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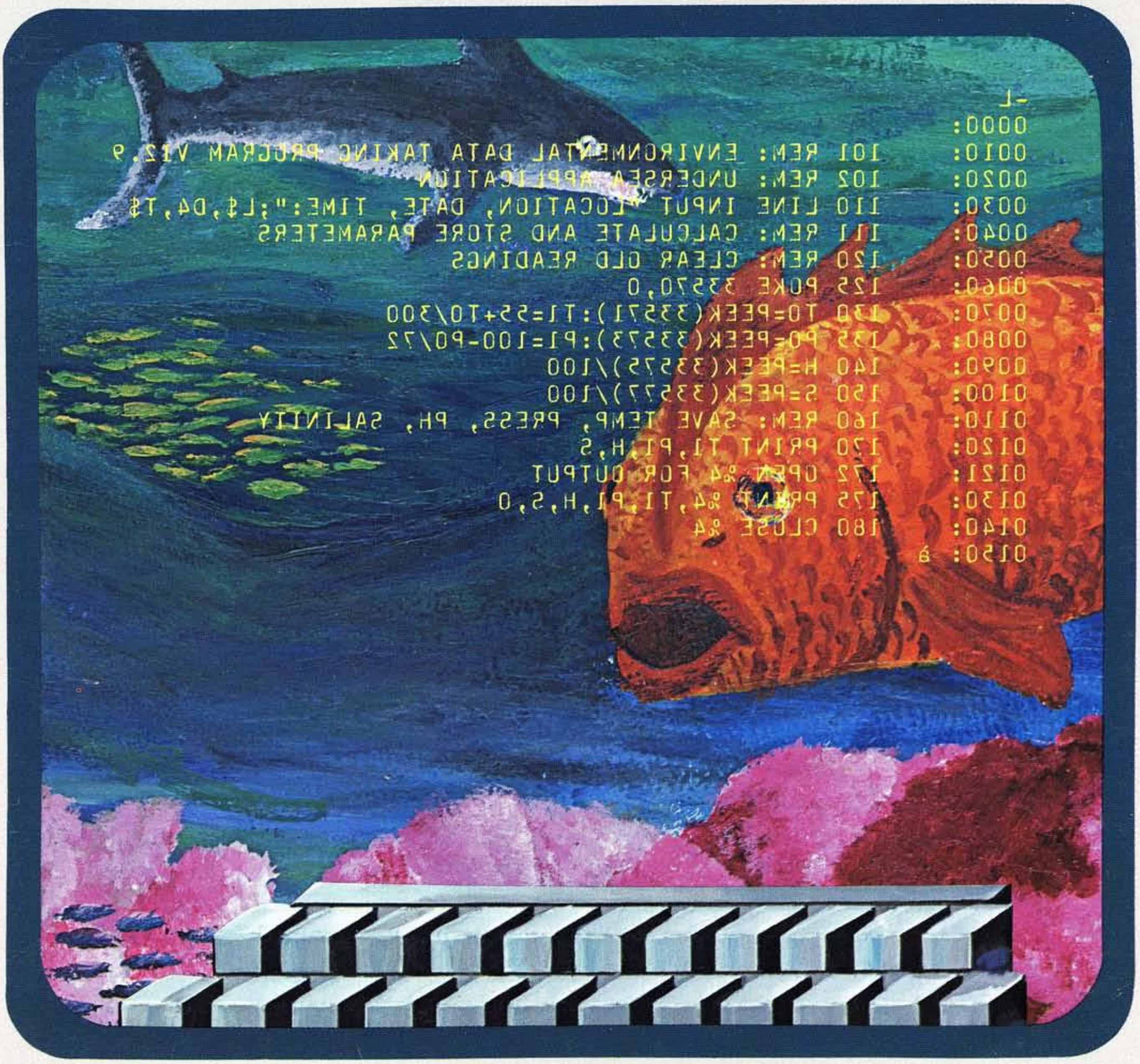
THE 6502 JOURNAL



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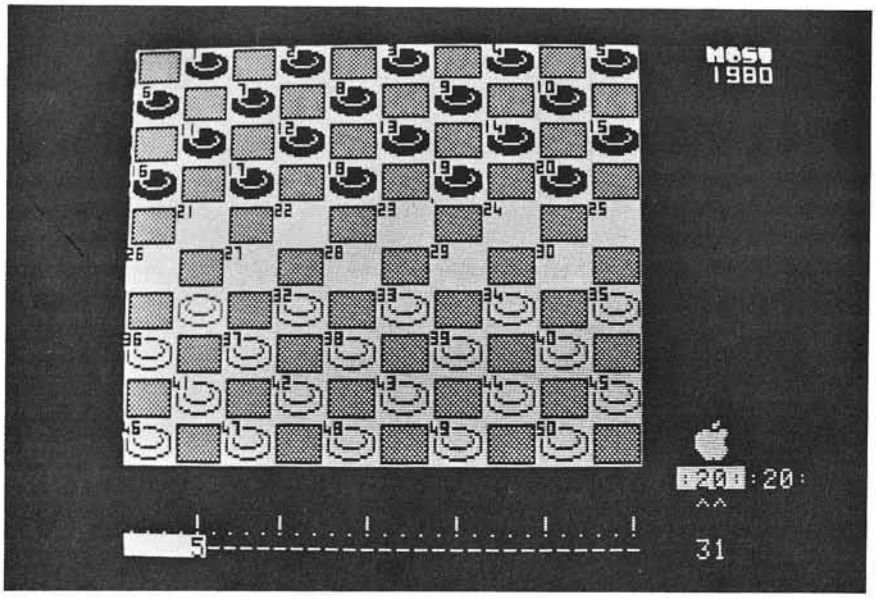

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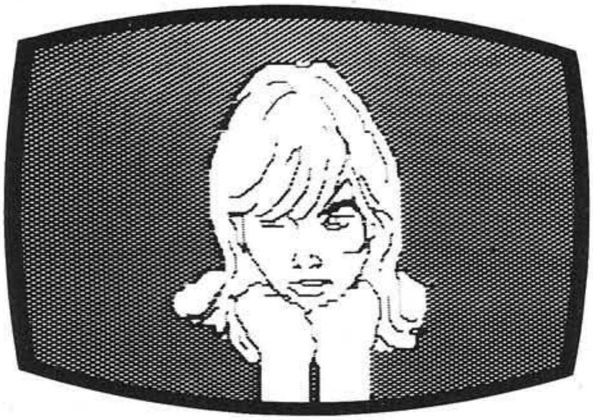

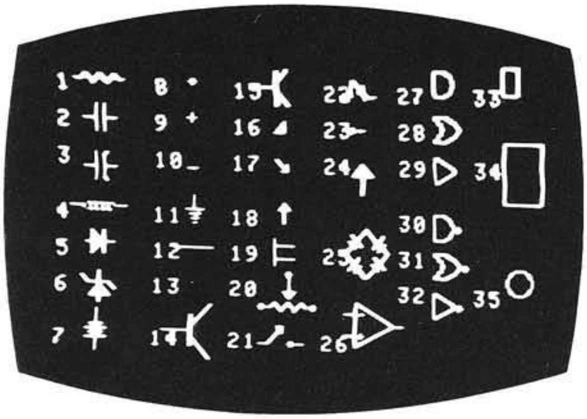

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Software Distribution

This editorial is in two parts. Part I appeared last month.

Part 2

Some Basic Questions To Consider.

1. Is your program worthwhile? Just because you wrote it and think it's great does not mean others will. Show your software to knowledgeable friends, computer club members, and local dealers. Get their honest evaluations, and listen to them. They might persuade you not to bother selling your program. They might convince you that it really is worthwhile. Or, they might even give you some valuable suggestions for improving it.

2. Is your program unique? What the world needs now is *not* another checkbook balancing package. If your program is too similar to products already on the market, it will naturally reduce your chances of success. Friends, clubs, and dealers can assist in determining what is available. The major magazines often list software products (the MICRO Software Catalog for example) and carry ads from software houses. Check catalogs of the major software houses. Since you may want to have a software house distribute your material, contact several. They will be able to estimate the value of your material on the current market.

3. What will your package sell for? In addition to the procedures suggested above, check in magazines, catalogs and stores on what programs of similar complexity and size are currently going for. In figuring your production costs, remember that printing booklets and copying tapes or diskettes can get expensive in small quantities. Advertising and distribution costs must be included as well.

4. How should your product be packaged? First consider how you plan to distribute the material. Mail-order packaging can be minimal. Your customer is not buying the product because of the package. However, store packaging is very important, since your product will be competing with many others for the buyer's attention and dollars.

If all of the above questions—and the list is by no means exhaustive—cause you to have second thoughts about selling your software yourself—good! Do not rush into selling software blindly. It can be profitable, even lucrative, but it does take time, money, and effort.

Sell it as an article. If, after careful consideration, you decide that your particular software is not extremely marketable, but you still believe that it has merit and should be distributed, then how about publishing it? Most, but not all, national magazines pay for material they publish. Most editors prefer articles which include programs. You should consider a number of factors in selecting the magazine to which you submit your material. Is your program the type they normally print? Will the audience of the magazine be interested in your program? Does the magazine pay at competitive rates? Does the publisher pay residual rights, that is, if your work appears in a "Best Of..." or some other reprint form, do you get additional payments? (MICRO's policy is to make residual payments; many other publishers do not.)

If you decide to sell your software as an article, then you may want to re-evaluate your presentation. An article is generally most valuable when it can discuss and describe a technique, methodology, programming trick, or some other aspect of programming which may have value above and beyond the particular application. Your article should emphasize any unique or interesting aspects of the program in addition to presenting the basic information required to use the material. This will maximize both the chance of you article being accepted at top dollar and its usefulness to the reader.

Summary If you have a good piece of software that should be shared with others, please do not let it lie idle. If you want to spend minimal effort to get it out to others, then give it away. You can make some money on the right type of software by writing it up as an article. The greatest payoff can be in selling a software package, either directly or through a software distribution company, but that does entail additional work on your part. So, tear yourself away from your micro computer long enough to get your work distributed—at least for personal credit, and possibly for cash.

Cover Artist
Liz Jeffrey

The 6502 Microprocessor

Is there something fishy about the cover? You will probably never see a microcomputer such as the Apple, PET, etc. at the bottom of the ocean. They are not intended for such extreme environments. The basic building block of our familiar microcomputer, the 6502 microprocessor, could quite easily be found in such a situation. As we trace our ancestry back to the sea, our microcomputers have evolved from the microprocessor.

The goal of the designers of the various microprocessors such as the 8080, 6800 and 6502 was not to build microcomputers. As the name implies, these devices were intended to be sophisticated **process** controllers, not microcomputers. Many of the "limitations" of these devices can be understood when the original intent is considered. For example, addressing modes which would permit simple program relocation, a powerful tool in a general purpose computer systems, are not provided. That makes sense, however, if you consider that a process controller will normally have its program in ROM, making relocatability useless. A number of other trade-offs were made in the design, generally favoring **processing** over **computing**. The richness of the I/O capabilities vs. the lack of multiply and divide instructions is another example.

There is nothing inherently wrong with using the 6502 microprocessor in areas beyond its initial design scope. It would be nice, in view of its use as a microcomputer element, if its power for **computing** could be improved. New products are being released in the 8080 and 6800 lines. It would be nice to see some upgrading of the 6502. A number of suggestions for enhancements have been submitted by MICRO readers, and will appear in the next issue. Rockwell, Synertek, Commodore, are you listening?

How to Use the Hooks

There are a lot of great things you can do with your APPLE, once you know how to use the available hooks.

Richard Williams
4380 Albany Drive #23
San Jose, CA 95129

The APPLE II allows the user easily to substitute his own input and output routines for the standard ones. Figure 1 shows the basic flow of control when a character is output by the APPLE II. Figure 2 shows how the control path changes when the user substitutes his own output routine for the standard monitor path. By using what are known as "hooks," the user can break the normal flow of control and redirect it to his own routine.

An example of how this can be used is shown in figure 3. Control characters normally do not show on the screen. However, by inserting a routine to change control characters into inverse video when printed, the characters will show on the screen. This is very useful for listing programs containing control characters.

How It Works

Before doing the actual input or output, the system does an indirect jump, via the zero page, to the actual input or output routine. By changing the jump address, the user can substitute his own routine for the standard zone. For input, at location $FD18 in the monitor, there is a JMP (KSWL) instruction. KSWL (at $38) and KSWH (at $39) contain the address of the input routine with the low byte specified first. Similarly, at address $FDED, there is a JSR (CSWL) instruction which is the jump to the output routine. CSWL, address $36, and CSWH, at $37, contain the address of the output routine. This code can be seen on pages 85 and 86 of the red APPLE II reference manual.

How to Insert an Input Routine

The normal input routine is KEYIN at address $FD1B. To replace it with your routine, store its address in KSWL and KSWH. Your input routine needs to do the following:

1. Upon entry to your routine, the accumulator will contain the character replaced by the flashing prompt. You must restore this character on the screen by doing a STA (BASL), Y where BASL = $28. Do this before altering the A or Y registers.

2. Clear the keyboard strobe, if the character came from the keyboard.

3. Return the character, with the high bit set, in the accumulator.

4. The normal input routine increments the random number seed while it waits for input. You should do this also.

If you wish to get your input from the keyboard, you can do all of these by doing a call to KEYIN (JSR $FD1B). You can then do whatever

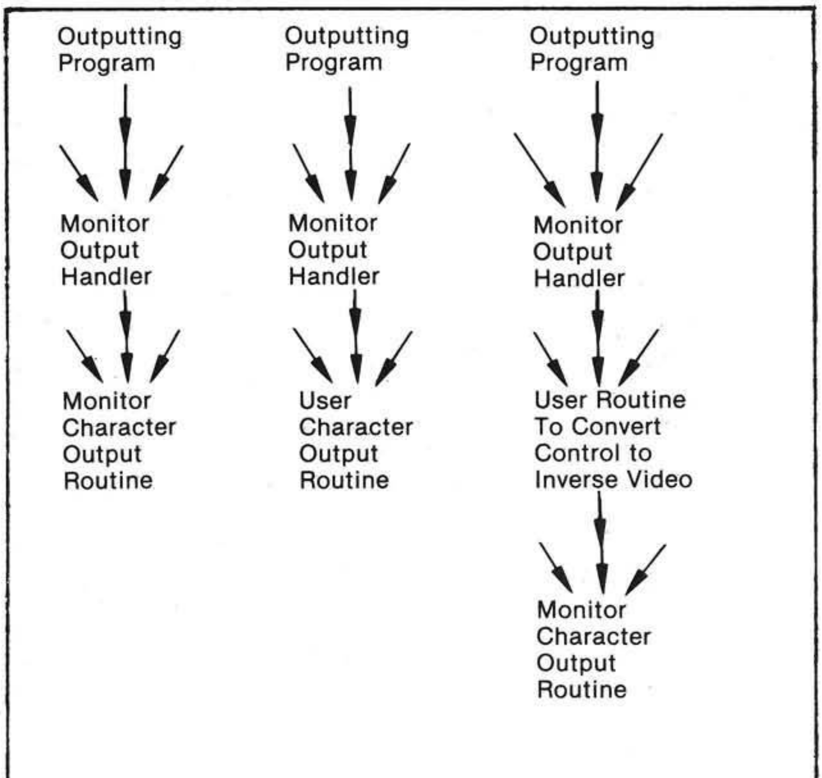

Figure 1 *Figure 2* *Figure 3*

processing that you want on the character, which is in the accumulator, and then return with an RTS. If you write your own routine to replace KEYIN, you should first carefully study KEYIN.

How to Insert an Output Routine

The normal output routine is COUT1 (address $FDF0). To insert your routine, store its address in CSWL and CSWH (addresses $36 and $37) with the low byte first. The character to be output will be placed in the accumulator before your routine is called. If you wish the character in the accumulator to be printed on the screen after you are done, exit your routine by doing a JMP COUT1. A routine to convert control characters to inverse video is an example of this.

How to Remove the Routines

The input and output routines can be removed from the hooks by typing IN#0 or PR#0 respectively. Or, if done in a program, a JSR SETKBD (address $FE89) simulates a IN#0, and a JSR SETVID (address $FE93) simulates a PR#0.

Special Notes for DOS Users

If you are using the disk operating system (DOS), you must follow some special rules when attaching or removing your routines. DOS normally sits in both the input and output hooks itself. Consequently, when you alter the hooks, you must call a DOS routine which informs DOS that the hooks have been changed. DOS will then reconnect itself to the hooks, but it will use your routines instead of the standard I/O routines. The routine to do this is at $3EA.

Example

The sample program in figure 4 inserts or removes a routine from the input hook.

```
SOURCE FILE: NEWKEYS
00DC:           BKSLSH  EQU  220      ;ASCII BACKSLASH
008B:           CTRLK   EQU  139      ;ASCII CONTROL K
008C:           CTRLL   EQU  140      ;ASCII CONTROL L
008F:           CTRLO   EQU  143      ;ASCII CONTROL O
FD1B:           KEYIN   EQU  $FD1B    ;MONITOR'S INPUT HANDLER
0038:           KSWL    EQU  $38      ;INPUT HOOK ADDRESS
0039:           KSWH    EQU  $39
03EA:           MVSW    EQU  $3EA     ;ROUTINE TO RECONNECT DOS
00DB:           RTBRKT  EQU  219      ;ASCII RIGHT BRACKET
FE89:           SETKBD  EQU  $FE89    ;SIMULATES IN#0
00DF:           UNDRSCR EQU  223      ;ASCII UNDERSCORE


----- NEXT OBJECT FILE NAME IS NEWKEYS.OBJ0
0300:                   ORG  $300
0300:4C 0F 03           JMP  UNHOOK   ;JUMP TO DISCONNECT ROUTINE
0303:           *
0303:           * THIS PART ATTACHES OUR ROUTINE INTO THE INPUT HOOK
0303:           *
0303:A9 16      ATTACH  LDA  #>KEYCHECK ;A= LOW BYTE OF ADDRESS
0305:85 38              STA  KSWL
0307:A9 03              LDA  #<KEYCHECK ;GET HIGH BYTE
0309:85 39              STA  KSWH
030B:20 EA 03           JSR  MVSW     ;GO DO IT
030E:60                 RTS


030F:           *
030F:           * THIS PART UNHOOKS THE ROUTINE
030F:           *
030F:20 89 FE   UNHOOK  JSR  SETKBD   ;DO A IN#0
0312:20 EA 03           JSR  MVSW
0315:60                 RTS


0316:           *
0316:           * THIS IS THE ROUTINE
0316:           *
0316:20 1B FD   KEYCHECK JSR KEYIN    ;GET THE KEY
0319:C9 8B              CMP  #CTRLK   ;CONTROL K?
031B:D0 03              BNE  NOTK
031D:A9 DB              LDA  #RTBRKT  ;MAKE IT A BRACKET
031F:60                 RTS
0320:C9 8C      NOTK    CMP  #CTRLL   ;CONTROL L?
0322:D0 03              BNE  NOTL
0324:A9 DC              LDA  #BKSLSH  ;MAKE IT A BACKSLASH
0326:60                 RTS
0327:C9 8F      NOTL    CMP  #CTRLO   ;CONTROL O?
0329:D0 02              BNE  CHKDONE
032B:A9 DF              LDA  #UNDRSCR
032D:60         CHKDONE RTS

*** SUCCESSFUL ASSEMBLY: NO ERRORS
```

300:	LDA	#low address of routine		308:	JSR	$3EA	;Reconnect DOS
302:	STA	$38	;Store it in KSWL	30B:	RTS		
304:	LDA	#high address byte of routine		30C:	JSR	$FE89	JSR SETKBD to simulate IN#0
306:	STA	$39	;Store it in KSWH	30F:	JSR	$3EA	;Reconnect DOS
				312:	RTS		

Figure 4

To connect your routine, do a 300G from the monitor. To remove your routine from the hook, do a 30CG.

A Sample Program Using the Input Hook

There are three characters that the APPLE II can understand, but that cannot by typed in from the standard keyboard. They are the backslash (/), the left bracket ([), and the underscore (_). One way to type in these characters is to make a hardware modification to the keyboard. Another way is to attach a routine to the input hook that will convert unused control characters to these characters. This program converts the following characters:

Control K to a left bracket ([)

Control L to a backslash (/)

Control O to an Underscore (_)

To use this program do the following:

Type or BLOAD the program at $300. Note that this program is written for DOS users. If your aren't using DOS, then replace the JMP $3EA with RTS instructions.

To connect the routine, do a 303G from the monitor or a CALL 771 from BASIC.

To disconnect the routine, do a 300G from the monitor or a CALL 768 from BASIC.

The sample program uses the output hook to convert control characters into inverse video characters. All control characters except control M, which is the carriage return, are converted.

```
SOURCE FILE: CONVERT
FDF0:            COUT1   EQU  $FDF0     ;CHARACTER OUTPUT ROUTINE
0037:            CSWH    EQU  $37       ;OUTOUT HOOK HIGH BYTE
0036:            CSWL    EQU  $36       ;OUTPUT HOOK LOW BYTE
008D:            CTRLM   EQU  $8D       ;CONTROL M
003F:            MASK    EQU  $3F       ;MASK TO CONVERT TO INVERSE
03EA:            MVSW    EQU  $3EA      ;RECONNECTS DOS
0080:            NULL    EQU  $80       ;NULL CHARACTER
FE93:            SETVID  EQU  $FE93     ;PERFORMS PR#0
00A0:            SPACE   EQU  $A0       ;SPACE CHARACTER


----- NEXT OBJECT FILE NAME IS CONVERT.OBJ0
0300:                    ORG  $300
0300:4C 0F 03            JMP  UNHOOK
0303:            *
0303:            * ROUTINE TO CONNECT ROUTINE INTO HOOK
0303:            *
0303:A9 16               LDA  #>CONVERT ;GET LOW BYTE OF ADDRESS
0305:85 36               STA  CSWL
0307:A9 03               LDA  #<CONVERT ;GET HIGH BYTE
0309:85 37               STA  CSWH
030B:20 EA 03            JSP  MVSW
030E:60                  RTS


030F:            *
030F:            * THIS UNHOOKS THE ROUTINE
030F:            *
030F:20 93 FE    UNHOOK  JSR  SETVID    ;SIMULATE PR#0
0312:20 EA 03            JSR  MVSW      ;RECONNECT DOS
0315:60                  RTS


0316:            *
0316:            * THIS IS THE CONVERSION ROUTINE
0316:            *
0316:C9 80       CONVERT CMP  #NULL     ;<NULL CHARACTER
0318:90 0A               BCC  GOOUT
031A:C9 A0               CMP  #SPACE    ;>= SPACE CHARACTER
031C:B0 06               BCS  GOOUT
031E:C9 8D               CMP  #CTRLM    ;RETURN CHAR?
0320:F0 02               BEQ  GOOUT
0322:29 3F               AND  #MASK     ;CONVERT TO INVERSE
0324:4C F0 FD    GOOUT   JMP  COUT1

*** SUCCESSFUL ASSEMBLY: NO ERRORS
```

Summary of Important Addresses for Using the Hooks

Name	Address	Comment	Name	Address	Comment
COUT1	$FDF0	Monitor character output routine.	KSWL	$38	Low address byte of input routine.
CSWL	$36	Low address byte of output routine.	KSWH	$39	High address byte of input routine.
CSWH	$37	High address byte of output routine.	MVSW	$3EA	Routine to reconnect DOS
KEYIN	$FD1B	Monitor keyboard input routine.	SETKBD	$FE89	Simulates a IN#0
			SETVID	$FE93	Simulates a PR#0

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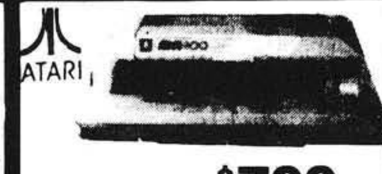

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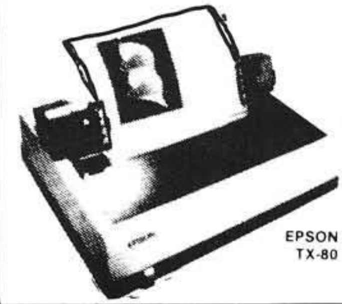

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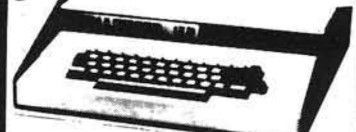

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An Ultra-Fast Tape Storage System

A simple hardware modification to the Ohio Scientific Superboard and the use of a good home hi-fi tape recorder yield data-transfer rates of up to 9600 baud.

John E. Hart
5 Marvin Road
Wellesley, MA 02181

Why Tape?

Most hobbyist micros come with a simple, but slow, bulk storage system using a dictaphone-type cassette tape recorder. Because of the rather low reproduction quality of such machines, data rates typically are 300 to sometimes 600 baud (bits per second). For transferring short programs or data files between tape and memory, this is often sufficient. However, at 300 baud, for example, it takes about 1.5 seconds to load a typical line of a BASIC source code. If the program contains only a few lines, the times involved are not objectionable.

Recently, I was working on a compiler for my Ohio Scientific Superboard. It inputs BASIC statements and writes object machine code in the high end of memory. Needless to say, this program, itself written in BASIC, was long. It took almost 15 minutes to load its 350 lines from cassette. Many computer owners faced with similar problems might go to the obvious means of enhancing program retrieval—the disc.

Unfortunately, for many purposes, there are severe limitations with existing disc systems. These limitations, coupled with the fact that I already owned a good hi-fi tape deck, led me to develop a simple, high-speed tape storage system that transfers 16K of BASIC code from tape to RAM in about 15 seconds! This system is almost competitive with disc systems and has several advantages. The hardware and software required are so simple, it would be easy for anyone owning a good tape recorder to adopt the high-speed system. Since a disc drive costs as much or more than a tape recorder, some people might opt for the latter, and buy a piece of equipment with multiple uses.

Disc systems are of limited use in jobs that require either a large amount of RAM or that require fast execution. For fast execution, I purchased the Ohio Scientific Superboard, because I know of a simple jumper connection that doubles the speed (see the article by J.R. Swindell, "The Great Superboard Speed-Up," MICRO, February 1980, 21:31). Increasing the clock from 1 to 2 Mhz was very important to me, since I do a lot of lengthy calculations. Unfortunately, Ohio Scientific disc systems will not *run* at 2 Mhz without major hardware surgery, and software modification as well. Worse still, the Ohio Scientific disc-operating system 65V uses 9-digits precision arithmetic. This is really not any more useful to me than the standard 6½-digit precision, and moreover, it runs about 50% slower. So in summary, using a disc would cause my jobs to run almost three times more slowly than with tape and normal BASIC in ROM.

I do a lot of calculations on large two-dimentional arrays. Thus, in addition to speed, I need a large amount of RAM for immediate storage. Since typical disc-operating sysems occupy 12K or more of RAM, the execution time is further slowed by the necessity for repeated transfer of 10K blocks of data between RAM and disc. In total, it seemed as if any gain in program and data transfer using the disc would be offset by slow execution. Wouldn't it be nice to store my programs an/or object codes on tape and to transfer them into memory at a rate approaching the upper end of the frequency response of the tape drive? Since a good hi-fi cassette deck with Dolby reaches 10kc in its response, and a good reel-to-reel deck goes above 20kc, theoretically, it ought to be possible to squeeze 4800 to 9600 baud out of these units.

What is Kansas City Standard Format?

Most computers come with a tape system called Kansas City Standard. In this format, ones and zeros are represented on tape by two different frequencies. This is done because frequency modulation is much less sensitive to noise and tape alignment errors than amplitude modulation, where zeros might be represented by a zero signal and ones by a single pulse or frequency. In fact, a zero is recorded as 8 cycles of a frequency 8 times the baud rate, and ones are represented by 4 cycles of a frequency 4 times the baud rate. Thus, at 300 baud, zeros are short bursts of 2400 hz signal, and ones are short bursts of 1200 hz oscillations.

Baud Rate	Byte Rate (approx)*	0-frequency	1-frequency
300	30/sec	2400 hz.	1200 hz.
600	60	4800	2400
1200	120	9600	4800
2400	240	18200	9600
4800	480	36400	18200
9600	960	72800	36400

*This depends on the word structure: 7-bit, no parity; 8-bit, with parity, etc.

Table 1

It is perhaps obvious that, if this technique is reliable (and it certainly works very well with cheap recorders), you could try to increase the baud rate simply by employing a tape recorder with a better frequency response. This is in fact the case. A dictaphone-type machine can reliably handle 600 baud (PET already does this); a hi-fi cassette can do 1200 baud; and a good reel-to-reel, operating at 7½ or 15 ips, can do 2400. However, as table 1 indicates, getting much faster data transfer than 2400 baud, with even the best reel-to-reel tape recorder, is probably impossible within the framework of the Kansas City format. The required frequency response is just too high. No audio tape machine has much usable response above 25 kc.

Although it turns out that some gains could be made in Kansas City format by using a good tape machine, unfortunately, in loading BASIC programs from tape, or in loading machine code using the Ohio Scientific there are stumbling blocks. The Microsoft BASIC interpreter does a considerable amount of data massaging as each line of BASIC is loaded. This takes time. A lot of time! Input lines are decoded, and certain errors are trapped and can appear on the screen while a program is being loaded, before it has RUN. The 1-Mhz Superboard will load 600-baud tapes *if* they are recoded with 8 nulls (for example, NULL8, SAVE, LIST), but falters at 1200 baud. However, if the clock is flipped up to 2 Mhz, the 1200-baud tapes load well, but the 2400-baud tapes fail. Thus fast tape loading cannot be done with Microsoft BASIC. However, it can be done using a simple machine code loader and saver described below. But first, I must outline a simple trick that gets up to 9600 baud with a 20kc response deck.

How Is Kansas City Standard Data Decoded?

Recall that in Kansas City format a zero is 8 cycles and a one is 4. Then, to eliminate or minimize noise, one might simply count the pulse train. A count of more than 6 pulses per bit width (1/baud rate) would be a zero, a count of less than seven could be one. (You may actually use a counter or, as APPLE does, use a phase-locked loop.) Thus, an extra or dropped cycle would not have much effect. However, this is not how Ohio Scientific decodes. In figure 1, *a* shows a typical input pulse train obtained by taking the tape play signal and amplifying it beyond the clipping point. In the Superboard, this pulse train is fed into a retriggerable one-shot multivibrator. This device triggers (output goes high) on the positive going edge of each input pulse. The output then stays high for a time dependent on an RC circuit (R_1 and C of figure 2). Since it is retriggerable, if another input pulse arrives while the output is high, a new time-delay cycle is started. The time delay ($t_d = R_1 \times C$) is chosen so that retriggering occurs for the higher frequency input (zero), but not for the lower frequency (one). This is shown in *b* of figure 1. You can see that a certain amount of noise immunity is afforded here, in that tape jitter or pulse stretching has to occur for a fairly long time (1/0-frequency) before the trigger errors occur. The one-shot output is sampled by the serial communications adaptor at the end of the bit input as shown in *c* of figure 1.

Actually, there is a little more circuitry in-between, but it is not important for our purposes. Most of the data is irrelevant to the final decoding. It is only the last set of pulses just before the sample that determines whether a one or a zero is recognized! This would not be the case if the counting scheme I suggested above had been used. But this shows that by substituting real data in place of the first ¾ of unused pulses, you could multiply the data density and transfer rate by a factor of four. Thus, we could go from 2400 to 9600 baud, while still operating at a maximum frequency of 18.2 kc. You might think that doing this would be just asking for read errors. In truth, for a given program length and 0-frequency, the error probability is unchanged.

How to Change Baud Rates and Quadruple Data Density

It is necessary to install a 3-pole,

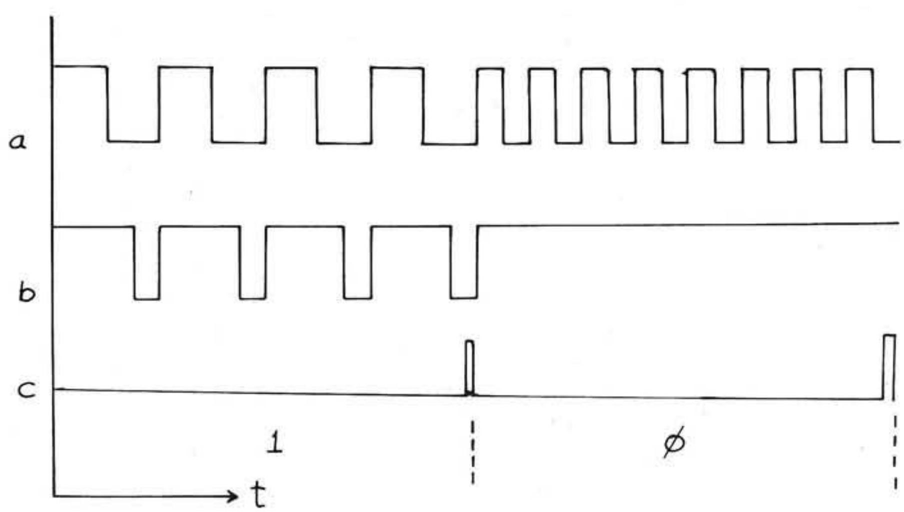

Figure 1

5-position switch, connected as shown in figure 2. This assumes that the reader will want all the options:

1. Normal Kansas City recording at 300 baud (position a)

2. Normal Kansas City recording at 600 baud (position b)

3. Normal Kansas City recording at 1200 baud (position c)

4. Bi-mod* recording at 4800 baud (position d)

5. Bi-mod recording at 9600 baud (position e)

*This is what I call the scheme where a zero is 2 cycles (instead of 8), and a one is 1 cycle (instead of 4), or twice the period.

The first three positions give a straightforward modification to the 8- and 4-cycle Kansas City Standard record/play technique. I also retain these modes in my machine, so I can load cassettes recorded this way into my computer and make fast tapes for rapid loading. Also, although I rarely get a read error at 9600 baud, I like to feel secure, knowing I have a backup cassette—just in case... The circuit also includes switch positions for both 4800 and 9600 baud. A good Dolby cassette deck is capable of 4800 but not 9600. I have tried three reel-to-reel decks at 7½ ips and they all worked at 9600, but I cannot guarantee that all units of varying condition will. Thus, if a reader doesn't want to wire in all these options, I would suggest that at least option 1 or 2 and option 4 and/or 5 be included.

Referring to figure 2, the first pole of the switch (S_a) just taps off the main Superboard clock divider U59 and U30, to send different clock pulses to the serial data transmitter/receiver (ACIA). The second pole (S_b) selects the apropriate time delay for the retriggerable one-shot U69, corresponding to the clock frequency selected by S_a. R_{1a} and R_{1b} as well as C come with the Superboard and are set for 300 baud. Fixed resistors may be used for 600 and 1200, since the device is not very sensitive. I put trimpots in for the higher baud rates, and you might want to do this for all the positions and then set them by trial and

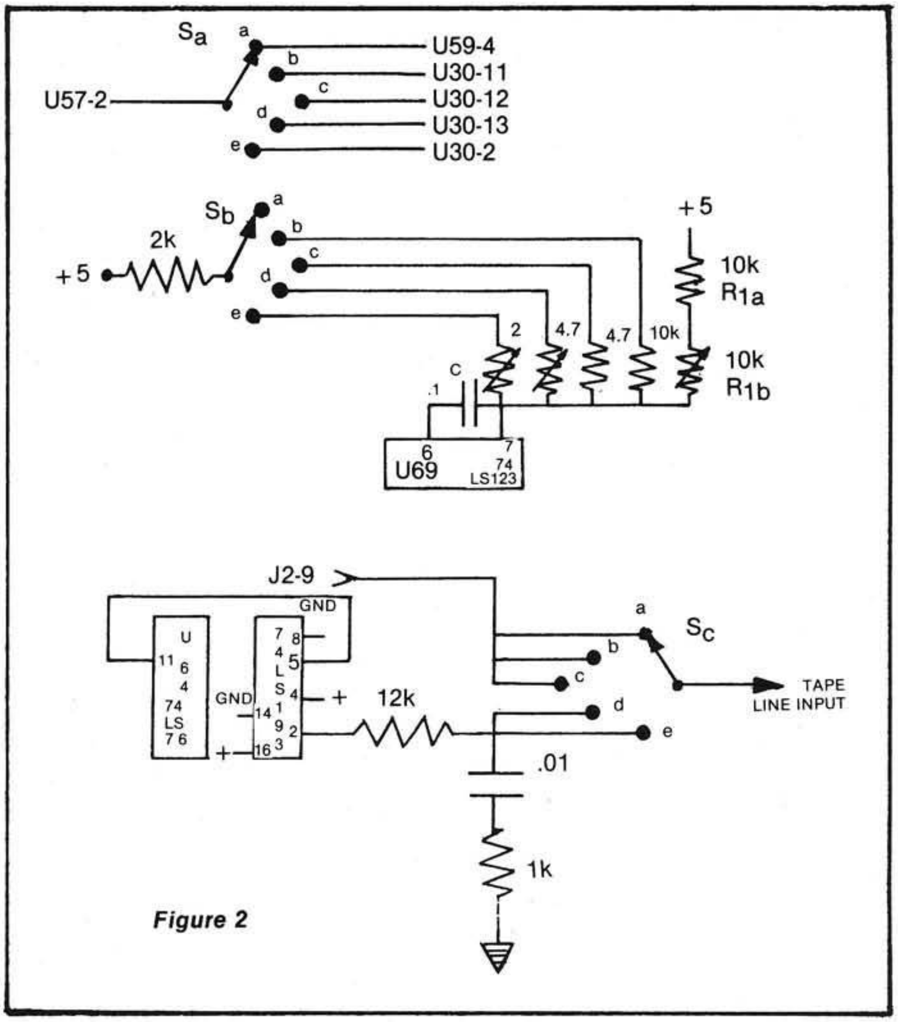

Figure 2

error (for example, load a program) to the middle of the acceptance band.

To get the bi-mode of recording, we take the normal 8- and 4-cycle modulation coming out of U64-11, and count it down by a factor of 4 using a 74LS193 counter. Thus, to get 9600 baud (from 300), I have increased the clock to the ACIA by a factor of 32, but divided the 8- and 4-cycle outputs down to 2 and 1, so that the frequency of the signal going on the tape only increases by a factor of 8. I found it easiest to mount the counter in one of the unused prototype sockets on the Superboard. Finally, pole S_c of the switch selects between normal 8/4-cycle modulation and 2/1, as shown, and feeds the transmitted data to the line input of the tape deck.

Software

To get started at 4800 or 9600 baud, I included a pair of simple machine code programs to store and read tapes. Dump all of the RAM below a given page number and down to ADDR 0000 onto tape. Then, to load a BASIC program, read the tape back in, and because it includes pages zero and one with all the BASIC tables and flags exactly as they were just before recording, the program comes in all ready to run.

You can build on this software. For example, every time you hit BRK-W or BRK-C, a command is sent to the ACIA to format output as 8 bits of data followed by 2 stop bits. With this high-speed scheme, it might be good to command the ACIA to output 8 bits of data, one parity, one stop bit, and check parity on reload. However, you can tell if there is a read error (usually), since for BASIC program, the loader should end up exactly at location 0000 with a 4C hex there. Unless this is the case, a bit has been dropped.

In fact, I have only been able to cause this to happen by making the tape play volume much too small, or by rather heavily touching the reels as the tape is playing back! You may also want to relocate these routines to the back of your memory.

Some Hints

This system obviously approaches the limits of standard audio recorders and tape. However, I emphasize again that I have yet to misload a long program that was properly recorded at 9600 baud. The usual precautions should always be taken. Maintain *clean* tapes and heads. Demagnetize (the heads!). Use the best back-coated, extended-range tape you can get (I like Maxell UD-XL), and do not rerecord over old material. Put each new program on brand new tape to avoid print through. At 7½ ips, the data density is so high that you get about 20 megabytes out of a 1200-ft. tape, so there is little sense in not doing this. Make sure the equalization is correct, and set the record level for optimum high frequency response (an oscilloscope is useful here).

I hope this technique opens up new horizons. With a stereo recorder, you may immediately think about using the other channel for search or file headers. In any case, the ability to load 16K programs in 15 to 30 seconds, and to have all of RAM available for user storage and programs is an enormous advantage in many situations. And once you have loaded your program, you can switch over, relax, and enjoy some hi-fi!

To save pages 17 to zero run (G):

```
                HIGH SPEED WRITE

1936                        ORG   $1936

1936 A9 FF                  LDAIM $FF    SET UPPER MEMORY START FOR DUMP
1938 8D 48 19               STA   $1948  LOAD INTO ADDRESS POINTER LOCATION
193B A9 17                  LDAIM $17    SET UPPER MEMORY PAGE START
193D 8D 49 19               STA   $1949  LOAD INTO ADDRESS POINTER LOCATION
1940 AD 00 F0               LDA   $F000  LOAD ACIA STATUS REGISTER
1943 29 02                  ANDIM $02    MASK BUSY BIT
1945 F0 F9                  BEQ   $1940
1947 AD FF FF               LDA   $FFFF  FILLED IN BY CODE ABOVE
194A 8D 01 F0               STA   $F001  WRITE TO ACIA
194D CE 48 19               DEC   $1948  DECREMENT LOW BYTE OF ADDR.
1950 D0 EE                  BNE   $1940
1952 CE 49 19               DEC   $1949  DECREMENT HIGH BYTE
1955 10 E9                  BPL   $1940
1957 4C 00 FE               JMP   $FE00  JUMP TO MONITOR
```

To read in or load pages 17 to zero run:

```
                HIGH SPEED READ

18F0                        ORG   $18F0

18F0 A9 FF                  LDAIM $FF
18F2 8D 11 19               STA   $1911
18F5 A9 17                  LDAIM $17
18F7 8D 12 19               STA   $1912
18FA AD 01 F0               LDA   $F001  READ ACIA TO CLEAR IT
18FD AD 01 F0               LDA   $F001
1900 AD 00 F0               LDA   $F000  RECEIVE STATUS CHECK
1903 29 01                  ANDIM $01
1905 F0 F9                  BEQ   $1900
1907 AD 01 F0               LDA   $F001  READ ACIA
190A 8D 10 D2               STA   $D210  WRITE CHAR RECEIVED TO SCREEN
190D 8D 05 D2               STA   $D205
1910 8D FF 17               STA   $17FF  WRITE DATA TO MEMORY
1913 CE 11 19               DEC   $1911  DECREMENT LOW BYTE OF ADDR.
1916 D0 E8                  BNE   $1900
1918 CE 12 19               DEC   $1912  DECREMENT HIGH BYTE
191B 10 E3                  BPL   $1900
191D 4C 00 FE               JMP   $FE00  JUMP TO MONITOR
```

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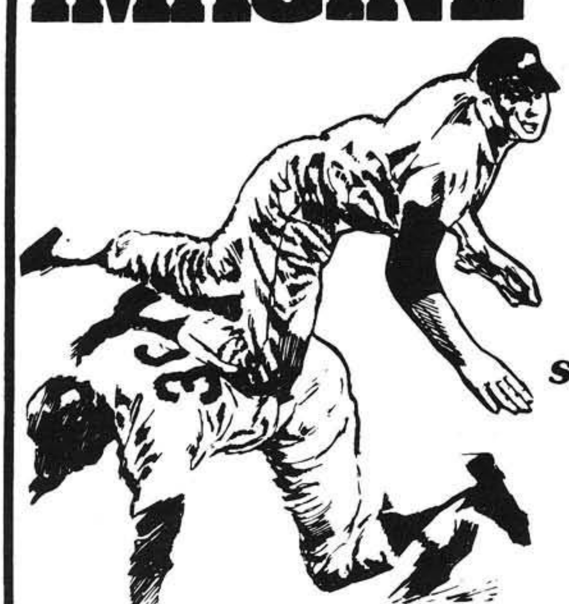

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SYM-Bell

Have you ever looked fondly at a telephone memory dialer at your local electronics supply store, but decided that the $100 plus could be put to better use elsewhere? Well, for about $10 your SYM-1 or similar computer can do all that commercial dialers do, plus much more.

Randy Sebra
54 Krouse Court
Aberdeen, MD 21001

Commercially available,dedicated telephone dialers can cost up to one-third the price of the single board SYM-1 equipped with BASIC. However, with the addition of a simple relay interface, costing less than $10 and driving software, the SYM-1 can out perform any of these units. The combination of machine language for control, and BASIC for flexibility yields an extremely powerful system. Unlike the commercial systems which are usually limited to a maximum of 32 numbers, the numbers available to the SYM-1 are a function only of the available user memory. Also, this system is capable of doing things beyond the scope of most commercial dialers.

There have been a number of articles in periodicals and books on telephone dialing by computer. However, these have been describing dialing by using the microprocessor to generate Touch Tone™ digits. The only problem with this method is that the telephone system accessed must be compatable with the Touch Tone™ dialing system, and not all areas of the country (or even all areas within any one locality) have this capability. The interface described here generates dial pulses, which are compatable with any system.

Additionally, this method is not restricted to the SYM-1. Virtually any microcomputer with a single available output port that can be accessed by BASIC can be adapted to do this operation.

Dialing is Simple

Most home telephones use a three wire system. The two line leads are usually the red (ring) and green (tip) wires. The line leads carry the analog conversation signal as well as dialing information for either Touch Tone™ or rotary dialing and the ring signal for the bell. A third wire, not shown (usually the yellow lead) serves as a ground reference. The fourth, fifth, and sixth leads on the current modular plug are not normally used for home systems.

When not in use, the telephone receiver is disconnected from the line by the normally open cradle switch. When the handset is picked up, the cradle switch closes and connects the receiver to the telephone line. The remote switching station senses the active current loop (20 to 40mA at 24 VDC), and issues the familar dial tone. When the rotary dial is used, it repeatedly breaks and makes a connection in one of the line leads. It is this break/make action that creates dial pulses sensed by the switching station which routes the call to the proper destination.

You can do a simple experiment to see how this works. Pick up the handset from your telephone. Then rapidly tap one of the cradle switch buttons four times, pause, tap once, pause again, and rapidly tap once more. If done properly, you should get a ring, and directory assistance will answer.

Interfacing With the Telephone

Therefore, by putting a normally closed relay in one of the line leads, dial pulses can be generated by toggling the relay properly. This is shown in figure 1. The circuit takes advantage of the fact that on the SYM-1, the PB4-PB7 outputs from the #3 6522 VIA are buffered so that each is capable of driving a 5-volt relay. The buffer for PB7 is shown in the dotted section of figure 1. The diode across the relay is for transient protection. The voltage variable resistor prevents high voltage transients from being introduced into the phone line, but more importantly, prevents a high voltage transient from a thunder storm or other sources from getting into the interface from the phone lines and wiping out the computer. An alternative to the resistor is two Zener diodes back to back across the lines. The ring signal for the telephone bell is approximately 90VAC, 20HZ at .5 Amps, so the relay used should be able to withstand this in case an incoming call comes in inadvertantly while the interface is active.

At this point, it should be mentioned that although the relay and voltage variable resistor isolate the circuitry from the phone line, this direct connection should only be used for privately owned systems. Such a connection to TELCO lines is "illegal", and both the FCC and TELCO frown of this type of connection. There is, however, a way to make a "legal" connection of this type of interface. This will be

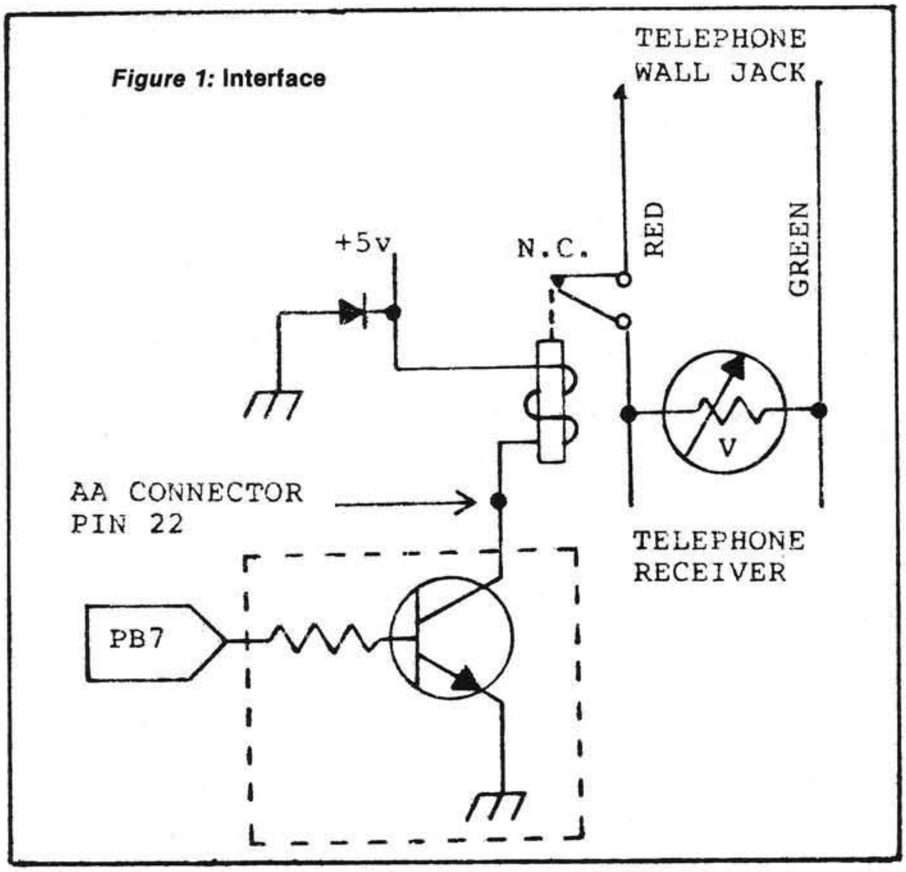

***Figure 1:* Interface**

discussed later, after the interface and software operation are fully understood.

Machine Language Routines

Table 1 presents the timing requirements for dial pulses. The pulses are sent out in groups depending on the digit dialed; that is, a single pulse for a "1", two pulses for a "2" and so on with ten pulses for an "0". There must be a pause between each digit dialed as shown in the table. In some areas dialing can be done at a 20 Hz rate, and all that is needed is a change in the software timing. Notice that there is a wide tolerance range in the timing requirements. After all, the conventional spring-driven rotary dial that works so well is not quite a crystal controlled pulse generator. For this reason, although the timing loops in the software are close to the nominal values, extreme attention to detail such as counting delays incurred by JSR's and other instructions in machine language and execution times in BASIC was not taken.

Listing 1 presents the machine language routines which drive the relay and operate the elapsed timer. Notice that the general delay routine DELAY uses timer 2 of one of 6522 VIA's in the one shot mode. The routine allows a continuously variable time delay from a few microseconds to over two minutes. The variability is needed for the generation of a number of different delays, including the long .8 sec delay used in the hang up routine, HANG.

The second timing routine which uses the 6522, TIMER, is an interrupt driven routine which uses timer 1 in its free running mode, but with the PB7 output disabled by the setting of the ACR. The routine uses three page zero addresses, $F0, $F1 and $F2, which do not conflict with the operation of the BASIC program. The interrupt routine it refers to, UPDATE, is similar to many published real time clock routines. It is shorter, however, because there is no need to keep track of hours and it will count up to 99 minutes and 59 seconds before resetting to zero. For telephone conversations, this should be more than sufficient—except perhaps if you have a teenage daughter at home as I do.

When called from BASIC, the routine initializes the timer and sets up the output vector for the onboard LED display. The interrupt routine updates the count of minutes and seconds and outputs the elapsed time each second. The main routine constantly scans the LED display until it senses that a key on the terminal has been pressed. At that time, it stops the timer, resets the output vector, does a hang up and returns control back to BASIC.

The initialization routine is needed because the PB4-PB7 lines are configured on power up and reset as input ports, which would turn the relay on and de-activate the telephone line. The interface should be disconnected from the telephone lines at all times except when the SYM is being used as a dialer, since other SYM programs might use PB7 as an input/output port.

The hang up routine is just a disconnect for the same duration as an interdigital pause. On some systems, this may not be long enough to effect a disconnect, and the time may have to be set as long as two or three seconds.

The dialing routine is merely a variable count pulse generator which generates the proper number

	Nominal value	Range
Pulse rate	10pps	8-11pps
Break time	61%	58-64%
Interdigit pause	800msec	600msec -3 sec

***Table 1:* Timing Requirements**

of pulses for the digit requested with the proper timing and duty cycle.

The machine language routines were written to occupy the high memory for a 4K system. They can be easily relocated, however, by changing the values which are underlined in the listing.

The BASIC Program

The interface and machine language routine, as presented so far are of rather limited value. Here is where the versatility of a BASIC driving program comes into play. Listing 2 presents one such program. With this program, it is possible to not only dial a single number with redial capability, but to sequentially dial any combination of numbers from the directory in virtually any order, all with redial and selective hang up capability. Additionally, any call can be timed, with the elapse time being continuously displayed on the on-board LED display, and the total elapsed time printed out at the terminal.

Additionally, the numbers can contain an access pause, identifies by a "." in the number. An access pause is needed when the dialing of one telephone number results in a dial tone for a second number. The most familiar example of this is item 18 in the directory—getting an outside line from a business phone. The digit "9" is dialed, and when the dial tone is obtained, the number is dialed. The program does this operation automatically. The "9" is dialed and the program waits for an entry to dial the rest of the number. For a busy signal, the redial can come after either number. A second example is that of a call diverter used in directory item 19. Some large time-shared computers use this type of set up. A local number is dialed, and a call diverter routes the call to another exchange within the local area of the computer. A second number is then called for the final connection. This type of operation is often much cheaper than a single toll call.

This program, including the machine language routines, in a minimal 4K system can store up to 50 numbers-depending on the length of the numbers and the

***Table 2:* Sample Run**

```
.J 0
MEMORY SIZE? 3866
WIDTH?

 3353 BYTES FREE

BASIC V1.1
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OK
SAVE X
SAVED

OK
LOAD M
LOADED

OK
LOAD D
LOADED

OK
RUN
 0    POLICE           1    FIRE
 2    DOCTOR           3    LAWYER
 4    SCHOOL           5    PARENTS
 6    WORK             7    WIFE'S WORK
 8    NEIGHBOR         9    BROTHER
 10   JANE             11   JOE
 12   JOHN             13   SALLY
 14   JIM              15   JOAN
 16   DORIS            17   BILL
 18   HOME             19   COMPUTER

FIRST PICK UP RECEIVER AND WAIT FOR DIAL TONE.
ENTER THE DIRECTORY NUMBER(S) YOU WISH TO DIAL. YOU MAY
ENTER A SINGLE NUMBER, A SEQUENCE OF NON-CONSECUTIVE
NUMBERS SEPARATED BY SEMI-COLONS, OR A RANGE OF
NUMBERS SEPARATED BY A DASH.

ANY TIME YOU WISH TO HANG UP, ENTER AN H. TO RE-DIAL THE
PREVIOUS NUMBER, ENTER AN R(HANG UP NOT NECESSARY). TO
CONTINUE AFTER AN ACCESS PAUSE, ENTER C(OR H OR R IF THE
LINE IS BUSY). TO USE TIMER, ENTER A T AFTER THE
CALL IS ANSWERED. WHEN THE CONVERSATION IS OVER,
PRESS ANY KEY TO STOP TIMER AND HANG UP.

READY  3
DIALING  LAWYER 555-3958? R
DIALING  LAWYER 555-3958? R
DIALING  LAWYER 555-3958? H
RUN AGAIN(Y OR N) Y
READY  5;9
DIALING  PARENTS 1-804-559-6741?  T
Y
 ELAPSED TIME : 4 MINUTES AND 15 SECONDS
DIALING  BROTHER 1-703-556-0924?  T
P
 ELAPSED TIME : 2 MINUTES AND 58 SECONDS
RUN AGAIN(Y OR N) Y
READY  10-17
DIALING  JANE 555-0226? H
DIALING  JOE 555-9328? H
DIALING  JOHN 555-1293? H
DIALING  SALLY 555-3092? H
DIALING  JIM 555-8876? H
DIALING  JOAN 555-2783? H
DIALING  DORIS 555-5638? H
DIALING  BILL 555-9951? H
RUN AGAIN(Y OR N) Y
READY  19
DIALING  COMPUTER 555-4900ACCESS PAUSE - USE C,H OR R OPTIONS.C
554-1200? T
G
 ELAPSED TIME : 20 MINUTES AND 33 SECONDS
RUN AGAIN(Y OR N) N

OK
```

length of their identification in the directory. This number can be increased by removing the REMARK statements and using multiple statement lines. Further, if the memory is expanded to 8K, another 200-300 numbers can be added.

Although the program is commented, it's use is best demonstrated by an example. Table 2 shows a sample run. The memory size of 3866 is for a 4K system. The dummy call, SAVE X at the start of the program (with the tape recorder off) is necesary to overcome the fact that when first entering BASIC the system RAM is still write protected, preventing a tape load to operate properly. The machine language routines were saved as file number $4D, allowing it to be read in by BASIC as file "M". This is always done *before* loading the BASIC saved dialer program file "D", since a LOAD command causes BASIC to do a NEW, which wipes out any current BASIC program.

When the program is started by the RUN statement, it prints the full directory list and complete instructions. After one complete set of operations, the program cycles as long as desired without reprinting the directory or instructions. More numbers can be added to the program if the code for these printings is eliminated.

The first run is that of dialing a single number, "LAWYER". On the first two tries at dialing, the number is busy, and an "R" is entered for a redial. On the third try, the call goes through, and when the conversation is over, an "H" is entered to terminate the connection. The program then cycles for another run.

The second run illustrates the use of the timer and dialing two nonconsecutive numbers, "PARENTS" and "BROTHER". Since both numbers are long distance calls, a "T" is entered after each call goes through. This starts the elapsed timer, and the elapsed time is continuously displayed on the LED display. When the call is over, any key is pressed (This is illustrated by using a "Y" the first time and then a "P".) Then the program does a hang up and dials the next number.

The third run demonstrates dialing consecutive numbers. In this example, items 10 through 17 ("JANE" through "BILL") are called, one after another, until some action has been taken on all of the numbers. Any number of redials ("R" option) could have been done during this sequence.

The last example shows the dialing of a single number containing an acess pause, " COMPUTER ". The timer is also used to keep track of connect time to the computer. Again, any number of redials could be used anywhere until the connection is completed.

The "Legal" Connection

There are two approaches to connecting the interface to the telephone without fear of a hassle from the telephone company. The first, although inelegant, is quite effective. If the voltage-variable resistor is removed and the relay is replaced by a solenoid, numbers may be dialed by pulsing the cradle switch directly as in the experiment earlier in the article. There are several problems with this approach, however. First, the solenoid has to be mounted on the telephone with a rather close tolerance so that at one end of its travel the cradle switch is fully closed and at the other end of its travel, the cradle switch is fully open. This limits its use by having to be mounted permanently on the telephone, thereby limiting the telephone's use or else a very accurate, repeatable mounting device must be constructed and set up every time the dialer interface is to be used. Lastly, since the cradle switch is designed only to be used to initiate, answer or terminate a call, it may take quite a beating by repeatedly dialing numbers in this manner. For many applications, however, this may indeed by the best approach in spite of its drawbacks. There is certainly nothing wrong with such a "brute force" approach so long as it totally fulfills the needs of the user.

The second approach is slightly more complicated and definitely much more expensive than the basic interface, but produces some very useful "spin-offs". This is done by using an FCC approved data coupler, also commonly called a Data Access Arrangement (DAA). There are three basic types of these devices. The first, a CDT data coupler, is not suitable for this application since it has control over the voice (or data) mode of a telephone. The other types CBS and CBT have control over all functions of the telephone lines, including dialing and answering.

The DAA serves many functions because it is designed to be an interface between a direct connect modem and the telephone line. Not only does it connect a terminal/modem device to the telephone lines by an isolation transformer, but it has to have circuitry for limiting the signal level going over thetelephone lines, thereby limiting the bandwidth of the signal and assuring proper impedance to the lines. In addition, there are relays and circuitry for ring detection, switch hook control and other line functions. These additional functions are there for sophisticated terminal equiptment which have, among other things (you guessed it) the capability of auto dialing. The price of a CBT type datacoupler is about $125—$200, depending on the source, and these are sold mostly by companies that also sell modems. In some areas, they can be rented from the telephone company for about $5 to $7 per month. Used CBTs when available, sell for about $80—$125.

At this point, one immediately says, "Wait a minute! Even if I can get a used CBT, I'm approaching the cost of an off-the-shelf auto-dialer. What am I gaining here?" Obviously, one still has a much more versatile system than these dialers. But here

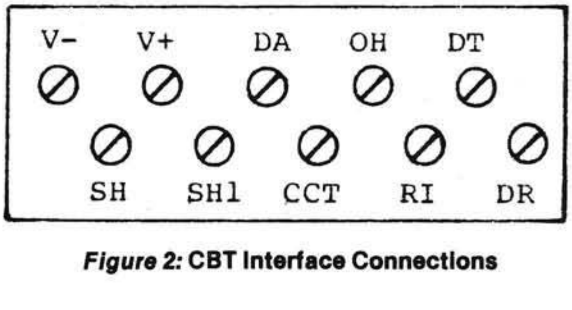

Figure 2: **CBT Interface Connections**

is where some "spin-off" occurs. Ever since the recent FCC part 68 ruling which allows, among other things, for modem manufacturers to produce FCC approved equipment without having to go through a separate DAA, high quality used modems are coming onto the market at real bargain prices. Also, there are available numerous single board modems which plug directly into S-100 and other bus systems and terminal equiptment. What all but a few advertisers of both of these equipment fail to mention is that to legally install them (unless the device is FCC approved), one must have an FCC approved DAA! Therefore, if the purchase of a data communication system is being contemplated, consider this. With judicious shopping for a used high quality direct connect modem, a DAA and using the SYM dialer as a controller, one can come up with a sophisticated data communications system capable of auto dialing, auto answer, auto originate and a few other bells and whistles. Such a system could cost up to $2000, but by going this route, it can be obtained at a fraction of this cost.

Now to the actual interfacing itself. Either a CBS or CBT type coupler could be used, but the better choice here is the CBT. The CBS is more expensive and uses RS-232 signal levels for control which would add componets and complexity to the interface. The CBT uses a switch closure concept for its operation.

Figure 2 shows the user end connections to the CBT. For the purpose of dialing, the only ones of interest here are the V- and OH (Off Hook) connections. When V- and OH are connected this causes the line leads to become active (as is taking the receiver Off Hook), and the CBT takes over control of the line. Therefore, a number can be dialed by pulsing a connection between these two leads. This may be accomplished with the contacts of the relays in Figure 2 connected between the V- and OH connections. Notice what has happened by this revision of the circuit—essentially nothing! The combination of the relay and CBT have exactly the same net effect as the original configuration connected directly to the line. Therefore, the same driving software can be used, with one exception. In using the basic interface, it has been assumed that the initial off hook condition is done manually after the directory and instructions have been printed out. This is not the case for the CBT, since the initialization call at BASIC program line number 160 now causes an off hook condition, and capture of the telephone line by the DAA. In the ensuing time used for the printing, some telephone's systems may "time out" and issue a whining sound to indicate that the central office has deactivated the telephone line. The telephone must be placed back on hook before normal operation can be continued. Therefore, BASIC line 160 should be changed to line 525 to avoid this potential problem.

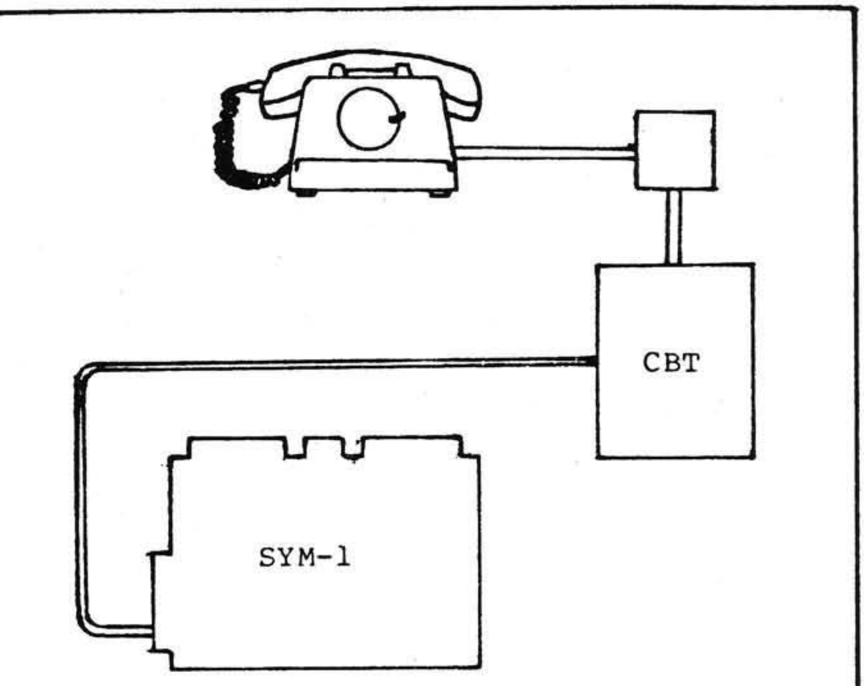

***Figure 3:* The "Legal Connection"**

The CBT has a modular plug which merely plugs into the wall. In order to plug the telephone and the CBT into the same wall jack a device called a duplex adapter may be used. This is a small device which plugs into a modular jack and allows two plugs to go into it. This type of device can be found in most stores that sell telephone accessories. Its primary use is to allow connection of a telephone to the same jack as an answering machine, hands-off amplifier and would you believe some types of auto dialers? It should be noted at this time that some DAA's come with a special plug intended for use with a data jack. This is an eight pin modular plug instead of the usual six pin voice plug.

In this case a special adaptor to go from the eight pin to six pin plug must be used. Figure 3 shows a pictorial hookup of the "Legal" Connection.

The above discussion on CBT type data couplers, is at best, cursorary. A full discussion on DAA's is enough for quite a lengthy article in itself. Enough information has been presented in order to pulse dial a telephone using this device. Although all data couplers must be, by virture of FCC standards, functionally equivalent; there are some differences between manufacturers as to how these functions are accomplished internally. Therefore, the user's manual for the particular data coupler to be used should be read throughly before working on this interface.

System Checkout

Before actually using the interface and driving programs, they should be thoroughly checked out. You don't really want to have to pay for a phone call to Pago-Pago, do you? A good way to do this is to use an LED and series resistor instead of the relay. At lines 119 and 125 of the machine language routines, change the constant "01" to "0A". This will result in a 1 Hz rate of dialing instead of 10 Hz. The individual pulses can then be easily counted and the operation of the interface can be monitored. Then, when everything is working properly, connect the relay.

Other Applications

There are many changes which could be made to the presented BASIC program to alter or enhance its dialing capability. For instance, instead of entering a directory number, the program could be changed to accept a directory name. Another possibility is to store a table of basic telephone rates for each number, and by use of the timer, the cost of any call could be automatically computed and printed out. Also, dialing a number not in the directory by keying in the number would still be faster for the user than using the telephone's dialer. For the aid of sightless persons, how about a voice interface to trigger dialing? As you can see, the variations are limited only by the imagination.

Randy Sebra received his BS degree in Physics fron Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University in 1966, and currently works as an operations research analyst for the United States Army. Performing his duties in the analysis of weapons systems, he relies quite heavily on the use of computers.

He tells us, "Experimenting with my SYM-1 at home is not quite the 'busman's holiday' that it may appear at first. In my work I am not able to get into too much hardware, being restricted mostly to digital simulation and mathematical modeling. My SYM-1 gives me the opportunity to get my hands 'dirty' with hardware and interfacing."

Listing 1

```
1:                     Machine language routines used with
2:                     SYM-1 Telephone Dialer.  Written by
3:                     Randy Sebra , APRIL, 1980.
4:
5:                        OUTBYT  EQU  $82FA    Monitor, output HEX byte
6:                        SCAND   EQU  $8906    Monitor, scan LED display
7:                        OUTCHR  EQU  $8A47    Monitor, output ASCII character
8:                        ACCESS  EQU  $8B86    Monitor, un-write protect RAM
9:                        PDBA    EQU  $A402    Output Register B, system 6532
10:                       OUTVEC  EQU  $A664    Output Vector
11:                       IRQVEC  EQU  $A67E    IRQ Vector
12:                       ORB     EQU  $AC00    Output Register B
13:                       T1LL2   EQU  $AC04    Timer 1 Low Counter(read)
14:                       T1LH    EQU  $AC05    Timer 1 High Counter(write)
15:                       T1LL    EQU  $AC06    Timer 1 Low Latch
16:                       T2LL    EQU  $AC08    Timer 2 Low Latch
17:                       T2CH    EQU  $AC09    Timer 2 High Counter
18:                       ACR     EQU  $AC0B    Aux. Control Register
19:                       IFR     EQU  $AC0D    Interrupt Flag Register
20:                       IER     EQU  $AC0E    Interrupt Enable Register
21:
22:                               ORG  $0F1A   Start of Routines
23:
24:                         Driving Routine for timer
25:
26:0F1A-   20 86 8B   TIMER   JSR   ACCESS    Un-write protect system RAM
27:0F1D-   A9 6F              LDA   $6F       Change IRQVEC Vector to
28:0F1F-   8D 7E A6           STA   IRQVEC    interrupt routine at
29:0F22-   A9 0F              LDA   $0F       $0F6F
30:0F24-   8D 7F A6           STA   IRQVEC+1
31:0F27-   A9 EC              LDA   $EC       Load loop counter
32:0F29-   85 F0              STA   COUNT
33:0F2B-   A9 00              LDA   $00       Initialize minutes and
34:0F2D-   85 F1              STA   SEC       seconds count
35:0F2F-   85 F2              STA   MIN
36:0F31-   A9 40              LDA   $40       Set ACR for timer 1
37:0F33-   8D 0B AC           STA   ACR       free running mode
38:0F36-   A9 C0              LDA   $C0       Enable interrupt
39:0F38-   8D 0E AC           STA   IER
40:0F3B-   A9 4F              LDA   $4F       Set up timer 1 for
41:0F3D-   8D 06 AC           STA   T1LL      a .05 sec delay
42:0F40-   A9 C3              LDA   $C3       and start timer
43:0F42-   8D 05 AC           STA   T1LH
44:0F45-   A9 00              LDA   $00       Change OUTVEC so
45:0F47-   8D 64 A6           STA   OUTVEC    that the output goes
46:0F4A-   A9 89              LDA   $89       to the LED display.
47:0F4C-   8D 65 A6           STA   OUTVEC+1
48:0F4F-   20 93 0F           JSR   DSPLAY    Initialize display
49:0F52-   20 06 89   SCAN    JSR   SCAND     Scan the display
50:0F55-   AD 02 A4           LDA   PDBA      Check for terminal key down
51:0F58-   10 F8              BPL   SCAN      Scan until detected
52:0F5A-   A9 40              LDA   $40       Disable interrupt
53:0F5C-   8D 0E AC           STA   IER
54:0F5F-   A9 A0              LDA   $A0       Change OUTVEC back to
55:0F61-   8D 64 A6           STA   OUTVEC    terminal
56:0F64-   A9 8A              LDA   $8A
57:0F66-   8D 65 A6           STA   OUTVEC+1
58:0F69-   4C B6 0F           JMP   HANG      Do a hang up
59:0F6C-   4C 4C D1           JMP   D14C      Return to BASIC
60:
61:                    Interrupt Routine - updates elapsed time
62:
63:0F6F-   48         UPDATE  PHA             Save accumulator on stack
64:0F70-   18                 CLC             Clear carry for add
65:0F71-   E6 F0              INC   COUNT     Increment loop counter
66:0F73-   D0 19              BNE   OUT2      If a second not up, skip
67:0F75-   F8                 SED             Else set decimal mode
68:0F76-   A9 EC              LDA   $EC
69:0F78-   85 F0              STA   COUNT     Re-set loop counter
70:0F7A-   A5 F1              LDA   SEC       Increment seconds count
71:0F7C-   69 01              ADC   $01
72:0F7E-   85 F1              STA   SEC       and re-store
73:0F80-   C9 60              CMP   $60       A minute up ?
74:0F82-   D0 06              BNE   OUT1      If not, skip
75:0F84-   A9 00              LDA   $00       Else, re-set seconds
```

```
0F86-   85 F1              STA  SEC       count and increment
0F88-   E6 F2              INC  MIN       minutes count
0F8A-   D8        OUT1     CLD            Clear decimal mode
0F8B-   20 93 0F           JSR  DSPLAY    Display elapsed time
0F8E-   AD 04 AC  OUT2     LDA  T1LL2     Clear interrupt flag
0F91-   68                 PLA            Restore accumulator
0F92-   40                 RTI            Return from interrupt

                Display Routine

0F93-   A9 20     DSPLAY   LDA  $20       Write out a space
0F95-   20 47 8A           JSR  OUTCHR
0F98-   A5 F2              LDA  MIN       Write out minutes
0F9A-   20 FA 82           JSR  OUTBYT
0F9D-   A9 20              LDA  $20       Write out a space
0F9F-   20 47 8A           JSR  OUTCHR
0FA2-   A5 F1              LDA  SEC       Write out seconds
0FA4-   20 FA 82           JSR  OUTBYT
0FA7-   60                 RTS

              Initialization Routine

0FA8-   20 86 8B  INIT     JSR  ACCESS    Un-write protect RAM
0FAB-   A9 80              LDA  $80       Configure PB7 as
0FAD-   8D 02 AC           STA  DDRB      an output port
0FB0-   A9 00     PBOFF    LDA  $00       and turn it off
0FB2-   8D 00 AC           STA  ORB
0FB5-   60                 RTS

              Hang up Routine

0FB6-   A9 80     HANG     LDA  $80       Turn PB7 on
0FB8-   8D 00 AC           STA  ORB
0FBB-   20 E4 0F           JSR  DPAUSE    Do a 800 msec delay
0FBE-   4C B0 0F           JMP  PBOFF     Turn off PB7

              Dialing Routine - Enter with the number
              of pulses to be dialed in accumulator.

0FC1-   AA        DIAL     TAX            Transfer # of pulses to Xr
0FC2-   48                 PHA            and save on stack
0FC3-   A9 80              LDA  $80       Turn PB7
0FC5-   8D 00 AC           STA  ORB       on
0FC8-   A2 01              LDX  $01       # of times through DELAY=1
0FCA-   A0 ED              LDY  $ED       Set up timer 2 for a
0FCC-   98                 TYA            .061 sec delay
0FCD-   20 EE 0F           JSR  DELAY     Do the delay
0FD0-   A9 00              LDA  $00       Turn PB7
0FD2-   8D 00 AC           STA  ORB       off
0FD5-   A2 01              LDX  $01       # of times through DELAY=1
0FD7-   A0 86              LDY  $86       Set up timer 2 for a
0FD9-   A9 9E              LDA  $9E       .039 sec delay
0FDB-   20 EE 0F           JSR  DELAY     Do the delay
0FDE-   68                 PLA            Restore the # of
0FDF-   AA                 TAX            pulses counter and
0FE0-   CA                 DEX            decrement it
0FE1-   8A                 TXA            Transfer counter back to Ar
0FE2-   D0 DE              BNE  DIAL+1    Loop for proper # of pulses
0FE4-   A2 10     DPAUSE   LDX  $10       # of times through DELAY=16
0FE6-   A0 C3              LDY  $C3       Set up timer 2 for a .05
0FE8-   A9 4F              LDA  $4F       sec delay, total= .8 sec
0FEA-   20 EE 0F           JSR  DELAY     Do the delay
0FED-   60                 RTS            Return

              General Delay Routine - Enter with number
              of times through in the X register, low
              and high bytes for timer in A,Y register pair.

0FEE-   8D 08 AC  DELAY    STA  T2LL      Write to low order latch
0FF1-   98                 TYA
0FF2-   8D 09 AC           STA  T2CH      Write to high order counter
0FF5-   AD 0D AC  CHECK    LDA  IFR       Check interrupt flag
0FF8-   29 20              AND  $20       register for time-out
0FFA-   F0 F9              BEQ  CHECK     If not, loop until it has
0FFC-   CA                 DEX            Decrement times through count
0FFD-   D0 F2              BNE  DELAY+3   Loop until through
0FFF-   60                 RTS
```

Classified Ads

Listing 2

```
100 REM     **  TELEPHONE DIALER
110 REM     **  RANDY SEBRA
120 REM     **  APRIL,1980
130 REM
140 REM     **  INITIALIZE INTERFACE
150 REM
160 Z=USR(&"0FA8",0)
170 DIM N$(19),T$(19)
180 DATA POLICE,FIRE,DOCTOR,LAWYER,SCHOOL,PARENTS,WORK
190 DATA WIFE'S WORK,NEIGHBOR,BROTHER,JANE,JOE,JOHN,SALLY,JIM
200 DATA JOAN,DORIS,BILL,HOME,COMPUTER
210 DATA 555-0000,555-3333,555-5894,555-3958,555-5683,1-804-559-6741
220 DATA 1-557-9338,1-557-4736,1-557-9939,1-703-556-0924,555-0226
230 DATA 555-9328,555-1293,555-3092,555-8876,555-2783,555-5638,555-9951
240 DATA 9.555-4702,555-4900.554-1200
250 REM
260 REM     **  READ AND PRINT OUT DIRECTORY
270 REM
280 FOR I=0 TO 19 STEP 2
290 READ N$(I),N$(I+1)
300 PRINT I;TAB(5);N$(I);TAB(20);I+1;TAB(25);N$(I+1)
310 NEXT I
320 REM     **  READ NUMBERS
330 FOR I=0 TO 19
340 READ T$(I)
350 NEXT I
360 PRINT
370 REM
380 REM     **  PRINT INSTRUCTIONS
390 REM
400 PRINT "FIRST PICK UP RECEIVER AND WAIT FOR DIAL TONE."
410 PRINT "ENTER THE DIRECTORY NUMBER(S) YOU WISH TO DIAL. YOU MAY"
420 PRINT "ENTER A SINGLE NUMBER, A SEQUENCE OF NON-CONSECUTIVE"
430 PRINT "NUMBERS SEPARATED BY SEMI-COLONS, OR A RANGE OF"
440 PRINT "NUMBERS SEPARATED BY A DASH."
450 PRINT
460 PRINT "ANY TIME YOU WISH TO HANG UP, ENTER AN H. TO RE-DIAL THE"
470 PRINT "PREVIOUS NUMBER, ENTER AN R(HANG UP NOT NECESSARY). TO"
480 PRINT "CONTINUE AFTER AN ACCESS PAUSE, ENTER C(OR H OR R IF THE"
490 PRINT "LINE IS BUSY). TO USE TIMER, ENTER A T AFTER THE"
500 PRINT "CALL IS ANSWERED. WHEN THE CONVERSATION IS OVER,"
510 PRINT "PRESS ANY KEY TO STOP TIMER AND HANG UP."
520 PRINT
530 INPUT "READY  ";Z$
540 S=VAL(Z$)
550 B$=STR$(S)
560 L1=LEN(Z$)
570 L2=LEN(B$)-1
580 GOSUB 740
590 REM     **  SINGLE NUMBER
600 IF L1=L2 THEN 700
610 IF MID$(Z$,L2+1,1)<>";" THEN 650
620 REM     **  NON-CONSECUTIVE SEQUENCE
630 Z$=MID$(Z$,L2+2)
640 GOTO 540
650 IF MID$(Z$,L2+1,1)<>"-" THEN STOP
660 REM     **  CONSECUTIVE SEQUENCE
670 S=S+1
680 GOSUB 740
690 IF S<VAL(MID$(Z$,L2+2)) THEN 670
700 INPUT "RUN AGAIN(Y OR N) ";Z$
710 IFZ$="Y" THEN 530
720 END
730 REM     **  DIALING ROUTINE
740 PRINT "DIALING  ";N$(S);" ";
750 FOR I=1 TO LEN(T$(S))
760 A$=MID$(T$(S),I,1)
770 IF A$="-" THEN 850
780 IF A$="0" THEN A$="10"
790 IF A$<>"." THEN 830
800 INPUT "ACCESS PAUSE - USE C,H OR R OPTIONS.";Y$
810 IF Y$<>"C" THEN 950
820 GOTO 860
830 A%=VAL(A$)*256
840 D=USR(&"0FC1",A%)
850 PRINT RIGHT$(A$,1);
860 NEXT I
870 INPUT Y$
880 IF Y$<>"T" THEN 950
890 T=USR(&"0F1A",0)
900 S1=PEEK(241)-INT(PEEK(241)/16)*6
910 M1=PEEK(242)-INT(PEEK(242)/16)*6
920 PRINT
930 PRINT "ELAPSED TIME :";M1;"MINUTES AND";S1;"SECONDS"
940 RETURN
950 IF Y$<>"H" THEN 980
960 H=USR(&"0FB6",0)
970 RETURN
980 IF Y$<>"R" THEN STOP
990 R=USR(&"0FB6",0)
1000 GOTO 740
1010 RETURN
```

μ

PET Vet

by Loren Wright
PET Specialist
MICRO Staff

On September 22 I took the Amtrak "Night Owl" to Washington, D.C., and I returned on the "Night Owl" the night of the 24th. While there, I attended the Federal Computer Conference at the Sheraton Washington. This conference is aimed at the many government agencies that have occasion to use computers in their work. All of the "biggies" had displays there, but Commodore was the only 6502 microcomputer manufacturer to have a booth. CBM's and PET's were busy demonstrating different business software packages.

On the second day, I had a long talk with Commodore's new Manager of Public Relations, G. Thomas Sheffer. Within the next few months he plans to mail a questionnaire to all PET Users' Club members in order to help determine the future direction and content of the Commodore *Newsletter*. The Users' Club and its *Newsletter*, now the responsibility of Public Relations, should be a reliable source of information for PET owners (Subscription - $15; 10 back issues - $15).

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The Transactor, from Commodore in Canada, has long been a valuable information source. Subscriptions start with the beginning of a volume only. The current volume is II, but is nearly completed. Volume I and II are each $15.

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Commodore Product Summary

Commodore sells a wide line of computer products, but even PET owners may be a little confused by all the different model numbers. Starting this month with the computers themselves, I will try to explain the differences. Next month I will cover the peripherals. The new CBM 4040 dual-floppy drive was exhibited at the Federal Computer Conference and will be generally available in late November.

When owners of the other home computers think of the PET, they think of what is now called the PET 2001-8KS. Although this has been out of production since January, many MICRO readers have them, and are very happy with them. These have a small (calculator style) keyboard, an integral cassette recorder, and 2.0 BASIC. The keyboard was difficult for most people to use, and tended to develop reliability problems. I didn't object to the close spacing of the keys, since I have skinny fingers, but I was occasionally frustrated by keys that wouldn't register or ones that "bounced." These are still available, both new and used, at very reasonable prices. Upgrade BASIC ROM kits and full-size expansion keyboards can be obtained.

Commodore currently makes three lines of computers: the PET 2001 series, the CBM 2001 series, and the CBM 8000 series. Both 2001 series contain the 3.0 BASIC, and the 8000's contain 4.0 BASIC.

The principal difference between the PET 2001 and CBM 2001 lines is in the keyboards. PET keyboards are called *graphics* keyboards because, in addition to letters and numbers printed on the key tops, graphics characters are printed on the key fronts. The number keys are in a separate keypad to the right, along with cursor movement keys and the period. Characters used frequently in entering a BASIC program, such as **: ? $ %** and **#,** can be typed without shifting. Capital letters and numbers are entered without shifting. When the shift key is pressed, all the graphics characters are available.

PET's and CBM's have two character sets, of which only one can be displayed at any given time. One includes all the graphics characters. The other substitutes lower case letters for those graphics appearing on the letter keys. This means that in order to get lower case letters in this character set, the shift key must be pressed for each—the reverse of normal typewriter operation. When PET's are powered up they are in the graphics character set, and to switch to lower-case character set, the statement "POKE 59468,14" must be executed.

Current production PET models are listed with model numbers and list prices. The **N** suffix indicates the *graphics* keyboard. **8, 16,** and **32** indicate the number of kilobytes of RAM included.

PET 2001- 8N	$ 795
PET 2001-16N	$ 995
PET 2001-32N	$1295

Models in the CBM-2001 line have the *business* keyboard. This is very similar to a standard typewriter keyboard. When powered-up, all letters are lower case, and their shifts are upper case. Numbers appear in their standard positions above the letters, as well as in the separate numeric keypad. Characters such as **! # $ %** and **:**, must be shifted, but the period is in its normal position below the **L**. "POKE 59468, 12" must be executed in order to utilize the graphics character set, and the characters must be looked up in a table, since they don't appear on the keys. This character set configuration and keyboard layout are particularly well suited to word processing and other business applications.

CBM 2001-16B	$ 995	*16K RAM*
CBM 2001-32B	$1295	*32K RAM*

The CBM 8000 series computers have several differences. 4.0 BASIC differs from 3.0 BASIC primarily in the addition of several disk commands, which make communication with DOS 2.1 a lot easier. The screen is 80 characters wide, and physically larger as well. The keyboard is a business-style keyboard, but with several keys added and others relocated. The advantages of the 8000 series machines for business applications such as ledger and word-processing, should not be overlooked.

CBM 8016	$1495	16K RAM
CBM 8032	$1795	32K RAM

Self-modifying PET Programs

Use this simple tutorial to write a self-modifying program.

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High-level languages, such as BASIC, typically make it difficult or impossible to modify the program itself as a result of the program's own operation. There is good reason for this, since such changes are usually difficult to detect and debug when they occur inadverently. Nevertheless, there are times when we might wish to develop programs that do modify themselves. Since "old" 8K PET casette data files are somewhat unreliable, due to bugs in the operating system, one reasonable application would be to generate (or delete) DATA statements under program control, thus capitalizing on the greater reliability of program tapes.

The methodology for accomplishing this was explained by Mike Louder in "The PET Has a Dynamic Keyboard" (*PET User Notes,* 1978, 1, issue 6, p. 11). The methodology capitalizes on the fact that when a program terminates execution with an END statement, location 525 (158 for "new" ROMs) is checked to see if any unexecuted instructions are in the keyboard buffer (locations 527—536 for old ROMs, 623—632 for new). If so, it executes them. Now, if we could LOAD the keyboard buffer before exiting the program, those instructions would be carried out after the program was over. And if the last instruction were to cause the program to re-start...well, we could then write programs that would modify themselves and continue to run! As it turns out, we can do just that! Here are four projects to help you learn the technique and its limits.

Project 1

The variable PT may be a bit puzzling. Since location 50003 always has the value "0" with the "old"ROMs and "1" with the 'new' ROMs, we can use

PT = PEEK(50003)

to adjust addresses automatically, using the formula

(ADDRESS) = (OLD ADDRESS) + PT*(adjustment factor)

Whenever PT = 0 (old ROMs), the adjustment vanishes, since zero times anything is zero.

```
10  GO TO 50
20  READ N$
30  PRINT "THE NAME IS ";N$
40  STOP
50  INPUT "YOUR NAME, PLEASE ";A$
60  PRINT "cddd1000DATA ";A$
70  PRINT "GOTO 20"; "h"
80  J=1
90  REM: LOAD KEYBOARD BUFFER WITH
                         'RETURNS'
100 PT=PEEK (50003)
110 POKE 525-PT*367,J+1
120 FOR K=1 TO J + 1
130 POKE 526 + K + PT*96, 13
140 NEXT K
150 END
```

Note: lower case letters in quotes stand for special PET keys:

"c" = clear screen
"d" = cursor down
"h" = home

1. RUN this program by entering the name "JOHN DOE". The results should be:

```
READY.
1000DATA JOHN DOE
GOTO 20
THE NAME IS JOHN DOE

BREAK IN 40
READY.
```

2. LIST this program (after RUNning it), and you will find a new line:

1000 DATA JOHN DOE

3. Now, enter the immediate command

?N$

then

?A$

Note that A$ has been lost! One complication with this technique is that the program re-initializes all variables when it re-starts by executing the on-screen command. Hence, A$ is now equal to " ". There are two ways to handle this problem: one is to record the value of the variable in a new (or altered) DATA statement, as was done above. The other way is shown in project 2.

Project 2

Make the following changes:

```
1000 (deleting the DATA statement)
  10 Q$=CHR$(34):GOTO 50
  20 REM
  60 PRINT "cdddN$=";Q$;A$;Q$
```

1. RUN: how does the result compare with Project 1?

2. LIST: note that no DATA statement is present. Yet, the PRINT statement in line 30 was able to recognize as N$ the name originally entered as A$.

There is one important point to watch. Several DATA statements may be generated with a single program exit, but only a single line (up to 40 characters) of direct command may be entered.

We are now beginning to identify some rules for self-modifying programs. Before exiting, the program should:

1. Clear the screen.

2. PRINT the BASIC lines to be incorporated into the program on the screen, beginning with the fourth line from the top. Each BASIC line may be up to 78 characters long, and should be single-spaced.

3. Following the BASIC lines, PRINT a single unnumbered line (no more than 40 characters) containing any variables that need to be saved to restore the program to the same point of operation. End the line with a GOTO statement returning control to the main program (*not* to a subroutine).

4. POKE the value of N (where N = number of BASIC lines + 1) into the keyboard index byte, and POKE the value "13" into each of N bytes in the keyboard buffer.

5. "Home" the cursor.

6. Exit from the program with an END statement.

Project 3

How many BASIC lines can be created under program control with a single program exit? Make these changes in your program:

```
70 (delete)
80 (delete)
10 INPUT "VALUE OF J ";J
20 PRINT "cddd";
30 FOR I = 1 TO J
40 PRINT I*1000; "DATA ";I;I*I;SQR(I)
50 NEXT I
60 PRINT "LIST"
150 PRINT "h"
160 END
```

Project 1

```
 10 GOTO 50
 20 READ N$
 30 PRINT "THE NAME IS ";N$
 40 STOP
 50 INPUT "YOUR NAME, PLEASE ";A$
 60 PRINT "[illegible]1000DATA ";A$
 70 PRINT "GOTO 20";"[illegible]"
 80 J=1
 90 REM: LOAD KEYBOARD BUFFER WITH 'RETURNS'
 100 PT=PEEK(50003)
 110 POKE 525-PT*367,J+1
 120 FOR K=1 TO J+1
 130 POKE 526+K+PT*96,13
 140 NEXT K
 150 END
READY.

READY.
PROJECT 1
READY.
```

Project 2

```
 10 Q$=CHR$(34): GOTO 50
 20 REM
 30 PRINT "THE NAME IS ";N$
 40 STOP
 50 INPUT "YOUR NAME, PLEASE ";A$
 60 PRINT "[illegible]N$="; Q$; A$; Q$
 70 PRINT "GOTO 20";"[illegible]"
 80 J=1
 90 REM: LOAD KEYBOARD BUFFER WITH 'RETURNS'
 100 PT=PEEK(50003)
 110 POKE 525-PT*367,J+1
 120 FOR K=1 TO J+1
 130 POKE 526+K+PT*96,13
 140 NEXT K
 150 END
READY.
```

Project 3

```
 10 INPUT "VALUE OF J ";J
 20 PRINT "[illegible]";
 30 FOR I=1 TO J
 40 PRINT I*1000; "DATA "; I; I*I; SQR(I)
 50 NEXT I
 60 PRINT "LIST"
 90 REM: LOAD KEYBOARD BUFFER WITH 'RETURNS'
 100 PT=PEEK(50003)
 110 POKE 525-PT*367,J+1
 120 FOR K=1 TO J+1
 130 POKE 526+K+PT*96,13
 140 NEXT K
 150 PRINT "[illegible]"
 160 END
READY.

READY.
```

SAVE project 3 on tape (and VERIFY) before proceeding.

Begin with a value of J = 1 and continue, i ncreasing by 1 each time, until you "crash" BASIC or get an error message. When this happens, you know you have one line too many! Each time, the program will LIST its current version. Note how many DATA statements were created each time. To be sure that the program is generating all of the DATA statements each time, type

NEW

and re-enter the original program from tape. Then, RUN, and increase the value of J by 1. (*Note:* by deleting line 60 and changing "J + 1" in lines 110 and 120 to "J", the maximum number of DATA statements generated can be one greater, but then no immediate commands ... such as LIST or GOTO 10...may be provided under program control.)

Project 4

```
10 INPUT "VALUE OF J ";J
20 PRINT "[illegible]";
30 FOR I=1 TO J
40 PRINT I*1000
50 NEXT I
60 PRINT "LIST"
90 REM: LOAD KEYBOARD BUFFER
                    WITH 'RETURNS'
100 PT=PEEK(50003)
110 POKE 525-PT*367,J+1
120 FOR K=1 TO J+1
130 POKE 526+K+PT*96,13
140 NEXT K
150 PRINT "[illegible]"
160 END
1000 DATA  1  1  1
2000 DATA  2  4  1.41421356
3000 DATA  3  9  1.73205081
4000 DATA  4  16  2
5000 DATA  5  25  2.23606798
READY.
```

Project 4

How about deleting lines under program control? Make one change:

40 PRINT I*1000

SAVE the latest version of the program (including all the DATA statements) as project 4 and VERIFY. RUN the program. When the program LISTs itself, you will note that some or all of the DATA statements (depending on the value of J) will have disappeared. Since you SAVEd the set of DATA statements, you can experiment with this program at your leisure.

MICRO SCOPE

Number 4

General Ledger for the APPLE II

$180.00

Small Business Computer Systems (SBCS)

(+ $20.00 for Osborne Associates' book: *General Ledger in C-Basic.*)

4140 Greenwood
Lincoln, NE 68504

1-3. Microcomputers which can use product; System hardware requirements; and System software requirements: The SBCS General Ledger is designed to run on an APPLE II or APPLE II Plus with 48K of RAM, Applesoft in ROM, 2 Disk II drives on the same controller card, and a printer with either parallel or serial interface card. The manufacturer does not specify whether it will work with APPLE's Language System. APPLE's DOS is also needed (the version number is not specified).

4. Product features: This product is a conversion of the popular Osborne Associates General Ledger C-Basic package. It allows you to set up and maintain a computerized General Ledger (G/L) on the APPLE. Included are programs (1) to configure the software to the specific hardware you are using; (2) to set up and maintain a customized Chart of Accounts; (3) to enter postings to the G/L (either directly or through cash journals); and (4) to generate several reports, cash journals (for disbursements and receipts) and two of the four customary financial statements. (The Balance Sheet and Income Statement can be generated; but the Statement of Changes in Financial Position and Statement of Retained Earnings are not generated.) The G/L system allows departmentalizing of reports (useful if your business has several locations or cost centers). There is a wide latitude in formating the financial statements.

5-7. Product performance; Product quality; and Product limitations: The SBCS General Ledger performs well, though its usefulness may be limited by several factors discussed below. The system is well designed (again with certain limitations). Error trapping is excellent. I was not able to "crash" the system, though the documentation specified several conditions where the system may hang. Recovery from these situations is effected by re-booting the system. The current session's data will be lost, but previous data will not be. In converting the Osborne Associates' package, SBCS has speeded up execution and provided for different types of printers. Two separate program disks are provided; one for a Centronics-type interface (parallel) and a second disk for use with serial interfaces. If the printer being used does not have "top of form" capability (such as the Centronics 779), this function is emulated in software. A third disk, containing the sample Chart of Accounts described in the Osborne documentation, is also included. It may be used for practice on the system or may be modified for your particular business, thereby saving you the trouble of having to enter several hundred accounts.

Another addition is provision for two levels of password security. This is a nice touch when you have clerical staff operating the system—staff members cannot obtain a printout of the financial statements without knowing the second-level password.

This product does have several limitations. These result from limitations of the original Osborne software and Applesoft language, not from the conversion done by SBCS. One of the major limitations of this (and almost *all* software on the APPLE II) is that Applesoft limits you to nine digits ($9,999,999.99). While this may *not* be a problem in your business (after all, a ten-million-dollar-a-year business stretches the definition of "small business"), many businesses maintain "memo" accounts in their General Ledger. These memo accounts usually contain some sort of statistic such as units produced, units sold, etc.

The nine-digit limit may also be a problem, it you are considering using this hardware/software configuration for service bureau work or, as I do, in an accounting or bookkeeping practice. In these cases, it is quite possible that you may have clients who will have 10 million or more in any one account (such as a memo account or sales). SBCS states in both its documentation and adveritising, that it is willing and able to tailor the software for special needs. Perhaps SBCS would be willing to patch into its programs one of the existing double-precision routines available for the APPLE II, or you might wait until SBCS brings out a conversion for the APPLE III (APPLE "Business Basic" on the III has 16-digit precision).

The second major limitation of this package is the reports. While there are a multitude of them, there is no actual General Ledger produced. The closest thing to a General Ledger is the report called "G/L Update" which contains most of the information common to computerized G/L systems, but in a format that a person who is used to more conventional manuals or computer-generated G/L's might have difficulty using. This may or may not be a problem, depending on who will be using the reports. My suggestion is to purchase the Osborne book (*General Ledger C-Basic* version) before buying the software. (You will have to purchase the book anyway, it you do decide to buy the software, as it makes up the bulk of the documentation.) Sit down with your bookkeeper or accountant and see if they can live with the format of the reports.

My last major criticism of this software is that it is extremely easy to enter an unbalanced entry (credits do not equal debits) when using direct-posting entry. Most G/L software makes it very difficult to do this.

This is not a problem when entering transactions through the cash journals, as this type of entry automatically produces the correct off-setting entry. Direct posting would be used to make adjusting entries, and it is extremely easy to make a mistake here. The potential user should be cautioned to double-check each entry when using this mode. An unbalanced entry will result in the G/L being out of balance, necessitating an additional correcting entry.

8. Product documentation: Product documentation consists of two books — *The Osborne General Ledger in C-Basic,* which is not supplied with the software, and an additional 32-page manual supplied by SBCS, detailing enhancements to and differences from the C-Basic version. These two manuals comprise over 200 pages of documentation. Unfortunately, most of it is aimed at the programmer, not the user. A user with very little experience in computers and accounting (such as the average small business owner) would have a great deal of difficulty getting this package up and working. A small user's manual (15-20 pages), detailing step-by-step operations, and indexed to be a "computer-side" reference would be a welcome addition. SBCS *does* state that it expects purchasers to have *some* background in computers and accounting. And while I feel that a more user-oriented manual would be nice, the documentation supplied and available is usable (even if inconvenient); and it is much to be preferred over the flimsy or nonexistant documentation I have seen accompanying some other software.

9. Special user requirements: Purchasers of this software will find that a background in *both* computers and accounting (bookkeeping) will be useful. The better your background, the easier it will be to install and use this package. A user with *absolutely* no background in either field will probably have some difficulty getting the package up and running. A user falling somewhere in-between the two extremes may have a little difficulty at first, but should eventually get the system running. The error-trapping routines may cause some frustration, but will prevent the user from most disasters.

10. Price/feature/quality/evaluation:—This software package will not be suitable for everyone—no packaged software is. For those whose needs will be adequately served, this software at $200.00 ($180.00 for the SBCS package + $20.00 for the Osborne book) represents an excellent value, and is one of the less expensive G/L packages available for the APPLE II.

11. Additional comments: There are several excellent General Ledger packages currently on the market (BPI Systems, Apple Controller, Micro-source Ledger Plus among others). Each of these, including the SBCS conversion, has its good points and limitations. The purchaser of a software package owes it to himself *and* the producer of the software to determine whether any particular package will meet the user's needs. SBCS warranties its software against errors for one year. It also offers a 30-day, full-purchase refund, if the user finds that the software is not as documented. These are excellent warranties, but SBCS cannot guarantee that its software is exactly what *your* business needs.

Before buying *any* software sit down and determine, as precisely as possible, what you are looking for. What do I *need* this software to do? What do I *want* it to do? Does this software meet my needs and wants? Try and bring the people who will be using the software (your accountant, bookkeeper, data entry clerk) in on the decision—or at least ask for their opinion. Remember—the more you know about all the factors, the better decision you will be able to make.

Editors note— The manufacturer comments on the review as follows: SBCS General Ledger 2.1 (released August 1, 1980) eliminates some of the limitations mentioned in the review. Version 2.1 will support all APPLE printer interface cards and any printer with over 110 columns. If "top of form" is not available, it will be emulated. Version 2.1 runs under 3.2.1 DOS and may be used with the Language System. We will be offering a version for 3.3 DOS as well as the APPLE III Business Basic.

There is, however, one discrepancy in the review. Because of extensive error checking, the user cannot enter any data which will later cause the system to "crash." We are also performing error checking on the hardware, as it is not infallable. The *only* time any data will be lost is in case of a power failure or accidentally pressing "Reset" during a posting session. Then *only* the current posting will be lost. The previous postings made during the current session will *not* be affected. The condition referred to in the review will occur only if a hardware malfuction (such as a disk or printer) is detected which would result in erroneous data being generated. Recovery is as simple as reverting to the backup diskette (after correcting the malfuction).

I agree with the reviewer in that the user should first establish his or her needs. Since the Osborne manuals are readily available, one can easily see if the Osborne methodology will fulfill those needs. If not, then a major disappointment can be avoided. If their needs are *almost* met, the necessary modifications can be discussed in detail.

12. Reviewer: Ted Needleman, 67 West Burda Place, Spring Valley, NY 10977

Microprocessors in Medicine: the 6502
Part 1

by Jerry W. Froelich, M.D.

The column this month and the next, written together with Jack W. Smith, M.D., will inform readers on various uses of computers in medical education and will provide an example of how the 6502 microprocessor is able to perform tasks in medical education nearly as well as large computer systems. (Dr. Smith is a Clinical Fellow in Pathology, Instructor in Allied Health, and Ph.D. candidate in Computer Science at Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio.)

Computers in medical education can be divided into three major categories: computer-assisted evaluation (CAE), computer-aided instruction (CAI), and simulations. These categories include testing, statistical analysis of test results, study prescriptions, tutoring, diagnosis and treatment guidance, simulation of processes, and simulation of patient-physician encounters. These serve as an extension of the classroom and not as replacement of the teacher. With the application of small, inexpensive microprocessors, such as the 6502, physicians can now acquire continuing education credits (proof of furthering their medical education to stay current with medical practice) by reviewing programs on their own computers.

The use of computers in medical education thus ranges from simple display of information to a sophisticated interaction with the physician. The discussion presented here covers only a part of that range. This month we will cover the theoretical aspects of "Computers in Medical Education" and next month we will cite examples.

CAE

CAE uses computers to handle administrative chores. The computer can administer examinations and score them immediately or grade examinations taken at a previous time. It can then make a statistical analysis of a student's performance and offer study prescriptions (references to appropriate material) to aid the student in compensating for deficiencies. Group performance can also be compiled. The interactive capability of the computer is not, however, fully realized in computer-aided evaluation.

CAI

Generally speaking, in computer-aided instruction, the computer acts as a tutor, privately coaching students and helping them acquire information in a particular subject. The computer disseminates information and tests a student's comprehension and recall. The computer can also teach and test a student on how to interpret information. For example, a CAI program could introduce a student to the physiological, biochemical, and genetic organization of bacteria, viruses, and parasites. After the student has been coached and tested on the basic concepts, the computer could present the student with a number of organisms to classify. Problem areas would prompt remedial instruction, until the student reached a previously established level of learning.

There are several advantages to presenting material in this way: (1) Faculty members are not responsible for disseminating repetitive information and are free to pursue creative endeavors. (2) CAI can be used to supplement traditional educational techniques (lecture and laboratory work), which may suffer because of budget cuts. (3) New knowledge can be incorporated more easily in the computer data base than in reference books, thus decreasing the time lapse between availability of facts and their transmission to students and physicians. (4) Students can bypass familiar material. This is especially important in medical education where students vary widely in educational backgrounds. (5) CAI is efficient, in that a student can master a subject in less time than is usually necessary with traditional methods. (6) Instruction is individual, based on the specific abilities of the student. His actions produce almost instant, positive feedback or correctional instruction. (7) Multimedia presentation is easily incorporated in this technique. Current projects in CAI involve the use of high-resolution graphic screens and computer-controlled slide projectors, as additional instructional tools.

Simulations

Educational simulations are of two varieties: simulations of biological processes (physiological, biochemical, etc.) and simulations of patient-physician encounters. Process simulation displays a model of "real-world" events, when the actual event is costly, unmanageable, or dangerous to duplicate. More importantly, a precise model of an event need not exist to simulate the event adequately for educational purposes. Simulations are a convenient way for the student to assimilate information acquired in the classroom.

An example of process simulation would be a computer program that simulates the growth of a cell system. From the computer terminal, the student can manipulate certain variables, such as death rate, mutation rate, and growth rate. The impact of a particular manipulation, in conjunction with other variables of the system, can then be instantly displayed on a computer terminal.

A computer program to simulate the patient-physician encounter can do the following: (1) present a summary of the patient's medical case or accept a case from the student; (2) allow the student to acquire information about the patient through a dialogue with the computer (this interaction would include information about the patient's history, laboratory findings, and physical exam findings); (3) display information on the availability, time, and cost of procedures needed for the patient; (4) ask the student for a preliminary diagnosis and treatment strategy or receive diagnostic and treatment advice; (5) explore the effects of such treatment along with the accuracy of the diagnosis; (6) compare the student's response to the responses of experts.

The patient-physician simulation has several advantages. The student is exposed to the problem-solving nature of clinical medicine. The simulation is without risk to patients: the student is given the opportunity vicariously to participate in patient management where clinical judgement is required. An additional merit is that management can be studied by design, rather than by the availability of patients with particular diseases.

The next column will describe several current systems used in medical education and a specific APPLE application, "APPLE-ED".

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Ohio Scientific Users: Stop Those S┘ ERRORS

Correct the BASIC error message output, put out messages of your own, and more.

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The original Ohio Scientific video board could display only 64 different characters: upper case letters, numbers and punctuation. The current model video board displays 256 different characters: all of the original characters plus lower case and graphics. This created an unwelcome bonus for machines which use BASIC in ROM. The error messages now appear in graphics characters rather than in letters. For example, whenever a syntax error is made, the user sees

?S┘ERROR IN LINE 10

The Ohio Scientific graphics manual explains that the correct message is

?SN ERROR IN LINE 10

I make enough syntax errors that I no longer have to look this one up. However, it becomes a real nuisance to refer to the manual for T┐ or C┘ errors. The second letter of all the error codes appears as a graphics symbol.

This article describes a patch for Ohio Scientific BASIC in ROM to convert the graphics characters in error messages back into readable letters. Three other short patches are also included that allow your BASIC to be customized in a unique way. The same technique for adding the patch to ROM BASIC is used in each program. The four programs are written in BASIC for the 540 video board. REM statements indicate changes to be made for the Superboard. The BASIC programs read data and create a machine language patch. A disassmbly of each patch is also shown. Once the BASIC program is run, it can be NEWed and the machine program will remain untouched. If the computer is cold-started, the POKEs to locations 4 and 5 must be redone. All of the patches start at hex location $0240.

PROGRAM 1

```
10 REM OK REPLACEMENT
20 DATA 169,80,160,2,76,195,168
30 FOR X=576 TO 582
40 READ Q
50 POKE X,Q : NEXT
60 INPUT"NEW MESSAGE ";A$
70 B$=CHR$(10)+CHR$(13)
80 A$=B$+A$+B$+CHR$(0)
90 A=592
100 FOR X=1 TO LEN(A$)
110 POKE A,ASC(MID$(A$,X,1))
120 A=A+1
130 NEXT
140 POKE 4,64:POKE 5,2
```

DISASSEMBLY FOR PROGRAM 1

```
0240 A950    LDA #$50
0242 A002    LDY #$02
0244 4CC3A8  JMP $A8C3
```

Before an error message can be corrected, a way must be found to break into BASIC just when the message is being printed. This is difficult since BASIC is mostly in ROM memory. There is a sneaky way of doing this, as described in the remainder of the article. Note carefully the format of error messages

?S┘ ERROR
OK

The "OK" prompt always follows the error message. To output the "OK" prompt, the BASIC interpreter jumps to $0003. At that address you will find the machine code 4C C3 A8 which means JMP $003. At that address is found the machine code 4C C3 A8 which means JMP $A8C3. According to an article in MICRO, November 1979, (18:9), $A8C3 is a subroutine to print a message. The address of the message to be output is in the A (ADL) and Y (ADH) registers. Since the locations $0003, 0004, and 0005 are in RAM, these locations can be changed to divert the computer to our own subroutine instead.

Before attempting the error correction program, let's try a simpler problem first to demonstrate the technique. Suppose we don't like the "OK" prompt. If the computer can be intercepted on its way to the message routine, the values in the A and Y registers can be changed to point to a new message of our choosing. The first BASIC program does exactly that. (If you want to convert your Ohio Scientific machine to a PET, run the BASIC program and INPUT "READY" as the new message.) Your new prompt plus appropriate line feeds and carriage returns are stored in \$0250. BASIC's pointers are changed to aim at the new message. Instead of "OK" your computer will respond with "READY" or "I'M WAITING" or whatever you choose.

PROGRAM 2

```
10 REM ERROR MESSAGE CORRECTION
20 DATA 72,173
30 DATA 64,215 :REM SUPERBOARD 101,211
40 DATA 201,63,208,8,173
50 DATA 66,215 :REM SUPERBOARD 103,211
60 DATA 41,127,141
70 DATA 66,215 :REM SUPERBOARD 103,211
80 DATA 104,76,195,168,0,0
90 FOR X=576 TO 597
100 READ Q
110 POKE X,Q
120 NEXT
130 POKE 4,64 :POKE 5,2
```

DISASSEMBLY FOR PROGRAM 2

```
0240 48      PHA
0241 AD40D7  LDA $D740
0244 C93F    CMP #$3F
0246 D008    BNE $0250
0248 AD42D7  LDA $D742
024B 297F    AND #$7F
024D 8D42D7  STA $D742
0250 68      PLA
0251 4CC3A8  JMP $A8C3
```

We now have a method of detecting the "OK" prompt, but "OK" appears many times, other than after an error message. Notice that "?" appears on the line above the "OK" whenever an error is printed. After every prompt message, the computer examines the space directly above the "O" in "OK". Whenever a "?" is found, the defective character in the error message appears on the screen two spaces to the right. This graphics character can be changed into the correct letter by resetting the high order bit. Program 2 will detect when an error message appears on the screen and reset this bit to the correct character. Note the three lines which must be changed if you are using a Superboard. The disassembly is for the 540 version. If you make an error while in the SAVE mode, you will see in slow motion that the incorrect character first appears and then is corrected. With this patch in your BASIC you are now free to make all sorts of errors without fear of those funny looking graphics characters appearing. Normal graphics will not be affected.

The same method used to detect an error message can be used to sense a user input. If you enter "ABC" the computer will display

```
ABC
(blank line)
?SN ERROR
OK
```

The user input appears 3 lines directly above"OK". The computer can check this line against a keyword. This scheme can be used to add commands to BASIC. For example, program 3 is a machine language screen clear. Once the BASIC program has been loaded and run, typing a "!" and carriage return will trigger the screen clear program. Line 50 of the BASIC program is the ASCII value of the trigger character. This can be changed to whatever you wish. Changing line 50 to "DATA 35" will allow a "#" to clear the screen.

Program 4 uses a multiple letter keyword which gets stored at \$0260. A message of your choosing is stored at \$0280.When you load and run the BASIC program, you must enter a "KEYWORD" and a "MESSAGE". For example you might enter "KILOBAUD" and "I LIKE MICRO BETTER". Whenever the "OK" prompt appears, the computer will search for a match to your keyword. If a match is found, your message will be output to the screen. Responding with a message is not particularly useful, except to amaze your friends. However, once you understand the technique of keyword detection, the machine program can be altered to do your bidding. You can even write a program which requires a secret password before it will run.

PROGRAM 3

```
10 REM SCREEN CLEAR
20 DATA 72,173
30 DATA 192,214 :REM SUPERBOARD 37,211
40 DATA 201
50 DATA 33 : REM ASCII TRIGGER
60 DATA 208,35,138,72,169
70 DATA 32,162,0,157,0,208,157,0
80 DATA 209,157,0,210,157,0,211,157,0
90 DATA 212,157,0,213,157,0,214
100 DATA 157,0,215,232,208,229
110 DATA 104,170,104,76,195,168
120 FOR X=576 TO 622
130 READ Q
140 POKE X,Q
150 NEXT
160 POKE 4,64:POKE 5,2
```

DISASSEMBLY FOR PROGRAM 3

```
0240 48      PHA
0241 ADC0D6  LDA $D6C0
0244 C921    CMP #$21
0246 D023    BNE $026B
0248 8A      TXA
0249 48      PHA
024A A920    LDA #$20
024C A200    LDX #$00
024E 9D00D0  STA $D000,X
0251 9D00D1  STA $D100,X
0254 9D00D2  STA $D200,X
0257 9D00D3  STA $D300,X
025A 9D00D4  STA $D400,X
025D 9D00D5  STA $D500,X
0260 9D00D6  STA $D600,X
0263 9D00D7  STA $D700,X
0266 E8      INX
0267 D0E5    BNE $024E
0269 68      PLA
026A AA      TAX
026B 68      PLA
026C 4CC3A8  JMP $A8C3
```

PROGRAM 4

```
10 REM INSERT MESSAGE ON CUE
20 DATA 72,152,72,172,63,2,185,96,2,217
30 DATA 192,214 :REM SUPERBOARD 37,211
```

```
40 DATA 208,12,136,208,245,104,104
50 DATA 169,128,160,2,76,195,168
60 DATA 104,168,104,76,195,168
70 FOR X=576 TO 607
80 READ Q
90 POKE X,Q
100 NEXT
110 INPUT"KEYWORD ";A$
120 A=608
130 POKE 575,LEN(A$)-1
140 FOR X=1 TO LEN(A$)
150 POKE A,ASC(MID$(A$,X,1))
160 A=A+1:NEXT
170 INPUT"MESSAGE ";A$
180 B$=CHR$(10)+CHR$(13)
190 A$=B$+A$+B$+CHR$(0)
200 A=640
210 FOR X=1 TO LEN (A$)
220 POKE A,ASC(MID$(A$,X,1))
230 A=A+1:NEXT
240 POKE 4,64:POKE 5,2
```

DISASSEMBLY FOR PROGRAM 4

```
0240 48      PHA
0241 98      TYA
0242 48      PHA
0243 AC3F02  LDY $023F
0246 B96002  LDA $0260,Y
0249 D9C0D6  CMP $D6C0,Y
024C D00C    BNE $025A
024E 88      DEY
024F D0F5    BNE $0246
0251 68      PLA
0252 68      PLA
0253 A980    LDA #$80
0255 A002    LDY #$02
0257 4CC3A8  JMP $A8C3
025A 68      PLA
025B A8      TAY
025C 68      PLA
025D 4CC3A8  JMP $A8C3
```

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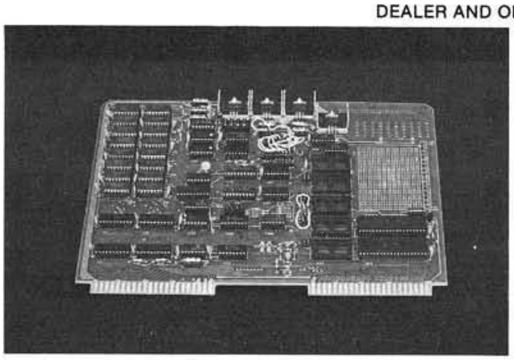

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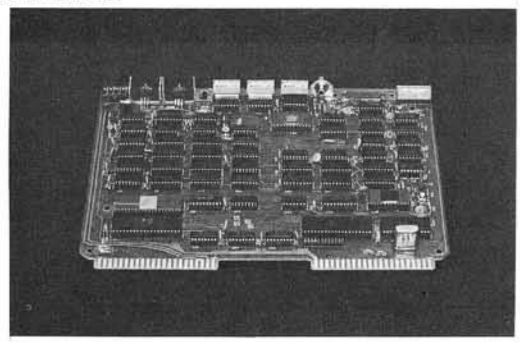

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In this month's issue of Ohio Scientific's Small Systems Journal, we are introducing a new word processing software system—WP-3. The description, though brief in comparison to the magnitude of the system, will hopefully convey some of WP-3's tremendous word processing power.

Two new Ohio Scientific game software releases—ZULU 9 and OSI INVADERS are also described in this issue.

We are pleased to include in this issue another contributed software feature—PINBALL 2001. Our thanks to Mr. Robert Wiebe for this contribution.

The final article this month is a piece originally scheduled for the October issue of MICRO. It is a BASIC routine for OS-65D V3.2 to increase file access efficiency by up to a factor of 20.

As always, comment on article content is welcome.

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Introduction to WP-3

WP-3 is Ohio Scientific's latest word processing software system. Before describing some of WP-3's specific features, let's briefly review a few general word processing concepts.

Word processing is the automated manipulation of text. This includes initial entry of text into a word processing system, editing of previously entered text and formatted printing of text. The text itself can be a form letter, a technical manual or the chapters of a book. Or it could be any other textual material that you want to print without errors, or you will be printing a number of times with minor revisions from one printing to another.

There are three basic steps involved in using a word processing system.

1. *Entry* of new text.
2. *Editing* or correcting previously entered text.
3. *Output* of previously entered text with formatting such as margin justification and page numbering.

The entry of new text into a word processing system is roughly equivalent to typing a draft of the material. Then the new text is printed for review, proofread and edited. The automatic features of the Word Processing system provide for easily making changes and automatically compensate for these changes at each printing. For example, if you insert a new sentence or paragraph, all text after the insertion is moved down and page boundaries are readjusted appropriately. Since most word processing printers print 500 or more words per minute, each printout is produced quickly and also takes little operator assistance.

Another concept implied in a word processing software system is the ability to permanently store entered text in a machine readable form. Under WP-3 text may either be stored on floppy diskettes or on a hard disk (CD-23, CD-74, etc.).

Using WP-3 the actual storage and retrieval of text data is done via named files. This means that blocks of text may be conveniently referred to by common names which have a connection to their content. Some examples could be "CHAPT1", "CHAPT2", "AFORM", "LETTER", "RESUME", etc.

Editing Features of WP-3

WP-3 has several features which greatly simplify entry and editing of text. For example, upon entry of text information, all typing may be done without concern for line length. The word processor automatically inserts all proper line terminations for easy readability on the CRT terminal.

The easiest way to demonstrate the fundamental features of WP-3 is by describing a simple session with the software.

Your first step is to initialize the text workspace. This is done with the "I" command followed by a "YES" response to "INIZ?". (This two-step procedure helps protect against unintentional initialization.)

After initialization, you type "NEW" and enter text by merely starting to type:

> It was a dark and stormy night. The wind whipped mercilessly at the sails and the howling of the wolves on the tundra touched him to the marrow.

Upon exiting the text entry mode, you may return to the top of the text file with the AGAIN command. The text may then be reviewed simply by stepping through it by typing carriage returns (or down-arrows). As each line appears on the terminal, the cursor is positioned at the beginning of the line. At this time you may either edit the line or step onto the next line.

After reviewing the text, you will probably notice that it doesn't make much sense. "Howling wolves on the tundra" while at sea appears to be ridiculous. Either the "sails" or the "wolves on the tundra" have to go.

You have several options of how to change your text. The first might be simply to remove the phrase "of the wolves on the tundra" from the body of the text. This is accomplished by inserting "markers" into the text at the beginning and at the end of the offending phrase. These markers appear in the text file as blinking vertical lines. The command DELETE will remove all characters between the markers.

Another option is to enter the line in question, delete characters and insert new characters into the line. This is done by stepping to the line, "tabbing" to the character and then removing it. The word "sails" could be removed, for example, and the word "igloo" typed in.

As a final option, a block of text could simply be changed to other text by using the CHANGE command. You could simply type CHANGE "sails", "flimsy cabin walls". This would replace the word "sails" with the phrase "flimsy cabin walls".

There are several other editing commands that are extremely useful. Unfortunately, they don't lend themselves very well to our simple example, so a description will have to suffice.

	LIST	ZIGZAG
LINE PRINTER	XTRA OFF ADD SPACES BETWEEN WORDS TO RIGHT JUSTIFY	XTRA OFF RAGGED EDGE TO LIMITED RIGHT MARGIN
	XTRA ON NOT ALLOWED	XTRA ON NOT ALLOWED
SERIAL WORD PROCESSING PRINTER	XTRA OFF ADD SPACES BETWEEN WORDS TO RIGHT JUSTIFY	XTRA OFF RAGGED EDGE TO LIMITED RIGHT MARGIN
	XTRA ON FINELY GRADUATED SPACING BETWEEN WORDS AND LETTERS TO RIGHT JUSTIFY	XTRA ON SAME AS XTRA OFF
PARALLEL WORD PROCESSING PRINTER	XTRA OFF FINELY GRADUATED SPACING BETWEEN WORDS AND LETTERS TO RIGHT JUSTIFY	XTRA OFF RAGGED EDGE TO LIMITED RIGHT MARGIN
	XTRA ON SAME AS XTRA OFF WITH ADDITIONAL PROPORTIONAL CHARACTER SPACING	XTRA ON SAME AS XTRA OFF WITH ADDITIONAL PROPORTIONAL CHARACTER SPACING

Figure 1:
WP-3 Output Format Table

The FIND command will find the first occurrence of specified text. All remaining occurrences may be located by re-commanding FIND with no new text specification.

The MOVE and TRANSFER commands manipulate the location of blocks of text. A block of text may be moved by first defining its start and end with markers (described previously) and then locating where the text should be moved to with the cursor. That is, the marked text will be moved such that it will immediately follow the current cursor location. The TRANSFER command works the same way, but leaves a copy of the text at its original location.

Output-Formatting Features of WP-3

After the entry of your text is complete, you will undoubtedly want some sort of permanent copy of your work. WP-3 supports three types of printed output:

Lineprinter (Centronix-type interface)
Serial Word Processing Printer
Parallel Word Processing Printer

This is, of course, in addition to the standard CRT terminal output.

There are two basic output formatting commands. They are LIST and ZIGZAG. LIST outputs lines of uniform length while ZIGZAG outputs lines with "ragged" right margins. Each of these commands require a width parameter. LIST (width) defines the maximum line length. Parameters for page numbers, output device, etc., are optional.

Another pair of commands, XTRA ON and XTRA OFF controls the proportional spacing formatting of the output when used with a serial or parallel word processing printer.

The command HYPHENATE (count) allows automatic hyphenation of words at the end of lines after (count) characters in the word. HYPHENATE may be used with either LIST or ZIGZAG.

The chart in Figure 1 describes the various outputting options versus output device.

There are also several commands which allow control of the lines per page, spacing between lines, hold output at end of page, etc.

A unique feature in the output formatting routine is the "embedded command" ACCEPT. When this command code has been "embedded" into your normal text and is found during a LIST or ZIGZAG output, the printing stops and waits for an input from the terminal. Upon completion of terminal input, whatever you have typed in is printed before continuation of the standard printed text.

A number of other commands may be "embedded" into your normal text to control WP-3's output formatting. These include command codes for indentation, tabination, pagination, skip specified lines, underline, etcetera. With all these commands, the action is taken without printing the "embedded" command code.

Of necessity, this has been a very brief description of a few of WP-3's many features. You should contact your nearest Ohio Scientific dealer for further details concerning WP-3 and the recommended system configuration to fully utilize this powerful word processing package.

OSI Invaders and Zulu 9

OSI offers nearly one-hundred programs for its personal computer line. This range from battleship to tanks; including action games (like bomber and hectic), sports simulations (like bowling and golf), card games (spaces and hearts, for instance), strategy games (try Othello or chess) and arcade-type games. This month we will highlight two of the arcade-type games: Zulu and OSI Invaders.

Zulu 9, written in assembler, is a unique rendition of the interstellar pursuit theme made popular by the movie Star Wars. You are given the controls of a powerful star ship—your objective is to destroy as many invading alien ships as possible without running out of energy. On the disk version your controls consist of two joysticks to steer, accelerate, decelerate and fire your lasers. At the start of the game you have to choose your handicap (25 for beginners, 0 for experts), vertical retrace option (this selects optimum video display for color televisions) and whether or not collisions with invading space craft are allowed.

You will begin with 100% energy at speed 10. Speeds from 1-10 deplete your fuel and from 11-20 replenish the fuel supplies. The faster you go, the harder the incoming crafts are to destroy. The screen depicts your view of space from the cockpit of your star ship. The direction controls act like the control stick of an airplane. As you fly through the stars you will find that the alien's shields protect him from all hits except to the center of his ship—your shots have to be right "on target". Another interesting feature, your speed relative to the alien vessel, will determine whether he's getting closer or further away.

Zulu 9 is available on GD-8 with three other games for disk machines, black and white and color compatible with built-in DAC sound effects for $35.00. The cassette version, which costs $9.00, is a 4K black and white program and does not require joysticks.

OSI Invaders is a new release. Starting with three turrets, fire your laser cannon at the hoard of alien invaders as they relentlessly march across the screen coming closer and closer, constantly dropping bombs on you and your shields. This popular game (written in assembler) offers 15 levels of play from slow to very, very fast. Each time you clear the screen you will get another turret (up to nine maximum) but it gets harder because the invaders come faster each time and the fewer you can see, the faster they go!

This is a one player game that is played from the keyboard. Current score, turret count, and high score are constantly displayed. Disk versions store the high score for each level (cassettes do not). The cassette costs $19.00, runs in 8K on C1P's, C4P's and C8P's (program does not use color or sound). The disk is available for C1P's, C4P's and C8P's for $29.00.

Pinball 2001

Many users of Ohio Scientific's personal computers submit programs for our consideration. This one was authored by Mr. Robert Wiebe of Canada. The instructions are self-contained and complete. This is easily converted to BASIC-in-ROM machines by modifying lines 160, 161 and 2455. The POKEs contained in those lines may be new to some readers: POKE 9770,0 disables the scroll and POKE 9770,64 restores it.

Some interesting visual effects can be produced by experimenting with these POKEs. Try the following for starters:

```
10 FOR SC = 1 TO 30:?:NEXT:A = 9770
20 FORI = 0 TO 255:POKE A,I:?"*":NEXT
30 POKE A,64
```

Remember to POKE 9770,64 when you are done experimenting with various STEP rates in line 20.

```
10 REM PINBALL 2001
20 INPUT"Do you want instructions (Y/N)";A$
25 IF LEFT$(A$,1)="Y"THEN2500
30 FORX=1TO30:PRINT:NEXT
40 FORX=0TO43:POKEX+53514,155:POKEX+54986,154:NEXT
60 FORX=54018TO54466STEP64:POKEX,156:POKEX+59,157:NEXT
70 FORX=53558TO54013STEP65:POKEX,169:POKEX+1,96:NEXT
75 FORX=53513TO53954STEP63:POKEX,170:POKEX-1,96:NEXT
80 FORX=54589TO55030STEP63:POKEX,170:POKEX+1,96:NEXT
85 FORX=54648TO54837STEP63:POKEX,189:POKEX+64,96:NEXT
90 FORX=54530TO54985STEP65:POKEX,169:POKEX-1,96:NEXT
95 FORX=53588TO53716STEP64:POKEX,233:POKEX+23,233:NEXT
100 FORX=53721TO53849STEP64:POKEX,143:POKEX+1,136:POKEX+6,143
105 POKEX+7,136:POKEX+12,143:POKEX+13,136:NEXT
110 FORX=54599TO54804STEP65:POKEX,190:POKEX+1,96:NEXT
115 FORX=54795TO54797:POKEX,128:POKEX+39,128:NEXT
120 FORX=54674TO54678:READA:POKEX,A:POKEX+23,A:NEXT
121 Q=125
125 A=54110:B=3:FORX=1TO3:FORY=0TOB:POKEA+Y,Q:NEXTY:A=A+63
130 B=B+2:NEXTX:A=A-64
135 FORX=1TO3:A=A+65:B=B-2:FORY=0TOB:POKEA+Y,Q:NEXTY,X
140 A$=CHR$(13):PRINTSPC(63)A$;:POKE55167,32
145 A=53961:FORX=0TO7:POKEX+A,4:POKEX+A+38,4:NEXT
150 FORX=1TO10:READA:READB:POKEA+54154,B:POKEA+54196,B
155 NEXT
160 POKE2073,96:A=57088
161 POKE9770,0
165 B=6
200 B=B-1:PRINTTAB(47)"BALLS:"B:IFB=0THEN2400
201 PRINTTAB(22)"Hit <SPACE> for ball"
202 PRINTTAB(9)"SCORE:  "S
205 F=0:FORX=54992TO55023:POKEX,154:NEXT
210 FORX=1TO50:IFPEEK(57088)=16THEN220
211 POKEA,2:NEXT
215 PRINTSPC(60):PRINT
216 FORX=1TO200:NEXTX:GOTO201
220 PRINTSPC(60):PRINT
230 POKE53611,32:C=53620:D=-1
240 FORX=1TO31:C=C+D:POKEC,226:POKEC+1,32:NEXT
250 POKE53611,233:FORX=1TOINT(RND(C)*19+1)
260 C=C+1:POKEC,226:POKEC-1,32:NEXT
270 D=65:POKEA,1
300 P=PEEK(A):IFP<2ORP>7THEN400
301 IFF=1THEN400
302 FL=184:F=1
305 IFP=7THEN375
```

```
310 IFP=3THEN325
315 FORFF=55007TO54992STEP-1: POKEFF, FL: GOSUB400: NEXT
320 FORFF=54992TO55007: POKEFF, 154: GOSUB400: NEXT: F=0: GOTO300
325 FORFF=55008TO55023: POKEFF, FL: GOSUB400: NEXTFF
330 FORFF=55023TO55008STEP-1: POKEFF, 154: GOSUB400: NEXT
335 F=0: GOTO300
340 IFF=1THENRETURN
360 GOTO300
375 F1=55007: F2=F1+1: FORFF=0TO15: POKEF1-FF, FL: POKEF2+FF, FL
380 GOSUB400: NEXT
390 FORFF=15TO0STEP-1: POKEF1-FF, 154: POKEF2+FF, 154: GOSUB400: NEXT
395 F=0: GOTO300
400 C=C+D: IFPEEK(C)<>32THENP=PEEK(C): C=C-D: GOTO500
401 X=RND(2): IFX>.5THENX=64
402 IFX<.5THENX=-64
420 POKEC, 226: POKEC-D, 32
421 DC=DC+1: IFDC<>10THEN440
422 DC=0
425 IFPEEK(C+X)<>32THEN440
430 C=C+X: POKEC, 226: POKEC-X, 32
440 IFF=1THENRETURN
460 GOTO300
500 IFP=154THENPOKEC, 32: GOTO200
501 IFP=128THENC=C-128: POKEC, 226: POKEC+128, 32: D=-D: GOTO400
505 IFP<>FLTHEN540
510 X=RND(A): IFX<.5THENX=1
515 IFX>.5THENX=-1
520 C=C+X: POKEC, 226: POKEC-X, 32
530 IFD=63THEND=-65: GOTO400
535 IFD=65THEND=-63: GOTO400
540 S=S+P: PRINTTAB(9)"SCORE: "S: IFP<136ORP=155THEN545
541 GOTO600
545 IFD=65THEND=-63: GOTO400
550 IFD=-65THEND=63: GOTO400
555 IFD=-63THEND=65: GOTO400
560 IFD=63THEND=-65: GOTO400
600 IFD=65THEND=63: GOTO400
605 IFD=-65THEND=-63: GOTO400
610 IFD=63THEND=65: GOTO400
615 IFD=-63THEND=-65: GOTO400
2000 DATA40, 42, 42, 42, 41
2010 DATA0, 221, 1, 222, 64, 140, 65, 139, 128, 140, 129, 139, 192, 140, 193
2020 DATA139, 256, 220, 257, 223
2400 B$="YOUR SCORE: "+STR$(S): BB=32-INT(LEN(B$)/2)
2401 PRINTSPC(60)
2402 PRINT
2410 PRINTTAB(BB)B$
2415 PRINTTAB(19)"HIT <SPACE> TO PLAY AGAIN"
2420 FORX=1TO1500: NEXT: PRINTSPC(60): FORX=1TO500: NEXT
2421 PRINT
2435 PRINTTAB(18)"HIT <RETURN> TO END THE GAME"
2440 FORX=1TO1500: NEXT: PRINTSPC(60): FORX=1TO500: NEXT
2441 PRINT
2450 POKEA, 255: BB=PEEK(A): IFBB=17THENCLEAR: RESTORE: GOTO40
2455 IFBB=9THENPOKE9770, 64: RUN"BEXEC*
2460 GOTO2415
2500 FORX=1TO11: PRINT: NEXT: PRINTTAB(28)"PINBALL  2001"
2505 PRINT: PRINT: PRINT
2510 PRINT"It is a simple game of Pinball in which you control"
2520 PRINT"the flippers and the computer controls the ball."
2530 PRINT
2540 PRINT"To control the left hand paddle use the left <SHIFT>"
2550 PRINT"To control the right paddle use the right <SHIFT>"
2560 PRINT"To use both paddles at the same time use both <SHIFTS>"
2570 PRINT"at the same time (hold them both down)."
2580 PRINT: PRINT: PRINT
2590 PRINT"Everything else you need to know is written into the"
2600 PRINT"program, so just follow it's instructions and you'll"
2610 PRINT"be o.k.": PRINT: PRINT
2620 FORX=1TO5: PRINT: NEXT
2630 PRINT"PRESS <Y> FOLLOWED BY <RETURN>": INPUTA$
2640 GOTO35
```

OS-65D V3.0 'DISK GET' Subroutine

One of the many extensions to BASIC in OS-65D is the DISK GET command which is used in conjunction with random access data files. The effect of the command is this: one track of data is loaded into RAM and the memory I/O pointers are set to the beginning of the record which was requested. Unfortunately, if the record you request is already in RAM, the track will still be reread when the DISK GET is encountered. Hence, sequential or nearly-sequential access of random files can become very time consuming.

This subroutine allows for sequential access to random files at a speed comparable to strictly sequential files. The PEEKs and POKEs used, as well as the DISK GET command itself, are listed in the OS-65D User's Guide, page 8. The operation of the subroutine is as follows:

1. Open the file as usual—DISK OPEN,6,filename.
2. Set the record size as usual. (The record size will default to 128 bytes.)
3. Set the variable RN to the number of the record you wish to access.
4. GOSUB10000—Transfer control to the DISK GET subroutine.
5. Repeat 3-4 as desired.
6. Close the file as usual—DISK CLOSE,6.

The subroutine differs from the actual DISK GET command in the following respects:

1. No redundant disk reads are executed, that is, if records 5 and 7 are on the same track, that track will be read only once if both records are requested sequentially.
2. A DISK GET which requires another track to be read will involve a DISK PUT operation if any information currently in the buffer has been altered.

This subroutine is designed as an aid to home users of Ohio Scientific machines. Although this routine has been thoroughly tested, it is not suggested for use by the beginning computer enthusiast. It is strongly recommended that the user become familiar with standard data file techniques before moving on to this useful extension.

```
10000 DEF FNA(X)=10*INT(X/16)+X-16*INT(X/16)
10010 DEF FNB(X)=16*INT(X/10)+X-10*INT(X/10)
10020 TR=INT(RN/PEEK(12042))
10030 IF FNA(TR+FNB(PEEK(9002)))=PEEK(9004) THEN 10060
10040 IF PEEK(9005) THEN DISK PUT
10050 DISK GET,RN : RETURN
10060 RA=(RN-TR*PEEK(12042))*(2^PEEK(12076))+PEEK(8998)+PEEK(8999)*256
10070 AH=INT(RA/256) : AL=RA-AH*256
10080 POKE 9132,AL : POKE 9133,AH : POKE 9155,AL : POKE 9156,AH : RETURN
```

A Versatile Hi-Res Function Plotter for the ATARI 400 and 800

The ATARI offers many possibilities with its color graphics. The discussion and program provide a starting point for understanding and utilizing these potentials.

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Scituate, MA 02066

In the September 1980 issue of MICRO (28:39) I presented a program for the APPLE II which plotted an infinity of trigonometric functions (and other functions as well) in the Hi-Res mode. Not long after I developed that program I obtained the new ATARI 400 computer. I was immediately impressed by the sophisticated graphics routines contained in ATARI BASIC and I decided to see how well some of my APPLE II graphics programs would translate into ATARI BASIC. The answer is ... very well, thank you!

While APPLE II has three screen modes (text, Lo-Res graphics, and Hi-Res graphics) the ATARI has *nine* screen modes and each has a greater number of permutations than does the APPLE II. This does not come completely unfettered by problems, for getting the graphic capability out of the ATARI machine is much more complicated than with the APPLE II. After telling it which of the two graphic modes you're interested in, APPLE asks only what color to plot and where to plot it. ATARI is interested in these things, and also the color of the background, the color of the border outside the graphics window, and the luminance, or brightness, value of the plot, the background, and the border. And ATARI offers you not two grades of resolution, but *four!*

For comparison, see figure 1.

Since the ATARI 400 comes with only 8K of RAM it soes not have enough available memory to support the GR.8 mode. So, my first translation from APPLE II Hi-Res graphics was to the substantially lower resolution of ATARI GR.7 mode. The conversion turned out to be quite easy and is contained in the listing. Lines 100 through 250 set the graphics parameters and, as set, will display the graph in orange (white, on black and white screens) on a black background. Change line 210 to Setcolor 2, 12, 4 and line 250 to Setcolor 4, 12, 4 and you will print the graph against a pleasant green background. Tough to do on an APPLE, easy to do on an ATARI.

I find the results of this lower resolution plot to be quite acceptable. Highly complex waveforms can get badly muddled up at times, but changing line 50 to expand the muddled area can reveal the covered up detail. For example, if a 1- to 360-degree plot is inconclusive in the 45- to 60-degree range, then substitute 45 for 1 and 60 for 360 in line 50, and run the program again. This will cause the area in question to be expanded across the entire screen.

You can have greater resolution by stepping at rates of 1 or less in line 2100.

After this first translation I acquired an ATARI 800 computer with 48K of memory so I decided to see what would happen with a GR.8 version of this program. It comes off very well and, of course, has much higher resolution to offer than APPLE's Hi-Res mode. We are limited in the GR.8 mode to only two colors, namely white and something else for the background, but I do not find this to be particularly restricting. With more points to plot it takes more time, but much greater detail can be obtained, especially with the magnification techniques described above.

APPLE II		ATARI	
Mode	**Resolution**	**Mode**	**Resolution**
GR	40 × 48	GR.3	40 × 24
HGR	280 × 192	GR.4 (or 5)	80 × 48
		GR.6 (or 7)	160 × 96
		GR.8	320 × 192

Figure 1

Here are the program listings for the function plotting program in modes GR.7 and GR.8. The GR.8 version can be used with the ATARI 400 only if it is equipped with the accessory 8K memory, which makes the 400 a 16K machine.

So try these out on your ATARI machines. Eliminate the REM statements and save vast amounts of memory. Try fooling around with For... Next loops around line 2900 and get an integrated plot with variable changes. Lots of things are possible here. Have fun!

David Allen's publications include Television System Design *for the United States Air Force. As a contributing editor to* Video Magazine, *he writes both articles and a monthly production column.*

```
1 REM FUNCTION PLOTTER PROGRAM
2 REM BY DAVID P. ALLEN
3 REM ATARI FLOATING POINT BASIC
4 REM COPYRIGHT (C) 1980.
5 REM
6 REM THIS PROGRAM PLOTS A
7 REM CURVE FOR ANY EXPRESS-
8 REM ION AS A FUNCTION OF
9 REM INCREASING ANGLE FROM
10 REM 1 TO 360 DEGREES.
11 REM CHANGE LINE 2900
12 REM TO A FUNCTION YOU WISH
13 REM TO PLOT.
14 REM
15 REM
40 REM ESTABLISH GRAPH STARTING
41 REM AND ENDING POINTS.
42 REM
43 REM
50 R1=1:R2=360
88 REM
89 REM
90 REM SET GRAPHIC PARAMATERS
91 REM
92 REM
100 GRAPHICS 7
200 COLOR 1
210 SETCOLOR 2,0,0
250 SETCOLOR 4,0,0
268 REM
269 REM
270 REM PLOT GRAPH AXIS
271 REM
272 REM
300 PLOT 1,1:DRAWTO 1,80
400 PLOT 1,40:DRAWTO 157,40
500 FOR I=0 TO 80 STEP 10
600 PLOT 1,I:DRAWTO 3,I
700 NEXT I
800 FOR I=1 TO 158 STEP 39
900 PLOT I,38:DRAWTO I,42
1000 NEXT I
1100 REM
1110 REM
1120 REM SET FLAGS FOR FIRST PLOT
1130 REM AND SCALE.
1140 REM
1150 REM
2000 F=0:G=0
2010 REM
2020 REM
2030 REM START PLOTTING
2040 REM
2050 REM
2060 REM CHANGE STEP FOR MORE
2061 REM OR LESS RESOLUTION.
2062 REM IF R1> R2 THEN STEP
2063 REM MUST BE NEGATIVE
2064 REM (PRECEDED BY A MINUS
2065 REM SIGN).
2066 REM
2067 REM
2100 FOR I=R1 TO R2 STEP 3
2110 REM
2120 REM
2130 REM NEXT THREE STEPS ESTABLISH
2140 REM HORIZONTAL SCALE.
2150 REM
2160 REM
2200 IF ABS(R1))=ABS(R2) THEN R=ABS(R1)
2300 IF ABS(R2))=ABS(R1) THEN R=ABS(R2)
2400 IF G=0 THEN S=158/R:G=1
2500 X=I:Y=0
2550 REM
2551 REM
2552 REM CONVERT DEGREES TO
2553 REM RADIANS.
2554 REM
2555 REM
2600 X=X*3.14159/180
2650 REM
2651 REM
2652 REM PREVENTS CRASHING WHEN
2653 REM X = 0.
2654 REM
2655 REM
2800 IF X=0 THEN X=1.0E-05
2850 REM
2851 REM
2852 REM NEXT LINE DESCRIBES
2853 REM FUNCTION TO BE PLOTTED.
2854 REM
```

```
2855 REM
2900 Y1=SIN(X)*COS(X^2)
3000 Y=Y+Y1
3100 Y=Y*20
3150 REM
3151 REM
3152 REM SCALES X
3153 REM
3154 REM
3200 X=I*S
3250 REM
3251 REM
3252 REM RELATES PLOT TO X AXIS.
3253 REM
3254 REM
3300 Y=-Y+40
3350 REM
3351 REM
3352 REM SUBROUTINE PREVENTS
3353 REM OFF-SCALE CRASHING.
3354 REM
3355 REM
3400 GOSUB 5000
3450 REM
3451 REM
3452 REM PLOTS FIRST POINT.
3453 REM
3454 REM
3500 IF F=0 THEN PLOT X,Y:F=1
3600 DRAWTO X,Y
3700 NEXT I
3750 REM
3751 REM
3752 REM DISPLAYS EQUATION OF
3753 REM PLOTTED FUNCTION BENEATH
3754 REM GRAPHIC DISPLAY.
3755 REM
3756 REM
3800 LIST 2900
3900 END
5000 IF X<0 THEN X=0
5100 IF X>158 THEN X=158
5200 IF Y<0 THEN Y=0
5300 IF Y>80 THEN Y=80
5400 RETURN
```

```
1 REM FUNCTION PLOTTER PROGRAM
2 REM BY DAVID P. ALLEN
3 REM ATARI FLOATING POINT BASIC
4 REM COPYRIGHT (C) 1980.
5 REM
6 REM THIS PROGRAM PLOTS A
7 REM CURVE FOR ANY EXPRESS-
8 REM ION AS A FUNCTION OF
9 REM INCREASING ANGLE FROM
10 REM 1 TO 360 DEGREES.
11 REM CHANGE LINE 2900
12 REM TO A FUNCTION YOU WISH
13 REM TO PLOT.
14 REM
15 REM
40 REM ESTABLISH GRAPH STARTING
41 REM AND ENDING POINTS.
42 REM
43 REM
50 R1=1:R2=360
88 REM
89 REM
90 REM SET GRAPHIC PARAMATERS
91 REM
92 REM
100 GRAPHICS 8
200 COLOR 3
250 SETCOLOR 1,1,14
251 SETCOLOR 2,0,0
252 SETCOLOR 4,0,0
268 REM
269 REM
270 REM PLOT GRAPH AXIS
271 REM
272 REM
300 PLOT 1,1:DRAWTO 1,160
400 PLOT 1,80:DRAWTO 314,80
500 FOR I=0 TO 160 STEP 20
600 PLOT 1,I:DRAWTO 6,I
700 NEXT I
800 FOR I=0 TO 316 STEP 79
900 PLOT I,76:DRAWTO I,84
1000 NEXT I
1100 REM
1110 REM
1120 REM SET FLAGS FOR FIRST PLOT
1130 REM AND SCALE.
1140 REM
1150 REM
2000 F=0:G=0
2010 REM
2020 REM
2030 REM START PLOTTING
2040 REM
2050 REM
2060 REM CHANGE STEP FOR MORE
2061 REM OR LESS RESOLUTION.
2062 REM IF R1> R2 THEN STEP
2063 REM MUST BE NEGATIVE
2064 REM (PRECEDED BY A MINUS
2065 REM SIGN).
2066 REM
```

```
2067 REM
2100 FOR I=R1 TO R2 STEP 3
2110 REM
2120 REM
2130 REM NEXT THREE STEPS ESTABLISH
2140 REM HORIZONTAL SCALE.
2150 REM
2160 REM
2200 IF ABS(R1)>=ABS(R2) THEN R=ABS(R1)
2300 IF ABS(R2)>=ABS(R1) THEN R=ABS(R2)
2400 IF G=0 THEN S=316/R:G=1
2500 X=I:Y=0
2550 REM
2551 REM
2552 REM CONVERT DEGREES TO
2553 REM RADIANS.
2554 REM
2555 REM
2600 X=X*3.14159/180
2650 REM
2651 REM
2652 REM PREVENTS CRASHING WHEN
2653 REM X = 0.
2654 REM
2655 REM
2800 IF X=0 THEN X=1.0E-05
2850 REM
2851 REM
2852 REM NEXT LINE DESCRIBES
2853 REM FUNCTION TO BE PLOTTED.
2854 REM
2855 REM
2900 Y1=SIN(X)*COS(X^2)
3000 Y=Y+Y1
3100 Y=Y*20
3150 REM
3151 REM
3152 REM SCALES X
3153 REM
3154 REM
3200 X=I*S
3250 REM
3251 REM
3252 REM RELATES PLOT TO X AXIS.
3253 REM
3254 REM
3300 Y=-Y+80
3350 REM
3351 REM
3352 REM SUBROUTINE PREVENTS
3353 REM OFF-SCALE CRASHING.
3354 REM
3355 REM
3400 GOSUB 5000
3450 REM
3451 REM
3452 REM PLOTS FIRST POINT.
3453 REM
3454 REM
3500 IF F=0 THEN PLOT X,Y:F=1
3600 DRAWTO X,Y
3700 NEXT I
3750 REM
3751 REM
3752 REM DISPLAYS EQUATION OF
3753 REM PLOTTED FUNCTION BENEATH
3754 REM GRAPHIC DISPLAY.
3755 REM
3756 REM
3800 LIST 2900
3900 END
5000 IF X<0 THEN X=0
5100 IF X>316 THEN X=316
5200 IF Y<0 THEN Y=0
5300 IF Y>160 THEN Y=160
5400 RETURN
```

Up From the Basements

by Jeff Beamsley

Though this column is being written in the heat of late summer, it will appear in late fall. For those of you who own department stores, late fall is just before that joyful time of uncontrolled consumption called Christmas. This will also be the first Christmas that the mass marketers will be involved in personal computers in a big way. In the thick of it, of course, is Ohio Scientific.

Large retailers have not had very pleasant experiences with home computers. Sears Roebuck and Co. made several tentative attempts to sell machines. Its latest liason was with Atari. At last report, Sears had pulled the Atari machines out of its stores because of the problems store personnel had selling and supporting the machines. Sears has since set up a special training program to educate its salespeople in the finer points of computer marketing. All of the retail computer stores had a chortle over that. But Sears and others did not get to be large multi-million dollar corporations by making silly mistakes. Where there is a dollar bill, there is a way.

Working under that philosophy, Ohio Scientific and Montgomery Ward & Co. have devised a solution to the problem. Their solution takes advantage of the "client store" philosophy used to justify the insurance booths, optical centers, restaurants, and specialty shops present in many department stores. These activities are not owned by the store. The operators rent the floor space for some percentage of the gross and provide the furniture and personnel. This same approach with staff and financing from local distributors and dealers will be producing Ohio Scientific computer shops in Ward's stores all over the country from now through Christmas.

Montgomery Ward is just the beginning, though. Every corporate president and his accountant read of the 650% growth enjoyed by Apple Computer Co. last year. They are all going to be eagerly watching this Christmas season, expecting to enjoy the same success. Digital Equipment Corporation (DEC) has already opened a number of retail stores around the country. Xerox Corporation is rumored to be taking the same path, as a result of a marketing agreement with Apple. Not to be outdone, Ohio Scientific is also represented among the biggies. CDC, that's spelled Control Data Corporation, is opening ten retail stores nationwide to market its PLATO systems and Ohio Scientific equipment. The CDC stores will also serve as regional repair depots for Ohio Scientific personal machines.

How do all of these fireworks affect you and me? Among other things, Ohio Scientific products will probably enjoy the biggest boost in credibility since Clark Kent discovered the phone booth. If the Montgomery Ward program is even marginally successful, there will be a very large number of new Ohio Scientific users coming into the marketplace. The average store must produce twelve to fifteen users a month to break even. Multiply that by the hundred or so stores that are scheduled to be open by the Christmas season, and you get an idea of the potential of the market.

These new users will demand services from the marketplace in the form of software, additional documentation, and support. Ohio Scientific has already contracted with Howard W. Sams & Co., Inc. to rewrite its personal computer manuals in anticipation of this demand. Ohio Scientific has created a new machine, the C4P-DF, to better bridge the gap between the personal machine and its line of business computers. The company has also repackaged the C1P, added some features, and increased the retailer's margin. The new machine is called the C1P series II. CDC conveniently falls into place as the regional service center. CDC also has a very large library of excellent software created on its PLATO system. The company is rumored to be in the process of translating large portions of that library to run on Ohio Scientific systems — just in time to meet the anticipated demand.

We are already seeing a significant increase in independent vendors producing products for Ohio Scientific personal machines. I can't vouch for the quality of all of the software, or the advisability of some of the modifications that are advertised, but the fact that they are being advertised nationally implies that the market for such things is expanding. The influx of new users due this fall, combined with the pressure for quality documentation from Montgomery Ward and the high quality software and support due from CDC, should produce a whole new class of Ohio Scientific users. We will see the Ohio Scientific user who brags about his machine, the user who is impressed by the quality of the documentation as well as the hardware, and the user who buys the machine for the large library of software available.

Whether you like it or not, this is the user who will make up the phalanx of the personal computer invasion into the home. This is also the user that will determine the direction of the marketplace. The swelling numbers of this type of user will finally compel manufacturers to behave in a responsible way.

It is not a new age, but is is certainly a new face. If the mass market is as ripe for exploitation as the projections say, that face is sure to have a smile on it.

Please send all comments to:

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John Conway's Game of Life Using Display Devices with Automatic Scrolling

Life has been presented before for specific video displays. Here are the routines necessary to run Life on any general display device.

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This is a much improved version of a previous article on the game of Life that was published in MICRO February 1979 (9:39). You can easily adapt this program for any 6502 computer by changing jump instructions between addresses 2096—20AF. You can use any display device, even a printer, if it will automatically roll the display upwards after the bottom line is printed.

The program is very fast. A carriage return occurs as soon as there are no more characters to be printed on a line. Moreover, two lines in the pond are printed as only one line on the display. Refer to the examples to see how this works.

Furthermore, you can change parameters in the program to adjust to the size of your display. Also, you can skip one or more generations between printings.

ADDR	Parameter Name	Default Value	Description
2001	CPL	$20	Insert the number of characters per line in your display.
2005	LIS	$10	Insert the number of lines in your screen.
2009	GPB	$00	Insert the number of generations to be skipped between printings.

Martin Gardner published John Conway's game of Life in the October and November, 1970 issues of the *The Scientific American.* Our two examples were taken from his article.

We like to think of the game of Life as a computer simulation of a virus growing on a pond of DNA, using Conway's genetic rules, which are:

1. An empty cell having exactly 3 neighbors will give birth to a new cell.
2. A living cell having less than 2, or more than three neighbors will die.
3. All births and deaths occur at one time at the end of each generation; after all cells have been examined.

We kill all cells that touch the bank of the pond. This is necessary to prevent wrap-around. The pattern would be badly damaged if wrap-around growth were allowed to collide with the main organism. Because of our rather small pond, the display in our example 2 has already departed from the original pattern produced on an infinite pond.

The program occupies $298 bytes of RAM. The pond immediately follows the program. The following space is needed for the pond: 2*(CPL *(LIS + 1)).

After loading the program, start at address 2000 and depress "G". The computer will respond with "ENTER V,H?". This is your cue to start entering the verticle and horizontal coordinates for each living cell in the seed group that you want to start with. This is your way of planting the seed of the organism that you want to study.

These coordinates are displacements from an origin at the center of the screen. Positive directions are down and to the right. A coordinate may be any decimal digit less than "8", followed by a minus sign "-", if negative; or a space if positive. If you make a mistake, enter the letter "X" to erase the entry. (Any letter may be substituted for "X".)

After you have entered coordinates for all of the living cells in the arrangement you want to start with, depress slash "/", and you are off and running.

The following two examples were given in Gardner's article:

***Example 1:* the famous traffic light. It is plotted on a pond 16 × 16.**

```
KIM
2000 A9 2001
2001 20 10.
2002 85 2005
2005 10 8.
2006 86 2000
2000 A9 C

           ';'

      0002

            ,
           ;;;

      0003

           ,,,
           ','
            '

      0004

            ;
           ','
            '

      0005

           ,,,
           ;,;
```

```
0006

        ,',
       ' , '
        ' ,
         '

0007

        ,;,
       ';,;'
         '

0008

       ,''',
       ;   ;
        '''

0009

          ,
        ,';',
       ';',';'
         ';'

0010

         ,,,
       ,     ,
       ;     ;
         ,,,

0011

          ;
          '
     '''     '''
          ;
          '

0012

         ,,,
       ,     ,
       ;     ;
         ,,,
```

***Example 2:* the R pentomino that was plotted to its death after 1103 generations at the Case Western Reserve University with a computer program by Gary Filipski and Brad Morgan, with the results sent in by Ranan B. Banerji. It has produced 6 gliders before death. Here we plot every tenth generation on our ASR 33 TTY at 110 BAUD.**

```
2000 A9 2009
2009 04 9.
200A 85 2000
2000 A9 C
             ,
           ';'

0011

           '';
             ';,;
               '

0021

        ,;;
       ;',';',;;
       ''' '' '

          ';',,'
            ';'

0031          ,'
        ,     ';
       ,;  ;,,;
       '    ''

           ,,,
         ';,,'

0041

            '';
       .;  ,  ,'
       ''  '

        ,';
        ;;
        ',';
```

```
2000                LIFE   ORG    $2000
2000                CPL    *      $0020   CHARACTERS PER LINE
2000                LIS    *      $0021   LINES IN SCREEN
2000                CENT   *      $0022   CENTER OF POND
2000                ADR    *      $0024   POINT TO PREV. LINE
2000                POINT  *      $0026   POINT TO CURRENT LINE
2000                BEFORE *      $0028   POINT TO LINE BEFORE POND
2000                POND   *      $002A   POINT TO START OF POND
2000                LAST   *      $002C     POINT TO LAST LINE IN POND
2000                BUFF   *      $002E   POINT TO BUFFER
2000                GC     *      $0030   GENERATION COUNT
2000                GBP    *      $0032   GENERATIONS BETWEEN PRINTS
2000                CNTG   *      $0033   COUNT OF GENERATIONS
2000                ACT    *      $0034   ACTIVITY
2000                OFFS   *      $0035   OFFSETS
2000                NN     *      $003D   NO. OF NEIGHBORS
2000                SAVY   *      $003E
2000 A9 20                 LDAIM $20      SET 32
2002 85 20                 STA   CPL      CHARS./LINE
2004 A2 10                 LDXIM $10      SET 16
2006 86 21                 STX   LIS      LINES IN SCREEN
2008 A9 00                 LDAIM $00     SET ZERO
200A 85 32                 STA   GBP      GENERATIONS BETWEEN PRINTS
200C A9 97                 LDAIM END
200E 85 28                 STA   BEFORE
2010 A9 22                 LDAIM END   /256
2012 85 29                 STA   BEFORE +01
2014 18                    CLC
2015 A5 28                 LDA   BEFORE
2017 65 20                 ADC   CPL
2019 85 2A                 STA   POND
201B 85 24                 STA   ADR
201D A5 29                 LDA   BEFORE +01
201F 69 00                 ADCIM $00
2021 85 2B                 STA   POND   +01
2023 85 25                 STA   ADR    +01

                     SET ADDRESS POINTERS

2025 20 B0 20              JSR   MULTA
2028 A5 20                 LDA   CPL
202A 4A                    LSRA
202B 18                    CLC
202C 65 24                 ADC   ADR
202E 85 22                 STA   CENT
2030 A5 25                 LDA   ADR    +01
2032 69 00                 ADCIM $00
2034 85 23                 STA   CENT   +01
2036 A6 21                 LDX   LIS
2038 20 B0 20              JSR   MULTA
203B 18                    CLC
203C A5 24                 LDA   ADR
203E 85 2C                 STA   LAST
2040 65 20                 ADC   CPL
2042 85 2E                 STA   BUFF
2044 A5 25                 LDA   ADR    +01
LIFE
2046 85 2D                 STA   LAST   +01
2048 69 00                 ADCIM $00
204A 85 2F                 STA   BUFF   +01

                       SET OFFSETS

204C A9 00                 LDAIM $00
204E 85 35                 STA   OFFS
2050 18                    CLC
2051 65 20                 ADC   CPL
2053 85 36                 STA   OFFS   +01
2055 65 20                 ADC   CPL
2057 85 37                 STA   OFFS   +02
2059 A9 01                 LDAIM $01
205B 85 38                 STA   OFFS   +03
205D 65 20                 ADC   CPL
205F 65 20                 ADC   CPL
2061 85 39                 STA   OFFS   +04
2063 A9 02                 LDAIM $02
```

0051

0061

0071

```
2065 85 3A                STA   OFFS   +05
2067 65 20                ADC   CPL
2069 85 3B                STA   OFFS   +06
206B 65 20                ADC   CPL
206D 85 3C                STA   OFFS   +07

                    MAIN STRUCTURE

206F A0 00                LDYIM $00
2071 84 33                STY   CNTG
2073 84 30                STY   GC
2075 84 31                STY   GC     +01
2077 20 F2 20             JSR   CLEAR   POND
207A 20 34 21             JSR   PLANT   SEED
207D 20 D7 20    STAR     JSR   INCG     INC. GEN. COUNT
2080 20 9E 21             JSR   SHOALL  OF POND
2083 A0 00                LDYIM $00
2085 84 34                STY   ACT
2087 20 01 22             JSR   POST    BIRTHS AND DEATHS
208A 20 5A 22             JSR   UPDATE   POND
208D A5 34                LDA   ACT     IF ACTIVITY IS
208F D0 EC                BNE   STAR    ZERO
2091 00                   BRK
2092 00                   BRK              HALT
2093 20 60 20             JSR   STAR   +03  SHOW POND

                    LINKAGE TO KIM ROUTINES

2096 4C 3B 1E    PRTBYT   JMP   $1E3B
2099 84 3E       GETCH    STY   SAVY
209B 20 5A 1E             JSR   $1E5A
209E A4 3E                LDY   SAVY
20A0 60                   RTS
20A1 A9 0D       CRLF     LDAIM $0D
20A3 20 A8 20             JSR   OUTCH
20A6 A9 0A                LDAIM $0A
20A8 84 3E       OUTCH    STY   SAVY
LIFE
20AA 20 A0 1E             JSR   $1EA0
20AD A4 3E                LDY   SAVY
20AF 60                   RTS

                    ADD CPL TO ADR  (X) TIMES

20B0 CA          MULTA    DEX
20B1 30 FC                BMI   MULTA  -01
20B3 18                   CLC
20B4 A5 24                LDA   ADR
20B6 65 20                ADC   CPL
20B8 85 24                STA   ADR
20BA A9 00                LDAIM $00
20BC 65 25                ADC   ADR    +01
20BE 85 25                STA   ADR    +01
20C0 4C B0 20             JMP   MULTA

                    SUBTRACT  CPL (X) TIMES FROM ADR

20C3 60                   RTS
20C4 CA          SUBA     DEX
20C5 30 FC                BMI   SUBA   -01
20C7 38                   SEC
20C8 A5 24                LDA   ADR
20CA E5 20                SBC   CPL
20CC 85 24                STA   ADR
20CE A5 25                LDA   ADR    +01
20D0 E9 00                SBCIM $00
20D2 85 25                STA   ADR    +01
20D4 4C C4 20             JMP   SUBA

                    INCREMENT AND DISPLAY GEN. COUNT

20D7 20 A1 20    INCG     JSR   CRLF
20DA 18                   CLC
20DB F8                   SED
20DC A9 01                LDAIM $01
20DE 65 30                ADC   GC
```

```
1510: 20E0 85 30            STA    GC
1520: 20E2 A5 31            LDA    GC      +01
1530: 20E4 69 00            ADCIM  $00
1540: 20E6 85 31            STA    GC      +01
1550: 20E8 D8               CLD
1560: 20E9 20 96 20         JSR    PRTBYT
1570: 20EC A5 30            LDA    GC
1580: 20EE 20 96 20         JSR    PRTBYT
1590: 20F1 60               RTS
1600:
1610:                CLEAR  POND
1620:
1630: 20F2 20 8B 22  CLEAR  JSR    MOVE
1640: 20F5 A5 21            LDA    LIS
1650: 20F7 0A               ASLA
1660: 20F8 85 3D            STA    NN
1670: 20FA A4 20            LDY    CPL
1690: 20FC 88        CLR    DEY
LIFE
1700: 20FD 30 06            BMI    CLR     +09
1701: 20FF A9 00            LDAIM  $00
1710: 2101 91 24            STAIY  ADR
1720: 2103 F0 F7            BEQ    CLR
1730: 2105 A2 01            LDXIM  $01
1740: 2107 20 B0 20         JSR    MULTA
1750: 210A C6 3D            DEC    NN
1760: 210C 10 EC            BPL    CLR     -02
1770: 210E 60               RTS
1780:
1790: 210F 20 A1 20  ENTRVH JSR    CRLF
1800: 2112 A2 0B            LDXIM  $0B
1810: 2114 BD 1E 21         LDAAX  ENT
1820: 2117 20 A8 20         JSR    OUTCH
1830: 211A CA               DEX
1840: 211B 10 F7            BPL    ENTRVH  +05
1850: 211D 60               RTS
1860: 211E 20        ENT    =      '
1870: 211F 3F               =      '?
1880: 2120 20               =      '
1890: 2121 48               =      'H
1900: 2122 2C               =      ',
1910: 2123 56               =      'V
1920: 2124 20               =      '
1930: 2125 52               =      'R
1940: 2126 45               =      'E
1950: 2127 54               =      'T
1960: 2128 4E               =      'N
1970: 2129 45               =      'E
1980: 212A 20 99 20  GET    JSR    GETCH
1990: 212D C9 38            CMPIM  '8
2000: 212F 30 02            BMI    DONE
2010: 2131 A9 00            LDAIM  $00
2020: 2133 60        DONE   RTS
2030:
2040:                PLANT  SEED
2050:
2060: 2134 20 0F 21  PLANT  JSR    ENTRVH
2070: 2137 20 2A 21         JSR    GET
2080: 213A F0 F8            BEQ    PLANT
2090: 213C C9 30            CMPIM  '0
2100: 213E 30 F3            BMI    DONE
2110: 2140 29 07            ANDIM  $07
2120: 2142 AA               TAX
2130: 2143 A5 22            LDA    CENT
2140: 2145 85 24            STA    ADR
2150: 2147 A5 23            LDA    CENT    +01
2160: 2149 85 25            STA    ADR     +01
2170: 214B 20 2A 21         JSR    GET
2180: 214E F0 E4            BEQ    PLANT
2190: 2150 C9 2D            CMPIM  '-
2200: 2152 F0 05            BEQ    MINUS
2210: 2154 20 B0 20         JSR    MULTA
2220: 2157 30 03            BMI    HOR
2230: 2159 20 C4 20  MINUS  JSR    SUBA
2240: 215C A2 02     HOR    LDXIM  $02
LIFE
2250: 215E 20 14 21         JSR    ENTRVH  +05
2260: 2161 20 2A 21         JSR    GET
2270: 2164 C9 30            CMPIM  '0
2280: 2166 30 CC            BMI    PLANT
2290: 2168 29 07            ANDIM  $07
2300: 216A 85 3D            STA    NN
2310: 216C 20 2A 21         JSR    GET
2320: 216F F0 C3            BEQ    PLANT
2330: 2171 C9 2D            CMPIM  '-
2340: 2173 F0 16            BEQ    MIN
2350: 2175 18               CLC
2360: 2176 A5 24            LDA    ADR
2370: 2178 65 3D            ADC    NN
2380: 217A 85 24            STA    ADR
2390: 217C A5 25            LDA    ADR     +01
2400: 217E 69 00            ADCIM  $00
2410: 2180 85 25            STA    ADR     +01
2420: 2182 A9 01            LDAIM  $01
2421: 2184 A0 00            LDYIM  $00
2430: 2186 91 24            STAIY  ADR
2440: 2188 4C 34 21         JMP    PLANT
2450: 218B 38        MIN    SEC
2460: 218C A5 24            LDA    ADR
2470: 218E E5 3D            SBC    NN
2480: 2190 85 24            STA    ADR
2490: 2192 A5 25            LDA    ADR     +01
2500: 2194 E9 00            SBCIM  $00
2510: 2196 4C 82 21         JMP    MIN     -09
2520:
2530:                SHOW ALL OF POND
2540:
2550: 2199 A5 32            LDA    GBP
2560: 219B 85 33            STA    CNTG
2570: 219D 60               RTS
2580: 219E C6 33     SHOALL DEC    CNTG
2590: 21A0 10 FB            BPL    SHOALL  -01
2600: 21A2 20 8B 22         JSR    MOVE
2610: 21A5 A5 21            LDA    LIS
2620: 21A7 85 3D            STA    NN
2630: 21A9 A2 01     SHO    LDXIM  $01
2640: 21AB 20 B0 20         JSR    MULTA
2650: 21AE C6 3D            DEC    NN
2660: 21B0 F0 E7            BEQ    SHOALL  -05
2680: 21B2 A4 20            LDY    CPL
2690: 21B4 B1 24            LDAIY  ADR
2700: 21B6 D0 04            BNE    SHOA
2710: 21B8 A9 20            LDAIM  $20
2720: 21BA 10 02            BPL    SHOA    +02
2730: 21BC A9 27     SHOA   LDAIM  $27
2740: 21BE 91 2E            STAIY  BUFF
2750: 21C0 88               DEY
2760: 21C1 D0 F1            BNE    SHOA    -08
2770: 21C3 A2 01            LDXIM  $01
2780: 21C5 20 B0 20         JSR    MULTA
2790: 21C8 A4 20            LDY    CPL
2800: 21CA B1 24     SHOW   LDAIY  ADR
LIFE
2810: 21CC F0 0E            BEQ    SHOWB   +02
2820: 21CE B1 2E            LDAIY  BUFF
2830: 21D0 C9 20            CMPIM  $20
2840: 21D2 F0 04            BEQ    SHOWB   -02
2850: 21D4 A9 3B            LDAIM  ';
2860: 21D6 10 02            BPL    SHOWB
2870: 21D8 A9 2C            LDAIM  ',
2880: 21DA 91 2E     SHOWB  STAIY  BUFF
2890: 21DC 88               DEY
2900: 21DD D0 EB            BNE    SHOW
2910: 21DF A4 20            LDY    CPL
2920: 21E1 B1 2E            LDAIY  BUFF
2930: 21E3 C9 20            CMPIM  $20
2940: 21E5 D0 03            BNE    SHOWA
2950: 21E7 88               DEY
2960: 21E8 D0 F7            BNE    SHOWB   +07
2970: 21EA C8        SHOWA  INY
2980: 21EB A9 0D            LDAIM  $0D
2990: 21ED 91 2E            STAIY  BUFF
```

```
3000: 21EF A0 00              LDYIM $00
3010: 21F1 20 A1 20           JSR   CRLF
3020: 21F4 C8          SHOP   INY
3030: 21F5 B1 2E              LDAIY BUFF
3040: 21F7 C9 0D              CMPIM $0D
3050: 21F9 F0 AE              BEQ   SHO
3060: 21FB 20 AB 20           JSR   OUTCH
3070: 21FE 4C F4 21           JMP   SHOP
3080:
3090:                  POST BIRTHS AND DEATHS
3100:
3110: 2201 20 8B 22    POST   JSR   MOVE
3120: 2204 20 79 22           JSR   INCP
3130: 2207 A9 00              LDAIM $00
3140: 2209 85 3D              STA   NN
3150: 220B A2 07              LDXIM $07
3160: 220D B5 35       NBR    LDAZX OFFS
3170: 220F A8                 TAY
3180: 2210 B1 24              LDAIY ADR
3190: 2212 F0 04              BEQ   NB
3200: 2214 30 02              BMI   NB
3210: 2216 E6 3D              INC   NN
3220: 2218 CA          NB     DEX
3230: 2219 10 F2              BPL   NBR
3240: 221B A0 00              LDYIM $00
3250: 221D A5 3D              LDA   NN
3260: 221F C9 02              CMPIM $02
3270: 2221 30 20              BMI   DEATH
3280: 2223 C9 03              CMPIM $03
3290: 2225 F0 24              BEQ   BIRTH
3300: 2227 10 1A              BPL   DEATH
3310: 2229 20 73 22    POSTA  JSR   INCA
3320: 222C D0 D9              BNE   POST   +06
3330: 222E 20 8B 22    EDGE   JSR   MOVE
3340: 2231 A5 21              LDA   LIS
3350: 2233 0A                 ASLA
3360: 2234 85 3D              STA   NN
LIFE

3370: 2236 98                 TYA
3380: 2237 91 24              STAIY ADR
3390: 2239 A2 01              LDXIM $01
3400: 223B 20 B0 20           JSR   MULTA
3410: 223E C6 3D              DEC   NN
3420: 2240 10 F4              BPL   EDGE   +08
3430: 2242 60                 RTS
3440: 2243 B1 26       DEATH  LDAIY POINT
3450: 2245 F0 E2              BEQ   POSTA
3460: 2247 A9 02              LDAIM $02
3470: 2249 10 06              BPL   BIRTH  +06
3480: 224B B1 26       BIRTH  LDAIY POINT
3490: 224D D0 DA              BNE   POSTA
3500: 224F A9 FF              LDAIM $FF
3510: 2251 91 26              STAIY POINT
3520: 2253 E6 34              INC   ACT
3530: 2255 F0 FC              BEQ   BIRTH  +08
3540: 2257 4C 29 22           JMP   POSTA
3550:
3560:                  UPDATE POND
3570:
3580: 225A 20 8B 22    UPDATE JSR   MOVE
3590: 225D B1 26              LDAIY POINT
3600: 225F 30 08              BMI   ADULT
3610: 2261 C9 02              CMPIM $02
3620: 2263 30 08              BMI   ADULT  +04
3630: 2265 A9 00       BURY   LDAIM $00
3640: 2267 F0 02              BEQ   ADULT  +02
3650: 2269 A9 01       ADULT  LDAIM $01
3660: 226B 91 26              STAIY POINT
3670: 226D 20 79 22           JSR   INCP
3680: 2270 D0 EB              BNE   UPDATE +03
3690: 2272 60                 RTS
3700: 2273 E6 24       INCA   INC   ADR
3710: 2275 D0 02              BNE   INCP
3720: 2277 E6 25              INC   ADR    +01
3730: 2279 E6 26       INCP   INC   POINT
3740: 227B D0 02              BNE   INCP   +06
3750: 227D E6 27              INC   POINT  +01
3760: 227F A5 27              LDA   POINT  +01
3770: 2281 C5 2D              CMP   LAST   +01
3780: 2283 30 05              BMI   MOVE   -01
3790: 2285 38                 SEC
3800: 2286 A5 26              LDA   POINT
3810: 2288 E5 2C              SBC   LAST
3820: 228A 60                 RTS
3830: 228B A2 03       MOVE   LDXIM $03
3840: 228D B5 28              LDAZX BEFORE
3850: 228F 95 24              STAZX ADR
3860: 2291 CA                 DEX
3870: 2292 10 F9              BPL   MOVE   +02
3880: 2294 A0 00              LDYIM $00
3890: 2296 60                 RTS
3900: 2297 00          END    =     $00
3910: 2298 00                 =     $00
```

SYMBOL TABLE 3300 3450

ACT	0034	ADR	0024	ADULT	2269	BEFORE	0028
BIRTH	224B	BUFF	002E	BURY	2265	CENT	0022
CLEAR	20F2	CLR	20FC	CNTG	0033	CPL	0020
CRLF	20A1	DEATH	2243	DONE	2133	EDGE	222E
END	2297	ENTRVH	210F	ENT	211E	GBP	0032
GC	0030	GETCH	2099	GET	212A	HOR	215C
INCA	2273	INCG	20D7	INCP	2279	LAST	002C
LIFE	2000	LIS	0021	MINUS	2159	MIN	21BB
MOVE	228B	MULTA	20B0	NB	2218	NBR	220D
NN	003D	OFFS	0035	OUTCH	20AB	PLANT	2134
POINT	0026	POND	002A	POST	2201	POSTA	2229
PRTBYT	2096	SAVY	003E	SHOA	21BC	SHOALL	219E
SHOP	21F4	SHOW	21CA	SHOWA	21EA	SHOWB	21DA
SHO	21A9	STAR	207D	SUBA	20C4	UPDATE	225A

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Step and Trace for the APPLE II Plus

If you miss the Step and Trace of the original APPLE II on your new APPLE II Plus, here is all you need to restore it.

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Apple Computer's new APPLE II Plus is a pretty good machine. It has improved editing features over those of the standard APPLE II and a better cursor control and stop list feature. And it's really nice to fire up the machine and be right in BASIC or DOS, or better yet, to be in the middle of a turn-key type program.

Furthermore, Applesoft BASIC is a standard feature, and I'm partial to it over Integer BASIC. But all of these improvements didn't come for free. There's only so much room in the ROM monitor, and certain of its features had to be sacrificed to make room for the new additions. As a result, the machine language step-and-trace capabilities of the older APPLE II ended up on the cutting room floor.

A lot of people will probably never miss step and trace. Unless you are into assembly language programming, you probably don't need them. But if you do any assembly language programming, step and trace can be invaluable. They allow you to step through each machine language instruction, displaying all of the 6502 registers as you go along, so you can find any errors that might exist in the program, or even just see how the program works. Step does this one instruction at a time, and trace does it continuously, without stopping (unless a break instruction is encountered).

Well, fear not, APPLE II Plus owners, Step-n-Trace is here. The Step-n-Trace (S&T) program essentially just adds the step-and-trace functions to the existing monitor of your APPLE II Plus. The operation and use of the monitor is identical to that of the original APPLE monitor. Type a hex address followed by one or more 'S's, to take steps through a program from that address. To trace, type a hex address followed by a 'T', to begin tracing from that address.

An improved feature of S&T over the original APPLE trace is that all you have to do is press any key (for example, the space bar) to stop the trace. To continue tracing, type a 'T', and trace will continue from where it stopped. Or you can type an 'S' to take only one step. The prompt character used for S&T is an inverse '*' so you can distinguish it from the normal APPLE monitor. S&T also includes all of the normal monitor commands in addition to step and trace. In fact, it actually uses many parts of the existing monitor to do its work.

To use Step-n-Trace, first load it and then type 'CALL 768', or 'BRUN' it from your disk, if you have one. You will then have all of the monitor commands at your disposal, including step and trace. To get out of the program, just press 'RESET' on your APPLE II Plus, or use 'CTRL', 'C', or 'CTRL' 'B' and you will end up in BASIC.

Since the program resides in hex address $300 to $3E9, it loads over some of the DOS address pointers from $3DO to $3E9. Generally, this doesn't cause any problems for me. However, this can be avoided by moving it to some other area of memory; but the jump addresses in lines 590, 650, 730, 1100, 1580, and 1590 will have to be revised accordingly. The assembler listing for S&T makes use of most of the same labels as the APPLE monitor to make it easier to relate what's happening with the old monitor.

At this point, I should mention that the step-and-trace functions from the same problems as the original APPLE monitor, in that, under certain conditions, the stack register will be displayed with an incorrect value. When this happens, for example, after JSR or RTS, the display will be corrected after the next instruction. Also, if the program manipulates the stack with the use of TXS instructions, the actual operation will probably be incorrect. Lastly, with DOS in effect, when a program is traced through the changing of an I/O hook (usually $36 or $37) the program trace will lock up because the output will have a partially incorrect jump indirect address, and your trace will fall off the edge of the earth. The frailties mentioned above are not nearly as restrictive as they may seem. All in all, S&T is a useful utility.

For those of you who have read thus far, but don't really plan on doing any assembly language programming, here is how Applesoft works. First load Step-n-Trace and then enter the following BASIC program:

```
10 CALL 768: PRINT "HELLO"
20 END
```

Next type 'RUN', and you will be rewarded with the sound of the bell and an inverse '*' prompt character, telling you that you're in S&T. Next type 'FF58S'. From now on, each 'S' you type will step you through the operations of Applesoft. The first 'S' should display 'D823- 4C D2 D7 JMP $D7D2' on the screen, followed by the contents of the registers. This is the running return to Applesoft. As you 'S'tep or 'T'race through the instructions, you will see the colon ($3A), the print command token ($BA), the quotation ($22), the characters of the word 'HELLO' ($48,45,4C,4C,4F) and more pass through the A (accumulator) register, as Applesoft analyzes your program line.

With some study you'll begin to understand what Applesoft is doing. With some effort, you can actually find where the subroutines are located for the 'SIN', 'SQR', or any other function you're interested in. All of this is accomplished with the help of S&T.

So, if you're doing any assembly language work on an APPLE II Plus, S&T can be of great help. If you're just interested in seeing how things actually run inside your APPLE, Step-n-Trace can open a lot of interesting doors. Anyway, have fun, and if you find out anything interesting, write about it.

```
                 :*******************************
                 :*         STEP-N-TRACE        *
                 :*              BY             *
                 :*        CRAIG PETERSON       *
                 :*        FEBRUARY 1980        *
                 :*                             *
                 :*A PROGRAM TO FURNISH THE APPLE*
                 :* II PLUS WITH THE STEP & TRACE*
                 :* CAPABLILITIES OF THE STANDARD*
                 :* APPLE II                    *
                 :*******************************
                 :
                 RTNL .DL 002C    RETURN ADRES LO
                 RTNH .DL 002D    RETURN ADRES HI
                 LGTH .DL 002F    LNGTH/DSPLACMNT
                 PRMP .DL 0033    PROMPT CHARACTR
                 YSAV .DL 0034    PLACE TO SAVE Y
                 PCL  .DL 003A    PROGRAM CNTR LO
                 PCH  .DL 003B    PROGRAM CNTR HI
                 XQT  .DL 003C    USR INSTRUCTION
                 STAT .DL 0048    PROC STATUS REG
                 KBRD .DL C000    KEYBOARD REGSTR
                 INSD .DL F882    DSPLAY PGM CNTR
                 DISA .DL F8D0    DISASEMBL INSTR
                 ADJ2 .DL F954    ADJUST PC - 2
                 ADJ3 .DL F956    ADJUST PC - 3
                 REGD .DL FAD7    DSPLAY USR REGS
                 RGDS .DL FADA    DISP REGS-NO CR
                 GETL .DL FD67    GET INPUT LINE
                 BL1  .DL FE00    BLANK ROUTINE
                 A1PC .DL FE75    COPY A1 TO PC
                 BELL .DL FF3A    RING THE BELL
                 RSTR .DL FF3F    RESTOR USR REGS
                 SAVE .DL FF4A    SAVE USER REGS
                 GETN .DL FFA7    GET ITEM,NONHEX
                 TSUB .DL FFBE    PUSH & GOTO SUB
                 TSB1 .DL FFC5    HANDLE THE MODE
                 ZMOD .DL FFC7    ZERO THE MODE
                 CHRT .DL FFCC    CHARACTER TABLE
                 :
                      .OR 0300
                 :
0300  D8         STRT CLD         SET HEX MODE
0301  203AFF          JSR BELL    RING THAT CHIME
0304  A92A       CONT LDA '*'     LOAD INVERS '*'
0306  8533            STA *PRMP   & STOR IN PRMPT
0308  2067FD          JSR GETL    READ A LINE
030B  20C7FF          JSR ZMOD    SET MODE & Y =0
030E  20A7FF     NXTI JSR GETN    GET ITEM,NONHEX
0311  8434            STY *YSAV    CHAR IN A-REG
0313  C9EC       TRYS CMP 0EC     IS IT STEP?
0315  F00B            BEQ ENT2    IF=STEP,GO ENT2
0317  C9ED       TRYT CMP 0ED     IS IT TRACE?
0319  D00F            BNE TRCR    IF<>TRACE,TRYCR
031B  AD00C0          LDA KBRD    WAS KEY PRESSD?
031E  3024            BMI AGIN    KEY ON,-->AGIN
0320  C634            DEC *YSAV   MAKES STEP RPT
0322  20C7FF     ENT2 JSR ZMOD    ENTRY FOR STEP
0325  204903          JSR STPZ    GO STEP OUT
0328  101A            BPL AGIN    RTN TO INP LINE
032A  C9C6       TRCR CMP 0C6     IS IT A CR?
032C  D009            BNE MCMD    IF<>CR,TRY MCMD
032E  20C5FF          JSR TSB1
0331  2000FE          JSR BL1     HNDL CR AS BLNK
0334  4C0403          JMP CONT    RETURN TO CONT
0337  A017       MCMD LDY 17      TRY MONITR CMDS
0339  88         CHRS DEY         SERCH MON CHARS
033A  30C4            BMI STRT    NOT FND,GO STRT
033C  D9CCFF          CMP CHRT,Y  CMP WITH TABLE
033F  D0F8            BNE CHRS    NOT FND,->CHRS
0341  20BEFF          JSR TSUB    FND, CALL SUB
0344  A434       AGIN LDY *YSAV   RESTORE Y
0346  4C0E03          JMP NXTI    GET NXT COMMAND
0349  2075FE     STPZ JSR A1PC    ADR TO PC
034C  20D0F8     STEP JSR DISA    TAKE ONE STEP
034F  68              PLA         ADJUST TO USER
0350  852C            STA *RTNL    STACK AND SAVE
0352  68              PLA          RTN ADR
0353  852D            STA *RTNH
0355  A208            LDX 08
0357  BDE103     XQIN LDA INM1,X  INIT XEQ AREA
035A  953C            STA *XQT ,X
035C  CA              DEX
035D  D0F8            BNE XQIN
035F  A13A            LDA (PCL ,X) USR OPCODE BYTE
0361  F02C            BEQ XBRK    SPESHL IF BREAK
0363  A42F            LDY *LGTH   LGTH FROM DASSY
0365  C920            CMP 20
0367  F043            BEQ XJSR    HANDLE JSR,RTS,
0369  C960            CMP 60       JMP,JMP( ),
036B  F02F            BEQ XRTS     & RTI SPECIAL
036D  C94C            CMP 4C
036F  F046            BEQ XJMP
0371  C96C            CMP 6C
0373  F043            BEQ XJAT
0375  C940            CMP 40
0377  F01F            BEQ XRTI
0379  291F            AND 1F
037B  4914            EOR 14
037D  C904            CMP 04      COPY USR INSTR
037F  F002            BEQ XQ2      TO XEQ AREA
0381  B13A       XQ1  LDA (PCL ),Y
0383  993C00     XQ2  STA XQT ,Y
0386  88              DEY
0387  10F8            BPL XQ1
0389  203FFF          JSR RSTR    RESTOR USR REGS
038C  4C3C00          JMP XQT     XEQ USER OP
038F  2082F8     XBRK JSR INSD    PRINT USER PC
0392  20DAFA          JSR RGDS     AND REGS
0395  4C0003          JMP STRT    THEN GO TO STRT
0398  18         XRTI CLC
0399  68              PLA         SIMULATE RTI
039A  8548            STA *STAT
039C  68         XRTS PLA         RTS SIMULATION
039D  853A            STA *PCL
039F  68              PLA
03A0  853B       PCN2 STA *PCH
03A2  A52F       PCN3 LDA *LGTH   UPDAT PC BY LEN
03A4  2056F9          JSR ADJ3
03A7  843B            STY *PCH
03A9  18              CLC
03AA  9014            BCC NEWP
03AC  18         XJSR CLC
03AD  2054F9          JSR ADJ2    UPDATE PC AND
03B0  AA              TAX          PUSH ONTO STAK
03B1  98              TYA          FOR JSR
03B2  48              PHA          SIMULATION
03B3  8A              TXA
03B4  48              PHA
03B5  A002            LDY 02
03B7  18         XJMP CLC
03B8  B13A       XJAT LDA (PCL ),Y
03BA  AA              TAX         LOAD PC FOR JMP
03BB  88              DEY          & (JMP)
03BC  B13A            LDA (PCL ),Y SIMULATION
03BE  863B            STX *PCH
03C0  853A       NEWP STA *PCL
03C2  B0F3            BCS XJMP
```

```
03C4  A52D       RTNJ LDA *RTNH
03C6  48              PHA
03C7  A52C            LDA *RTNL
03C9  48              PHA
03CA  4CD7FA          JMP REGD        DISPLAY USR REG
03CD  18         BRAN CLC             BRANCH TAKEN,
03CE  A001            LDY 01           AD LEN+2 TO PC
03D0  B13A            LDA (PCL  ),Y
03D2  2056F9          JSR ADJ3
03D5  853A            STA *PCL
03D7  98              TYA
03D8  38              SEC
03D9  B0C5            BCS PCN2
03DB  204AFF     NBRN JSR SAVE        NORML RTRN AFTR
03DE  38              SEC              EXQING USER OP
03DF  B0C1            BCS PCN3        GO UPDATE PC
03E1  EA         INM1 NOP
03E2  EA         INIT NOP
03E3  EA              NOP             DUMMY FILL FOR
03E4  4CDB03          JMP NBRN         XEQ AREA
03E7  4CCD03          JMP BRAN
                      .EN
```

SYMBOL TABLE

RTNL	002C	BELL	FF3A	XQIN	0357
RTNH	002D	RSTR	FF3F	XQ1	0381
LGTH	002F	SAVE	FF4A	XQ2	0383
PRMP	0033	GETN	FFA7	XBRK	038F
YSAV	0034	TSUB	FFBE	XRTI	0398
PCL	003A	TSB1	FFC5	XRTS	039C
PCH	003B	ZMOD	FFC7	PCN2	03A0
XQT	003C	CHRT	FFCC	PCN3	03A2
STAT	0048	STRT	0300	XJSR	03AC
KBRD	C000	CONT	0304	XJMP	03B7
INSD	F882	NXTI	030E	XJAT	03B8
DISA	F8D0	TRYS	0313	NEWP	03C0
ADJ2	F954	TRYT	0317	RTNJ	03C4
ADJ3	F956	ENT2	0322	BRAN	03CD
REGD	FAD7	TRCR	032A	NBRN	03DB
RGDS	FADA	MCMD	0337	INM1	03E1
GETL	FD67	CHRS	0339	INIT	03E2
BL1	FE00	AGIN	0344		
A1PC	FE75	STPZ	0349		
		STEP	034C		

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AIM 65 File Operations: Writing Text Files with BASIC

The value of BASIC is greatly enhanced with the capability of writing text files. The techniques and programs required are presented here.

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Herndon, VA 22070

In an article published in MICRO, July 1980 (26:61), I presented a subroutine which made AIM 65 text files accessible to BASIC. The capability to read text files with BASIC has satisfied many of our requirements. I also hope that the subroutine has been of help to other AIM 65 users as well.

There are, however, many applications which require the capability to write text files. Therefore, I have developed a second machine language subroutine to meet this need. This subroutine provides a means for creating AIM 65 text files directly from BASIC. Using this subroutine, you can store any kind of data on tape-character strings or numbers. With this subroutine you can also use BASIC to write other BASIC programs! In fact, our sample program will do just that.

As was the case with the earlier text file input subroutine, the text file output subroutine is both ROMable and completely position independent. Don't be surprised if you see sections of code from the input subroutine duplicated in the output subroutine. I have tried to emphasize ease of use above other factors.

The text file input and output subroutines handle all the file operations that will normally be required. However, I must point out one restriction at the start. A BASIC program cannot have an input file and an output file open at the same time. If a file must be updated, the entire file must be read into memory, modified, and then written back to tape. Therefore, update processing is restricted to files which will fit entirely in memory. However, this restriction is not really too bad, since update processing must be done this way, if you only have one tape recorder connected to your AIM 65.

Approach

The AIM 65 itself creates text files by first invoking the monitor routine WHEREO. WHEREO establishes the tape recorder as the active output device, obtains a file name, and obtains a tape drive number (1 or 2). Each time a character is to be written to tape, AIM 65 will invoke the monitor routine OUTALL. If BASIC is going to write text files these same functions must be performed.

I have designed a machine language subroutine which allows BASIC to create text files. The text file output subroutine follows the convention established by out text input subroutine. The BASIC program must place the text line (or record) in the character string variable A$. Next, the BASIC program invokes the USR function. the machine language subroutine locates A$ in BASIC's memory and writes the contents of A$ to tape. After A$ has been written, control is given back to BASIC.

In this subroutine, I have used the capabilities of the USR function to pass data both to and from the machine language program. The argument of the USR function, (which BASIC passes to the machine language program) contains the number of bytes of data to be written from A$. In other words, you can set up A$ as an 80 byte string and write the first 25 bytes one time, the first 50 bytes the next time, and so on. Conversely, the machine language program passes data the other way—to BASIC. The value returned by the USR function indicates whether or not the write operation was successful.

AIM 65 users will note other similarities to our approach to reading text files. The AIM 65 will be put in the tape mode only for as long as it takes to write a record. Thus, the AIM 65 display is available as an output device between write operations. Data formatting considerations are simple: put what ever data you want into A$ and write it.

Loading the Subroutine

The hex dump of the machine code is shown in figure 1. In our system, the subroutine resides at location $7CA4. Since the subroutine is position independent, you may relocate it anywhere in memory without having to change a single byte of code.

If you prefer entering the code instruction format, the disassembly listing is included as figure 2. Just be careful of the absolute addresses which show up as operands of branch instructions.

Before testing out the subroutine, there is one address which your must check. It may vary from one version of the BASIC ROM to another. The machine language subroutine uses a BASIC subroutine to convert the USR argument from a floating point number to an integer. The address of this subroutine, not the subroutine itself, is contained in locations $B006 and $B007 of the BASIC ROM. Use the AIM 65 monitor to examine these locations. If they contain $FE and $BE respectively, then no changes are required. If they are different, however, you must modify the machine language subroutne. In this case, simply place the contents of location $B006 into location $7CF1, and place the contents of location $B007 into location $7CF2. All we are doing is telling the machine language subroutine where the BASIC floating point to integer conversion code is located.

Once your have loaded the subroutine and safely stored it on tape, you can initialize BASIC. Since the subroutine requires 148 bytes, you will have to account for this when responding the the MEMORY SIZE prompt. If you have a 4K system and you are only using the text file output subroutine, MEMORY SIZE would by 4096 minus 148 or 3948. If you are using both the text file input and output subroutines, MEMORY SIZE would by 4096 minus(148 + 164) or 3784.

Procedure

Now we're ready to go. The procedure for writing text files consists of the following four steps:

1. Open the file
2. Write a record
3. Test the return code
4. Close the file.

If you recall, out text file input subroutine closed the input file automatically. The text file output subroutine is different. It requires you to explicitly close the output file. This is necessary in order to make sure that the last block gets written to tape. We will illustrate these steps by going through a sample program. Our sample program will generate BASIC DATA statements. We will write these DATA statements to tape and then show how they can be appended to a BASIC program. this is one approach to saving and reusing data.

Step 1: Open the File

An output file is opened by POKEing location $F7 (247 decimal) to zero.

```
10 POKE 247,0
```

```
M>=7CA4 AD 13 A4 48
< > 7CA8 A5 75 85 F0
< > 7CAC A5 76 85 F1
< > 7CB0 A5 77 C5 F0
< > 7CB4 D0 12 A5 78
< > 7CB8 C5 F1 D0 0C
< > 7CBC A0 FF A2 FF
< > 7CC0 68 8D 13 A4
< > 7CC4 8A 6C 08 B0
< > 7CC8 A0 00 B1 F0
< > 7CCC C9 41 D0 07
< > 7CD0 C8 B1 F0 C9
< > 7CD4 80 F0 0D 18
< > 7CD8 A5 F0 69 07
< > 7CDC 85 F0 90 D0
< > 7CE0 E6 F1 D0 CC
< > 7CE4 A0 02 B1 F0
< > 7CE8 99 F0 00 C8
< > 7CEC C0 05 D0 F6
< > 7CF0 20 FE BE A5
< > 7CF4 AC D0 C5 A5
< > 7CF8 F7 D0 0A 20
< > 7CFC 71 E8 E6 F7
< > 7D00 AD 13 A4 85
< > 7D04 F8 A5 F8 8D
< > 7D08 13 A4 A5 F2
< > 7D0C C5 AD 90 AC
< > 7D10 A5 AD F0 17
< > 7D14 C9 51 B0 A4
< > 7D18 A0 00 B1 F3
< > 7D1C 20 BC E9 C8
< > 7D20 C4 AD D0 F6
< > 7D24 20 F0 E9 A2
< > 7D28 00 F0 95 20
< > 7D2C F0 E9 20 F0
< > 7D30 E9 20 0A E5
< > 7D34 A0 00 F0 EF
<
```

Figure 1: **Text File Output Subroutine — Hex Dump**

This will cause the machine language subroutine to invoke the AIM 65 monitor WHEREO. As we have seen, WHEREO will ask for the output device, file name and tape drive number.

Step 2: Write the Record

```
20 LN = 50000
30 FOR I = 1 TO 5
40  A$ = STR$(LN) + "DATA"
    + STR$(I)
50 POKE 4,103
60 POKE 5,125
70 Z = USR(LEN(A$))
```

Lines 20 and 30 are part of our sample application. Since we are generating DATA statements, we need to place line numbers in front of each one. Our generated line numbers start with 50000. Five DATA statements will be output. The text line is formatted in line 40. BASIC's STR$ function is used to convert numeric fields to character strings. The resultant line is placed in the character string A$. A$ is the output area. Each line of text to be written to tape must first be placed in A$. No other variable will do. Text data cannot be written to tape from any other variable without first being moved to A$.

Lines 50 and 60 tell BASIC where the machine language subroutine is located. The low order byte of the address (expressed in decimal) must be POKEd into location 4. Similarly, the high order byte of the address must be POKEd into location 5. In our example, the machine language subroutine is located at $7CA4. Be sure you adjust this for your particular configuration.

The USR function in line 70 causes the machine language subroutine to write the data from A$ to tape. Note that we've called the USR function with an argument. The argument tells the machine language subroutine how many bytes of A$ to write. If the argument was set to, say, five, then only the first five bytes of A$ would have been transferred to tape. by setting the argument to LEN(A$), we insure that the entire string will be written.

NOTE: in accordance with AIM 65 text file format, the machine language subroutine will automatically append a carriage return to each line of text written. You should not try to do this with BASIC. If you do, there will be two successive carriage returns on the tape—the subroutine's and yours. As far as the AIM 65 is concerned, this represents an end-of-file mark. When you go to read the tape, you won't be able to read very much of it.

Step 3: Test the Return Code

As line 70 shows, the USR function returns a value. This value is known appropriately as a return code. The return code can be assigned to any numeric variable (it doesn't have to be Z). The return code will tell you, from a software point of view, whether or not the write operation was successful. It won't tell you, for example, if your tape recorder is jammed or unplugged.

The return code can be interpreted as follows:

A: Return code is less than zero

If the return code has a value that is less than zero, then an error condition has been detected. There are four situations which will cause an error:

1. A$ is not defined
2. A$ is longer than 80 bytes
3. The USR argument is greater than 255
4. The USR argument is greater than LEN(A$)

Please note the 80 byte limit on the length of a text line.

B. Return code is greater than or equal to zero

If the value of the return code is greater than or equal to zero, then the machine language subroutine has successfully located A$ and has written its contents to tape. The return code will indicate the number of bytes written (exclusive of the carriage return).

Our sample program will test the return code like this:

```
80 IF Z    0 THEN STOP
90 LN = LN + 10
100 NEXT I
```

***Figure 2:* Text File Output-Subroutine—Instruction Format**

```
K>*=7CA4
/39
7CA4 AD LDA A413        Save OUTFLG on the stack
7CA7 48 PHA
7CA8 A5 LDA 75          Start of BASIC's symbol table
7CAA 85 STA F0
7CAC A5 LDA 76
7CAE 85 STA F1
7CB0 A5 LDA 77          Is it the end of the symbol table?
7CB2 C5 CMP F0
7CB4 D0 BNE 7CC8        No...
7CB6 A5 LDA 78
7CB8 C5 CMP F1
7CBA D0 BNE 7CC8        No...
7CBC A0 LDY #FF         Error exit. Set return code to -1
7CBE A2 LDX #FF
7CC0 68 PLA             Normal exit. Restore OUTFLG
7CC1 8D STA A413
7CC4 8A TXA
7CC5 6C JMP (B008)      Back to BASIC
7CC8 A0 LDY #00
7CCA B1 LDA (F0),Y
7CCC C9 CMP #41         Is it A$?
7CCE D0 BNE 7CD7
7CD0 C8 INY
7CD1 B1 LDA (F0),Y
7CD3 C9 CMP #80
7CD5 F0 BEQ 7CE4
7CD7 18 CLC             Set up for next symbol table entry
7CD8 A5 LDA F0
7CDA 69 ADC #07
7CDC 85 STA F0
7CDE 90 BCC 7CB0
7CE0 E6 INC F1
7CE2 D0 BNE 7CB0
7CE4 A0 LDY #02         Get address and length of A$
7CE6 B1 LDA (F0),Y
7CE8 99 STA 00F0,Y
7CEB C8 INY
7CEC C0 CPY #05
7CEE D0 BNE 7CE6
7CF0 20 JSR BEFE        Convert USR argument to integer
7CF3 A5 LDA AC          Is it greater than 255?
7CF5 D0 BNE 7CBC        Yes, then error
7CF7 A5 LDA F7          First time through?
7CF9 D0 BNE 7D05        No...
7CFB 20 JSR E871        Yes, call WHEREO
7CFE E6 INC F7
7D00 AD LDA A413        Pick up new OUTFLG and
7D03 85 STA F8          Save it in a temporary variable
7D05 A5 LDA F8          Restore OUTFLG from the temporary
```

Figure 2 (continued)

```
7D07 8D STA A413
7D0A A5 LDA F2
7D0C C5 CMP AD
7D0E 90 BCC 7CBC      Error if USR arg greater than LEN(A$)
7D10 A5 LDA AD
7D12 F0 BEQ 7D2B      Caller says it's time to close the file
7D14 C9 CMP #51
7D16 B0 BCS 7CBC      Error if USR arg greater than 80
7D18 A0 LDY #00
7D1A B1 LDA (F3),Y    Pick up a byte from A$
7D1C 20 JSR E9BC      Use OUTALL to write it
7D1F C8 INY
7D20 C4 CPY AD
7D22 D0 BNE 7D1A
7D24 20 JSR E9F0      CRLF marks the end of the line
7D27 A2 LDX #00
7D29 F0 BEQ 7CC0      Exit
7D2B 20 JSR E9F0      Close the file. Two CRLFs
7D2E 20 JSR E9F0
7D31 20 JSR E50A      DU11 writes the last block
7D34 A0 LDY #00       Set return code to 0
7D36 F0 BEQ 7D27      Exit
```

So, if there is some kind of error, the program will terminate with a BREAK message.

Lines 90 and 100 set up the next DATA statement line number and finish up the loop.

Step 4: Close the File

When we have finished writing all the records we want, we must "close" the output file. There are several actions that must be done in order to close a file. First of all, it we are writing a text file that contains BASIC source program statements, we must write a control-z at the end of the file. (Refer to the *Basic Reference Manual,* page G-3). In any case, the text file must be terminated with two carriage returns. Our machine language subroutine will take care of writing the two carriage returns. However, since the machine language subroutine has no idea of whether the text file that we are writing is a BASIC source program or not, we must write the control-z ourselves.

In our sample program, the code to close the output file is:

```
110 A$=CHR$(26): REM
  CONTROL Z
120 Z=USR(1)
130 Z=USR(0): REM CLOSE
  FILE
END
```

Lines 110 and 120 write a control-z at the end of the text file.

Calling the machine language subroutine with the argument of the USR function set to zero, closes the text file. The machine language subroutine will output two consecutive carriage returns. Next, it will write the last block of data from the AIM 65 output buffer to tape. Lastly, it will turn both tape recorders (drives 1 and 2) on.

Sample Program

Figure 3 shows a complete listng of the sample program and a test run. You should be able to duplicate the results exactly.

The sample program generates five DATA statements. These are written to a tape file. Next, the tape is read with the BASIC LOAD command (without first typing NEW). A LIST of the program reveals that not only was the tape write succesful but also that the DATA statements were appended to our sample program. Please recognize that this is a sample program. We generated DATA statements only for the sake of simplicity. There is no reason why we could'nt have created and written to tape an entire BASIC program.

We have described a machine language subroutine which opens up the capability to create text files from BASIC. You can use this capability for any number of applications. Just keep in mind the restriction that was mentioned earlier in the article: an input file and an output file cannot be open at the same time in the same program.

Subroutine Logic

Figure 4 contains the Warnier-Orr diagram of the machine language subroutine. With this diagram and the description that follows, you should be able to modify the subroutine to fit your particular needs.(To broadly review Warnier-Orr diagrams, the sequence of operations is determined by reading from the top of the diagram to the bottom. Hierarchy is indicated by reading from left to right).

A description of the zero page variable used in the subroutine is included as figure 5. If you are using our text file input subroutine, you will notice that many of the same zero page locations are used. There is no real conflict, however. Both the text file input and output subroutine initialize locations $F0 through $F4 each time they are called.

Upon entry to the text file output subroutine, the AIM 65 variable OUTFLG is saved on the stack. This allows us to preserve the AIM 65 active output device indicator between subroutine calls. In other words, assuming that the display/printer is the active output device, it will be disabled while the subroutine is using the tape recorder as the active output device. Next, one of two lower level routines is invoked, depending on whether or not A$ has been defined by the BASIC program. When control is again received from one of these lower level routines, OUTFLG will be pulled from the stack. This restores the original active output device (for example the display/printer). Finally, the

***Figure 3:* Sample Program**

STEP 1
Key in and LIST the sample program. WARNING: The subroutine is located at $7CA4 as specified by lines 50 and 60. You may need to change this for your system.

```
10 POKE 247,0
20 LN=50000
30 FOR I=1 TO 5
40 A$=STR$(LN)+"DATA"+STR$(I)
50 POKE 4,103
60 POKE 5,125
70 Z=USR(LEN(A$))
80 IF Z<0 THEN STOP
90 LN=LN+10
100 NEXT I
110 A$=CHR$(26):REM CONTROL-Z
120 Z=USR(1)
130 Z=USR(0):REM CLOSE FILE
140 END
```

STEP 2
RUN then program. It will write 1 block of data to tape TEST1.

```
RUN
OUT=T F=TEST1 T=2
00
```

STEP 3
LOAD tape TEST1 (do not type NEW). 1 block of data will be read. The data will be displayed as it is processed.

```
LOAD
IN=T F=TEST1 T=1
00 SRCH F=TEST1 BLK= 00 LOAD
 50000DATA 1
 50010DATA 2
 50020DATA 3
 50030DATA 4
 50040DATA 5
```

STEP 4
LIST the program. The generated DATA have been appended to the original program.

```
10 POKE 247,0
20 LN=50000
30 FOR I=1 TO 5
40 A$=STR$(LN)+"DATA"+STR$(I)
50 POKE 4,103
60 POKE 5,125
70 Z=USR(LEN(A$))
80 IF Z<0 THEN STOP
90 LN=LN+10
100 NEXT I
110 A$=CHR$(26):REM CONTROL-Z
120 Z=USR(1)
130 Z=USR(0):REM CLOSE FILE
140 END
50000 DATA 1
50010 DATA 2
50020 DATA 3
50030 DATA 4
50040 DATA 5
```

machine language subroutine returns to BASIC. This is done by issuing a JMP indirect to location $B008 in the BASIC ROM. $B008 converts the 16-bit return code (stored in A and Y) to a floating point number.

If A$ is defined, a call will be made to a subroutine in the BASIC ROM. This subroutine converts the argument of the USR function to a 16-bit integer. (Refer to page F-1 of the *BASIC Reference Manual.)* The value of the 16-bit integer is examined and one of two lower level routines is invoked as appropriate.

If A$ is not defined, then no output record exists. This is probably an error. The machine language subroutine sets the return code to −1 to signal the error condition.

In the event that the argument of the USR function is 255 or less, the following steps will be carried out. First, if the machine language subroutine is being called for the first time, lower level initialization code will be invoked. In any case, OUTFLG is restored from the temporary variable located at $F8. Normally, this will put the AIM 65 in the tape mode. Then, the USR argument (that is, the number of bytes to be written) is compared with the actual length of A$.

Should the USR argument specify a value greater than 255, an error condition exists. Microsoft BASIC does not permit strings longer than 255 characters. Therefore, the machine language subroutine sets the return code to *−1.*

If the machine language subroutine is being called for the first time, WHEREO will be called. This AIM 65 monitor subroutine will prompt the user for the output device, file name, and tape drive number. WHEREO also sets OUTFLG with a new value. We store the new value in OUTFLG in the temporary variable at $F8.

If the USR argument is less than or equal to the length of A$, then processing can continue. We test the USR argument for three conditions:

A. USR argument is 0
B. USR argument is non-zero and less than or equal to 80

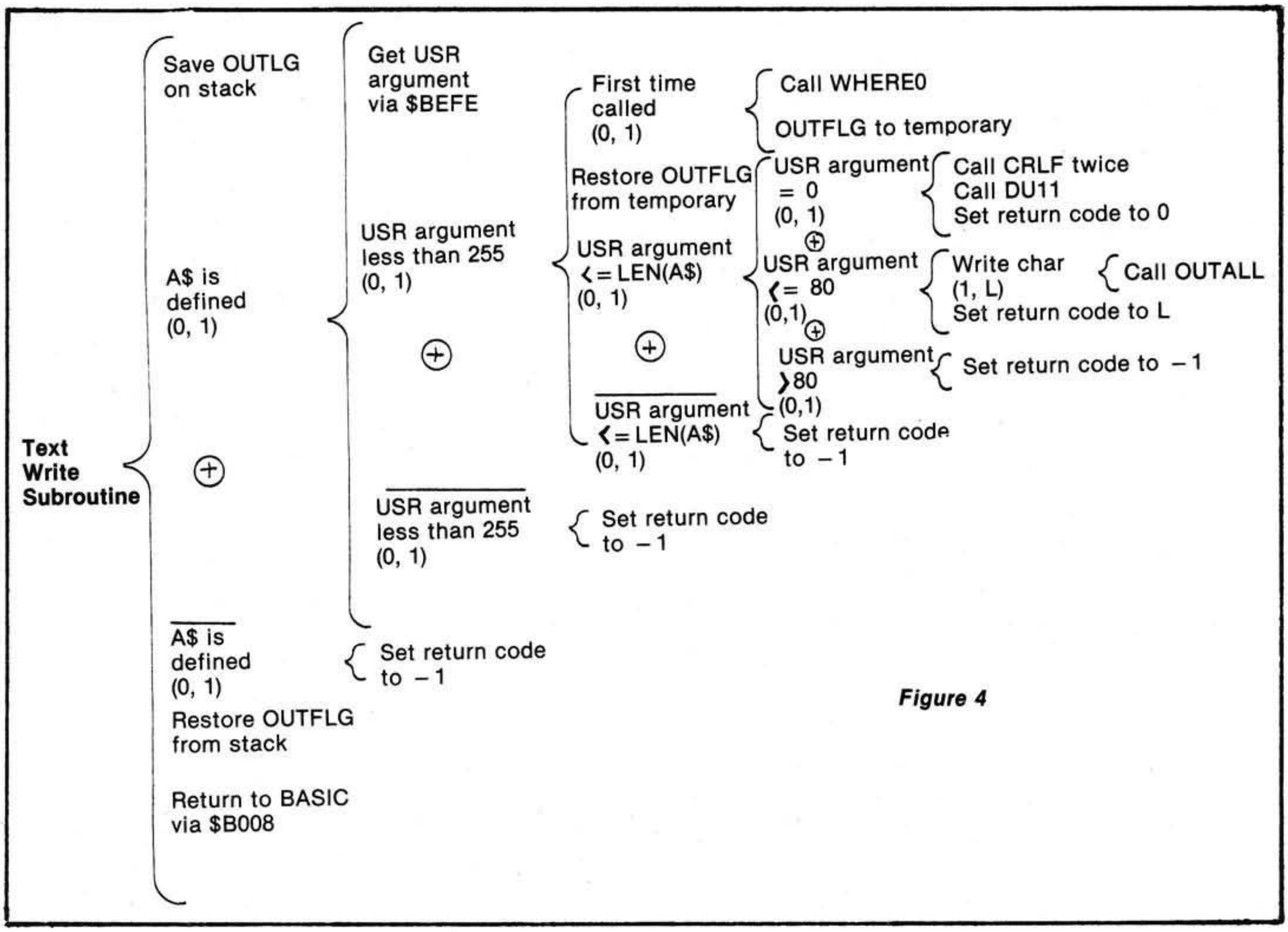

Figure 4

C. USR argument is greater than 80.

If, on the other hand, the USR argument is greater than the length of A$, there is some inconsistency. The machine language subroutine is being asked to write more data than is actually present. So, in this case, an error condition is raised and the return code is set to −1.

An output file is closed by setting the USR argument to zero (condition A above). The following actions take place. The AIM 65 monitor routine CRLF is called twice. This puts two successive carriage returns on the tape as an end-of-file mark. Next, the monitor routine DU11 is called. DU11 writes the last tape block and turns on *both* tape drives. Finally, we set the return code to zero and exit.

If the USR argument is greater than zero and less than or equal to 80, we output the number of bytes specified by the USR argument. The AIM 65 subroutine OUTALL performs the output operation. The end of the text line is marked by calling CRLF. The return code is the set to the number of bytes written (exclusive of the carriage return).

If the USR argurment is greater than 80, the return code is set to −1 to indicate an error. This is because we have established a maximum record length or 80 bytes for our text file input and output operations. This limitation is easily relaxed, however.

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***Figure 5:* Zero Page Variables**

SYMTAB	$F0, $F1	Pointer to BASIC's symbol table
LEN	$F2	Length of A$
APNT	$F3, $F4	Pointer of A$ in BASIC's memory
TEMP2	$F7	First time switch
TOTFLG	$F8	OUTFLG hold area

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System: APPLE II or APPLE II +
Memory: 48K
Language: ROM or RAM Applesoft
Hardware: DISK II and PRINTER
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Price: $19.95 on disk
Includes: Diskette and complete documentation
Author: **D.R. Jarvis**
Available: **D. R. JARVIS COMPUTING**
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Memory: Any size system
Language: Basic and machine
Hardware: None special
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Software: 0S65D
Memory: Uses 2K
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With your PET and a card reader you can enter data with the IBM cards.

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Using a micro for temperature measurement demonstrates problems involved in interfacing the real world.

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How to intercept the BASIC's input routine and how to implement a shorthand notation.

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Use your SYM as a Morse Code teaching tool, automatic ID'er or 'canned' message sender.

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How to manipulate those Softape programs.

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