuurlijk een CALL of SYS opdracht of iets dergelijks als boodschap dienen. De warme ingang zet nogmaals HIMEM, omdat bij een tussentijds bezoek van RESET (Microsoft) HIMEM weer in de originele stand gebracht wordt.

(APPLE RESET = \*(CTRL-B) , \*E000G)

Zowel HOLD als APPEND beginnen met het werkelijke einde van het Basicprogramma te zoeken. Dit, omdat het (bij APPLE althans) mogelijk is machinetaal te verstoppen na een Basic programma: dit soort programma's moet u dus niet (zonder kennis) aan elkaar voegen.

GEBRUIKSAANWIJZING

U moet Uw programma's wel voorbereiden !!!

Het eerste programma moet LAGERE regelnummers voeren dan het tweede programma. Als dit niet het geval is, dan kan deze utility geleverd worden door een RENUMBER programma. Wie wil dit eens een keer behandelen voor DE 6502 KENNER?

U HEEFT TWEE PROGRAMMA'S OP TAPE OF DISK MET VERSCHILLENDE REGELNUMMERS.

- HOLD + APPEND wordt geactiveerd met de "koude" ingang.
- Laadt eerst het programma met de LAGE regelnummers.
- U mag dit programma listen, runnen en eventueel wijzigen
- Start de "warme" ingang van HOLD + APPEND.
- Met de opdracht (H)old wordt het programma buiten het Basic gebied gebracht en is dus niet meer te listen, runnen en dergelijke.
- Laadt nu het programma met de HOGE regelnummers.
- Ook dit programma is eventueel te listen, runnen en wijzigen.
- Opnieuw naar de "warme" ingang van HOLD + APPEND.
- Kies (A)ppend.
- Een list leert U nu dat beide programma's aan elkaar geplakt zijn.

Noot: Heeft U meer programma's aan elkaar te voegen, dan mag U HOLD net zo vaak gebruiken als U lief is.

Dus: HOLD brengt een programma van "Basic" naar "Hold" eventueel tezamen met een programma dat al in "Hold" aanwezig is.  
 APPEND haalt het programma van "Hold" naar "Basic" eventueel tezamen met een programma dat al in "Basic" aanwezig is.

Het totale programma moet uiteindelijk opeenvolgende en van elkaar afwijkende regelnummers bezitten !!!

```

1930 ; #### PAGE ZERO ####
1940
1950 TEMP      .DE $18          ;TEMPORARY MEMORY
1960
1990 ; #### BASIC POINTERS PAGE ZERO ####
2000
2010 BEGP      .DE PTRSTRT      ;BEGIN POINTER
2020 ENDP1     .DE PTRSTRT+$02   ;END POINTER
2030 HIM1      .DE PTRSTRT+$08   ;(HIMEM)
2040 HIM2      .DE PTRSTRT+$0C   ;(HIMEM) END OF MEMORY
2050
2080 ; #### APPLESOFT PAGE ZERO ####
2090
2100 ; other computers: ENDP2 .DE ENDP1
2110
2120 ENDP2     .DE $AF          ;END POINTER COPY
2130
2160 ; #### PAGE $03 APPLE ####
2170
2180 AMPERSAND .DE $3F5        ;& VECTOR
2190
2220 ; MICROSOFT BASIC
2230
2240 ; Other computers:
2250
2260 ; DE 6502 KENNER nr. 28 page 22 - 26
2270
2280 PTRSTRT   .DE $67          ;SERIE BASIC POINTERS AT
                                   ;PAGE ZERO
2290 TXTAREA   .DE $800         ;BEGIN MEMORY
2300 PRSTRYA   .DE $DB3A        ;PRINT STRING
2310 RESTART   .DE $E003        ;WARM ENTRY BASIC
2320
2350 ; #### APPLE ROUTINES ####
2360
2380 CLSC      .DE $FC58        ;CLEAR SCREEN
2390 KEYIN     .DE $FDOC        ;GET KEY
2400 BEEP      .DE $FF3A
2410
2440 ; ##### HOLD + APPEND #####
2450
2460           .OS
2470           .BA $9000
2480
9000- 4C 06 90 2490 STARTCOLD JMP COLD
9003- 4C 39 90 2510 STARTWARM JMP WARM
2520
2550 ; #### COLD ENTRY ####
2560
9006- 20 1C 90 2570 COLD      JSR SETAMP      ;SET & VECTOR
9009- 20 2C 90 2580           JSR SETHIM     ;SET HIMEM
900C- 20 58 FC 2590           JSR CLSC      ;CLEAR SCREEN
900F- A9 CA    2600           LDA #L,TXTCOLD
9011- A0 90    2610           LDY #H,TXTCOLD
9013- 20 3A DB 2620           JSR PRSTRYA   ;PRINT MESSAGE
9016- A2 FA    2630 BASIC     LDX #$FA      ;RESET STACK
9018- 9A      2640           TXS
9019- 4C 03 E0 2650           JMP RESTART   ;BACK TO BASIC
2660
2690 ; #### SET ROUTINE'S (INIT) ####
2700
901C- A9 4C    2710 SETAMP     LDA #$4C      ;SET AMPERSANDVECTOR
901E- 8D F5 03 2720           STA AMPERSAND  ; WITH JUMP
9021- A9 03    2730           LDA #L,STARTWARM
9023- 8D F6 03 2740           STA AMPERSAND+1
9026- A9 90    2750           LDA #H,STARTWARM
9028- 8D F7 03 2760           STA AMPERSAND+2
902B- 60      2770           RTS
902C- A9 00    2790 SETHIM     LDA #L,STARTCOLD
902E- 85 6F    2800           STA *HIM1

```

```

9030- 85 73      2810      STA *HIM2
9032- A9 90      2830      LDA #H,STARTCOLD
9034- 85 70      2840      STA *HIM1+1
9036- 85 74      2850      STA *HIM2+1
9038- 60         2870      RTS
                2880
                2910 ; ##### WARM ENTRY #####
                2920
9039- 20 2C 90   2930 WARM      JSR SETHIM          ;SET HIMEM
903C- A9 03      2950      LDA #L,XTTWARM
903E- A0 91      2960      LDY #H,XTTWARM
9040- 20 3A DB   2970      JSR PRSTRYA        ;PRINT MESSAGE
9043- 20 0C FD   2990 KEYLOOP  JSR KEYIN
9046- 29 7F      3000      AND #$7F           ;APPLE KEY > $80
9048- C9 48      3020 KEYHOLD  CMP #'H            ;HOLD?
904A- F0 04      3030      BEQ HOLDGO
904C- C9 68      3040      CMP #'h
904E- D0 0D      3050      BNE KEYAPP
9050- A9 19      3060 HOLDGO   LDA #L,XTTHOLD
9052- A0 91      3070      LDY #H,XTTHOLD
9054- 20 3A DB   3080      JSR PRSTRYA
9057- 20 78 90   3100      JSR HOLD
905A- 4C 16 90   3110      JMP BASIC
905D- C9 41      3130 KEYAPP   CMP #'A            ;APPEND?
905F- F0 04      3140      BEQ APPENDGO
9061- C9 61      3150      CMP #'a
9063- D0 0D      3160      BNE KEYERR
9065- A9 1F      3170 APPENDGO  LDA #L,XTTAPP
9067- A0 91      3180      LDY #H,XTTAPP
9069- 20 3A DB   3190      JSR PRSTRYA
906C- 20 89 90   3210      JSR APPEND
906F- 4C 16 90   3220      JMP BASIC
9072- 20 3A FF   3240 KEYERR   JSR BEEP           ;ERROR BEEP
9075- 4C 43 90   3250      JMP KEYLOOP
                3260
                3290 ; ##### HOLD #####
                3300
9078- 20 95 90   3320 HOLD     JSR SEARCH        ;SEARCH END OF BASIC
907B- 38         3330      SEC              ;BEGINPOINTER = ENDPOINTER-2
907C- A5 69      3340      LDA *ENDP1
907E- E9 02      3350      SBC #$02
9080- 85 67      3360      STA *BEGP
9082- A5 6A      3380      LDA *ENDP1+1
9084- E9 00      3390      SBC #$00
9086- 85 68      3400      STA *BEGP+1
9088- 60         3420      RTS
                3430
                3460 ; ##### APPEND #####
                3470
9089- 20 95 90   3480 APPEND   JSR SEARCH        ;SEARCH END OF BASIC
908C- A9 01      3500      LDA #L,XTTAREA+1 ;BASIC MEMORY START AT
908E- 85 67      3510      STA *BEGP         ; TTTAREA (MICROSOFT)
9090- A9 08      3520      LDA #H,XTTAREA+1
9092- 85 68      3530      STA *BEGP+1
9094- 60         3540      RTS
                3550
                3580 ; ##### SUBROUTINE SEARCH #####
                3590
9095- A5 67      3600 SEARCH   LDA *BEGP         ;BEGIN ==> TEMP
9097- 85 18      3610      STA *TEMP
9099- A5 68      3620      LDA *BEGP+1
909B- 85 19      3630      STA *TEMP+1
909D- A0 00      3640 SEARCHLOOP LDY #$00
909F- B1 18      3650      LDA (TEMP),Y    ;GET LINKADDRESS(L)
90A1- D0 17      3660      BNE SEARCHGO    ;NO END OF BASIC
90A3- C8         3670      INY
90A4- B1 18      3680      LDA (TEMP),Y    ;GET LINKADDRESS(H)
90A6- D0 12      3690      BNE SEARCHGO    ;NO END OF BASIC
90A8- 18         3710      CLC
90A9- A5 18      3720      LDA *TEMP      ;IF LINKADDRESS = $0000
                ; THEN END OF PROGRAM

```

```

90AB- 69 02      3730      ADC #$02          ;ENDPOINTER  + 2
90AD- 85 69      3740      STA *ENDP1
90AF- 85 AF      3750      STA *ENDP2
90B1- A5 19      3770      LDA *TEMP+1
90B3- 69 00      3780      ADC #$00
90B5- 85 6A      3790      STA *ENDP1+1
90B7- 85 B0      3800      STA *ENDP2+1
90B9- 60         3810      RTS
90BA- A0 00      3840 SEARCHGO    LDY #$00
90BC- B1 18      3850      LDA (TEMP),Y    ;LINKADDRESS (L)
90BE- 48         3860      PHA
90BF- C8         3870      INY
90C0- B1 18      3880      LDA (TEMP),Y    ;LINKADDRESS (H)
90C2- 85 19      3900      STA *TEMP+1     ;LINKADDRESS => TEMP
90C4- 68         3910      PLA
90C5- 85 18      3920      STA *TEMP
90C7- 4C 9D 90   3940      JMP SEARCHLOOP
3950
3980 ; #### TEXT ####
3990
4000 TXTCOLD     .BY 'IF YOU WANT HOLD + APPEND....' 13 13
90CA- 49 46 20   4010
90CD- 59 4F 55
90D0- 20 57 41
90D3- 4E 54 20
90D6- 48 4F 4C
90D9- 44 20 2B
90DC- 20 41 50
90DF- 50 45 4E
90E2- 44 2E 2E
90E5- 2E 2E 0D
90E8- 0D
90E9- 50 52 45   4010     .BY 'PRESS ..... & <RETURN>' 13 13
90EC- 53 53 20
90EF- 2E 2E 2E
90F2- 2E 2E 2E
90F5- 20 26 20
90F8- 3C 52 45
90FB- 54 55 52
90FE- 4E 3E 0D
9101- 0D
9102- 00         4020     .BY 0
9103- 28 48 29   4030 TXTWARM   .BY '(H)OLD OR (A)PPEND ? '
9106- 4F 4C 44
9109- 20 4F 52
910C- 20 28 41
910F- 29 50 50
9112- 45 4E 44
9115- 20 3F 20
9118- 00         4040     .BY 0
9119- 48 4F 4C   4050 TXTHOLD   .BY 'HOLD' 13
911C- 44 0D
911E- 00         4060     .BY 0
911F- 41 50 50   4070 TXTAPP     .BY 'APPEND' 13
9122- 45 4E 44
9125- 0D
9126- 00         4080     .BY 0
9127- 77         4110     .BY $77       ;EOF SIGN
4130         4130     .EN

```

\*\*\*\*\*

SYSTEM: DOS65 2.01

PROGRAMMA TIMEDATE

(simpel alternatief voor een real time clock kaart)  
 Dit programma vraagt de tijd en de datum af. Geldige invoer wordt  
 in de monitor variabelen voor deze parameters gezet. Wanneer alleen  
 een CR wordt ingegeven wordt niets veranderd. De routine kan in de  
 LOGIN.COM file worden aangeroepen.

PROGRAM TIMEDATE

(Simple alternative for real time clock cart)  
 This routine prompts for time and date. If valid data is entered  
 the monitor variables for these parameters are updated. If CR is  
 entered no changes are made. The routine can be called from the  
 LOGIN.COM file.

Peter Roessingh, March 1986  
 Changed to DOS65 2.01 December 1986

\*\*\*\*\*

ORG \$2000

\*\*\* External addresses\*\*\*

```
DATUPD equ $E77E ; flag for date update
DAY equ $E77F ; day register
MONTH equ $E780 ; month register
YEAR equ $E781 ; year register
HOURS equ $E782 ; hour register
MINUTES equ $E783 ; minute register
SECONDS equ $E784 ; seconds register
```

\*\*\* Temporary storage locations \*\*\*

```
SVSTCK res 1 ; temp for stackpointer
INDEX res 1 ; temp for bufferindex
```

\*\*\* Library files \*\*\*

```
lib INOUT ; DOS65 I/O entry's
lib GETPAR ; read decimal parameters
lib BOUND8 ; check boundaries, 8 bit
```

\*\*\*\*\*

\*\*\* Main program starts here \*\*\*

```
TIMDAT JSR DATLOOP ; get date and update parameters
        JSR TIMLOOP ; get time and update parameters
EXIT JSR CRLF ; print crlf
      JSR CRLF ; and another one
      RTS ; end of program timedate
```

\*\*\* subroutine DATLOOP, get new date, loop until valid \*\*\*

```
DATLOOP JSR PRINT ; start loop: ask for new date
        fcc $0D,$0A,$0A,'Today\'s date: ',0
        JSR BUFIN ; get new date in buffer
        JSR DODATE ; try to set date
        BCS ERRDAT ; on error continue in loop
```

```

;
; RTS ; exit loop if date valid
ERRDAT JSR PRINT ; print errormessage
;
fcc $0D,$0A,'Invalid date!'
fcc 'Format shoud be : dd-mm-yy',$0D,$0A,$0A
fcc 'dd between 1 and 31',$0D
fcc 'mm between 1 and 12',$0D
fcc 'yy between 87 and 99',$0D,$0A,$0A
fcc 'Try again please',$0D,$0A,0
;
JMP DATLOOP ; loop until valid exit
;
*** Subroutine TIMLOOP, get new time, loop until valid ***
TIMLOOP JSR PRINT ; start loop: ask for new time
;
fcc 'Current time: ',0
;
JSR BUFIN ; get new time
JSR DOTIME ; try to set time
BCS ERRTIM ; on error continue in loop
;
RTS ; exit loop if time valid
ERRTIM JSR PRINT ; print error message
;
fcc $0D,$0A,$0A,'Invalid time!'
fcc 'Format should be: hh:mm',$0D,$0A,$0A
fcc 'hh between 0 and 23',$0D,$0A
fcc 'mm between 0 and 59',$0D,$0A,$0A
fcc 'Try again please',$0D,$0A,0
;
JMP TIMLOOP ; loop until valid exit
;
*****
Routine to get and set the date
;
DODATE JSR BEGIN ; init bufferpointer, test on CR
BEQ DODEND ; CR found, immidiate exit
;
TSX ; get stackpointer
STX SVSTCK ; and save it
;
*** get day
LDY INDEX ; pass index in Y index
LDA #'-' ; pass delimiter in A
JSR GETPAR ; get parameter
BCS DODERR ; error exit
CPX #$00 ; test high byte
BNE DODERR ; error exit if not zero
;
STY INDEX ; save index
LDY #$01 ; lower limit 1
LDX #$1F ; higher limit 31
JSR BOUND8 ; check boundaries
BCS DODERR ; error exit
;
PHA ; result on stack
;
*** get month
LDY INDEX ; pass index in Y index
LDA #'-' ; pass delimiter in A
JSR GETPAR ; get parameter
BCS DODERR ; error exit
CPX #$00 ; test high byte

```



```

PHA                                ; result on stack
:
:
*** get minutes
LDY    INDEX                      ; pass index in Y index
LDA    #$0D                       ; pass delimiter in A
JSR    GETPAR                     ; get parameter
BCS    DOTERR                     ; error exit
CPX    #$00                       ; test high byte
BNE    DOTERR                     ; error exit if not zero
;
STY    INDEX                      ; save index
LDY    #$00                       ; lower limit 00
LDX    #$3B                       ; higher limit 59
JSR    BOUND8                    ; check boundaries
BCS    DOTERR                     ; error exit
;
PHA                                ; result on stack
:
*** set time ***
PLA                                ; get minutes back
STA    MINUTES                   ; set minutes
PLA                                ; get hours back
STA    HOURS                     ; set hours
LDA    #$00                       ; seconds are zero
STA    SECONDS                   ; set seconds
;
BCC    DOTEND                    ; branch always
DOTERR LDX    SVSTCK              ; get saved stackpointer
TXS                                ; restore stackpointer
SEC                                ; indicate error
;
DOTEND RTS                        ; return from dotime
:
:
*****
*** routine to init bufferpointer
BEGIN LDA    #$00
STA    INDEX                      ; init index to buffer
;
TAY                                ; point to begin buffer
JSR    GETBUF                     ; get first char
BEQ    1.f                        ; CR found, immediate exit
;
LDA    #$FF                       ; signal normal exit
1     RTS                        ; and return
:
:
*****
END    TIMDAT                      ; end of program

```

```

: *****
: Library file INOUT.MAC   DOS65 i/o entry's
: *****
IN    equ    $C020                ; get char => A C=0
OUT   equ    $C023                ; put char => A C=0
INECHO equ    $C026                ; get and put char
BUFIN equ    $C029                ; get line in inputbuffer
GETBUF equ    $C02C                ; get from buffer, Y A; check eol
CRLF  equ    $C02F                ; print CRLF
HEXOUT equ    $C038                ; A hex out
PRINT equ    $C03B                ; print string after call
: *****

```

\*\*\*\*\*

Library file GETPAR.MAC                      Subroutine getpar

This routine gets a decimal parameter from the DOS65 inputbuffer and converts it to hex. The delimiter for the parameter should be in A, the startposition in the buffer in Y. The hex result is given back in A and X. For the algorithm, see Leventhal and Saville (1982).

The library file INOUT.MAC is expected to be present in the calling program.

Call:     A   delimiter  
          Y   buffer index

Return    A   low byte result (hex)  
          X   high byte result (hex)  
          Y   buffer index  
          C   error flag

\*\*\*\*\*

\*\*\* temporaries \*\*\*

```
RETADR  res    2           ; return adress
DLMTR   res    1           ; delimiter
ACCUM   res    2           ; result (2 bytes)
NGFLAG  res    1           ; flag for negative number
```

\*\*\*\*\*

```
GETPAR  STA     DLMTR       ; save delimiter
        LDA     #$00
        STA     ACCUM       ; init result
        STA     ACCUM+1     ; high byte also
        STA     NGFLAG     ; default positive
;
        PLA     RETADR      ; get return adress
        STA     RETADR      ; save it
        PLA
        STA     RETADR+1
;
        JSR     GETBUF      ; get character
        CMP     #'-'       ; test on minus
        BNE     PLUS       ; branch if not minus
        LDA     #$FF       ; get flagbyte
        STA     NGFLAG     ; indicate negative number
        INY
        JMP     CNVERT      ; start conversion
;
PLUS    CMP     #'+'       ; test on plus sign
        BNE     CNVERT     ; branch if not plus
        INY
        ; skip past plus sign
;
CNVERT  JSR     GETBUF      ; get character
        CMP     DLMTR      ; test if delimiter
        BEQ     2.f        ; exit if found
        CMP     #'0'      ; test if smaller then 0
        BMI     4.f        ; error, < 0 (not a digit)
        CMP     #'9'+1    ; test if greater then 9
        BPL     4.f        ; error, > 9 (not a digit)
        PHA
        ; save digit on stack
```

\*\*\* Valid decimal digit, convert to hex \*\*\*

```
ASL     ACCUM
ROL     ACCUM+1 ; * 2
LDA     ACCUM
LDX     ACCUM+1     ; save result * 2
ASL     ACCUM
ROL     ACCUM+1
ASL     ACCUM
ROL     ACCUM+1 ; * 8
CLC
```

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```

ADC      ACCUM      ; sum with * 2
STA      ACCUM
TXA
ADC      ACCUM+1
STA      ACCUM+1    ; result := result * 10
;
;
next digit
PLA      ; get digit back
SEC
SBC      #'0'      ; convert digits to binary
CLC
ADC      ACCUM
STA      ACCUM
BCC      1.f       ; branch if no carry to high byte
INC      ACCUM+1   ; else increment high byte
;
1  INY      ; point to next character
   JMP      CNVERT ; continue convert
;
2  LDA      NGFLAG ; get signindication
   BPL      3.f     ; branch if value was positive
   LDA      #$0     ; else replace result with neg result
   SEC
   SBC      ACCUM
   STA      ACCUM
   LDA      #$0
   SBC      ACCUM+1
   LDA      ACCUM+1
;
3  CLC      ; indicate no error
   BCC      5.f     ; and exit
4  SEC      ; indicate error
;
;
*** exit ***
5  LDA      RETADR+1
   PHA
   LDA      RETADR
   PHA
;
;
   INY      ; bufferpointer passed in Y
   LDA      ACCUM ; low byte is passed in A
   LDX      ACCUM+1 ; high byte is passed in X
;
;
RTS
END      GETPAR    ; end of routine

```

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```

*****
Library fille BOUND8.MAC      Subroutine bound8
This routine tests if a 8 bit parameter falls between
two 8 bit boundaries. If this is true the routine returns
with the C flag clear, otherwise C=1
Call:   A parameter
        X higher limit
        Y lower limit
Return  A parameter
        C errorflag
Peter Roessingh December 1986
*****
temporary locations
PARAM  res      1
;
;
*** start of routine ***

```

```

;
; BOUNDS8 STA PARAM ; save parameter
;
; CPY PARAM ; test lower limit
; BEQ 1.f ; equal is o.k.
; BCS 2.f ; par too low, error
;
; 1 CPX PARAM ; test high limit
; BCC 2.f ; par too high, error
;
; CLC ; flag no error
; BCC 3.f ; branch always, normal exit
;
; 2 SEC ; flag error
; 3 RTS ; and return
;
; END BOUNDS8 ; end of routine
; *****

```

TIME FOR THE BBC AND ELECTRON

With this program it's possible to constantly print the time in the lefttop corner of the screen. Unfortunately, there are some limitations. The program will only work in one-colour modes (mode 0, 3, 4, 6). The program also doesn't work with a 'TUBE' or shadowram. To set the time, type: \*TIME hhmmss. The program doesn't check whether you typed a valid time, to save memory. To disable the time, type \*FX13,5. To start the time again, press [BREAK] and call the program again (CALL &900). You may read the time from your own machine-code programs by reading the addresses clock, clock+1, clock+2 (see listing). These addresses subsequently contain the seconds, minutes and hours in BCD. The zero-page addresses &71 until &76 are used by the program.

TIJD IN BEELD VOOR DE BBC EN ELECTRON

Met dit programma kunt u konstant de tijd in de linkerbovenhoek van het scherm zetten. Helaas zijn er enige beperkingen. Ten eerste werkt het programma alleen in een-kleur modes (mode 0, 3, 4, 6) en ten tweede werkt het niet met een 'TUBE' of met shadowram. Om de tijd goed te zetten tikt u in: \*TIME uumms. Er wordt niet getest of u een geldige tijd intikt om geheugen te sparen. U kunt de tijd uitzetten door \*FX13,5 in te tikken. Om de tijd weer op te roepen, drukt u op [BREAK] en vervolgens roept u het programma weer aan (CALL &900). U kunt de tijd in uw eigen machinetaalprogramma's oproepen in de geheugenadressen clock, clock+1 en clock+2 (zie listing). Hier staan achtereenvolgens in BCD de seconden, minuten en uren. De zero-page adressen &71 t/m &76 worden gebruikt door het programma.

```

10 REM Clock for the Electron and BBC
20 REM By Ronald van Vugt (PA3EAH)
30 MODE 6
40 osbyte=&FFF4
50 osword=&FFF1
60 teller=&71
70 screen_low=&350:screen_high=&351
80 REM !!!T!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
90 REM If you use the OS EPROM/ROM 0.10
100 REM in the BBC, then change screen_low
110 REM into &322 and and screen_high
120 REM into &323.
130 REM !!!T!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
140 startx=&900
150 FOR pass%=0 TO 3 STEP3
160 Px=startx
170 [OPT pass%
180 LDA &208:STA &73
190 LDA &209:STA &74
200 SEI
210 LDA #begin MOD256:STA &220
220 LDA #begin DIV256:STA &221
230 LDA #oscli MOD256:STA &208
240 LDA #oscli DIV256:STA &209
250 CLI
260 LDA #0:STA &72
270 JSR loadT:LDA #14:LDX #5:JMP osbyte
280 .begin LDA &72:BNE print
290 JSR loadT:LDX #0:SEI:SED
300 .lus1 LDA #0:SEC:ADC clock,X:STA clock,X
310 CMP #96:BNE rts:LDA #0:STA clock,X
320 INX:CPX #1:BEQ lus1
330 SEC:ADC clock+2:STA clock+2
340 CMP #36:BNE rts:LDA #0:STA clock+2

```

```

350 .rts CLD:CLI:INC &72:RTS
360 .print JSR loadT:LDX #2
370 LDA screen_low:STA pokes+1
380 LDA screen_high:STA pokes+2
390 .lus2 LDA #7:STA teller:LDA clock,X:PHA
400 LSR A:LSR A:LSR A:LSR A
410 JSR prnt1:LDA #7:STA teller:PLA:JSR prnt1
420 DEX:BMI rts1:CPX #0:BPL dubbl:BMI lus2
430 .dubbl LDA #7:STA teller:LDA #10:JSR prnt1:BMI lus2
440 .prnt1 AND #15:ASL A:ASL A:ASL A:TAY
450 .lus3 LDA &C080,Y
460 .pokes STA &FFFF:INC pokes+1
470 INY:DEC teller:BPL lus3:RTS
480 .loadT LDA #206:STA block:LDA #4
490 LDX #block MOD256:LDY #block DIV256:JMP osword
500 .rts1 DEC &72:RTS
510 .clock EQUW 0:EQUB 0
520 .block EQUW 0:EQUD &FFFFFFF
530 .oscli STX &75:STY &76:LDY #1
540 .oslus LDA (&75),Y:AND #223:CMP comnd,Y
550 BNE false:INX:CPY #5:BNE oslus
560 LDX #2
570 .tilus INY:LDA #0:STA teller:LDA (&75),Y
580 SEC:SBC #ASC*0:ASL A:ASL A
590 ASL A:ASL A:STA teller
600 INY:LDA (&75),Y:SEC:SBC #ASC*0:ORA teller
610 STA clock,X:DEX:BPL tilus:RTS
620 .false LDX &75:LDY &76:JMP (&73)
630 .comnd EQUW "TIME" \kan gewijzigd worden in *TIJD
640 ]
650 NEXT pass%
660 MODE6
670 CALL startx

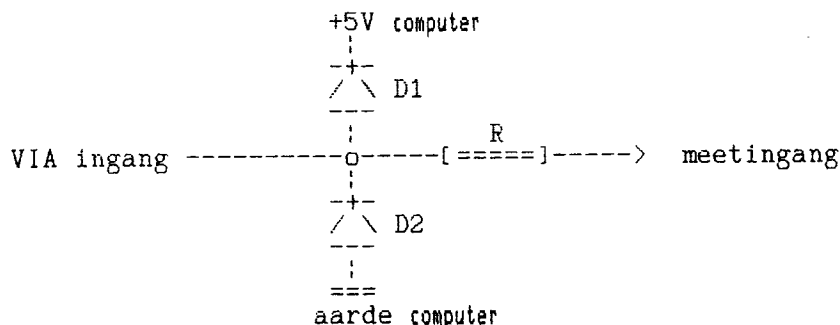
```

\*\*\*\* Ingangsprotectie LOCIG ANALYSER voor DOS-65 V2.01 \*\*\*\*

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 tel. 02152-54905

Ik ben sinds korte tijd in het bezit van het programma "LOGICANALYSER" voor de DOS-65 computer. Dit fraaie programma biedt de mogelijkheid om 8 verschillende digitalen signalen plus een triggersignaal op het scherm zichtbaar te maken. Met dit programma kunnen dus allerlei tijdrelatie's van digitale signalen in een schakeling gemeten worden. Voor het meten van de 8 signalen wordt de VIA-2A gebruikt. Wanneer we nu in een ander apparaat dan de DOS-65 computer deze signalen willen meten en dit apparaat wordt niet vanuit de computer gevoed, dan kan het volgende probleem ontstaan. Het is mogelijk dat de nul van het te testen apparaat niet aan de aarde van de computer zit. In dat geval kan er soms een aanzienlijke spanning ontstaan tussen de aarde van de computer en de nul van het apparaat. Wanneer we nu bij het meten in het apparaat de aarde eerst aansluiten dan is dit probleem over omdat het te meten apparaat de aarde van de computer overneemt. Het wordt echter vervelend wanneer we de nul nog los hebben en we sluiten een van de ingangen van de VIA aan op het te meten apparaat. Stel dat de nul van het apparaat op +5V ligt t.o.v. de aarde van de computer, dan is dus een logic "hoog" niveau in het apparaat +10V t.o.v. de computeraarde. We zetten nu dus 10V op de ingang van de VIA. Het gevolg hiervan is dat we waarschijnlijk de ingang opblazen. Nog gemener zijn spanningspieken die enkele tientallen volts kunnen bedragen.

Om de ingangen te beschermen tegen deze overspanning kan voor elke ingang de volgende schakeling gebruikt worden.



In deze schakeling beschermt de diode D1 de ingang tegen spanningen die hoger zijn dan  $\approx +5,6V$  omdat boven deze spanning de diode in geleiding komt.

Diode D2 beschermt de ingang tegen spanningen die lager zijn dan  $\approx -0,6V$ . Voor diode D2 zou eigenlijk een Schottky of een germanium diode gebruikt moeten worden aangezien deze een lagere doorlaat- spanning hebben. De serie weerstand dient als stroombegrensings- weerstand. Hoe groter de weerstand R is des te lager is de belasting op de te meten schakeling. Met één ding moet echter wel rekening worden gehouden: aangezien de ingang van de VIA en de diode een bepaalde capaciteit hebben zal er bij een signaal met een hoge frequentie vervorming van de flanken ontstaan.

Een bruikbare waarde voor R = 5 k $\Omega$  tot 10 k $\Omega$

Voor de diode D1 en D2 kan één van de onderstaande type gebruikt worden.

| Diode D1 | V <sub>R</sub> (V) | Diode D2 | V <sub>R</sub> (V) |
|----------|--------------------|----------|--------------------|
| 1N4148   | 75 V               | BAT 82   | 50 V               |
| BAW 62   | 75 V               | BAT 83   | 60 V               |
| BAV 20   | 150V               | BAT 86   | 50 V               |