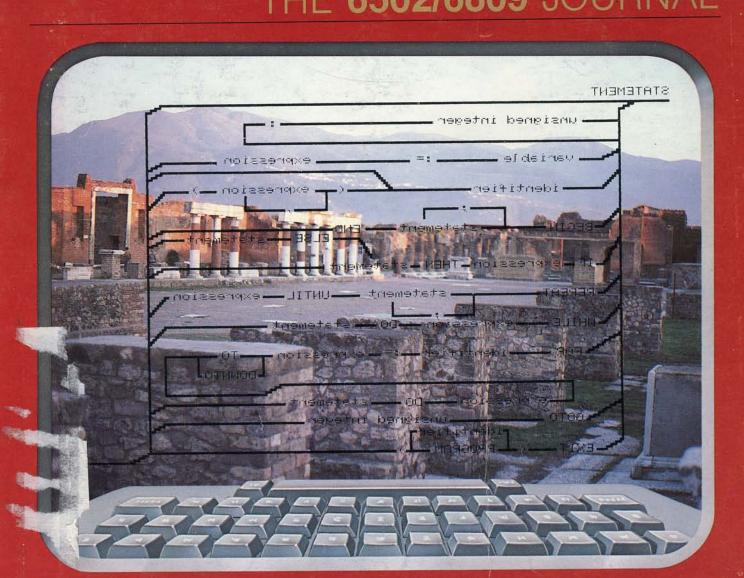
THE 6502/6809 JOURNAL



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D) elete Text
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Drive = 1 Capture ON Duplex FULL Carrier ON Data Capture 4.0

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XYZ-Network Connected Please Sign-on ID ABC123

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COLUMNS =

Avoid extra keystrokes

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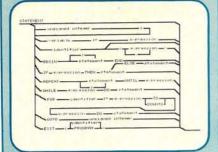
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About the Cover



The photo depicted on the cover is of the ancient Roman city of Pompeii. Located at the foot of Mt. Vesuvius, Pompeii was destroyed, yet preserved, by an eruption of that volcano in 79 AD. The Roman architecture in those days depended heavily on the use of blocks, grouped together to form buildings and villas. Similarly, the present-day programming language Pascal takes advantage of block structure to form logical, well-defined programs. Could the Romans have invented Pascal? (For the answer, see PET Vet.)

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MICRO

Editorial

Well before the days of microcomputers, a new programming language entered the growing ranks of software options. This language was not altogether revolutionary; it embodied many concepts already available in other languages. And, it did not pretend to be inexhaustible or all-purpose, as did some of its contemporaries, the monoliths known as FORTRAN V, PL/I, and Algol-68. This new language was designed to be simple, yet complete, and concise rather than verbose. The new entry's name was Pascal.

The Pascal language did not gain immediate popularity. It had no world council or multi-national corporation backing its implementation. However, it did have a beauty, a structured simplicity, which attracted many top educators and analysts in the field of computer science. Thus, Pascal achieved quick acceptance within educational and research communities. California's University of California at San Diego (UCSD) was one of the earliest institutions to latch onto Pascal. Pascal's small size and straightforward implementation ensured its availablity to other communities. But, Pascal's foothold remained in the institutional communities only.

The advent of microprocessor technologies changed the character of computers - from necessarily large to conveniently small. BASIC was picked as the high-level language of choice for the micros, partially because of its small size. Notably absent from the first-generation microcomputers were implementations of the monoliths they were not feasible. Among the more advanced, structured languages, Pascal alone could be completely and efficiently implemented on a micro. Today, Pascal is available on virtually all 6809-based machines and on most of the 6502-based computers as well.

Pascal boasts many features which set it apart from the primitve BASICs found on most machines. Pascal embodies the four basic control structures which eliminate the need for GOTO statements, and hence line numbers. These structures, known as the sequence (a line or sequence of statements), the *if-then-else* conditional, the do-while loop, and the for-next loop, form the basis for Pascal. See the "Precision Programming" article in

MICRO (42:06) for a complete discussion of these constructs. Using these structures, program development time is reduced and code readability is enhanced.

Pascal is also a procedure-oriented language. Analogous to the sections of BASIC code called by the GOSUB statement, procedures are used in Pascal to separate logically distinct functions and to perform repetitive tasks without duplicating code. The advantage over BASIC is that procedures are defined with a list of formal parameters. Thus the procedure is able to modify only those variables which the programmer explicitly instructs it to modify. This feature, almost a necessity for larger program development, is not available in most BASICs.

The final major advantage of Pascal is its strong but flexible typing of variables. Each variable used in a Pascal program must be declared as a type. The standard types are Boolean, integer, character, and real. Further types may be user-defined. All these types may be combined into a structured type; i.e. an array or a record. The "Pascal Tutorial" article in this issue (page 85) discusses variable types, as well as procedures.

The availability and popularity of Pascal is sure to increase as time goes on. Apple Computer has been supporting UCSD Pascal for two years. Commodore has recently announced availability of Pascal on their SuperPET and standard PET computers. The popular FLEX and OS-9 operating systems, built around the 6809, both offer implementations of standard Pascal. Even IBM has opted for Pascal over its own PL/I on their personal computer. The development of ADA, a large Pascallike language, has also boosted Pascal's attractions. ADA is much larger than Pascal, and will be well-suited to large computer implementation. The more succinct Pascal will most probably remain the microcomputer counterpart of ADA.

MICRO's coverage of languages will continue next month with FORTH. More Pascal material will be appearing in later issues. And, of course, coverage of the microcomputer workhorses, BASIC and machine language, will continue in each issue of MICRO. But for now, turn to the Pascal feature and survey the benefits of structured programming.

Ford Cavollari



Letterbox

On Games

Dear Editor:

A few notes on your editorial comments about games.

This is a nation of game players, particularly if the definition is broadened to include all forms of escapism. This does not seem to me an unreasonable amplification. Television watching alone must consume enough hours to awe even Carl Sagan. And watching television is an activity usually lacking in any social value. Producers of television fare have learned to produce a mind-deadening, sense-tickling product which does little other than murder

Nor is television the only enterprise dedicated to making the days pass. Much of sports, motion pictures and what passes for literature these days is equally dedicated to this end.

Games too, of course, serve to mute the ticking clock. But games at least require some participation. Games are the almost universal introduction to personal computers, and thus have the potential for drawing minds into the realm of computing, where they may be refreshed and expanded by the whole range of the computer's capability. There is, it seems to me, a real place for games.

Whether that place is being realized is, however, an open question. Much of the current crop of games has no more real value than a drugstore's crop of paperbacks: lurid covers and dull interiors. The tack taken to protect this software denies the purchaser it's real value; not the running of the program, but the reading of it. And the understandably sympathetic treatment software developers have received from their special medium denies the customer any voice.

I seem, finally, to have come to the conclusion that computer games represent another failed medium. Again, a

medium of great potential power has been perverted to provide cheap thrills and Hi-Res graphics. Something seems to be wrong with our level of maturity. Maybe you're right.

> **Bob Crafts** Edgartown, MA

Dear Editor:

Your editorial regarding games for computers is straightforward and to the point. Software vendors, especially, often seem to be top-heavy with games.

In my own opinion, though, total disregard for games is a bit heavy handed. Please consider the following:

- 1. The "tools" for classic games such as Chess and Bridge are simple devices, yet these games have, for centuries, provided challenge and enjoyment. When the tool used in a game is a computer, the possibilities become mind-boggling.
- 2. Modern quality control statistics is an outgrowth of gaming mathematics (not the other way around). A good game program can likewise teach good programming technique and computer capability, as well as entertain.
- 3. Recreation, in itself, is socially redeeming. Computers labor hour after hour without complaint; but as a human, I enjoy an hour of Star Trek after work.

Perhaps you could compromise and put in one game per issue. You would still have plenty of room for more serious articles.

> Jim Haboustak South Euclid, OH

What's What in "What's Where"?

Dear Editor:

Last week I received my copy of What's Where in the Apple. It's a great book and a valuable source of reference material, but something is missing!

There is no explanation for the codes used in the Use-Type column. What is HB? What is P2?

> Ray Badowski Stratford, CT

Editor's Note: The following guide will help clarify the Use-Type symbols.

"What's Where" Use-Type Guide

/SE/

1st letter — type information 2nd letter — usage/length information

Type Codes:

S — Subroutine

P - Parameter

H - Hardware

B — Buffer

Usage/Length Codes:

E — Entry

B - Block

n - n-Byte Long

L — Label F — Flag

Some Common Combinations:

P1: 1-Byte Parameter

Pn: n-Byte Parameter

PB: Parameter Block

H1: Hardware Location

HB: Hardware Block

FF: Hardware Flag

SE: Subroutine Entry Point

SB: Subroutine Block

SL: Subroutine Label

BB: Buffer Block

(Continued on page 47)



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- DOS included The MFD disk-operating system works with the AIM monitor, editor, assembler, Basic and PL/65 programs, interface is direct, through user I/O and F1, F2 keys. Diskette includes <u>DOS</u> source code and library of <u>20</u> utility commands.

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ARTSCI explains why some word processing systems are better than others.

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Atari 800 Player/Missile Graphics

"Player/Missile Graphics" can be applied to more than players and missiles. The author explains all and provides utility programs for the Atari 800.

Mike Dougherty 7659 West Fremont Ave. Littleton, Colorado 80123

The hardware for the early Atari computing systems was designed for the video arcade market. To compete in this market, Atari made use of some very specialized chips. These video chips are able to combine several images on a television raster image simultaneously through direct memory access (DMA) techniques. Fortunately, for Atari computer owners, the Atari 800 hardware is basically the same. Thus, whatever an Atari raster-based arcade game does, the Atari 800 can do. The trick lies in learning how to program these specialized video chips.

Hardware

A comprehensive discussion of the Atari 800 Personal Computer System may be found in the two manuals available from Atari, Operating System User's Manual and Hardware Manual. This article will concentrate on the graphics mode called "Player/Missile Graphics."

A player or a missile is a small pattern that can be moved rapidly across the television screen. This terminology was first used when these small objects represented aircrafts, bullets, rockets, etc., in the original Atari video games. The usage of players and missiles, of course, is not limited to games.

Player/Missile Graphics allows the final television image to be constructed from a main background bit map of normal display memory (e.g. GRAPHICS 8) superimposed with up to four players (Player0, Player1, Player2, and Player3) and four missiles (Missile0, Missile1, Missile2, and Missile3). Each player consists of a bit map one byte (8 bits) wide and 128 or 256 bytes high. Each missile consists of a bit map two bits wide and 128 or 256 bytes high. (Different Player/Missile Graphics modes use different amounts of memory, but in either case, the full vertical extent of the television screen may be covered.)

Every player and corresponding missile may be set to a separate Atari color, independent of the normal background color. Thus, by setting a bit to one in a player or missile bit map, that color will be displayed on the television screen. By setting a pattern of bits to one in a player or missile bit map, a Player/Missile Graphics object is created.

Player/Missile Graphics may be constructed on either a "single line playfield" or a "double line playfield." The single line playfield maps each player byte (two bits for a missile) onto one line of the television image, requiring 256 bytes for the complete bit map. The double line playfield maps each player byte (two bits for a missile) onto two consecutive lines of the television image, requiring only 128 bytes for a complete bit map. In addition, both double and single playfields may be one of three overall television screen widths: narrow, regular, or large. Each width affects the amount of memory required by graphics modes.

The width of individual Player/ Missile objects may be normal size (GRAPHICS 8 resolution), twice normal size, or four times normal size. Each player may be set to any allowed size, independent of the other player's size. However, all of the missiles must be the same size. If all four players are set to four times normal size and lined up side by side, the total width is that of the narrow playfield. In addition, all four missiles may be treated as a single fifth player — lined up this way they will cover a standard playfield.

Table 1: Memory	Map of	Player/Missile	Graphics
-----------------	--------	----------------	----------

Playfield Mode	Offset to Base	# Bytes	Function
Single Line	+0	768	Unused by Player/Missile
	+768	256	All 4 missiles, 2 bits each
	+1024	256	Player0 bit map
	+1280	256	Player1 bit map
	+1536	256	Player2 bit map
	+ 1792	256	Player3 bit map
Double Line	+0	384	Unused by Player/Missile
	+384	128	All 4 missles, 2 bits each
	+512	128	Player0 bit map
	+ 640	128	Player1 bit map
	+768	128	Player2 bit map
	+896	128	Player3 bit map

Player/Missile Graphics enforce a programmable "image priority" scheme to handle the case of overlapping player bit patterns. If Player0 has a higher priority than Player1, Player0 will overlap (hide) Player1 when the two bit patterns collide. The display chips also contain specialized collision registers to keep track of which players have overlapped or collided. These specialized hardware functions of the display chips allow the program the luxury of ignoring some very difficult problems. Specifically, as two player bit maps cross paths, no images have to be redrawn after the collision, and the background and players will maintain their programmed shapes.

During the collision, the overlapped image will be automatically generated by the hardware. Further, due to the collision registers, the program does not need to compute if arbitrarily irregular images overlap — simply check the appropriate bit in the appropriate collision register.

The horizontal positions of the players and missiles are determined by a set of horizontal registers. To move a player or missile to a specific horizontal position on the television image, the desired position is POKEd into the appropriate horizontal position register. Vertical movement must be accomplished by shifting the actual bit map in the player's or missile's display memory, up or down the desired number of bytes. Rapid vertical movement may be accomplished through assembly level programming.

To use Player/Missile Graphics, the following steps must be performed:

- 1. Memory space for the Player/ Missile bit maps must be reserved. For single-lined playfields, 2048 bytes are required, beginning on an even 2K address boundary. For double-lined playfields, 1024 bytes are required, beginning on an even 1K address boundary.
- The page number (high order byte of the address) of that reserved memory must be POKEd into the Player/Missile Page Pointer to define to the hardware where the bit maps are located.
- 3. Individual player and missile patterns must be POKEd into the appropriate bit maps as detailed in table 1: a bit equal to 1 turns on a pixel, a bit equal to 0 turns off a pixel.

Table 2: Register D	escription of Atari 80	0
Address	Player	Function
53248 (\$D000) 53249 (\$D001) 53250 (\$D002) 53251 (\$D003)	Player 0 Player 1 Player 2 Player 3	POKE horizontal position of Player/ Missile bit map. (POKE will set horizontal register
53252 (\$D004) 53253 (\$D005) 53254 (\$D006) 53255 (\$D007)	Missile 0 Missile 1 Missile 2 Missile 3	and PEEK will read collision registers described next.)
53256 (\$D008) 53257 (\$D009) 53258 (\$D00A)	Player 0 Player 1 Player 2	POKE size of displayed bit map 0 - normal size 1 - twice normal size
53259 (\$D00B) 53260 (\$D00C)	Player 3 All Missiles	2 - normal size 3 - four times normal size
53248 (\$D000) 53249 (\$D001) 53250 (\$D002) 53251 (\$D003) 53252 (\$D004) 53253 (\$D005) 53254 (\$D006) 53255 (\$D007) 53256 (\$D008) 53257 (\$D009) 53258 (\$D00A) 53259 (\$D00A) 53259 (\$D00B) 53260 (\$D00C) 53261 (\$D00D) 53262 (\$D00E) 53263 (\$D00F)	Missile 0 Missile 1 Missile 2 Missile 3 Player 0 Player 1 Player 2 Player 3 Missile 0 Missile 1 Missile 2 Missile 3 Player 0 Player 1 Player 2 Player 3	PEEK collision with Playfield PEEK collision with Player
53278 (\$D01E)	all	Reset all collision registers by POKEing 0 into this register
704 (\$02C0) 705 (\$02C1) 706 (\$02C2) 707 (\$02C3) 708 (\$02C4) 709 (\$02C5) 710 (\$02C6) 711 (\$02C7) 712 (\$02C8)	Player/Missile 0 Player/Missile 1 Player/Missile 2 Player/Missile 3 Playfield 0 Playfield 1 Playfield 2 Playfield 3 Background	POKE color of 1 bit in displayed bit map: color = 16*hue + luminence, defined by Atari BASIC setcolor command. POKE color of 0 bit in bit map
559 (\$022F)	all	POKE to specify Player/Missile graphics mode: 61 - narrow playfield 62 - regular playfield 63 - large playfield 45 - double line narrow playfield 46 - double line regular playfield 47 - double line large playfield
54279 (\$D407)	all	Page of Player/Missile display memory
Let the base address B = PEEK(54)		ssile display memory be:
B+0 (\$0000) B+768 (\$0300) B+1024 (\$0400) B+1280 (\$0500) B+1536 (\$0600)	not used All Missiles Player 0 Player 1 Player 2	Display memory offset for Player/ Missile playfields 61, 62, 63 0 bit - color of background 1 bit - color of player
B + 1792 (\$0700)	Player 3	(Continued)

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Table 2	(Continue	d)	
B+0 B+384 B+512 B+640 B+768 B+896	(\$0000) (\$0180) (\$0200) (\$0280) (\$0300) (\$0380)	not used All Missiles Player 0 Player 1 Player 2 Player 3	Display memory offset for Player/ Missile playfields 45, 46, 47 0 bit - color of background 1 bit - color of player
53277 (\$D01D)	all	POKE a 3 to enable Player/Missile

```
Listing 1: The BASIC Program Listing
                     DODGE
1001 REM
1002 REM ... DEMONSTRATION OF VIDEO
1003 REM ... PROCESSORS IN THE ATARI
1004 REM ... COMPUTER SYSTEM
1005 REM
1006 REM ...
1007 REM
                 by Mike Dougherty
1008 REM
1009 RFM
1100 REM .....
1101 REM
1102 REM ... READ AND POKE THE USR FUNCTIONS
1103 REM ... INTO PAGE 6 MEMORY.
1104 REM ... READ THE OBJECT AS HEX STRINGS
1105 REM ... AND CONVERT TO DECIMAL.
1106 REM
1107 REM
1108 DIM BYTE$ (2)
1110 ADDR=256*6:REM FREE BASIC MEMORY
1115 GRAPHICS 0:POKE 752,1:POSITION 10,5:PRINT "POKEing USR functions."
1120 READ BYTES
1130 IF BYTE$="**" THEN 2000
1140 GOSUB 1500
1150 POKE ADDR. BYTE
1160 ADDR=ADDR+1
1170 GOTO 1120
1500 RFM
1501 REM
1502 REM ... CONVERT BYTE$ TO BYTE
1503 REM
1504 REM
1510 BYTE=0
1520 VALUE=ASC(BYTE$(1)):GOSUB 1600
1530 VALUE=ASC(BYTE$(2)):GDSUB 1600
1540 SOUND 0,0,0,0
1550 RETURN
1600 REM
1601 REM
1602 REM ... CONVERT ASCII TO HEX
1603 REM ... AND ACCUMULATE IN BYTE
1604 REM
1605 REM
1610 IF VALUE<58 THEN BYTE=BYTE*16+VALUE-48
1620 IF VALUE>57 THEN BYTE=BYTE*16+VALUE-55
1630 SOUND 0, BYTE, 10, 8
1640 RETURN
1700 REM
1701 REM
1702 REM ... OBJECT DATA FOR USR
1703 REM
1704 REM
1710 DATA 68,68,85,D1,68,85,D0,A0,FF
1720 DATA B1, D0, 48, C8, B1, D0, AA, 68
1730 DATA 91, DO, 8A, 48, C8, DO, F5, 68, 60
1750 DATA 68,68,85,D1,68,85,D0,A0,01
1760 DATA B1, D0, 48, 88, B1, D0, AA, 68
1770 DATA 91, DO, 8A, 48, 88, DO, F5, 68, 60
1780 DATA **
2001 REM
2002 REM ... PROGRAM THE VIDEO HARDWARE
2003 REM
2004 REM
2010 GRAPHICS B:REM SET TO MODE WITH SPARE RAM
2020 POKE 752,1:REM NO CURSOR
2030 SETCOLOR 2,0,0:REM NO BACKGROUND
2110 POKE 559,45:REM DOUBLE LINE NARROW PLAYFIELD
2120 POKE 704,88: REM INITIAL COLORS
```

- Player/Missile colors, sizes, image priorities, and horizontal positions must be POKEd into the appropriate video chip registers.
- The Player/Missile graphics DMA must be enabled by POKEing a three into the Player/Missile Enable register.

These video chip registers are detailed in table 2.

A word of caution: use of Player/ Missile Graphics occasionally interacts with BASIC memory causing unexpected Atari behavior. When this occurs, simply turn the power off and on to reset all of BASIC memory. While developing Player/Missile programs, save new versions prior to execution. Once run, BASIC may not operate correctly!

Demonstration

The program DODGE, listing 1, demonstrates the use of Player/Missile Graphics and may serve as a basis for practical applications. This program utilizes the four players to form vertically-moving barriers, along with a single missile, to dodge across the screen under joystick #1 control (STICK(0)). Each time the missile collides with a moving barrier, the round is started over with all new player colors. Horizontal missile movement is controlled through BASIC statements, while the vertical barrier movements must be done via USR functions, due to the slow speed of the BASIC interpreter.

A major problem with Player/ Missile Graphics is finding free memory on the correct address boundary to locate the player and missile bit maps. This memory should be protected from modification by the program and BASIC. One such method is to use GRAPHICS 8. This graphics mode occupies the top 8112 bytes of memory, including overhead. Of this 8112 bytes, 256 bytes are reserved for the display list, 6400 bytes are reserved for the GRAPHICS 8 image, 1296 bytes are unused, and 160 bytes are reserved for the text window. The trick is to set

¹ Specifically, I have had trouble in adding new variables to a program after executing a Player/Missile Graphics program. Although the variable was recognized, the value could not be changed from zero. Apparently the variable table pointers were inadvertantly modified by my use of Player/Missile Graphics.

```
2130 POKE 705,88
2140 POKE 706,88
2150 POKE 707,88
2210 SPACE=PEEK(106)-8:REM PAGE # OF FREE RAM (SORT OF)
2220 POKE 54279, SPACE: REM POINT HARDWARE TO IT
2230 POKE 53277, 3: REM ENABLE DMA TRANSFER
2310 POKE 53256,1:REM DOUBLE SIZE FOR PLAYERS
2320 POKE 53257,1
2330 POKE 53258,1
2340 POKE 53259,1
2350 POKE 53260,0:REM NORMAL SIZE FOR MISSILE 0
2410 PO=SPACE *256+1024/2: REM PLAYER BIT MAPS
2420 P1=SPACE $256+1280/2
2430 P2=SPACE*256+1536/2
2440 P3=SPACE *256+1792/2
2450 MO=SPACE*256+768/2:REM MISSILE BIT MAP
2510 POKE 53248,96: REM HORIZONTAL POSITION OF PLAYERS
2520 POKE 53249, 168
2530 POKE 53250, 132
2540 POKE 53251,60
2600 REM
2601 REM
2602 REM ... SET UP THE PLAYER PATTERNS
2603 REM ... BY SETTING ALL 128 BYTES TO
2604 REM ... THE DESIRED PATTERNS.
2605 REM
2606 REM
2610 BYTE=0
2620 FOR PATTERN=1 TO 8
2630 FOR BAR=1 TO 8
2640 POKE PO+BYTE, 255
2650 POKE P1+BYTE, 255
2652 POKE P2+BYTE, 255
2654 POKE P3+BYTE, 255
2682 POKE PO+BYTE+8,0
2684 POKE P1+BYTE+8,0
2686 POKE P2+BYTE+B, 0
2688 POKE P3+BYTE+8,0
2690 BYTE=BYTE+1
2692 NEXT BAR
2694 BYTE=BYTE+8
2695 NEXT PATTERN
2900 REM
2901 REM
2902 REM ... SETUP SOUND, MISSILE, AND THE 2903 REM ... PLAYER COLOR -- ENTRY POINT
2904 REM ... FOR EACH NEW ROUND.
2905 REM
2906 REM
2910 SOUND 0,10,100,8
2920 POKE MO+60, 3: REM INSERT MISSILE PATTERN
2930 MISPOS=50: POKE 53252, MISPOS: REM MISSILE HORZ POSITION
2940 POKE 707, INT(RND(1) *15) *16+8: REM RESET PLAYER COLORS
2950 POKE 704, INT (RND(1) #15) #16+8
2960 PDKE 706, INT (RND(1) *15) *16+8
2970 POKE 705, INT (RND(1) *15) *16+8
3000 REM
3001 REM
3002 REM ... MAIN LOOP:
               MOVE THE MISSILE ACCORDING TO THE JOYSTICK
3003 REM ...
               MOVE EACH PLAYER PAIR UP OR DOWN WITH USR
3004 REM ...
               IF THE MISSILE HAS COLLIDED, THEN START OVER
3005 REM ...
3006 REM ... NEXT LOOP
3007 REM
3008 REM
3010 FOR LOOP=0 TO 1 STEP 0
3020 IF STICK(0)=11 THEN MISPOS=MISPOS-4:POKE 53252, MISPOS
 3030 IF BTICK(0)=7 THEN MISPOS=MISPOS+4:POKE 53252, MISPOS
 3040 X=USR (256*6, PO) : X=USR (256*6+26, P2)
 3050 IF PEEK (53256) <>0 THEN BOUND 0,100,10,10:POKE 53278,0:GOTO 2900
 3060 NEXT LOOP
```

the base and mode of the Player/ Missile Graphics in such a way as to force the desired bit maps into the 1296 bytes of unused memory. One solution is to set the Player/Missile base at 2K (eight pages) bytes below the top of memory in the GRAPHICS 8 image and use a single line playfield. This will allow the undisturbed use of all four missiles, Player0, and Player1.

A second solution, the one used in DODGE, is to set the Player/Missile base at 2K (eight pages) bytes below the top of memory in the GRAPHICS 8 image and use a double line narrow playfield. This will allow the use of all four missiles and all four players. (Specifying a narrow playfield reduces the normal 6400 bytes of GRAPHICS 8 allowing the missile fields to be used.)

In order to move a DODGE player upwards (downwards), 128 bytes must be rotated. Since BASIC is far too slow for this task, two USR functions were POKEd into the page of free memory at \$0600 - \$06FF. The USR function starting at decimal 1536 (\$0600) rotates 256 bytes (two consecutive players) downward on the television screen (upward in memory). The USR function starting at decimal (\$061A) rotates 256 bytes (two consecutive players) upward on the television secreen (downward in memory). By controlling the horizontal position of the four players, an alternating pattern of vertical movement can be established.

By using simple variations of color, size, position, etc., the reader should be able to use DODGE to master Player/ Missile Graphics through simple experimentation.

Listing 2: USR Functions to Move Players

*=\$0600

FREE MEMORY

USR FUNCTIONS USED BY DODGE TO MOVE TWO CONSECUTIVE PLAYERS (256 BYTES) DOWN OR UP THE TELEVISION SCREET. NOTE THAT MOVING A PLAYER UP IN MEMORY WILL MOVE THE DISPLAY DOWN THE SCREEN. USE:

> X=USR(1536,address of players) X=USR(1562,address of players)

OODO

PLAY-\$00D0

ZERO PAGE POINTER TO PLAYERS

(Continued)

Mike Dougherty graduated from the University of Tennessee in 1977 with an M.S. degree in Computer Science, and is currently working at Martin Marietta Aerospace in Denver, Colorado. His homebased system presently consists of an Atari 800 with 24K bytes of memory, the Atari 410 recorder and the Atari 850 Interface Module for future communication with single-board computers.



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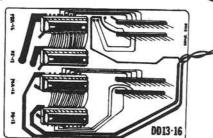
isting.	2 (C	ontinued)			
		,			
0600		DOWN	PLA		NUMBER OF USR ARGUMENTS (1)
0601			PLA		GET ADDRESS OF PLAYER BIT MAP
0602			STA	PLAY+1	HIGH ORDER BYTE
0604			PLA		
0605	85 DO		STA	PLAY	LOW ORDER BYTE
0607 .			LDY	#\$FF	POINT TO END OF BIT MAP
0609			LDA	(PLAY),Y	SAVE ONTO STACK
060B			PHA		
060C			INY	g) g)	POINT TO FIRST OF BIT MAP
060D		DOWNLP		(PLAY),Y	SAVE CURRENT BIT PATTERN
060F			TAX		TEMPORARILY
0610			PLA		FETCH PREVIOUS BYTE
0611			STA	(PLAY),Y	PUT INTO CURRENT POSITION
0613			TXA		RECOVER OLD CURRENT
0614			PHA		PUSH ONTO STACK
0615			INY		NEXT PLAYER BIT PATTERN
0616			BNE	DOWNLP	DO ALL 256 BYTES
0618			PLA		CLEAN UP STACK
0619	50		RTS		RETURN TO BASIC
980285079	220				
061A		UP	PLA		NUMBER OF USR ARGUMENTS (1)
061B			PLA		GET ADDRESS OF PLAYER BIT MAP
061C 8			STA	PLAY+1	HIGH ORDER BYTE
061E 6			PLA		
061F 8			STA	PLAY	LOW ORDER BYTE
0621 A			LDY	#\$01	POINT TO BEFORE FIRST
0623 I	31 DO		LDA	(PLAY),Y	SAVE ONTO STACK
0625 4	18		PHA	S 190	
0626 8			DEY		POINT TO FIRST OF BIT MAP
0627 I		UPLP	LDA	(PLAY), Y	SAVE CURRENT BIT PATTERN
0629 A			TAX	35/202	TEMPORARILY
062A 6			PLA		FETCH PREVIOUS BYTE
062B 9			STA	(PLAY),Y	PUT INTO CURRENT POSITION
062D 8	A		TXA	1915-1910/03/05/05	RECOVER OLD CURRENT PATTERN
062E 4	8		PHA		PUSH ONTO STACK
062F 8	8		DEY		NEXT PLAYER BIT PATTERN
0630 I			BNE	UPLP	DO ALL 256 BYTES
0632 6			PLA		CLEAN UP STACK
0633 6			RTS		RETURN TO BASIC
			.END		

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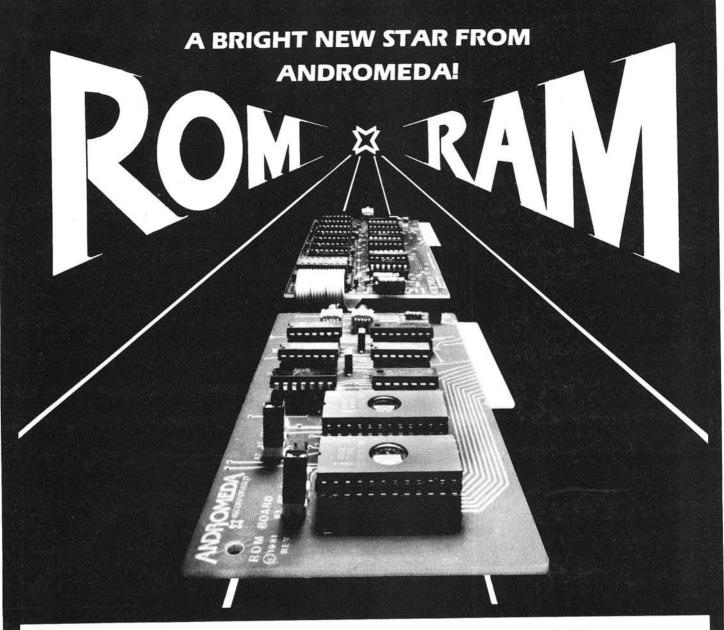
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THE DOCUMENT PRINTER Integrates files from DB MASTER'S Utility Pack M. The		Allows totals and subtotals during
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Uses real shift key?	-	_
Supports file merge and unmerge?	-	
Global search and replace?	-	
Block operations: move, transfer, delete?	1	_
Character/word/line: insert/replace/delete?	-	_
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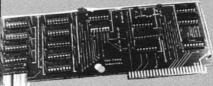
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Experimenters and the Color Computer

A brief summary of the normal capabilities of the TRS-80 Color Computer, and an examination of the unit's I/O capability. Detailed instructions are given for home-brew software expansion via the Program Pack port, and a list of vendors of software and hardware expansion provided.

Ralph Tenny P.O. Box 545 Richardson, Texas 75080

An Overview

Radio Shack's TRS-80C Color Computer is two machines in one: it is a really fine games machine with good color graphics capability, and it is the start of a very powerful, low-cost experimenter's computer. Unless you are really into color graphics, however, the graphics capability could get in your way.

That last statement deserves a bit of explanation. When you first get your Color Computer, it is a real shake-up to enter? MEM and get the answer "8487". 8K bytes out of 16K? What gives? The answer is that the machine automatically reserves four screens (1.5K per screen) of space for color graphics, whether or not you plan to use *any* graphics! Most of this memory can be recovered using the command "PCLEAR 1". This forces the computer to reserve only one screen for graphics. A second procedure gets it all back:

POKE 25,6;ENTER;NEW;ENTER

As you look at the machine, you will notice that the keyboard isn't a full, professional keyboard. What is there is actually quite good for the overall cost/features trade-off. The

back panel of the machine has a number of openings for printer cable, joysticks, RF outlet to the color TV set, and cassette cable. On the right side you'll find a slot to accept the Program Packs, which are Radio Shack's major software distribution media. This same slot is also the computer's expansion port, which is already being taken advantage of by some manufacturers selling expansion hardware packages. Some of these manufacturers and their products are listed later in this article, but the field is expanding so rapidly that publication deadlines prevent inclusion of the newest ones.

One of the major features of the machine is the internal architecture, which is superbly laid out with very cost-efficient design. The details of this architecture have been thoroughly described¹, and most will not be repeated here. The major advantage of the Color Computer may well be the fact that the memory map is software selectable to a great degree. Also, the expansion port has a decode defeat line which allows an external peripheral to re-assign the entire memory map except for the display and I/O hardware which are located above \$FF00.

Much of the joy in working with the Color Computer is finding all the built-in "hooks" which were left for future expansion, but I have also greatly enjoyed working with the 6809 processor. As MICRO editor Robert Tripp has already pointed out, the 6809 is really what all us 6502 buffs have wished for but couldn't have until now!

Modification Ideas

Two items are an absolute "must" for anyone contemplating modification of the Color Computer: a copy of Reference 1, and the Service Manual for the Color Computer. The stock number for the Manual is 26-3001/3002, and it most likely will have to be ordered by your local Radio Shack store. The manual gives schematics, service information, and a description of operation

for most of the circuits. Even with these resources, I recommend that you not attempt hardware modifications unless you have considerable experience with computers and digital hardware.

One of the most obvious areas for changing the Color Computer is via the Program Pack port. New software can be installed in 2716 or 2732 EPROMs, by modifying one of the cheapest Program Packs. It is possible to (carefully!) unsolder the masked ROM present in these packs and replace it with a socket. If this is done, the original ROM should work in the socket, in case you want to restore the original function.

If you compare the EPROM pinouts vs. the socket connections in the Program Pack, you will see that the Intel format 2716's and the 2516 and 2532 EPROMs from Texas Instruments will (almost) drop into the sockets. A few minor etch cuts (summarized in figures 1 and 2) will allow proper operation of these EPROMs in place of the original masked ROM. The etch cuts required for the 2716/2516 (essentially identical parts) are shown in photos 1 and 2. However, if you want to run two EPROMs, some additional address decoding will be required so that the two ROMs do not interfere with each other. This decoding can be done by using a single quad NAND gate as shown in the circuit in figure 3, and further detailed in photos 1 and 2. A few more changes would be required to adapt the Intel 2732 to the address connections used in the Program Pack, and these are detailed in figure 4. Photos 3 and 4 show the modified PC card installed in the Pack, and the Pack installed in the computer.

You need to consider one additional modification to the Program Pack before you can use it without interference from the BASIC ROMs installed in the computer. The regular BASIC (not Extended BASIC) checks for the presence of a Program Pack and vectors into the Program pack if it is installed.

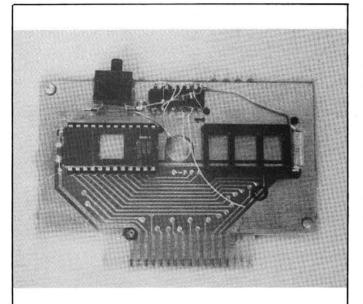


Photo 1: Component side view of Program Pack card, with two-ROM modification, defeat switch and decoding installed. Black circles mark etch cuts; the left one inhibits pack autostart. The other etch cut isolates A12 which, in turn, is used as Block Select by the decoder.

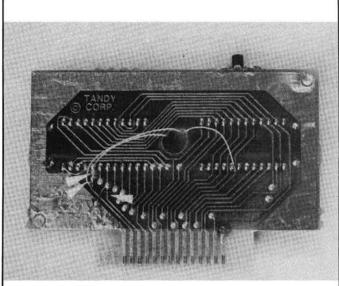


Photo 2: Back side of Program Pack card. White arrows show etch cuts; bottom one isolates all; adjacent jumper grounds pin 18 on ROMs for 2716/2516 use. Restore this connection for 2532 EPROMs. The other two etch cuts isolate incoming decode signal lines to allow separate decoding.

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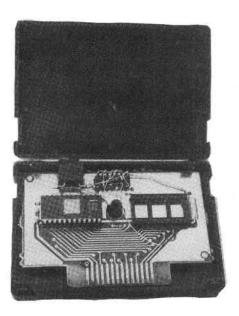


Photo 3: Modified Program Pack card installed in carrier. Center post in carrier holds screw to secure lid; case also snaps together along edges. Lower half of case must be notched for switch.

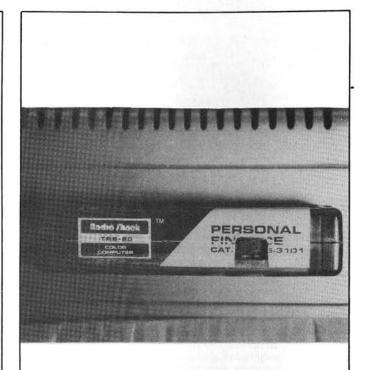


Photo 4: Program Pack installed; note case cutout and protruding defeat switch handle.

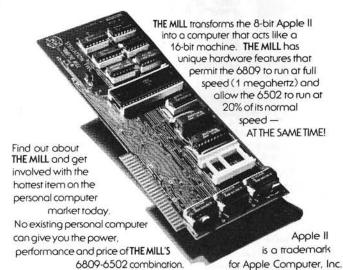
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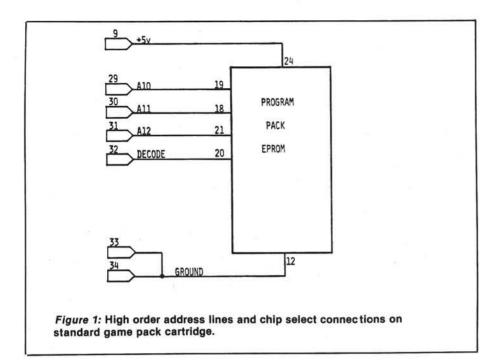
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This is accomplished by interconnecting two pins on the PC board in the Pack. Pin 7 of the port is connected to pin 6 of the port only when the pack is in place. This path must be interrupted if you do not want the Pack to take over automatically. In photo 1, the left-hand card edge pin is circled, indicating the required etch cut on top the board.

The switch shown in this series of photos is shown also in the circuit of figure 3, along with a necessary pull-up resistor. Normally, the Pack can be accessed from BASIC using "EXEC 49152". If this switch is open, entry into the Program Pack is blocked.

External I/O

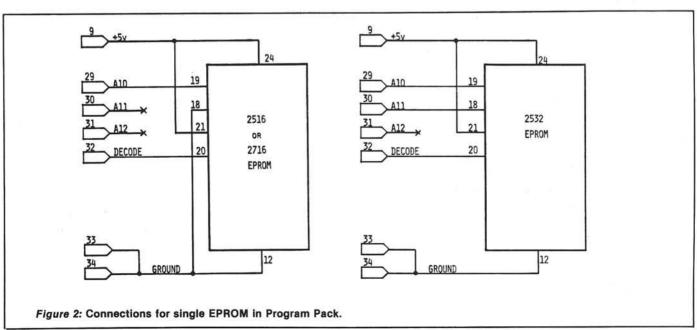
The Color Computer does not have any kind of external I/O capability except for the ports intended for use with the regular peripherals — printer, cassette recorder and game paddles. If an applications program is placed in the Program Pack, some of these ports can be made available for external I/O of a limited form. Let's examine the I/O capability of these various ports:

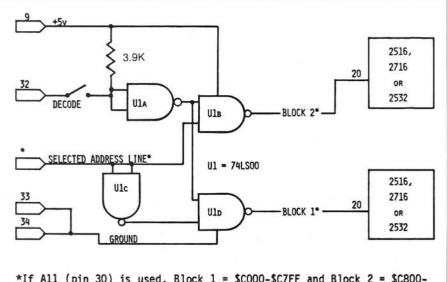
Game Paddle Ports — One discrete switch closure to ground and two voltage inputs at each port. Although these voltages must be strictly limited to five volts maximum, the computer will digitize the input with a resolution of six binary bits or 78 millivolts, which is adequate for many applications. Another use for these voltage ports could be to sense mechanical positions, if suitable potentiometers are attached to the moving machinery and powered from pins 5 and 3 of the port.

Printer Port — One RS-232 output line, two RS-232 input lines and ground. The input lines will "read" digital signals, but the output line will swing nearly 24 volts peak-topeak, and would require an external current-limiting resistor and diode clamping if it were used to drive something such as CMOS logic. This last experiment should not be undertaken without a thorough understanding of circuit design techniques and the limitations of the IC's used, both inside the Color Computer and in the external circuitry.

Cassette Recorder Port — In general, only low-level audio signals can be handled at this port, but you may be able to think of some way to apply such signals. In addition, an isolated relay closure is available for external on-off functions. For the safety of the computer, it would be best to limit this application to circuitry requiring not more than 100 mA of DC current.

(Continued)





*If All (pin 30) is used, Block 1 = \$000-\$7FF and Block 2 = \$00-\$7FF. If Al2 (pin 31) is used, Block 1 = \$000-\$7FF and Block 2 = 000-\$7FF.

Figure 3: Schematic of address decoding required to support two EPROMs in one Program Pack.

Commercial Expansion Hardware and Software

So far, only a limited amount of expansion hardware has been announced, with much of it being related to floppy disk and memory expansion. It is possible to expand the Color Computer to 32K internally, using suggestions from reference 1. However, this will invalidate your warranty, so plan accordingly. The following items are currently advertised in various home computer journals, and a list of addresses for the manufacturers is provided at the end of this article.

EXATRON: Plug-in cartridge containing 32K of dynamic read/write memory and provision to accept a plug-in disk controller. ROM-based software furnished to drive either configuration.

The MICRO WORKS: Memory expansion to both 16K and 32K internal and a serial-to-parallel adapter to drive serial printers. Assembly-language monitor, Disassembler, and software described as a software development system — assembler, editor and monitor in one package.

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Reference

 "What's Inside Radio Shack's Color Computer?," BYTE, March 1981, p. 90.

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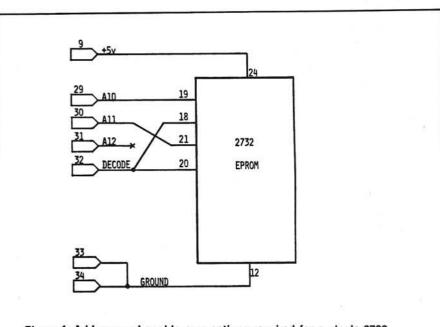


Figure 4: Address and enable connections required for a single 2732 in a Program Pack.

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It does have some limitations. It is memory hungry — 8K is the minimum sized system that can run the Compiler. It also handles only a limited subset of Basic — about 20 keywords including FOR, NEXT, IF THEN, GOSUB, GOTO, RETURN, END, STOP, USR(X), PEEK, POKE, -, =, *, /, , , , , Variable names A-Z, and Integer Numbers from 0-64K.

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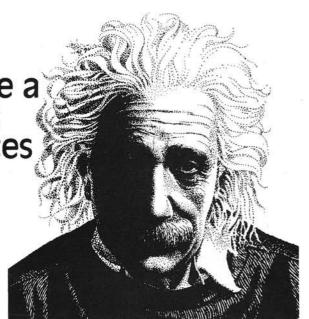
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Sweet-16 Revisited

The Apple II's Integer BASIC ROM supports a powerful and seldom used pseudo machine known as Sweet-16. In this article, the Sweet-16 instruction set is described and programming hints, using a macro-assembler, are presented. Ways to use Sweet-16 on an Apple II Plus are also discussed.

Charles F. Taylor, Jr. 587F Sampson Lane Monterey, California 93940

Steve Wozniak had a great idea in Sweet-16. Manipulating 16-bit quantities on an 8-bit 6502 in assembly language is inherently tedious. The Sweet-16 interpreter is a solution to that problem. It presents, to the programmer, a virtual 16-bit machine with a convenient set of instructions and sixteen 16-bit registers. The programmer using Sweet-16 can thus pretend that he or she is programming a 16-bit computer! The interpreter performs the necessary translations.

It appears that Sweet-16 has never really caught on. I base this statement on the general absence I've noticed, of non-trivial Sweet-16 programs in the popular microcomputer magazines. Perhaps the problem is that Sweet-16 code is relatively slow (up to ten times slower than the equivalent 6502 code, according to Wozniak). For many applications, the loss of speed would be unimportant, particularly if the programmer jumps in and out of Sweet-16, using Sweet-16 code only for 16-bit operations.

I suggest that there are several other, more significant reasons why Sweet-16 hasn't caught on.

- The lack of readily available documentation;
- The inconvenience of hand-assembling Sweet-16 code; and
- The fact that the Sweet-16 interpreter is not supplied with the Apple II Plus (as it resided, along with the miniassembler, in the Integer BASIC ROM of the Apple II).

Richard C. Vile, Jr., in his article "Sweet-16 Programming Using Macros" (MICRO 20:25), made a significant contribution by showing how the use of macros (with an appropriate macroassembler) can totally eliminate the inconvenience of hand assembly when using Sweet-16. For those readers unfamiliar with the subject, macros in assembly languages are a bit like abbreviations in ordinary language. The meaning of the macro (a series of instructions or an arbitrary sequence of bytes) is defined at the beginning of a program and associated with an identifier. Then, during assembly, the macroassembler substitutes the expanded meaning of the macro wherever the associated identifier occurs in the source code. Vile used this procedure to permit Sweet-16 programming using a set of mnemonics rather than raw op-codes.

Scope of this Article

In this article I propose to do the following:

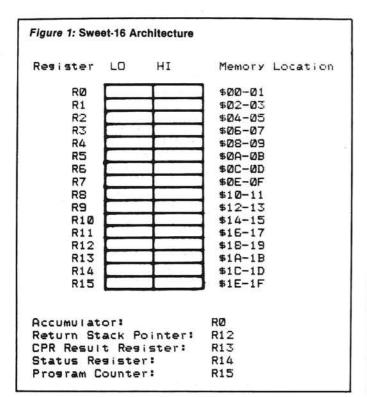
- 1. Add to the store of Sweet-16 documentation, correcting some earlier errors in the process;
- 2. Provide a corrected set of macros;

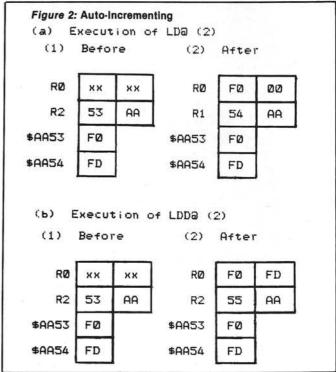
- Illustrate the use of Sweet-16 with a non-trivial programming example ("Quicksort");
- Show how Apple II Plus owners can use Sweet-16;
- Show how to use the power of a macroassembler more fully to decode the Sweet-16 mnemonics, thus producing a program which executes considerably faster.

Sweet-16 Described

The Sweet-16 virtual machine consists of sixteen 16-bit registers, RO-R15. These are implemented in the first 32 bytes of page zero (locations \$00-\$1F). Page zero was chosen to take advantage of the 6502's zero page addressing modes, and the greater speed of zero page operations. RO is at locations \$00-\$01, R2 at \$02-\$03, and so on. The virtual machine architecture is illustrated in figure 1. All data in the registers is stored low byte first; i.e., ROL (the low-order byte of RO) is at location \$00, and R0H (the high-order byte) is at location \$01. This permits the contents of any register to be treated as an address, consistent with the usual 6502 storage convention. All arithmetic operations are implemented with this in mind.

Several registers have special functions. R0 serves as a 16-bit accumulator. R15 serves as the program counter for the Sweet-16 interpreter. R12 serves as a stack pointer for Sweet-16 subroutine calls. R13 serves as a result register for the CPR (compare) instruction. The high-order byte of R14 (R14H) is used as a status register to point to the last register affected, and to store the carry bit for use by conditional branching instructions. R1 through R11 are general-





purpose registers and may be used for holding data, addresses, or user-defined stack pointers.

Sweet-16 has three basic addressing modes: immediate, register direct, and register indirect. There is only one instruction which uses the immediate mode: the SETR instruction. SETR (2 \$1234), for example, stores the quantity \$1234 in R2. The register direct instructions each specify a register as the operand, and act upon that register and possibly also upon the accumulator (R0). Examples are LD (3), which takes the contents of R3 and loads them into the accumulator, and ST (3), which does precisely the opposite. The arithmetic instructions are also register direct. ADD (4), for example, adds the contents of R4 to the contents of R0 and leaves the result in RO. INCR (5) increments the contents of R5 by one.

In register indirect addressing, the operand is not a register, but an address pointed to by a register. Before a memory location can be accessed, its address must be loaded into a register. For example, the sequence of instructions

would load the contents of memory location \$AA53 into ROL (and would set ROH to 0). This is an example of an 8-bit operation. The instructions

SETR (2 \$AA53) LDD@ (2) would load the contents of memory locations \$AA53 and \$AA54 into R0. This is, of course, a 16-bit operation.

A distinctive characteristic of these register indirect instructions is that they provide automatic incrementing of the register containing the address. After the LD@ (2) instruction, for example, the contents of R2 will be \$AA54, the address of the next 8-bit quantity. After the LDD@ (2) instruction, the contents of R2 will be \$AA55, the address of the next 16-bit quantity. This auto-increment feature is usually convenient, especially since many operations involve sequential memory accesses. Figure 2 illustrates the effects of these instructions.

The Sweet-16 branching instructions are conventional except that all branches, including the unconditional branch and the subroutine call, are relative. Although this restricts the range of branches to between - 128 and +127 bytes, it is not a serious restriction because Sweet-16 code is so dense. In any case, an absolute jump can be simulated by storing the destination address (less one) in the program counter (R15). (It is necessary to subtract one from the destination address because Sweet-16, like the 6502, increments the program counter before fetching the next op-code.)

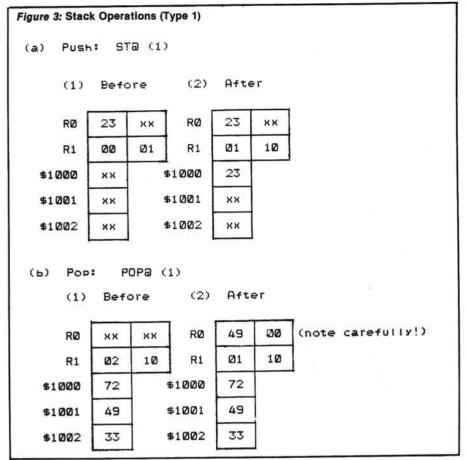
The Sweet-16 instruction set makes it easy to implement stacks. In fact, three different kinds of stacks are directly supported, and any register can be used as a stack pointer (although I wouldn't try R14 or R15!). The three types of stacks are as follows:

 An 8-bit stack which grows upward in memory, which I will call "type 1." The sequence

alternately pushes the contents of ROL onto the stack pointed to by Rn and pops the value from the top of the stack to ROL (setting ROH to 0). The stack pointer is always left pointing to the next available (vacant) stack location. Figure 3 illustrates these actions.

- 2. A 16-bit stack which grows upward, which I will call type 2. Its operation is illustrated by example in figure 4. Note that its pointer, like that of the type 1 stack, is always left pointing to the next available stack location.
- 3. An 8-bit stack which grows downward in memory, which I will call type 3. Its operation is illustrated by example in figure 5. Note that, in contrast to the other two types, the type 3 stack pointer is always left pointing to the "top" element of the stack, not the next available location.

The Sweet-16 instruction set is summarized in table 1. Parentheses are used around each operand because they



are required by the syntax of the macro-assembler. Parentheses in the "effects" column are used to represent indirect addressing. The symbol ":=" is used to mean "is replaced by." The symbol "Rn" is used to represent any register, R0-R15. The expression "R0L:= [Rn]" thus means that the contents of the memory location pointed to by Rn is loaded into R0L, the low-order byte of the accumulator. Each entry in the table has been verified by stepping through the code.

Sweet-16 Macros

Suppose that we want to, as discussed before, load the contents of locations \$AA53 and \$AA54 into the Sweet-16 accumulator. By consulting table 1, we see that the proper sequence of bytes to accomplish this is

12 53 AA 62.

The "12" is the op-code for SETR when the affected register is R2, the "53 AA" is the address in low-high format, and the "62" is the op-code for the LDD@ instruction when the register affected is R2. The Sweet-16 macros allow us to write instead

SETR (2 \$AA53) LDD@ (2). The macroassembler then takes care of substituting the appropriate Sweet-16 machine code for the mnemonics. This certainly makes life simpler! The savings are even greater for the relative branch instructions, because the macroassembler can take care of computing the relative displacement from the addresses.

(Because I use the ASSM/TED Macroassembler from Eastern House Software, I will use its mnemonics in the following discussion.)

There was, unfortunately, one serious error in the previously published set of Sweet-16 macros. The RELBR (relative branch) defined there does not compute relative displacements correctly for forward branches. Conditional assembly was used to compute displacements separately for reverse and forward branches. The displacement for reverse branches was given as "LOC - = -1", which is correct. "LOC" is a parameter of the macro and is the destination address. The "=" stands for the current location. The displacement given for forward branches was "= -LOC + 1", which cannot be correct because it is a negative quantity. The correct forward displacement is "LOC - = -1", which is the same expression as that for reverse branches. Conditional assembly is, therefore, not needed. The correct version of the macro is as follows:

That this is the correct computation for both forward and reverse branches can be verified by stepping through the code. You should note that, at the time of the branch, the program counter is pointing at the displacement byte. Following the branch, the program counter should point to one byte before the destination address.

One other macro in the set needs to be modified slightly. The "BRK" macro is assembled to op-code "00" (the 6502 BRK op-code, but the Sweet-16 RTN op-code). This is easily fixed by changing the mnemonic to "BK" to avoid confusion with the 6502 mnemonic.

The corrected set of Sweet-16 macros is shown in listing 1, at the beginning of the demonstration program, which will be discussed soon. The reason that the "@SW16" macro shows address "\$7689" rather than "\$F689" will be explained later in the article.

Sweet-16 Demonstration Program

In selecting a demonstration program, I wanted to choose a program that demonstrates some of the characteristic features of Sweet-16, and at the same time, is perhaps useful. The Quicksort algorithm, invented by the eminent British computer scientist C.A.R. Hoare, seemed an ideal choice.

Quicksort is usually implemented in a language such as Pascal, using recursion. Unfortunately, recursion is not available to us in low-level languages such as 6502 assembly language or Sweet-16, so we must simulate it. The simulation of recursion in this case requires a 16-bit stack. The algorithm also requires numerous 16-bit comparisons and data manipulations. As Sweet-16 makes the implementation of all of these operations easy, it is a good choice for this application.

The specific problem to be solved is to sort a list of 16-bit addresses into ascending order. Briefly, here is how the program works: suppose the first element in the list is located at address L and the last element at address R. We choose an element from the list, say the element located at address (L + R)/2, and call its value X. Starting from

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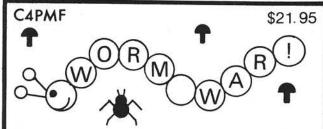
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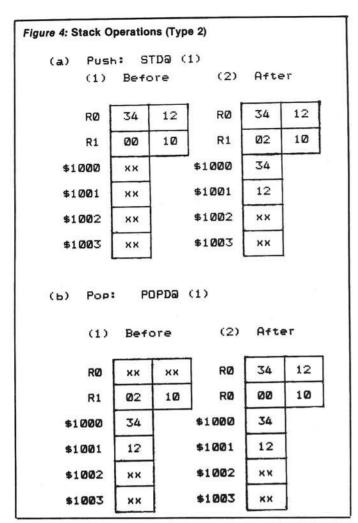
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(b) Pop (1) RØ R1 \$7FFD	Befi	эге) (2) RØ R1 \$57FFD	Aft 23 00 xx	ØØ

L and moving toward the center of the list, we look for an element which has value greater than or equal to X. Then we start from R and move toward the center of the list until we find an element with value less than or equal to X. These two elements are then exchanged. We then continue moving toward the center from both sides, exchanging elements to the left of X that are greater than or equal to X, with elements to the right of X that are less than or equal to X.

When our paths cross, the list is said to have been partitioned about X. Note that X itself can be moved. When the partition is complete, all values to the left of X will be less than or equal to X, and all values to the right of X will be greater than or equal to X. In addition, X will have migrated to its proper position in the list and need not be considered further. We thus have two sublists to be sorted.

As we can consider only one list at a time, we put the right-hand sublist aside for later consideration. We do this by pushing its boundaries onto the stack. The left-hand sublist is then partitioned in the same manner as the original list. Eventually the sublist being partitioned will be so short that it is trivially sorted. Then we pull the addresses of another sublist from the stack and continue to partition it until it too is sorted. If we repeat this process until the stack is empty, the result is a sorted list.

Quicksort is, on the average, one of the fastest sorting algorithms known. The number of operations (comparisons and exchanges) required to sort a list of N elements is of the order of N times the base 2 logarithm of N. Compare this to the ubiquitous Bubblesort, which requires an average of N-squared operations. The advantage of Quicksort thus increases rapidly with the size of the list to be sorted.

The program is shown in listing 1. It may appear to be quite long, but remember that the macros only have to be entered into your system once; you may use them for as many programs as you like without reentering them. Excluding the macros, comments, and

assembler directive, the program is implemented in 74 lines of code. An equivalent, non-recursive, implementation in Pascal took 38 lines. I leave to your imagination the number of lines it would take in 6502 assembly code!

The program was tested on randomly-ordered lists of length 256 bytes (128 addresses) and 4096 bytes (2048 addresses). Using a stopwatch, the shorter list took 2.0 seconds, and the longer list 35.5 seconds.

A few comments are in order. If the sort routine is to be used by a larger program, parameters (L, R, and the location of the user stack) can be passed by way of page zero. You can actually place them into the appropriate Sweet-16 register from the main program. Another point is that the program, as written, will only work for lists residing in memory locations below \$8000. This is because the algorithm used to calculate the middle element of the list is (L + R)/2, and the addition will overflow if L + R exceeds \$FFFF. The solution to this problem is to use the fact that L + (R - L)/2 will

Op-			
Code	Mnemonic	Operand	Effect
	asw16		Enter SWEET16
00	RTN		Return to calling 6502 program
01	BR	(addr)	Unconditional branch
02	BNC	(addr)	Branch if No Carry
03	BC	(addr)	Branch if Carry flas set
04	BP	(addr)	Branch if prior result Plus
Ø5	BM	(addr)	Branch if prior result Minus
Ø6	BZ	(addr)	Branch if prior result Zero
07	BNZ	(addr)	Branch if prior result Not Zero
08	BM1	(addr)	Branch if prior result is -1
09	BNM1	(addr)	Branch if prior result is not -1
ØA	BK		Execute 6502 BRK instruction
ØB	RS		Return from SWEET16 subroutine
ØC	BS	(addr)	Branch to SWEET16 subroutine
ØD			Unassigned
ØE			Unassigned
ØF			Unassigned
1n	SETR	(Rn Constant)	Rn := Constant
2n	LD	(Rn)	RØ := Rn
3n	ST	(Rn)	Rn := RØ
4n	LDa	(Rn)	RØH := Ø; RØL := (Rn); Rn := Rn+1
วิท	STa	(Rn)	(Rn) := RØL; Rn := Rn+1
5n	LDDa	(Rn)	RØL := (Rn); Rn := Rn+1;
			ROH := (Rn); Rn := Rn+1
7n	STDa	(Rn)	(Rn) := RØL; Rn := Rn+1;
			(Rn) := RØH; Rn := Rn+1
3n	POPa	(Rn)	Rn := Rn-1; RØL := (Rn); RØH := Ø
3n	STPa	(Rn)	Rn := Rn-1; (Rn) := RØL
an a	ADD	(Rn)	RØ := RØ + Rn
3n	SUB	(Rn)	RØ := RØ - Rn
Cn	POPDa	(Rn)	Rn := Rn-1; RØH := (Rn);
			Rn := Rn-1; ROL := (Rn)
)n	CPR	(Rn)	R13 := RØ - Rn; Set status resiste
En	INCR	(Rn)	Rn := Rn+1 (16-bit increment)
n	DECR	(Rn)	Rn := Rn-1 (16-bit decrement)

give the same result without overflow and to modify the program accordingly.

Sweet-16 and the Apple II Plus

When I got my Apple II Plus home from the dealer in February 1980, I was surprised to discover that the miniassembler, the step and trace functions, and Sweet-16 were not included. (The miniassembler and Sweet-16 resided in leftover space in the Integer BASIC ROM and step and trace were casualties of the Autostart ROM.) I soon discovered, however, that the source code for the miniassembler and Sweet-16 were in the "Red Book," the January 1978 edition of the Apple II Reference Manual, which was then provided by Apple with its computers. The source code for Sweet-16 was also published by Steve Wozniak, the author, in the November 1977 issue of Byte. I therefore lost little time in relocating first the miniassembler and then Sweet-16 to RAM. I chose to put Sweet-16 at \$7689 because I then had a 32K cassette system. (That location also works for a 48K disk system.) The only tricky part of the relocation was the instruction at \$F69E/\$769E, which had to be changed from LDA #\$F7 to LDA #\$77. If you were going to relocate

Sweet-16 to \$9089, for example, this instruction would be changed to LDA #\$91. This is the high-order byte used by an internal jump table.

Listing 2 is a disassembled version of the relocated Sweet-16 interpreter that I use in my Apple II Plus.

SPEED16

Sweet-16 spends much of its time decoding instructions. Specifically, it maintains its own program counter (in R15), fetches op-codes, uses a jump table to decide which subroutines to call to execute the op-code, and keeps track of status. All of this takes time, and all of it is overhead.

The Sweet-16 macros discussed above translate the mnemonics into Sweet-16 op-codes, which are then decoded by the Sweet-16 interpreter into the appropriate actions. By taking fuller advantage of the power of the macroassembler, we can eliminate the middleman and translate the mnemonics directly into the appropriate actions. This completely eliminates the need for Sweet-16 to fetch and decode op-codes. In fact, it eliminates the need for op-codes! It also eliminates, as will

be seen, the need for a separate program counter and subroutine return stack. With much of the overhead eliminated, the resulting program will run considerably faster.

You may be wondering, "What's the catch?" The catch, if you want to call it that, is that the object code produced will not be nearly as compact as Sweet-16 op-codes. This may or may not be a problem, depending on the application.

All this is accomplished with a new set of macros which I have taken the liberty of calling "SPEED16". The mnemonics and their effects are the same as described in table 1 for Sweet-16, but the method of implementation is quite different. Because the program counter and return stack have been eliminated, the unconditional branch ("BR") and subroutine call ("BS") are implemented using absolute rather than relative addressing. For the same reason, R12 and R15 can be used as general purpose registers. The "@SW16" instruction serves the same purpose as before, but its implementation is greatly simplified; in SPEED16 it merely has to call the monitor's routine for saving registers. Similarly, the "RTN" instruction merely calls the monitor's routine for restoring registers.

The SPEED16 macros are shown in listing 3 with the demonstration program. Only two minor changes were required to the source instructions of the Quicksort routine. Both involved relative branch instructions that had to be changed to absolute branches (because the SPEED16 object code is not as compact) and both were flagged by the assembler. After these two changes were made, the program ran correctly. Note that the object code produced is to the left and below each mnemonic, and is considerably longer than that produced by the Sweet-16 macros. Again using a stopwatch, the progam ran in 1.0 seconds for the 128 element sort and 14.5 seconds for the 2048 element sort.

Some of the SPEED16 macros implement the desired actions directly, including SETR and all the branching instructions. Note that the conditional branching instructions must ascertain the status of the Sweet-16 machine via R14H and/or the register containing the last result. The remaining instructions are implemented using calls to subroutines within the Sweet-16 interpreter. Before these subroutines are called, two times the register number must be put in the X register and in R14H. For the CPR instruction, the Y

register must also contain two times 13 (to indicate R13 as the result register). The op-code decoding function of the Sweet-16 interpreter is thus completely bypassed.

Conclusions

Which set of macros should you choose? Using the Quicksort program for the 2048 item sort as a benchmark, some comparisons can be made. Using the Sweet-16 macros, the program assembled in 101 bytes and ran in 35.5 seconds. Using the SPEED16 macros, the program assembled in 586 bytes and ran in 14.5 seconds. It is, thus, a tradeoff of speed versus compactness. It should be pointed out, however, that a program can be run under either set of macros with little or no change so that you can use whichever set of macros suits your needs at the moment. Because the instruction set is virtually the same, there is no "learning curve" in switching from one to the other.

Several other comments are in order. First, although the original Sweet-16 has three unused op-codes (\$0D, \$0E, and \$0F), extending the instruction set would be relatively difficult. Because the SPEED16 implementation uses no op-codes, extension of its instruction set using macros is relatively trivial. An example of a desirable extension would be an instruction to move the contents of one register to another without going through the accumulator. Or you might need to add a multiply instruction. Sixteen-bit shift instructions would also be convenient.

One cosmetic change that would simplify the use of either set of macros would be to add ''aliases'' to several instructions. For example, the STD@ instruction is sometimes used to push a 16-bit quantity onto a stack. An appropriate alias would be the macro

!!!PUSHD@ .MD (REG) STD@ (REG) .ME

For 16-bit processing on the 6502, it makes sense to use a virtual machine such as Sweet-16 to simplify the programming effort. Hopefully this article will make the job easier, whether you choose to use the Sweet-16 macros or the SPEED16 macros.

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He has since worked on and off with
computers ranging from the Apple II to the
IBM 3033AP and with languages ranging
from various assembly languages to Pascal,
FORTRAN, C, PILOT, and APL.

```
Listing 1
             ; **** QUICKSORT ****
             : * SWEET1E DEMO
             ; *
                  PROGRAM
            ; *
             ; *
                      BY
             ;* C.F. TAYLOR, JR.
                 APRIL 1981
             ****************
             . BA $E000
             . 05
             SWEET 16 MACROS
             BY R. C. VILE, JR.
             :MICRO (20:25)
             :MODIFIED BY
             C. F. TAYLOR, JR.
             . MD (REG ADDR)
!!!SETR
             .BY $10+REG
             . SE ADDR
             . ME
                 (REG)
             - MD
!!!LD
                 $20+REG
             . BY
             . ME
                 (REG)
             . MD
!!!ST
             - BY
                 $30+REG
             . ME
             . MD
                 (REG)
!!!LDa
             . BY
                 $40+REG
             . ME
             . MD
                 (REG)
!!!ST@
                 $50+REG
             . BY
             . ME
                 (REG)
!!!LDDa
             . MD
                 $6Ø+REG
             . BY
             . ME
                  (REG)
             . MD
!!!STD@
                  $70+REG
             . BY
             . ME
!!!POPa
             .MD (REG)
```

```
.BY $80+REG
            . ME
            . MD
                 (REG)
!!!STP@
             . BY $90+REG
             . ME
             . MD (REG)
!!!ADD
             BY $AM+REG
             . ME
!!!SUB
            . MD (REG)
             .BY $BØ+REG
             . ME
. . . POPDA
             MD (REG)
             . BY $CØ+REG
             . ME
!!!CPR
            . MD (REG)
             . BY $DØ+REG
            . ME
            . MD
!!!INCR
                 (REG)
            . BY $EØ+REG
             . ME
             .MD (REG)
!!!DECR
             .BY $FØ+REG
            . ME
!!!RTN
             . MD
             . BY WØ
             . ME
!!!RELBR
             . MD (LOC)
             .BY LOC-=-1
             . ME
!!!BR
             . MD
                 (WHERE)
             . BY 1
             RELBR (WHERE)
!!!BNC
             . MD (WHERE)
             BY 2
             RELBR (WHERE)
             . ME
!!!BC
             . MD
                 (WHERE)
             . BY 3
             RELBR (WHERE)
             . ME
!!!BP
             . MD (WHERE)
             . BY 4
             RELBR (WHERE)
             . ME
!!!BM
            . MD
                 (WHERE)
             . BY 5
             RELBR (WHERE)
             - ME
```

!!!BZ	.MD (WHERE)
	. BY 6
	RELBR (WHERE)
	. ME
!!!BNZ	.MD (WHERE) .BY 7
	.BY 7
	RELBR (WHERE)
	. ME
!!!BM1	. MD (WHERE)
	.BY 8
	RELBR (WHERE)
	. ME
!!!BNM1	.MD (WHERE)
	.BY 9
	RELBR (WHERE)
	. ME
!!!BK	. MD
	.BY \$A
11100	. ME
!!!RS	.MD .BY \$B
	.ME
!!!BS	.MD (WHERE)
:::00	. BY \$C
	RELBR (WHERE)
	.ME
!!!@SW1E	. MD
	JSR \$7689
	. ME
;	
RØL	.DE \$00
RØH	.DE \$Ø1
L1	.DE \$7500 ;SORT FROM
L2	.DE \$75FE ;TO
I	DF 1
J	. DE 2 . DE 3
L	
R	.DE 4
X	.DE 5
AI	.DE E
MIDPT	.DE 7
AJ	.DE 8
RIØ	.DE 10
SP	.DE 11
I	
;INITIALIZ	LE.
;	F-6
	. ES

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(Continued on page 101)

Listing 1 (Continued)	asw16	; CALL SWEET16
6000-20 89 76	SETR (SP \$7	900) ;STACK POINTER
6003- 1B 6004- 00 79		
6006- 1A	SETR (R10 \$	7900) ;SAVE FOR LATER
6007- 00 79	SETR (Ø L1)	FIRST ADDR TO SORT
6009- 10 600A- 00 75	STD@ (SP)	• BUCU
600C- 7B		;LAST ADDR TO SORT
600D- 10 600E- FE 75	SEIN (B LZ)	THE HUDE TO SURT
6010- 7B	STDa (SP)	; PUSH
5010- /B		
	;LOOP1 IS THE ;CONTROL LOO ;DECIDES WHI ;TO PARTITIO	DP AND ICH SUBLIST
LOOP1 6011- CB	POPDa (SP)	GET BOUNDARIES
6Ø12- 34	ST (R)	FOF NEXT SUBLIST
6013- CB	POPDa (SP)	;TO PARTITION
6014- 33	ST (L)	
,		
	;LOOP2 DOES ;ACTUAL PART	
L00P2	LD (L)	; I := L
6015- 23	ST (I)	
6016- 31	LD (R)	;J := R
6017- 24	ST (J)	
5Ø18- 32	ADD (L)	;RØ := L+R
6019- A3	RTN	;BACK TO 6502
601A- 00 601B- 46 01	LSR *RØH ROR *RØL	DIVIDE BY 2
601D- 66 00 601F- A9 FE 6021- 25 00	LDA #\$FE AND *RØL	MASK ODD BIT
6023- 85 00	STA *RØL @SW16	TO GET EVEN WORD BOUNDARY BACK TO SWEET16
6025- 20 89 76	ST (MIDPT)	SAVE RESULT
6028- 37	LDDa (MIDPT)	FETCH THAT ITEM
6029- 67	ST (X)	MIDDLE ELEMENT OF LIST
602A- 35		
LOOP3	•	
	; ;LOOP4 FINDS	ON ELEMENT
	TO LEFT OF I	
LOOP4 602B- 61	CDD9 (I)	;A(I)
6Ø2C- 36	ST (AI)	SAVE
6Ø2D- D5	CPR (X)	;LOOP
502E- 02	BNC (LOOP4)	;UNTIL A(I))=X
602F- FB	DECR (I)	;ADJUST POINTER
6030- F1	DECR (I)	was up to the Table Table Table Table
6Ø31- F1	•	



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		FINDS AN ELEMENT HT OF MIDPT WITH (X
LOOP5	Company of the control of the contro	;A(J)
6032- 62	DECR (J)	COMPENSATE
603 3- F2	DECR (J)	FOR AUTO-INCR.
603 4- F2	ST (AJ)	a man bese and
603 5- 38	LD (X)	
603 6- 25		;LOOP UNTIL
6037- D8	BC (ENDL	n i San Grande (San Grande I - San Grande Gr
6038- 03 6039- 04		
603A- F2	DECR (J)	
603B- F2	DECR (J)	
603C- 01	BR (LOOP	25)
603D- F4 ENDLO	1P5	
LINDLO	; LD (J)	
603E- 22	CPR (I)	.15 1) 1
603F- D1	BNC (ENDLOO	F3) GOTO ENDLOOP3
6040- 02	31 - 22 T v 28323 a 30	Canada
5041- 08		1A(I)
5042- 25	STDO (J)	FEXCHANGE A(I)
5043- 72	DECR (J)	FAND A(J)
5044- F2	DECR (J)	ADJ POINTER TO
6045- F2	DECR (J)	PREVIOUS ELEMENT
504 5- F2	DECR (J)	
6047- F2	LD (AJ)	iA(J)
6048- 28	STD@ (I)	FINISH EXCHANGE
6049- 71 ENDLOOP3	LD (J)	;LOOP UNTIL
604 A- 22	CPR (I)	;I > J
604B- D1	BC (LOOP3)	
604C- 03 604D- DD		
	LD (R)	
604E- 24	CPR (I)	; IF I >= R THEN
604F- D1	BNC (ENDIF)	GOTO ENDIF
605 0- 02 605 1- 04	LD (I)	; PUSH FOR LATER
605 2- 21	STDO (SP)	
6053- 7B	LD (R)	(RIGHT PART OF LIST)
6054- 24	STDa (SP)	;
6055- 7B	I.	**
ENDIF	LD (J)	PREPARE TO PARTITION
605 6- 22	ST (R)	;LEFT PART ;R := J
6057- 34	LD (L)	7
6058- 23	CPR (R)	;IF L(R
6059- D4	BNC (LOOP2)	
605A- 02		
605B- B9	LD (R10)	FORIG VAL OF SP

605C-	2A		CPR (SP)	CTOCK EMPTY
544 545 545 545 555 555 555 555 555 555	- Contract		CFR (SF)	STACK EMPTY?
605D-	DB			
			BC (EXIT)	; YES
6Ø5E-	03			
605F-	100000000000000000000000000000000000000			
000.			BR (LOOP1)	;NO
6060-	(31			
6051-				
P891-	HF	EXIT	RTN	; DONE
the state of the s	ugawan.	LA11	KIN	DOINE
6062-	00			
6063-	60		RTS	
			.EN	

isting	2				
	7689-	20 48	FF		
	7E8C-	68		PLA	
	763D-	85 1E		STA	\$1E
	7E8F-	68		PLA	
	7690-	35 1F		STA	\$1F
	7692-		76	JSR	\$7698
	7695-	4C 92	76		
	7698-		16	JMP	\$7692
		EE IE		INC	⊊1E
	769A-	DØ 62		BNE	\$769E
	7E9C-	EE 1F		IMC	\$1F
	769E-	AS 77		LDA	#\$77
	76AØ-	48		PHA	
	76A1-	AØ ØØ		LDY	#\$400
	76A3-	B1 1E		LDA	(41E), Y
	76A5-	29 UF		AND	#\$OF
	76A7-	200			11 401
	76A8-	Process 20 (1) (1)		ASL	
		AA		TAX	
	76A9-	40		LSR	
	76AA-	51 1E		EUR	1. \$ 1 to 1
	76AC-	FØ ØB		BEO	\$76B9
	75AE-	36 1D		STX	\$1D
	75BØ-	48		LSR	200 C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C
	76B1-	40		LSR	
	7682-	46		LSR	
	76B3-	98		TAY	
	76B4-	B9 E1			PG254252004501 - 200
			16	LDA	\$76E1.Y
	76B7-	48		PHA	
	76B8-	60		RTS	
	7689-	E6 1E		INC	41E
	76BB-	DØ Ø2		BNE	\$76BF
	76BD-	EE 1F		INC	\$1F
	76BF-	BD E4	76.	LDA	\$75E4, X
	76C2-	48		PHA	TI DICHI N
	76C3-	A5 1D		LDA	# 1 D
	7605-	48			\$1D
				LSR	
	7606-	60		RTS	
	76C7-	68		PLA	
	7608-	68		PLA	
	7609-	20 3F F	F	JSR	\$FF3F
	76CC-	BC 1E (10	JMP	(\$ØØ1E)
	76CF-	Bi 1E		LDA	(\$1E),Y
	76D1-	95 Ø1		STA	\$Ø1.X
	76.D3-	22 61		DEY	-OII A
	76D4-	81 1E			(#15) V
				LDA	(\$1E),Y
	7EDE-	95 00		STA	\$00, X
	76D8-	98		TYA	
	76D9-	38		SEC	
	76DA-	65 1E		ADC	\$1E
	76DC-	85 1E		STA	\$1E
	76DE-	90 02		BCC	\$76E2
	75EØ-	EE 1F		INC	\$1F
	75E2-	50		RTS	+11
		50		11.3	
	7	5 170 00	/35	4.0	
	7000 0	2 F9 Ø4	aD.	MD.	; Jump Table
	10E8- 9	E 25 AF	16	B2 47 H	19 51
	75FØ- C	Ø 2F C9	5B	D2 85 D	DD EE
	76F8- Ø	5 33 E8	70	93 1E E	7 65
	7700- E	7 E7 E7			server. J. Commission of the C
		an then (MPS)			
	7703-	IØ CA		BPL	\$76CF
	7705-	B5 00		LDA	\$00, X
	7707-				
	7707-	85 00		STA	\$00
	7709-	B5 Ø1		LDA	\$Ø1,X

7710-	95			STA	\$ØØ, X
7712-	A5	01		LDA	\$01
7714-	95	01		STA	\$Ø1.X
7716-	60			RTS	
7717-	A5	00		LDA	\$00
7719-	81	00		STA	(\$ØØ, X)
771B-	AØ	ØØ		LDY	#\$00
771D-	84	1D		STY	\$1D
771F-	FE	00		INC	\$ØØ, X
7721-	DØ	02		BNE	\$7725
7723-	FE	01		INC	\$Ø1, X
7725-	60			RTS	
7726-	A1	00		LDA	(\$ØØ, X)
7728-	85	ØØ		STA	\$00
772A-	AØ	00		LDY	#\$00
772C-	84	01		STY	\$01
772E-	FØ	ED		BEQ	\$771D
7730-	AØ	00		LDY	#\$00
7732-	FØ	06		BEQ	\$773A
7734-	20	66	77	JSR	\$7766
7737-	A1	ØØ		LDA	(\$ØØ, X)
7739-	88			TAY	
773A-	20	66	77	JSR	\$7766
773D-	A1	00		LDA	(\$ØØ, X)
773F-	85	00		STA	\$00
7741-	84	01		STY	\$01
7743-	AØ	00		LDY	#\$00
7745-	84	1D		STY	\$1D
7747-	60			RTS	
7748-	20	26	77	JSR	\$7726
774B-	A1	00		LDA	(\$ØØ, X)
774D-	85	01		STA	\$Ø1
774F-	4C	1F	77	JMP	\$771F
7752-	20	17	77	JSR	\$7717
7755-	A5	01		LDA	\$01
7757-	81	00		STA	(\$ØØ, X)
7759-	4C	1F	77	JMP	\$771F
775C-	20	66	77	JSR	\$7766
775F-	A5	00		LDA	\$00
7761-	81	00		STA	(\$ØØ, X)
7763-	4C	43	77	JMP	\$7743
7766-	B5	00		LDA	\$00.X
7768	DØ	92		-BNE-	\$77EC

776A-	DE	Ø1		DEC	\$01,X
776C-	DE	00		DEC	\$ØØ, X
776E-	60			RTS	
776F-	AØ	00		LDY	#\$00
7771-	38			SEC	
7772-	A5	00		LDA	\$00
7774-	F5	00		SBC	\$00, X
7776-	99	00	00	STA	\$0000, Y
7779-	A5	01		LDA	\$Ø1
777B-	F5	01		SBC	\$Ø1,X
777D-	99	Øi	00	STA	\$0001,Y
7780-	98			TYA	
7781-	69	W		ADC	#\$00
7783-	85	1D		STA	\$1D
7785-	60			RTS	
7786-	A5	00		LDA	\$00
7788-	75	00		ADC	\$00, X
778A-	85	00		STA	\$00
778C-	A5	01		LDA	\$01
778E-	75	01		ADC	\$Ø1, X
7790-	AØ	00		LDY	#\$00
7792-	FØ	E9		BEQ	\$777D
7794-	A5	1E		LDA	\$1E
7796-	20	19	77	JSR	\$7719
7799-	A5	1F		LDA	\$1F
7798-	20	19	77	JSR	\$7719
779E-	18			CLC	
779F-	BØ	WE		BCS	\$77AF
77A1-	B1	1E		LDA	(\$1E), Y
77A3-	10	@1		BPL	\$7796
77A5-	88			DEY	
77A6-	65	iE		ADC	\$1E
77A8-	85	1E		STA	\$1E
77AA-	98			TYA	
77AB-	65	1F		ADC	\$1F
77AD-	85	1F		STA	\$1F
77AF-	60			RTS	
7780-	BØ	EC		BCS	\$779E
7782-	60			RTS	
77B3-	ØA			ASL	
77B4-	AA			TAX	
77B5-	85	01		LDA	\$Ø1,X

77B7-		E8		BPL	\$77A1
7789-	60			RTS	
77BA-	ØA			ASL	
77BB-	AA			TAX	
77BC-		01		LDA	\$Ø1, X
77BE-	30	E1		BMI	577A1
77CØ-	60			RTS	
77C1-	ØA			ASL	
7702-	AA			TAX	
7703-		00		LDA	\$ØØ, X
7705-		01		URA	5Ø1, X
77C7-	FØ	DS		BEG	\$77A1
7709-	60			RTS	
77CA-	ØA			ASL	
77CB-	AA			TAX	
77CC-	B5	A Contract Contract		LDA	\$00, X
77CE-	15			ORA	\$01,X
7700-	777.75	CF		BNE	\$77A1
77D2-	EØ			RTS	
77D3-	ØA			ASL	
7704-	AA			TAX	
77D5-	-	00		LDA	\$00, X
77D7-	35	01		AND	\$Ø1, X
77D9-	49	FF		EOR	#\$FF
77DB-	FØ	C4		BEO	\$77A1
77DD-	60			RTS	
77DE-	ØA			ASL	
77DF-	AA			TAX	
77EØ-	B5	20		LDA	\$00, X
77E2-	35	131		AND	\$Ø1,X
77E4-	49	FF		EOR	#\$FF
77EE-	DØ	89		BNE	\$77A1
77ES-	60			RTS	
77E9-	A2	18		LDX	#\$18
77EB-	20	55	77	JSR	\$7766
77EE-	141	ØØ		LDA	(\$ØØ, X)
77FØ-	85	1F		STA	\$1F
77F2-	20	65	77	JSR	\$775B
77F5-	AI	40		LDA	(\$ØØ, X)
77F7-	85	1E		STA	\$1E
77F9-	60			RTS	
77FA-	40	(:7	75	JMP	\$76C7

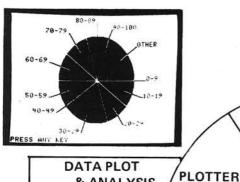
```
:***** QUICKSORT *****
Listing 3
               : *
               * SWEETIE DEMO
                    PROGRAM
               : 4:
               : 4:
                        BY
               5 M:
               * C. F. TAYLOR, JR.
                   APRIL 1981
               : *
               .BA $6000
               . 05
               .DE $7500
                              SORT FROM HERE
 L1
L2
I J L R X AI
              .DE $75FE
                              TO HERE
              . DE 1
              . DE
               . DE
               . DE
              .DE 5
.DE 6
.DE 7
.DE 8
 MIDPT
 AJ
 R10
               .DE 10
               . DE 11
 SP
               **** SPEED16 MACROS ****
               1 *
               : 4:
                             BY
                      C.F. TAYLOR, JR.
               14:
               -
                        APRIL 1981
               SWEET16 SUBROUTINES
               .DE $7705
.DE $770E
 LOAD
```

```
.DE $7726
.DE $7717
.DE $7748
.DE $7752
.DE $7750
.DE $7750
.DE $7765
.DE $7765
.DE $7774
LOADI
STOREI
DLOADI
DSTOREI
POPS
PUSH8
ADDITION
SUBTRACT
POP16
              .DE $7771
.DE $771F
COMPARE
INCREMENT
DECREMENT
               . DE $7766
               PAGE ZERO LOCATIONS
.DE $00
.DE $01
ROL
RØH
               . DE $1D
R14H
               MACRO DEFINITIONS
                                 FOR SUBR CALL
               .MD (REG)
!!!SETUP
               LDA #REG
                                 ;DOUBLE TO INDEX
;16-BIT REG
               ASL A
               STA *R14H
               TAX
               . ME
!!!SETR
               . MD (REG ADDR)
               SETUP (REG)
LDA #H, ADDR
                                 HI BYTE
                                 IN PROPER REG
               STA *ROH, X
               LDA #L, ADDR ;LO BYTE
               STA *RØL, X
               . ME
!!!LD
               . MD (REG)
               SETUP (REG)
               JSR LOAD
               . ME
111ST
               . MD (REG)
               SETUP (REG)
               JSR STORE
```

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	.ME .MD (REG)	
	SETUP (REG) JSR LOADI .ME	
	.MD (REG) SETUP (REG) JSR STOREI	
iiirDD9	.ME .MD (REG) SETUP (REG) JSR DLOADI	
!!!STD@	.ME .MD (REG) SETUP (REG) JSR DSTOREI	
	.ME .MD (REG) SETUP (REG) JSR POPS	
!!!STP@	.ME .MD (REG) SETUP (REG) JSR PUSH8	
!!!ADD	.ME .MD (REG) SETUP (REG) JSR ADDITION	
HIISUB	.ME .MD (REG) SETUP (REG) JSR SUBTRACT	
!!!РОРДЭ	.ME .MD (REG) SETUP (REG) JSR POP16	
!!!CPR	.ME .MD (REG) SETUP (REG) JSR COMPARE	
!!!INCR	.ME .MD (REG) SETUP (REG) JSR INCREMENT	
!!!DECR	.ME .MD (REG) SETUP (REG) JSR DECREMENT	
!!!RTN		TO 6502 CODE RESTORE REGS
!!!GETCARR	.MD LDA *R14H	STATUS REG SEXTRACT CARRY BIT
!!!BR	.MD (DEST) JMP DEST .ME	
!!!BNC	.MD (DEST) GETCARR BCC DEST .ME	
!!!BC	.MD (DEST) GETCARR BCS DEST .ME	
!!!TEST	.MD GETCARR ASL A TAX	GET PREV RESULT
· · · Bb	.ME .MD (DEST) TEST LDA *RØH,X BPL DEST	
!!!BM	.ME .MD (DEST) TEST LDA *RØH,X BMI DEST	
!!!BZ	.ME .MD (DEST)	

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	I DO SERMI - Y	TEST FOR W
		(BOTH BYTES)
	BEQ DEST	TOOTH DITEO?
	. ME	
!!!BNZ	.MD (DEST)	
III DING	TEST	
	LDA *RØL, X	TEST BOTH
	DRA *RØH, X	BYTES
	BNE DEST	, B11C3
	. ME	
!!!BM1	.MD (DEST)	
:::BM1	TEST	
		:TEST FOR \$FF=-1
	AND *ROH, X	(BOTH BYTES)
		(BUIH BYIES)
	EOR ##FF	
	BEQ DEST	
	. ME	
!!!BNM1	.MD (DEST)	140
	TEST	
	LDA *RØL, X	
	AND *ROH, X	3
	EOR ##FF	
	BNE DEST	
11150	. ME	
!!!BK	. MD	:6502 INSTR
	BRK	16502 INSTR
	. ME	
!!!RS	. MD	- FERO INICED
	RTS	:6502 INSTR
754405455	. ME	
!!!BS	.MD (DEST)	District Appendix Money
	JSR DEST	DIRECT ADDR MODE
	. ME	
!!!@SW16	. MD	
155.54.54.55.55.54.4		; SAVE REGISTERS
	. ME	
•		
	.LS	
INITIALI	ZE	
;		
7.5	. ES	
	WSW1E	; CALL SWEET16
		NEWSTON AND ADDRESS OF THE ADDRESS O

TEST

6000-	20	4A	FF	SETR	(SP	\$7900)	STACK POINTER
6003-	A9	ØB					
6005-	ØA						
6006-	85	1D					
6008-	AA						
6009-	A9	79					
600B-	95	01					
500D-	A9	WØ					
600F-	95	00		SETR	(R10	\$7900)	SAVE FOR LATER
6Ø11-	A9	ØA					
6013-	ØA						
6014-	85	1.D					
EØ15-	AA						
6Ø17-	PA	79					
5019-	95	01					
EØ18-	PA	ØØ					
EØ1D-	95	NO		SETR	(Ø L:	i) ;FIRS	F ADDR TO SORT
601F-	PA	Ø					
5021-							
6 0 22-		1D					
5Ø24-							
5025-							
5027-				¥.			
6029-							
EØ2B-	95	00		STDa	(SP)	; PUSH	
5Ø2D-		ØB					
602F-							
5030-	0.000	1D					
5032-							
5033-	20	52	77	SETR	(0 1.2) ;LAST	ADDR TO SORT
-3203	1010000	ØØ					
5038-	1000000						
5039-		1D					
5 0 38-							
503C-	1000	0.00000					
503E-							
5040-	A9	FE					

60 42-	95	ผผ	STDa (SP)	* DUOL	
5044	00			FUSH	
EØ44-		MB			
5Ø45-					
EØ47-		1D			
6049-					
PRAH-	20	32	//		
			4		
				:COP1 1S THE CONTROL LOS :DECIDES WHI :TO PARTITIO	P AND CH SUBLIST
			L00P1		GET BOUNDARIES
COAD	00	(AF)		FUFDW (SF)	IDEL BOONDARIES
604D-		พย			
604F-					
		10			
6052-					
6053-	20	34	//	CT (D)	TOT NEVE OUR TO
COEC	~~			3: (K)	TOF NEXT SUBLIST
6056-		04			
6058- 6059-					
		ID			
6Ø5B-					
605C-	20	NF.	1.1	DODDO (CD)	TO PARTITION
COEC				COLDO (PL)	FIU PARITITUN
605F-		MB			
6061- 6062-					
6062- 6064-		10			
6065-		-	77		
0000-	20	54		ST (L)	
6068-	00	0.7		01 (2)	
606A-		200			
606B-		10			
606D-		ID			
COCL-	200	ac	77		
606E-	20	W.E.	· · ;		
				;LOOP2 DOES :	
			L00P2	LD (L)	; I := L
6071-	PA	03			special selfaction.
0011					

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5074- 85 1D 5076- AA 5077- 20 05 77		
607A- A9 01	ST (I)	
607C- 0A 607D- 85 1D		
607F- AA 6080- 20 0E 77		
6083- A9 Ø4	LD (R)	;J := R
6085- 0A 6086- 85 1D		
6088- AA 6089- 20 05 77	TERRITOR WATER	
508C- A9 02	ST (J)	
608E- 0A 608F- 85 1D		
6091- AA 6092- 20 0E 77	0.001 589	.00 1.0
6095- A9 03	ADD (L)	; RW := L+R
6097- 0A 6098- 85 1D		
609A- AA 609B- 20 86 77	DTM.	; BACK TO 6502
609E- 20 3F FF	Mildi	DIVIDE BY 2
50A1- 45 01 50A3- 55 00	ROR *RØL	MASK ODD BIT
60A5- A9 FE 60A7- 25 00	LDA #\$FE AND *RØL STA *RØL	TO GET EVEN WORD BOUNDARY
60A9- 85 00	asw16	BACK TO SWEET16
60AB- 20 4A FF	ST (MIDPT)	SAVE RESULT
608E- A9 07 6080- 0A		
60B1- 85 1D 60B3- AA		
60B4- 20 0E 77	LDD0 (MIDPT)	FETCH THAT ITEM
60B7- A9 07 60B9- 0A		
60BC- AA		
60BD- 20 48 77	ST (X)	MIDDLE ELEMENT OF LIST
60C0- A9 05 60C2- 0A	2	
60C3- 85 1D 60C5- AA		
60C6- 20 0E 77	; :100P3 1NTER	CHANGES ELEMENTS
	TO ACCOMPLI	SH PARTITION
Lo	0P3	
	; ;LOOP4 FINDS	
	TO LEFT OF	MIDPT WITH
Lo	OP4 LDDa (I)	;A(I)
60C9- A9 01 60CB- 0A		
50CC- 85 1D 60CE- AA		
60CF- 20 48 77	ST (AI)	SAVE
50D2- A9 06 50D4- 0A		
50D5- 85 1D 50D7- AA		
60D8- 20 UE 77	CPR (X)	;L00P
60DB- A9 05 60DD- 0A		
60DE- 85 1D 60E0- AA		
60E1- 20 71 77	BNC (L00P4)	;UNTIL A(I))=X
60E4- A5 1D 60E6- 4A		
6ØE7- 9Ø EØ	DECR (I)	ADJUST POINTER

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	I CA-2	VIDEX	DACIC	VICTA	LC+	10.11	KB+/	KB+/	
LCA-1	LCA-2	VIDEX	DASIS	VISTA	LC+	LC+II	LC+II	LC+	KB+
Υ	Y	Υ	Y	N	Y	Υ	Υ	Υ	Ν
N	N	rev 7 only	N	-	Υ	N	N	Υ	_
5 x 7	5 x 7	5 x 8	5 x 8	0	5x7, 7x8	5 x 7	5 x 7	5x7. 7x8	_
1	1	1	1	-	up to 4	1	1		
Υ	Υ	N	N	_	Y	Y	105	(A) (2003)	_
N	N	Y	Υ	_	optional	N	(5)	555	_
N	N	N	Υ	_	50			₹/ ₃₇₅₂	
N	N	N	N	_	Y	N	N	Y	_
N	N	N	N	_	Υ	Ν	N	Υ	_
\$5 e	xtra	N	N	_	Υ	N	1,000	100	Υ
N	N	N	N	Y	Y	28		560	Y
N	N	N	14	200	10.00 N	11.00			Y
N	N	Y	50.00		25.0	50	170	6000	Y
N	-	Υ		1.76500	-500	2000		127	
N	N	- 3	80		- 1	N	100	400	Y
N	N	1,50	1000	8000	933	0.00		0.5	Y
_		13767	5C)		180	IN	ı.		Y
N	N	202	07/62	_		_	2003	1040101	Υ
_		IN.	IN.	-	N	N	56	1000000	Υ
		_	_	200	e de la companya de l	1.			64
59.95	49.95	129.95	125.00	N 49.95	64.95	29.95	Y 129.90	Y 164.90	Y 99.95
	N 5 x 7 1 Y N N N \$5 e N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N	N N N 5 x 7 5 x 7 1 1 1 Y Y N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N	N N rev7only 5 x 7 5 x 7 5 x 8 1 1 1 Y Y N N N Y N	N N rev7only N 5 x 7 5 x 7 5 x 8 5 x 8 1 1 1 1 1 Y Y N N N N Y Y N	N N rev7only N — 5 x 7 5 x 7 5 x 8 5 x 8 — 1 1 1 1 1 — Y Y N N — N N Y Y — N N N N N — N N N N N — \$5 extra N N — \$5 extra N	N N rev7only N — Y 5 x 7 5 x 8 5 x 8 — 5x7, 7x8 1 1 1 1 — (2 std) Y Y N N — Y N N Y — optional N N N Y — optional N N N N — Y N N N N — Y N N N N — Y N N N N N — Y N N N N N Y Y N N N N N N Y Y N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N	N N rev7only N — Y N 5 x 7 5 x 7 5 x 8 5 x 8 — 5x7, 7x8 5 x 7 1 1 1 1 1 — (2 std) 1 Y Y N N — Y Y N N Y — optional N N N N N Y — Y N N N N N N — Y N N N N N N — Y N N N N N N — Y N N N N N N — Y N N N N N N — Y N N N N N N — Y N N N N N N N Y Y N N N N N N N Y Y N N N N	N N rev7only N — Y N N N 5 x 7 5 x 7 5 x 8 5 x 8 — 5 x 7, 7 x 8 5 x 7 5 x 7 1 1 1 1 1 1 — (2 std) 1 1 1 Y Y N N N — Y Y Y Y N N N Y — Optional N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N	N N rev7only N — Y N N Y 5 x 7 5 x 7 5 x 8 5 x 8 — 5x7, 7x8 5 x 7 5 x 7 5x7, 7x8 1 1 1 1 1 — (2 std) 1 1 up to 4 Y Y N N — Y Y Y Y N N N Y — optional N N optional N N N N N — Y N N Y N N N N N — Y N N Y N N N N N — Y N N Y N N N N N — Y N N Y N N N N N — Y N N Y N N N N N N — Y N N Y N N N N N N Y Y N N Y N N N N

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95	\$64.											IS	lu	P	ase +	Cas	er	ow	L
95	\$99.											٠	s	lus	1 + P	ard	00	eyt	K
95	\$29.										11	IS	lu	P	ase +	Cas	er	owe	L
95	\$24.								•		ıs	lı	P	+	r Set	cter	rac	hai	C
95	\$39.						• 5				JS	Plu	F	+	ision	Vis	ble	oul	D
	\$39.	٠	•	٠	•	•	•	•	•	•	JS	-11	-	Ť	ISION	VI	DIE	oui	U

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615D	- A	5	1D			BNC (END3)	GOTO END3
6154- 6156- 6157- 6159- 615A-	- Ø	A 5	1D				
614D- 614E- 6150- 6151-	- 8: - A: - 2:	5	Ø5	77	,	CPR (I)	;IF I)J
614B-			Ø 2		ENDLUGES	LD (J)	las.
6148-	- 40	2	FB	60	ENDLOOP5	BR (LOOP5)	
6141- 6142- 6144- 6145-	- Ø6 - 85 - A6	150	1 D	77		DOM NOTHER LAND	
613B- 613C- 613F-	- 20	0 (77		DECR (J)	
6136- 6138- 6139-	85	5 :				200 SW	
6131- 6133- 6134-	46	1				DECR (J)	70007
5128- 512A- 512B- 512D- 512E-	85 AF	5 7	D	77		BC (ENDLOOPS	
5121- 5122- 5124- 5125-	85 88	1	D	77		CPR (AJ)	;LOOP UNTIL
511B- 511C- 511F-	99 20	Q	E	77		LD (X)	
5116- 5118- 5119-	ØA 85	1				ST (AJ)	
510D- 510F- 5110- 5112- 5113-	ØA 85 AA	1	D	77			
107- 109- 108-	85 AA 20	6	6	77		DECR (J)	;FOR AUTO-INCR.
101- 104- 106-	A9	Ø		17		DECR (J)	COMPENSATE
0FB- 0FD- 0FE- 100-	ØA 85 AA	1	D	.,	놽		
	20		~		L0025	; VALUE (X ; LDDa.(J)	;A(J)
						;LOOPS FINDS ;TO RIGHT OF	
ØF5- ØF7- ØF8-	AA			77		,	
ØF2- ØF4-	ØA					DECK (1)	
ØEC- ØEE- ØEF-	85 AA			77		DECR (I)	
ØE9-		Ø	1				

Though it is very simple to use, the Dithertizer II represents the ultimate in video digitizing using the Apple II computer. The Dithertizer is an interface card which converts video input into digitized images. Because the Dithertizer II is a frame grabber, DMA type digitizer, it offers extreme high speed in the conversion process (it grabs an entire frame in 1/60th of a second). The camera supplied with the package is the Sanyo model VC1610X. Cabling is supplied for this camera so as to have the Dithertizer II system up and running in minutes. The video camera used for input must have external sync to allow for the frame grabber technology employed for digitizing. If a camera other than the model recommended is used, wiring adaptations by the user may be required. Software is supplied with the board to allow you to display up to 64 pseudo grey levels on your Apple's screen. The number of grey levels may be changed with one keystroke. The intensity and contrast of the image are controllable via game paddles. Also supplied is software for image contouring for those interested in movement detection or graphic design applications.

The Ditheritzer II package is available ready to run with camera, interface card and the software described above for only:

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\		
615F- 4A 6160- 90 48		
6162- A9 Ø6 6164- ØA 6165- 85 1D	LD (AI)	1A(I)
6167- AA		
6168- 20 05 77	STDa (J)	FEXCHANGE A(I)
616B- A9 Ø2 616D- ØA		
616E- 85 1D 6170- AA		
6171- 20 52 77	DECR (J)	AND A(J)
6174- A9 Ø2 6176- ØA		THE HUY
6177- 85 1D 6179- AA		
617A- 20 66 77	DEED (T)	
617D- A9 Ø2	DECR (J)	ADJ POINTER TO
617F- ØA 618Ø- 85 1D		
6182- AA 6183- 20 66 77		
6186- A9 Ø2	DECR (J)	PREVIOUS ELEMENT
6188- ØA 6189- 85 1D		
618B- AA 618C- 20 66 77		
618F- A9 Ø2	DECR (J)	
6191- ØA 6192- 85 1D		
6194- AA		
6195- 20 66 77	LD (AJ)	;A(J)
6198- A9 08 619A- 0A		
619B- 85 1D 619D- AA		
619E- 20 05 77	STDA (I)	FINISH EXCHANGE
61A1- A9 Ø1 61A3- ØA	0.50	THISH EXCHANGE
61A4- 85 1D 61A6- AA		11
61A7- 20 52 77 END3	121 121	204004 90000
61AA- A9 Ø2 61AC- ØA	LD (J)	;LOOP UNTIL
61AD- 85-1D		
61AF- AA 61B0- 20 05 77	East wheel Storms	Vara
	CPR (I)	;I) J
5183- A9 Ø1 5185- ØA		
186- 85 1D 188- AA		
51B9- 20 71 77	DNG (CND) DOG	
1BC- A5 1D	BNC (ENDLOOP	/3)
51BE- 4A 51BF- 90 03	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	
51C1- 4C C9 60	BR (LOOP3)	
ENDLUOP	3 ,	
51C4- A9 W4	LD (R)	
11C5- 0A 11C7- 85 1D		
11C9- AA 11CA- 20 05 77		
	CPR (I)	IF 1)=R THEN
1CD- A9 01 1CF- 0A		
1D0- 85 1D 1D2- AA		
1D3- 20 71 77	BNC (ENDIF)	IGOTO ENDIF
1D6- A5 1D 1D8- 4A	someone Romanifellikele.	or a substitution of the state

61D9- 90	24			
61DB- A9	01		LD (I)	IPUSH FOR LATER
61DD- 8A 61DE- 85 61E0- AA	1D			
51E1- 20			STD9 (SP)	*PARTITIONING
61E4- A9				
61E7- 85				
61EA- 20			LD (R)	TORIGHT PART OF
61ED- A9 61EF- 0A 61F0- 85				; LIST)
61F2- AA 61F3- 20				
61F6- A9			STDO (SP)	
61F8- 0A 61F9- 85	1D			
51FB- AA 61FC- 20				
			LD (J)	PREPARE TO
61FF- A9 6201- 0A	02	ENDIF	LD (0)	PARTITION
6202- 85 6204- AA	1D			
5205- 20	05 77			LEFT PART
6208- A9	04		ST (R)	IR 1= J
520A- 0A 520B- 85	1D			
520D- AA 520E- 20	ØE 77			
5211- A9	0 3		LD (L)	
5213- 0A 5214- 85 5216- AA	112			
217- 20	6 5 77		CPR (R)	****
21A- A9 21C- BA	84		GFR (R)	IV LIK
21D- 85 21F- AA	1D			
220- 20	71 77		BC (ENDLOOP2	
223- A5 225- 4A	1D		20 (2.12200) 2	
226- BØ	62		BR (LOOP2)	
228- 4C	71 60	ENDLOGP2		
228- A9	ØA.			FORIG VAL OF SP
22D- 0A 22E- 85	1D			
238- AA 231- 20 (85 77			
234- A9 (236- BA	3 B		CPR (SP)	STACK EMPTY?
237- 85 : 239- AA	LD			
23A- 20 7	71 -77		BC (EXIT)	·VEC
23D- A5 1 23F- 4A	D		DC (EXII)	IYES
240- BO 0	32	9	BR (LOOP1)	*NO
242- 4C 4			RTN	† DONE
			Control of the second	1.1.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2
245- 20 3 248- 60	r rr	112	RTS	1

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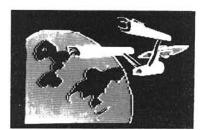
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Epson MX80 Interface for SYM-1

This article describes the hardware and software needed for a parallel interface of an Epson MX-80 printer to a SYM-1. The software illustrates the use of the SYM EXECUTE and USER commands. The interface also serves as an example application of the 6522 VIA.

Richard H. Turpin 8226 Warbler Way Indianapolis, Indiana 46256

When I bought my Epson MX-80, I decided not to order an interface cable, but to make my own since commercially available cables are quite expensive. The MX-80 standard interface is a parallel interface, with a serial interface offered as an option.

The parallel interface requires an Amphenol connector, type number 57-10360 or equivalent, which I purchased at a local electronics store. After studying the printer manual, I decided to interface the printer to the SYM auxiliary applications (AA) connector, and use the 6522 VIA #2 to provide the required I/O.

Figure 1 gives the interconnections. Port A is the character output port, with control line CA2 configured in the pulse mode to strobe data into the printer buffer after it has been written to the port. CA1 senses the printer ready line. Port B provides further I/O such as sensing printer status and selecting/deselecting the printer.

The code I wrote to drive the MX-80 was designed to provide convenient control of the printer operation from

the computer terminal. USER commands are implemented to turn on and off the compressed character, double strike, and emphasized printer modes. It is also possible to specify the line spacing. All the control codes use USR 0. To turn on the compressed character format, for example, you would type U0 1 1 denotes carriage return) at the terminal. To set up double spacing type U0 9-18 denotes carriage return.

A listing of the interface code is given in figure 2. New and potential MX-80 owners and SYM-1 owners should be interested in the example applications of the SYM EXECUTE and USR commands. The EXECUTE command is used to initialize the 6522 VIA and to attach the printer driver code to the SYM-1 monitor. To use the code given here, simply type E 7000

Eiguro	1.	SVM.	1/MX-80	Interface
ridure		2 I IAI-	IVIAIV-OO	IIIICIIacc

nult Cable	MX-80 Connector	Signal	SYM AA Con	nector (VIA 2)
Ribbon Cable	MA-80 Connector	the state of the s		
1	1	STROBE	AA-4, CA2 (p	uise mode
2	2	D1	AA-D	
3	3	D2	AA-3	
4	4	D3	AA-C	
5	5	D4	AA-12\	Port A
6	6	D5	AA-N (
7	7	D6	AA-11	
8	8	D7	AA-M	
9	9	D8	AA-10 '	
	10	ACKNLG	AA-E, CA1	
10		BUSY	AA-6, PB7	
11	11	PE	AA-H, PB6	
12	12			
13	13	SLCT	AA-7, PB5	
14	14	AUTO FEED XT	AA-9, PB1	
15	16	Logic Gnd	AA-1, Gnd	
16	31	ĪNIT	AA-L, PBO	
17	36	SLCT IN	AA-K, PB2	
18	32	ERROR	AA-J, PB4	
19	16	Logic Gnd	AA-1, Gnd	
20	16	Logic Gnd	AA-1, Gnd	

(Pins 19 through 30 connected to pin 16 on MX-80 connector.)

```
Figure 2
                           ; Program to interface MX80 printer to SYM
                            ; by Richard H. Turpin, April 11, 1981
                                       .ba $7000
                           ; Initialize the VIA
 7000- 47 37 30
                                       .by 'G701F' $D
 7003- 31 46 OD
                           ; Attach the code to SYM monitor.
 7006- 73 64 37
 7009- 30 33 37
700C- 2C 41 36
                                       .by 'sd7037, A664' $D
 700F- 36 34 OD
                           ; Attach USRO code to monitor
 7012- 53 44 37
                                       .by 'SD7055, A66D' $D 0
 7015- 30 35 35
7018- 2C 41 36
 701B- 36 44 OD
 701E- 00
                           ; Define external references
                           crt
                                      .de $8aa0
                                                   SYM RS-232 service routine
                           1stcom
                                       .de $A657
                           via
                                       .de $a800
                           portb
                                       .de via
                           porta
                                       .de via+1
                           ddrb
                                       .de via+2
                           ddra
                                       .de via+3
                           pcr
                                       .de via+$c
                           ifr
                                       .de via+$d
                            Initialize VIA
 701F- A9 FF
                           INIT
                                      lda #$ff
                                                    data output (port A)
 7021- BD 03 AB
                                      sta ddra
 7024- A9 01
                                       lda #1
 7026- BD 02 AB
7029- BD 00 AB
                                      sta ddrb
                                                    INIT control bit 0
                                       sta portb
 702C- A9 OA
                                      lda #$a
 702E- 8D OC A8
                                      sta pcr
                                                    CA2 pulse mode, CA1 neg. edge sense
 7031- A9 00
7033- BD 01 AB
                                      1da #0
                                      sta porta
                                                    dummy write to arm flag (IFR)
 7036- 60
                           ; Printing code to attach to OUTCHR
                           ; Test for printer on line..if not, simply display on CRT
7037- 48
                           print
                                      pha
                                                    save character
 7038- A9 20
                                      1da #$20
 703A- 2C 00 AB
                                      bit portb
                                                    check printer on line
 703D- FO 05
                                      beq skipit
                                                    (O if off line)
 703F- 68
                                      pla
                                                    retrieve character
 7040- 20 48 70
                                      jsr toMX80
                                                    print it
7043- 48
                                      pha
7044- 68
                          skipit
                                      pla
7045- 4C AO BA
                                      jmp crt now to the CRT service routine
                           ; Subroutine to output character to MX80
7048- 48
                           toMX80
                                      pha
                                                    save character
7049- A9 02
                                      1da #2
704B- 2C OD AB
                                      bit ifr
                                                    wait MX80 ready
704E- FO FB
                                      beg =-4
7050- 68
                                      pla
                                                    retrieve character
7051- BD 01 AB
                                      sta porta
                                                    write it
7054- 60
                                      rts
                          ; USRO code to control MX80 format.
                             code no.
                                              function
                                          compressed character ON
                                          compressed character OFF
                                 3
                                          double strike ON
                                          double strike OFF
                                5
                                          emphasized ON
                                          emphasized OFF
                                          select printer
                                 8
                                          deselect printer
                                          set line spacing (parameter 2 = spacing,
                                              $C for normal, $18 for double spacing)
                          ; USR parameter 3 storage
                          p31
                                      .de $A64A
7055- CD 57 A6
7058- F0 02
                          prcon
                                      cmp 1stcom
                                                  test valid entry
                                      beq p.of
```

```
flag illegal activity
705A- 38
                      p.bad
705B- 60
                                 rts
                                               is it USRO?
                                 cmp #$14
705C- C9 14
                      p. of
705E- DO FA
                                 bne p.bad
                                               3 params not allowed
7060- E0 03
                                 срх #3
                                 beq p.bad
7062- FO F6
                                 срх #2
                                               2 params for line spacing
7064- E0 02
                                 beg p.line
7066- FO
         30
                                 lda p31 (1 parameter) get parameter
7068- AD
         4A A6
706B-
      29
         OF
                                 and #$f
                                 cmp #$9 can't be greater than 8
706D- C9 09
706F- 10 E9
                                 bpl p.bad
                                               move to index
7071-
      AA
                                 tax
                                               lookup control character
                                 lda table, x
7072- BD B6 70
                                     p.skip
7075- 10 09
                                 bpl
                                               mask off msb (ESC char. flag)
7077- 29
                                 and
                                      #$7f
7079- 48
                                 pha
                                               save character
                                 lda #$1b send ESC character
707A-
      A9 1B
                                     toMX80
707C- 20 48 70
707F-
                                 pla
      68
                                     #$11 is it printer select?
7080-
                      p.skip
                                 CMD
      C9 11
                                     p.sel
7082- FO OD
                                 beq
                                      #$13 is it printer deselect?
7084- C9 13
7086- FO 05
                                 beg p.des
                                               write control character
7088- 20 48 70
                                      toMX80
708B- 18
                                 clc
708C- 60
                                 lda #O deselect printer via port B, bit O
70BD- A9 00
                      p.des
708F- F0 02
                                 beq p.sel+2
7091- A9 01
                      p.sel
                                 lda #1 select printer
                                 sta portb
7093- BD 00 AB
                                 clc
7096- 18
7097- 60
                        Routine to set line spacing.
                        Second parameter specifies new spacing.
                        Hex C is standard, hex 18 gives double spacing.
                                               output ESC character
                                 lda #$1b
7098- A9 1B
709A- 20 48 70
                                  jsr toMX80
                                                followed by an A
                                 1da #'A
709D- A9 41
709F- 20 4B 70
                                  jsr toMX80
70A2- AD 4A A6
                                 lda p31 get
                                              new line spacing
70A5- 09
                                 ora
                                      #$B0
                                               add 128
70A7- 20 4B 70
                                      toMXB0
                                  jsr
                                                send another ESC
                                 lda #$1b
70AA- A9 1B
70AC- 20 48 70
                                  jsr
                                      toMX80
70AF- A9 32
                                  lda
                                      # 2
                                                 followed by a 2
                                      toMX80
70B1- 20 48 70
                                  jsr
70B4- 18
                                  clc
70B5- 60
                        Table of
                                 MX80 command characters
                                  .by 0 $0F $12 $c7 $c8 $c5 $c6 $11 $13
70B6- 00 OF 12
                      table
70B9- C7 C8 C5
```

etter box (Continued from page 6)

What About Atari?

Dear Editor:

I would like to praise the inclusion of the new "From Here to Atari" column by James Capparell. I feel the Atari is a fine machine and deserves more recognition. Hopefully, the new column signals a growing interest on your part to cover the Atari computer more fully.

The Atari seems to have gained a reputation as a game computer, and while the games are of course good, the reason I bought an 800 instead of a VCS was that I wanted it to do more. I hope we can look forward to some practical applications appearing in MICRO soon.

Perhaps the continuation of gameonly articles becomes a self-fulfilling prophecy, and perpetuates an undeserved reputation.

In the future I, and I'm sure other Atari owners, would appreciate your increased attention to serious Atari applications.

> Michael B. Moore San Francisco, CA

Editor's Note: We encourage our readers who use Ataris to send in articles and applications they've developed. We are aware of the growing popularity of the Atari and want to expand our coverage of it, but need your help.

A Call for Chemistry Programs

Dear Editor:

My science education class acquired

an Apple II Plus this Fall. Now my chemistry students practice writing formulas and equations, they study the periodic table and account for energy changes between atoms, they review for tests and check their knowledge with immediate confirmation, and they learn the ways of atoms and electrons through animation and simulations - on the computer!

I'd like to find out about programs for drills, graphics, and simulations anything useful for chemistry class. Perhaps other teachers could help.

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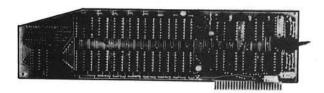
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By Loren Wright

What is Pascal?

Pascal was conceived by Niklaus Wirth in 1970-71 as a "complete" language, capable of the most complex structures, yet still easy to learn and program. Although the language was fairly well-specified by Wirth, there was room for improvement. Several different versions have been written, all consistent with the basic structure of the language, but different in several minor respects.

Probably the most popular implementation is called UCSD Pascal, which was developed at the University of California at San Diego. UCSD Pascal adds some important enhancements, particularly a convenient method of handling character strings, which make it very attractive for microcomputer implementations.

Another version, called "Tiny" Pascal, was described by Yuen and Chung in the September-November 1978 issues of BYTE. As its name implies, there is quite a bit missing, including some of the more powerful features of the original. Nevertheless, it does make the language available where memory is severely restricted (such as in a 16K PET).

To learn more about Pascal, read Victor Fricke's series, which began in our November issue and concludes in this issue. He cites a number of other books.

Pascal is generally a compiled language. However, microcomputer implementations ordinarily use a compiler which produces P-code. A P-code interpreter is then required for execution. The typical microcomputer Pascal package includes three programs: an editor, a compiler, and a P-code interpreter. As we shall see, a couple of the PET packages are not typical.

Tiny Pascal — Abacus Software

Tiny Pascal, with some enhancements, is intended primarily for learning the language. There are actually two versions. One, called just Tiny Pascal, runs in 16K. The other, called Tiny Pascal Plus+, requires 32K, but includes enhancements for graphics support (limited to the quarter-boxes for 80 × 50 resolution plotting).

The editor is a traditional lineoriented editor, where lines may be inserted, deleted, moved, searched, listed, etc. The familiar screen-editing capabilities of the PET itself are not supported. When a source file is saved, all but the last line is saved. (This problem may not be present in all versions, but I have called it to the attention of Abacus and they intend to correct it.)

The compiler is written in BASIC, which means it is very slow. However, it also means that it is easy to make changes to suit your particular needs. The P-code interpreter has an optional TRACE mode, which can be helpful both in debugging programs and in learning how things work. The manual covers the operation of the three programs, the differences from standard Pascal, and a few examples. It does not cover standard Pascal or provide any tutorial material.

Tiny Pascal is available for 3.0 and 4.0 PETs and the 8032 on 2040/4040 diskette for \$35.00, and on cassette for \$40.00. Tiny Pascal Plus + is \$50.00 on diskette and \$55.00 on cassette. Abacus Software, P.O. Box 7211, Grand Rapids, MI 49510.

KMMM Pascal — AB Computers

KMMM Pascal was written by Willi Kusche of Wilserv Industries and is marketed by AB Computers. This implementation is probably closest to Tiny Pascal, but Boolean, real, and text variables are supported. The editor combines the screen-editing features of the PET with the features of a traditional line editor. The lack of line numbers makes it a little difficult to use the line commands. The compiler is in machine code and generates P-code, which is converted to executable machine code by a program called the "Translator." After this machine code is in place, a BASIC SYS command will run the compiled program.

The manual, supplied to me in preliminary form, includes a description of the operation of the editor, the differences from standard Pascal with a few examples, and a full set of syntax diagrams. Standard Pascal is not documented, nor is there any tutorial material.

KMMM Pascal is available for 3.0 or 4.0 PETs (including 8032) on 4040 or 8050 diskette for \$85.00. An older version, which runs in 16K but doesn't support floating point numbers, is available for \$75.00. AB Computers, 252 Bethlehem Pike, Colmar, PA 18915.

Commodore TCL Pascal

This version, written by Keith Frewin of Transam Components Limited, and marketed in the U.S. by Commodore as its "Pascal Development System," is a standard Pascal. The full power of the language is realized. Producing a source file is very much like writing a BASIC program, and auto line numbering, renumbering, searching, and changing capabilities have been added.

The compiler can be used in two ways. In the resident mode, the source, object, and compiler program are held in memory together. In the disk mode, the compiler, source, and object are all in files stored on disk.

The manual includes complete documentation of the editor and compiler. There's a lot of tutorial material, illustrating standard Pascal usage. However, I would not recommend that anyone learn Pascal from this manual.

TCL Pascal is available for 8032 and 8050 with protection ROM and manual for \$295.00. An older version may still be available for 3.0 ROM PETs and 2040 for \$250.00.

Final Thoughts

There are three very different versions of Pascal available for the PET. They differ in price, "completeness," and in the machine configurations they require. Certainly the best is the TCL version, but it is definitely not over three times better than KMMM Pascal, as the price might indicate. Tiny Pascal is not as good as the other two, but it is the cheapest, it is modifiable, it may be the only version that works on your system, and it will fill the need for a teaching system.

According to sources, Commodore plans to offer a UCSD version of Pascal for the 8096 (not the SuperPET) sometime this year. Further details were not available.

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- a poke which allows easy control of a serial printer from basic.

 Basic program lines can be recalled, edited and re-entered. The editing includes backspacing, forward spacing, deleting, typing over, inserting new text, and changing line # (duplicating a line). During editing, the cursor position and display are wrapped around, allowing operation on and displaying of an entire line up to 72 characters long. The preparation of line numbered messages can utilize these features extremely handy for poor spelling, typists like me!
- Keyboard has been completely corrected to provide standard typing format. By the use of the control and repeat keys as modifiers, any character in the full USASCII 128 character set can be entered from the keyboard. This will give you all the characters you need for running Pascal and other high level languages in a remote computer.
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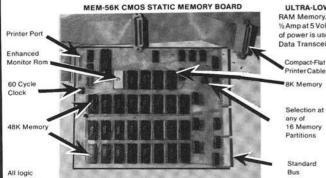
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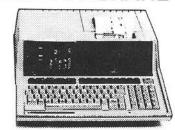
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From Here to Atari

Jim Capparell 297 Missouri San Francisco, California 94107

This month I'm going to talk about the vertical blank (Vblank) interrupt. I will give you a working definition of what an interrupt is, then discuss how Vblank fits into the overall interrupt structure, what is accomplished in this time period, and how programmers may access this interrupt for their own use. I will also provide a simple program to illustrate the use of Vblank vectors and how to insert code at VVBLKD.

Recall last month, in my discussion of raster scan graphics, that the term vertical blank is given to that time period when the electron beam is turned off and returned to the upper left corner of the video screen, ready to start tracing a new frame. The number of machine cycles available at Vblank is some fraction of 29868 machine cycles that are needed to trace one entire television frame. In the normal graphics 0 (text screen), approximately 7980 machine cycles are left over at Vblank to be shared by the Operating System Vblank interrupt service routine (ISR) and any programmer supplied code. The term interrupt applies to any signal, originating from hardware or software, which serves to suspend normal mainline program flow.

When an interrupting event occurs, the program counter (PC) and processor status registers are automatically saved on the system stack. The processor then executes special code referred to as an interrupt service routine (ISR). The address of the ISR is found in a memory location reserved for this purpose, called an interrupt vector. When the ISR is finished, the values of the PC and status registers are retrieved from the stack and processing of the suspended program is resumed as if nothing had intervened. This all happens at machine speed - in hundreds of microseconds.

The vertical blank interrupt is an essential part of the Atari operating system and appears as a non-maskable interrupt (NMI) to the system. The NMI is only one of three possible interrupts that the Atari can process. These three, chip reset, NMI, and IRQ, are analyzed further by interrupt service software. Whenever an NMI or an IRQ signal occurs, the appropriate service routine is executed. These service routines interrogate a status register to isolate the interrupting source. See table 1 for a breakdown of vectors and contents for each type of interrupt.

It's apparent from table 1 that all NMI interrupts are vectored through location \$FFFA to the NMI interrupt service routine (ISR) starting at address \$E7B4. Since there are three possible causes of an NMI, the ISR must determine the source of the interrupt by interrogating an NMI status register at address \$D40F. This location, called NMIST in the documentation, has bit 7 set when a DLI occurs, bit 6 set when a Vblank occurs, and bit 5 set when the system reset button has been pressed. If neither a DLI nor a system reset caused the NMI, then a Vblank interrupt is assumed by the ISR and the processor jumps to the address contained in the vector at \$0222.

There are actually two vectors used by Vblank through which a programmer may introduce additional or replacement code. One vector, referred to as vertical blank immediate vector VVBLKI, is at address \$0222. This vector normally contains the address \$E7D1, the start of the system Stage 1 Vblank ISR. Should it be necessary to either replace system functions or simply perform operations prior to the system code, then you would use this vector. The other vector location, called vertical blank deferred VVBLKD, is at address \$0224. This vector normally contains the address \$E93E, which is the start of code for the system return from interrupt. The contents of \$0224 would be changed to point to new code when your operation was needed after system housekeeping was accomplished.

The Vblank process is actually divided into two stages. Whenever a Vblank NMI occurs, the following events always happen:

- 1. Processor registers A, X, and Y are pushed on stack.
- 2. Interrupt request is cleared by writing zero to \$D40F.

-			1
Ta	n	l۵	1
ı a			

CHIP RESET	FFFC	E477				
NMI	FFFA	E7B4				
Display	; list Ju	mp through	0200			
Vertica	al Blank		0222 a	nd 0224		
S/Rese	t key		E474			
IRQ	FFFE	E6F3				
	bus output	ready jumi	through		020C	
	bus output				020A	
	bus input				020E	
	bus procee				0202	
	bus interr				0204	
*Pokey					0210	
*Fokes					0212	
	timer 4(Bug	in O.S. t	imer 4)		0214	
	rd key scan				0208	
Break I	·보기에는 기가장이 유명하는 아이들이 되었다.				2222	
DI COL.		ction			0206	

```
10 ; ** PROGRAM EXAMPLE 1 **
                FROGRAM SETS UP A VVBLKD ISR
             30
                  SET UP NEW VECTOR WITH A BASIC USR CALL A=USR(1536)
             40
                  NEED TO DO THIS WHENEVER SYSTEM IS RESET.
0000
            60
                               $600
                                          PUT IN PAGE 6 DECIMAL 1536
                         ×=
0600 68
            70
                         PLA
                                          NULL VALUE FROM BASIC
0601 A907
             80
                               $7
                         LDA
                                          INDICATOR FOR VVBLKD
0603 A206
            90
                                          HIGH BYTE FOR VECTOR ADDR
                         IDX
                               #06
0605 A040
0607 205CE4
            0100
                         LDY
                               #$40
                                         LOW BYTE FOR VECTOR ADDR
            0110
                         JSR
                               $E45C
                                             SET UP DEFERRED VECTOR
060A 60
            0120
                         RTS
                                         RETURN TO BASIC
            0130
                   жж
                        ** ** **
                    ROUTINE AT DECIMAL 1600 IS DESIGNED TO WASTE TIME.
            0140
            0150
                    PUT A NUMBER FROM 1 - 5 IN DECIMAL 1568.
            0160
                    USE POKE 1568,N
                    THIS IS THE ISR WHICH SIMPLY WASTES TIME.
            0170
060B
            0180
                         ×=
                               $640
0640 A600
            0190
                         LDX
                               0
                                          INIT COUNTERS
0642 A400
            0200
                         LDY
                               0
0644 E8
            0210 LOOP1
                         INX
                                         INCR COUNT
0645 EC2006
                               $620
            0220
                         CPX
                                          DELAY VALUE
0648 F003
            0230
                         BEQ
                              LOOP2
064A 18
            0240
                         CLC
                                          FORCE BRANCH
064B 90F7
            0250
                         BCC
                              LOOP1
064D C8
            0260 LOOP2
                         INY
064E CC2006 0270
                               $620
                         CPY
                                          DELAY VALUE
0651 F003
            0280
                         BEQ
                              EXIT
                                          DONE ?
0653 18
            0290
                         CLC
                                          NO-FORCE BRANCH
0654 90EE
                              LOOP1
            0300
                         BCC
0656 4C3EE9 0310 EXIT
                         JMP
                               $E93E
                                         TAKE NORMAL VBLANK EXIT
```

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3. Jump through VVBLKI normally pointing to Stage 1 Vblank.

When Stage 1 processing is executed, it increments the three-byte counter called RTCLOK at addresses \$12, \$13, and \$14. Location \$12 is the most significant byte. This counter wraps to zero after approximately 77 hours and then continues counting. The attract mode is also processed at Stage 1; that is the process which causes the colors on your screen to start shifting if no key has been pressed on the keyboard in the previous nine minutes.

Additionally, system timer 1 at locations \$218 and \$219 is decremented if it is non-zero. When the counter goes to zero, an indirect JSR is performed *via* a vector at addresses \$226 and \$227. Note that an indirect JSR is performed by copying the address from the vector to the stack and executing an RTS instruction.

At this point a test is made to determine if a time-critical section of code was interrupted. If either the I bit in the

processor status register or the critical flag at address \$42 are set, then the interrupted code is assumed to be timecritical. When this occurs, the registers are restored and an RTI instruction is executed.

The critical flag can be set by a Serial I/O in progress. If no time constraints are present, then Stage 2 processing is begun. It is in this section of code that IRQ interrupts are enabled, keyboard auto repeat logic is processed, keyboard debounce is performed, and system timers 2, 3, 4, and 5 are processed. In addition, the color data for playfield and player/missiles are updated. This color data and other RAM locations, called shadow registers, are copied into their associated hardware locations. Stage 2 also reads the game controller data from Jacks 1, 2, 3, and 4 into RAM memory.

To insert code either at VVBLKI or VVBLKD, the address where the new code resides must be placed into the appropriate vector. A system routine is provided at \$E45C. This routine insures that both bytes of the vector will be updated while Vblank is enabled. A vertical blank can be processed during a call to this routine. The routine is called SETVBV in the documentation and the calling sequence is:

reg A (update indicator)

- = 1-5 then update timers 1-5
- = 6 for immediate Vblank vector VVBLKI
- = 7 for deferred Vblank vector VVBLKD
- reg X = Most Significant Byte of vector address
- reg Y = Least Significant Byte of vector address

JSR SETVBV Jump to subroutine

The A, X, and Y registers may be altered.

The display list interrupt will always be enabled on return.

A knowledge of processing interrupts and inserting code at interrupt vectors is essential to get the most from the Atari. With this example you should have enough information to experiment with the Vblank vectors. Interrupt-driven sound control, page flipping, animation techniques, greater color control, and many other procedures are possible.

MICRO

List Scroller

This program lets you scroll forwards or backwards through a listing to view any part of a BASIC program without requiring a series of keyed LIST commands.

Colin Macauley 39 Shoalhaven Street Werribee Victoria 3030 Australia

The problem with editing a BASIC program is that a LIST only displays a small "window" of your program. Often you wish to view outside this window, which requires a further LIST. This can be very frustrating because the screen depth never appears to be long enough to display all the program lines desired, especially on my OSI Superboard. Each subsequent LIST scrolls a lot, if not all, of your previous listing off the screen.

Word processors have the ability to scroll through a document, either forwards or backwards, to allow for operator insertions, deletions, etc. My program is similar in operation and allows continuous controlled forward or backward scrolling through a BASIC program after a LIST.

The keys used are "CTRL-A" for backward scrolling and "CTRL-Z" for forward scrolling. Holding down the keys will allow continuous scrolling until the keys are released. The program is located in RAM unused by the OSI BASIC interpreter, and is not lost by warm and cold starts to the system.

To use the program, the BASIC input vector (\$218,\$219) must be re-set by typing in the following:

POKE 536.34 : POKE 537.2 < CR >

to divert keyboard input through my program. Thus, when you want to review your own BASIC program, a LIST (e.g. LIST 10) should be entered and the program listing on the screen manipulated, using the CTRL-A and CTRL-Z keys.

Operation of the program is difficult to follow unless you are fully conversant with the storage and tokenizing of BASIC program lines, and the routines involved in actually running a BASIC program. Essentially, the program directly manipulates the input buffer to cause a serial supply of single line LIST instructions to be entered and run while the previously described keys are

depressed. Further information regarding BASIC operation, with references to specific subroutines in the 8K BASIC ROMs, may be found in *The First Book of OSI* by Jim Williams and George Dorner (Aardvark Technical Services), and *OSI BASIC in ROM* by Edward H. Carlson.

The sample run shows how the program works by scrolling forward through a BASIC program until line 150 (CTRL-Z) and backwards from line 150 until line 90 (CTRL-A).

Colin Macauley is a qualified physicist and a member of the firm of Callinan and Associates, Patent Attorneys. He uses a modified OSI Superboard II and is mainly interested in utility-type programming. His current interest is development of software for his brother's minimum chip 6502-based computer which has software-controlled video.

Figure 1: Sample Run

100 FOR R=2 TO 0 STEP -1

110 FOR M=P1 TO P2:POKE M.Q:NEXT M

120 FOR M=P1+R TO P2 STEP 3:POKE M.T:NEXT M

130 V=R+1

140 FOR M=P1 TO P2

150 V=V-1

140 FOR H=P1 TO P2

130 V=R+1

120 FOR M=P1+R TO P2 STEP 3:POKE M.T:NEXT M

110 FOR M=PT TO P2:POKE M.Q:NEXT M

100 FOR R=2 TO 0 STEP -1

9# FOR H=1 TO 2

Listin	g 1		
Ø222		*=\$Ø222	
Ø222		;ENABLE MSG PRINTER	
0222	A94C	LDA #\$4C	
9224	8503	STA \$03	
9226		:GET CHAR. FROM KEYBD.	
0226	20BAFF	JSR \$FFBA	
9229		:CHECK KEY	
9229		CMP #\$01	
Ø22B	FØ2D	BEQ UP	
	C91A	CHP #\$1A	
Ø22F	FØØ1	BEO DOWN	
0231	60	RTS	
0232		100	
0232		SCROLL THRU ASCENDING LINE NOS.	
0232	84	DOWN TXA	
Ø233	48	PHA	
0234	98	TYA	
0235		PHA	
Ø236		CHECK NEXT PROGRAM LINE	
Ø236	A Ø Ø Ø	LDY #\$00	
Ø238		LDA (SAA).Y	
Ø23A		:END OF PROGRAM LINES?	
Ø23A (1988	CNP #400	
Ø230 I		BNE DOWN1	
023E		:NO.BRA TO SET UP SCROLL	
Ø23E (08	INY	
Ø23F 1		LDA (\$AA).Y	
0241		CHP #\$00	
Ø243 1		BNE DOWN!	
#245		:YES.RET. TO BASIC	
Ø245 d	68	DOWN4 PLA	
Ø246 F		TAY	
0247	48	PLA	
Ø248 A		TAX	
9249		LDA #\$66	
Ø24B		RIS	
Ø24C	7,25-0	GET NEXT LINE NO.	
Ø24C 6	4999	DOWN1 LDY #\$ØØ	

Ø27F		;SET UP LINE NO.	(Continued)
	DØØB	BNE UP1	
	CSAB	CMP \$AB	
	BIDC	INY LDA (\$DC).Y	
9278 9278		BNE UP1	
6276	DØ12	;NO,CHECK IF OUT OF RANGE	
	COAH	CMP \$AA	
Ø274	C5AA	START OF PREVIOUS LINE?	
	PIDC	LDA (\$DC),Y	
A	BIDC	ATOTOGO - EL COMPONENCIA MARTIN	
Ø271		INY	
T 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	DØ19	BNE UP1	
Ø26F	C71010	:NO.CHECK IF DUT OF RANGE	
	C9ØØ	CMP #\$00	
Ø26D	DIDC	:END OF BASIC PROGRAM LINE?	
THE PARTY	BIDC	LDA (\$DC).Y	
	AGGG	UP3 LDY #\$00	
	A5AB 85DD	STA \$DD	
	85DC	STA \$DC	
	ASAA	LDA \$AA	
Ø261	2832M4	:SAVE \$AA.AB IN \$DC.DD	
	2032A4		TH SHH'HD
Ø25E	10	:PUT PRESENT LINE NO. POINTER ADDR.	TH SAA AR
Ø25D	2 · E	PHA	
Ø250	100	TYA	
Ø25B		PHA	
#25A	84	UP TXA	
925A		; :SCROLL THRU DESCENDING LINE NOS.	
Ø25A	TUROPZ		
	4CA692		
Ø257	DIHH	:LOAD INPUT BUFFER	
	BIAA	LDA (\$AA).Y	
Ø254		DEY	
Ø253		LDA (\$AA),Y PHA	
	BIAA	17.70 f	
Ø24F Ø25Ø		INY	
A CA A IT	00	INY INY	

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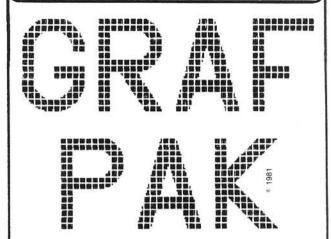


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Listing 1 (Continued) #27F C8 6286 CB TNY LDA (SDC).Y 9281 B1DC **#283 48** PHA **9284 88** DEY LDA (\$DC).Y #285 RIDC :LOAD INPUT BUFFER 9287 9287 4CA692 JMP SCRO :TEST FOR OUT OF RANGE IE BELOW \$02FF @28A #28A A5DD UP1 LDA SDD CMP #\$#2 #28C C9#2 BNE UP2 928F D999 #29# A5DC LDA \$DC Ø292 C9FF CMP #\$FF 0294 D003 BNE UP2 :YES.RET. TO BASIC 429A Ø296 4C45Ø2 JMP DOUN4 #299 ; BUMP SEARCH ADDR. 9299 CADC UP2 DEC \$DC **Ø29B A5DC** LDA SDC Ø29D C9FF CMP #SFF appr hace RNE HP3 Ø2A1 C6DD DEC SDD Ø2A3 ;LOOP TO FIND END OF LINE Ø2A3 18 CLC 92A4 99C3 BCC UP3 92A6 ;LOAD INPUT BUFFER Ø246 Ø2A6 ;LINE NO. LO IN Y, HI IN A 92A6 A8 SCRO TAY #2A7 68 PLA :CONVERT TO FLOATING POINT Ø2A8 ISR SAFC1 02A8 20C1AF CONVERT TO ASCII STRING #2AB JSR \$896E 02AB 206EB9 :SET UP POINTERS TO \$BC ROUTINE Ø2AE **Ø2AE A912** I DA #\$12 Ø2BØ 85C3 STA \$C3 LDA #\$00 92B2 A999 Ø2B4 85C4 STA \$C4 :LIST TOKEN Ø286 ₿2B6 A999 LDA #\$99 Ø288 8513 STA \$13 LDX #\$00 02BA A200 :ASCII STRING TO BUFFER #2BC 02BC BD0101 DOWN3 LDA \$0191.X 02BF C900 CMP #\$00 BEQ DOWN2 9201 F996 Ø2C3 9514 STA \$14,X INX Ø2C5 E8 Ø2C6 18 CLC BCC DOWN3 9207 99F3 :INSERT NULL 0209 Ø2C9 9514 DOUN2 STA \$14,X :DISABLE MSG. PRINTER 02CB 02CB A960 1 DA #\$60 STA \$03 02CD 8503 **02CF 68** PLA 02D0 A8 TAY PLA Ø2D1 68 0202 AA TAX STX SDC Ø2D3 86DC :RESTORE SP TO AVOID STACK OVERFLOW 0205 0205 A2FC LDX #\$FC 92D7 9A TXS 0208 A5DC LDA \$DC Ø2DA AA :BASIC EXECUTION ROUTINE Ø2DB #2DB 4CF6A5 JNP \$A5F6

MICRO

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The Single Life

Editor's note: This column is a new, on-going addition to MICRO. The purpose is to provide information about, product evaluations of, and uses for the single board computers and their makers. Readers are encouraged to submit entries for publication to:

Brad Rinehart 1508 Stanton St. York, Pennsylvania 17404

So, you've put away your old single board computer and have purchased one of the new personal computers. As you unpack it from the carton you marvel at the simplicity and ease with which you can plug it in, turn it on, and find something displayed on the screen. Not only that, but it comes complete with pre-packaged software! Certainly more appealing than the pile of breadboards and wire lying in the corner. Then suddenly you begin to reminisce about the "good old days" when adding a new peripheral to your single board machine left a feeling of pride and accomplishment. Well, you're not alone.

Those days are behind us now. In today's world, plastic packaging, prepackaged software, and intriguing games have taken the spotlight. What most of us have failed to realize though, is that most of the single board promoters are still with us and are producing some pretty sophisticated hardware and software. Some of these manufacturers even custom tailor their hardware and software for OEM and industrial applications.

Many of these single board-based machines have found their way into schools, laboratories, institutions, industry, and of course in the homes of computer hobbyists. OEMs may well want to consider the single board computer for its versatility, adaptability, durability, and modular design. Many manufacturers produce:

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and a host of other items all designed to expand and support one or more of the current single board computers. This type of modularity allows OEMs and industrial manufacturers to include necessary design functions in their products without incurring the expense of unwanted or unnecessary hardware.

For example, Hudson Digital Electronics Inc. (HDE Inc.) supports their line of TIM-, AIM-, SYM-, and KIM-compatible (hence the name TASK Masters) hardware with complete development systems.

In comparison with the personal computer manufacturers, the single board people rely heavily upon OEMs and industrial users to purchase their products. Therefore, their products are usually built to be durable, reliable, sophisticated, and easy to maintain. This explains the higher initial cost, as compared to the personal computer, which is normally built entirely on a single board and packaged to please the consumer. However, when one considers the advantages to the industrial user of modular design, this higher initial cost factor can easily be justified. For example, some of the single board systems can be expanded from a single five-inch disk drive to several doublesided eight-inch drives simply by changing the disk controller card and drives. The software remains compatible. In addition, because most do not use memory-mapped video, almost any CRT or hardcopy terminal can be interfaced directly to them. This does create a problem of providing software which will interface to different brands of terminals, but this problem can be overcome, as we shall see later.

The problem of maintenance is greatly simplified in a modular system. To isolate a problem, one must only remove and replace the individual boards until the problem is corrected. Then, the board that caused the problem is either sent for repair or repaired by the user. In many cases a modular system will still be operable even if no spares are available to replace the broken board. For example, if the problem were in a memory board, the system might still operate, using the memory available on other memory boards which had not failed. Hence, very little down time!

If the user does stock spare boards, the cost is usually very minimal. Then, after the problem has been isolated, the broken board may be returned to the manufacturer for repair. In addition, Perry Peripherals on Long Island does repair work on AIM, SYM, and KIM boards. (Steve Perry told me that the turn-around time is approximately one week.)

Because the single board promoters depend on those who use their products in custom applications, they are most eager to provide excellent customer support. HDE, for example, provides in-house engineering and custom software development on a contract basis. Other manufacturers such as The Computerist, Micro Technology Unlimited, Systems Innovations Inc., etc., provide detailed explanations describing how to interface and use their products. Also helpful are Perry Peripherals' application notes concerning the AIM, KIM, and SYM single board machines.

The single board people seem to have taken a silent oath to standardize the bus structure of their products as much as possible. Therefore, it may be possible to use one manufacturer's processor board with another's card cage and memory cards. In yet another step, some vendors supply interfaces which will adapt one manufacturer's product to another's. For example, Perry Peripherals can provide a KIMSI to HDE's disk system interface. This idea of modular design and interfacing one manufacturer's product to another erases the problem of obsolescence. So, when a new board is introduced, just plug it in. There is no need to replace the entire system in order to upgrade it.

In addition to the equipment manufacturers themselves, other vendors are providing hardware. Optimal Technology offers an EPROM programmer, complete with software listings, that interfaces through a PIA to many of the single board systems. Keystone Data Consultants Inc. will be releasing a time-of-day clock for the KIM 4 bus (2nd quarter 1982). In addition, Keystone Data can provide equipment and software to interface 110V and 220V devices to numerous single board machines. Progressive Computer Software Inc. offers a disk head cleaning kit for HDE disk systems. The list goes on and on.

Why have the personal computers attained so much popularity while the single boards have been ''left in the dust?'' Good question! There appear to be several reasons. As mentioned

before, initial purchase price has an effect upon the "business user." In today's runaway inflation, the business man is out to get the most for his hardearned dollar. Another reason may be packaging. The personal computers are packaged in an appealing plastic and sometimes metal cabinet. Many single board systems are packaged in a heavy, industrial cabinet, enough to give any secretary heart failure. I have also been told that because very few "how-to-fixbugs-in-your-system" articles have been written about the single boards, they have not received the publicity of some other systems. Perhaps some of the single board manufacturers should intentionally build boards that need fixing! The most obvious reason for this lack of interest though, is the apparent lack of software for these single board-based systems.

I find this hard to believe. After all. weren't the single boards here first? Don't those of us who suffered through the "hex keypad syndrome" pride ourselves in having to really "know the system" in order to have written software? Although I will admit it would have been very difficult to write "General Ledger" on a KIM with a hex keypad, times have changed! One of the oldest and probably best-known supporters of the TIM, AIM, SYM, and KIM single boards, HDE Inc., offers a great deal of development software to complement their tried and proven disk operating system — FODS.

For assembly language programmers, there is a text editor, assembler, dynamic debugging tool, and a disassembler that generates source code, complete with labels. The text editor may be used, not only to generate assembly language source code, but also for composition.

The assembler is a multifile assembler, meaning that source code is not limited to the amount of available memory. Several files may be assembled by calling them in from the disk. In addition, the assembler includes a formatter which prints the listings in the proper format, therefore alleviating this chore when the source code is entered by the programmer. This, of course, saves several bytes of memory per line of source code (no need to insert spaces to align the columns).

The dynamic debugging tool (DDT) is a comprehensive debugger that allows the assembly language program-

U.

mer to insert break points in a program, single-step the program, proceed to a breakpoint, step multiple instructions at a time, and read and change memory locations. In addition, DDT will display memory as a single byte, an address word, ASCII characters, or disassembled instructions. Memory may be changed using the current display mode. For example, if an ASCII 'A' is displayed, to change it to a 'B' it is only necessary to type in a 'B'.

While in the instruction disassemble mode, the instruction may be changed by typing in the mnemonic and data for the new instruction. The user should be aware that if an instruction's byte count is longer than that of the instruction being replaced, no attempt is made to move the existing code. Remember, this is a debugger, not an assembler. In the single-step mode (this is a software function, not hardware) DDT displays the contents of all registers, the instruction address and mnemonic, as well as the condition code flags, after each instruction is executed.

The disassembler (AID for Advanced Interactive Disassembler) is truly a work of art. Most disassemblers merely generate hard copy listings that contain the instruction mnemonic and referenced address. If you've ever taken one of these listings and tried to decipher it, you'll really appreciate AID. Not only does it assign labels to all the referenced addresses and output hard copy, it also builds a source file in memory that is compatible with the HDE text editor (TED). In addition to all this, if the disassembled source file grows larger than the available memory, AID asks you if you want to save the file to disk. If so, it automatically saves it, resets the textfile pointers, and continues disassembling.

All HDE-supplied development software interfaces to FODS, the File Oriented Disk System. FODS is a complete disk operating system, because simple commands are provided for all disk operations. User commands may be added by building an object module (executable 6502 code) and saving the module to disk identified by a threecharacter name. Then, whenever the three characters are entered from the keyboard, FODS will access the system drive, load the module, and execute it. In addition, whenever FODS reads or writes the disk, it does a read after read. or read after write verify. In other words, it compares what was read from, or written to, disk with the data in memory, thus insuring positive data transfer.

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Disk accesses made through FODS are very fast. This is partly due to the format used to save files to disk. FODS does not use the sector-mapping technique when writing to the disk. Instead, disk files are written one sector after another, in a straight line, so to speak. This can cause some grief to the user who is accustomed to sectormapping techniques that write data to any available sectors. So, as new files are created and old ones deleted, "holes" appear in the index. When the disk becomes full it is necessary to "PAK" it, thus filling in the gaps. From a development standpoint, this can be somewhat annoying. In actual applications programs, however, this is of little consequence as methods have been devised to re-use the disk space without "PAK"ing the disk.

One good point is that by allowing these holes, deleted files can be recovered — provided the disk has not been packed. Have you ever deleted the wrong file and wasted hours of development time? Well, under FODS, you can recover these.

In addition to assembly language development tools, there are numerous high-level languages available for HDE's disk-based systems. Eric Rehnke's 6502 FORTH has been offered in cassette version for some time now. I understand that it either is or will soon be avilable for HDE disk-based systems.

HDE is offering CPM on their systems. Yes, a 6502 version of the popular CPM operating system. In addition, a UCSD Pascal interface is available from HDE or their distributors. This package will interface Softech Microsystem's popular languages, Pascal, FORTRAN, and BASIC, to HDE's disk system. An advantage to using the Pascal system is that your programs become portable. This means that a package written on another machine operating under the UCSD system will normally run under the HDE disk system, and vice versa. This really opens up some doors for software compatibility!

Probably the most significant addition to HDE's growing line of development software is HDE Disk BASIC. Built around the popular Microsoft BASIC, this package is really an eye opener. I have been evaluating HDE Disk BASIC for approximately a year now, and believe me, an enormous amount of work and forethought has gone into this package.

of terminal configurations that are on the market today, a personality module has been implemented which allows the user to custom tailor the software to the terminal. Also, a 250-character input buffer allows numerous statements per line. HDE BASIC allows the user to save data three ways. There is the simple "snapshot" data file, as well as sequential data files, and random access files. All of the old KIM BASIC commands have been carried along in this new version, making it an easy task to upgrade your old software. In addtion, a multitude of new commands have been added, making this one of the most powerful BASIC interpreters I have had the pleasure of evaluating.

OK, you say, this is all well and good, but I don't want to develop all my own software. Besides, I'm an industrial user and I need a multitasking process control system. Well, look no further! Keystone Data Consultants Inc. has such a system available. The software, called PECO, for Process Environment Operating System, provides the industrial user with a real time multitasking operating system. Keystone Data will configure the software to run stand-alone or in conjunction with an HDE disk-based system.

PECO allows job scheduling, queue processing, event timing, single or multiple access points, interrupt-driven operations, time-of-day scheduling and a host of other features. PECO is not a "pre-packaged" piece of software; Keystone Data provides the software based upon user specifications. The system can be provided in EPROM, or on disk. In addition, the software may be licensed in either object or source code.

There are numerous vendors willing to provide custom software for the industrial and OEM user. In many instances, equipment manufacturers themselves provide this service. Outside sources, like Keystone Data Consultants offer this service either to the manufacturer or their customers. Most single board manufacturers can provide the user with names of reliable software vendors.

What about applications software? Even though HDE Disk BASIC has only been released a short time, there are already several vendors supplying applications software and numerous user's groups providing games and numerous utility programs. The HDE

In order to allow for the multitude terminal configurations that are on market today, a personality module is been implemented which allows this is printed.

Disk Program Library is presently undergoing some structural changes, but should be in operation by the time this is printed.

For the more serious user, I know of at least two vendors offering business applications programs for HDE disk-based systems. Western New York Micro offers Mail Manager, Mini Money Manager, Payroll Office, Memo Writer, and Tax Advisor. Keystone Data Consultants offers Data Foreman, Checking Account Management, Inventory Management, and will be releasing Accounts Payable/Receivable, and General Ledger. Contact both of these vendors for additional information.

The allure of plastic and chrome is very tempting. But, now that you know, give the single boards 'Another Look.' You may be surprised at what you find.

Manufacturers are encouraged to keep Mr. Rinehart aware of new products for the single board computers.

Names and Addresses of Vendors

Eric Rehnke 1067 Jadestone Lane Corona CA 91720

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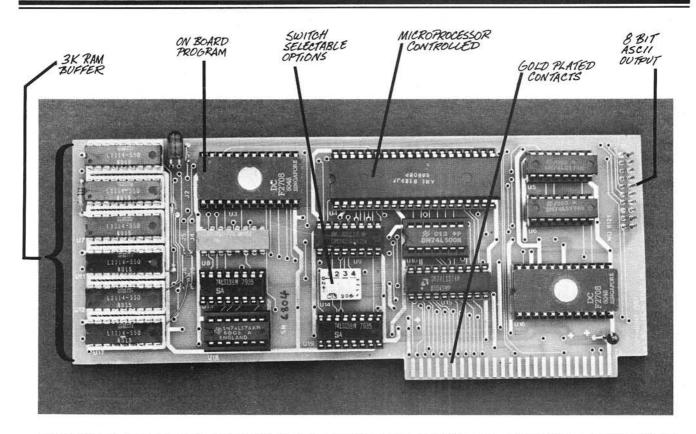
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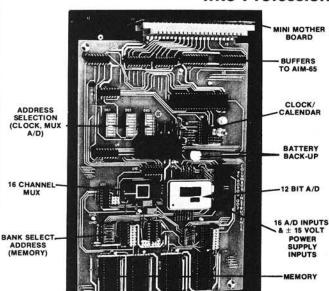




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Some Help for KIM

Part 3

The author presents hardware and software for an improved single-step function. Also included is a TRACE routine.

Wayne D. Smith Box 8352 Austin Peay State University Clarksville, Tennessee 37040

Last month we examined the operation of the KIM single-step hardware. We saw that a simple modification to this hardware would allow the substitution of user-supplied software for the KIM software.

There is a number of variations on this basic scheme. Several K areas may be ANDed together to allow moving the single-step program to different areas as the need arises. Switches may be added to allow the selection of various K areas, as desired. If you extend this concept to the most general case, the circuit in figure 1 can be used. With these eight switches installed, the single-step software may be moved to anywhere in the lower 6K of memory.

By turning on the appropriate K switch, any K area can be prevented from generating the single-step NMI. Be sure that the K7 switch is also on, however, or the KIM software will single-step. If only the K7 switch is on and the NMI vector is set to \$1C00, the system will perform as an unmodified KIM. If a K switch is on, it means that programs in this area will run at normal speed, even if the single-step switch is on. Since the K6 and K7 areas contain KIM ROM, these switches would both normally be on. They may be turned off, however, if you want to single-step any of the KIM software.

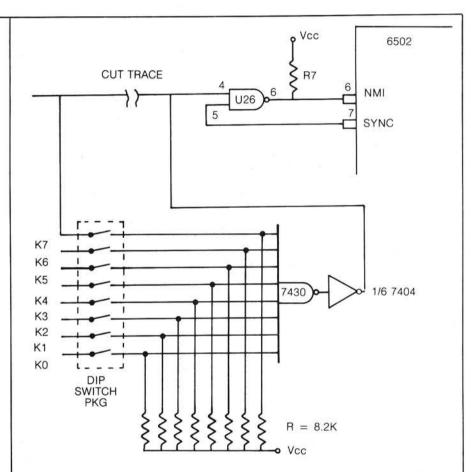


Figure 1: The extension of the technique to include switch selectable K areas that will allow the use of a single-step program stored in any of several K areas.

The $8.2~K~\Omega$ pull-up resistors shown in figure 1 are required to prevent noise, which might inadvertently generate a NMI if the 7430 inputs were left floating. These pull-ups supplement rather than replace the $560~\Omega$ pull-ups already on the K signal outputs from the 74145. The additional pull-ups must be used, even though they do reduce the fanout of the K signals slightly. With this modification, try to limit the load on the K signal to about five normal TTL loads.

A secondary problem with the KIM software is eliminated with the hardware modification described above. This problem has to do with the KIM Peripheral Interface Adapters (PIAs). Included within the KIM single-step software are provisions for resetting the directional registers associated with the KIM PIA. It is, therefore, impossible to single-step a program which depends upon the setting of this directional register. As the single-step interrupt is generated, the KIM software

resets the registers to the KIM configuration. This, of course, negates any setting of the directional registers that may have been accomplished by the user. This can result in a program which runs correctly in the normal mode, but which will not run in the single-step mode.

Installing the switch-selected singlestep area is probably best accomplished on a small perf board. I installed mine on the board that contains my data bus buffers. If you are willing to settle for the single additional area, the hardware modification can be made directly on the KIM board. A single trace must be cut as shown in figure 2. The AND gate (7408) may be mounted on the KIM board in any convenient location using a little contact cement. Mount the IC with the legs up. By being careful, you can make all the solder connections directly to the socket contacts on the KIM board. Just be sure that the solder doesn't interfere with the insertion of the KIM into the sockets. For convenience, the 7408 connections are listed in table 1.

The improved single-step program is shown in listing 1. The program is completely relocatable, and may be moved anywhere in memory without address changes. Other than the normal KIM page zero locations, SSTEP uses one additional page zero location, \$EE.

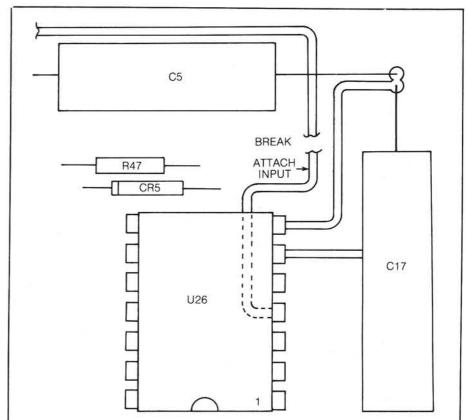


Figure 2: Modification to the KIM-1 board for additional single-step programming areas. Only one trace must be broken as indicated in the drawing. The area shown is the lower right side of the board, near the keyboard. You may want to delay the modification until the 90-day warranty has expired.

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Table 1: The 7408 pin connections for a single additional single-step program storage area. K5 is used as the additional area, but may be changed if desired. Pins not listed are not connected.

Pin Number	Connection	Attach To
1	K5	KIM App J
2	K7	KIM App H
3	U26 pin 4	at cut trace
7	Ground	KIM Exp 21
17	Vcc	KIM Exp 22

If you use the program in the K5 RAM, resist the temptation to make any changes that lengthen the program. SSTEP ends at \$17E6, and the KIM tape routines use variables at \$17E7 and up. (Believe me, this wasn't easy, and accounts for some of the strange coding.) If you lengthen the program, the tapewrite routine (including Super-tape) will destroy some bytes above \$17E7, and render loading the program from tape impossible.

To use the program, first make the hardware modification as shown in figures 1 and 2. Then load the program normally. Be sure to set the NMI vector (\$17FA, \$17FB) to the starting location of the new single-step program (\$1780). Now whenever the single-step switch is on, the complete status of the machine is printed as each instruction is executed. The status printed is the status after the instruction on that line has been executed. The registers are listed in the order X, Y, A, S (stack-pointer) and P (status).

The program shares one idiosyncrasy with the KIM single-step program. If a subroutine jump is executed to a routine within the non-interrupt area (say K7), the program will perform this routine at normal speed, without any output. The program will, however, also execute the first step following the return at normal speed. Recall that the interrupt is generated as the instruction is fetched, but not honored until the instruction has been completed. That means that the first instruction after the return generates an interrupt, but will not be listed. The status of the registers listed after the first step in the subroutine will actually be the status after the first step following the return is executed. The operand field should be ignored in this case. If this presents a problem, simply use a NOP immediately after any subroutine call to a non-interrupt area.

A Trace Program

While the single-step routine is a great help in debugging programs, there are times when it is inconvenient to sit at the terminal, pressing the G key after every step. It is often desirable to let the program run from beginning to end without intervention, but still have the steps traced, and the register information printed as the program executes. The resulting printout can then be analyzed at a more convenient time or place.

Listing 1: Single-Step Program

```
PROGRAM TO PROVIDE IMPROVED SINGLE STEP
0020
                                     PROGRAM TO PROVIDE IMPROVED SINGLE STEP
OPERATION OF THE KIM-1 MICROCOMPUTER.
THE PROGRAM PROVIDES ALL THE NORMAL
KIM-1 SINGLE STEP OPERATIONS PLUS
PRINTING THE OPERAND FOR EACH INSTRUCTION
AND PRINTING THE REGISTER CONTENTS
OF ALL REGISTERS AFTER THE INSTRUCTION
OF EXCELLED.
0030
0040
0050
0060
0070
0080
                                      IS EXECUTED. A HARDWARE MODIFICATION OF THE KIM BOARD IS REQUIRED IN ORDER TO USE
0090
0100
0110
                                      THIS PROGRAM.
0120
                                  ÁCC
                                                      STORAGE FOR ACCUMULATOR
0130
                                 PREG
                                                      STORAGE FOR STATUS REGISTER
0140
                                                      STORAGE FOR PGM CNTR (LOB)
STORAGE FOR PGM CNTR (HOB)
0150
                                 PCL
                                           =# SEF
                                  PCH
                                           =# $FO
01 60
                                                      STORAGE FOR Y REGISTER
                                           =#3F4
0170
                                  YREG
                                           =# SF5
                                                      STORAGE FOR X REGISTER
                                  XREG
0180
                                                      STORAGE FOR STACK POINTER
                                 SPUSER =#$F2
0190
                                                      ADDR OF CURRENT INST (HOB)
                                  POINTH =# $FB
0200
                                                      ADDR OF CURRENT INST (LOB)
                                  POINTL =# SFA
0210
                                 TEMP 26 SEE BYTES TO PRINT (NON KIM)
OUTSP - 11 SEE KIM ROUTINE TO PRINT SPACE
PRIBYT - 63 SEED KIM ROUTINE TO PRINT A BYTE
0220
0230
0240
                                           =#$1DAC REENTRY POINT FOR KIM LOOP
0250
                                  SHOW
0255
0260
                                           *=#$1780 START OF ROUTINE (RELOCATABLE)
        1780
                                  SSTEP
                                           CLD
                                                              CLEAR DECIMAL MODE
0270
        1780
                                           STA ACC
0280
        1781
                85 F3
                                                              SAVE ACCUMULATOR
                                                              RECOVER STATUS AND
0290
        1783
                68
                                           STA PREG
                85
                    FI
                                                               SAVE IT.
0300
        1784
                                                              RECOVER PROGRAM COUNTER,
0310
        1786
                68
                                                               AND SAVE IT.
        1787
                85 EF
                                           STA PCL
0320
                                                              SAVE BOTH LOB AND
0330
        1789
                68
                                           PLA
STA PCH
                    FO
                                                              HOB.
0340
        178A
                85
        178C
                84
                                                               SAVE Y REGISTER
                                           STY
                                                YREG
                                           STX XREG
0360
        178E
                                                               SAVE X REGISTER
         1790
                BA
                                           TSX
                                                               TRANSFER STACK POINTER
                                                               TO X AND SAVE IT.
PRINT A BLANK SPACE
SET FOR 4 SPACES TO PRINT
                86 F2
                                           STX SPUSER
0380
        1791
                    9E 1E
                                           JSR OUTSP
                20
0390
        1793
         1796
                                            LDX #04
0400
0410
         1798
                38
                                            SEC
                                                               FIND DIFFERENCE BETWEEN
                                            LDA PCH
                                                               OLD AND NEW PROGRAM
COUNTER TO DETERMINE
0420
         1799
0430
         179B
                E5 FB
                                            SBC POINTH
                                            LDA PCL
                                                               NUMBER OF BYTES
0440
        179 D
179 F
                E5
                    FA
                                            SBC POINTL
                                                               TO PRINT.
                                                               SAVE THIS DIFFERENCE
         17A1
                                            STA TEMP
0460
                                            LDA (FOINTL-4.X) LOAD OF CODE
0470
         17A3
                                                               AND SAVE IT.
TEST FOR BRANCH AND OTHER
                                           PHA
0480
         17A5
                48
                                            AND #SOF
                    OF
0490
         17A6
                                           BNE SETY
                                                               UNUSUAL DIFFERENCE INSTS.
0500
         17A8
                DO OD
                                                               RECOVER OF CODE
                                           PLA
0510
        17AA
                68
         17AB
                                            CMP #$20
                                                               IF OP = 20 THEN
                C9 20
0520
                                           BEQ SETY
                                                               THREE BYTE INST.
         17AD
                                                               MASK ALL BUT B7, B4
IF BOTH OFF, I BYTE INST
ELSE SET FOR 2 BYTE INST
0540
                                            AND # $90
         17AF
                                            BEQ SPACES
0550
         17B1
                FO
                    15
                                            LUA #02
0560
         17B3
                A9
                    0.2
                                                               BY SETTING TEMP=2
SET OFFSET TO OPERAND BYTE
COMPARE BYTES PRINTED TO
                85
                    EE
                                            SIA TEMP
         1785
0580
         1787
                AO
                                            LDY #01
                                            CPY TEMP
0590
         17B9
                                                               BYTES TO PRINT. IF NOT
                                            BEQ SPACES
 0600
         17BB
                FO
                    OB
                                                                 DONE, LOAD OPERAND
THEN PRINT IT.
                                            LDA (POINTL) .Y
0610
         17BD
17BF
                BI FA
                    38 1E
                                            JSR PRIBYT
0620
                20
                                                               SET Y FOR SECOND BYTE
0630
                40 02
                                            LDY &CS
         1702
                                                               DECREMENT SPACES TO
         1704
                                            DEX
0640
                                                               PRINT BY 2.
         1705
                                            DEX
 0650
                                                               IF NOT O, THEN REPEAT
ONE MORE SPACE TO PRINT
                                            BNE AGN
                DO F1
 0660
         1706
                                   SPACES INX
 0670
         17CB
                ER
                                            JSR OUTSP
                                                               PRINT SPACES TO FILL
                 20 9E 1E
 0680
         17C9
```

0690	17CC	CA				DEX		OPERAND FIELD.
0700	17CD	DO	FA			BNE	MORESP	STOLERON STORES
0710	17CF	A2	05				05	SET X TO PRINT 5 REGISTERS
0720	1701	B5	FO		AGAIN		PREG-1.X	LOAD AND PRINT REGISTER
0730	1703	20	38	1E			PRTBYT	STORAGE IN THE ORDER:
0740	1706	20	9E	IE			OUTSP	X, Y, A, STACK POINTER.
0750	1709	CA				DEX		AND STATUS WITH SPACES.
0760	17DA	DO	F5				AGAIN	AND STATES WITH STACES.
0770	17DC	A5	EF				PCL	UPDATE POINTH AND POINTL
0780	17DE	85	FA				POINTL	FOR NEXT INSTRUCTION.
0790	17E0	A5	FO			LDA		. on ment instruction.
0800	17E2	85	FB				POINTH	
0810	17E4	4C	AC	10			SHOW	AND RETURN TO KIM
0820	17E7					.ENI		AND WELCHE TO KIN

	9 111	400 A	dution	to Single-Step Program	
0010					
0020				; A NEW END TO CONVERT THE IMPROVED KIM-I	
0030				; SINGLE STEP PROGRAM TO A TRACE PROGRAM.	
0040				; THE PROGRAM OPERATES SIMILAR TO THE	
0050				; SINGLE STEP PROGRAM EXCEPT THAT THE	
0060				; PROGRAM BEING EXECUTED RUNS WITHOUT	
0070				: OPERATOR INTERVENTION. A JUMP TO THE	
0080				; OPERATOR INTERVENTION. A JUMP TO THE ; KIM MONITOR WILL TERMINATE THE TRACE.	
0090				; NOTE THAT THE ADDRESSES ARE RELATIVE TO	
0100				; THE SINGLE STEP PROGRAM. THE PROGRAM	
0110				; CAN NOT BE LOADED AT THE LOCATION SHOWN.	
0120				; SEE TEXT FOR DETAILS.	
0130				, SEE TEXT FOR DETAILS.	
0140				POTUTI -4854 ADDRESS OF MENT DROSDAY COM	
0150				POINTL = SFA ADDRESS OF NEXT PROGRAM STEP	
0160				GOEXEC =#\$1 DC8 KIM EXECUTE ROUTINE ADDRESS	
0170				PRIPHT =#\$1E1E KIM PRINT ROUTINE	
0810				CRLF =#\$1E2F KIM CARRAGE RETURN ROUTINE	
0190				OUTSP =#\$1E9E KIM ROUTINE TO PRINT A SPACE	
0200	17E4				
0210	17E4	20 (05 15	*=#\$17E4	
0220	17E7	20 .	2F 1E	START JSR CRLF START A NEW LINE.	
0230		20	IE IE 9E IE	START JSR CRLF START A NEW LINE. JSR PRIPNT PRINT ADDR OF NEXT INS JSR OUTSP PRINT BLANK SPACE.	T.
	17EA	20	SF IF	JSR OUTSP PRINT BLANK SPACE. LDY #00 SET INDEX FOR OP CODE	
0240	17ED	AU (00	LDY FOO SET INDEX FOR OP CODE	
0250	17EF	E 1 1	r A	LDA (POINTL), Y LOAD OF CODE AND	
0260	1771	20	3B 1 %	JSR PRIBYT PRINT II.	
0270	17F4	20 3	9E 1E	JSR OUTSP PRINT TWO BLANKS.	
0280	17F7	20 9	DE LE	JSR OUTSP	
0290	17FA	40 (CB ID	LDY #00 SET INDEX FOR OP CODE LDA (POINTL), Y LOAD OP CODE AND JSE PRIBYT PRINT IT. JSR OUTSP PRINT TWO BLANKS. JSR OUTSP JMP GOEXEC EXECUTE NEXT INSTRUCTI	ON
0300	17FD			.END	

The program shown in listing 1 can be easily modified to perform this TRACE function, provided that it is stored in some location other than K5. As mentioned above, attempting to lengthen the program in K5 will result in erroneous operation of the tape routines, the single-step program, or both

Since the initial portion of the TRACE program is identical to the SSTEP, only the step at \$17E4 must be changed, and eight new steps added (listing 2). If desired, a flag can be set, and a test and branch sequence inserted at the location of the JMP SHOW instruction. In this manner, one program can accomplish both functions. I elected not to do this, since I keep SSTEP in K5 at all times, and only load TRACE when it is needed.

To insure that the program being traced terminates properly, simply include a JMP KIM (4C 64 1C) as the last step in the program. Needless to say, the trace program is of limited usefulness unless a hard copy terminal is being used. If you are using a CRT, you will just have to punch G and watch Star Trek at the same time (multiprocessing?).

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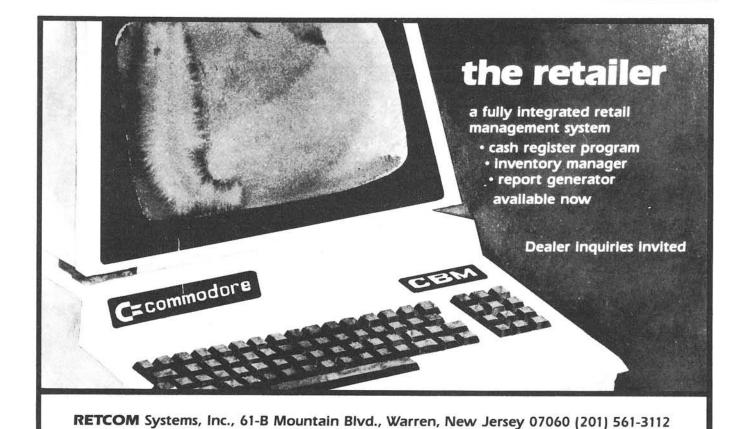
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___Look, ma, no straps!





KEYSORT for BASIC 4.0 A Disk Menu Program Auto-Run-Wedge for the PET

by Gordon Campbell by David C. Oshel by Werner Kolbe

KEYSORT for BASIC 4.0

Gordon Campbell, Willowdale, Ontario, Canada

One of the most powerful utility programs published for the PET appeared in MICRO (23:11) — Rev. James Strasma's KEYSORT. Unfortunately, converting the program to work with BASIC 4.0 requires a lot of work. But, this difficulty can be overcome with the approach presented here.

The problem is that strings are stored differently under BASIC 4.0 than under earlier BASICs. At the end of a string there is a backward pointer which is used to speed up garbage collect. KEYSORT doesn't move strings around, it just changes the array pointers. Consequently, the backward pointers are incorrect. If the PET tries to do a garbage collect, it might crash. You could change the KEYSORT program to fix up the pointers, but you'll find that modifying the BASIC program is easier.

Listing 1 is a simple demonstration of using KEYSORT on a new PET. The steps in this example are:

- 1. Read in the file to be sorted.
- 2. Compress strings to the top of memory.
- 3. Seal off the strings.
- 4. Invoke the sort.
- 5. Write out the sorted file.
- 6. Reset memory pointers.

My version of KEYSORT includes element zero in the sort. My PET has normal memory where most PETs have ROM sockets, so I have relocated the sort to this area. The sort includes null elements.

The key to making the sort operate on BASIC 4.0 is in steps 2 and 3 above.

590 END

The statement, X equals FRE(0), forces all strings to be compressed to the top of memory. They are sealed off by resetting the top of memory at the same place as the bottom of the strings. Therefore, none of these strings are eligible to participate in garbage collection. Then, when the sort is completed, it doesn't matter that the backward pointers are incorrect. Before the program ends, the top of memory is reset to its original value. (Otherwise, you would permanently lose the memory which we sealed off.) Then, to make no errors occur, the variables are cleared.

```
100 REM
         KEYSORT WITH BASIC 4.0
110 REM
120 REM
         BY GORDON CAMPBELL
130 REM
140 REM
150 REM STEP 1: READ IN THE FILE TO SORT
160 REM
170 DIM S$(1000): REM ARRAY TO SORT
180 OPEN 8,8,8,"FILE": REM FILE TO READ
190 INPUT#8,5$(N)
200 EF = ST: REM END OF FILE?
210 N = N + 1
220 IF EF=0 THEN 190: MORE FIELDS
230 CLOSE 8
240 REM
250 REM
260 REM STEP 2: COMPRESS STRINGS
270 REM
280 X = FRE(0)
290 REM
300 REM
310 REM STEP 3: SEAL OFF THE STRINGS
320 REM
330 X = PEEK (52): REM SAVE
340 Y = PEEK (53): REM POINTERS
350 POKE 52, PEEK (48): REM SEAL OFF
360 PDKE 53, PEEK (49): REM STRINGS
370 REM
380 REM
390 REM STEP 4: INVOKE THE SORT
400 REM
410 SYS10*4096
420 REM
430 REM
440 REM STEP 5: WRITE OUT SORTED FILE
450 REM
460 DPEN 8,8,8, "0:SORTED FILE,S,W"
470 FOR J=0 TO 1000
480 IF S$(J) = "" THEN 500: SKIP NULLS
490 PRINT#8, S$(J)
500 NEXT
510 CLOSE 8
520 REM
530 REM
540 REM STEP 6: RESET MEMORY POINTERS
550 REM
                      RESET TOP
560 PDKE 52, X: REM
570 POKE 53, Y: REM
                      OF MEMORY
580 CLR: REM KILL BAD STRINGS
```

A Disk Menu Program

David C. Oshel, 1219 Harding Ave., Ames, IA 50010

Most of the disk directory management programs I've seen involve flashy READ/WRITE track sector subroutines which deal with disk files directly. The costs are high, both in terms of purchasing, and in comprehension and utility.

The twenty lines of Applesoft which follow provide an elegant and powerful alternative.

The program creates a dynamicallynumbered Disk Menu which is susceptible to immediate insertion, deletion or rearrangement of any of the displayed menu items. You may arrange your programs at will, in alphabetical or logical groupings. Further, you may display a program description rather than the terse and sometimes cryptic catalog title under which the program actually runs. Moreover, if your catalog contains a suite of programs which call each other, you only need to display the primary program of the system, cutting your menu length by three-fourths in some cases. While your catalog may show confusion, your menu is logical, orderly and concise!

Menu entries take the form of paired items in DATA statements at the end of the program. There is no limit on the number of items which may be included, subject to disk space. An "empty" menu is valid, while long menus are displayed over subsequent screen pages, each dynamicallynumbered.

The first item in each DATA pair is the program's menu description. The second item in the DATA pair is the program's catalog name, the name under which it runs. There must be two entries for each program in the menu, even if one of them is null (that is, ""). Also, some care must be taken when entering DATA statements to

enclose each item in quotes; a missing quote will truncate a lengthy menu, or produce other peculiar effects. Including an initial period in the catalogname DATA field will suppress DOS, and allows the corresponding menu description to be a non-executing documentation line!

RUN, BRUN and EXEC are valid, with two items of interest. First, a machine language utility program which initializes and returns (normally) to BASIC, will initialize and return to the menu via the "File Check" statement. You must then exit the program to get at your utility program. Secondly, EXEC will "pend," as it was designed to do, until the program again calls the keyboard for input, at which time the EXEC will commence. The delay is disconcerting the first time you see it, and the "File Check" message in this case is also normal.

One warning: You may dislike the POKE 1012,0 statement in line 20. This causes the disk to reboot whenever RESET is hit, returning you to your HELLO program. In my case, all my disks include this menu program as the HELLO program. I like the "turnkey" feel of a disk containing many otherwise autonomous programs. The POKE may be deleted with no ill effects.

The POKE 216,0 in line 130 reenables normal error messages before exiting the program.

Auto-Run-Wedge for the PET

Werner Kolbe, Hardstr. 77, CH 5432 Neuenhof, Switzerland

Recently I bought a CBM 3040 floppy disk. I do not have BASIC 4.0 because the ROMs do not fit into my old PET's hardware. Therefore, my first keystrokes after switching on are always the same:

LOAD"*",8

to load the DOS, support the "wedge" from disk and

RUN

I wanted to save some of the work — at least the RUN. I discovered the following trick from a program I had analyzed.

The machine code of the wedge consists of two parts: the first one is a jump instruction which is put into the CHR GET routine of PET's BASIC located at \$70. The second part loads into the high RAM memory (for example from \$7E52 to \$8000 for a 32K PET).

What you have to do is create a program file that starts loading at \$70 then makes a gap and continues to load into the upper part of the memory. The first part is easy. You open a program file and the first two bytes you write on it are the start address. In your case, this will be CHR\$(112) and CHR\$(0), which is \$0070. The following bytes that you print onto the file are the "program." You have to enter the jump instruction and continue with PET's standard zero page setup until you come to \$FB,FC, which is the "load pointer." By changing this pointer you get the necessary gap.

For example, if you put \$7D into \$FC, the following bytes will be loaded at the location \$7DFD and beyond it. Note that it is not possible to change the low part of the load pointer also. In a first attempt, I tried to put \$7E52 into it. PET crashed because after loading \$52 into \$FB the load was continued at \$0052, and \$FC remained unchanged.

Here is how it is done:

- Step: Reset the PET, switch it off and on again.
- Step: Load your wedge into PET and run it.

5 REM

A DISK MENU PROGRAM

BY DAVE OSHEL

```
10 D$ = CHR$ (4)
```

- 20 PRINT D\$"NOMONICO": POKE 1012,0: DIM P\$(15,2)
- 30 PG% = 1:SW% = 0: ONERR GOTO 80
- 40 TEXT : HOME : PRINT "DISK MENU]001[APRIL 27, 1981": PRINT
- 50 PRINT "PAGE "PGZ: INVERSE: VTAB 23: HTAB 10: PRINT "RETURN FOR NEXT PAGE": NORMAL: VTAB 5
- 60 FOR I = 1 TO 14: IF I < 10 THEN PRINT " ";
- 70 READ P\$(I,0): READ P\$(I,1): PRINT I" "P\$(I,0): NEXT I: GOTO 90
- 80 SW% = 1
- 90 PRINT I" EXIT THIS MENU": PG% = PG% + 1: PRINT
- 100 PRINT "WHICH, PLEASE? (1-"I;: INPUT ") "; AN\$: AN% = INT (VAL (AN\$)): IF (AN% < 1 OR AN% > 1) AND AN\$ < > "" THEN VTAB (PEEK (37)): CALL 868: GOTO 100
- 110 IF AN\$ = "" AND SW% = 1 THEN RESTORE : GOTO 30
- 120 IF AN\$ = "" THEN 40
- 130 IF AN% = I THEN VTAB 23: CALL 958: POKE 216,0: END
- 140 ONERR GOTO 160
- 150 PRINT D\$"RUN"F'\$(AN%,1)
- 160 ONERR GOTO 180
- 170 PRINT D\$"BRUN"P\$(AN%, 1)
- 180 ONERR GOTO 200
- 190 PRINT D\$"EXEC"P\$(AN%,1)
- 200 PRINT : CALL 958: PRINT "FILE CHECK => "P\$(ANX,1): FOR I = 1 TO 2500: NEXT : RESTORE : GOTO 30
- 1000 REM ILLUSTRATIVE DUMMY
- MENU
- 1010 DATA "EXAMPLE 1: PROGRAM NOT ON DISK", "CANTERBURY TALES"
- 1020 DATA "EXAMPLE 2: THIS PROGRAM", "DISK MENU PROGRAM"
- 1030 DATA "* EX 3: HOUSEKEEPING MEMOS FORMAT", ". PERIOD SUPPRESSED DOS"

- 3. Step: Type in the Shifter program, listing 1, run it and save it. (You may need it again if you make a mistake in one of the following steps).
- 4. Step: Jump into the resident monitor and enter the bytes listed in listing 2. Save them with the monitor for the same reason as above. (S"1:BYTES",08,056E,0642).
- 5. Step: Type in the Wedge-Saver program, listing 3, save it, put an empty formatted disk into drive 1 and run it.

Now your "wedge" is ready. Test it! Reset the PET, put the disk into drive 0 and enter LOAD "*",8. Then enter> \$, and see that it works. If it doesn't, repeat the steps above and check every byte carefully.

You might think this is a lot of work just to save a RUN, but if you have prepared your wedge file once, you may copy it on all your disks like any other program file.

In the Shifter and in the Saver there are several PEEKs and POKEs, which are necessary because of the various PETs' memory sizes and wedge versions. Now the whole process should work independently of that, and the wedge will load into the upper end automatically.

Listing 1: Shifter

10 A=PEEK(52)+256*PEEK(53)+1 15 B=PEEK(52)+6*256+1:C=(PEEK(53)+2)*256-A 20 FORI=0TOC: POKE(I+B), PEEK(I+A): NEXT

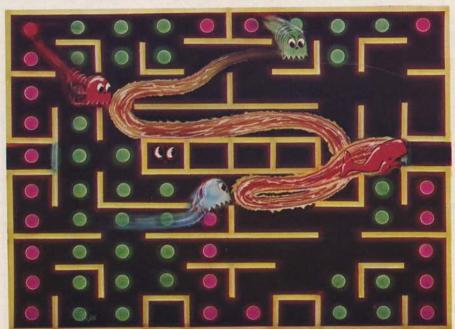
Listing 2: Enter with MLM C* PC SR AC XR YR SP NV*BDIZC .; C6FB 33 00 00 00 FE 00110011

Listing 3: Wedge-Saver

- 10 POKE43,8:POKE42,0:CLR:OPEN2,8,3,"1:WIDGE,P,W" 15 POKE1394,PEEK(53)-1:POKE1532,PEEK(53)-1 20 POKE1534,PEEK(52)+1

- 30 FORI=1390T02049:PRINT#2,CHR\$(PEEK(I));:NEXT:CLOSE2

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Dealers

Dealer Update January, 1982

Presented here in zip-code order are those MICRO dealers who responded to our newsletter request for information concerning their dealership. Many have been MICRO dealers for quite some time while others are new. This service is provided to acquaint readers with these dealers and to encourage readers to visit dealers in their area. This listing is provided twice a year to update previous listings (see MICRO 35:51). This is not intended as a complete listing of MICRO dealers.

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The Computer Forum
80 Broad St.
Red Bank, New Jersey 07701
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201/530-9103
Services: Courses/Seminars
Hardware: Apple, Atari, CBM, PET
Software: Business, Personal,
Educational, Games

New York

The Computer Corner
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White Plains, New York 10601
914/WHY-DATA
Services: Seminars, Service Dept.
Hardware: Apple
Software: Business, Personal,
Educational, Games, Other

Computer Microsystems
1196 Northern Blvd.
Manhasset, New York 11030
Contact: Andrei Rozwadowski
516/627-3640
Hardware: Apple, CBM, PET, Northstar, Micromation
Software: Business, Personal,
Educational, Games

Computer Shop 207 Boices Lane Kingston, New York 12401 Contact: Clemens Haneke 914/336-8411 Hardware: Apple, Atari, Compustar, Intertec Software: Business, Personal, Educational, Games Computerland/Ithaca 225 Elmira Rd. Ithaca, New York 14850 Contact: Ben Herrmann 607/277-4888 Services: User's Software Library Hardware: Apple, IBM 8088, Xerox 280 Software: Business, Personal, Educational, Games

Pennsylvania

Computer Store of Pittsburgh 612 Smithfield St. Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15222 Contact: Art Vaughan 412/391-8050 Hardware: Apple, Atari, Northstar, Zenith, Dynabyte, HP Software: Business, Personal, Educational, Games

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412/238-2381
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Computers Unlimited 2813 East Prospect Road York, Pennsylvania 17402 Contact: Keith C. Kirn 717/755-1045 Hardware: Apple, CBM, PET Software: Business, Personal, Educational, Games

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Severna Park, Maryland 21146
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301/544-0909
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Software: Business, Personal,
Educational, Games (software support for Apple, TRS-80, Osborne)

Computers Unlimited 907 York Road Towson, Maryland 21204 Contact: Philip Lester 301/321-1553 Hardware: Apple, CBM, PET Software: Business, Personal, Educational, Games

Virginia

Community Computers 2704 N. Pershing Drive Arlington, Virginia 22201 Contact: J. Michael Versace 703/527-4600 Hardware: OSI Software: Business, Personal, Educational, Games

North Carolina

Byte Shop 218 N. Elm St. Greensboro, North Carolina 27401 Contact: Bob Terrell 919/275-2983 Services: Service Center for Apple, Epson, Commodore Hardware: Apple, Atari, PET, Microtek, Epson, Mountain Computer Software: Business, Personal, Educational, Games

Georgia

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Florida

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Computerland 3271 Armar Dr. Marion, Iowa 52302 Contact: Frank Malone 319/373-1241 Services: Seminars, Training (in-store)

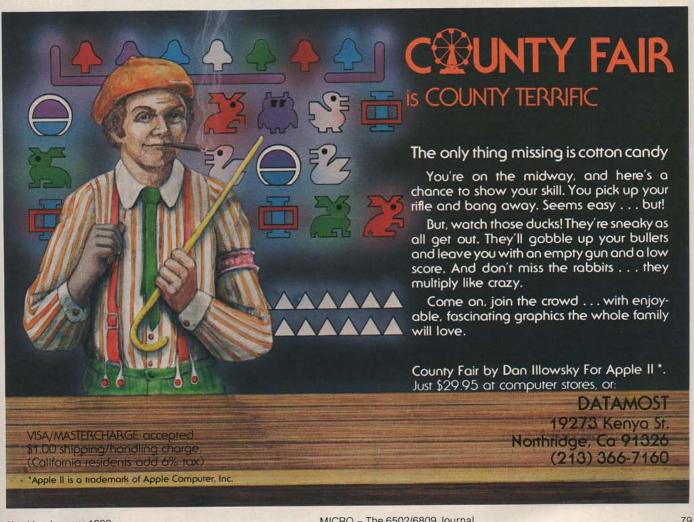
Hardware: Apple, Atari, CBM, Xerox, SAM, 8088, IBM Personal Computer, **Vector Graphics** Software: Business, Personal, Educational, Games

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Colortron Computer Division 2111 Lathrop Ave. Racine, Wisconsin 53405 Contact: Lance Evans 414/637-2003 Services: Custom Programming and Consulting Hardware: Apple, CBM, PET Software: Business, Personal, Educational, Games

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(Continued on page 81)





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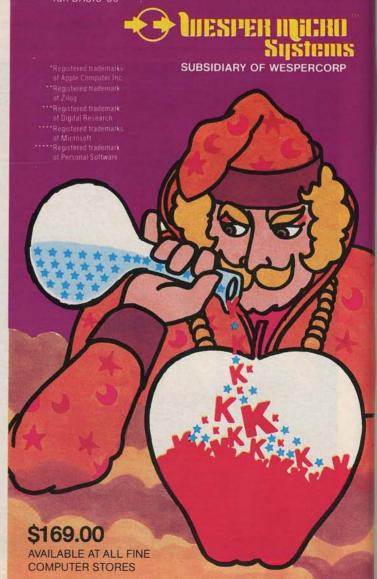
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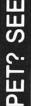
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CTL G - BELL

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CTL N - KEYBOARD UNLOCK CTL O - KEYBOARD LOCK

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Pascal Tutorial

Part 3

Victor R. Fricke 325 Ramapo Valley Road Mahwah. New Jersey 07430

In the previous articles in this series we concentrated on the use of the Apple Pascal operating system software, more than on Pascal itself. This article concentrates on the Pascal language and gives examples of why I think it is easier to program in Pascal than in BASIC. We will discuss disk I/O operations, and compare BASIC control structures, such as IF and GOSUB, to their Pascal equivalents.

One of the Pascal structured data types is the file, a sequence of records. The usual analogy is a file cabinet, which is a sequential collection of folders, each one containing a record. In each folder there may be several different pieces of paper, but they are all related to each other in some way. Each piece of paper is an element of the record, and it can contain several data fields.

For example, a medium-sized business could have its "PERSONNEL" file in one cabinet. Each employee is represented by a folder containing his record. For each record folder, there might be a personal data card, a W-4 form, and a work log.

Each of these "elements" of the record can contain several data fields. The personal data card, for example, would have name, address, home phone, department, date hired, current pay rate, etc.

Just as the accountant does not have enough space on his desk for all this information at once, so also the computer does not have enough central memory for its files. In both cases, the answer is to keep the file in external storage, and to process one record at a time. Disk I/O is the process of selecting one record at a time and bringing it into central memory from the external storage medium for processing.

Pascal files are sequential. Each record is stored in sequence, and retrieved in the same sequence. In this way, Pascal files are like tape files: a new record can only be added at the end of the file.

There is another resemblance to tape files. A Pascal file can only be in one mode at a time; either it is in a read mode, or a write mode — never both at the same time. This, of course, is also the restriction on BASIC disk files.

Creating a File

Following our analogy a little further, suppose our hypothetical accountant were establishing the personnel file for the first time at a new business. Part of his job is to define the internal structure of the file; i.e., what data will be in each person's file. Each record can be as simple or complex as necessary. However, each record will have the same format. In Pascal, the TYPE declaration is used for this purpose.

```
Figure 1
 TYPE
   DATE =
      RECORD
                          1..31;
                          PACKED ARRAY [1..3] OF CHAR;
         MONTH
                       .
                           0..99
          YFAR
      END; (* DATE *)
   PERSONALDATA=
      RECORD
                       : PACKED ARRAY [1..15]
                                                OF CHAR:
          LASTNAME
                          PACKED ARRAY [1..12]
                                                 OF CHAR:
          FIRSTNAME
          EMPLOYEENO
                          INTEGER:
                       :
          DEPARTMENT
                          INTEGER;
                                         [1..10] OF CHAR:
                          PACKED ARRAY
          HOMEPHONE
          STREETAD
                          PACKED ARRAY [1..12] OF CHAR;
          ZIP
                          INTEGER:
          DATEHIRED
                          DATE;
          PAYRATE
                          REAL
      END: (* PERSONALDATA *)
   W4=
      RECORD
                           BOOLEAN;
          MARRIED
          DEPENDENTS
                           INTEGER;
          EXTRAWH
                           REAL
       END; (* W4 *)
   PERSON=
       RECORD
                           PERSONALDATA;
          DATA
          WITHHOLD
                           W4
                           ARRAY [1..52] OF REAL;
          REGHOURS
                           ARRAY [1..52] OF REAL
          OTHOURS
       END (* PERSON *)
  VAR
    WORKER : FILE OF PERSON
```

Using our personnel file example, the hypothetical accountant might make the Pascal declarations in figure 1.

This results in a file called WORK-ER, composed of a fairly complex structure of nested records. The beauty of Pascal is that you don't need to worry about memory allocation or how the data is packed into disk files. Pascal takes care of all that automatically.

There can be many more records in a file than can fit into available memory. Fortunately, Pascal deals with a file one record at a time. The way the system deals with an external file is to set up something called a "file buffer variable." This variable serves as a window to peer into the file and examine one record at a time. For this reason, the file buffer variable is frequently referred to as a "window variable."

For a file called WORKER, the file buffer variable is referred to as WORKER \(^\). Each of its components can be individually referred to; for example WORKER \(^\). DATA.LAST-NAME, or WORKER \(^\). WITHHOLD. MARRIED.

After the file is defined, it is opened for writing by the REWRITE statement. We can select the same file name or a different one for the disk directory. For clarity, we will call it DISKFILE. To create the file, we use

REWRITE(WORKER, 'DISKFILE')

I like to think of the REWRITE statement as analogous to erasing and rewinding a tape. It does the following:

- Allocates variable storage space in memory for the defined data structure of the WORKER file.
- 2. Sets up the file buffer variable WORKER ∧
- Places the file name DISKFILE temporarily on the disk directory.
- 4. Sets the file position pointer to 0 (first record in file).
- Sets EOF to true (the beginning of the file is also the end of the file if no records exist yet).

EOF is a predefined procedure which returns a Boolean value of TRUE when the file position pointer is at or beyond the end of the file, and FALSE when it is at a record before the end of the file.

The directory entry for the file is only temporary; it will be removed from the directory if the program terminates without executing a

CLOSE(WORKER, LOCK)

statement. This statement instructs the system to make the temporary diskfile permanent.

Putting Data Into a File

Once your program has established values for the various elements in WORKER A, you can write the resulting record to the file by using

PUT(WORKER)

This statement puts the record into the file buffer area of memory and then advances the file position pointer to the start of the next record. Depending on size, it may also cause the system to write the buffer block onto the disk. It doesn't always happen with each PUT, because the block size is always 512 bytes, but the record can be any size.

Reading From a File

To extract data from a file, you have to open it for reading. The RESET statement does this. For our example, it would be

RESET(WORKER, 'DISKFILE')

If you think of the tape analogy, this statement is like rewinding the tape and reading the first record into the window variable. If you RESET a file that is already open, you will make the window variable have the values associated with the first record in the file. In a way, this is like

10 RESTORE 20 READ

in BASIC.

EOF is left with the value of FALSE by a RESET. Once the file is RESET, to read subsequent records use the GET statement. GET(WORKER) reads the record at the current file pointer location and then advances the file position pointer.

Updating a File

In any file that requires sequential access as described in this article, it would be awkward to update any record if the sequential access were strictly observed. You would have to read and write back all the records before the

one you wanted to update. It would be far more convenient to go directly to the record you want, and write its new value

The SEEK statement allows you to do this. Each record has a sequence number associated with it (the first record is number 0). By doing a SEEK and then a PUT, you can update a record.

The SEEK statement looks like this:

SEEK(WORKER, 57)

This statement advances the file position pointer so that it is at the beginning of the 58th record (record 57). The next GET or PUT will then operate on the desired record.

Closing a File

After you finish reading or writing records in the file, one or more records may remain in the file buffer. The directory entry of the file name is temporary.

To preserve the data in the file buffer and to deallocate the file buffer, it is necessary to close the file before the program terminates. This is done by using the

CLOSE(WORKER, LOCK)

statement.

Of course, you may not want to save the data that you have placed in the disk file. In this case,

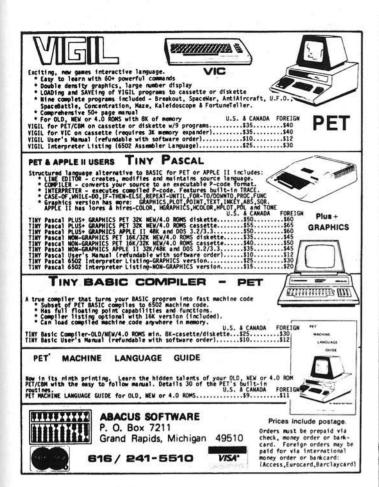
CLOSE(WORKER, PURGE)

will delete the temporary directory entry created by the REWRITE(WORKER, 'DISKFILE') statement. Since the directory no longer contains the file name 'DISKFILE', it considers the space formerly occupied by the temporary file as < UNUSED >.

IORESULT

In many applications, it would be a good idea to test for errors when a disk I/O operation is attempted. The disk could be bad, the wrong volume might be on line, or the file you want to update may not yet exist.

BASIC provides the ON ERR GOTO statement so that you can recover from an error without an abnormal termination of the program operation. Pascal provides a similar capability with the predefined IORESULT function.





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To use IORESULT, you have to turn off the I/O error checking by using the compiler directive (*\$I-*) first; otherwise, the program will terminate before you can check the value returned by IORESULT.

IORESULT returns an integer value from 0 to 14, as listed in table 2 of Appendix B in the Apple Pascal Language Manual. If the value is 0, there is no I/O error. For the other codes, you may want to define some error recovery procedures, and perhaps use a CASE statement to invoke them.

Putting It All Together

Now that we have covered the highlights of Pascal disk I/O, it will be instructive to look at an example. Listing 1 creates and updates a simplified personnel file. The file structure has been simplified from our previous examples to keep the program short.

There are similarities and differences between Pascal and BASIC. The similarities should make it easy for anyone who knows BASIC to learn Pascal quickly. The differences are what allows you to write better programs more quickly in Pascal.

Variables

In many versions of BASIC, a variable name can only be one letter, or a letter and a digit. Applesoft is slightly better because you can use a variable name of almost any length. Unfortunately, however, only the first two characters count. That is, SUNDOWN, SUDS, and SU are all the same variable in Applesoft.

In Pascal, variable names can also be quite lengthy, but Pascal variables are distinguished by the first eight characters. So the examples given in the previous paragraph would be distinct in Pascal. This allows you to use identifiers that have a better mnemonic relationship to the quantity represented by the variable.

As an example, it is much easier to remember the meanings of INTRATE, INTEREST, and INVOICE than of I, I2, and I4.

In BASIC there are a limited number of variable types; integer (A%), real (A), and string (A\$). These variable types are implicitly defined by the suffix character on the variable name.

```
Listing 1
   PROGRAM PERSONNEL (WCRKER);
   TYPE
      PERSON=
          RECORD
             LASTNAME
                           :STRING[15];
             EMPLOYEENO : INTEGER;
             MARRIED
                           : BCOLEAN:
             DEPENDENTS
                          : INTEGER:
             PAYRATE
                           : RFAL
          END; (* PERSON RECORD *)
   VAR
      WORKER
                  :FILE OF PERSON;
      FILENAME
                 :STRING;
      NUMBER,
      RUGRATS,
      RECNO
                  : INTEGER :
      NAME
                  :STRING[15];
      STATUS
                  : BOOLEAN;
      RATE
                  : REAL :
   PROCEDURE SHOWENDRECNO;
                                     (* INDICATE LOCATION OF EOF *)
   BEGIN
      RECNO := 0;
      RESET (WORKER);
      WHILE NOT EOF(WCRKER) DO
          BEGIN
             GET (WORKER);
             RECNO := RECNO + 1;
      END; (* WHILE *)
WRITELN('EOF IS ', RECNO);
   END .
   PROCEDURE EMPTY;
                                   (* CLEAR RESIDUAL JUNK *)
   BEGIN
      WITH WORKER' DC
      BEGIN
                                    ';(* 15 BLANKS *)
          LASTNAME := '
          EMPLOYEENO := 0;
          MARRIED := FALSE;
         DEPENDENTS := 0;
          PAYRATE := 0.0;
      END:
   END:
   PROCEDURE NAMEIT;
   BEGIN
      WRITE ('LAST NAME
                               : '):
      READLN(NAME);
      WORKER . LASTNAME := NAME;
   PROCEDURE NUMBERIT;
   BEGIN
      WRITE ( 'EMPLOYEE NO.
                               : '):
      READLN(NUMBER);
      WORKER . EMPLOYEENO := NUMBER;
  PROCEDURE MARRYIT;
     ANSWER : CHAR;
  BEGIN
     WRITE('MARRIED? (Y/N) :');
     READ(ANSWER);
     WRITELN:
      IF ANSWER = 'Y' THEN STATUS := TRUE
                       ELSE STATUS := FALSE;
     WORKER . MARRIED := STATUS;
  END;
```

```
PROCEDURE DEPENDIT:
BEGIN
  WRITE('NUMBER OF RUGRATS
  READLN (RUGRATS);
  WORKER . DEPENDENTS := RUGRATS:
PROCEDURE PAYIT:
BEGIN
  WRITE('PAY RATE
                                ·S') ·
   READLN(RATE);
  WORKER . PAYRATE := RATE;
                             (* GET VALUES FOR RECORD ELEMENTS *)
PROCEDURE FILLOUT;
   WRITELN('RECORD NO: ', RECNO);
   NAMEIT;
   NUMBERIT:
   MARRYIT;
   DEPENDIT:
   PAYIT;
END;
                            (* STICK A RECORD ON THE END OF FILE *)
PROCEDURE APPEND;
BEGIN
   EMPTY;
   FILLOUT:
   PUT (WORKER);
                            (* SHOW THE CURRENT RECORD *)
PROCEDURE DISPLAY;
  PAGE (OUTPUT);
  WITH WORKER DO
    BEGIN
                                     : ', LASTNAME);
      WRITELN('1:LAST NAME
      WRITELN('2: EMPLOYEE NO.
WRITE( '3: MARITAL STATUS
                                     : ', EMPLOYEENO);
        CASE MARRIED OF
          FALSE: WRITELN('SINGLE');
          TRUE : WRITELN('MARRIED');
        END; (* CASES *)
      WRITELN('4: # OF DEPENDENTS : ', DEPENDENTS);
      WRITELN('5: PAY RATE
                                     :$',PAYRATE);
    END (* WITH *);
END; (* DISPLAY *)
                                (* MODIFY A RECORD *)
PROCEDURE UPDATE;
   CHOICE : INTEGER;
ANSWER : CHAR;
BEGIN
   DISPLAY;
   WRITELN('SELECT NUMBER OF ITEM TO BE CHANGED.');
    WRITELN('SELECT O TO QUIT.');
    RESET(WORKER);
   CHOICE := 1;
WHILE CHOICE >0 DO
      BEGIN
        READLN(CHOICE);
        IF (CHOICE>0) AND (CHOICE<6) THEN
          CASE CHOICE OF
            1: NAMEIT;
            2: NUMBERIT;
            3: MARRYIT;
            4: DEPENDIT;
            5: PAYIT;
          END; (* CASES *)
      END; (* WHILE *)
    DISPLAY;
    WRITELN('IS EVERYTHING OK? ');
    READ(ANSWER);
    WRITELN:
    IF ANSWER <> 'Y' THEN UPDATE
      ELSE
                                                           (Continued)
        BEGIN
```

In Pascal, a wide variety of variable types are available. Besides INTEGER, REAL, and STRING, you have other predefined types like CHAR, BOOLEAN, and LONG INTEGER. You can also define your own data types. As a matter of fact, you must declare all variables to be of a specific type before you use them in a Pascal program.

The big advantage of Pascal is that you are not confined to using just these predefined types of data; you can define your own data types, and use variables which have values of those types.

There are lots of advantages to defining your own data types. For instance, you could represent the months of the year by their ordinal integers; e.g., 1 for January, 2 for February, etc. In BASIC this is the only way to do it. But in Pascal you can define a new data type MONTH as follows:

TYPE
MONTH = (JAN,FEB,MAR,
APR,MAY,JUN,JUL,AUG,SEP,
OCT,NOV,DEC);

VAR BIRTHMONTH : MONTH;

This method allows you to use an assignment statement in your program which is straightforward and easy to understand:

BIRTHMONTH := MAY;

Assignments

In BASIC, the symbol "=" has an ambiguous meaning. It can represent the assignment of a value to a variable, as in

50 A = 27

Or it can represent the Boolean equality operator; i.e.,

50 IF A = B THEN 100

In the above example, A = B is an expression that is either true or false. I have called this ambiguous because the fragment A = B can be either a logical (Boolean) expression, or an assignment instruction, depending on context. Also, the Boolean value of "false" is the same as the real value of 0 in BASIC, lending further ambiguity.

In Pascal this ambiguity is not present. An assignment statement uses the "assignment operator," ":=", as in the example

A := B;

```
SEEK (WORKER, RECNO);
          PUT (WORKER);
       END; (* ELSE *)
END:
PROCEDURE DOIT;
                                 (* THIS IS THE PROCEDURE
BEGIN
                                 (* THAT CONTROLS THE OTHERS *)
   PAGE (OUTPUT) :
   SHOWENDRECNO:
   WRITELN('RECORD NO? (-1 TO QUIT)');
   READLN (RECNO);
      WHILE RECNO >= 0 DO
        BEGIN
           RESET (WORKER);
           SEEK (WORKER, RECNO);
           GET (WORKER);
           IF EOF(WORKER) THEN APPEND
                           ELSE UPDATE;
           WRITE('RECORD NO? (-1 TO QUIT)');
           READLN (RECNO);
        END: (* WHILE *)
END; (* DOIT *)
                              (* OPENS FILE IF NEW *)
PROCEDURE ERRHANDLE:
   ANSWER : CHAR;
BEGIN
   WRITELN('NO SUCH FILE ON DISK.');
   WRITE('DO YOU WANT TO ADD IT? ');
   READ (ANSWER);
   IF ANSWER = 'Y' THEN
      BEGIN
          REWRITE (WORKER, FILENAME);
      DOIT;
END; (* IF *)
END; (* ERRHANDLE *)
BEGIN (* MAIN PROGRAM *)
    WRITE('FILE?');
   READLN(FILENAME);
(*$I-*)
   RESET(WORKER, FILENAME);
(*$I+*)
   IF IORESULT = 0 THEN DOIT
                     ELSE ERRHANDLE;
   CLOSE (WORKER, LOCK)
```

while a Boolean expression uses the "equality operator," "=". The BASIC statement

100 IF A = B THEN C = D

results in only C changing its value. This becomes more obvious in the equivalent Pascal statement

IF A = B THEN C := D;

IF Statements

In BASIC the IF statement has the format

10 IF expression THEN statement1

20 statement2

If expression is true, then statement 1 is executed; otherwise statement 2 is executed. In Pascal, the structure of the IF statement is exactly the same. It can also be written in this form:

IF expression THEN statement1 ELSE statement2;

Multiple Branches

The situation where your program must choose between multiple alternatives provides an interesting comparison between BASIC and Pascal. In BASIC, such a branch statement might be used to select a subroutine based on student grades, for example. You would need to use a "computed GOSUB" statement:

10 ON GRADE GOSUB 1000, 1750, 2235, 8870, 9025

This type of statement requires GRADE to have an integer value of 1

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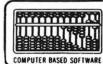
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through 5, which might correspond to a grade of F through A. The difficulty here is that you have to do a lot of page-flipping to see what each of those subroutines does.

In the Pascal version of this selection statement, there are two significant differences. You can make GRADE have values of A, B, C, D, or F by defining your own data type:

```
TYPE
SCORE = (A,B,C,D,F);
VAR
GRADE : SCORE;
```

You can also use meaningful procedure names for each of the target procedures, instead of the statement numbers which have no meaning. Thus, the example of multiple branching in Pascal would be:

```
CASE GRADE OF
A: EXEMPTFROMFINAL;
B: OPTIONALFINAL;
C: FINALEXAM;
D: COUNSEL;
F: FAIL
END;
```

Looping

Anyone familiar with BASIC knows about FOR...NEXT loops. This structured command is used to repeat a series of instructions a predefined number of times. The FOR statement sets up an index to count the number of iterations, gives the index its initial value, does the block of instructions, increments the index, and finally checks to see if the upper limit of the index has been reached. If it has, the loop is satisfied, and the instruction following the loop is executed. If the index has not yet reached its limit, the block is executed repeatedly until the loop is satisfied.

Pascal also has a FOR statement, which looks like this:

```
FOR I := LOW TO HIGH DO BEGIN FIRSTSTEP; SECONDSTEP; THIRDSTEP; END;
```

There are several differences between BASIC and Pascal. The STEP clause of BASIC is not available; the index can only be incremented by 1. You cannot count by twos, by fives, or by anything else. You can count down, by using the reserved word DOWNTO in place of TO in the FOR statement, as in

FOR I := HIGH DOWNTO LOW DO

In BASIC, the parameters in the FOR statement may have real or integer values. In the Pascal version, they must be ordinal, such as INTEGER, integer subrange, CHAR, or a user defined type, such as the type MONTH referred to earlier in this article.

If you want to perform other types of loops in BASIC, you have to get very clever with IF statements, indexes, etc. For example, suppose you want to loop for as long as it takes for a process to return a desired result, and you have no way of knowing in advance how many iterations it takes. An example of this type of loop would be the use of the Newton-Raphson method of finding the roots of an equation.

To do this, you need to start with an approximate answer, calculate a new approximate answer, and compare the two results to see how close they are to being the same. This process is repeated until the difference between the two successive answers is acceptably small.

Doing this in BASIC is awkward. In Pascal, it is quite easy. It is done using the REPEAT loop:

```
REPEAT
STEP1;
STEP2;
STEP3;
STEP4
UNTIL DIFFERENCE < = DELTA:
```

Of course, you must be sure that somewhere in the body of this loop DIFFERENCE, it is affected in such a way that it will eventually satisfy the condition in the UNTIL statement. Otherwise, you will have an infinite loop, just as easily as you can in BASIC.

An additional Pascal looping structure not available in BASIC is the WHILE loop:

```
WHILE DIFFERENCE > = DELTA DO

BEGIN
STEP1;
STEP2;
STEP3;
STEP4
END;
```

The difference between the REPEAT...UNTIL structure and the WHILE...DO structure is that in the former, the condition for satisfying the

loop is evaluated after the loop is executed, while in the latter case the condition is evaluated before executing the loop.

Functions and Procedures

In Pascal terminology a set of instructions that is self-contained and constitutes a subprogram is called a procedure. In BASIC it is called a subroutine. The BASIC subroutine is called into operation by "GOSUB line number." The Pascal procedure is activated by using its name in the main program. As discussed before, this tends to make Pascal programs easier to understand.

Another difference between these languages is parameter passing. In Pascal the values of the variables modified by the procedure are carefully controlled by the use of local variables and formal parameters. In a BASIC program all variables are global; that is, all parts of the program have equal access to each variable. This can result in some hard-to-find bugs when a variable is changed in a remote part of the program while you are expecting it to have a different value.

By keeping all variables as local as possible in Pascal, and passing the values through formal parameters, this problem is eliminated. For a thorough discussion of this area, see reference 1 in the bibliography at the end of this article.

Functions are similar in both languages. In BASIC a function is defined in a DEFFN statement. It, too, has a formal parameter (referred to as its argument in BASIC) like it does in Pascal. In Pascal a function is defined in a FUNCTION subprogram.

Summary

In this series of articles I have given a general overview of the Apple Pascal system, with emphasis on the operating system. The more I got into the Pascal language, the more I was convinced that Pascal has many advantages over BASIC for most applications except for very short programs.

One of my motives for writing this series was the lack of good references for learning Pascal on your own. I wanted to share some of my hard-won knowledge with others and save them the trouble I had digging up all this information.

In the time since this series was started, several more references have become available. The following bibliography should prove useful to anyone seriously interested in learning Pascal.

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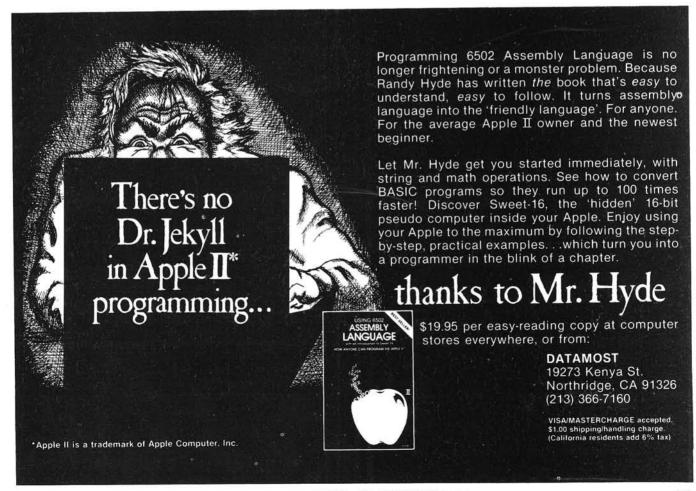
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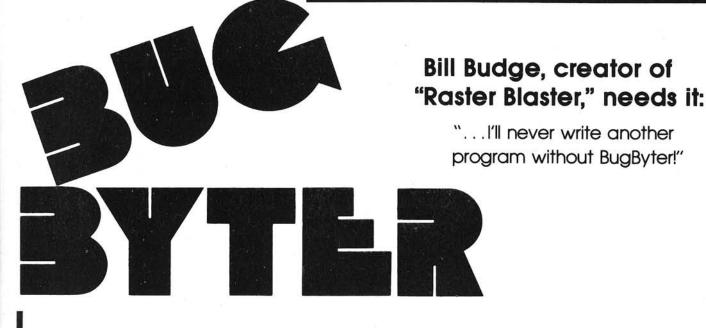
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RELOC

RELOC allows the Apple Pascal text editor to be used with DOS 3.3 to more easily edit BASIC text files.

Robert Walker 6100F Wood Chase Lane Marietta, Georgia 30067

With the recent purchase of Apple Pascal, one shortcoming of Applesoft and Integer BASIC has become evident. Unlike Pascal, BASIC is not supported by a powerful text editor. This article describes how to use the Pascal editor to develop BASIC programs.

With the following program (hereafter known as RELOC) BASIC programs, written with the Pascal editor, are relocated from a Language System text file to a DOS 3.3 exec file. This file is then executed, thus loading the BASIC program into memory for running.

Using the editor for developing BASIC programs offers many advantages. (See listing 1.) Variable names throughout an entire program, for instance, may be changed in seconds. Like Pascal, indentation may be used to illustrate FOR-loop nesting. The feature I find most convenient is the ability to effectively document a program. All text enclosed in brackets is ignored by RELOC and not sent to the exec file, thus eliminating the need for REM statements in the final program. This means the final program requires less memory and executes faster.

Another important feature of RELOC is that all programs are initially relocated into an exec file. This is a handy means of storing often-used subroutines. We may have, for example, a subroutine (saved as an exec file) called "PLOT," which plots data from an array. After completing the main program (with it still in memory) simply "EXEC PLOT" to insert the subroutine into the main

program. Provided there is correct interaction of variables, and no overlapping of line numbers, everything should work fine.

Program Implementation

The ability to read Language System disks while operating in DOS 3.3 is made possible by the fact that both systems utilize identical methods to physically format disks. Like DOS 3.3, Language System disks have 35 tracks, numbered 0 through 34. Each track is divided into 16 sectors, numbered 0 through 15. Furthermore, each sector contains 256 bytes. By using the RWTS (read or write a track or sector; see pp. 94-98, The DOS Manual) subroutine, data on a disk can be accessed by simply specifying its location in track-sector pairs.

Finding the location of our Language System text file is easy. The Filer command ''E]XTENDED LIST'' supplies the starting block address and the number of blocks occupied by the text file. Equally convenient is the fact that Language System files are stored in consecutive blocks. If a file starts at block 235 and occupies three blocks, then the file resides in blocks 235, 236, and 237. Simple! Now for the real problem.

How are these blocks associated with track-sector pairs? First, a block is actually two sectors (512 bytes). Each block number represents two track-sector pairs. Second, with some experimenting, I've found that each track contains exactly 8 blocks (i.e., no blocks are split between tracks; see table 1). Blocks 0 through 7 occupy track 0. Blocks 8 through 15 occupy track 1, and so on. Finally, blocks 272 and 279 occupy track 34. In short, the track associated with any block can be computed by the following formula:

TRACK NUMBER = INT(BLOCK NUMBER / 8)

Next, we must determine the two sectors associated with each block. Because these sectors follow no logical

```
Listing 1
                                     E PASCAL-BASIC TEXT FILE TRANSFER J
E WRITTEN BY R. WALKER J
E WICHITA, KS J
  [ INITIALIZE VARIABLES ]
         10 HIMEM: 4095 [ PROTECT DISK I/O BUFFER ]
        10 HIMEM:4095 [ PROTECT DISK I/O E

0 DIM LX(7), HX(7)

30 D$=CHR$(4) [ CTRL-D ]

32 NLX=0 [ NULL ASCII ]

34 DLX=16 [ DLE ASCII ]

36 LBX=91 [ LEFT BRACKET ASCII ]

38 RBX=93 [ RIGHT BRACKET ASCII ]
                                I NUMBER BLOCK PER TRACK
SLIGHTLY LESS THAN 8 TO PREVENT ROUNDOFF ERRORS 3
              K=7.99999
               CONTROLLING SUBROUTINE: 768-776
1/O CONTROL BLOCK: 777-793
                  DEVICE CHARACTERISTIC TABLE: 794-797 ]
         50 FOR I = 768 TO 797: READ C%: POKE I,C%:
               I LOAD SECTOR-BLOCK ASSOCIATION TABLE 1
         60 FOR I = 0 TO 7: READ L%(I), H%(I): NEXT
   [ INTRODUCTION ]
              PRINT " PASCAL-BASIC TEXT FILE TRANSFER"
PRINT:PRINT
         70 HOME: VTAB(3)
80 PRINT " PAS
               INPUT "SOURCE DRIVE # (PASCAL) -- ";SDX
INPUT "OBJECT DRIVE # (BASIC) --- ";UNX
                                                                                                                       (Continued)
```

Table	1: Block-Track-Sector	
Assoc	iation Table	

Block	Track	First Sector	Second Sector
0	0	0	14
1	0	13	12
2	0	11	10
3	0	9	8
4	0	7	6
5	0	7 5 3	4
2 3 4 5 6 7 8	0		2
7	0	1	15
8	1	0	14
9	1	13	12
10	1	11	10
11	1	9	8
12	1	7	6
13	1	5	4
14	1	3	2
15	1	7 5 3 1	15
:=	-	3.0	-
-	- 5	•	-
272	34	0	14
273	34	13	12
274	34	11	10
275	- 34	9	8
276	34	9 7 5 3 1	6
277	34	5	4
278	34	3	2
279	34	1	15

order, this proves to be more difficult. Table 1 shows that within each track, these sector locations repeat themselves. For example, the first block of any track consists of sector 0, followed by sector 14. This sequence is stored in DATA statements and later read into arrays L% and H%. Locating sector numbers would procede as follows.

Let's assume that some arbitrary block X is the Nth block (numbered 0 through 7, where N = TRACK NUMBER MOD 8) of some arbitrary track. The value L%(N) would be equal to the low (first) sector of block X. Likewise, H%(N) would be equal to the high (second) sector of block X. We now have an algorithm for determining the two track-sector pairs associated with each block number.

As mentioned earlier, the RWTS subroutine is used to read the Language System text file. During program initialization, the RWTS controlling subroutine is stored in locations 768-776. Then, the RWTS IOB [I/O control block) is stored in locations 777-793. And finally, the RWTS device characteristic table is stored in locations 794-797.

During execution of RELOC, five important locations in the IOB are set. First, location 779 contains the drive

```
Listing 1 (Continued)
                PRINT: PRINT
                INPUT "STARTING BLOCK-- "; SB%
INPUT "NUMBER BLOCKS--- "; NB%
PRINT: PRINT
       140
                 INPUT "EXEC FILE NAME-- ":F$
                PRINT: PRINT
 [ LOAD DATA BUFFER WITH PASCAL TEXT FILE ]
                PRINT "INSERT PASCAL DISK IN DRIVE #"; SD%
INPUT "THEN HIT RETURN..."; A$
HOME: PRINT "READING PASCAL TEXT FILE..."
PG%=15 [ PAGE COUNTER: PG%±256 = BEGIN LOC. OF DATA I/O BUFFER ]
POKE 779, SD% [ DISK DRIVE NUMBER ]
       210
       224
                POKE 789,1 [ COMMAND CODE: READ ]
               FOR BL [BLOCK NUMBER] = SBX+2 [ SKIP 1ST 2 BLOCKS ] TO SBX+NBX-1
TRX = INT(BL/K) [ COMPUTE TRACK ]
BIX = INT((BL/K-INT(BL/K))*8) [ RELATIVE BLOCK NUMBER:
BIX = BL MOD 8 ]
       240
                      PGZ=FGZ+1
       255
                      I READ FIRST SECTOR OF BLOCK 1
                      POKE 781, TR%
                                                 [ STORE TRACK NUMBER IN IOB ]
                      POKE 782,L%(B1%) I STORE SECTOR NUMBER IN IOB J
POKE 786,PG%
                      CALL 768 [ CALL RWTS SUBROUTINE ]
       290
                      I READ SECOND SECTOR OF BLOCK I
       330
                      PGZ=PGZ+1
       340
350
                      POKE 782, H% (BI%)
POKE 786, PG%
       360
                      CALL 768
       370
 I CREATE DOS EXEC FILE 1
               PRINT: PRINT "INSERT BASIC DISK IN DRIVE W"; OD%
INPUT "THEN HIT RETURN..."; A$
HOME: PRINT "CREATING DOS EXEC FILE..."
PRINT D$; "OPEN"; F$; ", D"; ODX
PRINT D$; "MRITE"; F$
FL%=0 [ REMARKS FLAG ]
FOR X = 4098 [ FIRST TEXT CHAR ] TO 4095+(NB%-2) *512 [ LAST CHAR ]
IF PEEK(X)=DL% GOTO 520 [ SKIP DLE ]
IF PEEK(X)=DL% GOTO 520 [ SKIP DLE ]
IF PEEK(X)=LB% [ L. BRACKET ] THEN FL%=1: GOTO 520 [ IGNORE TEXT ]
IF PEEK(X)=RB% [ R. BRACKET ] THEN FL%=0: GOTO 520 [ SAVE TEXT ]
IF PEEK(X)=NL% GOTO 520 [ SKIP NULL ]
PRINT CHR$(PEEK(X)); [ SEND CHAR TO EXEC FILE ]
NEXT
       442
       444
       460
       470
480
       510
       520
                NEXT
               NEXT
PRINT [ MAKE SURE ALL CHARS SENT ]
PRINT D$;"CLOSE";F$
PRINT "FILE TRANSFERED"
INPUT "ANOTHER (Y/N)";A$
IF LEFT$(A$,1)="Y" GOTO 70
       540
       560
       999
                END
 E RWTS CONTROLLING SUBROUTINE CODE 1
     1000 DATA 169.3.160.9.32.217.3.96.0
 [ RWTS I/O CONTROL BLOCK ]
     1100 DATA 1,96,1,0,0 [TRK],0 [SEC],26,3,0,16,0,0,1 [READ],0,254,96,1
 [ RWTS DEVICE CHARACTERISTIC TABLE ]
     1200 DATA 0.1.239.216
 [ SECTOR-BLOCK ASSOCIATION TABLE ]
                        I SECTORS
                                                                RELATIVE
                                                             BLOCK NUMBER 1

[ 0 ]

[ 1 ]

[ 2 ]

[ 3 ]
                        C LOW, HIGH
                           0 , 14
13 , 12
11 , 10
9 , 8
7 , 6
5 , 4
3 , 2
     1300 DATA
     1310 DATA
     1320 DATA
1330 DATA
     1340 DATA
                             5 , 4
3 , 2
1 , 15
     1350 DATA
1360 DATA
     1370 DATA
```

number from which the Language System text file is read. Secondly, locations 781 and 782 contain the track and sector number, respectively. Location 786 contains the high-order byte of the data buffer starting address. The low-order byte is set to zero. Note that RELOC uses memory locations 4096 (page 16 of memory) and higher for the data buffer. The most important location in the IOB is 789. This contains the command code, which tells the RWTS subroutine whether to read or

write. It is important to make sure that this code is 1; otherwise, the Language System text file may be destroyed!

The format of Language System text files is straightforward (see pp. 185, Apple Pascal Reference Manual). Each text file begins with a two-block header page containing information used by the text editor. As a result, these first two blocks are not read by RELOC. Our text actually begins in the third block. Each line of text is preceded by a DLE (Data Link Escape), followed by a one-

byte indentation code. These two bytes are ignored by RELOC. Each line is then terminated with a carriage return. The end of the text is padded out with null characters.

Listing 2

10 HIMEM: 4095

20 DIM L%(7),H%(7)

only thing left is to create the DOS 3.3 exec file. First, RELOC opens the exec file with the name assigned by the user. Next, each character, with the excep-

With the text file in memory, the

tion of control characters and bracketed comments, is sent to the exec file. Finally, the exec file is closed.

Program Operation

Writing a BASIC program using the text editor requires two special considerations. First, no BASIC line statement, including the carriage return, may exceed 80 characters. This limitation is due to the 80-column format of the editor. I haven't found this to be a significant handicap. Second, by enclosing in brackets, comments can be placed anywhere in the program text. This means that no print statements, for instance, may contain brackets. Naturally, it would still be possible to print brackets by using the CHR\$ statement.

Once the text is written and saved, enter the Filer and execute the "E|XTENDED LIST" command. Note the beginning block and the number of blocks occupied by the text file. These will be needed later by RELOC, but the Language System is no longer needed. Boot DOS 3.3, and run RELOC.

The first item requested by RELOC is the source drive number. This is the drive from which the Language System text file will be read. Likewise, the object drive number will be requested. This is the drive to which the exec file will be written. When requested, enter the starting block number given by the "E|XTENDED LIST" command. RELOC automatically skips the first two blocks. Therefore, it is unnecessary for the user to add two to the starting block number. The last request made by RELOC is the exec file's name. Any legal DOS 3.3 file name will do.

RELOC will then prompt the user to insert the Pascal disk. Once this is read, RELOC will prompt the user to insert the BASIC disk. The exec file will then

In order to run the BASIC program now in exec file, it is first necessary to clear any program in the memory with "NEW." Incidentally, "NEW" (and any other command) may be included in the basic text file, thus making this first step unnecessary. Now load the program with the "EXEC" command. The BASIC program is now loaded and ready to be run.

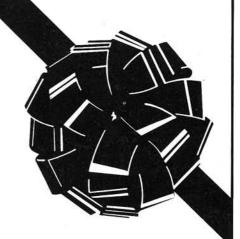
The utility of RELOC extends beyond editing BASIC programs. With slight modification for example, it would be possible to transfer data generated in a FORTRAN or Pascal program to a BASIC program. This would be very handy to anyone desiring Applesoft, Integer BASIC, Pascal, and FORTRAN to have access to some large data base.

```
30 D$ = CHR$ (4) 32 NL\% = 0
34 DL% = 16
36 LB% = 91
38 RB% = 93
40 K = 7.99999
   FOR I = 768 TO 797: READ C%: POKE I,C%: NEXT
50
    FOR I = 0 TO 7: READ L%(I), H%(I): NEXT
    HOME : VTAB (3)
70
    PRINT "
               PASCAL-BASIC TEXT FILE TRANSFER"
80
90
    PRINT : PRINT
     INPUT "SOURCE DRIVE # (PASCAL) -- "; SD%
110
     INPUT "OBJECT DRIVE # (BASIC) --- "; OD%
120
     PRINT : PRINT
130
     INPUT "STARTING BLOCK-- "; SB%
140
     INPUT "NUMBER BLOCKS--- "; NB%
150
     PRINT : PRINT
160
     INPUT "EXEC FILE NAME -- ";F$
170
180
     PRINT : PRINT
     PRINT "INSERT PASCAL DISK IN DRIVE #"; SD%
190
     INPUT "THEN HIT RETURN..."; A$
200
     HOME : PRINT "READING PASCAL TEXT FILE..."
210
220 PG% = 15
     POKE 779, SD%
222
     POKE 789,1
224
     FOR BL = SB% + 2 TO SB% + NB% - 1
230
240 TR% = INT (BL / K)
           INT ((BL / K - INT (BL / K)) * 8)
250 BI% =
255 PG% = PG% + 1
     POKE 781, TR%
260
270
     POKE 782, L% (BI%)
     POKE 786, PG%
280
290
     CALL 768
330 \text{ PG%} = \text{PG%} + 1
340
     POKE 782, H% (BI%)
     POKE 786, PG%
350
     CALL 768
360
370
     NEXT
     PRINT : PRINT "INSERT BASIC DISK IN DRIVE #"; OD%
380
     INPUT "THEN HIT RETURN..."; A$
390
     HOME : PRINT "CREATING DOS EXEC FILE..."
400
     PRINT D$; "OPEN"; F$; ", D"; OD%
410
     PRINT D$; "WRITE"; F$
420
430
    FL% = 0
     FOR X = 4098 TO 4095 + (NB% - 2) * 512
440
         PEEK (X) = DL% GOTO 520
442
     IF
444
     IF
         PEEK (X - 1) = DL% GOTO 520
         PEEK (X) = LB% THEN FL% = 1: GOTO 520
450
         PEEK (X) = RB% THEN FL% = 0: GOTO 520
     IF
460
     IF FL% = 1 GOTO 520
470
480
     TE
         PEEK (X) = NL\% GOTO 520
     PRINT
            CHR$ ( PEEK (X));
510
     NEXT
520
     PRINT
525
     PRINT D$; "CLOSE":F$
530
     PRINT "FILE TRANSFERED"
540
     INPUT "ANOTHER (Y/N)"; A$
550
        LEFT$ (A$,1) = "Y" GOTO 70
560
     IF
999
     END
1000
      DATA
             169, 3, 160, 9, 32, 217, 3, 96, 0
             1,96,1,0,0 ,0 ,26,3,0,16,0,0,1 ,0,254,96,1
1100
      DATA
             0,1,239,216
1200
      DATA
1300
      DATA
                0,14
1310
      DATA
               13 , 12
               11 , 10
1320
      DATA
                 , 8
1330
      DATA
                7,
1340
      DATA
                     6
                5,
1350
      DATA
                     4
1360
      DATA
                3
                     2
                  ,
1370
      DATA
                    15
```

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Apple Pascal Textfile Lister

Outputting Language System textfiles to your printer using the transfer command is handy, yet it produces an awkward and untidy listing with no page breaks. This program solves that problem, producing neatly paged output with titles and numbers on each page.

Robert Walker 6100F Wood Chase Lane Marietta, Georgia 30067

Apple Pascal users are familiar with using the Filer option "Transfer" for printing Language System textfiles. For those desiring program listings with a professional appearance, this method is inadequate. First, each page has no top and bottom margins. In fact, it's common for a line of text to be printed on the perforation between two pages. Second, each page lacks a title and page number, making identification and ordering difficult or impossible if pages become separated. With this in mind, I proceeded to write a short Apple Pascal utility program which included the above mentioned features.

The program employs the following simple algorithm:

Repeat until end of text.

Start at top of page.

Print page heading (page number and optional title).

Scroll past top margin.

Print text until reaching bottom margin.

Although the program is simple and relatively easy to decipher, some explanation is needed.

In the program listing, the constant declaration section contains the most significant items. The constants Topmargin, Bottommargin, and Pagelength represent the number of lines each of these listing parameters occupies. For example, with the values assigned in the listing, 59 lines per page will be available for the textfile (Pagelength-Topmargin-Bottommargin = 66-3-4=59).

The page heading is within the space occupied by the top margin. Specifically, the first line of Topmargin (i.e., the page) will always be blank, followed by the second line which has the page title and number. As a result, the minimum value for Topmargin is two (lines).

For this program to work, your printer must have at least 80 columns, and must be able to vertically tab to the top of a new page when sent a formfeed control character.

To use the program simply eXecute LISTER (or whatever name you prefer). When the textfile name is requested, respond with any valid file name. If you respond with an asterisk, it will be interpreted as "SYSTEM.WRK.TEXT". A return as a response will end the program. Next, the page title will be requested. Once this is entered, the textfile will be listed, producing documentation with a professional appearance.

```
(* APPLE PASCAL TEXTFILE LISTER *)
                         Written by Robert Walker
                                Wichita, KS
                                                      1)
PROGRAM LISTER;
       Topmargin = 4; ($ minimum of 2 $)
CONST
        Bottommargin = 3;
       Pagelength = 66;
VAR
       Textfile: Text;
       Textline, Filename, Pagetitle: String;
       Linenum, Pagenum, Ioerror: Integer:
       Printer: Interactive;
(* Determine if linenum is the last line before the bottom margin. *)
FUNCTION ENDOFPAGE: Boolean:
Begin
 If Linenum=(Pagelength-Bottommargin)
   then Endofpage:=True
   else Endofpage:=False
End; (* Endofpage *)
(# Start a new page-- Formfeed, Print heading, and Space up to first line. #)
PROCEDURE STARTNEWPAGE;
```

```
(* send linefeeds to printer *)
PROCEDURE SPACEUP(Lines: Integer);
VAR I: Integer;
Begin
  For I:= 1 to Lines do Writeln(Printer)
End; (# SPACEUP #)
Begin (* STARTNEWPAGE *)
  If Pagenum()1 then Page(Printer); (# assume listing begins on new page #)
  Writeln(Printer, '': (80-Length(Pagetitle)-13) Div 2, Pagetitle,
             Page no. ', Pagenum'; (* print page heading *)
  Spaceup (Topmargin-2);
  Linenum:= Topmargin+1;
  Pagenum:= Pagenum+1
End; (# STARTNEWPAGE #)
Begin (* MAIN PROGRAM *)
 Reset (Printer, 'Printer:');
 Writeln(Chr(12), 'APPLE PASCAL TEXTFILE LISTER');
   Writeln:
   Write('Textfile Name ("#"=SYSTEM.WRK.TEXT)- ');
   ReadIn(filename);
   If Filename='' then Exit(LISTER);
    If Filename='*' then Filename:='SYSTEM.WRK.TEXT';
    (#$I-#)
   Reset(Textfile, Filename);
    Iderror:=Idresult;
    If Iderror = 0
      then (* FILE FOUND *)
        Begin
          Write('Page title-');
          ReadIn(Pagetitle);
          Pagenum:= 1;
          Startnewpage;
         (# READ AND WRITE TEXT #)
         While Not Eof(Textfile) do
           Begin
             Readln(Textfile, Textline);
             Writeln(Printer, Textline);
             Linenum:= Linenum+1; (# Count lines #)
             If Endofpage then Startnewpage
           End;
          Page(printer); (# formfeed #)
        End
      else (# I/O ERROR #)
        Begin
          Writeln('I/O ERROR');
          Case Iderror of (* MOST COMMON I/O ERRORS *)
             3: Writeln('ILLEGAL OPERATION');
             7: Writeln('BAD TITLE');
             9: Writeln('VOLUME IS NOT ON LINE');
            10: Writeln('NO SUCH FILE');
            64: Writeln('BAD ADDRESS OR DATA ON DISK')
          End
        end
  Until Filename=''
End. (* MAIN PROGRAM *)
```

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(Continued on page 107)

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Elementary Pascal Internals

Introduction to the internal structure of the P-machine and to some of the concepts which underly the workings of P-code Pascal implementations. While the examples are specific to Abacus Software's Tiny Pascal, others such as UCSD Pascal, Pascal/M, Dynasoft Cassette Pascal, Supersoft Tiny Pascal, and Programma Tiny Pascal are based on similar architectures.

Arnie Lee Abacus Software P.O. Box 7211 Grand Rapids, Michigan 49510

Introduction

My interest in the Pascal language stems from two observations and experiences: Pascal is a simple, yet powerful language with which to program, and Pascal is a simple language to implement. These are, in fact, the goals which Wirth set out to meet, as he defined the Pascal language in the late 60's. "The first ... to make available a language suitable to teach programming as a systematic disciple based on certain fundamental concepts clearly and naturally reflected by the language. The second ... to develop implementations of this language which are both reliable and efficient on presently available computers"1.

Apparently I'm not alone in feeling so positive about Pascal, since micro users have been flocking to use it. If the number of text book titles are any indication of popularity, then we may conclude that Pascal has indeed arrived.

What makes Pascal so attractive? First, the number of language elements in Pascal is not so overwhelming as in other languages such as PL/I. Also, the elements are not cryptic as with the

APL language. Yet even with a relatively modest vocabulary, Pascal affords a concise and clear language with which to program solutions to problems. Thus, the demand for Pascal is due, in part, to its simplicity and usefulness for a variety of applications.

This great demand for Pascal is also easily satisfied, as the language is relatively simple to implement. Pascal has been implemented on most popular micros, and some versions will run in as little as 16K of memory. I have implemented a subset of the full Pascal language for the PET/CBM and Apple II. This undertaking required only modest effort. In the remainder of this article, I will share some of what I learned about Pascal internals.

Pascal Compilers and Interpreters

The statements of a high-level language such as Pascal are called a source program. The Pascal compiler translates the source program into a semantically equivalent program that can later execute on the micro.

Some Pascal compilers translate the source program into machine code, which is directly executable by the computer. Most micro-based Pascal compilers translate the source program into P-code. P-code, however, cannot be directly executed by the computer. Instead, it needs to be interpreted.

Interpreters spend a large amount of execution time determining the desired operations to be carried out on behalf of the program. (Most implementations of BASIC are interpreters.) A compiler, on the other hand, determines the operations to be performed and creates code that reflects these operations. Then the code is executed at a later time. Since the operations are "predetermined" beforehand, a compiled program generally executes faster than an interpreted program. Pascal systems such as UCSD Pascal, Pascal/M and Tiny Pascal, combine both concepts of compilation and

interpretation. So, the source is compiled, which predetermines the operations to be performed, but the resultant P-code is interpreted by the P-machine.

The P-Machine

Most micro implementations of Pascal are based on a 16-bit pseudomachine model. The pseudo-machine, often called the P-machine, "executes" P-code as its machine language. The P-machine performs its computations through stack operation.

A stack is a data structure that is used to store data. The stack consists of multiple ''slots'' into which data may be stored, and from which the same data may be retrieved. The *stack pointer* always points to the next slot available for data storage.

There are two operations that may be performed on the stack. PUSHing a value onto the stack means that a given data value is stored into the slot indicated by the stack pointer. After the value is PUSHed, the stack pointer is altered to point to the next available slot. Conversely, POPing a given data value means that the stack pointer is altered to point to the last used slot, and the value occupied by that slot is returned to the program.

The P-machine is actually an interpreter that is written in the assembly language of the micro. This interpreter simulates the operations of the hypothetical stack-oriented computer. The interpreter handles all of its operations as if it were a 16-bit computer by emulating all of its elementary operations (arithmetic, comparisons, input, etc.) using 16-bit data and stack operations. Each slot of the stack can accommodate a 16-bit data item. When executing P-code "instructions," the P-machine expects the operands to be on the stack. The P-machine then carries out the computations and places the results back onto the stack.

Figure 1 is an example of a typical stack operation. We want to add two variables (B and C) and assign the sum to a third variable (A). The instruction is shown on the left, while the contents of the stack after the operation is shown on the right.

Instruction 1 shows the stack before any operations take place. Instruction 2 PUSHes the value of variable B onto the stack, thereby incrementing the stack pointer. Instruction 3 PUSHes the value of variable C onto the stack, also incrementing the stack pointer. Instruction 4 POPs the value of C off the stack, POPs the value of B off the stack, performs the addition, and finally PUSHes the sum onto the stack. The stack pointer is altered to point to the next available slot (previously occupied by C). Finally, instruction 5 POPs the sum off the stack and stores the result in variable A. The stack pointer is left pointing to the same slot as before the series of operations was executed.

P-Code Instructions

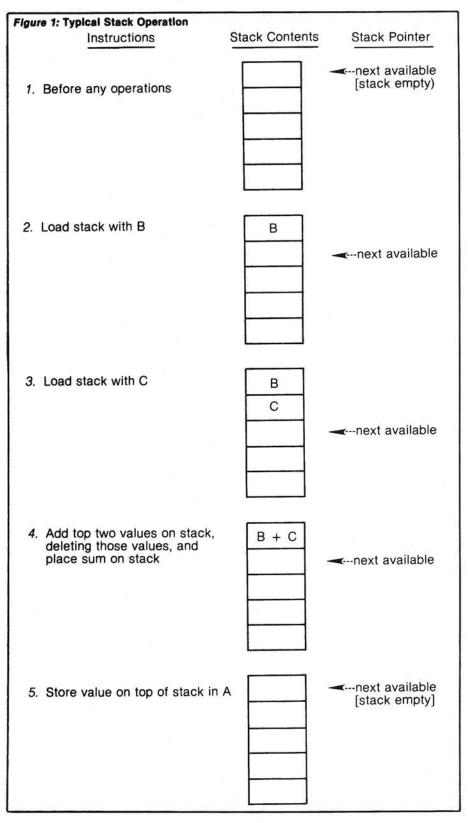
Instructions direct the P-machine to perform certain stack operations. These instructions are referred to as "P-code instructions" or just "P-code." It is the job of the compiler to convert the Pascal source statements to "P-code." After analyzing the Pascal source statements, the compiler generates the appropriate P-code to perform the desired program operations. This P-code is later executed by the P-machine. Execution in this case really means that the P-code is interpreted by the P-machine.

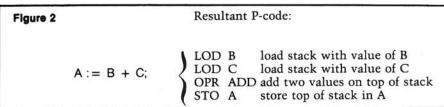
To continue the above example, let's look at the P-code produced by the Pascal language source statement in figure 2.

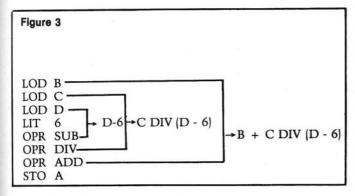
This is the example shown previously, using the mnemonics of a typical P-machine. Table 2 describes the mnemonics that are used in some typical Pascal implementations. Below is another example for a more complex arithmetic statement:

$$A := B + C DIV (D - 6);$$

In figure 3, the compiler has to work a little harder to analyze the statement and generate the appropriate P-code. The operator precedence directs the compiler to first generate the P-code for the DIVide operation. (Division is performed before addition because division has a higher operator precedence. See table 1.) Because of the parenthetical expression (D - 6), the P-code for that operation must be generated before the







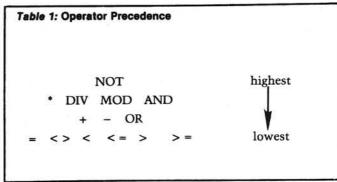


Table 2: P-Code Instructions

The following table is a list of the P-code instructions that are used by this version of TINY Pascal PLUS +. The P-codes represent the instruction set of a hypothetical 16-bit stack machine similar to the one described by Wirth in his ALGORITHMS + DATA STRUCTURES = PROGRAMS.

Opcode (Hex)	Mnemonic	Operand (Dec)	Description
00	LIT	n	Load literal constant to (SP)
10	OPR	0	Return from procedure
10	OPR	1	Negate (SP)
10	OPR	2	Add (SP) to $(SP-1)$
10	OPR	3	Subtract (SP) from $(SP-1)$
10	OPR	4	Multiply $(SP - 1)$ by (SP)
10	OPR	5	Divide $(SP - 1)$ by (SP)
10	OPR	6	Test for odd
10	OPR	7	(SP – 1) modulo (SP)
10	OPR	8	Test for $(SP-1) = (SP)$
10	OPR	9	Test for $(SP-1) > (SP)$
10	OPR	10	Test for $(SP-1) < (SP)$
10	OPR	11	Test for $(SP-1) > = (SP)$
10	OPR	12	Test for $(SP-1) < (SP)$
10	OPR	13	Test for $(SP-1) < = (SP)$
10	OPR	14	(SP-1) OR (SP)
10	OPR	15	(SP-1) AND (SP)
10	OPR	16	NOT (SP)
10	OPR	17	Shift left (SP)
10	OPR	18	Shift right (SP)
10	OPR	19	(SP) +1
10	OPR	20	(SP) -1
10	OPR	21	Copy (SP) to $(SP + 1)$
20 + v	LOD	d	Load (SP)
20 + X'F		0	Load from absolute addr (SP)
30 + v	STO	d	Store (SP)
30 + X'F		0	Store at absolute addr (SP)
40 + v	CAL	a	Procedure call
40 + X'F		0	Call proc at absolute addr (SP)
50	INT	n	Increment stack pointer by n
60	JPC	а	Jump to location a if low order bit of (SP) = 0
61	JPC	a	Jump to location a if low order bit of (SP) = 1
6F	JPC	a	Jump unconditionally to location a
70	CSP	0	Input a single character
70	CSP	1	Output a single character
70	CSP	2	Input an integer
70	CSP	3	Output an integer
70	CSP	4	Input a hexadecimal number
70	CSP	5	Output a hexadecimal number
			(Continued)

P-code for the DIVide operation is completed. Finally, because of operator precedence rules, the P-code for the ADDition operation is generated.

More Examples

Listing 1 is a sample Pascal source program that performs some elementary arithmetic operation. The program does not perform any useful work and is only meant to illustrate the following examples.

Listing 2 shows the P-code that is generated by the compiler for the Pascal program of listing 1. The listing shows the Pascal source statements and the respective P-code instructions generated for that statement. The listing also shows the memory location at which the P-code is temporarily stored and the internal format of the P-code.

Listing 3 is a Pascal program called DISASSEM which can disassemble the P-code. This program disassembles only the P-code generated by the TINY Pascal PLUS + compiler, but the same technique may be used to disassemble any P-code, provided that the user is aware of the internal format of his Pascal system's P-codes. Table 2 shows the P-code formats for this implementation.

Listing 4 is a sample disassembly of the Pascal program from listing 1. Listing 4 was produced by the DIS-ASSEM program.

Arnie Lee is a data base analyst for a large manufacturing firm in the Grand Rapids, Michigan area. He is interested in all types of computer languages for micros, and hopes to develop data base systems for these smaller machines. He is co-author of Tiny Pascal and the author of the PET Machine Language Guide.

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Table 2	(Continued)		
70	CSP	6	Read keyboard without return key
70	CSP	8	Output a string
70	CSP	9	GRAPHICS set graphics mode for or Lo-Res graphics mode for Apple II
70	CSP	10	COLOR sets color for Apple II or PET
70	CSP	11	PLOT point at (SP – 1,SP) for PET and Apple II Lo-Res graphics
70	CSP	12	POINT function at (SP – 1,SP). For PET returns 0 if point is off and returns 1 if point is on. For Apple II returns the number of the Lo-Res color.
70	CSP	13	TEXT sets text (non-graphics) mode
70	CSP	14	HGRAPHICS sets Apple II Hi-Res graphics mode
70	CSP	15	HCOLOR sets color for Apple II Hi- Res graphics
70	CSP	16	HPLOT Hi-Res plot at (SP – 1,SP) for Apple II
70	CSP	17	HPLOT Hi-Res plot from $(SP - 3, SP - 2)$ to $(SP - 1, SP)$ for Apple II
70	CSP	18	ABS(SP) absolute value function
70	CSP	19	SQR(SP) square of value
70	CSP	20	PDL(SP) read paddle
70	CSP	21	TONE play tone on speaker
A0 + v	LODX	d	Load with index (SP)
B0 + v	STOX	d	Store with index (SP)
			the second secon

The stack pointer is SP. It points to the top element on the stack. (SP) represents the contents of the top element. The address a is a P-code address. The displacement d is the displacement from a base address. The static level difference v is used by procedure calls to isolate variables. The number n is a numeric constant.

```
Listing 1
       SAMPLE PASCAL PROGRAM TO DEMONSTRATE SOME
       OF THE ARITHMETIC STATEMENTS IN OF THIS IMPLEMENTATION OF PASCAL.
3:
4:
5: CONST CR=13:
6:
        A,B,C: INTEGER;
7: VAR
8:
9: BEGIN
                         (* CONSTANT ASSIGNMENT *)
      A := 0;
10:
                         (* VARIABLE ASSIGNMENT *)
(* ADDITION *)
      A := B;
      A := B + C;
12:
      A := B - C;
                         (* SUBTRACTION *)
13:
      A := B * C;
                         (* MULTIPLICATION *)
14:
                         (* DIVISION *)
      A := B DIV C;
15:
                         (* MODULO DIVISION *)
      A := B MOD C;
16:
                         (* SQUARE FUNCTION *)
17:
      A := SQR(B);
18: END.
 *** 18 LINES IN FILE ***
```

```
Listing 2
                                    FROM ABACUS SOFTWARE
        TINY PASCAL PLUS+
                                    SOURCE CODE
                       OPND. ADDR
ADDR
      REL. CODE
                                      (* SAMPLE PASCAL PROGRAM TO DEMONSTRATE SOME
                                          OF THE ARITHMETIC STATEMENTS IN OF THIS IMPLEMENTATION OF PASCAL.
                                 0
                                 0
                                 0
                                 0
                                      CONST CR=13;
                      15
                             0
8600
       0
             JPC
                                                                             (Continued)
```

MICRObits (continued)

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(Continued on page 109)

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Listing 2	(Co	ntinued)			_	
					1 1 1	A := 0; (* CONSTANT ASSIGNMENT
8603		INT	0	6		****ADDR AT O CHANGED TO 1
8606	2	LIT	Ö	Ö		
	3	STO	0	3		
8609	3	310	U	3	4	A := B: (* VARIABLE ASSIGNMENT
0000		LOD	0	4	*	A D, TARETABLE MODELLINE
860C	4		4 1 1 2 2 3	3		
860F	5	ST0	0	3	6	A := B + C; (* ADDITION *)
0510	ĕ	1.00	•		О	A :- B + C, (ADDITION)
8612	6	LOD	0	4		
8615	7	LOD	0	5		
8618	8	OPR	0	2		
861B	9	ST0	0	3		A := B - C: (* SUBTRACTION *)
			_		10	A := B - C; (* SUBTRACTION *)
861E	10	LOD	0	4		
8621	11	LOD	0	5		
8624	12	OPR	0	3		
8627	13	ST0	0	3	202	(+ WIII TIDI TCATTON +)
					14	A := B * C; (* MULTIPLICATION *)
862A	14	LOD	0	4		
862D	15	LOD	0	5		
8630	16	OPR	0	4		
8633	17	STO	0	3		
					18	A := B DIV C; (* DIVISION *)
8636	18	LOD	0	4		
8639	19	LOD	0	5		
863C	20	OPR	0	5		
863F	21	STO	0	3		TO THE STREET WAY STREET AND STREET
verbible.	armii.	0.00000			22	A := B MOD C; (* MODULO DIVISION *)
8642	22	LOD	0	4		
8645	23	LOD	0	5		
8648	24	OPR	0	7		
864B	25	STO	0	3		4
	500		5770		26	A := SQR(B); (* SQUARE FUNCTION *)
864E	26	LOD	0	4	55.5	8 30
8651	27	CSP	ō	19		
8654	28	STO	ŏ	3		
0034	20	310			29	END.
8657	29	OPR	0	0		NATIONAL CONTRACTOR OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PRO
*** [H OF P-CO			***	-

```
Listing 3
             DISASSEM - A P-CODE DISASSEMBLER
  1: (*
 2:
  3:
            BY ARNIE LEE
            ABACUS SOFTWARE
P.O. BOX 7211
  4:
 5:
            GRAND RAPIDS, MI 49510
  6:
  7:
            THIS PROGRAM WILL WORK ON EITHER THE PET OR APPLE II.
  8:
            IT ASSUMES THAT THE P-CODE FILE TO BE DISASSEMBLED
             HAS ALREADY BEEN LOADED BY AN ALTERNATIVE METHOD.
  10:
  11:
  12:
  13: CONST CR=13;
             FALSE=1;
  14:
  15:
             TRUE=0;
  16:
             STARTLOC, NUMINSTR,
  17: VAR
             LASTPCODE, PCTR, INSTR
  18:
             MODIFIER, OPERAND: INTEGER;
  19:
  20:
  21: BEGIN
        NUMINSTR:=0;
  22:
        LASTPCODE:=FALSE;
  23:
        WRITE('ENTER P-CODE STARTING LOCATION-> ');
  24:
        READ(PCTR%);
  25:
  26:
27:
        WHILE LASTPCODE=FALSE DO
           BEGIN
             INSTR:=MEM(PCTR) SHR 4;
MODIFIER:=((MEM(PCTR)) SHL 12) SHR 12;
  28:
  29:
             OPERAND:=MEM(PCTR+1) + MEM(PCTR+2) SHL 8;
NUMINSTR:=NUMINSTR + 1;
  30:
  31:
             WRITE(PCTR%,' ',MEM(PCTR)%,' ',MEM(PCTR+1)%,' ',MEM(PCTR+2)%,' ');
```

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```
Listing 3 (Continued)
                 CASE INSTR OF
                          WRITE('LIT ', MODIFIER#, ' ', OPERAND#, CR);
  34:
                    0:
  35:
                          BEGIN
                             WRITE('OPR ')
  36:
                             CASE OPERAND OF
  37:
                                O: WRITE('RETURN');
1: WRITE('NEGATE');
  38:
  39:
  40:
                                      WRITE ('ADD'):
                                     WRITE('SUBTRACT');
WRITE('MULTIPLY');
  41:
                                3:
  42:
                                4:
                                      WRITE('DIVIDE');
WRITE('TEST ODD'
                                5:
  43:
  44:
                                6:
                                     WRITE(' = ');
WRITE(' ⇒ ');
                                      WRITE('MODULO');
  45:
                                7:
                                8:
  46:
  47:
                                9:
                                     WRITE(' < ');
WRITE(' >= ');
  48:
                              10:
  49:
                              11:
                                     WRITE(' > ');
WRITE(' <= ')
 50:
                              12:
 51:
                              13:
                                      WRITE(' OR ')
 52:
                              14:
                                     WRITE(' AND ');
 53:
                              15:
                                     WRITE(' NOT
 54:
                              16:
                                     WRITE(' SHL ');
 55:
                              17:
 56:
                                     WRITE(' SHR ');
                              18:
                             19: WRITE('+1');
20: WRITE('-1');
21: WRITE('COPY')
ELSE WRITE('INVALID')
 57:
 58:
 59:
 60:
 61:
                            END:
 62:
                            WRITE(CR);
 63:
                         END;
                        WRITE('LOD ',MODIFIER#,' ',OPERAND#,CR);
WRITE('STO ',MODIFIER#,' ',OPERAND#,CR);
WRITE('CAL ',MODIFIER#,' ',OPERAND#,CR);
WRITE('INT ',MODIFIER#,' ',OPERAND#,CR);
WRITE('JPC ',MODIFIER#,' ',OPERAND#,CR);
 64:
 65:
 66:
                   4:
 67:
 68:
69:
                         BEGIN
 70:
                            WRITE('CSP '):
 71:
                            CASE OPERAND OF
72:
                               O: WRITE('INCHR')
                              1: WRITE('OUTCHR');
2: WRITE('INNUM');
73:
74:
                              3: WRITE('OUTNUM');
4: WRITE('INHEX');
75:
76:
                              5: WRITE('OUTHEX');
77:
78:
                              6: WRITE('INKEY')
79:
                              8: WRITE('OUTSTR')
                             9: WRITE('GRAPHICS');
10: WRITE('COLOR');
80:
81:
82:
                             11: WRITE('PLOT');
12: WRITE('POINT');
83:
84:
                             13: WRITE('TEXT');
85:
                             14: WRITE('HGRAPHICS'):
                             15: WRITE('HCOLOR');
86:
                            16: WRITE('HPLOT X,Y');
17: WRITE('HPLOT X,Y TO A,B');
87:
89:
                             18: WRITE('ABS');
19: WRITE('SQR');
90:
91:
                             20: WRITE ('PDL')
92:
                             21: WRITE('TONE')
93:
                             ELSE WRITE ('INVALID')
94:
                           END;
95:
                           WRITE(CR);
                      END;
96:
                10: WRITE('LODX', MODIFIER#,' ', OPERAND#, CR);
11: WRITE('STOX', MODIFIER#,' ', OPERAND#, CR);
15: BEGIN LASTPCODE:=TRUE; WRITE('EOF', CR) END
97:
98:
99:
100:
                 ELSE WRITE('INVALID P-CODE INSTR.')
             END;
101:
          PCTR:=PCTR + 3;
102:
103:
          NUMINSTR:=NUMINSTR + 1;
104:
          END;
105:
          WRITE('# INSTRUCTIONS DECODED -->', NUMINSTR#, CR);
106: END.
*** 106 LINES IN FILE ***
```

Listing 4 ABACUS SOFTWARE TINY PASCAL INTERPRETER ENTER FILE NAME OF P-CODE DISASSEM TRACE ACTIVE(Y/N)?N ENTER P-CODE STARTING LOCATION-> 8000 8000 006F 0001 0000 JPC 15 1 8003 0050 0006 0000 INT 0 6 8006 0000 0000 0000 LIT 0 0 8009 0030 0003 0000 STO 800C 0020 0004 0000 LOD 0 800F 0030 0003 0000 STO 0 3 8012 0020 0004 0000 LOD 0 8015 0020 0005 0000 LOD 0 5 8018 0010 0002 0000 OPR ADD 801B 0030 0003 0000 STO 0 3 801E 0020 0004 0000 LOD 0 4 8021 0020 0005 0000 LOD 0 5 8024 0010 0003 0000 OPR SUBTRACT 8027 0030 0003 0000 STO 0 3 802A 0020 0004 0000 LOD 0 4 802D 0020 0005 0000 LOD 0 5 8030 0010 0004 0000 OPR MULTIPLY 8033 0030 0003 0000 STO 0 3 8036 0020 0004 0000 LOD 0 4 8039 0020 0005 0000 LOD 0 5 803C 0010 0005 0000 OPR DIVIDE 803F 0030 0003 0000 STO 0 3 8042 0020 0004 0000 LOD 0 8045 0020 0005 0000 LOD 0 5 8048 0010 0007 0000 OPR MODULO 804B 0030 0003 0000 STO 0 3 804E 0020 0004 0000 LOD 0 4 8051 0070 0013 0000 CSP SQR 8054 0030 0003 0000 STO 0 3 8057 0010 0000 0000 OPR RETURN

INSTRUCTIONS DECODED-->62

*** EXIT PASCAL INTERPRETER ***
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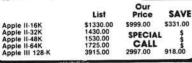
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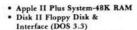


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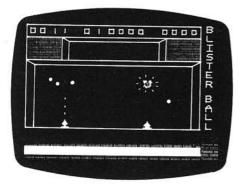
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As they bounce longer and longer the walls begin to close in so you're faced with either zapping the bombs or being hit. Each hit knocks you a little further toward the gutter. But you can survive two hits which is usually enough to zap all the bombs.

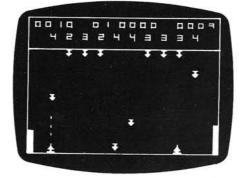
Feeling confident? Don't. Because after 5 bombs the murderous little devils drop 5 bonus bombs, worth ten times as much. These don't bounce, so you get only one shot. You need nerves of steel and the reflexes of a tail gunner.

After you complete one round, the game starts again with bombs that bounce faster and lower (and are worth more) than the previous ones.

Blister Ball is a fantastic solo game. But there are two-player options as well in which players can play as a team or as opponents. Each player can move the entire width of the screen and zap any of the bombs. Here, you're not only trying to survive, but trying to outscore your opponent. The game has two skill levels.

Mad Bomber

In **Mad Bomber** you are faced with aliens in a huge ship hovering overhead. They have bomb racks which they constantly fill with bombs. Your object is to move from side to side on the ground and zap the bombs in the bomb racks or as they fall.



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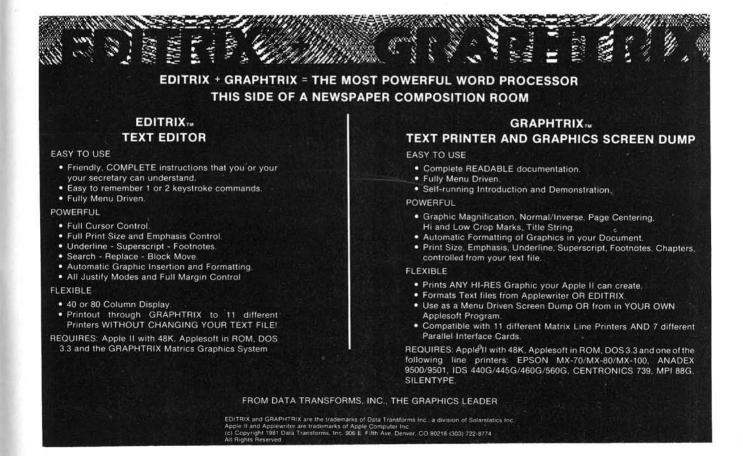
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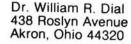
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How to set up a label to your worksheet on the prompt line, on VisiCalc.

Bostater, John, "Introducing a Bit of Logic into a Model," pg. 5.

Here is an algorithm for VisiCalc to match numbers, with an example of sorting out information by a code number.

1160. POKE-Apple 3, No. 3 (April, 1981)

Holderby, Michael and Hamilton, Al, "Integer BASIC Token Scheme," pg. 10-14.

An instructional article on Apple's use of tokens.

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|1161. Mini'App'Les 4, No. 4 (April, 1981)

Anon., "Driver Demo," pg. 9.

A BASIC driver demo program to send block graphics to an Epson MX-80 with modified Apple Epson board.

Anon., "Dan On Printers," pg. 13.

Some tips on using the Epson MX-80.

Murrell, Mike, "Addendum to Dan on Printers," pg. 13. Notes on using the SSS AIO board with the MX-80.

Thiesfeld, Chuck, "Chuck on Printers," pg. 14-16. How to modify the Epson Apple interface board so your MX-80 can print block graphics.

1162. Apple-Can 1, No. 1 (December, 1980)

Radford, Bob, "Pascal with One Drive," pg. 15-16. How to improve the one-drive system by breaking up the Apple/Pascal system programs among a number of disks according to the use that is made of each disk.

1163. Apple-Can 1, No. 2 (February, 1981)

Falkner, Keith, "The Truth of Magnetism," pg. 17-18. An interesting article dispelling some of the myths about tapes or disks being excessively sensitive to magnetic fields. It takes a very substantial field strength to cause loss of data!

Pugh, John, "Soft Copy to Screen," pg. 24.

A utility for users of the Magic Window word process-

Hurd, John C., "The Sorcerer: A Program for Converting Machine Code to Source Text," pg. 28-32.

A utility for the user of Apple assembly language.

1164. Apple-Can 1, No. 3 (April, 1981)

Wojdylo, Tomasz, "Apple Repair Tips," pg. 14. Some tips on what to look for when your disk drive gives up and issues a burnt plastic odor!

Vella-Zarb, Pierre, "Sorcerer Extension: A Cheap Disassembler," pg. 23-28.

A utility for the Apple.

1165. Atari Computer Enthusiasts 2, Issue 4 (April, 1981)

Goff, Stacy A., "Fileindx — Part Two," pg. 10-11. A utility to allow you to index your disks and directories, for the Atari.

1166. Apple Assembly Line 1, Issue 7 (April, 1981)

Sander-Cederlof, Bob, "Text File in Assembly Language Programs," pg. 2-4.

How to read or write a text file from your Apple assembly language program.

Sander-Cederlof, Bob, "Applesoft Entry Points," pg. 4-5. A useful table for Apple programmers.

Sander-Cederlof, Bob, "Commented Listings of DOS 3.2.1 and #.# Formats," pg. 11-17.

The Format routines of the two DOS for the Apple disks are disassembled and explained.

1167. The Apple-Dillo (April, 1981)

Sethre, Tom, "Program Utility Printer."

This program assists you in printing listings of programs in a wider format than appears on your screen - for the Apple.

1168. Electronics 54, No. 6 (March 24, 1981)

Wyatt, Michael A., "Laplace Transform for the Apple," pg. 163.

A time domain display of a Laplace transform.

1169. The G.R.A.P.E. Vine 2, No. 3 (April, 1981)

Lawson, Steve, "13- and 16-Sector DOS," pg. 5. How to cope with 13- and 16-sector disks using several approaches.

1170. Dr. Dobb's Journal 6, No. 55, Issue 5 (May, 1981)

Pittman, Tom, "Analysis of an Analysis," pg. 4. Discussion of 6502 opcodes.

1171. The Apple Barrel 4, No. 2 (April, 1981)

Gilbreth, Lee, "Son of a ... File Cabinet," pg. 5-6. A round-up of modifications for the popular Apple utility, File Cabinet.

1172. PEEK(65) 2, No. 4 (April, 1981)

Williams, Jim, "Two Dollar BSR X-10 Interface," pg. 5-6. Hardware and software for a wireless AC remote con-

Loos, James, "C1P as a Dumb Terminal," pg. 6-8. Machine language routine for OSI systems such as C1P.

Jones, David A., "Cassette Corner," pg. 8, 21-22. Notes on saving machine language code on OSI systems.

1173. F.W.A.U.G. Newsletter 2, No. 4 (February, 1981)

Meador, Lee, "Disassembly of DOS 3.2," pg. 2-6. A continuation of this popular series.

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Sand, Paul A. and Koerin, Sid, "Pretty Listing," pg. 22-29. A program to modify your program listings to reformat into a more readable form.

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Weiglin, Peter C., "Screen Formatting of Text," pg. 9-14. An instructional article for Apple owners.

Good, R.H., "Practical Super Hi-Res Graphics," pg. 20. Plot on the Apple with a resolution of 560 × 192.

Reynolds, Lee, "S.H. Lam Routine Utility," pg. 28-29. A routine to set up machine language routines within a BASIC program on the Apple.

Nareff, Max J., "Matrix Functions with the Apple," pg. 36-38.

How to reconstruct those matrix functions missing from Applesoft.

Mack, Art, "Sorting in BASIC," pg. 68. A simple sort routine for Apple.

Golding, Val J., "Proper Printer Protocol," pg. 91. A suggested standard BASIC printer call subroutine.

1176. Abacus II 3, Issue 3 (March, 1981)

Howard, Clifton M., "Directory Title Formatting," pg. 5-24.

A concept of directory title formatting including a series of utilities for disk management for the Apple.

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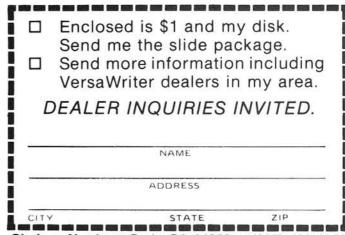
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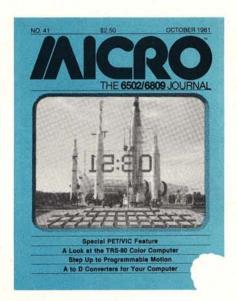
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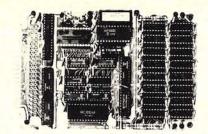
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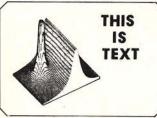




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Memory: 48K, DOS 3.3

Language: BASIC

Hardware: Apple II or Apple II Plus,

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Memory: 48K Language: Applesoft

Hardware: 1 disk (printer and 2nd

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Available: The Winchendon Group

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Package

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Hardware: Ohio Scientific C-2 or

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Author: Electronic Information

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Price: \$5.00 includes cassette and documentation
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Available: B.C. Software

B.C. Software 9425 Victoria Drive Upper Marlboro, MD

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System: Apple II Memory: 48K

Language: Applesoft or Language

System

Hardware: Dual 5" drives, any

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Software Catalog (continued)

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Author: Available:

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Phoenix, AZ 85018

Name: System: Loan Pack OSI Challenger

(C2 or C3) 48K

Memory: Language:

BASIC (under either OS65-U or 65-D)

Hardware:

Disk drive, CRT, printer optional

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BASIC and Machine Language:

Language

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Name: System: Memory:

Hardware:

World and State Capitals Apple II, Apple II Plus 36K with DOS 3.3 II or 3.2 II and FP installed

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Language: BASIC

Commodore VIC-20 with Hardware: cassette unit

Description: Four programs to record household expenses and income in 16

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Memory: 32K Language: Machine

Hardware: One disk, printer and/or

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Price: \$2,000.00 (Manual alone

\$5.00. Refundable with

purchase.)

Author: Mason Christner Available: Geosystems, Inc.

802 E. Grand River Williamston, MI 48895

Name: **Egbert RTTY Program**System: Apple II, Apple II Plus

Memory: 48K

Language: Applesoft (ROM) and Machine Language

Hardware: Apple disk with DOS 3.2

or 3.3

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Price: \$39.95 (California

residents add 6% tax) includes program disk and instruction manual

Author: G.W. Egbert Available: W.H. Nail Co.

275 Lodgeview Dr. Oroville, CA 95965 Name: **6809 Pascal Compiler** System: 6809 FLEXTM or 6809

UniFLEXTM 56K minimum

Memory: 56K m Language: Pascal

Hardware: Any that supports standard 6809 FLEX or

UniFLEX

Description: Native-code Pascal compiler generates assembly language source which is assembled into true 6809 object code. This results in faster program execution speeds than common "P-code" interpreters. Supports nearly all of the Jensen & Wirth Pascal specifications plus additional features. Includes both integer and floating point math with up to 16.8 digits of accuracy.

\$200.00 for FLEX version; \$300.00 for UniFLEX version. Includes user's manual, Pascal User Manual &

Report by Jensen & Wirth, and object code on diskette.

Available: Technical Systems

Consultants, Inc. P.O. Box 2570

West Lafayette, IN 47906

(317) 463-2502 Telex: 276143

Name: Presidential Campaigns
System: Ohio Scientific

Memory: 8K

Language: BASIC Hardware: C2-4P, C2-8P, C-4P,

C-8P (Polled Keyboard)

Description: The program gives the user the opportunity to vote for every U.S. President from 1788 to 1980, and advises if his or her candidate won or lost, giving the name of the winner and his Vice-president.

Price: Author: Available: \$9.95 includes cassette John and Mary Neally SounDustrial Electronics,

Incorporated 4066 Polaris Avenue Joshua Tree, CA 92252 (714) 366-9572

Name: Lightning-Bolt System: OSI C4PMF Memory: 24K

Language: BASIC Hardware: One disk drive

Description: The finest D&D adventure for the OSI computer yet! This adventure is so comprehensive that it

takes up the entire disk. You must cross mountains, forests, great plains, and oceans to seek your fame and fortune! This game has full color graphics as well.

Price: \$29.95 includes

comprehensive 8-page

manual r: Steve Brown

Author: Steve Brown Available: Interesting Software

15217 Campillos Rd La Mirada, CA 90638

Name: Jabbertalky
System: Apple II, TRS-80
Memory: 16K TRS-80 cassette,

32K TRS-80 disk, 48K Apple disk

Language: Applesoft or TRSDOS Hardware: Apple II, TRS-80 (model I, level II and model III),

cassette or disk drive

Description: A programmable word game for one or more players, Jabbertalky includes two game features and a utility program. "Alphagrammar," an anagram game, challenges players to unscramble entire grammatically correct sentences. In "Cryptogrammar," a code breaking game, the player must decode sentences in which each letter of the alphabet is substituted for by another. The utility program lets players create their own sentences. Jabbertalky has eight skill levels and is for ages seven through adult.

Price: \$29.95 includes game

box, rule book, loading instructions and disk or

cassette

Available: Automated Simulations,

Inc.

P.O. Box 4247 Mountain View, CA

94040

Name: Painter Power

System: Apple II or Apple II Plus

Memory: 48K

Language: Applesoft in ROM

Hardware: Disk II

Description: Anyone can create computer art. Using the beginner or advanced mode, children and adults can create original art designs then use them, or any other saved screen, to prepare slide shows and art demonstrations.

Price: \$39.95 Author: Eric Podietz Available: Micro Lab

2310 Skokie Valley Rd. Highland Park, IL 60035

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Hardware Catalog

Name: System: Execom 80 CBM/PET

2001/3000/4000 Series

Memory: Language: Hardware: Additional 1K Operating System 1 4" × 5" and 1 2" × 2"

circuit board with an optional 2" × 2" circuit

board

Description: 80-column expansion that allows the user to switch between 80column and 40-column displays, from program control, or directly from the keyboard. Requires some circuit modification to CBM/PET circuit board.

Price:

\$275.00 includes all necessary hardware and ROMS, demo diskette (4040 format)

Available:

Execom Corp. 1901 Polaris Ave. Racine, WI 53404

Name: System:

HIPLOT Plotters TRS-80, 1/2/3, Atari,

Apple, PET

Memory: 16 K

Language: User's Choice Hardware: High-resolution pen

plotter and interface card

(if needed)

Description: HIPLOT Plotters is a very high quality alternative. Multiple pen colors is an add-on option. Resolution is typically 200 points/inch. Several different models are available in different sizes and options. A high-level plotting language drives the Z-80-based hardware. Software is available.

Price: Available: \$1025 - \$2000 **Houston Instruments**

One Houston Square Austin, TX 78750

Name: Hardware: Analog Peripheral

Any system with RS-232

port

Description: Self-contained 8-bit analog-to-digital converter. RS-232C output line is switch-selectable from 110 to 9600 baud. For faster data transfer, there is also a 26-pin parallel output. Plug-in transducers eliminate need for breadboarding transducer circuits. Four input channels permit logging of

several variables at once. Fast conversion speed of 100 microseconds. One BASIC instruction begins data logging.

Price: \$449.00

Available: Cambridge Development

Laboratory 36 Pleasant Street Watertown, MA 02172

Name:

Sabrina SCS-10

System: Memory:

10 to 120 megabytes Apple 3.3 DOS, CP/M, Language:

Pascal 1.1, TRS DOS

Winchester disk Hardware:

subsystem

Description: Sabrina is the SCS-10 8" Winchester hard disk storage system that will interface to over 9 different major microcomputers including Apple II, TRS-80, S-100, Multibus, and the IBM personal computer.

Price:

Starting at \$4,995.00 includes everything required to run the hard disk to the host

Available:

Santa Clara Systems 560 Division St. Campbell, CA 95008 (408) 374-6974

Name:

Sun-Flex Touch Pen System

Description: Microprocessor-based, stylus-operated, graphic-capable interface, which enables a CRT operator to bypass the keyboard and communicate directly with the CPU. Available in sizes up to 25"

Price:

\$250.00 - \$1,000.00 includes transparent screen panel, stylus, microprocessor

Available:

Sun-Flex Company, Inc. 20 Pimentel Court Novato, CA 94947

Name: System:

Hardware:

The Grappler Apple II, Apple II Plus

Language:

Parallel interface board

for Apple

Description: The Grappler interface is the first universal parallel interface card to provide sophisticated on-board firmware for Apple high-resolution graphics. No longer does the user need to load clumsy software routines to dump screen graphics - it's all in the chip. Actually, it's our EPROM, and there are versions to accommodate numerous printers. The Grappler accepts 18 simple software commands accessible through the keyboard or user program. making it the most intelligent Apple interface available. It is also Pascal- and CP/M-compatible.

Price:

Includes 5 ft. cable and

manual

Available:

Orange Micro 3150 E. La Palma, Suite I Anaheim, CA 92806 (800) 854-8275

Waybern

13911 Enterprise Dr. Garden Grove, CA 92643

(714) 554-4520

CompuCable

2081 Business Center Dr.

Suite 180

Irvine, CA 92715 (714) 635-7330

Name: HTS General Expansion

Boards KIM-1 and OSI C1P

System: Memory: 2K bytes 2114L Static RAM, 4K bytes 2716

PROM

Hardware: 32 lines I/O port

Description: Low-cost general expansion boards for the KIM-1 or OSI C1P. Occupies 8K block of memory, location is switch selectable on any 8K boundary. Sixty-plus page manual describes two board designs, GEB1 uses 2K of 2114L RAM while GEBII uses two 2K×8 RAM chips. GEBII ports overlap 64 bytes at upper boundary of RAM. Both boards provide 32 port lines using 6532 ports with instructions included for substituting 6522 VIA. Manual provides wiring diagrams, wire lists, parts lists and instructions for wire-wrap or point-to-point construction on Vector boards. Buffered bus is similar to KIM-1 structure. I/O connections made via DIP sockets. Connection details for KIM-1 and OSI C1P extensively detailed in manual. Can also be used for AIM 65 and SYM.

Price: \$10.00

Hunter Technical Services Available:

P.O. Box 359

Elm Grove, WI 53122

MICRO

Next Month in MICRO

FORTH Feature

- LIFE in FORTH and BASIC FORTH and BASIC versions of the educational game LIFE are presented, with a detailed description and comparison.
- Using FORTH with the 6502 A
 complete extension, a debugging or
 decompiling tool, and an application utility
 all built into a flexible FORTH enhancement,
 with enough room for other similar
 expansions and applications.
- Stepper Motor Control A FORTH Approach — Stepper motors translate digital commands to motion, bridging the gap between computers and robots. A flexible command language, written in FORTH, translates natural, English-like commands to precisely controlled movement.
- FORTH: A Viable Alternative An introduction to FORTH, from FORTH, Inc.

Other Features

Inspector (for the TRS-80C Color Computer)
AIM Assembler Listings
List-Corrupted SYM-bols
Atari Countdown Timer
Applesoft Input Anything
Fast Joystick Input for C1P
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