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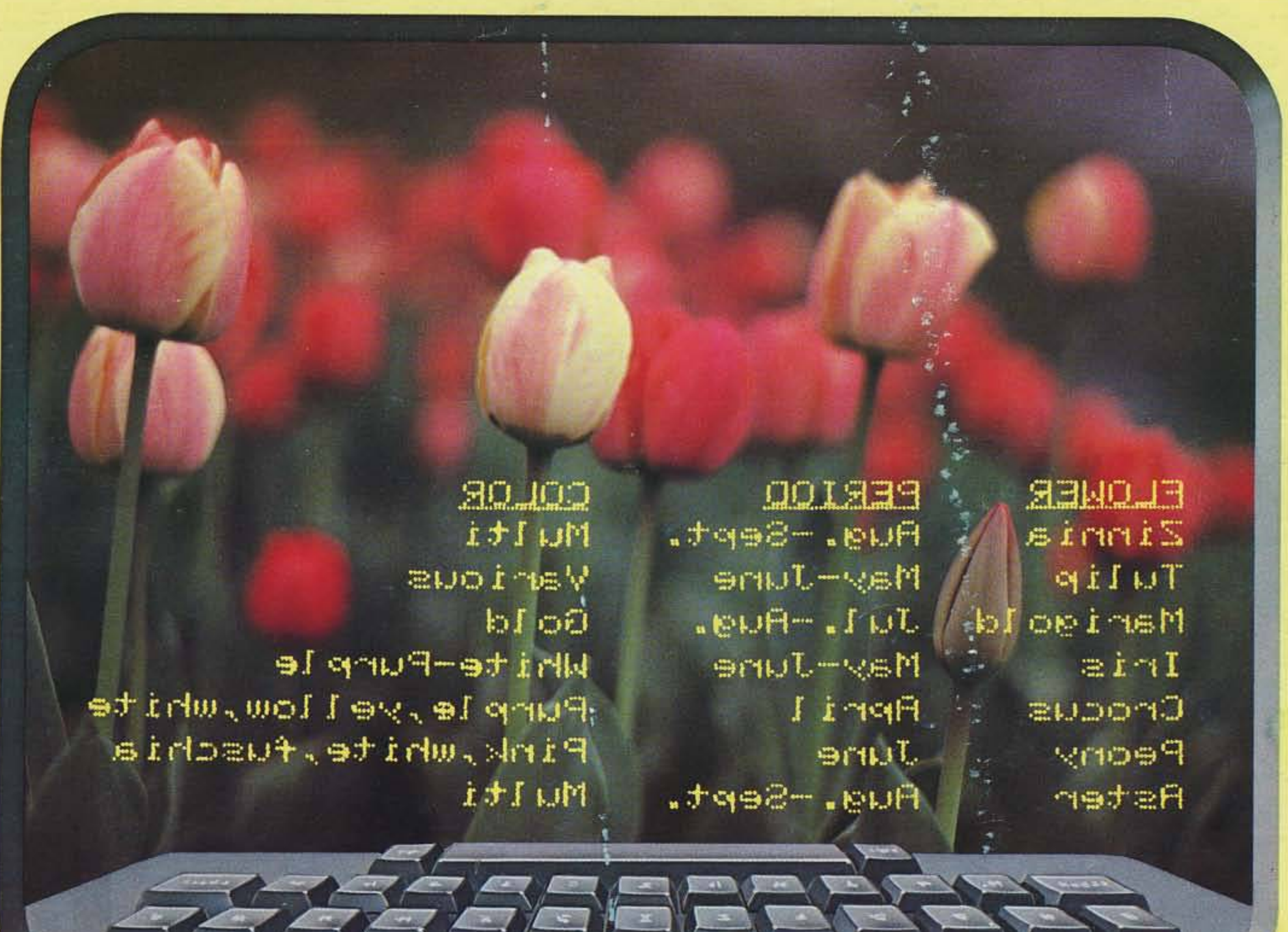
MICRO™

THE 6502/6809 JOURNAL



6809 Feature

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- A powerful search mask can be used to find a file name or groups of file names.
- Multi-Disk Catalog supports special printer interfaces.
- Both sides of a diskette may be entered under the same disk number.
- Titles may be entered for each diskette and much more!

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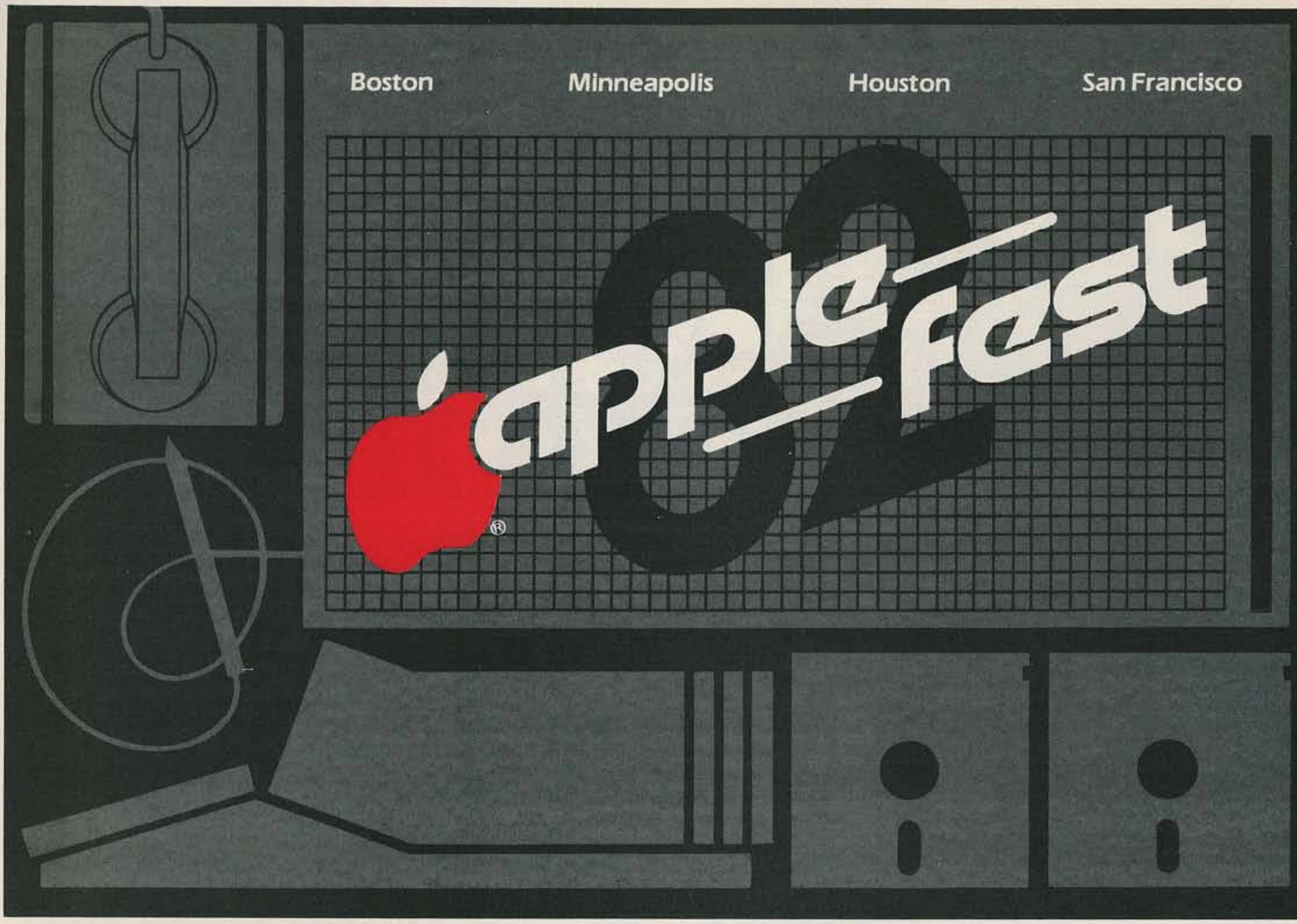
Boston
Minneapolis
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San Francisco
apple fest
'82

About the Cover

FLOWER	PERIOD	COLOR
Zinnia	Aug.-Sept.	Multi
Tulip	May-June	Various
Marigold	Jul.-Aug.	Gold
Iris	May-June	White-Purple
Crocus	April	Purple,yellow,white
Peony	June	Pink,white,fuschia
Aster	Aug.-Sept.	Multi

This month's cover launches MICRO into spring with colorful tulips. A microcomputer could be used to plan garden planting. Given the characteristics of the plants — their growing seasons, stature, flower color, etc. — the program would assist in planting for best balance.

The 'spring' theme of the cover also relates directly to the editorial theme of the issue — the 6809. This is truly the spring of the 6809, as well!

Cover photo: Betsey Bolton
Lowell, Massachusetts

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MICRO Editorial

Support the 6809!

Personal computers make the transfer of information easier by removing unnecessary barriers between minds. The result is more than just added convenience. According to information theory (and common sense), if it is easier for people not to have information than to have it, they won't have it. How many times have you known that you could obtain a piece of information if you were willing to make the trip to the library? Chances are you stayed home and remained ignorant. Personal computers offer us the possibility of lives that are "barrier-free" with respect to information.

"Barrier-free" is a term used to describe building designs that don't lock out the handicapped. Nearly everyone has been handicapped at one time or another by not having access to the right information at the right time. What may be called the "personal computing movement" generates such intense enthusiasm because we are dimly aware that making the flow of information barrier-free can offer human society opportunities for advancement greater than any known before in history.

Even so, the personal computing industry has been responsible for creating some new barriers as it removes the old ones. The familiar "Tower of Babel" analogy aptly describes the problem — those who can't use each new computer language far outnumber those who can. In the Biblical story, the Tower of Babel was a joint effort by all of humanity to build a structure that would attain the heavens. To prevent this, God inflicted "Babel" on his presumptuous children so that only small groups could solve problems in common with the aid of that powerful tool, language. As humanity still strives to create that great tower of common understanding, it is still language, our greatest resource, that is our most imposing barrier.

Those of us who are professionally involved in the growth of personal computers have a responsibility to make this technology as barrier-free as possible. Barriers that have become familiar — between the Apple world and the TRS-80 world, for example — are not in anyone's long-term best interest. Nor are they going to be meaningful much longer. Radio Shack has announced the Model 16, which will incorporate the 68000, the same chip rumored to be part of the next-generation Apple. But even when systems use the same CPU, it can be extremely difficult to alter code written for one configuration to run on another unless sytem transportability has been a major design consideration from the start.

There is a microprocessor available now that can play a significant role in removing barriers between systems. The 6809 microprocessor, designed at Motorola, removes obstacles to transportability that the 6502, for all its virtues, created. Hardware considerations required a fixed page zero location in the 6502, making it very difficult to alter 6502 software written for a specific system to run on another 6502 configuration. The 6809's Direct Page Register, however, permits the software itself to establish page zero in the process of adapting to specific system configurations. The result: position-independent code.

One of MICRO's primary concerns is to promote the removal of barriers to software transportability. We are pleased, therefore, to feature the 6809 processor in this issue, which includes a discussion of the 6809 *vis-a-vis* the 6502 by Mssrs. Walker and Whiteside of Motorola.

I would like to conclude by taking this opportunity to introduce myself to the readers of MICRO. As Senior Editor, I hope to help MICRO become an even more effective information interchange between serious computerists. If you have any comments or ideas, write or call me at MICRO. Or reach me at 71535,231 on the CompuServe network.

Laurence Kepple

AIM User Device Arbiter

by Joel Swank

Expand the AIM's user input and output ports up to 83 devices each with the User Device Arbiter.

AIM User Device Arbiter requires:
AIM-65

One of AIM's strongest features is the user I/O port, system device "U". With this user hook you can interface a wide variety of devices to the AIM and they will work with all AIM firmware. Unfortunately only one input and one output device can be available at a time. Since I use several devices on the user port, remembering the device driver addresses and manually changing the user vectors was inconvenient. To relieve this problem, I wrote the User Device Arbiter (UDA).

UDA separates the AIM user port into as many as 83 sub-devices. Each sub-device is represented by a one-character code. When I specify "U" in response to the IN= or OUT= prompt, the UDA receives control and displays the prompt DEVICE=. If I enter the one-character sub-deivce code, the open routine for that device is then executed. Any subsequent calls to the user port are sent to the device driver through the secondary user vector in the UDA.

UDA is a simple, table-driven routine. There are two logically identical routines, one for input and one for output. The Arbiter routines are only executed when they are entered with the carry flag clear (open call). The response to the DEVICE= prompt is used as a search argument for the device table, which is a list of device codes and device driver routine addresses. The driver routines are the same routines whose addresses would normally be stored in the user vectors. The tables must be terminated with a zero. If a device code is not found in the table, the error message UNKNOWN DEVICE is displayed and the DEVICE= prompt re-issued. When the device code is

```
                   ;    UDA : THE AIM USER DEVICE ARBITER
                   ;
                   ;     FUNCTION:
                   ;         TO SELECT AMONG MULTIPLE DEVICES FOR
                   ;         I/O VIA THE AIM USER PORT.

                   ; AIM USER VIA ADDRESSES

                   UDRB   =$A000
                   UDDRB  =$A002
                   UPCR   =$A00C
                   UIFR   =$A00D
                   UIER   =$A00E

                   ;    AIM SUBROUTINES

                   TTYTST =$E842          ;TEST FOR TTY MODE
                   BLANK  =$E83E          ;SEND SPACE TO D/P
                   OUTPUT =$E97A          ;ACCUM TO D/P
                   EQUAL  =$E7D8          ;'=' TO THE D/P
                   REDOUT =$E973          ;READ KBD WITH ECHO
                   CRLOW  =$EA13          ;CR LF TO D/P
                   COMIN  =$E1A1          ;AIM RE-ENTRY

                   UIN    =$108           ;AIM USER I/O VECTORS

                   ;    OUTSIDE ADDRESSES

                   VICIN  =$862F          ;VIC-20 I/O
                   VICOT  =$8648
                   DISKIN =$93C3          ;DISK I/O DRIVERS
                   DISKOT =$937A
                   BUFFIN =$8896          ;BUFFER MANAGER I/O DRIVERS
                   BUFFOT =$8841

                          *=$8000

                   ;    ROUTINE TO INITIALIZE THE USER I/O VECTORS

8000  A0 03        INITAL LDY #3
8002  B9 E8 80     INILUP LDA VECS,Y      ;INIT USER I/O VECTORS
8005  99 08 01            STA UIN,Y
8008  88                  DEY
8009  10 F7               BPL INILUP
800B  4C A1 E1            JMP COMIN
800E               ----------------------
800E               ARBITER ROUTINES

800E               ;    ENTRY FOR USER INPUT

800E  B0 22        USERI  BCS JMPIN       ;ALREADY OPEN

8010  20 AF 80     GETI   JSR GETDEV      ;INPUT DESIRED DEVICE
8013  A0 00               LDY #0          ;PREPARE TO SEARCH TABLE
8015  BE D1 80     UDILUP LDX DTABI,Y     ;END OF TABLE?
8018  F0 1B               BEQ NODEVI      ;YES, ERROR
801A  D9 D1 80            CMP DTABI,Y     ;MATCH?
801D  F0 05               BEQ MOVADI      ;YES, DISPATCH IT
801F  C8                  INY
8020  C8                  INY             ;NO, BUMP TO NEXT
8021  C8                  INY
8022  D0 F1               BNE UDILUP      ;TRY AGAIN

8024  C8           MOVADI INY             ;FOUND - BUMP TO ADDRESS
8025  B9 D1 80            LDA DTABI,Y     ;MOVE ADDRESS TO VECTOR
8028  8D 12 81            STA IVEC
802B  B9 D2 80            LDA DTABI+1,Y
802E  8D 13 81            STA IVEC+1
8031  18                  CLC

8032  6C 12 81     JMPIN  JMP (IVEC)      ;EXECUTE DEVICE DRIVER
```

(Continued)

found in the table, the succeeding two bytes are moved to the secondary user vectors. Subsequent calls to the device "U" vectors with carry flag set (I/O call) are directed through these secondary vectors.

My device tables contain three input devices and four output devices. Included in the assembly is the driver for my BASE 2 printer. The drivers for my disk, buffer manager, and VIC-20 parallel link, are located elsewhere. Devices can easily be added by inserting their device codes and driver routine addresses in the tables. To avoid selecting the wrong device, have each open routine display a message that identifies which device was selected.

Included at the beginning of UDA is a routine that initializes the user I/O vectors with the addresses of the arbiter routines. Execute this routine only once after UDA is loaded. UDA has no effect on AIM's restriction of having only one input and one output device open at a time.

The author may be contacted at 25730 Beach Dr., Rockaway, OR 97136.


```
8035  20 C3 80  NODEVI JSR DIVERR       ;ERROR MSG
8038  4C 10 80         JMP GETI         ;RETRY


803B            ;    ENTRY FOR USER OUTPUT

803B  B0 22     USERO  BCS JMPOT        ;ALREADY OPEN



803D  20 AF 80  GETO   JSR GETDEV       ;INPUT DESIRED DEVICE
8040  A0 00            LDY #0           ;PREPARE TO SEARCH TABLE
8042  BE DB 80  UDOLUP LDX DTABO,Y      ;END OF TABLE?
8045  F0 1B            BEQ NODEVO       ;YES, ERROR
8047  D9 DB 80         CMP DTABO,Y      ;MATCH?
804A  F0 05            BEQ MOVADO       ;YES, DISPATCH IT
804C  C8               INY
804D  C8               INY              ;NO, BUMP TO NEXT
804E  C8               INY
804F  D0 F1            BNE UDOLUP       ;TRY AGAIN

8051  C8        MOVADO INY              ;FOUND - BUMP TO ADDRESS
8052  B9 DB 80         LDA DTABO,Y      ;MOVE ADDRESS TO VECTOR
8055  8D 14 81         STA OVEC
8058  B9 DC 80         LDA DTABO+1,Y
805B  8D 15 81         STA OVEC+1
805E  18               CLC

805F  6C 14 81  JMPOT  JMP (OVEC)       ;EXECUTE DEVICE DRIVER

8062  20 C3 80  NODEVO JSR DIVERR       ;ERROR MSG
8065  4C 3D 80         JMP GETO         ;RETRY

8068            ;BASE 2 INTERFACE FOR THE AIM 65
8068            ;USES THE B PORT OF THE USER 6522 VIA


8068            ;     ENTRY TO USE THE BASE 2 THROUGH THE
8068            ;        AIM USER OUTPUT VECTOR.

8068  B0 33     BASEOT BCS UBAS         ;BRANCH ON OUTPUT CALL
806A  A0 0F            LDY #BASMSG-LITS;DISPLAY 'BASE-2'
806C  20 C5 80         JSR PMSG


806F            ;     SUBROUTINE TO INITIALIZE THE VIA
806F  A9 FF     BASINT LDA #$FF         ;ALL BITS OUTPUT
8071  8D 02 A0         STA UDDRB
8074  AD 0C A0         LDA UPCR
8077  29 0F            AND #$0F
8079  09 A0            ORA #$A0         ;SET AUTO PULSE MODE
807B  8D 0C A0         STA UPCR
807E  A9 00            LDA #0           ;SEND A NULL TO GET THINGS
                                         STARTED
8080  8D 00 A0         STA UDRB
8083  A2 00            LDX #0
8085  BD 03 81  BASLUP LDA INITS,X      ;LOOP TO SEND
8088  F0 06            BEQ CKTERM       ;PARMS TO BASE2
808A  20 A2 80         JSR BASOUT
808D  E8               INX
808E  D0 F5            BNE BASLUP
8090  20 42 E8  CKTERM JSR TTYTST       ;TTY MODE?
8093  F0 04            BEQ DIS          ;YES
8095  A9 37            LDA #55          ;NO, ENABLE AUTO LF
8097  D0 09            BNE BASOUT
8099  A9 38     DIS    LDA #56          ;DISABLE AUTO LF
809B  D0 05            BNE BASOUT

809D            ;  CHARACTER FROM USER OUTPUT COMES HERE

809D  68        UBAS   PLA
809E  C9 FF            CMP #$FF         ;IGNORE AIM NULL CODES
80A0  F0 0C            BEQ BRET

80A2            ;     SUBROUTINE TO SEND 1 CHARACTER TO THE BASE2

80A2  48        BASOUT PHA
80A3  AD 0D A0  BOTLUP LDA UIFR         ;GET VIA STATUS
80A6  29 10            AND #$10         ;IS PRINTER READY?
80A8  F0 F9            BEQ BOTLUP       ;NO, WAIT
80AA  68               PLA
80AB  8D 00 A0         STA UDRB         ;YES, SEND CHARACTER
80AE  60        BRET   RTS
80AF            ;   GETDEV : INPUT DEVICE CODE FROM CONSOLE

80AF  20 13 EA  GETDEV JSR CRLOW        ;NEW LINE
80B2  A0 08            LDY #DEVMSG-LITS;PROMPT 'DEVICE='
80B4  20 C5 80         JSR PMSG
```

```
80B7  20 D8 E7          JSR EQUAL
80BA  20 73 E9          JSR REDOUT      ;GET REPLY
80BD  48                PHA


80BE  20 3E E8          JSR BLANK       ;SEND SPACE
80C1  68                PLA
80C2  60                RTS

80C3              ;   DIVERR : DISPLAY ERROR MESSAGE

80C3  A0 00       DIVERR LDY #ERRMSG-LITS

80C5              ;   PMSG : MESSAGE WRITER

80C5  B9 EC 80    PMSG   LDA LITS,Y     ;GET A CHAR
80C8  F0 06              BEQ PDUN       ;QUIT ON NULL
80CA  20 7A E9           JSR OUTPUT     ;SEND IT
80CD  C8                 INY
80CE  D0 F5              BNE PMSG
80D0  60          PDUN   RTS

80D1              ;   DATA TABLES

80D1              ;   TABLE OF INPUT DEVICES

80D1              DTABI  =*
80D1  44                 .BYT 'D'
80D2  C3 93              .WOR DISKIN
80D4  56                 .BYT 'V'
80D5  2F 86              .WOR VICIN
80D7  42                 .BYT 'B'
80D8  96 88              .WOR BUFFIN
80DA  00                 .BYT 0

80DB              ;   TABLE OF OUTPUT DEVICES

80DB              DTABO  =*
80DB  44                 .BYT 'D'
80DC  7A 93              .WOR DISKOT
80DE  56                 .BYT 'V'
80DF  48 86              .WOR VICOT
80E1  42                 .BYT 'B'
80E2  41 88              .WOR BUFFOT
80E4  50                 .BYT 'P'
80E5  68 80              .WOR BASEOT
80E7  00                 .BYT 0

80E8              ;   USER I/O VECTOR INITS

80E8  0E 80       VECS   .WOR USERI
80EA  3B 80              .WOR USERO

80EC              ;   MESSAGE TABLE

80EC              LITS   =*
80EC  55 4E       ERRMSG .BYT 'UNKNOWN '
80F4  44 45       DEVMSG .BYT 'DEVICE',0
80F6  00
80FB  42 41       BASMSG .BYT 'BASE 2 ',0
80FD  00

80FE              ; TABLE OF INIT PARMS FOR BASE2
80FE              ; 96 CPL, 8 LPI, 88 LPP,
80FE              ; AUTO FF 4 LINES UP

8103  1B          INITS  .BYT 27,50,27,84,88,27,57,4
8104  32
8105  1B
8106  54
8107  58
8108  1B
8109  39
810A  04
810B  1B                 .BYT 27,58,27,98,18,27,0
810C  3A
810D  1B
810E  62
810F  12
8110  1B
8111  00

8112              ;   SECONDARY USER I/O VECTORS
8112              ;     MUST BE IN RAM

8112  00 00       IVEC   .WOR 0
8114  00 00       OVEC   .WOR 0
```

MICRO™

General Purpose Tape I/O for OSI

by Jerry D. Boucher

This relocatable program provides extremely flexible cassette LOAD and SAVE functions. Nearly every location and format can be accommodated.

TAPE LOAD

requires:

OSI C2 Series One or Two cassette recorders

The program can be modified easily to work on other OSI machines.

There are numerous occasions when the cassette tape SAVE and LOAD functions on OSI microcomputers are awkward or inadequate. The limitations of 7-bit bytes, language-dependent format, inflexible storage location, and loss of control characters from tape have frequently forced me to write a dedicated I/O routine for each job. A problem occurred when I increased the baud-rate of the tape I/O and needed to copy my library of tapes at a higher speed. Copying the mixed format (machine language and CHECKSUM) of the Assembler/Editor, Extended Monitor and my own program packages was almost impossible with the existing firmware. The general purpose I/O program presented in listing 1 was my solution to that and other serial I/O problems.

My general purpose program will permit the transfer of data from one tape to another, regardless of the format or content of the data. The program can also be used to LOAD non-standard data into the computer's memory for use with other programs. For example, data may be loaded with

Listing 1: **Tape LOAD and SAVE Routine, Assembly Language.**

```
0000                        ;TAPE LOAD AND SAVE
0000                        ;J.D. BOUCHER,  8/31/81
0000                        ;
1000                                *    = $1000
1000                                MEM = $E0
1000 4C1C10         START   JMP S3
1003 A008           ST      LDY #$08     FIRST PROMPT
1005 B9D210         S1      LDA TAB1,Y
1008 202DBF                 JSR $BF2D
100B 88                     DEY
100C D0F7                   BNE S1
100E 2000FD         S2      JSR $FD00
1011 C97F                   CMP #$7F
1013 F0F9                   BEQ S2
1015 202DBF                 JSR $BF2D
1018 C959                   CMP #$59     YES
101A D008                   BNE SP1
101C A911           S3      LDA #$11     SET MEMORY PAGE
101E 85E1                   STA MEM+1
1020 A900                   LDA #$00
1022 85E0                   STA MEM
1024 A007           SP1     LDY #$07     SECOND PROMPT
1026 B9DA10         SP2     LDA TAB2.Y
1029 202DBF                 JSR $BF2D
102C 88                     DEY
102D D0F7                   BNE SP2
102F 2000FD         SP3     JSR $FD00    GET L OR S
1032 202DBF                 JSR $BF2D
1035 48                     PHA
1036 A009                   LDY #$09     THIRD PROMPT
1038 B9E210         TP1     LDA TAB3.Y
103B 202DBF                 JSR $BF2D
103E 88                     DEY
103F D0F7                   BNE TP1
1041 68                     PLA         CHECK L OR S
1042 C94C                   CMP #$4C    LOAD
1044 F006                   BEQ IN
1046 C953                   CMP #$53    SAVE
1048 F03F                   BEQ OUT
104A D0E3                   BNE SP3
104C 2000FD         IN      JSR $FD00    GET START MARK
104F C90D                   CMP #$0D     IGNORE IF RETURN
1051 F01B                   BEQ IN2
1053 8D6510                 STA STMARK+1
1056 202DBF                 JSR $BF2D
1059 20AD10                 JSR SKIP
105C 20C210         IN1     JSR RUBCHK
105F B0A2                   BCS ST
1061 20B810                 JSR INPUT    READ INPUT UNTIL
1064 C92E           STMARK  CMP #$2E     START MARK FOUND
1066 D0F4                   BNE IN1
1068 91E0                   STA (MEM),Y
106A 202DBF                 JSR $BF2D
106D C8                     INY
106E 20AD10         IN2     JSR SKIP
1071 20C210         IN3     JSR RUBCHK
1074 B08D           IN4     BCS ST
```

(Continued)

Listing 1 *(Continued)*

```
 580 1076 20B810            JSR INPUT   LOAD AND STORE
 590 1079 202DBF            JSR $BF2D   ALL AFTER START
 600 107C 91E0              STA (MEM),Y
 610 107E D1E0              CMP (MEM),Y
 620 1080 D081              BNE ST
 630 1082 C8                INY
 640 1083 D0EC              BNE IN3
 650 1085 E6E1              INC MEM+1
 660 1087 D0E8              BNE IN3
 670 1089 2000FD    OUT     JSR $FD00   NEW START MARK?
 680 108C C90D              CMP #$0D    IGNORE IF RETURN.
 690 108E F006              BEQ OUT1
 700 1090 202DBF            JSR $BF2D
 710 1093 2015BF            JSR $BF15
 720 1096 20AD10    OUT1    JSR SKIP
 730 1099 20C210    OUT2    JSR RUBCHK
 740 109C B0D6              BCS IN4
 750 109E B1E0              LDA (MEM).Y
 760 10A0 2015BF            JSR $BF15
 770 10A3 202DBF            JSR $BF2D
 780 10A6 C8                INY
 790 10A7 D0F0              BNE OUT2
 800 10A9 E6E1              INC MEM+1
 810 10AB D0EC              BNE OUT2
 820 10AD A90A      SKIP    LDA #$0A
 830 10AF 202DBF            JSR $BF2D
 840 10B2 A90D              LDA #$0D
 850 10B4 202DBF            JSR $BF2D
 860 10B7 60                RTS
 870 10B8 AD00FC    INPUT   LDA $FC00
 880 10BB 4A                LSR A
 890 10BC 90FA              BCC INPUT
 900 10BE AD01FC            LDA $FC01
 910 10C1 60                RTS
 920 10C2 A940      RUBCHK  LDA #$40
 930 10C4 8D00DF            STA $DF00
 940 10C7 AD00DF            LDA $DF00
 950 10CA C904              CMP #$04
 960 10CC F002              BEQ RB2
 970 10CE 18                CLC
 980 10CF 60                RTS
 990 10D0 38        RB2     SEC
1000 10D1 60                RTS
1010 10D2 203F      TAB1   .DBYTE $203F,$5A49,$4E49,$0D0A
1010 10D4 5A49
1010 10D6 4E49
1010 10D8 0D0A
1020 10DA 203F      TAB2   .DBYTE $203F.$532F.$4C0D.$0A00
1020 10DC 532F
1020 10DE 4C0D
1020 10E0 0A00
1030 10E2 203F      TAB3   .DBYTE $203F,$5452.$4154,$530D,$0A00
1030 10E4 5452
1030 10E6 4154
1030 10E8 530D
1030 10EA 0A00
```

the program, held in memory, and retrieved with PEEK statements for processing in BASIC. Or straight text may be stored and LOADed on tapes for use with a word processor. The program can be used in conjunction with the Monitor or Extended Monitor to inspect the contents of a tape for format or for bug-hunting. It can also be used to SAVE any portion of the computer's memory to tape; for example, tokenized BASIC programs.

The portion of the program that actually performs the LOADs and SAVEs is quite simple. Any string of characters present at the serial input port is sequentially stored in memory with a LOAD. With a SAVE the string is sequentially routed to the serial output port. This string includes control characters, line-feeds, data, or any valid ASCII character that might be on the tape. The rest of the program, occupying most of the code, makes the LOADs and SAVEs flexibly controllable and the operation convenient.

Location and Machine-Dependent Features

The program utilizes several routines from the Monitor and BASIC ROMs of the OSI C2 series. If you have a different machine, you may need to change the addresses of these routines and ports:

$BF15	serial output routine
$BF2D	CRT display routine
$DF00	scanned keyboard port
$FC00, FC01	serial I/O port
$FD00	keyboard fetch routine

The ROM routines use locations in the first three pages of memory, so storage of the machine-language program must be in page 3 or above. The program, as shown in listing 1, is written to occupy page 16 ($1000 to $10EA), with data storage beginning at page 17 ($1100). Page zero locations $E0, $E1 are used. However, these locations are not affected by running BASIC, so the program can be called as a USR function or loaded with a BASIC routine.

The program can be relocated with the Assembler/Editor, Extended Monitor, or with the BASIC loader presented below. If the program is to be relocated and directly entered into the computer with the ROM Monitor, change all occurrences of byte $10 to the page number (hex) of the new location. You can change the location of data storage by entering the page number of the start of data storage at line 180 of listing 1.

Listing 2 is a BASIC program which will load and locate the machine language program. Upon RUN the program calls for the page (decimal) where the program is to be located. Data storage is set for the next page. This BASIC loader requires the first nine pages for operation, so the lowest page available for the main program is 10. After the loader has placed the main program in memory, control transfers to the main program *via* a USR instruction in line 120 of the BASIC loader.

Operation

When you turn your machine on, the prompt "L/S?" is displayed. Enter L for LOAD or S for SAVE. The prompt "START?" will then be displayed. If a carriage return is entered, the program immediately begins to load and store whatever is coming into the serial input port, or output whatever is in memory — depending upon whether L or S was selected. If any other key is pressed in response to "START?" that character becomes a start mark.

In the LOAD mode the input is monitored until the start mark appears on the tape. The start mark is then stored in the first memory location, and all subsequent data are stored sequentially in the following memory. For example, machine language programs usually begin with a period to set the monitor in the address mode. If a period is entered as a start mark, any characters on the tape preceding a machine language program will be ignored. Likewise, a semi-colon could be used to select a CHECKSUM program, or you may use special characters for file separation.

Listing 2: BASIC Loader and Relocater.

```
10 REM --RELOCATE AND LOAD MACHINE LANGUAGE PROGRAM--
20 REM --J.D. BOUCHER, 8/31/81
30 PRINT "ENTER PAGE IN DECIMAL":INPUT P
40 IF P<10 THEN PRINT"TOO SMALL":GOTO30
50 X=P*256: POKE 133,255: POKE 134,P-1
60 FOR J=0 TO 239: Y=X+J
70 READ N: IF N=16 THEN N=P
80 IF J=29 THEN N=P+1
90 POKE Y,N
100 NEXTJ
120 POKE 11,0: POKE 12,P:X=USR(X)
1000 REM -- LOAD AND SAVE PROGRAM--
1001 DATA  76,  28,  16, 160,   8, 185, 210,  16,  32,  45
1002 DATA 191, 136, 208, 247,  32,   0, 253, 201, 127, 240
1003 DATA 249,  32,  45, 191, 201,  89, 208,   8, 169,  17
1004 DATA 133, 225, 169,   0, 133, 224, 160,   7, 185, 218
1005 DATA  16,  32,  45, 191, 136, 208, 247,  32,   0, 253
1006 DATA  32,  45, 191,  72, 160,   9, 185, 226,  16,  32
1007 DATA  45, 191, 136, 208, 247, 104, 201,  76, 240,   6
1008 DATA 201,  83, 240,  63, 208, 227,  32,   0, 253, 201
1009 DATA  13, 240,  27, 141, 101,  16,  32,  45, 191,  32
1010 DATA 173,  16,  32, 194,  16, 176, 162,  32, 184,  16
1011 DATA 201,  46, 208, 244, 145, 224,  32,  45, 191, 200
1012 DATA  32, 173,  16,  32, 194,  16, 176, 141,  32, 184
1013 DATA  16,  32,  45, 191, 145, 224, 209, 224, 208, 129
1014 DATA 200, 208, 236, 230, 225, 208, 232,  32,   0, 253
1015 DATA 201,  13, 240,   6,  32,  45, 191,  32,  21, 191
1016 DATA  32, 173,  16,  32, 194,  16, 176, 214, 177, 224
1017 DATA  32,  21, 191,  32,  45, 191, 200, 208, 240, 230
1018 DATA 225, 208, 236, 169,  10,  32,  45, 191, 169,  13
1019 DATA  32,  45, 191,  96, 173,   0, 252,  74, 144, 250
1020 DATA 173,   1, 252,  96, 169,  64, 141,   0, 223, 173
1021 DATA   0, 223, 201,   4, 240,   2,  24,  96,  56,  96
1022 DATA  32,  63,  90,  73,  78,  73,  13,  10,  32,  63
1023 DATA  83,  47,  76,  13,  10,   0,  32,  63,  84,  82
1024 DATA  65,  84,  83,  13,  10,   0,   0,   0,   0,   0
```

In the SAVE mode, the start mark is not used for control. If any character other than a carriage return is entered as a start mark, that character is output to the tape port before the data are dumped. This adds the start mark to the SAVEd data for future use.

While operating in the SAVE or LOAD mode, the program may be interrupted by depressing the RUB-OUT key. On RUB-OUT, the prompt "INIZ?" appears. If "Y" for YES is entered, the memory will be reset to the beginning, and the L/S prompt will reappear. If any other key is depressed, memory will not be reset before moving to the L/S call. This function allows multiple data sets to be LOADed. After LOAD, the memory must be initialized before SAVE.

Neither SAVE nor LOAD has a termination point. The program will continue to LOAD or SAVE data until RUB-OUT or BREAK is entered. However, there is an echo-check at line 610 in listing 1. This will send control to the "INIZ?" point if the available RAM is exhausted. The program, as written, has no provision for return from a BASIC USR call. Adding the following lines to listing 1 will return control to BASIC if "R" is pressed at "INIZ?":

```
161 BEQ S3
162 CMP #$52  R FOR RETURN
171 RTS       RETURN TO BASIC
```

This package has become a very useful addition to my program library. If you have difficulty getting things in and out of your machine you should give it a try.

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MICRO

A Real Tape Operating System

by Dale De Priest

The Commodore PET offers one of the most reliable cassette operating systems. This article describes how it works and offers tips on how to get the most in convenience and reliability from the system.

When I was shopping for a home computer, one of my selection criteria was that the machine not require expensive add-on items, such as a disk drive, before I could use it. Therefore, I needed a suitable cassette system. Unfortunately most cassette systems are either unreliable or very difficult to operate. I decided on the Commodore PET because of its excellent cassette system. However, there are a few tricks to getting the most from the PET's cassette system.

So what makes the PET's system different? First, Commodore modified the standard audio cassette recorder especially for computer use. No tricky adjustment of volume is necessary to read (play) your programs into the machine. Although there is remote control of the cassette drive motor, Commodore's software allows you to regain control of the cassette for manual operation. Finally, an added switch can tell the computer when one of the motion control buttons has been depressed. We will explore each one of these features in detail.

Dual Cassettes

A disk drive can read a block of data into the machine and then rewrite data out on disk. The PET provides two cassette interfaces for this kind of operation. One interface can be used in the read (play) mode to read in the old data. A second cassette can be placed in the write (record) mode to receive the new data. The computer can have complete control of this operation.

You could also use the second cassette to save a back-up copy of your program at the same time you save the original, because the PET always sends the data to both cassette interfaces. Unfortunately, if your second drive came from Commodore you can't use this feature; Commodore designed the drive to shut off in the middle of the recording. If you are using another recorder without remote hook-up (a configuration not recommended by Commodore), simply set the second machine to record before you start the first. [*Editor's note:* A method of modifying standard (less expensive) cassette recorders for use with the PET was described by Jerry Froelich, MICRO 34:81.]

Header Records

Commodore supports two types of files on the tape. You can store programs on your tape with a special header record that contains the name of your program, or you can store data that will also have a special header record. In addition, data files can be several records long. All header records and all data records are buffered in a special place in memory. Each cassette interface occupies a block of memory 192 bytes in length. The first byte of this buffer contains a code that lets the PET know what kind of record it is processing. The other 191 bytes are the record's actual data. The coding for this byte follows:

1. program header
2. data file
3. not used
4. data header
5. end of tape mark

Note that although program storage itself does not use this buffer, the header record containing the name of the program *does* use the buffer. The program name begins in byte 6 of the header and extends for at least 128 bytes, if needed. Searches (and the resulting displays) will only act upon the first 16 bytes. When I save a program I normally save the date out beyond the 16th position. Bytes 2 and 3 contain the start address for program loading. Bytes 3 and 4 contain the end address +1. The normal SAVE command will always default to a start address of 1024. However, SAVEs done with the machine language monitor can have any address. Upgrade and 4.0 ROMs behave just a little differently in this area. The default save location is contained in the start-of-BASIC text pointer. This pointer is initialized to point to 1025.

Load commands always use the header data. On a load, the PET can distinguish between a program file and a data file even if they both have the same name. The PET will load your program where the header tells it to. The RUN command, however, always starts executing at the location pointed to by the start-of-BASIC text pointer.

If the PET encounters an end-of-tape header while searching, it will stop and display the "file not found" error message. I find this very useful — it avoids running down the whole length of tape when a program is not found. For this reason I always put an "end-of-tape" mark at the logical end of every tape. There are two ways to do this. One way is to add a 2 at the end of your SAVE command. For example, SAVE "NAME",1,2 will add an end-of-tape mark after saving the program "NAME" on tape number one. The second way is to specify that you want an end-of-tape mark with the OPEN command. Either method will work, but I prefer the second. I always end my tapes with the following command executed in the immediate mode.

```
OPEN 1, 1, 2, "END OF TAPE" : CLOSE 1
```

Data Files

You can extend the amount of work that can be done with limited memory through the use of data files. Information that would normally occupy memory space in DATA statements can be kept on tape instead. The PET provides for data operations through OPEN statements followed by INPUT# or GET# statements. OPEN tells the computer what you want to do with the file, where the file is, the name of the file, and the logical number of the file. This number eliminates the need for future commands to repeat all the foregoing data. When a file is opened to read from tape, the computer immediately searches for the file header and then stops. The PET is now positioned correctly in front of the data and knows that you want to read it in. The next INPUT# command to reference that logical file number will read in the first of the data. This command works exactly like the standard INPUT command and is subject to the same 80-character limitation. The GET# command lets you evade this limitation. Since the operating system provides for multiple records in the same file, there must be a special end-of-file indicator. When the file was originally closed, the PET wrote the last of the data on the tape and then added one byte of zero at the end. Since the data is written to tape in ASCII format, there shouldn't be a zero byte in the data. This then becomes the marker for the end of file.

The GET# command works just like the standard GET command except that its data comes from the cassette buffer instead of the keyboard buffer. Therefore, each of the 191 bytes will be read one byte at a time. Remember that the 192nd byte was reserved by the system to indicate that this is a data file. All of the carriage returns and the commas that would normally be ignored by the INPUT# command will be read by the GET# command. For this reason you cannot use the GET# command with numeric variables. Always use string variables for this command.

At this point I would like to take exception to the recommendation in the PET manual that you put the data first if you want to mix data and programs on the same tape. Doing as the manual advises means having to rewind the tape to read in the data after the program has loaded. I always put the data after the program so the program can find it without my help.

When I update files, I always have the program first save itself, and then the data files. I store only one such program and its associated data files on the tape. Therefore, when I open the data file, I set the secondary address so that an end-of-tape header will be written when the file is closed. Note that the SAVE command can be issued by the program. This will not return you to immediate mode, so your program will continue running. Each time I wish to save new data from a program run, I use a different tape. Actually, I alternate between two different tapes — one provides the backup for the other. In this manner, if there is a problem with the SAVE, I'll only lose the last update and not the whole file. I would also recommend that your program keep track of the revision level of the updates. This can be done by incrementing a counter stored as the first record. Revision information can also be stored as a part of the header record when you save it each time. This can be very important if you forget what your last tape was.

Several data files can be maintained on the same tape.The OPEN statement will search for the proper file by name in the same manner as the LOAD command. The only problem is the time involved. The PET puts about a 13-second gap between files.

Error Checking

Good error-checking is an essential component in the design of an adequate tape storage system. One approach to error-checking is to add a parity bit to each character as it is written to tape. The parity bit works by counting each bit as it is sent to the cassette and making sure that the total for each character is an odd number. When reading this data, a count can also be performed to verify that all the bits are read. Another way to check data is to count the number of bits in the whole block, then write a character representing this sum on the tape at the end of the block. This is called a "checksum." If you know how many characters were written on the tape, another check would be to insure that the same number is read back. How many of these checks are available on the PET? All of them! They are kept in a status word which may be examined at any time. This status word contains the result of the last input or output operation.

The PET takes error detection one step further because it includes error *correction* on the tape files. The PET actually stores two copies of every program on the tape. When the tape is read, it not only checks the parity but keeps track of any places with bad parity. When the second pass is reached, it simply substitutes the good data from the second pass for the bad data picked up on the first pass. The PET keeps track of up to 32 bad characters in each record. If this number is exceeded, the load results in an uncorrectable read error. You can check the number of read errors by dividing the number in location 630 by 2 (192 on upgrade and 4.0 PETS). The next location in memory repeats this for the second cassette.

The uncorrectable read error status bit is the only one that will cause a load error. If two data bits are bad in the same character, the correction circuit will miss it. A quick check of ST reveals that the checksum will usually catch this kind of error. For this reason, if you want to be very sure of a good load, insert the following line as the first line of your program:

```
1 IF ST THEN PRINT "ERROR" ST : END
```

You can still run the program by typing in CONT after it stops. A program is stored as one block of data on the tape. Therefore, exceptionally long programs should be avoided if maximum error checking/correcting is desired. Alternately, the monitor can be used to save programs in pieces. The last program piece saved should be the one with the highest address.

Even with all of these schemes we still are not guaranteed to have a good tape. The PET provides a way to make sure the tape can be read by using the VERIFY command. This command reads each character from the tape and compares it with the one in memory. This should insure that the tape was written correctly. Therefore you should always verify a program after you save it.

The VERIFY command can also be used to position the tape. Whenever this command is issued it starts the tape and reads in the next program (or the one specified). The comparison is made without disturbing whatever you have in core. The tape is left positioned just beyond the program — exactly the goal we were trying to achieve. This positioning capability allows us to add programs at the end of the tape, or to modify an existing program and rewrite it in the same place. The PET puts a long leader in between each program so that even if your new version is a little longer, it will still fit. But be careful!

The VIC uses a cassette system that is almost identical to the standard PET. There are only three major differences. First, the VIC only supports one cassette; address 2 is used to support the RS-232 interface. Second, the VIC contains a relocating loader that will automatically start the tape load at the location designated by the start-of-BASIC text pointer. The VIC uses the start and end addresses in the header to calculate the length of the program which is then added to the start-of-BASIC text pointer to arrive at a new end address. The third change is related to the second. Since you might not want a program to be relocated, a new header type has been created. If the first byte of the header contains a three, then the load will work by using the start and end pointers exactly from the program header. This is required when loading most machine language programs.

Please send any comments or questions to the author at the following address: 611 Galen Drive, San Jose, CA 95123.

MICRO

COPCOP Single Drive Copier

by Peter Kleijnjan

COPCOP is a versatile disk copying program for OSI C2-4P and C4P-MF systems. With it, the user can copy diskettes quickly and easily, regardless of the particular system's configuration.

COPCOP
requires:
OSI with one disk drive

This utility for OSI C2-4P and C4P-MF users features a command file to combine the comfort of a BASIC dialogue with the efficient memory use of machine code.

COPCOP adapts to the size of your system's memory. On a 24K system it copies up to 8 tracks at a time; with 48K, 20 can be accommodated. It also maintains the original sector layout, and automatically skips tracks without headers. COPCOP can print out a neat sector directory (and replace SECDIR). If required, it can copy track 0 or initialize before a write. And of course it's selective, allowing you to specify which tracks to copy.

A vital mechanism used in this program is the so-called "command file." OS-65D can get its input from a variety of input devices: device #1 is the serial terminal, #2 is the keyboard console, etc. What interests us is device #5 — use of memory as input. This means that you can POKE into memory *any* sequence of inputs to OS-65D. (Consequently, you can input to BASIC, EM, or even assembler, since they all use OS-65D routines.) Control can then be transferred to memory by giving the "IO 10,02" command.

COPCOP first collects the data it needs to copy a disk, and then builds a command file using these data. This command file resides from $4800 upwards (figure 1). It uses the "getkey" routine at $252B to halt execution when you have to exchange diskettes.

What is the advantage of this technique over simple DOS commands embedded (with DISK!" ") in the BASIC program? After control has been transferred to the command file, the BASIC program itself isn't needed anymore! Nor is the 8K BASIC interpreter. This saves enough memory (about 10K) to enable copying of four more tracks at a time.

Listing 1 is the program itself. Lines 100-273 extract necessary information from both the operator and the source disk (the "original"). The latter is achieved by use of the "DI xx" DOS-command, which prints a sector map of track xx. Lines 500-590 are a subroutine that prints a sector directory for all requested tracks.

Lines 1000-1280 contain the diskette copy subroutine. This routine calls 2000-2130, which adds a single pass (one series of CAlls and SAves) to the command file. 5000-5130 prints an appropriate CAll or SAve command to the command file, and 7000-7060 converts a page number to a full hexadecimal address.

Please address correspondence to Kleijnjan Consultants BV, Kerkwetering 11, 3421 TS Oudewater, The Netherlands.

Listing 1

```
1 REM COPCOP REL4.0 24-48K, TR.0, IN, RUNS ALSO ON V3.2MOD
5 POKE133,71:RUN10
10 FORI=1TO20:PRINT:NEXT
20 PRINT"**** COPY COPY ****":FORI=1TO7:PRINT:NEXT
30 PRINT"----------------------------------------"
40 PRINT"Kleijnjan Consultants              (c) 1980"
50 PRINT"----------------------------------------":PRINT
60 PRINT"This program contains a FORMAT LISTER and a DISKETTE COPIER."
70 PRINT"The copier has facilities to copy track zero and to";
75 PRINT" initialize":PRINT"before write."
80 PRINT
100 POKE2893,28:POKE2894,11:POKE2888,0:POKE8722,0
110 DIMD$(39,8):CR$=CHR$(13):MA=INT((PEEK(8960)-29)/8)
111 X$=""
112 PRINT:PRINT"Which "+X$+"tracks should NOT be copied or listed?"
113 INPUT"(XX-YY)          (RETURN to continue)";K$:PRINT
115 IFK$=""THEN120
116 IFLEN(K$)<>5THENPRINT:PRINT"--LENGTH ERROR--":GOTO112
117 FT=VAL(LEFT$(K$,2)):LT=VAL(RIGHT$(K$,2))
118 FORI=FTTOLT:D$(I,1)="N":NEXT
119 X$="other ":GOTO112
120 PRINT:PRINT"Insert the disk you want copied, then hit any key."
121 I=0:PRINT:DISK!"GO 252B":PRINT
122 I=I+1
123 IFI=40THEN280
124 IFD$(I,1)="N"THEN122
130 I$=STR$(I)
140 I$=RIGHT$("0"+RIGHT$(I$,LEN(I$)-1),2)
160 DISK!"ME D100,D100
170 DISK!"IO ,10
180 DISK!"DI "+I$
190 DISK!"IO ,02
200 PRINT#5:PRINT#5,"*"
210 DISK!"ME D100,D100
220 INPUT#5,A$
230 IFLEFT$(A$,3)="TRA"ORA$=""THEN220
240 IFA$="*"THEN270
```

(Continued on next page)

Listing 1 *(Continued)*

```
250 SN=VAL(MID$(A$,2,2))
260 D$(I,SN)=RIGHT$(A$,1):GOTO220
270 DISK!"ME D100,D100"
271 X$="  ":FORK=1TO5:X$=X$+X$:NEXT
272 PRINT#5,X$;:PRINT#9
273 GOTO122
280 PRINT:INPUT"Format listing";X$:PRINT
290 IFLEFT$(X$,1)="Y"ORLEFT$(X$,1)="J"THENGOSUB500
300 PRINT:INPUT"Copy diskette";X$:PRINT
310 IFLEFT$(X$,1)<>"N"THENX$="":GOSUB1000
320 END
500 PRINT:INPUT"List on printer";X$
501 IFLEFT$(X$,1)<>"Y"THEND=2:GOTO503
502 D=1
503 FORJ=1TO39
505 IFD$(J,1)="N"THEN580
510 PRINT#D,"Track";J;
520 IFD$(J,1)=""THENPRINT#D,TAB(12);"Missing header":GOTO580
530 K=0
540 K=K+1
550 IFD$(J,K)=""ORK=9THEN580
560 PRINT#D,TAB(12);"sector";K;": ";D$(J,K);" page(s)"
570 GOTO540
580 NEXTJ
590 PRINT:PRINT:RETURN
998 DATA2,10,18,26,56,64,80,88,96,104,112,120,128,136,144
999 DATA152,160,168,176,184
1000 REM--COPY SUBROUTINE
1080 DISK!"ME F000,4800":PRINT#5,"EXIT";CR$;:PRINT#9
1090 TF=1:PRINT:INPUT"Initialize before write (Y/N)";IX$:PRINT
1092 PRINT" -just a few seconds.":PRINT
1095 GOSUB2000
1096 TL=I-1:IFCN=0THEN1150
1097 PRINT#5,CR$;"Place original";CR$;:PRINT#9
1098 PRINT#5,"GO 252B";CR$;:PRINT#9
1100 X$="CALL":GOSUB5000
1105 PRINT#5,CR$;"Place copy";CR$;:PRINT#9
1110 PRINT#5,"GO 252B";CR$;:PRINT#9
1120 X$="SAVE":GOSUB5000
1135 TF=TL+1
1140 IFTF<40THEN1095
1150 INPUT"Track zero copy";K$:IFLEFT$(K$,1)<>"Y"THEN1240
1160 PRINT#5,CR$;"Place systemdisk";CR$;"GO 252B";CR$;
1164 PRINT#5,"CA 0200=13,1";CR$;CR$;"Place original";CR$;
1168 PRINT#5,"GO 252B";CR$;"GO 0200";CR$;"2";CR$;"R4000";CR$;
1170 PRINT#5,"E";CR$;CR$;"Place copy";CR$;:PRINT#9
1174 PRINT#5,"GO 252B";CR$;"GO 0200";CR$;"2";CR$;
1178 PRINT#5,"W4000/2200,8";CR$;"E";CR$;:PRINT#9
1240 POKE10944,76:POKE10945,81:POKE10946,42
1250 PRINT#5,"GO FFA0"
1260 PRINT:PRINT"Press any key to start and to continue."
1280 DISK!"ME 4800,F000":DISK!"IO 10,02":RETURN
2000 I=TF:CN=0
2005 IFI>39THEN2120
2010 IFD$(I,1)=""ORD$(I,1)="N"THENI=I+1:GOTO2005
2020 READFV
2030 K=1
2040 GOSUB7000:REM CONVERT FV TO F$: 10 BECOMES 0A00
2050 IFD$(I,K)=""ORK=9THEN2100
2060 FV=FV+VAL(D$(I,K))
2070 D$(I,K)=F$+"/"+D$(I,K)
2080 K=K+1
2090 GOTO2040
2100 I=I+1:CN=CN+1
2110 IFCN<MATHEN2005
2120 RESTORE
2130 RETURN
5000 FORJ=TFTOTL
5010 K=1
5020 IFD$(J,K)=""ORD$(J,K)="N"THEN5120
5030 C$=LEFT$(D$(J,K),4)
5040 J$=STR$(J):J$=RIGHT$("0"+RIGHT$(J$,LEN(J$)-1),2)
5050 K$=RIGHT$(STR$(K),1)
5060 IFX$="CALL"THEN5085
5070 IFIX$<>"Y"ORK<>1THEN5080
5075 PRINT#5,"IN "+J$;CR$;:PRINT#9
5080 PRINT#5,"SA "+J$+","+K$+"="+D$(J,K);CR$;:PRINT#9:GOTO5090
5085 PRINT#5,"CA "+C$+"="+J$+","+K$;CR$;:PRINT#9
5090 K=K+1
5110 IFK<MATHEN5020
5120 NEXT:RETURN
7000 X=INT(FV/16)+48
7010 IFX>57THENX=X+7
7020 LD$=CHR$(X)
7030 X=FV-16*INT(FV/16)+48
7040 IFX>57THENX=X+7
7050 F$=LD$+CHR$(X)+"00":RETURN
```

```
EXIT
02 TRACK.
A*_
A*Place original
A*GO 252B
A*CA 0200=12,1
A*CA 0300=12,2
  ...
  ...
A*CA 3000=19,1
A*_
A*Place copy
A*GO 252B
A*SA 12,1=0200/1
A*SA 12,2=0300/1
  ...
  ...
A*SA 19,1=3000/8
A*_
A*Place original
  (etc.)
```

Figure 1: **OS-65D command file: Input from memory (from the actual command file) is underlined. The instructions ("Place copy") are only for the benefit of the operator.**

Votrax Interface for SYM

by John Valente

Interface the Votrax Speech Synthesizer to your system's VIA. Although intended for a SYM-1, the techniques described are readily adaptable to other systems using a 6522.

VOTRAX DRIVER
requires:
SYM-1
Sweet Talker Votrax Interface Board

It is adaptable to other systems (such as AIM) with 6522 VIA.

The Votrax SC-01 Speech Synthesizer IC lets you experiment with computer-generated speech at a reasonable cost. The Sweet Talker board, which includes the Votrax IC, allows easy interfacing to most computers. It is available from The Micro Mint, Inc., 917 Midway, Woodmere, NY 11598. While I will be describing the interface of the Votrax to my SYM-1 6522 VIA, the programs can be readily adapted to other systems using the 6522. This article provides a machine language driver, followed by a BASIC program to convert the mnemonics for each phoneme of speech into the numerical codes needed by Votrax. (A phoneme is one of the smallest units of speech that distinguishes one word from another; i.e., the *m* in mat and *b* in bat.)

Communication with the Votrax IC resembles a parallel printer interface with handshaking. Figure 1 shows the connections between the 6522 and the Sweet Talker board. This example uses VIA #2, port A, accessed through the SYM's "AA" connector. Any other VIA port can be used as long as all eight data bits and the two control lines are available. Be sure the Sweet Talker is connected to your power supply.

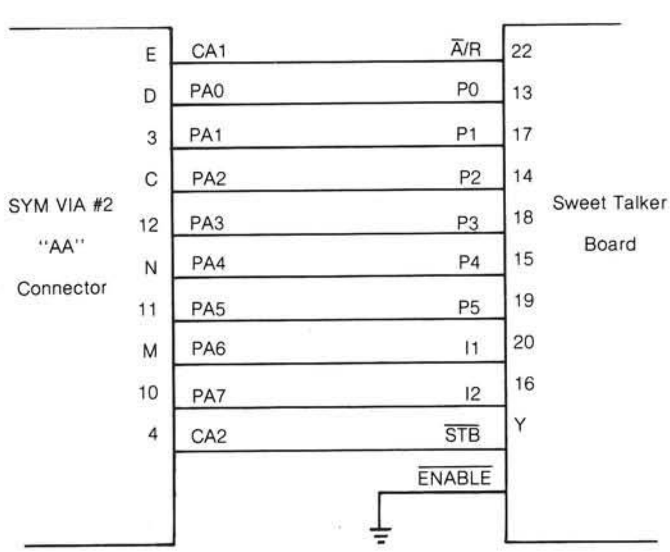
Bits zero through five form the code which tells Votrax which phoneme to synthesize. Bits six and seven select one of four pitch levels for the voice. Control line CA2 latches the data into the Votrax IC and starts synthesis. After the phoneme has sounded, $\overline{A}$/R goes high. The CA1 line on the 6522 senses this transition and generates an interrupt, causing the next phoneme code to be sent out. This process repeats until a "stop" code ($3F) is sent. The $\overline{\text{ENABLE}}$ line is not used and is grounded to allow the board to operate.

Listing 1 sends a sequence of phoneme codes to the Sweet Talker with the proper timing of control signals. It is written in RAE – 1 format (SYM's Resident Assembler and Editor). The sequence of phonemes is limited to 256, due to the eight-bit length of the X index register. A block of memory to store the values for PITCH and the sequence of phonemes starting at PHONEME is reserved following the program. If you relocate this routine, you need only change the references to these locations. If your 6522 is at a different location, the register addresses will have to be modified accordingly.

The program begins by pointing the IRQ vector to the INT routine. The SYM requires a JSR ACCESS before this operation. Then, interrupts are temporarily disabled and the 6522 Interrupt Enable Register (IER) is set up to generate an IRQ on the rising edge of CA1. The port is then configured for output.

You must send the first phoneme code manually. The X register, which is used to index into the PHONEME list, is set to zero. The next few lines of code are needed because of a timing restraint in the Votrax chip. After sending data to Votrax, wait at least 450 nsec before sending a strobe pulse to latch it. Since the 6522 normally waits only 300 nsec before pulsing, the handshake/strobe is first inhibited by sending a $01 to the Peripheral Control Register (PCR). The phoneme data is fetched from the list, OR'ed with the value of PITCH to select the voice, and sent down the line. Now the handshake is enabled by sending a $0B to the PCR. A dummy read of the port outputs the pulse, and by now much more than the required 450 nsec has elapsed.

Figure 1



After the phoneme has sounded, the CA1 line goes high and forces an interrupt. In the INT routine, the same manipulation of the handshake occurs to insure proper timing. The X register is incremented to point to the next phoneme code, and the data is fetched. But we don't want to OR the code with the value of PITCH if the "stop" code is encountered. After checking for this, the data and handshake are sent out as before. Conveniently, the dummy read at 1060 leaves the latest phoneme code in the accumulator.

As the program exits the INT routine, it loops continuously to IDLE until the "stop" code is found. Then the IER is altered to ignore further interrupts and the IRQ vector is restored to its original value. The address given is for the SYM's Supermon 1.1. Finally, control is restored to the calling program.

You can use this program directly by entering phoneme codes through the monitor, starting at address PHONEME and ending with $3F to end the speech. A value of $00, $40, $80 or $C0 must be entered at location PITCH. Try using the random values in memory as a phoneme list; you will hear some very bizarre sounds.

To compose intelligible words, however, it is more convenient to use mnemonic codes for each phoneme because these are closer to English. Listing 2, a BASIC program, prompts for the standard Votrax mnemonics, translates them into the proper numerical code, then places them sequentially into the PHONEME block. A call to the machine language driver produces the speech. Remember to reserve space for the machine language routine plus 257 bytes before entering BASIC.

The program is written in Synertek Bas-1, but is easily translated into other BASICs. The &"xxxx" is Bas-1's convention for hexadecimal numbers, and X=USR (address,0) calls a machine language routine. Lines 10-40 list the standard Votrax mnemonics, and lines 130-150 READ them into an array for later comparison. Lines 105-115 assign the machine language addresses to variables; simply change these lines to conform to any relocation you have made. Lines 500-540 prompt for the desired phoneme, search for a match, and then POKE the corresponding code into the PHONEME list. When you enter STOP in answer to the prompt, the program asks you to select a pitch

***Listing 1:* Votrax Driver — Assembly Language Listing**

```
                 ;                 VOTRAX DRIVER
                 ;
                 ;                 by John Valente   Box 9  Marlboro VT 05344
                 ;                 Written September 1981
                 ;
                 ;        The following addresses are for VIA #2 on the SYM-1.
                 ;        Change as required for your system.
                 ;
                 PAD          .DE $A801     ;Port A, VIA #2
                 PADD         .DE $A803     ;Port A data direction
                 PCR          .DE $A80C     ;Peripheral Control Register
                 IER          .DE $A80E     ;Interrupt Enable Register
                 ;
                 ;        The following are SYM Supermon 1.1 references:
                 ;
                 ACCESS       .DE $8B86     ;Needed to change vectors
                 IRQVEC       .DE $A67E     ;IRQ vector
                 IRQORIG      .DE $800F     ;Original IRQ service routine
                              .BA $1000     ;Program origin
                              .OS           ;Save object code
                 ;
                 ;        Program starts here:
                 ;
1000- 20 86 8B   START        JSR ACCESS    ;Change IRQVEC: point to INT
1003- A9 48                   LDA #L,INT
1005- 8D 7E A6                STA IRQVEC
1008- A9 10                   LDA #H,INT
100A- 8D 7F A6                STA IRQVEC+1
100D- 78                      SEI           ;Prevent interrupts for now
100E- A9 82                   LDA #%10000010 Enable interrupts on CA1 ^ edge
1010- 8D 0E A8                STA IER
1013- A9 FF                   LDA #$FF      ;Set VIA port A for output
1015- 8D 03 A8                STA PADD
1018- A2 00      FIRST        LDX #$00      ;Initialize phoneme list pointer
101A- A9 01                   LDA #%00000001 Disable handshake/strobe
101C- 8D 0C A8                STA PCR
101F- BD 65 10                LDA PHONEME,X Get first phoneme code
1022- 0D 64 10                ORA PITCH     ;Determine pitch
1025- 8D 01 A8                STA PAD       ;Send code to Votrax
1028- A9 0B                   LDA #%00001011 Now enable handshake/strobe
102A- 8D 0C A8                STA PCR
102D- AD 01 A8                LDA PAD       ;Dummy read: force handshake/strobe
1030- 58                      CLI           ;Now allow interrupts
1031- C9 3F      IDLE         CMP #$3F      ;Found STOP code yet ?
1033- F0 03                   BEQ RETURN    ;Yes, exit
1035- B8                      CLV           ;No, loop until found
1036- 50 F9                   BVC IDLE
1038- A9 02      RETURN       LDA #%00000010 Disable VIA interrupt
103A- 8D 0E A8                STA IER
103D- A9 0F                   LDA #L,IRQORIG Restore original IRQ vector
103F- 8D 7E A6                STA IRQVEC
1042- A9 A6                   LDA #H,IRQVEC
1044- 8D 7F A6                STA IRQVEC+1
1047- 60                      RTS           ;Return to calling program
                 ;
                 ;         Interrupt Service Routine follows:
                 ;
1048- A9 01      INT          LDA #%00000001 Disable handshake as before
104A- 8D 0C A8                STA PCR
104D- E8                      INX           ;Increment pointer to phoneme list
104E- BD 65 10                LDA PHONEME,X Get next phoneme code
1051- C9 3F                   CMP #$3F      ;Is it the STOP code ?
1053- F0 03                   BEQ NOMASK    ;Yes, leave it alone
1055- 0D 64 10   MASK         ORA PITCH     ;No, set the pitch
1058- 8D 01 A8   NOMASK       STA PAD       ;Send code to Votrax
105B- A9 0B                   LDA #%00001011 Now enable handshake/strobe
105D- 8D 0C A8                STA PCR
1060- AD 01 A8                LDA PAD       ;Send strobe;phoneme code in Accum.
1063- 40         DONE         RTI           ;Go back and wait
                 ;
1064-            PITCH        .DS 1         ;Reserve a space for pitch value
1065-            PHONEME      .DS 256       ;Reserve a page for phoneme codes
                              .EN
```

Listing 2: Votrax Phoneme Translator — BASIC Listing and Sample Run

```
1 REM VOTRAX PHONEME TRANSLATOR
2 REM WRITTEN BY JOHN VALENTE BOX 9 MARLBORO VT 05344
3 REM SEPTEMBER 1981
10 DATA EH3,EH2,EH1,PA0,DT,A2,A1,ZH,AH2,I3,I2,I1,M,N,B,V
20 DATA CH,SH,Z,AW1,NG,AH1,OO1,OO,L,K,J,H,G,F,D,S
30 DATA A,AY,Y1,UH3,AH,P,O,I,U,Y,T,R,E,W,AE,AE1
40 DATA AW2,UH2,UH1,UH,O2,O1,IU,U1,THV,TH,ER,EH,E1,AW,PA1,STOP
100 DIM T$(63)
105 M=&"1000":REM ADDRESS OF MACHINE LANGUAGE ROUTINE
110 L=&"1065":REM ADDRESS OF START OF PHONEME LIST
115 V=&"1064":REM ADDRESS OF PITCH VALUE
120 FOR A=0 TO 63
130 READ P$
140 T$(A)=P$
150 NEXT A
500 Y=0:INPUT "PHONEME ? ";X$
510 IF X$="STOP" THEN 700
520 IF T$(Y)=X$ THEN POKE L,Y:L=L+1:GOTO 500
525 REM SUBSCRIPT OF MATCHED STRING IS CORRECT PHONEME CODE
530 Y=Y+1
535 IF Y>63 THEN PRINT "NOT A VALID PHONEME. TRY AGAIN. ":GOTO 500
540 GOTO 520
700 POKE L,63
710 PRINT "SELECT PITCH OF VOICE: "
712 PRINT "TYPE EITHER 0,64,128 OR 192 (LOWEST TO HIGHEST PITCH)"
714 INPUT P
715 POKE V,P
720 INPUT "TYPE ANY LETTER AND 'RETURN' TO HEAR YOUR WORD.";D$
730 X=USR(M,0)
740 END
OK
RUN
PHONEME ? H
PHONEME ? EH1
PHONEME ? EH3
PHONEME ? LK
NOT A VALID PHONEME. TRY AGAIN.
PHONEME ? L
PHONEME ? O
PHONEME ? STOP
SELECT PITCH OF VOICE:
TYPE EITHER 0,64,128 OR 192 (LOWEST TO HIGHEST PITCH)
? 64
TYPE ANY LETTER AND 'RETURN' TO HEAR YOUR WORD.R
```

for the voice. After responding to line 720, the machine language driver is called and you will hear the result.

I suggest experimenting with single words before assembling long messages. I think you will find that the components of human speech are very complex. Two words which rhyme to our ears are often composed of different series of phonemes. What might seem to be a simple vowel sound is sometimes a series of two or even three different phonemes. Be sure to include pauses between words (two different pause mnemonics are available).

VOTRAX is a trademark of Federal Screw Works, Inc.

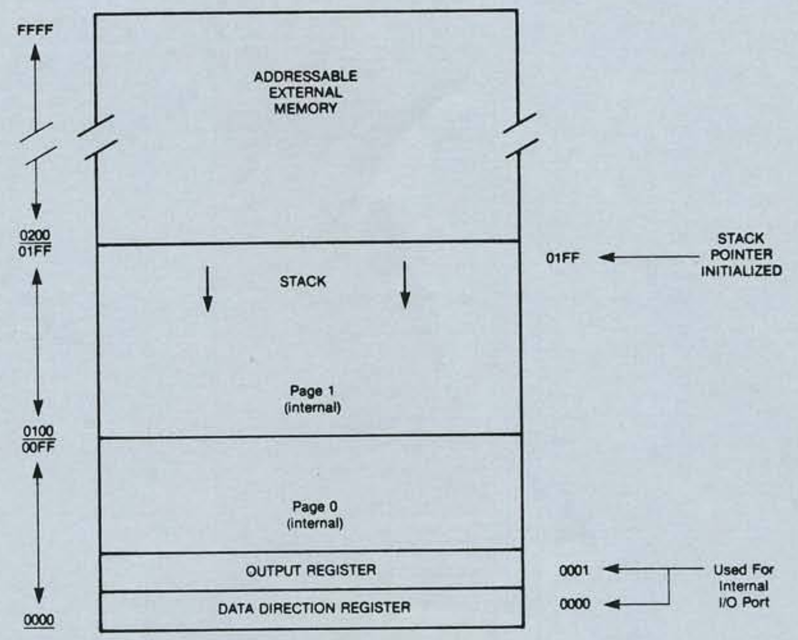
John Valente is interested in using the computer to generate sounds and musical structures unavailable in conventional instruments. He has been published in *Electronotes, Newsletter of the Musical Engineering Group.* You can write to Valente at Box 9, Marlboro, VT 05344.

MICRO

6508 — A New 6502 Configuration

by Ralph Tenny

This new configuration of the 6502 will stimulate a number of very innovative designs, including multiprocessing and two-chip designs.



6508 MEMORY MAP

Figure 1: **The memory map for the 6508 differs from that of the 6502 only in the zero page area, and in the addition of dedicated I/O space.**

At long last, there is an improved version of the 6502. The Commodore Semiconductor Group (formerly MOS Technology) has produced the 6508 microcomputer without adding any new instructions.

This 40-pin IC is the familiar 6502 (actually, the 6512, which requires an off-chip clock) with 256 bytes of read/write memory, eight I/O pins and a full complement of address and data lines. In addition, the address lines can be tri-stated to facilitate DMA (Direct Memory Access) operations. Thus, with eight I/O lines and AEC (Address Enable Control) to control the address and data lines during DMA operations, a total of nine functions have been added to the package.

Because of necessary pinout changes, the following functions are no longer available: NMI, RDY, SYNC, S.O., Ø2 Out and DBE. Actually, DBE (Data Bus Available) is used on the 6512 to furnish compatibility with the 6800, and is replaced with AEC. The 6512 has three V_{ss} pins, two of which are on the 6508. The one remaining pin fills a formerly unused pin, thus giving a full eight pins for the I/O port.

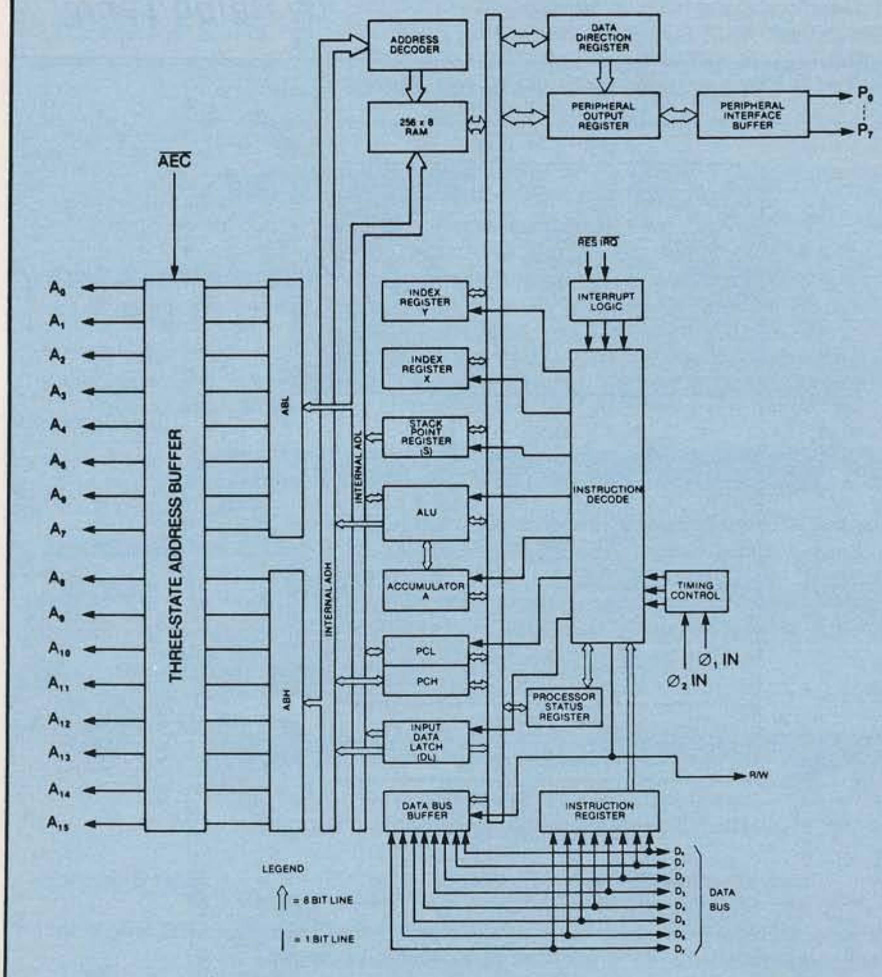
The I/O port is situated at $0000 (Data Direction Register) and $0001 (Output Register). This location for the port has a number of advantages. I/O operations will be faster and have shorter drive routines, since zero page addressing can be used. However, setting the port to input can result in external hardware that enters data directly into memory, with no intervention by the processor. A recent article detailed the following additional possibilities for the 6508:

1. Multi-processor operation with overlapped memory operations.
2. I/O lines used as segment addresses for over 1 megabyte addressing.
3. I/O lines used as vector inputs for vectored interrupts.
4. I/O lines used to arbitrate interrupt priorities.
5. Internal memory used to operate supervisory programs during DMA.

The following material has been adapted from the 6508 data sheet, and is used with permission of Commodore:

Figure 1 shows the 6508 memory map. Note that page 0 and page 1 overlap in the 256 bytes of on-board read/write memory. Also, the zero page area is further depleted by two addresses used by the I/O port. Otherwise, the entire 64K of memory space is available for typical 6502 uses.

Figure 2 is a block diagram of the 6508, showing the internal architecture of the processor. This is almost identical to the 6502, except for the obvious addition of I/O port and read/write memory.



6508 BLOCK DIAGRAM

***Figure 2:* Block diagram for the 6508. Obvious additions — Data Direction Register, Peripheral Output Register and associated buffers, and page zero Read/Write memory.**

RES	1		40	0, IN
0, IN	2		39	R/W
IRQ	3		38	DB_0
AEC	4		37	DB_1
VDD	5		36	DB_2
A_0	6		35	DB_3
A_1	7		34	DB_4
A_2	8		33	DB_5
A_3	9		32	DB_6
A_4	10	6508	31	DB_7
A_5	11		30	P_0
A_6	12		29	P_1
A_7	13		28	P_2
A_8	14		27	P_3
A_9	15		26	P_4
A_{10}	16		25	P_5
A_{11}	17		24	P_6
A_{12}	18		23	P_7
A_{13}	19		22	A_{15}
VSS	20		21	A_{14}

***Figure 3:* New pinout assignments are quite different for the 6508; see text for additional details.**

Figure 3 shows the pinout of the 6508.

I expect the 6508 to be used in innovative designs, both in controller-type applications, and in more sophisticated data communications projects. The greatest advance I see for the controller field is that two-chip designs are possible, if eight or fewer I/O lines are required. In the past, nearly every single-chip processor implementation has required at least three ICs. With the 6508, you need add only an EPROM!

Reference

1. Enhanced CPU's memory, I/O expand its applications; *Electronic Design News*, August 19, 1981, G. Venkatesh, Commodore Semiconductor Group.

Ralph Tenny may be contacted at P.O. Box 545, Richardson, Texas 75080.

MICRO

Time of Day the Easy Way

by Martin De George

If you add the new 6526 Complex Interface Adaptor chip to your computer, you'll have processor-independent real time available. You may also substitute the 6526 for an existing 6522.

The demonstration program included is written for OSI. The hardware is applicable to any 6502 computer.

***Table 1:* Register Functions of 6526**

Register Address	Name	Use
0	PRA	Peripheral Data Register A
1	PRB	Peripheral Data Register B
2	DDRA	Data Direction Register A
3	DDRB	Data Direction Register B
4	TA LO	Timer A LO
5	TA HI	Timer A HI
6	TB LO	Timer B LO
7	TB HI	Timer B HI
8	TOD 10ths	Time of Day Tenths of a Second
9	TOD SEC	Time of Day Seconds
A	TOD MIN	Time of Day Minutes
B	TOD HR	Time of Day Hours
C	SRD	Serial Data Register
D	ICR	Interrupt Control Register
E	CRA	Control Register A
F	CRB	Control Register B

Until now I have been reluctant to implement a real-time clock (RTC) on my system because it was just too much bother, both from software and hardware standpoints. With my OSI system I need a chain of dividers to divide the system clock down and interrupt the system periodically, say every second, so that a routine is executed which updates a counter. It is then necessary to check the counter for rollover at 60, or convert an N-bit number to TOD each time you would like to know the time. Besides this chore, there is the not so trivial problem of ruining a disk access if you allow interrupts during these times. If you disable interrupts during disk access, it is very possible that you will miss an interrupt if you do a lot of disk access. I wanted a TOD chip that was easy to install and access without tying up my system with unnecessary overhead.

Just recently the people at Commodore introduced a gem of a chip called the 6526 Complex Interface Adapter (CIA). Don't let the name scare you; it's only complex in what it can do, not in how to do it.

Basically this device is a sophisticated 6522 like those found on the AIM and many other computers. The one major difference is that it contains a time-of-day clock function which reads out TOD in Hours, Minutes, Seconds, and Tenths of Seconds. It is only a 12-hour timer, but it has an AM/PM bit so you can easily convert to 24-hour time as well. Much to the credit of the people at Commodore, the pin-outs of the 6526 are nearly identical to those of the 6522. Figure 1 shows the pin-outs for the 6526 and the 6522 where there is a difference. In a system which does not make heavy use of the hand-shaking functions, a 6526 is directly hardware-replaceable for a 6522. Also, most of the internal workings of the 6526 are nearly identical to the 6522. Many of the registers have the same names and functions, although different addresses. Table 1 is a listing of the register names and functions of the 6526.

I would like to concentrate on the time-of-day clock. This clock consists of four time registers with addresses $08-$0B for tenths of a second, seconds, minutes, and hours respectively. There are also two control registers, CRA and CRB (see table 2), which are used for initialization of the TOD clock and other functions. Each time register is written to and read out in BCD (binary coded decimal) which makes it easy for driving displays, but a slight problem for BASIC. The TOD clock requires an external TTL signal of 50 or 60 Hz to operate. The choice of 50 or 60 Hz is programmable by bit 7 of CRA.

Besides the TOD function there is also an alarm mode which allows an interrupt to be generated at any given time. The alarm time is written into the same registers that the TOD is written to, except that bit 7 of CRB is set to 1 for setting the alarm. CRB 7 set to 0 allows access of the time registers.

As previously mentioned, proper function of the TOD clock requires an external TTL level clock on pin 19 (labelled TOD). The TOD pin on the 6526 is where CB2 is on the 6522. There are a number of ways to generate a reference signal for the TOD clock: 1. divide the processor clock down with counters, 2. use the 16-bit counters on the 6526 to divide the system clock, and 3. pick off the 60 Hz AC line voltage and convert it to TTL levels. I don't like number one because it involves adding too many extra chips to my system. Number 2 wastes the counters in the 6526, which are more useful in other applications. Therefore, I have chosen number 3.

You'll see two ways to implement a 60 Hz clock for the AC line in figure 2. I use the circuit in figure 2a since I have a transformer in my system with a secondary voltage less than 60V peak-to-peak (the limit for the inputs of the 1489 receiver). This circuit works because all of the power supplies in my OSI system have a common ground. If you don't have a spare 1489 in your system, the circuit in figure 2b will work just as well. Here you are not as limited to input voltages; just pick the resistor value that keeps the current into the base of the transistor and diode within the limits for the components used. Almost any transistor will work. I use a 2N2222. Whatever method you use, make sure you *never* connect directly to the 100V AC lines. Use a transformer or opto-isolator. You will keep yourself and computer from an untimely end.

To provide a clearer idea of how to use the 6526, I have included a simple program written in BASIC (see listing 1). This program lets you set the time of day and display the time in an endless loop. It merely serves as a guide to set up the 6526 in the time mode. To achieve the proper setting and reading of the time registers, the Hours register must be written to or read first. On a write to Hours the TOD clock is stopped and not restarted until there is a write to the Tenths of a Second register. This assures that the clock starts at the intended instant. Reading from the Hours register causes all data to be latched until the Tenths register is read. If it is not necessary to read the hours, the other registers may be read but the data will not be latched.

The 6526 is so easy to use that I was able to unplug my 6522, plug in the 6526, and make the necessary connections in about ten minutes. Shortly thereafter I had a real system TOD clock complete with interrupts. Not only do I have a TOD clock in my system with no processor overhead to keep track of the time, but I have also retained all of the major functions of the 6522 which I was previously using. Not bad for the few hours I invested to bring it up.

At the time I wrote this article, the 6526 was not yet widely available. The price should be about $10 for the 1 MHz version.

Martin DeGeorge may be contacted at Threshold Technology, 1829 Underwood Blvd., Delran, New Jersey 08075.

Listing 1

```
10 REM 6526 ROUTINES
20 CIA=63232 :REM BASE ADDRESS OF 6526 = $F700
30 POKE CIA+2,00 :POKE CIA+3,00 :REM SET ALL I/O AS INPUT
40 REM
50 REM SET UP TIME OF DAY CLOCK
60 POKE CIA+14,0 :REM 60 HZ MODE
70 POKE CIA+15,0 :REM TOD ALARM OFF
80 INPUT "ENTER TIME OF DAY HH,MM,SS ";HH,MM,SS
90 IF HH>24 THEN PRINT "IMPROPER HOURS": GOTO 80
100 UH=0: PM=0
110 IF HH>11 THEN HH=HH-12 : PM=1 :REM CHECK IF AFTER NOON
120 IF HH>9 THEN HH=HH-10:UH=1:REM IF HOURS>10 SPLIT 10'S & 1'S
130 HH=128*PM+16*UH+HH: REM SET PM BIT IF AFTER NOON PM=BIT 7
140 IF MM>60 THEN PRINT "IMPROPER MINUTES": GOTO 80
150 REM BREAK MINUTES INTO 10'S AND 1'S
160 MM=MM/10
170 UM=INT(MM) :REM 10'S OF MINUTES (UPPER NIBBLE)
180 XN=(MM-UM)*10
190 XN=XN+.00000001
200 LM=INT(XN) :REM 1'S OF MINUTES (LOWER NIBBLE)
210 MM=UM*16+LM :REM MAKE UM AND LM NIBBLES INTO BYTE
220 REM
230 IF SS>60 THEN PRINT "IMPROPER SECONDS": GOTO80
240 SS=SS/10
250 US=INT(SS) :REM 10'S OF SECONDS (UPPER NIBBLE)
260 XN=(SS-US)*10
270 XN=XN+.00000001
280 LS=INT(XN) :REM 1'S OF SECONDS (LOWER NIBBLE)
290 SS=US*16+LS :REM MAKE US AND LS NIBBLES INTO BYTE
300 REM
310 REM PUT VALUES INTO 6526
320 POKE CIA+11,HH
330 POKE CIA+10,MM
340 POKE CIA+9, SS
350 POKE CIA+8, 00 :REM TENTHS WHICH START CLOCK
360 REM
370 REM READ OUT CLOCK
380 HH=PEEK(CIA+11) :REM READ HOURS - LATCH TIME REGISTERS
390 MM=PEEK(CIA+10) :REM READ MINUTES
400 SS=PEEK(CIA+9)  :REM READ SECONDS
410 TS=PEEK(CIA+8)  :REM READ TENTHS OF SECONDS
420 TH=0:TT=0
430 IF (HH AND 128)>0 THEN TH=1:REM CHECK PM BIT 1=AFTER 12:00
440 IF (HH AND 16)>0 THEN TT=1:REM HOURS > 10 ?
450 HH=12*TH+10*TT+(HH AND 15):REM ADD ALL HOURS
460 REM CONVERT MINUTES
470 UM=MM AND 112:REM MASK OUT 10'S OF MINUTES
480 UM=UM/16 :REM CONVERT 10'S OF MINUTES
490 LM=MM AND 15 :REM MASK OUT 1'S OF MINUTES
500 MM=UM*10+LM :REM ADD 10'S *10 + 1' OF MINUTES
510 REM CONVERT SECONDS SAME AS MINUTES
520 US=SS AND 112
530 US=US/16
540 LS=SS AND 15
550 SS=US*10+LS
560 TS=TS AND 15 :GET TENTHS OF SECONDS
570 PRINT HH;MM;SS;TS
580 GOTO 380 :REM ENDLESS LOOP
590 END
```

Editor's Note: **The value assigned to CIA in line 20 applies to the author's system. Use a value appropriate for your installation.**

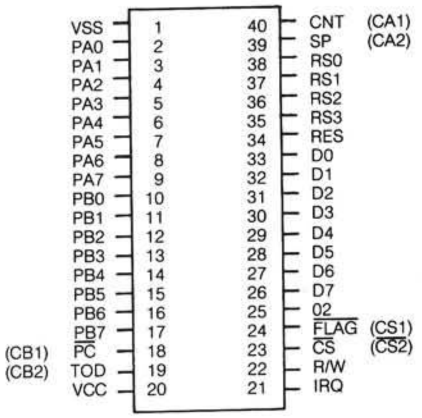


***Figure 1:* Pin Configurations for 6526. (Where they differ, functions for the 6522 are shown in parentheses.)**

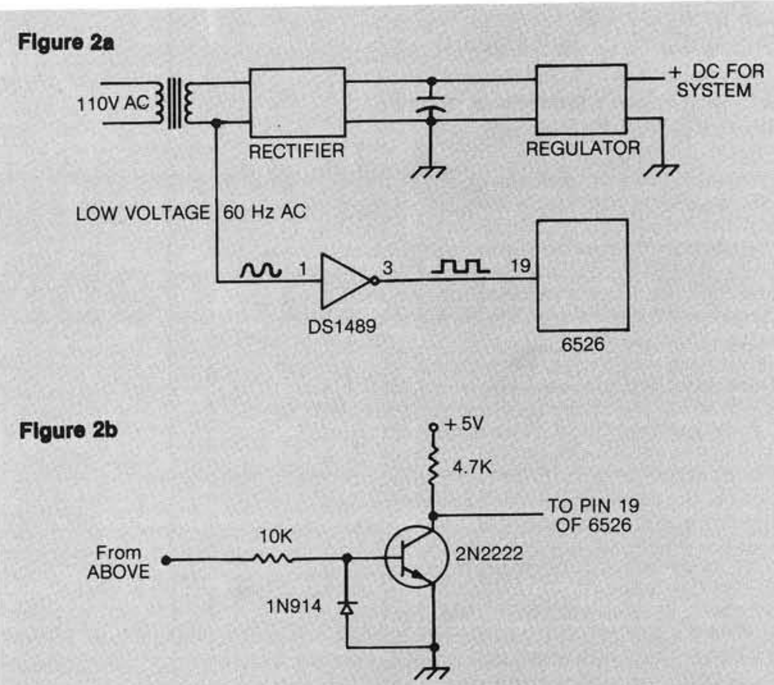


***Figure 2:* 60 Hz TTL Signal Generation from Low Voltage ac.**

***Table 2:* Control Register Bit Actions**

Bit Position	Name	Function for bit = 1 or 0
CRA7	START CLOCK	1 = start timer A 0 = start timer B
CRA6	SPMODE	1 = serial output on pin 39 0 = serial input on pin 39
CRA5	INMODE	1 = timer A counts on negative transition of 39 0 = timer A counts on 02 pulses
CRA4	LOAD	1 = force load of timer prescaler 0 = no effect
CRA3	RUN MODE	1 = timer countdown to 0 generates interrupt and stops 0 = timer countdown to 0 generates interrupt and continues
CRA2	OUT MODE	1 = toggle of output to port B on timer underflow 0 = pulse output of port B on timer underflow
CRA1	PBON	1 = timer A output to PB6 0 = PB6 normal I/O
CRA0	START	1 = start timer A 0 = stop timer A
CRB0-CRB4		Similar function as CRA0-CRA4 for timer B except CRB1 which controls timer B out to PB7
CRB5,6	INMODE	Bits on CRB5 and CRB6 select input mode of timer B
CRB7	ALARM	1 = set alarm time on write to TOD registers 0 = set TOD on write to TOD registers

CRB6	CRB5	Timer B Counts On:
0	0	02 pulses
0	1	negative transitions on CNT
1	0	timer A underflow
1	1	timer A underflow while CNT = 0

MICRO

Programmable Reverse Video for the C1P

by Charles L. Stanford

This article shows you how to add programmable reverse video to your C1P. The modification involves some programming, and adding circuitry to your computer.

REVERSE VIDEO
requires:
OSI C1P or Superboard (600 Board)

The reverse video option requires modification to your C1P, some additional circuitry and some software. This modification requires above-average skills in electronic construction, as well as substantial programming ability. While I've tried to make the actual changes on the main board as easy and risk-free as possible, it's still very close to the equivalent of minor brain surgery on your best friend.

OSI's Video System

Unlike many other machines, the C1P video refresh is completely hardware-based. In other words, the microprocessor devotes no time or effort toward keeping a proper display on the screen, but modifies the video RAM only when required to do so by the program. As a result, the video display has no undesirable streaks caused by software timesharing. We are, however, unable to make relatively simple program changes to achieve full control of the image.

Programmable Reverse Circuit Description

The circuit is relatively simple. It requires only three chips, can fit on a very small add-on board, and allows you to convert your computer back almost instantly to its original hardware configuration. It does cost a little in lost versatility: the upper 128 graphics characters are "lost" to use while the video reverse switch is closed. I have found that to be no inconvenience since we generally use the reverse video to enhance programs that use alphanumerics only.

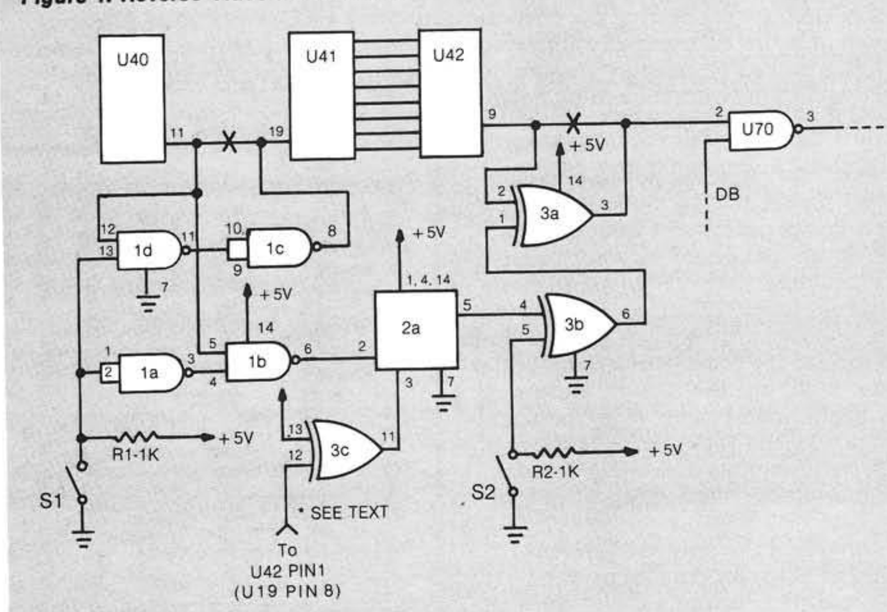
The add-on circuit primarily consists of three elements: the detecter, the latch, and the inverter. The detecter is connected, in series, with the most significant bit of the video data. As shown in figure 1, NAND gates 1b and 1d each detect the status of the bit. Treatment of the bit is also conditioned by the status of switch S1. IC1d either inverts it or ignores it; IC1b either detects it or ignores it. If S1a is open, the bit is passed along through IC1c and appears unchanged to character generator U41. Likewise, IC1b ignores it and its output remains high.

IC2a, half of a dual-D flip-flop, acts as a latch. It is clocked by the same latching signal used by U42, the parallel-serial shift register, and retains the status throughout the time needed to send one character to the screen.

The inverter uses two gates of a very versatile IC — the 7486 "exclusive OR" chip. In this circuit, it acts as both an inverter and a non-inverting gate. IC3a passes the serial video signal unchanged as long as pin 1 is held high, but pulling that pin low causes the signal to invert! In a similar manner, IC3b is used to condition the signal from the detecter and the latch circuits. Holding switch S2 high allows the signal from the latch to pass. Closing the switch inverts the output, effectively causing the image to be inverted constantly.

The net result of this circuit is to allow four conditions. When both

Figure 1: Reverse Video Modification



switches are open, the computer acts normally. Closing S1 inverts those characters which have a "1" in the left-most bit position (bit 7). Closing S2 inverts the entire screen. Closing both causes the characters which have bit 7 high to be normal, and the remainder to be inverted.

As I mentioned before, the price of this reverse video capability is the loss of the top 128 graphics characters. As long as switch S1 is open, the entire 256-character font of the character generator ROM is available. But closing that switch causes any character with a code greater than 127 (7F hex) to have the most significant bit detected and changed to low. Then the lower 128 show up on the screen normally, and the upper half show up as their inverted complements. For example, POKEing the graphics character 51 ($33) to a screen location will cause the character "3" to appear. POKEing the character 179 ($B3) with switch S1 closed will cause an inverted "3" to show. Essentially, the top bit is checked, stripped off, and changed to "0". If the same sequence is performed with S1 open, the graphics character normally corresponding to 179 will appear.

***Figure 2a:* Socket U28 — Top View**

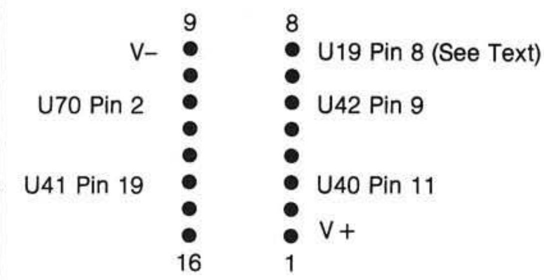
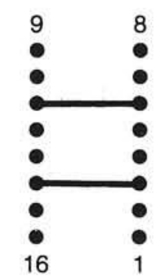


***Figure 2b:* Jumper header for U28 — Top View**



Modifying the 600 Board

Since I am always leery of damaging the PC board while making additions and modifications, I used an "add-on" board for this project. In addition, I devised a plug-in method that restores the main board almost instantly to its original configuration. As shown in figure 1, only two traces on the main board need to be cut. These are marked by an "X". Then wires are run from either side of the cuts to prototype socket U28. By connecting the leads as shown in figure 2a, a properly jumpered DIP header can be used as a shunt in place of the plug from the add-on board, restoring normal operation.

Start by installing a 16-pin solder-tail IC socket at U28. Be sure to use a low-wattage pencil-type iron, and practice on an old board if you're rusty. Next, cut the traces. It's best to use a jeweler's loupe or other magnifying lens, and carefully scratch away about 1/8 inch of the trace with a sharp knife blade. First, cut the line on the top of the board (component side) between U40 pin 11 and U41 pin 19. It starts at U40, but soon runs under U41's socket. Cut it about ¼ inch from pin 11 of U40.

Now, find the trace that leaves U70 pin 2 and heads for the keyboard. It only runs one inch before passing through the board. (Remember the location of this plated-through hole. It will be used later.) The trace now runs on the bottom toward the right, and again passes through to the top. It runs from there toward the front again, ending at U42 pin 9. Cut the trace on the bottom of the board near the hole by U70.

Next, connect the socket at U28. Using fine-gauge insulated wire, connect each pin as shown in figure 2. It's easier to connect U40 and U41 by slipping the wire down into the sockets at the proper pin, than to try to solder to the small bit of PC board trace showing. If necessary, remove the ICs, exercising great care. For the other jumpers, use the two holes where the trace passes to the bottom of the board for your wire connections. Note that a connection to U42 pin 1 is marked "see text." I suggest that you use figures 1 and 2 as they appear until the new display reveals timing problems serious enough to require the fourth IC shown in figure 3. So for now, hook U42 pin 1 (which also connects to U19 pin 8) to U28 pin 8. Connect the positive and negative buses to pins 1 and 9, respectively.

Finally, solder jumper wires across a 16-pin DIP header as shown in figure 2b. Install the header, and try your computer. It should work normally. If not, troubleshooting should be easy since you've only made minimal changes.

Building the PC Board

Several techniques can be used to build your board. In this case, wirewrap is probably the best option. Equipment and supplies are readily available and are easy to use. It is essential to use a check list or schematic, and carefully check all connections when finished. Check the board under power first *without* ICs, and then *with* ICs, and measure current drain with a good volt/ohmmeter. Insert the ICs correctly. These TTL ICs will take a lot, but they cannot stand even a short period of inverse voltage, so make sure they get inserted properly.

The switch(es) can be mounted on your keyboard near either the left or right rear (just below the nameplate). When drilling, be very careful not to

***Figure 3a:* Piggybacking ICs**

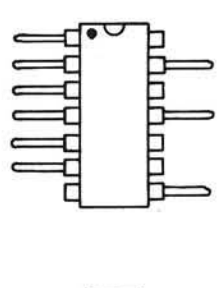
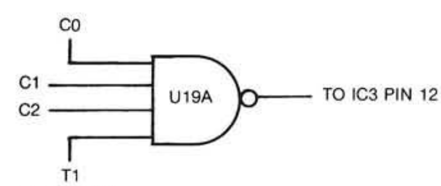


***Figure 3b:* Connections for Optional IC**



mar the finish or get metallic cuttings in the works. Use stranded insulated wire to connect the small board with the switch and on the second IC header. It's not a bad idea to use some sort of socket/plug in the leads to the switch if you expect to disassemble your machine very often; it cuts down the stretching and bending of the wires.

Testing the Add-On

Have the TV or monitor warmed up before the computer is powered. Then, if the screen doesn't show a reasonable display, turn the power off immediately and check all wiring very carefully. Using an ohmmeter, make sure every point is properly connected to, and *only* to, the proper other points.

Since your machine will have been without power for some time, the RAM will probably be well-scrambled, and at least a few graphics characters will appear. Don't hit Break at this time; try the switches, and get a feel for the way they work.

This is also the time to look for any timing problems. Compare the reversed characters with the OSI *Graphics Reference Manual*. If the timing from U19 pin 8 is delayed too much by passing through ICs 2 and 3, the screen will reverse a bit late, and change back a bit late. Reversal of characters in a row will only be noticeable at the beginning of the first row and the end of the last. This phenomenon occurs when the signal from U42 is reversed just slightly out of sync with the latch trigger from NAND gate U19. Two solutions are possible. Since the cause of the delay is the extra gate transmission time in IC2a, IC3b, and IC3a, using faster gates will help. The very fast throughput of 74S-ICs reduces differential delay to the point that it is virtually unnoticeable on the screen.

The disadvantages here are extra cost, the difficulty of finding Schottky chips, and additional power drain. Since I couldn't wait for a mail-order delivery taking several weeks, another solution seemed practical — equalize the delay. This was done by installing another 74LS20 on top of U19 with all but pins 7, 9, 10, 12, and 14 bent out so they don't make contact. This is called "piggybacking" and is a neat and effective way to add additional circuits to an existing board.

As shown on the 600 board schematic, U19 uses the gating of C0, C1, C2, and T3 to trigger the latch in the parallel-serial shift register U42. T3 is merely the clock signal delayed through three gates to match delays already present in the video circuits. It's obvious that a lesser delay in the trigger to latch IC3 might even things out. Accordingly, U19A piggybacked to U19 can use three of the signals, and pin 13 can be connected to U43 pin 1, the T1 signal (clock with only one gate of delay). Use pin 8 of U19A instead of pin 8 of U19 to trigger latch IC2a. U43 has some solder pads that make connection of the jumper very convenient. To prevent damage to the ICs, be sure to put a dab of solder on each of the pins common to U19 and U19A. Again, a good magnifying glass is invaluable. Pins 1 through 6 are left unconnected.

When you test the computer again, carefully check the reversed characters

Listing 1

```
10  REM -VIDEO REVERSE DEMO
20  INPUT "ENTER A STRING";X$
30 A$ = X$: GOSUB 220:X$ = A$
40  PRINT X$
50  INPUT "ENTER A NUMBER";X
60 A = X: GOSUB 200:X$ = A$
70  PRINT X$
99  END
200  REM -REVERSE NUMBERS
210 A$ =  STR$ (A)
220  REM -REVERSE STRINGS
230 B$ = "": FOR X = 1 TO  LEN (A$)
240 C$ =  CHR$ ( ASC ( MID$ (A$,X,1)) OR 128)
250 B$ = B$ + C$: NEXT X
260 A$ = B$: RETURN
```

Listing 2

```
                    ;REVERSE VIDEO ROUTINE
                    ;
                    ;BY CHARLES STANFORD
                    ;
                    CTRLI     EPZ $09          ;CONTROL I CHARACTER
                    LF        EPZ $0A          ;LINE FEED
                    CR        EPZ $0D          ;CARRIAGE RETURN
                    ESC       EPZ $1B          ;ESCAPE CHARACTER
                    BRANCH    EPZ $F7          ;LBLC + 1
                    ;
                    OUTPUT    EQU $FF69        ;MONITOR OUTPUT ROUTINE
                    GETCHR    EQU $FFBA        ;GET CHARACTER ROUTINE
                    ;
                              ORG $D8
                    ;
00D8 20 BA FF                 JSR GETCHR       ;GET A CHARACTER
00DB C9 09                    CMP #CTRLI       ;IS IT A CONTROL-I?
00DD D0 05                    BNE LBLA
00DF A2 00                    LDX #$00         ;IF YES, MODIFY BRANCH
00E1 86 F7                    STX BRANCH       ; TO REVERSE CHARACTERS
00E3 60                       RTS
00E4 C9 1B          LBLA      CMP #ESC         ;IS IT ESCAPE?
00E6 D0 04                    BNE LBLB
00E8 A2 02                    LDX #$02         ;IF YES, RESET BRANCH TO
00EA 86 F7                    STX BRANCH       ; TO DISPLAY NORMAL CHARACTERS
00EC 60             LBLB      RTS
00ED C9 0D                    CMP #CR          ;IS OUTPUT CHAR A CR?
00EF F0 09                    BEQ LBLD
00F1 C9 0A                    CMP #LF          ;LINE FEED?
00F3 F0 05                    BEQ LBLD
00F5 18                       CLC
00F6 90 02          LBLC      BCC LBLD         ;BRANCH ALWAYS (MODIFIED ABOVE)
)
00F8 09 80                    ORA #$80         ;SET HIGH BIT ONLY IF CTRL-I
00FA 4C 69 FF       LBLD      JMP OUTPUT       ;TO MONITOR OUTPUT ROUTINE
00FD                          END
```

Listing 3

```
3000  REM -MACH LANG REVERSE VIDEO ROUTINE
3010  POKE 536,216: POKE 537,0
3020  POKE 538,237: POKE 539,0
3030  FOR M = 216 TO 252: READ D: POKE M,D: NEXT
3040  DATA 32,186,255,201,9,208,5,162,0,134,247,96,201,27,208,4
3050  DATA 162,2,134,247,96,201,13,240,9,201,10,240,5,24,144,2
3060  DATA 9,128,76,105,255
```

to be sure that they are completely in sync with the reversing circuit. You may find it necessary to use the clock itself, or T2, but T1 seems to be just about right.

Programming Techniques

There are at least half a dozen ways to use BASIC or machine language software to capitalize on your new character reversing capability. Using the CHR$, ASC, LEN, and MID$ functions, entire strings can be readily inverted by a relatively short and straightforward subroutine. The demonstration program in listing 1 can also be used in a game or financial planning program to highlight certain inputs or headings. Either inputs or internal strings will reverse, and numeric variables can also be reversed by using the STR$ function.

The machine language program in listing 2 is quite a bit more sophisticated. It can reside in the unused (by BASIC) RAM at the top of page zero, but remember that the monitor does use the space when you break. The program intercepts both the "character-get" and the "screen-write" routines of BASIC by changing the indirect addresses at $0218 and $021A. Then the data can be processed as needed for reverse video.

When the routine is in place, the first five lines get the character from the keyboard as usual, and only act if either the control-I or escape key is detected. The control-I causes the routine starting at $00E4 to force a "1" into the left bit of the character. Once the control-I is pressed, every character coming from either the keyboard or the ACIA will be inverted before being passed to the screen output or program storage. Hitting the escape key will return action to normal.

Notice that the routine is set to ignore carriage returns and line feeds. All other characters get the "reverse" treatment. Thus, be careful to use it only for those items which go to the screen or are within quotes. Trying to invert characters involved in program entry will badly confuse the BASIC interpreter, and lead to a program crash.

If you are familiar with the method Microsoft uses to store BASIC Source Code starting at $0300, you will be able to devise methods of actually changing the characters by modifying the program itself. Without going into details, it isn't too hard to write a BASIC program that will scan the source code for a particular line number, and then invert any characters between quotation marks within that line. I'm sure that you will find many creative ways to use this new capability.

Parts List

R1, R2 — 1KOhm ¼ watt
IC1 — 74LS00
IC2 — 74LS74 (option 74S74, see text)
IC3 — 74LS86 (option 74S86, see text)
IC4 — (optional — 74LS20)
S1, S2 — SPST miniature toggle switches (Radio Shack 275-324)
S1A — optional in place of S1 and S2 SPDT center off min toggle switch (Radio Shack 275-325)
Misc. — PC board, IC sockets, IC header, Molex connector, wire, etc.

MICRO

Structured Programming in BASIC09

by Brian Capouch

The BASIC09 programming language, designed after the beginning of the microcomputer revolution, fully exploits the advantages to be gained from both structured programming techniques and user interaction. BASIC09 is available for the 6800/6809-based OS-9 operating systems.

Here where I live, in the heart of the country, my digital computer, with its busy little clock ticking away two million times in a second, provides an interesting counterpoint to the natural processes that go on around me. Many of these processes exist in geologic time that is measured in eons. In an attempt to teach the youth of my community to program computers, I encourage them to avoid getting their psyches all wrapped up in those 500-nanosecond ticks. Many programmers I know treat each upcoming software deadline as if it were the end of the world as they know it. I propose that programming should be approached in the casual manner of the old-time mechanic, who feels that sitting down under a tree and thinking about a problem for a few minutes every once in a while speeds the hand when the actual work must get done.

It is certain that many points of common ground exist between practitioners of our local homey arts and computer programmers. All concerned find themselves engaged in behavior that revolves around cyclic processes. Crops are planted and harvested, motors run, break down and are repaired, and, alas, the same programs are written, with minor variations, again and again. Farmers and mechanics have always seemed to me to be more inured to this cycling than programmers — and with good reason. The programmer should not be compared to the farmer but to the blacksmith, since his job is to create tools for others to use. It would be a poor blacksmith who blindly returned to his drawing-boards to design each successive plowshare from scratch.

Elements of Structure in Programs

To alleviate this problem, recent history has seen the rise of "structured programming." Although this term has been overused, it nonetheless suggests an attempt to program scientifically, and thus is to be welcomed.

Although there are almost as many definitions of the meaning of structured programming as there are practitioners of it, several points of agreement exist regarding its essential elements. The first is *modularity*. Decomposing a problem into its elemental parts makes it is easier to define separate problem-solving stages, or modules, for each problem segment. It is surprising that programmers have been so slow to acknowledge explicitly the value of this common sense approach.

Modularity also has another virture, given a powerful enough language. Routine modules can be maintained in libraries and used as building blocks in programs. It is impossible to discuss this topic without mentioning a classic work in this field, *Software Tools*, by Brian Kernighan and P.J. Plauger. This book takes the topic of modularity from thoery into practice, providing hundreds of examples of simple tools that can be combined into very complex and powerful programs. Their original book, which features examples written in the psuedo-language Ratfor, has been augmented by a recent edition in Pascal. I like to challenge my students who are just experiencing the heady transition from neophyte into programmer to "come back and talk to me when you can discuss *Software Tools.*"

Another important structuring technique is that of *blocking*, which simply means writing an easy-to-read program. More than one sage programmer has ranked readability as the most indispensable characteristic of top-quality code. It is this aspect of structuring that is most likely to be ignored by the beginner, as he reassures himself that "I'll be the only one reading this progam anyway, and I will be able to remember what it was I was doing." Beginners are almost always romantics, and after shooting himself in the foot often enough anyone will begin looking at either his gun or his trigger finger.

Both of these aspects of structured programming imply that computer programs must be regarded as tools and thus treated as capital goods that will be maintained, instead of expendable consumption items that will be used once and then discarded. I could handily retire on the wages paid each year to programmers to refamiliarize themselves with programs that they had thought finished at some earlier point in time. The basis of structured programming, then, is the belief that software tools should be built in logical increments and that these modules should be self-documenting.

Man and Machine Interacting

An editorial column that appeared in the newspaper *Infoworld* last summer has provided me with fodder for hours of introspection. That column spent several inches wondering about how the hardware practice of having terminal displays with 80-character lines had ever evolved. A number of theories were presented and examined before the writer admitted that he just plain didn't know. As I was reading, I noticed an IBM punch card grinning at me furiously from a box of old college mementos. "These kids," it seemed to say.

This anecdote points up a fact about the modern computer world that is every bit as novel as the microcomputer: The idea of real-time interaction between user and machine. My students find it as hard to believe my recollections of the "submit cards-get printout-change cards-submit cards" cycle that programming used to require, as they do my bragging about having to use a crank-style telephone during my youth. And all credulity vanishes when they find out that people still program like that today.

Microcomputers are set apart from previous computers by the accessibility they provide to an interactive experience. These topics are discussed thoroughly in a recent book by P.J. Brown entitled *Writing Interactive Compilers and Interpreters*. In it, Dr. Brown examines the concept of interactivity in general, and discusses how compilers and interpreters can be constructed to enhance interactivity. This book is interesting even if you are not planning to write a compiler. If offers incredibly keen insight into the process of programming.

Dr. Brown's observations are valuable in two respects. First, his advice on writing interactive processors is as applicable to applications programmers as it is to systems programmers. Second, he specifies what he considers to be an ideal, yet practical, interactive language.

Enter BASIC09

Almost every ideal function that Dr. Brown discusses in his excellent book is actually available in a real programming language, BASIC09. This language was written for the 6809 microprocessor by the Microware Corporation to run on their OS-9 operating system. Although I had been using BASIC09 for a year before I came upon Dr. Brown's book, and was thus well acquainted with the amazing power that the language possesses, it wasn't until I read his description of ''ideals'' that the rationale behind many of its features became fully apparent.

BASIC09 is more than a programming language, and it is certainly much more than BASIC. It consists of an integrated package of processors that includes a multi-pass compiler, a powerful text editor, and a run-time debugger that is entered automatically on the generation of an error. Technically speaking, it is both a compiler and interpreter, as it compiles source code into an optimized I-code which is then interpreted by a run-time processor. Syntactic features give it the programming power found in many modern, highly structured languages, while it retains compatibility with almost all standard-syntax BASICs. What follows is a brief description of those features, although it is impossible within the space of this article to provide more than a whirlwind tour of its spectacular power.

Note that the operating system under which BASIC09 runs is every bit as advanced and wondrous as the language I am about to describe. Readers are referred to an earlier article in MICRO (42:81) for an overview of this multi-user, multi-tasking, Unix-like operating system.

Listing 1

```
PROCEDURE multiply
 ØØØØ       (* Program to demonstrate "EXITIF-ENDEXIT" and "LOOP-ENDLOOP"
 ØØ3D       (* Multiplies two real numbers input by user; prints product
 ØØ79       DIM multiplier,multiplicand,product:REAL
 ØØ88       PRINT "Enter numbers to be multiplied"
 ØØAA       PRINT "(Second number 'Ø' to quit"
 ØØC8       LOOP
 ØØCA         INPUT multiplicand,multiplier
 ØØD3       EXITIF multiplier=Ø THEN
 ØØEØ         PRINT "It was nice working for you"
 ØØFF         PRINT "Goodbye"
 Ø1ØA       ENDEXIT
 Ø1ØE         product=multiplicand*multiplier
 Ø11A         PRINT product
 Ø11F       ENDLOOP
 Ø123       END
```

Listing 2

```
PROCEDURE powers
 ØØØØ       (* Procedure to demonstrate nested"IF-THEN-(ELSE)-ENDIF"construct
 ØØ43       (* Takes input value to given power
 ØØ66       DIM value,result:REAL
 ØØ71       DIM power:INTEGER
 ØØ78       PRINT "Program to print powers of real numbers"
 ØØA3       PRINT "Maximum=3; Enter 'Ø' for power to quit"
 ØØCD       LOOP
 ØØCF         INPUT "Enter value ",value
 ØØE3         INPUT "Enter power ",power
 ØØF7       EXITIF power=Ø THEN
 Ø1Ø3         PRINT "Nice working for you--goodbyte!!"
 Ø127       ENDEXIT
 Ø12B         IF power=1 THEN
 Ø137           result=value
 Ø13F         ELSE
 Ø143           IF power=2 THEN
 Ø14F             result=value*value
 Ø15B           ELSE
 Ø15F             IF power=3 THEN
 Ø16B               result=value*value*value
 Ø17B             ELSE
 Ø17F               PRINT "ILLEGAL VALUE!!!"
 Ø193               result=Ø
 Ø19B             ENDIF
 Ø19D           ENDIF
 Ø19F         ENDIF
 Ø1A1         PRINT result
 Ø1A6       ENDLOOP
 Ø1AA       END
```

Listing 3

```
PROCEDURE getname
 ØØØØ       (* Demonstrate complex data types
 ØØ21       (* Input data into a complex name-address structure
 ØØ54       TYPE item=name,address(2):STRING[4Ø]; zip:REAL
 ØØ73       DIM record:item
 ØØ7C       PRINT "Please enter items as requested"
 ØØ9F       PRINT "Enter 'RETURN' for name to end session"
 ØØC9       LOOP
 ØØCB         INPUT "Enter name ",record.name
 ØØE2       EXITIF record.name="" THEN
 ØØF1       ENDEXIT
 ØØF5         INPUT "Line 1 Address ",record.address(1)
 Ø112         INPUT "Line 2 Address ",record.address(2)
 Ø12F         INPUT "Zip Code ",record.zip
 Ø144         RUN displayname(record)
 Ø14E       ENDLOOP
 Ø152       END
```

Listing 4

```
PROCEDURE convert
 ØØØØ       (* Example of implicit type conversion
 ØØ26       (* Converts input string into equivalent ASCII decimal codes
 ØØ62       TYPE simple=item:STRING[32]
 ØØ72       TYPE complex=ascii_code(32):BYTE
 ØØ82       DIM first:simple
 ØØ8B       DIM second:complex
 ØØ94       PRINT "This procedure converts strings to decimal ASCII values"
 ØØCF       INPUT "Enter a string <32 characters ",first.item
 ØØF9       second=first
 Ø1Ø1       FOR index=1 TO LEN(first.item)
 Ø118         PRINT second.ascii_code(index); " -";
 Ø12A       NEXT index
 Ø135       PRINT
 Ø137       END
```

Syntactic Features

Syntactically, BASIC09 is a hybrid language. Based on BASIC, it borrows many structuring elements from Pascal. For instance, the following is a legal BASIC09 program:

```
0010 PRINT "ENTER NUMBER OF
     TIMES TO LOOP"
0020 INPUT A
0030 FOR I = 1 TO A
0040 PRINT "CRETIN LOOP PASS NO. ";I
0050 NEXT I
0060 END
```

In this simple example, which all BASIC programmers should understand, the user inputs a number which is then used to control the execution of a loop. Two variables are used, both of which, since they are not explicitly defined, are of the real or floating-point data type. This conforms to standard BASIC programming practice. String variables, with a default length of 32 characters, are defined similarly by appending a dollar sign ("$") to a variable name. However, other types of data are allowed in BASIC09, those of *byte, integer*, and *Boolean*. Variables of these types must be explicitly allocated using the "DIM" statement. In the example program listed above, if we assume that the user will keep his request to a quantity that can be stored as a signed integer (+32767 to −32768), we can take advantage of integer math routines and make execution of our program much faster. Another significant gain can be realized by ommitting line numbers. They are not required by BASIC09, and are wasteful of program memory space. We can re-do our program, explicitly dimensioning our data types, and jettisoning the line numbers:

```
DIM loopindex,topcount:INTEGER
PRINT "Enter desired number of passes "
INPUT topcount
FOR loopindex = 1 TO topcount
     PRINT "Smarter loop pass No. ";
     loopindex
NEXT loopindex
END
```

In this version of the program, further features of the language also appear. One nice protocol that we have adopted is to use descriptive names for our variables, and to always keep them in lower case. This is because the BASIC09 "decompiler" automatically capitalizes keywords when a source program is listed. If you keep variable names in lower case, they become easy to distinguish. This helps fulfill our structuring goal of making programs self-documenting. The listing above also displays BASIC09's automatic "prettyprinting." This facility, which indents program lines according to their logical hierarchy, provides an easy way to grasp program structure, and aids debugging.

From this point forward all of our examples will be actual output by BASIC09's listing mechanism. Two features bear some explanation. First, the hexadecimal numbers on the left-hand side represent the relative *I-code addresses* into which the corresponding program source lines compile. They show the programmer the amount of memory being consumed by his program, and serve as pointers into the compiled code for tracking down errors during the debugging process.

Procedure Orientation

Another feature of the language seen in our examples is its *procedure* organization. BASIC09 allows programs (called procedures) to call other procedures by name, and allows them to be separately compiled — a feature lacking even in standard Pascal. This permits users to build libraries of procedures that perform standard and often-used functions, which is an important step toward the modularity requirement for structured programs. Parameters can be passed to procedures in much the same manner as in Pascal, which is to say both by reference (by using the name of a variable), and by value (by using a constant value or expression). Thus, in the manner advocated by Kernighan and Plauger, procedures can "hide" the details of their operation from other procedures that call them. Therefore, data linkage is loosely done through easy-to-spot, explicit parameters.

Loops and Conditional Statements

Loops in BASIC09 can be done using the familiar FOR-NEXT duo, the Pascal loops of WHILE...DO and REPEAT...UNTIL, or a loop-forever construct called LOOP...ENDLOOP. Any of these loops may be exited in a gentlemanly fashion by using the conditional EXITIF statement. The example procedure "multiply" uses the loop-forever construct, printing a "goodbye message" when the user has finished using the program's logic. (See listing 1. Note that the first two lines in the program listing are remarks, which can be signified using the "(*" characters as the first characters in a line.)

The full complement of looping structures allows the BASIC09 programmer to use the loop that will get the job done, and, at the same time, adds structure to his code.

Other logical features adding to BASIC09's power are two conditional branching statements: a "meat and potatoes" IF-THEN- (line number), and a structured IF-THEN-(ELSE)-ENDIF construct. The latter is indented in listings for logical clarity and will enable most programs to be written entirely without line numbers. IF statements can be nested to any required depth so that complex state selections can be made. The procedure "powers" demonstrates a four-way branch on an input value. (See listing 2.)

Data Type Definition

Again borrowing from Pascal, BASIC09 allows programmers to define unique data types built up from the "atomic" standard data types mentioned above. These user-defined types may themselves be part of further type definitions, and so on, forever. Thus arbitrarily complex, non-rectangular types may be constructed to fit the nature of data at hand. Advantages of this method include mnemonic naming of fields in a complex type, elimination of array-index calculation at run time, and simplified passing of parameters to outboard procedures and I/O routines. The procedure "getname" (see listing 3) illustrates the principles of complex typing. It calls a mythical procedure called "displayname" (not shown here) that prints name and address information on a line printer.

Implicit Type Conversion

Complex data types possess another significant attribute, although it could be argued that it belongs in the "giving razors to the baby" class. Data stored in complex type variables may be transferred to other complex variables of equal size with a simple assignment operation, regardless of the makeup of the respective types. This means type conversions can be done as simply as typing "=". For example, the procedure *convert* converts a string into its equivalent ASCII code values and displays those values. (See listing 4.) This listing is supplemented by a sample run.

Implicit type conversion is a built-in method of accomplishing things that were formerly done only with much anguish on the part of programmers. As with all extremely powerful tools, it is a double-edged sword, and must be used with caution.

When math is performed using variables dimensioned to different numeric types, type conversion is done automatically by BASIC09's math routines to correspond with the data type of the variable receiving the result. Note that overflows and underflows for integer and byte data types do not result in an error — they merely wrap around zero. Programmers should therefore be careful to make sure they anticipate numeric ranges carefully, lest an unanticipated variable value lead to mysterious results at some unforeseen point in the future.

BASIC09's syntactic repertoire also includes full Boolean logical operations, bit twiddling, standard transcendental functions, and an extremely powerful PRINT USING function.

The Procedure Editor

Program development is by nature a cyclic process. In most compiled languages an outboard text editor is used to assemble program statements, which are then run through the compiler. Then, if bugs are found, the text editor must be reloaded, changes made, and another compile cycle initiated. This process continues until the program is debugged and running properly. This begins to sound like the old "punch-submit-debug-punch" routine, because of the two-stage nature of interacting with the computer.

To circumvent the problem, BASIC09 employs two interrelated techniques. The first of these is *incremental compilation*, which means that each line is compiled from source at the time that it is entered. In this way, most syntactic errors can be immediately detected and reported to the user. This precludes the annoyance of a simple typographical mistake slipping undetected through to the compiler. Lines containing these errors are also marked so that procedures containing them can *not* be run. This avoids the delay caused by the run-time system processing "good" lines as it ambles towards a syntactic error lurking deep within a procedure.

The second tactic employed by BASIC09 to decrease program development delay is to incorporate a text editor into the compiler. The two-stage process now becomes integrated, interactive, and much faster. The editor is both content and line-number oriented, so that the program segments can be accessed whether or not they fall within a numbered line.

Editor commands, which can apply either locally (i.e., to the currently displayed line) or globally (to all lines) include: search, change, list, delete, and renumber, and there are also commands to position the edit pointer within a procedure. The convenience of using this procedure editor has kept me consistently using BASIC09 in favor of Microware's powerful ISO-standard Pascal, because of the tremendous time savings it brings to program development.

User Workspace

BASIC09 employs what is called the "workspace" concept for managing user memory. At the time a user logs onto the system, he is assigned a workspace of arbitrary size. All procedures that exist in the source code form are required to reside in a user's workspace, where they are maintained by BASIC09 and its associated processors. Information is available to the user at all times regarding the quantity of program memory in use, the amount of data memory required by his programs, and the amount of remaining workspace. A typical workspace directory is given in figure 4 for the procedures listed above. It lists the procedures currently resident within the workspace, along with their memory requirements (in decimal). These requirements pertain to the source code; I-code is more compact. The asterisk ("*") marks the "current working procedure," which is accepted as a default argument by commands such as those that control disk I/O.

Debugging

An integral debugger, entered whenever the run-time processor detects an error, provides the final link in the BASIC09 program development chain. While in this mode, values of all variables can be displayed or changed, and the currently running procedure can be listed, as can the "procedure stack" or list of currently invoked procedures. While in this mode a tracing command can be employed to begin displaying each line as it is executed. A single-step command can execute statements one at a time.

Program flow can be interrupted by the programmer at any point in his source code by the addition of the "PAUSE" statement. This statement causes processing to stop and the debug mode to be entered. At this time any of the operations mentioned above can be performed, and the program resumed by typing "CONT". This function gets my nomination as the most valuable single feature of BASIC09; it is a painless way to debug complex code in easy stages.

Packing Procedures

Once a procedure has been written and debugged, there is no logical reason for the system to allocate memory for full variable names, comments, and other space-hogging constructs that are not germane to its actual running. Towards this end an optional extra pass of the compiler may be generated, packing the procedure to remove them. Once this has been done a procedure can be loaded into system memory *outside of the user workspace*, therefore making it available for multiple users *via* the OS-9 timesharing system. The only workspace memory overhead for this procedure then becomes the data memory required, which obviously cannot be shared safely by all users.

As an additional bonus, procedures which have been packed cannot be edited or listed, which means that for all practical purposes their source code is inaccessible. This can be very important to software developers who cannot afford wanton copying of source code. However, let me advise potential users to *always be sure you have a source code copy of a procedure already saved on disk* before *invoking the packing pass!* Otherwise even the programmer is locked out from his own source code.

Conclusion

I have illustrated those features of BASI09 which I believe make it excellent for the construction of applications tools. It provides the means for a programmer to systematize his undertakings so that he is not constantly writing the same code again and again. Structure provided by the language replaces structure provided by the programmer, freeing him for the more rewarding tasks of problem analysis and daydreaming. Readers who are interested in learning more about BASIC09 should contact Microware and order a programmer's manual, which contains a complete description of the language as well as numerous source code examples.

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MICRO

Extensions to the C-Bug Monitor

by Ralph Tenny

Two valuable debugging functions are added to CBUG, a machine language monitor for the Color Computer. In addition, the features of CBUG are summarized.

These Utilities
require:

TRS-80 Color Computer
CBUG monitor, on cassette or in ROM

Although the TRS-80C is an excellent, low-cost computer, Radio Shack originally offered no hope for expansion beyond the machine's obvious uses. However, Percom Data Company, Inc. has already produced an adapter which expands the TRS-80C by using standard SS-50 bus components. Other manufacturers will also undoubtedly support the machine.

As users dig further into the Color Computer's guts, they'll find that many internal provisions have been made for expansion, both in the hardware and software.

The Micro Works, Inc., of Del Mar, California, brought out CBUG, an assembly language utility for the TRS-80C. The two programs included here are both supported by CBUG. The first program, BKP, is entered using CBUG's J command, which transfers control to BKP long enough to type in a location where you want the breakpoint to happen. (If you haven't used a breakpoint program before, note that this address must point only to an opcode, and not to an operand or a data byte.) BKP then grabs the code pointed to, saves it, and replaces it with the 6809 opcode for SWI2. This code forces a full interrupt, stacking the entire machine contents and fetching an interrupt vector from $FFF4. Since the

Listing 1

```
                        *CBUGP:COPYRIGHT 1981 BY RALPH TENNY
                        *REVISED 6/81 BY RALPH TENNY
                        *REFERENCE: CBUG, COPYRIGHT 1981 BY
                        *THE MICRO WORKS, INC.
                        *THIS PROGRAM SEGMENT SUPPLEMENTS CBUG, GIVING IT
                        *BREAKPOINT, PATCH, CHARACTER SEARCH, AND KEYBOARD
                        *DECODING CAPABILITY, PLUS OTHER HANDY SUBROUTINES.

                        *****REFERENCES FROM CBUG*****

                        *NOTE: CHECK THESE LOCATIONS WITH THE VERSION OF
                        *CBUG THIS EXTENSION WILL BE USED WITH!

                 0088   CURPTR  EQU   $88        CURSOR POINTER
                 00FB   PARAM   EQU   $FB        BUFFER FOR OUTHEX
                 05FF   SCREND  EQU   $05FF      END OF DISPLAY BUFFER
                 0618   ENTRY   EQU   $618       IN TO CBUG INNEY
                 0627   HEX     EQU   $627       IN TO CBUG OUTHEX
                 0651   BADDR   EQU   $651       READ BINARY ADDRESS
                 0661   BYTE    EQU   $661       GET A BYTE FROM KEYBOARD
                 067F   PCRLF   EQU   $67F       PRINT CRLF
                 068D   PDATA   EQU   $68D       PRINT A STRING
                 06AE   OUTHEX  EQU   $6AE       PRINT A BYTE
                 06BD   OUTS    EQU   $6BD       PRINT A SPACE
                 077D   HSTART  EQU   $77D       HARD START ENTRY
                 07A5   INT     EQU   $7A5       INTERRUPT ENTRY
                 07A9   WARMS   EQU   $7A9       WARM START ENTRY
                 07C9   GETADR  EQU   $7C9       GET TWO ADDRESSES
                 07D0   ECHO    EQU   $7D0       GET A KEY AND ECHO TO SCREEN
                 07D9   REG     EQU   $7D9       PRINT STACK

                        *****EQUATES AND BUFFER DEFINITIONS FOR CBUGP*****

0010                            ORG   $0010
0010 00                 DPLCH   FCB   0          STORAGE FOR DISPLAY CHARACTER
0011 00                 MEMLIN  FCB   0          COUNTER FOR MEMORY CHARACTERS
0012 00                 TXTCHR  FCB   0          BUFFER FOR INPUT CHARACTERS
0013 00                 SPARE   FCB   0          RESERVE BUFFER
0014 0000               TXTEND  FDB   0          END OF TEXT BUFFER
0016 0000               MEMPTR  FDB   0          NEXT MEMORY LOCATION
0018 0000               DXBFR   FDB   0          TWO-BYTE SPARES
001A 0000               DDBFR   FDB   0
001C 0000               DYBFR   FDB   0
001E 0000               DUBFR   FDB   0
0020 0000               DSBFR   FDB   0
                 0103   SWI2    EQU   $103       VECTOR FOR SWI2
                 0100   SWI3    EQU   $100       VECTOR FOR SWI3
0D30                            ORG   $D30       NEXT TO CBUG END

                        *ENTER HERE FROM CBUG USING 'J' COMMAND

0D30 34    40           GOIN    PSHS  U          SAVE CBUG ENVIRONMENT
0D32 36    36                   PSHU  A,B,X,Y    HERE, TOO
0D34 17    F948         IN2     LBSR  PCRLF      RESET THE DISPLAY
0D37 30    8D 0193              LEAX  XPMPT,PCR  FIND THE PROMPT
0D3B 17    F94F                 LBSR  PDATA      AND PRINT IT
0D3E 17    FA8F                 LBSR  ECHO       AND GET A KEY
0D41 1F    89                   TFR   A,B        SAVE THE DATA
0D43 17    F977                 LBSR  OUTS       PRINT A SPACE
0D46 30    8D 0011              LEAX  XTBL,PCR   FIND LOOKUP TABLE
0D4A 86    08                   LDA   #TABND/3   COMPUTE TABLE LENGTH
0D4C E1    84           SEEK    CMPB  ,X         FIND THE COMMAND
0D4E 27    05                   BEQ   GOTIT      THERE IT IS!
0D50 30    03                   LEAX  $03,X      SKIP OVER ADDRESS
0D52 4A                         DECA             AND COUNT LOOKUPS
0D53 26    F7                   BNE   SEEK       KEEP LOOKING
0D55 30    01           GOTIT   LEAX  1,X        SKIP TO ADDRESS
0D57 EC    84                   LDD   ,X         AND READ IT
0D59 6E    8B                   JMP   D,X        AND GO THERE
```

(Continued)

Color Computer has already arranged for this fetch to be diverted to $103, BKP stuffs the address of it's own service routine at $103. When all this "paperwork" is finished, BKP hands control back to CBUG, allowing you to inspect or modify anything before CBUG is instructed to jump to the routine being tested.

Note that the program execution may or may not reach the specified address. Since SWI2 is a maskable interrupt, you must be sure that the 6809 interrupt mask is cleared. Also, if your program bug bites before program execution reaches the breakpoint, then you won't learn anything except new words and another way to recover from a crash! If the breakpoint isn't reached, you must manually clear the breakpoint by replacing the code BKP grabbed, using CBUG's M command.

If the breakpoint is reached, BKP restores the code, prints the stack contents by calling CBUG's R command, then returns control to CBUG. You are then free to inspect memory and registers, trying to decide just why your "perfect" code doesn't do what you thought you told it to do. If all is well at the first breakpoint, you can continue from that location, or restart the program operation at the beginning, using a breakpoint further into the program. In the latter case, simply set a new breakpoint a few locations deeper into the program, and execute as before. If you want to follow a single piece of the action through, step by step, simply set a breakpoint for the next logical stop, and 'J' to the location of the first breakpoint. Since BKP has already replaced this code, operation proceeds as if it hadn't been stopped, unless you stopped in the middle of a time-critical segment of code. With a little diligence and care, you can locate almost any bug using this general technique.

The second program is longer, and furnishes a version of BKP that operates under control of CBUGP. It extends CBUG's abilities by jumping to a second look-up table which allows selection of a precise move routine (used to patch code), a byte search routine, and a program which prints out all single-key codes developed by the Color Computer's keyboard. (Some two-key functions are available.) Also, three "hooks" are furnished to facilitiate addition of more special-purpose additions to CBUG. Finally, three subroutines, SHOW, PRTSCN, and CLRSC, can be called by your own programs to light the cursor at the current location, print a character to the screen, and

Listing 1 *(Continued)*

```
                        *COMMAND VECTORS
                        *
0D5B 42                 XTBL    FCC     'B'
0D5C 002B                       FDB     BKP-*       BREAKPOINT ROUTINE
0D5E 4B                         FCC     'K'
0D5F 013C                       FDB     KYTST-*     MAP KEYBOARD
0D61 50                         FCC     'P'
0D62 007F                       FDB     MVBLK-*     PRECISE MOVE ROUTINE
0D64 53                         FCC     'S'
0D65 00C3                       FDB     SRCHB-*     BYTE SEARCH
0D67 58                         FCC     'X'
0D68 000E                       FDB     OOPS-*      HOOK1
0D6A 59                         FCC     'Y'
0D6B 000B                       FDB     OOPS-*      HOOK2
0D6D 5A                         FCC     'Z'
0D6E 0008                       FDB     OOPS-*      HOOK3
0D70 4D                         FCC     'M'
0D71 000F                       FDB     EXITP-*     RETURN TO CBUG
                   0018 TABND   EQU     *-XTBL      END OF DATA
0D73 20                         FCC     ' '
0D74 FFC0                       FDB     IN2-*       REJECT ALL OTHERS
                        *****PRINT MESSAGE*****

0D76 17      F906       OOPS    LBSR    PCRLF       RESET THE DISPLAY
0D79 30      8D 0141            LEAX    MSG1,PCR    OOPS MESSAGE
0D7D 17      F90D               LBSR    PDATA
                        *BACK TO CBUG
                        *
0D80 37      36         EXITP   PULU    A,B,X,Y     RETRIEVE REGISTERS
0D82 35      40                 PULS    U           AND THIS ONE
0D84 16      FA09               LBRA    HSTART+19   AND SNEAK BACK

                        *THIS ROUTINE IMPLEMENTS A BREAKPOINT ROUTINE.
                        *AFTER ENTRY, IT WILL PROMPT FOR THE BREAKPOINT
                        *ADDRESS WITH A '?', THEN RETURN TO CBUGP FOR
                        *FURTHER INSTRUCTIONS

0D87 36      36         BKP     PSHU    A,B,X,Y     SAVE REGISTERS
0D89 8E      0103               LDX     #SWI2       GET A POINTER
0D8C 86      7E                 LDA     #$7E        JUMP OP CODE
0D8E A7      80                 STA     ,X+         AND BUILD A JUMP
0D90 CC      0DC3               LDD     #BKPFIN     TO THIS ROUTINE
0D93 ED      81                 STD     ,X++        WITH THIS VECTOR
0D95 86      3F                 LDA     #'?         SEND THE PROMPT
0D97 17      011F               LBSR    WRT         AND WRITE IT DOWN
0D9A 86      60                 LDA     #$60        GET A SPACE CHARACTER
0D9C 17      011A               LBSR    WRT         THEN PRINT IT
0D9F BD      0651               JSR     BADDR       GET AN ADDRESS
0DA2 9F      18                 STX     DXBFR       SAVE THE ADDRESS
0DA4 1F      10                 TFR     X,D         MOVE IT HERE, TOO
0DA6 17      0110               LBSR    WRT         PRINT CONTENTS OF A REGISTER
0DA9 1F      98                 TFR     B,A         SHUFFLE AND THEN
0DAB 17      010B               LBSR    WRT         WRITE CONTENTS OF B REG
0DAE EC      9F 0018            LDD     [DXBFR]     GET THE BREAKPOINT CODE
0DB2 DD      1A                 STD     DDBFR       AND SAVE IT
0DB4 CC      103F               LDD     #$103F      STUFF THE SWI2 OPCODE
0DB7 ED      9F 0018            STD     [DXBFR]     HERE TO APPLY THE BRAKES
0DBB 17      00C5               LBSR    CLRSC       ERASE THE DISPLAY
0DBE 37      36                 PULU    A,B,X,Y     GET 'EM BACK
0DC0 7E      07AD               JMP     WARMS+4     AND RETURN TO MONITOR
0DC3 1F      43         BKPFIN  TFR     S,U         SAVE HARDWARE STACK POINTER
0DC5 BD      07D9               JSR     REG         PRINT THE STACK
0DC8 36      06                 PSHU    D           SAVE D
0DCA DC      1A                 LDD     DDBFR       RETRIEVE BREAKPOINT CODE
0DCC ED      9F 0018            STD     [DXBFR]     AND SEND IT HOME
0DD0 37      06                 PULU    D           GET D BACK
0DD2 7E      07A9               JMP     WARMS       RETURN TO MONITOR

                        *THIS ROUTINE COMPUTES A CHECKSUM IN X; EACH BYTE
                        *SHOULD BE PASSED IN TXTCHR AND THE UPDATED CHECKSUM
                        *RETURNED IN DSBFR.  USE AS SUBROUTINE ONLY.
0DD5 36      34         CHKSM   PSHU    B,X,Y       SAVE REGISTERS
0DD7 9E      20                 LDX     DSBFR       GET CURRENT CHECKSUM
0DD9 D6      12                 LDB     TXTCHR      AND THE CURRENT BYTE
0DDB 3A                         ABX                 GET THE SUM AND
0DDC 9F      20                 STX     DSBFR       THEN SAVE IT
0DDE 37      34                 PULU    B,X,Y       RESTORE REGISTERS
0DE0 39                         RTS                 AND GO HOME

                        *THIS ROUTINE WILL MOVE A BLOCK OF DATA TO ANOTHER
                        *LOCATION.  PASS THE BLOCK LENGTH (BYTES) IN DSBFR,
                        *THE SOURCE ADDRESS IN DYBFR, AND THE DESTINATION
                        *ADDRESS IN DUBFR.  ALLOWANCE MADE FOR BUFFER OVERLAP.

                        *****SETUP*****

0DE1 34      76         MVBLK   PSHS    A,B,U,X,Y   SAVE REGISTERS
0DE3 17      F9E3               LBSR    GETADR      GET TWO ADDRESSES
0DE6 9F      1E                 STX     DUBFR       END ADDRESS
0DE8 109F    1C                 STY     DYBFR       START ADDRESS
0DEB 17      F863               LBSR    BADDR       GET # OF REPEATS
0DEE 9F      20                 STX     DSBFR       AND SAVE IT
```

Listing 1 *(Continued)* *****DO IT!*****

```
                       *ALLOW FOR POSSIBLE BUFFER OVERLAP

0DF0 DC        1C               LDD    DYBFR      GET START ADDRESS
0DF2 93        1E               SUBD   DUBFR      GET DISTANCE BETWEEN BLOCKS
0DF4 27        11               BEQ    EXIT2      SAME ADDRESS, WHY BOTHER?
0DF6 2D        14               BLT    REV        MOVE CODE FROM BOTTOM FIRST
                       *NOTE: THIS MOVE ALLOWS UNWANTED CODE TO BE
                       *OVERWRITTEN.  USE WITH CARE!

0DF8 9E        20               LDX    DSBFR      GET NUMBER OF BYTES TO MOVE
0DFA 109E      1C               LDY    DYBFR      ALSO START ADDRESS
0DFD DE        1E               LDU    DUBFR      AND DESTINATION START
0DFF A6        A0       B1      LDA    ,Y+        LOAD ONE BYTE
0E01 A7        C0               STA    ,U+        AND PUT IT DOWN
0E03 30        1F               LEAX   -1,X       COUNT THE OPERATIONS
0E05 26        F8               BNE    B1         LOOP UNTIL DONE
0E07 35        76       EXIT2   PULS   A,B,U,X,Y  RESTORE REGISTERS
0E09 7E        0D80             JMP    EXITP      AND RETURN TO GO

                       *THIS MOVE ALLOWS CODE TO BE OPENED UP TO INSERT
                       *ONE OR MORE OP CODES FOR A PATCH.

0E0C DC        20       REV     LDD    DSBFR      GET NUMBER OF BYTES TO MOVE
0E0E D3        1C               ADDD   DYBFR      MOVE POINTER TO BOTTOM OF BUFFER
0E10 1F        02               TFR    D,Y        AND LOAD SOURCE POINTER
0E12 DC        20               LDD    DSBFR      GET BYTE COUNT AGAIN
0E14 D3        1E               ADDD   DUBFR      COMPUTE DESTINATION BUFFER END
0E16 1F        03               TFR    D,U        AND LOAD DESTINATION POINTER
0E18 9E        20               LDX    DSBFR      ONE MORE TIME!
0E1A 31        3F       B2      LEAY   -1,Y       POINT TO FIRST BYTE
0E1C A6        A4               LDA    0,Y        GET ONE BYTE
0E1E 33        5F               LEAU   -1,U       POINT TO NEXT TARGET
0E20 A7        C4               STA    0,U        AND SHOOT
0E22 30        1F               LEAX   -1,X       COUNT THE PASSES
0E24 26        F4               BNE    B2         LOOP UNTIL DONE
0E26 20        DF               BRA    EXIT2      THEN BLOW THE JOINT
                       *THIS ROUTINE SEARCHES FOR A SPECIFIED BYTE
                       *PASSED IN TXTCHR; PASS THE STRING LENGTH TO
                       *SEARCH IN DYBFR, AND THE BUFFER START ADDRESS
                       *IN DSBFR.   RECORD THE BYTE LOCATION IN
                       *DSBFR.   RETURN $FFFF IN DSBFR FOR TEST FAILURE.
0E28 36        36       SRCHB   PSHU   A,B,X,Y    SAVE FOUR
0E2A BD        0661             JSR    BYTE       GET CHARACTER
0E2D 97        12               STA    TXTCHR     PUT IT UP SAFELY
0E2F BD        06BD             JSR    OUTS       PRINT A SPACE
0E32 BD        07C9             JSR    GETADR     THEN GET STRING PARAMETERS
0E35 109F      20               STY    DSBFR      SAVE THE ADDRESS
0E38 9F        1C               STX    DYBFR      AND THE STRING LENGTH
0E3A 96        12               LDA    TXTCHR     CHARACTER TO FIND
0E3C 9E        20               LDX    DSBFR      AND THE START ADDRESS
0E3E 109E      1C               LDY    DYBFR      STRING LENGTH
0E41 A1        80       CS1     CMPA   ,X+        LOOK FOR IT
0E43 27        18               BEQ    CS2        GOT IT, SET POINTER
0E45 31        3F               LEAY   -1,Y       NOT IT, COUNT IT ANYWAY
0E47 26        F8               BNE    CS1        LOOP UNTIL DONE
0E49 CC        FFFF             LDD    #$-1       NOT FOUND, SET A FLAG
0E4C DD        20       SAVFLG  STD    DSBFR      PLANT THE FLAG HERE
0E4E 97        FB               STA    PARAM      SORT OUT MS BYTE
0E50 BD        06AE     SHOWIT  JSR    OUTHEX     PRINT MS BYTE OF ADDRESS
0E53 D7        FB               STB    PARAM      DO THE SAME
0E55 BD        06AE             JSR    OUTHEX     FOR THE REST
0E58 37        36       EXIT1   PULU   A,B,X,Y    RESTORE REGISTERS
0E5A 7E        0D34             JMP    IN2        AND ASK FOR MORE
0E5D 30        1F       CS2     LEAX   -1,X       POINT AT THE TARGET
0E5F 1F        10               TFR    X,D        STUFF LOCATION IN D
0E61 20        E9               BRA    SAVFLG     CLEAN UP AND LEAVE

                       *THIS ROUTINE LIGHTS THE CURSOR AND SAVES THE
                       *CHARACTER CURRENTLY POINTED TO.

0E63 36        02       SHOW    PSHU   A          SAVE A
0E65 A6        9F 0088          LDA    [CURPTR]   GET THE CHARACTER POINTED TO
0E69 97        10               STA    DPLCH      AND SAVE IT, JUST IN CASE
0E6B 8A        8F               ORA    #$8F       MAKE IT A GRAPHICS CHARACTER
0E6D A7        9F 0088          STA    [CURPTR]   SO IT WILL SHOW UP
0E71 37        02               PULU   A          GET A BACK
0E73 39                         RTS               GO BACK

                       *THIS ROUTINE WRITES TO THE DISPLAY BUFFER AND
                       *TURNS ON THE CURSOR BY A CALL TO SHOW.   PASS
                       *THE CHARACTER TO BE DISPLAYED IN PARAM.

0E74 36        36       PRTSCN  PSHU   A,B,X,Y    SAVE REGISTERS
0E76 9E        88               LDX    CURPTR     GET PRESENT CURSOR LOCATION
0E78 96        FB               LDA    PARAM      GET THE OUTPUT CHARACTER
0E7A A7        80               STA    ,X+        WRITE IT WITH ELECTRONS
0E7C 9F        88               STX    CURPTR     TELL THE NEW CURCOR LOCATION
0E7E 8D        E3               BSR    SHOW       AND TURN ON THE CURSOR
0E80 37        36               PULU   A,B,X,Y    RETRIEVE THE REGISTERS,
0E82 39                         RTS               THEN RESUME OPERATION
```

(Continued)

clear the screen, respectively. These features are available from CBUG, but not in the same form.

This extension of CBUG operates very much like CBUG, except that it is entered *via* a "J" command from CBUG, and some of the routines bounce back after one pass. Here's a brief summary:

BKP (Breakpoint routine), entered from CBUGP *via* "B": Sets up the breakpoint and then bounces back to CBUG and lets CBUG enter the routine under test. Entry form: B XXXX, where XXXX is the hex address of the breakpoint.

MVBLK: Allows the program code to be sliced down the middle to insert any number of bytes of missing code, or closed up to delete any number of bytes of superfluous code. Entry form: P XXXX YYYY ZZZZ, where XXXX is the address of the first byte to be moved, YYYY is the target location for that byte, and ZZZZ is the number of bytes to be moved. In the latter case, if you need to open up a 200-byte program to insert new code immediately after the 50th byte, (convert numbers to hex, assuming the program begins at 1000) then XXXX = 1033 and ZZZZ = 0032. If the needed patch is three bytes long, then YYYY = 1035. After execution of one complete move, MVBLK returns to CBUG.

SRCHB: Searches for any single-byte value and reports the location if found, or FFFF, if not found. Enter from CBUGP using S XX YYYY ZZZZ, where XX is the value sought, YYYY is the address where to start searching, and ZZZZ is the number of bytes to search. Returns to CBUGP for further searches.

"M" command: Returns to CBUG.

CBUG — An Assembly Language Monitor for the Color Computer

One of the very first pieces of assembly language software available for the TRS-80C™ Color Computer was CBUG©, sold for $29.95 by The Micro Works, P.O. Box 1110, Del Mar CA 92014. This well-documented, assembly language monitor has a number of excellent and useful features, especially for those who wish to preserve the essential character of the Color Computer and still learn about assembly language programming on Motorola's "super" 8-bit processor, the MC6809.

MICRObits

Deadline for MICRObits: 20th of second month before publication; i.e., March 20th for May issue. Send typewritten copy with $25 per insertion. (Subscribers: first ad at $10.)

(Continued)

Listing 1 *(Continued)*

```
                         *THIS ROUTINE CLEARS THE SCREEN AND SETS THE
                         *CURSOR AT THE TOP OF THE SCREEN.

0E83 36     32           CLRSC   PSHU   A,X,Y        SAVE THREE
0E85 8E     05FF                 LDX    #SCREND      TAIL END CHARLIE
0E88 108E   0200                 LDY    #$200        NUMBER OF DISPLAY CELLS
0E8C 86     60                   LDA    #$60         SCREEN BLANK CHARACTER
0E8E A7     82           OUTSC   STA    ,-X          BLANK THE CELLS
0E90 31     3F                   LEAY   -1,Y         AND COUNT THEM
0E92 26     FA                   BNE    OUTSC        SPIN UNTIL DONE
0E94 9F     88                   STX    CURPTR       REMEMBER THE CURSOR LOCATION
0E96 8D     CB                   BSR    SHOW         LIGHT THE CURSOR
0E98 37     32                   PULU   A,X,Y        GET 'EM BACK
0E9A 39                          RTS                 DO THE NEXT MAGIC TRICK

                         *A RESEARCH PROGRAM TO MAP KEYBOARD CODES.
                         *WARNING--CALL IT ONLY FROM CBUGP!!

0E9B 36     36           KYTST   PSHU   A,B,X,Y
0E9D BD     067F                 JSR    PCRLF        RESET THE DISPLAY
0EA0 BD     0618         READ    JSR    ENTRY        GET A KEY
0EA3 81     5E                   CMPA   #$5E         TEST FOR A KNOWN ONE
0EA5 27     0D                   BEQ    STOP2        AND USE IT TO ABORT
0EA7 8D     10                   BSR    WRT          OTHERWISE, OUTPUT TO SCREEN
0EA9 BD     06BD                 JSR    OUTS         PRINT A SPACE
0EAC BD     0627                 JSR    HEX          PRINT HEX VALUE OF CHARACTER
0EAF BD     067F                 JSR    PCRLF        RESET THE DISPLAY
0EB2 20     EC                   BRA    READ         THE GO GET ANOTHER KEY
0EB4 37     36           STOP2   PULU   A,B,X,Y      GET 'EM BACK
0EB6 7E     0D34                 JMP    IN2          MAMA IS CALLING!
0EB9 97     FB           WRT     STA    PARAM        SAVE THE CHARACTER
0EBB 8D     B7                   BSR    PRTSCN       AND GO PRINT IT
0EBD 39                          RTS                 RETURN TO THE BOSS

                         *****TEXT FOR OOPS MESSAGE*****

0EBE 4E 4F 54 20         MSG1    FCC    'NOT IMPLEMENTED'
0EC2 49 4D 50 4C
0EC6 45 4D 45 4E
0ECA 54 45 44
0ECD 00                          FCB    0            DELIMITER

                         *****TEXT FOR PROMPT*****

0ECE 0D 0A               XPMPT   FCB    $D,$A        RESET THE DISPLAY
0ED0 43 42 55 47                 FCC    'CBUGP ?'    PROMPT
0ED4 50 20 3F
0ED7 20                          FCB    $20          AND A SPACE
0ED8 00                          FCB    0            DELIMITER
0ED9 0000                        FDB    0            DELIMITER
                                 END
```

Listing 2

```
                         *BKP: COPYRIGHT 1981 BY RALPH TENNY
                         *REFERENCE: CBUG, COPYRIGHT 1981 BY
                         *THE MICRO WORKS, INC.

                         *****REFERENCES FROM CBUG*****

                         *NOTE: CHECK THESE LOCATIONS WITH THE VERSION OF
                         *CBUG THIS EXTENSION WILL BE USED WITH!

                  0088   CURPTR  EQU    $88          CURSOR POINTER
                  061E   SWRIT   EQU    $61E         ENTRY FOR OUTEY
                  0651   BADDR   EQU    $651         READ BINARY ADDRESS
                  077D   HSTART  EQU    $77D         HARD START ENTRY
                  07A9   WARMS   EQU    $7A9         WARM START ENTRY
                  07D9   REG     EQU    $7D9         PRINT STACK

                         *****EQUATES AND BUFFER DEFINITIONS FOR BKP*****

0030                             ORG    $0030
0030 0000                CODE    FDB    0            LOCATION FOR CODE AT
                                                     BREAKPOINT
0032 0000                PNTR    FDB    0            LOCATION OF BREAKPOINT
                  0103   SWI2    EQU    $103         VECTOR FOR SWI2

                         *****REFERENCE TO TRS80C ROM*****

                  A928   CLS     EQU    $A928        BASIC CLS COMMAND
                         *THIS ROUTINE IMPLEMENTS A BREAKPOINT ROUTINE.
                         *AFTER ENTRY, IT WILL PROMPT FOR THE BREAKPOINT
                         *ADDRESS WITH A '?', THEN RETURN TO CBUG FOR
                         *FURTHER INSTRUCTIONS

0EE0                             ORG    $EE0
                         *ENTER HERE FROM CBUG USING 'J' COMMAND

0EE0 34     40           BKP     PSHS   U            SAVE CBUG ENVIRONMENT
0EE2 36     36                   PSHU   A,B,X,Y      SAVE REGISTERS
```

(Continued)

CBUG is available in a tape-based version, which loads at the start of the BASIC workspace ($0600), and a 2K ROM, which occupies either the Color Computer's socket for Advanced Color BASIC (addressed at $9000), or installed in a modified program pack (addressed at $C000). It is apparent that the program's flexibility of location stems from the fact that it is written entirely in position-independent code. Since the monitor is completely documented, including a well-commented source listing, a detailed study of the Owner's Manual constitutes an excellent self-taught course in programming the 6809.

The adjacent list of commands provides an idea of the capability of the monitor.

MICRO

Keystroke	Command Description
G	Returns command to the calling program.
R	Displays register list.
M 1234	For memory examine and change, beginning at $1234.
I 1234 2345 67	Inserts $67 in memory from $1234 to $2345.
T 0123 1234 2345	Transfers block of memory from $0123 through $1234 to new location beginning at $2345.
J 1234	Jumps to user machine language subroutine at $1234.
C	Changes register list.
S 1234 2345 1357	MYFILE creates a machine language file on cassette tape, recording the code which appears between addresses $1234 and $2345; $1357 is the program entry point.
B 1200 X	Sets baud rate. X = C or P specifies the configuration of the printer port.
L	Loads hex data to memory.
$ 1234	Converts hex to decimal.
.12345	Converts decimal to hex.
P 0000	Moves display page.
U 1234 2345	Uploads. Transmits data to the screen and to the communications port.
D	Downloads. Data can be received from communications port.
!	Takes over SWI. Until this command is executed, the 6809 SWI instruction will cause undefined operation. After using this command, substitution of the code for SWI ($3F) for op-codes in a program will cause a break which returns control to CBUG.
AU	Auto mode. After the baud rate has been set and this command is entered, the computer emulates an intelligent terminal connected to a host system.
X	Terminal mode. This command causes the computer to emulate a CRT terminal.
R	Reset; causes a return to BASIC.

Listing 2 *(Continued)*

```
0EE4 8E    0103                LDX    #SWI2      GET A POINTER
0EE7 86    7E                  LDA    #$7E       JUMP OP CODE
0EE9 A7    80                  STA    ,X+        AND BUILD A JUMP
0EEB CC    0F1A                LDD    #BKPFIN    TO THIS ROUTINE
0EEE ED    81                  STD    ,X++       WITH THIS VECTOR
0EF0 86    3F                  LDA    #'?        GET THE PROMPT
0EF2 8D    38                  BSR    WRT        AND WRITE IT DOWN
0EF4 86    60                  LDA    #$60       GET A SPACE CHARACTER
0EF6 8D    34                  BSR    WRT        THEN PRINT IT
0EF8 BD    0651                JSR    BADDR      GET AN ADDRESS
0EFB 9F    32                  STX    PNTR       SAVE THE ADDRESS
0EFD 1F    10                  TFR    X,D        MOVE IT HERE, TOO
0EFF 8D    2B                  BSR    WRT        PRINT CONTENTS OF 'A' REG
0F01 1F    98                  TFR    B,A        SHUFFLE AND THEN
0F03 8D    27                  BSR    WRT        WRITE CONTENTS OF 'B' REG
0F05 EC    9F 0032             LDD    [PNTR]     GET THE BREAKPOINT CODE
0F09 DD    30                  STD    CODE       AND SAVE IT
0F0B CC    103F                LDD    #$103F     STUFF THE SWI2 OPCODE
0F0E ED    9F 0032             STD    [PNTR]     HERE TO APPLY THE BRAKES
0F12 BD    A928                JSR    CLS        ERASE THE DISPLAY
0F15 37    36                  PULU   A,B,X,Y    GET 'EM BACK
0F17 7E    07AD                JMP    WARMS+4    AND RETURN TO MONITOR
0F1A 1F    43          BKPFIN  TFR    S,U        SAVE HARDWARE STACK POINTER
0F1C BD    07D9                JSR    REG        PRINT THE STACK
0F1F 36    06                  PSHU   D          SAVE D
0F21 DC    30                  LDD    CODE       RETRIEVE BREAKPOINT CODE
0F23 ED    9F 0032             STD    [PNTR]     AND SEND IT HOME
0F27 37    06                  PULU   D          GET D BACK
0F29 7E    0787                JMP    HSTART+10  RETURN TO MONITOR
0F2C 36    36          WRT     PSHU   A,B,X,Y    SAVE REGISTERS
0F2E 9E    88                  LDX    CURPTR     GET PRESENT CURSOR LOCATION
0F30 A7    80                  STA    ,X+        PRINT IT OUT
0F32 9F    88                  STX    CURPTR     AND SAVE NEW LOCATION
0F34 37    36                  PULU   A,B,X,Y    GET 'EM BACK
0F36 39                        RTS               AND RESUME OPERATION
0F37 0000                      FDB    0          DELIMITER
                               END
```

MICRObits *(continued)*

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Multiprecision Addition — A Comparison of 6809 and 6502 Programming

by Gregory Walker and Tom Whiteside

The authors use 32-bit addition routines to demonstrate several advantages of programming the MC6809 over the 6502. The final routines are designed to be called as subroutines from another program.

Much attention has focused recently on switching from the 6502 to the MC6809. Since the MC6809 is architecturally similar (and, we believe, superior) to the 6502, the transition is both easy and worth the effort. Robert Tripp's four-part series "It's Time to Stop Dreaming" (June, July, August, September issues of MICRO) was a good overview of the similarities and differences of the 6502 and the MC6809. In this article, we will carry the description further with some concrete programming examples. Every attempt was made to squeeze every bit of performance out of the 6502 in these comparison runs. Less effort was needed for the MC6809 since its 16-bit registers and powerful instructions and addressing modes make "trickery" unnecessary (but unfortunately still possible).

A 32-bit addition subroutine was chosen because providing multiprecision arithmetic capability is a common problem on eight-bit microcomputers. Like the byte-move problem, it can be solved in several different ways by trading off between code size, execution speed, and generality. We will present a 32-bit addition subroutine programmed in two different ways and see how our two processors compare.

It is often possible to trade off efficiency for generality in writing a subroutine. It is necessary to keep in mind how a subroutine will be called by the larger system. One major source of errors in large assembly language programs comes from destroying the contents of processor registers. We have added the restriction that these subroutines must leave all processor registers unchanged, but an exception is made in the case of the condition code register. The condition flag register is not preserved, so that the carry flag may reflect the result of the addition.

Figure 1 shows a 6502 program that adds two 32-bit numbers together. The numbers and result are stored at fixed locations on the zero page. The bytes for each number are stored in the same order as 6502 addresses, least significant byte first. The actual addition is the fastest that can be written: each consecutive byte is added by a separate set of in-line instructions.

Figure 1: **6502 program to add 32-bit numbers in-line. (Time = 63 cycles.)**

SAMPLE SETUP FOR ONE OPERAND FOR 32-BIT ADD ON ZERO PAGE

```
                       (SIZ  TIM)
      ...
      LDA    OPR1        2    3     MOVE ALL FOUR BYTES OF
      STA    A1          2    3       OPERAND "OPR1" INTO
      LDA    OPR1+1      2    3       SIMULATED 32-BIT
      STA    A1+1        2    3       REGISTER "A1"
      LDA    OPR1+2      2    3
      STA    A1+2        2    3
      LDA    OPR1+3      2    3
      STA    A1+3        2    3
      ...
                        16   24     CYCLES
```

6502 ROUTINE TO ADD 32-BIT NUMBERS WITH ADDENDS IN ZERO PAGE AND ALL CODE IN-LINE

```
                         (SIZ  TIM)
ADD32  EQU    *
       PHA                 1    3     SAVE A-REGISTER
       CLC                 1    2
       LDA    A1           2    4     ADD LEAST-SIGNIFICANT
       ADC    A2           2    4       PAIR OF BYTES
       STA    RESULT       2    4
       LDA    A1+1         2    4     ADD SECOND PAIR OF
       ADC    A2+1         2    4       BYTES
       STA    RESULT+1     2    4
       LDA    A1+2         2    4     ADD THIRD PAIR OF
       ADC    A2+2         2    4       BYTES
       STA    RESULT+2     2    4
       LDA    A1+3         2    4     ADD MOST-SIGNIFICANT
       ADC    A2+3         2    4       PAIR OF BYTES
       STA    RESULT+3     2    4
       PLA                 1    4     RESTORE A-REGISTER
       RTS                 1    6
                          28   63     CYCLES
```

Figure 2 shows the corresponding MC6809 subroutine. Many of the MC6809 instructions should be familiar to 6502 programmers. In reading the MC6809 program, note that the MC6809 stores its multi-precision values in the opposite order from the 6502: the most-significant byte is stored in the lower memory address.

***Figure 2:* 6809 program to add 32-bit numbers in-line on the direct page. (Time = 50 cycles.)**

SAMPLE OPERAND SET-UP FOR 32-BIT ADD ON DIRECT PAGE

```
                          (SIZ  TIM)
      ...
      LDD    OPR1           2    5     MOVE FOUR BYTES OF
      STD    A1             2    5       "OPRI" INTO SIMULATED
      LDD    OPR1+2         2    5       32-BIT REGISTER "A1"
      STD    A1+2           2    5
      ...
                            8   20     CYCLES
```

MC6809 ROUTINE TO ADD 32-BIT NUMBERS WITH ADDENDS IN ZERO PAGE AND ALL CODE IN-LINE

```
                          (SIZ  TIM)
ADD32 EQU    *
      PSHS   D              2    7     SAVE D-ACCUMULATOR
      LDD    A1+2           2    5     ADD LEAST-SIGNIFICANT
      ADDD   A2+2           2    6       16-BIT QUANTITIES
      STD    RESULT+2       2    5
      LDD    A1             2    5     ADD MOST-SIGNIFICANT
      ADCB   A2+1           2    4       16-BIT QUANTITIES
      ADCA   A2             2    4
      STD    RESULT         2    5
      PULS   D, PC          2    9     RESTORE D AND RETURN
                           18   50     CYCLES
```

The MC6809 performs the addition in two 16-bit chunks. Two instructions are used to add the most-significant 16-bits because the MC6809 lacks a 16-bit add-with-carry instruction. The final instruction pulls the old contents of the D accumulator and the program counter from the stack, which conveniently restores the processor state and returns from the subroutine in one fell swoop.

We can see from figures 1 and 2 that the MC6809 subroutine is both smaller and faster than the 6502 version. Each single MC6809 instruction tends to require more bytes and more machine cycles than a similar 6502 instruction, but the more powerful MC6809 instruction set allows the problem to be solved with fewer instructions overall.

As we said before, a subroutine exists within a larger system. From a systems point of view, the above two subroutines suffer several problems. Most important is the use of fixed storage on the direct page. In essence, the locations labelled A1, A2, and RESULT, are simulated 32-bit registers that the 6502 and MC6809 both lack.

These addition routines operate very quickly, but a significant amount of time is needed to set up the operand values before each subroutine call. Four loads and four stores are required just to move one of the values into a simulated register.

A second problem is that these routines cannot easily be adapted to solve other, similar problems. A general multi-precision addition subroutine would be written using an iterative loop, so that different length operands could be handled just by changing the loop counter.

Figure 3 shows a 6502 subroutine that answers both these problems. It uses a loop to add the consecutive bytes together and it uses indirect addressing to allow operands to reside anywhere in the 6502's address space. The Y register acts as the loop counter and as an index into the multi-precision operands. It is initialized with a value of 3, which causes the loop to be executed four times. Since the operands are stored most-significant byte first, the index is a positive number which is decremented to zero. Unfortunately, this usage is not consistent with the order of address storage on the 6502. It was forced on us because the 6502 does not have an instruction that causes a branch when a negative index is incremented through zero.

This subroutine is somewhat shorter than the previous 6502 routine, but requires almost twice the execution time. The decrease in set-up time needed before calling the subroutine partially compensates for this extra time. In this case it is only necessary to initialize three 16-bit pointers on the zero page, instead of initializing three 32-bit operands.

This subroutine provides a more general solution to the problem of multi-precision arithmetic. It is easily modified to use operands of different sizes by changing the loop count. Even the calling sequence, manipulating pointers as it does, would not have to be changed for different length operands.

Figure 4 shows the corresponding MC6809 program. Here we use the MC6809's 16-bit index reigsters to hold pointers to the operands. Each byte of the operands is added in the 8-bit A accumulator, while the B accumulator serves as a loop counter and index into the operands.

Once again, the MC6809 program is smaller in size and executes faster than the equivalent 6502 program. The main advantage of the MC6809 proves to be its 16-bit-long index registers and the instructions that manipulate 16-bit data. They remove the extra memory cycles needed for indirect addressing on the 6502 and greatly simplify the programmer's task. The MC6809 handles address calculations as easily as the 6502 handles calculations with eight-bit integers.

Conclusion

In this article we have used actual programming examples to compare the 6502 and the MC6809 in solving real-world problems. The MC6809 outperforms the 6502 in this and nearly every other application.

While speed of execution and program size are always important measures, we have also tried to show ways that the MC6809 eases the task of programming. In particular, we have seen that a major limitation of the 6502 is its dependence upon zero-page addressing. As programs increase in complexity, there is an increased demand for the limited zero-page space. Complex 6502 systems such as disk operating systems and high level languages compete heavily for zero-page locations. Bookkeeping becomes necessary to track which routines clobber which zero-page variables, and it becomes more difficult to control routine "interaction" through the zero page.

Byte efficiency and speed are reduced as it becomes necessary to reinitialize "temporaries" and to use absolute addessing. With the MC6809's 16-bit index reigsters, there is no zero-page demand for storing indirect pointers. Furthermore, the MC6809 makes storing temporary variables on the stack easy and efficient so there is less reason to use zero-page space. Finally, the MC6809 has a direct page register. Even if the zero page does clog up, it is easy to switch to another page in memory.

We beleive the MC6809 is a worthy successor to the 6502. Applications that used the 6502 will find a new vitality on the MC6809.

Acknowledgement

We want to express our thanks to Tony Fourcroy for testing the programming examples.

Tom Whiteside is a 6-year Motorolan and works with the Microprocessor design group. Gregory Walker likes to program computers, especially the MC6809. They may be contacted at Motorola, Inc., Microprocessor Design, Maildrop MZ880, 3501 Ed Bluestein Blvd., Austin, Texas 78721.

***Figure 3:* 6502 program to add 32-bit numbers with loop and indirection. (Time = (21*4) + 28 = 84 + 28 = 112 cycles.)**

CALLING SEQUENCE FOR 6502 INDIRECT-ADDRESSING ADDITION ROUTINE

```
                             (SIZ  TIM)
     ...
     LDA   #OPR1_L            2     2    PUT POINTER TO FIRST
     STA   A1                 2     3      OPERAND INTO A1 ON
     LDA   #OPR1_H            2     2      ZERO PAGE
     STA   A1+1               2     3
     LDA   #OPR2_L            2     2    PUT POINTER TO SECOND
     STA   A2                 2     3      OPERAND INTO A2 ON
     LDA   #OPR2_H            2     2      ZERO PAGE
     STA   A2+1               2     3
     LDA   #RSLT_L            2     2    PUT POINTER TO RESULT
     STA   RSLT               2     3      INTO RSLT ON ZERO PAGE
     LDA   #RSLT_H            2     2
     STA   RSLT+1             2     3
     JSR   ADD32              3     6    CALL 32-BIT ADD
                                         SUBROUTINE

                             27    36    CYCLES
```

6502 SUBROUTINE TO ADD 32-BIT NUMBERS WITH A LOOP AND POINTERS TO OPERANDS ON ZERO PAGE

```
                             (SIZ  TIM)
ADD32 EQU   *
      PHA                     1     3    SAVE A AND Y
      TYA                     1     2      REGISTERS
      PHA                     1     3
      LDY   #3                2     2    LOOP COUNT-1 AND INDEX
      CLC                     1     2      IN Y
L1    LDA   (A1), Y           2     5    LOOP: GET OPERAND BYTE
      ADC   (A2), Y           2     5      ADD OPERAND BYTE
      STA   (RESULT), Y       2     6      STORE RESULT BYTE
      DEY                     1     2      DECREMENT LOOP INDEX
      BPL   L1                3     3      LOOP UNTIL ZERO COUNT
      PLA                     1     4    RESTORE A AND Y REGISTERS
      TAY                     1     2
      PLA                     1     4
      RTS                     1     6

                             20
```

***Figure 4:* 6809 add of 32-bit numbers in byte-wise loop. (Time = (20*4) + 21 = 80 + 21 = 101 cycles.)**

MC6809 CALLING SEQUENCE FOR 32-BIT ADD

```
                            (SIZ  TIM)
       ...
       LEAX   A1,PCR          3    5    ADDRESS OF A1 INTO X INDEX REGISTER
       LEAY   A2,PCR          3    5    ADDRESS OF A2 INTO Y INDEX REGISTER
       LEAU   RSLT,PCR        3    5    ADDRESS OF RSLT INTO U INDEX REGISTER
       LBSR   ADD32           3    9    CALL SUBROUTINE ADD32
       ...
```

MC6809 ADD OF 32-BIT NUMBERS USING A LOOP

```
                            (SIZ  TIM)
ADD32  EQU    *
       PSHS   D               2    7    SAVE THE D ACCUMULATOR
       LDB    #3              2    2    INITIAL INDEX AND COUNT-1 IN B
       ANDCC  #$FE            2    3    CLEAR CARRY BIT
L1     LDA    B, X            2    5    LOOP: GET OPERAND BYTE(INDEXED)
       ADCA   B, Y            2    5      ADD SECOND OPERAND BYTE
       STA    B, U            2    5      STORE RESULT, INDEXED
       DECB                   1    2      DECREMENT LOOP COUNT
       BGE    L1              2    3      LOOP UNTIL COUNT IS NEGATIVE
       PULS   D, PC           2    9    RESTORE D AND RETURN

                             17
```

MICRO

FLEX: An Operating System for the 6809

by Dale Puckett

FLEX is a widely supported operating system for 6800- and 6809-based microcomputers. Its history, features, and applications are discussed.

I was shocked, yet pleasantly surprised last month while reading a journal that reports only news about the SS-50 bus. There was an advertisement for a new plug-in board. Nothing unusual, but this board was designed to plug into an Apple. Why would any company run an ad for an Apple board in the flagship publication of the 68XX family?

The advertisement for the EXCEL-9 made sense when I read on. The board uses a 6809 microprocessor and has its own monitor. It lets the Apple owner switch between the 6809 or 6502 from either machine language or BASIC programs.

Its hardware features were interesting too — printer spooling, multi-tasking, 64K of RAM, programmable timers, etc. — but it was the software side of the advertisement that really caught my eye.

Software Comes First

The ad's first selling point, listed above all of the hardware details, read: "EXCEL-9 FLEX, a famous DOS, Assembler and Editor included." Later in the list it mentioned that TSC 6809 BASIC, Extended BASIC, Precompiler, Sort/Merge, etc., were coming soon. As an extra selling point, ESD Labs Co., LTD of Mission Hills, California, the board's manufacturer, had included the FLEX DOS in the price of the board.

Although the EXCEL-9 isn't the subject of this article, it's appearance spurred me to do some additional research. Looking through the ads in a recent issue of MICRO, I noticed several other pro-FLEX movements. The Computerist of Chelmsford, Massachusetts, was offering FLEXI Plus, a 6809-based single board microcomputer. It, too, runs under TSC's FLEX. The same company was also advertising FOCUS, a 6809-based micro with commercial quality keyboard, dual double-sided, double-density disks with more than 640K of storage on line, and memory-mapped video featuring bit-mapped graphics, user-definable character sets, reverse video, etc. Its operating system? FLEX.

Stellation Two was offering a plug-in board for the Apple called The Mill. It gives you a 6809 microprocessor with multi-tasking and multi-user capability. Microware of Des Moines, Iowa, is busy installing OS-9 on this board. I believe that it will only be a matter of time before someone brings FLEX up on The Mill.

Owners of the Radio Shack Color Computer, which already sports a 6809E microprocessor, will soon be able to run the FLEX operating system. Frank Hogg Labs of Syracuse, New York, has it on the market now. This version runs on the standard Radio Shack controller so Color Computer owners can have the best of both worlds: fantastic color graphics made possible by Microsoft's Extended Color BASIC, and the ever-growing library of sophisticated systems and applications software written to run under the FLEX operating system.

Ability to Run on Many Machines Pays Off

All of this hardware information makes me stop and think. How can these manufacturers offer new processors and operating systems for microcomputers that have been around for several years — machines that already have their own established operating systems and hundreds of satisfied users?

In an attempt to answer that question, this article will look at FLEX from Technical Systems Consultants, Inc., (TCS) of Lafayette, Indiana, in great detail.

FLEX — Its Roots

Almost every piece of software available for the 68XX family of processors is supplied on a FLEX-formatted disk. The trend started back in 1977 with mini-FLEX, a 4K operating system that resided from $7000 to $7FFF on SWTPC's 6800 box. But soon that 4K system gave way to FLEX 2.0, an 8K system which lived in high memory between $A000 and $BFFF. We had something going for us that no one else had — a disk operating system that would run on every 68XX machine. As a bonus, FLEX was versatile, reliable and easy to use from a high level language like BASIC or from our own assembly code.

Frank Hogg Laboratory went into business during 1979 to fill the demand for high quality FLEX-based software. The firm has since become the leading international distributor of systems and applications software for the 6809.

A look at a recent ad revealed that the company handles software from the major houses, TSC and Microware, as well as several dozen programs from independent authors. Application programs include: Dataman, a random database management system; SPELLTEST, an extremely versatile spelling checker; READTEST, a program that tests the readability of English prose; DynaStar, a cursor-based editor that is extremely easy to use; The Bill Payer System, a series of 28 programs that automate the drudgery of paying the bills; and XFORTH, an interpreter that is totally FLEX-compatible and which supports an entire family of applications software including the Osborne General Ledger, etc.

A Closer Look

The FLEX operating system gives you a powerful set of system commands which allow you to control all disk operations directly from the terminal. Yet, at the same time, it lets the system's programmer use a smorgasbord of disk access and file management routines. And each routine is thoroughly documented.

To the casual user the Utility Command Set is probably the most important part of the FLEX system. This set of more than two dozen highly useful commands resides on a system disk. Individual commands are loaded into memory when needed. They allow you to save, load, copy, rename, delete, append or list disk files. And these simple English words are actually the commands that you type. A complete listing of the supplied utilities is shown in table 1.

There are two other major parts of the FLEX system: The File Management System and the Disk Operating System. Together they give you fully dynamic file space allocation, automatic removal of bad sectors on a disk, automatic space compression and the ability to match the system to your terminal.

Standard System Requirements

FLEX requires 8K of high memory and a minimum of 12K of low memory. The 6809 version runs at $C000 to $DFFF. The 6800 versions still reside at $A000. A minimum of two disk drives is required by most utilities. Although it is possible to operate with one drive, it isn't much fun.

On the majority of the SS-50 computers, FLEX is booted into memory by a single-letter command in the monitor. In about two seconds a banner is printed and you are asked for a date. After this is entered you will see the famous FLEX prompt, "+ + +." The three plus signs mean that the operating system is ready to accept your command.

Your files are put into sectors on the disk. Each sector holds 256 bytes of information. Four of these are used to tell FLEX where to read or write its next sector, and the remaining 252 hold your data. When you delete a file, the sectors you had been using are automatically released to the system and become available for use by new files. This is known as dynamic allocation.

Your FLEX files will have filenames containing up to eight alphanumeric characters plus a three-character extension. The extension lets you and the system know what type of information is in the file. APPEND.CMD, for example, is a command which allows you to combine two files together into a third file. STARS.BAS is usually a BASIC source file which runs on one of the many BASIC interpreters available to FLEX users.

It is possible to specify the drive on which you want the system to search for a file. However, most of us use the default system, or work, drives, a FLEX convention that makes life easy. A utility command lets us change the drive assignments at any time. For example, "ASN S=0, W=1" will assign drive zero as the system drive and drive one as the work drive. Then, if "LIST THISFILE" were typed, FLEX would go to drive zero and read in the command

Table 1

Name	Function
APPEND	Append two or more files into a third file
ASN	Assign the System or Work drives
BUILD	Place a short text file on a disk
CAT	List a catalog of the files on a disk to the terminal
COPY	Copy one file to another
DATE	Print or change the system date
DELETE	Delete a file from the disk
EXEC	Use lines of text in a file as command lines
GET	Load a file from the disk into memory
I	Get the input from specified file instead of terminal
JUMP	Execute machine code at Hex address
LINK	Point boot routine to a specific file for start up
LIST	Print a text file on the terminal
MON	Return to the system monitor ROM
NEWDISK	Initialize a new disk in the proper format
O	Re-direct output to the specified file
P	Re-direct output to the printer
PRINT	Spool output from the file to the printer
PROT	Set the protection status of a file
QCHECK	Check status of file in print queue
RENAME	Change the name of a file on the disk
SAVE	Save memory to disk
TTYSET	Set terminal parameters
VERIFY	Turn verify mode on or off
VERSION	Print version of program on terminal
XOUT	Delete all files with an .OUT extension

The Utilities above are standard with FLEX. Many vendors supply additional commands which use their hardware. For example, GIMIX of Chicago, Illinois, has a command which reads the time from the clock chip on their CPU card, etc. The Utilities below come in an extra package and may be purchased from TSC.

Name	Function
CHECK	Compare two disk files and report to terminal
CMPMEM	Compare binary file on disk to memory
CONTIN	Used to repeat complex EXEC command files
DIR	Similar to CAT, but it prints all directory information
DUMP	Dump a disk file in Hex and ASCII
ECHO	Echo an ASCII string to the terminal
EXTRACT	Take specific lines from one file and put them in another
FILES	Similar to CAT, but not as detailed
FIND	Find a string of characters in a disk file
FREE	Report free space remaining on a disk
HECHO	Echo a hex character to the terminal
MAP	Print the load addresses and transfer address of a file
MEMEND	Read the FLEX MEMEND address and report or change
PDEL	A prompting delete
RUN	Load and execute a position-independent program
SPLIT	Split a text file into two new files
ZAP	Delete files in a match list without prompting

Table 2

Address	Contents
$C080-$C0FF	Line Buffer
$CC00	TTYSET Backspace Character
$CC01	TTYSET Delete Character
$CC02	TTYSET End of Line Character
$CC03	TTYSET Depth Count
$CC04	TTYSET Width Count
$CC05	TTYSET Null Count
$CC06	TTYSET Tab Character
$CC07	TTYSET Backspace Echo Character
$CC08	TTYSET Eject Count
$CC09	TTYSET Pause Control
$CC0A	TTYSET Escape Character
$CC0B	System Drive Number
$CC0C	Working Drive Number
$CC0E-$CC10	System Date Registers
$CC11	Last non-ASCII character
$CC12	User Command Table Address
$CC14-$CC15	Line Buffer Pointer
$CC16-$CC17	Escape Return Register
$CC18	Current Character
$CC19	Previous Character
$CC1A	Current Line Number
$CC1B-$CC1C	Loader Address Offset
$CC1D	Transfer Flag
$CC1E-$CC1F	Transfer Address
$CC20	Error Type
$CC21	Special I/O Flag
$CC22	Output Switch
$CC23	Input Switch
$CC24-$CC25	File Output Address
$CC26-$CC27	File Input Address
$CC28	Command Flag
$CC29	Current Output Column
$CC2B-$CC2C	Memory End
$CC2D-$CC2E	Error Name Vector
$CC2F	File Input Echo Flag
$CCC0	Printer Initialize
$CCD8	Printer Ready Check
$CCE4	Printer Output

The information above is listed to give you an idea of the magnitude of the information the FLEX programmer has available about his operating system. The actual documentation that comes with the system gives complete details.

file LIST. It would then go to drive one and open the file THISFILE.TXT and list it on the terminal.

Redirect the Output

Now let's assume that you would like to list THISFILE on the printer instead of the terminal. You would simply type: P LIST THISFILE. If you wanted to build a disk file that contained a catalog of all the command files on the disk in your work drive, you would type: O CATALOG CAT.CMD. This would open the output file CATALOG.OUT and then direct the output of CAT to this file instead of the terminal. Later you could LIST the output file. Or you could PRINT it while you are working on something else. This very handy process is known as spooling. Spooling makes it possible to print a 45-page listing from an assembler while you edit a new source file.

Any errors you make are reported to you in English. FLEX does this by maintaining a file of error messages on your system disk. If the file management system or DOS generates an error, the system reads the error number, finds the corresponding record on the file, and prints it on your terminal.

The FLEX Memory Map

One of the best features of this operating system is the fact that everything is completely documented. For example, the programmer's manual lists every memory location that contains any information of interest. You can check a handy chart and know just where to PEEK to find the character used by the system as its backspace symbol, how many columns the user has on his terminal, etc. Table 2 lists this information.

TSC has completely documented 22 individual routines that may be called by the systems programmer. They are vectored from a jump table so the calls are always at the same location, even though the user's version of FLEX may be different. This feature saves you a lot of work.

For example, I frequently check SPELLTEST, my spelling checker program for FLEX systems, to see if a character is alphanumeric or not. With FLEX it is easy.

```
JSR FMS      get a character from file
JSR CLASS    alphanumeric?
BCS NONAL    it's not, go
  .
  .
  .
```

I get a character by calling the FMS. I check it by calling a routine called CLASS. In two lines of code I have accomplished what could have taken many, if I'd had to write my own CLASS routine.

Another example comes from READTEST, my readability tester.

```
LEAX NUMPW,PCR    point to personal
                  word count
LDB #1            tell FLEX to use
                  leading spaces
JSR OUTDEC        print the number
                  in decimal
LEAX NUMMSG,PCR   point to message
JSR PSTRNG        let FLEX print it
  .
  .
  .
```

Here, to tell the user how many personal words he used in his text, I simply pointed the 6809's X register to the location of the two-byte (16-bit) word, set the B register not equal to zero, and called the FLEX routine OUTDEC to print it. I then pointed the X register to an English language message and called another FLEX routine to print it. Again, if I had to write a routine to output a decimal number and another to output a string of characters, it would have taken a lot more code. Table 3 shows the routines that are available to programmers using the FLEX operating system

The File Management System

This is the part of the system that lets your DOS talk to your disk hardware. It allocates all file space and removes it when a file is deleted.

You communicate with the FMS by using a file control block (FCB). These 320-byte blocks of RAM memory tell the FMS the name of a file, which drive it is located on, its length, etc. To talk to a disk file, you either read or write one character at a time through the FCB. Instead of calling an output routine such as the famous MIKBUG OUTEEE, you call the FMS.

```
LDA #'A          put the character in
                 A register
LEAX FCB,PCR     point X register to the
                 FCB
JSR FMS          send it out to disk
BNE ERROR        go on error
  .
  .
  .
```

The code above would send the character "A" out to a disk file. In practice it is actually a little simpler since you usually leave the X register pointing to the FCB for the duration of an output routine.

Table 3

Address	Function
$CD00	Coldstart address
$CD03	Warmstart address
$CD06	DOS main Loop Re-entry point
$CD09	Input Character
$CD0F	Output Character
$CD15	Get Character, honors TTYSET parameters
$CD18	Put Character, honors TTYSET parameters
$CD1B	Input into line buffer
$CD1E	Print a String
$CD21	Classify a Character: alpha or no
$CD24	Print a Carriage return/line feed
$CD27	Get Next Character from Buffer
$CD2A	Restore I/O vectors
$CD2D	Get a File specification
$CD30	Load a File
$CD33	Set an Extension code
$CD36	Add B Register to X Register
$CD39	Ouput a Decimal Number
$CD3C	Output a Hex Number
$CD3F	Report an Error
$CD42	Get a Hex Number
$CD45	Output a Hex Address
$CD48	Input a Decimal Number
$CD4B	Call DOS as a subroutine
$CD4E	Check Terminal Input Status

Used in this way, the disk looks no different to your program than a computer terminal. You may have one file open for reading and another open for writing. In fact, you may have as many files as you need open at one time, as long as you have assigned a separate file control block to each one.

As a programmer, you communicate with the File Management System by using function codes. For example, the number "1" is to open a file for read. To perform this operation you need only store "1" in the first byte of the file control block, point the X register to the block, and call FMS as a subroutine. If the operation is successful, FMS will return with the carry clear. If not, the carry bit will be set and the number code of the error will be in the second byte of the FCB. You can then read that byte and see if it is something you expected, such as end-of-file. After reading this byte you can take the appropriate action. Table 4 provides a look at function codes available to FLEX programmers.

Table 4

Number Code (decimal)	Function
1	Open For Read
2	Open For Write
3	Open for Update
4	Close File
5	Rewind File
6	Open Director
7	Get Information Record
8	Put Information Record
9	Read Single Sector
10	Write Single Sector
11	Reserved
12	Delete a File
13	Rename a File
14	Reserved
15	Next Sequential Sector
16	Open System Information Record
17	Get Random Byte from Sector
18	Put Random Byte in Sector
19	Reserved
20	Find Next Drive
21	Position to Record N
22	Backup One Record

Summary

FLEX supports random files and can reach any sector in a file after no more than two disk reads. It is also easy to reach a specific character in a file by doing a small calculation using the number of bytes in a sector.

This operating system has many other features that make it a dream to program at the assembly level. But, more importantly, it is user-friendly and its syntax is simple. In fact, you'll find it much easier to use at the command level than CP/M (the popular Z-80-based operating system). When you consider this and couple it with the fact that a large base of very sophisticated application programs already runs under this operating system, it is easy to see why the hardware firms mentioned earlier made the choice to offer the FLEX operating system.

The author may be contacted at 14753 Endsley Turn, Woodbridge, Virginia 22193.

MICRO

MICRO Reviews in Brief

Product Name: **Color Scripsit**
Equip. req'd: TRS-80 Color Computer, 4K minimum; line printer
Price: $40.00
Manufacturer: Tandy Radio Shack
P.O. Box 2625
Fort Worth, TX 76113

Description: Color Scripsit is the TRS-80C version of Tandy's word processors. It consists of a text editor and formatter and is designed for the home computer market. The text editor is screen-oriented and uses the four arrow keys for cursor movement. The 23 functions include: tab control; character and word delete; block delete; move and copy; global search and change; and a routine that allows you to hyphenate words. The formatter allows lines up to 132 characters long. The screen will scroll to the right as entered, and text is viewed through the 32-character window when line lengths longer than 32 characters are selected. Pagination, headers and footers are also supported. Lines may be centered, or aligned left or right. Multiple line spacing and variable page lengths are also allowed. File storage is cassette-based.

Pluses: The program is in a ROM PAK, therefore nearly all RAM is available for text storage, 31,528 bytes in the 32K machine. Global search ignores upper/lower case differences unless otherwise specified. Keys are repeating when held down and text can be changed by just typing over the undesired text. Merging from cassette files is allowed, and ASCII files from other sources or programs in ASCII format are accepted. Text files are saved either in ASCII or in a compact form. Format standards are saved to tape with the text. Print options include single line, partial, or entire document.

Minuses: Lack of lower case display generator sometimes makes it hard to tell whether a letter is upper case or lower case. Right justification is not supported. Some keyboard characters are not available; e.g., brackets, arrows, and back slash. The right scrolling display is sometimes disconcerting, though text can be entered and formatted later in some cases. No indication of page length or number of pages is given until the document is printed.

Documentation: A well-written 8½" × 11," 40-page manual is provided, and includes many examples of text to enter and process. I located no errors in the manual, and the only part I had trouble understanding was on setting up headers and footers.

Skill level req'd: This program is for the average consumer who wants a word processor for his TRS-80C. Good quality copy can be produced with only an evening's study.

Reviewer: John Steiner

Product Name: **AIM Language ROM Switcher (ALRS)**
Equip. req'd: Rockwell AIM 65 Computer
Price: $55.00
Manufacturer: Forethought Products
87070 Dukhobor Road
Eugene, OR 97402

Description: The ALRS is a small printed circuit board which plugs into AIM 65 ROM sockets Z25 and Z26. On board the ALRS are six ROM sockets which accept 2332-type ROMs. The ROM sockets are organized as three pairs of two sockets each. Each pair occupies the address range of $B000 through $CFFF. An on-board switch (there are provisions for a remote switch) determines which ROM pair is active at any given time. As a bonus, one of three small LEDs lights to provide a visual indication of the active ROM pair.

Pluses: The ALRS is ideal for switching between Rockwell BASIC, PL/65, and FORTH. It saves a lot of wear and tear on the AIM sockets. It also minimizes damage to the language ROMs themselves from static discharge and mechanical stress.

Minuses: The top of the ALRS board is not solder-masked. Thus, the traces for the address lines are exposed. Exercise the normal precautions, especially if your AIM 65 is not enclosed, against letting specks of solder and wire clippings foul the computer.

Documentation: Three pages of documentation include installation and operating instructions, a schematic, and a parts list. Due to the nature of the product, the instructions are brief, but they are thorough and clear.

Installation: Consists of plugging the ALRS board into the AIM ROM sockets. The ALRS plugs are perfectly aligned with the AIM sockets, making this operation a snap. Once installed, a rubber foot on the bottom of the ALRS board provides the only other mechanical support needed.

Notes: The ALRS board is not designed to work with Rockwell's Pascal ROMs since Pascal is not available as a two-ROM chip set. Having six ROMs connected to sockets Z25 and Z26 will obviously consume more current than would two ROMs. Normally this should not cause a problem, but you may wish to verify that your power supply can handle the extra load anyway.

Reviewer: Christopher J. Flynn

Product Name: **Hi-res Secrets**
Equip. req'd: Apple II with Applesoft in ROM
Price: $125.00
Manufacturer: Avante-Garde Creations
P.O. Box 30160
Eugene, OR 97403
(503) 345-3043
Author: Don Fudge
Copy Protection: 2 disks, yes; 2 disks, no
Language: Applesoft, 6502 machine language with commented source provided

Description: An educational graphics utility package for the generation of hi-res shapes using novel techniques. Contains commented machine language utilities with source code and extensive teaching material.

Pluses: This four-disk package contains a 263-page book on hi-res graphics. Its purpose is to teach several novel approaches to hi-res shape creation and motion. Two of the "secrets" are the use of block graphics and Hplot shapes. Block graphics moves the binary data defining the shape around the hi-res memory, thereby providing motion to the shape. Many utilities are provided for creating block shapes from scratch, "scanning" them from already existing hi-res screens, and creating shape tables from existing

(Continued on next page)

Reviews *(Continued)*

block graphics. Hplot shapes are machine language versions of graphics normally created through the use of the Applesoft HPLOT command. These perform much more rapidly and allow for smoother action. The manual and disks contain many other secrets covering subjects such as: page flipping, sounds, font creation and 560-point resolution, color fill-in and color filtering.

Don Fudge has an objective of conveying information to Apple users. This package is not just a series of utilities; rather it is an attempt at educating on the use of hi-res graphics and related subjects. Don's sense of humor and light style make for easy reading of a fairly technical subject.

Minuses: The manual is an extensive collection of ideas which may seem overwhelming at times, especially to the less-experienced programmer. Constant references to other software packages sold by Avante-Garde detract somewhat from the presentation. Although the manual is in its third printing, the first meaty chapter, "Shapes and Other Mysteries," contained several errors. Two addresses are referred to as \$3001 and \$3000, which should be \$3C01 and \$3C00 (top of page 22). I would like to have seen a brief summary of the block shape and Hplot shape idea early in the manual just to clarify the most basic concepts used.

One of the most interesting utilities, Instant Graphics, is not well documented. While a reference card is provided, no overview of the utility is given. The manual indicates that an 88-page document can be obtained from AG.

Skill level required: introductory knowledge of machine language. Familiarity with machine language generation of graphics will permit more use of the utilities provided.

Reviewer: David R. Morganstein

Product Name:	**Grafix SEB-1 and SEB-2 Color Hi-res Graphics Boards**
Equip. req'd:	OSI SEB-1 for 1P and Superboard; SEB-2 for 48-pin bus systems
Price:	\$59/\$199/\$239 for bare board/kit/assembled
Manufacturer:	Grafix 911 Columbia Avenue N. Bergen, NJ 07047

Description: Grafix boards use the 6847 video display generator to produce color graphics with up to 256 × 192 resolution. The highest resolution mode has only one color while lower resolution modes can have up to eight different colors. Upper case alphanumeric characters (not OSI character set) are also displayed. In addition to graphics, the SEB-1 contains 16K of 2114 type memory for program storage. The SEB-2 adds a floppy disk controller to OSI bus machines.

Pluses: Guard bands are provided, thus all dots are visible with none lost to monitor overscan. Many different modes of color graphics are available. Colors appear as shades of gray on a B&W monitor. Output can be video or R.F. Connection is made to your present machine only through 40-pin expansion port or 48-pin bus.

Minuses: The graphics memory is only 6K leaving a 2K hole in the memory map. Output cannot be combined with OSI video. A second monitor or a switch to select outputs is required. The color oscillator causes a slight herringbone pattern in the displayed picture. The many different graphics modes are really a plus, but tend to confuse the beginning programmer.

Documentation: Assembly instructions, demonstration programs, 6847 data sheets.

Skill level required: Experienced builder for kit, assembled unit plugs in.

Reviewer: Earl D. Morris

Product Name:	**Cer-Comp Co-Resident Editor/ Assembler for the Color Computer**
Equip. req'd:	TRS-80C Color Computer with 16K
Price:	\$39.95
Manufacturer:	Cer-Comp 5566 Ricochet Avenue Las Vegas, NV

Description: The Cer-Comp Color Computer Editor is coupled with an assembler, runs in R/W memory, and is distributed on cassette tape in the Color Computer tape format. Besides having 21 Editor commands, it supports 12 assembler directives, six assembly options, and seven options for two- and three-pass assembly. Assembly can be to screen or printer, and it is possible to go directly from assembly to the machine code to test the program just assembled. It is compatible with either BASIC or an assembly-language monitor. It produces compatible 6809 object code from either 6809 or 6800 mnemonics, with some syntax restrictions.

Pluses: Exceptional low price, does not require Extended BASIC, excellent flexibility, short learning curve, very versatile.

Minuses: Skimpy documentation, no listing, screen format of assembly listing difficult to read, uses too much memory by not being available in ROM.

Skill level required: Normal typing skills, familiarity with standard 6809 assembly-language conventions and understanding of advanced assembler directives.

Reviewer: Ralph Tenny

Product Name:	**Epson to Color Computer Interface**
Equip. req'd:	TRS-80 and Epson MX-80 or MX-80/FT
Price:	\$60.00
Manufacturer:	Texas Computer Systems Box 951 Brady, TX 76825

Description: Interfaces the TRS-80 Color Computer to the Epson MX-80 series printers. Plugs directly into a connector inside the printer, and terminates in the four-pin DIN plug that fits the TRS-80C. Operates the MX-80 at the normal TRS-80C 600 baud.

Pluses: Provides an easily installed connection between the computer and peripheral. Eliminates the need for special serial-to-parallel interface hardware. Allows the sending of all special control codes to format the printer *via* CHR\$ commands.

Minuses: The Epson graphics set is not accessible, even when using the PTFX system tape, or the 1.1 ROM. TCS is working on this to verify if it is printer- or interface-related.

Documentation: None provided, though the Epson manual provides all instructions necessary for installation.

Skill level required: Simple installation, if you are not afraid of opening electronic equipment.

Reviewer:John Steiner

MICRO

TASC™. The Applesoft* Compiler. It turns your Apple into a power tool.

Step up to speed. TASC, the Applesoft Compiler, converts a standard Applesoft BASIC program into super-fast machine code. By increasing program execution speed up to 20 times, Microsoft gives you a power tool for Applesoft BASIC programming.

Highest capacity available. TASC will compile and run larger programs than any other Applesoft Compiler. As a disk-based system, it doesn't require the simultaneous presence of compiler and program in memory. The memory you save allows you to compile significantly bigger programs.

Power without bulk. Code expansion of up to 100% severely restricts other compilers. TASC's special code compression schemes typically limit code expansion to only 25%. You'll really appreciate that with complex programs or programs that utilize Apple's hi-res graphic pages.

More BASIC power. TASC's powerful new commands increase Applesoft BASIC programming capability. Chain with COMMON allows compiled programs to share variables, so a main menu supports several programs in a single runtime environment.

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MICRO
PET Vet

By Loren Wright

With this issue of MICRO centering on the 6809, it seems appropriate to cover the 6809 aspect of the SuperPET in a little more depth.

The SuperPET is a new computer from Commodore, aimed especially at the educational market. Included with the computer are interpreted versions of APL, BASIC, Pascal, and FORTRAN. COBOL, and compiled versions of some of these languages, are on the way (at extra cost, of course!). Also included is a serial interface, which allows files to be sent from the SuperPET to a mainframe with the same interpreter.

SuperPET Architecture

The SuperPET looks just like an 8032 from the outside, but on the inside there are a few differences. Two circuit boards are stacked on top of the main board. The lower one includes the 6502 (moved up from the main board), a 6809, and the circuitry for the serial (RS-232C) interface. The upper board contains 64K of additional RAM. This may be write-protected under either switch or program control. There is also a switch to determine on power-up whether the machine is under 6502, 6809, or program control.

Since neither the 6502 nor the 6809 can address more than 64K, the extra 64K of RAM is divided into 16 banks of 4K, and a mechanism called "bank-switching" is used to put one bank at a time into the $9000 block of the address space.

The 6809 has its own processor-dependent set of ROMs, just like the 6502 has its PET-BASIC ROMs. The rest of the SuperPET is shared — available directly to the current processor. Address ranges $A000-$E7FF and $F000-$FFFF are processor-dependent, while everything else, including the bank-switched RAM, is available to either processor.

When the SuperPET is running one of its interpreters, the 6809 is in control, the interpreter is stored in the bank-switched RAM, and the user's program is stored in the lower 32K of RAM. Most people will use the SuperPET in this configuration. However, it is possible to use the SuperPET as an 8032, running Wordcraft, OZZ, and other business software. These programs do not utilize the extra RAM, however, and it is unlikely that future versions of these programs will, either. The business market is supported by the 8096.

You can also write your own 6809 programs using the included Assembler/Linker package. The rest of this discussion covers the features and use of this powerful package.

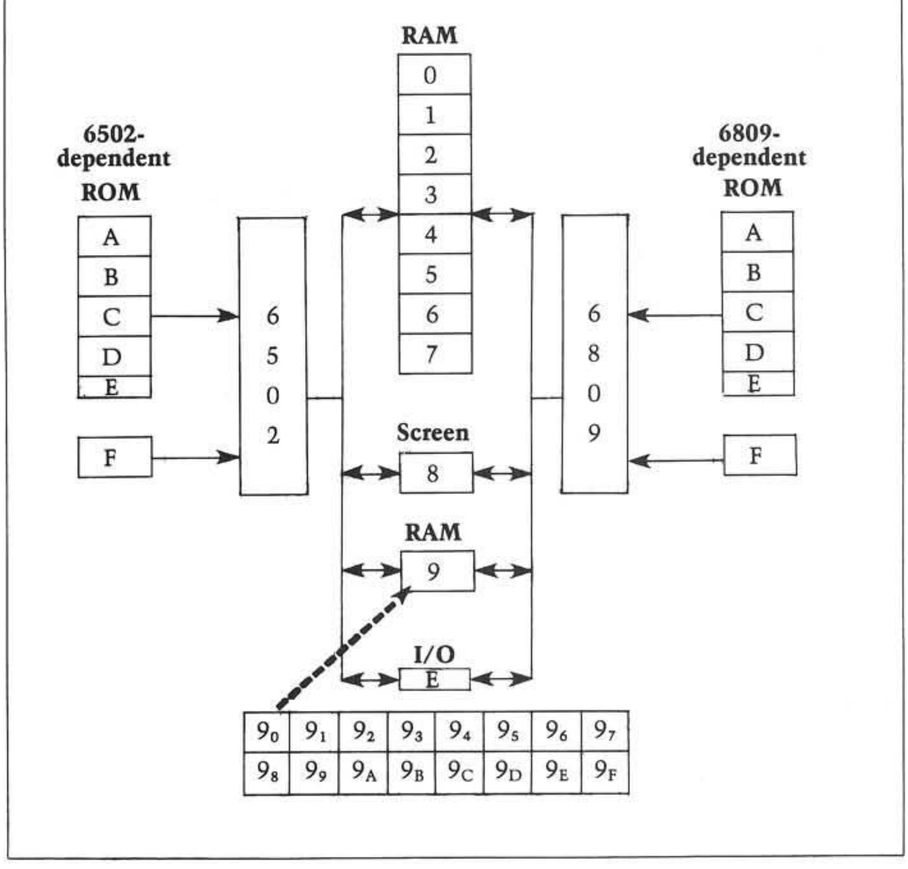
The Waterloo Assembler/Linker

When the SuperPET is powered up in the 6809 mode, one of the choices offered from the menu is "development." When this option is selected, another menu is presented with the options: asm, edit, linker, monitor, and quit. Quit returns you to the main menu.

Editor

The first step is to create a source file in the editor. This is the same editor used by Pascal, FORTRAN, and BASIC. It is basically a powerful line editor, but PET-type screen editing and a number of window commands are offered. Tab stops can be set to help provide a suitably indented, structured listing.

***Figure 1:* SuperPET Architecture**



PET Vet *(Continued)*

Assembler

The assembler creates two files: a list file, with the object code appearing adjacent to the source, and the object file. Because the 6809 code is generally relocatable, the assembler does not require an ORG statement. The locations of the resulting object files are determined in the linking process.

There are several "structured" constructs available with the assembler: IF...ELSE...ENDIF, GUESS...ADMIT...ENDGUESS, LOOP...ENDLOOP, LOOP...UNTIL, and QUIF (which may be used within the other constructs). The condition tested by IF or QUIF may be any of the conditions tested by the 6809's branch or long-branch instructions.

The assembler also offers conditional assembly, macro capabilities, and a variety of pseudo-ops. Operands may include Boolean expressions, as well as addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division.

Linker

The linker receives instructions from a command file created with the editor. The command file includes the program origin, the names of the object modules, the names of any library files, and the name to be applied to the executable module. Bank switching, bank sizing, and names of global variables are also specified in the command file.

Monitor

To run your program, you must enter the monitor and load the module created by the linker. In addition to the usual dump, save, go, load, and register commands, there are bank, fill, passthrough, and translate (=disassembler). Additional commands set and clear breakpoints for debugging.

Documentation

Like the other elements of the Waterloo "micro-" software, the assembler/linker is supported with a reference manual. The first part consists of a series of exercises that serve more to familiarize you with the features of the package than to teach 6809 assembly language. The remainder of the manual is a good reference on the various components of the package and the programs included in the system library.

Donald Cowan of Waterloo University has written a text on 6809 assembly language programming. This text is available from WATFAC Publications Ltd., P.O. Box 803, Waterloo, Ontario, Canada N2J 4C2 for $10 (prepaid only). Some dealers may also have this book available. The next edition will be a bound book, while the first two editions are intended to be put into a three-ring binder. It is an excellent text for learning 6809 assembly language on the SuperPET.

New 8096 Software

Most business software packages available for the 8032 have now been rewritten for the 8096. In addition, new products are being produced, like the "Silicon Office" from the creators of OZZ. The package includes a versatile data base manager that allows transfer of data from one data base to another or to the built-in word processor. There is also a communications module, which allows communication between "Silicon Office" installations. My brief encounter with this software left me truly impressed. However, a package of this magnitude obviously requires a much more thorough evaluation. If "Silicon Office" (or at least its concept) is any indication of the future support we can expect for the 8096, then we will be seeing some truly fantastic software.

MICRO

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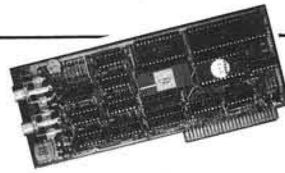

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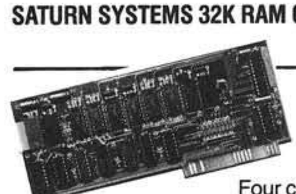

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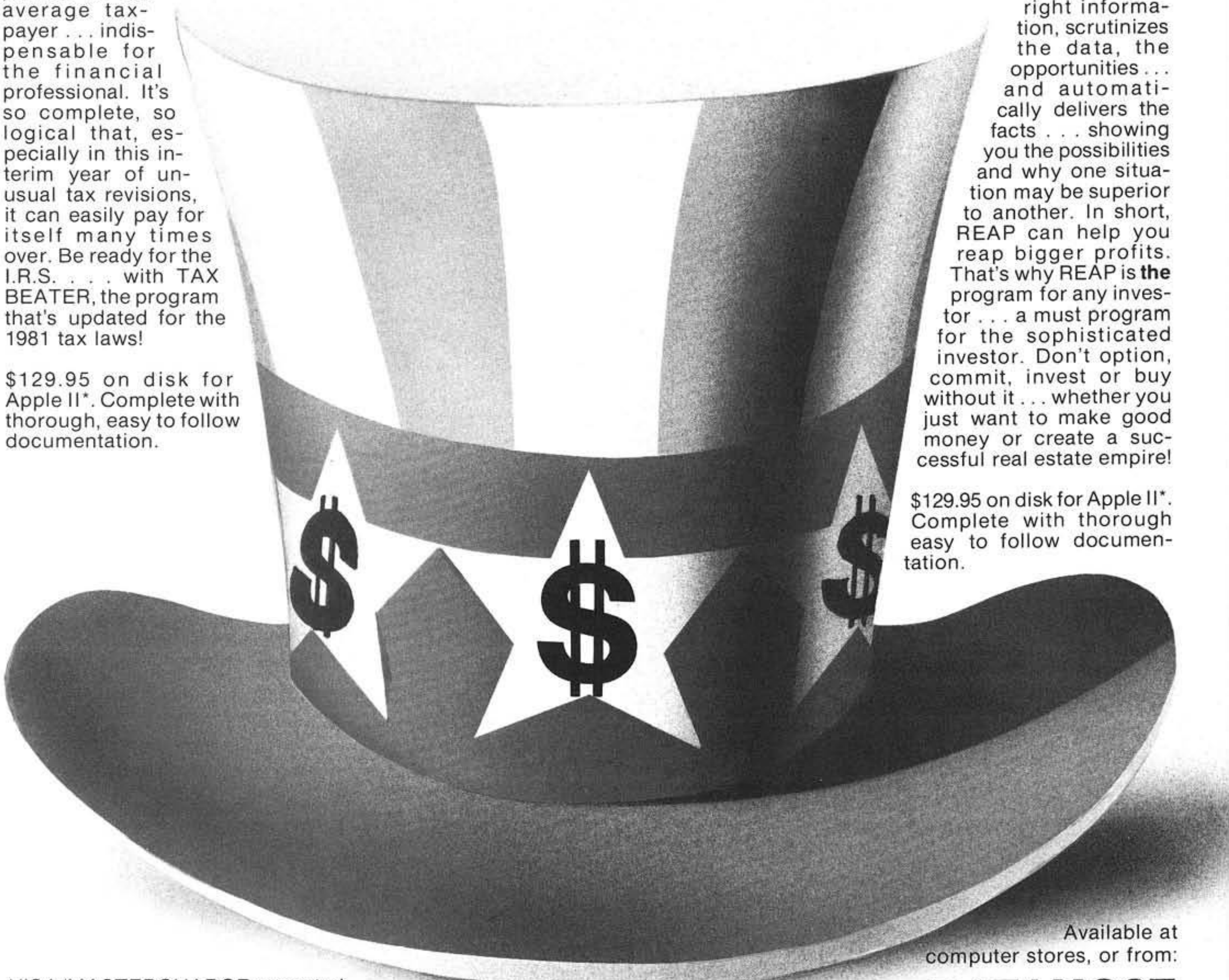
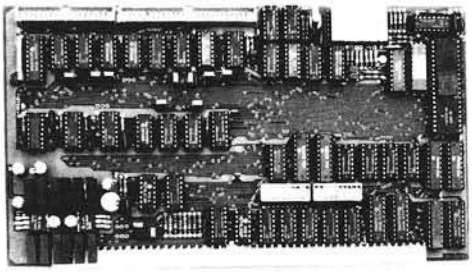




GIMIX DMA DOUBLE DENSITY DISK CONTROLLER #68

The GIMIX DMA (Direct Memory Access) DISK CONTROLLER has the capabilities needed to realize the full potential of todays sophisticated multi-user/multi-tasking operating systems such as OS-9™ and UniFLEX™.

HIGH SPEED using bi-polar logic DMA circuitry for guaranteed operation at 2MHz. DMA transfers take place at full bus speed using 6809 cycle steal DMA. Once the required parameters are passed to the controller and DMA transfer is initiated the processor is free for other tasks. Interrupts can be generated to indicate the completion of the transfer.

SINGLE AND DOUBLE DENSITY data storage on any combination of 5¼" and 8" floppy disk drives; single and double headed, single and double track density, up to 4 drives total.

LOW ERROR RATES are insured by a data recovery circuit (data separator) and adjustable write precompensation circuitry for drives that require precomp. Separate precomp adjustments are provided for 5¼" and 8" drives.

ADDRESSABLE to any 8 byte boundary in the address space (1M byte when extended address decoding is used). The board occupies only 8 bytes of address space.

EXTENDED ADDRESSING control using the SS-50C extended address lines. Control of the extended address lines allows the board to perform DMA transfers to and from any address in the 1M byte address space.

FULLY BUFFERED with separate 5¼" and 8" output buffers and schmidt trigger input buffers for the disk drive signals.

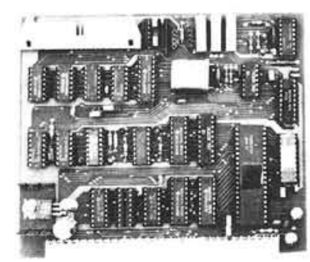
The DMA controller leaves the processor free to perform other tasks once the transfer is initiated, unlike programmed I/O disk controllers which require full time use of the processor during data transfers to and from disk.

This is extremely important in a multi-user/multi-tasking environment as the processor can perform other tasks such as console I/O while a disk transfer is in progress.

#68 fully assembled, burned in, and tested $588.68

GIMIX DOUBLE DENSITY PIO DISK CONTROLLER #28

The GIMIX DOUBLE DENSITY PIO (PROGRAMMED I/O) DISK CONTROLLER is a versatile floppy disk interface for use in 6809 systems on the SS-50 or SS-50C bus. The board physically occupies one slot of the 30 pin I/O bus.

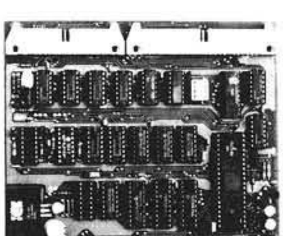


- Double the unformatted storage capacity of single density controllers
- Single and double density operation
- Phase lock data recovery circuit (data separator)
- Adjustable write precompensation (precomp)
- Controls up to four 5¼" drives
- Controls single and double headed drives
- Designed to meet the data hold-time requirements of the Western Digital 1797 floppy disk controller I.C.

The GIMIX DOUBLE DENSITY PIO DISK CONTROLLER is ideal for systems that require greater data storage than that provided by single density controllers, without increasing the number or type of drives. In most cases existing 6809 systems can be upgraded by adding only the controller and the appropriate operating system software.

#28 fully assembled, burned in and tested $298.28

GIMIX 5/8 DISK CONTROLLER BOARD #58



The GIMIX 5/8 DISK CONTROLLER is a versatile floppy disk interface for use with both 6800 and 6809 systems on the SS-50 or SS-50C bus. The board physically occupies one slot of the 30 pin I/O bus.

- Hardware and software compatible with existing disk controllers (SWTPc DC-1, DC-2 and DC-3)
- Controls up to four 5¼" drives in 6800 systems
- Controls any mix of 5¼" and 8" drives, up to four drives total, in 6809 systems
- Provides for double headed drives
- Synchronous data separator for data reliability
- Designed to meet the data hold-time requirements of the 1771 floppy disk controller I.C.

The GIMIX 5/8 DISK CONTROLLER is ideal for a variety of applications including the replacement of controllers in existing systems. As a replacement it can provide the added advantages of a data separator, double headed drive capability, and in 6809 systems the ability to use 8" drives. Double headed drives and 8" operation may require appropriate operating system software.

#58 fully assembled, burned in, and tested $226.58

ALSO As above, but for 5¼" drives only **$198.48**

AVAILABLE: As above, but without 1771, tested, not burned in **$158.38**

NOTE: When ordering disk controllers please specify the make and model of the drives being used.

5¼" DRIVES INSTALLED IN GIMIX SYSTEMS with all necessary cables

	SINGLE DENSITY		DOUBLE DENSITY		
	Formatted	Unformatted	Formatted	Unformatted	
40 track (48TPI) single sided	199,680	250,000	341,424	500,000	2 for **$700.00**
40 track (48TPI) double sided	399,360	500,000	718,848	1,000,000	2 for **900.00**
80 track (96TPI) single sided	404,480	500,000	728,064	1,000,000	2 for **900.00**
80 track (96TPI) double sided	808,960	1,000,000	1,456,128	2,000,000	2 for **1300.00**

CHART SHOWS TOTAL CAPACITY IN BYTES FOR 2 DRIVES.

SOFTWARE AVAILABLE FOR GIMIX DISK SYSTEMS

GIMIX VERSIONS OF TSC's 6809 FLEX operating systems are available for all three **GIMIX** disk controllers. They fully support all the features of each controller and are software compatible with other versions of FLEX. **GIMIX FLEX** includes a disk FORMAT program that allows the user to pick the number of tracks to format, single or double sided disks, and where appropriate single or double density. It also supports both single (48 TPI) and double (96 TPI) track 5¼" drives and allows 80 track (96 TPI) drives to read, write, and format 40 track (48 TPI) disks. FLEX is single user and limited to 56KB systems.
Specify controller and type of drive: 8"; or 5¼" 40 or 80 track **$90.00**
NOTE: *FLEX requires a system monitor (e.g. GMXBUG or S-BUG E). When used with a SWTP CPU and S-BUG E and the GIMIX #68 DMA CONTROLLER, the GIMIX BOOTSTRAP PROM is also required.*
GMXBUG 09 includes advanced debugging capabilities as well as utility and memory manipulation routines. The standard terminal based version can be upgraded to video based for use with the GIMIX 80 x 24 Video board by changing the bootstrap PROM to the Video/bootstrap Prom. It can be used with either GIMIX DAT or SWTP DAT, but they are not required.
Price includes PROMs, Manual, and Source listing (Specify DAT) **$98.65**
Video/bootstrap or Bootstrap PROM only (included w/GMXBUG) **$30.00**
GIMIX' versions of **MICROWARE's OS-9 Level 1** are available for all GIMIX disk controllers. OS-9 includes PROMS and Disk. Microware's OS-9 Debugger is also included. Level 1 is multi-user, but limits user to 56KB Specify controller and type of drive: 8"; or 5¼" 40 or 80 track **$195.00**

★ ***SYSTEM SPECIAL*** ★ **GIMIX** offers you GMXBUG/FLEX/OS-9 selectable under software control. See System prices elsewhere in this brochure.

UNIFLEX is available for **GIMIX** Systems using the GIMIX 6809 CPU board and the #68 DMA Controller with 8" drives. It requires a minimum of 128KB of RAM. A signed license agreement with TSC is required before shipping. The SWTP DAT parts must be installed on the GIMIX CPU.
UNIFLEX . . . . **$550.00** **GIMIX boot PROM for UNIFLEX** **$50.00**
MICROWARE's OS-9 Level 2 requires a minimum of 128KB of RAM. The GIMIX DAT parts must be installed on the GIMIX CPU. GIMIX versions of Level 2 also include the Debugger *(To be available soon)* **$495.00**

A WIDE VARIETY OF LANGUAGES AND OTHER SOFTWARE IS AVAILABLE FOR THESE 6809 DISK OPERATING SYSTEMS

FOR MICROWARE's OS-9 LEVEL 1 & 2:

Macro Text Editor	$125.00	CIS COBOL	$895.00	OS-9 PASCAL	$400.00
OS-9 Assembler	125.00	Forms 2 Option	200.00	OS-9 C Compiler (Available Soon)	400.00
BASIC09	195.00				

FOR TSC's FLEX

6809 Native-Code Pascal Compiler	$200.00	Sort/Merge	$ 75.00	Standard Basic Precompiler	$ 50.00
Basic	75.00	6809 Debug Package	75.00	Extended Basic Precompiler	50.00
Extended Basic	100.00	6809 Diagnostics Package	75.00	6809 FLEX Utilities	75.00
Text Processing System	75.00	6809 Assembler	50.00	68000 Cross Assembler	250.00
Text Editing System	50.00				

FOR UNIFLEX

1 Year Maintenace Included on all Uniflex Prices.

UniFLEX Operating System (6809)	$550.00	UniFLEX Sort/Merge	$150.00	Fortran 77 (requires relocating assembler)	$350.00
UniFLEX Basic	200.00	UniFLEX Pascal	300.00	6809 Relocating Assembler & Linking Loader	175.00
UniFLEX Basic Precompiler	150.00	UniFLEX 68000 Cross Assembler	300.00	Fortran & Relocating Assembler (pkg. deal)	450.00
UniFLEX Text Processor	150.00	Enhanced Printer Spooler	150.00		
C Compiler (Requires relocating assembler, available soon)	400.00			C Compiler & Relocating Assembler	500.00

The above software is from **MICROWARE and TSC.** Numerous offerings of languages (e.g. C, PASCAL, FORTH), utilities (e.g. spelling dictionaries, cross assemblers, disassemblers) and application packages (e.g. word processing, data base management, accounting), are available from many other software houses.

8" DISK CABINET and POWER SUPPLY. The cabinet features the same quality, styling, and finish as the GIMIX MAINFRAME and mounts two standard size 8" floppy and/or winchester disk drives. It will also hold 4 thinline 8" floppys or a combination of 2 thinline floppys and an 8" winchester.

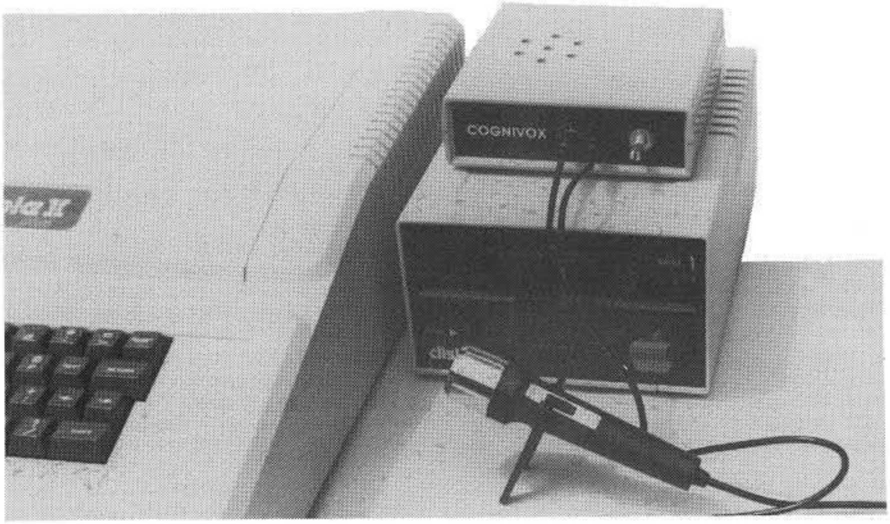
To provide an easy means of controlling the power to an entire system from one switch, three accessory outlets, one for the computer and two for peripherals (terminals, printer, etc.), are provided. The back panel mounted power switch selects either OFF, ON, or the AUTO mode. In the AUTO mode, the power supply and two of the accessory outlets are controlled by the computer (or other device), connected to the third accessory outlet. When the computer is turned on or off, the cabinet senses the presence or absence of current flow to the computer and turns itself and the other accessory outlets on or off. Circuitry is also provided to turn AC drive motors ON and OFF under computer control. A built in fan with a washable air filter provides cooling for the power supply and drives. The back panel is punched for 4 connectors (two 50 and two 20 pin) for connections between the cabinet and the computer.

The power supply uses a constant voltage Ferro-resonant transformer for reliability and protection against brownouts and power line noise. It provides +5 Volts at 6 Amps, +24 Volts at 6 Amps, and −5 Volts at 750 Ma. continuously; with ample surge capacity for drives that require higher starting currents. The supply has two separate 24 V. outputs that can be sequenced to delay starting of the second drive until the first is up to speed.

All units are fully assembled, burned in, and tested.

8" DUAL DRIVE DISK SYSTEM: includes two double sided 8" disk drives, cabinet, power supply, and all necessary cables to connect to a GIMIX MAINFRAME or controller (see shipping notes on page 8) **$2698.88**
8" DISK CABINET ONLY: includes power supply and AC & DC power cables **Note:** Because different drive models require different AC & DC connectors, be sure to specify the quantity and model number of the drives being used when ordering. **$848.18**
For 50 Hz Export power supply, add . . . . **$ 30.00**
DRIVE CABLE: for 8" floppy drives includes connectors for the disk drives and a back panel connector for the 8" disk cabinet.
with 2 drive connectors **$44.82**
with 4 drive connectors **$67.84**
MAINFRAME CABLE: for use with the above cable; to connect the disk cabinet to GIMIX MAINFRAMES and disk controllers . . . **$45.81**
8" FILLER PLATE: used when only one drive is installed **$14.83**

IF YOU CONSIDER THE PRICE, COGNIVOX AT $249 IS THE BEST BUY IN VOICE I/O.
IF YOU CONSIDER THE PERFORMANCE, YOU WILL BUY IT. BECAUSE COGNIVOX OUTPERFORMS ALL VOICE INPUT OR OUTPUT PERIPHERALS FOR THE APPLE II. AT ANY PRICE.



COGNIVOX VIO-1003 is a state-of-the-art Speech Recognition and voice output peripheral for the APPLE II computer. It enables the APPLE to recognize words or short phrases spoken by the user and it can talk with natural sounding voice.

SPEECH RECOGNITION

COGNIVOX recognizes words (such as "one," "enter," etc.) or short phrases (like "total amount," "net weight," etc.) from a vocabulary of 32 entries. The vocabulary entries are chosen by the user to suit his application. Then COGNIVOX is "trained" to the vocabulary by repeating each entry three times into the microphone under the prompting of the system.

During training, COGNIVOX analyzes the voice of the user and compresses all the important information in each entry into 48 bytes of data called the reference pattern. When training is complete, words spoken in the microphone are similarly analyzed and the resulting 48-bit pattern is compared with all the reference patterns to obtain a best match.

The power of COGNIVOX is derived from proprietary pattern generation and pattern matching algorithms that allow quick and easy training and give a recognition accuracy equal to much more expensive units.

Vocabularies larger than 32 words are possible by swapping reference patterns in memory using a key word, for example, "change vocabulary." Or the swap can be performed under program control.

VOICE OUTPUT

COGNIVOX can talk with a vocabulary of 32 words or short phrases. No restrictions are placed on the vocabulary which can be programmed simply by saying the words into the microphone. The speech waveform is then digitized using a data compression method and stored in memory.

When voice output is desired, the selected word or phrase is reconstructed and played back using a built-in speaker/amplifier. A jack is also provided that allows connection to external amplifiers or speaker.

This method of voice output offers two very important advantages: First, the user has full control over the selection of the vocabulary and the type and tone of voice. Second, the voice output is naturally sounding human speech which is pleasant and easy to understand. These features are not available in most other voice output devices in the market.

The voice output and speech recognition vocabularies are independent of each other and can be different. Thus it is possible to establish a dialog with the computer.

USING COGNIVOX

COGNIVOX is designed for extreme ease of use. It is a complete system, fully assembled and tested, including hardware in an instrument case, microphone, power supply, cassette with software and user manual. It plugs into the game I/O port in the APPLE and does not use up the valuable peripheral slots.

Software provided with COGNIVOX include demonstration programs and two voice operated, talking video games. All programs are unprotected so that the user can examine and modify them.

An optional diskette for DOS 3.3 includes all cassette software plus disk facilities to store and retrieve vocabularies on disk.

Adding voice I/O to your own programs is very simple. A statement in BASIC is all that is needed to either recognize or say a word. Complete instructions on how to add voice to your programs are given in the manual.

APPLICATIONS

COGNIVOX adds a whole new dimension to man-computer interaction. It can be used for data and command entry when hands and/or eyes are busy. As an educational tool. As an aid to handicapped. As sound effects generator. As a telephone answering machine. As a talking calculator, or talking clock.

The list is endless. With a BSR home controller interface it can be used to control by voice appliances and lights around the house. With an IEEE 488 interface card it can be used to control by voice instruments, plotters, test systems. And all these devices could talk back, saying their readings, alarm conditions, even their name. Finally, COGNIVOX is a super toy, a fascinating device to play with. Imagine an adventure game that talks to warn you of danger and listens to your commands!

SPECIFICATIONS

Recognizer type:
Isolated word, speaker dependent.

Vocabulary size:
32 words or short phrases for both recognition and voice response.

Dialog capability:
Recognition and response vocabularies can be different.

Word Duration
Greater than 150 ms and less than 3 seconds.

Silence gap between words:
150 ms minimum.

Training required:
Must pronounce vocabulary 3 times to train recognizer. Allows words to be individually retrained.

Recognition accuracy:
Up to 98%. Recognition accuracy depends on speaker experience and choice of vocabulary.

Type of voice output:
Digital recording of user voice.

Audio output:
130 mW

Frequency response:
100 to 3200 Hz.

Power consumption:
120 mW during recognition, 350 mW maximum during speech output.

Power supply:
9V DC, 300 mA, unregulated.

Dimensions:
5"x 6"x 1.25"

Memory requirements:
Approx. 4K bytes for program and tables. 1.5K bytes per sec. of speech for storage of voice response vocabulary (Approx. 700 bytes per word).

ORDER COGNIVOX TODAY
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7SEG: PET Giant Character Set

by John Girard

Use this routine to display alpha-numeric characters in a large, seven-segment display on the screen.

7SEG
requires:
40-column PET/CBM
With slight modifications for screen size, it will run on an 80-column CBM or a 22-column VIC.

Changing the size of PET characters is impossible without major modification to your PET. But, with the print utility 7SEG, you can construct giant, seven-segment style characters on CBM/PET screens. 7SEG characters are visible up to 40 feet away and are ideal for any application where visibility is critical.

This article presents an all-BASIC core program which can be adapted to your specific needs. Some of the potential applications include clocks, counters, device status, and instrument readouts, such as digital multimeter displays.

7SEG constructs numbers by sequentially drawing the contents of seven strings, A1$ through A7$ (see figure 1). Each string prints one segment, composed of a series of spaces and cursor controls. The segments are turned on or off by adding reverse field controls to the print statements. To print an 8, for example, you would call the subroutine (program line 315):

```
PRINT"   "A1$A2$A3$A4$A5$A6$A7$;
:RETURN
```

In this example all seven strings print in reverse field. To print a 0, you would call another routine (line 235):

```
PRINT"   "A1$A2$A3$A4$A5$A6$"   "
A7$; :RETURN
```

Figure 1: **Illustration of the seven numeric segment print strings.**

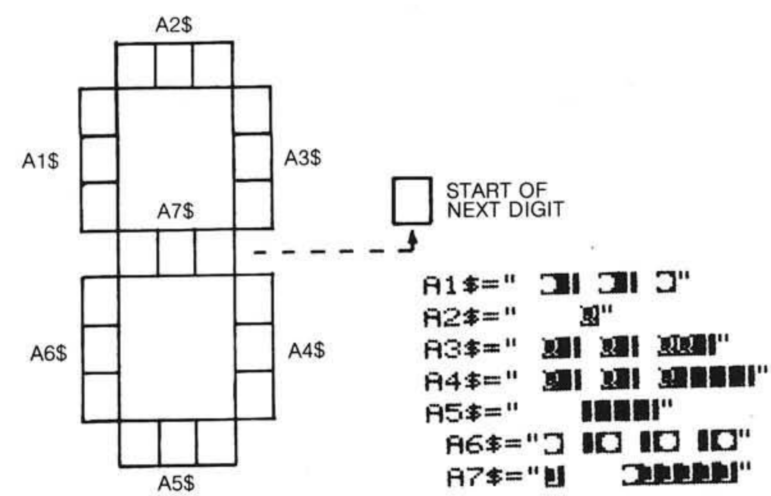


Figure 2: **Display of a floating point number.**

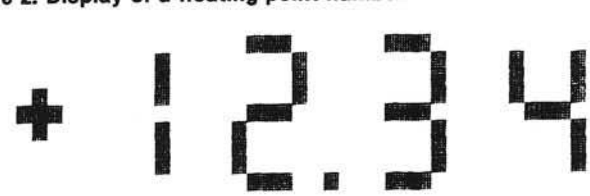
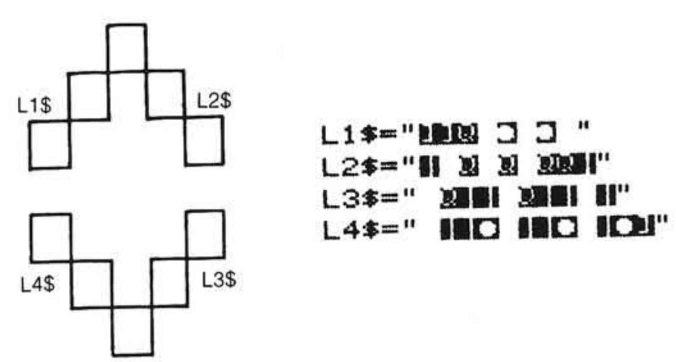


Figure 3: **Illustration of the four diagonal segment print strings.**



In the latter example, the final string (A7$) is printed off. Referring again to figure 1, note that the printing of A7$ positions the cursor at the starting point for the next character. Therefore, to print a series of numbers, you just move the cursor to the desired starting position, then simply print A1$ through A7$ over and over with the appropriate reverse field controls. This relative positioning technique allows for fast operation. A four-digit real number with floating decimal will appear in less than 1/3 second (see figure 2). To produce alphabetic displays, you will need just four more strings to handle the diagonals, L1$ through L4$, illustrated in figure 3.

Load the driver core and enter several numbers less than 10,000. Note the editing features. Leading and trailing zeroes are blanked for numbers with less than four significant digits. Enter the word ''MAD'' and watch the diagonals come into play. Enter the word ''ERROR'' and see the largest word I have squeezed into a 40-column screen. Think of the possibilities on an 80-column screen!

To illustrate the flexibility of 7SEG, I have included a short overlay program to reduce the character size and allow display of five significant digits. Simply type the overlay onto the original program.

John Girard (along with Loren Wright, MICRO's PET Vet) developed more than two dozen college-level physics programs for the University of California at Berkeley. Girard is now working as an accounting applications programmer at Pacific Telephone. His address is 676 Alma # 202, Oakland, CA 94610.

***Listing 1:* Four-digit "core" program.**

```
100 REM*** 7SEG DRIVER CORE WITH 4 GIANT SIZE DIGITS & LETTERS ***
105 REM WRITTEN BY JOHN GIRARD 11/1/80
110 REM DO NOT RENUMBER THIS PROGRAM!!
115 GOSUB 465:REM INTITIALIZE STRINGS-
120 PRINT"▯"
125 PRINT"▚█         ": INPUT"▚";A$: FL = 0
130 N = ABS(VAL(A$)): SN = SGN(VAL(A$))
135 N$ = STR$(N)
140 REM MAIN DISPLAY LOOP-------------
145 IF A$ = "MAD"   THEN 415
150 IF A$ = "ERROR" THEN 385
155 PRINT"▚█████"DN$;: L = LEN(N$): IF L > 6 THEN L = 6
160 REM CLEAR DISPLAY ON ZERO RESULT
165 IF VAL(A$) = 0 THEN FOR I=1TO4:GOSUB 330:NEXT I:OLN$="":OS = 0:GOTO 125
170 REM FLOATING DECIMAL--------------
175 FOR I=1TO5:POKE DC+I*9,32
180 IF MID$(N$,I+1,1) = "." THEN FL = 1:POKE DC+I*9,160
185 ON VAL(MID$(N$,I+1,1)) GOSUB 240,250,260,270,280,290,300,310,320
190 IF MID$(N$,I+1,1) = "0" THEN GOSUB 230
```

(Continued)

Listing 1 *(Continued)*

```
195 REM BLANK TRAILING ZEROS----------
200 IF I > (L-1) THEN GOSUB 330
205 IF (FL=0) AND (I=4) THEN I=5
210 NEXT I:OLN$ = N$
215 GOSUB 350:REM POLARITY------------
220 GOTO125
225 REM SUBROUTINES BEGIN HERE--------
230 REM PRINT 7SEG 0 -----------------
235 PRINT"▮"A1$A2$A3$A4$A5$A6$"■"A7$;:RETURN
240 REM PRINT 7SEG 1 -----------------
245 PRINT"■"A1$A2$"▮"A3$A4$"■"A5$A6$A7$;:RETURN
250 REM PRINT 7SEG 2 -----------------
255 PRINT"■"A1$"▮"A2$A3$"■"A4$"▮"A5$A6$A7$;:RETURN
260 REM PRINT 7SEG 3 -----------------
265 PRINT"■"A1$"▮"A2$A3$A4$A5$"■"A6$"▮"A7$;:RETURN
270 REM PRINT 7SEG 4 -----------------
275 PRINT"▮"A1$"■"A2$"▮"A3$A4$"■"A5$A6$"▮"A7$;:RETURN
280 REM PRINT 7SEG 5 -----------------
285 PRINT"▮"A1$A2$"■"A3$"▮"A4$A5$"■"A6$"▮"A7$;:RETURN
290 REM PRINT 7SEG 6 -----------------
295 PRINT"▮"A1$"■"A2$A3$"▮"A4$A5$A6$A7$;:RETURN
300 REM PRINT 7SEG 7 -----------------
305 PRINT"■"A1$"▮"A2$A3$A4$"■"A5$A6$A7$;:RETURN
310 REM PRINT 7SEG 8 -----------------
315 PRINT"▮"A1$A2$A3$A4$A5$A6$A7$;:RETURN
320 REM PRINT 7SEG 9 -----------------
325 PRINT"▮"A1$A2$A3$A4$"■"A5$A6$"▮"A7$;:RETURN
330 REM PRINT A BLANK ---------------
335 IF (I>5) AND (FL=1) THEN RETURN
340 IF VAL(A$) = 0 AND (I>5) THEN RETURN
345 PRINT"■"A1$A2$A3$A4$A5$A6$A7$;:RETURN
350 REM POLARITY --------------------
355 IF OS = SN THEN RETURN
360 IF SN = 1  THEN 370
365 PRINT"▮"DN$"■    ":PRINT"▮    ":PRINT"■    ":GOTO 380
370 PRINT"▮"DN$"■ ▮ ■ ":PRINT"▮    ":PRINT"■ ▮ ■ ":GOTO 380
375 PRINT"▮"DN$"■    ":PRINT"    ":PRINT"    "
380 OS = SN:RETURN
385 REM PRINT "ERROR" ---------------
390 PRINT"▮▮"DN$;
395 PRINT"▮"A1$A2$"■"A3$A4$"▮"A5$A6$A7$"■"A1$A2$A3$A4$A5$"▮"A6$A7$"■"A1$;
400 PRINTA2$A3$A4$A5$"▮"A6$A7$"■"A1$A2$A3$"▮"A4$A5$A6$A7$"▮▮▮▮"A6$A7$;
405 FOR I = 1 TO 800:NEXT I
410 GOTO 120:REM RESTART LOOP
415 REM PRINT "MAD" ------------------
420 PRINT"▮▮▮▮▮▮▮"DN$;:GOSUB 435:GOSUB 445:PRINT"▮▮";:GOSUB 455
425 FOR I = 1 TO 800: NEXT I
430 GOTO 120:REM RESTART LOOP
435 REM PRINT M ---------------------
440 PRINT"▮"A6$"▮"A1$"▮"L2$"▮▮"L1$A3$A4$"▮▮▮▮▮▮";:RETURN
445 REM PRINT A ---------------------
450 PRINT"▮"L1$L2$A4$"■"A5$"▮"A6$A7$;:RETURN
455 REM PRINT D ---------------------
460 PRINT"▮"A1$"▮▮"L2$L3$"▮▮"A6$"■"A7$;:RETURN
465 REM LOAD STRINGS N THINGS -------
470 A1$ = " ▮ ▮ ▮"
475 A2$ = "   ▮"
480 A3$ = " ▮ ▮ ▮▮"
485 A4$ = " ▮ ▮ ▮▮▮▮"
490 A5$ = "    ▮▮▮▮"
495 A6$ = "▮ ▮ ▮ ▮"
500 A7$ = "▮   ▮▮▮▮"
505 L1$ = "▮▮ ▮ ▮ "
510 L2$ = "▮ ▮ ▮ ▮▮"
515 L3$ = " ▮▮ ▮▮ ▮"
520 L4$ = " ▮▮ ▮▮ ▮"
525 DC  = 33601
530 DN$ = "▮▮▮▮▮▮▮▮▮▮▮▮▮▮▮▮":RETURN
```

Listing 2: **Five-digit overlay. Enter listing 1, followed by this patch.**

```
100 REM*** 7SEG PATCH FOR 5 DIGIT NUMBERS***
105 REM WRITTEN BY JOHN GIRARD 11/1/80
110 REM TO USE, OVERLAY THESE LINES ON THE CORE PROGRAM
155 PRINT"▮▮▮▮▮"DN$;: L = LEN(N$): IF L > 7 THEN L = 7
165 IF VAL(A$) = 0 THEN FOR I=1TO5:GOSUB 330:NEXT I:OLN$="":OS = 0:GOTO 125
175 FOR I=1TO6:POKE DC+I*8,32
180 IF MID$(N$,I+1,1) = "." THEN FL = 1:POKE DC+I*8,160
205 IF (FL=0) AND (I=5) THEN I=6
335 IF (I>6) AND (FL=1) THEN RETURN
340 IF VAL(A$) = 0 AND (I>6) THEN RETURN
400 PRINTA2$A3$A4$A5$"▮"A6$A7$"■"A1$A2$A3$"▮"A4$A5$A6$A7$"▮▮▮"A6$A7$;
440 PRINT"▮"A6$"▮"A1$"▮"L2$"▮▮"L1$A3$A4$"▮▮▮▮▮▮";:RETURN
450 PRINT"▮"L1$"▮"L2$A4$"■"A5$"▮"A6$A7$;:RETURN
470 A1$ = " ▮ ▮"
475 A2$ = "  ▮"
480 A3$ = " ▮ ▮▮"
485 A4$ = " ▮ ▮▮▮▮"
490 A5$ = "   ▮▮▮"
495 A6$ = "▮ ▮ ▮"
500 A7$ = "▮  ▮▮▮▮"
```

MICRO

MICRObits *(continued)*

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(Continued on page 88)

Applesoft Variable Dump

by Philippe Francois

This handy debugging utility presents a "dump" of current variable array values for Applesoft in ROM.

Applesoft Array Dump
requires:
Apple with Applesoft in ROM

This program follows and completes the "VARIABLE DUMP" program by Scott D. Schram from the May 1981 MICRO. The original program printed all non-subscripted variables.

My version retains the Schram skeleton program but is a little more complex since array storage is more complicated than simple variable storage.

To load "ARRAY DUMP" enter monitor mode and type machine code into memory beginning at $4000. Then save the routine to disk with "BSAVE ARRAY DUMP, A$4000,L$1A3."

To use the program load ARRAY DUMP into memory with a "BLOAD ARRAY DUMP" followed by "CALL 16384." (You may instead BRUN ARRAY DUMP.) As in the "VARIABLE DUMP" program, hit any key to stop or start the listing.

Please direct correspondence to the author at CNRS/Laboratoire D'Informatique pour les Sciences de l'Homme, 31 Chemin Joseph Aiguier, B.P. 71, 13277 Marseille Cedex 9, France.

Sample Run

```
10  DIM AA%(1,2),BB$(2),CC(3)
20 AA%(0,0) = 1:AA%(1,2) = 19999
30 CC(1) = 999.99
40 BB$(0) = "THIS":BB$(1) = "IS A":BB$(2) = "TEST"

]RUN

]BRUN ARRAY DUMP

AA%(0,0)=1
    (1,0)=0
    (0,1)=0
    (1,1)=0
    (0,2)=0
    (1,2)=19999

BB$(0)=THIS
    (1)=IS A
    (2)=TEST

CC (0)=0
    (1)=999.99
    (2)=0
    (3)=0

]D$(1)="THAT'S ALL"

]CALL 16384


AA%(0,0)=1
    (1,0)=0
    (0,1)=0
    (1,1)=0
    (0,2)=0
    (1,2)=19999

BB$(0)=THIS
    (1)=IS A
    (2)=TEST

CC (0)=0
    (1)=999.99
    (2)=0
    (3)=0

D $(0)=
    (1)=THAT'S ALL
    (2)=
    (3)=
    (4)=
    (5)=
    (6)=
    (7)=
    (8)=
    (9)=
    (10)=
```

MICRObits *(continued)*


```
              ; **********************************
              ; ***                            ***
              ; ***         ARRAY DUMP         ***
              ; ***                            ***
              ; *** ROUTINE TO DUMP ALL ARRAY  ***
              ; ***   VARIABLES TO CURRENT     ***
              ; ***    OUTPUT DEVICE           ***
              ; ***                            ***
              ; ***   BY PHILIPPE FRANCOIS     ***
              ; ***                            ***
              ; **********************************
              ;
              ;
              ; EQUATES...
              ;
              VARL    EPZ $6B          ; APSOFT'S POINTER
              VARH    EPZ $6C          ; TO ARRAY VARIABLE STORAGE
              ENDSTL  EPZ $6D          ; APSOFT'S POINTER
              ENDSTH  EPZ $6E          ; TO END OF STORAGE
              CH      EPZ $24
              XSAV    EPZ $46          ; SAVE AREA FOR X REG.
              ;
              POINTL  EPZ $00          ; POINTER TO
              POINTH  EPZ POINTL+1     ; CURRENT VARIABLE
              SPL     EPZ POINTH+1     ; STRING PRINT POINTER
              SPH     EPZ SPL+1
              LEN     EPZ SPH+1        ; LENGTH OF STRING TO PRINT
              ADDL    EPZ LEN+1        ;OFFSET POINTER TO
              ADDH    EPZ ADDL+1       ; NEXT VARIABLE
              TYPE    EPZ $D0          ; TYPE OF VARIABLE
              TYPOUT  EPZ TYPE-1       ; SYMBOL TABLE OF VARIABLES
              ENDVAR  EPZ TYPOUT+6     ; END OF CURRENT ARRAY VARIABLE
              SHIFT   EPZ ENDVAR+2
              INDX    EPZ SHIFT+1      ; MAX. VALUE FOR X REG.
              INDY    EPZ INDX+1       ; MAX VALUE FOR Y REG.
              NBDIM   EPZ INDY+1       ; NUMBER OF DIMENSION
              DIM     EPZ NBDIM+1      ; SIZE DIMENSION TABLE
              ;
              STROBE  EQU $C010        ; KEYBOARD STROBE
              KBOARD  EQU $C000        ; KEYBOARD
              ;
              ;           APPLEQUATES...
              ;      (SEE APPLE PEELED VOL2)
              ;
              GIVAYF  EQU $E2F2        ; APSOFT'S INTERNAL NUMBER
              PTRFAC  EQU $ED2E        ; HANDLING ROUTINES
              MOVEFM  EQU $EAF9
              OUTDO   EQU $DB5C        ; PRINT CHAR IN A REG.
              CRDO    EQU $DAFB        ; PRINT A CARRIAGE RETURN
              OUTSPC  EQU $DB57        ; PRINT A SPACE
              PRBLK   EQU $F948        ; PRINT THREE SPACES
              APSOFT  EQU $D43C        ; APSOFT'S WARM START
              ;
              ;
                      ORG $4000

              ;
              ; DETERMINE TYPOUT'S TABLE
              ;
              START:
4000 A9A5             LDA #"%"         ; INTEGER ARRAY (SYMBOL %)
4002 A202             LDX #$02         ; USE TWO BYTES FOR EACH ELEMENT
4004 95CF             STA TYPOUT,X
4006 A9A4             LDA #"$"         ; STRING ARRAY (SYMBOL $)
4008 A203             LDX #$03         ; USE THREE BYTES FOR EACH ELEMENT
400A 95CF             STA TYPOUT,X
400C A9A0             LDA #" "         ; REAL ARRAY (SYMBOL " ")
400E A205             LDX #$05         ; USE FIVE BYTES FOR EACH ELEMENT
4010 95CF             STA TYPOUT,X
4012          ;
4012 20FBDA           JSR CRDO         ; PRINT A C.R.
4015 A56B             LDA VARL         ; MOVE BYTES
4017 8500             STA POINTL       ; FROM APSOFT'S
4019 A56C             LDA VARH         ; POINTERS TO
401B 8501             STA POINTH       ; PROGRAM'S POINTERS
401D          ;
401D A500     LOOP    LDA POINTL       ; SEE IF WE
401F C56D             CMP ENDSTL       ; ARE AT END
4021 D009             BNE PRINT1       ; NO
4023 A501             LDA POINTH       ; CHECK HIGH BYTE
4025 C56E             CMP ENDSTH       ; IF BOTH ARE EQUAL NO MORE
4027 D003             BNE PRINT1       ; ARRAY VARIABLE LEFT
4029 4C3CD4           JMP APSOFT       ; RETURN TO BASIC
402C          ;
402C          ; DETERMINE THE TYPE OF THE NEXT ARRAY VARIABLE AND
402C          ; NOTE IT IN THE VARIABLE 'TYPE'
```

(Continued on next page)

Array Dump *(continued)*

```
402C            ;
402C            PRINT1:
402C A000               LDY #$00        ; NEXT CHAR WILL BE PRINT
402E 8424               STY CH          ; AT THE LEFT MARGIN OF THE WINDOW
4030 20FBDA             JSR CRDO        ; PRINT A C.R.
4033 B100               LDA (POINTL),Y ; THE HIGH ORDER BIT OF THE
4035 3013               BMI TYP1        ; DETERMINE THE TYPE'S VARIABLE
4037 C8                 INY
4038 B100               LDA (POINTL),Y
403A 1007               BPL TYP2
403C A903               LDA #$03        ; IT'S A STRING
403E 85D0               STA TYPE
4040 4C4E40             JMP LABEL5
4043            TYP2:
4043 A905               LDA #$05        ; IT'S A REAL
4045 85D0               STA TYPE
4047 4C4E40             JMP LABEL5
404A            TYP1:
404A A902               LDA #$02        ; IT'S AN INTEGER
404C 85D0               STA TYPE
404E            ;
404E            ; PRINT THE ARRAY VARIABLE'S NAME
404E            ; FOLLOWED BY ITS SYMBOL AND
404E            ; COMPUTE THE ADRESS OF THE NEXT VARIABLE
404E            ;
404E            LABEL5:
404E 203341             JSR PRINTN      ; PRINT VARIABLE'S NAME
4051 A6D0               LDX TYPE        ; CHOOSE IN TYPOUT TABLE THE SYMBOL

4053 B5CF               LDA TYPOUT,X    ; CORRESPONDING TO THE TYPE
4055 205CDB             JSR OUTDO       ; AND PRINT IT
4058 C8                 INY
4059 B100               LDA (POINTL),Y
405B 8505               STA ADDL
405D C8                 INY
405E B100               LDA (POINTL),Y
4060 8506               STA ADDH
4062 18                 CLC
4063 A505               LDA ADDL
4065 6500               ADC POINTL
4067 85D5               STA ENDVAR
4069 A506               LDA ADDH
406B 6501               ADC POINTH
406D 85D6               STA ENDVAR+1
406F C8                 INY             ; DETERMINE THE NUMBER
4070 B100               LDA (POINTL),Y; OF DIMENSION
4072 85DA               STA NBDIM
4074 0A                 ASL             ; INDY IS THE MAX. VALUE OF Y
4075 85D9               STA INDY
4077 0A                 ASL             ; INDX IS THE MAX. VALUE OF X
4078 85D8               STA INDX
407A 18                 CLC             ; SHIFT IS THE VALUE TO BE
407B A5D9               LDA INDY        ; ADDED TO THE POINTL POINTER TO
407D 6905               ADC #$05        ; ATTEMPT THE FIRST ARRAY VALUE
407F 85D7               STA SHIFT
4081            ;
4081            ; MOVE BYTES FROM SIZES DIMENSIONS OF ARRAY INTO
4081            ; DIM TABLE
4081            ;
4081 A200               LDX #$00
4083            LABEL8:
4083 C8                 INY
4084 B100               LDA (POINTL),Y
4086 95DB               STA DIM,X
4088 C8                 INY
4089 E8                 INX
408A B100               LDA (POINTL),Y
408C 95DB               STA DIM,X
408E E8                 INX
408F E4D9               CPX INDY
4091 D0F0               BNE LABEL8
4093            ;
4093            ; INITIALISE INDEXES I,J,K.. TO ZERO
4093            ;
4093 A6D8               LDX INDX
4095 A900               LDA #$00
4097 95DA       LABEL9 STA DIM-1,X
4099 CA                 DEX
409A E4D9               CPX INDY
409C D0F9               BNE LABEL9
409E            ;
409E            ; COMPUTE ADRESS OF THE CURRENT ARRAY'S FIRST VALUE
409E            ;
409E 18                 CLC
409F A500               LDA POINTL
40A1 65D7               ADC SHIFT
40A3 8500               STA POINTL
```

(Continued on next page)

MICRO
Microbes and Updates

R.L. Morris from Lynchburg, VA, offers this update to "Recursive Use of GOSUB in Microsoft BASIC" (43:68):

I enjoyed reading the above article and decided to experiment with my AIM 65 for the program calculating N-factorial. I had some problems due to the differences in BASIC between these two computers. Below is a listing that does run on the AIM 65. You can see from the "RUN" printout that the AIM quits at N=22 with an "OM" error. The only changes made from the original are in line 100 and the addition of line 170.

```
LIST
 10 INPUT "ENTER N";N
 20 IF N< 0 or INT(N) < N THEN 60
 30 GOSUB 100
 40 PRINT N; "FACTOR = ";F
 50 GOTO 10
 60 PRINT N; "FACTOR UNDEFINED"
 70 GOTO 10
100 IF N = 1 OR N = 0 THEN 170
110 N = N - 1
120 GOSUB 100
130 N = N + 1
140 F = F*N
150 RETURN
170 F = 1 :RETURN

RUN
ENTER N? 0
 0 FACTOR =  1
ENTER N? 1
 1 FACTOR =  1
ENTER N? 2
 2 FACTOR =  2
ENTER N? 3
 3 FACTOR =  6
ENTER N? 4
 4 FACTOR =  24
ENTER N? 21
 21 FACTOR =  5.10909422E + 19
ENTER N? 22
?OM ERROR IN 100

RUN
ENTER N? - 1
 - 1 FACTOR UNDEFINED
ENTER N? 5
 5 FACTOR UNDEFINED
```

(Continued on next page)

Array Dump *(continued)*

```
40A5 A501              LDA POINTH
40A7 6900              ADC #$00
40A9 8501              STA POINTH
40AB              ;
40AB              ; PRINT CURRENT INDICES (I,J,K..)
40AB              ;
40AB              LABEL2:
40AB A9A8              LDA #"("
40AD 205CDB            JSR OUTDO
40B0 A6D8              LDX INDX
40B2              LABEL1:
40B2 B5DA              LDA DIM-1,X
40B4 A8                TAY
40B5 CA                DEX
40B6 8646              STX XSAV             ; SAVE X REG.
40B8 B5DA              LDA DIM-1,X
40BA 20F2E2            JSR GIVAYF
40BD 202EED            JSR PTRFAC
40C0 A646              LDX XSAV             ; RECOVER X REG.
40C2 CA                DEX
40C3 E4D9              CPX INDY
40C5 F008              BEQ LABEL3
40C7 A9AC              LDA #","
40C9 205CDB            JSR OUTDO
40CC 4CB240            JMP LABEL1
40CF              LABEL3:
40CF A929              LDA #')'
40D1 205CDB            JSR OUTDO
40D4 A93D              LDA #'='
40D6              ;
40D6              ; NOW PRINT THE NUMERIC OR CHAR VALUE
40D6              ;
40D6 205CDB            JSR OUTDO
40D9 A5D0              LDA TYPE
40DB C903              CMP #$03
40DD F008              BEQ LBEL10           ; TYPE=3,PRINT STRING
40DF 300C              BMI LBEL11           ; TYPE=2,PRINT INTEGER VALUE
40E1              ;
40E1              ; TYPE=5,PRINT REAL VALUE
40E1              ;
40E1 209941            JSR REALOU
40E4 4CF040            JMP NXTSIM
40E7              LBEL10:
40F7 207741            JSR STROUT
40EA 4CF040            JMP NXTSIM
40ED              LBEL11:
40ED 206741            JSR INTOUT
40F0              ;
40F0              ; NXTSIM SETS THE ARRAY POINTERS TO THE NEXT ARRAY
40F0              ;
40F0              NXTSIM:
40F0 20FBDA            JSR CRDO
40F3 2048F9            JSR PRBLK
40F6 18           NXTS1  CLC
40F7 A5D0              LDA TYPE
40F9 6500              ADC POINTL
40FB 8500              STA POINTL
40FD 9002              BCC CONT2
40FF E601              INC POINTH
4101              CONT2:
4101 204641            JSR END              ; IS IT THE END
4104              ;                           OF THE CURRENT ARRAY ?
4104 205641            JSR WAIT
4107              ;
4107              ; SETS CURRENT ARRAY INDEXES
4107              ;
4107 A6D8              LDX INDX
4109 A4D9              LDY INDY
410B              LABEL4:
410B B5DA              LDA DIM-1,X
410D 18                CLC
410E 6901              ADC #$01
4110 95DA              STA DIM-1,X
4112 CA                DEX
4113 B5DA              LDA DIM-1,X
4115 6900              ADC #$00
4117 95DA              STA DIM-1,X
4119 B9DA00            LDA DIM-1,Y
411C D5DB              CMP DIM,X
411E D08B              BNE LABEL2
4120 88                DEY
4121 B9DA00            LDA DIM-1,Y
4124 D5DA              CMP DIM-1,X
4126 D083              BNE LABEL2
4128 A900              LDA #$00
```

(Continued on next page)

```
412A 95DA            STA DIM-1,X
412C 95DB            STA DIM,X
412E CA              DEX
412F 88              DEY
4130 4C0B41          JMP LABEL4
4133         ;
4133         ; PRINT THE NAME OF THE CURRENT ARRAY
4133         ;
4133         PRINTN:
4133 A000            LDY #$00
4135 B100            LDA (POINTL),Y
4137 205CDB          JSR OUTDO
413A C8              INY
413B B100            LDA (POINTL),Y
413D 297F            AND #$7F
413F D002            BNE CONT3
4141 A9A0            LDA #" "
4143 4C5CDB  CONT3   JMP OUTDO
4146         ;
4146         ; CHECK IF ALL ELEMENTS OF CURRENT ARRAY ARE PRINTED
4146         ;
4146         END:
4146 A500            LDA POINTL
4148 C5D5            CMP ENDVAR
414A D009            BNE RTS1
414C A501            LDA POINTH
414E C5D6            CMP ENDVAR+1
4150 D003            BNE RTS1
4152 4C1D40          JMP LOOP
4155 60      RTS1    RTS
4156         ;
4156         ; ROUTINE FOR START/STOP LISTING
4156         ;
4156         WAIT:
4156 AD00C0          LDA KBOARD
4159 10FA            BPL RTS1
415B AD10C0          LDA STROBE
415E AD00C0  WAIT1   LDA KBOARD
4161 10FB            BPL WAIT1
4163 AD10C0          LDA STROBE
4166 60              RTS
4167         ;
4167         ; ROUTINE FOR PRINTING INTEGER VALUES
4167         ;
4167         INTOUT:
4167 A000            LDY #$00
4169 B100            LDA (POINTL),Y      ; GET LOW BYTE
416B AA              TAX
416C C8              INY
416D B100            LDA (POINTL),Y      ; GET HIGH BYTE
416F A8              TAY                 ; PUT HIGH BYTE IN Y REG.
4170 8A              TXA                 ; PUT LOW BYTE IN ACCUMULATOR
4171 20F2E2          JSR GIVAYF          ; CONVERT TO FLOATING POINT
4174 4C2EED          JMP PTRFAC          ; PRINT IT
4177         ;
4177         ; ROUTINE FOR PRINTING STRING
4177         ; POINTED BY SPL,SPH OF LENGTH "LEN"
4177         ;
4177         STROUT:
4177 A000            LDY #$00
4179 B100            LDA (POINTL),Y
417B F01B            BEQ RTS2
417D 8504            STA LEN
417F C8              INY
4180 B100            LDA (POINTL),Y
4182 8502            STA SPL
4184 C8              INY
4185 B100            LDA (POINTL),Y
4187 8503            STA SPH
4189 A000            LDY #$00
418B         LOOP1:
418B C404            CPY LEN
418D F009            BEQ RTS2
418F B102            LDA (SPL),Y
4191 205CDB          JSR OUTDO
4194 C8              INY
4195 4C8B41          JMP LOOP1
4198 60      RTS2    RTS
4199         ;
4199         ; ROUTINE FOR PRINTING REAL VALUE
4199         ;
4199         REALOU:
4199 A401            LDY POINTH
419B A500            LDA POINTL
419D 20F9EA          JSR MOVEFM
41A0 4C2EED          JMP PTRFAC
```

MICRO

Microbes *(Continued)*

Here is a note from Chuck Wardin, Colorado Springs, Colorado:

Thank you for the fine article and program "Apple Pascal Textfile Lister, (44:100). I bind my listings and this format helps me find the listing I want quickly.

I did come across one problem with the program as printed. It will work for the first textfile only and force one to start the program over to get a second file to list. Below is a simple solution.

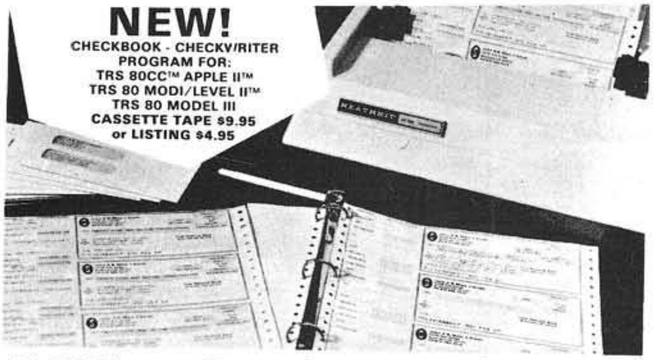
PROGRAM READ:

```
      End
     end
 Until Filename = ''
End. (* MAIN PROGRAM *)
```

SHOULD READ:

```
      End
     end;
  close (textfile)
 Until Filename = ''
End. (* MAIN PROGRAM *)
```

MICRO



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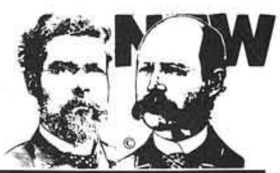

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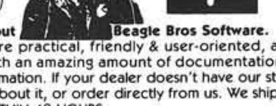

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Integer Cross-Reference Utilities

by Lee Reynolds

A cross-reference table is an invaluable aid to development or debugging of a BASIC program. This article and the accompanying program confront the task of generating a complete cross-reference table for Apple Integer BASIC programs.

These Utilities require:

Apple II with Integer BASIC

Most Apple programmers probably realize that a computer program is a constantly changing and growing entity. You finish writing a program that does just what you want, and later you think of something else you would like it to do. Perhaps you think of a different technique that will better achieve your goal, or — horrors! — you find a bug in your masterpiece. Whatever the reason, most programs need to be modified in some way. Too often the changes must be made long after all the programming details have fled from memory.

This article presents two different cross-reference applications: one prints out a cross-reference of all the line numbers used in a program, and the other does the same for all variable and array names. It is usually much easier to modify a program when you know where every GOTO or GOSUB is going, or in what lines each of your variables and arrays is used.

Applesoft programmers have available a variety of cross-reference utilities that perform these valuable

Line Number Cross Referencer

```
  5 LOMEM:2500
 10 DIM A$(255):SHLAM=300
 20 CALL -936: PRINT "THIS PROGRAM GENERATES A BINARY FILE": PRINT "WHICH IS
    THE MACHINE LANGUAGE"
 30 PRINT "LINE NUMBER CROSS REFERENCE ROUTINE"
100 A$="0800:A5 CA 85 03 A5 CB 85 04 A9 00 85 0C 20 58 FC A2 00 BD 1E 08 20 E
    D FD E8 E0 12 D0 F5 F0 ": GOSUB SHLAM
110 A$="081D:12 CC C9 CE C5 A3 A0 A0 A0 D2 C5 C6 C5 D2 C5 CE C3 C5 D3 A0 00 B
    1 03 85 09 84 00 C8 B1 ": GOSUB SHLAM
120 A$="083A:03 85 01 C8 B1 03 85 02 A5 CA 85 07 A5 CB 85 08 A0 00 B1 07 85 0
    A C8 B1 07 85 05 C8 B1 ": GOSUB SHLAM
130 A$="0857:07 85 06 A0 03 B1 07 C9 5F F0 4B C9 5C F0 47 C9 24 F0 43 C9 08 F
    0 3F C9 09 F0 41 C9 74 ": GOSUB SHLAM
140 A$="0874:F0 43 C8 C4 0A 90 E1 A5 07 18 65 0A 85 07 A5 08 69 00 85 08 A5 0
    7 C5 4C A5 08 E5 4D 90 ": GOSUB SHLAM
150 A$="0891:B8 A5 03 18 65 09 85 03 A5 04 69 00 85 04 A5 03 C5 4C A5 04 E5 4
    D 90 87 20 8E FD 60 A9 ": GOSUB SHLAM
160 A$="08AE:00 85 0B F0 0A A9 0A 85 0B D0 04 A9 75 85 0B C8 B1 07 C9 B0 90 1
    D C9 BA B0 19 C8 B1 07 ": GOSUB SHLAM
170 A$="08CB:C8 C5 01 D0 11 B1 07 C5 02 D0 0B C8 B1 07 C9 04 90 1D C5 0B F0 1
    9 A5 0B F0 91 C8 B1 07 ": GOSUB SHLAM
180 A$="08E8:C5 0B F0 06 C9 04 90 86 B0 F3 A9 00 85 0B F0 C5 F0 AF A5 00 D0 1
    4 E6 00 20 8E FD A9 00 ": GOSUB SHLAM
190 A$="0905:85 0C A5 01 85 F2 A5 02 85 F3 20 1F E5 A5 0C 18 69 06 C9 24 D0 0
    5 20 8E FD A9 06 85 0C ": GOSUB SHLAM
200 A$="0922:85 24 A5 05 85 F2 A5 06 85 F3 20 1F E5 A9 00 20 A8 FC 2C 00 C0 1
    0 18 AD 00 C0 2C 10 C0 ": GOSUB SHLAM
210 A$="093F:C9 A0 F0 06 C9 8D F0 B1 D0 08 2C 00 C0 10 FB 8D 10 C0 4C 7B 08 "
    : GOSUB SHLAM
220 PRINT : PRINT "ROUTINE HAS BEEN POKED INTO MEMORY"
222 PRINT "INSTRUCTIONS:": PRINT " 1. CALL 2048": PRINT " 2. PAUSE DISPLAY WI
    TH SPACE BAR, OR"
224 PRINT " 3. ABORT DISPLAY WITH RETURN KEY"
230 NEW
240 END
300 A$( LEN(A$)+1)="N E88AG": FOR I=1 TO LEN(A$): POKE 511+I, ASC(A$(I))
    : NEXT I: POKE 72,0: CALL -144
310 RETURN
```

Symbol Cross Referencer

```
 10 DIM A$(255):SHLAM=300
 20 CALL -936: PRINT "THIS PROGRAM GENERATES A BINARY FILE": PRINT "WHICH IS
    THE MACHINE LANGUAGE"
 30 PRINT "SINGLE VARIABLE CROSS REFERENCE ROUTINE"
100 A$="300:20 58 FC A0 00 84 09 B1 4A F0 0C C9 40 D0 02 A9 A4 20 F0 FD C8 D0
     F0 84 00 20 8E FD A5 CA ": GOSUB SHLAM
110 A$="031E:85 03 A5 CB 85 04 A0 00 B1 03 85 01 38 E5 00 85 05 90 7C A0 03 C
    4 05 B0 76 B1 03 C9 80 ": GOSUB SHLAM
120 A$="033B:B0 16 C9 5D F0 6C C9 28 D0 0B C8 C4 05 B0 63 B1 03 C9 29 D0 F5 C
    8 D0 E0 C9 C1 B0 04 C8 ": GOSUB SHLAM
130 A$="0358:C8 90 F5 84 06 18 98 65 03 85 07 A5 04 69 00 85 08 A0 00 B1 07 D
    1 4A D0 0B C8 C4 00 D0 ": GOSUB SHLAM
140 A$="0375:F5 B1 07 C9 80 90 12 98 18 65 06 A8 B1 03 C9 80 90 AC C8 C4 05 9
    0 F5 B0 1F A5 09 69 06 ": GOSUB SHLAM
150 A$="0392:C9 24 D0 05 20 8E FD A9 06 85 09 85 24 A0 01 B1 03 85 F2 C8 B1 0
    3 85 F3 20 1F E5 A5 01 ": GOSUB SHLAM
160 A$="03AF:18 65 03 85 03 AA A5 04 69 00 85 04 E4 4C E5 4D B0 03 4C 24 03 2
    0 8E FD 60 ": GOSUB SHLAM
170 PRINT : PRINT "MACHINE LANGUAGE ROUTINE HAS BEEN": PRINT "POKED INTO MEMO
    RY"
172 PRINT "INSTRUCTIONS:": PRINT " 1. TYPE 'CLR'": PRINT " 2. DECLARE SYMBOL
    TO XREF": PRINT " 3. CALL 768"
180 NEW
190 END
300 A$( LEN(A$)+1)="N E88AG": FOR I=1 TO LEN(A$): POKE 511+I, ASC(A$(I))
    : NEXT I: POKE 72,0: CALL -144
310 RETURN
```

functions. For example, the Applesoft Tool Kit (which is part of Apple's DOS Tool Kit) has a symbol cross-referencing capability built into it. Roger Wagner's Apple-Doc package contains routines to perform both types of cross-referencing. Both of these utilities are for Applesoft. What about Integer BASIC?

When I bought my Apple II, most of my early programming was in Integer, so one of my first serious tasks was to write such utilities for Integer. This article contains listings of my results. Both were first written in assembly language; source listings from my assembler are included. Later, I wrote Integer programs that POKEd the machine language routines into memory, using S.H. Lam's method. Listings of these programs are also included.

The line cross-reference routine resides in memory locations $800 to $953, while the symbol cross-reference routine extends from $300 to $3C7. Consequently, it is possible to have your Integer program and both routines in memory with no addressing conflicts. If you choose to BLOAD the line cross-referencer (rather than RUNning the Integer program that POKEs it into memory), you will have to set LOMEM to some address higher than $953. This will prevent the routine from getting wiped out by any immediate-mode statements you type in that contain a variable or array name. My Integer program automatically does this in line 5 by setting LOMEM to 2500 before POKEing the routine into that part of memory which is usually reserved for the Integer symbol table.

Both routines will display the cross-reference table on the screen; the line number cross-referencer can be stopped at any time by hitting the space bar. When you want to resume the display, merely press another key. If you want to permanently abort the display, press the return key.

You can, of course, get the tables printed out by doing a PR#1 (or whatever other slot you use) before CALLing the machine language routine.

RUNning the Integer programs will set up the machine language cross-referencers. You then LOAD the Integer program that you want to cross-reference. If you want to perform a line number cross-reference, you start the

Integer BASIC Symbol XREF

```
                     ;INTEGER BASIC SYMBOL XREF
                     ;
                     ;BY LEE REYNOLDS
                     ;
                     ;ZERO PAGE
                     ;
0000                 SYMLEN  EPZ $00          ;SYMBOL NAME LENGTH
0001                 LINLEN  EPZ $01          ;LENGTH OF TEST LINE
0003                 LINADR  EPZ $03          ;CURR. PROGR. LINE ADDR.
0005                 LAST    EPZ $05          ;# BYTES TO TEST UP TO IN CURR
. LINE
0006                 CURBYT  EPZ $06          ;Y VALUE FOR CURRENT MATCH
0007                 CURADR  EPZ $07          ;ADDR. OF CURR. MATCH
0009                 HPOS    EPZ $09          ;LAST CURSOR HORIZ. POS.
0800                 ;
0300                         ORG $300
0300                         OBJ $800
0300                 ;
0300 20 58 FC                JSR $FC58        ;HOME & CLEAR SCREEN
0303 A0 00                   LDY #$00
0305 84 09                   STY HPOS         ;INIT. CURS. POS.
0307 B1 4A           LOOP1   LDA ($4A),Y      ;SYMBOL PRINT LOOP
0309 F0 0C                   BEQ FNDREF       ;DSP BYTE?
030B C9 40                   CMP #$40         ;@ SIGN?
030D D0 02                   BNE OUTCHR
030F A9 A4                   LDA #$A4         ;CHANGE TO $
0311 20 F0 FD        OUTCHR  JSR $FDF0        ;CHAR. OUTPUT
0314 C8                      INY              ;INCR. # CHARS.
0315 D0 F0                   BNE LOOP1        ;ALWAYS
0317 84 00           FNDREF  STY SYMLEN       ;SAVE SYM. LENGTH
0319 20 8E FD                JSR $FD8E        ;OUTPUT CARRIAGE RETURN
031C A5 CA                   LDA $CA          ;LOMEM, LOW
031E 85 03                   STA LINADR
0320 A5 CB                   LDA $CB          ;LOMEM, HIGH
0322 85 04                   STA LINADR+1
0324 A0 00           LOOP2   LDY #$00         ;LINE SEARCH LOOP
0326 B1 03                   LDA (LINADR),Y   ;LINE LENGTH
0328 85 01                   STA LINLEN       ;SAVE LINE LENGTH
032A 38                      SEC
032B E5 00                   SBC SYMLEN       ;SUBTRACT SYM. LENGTH
032D 85 05                   STA LAST         ;SAVE PTR TO LAST BYTE TO TEST

032F 90 7C                   BCC NXTLIN
0331 A0 03                   LDY #$03         ;GET PAST LINE #
0333 C4 05           TSTOKN  CPY LAST         ;FIND NON-TOKEN LOOP
0335 B0 76                   BCS NXTLIN       ;Y>=PTR TO LAST?
0337 B1 03                   LDA (LINADR),Y
0339 C9 80                   CMP #$80
033B B0 16                   BCS TSTNUM       ;>=$80?
033D C9 5D                   CMP #$5D
033F F0 6C                   BEQ NXTLIN       ;REM TOKEN?
0341 C9 28                   CMP #$28         ;BEGIN QUOTE?
0343 D0 0B                   BNE NXTBYT
0345 C8              LOOP3   INY              ;FIND QUOTE LOOP
0346 C4 05                   CPY LAST
0348 B0 63                   BCS NXTLIN       ;DONE WITH LINE?
034A B1 03                   LDA (LINADR),Y
034C C9 29                   CMP #$29         ;END QUOTE?
034E D0 F5                   BNE LOOP3
0350 C8              NXTBYT  INY
0351 D0 E0                   BNE TSTOKN       ;ALWAYS
0353 C9 C1           TSTNUM  CMP #$C1
0355 B0 04                   BCS ALPHA
0357 C8                      INY              ;SKIP OVER 2ND BYTE
0358 C8                      INY              ;SKIP OVER 1ST BYTE OF INTEGER

0359 90 F5                   BCC NXTBYT       ;ALWAYS
035B 84 06           ALPHA   STY CURBYT       ;SAVE PTR TO CURR. BYTE
035D 18                      CLC
035E 98                      TYA
035F 65 03                   ADC LINADR
0361 85 07                   STA CURADR
0363 A5 04                   LDA LINADR+1
0365 69 00                   ADC #$00
0367 85 08                   STA CURADR+1
0369 A0 00                   LDY #$00
036B B1 07           LOOP4   LDA (CURADR),Y   ;TEST SYMBOL MATCH LOOP
036D D1 4A                   CMP ($4A),Y
036F D0 0B                   BNE FNDTOK       ;NO MATCH. GO FIND TOKEN
0371 C8                      INY
0372 C4 00                   CPY SYMLEN       ;COMPARE TO SYMBOL LENGTH
0374 D0 F5                   BNE LOOP4
```

(Continued)

Integer BASIC Symbol XREF *(continued)*

```
0376 B1 07                 LDA (CURADR),Y     ;NEXT BYTE TOKEN?
0378 C9 80                 CMP #$80
037A 90 12                 BCC FOUND
037C 98          FNDTOK    TYA
037D 18                    CLC
037E 65 06                 ADC CURBYT
0380 A8                    TAY
0381 B1 03       LOOP5     LDA (LINADR),Y     ;FIND TOKEN LOOP
0383 C9 80                 CMP #$80
0385 90 AC                 BCC TSTOKN         ;<$80?
0387 C8                    INY
0388 C4 05                 CPY LAST
038A 90 F5                 BCC LOOP5          ;>=LAST VALUE TO TEST?
038C B0 1F                 BCS NXTLIN         ;ALWAYS
038E A5 09       FOUND     LDA HPOS
0390 69 06                 ADC #$06
0392 C9 24                 CMP #$24           ;REACHED 36?
0394 D0 05                 BNE PRT
0396 20 8E FD              JSR $FD8E          ;CARRIAGE RETURN
0399 A9 06                 LDA #$06
039B 85 09       PRT       STA HPOS           ;SAVE CURSOR POSITION
039D 85 24                 STA $24            ;MOVE CURSOR
039F A9 01                 LDA #$01
03A1 B1 03                 LDA (LINADR),Y     ;REFERENCING LINE #, LO
03A3 85 F2                 STA $F2            ;PASS TO SUBR.
03A5 C8                    INY
03A6 B1 03                 LDA (LINADR),Y     ;HIGH BYTE
03A8 85 F3                 STA $F3            ;PASS TO SUBR.
03AA 20 1F E5              JSR $E51F          ;PRINT LINE #
03AD A5 01       NXTLIN    LDA LINLEN         ;LINE LENGTH
03AF 18                    CLC
03B0 65 03                 ADC LINADR
03B2 85 03                 STA LINADR
03B4 AA                    TAX
03B5 A5 04                 LDA LINADR+1
03B7 69 00                 ADC #$00
03B9 85 04                 STA LINADR+1       ;NEXT LINE# ADDR.
03BB E4 4C                 CPX $4C            ;REACHED HIMEM?
03BD E5 4D                 SBC $4D
03BF B0 03                 BCS EXIT
03C1 4C 24 03              JMP LOOP2
03C4 20 8E FD    EXIT      JSR $FD8E
03C7 60                    RTS
03C8                       END
```

Integer BASIC Line XREF

```
0800             ;INTEGER BASIC LINE XRFF
0800             ;
0800             ;BY LEF REYNOLDS
0800             ;
0000             FLAG1     EPZ $00            ;FLAG:=1 WHEN 1ST REF.
0001             CURLIN    EPZ $01            ;CURRENT LINE #, WHOSE REF'S A
RE BEING SEARCHED
0003             CURADR    EPZ $03            ;ADDRESS OF CURLIN
0005             SRCHLN    EPZ $05            ;CURRENT LINE BEING SEARCHED F
OR REF'S
0007             SRCHAD    EPZ $07            ;ADDRFSS OF SRCHLN
0009             LENREF    EPZ $09            ;LENGTH OF REFERENCED LINE
000A             LENSEA    EPZ $0A            ;LENGTH OF LINE BEING SEARCHED

000B             FLAG2     EPZ $0B            ;FLAG: 0=GOTO,$A=DEL,$75=LIST
000C             LSTPOS    EPZ $0C            ;LAST HORIZ. CURSOR POS.
0800             ;
0300                       ORG $300
0800                       ORG $800
0800             ;
0800 A5 CA       BEGIN     LDA $CA            ;PROG. START, LOW
0802 85 03                 STA CURADR
0804 A5 CB                 LDA $CB            ;PROG. START, HIGH
0806 85 04                 STA CURADR+1
0808 A9 00                 LDA #$00
080A 85 0C                 STA $0C            ;INIT. LAST CH
080C 20 58 FC              JSR $FC58          ;HOME & CLEAR SCREEN
080F A2 00                 LDX #$00
0811 BD 1E 08    LOOP      LDA TITLE,X
```

(Continued)

display by means of "CALL 2048." If you want to perform the symbol cross-reference, it's a bit more complicated:

1. Type CLR to clear the symbol table. This is necessary because I chose to have my routine perform its cross-reference on only one symbol at a time, and it is always the first one declared.

2. Declare the symbol you want to cross-reference. Thus, if you wanted to find all references of a variable named PLAYER, you would type in a statement such as PLAYER = 0. If you wanted to search for an array named BOARD, then a statement like DIM BOARD(64) would do. When cross-referencing a string array, you must also declare the symbol by means of a DIM statement.

3. Activate the display by means of "CALL 768." When you want to cross-reference another variable or array name, begin again from step 1.

Remember that if a non-array variable has the same name as an array, its value is stated in element 0 of the array. Thus, if you have a variable called GAME and also an array called GAME, the value of the variable is saved in GAME(0). This interesting quirk of that language means that my symbol cross-referencer will cross-reference *both* usages at once.

If you understand assembly language, you may find it interesting to delve into the source listings; the comments are fairly complete, so it shouldn't be difficult to understand, *if* you are aware of how Integer BASIC stores program lines in memory. (See the Nov./Dec. 1979 issue of *Call —A.P.P.L.E.*)

Both Integer programs NEW themselves out of memory after running, and — as mentioned before — the line number cross-referencer program must begin by setting LOMEM. Consequently, line 180 in the symbol cross-referencer is "illegal." The same goes for lines 5 and 230 in the line cross-referencer. In order to type these lines in, you will have to go to a bit of trouble. One method is to use Ray McVay's Integer BASIC Post-Editor program (see the March/April 1980 issue of *Call —A.P.P.L.E.*). If you don't have this program available, the changes can be implemented using the following procedures.

Integer Symbol Xref Program Procedure

1. Type in this statement before any others:
   180 PRINT

2. Go into the monitor by means of CALL −151

3. Type CA.CB

You will see something like this:

```
*00CA– FB 95
```

This is telling you that locations $CA and $CB contain the values $FB and $95. If you combine the two values into one 4-digit hex number, after switching their order, you will get the memory location $95FB where line number 180 begins. The entire memory representation of this line will be the following sequence of hex values (which, in this case, you can display by means of the monitor command 95FB.95FF):

```
05 B4 00 63 01
```

That "63" is what BASIC stores in place of the word "PRINT", which you typed in on line 180. Change that value to the token for the key word "NEW." In this example, 95FE:0B accomplishes this.

When you have succeeded in getting BASIC to accept an illegal statement containing the word "NEW", you must go back to BASIC by means of Control-C (return), and type in the rest of the Integer program.

Integer Line Xref Program Procedure

You will have to go through a very similar process to get lines 5 and 230 into the program.

1. Type in these lines first:
   5 PRINT 2500
   230 PRINT

2. Go into the monitor, by CALL −151

3. Type CA.CB. My 48K system displays:
   *00CA– F3 95

So line number 5 starts at location $95F3. You can display both lines by means of:

```
95F3.95FF
```

You will see these hex values:

```
08 05 00 62 B2 C4 09 01 05 E6 00 63 01
```

Integer BASIC Line XREF *(continued)*

```
0814 20 ED FD               JSR $FDED          ;OUTPUT CHAR.
0817 E8                     INX
0818 E0 12                  CPX #$12           ;END OF TITLE?
081A D0 F5                  BNE LOOP
081C F0 12                  BEQ INIT1
081E 4C 49 4E     TITLE     ASC 'LINE#   REFERENCES'
0821 45 23 20
0824 20 20 52
0827 45 46 45
082A 52 45 4E
082D 43 45 53
0830 A0 00        INIT1     LDY #$00
0832 B1 03                  LDA (CURADR),Y     ;LENGTH OF LINE
0834 85 09                  STA LENREF
0836 84 00                  STY FLAG1          ;CLEAR FLAG: NO REF'S
0838 C8                     INY
0839 B1 03                  LDA (CURADR),Y     ;LINE TO FIND, LOW
083B 85 01                  STA CURLIN
083D C8                     INY
083E B1 03                  LDA (CURADR),Y     ;LINE TO FIND, HIGH
0840 85 02                  STA CURLIN+1
0842 A5 CA                  LDA $CA            ;PROG. START, LOW
0844 85 07                  STA SRCHAD         ;SEARCH START, LOW
0846 A5 CB                  LDA $CB            ;PROG. START, HIGH
0848 85 08                  STA SRCHAD+1       ;SEARCH START, HIGH
084A A0 00        INIT2     LDY #$00           ;LINE LOOP
084C B1 07                  LDA (SRCHAD),Y     ;LENGTH OF LINE
084E 85 0A                  STA LENSEA
0850 C8                     INY
0851 B1 07                  LDA (SRCHAD),Y     ;LINE# SEARCHING, LO
0853 85 05                  STA SRCHLN
0855 C8                     INY
0856 B1 07                  LDA (SRCHAD),Y     ;  "        "   , HIGH
0858 85 06                  STA SRCHLN+1
085A A0 03                  LDY #$03           ;GET PAST LINE #
085C B1 07        SEARCH    LDA (SRCHAD),Y     ;GET CURR. BYTE
085E C9 5F                  CMP #$5F           ;GOTO TOKEN?
0860 F0 4B                  BEQ GOTO
0862 C9 5C                  CMP #$5C           ;GOSUB TOKEN?
0864 F0 47                  BEQ GOTO
0866 C9 24                  CMP #$24           ;THEN TOKEN?
0868 F0 43                  BEQ GOTO
086A C9 08                  CMP #$08           ;RUN TOKEN?
086C F0 3F                  BEQ GOTO
086E C9 09                  CMP #$09           ;DELETE TOKEN?
0870 F0 41                  BEQ DEL
0872 C9 74                  CMP #$74           ;LIST TOKEN?
0874 F0 43                  BEQ LIST
0876 C8           NXTBYT    INY
0877 C4 0A                  CPY LENSEA         ;DONE WITH LINE?
0879 90 E1                  BCC SEARCH
087B A5 07        NXTL1     LDA SRCHAD         ;ADDR. OF LINE SEARCHING
087D 18                     CLC
087E 65 0A                  ADC LENSEA         ;LENGTH
0880 85 07                  STA SRCHAD         ;NEXT LINE ADDR.
0882 A5 08                  LDA SRCHAD+1
0884 69 00                  ADC #$00
0886 85 08                  STA SRCHAD+1
0888 A5 07                  LDA SRCHAD
088A C5 4C                  CMP $4C            ;COMPARE TO HIMEM
088C A5 08                  LDA SRCHAD+1
088E E5 4D                  SBC $4D
0890 90 B8                  BCC INIT2
0892 A5 03                  LDA CURADR         ;ADDR. OF TEST LINE
0894 18                     CLC
0895 65 09                  ADC LENREF         ;LENGTH
0897 85 03                  STA CURADR         ;NEXT TEST LINE ADDR.
0899 A5 04                  LDA CURADR+1
089B 69 00                  ADC #$00
089D 85 04                  STA CURADR+1
089F A5 03                  LDA CURADR
08A1 C5 4C                  CMP $4C            ;END OF PROGRAM?
08A3 A5 04                  LDA CURADR+1
08A5 E5 4D                  SBC $4D
08A7 90 87                  BCC INIT1
08A9 20 8E FD     EXIT      JSR $FD8E          ;PRINT CARR. RET.
08AC 60                     RTS                ;GO BACK TO BASIC
08AD A9 00        GOTO      LDA #$00
08AF 85 0B                  STA FLAG2          ;FLAG TESTING GOTO
08B1 F0 0A                  BEQ TSTLIN
08B3 A9 0A        DEL       LDA #$0A
08B5 85 0B                  STA FLAG2          ;FLAG TESTING DELETE
08B7 D0 04                  BNE TSTLIN
```

(Continued)

Integer BASIC Line XREF *(continued)*

```
08B9 A9 75     105  LIST     LDA #$75
08BB 85 0B     106           STA FLAG2          ;FLAG TESTING LIST
08BD C8        107  TSTLIN   INY                ;BYTE AFTER GOTO, ETC.
08BE B1 07     108           LDA (SRCHAD),Y
08C0 C9 B0     109           CMP #$B0
08C2 90 1D     110           BCC TESTB          ;<$B0?
08C4 C9 BA     111           CMP #$BA
08C6 B0 19     112           BCS TESTB          ;>$B9?
08C8           113  ;
08C8           114  ;BYTE VALUE BETWEEN $B0 & $B9 SAYS
08C8           115  ;NEXT TWO BYTES ARE INTEGER #
08C8           116  ;
08C8 C8        117           INY
08C9 B1 07     118           LDA (SRCHAD),Y
08CB C8        119           INY
08CC C5 01     120           CMP CURLIN         ;LOW BYTE OF TEST LINE?
08CF D0 11     121           BNE TESTB
08D0 B1 07     122           LDA (SRCHAD),Y
08D2 C5 02     123           CMP CURLIN+1       ;HIGH BYTE?
08D4 D0 0B     124           BNE TESTB
08D6 C8        125           INY                ;POINT TO BYTE AFTER INTEGER #

08D7 B1 07     126           LDA (SRCHAD),Y
08D9 C9 04     127           CMP #$04
08DB 90 1D     128           BCC PRINT          ;PRINT IT'S SEMICOLON OR END-O
F-LINE TOKEN
08DD C5 0B     129           CMP FLAG2          ;TYPE OF COMMA TOKEN
08DF F0 19     130           BEQ PRINT
08E1 A5 0B     131  TESTB    LDA FLAG2
08E3 F0 91     132           BEQ NXTBYT         ;GOTO, ETC.

08E5 C8        133  FNDCOM   INY                ;FIND COMMA OR STATEMENT SEPAR
ATOR
08E6 B1 07     134           LDA (SRCHAD),Y
08E8 C5 0B     135           CMP FLAG2
08EA F0 06     136           BEQ FOUND
08EC C9 04     137           CMP #$04
08EE 90 86     138           BCC NXTBYT
08F0 B0 F3     139           BCS FNDCOM
08F2 A9 00     140  FOUND    LDA #$00           ;FLAG FOR 1ST REF.
08F4 85 0B     141           STA FLAG2
08F6 F0 C5     142           BEQ TSTLIN         ;ALWAYS
08F8 F0 AF     143  OUT      BEQ EXIT           ;ALWAYS
08FA A5 00     144  PRINT    LDA FLAG1          ;FLAG FOR 1ST REF.
08FC D0 14     145           BNE PRTREF         ;NOT FIRST REF?
08FE E6 00     146           INC FLAG1          ;FLAG 1ST REF. FOUND
0900 20 8E FD  147           JSR $FD8E          ;PRINT CARR. RET.
0903 A9 00     148           LDA #$00           ;BEGIN NEW LINE
0905 85 0C     149           STA LSTPOS
0907 A5 01     150           LDA CURLIN         ;TEST LINE#, LOW
0909 85 F2     151           STA $F2            ;PASS TO ROUTINE
090B A5 02     152           LDA CURLIN+1       ;TEST LINE#, HIGH
090D 85 F3     153           STA $F3            ;PASS
090F 20 1F E5  154           JSR $E51F          ;PRINT TEST LINE#
0912 A5 0C     155  PRTREF   LDA LSTPOS         ;LAST CURSOR HORIZ.
0914 18        156           CLC
0915 69 06     157           ADC #$06
0917 C9 24     158           CMP #$24           ;REACHED POS. 36?
0919 D0 05     159           BNE PRT
091B 20 8E FD  160           JSR $FD8E          ;CARR. RET.
091E A9 06     161           LDA #$06
0920 85 0C     162  PRT      STA LSTPOS
0922 85 24     163           STA $24            ;MOVE CURSOR
0924 A5 05     164           LDA SRCHLN         ;REFER. LINE #, LOW
0926 85 F2     165           STA $F2
0928 A5 06     166           LDA SRCHLN+1       ;HIGH
092A 85 F3     167           STA $F3
092C 20 1F E5  168           JSR $E51F          ;PRINT REF. LINE #
092F A9 00     169           LDA #$00
0931 20 A8 FC  170           JSR $FCA8          ;MAKE A LONG DELAY
0934 2C 00 C0  171           BIT $C000          ;TEST KBD. STROBE
0937 10 18     172           BPL ENDL1          ;NOTHING TYPED?
0939 AD 00 C0  173           LDA $C000          ;GET KEY TYPED
093C 2C 10 C0  174           BIT $C010          ;CLR KBD. STROBE
093F C9 A0     175           CMP #$A0           ;IS IT A SPACE?
0941 F0 06     176           BEQ STOP           ;GO STOP PRINTING
0943 C9 8D     177           CMP #$8D           ;CARR. RET.?
0945 F0 B1     178           BEQ OUT            ;GO END PROGRAM
0947 D0 08     179           BNE ENDL1
0949 2C 00 C0  180  STOP     BIT $C000          ;TEST STROBE
094C 10 FB     181           BPL STOP           ;WAIT FOR KEYIN
094E 8D 10 C0  182           STA $C010          ;CLR STROBE
0951 4C 7B 08  183  ENDL1    JMP NXTL1
0954           184           END
```

You must change the "62" to an "11", and the "63" to a "0B". On my system, these monitor commands would do that:

```
95F6:11
95FE:0B
```

4. Now go back to BASIC and enter the rest of the program.

If you don't know anything about the hexadecimal numbering system, or about the monitor commands, you should leave out line 230 of my Integer line cross-referencer, and NEW the program out of memory yourself in immediate mode, after RUNning it. Also, leave out lines 5 and 180 in the other program, set LOMEM to 2500 before you RUN it, then NEW it out afterwards.

Lee Reynolds, a computer programmer for 15 years, owns an Apple II. He has published almost two dozen articles in magazines such as *MICRO*, *Call -A.P.P.L.E.*, and *Softalk*. Reynolds may be contacted at 5760 N.W. 60 Ave., Apt. B-101, Ft.Lauderdale, FL 33319.

MICRO

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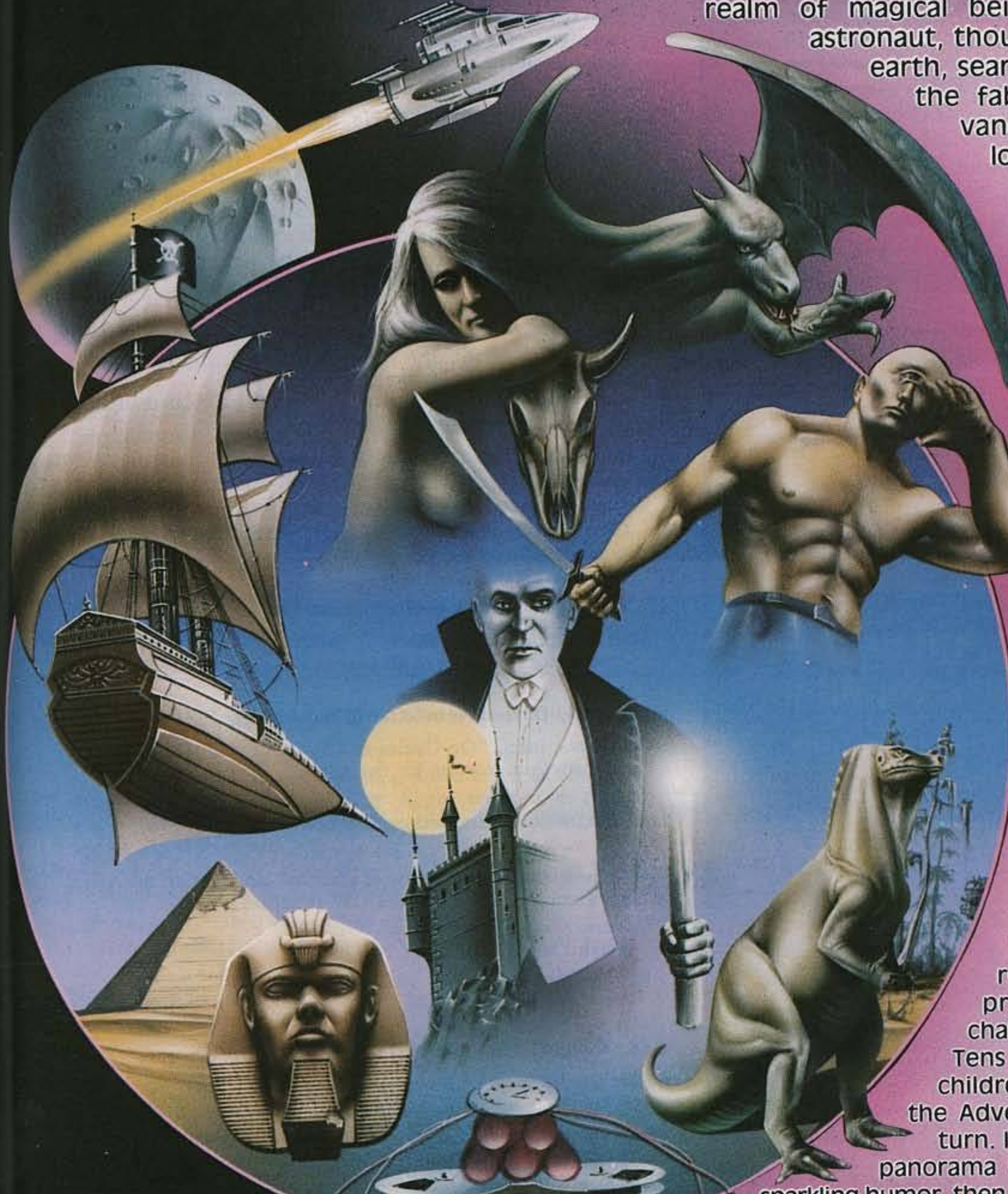

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The USR function and how it works on the Apple.

Allen, David P., "The Little Line Eater," pg. 87.
How to put disappearing lines into your Applesoft programs.

Reynolds, William III, "Converting 'Muffin' into 'Demuffin'," pg. 87.
A simple job with the instructions given here.

MICRO

6809 Bibliography

Dr. William R. Dial, 438 Roslyn Ave., Akron, Ohio 44320

Time Marches On

Dr. William Dial's 6502 Bibliography has played a major role in making bibliographical information available to 6502 users. But now that the 6502 is a mature processor, we at MICRO believe that most 6502 users need selectivity more than comprehensiveness. Therefore, the 6502 Bibliography in MICRO will in future selectively list a much smaller number of the better 6502 articles.

Users of the 6809 processor, however, do need the kind of comprehensive coverage that MICRO used to give the 6502. Therefore, MICRO will now start a comprehensive 6809 bibliography, to be published in installments as material accumulates. If any readers are aware of 6809 material we are missing, please contact Dr. Dial or the MICRO staff.

We feel that this combination—selective 6502 and comprehensive 6809 coverage—will serve our readers best.

1. Softalk 1, No. 9 (May, 1981)

Anon., "The Mill," pg. 25.
A review of a new Apple peripheral board based on the new 6809E microprocessor, offering Apple users a 8/16-bit architecture, direct page register, extensive addressing modes, fast speed, etc.

2. KB Microcomputing 5, No. 5, Issue 53 (May, 1981)

Stark, Peter A., "6800's Best-Kept Secrets," pg. 56-66.
Included in the review of various editors and word processors are the TSC Text Editor/Text Processor for the 6809 systems, all-in-one editor/processor for the 6809, and the Stylograph editor/processor for the 6809.

3. Compute! 3, No. 5, Issue 12 (May, 1981)

Lock, Robert, "Introducing Super PET," pg. 4-8.
A new CBM micro has 134K mixed RAM and ROM with both 6502 and 6809 processors and separate ROM operating systems and several languages.

4. MICRO No. 37 (June, 1981)

Tripp, Robert M., "It's Time to Stop Dreaming, Part 1," pg. 7-9.
A description of the features of the 6809 microprocessor, a possible candidate to update the 6502.

5. Abacus II 3, Issue 5 (May, 1981)

Anon., "What's A Hitachi?" pg. 3.
The Hitachi MB 6890 is a new microcomputer based on the 6809 microprocessor running at 1 MHz.

6. KB Microcomputing 5, No. 7, Issue 55 (July, 1981)

Rawson, David R., "Clock/Calendar for the 6809," pg. 132-141.
Hardware and software for implementing a clock on 6809 systems.

7. BYTE 6, No. 7 (July, 1981)

Scales, Hunter, "Multiprocessing with Motorola's MC6809E," pg. 136-156.
How to use two or more microprocessors sharing common resources, each working on a part of the problem.

Anon., "6809 Cross Assembler," pg. 438.
The XASM 6809 is a commercially available cross-assembler written in FORTRAN IV.

8. MICRO No. 38 (July, 1981)

Tripp, Robert M., "It's Time to Stop Dreaming, Part 2," pg. 27-30.
Part 2 describes some of the improvements which are provided by this chip. These include long branches to any location, a branch to subroutine instruction with relative branching, addressing relative to the program counter, and a load effective address instruction.

Wright, Loren W., "PET Vet," pg. 91.
A new assembler for 8K PETs — a new 6809-based micro from Commodore (Micro-Mainframe or "Super PET").

9. Dr. Dobb's Journal 6, Issue 7, No. 57 (July, 1981)

Gordon, H.T., "About the Motorola 6809," pg. 6-9.
Discussion of the characteristics of the 6809 microprocessor and its probable impact on personal computers.

10. Interface Age 6, Issue 8 (August, 1981)

Baker, Al, "Game Corner," pg. 24-28.
A tutorial on color graphics with the 6809-based TRS-80 Color Computer.

11. Personal Computing 5, No. 6 (August, 1981)

Anon., "Some Japanese Personal Computers," pg. 100.
In a table of new Japanese micros it is revealed that the 6809 microprocessor is used in the Hitachi 6890, the Canon BX-3 and the Canon CX-1.

12. BYTE 6, No. 8 (August, 1981)

Miatkowski, Stan, "The Japanese Computer Invasion," pg. 200-220.
The Fujitsu Micro-8 uses twin 6809 microprocessors to greatly increase speed.

13. KB Microcomputing 5, No. 8, Issue 56 (August, 1981)

Baker, Robert W., "Petpourri," pg. 10-16.
The CBM 8032 color computer and the new CBM Micro-Mainframe (based on the 6809) are described.

14. MICRO No. 39 (August, 1981)

Tripp, Robert M., "It's Time to Stop Dreaming, Part 3," pg. 16-18.
Part 3 of this series on the 6809 microprocessor describes the instruction set in detail, comparing it to the familiar 6502 set.

15. Rubber Apple Newsletter 4

Anon., "6502 *vs.* 6800 *vs.* 6809," pg. 7-12.
A comparison of three microprocessors.

16. KB Microcomputing 5, No. 9, Issue 57 (September, 1981)

Vose, G. Michael, "Exploring the MC6809," pg. 25-30.
A description of the 6809 microprocessor.

17. MICRO No. 40 (September, 1981)

Tripp, Robert M., "It's Time to Stop Dreaming, Part 4," pg. 20-22.
A discussion of the addressing modes of the 6809, comparing the 6809 with the 6502, with special emphasis on the greatly expanded options for the 6809.

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MICRO New Publications

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New Publications
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Chelmsford, MA 01824

Intimate Instructions in Integer BASIC, by Brian D. Blackwood and George H. Blackwood. Howard W. Sams and Co., Inc. (4300 West 62nd St., Indianapolis, IN 46268), 1981, 158 pages, 5¼ × 8½ inches, paperback.
ISBN: 0-672-21812-7 $7.95

Although written for Apple II users, this book can apply, with modifications, to other microcomputers using BASIC. In a lesson-type format, each chapter provides definitions, the basic fundamentals of programming techniques, and self-testing exercises.

CONTENTS: *Introduction; Clear the VDM Screen; Load and Save Program; Programming and Print Rules; Operators; Truncation and Integers; Simulated Reals; Catch-All; Flowcharting; Loops and Counting Variables; Rule of Default and Decision Statements; General Outline of Programs; Playing Computer; Subscripted Variables; MIN-MAX and SORT; Strings and GOSUB; Functions; Efficient Programming; Graphics; Menu and Flag; Games; Appendix; Index.*

Pascal: A Problem Solving Approach, by Elliot B. Koffman. Addison-Wesley (Reading, MA 01867), 1982, 6 × 9 inches, paperback.
ISBN: 0-201-10341-9 $14.95

This book emphasizes the structured, step-by-step design of computer programs. Both beginning programmers and those experienced in other languages will learn programming techniques, problem-solving skills, and UCSD Pascal.

CONTENTS: *Introduction to Computers and Programming*—Introduction; Computer organization; Programs and programming languages; Introduction to Pascal; Using the computer; Additional input and output features; Introduction to data types; Summary; Programming problems. *Problem Solving with the Computer*—Introduction; Problem analysis; Description of the problem solution; Algorithms involving decisions; Algorithms with loops; Implementing the algorithm; Summary; Programming problems. *Fundamental Control Statements*—Introduction to control statements; The IF statement; The WHILE statement; Application of control statements; The FOR statement; The widget inventory control problem; Debugging and testing programs; Common programming errors; Summary; Programming problems. *Standard, Scalar, and Subrange Data Types*—Introduction; Numeric data types—REAL and INTEGER; Functions in arithmetic expressions; Boolean variables, expressions and operations; String variables; Character variables and functions; More on input; Scalar and subrange data types; Numerical errors; Common programming errors; Summary; Programming problems. *Intermediate Control Structures*—Introduction; Multiple-alternative decisions; Top-down programming and functions; Procedures; Application of top-down design; Scope of an identifier; Common programming errors; Summary; Programming problems. *Arrays and Strings*—Introduction; Declaring arrays; Array subscripts; Manipulating array elements; Manipulating entire arrays; Partially filled arrays; Arrays of strings; Manipulating character strings; Common programming errors; Summary; Programming problems. *Records and Sets*—Introduction; Declaring a record; Manipulating a record—the WITH statement; Arrays of records; The set data type; Set operations; Searching an array of records; Common programming errors; Summary; Programming problems. *REPEAT and GOTO Statements, Nested Structures and Recursion*—Introduction; REPEAT-UNTIL loop; Nested loops; Sorting an array; The GOTO and EXIT statements; Solving a larger problem; Testing a program system; Recursion; Common programming errors; Summary; Programming problems. *Hierarchical Records and Files*—Introduction; Hierarchical records; Record variants; TEXT and INTERACTIVE files; User-defined file types; File update and merge; Common programming errors; Summary; Programming problems. *Multidimensional Arrays*—Introduction; Declaration of multidimensional arrays; Manipulation of multidimensional arrays; Room scheduling; Introduction to computer art: drawing block letters; Common programming errors; Summary; Programming problems. *Pointer Variables and Dynamic Data Structures*—Introduction; The NEW statement and pointers; Building linked data structures; Deleting a node; List insertion; Multiple-linked lists and trees; Common programming errors; Summary; Programming problems. *Appendices—1.* Differences Between UCSD Pascal and Standard Pascal; *2.* Reserved Words: Standard Identifiers and Operators; *3.* Using UCSD Pascal; *4.* Pascal Syntax Diagrams. *Index of Program Style Displays. Index of Programs, Procedures and Functions. Answers to Selected Exercises. Index.*

Don't! (Or How to Care for Your Computer) by Rodnay Zaks. Sybex (Berkeley, CA), 1981, 224 pages, 6 × 9 inches, paperback.
ISBN: 0-89588-065-2 $11.95

An explanation of how to handle and maintain all components of a computer system: the CRT display, the diskettes, the printer, the magnetic tapes. Contains cartoons and photographs.

CONTENTS: *Caring For Your Computer*—Introduction; Why Bother? Are Computers Reliable? Is The Computer Foolproof? Controlling Your Emotions; The Time Bomb; The Pointed Index Syndrome; It Is So Simple. *The Computer System*—Introduction; The Monitor; The Memory; The Operating System; The Files; The Mass Storage Media; The CRT Terminal; The Printer; Summary. *Floppy Disks*—For The Home Computer User; Introduction; Understanding Your Diskette; Handling the Diskette; Using The Diskette; Backing-Up; Labeling; Storing Diskettes; Environment; Transporting Diskettes; Preventive Maintenance; Disk Failures; Floppy Disk Summary. *Hard Disks*—For the Home Computer User; Introduction; Understanding Your Disk; Using Hard Disks; The Main DOs and DON'Ts — A Summary. *The Computer*—For The Home Computer User; Introduction; Understanding Your Computer; Operating The Computer; Inside The Computer; Computer Summary. *The CRT Terminal*—For The Home Computer User; Introduction; The Operator's Working Environment; Environmental Requirements; Using The CRT; External Video Monitor Or TV; CRT Summary. *The Printer*—For The Home Computer User; Introduction; Types of Printers; Installing The Printer; Connecting The Printer; The Environment; Maintenance; Printer Failures; Supplies; Printer Summary. *The Tape Units*—For The Home Computer User; Introduction; Handling Tapes; Environment And Storage; Shipping Tapes; Tape Problems; Maintenance; Tape Units Summary. *The Computer Room*—For The Home Computer User; Introduction; Floor Planning; Electrical Power; The Environment; Furniture; Fire Protection; Procedures; Summary. *Software*—For The Home Computer User; Introduction; Software Requirements; Workspace Requirements; Software Facilities; Software Maintenance; Software Procedures; Hardware Changes; Software Changes; Summary. *Documentation*—For The Home Computer User; Introduction; Hardware Documentation; Software Documentation; Record Of Changes; Summary. *Security*—Introduction; Erecting Barriers; Protecting Forms; Securing The Site; Encryption; Audit Trails; Computer Theft; Summary Of Security Procedures. *Help*—Introduction; The Two Types of Maintenance; Securing Maintenance Services; When It Doesn't Work; Summary; Conclusion. *Appendix A*—Tape and Disk Manufacturers. *Appendix B*—Useful Addresses. *References. Index. Library.*

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From Here to Atari

By James Capparell

Character sets, display codes, ATASCII codes, and keyboard codes are the subject of this month's column. This information will help you understand how a character appears on your T.V. screen. I will show you what the Atari character set is, where it resides in ROM, and how to access the character set. I'll also describe the three codes used to refer to the character set. Program 1 will print the keyboard code, ASCII character, and display code for any given key. Program 2 will show you how to place characters on a graphics 8 high-resolution screen. However, before we get that far we need to know what happens when a key is pressed on the keyboard.

When you press any key, an IRQ interrupt is generated. (For more on this, see my column in the January '82 MICRO.) The vector for IRQ is at memory location $216, $217 called VIMIRQ in the documentation. This vector points to $E6F6, the entry point for the IRQ Interrupt Service Routine (ISR). This service routine performs the following functions:

1. Saves system registers.
2. Determines cause of interrupt by polling status register bits. IRQEN at $D20E is interrogated for this purpose. See table 1 for IRQEN bit translations.
3. Jumps through the appropriate vector to the ISR. The ISR performs the necessary housekeeping associated with the interrupting source.

For the sake of our discussion, assume a key has been pressed. This causes an IRQ. Once it has been established that it was a keyboard-caused IRQ, a jump is made through locations $208, $209 called VKEYBD. This location contains $FFBE, the start-of-keyboard service routine. This routine performs the following functions:

1. Processes debounce. Bounce is associated with the mechanical vibration caused by key closure. This bounce can appear to the system as several keystrokes instead of just one. A software delay of 20 msec is sufficient to allow the vibration to dampen. A counter for this purpose is established at this point.
2. Starts/Stops(cntrl-1) processing. SSFLAG at location $022F is set when the control and "1" keys are pressed simultaneously. This is the feature that allows you to start and stop listings or your favorite game.
3. Saves the keyboard code in locations $2FC and $2F2, called CH and CH1, respectively. This code is to be differentiated from ATASCII or the display codes.

Table 1

Address $D20E, known as IRQEN (interrupt request enable), is interrogated whenever an IRQ interrupt occurs.

Bit 7	=	Break key interrupt
Bit 6	=	Other key interrupt
Bit 5	=	Serial input data ready interrupt
Bit 4	=	Serial output data needed
Bit 3	=	Serial output transmission finished
Bit 2	=	Timer 4 decremented to 0
Bit 1	=	Timer 2 decremented to 0
Bit 0	=	Timer 1 decremented to 0

Listing 1

```
5 REM ** PROGRAM 1 **
6 REM PRESS ON ANY KEY WAIT FOR A COUPLE OF SECONDS
7 REM THE KEYBOARD CODE, CHARACTER, AND THE CHARACTER'S
8 REM DISPLAY CODE ARE PRINTED
10 OFFSET=6
20 DMEM=PEEK(88)+PEEK(89)*256:REM FIND DISPLAY MEMORY
30 A=PEEK(764):IF A>99 THEN OFFSET=7:IF A<10 THEN OFFSET=5
40 IF A<>255 THEN ? A;"  ";CHR$(A);"  ";:? PEEK(DMEM+OFFSET)
50 OFFSET=6
60 GOTO 20
```

Listing 2

```
5 REM ** PROGRAM 2 **
6 REM PUT TEXT ON A GRAPHICS 8 SCREEN
7 REM CHANGE X, Y SEE WHAT HAPPENS
10 DIM OUT$(15),CNVRT$(1)
15 OUT$="ATARI 800":REM MESSAGE
20 CHBAS=57344:REM START OF CHARACTER SET
22 SPACE=2
25 X=12:Y=85:REM HORZ. VERT. OFFSETS
30 GRAPHICS 8+32
35 DMEM=PEEK(88)+PEEK(89)*256:REM START OF DISPLAY MEMORY
40 DMEM2=DMEM+X+(Y*40):REM OFFSET TO SCREEN CENTER
45 FOR I=1 TO LEN(OUT$):REM MOVE MESSAGE
50 CNVRT$=OUT$(I,I):GOSUB 1000
55 CHAR=CHBAS+X*8:REM GET CHARACTER DATA
60 FOR BYTE=0 TO 7
65 POKE DMEM2+BYTE*40,PEEK(CHAR+BYTE)
70 NEXT BYTE
75 DMEM2=DMEM2+SPACE
80 NEXT I
85 STOP
900 REM SUBROUTINE CONVERTS ATASCII INTO DISPLAY CODES
910 REM DISPLAY CODE USED AS INDEX INTO CHARACTER SET IN ROM
1000 X=ASC(CNVRT$)
1010 IF X>127 THEN X=X-128:REM ELIMINATE REVERSED CHAR.
1020 IF X>31 AND X<96 THEN X=X-32:RETURN
1030 IF X<32 THEN X=X+64
1040 RETURN
```

4. Sets attract mode flag at location $4D. This prevents color rotation, which normally occurs after nine minutes of keyboard inactivity. If you choose to disenable color rotation, be aware that prolonged operation without rotation could damage your picture tube's phosphor.

5. Sets location $22B, called SRTIMR, to $30. This is the auto-repeat timer and is used by Stage 2 Vblank routines to auto-repeat any key that is held down longer than ½ second. Stage 2 Vblank processing also decrements the debounce counter and updates the auto-repeat timer every 1/60 second.

After a key has been processed through the keyboard interrupt routines and Vblank, the resident keyboard handler takes over. This handler is part of the versatile Central Input/Output CIO facility. Most of what goes on here is very involved and the interested reader is advised to go to the operating system listing to follow the flow. These listings are available from Atari (ask for manual C016579). The one function that CIO performs that we need to understand is code translation.

Figure 1

```
.  .  .  .  .  .  .  .   = $00
.  .  .  x  x  .  .  .   = $18
.  .  x  x  x  x  .  .   = $3C
.  x  x  .  .  x  x  .   = $66
.  x  x  .  .  x  x  .   = $66
.  x  x  x  x  x  x  .   = $7E
.  x  x  .  .  x  x  .   = $66
.  .  .  .  .  .  .  .   = $00
```

The hex values are those found in ROM locations 57608 - 57615. These are the stored values representing the letter A.

If you read the manuals, you know there are many references to ATASCII code. Atari ASCII or ATASCII is Atari's version of the American Standard Code for Information Interchange. ASCII is an industry-standard description of how 26 letters of the alphabet, numbers, special punctuation, and some special characters can be represented in eight bits. Since there are 256 combinations available in eight bits, this leaves many combinations unused in the normal ASCII. The Atari, however, uses them all since it can display special graphics characters, inverted characters, and normal characters.

A universally accepted code — e.g. ASCII — is essential for devices to communicate properly with one another and with us. If the serial bit stream 01000001 is sent to any printer which recognizes ASCII, it will print the capital letter "A". Look at Appendix C-1 in your BASIC reference manual to see the entire ATASCII code and characters.

ATASCII is included in our machines to be compatible with peripheral devices. The Atari display code for each character is different from ATASCII. The display code is used to access the actual data that forms a character. It is all this data that is collectively referred to as a character set. The entire character set is stored in ROM starting at page address $E0 (that's 57344 decimal). This character set is simply a string of bytes describing the shapes of individual characters.

Each character requires eight bytes, and is formed in an 8 × 8 grid. See figure 1. In order to access the appropriate eight bytes it is necessary to know the display codes of the character set. Program 1 is designed to tell you what a given code is for any key pressed on the keyboard, and will also work for shifted or controlled keys. Once we have found the data for the character we want, we can use that data. Look at program 2 to see how we moved letters, byte-by-byte, and stacked these bytes one on the top of the other to display characters in graphics mode 8.

The data stored at any location within a character set is arbitrary. Suppose when we go look for the string of bytes that normally is an "A" some other data is stored there. It would only be possible for different data to be there if the character set had been moved to RAM. Atari gave us another pointer called CHBAS $D409. This location tells the O.S. where the first page of the character set data is. Normally residing in ROM, it can be moved to RAM. New data replaces old, and the pointer CHBASE can be changed to reflect the new location of the data. It is in this way that the letter "A" can be replaced by any pattern that will fit into the normal 8 × 8 grid. This process, known as redefining character sets, requires a few basic steps.

1. The new characters must be designed. Recall that each character must fit into an 8 × 8 grid. Then these byte values must be moved to an appropriate place reserved in memory just for this purpose.

2. ANTIC must be informed of where the redefined character set is in RAM. The character set must be on a 1K boundary, and CHBAS, location $2F4, must be changed to point to the page address of the new character set.

Using some of these ideas, you could change the delay before a key repeats, redefine the keys on the console, use the keyboard vector to trap certain keys and give them special meaning. Well, you get the idea — it's completely flexible.

The author may be contacted at 297 Missouri St., San Francisco, CA 94107.

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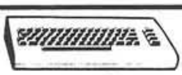

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MICRO

The Single Life

By Brad Rinehart

In the single board world, where virtually each machine can be slightly different, we need software that can adapt itself to several configurations. In contrast, other personal computer people do not need to be quite as careful: their machines are virtually the same. They do not have to worry about dealing with equipment produced by different manufacturers and configured together to build a system. But they also do not have the luxury of custom-tailoring their systems to the wide variety of equipment available.

As I'm sure you are aware, there are at least a hundred different terminals available. Some offer video, some hard copy only; others combine both. It is difficult to accommodate all the different possibilities, but the people at HDE have taken care of part of the job for you.

HDE Disk BASIC employs a feature called the personality module. The user has access to several locations contained in this module. These locations can be used to define backspace, backarrow, escape, edit inserts, cancel functions, and CLEAR SCREEN. There is a token (or command) in HDE Disk BASIC called CLS. CLS stands for CLear Screen. The personality module provides a function which is used to define the character sequence that is sent for the CLS command. Therefore, in your BASIC programs, when you want to clear the screen use a CLS command. For hardcopy terminal users, CLS transmits seven nulls if no characters are defined for it.

HDE Disk BASIC has a feature called LOADD, or load data. The full syntax for the load data command is:

```
LOADD "FILE NAME", DRIVE NO.
```

The drive number is optional; drive number two is the default. This command allows us to set up a common data file. In this file we can predefine any legal variables to any legal amount. This includes strings, arrays, numeric variables, integers, etc. Once they are defined in this common data file, they can be loaded to memory from disk using the LOADD command. This accomplishes two things. First it loads our predefined variables, and second it ERASES all other variables. Instant free memory! But how is this used?

You enter HDE Disk BASIC the same way the old KIM BASIC was entered from FODS: enter the FODS command, BAS (RETURN). This loads BASIC from the disk and initializes it. Or you can enter BAS. (note the period) which loads and intializes BASIC. When BASIC "sees" the period following its name, it looks to the system disk (either drive #1 or drive #0) for a BASIC program called MENU. If BASIC finds MENU, it executes it. If you change the first three locations in FODS to NOPS (EA, EA, EA), FODS performs this from the boot strap. Instant auto start! Of course BASIC, its supporting routines, and your MENU program, must all be on your FODS system disk for this to happen.

The statement IF# (see figure 1) allows BASIC to "look" at the disk and determine if a program or file exists. In our example we are looking for a file named "COMMN". By adding the ,1 to the statement, we specify that we want HDE BASIC to look for the file on drive #1. We could have substituted a string variable for the file name, and a numeric variable for the drive number.

If the file exists, the IF# statement will be true. Therefore, the LOADD "COMMN",1 statement will be executed. If the file does not exist, the IF# statement will be false, and the ELSE statement will be executed, CHAINing the program SETUP from drive 1.

Let's assume that this is the first time this program has been run, our common data file does not yet exist, and control will be passed to our program SETUP. The next step is to determine what type of terminal is attached to the system. First I suggest you set up a menu which lists the types of terminals supported by the software. You may also want to add a menu selection which would allow the user to enter information for nonsupported terminals. For now, we'll assume the system is equipped with one of the terminals supported by the software.

Based on the user's entry to our menu, we would GOSUB to a routine similar to figure 2. From the REMarks you can see that this routine sets up cursor controls for the Hazeltine 1400 and 1500 series of terminals. We would normally have similar routines for all other terminals supported by our software. Then, if we want to do a HOME CURSOR, we simply PRINT CU$; from BASIC. Iregardless of which terminal is attached to the system, PRINT CU$ will position the cursor to HOME.

Once all of the proper variables have been defined, it is necessary to have the software "remember" them. The SAVED, or SAVE Data command, can be used to write all the current variables to disk. For example, the command SAVED"COMMN",1 will save the data to drive 1, under the name "COMMN". Then, whenever we need to load the data from disk, we use the LOADD"COMMN",1 command.

Addressing the cursor to an X, Y coordinate on the screen is a bit more complex. In figure 3, you will find an appropriate routine. Although no two terminals are alike, most require a LEAD IN character which tells the terminal that a command follows.

In figure 2 we defined a string called AD$, which is our LEAD IN. It is normally followed by the row and column to which we address the cursor. To use the subroutine in figure 3, we first set up the variables R and C to the row and column we are addressing. Then we perform a GOSUB 1000.

The variable TT, or terminal type, was set up in our SETUP program when the user entered the terminal type for the system. TT, along with our cursor control characters, was "remembered" by the SAVED"COMMN",1 command. The variables '01, 02, and 03' were also defined in the SETUP routine. They are used to define any standard "offset" that may have to be added to the row and column for use with a particular terminal. Using a routine similar to this one eliminates the problem of rewriting the software for different terminals. It may take a little extra time to set this routine up in your program, but it will be well worth it in the long run.

Note that, if you address the cursor, print some information, and do a GOSUB 1010, the cursor will be repositioned to the beginning of the information just printed. This point is very useful when entering information into screen masks or forms. You can print a line of stars (****) signifying the length of the information to be input, and then position the cursor to the beginning of the stars.

Common data files have other uses as well. HDE Disk BASIC currently supports from one to three five-inch or eight-inch disk drives. In addition, these drives may be either single- or double-sided. Using the common data file technique, we can assign variables which define these parameters.

Where HDE Disk BASIC is concerned, all single-sided drive disk systems operate with their system disk originally assigned as either drive number zero (0), or one (1). Therefore, if our BASIC programs are stored on the system disk, we may load them by specifying either LOAD 'PGM NAME'',0 or LOAD ''PGM NAME'',1. In the case of double-sided drives, the system disk is always drive zero (0). To load programs from the system disk, it is necessary to use the command LOAD ''PGM NAME'',0. From this example we see that it is best to specify the system drive in HDE Disk BASIC as drive zero (0) because this conforms to both the double- and single-sided drive standards.

You'll find it beneficial to predefine variables such as a system password, the maximum number of records allowed in a file, and the default system device drive name (as for a printer, modem, etc.). If the user wants to upgrade his system he only needs to delete the common data file from the disk, rerun the MENU program, and redefine the proper variables.

Please address correspondence to: 1500 Stanton Street, York, PA 17404.

Figure 1

```
90 REM SEE IF COMMON DATA FILE ON DISK
100 IF#"COMMN",1 THEN LOADD"COMMN",1: ELSE CHAIN "SETUP",1
110 REM
```

Figure 2

```
60000 REM CURSOR CONTROL SUBS FOR HAZELTINE 1400, 1500
60005 REM
60010 LE%=126:REM LEAD IN
60020 CL$=CHR$(LE%)+CHR$(28):REM CLEAR SCREEN
60025 CU$=CHR$(LE%)+CHR$(18):REM HOME
60040 UP$=CHR$(LE%)+CHR$(12):REM UP CURSOR
60045 DO$=CHR$(LE%)+CHR$(11):REM DOWN CURSOR
60050 AD$=CHR$(LE%)+CHR$(17):REM ADDRESS CURSOR
60055 CE$=CHR$(LE%)+CHR$(15):REM CLEAR TO END OF LINE
60060 CP$=CHR$(LE%)+CHR$(24):REM CLEAR TO END OF PAGE
60065 UL$=CHR$(LE%)+CHR$(6):REM KEYBOARD UNLOCK
60070 LK$=CHR$(LE%)+CHR$(21):REM LOCK KEYBOARD
60090 01=32:02=31:03=96:TT$="HAZ"+"L":GOTO60600
60095 REM
```

Figure 3

```
980 REM ADDRESS CURSOR SUBROUTINE
990 REM
1000 GOTO1000+TT
1001 R=R+01:IFC<02THENC=C+03:SWAPR,C:GOTO1010:ELSESWAPR,C:GOTO1010
1002 R=R+01:C=C+01:GOTO1010:REM Lear Seigler ADM 3/ADM 5
1003 R=R+01:C=C+01:GOTO1010:REM ADDS Regent
1004 R=R+WN:C=C+WN:GOTO1015:REM DEC VT100/VT103
1010 IFTT<FRTHENPRINTAD$;CHR$(R);CHR$(C);:POKE22,ZR:RETURN
1012 REM This line to handle DEC VT100 and VT103
1015 PRINTAD$;RIGHT$(STR$(R),LEN(STR$(R))-1);";";
1020 PRINTRIGHT$(STR$(C),LEN(STR$(C))-1);"H";:POKE22,0:RETURN
1070 REM
```

MICRO

MICRO Hardware Catalog

Name: **TRS-80 Color Computer Learning Lab (26-3153)**
System: TRS-80 Color Computer
Memory: 4K, 16K, 32K
Language: Color BASIC
Hardware: Cassette
Description: A new self-instruction system that teaches user how to program in Color BASIC. Allows student to develop gradually through writing and editing longer, more complex programs. Example programs are practical and can be used for educational, family and personal purposes. The lab is divided into three sections: introduction to the computer; programming the computer; programming guides and tools to make programming easier, faster and more fun. The lessons take full advantage of color graphics and sound available from the TRS-80 Color Computer.
Price: $49.95 includes eight program cassettes and 30-lesson text
Author: Radio Shack
Available:
Radio Shack

Name: **Format ROM**
System: Apple II or Apple II Plus
Hardware: M.C.'s ROMPLUS or Andromeda's ROMBoard
Description: *Format ROM* will give you word processing and print using power for your Applesoft programs. Print Statement Formatting, a word processing system, looks at print statements in your program and makes sure they are properly formatted to your predefined requirements before Applesoft outputs them to your monitor or printer. The *Format ROM* will right and left justify, indent or outdent paragraphs, center text, pause, skip lines, redefine characters, and more. Print using commands will tabulate, right justify, line up decimal places, pad the right and left side of a number with any predefined character, insert commas every third digit from left of decimal place, can be used within formulas and equations, has overflow capabilities, and more.
Price: $49.95
Available:
Soft CTRL Systems
P.O. Box 599
West Milford, NJ 07480
(201) 728-8750

Name: **Percom M65/50 Adapter**
System: AIM 65, KIM, SYM
Description: Interface adapter board which allows AIM, KIM and SYM computer owners to expand their systems with standard System-50 (SS-50) modules. This gives the owner the advantage of being able to upgrade to disk storage, a CRT display and other devices using low-cost off-the-shelf SS-50 modules.
Price: $89.95 includes adapter, SS-50 motherboard
Available:
Percom Data Company, Inc.
11220 Pagemill Rd.
Dallas, TX 75243
1-800-527-1222
for orders

Name: **ETI²**
System: Any
Memory: 2K
Hardware: Z80
Description: The Mediamix *ETI²* is an intelligent interface that connects the IBM Electronic Typewriter Models 50, 60, 75 or 175 to any computer. Available in Serial RS-232C or Centronics-compatible parallel versions, the Mediamix *ETI²* adds RO printing capability to the typewriter as well as provides for total access to all of the special functions of the typewriter through the computer.
Price: $495 Parallel, $595.00 Serial, includes cable and connector, power supply, and full documentation.
Available:
Mediamix
P.O. Box 67B57
Los Angeles, CA 90067
and selected dealers

Name: **Micromodule 16 (M68MM16-1; M68MM16-2; M68MM16-3)**
Memory: 16K to 64K bytes of dynamic RAM
Hardware: Chassis and card cages (available from Motorola)
Description: *Micromodule 16* provides RAM, ROM, I/O and timer expansion for the Motorola Micromodule™ series of 8-bit monoboard microcomputers. It incorporates 2K bytes of static RAM which can be backed up with an external battery and power-fail detect circuit, and mounts an additional four 24-pin sockets in which the user may install his choice of 1K, 2K, 4K or 8K EPROMS, MOS or Bipolar PROMS, mask ROMs or pin-compatible RAMs for up to 32K of additional memory.
Price: $575 each
Available:
Motorola Systems distributors

Name: **RAMPLUS+**
Description: Dual 16K RAM card for the Apple II. Two banks of 16K selectable RAM expand the Apple to 80K of available memory. The second bank of 16K RAM is controlled by user-supplied software. Hardware and/or software selection of each 16K bank of RAM is controlled by the user. The card also provides its own refresh circuitry. Just install it in any I/O slot; no bothersome cables to connect or IC's to remove from the Apple motherboard.
Price: $189.00 includes 16K of installed RAM
Available:
Mountain Computer Inc.
300 El Pueblo Road
Scotts Valley, CA 95066
(408) 438-6650

Name: **Dual Thermometer**
System: Apple II
Memory: 48K
Language: Applesoft
Hardware: One disk drive (13- or 16-sector) required; Printer and Clock Card optional
Description: Use the *Dual Thermometer* to measure two temperatures almost anywhere. The software lets you display temperatures on the screen — maximum, minimum, the difference, and time. Store this data on the disk or printer. Set the limit for an alarm to sound. Range: −55 to 125°C. Accuracy ±0.4°C from −20 to 50°C. (−4 to 122°F), ±1°C outside that range. Probes can be extended 500 feet.
Price: $260.00 includes interface card, two 10-foot temperature probes, diskette and 83-page manual.
Available:
Strawberry Tree
949 Cascade Drive
Sunnyvale, CA 94087
(408) 736-3083
or your dealer

Name: **MDM-1**
System: VIC-20
Hardware: Commodore Vic
Description: The *MDM-1* is a modem driver module that plugs directly into the user port of the Commodore VIC microcomputer. It has two additional serial ports for connecting a modem and a serial printer. It does not require any external power. A terminal program supplied with the unit permits telephone line connections to large timesharing computers, and to various computer networks, such as Source, Compu-Serve, Dow Jones, etc. There are two indicators on the *MDM-1* that illustrate the transmissions to and from the VIC. These transmissions are simultaneously recorded on the VIC TV screen and the serial printer.
Price: $59.00 plus $3.00 shipping
Available:
RVR Systems
P.O. Box 265
Dewitt, NY 13214

Name: **Signalman**
Hardware: Modem Direct Connect
Description: 300 baud direct connect modem includes RS-232C cable, tone-audible carrier detect, automatic mode selection, and tone-audible battery warning (when low). Talk data switch optional. D.C. wall transformer. Size 8 × 4 × 1.; weight 10 lbs.
Price: $99.00
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16130 Valerio Ave.
Van Nuys, CA 91406
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MICRO

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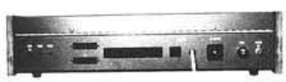

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MICRO Software Catalog

Name: **Star Zap**
System: OSI
Memory: 8K
Language: BASIC
Hardware: Cassette
Description: *Star Zap* is a high speed re-creation of the popular arcade game. You must defend your starbase against the aliens who attack from all four quadrants at once! Only fast reflexes can save you! Includes machine code for sound on all C1Ps and Superboards, color and sound on C4Ps.
Price: $9.95
Author: John Wilson
Available:
Pretzelland Software
2005 Whittaker Rd.
Ypsilanti, MI 48197
(313) 483-7358

Name: **Universe**
System: OSI C1, C2-4
Memory: 8K tape
20K disk
Language: Machine
Description: Pilot your space ship across the surface of Arcton IV while engaging the enemy rockets and dodging meteorites. Can you maneuver through the mountains without being blown up into a thousand pieces? If you can, then be prepared for more action than you thought possible on your OSI computer. You can use your keyboard or a joystick to control your ship.
Price: $14.95 includes 5¼" disk or tape and instructions
Author: Dave Pompea
Available:
DMP Systems
319 Hampton Blvd.
Rochester, NY 14612

Name: **The Vaults of Zurich**
System: PET, Atari
Memory: 16K PET
24K Atari
Language: BASIC
Hardware: Cassette or diskette
Description: Zurich is the banking capital of the world. The rich and powerful deposit their wealth in its famed impregnable vaults. But you, as a master thief, have dared to undertake the boldest heist of the century. You will journey down a maze of corridors and vaults, eluding the most sophisticated security system in the world. Your goal is to reach the Chairman's Chamber to steal the most treasured possession of all: The OPEC Oil Deeds!
Price: $21.95 cassette
$25.95 diskette
Author: Felix and Greg Herlihy
Available:
Artworx Software Company
150 N. Main Street
Fairport, NY 14450
800-828-6573 or
(716) 425-2833

Name: **The Accountant Finance Data Base System**
System: Apple II, Apple II Plus with DOS 3.3 and Applesoft in ROM
Memory: 48K
Language: Applesoft BASIC
Hardware: Single or dual drives
Description: A double entry accounting system that prompts the user for the account(s) that are to be increased and/or decreased. The system permits the user to define his own account names and tax codes. Ad hoc queries and daily reports feature a natural dialogue. A VisiCalc interface is available.
Price: $99.95
Includes user manual, demo database and tutorial
Author: Ernest H. Forman
Available:
Decision Support Software
1438 Ironwood Drive
McLean, VA 22101
(703) 241-8316

Name: **Business Planner**
System: Apple II
Memory: 48K
Language: Pascal
Description: *Business Planner* is a modeling package for entrepreneurs planning to start or expand a new business. Designed to help develop viable business plans, the program groups labor, equipment and other costs into income-related projects. Projects are combined into a model which generates graphical projections and estimated financial statements. "What If" scenarios help you plan for the future and respond appropriately to changing demands.
Price: $290.00
Includes three diskettes and manual
Available:
Duosoft Corporation
Box 1827
Champaign, IL 61820
(217) 356-7542

Name: **Investment Decisions**
System: Apple II, Apple II Plus, Apple III
Memory: 48K (Apple II)
48K (Apple II Plus)
96K (Apple III)
Language: Applesoft (Apple II and Apple II Plus); Business BASIC (Apple III)
Hardware: Apple II with firmware card
Description: Package components: loan schedules, savings schedules, annuity schedules, depreciation schedules, amortization schedules, APR schedules, payback method, net present value, internal rate of return, profitability index.
Price: $100.00
Includes disk, documentation and run instructions
Author: J.L. Campbell
Available:
Mesa Research, Inc.
Rt. #1, Box 1456A
Waco, Texas 76710

Name: **Capitalization**
System: Apple II Plus
Memory: 48K
Language: Applesoft
Description: This 2-disk system provides for practice and testing on the application of the major rules of capitalization. The practice disk presents a rule followed by up to 20 randomly presented sentences which provide practice on the rule. The test disk measures the student's ability to correctly apply rules of capitalization. It may be used as a pre-test or post-test. The management system gives immediate feedback to the student and stores records of each student's test results for later review by the teacher. Results may be printed or viewed on the screen. The teacher has the ability to modify or add new materials to either disk. The lessons using upper/lower case letters are appropriate for levels 3-8.
Price: $49.95
Includes 2 disks plus documentation
Author: Hartley Staff
Available:
Hartley Courseware, Inc.
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Name: **Cave Hunter**
System: TRS-80 Color Computer
Memory: 16K
Language: Machine
Hardware: Joysticks
Description: A fast-paced arcade game using Hi-Res graphics, sensational colors and a variety of unique sounds. Single or multiple players. Maneuver your way to the bottom of a spooky old cave to retrieve the treasures. It's not so easy! Passages lead in all directions and angry cave creatures pursue you relentlessly.
Price: $24.95
Includes cassette, directions and ppd shipping
Author: Ron Krebs
Available:
Mark Data Products
23802 Barquilla
Mission Viejo, CA 92691

Name: **Moment of Inertia & Element of Triangle**
System: Apple II, Apple II Plus
Memory: 32K with DOS 3.3 or 3.2 with FP installed
Language: Applesoft BASIC
Hardware: DOS 3.2 or 3.3 with controller card
Description: The *Moment of Inertia* contains 56 physical formulas for 22 various bodies of mass. It calculates dimension, choice of mass or inertia on selected axis. This program is intended for engineers who never considered these important factors. The *Element of Triangle* program contains three major triangles (right, equilateral and general); 23 formulas; calculates sides, angles, altitude, area and radius of inscribed circle simultaneously to find force and directions. Both programs are packed in single diskette so they may be

used interactively. The menu program will display all formulas and the definition program will define all details. Both programs utilize touch-key selection input system, eliminating use of return key, but recognizes characters or initial (abbreviation) of known elements to find the formula and provide missing variables. Instructions include more than 100 commonly used industrial materials.

Price: $40.00
Includes both programs on diskette

Available:
American Avicultural Art & Science, Inc.
3268 Watson Rd.
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Name: **COLORFORTH**
System: TRS-80 Color Computer
Memory: 16K minimum
Language: FORTH
Hardware: Cassette or Radio Shack Color Disk System

Description: *COLORFORTH* is a special implementation of fig-FORTH for the TRS-80 Color Computer. This program requires a minimum of 16K, but does not require Extended BASIC. (Extended BASIC *is* required by the Radio Shack Color Disk operating sytem.) Includes an Editor and CSAVEM command normally not available without Extended BASIC, printer commands and much more! Write or call today. Visa and MasterCard accepted.

Price: $49.95 ppd. Texas residents add 5% sales tax
Includes cassette and disk versions and 31-page manual

Available:
Armadillo Int'l. Software
P.O. Box 7661
Austin, TX 78712
(512) 459-7325

Name: **HSD Regress**
System: Apple II or Apple II Plus, DOS 3.2 or 3.3
Memory: 48K
Language: Applesoft
Hardware: Optional printer, serial or parallel interface, Silentype

Description: *HSD Regress* is a menu-driven multiple regression package which accepts up to 25 variables of 300 data points each. Data can be entered from keyboard or disk. All data can be reviewed and edited, transformed numerically, and stored on disk. Multiple regression analysis can be performed on all variables input, or on any subset of variables, in any order. Output includes correlation matrix, predicted and residual scores, matrix inverse, semi-partial correlations, coefficient weights and p-values.

Price: $99.95
Includes disk, complete documentation, imprinted 3-ring binder

Author: Stephen Madigan
Virginia Lawrence

Available:
Human Systems Dynamics
9249 Reseda Blvd. Suite 107
Northridge, CA 91324
(213) 993-8536
or selected computer stores

Name: **Waterloo microAPL**
Hardware: Commodore SuperPET, Volker-Craig 2900, 3900, 4900, Northern Digital microWAT

Description: *Waterloo microAPL* is intended to be a complete and faithful implementation of the IBM/ACM standard for APL with respect to the syntax and semantics of APL statements, operators and primitive functions, input and output forms, and defined functions. System commands, system variables and system functions are those consistent with a single user environment. There are no significant design limitations on the rank or shape of arrays or the length of names. The shared variable processor is omitted. Extensions include system functions supporting files of APL arrays. APL equivalents of the BASIC features PEEK, POKE and SYS are included.

Available:
Waterloo Computing Systems Limited
158 University Ave. W.
Waterloo, Ontario
Canada N2L 3E9

Name: **OSI BASIC Enhancer**
System: OSI C1P/Superboard/C4P
Memory: 8K
Language: Machine code w/BASIC-in-ROM
Hardware: C1P, Superboard, C4P

Description: For the BASIC programmer who wants real power over his stock system. Get real delete action; replace cursor with one of your own choice (defaults to checkerboard square); commands to RENUMBER programs to make them easy to read; AUTOSEQUENCER saves typing in line numbers; screen control command has been added to running BASIC; LOAD and SAVE files w/filenames on a token I/O system reduce load/save times by 50%. Runs in approximately 1.5K of RAM. Send $1.00 for complete catalog.

Price: $19.95 ppd.
Includes autoload, autorun cassette only. Users manual and bug-free guarantee.

Author: Timothy W. Jackson

Available:
Computer Science Engineering
Box 50, 291 Huntington Ave.
Boston, MA 02115

Name: **AIRSIM-1**
System: Apple II or Apple II Plus
Memory: 48K bytes
Language: Machine
Hardware: 1 disk drive, paddles or self-centering joystick, Applesoft in ROM or RAM

Description: *AIRSIM-1* is a realistic simulation of airplane flight. It has scenery from Boston, MA to New York City, with 6 distinct airfields for landings and takeoffs. A score is accumulated for successful landings at three of these fields. *AIRSIM-1* can do loops, rolls and even Immelmann turns. It is equipped for instrument flying, and can make landing approaches on instruments. Instrumentation includes radar, artificial horizon, and horizontal-situation indicator (HSI).

Price: $40.00
Includes diskette and manual

Author: Ted Kurtz

Available:
Mind Systems Corporation
Box 506
Northampton, MA 01061
(413) 586--6463

Name: **Pool 1.5**
System: Apple, Atari
Memory: 48K
Language: Machine
Hardware: Disk II, game paddles

Description: *Pool 1.5* is a real-time, Hi-Res color simulation of pool. This action-packed game allows you to play eight ball, rotation, nine ball, or straight pool.

Price: $34.95

Available:
IDSI
P.O. Box 1658
Las Cruces, NM 88004
(505) 522-7373

Name: **Management System for Stock Control**
System: Apple II
Memory: 48K
Language: Applesoft in ROM
Hardware: Disk and 80- or 132-character per line printer

Description: This inventory management system is designed to offer a complete and current overview of stock with a minimal effort by the operator. Detailed information on any item can be gained instantly. The manual part of the package is written for the novice and comprised of four main sections: Introduction, Practice Run, Reference, and Appendices.

Price: $175.00

Author: JACC, Inc.

Available:
The Hayden Book Company
50 Essex Street
Rochelle Park, NJ 07662

Name: **Color Assembler**
System: TRS-80C Color Computer
Memory: 32K
Language: Assembly
Hardware: TRS-80C

Description: This is a complete 6809 machine code assembler that supports all 6809 mnemonics, addressing codes along with standard assembler options and directives. It operates as a two-pass assembler, so both forward and backward references are allowed. The Motorola Instruction Set Reference Card and documentation on many of the major subroutines in the Color Computer's BASIC are included with the manual.

Price: $29.95
Includes cassette, manual, Reference Card, and BASIC subroutine documentation

Available:
Computerware
P.O. Box 668
Encinitas, CA 92024
(714) 436-3512

(Continued on page 118)

Software Catalog *(continued)*

Name: **Hi-Res/Multi-Color Graphics for BASIC**
System: VIC-20
Memory: 2½K
Language: Assembly
Hardware: Standard VIC-20
Description: These two utilities give the BASIC programmer the ability to use high-resolution and multi-color graphics on a standard VIC without the need to add additional hardware. Hi-Res yields a 104×152 position screen. In multi-color mode you get 52×76 size. You may plot and erase points, lines, boxes, and ASCII text in either Hi-Res or multi-color. All commands available from BASIC programs.
Price: $20.00
Includes manual and sample programs
Author: Roy Wainwright
Available:
Abacus Software
P.O. Box 7211
Grand Rapids, MI 49510
(616) 241-5510

Name: **Hardisk Accounting Software**
Memory: 64K
Language: UCSD Pascal
Hardware: Apple II, Apple III, Corvus or Profile hard disk
Description: *The Hardisk Accounting System* was developed for the company that wants a comprehensive accounting system that can change and grow with them. Until the introduction of the *Hardisk Accounting System*, businesses using microcomputers were limited by the capacity and slow speed of the floppy disk. This program is a menu-driven, double entry accounting system. It consists of general ledger, accounts receivable, accounts payable, inventory, point of sale, sales order entry, purchase order entry, payroll, fixed asset management, and mailing labels. All modules are interactive and include complete audit trails. The businessperson will find the *Hardisk Accounting System* easy to use, thanks to the data entry prompts and extensive error checking.
Price: $1495.00
Available:
Great Plains Computers
113 Broadway
Fargo, ND 58102

Name: **Descriptive Statistics and Regression Analysis #26011**
System: Apple II, Apple II Plus
Memory: 32K RAM
Language: Applesoft
Hardware: 5¼" disk
Description: This package contains three programs which perform statistical and regression analysis. Included are: Descriptive Statics (mean, standard deviation, variance, kurtosis, z-scores); Curvilinear Regression (linear, inverse, polynomial, exponential, logarithmic); Multivariable Linear Regression.
Price: $39.95
Includes documentation
Available:
Advanced Operating Systems
450 St. John Rd., Suite 792
Michigan City, IN 46360
(219) 879-4693

Name: **VisiFactory**
System: Apple II, Apple II Plus
Memory: 48K
Language: Applesoft in ROM
Hardware: Disk II
Description: Allows a marriage between Data Factory and Visicalc™ files. You can move data in either direction, manipulate it within the chosen program, and then store it either way. It is an exciting tool for market research, information surveys, and analyses of any selected data.
Price: $75.00
Available:
Micro Lab
2310 Skokie Valley Rd.
Highland Park, IL 60035

MICRO

Answer to 6502 Puzzle

The obvious answer, that the program will execute the Jump Indirect through *Vector* and encounter the BRK at address 1000, is WRONG! The 6502 has a slight problem with page boundaries under some conditions. In this example it will perform the Jump Indirect by fetching the low byte of the target address from 6DFF and the high byte of the address from 6D00 — *not* 6E00 as one might expect. The effective address of the instruction will therefore be 6D00 — and the program will loop forever!

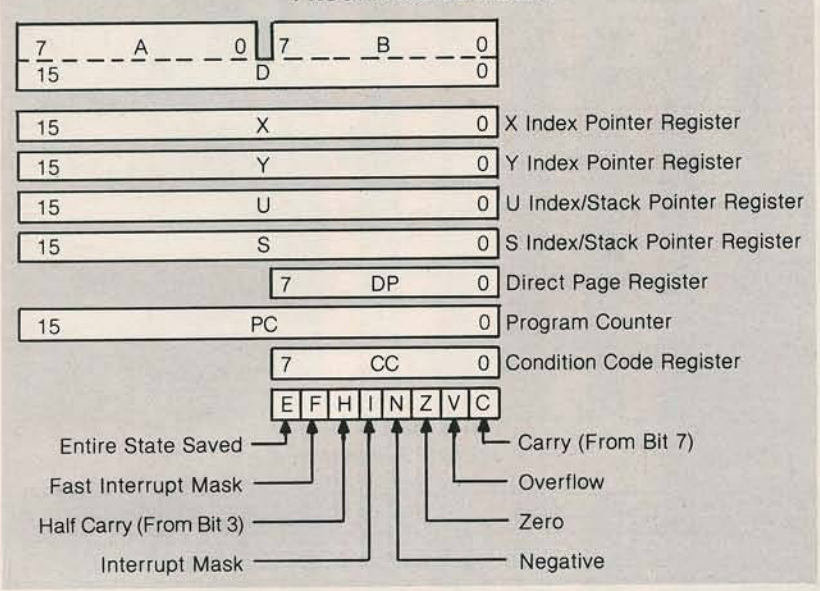
6809 Microprocessor

MC6809/MC6809E—an enhanced 8-bit microprocessor with some 16-bit functions and an 8-bit multiply. It is architecturally similar to both the 6502 and the 6800, and has removed many of their shortcomings. Designed primarily for ease of programming (rather than as a compromise for both programming and dedicated applications), it is particularly desirable for relocatable, reentrant, and modular programming. With its 16-bit capabilities, dual stacks, multiple index registers, and indexing modes, it is good for the stack-oriented implementations of Pascal, FORTH, and other high-level languages.

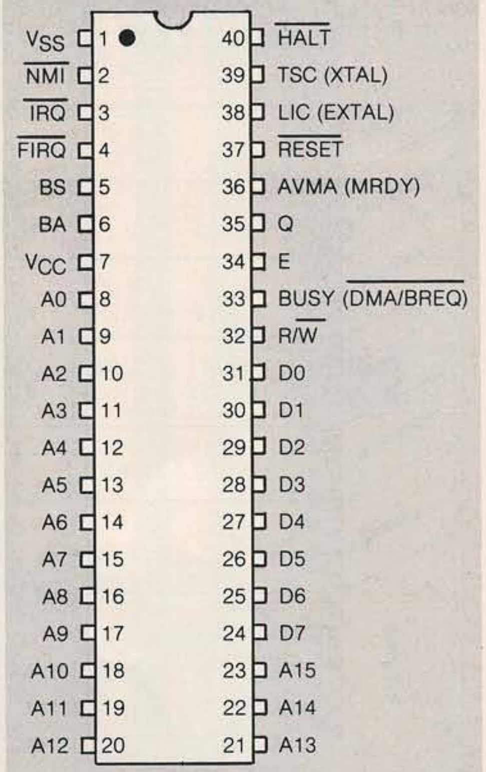
Manufactured by Motorola—The 'E' version requires an external clock and is especially well-suited to multiprocessing applications, such as in Stellation Two's "The Mill" board for the Apple and in Commodore's SuperPET.

Other computers with 6809's are the Radio Shack TRS-80 Color Computer and computers manufactured by Southwest Technical Products, Gimix, The Computerist, Canon, Smoke Signal Broadcasting, Percom Data, and others.

PROGRAMMING MODEL



MC6809E PIN-OUT



MC6809 pin-out in parentheses, where different

INDEXED/INDIRECT CODES

Type	Forms	Non Indirect		Indirect	
		Assembler Form	Postbyte OP Code	Assembler Form	Postbyte OP Code
Constant Offset From R	No Offset	,R	1RR00100	[,R]	1RR10100
(2's Complement Offsets)	5-Bit Offset	n, R	0RRnnnnn	Defaults To 8-Bit	
	8-Bit Offset	n, R	1RR01000	[n, R]	1RR11000
	16-Bit Offset	n, R	1RR01001	[n, R]	1RR11001
Accumulator Offset From R	A Register Offset	A, R	1RR00110	[A, R]	1RR10110
(2's Complement Offsets)	B Register Offset	B, R	1RR00101	[B, R]	1RR10101
	D Register Offset	D, R	1RR01011	[D, R]	1RR11011
Auto Increment/Decrement R	Increment By 1	,R+	1RR00000	Not Allowed	
	Increment By 2	,R++	1RR00001	[,R++]	1RR10001
	Decrement By 1	,−R	1RR00010	Not Allowed	
	Decrement By 2	,−−R	1RR00011	[,−−R]	1RR10011
Constant Offset From PC	8-Bit Offset	n, PCR	1xx01100	[n, PCR]	1xx11100
(2's Complement Offsets)	16-Bit Offset	n, PCR	1xx01101	[n, PCR]	1xx11101
Extended Indirect	16-Bit Address	—	—	[n]	10011111

R = X, Y, U or S
x = Don't Care

RR:
00 = X
01 = Y
10 = U
11 = S

Instruction	Inherent	Immediate	Direct	Extended	Indexed / Indirect	Relative	Status							
							E	F	H	I	N	Z	V	C
ABX	3A													
ADCA		89	99	B9	A9				X		X	X	X	X
ADCB		C9	D9	F9	E9				X		X	X	X	X
ADDA		8B	9B	BB	AB				X		X	X	X	X
ADDB		CB	DB	FB	EB				X		X	X	X	X
ADDD		C3	D3	F3	E3						X	X	X	X
ANDA		84	94	B4	A4						X	X	0	
ANDB		C4	D4	F4	E4						X	X	0	
ANDCC		1C												
ASL			08	78	68				X		X	X	X	X
ASLA	48								X		X	X	X	X
ASLB	58								X		X	X	X	X
ASR			07	77	67				X		X	X		X
ASRA	47								X		X	X		X
ASRB	57								X		X	X		X
BITA		85	95	B5	A5						X	X	0	
BITB		C5	D5	F5	E5						X	X	0	
CLR			0F	7F	6F						0	1	0	0
CLRA	4F										0	1	0	0
CLRB	5F										0	1	0	0
CMPA		81	91	B1	A1				X		X	X	X	X
CMPB		C1	D1	F1	E1				X		X	X	X	X
CMPD		10 83	10 93	10 B3	10 A3						X	X	X	X
CMPS		11 8C	11 9C	11 BC	11 AC						X	X	X	X
CMPU		11 83	11 93	11 B3	11 A3						X	X	X	X
CMPX		8C	9C	BC	AC						X	X	X	X
CMPY		10 8C	10 9C	10 BC	10 AC						X	X	X	X
COM			03	73	63						X	X	0	1
COMA	43										X	X	0	1
COMB	53										X	X	0	1
CWAI		3C												
DAA	19										X	X	X	X
DEC			0A	7A	6A						X	X	X	
DECA	4A										X	X	X	
DECB	5A										X	X	X	
EORA		88	98	B8	A8						X	X	0	
EORB		C8	D8	F8	E8						X	X	0	
EXG		1E												
INC			0C	7C	6C						X	X	X	
INCA	4C										X	X	X	
INCB	5C										X	X	X	
JMP			0E	7E	6E									
JSR			9D	BD	AD									
LDA		86	96	B6	A6						X	X	0	
LDB		C6	D6	F6	E6						X	X	0	
LDD		CC	DC	FC	EC						X	X	0	
LDS		10 CE	10 DE	10 FE	10 EE						X	X	0	
LDU		CE	DE	FE	EE						X	X	0	
LDX		8E	9E	BE	AE						X	X	0	
LDY		10 8E	10 9E	10 BE	10 AE						X	X	0	
LEAS					32									
LEAU					33									
LEAX					30							X		
LEAY					31							X		
LSL			08	78	68				X		X	X	X	X
LSLA	48								X		X	X	X	X
LSLB	58								X		X	X	X	X
LSR			04	74	64						0	X		X
LSRA	44										0	X		X
LSRB	54										0	X		X

Instruction	Inherent	Immediate	Direct	Extended	Indexed / Indirect	Relative	Status							
							E	F	H	I	N	Z	V	C
MUL	3D											X		X
NEG			00	70	60				X		X	X	X	X
NEGA	40								X		X	X	X	X
NEGB	50								X		X	X	X	X
NOP	12													
ORA		8A	9A	BA	AA						X	X	0	
ORB		CA	DA	FA	EA						X	X	0	
ORCC		1A												
PSHS		34												
PSHU		36												
PULS		35												
PULU		37												
ROL			09	79	69						X	X	X	X
ROLA	49										X	X	X	X
ROLB	59										X	X	X	X
ROR			06	76	66						X	X		X
RORA	46										X	X		X
RORB	56										X	X		X
RTI	3B													
RTS	39													
SBCA		82	92	B2	A2				X		X	X	X	X
SBCB		C2	D2	F2	E2				X		X	X	X	X
SEX	1D										X	X		
STA			97	B7	A7						X	X	0	
STB			D7	F7	E7						X	X	0	
STD			DD	FD	ED						X	X	0	
STS			10 DF	10 FF	10 EF						X	X	0	
STU			DF	FF	EF						X	X	0	
STX			9F	BF	AF						X	X	0	
STY			10 9F	10 BF	10 AF						X	X	0	
SUBA		80	90	B0	A0				X		X	X	X	X
SUBB		C0	D0	F0	E0				X		X	X	X	X
SUBD		83	93	B3	A3						X	X	X	X
SWI	3F						1	1						
SWI2	10 3F						1							
SWI3	11 3F						1							
SYNC	13													
TFR		1F												
TST			0D	7D	6D									
TSTA	4D										X	X	0	
TSTB	5D										X	X	0	

Branch Instruction Codes

BCC	24	LBCC	10 24	BLT	2D	LBLT	10 2D
BCS	25	LBCS	10 25	BMI	2B	LBMI	10 2B
BEQ	27	LBEQ	10 27	BNE	26	LBNE	10 26
BGE	2C	LBGE	10 2C	BPL	2A	LBPL	10 2A
BGT	2E	LBGT	10 2E	BRA	20	LBRA	16
BHI	22	LBHI	10 22	BRN	21	LBRN	10 21
BHS	24	LBHS	10 24	BSR	8D	LBSR	17
BLE	2F	LBLE	10 2F	BVC	28	LBVC	10 28
BLO	25	LBLO	10 25	BVS	29	LBVS	10 29
BLS	23	LBLS	10 23				

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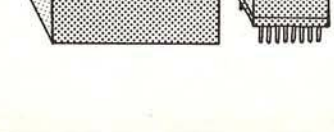

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MICRO

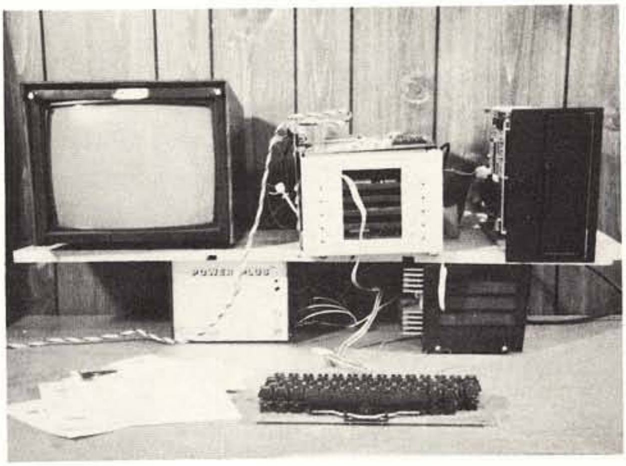
It's All 1's and 0's

No Connection

MICRO has maintained its subscription information for several years on a KIM-based computer system with a "homebrew" floppy disk controller. Last spring MICRO's sister company, The Computerist, decided to make a product that would include the floppy disk controller. A few minor design improvements were made and the board was sent out for PC layout. When the prototype board had been made and assembled, I prepared to test it. I expected to take an hour or two to test and verify the new version. It took several long days! Nothing seemed to work right. Even though each and every signal to the disk seemed to be okay, the system would not work. I set up a working system and compared it step-by-step with the new system and could find no difference on any of the control or data signals. I tried changing the various IC chips in the circuit and found that different floppy disk controller chips gave different results (this design used the popular Western Digital 1791). One chip would cause the drive to step in and step out on command but could not successfully perform a seek; another chip would restore and seek on track 00 but would not step at all; another would do nothing. Very strange and very frustrating. How could the identical design not work?

I had noticed, on one of my many examinations of the connections to the 1791, that there was a ground connection to a pin marked "No Connection." I had dismissed this as a possible cause of the problem, reasoning that this unused pin had no internal connection and was there simply to be pin 40 of the IC package. Having run out of sensible things to try, I finally cut the ground connection. Surprise — that cured the problem! What I had not known, at the time, was that "No Connection" did *not* mean that there was no connection to this pin on the IC itself, but that no connection should be made to this pin. Why? Because there *is* a connection to this pin within the 1791 chip. This pin is used in the manufacture and/or testing of the 1791 and must be left unconnected.

Doctor Bob



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A 6502 Puzzle

Here is a little puzzle about the 6502. Since it is only two instructions and three lines of code, it can't be that tough, can it?

```
1000    00                  BRK
6D00    6D 6D FF   START    JMP   (VECTOR)
6DFF    00 10      VECTOR   =     $1000
```

You can assume that the interrupts have been properly set up so that a BRK will go to a monitor. The simple question is, when this program is started at START, what will happen?

(Based on a note from Earl Morris of Midland, Michigan)

For answers to 6502 puzzle, see page 118.

Please send your unusual observations, puzzles, programming tricks, system photos, etc. to Dr. Bob, MICRO, P.O. Box 6502 Chelmsford, MA 01824

MICRO

Advertiser's Index

Next Month in MICRO

May PET Feature

- **PET Menu and Tape Timer —** This article describes a menu program that allows rapid access to any program on either side of a cassette tape. In addition, a tape timer is presented that supplies the fast forward timer for the menu program. These two programs feature advanced cassette control and use the WAIT command extensively.

- **Growing Knowledge Trees —** Knowledge often can be represented in tree diagrams. Microcomputers can store and analyze these diagrams. This PET program finds out what people know about a topic, analyzes answers, and shows users the organized results. A BASIC and an assembly language routine are presented for analyzing the diagrams.

- **PET Memory Protector —** Allows PETs with static RAM to protect 1K or more from resets, LOADs, and BASIC, by inserting a circuit between a RAM chip and its socket.

Regular Columns

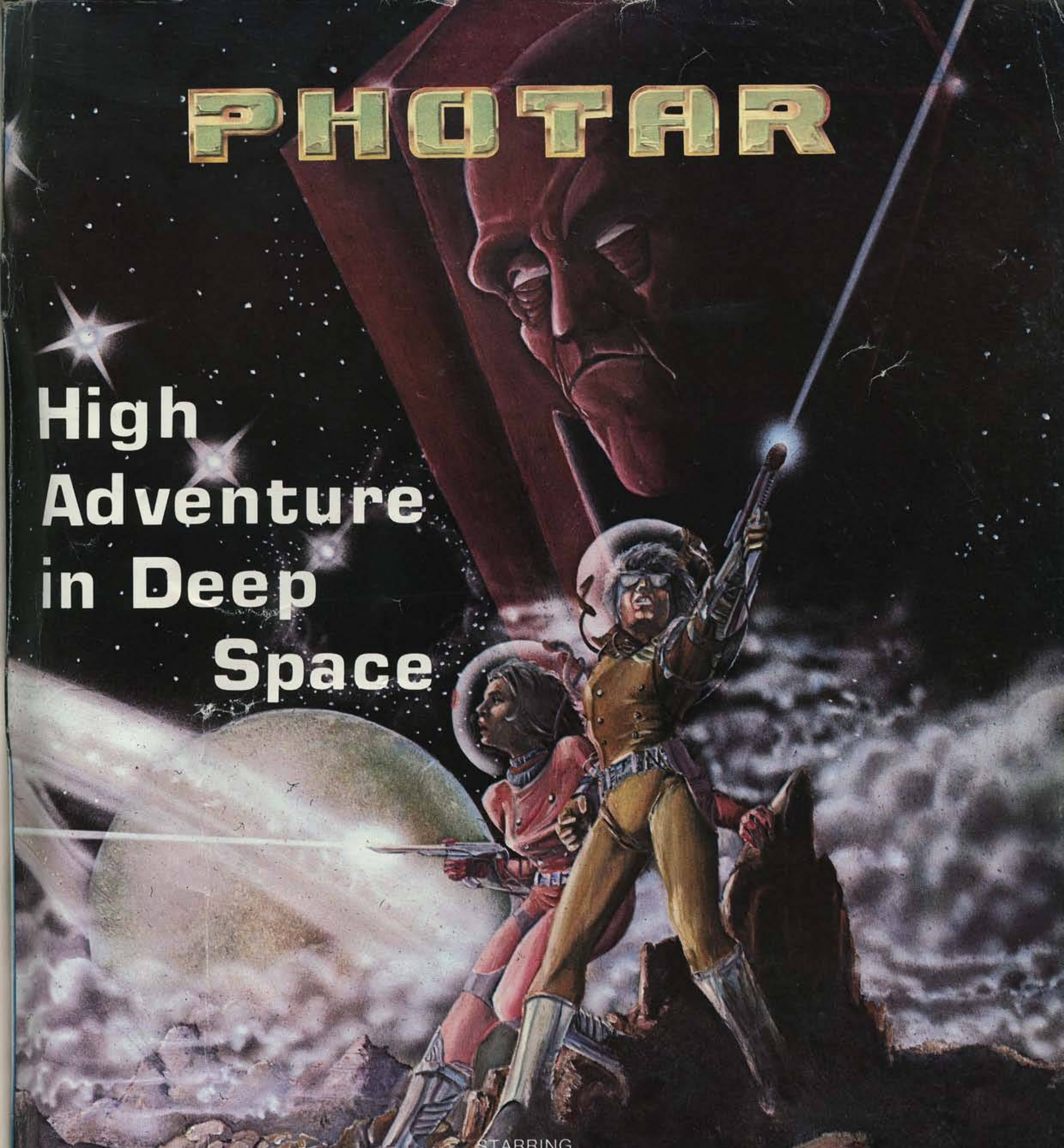
From Here to Atari
PET Vet
The Single Life

Other May Features

LISZT with Strings for the Apple
AID Conversion Using a 555 Timer IC for the Atari
Apple Graphics for Okadata Microline 80
A General BASIC — Machine Language Interface for the AIM
Memory Map Relocater for the Apple

1982 Editorial Schedule

June — Applications
July — Apple
August — Programming Techniques
September — 68000
October — Education
November — Atari/Games
December — PET



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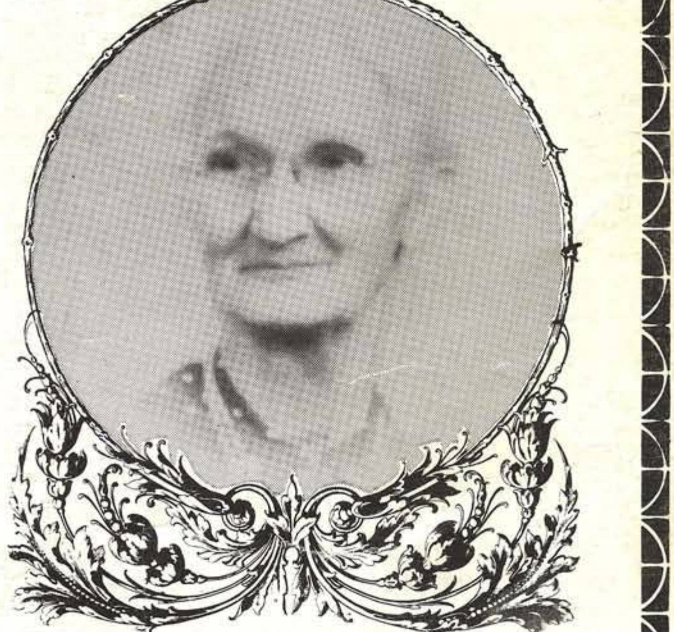

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