

NAS-SYS 3
advanced 2K MONITOR
For the NASCOM 1 and 2

interface components

CONTENTS =====	PAGE =====
LIST OF COMMANDS	3
HOW TO ENTER A COMMAND	4
ERRORS WHEN ENTERING A COMMAND	4
HOW TO CORRECT ERRORS	4
SCREEN EDITING	5
THE KEYBOARD	6
THE RESET BUTTON	6
SCROLLING DISPLAY	6
DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF EACH COMMAND	7-16
A, B	7
C, D, E, G	8
H, I, J, K	9
M, N, O	10
P, Q, R	11
S, T	12
U, V	13
W	14
X	15
Y, Z	16
HOW TO ENTER AND TEST A PROGRAM	17
DISPLAY OF PROGRAM REGISTERS	18
SIMPLE INSTRUCTIONS FOR INPUT AND OUTPUT	18
HOW TO END A PROGRAM	19
NAS-SYS RESTARTS AND ROUTINES	20
NAS-SYS RESTART INSTRUCTIONS	21
NAS-SYS ROUTINES	22-25
INPUT AND OUTPUT	26-28
NAS-SYS WORKSPACE	29
ADDRESSING OF VIDEO RAM	30

NAS-SYS 3 - IMPROVED VERSION OF NAS-SYS 1

=====

1. All the keys on the keyboard automatically repeat when held down. (Not the @ key.) The initial repeat delay and the repeat speed are adjustable.
2. All routines are interruptable, so that interrupts can be used while executing NAS-SYS routines.
3. The CRT routine allows data to be output anywhere in memory, so headings can be output to the top line of the display.
4. The Read command has an optional parameter which allows cassette tapes to be read into any memory locations.
5. The Tabulate command is enhanced in three ways. Firstly, ASCII values of the bytes are output as well as the usual hexadecimal tabulation. Secondly, a fourth parameter can be used to specify the output of additional values on each line, to allow for printers of different widths. Thirdly, a fifth parameter allows suppression of either the hexadecimal output or the ASCII output.
6. All NAS-SYS routines can be single stepped, which makes it easier to test a program which uses NAS-SYS routines. By using the repeat keyboard feature, high speed single stepping is possible.
7. The register display is enhanced so that it shows the two byte value pointed to by each of the main registers.
8. Output from the Modify command is displaced two characters to the right, to improve readability.
9. The External (X) command has additional options, and no longer fails to output nulls. This enables the NULL command in BASIC to work correctly.
10. There are three new commands. P displays the stored user program registers, D executes a program at #D000, and Y executes a program at #B000.
11. The cursor blink rate is adjustable.
12. There are three new routines. Repeat keyboard scan, Output two spaces, and a new routine which can execute any other routine.
13. Both on breakpoint and on NMI, control passes through the \$NMI jump before displaying the registers, allowing a program to take alternative action.
14. The B 0 command turns off the breakpoint completely, so that with appropriate hardware NAS-SYS can be executed in RAM.
15. Support in NAS-SYS itself for the use of paper tape has been removed, so there is no longer a Load command and the Tabulate command does not output a checksum.

NOTE: Because of improvements to the Read command, ARGN must be set to 0 before calling the Read routine from a program. Therefore when using the Nascom Tape Basic, you MUST enter the command POKE 3083,0 after each cold or warm start.

NASCOM OPERATING SYSTEM - NAS-SYS 3

=====

NAS-SYS 3 is a 2K operating system for the Nascom 1 and Nascom 2 microcomputers. It makes it easy to enter, test and run machine code programs. It also provides a comprehensive set of routines which can be called by user programs. These routines are also used by the high level languages on the Nascom such as the 8K BASIC.

SUMMARY OF FEATURES

=====

The contents of memory can be tabulated in hexadecimal and ASCII.

Memory locations can be modified with values entered in hexadecimal or ASCII.

Programs can be executed normally, or single stepped, or executed with a breakpoint set. During single stepping or at a breakpoint a full display of the machine registers is provided.

Commands are entered and edited using a blinking, non-destructive cursor. Comprehensive screen editing includes insertion and deletion of characters. This makes it easy to correct and reenter incorrect commands.

The keyboard routine allows every possible code to be entered when using the expanded keyboard, and provides automatic repeat when a key is held down. It also supports all features when using the original Nascom 1 keyboard.

Cassette tapes can be used to store programs, using a fast and fully checked method of recording the data. Tapes can be written which automatically load and execute machine code programs without any commands being entered at the keyboard.

All parallel I/O ports can be controlled and checked by direct commands.

Full support of serial terminals and printers is included, so that the computer can be controlled by a Teletype or equivalent device.

The computer can be used as a terminal, by connecting it with an acoustic coupler to a timesharing service, or even to another Nascom computer.

All internal codes are in ASCII, making it easy to attach other peripherals such as parallel printers.

(This document was produced on a Nascom computer, using the NASPEN word processing package, and printed on a Teletype 43 terminal.)

LIST OF COMMANDS

=====

A xxxx yyyy	Arithmetic - in hexadecimal
B xxxx	Breakpoint set or cleared
C xxxx yyyy zzzz	Copy - move data
D	Jump to address #D000 - run ZEAP
E xxxx	Execute a program
G xxxx yyyy zzzz	Generate a self loading cassette tape
H	Half duplex terminal
I xxxx yyyy zzzz	Intelligent copy - move data safely
J	Jump to address #FFFA - BASIC cold start
K xx	Keyboard option
M xxxx	Modify or examine contents of memory
N	Normal I/O to be resumed
O xx yy	Output data to port
P	Display program registers
Q xx	Query data from port
R xxxx	Read a cassette tape
S xxxx	Single step
T xxxx yyyy zzzz vv hhaa	Tabulate contents of memory
U	User specified I/O routines activated
V	Verify cassette tape is readable
W xxxx yyyy	Write a cassette tape
X xx	External serial device activated
Y	Jump to address #B000
Z	Jump to address #FFFD - BASIC warm start

(F and L commands do not exist)

Note. All hexadecimal numbers in this manual are preceded by "#".

HOW TO ENTER A COMMAND

=====

Type the command letter in the first position on the line, followed by any values required. Each value must be separated from the others by one or more spaces. Then press the ENTER key. The line entered is ALWAYS the line where the cursor is blinking when the ENTER key is pressed. If the first position on the line is blank, no command is processed.

ERRORS WHEN ENTERING A COMMAND

=====

If an invalid command is entered, the message "Error" is displayed on the next line. Very careful checking is performed by NAS-SYS, so that disastrous mistakes are less likely. The following types of error are detected:-

Invalid command character. (If the command character is blank, the line is simply ignored.)

More than ten values entered after the command character. (Only five values are ever needed, but a program can use up to ten values entered after the E command.)

Any value which is not a valid hexadecimal number. (Digits 0 to 9, and letters A to F.)

A value greater than #FFFF.

HOW TO CORRECT ERRORS

=====

Simply press BACKSPACE to correct errors which you notice while typing the command.

However the comprehensive screen editing facilities allow you to go back and reenter an incorrect line provided it is still on the screen. Simply move the cursor back up the screen, and edit the line using the cursor movement keys, including deleting and inserting characters if required. Then press ENTER to enter the line.

For details of the screen editing facilities, read the next section.

SCREEN EDITING

=====

The screen editing facilities are available with both the expanded keyboard, and the original Nascom 1 keyboard.

NAME	HEX CODE	KEYS PRESSED	FUNCTION
====	=====	=====	=====
NULL	#00	CTRL/SHIFT/Ø	Ignored on display.
BS	#08	BACKSPACE	Move back and make position blank.
LF	#0A	LF or CTRL/J	Ignored on display.
FF	#0C	CS or SHIFT/BS	Clear screen and start at top left.
CR	#0D	ENTER or NEWLINE	Carriage return, line feed. Scroll up if at bottom.
CUL	#11	Left arrow or CTRL/Q	Move cursor left.
CUR	#12	Right arrow or CTRL/R	Move cursor right.
CUU	#13	Up arrow or CTRL/S	Move cursor up.
CUD	#14	Down arrow or CTRL/T	Move cursor down.
CSL	#15	SHIFT/Left arrow or CTRL/U	Delete character at cursor, move rest of line to the left.
CSR	#16	SHIFT/Right arrow or CTRL/V	Move rest of line to the right.
CH	#17	CH or CTRL/W	Move cursor to start of line.
CCR	#18	CTRL/X	If cursor at start of line, ignore. Otherwise do CR.
ESC	#1B	ESC or SHIFT/ENTER	Delete current line, and place cursor at start of line.

The cursor blinks and is non-destructive, which means that it can be moved over existing text without changing it. The cursor blink speed can be altered by changing the value KBLINK (#0C32-#0C33) in the NAS-SYS workspace.

THE KEYBOARD

=====

The expanded keyboard has the ability to generate any of the 256 possible 8 bit codes, as follows:-

Hex #20 to #5F are the normal ASCII codes and are available as marked keys.

The letters are upper case, unless SHIFT is held down, when they become lower case. (Also see K command.) The @ key requires SHIFT to be held down, to produce an @.

Both the CTRL and the @ key operate as CTRL keys. This enables original Nascom 1 keyboards to make use of the screen editing facilities. When one of these keys is held down, and another key pressed, bit 6 is altered. This gives codes #00 to #1F and #60 to #7F.

The GRAPHICS key sets bit 7 on while it is held down, and this can be used to give graphic characters directly, with the Nascom 2 graphic option. When used in conjunction with the other keys, codes #80 to #FF may be obtained. (Also see K command.)

All keys (except the @ key) automatically repeat if held down. The delay before repeating starts and the repeat speed can be altered by changing the values KLONG (#0C2E-#0C2F) and KSHORT (#0C30-#0C31) in the NAS-SYS workspace.

THE RESET BUTTON

=====

The Reset button is quite different to any other key. It sends a signal to the computer telling it to reinitialize itself. Pressing Reset does not result in the loss of whatever programs are stored in memory, but the operating system resets itself and takes control. The message "-- NAS-SYS 3 --" is displayed at the top left of the screen, and the computer waits for you to enter a command.

SCROLLING DISPLAY

=====

When Reset is pressed or the screen is cleared, the cursor is positioned at the top left, and as commands are entered, the display scrolls down the screen. When the bottom line is reached, the whole display automatically starts to scroll upwards, showing the last 15 lines.

The top line of the display is never scrolled, making it a convenient place to display headings.

Note that user programs must not change the margins in the Video RAM.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF EACH COMMAND

A xxxx yyyy ARITHMETIC COMMAND

The Arithmetic command performs simple hexadecimal arithmetic. Three results are displayed, as follows:-

SSSS DDDD JJ

SSSS is the sum of the two values.

DDDD is the difference of the two values.

JJ is the displacement required in a Jump Relative instruction which starts at xxxx, to cause a jump to yyyy. If such a jump is not possible, then ?? is displayed instead.

B xxxx BREAKPOINT COMMAND

The Breakpoint command is used to insert a trap code into the program at address xxxx specified. Clearly a breakpoint cannot be inserted into a program which is in ROM (Read Only Memory). The command B 0 turns off the breakpoint.

Initially the breakpoint is turned off, since Reset deactivates it. The breakpoint command may be entered at any time. Once it has been entered, NAS-SYS remembers the breakpoint address and also keeps a record of the value at that address. Then, when an Execute command is entered, code #E7 is automatically inserted at the breakpoint. If the code is encountered during execution, then the program registers are saved, and are also displayed. The original value is replaced at the breakpoint address. Any command can then be entered, so that for example the program can be modified. If an Execute or Step command is then entered without specifying an address to start execution, the program will automatically restart where the breakpoint was. If an Execute command is entered, then the original instruction at the breakpoint is executed, and the breakpoint will only stop execution again the next time that it is encountered.

Note that the original value is put back into the program no matter which way the program is ended. (See "How to end a program".)

Note that the breakpoint must only be set at the first byte of an instruction in the program.

BREAKPOINT

M start
xxx x uardi. <RET>

C start > start 1 to langede - 1.

} fylder gu
Ram lager
uardi...

C xxxx yyyy zzzz
=====

COPY COMMAND
=====

Copy a block of data, length zzzz from xxxx to yyyy. One byte is copied at a time, starting with the first byte, so if there is an overlap between the source area and the target area, data may be destroyed. (Also see Intelligent copy command.)

The command can also be used to fill an area of storage with a single value. To do this put the value into memory at xxxx using the Modify command, make yyyy one greater than xxxx, and set zzzz to the number of bytes into which the value is to be copied.

D
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D COMMAND
=====

The D command starts execution of a program at address #D000. This is normally the cold start for the ROM version of ZEAP.

E xxxx
=====

EXECUTE COMMAND
=====

The Execute command executes a program, starting at address xxxx.

If address xxxx is not entered, then the stored program counter is used. This means that to continue execution after encountering a breakpoint, it is only necessary to enter E.

G xxxx yyyy zzzz
=====

GENERATE COMMAND
=====

The Generate command writes a cassette tape, which when read back in, loads a program and automatically executes it.

Data from address xxxx up to but not including address yyyy is written to the tape, and zzzz is the address at which execution is to start. Start the tape mechanism before entering the command. The LED is only on during output of the program.

When reading in the tape, there is no need to enter any commands at all. Simply start the tape, and stop it when the program has started execution.

The data on the tape is as follows:-

(CR) E0(CR) R(CR)

then the data in the same format as the Write command, then
Ezzzz (CR)

Return →

Read.

Execute 0000

H DETAILED DESCRIPTION HALF DUPLEX TERMINAL
=====

The H command executes a very simple program in NAS-SYS which waits for input characters, and outputs them. The program can only be ended by pressing Reset.

To make the Nascom act as a half duplex, ASCII, computer terminal, enter the command X 30 and then enter the H command.

I xxxx yyyy zzzz INTELLIGENT COPY COMMAND
=====

The Intelligent copy command is identical to the Copy command, in that it copies a block of data, length zzzz, from xxxx to yyyy.

However it is intelligent enough to start the copying process at whichever end is required to ensure that data in an overlapping region is never destroyed.

J JUMP COMMAND
=====

The Jump command starts execution of a program at address #FFFA. This is normally the cold start for the 8K ROM BASIC.

K xx KEYBOARD COMMAND
=====

The Keyboard command sets the method of operation of the keyboard.

K 0 is the normal option. This is the condition following Reset.

K 1 reverses the effect of the SHIFT key on the letters.

K 4 reverses the effect of the GRAPHICS key.

K 5 has the effect of both K 1 and K 4.

M xxxx

MODIFY COMMAND

=====

The Modify command enables locations in memory to be examined and modified, starting at address xxxx.

The address of the location to be modified is displayed, followed by the current value. This value may be changed, and when the line is entered the new value is set at that location. Several values may be entered on the line, in which case subsequent locations also have their values changed.

Enter "." at the end of the line to end the Modify command.

Enter ":" at the end of the line to go back to the previous address instead of forward to the next.

Enter "/yyyy" at the end of the line to continue the Modify command at address yyyy.

Normally, hexadecimal values must be entered. However it is also possible to enter ASCII characters directly into memory by entering a comma followed by the character. For example ",A,B,C" would enter ABC into memory.

Any invalid values entered are detected, and an error message is displayed. In this case the command continues automatically at the address at the start of the last line.

N

NORMAL COMMAND

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=====

The Normal command resets the pointers to the input and output tables to their normal values. This has the effect of turning off an X or U command. All input will then be from the Nascom keyboard or the serial input, and output will be only to the screen.

O xx yy

OUTPUT COMMAND

=====

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The Output command sends data to a port. The value yy is sent to the port xx. For example "O 7 F" would send #0F to port #07. To learn how to use the parallel ports, read the PIO technical manual.

P
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DISPLAY PROGRAM REGISTERS
=====

The P command displays the stored user program registers. See "Display of Program Registers" for a description of this display.

Q xx
====

QUERY COMMAND
=====

The Query command obtains data from a port and displays it in hexadecimal. The port queried is the port xx. To learn how to use the parallel ports, read the PIO technical manual.

R xxxx
=====

READ COMMAND
=====

*4 * escape => out of read.*

The Read command reads a cassette tape which was written by the Write command. See the Write command for the format of the data. Normally the value xxxx is not entered, and the data is read back into the memory locations from which it was written. If xxxx is entered, then it is added to the address at which the data is stored. For example if the data on the tape was written from address #1000, and the command entered is "R 0800", then the data is stored at #1800.

As each block of data is read, the header information is displayed:-

SSSS BBLL .

SSSS is the start address of the data, BB is the block number, and LL is the length (00=256). After the last block, block 00, has been read correctly, the Read command automatically ends. During execution of the command, the LED is switched on.

The start of each block is recognised by reading the four start of block characters. All data is ignored until the start of a block is detected. If the checksum for the header data is incorrect, then a question mark is displayed, and the program waits for the start of the next block. The data following is not loaded. If the checksum for the actual data loaded is incorrect, then instead of a full stop, a question mark is displayed, and the program waits for the start of the next block. In this case, invalid data will have been loaded, but only at the correct locations. This technique eliminates the need for a buffer.

Do not press any keys on the keyboard while reading data since this will cause errors. (Which will be detected.)

A visual check of the display is required to ensure that all blocks have been loaded correctly. If any errors are encountered, simply rewind the tape for about two blocks and carry on.

To stop the Read command in the middle, press ESC (SHIFT/ENTER) four times. This only works between blocks, so if necessary first press any keys until end of block is reached.

S xxxx
=====

SINGLE STEP COMMAND
=====

The Single Step command executes a single instruction of a program, at address xxxx.

If address xxxx is not specified, then the stored program counter is used. This means that to execute a single step after encountering a breakpoint, it is only necessary to enter S.

If the previous command was a Step command, then even S need not be entered.

After the instruction has been executed, the program registers are saved, and are also displayed.

It is possible to single step through NAS-SYS routines called by a program, although since NAS-SYS should not contain any errors it is more efficient to set a breakpoint at the next instruction after the call and enter E to execute the routine.

High speed single stepping is possible, using the repeat keyboard feature. Enter the S command and then hold down the ENTER key. The repeat speed may be altered by changing the value KSHORT (#0C30-#0C31).

T xxxx yyyy zzzz vv hhaa TABULATE COMMAND
=====

The Tabulate command displays a block of memory, starting at address xxxx and continuing up to but not including address yyyy. Each line shows the start address followed by the values of several bytes starting at that address, in hexadecimal, followed by the same values in ASCII. Bytes with values in the ranges #00-#1F, #7F-#9F and #FF are output as ".".

zzzz lines are displayed at a time. Press any key to display the next group of lines, or press ESC (SHIFT/ENTER) to end the command. By setting zzzz to 0, all of the data will be output without a pause.

If vv is 0, then 8 bytes are output on each line. Otherwise 8+vv bytes are output. For example set vv to 8 for 16 values on each line. Fewer than 8 values can be output. For example set vv to #FC for 4 values on each line.

If aa is not 0, then the ASCII part of the display is suppressed. If hh is not 0, then the hexadecimal part of the display is suppressed.

Note that since the Tabulate command is the only command to have more than three parameters, it is not normally necessary to enter the fourth and fifth values, since they will remain unchanged, except on Reset when all values are set to 0.

Note that the repeat keyboard feature may be used to scroll up the tabulated data quickly. Set zzzz to 1 and hold down the ENTER key to scroll up.

U
=

USER I/O COMMAND
=====

The User I/O command activates user specified input and output routines, in addition to the keyboard input and screen output, which continue to operate normally. These routines can for example control a parallel printer. The Normal command can be used to turn these routines off again.

The user output routine must be pointed to by an address stored at #0C78-#0C79, and the user input routine must have its address stored at #0C7B-#0C7C. On Reset these addresses point to a Return instruction within NAS-SYS, so if these addresses are not altered, entering the U command will have no effect.

The U command is automatically deactivated during execution of Read, Write and Generate commands, and reactivated afterwards.

V
=

VERIFY COMMAND
=====

The Verify command is identical to the Read command, except that the data read from the cassette tape is not loaded into memory. The purpose of the command is to check that a tape can be read without error.

W xxxx yyyy
=====

WRITE COMMAND
=====

The Write command writes data to a cassette tape. Data from address xxxx up to but not including address yyyy is written to the tape.

Data is output in blocks, each of 256 bytes, except the last block, which may have less. The format of each block is as follows:-

00	Null (0).
FF FF FF FF	Four start of block characters (#FF).
SS SS	Start address, low order first.
LL	Length of data (00=256).
BB	Block number. This is one less for each block. The last block is block 00.
CC	Checksum for the header data.
DD DD	Data.
EE	Checksum for the data.
00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	Ten nulls (0).

As each block is written, the header data, consisting of the start address, block number and length is displayed as follows:-

SSSS BBLL

When the command is entered, the LED is switched on, there is a brief delay, 256 nulls are output, and then each block is output. At the end, the LED is switched off and the command is ended.

The extra nulls at the end of each block ensure that even if several characters are lost in a block, the next block can still be read correctly. The extra null before the start of each block ensures that an initial spurious start of block character is ignored. The 256 nulls at the start ensure that error correction is always possible merely by rewinding the tape and playing it again.

X xx
====

EXTERNAL COMMAND
=====

The External command activates input and output routines contained within NAS-SYS, which provide comprehensive capabilities for communication with external devices such as ASCII terminals (e.g. Teletype), and mainframe computers, through the serial input/output ports. The Normal command can be used to turn these routines off again.

The value entered after the X specifies the X option, each bit of which has a specific meaning described below. However the most commonly used options are as follows:-

- 22 Support a terminal in full duplex mode.
Line feed is automatically supplied after carriage return.
All output is even parity.
- 32 Same as 22, but line feed is not supplied.
- 20 Support a terminal in half duplex mode.
When a character is received from the terminal, unless it is ESC (#1B), or Null (0), it is assumed that the program will try to output the character. Therefore an indicator is set so that the next character output by the program is not sent to the serial output.
Line feed is always supplied after carriage return on input and output.
- 30 Same as 20, but line feed is not supplied.
This option makes the Nascom into a half duplex terminal.
- 23, 33, 21, 31 Same as 22, 32, 20, 30, respectively, but the output parity is odd instead of even.
(Input parity is always ignored.)

To input a BACKSPACE on a terminal which does not have this key, use CTRL/H.

The X command is automatically deactivated during execution of Read, Write and Generate commands, and reactivated afterwards.

The X command also activates the U command output routine, if one has been supplied. (See the U command.) This makes it very easy to have the Nascom keyboard and display, and a Teletype keyboard and printer, and a parallel printer, all working at the same time

X OPTION BIT	FUNCTION
=====	=====
0	Parity of output characters. 0 = even, 1 = odd.
1	Suppress echo of input characters by user program, by setting bit 7 to 1 for each input character other than ESC (#1B) or NUL (0). 0 = suppress, 1 = do not suppress.

X OPTION BIT
=====

FUNCTION
=====

4

Supply LF (#0A) after CR (#0D) on output. Also output LF when CR is input unless bit 1 = 1, and regardless of the state of bit 5.
0 = output LF after CR, 1 = do not output LF after CR.

5

Make the input routine echo all input characters.
0 = echo, 1 = do not echo.

7

Indicator used to suppress the next output character. Set to 0 by output routine. See description of bit 1.
0 = do not suppress, 1 = suppress next output character.

Y
=

Y COMMAND
=====

The Y command starts execution of a program at address #B000.

Z
=

Z COMMAND
=====

The Z command starts execution of a program at address #FFFD. This is normally the warm start for the 8K ROM BASIC.

HOW TO ENTER AND TEST A PROGRAM

=====

1. Write out the program on paper, in Z80 Assembler language. You will need to refer to the Z80 programming manual, and the sections of this manual describing the NAS-SYS facilities you can use for input and output, and how to end the program. There are also many useful routines in NAS-SYS which you may wish to make use of.
2. Then you can assemble the program by hand. This means that you must convert each instruction into machine code. The Z80 programming manual gives all the codes. The NAS-SYS Arithmetic command makes it easy to calculate the values to put into relative jump instructions.
3. If you have ZEAP, the Nascom Editor and Assembler package, then you can type in your program in Assembler, and ZEAP will generate all the machine code for you.
4. If you don't have an assembler, then use the Modify command to enter the program into memory.
5. Since there might be an error in the program, and this error might change any part of memory and quite possibly wipe out the program or corrupt it, it is wise to save the program on tape before starting to test it. Use the Write command to write the program to cassette tape. Unless you are confident that your tape recorder and tape are working reliably, use the Verify command to check that the tape can be read back.
6. To test the program, use the Execute command to run it. You can set a breakpoint first by using the Breakpoint command. You can also use the Single Step command to execute small parts of the program which are causing trouble. You can use the Modify or Tabulate commands to examine the program and areas of memory used by the program, after a breakpoint or during single stepping.
7. If you crash the program, you can always use the Reset button to regain control of the computer, and then use the Read command to reload the program for another attempt.
8. Although Assembler and machine code programming may seem slow and difficult at first, it is also fascinating, and it provides the only way to get the most out of the machine, in terms of both speed of execution of programs, and also in the depth of understanding which you will gain about the Z80 microprocessor and computing in general. Good luck!

DISPLAY OF PROGRAM REGISTERS

=====

When the Single Step command is used, or when a breakpoint set by the Breakpoint command is encountered, or if code #E7 (RST #20) is executed in a program, the program registers are displayed as follows:-

-SP- nnvv -PC- nnvv -AF- nnvv -HL- nnvv
-DE- nnvv -BC- nnvv I -IX- -IY- Flags

The value nnvv after each of the six main registers is the two byte value at the memory locations pointed to by that register. vv is the actual byte pointed to, and nn is the next byte after that.

The flags are a decoded representation of the F register. The following characters may be displayed, indicating which flag bits have been set:-

S Z H P N C

The register display is often an essential aid when debugging a program. The Program Counter (PC) shows the address of the next instruction to be executed, and the Stack Pointer (SP) shows the position on the stack. The other registers show the effect of the program instructions on them. When the registers have been displayed, it is often necessary to investigate the actions of the program in more detail, by using the Modify command to determine the contents of various memory locations. For example you can find out what is on the stack.

SIMPLE INSTRUCTIONS FOR INPUT AND OUTPUT

=====

NAS-SYS uses a most powerful method of controlling input and output. This is described in the section "Input and Output".

However, to simply output the contents of the A register to the screen, enter the code #F7 (RST #30) in your program. You simply type in F7 as part of your program.

To simply wait for an input character from the keyboard or from the serial input, enter the code #CF (RST 8) in your program. You simply type in CF as part of your program. The input character will be returned in the A register.

In both cases, no other registers will be affected.

Even if you use only this simple method provided by NAS-SYS for input and output, you can use the X or U commands to control terminals and printers. See the descriptions of these commands.

HOW TO END A PROGRAM

=====

One of the following methods should be used to end each of your programs - and no other!

1. Press the Reset button at any time, to restart the system. A #76 (HALT) instruction may be placed in the program to make the Halt LED light, to indicate that the program has finished, and then you can press the Reset button to continue. This is a very primitive solution.
2. Execute code #C7 (RST 0) in the program. This is equivalent to pressing the Reset button. Like the first method this is simple but not very clever. Both these methods have the disadvantage that the screen is cleared so that you can't see what was output before the program ended.
3. The normal and recommended method of ending a program is to execute codes #DF #5B in the program. This provides a controlled return to NAS-SYS, so that you can enter commands. (The program registers are not saved, and the user stack pointer is set back to #1000.)
4. The method of ending a program at a place which it shouldn't ever get to is to execute code #E7 (RST #20) in the program. This stores the program registers and displays them, before returning control to NAS-SYS. This can be useful to indicate an abnormal end of program, as well as providing useful information for debugging. Execution of the program may then be continued by entering an Execute or Single Step command, but this command must specify the address at which execution is to start.
5. Generate a Non-Maskable Interrupt (NMI). If the computer has a hardware feature to allow the user to generate a single NMI by pushing a button, then this will have the same effect as method 4 above, except that execution can be continued by simply entering E.

Note that the action of NAS-SYS on encountering a breakpoint or an NMI is to jump to \$NMI (#0C7D), which contains a jump to a NAS-SYS routine which stores and displays the program registers, and returns control to NAS-SYS so that commands can be entered. However it is possible to make a program change this instruction so that it causes a jump to a diagnostic routine of your own.

NAS-SYS RESTARTS AND ROUTINES

=====

NAS-SYS provides many useful routines which can be called by user programs. These fall into three categories:-

1. Restart instructions. These functions are called by using the one byte Z80 RST instructions.
2. Routines which are called by special two byte instructions which in fact consist of a #DF (RST #18) instruction followed by a number which indicates the routine to be called. NAS-SYS routines should always be called by this method and never by a CALL instruction, because if NAS-SYS was changed, the routine numbers would be the same, but the absolute addresses would be different.
3. There is one routine which is called by a normal CALL instruction. This routine allows another program to perform NAS-SYS initialisation without losing control.

The routines in each of these three categories will now be described in detail, except for the low level input and output routines, which are described in the section "Input and Output".

Note that all NAS-SYS routines are interruptable, which means that no time is data held on the stack at an address less than the stack pointer. Therefore programs which use interrupts can use NAS-SYS routines without any difficulty. Interrupt routines must of course preserve the state of all registers, and the stack space must be sufficient.

NAS-SYS RESTART INSTRUCTIONS

CODE	ASSEMBLER	NAME	FUNCTION
=====	=====	=====	=====
#C7	RST 0	START	Reset computer. Initialise NAS-SYS.
#CF	RST 8	RIN	Obtain an input character in the A register. <i>uden cur</i>
#D7	RST #10	RCAL	Relative Call. Follow this code with the displacement to the routine to be called. This is similar to the Z80 Jump Relative instruction, and it allows relocatable code to be written.
#DF	RST #18	SCAL	Subroutine Call. Follow this code with the number of the routine to be called. This is the method used to call the NAS-SYS routines. See the next section.
#E7	RST #20	BRKPT	Store and display the program registers, then return control to NAS-SYS. This is used by the Breakpoint command.
#EF	RST #28	PRS	Output the string of characters following this code, until a 0 is encountered. Then continue execution with the next instruction. This provides a very simple way of displaying a message. The A register is set to 0.
#F7	RST #30	ROUT	Output the character in the A register.
#FF	RST #38	RDEL	Wait for a period of time dependent on the value in the A register. A is set to 0.

NAS-SYS ROUTINES

=====

These routines are called simply by putting the codes listed beside them into your program. For example routine ERRM outputs an error message. So to output an error message, enter the codes #DF #6B in your program. (You simply type in DF 6B as part of your program.)

It is also possible to call the routines which are the NAS-SYS commands. To do this use the code #DF followed by the ASCII code for the letter of the command. Registers HL, DE and BC should be set to the values stored in ARG1, ARG2 and ARG3 which would normally be typed in after the command. For example codes #DF #57 would call the NAS-SYS Write command routine. You would need to set HL and ARG1 to the start of the data to be written, and DE and ARG2 to the next address after the end of the data, before calling the routine. You may need to examine the listing of NAS-SYS to learn exactly how the commands work, and this is essential in the case of the Read, Verify and Tabulate commands.

You might want to define your own set of commands and routines, or add functions that are not in NAS-SYS. You can do this because the address of the start of the table of routine addresses is stored at \$STAB (#0C71-#0C72). You can change this value to point to your own table of routine addresses. Examine the listing of NAS-SYS to learn how it works.

Before the list of the routines you can call, here is the description of a special routine called STMON which may be called at address #000D, by the codes #CD #0D #00. This routine reinitialises NAS-SYS and clears the screen. The point is that if the computer is set up so that on Reset it starts execution at an address other than 0, then the program which starts executing can set the Stack Pointer and then call STMON. It can then continue just as if it had been executed from NAS-SYS, and can use the NAS-SYS routines.

The listing of the NAS-SYS routines follows. You should find them easy to incorporate into your programs, and they should allow you to develop working programs more quickly.

CODES =====	NAME =====	FUNCTION =====
#DF #64	NUM	Examine an input line and convert a hexadecimal value from ASCII to binary. Set DE to point to the start of the line. Leading blanks are ignored. The value is ended by a blank or null (0). DE is returned pointing to the next position. If the value is invalid (not 0-9, A-F, or >#FFFF), then the Carry flag is set, and DE points to the invalid character. The resulting value is placed in NUMV (#0C21-#0C22) and the number of characters in the ASCII value is placed in NUMN (#0C20). The HL and A registers are modified.
#DF #66	TBCD3	Output the value in the HL register in ASCII, followed by a space. Also add H and L into the C register. The A register is modified.
#DF #67	TBCD2	Output the value in the A register in ASCII. Also add A into the C register. The A register is modified.
#DF #68	B2HEX	Output the value in the A register in ASCII. The A register is modified.
#DF #69	SPACE	Output a space. The A register is set to a space.
#DF #6A	CRLF	Output a Carriage return/line feed. A is set to a CR.
#DF #6B	ERRH	Output the message "Error" followed by a CR. A is set to a CR.
#DF #6C	TX1	Output HL in ASCII, then a space, then DE, then another space. Also, H, L, D and E are added into the C register. Register A is modified.
#DF #6D	SOUT	Send a string of characters directly to the serial output port. HL must be set to point to the start of the string, and B must be set to the length. The C register is set to 0 and then all the characters are added into it. Registers HL, B and A are also modified.
#DF #6F	SRLX	Send the character in the A register directly to the serial output port.

CODES =====	NAME =====	FUNCTION =====
#DF #5B	MRET	This is not a normal routine, but is instead used to end a program and return control to NAS-SYS. See "How to end a program".
#DF #5C	SCALJ	This is not a normal routine, but is instead used to call any other routine, when the routine number is not known when the program is written. Store the routine number at address ARGC (#0COA) and then execute codes #DF #5C. The routine will be called for you.
#DF #5D	TDEL	Wait for about 1 second (at 4 MHz). Registers A and B are set to 0.
#DF #5E	FFLP	Flip one or more bits of output port 0, then immediately flip them back again. Register A must have a 1 in each bit position to be flipped. A is modified.
#DF #5F	MFLP	Alter the state of (turn on or off) the tape drive LED. Register A is modified.
#DF #60	ARGS	Load the contents of ARG1 into HL, ARG2 into DE and ARG3 into BC. ARG1, 2 and 3 are the first three values entered after a NAS-SYS command. You could use this routine to pick up extra values typed in as part of the E command used to run the program.
#DF #62	IN	Scan for an input character. Instead of waiting for an input, like code #CF (RST 8), it just checks to see if there has been an input. If there has been, then the Carry flag is set and the character is in A. The A register is modified.
#DF #63	INLIN	Obtain an input line. This is the routine used by NAS-SYS to get commands. It provides a blinking cursor and waits for ENTER or NEWLINE to be pressed. The DE register is set to the address of the start of the line where the cursor was when the line was entered. The A register is modified.

A register indekader ikke nogen karakter

CODES =====	NAME =====	FUNCTION =====
#DF #79	RLIN	Examine an input line and convert up to ten hexadecimal values separated by spaces from ASCII to binary. Set DE to point to the start of the line. The line must end with a null (0) character. RLIN uses the NUM routine to convert the values. If an invalid value is found or if there are more than ten values, the Carry flag is set. ARGN (#0C0B) is set to the number of values found. ARG1 (#0C0C-#0C0D) to ARG10 (#0C1E-#0C1F) are set to the values. NAS-SYS uses this routine to get the values from commands entered. The HL, DE, BC and A registers are modified.
#DF #7A	BIHEX	Output the low order (right) half of the A register in ASCII. The A register is modified.
#DF #7B	BLINK	Obtain an input character in the A register. While waiting for the input, blink the cursor on the screen. The display is not modified. Registers HL and DE are modified.
#DF #7C	CPOS	The HL register must be set to point to a position on the screen. Then the routine is called. It sets HL to point to the address of the first character on that line on the screen. Register A is modified.
#DF #7E	SP2	Output two spaces. The A register is set to a space.
#DF #7F	SCALI	This is not a normal routine, but is instead used to call any other routine, when the routine number is not known when the program is written. Store the routine number in register E and then execute codes #DF #7F. The routine will be called for you.

INPUT AND OUTPUT =====

This section describes in detail the powerful method which NAS-SYS uses to control input and output, so that you can make best use of it. However, it is not necessary to read or understand this section to make extensive use of NAS-SYS and its input and output facilities.

The descriptions of the N, U and X commands tell you how to control terminals and printers using NAS-SYS. The Restart instructions RIN, ROUT and PRS enable you to input characters and output single characters and messages. The NAS-SYS routines IN, BLINK and INLIN provide various input options, and TBCD3, TBCD2, B2HEX, B1HEX, SPACE, SP2, CRLF, ERRH and TX1 provide several simple ways to output data. (NUM and RLIN go a stage further and help you to get data from input lines.)

So at this point you should know how to specify input and output in your program, and how to control where this data is to go to by the N, U and X commands.

However, you can control where the data is to come from for input and go to for output, much more flexibly, if you understand the following description of how NAS-SYS works.

Both input and output work the same way, as follows:-

Every time an input or output is requested, a special routine (called ATE) in NAS-SYS calls each of a number of input/output handling routines in turn. Like all other NAS-SYS routines, these have routine numbers. There is a table of routine numbers for the input routines, and another for the output routines. Each of these tables is ended by a null (0). The address of the input table is stored at \$IN (#0C75-#0C76), and the address of the output table is stored at \$OUT (#0C73-#0C74).

As usual in NAS-SYS, the routine numbers are converted to actual addresses by referring to the table of subroutine addresses. The address of the start of this table is stored at \$STAB (#0C71-#0C72).

The ATE routine which calls each of the input/output routines in turn, automatically preserves the HL, DE and BC registers. Output routines must preserve the AF register. Input routines must return with the Carry flag set and the input character in the A register if there is an input, otherwise the Carry flag must be reset.

The way that the NAS-SYS N, U and X commands work is to change the addresses of the input and output tables, at \$IN and \$OUT. NAS-SYS contains alternative input/output tables and other input and output routines for this purpose.

Now that you know how the input and output works, you will see that it is possible to set up your own tables of routine numbers, and then change the addresses at \$IN (#0C75-#0C76) and \$OUT (#0C73-#0C74) to point to your tables. You may also wish to add your own routines, and this is done most easily by using the jump instructions provided for the U command. NAS-SYS provides some routines to make it easier for you to change the addresses of the tables. These are as follows:-

CODES	NAME	FUNCTION
=====	=====	=====
#DF #71	NOM	Set HL to the address of the new output table, then call this routine. It changes the address for you, and returns with the previous address in HL.
#DF #72	NIM	Set HL to the address of the new input table, then call this routine. It changes the address for you, and returns with the previous address in HL.
#DF #77	NNOM	Set the output table back to normal. It returns with the previous address in HL.
#DF #78	NNIM	Set the input table back to normal. It returns with the previous address in HL.

You now need to know the routine numbers to put in your tables. You must remember to put a 0 at the end of each table. The routine numbers are as follows:-

INPUT ROUTINES

Low level I/O routines

=====

CODE	NAME	FUNCTION
====	====	=====
#61	KBD	Scan Nascom keyboard.
#7D	RKBD	Scan Nascom keyboard and provide repeat key feature.
#70	SRLIN	Scan serial input port.
#74	XKBD	Scan external ASCII keyboard. (See X command.)
#76	UIN	User specified input routine. (See U command.)

OUTPUT ROUTINES

=====

CODE	NAME	FUNCTION
====	====	=====
#65	CRT	Display on Nascom screen. See "Screen Editing" for details of facilities.
#6F	SRLX	Output to serial output port. <i>Tape, printer</i>
#6E	XOUT	Output to external ASCII device. (See X command.) <i>X option.</i>
#75	UOUT	Output to user specified output routine. (See U command.)

NAS-SYS WORKSPACE

NAS-SYS requires an area of memory to use as a workspace. This occupies locations #0C00 to #0C7F, so the first free area for user programs is at #0C80. The workspace is initialised on Reset. User programs may choose to make use of or alter certain values in the workspace, so the following table is included to supplement the listing of NAS-SYS. The table shows the address and length of each value, in hexadecimal, and its name and function.

ADDR	LEN	NAME	FUNCTION
====	===	====	=====
#0C00	1	PORT0	Copy of current state of output port 0.
#0C01	9	KMAP	Map of state of keyboard.
#0C0A	1	ARGC	Routine number processed by routine SCALJ.
#0C0B	1	ARGN	Number of values in input line.
#0C0C	2	ARG1	First value entered.
#0C0E	2	ARG2	Second value entered.
#0C10	2	ARG3	Third value entered.
#0C12	2	ARG4	Fourth value entered.
#0C14	2	ARG5	Fifth value entered.
#0C16	8	ARG69	Sixth to ninth values entered.
#0C1E	2	ARG10	Tenth value entered.
#0C20	1	NUMN	Number of characters in value examined by routine NUM.
#0C21	2	NUMV	Value returned by routine NUM.
#0C23	2	BRKADR	Breakpoint address.
#0C25	1	BRKVAL	Stored value from the breakpoint address.
#0C26	1	CONFLG	Normally 0, but set to -1 for the E command.
#0C27	1	\$KOPT	Keyboard option. See K command.
#0C28	1	\$XOPT	X option. See X command.
#0C29	2	CURSOR	Position of the cursor.
#0C2B	1	ARGX	Last command letter entered.
#0C2C	2	KCNT	Keyboard repeat counter.
#0C2E	2	KLONG	Keyboard initial repeat delay.
#0C30	2	KSHORT	Keyboard repeat speed.
#0C32	2	KBLINK	Cursor blink speed.
#0C34	#2D	MONSTK	NAS-SYS stack.
#0C61	2	RBC	Register save area. Register BC.
#0C63	2	RDE	Register save area. Register DE.
#0C65	2	RHL	Register save area. Register HL.
#0C67	2	RAF	Register save area. Register AF.
#0C69	2	RPC	Register save area. Program counter.
#0C6B	2	RSP	Register save area. Stack pointer.
#0C6D	2	\$KTABL	Length of keyboard table.
#0C6F	2	\$KTAB	Address of last byte in keyboard table.
#0C71	2	\$STAB	Start of table of routine addresses, for routine 00. Since the first routine is in fact number #41, the actual table starts #82 beyond this address.
#0C73	2	\$OUT	Start of table of output routines. (0779)
#0C75	2	\$IN	Start of table of input routines. (077C)
#0C77	3	\$UDUT	Jump to user specified output routine. ←
#0C7A	3	\$UIN	Jump to user specified input routine. ←
#0C7D	3	\$NMI	Jump to breakpoint/NMI routine. NAS-SYS sets this to display the registers.

0C01 rskhe 0
 0C02 " 1
 ...
 0C08 " 7
 0C09 " 0

C3 2F00
 C4 2F0C

NA C3
 NA 02
 NA 04
 0C7A C:
 7B 02
 7C 04

ADDRESSING OF VIDEO RAM

=====

The video RAM is addressed as shown in the diagram below. The top line is addressed after the other 15, and it is not scrolled by NAS-SYS. There is a 10 byte margin on the left of each line, then a 48 byte line, then a 6 byte margin on the right. When NAS-SYS clears the screen, all visible locations are made blank, and all the margins are set to nulls (0), except for the first 10 bytes, which are to the left of line 1, and the last 6 bytes, which are to the right of line 16, the top line.

LINE NO.	LEFT MARGIN	LEFT SIDE	RIGHT SIDE	RIGHT END
=====	=====	-----	-----	=====
16	0BC0	0BCA 0BCB	0BF9	0BFF
1	0800	080A <i>40H : ny line</i>	0839	083F
2	0840	084A	0879	087F
3	0880	088A	08B9	08BF
4	08C0	08CA	08F9	08FF
5	0900	090A	0939	093F
6	0940	094A	0979	097F
7	0980	098A	09B9	09BF
8	09C0	09CA	09F9	09FF
9	0A00	0A0A	0A39	0A3F
10	0A40	0A4A	0A79	0A7F
11	0A80	0A8A	0AB9	0ABF
12	0AC0	0ACA	0AF9	0AFF
13	0B00	0B0A	0B39	0B3F
14	0B40	0B4A	0B79	0B7F
15	0B80	0B8A 0B8B	0BB9	0BBF

LEFT SIDE

RIGHT SIDE

ZEAP Z80 Assembler - Source Listing

0005 ; NAS-SYS 3 (R1)
 0010 ; WRITTEN BY RICHARD BEAL

0020 ; CHARACTERS

0000	0025	ORG	0
0000 0008	0030	BS	EQU #08
0000 000A	0035	LF	EQU #0A
0000 000C	0040	CS	EQU #0C
0000 000D	0045	CR	EQU #0D
0000 0011	0050	CUL	EQU #11
0000 0012	0055	CUR	EQU #12
0000 0013	0060	CUU	EQU #13
0000 0014	0065	CUD	EQU #14
0000 0015	0070	CSL	EQU #15
0000 0016	0075	CSR	EQU #16
0000 0017	0080	CH	EQU #17
0000 0018	0085	CCR	EQU #18
0000 001B	0090	ESC	EQU #1B
0000 005F	0095	CU	EQU #5F

pile

0105 ; ROM ADDRESSES

0000 0000	0110	ROM	EQU #0
0000 D000	0115	DJMP	EQU #D000
0000 B000	0120	YJMP	EQU #B000
0000 FFFA	0125	BPRC	EQU #FFFA
0000 FFFD	0130	BPRW	EQU #FFFD

0140 ; VIDEO RAM

0000 0800	0145	VRAM	EQU #0800
0000 080A	0150	VL1	EQU VRAM+10
0000 084A	0155	VL2	EQU VL1+64
0000 0B8A	0160	VL15	EQU VRAM+#038A
0000 0C00	0165	VEND	EQU VRAM+#400

0175 ; WORKSPACE RAM

0000 0C00	0180	RAM	EQU #0C00
0000 1000	0185	USRSP	EQU #1000

0200 ; WORKSPACE

0C00	0205	INITZ	ORG RAM
	0210	; COPY OF PORT 0	

0C00 0001	0215 PORT0 DEFS 1
	0220 ; KEYBOARD STATUS MAP
0C01 0009	0225 KMAP DEFS 9
	0230 ; COMMAND CHAR
0C0A 0001	0235 ARGC DEFS 1
	0240 ; NO OF ARGS
0E0B 0001	0245 ARGN DEFS 1
	0250 ; UP TO 10 ARGS
0C0C 0002	0255 ARG1 DEFS 2
0C0E 0002	0260 ARG2 DEFS 2
0C10 0002	0265 ARG3 DEFS 2
0C12 0002	0270 ARG4 DEFS 2
0C14 0002	0275 ARG5 DEFS 2
0C16 0008	0280 ARG6-9 DEFS 8
0C1E 0002	0285 ARG10 DEFS 2
	0290 ; NO OF CHARS IN HEX VALUE
0C20 0001	0295 NUMN DEFS 1
	0300 ; HEX VALUE ENTERED
0C21 0002	0305 NUMV DEFS 2
	0310 ; BPT ADDRESS
0C23 0002	0315 BRKADR DEFS 2
	0320 ; BPT VALUE
0C25 0001	0325 BRKVAL DEFS 1
	0330 ; CONFLG NOT 0 IF E COMMAND
0C26 0001	0335 CONFLG DEFS 1
	0340 ; K OPTION
0C27 0001	0345 \$KOPT DEFS 1
	0350 ; X OPTION
0C28 0001	0355 \$XOPT DEFS 1
	0360 ; CURSOR POSITION
0C29 0002	0365 CURSOR DEFS 2
	0370 ; LAST COMMAND
0C2B 0001	0375 ARGX DEFS 1
	0380 ; REPEAT COUNTER
0C2C 0002	0385 KCNT DEFS 2
	0390 ; INITIAL REPEAT DELAY
0C2E 0002	0395 KLONG DEFS 2
	0400 ; REPEAT SPEED
0C30 0002	0405 KSHORT DEFS 2
	0410 ; BLINK SPEED
0C32 0002	0415 KBLINK DEFS 2
	0420 ; MONITOR STACK
0C34 002D	0425 MONSTK DEFS #2D
0C61 0C61	0430 STACK EQU #
	0435 ; REGISTER SAVE AREA
0C61 0002	0440 RBC DEFS 2
0C63 0002	0445 RDE DEFS 2
0C65 0002	0450 RHL DEFS 2
0C67 0002	0455 RAF DEFS 2
0C69 0002	0460 RPC DEFS 2
	0465 ; USER SP

0C6B 0002	0470 RSP DEFS 2
	0475 ; END OF REG SAVE AREA
0C6D 0C6D	0480 RSAE EQU \$
0C6D 0C6D	0485 INTR EQU \$
	0490 ; LENGTH OF KTAB
0C6D 0002	0495 \$KTABL DEFS 2
	0500 ; ADDRESS OF END OF KTAB
0C6F 0002	0505 \$KTAB DEFS 2
	0510 ; ADDRESS OF STAB
0C71 0002	0515 \$STAB DEFS 2
	0520 ; OUTPUT TABLE
0C73 0002	0525 \$OUT DEFS 2
	0530 ; INPUT TABLE
0C75 0002	0535 \$IN DEFS 2
	0540 ; USER JUMPS
0C77 0003	0545 \$UOUT DEFS 3
0C7A 0003	0550 \$UIN DEFS 3
	0555 ; NMI JUMP
0C7D 0003	0560 \$NMI DEFS 3
	0570 ; END OF WORKSPACE
0C80 0C80	0575 INITE EQU \$
	0590 ; START OF MONITOR
0000	0595 START ORG ROM
0000 310010	0600 LD SP,USRSP
0003 D708	0605 RCAL STMON
0005 C3FE03	0610 JP MRET
	0625 ; GET INPUT
0008 DF62	0630 RIN SCAL ZIN
000A D8	0635 RET C
000B 18FB	0640 JR RIN
	0655 ; INITIALISE MONITOR
000D C3DE03	0660 STMON JP STRTB
	0675 ; RELATIVE CALL
	0680 ; INC RET ADDRESS
0010 E3	0685 RCAL EX (SP),HL
0011 23	0690 INC HL
0012 E3	0695 EX (SP),HL
0013 E5	0700 PUSH HL
0014 F5	0705 PUSH AF
0015 C38405	0710 JP RCALB

0725 ; SUBROUTINE CALL
0018 18F6 0730 SCAL JR RCAL

0745 ; OUTPUT HL DE, ADD TO SUM
001A D700 0750 TX1 RCAL TX2
001C DF66 0755 TX2 SCAL ZTBCD3
001E EB 0760 EX DE,HL
001F C9 0765 RET

0780 ; BPT
0785 ; DECREMENT PC ON STACK
0020 E3 0790 BRKPT EX (SP),HL
0021 2B 0795 DEC HL
0022 E3 0800 EX (SP),HL
0023 C37D0C 0805 JP \$NMI
0026 0000 0810 DEFB 0,0; FILL

0825 ; OUTPUT A STRING
0028 E3 0830 PRS EX (SP),HL
0029 7E 0835 PRS1 LD A,(HL)
002A 23 0840 INC HL
0845 ; OUTPUT UNLESS 0
002B B7 0850 OR A
002C 2006 0855 JR NZ,PRS2
002E E3 0860 EX (SP),HL
002F C9 0865 DRET RET

0880 ; OUTPUT A CHAR
0030 E5 0885 ROUT PUSH HL
0031 C35507 0890 JP AOUT

0905 ; MORE OF PRS
0034 F7 0910 PRS2 RST ROUT
0035 18F2 0915 JR PRS1
0037 00 0920 DEFB 0; FILL

0935 ; DELAY
0038 3D 0940 RDEL DEC A
0039 C8 0945 RET Z
003A F5 0950 PUSH AF
003B F1 0955 POP AF
003C 18FA 0960 JR RDEL

0975 ; DELAY

003E AF	0980 TDEL	XOR A
003F 47	0985	LD B,A
0040 FF	0990 TDEL2	RST RDEL
0041 ,FF	0995	RST RDEL
0042 10FC	1000	DJNZ TDEL2
0044 C9	1005	RET

	1020 ; SET, RESET BIT IN PO	
0045 E5	1025 FFLP	PUSH HL
0046 2100C	1030	LD HL,PORT0
0049 AE	1035	XOR (HL)
004A D300	1040	OUT (0),A
004C 7E	1045	LD A,(HL)
004D D300	1050 FF2	OUT (0),A
004F E1	1055	POP HL
0050 C9	1060	RET

	1070 ; FLIP BIT 4 IN PO	
0051 3E10	1075 HFLP	LD A,#10
0053 E5	1080	PUSH HL
0054 2100C	1085	LD HL,PORT0
0057 AE	1090	XOR (HL)
0058 77	1095	LD (HL),A
0059 18F2	1100	JR FF2

	1115 ; SERIAL OUTPUT TO P1	
005B F5	1120 SRLX	PUSH AF
005C D301	1125	OUT (1),A
	1130 ; WAIT UNTIL OUTPUT	
005E DB02	1135 SRL4	IN A,(2)
0060 CB77	1140	BIT 6,A
0062 28FA	1145 Z/W	JR Z,SRL4
0064 F1	1150	POP AF
0065 C9	1155	RET

	1170 ; NMI RESTART	
0066 C37D0C	1175 RNMI	JP \$NMI

	1190 ; GET INPUT	
0069 E5	1195 BIN	PUSH HL
006A 2A320C	1200	LD HL,(KBLINK)
006D DF62	1205 BIN2	SCAL ZIN
006F 3805	1210	JR C,BIN8
0071 2B	1215	DEC HL
0072 7C	1220	LD A,H
0073 B5	1225	OR L
0074 20F7	1230	JR NZ,BIN2

0076 E1	1235	BIN8	POP	HL
0077 C9	1240		RET	
	1255	; BLINK UNTIL INPUT		
0078 2A290C	1260	BLINK	LD	HL,(CURSOR)
007B 56	1265		LD	D,(HL)
007C 365F	1270		LD	(HL),CU
007E D7E9	1275		RCAL	BIN
0080 72	1280		LD	(HL),D
0081 D8	1285		RET	C
0082 D7E5	1290		RCAL	BIN
0084 30F2	1295		JR	NC,BLINK
0086 C9	1300		RET	
	1315	; CHECK SERIAL IN		
0087 DB02	1320	SRLIN	IN	A,(2)
0089 17	1325		RLA	
008A D0	1330		RET	NC
008B DB01	1335		IN	A,(1)
008D C9	1340		RET	
	1355	; REPEAT KEYBOARD ROUTINE		
008E DF61	1360	RKBD	SCAL	ZKBD
0090 3007	1365		JR	NC,RK2
	1370	; KEY PRESSED		
0092 2A2E0C	1375		LD	HL,(KLONG)
0095 222C0C	1380		LD	(KCNT),HL
0098 C9	1385		RET	
	1390	; KEY NOT PRESSED		
0099 2A2C0C	1395	RK2	LD	HL,(KCNT)
009C 2B	1400		DEC	HL
009D 222C0C	1405		LD	(KCNT),HL
00A0 7C	1410		LD	A,H
00A1 B5	1415		OR	L
00A2 C0	1420		RET	NZ
	1425	; TEST AND CLEAR TABLE		
00A3 21020C	1430		LD	HL,KMAP+1
00A6 010008	1435		LD	BC,#0800
	1440	; SET UP MASK IN D		
00A9 16FF	1445	RK3	LD	D,#FF
00AB 7D	1450		LD	A,L
00AC FE06	1455		CP	6
00AE 2002	1460		JR	NZ,RK5
00B0 16BF	1465		LD	D,#BF
00B2 FE09	1470	RK5	CP	9
00B4 2002	1475		JR	NZ,RK6
00B6 16C7	1480		LD	D,#C7
	1485	; TEST FOR KEY DOWN		

```

00B8 7E      1490 RK6   LD   A,(HL)
00B9 A2      1495       AND  D
00BA 2806    1500       JR  Z,RK7
00BC 0E01    1505       LD  C,1
              1510 ; CLEAR KEYS DOWN
00BE 7A      1515       LD  A,D
00BF 2F      1520       CPL
00C0 A6      1525       AND (HL)
00C1 77      1530       LD  (HL),A
              1535 ; NEXT ROW
00C2 23      1540 RK7   INC  HL
00C3 10E4    1545       DJNZ RK3
00C5 79      1550       LD  A,C
00C6 B7      1555       OR  A
00C7 C8      1560       RET  Z
              1565 ; REPEAT SPEED
00C8 2A300C  1570       LD  HL,(KSHORT)
00CB 222C0C  1575       LD  (KCNT),HL

```

```

1590 ; KEYBOARD ROUTINE
1595 ; RESET KBD COUNTER

```

```

00CE 3E02    1600 KBD   LD   A,2
00D0 CD4500  1605       CALL FFLP
              1610 ; STORE ROW 0 IN MAP
00D3 21010C  1615       LD  HL,KMAP
00D6 DB00    1620       IN  A,(0)
00D8 2F      1625       CPL
00D9 77      1630       LD  (HL),A

```

} nulstil pil
 occur pegerind til Rn
 nca -> 4

```

00DA 0608    1640 ; SCAN 8 ROWS
              1645       LD  B,8
              1650 ; INC KBD COUNTER
00DC 3E01    1655 KSC1  LD  A,1
00DE CD4500  1660       CALL FFLP
00E1 23      1665       INC HL
              1670 ; GET ROW STATUS
00E2 DB00    1675       IN  A,(0)
00E4 2F      1680       CPL
00E5 E67F    1685       AND #7F
00E7 57      1690       LD  D,A

```

lahhedeller
 efter cpl
 fast nede i op
 8 gange

```

              1695 ; IF MAP DIFFERENT
              1700 ; FIND OUT WHY
00E8 AE      1705       XOR (HL)
00E9 2004    1710       JR  NZ,KSC2
              1715 ; SCAN NEXT ROW
00EB 10EF    1720 KSC1A DJNZ KSC1
              1725 ; NO KEY PRESSED
00ED B7      1730 KSC8  OR  A
00EE C9      1735       RET

```

konstater færdet
 to ens tal KSCA = 0
 er der sket
 B-1 if B > 0 jump
 CY=0 . et steps signal
 tilbage

	1745 ; WAIT, TO DEBOUNCE	
00EF AF	1750 KSC2 XOR A	} sender ans
00F0 FF	1755 RST RDEL	
	1760 ; GET ROW AGAIN	
00F1 DB00	1765 IN A,(0)	} real felt virker is
00F3 2F	1770 CPL	
00F4 E67F	1775 AND #7F	
00F6 5F	1780 LD E,A	
	1785 ; E = NEW STATE	
00F7 7A	1790 LD A,D	
	1795 ; A = OLD STATE	0 NY STATUS
00F8 AE	1800 XOR (HL)	(HL) FOR STATUS
	1805 ; A = CHANGES	
	1810 ; FIND CHANGED BIT	KUN 1 forandring
00F9 0EFF	1815 LD C,-1	(L60) forandring.
00FB 1600	1820 LD D,0	ansket: bit nr (C)
00FD 37	1825 SCF	set cr. fly
00FE CB12	1830 KSC4 RL D	00000001
0100 0C	1835 INC C	alle and midstille
0101 1F	1840 RRA	
0102 30FA	1845 JR NC,KSC4	
	1850 ; C = COL. CHANGED, set	
	1855 ; D = MASK WITH 1 AT CHANGE	
0104 7A	1860 LD A,D	
0105 A3	1865 AND E	kontroller om vi trykkes ned et
0106 5F	1870 LD E,A	EZO hvis vi har stoppet tast.
	1875 ; E = NEW STATE,	
	1880 ; MASKED BY CHANGE	
	1885 ; IF MAP STATE AND NEW	
	1890 ; STATE EQUAL, IGNORE	
0107 7E	1895 LD A,(HL)	
0108 A2	1900 AND D	
0109 BB	1905 CP E	
010A 28DF	1910 JR Z,KSC1A	skew udtryk
	1915 ; UPDATE MAP	
010C 7E	1920 LD A,(HL)	} opdater map osv (L6)
010D AA	1925 XOR D	
010E 77	1930 LD (HL),A	
	1935 ; IF NEW STATE IS 0, THEN	
	1940 ; KEY RELEASED, SO IGNORE	
010F 7B	1945 LD A,E	
0110 B7	1950 OR A	sette zero hvis Z=0
0111 28DB	1955 JR .Z,KSC1A	if tast sluppet Z=1 if
	1965 ; VALUE = SRRRRCCC	
	1970 ; S=1 IF SHIFT	
	1975 ; RRRR=9-ROW NUMBER	
	1980 ; CCC=COLUMN NUMBER	
0113 3A010C	1985 LD A,(KMAP)	
0116 E610	1990 AND #10	bit nr 4 indeholdes shift nr
0118 B0	1995 OR B	0005AAAA

B: B-rekkehver } x,y koordinater for nogle matrice
C: bit nr på nøgle } 38

0119 87	2000	ADD A,A	
011A 87	2005	ADD A,A	
011B 87	2010	ADD A,A	← SAAAAOOO
011C B1	2015	OR C	SRRRRCCC
	2025 ;	SEARCH TABLE	
011D D750	2030	RCAL KSE	side 40
011F 2806	2035	JR Z,KSC5	
	2040 ;	CHECK FOR UNSHIFTED	
0121 E67F	2045	AND #7F	—
0123 D74A	2050	RCAL KSE	scanner for smc by
0125 20C6	2055	JR NZ,KSC8	
	2060 ;	SET A TO ASCII VALUE	
0127 79	2065	KSC5 LD A,C	like for smc-bytane
	2075 ;	SUPPORT LOWER CASE	
0128 21010C	2080	LD HL,KMAP	
012B FE41	2085	CP "A"	ascii a 'x' < a
012D 3816	2090	JR C,K20	
012F FE5B	2095	CP "Z+1"	'>'
0131 3012	2100	JR NC,K20	— no ved mem at del ev
	2105 ;	IT IS A LETTER	
0133 CB66	2110	BIT 4,(HL)	
	2115 ;	1 = SHIFT DOWN	
0135 2801	2120	JR Z,K7	top of star bytane
0137 3F	2125	CCF	
	2130 ;	TEST OPTION	
0138 3A270C	2135	K7 LD A,(#KOPT)	
013B CB47	2140	BIT 0,A	
013D 79	2145	LD A,C	
013E 2801	2150	JR Z,K8	
0140 3F	2155	CCF	
0141 3802	2160	K8 JR C,K20	
0143 C620	2165	ADD A,#20	ferstellung 20H, mellen li bytane.
	2175 ;	CONTROL KEYS	
	2180 ;	IF NOT e, MAY MODIFY	
0145 FE40	2185	K20 CP "e"	
0147 2006	2190	JR NZ,K30	
	2195 ;	IF SHIFT DOWN, NORMAL,	fasten w.
	2200 ;	OTHERWISE IGNORE	
0149 CB66	2205	BIT 4,(HL)	
014B 28A0	2210	JR Z,KSC8	side 50
014D 1806	2215	JR K35	
	2220 ;	IF e DOWN, MODIFY	
014F CB6E	2225	K30 BIT 5,(HL)	
0151 2802	2230	JR Z,K35	
0153 EE40	2235	XOR #40	
	2240 ;	CONTROL	
0155 CB5E	2245	K35 BIT 3,(HL)	
0157 2802	2250	JR Z,K40	

0159 EE40	2255	XOR	#40	
	2260	; GRAPHIC		
015B 21060C	2265	K40	LD	HL, KMAP+5
015E CB76	2270		BIT	6, (HL)
0160 2802	2275		JR	Z, K55
0162 EE80	2280		XOR	#80

rette i matrice

ex. 'A' =

0100 0001	
1000 0000	
1100 0001	= C1H.

	2290	; K4 OPTION		
	2295	; CHANGE BIT 7		
0164 21270C	2300	K55	LD	HL, \$KOPT
0167 CB56	2305		BIT	2, (HL)
0169 2802	2310		JR	Z, K60
016B EE80	2315		XOR	#80

	2325	; END		
016D 37	2330	K60	SCF	
016E C9	2335		RET	

	2345	; SEARCH KEYBOARD TABLE		
016F 2A6F0C	2350	KSE	LD	HL, (\$KTAB)
0172 ED4B6D0C	2355		LD	BC, (\$KTABL)
0176 EDB9	2360		CPDR	A - HL if eq so stop z=1
0178 C9	2365		RET	if not eq si HL = HL - 1

BC u1 indetilde og ci vander

	2380	; WORKSPACE INITIALISATION		
	2385	; TABLE		
0179 0179	2390		INIT	EQU \$
	2395	; LENGTH OF KTAB		
0179 6000	2400		IKTAB	DEFW KTABE-KTAB
	2405	; END OF KEYBOARD TABLE		
017B 1906	2410		IKTAB	DEFW KTABE-1
	2415	; SUBROUTINE TABLE		
017D 0007	2420		ISTAB	DEFW STABA-"A"-A
	2425	; OUTPUT TABLE		
017F 7907	2430		IOUT	DEFW OUTT1
	2435	; INPUT TABLE		
0181 7C07	2440		IIN	DEFW INT1
	2445	; USER JUMPS		
0183 C32F00	2450		IUOUT	JP DRET
0186 C32F00	2455		IUIN	JP DRET
	2460	; NMI JUMP		
0189 C3	2465		INMI	DEFB #C3
018A 018A	2470		INITX	EQU \$

	2480	; TABLE WITH SPEEDS		
	2485	; INITIAL REPEAT DELAY		
018A 8002	2490		ILONG	DEFW #0280
	2495	; REPEAT SPEED		
018C 5000	2500		ISHORT	DEFW #0050
	2505	; BLINK SPEED		

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018E 0001      2510 IBLINK DEFW #0100

                                2525 ; CRT ROUTINE
                                2530 ; IGNORE NULL OR LF
0190 B7        2535 CRT   OR   A
0191 C8        2540      .RET Z
0192 F5        2545      PUSH AF
0193 FE0A      2550      CP   LF
0195 2824      2555      JR   Z,CRT2

                                2565 ; CLEAR SCREEN
0197 FE0C      2570      CP   CS
0199 2022      2575      JR   NZ,CRT6
                                2580 ; CLEAR TOP LINE
019B 210A08    2585      LD   HL,VL1
019E E5        2590      PUSH HL
019F 0630      2595      LD   B,48
01A1 3620      2600 CR1   LD   (HL),"
01A3 23        2605      INC  HL
01A4 10FB      2610      DJNZ CR1
                                2615 ; SET MARGIN
01A6 0610      2620      LD   B,16
01A8 3600      2625 CR3   LD   (HL),0
01AA 23        2630      INC  HL
01AB 10FB      2635      DJNZ CR3
                                2640 ; COPY DOWN SCREEN
01AD EB        2645      EX   DE,HL
01AE E1        2650      POP  HL
01AF E5        2655      PUSH HL
01B0 01B003    2660      LD   BC,VEND-VRAM-64-10-6
01B3 EDB0      2665      LDIR .
                                2670 ; SET TO TOP LEFT
01B5 E1        2675      POP  HL

                                2685 ; SET HL TO LEFT SIDE
01B6 DF7C      2690 CRT0   SCAL ZCPOS

                                2700 ; SAVE CURSOR
01B8 22290C    2705 CRT1   LD   (CURSOR),HL

                                2715 ; RETURN
01BB F1        2720 CRT2   POP  AF
01BC C9        2725      RET

                                2735 ; SET HL TO CURSOR
01BD 2A290C    2740 CRT6   LD   HL,(CURSOR)

                                2750 ; BS, CUL
01C0 FE08      2755      CP   BS
01C2 2011      2760      JR   NZ,CRT14

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01C4 F5	2765 CRT8	PUSH AF
	2770 ;	IGNORE MARGINS
01C5 2B	2775 CRT10	DEC HL
01C6 7E	2780	LD A,(HL)
01C7 B7	2785	OR A
01C8 28FB	2790	JR Z,CRT10
01CA F1	2795	POP AF
01CB FE11	2800	CP CUL
01CD 2802	2805	JR Z,CRT12
01CF 3620	2810	LD (HL),"
01D1 D763	2815 CRT12	RCAL CTST
01D3 18E6	2820	JR CRT2
01D5 FE11	2825 CRT14	CP CUL
01D7 28EB	2830	JR Z,CRT8
	2840 ;	CURSOR HOME, ESC
01D9 FE17	2845	CP CH
01DB 28D9	2850	JR Z,CRT0
01DD FE1B	2855	CP ESC
01DF 200B	2860	JR NZ,CRT20
01E1 DF7C	2865	SCAL ZCPOS
01E3 0630	2870	LD B,48
01E5 3620	2875 CRT18	LD (HL),"
01E7 23	2880	INC HL
01E8 10FB	2885	DJNZ CRT18
01EA 18CA	2890	JR CRT0
	2900 ;	NEW LINE, CCR
01EC FE0D	2905 CRT20	CP CR
01EE 286D	2910	JR Z,CRT38
01F0 FE18	2915	CP CCR
01F2 200C	2920	JR NZ,CRT25
01F4 E5	2925	PUSH HL
01F5 DF7C	2930	SCAL ZCPOS
01F7 D1	2935	POP DE
01F8 B7	2940	OR A
01F9 ED52	2945	SBC HL,DE
01FB 19	2950	ADD HL,DE
01FC 28BA	2955	JR Z,CRT1
01FE 185D	2960	JR CRT38
	2970 ;	CUU, CUD
0200 FE13	2975 CRT25	CP CUU
0202 2008	2980	JR NZ,CRT28
0204 11C0FF	2985	LD DE,-64
0207 19	2990 CRT26	ADD HL,DE
0208 D72C	2995	RCAL CTST
020A 18AF	3000	JR CRT2
020C FE14	3005 CRT28	CP CUD
020E 2005	3010	JR NZ,CRT29
0210 114000	3015	LD DE,64

0213 18F2	3020	JR	CRT26
	3030 ; CSL, CSR		
0215 FE15	3035 CRT29	CP	CSL
0217 200E	3040	JR	NZ, CRT32
0219 23	3045 CRT30	INC	HL
021A 7E	3050	LD	A, (HL)
021B 2B	3055	DEC	HL
021C B7	3060	OR	A
021D 2004	3065	JR	NZ, CRT31
021F 3620	3070	LD	(HL), "
0221 1898	3075	JR	CRT2
0223 77	3080 CRT31	LD	(HL), A
0224 23	3085	INC	HL
0225 18F2	3090	JR	CRT30
0227 FE16	3095 CRT32	CP	CSR
0229 201F	3100	JR	NZ, CRT34
022B 0620	3105	LD	B, "
022D 7E	3110 CRT33	LD	A, (HL)
022E B7	3115	OR	A
022F 288A	3120	JR	Z, CRT2
0231 70	3125	LD	(HL), B
0232 47	3130	LD	B, A
0233 23	3135	INC	HL
0234 18F7	3140	JR	CRT33
	3150 ; TEST FOR ON SCREEN		
0236 110A08	3155 CTST	LD	DE, VL1
0239 B7	3160	OR	A
023A ED52	3165	SBC	HL, DE
023C 19	3170	ADD	HL, DE
023D D8	3175	RET	C
023E 11BA0B	3180	LD	DE, VL15+48
0241 B7	3185	OR	A
0242 ED52	3190	SBC	HL, DE
0244 19	3195	ADD	HL, DE
0245 D0	3200	RET	NC
0246 F1	3205	POP	AF
0247 C3B801	3210 CT8	JP	CRT1
	3220 ; CUR, OTHERS		
024A FE12	3225 CRT34	CP	CUR
024C 2801	3230	JR	Z, CRT36
024E 77	3235	LD	(HL), A
	3240 ; IGNORE MARGINS		
024F 23	3245 CRT36	INC	HL
0250 7E	3250	LD	A, (HL)
0251 B7	3255	OR	A
0252 28FB	3260	JR	Z, CRT36
	3270 ; TEST NEED FOR CR		

0254	11CA0B	3275	LD	DE,VL15+64
0257	B7	3280	OR	A
0258	ED52	3285	SBC	HL,DE
025A	19	3290	ADD	HL,DE
025B	20EA	3295	JR	NZ,CT8
		3305	; DO NEW LINE	
025D	DF7C	3310	CRT38	SCAL ZCPOS 0299H
025F	114000	3315	LD	DE,64
0262	19	3320	ADD	HL,DE
0263	D7D1	3325	RCAL	CTST 0236H
		3335	; SCROLL UP	
0265	110A08	3340	CRT40	LD DE,VL1
0268	214A08	3345	LD	HL,VL2
026B	017003	3350	LD	BC,VEND-VRAM-64-64-16
026E	EDB0	3355	LDIR	
		3360	; CLEAR BOTTOM LINE	
0270	0630	3365	LD	B,48
0272	2B	3370	CRT50	DEC HL
0273	3620	3375	LD	(HL),"
0275	10FB	3380	DJNZ	CRT50
0277	18CE	3385	JR	CT8
		3395	; SET HL TO START OF LINE	
0279	7D	3400	CPOS	LD A,L
027A	E6C0	3405	AND	#C0
027C	C60A	3410	ADD	A,#0A
027E	6F	3415	LD	L,A
027F	C9	3420	RET	
		3435	; MODIFY COMMAND	
0280	DF60	3440	MODIFY	SCAL ZARGS
		3445	; OUTPUT ADDRESS	
0282	220C0C	3450	MOD1	LD (ARG1),HL
0285	DF7E	3455	SCAL	ZSP2
0287	DF66	3460	SCAL	ZTBC03
0289	7E	3465	LD	A,(HL)
028A	DF68	3470	SCAL	ZB2HEX
		3475	; GET INPUT LINE	
028C	EF	3480	RST	PRS
028D	20111111	3485	DEFB	" ,CUL,CUL,CUL,0
	00			
0292	D754	3490	RCAL	INLS
		3495	; GET ADDRESS	
0294	DF64	3500	SCAL	ZNUM
0296	384C	3505	JR	C,MOD9
0298	7E	3510	LD	A,(HL)
0299	B7	3515	OR	A
029A	2848	3520	JR	Z,1009

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018E 0001      2510 IBLINK DEFW #0100

                2525 ; CRT ROUTINE
                2530 ; IGNORE NULL OR LF
0190 B7        2535 CRT   OR   A
0191 C8        2540         RET  Z
0192 F5        2545         PUSH AF
0193 FE0A      2550         CP   LF
0195 2824      2555         JR   Z,CRT2

                2565 ; CLEAR SCREEN
0197 FE0C      2570         CP   CS
0199 2022      2575         JR   NZ,CRT6
                2580 ; CLEAR TOP LINE
019B 210A08    2585         LD   HL,VL1
019E E5        2590         PUSH HL
019F 0630      2595         LD   B,48
01A1 3620      2600 CR1    LD   (HL),"
01A3 23        2605         INC  HL
01A4 10FB      2610         DJNZ CR1
                2615 ; SET MARGIN
01A6 0610      2620         LD   B,16
01A8 3600      2625 CR3    LD   (HL),0
01AA 23        2630         INC  HL
01AB 10FB      2635         DJNZ CR3
                2640 ; COPY DOWN SCREEN
01AD EB        2645         EX   DE,HL
01AE E1        2650         POP  HL
01AF E5        2655         PUSH HL
01B0 01B003    2660         LD   BC,VEND-VRAM-64-10-6
01B3 EDB0      2665         LDIR
                2670 ; SET TO TOP LEFT
01B5 E1        2675         POP  HL

                2685 ; SET HL TO LEFT SIDE
01B6 DF7C      2690 CRT0    SCAL ZCPOS

                2700 ; SAVE CURSOR
01B8 22290C    2705 CRT1    LD   (CURSOR),HL

                2715 ; RETURN
01BB F1        2720 CRT2    POP  AF
01BC C9        2725         RET

                2735 ; SET HL TO CURSOR
01BD 2A290C    2740 CRT6    LD   HL,(CURSOR)

                2750 ; BS, CUL
01C0 FE08      2755         CP   BS
01C2 2011      2760         JR   NZ,CRT14

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01C4 F5	2765 CRT8	PUSH AF
	2770	; IGNORE MARGINS
01C5 2B	2775 CRT10	DEC HL
01C6 7E	2780	LD A,(HL)
01C7 B7	2785	OR A
01C8 28FB	2790	JR Z,CRT10
01CA F1	2795	POP AF
01CB FE11	2800	CP CUL
01CD 2802	2805	JR Z,CRT12
01CF 3620	2810	LD (HL),"
01D1 D763	2815 CRT12	RCAL CTST
01D3 18E6	2820	JR CRT2
01D5 FE11	2825 CRT14	CP CUL
01D7 28EB	2830	JR Z,CRT8
	2840	; CURSOR HOME, ESC
01D9 FE17	2845	CP CH
01DB 28D9	2850	JR Z,CRT0
01DD FE1B	2855	CP ESC
01DF 200B	2860	JR NZ,CRT20
01E1 DF7C	2865	SCAL ZCPOS
01E3 0630	2870	LD B,48
01E5 3620	2875 CRT18	LD (HL),"
01E7 23	2880	INC HL
01E8 10FB	2885	DJNZ CRT18
01EA 18CA	2890	JR CRT0
	2900	; NEW LINE, CCR
01EC FE0D	2905 CRT20	CP CR
01EE 286D	2910	JR Z,CRT38
01F0 FE18	2915	CP CCR
01F2 200C	2920	JR NZ,CRT25
01F4 E5	2925	PUSH HL
01F5 DF7C	2930	SCAL ZCPOS
01F7 D1	2935	POP DE
01F8 B7	2940	OR A
01F9 ED52	2945	SBC HL,DE
01FB 19	2950	ADD HL,DE
01FC 28BA	2955	JR Z,CRT1
01FE 185D	2960	JR CRT38
	2970	; CUU, CUD
0200 FE13	2975 CRT25	CP CUU
0202 2008	2980	JR NZ,CRT28
0204 11C0FF	2985	LD DE,-64
0207 19	2990 CRT26	ADD HL,DE
0208 D72C	2995	RCAL CTST
020A 18AF	3000	JR CRT2
020C FE14	3005 CRT28	CP CUD
020E 2005	3010	JR NZ,CRT29
0210 114000	3015	LD DE,64

0213 18F2	3020	JR	CRT26
	3030 ; CSL, CSR		
0215 FE15	3035 CRT29	CP	CSL
0217 200E	3040	JR	NZ, CRT32
0219 23	3045 CRT30	INC	HL
021A 7E	3050	LD	A, (HL)
021B 2B	3055	DEC	HL
021C B7	3060	OR	A
021D 2004	3065	JR	NZ, CRT31
021F 3620	3070	LD	(HL), "
0221 1898	3075	JR	CRT2
0223 77	3080 CRT31	LD	(HL), A
0224 23	3085	INC	HL
0225 18F2	3090	JR	CRT30
0227 FE16	3095 CRT32	CP	CSR
0229 201F	3100	JR	NZ, CRT34
022B 0620	3105	LD	B, "
022D 7E	3110 CRT33	LD	A, (HL)
022E B7	3115	OR	A
022F 288A	3120	JR	Z, CRT2
0231 70	3125	LD	(HL), B
0232 47	3130	LD	B, A
0233 23	3135	INC	HL
0234 18F7	3140	JR	CRT33
	3150 ; TEST FOR ON SCREEN		
0236 110A08	3155 CTST	LD	DE, VL1
0239 B7	3160	OR	A
023A ED52	3165	SBC	HL, DE
023C 19	3170	ADD	HL, DE
023D D8	3175	RET	C
023E 11BA0B	3180	LD	DE, VL15+48
0241 B7	3185	OR	A
0242 ED52	3190	SBC	HL, DE
0244 19	3195	ADD	HL, DE
0245 D0	3200	RET	NC
0246 F1	3205	POP	AF
0247 C3B801	3210 CT8	JP	CRT1
	3220 ; CUR, OTHERS		
024A FE12	3225 CRT34	CP	CUR
024C 2801	3230	JR	Z, CRT36
024E 77	3235	LD	(HL), A
	3240 ; IGNORE MARGINS		
024F 23	3245 CRT36	INC	HL
0250 7E	3250	LD	A, (HL)
0251 B7	3255	OR	A
0252 28FB	3260	JR	Z, CRT36
	3270 ; TEST NEED FOR CR		

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0254 11CA0B 3275 LD DE,VL15+64
0257 B7 3280 OR A
0258 ED52 3285 SBC HL,DE
025A 19 3290 ADD HL,DE
025B 20EA 3295 JR NZ,CT8

3305 ; DO NEW LINE
025D DF7C 3310 CRT38 SCAL ZCPOS 0299H
025F 114000 3315 LD DE,64
0262 19 3320 ADD HL,DE
0263 D7D1 3325 RCAL CTST 0236H

3335 ; SCROLL UP
0265 110A08 3340 CRT40 LD DE,VL1
0268 214A08 3345 LD HL,VL2
026B 017003 3350 LD BC,VEND-VRAM-64-64-16
026E EDB0 3355 LDIR

3360 ; CLEAR BOTTOM LINE
0270 0630 3365 LD B,48
0272 2B 3370 CRT50 DEC HL
0273 3620 3375 LD (HL),"
0275 10FB 3380 DJNZ CRT50
0277 18CE 3385 JR CT8

3395 ; SET HL TO START OF LINE
0279 7D 3400 CPOS LD A,L
027A E6C0 3405 AND #C0
027C C60A 3410 ADD A,#0A
027E 6F 3415 LD L,A
027F C9 3420 RET

3435 ; MODIFY COMMAND
0280 DF60 3440 MODIFY SCAL ZARGS
3445 ; OUTPUT ADDRESS
0282 220C0C 3450 MOD1 LD (ARG1),HL
0285 DF7E 3455 SCAL ZSP2
0287 DF66 3460 SCAL ZTBCD3
0289 7E 3465 LD A,(HL)
028A DF68 3470 SCAL ZB2HEX
3475 ; GET INPUT LINE
028C EF 3480 RST PRS
028D 20111111 3485 DEFB " ,CUL,CUL,CUL,0
00
0292 D754 3490 RCAL INLS
3495 ; GET ADDRESS
0294 DF64 3500 SCAL ZNUM
0296 384C 3505 JR C,MOD9
0298 7E 3510 LD A,(HL)
0299 B7 3515 OR A
029A 2848 3520 JR Z,1009

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029C 23	3525	INC HL
029D D5	3530	PUSH DE
029E 5E	3535	LD E,(HL)
029F 23	3540	INC HL
02A0 56	3545	LD D,(HL)
02A1 EB	3550	EX DE,HL
02A2 D1	3555	POP DE
02A3 0600	3560	LD B,0
	3565	; GET EACH ENTRY
02A5 E5	3570 MOD2	PUSH HL
02A6 DF64	3575	SCAL ZNUM
02A8 7E	3580	LD A,(HL)
02A9 B7	3585	OR A
02AA 2807	3590	JR Z,MOD3
	3595	; PUT INTO MEMORY
02AC 23	3600	INC HL
	3605	; HL = NUMN+1 = NUMV
02AD 7E	3610	LD A,(HL)
02AE E1	3615	POP HL
02AF 77	3620 MOD2A	LD (HL),A
02B0 04	3625	INC B
02B1 23	3630	INC HL
02B2 E5	3635	PUSH HL
02B3 E1	3640 MOD3	POP HL
02B4 1A	3645	LD A,(DE)
	3650	; IF "." RETURN
02B5 FE2E	3655	CP "."
02B7 C8	3660	RET Z
	3665	; IF "," SET CHAR
02B8 FE2C	3670	CP ","
02BA 2005	3675	JR NZ,MOD4
02BC 13	3680	INC DE
02BD 1A	3685	LD A,(DE)
02BE 13	3690	INC DE
02BF 18EE	3695	JR MOD2A
	3700	; INC IF NONE
02C1 78	3705 MOD4	LD A,B
02C2 B7	3710	OR A
02C3 2001	3715	JR NZ,MOD5
02C5 23	3720	INC HL
	3725	; IF ":" GO BACK
02C6 1A	3730 MOD5	LD A,(DE)
02C7 FE3A	3735	CP ":"
02C9 2004	3740	JR NZ,MOD7
02CB 2B	3745	DEC HL
02CC 2B	3750	DEC HL
02CD 18B3	3755	JR MOD1
	3760	; IF "/" SET TO VALUE
02CF FE2F	3765 MOD7	CP "/"
02D1 200A	3770	JR NZ,MOD8
02D3 13	3775	INC DE

02D4	DF64	3780	SCAL	ZNUM	
02D6	380C	3785	JR	C,MOD9	
02D8	2A210C	3790	LD	HL,(NUMV)	
02DB	18A5	3795	JR	MOD1	
02DD	B7	3800	OR	A	
02DE	28A2	3805	JR	Z,MOD1	
02E0	FE20	3810	CP	"	
02E2	28C1	3815	JR	Z,MOD2	
02E4	DF6B	3820	MOD9	SCAL	ZERRM
02E6	1898	3825	JR	MODIFY	
		3840	; ROUTINE TO GET INPUT LINE		
		3845	; STORE BPT BYTE ETC		
02E8	D718	3850	INLS	RCAL	BRSTO
		3855	; RESET NMI ADDRESS		
02EA	217504	3860	LD	HL,TRAP	<i>come to TRAP after NMI or BPT</i>
02ED	227E0C	3865	LD	(\$NMI+1),HL	
		3870	; NORMAL START OF ROUTINE		
		3875	; GET INPUT CHAR		
02F0	E5	3880	INLIN	PUSH	HL <i>SCAL 63H</i>
02F1	DF7B	3885	INL2	SCAL	ZBLINK
02F3	F7	3890	RST	ROUT	
02F4	FE0D	3895	CP	CR	<i>CR = 0DH</i>
02F6	20F9	3900	JR	NZ,INL2	
		3905	; SET DE TO START OF INPUT		
02F8	2A290C	3910	LD	HL,(CURSOR)	
02FB	11C0FF	3915	LD	DE,-64	<i>40H</i>
02FE	19	3920	ADD	HL,DE	
02FF	EB	3925	EX	DE,HL	
0300	E1	3930	POP	HL	
0301	C9	3935	RET		
		3950	; STORE BPT BYTE AND		
		3955	; SET CONFLG TO 0		
0302	AF	3960	BRSTO	XOR	A
0303	32260C	3965	LD	(CONFLG),A	
0306	2A230C	3970	LD	HL,(BRKADR)	
0309	7E	3975	LD	A,(HL)	
030A	32250C	3980	LD	(BRKVAL),A	
030D	C9	3985	RET		
		4000	; TABULATE COMMAND		
		4005	; IF HL>=DE THEN END		
030E	DF6A	4010	TB1	SCAL	ZCRLF
0310	C1	4015	POP	BC	
0311	B7	4020	OR	A	
0312	ED52	4025	SBC	HL,DE	
0314	19	4030	ADD	HL,DE	

0315 D0	4035	RET NC
	4040	; CONTROL SCROLLING
0316 78	4045 TB2	LD A,B
0317 B1	4050	OR C
0318 2007	4055	JR NZ,TB3
031A CF	4060	RST RIN
031B FE1B	4065	CP ESC
031D C8	4070	RET Z
	4075	; START OF ROUTINE
031E CDF604	4080	TABCDE CALL ARG53
0321 0B	4085 TB3	DEC BC
0322 C5	4090	PUSH BC
	4095	; OUTPUT ADDRESS
0323 DF7E	4100	SCAL ZSP2
0325 DF66	4105	SCAL ZTBCD3
0327 E5	4110	PUSH HL
	4115	; OUTPUT 8+ARG4 BYTES
0328 3A120C	4120	LD A,(ARG4)
032B C608	4125	ADD A,8
032D 47	4130	LD B,A
032E C5	4135	PUSH BC
	4140	; HEX OUTPUT
032F 3A150C	4145 TB4	LD A,(ARG5+1)
0332 B7	4150	OR A
0333 2005	4155	JR NZ,TB4A
0335 7E	4160	LD A,(HL)
0336 DF68	4165	SCAL ZB2HEX
0338 DF69	4170	SCAL ZSPACE
033A 23	4175 TB4A	INC HL
033B 10F2	4180	DJNZ TB4
	4185	; ASCII OUTPUT
033D DF7E	4190	SCAL ZSP2
033F C1	4195	POP BC
0340 E1	4200	POP HL
0341 3A140C	4205 TB5	LD A,(ARG5)
0344 B7	4210	OR A
0345 200C	4215	JR NZ,TB8
0347 7E	4220	LD A,(HL)
0348 3C	4225	INC A
0349 E67F	4230	AND #7F
034B FE21	4235	CP #21
034D 7E	4240	LD A,(HL)
034E 3002	4245	JR NC,TB6
0350 3E2E	4250	LD A,".
0352 F7	4255 TB6	RST ROUT
0353 23	4260 TB8	INC HL
0354 10EB	4265	DJNZ TB5
0356 18B6	4270	JR TB1

4285 ; OUTPUT HL THEN SPACE

0358 7C	4290 TBCD3	LD	A,H
0359 DF67	4295	SCAL	ZTBCD2
035B 7D	4300	LD	A,L
035C DF67	4305	SCAL	ZTBCD2

	4320 ;	OUTPUT SPACE	
035E 3E20	4325	SPACE	LD A,"
0360 F7	4330	RST	ROUT
0361 C9	4335	RET	

	4350 ;	OUTPUT TWO SPACES	
0362 D7FA	4355	SP2	RCAL SPACE
0364 18F8	4360	JR	SPACE

	4375 ;	ERROR MESSAGE	
0366 EF	4380	ERRM	RST PRS
0367 4572726F	4385		DEFM /Error/
	72		
036C 00	4390	DEFB	0

	4405 ;	OUTPUT CR	
036D 3E0D	4410	CRLF	LD A,CR
036F F7	4415	RST	ROUT
0370 C9	4420	RET	

	4435 ;	ADD TO CHECKSUM, OUTPUT	
0371 F5	4440	TBCD2	PUSH AF
0372 81	4445	ADD	A,C
0373 4F	4450	LD	C,A
0374 F1	4455	POP	AF

	4470 ;	OUTPUT A	
0375 F5	4475	B2HEX	PUSH AF
0376 1F	4480	RRA	
0377 1F	4485	RRA	
0378 1F	4490	RRA	
0379 1F	4495	RRA	
037A D701	4500	RCAL	B1HEX
037C F1	4505	POP	AF

	4515 ;	OUTPUT LOW HALF A	
037D E60F	4520	B1HEX	AND #0F
037F C690	4525	ADD	A,#90
0381 27	4530	DAA	
0382 CE40	4535	ADC	A,#40

0384 27	4540	DAA
	4545 ;	OUTPUT CHAR
0385 F7	4550	RST ROUT
0386 C9	4555	RET
	4570 ;	READ IN HEX VALUE
	4575 ;	DE = INPUT LINE
	4580 ;	NUMN = NO OF CHARS
	4585 ;	NUMV = VALUE
0387 1A	4590 NUM	LD A,(DE)
	4595 ;	IGNORE BLANKS
0388 FE20	4600	CP "
038A 13	4605	INC DE
038B 28FA	4610	JR Z,NUM
038D 1B	4615	DEC DE
	4620 ;	NUMV, NUMN = 0
038E 210000	4625	LD HL,0
0391 22210C	4630	LD (NUMV),HL
0394 AF	4635	XOR A
0395 21200C	4640	LD HL,NUMN
0398 77	4645	LD (HL),A
	4650 ;	GET CHAR
0399 1A	4655 NN1	LD A,(DE)
	4660 ;	CHECK FOR END
039A B7	4665	OR A
039B C8	4670	RET Z
039C FE20	4675	CP "
039E C8	4680	RET Z
	4685 ;	CONVERT FROM ASCII
	4690 ;	IF LT 0 INVALID
039F D630	4695	SUB "0
03A1 DB	4700	RET C
	4705 ;	IF LT 10 THEN OK, SO NN2
03A2 FE0A	4710	CP 10
03A4 380B	4715	JR C,NN2
	4720 ;	CONVERT A/F FROM ASCII
03A6 D607	4725	SUB "A-"0-10
	4730 ;	IF LT 10 INVALID
03A8 FE0A	4735	CP 10
03AA DB	4740	RET C
	4745 ;	IF GE 16 INVALID
03AB FE10	4750	CP 16
03AD 3802	4755	JR C,NN2
	4760 ;	INVALID
03AF 37	4765	SCF
03B0 C9	4770	RET
	4780 ;	VALID CHAR FOUND
	4785 ;	POINT TO NEXT CHAR
03B1 13	4790 NN2	INC DE

	4795 ; INC NUMN
03B2 34	4800 INC (HL)
	4805 ; PUT VALUE IN NUMV, ROTATING
	4810 ; PREVIOUS CONTENTS
03B3 23	4815 INC HL
03B4 ED6F	4820 RLD
03B6 23	4825 INC HL
03B7 ED6F	4830 RLD
03B9 2B	4835 DEC HL
03BA 2B	4840 DEC HL
03BB 28DC	4845 JR Z,NN1
03BD 1B	4850 DEC DE
03BE 37	4855 SCF
03BF C9	4860 RET

	4875 ; GET ARGUMENTS
03C0 010B0C	4880 RLIN LD BC,ARGN
03C3 AF	4885 XOR A
03C4 02	4890 LD (BC),A
	4895 ; GET VALUE
	4900 ; C SET IF INVALID
03C5 DF64	4905 RL2 SCAL ZNUM
03C7 D8	4910 RET C
	4915 ; CHECK FOR END
03C8 7E	4920 LD A,(HL)
03C9 B7	4925 OR A
03CA C8	4930 RET Z
	4935 ; COPY TO ARG1/10
03CB 23	4940 INC HL
03CC 03	4945 INC BC
03CD 7E	4950 LD A,(HL)
03CE 02	4955 LD (BC),A
03CF 23	4960 INC HL
03D0 03	4965 INC BC
03D1 7E	4970 LD A,(HL)
03D2 02	4975 LD (BC),A
	4980 ; INC ARGN
03D3 210B0C	4985 LD HL,ARGN
03D6 34	4990 INC (HL)
03D7 7E	4995 LD A,(HL)
03D8 FE0B	5000 CP 11
03DA 38E9	5005 JR C,RL2
03DC 37	5010 SCF
03DD C9	5015 RET

	5030 ; MONITOR INITIALISATION
	5035 ; RESTORE BPT BYTE
03DE D766	5040 STRTB RCAL BRRES
	5045 ; SET WORKSPACE TO 0

```

03E0 11000C 5050 LD DE,INITZ
03E3 066D 5055 LD B,INITR-INITZ
03E5 AF 5060 XOR A
03E6 i2 5065 ST4 LD (DE),A
03E7 13 5070 INC DE
03E8 10FC 5075 DJNZ ST4
5080 ; SET WORKSPACE FROM TABLE
03EA 217901 5085 LD HL,INITT
03ED 011100 5090 LD BC,INITE-INITR-2
03F0 EDB0 5095 LDIR
5100 ; SET SPEEDS FROM TABLE
03F2 112E0C 5105 LD DE,KLONG
03F5 010600 5110 LD BC,6
03F8 EDB0 5115 LDIR
5120 ; CLEAR SCREEN
03FA EF 5125 RST PRS
03FB 0C^0 5130 DEFB CS,0
03FD C9 5135 RET

```

```

5150 ; USER RETURN
5155 ; RESET STACKS
03FE 31610C 5160 MRET LD SP,STACK
0401 210010 5165 LD HL,USRSP
0404 226B0C 5170 LD (RSP),HL
0407 EF 5175 RST PRS
0408 2D2D204E 5180 DEFB /-- NAS-SYS 3 --/
41532D53
59532033
202D2D
0417 0D00 5185 DEFB CR,0
0419 D72B 5190 RCAL BRRES

```

```

5205 , MAIN MONITOR LOOP
5210 ; GET LINE AND OBEY
041B CDE802 5215 PARSE CALL INLS ; Get input
041E 012B0C 5220 LD BC,ARGX
5225 ; IF COMMAND IS BLANK, AND
5230 ; PREVIOUS COMMAND NOT S,
5235 ; IGNORE IT
0421 1A 5240 LD A,(DE) ; OE = start of input
0422 FE20 5245 CP "
0424 2005 5250 JR NZ,PA2
0426 0A 5255 LD A,(BC)
0427 FE53 5260 CP "S
0429 20F0 5265 JR NZ,PARSE
5270 ; CHECK AND STORE
042B FE41 5275 PA2 CP "A
042D 380D 5280 JR C,PERR
042F FE5B 5285 CP "Z+1

```

```

0431 3009      5290      JR   NC,PERR
0433 02        5295      LD   (BC),A
0434 320A0C    5300      LD   (ARGC),A
                    5305 ; POINT TO NEXT CHAR
0437 13        5310      INC  DE
                    5315 ; GET ARGS
0438 DF79      5320      SCAL ZRLIN
043A 3004      5325      JR   NC,PEND
043C DF6B      5330 PERR  SCAL ZERRH
043E 18DB      5335      JR   PARSE
                    5340 ; CALL COMMAND ROUTINE
0440 DF60      5345 PEND  SCAL ZARGS
0442 DF5C      5350      SCAL ZSCALJ
0444 18D5      5355 PA7  JR   PARSE

```

RLIW = 360H get original
if carry then invalid

ERAM = 366H

ARGS: 4EF HL: ARG1
DE: " 2
BC: " 3

SCALD: SADH

```

                    5370 ; RESTORE BPT BYTE
0446 2A230C    5375 BRRES LD   HL,(BRKADR)
0449 7C        5380      LD   A,H
044A B5        5385      OR   L
044B C8        5390      RET  Z
044C 3A250C    5395      LD   A,(BRKVAL)
044F 77        5400      LD   (HL),A
0450 C9        5405      RET

```

```

                    5420 ; THE EXECUTE COMMAND
                    5425 ; CONFLG NOT 0 IF E COMMAND
0451 3EFF      5430 EXEC  LD   A,-1
0453 32260C    5435      LD   (CONFLG),A

```

```

                    5445 ; EXECUTE AND STEP COMMANDS
                    5450 ; DISCARD RETURN
0456 F1        5455 STEP  POP  AF
                    5460 ; IF NO ADDRESS ENTERED,
                    5465 ; USE STORED USER PC
0457 3A0B0C    5470      LD   A,(ARGN)
045A B7        5475      OR   A
045B 2803      5480      JR   Z,EXEC2
                    5485 ; USER PC = NEW ADDRESS
045D 22690C    5490      LD   (RPC),HL
                    5495 ; RESTORE REGS BC DE HL AF
0460 C1        5500 EXEC2 POP  BC
0461 D1        5505      POP  DE
0462 E1        5510      POP  HL
0463 F1        5515      POP  AF
                    5520 ; RESTORE USER SP
0464 ED7B6B0C  5525      LD   SP,(RSP)
                    5530 ; PUT USER PC ON TOP OF STACK
0468 E5        5535      PUSH HL
0469 2A690C    5540      LD   HL,(RPC)

```

046C E3	5545	EX (SP),HL
	5550	; SET BIT 3 OF P0, TO
	5555	; ACTIVATE NMI
046D F5	5560	PUSH AF
046E 3E08	5565	LD A,8
0470 D300	5570	OUT (0),A
0472 F1	5575	POP AF
	5580	; EXECUTE ONE STEP OF PROGRAM
0473 ED45	5585	RETN
	5600	; COME HERE AFTER NMI OR BPT
0475 F5	5605	TRAP PUSH AF
0476 E5	5610	PUSH HL
	5615	; RESET NMI BIT IN P0
0477 3A000C	5620	LD A,(PORT0)
047A D300	5625	OUT (0),A
	5630	; IF CONFLG NOT 0 THEN E
	5635	; SO EXECUTE NORMALLY
047C 3A260C	5640	LD A,(CONFLG)
047F B7	5645	OR A
0480 280D	5650	JR Z,ER1
	5655	; STORE BPT BYTE,
	5660	; SET CONFLG TO 0 FOR
	5665	; NMI OR BPT,
	5670	; AND INSERT RESTART
0482 CD0203	5675	CALL BRST0
0485 7C	5680	LD A,H
0486 B5	5685	OR L
0487 2802	5690	JR Z,TRAPB
0489 36E7	5695	LD (HL),#E7
	5700	; EXECUTE PROGRAM NORMALLY
048B E1	5705	TRAPB POP HL
048C F1	5710	POP AF
048D ED45	5715	RETN
	5725	; RESTORE BPT BYTE,
	5730	; STORE USER REGISTERS
048F D7B5	5735	ER1 RCAL BRRES
0491 D5	5740	PUSH DE
0492 C5	5745	PUSH BC
	5750	; STACK HAS: PC AF HL DE BC
	5755	; SET HL TO USER SP
0493 210000	5760	LD HL,0
0496 39	5765	ADD HL,SP
	5770	; SET MONITOR SP
0497 31610C	5775	LD SP,STACK
	5780	; COPY USER REGS FROM USER
	5785	; STACK TO REG SAVE AREA
049A 11610C	5790	LD DE,STACK
049D 010A00	5795	LD BC,10

04A0	EDB0	5800		LDIR
		5805		; STORE USER SP
04A2	226B0C	5810		LD (RSP),HL
04A5	D702	5815		RCAL PREGS
04A7	189B	5820		JR PA7
		5830		; OUTPUT REGISTERS
04A9	EF	5835	PREGS	RST PRS
04AA	1800	5840		DEFB CCR,0
		5845		; SP PC AF HL DE BC
04AC	216D0C	5850		LD HL,RSAB
04AF	0606	5855		LD B,6
04B1	2B	5860	ER2	DEC HL
04B2	56	5865		LD D,(HL)
04B3	2B	5870		DEC HL
04B4	5E	5875		LD E,(HL)
04B5	E5	5880		PUSH HL
04B6	EB	5885		EX DE,HL
04B7	5E	5890		LD E,(HL)
04B8	23	5895		INC HL
04B9	56	5900		LD D,(HL)
04BA	2B	5905		DEC HL
04BB	DF6C	5910		SCAL ZTX1
04BD	E1	5915		POP HL
04BE	DF7E	5920		SCAL ZSP2
04C0	10EF	5925		DJNZ ER2
		5930		; I REG
04C2	ED57	5935		LD A,I
04C4	DF68	5940		SCAL ZB2HEX
04C6	DF69	5945		SCAL ZSPACE
		5950		; IX IY REGS
04C8	DDE5	5955		PUSH IX
04CA	E1	5960		POP HL
04CB	DF66	5965		SCAL ZTBCD3
04CD	FDE5	5970		PUSH IY
04CF	E1	5975		POP HL
04D0	DF66	5980		SCAL ZTBCD3
		5985		; F REG
04D2	3A670C	5990		LD A,(RAF)
04D5	11E604	5995		LD DE,ESTR-1
04D8	0608	6000		LD B,8
04DA	13	6005	ER4	INC DE
04DB	17	6010		RLA
04DC	F5	6015		PUSH AF
04DD	1A	6020		LD A,(DE)
04DE	3001	6025		JR NC,ER6
04E0	F7	6030		RST ROUT
04E1	F1	6035	ER6	POP AF
04E2	10F6	6040		DJNZ ER4
04E4	DF6A	6045		SCAL ZCRLF
04E6	C9	6050		RET

```

                                6060 ; STRING FOR FLAGS
04E7 535A0048 6065 ESTR  DEFB "S","Z,0,"H
04EB 00504E43 6070      DEFB 0,"P","N","C"

```

```

                                6085 ; GET ARGUMENTS
04EF 2A0C0C 6090 ARGS  LD  HL,(ARG1)
04F2 ED5B0E0C 6095 ARGS2 LD  DE,(ARG2)
04F6 ED4B100C 6100 ARGS3 LD  BC,(ARG3)
04FA C9 6105      RET

```

```

                                6120 ; WRITE COMMAND
04FB DF5F 6125 WRITE SCAL ZHFLP
                                6130 ; WAIT
04FD DF5D 6135      SCAL ZTDEL
                                6140 ; OUTPUT TO CRT ONLY
04FF DF77 6145      SCAL ZNNOM
0501 E5 6150      PUSH HL
                                6155 ; OUTPUT 256 NULLS
0502 AF 6160      XOR  A
0503 47 6165      LD   B,A
0504 DF6F 6170 W3  SCAL ZSRLX
0506 10FC 6175      DJNZ W3
                                6180 ; CALCULATE LENGTH-1
0508 DF60 6185      SCAL ZARGS
050A D7E6 6190 W4  RCAL ARG2
050C EB 6195      EX  DE,HL
050D 37 6200      SCF
050E ED52 6205      SBC  HL,DE
                                6210 ; IF LEN-1 IS NEG, END
0510 DA7D06 6215      JP  C,R1Y
0513 EB 6220      EX  DE,HL
                                6225 ; HL = START
                                6230 ; DE = LENGTH-1
                                6235 ; WAIT
0514 AF 6240      XOR  A
0515 FF 6245      RST  RDEL
                                6250 ; OUTPUT 00 FF FF FF FF
0516 0605 6255      LD   B,5
0518 DF6F 6260 W5  SCAL ZSRLX
051A 3EFF 6265      LD   A,#FF
051C 10FA 6270      DJNZ W5
                                6275 ; IF BLOCK 0, SET LEN TO E+1
051E AF 6280      XOR  A
051F BA 6285      CP   D
0520 2002 6290      JR   NZ,W6
0522 43 6295      LD   B,E
0523 04 6300      INC  B
                                6305 ; SET E TO LENGTH

```

```

0524 58      6310 W6      LD   E,B
              6315 ; OUTPUT START ADDRESS
0525 7D      6320      LD   A,L
0526 DF6F    6325      SCAL ZSRLX
0528 7C      6330      LD   A,H
0529 DF6F    6335      SCAL ZSRLX
              6340 ; OUTPUT LENGTH OF DATA
052B 7B      6345      LD   A,E
052C DF6F    6350      SCAL ZSRLX
              6355 ; OUTPUT BLOCK NUMBER
052E 7A      6360      LD   A,D
052F DF6F    6365      SCAL ZSRLX
              6370 ; NOW DISPLAY ALL THIS
              6375 ; AND OUTPUT HEADER CHECKSUM
0531 0E00    6380      LD   C,0
0533 DF6C    6385      SCAL ZTX1
0535 79      6390      LD   A,C
0536 DF6F    6395      SCAL ZSRLX
              6400 ; OUTPUT THE BLOCK
0538 DF6D    6405      SCAL ZSOUT
              6410 ; OUTPUT CHECKSUM AND NULLS
053A 060B    6415      LD   B,11
053C 79      6420      LD   A,C
053D DF6F    6425 W9      SCAL ZSRLX
053F AF      6430      XOR  A
0540 10FB    6435      DJNZ W9
              6440 ; CRLF (READ HAS SAME TIMING)
0542 DF6A    6445      SCAL ZCRLF
0544 18C4    6450      JR   W4

```

```

6465 ; ICOPY COMMAND
6470 ; IF ARG1 GE ARG2, GO TO
6475 ; LDIR COPY

```

```

0546 B7      6480 ICOPY OR   A
0547 ED52    6485      SBC  HL,DE
0549 19      6490      ADD  HL,DE
054A 3009    6495      JR   NC,COPY
              6500 ; SET TO END NOT START
054C 0B      6505      DEC  BC
054D EB      6510      EX  DE,HL
054E 09      6515      ADD  HL,BC
054F EB      6520      EX  DE,HL
0550 09      6525      ADD  HL,BC
0551 03      6530      INC  BC
0552 EDB8    6535      LDDR
0554 C9      6540      RET

```

```

6555 ; COPY COMMAND
0555 EDB0    6560 COPY  LDIR

```

0557 C9	6565	RET
	6580	; ARITHMETIC COMMAND
0558 EB	6585	ARITH EX DE,HL
0559 E5	6590	PUSH HL
	6595	; SUM
055A 19	6600	ADD HL,DE
055B DF66	6605	SCAL ZTBCD3
	6610	; DIFFERENCE
055D E1	6615	POP HL
055E B7	6620	OR A
055F ED52	6625	SBC HL,DE
0561 DF66	6630	SCAL ZTBCD3
	6635	; OFFSET
0563 2B	6640	DEC HL
0564 2B	6645	DEC HL
0565 7C	6650	LD A,H
0566 CB05	6655	RLC L
0568 CE00	6660	ADC A,0
056A 2806	6665	JR Z,AOK
	6670	; NO GOOD SO ??
056C EF	6675	ANG RST PRS
056D 3F3F0D00	6680	DEFB "?","?",CR,0
0571 C9	6685	RET
	6690	; OUTPUT OFFSET
0572 7D	6695	AOK LD A,L
0573 0F	6700	RRCA
0574 DF68	6705	A7 SCAL ZB2HEX
0576 C36D03	6710	JP CRLF
	6725	; OUTPUT COMMAND
0579 44	6730	0 LD B,H
057A 4D	6735	LD C,L
057B ED59	6740	OUT (C),E
057D C9	6745	RET
	6760	; QUERY COMMAND
057E 44	6765	Q LD B,H
057F 4D	6770	LD C,L
0580 ED78	6775	IN A,(C)
0582 18F0	6780	JR A7
	6795	; RELATIVE CALL RESTART
0584 D5	6800	RCALB PUSH DE
	6805	; SET HL TO RET ADDR
0585 210600	6810	LD HL,6
0588 39	6815	ADD HL,SP

0589	5E	6820	LD	E,(HL)	
058A	23	6825	INC	HL	
058B	56	6830	LD	D,(HL)	
058C	EB	6835	EX	DE,HL	
058D	2B	6840	DEC	HL	
		6845	; RCAL OR SCAL?		
058E	2B	6850	DEC	HL	
058F	C85E	6855	BIT	3,(HL)	
0591	23	6860	INC	HL	
0592	200B	6865	JR	NZ,SCAL2	
		6870	; GET OFFSET		
0594	5E	6875	LD	E,(HL)	
		6880	; E = OFFSET, SET D		
0595	7B	6885	LD	A,E	
0596	17	6890	RLA		
0597	9F	6895	SBC	A,A	
0598	57	6900	LD	D,A	
0599	23	6905	INC	HL	
059A	19	6910	ADD	HL,DE	
059B	D1	6915	RCAL4	POP	DE
059C	F1	6920	POP	AF	
059D	E3	6925	EX	(SP),HL	
		6930	; FAKE JUMP TO ROUTINE		
059E	C9	6935	RET		

6950 ; SUBROUTINE CALL RESTART
6955 ; GET ROUTINE NO.

059F	5E	6960	SCAL2	LD	E,(HL)	
05A0	1600	6965	SCAL3	LD	D,0	
05A2	2A710C	6970		LD	HL,(\$STAB)	
05A5	19	6975	ADD	HL,DE		
05A6	19	6980	ADD	HL,DE		
05A7	5E	6985	LD	E,(HL)		
05A8	23	6990	INC	HL		
05A9	56	6995	LD	D,(HL)		
05AA	EB	7000	EX	DE,HL		
05AB	18EE	7005	JR	RCAL4		59BH

7020 ; SUBROUTINE FOR CALL
7025 ; ROUTINE NO. AT ARGC , SP: 0C61 H

05AD	E5	7030	SCALJ	PUSH	HL	
05AE	F5	7035		PUSH	AF	
05AF	D5	7040		PUSH	DE	
05B0	210A0C	7045		LD	HL,ARGC	
05B3	18EA	7050	JR	SCAL2		59FH

7065 ; SUBROUTINE FOR CALL
7070 ; ROUTINE NO. IN E

```

05B5 E5      7075 SCALI  PUSH HL
05B6 F5      7080      PUSH AF
05B7 D5      7085      PUSH DE
05B8 18E6    7090      JR    SCAL3

```

```

                                7105 ; KEYBOARD TABLE
05BA FFFFFFFF 7110 KTAB  DEFB #FF,#FF,#FF,#FF; #00
05BE FFFFFFFF 7115      DEFB #FF,#FF,#FF,#FF; #04
05C2 08FF8EFF 7120      DEFB #08,#FF,#8E,#FF; #08 BS,LF
05C6 8809FFFF 7125      DEFB #88,#09,#FF,#FF; #0C CS,CR
05CA FF3E2E46 7130      DEFB #FF,#3E,#2E,#46; #10 LRU
05CE 36BEAE0E 7135      DEFB #36,#BE,#AE,#0E; #14 DLR,CH
05D2 FFFFFFFF89 7140     DEFB #FF,#FF,#FF,#89; #18 ESC
05D6 FFFFFFFF 7145      DEFB #FF,#FF,#FF,#FF; #1C
05DA 149C9BA3 7150      DEFB #14,#9C,#9B,#A3; #20 " "
05DE 92C2BAB2 7155      DEFB #92,#C2,#BA,#B2; #24 $%&'
05E2 AAA298A0 7160      DEFB #AA,#A2,#98,#A0; #28 ()*+
05E6 290A2119 7165      DEFB #29,#0A,#21,#19; #2C ,-. /
05EA 1A1C1B23 7170      DEFB #1A,#1C,#1B,#23; #30 0123
05EE 12423A32 7175      DEFB #12,#42,#3A,#32; #34 4567
05F2 2A221820 7180      DEFB #2A,#22,#18,#20; #38 89:;
05F6 A98AA199 7185      DEFB #A9,#8A,#A1,#99; #3C <=>?
05FA 0D2C4113 7190      DEFB #0D,#2C,#41,#13; #40 @ABC
05FE 3B334310 7195      DEFB #3B,#33,#43,#10; #44 DEFG
0602 402D3830 7200      DEFB #40,#2D,#38,#30; #48 HIJK
0606 28313925 7205      DEFB #28,#31,#39,#25; #4C LMNO
060A 1D241534 7210      DEFB #1D,#24,#15,#34; #50 PQRS
060E 4535112B 7215      DEFB #45,#35,#11,#2B; #54 TUVW
0612 443D3C1E 7220      DEFB #44,#3D,#3C,#1E; #58 XYZC
0616 9E169A96 7225      DEFB #9E,#16,#9A,#96; #5C \]^_
061A 061A      7230 KTABE EQU $ .

```

3C + 2

5F

```

                                7245 ; KEYBOARD COMMAND
                                7250 ; STORE K OPTIONS
061A 7D      7255 KOP   LD    A,L
061B 32270C 7260      LD    ($KOPT),A
061E C9      7265      RET

```

```

                                7280 ; BPT COMMAND
                                7285 ; STORE BPT ADDRESS
061F 22230C 7290 BREAK LD    (BRKADR),HL
0622 C9      7295      RET

```

```

                                7310 ; GENERATE COMMAND
                                7315 ; OUTPUT COMMANDS TO BOTH
0623 217407 7320 G     LD    HL,OUT2
0626 DF71    7325      SCAL ZNOH

```

0628 E5	7330	PUSH HL
0629 214D06	7335	LD HL,GDS
062C 0606	7340	LD B,GDSE-GDS
062E 7E	7345 G2	LD A,(HL)
062F F7	7350	RST ROUT
	7355 ;	WAIT
0630 0E14	7360	LD C,20
0632 AF	7365	XOR A
0633 FF	7370 G4	RST RDEL
0634 0D	7375	DEC C
0635 20FC	7380	JR NZ,G4
0637 23	7385	INC HL
0638 10F4	7390	DJNZ G2
	7395 ;	OUTPUT THE DATA
063A DF57	7400	SCAL "U
	7405 ;	WAIT
063C AF	7410	XOR A
063D FF	7415	RST RDEL
	7420 ;	OUTPUT "E"
063E 3E45	7425	LD A,"E
0640 F7	7430	RST ROUT
	7435 ;	OUTPUT EXECUTION ADDRESS
0641 2A100C	7440	LD HL,(ARG3)
0644 DF66	7445	SCAL ZTBCD3
0646 3E0D	7450	LD A,CR
	7455 ;	FINAL CR, END
0648 F7	7460	RST ROUT
0649 E1	7465	POP HL
064A DF71	7470	SCAL ZNOH
064C C9	7475	RET
	7485 ;	COMHANDS OUTPUT BY GENERATE
064D 0D45300D	7490 GDS	DEFB CR,"E","0,CR,"R,CR
	520D	
0653 0653	7495 GDSE	EQU \$
	7510 ;	STRING TO SERIAL OUTPUT
	7515 ;	HL = ADDRESS
	7520 ;	B = LENGTH
	7525 ;	C = CHECKSUM
0653 0E00	7530 SOUT	LD C,0
0655 7E	7535 S01	LD A,(HL)
0656 DF6F	7540	SCAL ZSRLX
0658 81	7545	ADD A,C
0659 4F	7550	LD C,A
065A 23	7555	INC HL
065B 10F8	7560	DJNZ S01
065D C9	7565	RET

	7580 ; READ ROUTINE
065E DF5F	7585 READ SCAL ZHFLP
	7590 ; NORMAL TABLES
0660 DF77	7595 SCAL ZNNOM
0662 E5	7600 PUSH HL
0663 DF78	7605 SCAL ZNNIM
0665 E5	7610 PUSH HL
	7615 ; LOOK FOR 4 HFF CHARS
	7620 ; OR 4 ESC CHARS
0666 0603.	7625 R1 LD B,3
0668 4F	7630 LD C,A
0669 CF	7635 R2 RST RIN
066A B9	7640 CP C
066B 20F9	7645 JR NZ,R1
066D 10FA	7650 DJNZ R2
066F FEFF	7655 CP HFF
0671 2810	7660 JR Z,R3
0673 FE1B	7665 CP ESC
0675 20EF	7670 JR NZ,R1
	7675 ; END, RESTORE TABLES
0677 EF	7680 R1W RST PRS
0678 1800	7685 DEFB CCR,0
067A E1	7690 R1X POP HL
067B DF72	7695 SCAL ZNIM
067D E1	7700 R1Y POP HL
067E DF71	7705 SCAL ZNOM
0680 C35100	7710 JP MFLP
	7715 ; GET HEADER DATA
0683 CF	7720 R3 RST RIN
0684 6F	7725 LD L,A
0685 CF	7730 RST RIN
0686 67	7735 LD H,A
0687 CF	7740 RST RIN
0688 5F	7745 LD E,A
0689 CF	7750 RST RIN
068A 57	7755 LD D,A
	7760 ; DISPLAY AND CHECK
068B 0E00	7765 LD C,0
068D DF6C	7770 SCAL ZTX1
068F CF	7775 RST RIN
0690 B9	7780 CP C
0691 2029	7785 JR NZ,R6
	7790 ; OFFSET
0693 3A0B0C	7795 LD A,(ARGN)
0696 B7	7800 OR A
0697 2805	7805 JR Z,R3A
0699 ED4B0C0C	7810 LD BC,(ARG1)
069D 09	7815 ADD HL,BC
	7820 ; SET B TO LENGTH
069E 43	7825 R3A LD B,E
	7830 ; LOAD THE DATA

069F	0E00	7835	LD	C,0	
06A1	3A2B0C	7840	R4	LD	A,(ARGX)
06A4	FE52	7845	CP	"R	
06A6	2803	7850	JR	Z,R4A	
06A8	CF	7855	RST	RIN	
06A9	1802	7860	JR	R4C	
06AB	CF	7865	R4A	RST	RIN
06AC	77	7870	LD	(HL),A	
06AD	E5	7875	R4C	PUSH	HL
06AE	2A290C	7880	LD	HL,(CURSOR)	
06B1	77	7885	LD	(HL),A	
06B2	E1	7890	POP	HL	
06B3	81	7895	ADD	A,C	
06B4	4F	7900	LD	C,A	
06B5	23	7905	INC	HL	
06B6	10E9	7910	DJNZ	R4	
		7915	; CHECK AGAINST CHECKSUM		
06B8	CF	7920	RST	RIN	
06B9	B9	7925	CP	C	
06BA	2806	7930	JR	Z,R7	
		7935	; ERROR FOUND		
06BC	EF	7940	R6	RST	PRS
06BD	3F2000	7945	DEFB	"?," ,0	
06C0	18A4	7950	JR	R1	
		7955	; CR, TEST FOR END		
06C2	EF	7960	R7	RST	PRS
06C3	2E2000	7965	DEFB	".," ,0	
06C6	AF	7970	XOR	A	
06C7	BA	7975	CP	D	
06C8	209C	7980	JR	NZ,R1	
06CA	18AB	7985	JR	R1W	
		8000	; USER I/O COMMAND		
06CC	217B07	8005	UP	LD	HL,INTU
06CF	DF72	8010	SCAL	ZNIM	
06D1	217807	8015	LD	HL,OUTTU	
06D4	DF71	8020	SCAL	ZNOM	
06D6	C9	8025	RET		
		8040	; EXTERNAL (X) COMMAND		
06D7	7D	8045	XP	LD	A,L
06D8	32280C	8050	LD	(\$XOPT),A	ARG-1 i HL.
06DB	217F07	8055	LD	HL,INTX - 079F	
06DE	DF72	8060	SCAL	ZNIM	
06E0	217707	8065	LD	HL,OUTTX	
06E3	DF71	8070	SCAL	ZNOM	
06E5	C9	8075	RET		

```

8090 ; X INPUT ROUTINE
8095 ; CHECK FOR INPUT
06E6 DF70 8100 XKBD SCAL ZSRLIN
06E8 D0 8105 RET NC
8110 ; STRIP PARITY
06E9 E67F 8115 AND #7F
8120 ; IF FULL DUPLEX, SEND BACK
06EB 21280C 8125 LD HL,$XOPT
06EE CB6E 8130 BIT 5,(HL)
06F0 CC1D07 8135 CALL Z,XSOPO
8140 ; TRANSPARENT MODE
06F3 CB4E 8145 BIT 1,(HL)
06F5 200D 8150 JR NZ,XK4
8155 ; SUPPLY LF
06F7 F5 8160 PUSH AF
06F8 D71B 8165 RCAL XSOPL
06FA F1 8170 POP AF
8175 ; IF ESCAPE OR NULL ENTERED
8180 ; ASSUME PROGRAM WILL NOT
8185 ; OUTPUT THE CHAR
06FB B7 8190 OR A
06FC 2806 8195 JR Z,XK4
06FE FE1B 8200 CP ESC
0700 2802 8205 JR Z,XK4
0702 CBFE 8210 SET 7,(HL)
0704 37 8215 XK4 SCF
0705 C9 8220 RET

```

```

8235 ; X OUTPUT ROUTINE
0706 F5 8240 XOUT PUSH AF
8245 ; OUTPUT UNLESS BIT 7 SET
8250 ; TO SUPPRESS SERIAL OUTPUT
0707 21280C 8255 LD HL,$XOPT
070A CB7E 8260 BIT 7,(HL)
070C CC1307 8265 CALL Z,XSOP
8270 ; TURN OFF SUPPRESSION
070F CBBE 8275 RES 7,(HL)
0711 F1 8280 POP AF
0712 C9 8285 RET

```

```

8295 ; OUTPUT CHAR AND LF
0713 D708 8300 XSOP RCAL XSOPO
8305 ; IF IT WAS A CR AND BIT 4
8310 ; OF $XOPT = 0, OUTPUT LF
0715 FE0D 8315 XSOPL CP CR
0717 C0 8320 RET NZ
0718 CB66 8325 BIT 4,(HL)
071A C0 8330 RET NZ
071B 3E0A 8335 LD A,LF

```

	8345 ; OUTPUT ASCII CHAR
	8350 ; SET PARITY ETC
071D B7	8355 XSOPD OR A
071E F5	8360 PUSH AF
	8365 ; MAKE PARITY EVEN
071F EA2407	8370 JP PE,XSOP2
0722 EE80	8375 XOR #80
	8380 ; IF BIT 0 SET, MAKE IT ODD
0724 CB46	8385 XSOP2 BIT 0,(HL)
0726 2802	8390 JR Z,XSOP4
0728 EE80	8395 XOR #80
	8400 ; OUTPUT IT
072A CD5B00	8405 XSOP4 CALL SRLX
	8410 ; RESTORE ORIGINAL VALUE
072D F1	8415 POP AF
072E C9	8420 RET

	8435 ; TERMINAL PROGRAM
072F DF63	8440 XN SCAL ZINLIN
0731 18FC	8445 JR XN

	8460 ; MAKE \$IN AND \$OUT NORMAL
0733 DF78	8465 NORMAL SCAL ZNNIM

	8475 ; SET NEW OUTPUT TABLE
0735 217907	8480 NNOM LD HL,OUTT1
0738 E5	8485 NOM PUSH HL
0739 2A730C	8490 LD HL,(\$OUT)
073C E3	8495 EX (SP),HL
073D 22730C	8500 LD (\$OUT),HL
0740 E1	8505 POP HL
0741 C9	8510 RET

	8525 ; SET NEW INPUT TABLE
0742 217C07	8530 NNIM LD HL,INT1
0745 E5	8535 NIM PUSH HL
0746 2A750C	8540 LD HL,(\$IN)
0749 E3	8545 EX (SP),HL
074A 22750C	8550 LD (\$IN),HL
074D E1	8555 POP HL
074E C9	8560 RET

	8575 ; ADDRESS TABLE EXECUTION
074F E5	8580 IN PUSH HL
0750 21750C	8585 LD HL,\$IN
0753 1803	8590 JR ATE
0755 21730C	8595 AOUT LD HL,\$OUT

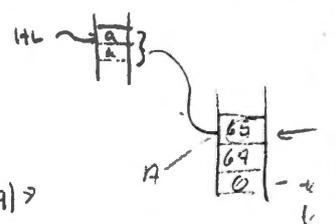
SCAL 62H.
C-1, der van et
logn

0C75H

0C73H

	8600 ; GET START OF TABLE
0758 D5	8605 ATE PUSH DE
0759 C5	8610 PUSH BC
075A 5E	8615 LD E, (HL)
075B 23	8620 INC HL
075C 56	8625 LD D, (HL)
	8630 ; GET ROUTINE NUMBER
075D F5	8635 AT4 PUSH AF
075E 1A	8640 LD A, (DE) (0779) ?
075F 13	8645 INC DE
	8650 ; CHECK FOR END
0760 B7	8655 OR A ← <i>settle zero flag hvis F</i>
0761 280C	8660 JR Z, AT6 <i>carry</i>
0763 6F	8665 LD L, A → HL → 0065
0764 F1	8670 POP AF
	8675 ; CALL ROUTINE
0765 D5	8680 PUSH DE
0766 B7	8685 OR A ← 65
0767 5D	8690 LD E, L
0768 CDB505	8695 CALL SCALI <i>Area send til start</i>
076B D1	8700 POP DE
076C 30EF	8705 JR NC, AT4
076E F5	8710 PUSH AF
076F F1	8715 AT6 POP AF
0770 C1	8720 POP BC
0771 D1	8725 POP DE
0772 E1	8730 POP HL
0773 C9	8735 RET

Ved indgang til AT:



	8750 ; OUTPUT TABLES
0774 65	8755 OUTT2 DEFB ZCRT
0775 6F	8760 DEFB ZSRLX
0776 00	8765 DEFB 0
0777 6E	8770 OUTTX DEFB ZXOUT
0778 75	8775 OUTTU DEFB ZUOUT
{ 0779 65	8780 OUTT1 DEFB ZCRT ← <i>EFTER RESET</i>
{ 077A 00	8785 DEFB 0

	8800 ; INPUT TABLES
077B 764 ←	8805 INTU DEFB ZUIN
— 077C 7D	8810 INTI DEFB ZRKBD ← <i>EFTER RESET</i>
077D 70	8815 DEFB ZSRLIN
077E 00	8820 DEFB 0
— 077F 74	8825 INTX DEFB ZXKBD
0780 7D	8830 DEFB ZRKBD
0781 00	8835 DEFB 0

8850 ; SUBROUTINE TABLE

includet of cdr.

		8855 ; STARTS WITH "A"		
0782	5805	8860 STABA	DEFW ARITH	A" : 41H
0784	1F06	8865	DEFW BREAK	B" : 42H
0786	5505	8870	DEFW COPY	C" : 43H
0788	00D0	8875	DEFW DJMP	D" : 44H
078A	5104	8880	DEFW EXEC	
078C	6603	8885	DEFW ERRM	
078E	2306	8890	DEFW G	
0790	2F07	8895	DEFW XN	
0792	4605	8900	DEFW ICOPY	
0794	FAFF	8905	DEFW BPRC	
0796	1A06	8910	DEFW KOP	
0798	6603	8915	DEFW ERRM	
079A	8002	8920	DEFW MODIFY	
079C	3307	8925	DEFW NORMAL	
079E	7905	8930	DEFW O	
07A0	A904	8935	DEFW PREGS	
07A2	7E05	8940	DEFW Q	
07A4	5E06	8945	DEFW READ	
07A6	5604	8950	DEFW STEP	
07A8	1E03	8955	DEFW TABCDE	
07AA	CC06	8960	DEFW UP	
07AC	5E06	8965	DEFW READ	
07AE	FB04	8970	DEFW WRITE	
07B0	D706	8975	DEFW XP	
07B2	00B0	8980	DEFW YJMP	
07B4	FDFF	8985	DEFW BPRU	
07B6	FE03	8990	DEFW MRET;	#5B
07B8	AD05	8995	DEFW SCALJ;	#5C
07BA	3E00	9000	DEFW TDEL;	#5D
07BC	4500	9005	DEFW FFLP;	#5E
07BE	5100	9010	DEFW HFLP;	#5F
07C0	EF04	9015	DEFW ARGS;	#60
07C2	CE00	9020	DEFW KBD;	#61
07C4	4F07	9025	DEFW IN;	#62
07C6	F002	9030	DEFW INLIN;	#63
07C8	8703	9035	DEFW NUM;	#64
07CA	9001	9040	DEFW CRT;	#65
07CC	5803	9045	DEFW TBCD3;	#66
07CE	7103	9050	DEFW TBCD2;	#67
07D0	7503	9055	DEFW B2HEX;	#68
07D2	5E03	9060	DEFW SPACE;	#69
07D4	6D03	9065	DEFW CRLF;	#6A
07D6	6603	9070	DEFW ERRM;	#6B
07D8	1A00	9075	DEFW TX1;	#6C
07DA	5306	9080	DEFW SOUT;	#6D
07DC	0607	9085	DEFW XOUT;	#6E
07DE	5B00	9090	DEFW SRLX;	#6F
07E0	8700	9095	DEFW SRLIN;	#70
07E2	3807	9100	DEFW NOM;	#71
07E4	4507	9105	DEFW NIM;	#72

07E6	5807	9110	DEFW	ATE;	#73
07E8	E606	9115	DEFW	XKBD;	#74
07EA	770C	9120	DEFW	\$UOUT;	#75
07EC	7A0C	9125	DEFW	\$UIN;	#76
07EE	3507	9130	DEFW	NNOM;	#77
07F0	4207	9135	DEFW	NNIM;	#78
07F2	C003	9140	DEFW	RLIN;	#79
07F4	7D03	9145	DEFW	B1HEX;	#7A
07F6	7800	9150	DEFW	BLINK;	#7B
07F8	7902	9155	DEFW	CPOS;	#7C
07FA	8E00	9160	DEFW	RKBD;	#7D
07FC	6203	9165	DEFW	SP2;	#7E
07FE	B505	9170	DEFW	SCALI;	#7F

9185 ; SUBROUTINE CALL TABLE

0800	005B	9190	ZHRET	EQU	#5B
0800	005C	9195	ZSCALJ	EQU	#5C
0800	005D	9200	ZTDEL	EQU	#5D
0800	005E	9205	ZFFLP	EQU	#5E
0800	005F	9210	ZMFLP	EQU	#5F
0800	0060	9215	ZARGS	EQU	#60
0800	0061	9220	ZKBD	EQU	#61
0800	0062	9225	ZIN	EQU	#62
0800	0063	9230	ZINLIN	EQU	#63
0800	0064	9235	ZNUM	EQU	#64
0800	0065	9240	ZCRT	EQU	#65
0800	0066	9245	ZTBCD3	EQU	#66
0800	0067	9250	ZTBCD2	EQU	#67
0800	0068	9255	ZB2HEX	EQU	#68
0800	0069	9260	ZSPACE	EQU	#69
0800	006A	9265	ZCRLF	EQU	#6A
0800	006B	9270	ZERRM	EQU	#6B
0800	006C	9275	ZTX1	EQU	#6C
0800	006D	9280	ZSOUT	EQU	#6D
0800	006E	9285	ZXOUT	EQU	#6E
0800	006F	9290	ZSRLX	EQU	#6F
0800	0070	9295	ZSRLIN	EQU	#70
0800	0071	9300	ZNOM	EQU	#71
0800	0072	9305	ZNIM	EQU	#72
0800	0073	9310	ZATE	EQU	#73
0800	0074	9315	ZXKBD	EQU	#74
0800	0075	9320	ZUOUT	EQU	#75
0800	0076	9325	ZUIN	EQU	#76
0800	0077	9330	ZNNOM	EQU	#77
0800	0078	9335	ZNNIM	EQU	#78
0800	0079	9340	ZRLIN	EQU	#79
0800	007A	9345	ZB1HEX	EQU	#7A
0800	007B	9350	ZBLINK	EQU	#7B
0800	007C	9355	ZCPOS	EQU	#7C
0800	007D	9360	ZRKBD	EQU	#7D

0800 007E 9365 ZSP2 EQU #7E
0800 007F 9370 ZSCALI EQU #7F

9385 ; SPARE
9390 ; --- NONE ---

0800 0800 9405 NEND EQU \$
9410 ; END OF LISTING

ZEAP Z80 Assembler - Symbol Table

0C75H 0535 \$IN	0C27H 0345 \$KOPT
0C6FH 0505 \$KTAB	0C6DH 0495 \$KTABL
0C7DH 0560 \$NMI	0C73H 0525 \$OUT
0C71H 0515 \$STAB	0C7AH 0550 \$UIN
0C77H 0545 \$UOUT	0C28H 0355 \$XOPT
0574H 6705 A7	056CH 6675 ANG
0572H 6695 AOK	0755H 8595 ADUT
0C0CH 0255 ARG1	0C1EH 0285 ARG10
0C0EH 0260 ARG2	0C10H 0265 ARG3
0C12H 0270 ARG4	0C14H 0275 ARG5
0C16H 0280 ARG69	0C0AH 0235 ARGC
0C0BH 0245 ARGN	04EFH 6090 ARGS
04F2H 6095 ARGS2	04F6H 6100 ARGS3
0C2BH 0375 ARGX	0558H 6585 ARITH
075DH 8635 AT4	076FH 8715 AT6
0758H 8605 ATE	037DH 4520 B1HEX
0375H 4475 B2HEX	0069H 1195 BIN
006DH 1205 BIN2	0076H 1235 BIN8
0078H 1260 BLINK	FFFAH 0125 BPRC
FFFDH 0130 BPRW	061FH 7290 BREAK
0C23H 0315 BRKADR	0020H 0790 BRKPT
0C25H 0325 BRKVAL	0446H 5375 BRRES
0302H 3960 BRST0	0008H 0030 BS
0018H 0085 CCR	0017H 0080 CH
0C26H 0335 CONFLG	0555H 6560 COPY
0279H 3400 CPOS	000DH 0045 CR
01A1H 2600 CR1	01A8H 2625 CR3
036DH 4410 CRLF	0190H 2535 CRT
01B6H 2690 CRT0	01B8H 2705 CRT1
01C5H 2775 CRT10	01D1H 2815 CRT12
01D5H 2825 CRT14	01E5H 2875 CRT18
01BBH 2720 CRT2	01ECH 2905 CRT20
0200H 2975 CRT25	0207H 2990 CRT26
020CH 3005 CRT28	0215H 3035 CRT29
0219H 3045 CRT30	0223H 3080 CRT31
0227H 3095 CRT32	022DH 3110 CRT33
024AH 3225 CRT34	024FH 3245 CRT36
025DH 3310 CRT38	0265H 3340 CRT40

0272H	3370	CRT50	01BDH	2740	CRT6
01C4H	2765	CRT8	000CH	0040	CS
0015H	0070	CSL	0016H	0075	CSR
0247H	3210	CT8	0236H	3155	CTST
005FH	0095	CU	0014H	0065	CUD
0011H	0050	CUL	0012H	0055	CUR
0C29H	0365	CURSOR	0013H	0060	CUU
D000H	0115	DJMP	002FH	0865	DRET
048FH	5735	ER1	04B1H	5860	ER2
04DAH	6005	ER4	04E1H	6035	ER6
0366H	4380	ERRM	001BH	0090	ESC
04E7H	6065	ESTR	0451H	5430	EXEC
0460H	5500	EXEC2	004DH	1050	FF2
0045H	1025	FFLP	0623H	7320	G
062EH	7345	G2	0633H	7370	G4
064DH	7490	GDS	0653H	7495	GDSE
018EH	2510	IBLINK	0546H	6480	ICOPY
0181H	2440	IIN	017BH	2410	IKTAB
0179H	2400	IKTABL	018AH	2490	ILONG
074FH	8580	IN	0C80H	0575	INITE
0C6DH	0485	INITR	0179H	2390	INITT
018AH	2470	INITX	0C00H	0205	INITZ
02F1H	3885	INL2	02F0H	3880	INLIN
02E8H	3850	INLS	0189H	2465	INMI
077CH	8810	INT1	077BH	8805	INTU
077FH	8825	INTX	017FH	2430	IOUT
018CH	2500	ISHORT	017DH	2420	ISTAB
0186H	2455	IUIN	0183H	2450	IUGUT
0145H	2185	K20	014FH	2225	K30
0155H	2245	K35	015BH	2265	K40
0164H	2300	K55	016DH	2330	K60
0138H	2135	K7	0141H	2160	K8
00CEH	1600	KBD	0C32H	0415	KBLINK
0C2CH	0385	KCNT	0C2EH	0395	KLONG
0C01H	0225	KHAP	061AH	7255	KOP
00DCH	1655	KSC1	00EBH	1720	KSC1A
00EFH	1750	KSC2	00FEH	1830	KSC4
0127H	2065	KSC5	00EDH	1730	KSC8
016FH	2350	KSE	0C30H	0405	KSHORT
05BAH	7110	KTAB	061AH	7230	KTABE
000AH	0035	LF	0051H	1075	MFLP
0282H	3450	MOD1	02A5H	3570	MOD2
02AFH	3620	MOD2A	02B3H	3640	MOD3
02C1H	3705	MOD4	02C6H	3730	MOD5
02CFH	3765	MOD7	02DDH	3800	MOD8
02E4H	3820	MOD9	0280H	3440	MODIFY
0C34H	0425	MONSTK	03FEH	5160	MRET
0800H	9405	NEND	0745H	8535	NIM
0399H	4655	NN1	03B1H	4790	NN2
0742H	8530	NNIM	0735H	8480	NNOM
0738H	8485	NOM	0733H	8465	NORMAL

0387H	4590	NUM	0C20H	0295	NUMN
0C21H	0305	NUMV	0579H	6730	O
0779H	8780	OUTT1	0774H	8755	OUTT2
0778H	8775	OUTTU	0777H	8770	OUTTX
042BH	5275	PA2	0444H	5355	PA7
041BH	5215	PARSE	0440H	5345	PEND
043CH	5330	PERR	0C00H	0215	PORTO
04A9H	5835	PREGS	0028H	0830	PRS
0029H	0835	PRS1	0034H	0910	PRS2
057EH	6765	Q	0666H	7625	R1
0677H	7680	R1W	067AH	7690	R1X
067DH	7700	R1Y	0669H	7635	R2
0683H	7720	R3	069EH	7825	R3A
06A1H	7840	R4	06ABH	7865	R4A
06ADH	7875	R4C	06BCH	7940	R6
06C2H	7960	R7	0C67H	0455	RAF
0C00H	0180	RAM	0C61H	0440	RBC
0010H	0685	RCAL	059BH	6915	RCAL4
0584H	6800	RCALB	0C63H	0445	RDE
0038H	0940	RDEL	065EH	7585	READ
0C65H	0450	RHL	0008H	0630	RIN
0099H	1395	RK2	00A9H	1445	RK3
00B2H	1470	RK5	00B8H	1490	RK6
00C2H	1540	RK7	008EH	1360	RKBD
03C5H	4905	RL2	03C0H	4880	RLIN
0066H	1175	RNHI	0000H	0110	ROM
0030H	0885	ROUT	0C69H	0460	RPC
0C6DH	0480	RSAE	0C6BH	0470	RSP
0018H	0730	SCAL	059FH	6960	SCAL2
05A0H	6965	SCAL3	05B5H	7075	SCALI
05ADH	7030	SCALJ	0655H	7535	S01
0653H	7530	SOUT	0362H	4355	SP2
035EH	4325	SPACE	005EH	1135	SRL4
0087H	1320	SRLIN	005BH	1120	SRLX
03E6H	5065	ST4	0782H	8860	STABA
0C61H	0430	STACK	0000H	0595	START
0456H	5455	STEP	000DH	0660	STHON
03DEH	5040	STRTB	031EH	4080	TABCDE
030EH	4010	TB1	0316H	4045	TB2
0321H	4085	TB3	032FH	4145	TB4
033AH	4175	TB4A	0341H	4205	TB5
0352H	4255	TB6	0353H	4260	TB8
0371H	4440	TBCD2	0358H	4290	TBCD3
003EH	0980	TDEL	0040H	0990	TDEL2
0475H	5605	TRAP	048BH	5705	TRAP8
001AH	0750	TX1	001CH	0755	TX2
06CCH	8005	UP	1000H	0185	USRSP
0C00H	0165	VEND	080AH	0150	VL1
0B8AH	0160	VL15	084AH	0155	VL2
0800H	0145	VRAM	0504H	6170	W3
050AH	6190	W4	0518H	6260	W5

0524H 6310 W6
04FBH 6125 WRITE
06E6H 8100 XKBD
0706H 8240 XOUT
0713H 8300 XSOP
072AH 8405 XSOP4
071DH 8355 XSOP0
0060H 9215 ZARG5
007AH 9345 ZB1HEX
007BH 9350 ZBLINK
006AH 9265 ZCRLF
006BH 9270 ZERRM
0062H 9225 ZIN
0061H 9220 ZKBD
005BH 9190 ZHRET
0078H 9335 ZNNIM
0071H 9300 ZNOM
007DH 9360 ZRKBD
007FH 9370 ZSCALI
006DH 9280 ZSOUT
0069H 9260 ZSPACE
006FH 9290 ZSRLX
0066H 9245 ZTBCD3
006CH 9275 ZTX1
0075H 9320 ZUOUT
006EH 9285 ZXOUT

053DH 6425 W9
0704H 8215 XK4
072FH 8440 XN
06D7H 8045 XP
0724H 8385 XSOP2
0715H 8315 XSOPL
B000H 0120 YJMP
0073H 9310 ZATE
0068H 9255 ZB2HEX
007CH 9355 ZCPOS
0065H 9240 ZCRT
005EH 9205 ZFFLP
0063H 9230 ZINLIN
005FH 9210 ZMFLP
0072H 9305 ZNIM
0077H 9330 ZNNOM
0064H 9235 ZNUM
0079H 9340 ZRLIN
005CH 9195 ZSCALJ
007EH 9365 ZSP2
0070H 9295 ZSRLIN
0067H 9250 ZTBCD2
005DH 9200 ZTDEL
0076H 9325 ZUIN
0074H 9315 ZXKBD