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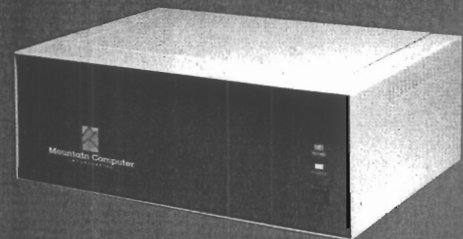
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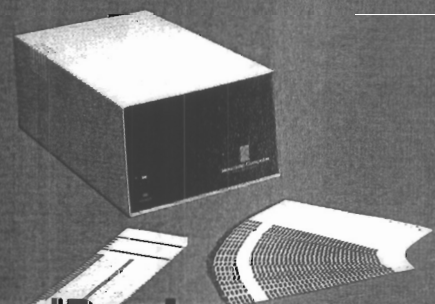
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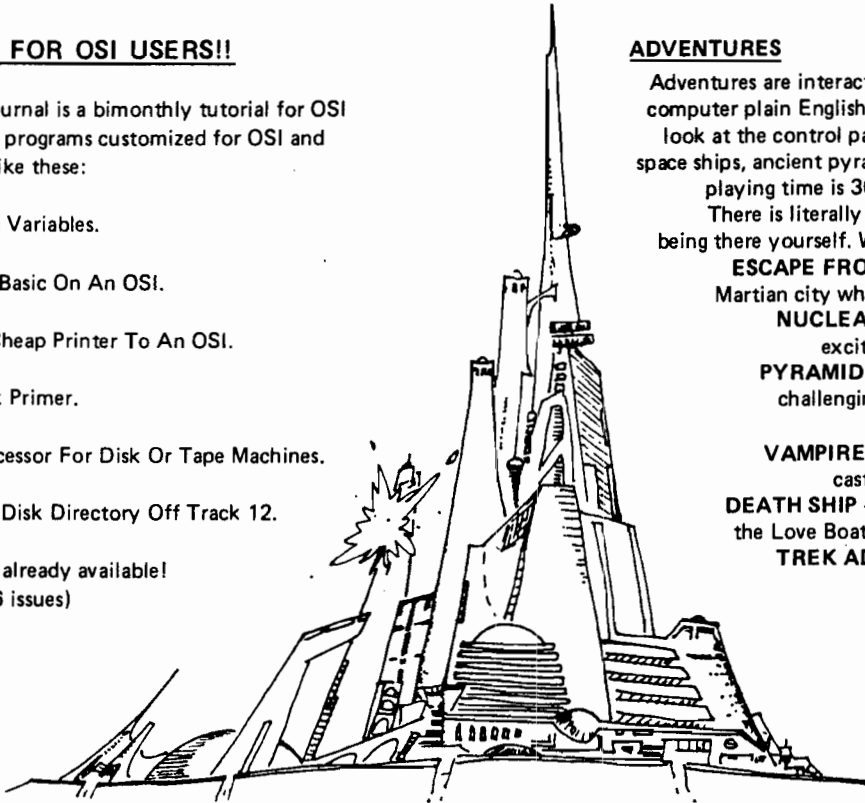
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SCREEN EDITORS

These programs all allow the editing of basic lines. All assume that you are using the standard OSI video display and polled keyboard.

C1P CURSOR CONTROL — A program that uses no RAM normally available to the system. (We hid it in unused space on page 2). It provides real backspace, insert, delete and replace functions and an optional instant screen clear.
\$11.95

C2/4 CURSOR. This one uses 366 BYTES of RAM to provide a full screen editor. Edit and change lines on any part of the screen. (Basic in ROM systems only.)

FOR DISK SYSTEMS — (65D, polled keyboard and standard video only.)

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- Q. Will DATA CAPTURE 4.0 work with my Communications Card[™] and a modem?**
A. It makes using the Comm. Card almost as easy as using the Micromodem II.
- Q. Do I need an extra editor to prepare text for transmission to another computer?**
A. No. DATA CAPTURE 4.0 gives you control of the text buffer. You can use DATA CAPTURE 4.0 to create text.
- Q. Can I edit the text I have prepared?**
A. Yes. You can insert lines or delete any lines from the text.
- Q. How about text I have captured. Can I edit that?**
A. As easily as the text you have prepared yourself. You can delete any lines you don't want to print or save to a disk file. You can also insert lines into the text.
- Q. Just how much text can I capture with DATA CAPTURE 4.0?**
A. If the system with which you are communicating accepts a stop character, most use a Control S, you can capture an unlimited amount of text.
- Q. How does that work? And do I have to keep an eye on how much I have already captured?**
A. When the text buffer is full the stop character is output to the other system. Then DATA CAPTURE 4.0 writes what has been captured up to that point to a disk file. This is done automatically.
- Q. Then what happens?**
A. Control is returned to you and you can send the start character to the other system. This generally requires pressing any key, the RETURN key or a Control Q.
- Q. Are upper and lower case supported if I have a Lower Case Adapter?**
A. Yes. If you don't have the adapter an upper case only version is also provided on the diskette.
- Q. Do I need to have my printer card or Micromodem II[™] or Communications Card[™] in any special slot?**
A. No. All this is taken care of when you first run a short program to configure DATA CAPTURE 4.0 to your system. Then you don't have to be concerned with it again. If you move your cards around later you can reconfigure DATA CAPTURE 4.0.
- Q. Do I have to build a file on the other system to get it sent to my Apple?**
A. No. If the other system can list it you can capture it.
- Q. How easy is it to transmit text or data to another system?**
A. You can load the text or data into DATA CAPTURE 4.0 from the disk and transmit it. Or you can transmit what you have typed into DATA CAPTURE 4.0.
- Q. How can I be sure the other system receives what I send it?**
A. If the other system works in Full Duplex, it 'echoes' what you send it, then DATA CAPTURE 4.0 adjusts its sending speed to the other system and won't send the next character until it is sure the present one has been received. We call that 'Dynamic Sending Speed Adjustment'.
- Q. What if the other system works only in Half Duplex.**
A. A different sending routine is provided for use with Half Duplex systems.
- Q. What if I want to transmit a program to the other system?**
A. No problem. You make the program into a text file with a program that is provided with DATA CAPTURE 4.0, load it into DATA CAPTURE 4.0 and transmit it.

- Q. What type files can I read and save with DATA CAPTURE 4.0?**
A. Any Apple DOS sequential text file. You can create and edit EXEC files, send or receive VISICALC[©] data files, send or receive text files created with any editor that uses text files.
- Q. Can I leave DATA CAPTURE 4.0 running on my Apple at home and use it from another system?**
A. Yes. If you are using the Micromodem II[™] you can call DATA CAPTURE 4.0 from another system. This is handy if you are at work and want to transmit something to your unattended Apple at home.
- Q. Where can I buy DATA CAPTURE 4.0?**
A. Your local Apple dealer. If he doesn't have it ask him to order it. Or if you can't wait order it directly from Southeastern Software. The price is \$65.00. To order the Dan Paymar Lower Case Adapter add \$64.95 and include the serial number of your Apple.
- Q. If I order it directly how can I pay for it?**
A. We accept Master Charge, Visa or your personal check. You will get your order shipped within 3 working days of when we receive it no matter how you pay for it. Send your order to us at the address shown or call either of the numbers in this advertisement. You can call anytime of day, evening or Saturdays.
- Q. I bought DATA CAPTURE 3.0 and DATA CAPTURE 4.0 sounds so good I want this version. What do I do to upgrade?**
A. Send us your original DATA CAPTURE 3.0 diskette and documentation, the \$35.00 price difference and \$2.50 for postage and handling. We will send you DATA CAPTURE 4.0 within 3 working days of receiving your order.
- Q. What kind of support can I expect after I buy it?**
A. If you have bought from Southeastern Software in the past you know we are always ready to answer any questions about our products or how to use them.

Requires DISK II[™], Applesoft II[™] and 48K of Memory

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THE 6502 JOURNAL

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Editor/Publisher
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Associate Publisher
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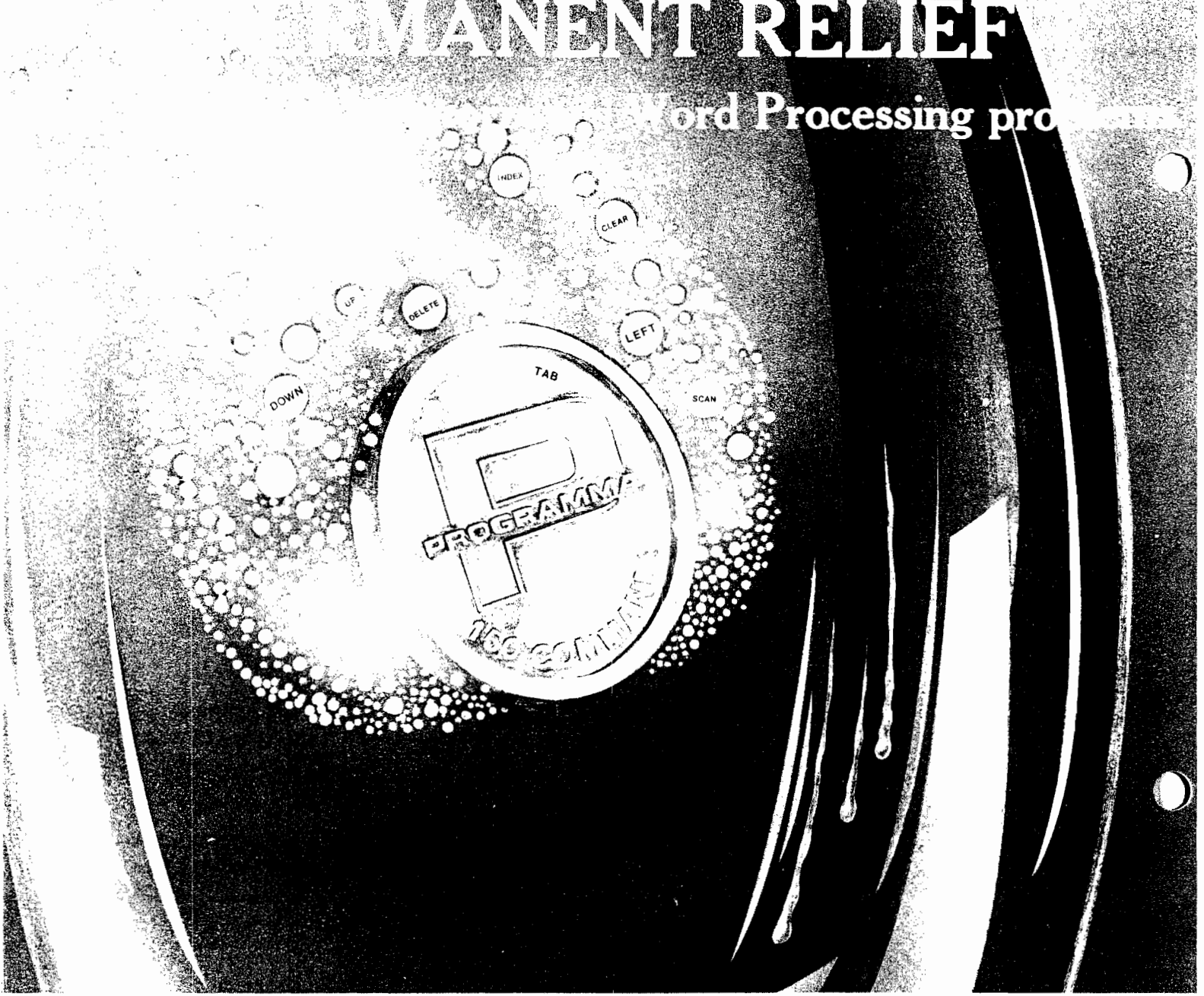
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PERMANENT RELIEF

Word Processing programs



Apple PIE



Formatter

Apple PIE (Programma International Editor) and FORMAT (text formatter) offer full strength solutions to today's word processing problems. These versatile, powerful programs provide document preparation and word processing capabilities previously found only on much larger computer systems.

PIE is a general purpose, full screen editor that uses control keys and function buttons to provide a full range of editing capabilities such as search and replace, delete, copy, insert, move. Changes may be made directly anywhere on the screen and are shown as they are performed.

FORMAT uses simple instructions embedded in the input text to describe the desired appearance of the final document. It handles centering, underlining, indenting, page numbering,

margins, headers, footers, even form letters, and includes a proofing capability.

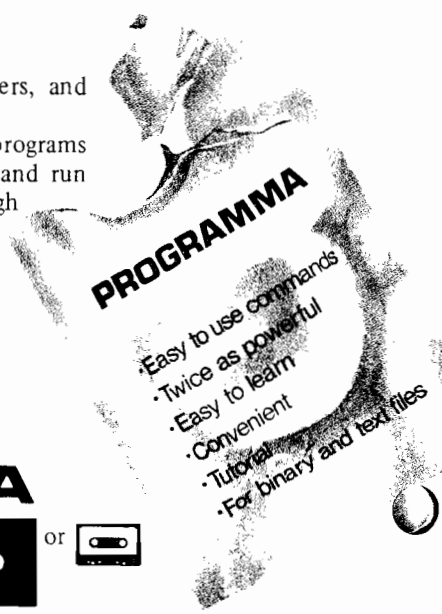
These high-quality, cost-effective programs come with comprehensive documentation and run on a 32K Apple II. They are available through your local computer store or direct from Programma International, Inc. at the introductory price of \$79.95*.

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Editorial

MICRO Goes To School

Almost every progressive school now uses computers to teach about computers, to teach other subjects, and for administrative and other non-teaching tasks. Since a school may already own a mini- or maxi-computer, or have access to one within the town or school district, the assumption is often made that it will be cheaper to buy additional devices to tie into an existing system than to purchase new systems. This assumption may be erroneous since many of the operations can be more effectively performed by a dedicated microcomputer than by a large time-shared central computer.

A local high school rents 10 teletype terminals at over \$500 each, per year, to access a medium-sized system at the regional vocational high school. One or two of the terminals are used for administrative tasks, which may require a large disk storage and/or voluminous print-outs that could be best handled by the central system. The remaining terminals are for students learning computer programming, especially programming in BASIC. Under this remote terminal approach, students can only use the teletype with its obvious limitations of speed and minimal characters, can only access the central computer at certain times, do not get the "hands-on" experience of actually operating a microcomputer, do not get the graphics

and instant video response of the micro, and probably do not have the range of programs available—games and others—that they would get on a micro. Meanwhile, the school system is paying as much to rent one terminal for two years as it would cost to buy a complete 6502-based video system. This does not even include the hidden expenses of the telephone, support for the central system, special main-frame programming, and so forth.

This is absurd, but understandable. The large computer manufacturers have spent time, money and effort to convince the educational community of the value of a central time-sharing system. No microcomputer company has had the resources or time to tackle this monumental task alone. Advances to date have been mostly due to individual computer stores, "enlightend" teachers, and the occasional outside individual, getting the school systems to think along micro lines.

What better way to learn about a computer than to have the entire system at your disposal—no mysterious big black boxes in special air conditioned rooms located off-limits in another part of the building, or even across town. Probably more programs have been created for learning about computers using popular 6502-based microcomputers than were ever devised for any mainframe.

Beyond the teaching aspect of the micro in the school, there are numerous possibilities in school administration. Students could even write some of the programs. [Note: teachers had better carefully check the programs for accuracy. Some of the computer students are pretty sharp and might just "adjust" their grades!]

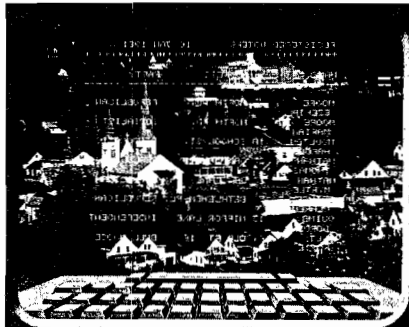
MICRO would like to try, with the aid of its readers, to help expand microcomputer usage in schools. There are several simple steps which you can take to help. First, become aware of what your local school system is doing in the computer field. Is it keeping up with the microcomputer revolution? If so, please let us know—in detail—how your school system is doing it. Perhaps the people responsible for the computers would be willing to write up some of their experiences, decisions, and so forth, providing assistance to other schools which are out-of-date.

If your school system is not keeping up, then offer to help. Find out who in your school system has the responsibility for the computer field and invite him or her over to see your equipment in operation. Show off some of your system's features and emphasize its low cost, its capabilities in the teaching area, and the fact that there is a lot of support through books and magazines such as MICRO. Explain that there are lots of programs available, which are generally inexpensive, covering many areas (show them the MICRO Software Catalog). Offer to help the school system evaluate its needs and requirements. You would be surprised at how small a push it may take to get things going. If there is enough reader interest, we would like to actively pursue this topic. This could include columns on educational applications of the 6502-based systems, special software listings of educationally related programs, discussions of school system needs, and so forth.

Robert M. Trigg

Editor/Publisher

About the Cover



MICRO Goes To Town

Our cover photograph, by Loren Wright, is of Littleton, New Hampshire. As we look at towns like this, the question arises, "How can a town or city effectively utilize microcomputers?" While some data collection and processing requirements of a government probably require the use of medium to large computer systems, other functions could be more efficiently and economically handled by a dedicated microcomputer.

Our cover shows a micro being used as a processor for voter registration. This simple application could include printing labels for the mailing of voter information, updating lists as voters are added, dropped, or change

their addresses, recording changes in party affiliation, and so forth. Confidential material would not have to go outside the office; updating could be kept more current, and specialized lists easily prepared as required for a special election or other need; since this task would take only a small portion of the normal business week, the micro would be available to other departments and for other uses.

Other small data bases typically kept by local governments covering property assessments, zoning regulations, building permits, dog registrations, licenses, etc. could often be done on a microcomputer. Is your town or city keeping pace with the growing microcomputer capabilities?

MICRO

Letterbox

Dear Editor:

Ohio Scientific C1P has a fine BASIC, but I envy the TRS-80 crowd and their PRINT USING. Since some programs must calculate and print dollar amounts, this simple routine puts the result of the calculation off to the right side of the screen, adds any required zeros and lines up the decimal points.

The only thing it does not do is round off amounts, and that would require only adding a line, DO=DO+.005 before transferring control to the subroutine.

Note that line 100 should be early in the program so the computer does not run across it each time the subroutine is called.

Zero amounts are printed correctly, but any dollar amount with more than six significant figures will cause the in-

terpreter to go to scientific notation, which may give gross errors. Since I never have to worry about large amounts of money, that problem does not bother me.

```

100 Z$ = "00"
200 REM PROGRAM
    CALCULATES DOLLAR
    VALUE--DO
210 REM SUBROUTINE
    PRINTS
220 GOSUB10000
230 REM REST OF
    PROGRAM
    .....
10000 DO$ = STR$(DO):IFDO
    = INT(DO)THEN DO$
    = DO$ + "."
10010 FORP = ITOLEN(DO $):
    IF MID$(DO$, P, 1)
    = "."THEN10030
10020 NEXTP
10030 O$ = DO$ + Z$:O$
    = "$" + LEFT$(O$,
    P+2)
10040 PRINTTAB(20 - LEN
    (O$))O$
10050 RETURN
    
```

Robert V. Davis
1857 South Fourth
Salina, Kansas 67401

Dear Editor:

The following program will disable the "LIST" command on Ohio Scientific ROM BASIC computers. Programs can be loaded and run, but not listed. Normally, I do not like non-listable programs and accept the challenge to try to list them. Thus, I offer your readers the challenge of listing this program after it has been run. If you need a hint, read MICRO 25:15.

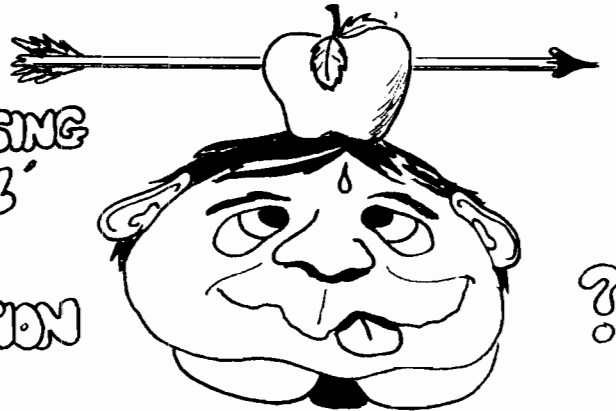
```

10 FORX = 546T0586
20 READ Q:POKE X, Q
30 NEXTX
40 POKE11,62:POKE12,2
50 X =USR(1)
80 DATA230,195,208,2,230,
    196,165,195,141
81 DATA51,2,165,196,141,52,
    2,173,20,0,201
82 DATA153,208,2,169,128,
    76,197,0,169,76
83 DATA133,188,169,34,133,
    189,169,2,133
84 DATA190,96
    
```

OK

Tim Finkbeiner
Earl Morris
Midland, Michigan
(continued on page 76)

ARE YOU STILL USING
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Keyboard Encoding

It may occur sooner, or it may occur later, but you will want to connect a keyboard to your computer.

George Young
Sierra High School
Tollhouse, CA 93667

I will begin with a fairly simple encoder for 16 separate switches. Figure 1 gives the circuit. The 16 switches may be discrete switches or they may be 16 switches in a surplus or recycled calculator keypad.

The 16 switches are connected to the inputs of a 74150 1:16 multiplexer (MUX). Two 74161's or 74163's are used. One 74161 is used as a counter and the second is used as a register. A clock formed from $\frac{1}{2}$ of a 7404 hex

inverter is used to drive the 74161 clock inputs.

The outputs of the 74161 counter drive the MUX and the inputs to the 74161 register. The binary code presented to the MUX address inputs causes the MUX to scan each one of its inputs looking for a low. Closing one of the 16 switches connected to the input of the 74150 will cause this input to go low. The output of the 74150 will go high when a low is detected on one of its inputs. This high is time coincident, or time dependent, on the counter binary code at the instant of switch closure. This is the basic property of multiplexing.

The high out of the MUX is inverted with a 7404 hex inverter stage to produce a low on a key closure. This low is fed to the PE (preset enable) of the two 74161's. This low will cause the register 74161 to place the counter code that corresponds to the switch closed

on its four output lines. This code will remain unchanged at the register outputs until another key is depressed. Thus, the code, or data out of the encoder is latched by the 74161 register stage.

The output code of the encoder can be seen by connecting 4 LEDs to the 4 register output lines. Figure 2 shows one way to connect the LEDs for this purpose. A logic probe may also be used to probe each output line to verify the code generated by the encoder.

When keyboards are encoded, a strobe pulse is also usually needed for the computer. Keyswitches bounce when connected to TTL chips, so a key debounce circuit is also usually required. Figure 3 shows a NAND gate section gating the clock and driving a 74122 retriggerable one-shot. This combination will debounce the key contacts and generate an active high and an active low strobe pulse.

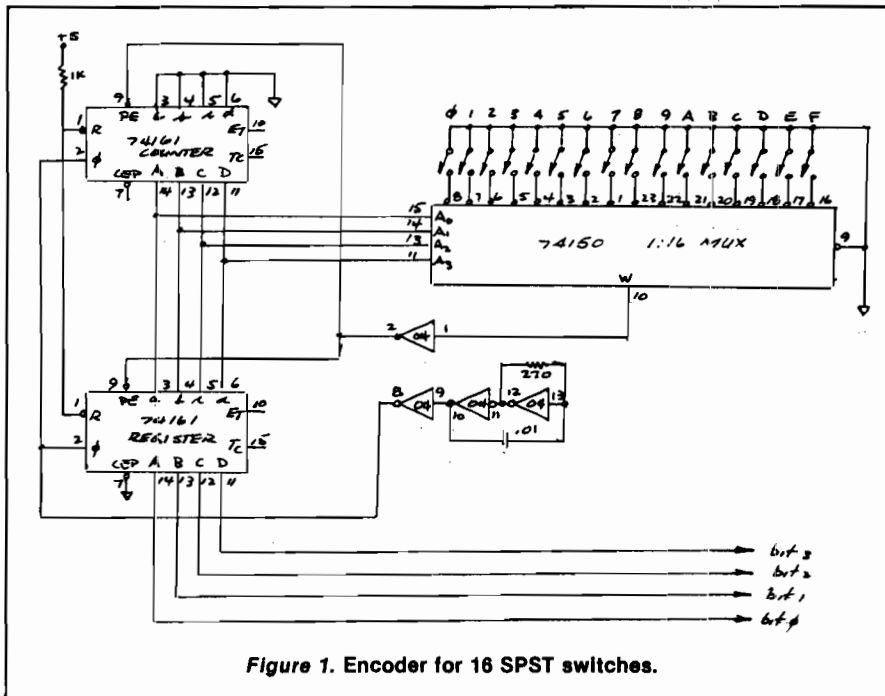


Figure 1. Encoder for 16 SPST switches.

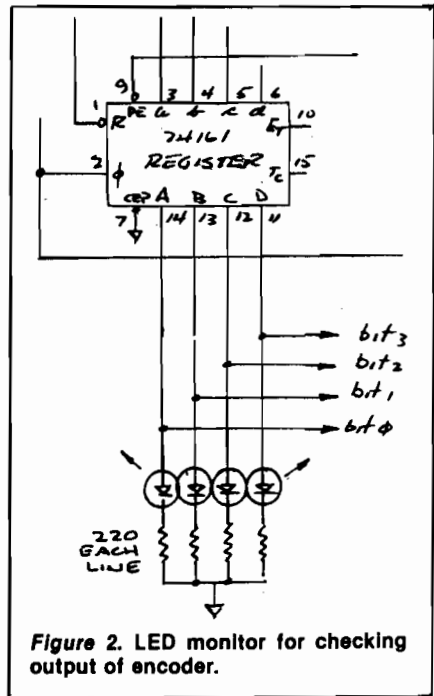


Figure 2. LED monitor for checking output of encoder.

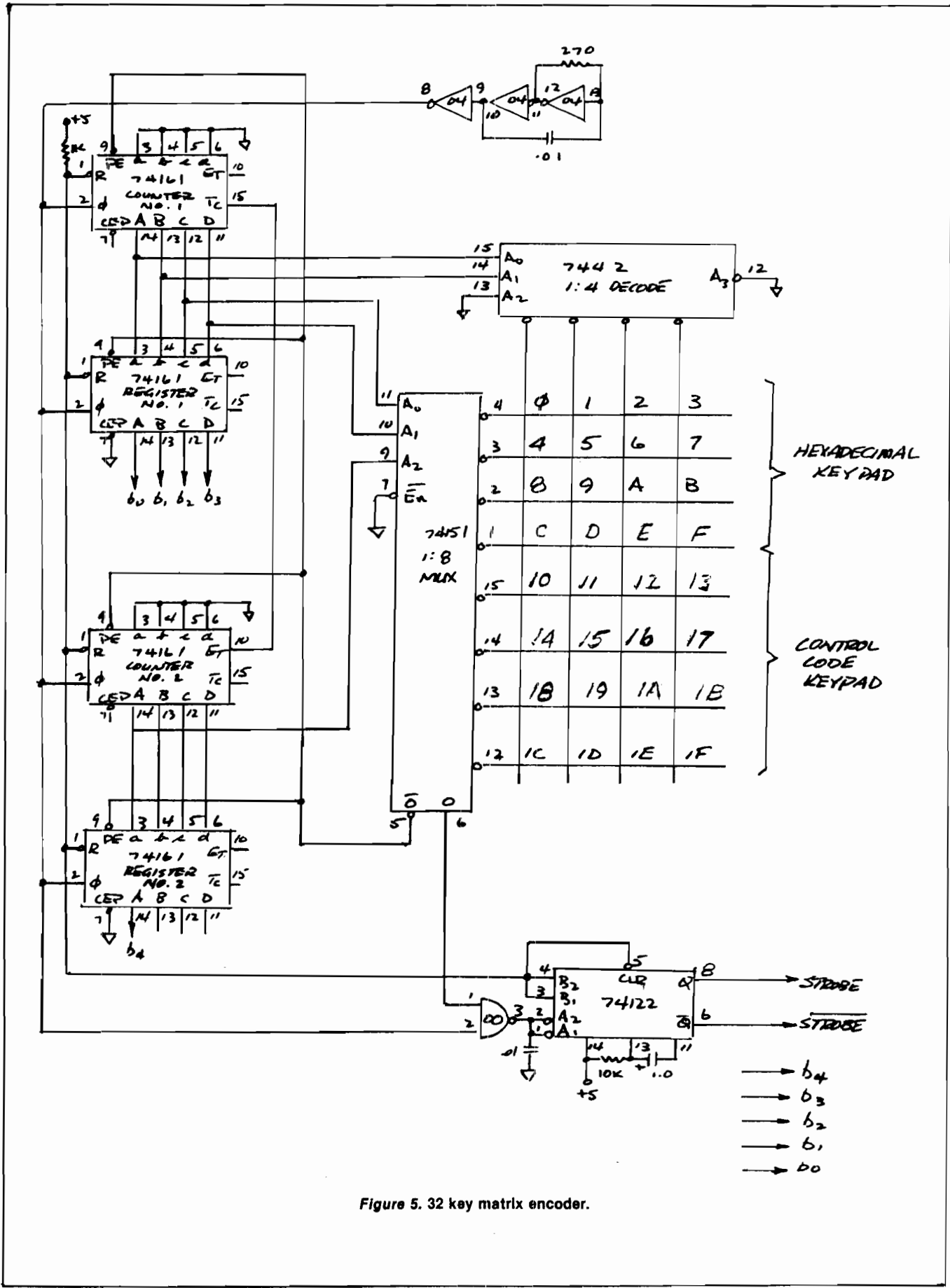


Figure 5. 32 key matrix encoder.

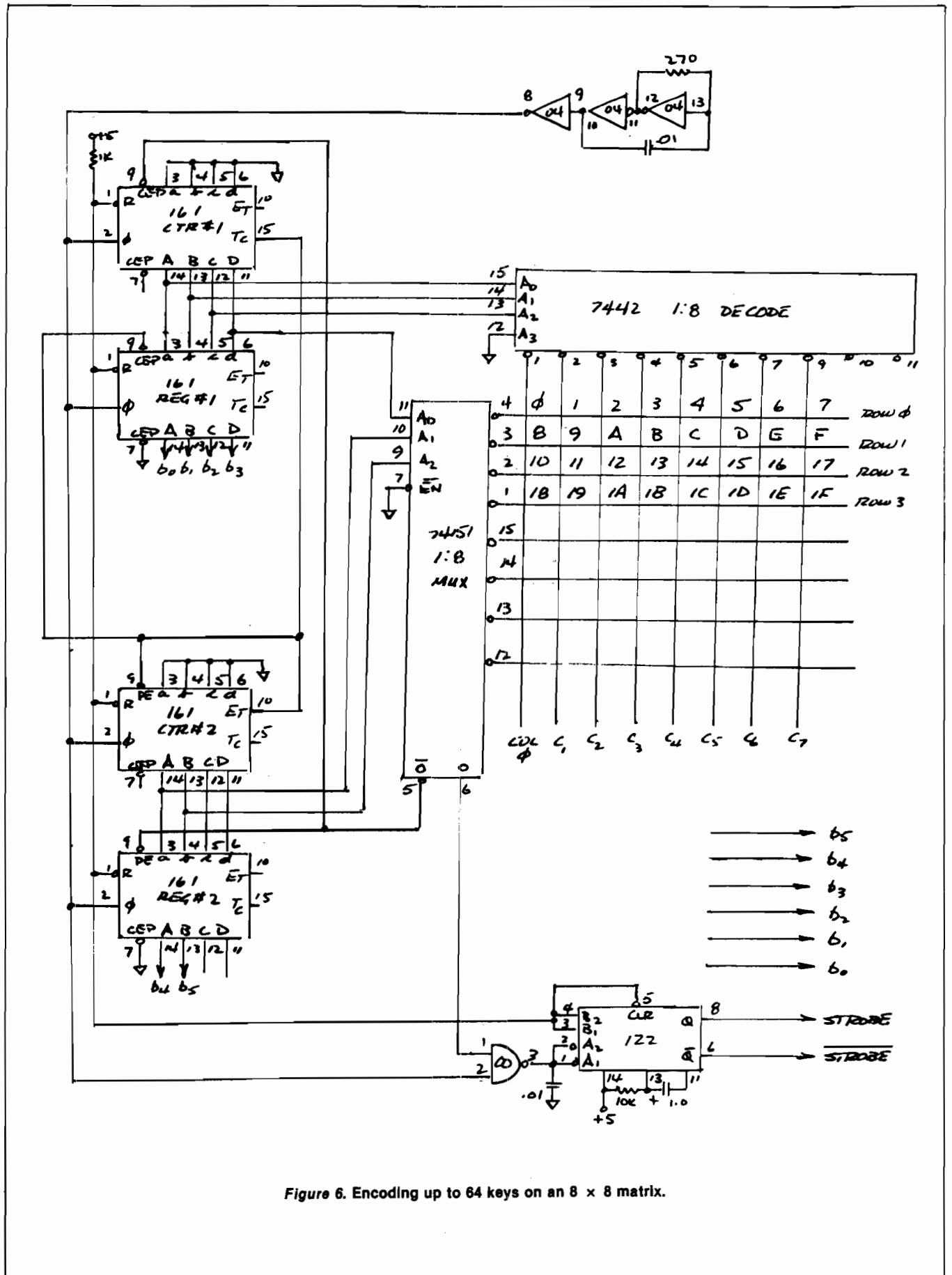


Figure 6. Encoding up to 64 keys on an 8 x 8 matrix.

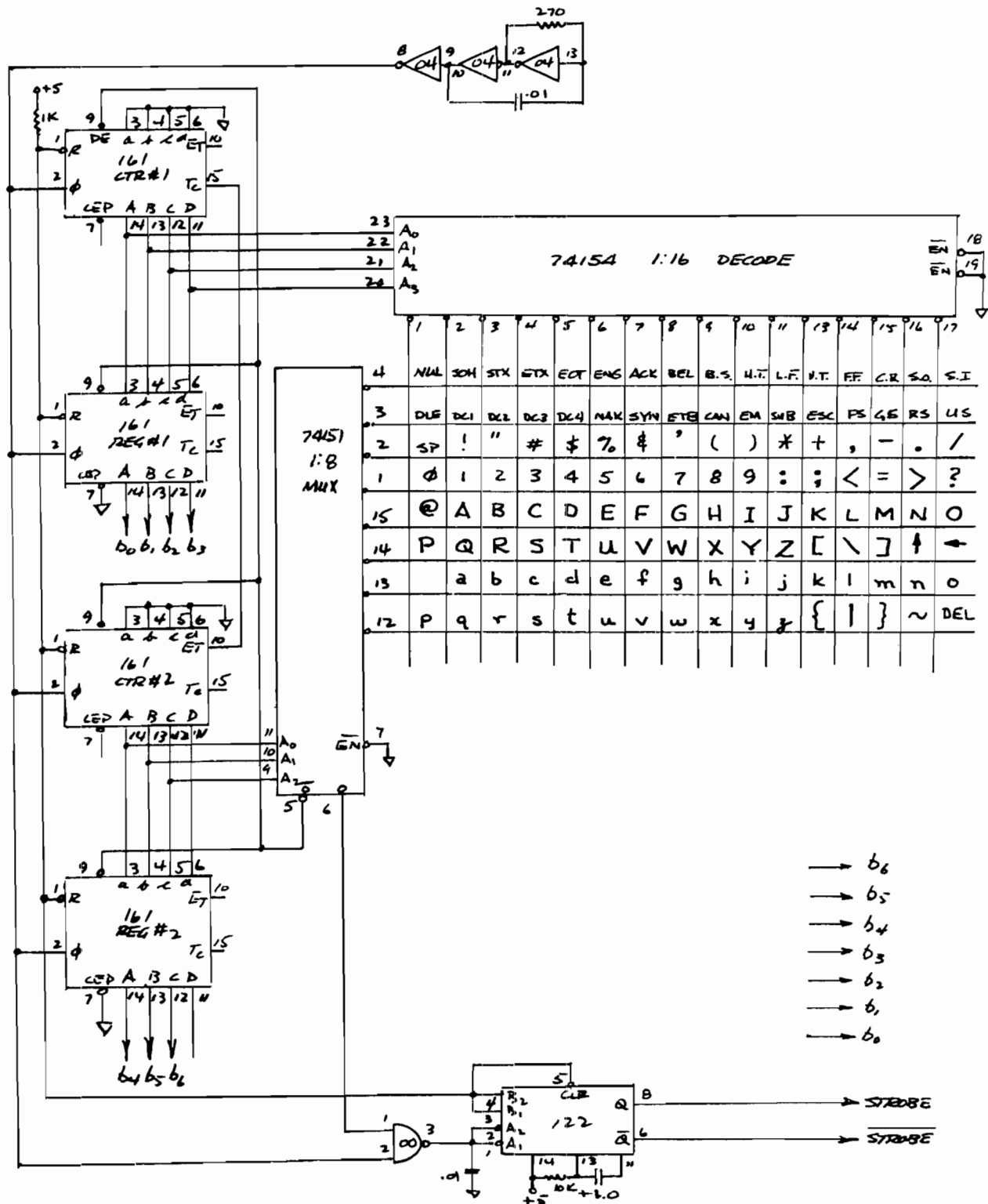


Figure 7. 128 key matrix encoder.

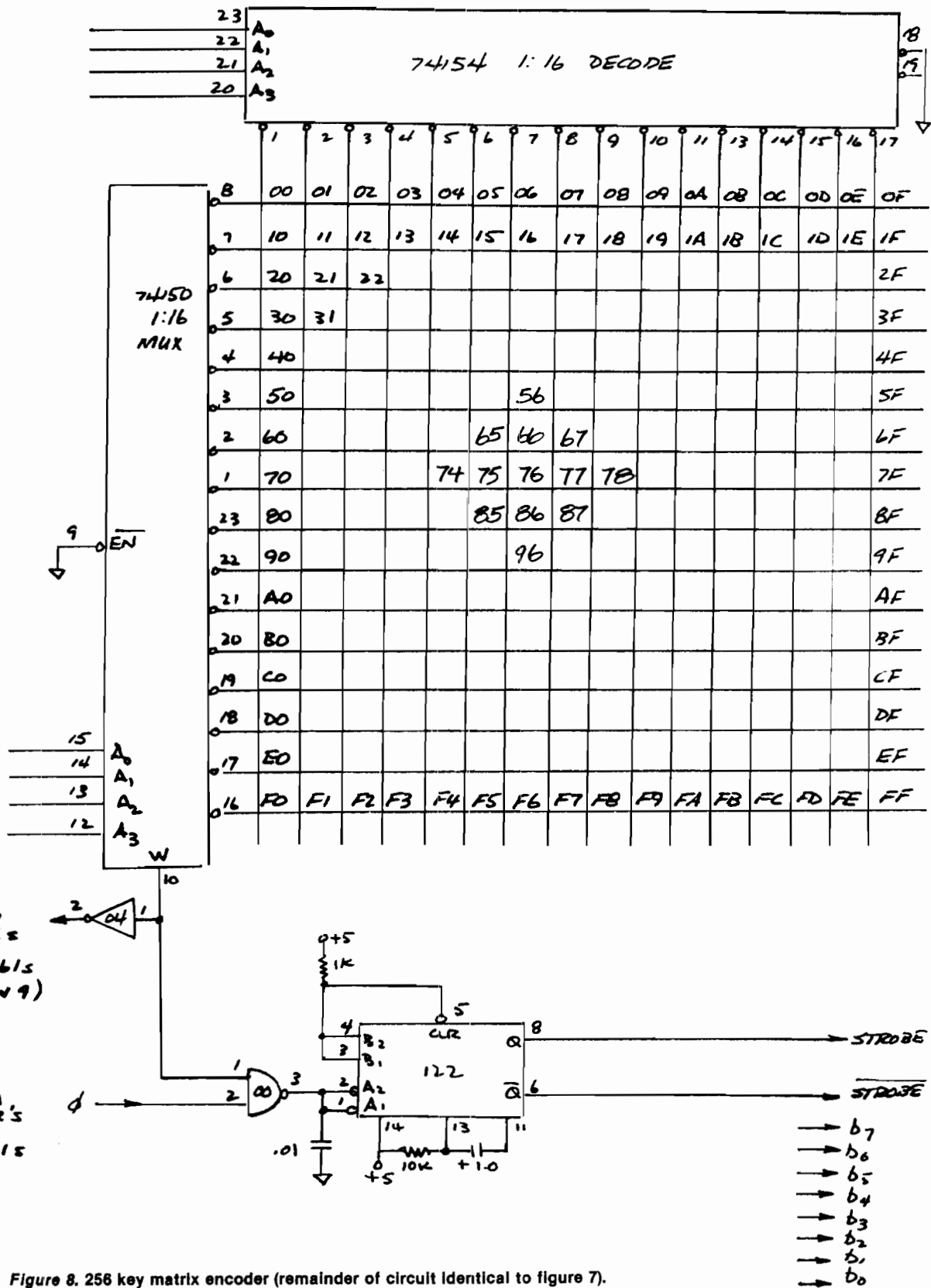


Figure 8. 256 key matrix encoder (remainder of circuit identical to figure 7).

Expansion

To encode 32 keys in a matrix requires only 4 additional lines from the keyswitches to the encoder circuitry. An additional 74161 counter stage, and an additional 74161 register stage must be added to the basic circuit of figure 4. I will first place the matrix in a 4 x 8 configuration. This circuit is shown in figure 5. The top keyswitch matrix will generate the hexadecimal code from 00 to 0F. The lower keyswitch matrix will generate hex codes from 10 to 1F. The keyswitches can also be arranged in an 8 x 4 matrix to encode the keyswitches. This circuit is shown in figure 6. Figure 6 also reveals that the encoding capability of the 4-74161's and 1:8 decoder and 1:8 MUX is only partially used. Sixty-four switches in an 8 x 8 matrix requiring 16 wires from switches to encoder circuitry can be encoded by the circuitry of figure 6.

The basic circuit is very flexible. Let us next encode a keyboard that has over 100 keys. We must change the decoder to a 74154 1:16 decoder, and place the keyswitches in a 16 x 8 matrix. In the configuration of figure 7, 128 switches can be encoded with the basic circuitry used earlier. The ASCII character set has been placed in position in the matrix to illustrate how the circuitry can be used to encode an ASCII keyboard. The builder will find, however, that he must make special provisions for the ASCII keyboard Shift and Control keys.

The circuit of figure 7 will encode up to 128 keys placed in a 16 x 4, 5, 6, 7 or 8 matrix and therefore can be used to encode almost any surplus keyboard. If the key in the matrix generates a different code than desired, it is a fairly simple matter to use the power of the computer itself to convert the code to ASCII, EBCDIC, Baudot (Murray), or whatever other code the builder may desire.

Thirty-three lines were used earlier to encode 32 discrete keyswitches. If the decoder is a 75154 and the MUX is a 74150, the 32 lines from the keyswitch matrix to the encoder will encode 256 switches (if you can find that many to encode!). The matrix is a 16 x 16, and the encoder capability is twice as much as the full ASCII character set. Extra keypads, cursor-controls, computer controls, and so on, can be encoded and the hexadecimal codes generated run from 00 to FF. figure 8 shows this circuit.

Computer Encoding

Keyboards may be encoded with a computer as well as with a hardware encoder. In this case we usually find ourselves restricted to 64 keys of encoding. This is caused by the 8-bit operation of our machines. We can use a PIA (Peripheral Interface Adapter) chip and tell 8 of the port lines they are outputs, and 8 more that they are inputs. With software, we then essentially duplicate the decoder function and drive each of the output lines low one-at-a-time. These correspond to the column lines of the hardware encoder. The keyswitches are placed in an 8 x 8 matrix so that the input lines (row lines) feed the input port. The keyswitch code generated in this fashion does not resemble hexadecimal in any sequence that you can dream up, but each key in the matrix will generate a discrete code. These discrete codes are then converted by software to the desired code. Figure 9 gives the basic circuit.

A full ASCII keyboard does not have 128 keys. The keys are made to do "double duty" with the Shift key. The Shift key on an 8 x 8 computer encoded matrix can be used to set one bit high and essentially double the number of codes generated. Special circuitry and software must be employed to handle the ASCII keyboard Control key. Thus, although the basic software encoder seems only capable of encoding either upper or lower case characters, it can, with some special circuitry encode almost all of the full 128 characters of the ASCII character set. We will have to give up a few of the ASCII codes, since two of the keys (Shift and Control) will need to perform special functions.

The basic problem of the computer encoded keyboard is that keyboards do not easily fit into a square matrix. Keyboards are rectangular and are usually 16 keys (or less) wide by 5 or 6 rows high. Consequently, if the foil traces must be cut to get the key-

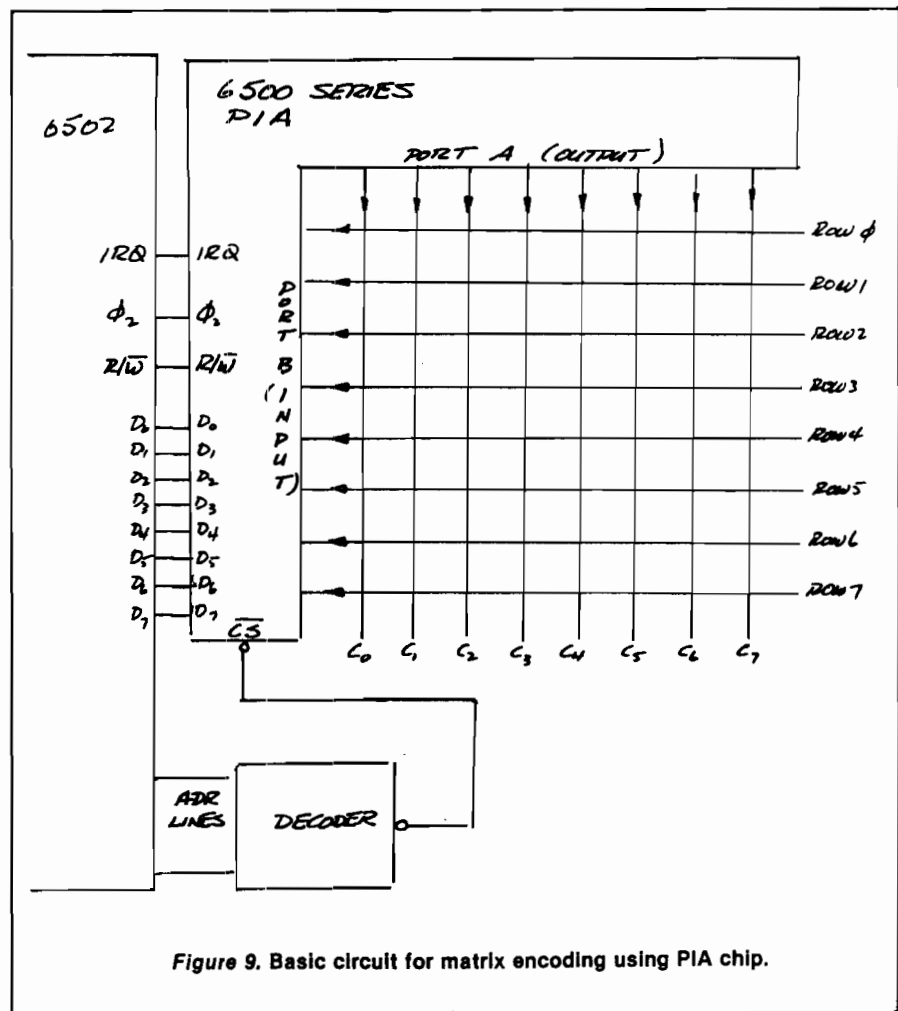


Figure 9. Basic circuit for matrix encoding using PIA chip.

switches into a matrix, the hardware 16 x 5 or 6 encoder will usually prove simpler to rewire than figuring out how to square things up and get the keys into an 8 x 8 matrix.

The Input Port

Once the keyboard has been encoded in hardware the builder must find a way to get its codes into the machine. One very definite advantage of the software encoded keyboard using a PIA chip is that this detail need not concern the builder.

To get into the machine, additional hardware is required. If a serial port is desired, this is usually handled with a UART. A parallel port is very easy to construct, and usually much less expensive to get into operation than the UART. (Figure 10 gives the circuitry.) The port is placed wherever the builder desires, with a decoder. The circuit of figure 10 will place the port at 7FF7, or about half-way through the address range. The keyboard code, which must be latched, is transferred to the accumulator with a LDA, Absolute Mode at address 7FF7. If the software is interrupt-driven, the IRQ latch may also be reset with this command. If the software is NMI-driven, then resetting of the IRQ latch is unnecessary. A STA, page zero or STA, Absolute will then place the keyboard code in memory and a Return From Interrupt can follow. The code can then be processed with a subroutine to convert it to whatever code you desire.

A bonus of the circuit of figure 10 is that not only one port is provided for, but 8 active lows are available from 7FF0-7FF7. This means that you can have 8 input or output ports at these locations. Or the signals generated by either reading or writing these memory locations can be used for handshakes or software generated turn-on or turn-off signals to the outside world. By placing a 1:16 decoder (74154) here instead of a 1:8 or 1:10 decoder, 16 ports, handshakes, etc. can be obtained.

Summary

The one basic circuit is quite flexible. It can be used to hardware encode almost any keyboard. Placing the keyboard in a matrix reduces the number or interconnecting wires needed between keyswitches and encoder circuitry. Since only one fundamental circuit was given here, and there are many, many ways to do

the job, this article has, in reality, barely "scratched the surface" of encoding keyswitches.

George Young has been into computer electronics and programming for only three years. He has designed and built his own 6502-based homebrew computer in nine Phases, and this HB includes everything but floppies. Articles for publication are prepared on the text editing portion of this 6502 homebrew, and printing is via an interfaced Selectric I/O Writer.

The author's main interest is education. He will teach *anything* to *anybody* who will take the time to listen to him or ask the questions and listen to the answers. He enjoys writing since it is an extension of his teaching (and enables him to have a larger number of students in his 'classroom').

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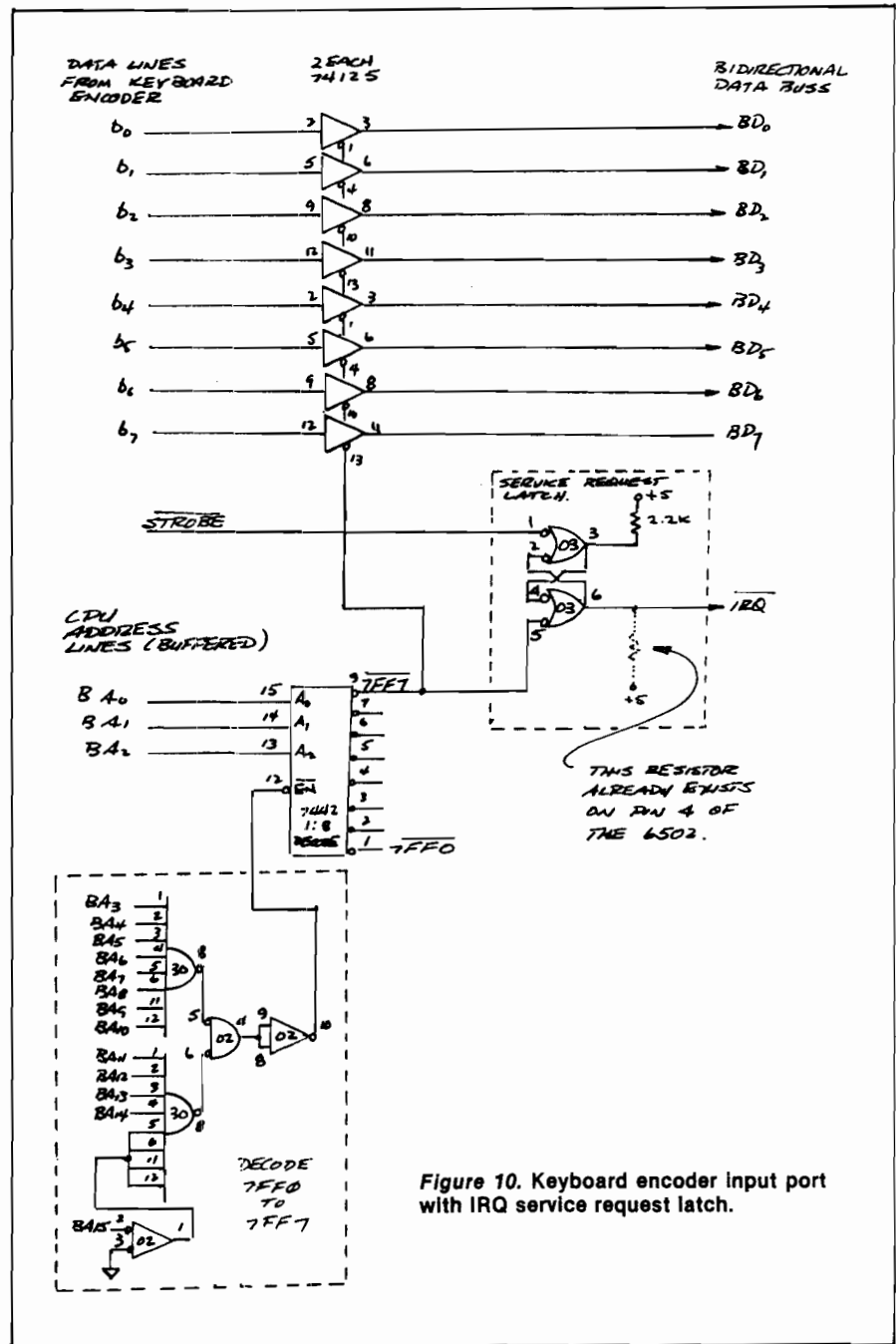
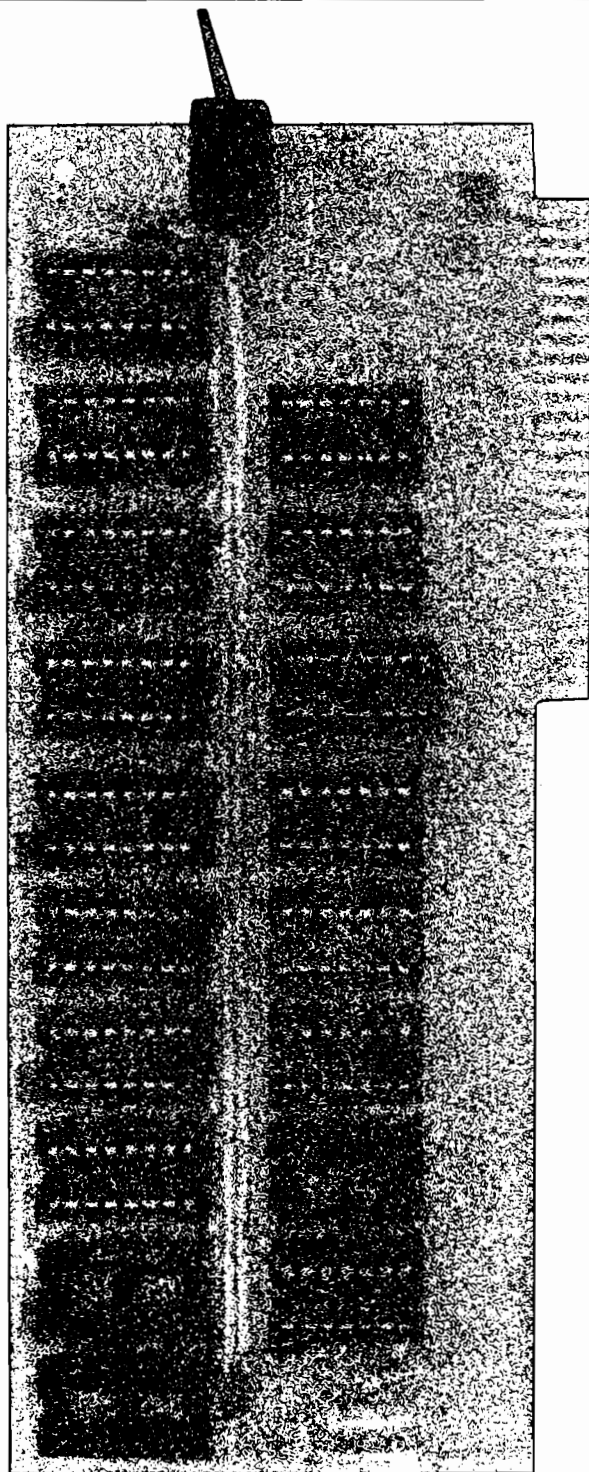


Figure 10. Keyboard encoder input port with IRQ service request latch.



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A Better Apple Search/Change

This improved version of the SEARCH/CHANGE program removes the length restriction on the CHANGE function.

J.D. Childress
5108 Springlake Way
Baltimore, Maryland 21212

Lately I've made much use of the SEARCH/CHANGE program published last January in MICRO (20:55) and have become quite impatient with its shortcomings. I first made some minor modifications but then decided the real need was to remove the length restriction on the CHANGE function. The complete program, with this modification, is given in the program listing. The discussion following assumes familiarity with the earlier paper.

An urgent warning is issued here. This program is like the girl with the curl: When it's good, it's very, very good but when it's bad, it's horrid. If it misfires, your program likely will be lost. The wise will always keep a current backup copy.

Minor Modifications

For those not wanting to do much retyping or needing only the range control feature (references here are to the line numbers in the SEARCH/CHANGE listing of the January paper): delete lines 63100, 63280, 63300, and 63310. These were written and kept in an abundance of caution. Change 63300 to 63320 after the GOSUB in line 63150. Add a line, say 63035, for input of BL, the beginning line for the change, and EL, the ending line; then insert OR LM < BL OR LM > EL in line 63350. The foregoing produces a shortening of the program, along with a capability for changing only a specified part of the program.

Another warning is in order here. The feature of listing the found lines works with a search for the LIST in line 63270 backwards from the end of program memory. If anything with a LIST in it is placed in higher line numbers, this search will be fouled up. And again note: somehow leading zeros in line 63270 can get removed; I suggest that a few, say 5, colons be inserted before INPUT.

Overview of Major Modification

Insertion of a CHANGE item longer or shorter than the SEARCH item requires that spaces either be added or deleted. This is accomplished by a shift of the program in memory and corresponding changes of all the next-address pointers. Needless to say, the part of memory space being used by SEARCH/CHANGE must not be jiggled, else its operation will be clobbered. So that the SEARCH/CHANGE program can remain fixed in memory and all the Applesoft operational pointers functional, spacers—colons—are added in line 62999.

Memory Move

The heart of this modification is the memory move call from Applesoft. (See lines 63360 and 63370 in the listing of this paper.) The memory move call given in CONTACT 5, 5 (June 79) works only for integer BASIC; a call to the Apple HOTLINE produced the information that the move call had to be routed through a short machine language routine. The routine supplied by Apple is the following: POKE 768,160: POKE 769,0: POKE 770,76: POKE 771,44: POKE 772,254. The corresponding call is then CALL 768. This location is \$300-\$304. I use that space for my SLOW LIST utility, so changed to location \$342-\$346 with no ill effects. (See line 63010.)

One block of memory cannot be moved into a second block overlapped

by the first. This is because one byte would be moved into another before that byte's content had been read. Thus a two-step procedure is required. Line 63360 moves the memory block to the top of memory just below HIMEM and line 63370 moves it back to the desired end location.

Next-Address Pointers

Recall how Applesoft stores BASIC in memory. The end of each line is indicated by a zero byte. The next two bytes contains a pointer, low byte first, to the next line's first byte, the low byte of its next-address pointer. When a branch is executed, the program skips along these pointers from the first until the indicated address is found. If any next-address pointer points to a wrong address, all gang a-gley. So until all these pointers are put aright, the program being searched and changed is simply hidden from the operating program. Line 63160 POKes the next-address pointer for line 63000 into the pointer location of line 1; after the dust settles, line 63230 restores the original pointer.

Other Matters

A search is made from the end of program memory to find two things: the location of the LIST in line 63310, and the location of the beginning of line 62999. This search is done by line 63020. Two numbers, 540 and 1730, are set for SEARCH/CHANGE exactly as written (lines 63000 and following) in the listing. The first number causes a skip from the end of the program to the immediate neighborhood of LIST, the second, a skip from LIST to near the end of line 62999. One effect of this search is a delay after the return following RUN 63000. A too-short delay should alert the user that line 62999 might not have enough colons for substantial changes. If the colons are depleted, line 63350 halts the change operation and prints a message to that effect.

```

62999 END ::::::::::::::::::::
::::::::::::::::::
63000 DIM SK(100),NT(100),L(100)
:START = 256 * PEEK (104) +
PEEK (103):FINI = 256 * PEEK
(106) + PEEK (105)
63010 HM = 256 * PEEK (116) + PEEK
(115): POKE 834,160: POKE 83
5,0: POKE 836,76: POKE 837,4
4: POKE 838,254
63020 FOR WW = FINI - 540 TO STA
RT STEP - 1: IF X = 0 AND PEEK
(WW) = 188 THEN W = WW:X = 1
:WW = WW - 1730
63030 IF 256 * PEEK (WW + 1) +
PEEK (WW) < > 62999 THEN NEXT

63040 NL = 256 * PEEK (WW - 1) +
PEEK (WW - 2):CO = NL - WW -
10: HIMEM: HM - WW - 100
63050 IF 256 * PEEK (START + 3)
+ PEEK (START + 2) < > 1 THEN
PRINT "YOU MUST ENTER YOUR
SEARCH ITEM AS LINE": PRINT
"1 BEFORE YOU RUN 63000.": HIMEM:
HM: END
63060 LIST 1,2: PRINT : PRINT "P
LEASE VERIFY IF THE COMPUTER
TAKES": PRINT "THIS AS YOU
INTENDED. DO YOU WANT": INPUT
"TO CONTINUE (YES OR NO)? ";
Y$: PRINT : IF Y$ < > "YES"
THEN HIMEM: HM: END
63070 PRINT "THE CHANGE ENTERED
WILL BE MADE IN THE": PRINT
"RANGE OF LINES CHOSEN. ENTE
R": INPUT " THE BEGINNING
LINE ";BL: INPUT " THE
ENDING LINE ";EL: PRINT
63080 NF = 256 * PEEK (START + 1
) + PEEK (START)
63090 FOR I = 0 TO 255:SK(I) = PEEK
(START + 4 + I): IF SK(I) <
> 0 THEN NEXT
63100 N = I - 1
63110 IF SK(0) = 34 THEN FOR I =
1 TO N:SK(I - 1) = SK(I): NEXT
:N = N - 1:SQ = 1
63120 M = START + N + 6 + SQ:INC =
0:CH = 0: IF 256 * PEEK (M +
3) + PEEK (M + 2) < > 2 THEN
CH = 1: GOTO 63170
63130 FOR I = 0 TO 255:NT(I) = PEEK
(M + 4 + I): IF NT(I) < > 0
THEN NEXT
63140 NN = I - 1:ADD = NN - N:M =
M + NN + 6:WW = WW - ADD(ADD
< 0) + 8
63150 IF NT(0) = 34 THEN FOR I =
1 TO NN:NT(I - 1) = NT(I): NEXT
:NN = NN - 1:ADD = ADD - 1

```

```

63160 X = INT (NL / 256):Y = NL -
256 * X: POKE START + 1,X: POKE
START,Y
63170 LM = 256 * PEEK (M + 3) +
PEEK (M + 2):NA = 256 * PEEK
(M + 1) + PEEK (M): IF LM >
= 62999 THEN 63230
63180 FOR I = M + 4 TO M + 255: IF
PEEK (I) < > 0 AND PEEK (
I) < > SK(0) AND PEEK (I) <
> 34 THEN NEXT
63190 IF PEEK (I) = 34 THEN SQ =
SQ + 1 - 2 * (SQ = 1)
63200 IF PEEK (I) = SK(0) AND S
Q < > 1 THEN GOSUB 63330
63210 IF PEEK (I) = 0 THEN NA =
NA + INC:X = INT (NA / 256)
:Y = NA - 256 * X: POKE M +
1,X: POKE M,Y:M = I + 1: GOTO
63170
63220 NEXT
63230 X = INT (NF / 256):Y = NF -
256 * X: POKE START + 1,X: POKE
START,Y
63240 PRINT : PRINT : PRINT "THE
ITEM": PRINT " "; LIST 1:
PRINT : PRINT "IS FOUND IN
THE FOLLOWING LINES": PRINT
: IF L(1) = 0 THEN PRINT "
NONE.": HIMEM: HM: END
63250 FOR I = 1 TO N: PRINT L(I)
,: "EXT : PRINT
63260 PRINT : INPUT " DO YOU WAN
T THESE LINES LISTED (YES OR
NO)? ";Y$: IF Y$ = "NO" THEN
HIMEM: HM: END
63270 PRINT : PRINT "THERE WILL
BE A WAIT AFTER EACH LINE": PRINT
"UNTIL YOU HIT RETURN TO CON
TINUE.": PRINT
63280 FOR I = 1 TO K: IF L(I) =
L(I - 1) THEN 63320
63290 L$ = "0000" + STR$ (L(I)):
L$ = RIGHT$ (L$,5)
63300 FOR J = 1 TO 5: POKE W + J
,48 + VAL ( MID$ (L$,J,1)):
NEXT
63310 LIST 00050::::::::::::: INPUT
"";Y$
63320 NEXT : HIMEM: HM: END
63330 FOR J = 0 TO N: IF PEEK (
I + J) < > SK(J) THEN RETURN
63340 NEXT
63350 IF CO - INC < ADD AND CO% =
0 THEN CH = 1:CO% = 1: PRINT
"THE SUPPLY OF COLONS IN LIN
E 62999 IS": PRINT "DEPLETED
. THE CHANGE HAS BEEN MADE"
: PRINT "THROUGH PART OR ALL
OF LINE ";LM: PRINT

```

```

63360 K = K + 1:L(K) = LM: IF CH <
      > 0 OR LM < BL OR LM > EL THEN
      RETURN
63370 ZS = I + N:X = INT (ZS / 2
      56):Y = ZS - 256 * X: POKE 6
      1,X: POKE 60,Y:X = INT (WW /
      256):Y = WW - 256 * X: POKE
      63,X: POKE 62,Y:ZH = HM - 10
      0 - WW + ZS:X = INT (ZH / 2
      56):Y = ZH - 256 * X: POKE 6
      7,X: POKE 66,Y: CALL 834
63380 POKE 61,X: POKE 60,Y:X = INT
      ((HM - 100) / 256):Y = HM -
      100 - 256 * X: POKE 63,X: POKE
      62,Y:ZS = I + NN:X = INT (Z
      S / 256):Y = ZS - 256 * X: POKE
      67,X: POKE 66,Y: CALL 834
63390 WW = WW + ADD:INC = INC + A
      DD
63400 FOR J = 0 TO NN: POKE I +
      J,NT(J): NEXT J: I = I + NN
63410 RETURN

```

The perceptive reader will note a number of small numbers in various lines. These are finagle factors adjusted (but probably not optimized) to make the program run. For example, the 10 in line 63040 prevents the appearance of multiple line 62999's for a change item shorter than the search item.

I have also changed the choices for search and the way they work. Experience has shown no need to search both inside and outside strings at the same time; it's an either/or situation. To eliminate a needless question/answer routine, the program now works as follows: the SEARCH/CHANGE is made outside strings only, unless the first character of line 1 is the quotation mark. In that case, the SEARCH/CHANGE is made inside strings only. For example,

```
1 TOTAL
```

would search for TOTAL outside strings but

```
1 "TOTAL
```

would search for TOTAL inside strings.

A quotation mark can be used with line 2 in a similar way to sneak "forbidden" words past the interpreter. This should be used with care in changes outside strings; the interpreter has a way of exacting its revenge on sneaky things.

Operation

Except for the search mode selection change, operation of the better SEARCH/CHANGE is essentially the same as the original. Append SEARCH/CHANGE to the program to be searched. Enter the search item as line 1 and the replacement item as line 2. Note that anything that will list as line 1 (or line 2) can be entered. Execute with a RUN 63000.

As mentioned earlier, things can go wrong. If the worst happens, try entering a new line, or deleting a line, or both. That sometimes will save part, or almost all of the program. A sensible precaution is to check line 62999 often and keep it well-stocked with colons.

Another good idea is to use a SLOW LIST utility with SEARCH/CHANGE. [I recommend the one supplied with S-C ASSEMBLER II.] Then if a LIST command produces endless junk, the listing can be aborted without the additional hazard of a RESET.

Another idea is to know your HIMEM. If something goes wrong, it's possible for the HIMEM setting to be ratcheted down to a low value.

A problem I encountered on occasion and, I trust, eliminated, is the DOS 3.2 renumbering program (which I keep in memory while programming) or the DOS buffers being clobbered, probably by an occasional encroachment into the space above HIMEM.

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Vectors and the Challenger 1P

Vector is one more computer buzzword usually found in conjunction with confusion. This article will try to clear up what vectors are and will show how to use them effectively.

Mike Bassman
39-65 52nd Street
Woodside, New York 11377

Computers have subroutines for every command and for every other necessary function. Computers also need places in memory to look up the address of a particular subroutine. A vector is a place in memory in which the computer finds the address of a subroutine. The vector will consist of two bytes containing any address from \$0000 to \$FFFF in low-byte, high-byte format.

I'll try to clear this up with an example. Let's say you type in a SAVE command. The C1P must know where to go to find the SAVE subroutine. The C1P looks at the SAVE vector, which is at \$220 and \$221 (544 and 545 decimal), and in it finds \$96 and \$FF, which is \$FF96, the address of the SAVE routine.

What good are vectors? They are used if you want to add to BASIC or change it or any of its commands. Vectors have been used to create shorthand (see MICRO 24:25), do a true backspace, and ensure program security. Let's take program security as an example. A good way to prevent copying of tapes is to disable the SAVE command. We want the SAVE command to coldstart BASIC if someone tries to save a program. The SAVE vector must be changed from pointing at the SAVE routine at \$FF96 to the coldstart address at \$BD11. Therefore, the SAVE vector at 544 and 545 must point at

\$BD11. These two poke commands will take care of it:

```
POKE 544,17
POKE 545,189
```

Now, if you type SAVE, the C1P will respond with "MEMORY SIZE?". Although the C1P has vectors for every command, a large portion of them are in ROM rather than in RAM. Since only RAM and not ROM can be changed, only those vectors residing in RAM can be used. Vectors in RAM, their addresses, and the address that they point at initially are listed below.

Vector	Address		Initial Value	
	Hex	Decimal	Hex	Decimal
SAVE	220,221	544,545	FF96	65430
LOAD	21E,21F	542,543	FF8B	65419
CTRL C	21C,21D	540,541	FF9B	65435
OUTPUT	21A,21B	538,539	FF69	65385
INPUT	218,219	536,537	FFBA	65466
WARM	001,002	001,002	A274	41588
START				

The first two vectors, the SAVE vector and the LOAD vector are used whenever the SAVE and LOAD commands are executed. The Control-C vector is somewhat more subtle. For

every line of BASIC executed, BASIC checks the keyboard for a Control-C. If one has been typed, program execution ends. This vector is the one that is used for every line executed. Therefore, we can use this vector, if our function is one that would be executed once for every line, just as we would use a program tracer. The output vector is used each time BASIC wants to type a character. The input vector is used each time BASIC wants to input a character.

Let's try a more involved example. This time, we'll change the cursor from the underline to, say, a tank character. The program will require use of the input vector, because we will have to change the cursor each time a character is inputted. The program will be in the free part of page 2, starting at \$222 (546 decimal). BASIC stores the cursor location at \$200 (513 decimal). This is used as an index from screen location \$D300 (54016 decimal). Since BASIC resets the input vector after carriage return is hit, we will set the input vector to \$222 after every character. The program follows.

Using these techniques, Ohio Scientific C1P users can customize BASIC to their convenience.

```

BASSMAN:VECTORS AND THE CHALLENGER 1P
0222          ORG      $0222
0222 48      PHA          SAVE ACCUMULATOR
0223 8A      TXA          PUT X IN A
0224 48      PHA          AND SAVE
0225 AE 00 02 LDX      $0200  GET CURSOR LOCATION
0228 A9 FA   LDA      #$FA  GET TANK CHARACTER
022A 9D 00 D3 STA      $D300,X  STORE WITH INDEX
022D 68      PLA          GET X FROM STACK
022E AA      TAX          AND PUT INTO X
022F A9 22   LDA      #$22  LOW BYTE--INPUT VECTOR
0231 8D 18 02 STA      $0218  AND SAVE
0234 A9 02   LDA      #$02  HIGH BYTE--INPUT VECTOR
0236 8D 19 02 STA      $0219  AND SAVE
0239 68      PLA          GET A
023A 4C BA FF JMP      $FFBA  AND RETURN

```





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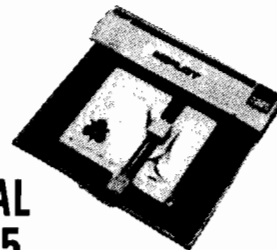
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PET Symbolic Disassembler

Most disassemblers output only absolute addresses. This symbolic disassembler generates labels and symbols for these addresses, making the disassembled program much more understandable.

Werner Kolbe
Hardstrasse 77
CH5432 Neuenhof
Switzerland

If you want to understand how programs written in machine code work, you need a clear and comprehensive listing. For this purpose I developed a disassembler (listing 1) which produces a listing nearly like one from an assembler—only the remarks are missing. Because I used the program mainly to get a complete listing of the PET ROM routines, the program also contains a short machine routine to overcome the PEEK limitation. The program automatically creates names for all memory locations used by the machine program. It also calculates the absolute addresses of all branches and assigns labels automatically. Listing 2 shows an example of a listing produced by the disassembler.

Using the Disassembler

Because the program is very simple to use, explanations are not included, in order to save space. The program first asks for the output device number, which should be 3 for the screen or 4 for

the printer. Then it asks for the start address (origin) of the program to be disassembled. The address has to be entered in hexadecimal without a leading \$ sign. Leading zeros are not necessary. Program operation can be stopped by pressing the SPACE key and continued by pressing the key a second time. By pressing the HOME key, the program jumps back to the start, asking again for the output device and the start address. However, it still holds all names created thus far. To get a complete listing it is necessary to go through the machine code a second time, because all labels created by backward jumps can only be resolved in a second pass. Tables of the labels and variable names are printed when, instead of a start address, the following keywords are entered:

PM all labels are listed
PL only the labels created by a branch (they start with L) are listed
PJ only the labels created by a JMP or JSR are listed (they start with J)
PZ a listing of all zero-page memory places used is given (their names start with Z)
PW a listing of all memory places above page zero used by the program is given (names starting with W).

By entering "ENTRY" instead of a start address, you can name your own *variables*. This must be done before the program has created a name, because a variable cannot be defined twice. Provision for entering your own *label* names has not been made. You can leave the "ENTRY"-mode by entering END as a name. Addresses in "ENTRY"-mode must be hexadecimal without a leading \$. The program itself occupies less than 4K bytes, but to provide enough space for all addresses and names that have to be stored, you should have at least about 16K bytes of memory available.

Program Description

Line No.	Description
5	determines the dimension of arrays L,L\$, and P,P\$ which contain the labels (L) and the page >0 (P) names. If you have a new ROM and enough memory you could set DM and PM to higher values.
10...15	loads a short machine routine which overcomes the PEEK limitation in the old ROMs.
20	dimensions the arrays. M\$ = mnemonic code, Z% = zero-page addresses, Z\$ = zero-page names, L, P (see above)
25	the addresses 0 are assigned to provide the headings for the listings.
35	reads mnemonic code, including addressing index.
45	assigns output device.
50...72	FL is a "text"-flag. If FL=0, then text mode is assumed until a zero is found. The "address" in E\$ is investigated in the following lines to detect the keywords.
75...90	subroutine 280 changes E\$ into a number in E. P is a pointer to the current address. Subroutine 325 searches for a label under the address in P. S=1 tells the subroutine not to create a label if none is found. Subroutine 300 performs a decimal to hexadecimal conversion. Subroutine 295 performs an "E=PEEK(P)" and the hexadecimal of E is returned in E\$.

92	separates mnemonic code and addressing index.	195...205	same task as 175, only for absolute addressing. If no new names can be created because the arrays P,P\$ are full, the address is printed in hexadecimal.	290...320	increments code pointer P, PEEKS the memory location P, and returns the value in E and ES.
95	jumps to the subroutines according to the addressing index.			325...375	looks for the address E in the array L; if found, returns corresponding name in L\$; if not, creates a new name and sorts the table. The new name starts with "L" or "J" and continues with a current number which is the "end of table L" pointer LL. A binary search is executed to improve program speed.
105	the start/stop feature using the SPACE key.	210	absolute, X addressing.		
		215	absolute, Y addressing.		
130	prints the mnemonic code at the correct place. As TAB does not work on my printer, a counter K and the SPC function is used.	220...230	relative addressing. If the label was created anew and the branch is backward, the address is printed in hexadecimal. The same occurs if the arrays L,L\$ are full.		
135...160	handles implied addressing and text.			380...415	same as above but for zero-page addresses.
165	immediate addressing mode.	235	(indirect), X addressing.		
170	zero-page addressing mode.	240	(indirect), Y addressing.	420...465	same as above but for addresses above page zero.
175	fetch operand; print it and mnemonic; look for entry in the address table and create name, if not found (subroutine 380); print name plus addressing string.	250	absolute indirect addressing; the operand is printed in hexadecimal. It seemed to be unnecessary to create a table of two-byte pointer names only for this seldom-used addressing mode.	470...540	mnemonic code and assigned addressing index.
180	zero-page, X addressing mode.	260	accumulator addressing.	545...605	prints address tables and enables entry of addresses and corresponding names.
185	zero-page, Y addressing mode.	265...275	JMP and JSR absolute. Similar task as 220...230.		
190	absolute addressing.	280...285	converts hexadecimal in E\$ to decimal in E.		

Werner Kolbe is a German computer enthusiast who has been living in Switzerland since 1977, working as an electrical engineer in the field of power system protection. In 1978 he bought one of the first PETs available in Europe. With some programming experience in FORTRAN gained on a large IBM computer, using his PET is really enjoyable.

DISASSEMBLER

```

5 DM=255:PM=50
10 FORI=1011TO1017:READA:POKEI,A:NEXT
15 DATA173,0,0,141,250,3,96
20 DIMM$(255),L$(DM),L(DM),Z$(255),Z*(255),P(PM),P*(PM)
25 DM=DM-1:PM=PM-1:Z$(0)="ZERO":L$(0)="LABEL":P$(0)="PAGE >0"
30 FORI=0TO255:READM$(I):NEXT
45 CLOSE1:INPUT"OUTPUT DEV. #":D:PRINT:OPEN1,D,1
50 FL=1:INPUT"ORG":E$:PRINT:IFE$="PM"THENV$="":GOTO545
55 IFE$="PL"THENV$="L":GOTO545
60 IFE$="PJ"THENV$="J":GOTO545
65 IFE$="PZ"THEN560
70 IFE$="PW"THEN570
72 IFE$="ENTRY"THEN600
75 GOSUB280:P=E-1
80 P=P+1:E=P:S=1:GOSUB325:IFL$<>" "THENFL=1
85 GOSUB300
90 PRINT#1,SPC(5-LEN(E$))E$:GOSUB295:PRINT#1," "E$:K=5
92 M$=LEFT$(M$(E),3):B=VAL(MID$(M$(E),4))
95 ONB*FL+1GOSUB135,165,170,180,185,190,210,215,220,235,240,250,260,265
105 GETE$:IFE$<>" "THENV$=" ":GOSUB115
110 GOTO80
115 IFE$=V$THENGETE$:V$="":GOTO115
120 IFE$="M"THENPRINT#1:GOTO45
125 RETURN

```



```

130 PRINT#1, " E$SPC(K)L$SPC(7-LEN(L$))M$ " ; RETURN
135 IFFL=1ANDM$<>"?" THENPRINT#1, SPC(8)L$SPC(7-LEN(L$))M$: RETURN
140 FL=0: IFM$="BRK" THENFL=1: PRINT: RETURN
145 PRINT#1, SPC(15)"? " : CHR$(34): IFE>30ANDE<128 THENPRINT#1, CHR$(E)
150 IFE<30 THENPRINT#1, CHR$(E+64)
155 IFE>127 THENPRINT#1, CHR$(E-128)
160 RETURN
165 GOSUB290: GOSUB130: PRINT#1, "="E$: RETURN
170 V$=""
175 GOSUB290: GOSUB130: GOSUB380: PRINT#1, Z$V$: RETURN
180 V$=",X": GOTO175
185 V$=",Y": GOTO175
190 V$=""
195 GOSUB290: PRINT#1, " E$: H$=E$: GOSUB290: K=2
200 GOSUB130: E$=E$+H$: GOSUB280: GOSUB420: IFP$<>" THENPRINT#1, P$V$: RETURN
205 PRINT#1, E$V$: RETURN
210 V$=",X": GOTO195
215 V$=",Y": GOTO195
220 GOSUB290: A1=E: GOSUB130: E=A1+P+1: IFA1>127 THENE=P-255+A1
225 V$="L": S=0: GOSUB325: IFB THENPRINT#1, L$: RETURN
230 GOSUB300: PRINT#1, E$: RETURN
235 V$=",X)": GOTO245
240 V$="),Y"
245 GOSUB290: GOSUB130: GOSUB380: PRINT#1, "("Z$V$: RETURN
250 GOSUB290: PRINT#1, " E$: H$=E$: GOSUB290: K=2: GOSUB130
255 PRINT#1, "<E$H$)": RETURN
260 PRINT#1, SPC(8)L$SPC(7-LEN(L$))M$"A": RETURN
265 GOSUB290: PRINT#1, " E$: H$=E$: GOSUB290: K=2: GOSUB130: E$=E$+H$: GOSUB280
270 V$="J": S=0: GOSUB325: IFL$<>" THENPRINT#1, L$: RETURN
275 PRINT#1, E$: RETURN
280 E=0: FORI=1 TOLEN(E$): B=ASC(MID$(E$, I, 1))-48: IFB>9 THENB=B-7
285 E=E*16+B: NEXT: RETURN
290 P=P+1
295 B=INT(P/256): POKE1013, B: B=P-B*256: POKE1012, B: SYS1011: E=PEEK(1018)
300 B=E: E$=""
305 H=INT(B/16): B=INT(B-16*H): B$=CHR$(B+48): IFB>9 THENB$=CHR$(55+B)
310 E$=B$+E$: IFH>=1 THENB=H: GOTO305
315 IFLEN(E$)<2 THENE$="0"+E$
320 RETURN
325 B=-1: H=LL+1
330 I=INT((H+B)/2): IFL(I)=E THENB=1: L$=L$(I): RETURN
335 IFL(I)>E THENH=I: GOTO345
340 B=I
345 IFABS(H-B)>1 THEN330
350 IFSOR(LL>DM) THENB=0: L$="" : RETURN
355 LL=LL+1: IFL(I)<E THENI=I+1
360 FORB=LL TOI+1 STEP-1: L(B)=L(B-1): L$(B)=L$(B-1): NEXT
365 L(I)=E: L$(I)=V$+MID$(STR$(LL), 2)
370 B=0: L$=L$(I): IFE>P THENB=1
375 RETURN
380 B=-1: H=ZZ+1
385 I=INT((H+B)/2): IFZ%(I)=E THENZ$=Z$(I): RETURN
390 IFZ%(I)>E THENH=I: GOTO400
395 B=I
400 IFABS(H-B)>1 THEN385
405 ZZ=ZZ+1: IFZ%(I)<E THENI=I+1
410 FORB=ZZ TOI+1 STEP-1: Z%(B)=Z%(B-1): Z$(B)=Z$(B-1): NEXT: Z%(I)=E
412 IFS=2 THENZ$(I)=V$: RETURN
415 Z$(I)="Z"+MID$(STR$(ZZ), 2): Z$=Z$(I): RETURN
420 IFE<256 THENGOSUB380: P$=Z$: RETURN
425 B=-1: H=PP+1
430 I=INT((H+B)/2): IFP(I)=E THENP$=P$(I): RETURN
435 IFP(I)>E THENH=I: GOTO445
440 B=I

```

(continued)

```

445 IFABS(H-B)>1THEN430
450 IFPP>PMTHENP$="":RETURN
455 PP=PP+1:IFP(I)<ETHENI=I+1
460 FORB=PPTOI+1STEP-1:P(B)=P(B-1):P$(B)=P$(B-1):NEXT:P(I)=E
462 IFS=2THENP$(I)=V$:RETURN
465 P$(I)="W"+MID$(STR$(PP),2):P$=P$(I):RETURN
470 DATABRK,ORA9,?,?,?,ORA2,ASL2,?,PHP,ORA1,ASL12,?,?,ORA5,ASL5,?,BPL8,ORA10
475 DATA?,?,?,ORA3,ASL3,?,CLC,ORA7,?,?,?,ORA6,ASL6,?,JSR13,AND9,?
480 DATA?,BIT2,AND2,ROL2,?,PLP,AND1,ROL12,?,BIT5,AND5,ROL5,?,BMI8,AND10,?,?,?
485 DATAAND3,ROL3,?,SEC,AND7,?,?,?,AND6,ROL6,?,RTI,EOR9,?,?,?,EOR2,LSR2
490 DATA?,PHA,EOR1,LSR12,?,JMP13,EOR5,LSR5,?,BVC8,EOR10,?,?,?,EOR3,LSR3,?
495 DATACLI,EOR7,?,?,?,EOR6,LSR6,?,RTS,ADC9,?,?,?,ADC2,ROR2,?,PLA,ADC1
500 DATAROR12,?,JMP11,ADC5,ROR5,?,BVS8,ADC10,?,?,?,ADC3,ROR3,?,SEI,ADC7,?,?
505 DATA?,ADC6,ROR6,?,?,STA9,?,?,STY2,STA2,STX2,?,DEY,?,TXA,?,STY5,STA5
510 DATASTX5,?,BCC8,STA10,?,?,STY3,STA3,STX3,?,TYA,STA7,TXS,?,?,STA6,?,?
515 DATALDY1,LDA9,LDX1,?,LDY2,LDA2,LDX2,?,TAY,LDA1,TAX,?,LDY5,LDA5,LDX5,?
520 DATABCC8,LDA10,?,?,LDY3,LDA3,LDX4,?,CLV,LDA7,TSX,?,LDY6,LDA6,LDX7,?
525 DATACPY1,CMP9,?,?,CPY2,CMP2,DEC2,?,INY,CMP1,DEX,?,CPY5,CMP5,DEC5,?
530 DATABNE8,CMP10,?,?,?,CMP3,DEC3,?,CLD,CMP7,?,?,?,CMP6,DEC6,?,CPX1,SBC9
535 DATA?,?,CPX2,SBC2,INC2,?,INX,SBC1,NOP,?,CPX5,SBC5,INC5,?,BEQ8,SBC10,?,?
540 DATA?,SBC3,INC3,?,SED,SBC7,?,?,?,SBC6,INC6,?
545 FORI=0TOLL:IFV$<>" "THENIFLEFT$(L$(I),1)<>V$THEN555
550 E=L(I):GOSUB300:PRINT#1,L$(I)SPC(8-LEN(L$(I)))E$SPC(8-LEN(E$));
555 NEXT:PRINT#1:GOTO45
560 FORI=0TOZZ:E=Z$(I):GOSUB300
565 PRINT#1,Z$(I)SPC(8-LEN(Z$(I)))E$SPC(8-LEN(E$));:GOTO555
570 FORI=0TOPP:E=P(I):GOSUB300
575 PRINT#1,P$(I)SPC(8-LEN(P$(I)))E$SPC(8-LEN(E$));:GOTO555
600 S=2:INPUT"NAME,ADRESS";V$,E$:IFV$<>"END"THENGOSUB280:GOSUB420:GOTO600
605 GOTO45
1000 FORI=14TO33:PRINTCHR$(34)CHR$(I)CHR$(34):NEXT
READY.

```

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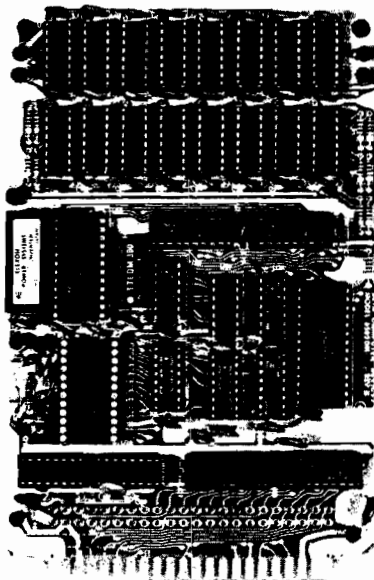
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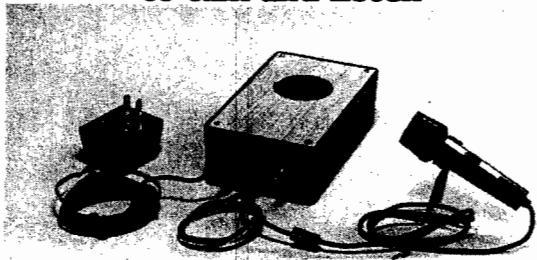
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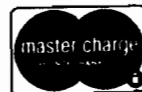
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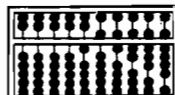
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AIM 65

File Operations

This, the third part of a series, builds upon previous articles to arrive at an AIM 65 text file processing system with BASIC.

Christopher J. Flynn
2601 Claxton Drive
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In two previous articles (26:61) and (30:65), we described text file input and output subroutines. These subroutines, when used with BASIC, added significant file handling capabilities to the AIM 65. We will now take these capabilities a step further, showing how BASIC can make effective use of the AIM 65's built-in dual cassette interface. We will remove our earlier restriction on the concurrent use of input and output files. The result, then, will be a general-purpose file system for processing AIM 65 text files with BASIC.

AIM 65 Hardware

The term "dual cassette interface" may be a little misleading to some. The AIM 65 has, in fact, one audio input channel, one audio output channel, and two motor control circuits.

Now, to use two tape recorders with the AIM 65, we dedicate one of them as a playback-only drive and the other as a record-only drive. In our system, we use drive 1 for playback and drive 2 for recording. The motor control circuits are connected to the appropriate tape recorder via the recorder's remote jack.

The record, playback, rewind, and fast-forward levers must still be depressed by hand, of course. Nevertheless, once the read and write operations are started, the AIM 65 will take full control over both recorders. The AIM 65 will start and stop each recorder at the proper time. (Incidentally, to see your AIM 65 BASIC program doing this will really impress you.)

AIM 65 Software

As we mentioned in our first article, (26:61) AIM 65 tape I/O is buffered. That is, when a character is to be read from, or written to, a tape file, the character is actually read from, or written to, a dedicated area of RAM. This dedicated RAM is known as a buffer. Only when all the data has been read from a buffer, or when the buffer has been filled with data, does the AIM 65 start up a tape recorder to do the actual read or write.

There is a buffer pointer associated with a buffer. The buffer pointer is used by the AIM 65 to keep track of the data within the buffer. Normally, the AIM 65 uses a single buffer which is located in page 1 at \$0116. This is the source of our restriction which stated that an input file and an output file could not be open at the same time.

Let's see what would happen if we violated this restriction. Suppose our program were doing a read, and then a write. The very first read would fill the tape buffer with data and set the buffer pointer. The write operation would then store data in the buffer. This would destroy some or all of the input data. That is not all. The write would also change the contents of the buffer pointer. So, when the program did the next read, there would be strange data in the buffer and a pointer pointing to who-knows-where. The result: chaos.

The designers of the AIM 65 anticipated these problems. They provided for a second tape buffer which is located in page 0 at \$00AD. This second buffer is activated automatically if the AIM 65 detects that the active input device (INFLG) and the active output device (OUTFLG) are both tape recorders.

Unfortunately, this feature of the AIM 65 will not work for us with BASIC. First of all, the second tape buffer, being in page zero, will obliterate

BASIC's page zero variables. This would also cause chaos. Secondly, our text file input and output subroutines set INFLG and OUTFLG for tape operations only long enough to read or write a record. Thus, both INFLG and OUTFLG will probably not be set for tape at the same time. In the sections that follow, we will present one solution to the tape buffer problem. (You may come up with other solutions.)

Synchronization Bytes

Each AIM 65 tape data block is preceded by a series of synchronization bytes. The contents of a RAM variable called GAP determine the number of synchronization bytes written. GAP is initialized by the AIM 65 to a value of \$08. The AIM 65 manuals recommend, however, that GAP be manually set to \$80 when the tape recorder is going to be used in a start-stop mode such as when loading a BASIC program. Experiment with the setting for GAP. A smaller value will result in faster read and write times. Don't set GAP too small, however, or the tape will become unreadable. We have found that a value of \$20 works perfectly for three different tape recorders.

If you are willing to do a little surgery on your tape recorder, you may be able to achieve even faster performance. We modified a Radio Shack CTR-40B so that its electronics would remain on, even when the motor was turned off. We now get good start-stop results with the default value of GAP—\$08. By the way, this modification changed the motor type from a type IV to a type III.

Using Dual Cassettes

With the proper software, the AIM 65 is fully capable of dual cassette operations with BASIC. We will use our text file input and output subroutines, plus additional software which is described later.

Of course, the first step to take is to connect two tape recorders to your AIM 65. Dedicate one of them as an input drive and the other as an output drive. (It doesn't matter which is which, but we use drive 1 for input and drive 2 for output.) Test each recorder thoroughly. Make absolutely sure that the motor control circuits are working. Experiment a bit and find the best value of GAP for your system. You should now be assured of obtaining reliable tape operations.

Standard Motor Control

When we designed the text file input and output subroutines, we made some decisions as to when to turn a given tape recorder on or off. In addition, the AIM 65 itself toggles the recorders at certain times. We have summarized the times when the tape recorders are turned on and off.

Read Operation

Reading a block: only the input tape recorder is turned on

Between blocks: both tape recorders are turned off

End of file: only the input tape recorder is turned on

Write Operation

Writing a block: only the output tape recorder is turned on

Between blocks: both tape recorders are turned off

End of file: both tape recorders are turned on

In most cases, this is a fairly convenient way to control the tape recorders. For example, reads and writes can easily be alternated.

For ease of operation, there are two guidelines to follow:

1. Position *both* the input and output tapes *before* you begin processing.
2. Do not close an output file until you have finished all input and output processing.

Let's examine these guidelines. Suppose we are going to read a tape and then write some of the data to an output tape. As soon as we read the very first block of data from the input tape recorder, the output tape recorder will be turned off. If we haven't already positioned the tape, we would have to remove the plug from the recorder's remote jack to do so.

Figure 1

7D41 AD 3F 7D		LDA	INBFPT	MOVE INPUT BUF PNTR
7D44 8D 36 A4		STA	TAPTR	TO AIM BUF PNTR
7D47 A2 4F		LDX	#\$4F	
7D49 BD 8D 7D	LBLA	LDA	INBUFR,X	MOVE 80 BYTES
7D4C 9D 16 01		STA	FORMA,X	TO AIM BUFFER
7D4F CA		DEX		
7D50 10 F7		BPL	LBLA	
7D52 20 00 7C		JSR	TEXTIN	CALL TEXT INPUT SUBR
7D55 AD 36 A4		LDA	TAPTR	MOVE AIM BUF PNTR
7D58 8D 3F 7D		STA	INBFPT	TO INPUT BUF PNTR
7D5B A2 4F		LDX	#\$4F	
7D5D BD 16 01	LBLB	LDA	FORMA,X	MOVE 80 BYTE AIM BUF
7D60 9D 8D 7D		STA	INBUFR,X	TO INPUT BUF
7D63 CA		DEX		
7D64 10 F7		BPL	LBLB	
7D66 60		RTS		
7D67 AD 40 7D		LDA	OUBFPT	OUTPUT BUFF. PTR.
7D6A 8D 36 A4		STA	TAPTR	TO AIM BUFF. PTR.
7D6D A2 4F		LDX	#\$4F	
7D6F BD DD 7D	LBLC	LDA	OUTBFR,X	80 BYTE OUTP. BUFF.
7D72 9D 16 01		STA	FORMA,X	TO AIM BUFFER
7D75 CA		DEX		
7D76 10 F7		BPL	LBLC	
7D78 20 A4 7C		JSR	TXTOUT	CALL TEXT OUTP. SUBR.
7D7B AD 36 A4		LDA	TAPTR	MOVE AIM BUFF. PTR.
7D7E 8D 40 7D		STA	OUBFPT	TO OUTP. BUFF. PTR.
7D81 A2 4F		LDX	#\$4F	
7D83 BD 16 01	LBLD	LDA	FORMA,X	MOVE 80 BYTE AIM BUFF.
7D86 9D DD 7D		STA	OUTBFR,X	TO OUTPUT BUFFER
7D89 CA		DEX		
7D8A 10 F7		BPL	LBLD	
7D8C 60		RTS		

In the second case, suppose that we had wanted to read some more data from the input tape, even though we had finished writing the output tape. As soon as we close the output file, both tape recorders would be turned on (the monitor routine DU11 does this). By the time we get around to reading the next block, we would have found that the tape had already started. There is a good chance then of misreading one or more blocks.

Controlling the Motors with BASIC

You can also control the tape recorders with BASIC. Bits 4 and 5 of AIM 65 port B (at \$A800 or 43008) are used to toggle the motor control circuits. Bit 4 controls drive 1, and bit 5 controls drive 2. A one in the proper bit will turn a motor on, while a zero will turn the motor off.

With the use of PEEK and POKE statements, BASIC can access port B and set the appropriate bits. The chart below shows the code to do this.

To turn a motor on:

POKE 43008,(PEEK(43008) or K)

Action	K
Turn drive 1 on	16
Turn drive 2 on	32
Turn both drives on	48

To turn a motor off:

POKE 43008,(PEEK(43008) and K)

Action	K
Turn drive 1 off	239
Turn drive 2 off	223
Turn both drives off	207

Naturally, you should be careful about controlling the motors this way. If a motor is turned on while you are in the middle of processing a file, you can imagine the kind of errors that could result. A good rule of thumb is to use the standard motor control options whenever possible. Resort to BASIC only when you need to—to turn both drives on after an I/O error for example.

Compatibility with Input and Output Subroutines

Our AIM 65 text file input and output subroutines were designed to be incorporated into a dual cassette file

Figure 2

```
10 REM RENUMBER PROGRAM
20 REM OPEN INPUT FILE
30 POKE 245,0: REM $F5
40 REM OPEN OUTPUT FILE
50 POKE 247,0:REM $F7
60 INPUT "STARTING LINE";SL
70 INPUT"INCREMENT";INC
80 REM INITIALIZE LINE NUMBER
90 LN = SL
100 REM READ A LINE OF BASIC TEXT
110 AS=""
120 FOR I=1 TO 80
130 AS=AS+"*"
140 NEXT I
150 POKE 4,65:REM $41
160 POKE 5,125:REM $7D
170 L=USR(0)
180 REM ERROR TEST
190 IF L<0 THEN STOP
200 REM END FILE TEST
210 IF L=0 THEN 370
220 REM GET LENGTH OF ORIGINAL LINE #
230 AS=LEFT$(AS,,L)
240 LL=LEN(STR$(VAL(AS)))
250 REM PUT IN THE NEW LINE #
260 AS=STR$(LN)+MID$(AS,LL+1)
270 LN=LN+INC
280 REM OUTPUT THE LINE
290 POKE 4,103:REM $67
300 POKE 5,125:REM $7D
310 Z=USR(LEN(AS))
320 REM ERROR TEST
330 IF Z<0 THEN STOP
340 REM DO THE NEXT LINE
350 GOTO 100
360 REM CLOSE THE OUTPUT FILE
370 AS=CHR$(26):REM CONTROL Z
380 POKE 4,103:REM $67
390 POKE 5,125:REM $7D
400 Z=USR(1):REM OUTPUT CONTROL Z
410 Z=USR(0):REM CLOSE THE FILE
420 PRINT"***DONE***"
430 END
```

Figure 3

```
10 REM DEMO PROGRAM FOR BASIC RENUMBER
15 FOR I=1 TO 10
16 PRINT I;
17 PRINT SQR(I)
20 NEXT I
25 REM GOTOS AND GOSUBS ARE NOT RENUMBERED
30 GOSUB 100
35 GOTO 15
100 REM A SUBROUTINE
105 LET C=C+1
110 PRINT C
115 RETURN
    This is the program after renumbering.
120 REM DEMO PROGRAM FOR BASIC RENUMBER
160 PRINT I;
180 PRINT SQR(I)
200 NEXT I
220 REM GOTOS AND GOSUBS ARE NOT RENUMBERED
240 GOSUB 100
260 GOTO 15
280 REM A SUBROUTINE
300 LET C=C+1
320 PRINT C
340 RETURN
```

system. They both use the variable AS for holding a record. When a record is read, the input subroutine tells you how many bytes of data were actually stored in AS. When you write a record, you tell the output subroutine how many bytes from AS to write. Now, to read a record and to write it back to tape, all we have to do in BASIC is:

```
POKE 4,low address of input
subroutine
POKE 5,high address of input
subroutine
L = USR(0): REM READ A
RECORD INTO AS
POKE 4,low address of output
subroutine
POKE 5,high address of output
subroutine
Z = USR(L): REM WRITE A
RECORD FROM AS
```

Thus, dual cassette input and output becomes very easy.

Buffer Management

Before we can begin actually using the dual cassette interface with BASIC, we need to overcome the AIM 65's single buffer problem. The approach we are taking is a brute force method. It does have the virtue, however, of being very simple. We call this simple software a buffer manager.

We will proceed by setting up our own input buffer and pointer, and our own output buffer and pointer. Each buffer will be 80 bytes long—the same as the AIM 65's. Whenever we request an input or output operation, the buffer manager will do the following:

1. Move our buffer and pointer to the AIM 65's buffer and pointer
2. Perform the read or write operation
3. Move the AIM 65's buffer and pointer back to our buffer and pointer.

Although there is a lot of data flying back and forth in RAM, the buffer manager keeps everything straight. It allows us to have an input and an output file open at the same time.

Loading the Buffer Manager

The code for the buffer manager is shown in AIM 65 instruction format in figure 1. A hex dump is not included, due to the degree of customization that will be required for your system.

There are two routines shown in figure 1. One handles text file input and the other text file output. These routines will now become the main entry points for all I/O operations. This means that whenever you want to read or write text files, your BASIC program should call the appropriate buffer manager and not the input or output subroutines themselves.

To load the buffer manager in your system, you need to do the following:

1. Set aside four areas of RAM for a total of 162 bytes.

Area	Length
Input buffer pointer	1
Output buffer pointer	1
Input buffer area	80
Output buffer area	80

2. Modify the code shown in figure 1 to use the pointer and buffer addresses which you have just established.
3. Make sure that the buffer manager's references to the text file input and output subroutines are correct.

Once you are satisfied that everything is correct, be sure to save the programs on tape.

The total memory requirements to support full dual cassette operations now become:

Text file input subroutine	164
Text file output subroutine	148
Buffer manager code	76
Buffer manager RAM	<u>162</u>
TOTAL	550

Use this figure when responding to BASIC's MEMORY SIZE prompt. If you have a 4K AIM 65, you would respond with 3546 (4096 minus 550).

Do not let the 550 byte memory requirement worry you. There is still room left for a pretty good size BASIC program. Also, since you now have dual cassette capabilities, you can work on files that are larger than the available RAM in your system!

Sample Program

Our sample program is a very simple BASIC renumber program. It only renumbers the lines. It will not update GOTOS and GOSUBS. They will have to be corrected manually.

The listing for the renumber program is shown in figure 2. We have included a sample run in figure 3. If you've got everything working properly, you should be able to get exactly the same results that we did. To use the renumber program, follow this step-by-step procedure.

1. Save the program you wish to renumber on tape.
2. Make sure that you've loaded the machine language programs and that BASIC is initialized accordingly.
3. Key in or LOAD the renumber program.
4. Put the tape containing the program to be renumbered in the input tape recorder.
5. Place a blank tape in the output tape recorder.
6. Space the blank tape to a point past the leader.
7. Type RUN to begin the renumbering.
8. You will be asked for a new starting line number and increment. Respond with the desired numbers.
9. You will be asked for the input device, file name, and tape drive number. Respond appropriately.
10. You will be asked for the output device, file name, and tape drive number. Respond appropriately.
11. Sit back and watch the blocks of data being read, processed, and written.
12. Rewind both tapes when the renumber program is done.
13. Load the renumbered program.
14. Correct any GOTOS and GOSUBS.

The operation of the renumber program is very simple. It works by reading one line of the original program at a time. It then strips off the line number and replaces it with a new line number. Finally, it writes out the modified line to the output tape recorder.

You may want to expand this simple renumber program into a full renumber program that fixes GOTOS

and GOSUBS automatically. To do this, you will probably need to read the original program twice. The first time around, renumber the lines as we have already done. At the same time, build an array of old line numbers and the corresponding new line numbers. The second time that you read the tape, test each line for a GOTO or GOSUB. If one is present, you can find out what the new destination should be by referring to the table that you built the first time around. (This, of course, is not the best way to renumber BASIC programs. It is, however, a pretty good way to become familiar with file operations in BASIC.)

The program in figure 2 is straightforward. We followed all the procedures described in earlier articles for text file input and output. The only difference is that our POKES to locations 4 and 5 set up references to the buffer managers and not to the text file I/O routines. One thing to remember is that you must always write a control-z to the end of any text file that you plan on LOADING with BASIC.

Conclusion

This series of articles has described a way to make your AIM 65 a powerful data processor. We began by describing a way to read AIM 65 text files with BASIC. Next we added the capability to write text files. Finally, we combined these components into an integrated dual cassette system.

With the expenditure of 550 bytes of RAM and two tape recorders, your AIM 65 has almost all the capabilities of a floppy disk-equipped system. While we do not have the ability to do random access, we have practically unlimited storage capabilities. AIM 65 cassette I/O is fairly fast and the dual cassette interface really works!

There are many applications that are now opened up. For example, we have set up a home accounting system that compares expenditures against a budget. Let us hear about your applications.

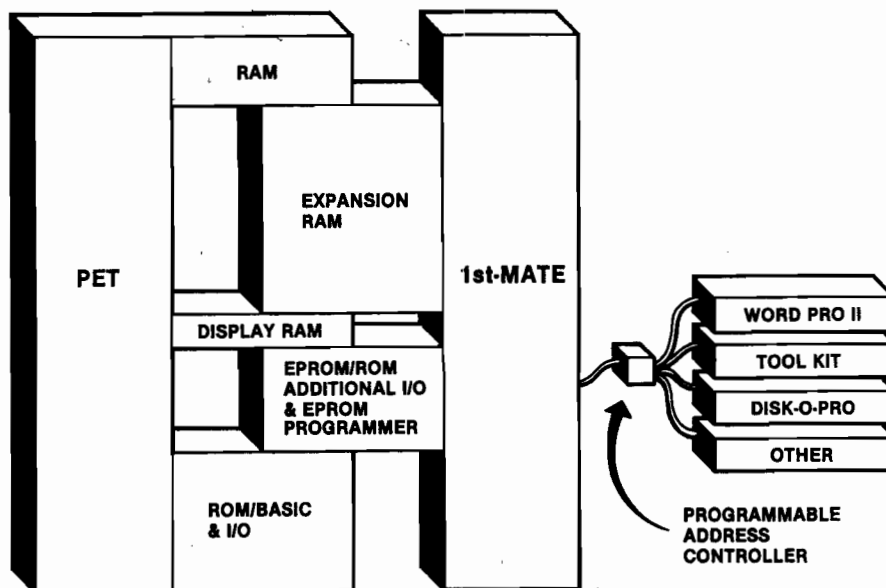
Christopher Flynn has an AIM with 32K of RAM and a Model 33 teletype for hardcopy output. His software interests include Assembly language and BASIC. To support his hobby, Chris is employed by the Fairfax County government as a systems analyst for the county's tax systems.

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PCG

Atari Real Time

This is a program which allows drawing in graphics mode by moving the cursor, with the keyboard, in any direction desired. This program also permits the usage of several different colors.

Charley and Mary Kozarski
1035 Fuller NE
Grand Rapids, Michigan 49503

Here is a program which allows drawing in graphics modes 3 through 8, using the keyboard alone. This is designed for Atari 800 or 400 owners who primarily use their computers for other than games. It's great for those who don't have joysticks but would like to doodle in graphics mode occasionally.

Controlling real-time graphics with the keyboard can be accomplished by using an IF...THEN statement in association with William Colsher's famous PEEK (764) command. Lines 45-85 look for a certain key to be pressed and *if it is, then* the graphics plot is moved one line in that particular direction.

Line 10 sets the maximum plot dimensions for that graphics mode. The GOSUB routine is used to keep the plot on the screen. Without it, moving the plot beyond the maximum limit for that mode would cause an ERROR 141 (cursor out of range). Also, at this time, the computer would kick out of graphics mode and you'd have to start your drawing from the beginning!

It is possible to change the color of the plot at any time without changing what has already been plotted. This can be done by lines 35 and 45. Also, line

25 allows the present plot position to be indicated by blinking the cursor on and off.

One last thing worth mentioning—one of the plot colors is black or background color, which allows you to erase anything you have already drawn.

We Atari owners would appreciate it if the rest of you Atari fans out there would start sending in programs and information that you think would be interesting or fun.










Charles Kozarski works as an Electronics Technician for a large retailer. Computers have always fascinated him and he decided to explore them as a hobby. He owns an Atari 800 and spends a great deal of time developing programs.

Mary Kozarski is an underwriter for an insurance agency.

```

5 GRAPHICS 5+16:X=40:Y=24:C=1
10 XMAX=80:YMAX=48:REM-PLOT LIMITS
15 POKE 764,255:REM-CLEAR LAST KEY
20 REM(25)-BLINKS PRESENT PLOT POINT
25 COLOR 0:IF C=4 THEN COLOR 2
30 PLOT X,Y:FOR D=1 TO 50:NEXT D
35 COLOR C: PLOT X,Y: REM-SET COLOR
40 REM(45)-SET PLOT DIRECTIONS TO KEYS
45 IF PEEK (764)=18 THEN C=C+1: IF C>4 THEN C=1
50 IF PEEK (764)=6 THEN X=X-1: GOSUB 95
55 IF PEEK (764)=7 THEN X=X+1: GOSUB 95
60 IF PEEK (764)=14 THEN Y=Y-1: GOSUB 95
65 IF PEEK (764)=15 THEN Y=Y+1: GOSUB 95
70 IF PEEK (764)=48 THEN X=X-1:Y=Y-1: GOSUB 95
75 IF PEEK (764)=50 THEN X=X+1:Y=Y-1: GOSUB 95
80 IF PEEK (764)=54 THEN X=X-1:Y=Y+1: GOSUB 95
85 IF PEEK (764)=55 THEN X=X+1:Y=Y+1: GOSUB 95
90 GOTO 15
95 REM-SET PLOT LIMITS!
100 IF X>=XMAX THEN X=0
105 IF Y>=YMAX THEN Y=0
110 IF X<0 THEN X=XMAX-1
115 IF Y<0 THEN Y=YMAX-1
120 RETURN
  
```

KEY

	= Move Plot Up
	= Move Plot Down
	= Move Plot Left
	= Move Plot Right
	= Change Plot Color
	= Move Plot Up Diagonal Left
	= Move Plot Up Diagonal Right
	= Move Plot Down Diagonal Left
	= Move Plot Down Diagonal Right

MICRO™

MICRO

New Publications

Mike Rowe
New Publications
P.O. Box 6502
Chelmsford, MA 01824

This column lists new publications received for review and also reports on pertinent publication announcements received from book and periodical publishers. Some works mentioned here may be reviewed by MICRO at a later date.

Ohio Scientific

Introductory works from Elcomp Publishing, Inc. (3873L Schaefer Avenue, Chino, California 91710), both by J. Clothier and W. Adams, have confusing titles and have been promoted in a confusing way: **The First Book of Ohio Scientific Vol. I** (publisher's order no. 157) and **The Second Book of Ohio Scientific** (order no. 158). The first book carries an announcement for the second book (order no. 158) under the title *The First Book of Ohio Scientific, Vol. II*. Both books are largely compilations of material issued in various formats by the manufacturer or previously published elsewhere. Here are brief descriptions:

The first book (paperbound, 188 pages, \$7.95) covers the Challenger 1P and 1P MF, the Superboard II, the Challenger 4P and 4P MF, the Challenger 8P and 8P DF, peripherals, software, and other introductory information.

The second book (paperbound, 188 pages, \$7.95) covers the OS-65 (version 2.0 disk operating system, microcomputer operating system, string variables, machine code, and the editor); the wordprocessor WP-2; I/O drivers; memory test program; and various other hardware and software data.

PET

PRINTOUT, a magazine for users of PET and Commodore systems, published ten times a year in the United Kingdom, is now offered to readers in the U.S. It covers hardware,

reviews software, contains articles on programming and applications, and publishes photos and listings. A sample issue is available postpaid for US\$3.00 and a subscription for US\$36.00 from **PRINTOUT**, P.O. Box 48, Newbury, Berkshire RG16 OBD, England.

General 6502

6502 Applications Book by Rodnay Zaks. 6502 Series, Volume III, Sybex (2344 Sixth Street, Berkeley, California 94710), 1979, 278 pages plus advertisements, over 200 illustrations, 5½ × 8½, paperbound.
ISBN: 0-89588-015-6 \$12.95

Covers application techniques for the 6502. The book assumes an elementary knowledge of microprocessor programming on the level of the series' preceding volume, *Programming the 6502*.

CONTENTS: *Introduction. The Input Output Chips*—Introduction; Basic Definitions; The 6502 PIA; The 6522; Programming the 6522; The 6530 ROM-RAM I/O Timer (RRIOT); The 6532; Summary. *6502 Systems*—Introduction; Standard 6502 System; The KIM-1; The SYM-1; The AIM 65; Other boards. *Basic Techniques*—Introduction. Section I, The Techniques: Relays; Switches; Speaker; A Morse Generator; Time of Day Clock; A Home Control Program; A Telephone Dialer. Section II, Combinations of Techniques: Introduction; Generating a Siren Sound; Sensing an Input Pulse; Pulse Measurement; A Simple Music Program; KIM Traffic Control; Learn the Multiplication Table; Summary. *Industrial and Home Applications*—Introduction; A Traffic Control System; Dot Matrix LED; Displaying Switch Values; Tone Generation; Music; A Burglar Alarm; DC Motor Control; Analog to Digital Conversion (A Heat Sensor); Summary. *The Peripherals*—Introduction; Keyboard; Paper Tape Reader or ASCII Keyboard; Microprinter; Summary. *Conclusions. Appendix A: A 6502 Assembler in BASIC*—Introduction; General Description; Using the Assembler; Syntax; HP2000FBASIC. *Appendix B: Multiplication Game: The Program. Appendix C: Program Listings. Appendix D: Hexadecimal Conversion Table. Appendix E: ASCII Conversion Table. Appendix F: 6502 Instructions.*

General Microcomputer

Small Business Programs by S. Roberts. Elcomp Publishing, Inc. (3873L Schaefer Avenue, Chino, California 91710), 1980, v, 118 pages, 5½ × 8½, paperbound.
ISBN: 3-921682-57-6 \$14.90

Contains 32 brief business programs (averaging about 3 pages each) in Microsoft BASIC. According to the author (who developed them on PET 2001, CBM 3016, the Ohio Scientific Superboard, TRS-80, and the Sharp Computer MZ80K), the programs will run on any BASIC computer.

Microcomputers and Physiological Simulation by James E. Randall. Addison-Wesley Publishing Company, Inc.—Advanced Book Program (Reading, Massachusetts), 1980, xvi, 234 pages, paperbound.
ISBN 0-201-06128-7 \$14.50

An introduction to microcomputers and their use in mathematical simulations of physiological processes.

CONTENTS: Foreword by Arthur C. Guyton. Preface. *Introduction*—Mechanical Models; Mathematical Models; Analog Computers; Digital Computers; Teaching by Simulation; References. *Microcomputer Components*—Microprocessors; Semiconductor Memory; Keyboard; Cathode Ray Tube Displays; Mass Storage; Microcomputers; References; Microcomputer Periodicals; Manufacturers Cited. *Operating Systems and Programming Languages*—Monitors and Operating Systems; CP/M; Assemblers; BASIC; Other Programming Languages; References; Software Sources. *Hardware Enhancements for Simulation*—Graphics; Numerical Processors; References; Manufacturers Cited. *Representative Microcomputers*—TRS-80; Apple II; S-100 Bus Microcomputer; References. *Compartmental Kinetics: A First Example*—The Hydraulic Model; Computed Responses; The BASIC Program; References; Chapter Appendix. *The Glucose Tolerance Test*—The Insulin-Glucose Interaction Model; The BASIC Program; Computed Responses; References; Chapter Appendix. *Cardiovascular System Mechanics*—The Functional Relationships; Steady-State Solutions; Steady-State Exercises; Transient Solutions; References; Chapter Appendix. *Arterial Pulse Pressure*—The Model; Computed Responses; The BASIC Program; References; Chapter Appendix. *Vectorcardiography and the Limb Leads*—Computed responses; The BASIC Program; Chapter Appendix. *Distortion of Waveforms*—Computed Responses; Digital Filtering; Restoring Distorted Waveforms; The BASIC Program; References; Chapter Appendix. *Axon Action Potentials*—Formulation in BASIC; Output Displays; Properties of Excitation; Computation Methods; References; Chapter Appendix. *Cardiac Action Potentials*—Formulation in BASIC; Computed Responses; Output Display and Computation Methods; References; Chapter Appendix. *Formatting Student Exercises*—Turnkey Systems; Programming. *Index.*

Full Disassembly Listing on Small Systems

This is a utility program for the small system owner who publishes software listings. It examines a program in memory and lists the program in disassembly format, identifying the operands of each op code. After printing the op code and the associated operands, it pauses to allow the operator to furnish label names and comments. Thus, a "camera-ready" listing can be produced even though the system doesn't have a large memory.

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

The First Book of KIM contained MINIDIS, by Dan Lewart. This program allowed the user to scan memory and identify any illegal 6502 op codes by blinking the KIM display. After I converted MINIDIS to drive a printer, I discovered that it allowed me to print each op code and the corresponding operands. However, it would also "disassemble" many other bytes and identify each according to the type of instruction it "ought" to be. After considerable thought, I began over and produced DISEDIT II, which would test for possible 6502 illegal op codes and sort the legal op codes according to the number of operands each uses. After each op code/operand combination, DISEDIT II would halt to allow the user to type labels, mnemonics and comments in a form to gladden the heart of any editor. This program functioned on an unexpanded KIM, but did not leave room for a large program.

DISEDIT II didn't really disassemble the code. If it had (typing out addresses, code and operands), it would also have typed in locations instead of labels, and would not (unless modified) have allowed for an opportunity to type in comments.

In the process of expanding my KIM, it got to be a hassle having both a program area and a zero-page look-up table, so the program was modified to be fully relocatable and ROMable. I will eventually have it in a ROM plug-in module. The version shown is located at 1200₁₆ and uses the following zero-page buffers:

- 0000₁₆ — TEMP; temporary storage of op code being tested.
- 0002₁₆ — SAL; low byte of starting address of program being listed.
- 0003₁₆ — SAH; high byte of start address.
- 0004₁₆ — EAL; low byte of end address in auto list mode.
- 0005₁₆ — EAH; high byte of end address.
- 0007₁₆ — TMPY; storage for current Y-index value.

Auto list mode is a last-minute addition which allows the listing to proceed from program start to end, without pausing for you to enter the labels, etc. This speeds up the debugging utility of the program considerably, and allows a quick check on accuracy of program entry when keying in a new program. To activate the auto list mode, simply change two locations as follows: 12DD₁₆ — 08; 12E3₁₆ — 02. This modification forces the branch to pass up STOP1, and the program runs continuously. If you have implemented sense switches, as I plan to, the program could be modified

slightly to test a sense switch and run in auto list or normal mode, at the setting of one switch.

After having the program around for a while, other uses for it have become apparent. For example, it requires quite a bit of concentration to check keyed-in data against the usual assembly-format listing. However, using DISEDIT IV presents the memory contents in the same format as the published listing. This speeds up entry checking and recognition of errors. Also, an illegal op code which results from an improper key entry will break up the entire pattern, so only operands require close checking to verify their accuracy.

Here is how to use the program: The user places the address of the first byte of executable code in 0002₁₆ and 0003₁₆ with the low byte first as usual with KIM. Note the comment after address 12E2₁₆. If the code is to be modified for an exit to monitor, etc., then enter the end address in 0004₁₆ and 0005₁₆.

After loading the start address, simply go to location 1200₁₆ and hit GO. The printer will print the first line of machine code and wait for you to space over to the appropriate columns and type in labels, mnemonics, operands and comments for that line. Hit GO again, type, etc., and do this until you hit the end of the program. Of course, if you're only debugging, print out the whole program as fast as you can hit GO. (You could also change to auto list mode as outlined above.)

Meanwhile, the program works this way: The starting address is printed out, by the code beginning at label START. Next, the Y index is loaded (0, on the first pass) and used to fetch the first byte of code. At location 121B₁₆ the lower nibble of the op code is stripped off and loaded into the X register.

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RAK - WARE
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1200	TEMP	*	\$0000
1200	SAL	*	\$0002
1200	SAH	*	\$0003
1200	EAL	*	\$0004
1200	EAH	*	\$0005
1200	TMPY	*	\$0007
1200	VCTR	*	\$1780
1200	CRLF	*	\$1E2F
1200	PRTBYT	*	\$1E3B
1200	OUTSP	*	\$1E9E
1200	OUTCH	*	\$1EA0

1200	A9	00	INIT	LDA	#\$00	CLEAR ACCUMULATOR
1202	AA			TAX		CLEAR X INDEX
1203	A8			TAY		AND Y INDEX
1204	85	00		STA	TEMP	CLEAR TEMP. STORAGE
1206	85	07		STA	TMPY	AND INDEX BUFFER
1208	A5	03	START	LDA	SAH	GET START ADDR.--HIGH
120A	20	3B	1E	JSR	PRTBYT	AND PRINT IT.
120D	A5	02		LDA	SAL	SAME WITH
120F	20	2E	12	JSR	PRINT	START LOW.
1212	20	9E	1E	JSR	OUTSP	PRINT A SPACE
1215	A4	07		LDY	TMPY	GET CURR. INDEX VAL.
1217	B1	02		LDA	(SAL),Y	& GET OP CODE.
1219	85	00		STA	TEMP	REMEMBER THE OP CODE
121B	29	0F		AND	#\$0F	MASK OFF LOW NIBBLE.
121D	AA			TAX		AND USE AS INDEX
121E	BD	EC	12	LDA	TABL,X	TO GET A JUMP VECTOR.
1221	8D	80	17	STA	VCTR	SET UP IND. VECT. LOW
1224	A9	12		LDA	#\$12	GET PAGE OF JUMP DEST.
1226	8D	81	17	STA	VCTR	+01 AND COMPLETE VECTOR.
1229	A5	00		LDA	TEMP	GET CURRENT OP CODE
122B	6C	80	17	JMP	(VCTR)	AND PROCESS IT.
122E	20	3B	1E	PRINT	JSR	PRTBYT
1231	20	9E	1E		JSR	OUTSP
1234	60			RTS		FOLLOWED BY A SPACE.
1235	A5	00	QSMK	LDA	TEMP	RETURN
1237	20	2E	12	JSR	PRINT	GET INVALID OP CODE
123A	A9	3F		LDA	#\$3F	AND PRINT IT.
123C	20	A0	1E	JSR	OUTCH	LOAD ASCII FOR '?'
123F	20	2F	1E	JSR	CRLF	AND PRINT IT.
1242	A4	07		LDY	TMPY	NEW LINE
1244	C8			INY		GET CURRENT INDEX,
1245	4C	C5	12	JMP	NEXT	BUMP IT TO NEXT BYTE
1248	C9	20	TSTA	CMP	#\$20	NEW OP CODE LOCATION
124A	F0	60		BEQ	THREE	IS THIS 'JSR'?
124C	C9	80		CMP	#\$80	IF SO, PRINT 2 OPERANDS.
124E	F0	E5		BEQ	QSMK	INVALID OP CODE?
1250	C9	40		CMP	#\$40	IF SO, QUESTION IT
1252	F0	4E		BEQ	ONE	HOW ABOUT 'RTI'?
1254	C9	60		CMP	#\$60	PRINT ONLY OP CODE.
1256	F0	4A		BEQ	ONE	RTS?
1258	C9	00		CMP	#\$00	SAME DEAL!
125A	F0	46		BEQ	ONE	IS IT 'BRK'?
125C	D0	49		BNE	TWO	IF SO PRINT ONE BYTE
125E	C9	A2	TSTB	CMP	#\$A2	REST ARE 2-BYTE OP CODES
1260	F0	45		BEQ	TWO	HAVE WE 'LDX'?
1262	D0	D1		BNE	QSMK	THEN PRINT TWO BYTES
1264	C9	24	TSTC	CMP	#\$24	OTHERWISE, INVALID
1266	F0	3F		BEQ	TWO	IS TH 'BIT'?
1268	C9	E4		CMP	#\$E4	THEN PRINT TWO
126A	F0	3B		BEQ	TWO	IT MIGHT BE CPX
126C	C9	84		CMP	#\$84	SURE ENOUGH, PRINT TWO
126E	90	C5		BCC	QSMK	TRY HEX 84
						THROW OUT THOSE LESS

1270 C9 C4		CMP	#\$C4	IS IT CPY?
1272 B0 C1		BCS	QSMK	THROW OUT THOSE GRTR.
1274 90 31		BCC	TWO	REST ARE 2-BYTE CODES
1276 C9 89	TSTD	CMP	#\$89	GOT AN ILLEGAL?
1278 F0 BB		BEQ	QSMK	YEP, THROW IT OUT
127A 29 10		AND	#\$10	SORT ODDS FROM EVENS
127C F0 29		BEQ	TWO	TWO BYTE CODES
127E D0 2C		BNE	THREE	& REST ARE 3-BYTE CODES.
1280 C9 9A	TSTE	CMP	#\$9A	FIND AN ODD ONE
1282 F0 1E		BEQ	ONE	AND LOG IT.
1284 C9 BA		CMP	#\$BA	GET AN EVEN ONE,
1286 F0 1A		BEQ	ONE	COUNT IT AS A ONE,
1288 29 10		AND	#\$10	SORT OUT THE EVEN ONES,
128A D0 A9		BNE	QSMK	AND REJECT THE ODD ONES.
128C F0 14		BEQ	ONE	CALL REST ONE-BYTE CODES.
128E C9 0C	TSTF	CMP	#\$0C	THIS ONE IS UNUSED
1290 F0 A3		BEQ	QSMK	SO REJECT IT.
1292 C9 BC		CMP	#\$BC	THIS ONE USED--TRY IT
1294 F0 16		BEQ	THREE	THREE BYTE CODE
1296 29 10		AND	#\$10	SORT OUT ODD ONES
1298 F0 12		BEQ	THREE	KEEP THE EVEN ONES
129A D0 99		BNE	QSMK	BRAND THE ODD ONES
129C C9 9E	TSTG	CMP	#\$9E	ONLY ONE MORE TO TRY
129E F0 95		BEQ	QSMK	GOT HIM
12A0 D0 0A		BNE	THREE	KEEP REST AS THREE'S
12A2 A5 00	ONE	LDA	TEMP	GET CURRENT OP CODE
12A4 4C C2 12		JMP	PRTONE	AND PRINT IT ALONE
12A7 A5 00	TWO	LDA	TEMP	GET OP CODE
12A9 4C B8 12		JMP	PRTTWO	AND GIVE IT A FRIEND
12AC A5 00	THREE	LDA	TEMP	GET OPCODE
12AE 20 2E 12	PRTTHR	JSR	PRINT	AND GIVE IT A FAMILY!
12B1 A4 07		LDY	TMPY	GET CURRENT INDEY
12B3 C8		INY		&BUMP IT ONE.
12B4 B1 02		LDA	(SAL),Y	USE TO FETCH NEXT BYTE
12B6 84 07		STY	TMPY	KEEP THE INDEX VALUE
12B8 20 2E 12	PRTTWO	JSR	PRINT	PRINT THE BYTE
12BB A4 07		LDY	TMPY	GET THE INDEX
12BD C8		INY		ADD ONE
12BE B1 02		LDA	(SAL),Y	AND GET ANOTHER BYTE.
12C0 84 07		STY	TMPY	REMEMBER THE INDEX
12C2 20 2E 12	PRTONE	JSR	PRINT	PRINT A LONER
12C5 E6 07	NEXT	INC	TMPY	SET UP FOR NEXT PASS
12C7 A5 07		LDA	TMPY	BY ADDING THE INDEX.
12C9 A0 00		LDY	#\$00	CLEAR Y INDEX
12CB 84 07		STY	TMPY	AND TMPY.
12CD 18		CLC		PREPARE TO ADD
12CE 65 02		ADC	SAL	THE ACCUMULATOR TO SAL.
12D0 85 02		STA	SAL	UPDATE SAL
12D2 A5 03		LDA	SAH	AND GET HI BYTE
12D4 69 00		ADC	#\$00	BUMP IT IF CARRY
12D6 85 03		STA	SAH	AND UPDATE SAH.
12D8 A5 02		LDA	SAL	GET CURRENT POINTER
12DA C5 04		CMP	EAL	= LAST LOCATION?
12DC 90 06		BCC	STOPA	WAIT FOR SLOW TYPIST!
12DE A5 03		LDA	SAH	TEST SAH
12E0 C5 05		CMP	EAH	LAST BYTE?
12E2 90 00		BCC	STOPA	OPTIONAL PROV. FOR MON.
				EXIT
12E4 00	STOPA	BRK		WAIT FOR SLOWPOKE
12E5 00		BRK		FILLER BYTE
12E6 20 2F 1E		JSR	CRLF	BRK STOPS IT HERE--
	PRESS	GO		
12E9 4C 08 12		JMP	START	GO BACK FOR MORE
12EC 48 A7 5E 37 64 A7 A7 37 A2 76 80 37 8E AC 9C 37				

This index is used to locate a jump vector from the table at the end of the program. Note that this vector is stored at 1780₁₆ and that 12₁₆ is loaded into 1781. At 122B₁₆ an indirect jump takes you to the particular sorting routine which tests the op code to see if it is legal. If it is, the sort routine also sets up to print the operands for that op code.

For example, let's assume that 20₁₆ is the op code under consideration. After the mask step at 121B₁₆ X = 0. The jump vector at 12FA₁₆(X), where X is 0, is 48₁₆. In other words, the program goes to 1248₁₆ to see if it has a legal op code.

At 1248₁₆ the first test is for 20₁₆ which tests true. The program goes directly to label THREE (12AC₁₆), where the op code is picked up from TEMP and printed. Since 20₁₆ is a three-byte op code, the program continues on through labels PRT2 and PRT1, then on to NEXT, which adds the current Y index [now up to 02 after having printed the JSR op code and the associated two address bytes], and adds it to the start address in SAL. Next, SAH is updated if there was a carry, and TMPY zeroes TMPY so that location 1215₁₆ will begin with Y = 0 again. The program continues until you stop it, or it stops by finding it has qualified on the last address to be printed out. In the case of a two-byte code, the jump is to TWO and then PRT2; for a single-byte code the jump sequence is ONE, PRT1.

If you wish to locate this program in another area of memory, simply change all page numbers (the third byte in any three-byte codes) from 12 to the desired location. For example, to begin the program at 0200₁₆ simply change all 12's in the third byte to 02. Note that all the other three-byte codes refer to KIM monitor locations, which must remain unchanged.

Ralph Tenny has worked in the electronics industry since 1954, and was working at Texas Instruments when micros came of age. In recent years, he has been working for George Goode & Associates, Inc.. Besides general applications of micros in laboratory work there, he teaches Assembly language programming on the Texas Instruments TMS 9900 microprocessor. He has had a KIM-1 for about four years. Part of his work has been writing about micros—helping write a textbook, application notes, and instruction and user manuals.

MICRO

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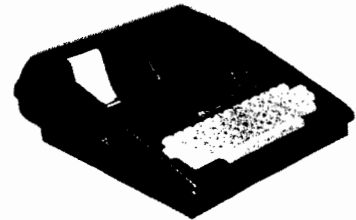
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SYM Bridge Trainer

An elementary program designed to operate on a SYM-1, and requiring less than 1/2 K of RAM. It can easily be adapted to the KIM, or any other 6502. Its general principles can be used by anyone.

Len Green
15 Yotam Street
Achuza
34 675 Haifa, Israel

A somewhat elderly physics teacher with no previous knowledge of computers, and shamefully little of electronics, I purchased one of the first SYM-1's in summer 1978. There was then no documentation available for novices like me. Thanks to MICRO, and more recently *SYMphysis*, the situation has improved immensely, and I have acquired much more SYM material during the past few months than in the whole previous 1 1/2 years. MICRO and other national magazines have published articles during the past year on clocks, music-makers, Morse-Coders, typing trainers, etc., some of them overlapping; also games such as Nim, Mastermind, Noughts and Crosses and Lunar Lander. However, to the best of my knowledge, nothing has been published on my obsession prior to microprocessors, that is—bridge. The following is my undoubtedly crude and amateur attempt to rectify this omission.

LEN GREEN:
BRIDGE TRAINER

ZERO PAGE ADDRESSES RESERVED:

\$00B0 TO \$00BC--NORTH'S HAND
\$00BD TO \$00C9--EAST'S HAND
\$00CA TO \$00D6--SOUTH'S HAND
\$00D7 TO \$00E3--WEST'S HAND

\$00E4 TO \$00EC--SCRATCHPAD
\$00F4 TO \$00F7--SCRATCHPAD

\$00ED--NOTRUMP FLAG
\$00EE--HIGH-CARD POINTS (H)
\$00EF--TOTAL-CARD POINTS (T)
\$00F0--# OF CLUBS IN HAND "S"
\$00F1--# OF D
\$00F1--# DIAMONDS IN HAND "S"
\$00F2--# OF HEARTS IN HAND "S"
\$00F3--# OF SPADES IN HAND "S"
\$00F8--LONGEST & STRONGEST SUIT

SYM CALLS:

03B4	MONITR	*	\$8000	
03B4	DELAY	*	\$835A	
03B4	BEEP	*	\$8972	
03B4	ACCESS	*	\$8B86	
03B4	DUMPT	*	\$8E87	NEW MONITOR (MON1.1)
03B4	VIATI	*	\$A004	
03B4	RIOTT1	*	\$A41E	
03B4	DISBUF	*	\$A640	
03B4	TV	*	\$A656	
03B4	STRTAD	*	\$03B4	
03B4	ENDAD	*	\$03B8	
03B4	SEGMNT	*	\$03BC	
03B4	SUIT	*	\$03C0	
03B4	VALUE	*	\$03C4	

(continued)

Bridge is an intricate game involving the interaction of four players at the bidding stage and three players during the actual play. To simulate the game on a computer requires an extremely long program, and even such a program may not succeed in covering all of the game's different aspects. Several commercial packages are advertised, but since I haven't seen any of them, I cannot judge their merits and limitations. Conversely, a short program can only deal with some restricted aspect of the game, and hence is somewhat of a gimmick. This probably explains the paucity of bridge (and chess) routines printed in journals. A complete and entertaining game of blackjack, Mastermind and the like, can be compressed into about ½K bytes of machine code, which is a nice length for a magazine article. But with bridge, the same ½K will hardly be enough for the preliminaries and bidding, let alone the actual play itself!

This program only goes as far as the opening bids, but all the shuffling, dealing, arranging, and also opening bid routines together only occupy about ½K of RAM. It was designed to display fully on the 7-segment panel of a minimal 1K SYM (or KIM), and the display, timing and beeping routines add another 130 bytes or so, making a total listing of 463 bytes. As it stands, it can only be used to check, quiz or compare opening bids, although it can serve to improve speed in bidding, gain insight into the different configurations of the four hands, etc. However, many of the fundamental mechanisms for calling and playing bridge are present, including all four hands, point counts, suit lengths, short and long suits, no-trump and pre-emptive distributions, etc. This program should provide a basis of routines which could be developed and expanded into a reasonably complete game of bridge, to run on SYM's 8K extended onboard RAM, or possibly to be adapted for BASIC.

To operate, simply key in GO/200/CR. A deck is shuffled and the 52 cards dealt into the four hands N, E, S and W, each hand being arranged into the generally accepted order, high to low, of spades, hearts, diamonds and clubs. North's hand is then displayed card by card. ".n" on the left reminds you that North's hand is always displayed first, and the cards themselves appear on the extreme right. Record North's hand as it beeps away, and after the 13th card, the display blanks for 10 seconds, giving

0200		ORG	\$0200	
0200	20 86 8B	JSR	ACCESS UNWRITE-PROTECT	
0203	A0 03	LDY	#\$03 SYSTEM RAM	
0205	20 5B 03	JSR	INIT FOR NORTH	
0208	20 1B 02	JSR	DEAL & ROUND NORTH	
020B	A9 03	PLAY LDA	#\$03 ROUND E,S,& W	
020D	48	PHA		
020E	68	LBLA PLA		
020F	A8	TAY		
0210	88	DEY		
0211	98	TYA		
0212	48	PHA		
0213	20 7C 03	JSR	INITA FOR E,S, & W	
0216	68	PLA		
0217	48	PHA		
0218	D0 F4	BNE	LBLA	
021A	60	RTS		END!--DISPLAY "W".
021B	A9 FF	DEAL LDA	#\$FF FILL CARBUF WITH	
021D	A2 33	LDX	#\$33 ILLEGAL CARD #\$FF	
021F	95 B0	LBLB STA	\$00B0,X	
0221	CA	DEX		
0222	10 FB	BPL	LBLB	
0224	A0 33	LDY	#\$33	
0226	AD 1E A4	RAND LDA	RIOTTI 6532 RIOT TIMER	
0229	6D 04 A0	ADC	VIATI 6522 VIA TIMER	
022C	29 3F	FXCARD AND	#\$3F GENERATE PSEUDO-	
022E	85 F8	STA	\$00F8 RANDOM	
0230	29 0F	AND	#\$0F TRIO-DECIMAL	
0232	C9 0D	CMP	#\$0D CARDS	
0234	B0 F0	BCS	RAND	
0236	A5 F8	LDA	\$00F8	
0238	A2 33	FILLPK LDX	#\$33 CARD ALRFADY	
023A	D5 B0	LBLC CMP	\$00B0,X IN PACK?	
023C	F0 E8	BEQ	RAND TRY AGAIN	
023E	CA	DEX		
023F	10 F9	BPL	LBLC	
0241	99 B0 00	STA	\$00B0,Y CARDS INTO CARBUF	
0244	88	DEY		
0245	10 DF	BPL	RAND	
0247	20 8B 03	ARRHAN JSR	SEQUEN HANDS INTO	
024A	A0 0C	EXHAN LDY	#\$0C BRIDGE SEQUENCE	
024C	B1 E4	LBLC LDA	(\$00E4),Y EXAMINE HAND--	
024E	48	PHA		
024F	20 83 03	JSR	HIDIG EXAMINE	
0252	F6 F0	SULEN INC	\$00F0,X HIGH ORDER DIGIT	
0254	68	PLA		INC SUIT LENGTHS
0255	29 0F	HIPTS AND	#\$0F & LOW ORDER DIGIT	
0257	38	SEC		
0258	E9 08	SBC	#\$08 SUBTRACT 8 POINTS	
025A	30 07	BMI	LBLE POSITIVE?	
025C	18	CLC		
025D	65 EE	ADC	\$00EE SUM INTO HIGH-CARD	
025F	85 EE	STA	\$00EE POINT LOCATION	
0261	85 EF	STA	\$00EF COPY INTO TOTAL	
0263	88	LBLE DEY		POINT LOCATION
0264	10 E6	BPL	LBLC	
0266	A2 03	SUPTS LDX	#\$03 # OF CARDS IN SUIT	
0268	38	LBLC SEC	(S)	
0269	B5 F0	LDA	\$00F0,X	
026B	E9 04	SBC	#\$04 SUBTRACT 4 FROM	
026D	30 05	BMI	DUPLIC LENGTH. POSITIVE?	
026F	18	CLC		
0270	65 EF	ADC	\$00EF ADD TO TOTAL POINTS	
0272	85 EF	TOTPTS STA	\$00EF	

0274 B5 F0	DUPLIC	LDA	\$00F0,X	COPY SUIT LENGTHS
0276 95 F4		STA	\$00F4,X	INTO \$F4 TO \$F7
0278 CA		DEX		FOR STRONGEST
0279 10 ED		BPL	LBLF	SUIT
027B A0 0C	DIHAN	LDY	#\$0C	DISPLAY CARDS
027D 98	LBLG	TYA		OF HAND
027E 48		PHA		
027F B1 E4		LDA	(\$00E4),Y	
0281 20 07 03		JSR	DIHANA	
0284 68		PLA		DISPLAY CARD
0285 A8		TAY		PAUSE & BEEP
0286 88		DEY		
0287 10 F4		BPL	LBLG	
0289 A9 F4	CHOOSU	LDA	#\$F4	SET UP CLUBS
028B 85 E7		STA	\$00E7	INDIRECT ADDRESSES
028D 85 E9		STA	\$00E9	
028F A9 F8		LDA	#\$F8	--ALSO SPADES+1
0291 85 EB		STA	\$00EB	
0293 20 8B 03		JSR	SEQUEN	ARRANGE SUITS
0296 A5 F7		LDA	\$00F7	IN ORDER
0298 A2 03		LDX	#\$03	GET LONGEST AND
029A D5 F0	LBLH	CMP	\$00F0,X	STRONGEST SUIT
029C F0 03		BEQ	LBLI	
029E CA		DEX		
029F 10 F9		BPL	LBLH	
02A1 86 F8	LBLI	STX	\$00F8	AND PUT INTO \$F8
02A3 A9 DB		LDA	#\$DB	PUT "2." INTO
02A5 8D 44 A6		STA	DISBUF	+04 D+4
02A8 A9 39		LDA	#\$39	PUT "C" INTO
02AA 8D 45 A6		STA	DISBUF	+05 D+5
02AD A5 EF	GOBID	LDA	\$00EF	START BIDDING
02AF C9 19		CMP	#\$19	T=25 POINTS OR MORE
02B1 90 02		BCC	LBLJ	ELSE CARRY ON
02B3 B0 3C		BCS	FINA	YES? FORCE TO FINA
02B5 C9 16	LBLJ	CMP	#\$16	T=22 POINTS OR MORE?
02B7 90 6E		BCC	CONBID	ELSE GOT TO CONBID
02B9 A5 EE	NOTRUM	LDA	\$00EE	NOTRUMP CALL?
02BB C9 15		CMP	#\$15	H=21 POINTS?
02BD F0 2A		BEQ	FILLSU	ONLY 21! TO FILLSU
02BF C9 0F		CMP	#\$0F	H=15 POINTS?
02C1 F0 26		BEQ	FILLSU	ONLY 15! TO FILLSU
02C3 A2 03		LDX	#\$03	
02C5 B5 F0	LBLK	LDA	\$00F0,X	
02C7 C9 02		CMP	#\$02	SINGLETON OR VOID?
02C9 90 11		BCC	LONGSU	
02CB D0 02		BNE	LBLI	ELSE CONTINUE
02CD E6 ED		INC	\$00ED	
02CF CA	LBLI	DEX		
02D0 10 F3		BPL	LBLK	CHECK ALL 4 SUITS
02D2 A5 ED		LDA	\$00ED	
02D4 C9 02		CMP	#\$02	2 DOUBLETONS?
02D6 B0 04		BCS	LONGSU	YES? TO LONGSU
02D8 A9 D4		LDA	#\$D4	"N" INTO D+5
02DA D0 12		BNE	FIN	FORCE BRANCH TO FIN
02DC A5 EF	LONGSU	LDA	\$00EF	DISTRIBUTION POINTS?
02DE C5 EE		CMP	\$00EE	I.E. 5 CARD SUIT
02E0 D0 07		BNE	FILLSU	THEN GOTO FILLSU
02E2 A9 86	FILLAC	LDA	#\$86	ELSE
02E4 8D 44 A6		STA	DISBUF	+04 "1" INTO D+4
02E7 D0 08		BNE	FINA	& FORCE TO FINA
02E9 A6 F8	FILLSU	LDX	\$00F8	TAKE LONGEST
02EB BD C0 03		LDA	SUIT,X	& STRONGEST SUIT
02EE 8D 45 A6	FIN	STA	DISBUF	+05 & PUT INTO D+5
02F1 48	FINA	PHA		
02F2 A0 80		LDY	#\$80	DELAY ABOUT 10 SECS.

(continued)

you time to make North's bid. SYM's verdict then beeps onto the display. Did you call correctly? If North makes a valid bid, the round stops there, since a short routine like this cannot cope with overcalls and responses. If, however, North passes, ".E" is displayed on the left of the display and the process is repeated for East's hand, followed by South's and finally West's.

Before you start bidding you will have to ascertain SYM's conventions in advance, as per recognized bridge practice. Regrettably, its criteria are mechanical and pretty limited, but then some human bridge players are no better. High card points are summed as usual, with ace counting as 4; king, 3; queen, 2; and jack, 1. Distribution points are added by incrementing for every card in each suit above four. This is possibly no more inaccurate than the method of counting doubletons, singletons and voids, which is also partially performed in this routine, but only used for testing no-trumps bidding.

Above 24 total points automatically produces a strong two club call, and generally below 13 points a no-bid. Between 22 to 24 points and between 16 to 18 points, two no-trump and one no-trump calls are examined. The suit will then be no-trumps, providing that the high card points alone are not less than 22 or 16 points respectively, and the hand is balanced in the sense that there are no voids or singletons, and not more than one doubleton. This program does not examine individual suit stoppers. If no-trumps is eliminated, the longest and highest suit is chosen at the appropriate two or one level. If no suit longer than four cards is present, the bid will be a conventional one club, and a strong one club is bid with any hand possessing between 19 and 21 points. The usual element of confusion exists, in that any club call may possibly also be an ordinary genuine long club suit call. If no proper bid is valid, the routine tries one possible preemptive bid only. With a seven card suit or longer, and not less than 10 points including distribution, the bid will be three of the longest suit. Failing this, SYM will pass and no-bid with "P.S."

To adapt for KIM, the upper zero-page storage locations can easily be relocated. The special SYM monitor routines and peripheral addresses have been underlined on the listing and

subroutines marked with asterisks. These must be replaced by their KIM or other microprocessor equivalents. The program utilizes both X and Y indexed indirect addressing and can be relocated anywhere else in memory. However, I have somewhat unethically cut out a number of bytes in DISBUF and DUMPT routines, and a couple of minor alterations will be necessary if the program is moved to considerably higher memory. DUMPT is a subroutine in the new revised SYM monitor, which is utilized here to give a cheap 3 byte fixed delay of about 10 seconds. If a different delay is desired, store a byte into TAPDEL at location \$A630 before the JSR to DUMPT:— 01 gives ? 4 seconds through to FF, which gives 7 1/4 minutes delay. Alternatively, this can be replaced by a standard delay routine. DISBUF in SYM's monitor System—RAM occupies \$A640 = D + 0 to \$A645 = D + 5, the former storing the extreme left hand character to be displayed, and the latter the right hand one. Three of these six locations are used for the display, one is blanked out with #00, and D + 0 and D + 2 are overwritten by the initial GO/200 command. When relocating to high memory on SYM, the necessity for any alteration to these two routines can be obviated if desired by simply adding a JMP to start address command at, say, location \$300.

TV controls the period of DELAY logarithmically, and location \$031C can be altered for quicker or slower display of the cards. KIM owners note that the SYM monitor routine DELAY includes SCAND. It transfers the six segment codes previously stored in DISBUF to the 7-segment display, and retains this display for the period set into TV. The deck of four hands is dealt into CARBUF zero-page locations \$00B0 to \$00E3. Locations \$00E4 to \$00F8 are used for indirect base addresses, SEQUEN locations, flags for points, suits, inbalance, long-suit, etc. The cards themselves do not get disturbed during the execution of the program and could be used later for continuing and extending the game. The display codes in the tables at the end have been chosen to be as clear and unambiguous as possible, within the obvious limitations of 7-segments. One or two are a bit weird and need getting used to.

SYM has a useful Verify Checksum routine, amongst others, directly available at its keypad. In order to check that no byte has been keyed in incorrectly or subsequently altered, either before or after running the pro-

02F4	20	87	8E		JSR	DUMPT	NEW MONITOR (MON 1.1)
02F7	20	72	89		JSR	BEEP	1 ONBOARD BEEP
02FA	68				PLA		
02FB	C9	EE			CMP	#\$EE	"PASS?"--CONTINUE
02FD	D0	02			BNE	LBLM	ANY BID?--STOP
02FF	F0	1A			BEQ	DIBEEP	FORCE TO DIBEEP
0301	20	1B	03	LBLM	JSR	DIBEEP	JSR DIBEEP
0304	4C	00	80		JMP	MONITR	MONITOR COLD--END!
0307	48			DIHANA	PHA		SHOW CARDS OF HAND
0308	29	0F			AND	#\$0F	LOW ORDER DIGIT
030A	AA				TAX		
030B	BD	C4	03		LDA	VALUE,X	CARD FACE VALUE
030E	8D	44	A6		STA	DISBUF	+04 INTO D+4
0311	68				PLA		
0312	20	83	03		JSR	HIDIG	--GET HIGH DIGIT
0315	BD	C0	03		LDA	SUIT,X	CARD SUIT
0318	8D	45	A6		STA	DISBUF	+05 INTO D+5
031B	A9	0B		DIBEEP	LDA	#\$0B	DISPLAY FOR
031D	8D	56	A6		STA	TV	3 SECONDS
0320	20	5A	83		JSR	DELAY	APPROX.
0323	20	72	89		JSR	BEEP	&BEEP ONCE
0326	60				RTS		
0327	A9	86		CONBID	LDA	#\$86	CONTINUE BIDDING
0329	8D	44	A6		STA	DISBUF	+04 "1." INTO D+4
032C	A5	EF			LDA	\$00EF	TOTAL POINTS AGAIN
032E	C9	13			CMP	#\$13	19 POINTS OR MORE?
0330	90	02			BCC	LBLN	ELSE CONTINUE
0332	B0	BD			BCS	FINA	FORCE BRANCH TO FINA
0334	C9	10		LBLN	CMP	#\$10	16 POINTS OR MORE?
0336	90	03			BCC	LBLO	ELSE CONTINUE
0338	4C	B9	02		JMP	NOTRUM	
033B	C9	0D		LBLO	CMP	#\$0D	13 POINTS OR MORE?
033D	90	02			BCC	PREMPT	ELSE CONTINUE
033F	B0	9B			BCS	LONGSU	FORCE TO LONGSU
0341	C9	0A		PREMPT	CMP	#\$0A	10 POINTS OR MORE?
0343	90	0D			BCC	NOBID	ELSE NOBID
0345	A5	F7			LDA	\$00F7	7 CARD SUIT OR MORE?
0347	C9	07			CMP	#\$07	
0349	90	07			BCC	NOBID	
034B	A9	CF			LDA	#\$CF	"3." INTO D+4
034D	8D	44	A6		STA	DISBUF	+04
0350	D0	97			BNE	FILLSU	FORCE TO FILLSU
0352	A9	F3		NOBID	LDA	#\$F3	"P." INTO D+4
0354	8D	44	A6		STA	DISBUF	+04
0357	A9	ED			LDA	#\$ED	"S" INTO D+5
0359	D0	93			BNE	FIN	FORCE TO FIN
035B	A9	00		INIT	LDA	#\$00	SUBROUTINE:
035D	8D	43	A6		STA	DISBUF	+03 FILL WITH 0--
0360	A2	13			LDX	#\$13	D+3 & STORAGE
0362	95	E4		LBLP	STA	\$00E4,X	LOCATIONS
0364	CA				DEX		\$E4 TO \$F8
0365	10	FB			BPL	LBLP	
0367	B9	BC	03		LDA	SEGMNT,Y	"N","E","S","W"
036A	8D	41	A6		STA	DISBUF	+01 INTO D+1
036D	B9	B4	03		LDA	STRAD,Y	
0370	85	E4			STA	\$00E4	
0372	85	E7			STA	\$00E7	ADDRESSES FOR HANDS
0374	85	E9			STA	\$00E9	
0376	B9	B8	03		LDA	ENDAD,Y	
0379	85	EB			STA	\$00EB	
037B	60				RTS		S.R..ROUND E,S, & W
037C	20	5B	03	INITA	JSR	INIT	
037F	20	47	02		JSR	ARRHAN	
0382	60				RTS		
0383	EA			HIDIG	NOP		SUBROUTINE:

```

0384 EA      NOP      PUT HIGH ORDER
0385 4A      LSR      A      DIGIT INTO
0386 4A      LSR      A      X INDEX REGISTER
0387 4A      LSR      A      (BOTH NOP'S ARE
0388 4A      LSR      A      SUPERFLUOUS!)
0389 AA      TAX
038A 60      RTS
038B A2 00   SEQUEN  LDX      #$00   SUBROUTINE:
038D A1 E7   LBLQ    LDA      ($00E7,X) REARRANGE IN
038F C1 E9   CMP      ($00E9,X) ASCENDING ORDER
0391 90 0C   BCC     LBLR    CONTENTS OF ANY
0393 A1 E7   LDA      ($00E7,X) CONTIGUOUS
0395 85 E6   STA     $00E6  ZERO-PAGE
0397 A1 E9   LDA      ($00E9,X) MEMORY BLOCK...
0399 81 E7   STA     ($00E7,X)
039B A5 E6   LDA     $00E6
039D 81 E9   STA     ($00E9,X) ...START & STOP+1
039F E6 E9   LBLR    INC     $00E9  INDEXED INDIRECT
03A1 A5 E9   LDA     $00E9  ADDRESSES
03A3 C5 EB   CMP     $00EB  $E7 TO $EC
03A5 D0 E6   BNE    LBLQ    ..$E6 IS A
03A7 E6 E7   INC     $00E7  WORK LOCATION
03A9 A5 E7   LDA     $00E7
03AB 85 E9   STA     $00E9
03AD A5 E9   LDA     $00E9
03AF C5 EB   CMP     $00EB
03B1 D0 DA   BNE    LBLQ
03B3 60      RTS

03B4 D7      STRTAD  =      $D7      W  START ADDRESSES
03B5 CA      =      $CA      S
03B6 BD      =      $BD      E
03B7 B0      =      $B0      N

03B8 E4      ENDAD   =      $E4      W  END+1 ADDRESSES
03B9 D7      =      $D7      S
03BA CA      =      $CA      E
03BB BD      =      $BD      N

DISPLAY SEGMENT TABLES

03BC 3A      SEGMENT =      $3A      W  (L)
03BD 6D      =      $6D      S
03BE 79      =      $79      E
03BF 54      =      $54      n

03C0 39      SUIT    =      $39      C
03C1 5E      =      $5E      d
03C2 76      =      $76      H
03C3 6D      =      $6D      S

03C4 DB      VALUE   =      $DB      2.
03C5 CF      =      $CF      3.
03C6 E6      =      $E6      4.
03C7 AD      =      $AD      5. (□)
03C8 FD      =      $FD      6.
03C9 87      =      $87      7.
03CA FF      =      $FF      8.
03CB E7      =      $E7      9.
03CC F8      =      $F8      10 (E.)
03CD 9E      =      $9E      J.
03CE EB      =      $EB      Q. (□)
03CF F0      =      $F0      K. (F.)
03D0 F7      =      $F7

```

gram, the correct 4 digit checksum from location \$0200 to \$03D0 is #F590.

Shortly after completing this article, I received SYM's mini 2K Symbolic Assembler and have just got it up and running. Now for the first time I am experiencing the pros and cons of assembly language programming. To date I have been entirely confined to purely hand assembled machine code. Therefore, I merely put this program through my rudimentary SYM disassembler to produce the accompanying 6502 format listing, and added some pseudo-assembler labels and plenty of comments for elucidation.

The key routine of this program is FXCARD. It takes a stream of pseudorandom hexadecimal and alters them, where necessary, to the 52 unique tridigital integers between #00 and #3C. The low order digit indicates the card's face value from two to ace. The high order digit indicates the suit in bridge strength order from clubs to spades. For example, the numbers 3C, 38, 32, 2A, 29, 25, 21, 1C, 17, 15, 0C, 0B, 06 represent a maximum one no-trump hand;—Spades—A, T, 4; Hearts—Q, J, 7, 3; Diamonds—A, 9, 7; Clubs—A, K, 8. FXCARD simply ANDS out the hexadecimal with 3F, and filters out those ending in D, E and F. This system later enables simple examination of each card by merely ANDing plus right shifts. SULEN determines suit lengths [S], by incrementing four counters for cards with identical high order digits. HIPTS subtracts #8 from the low order digits and sums all positive results giving the high-card point count [H]. Afterwards, the distribution points for all suits longer than 4 cards are added to provide the total points [T] in TOTPTS. DIHAN transfers the digits to the Y index register, and the two appropriate alphanumeric segment codes for each card are put into DISBUF, using indexed addressing. The cards of one hand are then displayed, accompanied by pauses and beeps. Arranging the cards of a hand into correct bridge sequence is performed conveniently by the standard subroutine SEQUEN, which also serves CHOOSU to determine the longest and strongest suit for declaring.

The pseudorandom # generation is very crude. SYM has 7 timers built into its 4 VIA's, and here one of the 6522's is used together with the 6532 timer. The statistics are probably highly questionable, but nevertheless RAND, at the cost of 6 bytes, seems to give the same sort of random hands I get when I actually play bridge. A more

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sophisticated routine can always be substituted if desired. FILLPK is doubtless very wasteful on time, but quite frugal on memory. It merely goes round the previous cards selected and rejects any valid trio-decimal smaller than 3D, which has been selected previously. Despite its time inefficiency, it only takes a fraction of a second to shuffle and deal out the whole deck. The rest of the program, apart from the deliberately built in delay and pauses, is virtually instantaneous.

The bidding program runs from maximum points downwards, finishing with no-bid in default of any valid bid. Routines for no-trumps, long suit, clubs etc., are used more than once. The bidding program should be clear from the comments in the listing, and the previously mentioned bidding criteria. The only aspect which possibly warrants any comment is the no-trump bidding.

On the possibly debatable hypothesis that a valid no-trump call takes precedence over others, the criteria adopted for no-trumps are the three that I mentioned earlier. There is at least partial overlapping with some of the other routines essential to the program, and therefore several different possibilities of programming for no-trumps. The method I have chosen is not necessarily the shortest or best. In addition to the short suit tests for voids and singletons and doubletons, I have employed a test for 15 or 21 high card points. No additional tests are necessary since 14 high-card points, for example, together with the mandatory minimum of 16 total points, indicate at least 2 distribution points, and hence one 6-card suit, or two five-card suits etc. It should be evident that all of these are inconsistent with the short suit criteria for no-trumps, and hence would in any case be invalidated later on, on that count. Incidentally, once any distribution points are discovered, there must obviously be at least one biddable suit present. It is then superfluous to check for a one club call, and so the routine skips LONGSU and branches direct to FILLSU. LONGSU is the general routine which compares the total points with the high-card points. If these are equal, there are no distribution points, no long suit, and one club is called. If they are unequal, FILLSU transfers the longest and strongest suit to DISBUF.

SYM has not been programmed to bid the ACOL or Precision systems or the like, but simply a homely hybrid of amateur conventions. Experienced

bridge players may be particularly shocked that SYM calls one club with any good 19 to 21 point hand, and also with a large range of hands strong and weak containing no long suit, in addition to the regular genuine one club hand. But all of this can be modified in the programming to conform with any conventions according to personal tastes and individual requirements.

If desired, the program can be easily be altered to continue round all four hands after valid bids, to redisplay a hand, to bid preselected or problem hands, and a scoring and timing system could be added to increase tension and interest. If an extra page or so of RAM is available, SYM's onboard 'scope interface can be exploited to display each complete hand much more aesthetically, incorporating conventional card graphics for the four suits if so desired.

This routine certainly does not cover all eventualities; I don't know whether there are any conventions which do. The other day SYM's North "picked up", Spades—void; Hearts—A,K,Q,J,8,7,5,4,2; Diamonds—void; Clubs—T,9,8,4:—and naturally "1.H." appeared on the display. My shouting that this was an obvious four or five hearts, or at the very least one strong club, in order to keep the bidding open for one round, was, of course, a waste of breath. At least nobody screamed back! To obviate similar anomalies, it might be worth adding bonus distribution points on an increasing sliding scale for 8-card suits and longer.

I should like to take this opportunity to thank the several experienced SYMmers in the United States, England, and New Zealand who have assisted and encouraged me by corresponding over the past year. I should also like to express my appreciation to the authors of *The First Book of KIM*. Apart from generally acting as a stimulating catalyst and learning tool, I have also modified and built upon basic ideas contained in their Blackjack, Card Dealer and Sort routines.

Len Green was born and educated in London, has travelled extensively in Europe, and now resides in Israel, where he has lived for nearly 30 years. He enjoys experimenting with his SYM, which he purchased in 1978, and he still considers himself to be a "newcomer" to hobbyist computing.

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SCROLL^{ed} OUT^{ed} SET^{ed} KILL^{ed} EAT^{ed} PRINT USING^{BS} SEND^{BS} BEEP^{BS}**

```
RUN
?DIVISION BY ZERO ERROR IN 500
READY
HELP
500 J = SQR(A*B/9)
READY
```

```
APPEND - INPUT
PRESS PLAY ON TAPE #1
OK
SEARCHING FOR INPUT
FOUND INPUT
APPENDING
READY
```

```
RUN
READY
DUMP
A1 = 10
BW = -6.1
CS = "HI"
READY
```

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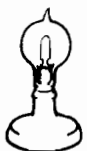
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EXECUTE^{BS} SCROLL^{ed} OUT^{ed} SET^{ed} SEND^{BS} PRINT USING^{BS} BEEP^{BS}**

```
100 GOSUB 180
105 PRINT USING CS, A, BS
130 INPUT "TIME": DS
131 INPUT "DAY": ES
160 IFB . C THEN 105
180 FOR X = 1 TO 9
183 PRINT Y(X) NEXT
184 RETURN
200 I = X/19
READY
RENUMBER 110, 10, 105-184
READY
LIST
100 GOSUB 150
110 PRINT USING CS, A, BS
120 INPUT "TIME": DS
130 INPUT "DAY": ES
140 IFB . C THEN 110
150 FOR X = 1 TO 9
160 PRINT Y(X) NEXT
170 RETURN
200 I = X/19
READY
```

```
MERGE 01 "BUY NOW"
SEARCHING FOR BUY NOW
LOADING
READY
RENUMBER 100, 10
READY
FIND BS
110 PRINT USING AS, BS, CS : CS - DS
280 BS "NOW IS THE TIME"
READY
```

```
580 BA BA 1
590 RA 123*5X.92 : BA*10
600 IF BA 143 THEN 580
610 RETURN
620 CS "PROFIT $*, ***** DAILY"
630 PRINT USING CS, PI
640 DS "LOSS $*, ***** DAILY"
650 PRINT USING DS, LI
RUN
PROFIT $1, 238.61 DAILY
LOSS $ 0.00 DAILY
READY
```



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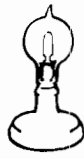
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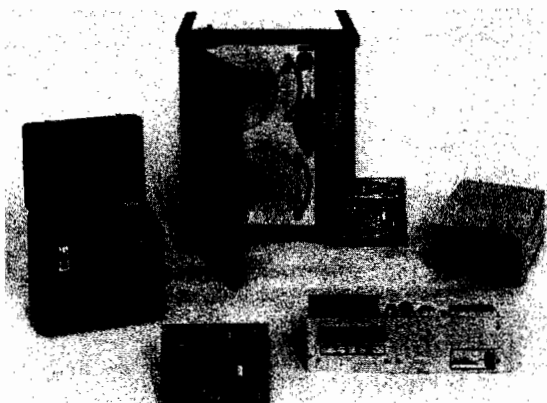
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MICRO

PET Vet

By Loren Wright

Update on the VIC

I had expected to have a VIC prototype in time for this month's column. I am assured by Commodore, however, that I will have one in time for February's PET Vet. Meanwhile, I have learned a few additional details. The price is \$299.95, which includes 3.8K of user RAM and a cable for a monitor, but not the TV modulator. The primary method of memory expansion is with a plug-in cartridge, containing 3K of RAM and sockets for two 2716-type ROMs. These cartridges will be available to independent software houses, so that they can produce their own plug-in program cartridges for the VIC. The second method of expanding is through a master control board, which can accept 3K, 8K, or 16K RAM expansion modules, other plug-in programs, or special cards, such as a planned IEEE-488 interface.

The VIC, unlike the PET and CBM machines, has a serial bus, and for this Commodore will sell a serial version of the CBM 2031 single floppy disk drive, and a serial printer. Other peripherals for the VIC will be offered later, but to use any of the existing parallel devices, the IEEE-488 card is required.

The official release of the VIC will coincide with the Consumer Electronics Show in Las Vegas in January, 1981.

Finding BASIC Variables

Finding a BASIC variable is quite simple using a routine that already exists in the PET's BASIC ROMs. Two zero-page locations are used to store the name of the variable, and the routine returns the address of that variable in the next two locations. The two addresses for the name are set up with the ASCII codes for the characters. If the name doesn't have a second character, then 0 is entered. In addition, though, string variables have \$80 ORed into the second address, and integer variables have \$80 ORed into both locations.

Examples:

Variable	VARNAM	VARNAM + 1
X	\$58	\$00
L\$	\$4C	\$80
AB	\$41	\$42
D1%	\$C4	\$B1

Floating point variables are stored in a special 7-byte memory format—the name in two bytes, as above, the exponent, and four mantissa bytes. Integer variables reserve the same seven bytes, but only use the first four—two for the name and two for the integer in high, low order. Strings are actually stored in high memory, but in low memory seven bytes are reserved, of which five are used. The name occupies two bytes, followed by the length of the string, and the starting address (low, high) of the actual string in high memory.

BASIC ROM Version

	2.0	3.0	4.0
VARNAM	\$94	\$42	\$42
VARNAM + 1	\$95	\$43	\$43
VRADLO	\$96	\$44	\$44
VRADHI	\$97	\$45	\$45
Primary FAC	\$B0-\$B5	\$5E-\$63	\$5E-\$63
FNDVAR	\$CFD7	\$CFC9	\$C187
MEMFAC	\$DA74	\$DAAE	\$CCD8
FACINT	\$D0A7	\$D09A	\$C2EA

If VARNAM and VARNAM + 1 are set up properly, a call to FNDVAR will return with the address of that variable in VRADLO,VRADHI. This address is also in the accumulator (low) and Y register (high), so in the case of a floating point variable, an immediate call of MEMFAC will move the number to the primary FAC (floating point accumulator). The conversion from memory format to FAC format is made on the way. A call to FACINT will convert the FAC to an integer in the fourth and fifth bytes (\$B3,\$B4 or \$61,\$62 in high,low order).

The address indicated by VARADR,VARADR + 1 is actually the location of the first byte after the name portion of the entry. With an integer variable, this address will contain the high byte of the integer value, but with a string variable, it will contain the length of the string. The next two bytes contain the actual address of the string in high memory. The following routine will copy the found string to memory starting at address XXXX (whatever you choose). Suggested locations for ADLO,ADHI are \$32,\$33 [BASIC 3.0 and 4.0] and \$71,\$72 [2.0].

```
LDY #02
LDA (VRADLO),Y   The third byte
STA ADHI
DEY
LDA (VRADLO),Y   The second
STA ADLO
DEY
LDA (VRADLO),Y   The first—length
TAY
LOOP LDA (ADLO),Y
STA XXXX,Y
DEY
BNE LOOP
```

Now that you know how to find BASIC variables, what do you do with them? Well, a typical application is in a plotting program where the only variables of concern might be X and Y. The BASIC program might have a FOR...NEXT loop on X, with Y calculated within the loop, followed by a SYS call to your routine which finds X and Y and then processes them for plotting on the screen.

If you know where the variables are, that means you can change them (carefully) without disturbing BASIC. All kinds of fancy string manipulations come to mind. Not only can the characters be changed, but also the lengths, names, and locations.

I have two additions to my column on documentation (MICRO 29:39)—*Library of PET Subroutines* and *The PET Revealed*, both by Nick Hampshire, \$19.95 each. These have been available in the United Kingdom and by mail for quite a while, but now Commodore has "officially approved" them and plans to sell them through its dealers in the U.S.

The PET Revealed is a well-organized collection of interesting and important information on the inner workings of the PET. The five general sections are: (1) The PET System Hardware, (2) The 6502 Microprocessor, (3) The PET Operating System, (4) The User Port, and (5) The IEEE Port and the 6520. Complete schematics, memory maps, BASIC subroutines, BASIC tokens, and lots of other charts and tables are included. Also included is a number of special application circuits and routines. This is a very useful book for anyone wanting to go beyond BASIC.

Library of PET Subroutines is a collection of common routines in BASIC and assembly language. A general-purpose screen handler, random-access disk file management, and several sort programs are examples. Anyone wishing to take on a major programming project, without starting from scratch, should appreciate this book.

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SOFTWARE FOR THE APPLE II*

ISAM-DS is an integrated set of Applesoft routines that gives indexed file capabilities to your BASIC programs. Retrieve by key, partial key or sequentially. Space from deleted records is automatically reused. Capabilities and performance that match products costing twice as much.
\$50 Disk, Applesoft.

PBASIC-DS is a sophisticated preprocessor for structured BASIC. Use advanced logic constructs such as IF...ELSE..., CASE, SELECT, and many more. Develop programs for Integer or Applesoft. Enjoy the power of structured logic at a fraction of the cost of PASCAL.
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DSA-DS is a dis-assembler for 6502 code. Now you can easily dis-assemble any machine language program for the Apple and use the dis-assembled code directly as input to your assembler. Dis-assembles instructions and data. Produces code compatible with the S-C Assembler (version 4.0), Apple's Toolkit assembler and others.
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FORM-DS is a complete system for the definition of input and output forms. FORM-DS supplies the automatic checking of numeric input for acceptable range of values, automatic formatting of numeric output, and many more features.
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UTIL-DS is a set of routines for use with Applesoft to format numeric output, selectively clear variables (Applesoft's CLEAR gets everything), improve error handling, and interface machine language with Applesoft programs. Includes a special load routine for placing machine language routines underneath Applesoft programs.
\$25 Disk, Applesoft.

SPEED-DS is a routine to modify the statement linkage in an Applesoft program to speed its execution. Improvements of 5-20% are common. As a bonus, SPEED-DS includes machine language routines to speed string handling and reduce the need for garbage clean-up. Author: Lee Meador.
\$15 Disk, Applesoft (32K, ROM or Language Card).

(Add \$4.00 for Foreign Mail)

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Make a Clear Plastic Cover For Your Apple

E.J. Neiburger, D.D.S.
1000 North Avenue
Waukegan, Illinois 60085

Your APPLE has a cover which, if removed, will allow you access to the boards and chips located on the mother board. What I describe below is a simple project that will create a clear plastic, duplicate cover that will protect your APPLE's innards—yet allow the curious to look in.

Buy a clear sheet of $\frac{1}{4}$ thick window plastic (for example, Lexan) from your local hardware store. You will need an $11\frac{3}{4}$ - by 13-inch piece. Place the plastic on two 12-inch sections of $1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch square wood so that 5 inches of the plastic extends over the edge (see figures 1 and 2).

Heat evenly with a blowtorch until the plastic begins to sag. Push the 5-inch section down until it contacts the table surface and hold until cool. Heat the plastic gradually to avoid bubbling or yellowing.

Glue two plastic blocks (1- X $\frac{1}{2}$ - X $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch) to the back edge of the plastic, approximately 2 inches from either side. Attach self-adhesive fasteners, as seen on the APPLE cover and

Watch while you are computing!

Ellis "Skip" Neiburger is a practicing dentist, Editor of the *Dental Computer Newsletter*, Contributing Editor for the *Physician's Micro Computer* report and author of several computer science articles. He is director of Andent Inc., a computer applications firm. His interests involve the use of microcomputers in medical-dental treatment, robot systems, and practical real-world applications.

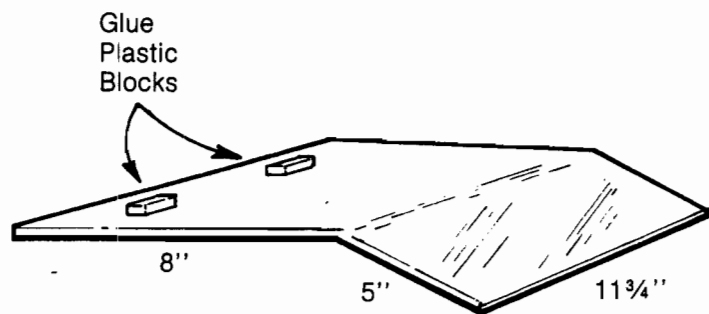
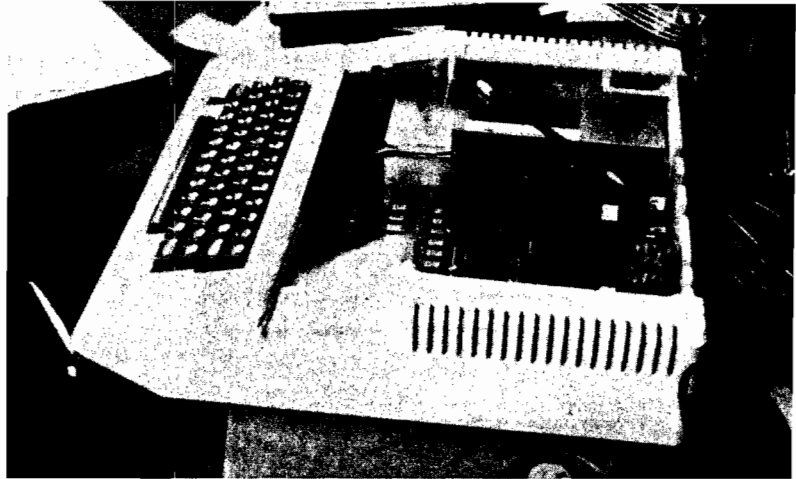


Figure 1

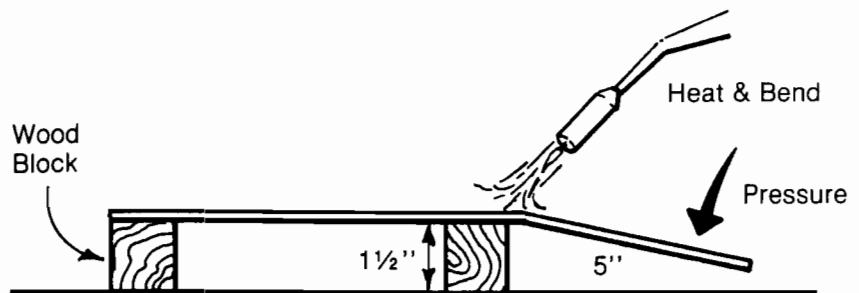


Figure 2

MICRO

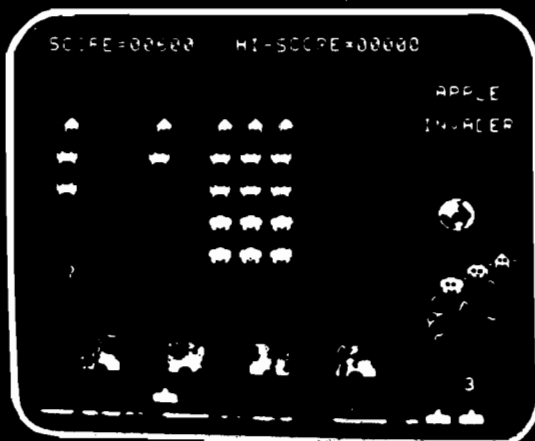
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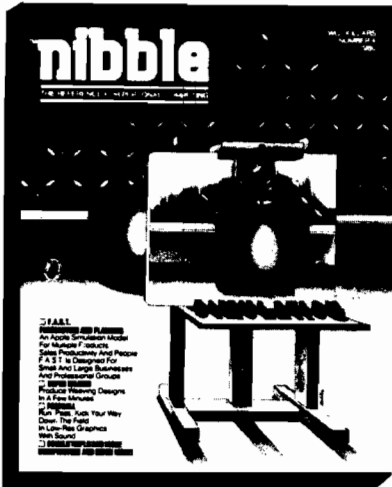
Super Invasion is available for only \$19.95 on cassette (CS-4006) for a 32K Apple II. **Space War** is \$14.95 on cassette (CS-4009) for a 16K Apple II. **Space War** and **Super Invasion** are on one disk (CS-4508) for a 48K Apple II for only \$29.95.

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Quiz Master is a series of multiple choice question answer diskettes on selected subjects. Each diskette is full and has approximately 1000 questions on the specified subject. The first two disks are Movie trivia and Computer terminology.

The program that accesses the massive text file containing the questions and answers is designed so that you WILL learn about the subject. This is accomplished by requiring you to try another answer, if you miss a question, until you get it right. This way, you will know the correct answer before you continue to the next question.

The operation of the program is very simple. First you are asked which question you would like to start with. When the question session starts, the number of correct and wrong answers is continuously displayed along with the percentage. This way you will always know how well you are doing. When you are tired and wish to end the session, you will be given the option to review the questions that you missed.

This system has been found to be a quick and easy way to learn about the subject matter.

Future offerings may be Star Trek, History, Science and a multitudes of other topics.

Requirements: 16K Apple II or II Plus and Disk.

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Hangman

This program is the old traditional hangman game that we used to play as kids, with a pencil and paper. The big difference here is that the computer will choose the word from a text file that comes with over 450 words. You have the capability of changing any of the words or adding new words to the existing file. You also have the capability of starting new files and then choosing which file you wish the computer to get the words from. This is ideal for parents to put their childrens spelling words into separate files and then let the kids have a ball while learning how to spell them.

If you are not familiar with the hangman game, here is how it works. The computer chooses a word at random from the file. The computer then puts a gallows on the screen in LO-RES graphics with a line of dashes at the bottom, one dash for each letter of the word that has been chosen. You now try to guess the word by guessing one letter at a time. If the letter is right, that letter replaces the corresponding dash on the screen. If the letter is wrong, you will get a raspberry sound and a part of the body is displayed on the gallows. You can have up to 8 wrong guesses, at which time the entire body is standing on the floor of the gallows. On the 9th wrong guess, you get a big raspberry sound, the floor hinges down and then the rope and your neck stretches. The word is then displayed with the file reference number. If you get the word right before the 9th wrong guess you are a winner. In both cases, you simply hit the space bar and the computer chooses another word to start all over again.

Requirements: 32K Apple or II Plus and Disk.

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DISASM/65

A Lisa compatible disassembler for the Apple II or Apple II Plus. Disasm/65 generates a symbolic disassembled listing of a machine code program which can be reassembled using Lisa 2.0 or Lisa 1.5. Now Lisa uses can patch and/or modify systems such as DOS, Pascal, Basic and the Apple monitor. Disasm/65 can also be used to relocate machine language programs.

Disasm/65 handles instructions, Hex data, string data, address data and stack address data. This allows the user to correctly disassemble any code segment. Disasm/65 lets the user input the disassembly parameters, thus avoiding undefined instruction sequences encountered while using the mini-disassembler found in the Apple Monitor.

Requirements: 48K Apple II or II Plus & Disk.
Retail price \$24.95

XREF/65

A cross reference program for LISA 1.5 & LISA 2.0. A cross-reference is vital for program development, documentation and debugging. XREF/65 lists all labels defined in a program. The line # where the label is defined, and the line # of each occurrence of the label within the program. XREF/65 also prints out an OPCODE frequency map for the program so that the user can see which OPCODES are used most frequently. The LISA 2.0 source listing for XREF/65 is provided as part of the package.

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Searching String Arrays

This machine language program makes searching a large string array considerably faster and easier.

Gary B. Little
 #101-2044 West Third Avenue
 Vancouver, British Columbia
 Canada V6J 1L5

Have you Apple users ever wanted to search through a string array to see if it contains a particular phrase? If you have, it's probable that you have written a rather short loop routine in Applesoft to do this. However, if you have a few thousand comparisons to make, the Applesoft version may take an undesirable length of time to grind out the desired results.

A much faster search can be carried out on the Apple II by using a search routine written in 6502 assembly language. Such a program is shown below.

To understand exactly how the program works it is necessary to analyze the method by which the Apple stores variables in its memory. The details are found on page 137 of the *Applesoft II Basic Programming Reference Manual*. For a one-dimensional string array, the storage pattern is as follows:

NAME (2 bytes)
 OFFSET pointer to next variable (2 bytes)
 No. of dimensions (1 byte)
 Size 1st dimension (2 bytes)
 String\$(0)—length (1 byte)
 —address low (1 byte)
 —address high (1 byte)

 String\$(N) (3 bytes)

N is the size of the 1st dimension. If the string array is the first array variable defined in a program, the memory location of the first byte of the trio of bytes, reserved for the Cth array variable, is given by $PEEK(107) + 256 * PEEK(108) + 7 + 3 * C$ (where $0 = C = N$). This

is because the pointer to the beginning of the array space, and also to the beginning of the string array variable map, is found at \$6B,\$6C (107,108) and there are $7 + 3 * C$ bytes before the three Cth array variable bytes.

If the phrase to be searched for (the search variable) is the first simple variable defined in a program, the memory location of the first byte of the three bytes reserved for the length and location of the string is given by $PEEK(105) + 256 * PEEK(106) + 2$. This is because the pointer to the beginning of the simple variable space, and also to the beginning of the simple variable map, is found at \$69,\$6A (105,106). There are two bytes before the three variable bytes.

To carry out the search, it is simply necessary to compare the string pointed to by $SV + 3, SV + 4$ (where $SV = PEEK(105) + 256 * PEEK(106)$) with the string pointed to by $AV + 8 + 3 * C, AV + 9 + 3 * C$ (where $AV = PEEK(107) + 256 * PEEK(108)$ and C runs from 0 to N). This is precisely what is done in this assembly language routine.

	LENS	EQU	\$0	LENGTH OF SEARCH PHRASE
	LENR	EQU	\$1	LENGTH OF STRING ARRAY VARIABLE
	SP	EQU	\$6	POINTER TO SEARCH PHRASE
	RP	EQU	\$8	POINTER TO ARRAY VARIABLE TABLE
	RL	EQU	\$1A	POINTER TO ARRAY VARIABLE
	NL	EQU	\$1C	ENDING ARRAY NUMBER
	CL	EQU	\$1E	STARTING ARRAY NUMBER (AND COUNTER)
	SAVE	EQU	\$FF4A	SAVE REGISTERS
	RESTORE	EQU	\$FF3F	RESTORE REGISTERS
		ORG	\$300	
0300:	20 4A FF	JSR	SAVE	SAVE REGISTERS
0303:	A0 00	LDY	#\$00	
0305:	B1 08	LDA	(RP),Y	GET LENGTH OF VARIABLE
0307:	85 01	STA	LENR	AND STORE
0309:	C8	INY		
030A:	B1 08	LDA	(RP),Y	GET POINTER (LO)

(continued)

030C: 85 1A		STA RL	AND SAVE
030E: C8		INY	
030F: B1 08		LDA (RP),Y	GET POINTER (HI)
0311: 85 1B		STA RL+1	AND SAVE
0313: A5 01		LDA LENR	IF LENGTH OF SEARCH
0315: C5 00		CMP LENS	PHRASE EXCEEDS LENGTH
0317: 30 0F		BMI NOPE	OF VARIABLE, SEARCH FAILS
0319: A0 00		LDY #\$00	
031B: B1 06	AGAIN	LDA (SP),Y	COMPARE THE PHRASES
031D: D1 1A		CMP (RL),Y	LETTER BY LETTER
031F: D0 07		BNE NOPE	FAILS IF NOT EQUAL
0321: C8		INY	
0322: C4 00		CPY LENS	
0324: F0 10		BEQ RTS1	SUCCESS!
0326: D0 F3		BNE AGAIN	
0328: A5 1E	NOPE	LDA CL	COMPARE COUNTER
032A: C5 1C		CMP NL	TO ENDING ARRAY NUMBER
032C: D0 0B		BNE LOOP1	
032E: A5 1F		LDA CL+1	
0330: C5 1D		CMP NL+1	
0332: D0 05		BNE LOOP1	DONE IF EQUAL
0334: E6 1F		INC CL+1	
0336: 4C 3F FF	RTS1	JMP RESTORE	
0339: 18	LOOP1	CLC	
033A: A5 08		LDA RP	SET POINTER TO NEXT
033C: 69 03		ADC #\$03	TRIO OF ARRAY BYTES
033E: 90 02		BCC N1	
0340: E6 09		INC RP+1	
0342: 85 08	N1	STA RP	
0344: 18		CLC	
0345: A5 1E		LDA CL	INCREMENT COUNTER
0347: 69 01		ADC #\$01	
0349: 90 02		BCC N2	
034B: E6 1F		INC CL+1	
034D: 85 1E	N2	STA CL	
034F: 38		SEC	
0350: B0 B1		BCS LOOP	CHECK NEXT ARRAY VARIABLE

The time savings that can be realized by using the routine can be seen by running the Applesoft demo program that is LISTed below. For example, an assembly language search of 2,000 string array variables takes only one second, whereas the same search done in Applesoft takes 19 seconds!

To use the search routine from within an Applesoft program, the following procedure must be followed:

1. POKE the length of, and the two pointers to, the search phrase into locations 0,6,7, respectively. This is done in line #210 of the demo program.
2. POKE the number of the array variable from which the search is to proceed ['C'] in locations 30,31 [low,high]. This is done in line #220.

```

100 S$ = "": REM MUST BE FIRST
      DEFINED SIMPLE VARIABLE
110 N = 2000: DIM R$(N): REM MUST
      BE FIRST DEFINED ARRAY
      VARIABLE
120 GOSUB 1000: REM LOAD SEARCH
      ROUTINE
130 DEF FN MD(X) = X - 256 * INT
      (X / 256)
140 TEXT : HOME : PRINT TAB( 8)
      ;: INVERSE : PRINT "STRING A
      RRAY SEARCH DEMO": NORMAL
150 PRINT : PRINT "RANDOM STRING
      S:": PRINT
160 FOR I = 1 TO N:R$(I) = CHR$(
      (65 + 26 * RND (1)) + CHR$(
      (65 + 26 * RND (1)): PRINT
      R$(I); " ";: NEXT I: PRINT : PRINT

```



```

170 INPUT "ENTER SEARCH STRING:
    ";S$: PRINT
180 SV = AV:C = 1
190 SV = PEEK (105) + 256 * PEEK
    (106)
200 AV = PEEK (107) + 256 * PEEK
    (108)
210 POKE 0, PEEK (SV + 2): POKE
    6, PEEK (SV + 3): POKE 7, PEEK
    (SV + 4)
220 POKE 30, FN MD(C): POKE 31, INT
    (C / 256)
230 POKE 28, FN MD(N): POKE 29, INT
    (N / 256)
240 POKE 8, FN MD(AV + 7 + 3 * C
    ): POKE 9, INT ((AV + 7 + 3 *
    C) / 256)
250 CALL 768
260 C = PEEK (30) + 256 * PEEK
    (31)
270 IF C > N THEN 300
280 PRINT S$;" MATCHES #";C;" (P
    HRASE: ";R$(C);)"
290 C = C + 1: IF C < = N THEN 1
    90
300 PRINT : PRINT "MACHINE LANGU
    AGE SEARCH COMPLETED"
310 PRINT : INPUT "PRESS 'RETURN
    ' FOR APPLESOFT SEARCH: ";A$:
    PRINT
320 FOR I = 1 TO N
330 IF S$ = LEFT$(R$(I), LEN (
    S$)) THEN PRINT S$;" MATCHE
    S #";I;" (PHRASE: ";R$(I);)"
    "
340 NEXT I: PRINT : PRINT "APPLE
    SOFT SEARCH COMPLETED": END

1000 FOR I = 768 TO 849: READ X:
    POKE I,X: NEXT I: RETURN
1010 DATA 32,74,255,160,0,177,8,
    133,1,200,177,8,133,26,200,1
    77,8,133,27,165,1,197,0,48,1
    5,160,0,177,6,209
1020 DATA 26,208,7,200,196,0,240
    ,16,208,243,165,30,197,28,20
    8,11,165,31,197,29,208,5,230
    ,31,76,63,255,24,165,8
1030 DATA 105,3,144,2,230,9,133,
    8,24,165,30,105,1,144,2,230,
    31,133,30,56,176,177

```

3. POKE the number of the array variable, at which the search is to end, ('N') in locations 28,29 (low,high). This is done in line #230.
4. POKE the location of the trio of bytes for the Cth array variable in locations 8,9 (low,high). This is done in line #240.
5. CALL 768 to start the assembly language search routine. When control returns to Applesoft the array number that has satisfied the search will be returned in locations 30,31. If PEEK(30) + 256*PEEK(31) is greater than N, then the search has failed. If not, then a match has been made with R\$(C) where C=PEEK(30) + 256*PEEK(31) and R\$ is the array that is being searched.
6. To continue the search to the end of the array, increment C and repeat the above process.

The routine, as written, does not search for exact matches with the string array variables. If the leftmost part of a string array variable is the same as the search phrase, a match is considered to have occurred.

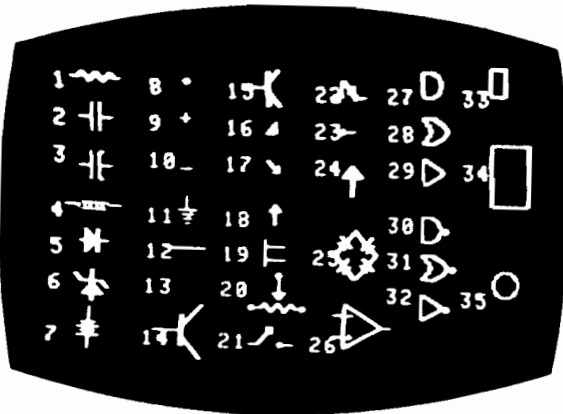
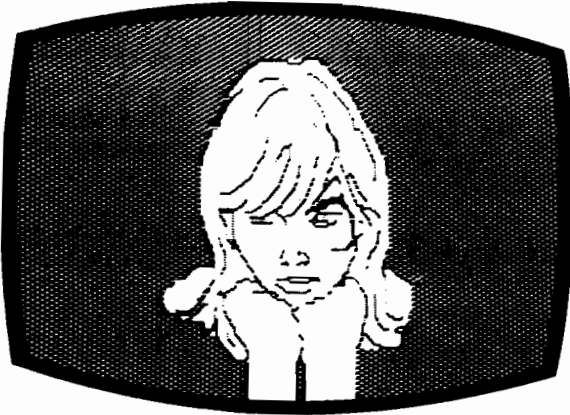
A useful application of this search routine is to use it in conjunction with a mailing list database program. In this way, the search time for an individual record can be cut down dramatically.

Gary B. Little first became interested in computers by writing data analysis programs in FORTRAN on an IBM 370/168 for an M.S. degree in Physical Chemistry [Microwave Spectroscopy]. Ultimately he became interested in microcomputing and purchased an Apple II micro two years ago. He is past president of Apple's British Columbia Computer Society, an Apple user group located in Vancouver, B.C. He is currently the treasurer of this group.

MICRO



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MICRO

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Mike Rowe
Club Circuit
P.O. Box 6502
Chelmsford, MA 01824

The following club announcements are presented in zip code order.

APPLESHARE

The purpose of this club is to allow persons interested in and using Apple Computers to exchange views, problems and experiences. Approximate number of members is 55. Meetings held the last Tuesday of each month (7:30 p.m.), except December, at Computerworks. For more information, contact:

Mr. Jack Adinolfi, President
c/o Computerworks
1439 Post Road East
Westport, Connecticut 06880

Philadelphia Area Computer Society

Subgroups for Apple and PET. Meets the third Saturday of each month at LaSalle College Science Building, 20th at Olney Avenue, Philadelphia, PA. HOTLINE telephone number for meeting news is (215)925-5264. Approximate number of members is 300. For more information, contact:

Eric Hafler, President
P.O. Box 1954
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
19105

The MicroComputer Investors Assoc.

This group publishes "The MicroComputer Investor". Its purpose is utilizing microcomputers to assist in making and managing investments. General membership meeting will be held at PC81-Philadelphia, PA. For more information, contact:

Jack Williams
902 Anderson Drive
Fredericksburg, Virginia 22401

MICRO offers a free one year subscription to all clubs registered with us. For registration form write to:

MICRO Club Circuit
Box 6502
Chelmsford, MA 01824

A.C.E.S.

The Apple Computer Enjoyment Society publishes a bi-monthly newsletter of approximately 30-40 pages. Their purpose is to inform and coordinate the knowledge of their members about the Apple in the least painful way. Meetings are held at 7:30 p.m. at the N.E. High School, Ft. Lauderdale, FL, on the 1st Wednesday of the month for even months and the 1st Thursday of the month for odd months. Membership is currently at 130+. For more information contact:

Don Lehmbek, President
P.O. Box 9222
Coral Springs, Florida 33065
(305)524-ACES

Attention Educators

Affiliated with the Cleveland Digital Group, this club's primary objective will be the investigation, discovery, and exchange of functional and innovative Computer-Aided Instruction ideas among interested computer, minicomputer, or microcomputer users and/or owners. Monthly meetings will be held every third Sunday at the Cleveland Heights-University Heights main library, 2345 Lee Road, Cleveland Heights, Ohio. If you're interested, send a self-addressed stamped business envelope to:

Joyce Townsend
P.O. Box 18431
Cleveland Heights, Ohio 44118
or call (216)932-6799

Michigan APPLE

The purpose of this club is to help members have fun with their APPLES by sharing knowledge and information. Publishes a newsletter called "The Michigan APPLE-gram", which is printed 10 times per year. Meetings are held at 7:30 p.m. on the last Tuesday of each month at Southfield-Lathrup High School (12 miles east of Evergreen). Membership is currently at 300. For more information, contact:

Jon Lawrence, President
c/o The Michigan Apple
P.O. Box 551
Madison Heights, Michigan
48071

Dental Computer Newsletter

For Medical & Dental Professionals using Micro & Mini computers for treatment and office purposes. Membership is 1,500+. Meetings are held at address noted below. For more information, contact:

E.J. Neiburger, DDS, President
1000 North Avenue
Waukegan, Illinois 60085

OSIG Chicagoland

Meets the second Monday of each month at 7:30 p.m. to exchange ideas, discoveries, gripes and puzzles. Don Peterson is the President. For more information, contact:

Paul Rainey
c/o York High School
Math Department
355 W. St. Charles Road
Elmhurst, Illinois 60126
(312)530-1240, ext. 256

River City Apple Corps

Meets the 2nd Thursday of each month at 6:30 p.m. at the Old Quarry Library. Approximate number of members is 100. They have a monthly publication called "APPLE-DILLO". For more information, contact:

Lenard Fein
2015 Ford Street
Austin, Texas 78704

APPLEquerque Computer Club

Our purpose is to foster knowledge and use of the Apple computer; to educate our members on successful programming skills and to provide a forum to exchange programs, ideas and techniques. Membership is currently at 38. Meets on the first Tuesday and third Wednesday at a local computer store. For more information, contact:

James (Chuck) Segrest, Pres.
6609 Orphelia Ave. N.E.
Albuquerque, New Mexico
87109

Okinawa Computer Club

Holds their meetings on the second and fourth Sunday of each month at 6:30 p.m. at the Halstead Pavilion (USAF Clinic), Kadena AFB, Okinawa, Japan. For more information, contact:

Ralph Tullo
PSC #2 Box 12558
APO SF, California 96367

Alice Apple Users Group

This group meets every fourth Tuesday to exchange S/W and to propose usage of the Apple. Membership is currently at 20. For more information, contact:

Al DeSalvio, President
22 Hablett Crescent
Alice Springs, N.T.
Australia 5750

6502-Club Copenhagen

Address change for this club:
John Svensson
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The Newest In

Apple Fun

We've taken five of our most popular programs and combined them into one tremendous package full of fun and excitement. This disk-based package now offers you these great games:

Mimic—How good is your memory? Here's a chance to find out! Your Apple will display a sequence of figures on a 3 x 3 grid. You must respond with the exact same sequence, within the time limit.

There are five different, increasingly difficult versions of the game, including one that will keep going indefinitely. Mimic is exciting, fast paced and challenging—fun for all!

Air Flight Simulation—Your mission: Take off and land your aircraft without crashing. You're flying blind—on instruments only.

A full tank of fuel gives you a maximum range of about 50 miles. The computer will constantly display updates of your air speed, compass heading and altitude. Your most important instrument is the Angle of Ascent/Bank Indicator. It tells if the plane is climbing or descending, whether banking into a right or left turn.

After you've acquired a few hours of flying time, you can try flying a course against a map or doing aerobatic maneuvers. Get a little more flight time under your belt, the sky's the limit.

Colormaster—Test your powers of deduction as you try to guess the secret color code in this Mastermind-type game. There are two levels of difficulty, and three options of play to vary your games. Not only can you guess the computer's color code, but it will guess yours! It can also serve as referee in a game between two human opponents. Can you make and break the color code...?

Star Ship Attack—Your mission is to protect our orbiting food station satellites from destruction by an enemy star ship. You must capture, destroy or drive off the attacking ship. If you fail, our planet is doomed...

Trilogy—This contest has its origins in the simple game of tic-tac-toe. The object of the game is to place three of your colors, in a row, into the delta-like, multi-level display. The rows may be horizontal, vertical, diagonal and wrapped around, through the "third dimension". Your Apple will be trying to do the same. You can even have your Apple play against itself!

Minimum system requirements are an Apple II or Apple II Plus computer with 32K of memory and one minidisk drive. Mimic requires Applesoft in ROM, all others run in RAM or ROM Applesoft.

Order No. 0161AD \$19.95

Paddle Fun

This new Apple disk package requires a steady eye and a quick hand at the game paddles! It includes:

Invaders—You must destroy an invading fleet of 55 flying saucers while dodging the carpet of bombs they drop. Your bomb shelters will help you—for a while. Our version of a well known arcade game! Requires Applesoft in ROM.

Howitzer—This is a one or two person game in which you must fire upon another howitzer position. This program is written in HIGH-RESOLUTION graphics using different terrain and wind conditions each round to make this a demanding game. The difficulty level can be altered to suit the ability of the players. Requires Applesoft in ROM.

Space Wars—This program has three parts: (1) Two flying saucers meet in laser combat—for two players, (2) two saucers compete to see which can shoot out the most stars—for two players, and (3) one saucer shoots the stars in order to get a higher rank—for one player only. Requires Applesoft.

Golf—Whether you win or lose, you're bound to have fun on our 18 hole Apple golf course. Choose your club and your direction and hope to avoid the sandtraps. Losing too many strokes in the water hazards? You can always increase your handicap. Get off the tee and onto the green with Apple Golf. Requires Applesoft.

The minimum system requirement for this package is an Apple II or Apple II Plus computer with 32K of memory and one minidisk drive.

Order No. 0163AD \$19.95

Solar Energy For The Home

With the price of fossil fuels rising astronomically, solar space-heating systems are starting to become very attractive. But is solar heat cost-effective for you? This program can answer that question.

Just input this data for your home: location, size, interior details and amount of window space. It will then calculate your current heat loss and the amount of gain from any south facing windows. Then, enter the data for the contemplated solar heating installation. The program will compute the NET heating gain, the cost of conventional fuels vs. solar heat, and the calculated payback period—showing if the investment will save you money.

Solar Energy for the Home: It's a natural for architects, designers, contractors, homeowners... anyone who wants to tap the limitless energy of our sun.

Minimum system requirements are an Apple II or Apple II Plus with one disk drive and 28K of RAM. Includes AppledOS 3.2.

Order No. 0235AD (disk-based version) \$34.95

Math Fun

The Math Fun package uses the techniques of immediate feedback and positive reinforcement so that students can improve their math skills while playing these games:

Hanging—A little man is walking up the steps to the hangman's noose. But YOU can save him by answering the decimal math problems posed by the computer. Correct answers will move the man down the steps and cheat the hangman.

Spellbinder—You are a magician battling a computerized wizard. In order to cast death clouds, fireballs and other magic spells on him, you must correctly answer problems involving fractions.

Whole Space—Pilot your space craft to attack the enemy planet. Each time you give a correct answer to the whole number problems, you can move your ship or fire. But for every wrong answer, the enemy gets a chance to fire at you.

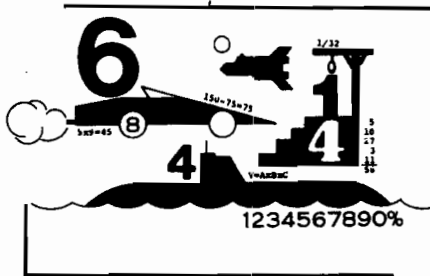
Car Jump—Make your stunt car jump the ramps. Each correct answer will increase the number of buses your car must jump over. These problems involve calculating the areas of different geometric figures.

Robot Duel—Fire your laser at the computer's robot. If you give the correct answer to problems on calculating volumes, your robot can shoot at his opponent. If you give the wrong answer, your shield power will be depleted and the computer's robot can shoot at yours.

Sub Attack—Practice using percentages as you maneuver your sub into the harbor. A correct answer lets you move your sub and fire at the enemy fleet.

All of these programs run in Applesoft BASIC, except Whole Space, which requires Integer BASIC.

Order No. 0160AD \$19.95



Skybombers

Two nations, seperated by The Big Green Mountain, are in mortal combat! Because of the terrain, their's is an aerial war—a war of SKYBOMBERS!

In this two-player game, you and your opponent command opposing fleets of fighter-bombers armed with bombs and missiles. Your orders? Fly over the mountain and bomb the enemy blockhouse into dust!

Flying a bombing mission over that innocent looking mountain is no milk run. The opposition's aircraft can fire missiles at you or you may even be destroyed by the bombs as they drop. Desperate pilots may even ram your plane or plunge into your blockhouse, suicidally.

Flight personnel are sometimes forced to parachute from badly damaged aircraft. As they float helplessly to earth, they become targets for enemy missiles.

The greater the damage you deal to your enemy, the higher your score, which is constantly updated at the bottom of the display screen.

The sounds of battle, from exploding bombs to the pathetic screams from wounded parachutists, remind each micro-commander of his bounden duty. Press On, SKYBOMBERS—Press On!

Minimum system requirements: An Apple II or Apple II Plus, with 32K RAM, one disk drive and game paddles.

Order No. 0271AD (disk-based version) \$19.95



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Santa Paravia and Fiumaccio

Buon giorno, signore!

Welcome to the province of Santa Paravia. As your steward, I hope you will enjoy your reign here. I feel sure that you will find it, shall we say, profitable.

Perhaps I should acquaint you with our little domain. It is not a wealthy area, signore, but riches and glory are possible for one who is aware of political realities. These realities include your serfs. They constantly request more food from your grain reserves, grain that could be sold instead for gold florins. And should your justice become a trifle harsh, they will flee to other lands.

Yet another concern is the weather. If it is good, so is the harvest. But the rats may eat much of our surplus and we have had years of drought when famine threatened our population.

Certainly, the administration of a growing city-state will require tax revenues. And where better to gather such funds than the local marketplaces and mills? You may find it necessary to increase custom duties or tax the incomes of the merchants and nobles. Whatever you do, there will be far-reaching consequences... and, perhaps, an elevation of your noble title.

Your standing will surely be enhanced by building a new palace or a magnificent *cattedrale*. You will do well to increase your landholdings, if you also equip a few units of soldiers. There is, alas, no small need for soldiery here, for the unscrupulous Baron Peppone may invade you at any time.

To measure your progress, the official cartographer will draw you a *mappa*. From



it, you can see how much land you hold, how much of it is under the plow and how adequate your defenses are. We are unique in that here, the map IS the territory.

I trust that I have been of help, signore. I look forward to the day when I may address you as His Royal Highness, King of Santa Paravia. *Buona fortuna* or, as you say, "Good luck". For the Apple 48K.

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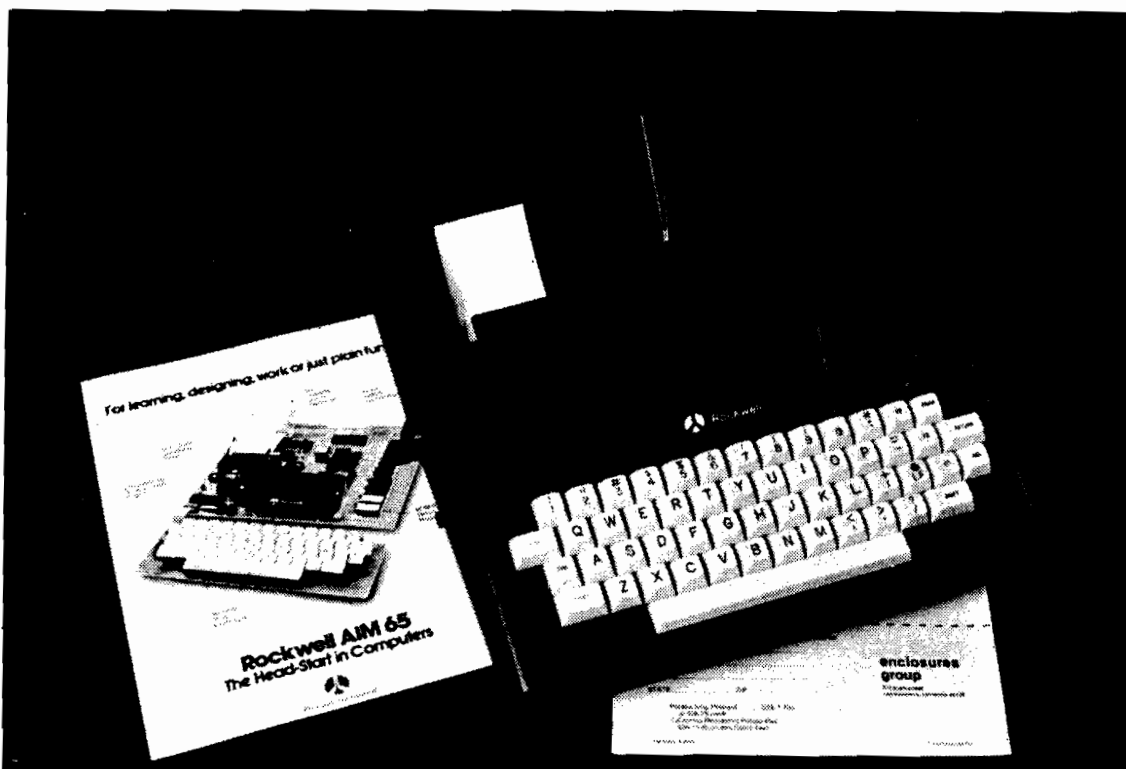
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Interfacing the 6522 Versatile Interface Adapter

The 6522 handles I/O for AIM, SYM, KIM, PET and Ohio Scientific microcomputer systems. This chip contains latches, counters, timers, shift registers, and handshaking lines, and provides a great deal of support for many interfacing applications. Here is how to include these capabilities in your system.

Marvin L. De Jong
Math/Physics Department
The School of the Ozarks
Pt. Lookout, Missouri 65726

One of the most popular interfacing integrated circuits in the 6500 family is the 6522 Versatile Interface Adapter. It is also a complex chip, and becoming familiar with it can be frustrating. In an earlier article published in MICRO, October 1979, "6522 Timing and Counting Techniques" (17:27) we described how to use the T1 timer and the T2 counter/timer. In this article we give more of an overview of the entire chip, we supply some detailed interfacing circuits for adding 6522s to your microcomputer system, and we provide some useful charts that diagram the functions of the bits in various registers. I have found these latter charts to be very useful when writing assembly language programs that use the 6522 as an I/O device. With regard to the interfacing circuits included in this article, note that several 6502 systems manufacturers are offering prototyping boards that mate with the motherboards or card file systems they sell. The interfacing circuits given herein are appropriate for wiring your own I/O board that might include several 6522s as well as other integrated circuits such as A/D converters, V/F converters, and D/A converters.

Several single-board microcomputers use a 6522 as the I/O device. For example, the AIM 65, SYM-1, and the SUPERKIM make extensive use of the 6522 either as an on-board I/O device, or for the user's applications.

Interfacing the 6522

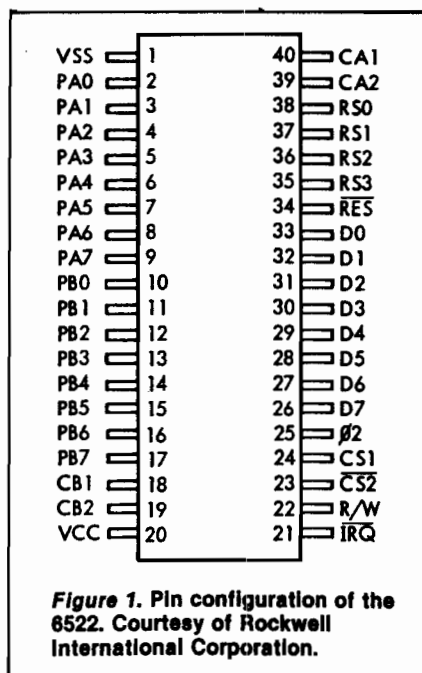
The 6522 is a 40-pin integrated circuit that provides the user with two eight-bit I/O ports (each with two handshaking pins), a serial data port, and two 16-bit timer/counters. A pin configuration diagram is given in figure 1, and a block diagram is shown in figure 2. The 6522 has 16 internal registers that are selected by the logic levels on the four register select lines RS3 - RS0. Table 1 summarizes the names of the various registers that are selected by RS3 - RS0 and the R/W line. The I/O ports are sometimes referred to as PAD and PBD, rather than the designations given in table 1. All of the functions of the 6522 are initiated and controlled by reading

or writing to the registers listed in table 1. Thus, our first task is to connect the 6522 to a 6500 family microprocessor, the 6502 for example, so that we can read and write to the registers.

Refer to the block diagram of the 6522 shown in figure 2. The pins that concern us in the present context are the so-called "chip access control" pins, the $\overline{\text{IRQ}}$ pin, and the pins D7 - D0 that connect to the microcomputer system's data bus. We begin with the chip access control pins and the $\overline{\text{IRQ}}$ pin. Several of these connections are straightforward: $\overline{\text{RES}}$ will be connected to the system reset line and the $\overline{\text{RES}}$ pin on the microprocessor, R/W is connected to the R/W line on the microprocessor, S_2 goes to the microprocessor's S_2 , and the $\overline{\text{IRQ}}$ pin is connected to the $\overline{\text{IRQ}}$ pin on the 6502. (A pull-up resistor, nominally 4.7K ohms, is required for this latter connection.)

The remaining chip access control pins are used to address the 16 internal registers of the 6522. If pins RS3 - RS0 are connected to address lines A3 - A0, respectively, then the 16 registers will occupy 16 contiguous memory locations in the address space of the computer system. The registers will have the same order given in table 1. The location of the block of 16 memory locations in the address space of the computer system will be determined by how the high-order address lines are decoded to form the device-select pulses that are applied to the chip-select pins CS1 and CS2.

The design philosophy of most 6502 systems calls for R/W memory to be located at the low end of the address space and the microcomputer system ROM is located at the high end of the address space. Thus, I/O functions are usually located somewhere in the "middle" of the address space. An address decoding scheme to do this is described in figures 3 and 4.



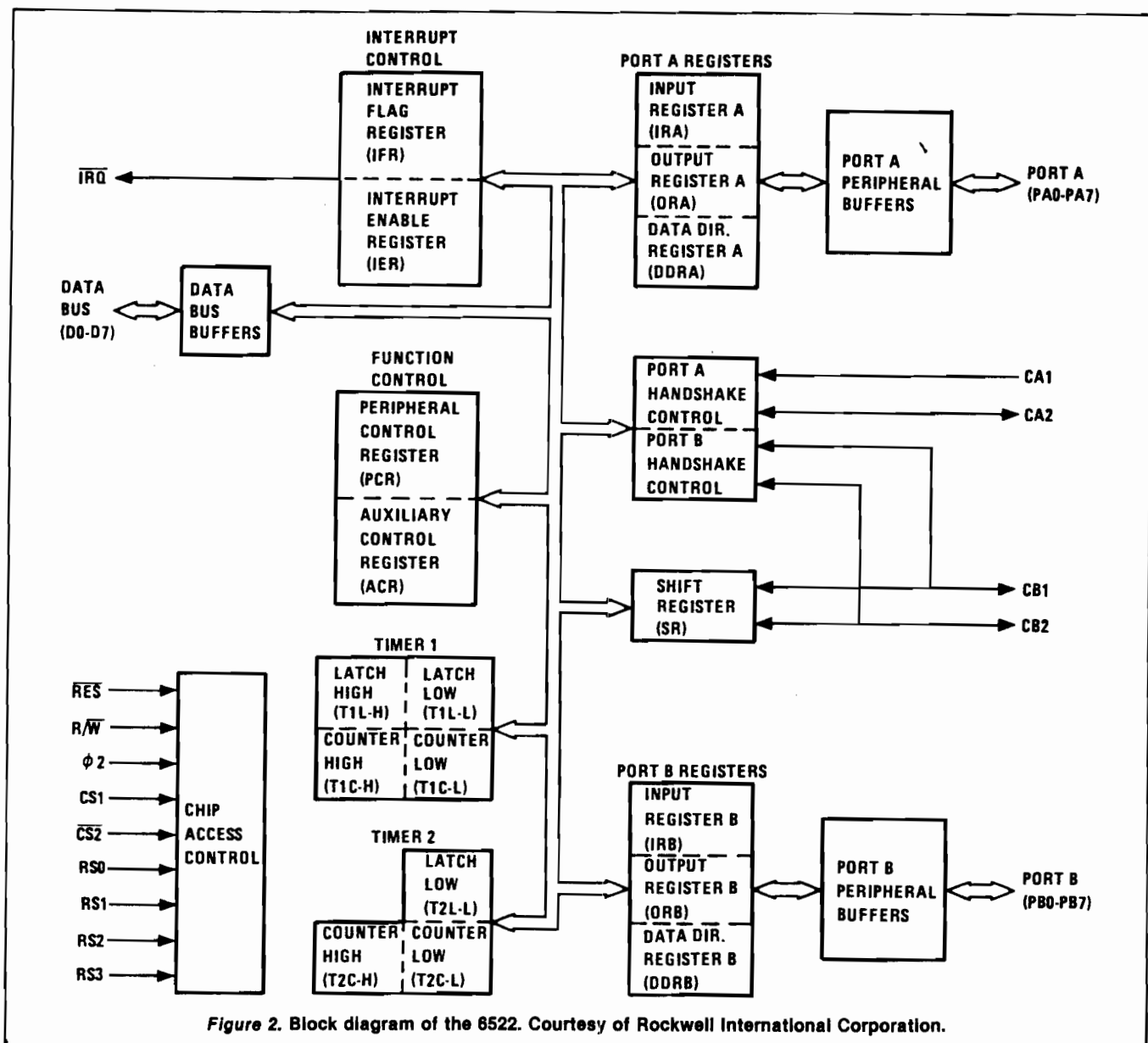


Figure 2. Block diagram of the 6522. Courtesy of Rockwell International Corporation.

Assume that a page of memory space is to be dedicated to I/O functions, giving 256 locations. The 74LS04 and the 74LS30 in figure 3 are used to select any page of memory that ends in a three, seven, 11, or 15 such as pages \$03, \$67, \$93, \$AB, or \$FF. The jumpers or switches connected to the 74LS30 select the page of memory that is to be used for I/O. This decoding scheme should allow the user sufficient flexibility to avoid both the R/W memory locations and the ROM locations.

The page select pulse, $\overline{DS93XX}$ in figure 3, is connected to a 74LS154 one-of-sixteen decoder that decodes address lines A7 - A4. This decoder determines the high-order nibble of the low-order byte of the address in the page selected by the circuit of figure 3.

Register Number	RS Coding				Register Desig.	Description	
	RS3	RS2	RS1	RS0		Write	Read
0	0	0	0	0	ORB/IRB	Output Register "B"	Input Register "B"
1	0	0	0	1	ORA/IRA	Output Register "A"	Input Register "A"
2	0	0	1	0	DDRB	Data Direction Register "B"	
3	0	0	1	1	DDRA	Data Direction Register "A"	
4	0	1	0	0	T1C-L	T1 Low-Order Latches	T1 Low-Order Counter
5	0	1	0	1	T1C-H	T1 High-Order Counter	
6	0	1	1	0	T1L-L	T1 Low-Order Latches	
7	0	1	1	1	T1L-H	T1 High-Order Latches	
8	1	0	0	0	T2C-L	T2 Low-Order Latches	T2 Low-Order Counter
9	1	0	0	1	T2C-H	T2 High-Order Counter	
10	1	0	1	0	SR	Shift Register	
11	1	0	1	1	ACR	Auxiliary Control Register	
12	1	1	0	0	PCR	Peripheral Control Register	
13	1	1	0	1	IFR	Interrupt Flag Register	
14	1	1	1	0	IER	Interrupt Enable Register	
15	1	1	1	1	ORA/IRA	Same as Reg 1 Except No "Handshake"	

Table 1. Addressing the 16 registers of the 6522. Courtesy of Synertek, Inc.

The 74LS154 circuit is given in figure 4. It divides a page of memory into blocks of 16 memory locations. Although only one of the device select pulses, $\overline{DS930X}$, is shown connected to an I/O device, the other device select pulses may be used to select other devices as they are added to your I/O board.

The 6522 decodes the address lines A3 - A0 and addresses its internal registers when $\overline{CS2}$ is at logic zero and CS1 is at logic one. Thus, in figure 4 the device select pulse from the 74LS154 is connected to $\overline{CS2}$, while CS1 is held at logic one. The 16 registers on the 6522 have addresses \$9300 to \$930F starting with the PBD register at \$9300 and ending with the PAD "No Handshake" register at location \$930F. Another 6522 could be added using any of the other 15 device selects from the 74LS154.

As mentioned before, the 74LS154 in figure 4 divides a page of memory into blocks of 16 locations. Other 74LS154s can be added to divide each of these blocks into separate memory locations; that is, device select pulses can be produced for each memory location in a block of 16. The circuit of figure 5 indicates how this is accomplished. Although each 6522 added to the system requires 16 locations, there should be enough locations left, in the page that we choose for I/O functions, to handle our requirements.

Suppose we wish to mount all the I/O circuits on a single I/O board (or card) to be mounted on some kind of motherboard. The circuits in figures 3 to 5 could easily be wired on such a card with several 6522 VIAs and other I/O devices. In such a case, buffering of the data bus is usually implemented on the board, and frequently the address bus and the control bus are also buffered. The page select pulse from the SN74LS30 in figure 3 can be used to activate the data bus buffers when an I/O device on the card is selected. The circuit in figure 6 indicates one possible way to buffer the data bus using two SN74LS243 quadruple bus transceivers for buffers.

In figure 6 only one of the SN74LS243 buffers is shown in detail. Note that the buffers, three-state devices, are activated from left to right with a WRITE operation; that is, when the page select pulse is at logic zero and the R/W line is at logic zero. The buffers are activated from right to left with a READ operation; that is, when the

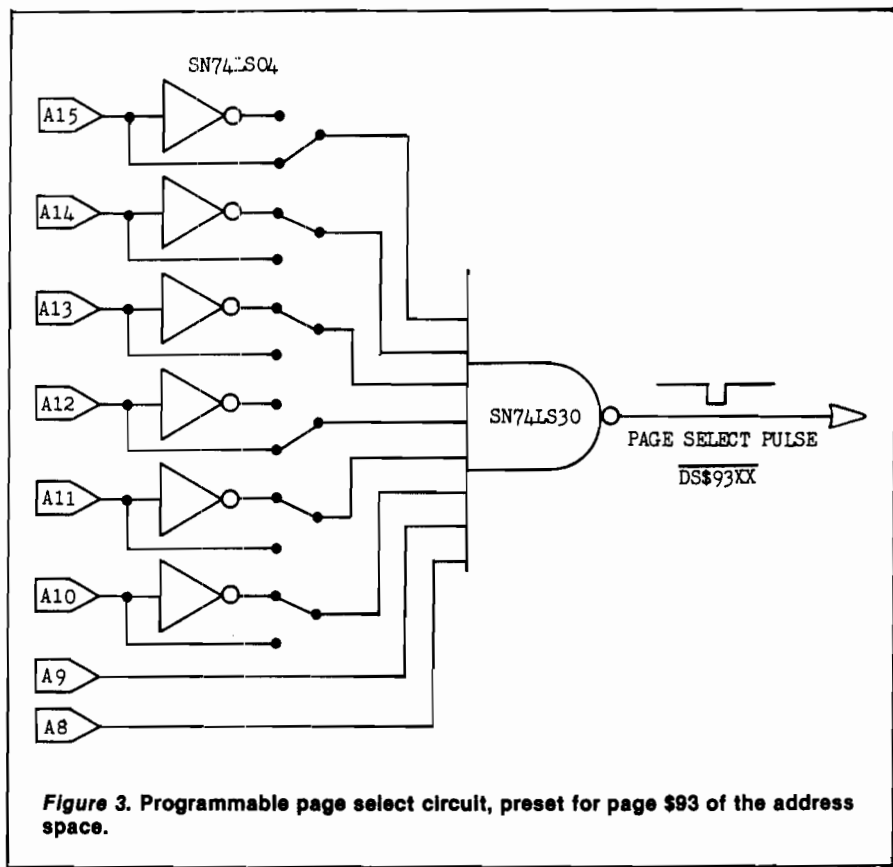


Figure 3. Programmable page select circuit, preset for page \$93 of the address space.

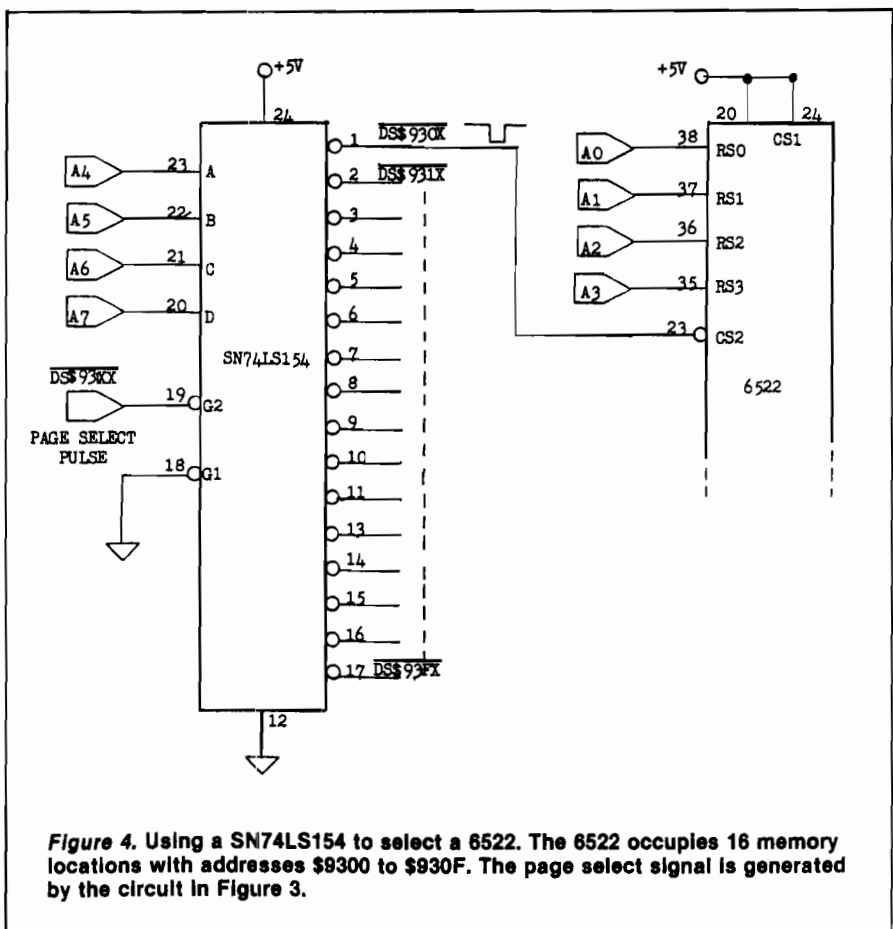


Figure 4. Using a SN74LS154 to select a 6522. The 6522 occupies 16 memory locations with addresses \$9300 to \$930F. The page select signal is generated by the circuit in Figure 3.

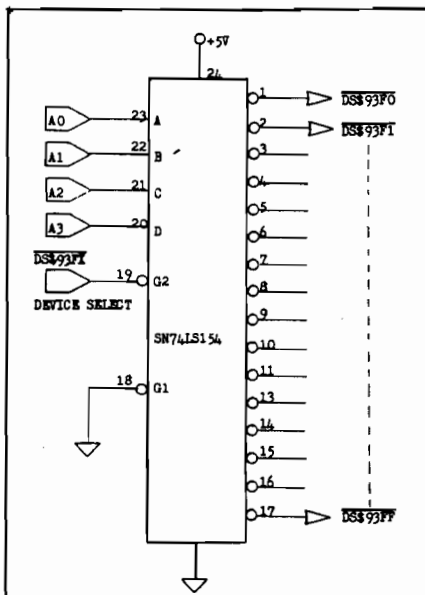


Figure 5. Using a 74LS154 to provide device select pulses for memory locations \$93F0 - \$93FF. The device select pulse DS\$93FX is from the 74LS154 in Figure 4.

page select pulse is at logic zero and the R/W line is at logic one.

The 6522 VIA's data pins are connected to the DB7 - DB0 pins on the right-hand side of the SN74LS243s. Any other I/O devices will also be using these data lines. If the only I/O device on the I/O board is a single 6522, then data bus buffering might not be required.

Figure 7 illustrates how the address bus and the control bus may be buffered. The three-state devices shown are kept in their active states at all times. The 81LS97 is convenient to use because it buffers eight lines with one chip, so only two chips are required to buffer the entire address bus. Many other chips will do the same job, and you should feel free to substitute these.

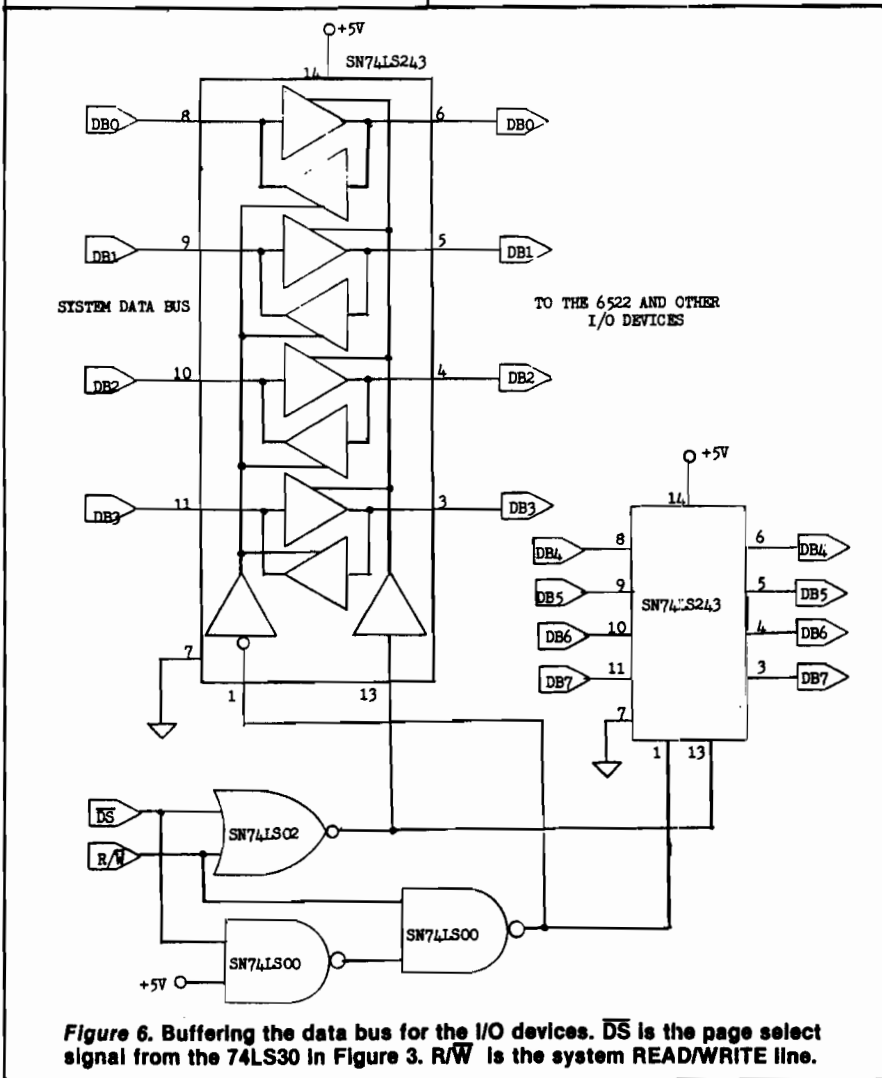


Figure 6. Buffering the data bus for the I/O devices. \overline{DS} is the page select signal from the 74LS30 in Figure 3. R/W is the system READ/WRITE line.

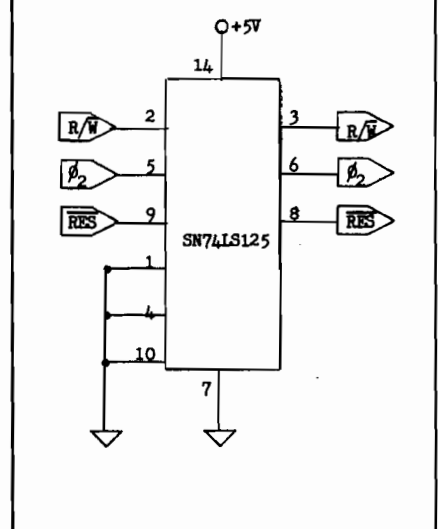
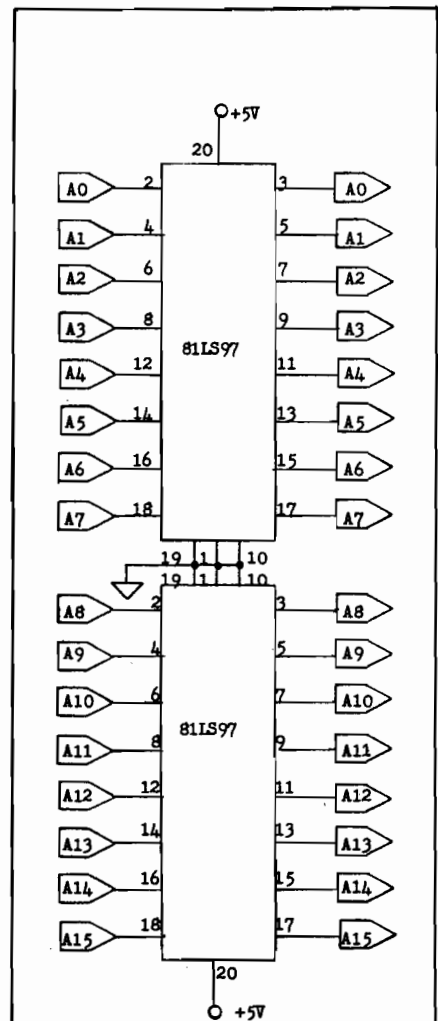


Figure 7. Buffering the address bus and the control bus.

Example 1. A program to make Port A an input port and Port B an output port.

```

$0300 A9 FF   START   LDA $FF   Store all ones in the data direction
$0302 8D 02 93 STA PBDD register of Port B.
$0305 A9 00           LDA $00   Store all zeros in the data direction
$0307 8D 03 93           STA PADD register of Port A.
    
```

Table 2. Memory locations of the 16 6522 registers.

ADDRESS	REGISTER
\$9300	Port B — PBD
\$9301	Port A — PAD
\$9302	Port B Data Direction — PBDD
\$9303	Port A Data Direction — PADD
\$9304	Timer 1 Latch Low and Timer 1 Counter Low — T1LL & T1CL
\$9305	Timer 1 Latch High and Timer 1 Counter High — T1LH & T1CH
\$9306	Timer 1 Latch Low — T1LL
\$9307	Timer 1 Latch High — T1LH
\$9308	Timer 2 Latch Low and Timer 2 Counter Low — T2LL & T2CL
\$9309	Timer 2 Counter High — T2CH
\$930A	Shift Register — SR
\$930B	Auxiliary Control Register — ACR
\$930C	Peripheral Control Register — PCR
\$930D	Interrupt Flag Register — IFR
\$930E	Interrupt Enable Register — IER
\$930F	Port A — PAD (Without handshaking)

Simple Input/Output Functions with the 6522

Now that we have interfaced the 6522 to a 6502 (or other 6500 family microprocessor), we are ready to interface it to some devices in the world outside of the microprocessor system.

There is a one-to-one correspondence between the pin functions (input or output) of a port and the bit values in the port's corresponding data direction register. A one in the data direction register bit configures the corresponding I/O pin to be an output pin, while a zero in the data direction register bit configures the corresponding I/O pin to be an input pin. Thus, if \$F8 is loaded into PBDD, address \$9302, using the decoding illustrated in the figures, then pins 7, 6, 5, 4, and 3 of Port B (PBD) will be output pins, while pins 2, 1, and 0 will be input pins. Example 1 illustrates how all eight pins of Port B are configured as output pins, while all eight pins of Port A are configured as input pins.

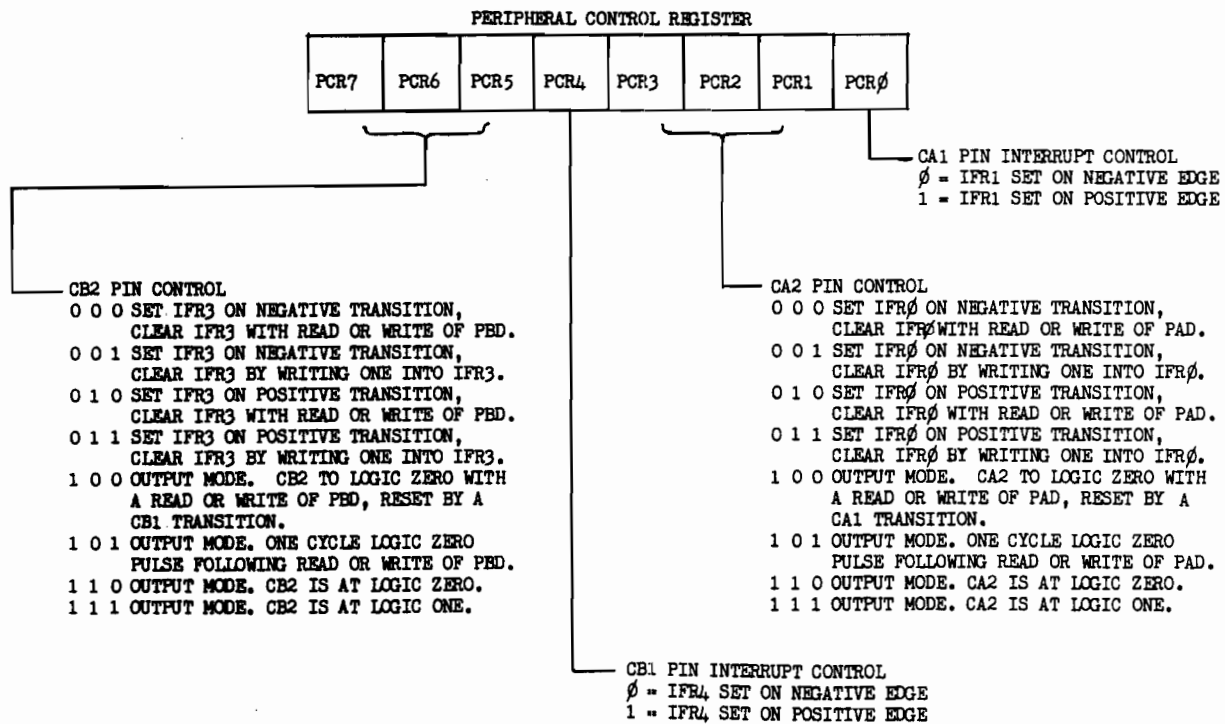


Figure 8. Determining the function of the control pins CA1, CA2, CB1, and CB2 by the number stored in the peripheral control register (PCR).

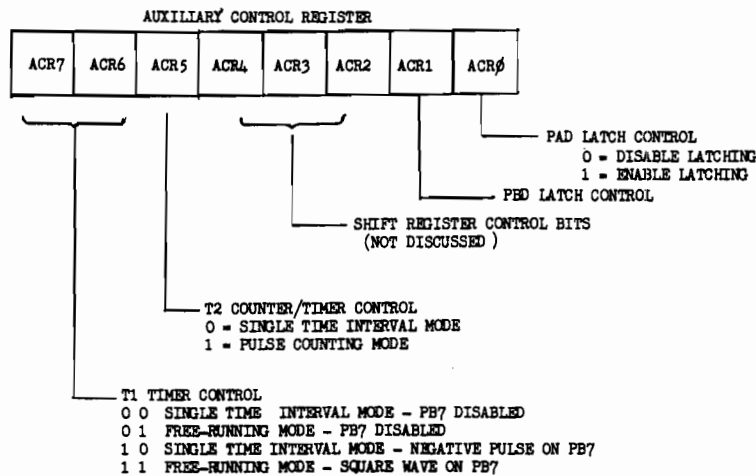


Figure 9. Controlling various 6522 functions with the auxiliary control register (ACR).

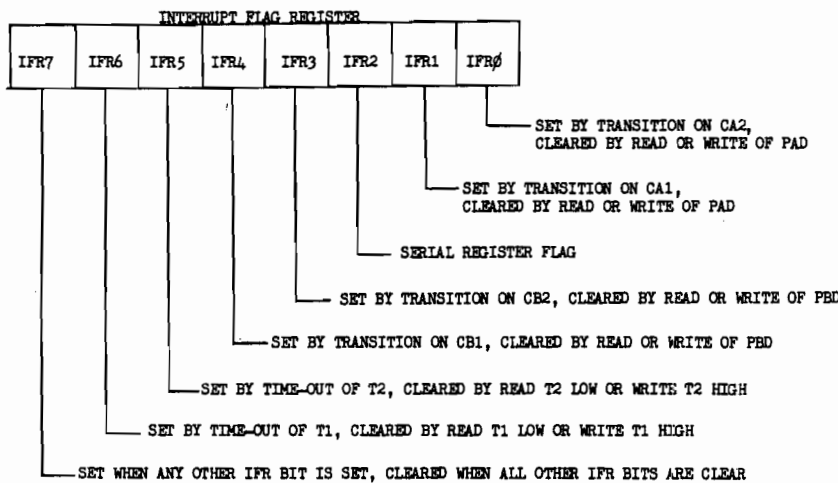


Figure 10. The interrupt flag register (IFR). Any bit except IFR7 may also be cleared by writing a one into that bit.

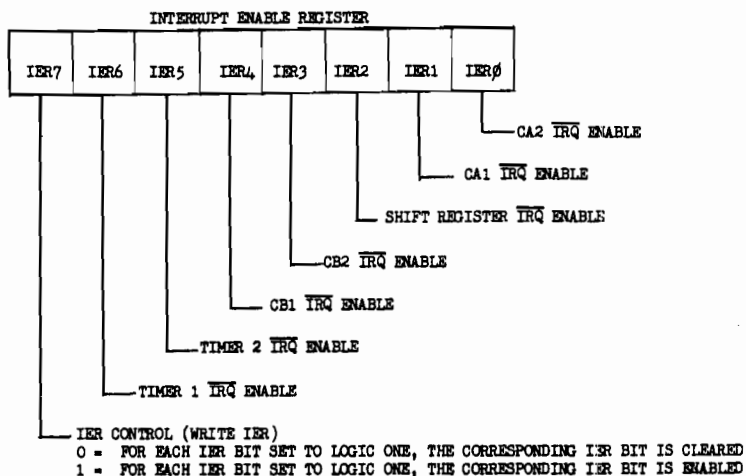


Figure 11. Controlling the $\overline{\text{IRQ}}$ pin on the 6522. If the $\overline{\text{IRQ}}$ pin is enabled by a bit in the IER, then the 6522 $\overline{\text{IRQ}}$ pin will go to logic zero when the corresponding flag in the interrupt flag register is set.

Once the I/O port has been configured, data may be written to (STA instruction) an output port and read at (LDA instruction) an input port.

It is important to know that when the microcomputer is reset (a condition that also occurs during power-up conditions) all of the registers except the timer latches are cleared. Thus, the Port A and Port B pins are in the input condition after a reset. TTL integrated circuits whose inputs may be connected to the Port A or Port B pins will behave as if their inputs are at logic one. For example, if one of the pins of Port A controls a TTL circuit that in turn controls a motor, it is important that a logic one at that pin corresponds to the motor being in its off condition, because otherwise, the motor will start running as soon as power is applied to the computer.

It is also important to know that reading Port A gives the values of the logic levels on the Port A pins. Reading Port B, on the other hand, gives the logic levels stored in the output register, regardless of whether the pins are being loaded or not. Care must be used in using the read-modify-write instructions (ASL, LSR, INC, etc.) to operate on Port A, whereas these instructions will work for Port B.

The Functions of the Other 6522 Registers

Although space does not permit an exhaustive explanation of all of the I/O options, we pause here to briefly describe the purpose of several of the control and flag registers on the 6522. Table 2 summarizes the addresses of all of the registers if the address decoding scheme described in figures 3 to 5 is used. In this section the peripheral control register (PCR), the auxiliary control register (ACR), the interrupt flag register (IFR), and the interrupt enable register (IER) are introduced. In the previous section the two I/O registers, PAD and PBD, were introduced, as well as their associated data direction registers, PADD and PBDD.

The peripheral control register controls the functions of the control pins on the 6522, namely CA1, CA2, CB1, and CB2. The significance of the various bit values in this register is outlined in figure 8. The auxiliary control register controls the modes of the two counter/timers, the shift register, and controls the latching function of

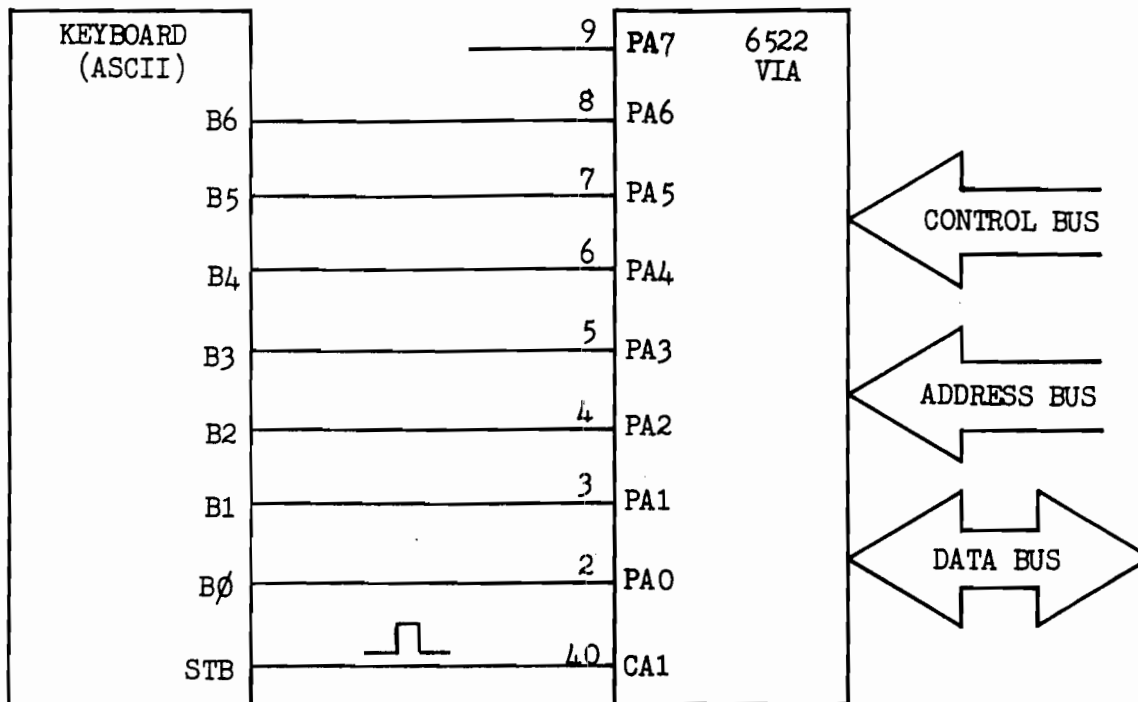


Figure 12. Connecting a 6522 VIA to an ASCII encoded keyboard with a strobe pulse.

Example 2. A program to initialize the 6522 registers to read an ASCII keyboard with strobe.

```

$0300 A9 01   START   LDA $01   Enable latching on Port A with a transi-
$0302 8D 0B 93           STA ACR   tion on CA1 by setting ACR0 to one.
$0305 8D 0C 93           STA PCR   Make CA1 active on positive
           .           .           transition.
           .           .           Remainder of main program is here.

$1414 20 00 20           JSR           Jump to subroutine to read keyboard.
           .           .           KEYREAD
           .           .           More of the main program is here.

$2000 A9 02   KEYREAD LDA $02   Mask all bits of the IFR except IFR 1.
$0202 2C 0D 93 WAITKEY BIT IFR   Is IFR1 set?
$0205 F0 FB           BEQ           No. Wait until key is pressed.
           .           .           WAITKEY
$0207 AD 01 93           LDA PAD   Yes. Read keyboard and clear IFR1.
$020A 60           RTS           Return from subroutine.

```

Example 3. A program to read an ASCII encoded keyboard on an interrupt basis.

```

$0300 A9 01   START   LDA $01   Enable latching on Port A with a transi-
$0302 8D 0B 93           STA ACR   tion on CA1 by setting ACR0 to one.
$0305 8D 0C 93           STA PCR   Make CA1 active on a positive transi-
$0308 A9 82           LDA $82   tion. Bits 7 and 1 are at logic one
$030A 8D 0E 93           STA IER   to enable interrupt from IFR1.
$030D 58           CLI           Allow interrupts from IRQ.
           .           .           Remainder of main program is here.

$2000 A9 7F   INTERRUPT LDA $7F   Mask bit 7 of the input port so the
$2002 2D 01 93           AND PAD   ASCII code is in the accumulator,
$2005 40           RTI           then return to the main program.

```

the two ports. The significance of the various bit values in this register are outlined in figure 9. Both of these registers are initialized by writing the appropriate binary number to the addresses given in table 2.

On the other hand, the interrupt flag register's contents are usually determined by external events, rather than writing to the register. For example, a negative transition on CA1 may set bit IFR1, causing the program to make a branch. Reading Port A would clear the same bit. (Our example of an ASCII encoded keyboard will make this clear in a few moments.) The various flags in the interrupt register are summarized in figure 10.

Finally, the interrupt enable register is used to choose between the option of having an event, say the time-out of the T1 timer, set a flag or set a flag and cause an interrupt request (IRQ signal). If, for example, IER6 is set by writing \$C0 to the interrupt enable register (IER), then the time-out of timer T1 will cause the IRQ pin on the 6522 to go to logic zero. If, on the other hand, IER6 is cleared by writing \$80 to the interrupt enable register, then the time-out of timer T1 will not produce an IRQ signal. (Refer to figure 11 for details of the operation of the IER.)

Now that I have introduced these four registers, let me illustrate their use with an example, namely an input port for an ASCII encoded keyboard. Figure 12 shows the connections that are required. It is assumed that the encoded keyboard provides a positive strobe when the seven bits of ASCII data are available. The program necessary to initialize the PCR and read the keyboard is given in example 2. We will set up the ACR to latch the data from the keyboard into Port A when the strobe occurs, and the keyboard is read by a subroutine that waits until the IFR1 flag is set before reading the keyboard. Such a program might be part of a BASIC interpreter in which the interpreter waits for keyboard entries and then stores them in memory as they are made. Note that the accumulator passes the ASCII code, plus the value of PA7, from the subroutine to the main program where it is processed. This program should be studied in connection with figures 8 to 12.

The keyboard could also be read on an interrupt basis. The modifications for this are shown in example 3. Note that the interrupt (IRQ) vector must point to the interrupt routine in order for example 3 to work. Also note that in both example 2 and 3 the Port A data direction register was not initialized to contain \$00 because it was assumed that a system power-up or reset accomplished this.

In example 3 there would very likely be more instructions in the interrupt routine to process the keyboard data. For example, it might be stored in some kind of first-in-first-out (FIFO) memory. The important point of example 3 is the means by which the interrupt enable register (IER) is initialized.

Other uses for the control pins will appear in subsequent applications. For example, the control pins in the output mode may be used to initiate a conversion when D/A or A/D converters are interfaced to the 6522. Alternatively, in the input mode the control pins may be used to detect when a conversion is complete. This summarizes our overview of the 6522.

The figures describing the bit functions of the control and flag registers will become a valuable reference for further work with the 6522.

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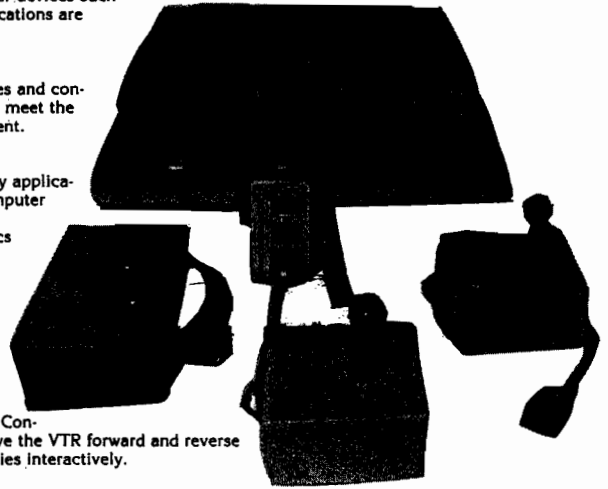
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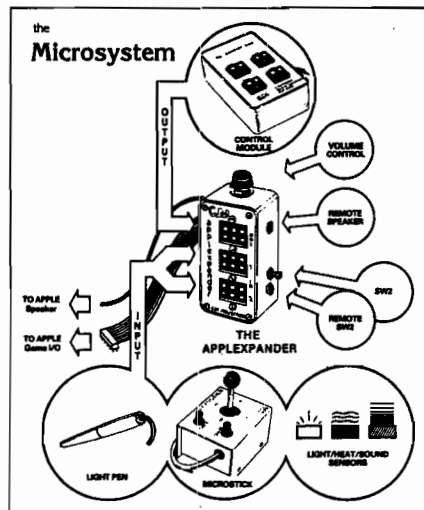
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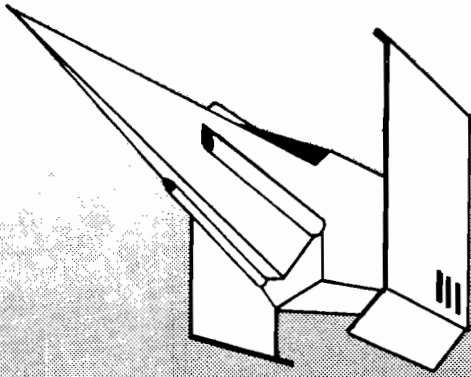
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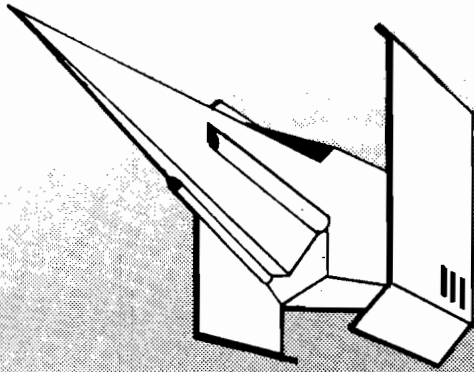
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Fun With OSI

A checker game is presented using Challenger C1P graphics and the polled keyboard techniques explained in William Taylor's series.

Les Cain
1319 North 16th Street
Grand Junction, Colorado 81501

I have been an avid fan of MICRO since August '79, and have enjoyed most of the articles. But everything is so serious, so come on let's have a few games. All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy.

What follows is a Checker game that uses Ohio Scientific graphics. As listed, the program is written to work on the 4P and 8P, but with slight modification it will also work on the 1P. The only differences are the video memory and the keyboard polling routines. The keyboard routines are explained adequately in the Graphics Manual and in other articles written on the Ohio Scientific system, so I won't go into these routines. The video memory on the 1P is 1K with decimal 32 between horizontal rows, while the 4P and 8P have 2K of memory with decimal 64 between horizontal rows.

I won't go into much detail as the listing explains the major program steps. Line 30 controls the video memory size and should be put in according to which computer is used. Line 310 reduces screen size to 32 x 32 on the 4P and 8P, and should be left out for the 1P. Lines 730 through 1220 are

```
10 FORI=1T030:PRINT:NEXT
20 ST=53507:CC=128
30 REM
40 REM ST=53282 CC=64 FOR THE 1P
50 REM
60 SU=ST:CD=CC/2:B0=SU+12*CC+3
70 PRINTTAB<10>:"## CHECKERS ##"
80 FORI=1T010:PRINT:NEXT:FORJ=1T01000:NEXT
90 REM GET CHOICE OF MEN FOR PLAYER
100 REM Z1=PLAYER KING Z4=COMPUTER KING
110 REM
120 PRINT:PRINT:INPUT"DO YOU WANT RED OR BLACK":AN$
130 IF LEFT$(AN$,1)="R" THEN Z1=82:Z2=66:Z3=226:Z4=4:GOTO 160
140 IF LEFT$(AN$,1)<>"B" THEN 120
150 Z1=66:Z2=82:Z3=4:Z4=226:GOTO 160
160 PRINT:PRINT:PRINT" INSTRUCTIONS:"
170 PRINT:PRINT:PRINT"MOVE FLASHING CHECKER BOARD TO MAN YOU"
180 PRINT"WANT TO MOVE BY U (UP), D (DOWN)"
190 PRINT"R (RIGHT), L (LEFT). PRESS CARRIAGE RETURN."
200 PRINT"THEN MOVE FLASHING SQUARE TO THE POSITION"
210 PRINT"YOU WANT TO MOVE TO AND PRESS CARRIAGE"
220 PRINT"RETURN. IF YOU HAVE ANOTHER MOVE A FLASHING"
230 PRINT"CHECKER BOARD WILL INDICATE WHICH MAN TO"
240 PRINT"MOVE. IF NO MOVE CAN BE MADE PRESS SPACE"
250 PRINT"BAR. A LINE FEED ENDS GAME EARLY."
260 PRINT:PRINT:PRINT" YOU ARE % "AN$:" %"
270 PRINT:INPUT"TYPE C TO CONTINUE":AN$
280 FORI=1T030:PRINT:NEXT
290 REM A&B STARTING PLACE FOR BOARD
300 A=SU:B=A+(3*CD)+3
310 POKES6900,0:REM TAKE OUT FOR 1P
320 DIM S(8,8),R1(4),R(4)
330 REM SETUP BOARD ARRAY
340 DATA 1,4,1,4,0,4,-1,4,4,1,4,0,4,-1,4,-1,15
350 FORI=0T07:FORJ=0T07:READX:IFX=15THENS70
360 S(I,J)=X:GOTO380
370 RESTORE:READS(I,J)
380 NEXTJ,I
390 B$="YOUR TURN":C$="TRY AGAIN"
400 REM
410 REM START BOARD DISPLAY
420 REM SQUARES FIRST
430 REM
440 FORI=1T04:FORJ=1T03
450 FORK=1T04:FORL=1T03
460 POKEA,161:POKEB,161
470 A=A+1:B=B+1:NEXTL
480 A=A+3:B=B+3:NEXTK
490 A=A+(CD-24):B=B+(CD-24):NEXTJ
500 A=A+(3*CD):B=B+(3*CD):NEXTI
510 REM BORDERS NEXT
520 A=SU+3:B=SU+(23*CD):C=B
530 F=SU+(3*CD):G=SU+23
540 FORI=1T04:FORJ=1T03
550 POKEA,135:POKEB,128
560 A=A+1:B=B+1:NEXTJ
570 A=A+3:B=B+3:NEXTI
580 FORI=1T04:FORJ=1T03
590 POKEF,136:POKEG,143
600 F=F+CD:G=G+CD:NEXTJ
610 F=F+(3*CD):G=G+(3*CD):NEXTI
620 REM CORNERS NEXT
630 POKESU+(23*CD),209:POKESU+23,207
640 G=-1:R(0)=-99
650 POKESU+(25*CD)-3,32:REM CLEAR CURSOR
660 REM POKE BOARD ARRAY
```

(continued)

(continued from page 6)

Dear Editor:

Here are BASIC pack program mods for KIM BASIC and Ohio Scientific BASIC-in-ROM.

The program by George Wells "SYM-1 BASIC Pack Program" [MICRO 25:19] was an exceptionally welcome one, since most of us find our desire for full documentation in conflict with the limited memory space in our computer. As with many programs which interact with Microsoft BASIC, it is readily adapted to other implementations on other 6502 machines.

Make the following changes in the references to BASIC internal code:

Name	KIM address	Ohio Scientific Superboard
OUT.POINT	\$7A	\$7B
GET.RAM	\$C0	\$BC
IN.RAM.PNT	\$256B	\$A4A7
TEST.ALPHA	\$2F33	\$AD81

REM and DATA remain the same. The other three internal references occur sequentially in the program, beginning at \$013B in the published program. These three, RST.BAS.PN, FIX.LIN.PN, and BASIC.WARM are replaced by one subroutine call. For KIM it is JSR \$23EE and for Ohio Scientific Superboard it is JSR \$A319. Due to the nature of the BASIC code at these points, this subroutine becomes an exit from the Pack program and you will be back in BASIC. The program's workings will be exactly as described in the article by Wells. To pack a program in BASIC workspace, exit to the monitor and GO at the start address of the program. Hit RETURN to fix the cursor and you can list your packed program, by typing LIST.

The KIM version tested was assembled at \$020E and the Ohio Scientific version was assembled at \$0222. The page one location should work in both cases, but I have not tried this.

Many thanks to George Wells for this practical program. Thanks to John Gibbins for the use of the Superboard to test the Ohio Scientific version.

Sean McKenna
64 Fairview Ave.
Piedmont, California 94610

```
670 GOSUB 1780
680 REM COUNT JUMPS AND SEE IF GAME OVER
690 IFC1=12THEN1670
700 IFF1=12THEN1720
710 FORT=1T09:POKEB0+I,ASC(MID$(B$,I)):NEXT
720 REM POLLED KEYBOARD ROUTINE
730 Z=0
740 F1=1:F2=2
750 REM DISABLE CONTROL C POKE 530,1 FOR 1P
760 POKE2073,96:K=57088
770 L0=SU+(22*CD)+1:L1=0:U1=0
780 L2=L1-1:U2=U1-1
790 KI=187
800 REM THESE POKES AND PEEKS ARE DIFFERENT FOR 1P
810 REM GET MOVE
820 POKEK,32:F=PEEK(K)
830 PE=PEEK(L0)
840 POKEL0,KI
850 FORT=1T050:NEXTT
860 POKEL0,32
870 FORT=1T050:NEXTT
880 POKEL0,PE
890 REM L FOR LEFT
900 IF F=64 THEN IF L1>0 THEN L1=L1-1:L0=L0-3
910 REM LINE FEED TO END GAME EARLY
920 IF F=16THEN POKES6900,1:END:REM NO POKE FOR 1P
930 REM CR TO INDICATE CHOICE MADE
940 IF F=8 THEN FORT=1T0100:NEXT:GOTO 1090
950 REM SPACE BAR TO INDICATE NO MOVE
960 POKEK,2:IF PEEK(K)=16 THEN 1270
970 POKEK,64:IF PEEK(K)=4ANDZ=0 THEN 740
980 POKEK,16:F=PEEK(K)
990 REM R FOR RIGHT
1000 IF F=32 THEN IF L1<7 THEN L1=L1+1:L0=L0+3
1010 REM U FOR UP
1020 IF F=4 THEN IF U1<7 THEN U1=U1+1:L0=L0-3*CD
1030 POKEK,2:IFPEEK(K)=16 THEN 1310
1040 POKEK,8:F=PEEK(K)
1050 REM D FOR DOWN
1060 IF F=64 THEN IF U1>0 THEN U1=U1-1:L0=L0+3*CD
1070 REM NO CHOICE GO AGAIN
1080 GOTO 820
1090 R1(F1)=L1:R1(F2)=U1:IF L2=L1 OR U2=U1 THEN 1230
1100 KI=161:REM SOLID SQUARE TO INDICATE CHOICE
1110 L2=L1:U2=U1
1120 IF F1=1 THEN F1=3:F2=4:GOTO 820
1130 E=R1(1):H=R1(2)
1140 A=R1(3):B=R1(4)
1150 IFS(E,H)=4ORS(A,B)<>0 THEN 1640
1160 S(A,B)=S(E,H):S(E,H)=0:IFABS(E-A)<>2THEN1260
1170 S((E+A)/2,(H+B)/2)=0:P1=P1+1:F2=4:F1=3
1180 Z=1
1190 REM CLEAR PROMPT AND UPDATE BOARD
1200 GOSUB 1870:GOSUB 1780
1210 REM CHANGE BACK TO CHECKERBOARD
1220 KI=187:GOTO 820
1230 A1=R1(F1):B1=R1(F2)
1240 IFS(A1,B1)<>0RABS(A1-A)<>2ORABS(B1-B)<>2 THEN 1640
1250 E=A:H=B:A=A1:B=B1:I=I+15:GOTO1160
1260 IFB=7THENS(A,B)=2
1270 IFP=1THENGOSUB1870:GOTO650
1280 REM UPDATE BOARD
1290 GOSUB 1870:GOSUB 1780
1300 REM COMPUTER'S TURN
1310 FORX=0T07:FORY=0T07:IF$(X,Y)--1THEN1340
1320 IFS(X,Y)--1THENFORA=-1T01STEP2:B=G:GOSUB1350:NEXTA
1330 IFS(X,Y)--2THENFORA=-1T01STEP2:FORB=-1T01STEP2:GOSUB1350:NEXTB, A
1340 NEXTV, X:GOTO1510
1350 U=X+A:V=Y+B:IFUK00RU>70RU<00RU>7THEN1400
1360 IFS(U,U)=0THENGOSUB1410:GOTO1400
1370 IFS(U,U)<0THEN1400
1380 U=U+A:V=Y+B:IFUK00RU<00RU>70RU>7THEN1400
1390 IFS(U,U)=0THENGOSUB1410
1400 RETURN
1410 IFU=0AND$(X,Y)--1THENG=Q+2
1420 IFABS(Y-U)=2THENG=Q+5
1430 IFV=7THENG=Q-2
1440 IFV=00RU=7THENG=Q+1
1450 FORC=-1T01STEP2:IFU+C<00RU+C>70RU+G<0THEN1490
1460 IFS(U+C,U+G)<0THENG=Q+1:GOTO1490
1470 IFU-C<00RU-C>70RU-G>7THEN1490
1480 IFS(U+C,U+G)>0AND(S(U-C,U-G)=0OR(U-C-XANDU-G=Y))THENG=Q-2
1490 NEXTC:IFD>R(0)THENR(0)=Q:R(1)=X:R(2)=Y:R(3)=U:R(4)=V
1500 Q=0:RETURN
1510 IFR(0)=-99THEN1670
1520 R(0)=-99
1530 IFR(4)=0THENS(R(3),R(4))=-2:GOTO1550
1540 S(R(3),R(4))=S(R(1),R(2))
1550 S(R(1),R(2))=0:IFABS(R(1)-R(3))<>2THENGOSUB1780:GOTO690
1560 S((R(1)+R(3))/2,(R(2)+R(4))/2)=0:C1=C1+1
```



```

1570 X=R(3):Y=R(4):IFS(X,Y)=1THENB=-2:FORA=-2TO2STEP4:GOSUB1610
1580 IFS(X,Y)=2THENFORA=-2TO2STEP4:FORB=-2TO2STEP4:GOSUB1610:NEXTB
1590 NEXTA:IFR(0)<>-99 THENR(0)=-99:GOTO 1530
1600 GOTO 670
1610 U=X+A:V=Y+B:IFU<0ORU>7ORV<0ORV>7THEN1630
1620 IFS(U,V)=0ANDS(X+A/2,Y+B/2)>0THENGOSUB1410
1630 RETURN
1640 GOSUB1870:FORI=1TO9:POKEB0+I,ASC(MID$(C$,I)):NEXT
1650 E1=E1-1:FORT=1TO500:NEXTT:GOSUB1870:IFP<>1THEN740
1660 GOTO670
1670 PRINT"CONGRATULATIONS YOU WON"
1690 REM RESTORE SCREEN SIZE AND CONTROL C
1710 POKE56900,1:POKE2073,173:END
1720 PRINT"I WON TOUGH LUCK"
1730 REM
1740 POKE56900,1:POKE2073,173:END
1750 REM
1760 REM POKE BOARD ARRAY
1770 REM
1780 D1=SU+(CD+1):FORJ=7TO0STEP-1:FORI=0TO7
1790 IFS(I,J)=4THENPOKED1,161:GOTO1850
1800 IFS(I,J)=0THENPOKED1,32:GOTO1850
1810 IFS(I,J)=1THENPOKED1,21:GOTO1850
1820 IFS(I,J)=-1THENPOKED1,22:GOTO1850
1830 IFS(I,J)=2THENPOKED1,23:GOTO1850
1840 IFS(I,J)=-2THENPOKED1,24
1850 D1=D1+3:NEXT:D1=D1+168:NEXT:RETURN
1860 REM CLEAR PROMPT
1870 FORI=1TO40:POKEB0+I,32:NEXT:RETURN

```

the polled keyboard routines for the 4P and 8P. There are sufficient REMARKS to change the PEEKs and POKEs, so that they match the 1P's keyboard routine. Line 1710 and 1740 should be POKE 530,0 for the 1P. The routines from line 1780 to 1850 POKE to the screen the present location of the player's and the computer's checkers.

One final note: if you get tired of playing the game you can use the display to adjust your TV or monitor.

Les Cain is employed by Bureau of Land Management as a Civil Engineering Technician where he received training in time-sharing microcomputers.

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*Mike Rowe is a pseudonym for material prepared by MICRO's staff.



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VISA

MASTER CHARGE

This January issue of the Ohio Scientific Small Systems Journal contains two articles, both based on machine language (assembly) programs.

The first article is an implementation of two system memory tests. Both of the tests will run on all Ohio Scientific computers, video or serial based.

The second feature this month is a compact implementation of the game of *Life* for Ohio Scientific 4PMF computers. The same program may be used on 8PDF systems by changing the origin in line 170 to * = \$317E. *Life* was developed by Professor John Conway at the University of Cambridge and was first described in the "Mathematical Games" column of the October, 1970 *Scientific American*.

Happy New Year!

Small Systems Journal
1333 S. Chillicothe Road
Aurora, Ohio 44202

Memory Tests

In this month's Small Systems Journal we are presenting two memory tests. The first test is a bit rotation test, while the second test uses a pseudo-random byte generator. The algorithms for each test will be explained in another part of the article. Either test will operate on all Ohio Scientific computers.

The most appropriate time to use a memory test is when new memory is installed in the computer. For example, expanding a Superboard II with 4K RAM to a system with 8K RAM.

On the other hand, there is no reason not to run an occasional memory test on an "up and running" computer. It gives you great peace of mind to have memory testing perfectly before you start any new major project.

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240 0000=
250 0002=
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270 0004=
280 0006=
290 0007=
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320 0240
330
340 0240 A2FF
350 0242 9A
360 0243 E8
370 0244 D8
380 0245 208802
390
400 0248 A000
410 024A 98
420 0248 9104
430 024D 209402
440 0250 90F9
450 0252 208802
460
470 0255 A900
480 0257 8506
490 0259 B104
500 025B C506
510 025D D022
520
530 025F 38
540 0260 2A
550 0261 9011
560
570 0263 A9FF
580 0265 9104
590 0267 209402
600 026A 90E9
610
620 026C A958
630 026E 20A502
640 0271 4C4502
650
660 0274 8506
670 0276 9104
680 0278 B104
690 027A C506
700 027C D003
710 027E 18
720 027F 90DF
730
740 0281 8507
750 0283 A945
760 0285 20A502
770 0288 4C8802
780
790
800 028B A500
810 028D 8504
820 028F A501
830 0291 8505
840 0293 60
850
860 0294 48
870 0295 E604
880 0297 D002
890 0299 E605
900
910 029B A504
920 029D C502
930 029F A505
940 02A1 E503
950 02A3 68
960 02A4 60
970

; BIT ROTATION MEMORY TEST
;
;
; TO RUN TEST, PRESET.
; 'MSTART' = FIRST ADDRESS TO BE TESTED (0,1) - LO, HI
; 'MEND' = LAST ADDRESS TO BE TESTED +1 (2,3) - LO, HI
; START EXECUTION AT 'ENTRY'
;
; IF MEMORY TESTS OK, SERIES OF 'X' WILL BE PRINTED
;
; IF ERROR, 'E' WILL BE PRINTED AND PROGRAM WILL STOP
; RESET COMPUTER AND EXAMINE LOCATIONS:
; 'MPOINT' = MEMORY ADDRESS OF ERROR (4,5) - LO, HI
; 'DATA' = CORRECT TEST DATA (6)
; 'ERROR' = ERROR DATA (7)
;
;
; PAGE ZERO LOCATIONS
;
; MSTART=0 FIXED START ADDRESS
; MEND =2 FIXED ENDING ADDRESS
;
; MPOINT=4 TEST POINTER
; DATA =6 CORRECT DATA
; ERROR =7 ERROR DATA
;
; ENTRY **$240 TEST ENTRY ADDRESS
;
; LDX #$FF
; TXS SET STACK POINTER
; INX INDEX FOR OSI VIDEO
; CLD
; JSR SETPNT SET 'MPOINT'
;
; LDV #0 CLEAR INDEX
; TYA
; MCLR STA (MPOINT),Y CLR TEST BLOCK
; JSR ADJPT ADJ 'MPOINT'
; BCC MCLR CONTINUE BLOCK
; JSR SETPNT DONE, RESET 'MPOINT'
;
; RTST1 LDA #0
; STA DATA
; LDA (MPOINT),Y STILL 0 ?
; CMP DATA
; BNE MERR NO, ERROR
;
; SEC
; ROL A ROTATE BIT THRU (A)
; BCC RTST2 ALL BITS NOT DONE
;
; LDA #$FF ALL BITS DONE
; STA (MPOINT),Y SET HIGH
; JSR ADJPT ADJ 'MPOINT'
; BCC RTST1 NOT DONE W/BLOCK
;
; LDA #'X BLOCK DONE, MARK OK
; JSR OUT
; JMP MTEST REDO TEST
;
; RTST3 STA DATA SAVE (A)
; STA (MPOINT),Y WRITE BIT PATTERN
; LDA (MPOINT),Y GET DATA
; CMP DATA SAME?
; BNE MERR NO, ERROR
; CLC OK, CLR FOR NEXT 'ROL'
; BCC RTST2 (BRA)
;
; MERR STA ERROR ERROR DATA
; LDA #'E MARK ERROR
; JSR OUT
; JMP * STOP EXECUTION
;
; SETPNT LDA MSTART SETUP 'MPOINT'
; STA MPOINT
; LDA MSTART+1
; STA MPOINT+1
; RTS
;
; ADJPT PHA SAVE (A)
; INC MPOINT ADJ 'MPOINT'
; BNE **4 NO PAGE CROSS
; INC MPOINT+1 ADJ PAGE
;
; LDA MPOINT TEST IF BLOCK DONE
; CMP MEND
; LDA MPOINT+1
; SBC MEND+1
; PLA RESTORE (A)
; RTS C=SET=BLOCK DONE

```



```

980 02A5 9DCED0 OUT STA #D0CE,X FOR OSI VIDEO
990 02A8 E8 INX
1000 02A9 8D01FC STA #FC01 FOR OSI SERIAL
1010 02AC 60 RTS
1020
1030 END
    
```

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110
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140
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230
240 0000= PAGE ZERO LOCATIONS
250 0002= MSTART=0 FIXED START ADDRESS
260
270 0004= MPOINT=4 TEST POINTER
280 0006= DATA =6 CORRECT DATA
290 0007= ERROR =7 ERROR DATA
300
310 0008= RANDOM=8 PSEUDO-RANDOM DATA WORD
320
330
340 0240 **#240 TEST ENTRY ADDRESS
350
360 0240 A2FF RNDTST LDX #*FF
370 0242 9A TXS
380 0243 E8 INX
390 0244 D8 CLD
400
410 0245 209F02 RBTEST JSR SETPNT SET 'MPOINT'
420 0248 A509 LDA RANDOM+1 SAVE RANDOM
430 024A 48 PHA
440 024B A508 LDA RANDOM
450 024D 48 PHA
460
470 024E 20B602 RT. 1 JSR RNBYTE GET RANDOM DATA
480 0251 9104 STA (MPOINT),Y WRITE TO BLOCK
490 0253 20A302 JSR ADJPNT NEXT LOCATION
500 0256 90F6 BCC RT. 1 CONTINUE
510
520 0258 68 PLA
530 0259 8508 STA RANDOM RESTORE RANDOM
540 025B 68 PLA
550 025C 8509 STA RANDOM+1
560 025E 209F02 JSR SETPNT SET 'MPOINT'
570 0261 4C6902 JMP RT. 3
580
590 0264 20A902 RT. 2 JSR ADJPNT NEXT LOCATION
600 0267 B015 BCS RT. 4 DONE
610 0269 20B602 RT. 3 JSR RNBYTE GET RANDOM DATA
620 026C 850C STA DATA
630 026E B104 LDA (MPOINT),Y GET MEM DATA
640 0270 C50C CMP DATA SAME?
650 0272 F0F0 BEQ RT. 2 YES, CONT
660
670 0274 8507 STA ERROR NO. ERROR DATA
680 0276 A945 LDA #*E
690 0278 20B902 JSR OUT
700 027B 4C7B02 JMP * STOP EXECUTION
710
720 027E A953 RT. 4 LDA #*X BLOCK DONE. MARK OK
730 0280 20B902 JSR OUT
740 0283 4C4502 JMP RBTEST REDO TEST
750
760
770 0286 A409 RNBYTE LDY RANDOM+1 RANDOM=(RANDOM*5)+1 W/OVRFLO
780 0288 A508 LDA RANDOM
790 028A 0608 ASL RANDOM
800 028C 2609 ROL RANDOM+1 RANDOM*2
810 028E 2608 ROL RANDOM WRAP OVERFLOW
820 0290 2609 ROL RANDOM+1 (RANDOM*2)*2
830
840 0292 39 SEC SET FOR +1
850 0293 6508 ADC RANDOM
860 0295 8508 STA RANDOM
870 0297 98 TYA
880 0298 6509 ADC RANDOM+1
890 029A 8509 STA RANDOM+1 RANDOM=((RANDOM*2)*2)+RANDOM+1
900 029C A000 LDY #0 CLEAR (Y)
910 029E 60 RTS
920
930
940 029F A500 SETPNT LDA MSTART SETUP 'MPOINT'
950 02A1 8504 STA MPOINT
960 02A3 A501 LDA MPOINT+1
970 02A5 8505 STA MPOINT+1
980 02A7 60 RTS
990
1000 02A8 48 ADJPNT PHA SAVE (A)
1010 02A9 6504 INC MPOINT ADJ 'MPOINT'
1020 02AB D002 BNE **4 NO PAGE CROSS
1030 02AD E605 INC MPOINT+1 ADJ PAGE
1040
1050 02AF A504 LDA MPOINT TEST IF BLOCK DONE
1060 02B1 C502 CMP MEND
1070 02B3 A505 LDA MPOINT+1
1080 02B5 E503 SBC MEND+1
1090 02B7 68 PLA
1100 02B8 60 RTS RESTORE (A)
1110
1120 02B9 9DCED0 OUT STA #D0CE,X FOR OSI VIDEO
1130 02B8 E8 INX
1140 02BD 8D01FC STA #FC01 FOR OSI SERIAL
1150 02C0 60 RTS
1160
1170 END
    
```

Bit Rotation Test

The bit rotation test uses the following five step algorithm:

- 1) Initially, set all memory under test equal to zero.
- 2) If location under test is not zero, error.
- 3) Rotate single bit through byte location (1, 2, 4, 8, etc.) and test if OK; if not OK, error.
- 4) Set location equal to FF₁₆ and advance to next location.
- 5) Continue test pass at Step 2.

This test is very useful for locating address line short circuits. This is because every byte to be tested should be zero prior to the rotation test. If there is an address line short, setting the current byte under test (in Step 4) to hex FF will cause another byte higher in memory to also become hex FF. This test is also handy for easy identification of a totally defective memory chip since only one bit is examined at a time.

Pseudo-Random Test

The pseudo-random data test uses the following test algorithm:

- 1) Write pseudo-random byte to location under test.
- 2) Advance to next location and continue with Step 1 until all memory under test has been written with the pseudo-random sequence.
- 3) Restart at initial test location.
- 4) Using same pseudo-random sequence, verify each location has not changed; if changed, error.
- 5) After all memory under test has been verified, restart at Step 1 with new pseudo-random sequence.

The pseudo-random test has the advantage, with respect to the bit rotation test, that it is very sensitive to data "pattern sensitivity". This means that "typical" RAM data is usefully approximated. A disadvantage of this type of test is that many complete passes of the test must be completed to assure good memory.

Running the Tests

Each test is a very basic "bare bones" program. The starting and ending addresses of the memory to be tested must be preset before running the test. Upon completion of every test pass, an "X" will be displayed at your terminal device. If an error should occur, an "E" will be displayed and the test will stop.

To determine the cause of the error, the computer must be reset and the contents of memory at locations 4, 5, 6, and 7 examined. This will contain the address of the error (4 and 5), the expected data (6) and the data actually found in memory (7).

A couple of examples should clarify the test procedure. If memory between hex 0300 and hex 07FF inclusive is to be tested on a C4P, C1P, etc., the procedure would be as follows: (note: <CR> means RETURN)

- 1) enter the desired memory test into memory
- 2) Reset your computer and type M
- 3) Type — .0000/00<CR>03<CR>00<CR>08
- 4) Type — .0240 G

The test should begin execution and after several seconds, if all is well, begin to display a series of "X"s.

To demonstrate an error condition, use the following procedure:

- 1) enter the bit rotation test
- 2) reset your computer and type M
- 3) type — .0000/00<CR>FE<CR>00<CR>FF
- 4) type — .0240 G

Using this method (testing ROM) an error ("E") should occur immediately. Reset your computer and examine memory using this sequence:

```
type — .0004/ display — 00
      <CR>display — FE
      <CR>display — 00
      <CR>display — A2
```

```

10      ; LIFE PROGRAM FOR C4P MF
20      ;
30      DE00= CTLREG=#DE00
40      DF00= KEY =#DF00
50      ;
60      0001= ROW =#01
70      0005= START =#05
80      0040= COLUMN=#40
90      ;
100     00FF= HOLD =#FF
110     00FE= COUNT =#FE
120     00FC= TEMP =#FC
130     00FA= VIDSCR=#FA
140     00F8= VIDBUF=#F8
150     00F0= SEED =#F0
160     ;
170     327E **$327E
180     327E A905 LDA #START ; INITIALIZE RANDOM NUMBERS
190     3280 85F0 STA SEED
200     3282 85F4 STA SEED+4
210     ;
220     3284 8D00DE STA CTLREG ; TURN ON COLOR, WIDE SCREEN
230     ;
240     3287 204233 NEW JSR INIT ; RESET POINTERS TO BEGIN
250     ; ; BLOCK MOVE
260     ;
270     328A 81F8 COPY LDA (VIDBUF),Y ; COPY BUFFER CONTENTS
280     328C 91FA STA (VIDSCR),Y ; TO COLOR SCREEN
290     328E 205533 JSR MOVEUP
300     3291 D8F7 BNE COPY
310     ;
320     3293 204233 JSR INIT ; RESET POINTERS TO BEGIN
330     ; ; NEW GENERATION
340     ;
350     3296 A901 LDA #ROW ; CHECK FOR EXIT KEY
360     3298 8D00DF STA KEY ; BEFORE WE GET TOO
370     329B AD00DF LDA KEY ; FAR ALONG
380     329E 2940 AND #COLUMN
390     32A0 F001 BEQ SAME
400     32A2 60 RTS
410     32A3 A5FA SAME LDA VIDSCR ; SETUP TEMPORARY POINTER
420     32A5 85FC STA TEMP ; FOR CURRENT CELL
430     32A7 A5FB LDA VIDSCR+1
440     32A9 85FD STA TEMP+1
450     ;
460     32AB A900 LDA #0 ; CLEAR NEIGHBOR COUNT
470     32AD 85FE STA COUNT ; FOR THIS CELL
480     ;
490     32AF 203733 JSR LOOKUP ; READ CURRENT CELL
500     ;
510     32B2 A5FE LDA COUNT ; REMEMBER IF IT STARTED
520     32B4 48 PHA ; OUT DEAD OR ALIVE
530     ;
540     32B5 A901 LDA #1 ; LOOK IN ALL EIGHT
550     32B7 201E33 JSR AHEAD ; DIRECTIONS AND
560     32BA A940 LDA #64 ; COUNT THE NEIGHBORS
570     32BC 201E33 JSR AHEAD ; AS WE GO
580     32BF A901 LDA #1
590     32C1 202A33 JSR BEHIND
600     32C4 A901 LDA #1
610     32C6 202A33 JSR BEHIND
620     32C9 A940 LDA #64
630     32CB 202A33 JSR BEHIND
640     32CE A940 LDA #64
650     32D0 202A33 JSR BEHIND
660     32D3 A901 LDA #1
670     32D5 201E33 JSR AHEAD
680     32D8 A901 LDA #1
690     32DA 201E33 JSR AHEAD
700     ;
710     32DD 60 PLA ; RESTORE CURRENT CELL
720     32DE 08 PHP ; STATUS--ASSUME ITS DEAD
730     32DF A90E LDA #14
740     32E1 28 PLP
750     32E2 48 PHA
760     32E3 D024 BNE ALIVE

```

```

770
180 32E5 A5FE      LDA COUNT      COMES TO LIFE IF EXACTLY
790 32E7 C903      CMP #3         THREE NEIGHBORS
960 32E9 D028      BNE UPDATE
810
820 32EB 68        RANDOM PLA      IT'S NOT DEAD (YET!)
830 32EC 38        SEC
840 32ED A5F1      LDA SEED+1    GET A RANDOM COLOR
850 32EF 65F4      ADC SEED+4    IN ITS HONOR
860 32F1 65F5      ADC SEED+5
870 32F3 85F0      STA SEED
880 32F5 8A        TXA
890 32F6 48        PHA
900 32F7 A204      LDX #4
910 32F9 85F0      MOVE LDA SEED,X
920 32FB 95F1      STA SEED+1,X
930 32FD CA        DEX
940 32FE 10F9      BPL MOVE
950 3300 68        PLA
960 3301 AA        TAX
970 3302 A5F0      LDA SEED
980 3304 0901      ORA #1
990 3306 48        PHA
1000 3307 D00A     BNE UPDATE    PUT IT AWAY
1010
1020 3309 A5FE     ALIVE LDA COUNT    IF ALREADY ALIVE, IT
1030 330B C903     CMP #3         STAYS THAT WAY IF
1040 330D 3004     BMI UPDATE    2, 3, OR 4 NEIGHBORS
1050 330F C906     CMP #6
1060 3311 30D8     BMI RANDOM
1070 3313 68      UPDATE PLA      UPDATE CURRENT CELL
1080 3314 91F8     STA (<VIDBUF),Y
1090
1100 3316 205533    JSR MOVEUP    MOVE TO NEXT CELL
1110
1120 3319 D088     BNE SAME      KEEP GOING
1130 331B 4C9732    JMP NEW
1140
1150 331E 18      AHEAD CLC        MOVE AHEAD IN TEMPORARY
1160 331F 65FC     ADC TEMP      POINTER
1170 3321 85FC     STA TEMP
1180 3323 9002     BCC #+4
1190 3325 E6FD     INC TEMP+1
1200 3327 4C3733    JMP LOOKUP
1210
1220 332A 38      BEHIND SEC       MOVE BACK IN TEMPORARY
1230 332B 85FC     STA HOLD     POINTER
1240 332D A5FC     LDA TEMP
1250 332F E5FF     SBC HOLD
1260 3331 85FC     STA TEMP
1270 3333 B002     BCS #+4
1280 3335 C6FD     DEC TEMP+1
1290
1300 3337 B1FC     LOOKUP LDA (TEMP),Y
1310 3339 290F     AND #15      SEE IF TEMPORARY CELL
1320 333B C90E     CMP #14      IS ALIVE AND COUNT IT
1330 333D F002     BEQ #+4
1340 333F E6FE     INC COUNT
1350 3341 68      RTS
1360
1370 3342 A933     INIT  LDA #33      INITIALIZE POINTERS
1380 3344 85F9     STA VIDBUF+1
1390 3346 A97E     LDA #7E      BUFFER #337E
1400 3348 85F8     STA VIDBUF
1410 334A A9E0     LDA #E0
1420 334C 85FB     STA VIDSCR+1
1430 334E A000     LDY #00      SCREEN #E000
1440 3350 84FA     STY VIDSCR
1450 3352 A208     LDX #8       COUNT 8 PAGES
1460 3354 68      RTS
1470
1480 3355 C8      MOVEUP INY        MOVE POINTERS FORWARD
1490 3356 D005     BNE OK
1500 3358 E6F9     INC VIDBUF+1
1510 335A E6FB     INC VIDSCR+1
1520 335C CA        DEX
1530 335D 68      OK   RTS

```

This tells you that at location FE00₁₆ a zero was expected to be in memory, but A2₁₆ was found to be in that location instead.

A similar error could be generated using the pseudo-random test, but the test data at location 6 would vary.

A complete assembly listing of both the bit-rotation test and the pseudo-random data test is given. Please note that these tests are both assembled at hex 0240. If you wish to have both tests in memory at the same time, one or the other must be re-assembled.

The Game of Life

Life is perhaps the simplest simulation program around today. *Life*, as the name implies, deals with a life and death generation process based on a primitive cell which, in this implementation, translates to a location of video memory. If a cell starts out alive, that is, in color, then it will remain so if it is adjacent to 3, 4, or 5 other live cells. If a cell starts out dead, that is, black and white, then it will remain so unless adjacent to exactly three live cells. Thus, while the program is running, the screen shows a color pattern of the living and dead cells as each generation passes. As the program is set up, approximately 1.5 generations will be generated per second. However, if the random number generation is replaced by a single default color, execution is considerably quicker. (In fact, the random number generator was added to slow the program enough to observe the pattern changes.) Before running, the initial pattern may be entered into locations \$337E-\$3B7D which correspond directly to the color video at \$E000-\$E7FF.

To run the program, enter it as listed in the assembler, assemble it using "A3", and execute by typing "!GO 327E". The display will then show a pattern of live and dead cells changing more than once a second. To stop the program at any point, press the CONTROL key. You may then make any observations you wish on your "culture". To re-enter your program, again type "!GO 327E" and the program will continue with the next generation.

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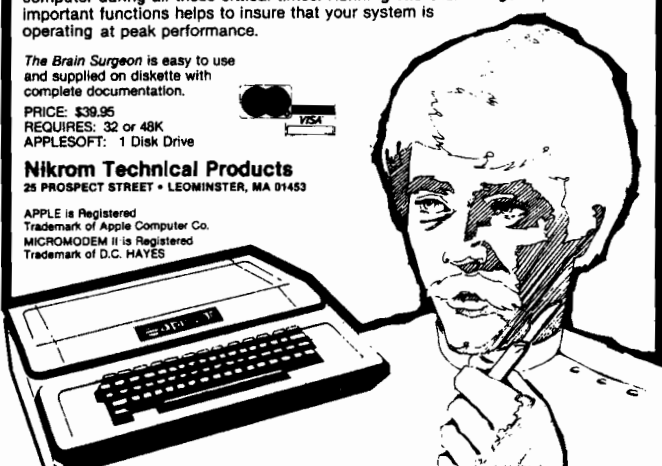
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Galaxy Space War 1 (WAR1) is a game of strategy in which the player has complete control of his space fleet's tactical maneuvers. Each fleet battles its way toward the opponents galaxy in an attempt to destroy it and win the war. WAR1 simulates the actual environment encountered in a space war between two galaxies. Optimum use is made of Apple's high resolution graphics (HIRES) and colors in displaying the twinkling stars universe, the colored ships of each fleet, long range sensors colored illuminations, and the alternating blinking colors used in battles between ships. Complementing HIRES are the sounds of war produced by Apple's speaker.

WAR1 is played between Apple and a player or between two players. You may play with total knowledge of each others fleet or only ships sensor knowledge of the opponents fleet. Each player builds his starting fleet and adds to it during the game. This building process consists of creating the size and shape of each ship, positioning it, and then allocating the total amount of energy for each ship.

During a player's turn he may dynamically allocate his ships total energy between his screen/detection and attack/move partitions. The percentage of the total energy allocated to each partition determines its characteristics. The screen/detection partition determines how much energy is in a ship's screens and the detection sector range of its short range sensors. The attack/move determines the amount of energy the ship can attack with, its attack sector range, and the number of sectors it can move in normal or hyperspace.

When an enemy ship is detected by short range sensors, it is displayed on the universe and a text enemy report appears. The report identifies the ship, its position, amount of energy in its screens, probable attack and total energy, a calculated detection/attack/move range, and size of the ship. Also shown is the number of days since you last knew these parameters about the ship. When a ship's long range sensor probes indicate the existence of an enemy presence at a sector in space, this sector is illuminated on the universe.

An enemy ship is attacked and destroyed with attack energy. If your attack energy breaks through his screens, then his attack energy is reduced by two units of energy for every unit you attack with. A text battle report is output after each attack. The program maintains your ship's data and the latest known data about each enemy ship. You may show either data in text reports or display the last known enemy positions on the universe. You can also get battle predictions between opposing ships. The text output calculates the amount of energy required to destroy each ship for different energy allocations.

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MICRO

Software Catalog: XXVIII

Name: Disk Copy/Disk Space in ROM
System: Basic Apple II or Apple II Plus
Memory: 32K or 48K
Language: Assembly (ROM Chip)
Hardware: Mountain Hardware's ROMPLUS Board Disk II with 3.2 or 3.3 DOS

Description: Plug this ROM into your ROMPLUS board and this utility will be a keyboard command away from your immediate use. Two disk utility programs on one ROM chip. DISK COPY will duplicate a disk with one disk drive, two disk drives with one controller, or two drives and two controllers. Initialization and volume number change are selectable. When DISK SPACE is activated it will read the track bit map on a disk and display the number of free sectors and bytes still available for use. The DISK SPACE routine will also allow you to read or write to any sector, on any track, from assembly language. Will operate with: DOS 3.2 or 3.3, 32K or 48K, Int, FP, LS, II or II Plus. Applesoft Renummer/Merge in ROM also available.

Copies: Many
Price: \$49.95
Includes: User Documentation and ROM Chip
Author: Frank D. Chipchase
Available: Soft CTRL Systems
P.O. Box 599
West Milford, NJ 07480

Name: Single Disk Copy Utility
System: OSI C1, C4
Hardware: Disk with 24K - 32K
Description: A copier for most users. Copies OS65D disks with or without assembler and monitor, OS-MDMS system and OS-MDMS data disks, based on the directory. Copies only the first sector on a track except for the multi-sectored tracks in the operating systems (6 and 12). Simple to use with prompts. 32K system copies 8 tracks at a time. Makes multiple copies. Does not copy track 0, something we should all understand how to do.
Price: \$9.95
Author: Kenneth Madell
Available: Earthship
P.O. Box 489
Sussex, New Jersey 07461

Name: 32K Apple Pi 'Life'
System: Apple II
Memory: 32K RAM Minimum
Language: Integer BASIC, Machine Language

Hardware: Cassette Drive or Disk II
Description: Hi-Res grid size up to 64 x 64. Speed from 10 to 60 generations/minute at 64 x 64 grid size. Over 100 pre-defined objects as given in various computer magazines. Options and sub-options are chosen by capital letters given below. The Modify option allows Build constellation, Create object, Delete constellation, Erase object, and Get object from grid. The Grid storage option allows Get grid from available storage (30 grids for 48K & DOS) or Put grid in storage. An Inspection option allows Objects, Constellations, or Grids to be automatically displayed for inspection or deletion. A Plot option allows Objects, Constellations, Hollow and Solid blocks, Lines, and Random points to be plotted on the grid. The Transfer option allows tables to be Loaded or Saved and grid storage to be Read or Written, using either Cassette or Diskette. Finally, there are Zero grid and Continue 'Life' generation options.

Price: \$10.00 for cassette or \$12.50 for diskette.
Author: Harry L. Pruetz
Available: Microspan Software
709 Caldwell St.
Yoakum, TX 77995

Name: STOCKPLOT;
COMPLIT
System: PET/CBM
Memory: 8K to 32K
Language: BASIC
Hardware: PET/CBM, disk, 2022 printer.

Description: Plots stock and commodity price histories. Allows data base update by user to keep plot current. One year's price history included on disk. Data smoothing and digital filtering provide trend reversal indication.

Price: \$50 for Dow Jones Industrials. Other stock prices on request.
Author: Samuel P. Cook
Available: Cook Compusystems
309 Lincolnshire
Irving, Texas 75061

Name: Disk Utilities 2.1
System: Apple II
Memory: 48K and ROM Applesoft
Language: Applesoft and Machine Language

Hardware: Disk II
Description: A menu driven collection of five utility programs. All programs work with DOS 3.2 and DOS 3.2.1. Copy—creates backup copies of your important program and data disks. Compare—verifies that a diskette is a copy of another. Certify—verifies that all used sectors on a diskette can be read. Statistics—reports the amount of used and unused space on a diskette both in number of sectors and as a percentage of the total diskette. Patch—a program for the advanced user who wants to access any byte on a diskette. With this program you can 'undelete' a deleted file, protect a bad sector from access, remove or add control characters in file names and much more.

Price: \$19.95 on diskette, with manual.
Author: Hal Clark
Available: On-Going Ideas
RD #1 Box 810
Starksboro, VT 05487

Name: Hex-ASCII Memory Dump
System: Apple II or Apple II Plus
Memory: Any
Language: 6502 Machine Code
Hardware: Apple II or Apple II Plus

Description: A utility program designed for use in the software development environment. The ASCII conversion output makes locating textual data in memory extremely easy. Runs stand alone or interfaces to either BASIC through POKEs and CALLs. Output to video or printer. In interactive mode it supports paging, scrolling or stop-start. Four data entry formats and five control functions. Small, occupies only 512 bytes. Completely relocatable with monitor move command or BLOAD to address. An invaluable aid for the serious programmer.

Copies: Just Released
Price: \$15.95 on disk includes disk and documentation
Author: Richard E. Rettke
Available: RER Software
1757 Acorn Ct.
Menasha, WI 54952

Name: **Modem Magic**
System: Apple II/Apple II Plus
Memory: 48K (ROM Applesoft)
Language: Applesoft/Machine Language
Hardware: D.C. Hayes Micro-modem, Disk II

Description: Five programs to automatically download and upload data and programs to remote computers (such as a CBBS or another Apple). Special routines to strip out unnecessary 'formatting' blanks from BASIC programs (to minimize transmission time) and to properly handshake with slow receiving computers.

Copies: 25
Price: \$40.00
Author: **Gary Little**
Available: **Gary Little**
#101-2044 West Third Avenue
Vancouver, B.C., Canada
V6J 1L5

Name: **Reading Comprehension**
System: Apple II Plus
Memory: 16K
Language: BASIC
Hardware: Applesoft in ROM

Description: Has five short stories or poems that you must read. Speed of reading is set by your age. Then you answer 10 questions about the story or poem. Can change data on tape—on tape.

Copies: As Needed
Price: \$10.00
Author: **Jim and Lois Willis**
Available: **Jim Willis**
1300 Hinton
West Monroe, LA 71291

Name: **Financial Management System**

System: Apple II or Apple II Plus
Memory: 48K with ROM Applesoft
Language: Applesoft
Hardware: Disk II, Printer Optional

Description: A disk-based home accounting system with unlimited files. User defined macros allow 1-3 keystroke entrys and automatic tax coding. Audit all files by tax code with monthly and year-to-date totals. Printer listings of disk files, balance, reconcile, search, audit, and macro lists.

Price: \$29.95 on disk includes diskette and complete documentation.

Author: **D.R. Jarvis**
Available: **D.R. Jarvis Computing**
1039 Cadiz Dr.
Simi, CA 93065

Name: **The Environment Life Dynamic**

System: Apple II
Memory: 48K
Language: Applesoft
Hardware: Apple II, Disk II

Description: This disk gives you a long, intense look at environment, its effects, aids to improving it, and ways of transcending or transforming it. The disk deals with differentiating between a good and bad environment, identifying positive environmental characteristics, oppresd aspects of yourself, and finding rare individuals who would be perfect for being part of a truly beautiful lifestyle/space. *Lightning Bugs*, *Turn 'Em Loose!*, and the incomparably unique *Jungle Safari* are 3 of the included Hi-Res (shape table) games. You'll love them *and* learn from them.

Copies: Many
Price: \$15.95 includes disk, game card.

Author: **Avant-Garde Creations**
Available: **Avant-Garde Creations**
P.O. Box 30161 MCC
Eugene, OR 97403

Name: **2516/2716 EPROM Programmer**

System: SYM-1
Memory: 8K
Language: BASIC
Hardware: 3rd 6522 VIA

Description: With just \$5 in spare parts, this powerful programmer package will 1) program EPROMS, 2) verify EPROM is cleared, 3) copy EPROM to memory, 4) display EPROM data, 5) display SYM memory, 6) enter new data into SYM memory, and more. Any number of bytes can be programmed (read) from (into) any area of memory. Instructions included.

Copies: New Release
Price: \$15
Author: **Jack Gieryic**
Available: **Jack Gieryic**
2041 138th Ave. N.W.
Andover, MN 55303

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Name: **Editing Terminal ROM**

System: OSI C1P, Superboard
Memory: No RAM Used
Language: 6502 Machine Code
Hardware: None Special

Description: This ROM Monitor provides a smart terminal program, BASIC program line recall/edit, ASCII file transfer between terminal/ROM BASIC/disk BASIC, program uploading/down loading, easy transfer of programs between tape and disk, serial output driver, keyboard corrected to typing format, screen clear. All features available at power on.

Copies: Just Released
Price: \$59.95 for ROM and 11 page manual.

Author: **Leo Weeks**
Available: **Micro Interface**
3111 So. Valley View Blvd. Suite I-101
Las Vegas, NV 89102

Name: **Video Games 2**

System: OSI C1, C2, C4, C8
BASIC in ROM

Memory: 8K
Language: BASIC
Hardware: None Special

Description: Video Games 2 consists of three games: Gremlin Hunt, Gunfight and Indy 5000. Gremlin Hunt is an arcade-style game for one to three players. Players try to run over 'gremlins' with their tanks. Gunfight is a duel of mobile artillery for one or two. Indy 5000 is a race game for one or two. Color and sound for machines so equipped.

Copies: Just Released
Price: \$15 on cassette tape, ppd.
Author: **Mike Bassman**
Available: **Orion Software Associates**
147 Main Street
Ossining, NY 10562

Name: **FIFO Morse Typewriter**

System: AIM 65, 1K or 4K
Memory: Needs 500 Bytes
Language: Assembly

Hardware: Simple keying circuit for transmitter included.

Description: For ham radio buffs. FIFO operation, keyboard always active. Display automatically switches from keyboard to output buffer so that operator doesn't lose track. Delete, speed adjust features included.

Copies: Just Released
Price: \$9.95. Object file cassette, source available.

Author: **Alan M. Davis**
Available: **A. M. Davis**
RFD #2130, Route 106
Syosset, New York 11791

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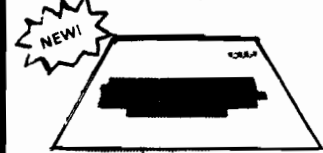
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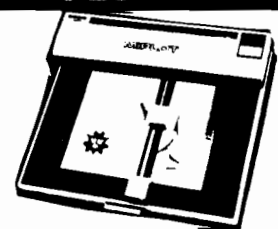
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Dr. William R. Dial
438 Roslyn Avenue
Akron, Ohio 44320

797. Call - Apple 3, No. 5 (June, 1980)

Wagner, Roger, "Text Output on the Apple II," pg. 7-17.

A major article on how text is output to the Apple screen including an example machine language program which will scroll either page 1 or page 2 of the text both up and down.

Reynolds, William, III, "Applesoft Program Splitter," pg. 19-22.

Moves program lines inside a program in order to protect Apple HGR page(s) or for insertion of OP codes inside a program.

Golding, Val, "Into Integer," pg. 31-32.

A discussion of the merits of Integer Basic for the Apple together with a program for Integer Basic String Array.

Curtiss, Dick, "CP/M for Apple II," pg. 33.

How to install the Control Program/Monitor (CP/M) on an Apple. Requires the new Z80 plug-in card. This is said to open the door for a whole new library of sophisticated programs available to the CP/M users.

Huelsdonk, Bob, "Making Basic Behave: Part III," pg. 35-37.

A continuation of the development of an Apple utility: this installment continues with the base program, adding input, edit, and disk file routines.

Reynolds, Lee, "EXEC Files on the Apple II," pg. 39-40.
Take advantage of the very useful EXEC function on the Apple.

Hertzfeld, Andy, "Init and Switch," pg. 43.

A Hex dump routine in machine language for the Apple II.

Golding, Val, "Write Apple," pg. 44.

A neat trick to save space by BSAVEing Applesoft integers or reals to disk. Also a routine for disabling the stop list at full page for the Apple disk Catalog command.

Hewitt, Jay, "Disk I/O in Pascal," pg. 48.

Two programs, one in Basic and one in Pascal, to show how this routine translates from one system to the other.

Golding, Val J., "Applesoft Text Screen Dump," pg. 51.
A short routine for the Apple.

798. Interface Age 5, No. 6 (June, 1980)

Leary, Richard A., "Mixed Interfaces," pg. 108-112.

Interfacing the 6502 to a Z-80.

Wetzel, Ken, "A Break Service Routine for a KIM-1 with a Teletype," pg. 132-135.

Routine allows listing of all the internal registers of the 6502 CPU whenever it encounters a breakpoint.

799. Dr. Dobb's Journal 5, Issue 6, No. 46 (June/July, 1980)

Bach, Stephen E., "ROM Byte-Finder for the Apple II," pg. 26.

Routine prints all 256 values and addresses in the ROM in the Apple.

Bach, Stephen E., "Improvements to Apple User Interface," pg. 56.

Improvements for the Renumbering program in DDJ 42.

800. Byte 5, No. 6 (June, 1980)

Renbarger, John, "A Telephone-Dialing Microcomputer," pg. 140-170.

A simple hardware addition and software for the KIM-1 to provide telephone dialing on Touch-Tone systems.

801. Kilobaud Microcomputing, No. 42 (June, 1980)

Hadeishi, Mits, "Additional Indexing Features," pg. 20.

Routine for the PET.

Prentice, Al, "A File Sorting Program and its Diary," pg. 34-40.

Describes the development of a File-Sorting program for the Apple.

Monsour, Fred, "Cook's Memory Test for the 6502," pg. 178-179.

This program tests 8k of RAM in less than 3 seconds.

802. Peek(65) 1, No. 6 (June, 1980)

Carroll, Michael B., "Auto-Loading Machine Language Cassette Tapes," pg. 7-8.

Here are two methods for OSI systems.

Morton, Ian A., "Large RAM and Long Programs," pg. 14.

Some hints concerning inputting from cassette and keyboard on OSI micros.

803. Softside: Apple Edition (June, 1980)

Truckenbrod, Joan, "Apple Graphics," pg. 12-14.

A tutorial on Hi-Res graphics explaining how figures are moved in various directions.

Pelczarski, Mark, "Program for Your Disk System," pg. 33-34.

A special "hello" program for the Apple disk.

Pelczarski, Mark, "High Resolution Drawings from The Magic Paint Brush," pg. 44-48.

Program is an adaptation of an earlier program to operate in high resolution graphics on the Apple.

Blackwood, Brian and George, "Intimate Instructions in Integer BASIC," pg. 49-54.

Lessons III, IV and V of the continuing tutorial for the Apple.

804. Creative Computing 6, No. 6 (June, 1980)

- Ault, Robin, "More Error Trapping Input," pg. 10.
Discussion pertinent to Apple and Applesoft programs.
- Tubb, Philip, "Apple Music Synthesizer," pg. 74-83.
With a computer controlled synthesizer it is claimed that almost any instrument or sound can be duplicated.
- Anon., "Sound Apple Hint," pg. 89.
How to hear your Apple a little more clearly by adding an outboard speaker.
- Heuer, Randy, "Apple Hi-Res Graphics Made Easy with the VersaWriter," pg. 92-93.
A review of a drawing board for the Apple.
- Rogowski, Steve, "Graphics Goodies: The Case for Polar," pg. 98-103.
Graphics tutorial including a listing in Pascal for the Apple Turtlegraphics.
- Simoni, Richard T., Jr., "The Intricate Graphs of the Polar Functions," pg. 104-107.
A computer program for the Apple to graph polar functions.
- Vile, Richard C., Jr., "Apple Kaleidoscopes," pg. 110-113.
Methods of developing kaleidoscope routines.

805. OSI Users Independent Newsletter, No. 4 (June, 1980)

- Curley, Charles, "Notes of the OS 65U," pg. 1-2.
POKEs of use to OS 65U video system users, other addresses of importance, etc.
- Hooper, Phil, "String Finder Routine with Wild Card," pg. 4-5.
A string finder extension to the extended OSI monitor which allows for don't care bytes.
- Curley, Charles, "BASIC," pg. 5.
Several "little known" facts about 65U BASIC.
- Curley, Charles, "Disassembly," pg. 5-6.
A quick and dirty mini assembler for the OSI system.

806. Stems from Apple 3, No. 6 (June, 1980)

- Stein, Dick, "Integer Renumber," pg. 4.
To renumber Integer programs change them to Applesoft, renumber with existing routines and then change back to Integer.
- Robin, Neil A., "ROM/PROM Testing Program," pg. 9.
A nearly foolproof method for calculating ROM/PROM checksums.
- Hoggatt, Ken, "Random Number Analysis," pg. 10.
A routine for the Apple to test your random number generator at several numbers and compare results.
- Erickson, Bret and Hoggatt, Ken, "Pascal Math Program," pg. 11-13.
A listing in Pascal for the Apple is given.
- Stein, Dick, "File Cabinet Changes," pg. 13.
More changes for this oft-upgraded program.
- Good, Bob and Reed, Ron, "Recdemo," pg. 14-15.
Takes data Input from keyboard, writes 3 records to disk, reads 3 records from disk and displays data; in Apple Pascal.

807. G.R.A.P.E. (July, 1980)

- Trusty, Doug and Lawson, Steve, "GRAPE Hi-Res Writing," pg. 4.
Several routines for the Apple including Trusty Scroller, Hi-Res Writer, and English, Greek, Hebrew Type Fonts.

808. Rubber Apple Users Newsletter 3, No. 6 (July, 1980)

- Anon., "Taking the GRRR Out of Graphics," pg. 3.
A tutorial on Hi-Res graphics, creating pictures, saving them and recovering pictures.
- Anon., "Tabbing with Apple Peripherals," pg. 5.
With printer driver routines for parallel, serial and other printer systems.

809. MICRO No. 25 (June, 1980)

- Peterson, Craig, "A Little Plus for Your Apple II," pg. 7-9.
A routine for the Apple II to provide the features of the Apple II Plus.
- Carlson, Edward H., "Put Your Hooks Into OSI BASIC," pg. 15-17.
Extend your OSI BASIC in ROM? Very easy. This article tells how.
- Nelis, Jody, "Share Your AIM Programs," pg. 23-33.
A routine for combining the AIM disassembler output with comments.
- Partyka, Dave, "Apple II Integer BASIC Program List by Page," pg. 37-39.
This program simplifies the viewing of an Apple listing by printing it page by page.
- Dombrowski, George J., Jr., "BASIC and Machine Language with the Micromodem II," pg. 47-48.
A program to send programs over phone wires using the Apple II and the D.C. Hayes Micromodem II.
- Strasma, Rev. James, "PET-16," pg. 49-51.
For those PET owners who have envied the Sweet-16 software of the Apple, here is PET-16.
- Kemp, David P., "Slide Show for the SYM," pg. 53-56.
An Apple to SYM Picture Translator. Permits a SYM with visible memory to use the Apple cassette tapes to put on a slide show.
- Kovacs, R., "TRACER: A Debugging Tool for the Apple II," pg. 59-61.
Use this program to make your Apple STEP/TRACE routines more useful.
- Dial, Dr. Wm. R., "6502 Resource Update," pg. 65-66.
A list of magazines which contain information about the 6502 microprocessor field on a reasonably regular basis. Includes addresses, subscription fees, etc.
- Staff, "MICRO Club Circuit," pg. 68-69.
Another installment of 6502-related clubs.
- Rowe, Mike (MICRO Staff), "The MICRO Software Catalog: XXI," pg. 71-73.
Fourteen new programs for 6502 systems are reviewed.
- Dial, Dr. Wm. R., "6502 Bibliography: Part XXI," pg. 75-77.
One hundred new references to 6502-related articles.

810 The Apple Barrel 3, No. 5 (June/July, 1980)

- Kramer, Mike, "File Cabinet Stuffer," pg. 7-9.
A program for the Apple to allow examination, entering or changing values in the File Cabinet program.
- Meador, Lee, "Disk Operating System—Part 3, DOS 3.2 Disassembly," pg. 10-14.
The third installment of a comprehensive series on the Apple DOS.

811. FortWorth Area Apple User Group Newsletter 1, No. 9 (July, 1980)

- Stringham, David, "File Cabinet: Sorting Two Files," pg. 1-4.

Running File Cabinet on two Apple Disk Drives and using two files.

Anon., "Macro POP," pg. 7-8.

This assembly language program pops a 16-bit address for Apple.

Meador, Lee, "Disassembly of DOS 3.2: Part VI," pg. 10-14.

The sixth installment of this major series on Apple DOS.

812. The Seed 2, No. 7 (July, 1980)

Kelley, Jim, "Quick Printer II Routine," pg. 6.

A short Machine Language routine for the Apple.

Webber, Stan, "Getting Fancy with Formats," pg. 11-12.

A number of different types of formatting and examples of their implementation.

Crossman, Craig, "Apple Tricks," pg. 15.

How to fix an Apple program that will not list and self-destructs when it has finished running.

Suitor, Dick, "The False Read of the 6502," pg. 17-18.

A discussion of timing signals and reading data.

Steinmetz, Lori, "DOS Patch to Double the Speed of Most Disk Operations," pg. 18.

Short machine language patch to increase disk operation speed and other notes on disk operation.

Anon., "Apple Hi-Res Routines," pg. 19.

A list of entry points to program machine level Hi-Res graphics.

813. Compute, Issue 4 (May/June, 1980)

Lock, Robert and DeJong, Marvin L., "Keeping Up the Payments," pg. 19.

Three Loan programs that should run on the AIM, Apple, Atari or PET.

Kushnier, Ron, "Computers—Boring, Boring, Boring," pg. 27.

Use of the PET to print out temperatures using an analog/digital converter and a temperature sensor.

Isaacs, Larry, "Inside Atari BASIC," pg. 31-34.

Information on how Atari BASIC stores programs in memory.

Deal, Elizabeth, "Big Files on a Small Computer," pg. 42-46.

Program demonstrating a way of reducing storage requirements by a factor of eight—for the PET.

Davis, Harvey, "Algebraic Input for the PET," pg. 58.

Description and listing of a useful routine for the PET.

Straley, Ron, "PET Data Copier," pg. 59.

Here is a routine that will copy any PET data file or data tape so you will have a backup data copy.

Butterfield, Jim, "Cross-Reference for the PET," pg. 63.

Notes on the 2040 disk system, reading a BASIC Program as a file, and detailed syntax analysis, etc.

Greenberg, Gary, "PET GET with Flashing Cursor," pg. 77-78.

Program listing which permits the user to use the GET statement instead of the INPUT statement on the PET.

Herman, Harvey B., "PETting with a Joystick," pg. 89-90.

Install a joystick on your PET to save the keyboard from wear in games, etc.

Johnson, Chuck, "PET and the Dual Joysticks," pg. 90.

How to install two joysticks on your PET.

Thornburg, David D., "Made in the Shade: An Introduction to 'Three Dimensional' Graphics on the Atari Computers," pg. 97-98.

A tutorial on Atari Graphics. Setting and adjusting shades of color.

Lindsay, Len, "'Enter' with Atari," pg. 103.

How to insert or append program segments on the Atari Computer.

Conrad, Tom, "Block Access Method Map for a Commodore 2040 Disk Drive," pg. 104-106.

This map program will allow you to see where your files are allocated. Save and Delete files and observe the allocation technique.

McCarthy, C.A., "CHEEP PRINT: Hard Copy for Soft Cost," pg. 111-114.

CHEEP PRINT is a PET program, mostly in BASIC, and serves both to list the host program while it is under development, and as data output software after the program has been completed.

814. Southeastern Software Issue No. 19 (July, 1980)

McClelland, George, "Binary Search of Names File," pg. 5-9.

Here is a program to do a binary search of the NAMES FILE program given in previous SES Newsletters.

815. L.A.U.G.H.S. 2, No. 2 (July, 1980)

Connelly, Pat, "Animation," pg. 3-4.

General tutorial discussing Apple Hi-Res graphics.

816. Compute II, Issue 2 (June/July, 1980)

DeJong, Marvin L., "Some A/D and D/A Conversion Techniques," pg. 5-12.

6502 techniques applicable to AIM, KIM, SYM systems. Suggested hardware, A/D, D/A driver program for 6522-based timing and driver program for KIM-1 interface.

Butterfield, Jim, "Some Routines from Microsoft BASIC," pg. 13.

Addresses identifying the start of the area in which a large number of routines on the KIM, SYM, AIM and OSI Micros.

Zumchak, Gene, "Nuts and Volts," pg. 17-19.

A good discussion of 6502 read/write timing. Interfacing to an existing system or a do-it-yourself prototype is not difficult as long as you understand and consider timing.

Beach, Edward B., "Fast Random Numbers for the 6502," pg. 24.

A short (two instructions) -Fast (ten microseconds) routine which produces an 8-bit random number (not pseudorandom).

Day, Michael E., "Part 2: RS232 Communications," pg. 27-29.

A list of the definitions of the RS232-C signals in the order of pin numbers. With detailed descriptions.

Butterfield, Jim, "BASIC Memory Map [Page 0]," pg. 33.

List showing assignments on zero page for KIM, SYM, AIM and OSI C2-4P.

Olsen, Rodger, "Creating Data Files on Tape with OSI Computers," pg. 41-45.

A 'how to' article on files on tape. With listings in BASIC for several routines related to the subject.

Zumchak, Gene, "SYM High Speed Tape," pg. 55-56.

How to improve the SYM tape read.

Nazarian, Bruce, "KIM Rapid Memory Load/Dump Routine," pg. 57-60.

A routine which works well for mass entering of long programs from a hex dump, where you can tell at a glance where any errors in your program are.

Herman, Harvey B., "KIM-1 Tidbits," pg. 60.

Several programs to facilitate the use of the KIM.

817. The Abacus II, 2, Issue 7 (July, 1980)

Anon., "Color Generation in Hi-Res: Part 2," pg. 3-5.

Part two on Apple Hi-Res graphics.

Robbins, Greg, "Extended Menu," pg. 5-7.

This menu program for the Apple Disk scrolls commands across the bottom of the screen and provides copy service as well as the full range of disk commands.

Anon., "IAC APNOTE—Out of Memory Errors," pg. 9.

Notes on the Applesoft error message.

Davis, Jim and Freeman, Larry, "Relocatable Control Character Detector," pg. 14-15.

Program to detect control characters on the Apple except for CTRL-H, CTRL-M, CTRL-U or ESCape characters.

Anon., "IAC APNOTE: Applesoft Array Eraser," pg. 18.

A short program to demonstrate how to erase Applesoft Arrays.

818. Kilobaud Microcomputing, No. 43 (July, 1980)

Baker, Robert W. "PET Pourri," pg. 7-9.

Describes several new products for the PET; Programming Ideas and Tips; and discussion of programming style.

Prentice, Al, "A File Sorting Program and Its Diary," pg. 44-52.

Second and concluding part completes the sorting routine and further explores the Apple DOS.

Derfler, Frank J., "Dial-Up Directory," pg. 68-70.

Software programs for Modem-type communications.

Pytlik, William F., "PET Pen," pg. 84-86.

Part 2 of 3 installments gives listing and construction details for a light pen for the PET.

Mazur, Jeffrey G. "Add Handshaking to Apple's High Speed Interface," pg. 136-138.

This modification allows the High Speed Interface board to handshake properly with printers. Does not require a software patch.

819. Nibble No. 4 (July, 1980)

Harvey, Mike, "Forecasting and Planning with FAST," pg. 7.

Listing and documentation for FAST, a simulation and modeling tool for testing different strategies in the direct sales of multiple products and services, for the Apple.

Laird, Alexander, "Super Weaver!," pg. 63.

Super Weaver is a simulated 8-harness loom in Apple Hi-Res Graphics.

Staff, "Table Printing Made Simple," pg. 19.

A formatting routine for the Apple.

Staff, "Dynamic Array Dimensioning," pg. 19-20.

Automatically adjust program memory allocation to the specific mix of table specifications.

Connolly, Rick, "Designing a Simple 'Pointer' Subroutine," pg. 31.

A tutorial covering the development of a pointer routine which will return a key number to the main program of the Apple.

Harvey, Mike, "Build the Two-Tape Control Unit," pg. 35-37.

Hardware and Software article to increase flexibility of your tape storage.

Mottola, R.M., "Hi-Res Packing for the Apple II," pg. 41.

How to keep your Applesoft program out of the way of the Hi-Res graphics screen on the Apple.

Harvey, Mike, "TRAC Screen Only Update," pg. 53.

Modification of the TRAC printer versions to run with Screen output only.

820. Personal Computing 4, No. 7 (July, 1980)

Walker, Alan, "Cassette Tape Labels," pg. 33.

A program for the Commodore PET to print labels for cassette tapes.

Brown, DeWitt, "Amortization Tables," pg. 73-75.

Program to print customized amortization tables on the Apple.

821. Applesced Newsletter 2, No. 2 (July, 1980)

Hyde, Bill, "Subroutine to Print the Lo-Res Screen," pg. 2.

Listing to print out Lo-Res apple graphics screens on a character printer using a different character for each color.

Wright, Don, "Applesoft Program List Formatter," pg. 5.
A new and useful formatter program.

822. MICRO No. 26 (July, 1980)

Vrtis, Nicholas, "SYM-1 Memory Search and Display," pg. 7-11.

Add two new commands to your SYM monitor to locate any string in memory and provide a means to display data as ASCII when desired.

Sherburne, John, "Hellow, World," pg. 31-35.

An analog interface for the PET.

Little, Gary B., "Zoom and Squeeze," pg. 37-38.

A short program for the Apple II which makes it easier to edit BASIC programs.

Swank, Joel, "Viza-KIM," pg. 47-50.

A KIM Monitor program to display system parameters at each step. Uses the 6502 interrupt handling routine.

Koski, Peter, "Challenger II Communications," pg. 53-58.

Turn your OSI with a 502 CPU board into a 'standard' communications terminal.

Flynn, Christopher J., "AIM 65 File Operations," pg. 61-66.

Programs to solve the problem of missing file access statements in AIM BASIC.

Rowe, Mike (Staff), "The MICRO Software Catalog: XXII," pg. 71-73.

Thirteen new programs are reviewed.

Dial, Wm. R., "6502 Bibliography: Part XXII," pg. 75-77.
About 95 new references on the 6502.

823. The River City Apple Corps Newsletter (July, 1980)

- Sethre, Tom, "Roots," pg. 5-6.
Looping in Apple machine language focussing on the specific task of duplicating the BASIC function of PRINTing a string.
- Huffman, David G., "Shape Definition Conversion Table," pg. 8-9.
A Hi-Res tutorial for Apple graphics.

824. Creative Computing 6, No. 7 (July, 1980)

- Carpenter, Chuck, "Apple-Cart," pg. 150-152.
How to get better sound out of your Apple, notes on booting disks, software over the phone, new assemblers and simulators.
- Blank, George, "Outpost: Atari," pg. 154-155.
Notes on information resources for the Atari microcomputer; refers to Compute, Softside: Atari, and a new magazine, IRDIS.

825. SoftSide: Apple Edition (July, 1980)

- Anon, "User-Proofing Apple Programs," pg. 7-9.
Check your programs for common problems met by Apple users.
- Smith, Bill, "ROM the Robot," pg. 12-19.
Part Two in a graphics program in Apple Lo-Res.
- Nevin, Scott, "Lo-Res Printout," pg. 34-36.
Print out your Apple Lo-Res screen on your printer.
- Truckenbrod, Joan, "Apple Graphics," pg. 85-88.
The second in a series of articles on Hi-Res graphics for the Apple. Notes on generation of moving figures.

826. L.A.U.G.H.S. 2, No. 3 (July, 1980 Supplement)

- Connelly, Pat, "Shaper," pg. 3-7.
How to lift a shape or object off the Apple Hi-Res screen and place it in your shape tables.

827. Stems From Apple 3, Issue 7 (July, 1980)

- Anon., "Day of Month," pg. 8-10.
A Pascal program for the Apple II.
- International Apple Corps "APNOTES," pg. 15-19.
Several APNOTES including Notes on Random Number Generation, Print Using Simulator, HIRES SCREEN Function, Pascal Hi-Res Load/Save to Disk, etc.

828. Peek(65) 1, No. 7 (July, 1980)

- Sanders, Jim, "A Visit to Monte Carlo," pg. 2.
A tutorial on random numbers with 2 examples for the OSI system.
- Hawkins, Gary, "Conditional Control C."
Interrupt your listing with a graceful exit and nothing happening to your files.
- Kourany, Paul, "Higher Resolution Graphics and Machine Language Save," pg. 7-9.
A routine for improving the resolution of OSI graphics and a machine language save routine.
- Lew, Kevin G., "Morse Code Practice," pg. 10-12.
A code practice program for the OSI C2/4P using the audio out capabilities of the micro.
- Atchley, Fred W., "The USR(X) Routine," pg. 19.
An example machine language program and BASIC listing to implement it.

829. Byte 5, No. 7 (July, 1980)

- Hallgren, Richard C., "Interactive Control of a Videocassette Recorder with a Personal Computer," pg. 116-134.
Use of a computer to control videotaped material.

830. Peelings II 1, No. 2 (July/August, 1980)

- Staff, "Apple Software Reviews," pg. 4-30.
22 new programs are reviewed in considerable detail.

831. Sym-Physis, Issue 4 (July/August, 1980)

- Gieryic, Jack, "Notes on SYM-1 Programs," pg. 3-11.
Notes on several programs including Bill Gowan's Hi-Density Plot Routine, and a listing of a graphics program.
- Gieryic, Jack, "Cursor Positioning/Graphics Primer," pg. 4-7.
A primer tutorial with two KIM-2 examples.
- Gieryic, Jack, "Complex Sound Generator Chip," pg. 7-8.
The SN76477N, a \$3 chip from Radio Shack, can be used for generating a lot of interesting sounds.
- Winter, Frank, "TOPS - a Tape Operating System for the SYM," pg. 12-14.
All about TOPS, with a BASIC source to demonstrate a typical program to create a data file.
- Hobart, Joe, "An EPROM Burner for the SYM-1," pg. 15-18.
Description of interface, hardware and software for TI 2516 and 2716, 2532, 2732 EPROMS.

832. Sym-Physis, Issue 4 (July/August, 1980)

- Gschwind, Hans W., "Handling Data Files and Multi-Parameter USR Functions," pg. 19-24.
Discussion of handling BASIC data files with listing and example of output.

833. Queue Catalogue, No. 2

- Staff, "Educational Software for Apple II, PET and TRS-80," pg. 1-55.
A very complete listing of software (55 pages).

834. Compute 1, Issue 5 (July/August, 1980)

- Staff, "Panasonic Microcomputer," pg. 5.
The new Panasonic is 6502-based with 1K, expansion module for 12K, very small and compact and about \$400.
- Budge, Joseph H., "Visicalc," pg. 19.
A major software review.
- Lock, Robert, "Basically Useful BASIC," pg. 21.
Another article in this continuing series with examples of financial programs.
- Deal, Elizabeth, "How to Program in BASIC with the Subroutine Power of FORTRAN," pg. 23-26.
A listing for the PET is given.
- Baker, Al, "Programming Hints for Atari/Apple," pg. 34-36.
Joystick and Menu selection routines.
- Schmoyer, Jeff, "Apple II ROM Card Documentation," pg. 49.
Circuit Diagram for the ROM Card and discussion thereof.

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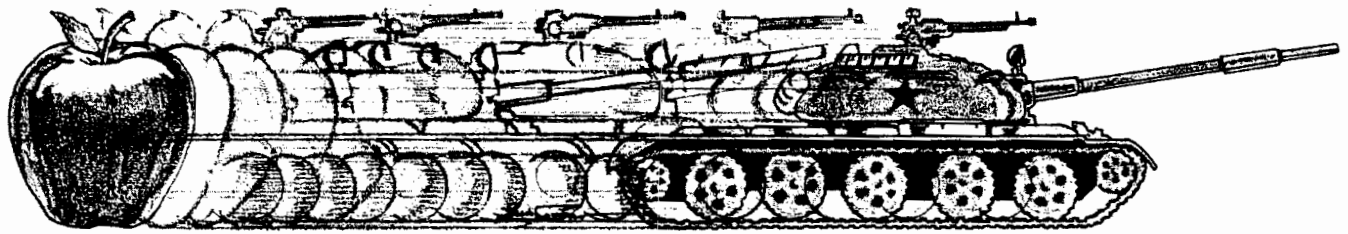
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HOW TO TURN AN APPLE INTO A TANK.

With **Computer Conflict™** and a little imagination, we'll transform your staid and respectable Apple computer into the fearsome war machine of the Soviet Red Army. Computer Conflict actually consists of two fast-paced, action-packed war games played on full-color mapboards of Hi-Res graphics: **Rebel Force** and **Red Attack!**

REBEL FORCE puts you in the role of a Soviet commander whose regiment must face a computer-directed guerrilla uprising which has overrun a vital town. Armed with your tank, heavy-weapons, and infantry units, your mission is to regain the town through the annihilation of the Rebel Force.

Your advance will be brutally opposed by minefields, ambushes, militia, and anti-tank guns — all skillfully deployed by your computer. Survival and success of your units will depend on your ability to take advantage of the variable terrains — open, forest, and rough — each of which has different movement costs and shelter values.

In this finely-balanced solitaire wargame, every move is played under real-time conditions: Procrastinate and lose. At

the same time, caution cannot be cast aside; severe unit losses will only result in a Pyrrhic victory at best.

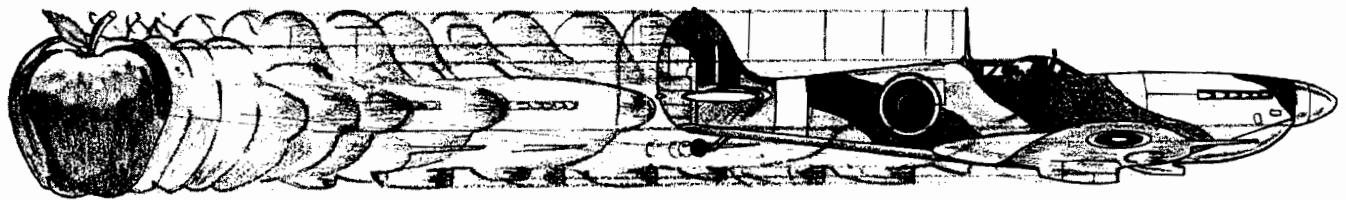
With its five levels of difficulty (plus one where you make up your own), the computer can and will stress your tactical skills to their fullest.

RED ATTACK! simulates an invasion by a mixed Soviet tank and infantry force against a defending battalion. As the defender, your task is to deploy your infantry units effectively to protect three crucial towns — towns that must not fall!

As the Russian aggressor, your objective is to crush the resistance by taking two of these three towns with your tanks and infantry. With control of these strongpoints, the enemy's capitulation is assured.

Red Attack! is a two-player computer simulation of modern warfare that adds a nice touch: At the start of each game, the computer displays a random setup of terrains and units, providing every game with a new, challenging twist.

Computer Conflict, for \$39.95, comes with the game program mini-disc and a rule book.



OR A SPITFIRE.

After you're done playing Computer Conflict, you may be in a mood for something other than ground-attack wargames. In that case, **Computer Air Combat™** is just what you need.

With Computer Air Combat, your screen lights up with an open sky generated by Hi-Res graphics offering global and tactical plots. Squint your eyes a bit, let loose your mind, and you'd swear your keyboard has melted into the throttle, rudder, altimeter, and other cockpit instrumentation of a World War II combat plane. In fact, any of 36 famous fighters or bombers, from a Spitfire and B-17 Flying Fortress to the Focke-Wulf 190 and A6M5 Zero. Each plane is rated — in strict historical accuracy and detail — for firepower, speed, maneuverability, damage-tolerance, and climbing and diving ability.

Practically every factor involved in flying these magnificent airplanes has been taken into account, even down (or up?) to the blinding sun. Climb, dive, twist, and turn. Anything a real plane can do, you can do. However, the computer prevents all "illegal" moves — such as making an outside loop (which in real life, would disastrously stall a plane).

PLAY THE COMPUTER. Aside from being the game's perfect administrator and referee, the computer will serve as a fierce opponent in the solitaire scenarios provided: Dogfight, Bomber Formation, radar-controlled Nightfighter, and V-1 Intercept. There's even an Introductory Familiarization Flight (with Air Race option) to help you get off the ground.

With the number and type of planes and pilot ability variable, you can make the computer as challenging as you want to give you the ultimate flying experience.

PLAY A HUMAN. Two can play this game as well, in dogfights and bomber attacks. Given a handicap of more or better planes or an ace pilot (or all of the above), even a novice at Computer Air Combat stands a chance to defeat a battle-hardened veteran.

For \$59.95, Computer Air Combat gives you the game disc, a rule book, two mapboard charts (for plotting strategies between moves), and three player-aid charts.

Credit card holders, if you own an Apple® II 48K (Apple-soft ROM) and a mini-floppy disc drive, call 800-227-1617 ext. 335 (toll free) and charge your order to your VISA or MASTERCARD. In California, call 800-772-3545, ext. 335.

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Computer Bismarck, TRS-80 32K Cassette: \$49.95
- Computer Ambush** (a tactical simulation of man-to-man combat in WWII) for your apple: \$59.95
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C8P DF

Ohio Scientific's top of the line personal computer, the C8P DF. This system incorporates the most advanced technology now available in standard configurations and add-on options. The C8P DF has full capabilities as a personal computer, a small business computer, a home monitoring security system and an advanced process controller.

Personal Computer Features

The C8P DF features ultra-fast program execution. The standard model is twice as fast as other personal computers such as the Apple II and PET. The computer system is available with a GT option which nearly doubles the speed again, making it comparable to high end mini-computer systems. High speed execution makes elaborate video animation possible as well as other I/O functions which until now, have not been possible. The C8P DF features Ohio Scientific's 32 x 64 character display with graphics and gaming elements for an effective resolution of 256 x 512 points and up to 16 colors. Other features for personal use include a programmable tone generator from 200 to 20KHz and an 8 bit companding digital to analog converter for music and voice output, 2-8 axis joystick interfaces, and 2-10 key pad interfaces. Hundreds of personal applications, games and educational software packages are currently available for use with the C8P DF.

Business Applications

The C8P DF utilizes full size 8" floppy disks and is compatible with Ohio Scientific's advanced small business operating system,

OS-65U and two types of information management systems, OS-MDMS and OS-DMS. The computer system comes standard with a high-speed printer interface and a modem interface. It features a full 53-key ASCII keyboard as well as 2048 character display with upper and lower case for business and word processing applications.

Home Control

The C8P DF has the most advanced home monitoring and control capabilities ever offered in a computer system. It incorporates a real time clock and a unique FOREGROUND/BACKGROUND operating system which allows the computer to function with normal BASIC programs at the same time it is monitoring external devices. The C8P DF comes standard with an AC remote control interface which allows it to control a wide range of AC appliances and lights remotely without wiring and an interface for home security systems which monitors fire, intrusion, car theft, water levels and freezer temperature, all without messy wiring. In addition, the C8P DF can accept Ohio Scientific's Votrax voice I/O board and/or Ohio Scientific's new universal telephone interface (UTI). The telephone interface connects the computer to any touch-tone or rotary dial telephone line. The computer system is able to answer calls, initiate calls and communicate via touch-tone signals, voice output or 300 baud modem signals. It can accept and decode touch-tone signals, 300 baud modem signals and record incoming voice messages.

These features collectively give the C8P DF capabilities to monitor and control home functions with almost human-like capabilities.

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The C8P DF incorporates a real time clock, FOREGROUND/BACKGROUND operation and 16 parallel I/O lines. Additionally a universal accessory BUS connector is accessible at the back of the computer to plug in additional 48 lines of parallel I/O and/or a complete analog signal I/O board with A/D and D/A and multiplexers.

Clearly, the C8P DF beats all existing small computers in conventional specifications plus it has capabilities far beyond any other computer system on the market today.

C8P DF is an 8-slot mainframe class computer with 32K static RAM, dual 8" floppies, and several open slots for expansion.

Prices start at under \$3,000.

Computers come with keyboards and floppies where specified. Other equipment shown is optional.

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