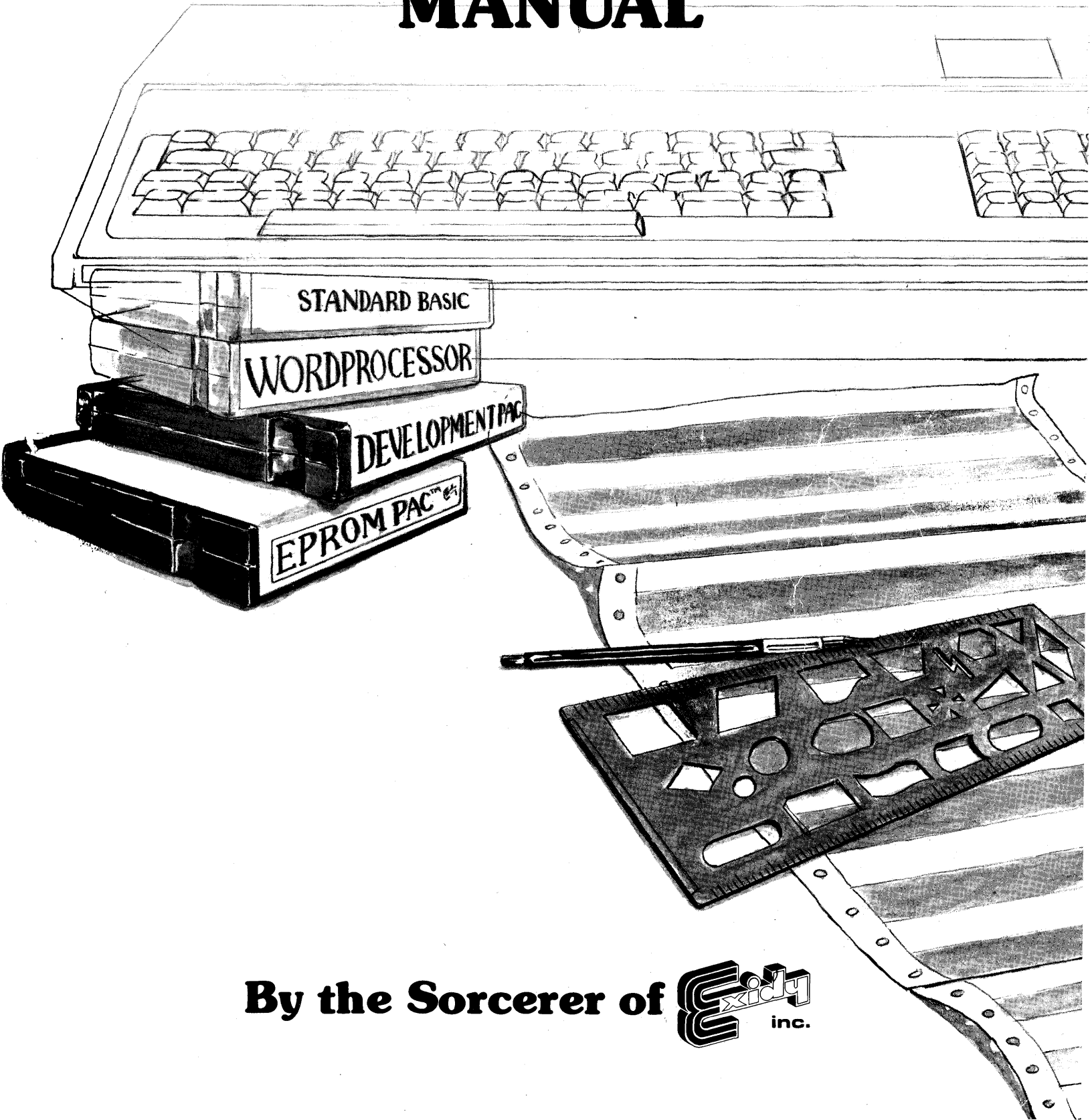


SORCERER SOFTWARE MANUAL



By the Sorcerer of **Exidy** inc.

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PREFACE

This document is designed to aid the Exidy programmer in *easily* utilizing the myriad of wonderful facilities of the machine. There are many Monitor subroutines, uses of cassette tapes, BASIC programming techniques, and uses of the Input/Output ports which require a detailed explanation to be used to the fullest extent.

To obtain all the benefits from this manual, please read the two books that come with the Exidy "A Guided Tour of Personal Computing" and "A Short Tour of Basic." This internal manual is a supplement to these.

The manual is divided into several sections. Each is intended to be an independent "mini-manual" describing fully the topic under discussion.

**INTRODUCTION
TO THE
Z80 MICROCOMPUTER**

INTRODUCTION TO THE Z80

Before you can understand how the Exidy really works, a few fundamentals have to be covered about the architecture of the Z80 MPU (**Micro**Processing **Unit**). First of all, let's discuss the concept of "hex."

Hex, Binary, and Decimal

"Hex" is short for hexadecimal. This is a number system based on sixteen, not 10 as we are used to (decimal). In decimal, we have ten possible digits, 0, 1, 2, . . . , 8, and 9. In hex, we have sixteen. Of course the first ten are 0 through 9 as with decimal. But there are six more, A, B, C, D, E, and F. "A" means 10, "B" means 11, "C" 12, "D" 13, "E" 14, and "F" 15. So a number like 1CB3 makes sense in hex. In decimal numbers each digit represents a "power" of 10, namely "ones," "tens," "hundreds," and "thousands." For example, the decimal number 1895 means 1 thousands plus 8 hundreds plus 9 tens plus 5 ones, or

$$1895 = 1 \times 1000 + 8 \times 100 + 9 \times 10 + 5 \\ = 1000 + 800 + 90 + 5$$

In hex however, each digit (0 through F) represents a power of 16, "ones," "sixteens," "two hundred fifty sixes," and "four thousand ninety sixes." For example, the **hex** number 1895 can be written as in the example above

$$1895 = 1 \times 4096 + 8 \times 256 + 9 \times 16 + 5 \\ = 4096 + 2048 + 144 + 5 \\ = 6293 \quad (\text{decimal})$$

Another hex number 3CF1 can be seen as

$$3CF1 = 3 \times 4096 + 12 \times 256 + 15 \times 16 + 1 \\ = 12288 + 3072 + 240 + 1 \\ = 15601 \quad (\text{decimal})$$

The reason why understanding the hex number system is so important is because the majority of computers today, big, mini, and micro, are based entirely on hex. This includes the Z80 MPU, which is the basis of the Exidy Sorcerer. Its machine language instructions are in hex; its arithmetic is done in hex; characters typed on the keyboard, displayed on the screen, placed on cassette tape and printed on a printer are all in hex.

If you understand hex, then "binary" (the number system based on 2) should present no problems. There are only 2 digits possible to make any binary number, 0 and 1. These **binary digits** are called "bits." A bit can be 0 or 1. Each of these digits represents a power of 2 (1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, 64, 128, 256, 512, 1024, 2048, 4096, 8192, 16384, and 32768). So a number in binary like 0011110011110001 is

$$0011110011110001 = 0 \times 32768 + 0 \times 16384 + 1 \times 8192 + 1 \times 4096 + \\ 1 \times 2048 + 1 \times 1024 + 0 \times 512 + 0 \times 256 + \\ 1 \times 128 + 1 \times 64 + 1 \times 32 + 1 \times 16 + \\ 0 \times 8 + 0 \times 4 + 0 \times 2 + 1 \\ = 8192 + 4096 + 2048 + 1024 + \\ 128 + 64 + 32 + 16 + 1 \\ = 15601 \quad (\text{decimal})$$

But that means, according to the previous example, that since 15601 decimal is also 3CF1 hex, then

$$0011110011110001 \text{ (binary)} = 3CF1 \text{ (hex)}.$$

This is no mere coincidence. Let's see why. If we look at a "4-bit binary number" (i.e., a number in binary made up of only four digits of 0's and 1's), then the smallest it could be is 0000 (0 decimal), and the largest it could be is 1111 (15 decimal or F hex). Thus every digit in hex, 0-F, can be expressed exactly as a 4-bit binary number:

Binary	Decimal	Hex
0000	0	0
0001	1	1
0010	2	2
0011	3	3
0100	4	4
0101	5	5
0110	6	6
0111	7	7
1000	8	8
1001	9	9
1010	10	A
1011	11	B
1100	12	C
1101	13	D
1110	14	E
1111	15	F

In other words, a hex digit is really just another way of writing 4 bits, or, every 4 bits of a binary number can be grouped as 1 hex digit. Let's see how that works with the numbers we just did. 001110011110001 can be broken into groups of 4 bits (right to left) as follows:

0011 1100 1111 0001

If each 4-bit group is viewed individually, they calculate to

$$0011 = 3 \text{ decimal (3 hex)} \\ 1100 = 12 \text{ decimal (C hex)} \\ 1111 = 15 \text{ decimal (F hex)} \\ 0001 = 1 \text{ decimal (1 hex)}$$

So it can be written

0011 1100 1111 0001 binary
3 C F 1 hex

So hex and binary are actually the same thing, with different groupings. Another example, to write 0F8D hex in binary

0 F 8 D hex
0000 1111 1000 1101 binary

which, when pieced back together, becomes

$$0000111110001101 = 0F8D.$$

Bits, Bytes, Addresses, and "K"

Enough about decimal, hex, and binary. We now know how numbers are written on the Z80. Let us take a look at how memory is organized.

The smallest unit of information that can be placed in the memory of just about any computer made, including the Z80, is a bit, the same bit we saw earlier. This only holds a 0 or a 1 however, and is too small for normal numerical use. So a larger unit was created, called a "byte." A byte is just eight bits or two hex digits grouped together.

So a byte can contain a number from 00000000 binary (00 hex, 0 decimal) to 11111111 binary (FF hex, 255 decimal). Each unique byte in the Exidy's memory space is assigned a four-hex digit (two-byte) number called an "address." This address identifies the particular byte and its contents. Addresses start at 0000 hex and end at FFFF hex (65535). Thus, the Exidy (Z80) can have up to 65536 bytes of memory. Another way programmers like to put this is to use the term "K." A "K" is just another way of saying the number 1024 decimal (400 hex). So 65536 boils down to 64K (64x1024 = 65536).

RAM versus ROM

Since we are on the subject of memory, there are two types. In one type the contents can never be changed. Information can only be "read" from it. This is called **Read Only Memory** or ROM (computerists love abbreviations or acronyms). ROM is usually used to contain programs or data which is to be present in the same state all the time. For example, the Exidy Monitor program is in ROM (starting at memory byte address E000) and Exidy BASIC is in ROM (the ROM-PAC starting at address C000). ROM can have its contents "burned in" permanently at the factory, or can be burned in once by the programmer (called PROM or Programmable ROM), or can be erased by strong ultraviolet light and burned in over and over again (called EPROM or Eraseable PROM).

However, for programmers to write and run programs, we need memory which we can change or modify the contents. This is called **Random Access Memory** or RAM. When the size of an Exidy's memory is given (e.g., 8K, 16K, 32K), this number applies only to RAM, or user-modifiable memory. All Exidys have the same ROM area potential. So a 16K Exidy has 16x1024 or 16384 bytes of RAM.

Static versus Dynamic

The above two terms are usually only applied to RAM. Static RAM has the ability to hold its contents indefinitely as long as electrical power is applied. Dynamic RAM, on the other hand (in milliseconds usually), loses or leaks its contents, and the data must be re-written or refreshed to the RAM often enough to keep the data from disappearing altogether. Typically static RAM requires more power, is more expensive, but is faster. The Exidy and many other Z80 based systems use dynamic RAM because of power and cost considerations, and also because the Z80 MPU is well-suited to interface to dynamic RAM (e.g., it can be made to do the RAM refreshing).

Z80 ARCHITECTURE

The Z80 microprocessor is an 8-bit based machine. In other words, its data flow and arithmetic is usually on a 1-byte basis. It can address up to 64K bytes of memory. On the Exidy, a maximum of 32K bytes of this can be placed onboard (in the keyboard unit), while another 16K can be located as ROM for the Monitor and various ROM cartridges.

In addition to having 64K of possible memory, the Z80 has twenty-two registers. These are special high speed memories which reside on the MPU chip, and are used for arithmetic and program logic functions. These are all 1 byte in size unless otherwise noted:

Table 1. Z80 Registers

A	— the accumulator. This is the central register
F	— the flags register. Each bit represents a CPU status; e.g., the "Z" bit is on if the A register contains 0; the "S" bit is on if A is negative
B	— general use register
C	— general use register
D	— general use register
E	— general use register
H	— general use register
L	— general use register
SP	— 2-byte register containing the current stack address
PC	— 2-byte program counter containing the address of the next instruction to be executed.
IX	— 2-byte index register. Usually will contain an address to be used with a constant offset or displacement.
IY	— 2-byte index register with the same type of use as IX.
I	— register used to allow processing of external interrupts to the Z80 from the S-100 bus
R	— refresh register which can be used to provide dynamic RAM refreshing operations.

Registers A, F, B, C, D, E, H, and L have an alternate register called A', F', B', C', D', E', H', and L'. Only one set can be used at a time, while the other set allows space to save important program information. The EXX and EX Z80 instructions are used to flip back and forth between them. Also some registers can be connected together to create 2-byte, 16-bit register pairs. These are AF, BC, DE, and HL.

For more detailed information on the Z80 MPU the reader is referred to the Zilog publication "Z80 CPU, Z80A CPU Technical Manual," product number 03-0029-01.

EXIDY SORCERER COMPUTER ARCHITECTURE

Exidy Devices and Ports

The Sorcerer has the following I/O devices or ports. Listed also is the Monitor command(s) to activate each:

Table 2. Sorcerer I/O Port Assignment

a. the keyboard	SET I=K
b. the video screen	SET O=V
c. cassette tape #1	SET I=S, SET O=S
d. cassette tape #2	SET I=S, SET O=S
e. serial RS-232 interface	SET I=S, SET O=S
f. parallel interface	SET I=P, SET O=P
g. Centronics printer interface	SET O=L

Note that these are onboard ports. This list does not include any devices added to the Exidy via the S-100 bus expansion facility.

The keyboard is implemented as part of the Z80 I/O port number FE hex (254), input bits 0-4, output bits 0-3. The video screen needs no port but uses the 1920-byte RAM area at address F080 as a 64 by 30 screen. There is a port FE bit (input 5) indirectly related to video processing which signals when vertical retrace is in progress on the TV screen. The two cassette interfaces are part of the serial interface and provide an audio translation of the digital data suitable for recording on tape quite reliably.

Exidy Serial Port

The serial port allows data transfer to occur between the Exidy and external devices (such as printers, modems, cassette tape, and the like). Data travels one bit at a time in a predefined conventional sequence called asynchronous transmission protocol.

The protocol defines how the data is to look, and the speeds at which it is to travel. For example, each 8-bit byte of data is actually sent as a 10- or 11-bit stream, sometimes even longer. The 8 bits must be preceded by a bit called a start bit, and must be followed by one or usually two or more stop bits. These bits also must be sent and received at a particular speed, predetermined by the sender and receiver. The speed is given in bits per second, or commonly called "baud" (derived from Baudot, the name of one of the forerunners of terminal communications). Thus, 300 baud means 300 bits per second. Since it takes about 10-11 bits to transmit a byte or character, this means about 30 characters per second. The Exidy serial interface "speaks" this common language, and operates at one of the two speeds, either 1200 baud (120 cps) or 300 baud (30 cps).

The serial port is actually two devices, an RS-232C interface and the dual cassette interface. RS-232C is the name given to a widely accepted standard of signal voltage and logic levels and the pinouts of the 25-pin plug or connector used for cabling between the sender and receiver. The asynchronous protocols signals are usually sent via this RS-232C standard. Another part of Z80 port FE (output bit 7) determines whether the serial port is RS-232C (bit on) or dual cassette (bit off). Cassette is the default. Output bit 6 controls the baud rate (1 = 1200, default, 0 = 300). Port status is placed on port FD while data transfer occurs on FC. For example, to connect a 300

or 1200 baud RS-232C serial printer to the Exidy, follow instructions given with the printer and from Exidy. However, the following guidelines may be used:

1. Connect pin 7 of the serial DB25 connector to printer ground pin 7.
2. Connect pin 3 to printer pin 2.
3. Connect pin 2 to printer pin 3.

Reset the Exidy, enter the Monitor (BYE in BASIC), enter the command SET O=S, and all output which would have gone to the screen will go to the printer, until Reset or SET O=x is entered (x is usually V to return to video). There is also software available from Exidy providing a serial driver, and the ability to use the serial interface to turn the Sorcerer into a dumb terminal connected to another computer. Typically a modem and possibly an acoustic coupler may be required here. Reverse pins 2 and 3 in the above guidelines for this use.

The cassette interfaces may also be used with motor control. Pins 12 and 24, 13 and 25 can be used to turn cassette number 1 and 2 off and on for SAVES, LOADS, FILEs and BATCHs commands. Pins 15, 5 and 20, 16, 18, and 21 are the mike input, auxiliary input, and earphone output connections. Note that cassette number 1 has these mike and ear connections duplicated as RCA plugs on the back of the Sorcerer.

Exidy Parallel Port

The parallel port differs from the serial port mainly in that data is transferred an entire byte at a time. This is ideal for fast printers and sometimes even some floppy disk units. The Sorcerer also provides an interface to the popular Centronics printer. The same parallel port is used, but unique software "handshaking" is done by the Monitor I/O driver. An example of the handshaking which occurs between the Sorcerer and printer might be the following "electronic conversation" over port FE, the parallel interface status port:

Printer: "Wait, I'm still busy, send no data."

"OK, now you can send."

Exidy: "Here it is, let me know when I can send more."

The 8-bit (and at times status) rides on port FF.

To successfully hook up a Centronics or Centronics-like printer to the parallel port, again follow the printer's and Exidy's instructions. Here are some additional guidelines:

1. Connect parallel pins (DB25 connectors again) 5-7 and 16-19 (data bits 0-6) to the printer's data lines 0-6 (see printer's pinouts).
2. Connect pin 4 (data output bit 7) to the printer's input strobe line, a negative (true is low, false is high) pulse indicating data is ready to be transmitted.
3. Connect pin 1 to the printer ground.
4. Connect pin 25 (input data bit 7) to the printer busy line, indicating the printer is not ready to accept any data (probably still printing previous data).
5. Pins 2 and 3 (output accepted and available) and others may also be required depending on the printer model.

Once this is done, Reset the Exidy, enter the Monitor, type in the command SET O=L, and from that point on all output will be routed to the screen and the printer, until Reset occurs or until another SET O=x command is entered.

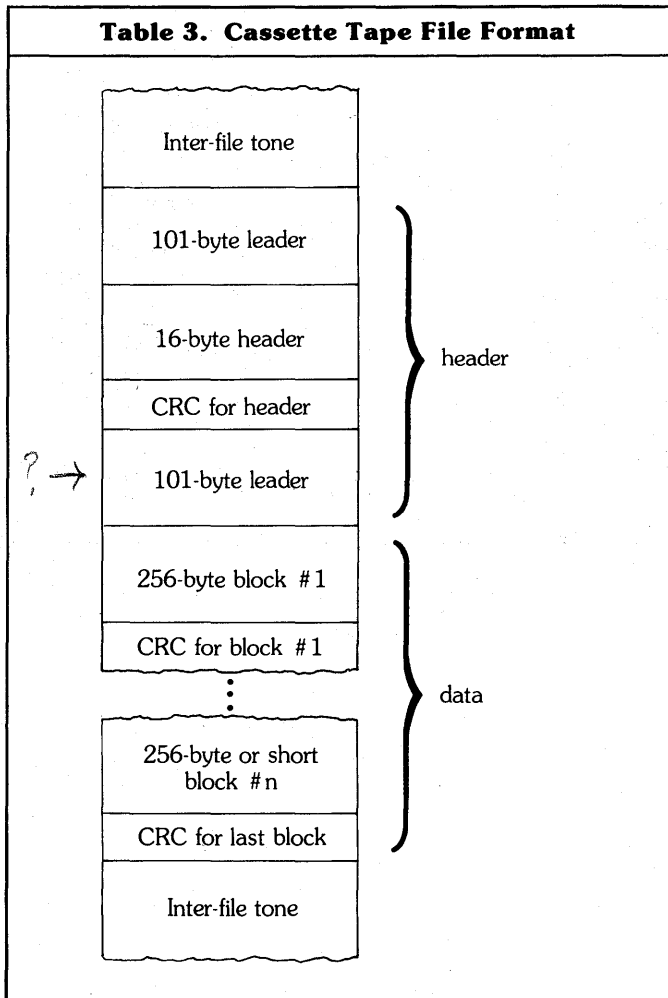
CASSETTE TAPE FILE FORMAT

When a SAVE, LOAD, or FILES command is done from the Monitor, or when a CSAVE or CLOAD is done from BASIC, files are processed from the cassette tape device on the serial interface. This applies to both cassette #1 and #2. Cassette tape motor-on routine can be found at E024 (-8156), motor-off at E027 (-8153), cassette save at E02A (-8151), and cassette load at E02D (-8148).

Cassette files on the Exidy have the following appearance, whether at 300 or 1200 baud:

1. Inter-file tone
 - a. a high frequency tone always output by the cassette interface when data is not present.
2. 101-byte leader
 - a. 100 bytes of 00 (nulls)
 - b. 1 byte of 01 (control-A or SOH, Start-Of-Header).
3. 16-byte file header (see description in MWA above). — P 20
4. CRC for header
 - a. 1 byte CRC for error checking. Details later.
5. Up to 256 bytes of data.
6. CRC for above data block (1 byte again).
7. Repeat 5 and 6 until data exhausted. The last data block may be short (less than 256 bytes). CRC still follows.
8. Inter-file tone (same as before the file).

This format is used by both BASIC and machine language files. It is depicted pictorially as follows:



To LOAD or CLOAD a file, or to perform a FILES command, the Monitor scans the tape (whichever is on) for the leader. Then the header is read into the MWA and the "FOUND . . ." message is sent to the current SEND device. The data portion is then either skipped (wrong file, or FILES command) or loaded. All CRCs are always validity checked for any of these commands. Thus, to check all the bits on an entire tape for errors, it is sufficient to perform a FILES command.

Note that the default tape transfer rate is 1200 baud. A much more reliable method of saving data is to use 300 baud. However it will take four times longer to SAVE and LOAD, and use a lot more tape. This is accomplished with the SET T=1 command.

Still, even at 1200 baud, the Sorcerer tape system is the best I've come across. It is the most reliable, and with its file headers, it is the easiest to use. The user does not even need a recorder with a tape digital counter to find files with these headers. The cleverness of the tape system makes the Exidy basic offering (just cassette, no expansion to S-100 capability, diskette, etc.) a very attractive low-priced system.

Tips on Loading and Saving Files on Tape

The following hints can be used to minimize problems with cassette recording of files:

To Load:

1. Use a relatively inexpensive cassette recorder (\$30-\$60) with ALC (Automatic Level Control). This means you have no control over the volume or tone of the recordings. All are made exactly the same way. Strangely enough, experience shows that expensive recorders work worse.
2. Connect the MIC wire to the microphone input. Do **not** use the auxiliary input on most recorders. The signal will be too weak.
3. Connect the EAR wire to the earphone or monitor jack.

To Play:

1. You must find the correct volume and tone for your recorder. As a first guess, set volume and tone to 7-8 out of 10, or 3/4 high.
2. Listen to the tape play through the speaker. The intra-file tone should be louder than normal listening volume, maybe even as loud as possible without distortion and noise. The data should sound high-pitched and clear, like static.
3. Try loading a file. Tinker with volume and tone until at least a file header is read without a CRC error ("FOUND . . ." message appears). Now you are close enough to the correct settings.
4. Once found, the correct settings should be able to be used for all tapes recorded on that recorder.

Cassette Tape Error Checking

The CRC (Cyclic Redundancy Check) method is used to detect bit transmission errors in cassette data recordings. The CRC is stored at MWA + 46. CRC checking is done with this algorithm: When the file is first written to tape (i.e., when the 101-byte leader is written), the CRC is 0'd. For every data byte, in program or header, the current CRC is subtracted from the data (data-CRC), and the ones complement of this is used as the next CRC for the next byte (i.e., FF - (data - CRC), or all the bits are flipped — 0's become 1's, and 1's 0's). When the file or block is completely written, the current CRC is written as the final byte. Note: this is why BASIC programs grow by one byte every time they are loaded and re-saved. When the file is loaded again, the CRC is calculated again as above, and is compared to the last byte of the block (the CRC written). A match means no errors (almost always), while a mismatch means an error. This is identical in BASIC files as in machine language files, since the same Monitor routines are used to write/read tapes.

Programmable Graphics Character Set

Each byte in memory can contain exactly one character which can be input from the keyboard, displayed on the video, printed, etc. Thus, there are 256 possible combinations of these characters (00-FF, 0-255). These codes can be mapped as follows on the Exidy. Again, codes are given in both hex and decimal.

LOCAT

800-

FBFF

FC0C - FDEF

FE00 - FFFF

Table 4. Character Codes

Code		Description	Code		Description
00-7F	0-127	128 standard ASCII characters:	D7	215	P
00-1F	0-31	32 ASCII control characters (e.g., CR, LF, etc.).	D8	216	[
20	32	ASCII blank	D9	217]
21-2F	33-47	ASCII punctuation	DA	218	A
30-39	48-57	ASCII numbers 0-9	DB	219	S
3A-40	58-64	ASCII punctuation	DC	220	D
41-5A	65-90	ASCII upper case A-Z	DD	221	F
5B-60	91-96	ASCII punctuation	DE	222	G
61-7A	97-122	ASCII lower case a-z	DF	223	H
7B-7F	123-127	ASCII punctuation and "delete" character (7F)	E0	224	J
			E1	225	K
			E2	226	L
			E3	227	;
80-BF	128-191	64 standard Exidy keyboard graphics. These are obtained by depressing the GRAPHICS key	E4	228	@
			E5	229	
			E6	230	_ (underscore)
CO-FF	192-255	64 programmable graphics characters. These are obtained by depressing SHIFT and GRAPHICS keys:	E7	231	Z
C0	192	GRAPHIC SHIFT 1	E8	232	X
C1	193	2	E9	233	C
C2	194	3	EA	234	V
C3	195	4	EB	235	B
C4	196	5	EC	236	N
C5	197	6	ED	237	M
C6	198	7	EE	238	, (comma)
C7	199	8	EF	239	. (period)
C8	200	9	F0	240	/ (slash)
C9	201	0	F1	241	- (on numeric pad)
CA	202	:	F2	242	7 (on numeric pad)
CB	203	- (hyphen)	F3	243	8 (on numeric pad)
CC	204	<	F4	244	9 (on numeric pad)
CD	205	(tab)	F5	245	+ (on numeric pad)
CE	206	Q	F6	246	4 (on numeric pad)
CF	207	W	F7	247	6 (on numeric pad)
D0	208	E	F8	248	x (on numeric pad)
D1	209	R	F9	249	1 (on numeric pad)
D2	210	T	FA	250	2 (on numeric pad)
D3	211	Y	FB	251	3 (on numeric pad)
D4	212	U	FC	252	+ (on numeric pad)
D5	213	I	FD	253	0 (on numeric pad)
D6	214	O	FE	254	. (on numeric pad)
			FF	255	= (on numeric pad)

Each of the preceding 64 characters can be defined to be any design or shape desired. Each consists of 8 bytes in memory, or 64 bits. These sets of 8 bytes (64 of them) start at address FE00 (-512). On the screen each character consists of 8 lines of 8 dots, or 64 dots. Thus, each of the 8 bytes defining the character in memory corresponds to one of the 8 lines of the character in the display, and each of the 8 bits in that byte is a dot in that line. If the bit is on (1), then the dot is white. If the bit is off (0), then the dot is black. For example, a circle with a dot in the middle could be defined as a character. It would require defining each of the 64 (8x8) dots as 64 (8x8) bits in memory. So

.....	00000000	binary	00	hex	0	decimal
••xxx•••	00111000		38		56	
•x••x••	01000100		44		68	
x••••x•	10000010		82		130	
x••x••x•	10010010		92		146	
x••••x•	10000010		82		130	
•x••x••	01000100		44		68	
••xxx•••	00111000		38		56	

The first 128 characters (00-7F, ASCII) are not under user control. The information required to display these characters is located in PROM at F800-FBFF (1K). The next 64 characters (80-BF, Exidy Graphics) can be programmed if desired, but they are already programmed to be standard keyboard graphics. The 64x8 (512) bytes for these are located at FC00-FDFF. This RAM can be changed at any time by the programmer to redefine these characters. However, the Monitor refreshes this area from its ROM every time a RESET

occurs, or whenever the video screen is cleared (e.g., when CLEAR is pressed, or when a Form Feed ASCII control is displayed). This will clobber any such modifications.

The last 64 characters (C0-FF) are completely under programmer control. They are always displayed as nonsense until they are "defined" by turning on and off the bits of the 8 bytes associated with the character. These bytes are in RAM from FE00 to FFFF (-512 to -1). For example, the character C0 (192) is a FE00-FE07 (-512 to -505), C1 (193) at FE08-FE0F (-504 to -497), C2 at FE10-FE17, and so on, until FF (255) is at FFF8-FFFF (-8 to -1). The formula to calculate where the 8 bytes in RAM begin for any of these 128 characters which can be programmed (80-FF) is (assume "c" is the character code of the character to be programmed):

$FC00 + (8 * (c - 80))$ hex, or
 $(8 * (c - 128)) - 1024$ BASIC decimal

where "c" ranges from 80-FF (128-255).

For example, to print a "blot" (all dots on, a white square) on the screen followed by the above circle with the dot in the middle, the following BASIC program can be written. The blot will be made from the first programmable graphic 192, and the circle/dot will be 193:

```


10 FOR I=0 TO 7: REM 8 BYTES AT FE00 (-512) FOR BLOT
20 POKE -512+I,255: NEXT: REM TURN ON ALL BITS/DOTS
30 FOR I=0 TO 7: REM 8 BYTES AT FE08 (-504) FOR CHR #193
40 READ J: REM GET A BYTE VALUE FROM THE TABLE AS ABOVE
50 POKE -504+I,J: NEXT: REM TURN ON CORRECT DOTS
60 PRINT CHR$(192);CHR$(193): REM PRINT THE 2 NEW CHRS
70 DATA 0,56,68,130,146,130,68,56: REM DATA CHR #193
80 END

```

EXIDY KEYBOARD ARCHITECTURE

The keyboard on the Exidy has a clever physical (hardware) and logical (software) architecture.

It actually resides on small parts of input and output ports FE (254). It is composed of a potential 80 keys, organized as sixteen rows of five columns each. For each one of the sixteen rows of possible keys (0-F, 0-15, output port FE bits 0, 1, 2, and 3) any one of the five columns of possible keys can be depressed (0-4, input FE bits 0, 1, 2, 3, and 4).

For example, row 0 column 0 is ESC, row 9 column 3 is a P, and row 15 column 4 is the  key on the numeric pad. Not all 80 possibilities are in use (about three are meaningless). Each of the valid possibilities can assume any one of five states:

1. When SHIFT is depressed — upper case, punctuation; no numerics or graphics; cursor arrow keys operative.
2. When LOCK is depressed — this is a CAPS LOCK, so upper case letters, numerics, and punctuation are valid, but no graphics or cursor movement keys.

3. When CONTROL is pressed — this produces ASCII control characters, some numerics, and cursor movement; no graphics.
4. When GRAPHICS is pressed — this is standard Exidy keyboard graphics (codes 80-BF). If SHIFT is also pressed simultaneously, the programmable graphics codes C0-FF are used.
5. If none of the above are pressed — standard lower case and numerics and punctuation are used; no graphics or cursor movement.

The Monitor ROM area EC1E-EDFD contains the tables necessary to allow the keyboard input routine to translate the row/column of the key pressed into a 1-byte character codes, depending on which of the five states the keyboard is in. These tables are actually broken down into six tables total: the first is a what-to-do table to calculate the state etc., and the last five are the character codes for the five states.

Performing Keyboard Input

To get keyboard input from the user from BASIC or Z80 Assembly Language without INPUT statements, a very useful subroutine can be used. In fact, this can be done such that the program sees each character as it is typed without having to wait (or ever get) a carriage return (RETURN). For example, a program can react and respond immediately to input commands as they are typed.

From BASIC, characters can be input with the following example assembly routines. Place this simple and relocatable Monitor keyboard routine driver interface at, say, location F0 (240). It can go anywhere, but F0 is a good start.

```
F0: CD15E0 SCAN: CALL QCKCHK ;Control-C pressed?
F3: C2FADF JPNZ BASIC ;Yes, back to BASIC (warm)
F6: CD09E0 CALL RECEIVE ;No, get input character
F9: 28F5 JRZ SCAN ;Nothing yet, continue
FB: 32FF00 LD (CHR),A ;Got it, save at loc FF
FE: C9 RET ;Return after USR call
FF: 00 CHR: NOP ;Where byte stored for BASIC
```

The routine first checks to see if CTL-C, ESC, or RUN/STOP have been entered, meaning the user wants to quit. If so (**N**ot **Z**ero) back to READY level. If not, the current RECEIVE device (usually keyboard) is scanned for a character. If none (**Z**ero), scanning continues. If found, the character is put at location FF (255). Control is then return to BASIC after the USR call. The following example BASIC program can use this routine:

```
10 PRINT "ENTER CHARACTER"
20 POKE 260,240: POKE 261,0: REM LOC 00F0 IS 240,0
30 Z=USR(Z): REM CALL SCAN
40 REM IF WE GET HERE LOC FF HAS A CHARACTER
50 A$=CHR$(PEEK(255))
60 IF A$="S" THEN STOP: REM STOP IF S ENTERED
70 PRINT A$: REM ECHO THE CHARACTER
80 GOTO 20: REM LOOP TILL S ENTERED
```

These are both simple routines that can be modified to be as fancy as possible.

From Z80 machine language there is no need to necessarily store the character in RAM. It is returned in the accumulator by the RECEIVE routine.

The above programs accept their input from the current RECEIVE device. To set this device the SET I=x command is used.

Cursor Positioning

Cursor positioning is the process of moving the cursor (that underscore character) on the screen to locations other than where it usually is when standard BASIC or Monitor video output is done (e.g., PRINT, DUMP, etc.). This is very useful especially when data is to be placed on the screen but not in a line by line fashion. For example, if a graphic diagram is displayed and certain segments are to be labelled, the cursor can be moved directly to each one and the output generated in a random fashion on the screen. Also many times the usual output statements will destructively erase what is already on the screen. For example, if something is to be printed in the middle of a line but there is information already in the beginning of that line, an output statement will erase it. Cursor positioning to the middle will not.

To perform cursor positioning from Assembly Language or BASIC is quite simple:

1. Decide what line the cursor is to be on. There are 30 numbered 0-29. Call this "1".
2. Decide what column of that line the cursor is to be on. There are 64 numbered 0-63 on each line. Call this "c".
3. Calculate 64×1 . This is the offset from the beginning of the screen to the first column (0) of line 1. This is easy in BASIC ($Q = 64 * L$). In machine language, just shift 1 left six times, or, assuming 1 were in register E:

```
LD D,0 ;DE=01
LD B,6 ;TIMES TO SHIFT
X: SLA E ;SHIFT E
RL D ;SHIFT D
DJNZ X ;6 TIMES, DE=64x1
```

Or if 1 were in register pair HL, just execute the ADD HL,HL instruction six times in a row to double 1 six times, or multiply by 64.

4. Find the MWA. This is described in detail ^{p.20} earlier. For the examples below, assume register IY points to the MWA for Assembly, and AD for BASIC.
5. At offset 68 hex (IY + 68 or AD + 104) is 2 bytes where 64×1 is to be stored:

```
LD (IY+68),E
LD (IY+69),D
```

or in BASIC, POKE the low part (low byte) of the number 64×1 ($64 \times 1 \text{ MOD } 256$) into AD + 104, and POKE the high part (byte) of 64×1 ($\text{INT}(64 \times 1 / 256)$) at AD + 105. Now, $64 \times 1 \text{ MOD } 256$ is just the remainder when 64×1 is divided by 256, and this can be calculated as follows in BASIC:

```
905 L2=64*L
910 MD=L2 - INT(L2/256)*256
```

To do the POKEs, assuming AD is already pointing to the MWA:

```
915 POKE AD+104,MD
916 POKE AD+105,INT(L2/256)
```

6. At offset 6A in the MWA (IY + 6A, AD + 106) is 2 bytes where "c" is to be stored. If it were in register A:

```
LD (IY+6A),A
LD (IY+6B),0
```

or in BASIC

```
930 POKE AD+106,C
940 POKE AD+107,0
```

BASIC also requires you to put c at location ^{? 19E} 1BE (398) in the BCA:

```
950 POKE 398,C
```

7. Call the Monitor cursor move routine. This will replace the current cursor with the character which was at that spot ("underneath" it), move the cursor to the requested spot and save the character there. From Z80:

```
CALL E9CC
```

From BASIC the USR technique must be used:

```
960 POKE 260,204: REM HEX CC
965 POKE 261,233: REM HEX E9
970 X=USR(X): REM CALL E9CC
```

8. Now a standard output statement like PRINT can be done and the output will begin at this new cursor location.

With this new technique, horizontal and vertical tabbing can also be done.

Horizontal tabbing may also be done in Basic directly with the use of the TAB(n) function.

Vertical tabbing may be done with Control-Z (down arrow) characters. For example, to tab to line 15 (0-29), home the cursor with a Control-Q — hex 11 — 17 decimal — and Control-Z fifteen times (Control-Z is hex 1A, decimal 16):

```
2220 PRINT CHR$(17); : REM HOME
2240 FOR I=1 TO 15
2260 PRINT CHR$(26); : REM DOWN ONE LINE
2280 NEXT
```

PRINT TAB(n) can then be used to tab horizontally on that line.

**EXIDY
STANDARD
BASIC**

BASIC Floating Point Format

Numbers in BASIC are not integers. Fractions are allowed. Thus, the decimal point can move. For example, the decimal point "floats" when 13.25 is divided by 10 — 1.325. It is from this idea that the term "floating point" was derived.

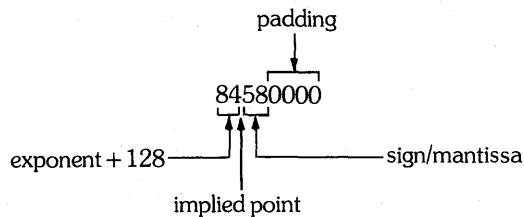
These numbers are stored by BASIC in four bytes of memory. Each number has three parts:

1. the sign (+ or -);
2. the "mantissa" (the actual number, but with the point shifted to the left of the leftmost 1 bit of the number). So the number 127 decimal (7F, 01111111) is a mantissa if it is thought of as .1111111;
3. the "exponent," which is how much the point had to be shifted in the number to produce the mantissa with the point at the left.

This all sounds very complex, but it actually is not. Let's take an example, say 13.5 decimal. In hex this would be equal to D.8 (13 + 8 * 1/16). Remembering that hex is just groups of four bits, the binary equivalent of 13.5 would be 1101.1000. To create a mantissa from this, we must shift the point (in this case, the "binary point," not the decimal point) to the left four places, producing .11011000. The exponent can now be calculated. It is always **positive** if the mantissa shift was to the **left**, **negative** if to the **right**, and **zero** if **no shift** was necessary. Thus, the exponent in this example would be +4 (four to the left). However, we are not quite done. Rather than worrying about how to express a negative number exponent, 128 decimal (hex 80) is always added to the exponent to produce the final result. Thus, the final exponent is 84 (132). Now we come to the sign. Since the digit to the far left of the mantissa is always 1 (because we shifted until that was the case), then the sign can be stored in this bit without losing any information. If the number is positive or zero, then the sign bit will be 0. If negative, then the sign bit will be a 1. So the mantissa for 13.8 .11011000 changes to .01011000. To assemble this number, first we put the exponent 84 then the mantissa filled out to the right to fill out the four bytes:

10000100 .01011000 00000000 00000000

Now if we ignore the point, since it is always in the same place, and convert to hex, we have:



If the original number were -13.5 instead, then nothing would change except the sign. That is the mantissa would change from .01011000 to .11011000, so the new number would be

84D80000

In the reverse direction, to convert floating point back to decimal, let's use 88FF4000 as an example:

1. Examine the exponent (88) and subtract hex 80 (128). In this example 88 - 80 = 08. But this may produce a negative number.
2. Examine the mantissa with the implied point (.FF4000).
3. If the left bit (high order, the one next to the point) is on (it is), then the number is negative. Otherwise it is positive.
4. In either case, turn that bit on.
5. Shift the point according to the exponent from step 1 (08 here). If plus, shift right, if minus, left, if zero, no shift. Since we have +8, shift the point right **8 bits**.

.111111110100000000000000

6. The number is now FF.4000, and with the sign, -FF.4000, or -255.25 decimal.

The only special case is the number 0. Here the exponent is 00. Other examples are:

1815	=	hex 717	=	8B62E000
1		1	=	81000000
-1		-1	=	81800000
-.5		-.8	=	80800000
0		0	=	0061000

The last idea that must be mentioned is that the number is actually stored in memory in **reverse**, so the number eemmnpp is stored pppnmme. For example, decimal 1815 in the above example:

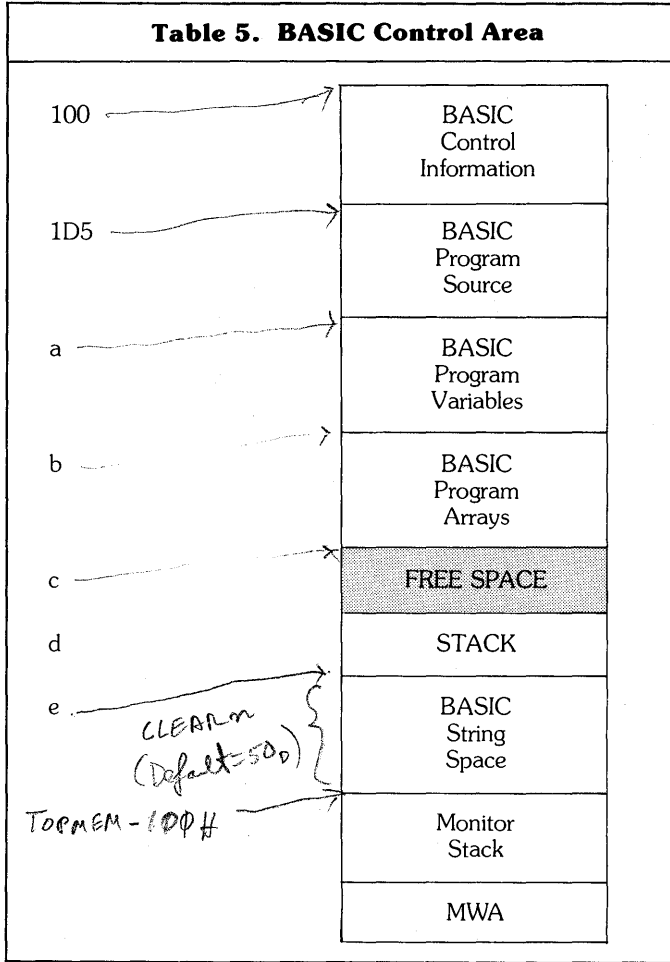
00E628B

Note: Uses TOP in opposite sense to MONITOR description

BASIC CONTROL AREA

This is a discussion of the workarea in RAM used by BASIC, called the BASIC Control Area, or BCA. The BCA begins at address 100 (256), and has an overall appearance like

TOP



In detail, RAM locations 100-14E (256-334) are copied from the BASIC ROM (address C258) when a BASIC Cold Start occurs (i.e., after Reset or a PP X command is entered). The BCA described below includes only those areas which are of direct use to the programmer. It is intentionally sketchy, especially due to the great number of fields.

Address Description

- 100/256 Three-byte JUMP instruction to C06B (Warm Start). Done when PP command is entered without operands.
- 103/259 Three-byte JUMP to C7E5 default (displays "FC ERROR" message). This is the USR function hook. See BASIC Assembly interface section later for details.
- 145/325 Two-byte address of top of string space (letter "e" above) or the beginning of the BASIC stack. This is set by the BASIC CLEAR n command.
- 147/327 BASIC line input buffer and Direct Mode execution line.
- 18E/398 Current line column number.
- 1B1/433 Two-byte address of instruction in the BASIC program about to be executed when Control-C break is entered. This could be in the middle of a line of multiple statements separated by colons.
- 1B3/435 Two-byte BASIC line number of current line.
- 1B5/437 Two-byte address of the next **full** line to execute from the link pointer of the current line (see below).
- 1B7/439 Two-byte address of the end of the program and the beginning of the BASIC Program Variable Area (letter "a" above).
- 1B9/441 Two-byte address of the end of the Variable Area and the start of the BASIC Program Array Area (letter "b" above). Whenever changes are made to the BASIC program (adding, deleting, updating lines) the above two addresses are used to define a new Variable and Array area below the new BASIC program. Thus, a program cannot be continued with old variable/array values once a change has been made.
- 1BB/443 Two-byte address of the end of the Array Area and the pointer to free space (room for expansion — letter "C").
- 1BD/445 Two-byte address of the last used data operand of a DATA statement so that the next READ will find the appropriate item. This is reset by a RESTORE command.
- 1BF/447 Four-byte input parameter (usually floating point format) to the USR function, and output parameter from the USR function. If USR (3.5) is called, 3.5 is passed to the subroutine in floating point. See a later section for BASIC/Assembly interfacing details.
- 1D5/469 Beginning of all BASIC programs.

Format of BASIC String Variables and Arrays

A BASIC string variable is similar to a floating point variable. It is also six bytes long. It looks like:

Offset	Description
+0	Two-byte variable name. The high order bit is always 1.
+2	One-byte current length of the variable length string value.
+3	00
+4	Two-byte address of the string itself. It resides either in the string space or in the program statement itself (e.g., 1005 A\$="HI").

A string array is identical to a numeric array except for two very important features:

1. The high order bit of the array name is always 1.
2. The four byte value is not floating point format but the length/00/stringaddress fields described above. All dimensioning remains the same.

Format of BASIC Program Statements

The first line of every BASIC program begins at location 1D5. All BASIC lines have the following variable length format:

Offset	Description
+0 / 1	Two-byte link pointer address of the next sequential full line in the program. This is independent of multiple statements on one line (separated by colons). The last line of the program points to location 0000 to indicate the end.
+2 / 3	Two-byte BASIC line number of the line in integer binary (a number between 0000 and FFF9, 0-65529).
+4	The BASIC statement(s), variable in length. Let us say they are "n" bytes long. Each BASIC "reserved word" such as GOTO, IF, END, DIM, PRINT, etc. is encoded here to a one-byte character not belonging to the ASCII character set (i.e., hex codes greater than 7F). This speeds up processing and saves program memory space. When the program is LISTed, these special bytes are decoded back into their corresponding reserved words.
+4 + n	Byte of 00 indication the end of this line and beginning of the next.

Format of BASIC Floating Point Variables and Arrays

A BASIC floating point variable resides in the BASIC Program Variable Area. Each one takes a constant six bytes:

Offset	Description
+0	Two-byte ASCII variable name. The high order bit is always 0. The letters are also reversed as usual.
+2	Four-byte floating point value currently held by this variable. See the format description earlier.

BASIC arrays all reside together after the variables in the BASIC Program Array Area. A floating point array is variable in length. It takes a minimum of seven bytes and looks like this: (Note: an array in Exidy BASIC can have any number of dimensions; call that number "n". Each can have any number of elements).

Offset	Description
+0	Two-byte array name. The high order bit is always 0. The letters are reversed.
+2	Two-byte total array length minus four (i.e., the length of the array starting after these two bytes). This is used to find the next array in the area quickly.
+4	One-byte number of dimensions (we called it n).
+5	Two-byte size (number of elements) in the first dimension.
+7	Two-bytes size of the second dimension (if any).
.	.
.	.
.	.
+5 + 2(n-1)	Two-byte size of the nth dimension.
+5 + 2n	Beginning of a list of contiguous four-byte floating point array elements. These are in Row order.

BASIC to Z80 Assembly Language Interface

To call Z80 Assembly Language subroutines from Exidy BASIC, certain general conventions and procedures must be followed:

1. The machine language program must reside either in the first 256 bytes of memory (00-FF, 0-255 — usually a bad idea) or in the BASIC free space area described earlier. Either BASIC control, program, variables, arrays or strings, or Monitor/video control resides in the rest of memory. This is the only way a BASIC and machine language hybrid can coexist without complicated machinations such as putting the machine language routine right after the BASIC program and fooling BASIC into thinking that it is part of the program. The BASIC free space is the best and easiest choice. However there are some potential problems:

- a. Free space is dynamic. As the program changes, as variables/arrays are added or change size, the start of the free space moves. A machine language program placed too close to the end of the Array Area can get walked on. The end of the free space changes too, since the BASIC stack (or string space) will grow and shrink, especially with the CLEAR command. Since this change is usually not as radical as that of the start of the free space, I recommend putting the program close to the **end** of the free space. But there are now other considerations.
- b. The free space ends near HIMEM of the machine (where the BASIC stack is). This changes with each different Exidy size. So a generalized subroutine designed to run on any machine (probably with several BASIC programs) would either have to be relocatable (able to be moved without affecting anything), or there would have to be different versions of the program to run on different size machines. This of course would allow the BASIC program to use the maximum amount of free space. A subroutine designed for a **particular** BASIC program could be placed at the top of the free space as long as the BASIC program does not grow too much.
- c. If the program is placed at the end of the free space an excessive CLEAR n BASIC statement could kill it.
- d. Thus, no matter where the program is placed, certain restrictions have to be made to coexist with BASIC.

2. Assume a good location is found, and the Z80 program is written and relocated to that address in RAM. Assume this address to be 312A hex (12586). To call this subroutine from BASIC, it must already be in memory, and the USR function must be used. When BASIC executes it, it converts the argument to floating point and places this number in the four-byte USR parameter area at 1BF-1C2 (447-450). It then calls the subroutine at location 103 (259). For example, when the statement

2030 X = USR(25.7)

is executed, 25.7 is placed at 1BF and a CALL is made to 103.

3. Now, by default 103 contains the following Z80 instruction

JP C7E5

or in machine language — hex C3E5C7. This unconditional JUMP to the instruction at address C7E5 in BASIC ROM. This default subroutine prints the error message "FC ERROR" (function call invalid) and stops the program. To call **your** subroutine, you must change the JUMP instruction address to the address of the beginning of your program. Again the instruction after a BASIC Cold Start looks like

Address	Contents	Description
103/259	C3	JUMP Z80 operation code
104/260	E5	Low part of address
105/261	C7	High part of address

Leave the C3 JUMP, but change the address. If your program was at 312A as we said, you must make the jump to 312A, or

JP 312A

or in machine language — hex C32A31. It is a good idea to change the two address bytes every time the subroutine is to be called. Use the BASIC POKE statement for this (which requires **decimal** operands). Put 2A (42) at location 104 (260), and put 31 (49) at location 105 (261):

10000 POKE 260,42
10010 POKE 261,49
10020 XX = USR(Y)

When the USR function is executed in line 10020, your routine at 312A will be called. It could use the value in variable Y placed at 1BF as input. It could also put another value back as output. This value will be returned to the BASIC statement as the "result" of the USR function. In the above example, the value returned will be placed in variable XX. Note that the short BASIC routine shown above can easily be made into a GOSUB subroutine by adding the statement

10030 RETURN

Thus, to call your routine you need only say

GOSUB 10000

4. To terminate your subroutine, one of four things can be done:

- a. Return directly to the Monitor and exit BASIC altogether, e.g., for catastrophic errors. For Monitor Warm Start jump to address E003. For Cold Start use E000. The user will be shown the Monitor prompt (">").
- b. For lesser errors detected, give an FC ERROR message, stop the program, and return to BASIC READY level. This is simply done by jumping to C7E5.
- c. If errors are detected and your routines have displayed the error message(s), you can stop the program and exit directly to BASIC READY level. For a BASIC Warm Start jump to DFFA, for a Cold Start DFFD.
- d. Of course you can return normally to BASIC so it will continue the program where it left off after the USR statement. This is simply done by the RET instruction. Fill in the parameter at 1BF first, if necessary.

Note that all the Monitor subroutines are available to the Z80 subroutine, including turning the tape on, reading a file, and turning it off; or getting input from the keyboard. See the section on Monitor Subroutines later.

Debugging of the Z80 routine is a little more difficult than debugging BASIC programs. BASIC loses control of the situation and of what you are doing while your routine is running, and can't "keep an eye out" for potential errors as it can within a BASIC program. Great care, desk checking, and modular programming are a must.

An assembly language routine can also use as input and output actual BASIC variables and arrays. Using the pointers in the BCA described earlier, the program can find the variable/array lists and scan for the one(s) with the correct name(s). The using the floating point or string formats, the values can be examined or changed.

* See also S.U.N II:65, A/580

**EXIDY
POWER-ON
MONITOR**

Monitor Workarea

This is a detailed description of the area of memory shown above at locations 1F91, 3F91, or 7F91, depending on the size of the machine.

The Monitor Workarea, hereafter called MWA, is the area in RAM used by the Exidy Monitor program to save important information needed for its successful operation. This area is always located right next to the Monitor Stack, and is always placed at the very top of available RAM space. For an 8K machine, the top of RAM is at 1FFF (8191), for 16K 3FFF (16383), and for 32K 7FFF (32767). This number, Himem, is placed by the Monitor in the two bytes at address F000-F001 (-4096 to -4095) in the video driver RAM space. Remember as with most micros, the two bytes are *reversed* in storage. For example, for a 16K Exidy, F000-F001 contains FF3F, not 3FFF. The address of the MWA can be obtained from this HIMEM address so that you don't have to worry about what size machine your programming is running on. To do this, you must get the HIMEM value at F000-F001 and subtract 6E (110) or add FF92 (-110). For example, in Z80 Assembly Language:

```
LD    HL,(F000) ;GET HIMEM
LD    BC,FF92  ;GET -110
ADD   HL,BC    ;HL POINTS TO THE MWA
```

Or in BASIC:

```
100 AD=256*PEEK(-4095)+PEEK(-4096)
110 IF AD>32767 THEN AD=AD-65536
120 AD=AD-110
```

There is also a Monitor subroutine designed to do this calculation for you. It is at address E1A2 (-7774). When CALLED, it puts the MWA address in Z80 register IY. Example:

```
CALL E1A2 ;IY POINTS TO THE MWA
```

A detailed map of the contents of the MWA will now be given. This will be in the same fashion as the overall memory map listed above, except that the addresses will be shown in a different form. First the offset in hex from the beginning of the MWA will be given. This can be used in Z80 Assembly Language as a displacement away from an index register such as IY, which points to the MWA. For example, if the displacement is listed as +41 to a particular field, then that field can be addressed in Z80 by (IY+41) or by 41(IY). The second part of the address is given as an absolute address of the field in RAM. Since the whole MWA moves dependent on the size of the machine, the first two hex digits of these addresses can change. The last two digits are always the same. So only these last two digits are listed. The first two will either be 1F (8K), 3F (16K), or 7F (32K). Note: if the user coldstarts the Sorcerer (Resets) with a size other than the above sizes (such as 21239 bytes, not even a whole multiple of a K) then the above addressing scheme is not applicable and only the displacement from the index register scheme may be used.

Exidy Monitor Memory Map

To get an overall picture of how the Exidy utilizes the 64K of (possible) memory, a "memory map" is given.

Memory is cut up into pieces and each piece is used for a different purpose. In the map below the address of the first byte of each piece is listed along with the use of that area. The address is given in both hex and a form of decimal that is usable directly in BASIC with the PEEK and POKE commands. Note that some of these decimal numbers are negative. If the address exceeds 32767 (hex 7FFF), then BASIC requires that the "twos-complement" form of the number be used, or the negative form. For numbers greater than 7FFF, 65536 is subtracted from the number.

Be aware also that this is an *overall* wide angle view of memory. Detailed maps of certain areas (such as the Monitor Workarea and the BASIC Control Area) are included.

Table 6. Monitor Memory Map

Address	Description
0000	0 256-byte Z80 Restart space (RAM)
0100	256 User RAM start, begin BASIC Control Area (RAM)
1F00	7936 8K Monitor Stack end (8K machines) (RAM)
3F00	16128 16K
7F00	32512 32K
1F90	8080 8K Monitor Stack start (8K machines) (RAM)
3F90	16272 16K
7F90	32656 32K
1F91	8081 8K Monitor Workarea start (8K machines) (RAM)
3F91	16273 (16K)
7F91	32657 (32K)
1FFF	8191 8K End User RAM (8K machines) (RAM)
3FFF	16383 16K
7FFF	32767 32K
C000	-16384 Begin 8K ROM PAC (e.g., begin BASIC) (ROM)
E000	-8192 Begin 4K Monitor Program (ROM)
F000	-4096 128-byte video driver space (RAM)
F080	-3968 1920-byte video screen (64x30) (RAM)
F800	-2048 1K standard Exidy ASCII alphanumerics (00-7F) (PROM)
FC00	-1024 512-byte Exidy keyboard standard graphics character set, accessed by depressing GRAPHICS key, character codes hex 80-BF (128-191) (RAM)
FE00	-512 512-byte User Programmable graphics character set, accessed by depressing SHIFT and GRAPHICS keys, codes hex CO-FF (192-255) (RAM)
FFFF	-1 End Exidy address space (64K)

SET T=	φ	1200	Cassette	Hex
	1	300	07	4φ
	2	1200	RS232	Cφ
	3	300	07	8φ

DEC
 OFFSET FOR JY
 ADDRESS
 HI BYTE
 32k=7F
 48k=BF

Table 7. Monitor Workarea

Address	Description	Address	Description
+00 # 91# 32657	60-byte Monitor command input buffer. Any command entered from the current RECEIVE device (SET I=x) such as the keyboard, serial or parallel ports is placed in this area. It is left-justified, and terminated by an ASCII carriage return character (hex code OD, 13 decimal, hereafter called a CR). The Monitor subroutine at E13A (-7878) builds this buffer from the input.	+47 D8	Beginning of the 16-byte tape output file header area. The first 5 bytes here contain the 5-character ASCII file name as entered on the SAVE or CSAVE command. It is left justified and padded to the right with ASCII blanks (code 20, 32 decimal).
+3C CD	Port FE interface status.	+4C DD	File header id, usually hex 55.
+3D CE	Serial interface and dual cassette interface baud rate save area. 1200 baud is indicated by hex 40, 300 baud by the value 00. Serial port or cassette baud rates are set to the default of 1200 baud (hex 40) by the Monitor COLD Reset routine (at E000, -8192) and by the Monitor USER Reset entry point (at E003, -8189). Such a coldstart is done, for example, when the RESET keys are depressed. This byte is also set by the SET T=0 and SET T=1 commands (at Monitor routines at E5A2, -6750).	+4D DE	File type. Usually C2 (194) for a BASIC save file. If the high order bit (80, 128 decimal) is on, the file cannot be automatically executed with the LOADG command. This is set by the SET F=xx command.
+3E CF	SEND delay time. This value is used to delay before a SEND (to video, serial, or parallel) is done. The actual delay is about 1500 times this value machine cycles. This delay can therefore range from 0 to approximately 400000 cycles. The value is set by the SET S=n command.	+4E DF	2-byte length of the file in bytes.
+3F D0	Current SEND routine address. The default address set by COLD starts is the video routine at E9F0 (-5648). It can be changed by the SET O=x command.	+50 E1	2-byte program loading address. For BASIC files, this is always 01D5 (469) because BASIC programs always start at that address. See the BASIC Control Area description following. For other programs such as those in machine language, this address is the "ssss" of the command "SAVE name ssss eeee."
+41 D2	Current RECEIVE routine address. The default is set by COLD starts to be the keyboard routine at EB1C, -5348. It can be changed by the SET I=x command.	+52 E3	2-byte program "go-address" for auto execution files. The Monitor will automatically begin execution of the program at this address with the LOADG command. This address is set by the SET X=nnnn command.
+43 D4	Batch mode status. 00=normal input, nonzero=batch mode. This byte is used by the Monitor command input routine (E142) to determine whether commands are to be gotten from the RECEIVE device or from the batch tape serial port. The OVER command turns this off and the BATCH command turns this on.	+54 E5	3 bytes of reserved space, ending the output tape header.
+44 D5	Monitor output prompt character. The default is the character ">" or ASCII code 3E (62) set by COLD starts. It can be changed by the PROMPT x command. It is output to the SEND device every time a Monitor input command is being requested (at EOED, -7955).	+57 E8	16-byte tape input header area. The format is identical to that of the area at +47. This area is filled in from reading the tape for commands such as CLOAD, LOAD, FILES, and so on.
+45 D6	Tape status, baud rate, motor control save area. This is zeroed when the tape(s) is turned off, and otherwise remembers the status of the tape baud rates (00=300, 40=1200) and motor controls (10=motor #1 on, 20=motor #2 on).	+67 F8	Character under the cursor. Since the cursor is an underscore character (ASCII code 5F, 95 decimal), it actually replaces the character at the cursor location. This hidden character is saved to be put back when the cursor is moved. The save is done by E9CC (-5684), and it is replaced by E9E8 (-5656).
+46 D7	Tape input and output CRC (Cyclic Redundancy Check). The CRC is used to check whether the data has been transmitted successfully to/from the tape. This technique is described in detail in a subsequent section.	+68 F9	2-byte line number where the cursor is times 64. This ranges from 0x64 (0) to 29x64 (1856), and is the offset from the beginning of the screen to the cursor line start.
		+6A FB	2-byte cursor column number (0-63). When added to +68 the actual cursor offset into the screen is found.
		+6C FD	Last character entered from the keyboard. This is used for the processing of the REPT (repeat) key logic. This character is entered to the keyboard input routine about every 30000 machine cycles as long as the REPT key is depressed. It is always the last key entered, and is saved and used by the keyboard processing routine at EB1C (-5348).
		+6D FE	Two bytes of reserved space. This brings us to the end of the MWA, and in fact the end of user RAM.

+60 +3C CD
 +61 +3D CE
 T=0
 T=1 → 40
 T=2 → C0
 T=3 → 80
 (also D6)

+63/4
 32k
 48k
 (-16432/1)

see also
 CEN
 Default = 00
 T=0 → 00
 T=1 → 40
 T=2 → C0
 T=3 → 80

48k = BFFF_H = 49151_D
 MWA = BF91_H = 49041_D

Basic Nov > 32768
 Subtract 65536
 to PEEK / POKE

FOR DECIMAL SETTINGS (BASIC) - see S. U. N. II : 64

Terms 46k = B7FF_H

Monitor Subroutines

The Exidy ROM Monitor is just packed with very well-written and useful subroutines which can be called from BASIC and assembly language. All are resident in the 4K ROM between locations E000 and EFFF. This is a brief description of all the useful routines, and how to interface them. Here the address will be given in hex of course, but will also be given as a two-part decimal number in the order necessary to POKE into the USR JUMP vector at locations 260-261.

Table 8. Monitor Subroutines

Address	Description	Address	Description
E000	0,224 Monitor Cold Start (on RESET).	E1A2	162,225 Will find MWA and put the address in IY without causing screen flicker (only does so during vertical retrace on the TV to avoid DMA conflicts).
E003	3,224 Monitor Warm Start (on BYE command).	E1BA	186,225 SENDLINE: sends an entire line to the SEND device. HL points to the line, which must end in a 00. LFs are always sent when CRs are found.
E006	6,224 Monitor User Cold Start — similar to E000 except HL is input containing what the user wants to use as HIMEM.	E1C9	201,225 ERROR: sends "ERROR" followed by the diagnostic message (which is pointed to by HL).
E009	9,224 RECEIVE: returns NZ and a character from the current RECEIVE device in the accumulator (A), or Z if no character yet. <i>DEFAULT = EQIB</i>	E1D4	212,225 OVER command processor (CP). Handles all work necessary for the OVER command.
E00C	12,224 SEND: sends character in A to the current SEND device. <i>DEFAULT = EQIB</i>	E1E8	232,225 Sends 4-byte ASCII equivalent of the 2-byte integer in DE. If DE = 3F29, then "3F29" is sent.
E00F	15,224 SERIAL IN: reads a character into A from the serial input device or from cassette tape.	E1ED	237,225 Send 2-byte ASCII of byte in A.
E012	18,224 SERIAL OUT: writes character from A to serial/tape.	E205	5,226 Send a CR followed by a LF, CRLF.
E015	21,224 QCKCHK: returns NZ if Control-C or ESC (RUN/STOP) is depressed, otherwise it returns Z.	E23D	61,226 Convert a 1-4 byte ASCII hex number (pointed to by HL) into DE. If HL points to A93 followed by a "Monitor Delimiter" (e.g., blank, CR, etc.), then DE will contain 0A93. This is the reverse process of the routine at E1E8.
E018	24,224 KEYBOARD: the RECEIVE routine if SET I=K (default) See E009.	E2D2	210,226 Send as many blanks as the number in B.
E01B	27,224 VIDEO: the SEND routine if SET O=V (default). See E00C.	E4D3	211,228 DUMP CP
E01E	30,224 PARALLEL IN: the RECEIVE routine if SET I=P.	E538	56,229 ENTER CP
E021	33,224 PARALLEL OUT: the SEND routine if SET O=P.	E562	98,229 MOVE CP
E993	147,233 CENTRONICS OUT: the SEND routine for SET O=L.	E597	151,229 GO CP
E024	36,224 CASSETTE MOTOR CONTROL ON: will turn motor on and set the baud rate of the requested cassette. MWA + 3D must contain the baud rate (00 = 300, 40 = 1200) and reg B must contain the cassette number (1 or 2).	E5A2	162,229 SET CP — <i>Part of subprocessor moved (Vers 1.1)</i>
E027	39,224 CASSETTE OFF: turns off both tapes.	E638	56,230 SAVE CP
E02A	42,224 TAPE SAVE: Save memory onto tape. MWA + 50, MWA + 51 must contain the memory address where SAVEing is to start. It must also be pushed on the stack. DE must contain the ending address. HL must point to a byte containing a CR (hex 0D). MWA + 47 through MWA + 4B must contain the ASCII file name; MWA + 4D must contain the file type; MWA + 52, MWA + 53 the GO address, if any.	E6B9	185,230 FILES CP
E02D	45,224 TAPE LOAD: load a file into memory from tape. MWA + 47 through MWA + 4B must contain the file name to load. If a LOADG is to be done, a Z flag must be on the stack, otherwise an NZ flag. Then if the program name is specified, put NZ in the flags, otherwise Z (i.e., load the next file on the tape).	E78A	138,231 LOAD CP
E13A	58,225 MONITOR INPUT: will put the command in the command input buffer at MWA + 0. IY must point to the MWA. MWA + 43 must contain 0 (not Batch).	E845	69,232 PROMPT CP <i>FIELD (Vers 1.1). Converts to char in Reg. A to UC.</i>
		E858	88,232 BATCH CP
		E85C	92,232 CREATE CP
		E884	132,232 LIST CP
		E8A1	161,232 TEST CP
		E98A	138,233 PP CP
		E9B1	177,233 Clear the video screen and refresh/rewrite the graphics character set at FC00.
		E9CC	204,233 Move the cursor to line/column specified in the MWA. See cursor positioning described previously.
		E9D6	214,233 Find the cursor. HL is set to the screen address (which starts at F080) and DE is set to the column number.
		EB10	16,235 Refresh character set at FC00.
		EC1E	30,236 Keyboard input tables (to EDFD). See keyboard section.
		EDFE	254,237 Character set for the 64 standard graphics 80-BF to be copied to FC00.

SYNC
PSTR.
P4HX
P2HX
CRLF
ASCHX

OUTAPE

→ Print address, colon, SP = P ADDR @ E20FH
Print space, byte = PS2HEX @ E21CH

MONITOR LISTINGS


```

0000      0038 ;
0000      0039 ;
0000      0040 ;      EQUATE TABLE
0000      0041 ;
0000      0042 ;
0000      0043 ;*****
0000      0044 ;
0000      0045 ; ASCII EQUATES
0000      0046 ;
      000D      0047 CR:      EQU      0DH      ;CARRIAGE RETURN
      000A      0048 LF:      EQU      0AH      ;LINE FEED
      001B      0049 ESC:     EQU      1BH      ;ESCAPE
      0001      0050 CNTRLA: EQU      'A'-40H
      0003      0051 CNTRLC: EQU      'C'-40H
      0008      0052 CNTRLH: EQU      'H'-40H
      0011      0053 CNTRLQ: EQU      'Q'-40H
      0013      0054 CNTRLS: EQU      'S'-40H
      0017      0055 CNTRLW: EQU      'W'-40H
      001A      0056 CNTRLZ: EQU      'Z'-40H
      007F      0057 RUBOUT: EQU      7FH      ;RUB OUT
      0020      0058 SPACE:  EQU      20H      ;SPACE
0000      0059 ;
0000      0060 ; RAM POINTERS
0000      0061 ;
      F000      0062 RAMTOP: EQU      0F000H   ;POINTER STORE
      0000      0063 RAM:     EQU      0000H   ;START OF RAM
      0000      0064 BUFFER: EQU      0       ;INPUT BUFFER
      003C      0065 LINELN: EQU      BUFFER+60 ;LINE LENGTH
      003D      0066 TAPES:  EQU      LINELN+1 ;TAPE RATE
      003E      0067 SPEEDS: EQU      TAPES+1  ;DISPLAY SPEED
      003F      0068 OUTADD: EQU      SPEEDS+1  ;OUTPUT ADDRESS
      0041      0069 INADD:  EQU      OUTADD+2  ;INPUT ADDRESS
      0043      0070 BATCHF: EQU      INADD+2   ;BATCH FLAG
      0044      0071 PROMPT: EQU      BATCHF+1  ;PROMPT CHARACTER
      0045      0072 CMTRFG: EQU      PROMPT+1  ;CASSETTE MOTOR FLAG
      0046      0073 CRCBYT: EQU      CMTRFG+1  ;CRC BYTE
      0047      0074 CHEAD:  EQU      CRCBYT+1  ;COMMAND HEADER
      0057      0075 THEAD:  EQU      CHEAD+16  ;TAPE HEADER
0000      0076 ; VIDEED SCREEN EQUATES
      00F8      0077 TOPHRG: EQU      0F8H
      F000      0078 SCREEN: EQU      0F000H
      F080      0079 VID:    EQU      SCREEN+128
      F800      0080 TOP:    EQU      SCREEN+2048
      0067      0081 VDHLN: EQU      THEAD+16  ;CHAR HOLD
      0068      0082 LINE:   EQU      VDHLN+1   ;LINE #
      006A      0083 CHR:    EQU      LINE+2    ;CHAR #
      006C      0084 LSTKEY: EQU      CHR+2    ;LAST KEY PRESSED
      0010      0085 HEADLN: EQU      16      ;HEADER LENGTH
      006E      0086 STORE:  EQU      LSTKEY+2  ;END OF EQU TABLE
0000      0087 ;
0000      0088 ; CASSETTE HEADER EQUATES
0000      0089 ;
      0000      0090 HNAME:  EQU      0
      0006      0091 HTYPE:  EQU      6
      0007      0092 HSIZE:  EQU      7
      0009      0093 HADDR:  EQU      9
      000B      0094 HXEQ:   EQU      11

```

```

0000          0096 ;
0000          0097 ;
0000          0098 ;
0000          0099 ;
0000          0100 ;
0000          0101          ORG      OE000H
E000          0102 ;
E000          0103 ;
E000          0104 ;
E000          0105 ;          JUMP TABLE INTO MONITOR
E000          0106 ;
E000          0107 ;
E000          0108 ;
E000  C3 62 E0 0109 COLD:   JP      INITC      ;COLD START
E003  C3 E8 E0 0110 WARM:   JP      INITW      ;WARM START
E006  C3 77 E0 0111 USER:   JP      INITU      ;USER START
E009  C3 30 E0 0112 RECEVE: JP      CHRIN      ;INPUT CHARACTER
E00C  C3 45 E0 0113 SEND:   JP      CHROUT     ;OUTPUT CHARACTER
E00F  C3 DA E2 0114 INTAPE: JP      TAPEIN     ;TAPE INPUT
E012  C3 EE E2 0115 OUTAPE: JP      TAPOUT     ;TAPE OUTPUT
E015  C3 D1 EA 0116 QUIKCK: JP      QUIK        ;CNTRLC CHECK
E018  C3 1C EB 0117 KEYBRD: JP      CHRIN1     ;KEYBOARD INPUT
E01B  C3 F0 E9 0118 VIDEO:  JP      CHROT1     ;VIDEO OUTPUT
E01E  C3 76 E7 0119 PARLIN: JP      PARIN      ;PARALLEL INFUT
E021  C3 7F E7 0120 PARLOT: JP      PAROUT     ;PARALLEL OUTPUT
E024  C3 8A E2 0121 CMOTON: JP      MOTRON     ;TURN CASSETTE MOTOR ON
E027  C3 AF E2 0122 CMOTOF: JP      MTROFF     ;TURN CASSETTE MOTOR OFF
E02A  C3 5A E6 0123 BASSAV: JP      SAVBAS     ;ENTRY FOR BASIC CSAVE
E02D  C3 99 E7 0124 BASLOD: JP      LODBAS     ;ENTRY FOR BASIC CLOAD
E030          0125 ;
E030  FD E5          0126 CHRIN:  PUSH  IY          ;WE DESTROY THESE
E032  E5          0127          PUSH  HL
E033  CD A2 E1      0128          CALL  GETIY
E036  21 41 E0      0129          LD   HL,CHRINR ;FOR RETURN
E039  E5          0130          PUSH  HL
E03A  FD 6E 41      0131          LD   L,(IY+INADD);GET ADDRESS
E03D  FD 66 42      0132          LD   H,(IY+INADD+1)
E040  E9          0133          JP   (HL)      ;GO DO IT
E041  E1          0134 CHRINR: POP   HL          ;RESTORE
E042  FD E1          0135          POP   IY
E044  C9          0136          RET
E045          0137 ;
E045  FD E5          0138 CHROUT: PUSH  IY          ;WE DESTROY THESE
E047  E5          0139          PUSH  HL
E048  F5          0140          PUSH  AF
E049  CD A2 E1      0141          CALL  GETIY
E04C  FD 66 3E      0142          LD   H,(IY+SPEEDS);GET DISPLAY SPEED
E04F  2E 01          0143          LD   L,1        ;FINISH OFF
E051  2B          0144 OUTDLY: DEC  HL          ;DELAY
E052  7C          0145          LD   A,H        ;ARE WE THROUGH?
E053  B5          0146          OR   L
E054  20 FB          0147          JR   NZ,OUTDLY ;NOPE-
E056  F1          0148          POP  AF        ;GET 'EM BACK
E057  21 41 E0      0149          LD   HL,CHRINR ;FOR RETURN
E05A  E5          0150          PUSH  HL        ;SAVE
E05B  FD 6E 3F      0151          LD   L,(IY+OUTADD)
E05E  FD 66 40      0152          LD   H,(IY+OUTADD+1)
E061  E9          0153          JP   (HL)

```

-LDS ADDRESS ON STACK FOR RETURN LIKE PS PUDO CALL RET FROM REWARD USES THIS VALUE

also of thought IY+HL off stack

For RETURN SAVE

```

E062      0154 ;
E062      0155 ;
E062      0156 ;
E062      0157 ;      INITIALIZE ROUTINES
E062      0158 ;
E062      0159 ;
E062      0160 ;
E062      0161 ;
E062      0162 ;
E062      0163 ;
E062      0164 ;      INITC = COLD START - FINDS
E062      0165 ;      TOP OF RAM AND SETS
E062      0166 ;      STACK AND STORAGE THERE
E062      0167 ;      INITW = WARM START - USES
E062      0168 ;      STACK FROM INITC
E062      0169 ;      INITU = USER START - USES
E062      0170 ;      HL FROM USER AS TOP OF
E062      0171 ;      RAM LIKE INITC
E062      0172 ;
E062      0173 ;
E062      0174 ;
E062      E062      0175 INITC: EQU $
E062      3E FF      0176      LD      A,OFFH      ;INITIALIZE CASSETTE
E064      D3 FD      0177      OUT     OFDH,A
E066      16 00      0178      LD      D,0
E068      21 00 00   0179      LD      HL,RAM      ;POINT BEG RAM
E06B      7E         0180 INITC2: LD      A,(HL)      ;GET IT
E06C      46         0181      LD      B,(HL)      ;TWICE
E06D      2F         0182      CPL          ;TURN AROUND
E06E      77         0183      LD      (HL),A      ;PUT BACK
E06F      BE         0184      CP      (HL)      ;& CHK IT
E070      70         0185      LD      (HL),B      ;PUT REAL BACK
E071      23         0186      INC     HL          ;POINT NEXT
E072      28 F7     0187      JR      Z,INITC2   ;LOOP IF GOOD
E074      2B         0188      DEC     HL          ;ADJUST
E075      2B         0189      DEC     HL          ; H & L
E076      01         0190      DB      1          ;LXI B - ?
E077      0191 ;
E077      0192 ;      USER START ENTRY POINT
E077      0193 ;
E077      E077      0194 INITU: EQU $
E077      16 01      0195      LD      D,1
E079      E079      0196 INITU1: EQU $
E079      22 00 F0   0197      LD      (RAMTOP),HL ;USER IS HERE
E07C      FD 2A 00 F0 0198      LD      IY,(RAMTOP)
E080      01 92 FF   0199      LD      BC,0-STORE
E083      FD 09      0200      ADD     IY,BC      ;DO IT
E085      FD F9      0201      LD      SP,IY      ;GET A STACK
E087      CD D1 EA   0202      CALL   QUIK       ;SEE IF WARM RESET
E08A      C2 FA DF   0203      JP      NZ,PWARM   ;YES-GO DO IT
E08D      7D         0204      LD      A,L        ;CLEAR RAM!
E08E      FD E5      0205      PUSH   IY
E090      E1         0206      POP    HL          ;GET BEGINNING
E091      36 00     0207 INITU2: LD      (HL),0      ;MAKE ZERO
E093      23         0208      INC     HL          ;NEXT
E094      BD         0209      CP      L          ;THRU?
E095      20 FA     0210      JR      NZ,INITU2  ;NO-KEEP GOIN'
E097      FD 36 44 3E 0211      LD      (IY+PROMPT),'>' ;INIT PROMPT
    
```

*of 20 RAM
 → FF
 CPL + helw-
 would yield 94
 if RAM, of
 if the
 end of RAM
 start address
 used from
 Doesn't clear
 RAM - replaces
 real value.*

*Exec key pressed
 Key pressed
 No Key
 Ram Top -
 Stack*

```

E09B FD 36 3D 40      0212      LD      (IY+TAPES),40H;SET FOR 1200 BAUD
E09F D5                0213      PUSH   DE          ;WE DESTROY
EOA0 CD B1 E9         0214      CALL  VIDINT      ;INIT VIDEO BOARD
EOA3 D1                0215      POP    DE          ;GET BACK
EOA4 21 1C EB         0216      LD     HL,CHRIN1 ;POINT KEYBOARD
EOA7 FD 75 41         0217      LD     (IY+INADD),L
EOAA FD 74 42         0218      LD     (IY+INADD+1),H;PUT AWAY
EOAD 21 F0 E9         0219      LD     HL,CHROT1 ;POINT VIDEO
EOB0 FD 75 3F         0220      LD     (IY+OUTADD),L
EOB3 FD 74 40         0221      LD     (IY+OUTADD+1),H
EOB6 3A FD DF         0222      LD     A,(PCOLD) ;SEE IF FROM PACK IS IN
EOB9 FE C3            0223      CP     0C3H        ;IS THE "JUMP" THERE?
EOBB 20 0B            0224      JR     NZ,INITU3  ;NO-
EOBD 3A FA DF         0225      LD     A,(PWARM) ;HOW ABOUT THIS ONE?
EOC0 FE C3            0226      CP     0C3H
EOC2 20 04            0227      JR     NZ,INITU3
EOC4 15                0228      DEC   D
EOC5 C3 8D E9         0229      JF    PROMP1
EOC8 21 62 E3         0230 INITU3: LD     HL,HEDING ;POINT MSG
EOCB CD BA E1         0231      CALL  MSGOUT
EOCE ED 5B 00 F0     0232      LD     DE,(RAMTOP)
EOD2 CD E8 E1         0233      CALL  ADDOUT      ;PRINT RAM TOP
EOD5 21 BC E3         0234      LD     HL,HEAD2
EOD8 CD BA E1         0235      CALL  MSGOUT      ;FINISH
EODB FD E5            0236      PUSH  IY          ;PUT STACK
EODD D1                0237      POP   DE          ; IN DE
EODE 1B                0238      DEC   DE          ;ADJUST
EODF CD E8 E1         0239      CALL  ADDOUT      ;PRINT IT
EOE2 21 D5 E3         0240      LD     HL,HEAD3  ;LAST ONE
EOE5 CD BA E1         0241      CALL  MSGOUT
EOE8                    0242 ;
EOE8                    0243 ;      WARM START ENTRY POINT
EOE8                    0244 ;
EOE8                    0245 INITW: EQU   $
EOE8 CD A2 E1         0246      CALL  GETIY      ;GO GET A VALID IY FROM RAMTOP
    
```

← Note: Equ & Ramt only works with ROM PAC
 ← only clear stack

```

EOEB          0248 ;
EOEB          0249 ;
EOEB          0250 ;
EOEB          0251 ;   BEGINNING OF MAIN PROGRAM
EOEB          0252 ;
EOEB          0253 ;
EOEB          0254 ;
EOEB          0255 ;
EOEB          0256 ;
EOEB          EOEB. 0257 START: EQU $           ;START MAINLINE
EOEB FD F9      0258 LD SP, IY           ;REDO STACK
EOED CD 05 E2   0259 CALL CRLF          ;FRESH LINE
EOF0 FD 7E 44   0260 LD A,(IY+PROMPT);LOAD PROMPT
EOF3 CD 45 E0   0261 CALL CHROUT       ;& OUT
EOF6 CD 3A E1   0262 CALL LINEIN      ;GET A LINE
EOF9 FD E5     0263 PUSH IY          ;MOVE IY
EOFB E1        0264 POP HL           ; TO HL
EOFC CD 25 E2   0265 CALL SCAN        ;SKIP DELIMS
EOFF CA 34 E1   0266 JF Z,ERRCMD    ;UH-OH NONE!
E102 DD 21 12 E3 0267 LD IX, TABLE  ;POINT CMD TBL
E106 E5        0268 MAIN1: PUSH HL     ;SAVE 'EM
E107 DD E5     0269 PUSH IX
E109 06 02     0270 LD B,2          ;CHECK 2 CHRS
E10B DD 7E 00   0271 MAIN2: LD A,(IX)    ;LOAD FRM TABLE
E10E BE        0272 CP (HL)         ;COMPARE?
E10F 20 12     0273 JR NZ,MAIN4    ;NO-TRY NEXT
E111 23        0274 INC HL         ;CHECK NEXT CHR
E112 DD 23     0275 INC IX
E114 10 F5     0276 DJNZ MAIN2    ;LOOP FOR 2
E116 D1        0277 POP DE         ;CLEAR STACK
E117 D1        0278 POP DE         ;I/O PNTR
E118 01 EB E0   0279 LD BC,START  ;PUSH RETURN
E11B C5        0280 PUSH BC
E11C DD 6E 00   0281 MAIN3: LD L,(IX)    ;LOAD
E11F DD 66 01   0282 LD H,(IX+1)  ; JUMP
E122 E9        0283 JF (HL)         ; ADDRESS
E123 DD E1     0284 MAIN4: POP IX     ;RESET
E125 E1        0285 POP HL         ; POINTERS
E126 DD 23     0286 INC IX         ;NEXT ENTRY
E128 DD 23     0287 INC IX         ; IN
E12A DD 23     0288 INC IX         ; TABLE
E12C DD 23     0289 INC IX
E12E DD 7E 00   0290 LD A,(IX)    ;IS IT
E131 B7        0291 OR A           ; THE END?
E132 20 D2     0292 JR NZ,MAIN1  ;NO-CONTINUE
E134 21 E6 E3   0293 ERRCMD: LD HL,IVMSG  ;
E137 C3 C9 E1   0294 JF WHAT

```



```

E13A          0296 ;
E13A          0297 ;
E13A          0298 ;
E13A          0299 ;   LINE INPUT ROUTINE
E13A          0300 ;
E13A          0301 ;
E13A          0302 ;
E13A          0303 ;
E13A          0304 ;   THE FOLLOWING ARE COMMAND CHRS:
E13A          0305 ;           <CR> = END LINE
E13A          0306 ;           RUB  = BACKSPACE
E13A          0307 ;           @   = START OVER
E13A          0308 ;   ALL OTHER CHARS SIMPLY INPUT
E13A          0309 ;
E13A          0310 ;
E13A          0311 ;
E13A          E13A 0312 LINEIN: EQU   $
E13A  FD E5     0313          PUSH   IY           ;MOVE IY
E13C  E1        0314          POP    HL           ; TO HL
E13D  3E 3C     0315          LD     A,LINELN   ;SET LINE
E13F  85        0316          ADD    L           ; LENGTH AND
E140  4F        0317          LD     C,A      ; START IN
E141  45        0318          LD     B,L      ; IN BC
E142  FD 7E 43  0319          LD     A,(IY+BATCHF);GET BATCH FLAG
E145  B7        0320          OR     A           ;TEST IT
E146  20 39     0321          JR     NZ,LINE3  ;GO BATCH IT
E148  CD 30 E0  0322 LINE1: CALL   CHRIN       ;GET
E14B  28 FB     0323          JR     Z,LINE1
E14D  CB 7F     0324          BIT   7,A
E14F  20 1D     0325          JR     NZ,LINE2A
E151  FE 0D     0326          CP    CR
E153  28 12     0327          JR     Z,LINE2
E155  FE 20     0328          CP    SPACE      ;CONTROL CHR?
E157  38 15     0329          JR     C,LINE2A  ;YES!
E159  FE 7F     0330          CP    RUBOUT     ;RUB?
E15B  28 18     0331          JR     Z,BKSPC   ;YES!
E15D  FE 40     0332          CP    '@'        ;NEW LINE?
E15F  20 06     0333          JR     NZ,LINE2  ;NO-GO ON
E161  CD 05 E2  0334          CALL  CRLF       ;NEXT LINE
E164  C3 3A E1  0335          JP    LINEIN     ;OVER
E167  77        0336 LINE2: LD     (HL),A      ;PUT AWAY
E168  23        0337          INC   HL         ;POINT NEXT
E169  FE 0D     0338          CP    CR         ;CAR RET?
E16B  CA 05 E2  0339          JP    Z,CRLF     ;YES-DO IT & RET
E16E  CD 45 E0  0340 LINE2A: CALL  CHROUT    ;PRINT IT
E171  79        0341          LD     A,C       ;TOO MANY
E172  BD        0342          CP    L          ; CHARS?
E173  20 D3     0343          JR     NZ,LINE1  ;NO-CONTINUE
E175          0344 ;
E175          0345 ;   BACKSPACE ROUTINE
E175          0346 ;
E175  78        0347 BKSPC: LD     A,B           ;ARE YOU
E176  BD        0348          CP    L          ; AT BEG?
E177  28 CF     0349          JR     Z,LINE1   ;YES-IGNORE
E179  3E 08     0350          LD     A,CNTRLH
E17B  CD 45 E0  0351          CALL  CHROUT
E17E  2B        0352          DEC   HL         ;DELETE CHR
E17F  18 C7     0353          JR     LINE1     ;CONTINUE

```

```

E181          0354 ;
E181          0355 ;
E181          0356 ;
E181 06 01    0357 LINE3: LD      B,1
E183 E5       0358          PUSH   HL          ;SAVE BEGINNING
E184 CD 8A E2 0359          CALL   MOTRON
E187 CD 59 E7 0360          CALL   TAPWT          ;WAIT FOR NULLS
E18A CD DA E2 0361 LINE4: CALL   TAPEIN          ;GET
E18D CA D4 E1 0362          JP     Z,FINISH
E190 77       0363          LD     (HL),A          ;PUT
E191 23       0364          INC   HL          ;NEXT
E192 FE 0D    0365          CP     CR          ;IS IT?
E194 20 F4    0366          JR     NZ,LINE4
E196 CD 4E E7 0367          CALL   CKCRC
E199 CD AF E2 0368          CALL   MTROFF          ;TURN OFF
E19C 36 00    0369          LD     (HL),0
E19E E1       0370          POP   HL
E19F C3 BA E1 0371          JP     MSGOUT
E1A2          0372 ;
E1A2          0373 ;
E1A2          0374 ;
E1A2          0375 ;      CREATES A IY FROM RAMTOP IN F000
E1A2          0376 ;      + SYNC TO SCREEN RETRACE
E1A2          0377 ;
E1A2 E1A2    0378 GETIY: EQU   $
E1A2 C5      0379          PUSH  BC          ;I NEED
E1A3 F5      0380          PUSH  AF
E1A4 DB FE   0381 SEEIFR: IN   A,OFEH          ;SEE IF SCREEN IS READY
E1A6 CB 6F   0382          BIT   5,A
E1A8 28 FA   0383          JR     Z,SEEIFR
E1AA F1      0384          POP   AF
E1AB 06 08   0385          LD     B,WINPK5          ;LOAD WAIT CONSTANT
E1AD 10 FE   0386 WFBTZ: DJNZ  WFBTZ          ;WAIT FOR B TO ZERO
E1AF FD 2A 00 F0 0387          LD     IY,(RAMTOP)
E1B3 01 92 FF 0388          LD     BC,0-STORE;OFFSET
E1B6 FD 09   0389          ADD  IY,BC          ;SET UP IY
E1B8 C1      0390          POP   BC
E1B9 C9      0391          RET
E1BA          0392 ;
0008          0393 WINPK5: EQU   8          ;DELAY FOR 15KC SIGNAL

```

```

E1BA          0395 ;
E1BA          0396 ;
E1BA          0397 ;
E1BA          0398 ;      UTILITY ROUTINES
E1BA          0399 ;
E1BA          0400 ;
E1BA          0401 ;
E1BA          0402 ; -----
E1BA          0403 ;
E1BA          0404 ;
E1BA          0405 ;
E1BA          0406 ;      MESSAGE OUTPUT ROUTINE
E1BA          0407 ;
E1BA          0408 ;      SCANS ASCII TEXT FOR:
E1BA          0409 ;          0 = RETURN
E1BA          0410 ;          CR = CRLF
E1BA          0411 ;      ALL OTHERS OUTPUT
E1BA          0412 ;
E1BA          0413 ;
E1BA  E1BA    0414 MSGOUT: EQU    $
E1BA  7E      0415          LD    A,(HL)    ;GET CHR
E1BB  B7      0416          OR     A        ;IS IT END?
E1BC  C8      0417          RET   Z        ;YES- RETURN
E1BD  23      0418          INC   HL       ;NEXT
E1BE  CD 45 E0 0419 MSGOT2: CALL  CHROUT   ;PRINT IT
E1C1  FE 0D    0420          CP     CR     ;NEED CRLF?
E1C3  20 F5    0421          JR     NZ,MSGOUT ;NO
E1C5  3E 0A    0422          LD    A,LF   ;DO LF PART
E1C7  18 F5    0423          JR     MSGOT2
E1C9          0424 ;
E1C9          0425 ; -----
E1C9          0426 ;
E1C9          0427 ;
E1C9          0428 ;      "WHAT" ERROR ROUTINE
E1C9          0429 ;
E1C9          0430 ;
E1C9  E1C9    0431 WHAT:   EQU    $
E1C9  E5      0432          PUSH  HL      ;SAVE MSG ADDRESS
E1CA  21 DD E3 0433          LD    HL,ERRMSG ;POINT "ERROR - "
E1CD  CD BA E1 0434 WHAT1: CALL  MSGOUT
E1D0  E1      0435          POP   HL     ;GET BACK ERROR ADDRESS
E1D1  CD BA E1 0436          CALL  MSGOUT   ;PRINT IT
E1D4  FD 36 43 00 0437 FINISH: LD    (IY+BATCHF),0 ;CLEAR BATCH MODE
E1D8  CD B4 E2 0438          CALL  MTROF1  ;TURN OFF TAPE
E1DB  C3 EB E0 0439          JP     START   ;REDO STACK
E1DE          0440 ;
E1DE          0441 ;      ERROR ROUTINES
E1DE          0442 ;
E1DE  21 F6 E3 0443 ERRPAR: LD    HL,IVPMSG ;POINT "INVALID PARAMETER"
E1E1  18 E6    0444          JR     WHAT
E1E3  21 08 E4 0445 ERRCRC: LD    HL,CRCMSG ;POINT "TAPE CRC ERROR"
E1E6  18 E1    0446          JR     WHAT

```

```

E1E8      0448 ;
E1E8      0449 ;
E1E8      0450 ;
E1E8      0451 ;
E1E8      0452 ;
E1E8      0453 ;   HEXADECIMAL OUTPUT ROUTINES
E1E8      0454 ;
E1E8      0455 ;
E1E8      0456 ;
E1E8      0457 ;   ENTRIES:
E1E8      0458 ;
E1E8      0459 ;   ADDOUT = OUTPUT ADDRESS IN DE
E1E8      0460 ;   HCHOUT = OUTPUT BYTE IN A
E1E8      0461 ;
E1E8      0462 ;
E1E8      0463 ;
E1E8      E1E8      0464 ADDOUT: EQU   $
E1E8      7A      0465      LD      A,D
E1E9      CD ED E1 0466      CALL   HCHOUT   ;PRINT MSB
E1EC      7B      0467      LD      A,E      ;PRINT LSB
E1ED      E1ED      0468 HCHOUT: EQU   $
E1ED      F5      0469      PUSH  AF      ;SAVE
E1EE      E6 F0   0470      AND    OF0H   ;ONLY LEFT HALF
E1F0      OF      0471      RRCA   ;MOVE RIGHT
E1F1      OF      0472      RRCA
E1F2      OF      0473      RRCA
E1F3      OF      0474      RRCA
E1F4      CD FA E1 0475      CALL   HCHOT2   ;FORM ASCII
E1F7      F1      0476      POP   AF      ;GET BACK CHAR
E1F8      E6 OF   0477      AND    OFH    ;ONLY RIGHT HALF
E1FA      FE 0A   0478 HCHOT2: CP    0AH    ;NEED LETTER?
E1FC      38 02   0479      JR    C,HCHOT3 ;NO
E1FE      C6 07   0480      ADD   'A'-3AH  ;ADJUST FOR A-F
E200      C6 30   0481 HCHOT3: ADD   30H    ;MAKE ASCII
E202      C3 45 E0 0482      JP    CHROUT  ;RETURN THERE

```

P4 HEX

P2 HEX

P1 HEX

```

E205          0484 ;
E205          0485 ;
E205          0486 ;
E205          0487 ; CARRIAGE RETURN / LINE FEED
E205          0488 ;
E205          0489 ; ISSUES A <CR>,<LF> TO TERMINAL
E205          0490 ;
E205          0491 ;
E205          0492 ;
E205          E205 0493 CRLF: EQU $
E205 3E 0D    0494          LD A,CR
E207 CD 45 E0 0495          CALL CHROUT ; 'SEND' ROUTINE
E20A 3E 0A    0496          LD A,LF
E20C C3 45 E0 0497          JP CHROUT ;RETURN THERE
E20F          0498 ;
E20F          0499 ;-----
E20F          0500 ;
E20F          0501 ;
E20F          0502 ;
E20F          0503 ; ADDRESS AND COLON OUTPUT
E20F          0504 ;
E20F          0505 ; PRINTS ADDRESS IN DE FROM
E20F          0506 ; ADDOUT THEN PRINTS COLON
E20F          0507 ; AND A SPACE.
E20F          0508 ;
E20F          0509 ;
E20F          0510 ;
E20F          E20F 0511 ADDCOL: EQU $
E20F CD E8 E1 0512          CALL ADDOUT ;PRINT ADDRESS
E212 3E 3A    0513          LD A,':' ;FORM COLON
E214 CD 45 E0 0514          CALL CHROUT ;AND SEND IT
E217 3E 20    0515          LD A,' ' ;FORM SPACE
E219 C3 45 E0 0516          JP CHROUT ;SEND AND RETURN
E21C          0517 ;
E21C          0518 ;-----
E21C          0519 ;
E21C          0520 ;
E21C          0521 ;
E21C          0522 ; PRINT SPACE AND HEX BYTE
E21C          0523 ;
E21C          0524 ; PRINTS A SPACE AND THEN
E21C          0525 ; THE CHARACTER IN THE A
E21C          0526 ; REGISTER IN HEX.
E21C          0527 ;
E21C          0528 ;
E21C          0529 ;
E21C          E21C 0530 HEXSPC: EQU $
E21C F5      0531          PUSH AF ;SAVE CHR
E21D 3E 20    0532          LD A,' ' ;FORM SPACE
E21F CD 45 E0 0533          CALL CHROUT ;AND SEND IT
E222 F1      0534          POP AF ;GET CHAR BACK
E223 18 C8    0535          JR HCHOUT ;PRINT & RETURN

```

P 52 HEX

```

E225      0537 ;
E225      0538 ;
E225      0539 ;
E225      0540 ;   SCANNER ROUTINE
E225      0541 ;
E225      0542 ;
E225      0543 ;
E225      0544 ;   THIS ROUTINE SCANS THE
E225      0545 ;   INPUT BUFFER LOCATED IN
E225      0546 ;   THE STORAGE AREA AND SKIPS
E225      0547 ;   OVER EITHER:
E225      0548 ;           SCAN = DELIMITERS
E225      0549 ;           OR
E225      0550 ;           SCANLT = TEXT THEN SCAN
E225      0551 ;
E225      0552 ;   THIS ROUTINE USED FOR FINDING
E225      0553 ;   PARAMETERS IN I/O BUFFER
E225      0554 ;
E225      0555 ;
E225      0556 ;
E225      E225      0557 SCAN:   EQU   $
E225      7E      0558      LD     A,(HL)   #GET ASCII
E226      FE OD   0559      CP     CR       #CAR RET?
E228      C8      0560      RET    Z        #YES THRU
E229      FE 2E   0561      CP     ','     #DELIM?
E22B      D0      0562      RET    NC       #YES - GO BACK
E22C      23      0563      INC    HL       #NEXT
E22D      18 F6   0564      JR     SCAN
E22F      0565 ;
E22F      0566 ;
E22F      E22F      0567 SCANHL: EQU   $
E22F      FD E5   0568      PUSH  IY
E231      E1      0569      POP   HL       #GET BUFF BEG
E232      E232      0570 SCANLT: EQU   $
E232      7E      0571      LD     A,(HL)   #GET
E233      FE OD   0572      CP     CR
E235      C8      0573      RET    Z        #THRU IF CR
E236      FE 30   0574      CP     '0'     #< 0?
E238      38 EB   0575      JR     C,SCAN   #YES-GO UP
E23A      23      0576      INC    HL       #NEXT
E23B      18 F5   0577      JR     SCANLT

```

```

E23D          0579 ;
E23D          0580 ;
E23D          0581 ;
E23D          0582 ;   CONVERSION ROUTINE           ASCHX
E23D          0583 ;
E23D          0584 ;
E23D          0585 ;   THIS ROUTINE SCANS THE ASCII
E23D          0586 ;   I/O BUFFER AND CONVERTS THE
E23D          0587 ;   ASCII HEX TEXT TO BINARY IN
E23D          0588 ;   THE DE REGISTER PAIR. VALUE
E23D          0589 ;   IS ROTATED IN THROUGH E, SO
E23D          0590 ;   IF ONLY ONE BYTE THEN USE E.
E23D          0591 ;
E23D          0592 ;   ERROR FOR INVALID ASCII ROUTES
E23D          0593 ;   TO WHAT ERROR ROUTINE.
E23D          0594 ;
E23D          0595 ;
E23D          0596 ;
E23D          E23D 0597 CONV: EQU $
E23D 11 00 00 0598 LD DE,0 #SET FOR NUMBER
E240 7E 0599 CONV1: LD A,(HL) #GET CHAR
E241 FE 30 0600 CP '0' #DELIM?
E243 D8 0601 RET C #YES-THRU
E244 23 0602 INC HL #NEXT
E245 FE 47 0603 CP 'F'+1 #IS IT TOO BIG?
E247 D2 DE E1 0604 JP NC,ERRPAR #YES
E24A FE 3A 0605 CP '9'+1 #IS IT A #?
E24C 38 07 0606 JR C,NUMBER #YES
E24E FE 41 0607 CP 'A' #IS IT A LETTER
E250 DA DE E1 0608 JP C,ERRPAR #NO!
E253 C6 09 0609 ADD 9 #MAKE 10-15
E255 07 0610 NUMBER: RLCA #SHIFT
E256 07 0611 RLCA # TO
E257 07 0612 RLCA # LEFT
E258 07 0613 RLCA
E259 06 04 0614 LD B,4 #COUNT
E25B 07 0615 CONV2: RLCA #INTO CARRY
E25C CB 13 0616 RL E #INTO E
E25E CB 12 0617 RL D # AND D
E260 10 F9 0618 DJNZ CONV2 #TILL B=0
E262 18 DC 0619 JR CONV1 #TRY AGAIN
    
```

```

E264      0621 ;
E264      0622 ;
E264      0623 ;
E264      0624 ;   NAME FIND ROUTINE
E264      0625 ;
E264      0626 ;
E264      0627 ;   THIS ROUTINE FINDS THE ASCII
E264      0628 ;   NAME IN I/O BUFFER AND MOVES
E264      0629 ;   IT TO CHEAD FILLING WITH SPACES
E264      0630 ;   FOR 5 CHARACTERS.
E264      0631 ;
E264      0632 ;   EXIT:      Z SET = NO NAME
E264      0633 ;           C SET = BAD NAME
E264      0634 ;
E264      0635 ;
E264      E264      0636 NAMFND: EQU      $
E264      CD 2F E2  0637          CALL  SCANHL      #SKIP COMMAND
E267      C8        0638          RET    Z          #FLAG SET IF CR
E268      FE 41    0639          CP     'A'        #IS IT
E26A      D8        0640          RET    C
E26B      FE 5B    0641          CP     'Z'+1      #A LETTER?
E26D      3F        0642          CCF          #SET CARRY
E26E      D8        0643          RET    C          # IF NOT
E26F      E5        0644          PUSH   HL        #SAVE PNTR
E270      FD E5    0645          PUSH   IY        #MOVE INDEX
E272      D1        0646          POP    DE        # TO DE
E273      21 47 00 0647          LD     HL,CHEAD  #HL-OFFSET
E276      19        0648          ADD    HL,DE      #HL-ADDRESS
E277      D1        0649          POP    DE        #RESTORE PNTR
E278      06 05    0650          LD     B,5        #5 CHRS
E27A      FE 30    0651 NAMEN1: CP     '0'        #< 0?
E27C      13        0652          INC    DE        #NEXT
E27D      30 03    0653          JR     NC,NAMEN2 #NO-GO ON
E27F      1B        0654          DEC    DE        #MOVE PNTR BACK
E280      3E 20    0655          LD     A,SPACE  #SPACE FILL
E282      77        0656 NAMEN2: LD     (HL),A    #PUT AWAY
E283      23        0657          INC    HL        #POINT NEXT
E284      1A        0658          LD     A,(DE)   #GET NEXT
E285      10 F3    0659          DJNZ  NAMEN1    #GO FOR 5
E287      B7        0660          OR     A        #REDO FLAGS
E288      EB        0661          EX    DE,HL     #RESTORE HL
E289      C9        0662          RET

```



```

E28A          0664 ;
E28A          0665 ;
E28A          0666 ;
E28A          0667 ;   CASSETTE MOTOR CONTROL ROUTINES
E28A          0668 ;
E28A          0669 ;
E28A          0670 ;
E28A  E28A    0671 MOTRON: EQU   $
E28A  FD E5   0672          PUSH  IY
E28C  CD A2 E1 0673          CALL  GETIY
E28F  FD 7E 3D 0674          LD    A,(IY+TAPES);GET SPEED
E292  05      0675          DEC   B
E293  28 02   0676          JR    Z,MOTRO1  ;NO
E295  C6 10   0677          ADD   10H
E297  C6 10   0678 MOTRO1: ADD   10H
E299  D3 FE   0679          OUT   OFEH,A
E29B  FD 77 45 0680          LD    (IY+CMTRFG),A;PUT AWAY
E29E  FD E1   0681          POP   IY
E2A0  06 04   0682 DELAY:  LD    B,4      ;LOOP COUNT
E2A2  E5      0683 DELAY1: PUSH  HL      ;WE DESTROY
E2A3  21 00 00 0684 DELAY2: LD    HL,0      ;CLEAR IT
E2A6  2B      0685 DELAY3: DEC   HL
E2A7  7C      0686          LD    A,H
E2A8  B5      0687          OR    L
E2A9  20 FB   0688          JR    NZ,DELAY3 ;LOOP
E2AB  10 F6   0689          DJNZ  DELAY2  ;SOME MORE
E2AD  E1      0690          POP   HL      ;RESTORE
E2AE  C9      0691          RET    ;WE'RE THRU
E2AF          0692 ;
E2AF  E2AF    0693 MTROFF: EQU   $
E2AF  06 01   0694          LD    B,1
E2B1  CD A2 E2 0695          CALL  DELAY1
E2B4  FD E5   0696 MTROF1: PUSH  IY
E2B6  CD A2 E1 0697          CALL  GETIY
E2B9  AF      0698          XOR   A
E2BA  D3 FE   0699          OUT   OFEH,A
E2BC  FD 77 45 0700          LD    (IY+CMTRFG),A;PUT AWAY
E2BF  FD E1   0701          POP   IY
E2C1  C9      0702          RET    ;GO BACK
E2C2          0703 ;
E2C2          0704 ;   UART EQUATES
E2C2          0705 ;
E2C2  00FD    0706 UARTS:  EQU   0FDH
E2C2  00FC    0707 UARTD:  EQU   0FCH
E2C2          0708 ;
E2C2          0709 ;
E2C2          0710 ;   NULL ROUTINE
E2C2          0711 ;
E2C2          0712 ;
E2C2  E2C2    0713 NULL:   EQU   $
E2C2  06 64   0714          LD    B,100   ;SET B/#
E2C4  AF      0715 NULL1:  XOR   A      ;FORM NULL
E2C5  CD EE E2 0716          CALL  TAPOUT  ;SEND IT
E2C8  10 FA   0717          DJNZ  NULL1   ;IS B 0?
E2CA  3C      0718          INC   A
E2CB  CD EE E2 0719          CALL  TAPOUT
E2CE  FD 70 46 0720          LD    (IY+CRCBYT),B;CLEAR CRC
E2D1  C9      0721          RET
    
```

```

E2D2          0722 ;
E2D2          0723 ;
E2D2          0724 ;      SPACES ROUTINE
E2D2          0725 ;
E2D2          0726 ;
E2D2          E2D2      0727 SPACES: EQU      $
E2D2          3E 20      0728          LD      A,SPACE
E2D4          CD 45 E0    0729          CALL   CHROUT
E2D7          10 F9      0730          DJNZ   SPACES      ;LOOP TINL B=0
E2D9          C9         0731          RET
E2DA          0732 ;
E2DA          0733 ;      CASSETTE TAPE INPUT / OUTPUT
E2DA          0734 ;
E2DA          0735 ;
E2DA          0736 ;      TAPE BYTE INPUT
E2DA          0737 ;
E2DA          E2DA      0738 TAPEIN: EQU      $
E2DA          FD E5      0739          PUSH   IY
E2DC          CD A2 E1    0740          CALL   GETIY      ;GO GET IY
E2DF          CD D1 EA    0741 TAPIN1: CALL   ESCCHK      ;USER?
E2E2          20 2B      0742          JR     NZ,TAPLVE ;HE WANTS US!
E2E4          DB FD      0743          IN     A,UARTS
E2E6          CB 4F      0744          BIT   1,A
E2E8          28 F5      0745          JR     Z,TAPIN1
E2EA          DB FC      0746          IN     A,UARTD
E2EC          18 0F      0747          JR     CRCOMP
E2EE          0748 ;
E2EE          0749 ;      TAPE BYTE OUTPUT
E2EE          0750 ;
E2EE          E2EE      0751 TAPOUT: EQU      $
E2EE          FD E5      0752          PUSH   IY
E2F0          CD A2 E1    0753          CALL   GETIY      ;GO GET IY
E2F3          F5         0754          PUSH   AF
E2F4          DB FD      0755 TAPOT1: IN     A,UARTS
E2F6          CB 47      0756          BIT   0,A
E2F8          28 FA      0757          JR     Z,TAPOT1
E2FA          F1         0758          POP    AF
E2FB          D3 FC      0759          OUT   UARTD,A
E2FD          0760 ;
E2FD          0761 ;      CRC COMPUTATION ROUTINE
E2FD          0762 ;
E2FD          C5         0763 CRCOMP: PUSH   BC      ;WE DESTROY
E2FE          F5         0764          PUSH   AF      ;ALSO
E2FF          FD 46 46    0765          LD     B,(IY+CRCBYT);GET CRC
E302          90         0766          SUB    B
E303          47         0767          LD     B,A
E304          A8         0768          XOR   B
E305          2F         0769          CPL
E306          90         0770          SUB    B
E307          FD 77 46    0771          LD     (IY+CRCBYT),A
E30A          F1         0772          POP    AF
E30B          C1         0773          POP    BC      ;RESTORE
E30C          FD E1      0774 TAPLV2: POP    IY      ;RESTORE
E30E          C9         0775          RET
E30F          0776 ;
E30F          0777 ;
E30F          AF         0778 TAPLVE: XOR    A
E310          18 FA      0779          JR     TAPLV2
    
```

Save character
- check buffer status
Delay till empty
Load character
- Serial Data Port

E312		0780	;		
E312		0781	;		
E312		0782	;		
E312		0783	;		
E312		0784	;	COMMAND TABLE	
E312		0785	;		
E312		0786	;	FORMATED AS FOLLOWS:	
E312		0787	;	2 BYTE ASCII COMMAND	
E312		0788	;	2 BYTE JUMP ADDRESS	
E312		0789	;	END BYTE IS 0	
E312		0790	;		
E312		0791	;		
	E312	0792	TABLE:	EQU	\$
E312	44 55	0793		DB	'DU'
E314	D3 E4	0794		DW	DUMP #DUMP FROM MEMORY
E316	45 4E	0795		DB	'EN'
E318	38 E5	0796		DW	ENTER #ENTER TO MEMORY
E31A	53 41	0797		DB	'SA'
E31C	38 E6	0798		DW	SAVE #SAVE FILE ON CASSETTE
E31E	4C 4F	0799		DB	'LO'
E320	8A E7	0800		DW	LOAD #LOAD FILE FROM CASS.
E322	46 49	0801		DB	'FI'
E324	B9 E6	0802		DW	FILES #LIST CASSETTE FILES
E326	47 4F	0803		DB	'GO'
E328	97 E5	0804		DW	GO #GO TO PROGRAM
E32A	43 52	0805		DB	'CR'
E32C	5C E8	0806		DW	CREAT #CREAT BATCH FILE
E32E	53 45	0807		DB	'SE'
E330	A2 E5	0808		DW	SET #SET PARAMETERS
E332	4D 4F	0809		DB	'MO'
E334	62 E5	0810		DW	MOVE #MOVE BLOCK MEMORY
E336	54 45	0811		DB	'TE'
E338	A1 E8	0812		DW	TEST #TEST
E33A	42 41	0813		DB	'BA'
E33C	58 E8	0814		DW	BATCH #EXECUTE BATCH FILE
E33E	4C 49	0815		DB	'LI'
E340	84 E8	0816		DW	LIST #LIST BATCH FILE
E342	50 52	0817		DB	'PR'
E344	45 E8	0818		DW	PRMPTC #CHANGE PROMPT CHAR
E346	4F 56	0819		DB	'OV'
E348	D4 E1	0820		DW	FINISH #END BATCH MODE
E34A	50 50	0821		DB	'PP'
E34C	8A E9	0822		DW	PROMPK #BRANCH TO FROM PACK
	E34E	0823	ENDTBL:	EQU	\$
E34E	00	0824		DB	0

E34F		0826	;		
E34F		0827	;		
E34F		0828	;		
E34F		0829	;		
E34F		0830	;		
E34F		0831	;	SET COMMAND TABLE	
E34F		0832	;		
E34F		0833	;		
E34F		0834	;		
E34F		0835	;		
E34F		0836	;		
E34F	E34F	0837	SETTBL: EQU	\$	
E34F		0838	;		
E34F	54	0839	DB	'T'	
E350	DE E5	0840	DW	TAPE	;SET TAPE RATE
E352	53	0841	DB	'S'	
E353	EA E5	0842	DW	SPEED	;SET DISPLAY SPEED
E355	58	0843	DB	'X'	
E356	F2 E5	0844	DW	XEQSET	;SET XEQ ADDRESS
E358	46	0845	DB	'F'	
E359	EE E5	0846	DW	SETFIL	;SET FILE TYPE
E35B	4F	0847	DB	'O'	
E35C	F9 E5	0848	DW	SETOUT	;SET OUTPUT
E35E	49	0849	DB	'I'	
E35F	1C E6	0850	DW	SETIN	;SET INPUT
E361	00	0851	DB	0	

E362				0853 ;		
E362				0854 ;		
E362				0855 ;		
E362				0856 ;		
E362				0857 ;	MESSAGE TABLE	
E362				0858 ;		
E362				0859 ;		
E362				0860 ;		
E362				0861 ;		
E362	0D			0862	HEDING: DB	CR
E363	45	58	49	44	0863	DB 'EXIDY STANDARD MONITOR'
	59	20	53	54		
	41	4E	44	41		
	52	44	20	4D		
	4F	4E	49	54		
	4F	52				
E379	0D	0D			0864	DB CR,CR
E37B	56	45	52	53	0865	DB 'VERSION 1.0'
	49	4F	4E	20		
	31	2E	30			
E386	0D				0866	DB CR
E387	43	4F	50	59	0867	DB 'COPYRIGHT (C) 1978 BY '
	52	49	47	48		
	54	20	28	43		
	29	20	31	39		
	37	38	20	42		
	59	20				
E39D	45	58	49	44	0868	DB 'EXIDY INC.'
	59	20	49	4E		
	43	2E				
E3A7	0D	0D			0869	DB CR,CR
E3A9	54	48	45	20	0870	DB 'THE TOP OF RAM IS '
	54	4F	50	20		
	4F	46	20	52		
	41	4D	20	49		
	53	20				
E3BB	00				0871	DB 0
E3BC	20	48	45	58	0872	HEAD2: DB 'HEX.'
	2E					
E3C1	0D				0873	DB CR
E3C2	53	54	41	43	0874	DB 'STACK BEGINS FROM ',0
	4B	20	42	45		
	47	49	4E	53		
	20	46	52	4F		
	4D	20	00			
E3D5	20	48	45	58	0875	HEAD3: DB 'HEX.'
	2E					
E3DA	0D	0D	00		0876	DB CR,CR,0
E3DD					0877 ;	
E3DD	45	52	52	4F	0878	ERRMSG: DB 'ERROR - ',0
	52	20	2D	20		
	00					
E3E6	49	4E	56	41	0879	IVCMMSG: DB 'INVALID COMMAND',0
	4C	49	44	20		
	43	4F	4D	4D		
	41	4E	44	00		
E3F6	49	4E	56	41	0880	IVPMSG: DB 'INVALID PARAMETER',0
	4C	49	44	20		

	50 41 52 41			
	4D 45 54 45			
	52 00			
E408	54 41 50 45	0881	CRCMSG: DB	'TAPE CRC ERROR',0
	20 43 52 43			
	20 45 52 52			
	4F 52 00			
E417		0882	;	
E417	0D	0883	DHEAD: DB	CR
E418	41 44 44 52	0884	DB	'ADDR 0 1 2 3'
	20 20 20 30			
	20 20 31 20			
	20 32 20 20			
	33			
E429	20 20 20 34	0885	DB	' 4 5 6 7'
	20 20 35 20			
	20 36 20 20			
	37			
E436	20 20 20 38	0886	DB	' 8 9 A B'
	20 20 39 20			
	20 41 20 20			
	42			
E443	20 20 20 43	0887	DB	' C D E F'
	20 20 44 20			
	20 45 20 20			
	46			
E450	0D 0D 00	0888	DB	CR,CR,0
E453		0889	;	
E453	0D 0D	0890	FILHD: DB	CR,CR
E455	4E 41 4D 45	0891	DB	'NAME '
	20 20 20			
E45C	46 49 4C 45	0892	DB	'FILE '
	20			
E461	42 4C 43 4B	0893	DB	'BLCK ADDR '
	20 41 44 44			
	52 20			
E46B	47 4F 41 44	0894	DB	'GOADDRS'
	44 52 53			
E472	0D 0D 00	0895	DB	CR,CR,0
E475		0896	;	
E475		0897	;	
E475	0D 41 44 44	0898	TESTHD: DB	CR,'ADDR BIT'
	52 20 20 20			
	42 49 54			
E480	20 30 20 20	0899	DB	' 0 1 '
	20 31 20 20			
	20			
E489	32 20 20 20	0900	DB	'2 3 '
	33 20 20 20			
E491	34 20 20 20	0901	DB	'4 5 '
	35 20 20 20			
E499	36 20 20 20	0902	DB	'6 7',CR,CR,0
	37 0D 0D 00			
E4A1	42 41 44 20	0903	BADMSG: DB	'BAD ',0
	00			
E4A6	4F 4B 20 20	0904	OKMSG: DB	'OK ',0
	00			
E4AB	20 20 50 41	0905	PSCMSG: DB	' PASS COMPLETED.',CR,CR,0

53 53 20 43
4F 4D 50 4C
45 54 45 44
2E 0D 0D 00

E4BF

E4BF

0D 4C 4F 41
44 49 4E 47
20 2D 00

E4CA

46 4F 55 4E
44 20 2D 20
00

0906 ;

0907 LDGMSG: DB

CR, 'LOADING -', 0

0908 FNDMSG: DB

'FOUND - ', 0

E4D3		0910	;		
E4D3		0911	;		
E4D3		0912	;	DUMP COMMAND	
E4D3		0913	;		
E4D3		0914	;		
	E4D3	0915	DUMP:	EQU	#
E4D3	CD 05 E2	0916		CALL	CRLF ;NEXT LINE
E4D6	CD 2F E2	0917		CALL	SCANHL ;SKIP OVER "DUMP"
E4D9	CA DE E1	0918		JP	Z,ERRPAR ;EOL?
E4DC	CD 3D E2	0919		CALL	CONV ;MAKE #
E4DF	CD 25 E2	0920		CALL	SCAN ;NEXT PARAM?
E4E2	28 46	0921		JR	Z,SDUMP ;NO-SINGLE DUMP
E4E4	7B	0922		LD	A,E ;MAKE SO THAT
E4E5	E6 F0	0923		AND	OF0H ; NO ODD #'S
E4E7	5F	0924		LD	E,A
E4E8	D5	0925		PUSH	DE ;SAVE "FROM"
E4E9	CD 3D E2	0926		CALL	CONV ;GET "TO"
E4EC	13	0927		INC	DE ;ADJUSTMENT
E4ED	D5	0928		PUSH	DE ;SAVE TO
E4EE	21 17 E4	0929	DUMP1:	LD	HL,DHEAD ;POINT HEADING
E4F1	CD BA E1	0930		CALL	MSGOUT ;& SEND IT
E4F4	06 10	0931		LD	B,16 ;# OF LINES
E4F6	E1	0932		POP	HL ;GET "TO"
E4F7	D1	0933		POP	DE ;GET "FROM"
E4F8	CD D1 EA	0934	DUMP2:	CALL	ESCCHK ;OPERATOR? ←
E4FB	C2 D4 E1	0935		JP	NZ,FINISH ;YES!
E4FE	CD 0F E2	0936		CALL	ADDCOL ;PRINT ADDRESS
E501	1A	0937	DUMP3:	LD	A,(DE) ;GET
E502	CD 1C E2	0938		CALL	HEXSPC ;& PRINT
E505	13	0939		INC	DE ;NEXT
E506	E5	0940		PUSH	HL ;SAVE "TO"
E507	B7	0941		OR	A ;CLEAR CARRY
E508	ED 52	0942		SBC	HL,DE ;END?
E50A	E1	0943		POP	HL ;RESTORE
E50B	CA 05 E2	0944		JP	Z,CRLF ;YES-GO BACK AFTER CRLF
E50E	7B	0945		LD	A,E ;CHECK IF NEED
E50F	E6 0F	0946		AND	OFH ; SLASH
E511	FE 04	0947		CP	4
E513	28 1C	0948		JR	Z,SLASH
E515	FE 08	0949		CP	8
E517	28 18	0950		JR	Z,SLASH
E519	FE 0C	0951		CP	0CH
E51B	28 14	0952		JR	Z,SLASH
E51D	FE 00	0953		CP	0 ;EOL?
E51F	20 E0	0954		JR	NZ,DUMP3 ;NO-GO ON
E521	CD 05 E2	0955		CALL	CRLF
E524	10 D2	0956		DJNZ	DUMP2 ;16 LINES?
E526	D5	0957		PUSH	DE ;SAVE "FROM"
E527	E5	0958		PUSH	HL ;SAVE "TO"
E528	18 C4	0959		JR	DUMP1 ;YES-REDO HEADING
E52A	CD 0F E2	0960	SDUMP:	CALL	ADDCOL ;PRINT ADDRESS
E52D	1A	0961		LD	A,(DE) ;GET BYTE
E52E	C3 1C E2	0962		JP	HEXSPC ;& PRINT IT
E531	3E 20	0963	SLASH:	LD	A,SPACE
E533	CD 45 E0	0964		CALL	CHROUT
E536	18 C9	0965		JR	DUMP3 ;RETURN

*Reset
But
Yopul FE*


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E538          0967  †
E538          0968  †
E538          0969  †
E538          0970  †      ENTER COMMAND
E538          0971  †
E538          0972  †
E538          0973  †
E538  E538    0974  ENTER:  EQU   $
E538  CD 05 E2 0975          CALL  CRLF      †NEXT LINE
E538  CD 2F E2 0976          CALL  SCANHL   †SKIP "EN"
E538  CA DE E1 0977          JP    Z,ERRPAR  †EOL?
E541  CD 3D E2 0978          CALL  CONV     †GET ADDRESS
E544  CD 0F E2 0979  ENTER1: CALL  ADDCOL   †PRINT ADDRESS
E547  D5       0980          PUSH  DE       †SAVE IT
E548  CD 3A E1 0981          CALL  LINEIN  †GET A LINE
E548  FD E5    0982          PUSH  IY       †GET BUFFER
E54D  E1       0983          POP   HL       † INTO HL
E54E  D1       0984          POP   DE       † AND ADDRESS
E54F  CD 25 E2 0985  ENTER2: CALL  SCAN     †FIND PARAM
E552  CA 44 E5 0986          JP    Z,ENTER1 †CR-LOOP
E555  FE 2F    0987          CP    '/'      †END?
E557  C8       0988          RET   Z       †YES
E558  D5       0989          PUSH  DE       †SAVE-CONV DESTROYS
E559  CD 3D E2 0990          CALL  CONV     †MAKE A #
E55C  7B       0991          LD   A,E      † IN A
E55D  D1       0992          POP   DE      †RESTORE
E55E  12       0993          LD   (DE),A   † AND MEM
E55F  13       0994          INC  DE       †NEXT
E560  18 ED    0995          JR   ENTER2   †AGAIN
    
```

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E562      0997 ;
E562      0998 ;
E562      0999 ;
E562      1000 ;      MOVE BLOCK ROUTINE
E562      1001 ;
E562      1002 ;
E562      1003 ;
E562      E562      1004 MOVE:   EQU    $
E562      CD 2F E2  1005      CALL   SCANHL  ;SKIP "MO"
E565      CA DE E1  1006      JP     Z,ERRPAR
E568      CD 3D E2  1007      CALL   CONV
E56B      D5        1008      PUSH  DE      ;SAVE "FROM"
E56C      CD 25 E2  1009      CALL   SCAN
E56F      CA DE E1  1010      JP     Z,ERRPAR
E572      CD 3D E2  1011      CALL   CONV
E575      D5        1012      PUSH  DE      ;SAVE "FROM END"
E576      CD 25 E2  1013      CALL   SCAN
E579      FE 53     1014      CP    'S'     ;SWATH?
E57B      28 11    1015      JR    Z,MOVE2  ;YES-ALL SET!
E57D      CD 3D E2  1016      CALL   CONV     ;GET SWATH
E580      37       1017      SCF
E581      3F       1018      CCF      ;CLEAR CARRY
E582      E1       1019      POP   HL      ;GET "FROM END"
E583      C1       1020      POP   BC      ;GET "FROM BEG"
E584      C5       1021      PUSH  BC      ;SAVE AGAIN
E585      ED 42    1022      SBC   HL,BC   ;MAKE SWATH
E587      E5       1023      PUSH  HL      ;MOVE HL
E588      C1       1024      POP   BC      ; TO BC
E589      E1       1025 MOVE1:  POP   HL      ;GET "FROM"
E58A      03       1026      INC   BC      ;ADJUST
E58B      ED B0    1027      LDIR      ;MOVE 'EM
E58D      C9       1028      RET
E58E      23       1029 MOVE2:  INC   HL      ;SKIP "S"
E58F      CD 3D E2  1030      CALL   CONV     ;GET SWATH
E592      D5       1031      PUSH  DE      ;MOVE DE
E593      C1       1032      POP   BC      ; TO BC
E594      D1       1033      POP   DE      ;GET "TO"
E595      18 F2    1034      JR    MOVE1    ;CONTINUE UPSTAIRS

```

E597		1036	;			
E597		1037	;			
E597		1038	;			
E597		1039	;	GO	COMMAND	
E597		1040	;			
E597		1041	;			
E597		1042	;			
	E597	1043	GO:	EQU	\$	
E597	CD 2F E2	1044		CALL	SCANHL	;\$SKIP "GO"
E59A	CA DE E1	1045		JP	Z,ERRPAR	
E59D	CD 3D E2	1046		CALL	CONV	;\$GET ADDRESS
E5A0	EB	1047		EX	DE,HL	;\$PUT IN HL
E5A1	E9	1048		JP	(HL)	;\$GO TO IT!

```

E5A2          1050 ;
E5A2          1051 ;
E5A2          1052 ;
E5A2          1053 ;      SET COMMAND
E5A2          1054 ;
E5A2          1055 ;
E5A2          1056 ;
E5A2          E5A2      1057 SET:   EQU    $
E5A2 CD 2F E2      1058          CALL  SCANHL    ;SKIP "SE"
E5A5 CA DE E1      1059          JP     Z,ERRPAR
E5A8 DD 21 4F E3   1060          LD     IX,SETTBL ;POINT SET TABLE
E5AC DD BE 00      1061 SET1:   CP     (IX)      ;IS IT?
E5AF 28 11         1062          JR     Z,SET2    ;YES-GO SET UP
E5B1 DD 23         1063          INC   IX          ;NO-
E5B3 DD 23         1064          INC   IX          ; POINT
E5B5 DD 23         1065          INC   IX          ; NEXT
E5B7 F5           1066          PUSH  AF          ;SAVE CHAR
E5B8 DD 7E 00      1067          LD     A,(IX)     ;IS IT
E5BB B7           1068          OR    A           ; END?
E5BC CA DE E1      1069          JP     Z,ERRPAR  ;YES-INVALID
E5BF F1           1070          POP   AF          ;RESTORE
E5C0 18 EA        1071          JR     SET1      ;CONTINUE
E5C2 23           1072 SET2:   INC   HL          ;SKIP CHAR
E5C3 CD 25 E2      1073          CALL  SCAN      ;TO NEXT
E5C6 FE 3D        1074          CP     '='        ;?
E5C8 C2 DE E1      1075          JP     NZ,ERRPAR ;NO-INVALID
E5CB 23           1076          INC   HL          ;SKIP "="
E5CC CD 25 E2      1077          CALL  SCAN      ;AND DELIMS
E5CF CA DE E1      1078          JP     Z,ERRPAR  ;BAD END
E5D2 FE 47        1079          CP     'G'
E5D4 30 03        1080          JR     NC,SET3
E5D6 CD 3D E2      1081          CALL  CONV      ;MAKE FOR SET
E5D9          E5D9   1082 SET3:   EQU    $
E5D9 DD 23        1083          INC   IX          ;FOR MAIN3
E5DB C3 1C E1     1084          JP     MAIN3     ;JUMP FROM TBL

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E5DE          1086 ;
E5DE          1087 ;
E5DE          1088 ;      SET VALUE ROUTINES
E5DE          1089 ;
E5DE          1090 ;
E5DE          1091 ;
E5DE          1092 ;      SET TAPE RATE
E5DE          1093 ;
E5DE          E5DE      1094 TAPE:  EQU  $
E5DE          7B      1095          LD  A,E
E5DF          B7      1096          OR  A          ;TEST IF ZERO
E5E0          3E 00   1097          LD  A,0          ;SET IN CASE 300 BAUD
E5E2          20 02   1098          JR  NZ,TAPE1  ;GO DO 300 BAUD
E5E4          3E 40   1099          LD  A,40H       ;MAKE 1200 BAUD
E5E6          FD 77 3D 1100 TAPE1: LD  (IY+TAPES),A ;PUT AWAY
E5E9          C9      1101          RET
E5EA          1102 ;
E5EA          1103 ;      SET DISPLAY SPEED
E5EA          1104 ;
E5EA          E5EA   1105 SPEED: EQU  $
E5EA          FD 73 3E 1106          LD  (IY+SPEEDS),E
E5ED          C9      1107          RET
E5EE          1108 ;
E5EE          1109 ;      SET CASSETTE FILE TYPE
E5EE          1110 ;
E5EE          E5EE   1111 SETFIL: EQU  $
E5EE          FD 73 4D 1112          LD  (IY+CHEAD+HTYPE),E
E5F1          C9      1113          RET
E5F2          1114 ;
E5F2          1115 ;      SET XEQ ADDRESS
E5F2          1116 ;
E5F2          E5F2   1117 XEQSET: EQU  $
E5F2          FD 73 52 1118          LD  (IY+CHEAD+HXEQ),E
E5F5          FD 72 53 1119          LD  (IY+CHEAD+HXEQ+1),D
E5F8          C9      1120          RET
E5F9          1121 ;
E5F9          1122 ;      SET OUTPUT ADDRESS
E5F9          1123 ;
E5F9          FE 56   1124 SETOUT: CP  'V'
E5FB          20 03   1125          JR  NZ,SETOT1
E5FD          11 1B E0 1126          LD  DE,VIDEO
E600          FE 50   1127 SETOT1: CP  'P'
E602          20 03   1128          JR  NZ,SETOT2
E604          11 21 E0 1129          LD  DE,PARLOT
E607          FE 53   1130 SETOT2: CP  'S'
E609          20 03   1131          JR  NZ,SETOT3
E60B          11 12 E0 1132          LD  DE,OUTAPE
E60E          FE 4C   1133 SETOT3: CP  'L'          ;IS IT CENTRONICS
E610          20 03   1134          JR  NZ,SETOT4 ;NO
E612          11 93 E9 1135          LD  DE,CENDRV
E615          FD 73 3F 1136 SETOT4: LD  (IY+OUTADD),E
E618          FD 72 40 1137          LD  (IY+OUTADD+1),D
E61B          C9      1138          RET
E61C          1139 ;
E61C          1140 ;      SET INPUT ADDRESS
E61C          1141 ;
E61C          E61C   1142 SETIN: EQU  $
E61C          FE 4B   1143          CP  'K'

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E61E	20 03	1144	JR	NZ,SETIN1
E620	11 18 E0	1145	LD	DE,KEYBRD
E623	FE 50	1146	SETIN1: CF	'P'
E625	20 03	1147	JR	NZ,SETIN2
E627	11 1E E0	1148	LD	DE,PARLIN
E62A	FE 53	1149	SETIN2: CF	'S'
E62C	20 03	1150	JR	NZ,SETIN3
E62E	11 0F E0	1151	LD	DE,INTAPE
E631	FD 73 41	1152	SETIN3: LD	(IY+INADD),E
E634	FD 72 42	1153	LD	(IY+INADD+1),D
E637	C9	1154	RET	

```

E638          1156 ;
E638          1157 ;
E638          1158 ;
E638          1159 ;      SAVE COMMAND
E638          1160 ;
E638          1161 ;
E638          1162 ;
E638          1163 SAVE:  EQU    $
E638 CD 64 E2  1164      CALL  NAMFND  #GET NAME
E638 CA DE E1  1165      JP     Z,ERRPAR #NO NAME
E63E DA DE E1  1166      JP     C,ERRPAR #BAD NAME
E641 CD 32 E2  1167      CALL  SCANLT  #SKIP NAME
E644 CA DE E1  1168      JP     Z,ERRPAR #EOL
E647 CD 3D E2  1169      CALL  CONV    #GET BEG ADD
E64A D5        1170      PUSH  DE      #SAVE
E64B FD 73 50  1171      LD     (IY+CHEAD+HADDR),E
E64E FD 72 51  1172      LD     (IY+CHEAD+HADDR+1),D
E651 CD 25 E2  1173      CALL  SCAN    #NEXT
E654 CA DE E1  1174      JP     Z,ERRPAR #NO END ADD
E657 CD 3D E2  1175      CALL  CONV
E65A EB        1176 SAVBAS: EX    DE,HL    #SAVE HL
E65B C1        1177      POP   BC      #GET BEG
E65C C5        1178      PUSH  BC      #RESAVE
E65D 37        1179      SCF     #CLEAR ARRY
E65E 3F        1180      CCF
E65F ED 42     1181      SBC   HL,BC
E661 23        1182      INC   HL      #ADJUST
E662 E5        1183      PUSH  HL      #SAVE BLK
E663 FD 75 4E  1184      LD     (IY+CHEAD+HSIZE),L
E666 FD 74 4F  1185      LD     (IY+CHEAD+HSIZE+1),H
E669 FD 36 4C 55 1186      LD     (IY+CHEAD+5),55H#MAKE AN EXIDY FILE
E66D EB        1187      EX    DE,HL
E66E 06 01     1188      LD     B,1      #DEFAULT
E670 CD 25 E2  1189      CALL  SCAN    #SKIP TO EOL
E673 28 04     1190      JR     Z,SAVE1
E675 CD 3D E2  1191      CALL  CONV    #GET UNIT
E678 43        1192      LD     B,E      # IN B
E679 CD 8A E2  1193 SAVE1: CALL  MOTRON  #TURN ON CAS.
E67C CD C2 E2  1194      CALL  NULL    #& NULL IT
E67F FD E5     1195      PUSH  IY     #MOVE IY
E681 DD E1     1196      POP   IX     # TO IX
E683 06 10     1197      LD     B,HEADLN #HEADER LENGTH
E685 DD 7E 47  1198 SAVE2: LD     A,(IX+CHEAD)#GET
E688 CD EE E2  1199      CALL  TAPOUT  #SEND
E68B DD 23     1200      INC   IX     #NEXT
E68D 10 F6     1201      DJNZ  SAVE2   #LOOP FOR HEADER
E68F CD 9B E8  1202      CALL  WRCRC   #WRITE CRC
E692 CD C2 E2  1203      CALL  NULL    #WRITE NULLS AFTER HEADER
E695 D1        1204      POP   DE     #GET BLOCK SIZE
E696 E1        1205      POP   HL     #GET BEGGINNING ADDRESS
E697 CD A9 E6  1206 SAVE3: CALL  BLKADJ  #DO BLOCK ADJUST
E69A CA AF E2  1207      JP     Z,MTROFF #GO TURN OFF IF THRU
E69D 7E        1208 SAVE4: LD     A,(HL)  #GET BYTE
E69E CD EE E2  1209      CALL  TAPOUT  #SEND IT
E6A1 23        1210      INC   HL     #NEXT
E6A2 10 F9     1211      DJNZ  SAVE4   #LOOP FOR BLOCK
E6A4 CD 9B E8  1212      CALL  WRCRC   #WRITE CRC
E6A7 18 EE     1213      JR     SAVE3  #KEEP GOIN'
    
```

```
E6A9          1214 ;
E6A9          1215 ; BLOCK ADJUST ROUTIN
E6A9          1216 ;
      E6A9     1217 BLKADJ: EQU    $
E6A9 AF       1218          XOR    A          ;CLEAR A
E6AA FD 77 46 1219          LD     (IY+CRCBYT),A ;CLEAR CRC
E6AD 47       1220          LD     B,A        ;ALSO B
E6AE B2       1221          OR     D          ;IS D ZERO?
E6AF 20 05    1222          JR     NZ,BLKAJ2 ;NO-NORMAL RETURN
E6B1 B3       1223          OR     E          ;IS E ZERO?
E6B2 C8       1224          RET    Z          ;YES-WE'RE THRU!
E6B3 43       1225          LD     B,E        ;DO ADJUSTMENT ON DE
E6B4 5A       1226          LD     E,D
E6B5 C9       1227          RET
E6B6 15       1228 BLKAJ2: DEC    D          ;ONE LESS BLOCK
E6B7 B7       1229          OR     A          ;RESET ZERO FLAG
E6B8 C9       1230          RET          ;BYE BYE
```



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E6B9      1232 ;
E6B9      1233 ;
E6B9      1234 ;   FILES COMMAND
E6B9      1235 ;
E6B9      1236 ;   LISTS FILES FROM CASSETTE TO
E6B9      1237 ;   TERMINAL.
E6B9      1238 ;
E6B9      E6B9 1239 FILES: EQU   $
E6B9      CD 2F E2 1240          CALL  SCANHL   ;SKIP "FI"
E6BC      06 01   1241          LD    B,1     ;UNIT DEFAULT
E6BE      28 04   1242          JR    Z,FILES1
E6C0      CD 3D E2 1243          CALL  CONV    ;GET UNIT
E6C3      43     1244          LD    B,E     ; IN B
E6C4      21 53 E4 1245 FILES1: LD    HL,FILHD
E6C7      CD BA E1 1246          CALL  MSGOUT   ;SEND HEADING
E6CA      CD 8A E2 1247          CALL  MOTRON   ;TURN ON!
E6CD      CD 1B E7 1248 FILES2: CALL  GETHED
E6D0      CD DE E6 1249          CALL  HEDPRT   ;PRINT HEADER
E6D3      FD 7E 5C 1250          LD    A,(IY+THEAD+5);GET EXIDY FILE CHECK
E6D6      B7     1251          OR    A     ;SET FLAGS
E6D7      28 F4   1252          JR    Z,FILES2 ;DO PROC TECH SKIP
E6D9      CD 34 E7 1253          CALL  SKIPFL   ;NEXT FILE
E6DC      18 EF   1254          JR    FILES2
E6DE      1255 ;
E6DE      1256 ;-----
E6DE      1257 ;
E6DE      1258 ;   PRINTS HEADER ON TERMINAL
E6DE      1259 ;
E6DE      1260 ;
E6DE      FD E5   1261 HEDPRT: PUSH  IY
E6E0      DD E1   1262          POP   IX     ;MOVE IY>IX
E6E2      06 05   1263          LD    B,5     ;NAME
E6E4      DD 7E 57 1264 FILES3: LD    A,(IX+THEAD);GET
E6E7      CD 45 E0 1265          CALL  CHROUT   ;SEND
E6EA      DD 23   1266          INC   IX     ;NEXT
E6EC      10 F6   1267          DJNZ  FILES3   ;LOOP FOR 5
E6EE      06 03   1268          LD    B,3
E6F0      CD D2 E2 1269          CALL  SPACES   ;3 SPACES
E6F3      DD 23   1270          INC   IX     ;SKIP OVER ZERO IN HEADER
E6F5      DD 7E 57 1271          LD    A,(IX+THEAD)
E6F8      CD 45 E0 1272          CALL  CHROUT   ;SEND FILE TYPE
E6FB      06 03   1273          LD    B,3
E6FD      CD D2 E2 1274          CALL  SPACES   ;3 SPACES
E700      DD 23   1275          INC   IX     ;NEXT
E702      06 03   1276          LD    B,3     ;THREE ADDRESS'
E704      DD 5E 57 1277 FILES4: LD    E,(IX+THEAD)
E707      DD 56 58 1278          LD    D,(IX+THEAD+1);GET ADD
E70A      DD 23   1279          INC   IX
E70C      DD 23   1280          INC   IX     ;SKIP THIS 1
E70E      CD E8 E1 1281          CALL  ADDOUT   ;PRINT IT
E711      3E 20   1282          LD    A,SPACE
E713      CD 45 E0 1283          CALL  CHROUT   ;1 SPACE
E716      10 EC   1284          DJNZ  FILES4   ;LOOP FOR 3
E718      C3 05 E2 1285          JF    CRLF    ;NEW LINE

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E71B      1287 ;
E71B      1288 ;
E71B      1289 ;
E71B      1290 ;      CASSETTE UTILITY ROUTINES
E71B      1291 ;
E71B      1292 ;
E71B      1293 ;-----
E71B      1294 ;
E71B      1295 ;      GET HEADER
E71B      1296 ;
E71B      1297 ;      LOADS HEADER FROM TAPE TO BUFFER
E71B      1298 ;
E71B      E71B      1299 GETHED: EQU      $
E71B      CD 59 E7      1300          CALL  TAPWT      ;SKIP NULLS
E71E      FD E5      1301          PUSH  IY      ;MOVE IY
E720      DD E1      1302          POP   IX      ; TO IX
E722      06 10      1303          LD   B,HEADLN ;GET LENGTH
E724      CD DA E2      1304 GETHD1: CALL  TAPEIN  ;GET BYTE
E727      CA D4 E1      1305          JP   Z,FINISH ;USER WANTS US
E72A      DD 77 57      1306          LD   (IX+THEAD),A ;MOVE IT
E72D      DD 23      1307          INC  IX      ;NEXT
E72F      10 F3      1308          DJNZ GETHD1  ;LOOP
E731      C3 4E E7      1309          JP   CKCRC   ;CHECK CRC & RETURN
E734      1310 ;
E734      1311 ;
E734      1312 ;-----
E734      1313 ;
E734      1314 ;      SKIP A CASSETTE FILE
E734      1315 ;
E734      1316 ;      THIS ROUTINE SKIPS A FILE ON TAPE
E734      1317 ;      WITHOUT LOADING IT INTO MEMORY.
E734      1318 ;
E734      1319 ;
E734      E734      1320 SKIPFL: EQU      $
E734      CD 59 E7      1321          CALL  TAPWT      ;WAIT FOR THE NULLS
E737      FD 5E 5E      1322          LD   E,(IY+THEAD+HSIZE);GET BLK SIZE
E73A      FD 56 5F      1323          LD   D,(IY+THEAD+HSIZE+1)
E73D      CD A9 E6      1324 SKIPF1: CALL  BLKADJ  ;GO ADJUST BLOCK
E740      C8      1325          RET   Z      ;THAT ' S ALL!
E741      CD DA E2      1326 SKIPF2: CALL  TAPEIN  ;GET FROM TAPE
E744      CA D4 E1      1327          JP   Z,FINISH
E747      10 F8      1328          DJNZ SKIPF2  ;FOR ENTIRE BLOCK
E749      CD 4E E7      1329          CALL  CKCRC   ;CHECK CRC
E74C      18 EF      1330          JR   SKIPF1  ;MORE-
E74E      1331 ;
E74E      1332 ;      CHECK CRC ON TAPE
E74E      1333 ;
E74E      E74E      1334 CKCRC: EQU      $
E74E      FD 46 46      1335          LD   B,(IY+CRCBYT)
E751      CD DA E2      1336          CALL  TAPEIN
E754      B8      1337          CP   B
E755      C2 E3 E1      1338          JP   NZ,ERRCRC
E758      C9      1339          RET

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E759          1341 ;
E759          1342 ;
E759          1343 ;
E759          1344 ;      TAPE WAIT ROUTINE
E759          1345 ;
E759          1346 ;      THIS ROUTINE WAITS FOR TEN NULLS
E759          1347 ;      FOLLOWED BY OTHER NULLS TILL A 1
E759          1348 ;
E759          E759      1349 TAPWT: EQU    $
E759          C5       1350          PUSH  BC          ;WE DESTROY
E75A          06 0A    1351 TAPWT1: LD     B,10
E75C          CD DA E2 1352 TAPWT2: CALL  TAPEIN
E75F          CA D4 E1 1353          JP     Z,FINISH
E762          B7       1354          OR     A          ;IS IT A NULL?
E763          20 F5    1355          JR     NZ,TAPWT1 ;NO-START OVER
E765          10 F5    1356          DJNZ  TAPWT2    ;LOOP FOR 10
E767          CD DA E2 1357 TAPWT3: CALL  TAPEIN
E76A          CA D4 E1 1358          JP     Z,FINISH
E76D          FE 01    1359          CP     1          ;A ONE?
E76F          20 F6    1360          JR     NZ,TAPWT3
E771          FD 70 46 1361          LD     (IY+CRCBYT),B ;CLEAR CRC
E774          C1       1362          POP   BC
E775          C9       1363          RET
E776          1364 ;
E776          1365 ;-----
E776          1366 ;
E776          1367 ;
E776          1368 ;      PARALLEL I/O ROUTINES
E776          1369 ;
E776          1370 ;
E776          E776    1371 PARIN: EQU    $
E776          DB FE    1372          IN     A,(0FEH)
E778          CB 7F    1373          BIT   7,A
E77A          28 FA    1374          JR     Z,PARIN
E77C          DB FF    1375          IN     A,(0FFH)
E77E          C9       1376          RET
E77F          1377 ;
E77F          E77F    1378 PAROUT: EQU    $
E77F          F5       1379          PUSH  AF
E780          DB FE    1380 PAROT1: IN     A,(0FEH)
E782          CB 77    1381          BIT   6,A
E784          28 FA    1382          JR     Z,PAROT1
E786          F1       1383          POP   AF
E787          D3 FF    1384          OUT   (0FFH),A
E789          C9       1385          RET

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E78A          1387 ;
E78A          1388 ;
E78A          1389 ;
E78A          1390 ;      LOAD COMMAND
E78A          1391 ;
E78A          1392 ;
E78A          1393 ;
E78A  E78A    1394 LOAD:  EQU   $
E78A  CD 2F E2 1395      CALL  SCANHL  ;SKIP "LO"
E78D  2B      1396 LOAD1: DEC   HL      ;CHK FOR "G"
E78E  7E      1397      LD    A,(HL)
E78F  FE 30   1398      CP    '0'
E791  38 FA   1399      JR    C,LOAD1  ;SKIP DELIMS
E793  FE 47   1400      CP    'G'      ;IS IT A "G"
E795  F5      1401      PUSH  AF      ;SAVE TEST FLGS
E796  CD 64 E2 1402      CALL  NAMFND  ;GET NAME
E799  F5      1403 LODBAS: PUSH  AF      ;SAVE ALSO
E79A  06 01   1404      LD    B,1      ;DEFAULT UNIT
E79C  F5      1405      PUSH  AF      ;FOR LATER
E79D  28 19   1406      JR    Z,LOAD3  ;GO LOAD
E79F  F1      1407      POP   AF      ;DON'T NEED
E7A0  38 07   1408      JR    C,LOAD2
E7A2  CD 32 E2 1409      CALL  SCANLT  ;SKIP NAME
E7A5  F5      1410      PUSH  AF
E7A6  28 10   1411      JR    Z,LOAD3  ;GO LOAD
E7A8  F1      1412      POP   AF
E7A9  CD 3D E2 1413 LOAD2:  CALL  CONV   ;MAKE UNIT
E7AC  43      1414      LD    B,E      ; IN B
E7AD  CD 25 E2 1415      CALL  SCAN   ;SKIP OVER
E7B0  F5      1416      PUSH  AF      ;SAVE FLAGS
E7B1  28 05   1417      JR    Z,LOAD3  ;GO LOAD IF EOL
E7B3  C5      1418      PUSH  BC
E7B4  CD 3D E2 1419      CALL  CONV
E7B7  C1      1420      POP   BC      ;RESTORE
E7B8  CD 05 E2 1421 LOAD3:  CALL  CRLF   ;START WITH FRESH LINE
E7BB  CD 8A E2 1422      CALL  MOTRON  ;WHAT A TURN ON!
E7BE  D5      1423 LOAD3A: PUSH  DE      ;LOAD ADDRESS
E7BF  CD 1B E7 1424      CALL  GETHED  ;GET HEADER
E7C2  FD 7E 5C 1425      LD    A,(IY+THEAD+5);GET EXIDY FILE CHECK
E7C5  B7      1426      OR    A      ;SET FLAGS
E7C6  28 0B   1427      JR    Z,LOAD3B  ;NO PRINTING FOR PT
E7C8  E5      1428      PUSH  HL      ;WE NEED RIGHT NOW!
E7C9  21 CA E4 1429      LD    HL,FNDMSG ;POINT TO "FOUND -"
E7CC  CD BA E1 1430      CALL  MSGOUT  ;PRINT IT
E7CF  CD DE E6 1431      CALL  HEDPRT  ;PRINT TAPE HEADER
E7D2  E1      1432      POP   HL      ;GET BACK
E7D3  D1      1433 LOAD3B: POP   DE      ;RESTORE ADD
E7D4  F1      1434      POP   AF      ;FLAGS
E7D5  F5      1435      PUSH  AF
E7D6  20 06   1436      JR    NZ,LOAD5  ;ADD IN HEADER
E7D8  FD 5E 60 1437      LD    E,(IY+THEAD+HADDR);GET ADD
E7DB  FD 56 61 1438      LD    D,(IY+THEAD+HADDR+1)
E7DE  E1      1439 LOAD5:  POP   HL
E7DF  F1      1440      POP   AF      ;NAME?
E7E0  F5      1441      PUSH  AF      ;PUT BACK
E7E1  E5      1442      PUSH  HL      ;DITTO
E7E2  28 14   1443      JR    Z,LOAD7  ;NOPE-GO LOAD
E7E4  38 12   1444      JR    C,LOAD7

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E7E6  FD E5          1445      PUSH  IY          #PUT IY
E7E8  DD E1          1446      POP   IX          # IN IX
E7EA  06 05          1447      LD    B,5        #NAME LENGH
E7EC  DD 7E 47       1448 LOAD6:  LD    A,(IX+CHEAD)#GET
E7EF  DD BE 57       1449      CP    (IX+THEAD)#SAME?
E7F2  DD 23          1450      INC  IX          #NEXT
E7F4  20 49          1451      JR   NZ,LOADSK #GO SKIP
E7F6  10 F4          1452      DJNZ LOAD6      #KEEP GOIN
E7F8  FD 7E 5C       1453 LOAD7:  LD    A,(IY+THEAD+5)#GET EXIDY FILE CHECK
E7FB  B7              1454      OR   A          #SET FLAGS
E7FC  28 09          1455      JR   Z,LOAD7A  #NO PRINTING FOR PT
E7FE  21 BF E4       1456      LD    HL,LDGMSG #POINT TO "LOADING -"
E801  CD BA E1       1457      CALL MSGOUT    #PRINT IT
E804  CD 59 E7       1458      CALL TAPWT    #WAIT FOR NULLS
E807  EB              1459 LOAD7A: EX  DE,HL      #FLIP 'EM
E808  FD 5E 5E       1460      LD    E,(IY+THEAD+HSIZE)#GET BLK
E80B  FD 56 5F       1461      LD    D,(IY+THEAD+HSIZE+1)
E80E  CD A9 E6       1462 LOAD8:  CALL  BLKADJ   #ADJUST BLOCK
E811  28 0F          1463      JR   Z,LOAD10 #THRU
E813  CD DA E2       1464 LOAD9:  CALL  TAPEIN   #GET BYTE
E816  CA D4 E1       1465      JP   Z,FINISH #USER WANTS US
E819  77              1466      LD    (HL),A   #PUT AWAY
E81A  23              1467      INC  HL        #NEXT
E81B  10 F6          1468      DJNZ LOAD9    #DO ALL BLOCKS
E81D  CD 4E E7       1469      CALL CKCRC    #CHECK CRC
E820  18 EC          1470      JR   LOAD8    #LOOP FOR ALL BLOCKS
E822  CD AF E2       1471 LOAD10: CALL  MTROFF   #SHUT UP
E825  21 53 E4       1472      LD    HL,FILHD #POINT TO HEADING
E828  CD BA E1       1473      CALL MSGOUT    #PRINT IT
E82B  CD DE E6       1474      CALL HEDPRT   #GO PRINT HEADER
E82E  F1              1475      POP  AF
E82F  F1              1476      POP  AF
E830  F1              1477      POP  AF
E831  C0              1478      RET  NZ       #WE'RE THRU
E832  FD 7E 5D       1479      LD    A,(IY+THEAD+HTYPE)#GET FILE TYPE
E835  E6 80          1480      AND  SOH      #DATA FILE?
E837  C0              1481      RET  NZ       #YES! GO BACK
E838  FD 6E 62       1482      LD    L,(IY+THEAD+HXEQ)#GET XEQ ADDR
E83B  FD 66 63       1483      LD    H,(IY+THEAD+HXEQ+1)
E83E  E9              1484      JP   (HL)     #GO DO IT!!
E83F  CD 34 E7       1485 LOADSK: CALL  SKIPFL  #GO OVER IT!
E842  C3 BE E7       1486      JP   LOAD3A

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E845          1488 ;
E845          1489 ;
E845          1490 ;
E845          1491 ;      CHANGE PROMPT CHARACTER COMMAND
E845          1492 ;
E845          1493 ;
E845          1494 ;
E845          E845      1495 PRMPTC: EQU    $
E845          FD E5    1496          PUSH  IY
E847          E1       1497          POP   HL
E848          7E       1498 PRMP1:  LD    A,(HL)
E849          FE 0D    1499          CP    CR
E84B          CA DE E1 1500          JP    Z,ERRPAR
E84E          FE 3D    1501          CP    '='
E850          23       1502          INC   HL
E851          20 F5    1503          JR    NZ,PRMP1
E853          7E       1504          LD    A,(HL)
E854          FD 77 44 1505          LD    (IY+PROMPT),A
E857          C9       1506          RET
E858          1507 ;
E858          1508 ;-----
E858          1509 ;
E858          1510 ;
E858          1511 ;
E858          1512 ;      BATCH COMMAND
E858          1513 ;
E858          1514 ;
E858          E858    1515 BATCH:  EQU    $
E858          FD 70 43 1516          LD    (IY+BATCHF),B;SET FLAG
E85B          C9       1517          RET

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```

E85C          1519 ;
E85C          1520 ;
E85C          1521 ;
E85C          1522 ;      CREAT BATCH FILE COMMAND
E85C          1523 ;
E85C          1524 ;
E85C          1525 ;
      E85C          1526 CREAT: EQU $
E85C 3E 2A     1527          LD A,'*'
E85E CD 45 E0  1528          CALL CHROUT
E861 CD 3A E1  1529          CALL LINEIN ;GET A LINE
E864 FD E5     1530          PUSH IY ;MOVE IY
E866 E1        1531          POP HL ; TO HL
E867 7E        1532          LD A,(HL)
E868 FE 0D     1533          CP CR ;SEE IF END
E86A C8        1534          RET Z ;YES!
E86B 06 01     1535          LD B,1
E86D CD 8A E2  1536          CALL MOTRON ;TURN ON
E870 CD C2 E2  1537          CALL NULL ;SEND NULLS
E873 7E        1538 CREAT1: LD A,(HL) ;GET
E874 23        1539          INC HL ;NEXT
E875 CD EE E2  1540          CALL TAPOUT ;SEND
E878 FE 0D     1541          CP CR ;END?
E87A 20 F7     1542          JR NZ,CREAT1 ;NO
E87C CD 9B E8  1543          CALL WRCRC ;WRITE CRC
E87F CD AF E2  1544          CALL MTROFF ;OFF
E882 18 D8     1545          JR CREAT ;CONTINUE
E884          1546 ;
E884          1547 ;-----
E884          1548 ;
E884          1549 ;
E884          1550 ;      LIST BATCH FILE COMMAND
E884          1551 ;
E884          1552 ;
E884          1553 ;
      E884          1554 LIST: EQU $
E884 06 01     1555          LD B,1
E886 CD 8A E2  1556          CALL MOTRON ;TURN ON
E889 CD 05 E2  1557 LIST1: CALL CRLF ;NEW LINE
E88C CD 59 E7  1558          CALL TAPWT ;WAIT FOR NULLS
E88F CD DA E2  1559 LIST3: CALL TAPEIN ;GET
E892 FE 0D     1560          CP CR ;IS IT?
E894 28 F3     1561          JR Z,LIST1 ;YES!
E896 CD 45 E0  1562          CALL CHROUT ;PRINT IT
E899 18 F4     1563          JR LIST3 ;CONTINUE
E89B          1564 ;
E89B          1565 ;      WRITE CRC TO TAPE
E89B          1566 ;
      E89B          1567 WRCRC: EQU $
E89B FD 7E 46  1568          LD A,(IY+CRCBYT)
E89E C3 EE E2  1569          JP TAPOUT ;GO WRITE & RETURN

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E8A1      1571  ‡
E8A1      1572  ‡
E8A1      1573  ‡
E8A1      1574  ‡      MEMORY TEST COMMAND
E8A1      1575  ‡
E8A1      1576  ‡
E8A1      1577  ‡
E8A1      E8A1      1578  TEST:  EQU  $
E8A1      CD 2F E2  1579      CALL  SCANHL  ‡SKIP "TE"
E8A4      CA DE E1  1580      JP    Z,ERRPAR
E8A7      CD 3D E2  1581      CALL  CONV    ‡GET FROM
E8AA      D5        1582      PUSH  DE      ‡AND SAVE IT
E8AB      CD 25 E2  1583      CALL  SCAN    ‡SKIP DELIMS
E8AE      CA DE E1  1584      JP    Z,ERRPAR
E8B1      CD 3D E2  1585      CALL  CONV    ‡GET TO
E8B4      D5        1586      PUSH  DE      ‡SAVE TO
E8B5      CD 25 E2  1587      CALL  SCAN    ‡SEE IF CONTINUOUS
E8B8      D1        1588      POP   DE
E8B9      E1        1589      POP   HL      ‡GET FROM STACK
E8BA      01 01 00  1590      LD    BC,1    ‡SET PASS COUNTER
E8BD      FE 43    1591  TEST1:  CP    'C'     ‡SET CONTINUOUS FLAGS
E8BF      F5        1592      PUSH  AF      ‡    IN STACK
E8C0      D5        1593      PUSH  DE      ‡PUT BACK TO & FROM
E8C1      E5        1594      PUSH  HL
E8C2      C5        1595      PUSH  BC
E8C3      06 00    1596      LD    B,0     ‡CREAT MASK
E8C5      08        1597      EX   AF,AF'
E8C6      AF        1598      XOR  A
E8C7      08        1599      EX   AF,AF'
E8C8      CD 2F E9  1600  TEST2:  CALL  REGRST
E8CB      70        1601  STUFF1:  LD    (HL),B  ‡PUT MASK IN MEM
E8CC      23        1602      INC  HL      ‡NEXT MEMORY
E8CD      CD 3C E9  1603      CALL  ENDCK  ‡SEE IF THRU
E8D0      20 F9    1604      JR   NZ,STUFF1 ‡GO ON IF NOT!
E8D2      CD D1 EA  1605      CALL  QUIK   ‡SEE IF USER WANTS US
E8D5      CD 81 E9  1606      CALL  STARPT ‡PRINT "*"
E8D8      C2 D4 E1  1607      JP   NZ,FINISH ‡GO TO HIM IF SO
E8DB      CD 2F E9  1608      CALL  REGRST ‡GET TO & FROM
E8DE      78        1609  CHECK1:  LD    A,B
E8DF      BE        1610      CP   (HL)    ‡IS IT OK?
E8E0      C4 42 E9  1611      CALL  NZ,BADBYT ‡NO-GO SAY SO!
E8E3      23        1612      INC  HL      ‡NEXT ONE
E8E4      CD 3C E9  1613      CALL  ENDCK  ‡END?
E8E7      20 F5    1614      JR   NZ,CHECK1 ‡NO!
E8E9      CD 85 E9  1615      CALL  STARP2  ‡ERASE "*"
E8EC      04        1616      INC  B       ‡NEW MASK
E8ED      20 D9    1617      JR   NZ,TEST2 ‡CONTINUE FOR 255
E8EF      0E 00    1618      LD    C,0    ‡CREATE MASK
E8F1      41        1619  TEST3:  LD    B,C     ‡PUT IN PROPER PLACE
E8F2      CD 2F E9  1620      CALL  REGRST
E8F5      70        1621  STUFF3:  LD    (HL),B
E8F6      23        1622      INC  HL      ‡NEXT
E8F7      04        1623      INC  B       ‡SHIFT MASK
E8F8      CD 3C E9  1624      CALL  ENDCK  ‡END?
E8FB      20 F8    1625      JR   NZ,STUFF3 ‡NO
E8FD      41        1626      LD    B,C     ‡RESET
E8FE      CD D1 EA  1627      CALL  QUIK   ‡IS HE THERE?
E901      CD 81 E9  1628      CALL  STARPT ‡PRINT "*"

```


E904	C2 D4 E1	1629	JF	NZ,FINISH	‡YES-GO TO HIM!
E907	CD 2F E9	1630	CALL	REGRST	
E90A	78	1631	CHECK3: LD	A,B	
E90B	BE	1632	CP	(HL)	‡IS IT OK?
E90C	C4 42 E9	1633	CALL	NZ,BADBYT	‡NO!
E90F	23	1634	INC	HL	‡NEXT
E910	04	1635	INC	B	‡MASK TOO
E911	CD 3C E9	1636	CALL	ENDCK	‡THRU?
E914	20 F4	1637	JR	NZ,CHECK3	‡NO
E916	CD 85 E9	1638	CALL	STARF2	‡ERASE "*"
E919	0C	1639	INC	C	
E91A	20 D5	1640	JR	NZ,TEST3	
E91C		1641	‡		
E91C	D1	1642	POP	DE	‡GET PASS COUNT
E91D	D5	1643	PUSH	DE	‡NOW-MOVE IT TO BC
E91E	C1	1644	POP	BC	
E91F	CD 0F E2	1645	CALL	ADDCOL	‡PRINT PASS #
E922	21 AB E4	1646	LD	HL,PSCMSG	‡PRINT PASS MESSAGE
E925	CD BA E1	1647	CALL	MSGOUT	
E928	E1	1648	POP	HL	‡GET EVERYTHING OFF STACK
E929	D1	1649	POP	DE	
E92A	F1	1650	POP	AF	
E92B	C0	1651	RET	NZ	‡NOT CONTINUOUS
E92C	03	1652	INC	BC	‡NEW PASS
E92D	18 8E	1653	JR	TEST1	‡GO START OVER
E92F		1654	‡		
E92F		1655	‡	TEST PROGRAM UTILITIES	
E92F		1656	‡		
E92F		1657	‡		
E92F	E92F	1658	REGRST: EQU	\$	
E92F	D9	1659	EXX		‡SAVE REGISTERS
E930	E1	1660	POP	HL	‡GET RET ADDRESS
E931	D1	1661	POP	DE	‡TWICE
E932	D9	1662	EXX		‡POINT OUR REGS
E933	E1	1663	POP	HL	
E934	D1	1664	POP	DE	
E935	D5	1665	PUSH	DE	‡PUT BACK
E936	E5	1666	PUSH	HL	
E937	D9	1667	EXX		
E938	D5	1668	PUSH	DE	‡PUT BACK RETURNS
E939	E5	1669	PUSH	HL	
E93A	D9	1670	EXX		
E93B	C9	1671	RET		
E93C		1672	‡		
E93C	E93C	1673	ENDCK: EQU	\$	
E93C	7A	1674	LD	A,D	
E93D	BC	1675	CP	H	
E93E	C0	1676	RET	NZ	
E93F	7B	1677	LD	A,E	
E940	BD	1678	CP	L	
E941	C9	1679	RET		
E942		1680	‡		
E942	E942	1681	BADBYT: EQU	\$	
E942	08	1682	EX	AF,AF'	‡GET FHEADING FLAGS
E943	20 0B	1683	JR	NZ,BADB2	‡GO AROUND HEADING
E945	E5	1684	PUSH	HL	‡WE NEED
E946	21 75 E4	1685	LD	HL,TESTHD	‡POINT HEADING
E949	CD BA E1	1686	CALL	MSGOUT	‡PRINT IT

```

E94C E1          1687      POP   HL
E94D 3E 55      1688      LD    A,55H      ;SET HEADING FLAGS
E94F B7          1689      OR    A          ;SET THOSE FLAGS!
E950 08          1690 BADB2: EX   AF,AF'  ;PUT IT BACK!
E951 C5          1691      PUSH  BC
E952 D5          1692      PUSH  DE        ;I NEED DE
E953 EB          1693      EX   DE,HL     ; FOR HL
E954 CD D1 EA   1694      CALL  QUIK     ;SEE IF HE'S THERE
E957 C2 D4 E1   1695      JP   NZ,FINISH ;YEP-GO TO HIM
E95A CD 0F E2   1696      CALL  ADDCOL   ;PRINT ADDRESS
E95D 06 05      1697      LD    B,5      ;PRINT 5 SPACES
E95F CD D2 E2   1698      CALL  SPACES
E962 EB          1699      EX   DE,HL
* E963 D1          1700      POP   DE        ;RESTORE EVERYTHING
E964 0E 01      1701      LD    C,1      ;CREATE MASK
E966 7E          1702 BADBY2: LD   A,(HL)
E967 A8          1703      XOR   B        ;SET ERROR BITS
E968 A1          1704      AND  C        ;PEEL OFF CURRENT BITS
E969 E5          1705      PUSH  HL      ;I NEED
E96A 20 10      1706      JR   NZ,BADBIT
E96C 21 A6 E4   1707      LD    HL,OKMSG
E96F CD BA E1   1708 BADBY3: CALL  MSGOUT   ;PRINT MESSAGE
E972 E1          1709      POP   HL      ;RESTORE
E973 CB 21      1710      SLA  C        ;ROTATE MASK
E975 30 EF      1711      JR   NC,BADBY2 ;LOOP TILL ROTATE THRU
E977 C1          1712      POP   BC      ;RESTORE "C"
E978 CD 05 E2   1713      CALL  CRLF    ;NEW LINE!
E97B C9          1714      RET
E97C 21 A1 E4   1715 BADBIT: LD   HL,BADMSG ;POINT BAD MSG
E97F 18 EE      1716      JR   BADBY3   ;PRINT IT UP THERE!
E981          1717 STARPT: EQU  $
E981 3E 2A      1718      LD    A,'*'
E983 18 02      1719      JR   STARP3   ;GO PRINT IT
E985 3E 08      1720 STARP2: LD   A,CNTRLH ;FORM BACKSPACE
E987 C3 0C E0   1721 STARP3: JP   SEND    ;GO PRINT IT & RET
    
```

* Monitor 1.1 Bug [SA 4(1):16]: Insert POP BC ; recover B
 PUSH BC ; Put C on stack

```

E963 CD LD HI CALL ROUTINE @ HILOH
HILO D1 POP DE ; replacement
      C1 POP BC } Insertion
      C5 PUSH BC }
      DE 01 LD C,1 ; Replacement
      C9 RET
    
```

EXCEPT CAN'T PATCH INTO PROMS!!

```

E98A      1723 ;
E98A      1724 ;
E98A      1725 ;
E98A      1726 ;          PROM PACK COMMAND
E98A      1727 ;
E98A      1728 ;
E98A      1729 ;
E98A      1730 PROMPK: EQU    $
E98A      1731      CALL  SCANHL    ;SKIP "PP"
E98D      1732 PROMP1: JP     NZ,PCOLD ;COLD START
E990      1733      JP     PWARM     ;WARM START
E993      1734 ;
E993      1735 ;          PROM PACK EQUATES
E993      1736 ;
E993      1737 PCOLD: EQU    0DFFDH
E993      1738 PWARM: EQU   0DFFAH
E993      1739 ;
E993      1740 ;
E993      1741 ;
E993      1742 ;
E993      1743 ;
E993      1744 ;          CENTRONICS PRINTER DRIVER
E993      1745 ;
E993      1746 ;
E993      1747 CENDRV: EQU    $
E993      1748 ;
E993      1749      PUSH  AF
E994      1750      CALL  VIDEO
E997      1751      CP    LF
E999      1752      JR    Z,CENGBK
E99B      1753      PUSH  AF
E99C      1754 CENBSY: IN    A,(OFFH)
E99E      1755      BIT   7,A
E9A0      1756      JR    NZ,CENBSY
E9A2      1757      POP   AF
E9A3      1758      OR    80H
E9A5      1759      OUT   (OFFH),A
E9A7      1760      AND   7FH
E9A9      1761      OUT   (OFFH),A
E9AB      1762      OR    80H
E9AD      1763      OUT   (OFFH),A
E9AF      1764 CENGBK: POP   AF
E9B0      1765      RET
    
```

OMITS LF'S

STROBE ROUTINE

sets Bit 7 to 1
 send out
 sets Bit 7 to 0
 sends out
 Bit 7 to 1
 sends out

strobe Hi {
 OUT (OFFH),A
 AND 7FH
 OUT (OFFH),A
 strobe Lo {
 OR 80H
 OUT (OFFH),A

To modify for Epson 8 bits see SA. 4(2): p41 (?) No strobe

Note: JMP CENTRX1 or CENTRX2 need PUSH AF 1st
 [can't use CALL - stack confused by PUSH before call]

v. No →

Centrx 2
 [strip LF]
 CENTRX1
 [send LF]

```

E9B1          1767 ;
E9B1          1768 ;
E9B1          1769 ;
E9B1          1770 ;          VIDEO DRIVER ROUTINES
E9B1          1771 ;
E9B1          1772 ;
E9B1          1773 ;
E9B1          1774 ;          INITIALIZE VIDEO BOARD
E9B1          1775 ;
      E9B1          1776 VIDINT: EQU    $
E9B1 21 80 F0  1777          LD      HL,VID
E9B4 3E F8     1778          LD      A,TOPHRG
E9B6 36 20     1779 CLR1:   LD      (HL),SPACE
E9B8 23        1780          INC     HL
E9B9 BC       1781          CP      H
E9BA 20 FA     1782          JR      NZ,CLR1
E9BC 65        1783          LD      H,L
E9BD FD 75 68 1784          LD      (IY+LINE),L
E9C0 FD 74 69 1785          LD      (IY+LINE+1),H
E9C3 FD 75 6A 1786          LD      (IY+CHR),L
E9C6 FD 74 6B 1787          LD      (IY+CHR+1),H
E9C9 CD 10 EB 1788          CALL   WCSET      ;MOVE USER CHR SET
E9CC          1789 ;
E9CC          1790 ;          WRITE CURSOR ROUTINE
E9CC          1791 ;
      E9CC          1792 WCUR:   EQU    $
E9CC CD D6 E9 1793          CALL   PTRSET
E9CF 7E        1794          LD      A,(HL)
E9D0 FD 77 67 1795          LD      (IY+VDHLD),A
E9D3 36 5F     1796          LD      (HL),05FH
E9D5 C9       1797          RET
E9D6          1798 ;
E9D6          1799 ;          SET CURSOR POINTER ROUTINE
E9D6          1800 ;
      E9D6          1801 PTRSET: EQU    $
E9D6 21 80 F0 1802          LD      HL,VID
E9D9 FD 5E 68 1803          LD      E,(IY+LINE)
E9DC FD 56 69 1804          LD      D,(IY+LINE+1)
E9DF 19       1805          ADD     HL,DE
E9E0 FD 5E 6A 1806          LD      E,(IY+CHR)
E9E3 FD 56 6B 1807          LD      D,(IY+CHR+1)
E9E6 19       1808          ADD     HL,DE
E9E7 C9       1809          RET
E9E8          1810 ;
E9E8          1811 ;          REPLACE CHARACTER UNDER CURSOR
E9E8          1812 ;
      E9E8          1813 REC:   EQU    $
E9E8 CD D6 E9 1814          CALL   PTRSET
E9EB FD 7E 67 1815          LD      A,(IY+VDHLD)
E9EE 77        1816          LD      (HL),A
E9EF C9       1817          RET

```

```

E9F0      1819 ;
E9F0      1820 ;
E9F0      1821 ;
E9F0      1822 ;      VIDEO DRIVER ENTRY POINT
E9F0      1823 ;
E9F0      1824 ;
E9F0      1825 ;
      E9F0      1826 CHROT1: EQU $
E9F0      FD E5      1827      PUSH IY
E9F2      CD A2 E1    1828      CALL GETIY
E9F5      F5         1829      PUSH AF
E9F6      C5         1830      PUSH BC
E9F7      D5         1831      PUSH DE
E9F8      E5         1832      PUSH HL
E9F9      4F         1833      LD C,A
E9FA      CD E8 E9    1834      CALL REC      ;REPLACE CURSOR
E9FD      79         1835      LD A,C
E9FE      FE 0C      1836      CP OCH      ;FORM FEED
EA00      28 43      1837      JR Z,FRMFED
EA02      FE 0D      1838      CP CR      ;CAR RET
EA04      28 44      1839      JR Z,CARRET
EA06      FE 0A      1840      CP LF      ;LINE FEED
EA08      28 45      1841      JR Z,LINFED
EA0A      FE 17      1842      CP CNTRLW
EA0C      CA A3 EA    1843      JF Z,CURUP
EA0F      FE 1A      1844      CP CNTRLZ
EA11      28 3C      1845      JR Z,LINFED
EA13      FE 01      1846      CP CNTRLA
EA15      CA BA EA    1847      JF Z,CURLFT
EA18      FE 13      1848      CP CNTRLS
EA1A      28 18      1849      JR Z,CURRGT
EA1C      FE 08      1850      CP CNTRLH      ;BACKSPACE?
EA1E      28 72      1851      JR Z,BAKSPC
EA20      FE 11      1852      CP CNTRLQ      ;HOME?
EA22      CA C3 EA    1853      JF Z,HOMECU
EA25      FE 20      1854      CP SPACE
EA27      30 0A      1855      JR NC,OKDATA
EA29      CD CC E9    1856      CALL WCUR
EA2C      1857 ;
      EA2C      1858 RETURN: EQU $
EA2C      E1         1859      POP HL
EA2D      D1         1860      POP DE
EA2E      C1         1861      POP BC
EA2F      F1         1862      POP AF
EA30      FD E1      1863      POP IY
EA32      C9         1864      RET
EA33      1865 ;
EA33      1866 ;      DATA OK FOR DISPLAY
EA33      1867 ;
      EA33      1868 OKDATA: EQU $
EA33      71         1869      LD (HL),C
      EA34      1870 CURRGT: EQU $
EA34      13         1871      INC DE
EA35      7B         1872      LD A,E
EA36      E6 3F      1873      AND 3FH
EA38      28 06      1874      JR Z,NXLOC
EA3A      FD 73 6A    1875      OKDAT1: LD (IY+CHR),E
EA3D      FD 72 6B    1876      LD (IY+CHR+1),D

```

EA40	CD CC E9	1877	NXLOC:	CALL	WCUR
EA43	18 E7	1878		JR	RETURN
EA45		1879		;	
EA45		1880		;	FORM FEED
EA45		1881		;	
	EA45	1882	FRMFED:	EQU	\$
EA45	CD B1 E9	1883		CALL	VIDINT
EA48	18 E2	1884		JR	RETURN
EA4A		1885		;	
EA4A		1886		;	CARRIAGE RETURN
EA4A		1887		;	
	EA4A	1888	CARRET:	EQU	\$
EA4A	11 00 00	1889		LD	DE,0
EA4D	18 EB	1890		JR	OKDAT1
EA4F		1891		;	
EA4F		1892		;	LINE FEED ROUTINE
EA4F		1893		;	
	EA4F	1894	LINFED:	EQU	\$
EA4F	FD 5E 68	1895		LD	E,(IY+LINE)
EA52	FD 56 69	1896		LD	D,(IY+LINE+1)
EA55	7B	1897		LD	A,E
EA56	E6 C0	1898		AND	OCOH
EA58	CB 07	1899		RLC	A
EA5A	CB 07	1900		RLC	A
EA5C	CB 22	1901		SLA	D
EA5E	CB 22	1902		SLA	D
EA60	B2	1903		OR	D
EA61	FE 1D	1904		CP	1DH
EA63	28 15	1905		JR	Z,LLN
EA65	FD 6E 68	1906		LD	L,(IY+LINE)
EA68	FD 66 69	1907		LD	H,(IY+LINE+1)
EA6B	11 40 00	1908		LD	DE,64
EA6E	19	1909		ADD	HL,DE
EA6F	FD 75 68	1910		LD	(IY+LINE),L
EA72	FD 74 69	1911		LD	(IY+LINE+1),H
EA75	CD CC E9	1912		CALL	WCUR
EA78	18 B2	1913		JR	RETURN
EA7A	11 80 F0	1914	LLN:	LD	DE,VID
EA7D	21 C0 F0	1915		LD	HL,VID+64
EA80	01 40 07	1916		LD	BC,2048-192
EA83	ED B0	1917		LDIR	
EA85	3E BF	1918	LLN1:	LD	A,0BFH
EA87	36 20	1919		LD	(HL),SPACE
EA89	2B	1920		DEC	HL
EA8A	BD	1921		CP	L
EA8B	20 F8	1922		JR	NZ,LLN1
EA8D	CD CC E9	1923		CALL	WCUR
EA90	18 9A	1924		JR	RETURN
EA92		1925		;	
EA92		1926		;	BACKSPACE ROUTINE
EA92		1927		;	
	EA92	1928	BAKSPC:	EQU	\$
EA92	3E 01	1929		LD	A,CNTRLA
EA94	CD 45 E0	1930		CALL	CHROUT
EA97	3E 20	1931		LD	A,SPACE
EA99	CD 45 E0	1932		CALL	CHROUT
EA9C	3E 01	1933		LD	A,CNTRLA
EA9E	CD 45 E0	1934		CALL	CHROUT

```

EAA1 18 89          1935          JR    RETURN
EAA3          1936 $
EAA3          1937 $  CURSOR UP ROUTINE
EAA3          1938 $
      EAA3          1939 CURUP: EQU    $
EAA3 FD 5E 68      1940          LD    E,(IY+LINE)
EAA6 FD 56 69      1941          LD    D,(IY+LINE+1)
EAA9 7B           1942          LD    A,E
EAAA B2           1943          OR    D
EAA8 28 E3        1944          JR    Z,BAKSPC-2
EAAD EB          1945          EX    DE,HL
EAAE 11 C0 FF     1946          LD    DE,-64
EAB1 19           1947          ADD   HL,DE
EAB2 FD 75 68     1948          LD    (IY+LINE),L
EAB5 FD 74 69     1949          LD    (IY+LINE+1),H
EAB8 18 86        1950          JR    NXLOC
EABA          1951 $
EABA          1952 $  CURSOR LEFT ROUTINE
EABA          1953 $
      EABA          1954 CURLFT: EQU    $
EABA 7A           1955          LD    A,D
EABB B3           1956          OR    E
EABC CA 2C EA     1957          JP    Z,RETURN
EABF 1B           1958          DEC   DE
EAC0 C3 3A EA     1959          JP    OKDAT1
EAC3          1960 $
EAC3          1961 $  HOME UP CURSOR ROUTINE
EAC3          1962 $
      EAC3          1963 HOMECU: EQU    $
EAC3 FD 36 68 00  1964          LD    (IY+LINE),0
EAC7 FD 36 69 00  1965          LD    (IY+LINE+1),0$HOME UP LINE COUNTER
EACB 11 00 00     1966          LD    DE,0
EACE C3 3A EA     1967          JP    OKDAT1      $GO HOME UP CHR AND RE.

```

EAD1 1969 ;
 EAD1 1970 ;
 EAD1 1971 ;
 EAD1 1972 ;
 EAD1 1973 ;
 EAD1 1974 ;
 EAD1 1975 ;
 EAD1 1976 ;
 EAD1 1977 ;
 EAD1 1978 ;

KEYBOARD QUICK CHECK

SCANS FOR : CONTROL C
 ESCAPE
 RUN / STOP

B3 = 0000 0011

IBH = 0001 1011

EAD1 1979
 EAD1 1980
 EAD1 FD E5 1981
 EAD3 CD A2 E1 1982
 EAD6 FD 7E 45 1983
 EAD9 F6 01 1984
 EADB D3 FE 1985
 EADD DB FE 1986
 EADF CB 67 1987
 EAE1 28 13 1988
 EAE3 FD 7E 45 1989
 EAE6 E6 F0 1990
 EAE8 D3 FE 1991
 EAEA DB FE 1992
 EAEC CB 47 1993
 EAE 28 06 1994
 EAF0 CB 57 1995
 EAF2 28 06 1996
 EAF4 18 11 1997
 EAF6 3E 1B 1998
 EAF8 18 12 1999
 EAFA FD 7E 45 2000
 EAFD F6 03 2001
 EAFF D3 FE 2002
 EB01 DB FE 2003
 EB03 CB 47 2004
 EB05 28 03 2005
 EB07 AF 2006
 EB08 18 02 2007
 EB0A 3E 03 2008
 EB0C B7 2009
 EB0D FD E1 2010
 EB0F C9 2011

QUICK: EQU \$
 ESCCHK: EQU \$;FOR PREVIOUS ROUTINES
 PUSH IY
 CALL GETIY
 LD A,(IY+CMTRFG);GET MOTOR FLAG - Bit 7 = 1
 OR 1 ;SET MASK - Bit 7 = 1
 OUT KYPORT,A Row 1 ←
 IN A,KYPORT Bit 7
 BIT 4,A Row 1, Col 4 = (set) 1/0 port
 JR Z,QUIK1
 LD A,(IY+CMTRFG);GET FLAGS
 AND 0F0H ;MASK FOR ZERO F0 = 1111 0000
 OUT KYPORT,A Row 0
 IN A,KYPORT Row 0, Col 0 = STOP
 BIT 0,A Row 0 Col 2 = CTRL
 JR Z,QUIK1
 BIT 2,A
 JR Z,QUIK3
 JR QUKRT1
 QUIK1: LD A,ESC ;FORM ESCAPE
 JR QUKRET
 QUIK3: LD A,(IY+CMTRFG);GET MOTOR FLAGS
 OR 3 ;SET MASK BITS
 OUT KYPORT,A Row 3
 IN A,KYPORT Row 3, Col 0 = 'C'
 BIT 0,A
 JR Z,QUIK4 → all 0
 XOR A → No change
 JR QUKRET
 QUIK4: LD A,CNTRLC
 OR A
 POP IY
 RET

*of (IY + 45H) has bit 7 = 1 then
 OR 1, AND 0F0H, and OR 3 will
 not reset it to 0. So for RS232
 can load byte with Bit 7 = 1 via
 (IY + 45H)*


```
EB10          2013  ;
EB10          2014  ;
EB10          2015  ;
EB10          2016  ;   WRITE USER CHARACTER SET
EB10          2017  ;
EB10          2018  ;
EB10          2019  ;
EB10          EB10  2020  WCSET:  EQU   $
EB10          21 FE ED 2021          LD   HL,CHRSET
EB13          11 00 FC 2022          LD   DE,0FC00H
EB16          01 00 02 2023          LD   BC,512
EB19          ED B0   2024          LDIR
EB1B          C9     2025          RET
```

* Differs from KEYBD or SMRTS

```

EB1C          2027 ;
EB1C          2028 ;
EB1C          2029 ;
EB1C          2030 ;      KEYBOARD INPUT ROUTINE
EB1C          2031 ;
EB1C          2032 ;
EB1C          2033 ;
EB1C          2034 CHRIN1: EQU $
EB1C          2035 ;*****
EB1C          2036 ;KEYBOARD INPUT ROUTINE
EB1C          2037 ;VERSION 1.0 4/17/78
00FE          2038 KYPORT: EQU OFEH ;ON EXIDY COMPUTER
0100          2039 DTIME: EQU 100H ;TO BE DETERMINED
EB1C          2040 ;*****
EB1C          2041 ;
EB1C          2042 ;
EB1C          2043 ;INITIALIZATION
EB1C          2044 ;
EB1C          2045 KEYBD: PUSH IY *
EB1E          2046 CALL GETIY *
EB21          2047 PUSH BC ;PUSH REGS ON STACK
EB22          2048 PUSH DE
EB23          2049 PUSH HL
EB24          2050 PUSH IX
EB26          2051 LD A,1 ** ;LOOK FOR REPEAT KEY
EB28          2052 OUT KYPORT,A ;SEND MASK Row 1
EB2A          2053 IN A,KYPORT
EB2C          2054 BIT 1,A ;REPEAT? Row 1, Col 1 = Repeat
EB2E          2055 JR NZ,NORPT ;NO-GO ON
EB30          2056 LD BC,5000. ;DELAY FOR REPEAT
EB33          2057 REPET: DEC BC
EB34          2058 LD A,B
EB35          2059 OR C ;DONE?
EB36          2060 JR NZ,REPET ;NO-
EB38          2061 LD A,(IY+LSTKEY) ;GET LAST KEY
EB3B          2062 JP FINEND ;GO BACK
EB3E          2063 NORPT: XOR A ;CLEAR A
EB3F          2064 LD C,KYPORT ;LOAD KEYBOARD PORT NO.
EB41          2065 LD E,A ;CLEAR E
EB42          2066 SET 7,E ;SET SCAN ONCE FLAG
EB44          2067 MLOOP: LD D,0 ;CLEAR SPECIAL KEY FLAGS
EB46          2068 LD B,D ;CLEAR NEW FLAGS REG
EB47          2069 LD H,0 * ;CLEAR SECTION COUNTER
EB49          2070 LD IX,INSTBL ;LOAD INSTRUCTION TABLE POINTER
EB4D          2071 SLOOP: OUT (C),H ;OUTPUT SECTION NO.
EB4F          2072 LD L,1 ;LOAD BIT POSITION REG
EB51          2073 BLOOP: IN A,(C) ;INPUT SECTION BYTE
EB53          2074 AND L ;TEST BIT
EB54          2075 JP NZ,ABIT1 ;JUMP IF BIT=1
EB57          2076 PUSH HL ;LOAD DEBOUNCE TIMER
EB58          2077 LD HL,DTIME ;LOAD TIME
EB5B          2078 DEBOUN: DEC L ;COUNT DOWN
EB5C          2079 JR NZ,DEBOUN
EB5E          2080 DEC H
EB5F          2081 JR NZ,DEBOUN
EB61          2082 POP HL ;RESTORE HL
EB62          2083 IN A,(C) ;INPUT SECTION BYTE
EB64          2084 AND L ;TEST BIT

```

MONITOR VENS 1.1

SOME INTERNAL JP ADDRESSES ARE CHANGED

Need to time keyboard interrupt to prevent trace to avoid screen flicker

EB2B

EB44

EB46

EB49

EB4F

EB5E

EB5F

EB61

EB62

EB64

FD 7E 45, F6 01, LD A, (IY+D), OR 01

5F, CB FB, 1E 80

FD 7E 45, EG F0, 67

MLOOP: LD A, (IY+D) AND F0H LD H, A

instbl (FE) = Row # Col No.

Col No.

OUTPUT MASK -> ROW NO. INPUT -> COL NO.

```

EB65 C2 E2 EB      2085      JP      NZ,ABIT1  ;JUMP IF BIT=1
EB68 DD 56 00      2086      LD      D,(IX+0) ;LOAD SPECIAL KEY FLAGS
EB6B CB 7A          2087      BIT      7,D      ;TEST FOR CODED KEY
EB6D 28 1A          2088      JR      Z,CODED   ;JUMP IF CODED KEY
EB6F CB 62          2089      BIT      4,D      ;TEST FOR GRAPHIC KEY
EB71 28 02          2090      JR      Z,NONGRA  ;JUMP IF NOT GRAPHIC KEY
EB73 CB F0          2091      SET      6,B      ;SET GRAPHIC FLAG
EB75 CB 5A          2092 NONGRA: BIT      3,D      ;TEST FOR CONTROL KEY
EB77 28 02          2093      JR      Z,NONCON  ;JUMP IF NOT CONTROL KEY
EB79 CB E8          2094      SET      5,B      ;SET CONTROL FLAG
EB7B CB 52          2095 NONCON: BIT      2,D      ;TEST FOR SHIFT KEY
EB7D 28 02          2096      JR      Z,NSHIFT  ;JUMP IF NOT SHIFT KEY
EB7F CB E0          2097      SET      4,B      ;SET SHIFT FLAG
EB81 CB 4A          2098 NONSHI: BIT      1,D      ;TEST FOR SHIFT/LOCK KEY
EB83 28 5D          2099      JR      Z,ABIT1   ;JUMP IF NOT SHIFT/LOCK KEY
EB85 CB D8          2100      SET      3,B      ;SET SHIFT/LOCK FLAG
EB87 18 59          2101      JR      ABIT1
EB89 E5            2102 CODED: PUSH    HL      ;CALCULATE TABLE POSITION
EB8A D5            2103      PUSH    DE
EB8B DD E5          2104      PUSH    IX
EB8D E1            2105      POP     HL
EB8E 11 1E EC      2106      LD      DE,INSTBL
EB91 B7            2107      OR      A        ;CLEAR CARRY
EB92 ED 52          2108      SBC     HL,DE
EB94            2109 ;DECIDE WHICH TABLE TO USE
EB94 D1            2110      POP     DE
EB95 CB 70          2111      BIT      6,B      ;TEST FOR GRAPHIC KEY
EB97 28 15          2112      JR      Z,NOGRAP  ;JUMP IF NO GRAPHIC KEY
EB99 CB 72          2113      BIT      6,D      ;TEST FOR NONGRAPHIC CHAR.
EB9B 28 11          2114      JR      Z,NOGRAP  ;JUMP IF NOT GRAPHIC CHAR.
EB9D D5            2115      PUSH    DE      ;CALCULATE TABLE POINTER
EB9E 11 6E EC      2116      LD      DE,GRATBL ;LOAD GRAPHIC TABLE START
EBA1 19            2117      ADD     HL,DE
EBA2 7E            2118      LD      A,(HL)   ;LOAD A WITH CODE
EBA3 CB FF          2119      SET      7,A      ;SET GRAPHIC BIT
EBA5 D1            2120      POP     DE      ;TEST FOR SHIFT
EBA6 CB 60          2121      BIT      4,B      ;TEST FOR CONTROL KEY
EBA8 28 26          2122      JR      Z,FINOP  ;JUMP IF NO SHIFT
EBAA CB F7          2123      SET      6,A      ;SET SHIFT BIT
EBAC 18 22          2124      JR      FINOP    ;JUMP TO FINISH OP.
EBAE D5            2125 NOGRAP: PUSH    DE
EBAF CB 68          2126      BIT      5,B      ;TEST FOR CONTROL KEY
EBB1 28 05          2127      JR      Z,SKIP1   ;SKIP IF NOT CONTROL KEY
EBB3 11 BE EC      2128      LD      DE,CONTRL ;LOAD CONTROL TABLE START
EBB6 18 15          2129      JR      SKIP4
EBB8 CB 60          2130 SKIP1: BIT      4,B      ;TEST FOR SHIFT KEY
EBBA 28 05          2131      JR      Z,SKIP2   ;SKIP IF NOT SHIFT KEY
EBBC 11 0E ED      2132      LD      DE,SHITBL ;LOAD SHIFT TABLE START
EBBF 18 0C          2133      JR      SKIP4
EBC1 CB 58          2134 SKIP2: BIT      3,B      ;TEST FOR SHIFT/LOCK KEY
EBC3 28 05          2135      JR      Z,SKIP3   ;SKIP IF NOT SHIFT/LOCK KEY
EBC5 11 5E ED      2136      LD      DE,SLOTBL ;LOAD SHIFT/LOCK TABLE START
EBC8 18 03          2137      JR      SKIP4
EBCA 11 AE ED      2138 SKIP3: LD      DE,UNSTBL ;LOAD UNSHIFT TABLE START
EBCD 19            2139 SKIP4: ADD     HL,DE  ;SETUP POINTER
EBCE D1            2140      POP     DE
EBCF 7E            2141      LD      A,(HL)   ;LOAD A WITH CODE
EBD0 CB E3          2142 FINOP: SET      4,E      ;SET END OF SCAN FLAG
    
```

EBD0 CB E3
 ↖ 1E 1C

LD E, 2CH ; probably adjust bits 2,3,4,7 all distance

EBD8-

EBD2	CB DB	2143	SET	3,E	‡SET SECTION FLAG
EBD4	CB D3	2144	SET	2,E	‡SET BIT POSITION FLAG
EBD6	CB BB	2145	RES	7,E	‡RESET SCAN ONCE FLAG
EBD8	E1	2146	POP	HL	‡WAIT FOR KEY TO BE RELEASED
EBD9	F5	2147	PUSH	AF	
EBDA	ED 78	2148	WAITK: IN	A,(C)	‡INPUT SECTION BYTE
EBDC	A5	2149	AND	L	
EBDD	28 FB	2150	JR	Z,WAITK	
EBDF	F1	2151	POP	AF	
EBE0	18 0B	2152	JR	BITEND	
EBE2	CB 05	2153	ABIT1: RLC	L	‡SHIFT L
EBE4	3E 20	2154	LD	A,20H	‡TEST FOR LAST BIT POSITION
EBE6	BD	2155	CP	L	
EBE7	20 02	2156	JR	NZ,SKIP5	‡SKIP IF NOT END
EBE9	CB D3	2157	SET	2,E	‡SET BIT POSITION FLAG
EBEB	DD 23	2158	SKIP5: INC	IX	‡INCREMENT TABLE POINTER
EBED	CB 53	2159	BITEND: BIT	2,E	‡TEST FOR BIT END
EBEF	CA 51 EB	2160	JP	Z,BLOOP	
EBF2	CB 93	2161	RES	2,E	‡RESET BIT FLAG
EBF4	CB 5B	2162	BIT	3,E	‡TEST FOR SECTION FLAG
EBF6	20 07	2163	JR	NZ,SECEND	‡JUMP TO SECTION END
EBF8	24	2164	INC	H	‡INCREMENT SECTION
EBF9	3E 10 7C	2165	LD A,H	LD A,16*	‡TEST FOR END
EBFB	BC E6 F	2166	RND OFH	CP H*	
EBFC	C2 4D EB	2167	JP	NZ,SLOOP	‡STAY IN LOOP - To Next Row
EBFF	CB 9B 53	2168	SECEND: RES	3,E	‡RESET SECTION FLAG
EC01	37	2169	SCF		‡SET CARRY
EC02	CB 7B	2170	BIT	7,E	‡TEST SCAN ONCE FLAG
EC04	28 03	2171	JR	Z,SKIP6	
EC06	AF	2172	XOR	A	‡CLEAR A AND CARRY
EC07	CB E3	2173	SET	4,E	‡SET END OF SCAN
EC09	CB 63	2174	SKIP6: BIT	4,E	‡TEST FOR END OF SCAN
EC0B	20 03	2175	JR	NZ,FINEND	‡JUMP TO FINISH TEST
EC0D	C3 44 EB	2176	JP	MLOOP	
EC10	DD E1	2177	FINEND: POP	IX	‡RESTORE REGISTERS
EC12	E1	2178	POP	HL	
EC13	D1	2179	POP	DE	
EC14	C1	2180	POP	BC	
EC15	B7	2181	OR	A	
EC16	28 03	2182	JR	Z,KEYRET	‡NO CHAR TODAY
EC18	FD 77 6C	2183	LD	(IY+LSTKEY),A	‡SAVE IN CASE REPEAT
EC1B	FD E1	2184	KEYRET: POP	IY*	
EC1D	C9	2185	RET		‡RETURN FROM SUBROUTINE
EC1E		2186	;		
EC1E	00 90 88 82	2187	INSTBL: DB	0,90H,88H,82H,84H	‡INSTRUCTION TABLE(0)
	84				
EC23		2188	;		
EC23	40 80 00 40	2189	DB	40H,80H,0,40H,0	‡(1)
	00				
EC28	40 40 40 40	2190	DB	40H,40H,40H,40H,40H	‡(2)
	40				
EC2D	40 40 40 40	2191	DB	40H,40H,40H,40H,40H	‡(3)
	40				
EC32	40 40 40 40	2192	DB	40H,40H,40H,40H,40H	‡(4)
	40				
EC37	40 40 40 40	2193	DB	40H,40H,40H,40H,40H	‡(5)
	40				
EC3C	40 40 40 40	2194	DB	40H,40H,40H,40H,40H	‡(6)

of Rows
- To Next Row

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EC41	40 40	40	40	40	2195	DB	40H,40H,40H,40H,40H ;(7)
EC46	40 40	40	40	40	2196	DB	40H,40H,40H,40H,40H ;(8)
EC4B	40 40	40	40	40	2197	DB	40H,40H,40H,40H,40H ;(9)
EC50	40 40	40	40	40	2198	DB	40H,40H,40H,40H,40H ;(A)
EC55	40 40	00	00	40	2199	DB	40H,0,0,40H,40H ;(B)
EC5A	40 00	40	40	40	2200	DB	40H,40H,40H,40H,0 ;(C)
EC5F	40 40	40	40	40	2201	DB	40H,40H,40H,40H,40H ;(D)
EC64	40 40	40	00	40	2202	DB	40H,40H,0,40H,40H ;(E)
EC69	00 40	00	00	40	2203	DB	0,0,0,40H,40H ;(F)
EC6E	00 00	00	00	00	2204	GRATBL: DB	0,0,0,0,0 ;GRAPHIC TABLE(0)
EC73	0C 00	00	00	0D	2205	DB	0CH,0,0,0DH,0 ;(1)
EC78	28 00	27	1A	0E	2206	DB	28H,27H,1AH,0EH,0 ;(2)
EC7D	29 01	1C	1B	0F	2207	DB	29H,1CH,1BH,0FH,1 ;(3)
EC82	1D 02	11	10	03	2208	DB	1DH,11H,10H,3,2 ;(4)
EC87	2B 04	2A	1E	12	2209	DB	2BH,2AH,1EH,12H,4 ;(5)
EC8C	2D 05	2C	1F	13	2210	DB	2DH,2CH,1FH,13H,5 ;(6)
EC91	21 06	15	20	14	2211	DB	21H,15H,20H,14H,6 ;(7)
EC96	2E 07	22	16	08	2212	DB	2EH,22H,16H,8,7 ;(8)
EC9B	30 09	2F	23	17	2213	DB	30H,2FH,23H,17H,9 ;(9)
ECA0	25 0A	24	19	18	2214	DB	25H,24H,19H,18H,0AH ;(A)
ECA5	26 0B	00	00	0C	2215	DB	26H,0,0,0CH,0BH ;(B)
ECAA	3C 00	38	35	31	2216	DB	3CH,38H,35H,31H,0 ;(C)
ECAF	3D 32	39	36	33	2217	DB	3DH,39H,36H,33H,32H ;(D)
ECB4	3E 34	3A	00	37	2218	DB	3EH,3AH,0,37H,34H ;(E)
ECB9	00 3B	00	00	3F	2219	DB	0,0,0,3FH,3BH ;(F)
ECBE	03 00	00	00	00	2220	CONTBL: DB	3,0,0,0,0 ;CONTROL TABLE(0)
ECC3	0C 1B	00	20	0B	2221	DB	0CH,0,20H,0BH,1BH ;(1)
ECC8	18 31	1A	01	11	2222	DB	18H,1AH,1,11H,31H ;(2)
ECCD	03	04	13	17	2223	DB	3,4,13H,17H,32H ;(3)

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ECD2	32 06 12 05 34	2224	DB	6, 12H, 5, 34H, 33H ; (4)
ECD7	33 02 16 07 14	2225	DB	2, 16H, 7, 14H, 35H ; (5)
ECDC	35 0D 0E 08 19	2226	DB	0DH, 0EH, 8, 19H, 36H ; (6)
ECE1	36 0B 09 0A 15	2227	DB	0BH, 9, 0AH, 15H, 37H ; (7)
ECE6	37 2C 0C 0F 39	2228	DB	2CH, 0CH, 0FH, 39H, 38H ; (8)
ECEB	38 2F 2E 3B 10	2229	DB	2FH, 2EH, 3BH, 10H, 30H ; (9)
ECF0	30 1C 00 1D 1B	2230	DB	1CH, 0, 1DH, 1BH, 3AH ; (A)
ECF5	3A 1F 0D 0A 1E	2231	DB	1FH, 0DH, 0AH, 1EH, 2DH ; (B)
ECFA	2D 2B 2A 2F 2D	2232	DB	2BH, 2AH, 2FH, 2DH, 20H ; (C)
ECFF	20 30 31 01 17	2233	DB	30H, 31H, 01H, 17H, 37H ; (D)
ED04	37 2E 1A 11 13	2234	DB	2EH, 1AH, 11H, 13H, 39H ; (E)
ED09	39 00 00 00 3D	2235	DB	0, 0, 0, 3DH, 33H ; (F)
ED0E	33 03 00 00 00	2236	SHITBL: DB	3, 0, 0, 0, 0 ; SHIFT TABLE (0)
ED13	00 0C 00 20 09	2237	DB	0CH, 0, 20H, 9, 1BH ; (1)
ED18	1B 58 5A 41 51	2238	DB	58H, 5AH, 41H, 51H, 21H ; (2)
ED1D	21 43 44 53 57	2239	DB	43H, 44H, 53H, 57H, 22H ; (3)
ED22	22 46 52 45 24	2240	DB	46H, 52H, 45H, 24H, 23H ; (4)
ED27	23 42 56 47 54	2241	DB	42H, 56H, 47H, 54H, 25H ; (5)
ED2C	25 4D 4E 48 59	2242	DB	4DH, 4EH, 48H, 59H, 26H ; (6)
ED31	26 4B 49 4A 55	2243	DB	4BH, 49H, 4AH, 55H, 27H ; (7)
ED36	27 3C 4C 4F 29	2244	DB	3CH, 4CH, 4FH, 29H, 28H ; (8)
ED3B	28 3F 3E 2B 50	2245	DB	3FH, 3EH, 2BH, 50H, 30H ; (9)
ED40	30 7C 60 7D 7B	2246	DB	7CH, 60H, 7DH, 7BH, 2AH ; (A)
ED45	2A 7F 0D 0A 7E	2247	DB	7FH, 0DH, 0AH, 7EH, 3DH ; (B)
ED4A	3D 2B 2A 2F 2D	2248	DB	2BH, 2AH, 2FH, 2DH, 20H ; (C)
ED4F	20 30 31 01 17	2249	DB	30H, 31H, 01H, 17H, 37H ; (D)
ED54	37 2E 1A 11 13	2250	DB	2EH, 1AH, 11H, 13H, 39H ; (E)
ED59	39 00 00 00 3D	2251	DB	0, 0, 0, 3DH, 33H ; (F)
ED5E	33 1B 00 00 00	2252	SLOTBL: DB	1BH, 0, 0, 0, 0 ; SHIFT/LOCK TABLE (0)

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ED63	00 0C 00 20 0B 1B	2253	DB	0CH,0,20H,0BH,1BH ;(1)
ED68	58 5A 41 51 31	2254	DB	58H,5AH,41H,51H,31H ;(2)
ED6D	43 44 53 57 32	2255	DB	43H,44H,53H,57H,32H ;(3)
ED72	46 52 45 34 33	2256	DB	46H,52H,45H,34H,33H ;(4)
ED77	42 56 47 54 35	2257	DB	42H,56H,47H,54H,35H ;(5)
ED7C	4D 4E 48 59 36	2258	DB	4DH,4EH,48H,59H,36H ;(6)
ED81	4B 49 4A 55 37	2259	DB	4BH,49H,4AH,55H,37H ;(7)
ED86	2C 4C 4F 39 38	2260	DB	2CH,4CH,4FH,39H,38H ;(8)
ED8B	2F 2E 3B 50 30	2261	DB	2FH,2EH,3BH,50H,30H ;(9)
ED90	5C 40 5D 5B 3A	2262	DB	5CH,40H,5DH,5BH,3AH ;(A)
ED95	5F 0D 0A 5E 2D	2263	DB	5FH,0DH,0AH,5EH,2DH ;(B)
ED9A	2B 2A 2F 2D 20	2264	DB	2BH,2AH,2FH,2DH,20H ;(C)
ED9F	30 31 34 38 37	2265	DB	30H,31H,34H,38H,37H ;(D)
EDA4	2E 32 35 36 39	2266	DB	2EH,32H,35H,36H,39H ;(E)
EDA9	00 00 00 3D 33	2267	DB	0,0,0,3DH,33H ;(F)
EDAE	1B 00 00 00 00	2268	UNSTBL: DB	1BH,0,0,0,0 ;UNSHIFTED TABLE(0)
EDB3	0C 00 20 0B 1B	2269	DB	0CH,0,20H,0BH,1BH ;(1)
EDB8	78 7A 61 71 31	2270	DB	78H,7AH,61H,71H,31H ;(2)
EDBD	63 64 73 77 32	2271	DB	63H,64H,73H,77H,32H ;(3)
EDC2	66 72 65 34 33	2272	DB	66H,72H,65H,34H,33H ;(4)
EDC7	62 76 67 74 35	2273	DB	62H,76H,67H,74H,35H ;(5)
EDCC	6D 6E 68 79 36	2274	DB	6DH,6EH,68H,79H,36H ;(6)
EDD1	6B 69 6A 75 37	2275	DB	6BH,69H,6AH,75H,37H ;(7)
EDD6	2C 6C 6F 39 38	2276	DB	2CH,6CH,6FH,39H,38H ;(8)
EDDB	2F 2E 3B 70 30	2277	DB	2FH,2EH,3BH,70H,30H ;(9)
EDE0	5C 40 5D 5B 3A	2278	DB	5CH,40H,5DH,5BH,3AH ;(A)
EDE5	5F 0D 0A 5E 2D	2279	DB	5FH,0DH,0AH,5EH,2DH ;(B)
EDEA	2B 2A 2F 2D 20	2280	DB	2BH,2AH,2FH,2DH,20H ;(C)
EDEF	30 31 34 38	2281	DB	30H,31H,34H,38H,37H ;(D)

EDF4	37 2E 32 35 36 39	2282	DB	2EH,32H,35H,36H,39H ;(E)
EDF9	00 00 00 3D 33	2283	DB	0,0,0,3DH,33H ;(F)


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EDFE      2285 ;
EDFE      2286 ;
EDFE      2287 ;
EDFE      2288 ;      USER DEFINABLE CHARACTER SET
EDFE      2289 ;
EDFE      2290 ;
EDFE      2291 ;
EDFE      EDFE      2292 CHRSET: EQU      $
EDFE      80 80 80 80      2293      DB      80H,80H,80H,80H,80H,80H,80H,80H
EDFE      80 80 80 80
EE06      40 40 40 40      2294      DB      40H,40H,40H,40H,40H,40H,40H,40H
EDFE      40 40 40 40
EE0E      20 20 20 20      2295      DB      20H,20H,20H,20H,20H,20H,20H,20H
EDFE      20 20 20 20
EE16      10 10 10 10      2296      DB      10H,10H,10H,10H,10H,10H,10H,10H
EDFE      10 10 10 10
EE1E      00 3C 7E FF      2297      DB      00H,3CH,7EH,0FFH,0FFH,7EH,3CH,00H
EDFE      FF 7E 3C 00
EE26      04 04 04 04      2298      DB      4,4,4,4,4,4,4,4
EDFE      04 04 04 04
EE2E      02 02 02 02      2299      DB      2,2,2,2,2,2,2,2
EDFE      02 02 02 02
EE36      01 01 01 01      2300      DB      1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1
EDFE      01 01 01 01
EE3E      00 3C 42 81      2301      DB      0,3CH,42H,81H,81H,42H,3CH,0
EDFE      81 42 3C 00
EE46      FF 00 00 00      2302      DB      0FFH,0,0,0,0,0,0,0
EDFE      00 00 00 00
EE4E      00 FF 00 00      2303      DB      0,0FFH,0,0,0,0,0,0
EDFE      00 00 00 00
EE56      00 00 FF 00      2304      DB      0,0,0FFH,0,0,0,0,0
EDFE      00 00 00 00
EE5E      00 00 00 FF      2305      DB      0,0,0,0FFH,0,0,0,0
EDFE      00 00 00 00
EE66      00 00 00 71      2306      DB      0,0,0,71H,0BEH,24H,24H,24H
EDFE      BE 24 24 24
EE6E      81 42 24 18      2307      DB      81H,42H,24H,18H,18H,24H,42H,81H
EDFE      18 24 42 81
EE76      00 00 00 00      2308      DB      0,0,0,0,1,6,8,8
EDFE      01 06 08 08
EE7E      00 00 00 00      2309      DB      0,0,0,0,0C0H,30H,8,8
EDFE      C0 30 08 08
EE86      FF 80 80 80      2310      DB      0FFH,80H,80H,80H,80H,80H,80H,80H
EDFE      80 80 80 80
EE8E      FF 01 01 01      2311      DB      0FFH,1,1,1,1,1,1,1
EDFE      01 01 01 01
EE96      FF FE FC F8      2312      DB      0FFH,0FEH,0FCH,0F8H,0F0H,0E0H,0C0H,80H
EDFE      F0 E0 C0 80
EE9E      FF 7F 3F 1F      2313      DB      0FFH,7FH,3FH,1FH,0FH,7,3,1
EDFE      0F 07 03 01
EEA6      00 00 00 00      2314      DB      0,0,0,0,0FH,0FH,0FH,0FH
EDFE      0F 0F 0F 0F
EEAE      00 00 00 00      2315      DB      0,0,0,0,0F0H,0F0H,0F0H,0F0H
EDFE      F0 F0 F0 F0
EEB6      00 00 00 00      2316      DB      0,0,0,0,0FFH,0,0,0
EDFE      FF 00 00 00
EEBE      10 38 7C FE      2317      DB      10H,38H,7CH,0FEH,0FEH,7CH,10H,38H
EDFE      FE 7C 10 38

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EEC6	00 66 FF FF 7E 3C 18 00	2318	DB	0,66H,0FFH,0FFH,7EH,3CH,18H,0
EECE	08 08 08 06 01 00 00 00	2319	DB	8,8,8,6,1,0,0,0
EED6	08 08 08 30 C0 00 00 00	2320	DB	8,8,8,30H,0C0H,0,0,0
EEDE	80 80 80 80 80 80 80 FF	2321	DB	80H,80H,80H,80H,80H,80H,80H,0FFH
EEE6	01 01 01 01 01 01 01 FF	2322	DB	1,1,1,1,1,1,1,0FFH
EEEE	80 C0 E0 F0 F8 FC FE FF	2323	DB	80H,0C0H,0E0H,0F0H,0F8H,0FCH,0FEH,0FFH
EEF6	01 03 07 0F 1F 3F 7F FF	2324	DB	1,3,7,0FH,1FH,3FH,7FH,0FFH
EEFE	0F 0F 0F 0F 00 00 00 00	2325	DB	0FH,0FH,0FH,0FH,0,0,0,0
EF06	F0 F0 F0 F0 00 00 00 00	2326	DB	0F0H,0F0H,0F0H,0F0H,0,0,0,0
EF0E	08 08 08 08 08 08 08 08	2327	DB	8,8,8,8,8,8,8,8
EF16	18 3C 7E FF 7E 3C 18 00	2328	DB	18H,3CH,7EH,0FFH,7EH,3CH,18H,0
EF1E	1C 1C 6B 7F 6B 08 08 1C	2329	DB	1CH,1CH,6BH,7FH,6BH,8,8,1CH
EF26	F0 F0 F0 F0 0F 0F 0F 0F	2330	DB	0F0H,0F0H,0F0H,0F0H,0FH,0FH,0FH,0FH
EF2E	0F 0F 0F 0F F0 F0 F0 F0	2331	DB	0FH,0FH,0FH,0FH,0F0H,0F0H,0F0H,0F0H
EF36	F0 F0 F0 F0 F0 F0 F0 F0	2332	DB	0F0H,0F0H,0F0H,0F0H,0F0H,0F0H,0F0H,0F0H
EF3E	0F 0F 0F 0F 0F 0F 0F 0F	2333	DB	0FH,0FH,0FH,0FH,0FH,0FH,0FH,0FH
EF46	FF FF FF FF 00 00 00 00	2334	DB	0FFH,0FFH,0FFH,0FFH,0,0,0,0
EF4E	00 00 00 00 FF FF FF FF	2335	DB	0,0,0,0,0,0FFH,0FFH,0FFH,0FFH
EF56	01 02 04 08 10 20 40 80	2336	DB	1,2,4,8,10H,20H,40H,80H
EF5E	80 40 20 10 08 04 02 01	2337	DB	80H,40H,20H,10H,8,4,2,1
EF66	08 08 08 08 FF 08 08 08	2338	DB	8,8,8,8,0FFH,8,8,8
EF6E	00 00 00 00 00 FF 00 00	2339	DB	0,0,0,0,0,0,0FFH,0,0
EF76	00 00 00 00 00 00 FF 00	2340	DB	0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0FFH,0
EF7E	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 FF	2341	DB	0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0FFH
EF86	55 AA 55 AA 55 AA 55 AA	2342	DB	55H,0AAH,55H,0AAH,55H,0AAH,55H,0AAH
EF8E	08 08 08 08 FF 00 00 00	2343	DB	8,8,8,8,0FFH,0,0,0,0
EF96	FF FF 00 00 00 00 00 00	2344	DB	0FFH,0FFH,0,0,0,0,0,0
EF9E	08 08 08 08 0F 08 08 08	2345	DB	8,8,8,8,0FH,8,8,8
EFA6	50 A0 50 A0 50 A0 50 A0	2346	DB	50H,0A0H,50H,0A0H,50H,0A0H,50H,0A0H

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EFAE	C0 C0 C0 C0	2347	DB	0C0H,0C0H,0C0H,0C0H,0C0H,0C0H,0C0H,0C0H
	C0 C0 C0 C0			
EFB6	03 03 03 03	2348	DB	3,3,3,3,3,3,3,3
	03 03 03 03			
EFBE	00 00 00 00	2349	DB	0,0,0,0,55H,0AAH,55H,0AAH
	55 AA 55 AA			
EFC6	08 08 08 08	2350	DB	8,8,8,8,0F8H,8,8,8
	F8 08 08 08			
EFCE	00 00 00 00	2351	DB	0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0FFH,0FFH
	00 00 FF FF			
EFD6	00 00 00 00	2352	DB	0,0,0,0,0FFH,8,8,8
	FF 08 08 08			
EFDE	00 00 00 00	2353	DB	0,0,0,0,0FH,8,8,8
	0F 08 08 08			
EFE6	00 00 00 00	2354	DB	0,0,0,0,0F8H,8,8,8
	F8 08 08 08			
EFEE	08 08 08 08	2355	DB	8,8,8,8,0FH,0,0,0
	0F 00 00 00			
EFF6	08 08 08 08	2356	DB	8,8,8,8,0F8H,0,0,0
	F8 00 00 00			

```
EFFE          2358 ;  
EFFE          2359 ;  
EFFE          2360 ;      END OF PROGRAM!!!!  
EFFE          2361 ;  
EFFE          2362 ;  
EFFE          2363      END
```

CROSS REFERENCE

ABIT1	EBE2	2075	2085	2099	2101								
ADDCOL	E20F	0936	0960	0979	1645	1696							
ADDOUT	E1E8	0233	0239	0512	1281								
BADB2	E950	1683											
BADBIT	E97C	1706											
BADBY2	E966	1711											
BADBY3	E96F	1716											
BADBYT	E942	1611	1633										
BADMSG	E4A1	1715											
BAKSFC	EA92	1851	1944										
BASLOD	E02D												
BASSAV	E02A												
BATCH	E858	0814											
BATCHF	0043	0071	0319	0437	1516								
BITEND	EBED	2152											
BKSPC	E175	0331											
BLKADJ	E6A9	1206	1324	1462									
BLKAJ2	E6B6	1222											
BLOOF	EB51	2160											
BUFFER	0000	0065											
CARRET	EA4A	1839											
CENBSY	E99C	1756											
CENDRV	E993	1135											
CENGBK	E9AF	1752											
CHEAD	0047	0075	0647	1112	1118	1119	1171	1172	1184	1185	1186	1198	
		1448											
CHECK1	EBDE	1614											
CHECK3	E90A	1637											
CHR	006A	0084	1786	1787	1806	1807	1875	1876					
CHRIN	E030	0112	0322										
CHRIN1	EB1C	0117	0216										
CHRINR	E041	0129	0149										
CHROT1	E9F0	0118	0219										
CHROUT	E045	0113	0261	0340	0351	0419	0482	0495	0497	0514	0516	0533	
		0729	0964	1265	1272	1283	1528	1562	1930	1932	1934		
CHRSET	EDFE	2021											
CKCRC	E74E	0367	1309	1329	1469								
CLR1	E9B6	1782											
CMOTOF	E027												
CMOTON	E024												
CMTRFG	0045	0073	0680	0700	1983	1989	2000						
CNTRLA	0001	1846	1929	1933									
CNTRLC	0003	2008											
CNTRLH	0008	0350	1720	1850									
CNTRLQ	0011	1852											
CNTRLS	0013	1848											
CNTRLW	0017	1842											
CNTRLZ	001A	1844											
CODED	EB89	2088											
COLD	E000												
CONTRL	ECBE	2128											
CONV	E23D	0919	0926	0978	0990	1007	1011	1016	1030	1046	1081	1169	
		1175	1191	1243	1413	1419	1581	1585					
CONV1	E240	0619											
CONV2	E25B	0618											
CR	000D	0326	0338	0365	0420	0494	0559	0572	0862	0864	0864	0866	
		0869	0869	0873	0876	0876	0883	0888	0888	0890	0890	0895	
		0895	0898	0902	0902	0905	0905	0907	1499	1533	1541	1560	

SUMMARY

I hope the information found in this manual will help you use the wonderful features of the Sorcerer Computer to their fullest extent. We went through a lot of design work on both the hardware and software of this machine, and it would be a shame not to take advantage of that effort.
Enjoy!